

Touch and Tangibles on Large Interactive Surfaces

Simon Voelker

Multi-touch Surfaces

- Technologies
- Workplaces
- Tangibles on Interactive Surfaces



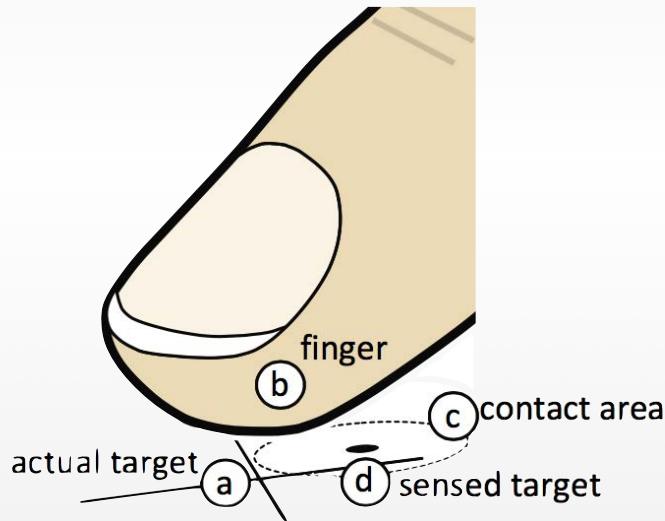
Why Multi-touch Surfaces?

- Single-touch is already very intuitive
 - Touch at locus of attention (direct touch)
 - No additional device is necessary
- Richer and more natural interactions
 - Multiple fingers of one hand
 - Two-handed interaction
- Further step towards Ubiquitous Computing
 - Enables multi-user interaction
 - Tabletops already convenient working environment
 - Awareness



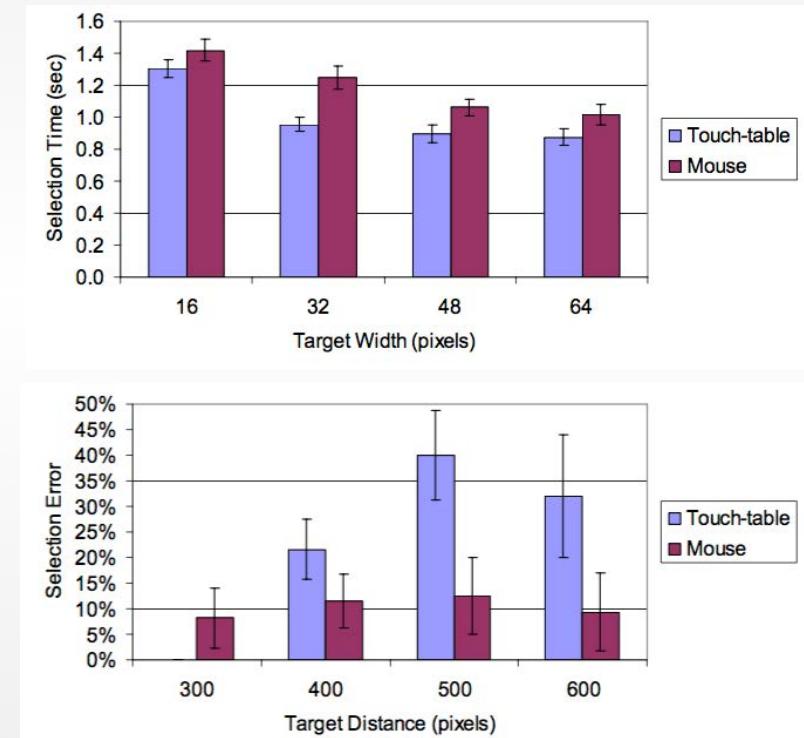
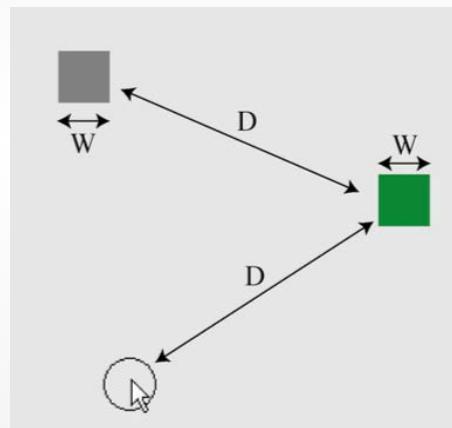
Problems with Touch Input

- Fat finger problem



[Holz and Baudisch CHI '11]

- Fast but inaccurate



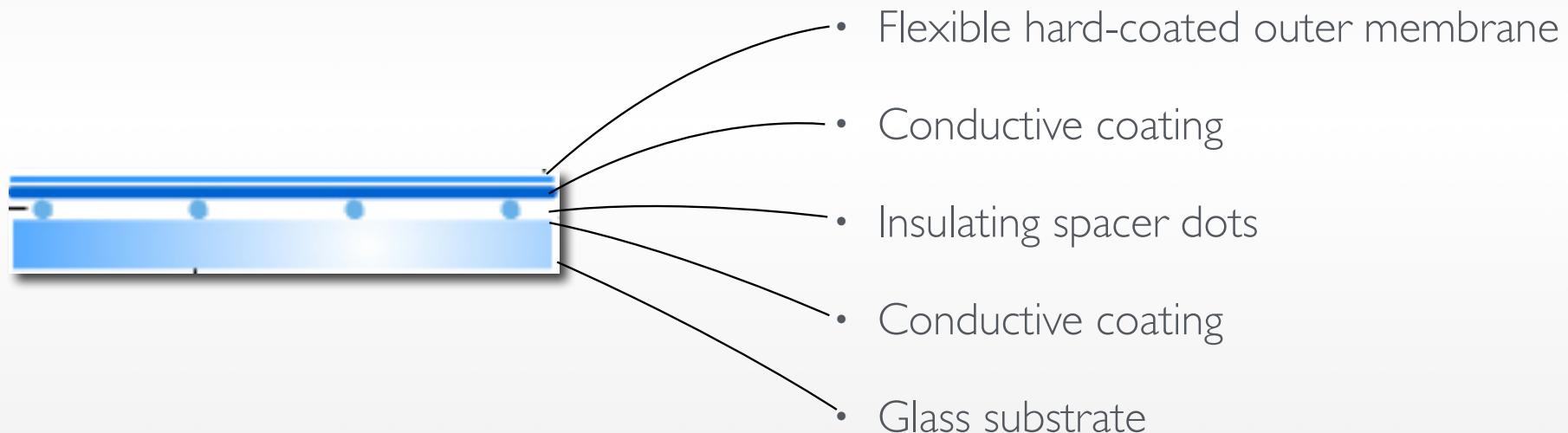
[Forlines et al. CHI '07]

Technologies

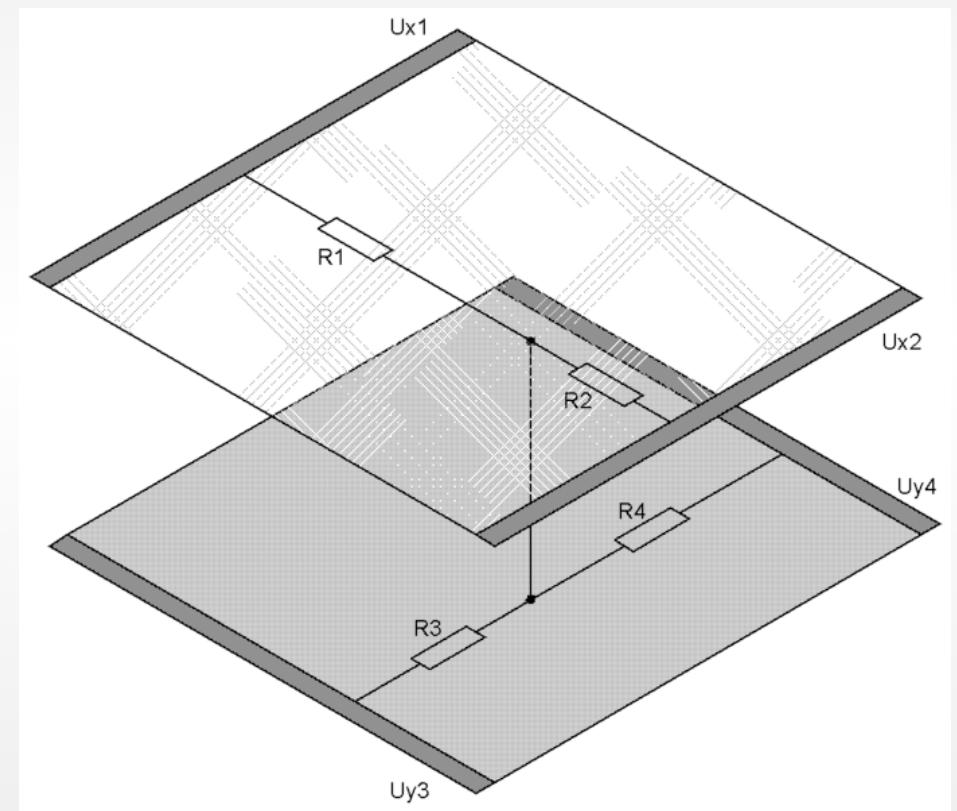
- Resistive
- Vision-based
 - Frustrated Total Internal Reflection (FTIR)
 - Diffuse Illumination (DI)
 - Pixel Sense
- Capacitive



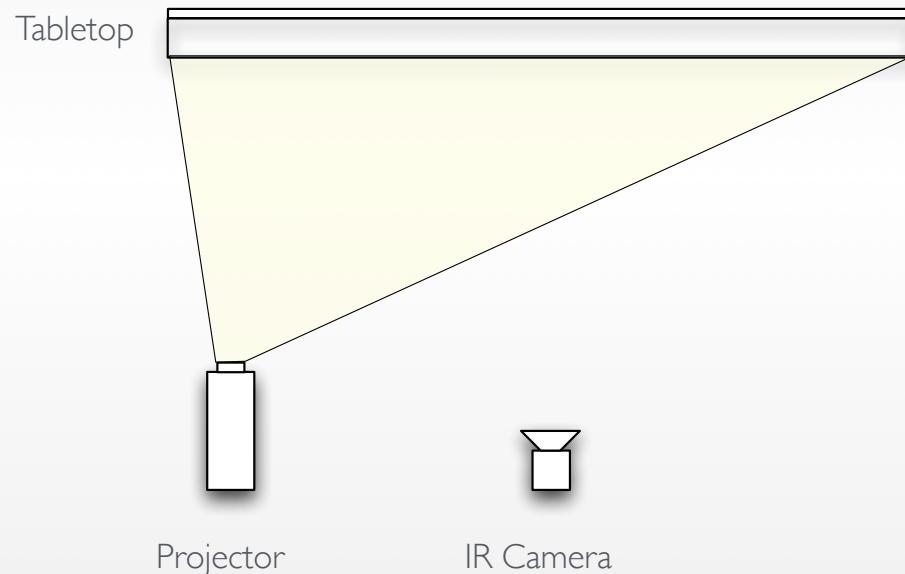
Resistive Touch Screens



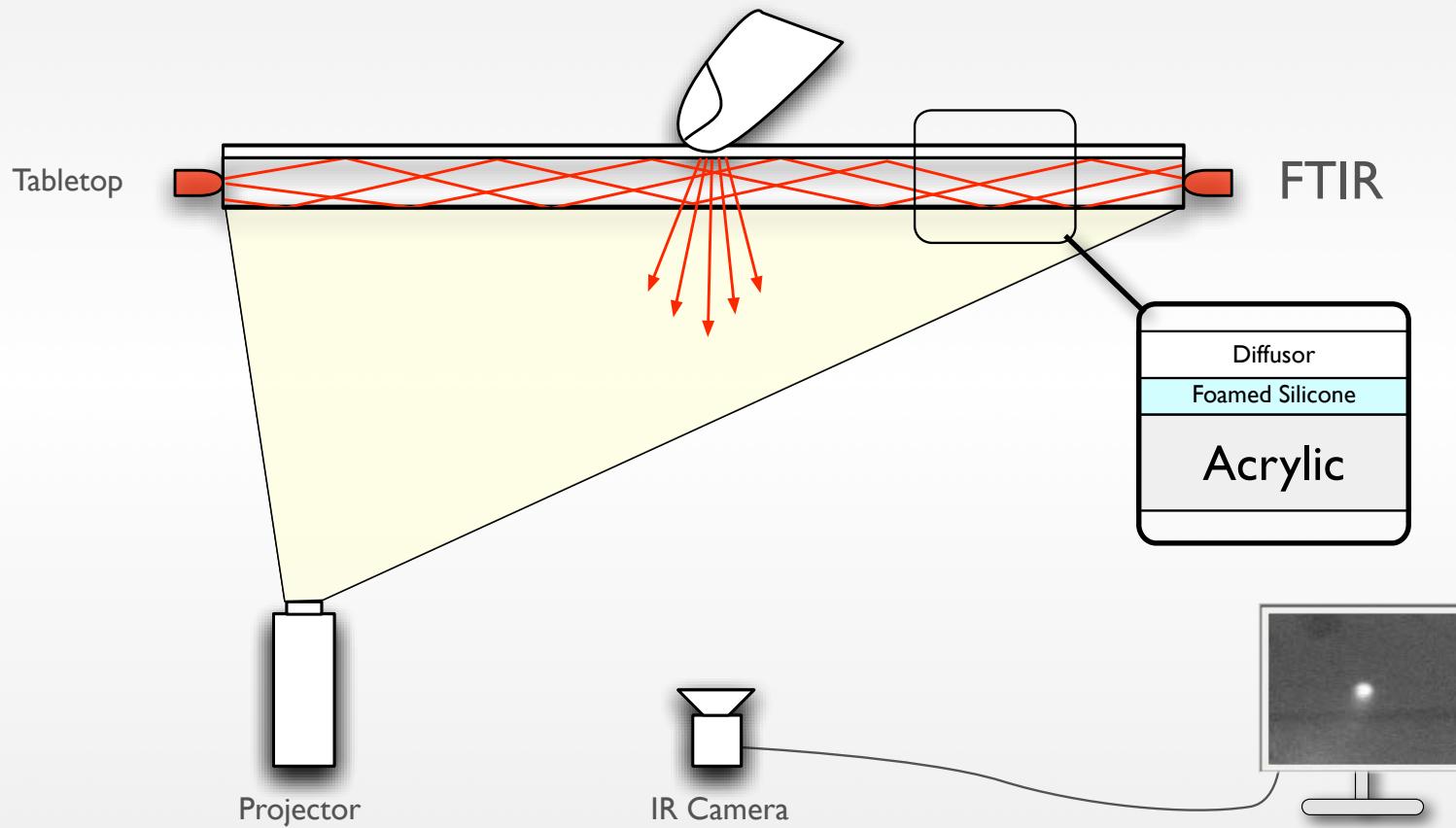
Resistive Touch Screens



Vision-based Touch Screens



Frustrated Total Internal Reflection (FTIR)





