

Modular Human-Computer Interfaces: interaction techniques and development



Modular human-computer interfaces: a type of shape-changing interfaces

Shape-Changing Interfaces:

A new way to interact with computers

Current Status: Limited changes = Limited behaviors

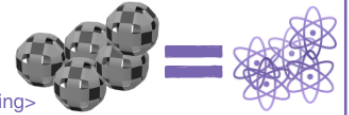
Using **dynamic changes** in a device's **physical shape** to **interact** with computers for input and output.

Programmable Matter*:

A new type of modular interface

Next step: Dynamic changes and responsive behaviors

- A modular robot composed of **many mm-scale, stand-alone, spherical, and detachable robots that can rearrange themselves** in 3D space, allowing for as many shapes as Play-Doh.
- 1 mm-scale robot is like 1 atom of "classical" matter.



<warning> Not operational now </warning>

How can we investigate interactions and properties to help development without tangible prototypes?

Prototyping:

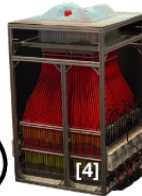
The challenge of shape-changing interfaces

Too complex to load

Shape-changing interfaces are complex interfaces in terms of development and prototyping.

Their prototyping is :

- **time-consuming** [1-3]
- and mobilizes **multi-disciplinary skills** [2-3].



Augmented Reality (AR):

A new way to prototype interfaces?

Jobert et al. is coming

- **Validate a new method** to evaluate interactions.
- Study real interfaces and their modelizations in AR with Hololens 2 (Microsoft) to compare participants' interactions.

Hypotheses:

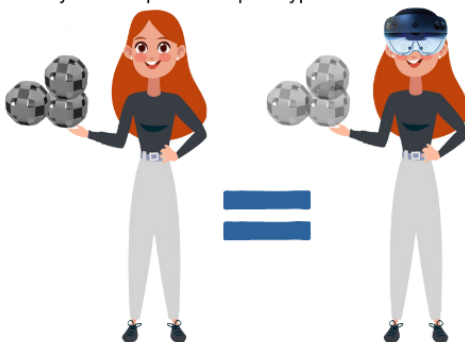
- Regardless of the interface, the number of similar interactions between AR and real conditions is superior to the number of dissimilar interactions.
- The more the interface resembles an interface known to participants, the more similar the interactions performed by participants will be between the AR presentation and the real interface.

Anticipate needs and start the development by integrating them early

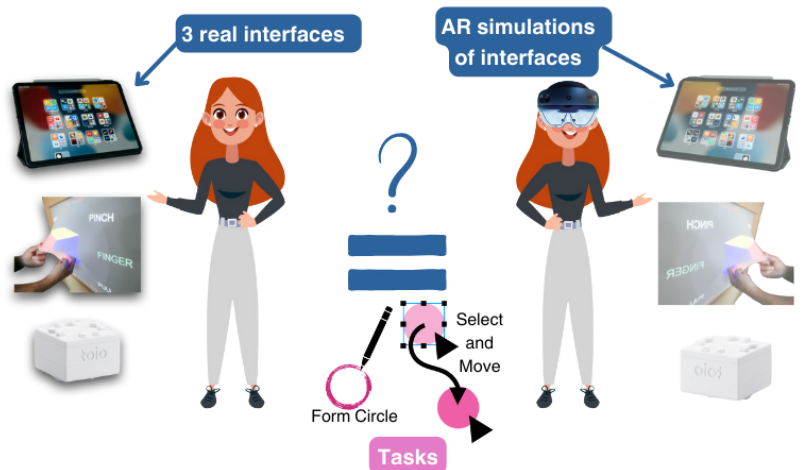
Make first user studies in AR

Implementing interactions of the future

- Anticipate users' needs to **interact with** the **specificities** of the interface.
- Use time efficiently before operational prototypes.



Then



To do:

- ☒ Running experiment:
 - 18 participants for 36 sessions
 - 12 tasks extracted from the literature
 - 432 interactions made (12 tasks x 3 interfaces x 36 sessions)
- ☒ ≈30 hours of recorded video
- ☒ Extraction of 1 criterion matrix to analyze videos
- ☐ Cotation of 432 interactions
- ☐ Analysis of results

References:

- * <https://www.programmable-matter.com>
- ** <https://www.sony.com/en/SonyInfo/design/stories/toio/>
- [1] Alexander, J. et al. 2018. Grand challenges in shape-changing interface research. CHI 2018.
- [2] Ghosal, R. et al. 2019. Rapid prototyping of pneumatically actuated inflatable structures. UIST 2019
- [3] Khan, A. et al. 2019. Soft inkjet circuits: rapid multi-material fabrication of soft circuits using a commodity inkjet printer. UIST 2019.
- [4] Follmer, S. et al. 2023. inFORM: dynamic physical affordances and constraints through shape and object actuation. UIST 2013.



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