

# Smart Urban Objects and the Internet of Things

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Prof. Dr. Michael Koch  
Universität der Bundeswehr München  
Computer Science Faculty

*der Bundeswehr*  
Universität  München

GEFÖRDERT VOM



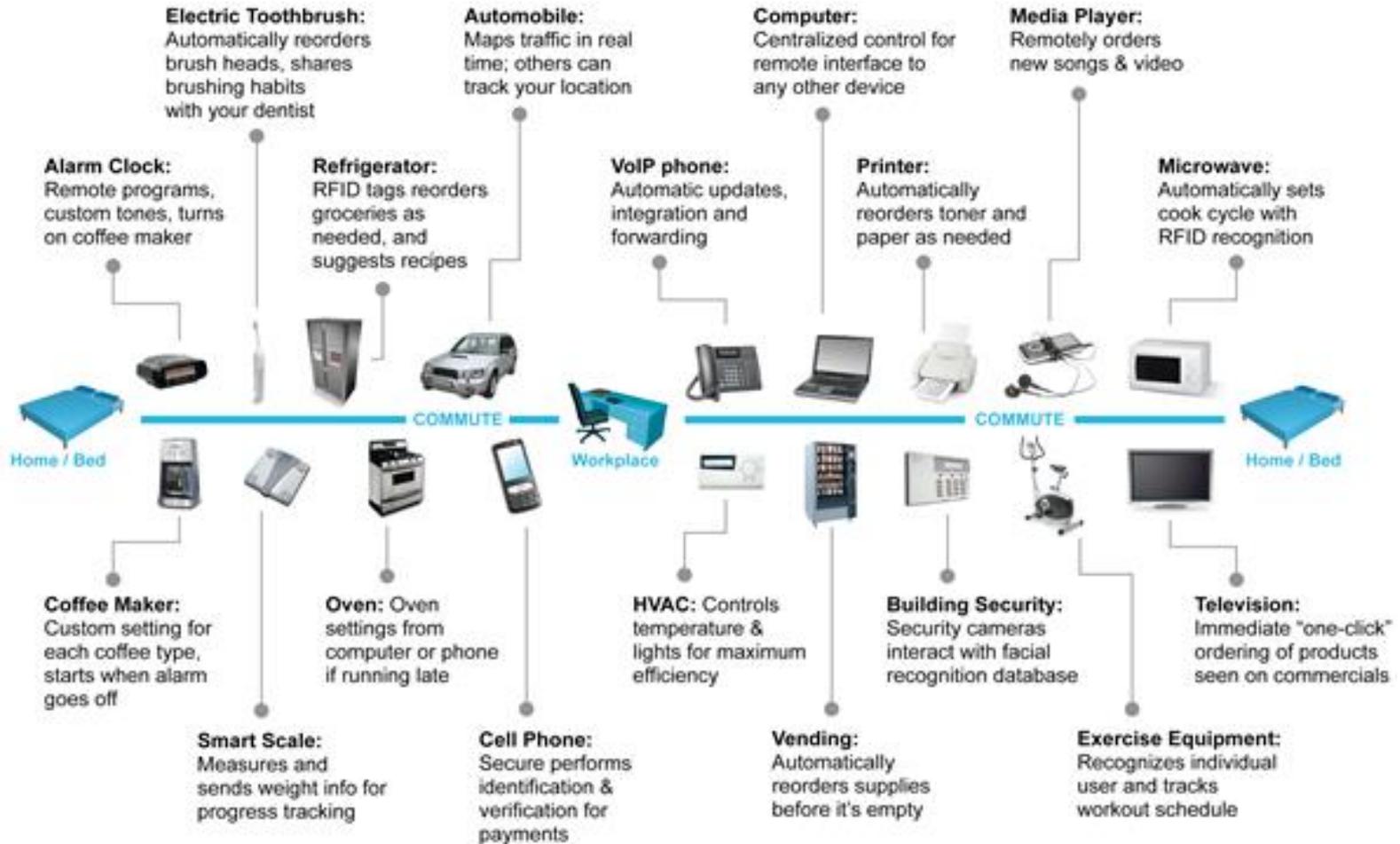
Förderkennzeichen 16SV7438 bis 49

# Internet of Things (1)



Quelle: <http://cdn2.business2community.com/wp-content/uploads/2016/06/internet-of-things.jpg>

# Internet of Things (2)



Quelle: <https://www.getcujo.com/wp-content/uploads/2015/11/internet-of-things-list.png>

# Smart Urban Objects

- What about expanding the Internet of Things to the Urban Space?



