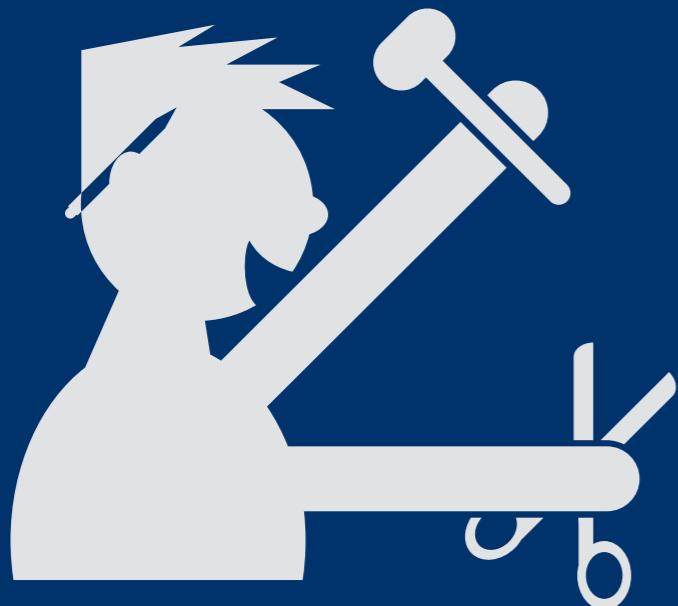


GID-PROTOTYPING WORKSHOP



甲斐

Kai Kunze

First ...

get snsrllog from the AppStore

source code:

<https://github.com/benFnord/snsrllog>

Overview

Activity Recognition Intro

Common Practices for Creating Prototypes

Mobile Phone Sensing

grew up in a small village near Heidelberg, Germany



phD. from Passau, Germany, Summa Cum Laude (started in Innsbruck, Austria)



Assistant Professor at Osaka Prefecture University, Japan



BACKGROUND

Associate Professor

Graduate School of Media Design, Keio University

Research Assistant Professor

Osaka Prefecture University

Visiting Researcher at MIT Media Lab

MIT, Cambridge, USA

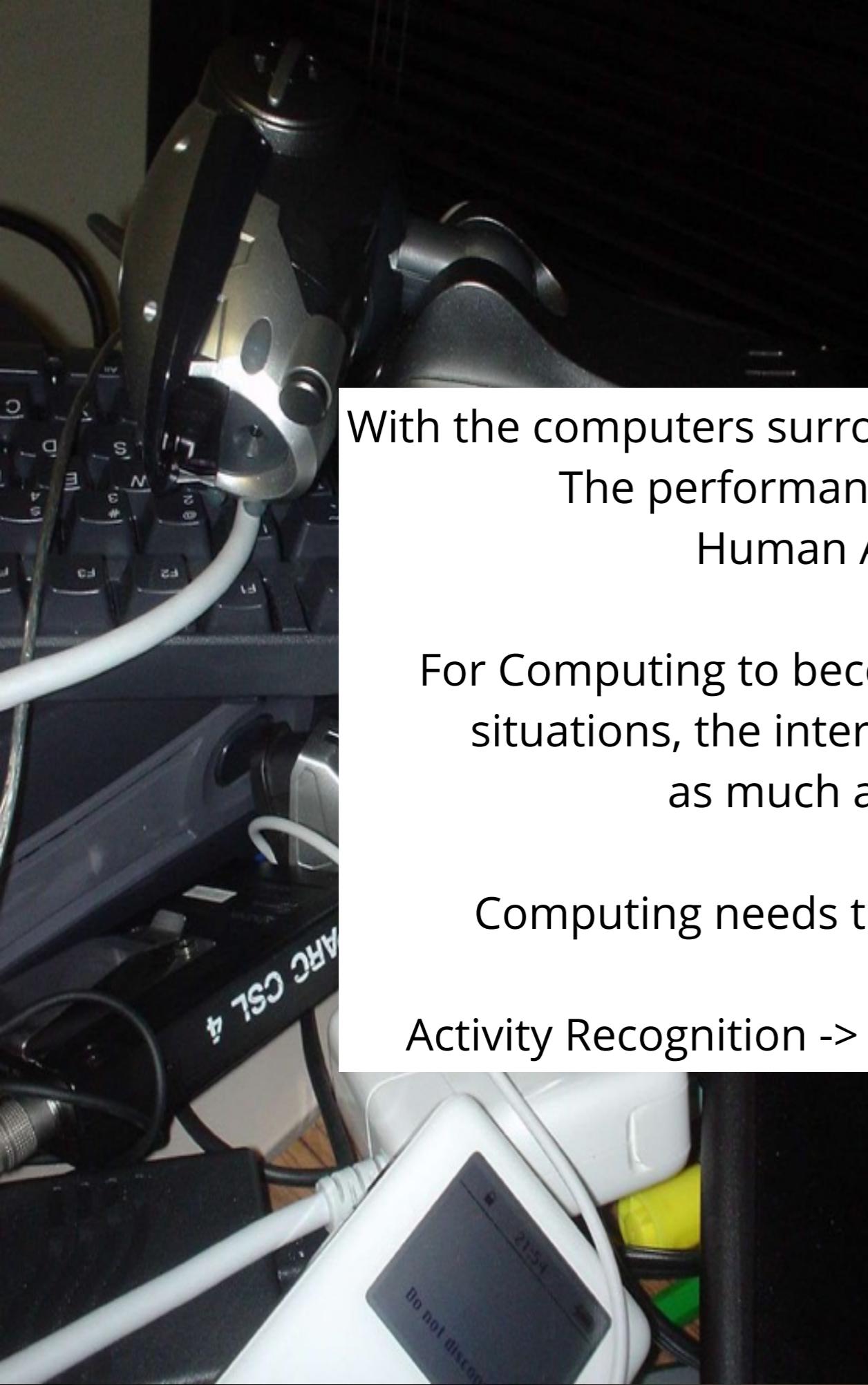
phD in Ubiquitous/Wearable Computing

University Passau, Germany

Collaborations with PARC, SUN, Deutsche Börse ...

Palo Alto, Grenoble, Frankfurt, Innsbruck



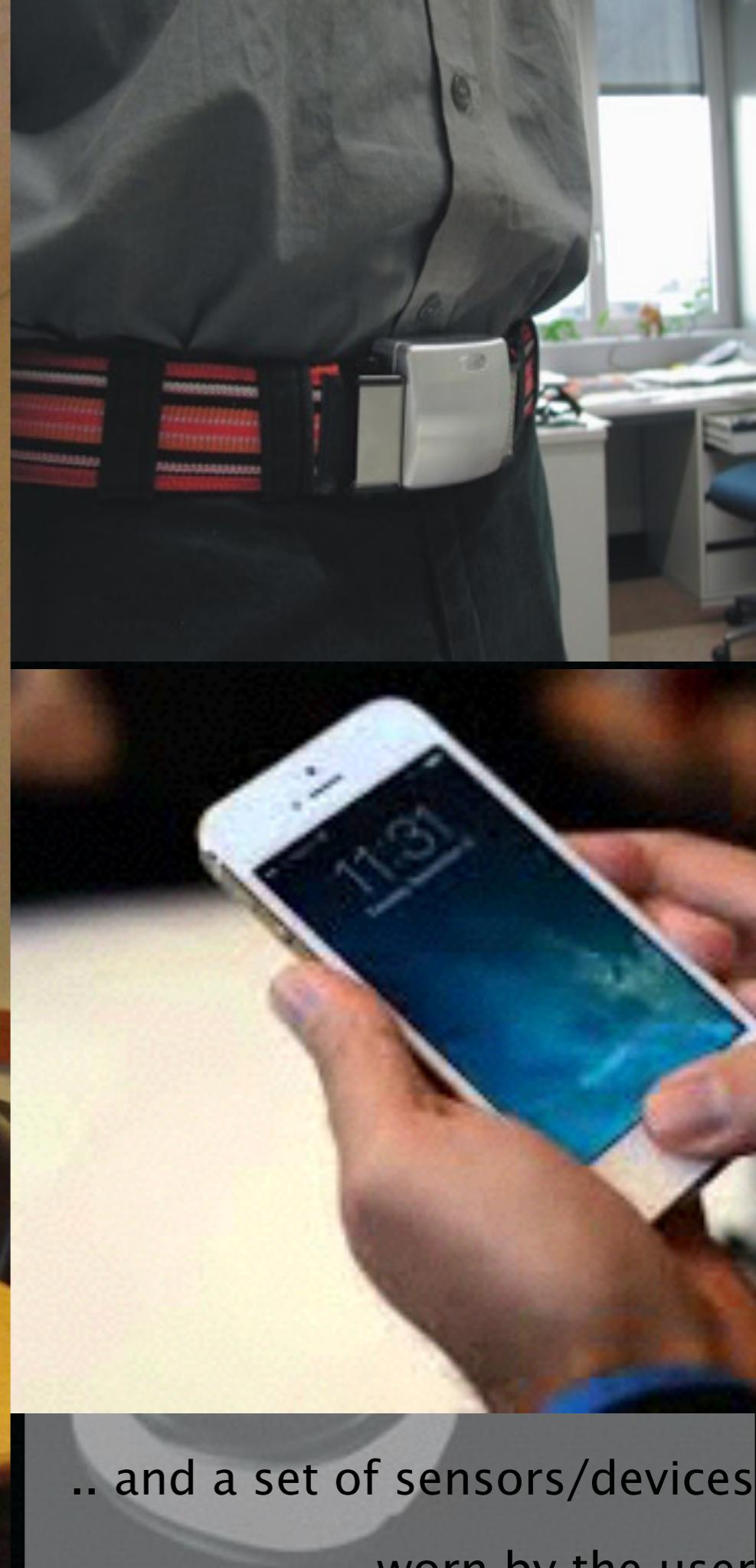


With the computers surrounding us in everyday life,
The performance bottle neck is
Human Attention.

For Computing to become useful in everyday situations, the interface needs to vanish as much as possible.

Computing needs to become pro-active
Activity Recognition -> Context-Aware Systems

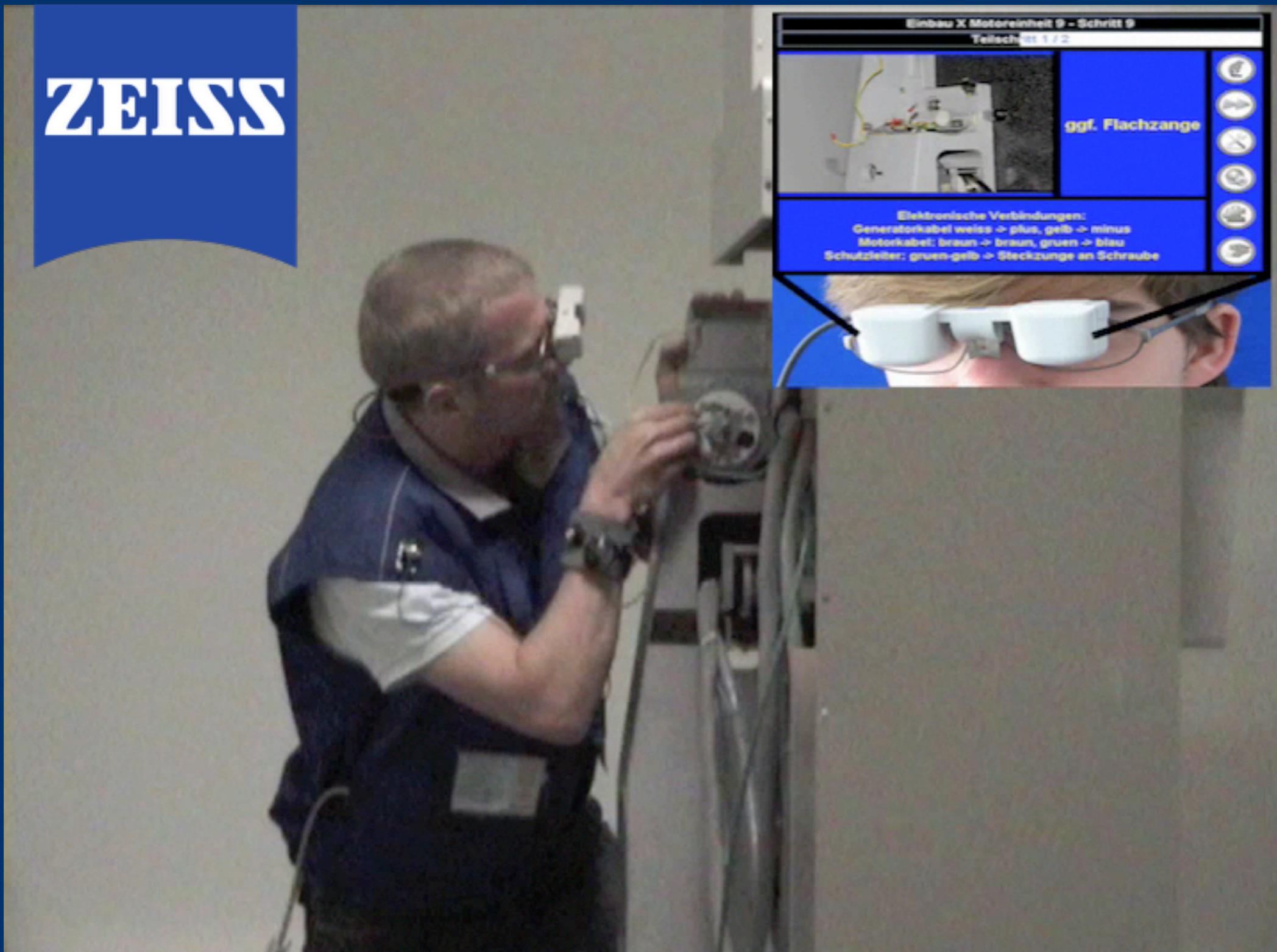




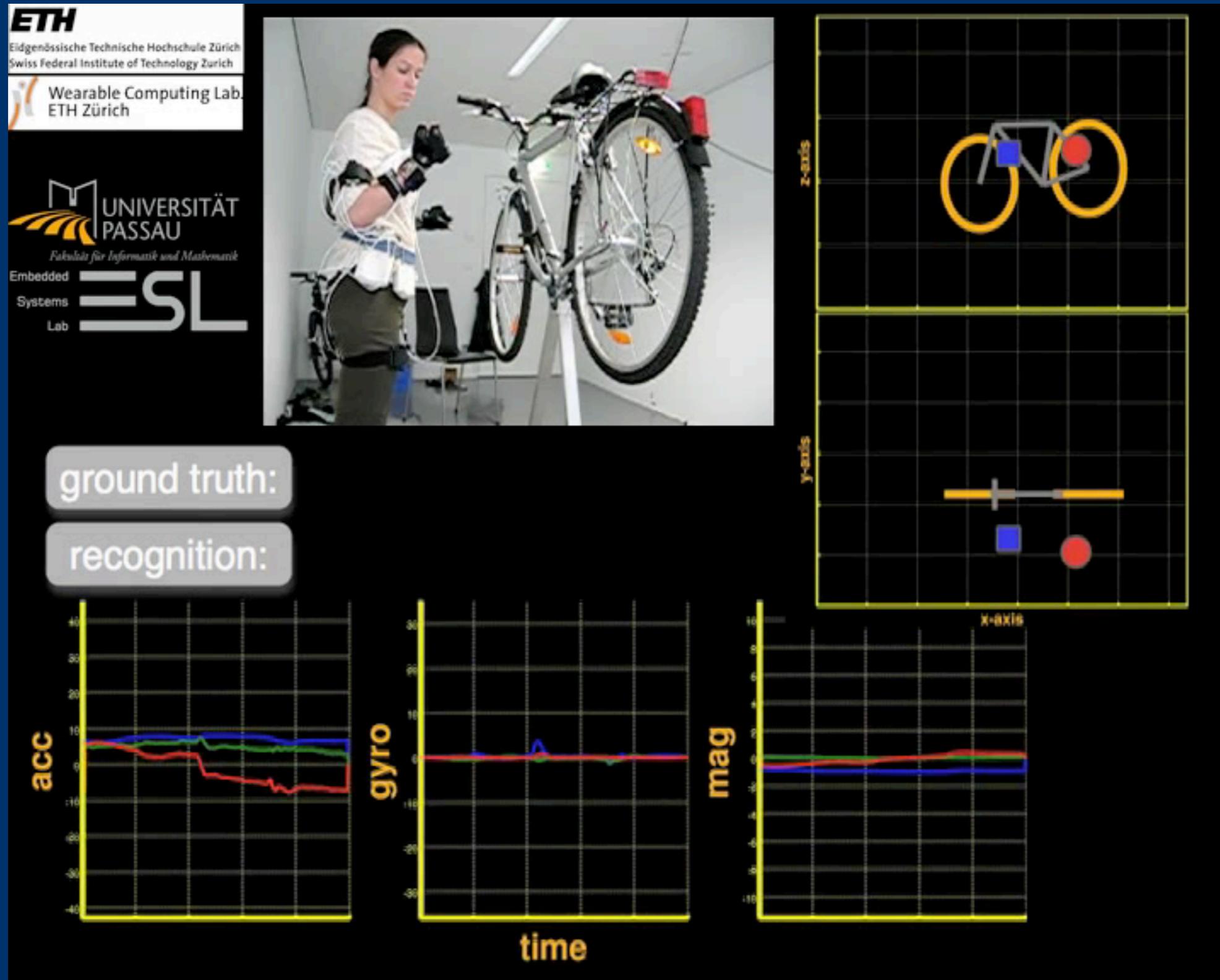
.. and a set of sensors/devices
worn by the user

wearable computing in 2006

Maintenance Scenario Collaboration with Zeiss, Oberkochen.



ACTIVITY RECOGNITION



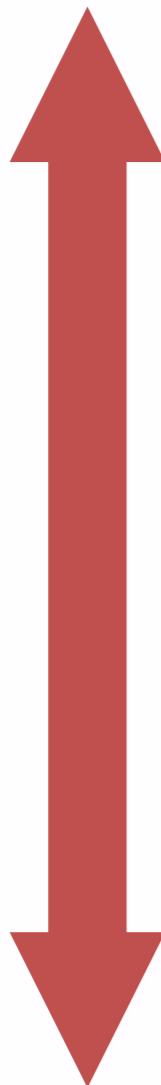
Original work by: Georg Ogris

KAI KUNZE - EYE WEAR COMPUTING 11

What is Context Recognition ?

Classical AI: imitating human cognition

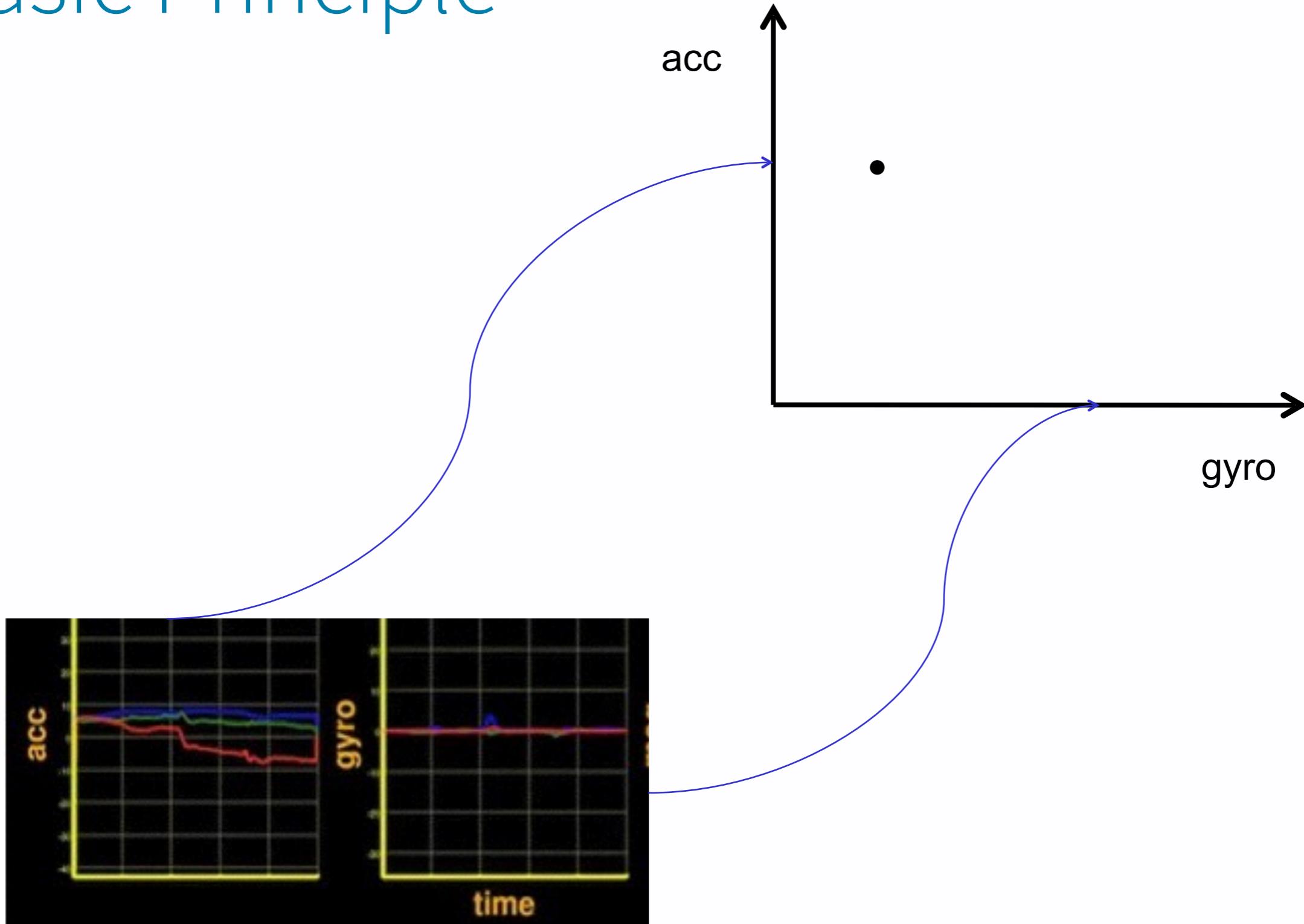
- often video based
- includes interpretation



