UiO : Universitetet i Oslo

Interaksjon

Tone Bratteteig

in1060: 30/4 2021

læringsmål

Kapittel 3
Interaksjon

Målet med dette kapitlet er at du skal kunne

- forklare hva interaksjon er
- beskrive menneskers interaksjon med digitale teknologier
- karakterisere begge sider av interaksjonen
- diskutere hvilke muligheter digitale teknologier gir for interaksjon

pensumartikler:

- Eva Hornecker & Jacob Buur: *Getting a Grip on Tangible Interaction: A Framework on Physical Space and Social Interaction*
- Lars Erik Holmquist: *Intelligence on Tap: Artificial Intelligence as a New Design Material*
- Rebekka Soma, Vegard Dønnem Søyseth, Magnus Søyland & Trenton Schulz: *Facilitating Robots at Home: A Framework for Understanding Robot Facilitation*

interaksjon

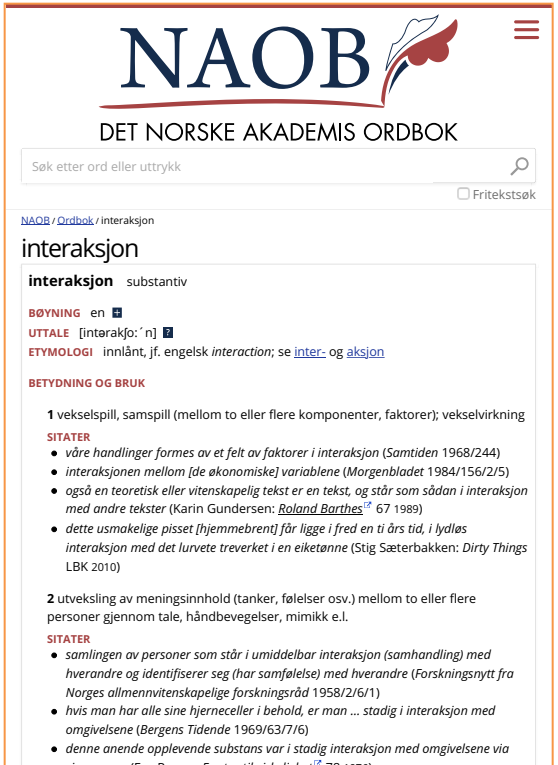
= vekselspill mellom to eller flere faktorer

≠ kommunikasjon, samarbeid = vekselspill mellom to eller flere mennesker

≠ bruk = menneskelig handling der artefakten er nødvendig

interaksjon

- handlinger mellom menneske og artefakt
- handlingene endrer innhold
- fokus på artefaktens handlinger og kommunikasjon av dem



NAOB

DET NORSKE AKADEMIS ORDBOK

Søk etter ord eller uttrykk

Fritekstsøk

NAOB / Ordbok / interaksjon

interaksjon

interaksjon substantiv

BØYNING en

UTTALE [intərakʃoːˊn]

ETYMOLOGI innlånt, jf. engelsk *interaction*; se inter- og aksjon

BETYDNING OG BRUK

1 vekselspill, samspill (mellom to eller flere komponenter, faktorer); vekselvirkning

SITATER

- *våre handlinger formes av et felt av faktorer i interaksjon* (*Samtiden* 1968/244)
- *interaksjonen mellom [de økonomiske] variablene* (*Morgenbladet* 1984/156/2/5)
- *også en teoretisk eller vitenskapelig tekst er en tekst, og står som sådan i interaksjon med andre tekster* (Karin Gundersen: *Roland Barthes* 67 1989)
- *dette usmakelige pisset [hjemmebrent] får ligge i fred en ti års tid, i lydløs interaksjon med det lurvete treverket i en eiketønne* (Stig Sæterbakken: *Dirty Things* LBK 2010)

2 utveksling av meningsinnhold (tanker, følelser osv.) mellom to eller flere personer gjennom tale, håndbevegelser, mimikk e.l.