Background

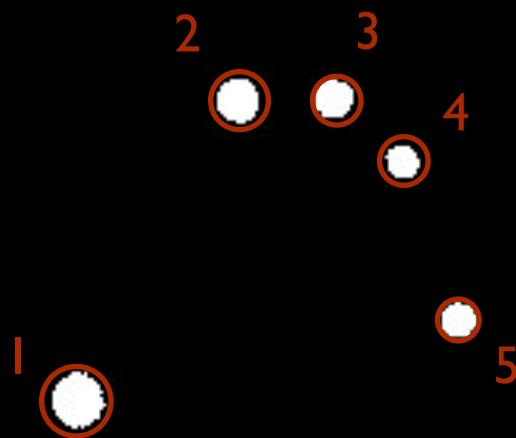
Background Subtracted



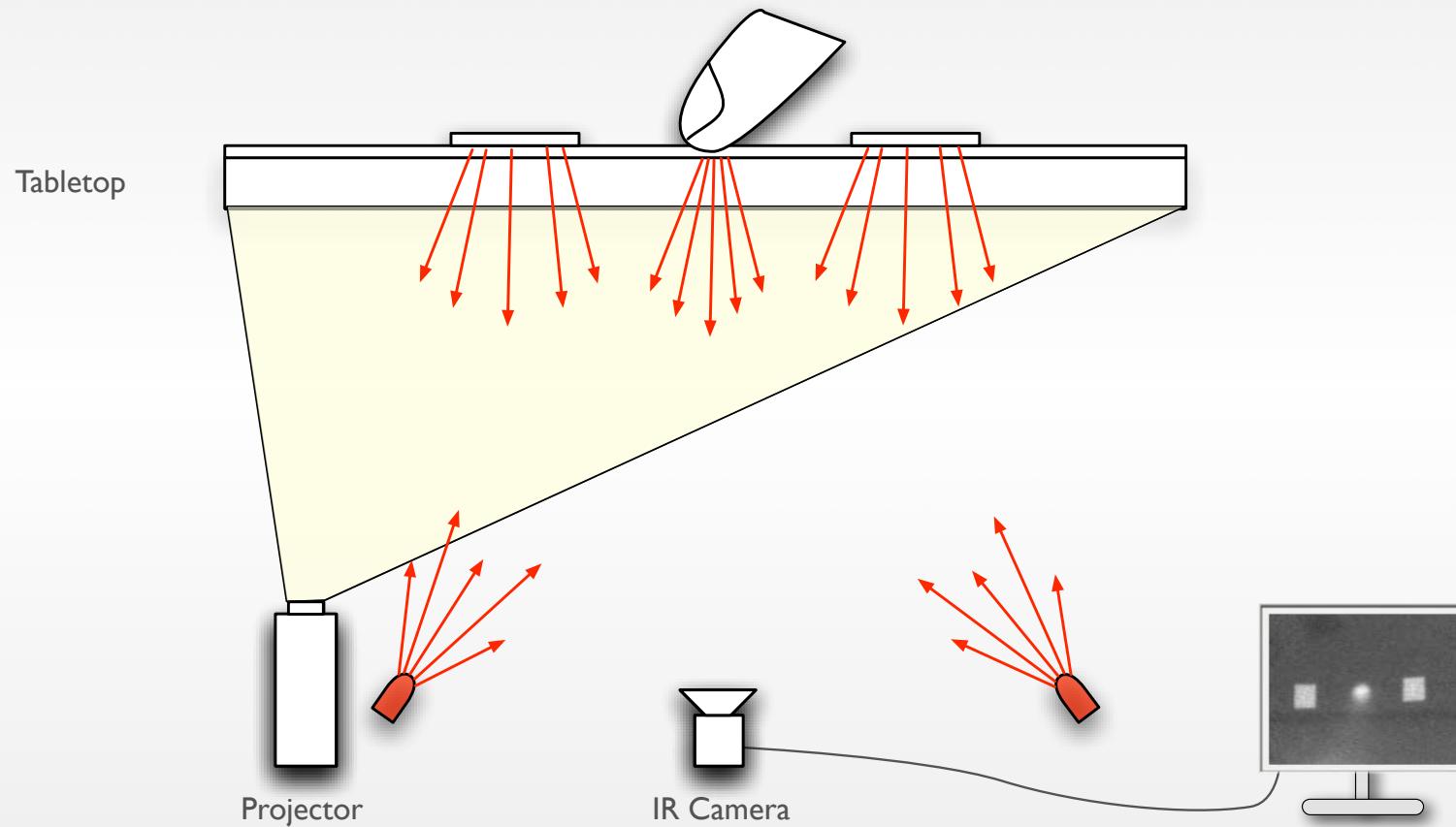
Thresholded



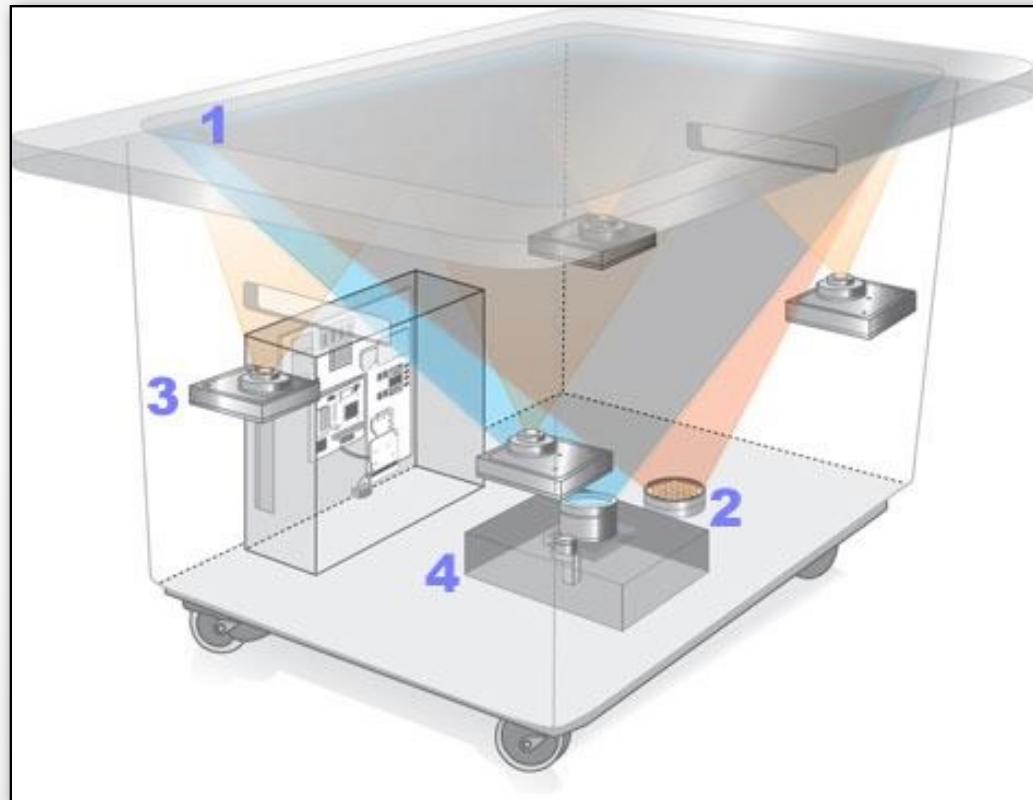
Detected Spots



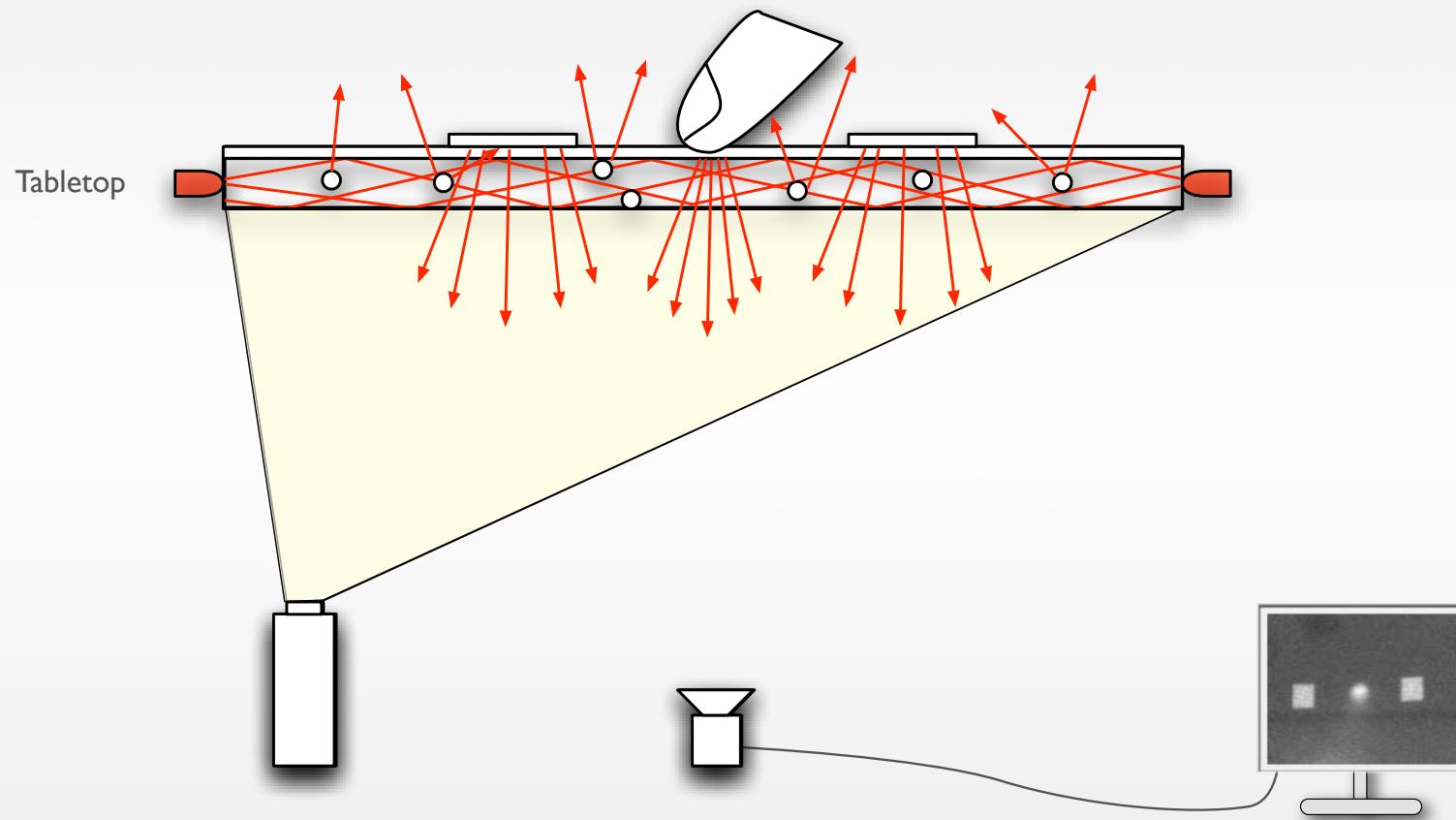
Diffuse Illumination (DI)



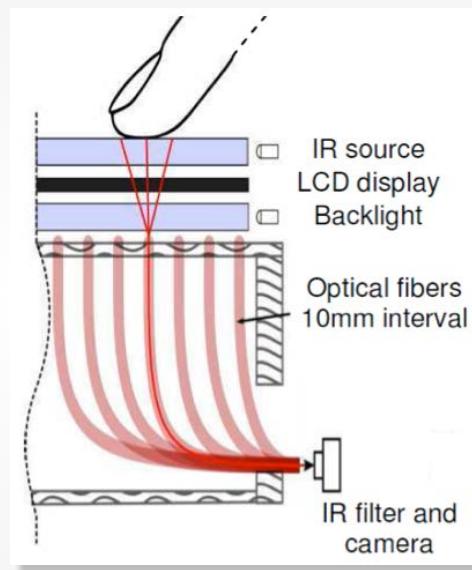
Example of DI: Microsoft Surface I



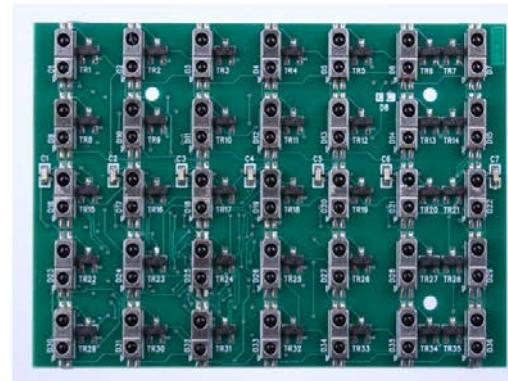
Diffused Surface Illumination



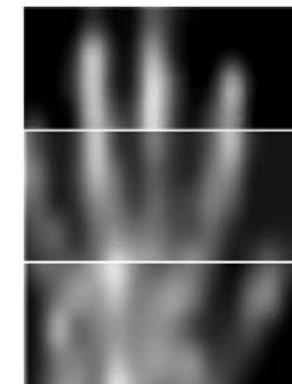
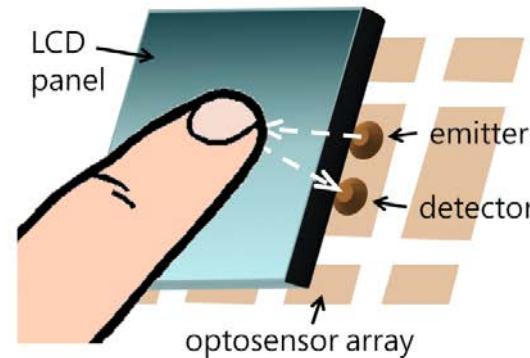
Reduced Form Factor



