

Ambient Interface Design (AID) for the Ergonomically Challenged

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ABSTRACT

Mobile devices offer convenient communication capabilities and have the potential to create intermediary support for ergonomically challenged users. With the global proliferation of increasing longevity, assisting the elderly and those living with impediments through human engineering and computing technology is pivotal to biotechnological attainment. To remain independently empowered, seamless integrations through efficient affable interfaces are required to provide sedulous location-independent and appliance-sensitive media viewing for the user. The Ambient Interface Design (AID) system assists with finding personal preferences and provides a synchronisation framework, coordinating connectivity across various environmentally distributed devices via sensor data mapping. Cooperative interface communication coupled with context awareness will be abstracted to a representation that facilitates optimisation and customisation to these displays. To overcome personal challenges in the efficient selection and acquisition of online information, AID mediates between the needs of the user and the constraints of the technology to provide a singular customised encapsulation of 'ability preference and device' for each authenticated member. A particular emphasis is the application of a human-centered design ethos.

Keywords: Ability-Based User Interfaces, Ambient Intelligence (Aml), Ergonomically Challenged, Human Computer Interaction, Psychology

INTRODUCTION

Ambient Intelligence (AmI) seeks to provide seamless integration of technologies to support a ubiquitous yet pervasive transparent framework for the implementation of electronic assistive

environments. These 'smart', utilitarian electronic spaces are perceptive and responsive to the presence of an individual or individuals within a context domain (Aarts, 2005). Home, work and educational environments built on the ambient intelligence paradigm will offer flexible functionality through ubiquitous embedded computing facilitated by means of wireless

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communication and robust ad hoc networks. Smart behaviour associated with the technology is its ability to detect events, triggered by user actions within a designated milieu and to respond in an intelligent acceptable way to provide dutious 'virtual services' for that user. AmI utilises multi-disciplinary approaches to enhance greater human technology communication through distributed intelligence, data and information communication and amongst other disciplines it incorporates social science, psychology, ethics and law (Remagnino & Foresti, 2005). Moving the user to the foreground has acute legal and ethical implications that should be reflected in the design theory (Remagnino & Foresti, 2005). Personalisation of the user provides for adaptive and anticipatory utility within the ergonomics of the system.

The objective of this study concentrates on user ergonomics through the development of a system that incorporates multiple display devices in the development of an Ambient Interface Design (AID) for the ergonomically challenged. The purpose of which is for user convenience in multiple settings in overcoming challenges met by those wishing to remain independent and living with disability through aging; hence a comfortable and productive environment is created.

Through the use of wireless network technologies advanced mobile communication will be enabled with sensor components such as Radio Frequency Identification (RFID) readings to activate AID in a new context. AID will sanction the 'firing up' of Internet sessions on a selected device tailored to a user's ability and preference, and continue with the seamless coalescence and switching to other appliances whilst perpetuating a constant session browsing experience for the user.

This is achieved by caching the mobile web session and associated objects and relaying them to another possibly central repository, to facilitate viewing to commence as a new 'continued' session on a different platform. Personal Computers (PCs), Flat screens, smart mobile phones, and Personal Digital Assistants

(PDAs) are proposed for this implementation encompassing sensor technology in ambient space supported by wireless networks over distributed locations.

Thus the new session is permitted by utilising user audience preference or by identifying user movement from within an edifice and incorporating the information held in a database on each individual user regarding ability and preference. The 'continued' session will display the terminating screen of the previous device as the launch screen for the new contrivance - hence permitting persistent successive viewing for the user enabling Internet mobility with successful ergonomics.

Motivation for AID

Ambient Intelligence (AmI) summons an imperative paradigmatic shift in social networking and computing systems. The human centered approach characterises a new direction in computing technology to "*augment consciousness*" (de Man, 2003) and accommodate human-machine co-operation (van Loenen, 2003). The emphasis is on efficient user affable and immersive interfaces with distributed virtual services that surround; empowering the user with control (Ducatel, Bogdanowicz, Scapolo, Leijten, & Burgelman, 2001; Cassens & Kofod-Petersen, 2007).