SITATER

- *samlingen av personer som står i umiddelbar interaksjon (samhandling) med hverandre og identifiserer seg (har samfølelse) med hverandre* (*Forskningsnytt fra Norges allmennvitenskapelige forskningsråd* 1958/2/6/1)
- *hvis man har alle sine hjerneceller i behold, er man ... stadig i interaksjon med omgivelsene* (*Bergens Tidende* 1969/63/7/6)
- *denne anende opplevende substans var i stadig interaksjon med omgivelsene via*

interaksjon

inneholder
- handlinger mellom menneske og artefakt
- handlingene endrer innhold
- fokus på artefaktens handlinger og kommunikasjon av dem

vise:
- det brukeren gjør
- det artefakten gjør
+
hva av det partene gjør som er synlig for den andre


IN1030 - Systemer, krav og konsekvenser
Notat av Tone Bratteteig og Jo Herstad
Våren 2020

Notat om sekvens av handlinger mellom menneske og maskin

Figur: Forsidene til bøkene Plans and Situated Action og Human-Machine Reconfigurations av Lucy Suchman

Brukeren		Maskinen	
handling ikke synlig for maskin	handling synlig for maskin	effekt synlig for bruker	design rasjonale

Tabell: Sekvensdiagram, der tidsaksen går nedover

interaksjonsmekanismer

mekanisme: maskin, apparat, drivverk, teknologi

- funksjon: hva gjør mekanismen
- form: hvordan vises hva den gjør
  & hvordan den opereres

NAOB

DET NORSKE AKADEMIS ORDBOK

Søk etter ord eller uttrykk

Fritekstsøk

NAOB / Ordbok / mekanisme

mekanisme

mekanisme substantiv

BØYNING en; mekanismen, mekanismer

UTTALE [mekani´smə]

ETYMOLOGI fra fransk *mécanisme*; jf. mekanikk og suffikset -isme

BETYDNING OG BRUK

1 indre sammensetning, drivverk i en maskin eller et apparat, som ved en gitt påvirkning utfører en bestemt bevegelse | jf. lukkemekanisme

EKSEMPLER
- *mekanismen i et urverk*
- *låsen har en innviklet mekanisme*

SITAT
- *kummen med den tunge mekanismen av stålbjelke og kjetting* (Johan Borgen: *Lillelord* 125 1955)

2 (innretning, indre sammenheng og virkemåte i en) organisme, et samvirkende hele, et system

EKSEMPEL
- *øyets mekanisme*

3 OVERFØRT måte noe fungerer på; underliggende forhold, prosess | jf. prismekanisme, samfunnsmekanisme

4 FILOSOFI filosofisk system som forklarer alle foreteelser i naturen og livet som resultat av mekaniske (fysiske og kjemiske) krefter | jf. mekanistisk

EKSEMPEL

interaksjonsmekanismer

funksjon:

- endrer tilstand, dvs. utfører en handling
- får artefakten til å utføre sin funksjon, gir input til artefakt for at den skal utføre funksjon

form:

- kommuniserer til bruke at artefakten opereres gjennom dem & hvordan
- kommuniserer til bruker at mekanismen fungerer

interaksjonsmekanismen

- er en artefakt seg selv
- og en måte å operere artefakten på

design av interaksjonsmekanismer

= design av funksjon & form

- handlingssekvenser mellom menneske og artefakt
- handlingene artefakten gjør
- handlingene mennesket må gjøre
- handlingenes effekter (endrer innholdet i artefakt og mekanisme)

og

- kommunisere hvordan mennesket skal handle
- kommunisere hvordan artefakten handler
- kommunisere hvordan mekanismen handler

design av interaksjonsmekanismer

= design av funksjon & form

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og

- kommunisere hvordan mennesket skal handle
- kommunisere hvordan artefakten handler
- kommunisere hvordan mekanismen handler

brukergrensesnittet er der formen presenteres
f.eks. betingelsene artefaktet setter for handlingene (start, stopp, input ...)

interaksjon: handlinger mellom m-m

vekslende handlinger
= menneskets handlinger og artefaktens handlinger (= dens funksjon)
veksler

dvs.
design av interaksjon innebærer å designe
- brukergrensesnitt
- interaksjonsmekanismer
- artefakt