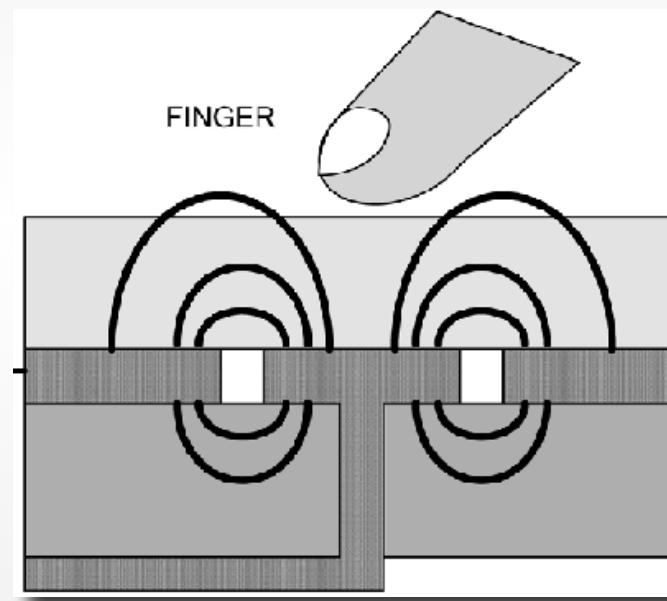
FiberBoard



Microsoft Surface (Pixel Sense)

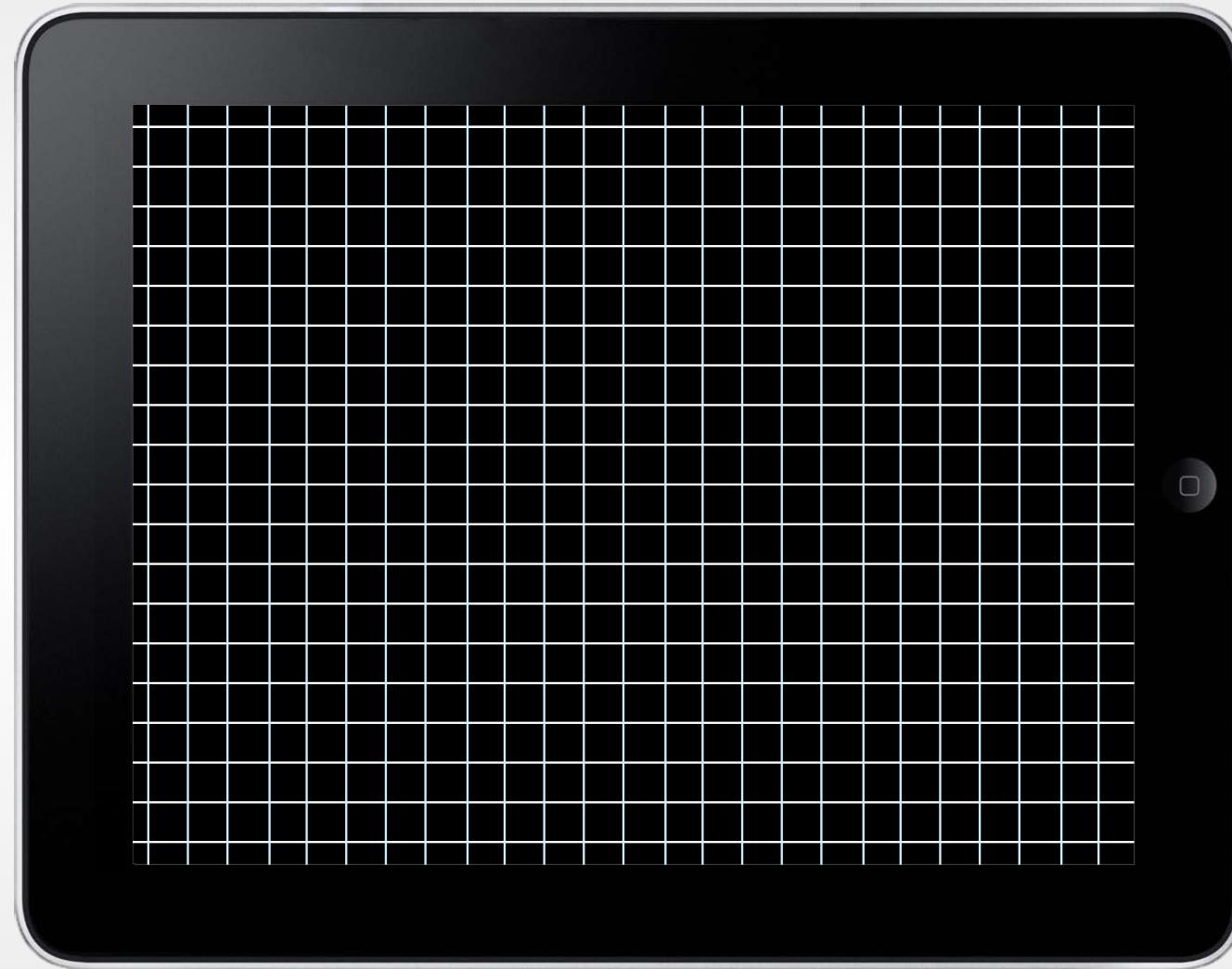


Capacitive touch



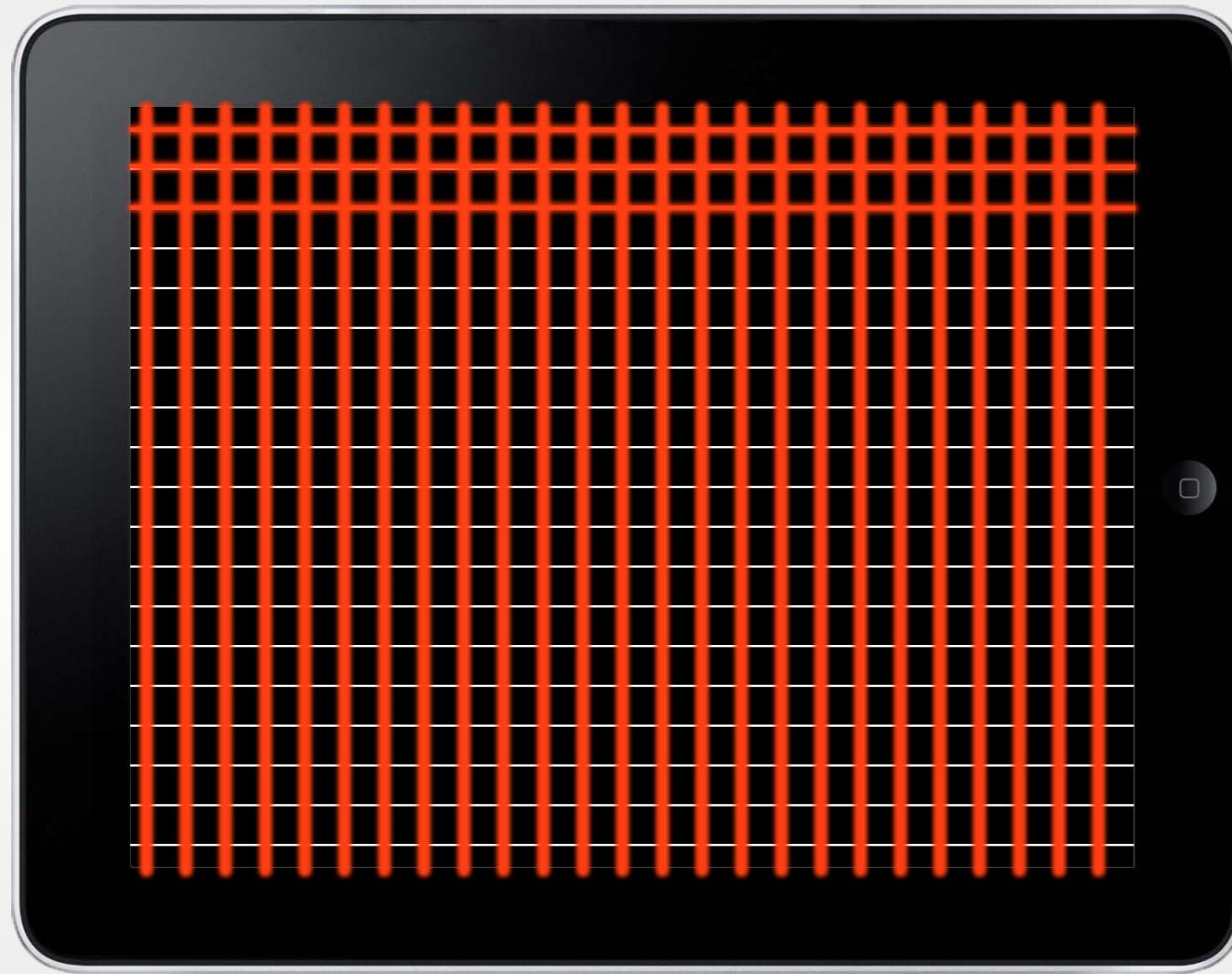
Transmitting Electrodes

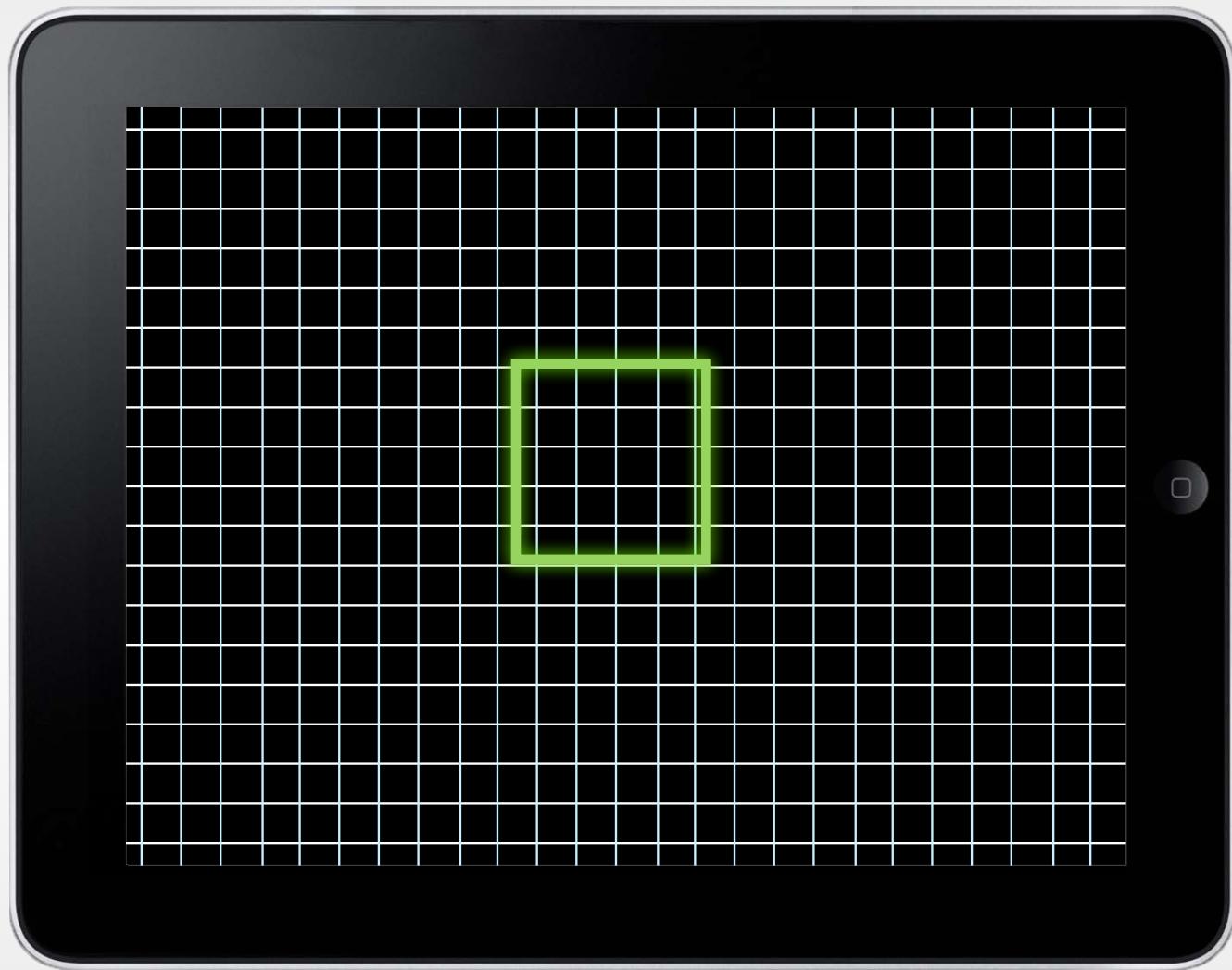
Receiving Electrodes



Transmitting Electrodes

Receiving Electrodes





A diagram illustrating a speaker system within a smartphone. The phone is represented by a black rectangle with a green border. Inside, there is a grey rectangular area labeled "Glass Surface". Below it is a black layer labeled "Receiver". A grey layer labeled "Gap" follows, and a red layer labeled "Transmitter" is at the bottom. Blue arcs originate from the "Transmitter" layer and curve upwards towards the "Glass Surface". The entire assembly is set against a background with a light blue grid.

