



Périphériques d'interaction, pointage, latence et fonctions de transfert

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Master Informatique - RVA - IHMA

Tâche élémentaires d'interaction

- **Select** : pointer un objet (menu, bouton, etc.)
- **Position** : placer un objet sur 1, 2, 3 ou plus de dimensions
- **Orient** : orienter un objet sur 1, 2, 3 ou plus de dimensions
- **Path** : dessiner une ligne, courbe, etc.
- **Text** : saisir du texte
- **Quantify** : saisir une valeur scalaire

James D. Foley , Victor L. Wallace , Peggy Chan, 1984
The human factors of computer graphics interaction techniques
IEEE Computer Graphics and Applications, 4(11), 13-48

Taxonomie des périphériques d'interaction

- Nature des degrés de liberté : discrets ou continus
- Agencement des degrés de liberté : intégrés ou séparés
- Grandeur physique mesurée



	Linear								Rotary								
	X		Y		Z		rX		rY		rZ						
P	Tablet				Keys		Linear Potentiometer		Absolute Joystick		Rotary Potentiometer		R				
	Light Pen																
	Touch Panel																
dP	Mouse								Trackball				dR				
									Velocity Joystick								
F																	T
dF																	dT
	1	10	100	Inf	1	10	100	Inf	1	10	100	Inf	1	10	100	Inf	

Jock D. Mackinley, Stuart K. Card, George G. Robertson , 1990
A Semantic Analysis of the Design Space of Input Devices
Journal of Human-Computer Interaction, 5 (2), 145-190.

Degré de résistance des ddl



2D



isotonique

contrôle en position



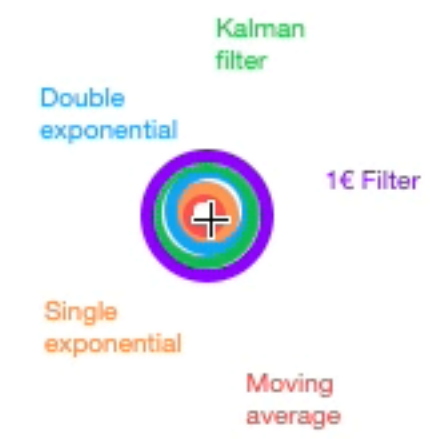
élastique



isométrique

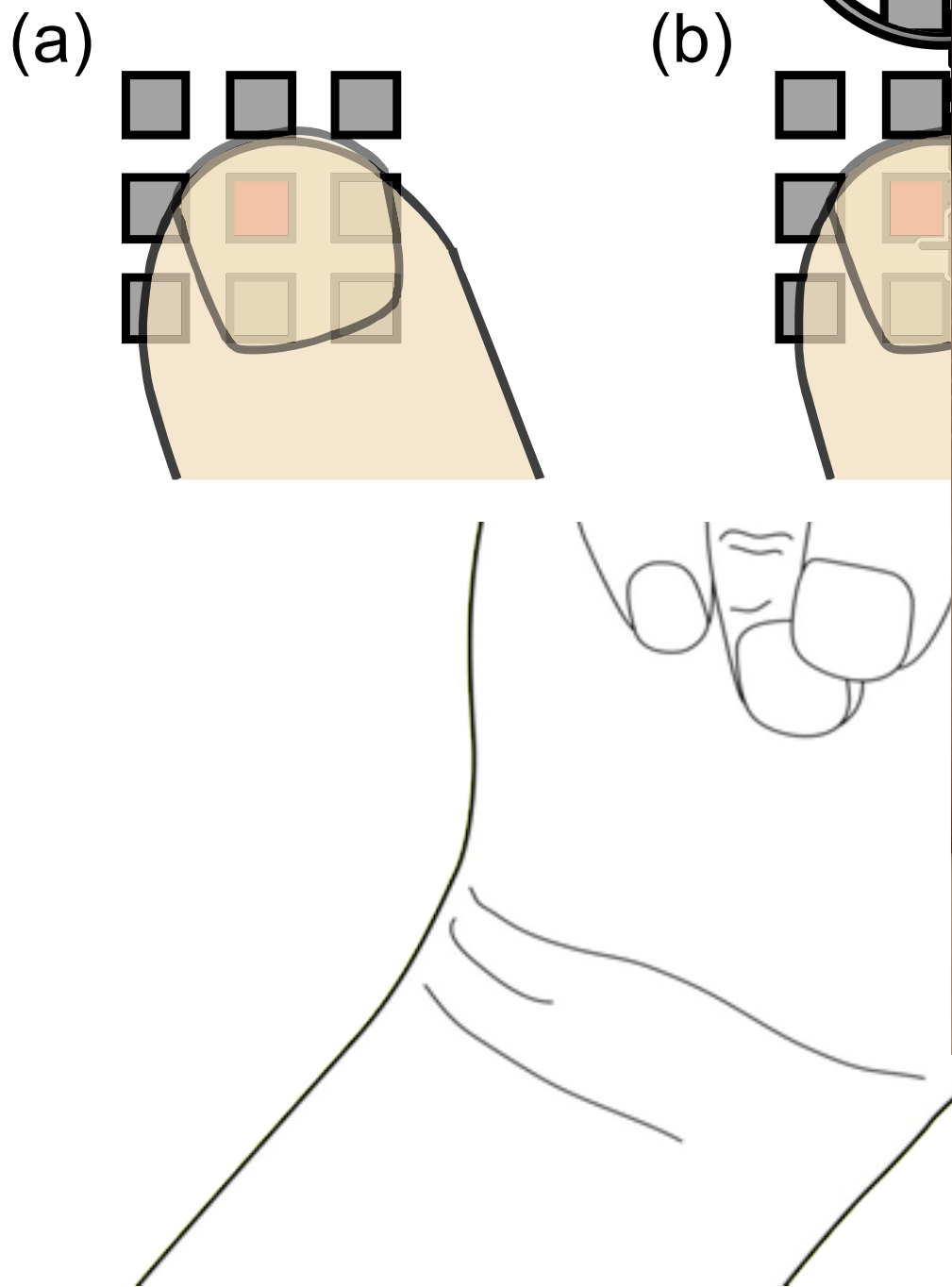
contrôle en vitesse

<https://gery.casiez.net/1euro/>

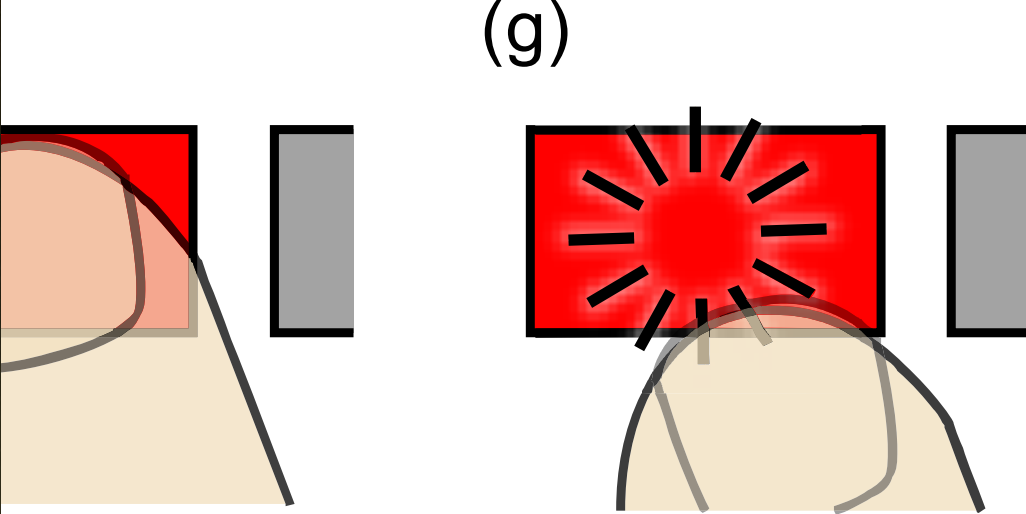


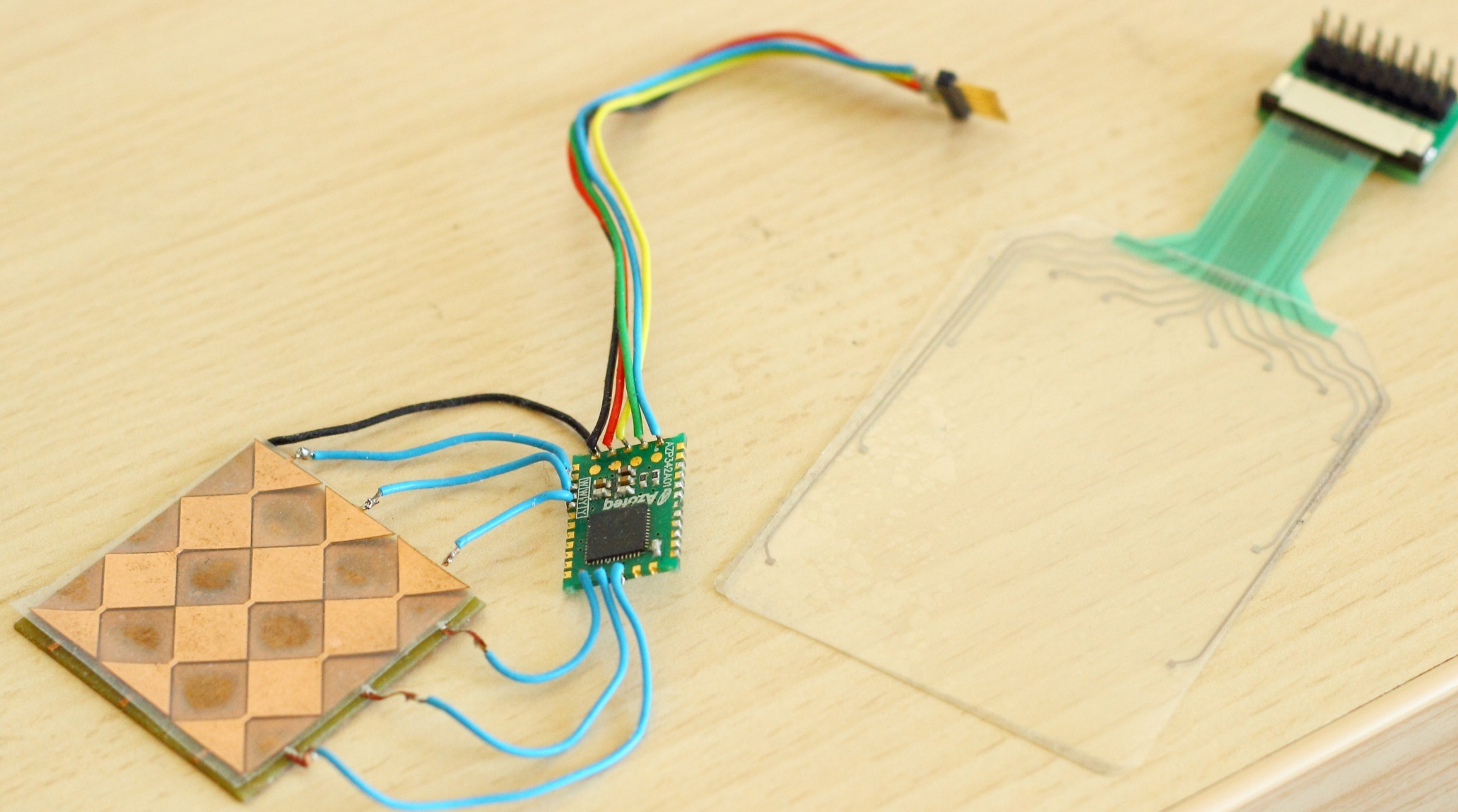
Interaction directe

scenario 1:
ambiguous target
due to occlusion



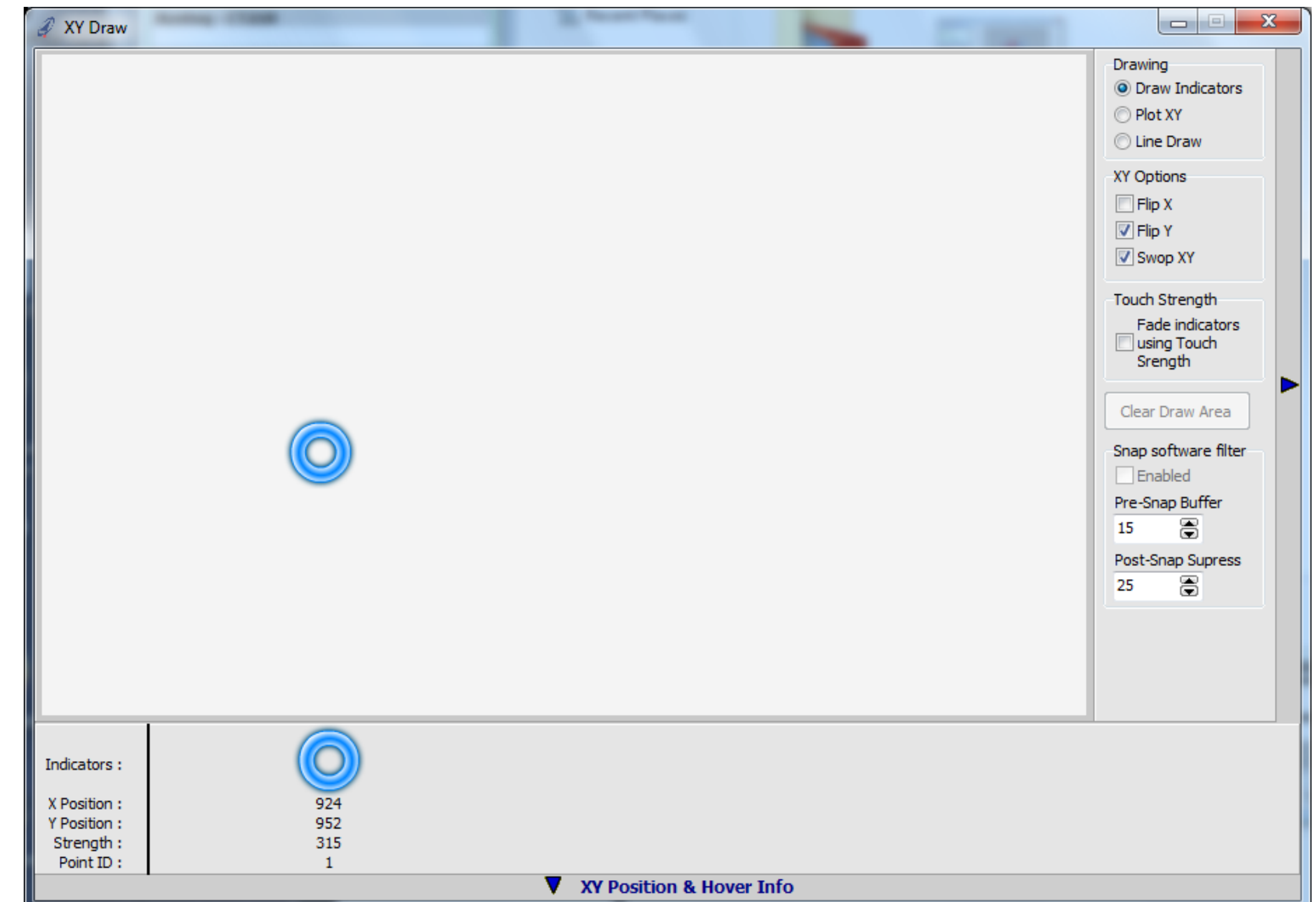
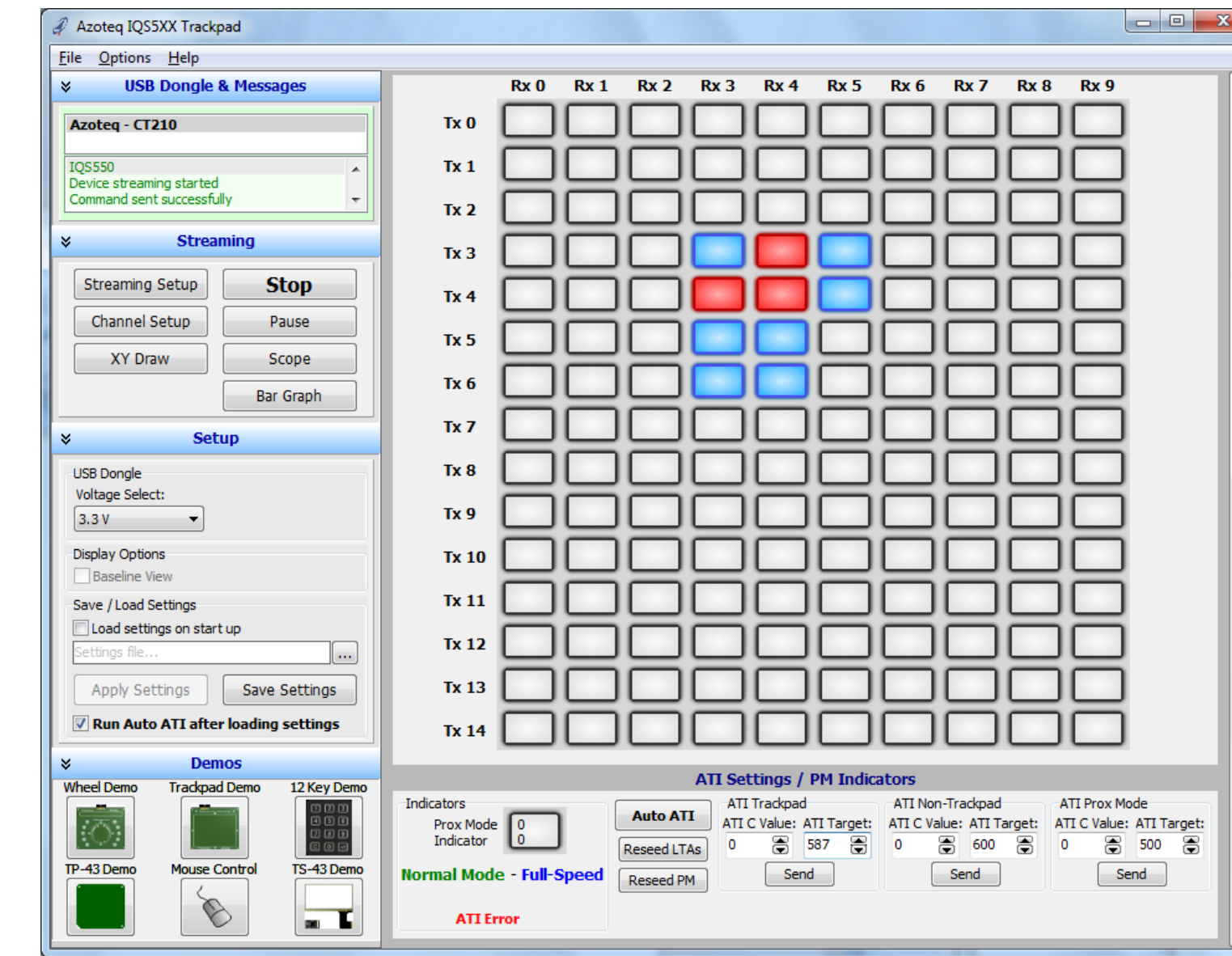
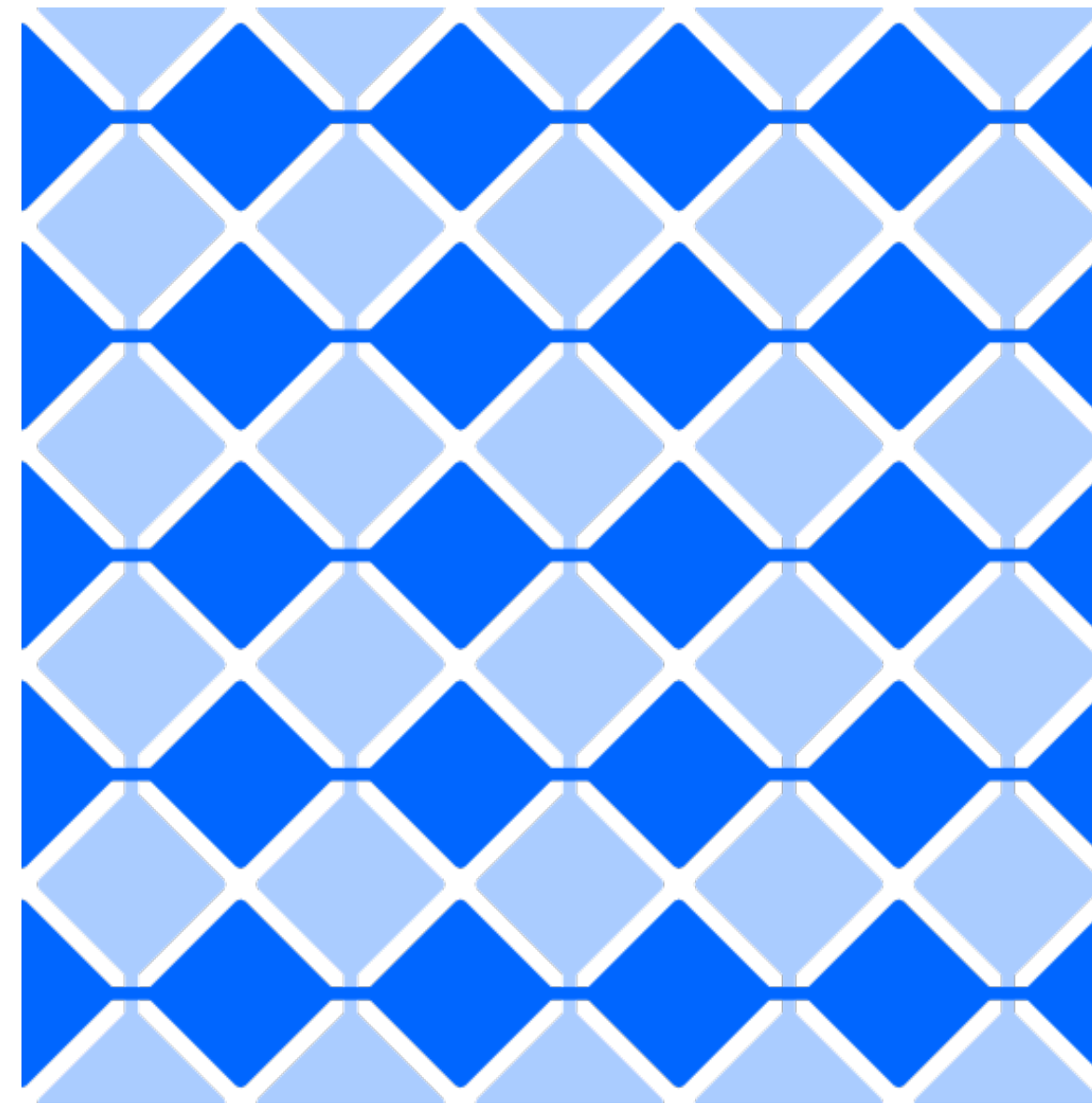
scenario 2:
on not a
n



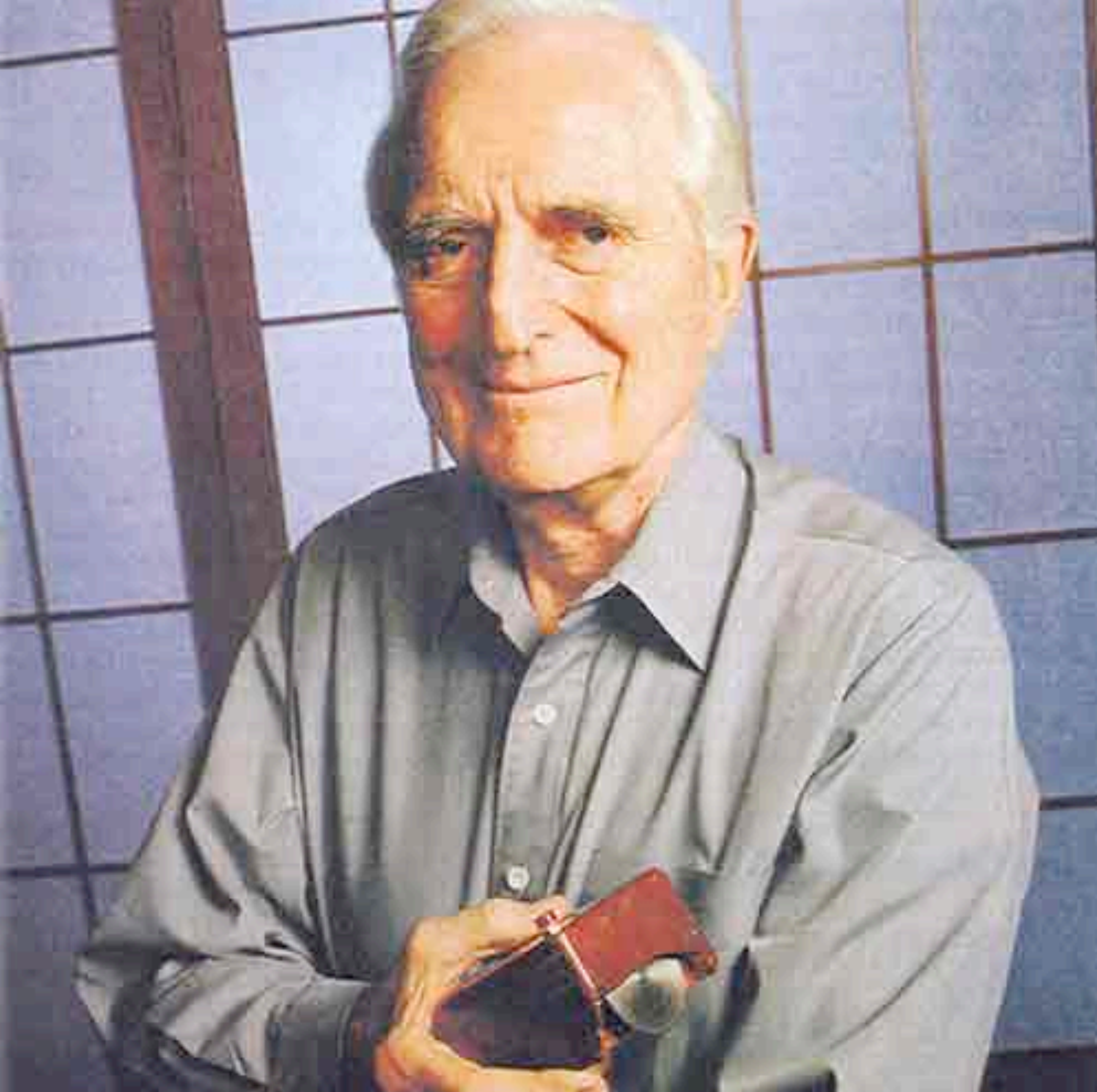


Multitouch capacitif

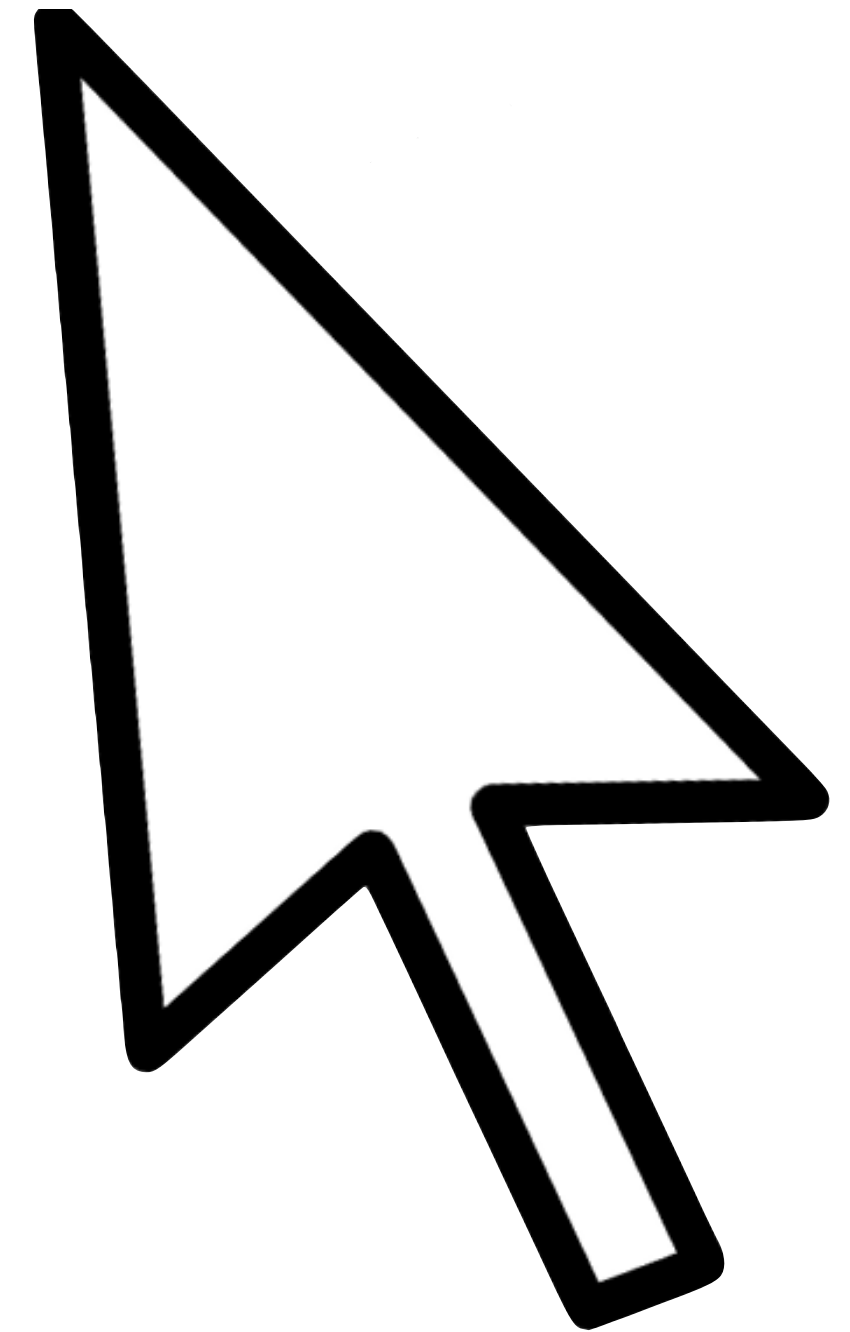
- Mesure de capacité
- Lignes × Colonnes
- 2 couches
- Mesure à chaque intersection
- Calcul des centroïdes

