Diplomarbeit Interaction Management for Ubiquitous Augmented Reality User Interfaces

CAR - Car Augmented Reality

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Summary

- Diploma thesis within the CAR project November '03 May '04.
- Designed and implemented a method for interaction management for UAR systems.
 - Providing easy I/O device adaption
 - Introduced an abstraction layer for I/O devices.
 - A powerful formal model to design UI behavior.
- Designed and implemented a runtime development environment.
 - Significantly decreases implementation of UIs (runtime prototyping).
 - Allows the adaption and exchange of devices at runtime.
 - Tweaking and tuning UI behaviour to experiment with interaction techniques is possible.
- Implemented the UI behavior descriptions for CAR.





Outline

- Introduction
- Requirements Analysis
- Related Work
- Implementation
- Future Work





Introduction

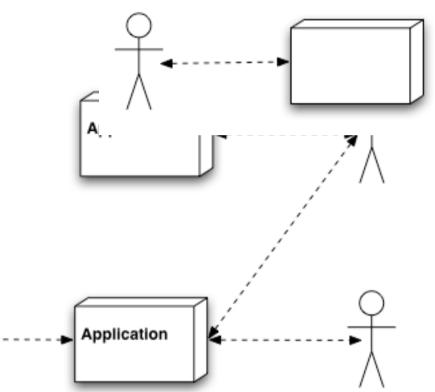
- What are UAR user interfaces?
- What is the problem space for such user interfaces?
- What design issues do those problems
 precipitate?





Introduction - Concepts

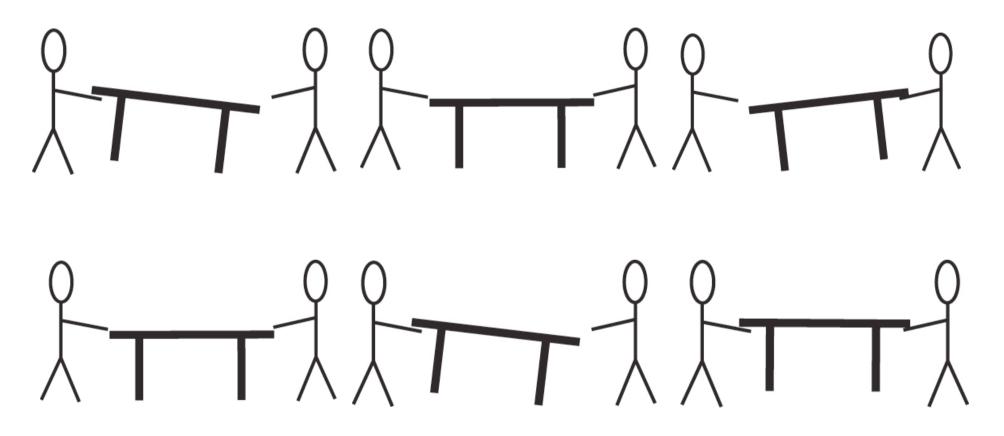
- Ubiquitous Augmented Reality user interfaces
 - Multi-user
 - Multi-device
 - Multi-modal
 - Mobile and distributed







Introduction - Collaboration



Co-allocated vs. Collaborative working

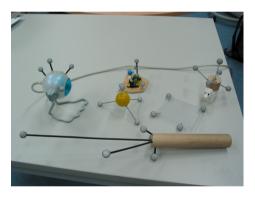






Introduction - I/O adaption

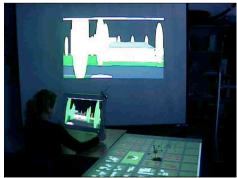
- UAR user interfaces incorporate new devices
 - Special purpose input devices.
 - Multimedia output.