By embedding computational intelligence into the network and relocating the user to the foreground, this permutation will occur (Aarts, 2005). Supporting the users' presence with anticipated intuitive perceptive interactions, the modification will be apparent; thus the user becomes the focus, and no longer the technology.

AmI is a "*novel anthropomorphic human-machine model of interaction*" creating synergies between the user and the environment (Remagnino & Foresti, 2005). The vision for AmI is to permeate society operating omnipresently, non-intrusively and transparently. It is in the application of ascribing human characteristics such as sensory perception and cognitive behavioural interaction correlating to events,

responses and user profiling in the machine model to physical or hidden measures such as embedded devices and wireless networks that the essence of ambient intelligence is encapsulated to provide user proficiency (Ishii, 2008) and enhanced human technology accommodation.

As a consequence of our mobile online international information infrastructure, modern society citizenship is becoming that of 'dual personality' combining both the digital and physical citizen in tomorrow's world (Ishii & Ullmer, 1997). The Internet has radically infiltrated society, influencing information exchange and consumption. Its depth of features extends to, interactive blog content with the shift change from traditional broadcast to YouTube video and tagged repositories such as Flickr and Facebook (Lopez-de-Ipina, Vazquez, & Abaitua, 2007).

Web Organisations such as Google, Yahoo, AOL and Microsoft are offering diverse functionality in the form of media-news, images, maps and advertisements. Internet technology has the potential to abet social exclusion and provide social interaction for society. Evidence of this phenomenon is most apparent amongst our youth culture (Lopez-de-Ipina, Vazquez, & Abaitua, 2007), as most forms of social interaction are extended via text, Bibo, Flickr, and Facebook amongst others. This implies optimisation of information exchange in the future and not restricted to 'youth culture'.

Despite current practices of Internet access such as the keyboard and mouse combination; it is generally accepted that these interactions fall short of natural communication and has the potential to exclude enfeebled citizens. Thus by introducing sensor activity in the environment and possibly on the user, interactions with technology has the potential to become more natural and intuitive in nature. The constant focus is on "pervasive and not invasive" for user convenience (Punie, 2003).

The Focus Group for AID

Technological advancement is an active area of research today with particular emphasis on

members living with disability and cognitive dysfunction in a population aging society (Jorge, 2001; Dong, Keates, & Clarkson, 2002; Tham, 1998). In maintaining autonomy and social independence for these individuals whilst improving self-efficacy, individualism becomes a key element in the design process (Newell, 2008; Warschauer, 2004; Stanford Encyclopedia of Philosophy, 2009). This group's requirements are heterogeneous (Hawthorn, 2000); therefore enabling the provision of equality in overcoming some disability and without discrimination on ethnicity, background or technical illiteracy makes this a multi-faceted task at a user sensitive design stage.

By providing for minority groups such as those living with disability often in a serendipitous manner leads to better functionality for all. Evidence of this is demonstrated by the text predication systems used in mobile phones. Text predication was originally developed for those with physical disabilities unable to use the standard QWERTY keyboard, and this led to adaptive and predictive interfaces found today on all handheld text messaging telecommunication devices (Newell, 2008). These and similar challenges have stretched the design process to explore novel methods in overcoming the question of using personal interface real estate in an optimum way.

INTERFACE DESIGN

Too often interfaces were designed with the presumption that they will be the tools of able bodied users with high level cognitive and perceptual capabilities (Gajos, 2008). Interfaces should be adaptable to meet the needs and reflect the context of respective users over multiple mobile and stationary heterogeneous devices, which is the objective of this research in creating successful ergonomics in ambient space. These heterogeneous devices include PDAs, PCs, Smart phones, Flat screens and Laptops facilitating the mobility and flexibility that is the underlying premise of Information and Communication Technology (ICT).

The intention is to adapt applications and interfaces to user preferences and in so doing increase efficiency and ease of use when moving between each to complete a task such as an on-line reservation. This sense of fluidity promotes achievement and reduces stress in permitting the user to fulfil a task with increased flexibility without a requirement to re-authenticate as all information is cached and retrieved from the last available page to the new display device. Individual requirements suggests a prerequisite for 'Personalised Interfaces', mediating between the needs of the user and the technology hence overcoming individual capabilities, preferences and tasks to enhance satisfaction, speed, and performance (Gajos, Weld, & Wobbrock, 2008).