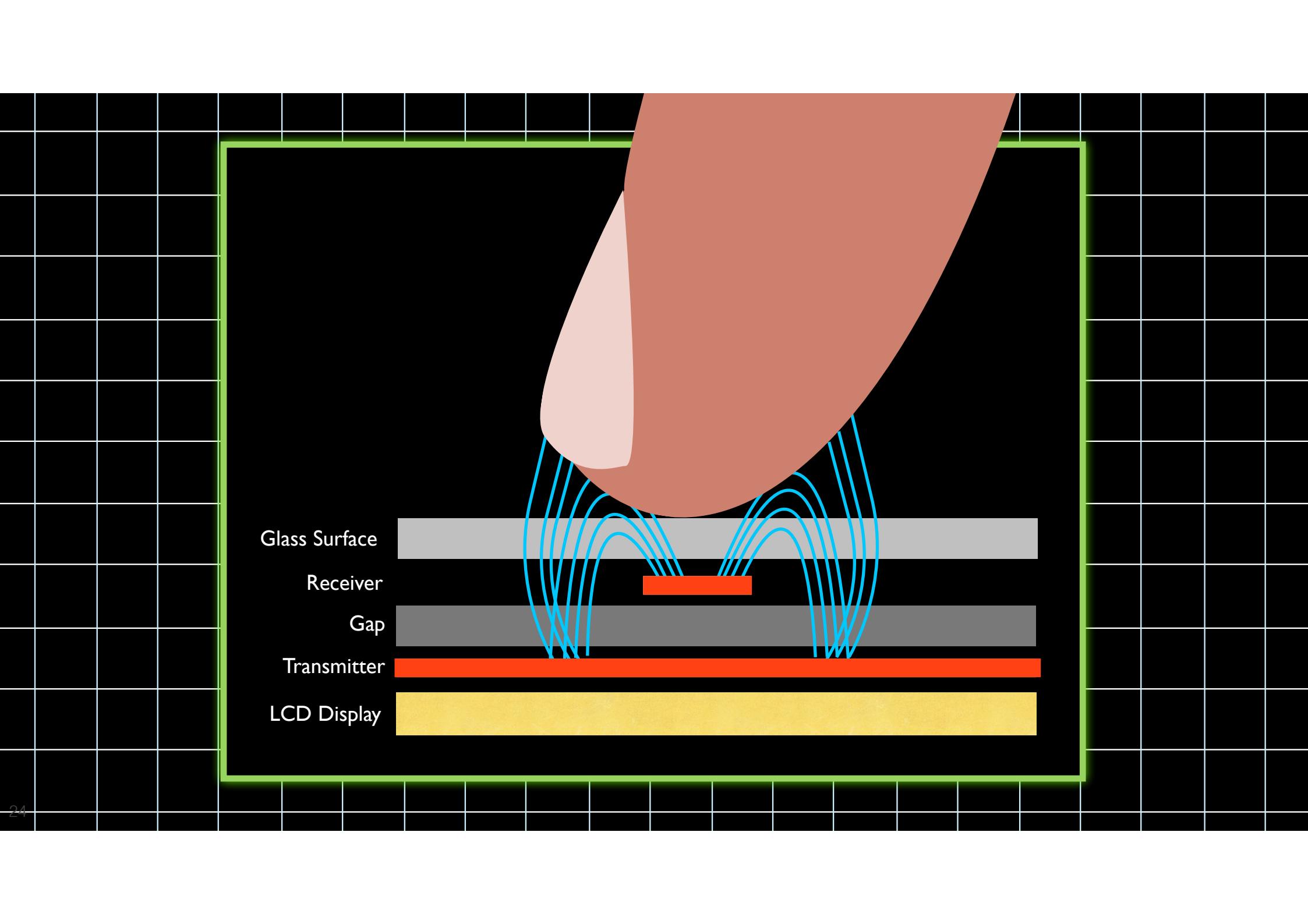
Glass Surface

Receiver

Gap

Transmitter

LCD Display



A diagram illustrating the internal components of a smartphone, specifically focusing on a sensor assembly. The assembly is shown within a black frame with a green border. At the top, a light blue layer represents the **Glass Surface**. Below it is a thin black layer labeled **Receiver**, which contains a small red rectangular component. A grey layer labeled **Gap** sits beneath the receiver. The bottom-most layer is a thick red bar labeled **Transmitter**. Above the transmitter is a yellow layer labeled **LCD Display**. Blue curved lines originate from the transmitter and point towards the receiver, indicating signal transmission. A large, semi-transparent orange shape is positioned above the receiver, partially obscuring the glass surface.

Glass Surface

Receiver

Gap

Transmitter

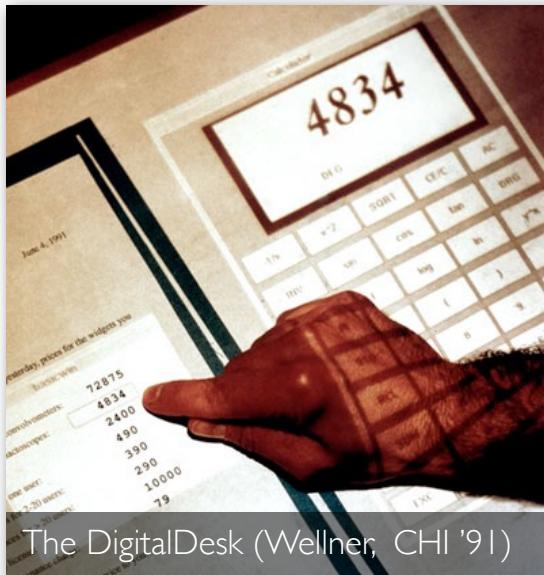
LCD Display

In-class Exercise: Predicting Future

Will multi-touch interaction
replace the desktop metaphor?



Multi-touch Workspaces



Multi-touch Workspaces



Vertical vs. Horizontal Surfaces

- Vertical
 - + Good for reading task
 - + Good for overviews
 - Gorilla arm effect
- Horizontal
 - + Annotation task
 - + Placing everyday object on it
 - Neck pain

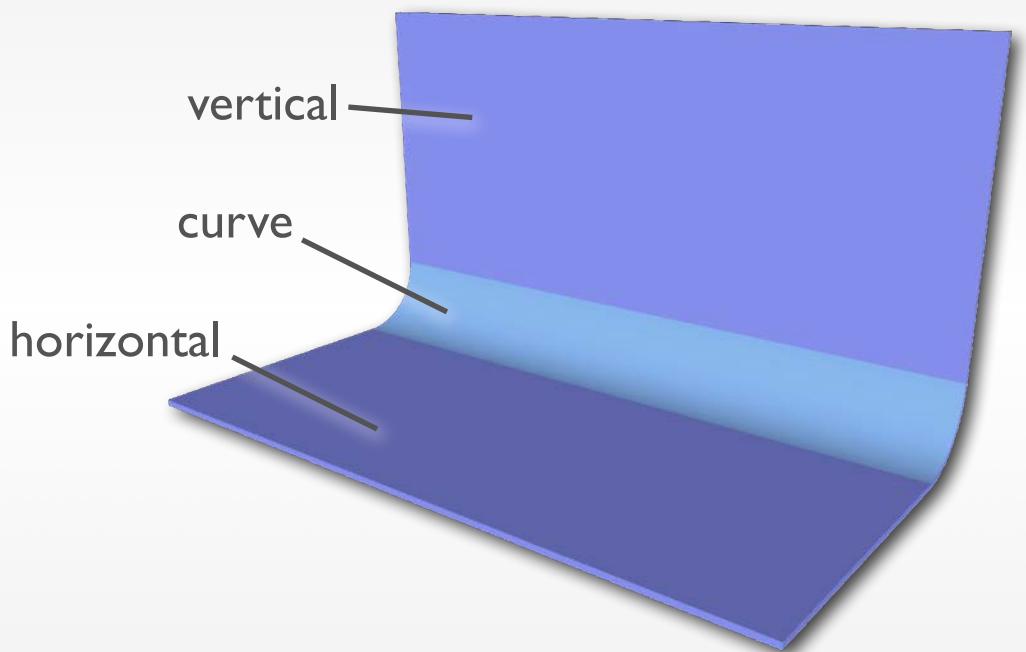
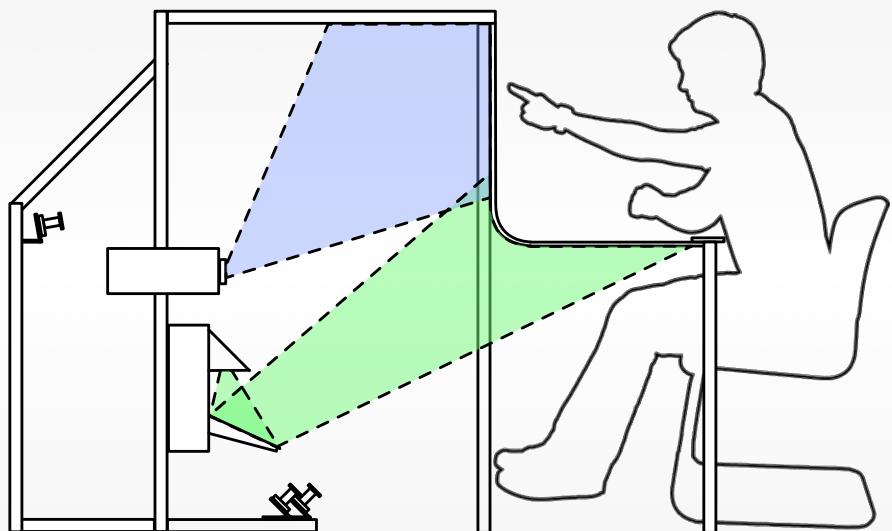
Combining Horizontal and Vertical Surfaces



