

Wearable Computing

Teleseminar Ubiquitous Computing WS 2001
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Overview

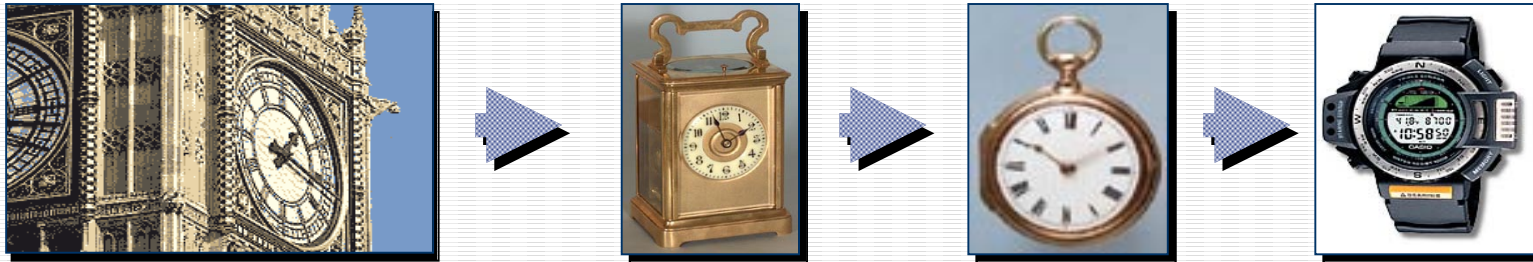
- Short introduction to Ubiquitous Computing
- Wearable computing
 - Vision
 - Technology
 - Applications
- Wearable vs. Ubiquitous Computing
- Testing of Wearable Computing

Ubiquitous Computing

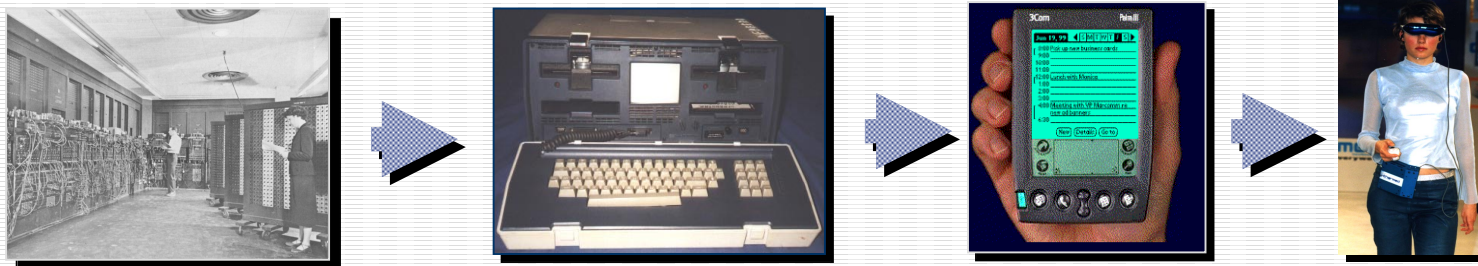
- Visions of Mark Weiser:
 - Computers should become part of the environment
 - No Virtual Reality but Real Virtuality
 - Computers should learn the way of humans
 - „The most profound technologies are those who disappear.“

Evolution

■ Of the clock:



■ Of the computer:



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Wearable Computing > Wearable Comp.

Wearable Computing

- Vision:
 - „A Wearable computer is a computer that is always with you, comfortable and easy to keep and use, and is as unobtrusive as clothing.“



Defining characteristics

- Portable while operational
- Hands-free use
- Attention getting
- Always on
- Sensors to perceive state of environment
- Takes advantage of the user's context

The first wearable computer

- 1955 by Ed Thorp and Claude Shannon, Computer for use in modeling of chaotic phenomena.
- More specifically: for betting odds at roulette.
- Yielded an expected gain of +44% when betting on the most favored „octant“.
- Cigarette pack sized analog device.
- Main input : clicking with toes.