Ambient Intelligent Interfaces

Ambient Intelligence has indeed brought a new perspective to the psychology of Human Computer Interaction. The technology is no longer the focus; rather the user becomes central through a physical and digital co-existence (Remagnino & Foresti, 2005). Carbonell reflects on ambient interface interactions as having to be reconfigured for throughput to output terminals of varying media and screen dimensions (Carbonell, 2006). Implementation of these constraints gives rise to 'interface plasticity' and 'adaptive multimodality' (Calvary, Thevenin, & Coutaz, 2003). However maintaining simplicity whilst asserting notions of 'calm' remains the consummation in these phenomena and a reflection of the technology we seek in providing ergonomics.

This anthropomorphic model of distributed cognition between media and man has co-existed and evolved from cave paintings embodying spiritual expression and social interaction through to today's smart technology; with implications for increased social convergent media—creating synergies between the user and the environment (Lugmayr, Risse, Stockleben, Kaario, & Laurila, 2008). It is an observation that mobile devices despite their technological image are in fact socially driven communica-

tion tools utilising the Web (Lugmayr, Risse, Stockleben, Kaario, & Laurila, 2008).

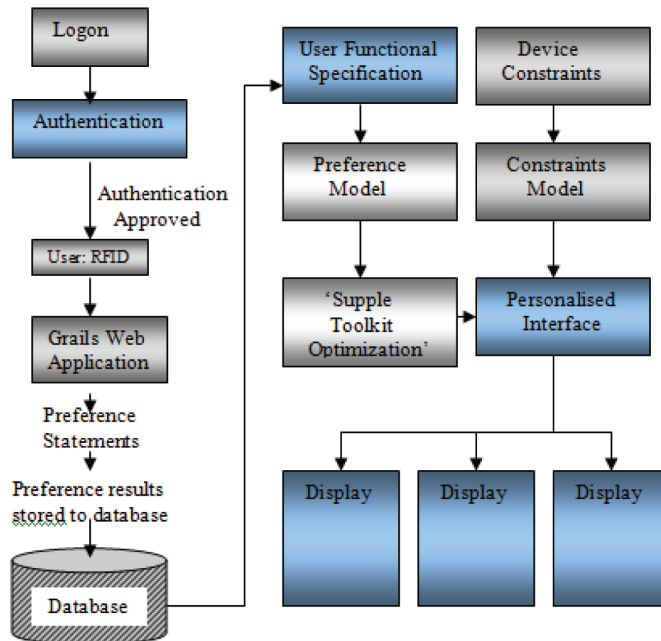
DESIGN PRINCIPLES

The intention of this research is to provide a synchronisation framework that will provide co-ordinated connectivity across various environmentally distributed devices via sensor data mapping and tracking to provide location-independent and application-responsive screening for the personalised user experience. This ergonomic system may be placed within a user's home or social care establishment. The AID system's main function is the autonomous realisation of a user's presence via Radio Frequency Identification-RFID supported readings with the aim of delivering contextual personal user preference interfaces permitting implicit and explicit interaction within a dynamic system.

Based on the Supple toolkit (Gajos, 2008; Gajos, Weld, & Wobbrock, 2008) application, which implements 'decision-theoretic optimization' in automatically generating user interfaces; we will implement a Grails web based Java framework that will utilise a database for authentication, preference elicitation, and interface optimisation and customisation. This information will be used to optimise user preferences at run time over all currently connected device displays. The AID system (Figure 1) will take as input the preference elicitation information along with the associated device constraints and customise the interface accordingly.