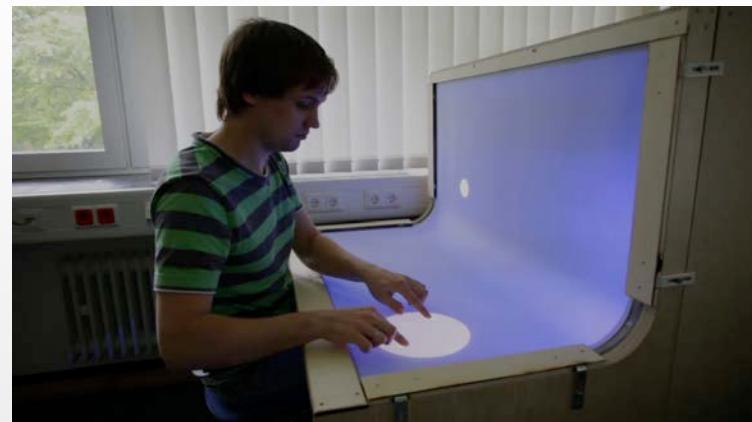
Curved Surfaces



BendDesk System Overview

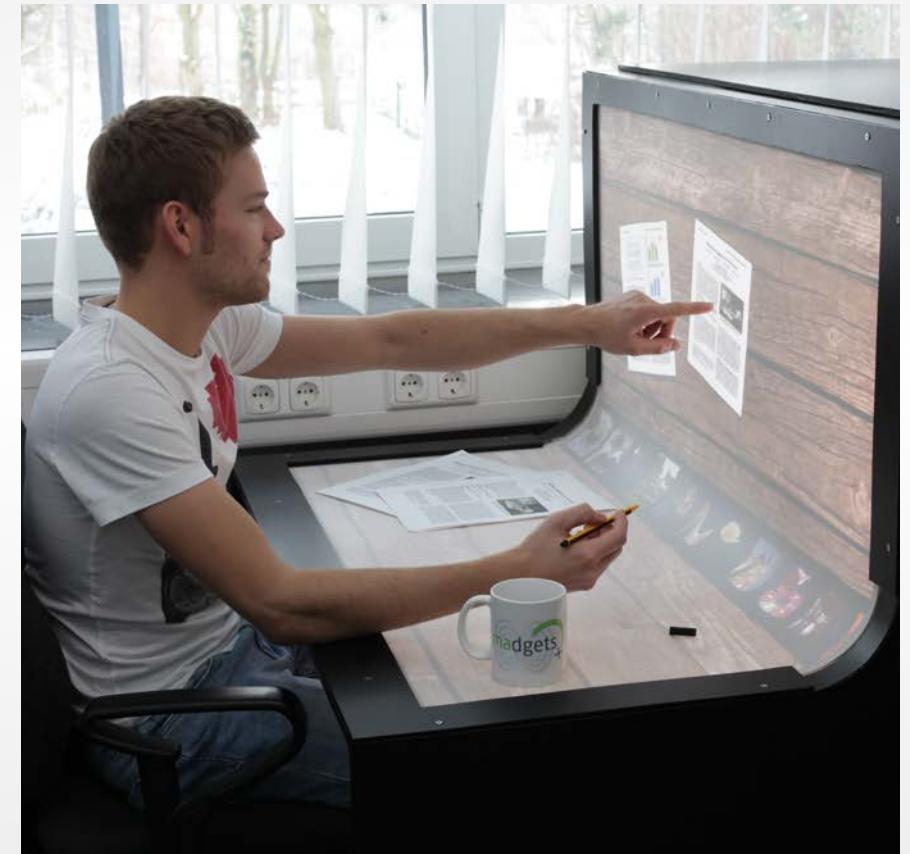


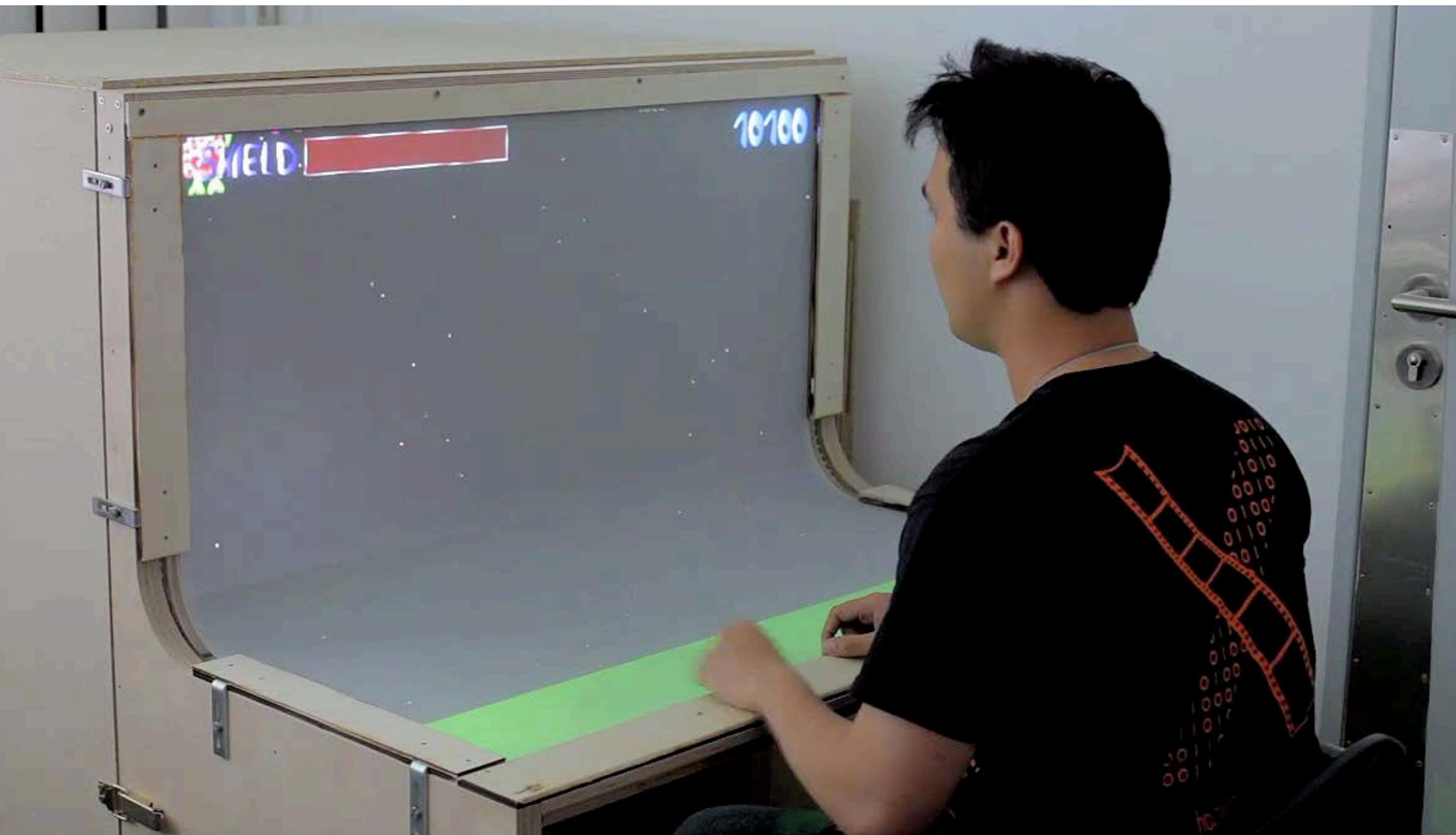
Interaction on Curved Surface



Interaction on Curved Surface

- Curve influences dragging performance
- Body mechanics matter
- Continuous gestures work, but haptic barrier
- Different cognitive mappings between 2D vs. 3D space
- **Vision-based touch screen!**



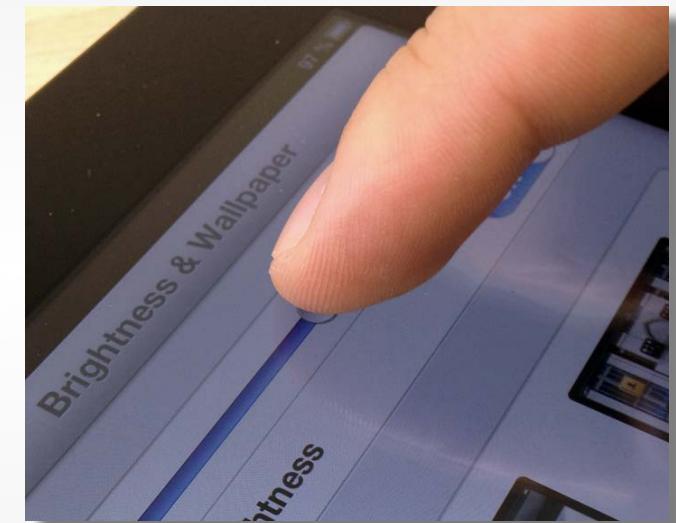


In-class Exercise: Predicting Future

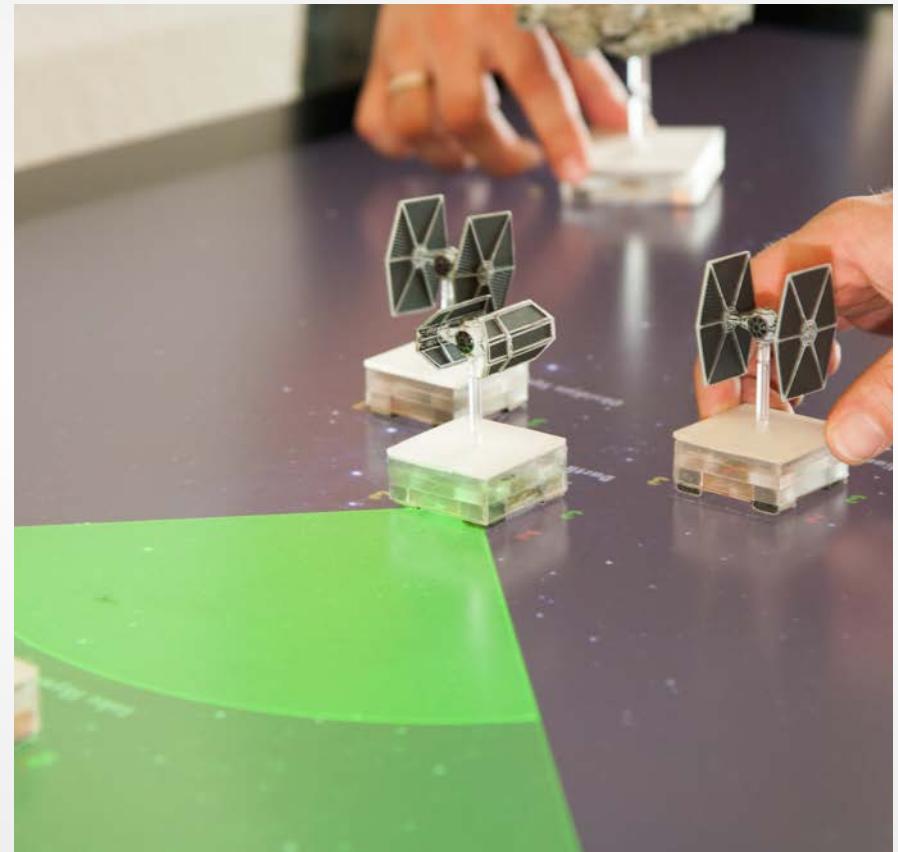
Try to type on your smartphone
without looking at the screen.



Limited Haptic Feedback

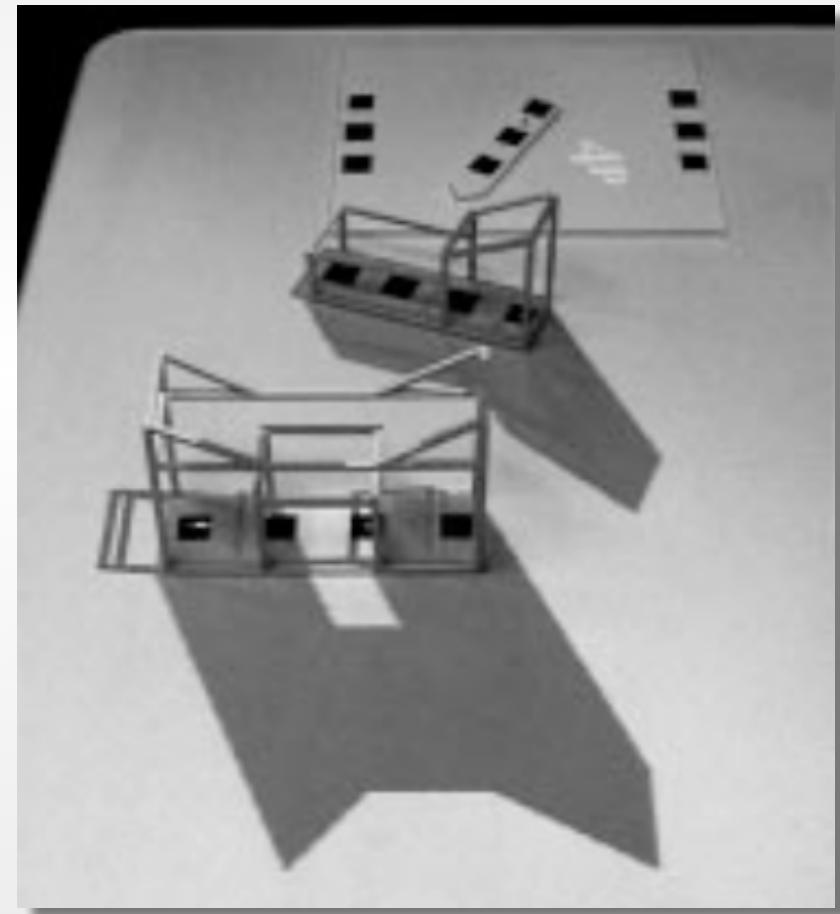


Tangibles on Interactive Surfaces



Tangible User Interfaces

- **Urp** Underkoffler, Ishii CHI'99
 - Urban planing simulator



Tangible User Interfaces



reacTable Jordà et al. TEI' 0



SLAP Widgets

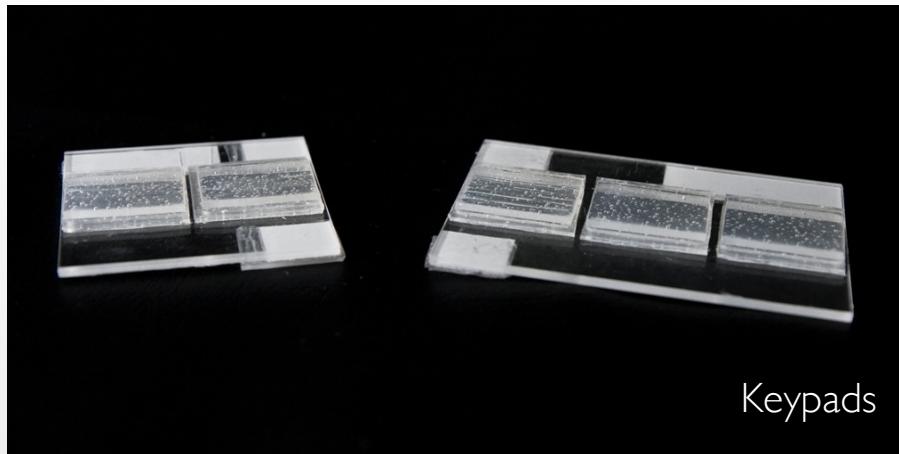


Keyboard

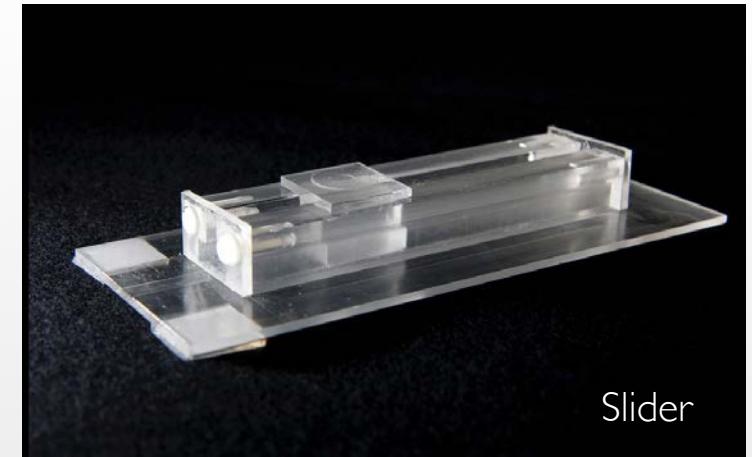


Knob

[Weiss et al. CHI '09]



