

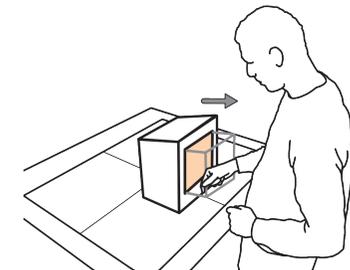
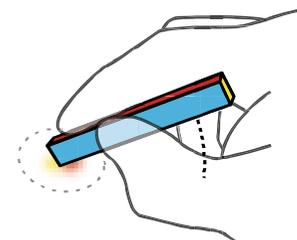
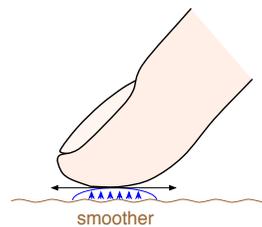
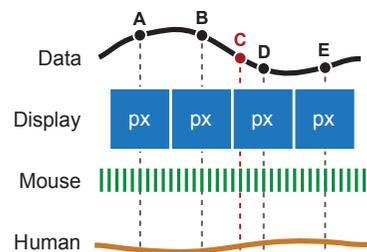
From movement to interaction and gesture: studies, techniques, tools and input devices

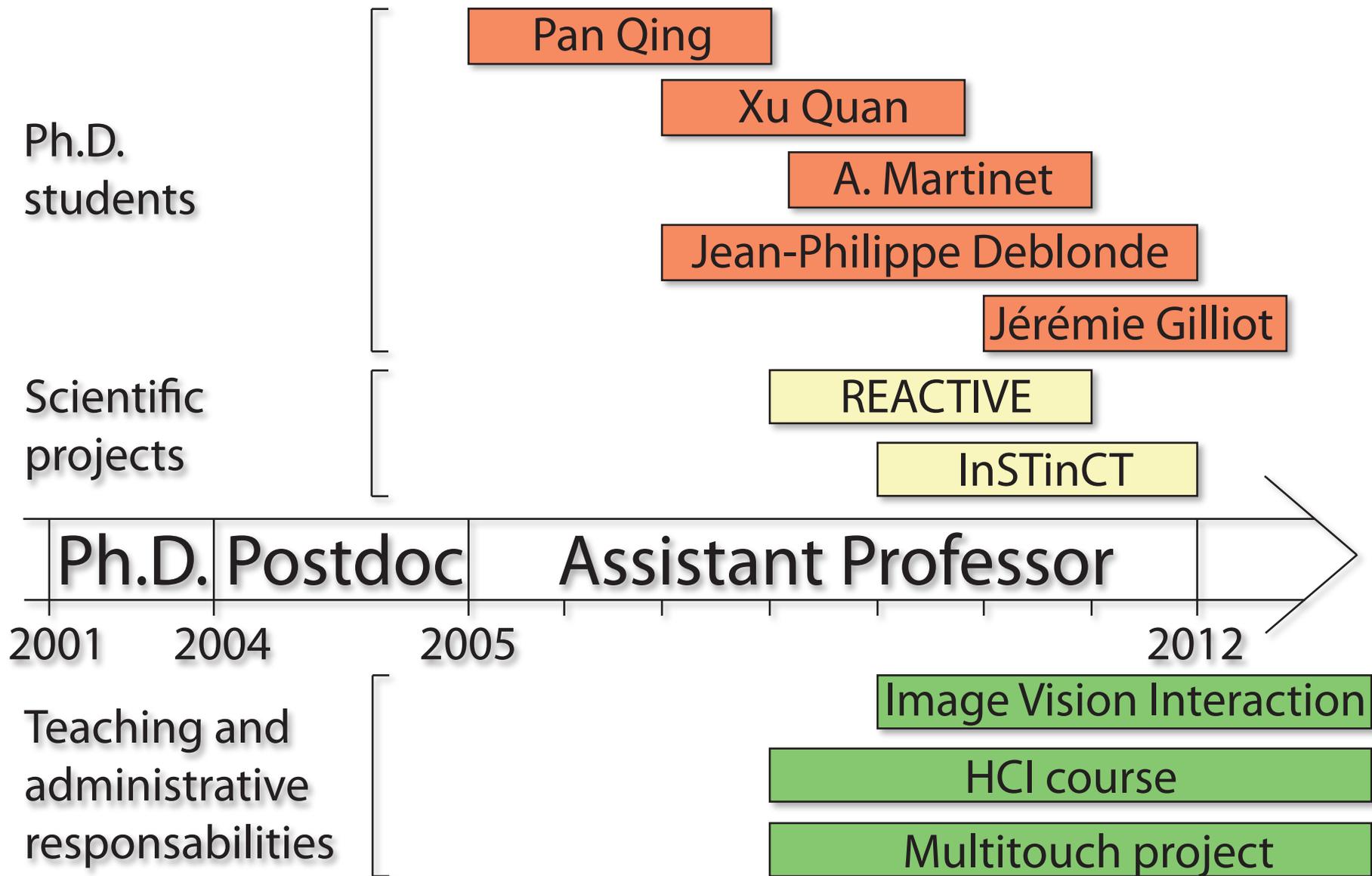
Géry Casiez

November 12th 2012

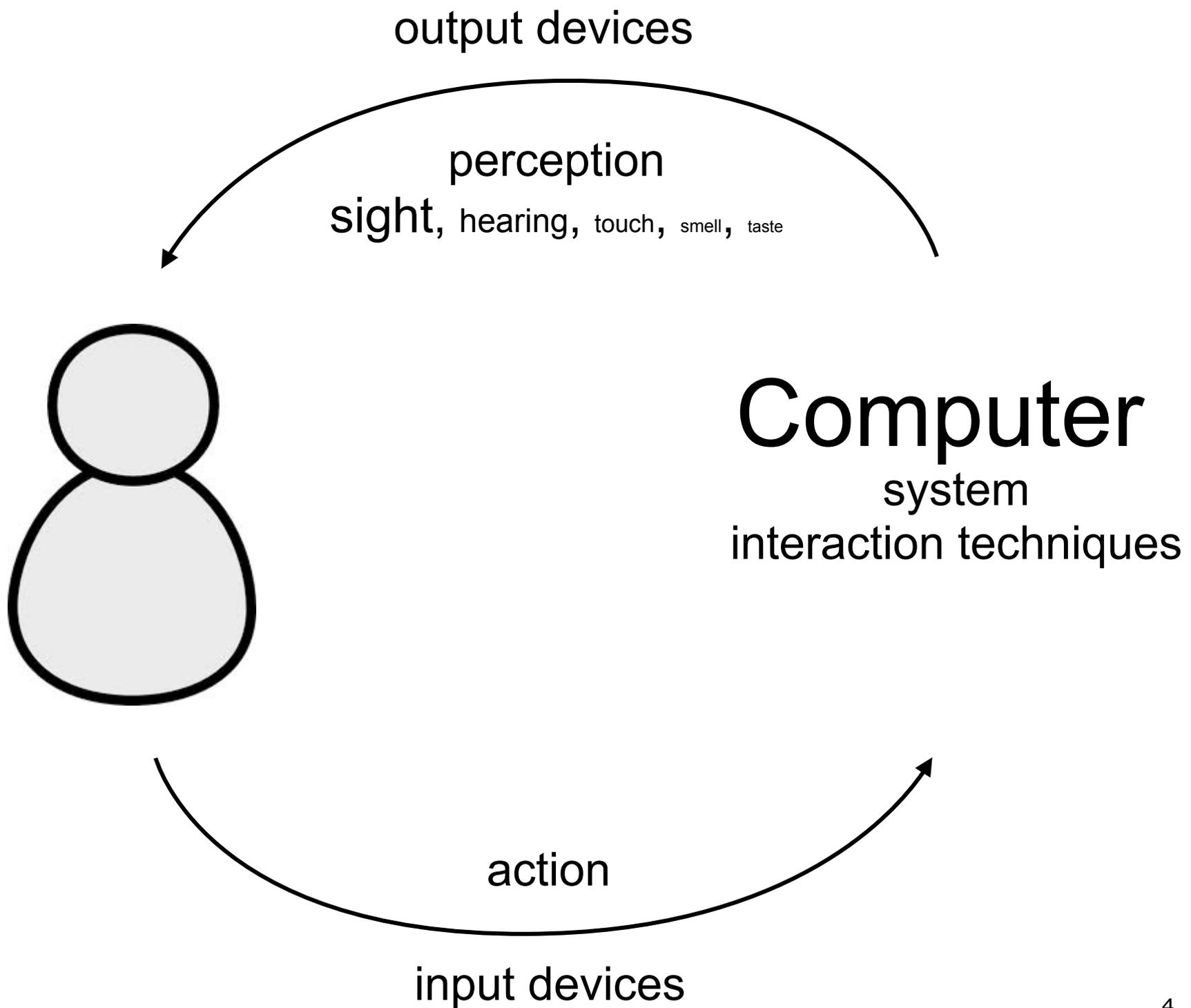
Habilitation à Diriger des Recherches

```
xorg:  
windows:7  
constant:~?cdgain=1.5  
osx:mouse
```



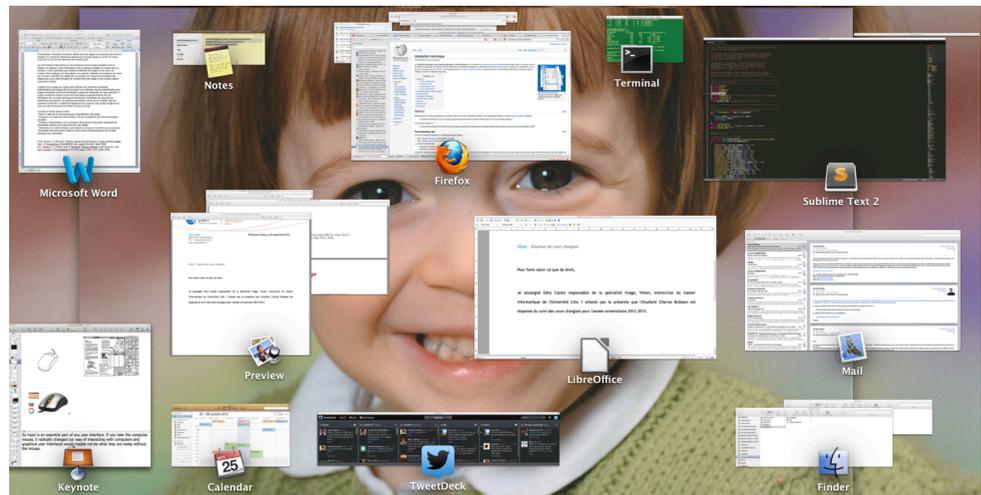
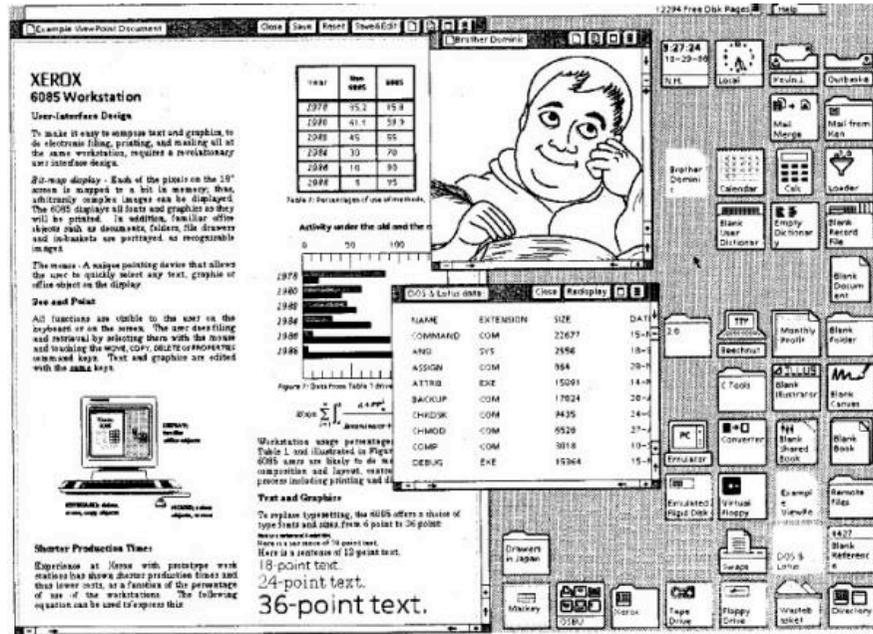


Human Computer Interaction





"We are ocular centric, and displays are therefore much more mature. Input is still primitive, and wide open for improvement." **Bill Buxton, 2007**





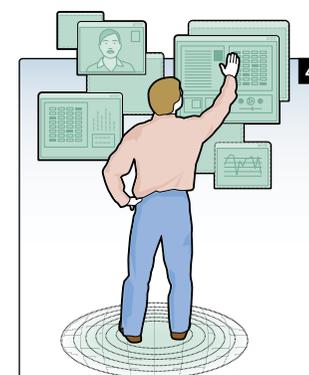
Wii remote (Nintendo, 2006)



iPhone (Apple, 2007)



Surface (Microsoft, 2008)



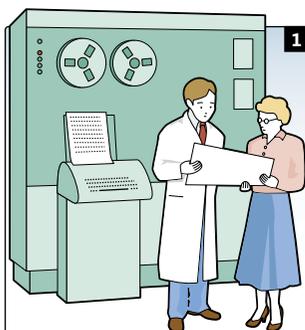
2020 and beyond: Ubiquity Era
Thousands of computers per user.



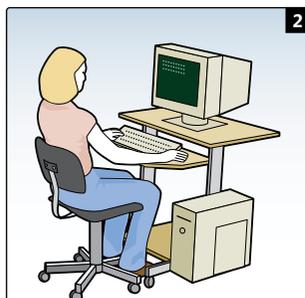
iPad (Apple, 2010)



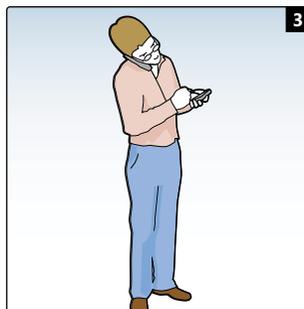
Kinect (Microsoft, 2010)



1960s: Mainframe Era
One computer per many users.



1980s: Personal Computer Era
One computer per user.

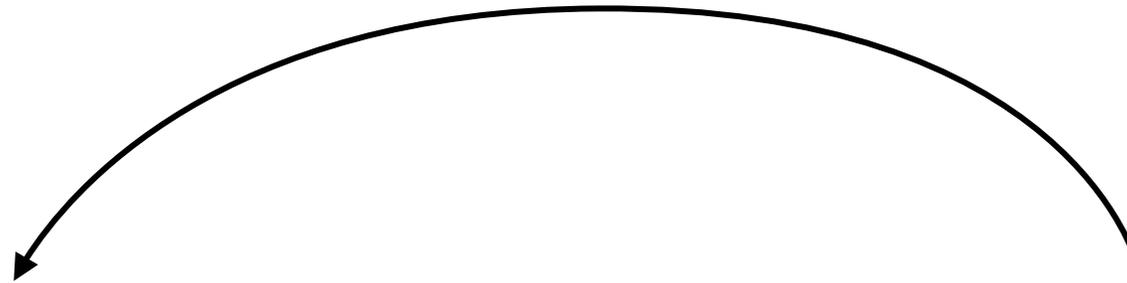


2000s: Mobility Era
Several computers per user.