Contextualised content viewing is required for the automated provision of services based on the users profile and preference. Adaptability to a user's situation is enabled by context awareness, "*Context is any information that can be used to characterise a situation of an entity*" (Schmidt, 2005). This entity can be a person, place or computational device, alternatively has real existence and can change dynamically. Schmidt et al., say "*context can give meaning to something else*" (Schmidt, 2005). The sources available to contextual information

Figure 1. High-level architecture of AID system components



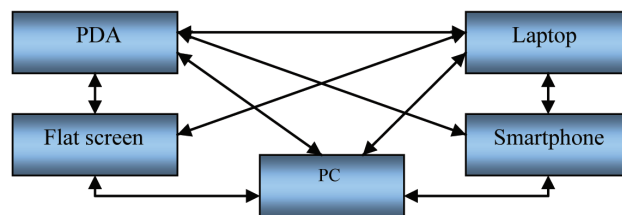
in this research include sensors in mobile devices, RFID tags, network servers and application servers among others. Generally context will refer to the identification of users, tasks and their objectives and exploited and adapted by the system.

This communication will permit a many to many (n:n) exchange via shared distributed devices utilised in smart architectural space enabling the creation of surround and fluid protean displays, as illustrated in Figure 2.

A one too many (1:n) configuration is substantiated when a user's tag reading whilst

dynamically adapting to user requirements through reconfiguration, 'trust,' 'security' and 'safety' standards must also be adhered to, and integrated into the system design. The core of the application architecture is to provide natural interactions and abstraction of the underlying technical communication infrastructure; hiding complexity, whilst enhancing experience and confidence. Successful ubiquity however, requires transparency integrated into the ecology of one's environment facilitated through peripheral interfacing.

Figure 2. 1:n Interface integration across heterogeneous devices



The key components of AID work to ensure continuity of service between multiple parts and include a sensor network, web server, session server, and user session (to store user history, cookies, current web page state and bookmarks amongst other user facilities) to different displays. The server side can act as a coordinator to manage the data, and facilitate screen resizing before exporting to a newly activated device. The client side component will have the necessary functionality to manage session synchronisation as a feature. The server must also maintain a user's personal profile and orchestrate this profile to heterogeneous devices within dynamic environments. In addition the server will also be responsible for carrying out routine authentication and authorisation and provide session state and mobility handling within the system.

Communication within the AID system will be server controlled, with clients communicating through the server (Figure 3). There will be instances where a single client to server communication will occur as in authentication, and device discovery within the network and indeed server to client communication. A client to server to client instance whereby the client can cause the server to affect another client, and also a client to client where data can transfer from one client to another directed by the server.

CONCLUSION

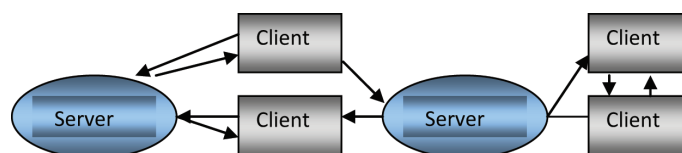
Technologically integrated spaces will change our perception of information and our behav-

our interactions associated with its provision. The main aim in this proposed system is to deliver contextual user preferences without the need for direct user manipulation in overcoming age or disability related issues in providing for ergonomics. In recognising individual capabilities and needs an enhancement of satisfaction, speed and performance should be experienced. Ubiquity and seamless access through Internet services will assist in providing adaptive personal interfaces in mixed mode modality and media. Proactive collaboration between the possible devices aims to capture and simplify tasks for the elderly and those with disability in a sensitive, secure and intuitive environment endorsing efficient support in tailoring to the user requirements.

This will help to ensure seamless continuity between components providing usability and maximum user convenience. AID will as a prerequisite for 'Personalised Interfaces', aim to mediate between the needs of the user and the technology to help reduce personal challenges and provide a customised user experience for the efficient selection and acquisition of online information customised to preference, ability and chosen device.

In so doing a mobile persistent browsing experience will be filtered to the user as they roam un-tethered keeping data and communications ubiquitous. Citizens on the move are becoming networks on the move as individuals carrying devices are integrated into a framework of networks supporting a dynamic experience (EISTP, 2004; Filipe & Mamede, 2005).

Figure 3. (a) Clients (devices) communicate with the server and vice versa, (b) client to server to client instance and (c) client to client directed by the server



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