Keypads



Slider

SLAP Keyboard



SLAP Knob

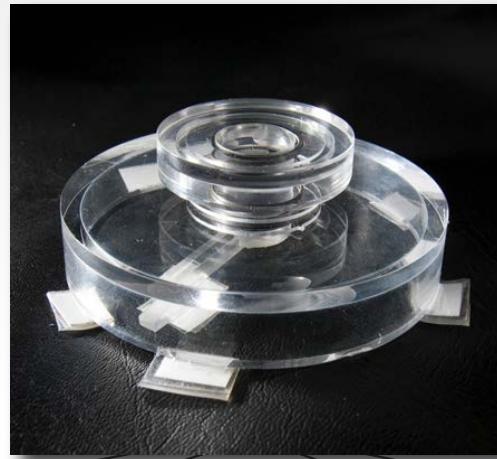


jog wheel mode



menu/value mode

SLAP Knob



value



jog wheel

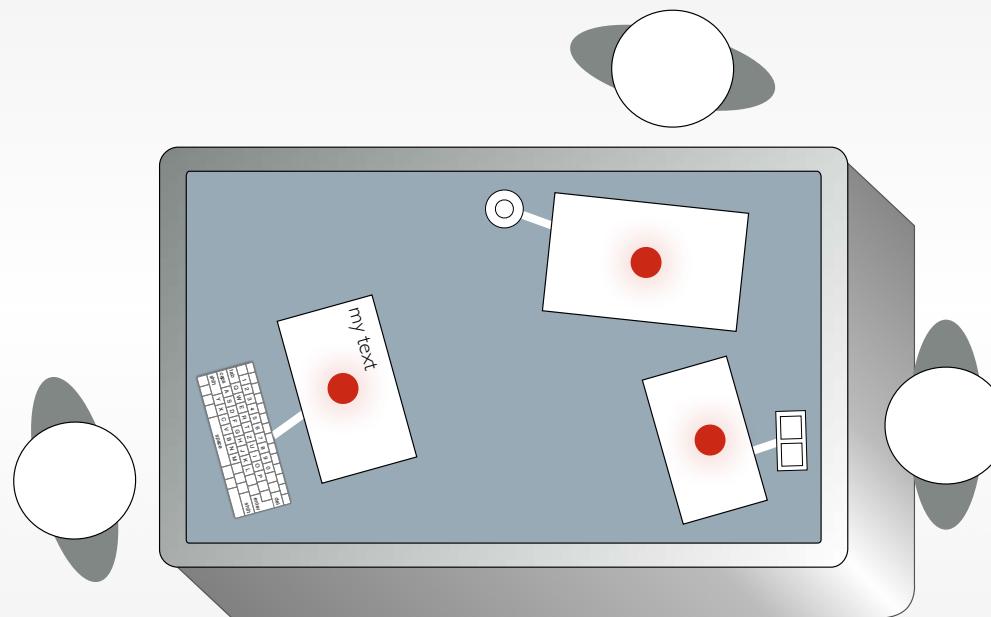


menu



hue

Multi-Focus Policy



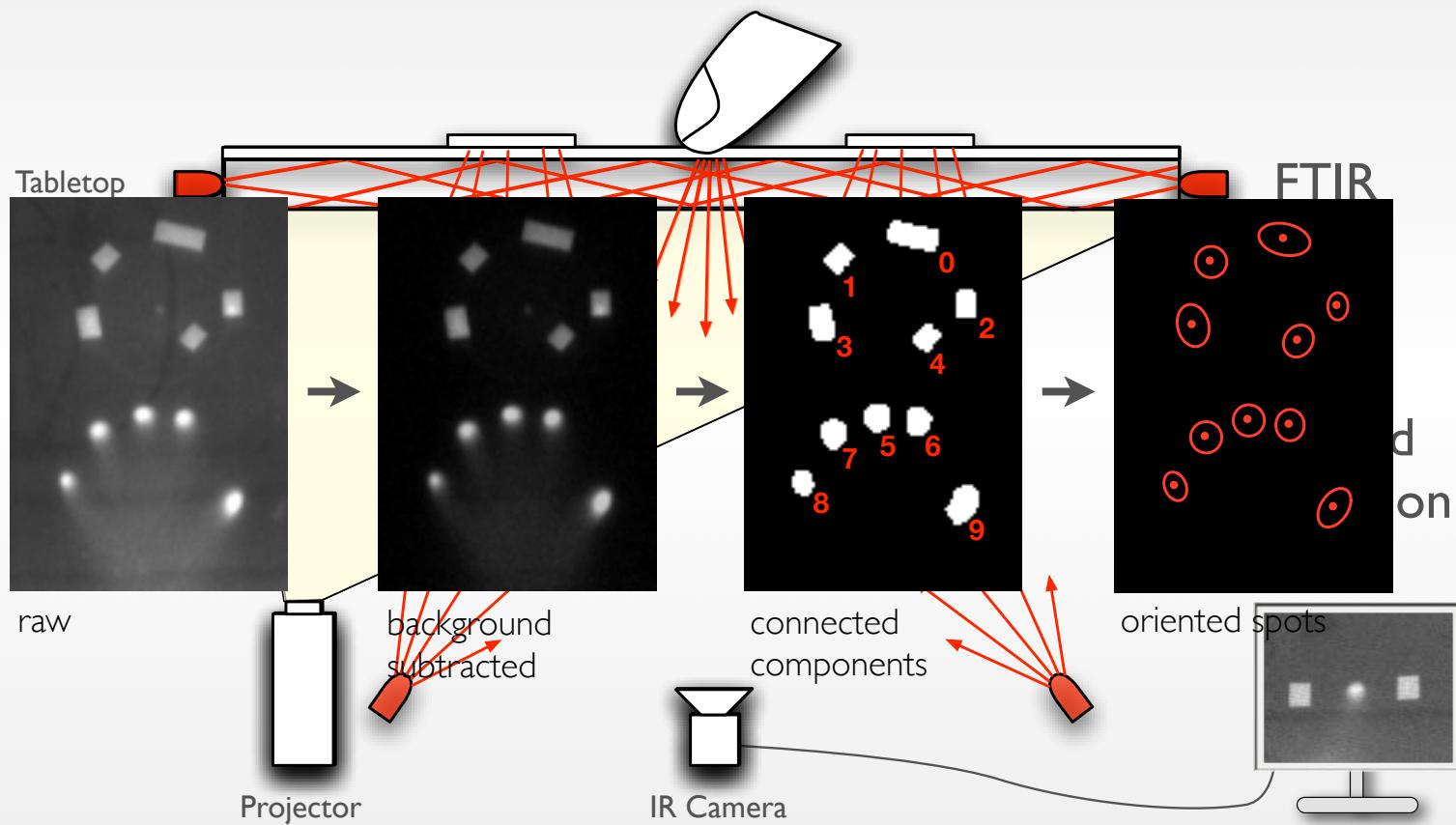
Pairing



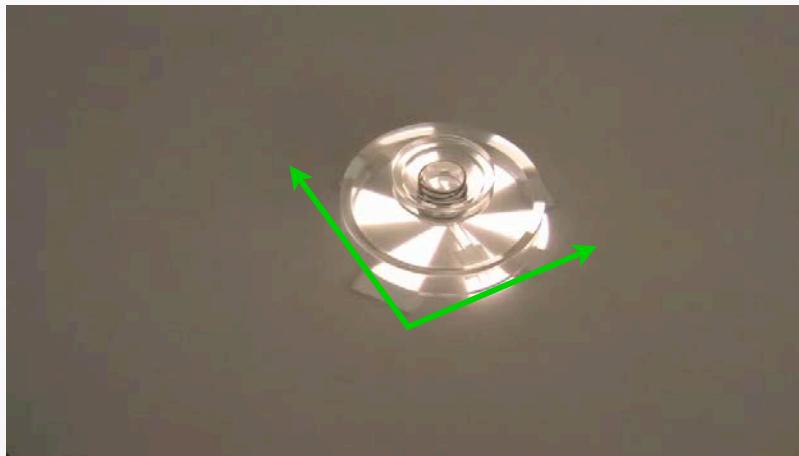
Pairing



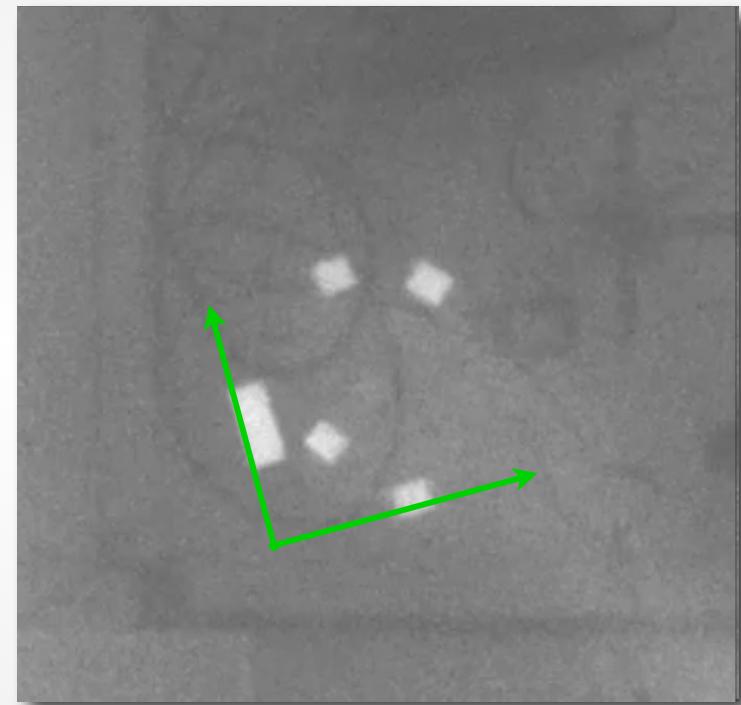
Multi-Touch Table



Widget Detection



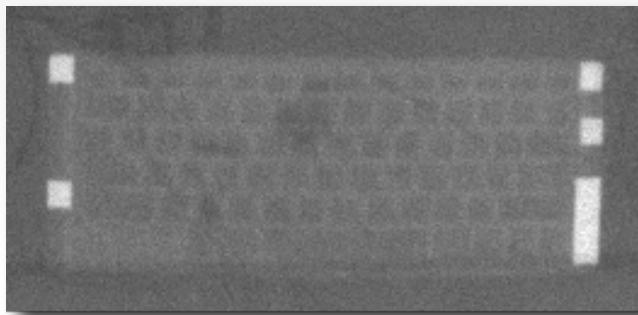
Tabletop view



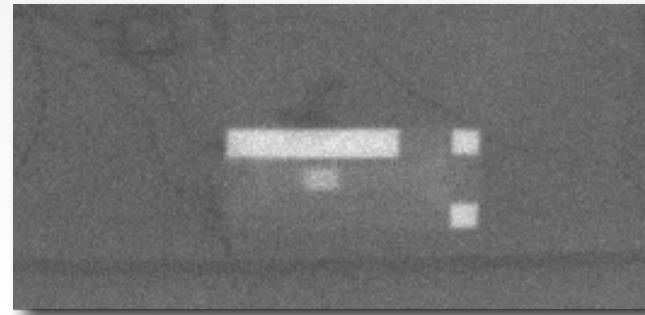
IR camera view
(640x480, 120fps)

Widget Detection

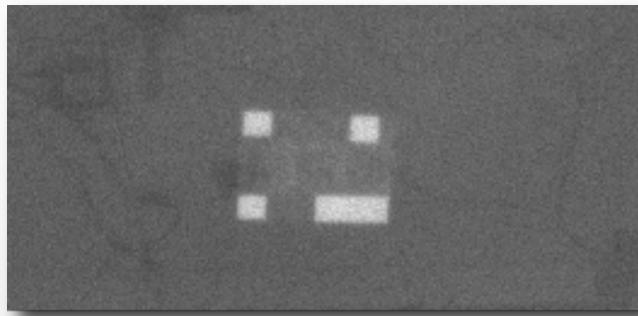
Keyboard



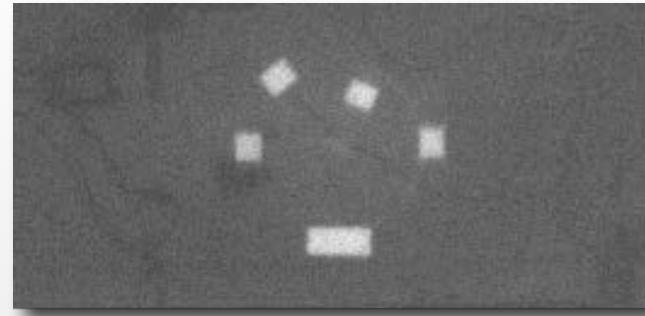
Slider



Keypad



Knob



The eLabBench



[Tabard et al. ITS '11]

The eLabBench

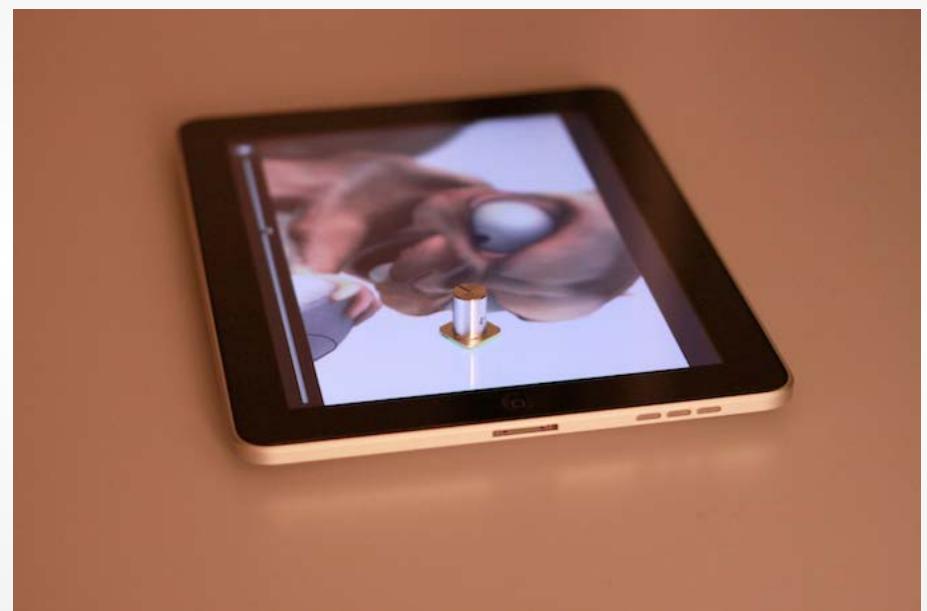


[Tabard et al. ITS '11]