Being human: Human-Computer Interaction in the year 2020
Harper, Sellen, Rodden & Rogers, editors

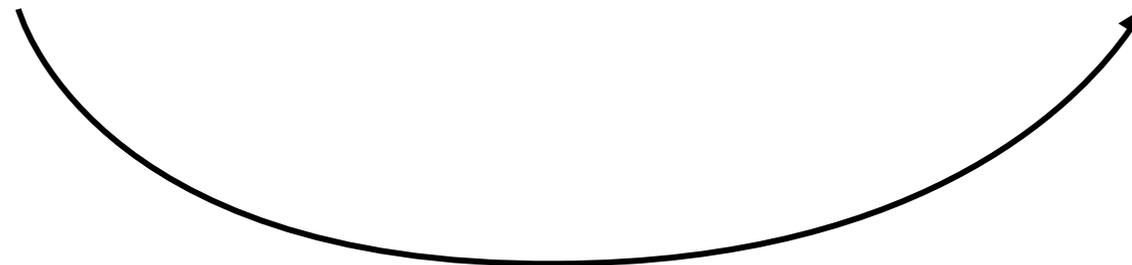
Challenges

Improved and new output devices



Understand user motor
and cognitive skills

Design new interaction
techniques
Redesign systems



Improved and new input devices

Jonathan Aceituno

Michel Amberg

Fabrice Aubert

Mélanie Biet

Ali Choumane

Andy Cockburn

Samuel Degrande

Rémi Cozot

Mathieu Cudmore

Bruno De Araùjo

Jean-Philippe Deblonde

Jérémy Gilliot

Frédéric Giraud

Laurent Grisoni

Carl Gutwin

Martin Hachet

Sébastien Hillaire

Joaquim Jorge

Anatole Lécuyer

Fabien Lotte

Damien Marchal

Antony Martinet

Paolo Olivo

Quin Pan

Thomas Pietrzak

Ludovic Potier

Philip Quinn

Nicolas Roussel

Jean-Baptiste Sauvan

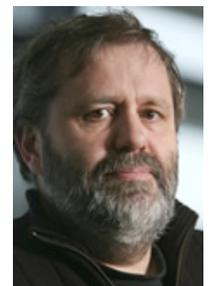
Betty Semail

Romuald Vanbelleghem

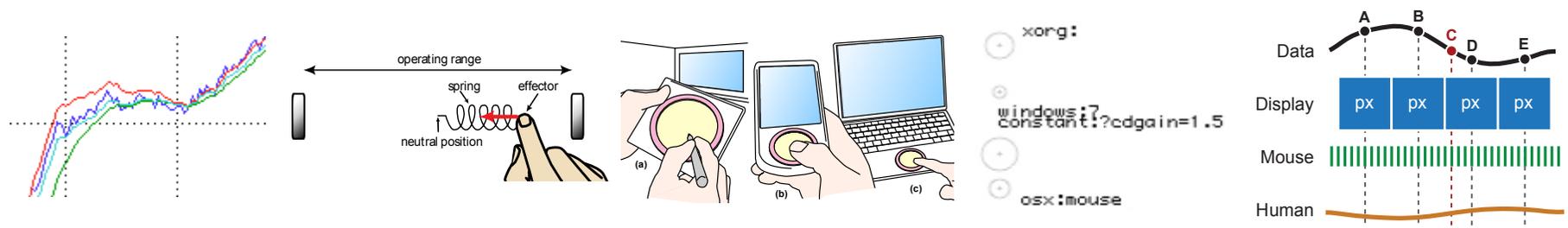
Radu Vatavu

Daniel Vogel

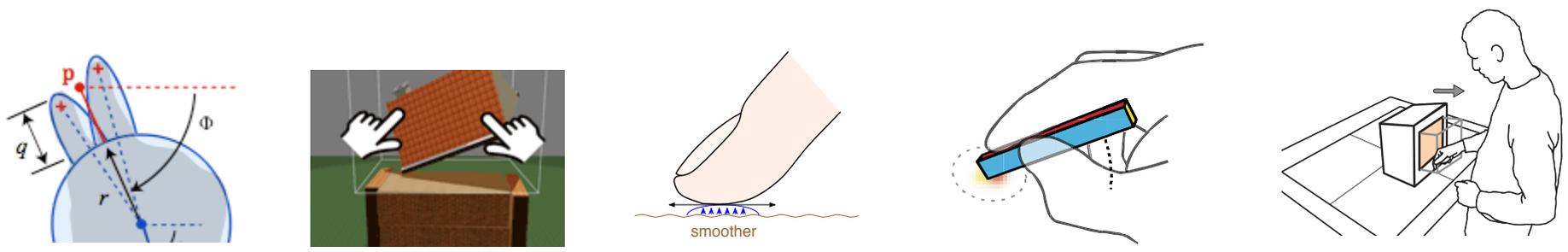
Quan Xu



Indirect interaction, filtering and transfer functions



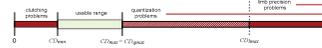
Touch and gesture based interaction



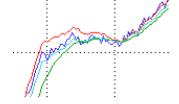
Indirect interaction, filtering and transfer functions

REACTIVE

HCI Journal



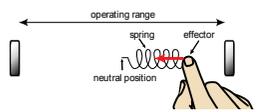
CHI



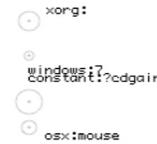
UIST



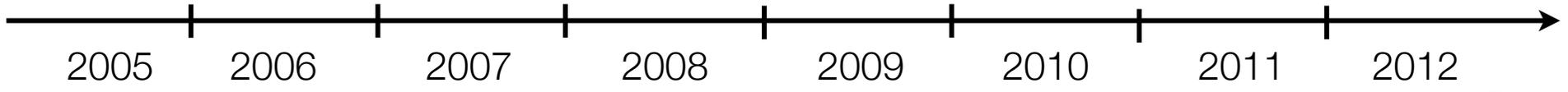
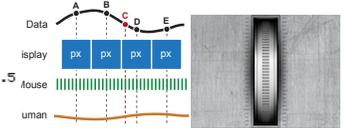
CHI



UIST



UIST x 2



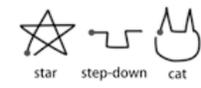
Touch and gesture based interaction

ANR
InSTinCT

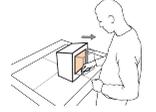
3DUI



Interact



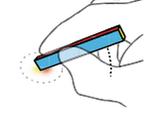
GI



VRST



UIST



TVCG

Mode	Tx	Ty	Tz	Rx
1d				
1d + 1/				
≥ 2d				

IEEE HS



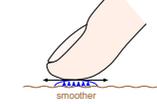
CHI



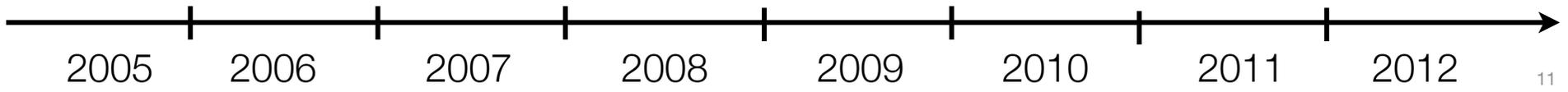
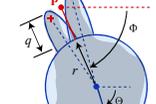
VR



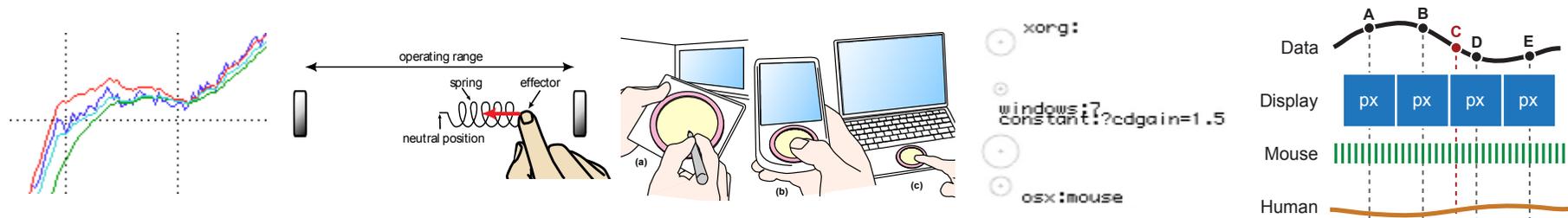
CHI

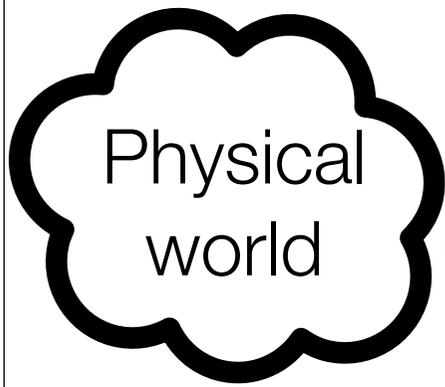
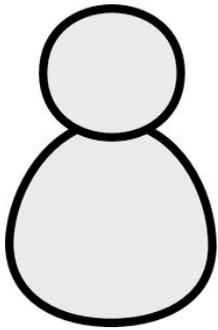


CHI



Indirect interaction, filtering and transfer functions





Device resistance

isotonic

position →

velocity →

elastic / isometric

force →

Transfer function

position control

rate control

Tasks

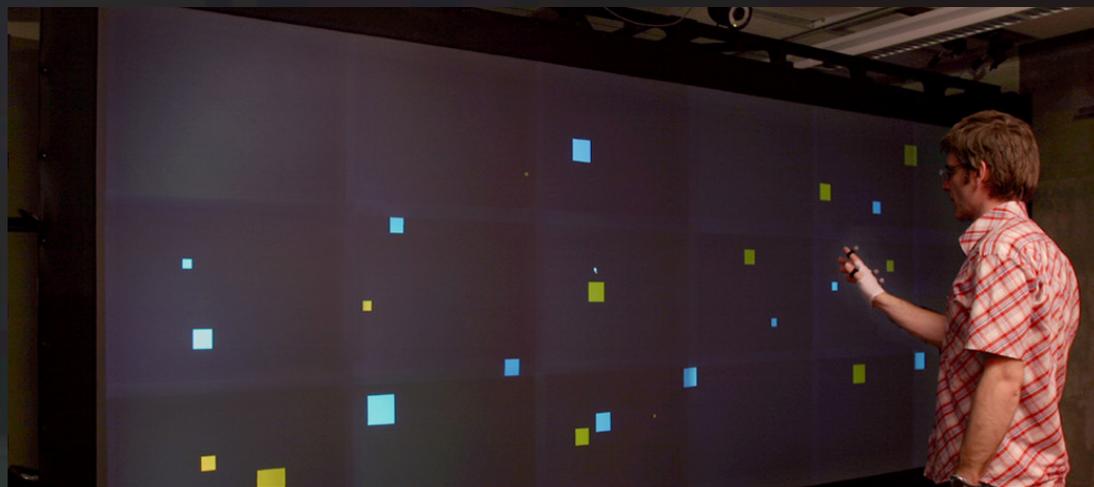
pointing

```
xorg:  
windows:7  
constant:2cdgain=1.5  
osx:mouse
```

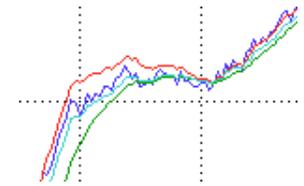
manipulation

scrolling

1€ filter



1€ filter



SNR (dB)

Moving average
Window size

Single exponential
Alpha

Double exponential
Alpha

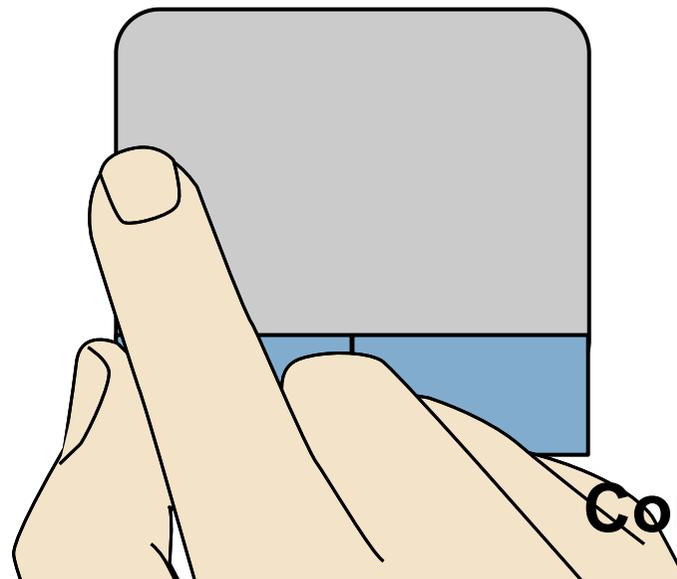
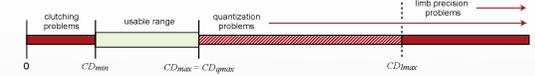
One euro
Minimum cutoff
Cutoff slope

Kalman
Process error covariance
Measurement error covariance

Moving average
Single exponential
Double exponential
One euro
Kalman

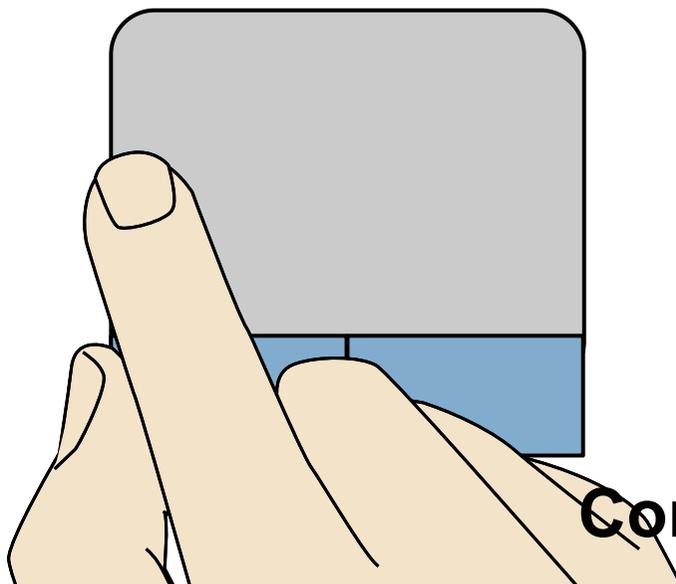
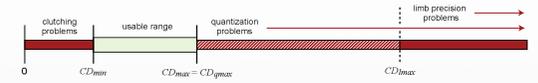
Casiez, G., Roussel, N. & Vogel, D. (2012). 1€ Filter: A Simple Speed-based Low-pass Filter for Noisy Input in Interactive Systems. In CHI'12, 2527-2530. ACM Press.

Simple linear functions



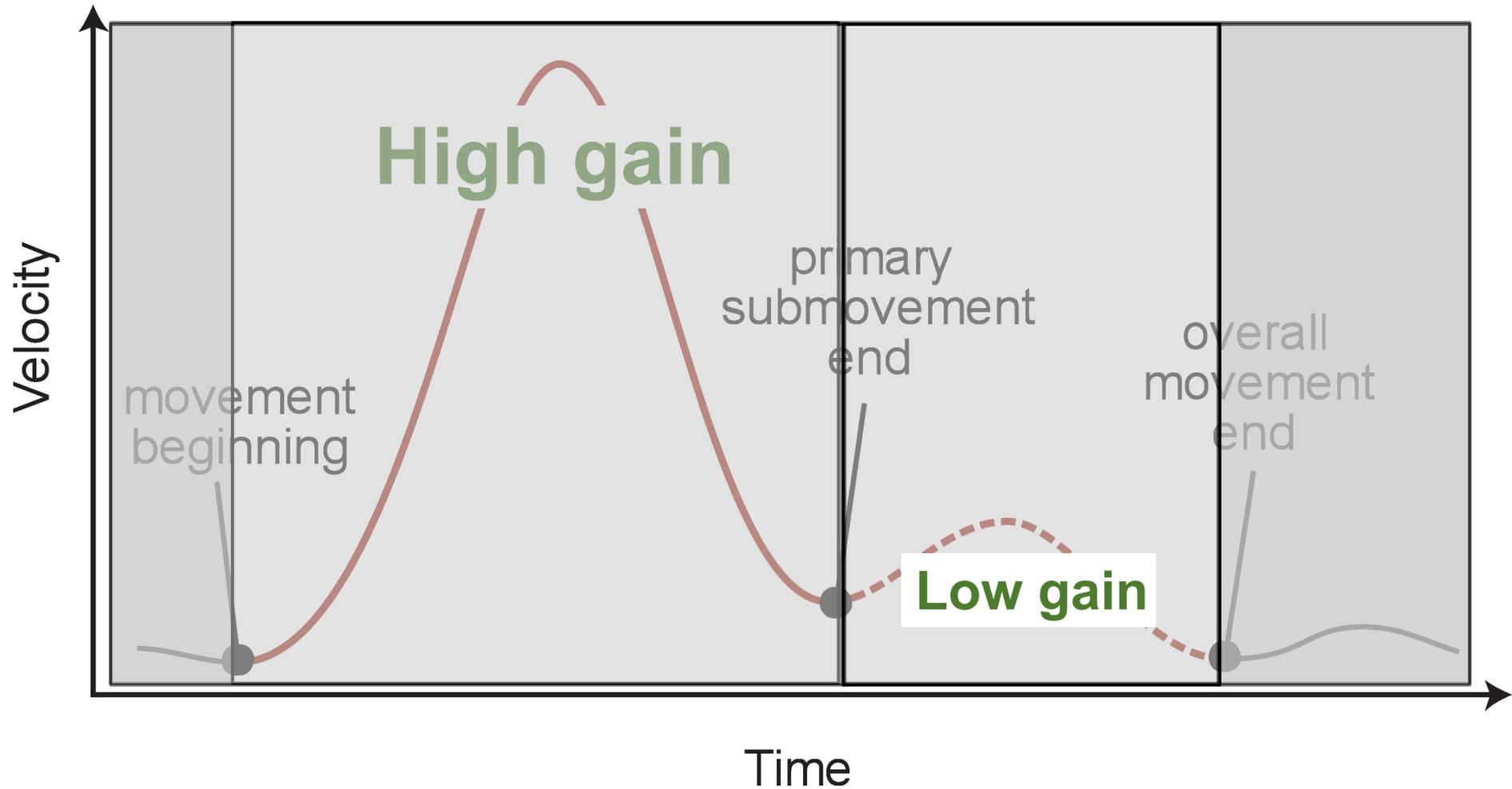
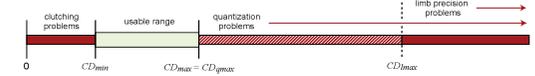
Control-Display Gain = 1

Simple linear functions



Control-Display Gain = 4

Dynamic functions



Optimized **initial impulse model** [Meyer et al.]