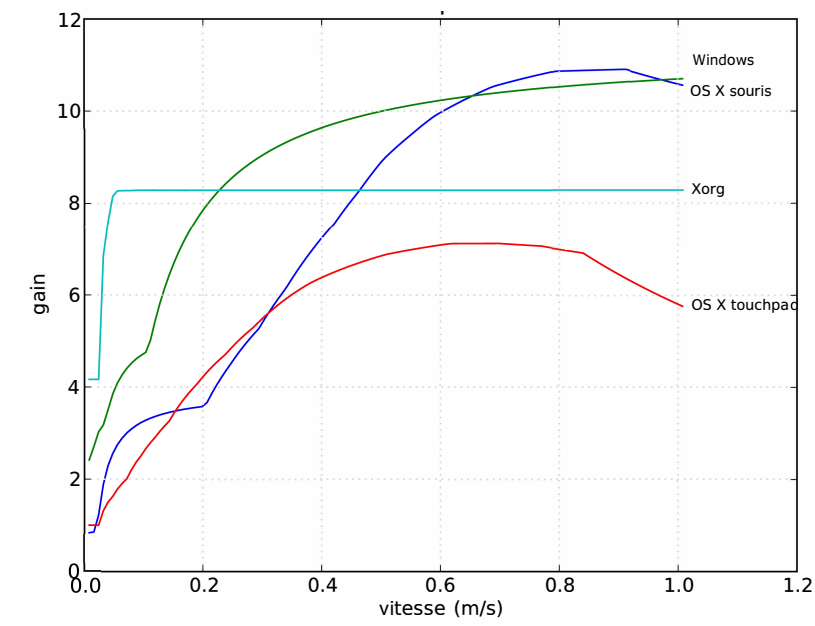




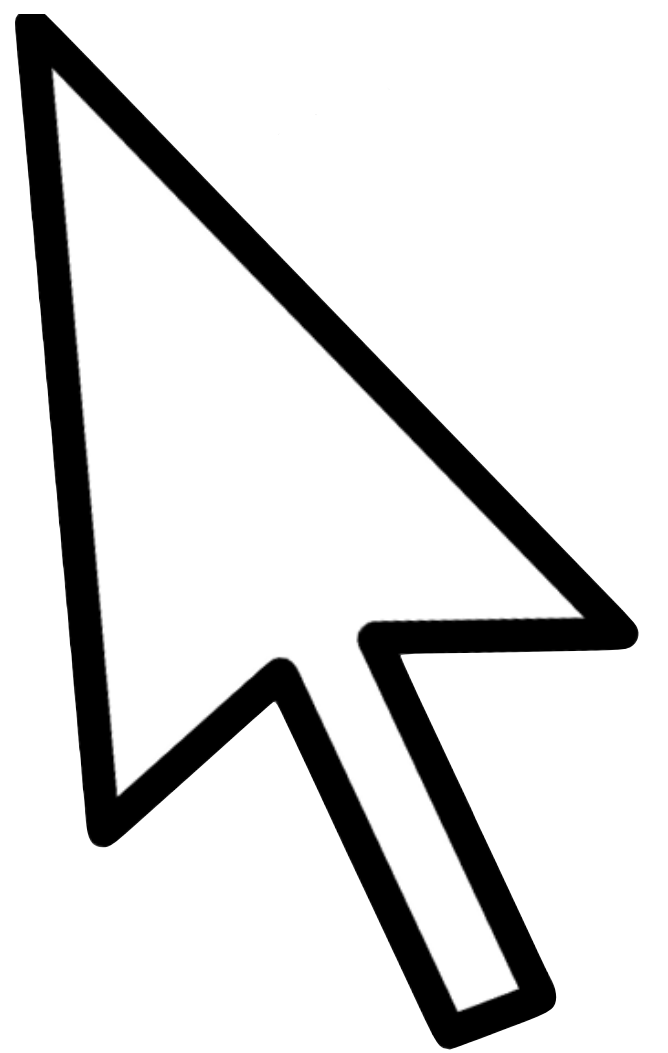


Interaction indirecte





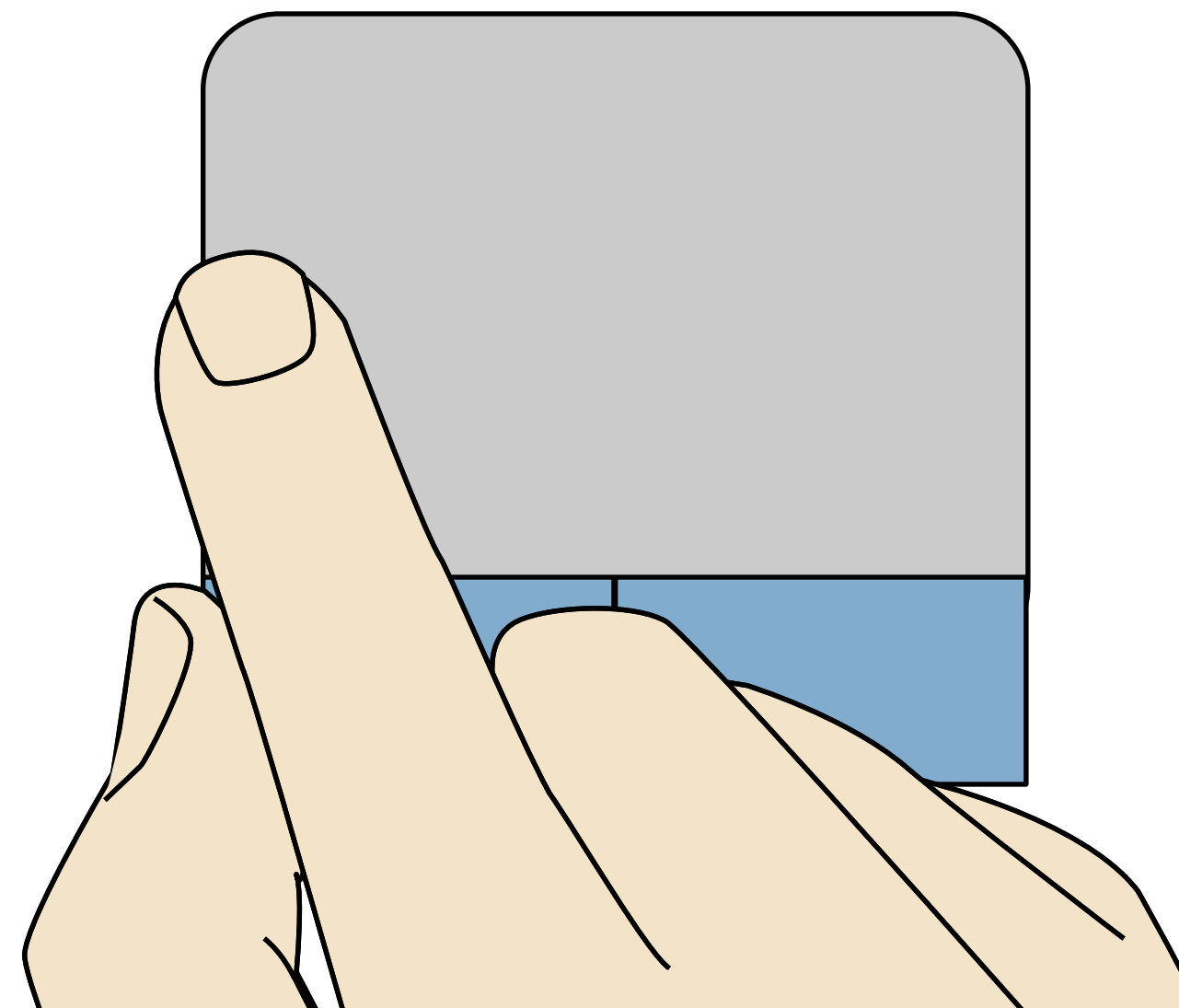
Fonction de
transfert



Relation linéaire



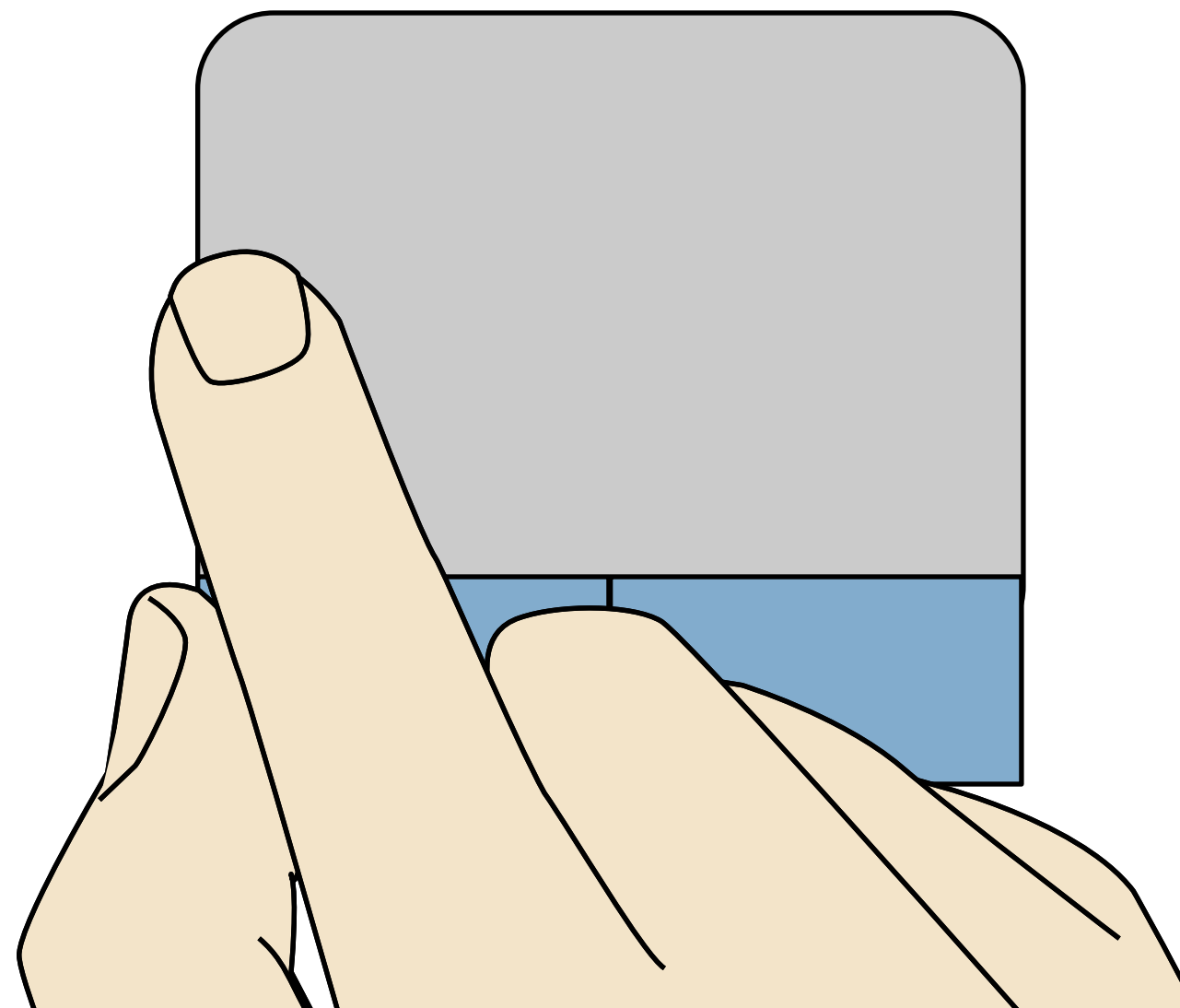
Gain = 1

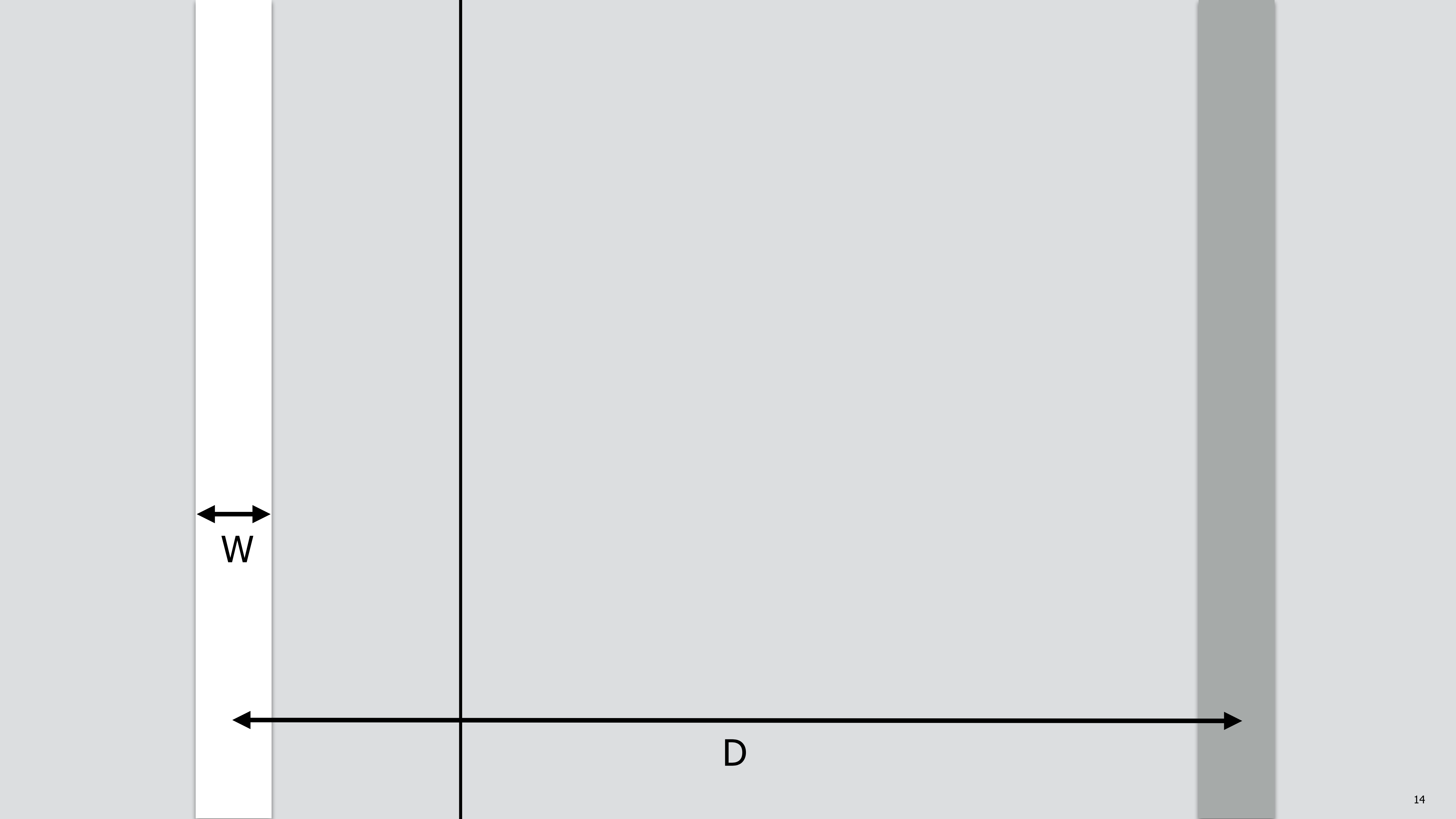


Relation linéaire

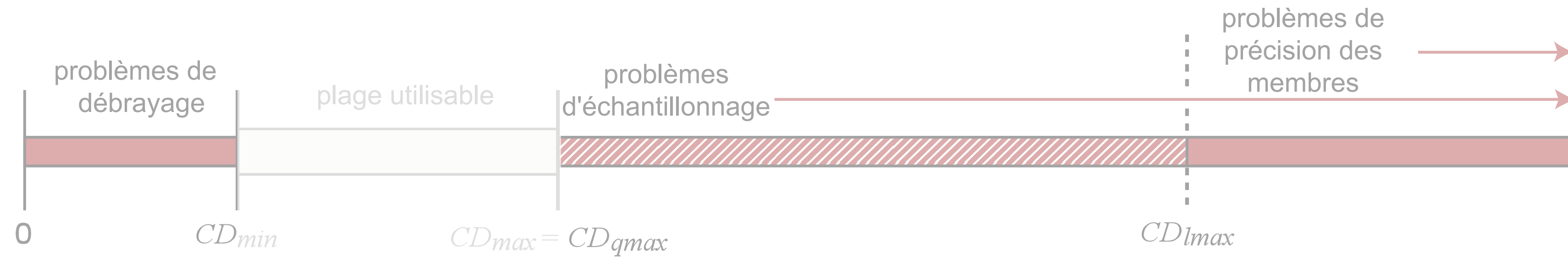


Gain = 4



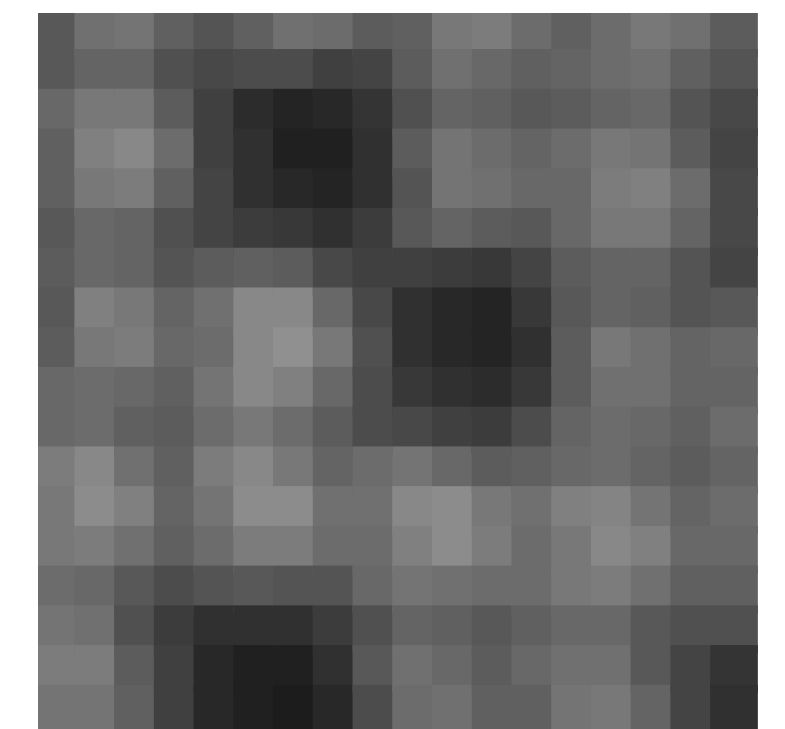
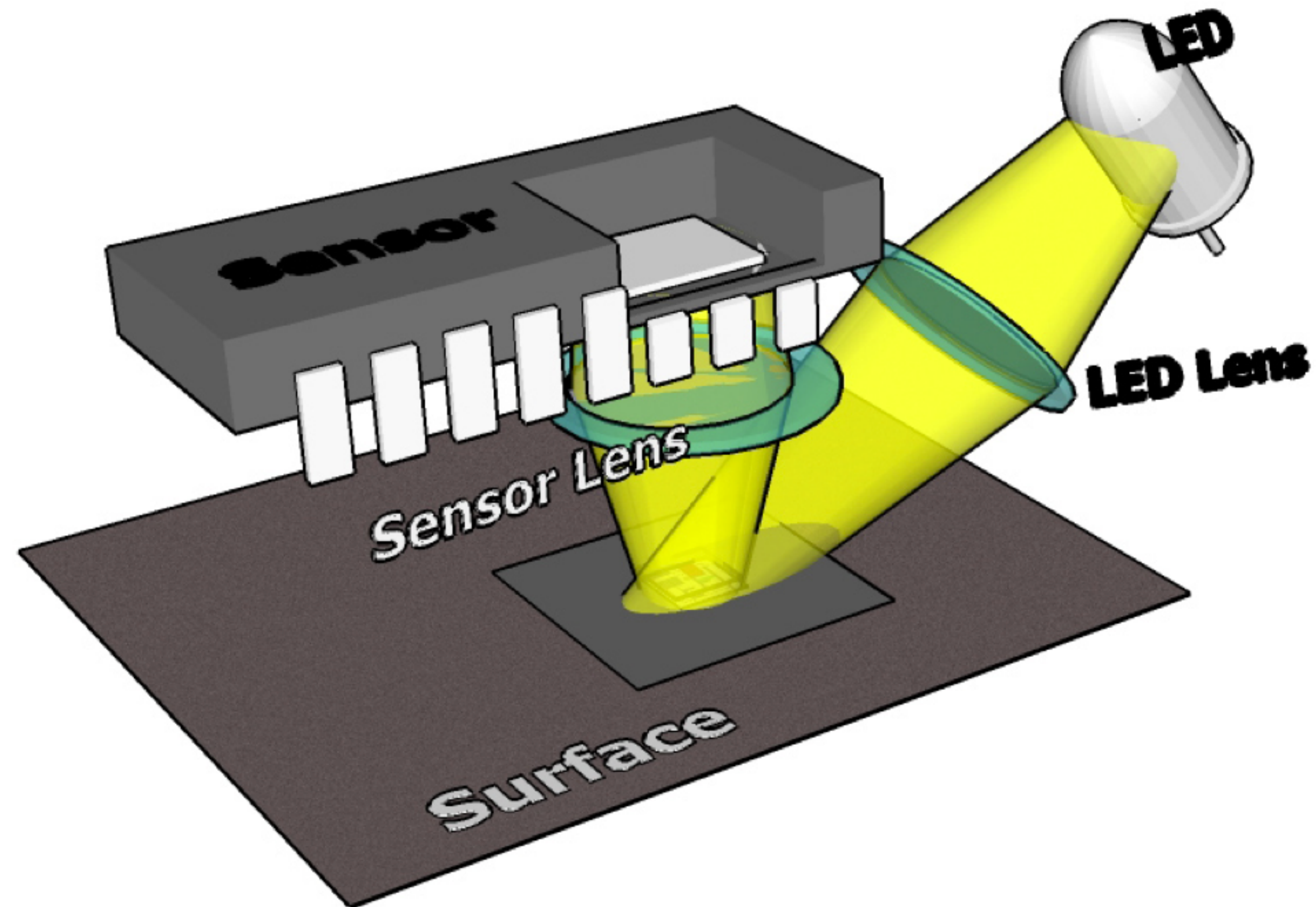


Gain constants



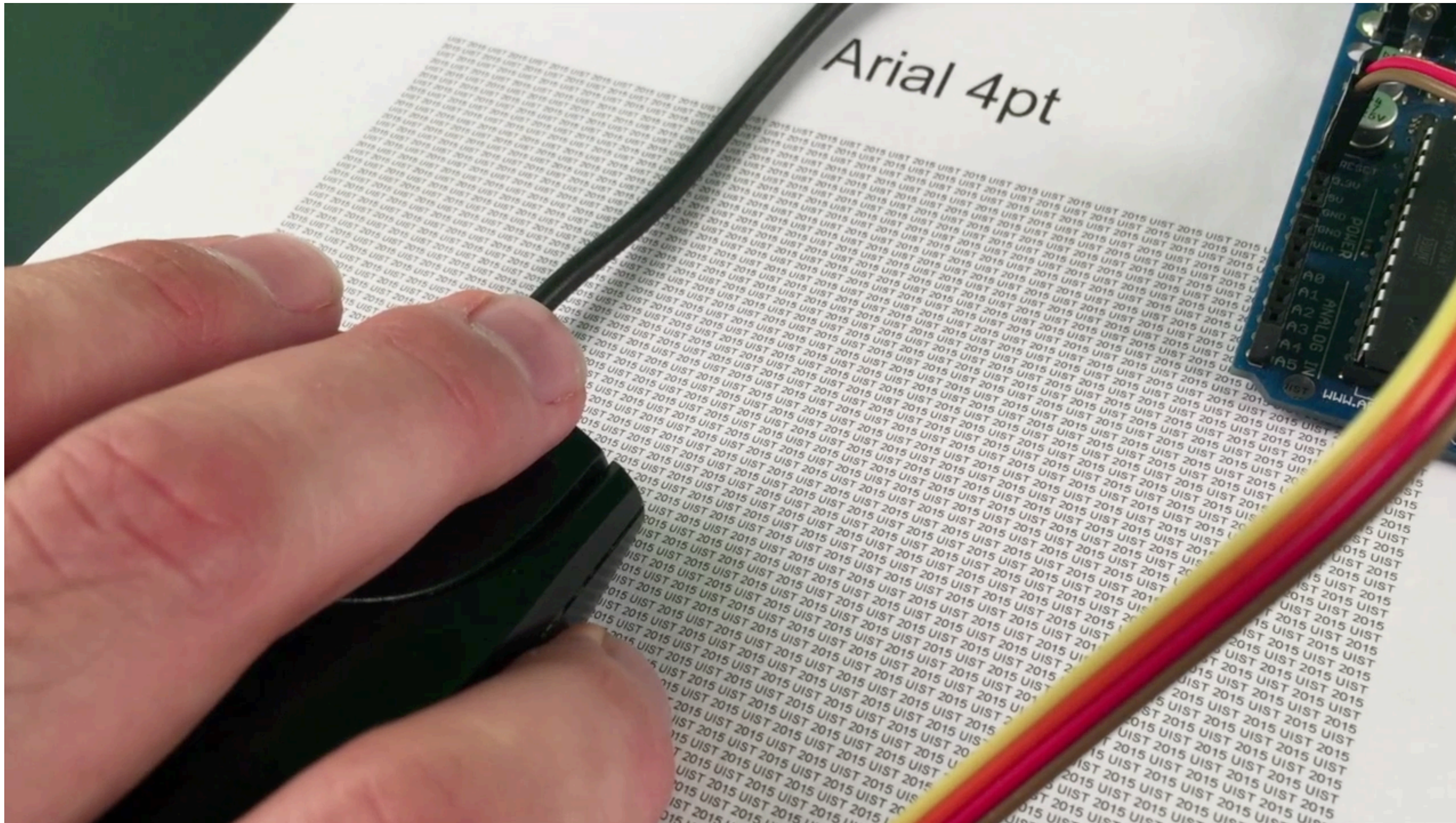
$$CD_{min} = \frac{D_{max}}{OR_{max}} \quad CD_{max} = \min \left(CD_{qmax} = \frac{Mouse_{res}(DPI)}{Screen_{res}(DPI)}, CD_{lmax} = \frac{W_{min}}{Hand_{res}} \right)$$

Résolution



~1 mm

Caméra d'une souris



Résolution



400 CPI
~64 micromètres



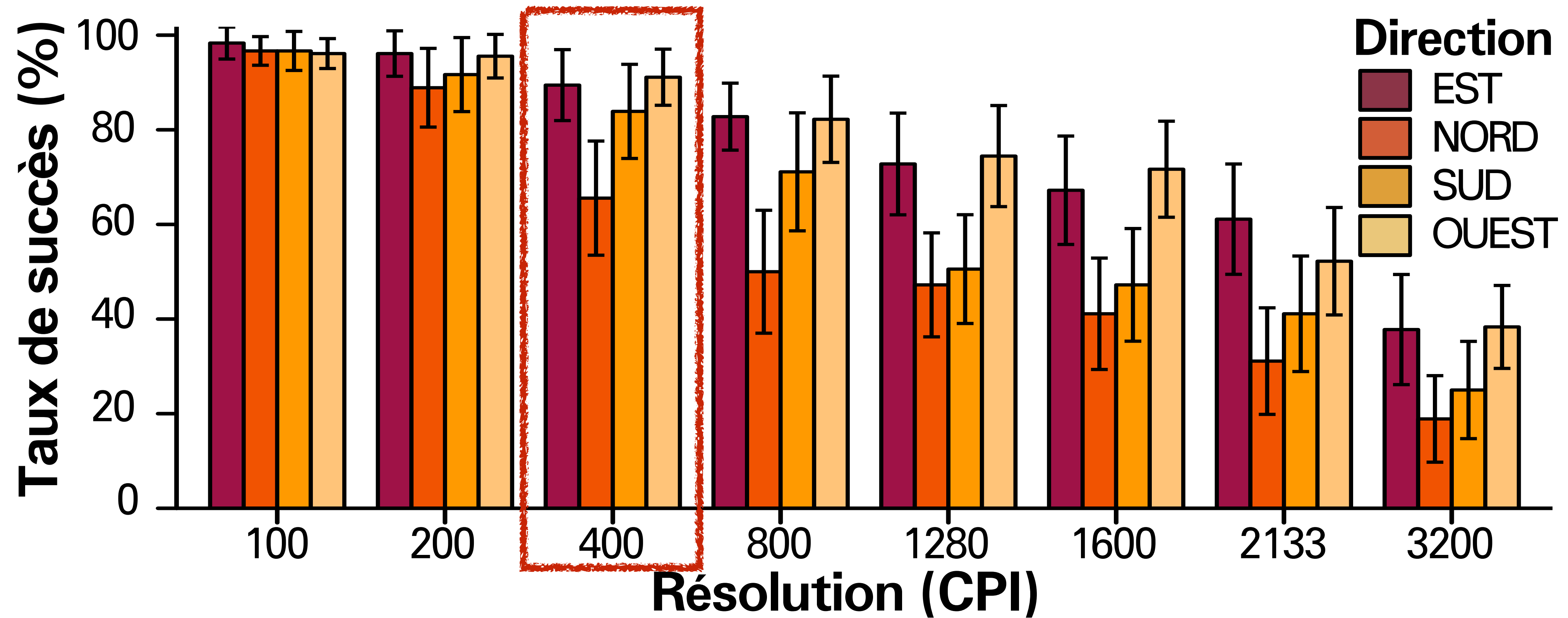
20 000 CPI
~1 micromètre

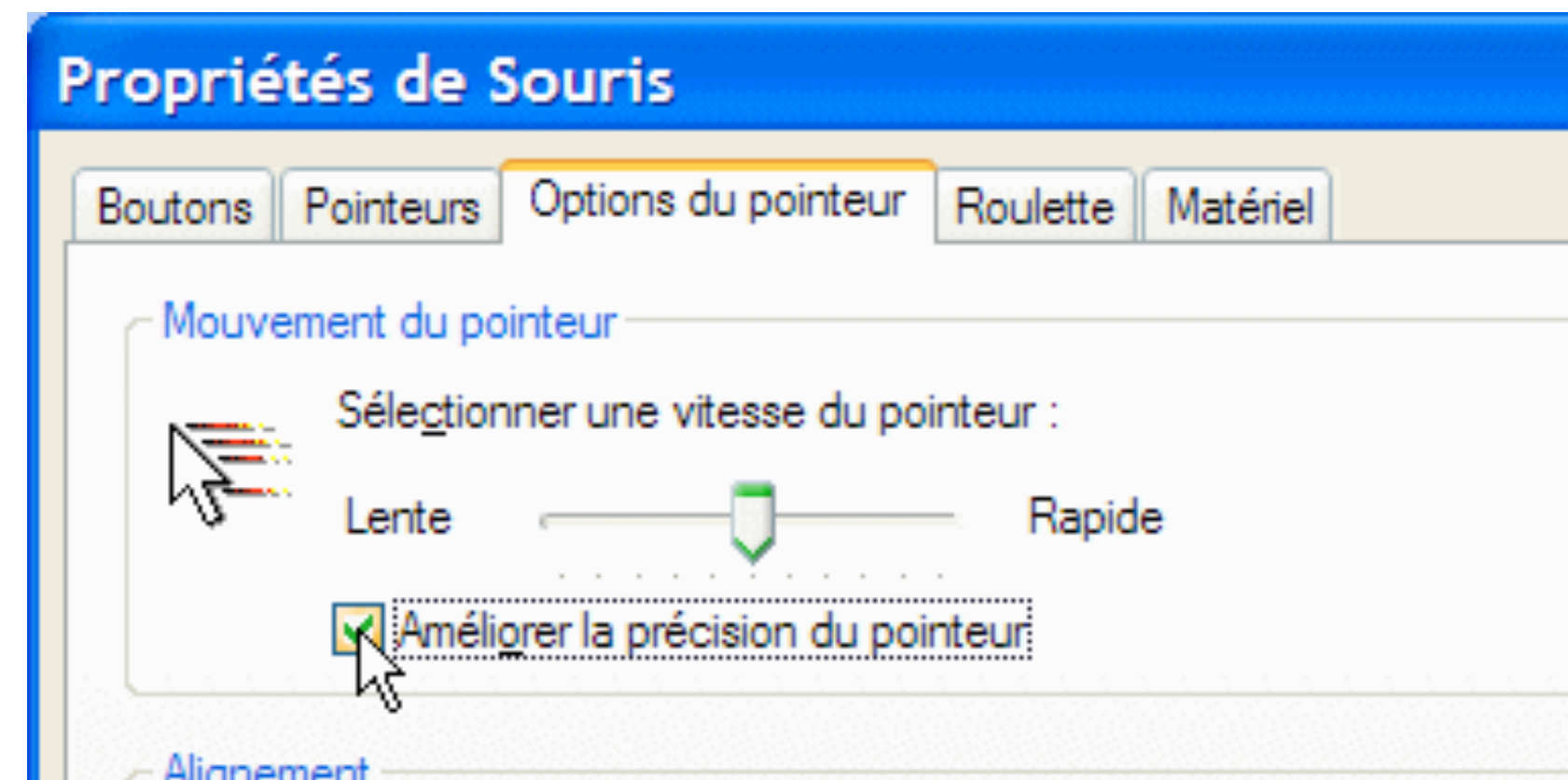
*“La **résolution utile** correspond au plus petit déplacement qu’un utilisateur peut produire de manière fiable avec une souris.”*