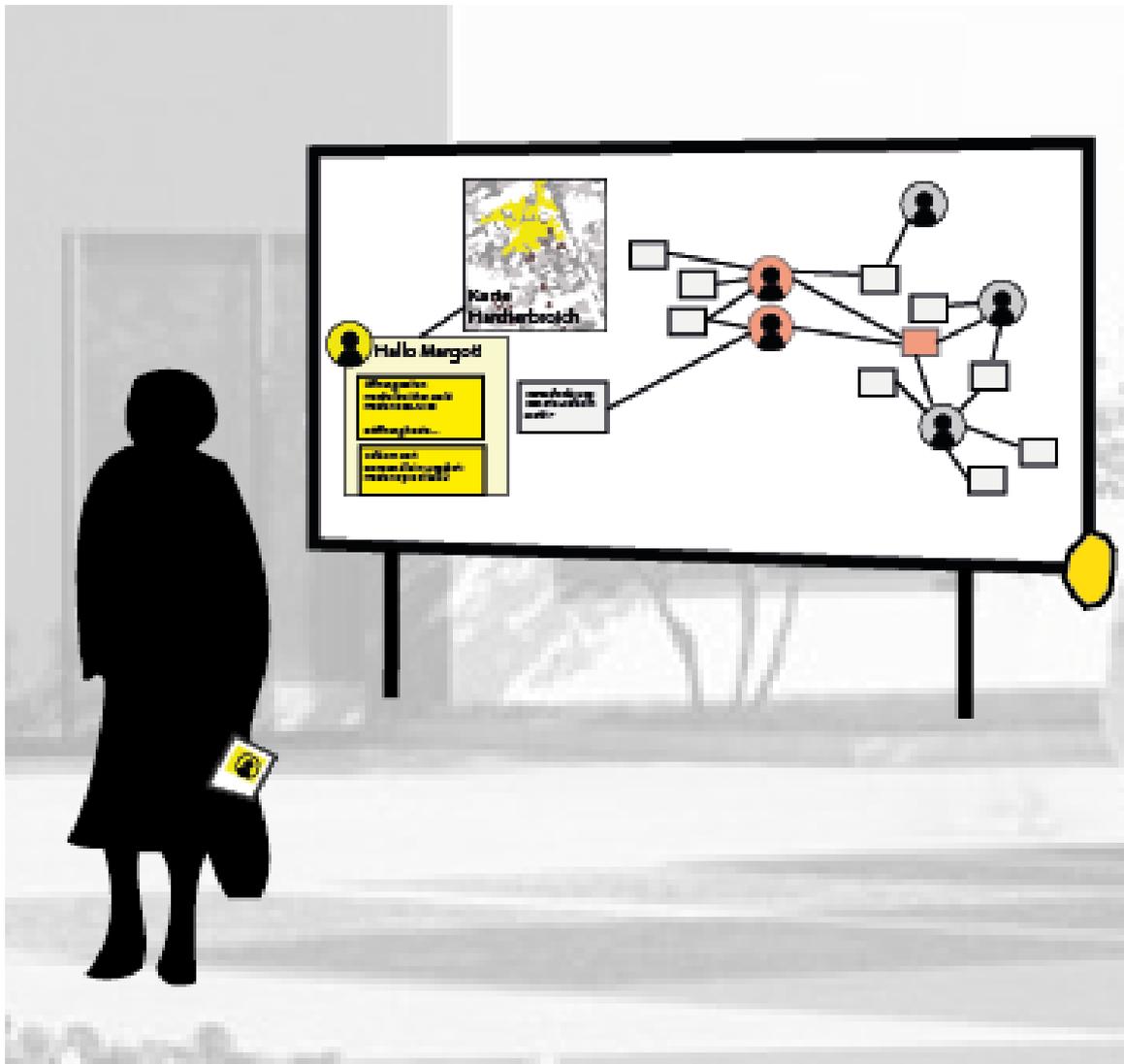
Source:  
Responsive Street Furniture / Clever City  
<http://www.rossatkin.com/wp/?portfolio=responsive-street-furniture>



