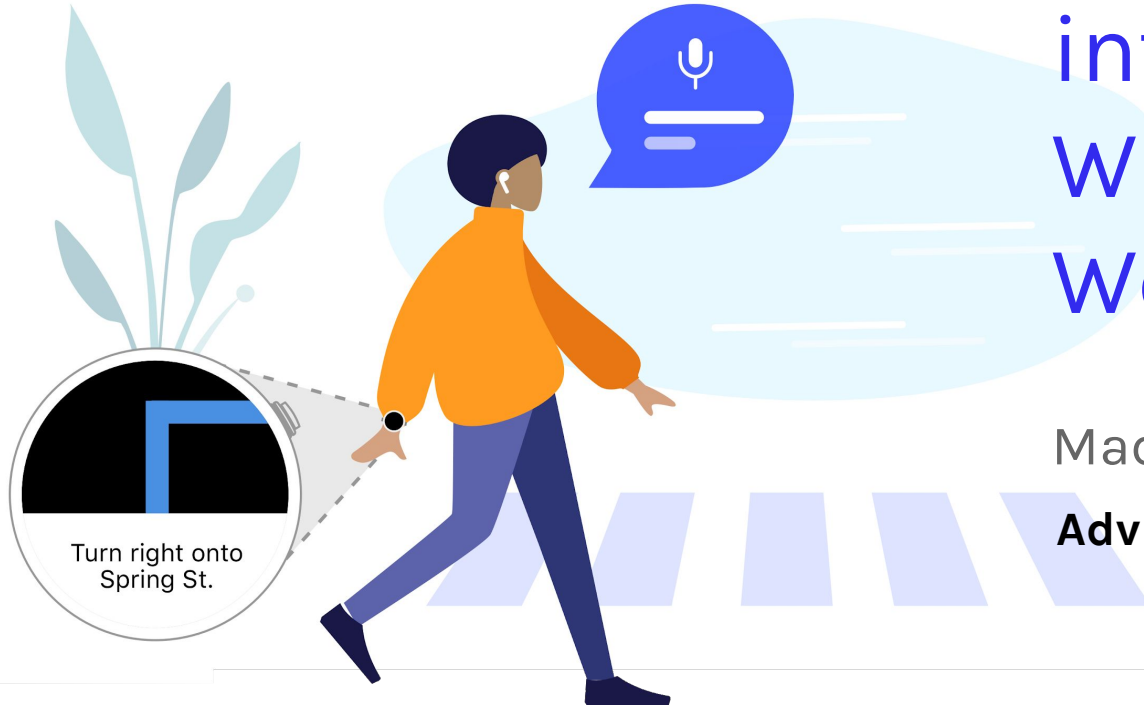


Serpentine: Alternate interactions for Wrist Wearables

Madhuri Bhavana | MS-HCI

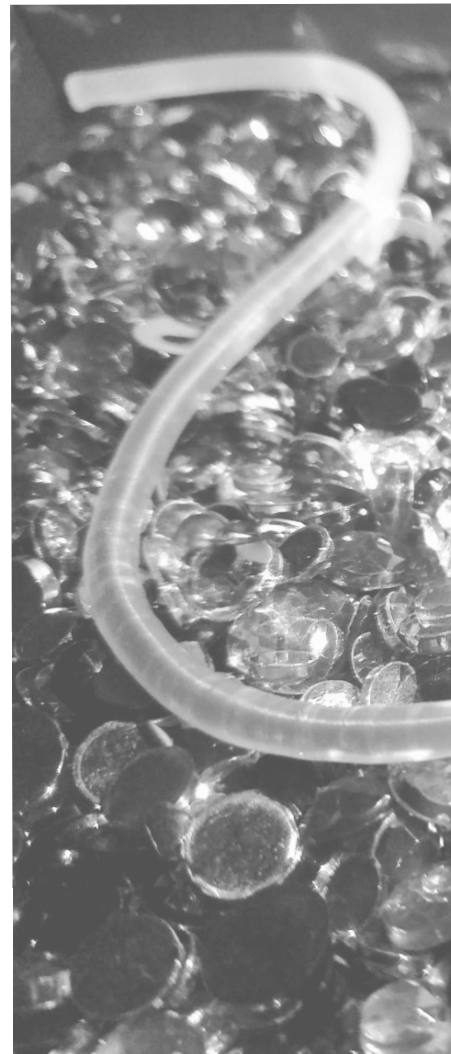
Advisor: Dr. Gregory Abowd

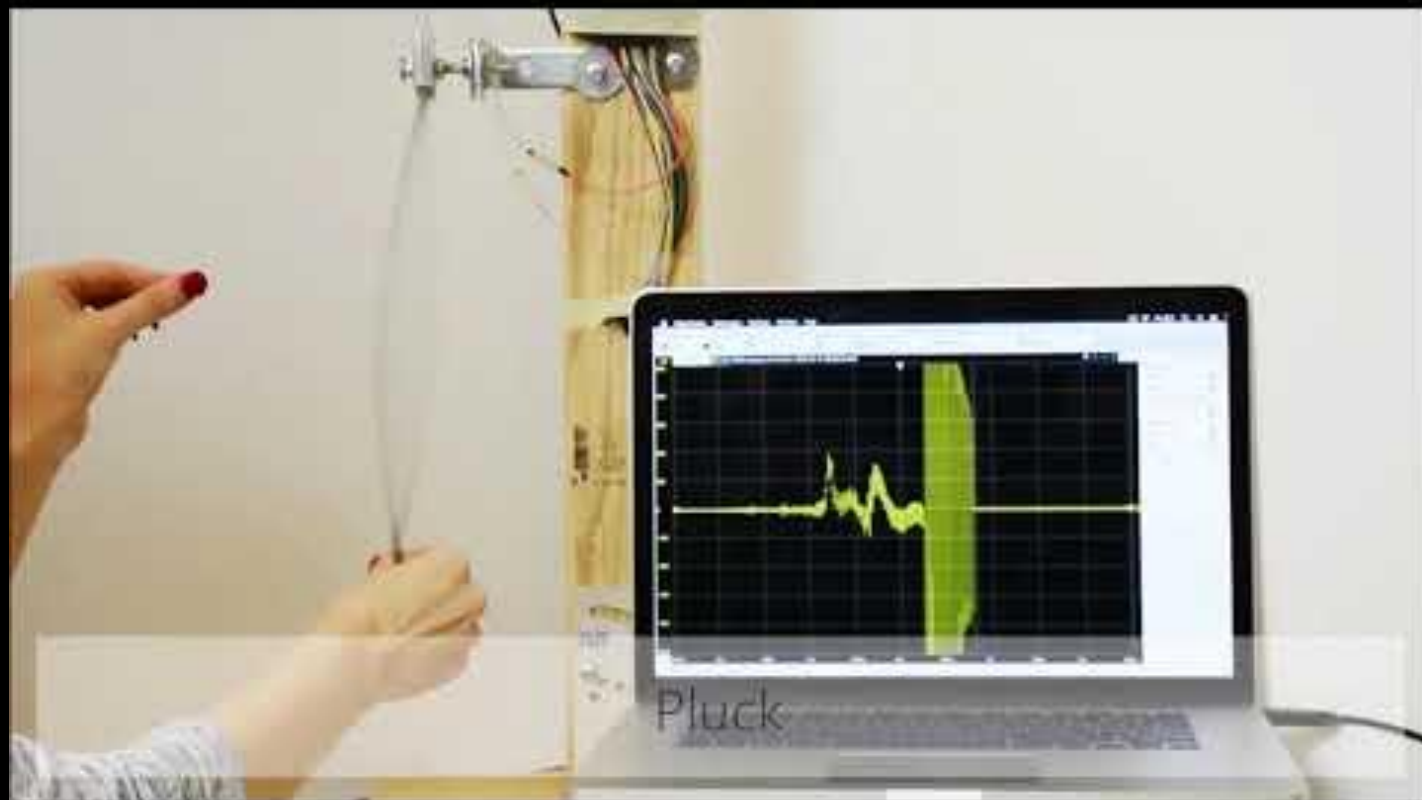


Serpentine

Serpentine is a highly stretchable self-powered sensing material that can recognize human input based on deformations of its shape.

- Can **sense** human gestures
- **Flexible** and can be embedded into various objects
- Cylindrical shaped cord allows several **intuitive** and playful interactions.
- Easy to **manufacture** with readily available materials