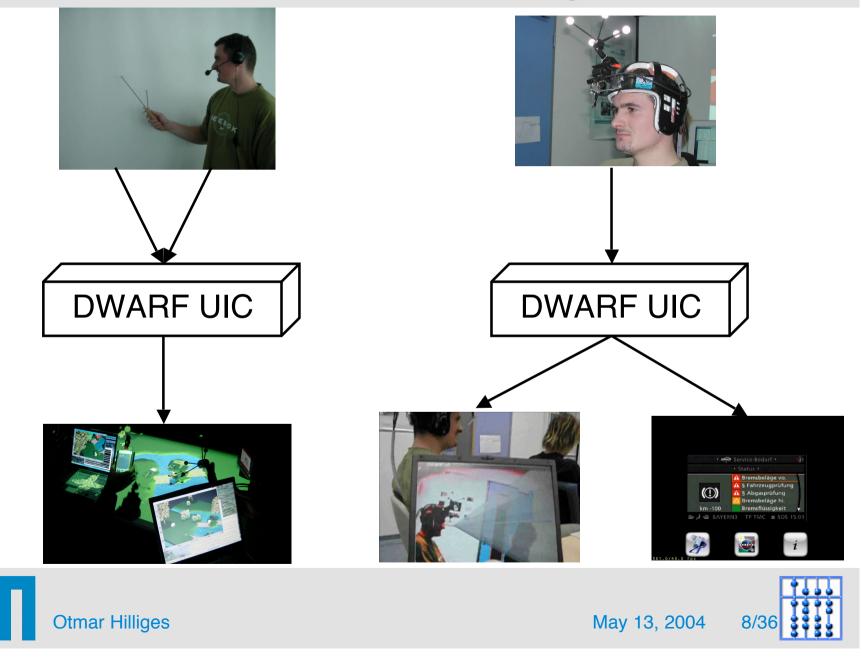








Introduction - Multimodal Integration

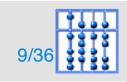


Introduction - Runtime Prototyping

- Variety of I/O devices
- Dynamic system setups
- Non standardized interaction techniques
- Experiments with interaction techniques must be carried out
- Changing the connectivity structure at runtime

Runtime Prototyping





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- The requirements have been gathered throughout different projects:
 - TRAMP.
 - SHEEP.
 - ARCHIE
 - CAR.













- Functional Requirements:
 - Adapt I/O components. The control component is the glue that holds together the complete UI.
 - Input fusion. To deal with different modalities the component must be able to integrate multi-modal input.
 - Output fission. Generate content for multiple output components.
 - Input Recognition. Disambiguate input from inter-social communication.
 - Handle Privacy. Differentiate between public and private information.
 - Formal model to describe UI behavior is needed that can be executed, modified and stored persistently.





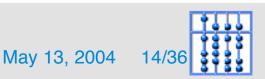
- Non Functional Requirements:
 - Availability. If the UIC fails the whole system gets unusable.
 - Robustness. New users will make errors in the usage of the system.
 - Reliability. The same interactions must always produce the same results.
 - Responsiveness. For usability reasons the user must get immediate feedback whether an interaction succeeded or not.
 - Scalability due to steep increasing interpretation and management effort.
 - Flexibility to deal with inherently dynamic setups and changing I/O components.





- Pseudo Requirements:
 - DWARF is the target environment and the developed component must be able to communicate with other services.





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Related Work

- Interaction Management
 - Quickset
 - Unit
 - MetaDESK
 - Papier-Mâché
 - DART
- Petri Net vs. Finite automata
- Runtime Prototyping





Related Work: Quickset

Quickset: Cohen et.al

Oregon Institue of Science and Technology

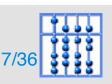
System for collaborative, multi-modal planning of tactical military simulations.

- + Powerful integration of speech, gesture and web-based input.
- + Very robust resolving disambiguites using AI techniques.
- Rigid architecture heavily application dependent.
- System can not be used in other setups.









Related Work: Unit

• Unit: Alex Olwal, Columbia University 2002

- Framework for the design of flexible interaction techniques.

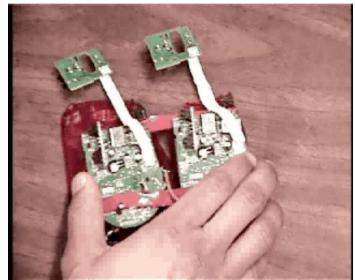
- Abstraction layer between I/O devices and application.

- Units form a graph that allows the programmer to develop powerful interaction techniques.

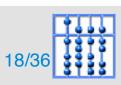
- + Flexible data manipulation.
- + Units are reusable.