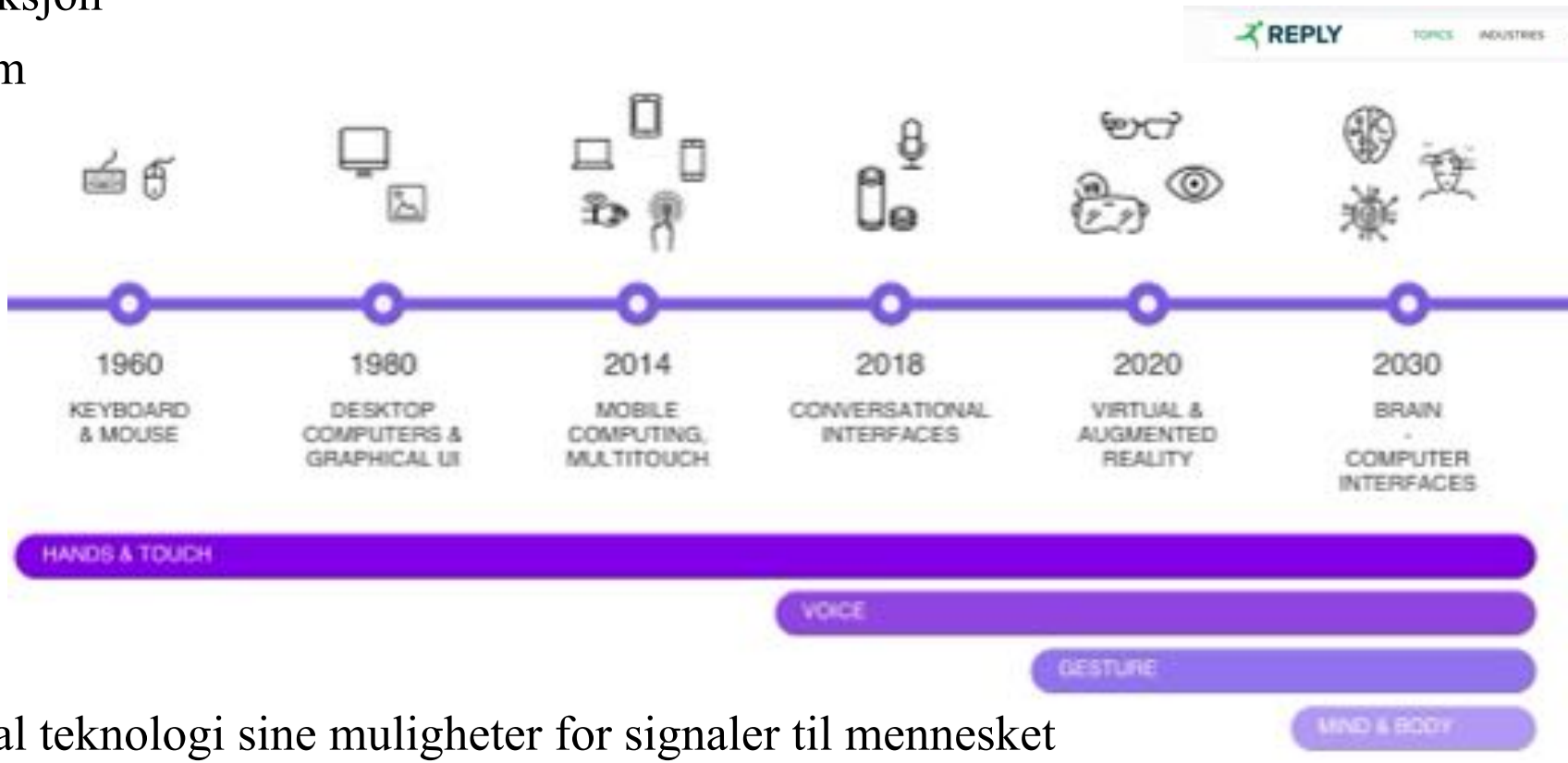
og hvordan disse samspiller

- hva skal brukeren gjøre?
- hvordan skal brukeren forstå hva hen skal gjøre?
- hvordan skal effekten av brukers handlinger kommuniseres?
- hvordan skal en veksling kommuniseres?
- hvordan skal bruker forstå artefaktens handlinger?
…