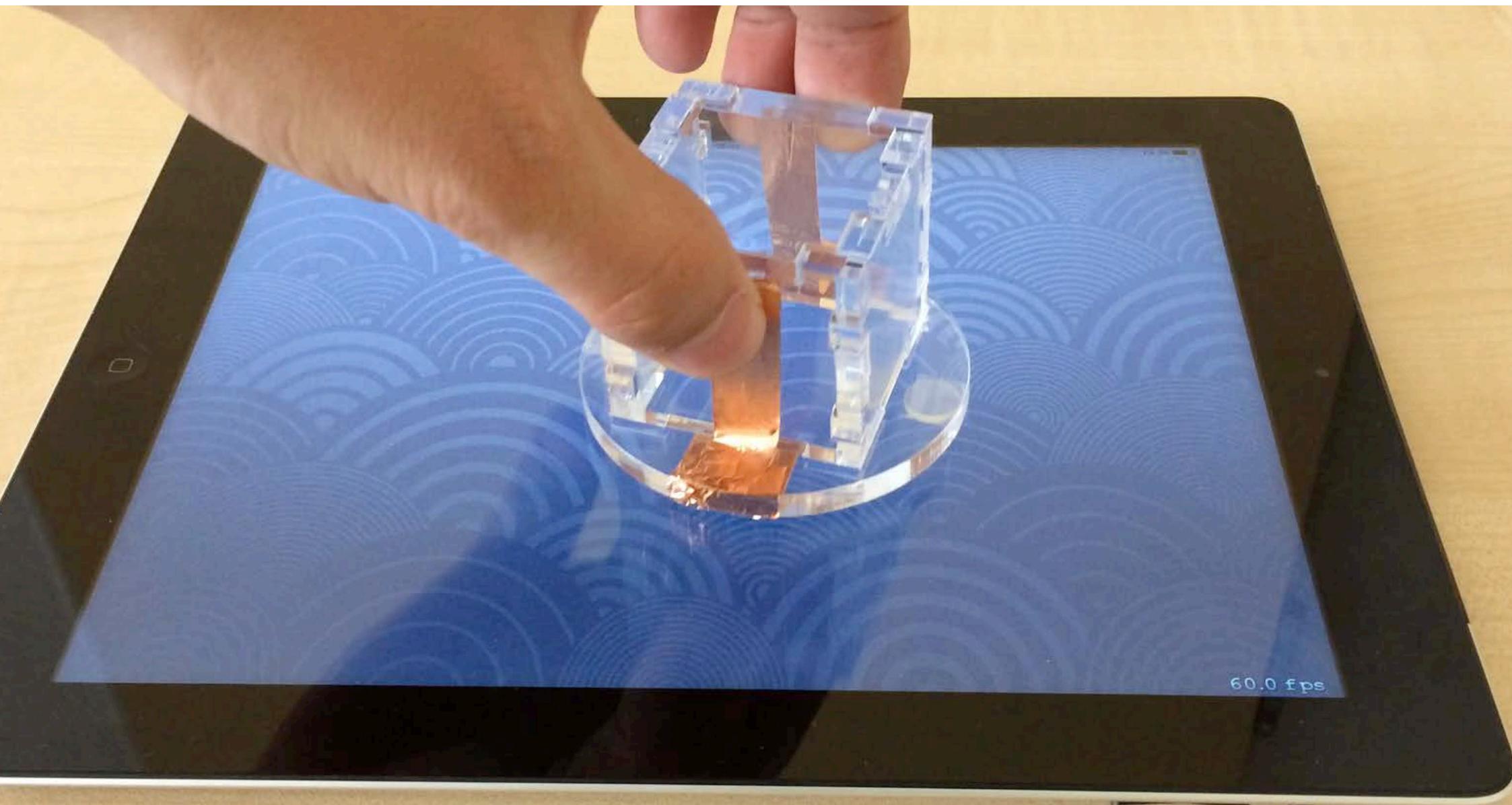
Tangibles on Capacitive Touch Screens



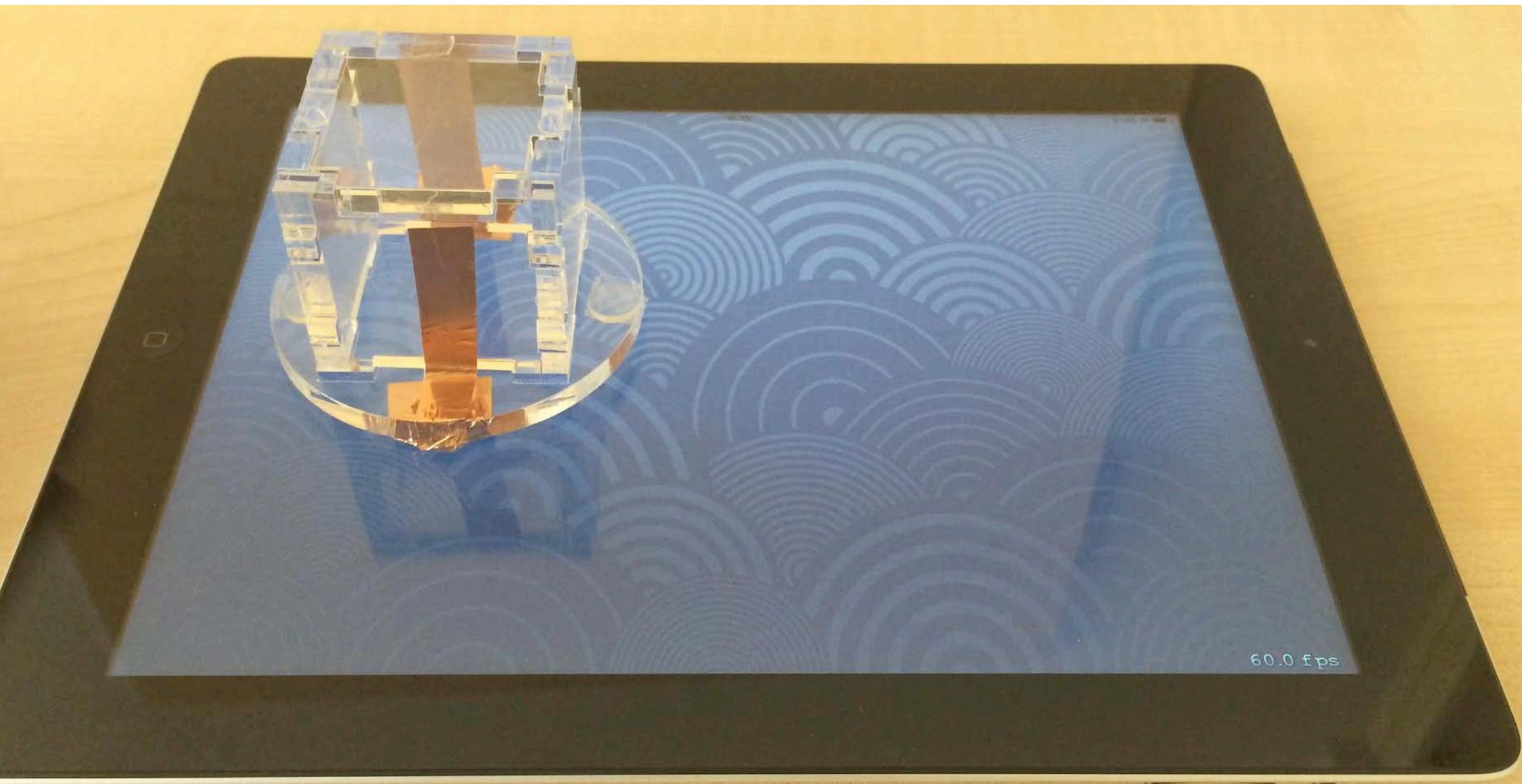
Capstones [Chan et al. CHI 2012]

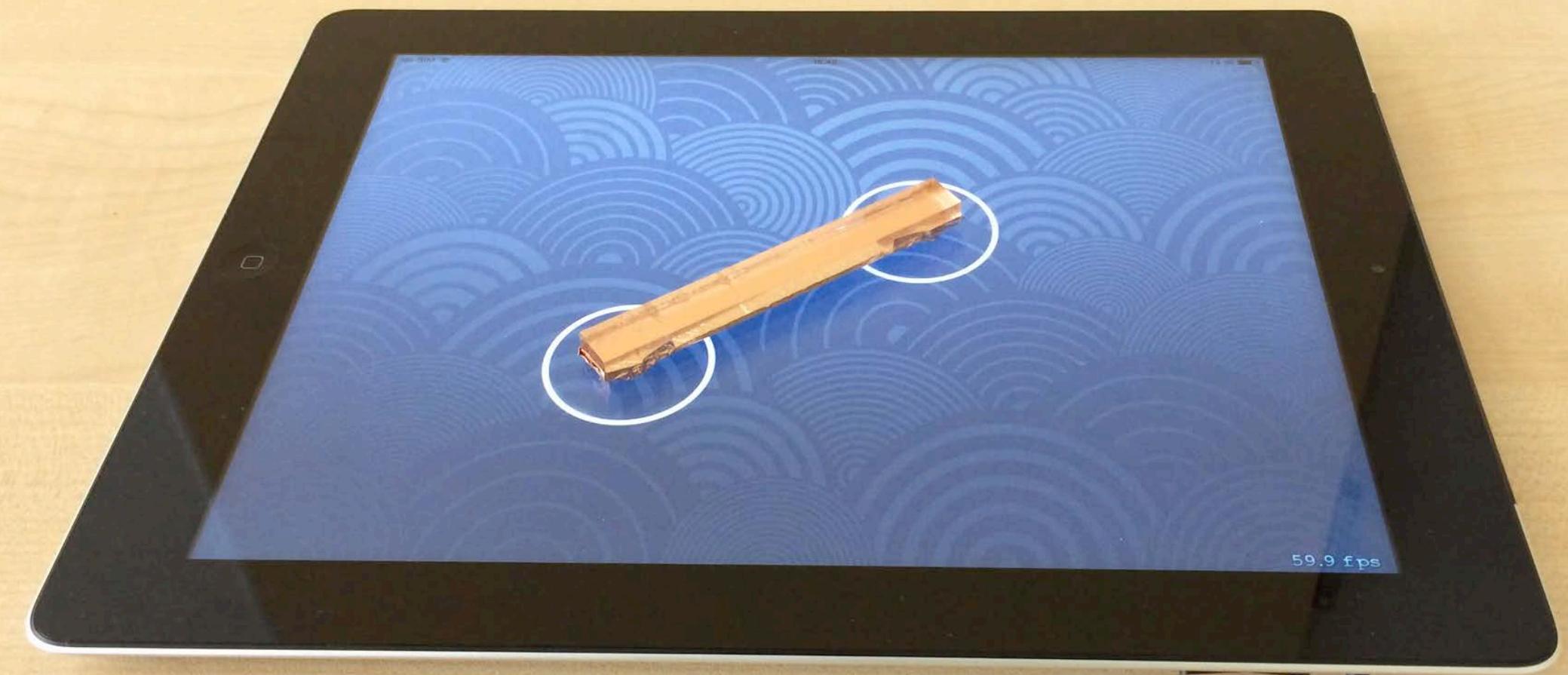


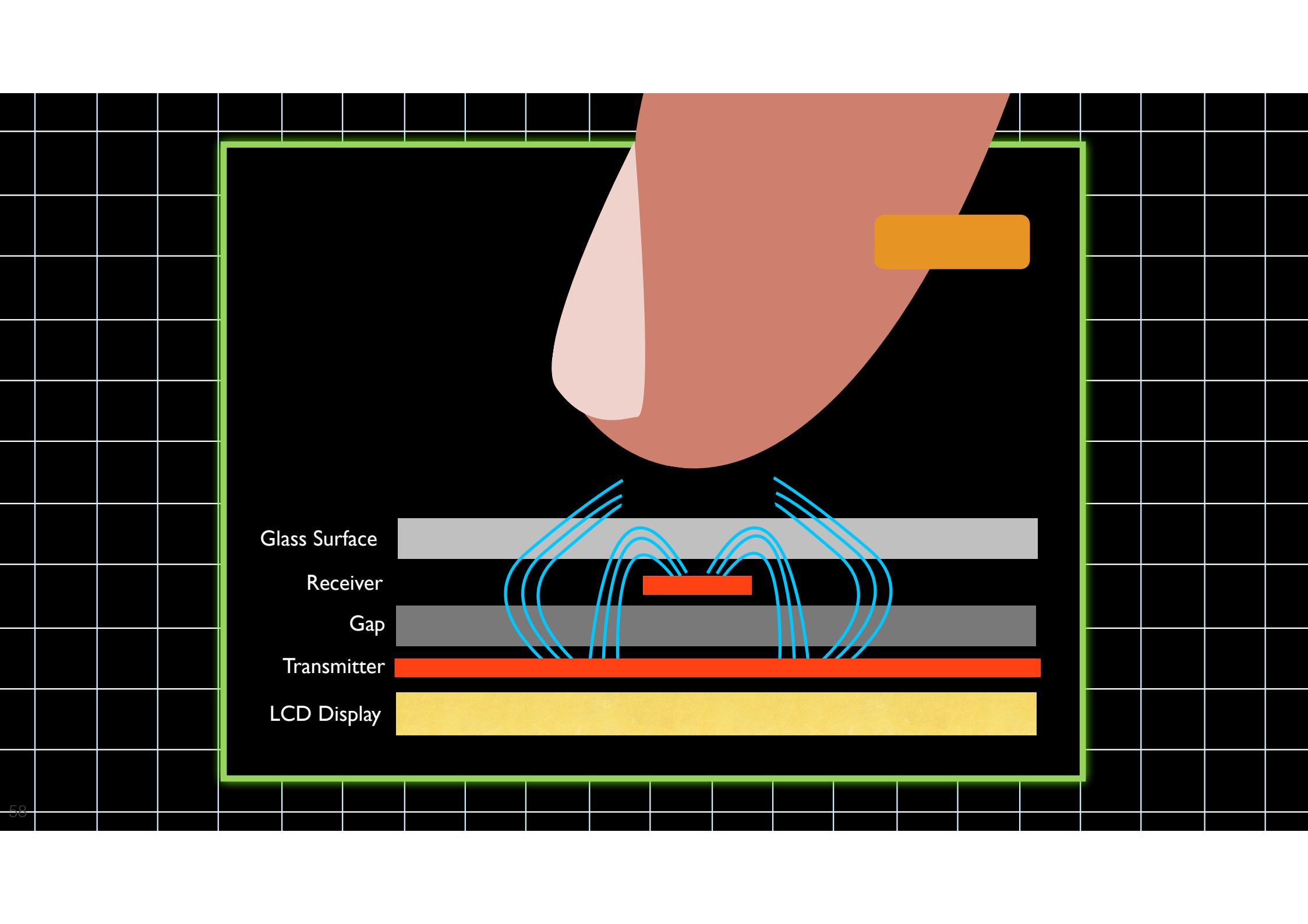
CapWidgets [Kratz et al. CHI 2011]











