# Tangible interaction: Benefits

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#### Tangible User Interfaces What are they good for?

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 Interaction embodied in the physical world of the user: Physical User & Physical Interface

#### • Performance:

Passive haptic feedback

# **Embodied interaction**

How closely tied is the input focus to the output focus?

To what extent does the user think of the **states of the system** as being **"inside" the object** they are manipulating?

To what extent does the user think of the **state of computation** as being **embodied within a particular physical housing**?

## Distant embodiment

Object (prop) to interact at a distance with GUI



# Nearby embodiment

Tangible and overlaid projection



**Example: URP** 

# Full embodiment

Rear-projection and optical fibers



**Example: Ficon** 

## Full embodiment

**Printed Optics** 



## Fishkin's metaphors

Analogy between the system effect of a user action to the real-world effect of similar actions

## No metaphor

No analogy between action and result

E.g., command-line UI, clock in URP

## Noun

Shape-related

"an <X> in the system is like an <X> in the real world"

E.g., dictionary (http://dl.acm.org/citation.cfm? doid=302979.303111)



# Verb

Motion-related

"<X>-ing in our system is like <X>-ing in the real world"

E.g., Wii tennis

## Noun & Verb

"<X>-ing an <A> in our system is like <X>-ing something <A>-ish in the real world"

E.g., eraser in Digital Desk, building in URP

## Full

In user's mind, there is no system

E.g., Illuminating Clay



### Tangible User Interfaces What are they good for?

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#### Tangible User Interfaces: What are they good for?

Several experiments demonstrated their benefits

- Time-multiplexed vs. Space-multiplexed input: inter-device transaction phases
- Specialized vs. Generic form-factor

• Time-multiplexed vs. Space-multiplexed input: inter-device transaction phases

GUI	TUI
Acquire physical device	Acquire physical device
Acquire logical device	
I Manipulate logical device	 Manipulate logical device



#### https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=-QJ7Hr8MYRE

Task: continuously track four targets moving randomly on the screen (compound tasks)

- Rotor: position and rotation
- Brick: position and rotation
- Strechable square: position, rotation and scale
- Ruler: position, rotation and scale



Space-multiplexed Specialized Space-multiplexed Generic Time-multiplexed

Does the **physical switching** cost more than the **logical switching** between tools?



Space-multiplexed Specialized Space-multiplexed Generic Time-multiplexed

Does the **physical switching** cost more than the **logical switching** between tools?

Is the **specialized** input useful?



Space-multiplexed Specialized Space-multiplexed Generic Time-multiplexed



Space-multiplexed Specialized **performs best** 



Space-multiplexed Generic performs better than Time-multiplexed but worst than Specialized



Time-multiplexed

performs worst

- Consistent across the 4 devices
- (Score based on root mean square errors of all dimensions (position, orientation and scale if applicable) of all devices)





Users spend more time switching between tools with time-multiplexed UI rather than with space-multiplexed UI

- 1. Space-multiplexed > Time-multiplexed input:
  - Persistance of attachement between physical and logical (software, graphical) controllers
  - Parallel 2-handed vs.
    Sequential 1-handed interaction
- 2. Specialized vs. Generic form-factor
  - Visual and tactile reminder

#### Tangible User Interfaces: What are they good for?

Several experiments demonstrated their benefits

What about multitouch input?

What about multitouch input?

also space-multiplexed

Two experiments

Acquisition



Manipulation



#### Manipulation



Assumes users already acquired the control widget

Task: match position+orientation+cursor of blue object manipulating yellow object as quickly as possible



#### Multitouch

Mouse+Puck



(all conditions sensed through multitouch table)

Task: match position+orientation+cursor of blue object manipulating yellow object as quickly as possible

±5px



Mouse+Puck

Multitouch

Tangible

Measures: Time to complete matching task Subjective comfort Subjective ease of use



Mouse+Puck





#### Multitouch

Tangible




+ Little difference in comfort and ease of use

A participant: « better degree of control with tangibles, especially when rotating »

#### Manipulation



Two experiments

Acquisition



Manipulation



Acquisition



Task: match position+orientation+cursor of blue objects manipulating yellow objects at all times







Mouse+Puck

#### Multitouch



(all conditions sensed through multitouch table)