Constant CD gain

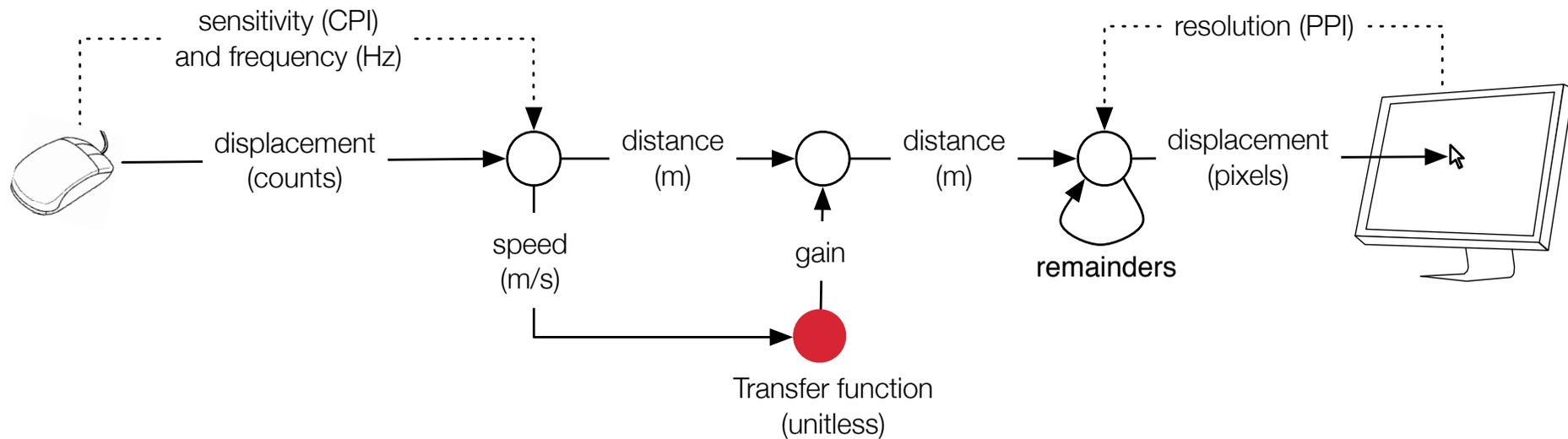


$$CD_{min} = \frac{D_{max}}{OR_{max}} \quad CD_{max} = \min \left(CD_{qmax} = \frac{Mouse_{res} (DPI)}{Screen_{res} (DPI)}, CD_{lmax} = \frac{W_{min}}{Hand_{res}} \right)$$

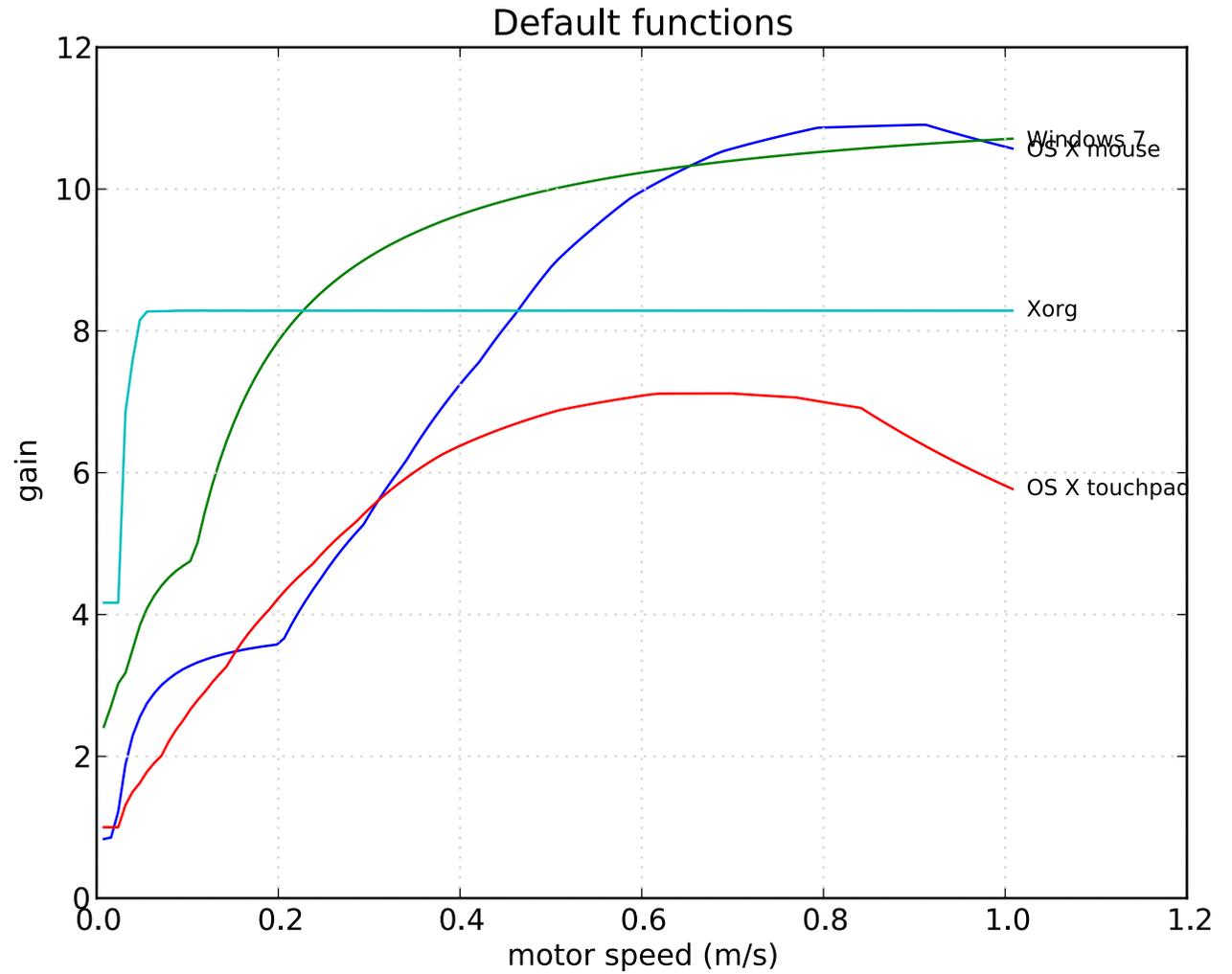
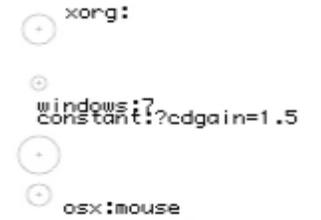
Casiez, G., Vogel, D., Balakrishnan, R., & Cockburn, A. (2008). The Impact of Control-Display Gain on User Performance in Pointing Tasks. *Human-Computer Interaction*. Taylor and Francis, volume 23, issue 3, 215-250.

No more Bricolage!

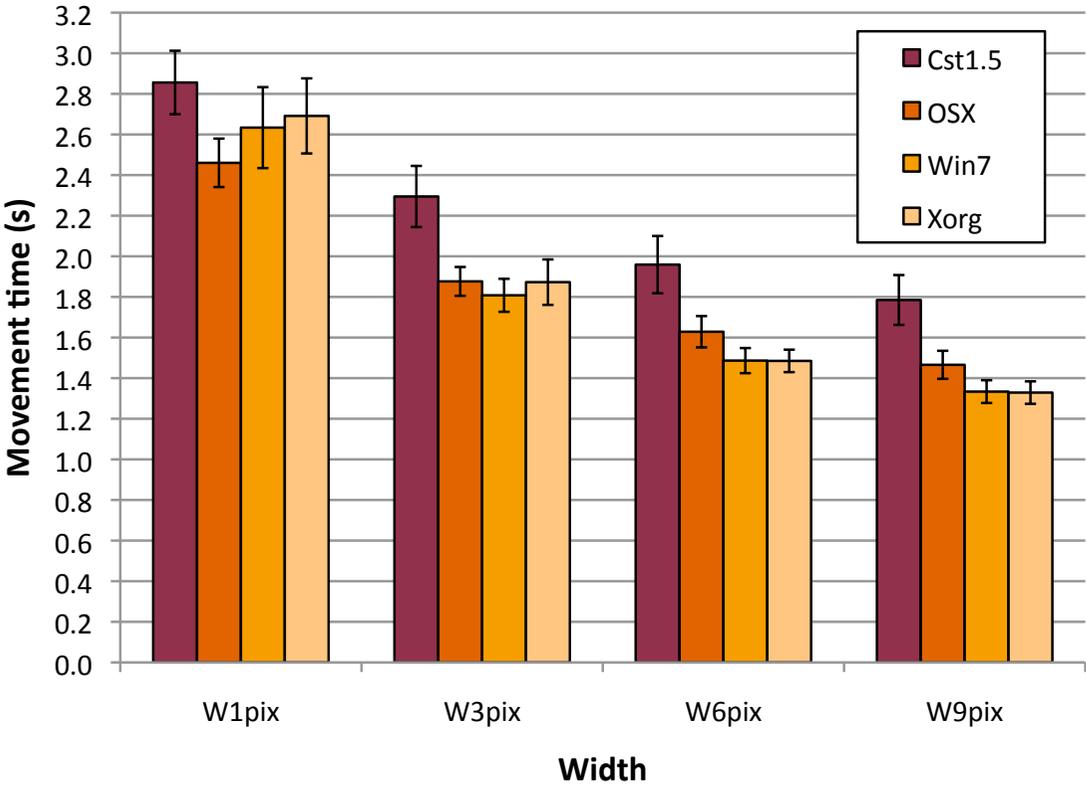
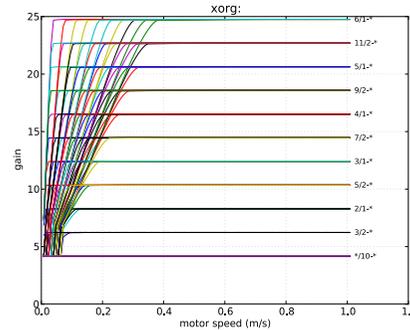
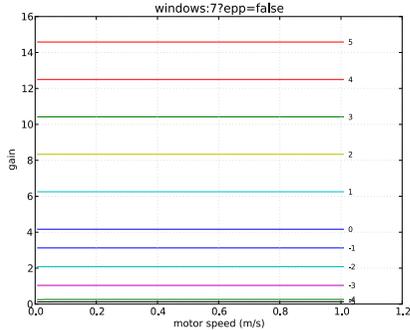
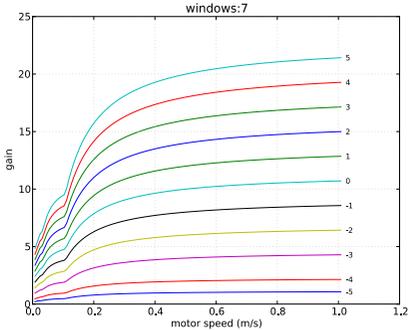
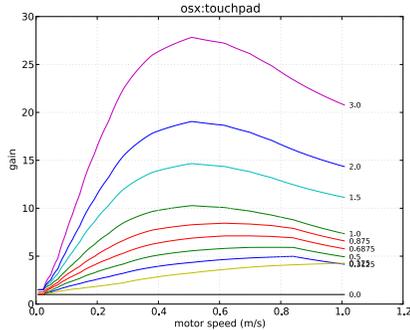
xorg:
windows:7
constant:1?cdgain=1.5
osx:mouse



EchoMouse and Libpointing

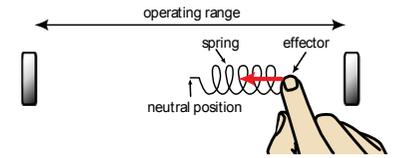


constant:?edgain=1.5
xorg:
osx:mouse
windows:7

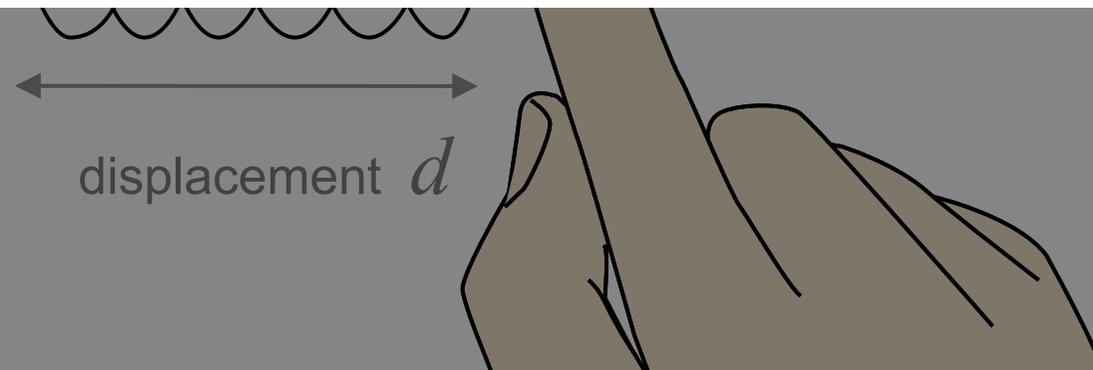
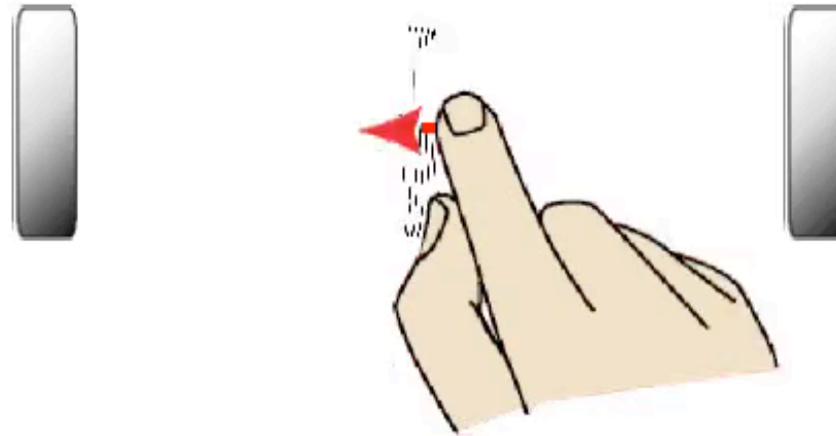


Géry Casiez and Nicolas Roussel. 2011. No more bricolage! Methods and tools to characterize, replicate and compare pointing transfer functions. In UIST '11, 603-614. ACM.

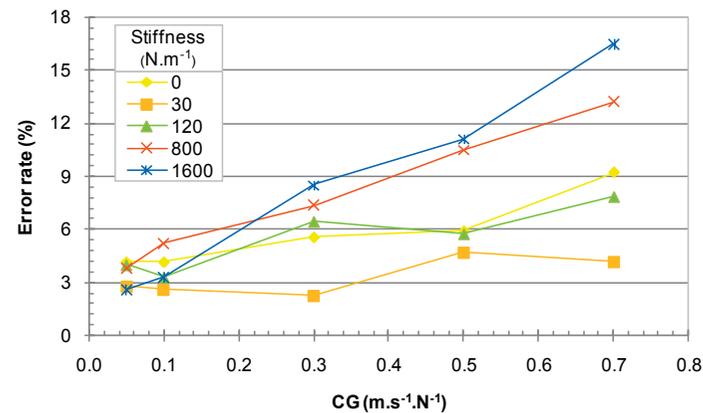
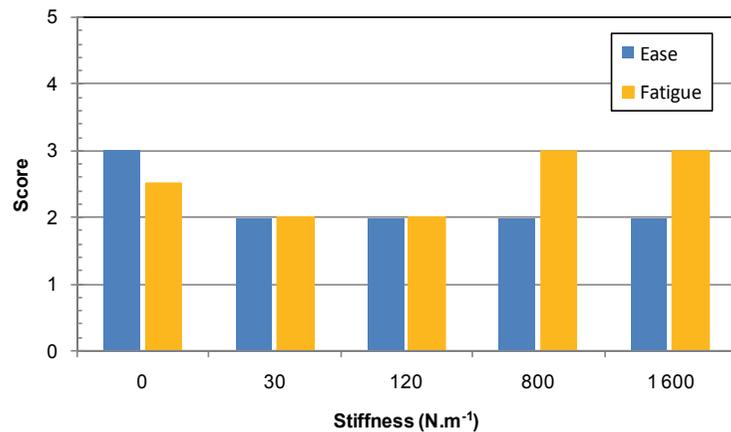
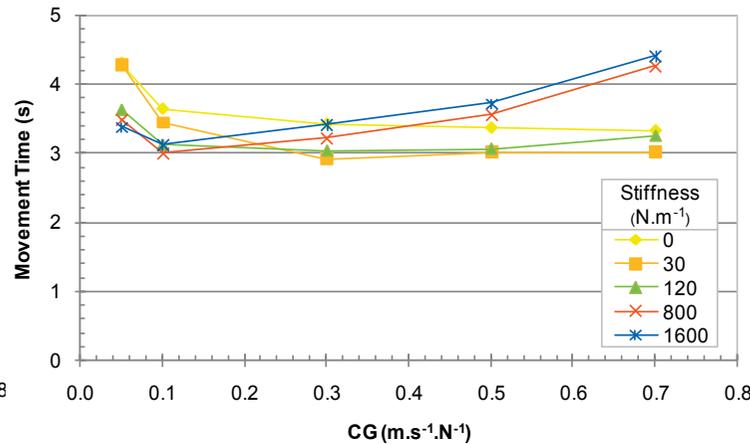
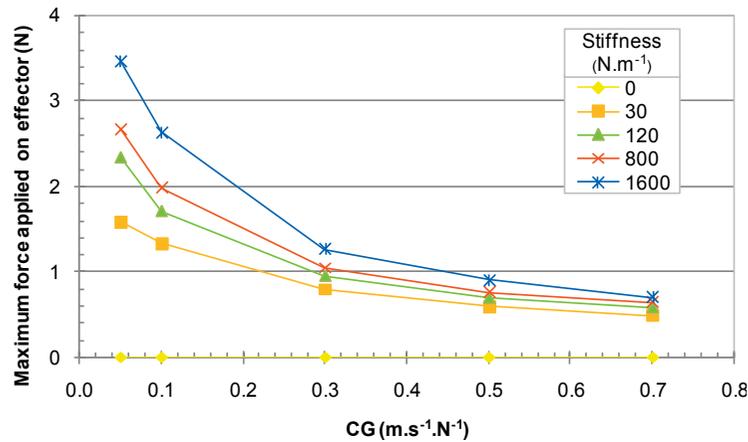
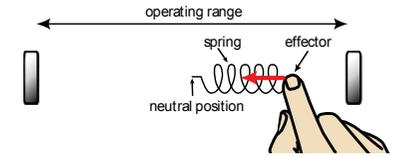
Elastic transfer functions