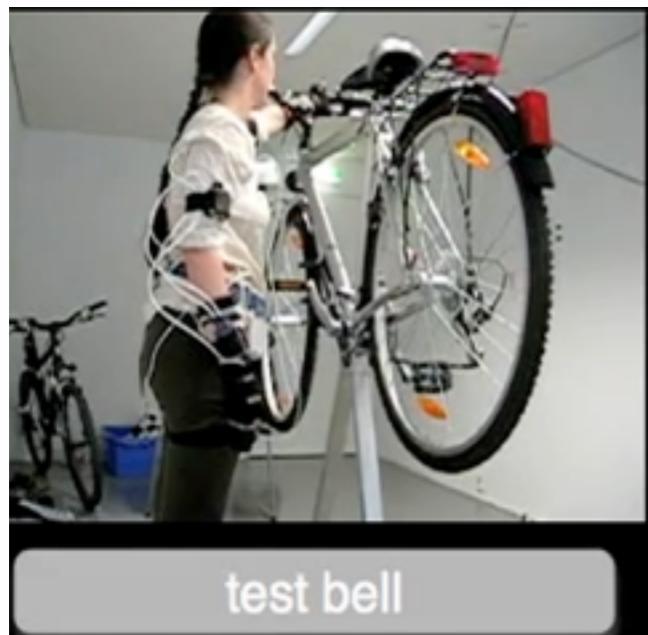
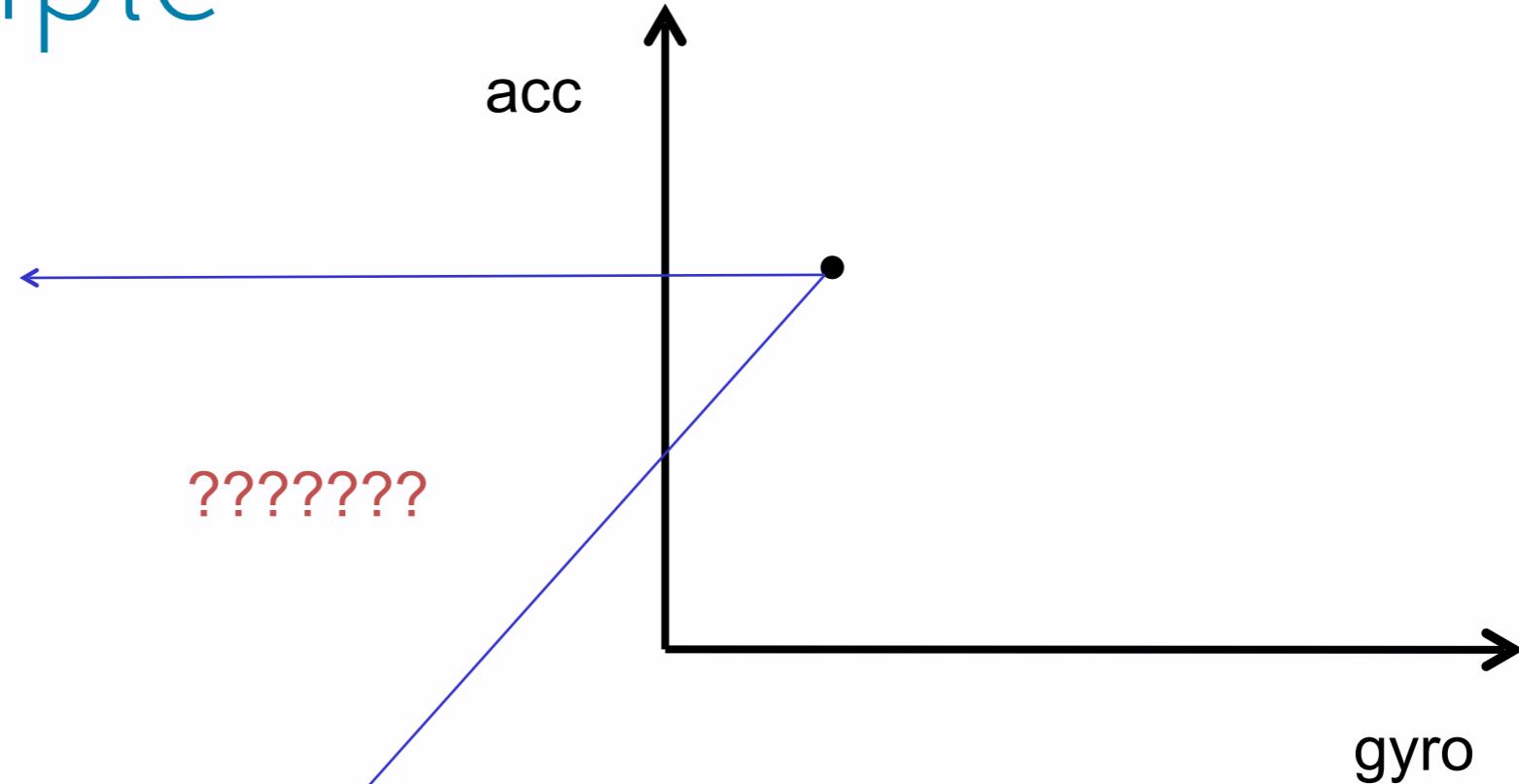
Context Recognition:
mapping signals from simple sensors onto a
set of *predefined, environment related* states

Embedded Controllers: feedback control loop

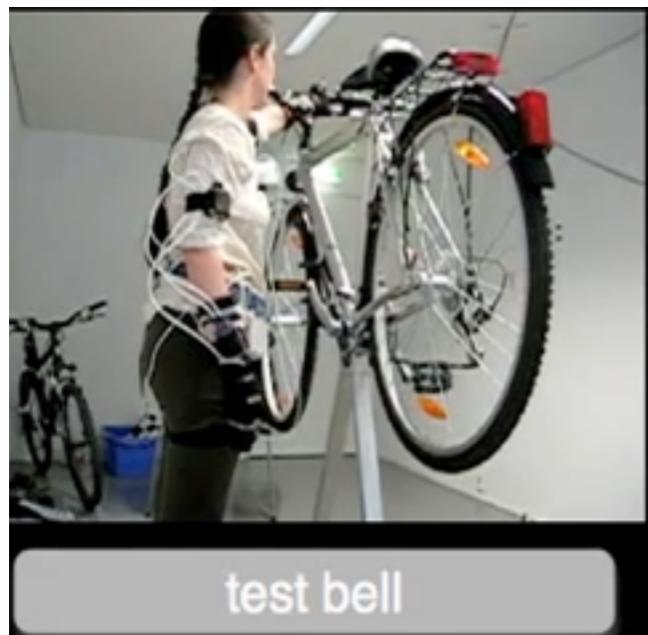
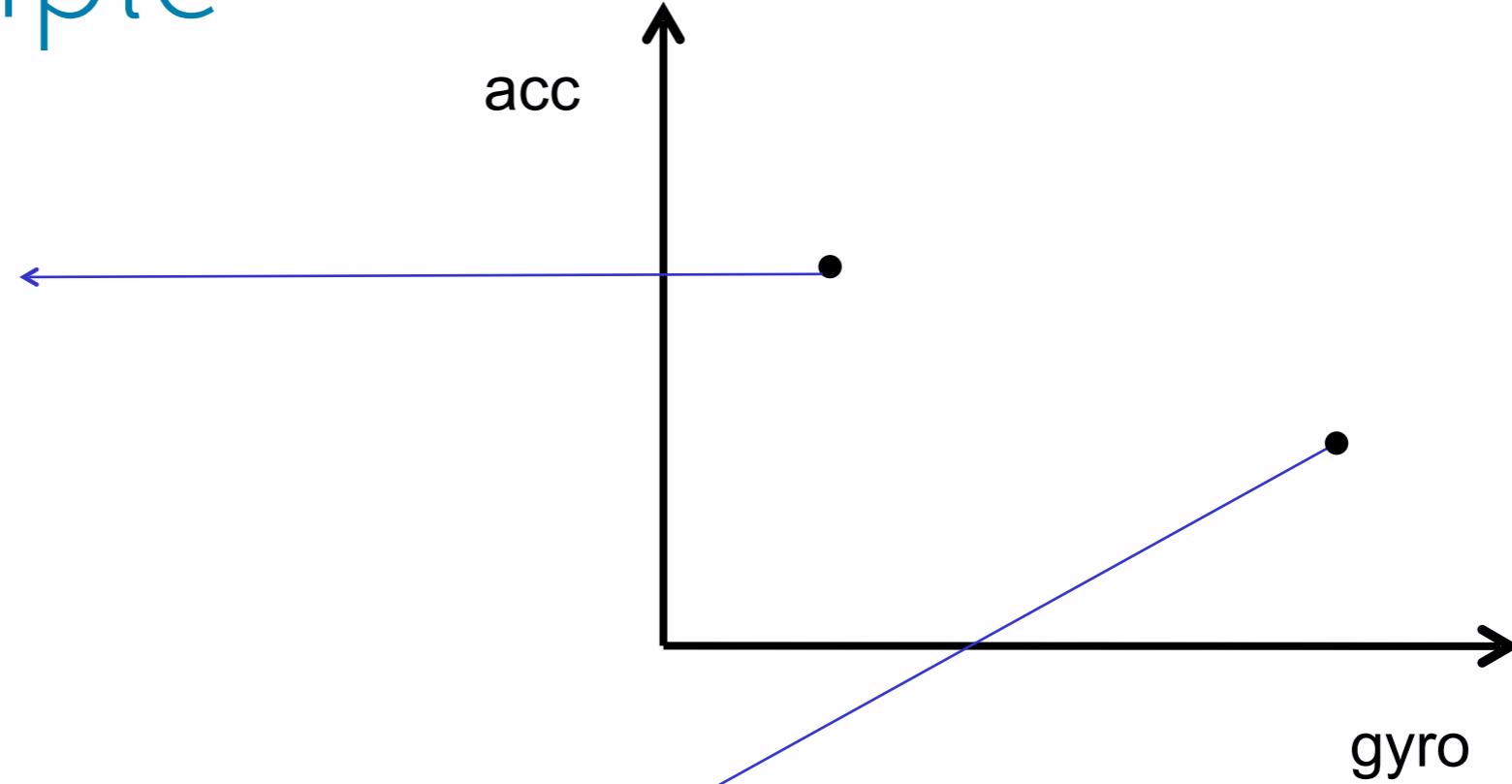
Basic Principle



Basic Principle

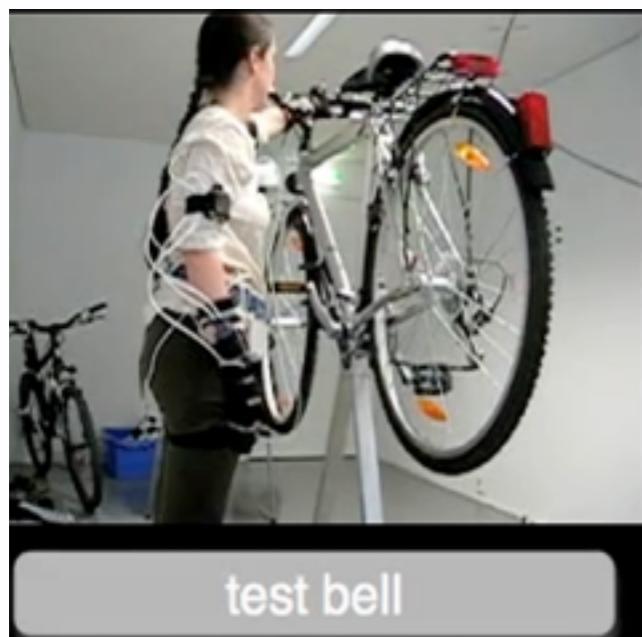
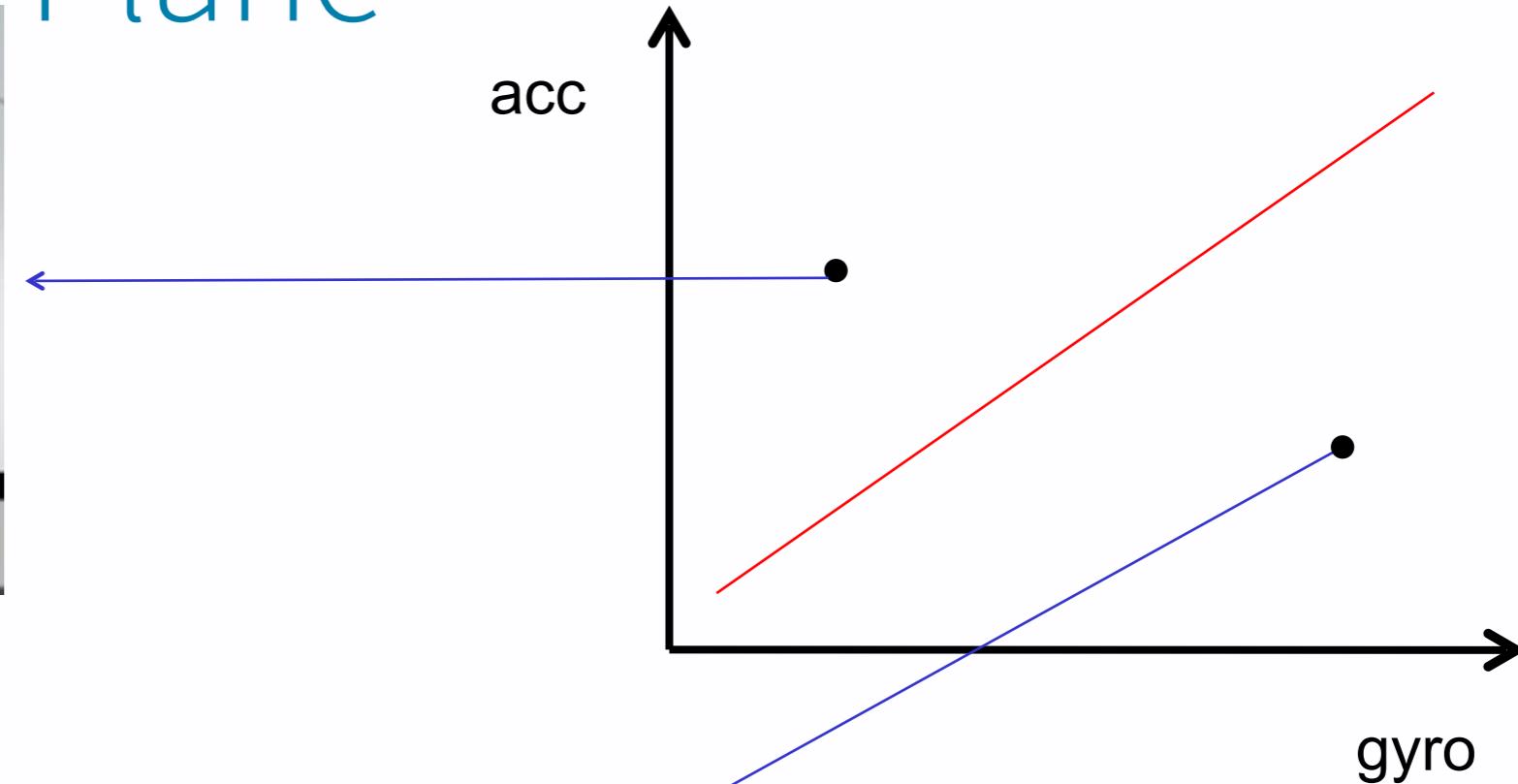


Basic Principle



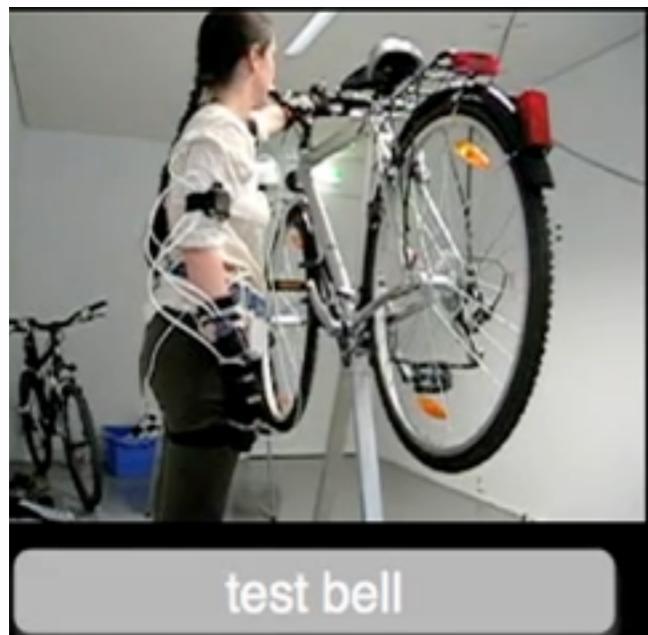
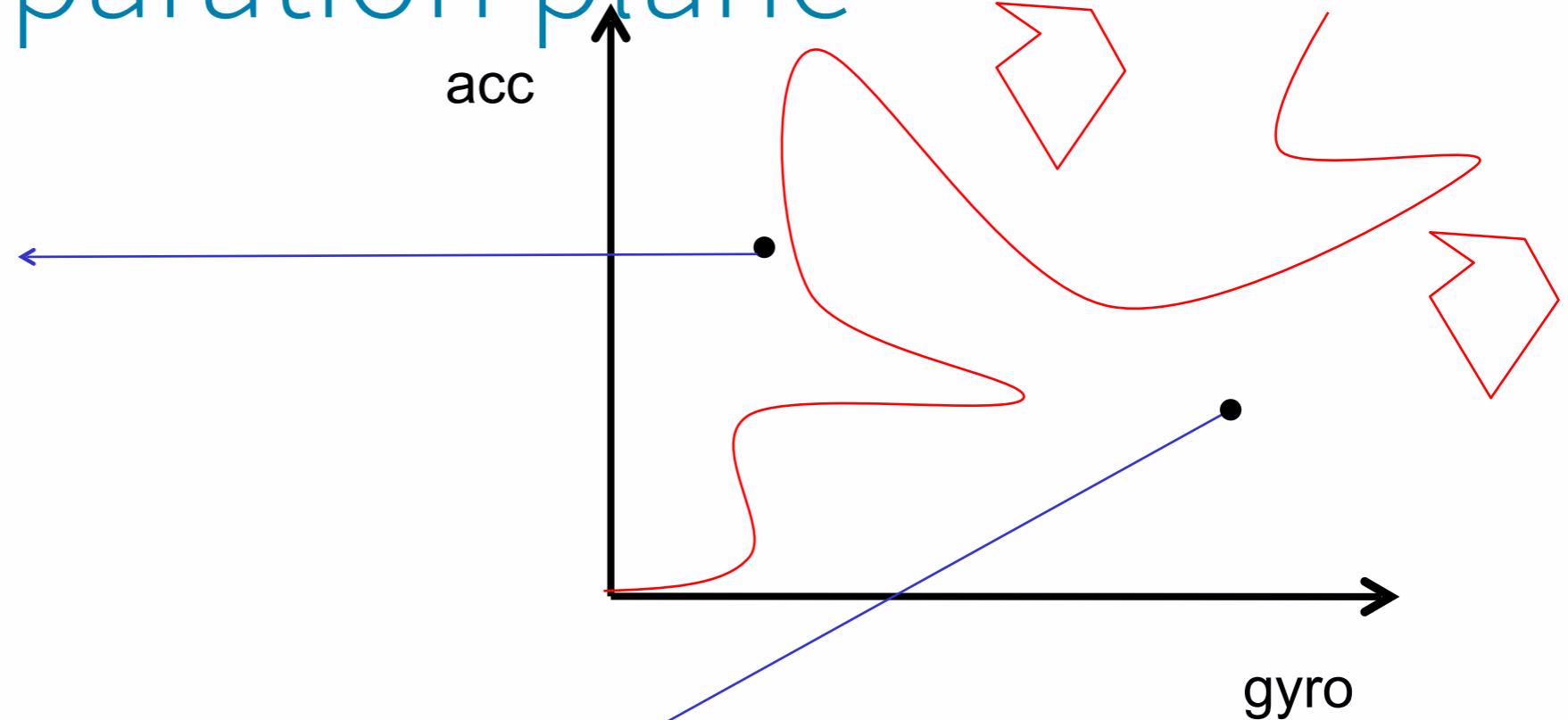
class membership inferred from
coordinates only

Separation Plane

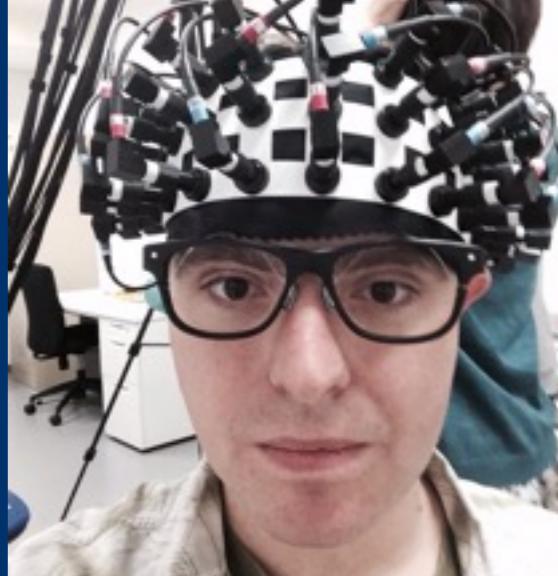
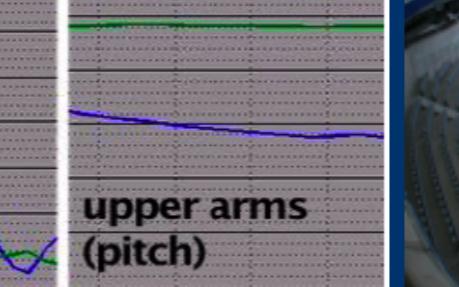
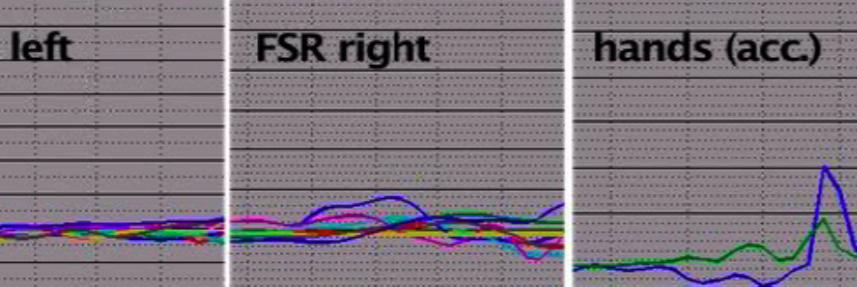


recognition given through separation
plane

complex separation plane



often complex and impossible to represent in an analytic way



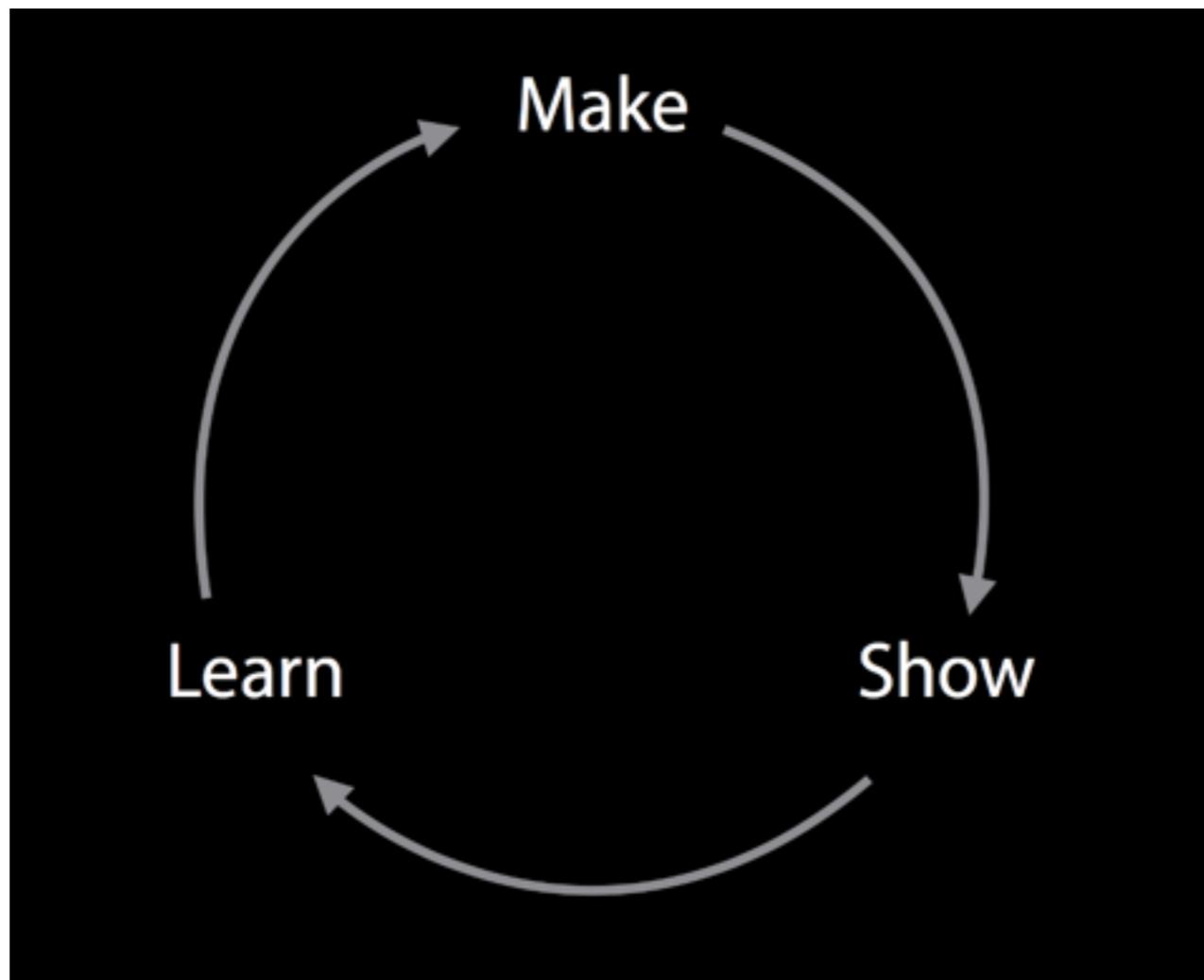
Prototyping

Prototyping

Make fake services/applications

Show people (best people who will use the service/app)

Learn from their feedback



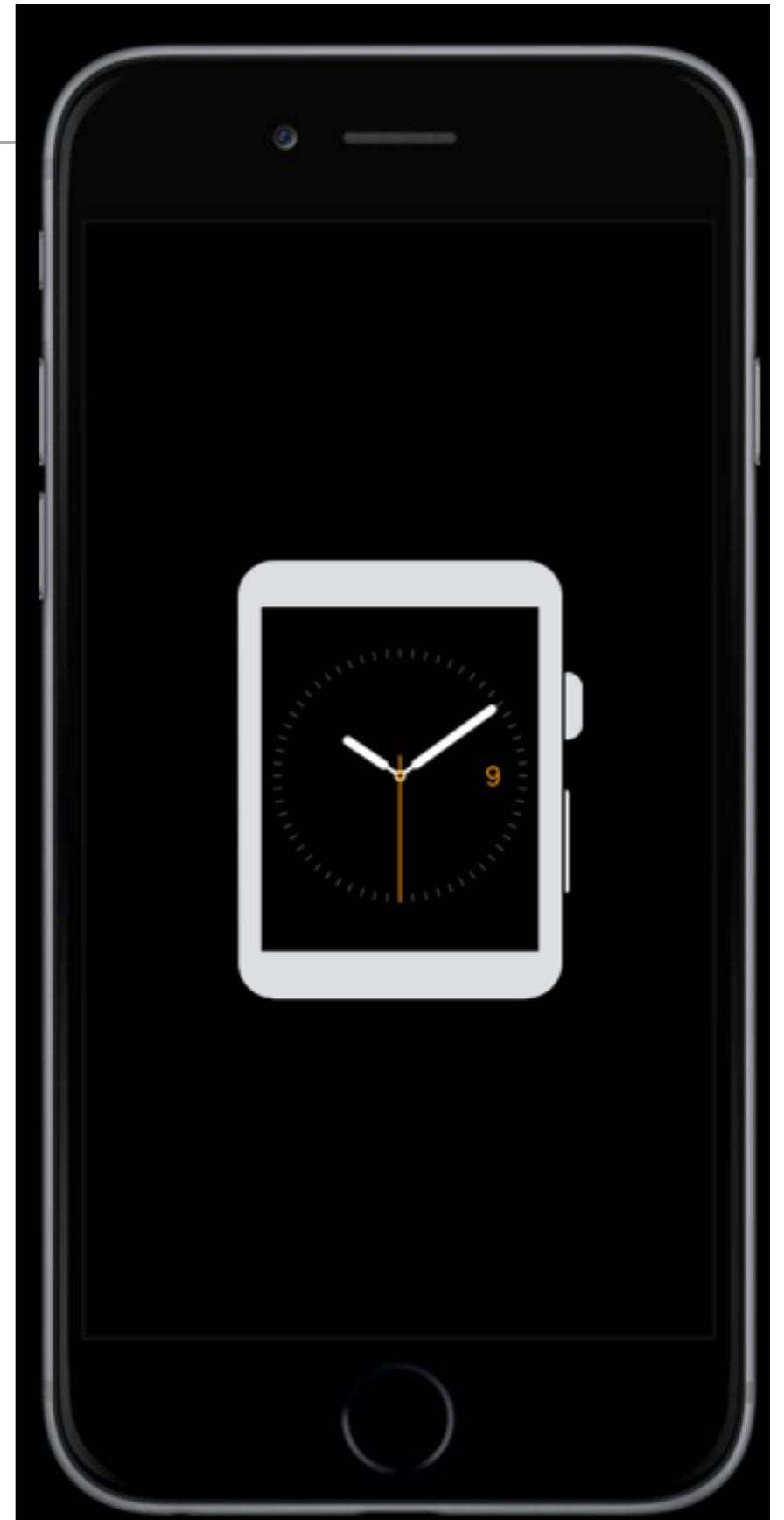
Why Testing with People is Important!