# Scenario: Expanding the Comfort Zone (1)



# Scenario: Expanding the Comfort Zone (2)



# Scenario: Expanding the Comfort Zone (3)



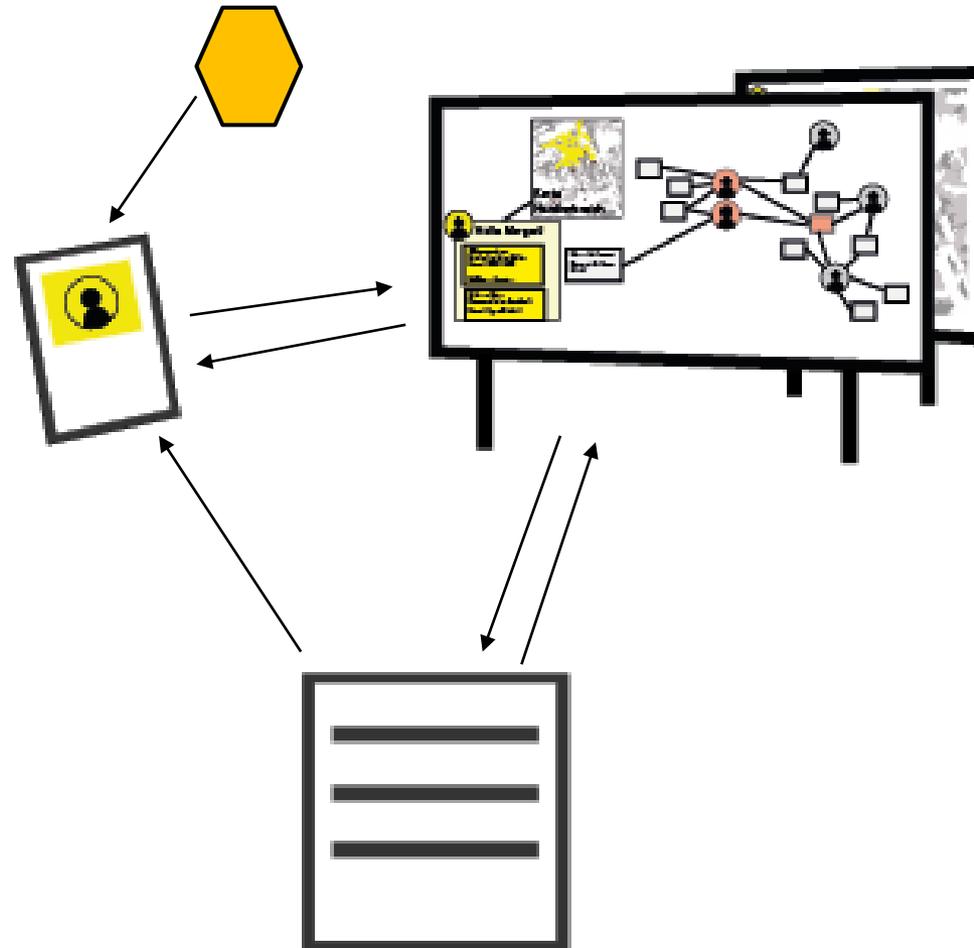
# Scenario: Expanding the Comfort Zone (4)



# Scenario: Expanding the Comfort Zone (5)



# UrbanLife+ Overview



# UrbanLife+ - HCI Research Challenges

- Generic challenges for human computer interaction design of smart urban objects
  - Adaptivity
  - Multi-User
  - Walk-Up-and-Use
  - Joy-of-Use
- Already some solutions for single-user and indoor – but quite new for multi-user and outdoor