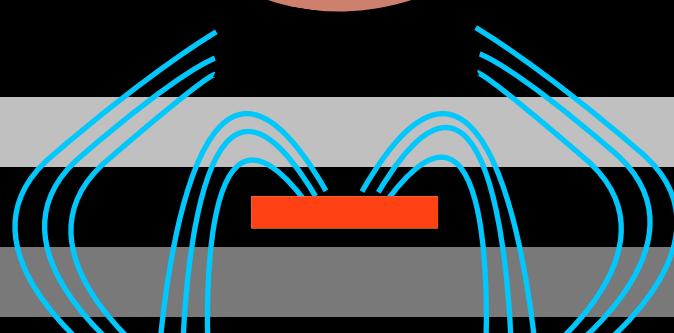
Glass Surface

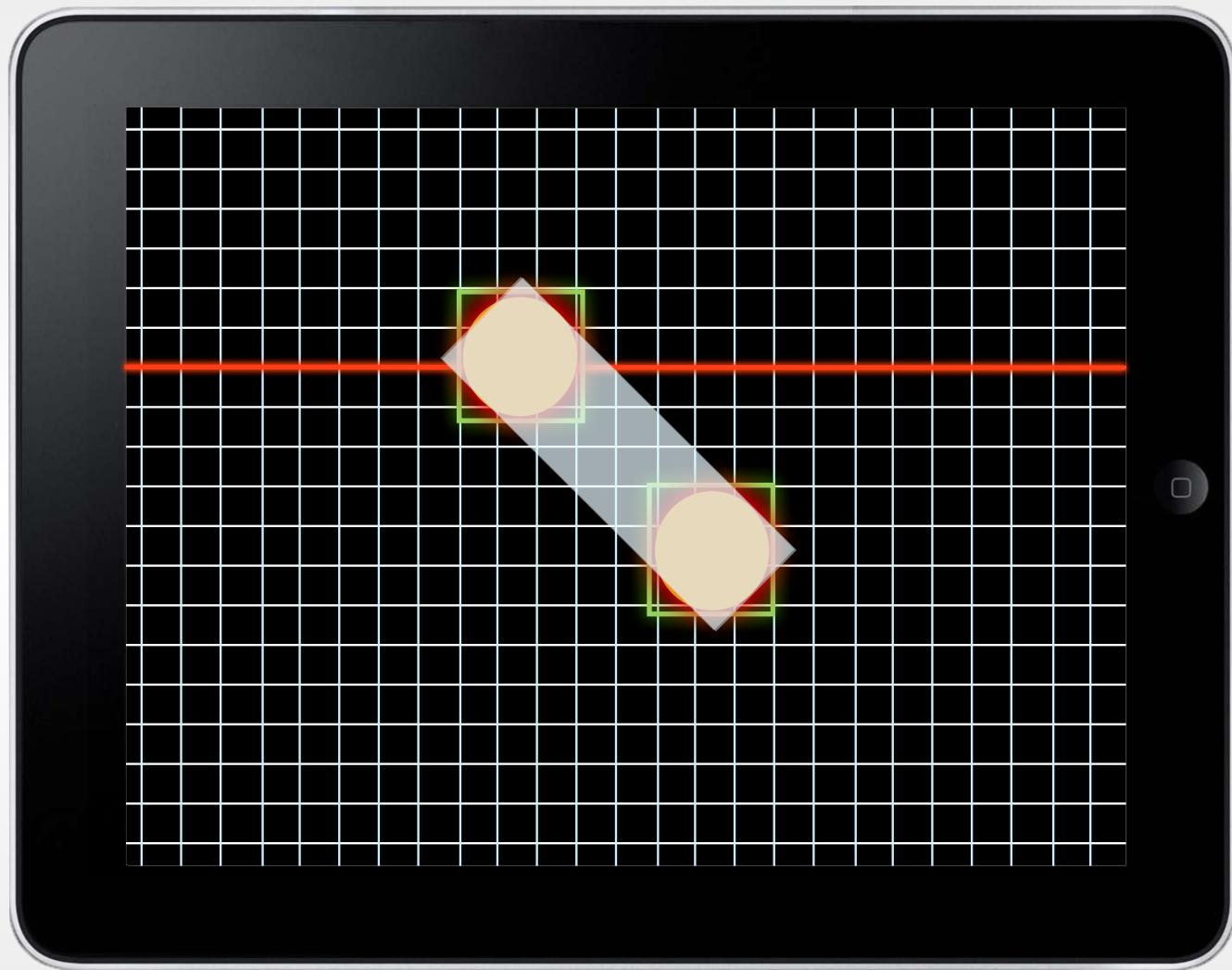
Receiver

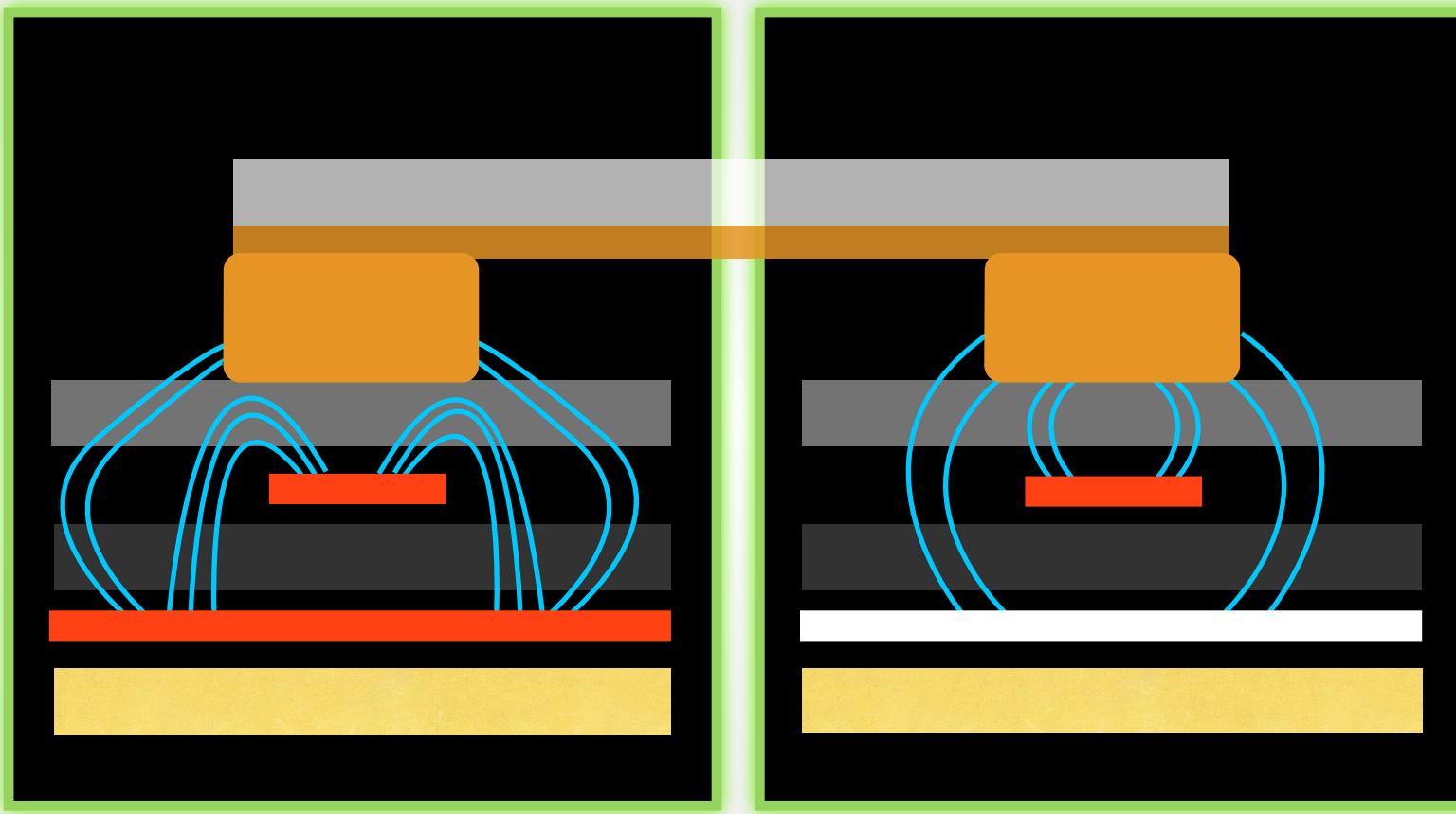
Gap

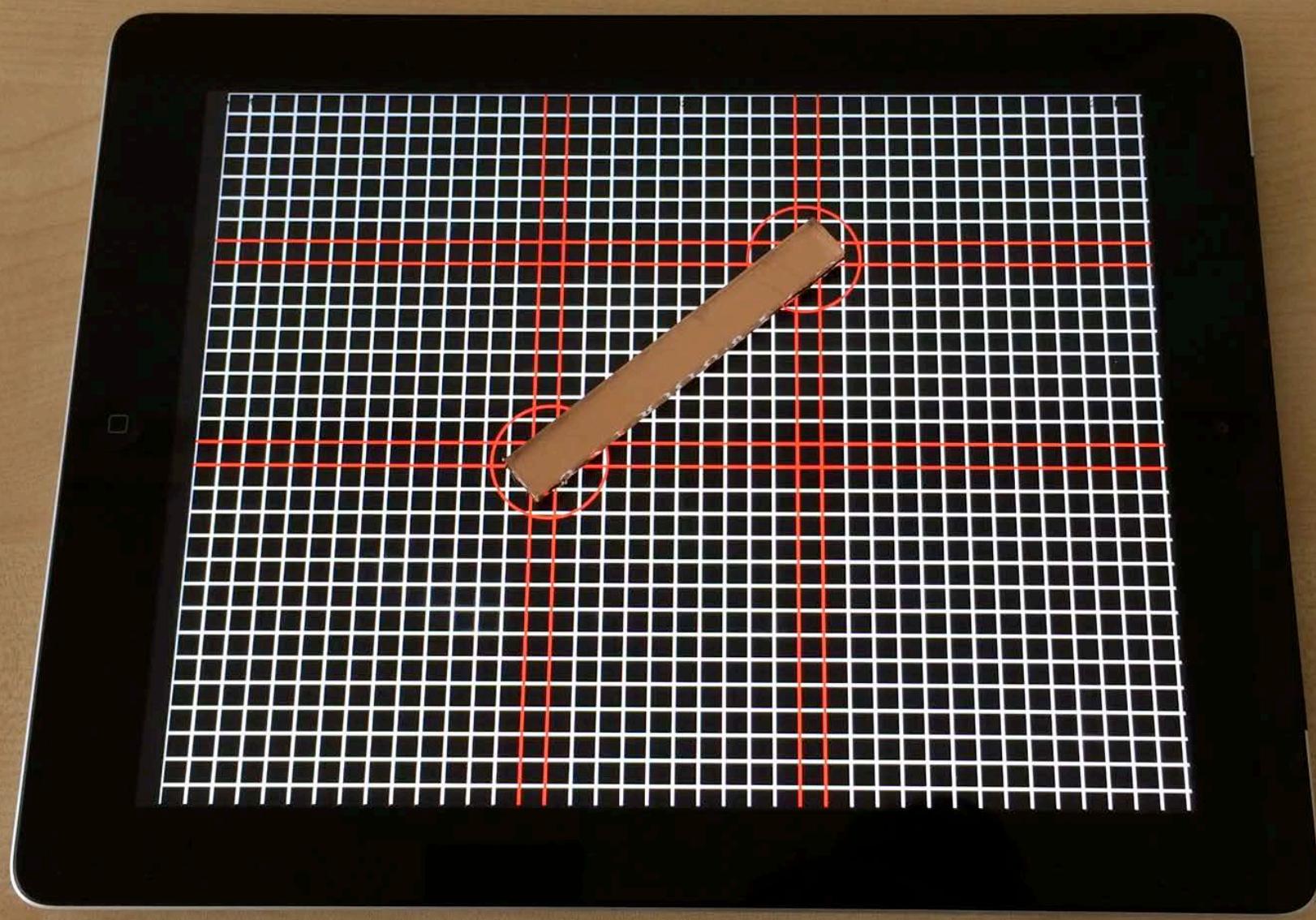
Transmitter

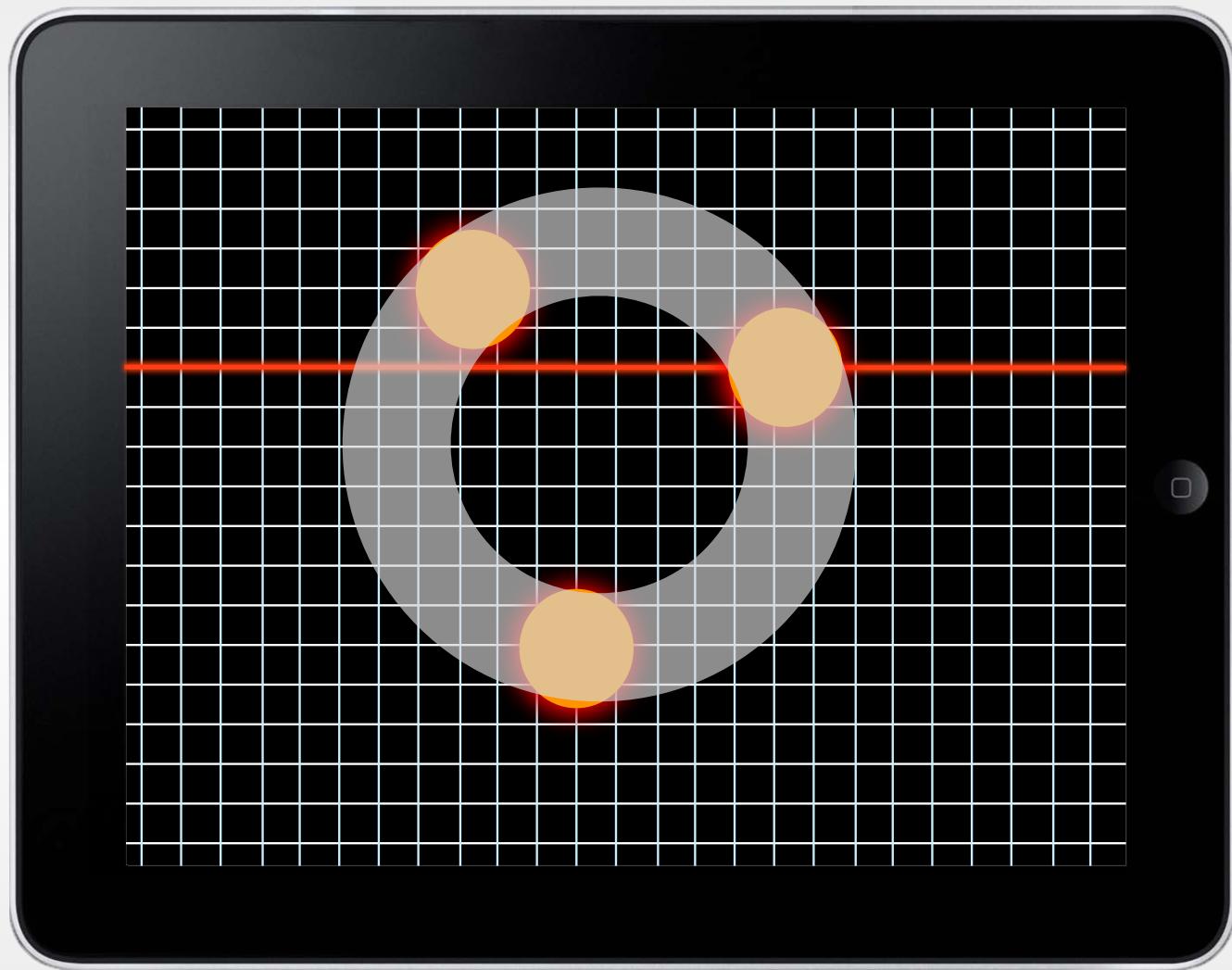
LCD Display











Summary

- Technologies
- Multi-touch Workspaces
- Tangibles
 - On optical systems
 - On Capacitive systems