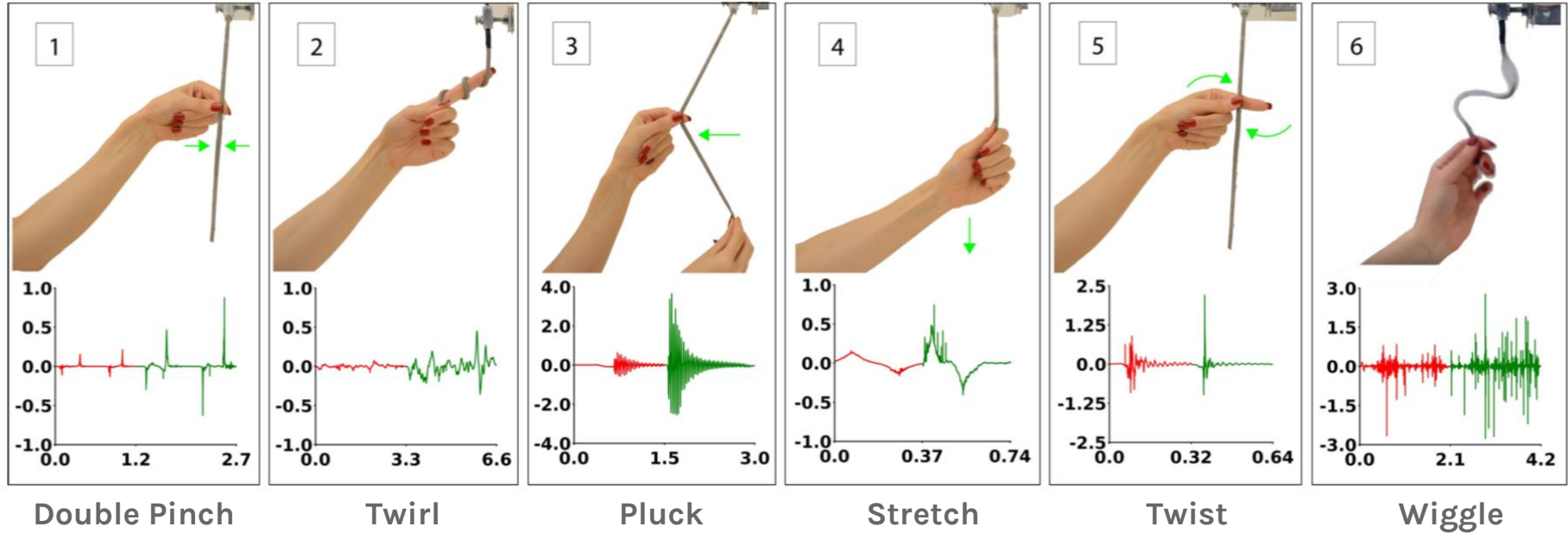




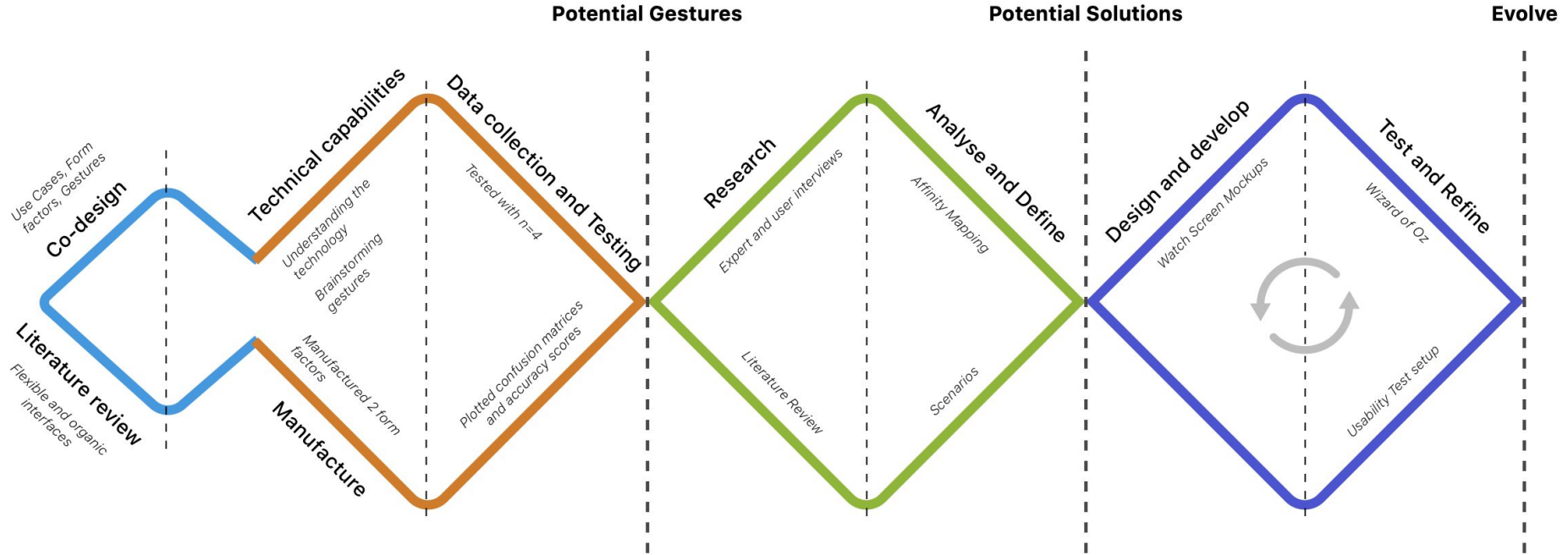
Pluck

Gestures

The gestures that serpentine has been established to sense and classify.



Process



Literature

- Design of organic interfaces and vision of claytronics.
- Alternate interaction techniques with wearables (tapskin, watchout, whoosh)
- Flexible interfaces (paperphone, Foled, flex stylus, morphees, Bendflip)
- Interactions for rollable displays, Foldable interactions
- Sensing technologies
- Research methods
- Prototyping techniques
- Evaluation procedures

Co-design exercises

Aim

To determine

- intuitive and natural gestures
- contexts and use-cases
- form factors
- social acceptable locations to wear/interact with the technology

Method

Groups of 3-4 participants (typical users) were given sensors of different diameters and lengths.

Probes: Cards with different domains/themes printed on them.

Insights from lit review and co-design

- **Wrist** and fingers were the most preferred places for wearing the band.
- Users prefer basic and simple gestures.
- Ability to **customize** the actuation.
- The interactions with the band are most relevant in **eyes-free contexts**.
- Participants wanted to look like an accessory and expressed concerns regarding the look and feel.
- **Wrist** and Spine are best for the body to sense haptic feedbacks
- The themes **safety**, health tracking and gaming had the most number of contexts generated within them.

Wrist worn Contexts

What gestures can serpentine sense when worn on the wrist?

1) Ideated 12 unique gestures

2) Experiment 1

Description

- 4 users Performed gestures (n=10/20) in a random order which were classified.
- Plotted Accuracy scores and confusion matrices.