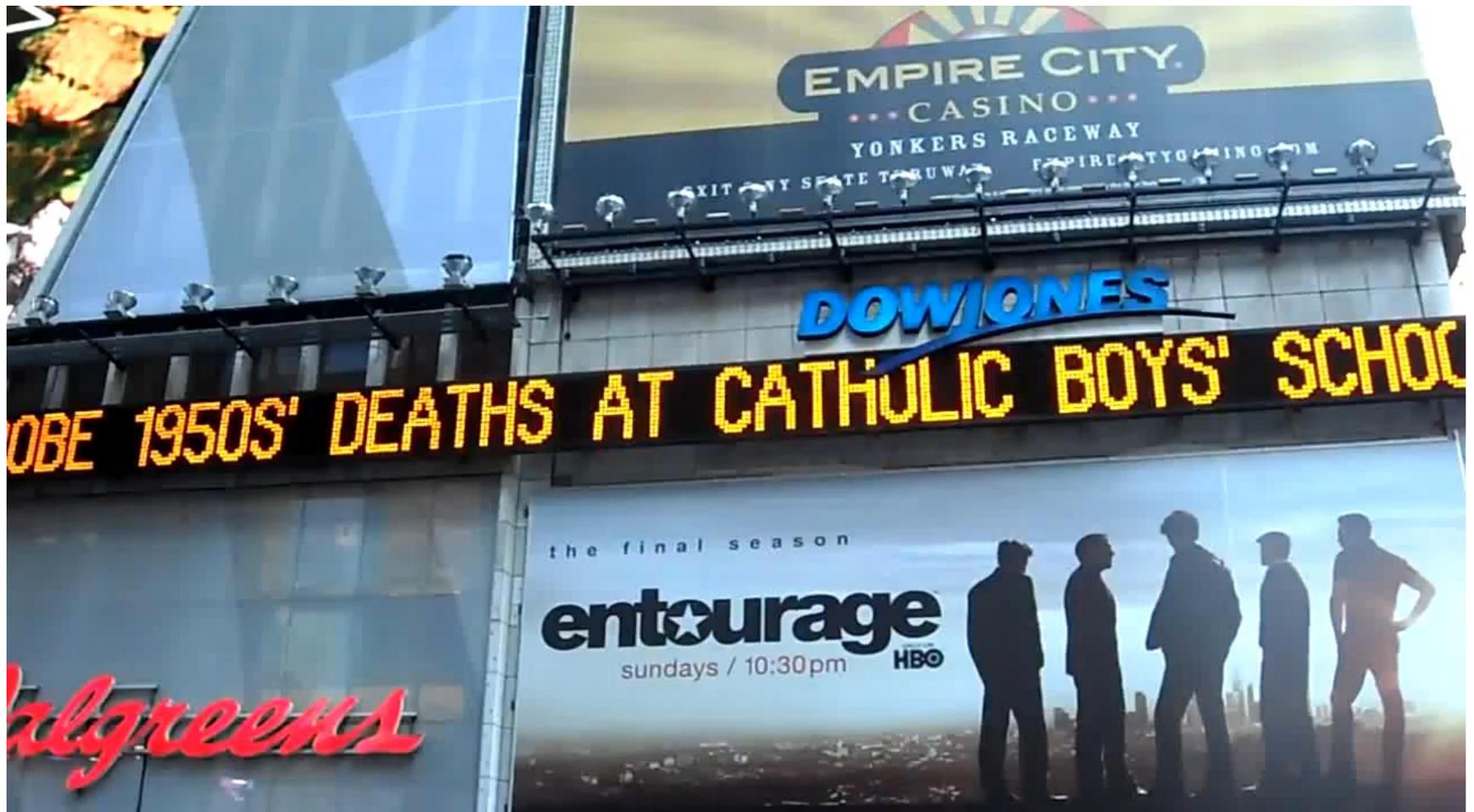
# Example (1) for in depth research

- Multi-User readability  
with smart information displays in semi-public spaces

see for example:

*Andrea Nutsi and Michael Koch (2016): Readability in Multi-User Large-Screen Scenarios. In Proc. NordiCHI.  
<http://doi.org/10.1145/2971485.2971491>*