- No clear differentiation between discrete and continous data.

- Developers have to deal with I/O device's details.







Related Work: MetaDESK

• MetaDESK: Brygg Ulmer et.al., MIT 1997 Groundbreaking system in the field of TUIs. The DESK is a illuminated table enriched with special purpose tools (TUIsf) for urban planning.

+ Lots of creative tangible interaction and presentation techniques.- Software architecture is application specific.





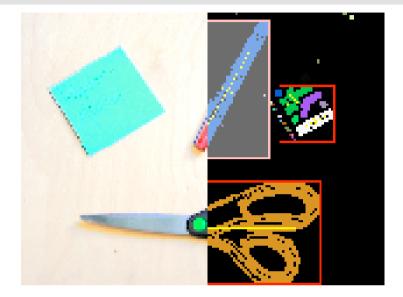


Related Work: Papier-Mâché

• Papier-Mâché:

A Toolkit for developing TUIs. Using computer vision, electronic tags and barcodes.

- + Provides a API for TUI based systems.
- + Includes a variety of out of the box recognition algorithms.
- Code based approach.
- Only focuses on TUIs.







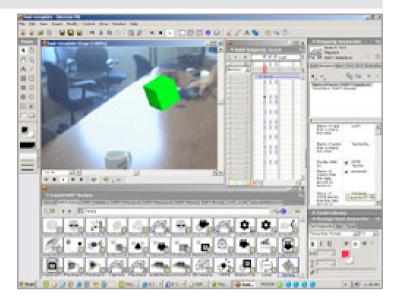
Related Work: DART

• DART:

A toolkit for AR applications using a classic multimedia design tool (Macromedia Director).

+ Very easy to create content and application logic for non-programmers.

- + Director is already well-know and provides powerful means to design UIs.
- Interactions are very limited.
- Not changeble at runtime.







RW: Petri Nets vs. Finite Automata

- **FNA**:
 - FNAs are used to model workflows (navigation, repair instructions).
 - One active state. Step by Step execution.
 - Very diffucult to model concurrent and multi-user situations.
 - Low learning threshold

- Petri Nets:
 - Introduced to model concurrent and distributed systems.
 - Powerful mathematical model
 - Meets requirements for distributed, multi-user and multi-modal systems.
 - High ceiling

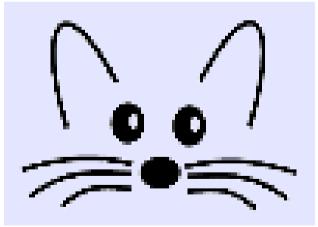




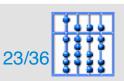
Related Work: Runtime Development

- Squeak:
 - Multimedia design and development environment for educational purposes. Fully tweak-able.
 - Very easy to develop interactive graphical applications. Even kids can do it.
 - Limited to the classic WIMP-desktop.









Outline

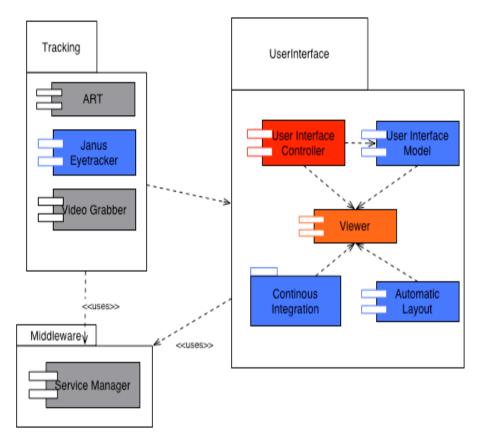
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Implementation

- What I implemented in this thesis:
 - Interaction Management component based on DWARF and Petri Nets.
 - A runtime development environment for that component.







