

**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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### Structure



- >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

[1]



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#### **Related Work**



# 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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### Research Goals



# 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



### Research Goals



# 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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# **Concept of Interaction**



# **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

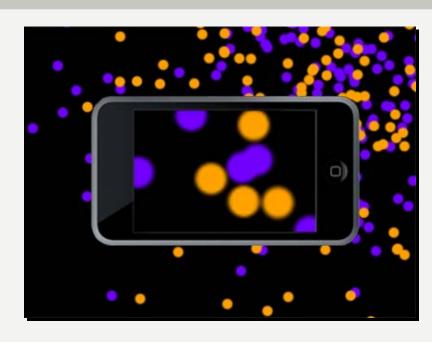


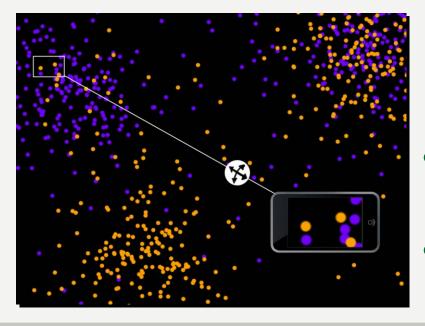
# **Concept of Interaction**



# 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

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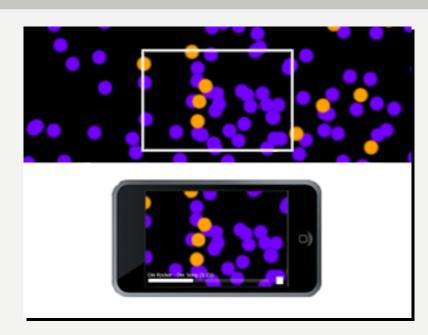


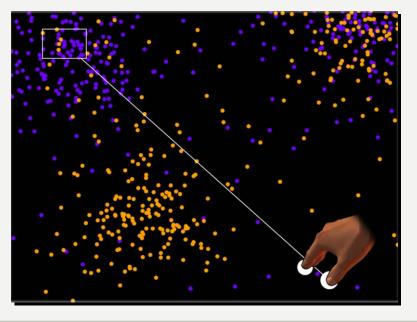
# **Concept of Interaction**



# **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

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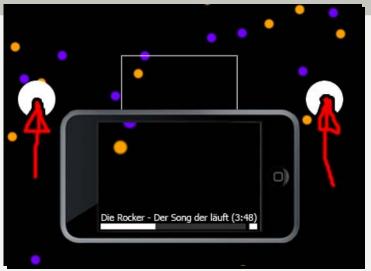


# Concept of Interaction



# **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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# **Implementation**



# **iPod Party**

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

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### **Implementation**



# **Hardware Setup**

# **Tabletop**

- FTIR multi-touch table
- 125 cm diagonal
- display resolution: 1024x768 pixels (4ppi)
- input resolution: 640x480 touch points (2.5tppi)

### Handheld

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





## **Implementation**



# **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





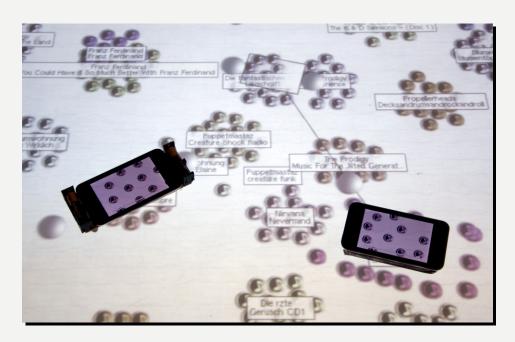


## **Implementation**



### **Look and Feel**

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



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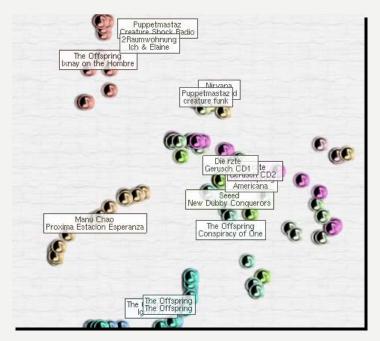


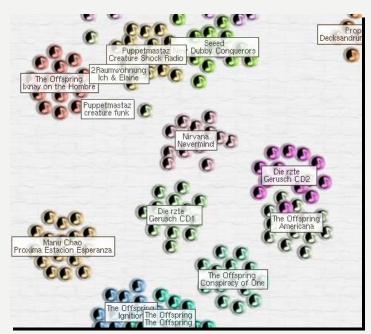
## **Implementation**



# 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





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### 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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### Conclusion



# **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)





### Conclusion



### **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.)



### Conclusion



### **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)