$$V = X \cdot F$$

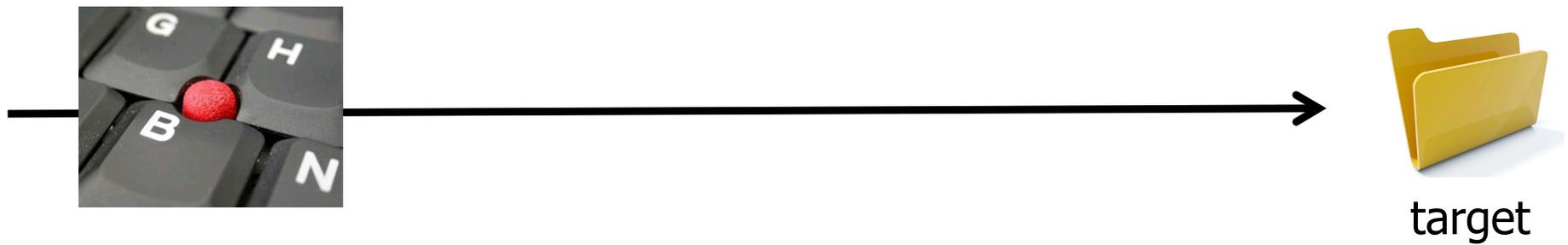
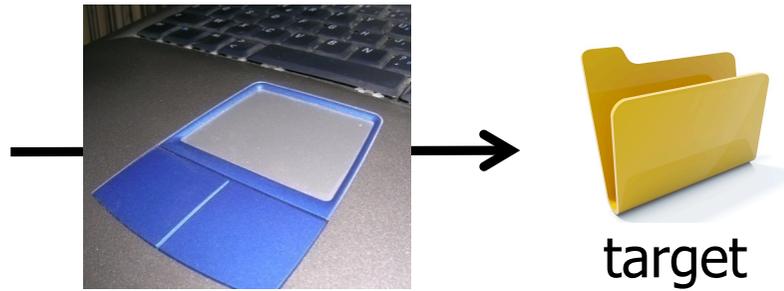
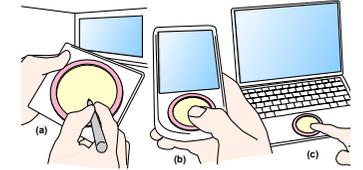


Elastic transfer functions

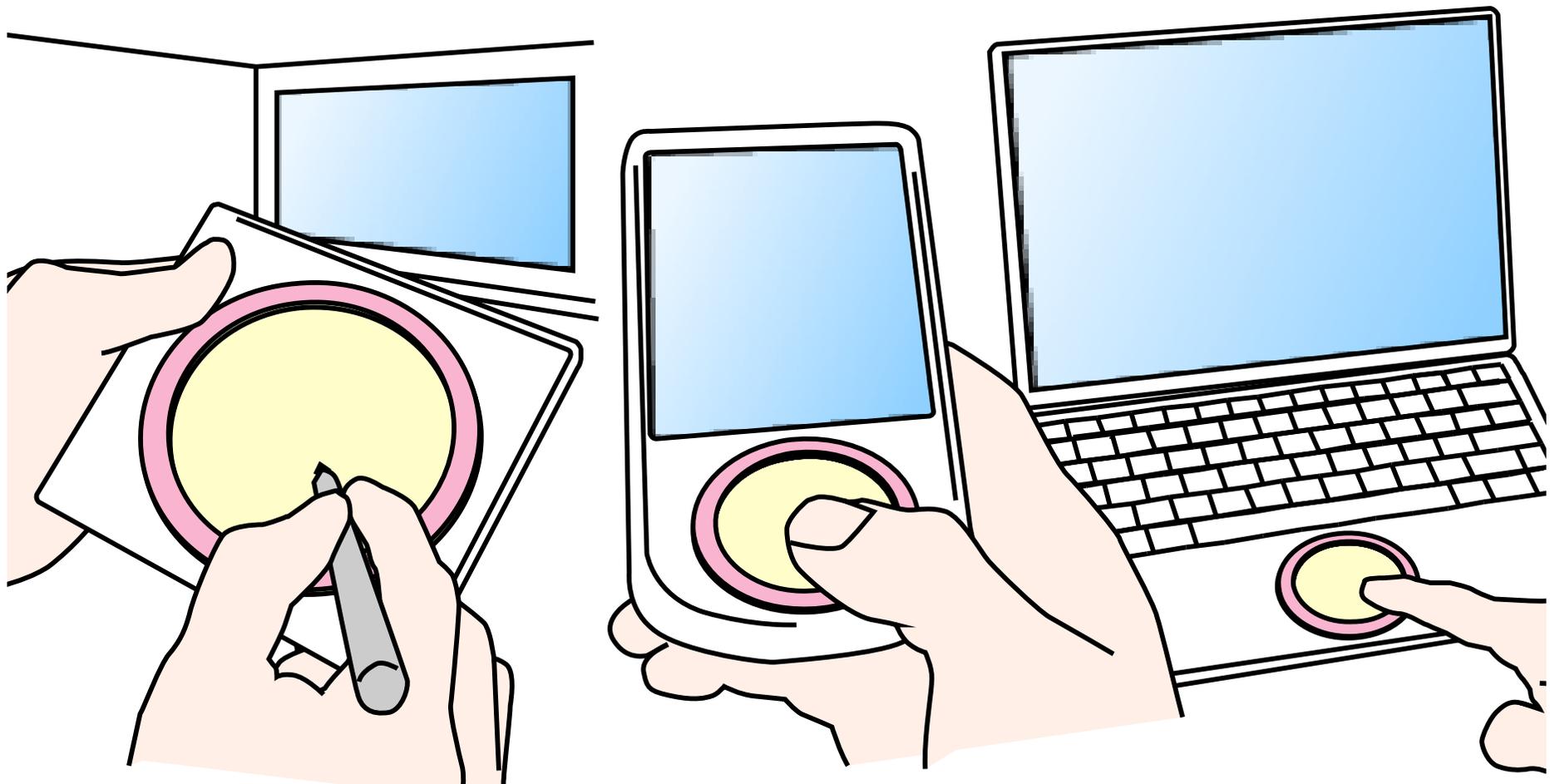


Casiez, G., & Vogel, D. (2008). The Effect of Spring Stiffness and Control Gain with an Elastic Rate Control Pointing Device. In CHI'08, 1709-1718. ACM Press.

RubberEdge



RubberEdge



Casiez, G., Vogel, D., Pan, Q., & Chaillou, C. (2007). RubberEdge: Reducing Clutching by Combining Position and Rate Control with Elastic Feedback. In *UIST'07*, 129-138. ACM Press.



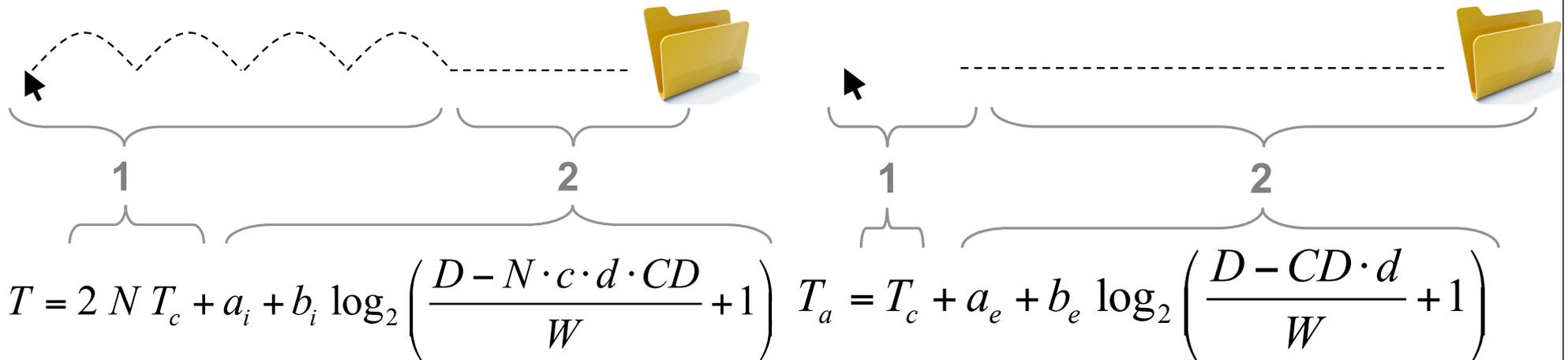
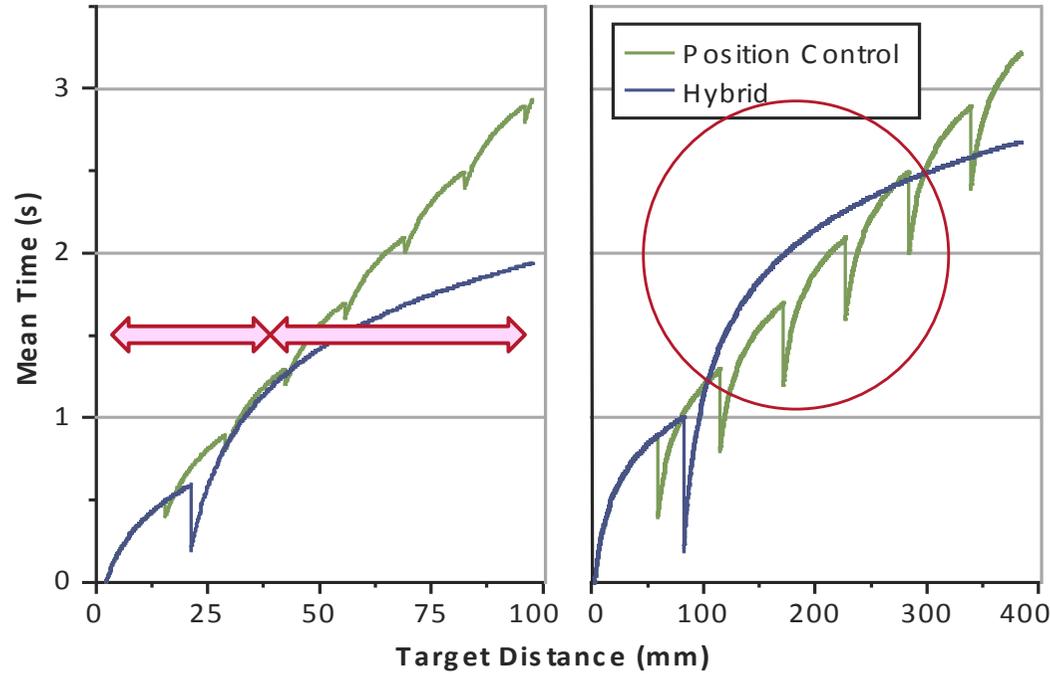
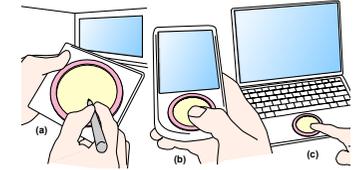
4 inches

(a)



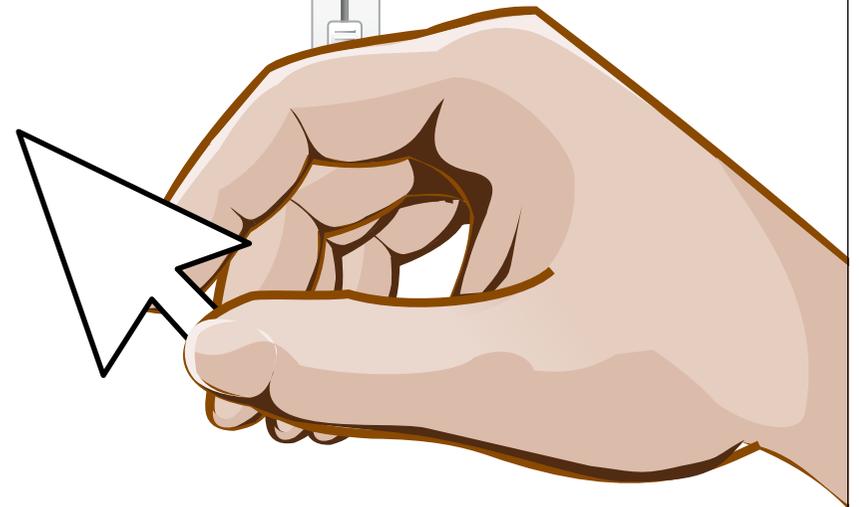
15 inches

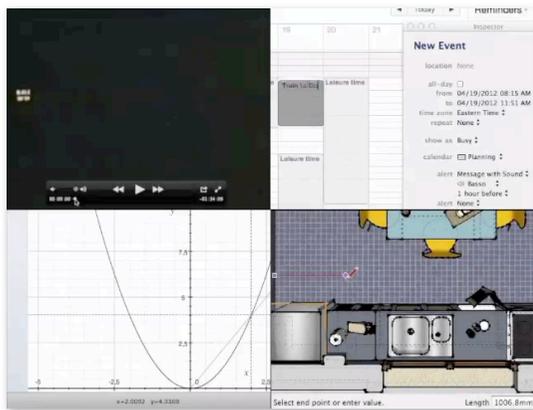
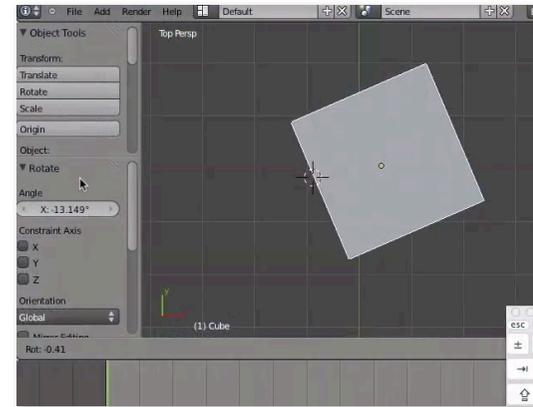
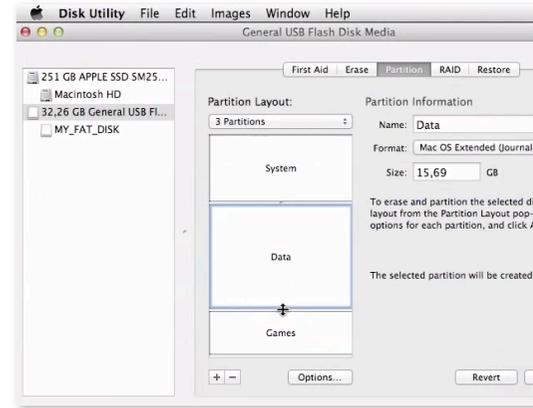
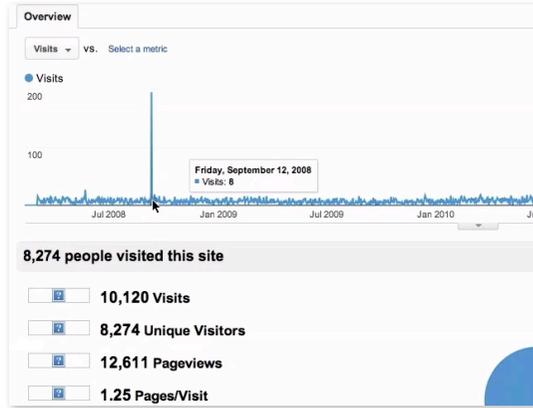
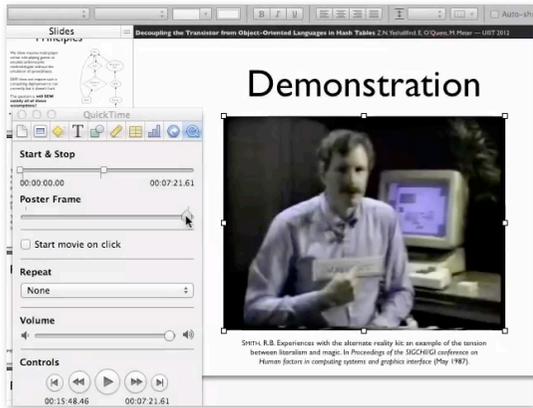
(b)