Fake it!

Let's say you want to make a new device with display ...





Fake it!

Fake hardware on screens

Fake software with pictures

Try it in context, at the right size, in the right place





Further Infos

Paper Prototyping

<http://groups.csail.mit.edu/graphics/classes/6.831/lectures/L9.pdf>

Prototyping Future Hardware

<https://developer.apple.com/videos/wwdc/2015/?id=803>

Designing with Animations

<https://developer.apple.com/videos/wwdc/2015/?id=803>

Prototyping: Fake It Till You Make It

<https://developer.apple.com/videos/wwdc/2014/>

Mobile Phone Sensing

PHYSICAL ACTIVITY RECOGNITION BECOMES MAINSTREAM



Kunze Kai. Compensating for On-Body Placement Effects in Activity Recognition, 2011.

Mobile Phone Sensing

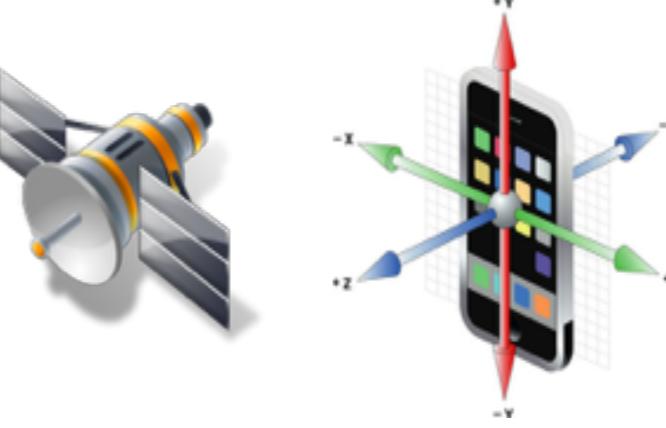
Microphone



Camera



Motion Sensors



Bluetooth/Wifi



Touch Screen (capacitive)



some:



Altimeter (Air Pressure)

Motion Sensors

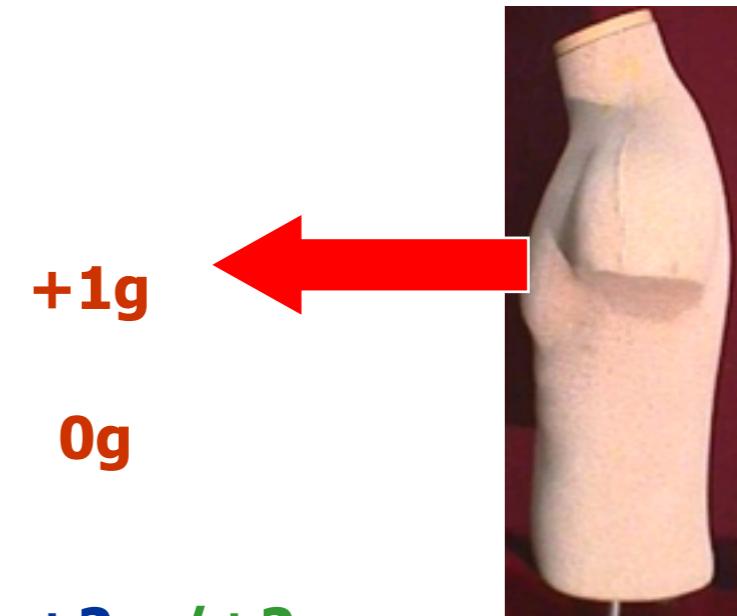
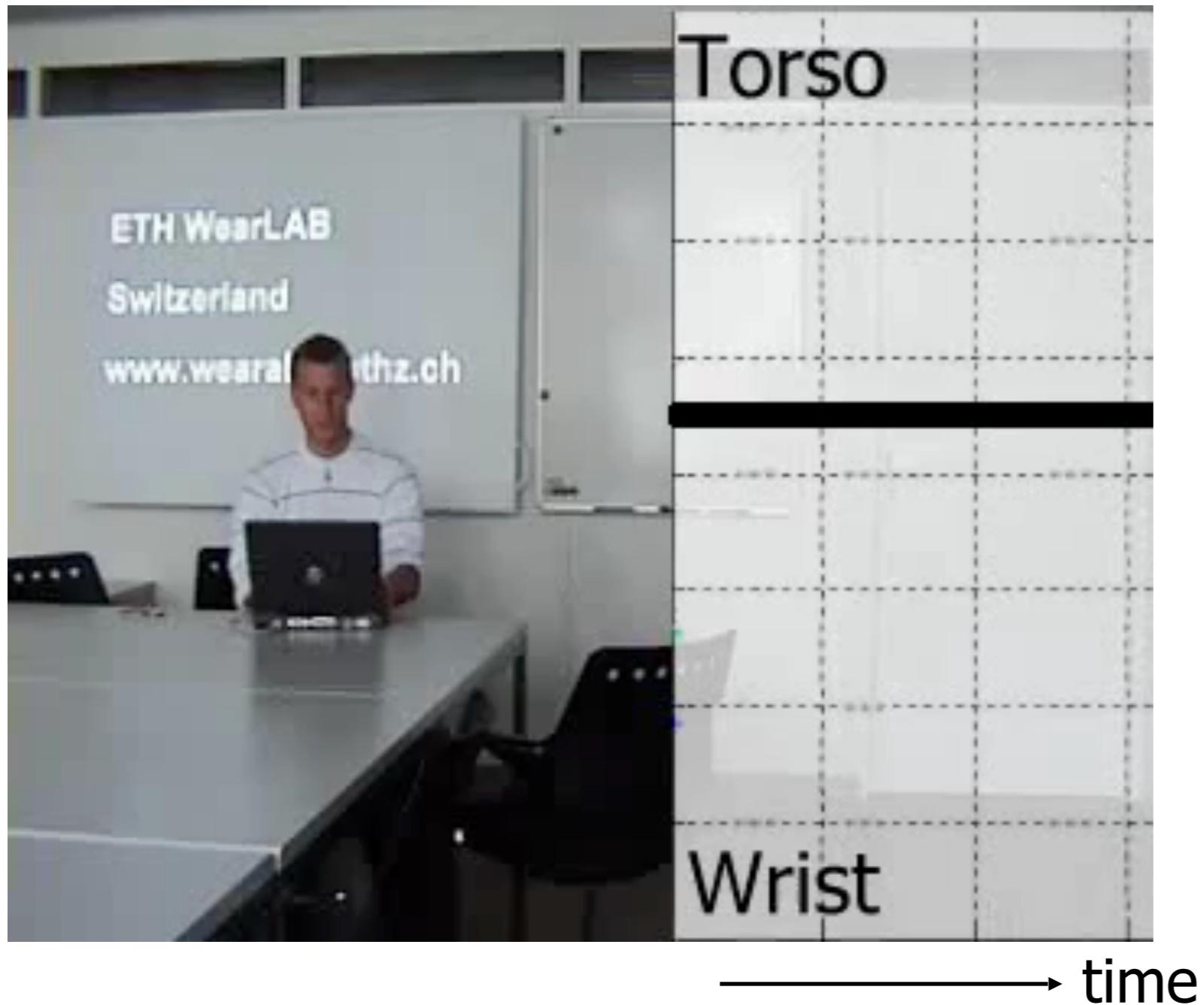
Accelerometer

Gyroscope

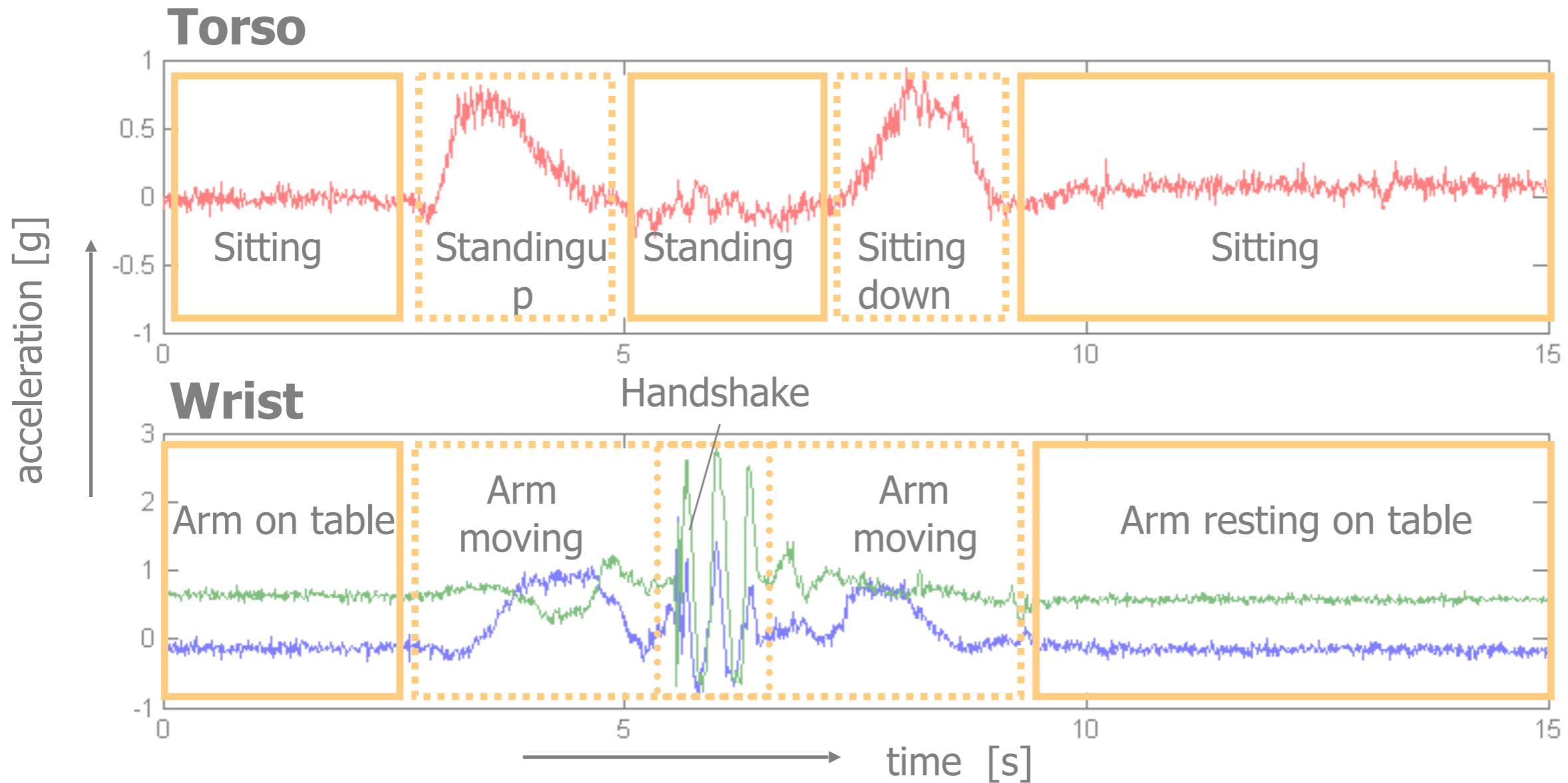
Magnetic Field Sensor

Air Pressure Sensor (Altimeter)*

Accelerometer



Analyzing Recordings

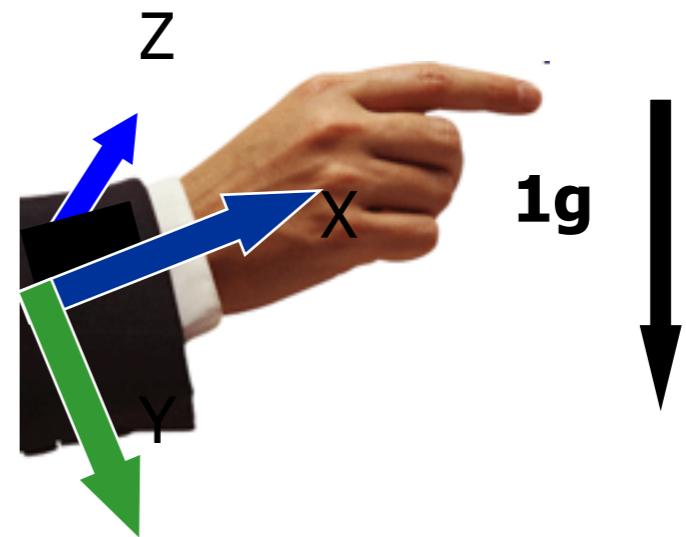


Acceleration Sensor

- **Acceleration sensors provides two types of information**

Acceleration Sensor

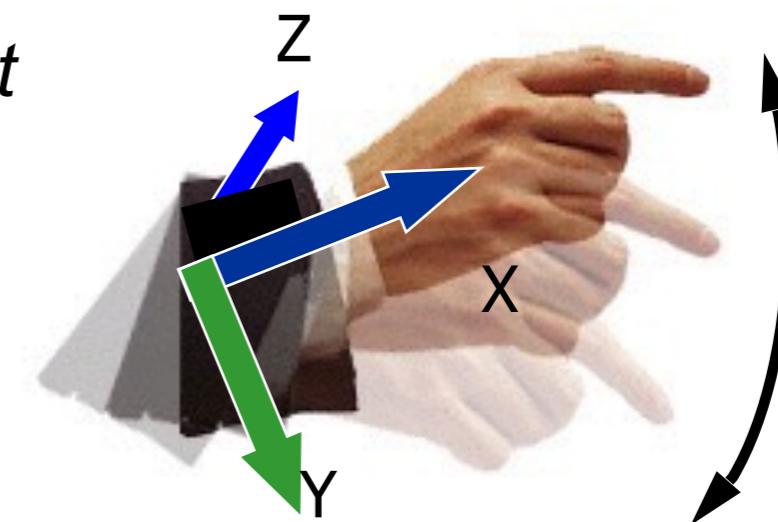
- Acceleration sensors provides two types of information
 - Angle towards the gravity vector (*tilt*)



Acceleration Sensor

- **Acceleration sensors provides two types of information**

- *Angle towards the gravity vector (tilt)*
- *Change of motion speed*

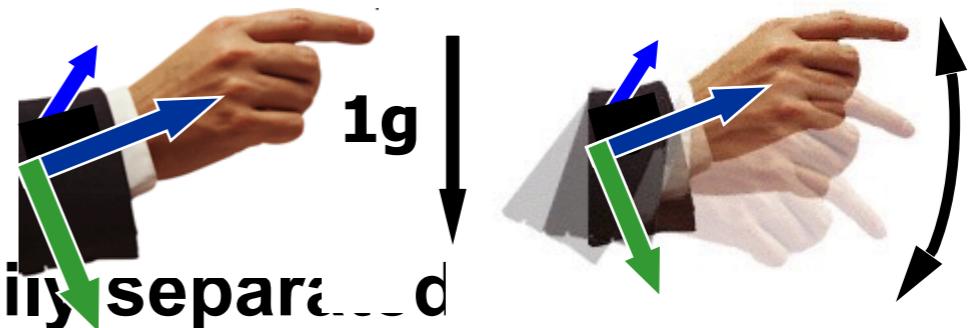


Acceleration Sensor

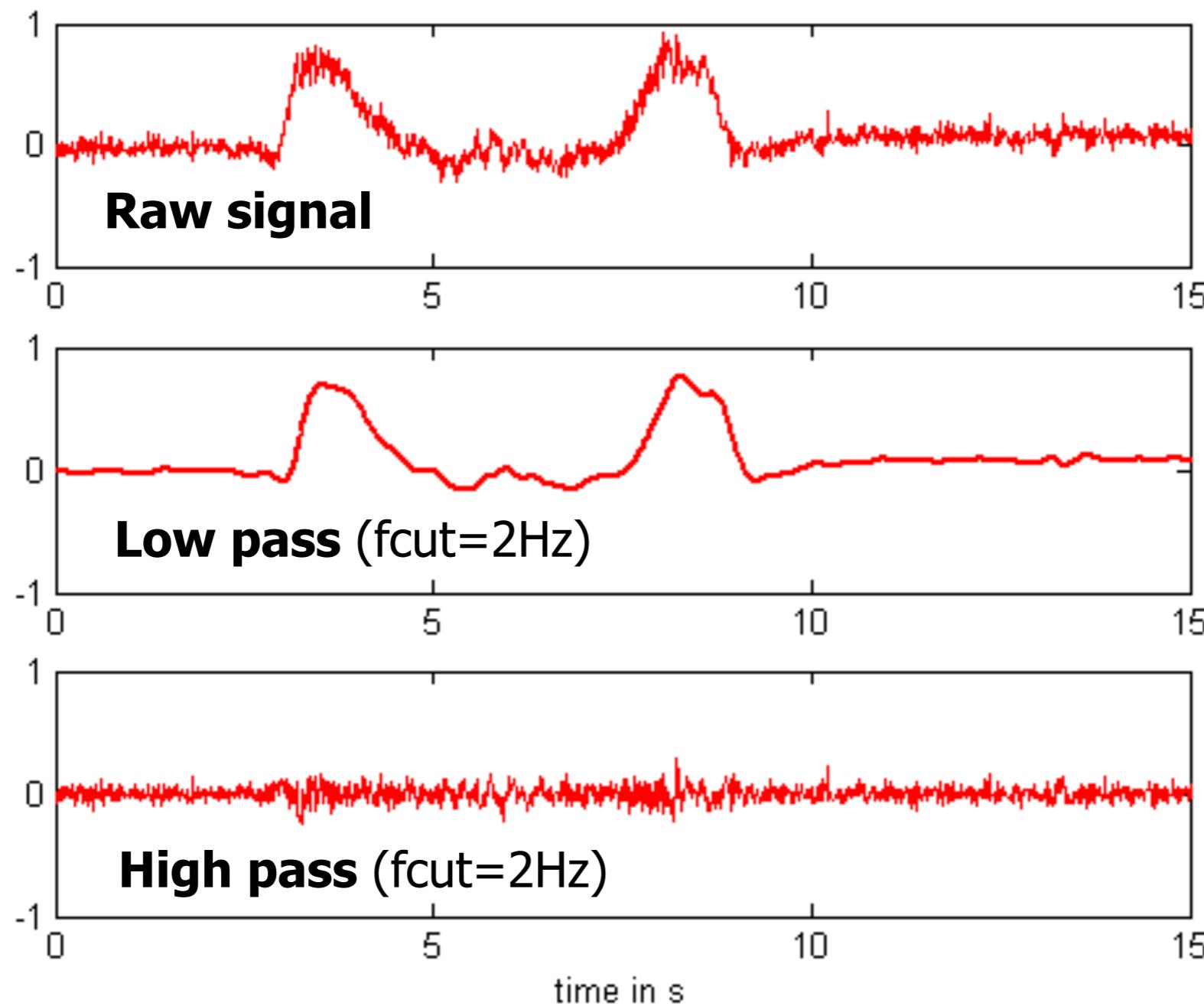
- Acceleration sensors provides two types of information

- Angle towards the gravity vector (*tilt*)
 - Change of motion speed

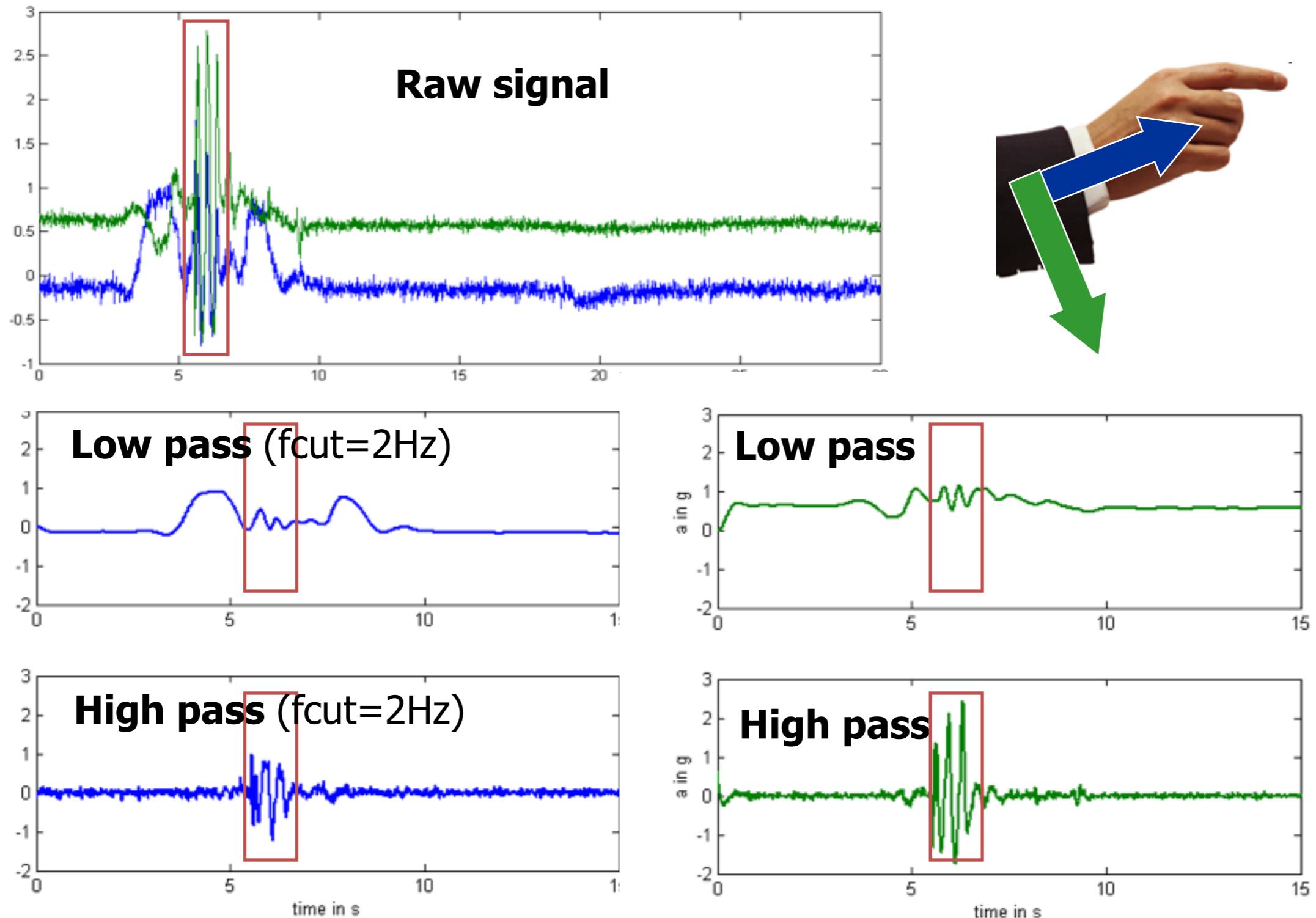
- These components can not be easily separated