0

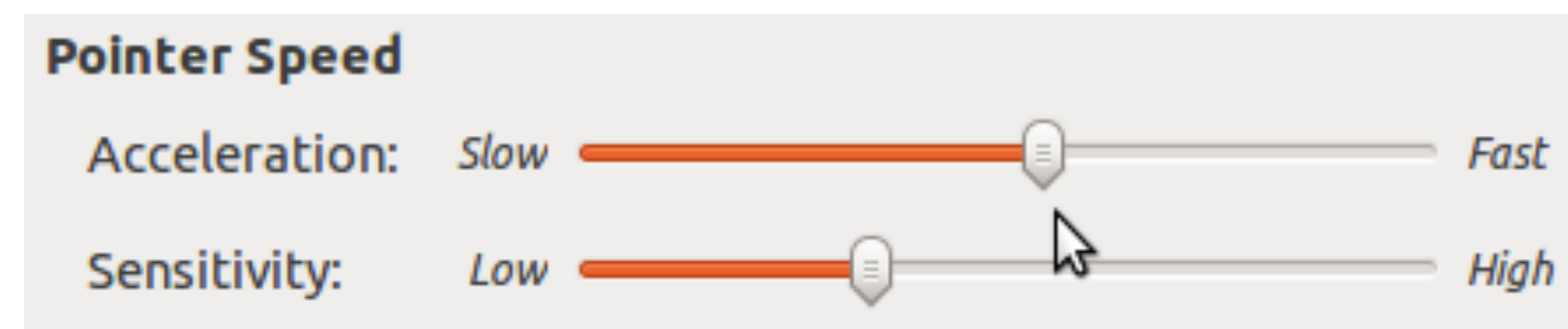


≤ 63

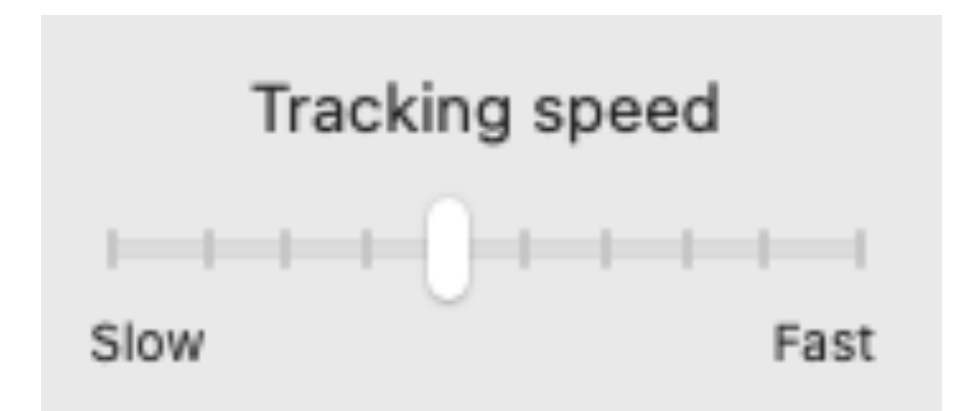




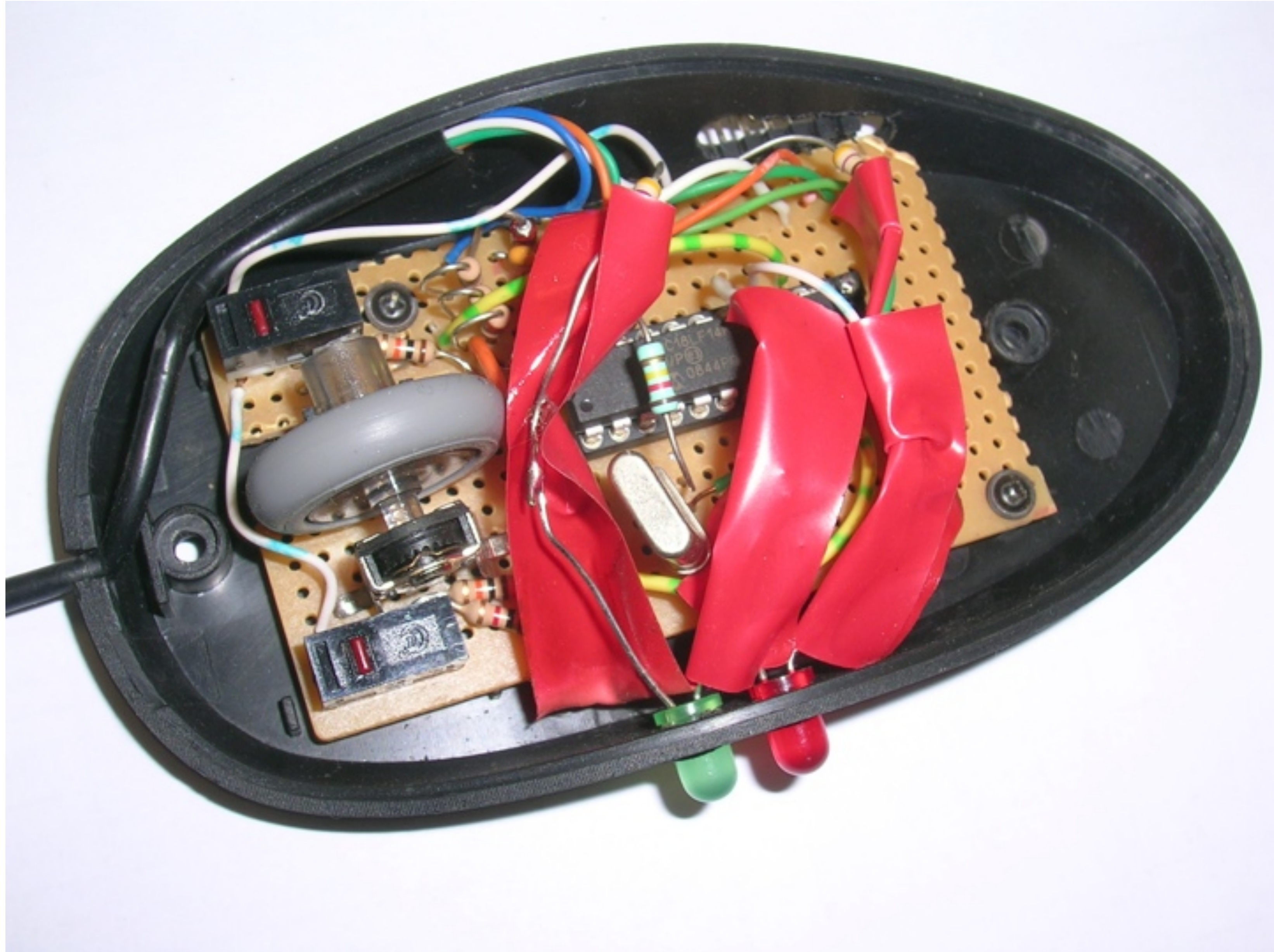
Windows

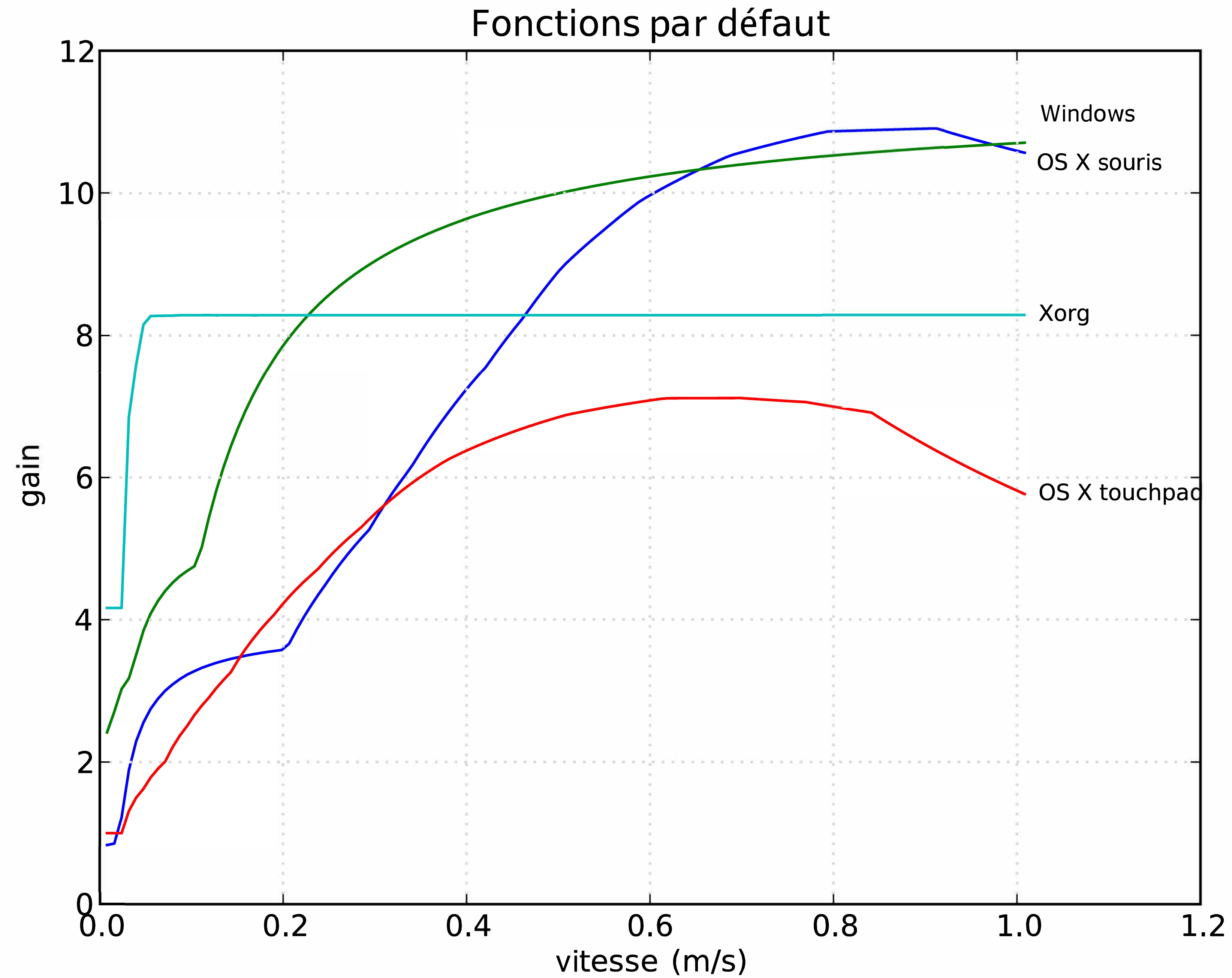


Linux



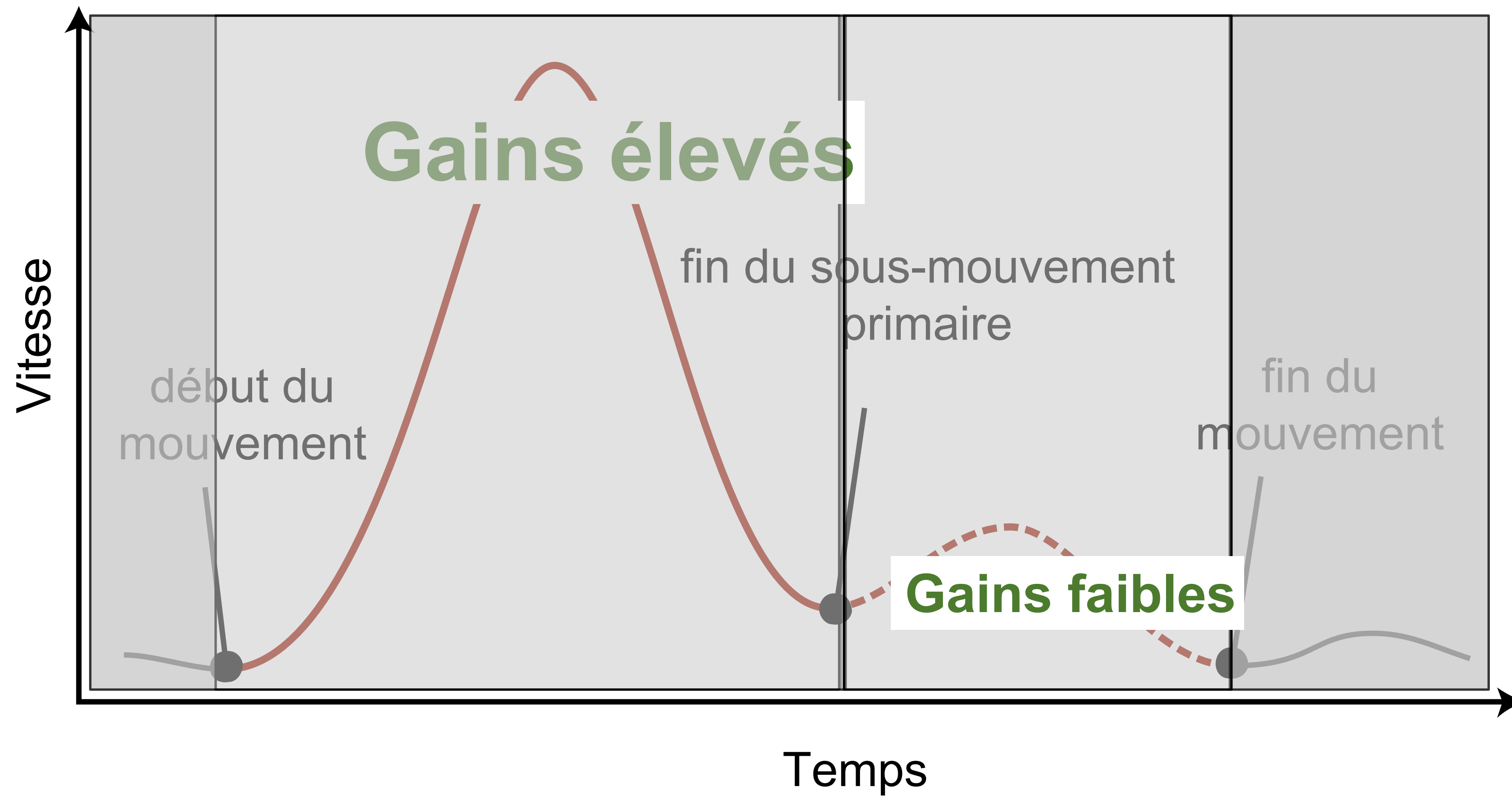
Mac



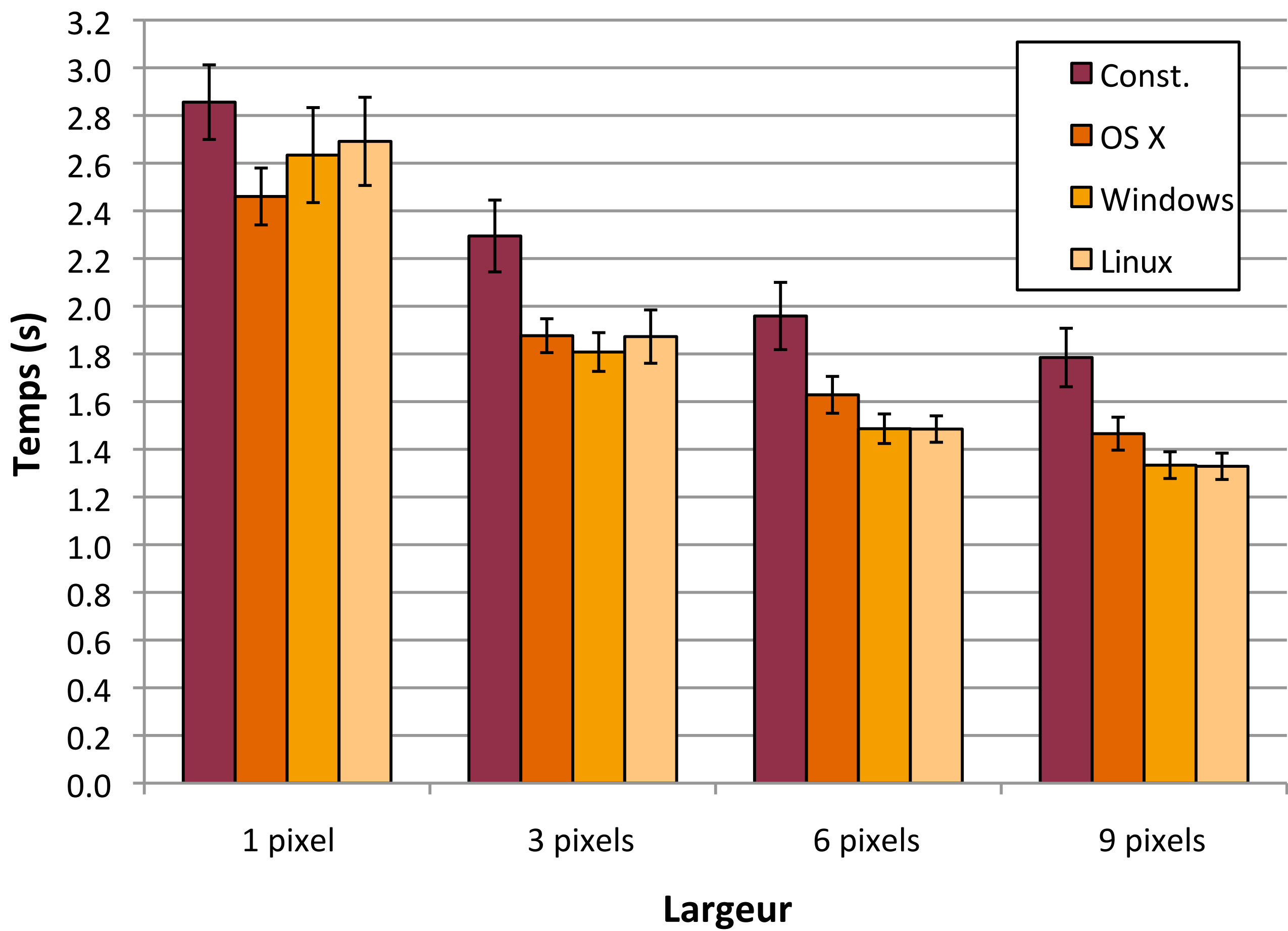
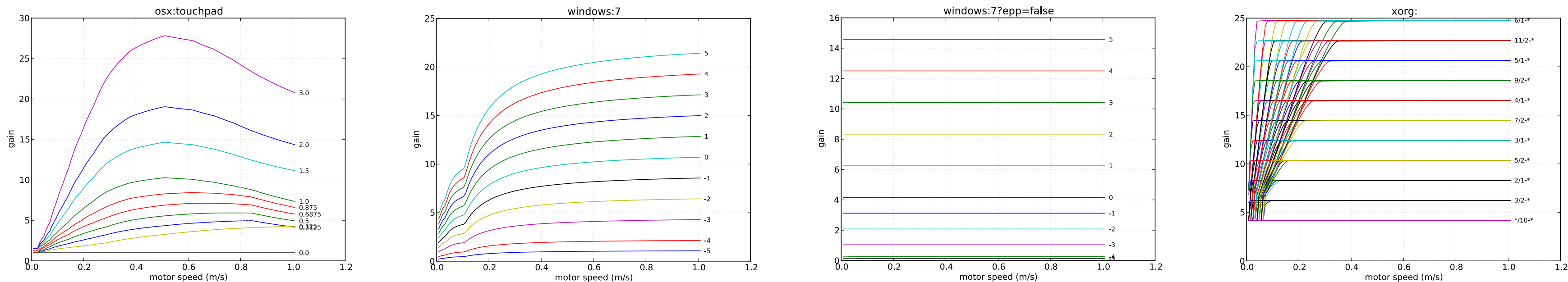


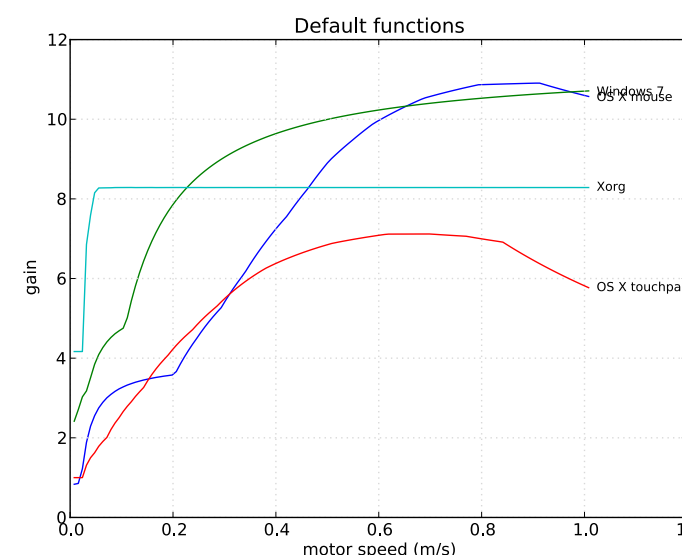
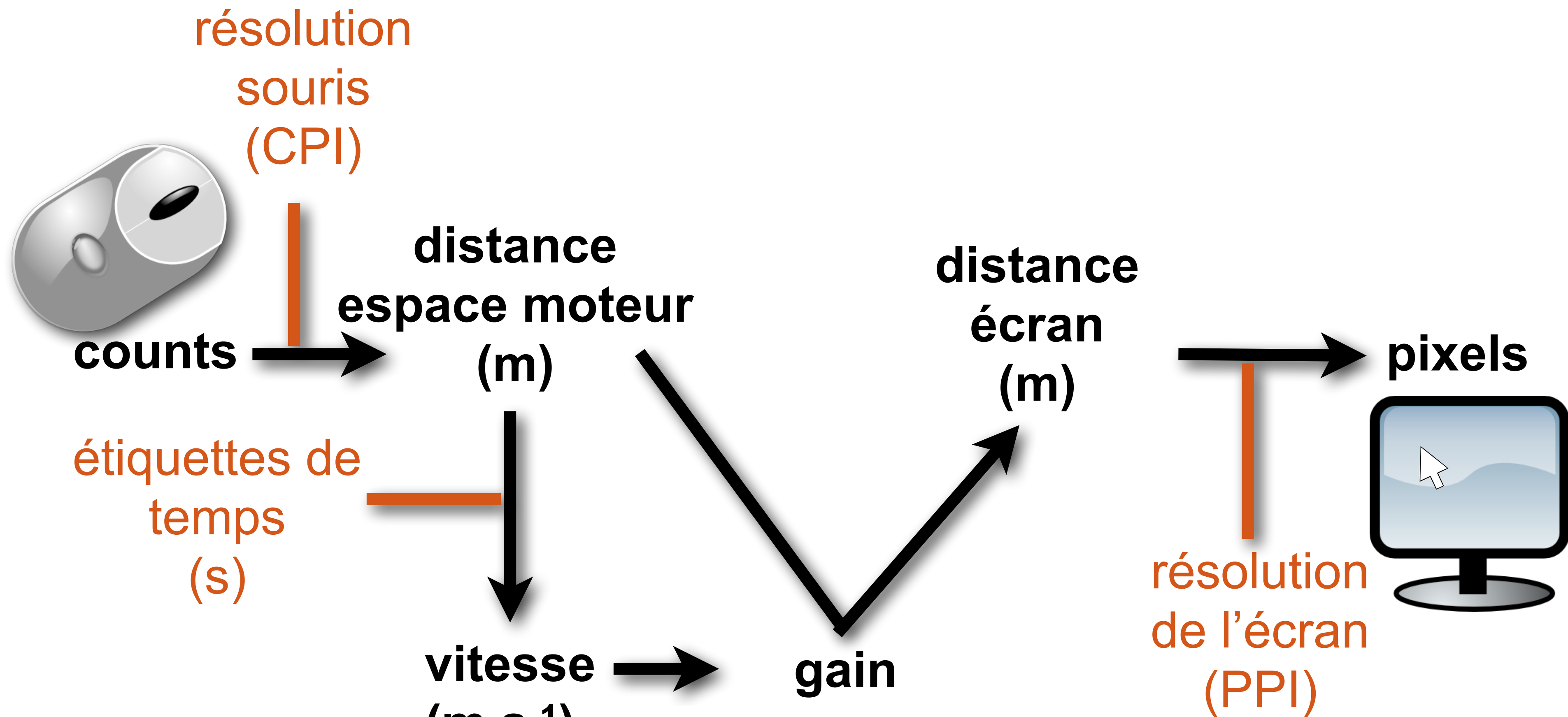
constant:?cdgain=1.5
xorg:
osx:mouse
windows:7

Fonctions non linéaires



Modèle de l'impulsion initiale optimisée [Meyer et al.]






Educate your computer mouse


This tool helps you adjust the mouse settings in the configuration panel to mimic the cursor behavior you have on another computer with different computer mouse/monitor.