interaksjonsmekanismer

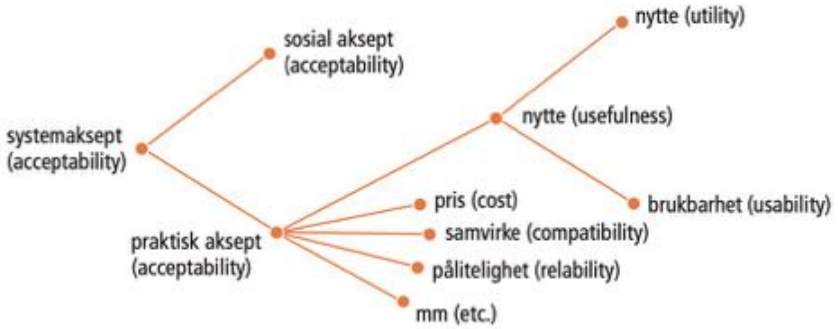
digital teknologi som designmateriale

- funksjon
- form



digital teknologi sine muligheter for signaler til mennesket

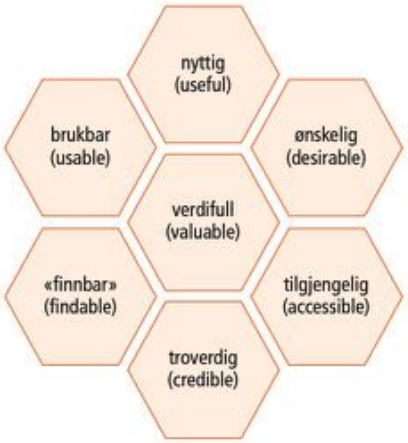
brukbarhet i HCI / MMI: in1050-stoff



Figur 3.2 Jakob Nielsens aspekter av brukervennlighet. Fra Nielsen 1994

Tabell 3.2 Don Normans seks prinsipper for design av brukervennlige artefakter

1	synlighet	«visibility»	
2	tilbakemelding	«feedback»	
3	tydelige hint	«affordance»	
4	formlike referanser	«mapping»	f.eks. å vise hvor langt man har lest i et digitalt dokument ved et merke i dokumentets sidefelt («scroll bar»)
5	begrensninger	«constraints»	for interaksjonen
6	forutsigbarhet	«consistence»	ved at samme handling har samme effekt hver gang



Figur 3.3 Peter Morvilles aspekter av bruker-opplevelser. Fra Morville 2005

Tabell 3.3 Ben Shneidermans åtte gylne regler for design av brukervennlige grensesnitt

1	konsistens	«consistence»	ved at elementene i grensesnittet er gjenkjennbare
2	snarveier	«shortcuts»	
3	tilbakemelding	«feedback»	
4	avslutning	«yield closure»	mulig å avslutte underveis
5	feilhåndtering	«error handling»	
6	omgjøring	«reversal»	mulig å omgjøre handlinger
7	kontroll	«locus of control»	gi følelse av kontroll
8	hukommelse	«short-term memory load»	lite belastning av korttidshukommelsen, ofte formulert som «gjenkjenne kommando i stedet for å huske den»

affordances - tilbydelighet

Kommunikasjon gjennom form

Affordance er den funksjonen som et element i omgivelsene kan tilby til individet og som individet kan oppfatte, dvs. oppfatte både elementet og hva det kan tilby

på norsk: “hint”, “vink”, fordring” eller “tilbud”

TECHNOLOGY AFFORDANCES

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ABSTRACT

Ecological approaches to psychology suggest succinct accounts of easily-used artifacts. Affordances are properties of the world that are compatible with and relevant for people's interactions. When affordances are perceptible, they offer a direct link between perception and action; hidden and false affordances lead to mistakes. Complex actions can be understood in terms of groups of affordances that are sequential in time or nested in space, and in terms of the abilities of different media to reveal them. I illustrate this discussion with several examples of interface techniques, and suggest that the concept of affordances can provide a useful tool for user-centered analyses of technologies.