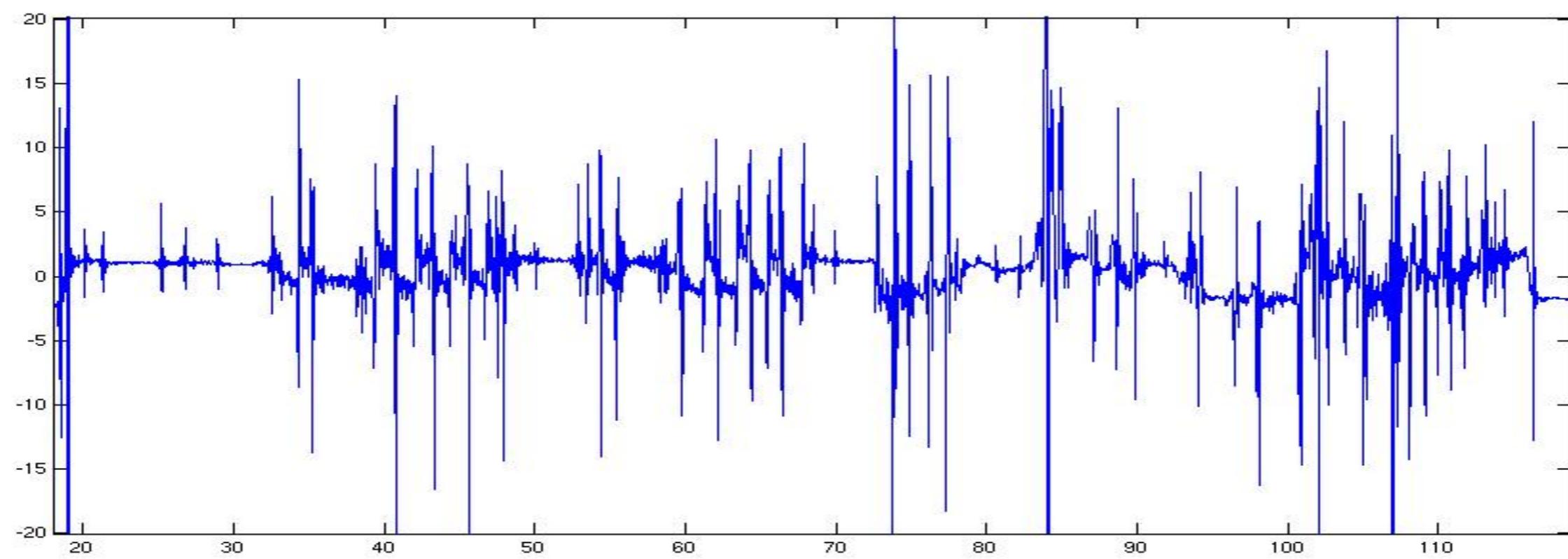
Filtering the Signal



Filtering the Signal



Motion Analysis



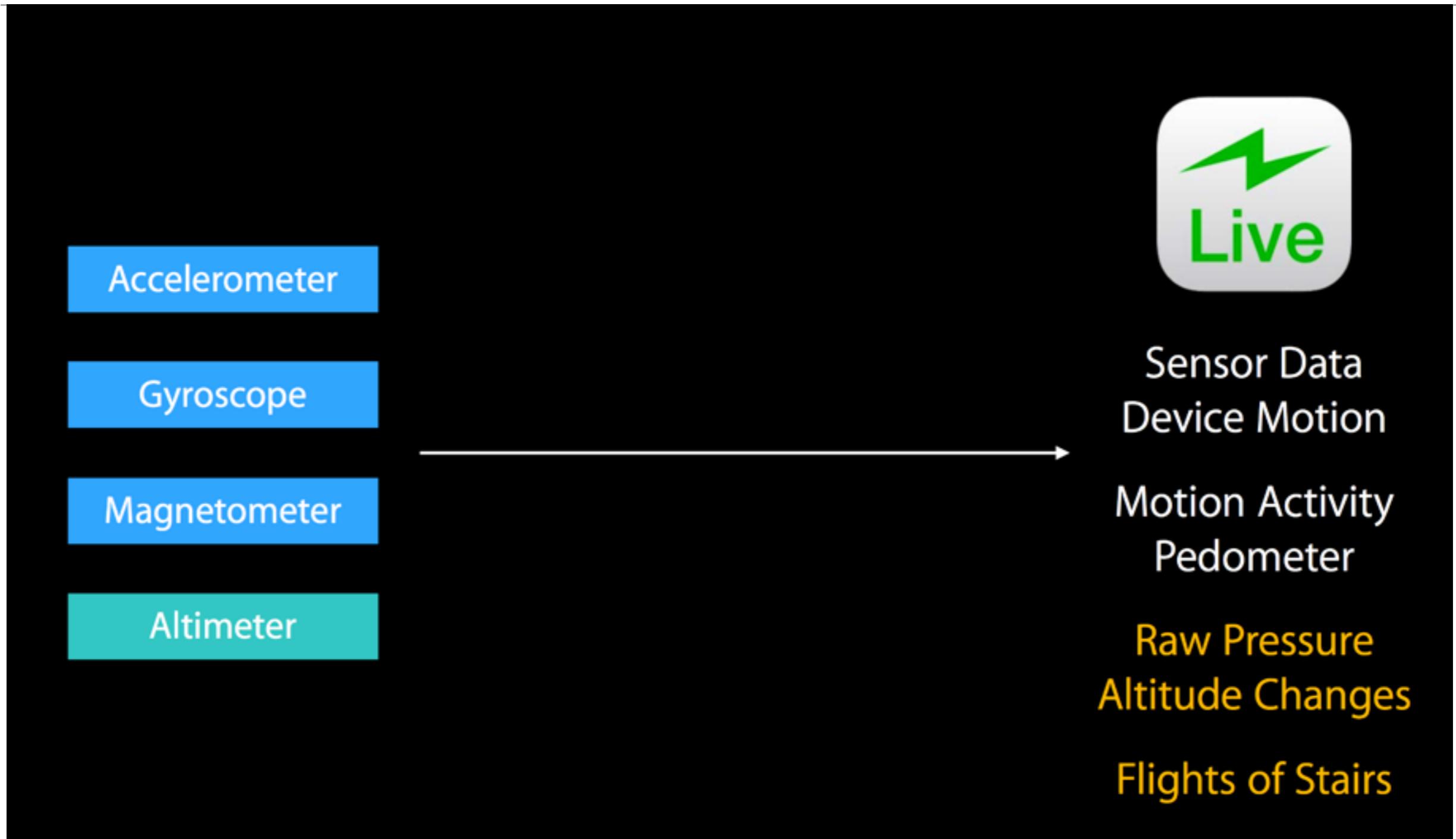
Gesture Recognition in Games



Early Prototype (around 2003-2004)



iOS



Altimeter (iPhone 6 /6+)

Accelerometer

Altimeter



Motion Activity
Pedometer

Flights of Stairs

Altimeter (iPhone 6 /6+)

Motion Activity Recognition

implemented by Apple

Android has a similar API



Activity	iPhone 5S	iPhone 6/6+	Watch
Walking	✓	✓	✓
Running	✓	✓	✓
Cycling		✓	✓
Automotive	✓	✓	
Stationary	✓	✓	✓

More

iOS code:

Magnetic Field Sensor

<https://developer.apple.com/library/ios/samplecode/Teslameter/Introduction/Intro.html>

Accelerometer

<https://developer.apple.com/library/ios/samplecode/AccelerometerGraph/Introduction/Intro.html>

Sound

Easy:

how loud the environment is

Specific activities are easy to detect (e.g. grinding coffee)

Speaker detection (if somebody is speaking not who)

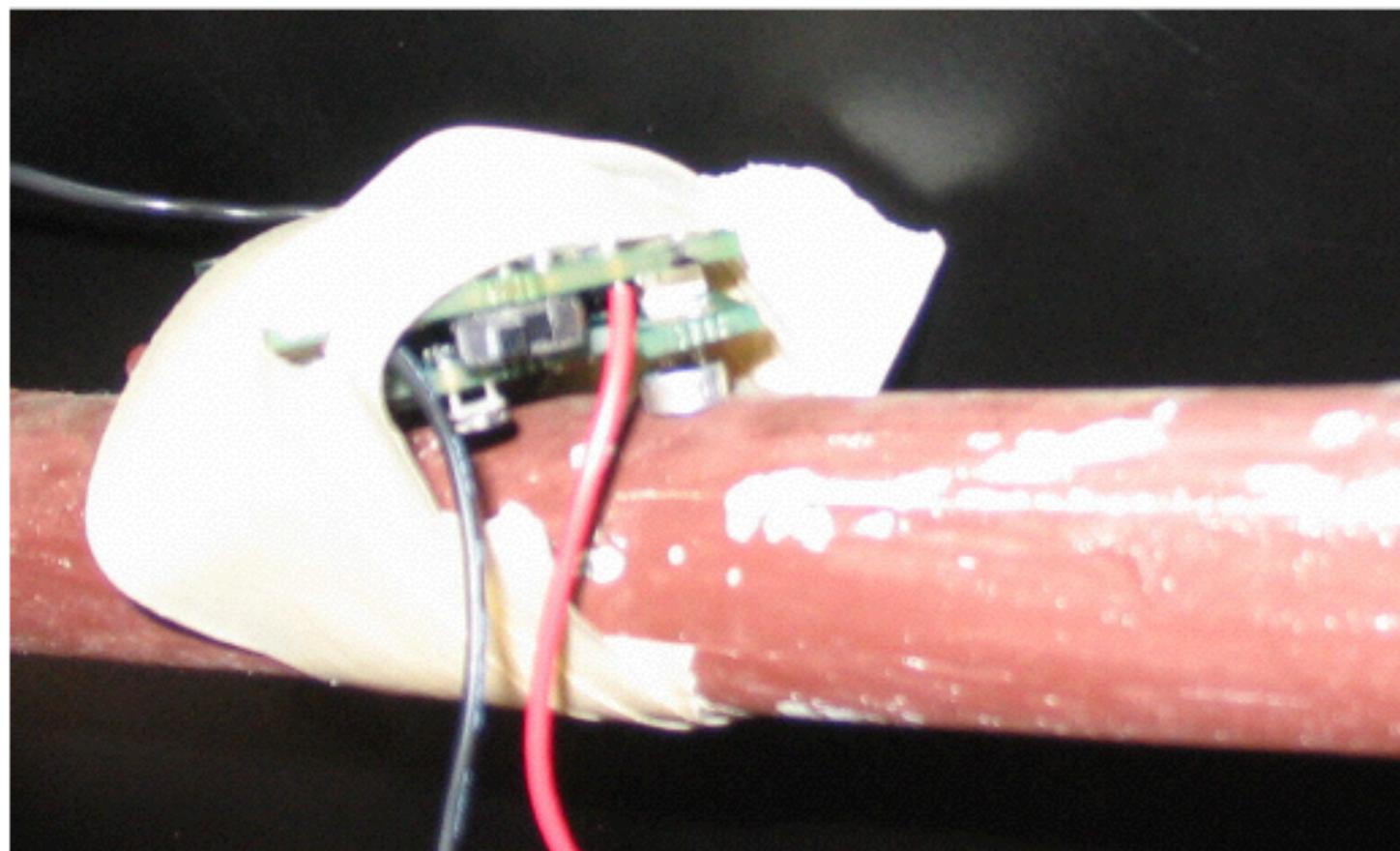
blowing on the microphone

more complicated:

semantic location

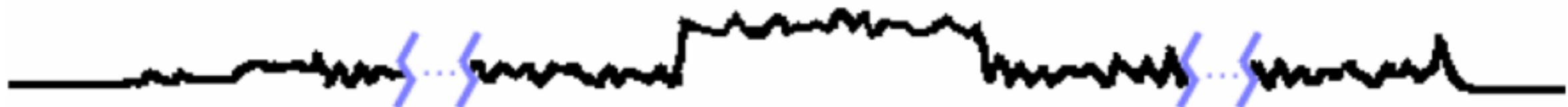
other recognition tasks ...

Water Pipe Sounds



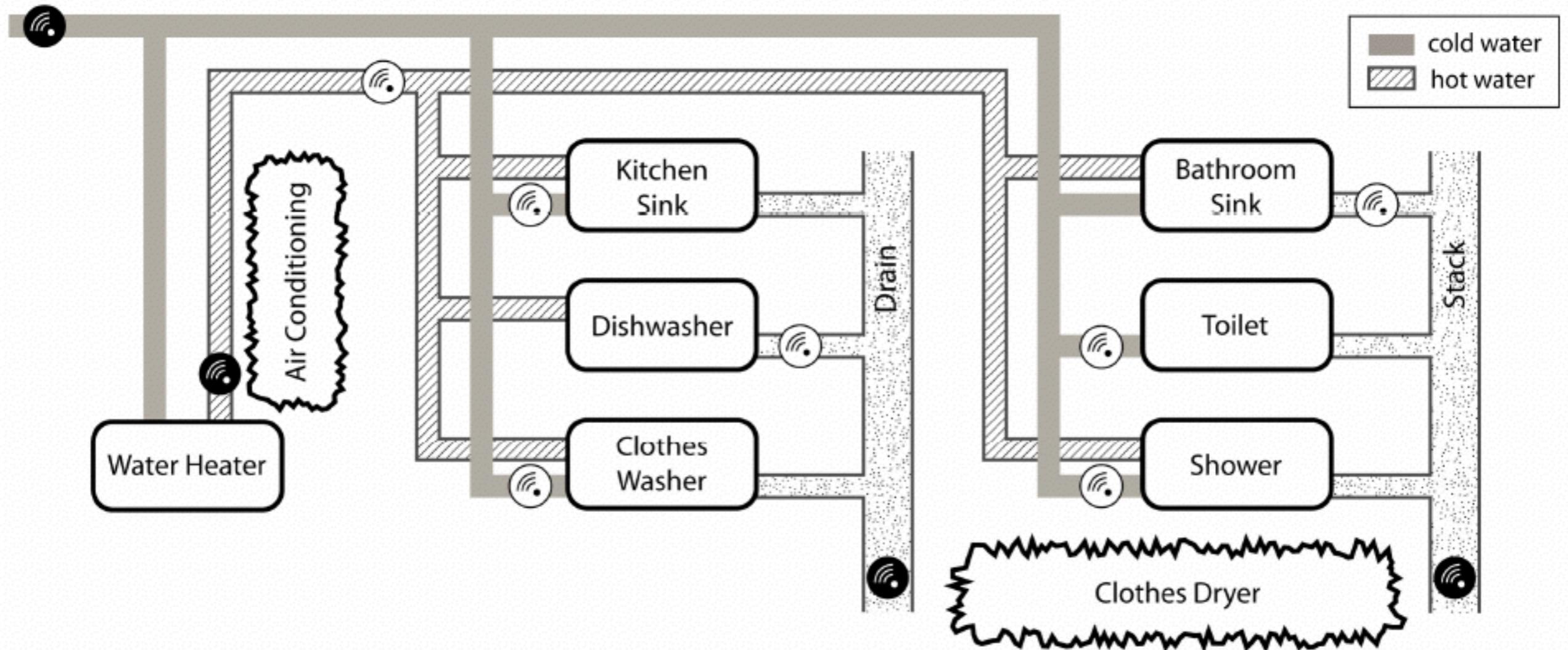
Forgarty, Au, Hudson,
UIST 2006

Figure 2. Our prototype sensor attached to a water pipe.
The microphone is the cylinder in the center. We pressed the
microphone against the pipe and secured the sensor with tape.



- (b) The cold water sensor's view of a toilet flush occurring during a shower. The long jittering is water usage by the shower, while the higher plateau is caused by the toilet. The cold water sensor is labeled as on for the entire signal jitter, thus masking the toilet flush.

Water Pipe Sounds



Water Pipe Sounds

Clothes Washer

Cold:	Mostly On: 3 to 9 minutes	Mostly Off: 6 to 18 minutes	Mostly On: 3 to 9 minutes	Mostly Off: 90 seconds to 6 minutes
	Mostly Off: 7 to 21 minutes	Mostly On: 40 seconds to 2 minutes	Mostly Off: 5 to 15 minutes	Mostly On: 35 to 105 seconds

Toilet

Cold:	Mostly On: 40 to 70 seconds		
	Mostly Off: 0 to 10 seconds	Mostly On: 3 to 20 seconds	Mostly Off: 30 to 55 seconds

Dishwasher

Mostly On: 45 seconds to 2.5 minutes	Mostly Off: 2 to 3 minutes	Mostly On: 45 seconds to 2.5 minutes	Mostly Off: 5 to 7 minutes	Mostly On: 45 seconds to 2.5 minutes	Mostly Off: 45 to 90 seconds	Mostly On: 45 seconds to 2.5 minutes
---	-------------------------------	---	-------------------------------	---	---------------------------------	---

Shower

Cold:	Mostly On: 5 to 30 minutes
	Mostly On: 5 to 30 minutes

Hot:	Mostly On: 0 to 30 minutes
	Mostly On: 0 to 30 minutes

Stack:	Mostly On: 0 to 30 minutes
	Mostly On: 0 to 30 minutes

Camera

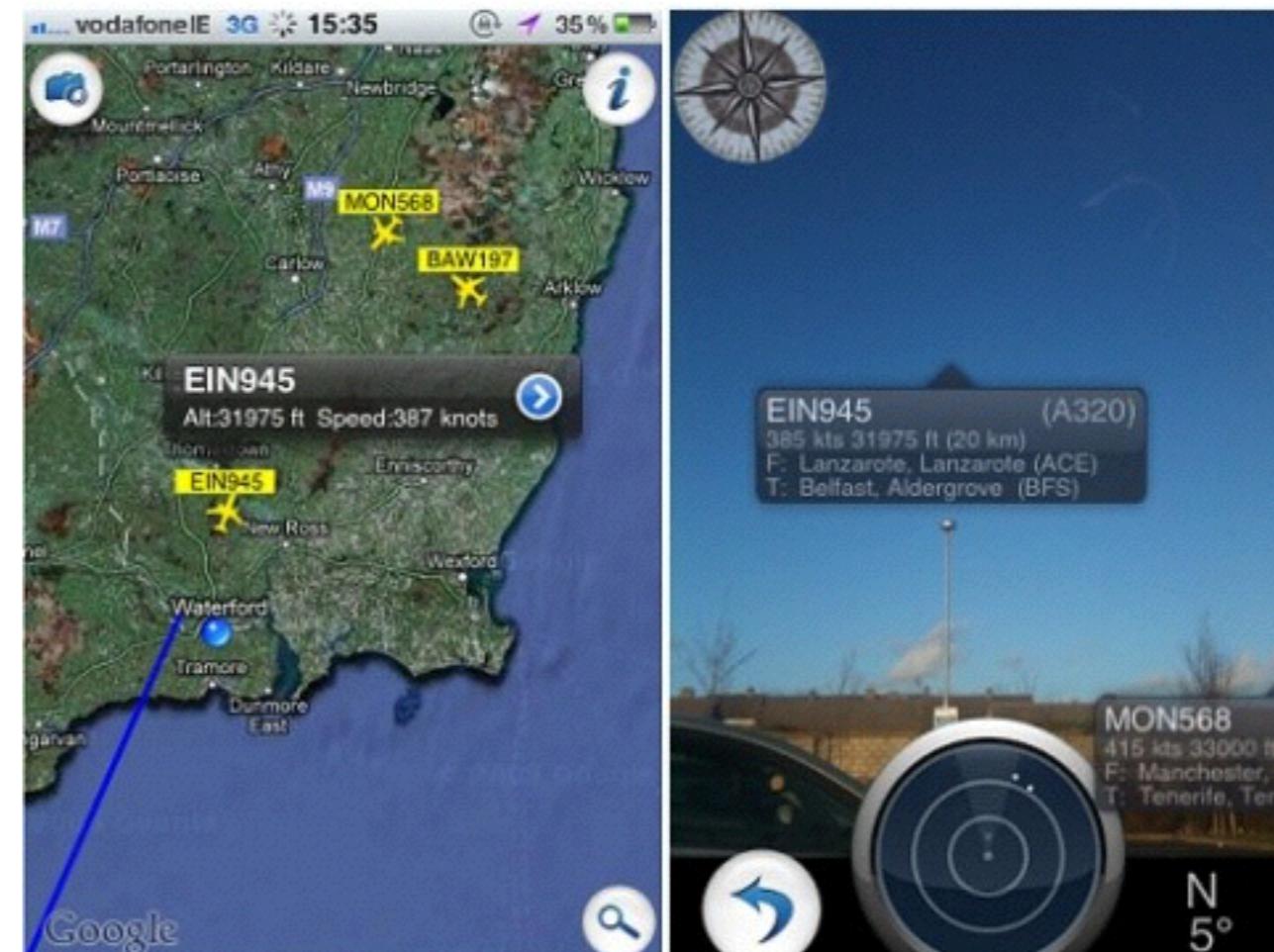
Computer Vision (OpenCV ... it's expensive)

Detecting Faces in a Picture

Detect + Track AR Markers (AR Toolkits etc.)

...