STEP 1: fill the information below


Configuration of the computer with the cursor behavior you want to mimick

 Mouse resolution (CPI or DPI)

1200

 Mouse input frequency (Hz)


125

 Display pixel density (DPI)

87

Adjust the slider and checkbox below to replicate exactly what appears in the mouse configuration panel

Motion



Select a pointer speed:

Slow


Fast

☒


 Enhance pointer precision

STEP 2: fill the information below to get the setting to set for your mouse


Configuration of the computer where you want to replicate the cursor behavior

 Mouse resolution (CPI or DPI)

800

 Mouse input frequency (Hz)


125

 Display pixel density (DPI)

298

STEP 3: go in your mouse configuration panel and adjust the settings as follows

Motion



Select a pointer speed:

Slow

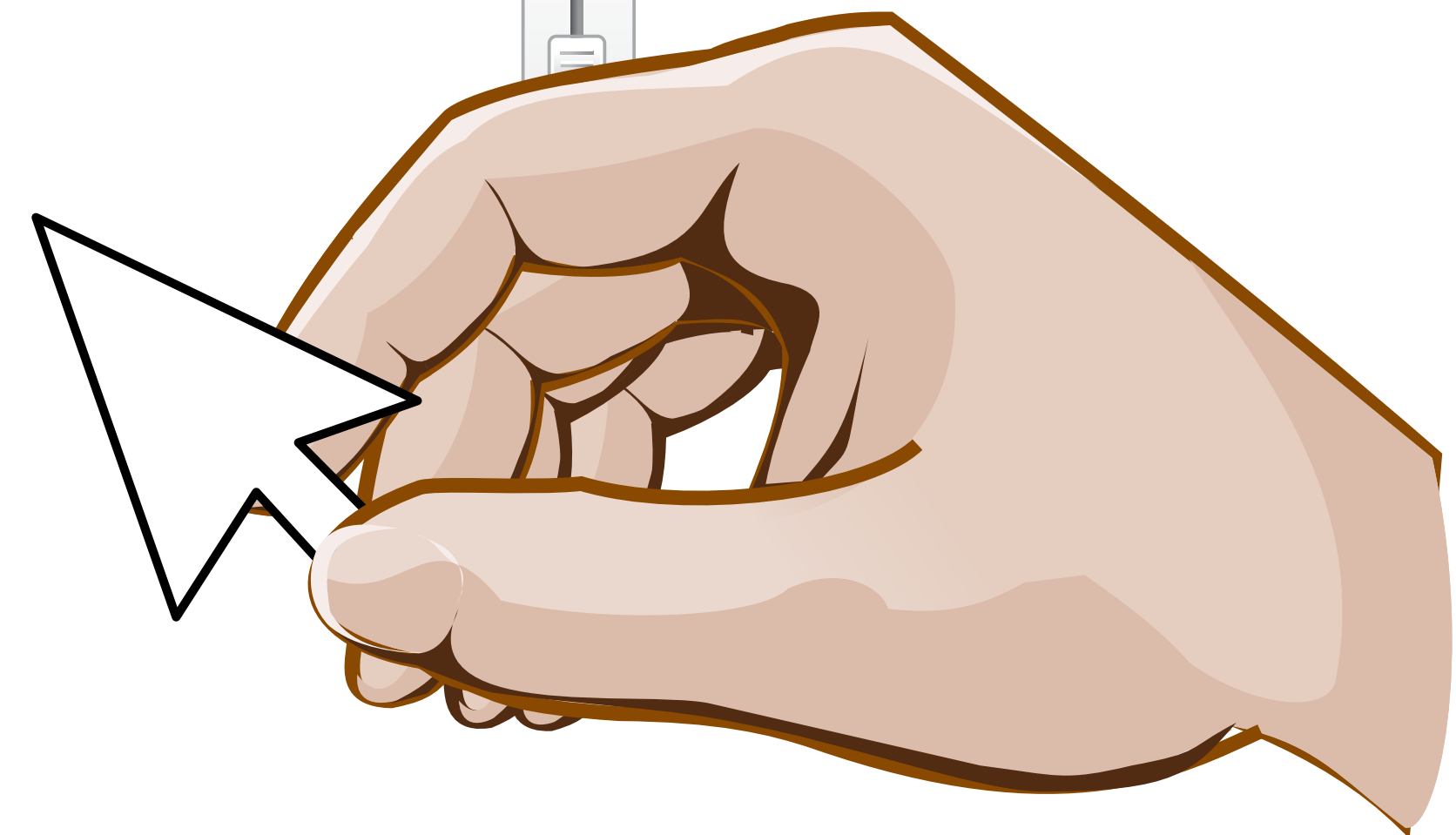
Fast

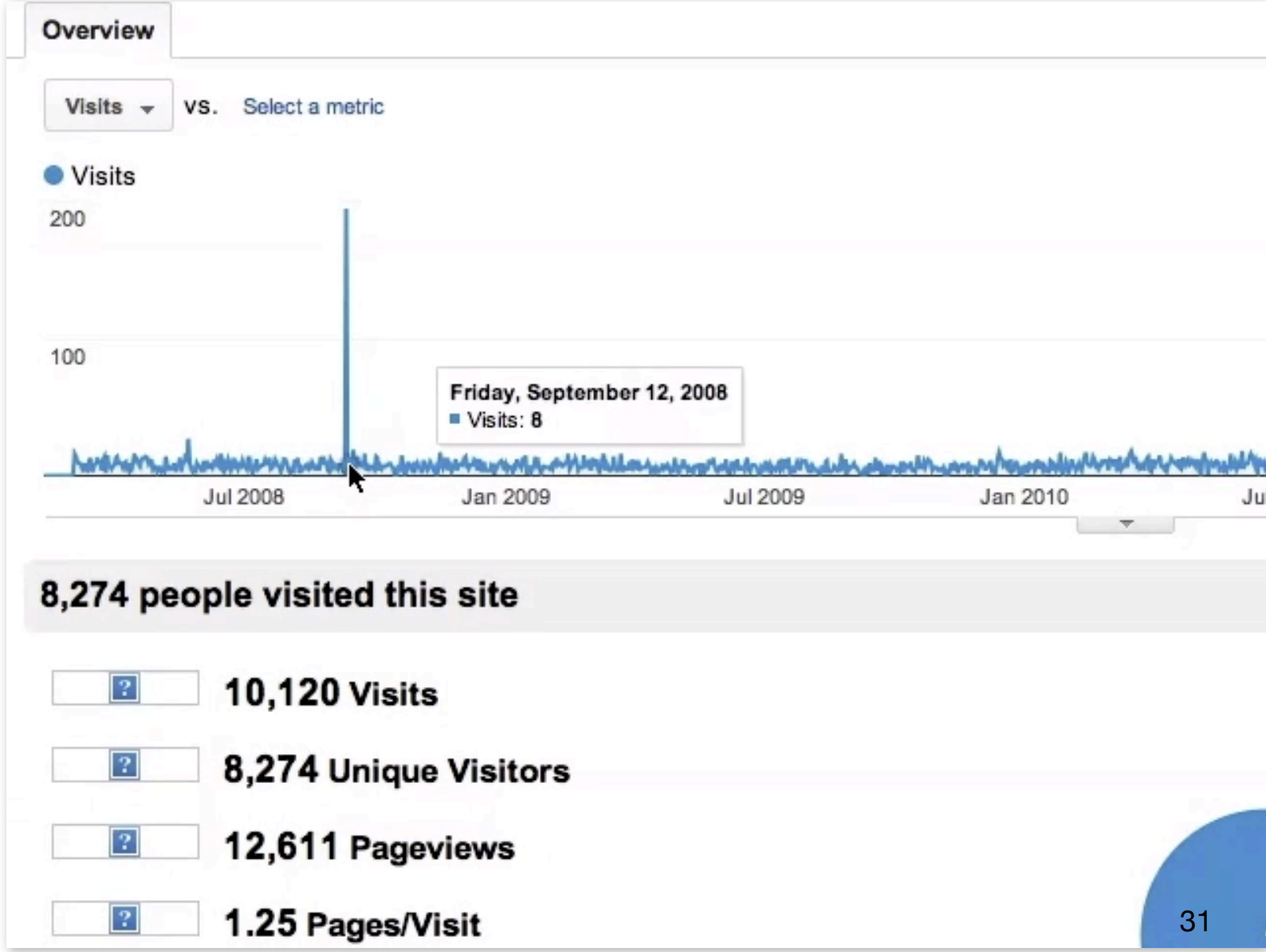
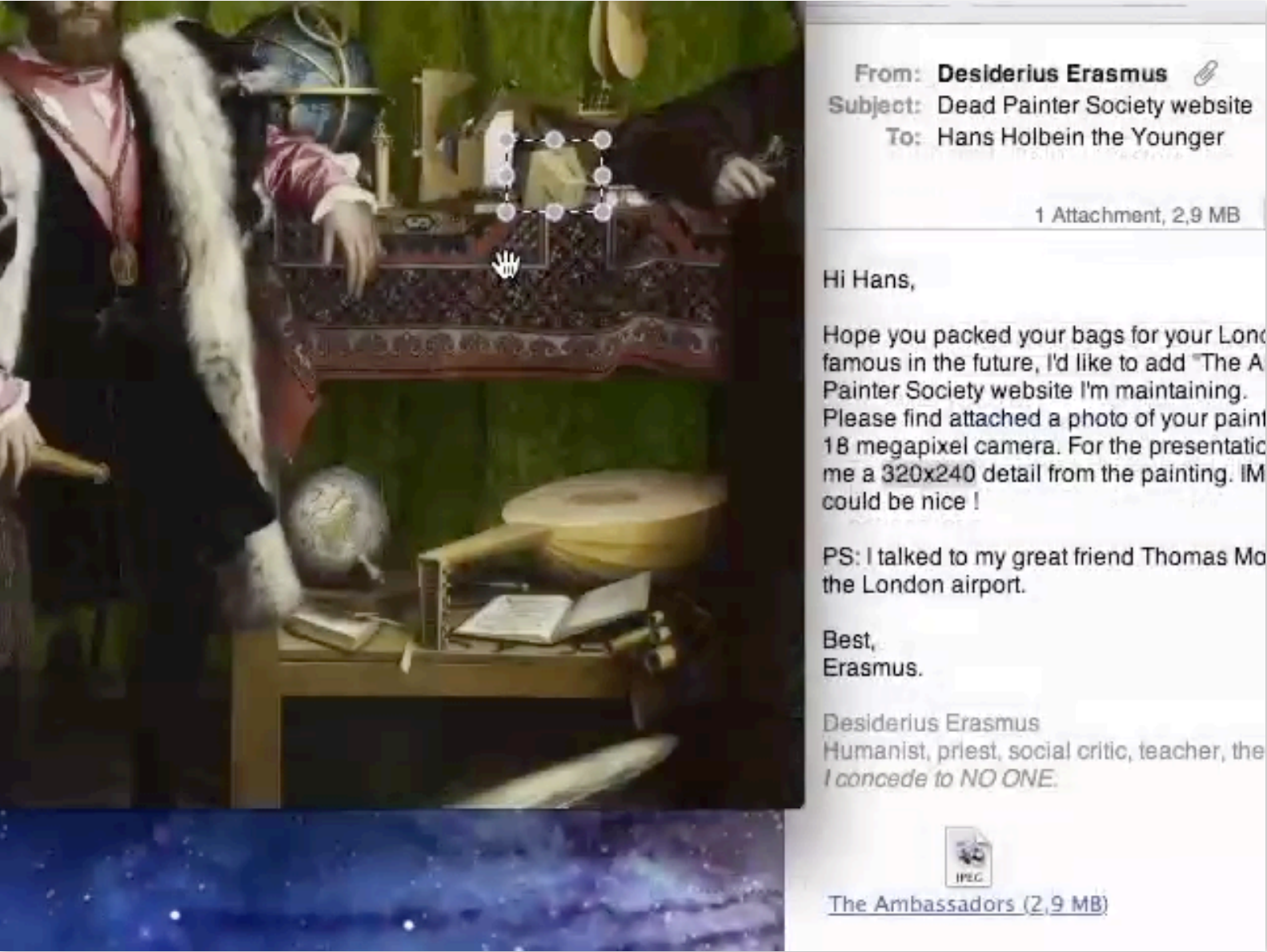
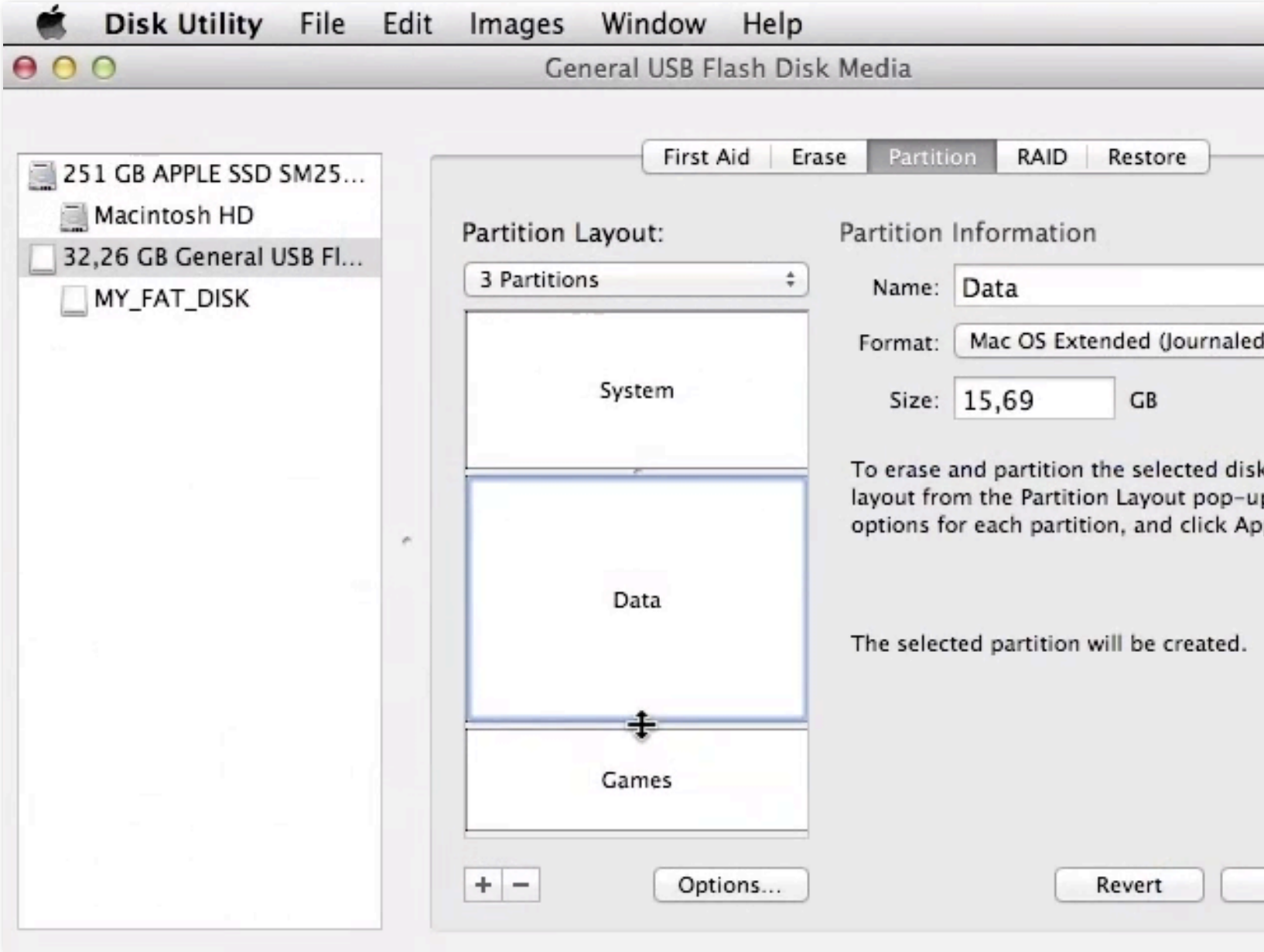
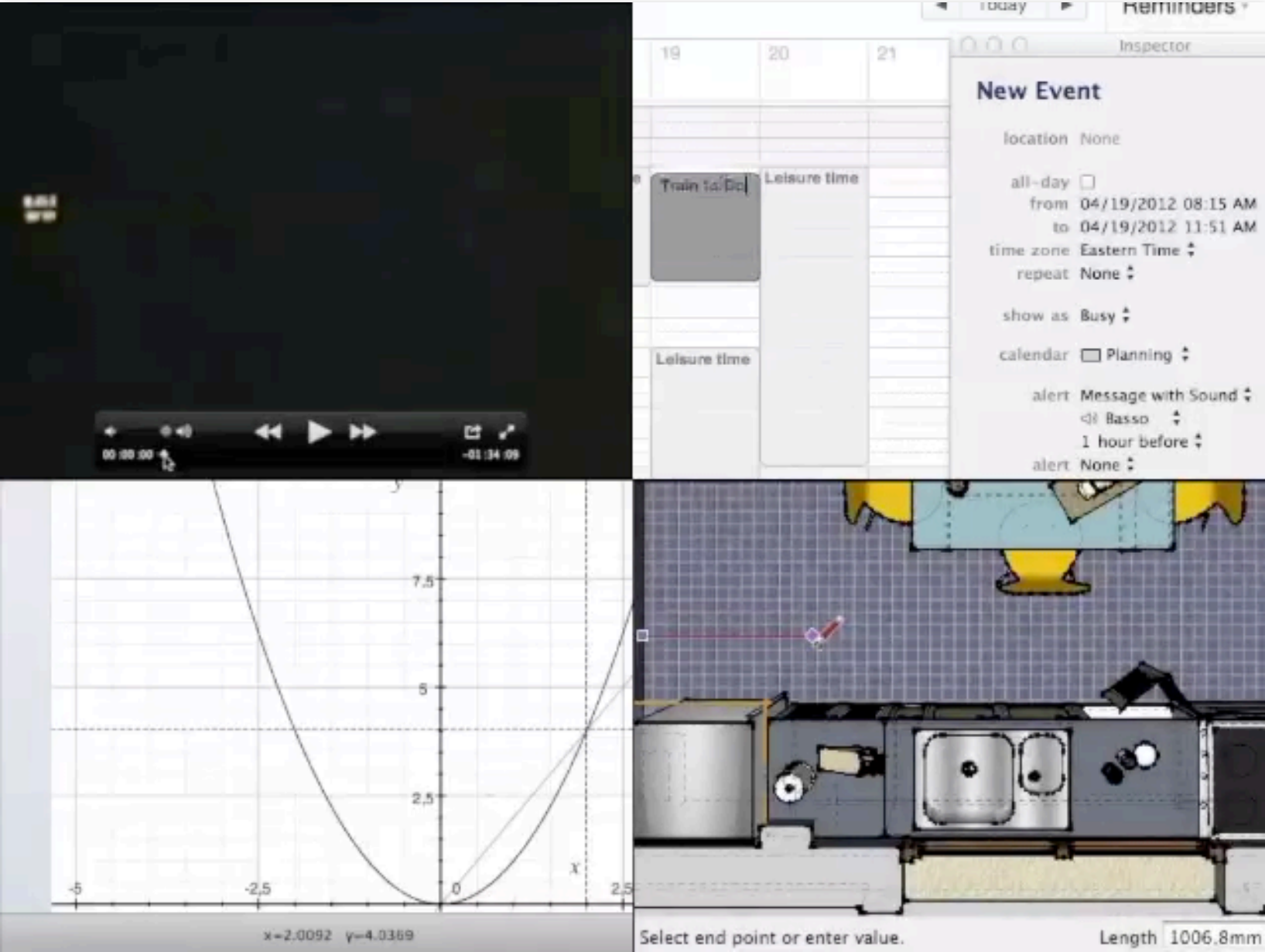
☒

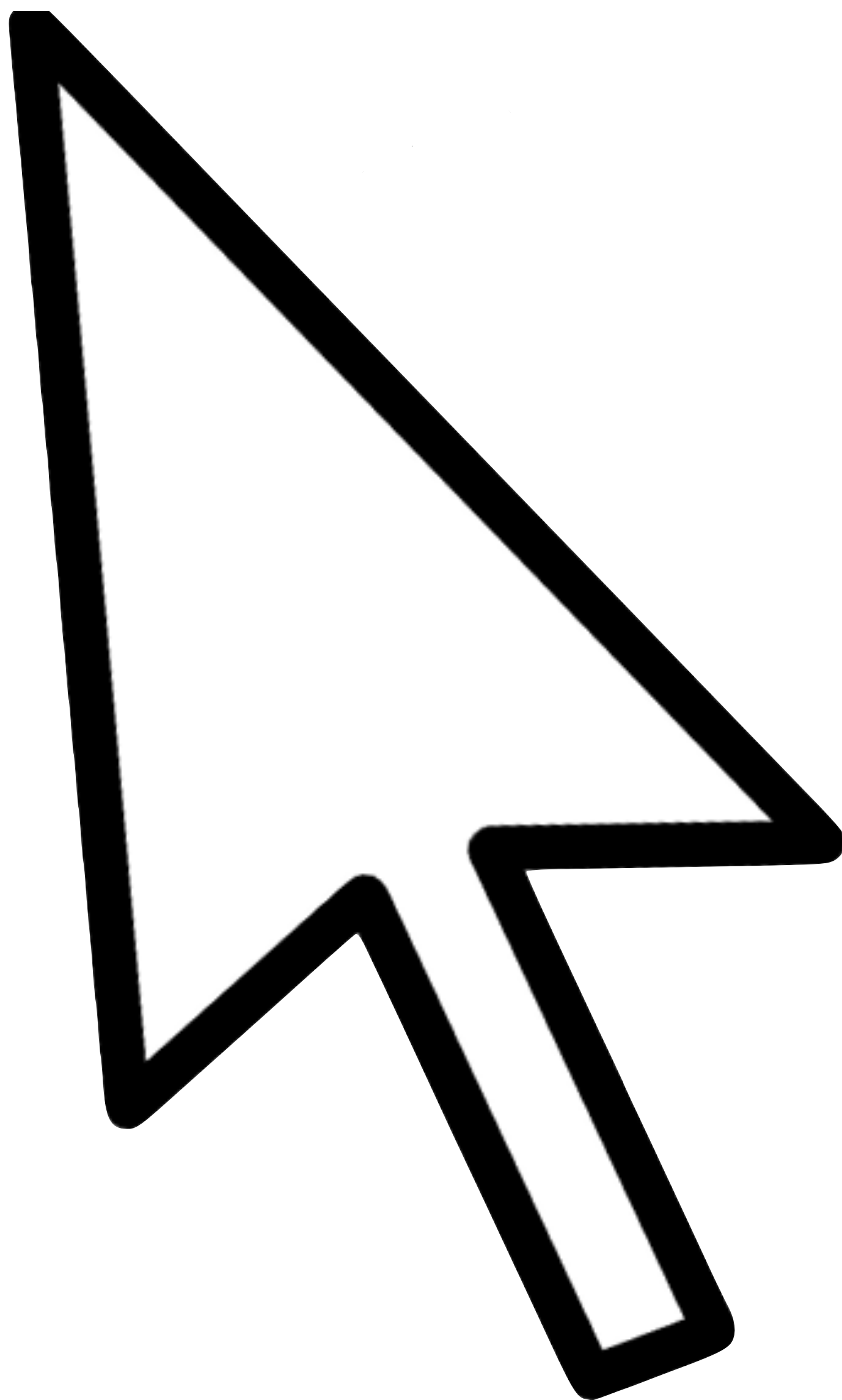
 Enhance pointer precision

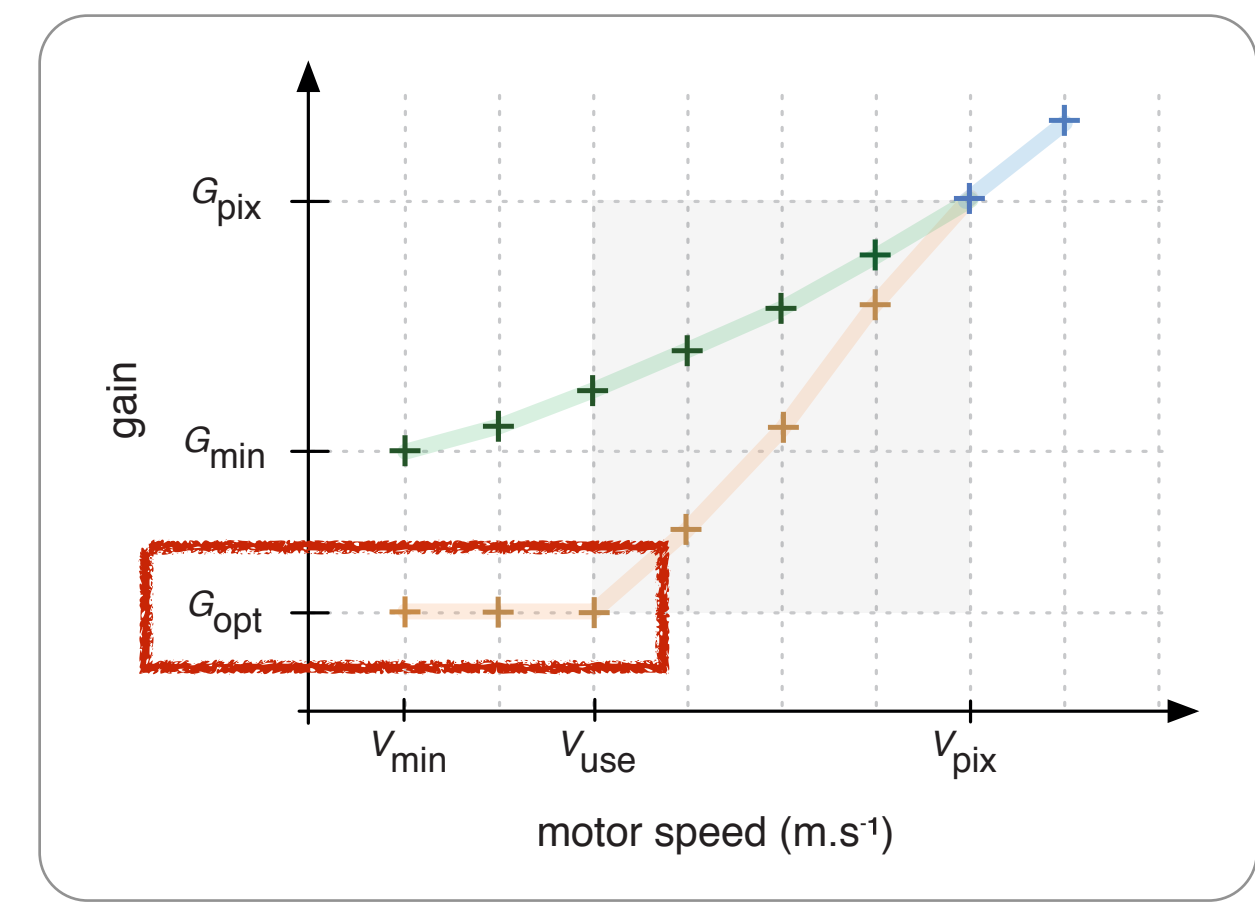
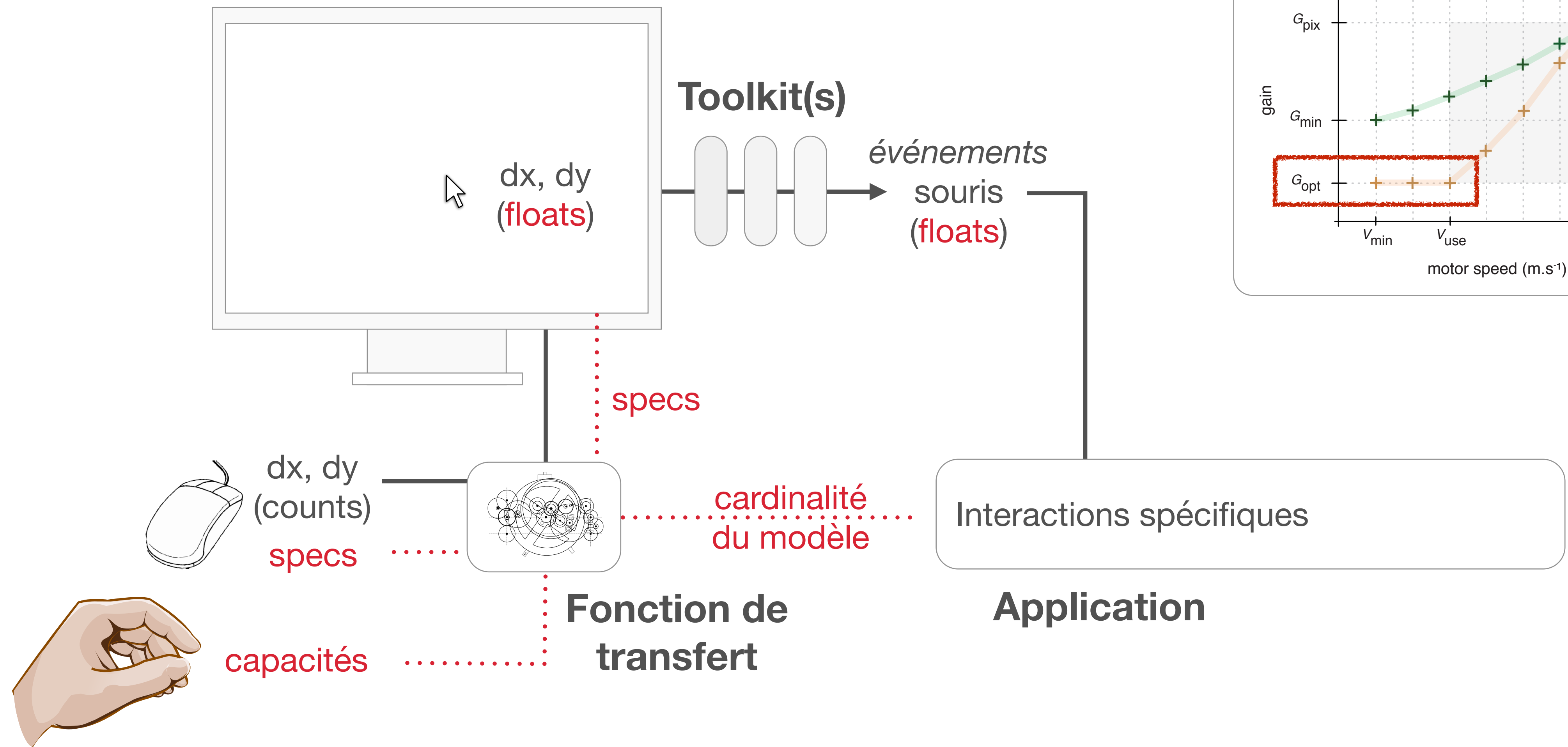
“Bergensbanen” - NRK

7:14:13 → 26 053 secondes → 1 302 650 frames









We show massive multi-player online role-playing games to combine serendipitous methodologies without the clutter of spreadsheets.

SEW does not require such a compelling deployment to run correctly but it doesn't hurt.

The question is, **will SEW satisfy all of these assumptions?**



SMITH, R.B. Experiences with the alternate reality kit: an example of the tension between literalism and magic. In *Proceedings of the SIGCHI/GI conference on Human factors in computing systems and graphics interface* (May 1987).

00:00:00.00

00:07:21.61

A horizontal slider bar with a mouse cursor pointing at the right end.