KEYWORDS: ecological perspectives; human interface

perceptually-guided learning, etc., often s
overly complicated.

In contrast, the ecological approach
human-scaled objects, attributes an
patterns of energy that provide e
information about them. It eschews
information processing as being unr
the abnormal situations found
focussing on everyday percepti
ecological perspective may of
approach to the design of artifac
and desirable actions in an imm
approaches, from this perspecti
artifacts which are complex, d
prone.

The notion of affordances is
of the ecological approach
ecological physics, percepti
between perception and
affordances are the funda
perceive the envi

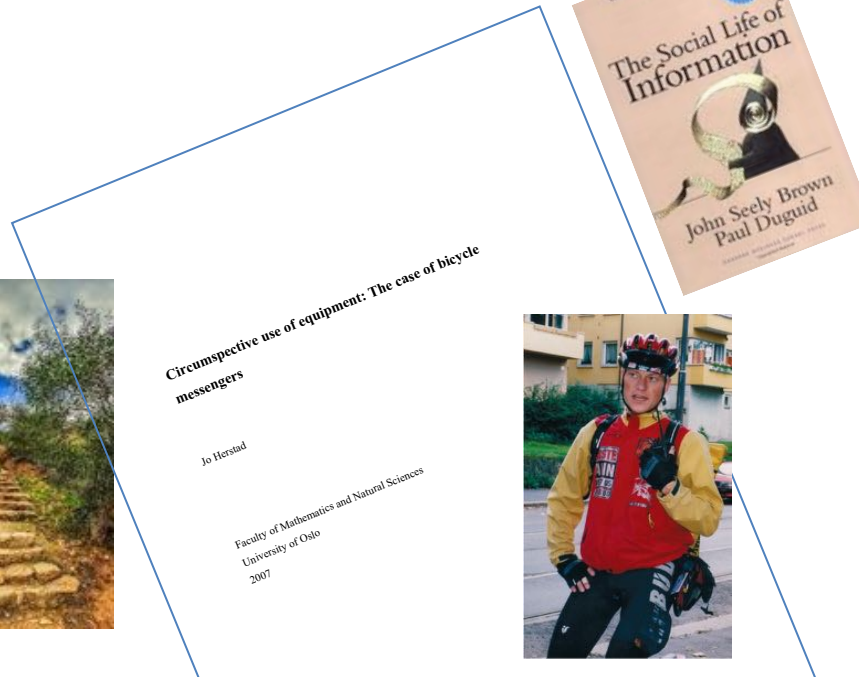
affordances - tilbydelighet

Kommunikasjon gjennom form

Affordance er den funksjonen som et element i omgivelsene kan tilby til individet og som individet kan oppfatte, dvs. oppfatte både elementet og hva det kan tilby

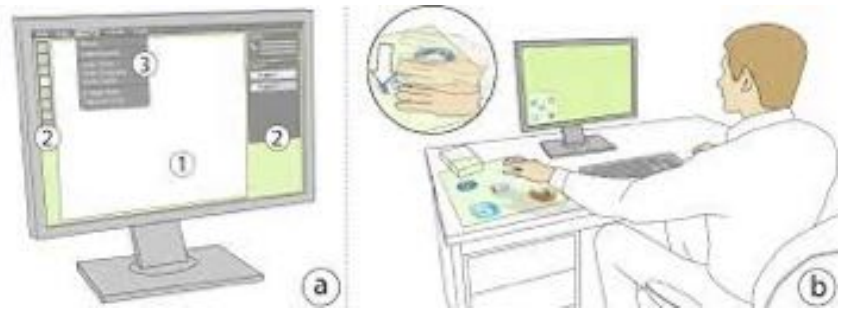
på norsk: “hint”, “vink”, fordring” eller “tilbud”

affordance
er en relasjon og
er avhengig av situasjonen,
dvs. hva man ser etter



metaforer

metaforer brukes for å forstå noe i termer av noe annet



eks. desktop metaforen

interaksjon: hva vi kan sanse

- syn (visuell)
- hørsel (auditiv)
- lukt (olfaktorisk)
- smak (gustatorisk)
- føle / berøre / ta på (taktil)