Results

6 out of 12 gestures were eliminated because of low voltage values, low accuracy scores and low intuitiveness to users.

Pluck
Stretch

Tap

Double tap

Pinch

Double pinch

Slide

Twist

Bend

Roll

Roll and leave

Knot

3) Manufactured 2 form factors

Manufactures in-house 2 types of sensors similar in shape and size, but with different sensing zones.



One single sensing zone



4 sensing zones

Advantage:

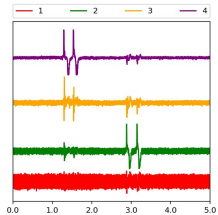
- Greater range of gestures
- Several combinations of locations and patterns
- Number of fingers used can also be sensed.

4) Experiment 2

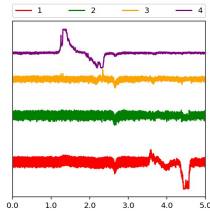
Description

- Performed the same set of ideated gestures on the band
- Plotted V/t graphs to determine the shape of the signal shape
- 6 gestures produced significant differences in signal shapes

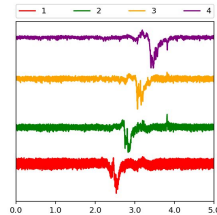
DOUBLE TAP



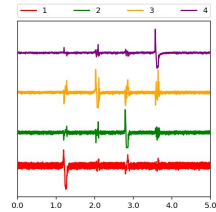
PINCH



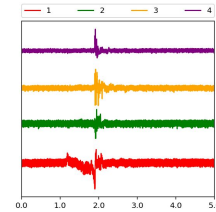
SLIDE



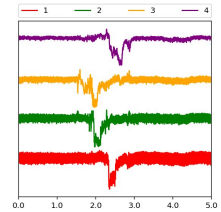
SINGLE TAPS



PLUCK



SLIDE WITH 2 FINGERS



Alternate input methods

For partially visually impaired users

For normal vision users in eyes-free contexts

Goal

To design alternate + multimodal interactions with smartwatches by using serpentine as the strap of a smartwatch.

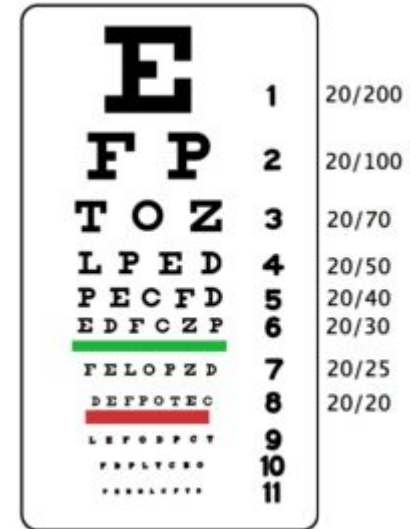
My User Group

Users with Moderate Vision Impairment

Snellen visual acuity = 20/70 to 20/160

Users with Severe Visual Impairment

Snellen visual acuity = 20/200 to 20/400



Snellen Visual Acuity
from the standard eye
testing chart

Research

- Literature review | Assistive wearables for visually impaired users

Major Finding: Alternate/Multimodal interactions for generic devices such as smart watches/Fitbits have not been addressed.

- 2 expert interviews
Director of CVI, Dr. Rasheeda Wilkins and
Ph.D student from the Sonification Lab
- 2 user interviews
Partially visually impaired staff and a
client at CVI



What is the partially visually impaired user like?

- **Weak** Vision
- **Weak night vision** or no vision at nights
- Can perceive presence of **light**, color and direction of light
- Some require **high contrast in colors** to identify an object
- Rely on voice based outputs and inputs
 - Always have their **earphones** on.
- Don't want to be **recognized** as visually impaired.

*The participants at CVI might not be average of all partially visually impaired users.

[illegible]

Technology they use

Devices

Laptops, Tablets, Mobile Phones

Fitbits, Earphones

Assistive Softwares

Screen readers softwares

Magnification softwares

Blind Friendly Maps

AI apps that tell the
visualize/recognise objects before
them.

Frustrations with wrist wearables

- Low screen space
- Limited space for interaction
- Smaller font sizes and smaller graphics