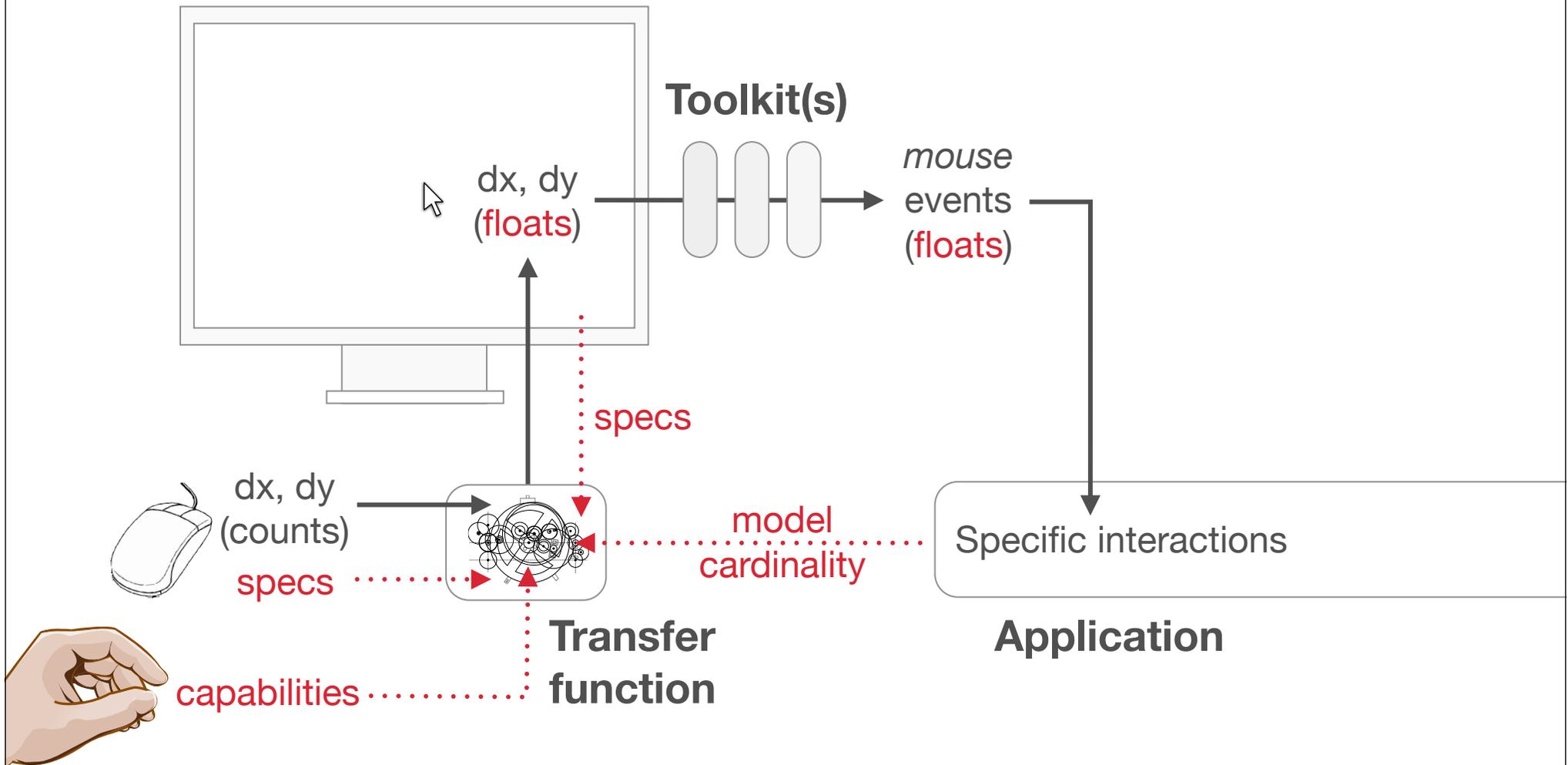
“Bergensbanen” - NRK

7:14:13 → 26 053 seconds → 1 302 650 frames

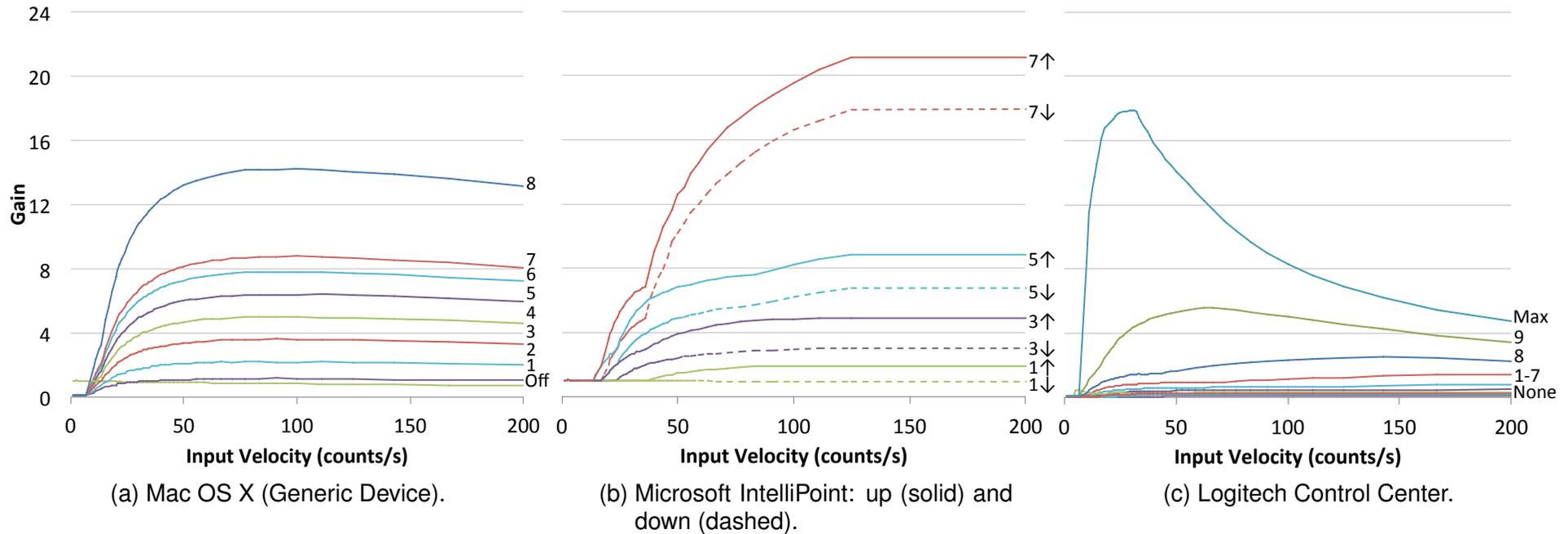




Giving a hand to the eyes



Scrolling transfer functions



	Velocity	Direction	Duration	Clutching
Apple Mac OS X	●	◐	○	◐
Microsoft Windows 7	○	○	○	○
Microsoft IntelliPoint	●	●	○	●
Logitech SetPoint	○	○	○	○
Logitech Control Center	●	◐	●	○

Quinn, P., Cockburn, A., Casiez, G., Roussel, N. & Gutwin, C. (2012). Exposing and understanding scrolling transfer functions. In *UIST'12*, 341-350. ACM Press.

Summary

Importance of transfer functions in interactive systems

Constant vs. dynamic functions

Hardware independent functions

Isotonic / elastic devices - hybrid devices

Pointing / manipulation / scrolling tasks

Recommendations, tools and libraries

Perspectives

“Transfer function law”

Domain of definition of Fitts' law $T = a + b \log_2 \left(\frac{D}{W} + 1 \right)$

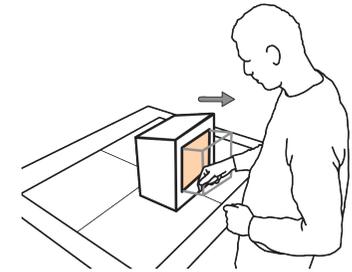
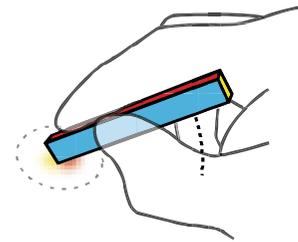
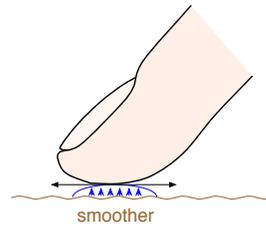
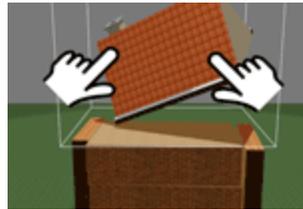
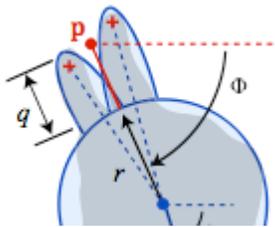
Better understand human motor capabilities

Hardware independent functions

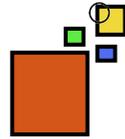
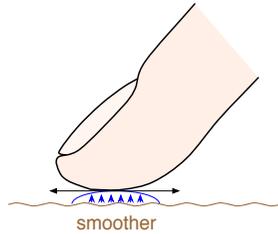
Situated transfer functions

Consider other parameters

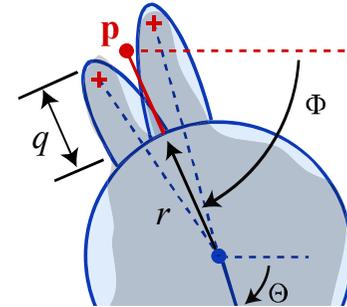
Touch and gesture based interaction



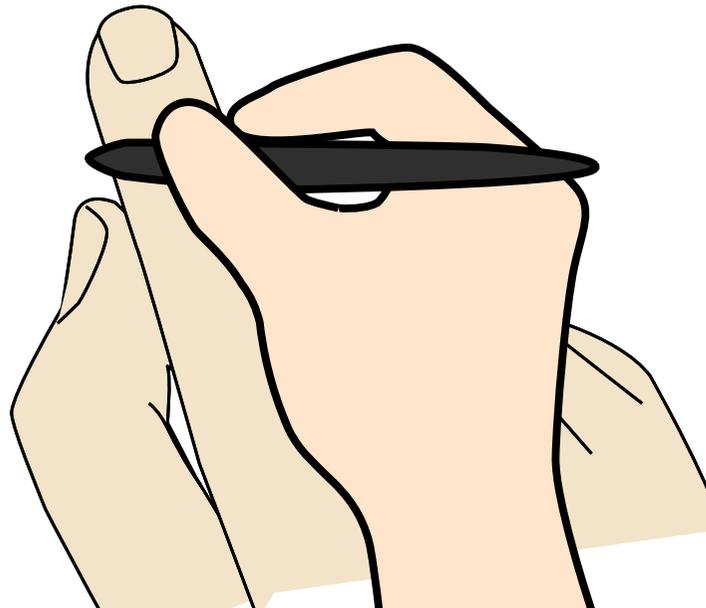
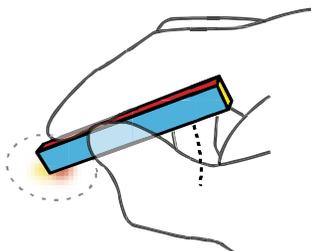
Tactile feedback



Occlusion aware interfaces

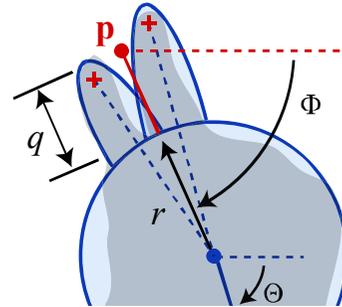
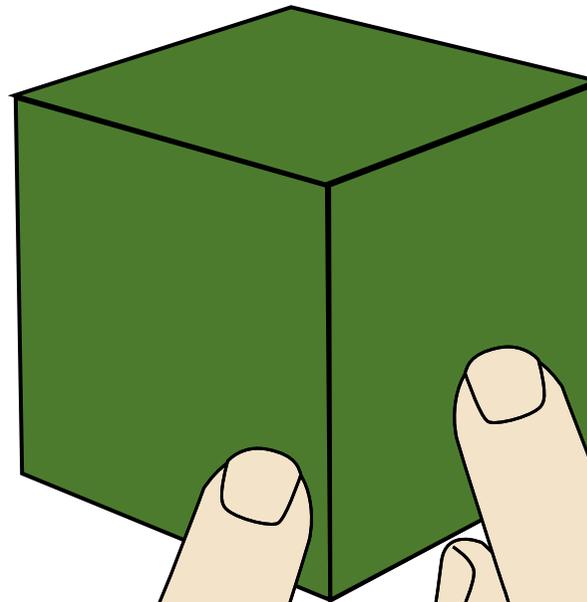
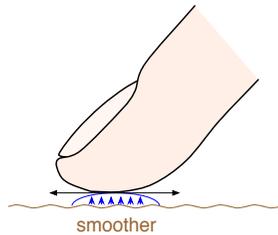


Multimodal input

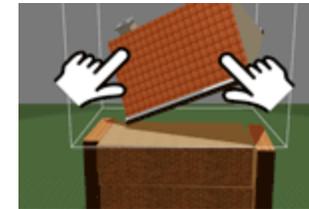


Occlusion aware interfaces

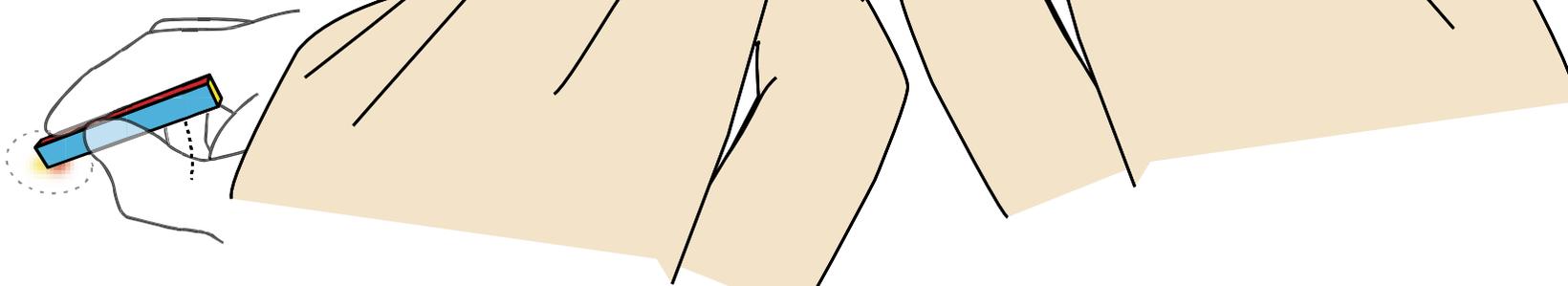
Tactile feedback



3D manipulation

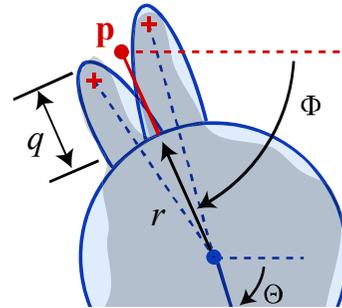
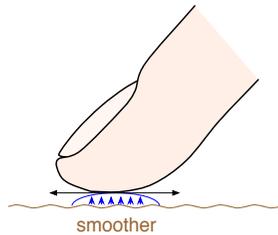