# Motivation



Source: <https://youtu.be/qp9-dSrtgGA>

# Motivation

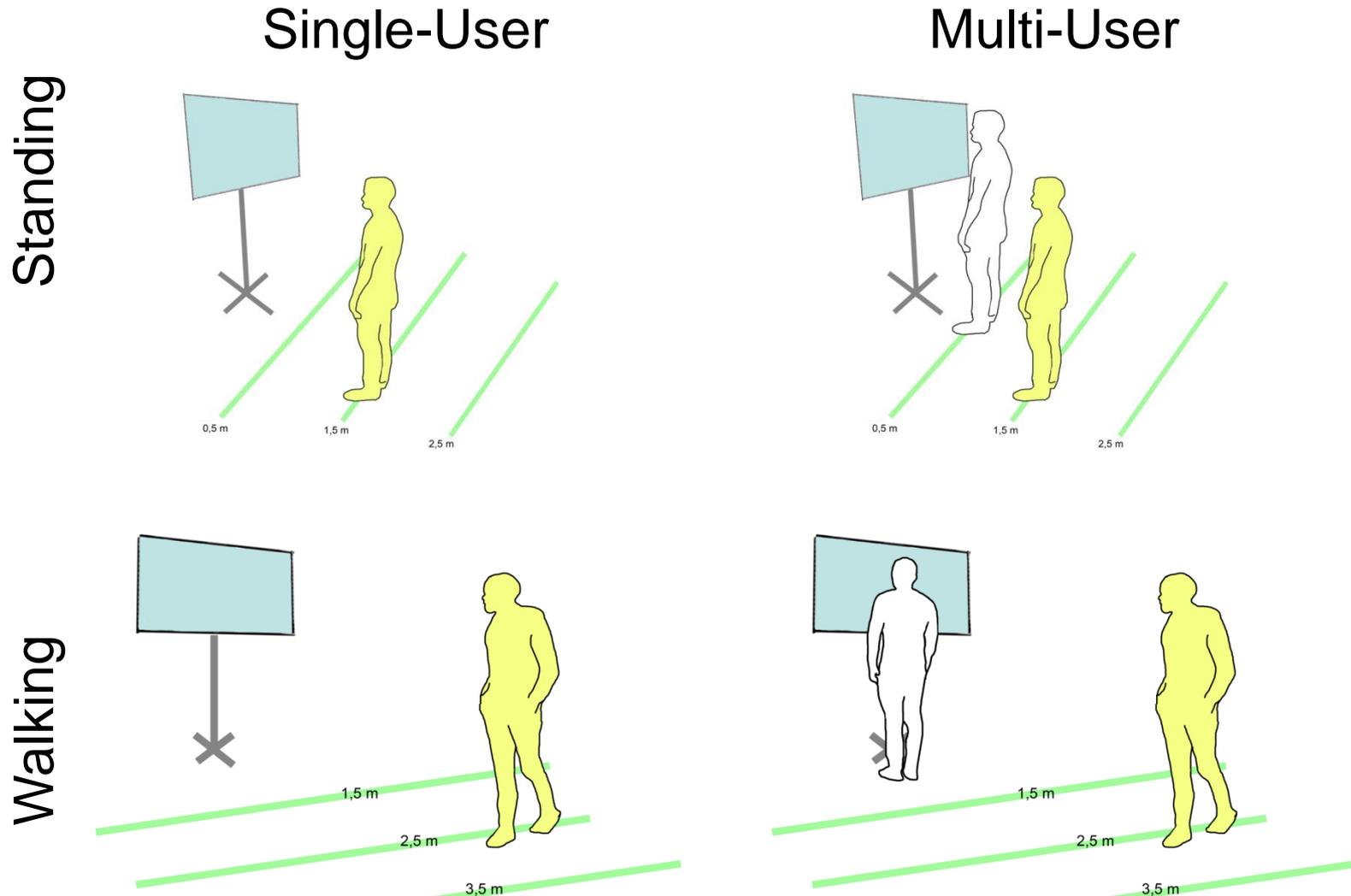


Source: [https://www.infoscreen.de/fileadmin/user\\_upload/SV-Berlin-Hbf.jpg](https://www.infoscreen.de/fileadmin/user_upload/SV-Berlin-Hbf.jpg)