+

- balanse (vestibulær)
- kropp (propriosepsjon)

i samspill

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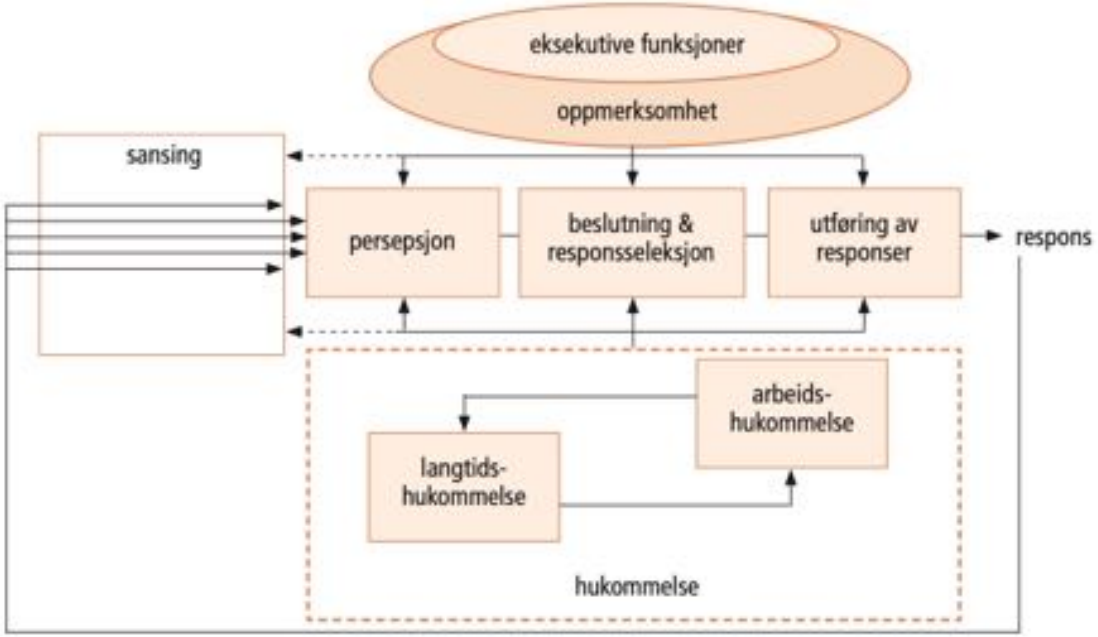