“Augmented Reality”



Shows the aircraft, and its track
and information

In Camera mode you can hold up and see
position in real time

“Augmented Reality”

Camera Based Tracking (expensive)

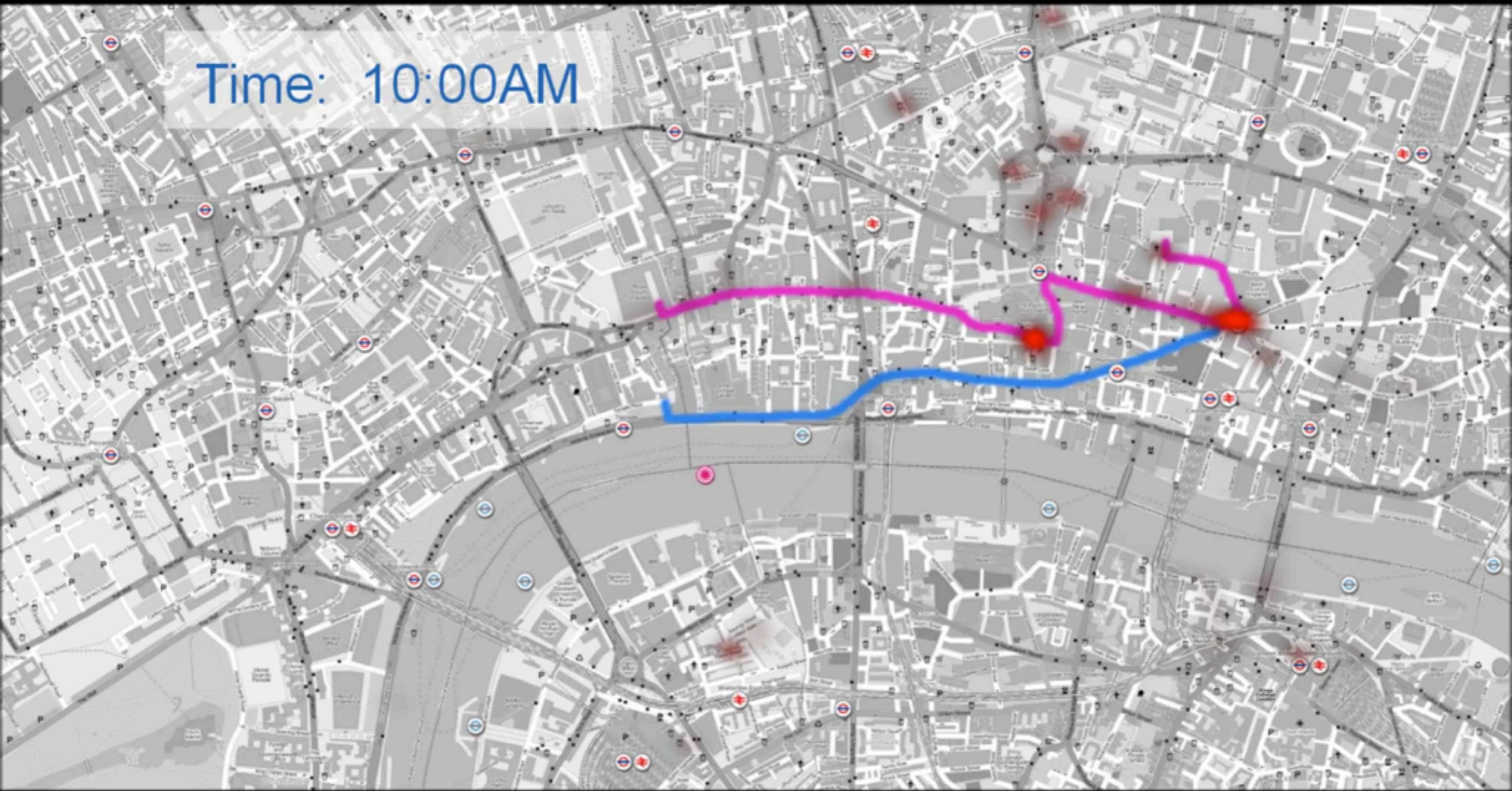
Location + Motion Sensors (cheaper but might not be as accurate)

Relative Positioning/Step Counting

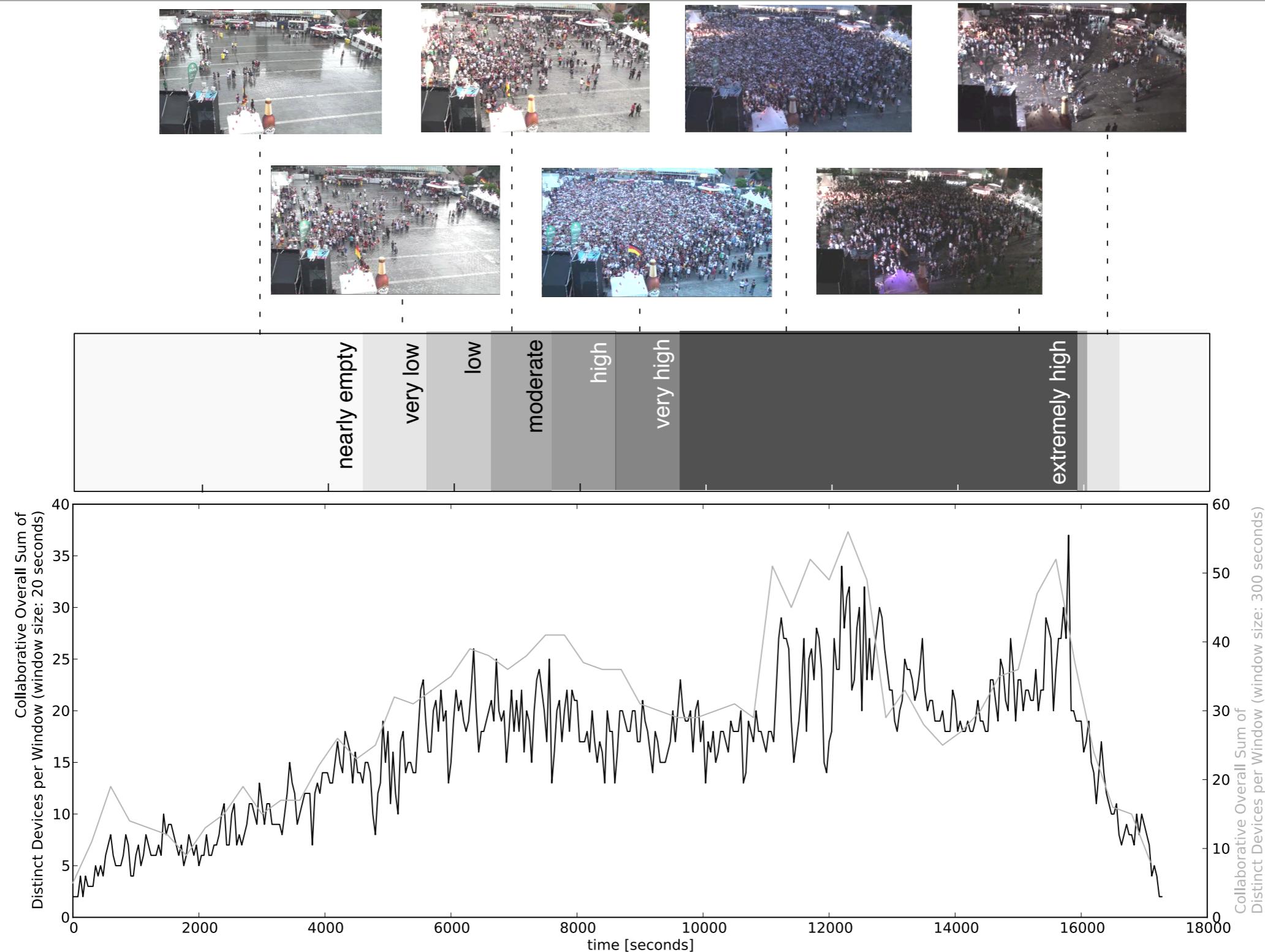
<https://github.com/reckonMe/reckonMe>

Location – Crowd Sensing

Time: 10:00AM



Crowd Density Measurements with Bluetooth Signal Strength



More

iOS code:

<https://github.com/benFnord/snsrlog>

Magnetic Field Sensor

<https://developer.apple.com/library/ios/samplecode/Teslameter/Introduction/Intro.html>

Accelerometer

<https://developer.apple.com/library/ios/samplecode/AccelerometerGraph/Introduction/Intro.html>

Group Work (10 min.)

Think about the mobile phone sensing.

Could you apply it to your project?

Which sensors make sense?

After the group work, report back (1-3 min):

What can you use? How?

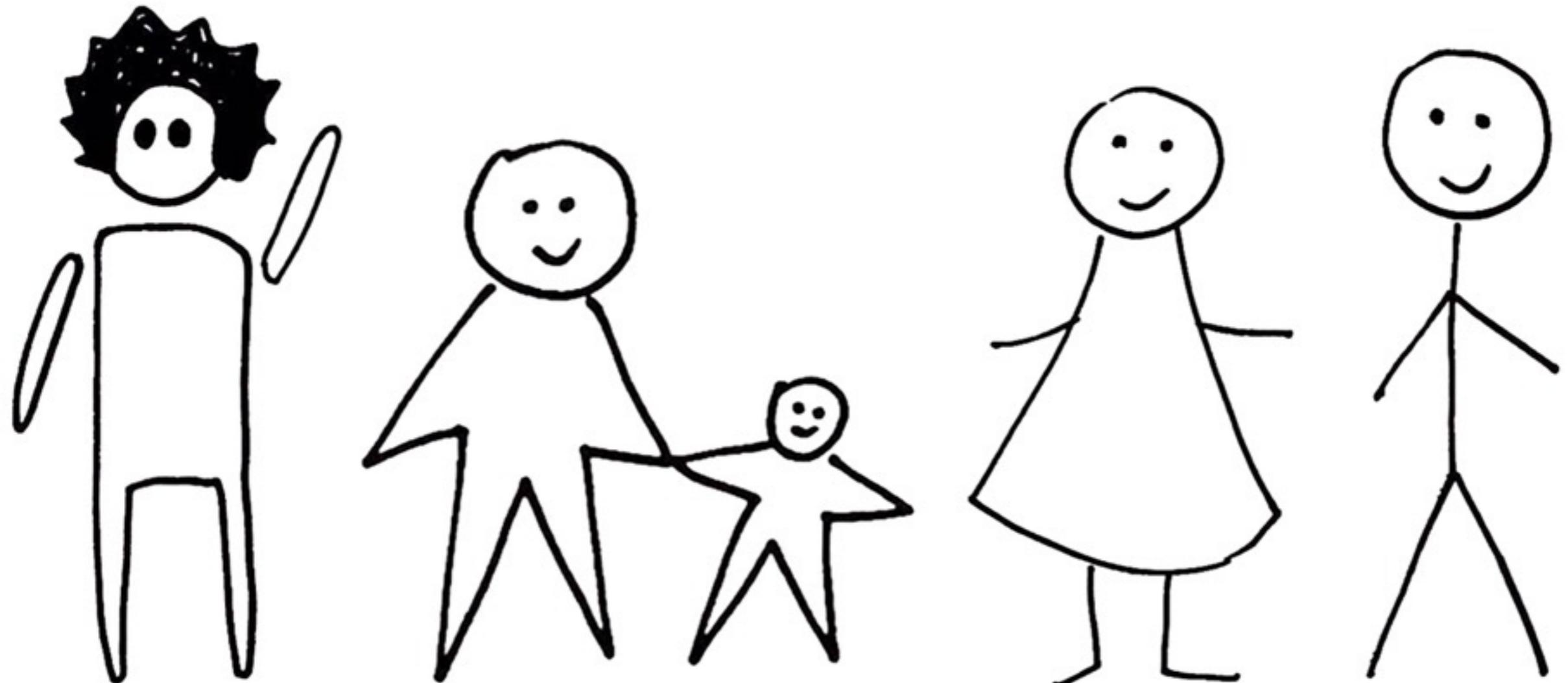
Storyboarding

Storyboarding

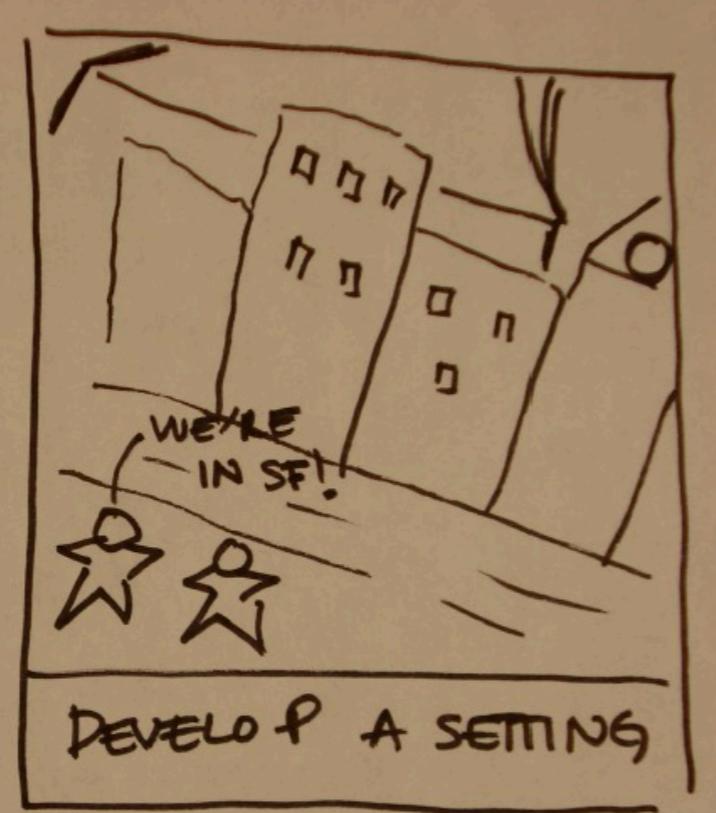
Storyboarding isn't about “pretty pictures”

it's about communicating ideas

Star People (Bill Verplank)



Example



Storyboards Should Convey

Setting

People involved

Environment

Task being accomplished

Sequence

What steps are involved?

What leads someone to use the app?
task is being illustrated?

What

Satisfaction

What's motivates people to use this system?
does it enable people to accomplish?
does the system fill?

What
What need

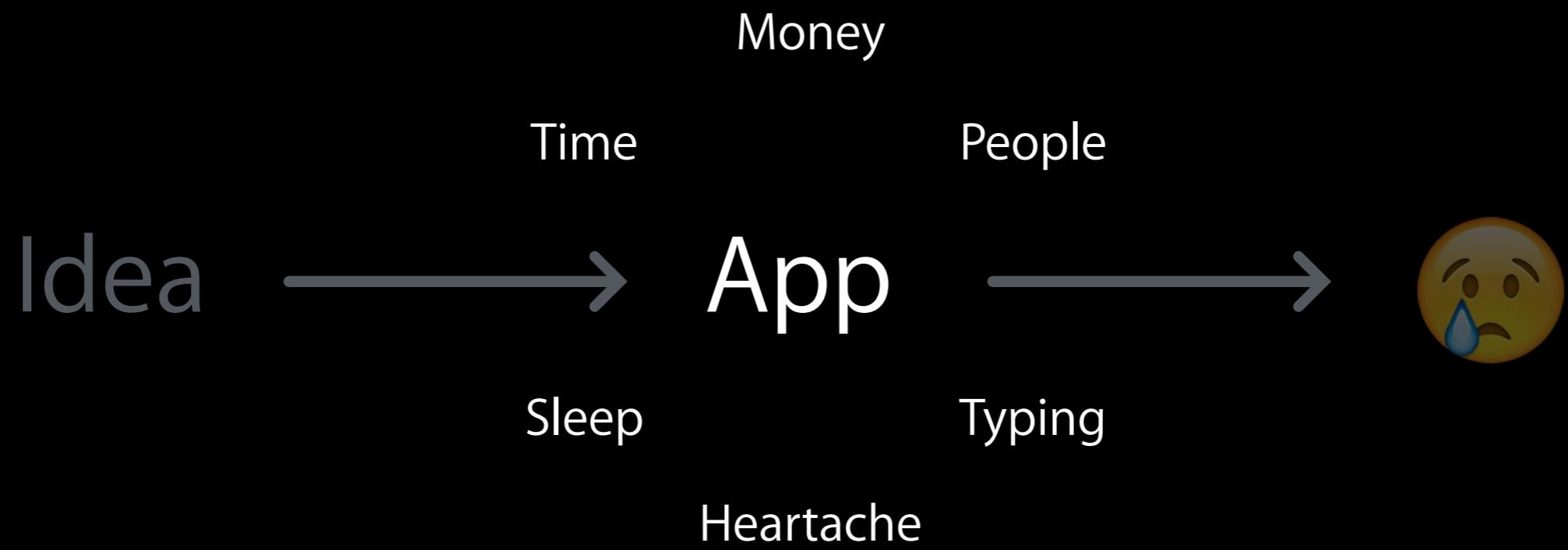
Benefits for Storyboards

Holistic focus: Helps emphasize how an interface accomplishes a task

Avoids commitment to a particular user interface (no buttons yet)

Helps get all the stakeholders on the same page in terms of the goal

Prototyping

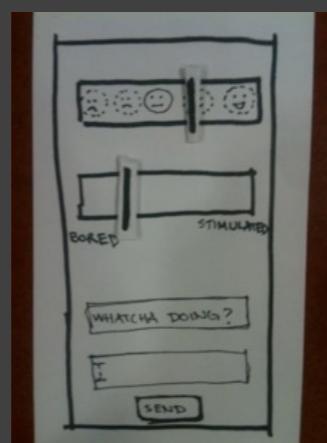
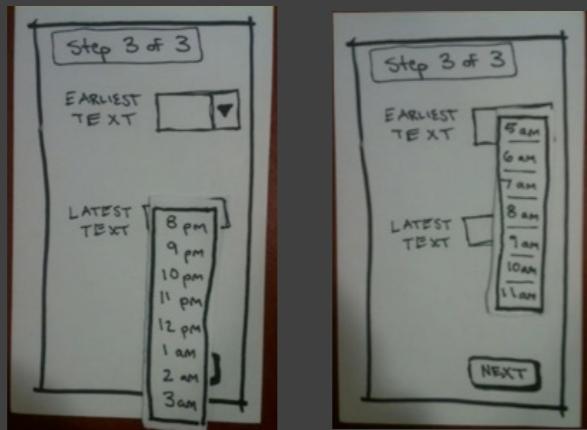
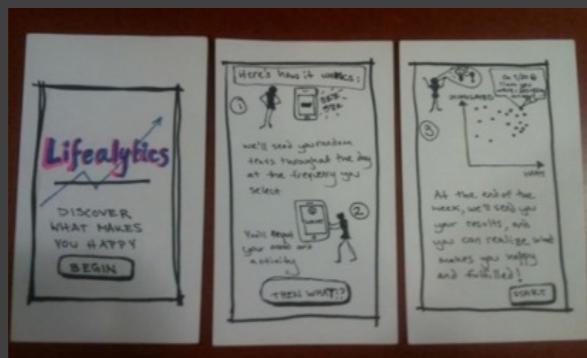


Idea → Prototype → App

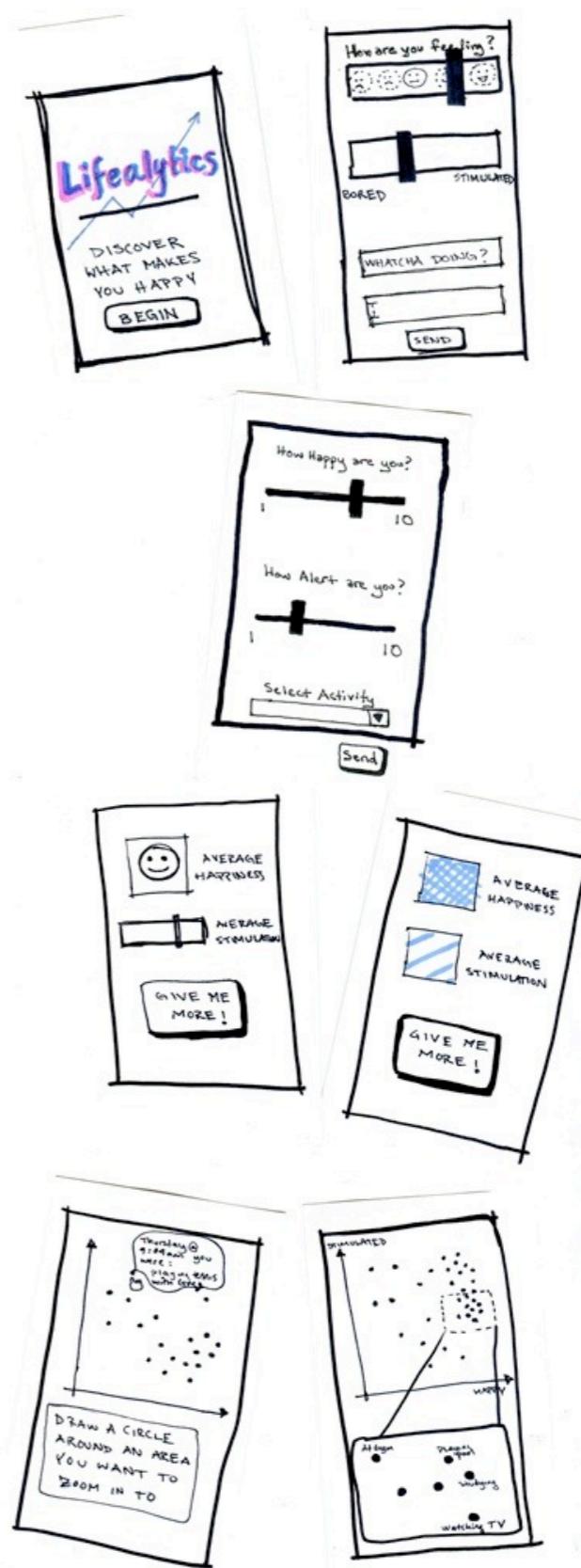
Idea → Prototype → Prototype → Prototype → App



Paper prototyping



Lifalyze: Greg Grenier, Luke Knepper, Alexandra Liptsey-Rahe, Vivian Shen



TOAST MODERN EXAMPLE (from Apple)