Technology

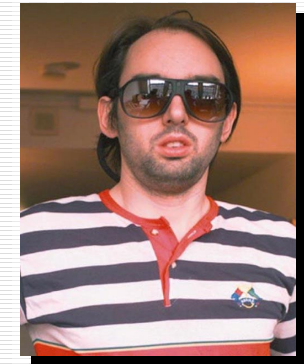
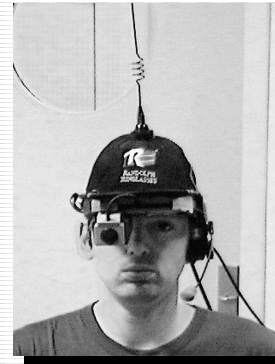
- The vision of wearable computing has many benefits, the question is, how realistic it is ?
- Today's systems are far away from the ideal wearable !

Hardware Requirements

- Cabling: Must be few, unobtrusive, flexible, save
- Displays: Must be small, unobtrusive, have several configurations, high image quality
- I/Os: Must be easily switchable, accessible, easy to learn and use, alternative interfaces
- Power: Must drive multiple peripherals simultaneously, alternative sources
- Standard: Must conform to a standard desktop environment, incorporate industry standard component

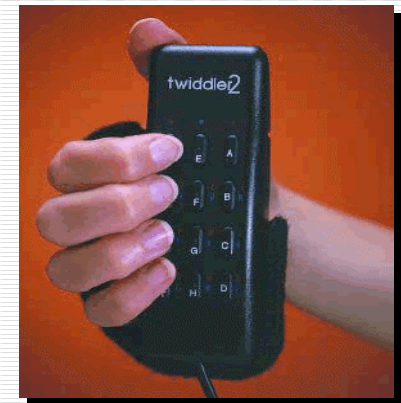
Displays

- Very important for the performance of a wearabel
- Two main kinds:
 - Common portable LCD's
 - Head mounted displays:



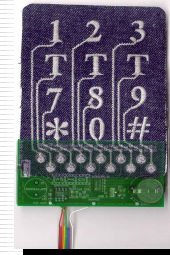
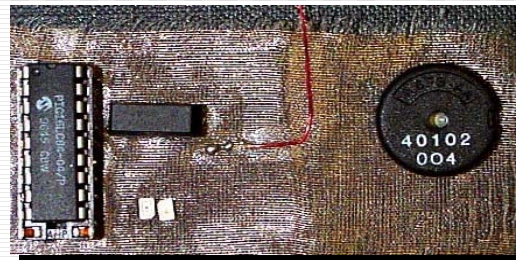
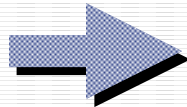
Input devices

- Ever tried to type on a normal keyboard while walking down the street ... ?
- Ability to access and control a wide range of different applications and products.
- Today, there exist mainly:
 - Language processing
 - Mobile variants of keyboard



Packaging Technology

- Modules should be integrated inside clothes
 - No impact on appearance
 - No impact on comfort



Complete systems

- Examples of published systems:
 - Xybernaut
 - IBM Wearable Thinkpad

- Charmed product

- Xybernaut



- Navigator 2



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Wearable Computing > Need for WC

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Is there a need for WC ?

- Wearable Computing could highly improve performance and communication, together with a reduction of stress and information overflow.
- Obvious need in the following domains:
 - Maintenance, repair
 - Construction, manufacturing
 - Fire fighters, police ,resque teams
 - Teaching, education
 - Disabled people, health sector

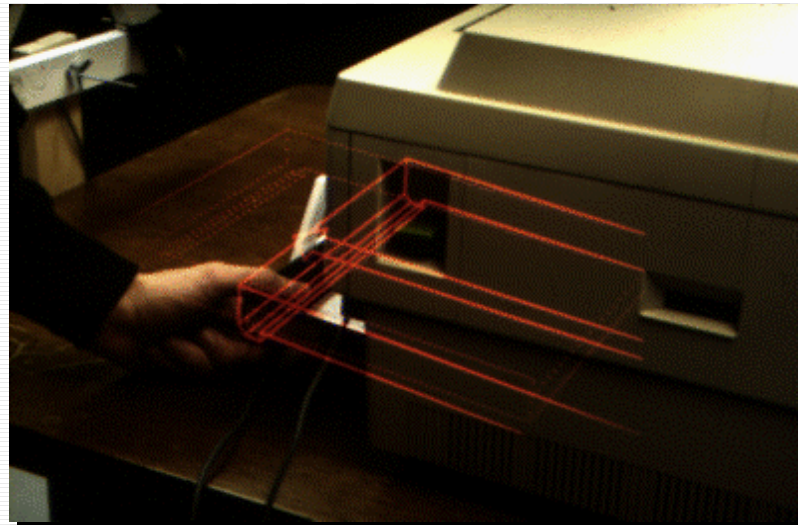
Applications

- Mediated and augmented reality
- Information access (context sensitive)
 - In museums, internet connection, ways plans, ...
- Managing personal data
 - Images, phone numbers, terms, ...
- Exploring and documentation
 - Room measurement, stocktracking, ...
- Military
 - Live satellite view, aiming ,flight, ...