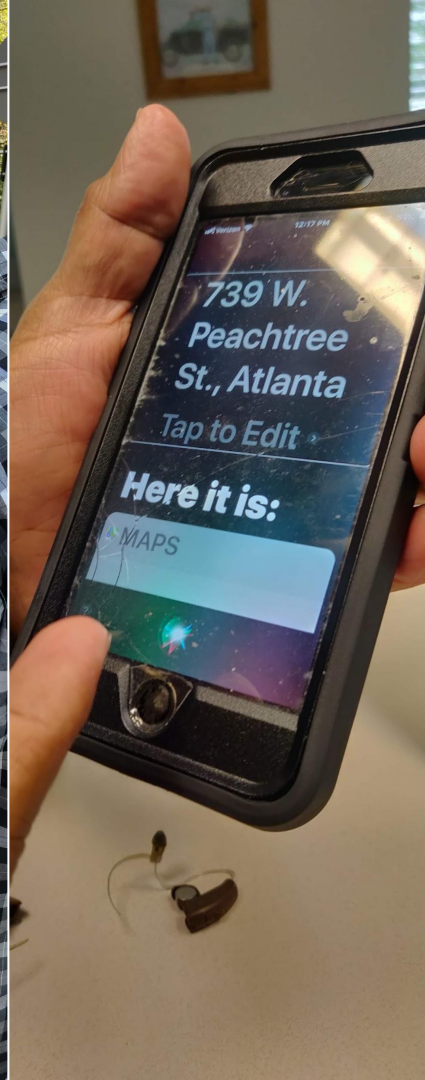
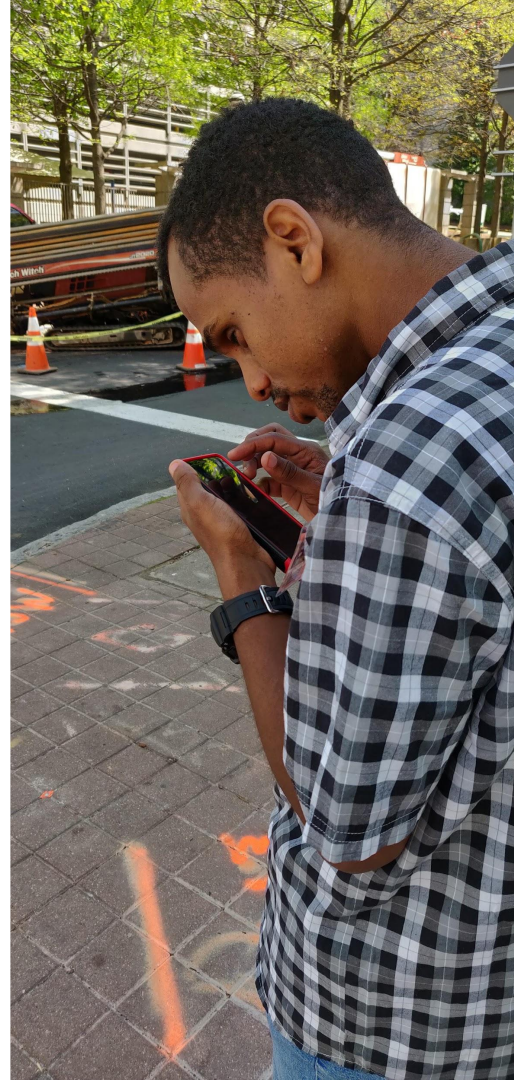
Insights and Solutions

Navigation, Information Access and Safety



Navigation

- 1 Knowing the current location
- 2 Repetition of the navigation instruction.
- 3 Adjusting Brightness and inverting colors
- 4 Ambient Noise in public spaces hinders voice Input



DIRECTIONS ON THE MAP

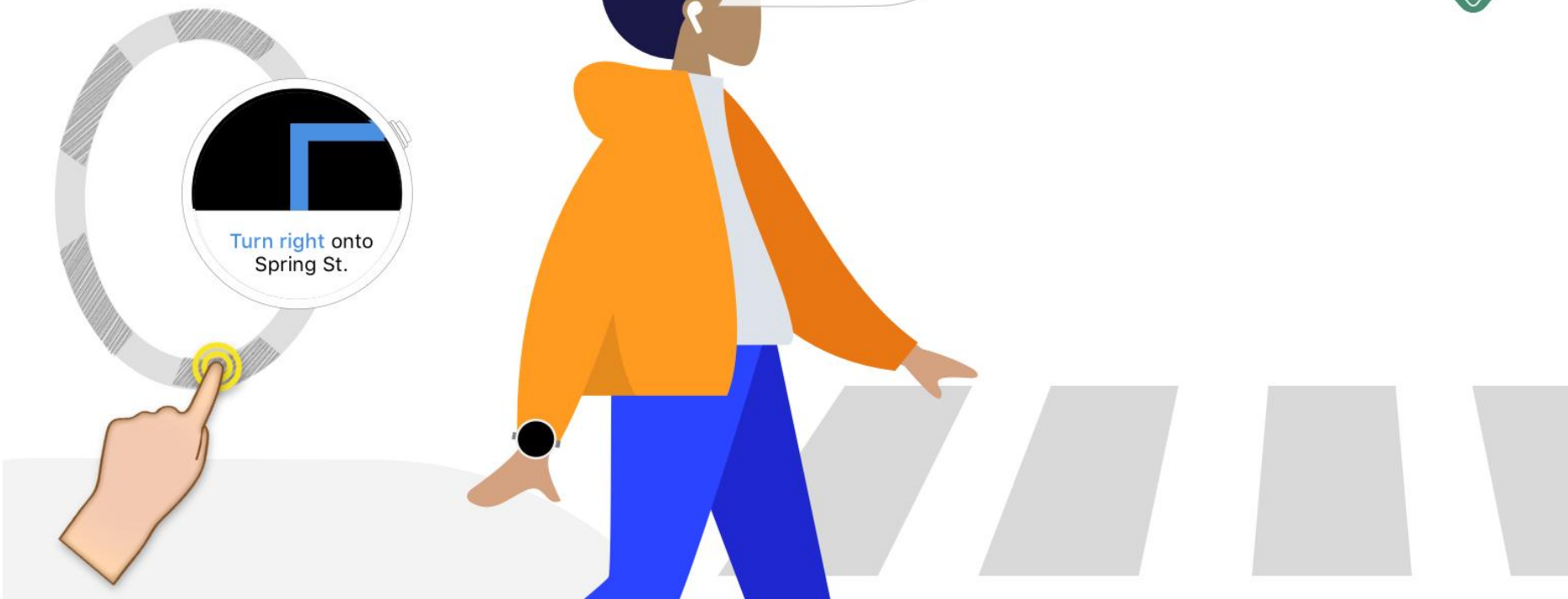
Double Tap to restate the direction to walk in.