Multimodal input

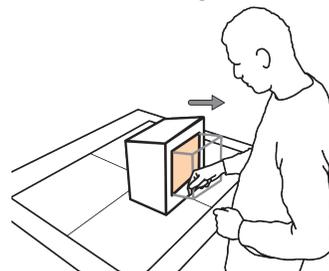


Occlusion aware interfaces

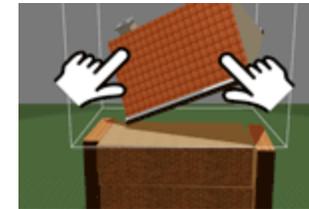
Tactile feedback



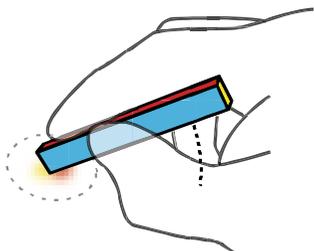
Gestures

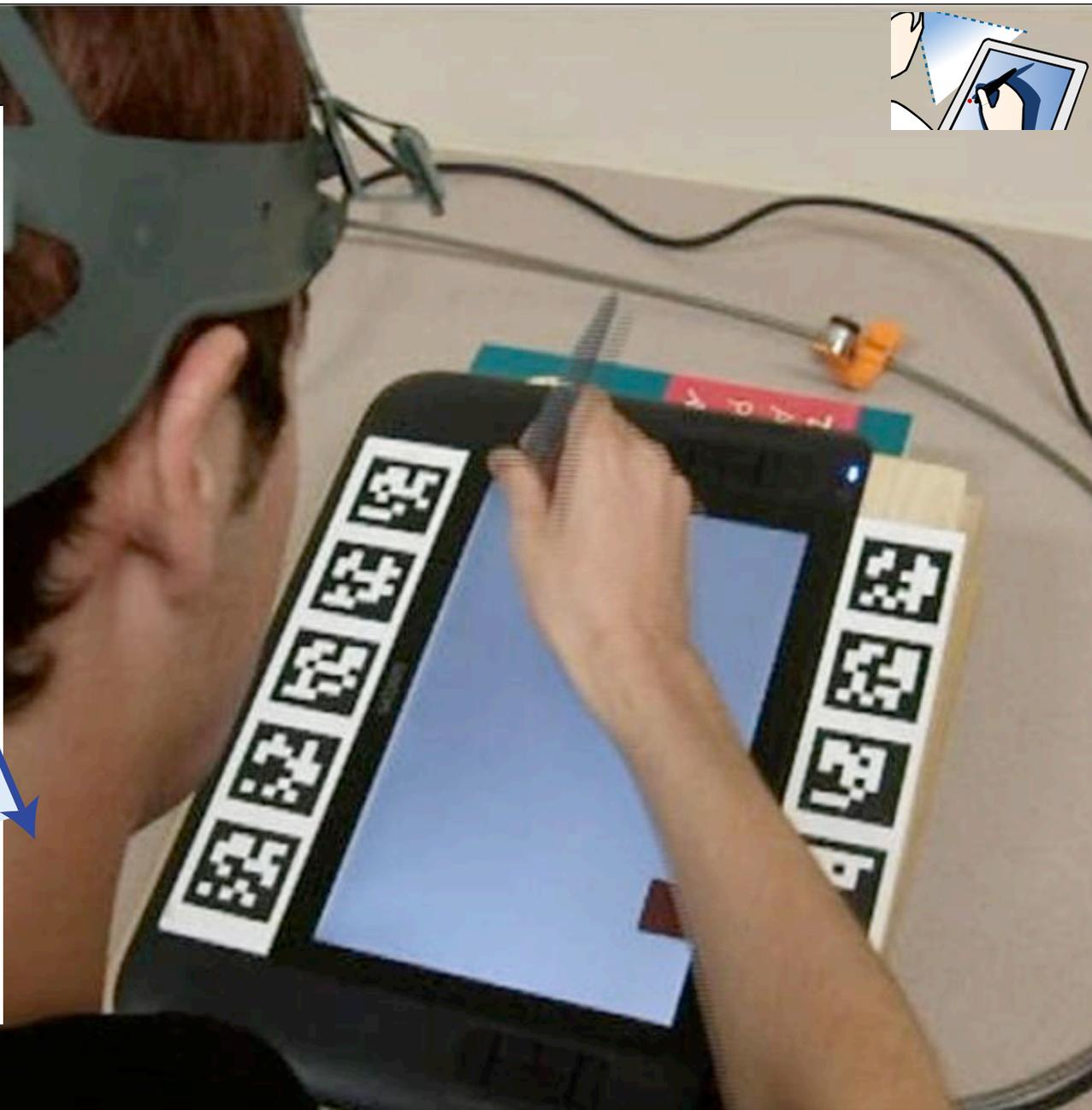
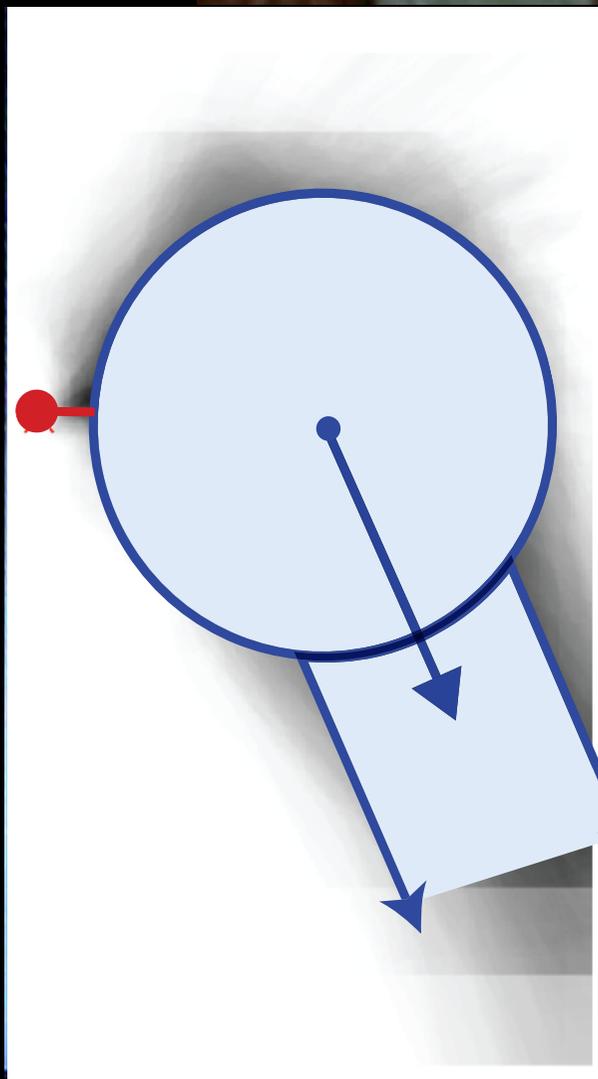


3D manipulation



Multimodal input

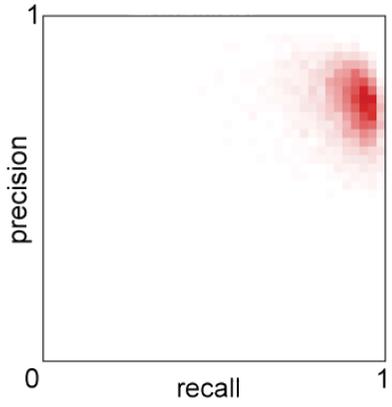
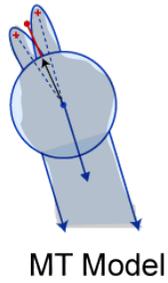




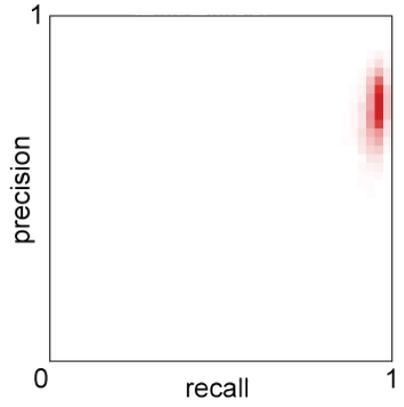
Vogel, D., Cudmore, M., Casiez, G., Balakrishnan, R. & Keliher, L. (2009). Hand Occlusion with Tablet-sized Direct Pen Input. In CHI'09, 557-566. ACM Press.



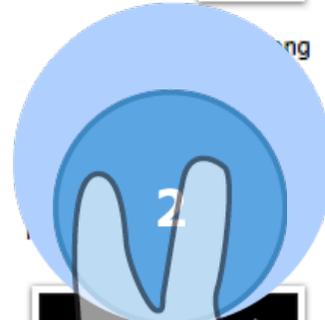
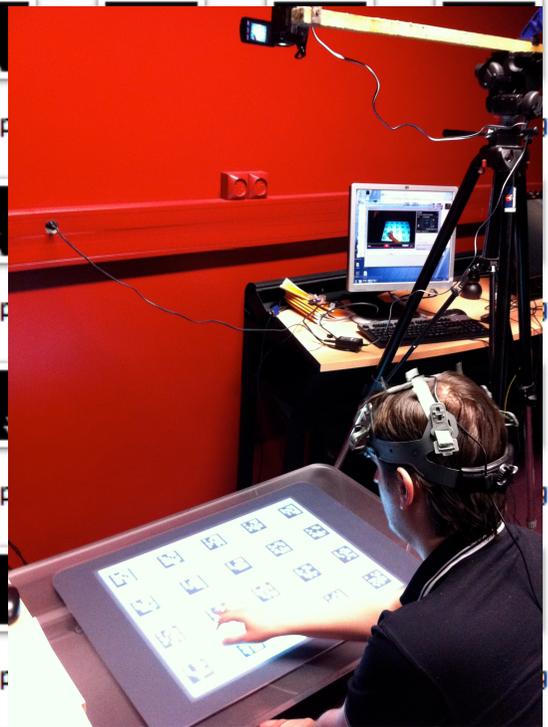
The image is a composite graphic. At the top left is a font selection menu from a software application. The menu lists various fonts, with 'Cooper Std Black' highlighted in yellow. A red dot on the menu is connected by a line to a large blue magnifying glass. The magnifying glass is positioned over a speech bubble that contains the word 'Honolulu' in a bold, black, serif font. Below the magnifying glass is a character interface featuring a woman with red hair. The interface includes the text 'Dyna Speak Charac', 'LEARN MO', a text input field with the placeholder 'type anything', and a button labeled '→ SPEAK'. A large, light blue arrow points from the magnifying glass area down towards the character interface. The entire scene is framed by a thick black border.



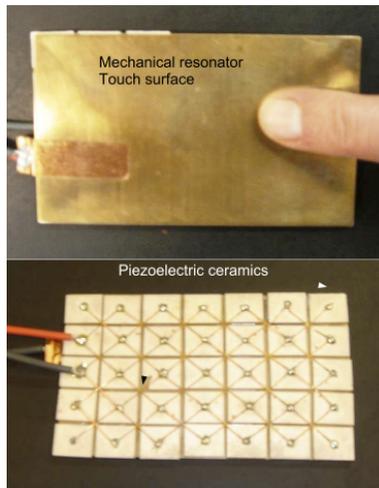
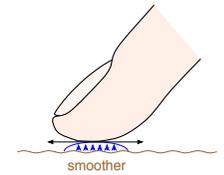
$F_1=0.80$



$F_1=0.81$



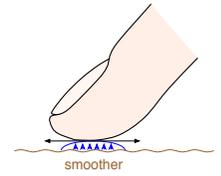
STIMTAC



Amberg, M., Giraud, F., Semail, B., Olivo, P., Casiez, G. & Roussel, N. (2011). STIMTAC, a tactile input device with programmable friction. In *UIST'11 EA*, 7-8. ACM Press.

Giraud, F., Amberg, M., Lemaire-Semail, B. & Casiez, G. (2012). Design of a Transparent Tactile Stimulator. In *proceedings of Haptics Symposium 2012*. 485-489. IEEE Computer Society.

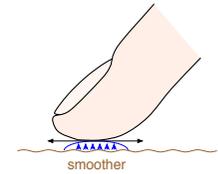
Surfpad



Friction



Surfpad



Targets separated by 100 mm

12 participants

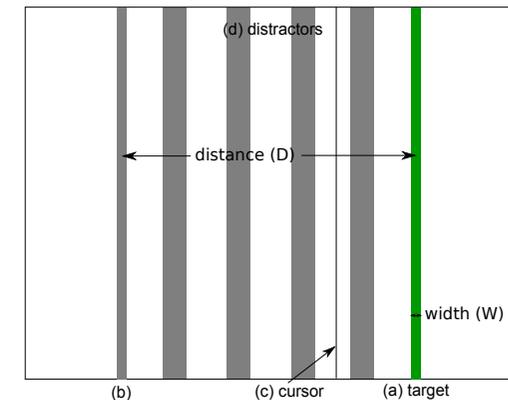
x 3 Techniques (Control, Semantic Pointing Ω & Surfpad Π)

x 4 Blocks

x 2 Widths (16 et 4 pixels)

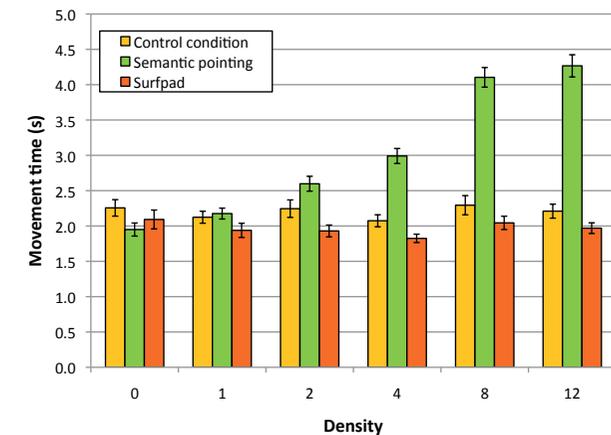
x 6 Density (0, 1, 2, 4, 8 & 12 distractors)

x 3 = 5,184 trials



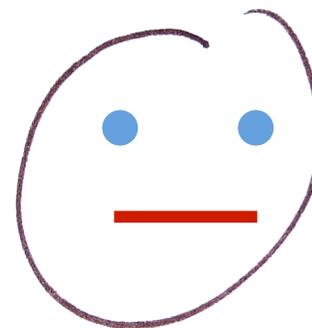
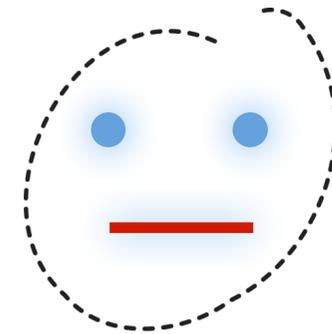
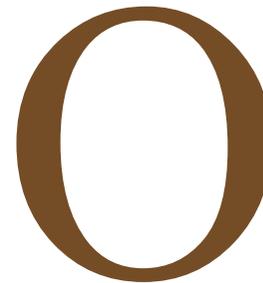
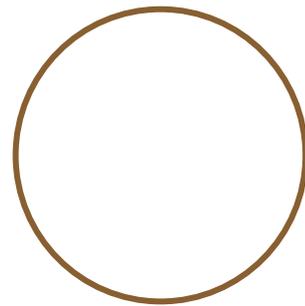
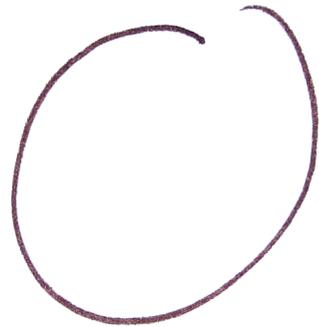
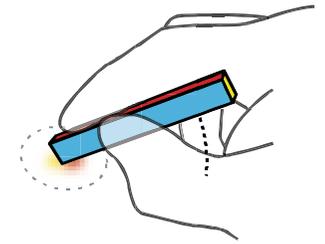
Main results

- ▶ Surfpad continues to improve movement time by 9,5% compared to Control, whatever the number of distractors
- ▶ Semantic Pointing degrades performance up to 100%, due to clutching

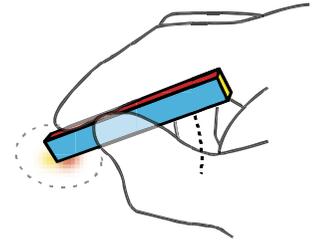


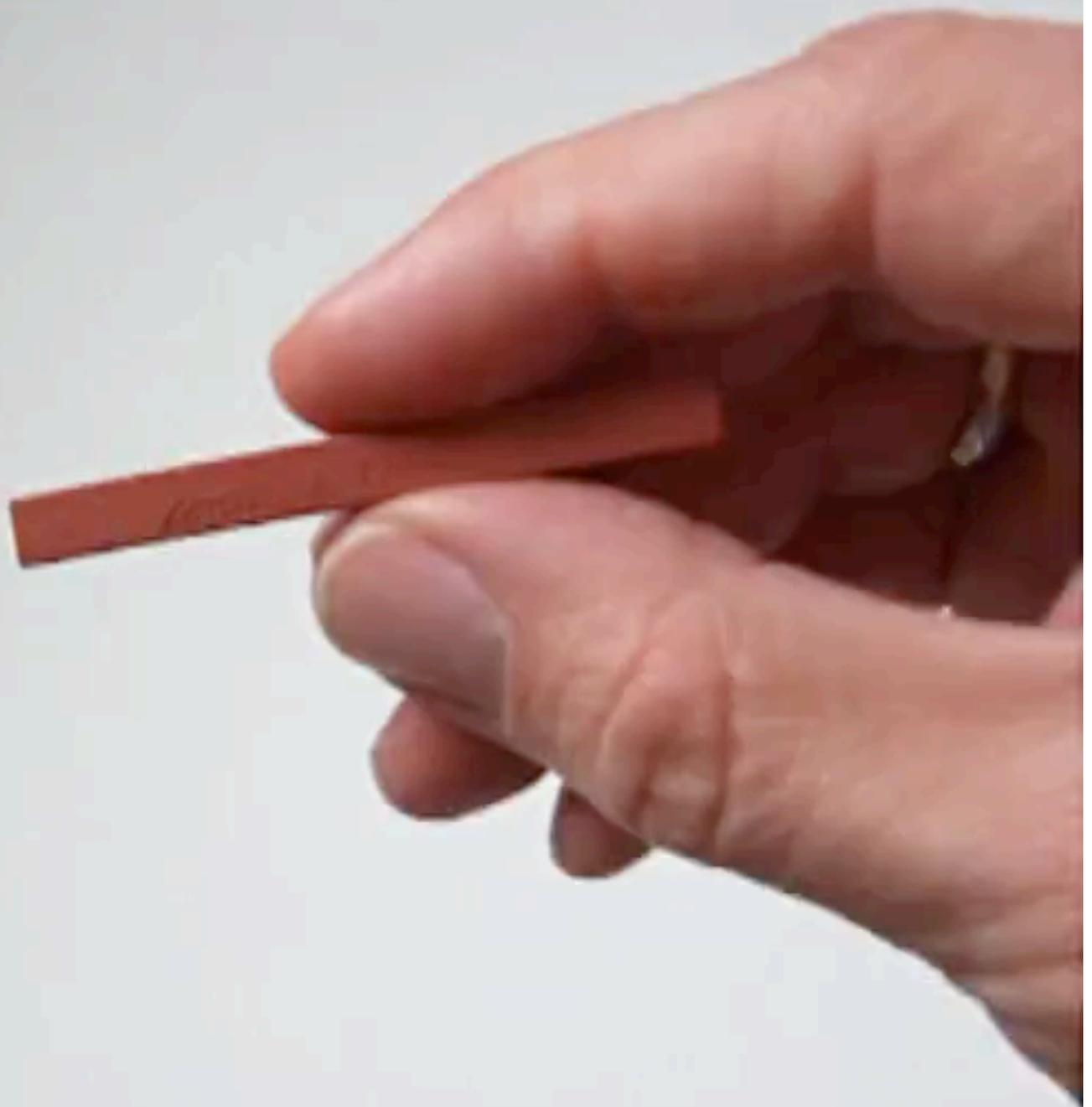
Géry Casiez, Nicolas Roussel, Romuald Vanbelleghem, and Frédéric Giraud. 2011. Surfpad: riding towards targets on a squeeze film effect. In CHI '11, 2491-2500.