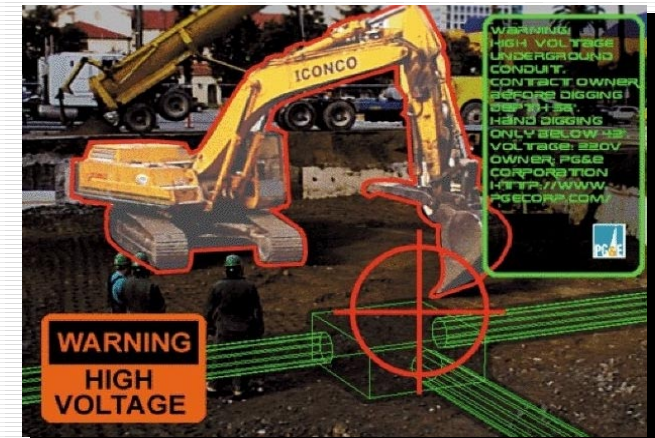
Application Examples

- **KARMA** (Knowledge-based Augmented Reality for Maintenance Assistance)

- Maintenance
- Construction
- Repair



- Mobile personal

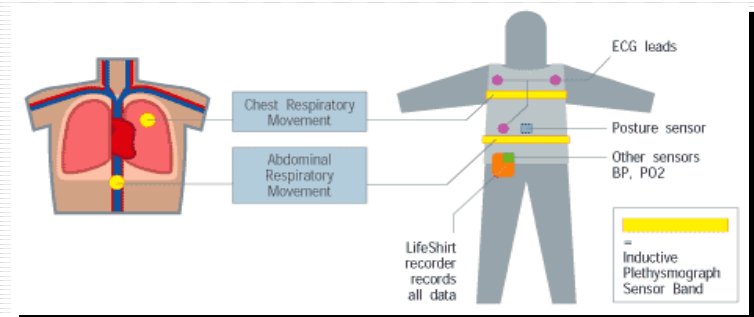


Application Examples

■ MARS (Mobile Augmented Reality System)



■ LiveShirt (VivoMetrics)



Wearbale vs. Ubiquitous Computing

- Been posed as polar opposites even though they are often applied in very similar applications
- Problems with ubiquitous computing:
 - Privacy issues
 - Difficulty with personalized information
- Problems with wearble computing:
 - Localized information
 - Localized control (interfaces)
 - Resource management

Possible Solutions

- A combination of ubiquitous and wearable computing ?
- HIVE – distributed agents platform
 - Links programs running on wearable computers and „desktop computers“
 - Main abstractions are agents, that are:
 - Autonomous
 - Proactive
 - Self-describing
 - Able to interact
 - Mobile

Example Applications with Hive

■ Theme music

- Agent for playing cd:

1. Resource finding agent searches CD agent
2. Sending music url to CD agent. (*privacy, personalization*)
3. CD agent plays it or not (*localized resources*)

■ „Where`s brad?“ agent

- Agent for finding an person. (*localized information*):

1. Same resource finding agent. But now searching for agents associated with a person.
2. Found person can decide which information to reveal (*privacy, personalization*)

Testing of wearables

- To understand the user interaction it is necessary to examine:
 - User's direct interaction
 - External context the user perceives during interaction
- Evaluation systems must:
 - collect both kind of data
 - have little influence on user and wearable

Conclusions

- Many potential applications for wearables
- Not a completely new technology but:
 - Computers (Wearables) as real helpers, not as burdens
 - Symbiosis of humans and computers
 - Still some new challenges

Wearable Computing Challenges

- Interface desing, packaging, communication architecture
- Aim of research: close the gap between the vision and reality