"Turn right onto Spring St. NW"

SANTA CLARA ST

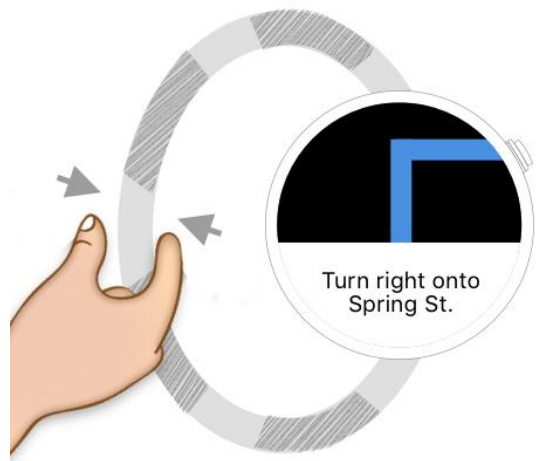
1ST CROSS

Turn right onto Spring St.



CURRENT POSITION ON THE MAP

Pinch to get the current position on the map



"You are on the intersection of santa clara st. and 1st cross."



Safety

“I want to be more independent”

“I want to be able to dial 911 quickly and in stealth ”

1 Directly Hinders Mobility

2 Low confidence and dependent on others

3 Refrain at home during nights

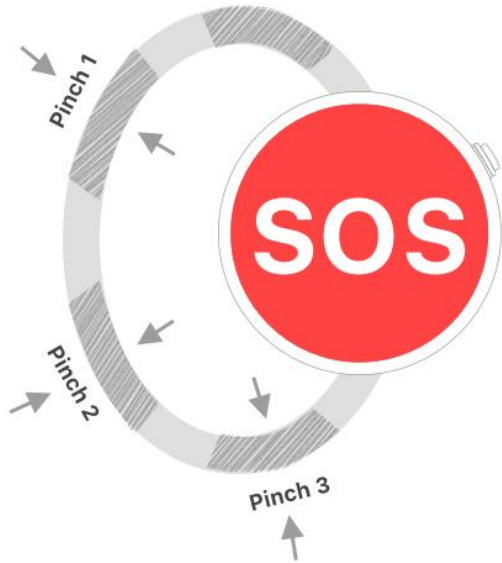
4 Afraid of being a target in public spaces

5 Want to dial SOS in stealth.

6 Stick to indoor fitness activities

SAFETY

Pinch in a pattern you set to dial 911.

