

# Static and dynamic tactile directional cues experiments with VTPlayer mouse

Thomas Pietrzak - Isabelle Pecci - Benoît Martin

LITA  
Université Paul Verlaine - Metz, France

3 July 2005

# Outline

- 1 Introduction
  - Tactile matrix displays
  - Navigation with tactile cues
- 2 Tactile Icons
- 3 Experiments
  - Exp. 1
  - Exp. 2
  - Exp. 3
  - Exp. 4
- 4 Conclusion

# Introduction

Our goal is to use tactile cues to give the guide a user.

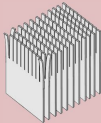
## Examples

- schematic exploration: electronic, architecture, ...
- map exploration: path finding, location information, ...
- maze exploration: path finding, preventing obstacles, ...

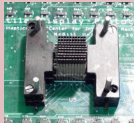
Our choice is to display icons with matrix displays.

# Devices

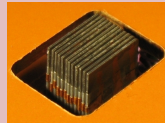
## Hayward's devices [PH03, LPHL05]



STReSS schematic



STReSS device



Virtual Braille Device

## Lecolinet's devices [LM05]



Tactiball



Tactipen

## VTPlayer



Virtouch



VTPlayer

# Navigation

## Exploration with tactile cues

- 3D environment with obstacles by Maingreud et al. [MPOL04]
- maps by Jansson and Pedersen [JP05]
- graphs by Wall and Brewster [WB06]
- maze by Crossan and Brewster [CB06]

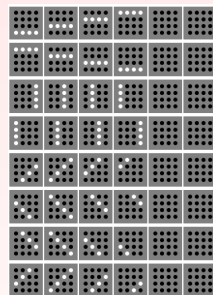
## Tactile icons

- Haptic Icons by Maclean and Enriquez [ME03]
- Tactons by Brewster and Brown [BB04]
- Haptic bumps by Pietrzak et al. [PMP05a, PMP05b]

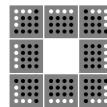
# Icons

## Design

- we use the VTPlayer to display  $4 \times 4$  patterns.
- several icon sets have been designed
- 8 directions in each set
- two kinds of icons:
  - static icons: one pattern per icon
  - dynamic icons: several patterns per icon (one for each frame)



dynamic  
icon set



static  
icon set

- raised pins
- lowered pins

# Experiments

The goal is to find static and dynamic icon sets quickly and efficiently recognizable.

## Participants

All the participants are right-handed, used to deal with computers and sighted (but blindfolded). None of them have already used braille cells.

## Protocol

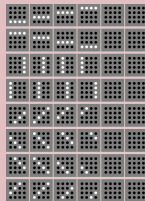
- training session : the can explore all the icons of the set before the tests
- blocks of 100 icons to be recognized
- the user has to guess the direction
- answers and times logged

## Sets 1 and 2



The icons of set 1 blinks, the ones of set 2 are static

## Set 3



"waves"

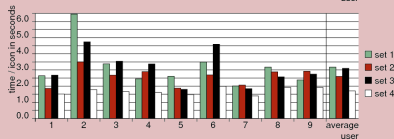
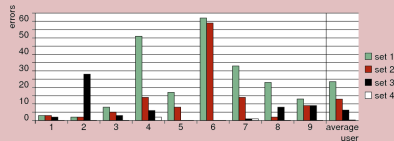
## Set 4



More pins than in sets 1 and 2 to know if user prefer icons with more or less pins

## Results

- set 4 is the best
- icons with more pins are easier to distinguish
- dynamic icons (sets 1 and 3) take more time to be recognized



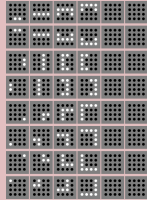


## Set 4



We keep this set to compare these sets with the previous ones

## Set 5



"growing waves"

## Set 6



Try to use more pins, the same number for each direction

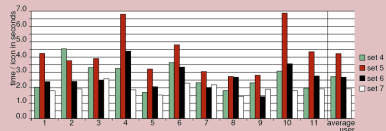
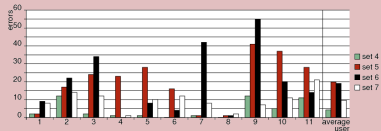
## Set 7



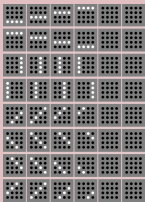
Try to improve set 4, with different diagonals

## Results

- set 4 is still the best
- it's not efficient to use too many pins
- too complex animation is not good for discrimination



## Set 3



first "waves"

## Set 4



still the best...