Figur 3.4 Modell av menneskets kognitive struktur. Etter Wickens 1992

interaksjon: hva vi kan sanse

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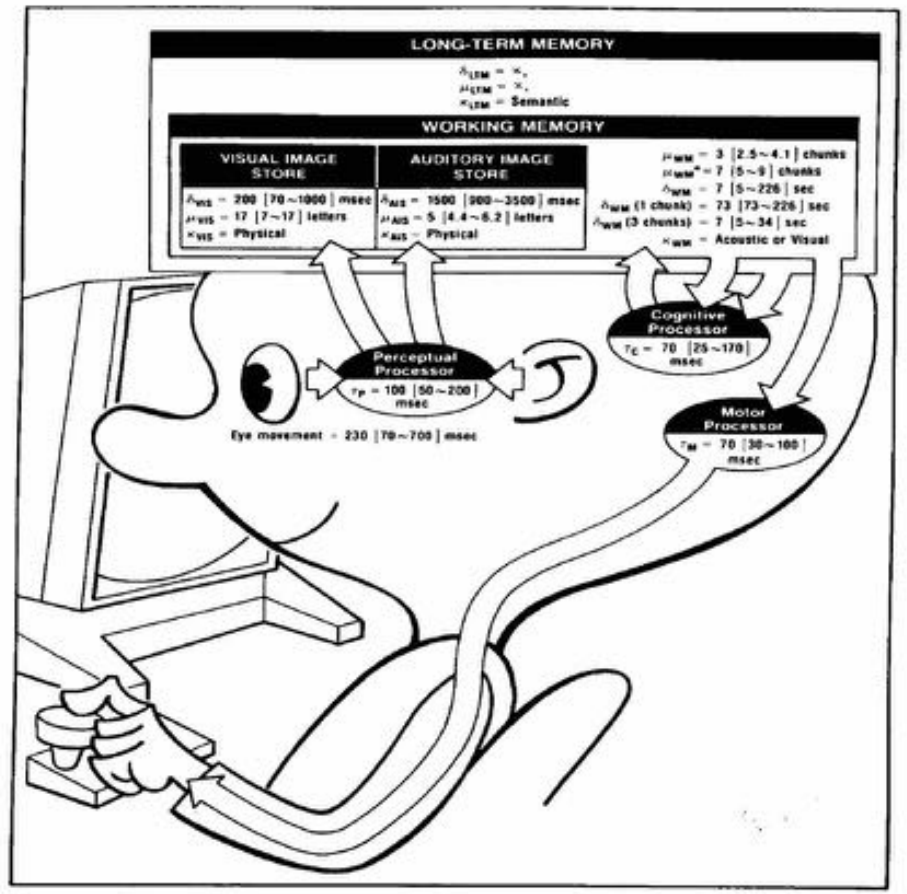
i samspill

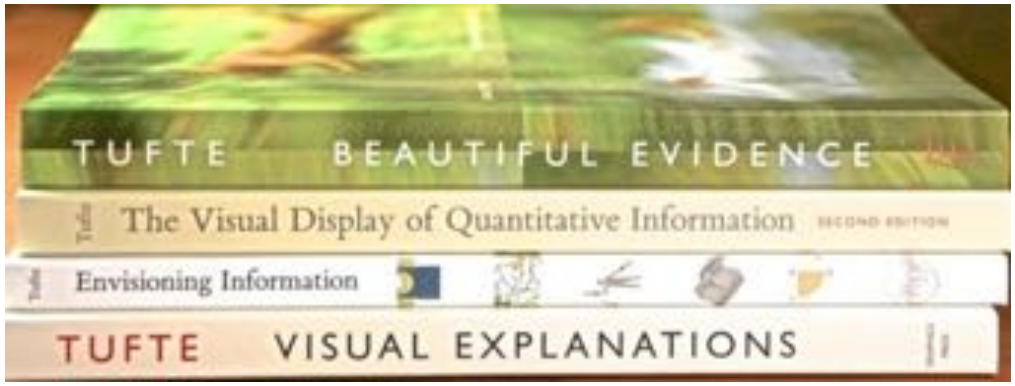


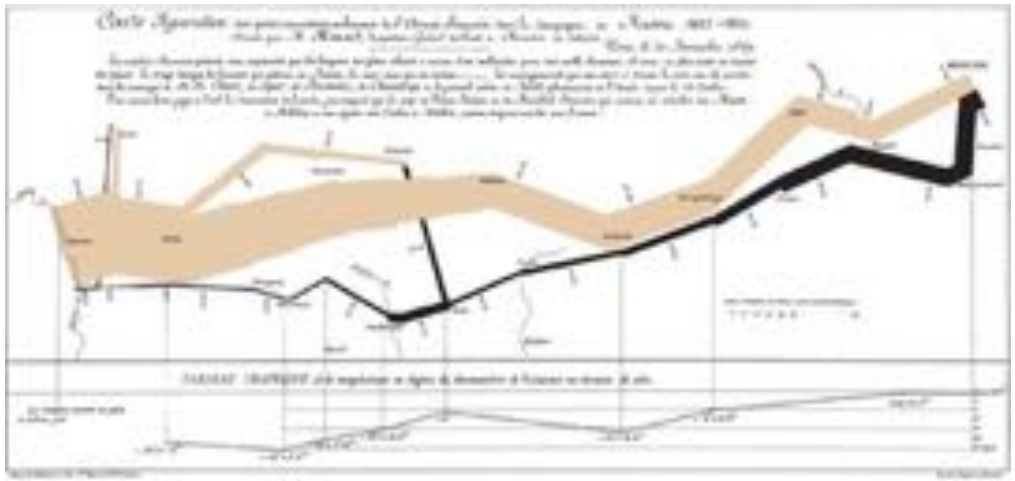
figur fra: Card, Moran, Newell (1983): The Psychology of Human-Computer Interaction