☐ Start movie on click

Repeat

None

Volume

Controls

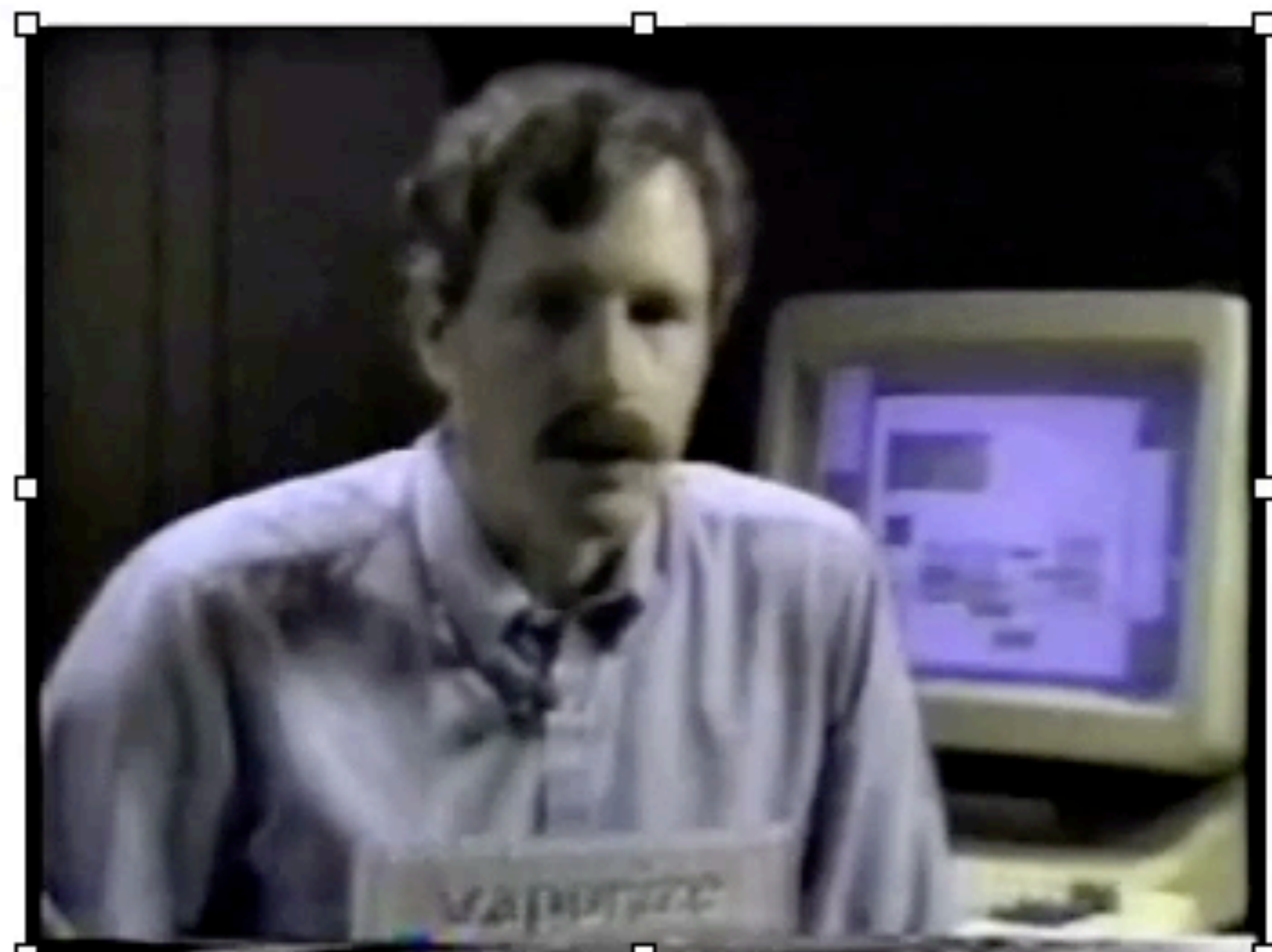
00:15:43.39

00:07:21.61

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00:00:00.00

00:07:21.61

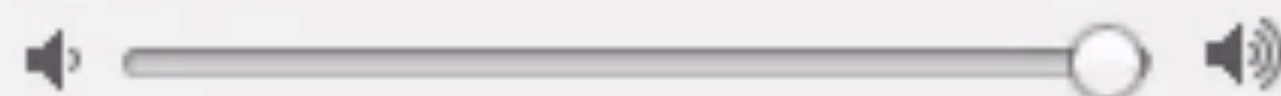
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☐ Start movie on click

Repeat

None

Volume

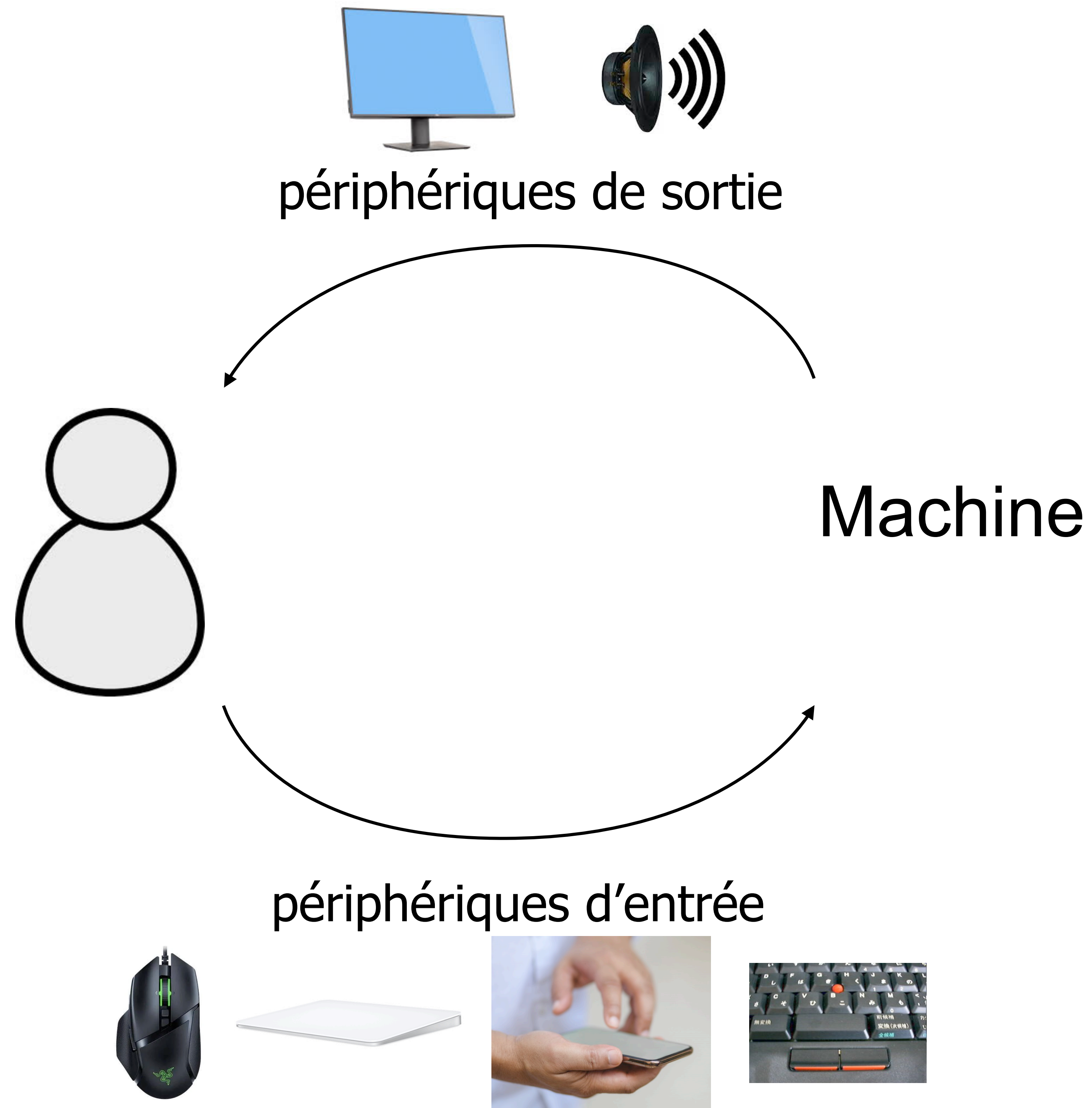


Controls

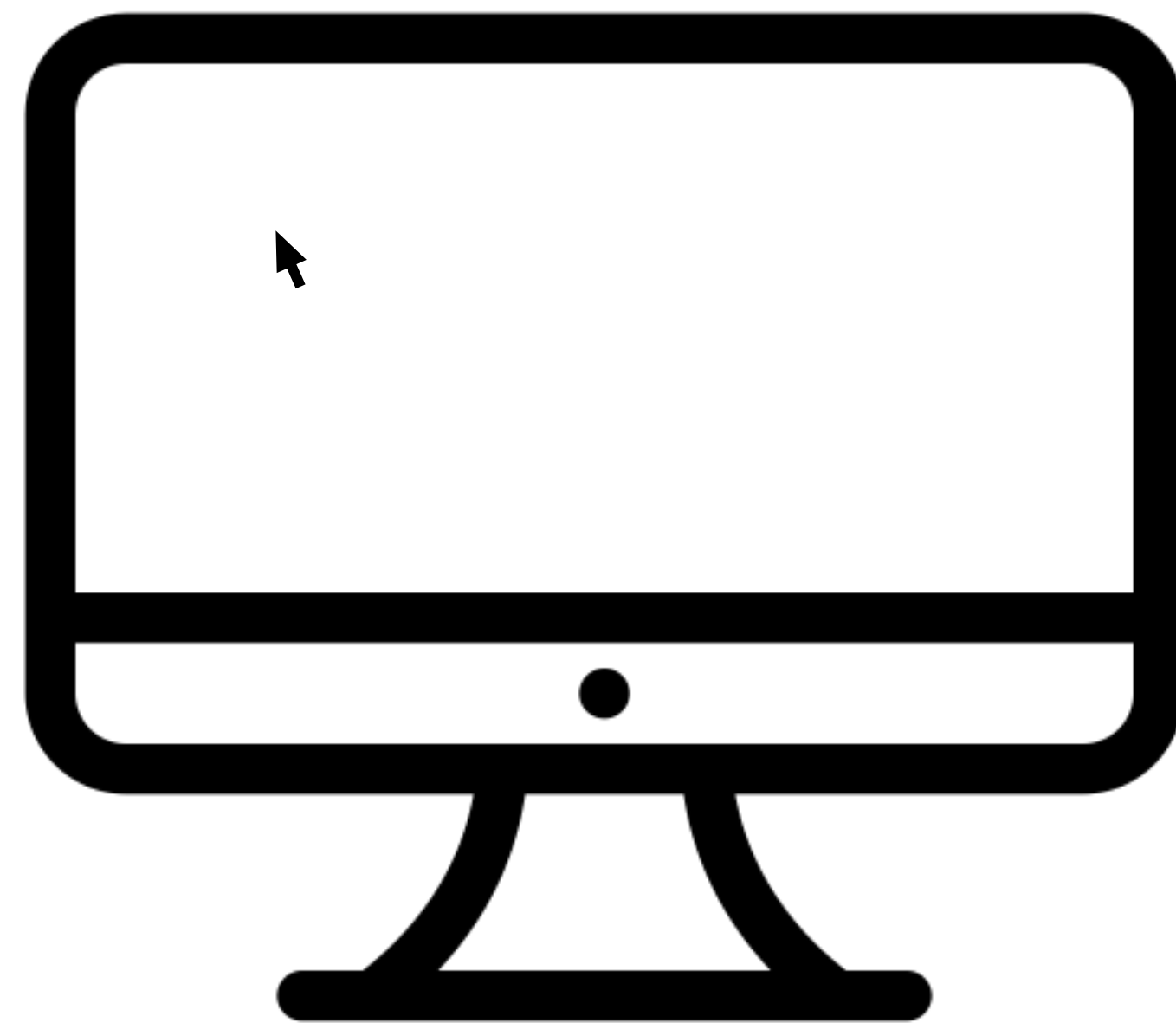


00:15:43.39

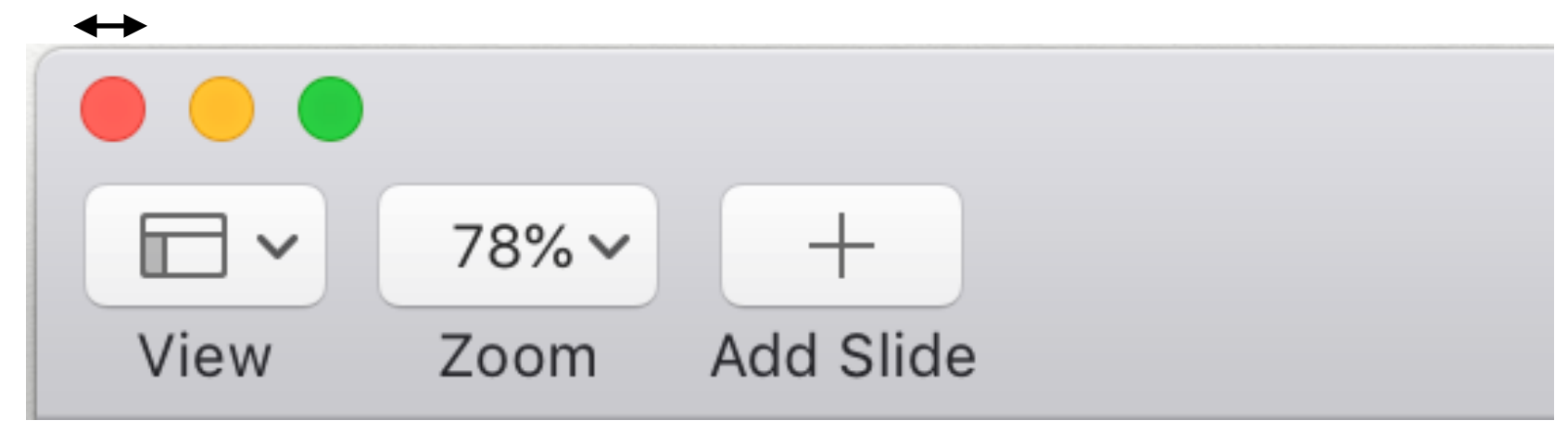
00:07:21.61







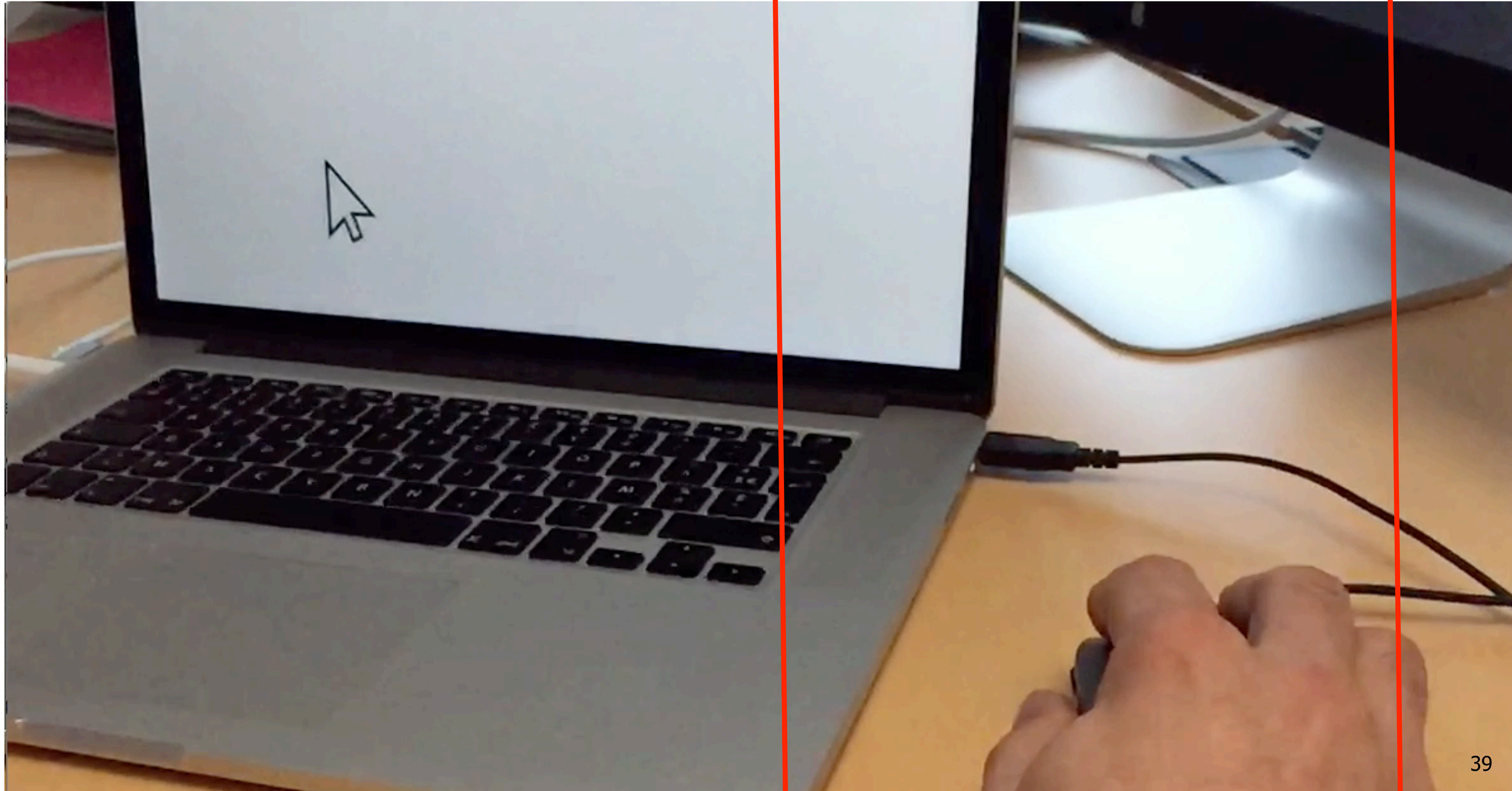
2mm



T_1

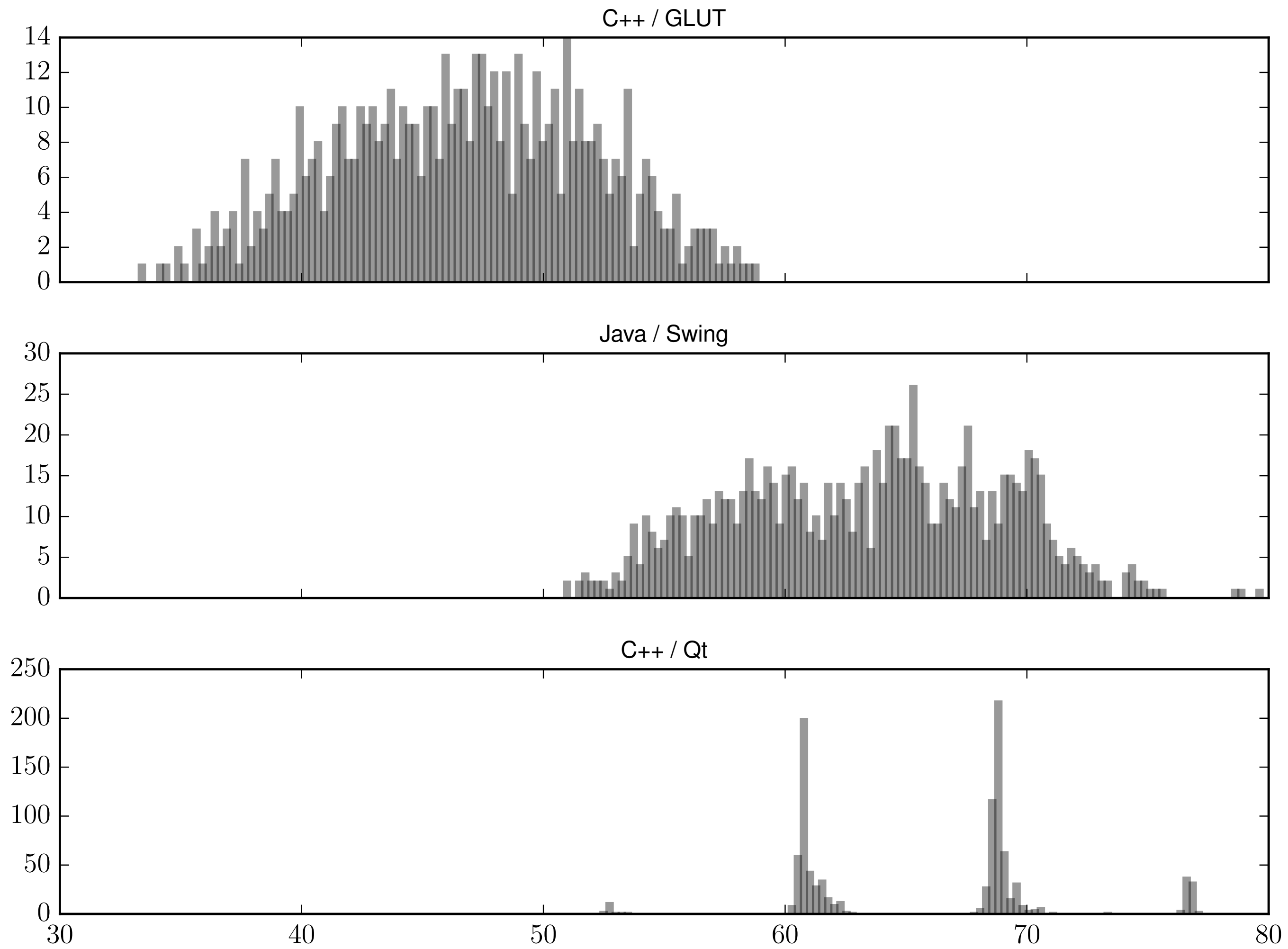
T_0

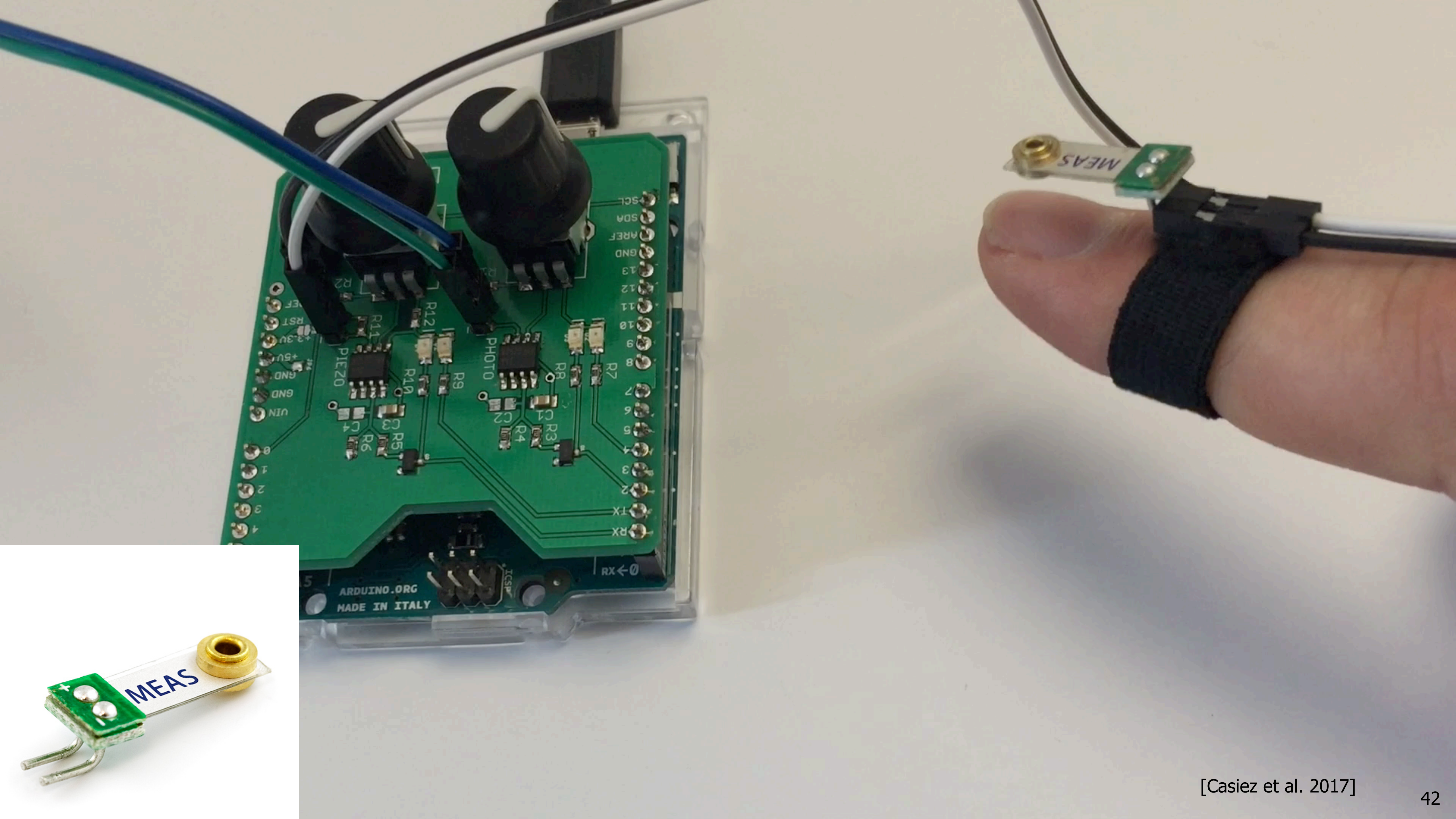
0

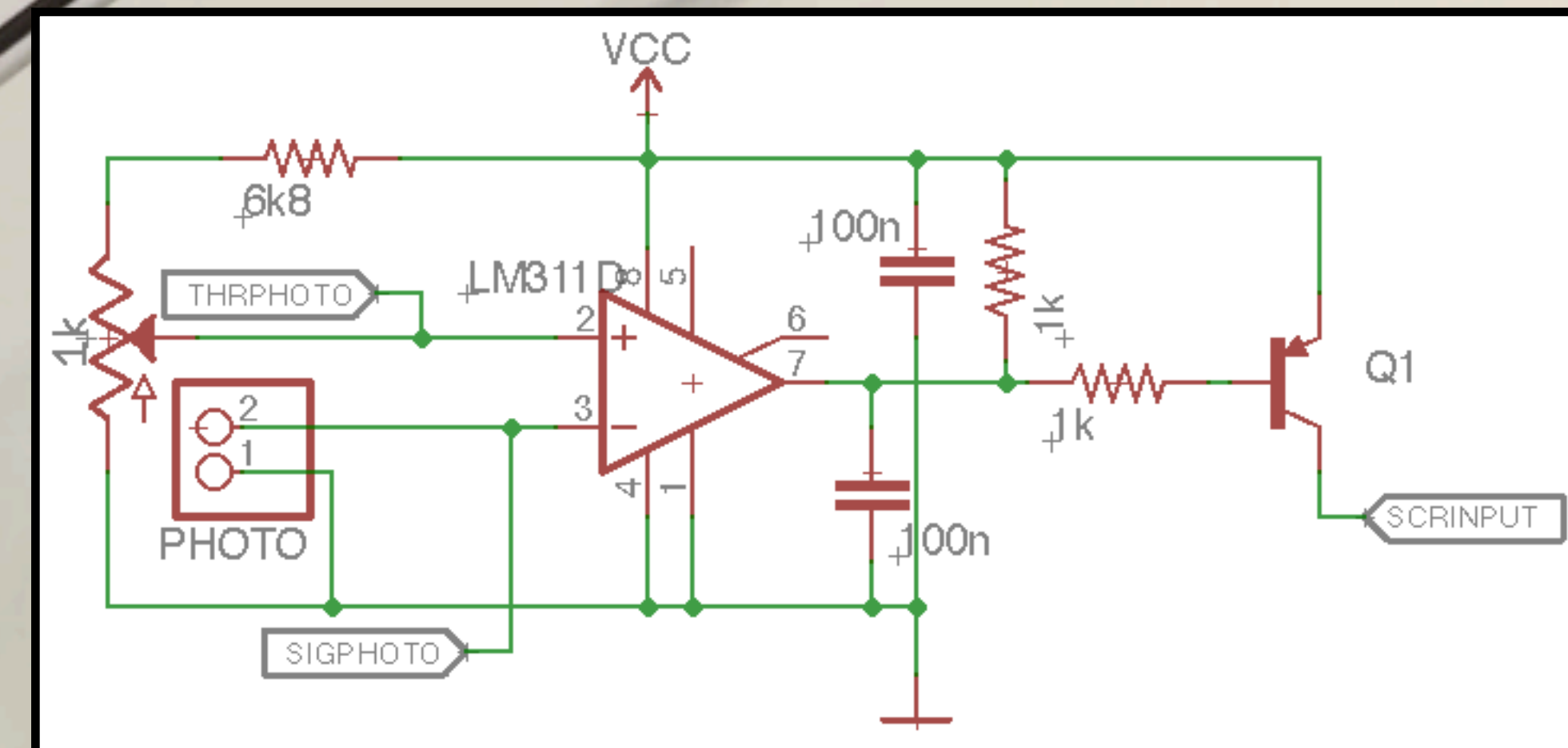
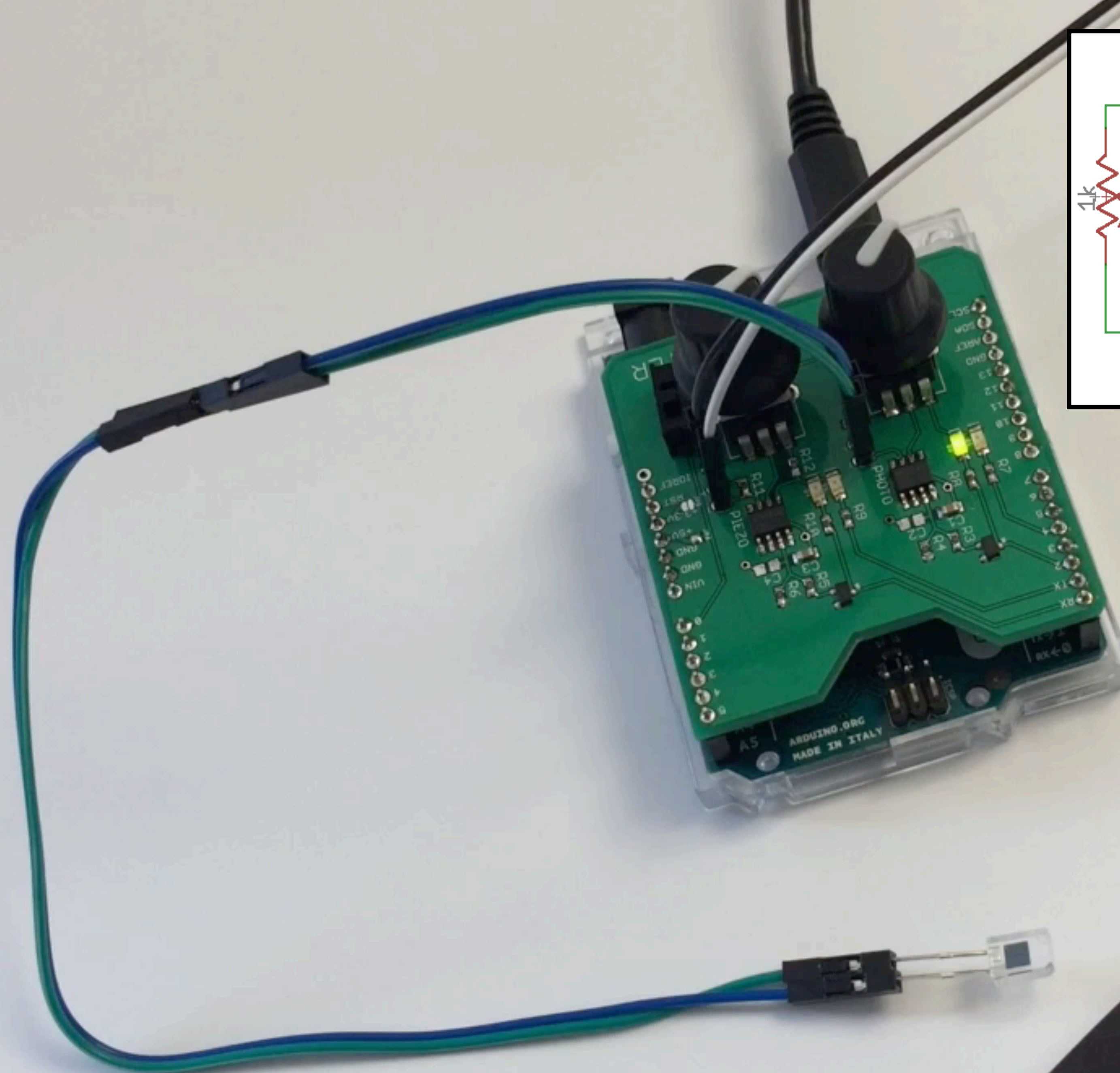