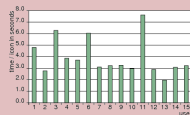
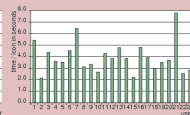
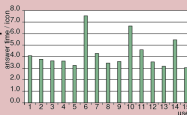
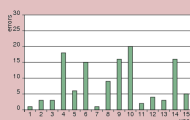
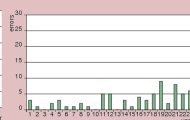
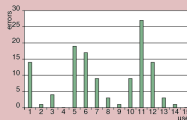
## Set 7



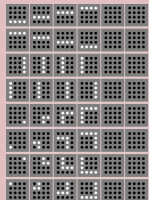
supposed to have  
almost the same  
results than the set  
4...

## Results

- noisy conditions
- previous results confirmed : set 4 has less errors

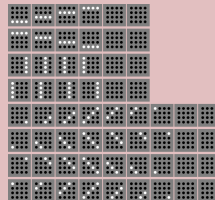


## Set 8



diagonal icons  
have a "growing  
shape"

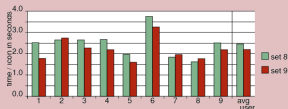
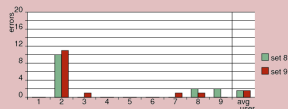
## Set 9



radial and  
diagonal  
icons have  
different  
duration

## Results

- both sets are efficient
- we have found usable dynamic icons



# Conclusion

## Summary

- users rather prefer static icons
- hard to recognize icons with too few or too much pins raised
- dynamic icons need a significant difference between radial and diagonal icons

## Future work

- tests with different speeds for dynamic icons
- tests with mixed icons: static and dynamic pins
- tests with highest resolution devices

Thank you for your attention.



Stephen A. Brewster and Lorna M. Brown.

Non-visual information display using tactons.

In *CHI '04: Extended abstracts on Human factors in computing systems*, pages 787–788, Vienna, Austria, April 2004. ACM Press.



Andrew Crossan and Stephen A. Brewster.

Two-handed navigation in a haptic virtual environment.

In *CHI 2006: Proceedings of the SIGCHI conference on Human factors in computing systems*, Montréal, Québec, Canada, April 2006. ACM Press.



Gunnar Jansson and Patrik Pedersen.

Obtaining geographical information from a virtual map with a haptic mouse.

In *International Cartographic Conference*, La Coruña, Spain, July 2005.



Eric Lecolinet and Gérard Mouret.

Tactiball, tactipen, tactitab - ou comment toucher du doigt les données de son ordinateur.

In *IHM 2005: Proceedings of the 17th French-speaking conference of human-computer interaction*, pages 227–230, Toulouse, France, September 2005. ACM Press.



Vincent Lévesque, Jérôme Pasquero, Vincent Hayward, and Maryse Legault.

Display of virtual braille dots by lateral skin deformation: Feasibility study.

*ACM Transactions on Applied Perception*, 2(2):132–149, 2005.



Karon E. MacLean and Mario J. Enriquez.

Perceptual design of haptic icons.

In *Proceeding of the 3rd International Conference Eurohaptics 2003*, pages 351–363, Dublin, UK, July 2003. ACM Press.



Flavien Maingreud, Edwige Pissaloux, Charlene Orange, and Christophe Leroux.

Validation of a dynamic electronic obstacles map.

In *Conference and workshop on assistive technologies for vision and hearing impairment*, Grenada, Spain, July 2004.



Jérôme Pasquero and Vincent Hayward.

Stress: A practical tactile display system with one millimeter spatial resolution and 700hz fresh rate.

In *Proceeding of the 3rd International Conference Eurohaptics 2003*, pages 94–110, Dublin, UK, July 2003. ACM Press.



Thomas Pietrzak, Benoît Martin, and Isabelle Pecci.

Affichage d'informations par des impulsions haptiques.

In *IHM 2005: Proceedings of the 17th French-speaking conference of human-computer interaction*, pages 223–226, Toulouse, France, September 2005. ACM Press.