Task: match position+orientation+cursor of blue objects manipulating yellow objects at all times

 $\Rightarrow$  move between widgets  $\Rightarrow$  many (re)acquisitions

time



Measures: root-mean-square errors of all dimensions (position, orientation and scale or cursor position if applicable) of all devices

+ subjective preference, confort and ease of use



Overall







Multitouch Mouse+Puck Tangible







#### + Little difference in preference, comfort and ease of use



Multitouch Mouse+Puck Tangible





#### Same pattern for multitouch and tangible



multitouch ≠ tangible



number of

contact points

multitouch ≠ tangible



#### multitouch: number of contact points



#### multitouch:

number of contact points decrease  $\Rightarrow$  more accurate

#### tangible:

number of contact points increase  $\Rightarrow$  more accurate

+ greater variability within and between participants

Several experiments demonstrated their benefits

## Tangible User Interfaces: Benefit for distant interaction

- Techniques: Touch vs. Tangible slider
- Tasks: Tracking vs. Tracking + additional tapping



## Tangible User Interfaces: Benefit for distant interaction

Comparing touch and tangible interaction



Several experiments demonstrated their benefits

Tasks: set horizontal position of cursor



Tasks: set horizontal position of cursor

- Press green button; Acquisition of required tool; Move towards and stay in target for 1 second;
- 2. Move cursor back and forth 5 times between two targets



	Touch	Overlay	Tangible
Slider			
Single-turn dial			
Multi-turn dial (Task 2 only: with CD gain 3x)			



• Task 1: acquisition and movement

	Touch	Overlay	Tangible
Slider		2	
Single-turn dial		-	

#### • Task 2: repetitive task

	Touch	Overlay	Tangible
Slider			
Single-turn dial		7	
Multi-turn dial (with CD gain 3x)			

Task 1: acquisition and movement





Task 1: acquisition and movement





No difference found for sliders: because of manipulation problem with tangible sliders: *"participants complained that they were wobbly* and required some pressure"

Several experiments demonstrated their benefits



2D





#### Tangible



Tasks

- Find and indicate a range of values
- Find and sort values
- Find and compare values

Measures

- Time
- Error rate



Users are:

- Around 20% faster with Tangible than with 3D
- Around 40% faster with 2D than with Tangible
  - however, effect weaker if the task cannot be solved by one 2D cut





Among possible explanation: Touch & Proprioception

3D mono/stereo	Tangible
sequential: rotate; mark; rotate; etc.	parallel: rotate // mark*
occluded bars impossible to reach	occluded bars reachable
with the mouse cursor	with the fingers
mouse cursor	proprioception compensate for
does not occlude the bars	fingers that occlude the bars

# Proprioception

Definition:

- Perception of our own body
- Sense of the relative position of our limbs through our skin, muscle, joints and inner ear

#### Tangible User Interfaces: What are they good for? D 3D Mono 3D Stereo Tangible









#### Among possible explanation: Direct rotation

3D mono/stereo	Tangible
"Indirect" rotation (mapped to x and y axis of mouse)	"Direct" rotation

#### Tangible User Interfaces: What are they good for? D 3D Mono 3D Stereo Tangible









#### Among possible explanation: Visual Realism

	3D mono/stereo	Tangible
Resolution	1920 x 1080 px for 23"	0.5mm
Stereoscopic cues (Images L and R different)	no / yes	yes
Accomodation cues	at screen distance	at any distance
Shading and shadows	computer-generated	natural
Texture	none	spray paint imperfections

#### Tangible User Interfaces: What are they good for? D 3D Mono 3D Stereo Tangible





Impact of all possible explanations?

- Touch & Proprioception?
- Direct rotation?
- Visual Realism?
## Tangible User Interfaces: What are they good for?



3D Mono & Indirect mouse rotation & No bar marking

Tangible **Direct rotation** & Touch



## **Direct rotation**

Touch & Proprioception



3D Mono & Prop-based direct rotation & No bar marking

Tangible Direct rotation &

No touch



Visual realism

## Tangibles User Interfaces: What are they good for?

- Direct rotation: very little faster compared to indirect rotation
- Visual Realism: around 13% faster compared to onscreen
- Touch & Proprioception: around 15% faster than no touch
  - unload cognitive effort into a physical action