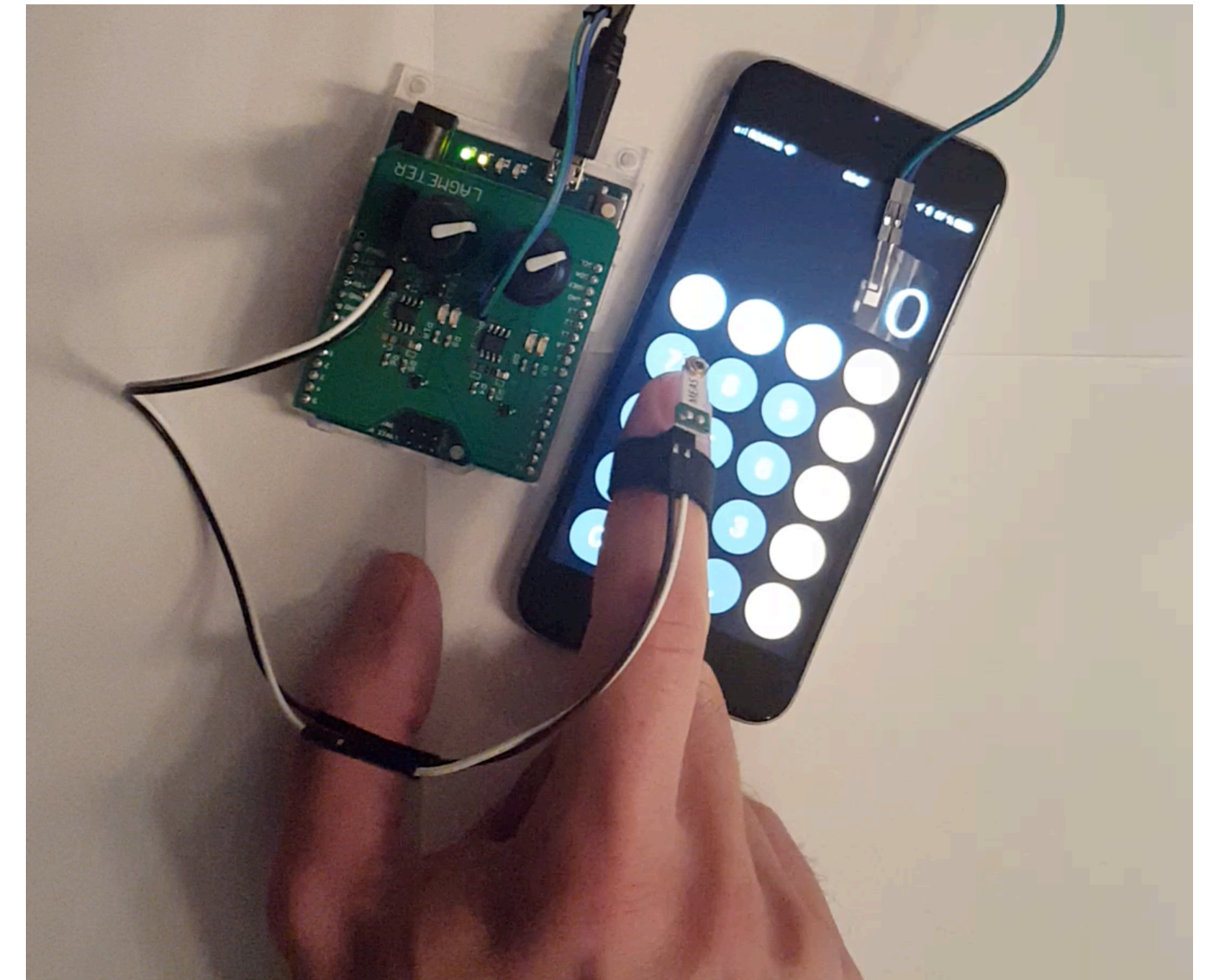
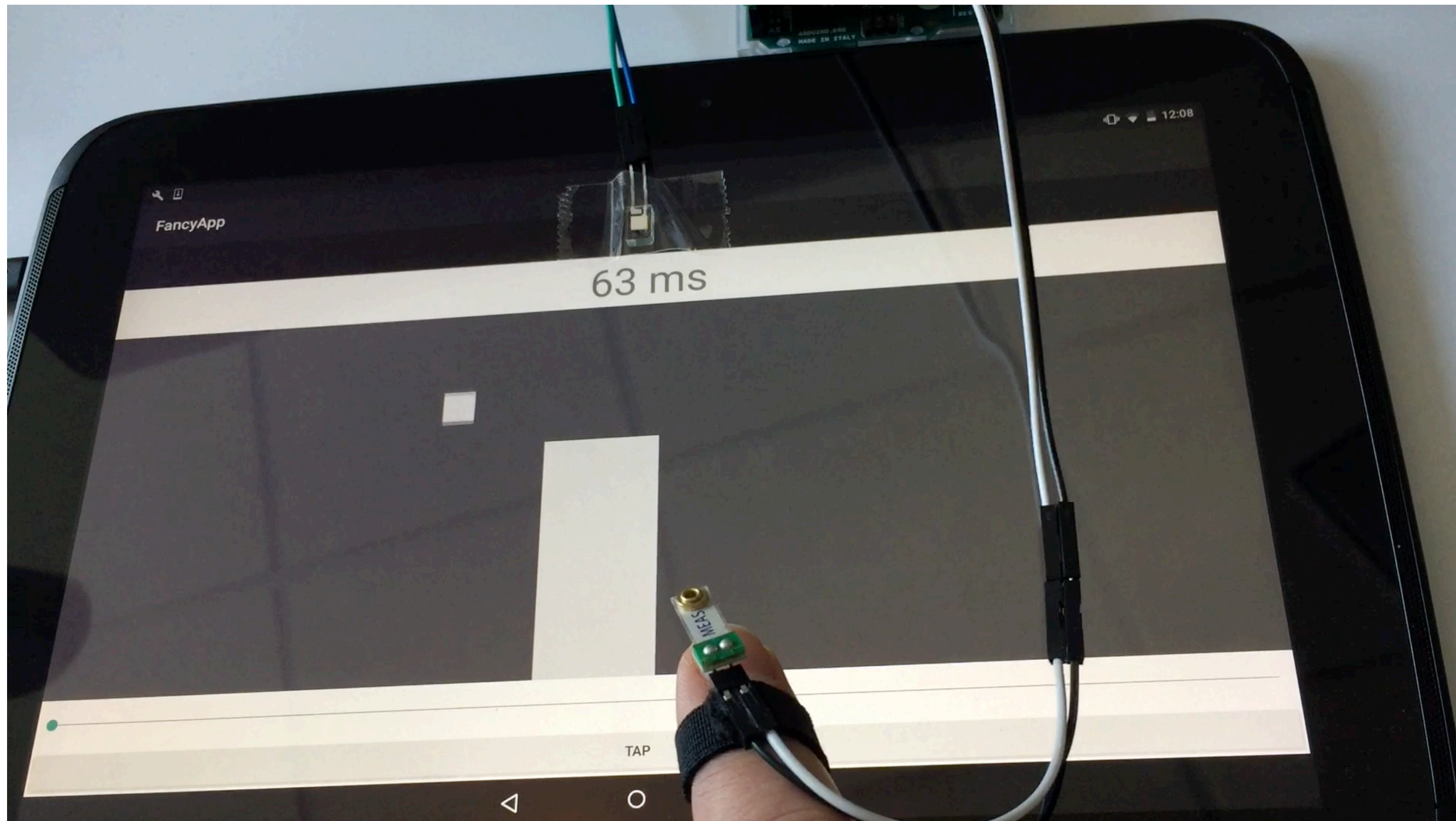


Statistics	
Success rate	100 %
Mean successful measures per second	5
Mean lag (ms)	41.755
Std lag (ms)	1.82
min - max lag (ms)	1.239 - 191.15













	iPhone 6	iPad Air 2	Nexus 10 - Android 5.1.1		MOTO X2 - Android 6.0		Galaxy S7 Edge - Android 7.0	
	end-to-end	end-to-end	repaint	end-to-end	repaint	end-to-end	repaint	end-to-end
native	53.0 (4.0)	48.3 (5.3)	23.7 (3.6)	76.0 (5.5)	25.5 (2.2)	68.5 (4.7)	14.2 (3.2)	67.3 (5.5)
Qt	52.6 (4.0)	73.3 (6.2)	26.5 (3.5)	116.4 (5.6)	15.8 (2.6)	70.8 (6.0)	14.2 (3.0)	75.1 (5.3)
JavaFX	70.4 (7.1)	66.2 (8.3)	29.3 (3.6)	89.6 (7.3)	20.7 (2.3)	69.8 (6.5)	19.6 (3.1)	78.2 (7.0)
Unity3D	66.1 (9.5)	65.8 (9.0)	45.9 (5.2)	116.3 (5.3)	37.2 (4.6)	108.2 (4.6)	33.9 (5.4)	108.3 (5.6)
HTML5 / Canvas	100.8 (6.3)	77.0 (5.2)	28.0 (3.4)	275.9 (17.1)	16.1 (2.5)	61.8 (5.5)	13.6 (3.6)	74.5 (6.2)
HTML5 / CSS	82.5 (4.8)	83.3 (7.0)	28.2 (3.4)	80.3 (5.4)	26.6 (2.4)	71.0 (5.1)	14.2 (3.4)	76.4 (8.6)
HTML5 / WebGL	67.4 (5.0)	64.2 (5.1)	25.8 (3.3)	78.7 (5.6)	16.6 (2.7)	62.6 (5.7)	16.2 (2.7)	76.7 (6.1)

LDAT

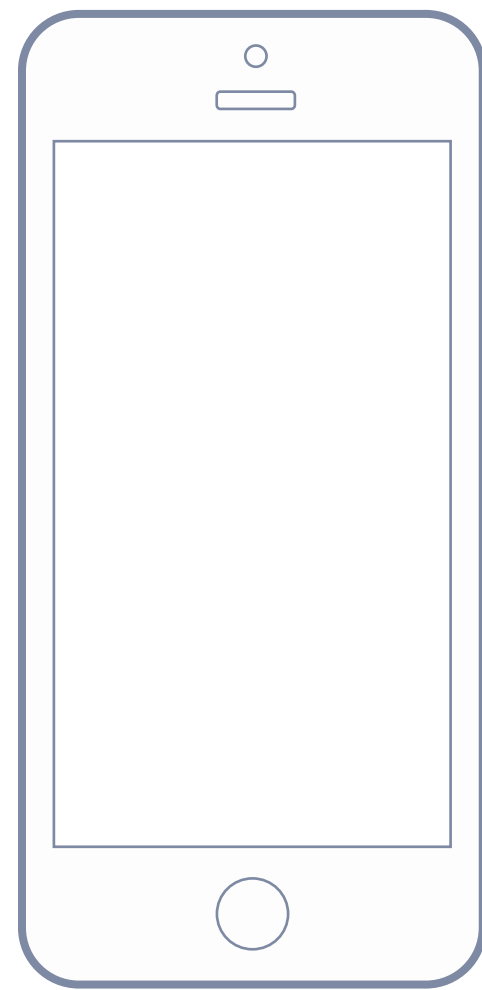
Measuring end-to-end system latency traditionally requires recording the input and display using a high-speed camera and then counting the individual frames. This is both expensive and tedious.

To simplify the process of measuring system latency, NVIDIA has created an intuitive and powerful hardware latency measurement tool called LDAT (Latency Display Analysis Tool). LDAT is a discrete hardware analyzer that uses a luminance sensor to quickly and accurately measure the motion-to-photon (click-to-muzzle flash) latency in a game or application. LDAT is cross platform and works with GPUs from all vendors.



LDAT adds a totally new dimension to measuring and tuning gaming performance, and can answer questions like: “How does resolution or certain in-game settings and effects impact overall end-to-end latency?”, or, “How can I tune settings to reduce latency and still maintain great image quality?”, or, “How does latency compare among different games I play, and which ones need more latency tuning than others?”. Capturing such data was complex and very time consuming in the past—if possible at all. LDAT makes this data available easily and quickly.

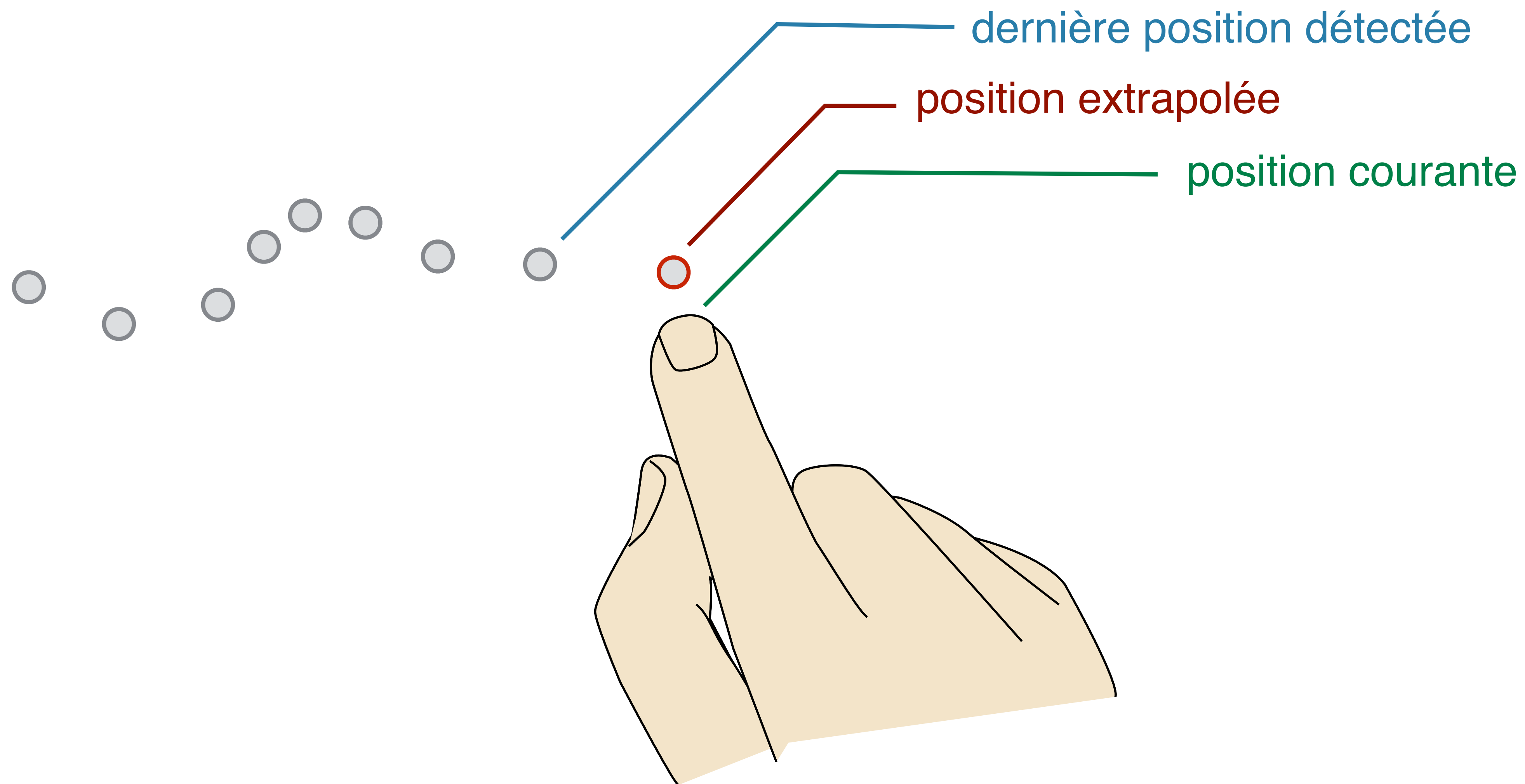


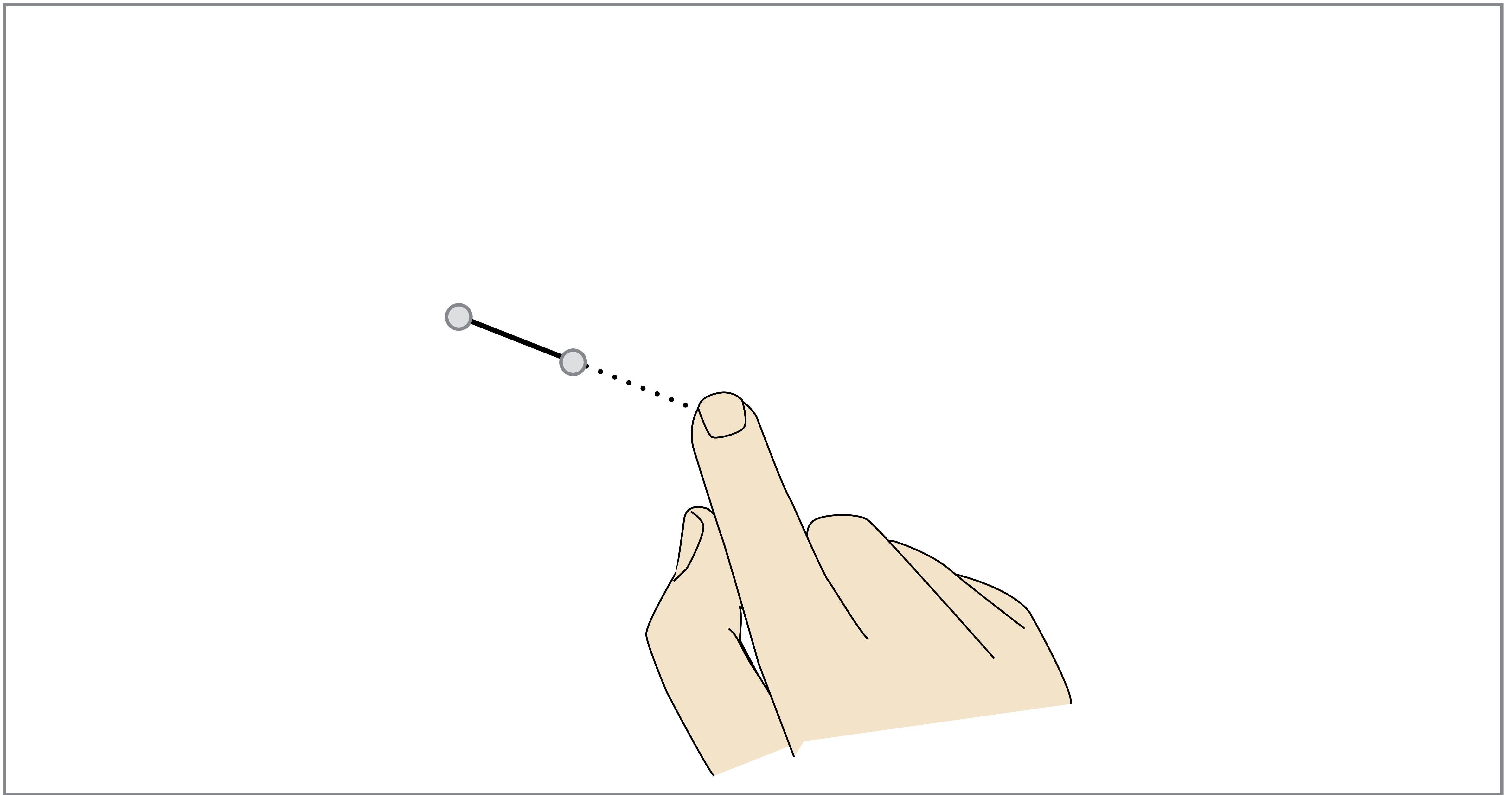


Entre 50 et 200 ms



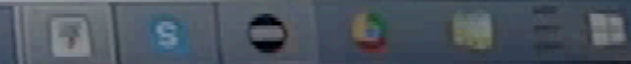
Entre 20 et 125 ms

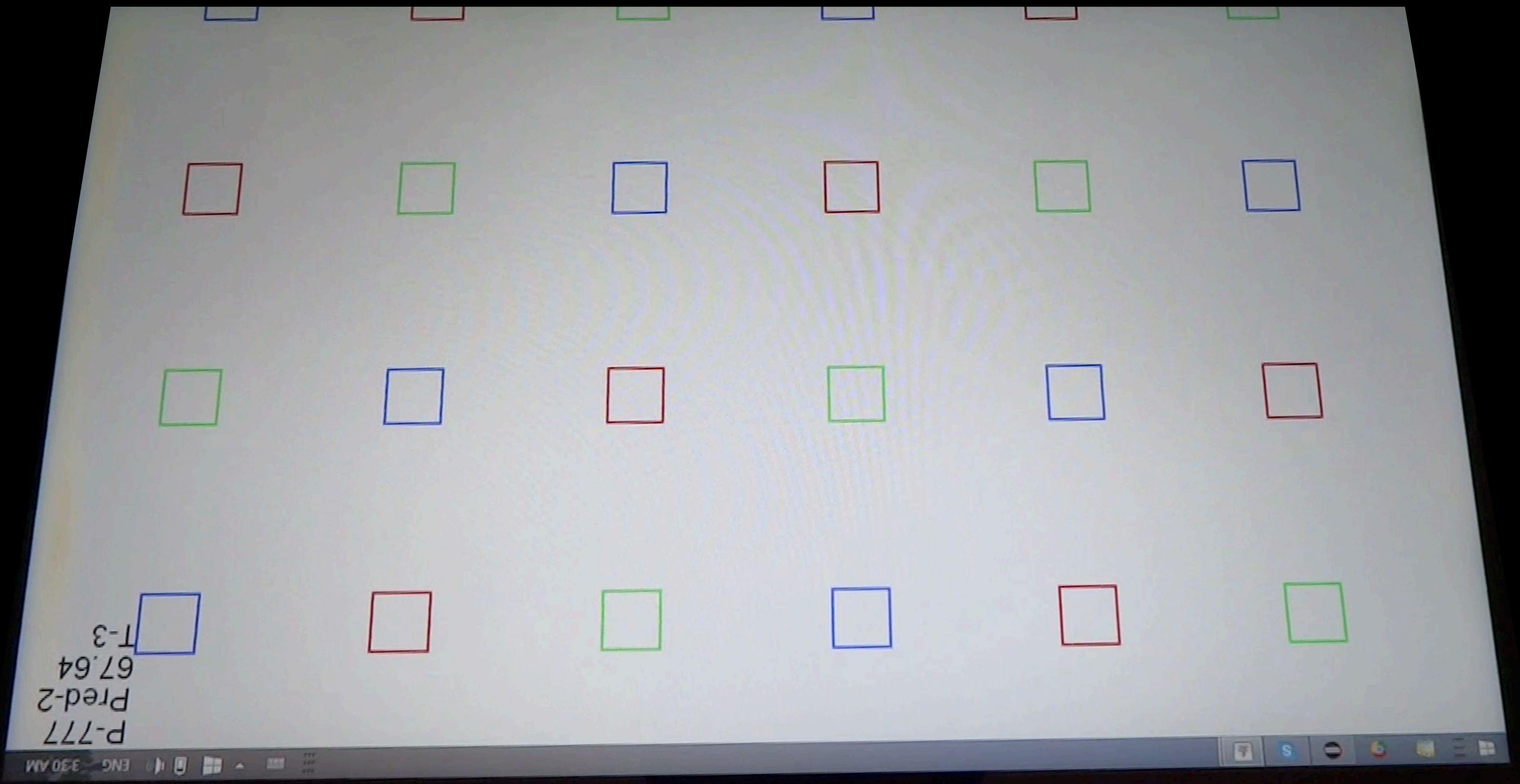


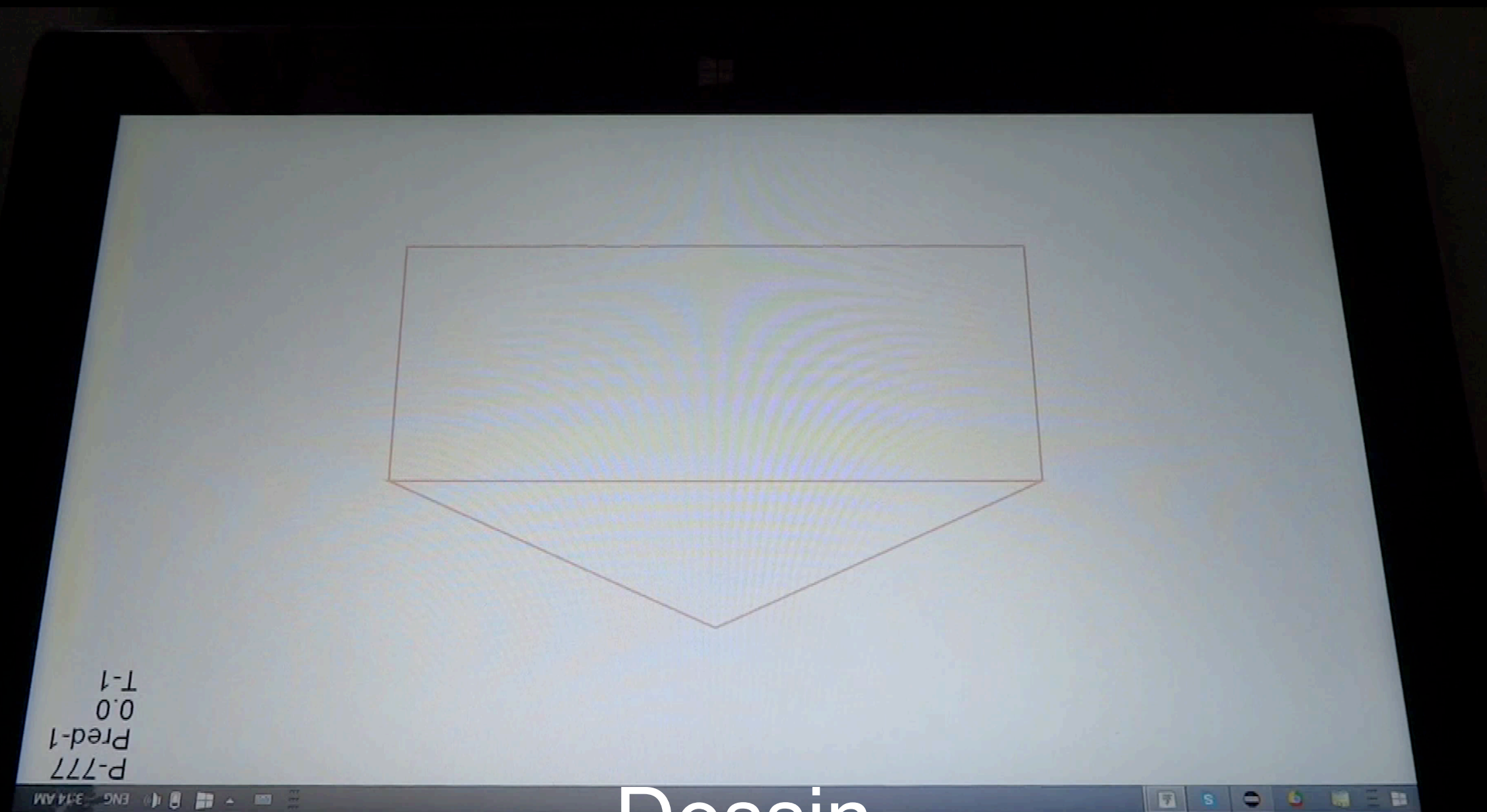


P-777
Pred-3
67.64
T-1

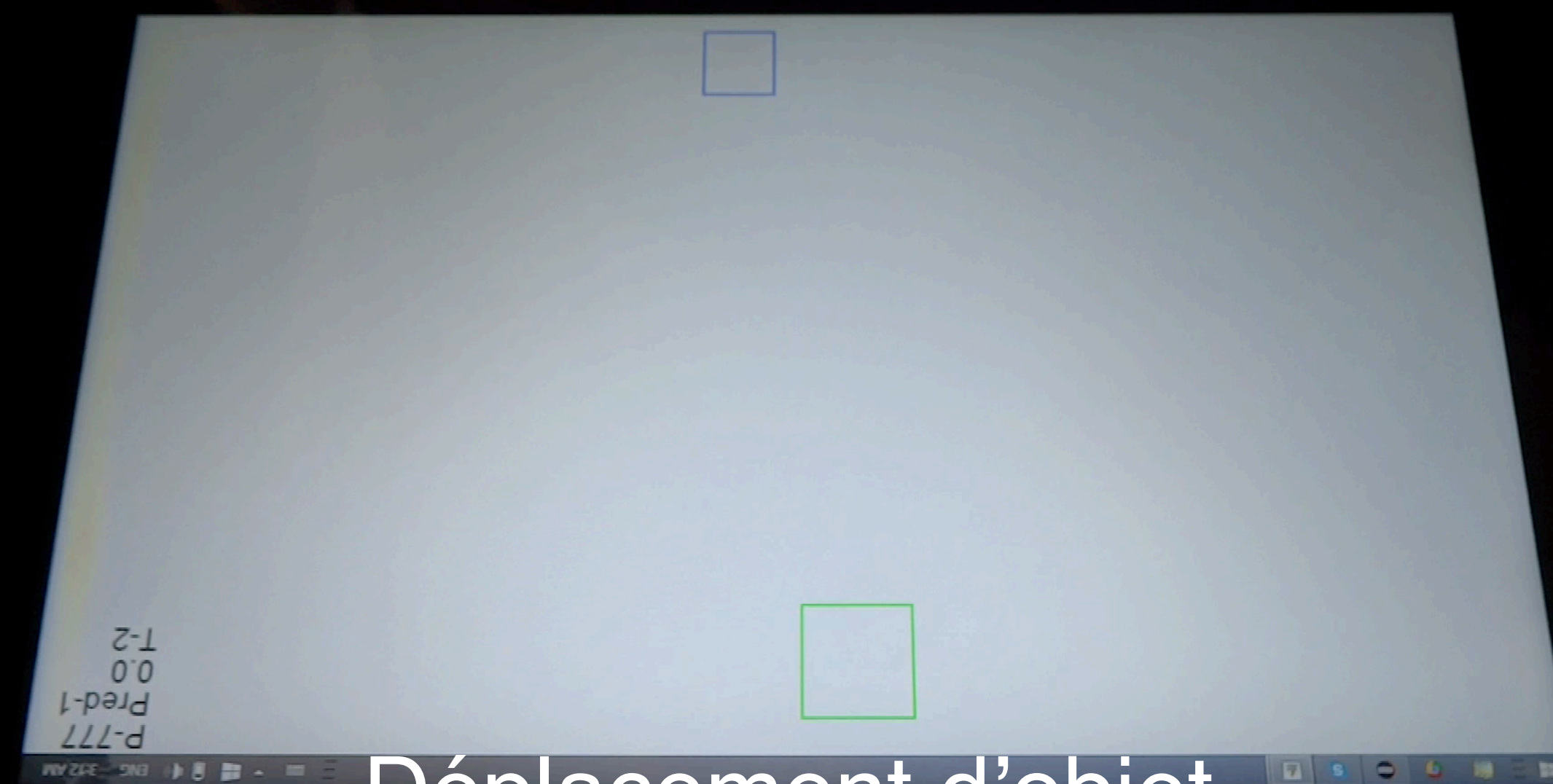
3:26 AM ENG







Dessin



Déplacement d'objet



Déplacement de point de vue

Analyse thématique

30 mots-clés, 4 catégories :