# Laboratory Study Readability



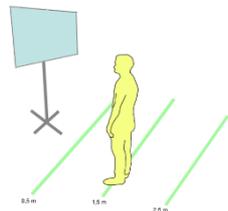
# Laboratory Study - Overview



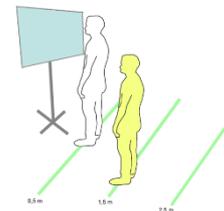
# Hypotheses 1/4

- I. *Subjective readability is better in a single user setting than in a multi-user setting (where parts of the screen are hidden from view by another user).* ✓

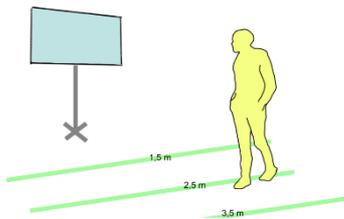
Single-User



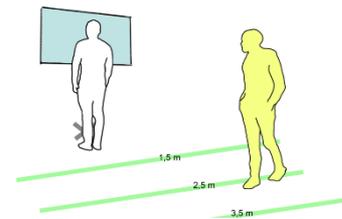
Multi-User



VS.



$M = 1.63, sd = 0.66$

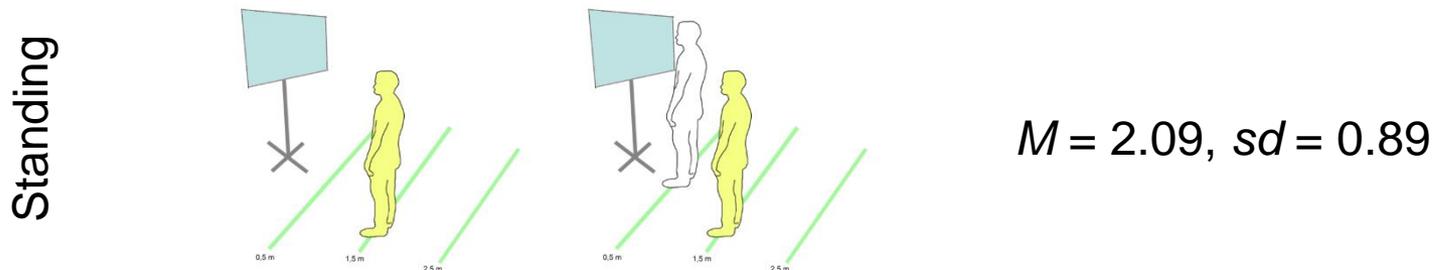


$M = 2.13, sd = 0.90$

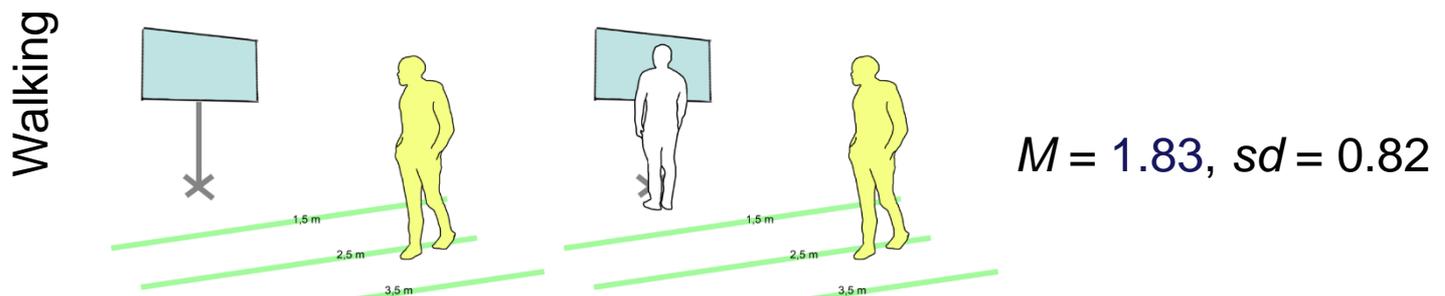
$F(1,486) = 48.31, p < .000005$

# Hypotheses 2/4

- II. *Subjective readability is better in case a person stands in front of the screen than he/she is walking past the screen.* **X**