Conté

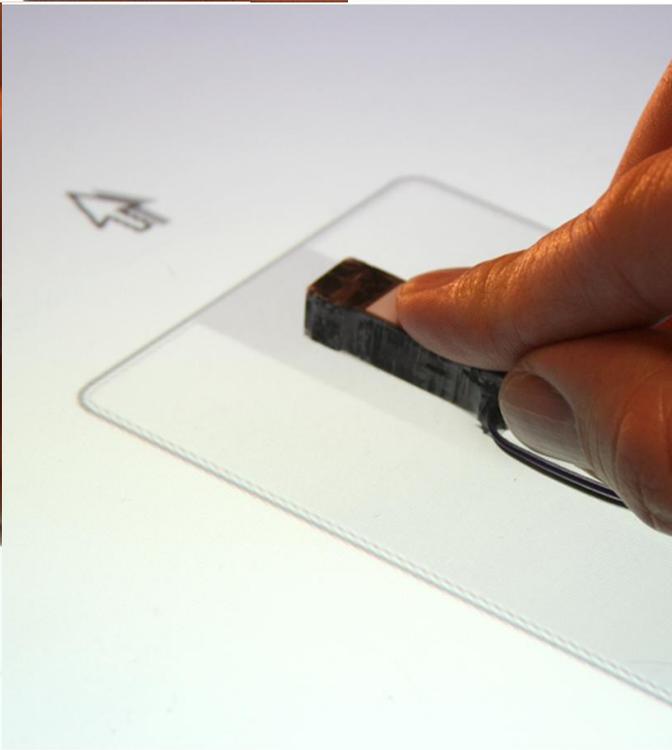
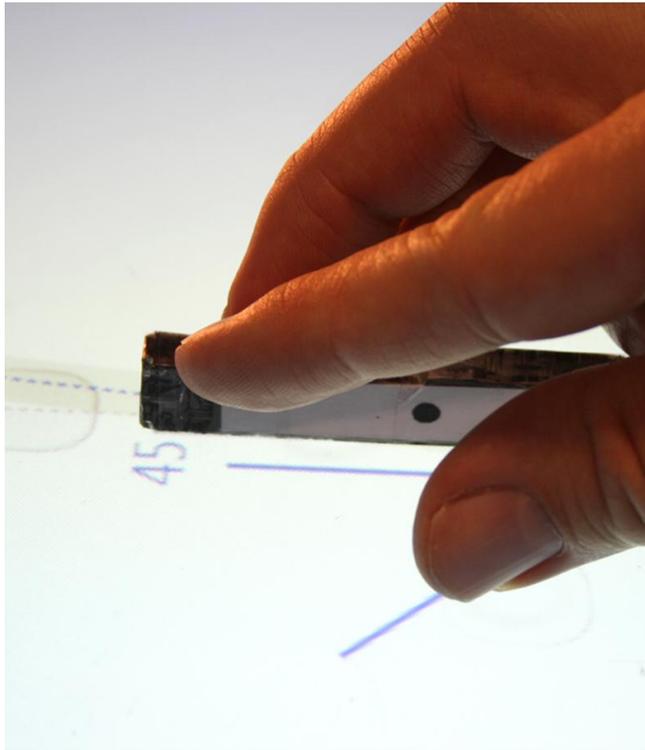
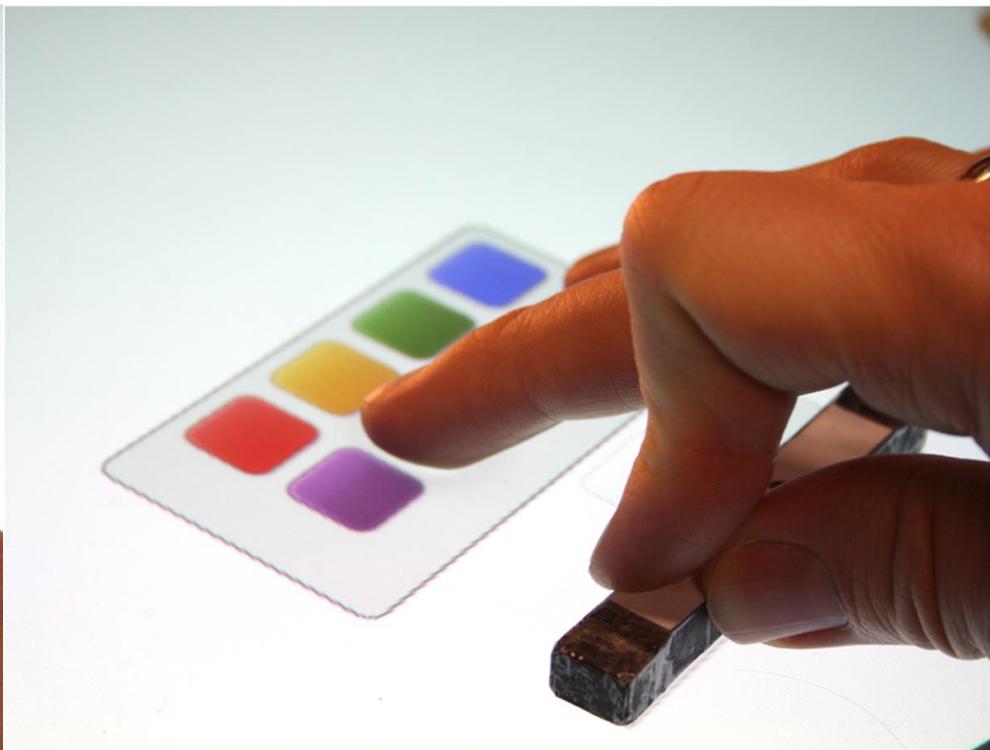
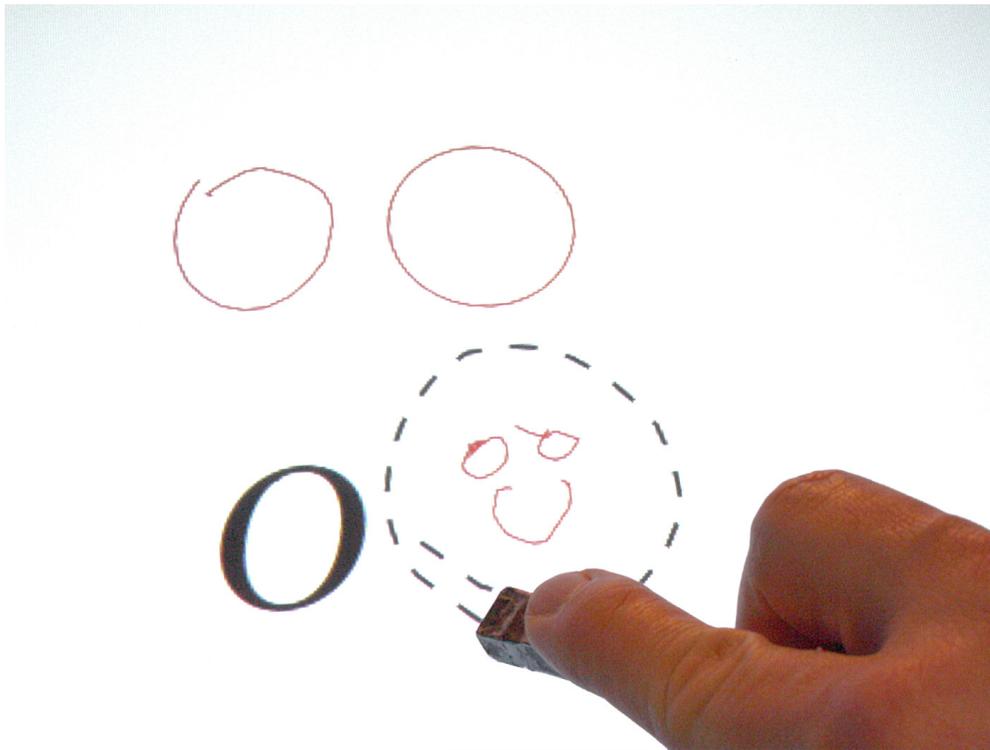


Daniel Vogel and Géry Casiez. 2011. Conté: multimodal input inspired by an artist's crayon. In UIST '11, 357-366.

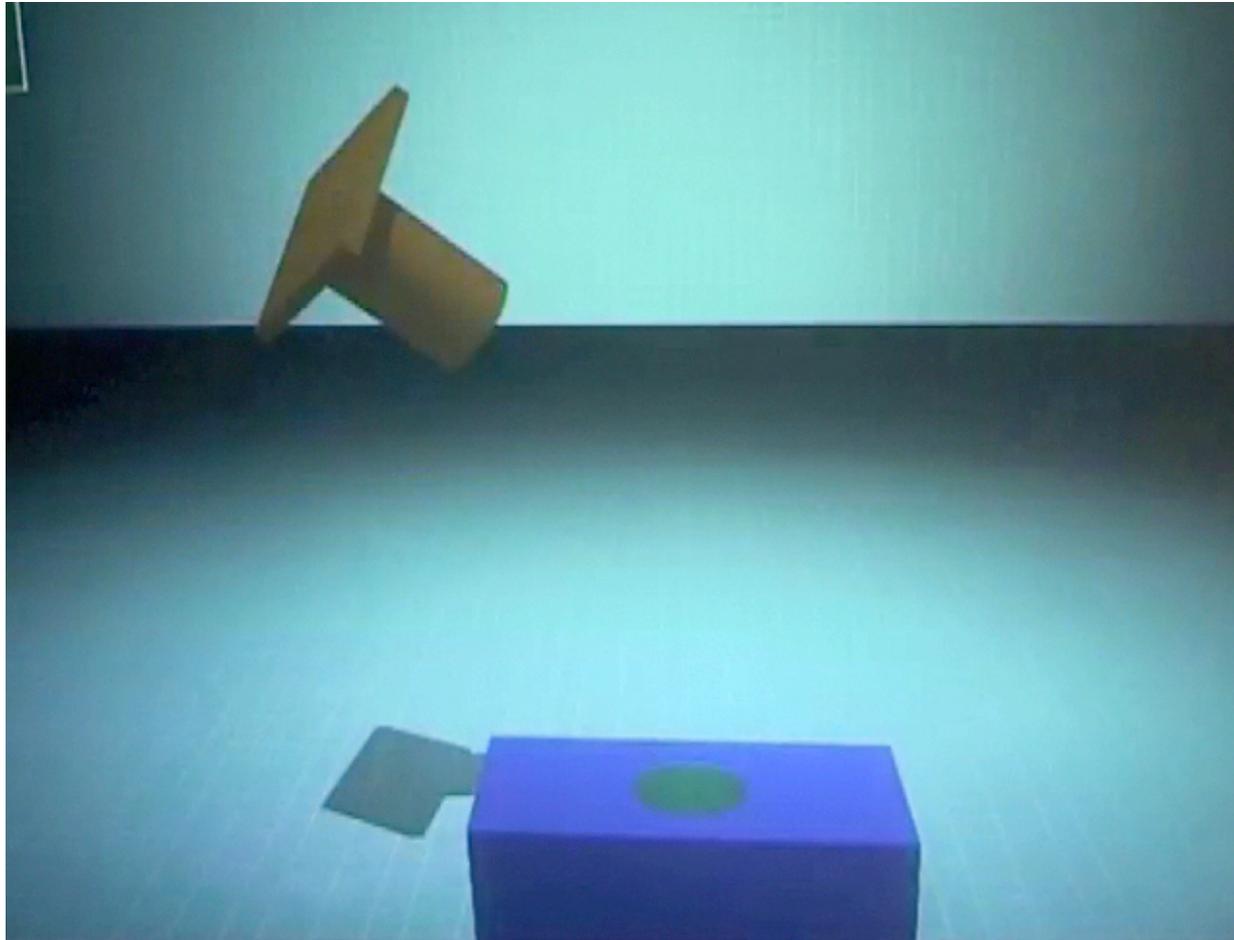








3D Manipulation

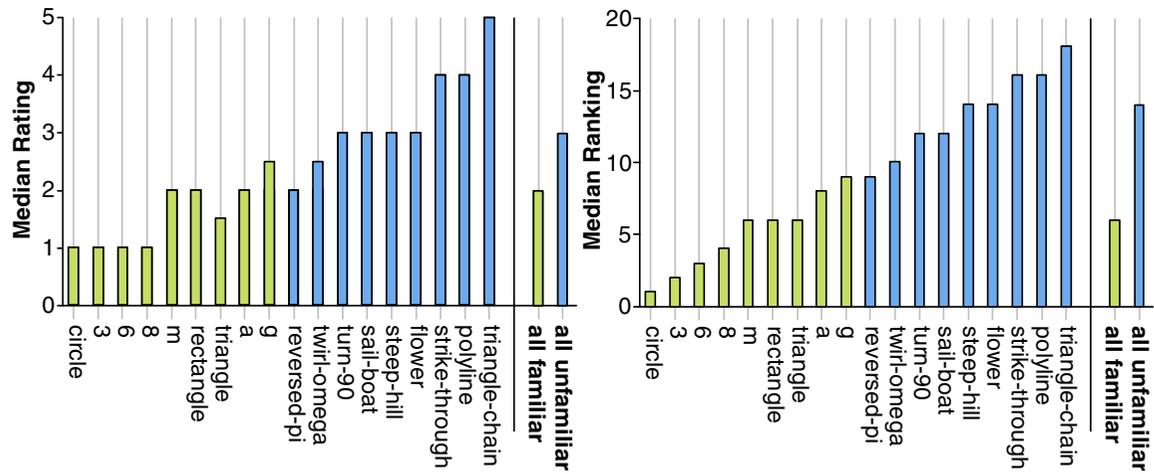
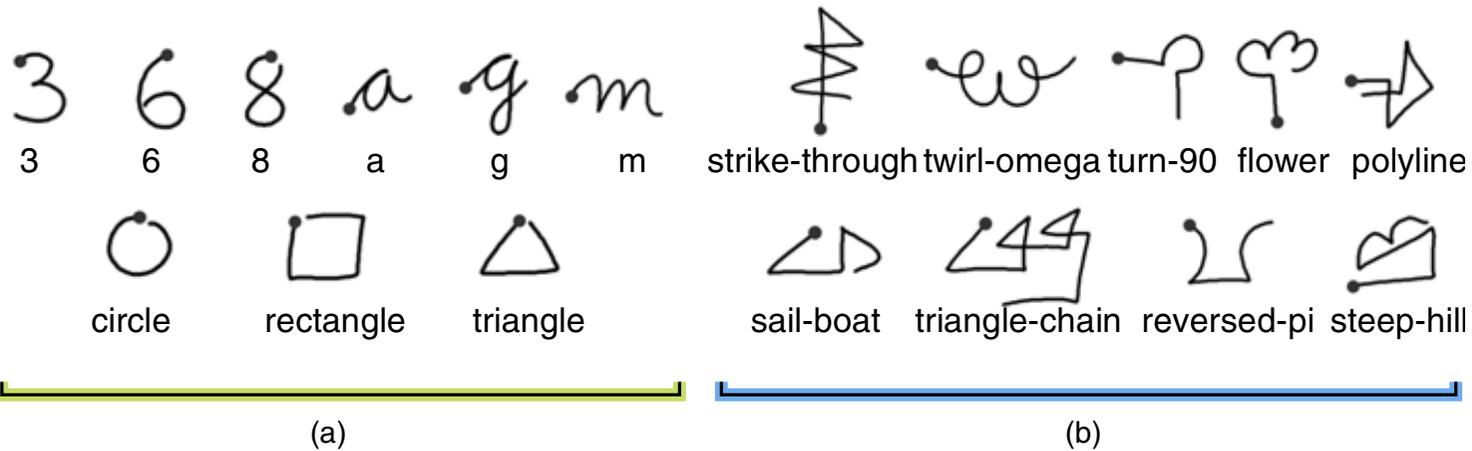


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Screen-Space	1d	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>				
	2d	Added after pilot study			<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
	$\geq 3d$	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>