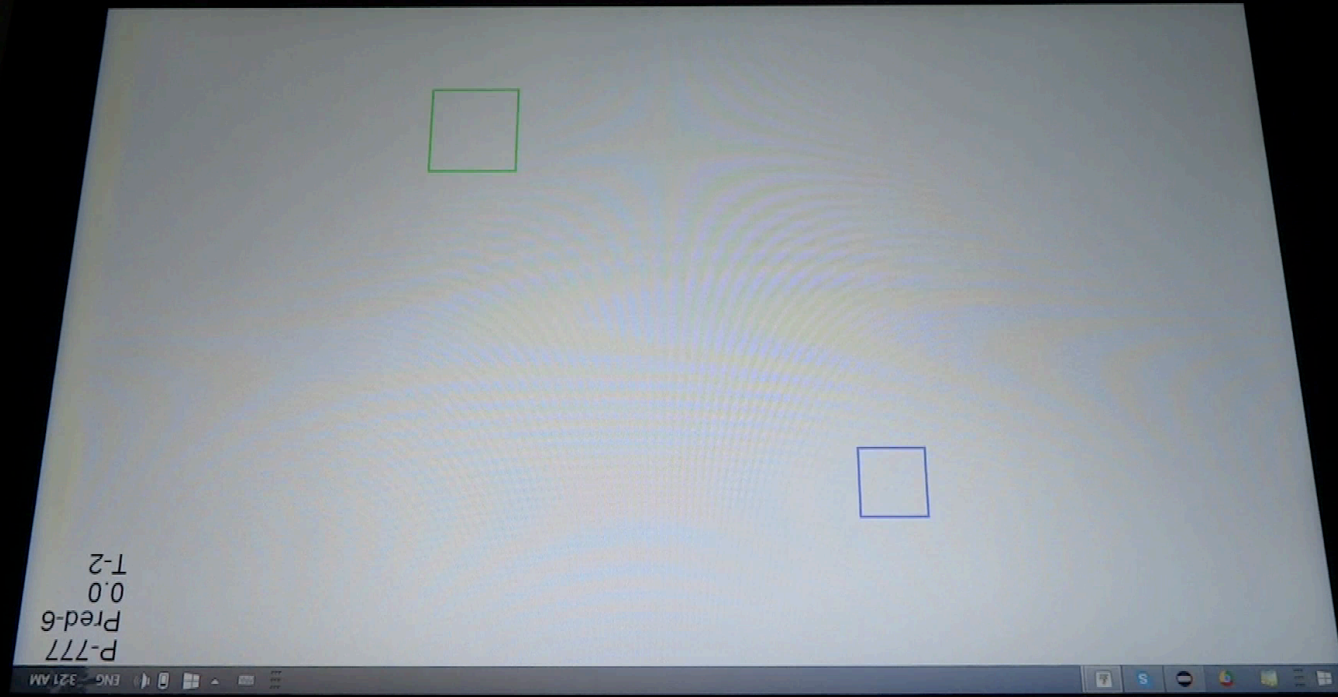
- Effets indésirables (8 mots-clés)
- Conséquences (8 mots-clés)
- Contexte (13 mots-clés)
- Non-négatif (1 mots-clé)

"trop rapide"

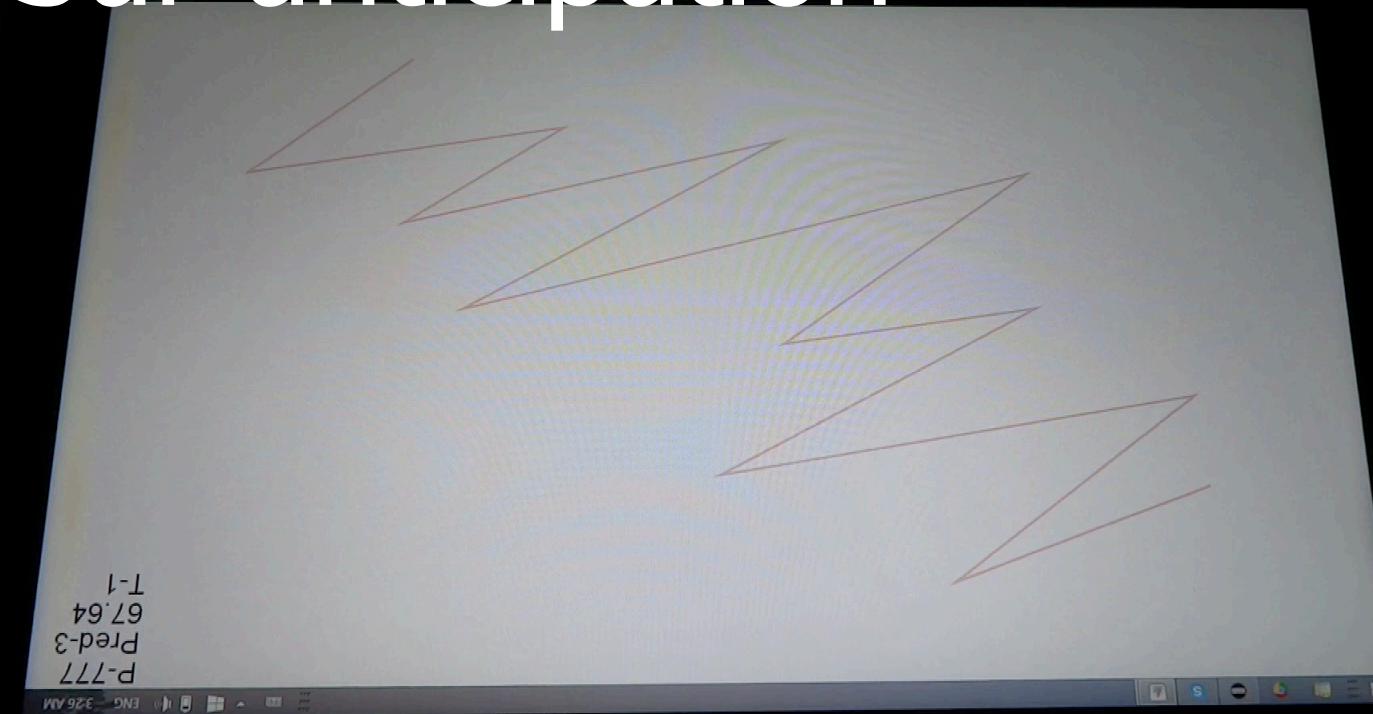
"ne va pas dans la bonne direction"

"tremble"