Toast Modern Feature Set

Find toast to eat near me

Find top toast to eat

Post toast

Rate toast

Review and discuss toast with my fellow toast aficionados

Toast Modern Feature Set

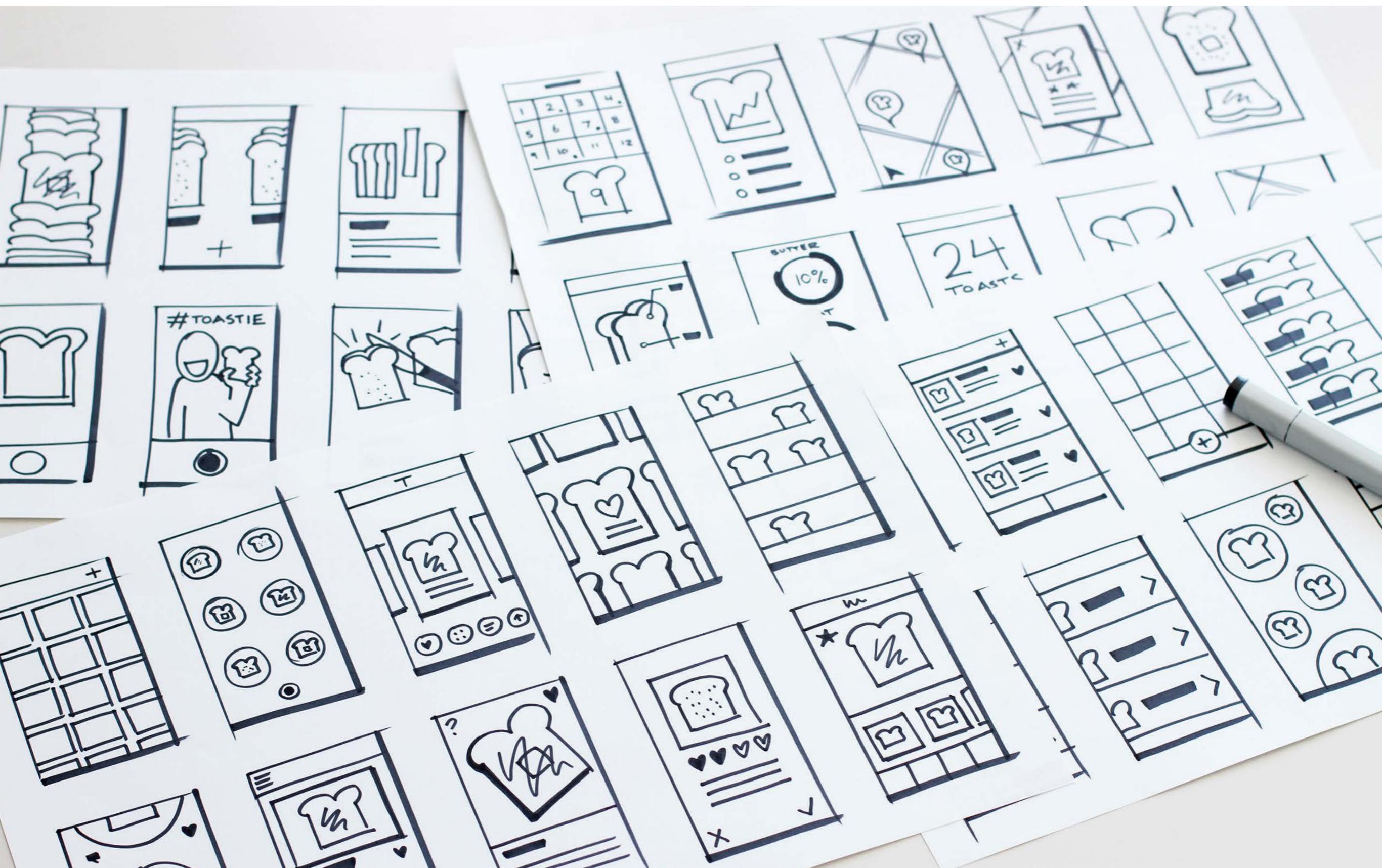
Find toast to eat near me

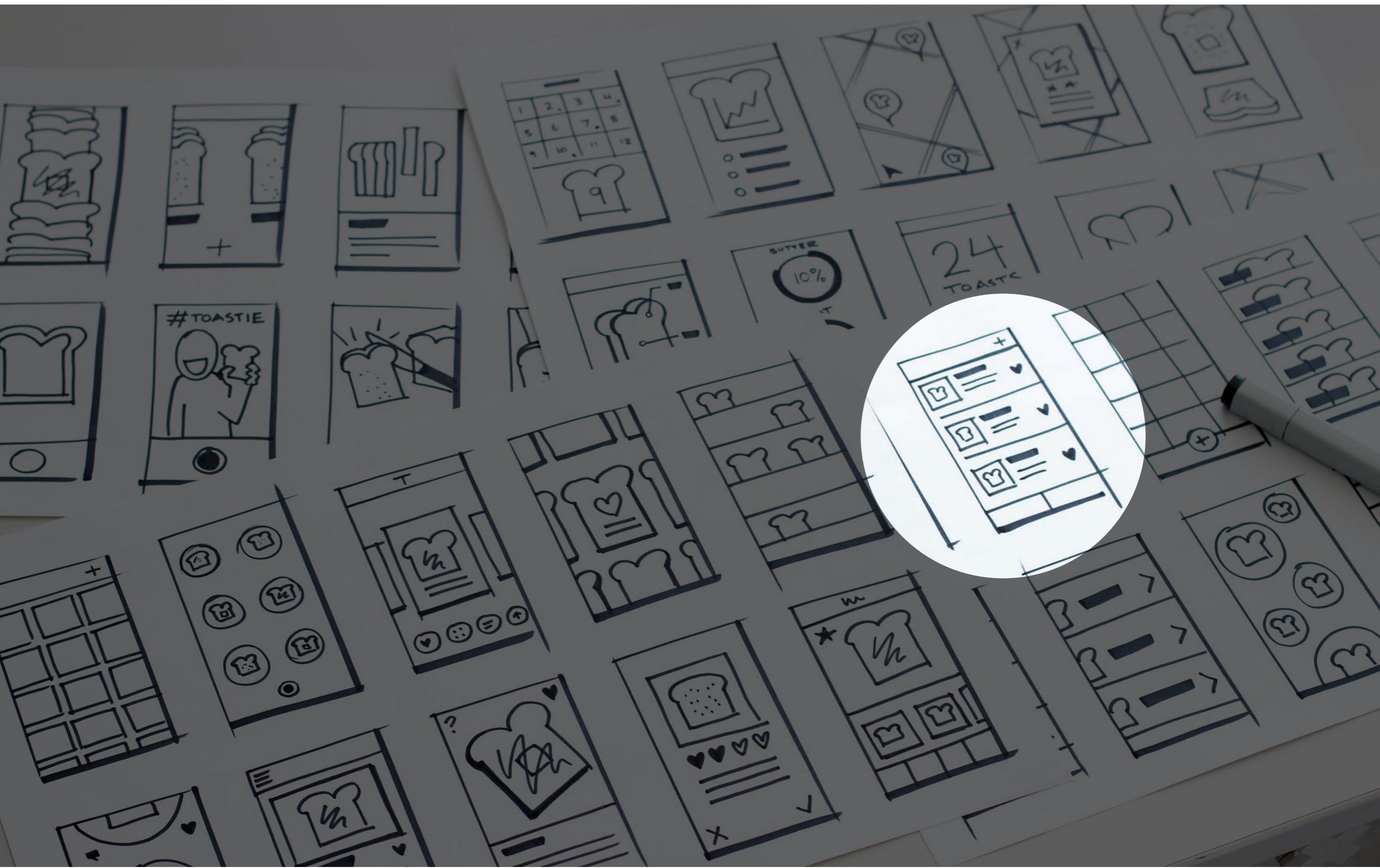
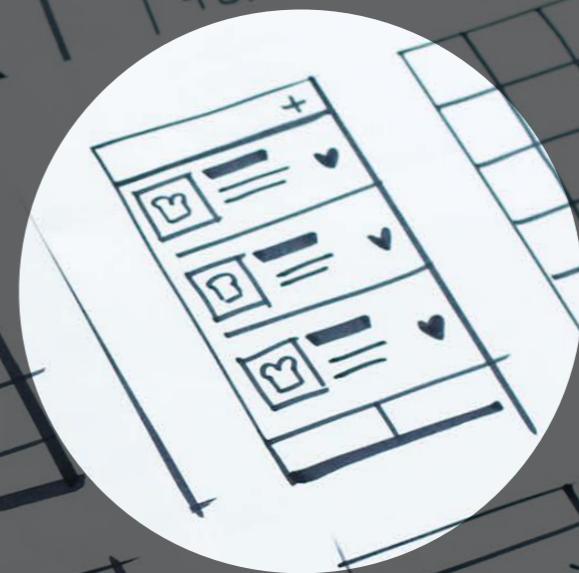
Find top toast to eat

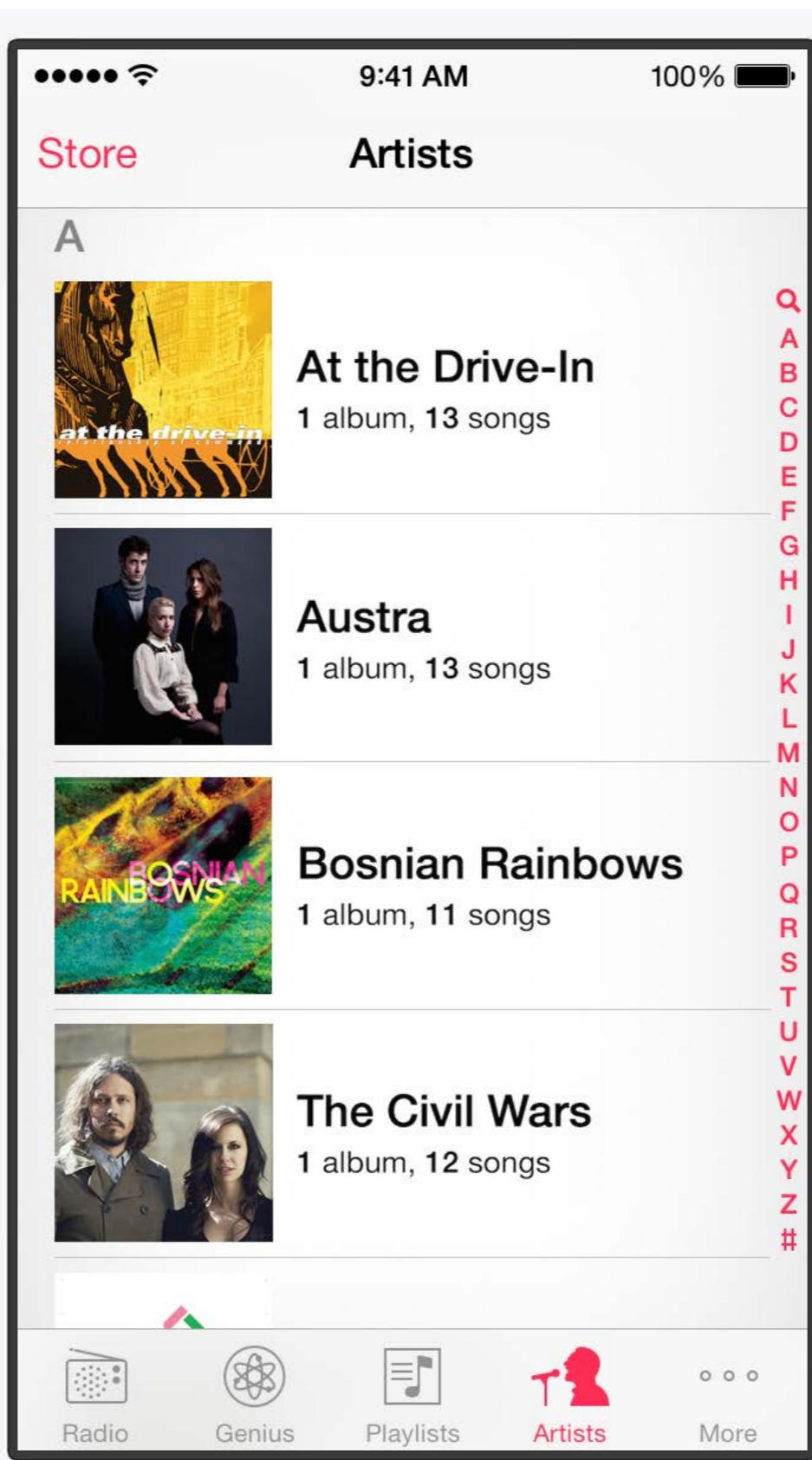
Post toast

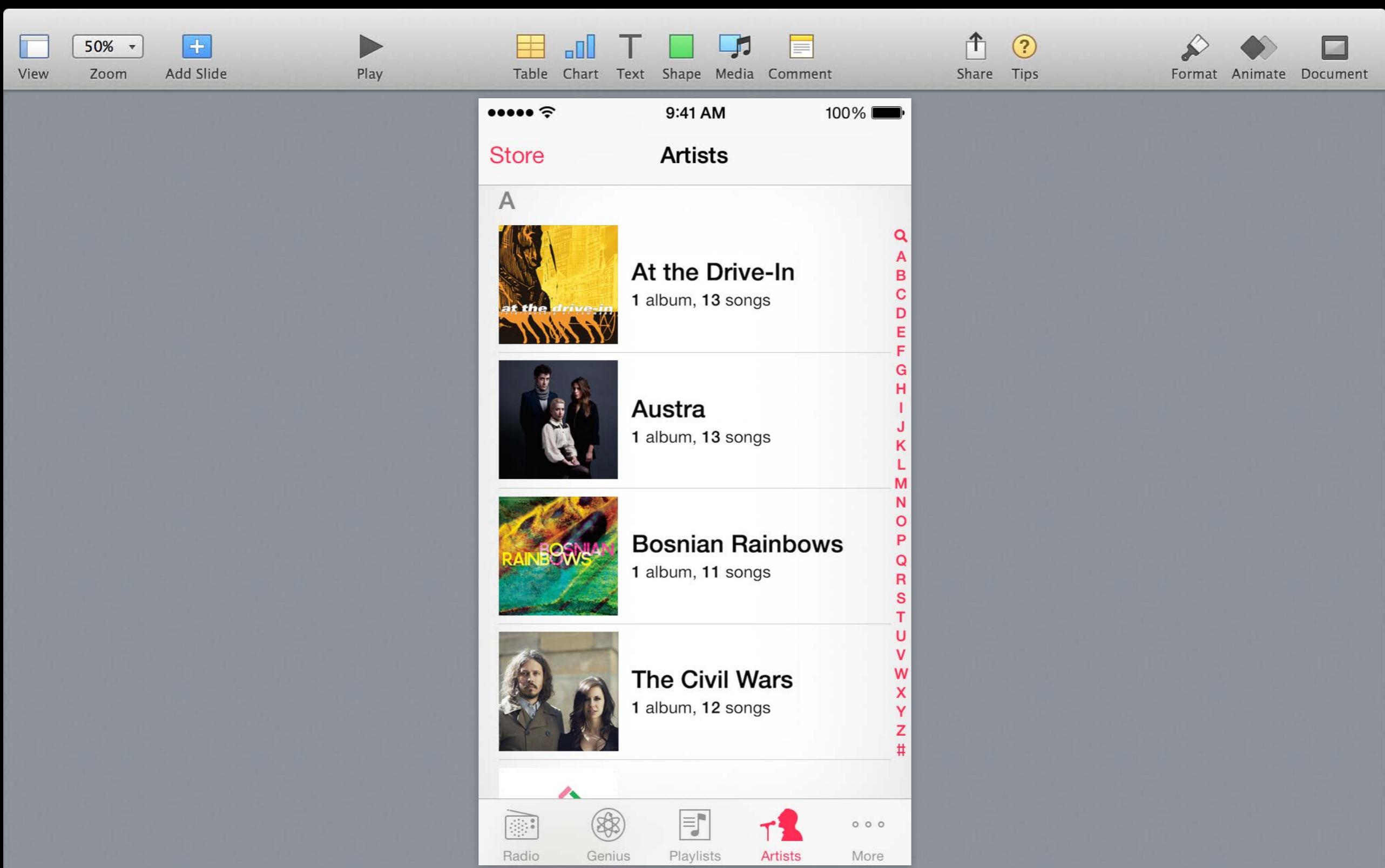
Rate toast

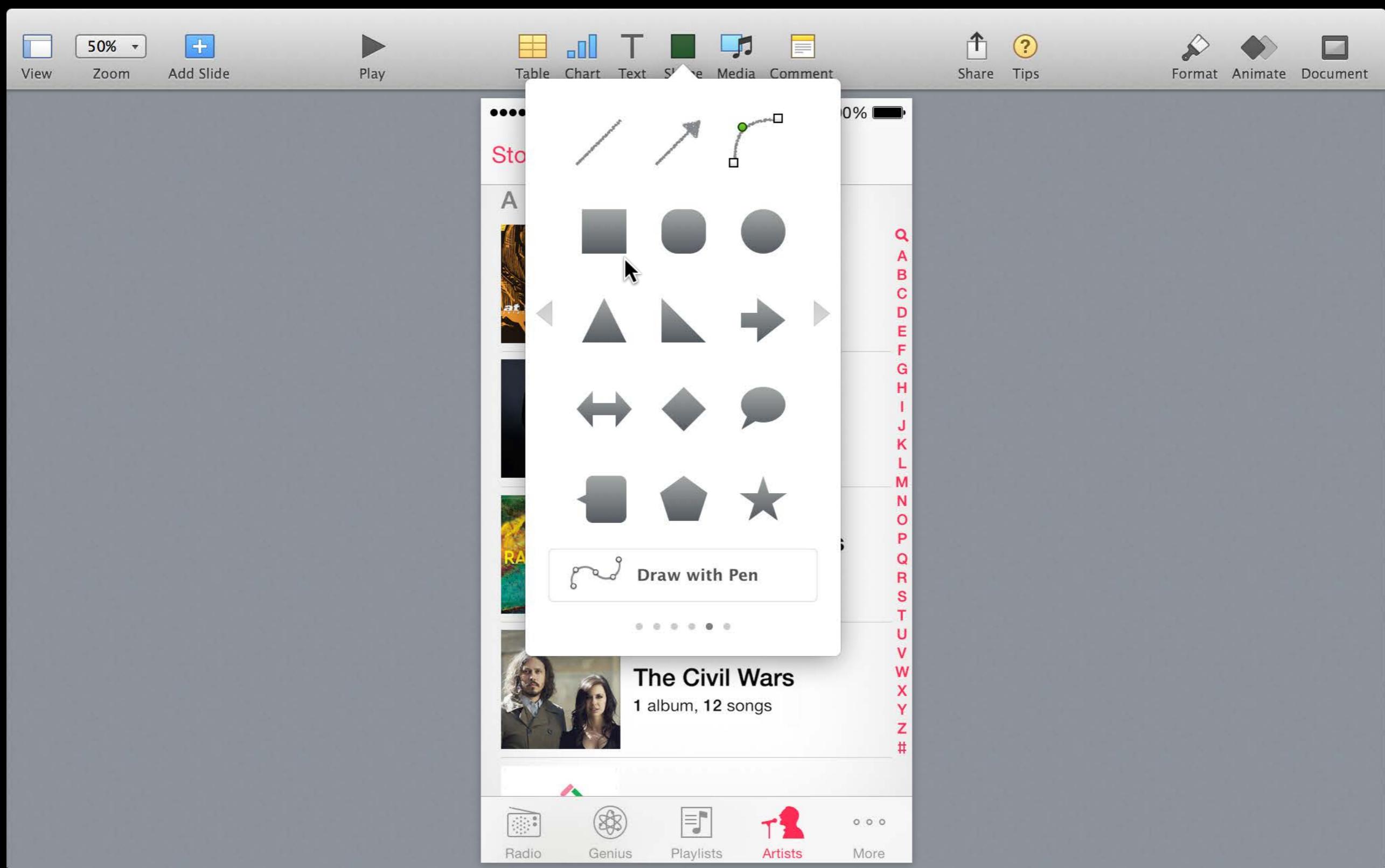
Review and discuss toast with my fellow toast aficionados