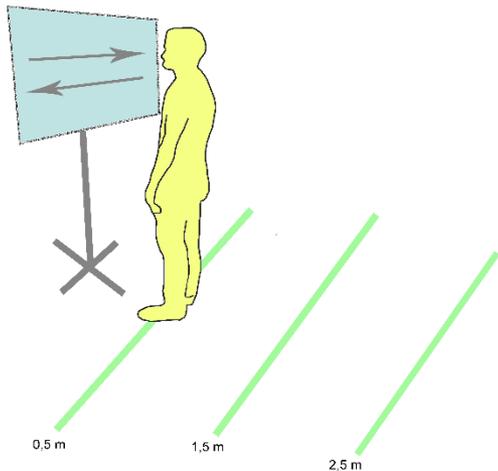
VS.



$$F(1,646) = 14.36, p < .0005$$

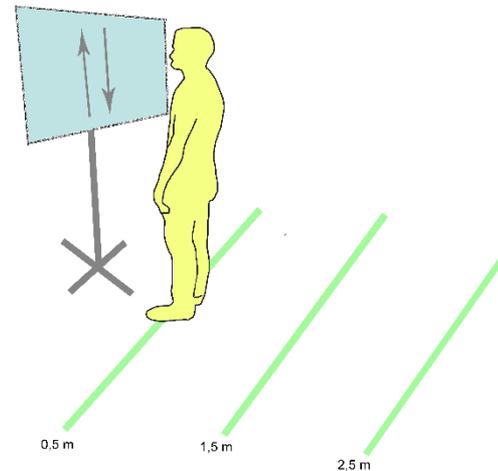
# Hypotheses 3/4

- III. *Standing directly in front (0.5m) of the large screen, a vertical text moving direction is preferred over a horizontal text moving direction. ✓*



$M = 3.10, sd = 0.89$

vs.