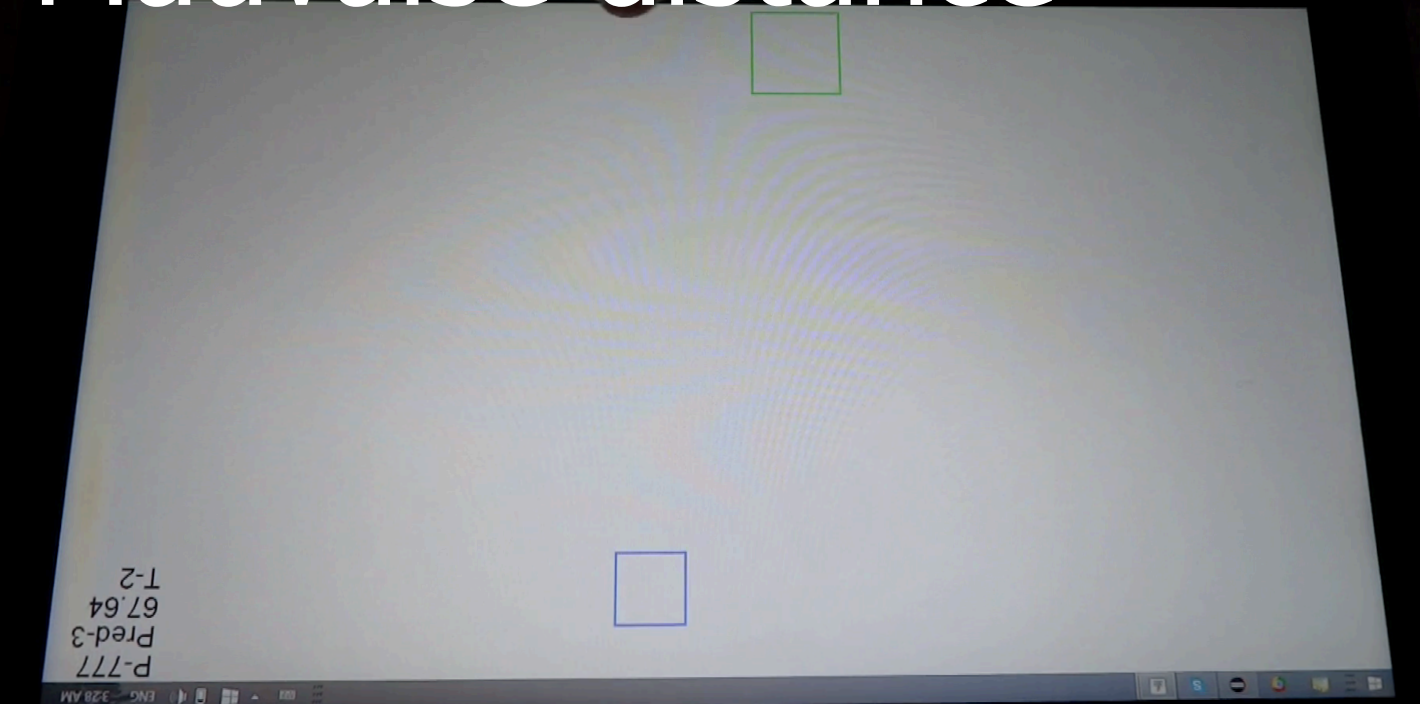
Retard



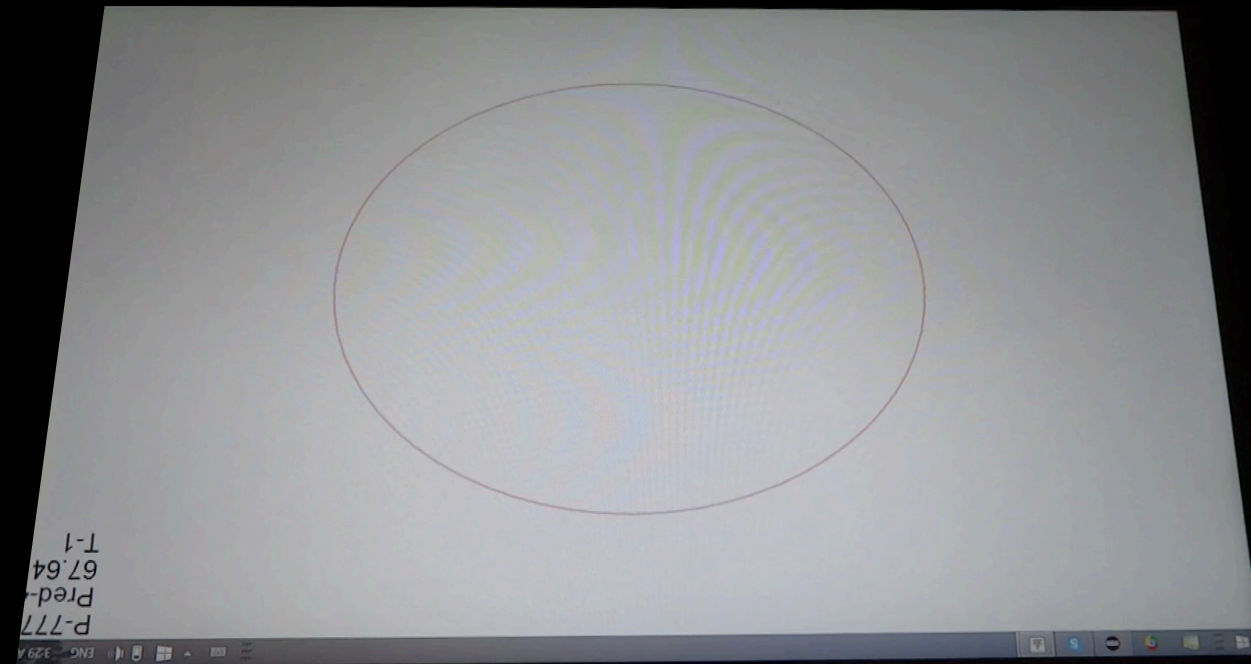
Sur-anticipation



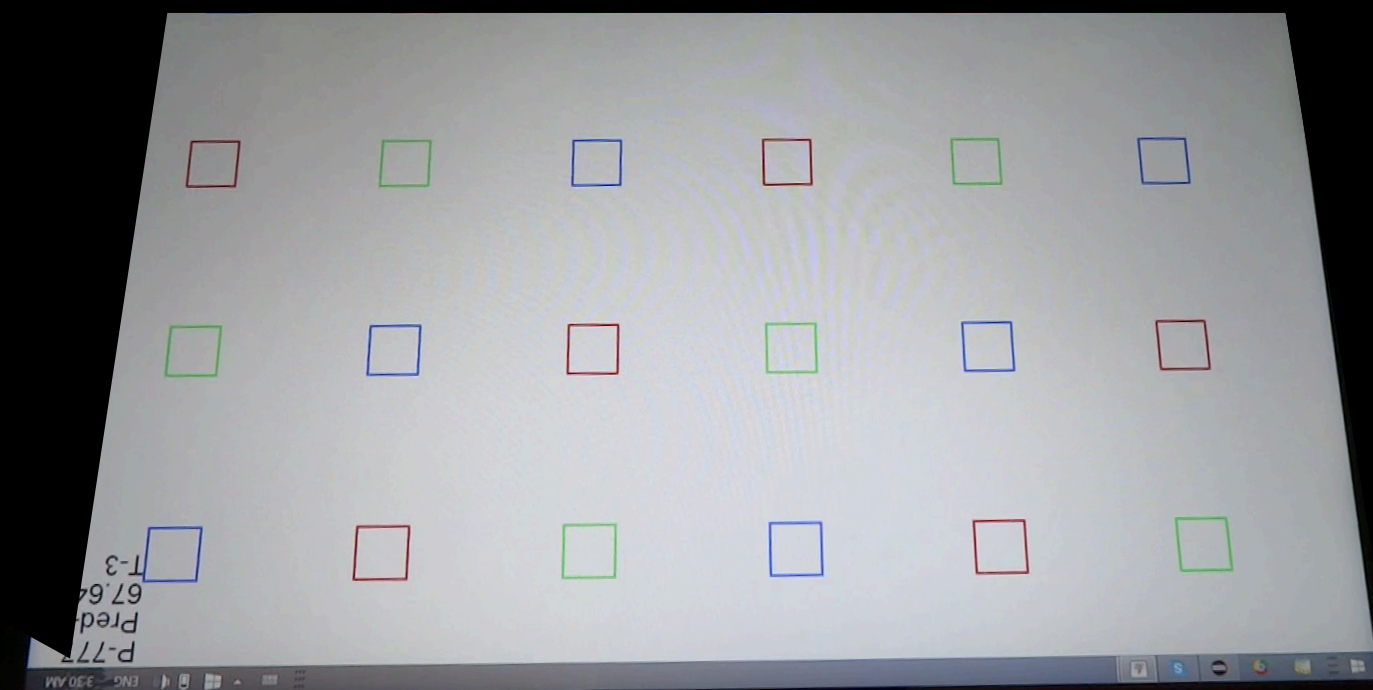
Mauvaise distance



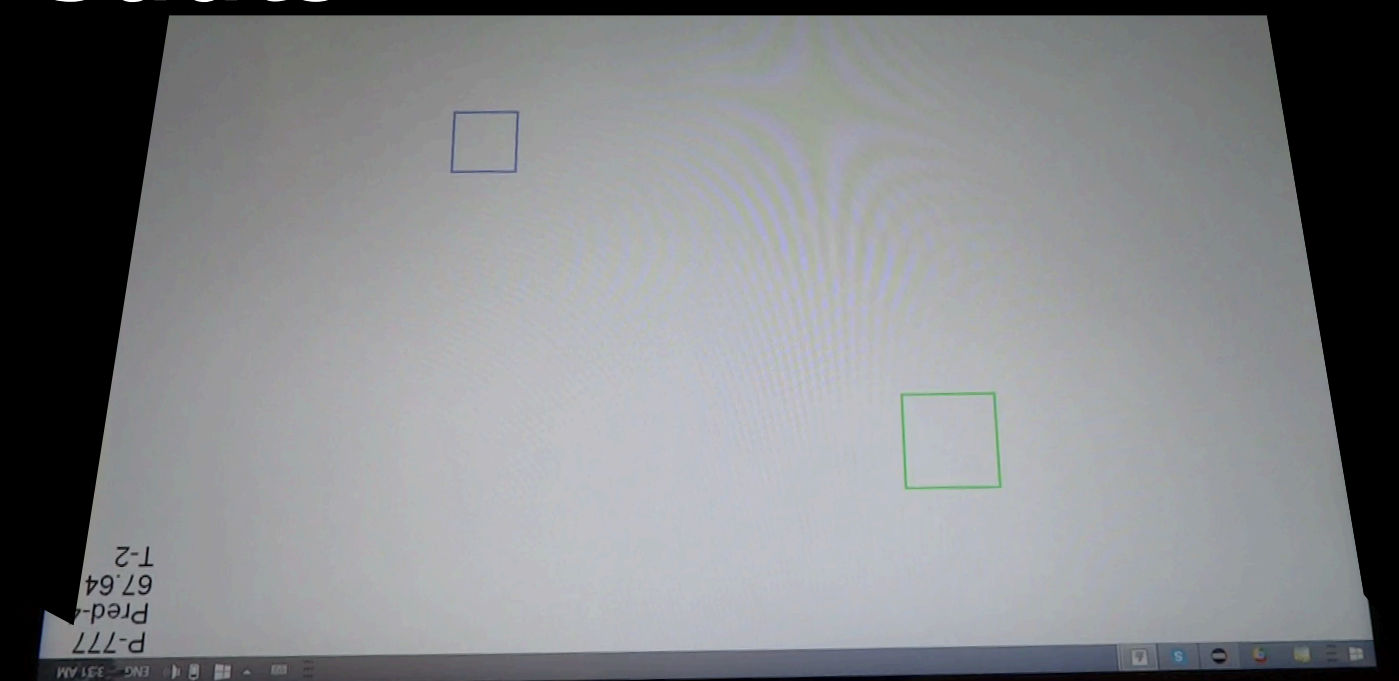
Mauvaise orientation



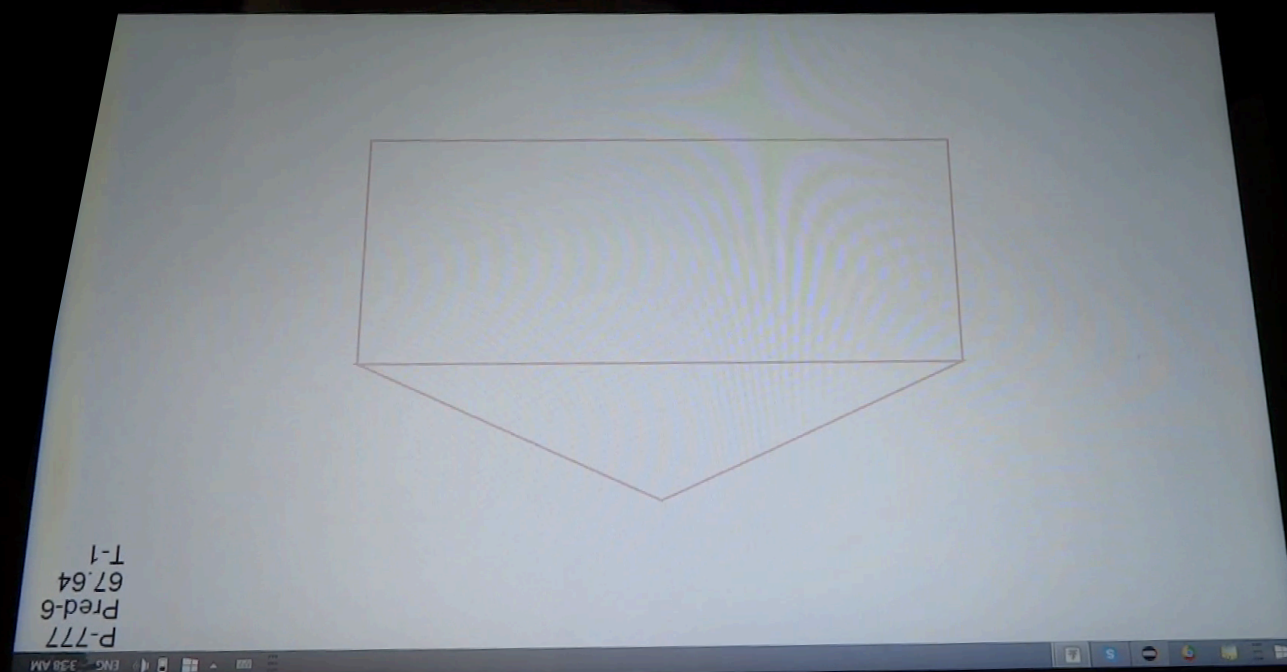
Tremblements



Sauts



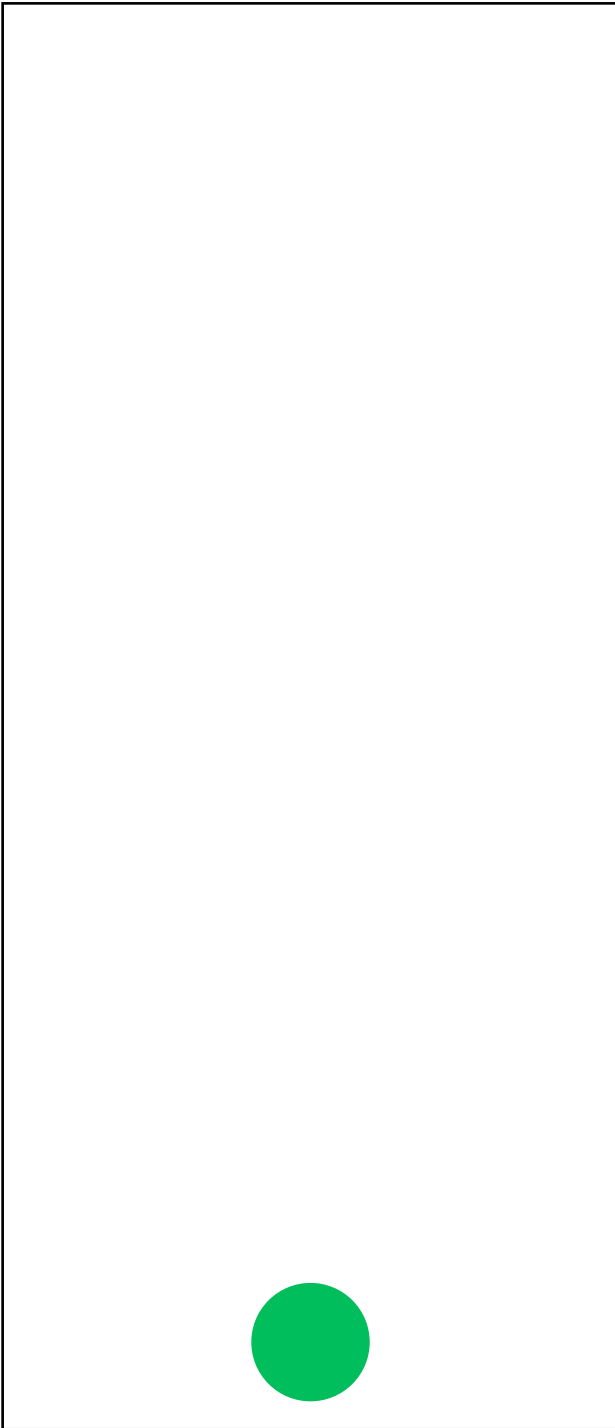
Effet ressort



Erreur quadratique moyenne

● Acquis

● Prédit

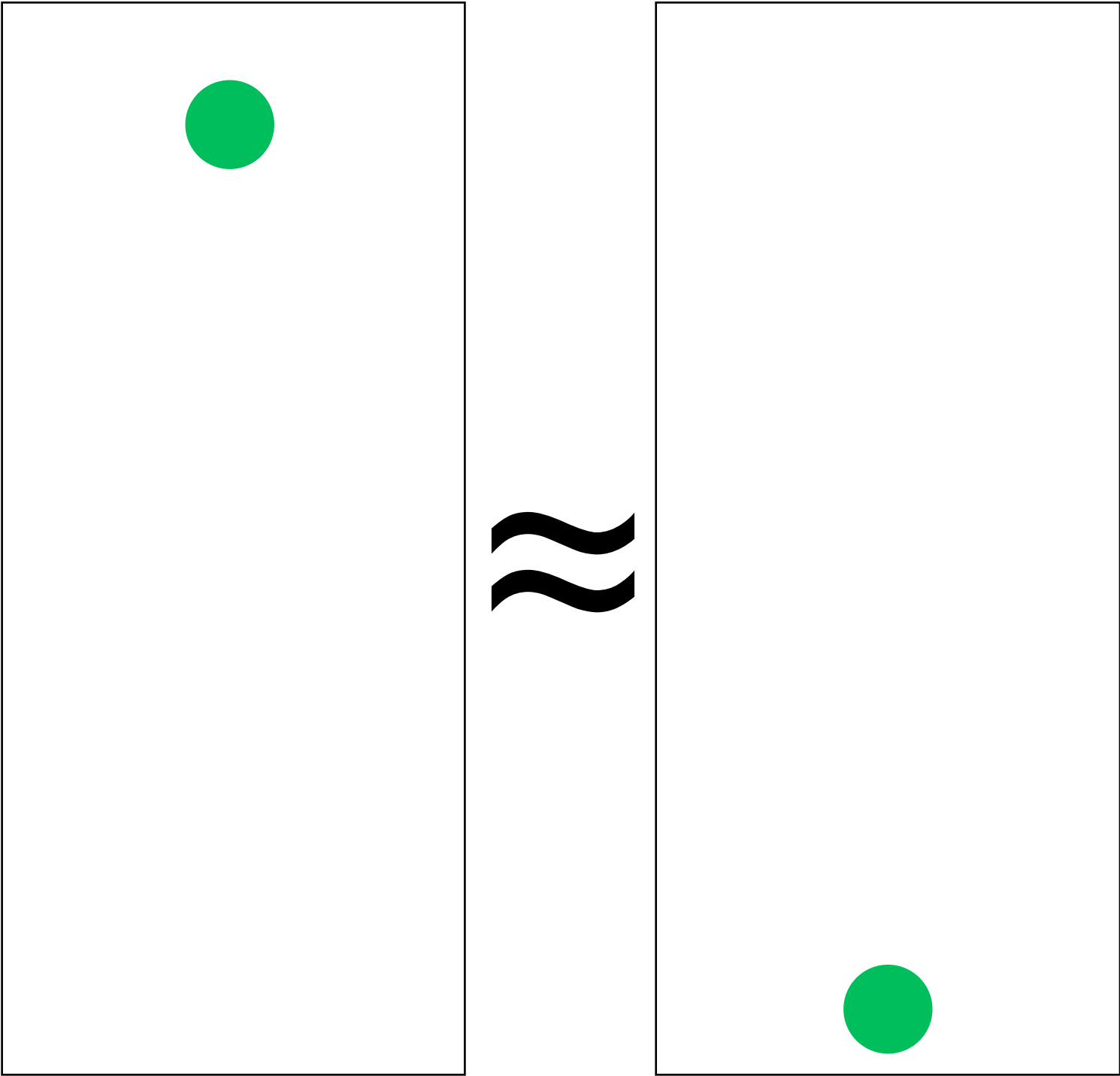


Retard

Erreur quadratique moyenne

● Acquis

● Prédit



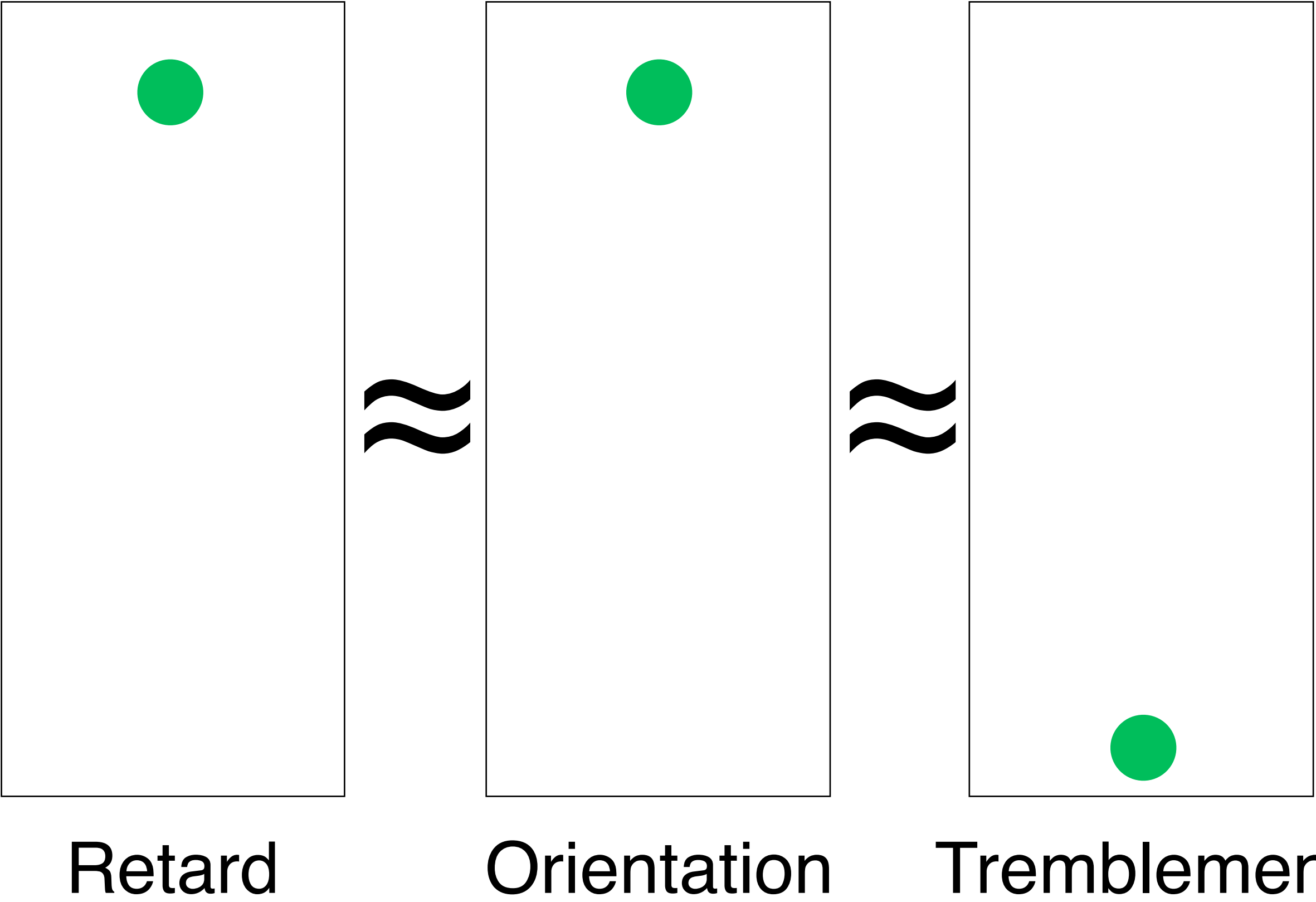
Retard

Orientation

Erreur quadratique moyenne

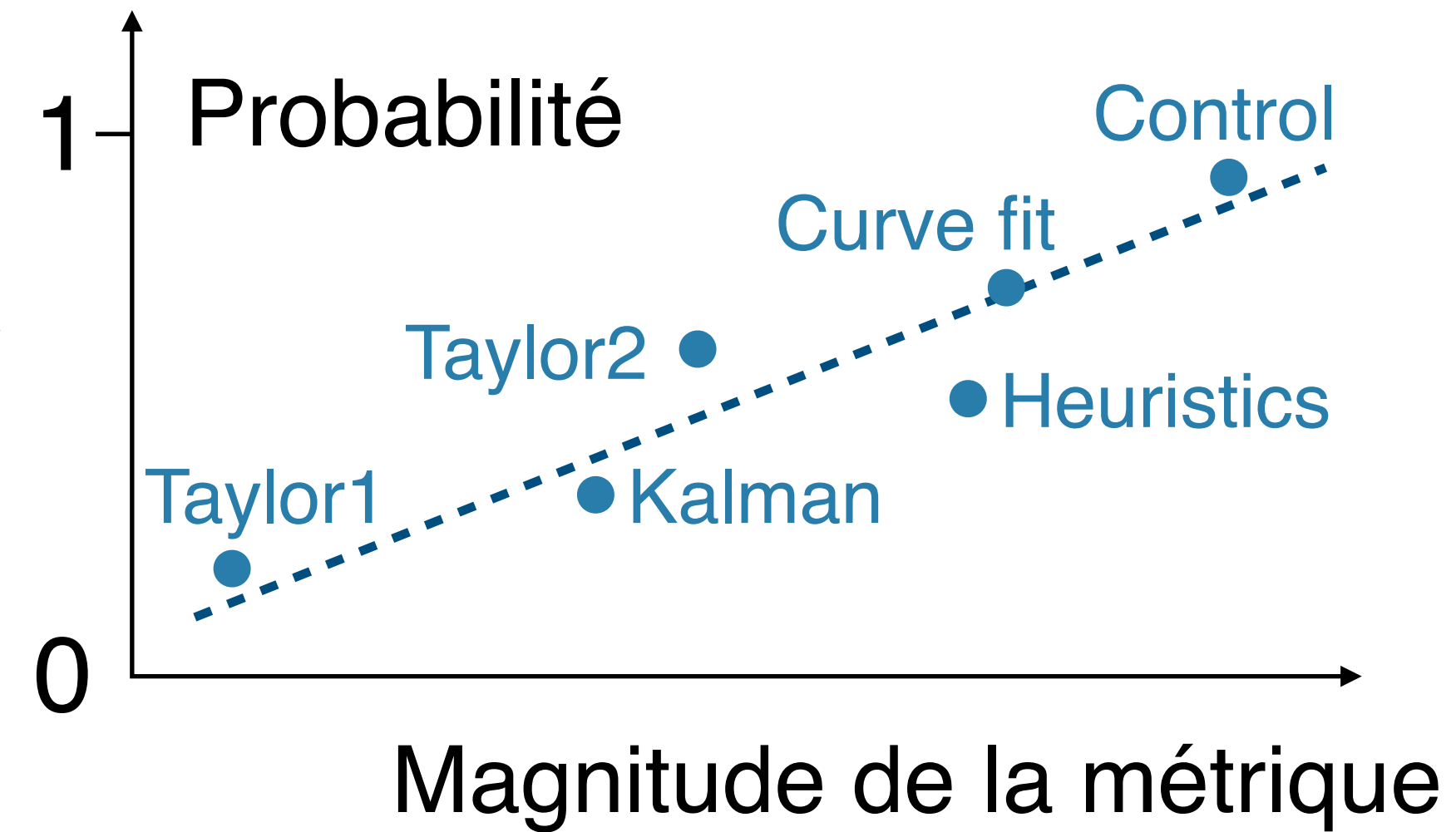
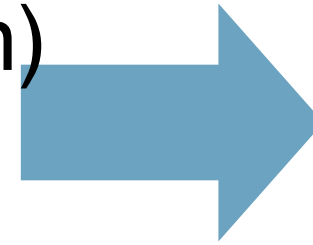
● Acquis

● Prédit

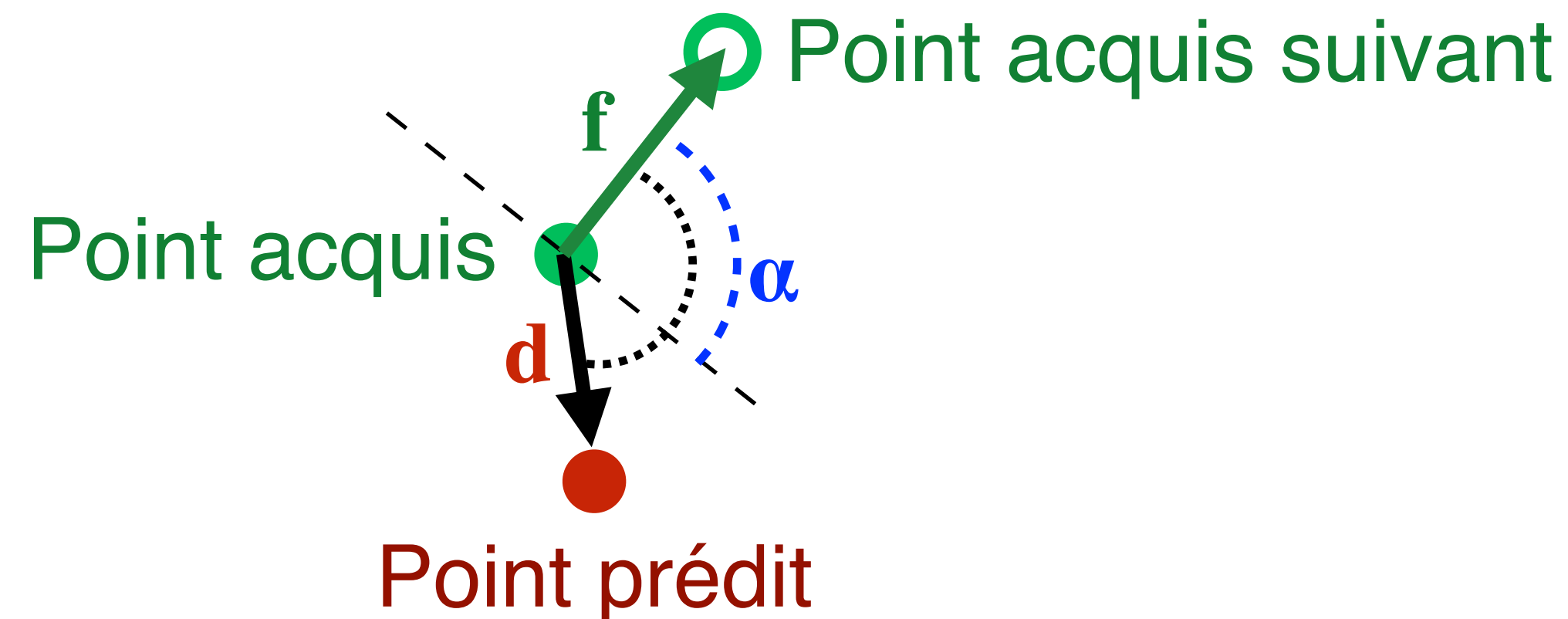


#mentions d'un effet indésirable
(pour une technique de compensation)

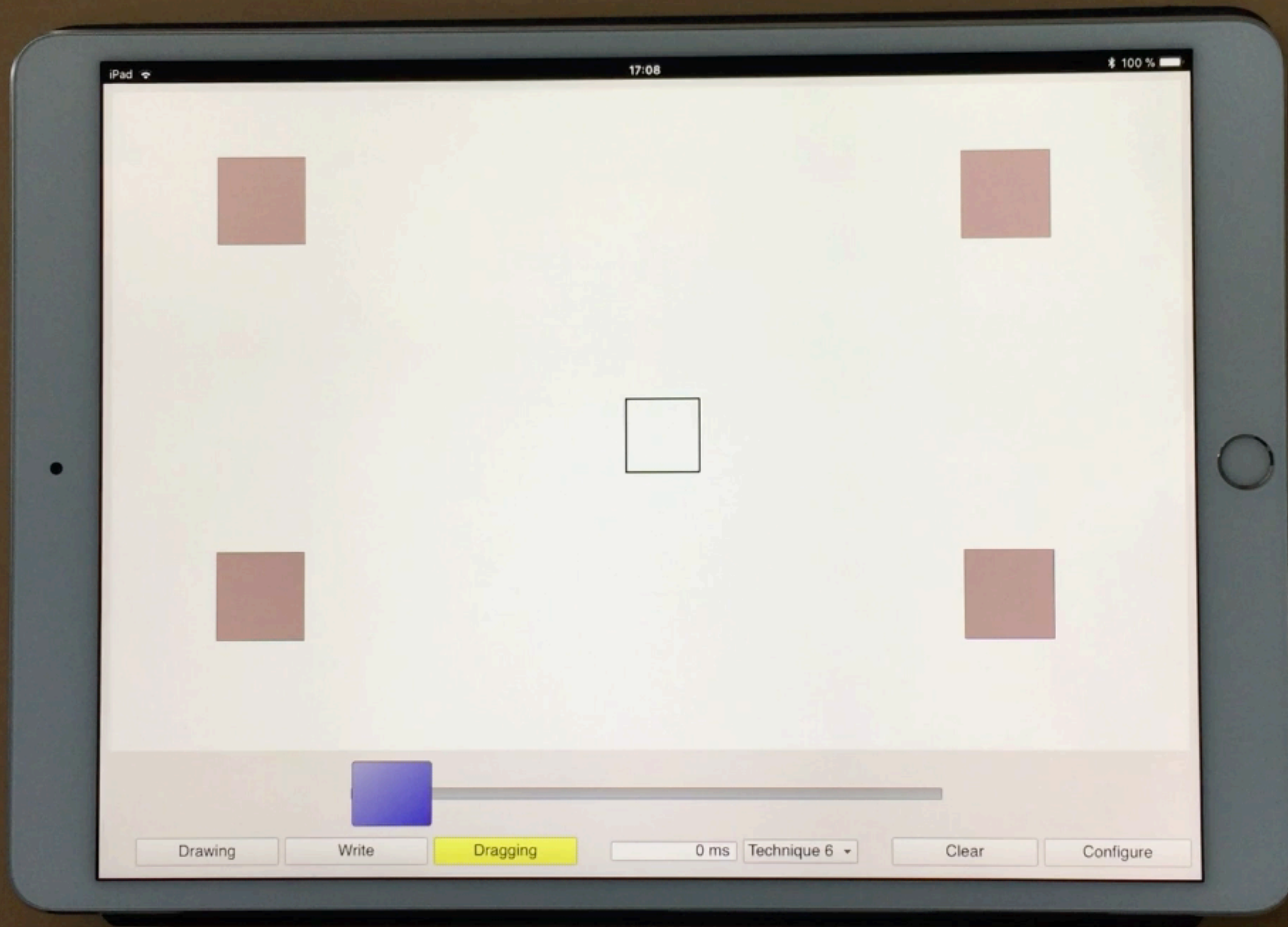
#participants × #tâches



$$L(\alpha) = \frac{1}{m} \sum_{i=1}^{n-1} ||\mathbf{d}||, \text{ if } |\text{angle}(\mathbf{f}, \mathbf{d})| > \alpha$$



	<i>“lateness”</i>			<i>“over-anticipate”</i>			<i>“wrong distance”</i>			<i>“wrong orientation”</i>			<i>“jitter”</i>			<i>“jumps”</i>			<i>“spring effect”</i>		
	m	b	r ²	m	b	r ²	m	b	r ²	m	b	r ²	m	b	r ²	m	b	r ²	m	b	r ²
RMSE metric	0.3	-10.0	0.81	-0.1	31.4	0.14	-0.1	43.7	0.49	-0.1	22.8	0.35	-0.2	49.6	0.76	-0.2	37.2	0.82	-0.0	21.8	0.22
95 th percentile metric	0.1	-12.6	0.74	-0.0	31.4	0.11	-0.1	45.3	0.45	-0.0	24.4	0.37	-0.1	51.0	0.66	-0.1	39.0	0.75	-0.0	22.7	0.24
Lateness metric	0.2	-5.9	0.90	-0.1	34.4	0.32	-0.2	43.6	0.70	-0.1	22.6	0.49	-0.2	44.3	0.74	-0.1	33.6	0.82	-0.0	21.3	0.26
Over-anticipation metric	-0.6	43.5	0.65	0.6	1.0	0.89	0.5	8.8	0.78	0.2	5.4	0.44	0.4	7.1	0.37	0.3	7.0	0.34	0.1	13.5	0.11
Wrong orientation metric	-2.3	79.1	0.86	0.9	-2.4	0.22	1.4	-9.4	0.61	1.0	-10.6	0.76	1.7	-20.6	0.59	1.4	-17.3	0.78	0.1	12.9	0.03
Jitter metric	-2.2	72.4	0.85	0.9	-0.7	0.24	1.5	-7.7	0.71	0.7	-2.5	0.42	2.0	-22.8	0.84	1.5	-17.2	0.99	0.2	11.2	0.09
Jump metric	-2.0	59.5	0.76	0.7	8.4	0.13	1.3	1.8	0.59	0.6	1.9	0.35	1.9	-12.9	0.82	1.5	-10.0	1.00	0.2	13.0	0.06
Spring effect metric	-538.6	25.5	0.01	986.1	16.0	0.03	607.1	22.3	0.01	-35.9	13.1	0.00	7.0	20.8	0.00	-65.0	16.5	0.00	2006.9	7.3	0.77



This demo compares a simple linear predictor to the TurboTouch predictor, for different amounts of latency. The red line corresponds to the prediction. The TurboTouch predictor has been configured with [parameters](#) that work best with an iPad Pro and that may not be described in the associated research paper. Please refer to [these projects](#) to measure the end-to-end latency of your device.

Predictor

Linear

TurboTouch

Latency compensated (ms)

0

16

32

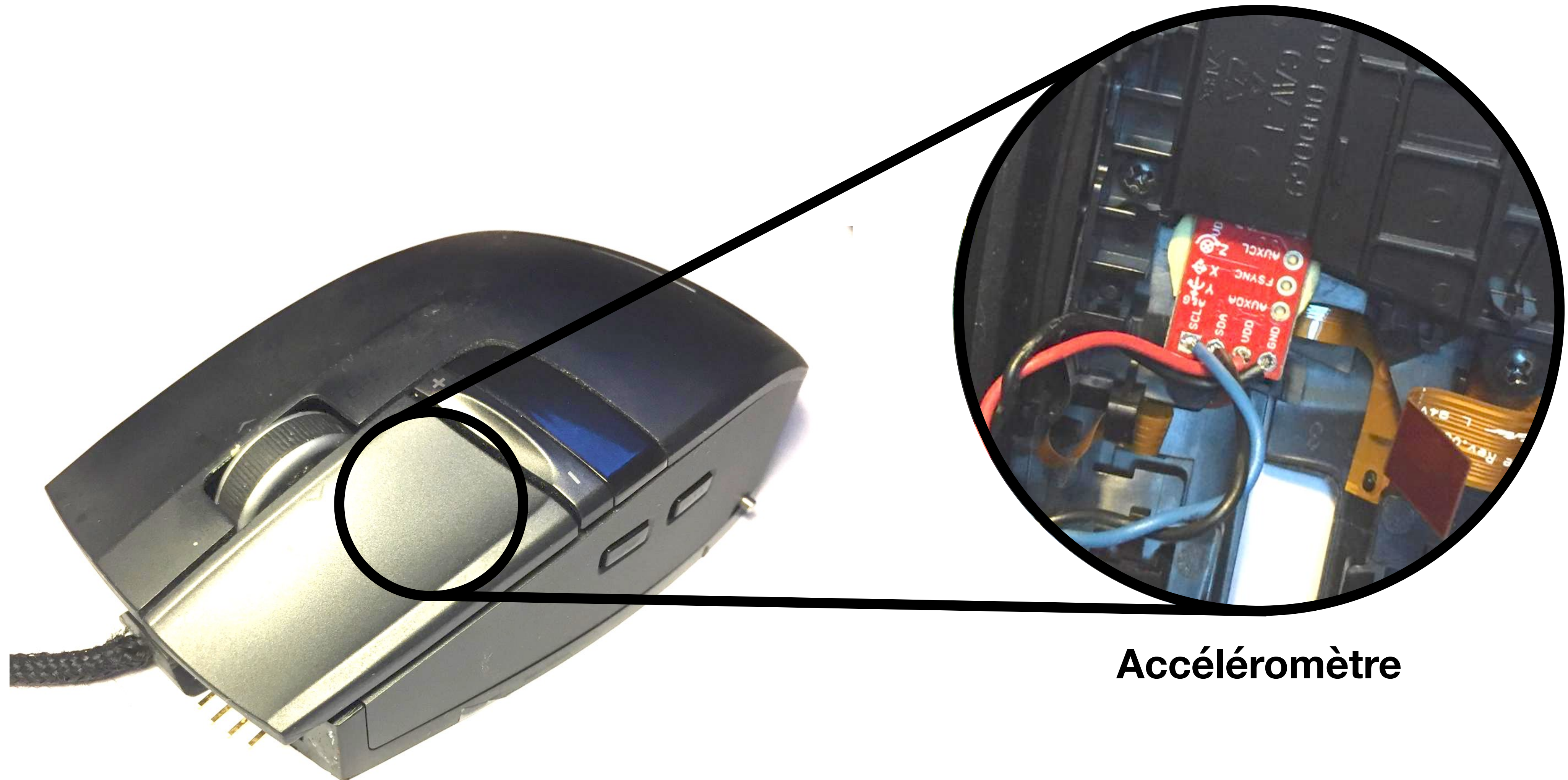
48

64

[Test using WebGL](#)

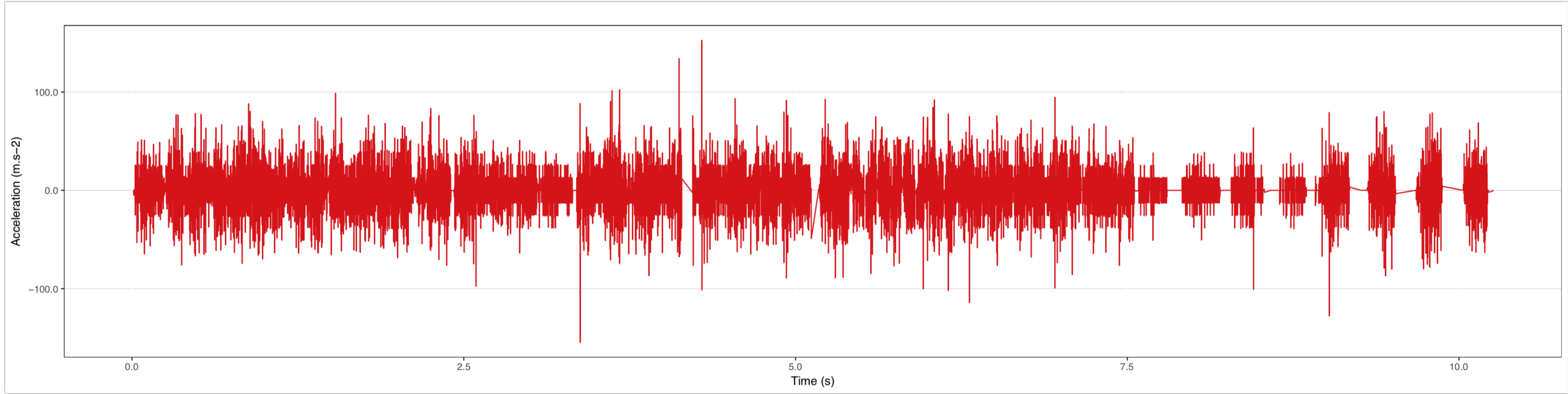
Hide instructions



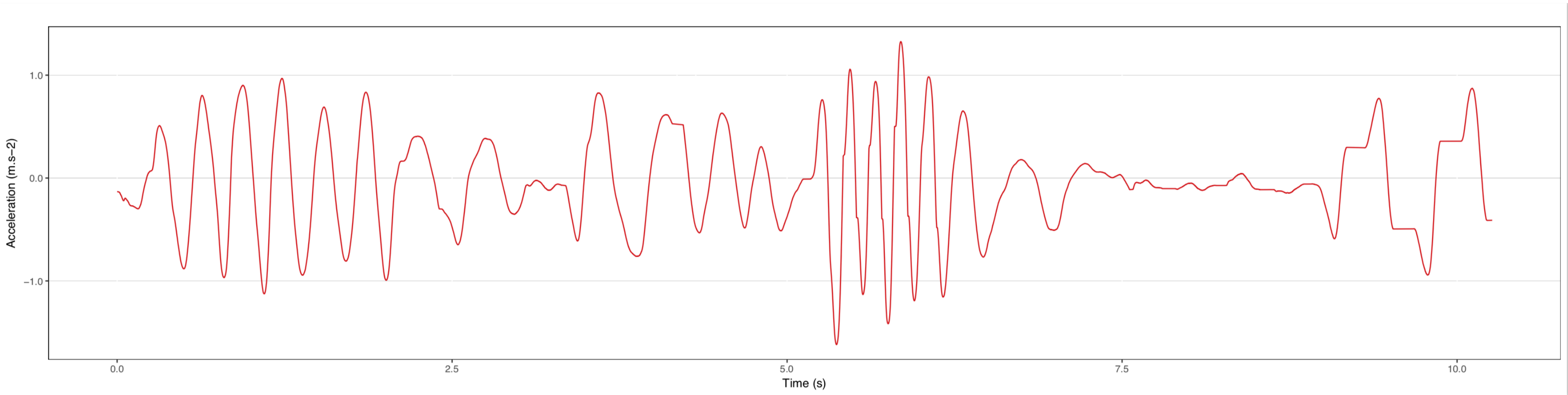


Accéléromètre

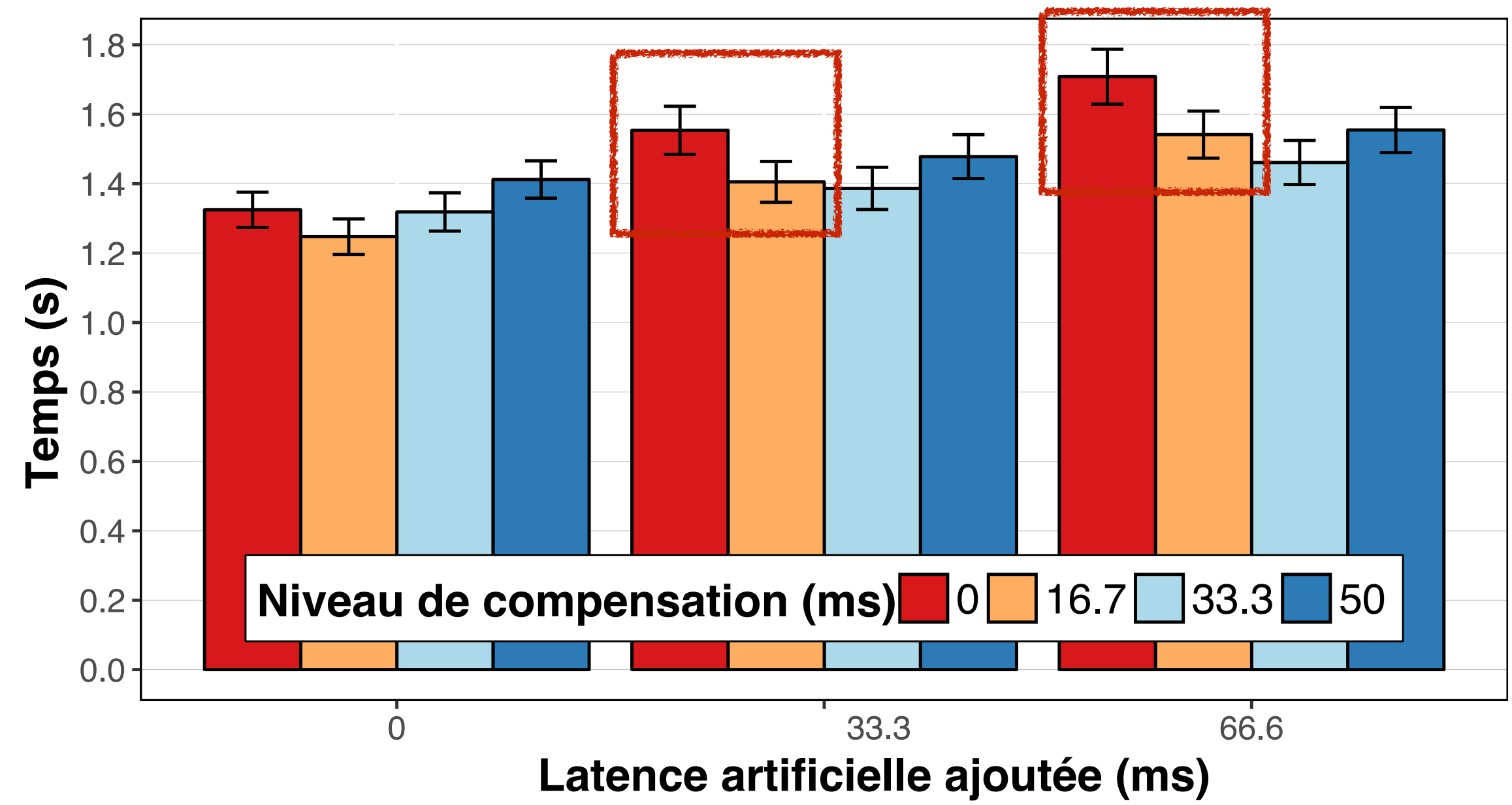
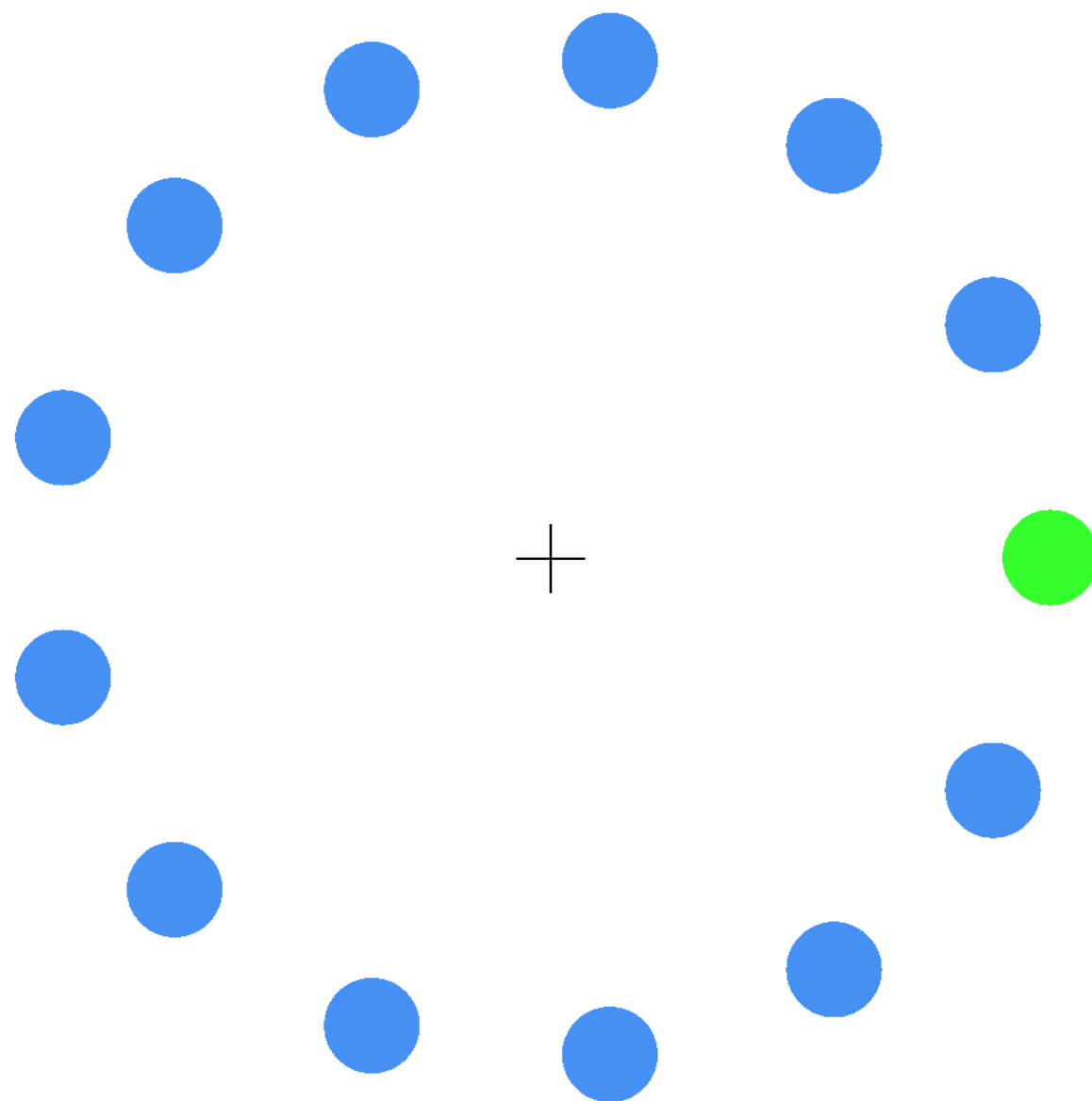
Profils d'accélération



**Calculée à partir
de dérivées**



**Mesurée avec
un accéléromètre**



Application



Communiquer avec un périphérique

Polling

```
int main()
{
    while (true)
    {
        input();
        update();
        draw();
    }
}
```

Gestion d'événements

```
void onKeyDown(...)
{
    ...
}
```

```
void onMouseMove(...)
{
    ...
}
```

```
int main()
{
    while (true)
    {
        update();
        draw();
    }
}
```