Implementation

- Layering and 3rd party software
 - DWARF, Jfern, Graham-Kirby Compiler

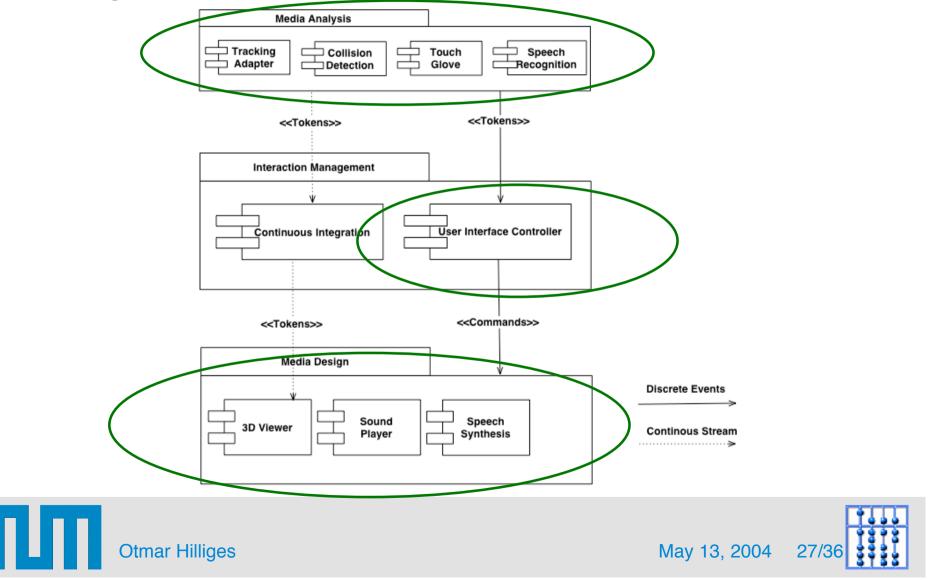
Interactive Runtime Development Environment						
Petri Net Kern						
JFern	Graham-Kirby Compiler	DWARF Middleware				





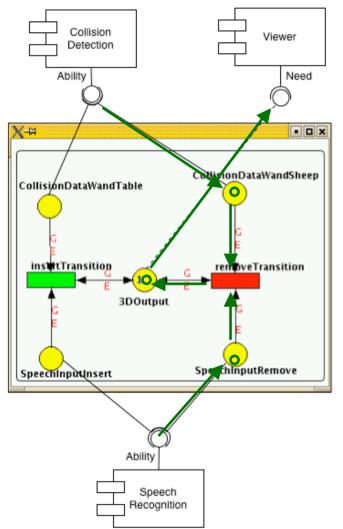
Implementation

Integration with DWARF UI architecture

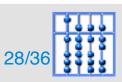


Implementation: Interaction Management

- Multi-modal integration
 - Input components emit tokens
 - Data is analyzed and modified inside Petri nets transitions
 - Commands are sent out to output components





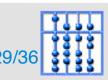


Implementation: Runtime Prototyping

- Runtime development
 - Net structure modifications
 - Dynamic code modification
 - Connectivity management

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Implementation: Runtime Prototyping

Results: Mini-Sheep and CAR UI

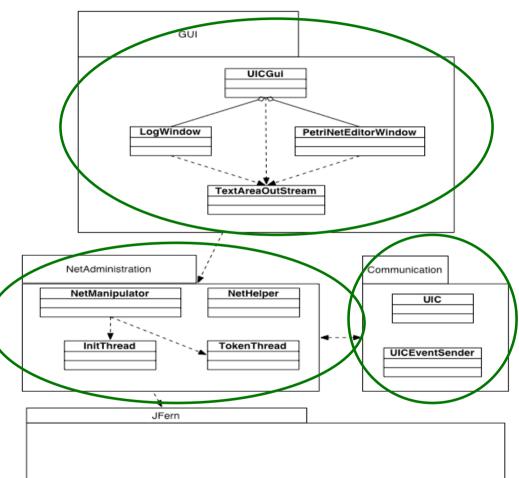






Implementation: Object Design

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 - Activity Stand
 - Needs & Abilities





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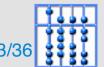


Future Work

- Improve UI of development environment
- Add convenience functionality
 - Palettes
 - Toolbars
 - Repository of interaction atoms.
- Programming by example
- Authoring within Augmented Reality.







Future Work II

- Extensions to the DWARF UI architecture:
 - User model.
 - Improved recognition techniques and multi-modal integration using Bayes nets and hidden Markov chains.
 - API for device integration.





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Any Questions ? Thank You!





