

Final Presentation Project Theses

iPod Party Designing an Application to Explore the Possibilities of the Combination of a Tabletop Display with One or More Handheld Displays

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>Introduction

- Related Work
- Research Goals
- Concept Of Interaction
- Implementation
- Conclusion



Introduction

Multi-touch is advancing to everyday life

- first commercial products released shortly:
- Microsoft Surface[™]
- Apple iPhone/iPod touch
- two major groups of devices: handhelds vs. tabletops
- handhelds: small, mobile and personal
- tabletops: big, stationary and public
- question: is it possible to accentuate advantages of both devices by combining them?

[1] www.microsoft.com/surface, [2] www.apple.com/iphone

[2]

[1]





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Tracking on Tabletop Devices/Superimposing Handhelds

- Ka-Ping Yee. Peephole displays: pen interaction on spatially aware handheld computers. CHI 2003
- Alex Olwal. LightSense: Enabling Spatially Aware Handheld Interaction Devices. IEEE and ACM ISMAR 2006
- R. Hardy et al. Touch & interact: Touch-based interaction of mobile phones with displays. MobileHCI 2008
- Andrew D.Wilson et al. *BlueTable: connecting wireless mobile devices on interactive surfaces using vision-based handshaking*. Graphics Interface 2007
- Alex Olwal et al. Spatially Aware Handhelds for High-Precision Tangible Interaction with Large Displays. TEI 2009

Audio Visualization

- Otmar Hilliges, et al. *Audioradar: A metaphorical visualization for the navigation of large music collections*. International Symposium on Smart Graphics 2006
- Matthias W. Schicker. *AudioPhield: Exploring Casual Collaborative Browsing of Large Music Collections*. Diploma-Theses, LMU Munich, September 2008





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Comparison of Multi-Touch Handheld with Multi-Touch Tabletop Devices

- **Tabletop Displays**
- large dimensions
- low spatial display and input resolution
- many people can see all details at the same time Handheld Displays
- tiny dimensions
- high spatial display and input resolution (2 to 32 times higher than tabletops)
- single-person





Development of an Application to Analyze the Combination of Multi-Touch Tabletop and Handheld Displays

- bring up problematic issues of both devices to test if the combination can neutralize them
- display lots of information
- information should be rich in detail
- high touch precision should be needed





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Basic Input Elements

Push'n'Drag Buttons

- simple circles
- can be pushed or dragged
- Multi-Touch Handheld Device
- position is always known
- actions can be performed on the multi-touch display

Four Different Interaction Modes where Invented

 handheld as magnifying glass, handheld with magnifier arm, direct magnifier and magnifier arm





Mode 1 - Handheld as Magnifying Glass

- magnifies underlying information
- magnification level can be altered with a two finger zoom gesture





Mode 2 - Handheld with Magnifier Arm

- magnification area can be placed anywhere on the tabletop
- every position on tabletop can be reached





Mode 3 - Direct Magnifier

- like Mode 1 but magnification area is moved with fingers
- handheld is held in hands





Mode 4 - Magnifier Arm

- magnification area can be placed anywhere on the tabletop
- handheld is held in hands





Switching Between Interaction Modes

 switching between on-table and detatched modes by liftig/putting back the handheld



 switching between modes 1/3 respectivly 2/4 with the "ears"element by pulling out/pushing back the magnifier arm



The Occlusion Problem

 occluded icons are translated to the handheld's border to stay visible

has a nice "float"-effect





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iPod Party

- audio browsing application
- songs (albums) arranged by similarity





Hardware Setup

Tabletop

- FTIR multi-touch table
- 125 cm diagonal



display resolution: 1024x768 pixels (4ppi)

Implementation

input resolution: 640x480 touch points (2.5tppi)

Handheld

- Apple iPod touch
- 8.9 cm diagonal
- display and input resolution: 480x320 (163ppi)







Tracking

- iPod produces unique pattern of three touch points
- pattern is recognized and identified by the server
- position and orientation information are calculated
- pattern is produced by tracking carriages
- calibration process is needed







Look and Feel

- bright and friendly-looking design
- colorful symbols
- light direction matches the light direction in the room where the tabletop is located







Visualization of the Audio Library

- songs are placed in a Self-Organizing Map (SOM)
- (pseudo-) similarity information are gathered from ID3-tags
- spring algorithm is applied, that relaxes the layout and groups icons by albums



Decksandr





Client/Server Communication

- client (iPod) and server (tabletop) communicate via TCP/IPsockets and a simple message-sending protocol: tabletop listens to messages from the iPod
- the iPod connects to the tabletop via WLAN





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Summary

- task was to design an application that uses the benefits of multi-touch tabletop and handheld devices
- iPod Party was created
- multi-user application, that can be used to evaluate the combination of the two display types
- written in C++ (tabletop) / Objective C (iPod) using OpenGL (ES)



Lessons Learned

- ears GUI element: could be used more intense (moving magnification area)
- communication: should be redesigned to be more perform better
- interaction on iPod touch: more interaction should take place
- information on iPod touch: more information should be displayed on iPod (song titles, related songs, etc.)



Future Work

- remove issues mentioned before
- enhance mulit-user support (embed interaction between the single iPods)
- design and evaluate a user study on iPod Party
- invent additional scenarios (not only music browsing)