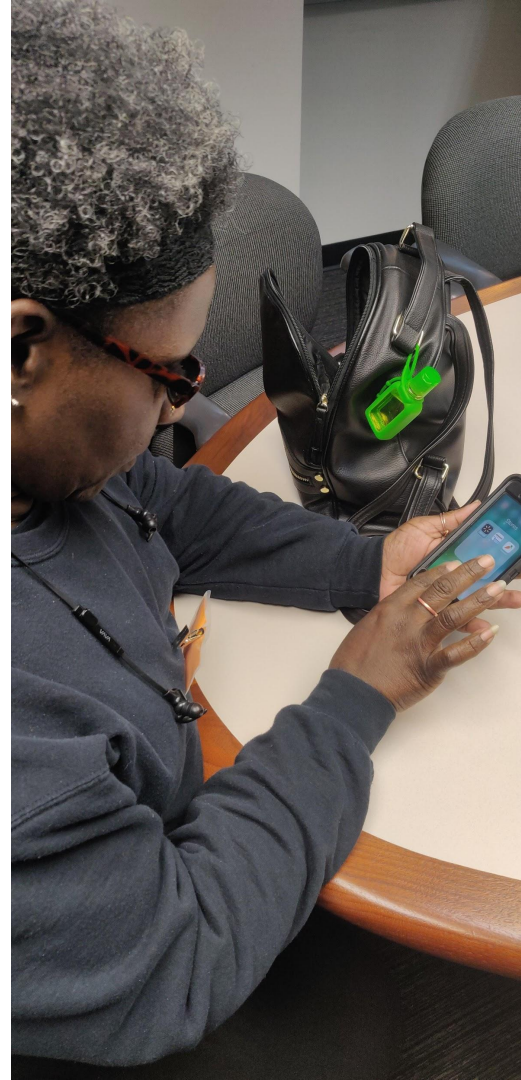


Need for a complex interaction to prevent errors



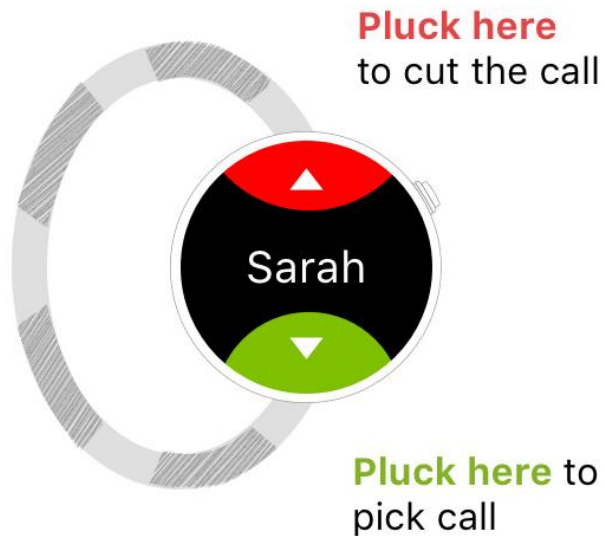
Information Access

- 1 Every app is not designed for equitable use
- 2 Different Apps work best in different color modes.
- 3 Small Screen Space on watches
- 4 Accessibility features in phones/watches are hidden inside the menu trays.
- 5 Audio feedback and Voice I/O is not suitable for all contexts



COMMUNICATION: CALLS

Plucking cuts the call.



Other scenarios include churches,
meetings.