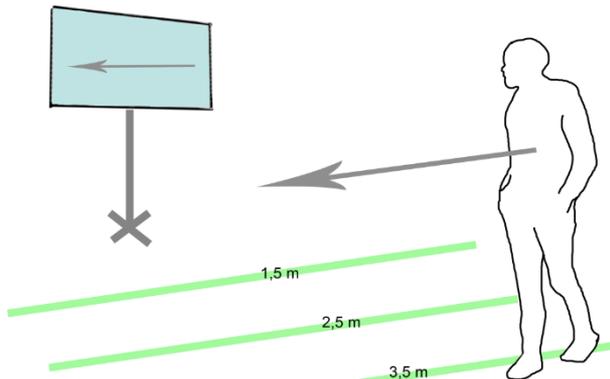


$M = 1.80, sd = 0.68$

$F(1,38) = 25.69, p < .00005$

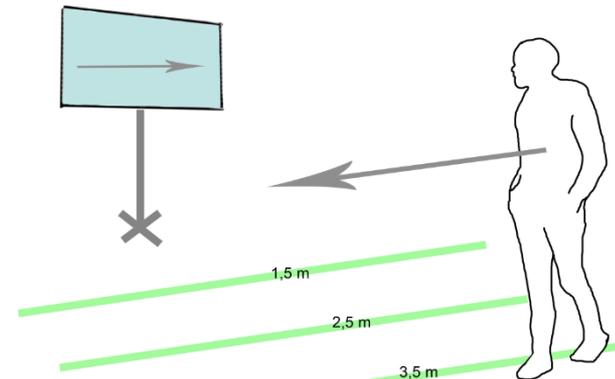
# Hypotheses 4/4

IV. *Walking past the screen, a horizontal text moving direction matching the walking direction is preferred. ✓*



$M = 1.47, sd = 0.64$

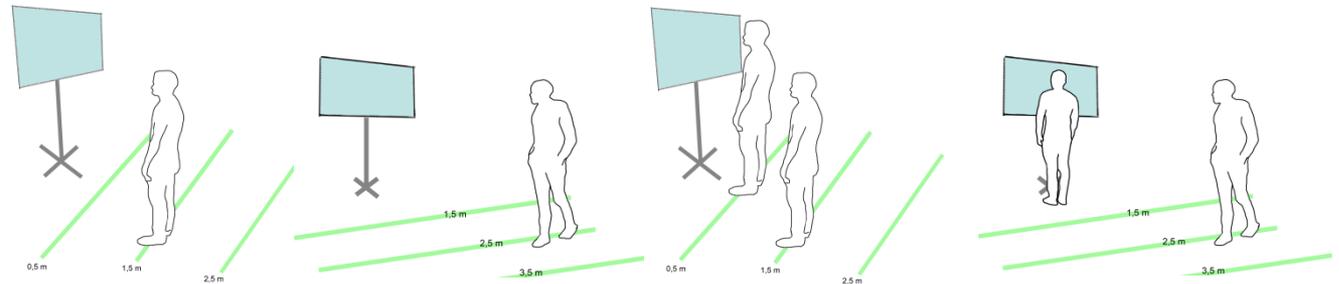
VS.



$M = 2.04, sd = 0.81$

$F(1,142) = 21.58, p < .00005$

# Recommendations for Text Moving Direction



0.5m (1.5m)				
1.5m (2.5m)				
2.5m (3.5m)				

\* = matching walking direction

# Example (2) for in depth research

- Walk-Up-And-Use
- Design for
  - Visual attention
  - Communication of „touchability“

# Idea

- Visual (Shadow) Representations to catch attention and call for action



Source: Looking Glass, Müller et al. (2012)

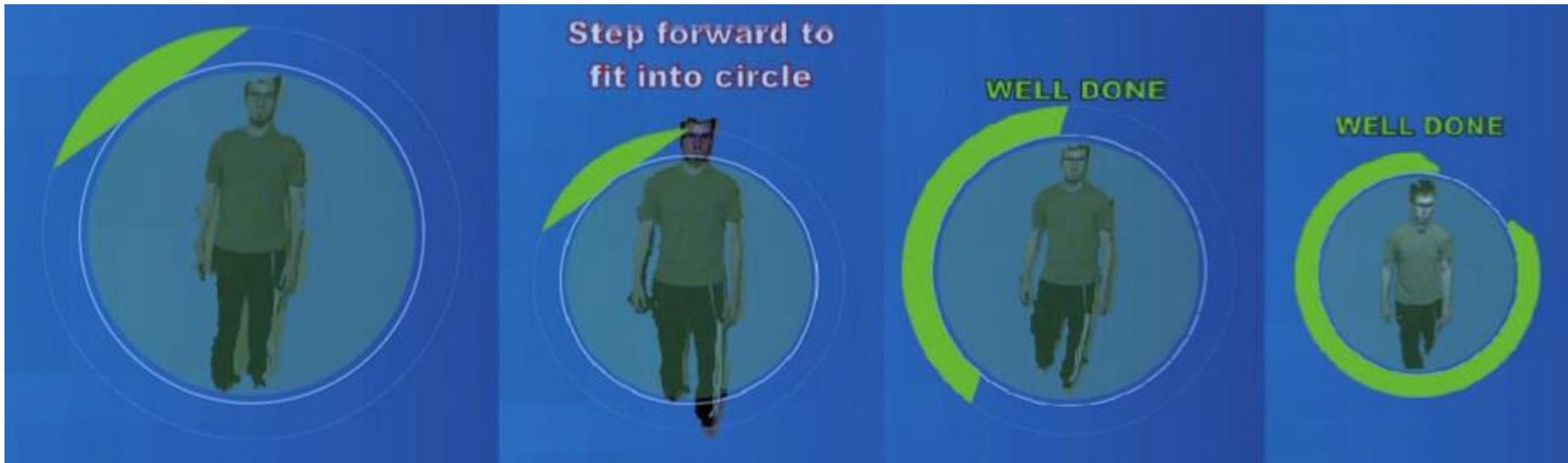
# Our solution (1)



# Our solution (2)



# Our solution (2)



# Summary

- Design of Smart Urban Objects
  - (Semi-)public, but also private mobile devices
  - Outdoor, public spaces
- Interesting HCI questions
  - Multi-User
  - Walk-Up-And-Use
  - Adaptation
  - Joy-Of-Use
- And interesting infrastructure challenges
  - Identification of users
  - Including (personal) mobile devices in the setting