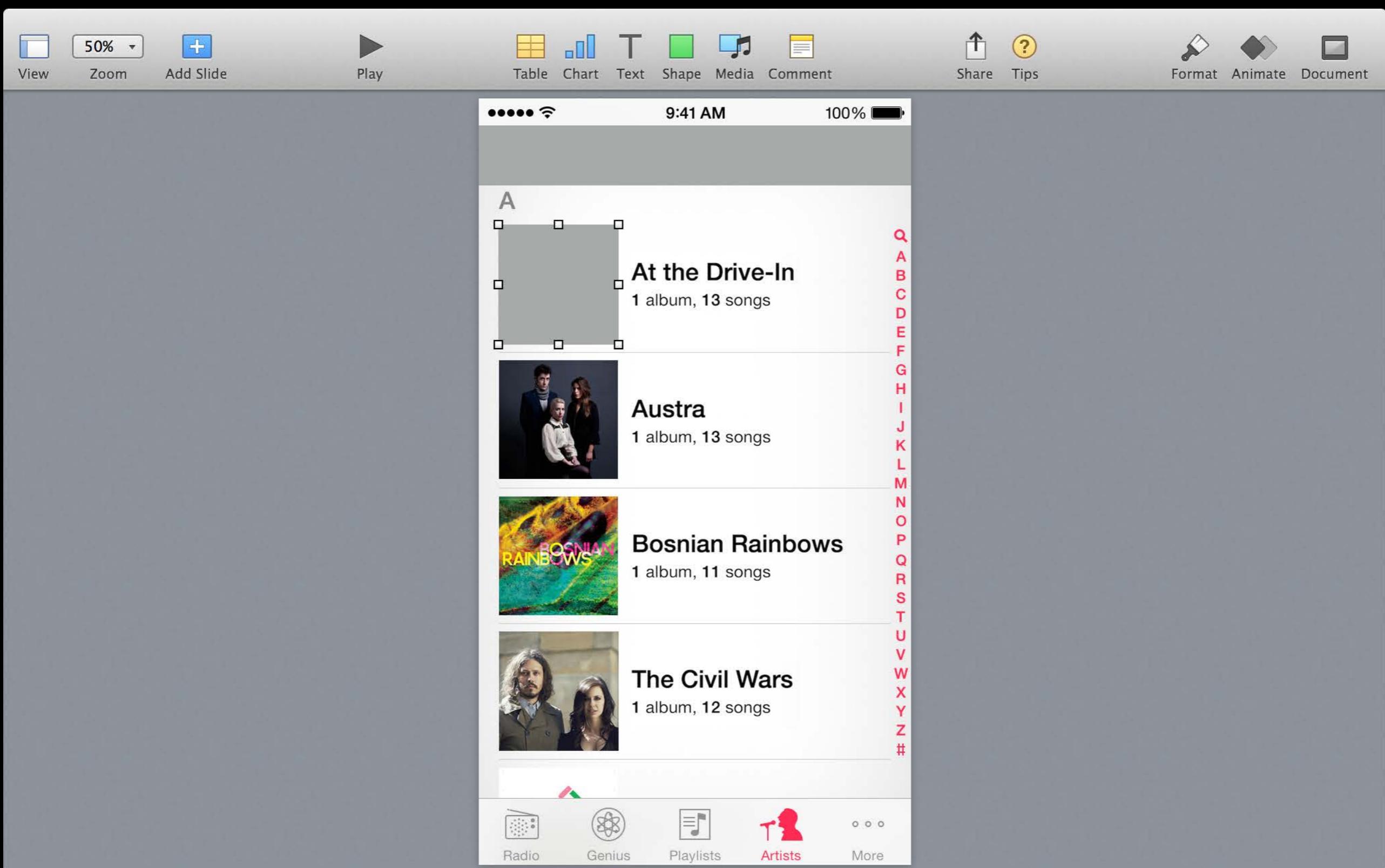


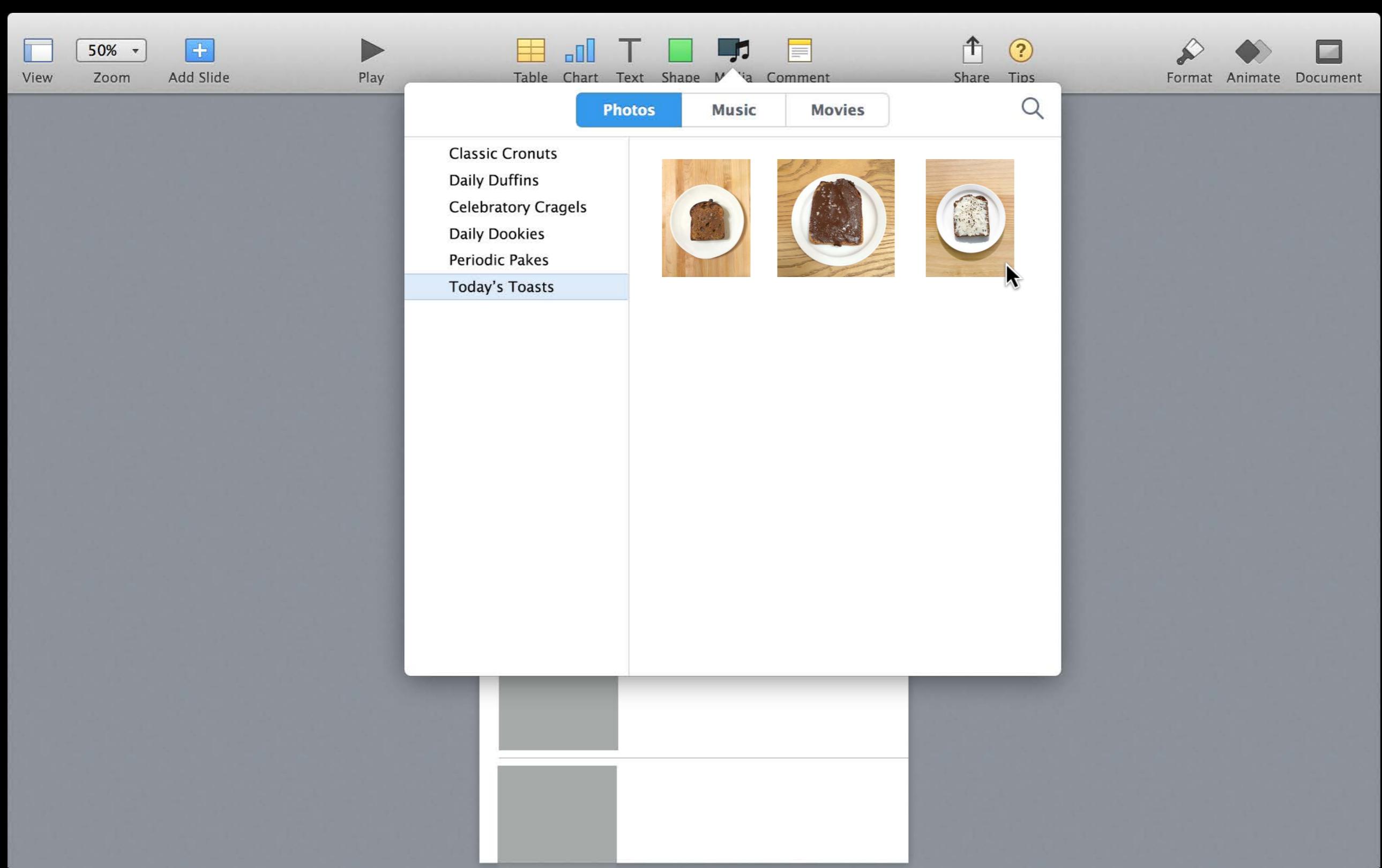


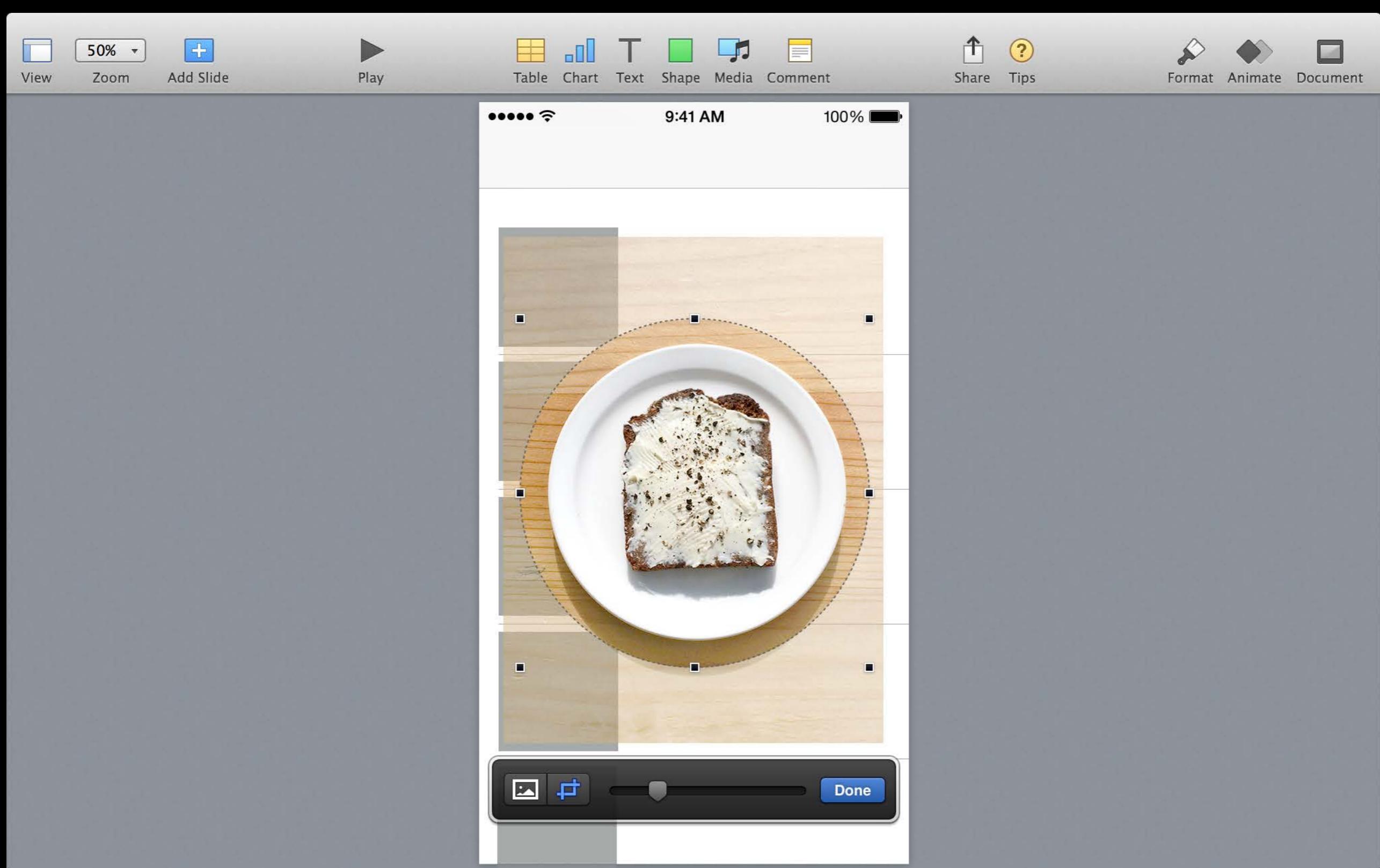


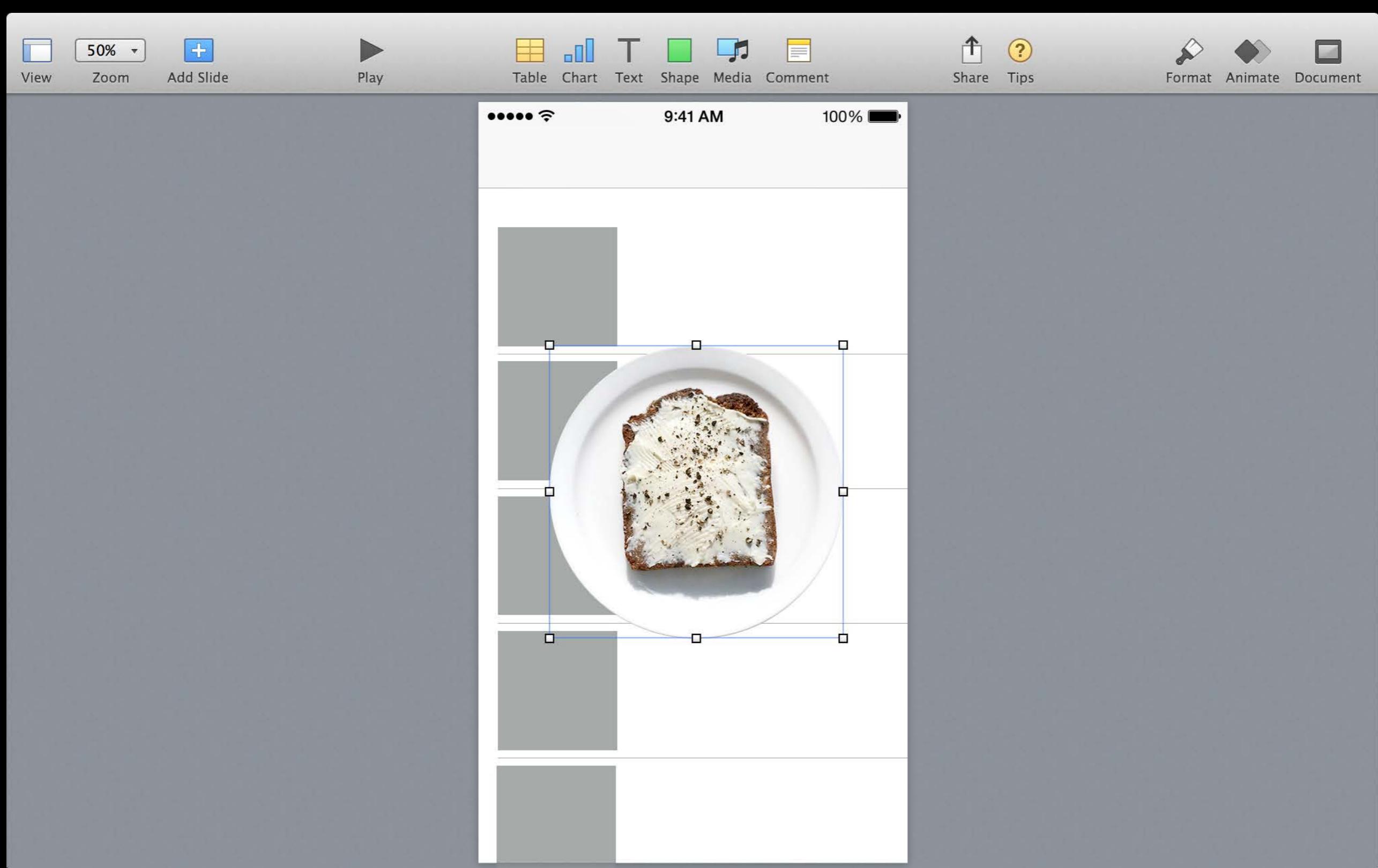


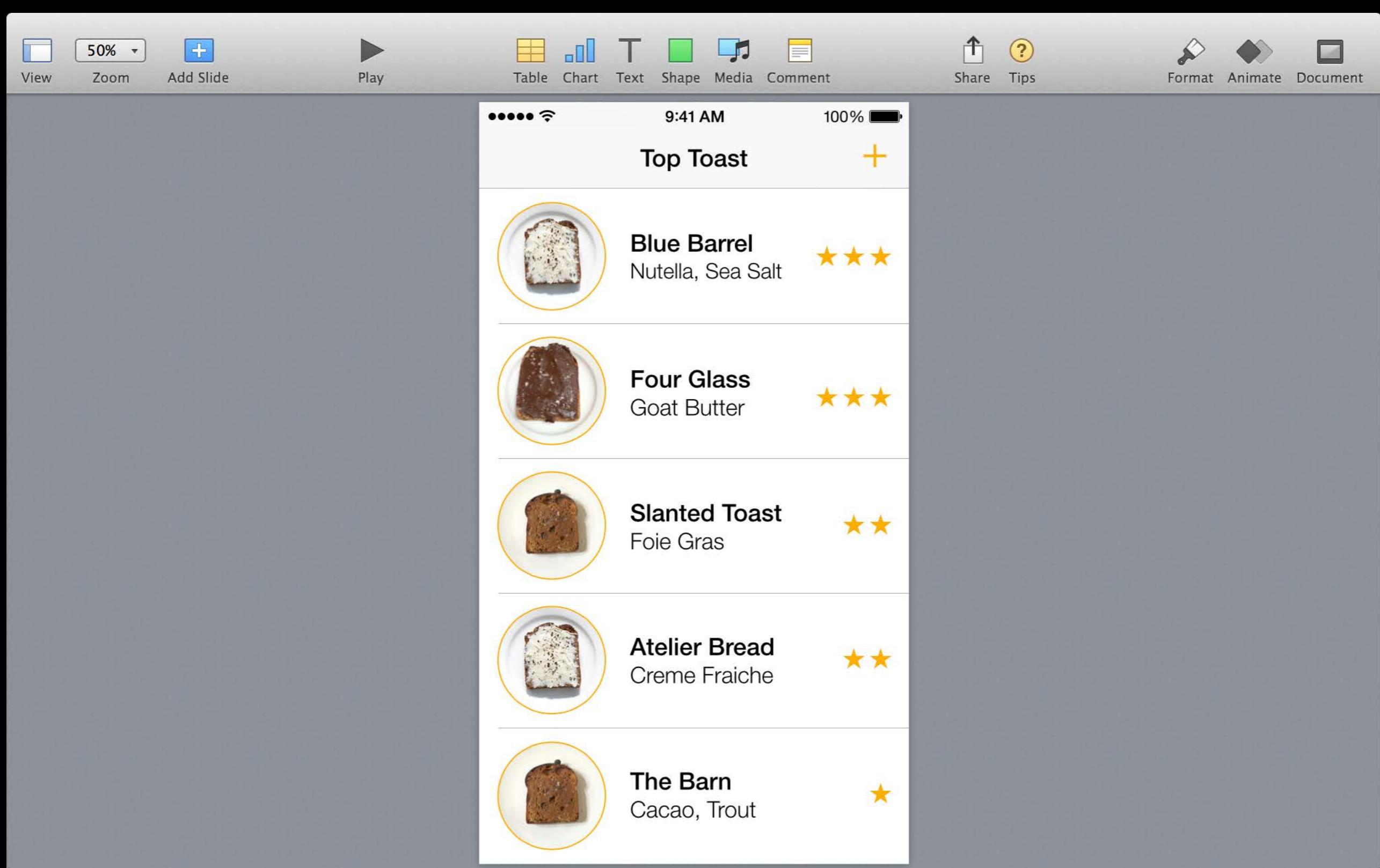


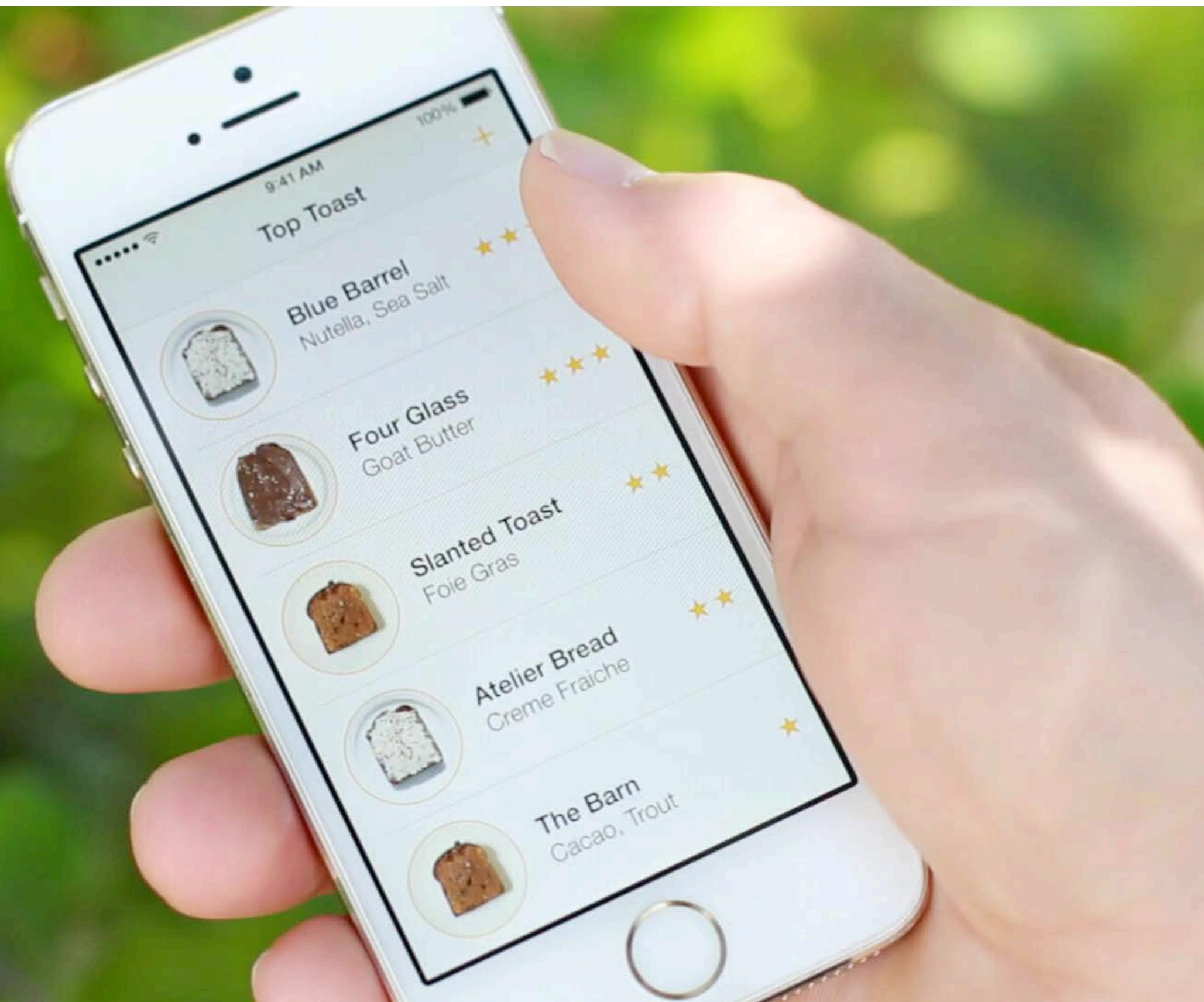












Show People

Do you know how to find top rated toast? Nearby toast?

“I’m looking at star icons so this list must be sorted by rating”

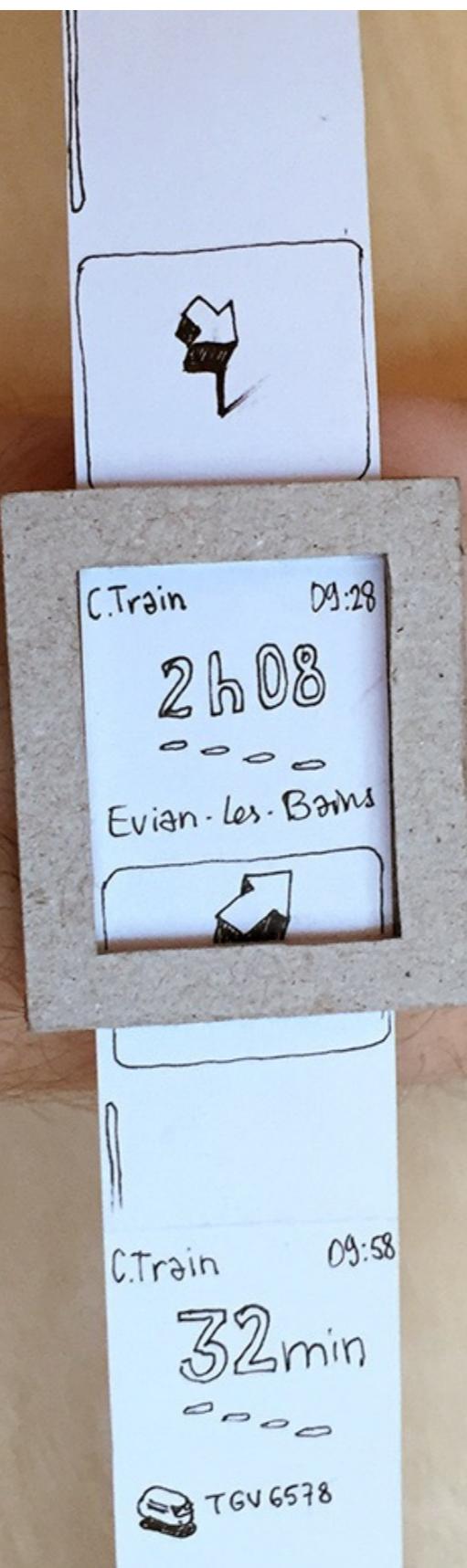
“I don’t understand how to find nearby toast when there’s no map”

Is it easy to browse through toast?

“Ow, the grid view hurts my retinas...”

How can we make this better?

“Keep going with the list and the map ideas!”





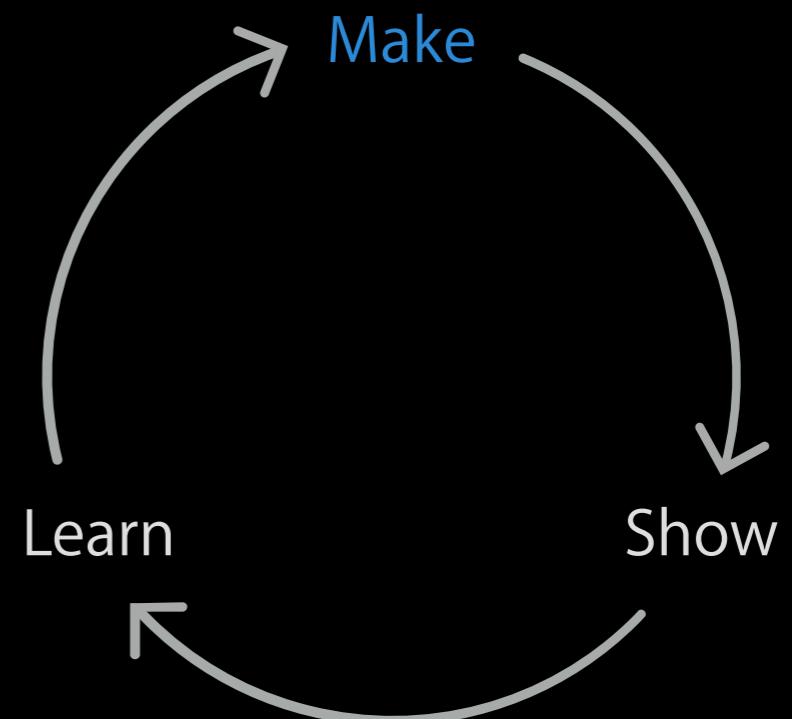
Make Fake Apps

Three Questions

What needs to be more real?

What can we fake?

Where will they use it?



Show People

Three Questions

Do you know how to _____?

Is it easy to _____?

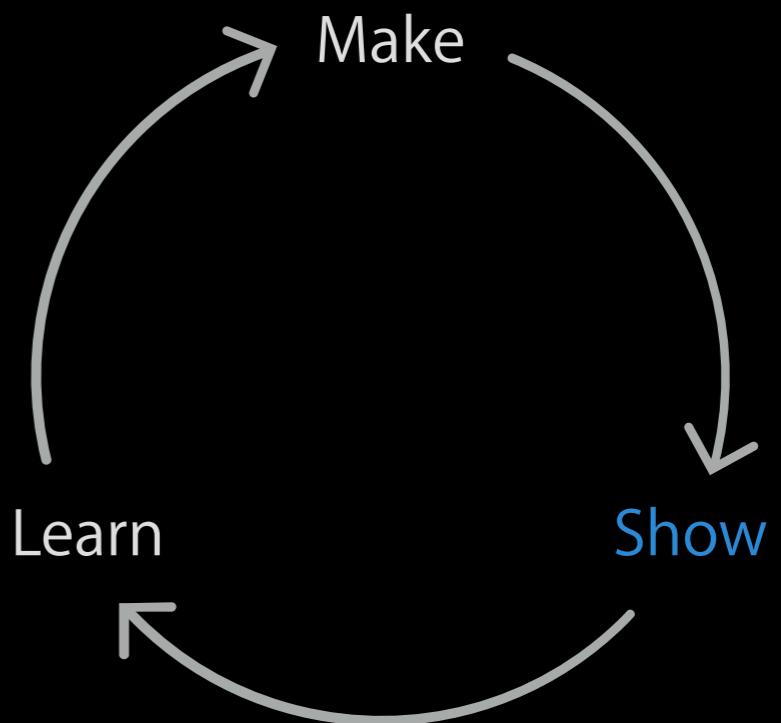
How can we make this better?

Who?

The people your app is for

Don't

Argue, defend, dismiss



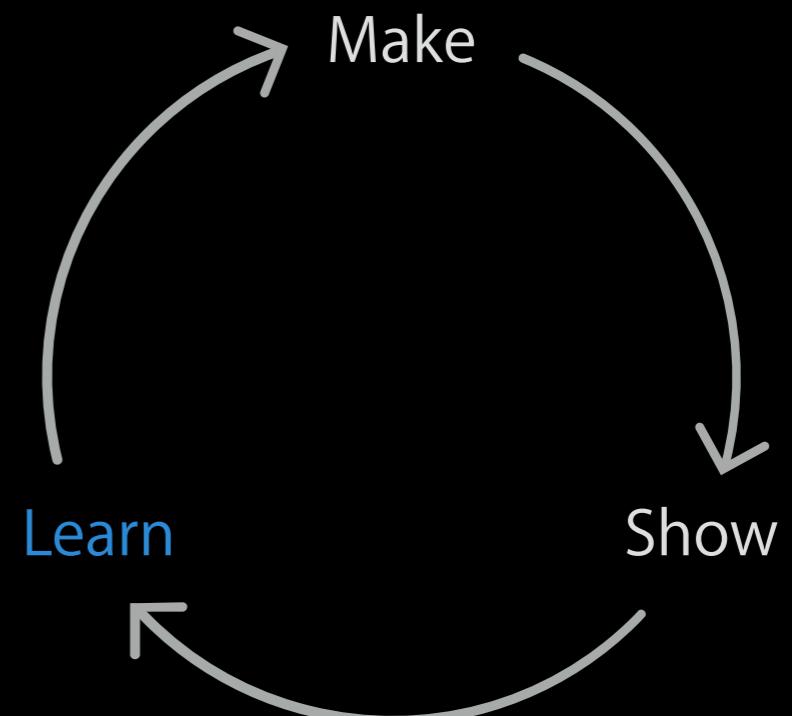
Learn from Their Feedback

Three Questions

What's working?

What's not working?

What other ideas does this give us?



task selection

real maintenance task representative of the subjects' daily work

comparable complexity and duration

complexity high enough that some kind of manual is necessary

3 modalities -> 3 tasks to avoid learning effects

process over 6 months: 3 tasks bellow (~ 20 min. each)



installing ygears



installing xmotor



bearing test

subjects

18 participants **no volunteers**
employees during work hours
work experience: ~14 years
age: 17-56 years (mean 38 years)



important requirement
subjects repair similar machinery
on everyday basis,
yet unfamiliar with
the machine in question.

Prüfung Luftlager 6

Achtung! Luflaufzug muss vor den Arbeiten angelegt werden.
Führungsleisten nicht beschädigen und nicht verschmutzen.

Werkzeugliste:
Bauz. 12er Schraubenschlüssel
Inbus 2,5
Schraubenzwicker (mittlere Größe)
Militronmeter
Stahl für Militronmeter
aufg. Veränderungsschlüssel
Manometer mit Schraubensicherhülsen

Info: Das Luftlager 6 ist freigehend und liegt unter der linken Säule des Portals (Abb. 1)

Hinweise: Bei den Schritten 1. und 2. Verwendung gut nutzen, damit sie nicht auf den Gummibach (Pflaster) laufen!

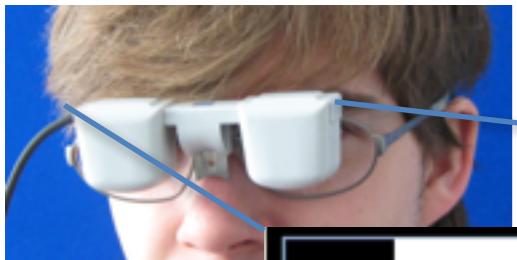
Abt.	Arbeitsbeschreibung	Werkzeuge
1, 12	Basis Schraubenzwicker zur Freigabeung der Führungsumlaufleiste und der linken Säule lösen und diese nach oben aus der Führung herausziehen.	Inbus 2,5
2, 2	vier Schrauben der darin U-förmigen Verkleidung lösen und diesen Teil seitlich von der Säule abziehen.	Inbus 2,5
3, 1	Stahl am Militronmeter des AL-Liegens an die Innre (Endlage des Lagers 6) befestigen.	Militron
4, 3	Rufbus des Stahls für den Militronmeter in der Nähe der aktuellen Position der linken Säule (Gewindebohrung) einsetzen und die Säule so positionieren, dass die Bohrung auf dem Stahl sitzt und auf 0 cm abgelesen werden kann.	Militron der Schraubenschlüssel
5, 41	Bürenbereich durch Trennen abscheiden.	
6, 34	abgespannte Säule einspannen und Schraube passieren.	
7, 3	die vier Schrauben der U-förmigen Verkleidung entfernen.	
8, 3	auslegen prolen (Ø 6 mm, ø 6 mm, West in einer Tablette suchen), ggf. durch Druckänderung am Druckventil 5 bis 10 bar und West in einer Tablette suchen), falls außer Toleranz Fehler protokollieren.	
9, 4	Demontage Militronmeter und Militron inkl. Stahl (vgl. 4, 7).	
10, 11	Entfernen der Verkleidung an linken Säule (vgl. 2. und 1.), Innenre Innre des U-förmigen Teils an Bohrung oben, innen durch Tressen (z. B. mittels Schraubendrehmeier) ausschließen.	Inbus 2,5

moer@kern - Doppel-Kontakt-Kopfmonteur - Prüfung Luftlager 6

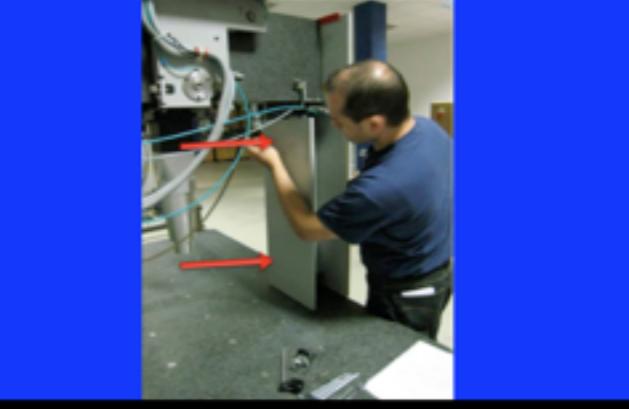
100

interaction modalities

paper manual



Prüfung Luftlager - Schritt 1
Teilschritt 3 / 3



Inbus 2,5

4 Schrauben der U-förmigen Verkleidung lösen.
Diesen Teil seitlich von Säule abziehen.

head mounted display with ‘speech’ recognition



Prüfung Luftlager - Schritt 3
Teilschritt 2 / 2



Militron

Grobeinstellung auf 0 am Stativ durchführen.



hmd with ‘context’
(and ‘speech’ recognition)

paper manual

V1.4 Oliver Baumann, Gabriela Apetrii, Ersun Kartal - Carl Zeiss AG

24.06.2008

V1.4 Oliver Baumann, Gabriela Apetrii, Ersun Kartal - Carl Zeiss AG

24.06.2008

Prüfung Luftlager 6

Achtung! Luftdruck muss vor den Arbeiten angelegt werden.
Führungsflächen nicht berühren und nicht verschmutzen.

Werkzeugliste:

- 8er und 12er Schraubenschlüssel
- Inbus 2,5
- Schraubendreher (mittlere Größe)
- Millitrontaster
- Stativ für Millitrontaster
- ggf. Verlängerungskabel
- Manometer mit Schlauchanschlüssen

Info: Das Luftlager 6 ist tragend und liegt unter der linken Säule des Portals (Abb.1)

Hinweis: Bei den Schritten 1. und 2. Verkleidung gut halten, damit sie nicht auf den Granittisch (Führung) fällt!

	Abb.	Arbeitsschritte	Werkzeuge
1.	1/2	Sechs Schrauben zur Fixierung der Verkleidungsrückwand an der linken Säule lösen und diese nach oben aus der Führung herausziehen	Inbus 2,5
2.	2	Vier Schrauben der dann U-förmigen Verkleidung lösen und diesen Teil seitlich von der Säule abziehen	Inbus 2,5
3.	1	Durch schieben des X-Wagens an die linke Endlage das Lager 6 beladen	
4.	3	Aufbau des Stavts für den Millitrontaster in der Nähe der aktuellen Position der linken Säule (Gewindestange ohne Spiel einschrauben, Schenkel parallel stellen) Grobeinstellung auf 0 am Stativ durchführen	Millitron 8er Schlüssel Manometer
5.	4/1	Luftzufuhr an Schlauchkupplung im oberen Säulenbereich durch Trennen abstellen	
6.	3/4	Einstellen der Höhe des Millitrontasters und abgleichen der Anzeige auf Null	
7.	3	An der getrennten Schlauchstelle Manometer mittels der Kupplungen einsetzen	
8.	3	Spaltgröße prüfen (Soll: 6 µm, evtl. Wert in einer Tabelle suchen), ggf. durch Druckänderung am Drosselventil 6 Spalt einstellen	
9.	4	Druck prüfen (Soll: 2,5-3,5 bar, evtl. Wert in einer Tabelle suchen), falls außer Toleranz: Fehler protokollieren	
10.		Demontage Manometer und Millitron inkl. Stativ (vgl. 4., 7.)	

Abbildungen:

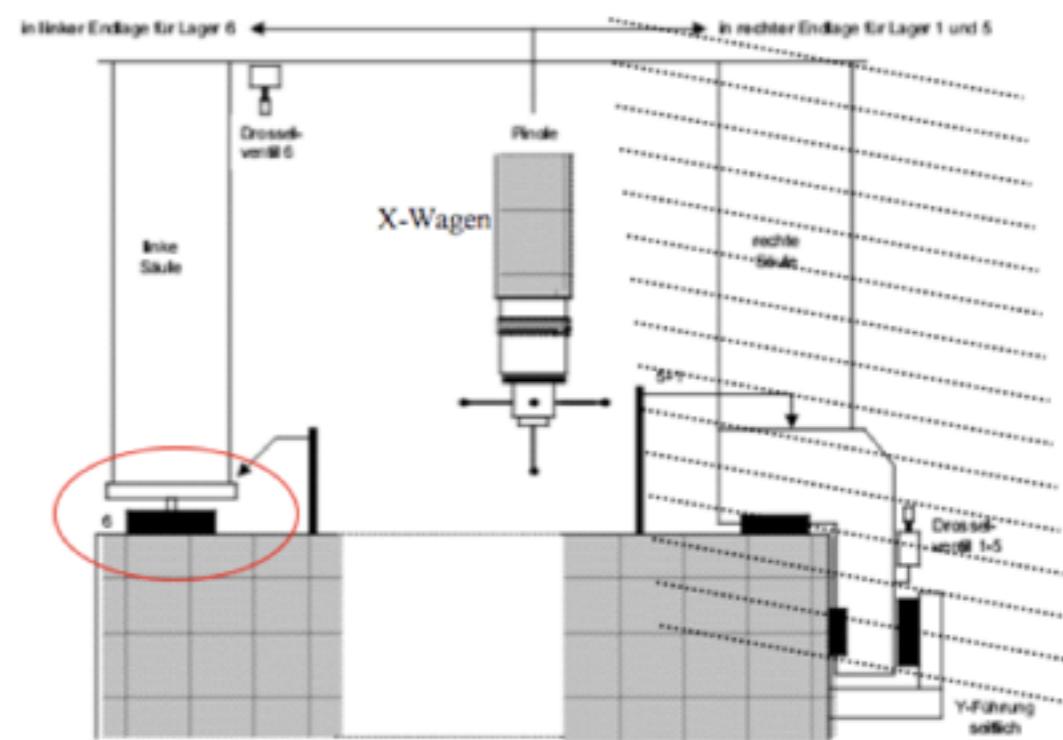


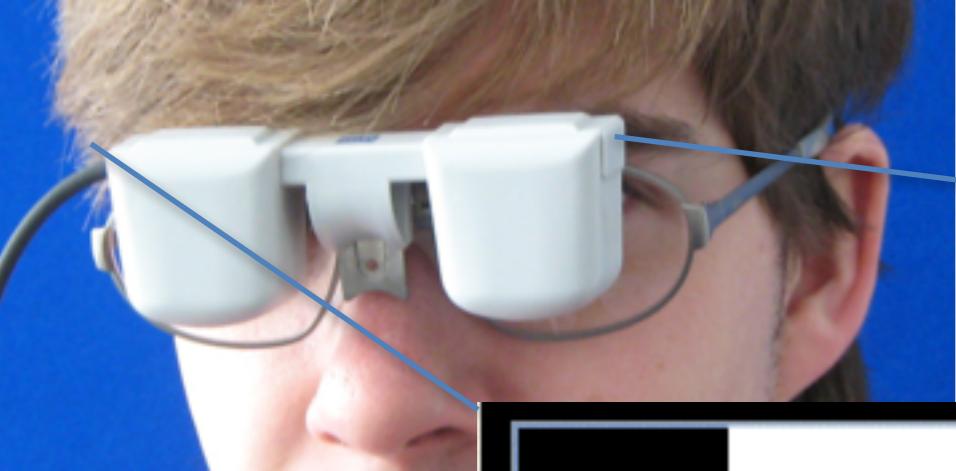
Abbildung 1 Position des Luftlagers 6, Antastpunkt Millitron (Pfeil im roten Kreis)



Abbildung 2 Rückwand entfernen li. & U-Verkleidung re.

compiled from a 500+ page manual

hmd with speech



Prüfung Luftlager - Schritt 1

Teilschritt 3 / 3

A photograph showing a man in a blue shirt working on a piece of industrial machinery. He is reaching towards a vertical metal frame with various pipes and hoses attached. A red arrow points to a specific area on the machine where he appears to be working.

Inbus 2,5

same information as paper

6 'speech' commands:

next

previous

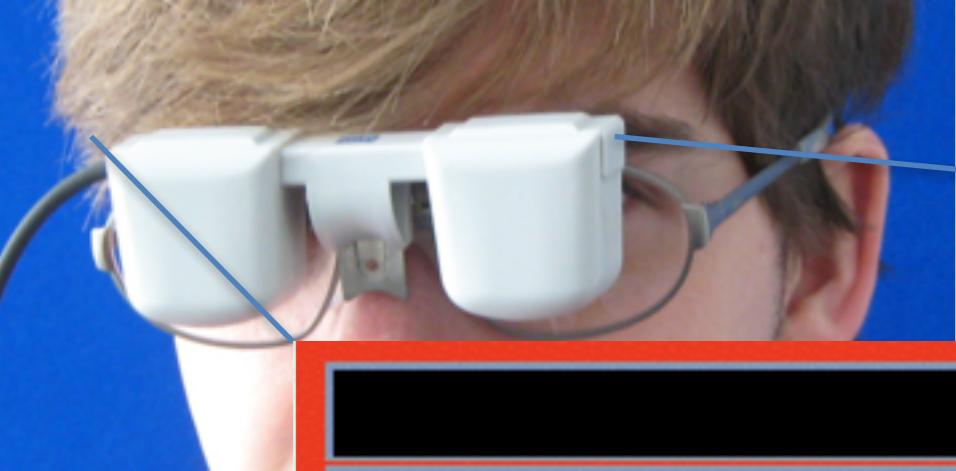
index

go to step no.

zoom in/out

förmigen Verkleidung lösen.
lich von Säule abziehen.

hmd with context



Prüfung Luftlager - Schritt 3

Teilschritt 2 / 2



touching the bearing surface

wrong task step

Militron
wrong tool

wrong position

wrong part

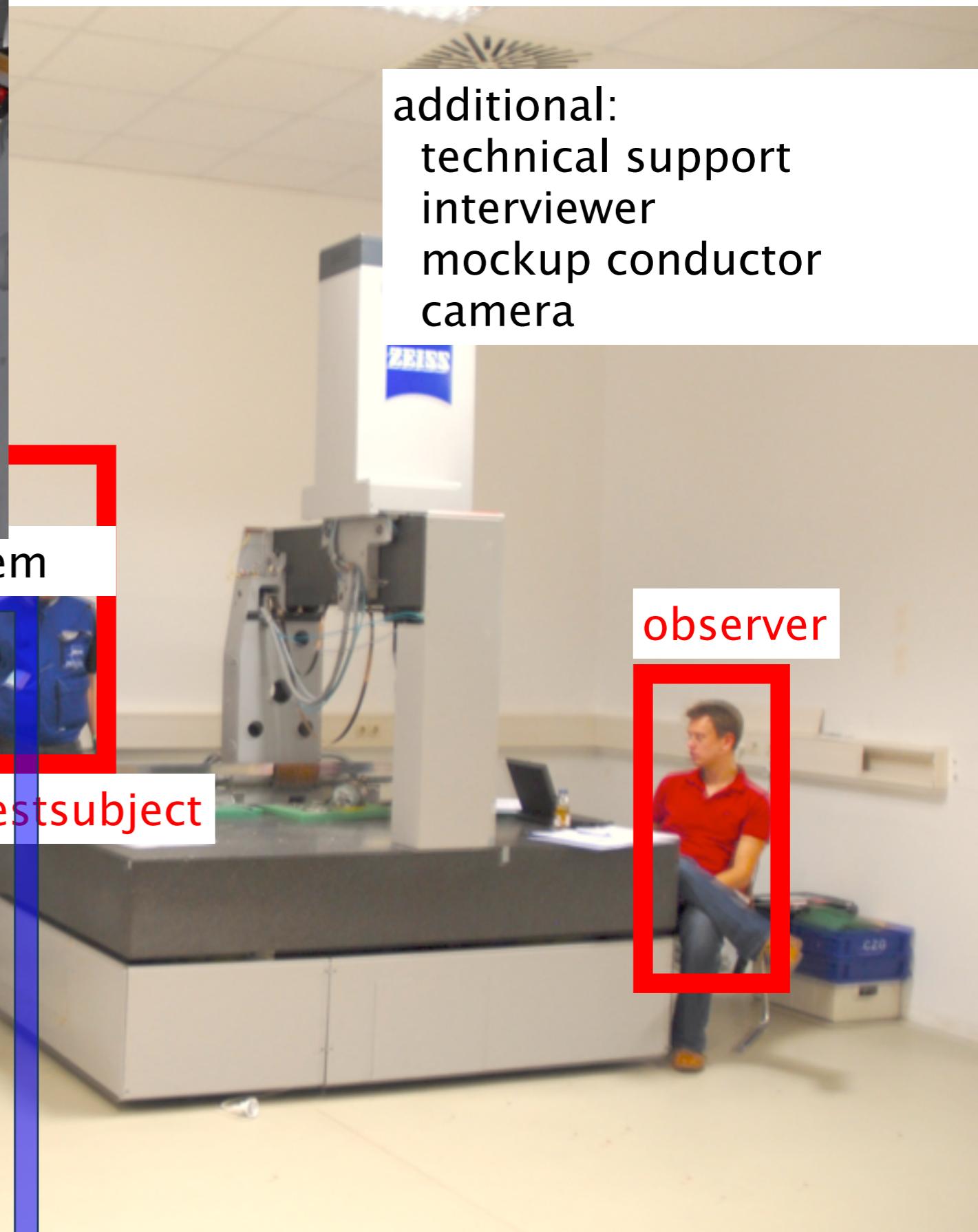
Grobeinstellung auf **Ansatzposition**

Führen.

same 'speech' commands
errors clearly defined



experimental setup

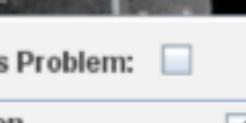


wizard of oz

HCIEss - Wizard of Oz - Control

Datei 1

Zurück Position: 9/15 Vor Bild zoomen Kalibrierung

Nummer	Schrittnummer	Beschreibung	Werkzeuge	Bild
9	3	Grobeinstellung auf 0 am Stativ durchführen.	Militron	
10	4	Luftzufuhr trennen: an Schlauchkupplung im oberen Säulenbereich		
11	5	Höheinstellung des Millitrontasters Abgleichen der Anzeige auf 0	Millitron Manometer	
12	6	Manometer mittels Kupplung an der getrennten Schlauchstelle einsetzen.	Manometer	
		Spaltgrösse prüfen	Millitron	

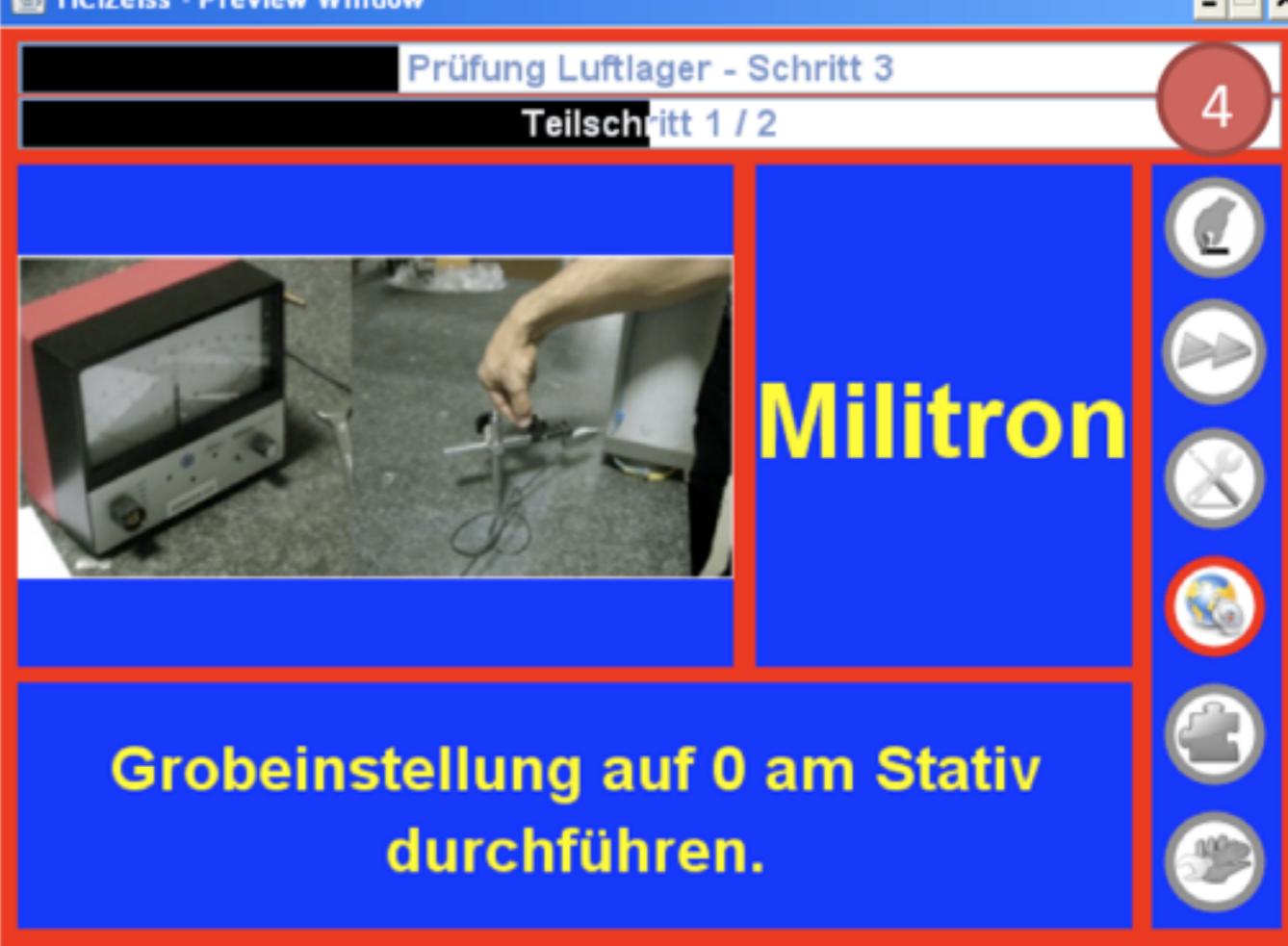
nur Anleitung mit Kontext Vorschau anzeigen: technisches Problem: unerwarteter Fehler:

3 Führungsfläche
Schritt
Werkzeug

Position
Teil
Werkzeugverwendung

HCIEss - Preview Window

Prüfung Luftlager - Schritt 3
Teilschritt 1 / 2



Militron

Grobeinstellung auf 0 am Stativ durchführen.

4

will be opensourced <http://jwoz.sf.net/>

experimental procedure

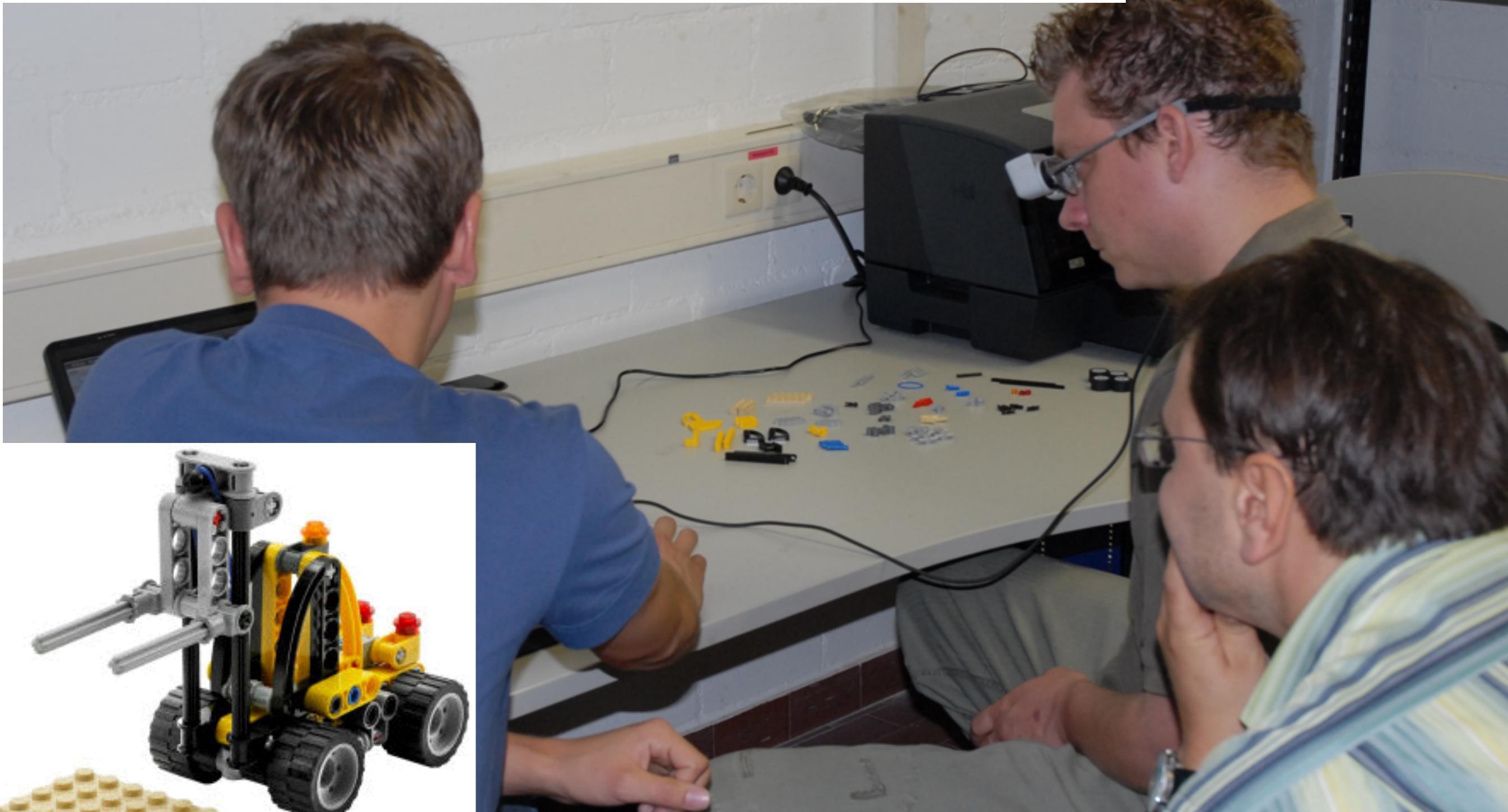
mockup training

experimental setup

interview session

mockup session

LEGO
detached from actual tasks
complex enough to explore ui interactions



Further Infos

Paper Prototyping

<http://groups.csail.mit.edu/graphics/classes/6.831/lectures/L9.pdf>

Prototyping Future Hardware

<https://developer.apple.com/videos/wwdc/2015/?id=803>

Designing with Animations

<https://developer.apple.com/videos/wwdc/2015/?id=803>

Prototyping: Fake It Till You Make It

<https://developer.apple.com/videos/wwdc/2014/>