		Translation			Rotation		
		Tx	Ty	Tz	Rx	Ry	Rz
DS3	1d	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>				
	$1d + 1i$	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<i>i</i>	Z-Technique		
	$\geq 2d$				<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
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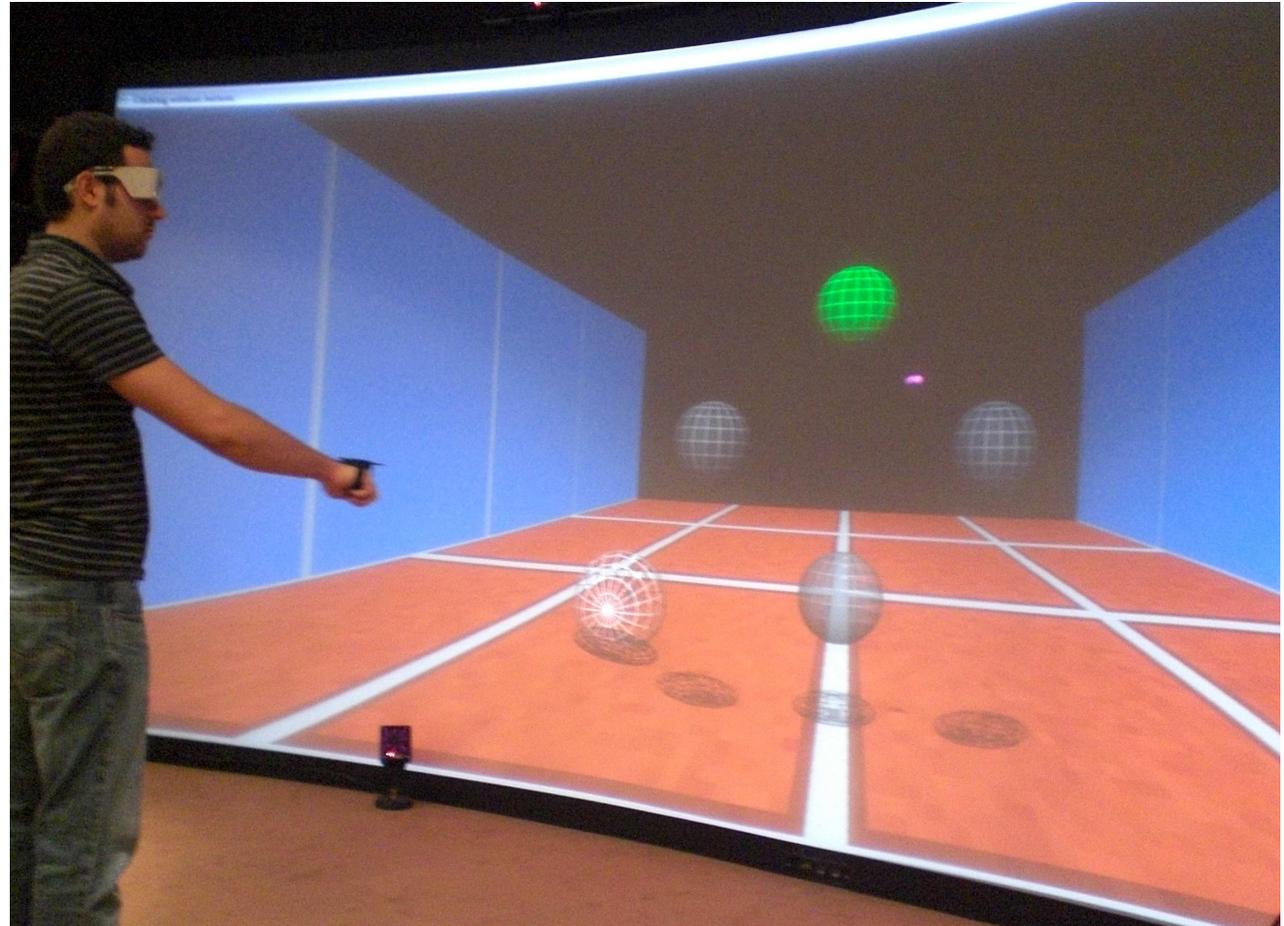
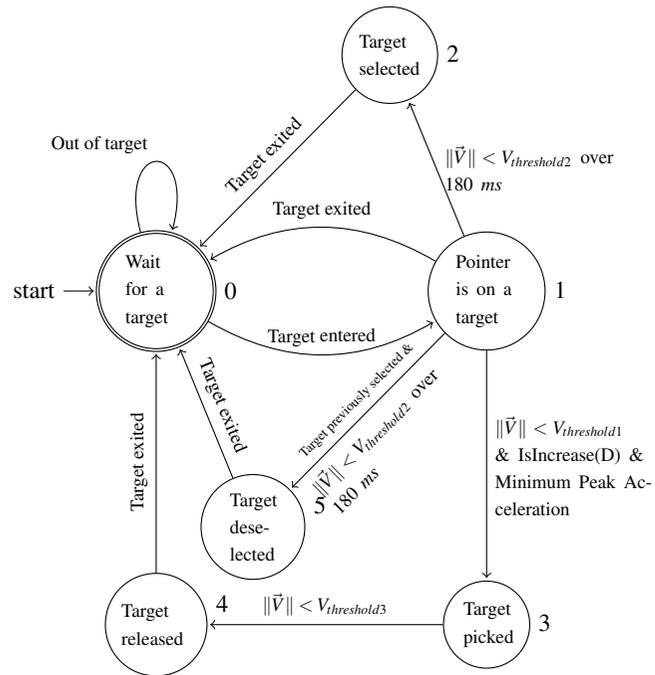
Martinet, A., Casiez, G. & Grisoni, L. (2012). Integrality and Separability of Multi-touch Interaction Techniques in 3D Manipulation Tasks. IEEE Transactions on Visualization and Computer Graphics. IEEE Computer Society, volume 18, issue 3, 369-380.

Gestures



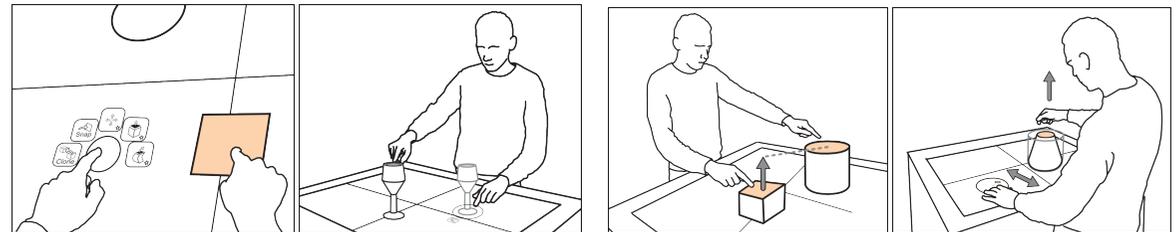
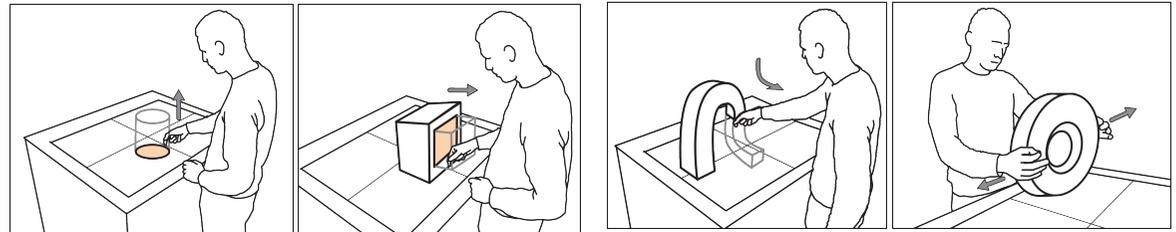
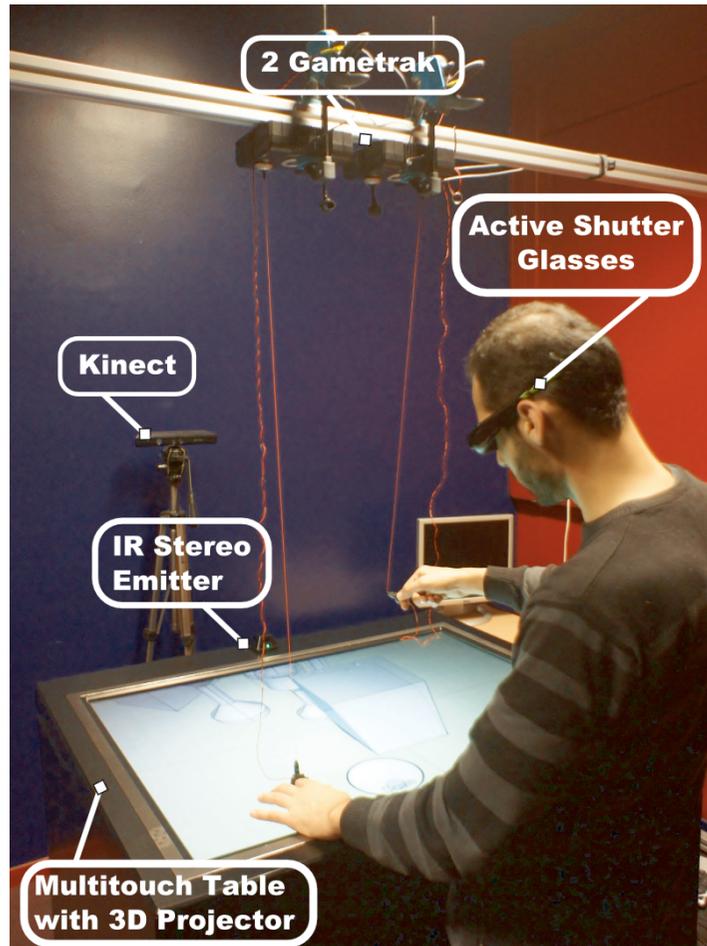
Vatavu, R.D., Vogel, D., Casiez, G. & Grisoni, L. (2011). Estimating the Perceived Difficulty of Pen Gestures. In INTERACT'11, 89-106. Springer.

Buttonless clicking

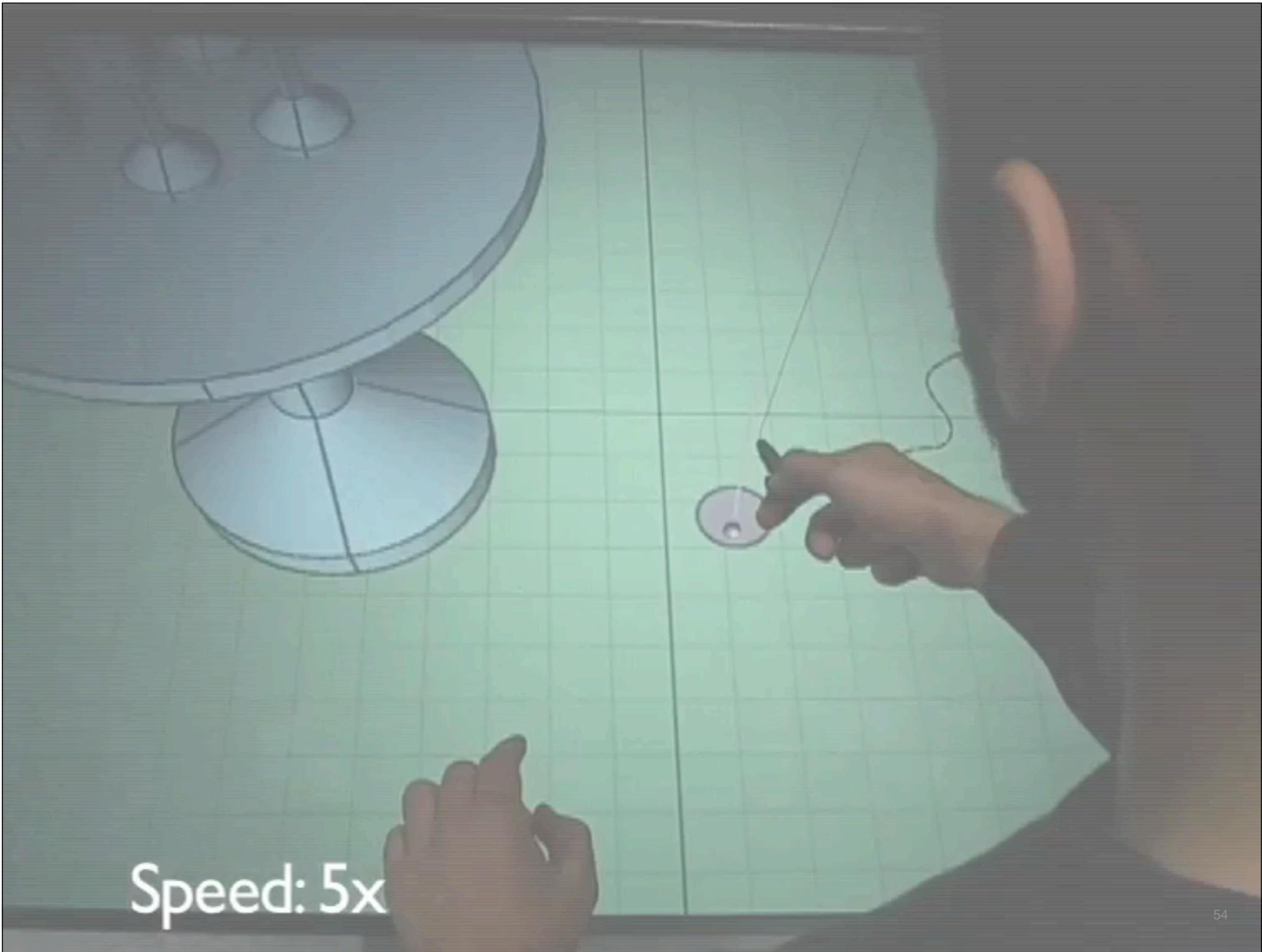


Choumane, A., Casiez, G. & Grisoni, L. (2010). Buttonless Clicking: Intuitive Select and Pick-release Through Gesture Analysis. In IEEE VR, 67-70. IEEE Computer Society.

Mockup Builder



De Araujo, B. R., Casiez, G. & Jorge, J. A. (2012). Mockup Builder: Direct 3D Modeling On and Above the Surface in a Continuous Interaction Space. In GI'12, 173-180.



Speed: 5x

Summary

Occlusion

Rendering tactile feedback on touch interfaces

New input device to support multimodal input

Degrees of freedom integration and separation

Gesture interaction

Perspectives

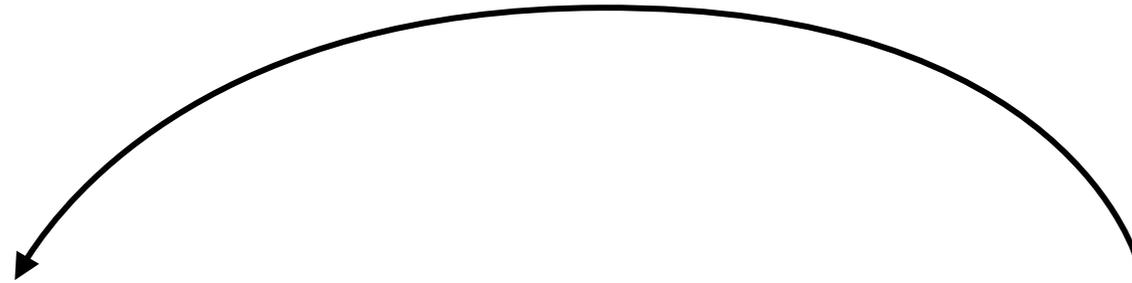
Friction based interfaces: increased knowledge and new prototypes

Indirect interaction on touch interfaces

Additional degrees of freedom on touch interfaces

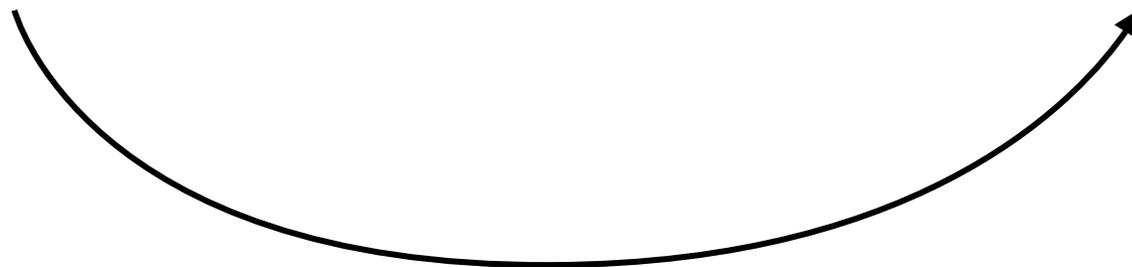
General perspectives

Improved and new output devices

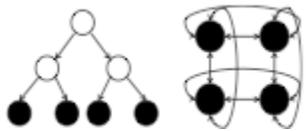


Understand user motor
and cognitive skills

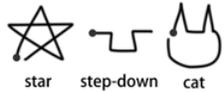
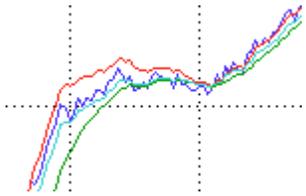
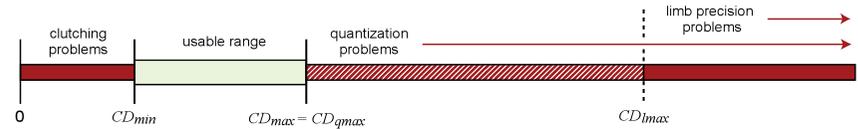
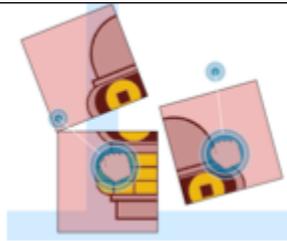
Design new interaction
techniques
Redesign systems



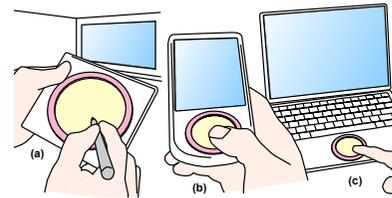
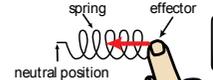
Improved and new input devices



Mode	Tx	Ty	Tz	Rx
1d	○	○	○	○
1d + 1i	○	○	○	○
≥ 2d	○	○	○	○



operating range



xorg:
 windows: 7
 constant: ?
 cdgain = 1.5
 osx: mouse



Questions?