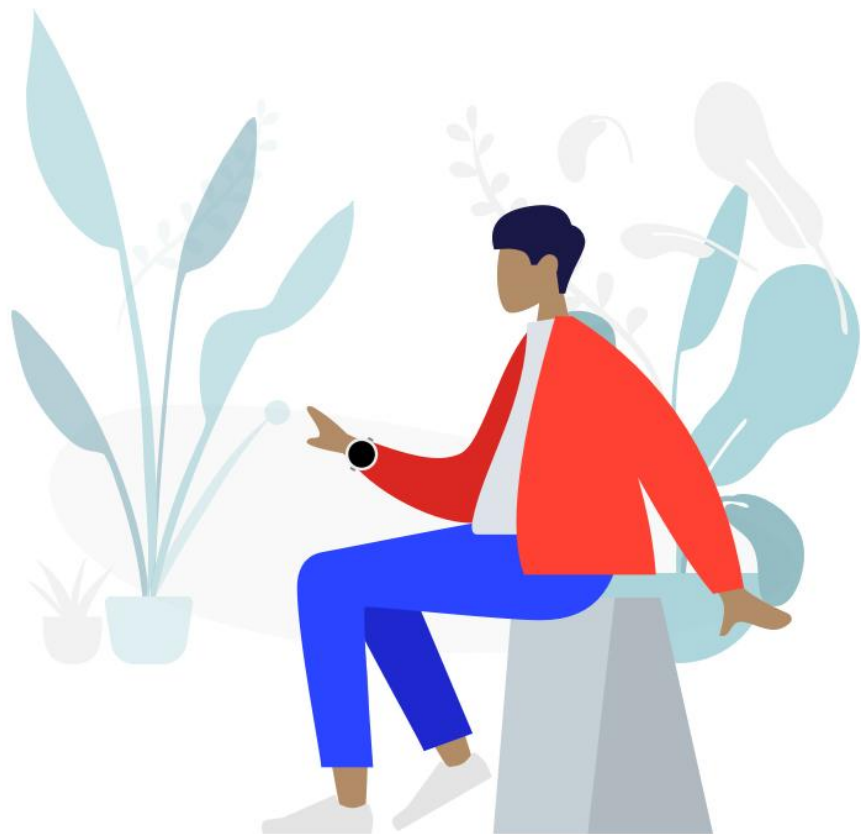


INFORMATION ACCESS: TEXT MAGNIFICATION

Swiping outward with 2 fingers zooms in the text

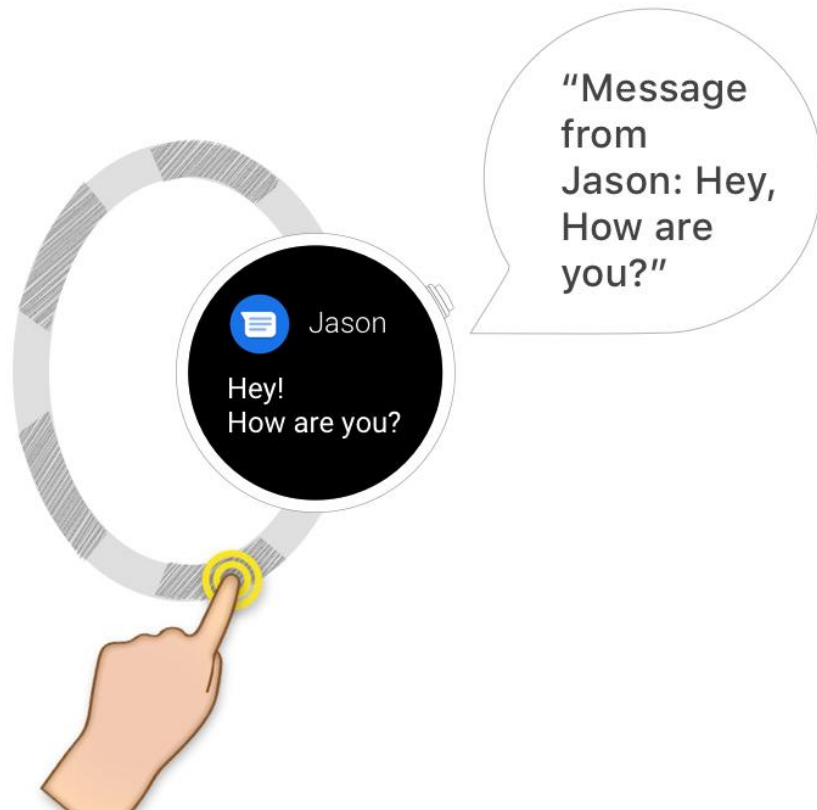


Swiping inward with 2 fingers zooms out the text



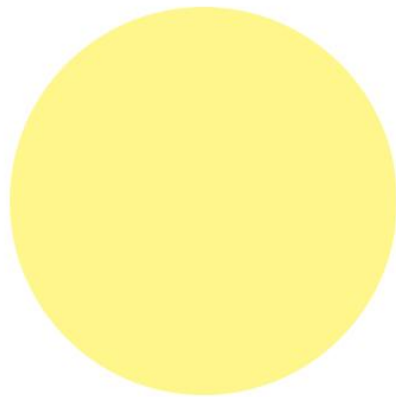
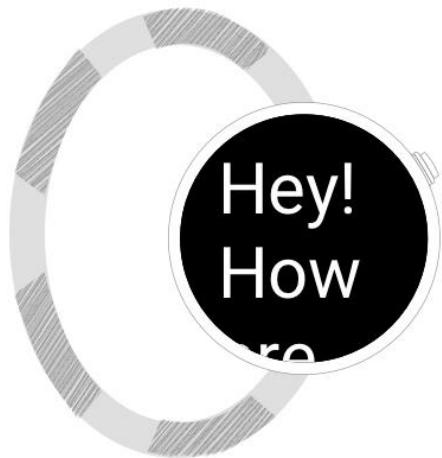
INFORMATION ACCESS: SCREENREADER

Double Tap to turn on the
screenreader



INFORMATION ACCESS: COLOR INVERT

Pinch to smart invert colors back and forth.



INFORMATION ACCESS: SCREENREADER

Double Tap to turn on the
screenreader



Usability Testing

Wizard of OZ with 6 partially visually impaired users

Unstructured feedback with normal vision users

Goal

To validate the concepts

To test the learnability of interactions and usability of the designs

To know the perceived value of the product.

Method

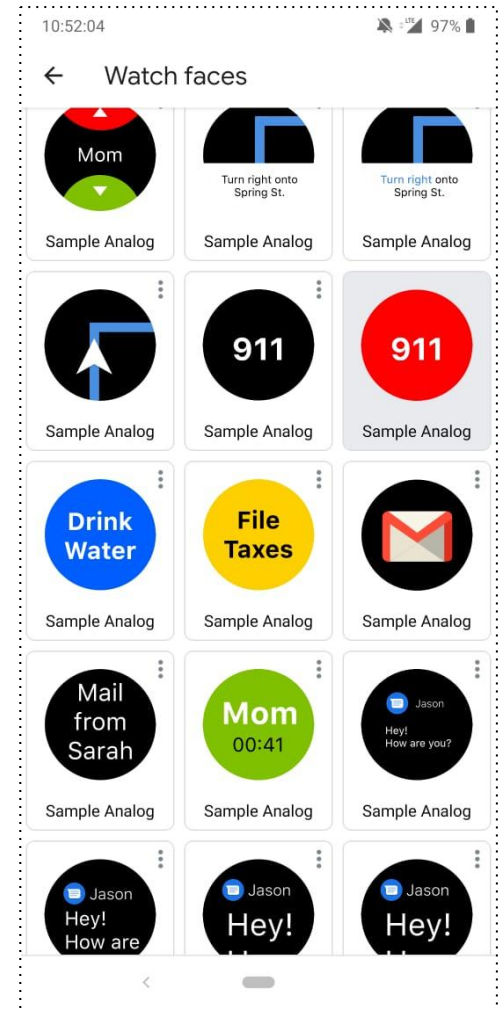
Wizard of Oz

- scenario based questions
- modified SUS questionnaire.

The setup

Participants (average age: 49) were asked to wear the watch and were asked to perform interactions based on scenarios.

Remotely controlled watch screens by building the android watch face extension



Major Findings from Wizard of Oz

- Users felt that the watch added to their **convenience**
- Users wanted to be able to **customize** certain actuations.
- Users liked that the device prevents other people to notice that they are blind.
- **Cost** was a concern
- The testing also surfaced certain interface issues that were addressed.

87

SUS Score

High learnability
index

Low perceived
mental and
physical demand

Conclusion

The **multimodal interactions** combined with the **ubiquity** of the smartwatch can make several phone interactions more accessible.

The generic nature of the device adds to increased **social acceptance** of a smartwatch as an assistive device.

Future Work

Customization

Building interaction scenarios for more contexts

Work towards making the design more universal

Thank you



Madhuri Bhavana | MS-HCI (IC)

Advisor: Dr. Gregory Abowd