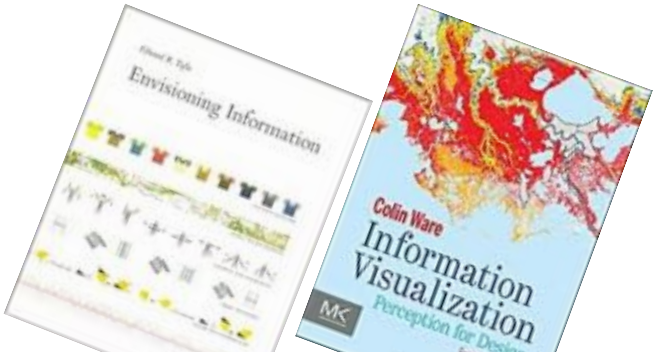
interaksjon: hva vi kan sanse

fra Rebekka Soma

interaksjon: hva vi kan sanse







interaksjon: hva vi kan sanse

- syn (visuell)
- hørsel (auditiv)
- ktil)

What's the future of interaction?

By Ashley Carman | @ashleycarman | Jan 26, 2017, 8:00am EST

SHARE

Gadget makers finally reached their breaking point. After being forced to put what amounted to bad Android tablets in their devices for years, they're ready to move beyond the screen.

The proliferation of connected devices, especially the Internet of Things, was spurred by access to cheap parts. Anyone can now affordably slap a chip, accelerometer, gyroscope, and 3D-printed shell together to build something smart. But they still face one major challenge: how to give users control of their brand-new thing. Some manufacturers opt for a smartphone app; others build a touchscreen control panel right into their gadget. The touchscreen is easy, affordable, and involves no user learning curve.

But still, the touchscreen presents its own problems.

Still Siri spørsmål

Du kan snakke med Siri på flere måter, blant annet ved å trykke på Hjem- eller sideknappen på enheten, koble til hodetelefoner eller en bil, eller bruke «Hei Siri».

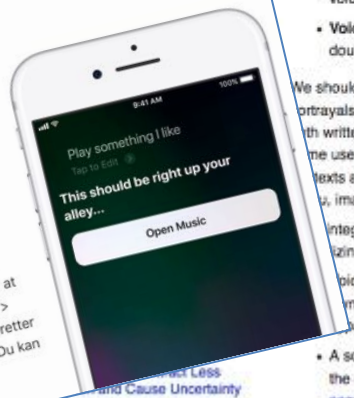
Bruk Hjem- eller sideknappen

Hvis du har iPhone 6s eller nyere, holder du nede Hjem-knappen og spør om det du vil vite. På noen enheter må du kanskje vente til Siri vises, før du kan stille spørsmålet.

Hvis du har iPhone X, holder du inne sideknappen og stiller spørsmålet.

Si «Hei Siri»

Du kan bruke Siri uten å trykke på Hjem- eller sideknappen. Først må du sørge for at «Hei Siri» er slått på under Innstillinger > Siri og søk > Lytt etter «Hei Siri». Si deretter «Hei Siri», og still så spørsmålet ditt. Du kan for eksempel si «Hei Siri, hvordan er været?»



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Topics

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User Testing
Web Usabilit

F-Shaped Pattern For Reading Web Content (original study)
Design Thinking 101
10 Best Intranets of 2017
The Distribution of Users' