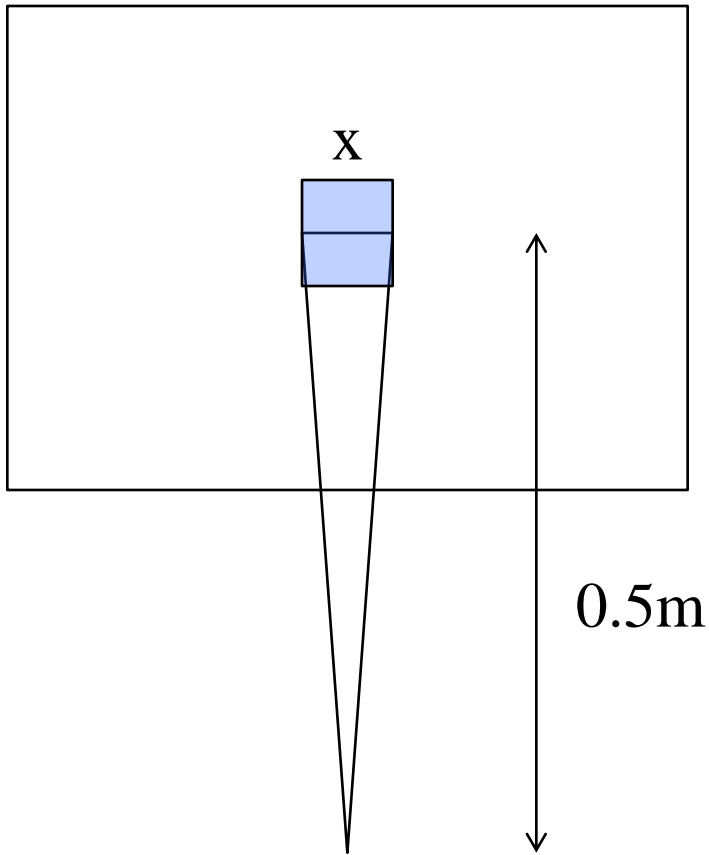


- 1 dot (or pixel) : 0.05 cm = x : 2.54 cm (or 1 inch)
- 2.54 cm/x = 0.05 \rightarrow x ~ 50 DPI
- Typical mouse dpi: 1600
Gaming mouse: ~ 4000 DPI
2000 DPI \rightarrow 0.00126 cm / dot

Motor control: Arm, hand, and finger

- 특정 해상도 임계치 아래로는 인간의 운동제어 수행능력이 현저히 떨어짐
 - ~0.01 ~ 0.05 cm
- 실질적인 수행능력은 장비의 형태 요소 및 작동 방식에 의존적
 - 마우스는 dpi (1인치당 점의수)에서의 수천의 나열된 픽셀 공간적 해상도까지 작동
 - DPI, dots per inch : dpi는 일반적으로 디스플레이나 프린터의 해상도 단위로써, 마우스에서의 dpi는 1인치를 이동했을 때 화면에서 움직이는 픽셀수를 나타낸 수치
 - 3D 스타일러스 펜도 수백까지 가능
 - DPI가 높을수록 사용자 의도대로 정교하게 작업이 가능하거나 그 궤적을 추적할 수 있다는 것을 의미
 - 2D에서 연속적인 입력 방법들을 자주 사용할 뿐만 아니라 점차 3D로도 이용되고 있다 (e.g 햅틱, 위-모트)





Acuity: 10 arc min

4000 x 3000 pixels

27 inch diagonal

(60 cm x 34 cm)

$$2 * \tan (5/60) * 0.5 = 0.0015 \text{ m} = 1.5 \text{ mm}$$

(I can see up to 1.5mm pixel)

$$x = 0.6\text{m}/4000 = 0.00015 \text{ m} = 0.15 \text{ mm}$$

(my display is 10 times better)

Motor capability: 0.5 mm

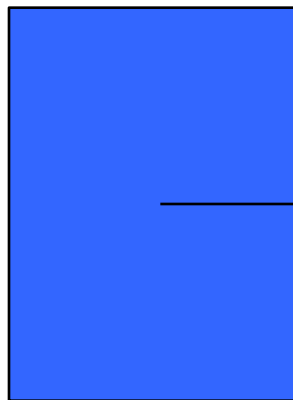
(fine enough for my vision, but
less so than my display can support)

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On touch screen?

Hand and finger might be different in terms of their dexterity

Fat finger problem (vs. stylus pen)



30 cm

Screen res: 3000 x 2000

3000 pixel/0.3m \rightarrow 0.01 cm/pixel \rightarrow 0.1mm / pixel
5 times smaller than human (hand) can handle
Maybe finger can handle this level of dexterity
But there is the “fat” finger problem ...

Control-display ratio

- C/D 비(Control-display ratio): 디스플레이에서의 커서(움직임) 변화 량과 제어장치의 움직임 변화 량의 비율
 - C/D 비가 낮다면 제어의 민감도는 높을 것이고, 디스플레이를 가로지르는 이동시간은 (큰 움직임) 빠를 것이다.
 - C/D 비가 높다면 민감도는 낮을 것이고 따라서, 정밀한 조정 시간은 (작은 움직임) 비교적 빠를 것이다
- 인간의 능력이 입력 방식의 달성 가능 정확도를 결정 하지만, 목적에 따라 C/D 비를 조정



Motor control: 장치 유형에 따른

- **Isotonic device**
 - 마우스와 3D 스타일러스펜
 - 장치의 움직임을 직접적으로 디스플레이(혹은 가상공간) 움직임으로 변환
- **Isometric device**
 - 장치는 힘과 같이 다른 요소를 사용하여 디스플레이에서의 움직임을 제어 (장치에 입력 이동이 전혀 없이도 가능)
- **Trade-off between isotonic and isometric wrt. performance**
 - 햅틱 입력 성능: Both isometric and isotonic (complicated)
 - Touch
 - 정밀한 운동 제어 수행능력 (4096 dpi)
 - 손가락에 접촉되는 크기는 0.3~0.7cm에 불과하다 (선택 자체의 어려움)
 - 두손이 필요 (한손이 기기를 받침, 불안정)

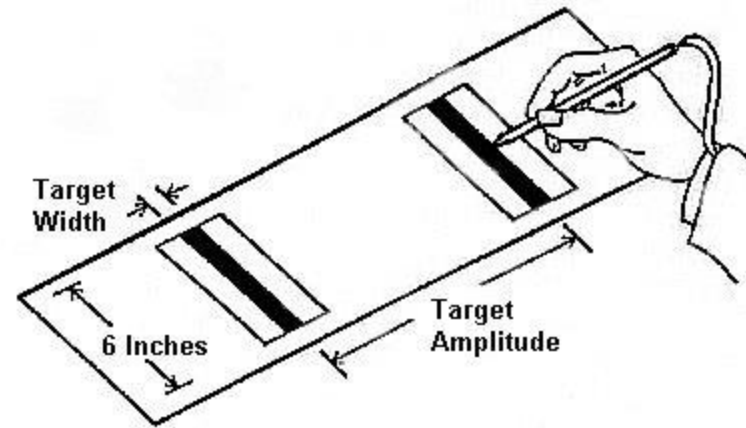


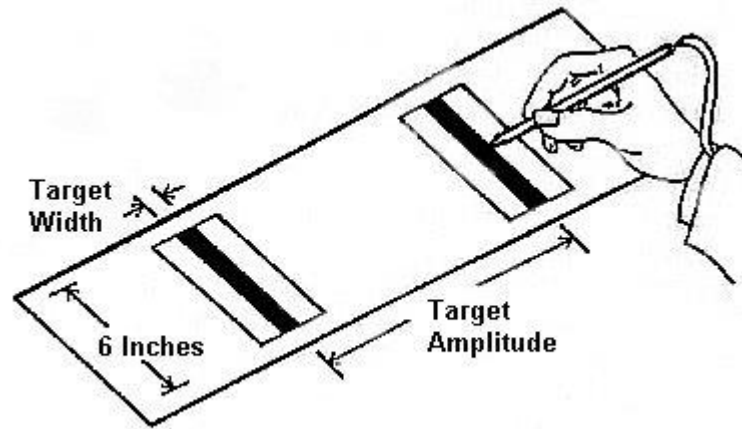
Fitt's Law

- Fitts's law is a model of human movement which predicts the time required to rapidly move to a target area, as a function of the distance to the target and the size of the target.
- Movement tasks' difficulty index can be quantified using info. theory in # of "bits".

$$ID = \log_2(2A/W)$$

- A is the distance or amplitude to move
- W is the width of the region within which the move terminates.
- The term within the parentheses in Equation 1 is without units. The unit "bits" emerges from the somewhat arbitrary choice of base 2.
- From Equation 1, the time to complete a movement task is predicted using a simple linear equation, where movement time (MT) is a linear function of ID (e.g. $MT = A * ID + B$)



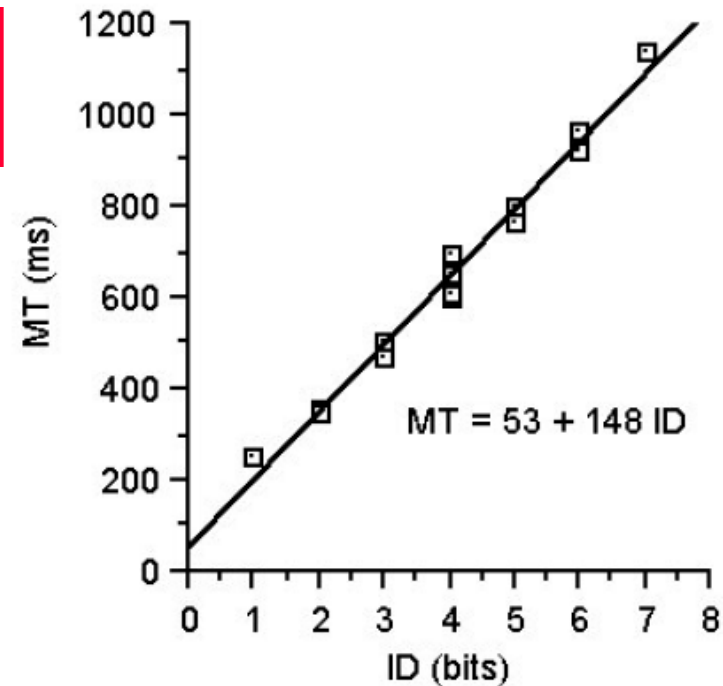


- E.g. $A = 1$ inch, $W = 1$ inch, $ID = 1$ bit
 $A = 16$ inch, $W = 0.25$ inch, $ID = 7$ bit
- ID is just a measure of “difficulty” (in terms of motion time)
- Motion time = $\text{constant1} * ID + \text{constant2}$
 - These constants are found by direct experiment or measurements for a particular task
 - Different task might have same ID but different constants

Data From an Experiment Using a Stylus in a Point-Select Task

A^a	M^a	ID (bits)	MT (ms)	Error (%)	IP (bits/s)
8	8	1	254	0.0	4.3
8	4	2	353	1.9	6.1
16	8	2	344	0.8	6.4
8	2	3	481	1.7	6.4
16	4	3	472	2.1	6.6
32	8	3	501	0.6	6.2
8	1	4	649	8.8	6.3
16	2	4	603	2.1	6.8
32	4	4	605	2.7	6.7
64	8	4	694	2.5	5.9
16	1	5	778	7.0	6.6
32	2	5	763	3.4	6.6
64	4	5	804	2.3	6.3
32	1	6	921	8.5	6.6
64	2	6	963	3.3	6.3
64	1	7	1137	9.9	6.3
Mean			645	3.6	6.3
SD			243	3.1	0.6

^a experimental units; 1 unit = 8 pixels

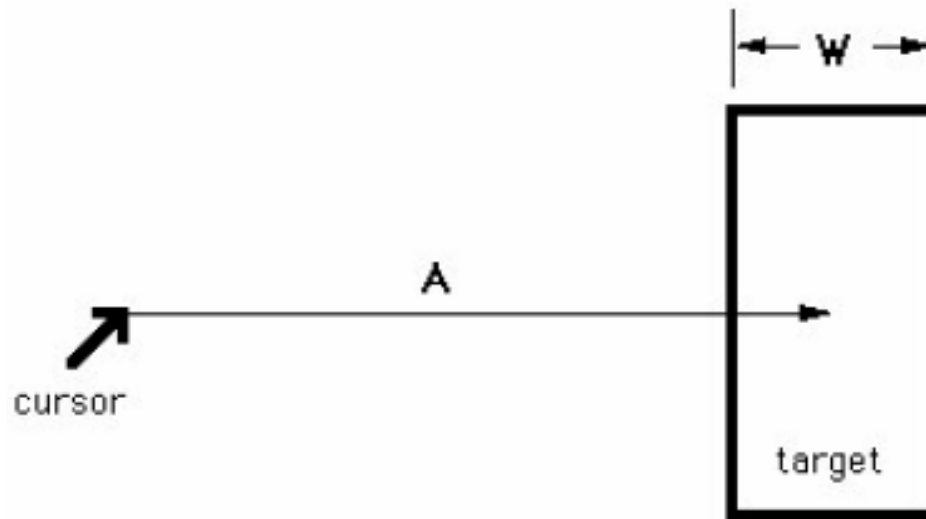


$$MT = 53 + 148 \times ID$$

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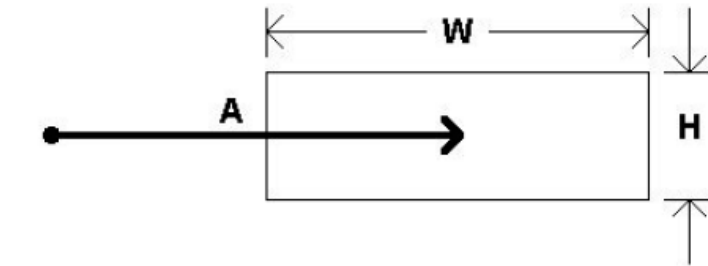
Fitt's Law in UI

Original Fitt's Law was formulated in the context of assembly line operation, but applicable to operations on the monitor



Fitt's Law in UI:

Extensions to 2D / Composite tasks



(a)

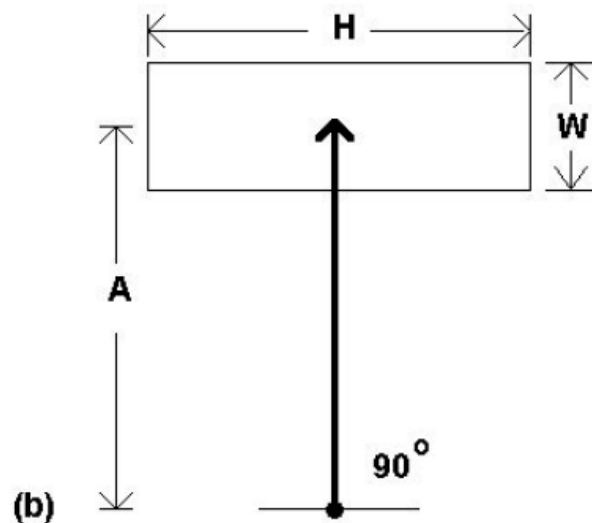


Figure 5. Fitts' law in two dimensions. The roles of width and height reverse as the approach angle changes from 0° to 90°.

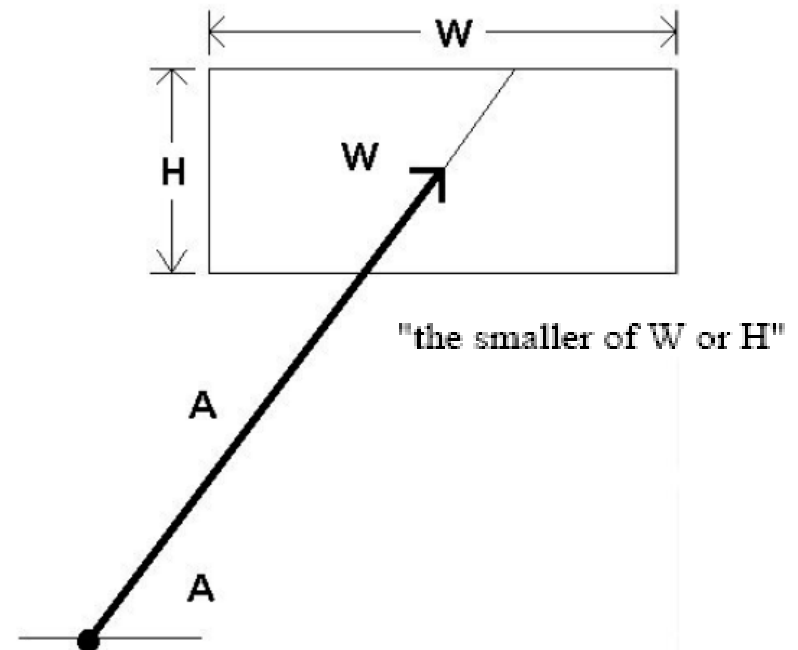


Figure 6. What is target width? Possibilities include W' (the width of the target along an approach vector) or the smaller of W or H .

Fitt's Law in UI

- Fitts's law is e.g. used to model the act of *pointing*, both in the real world (e.g., with a hand or finger) and on computers (e.g., with a mouse)

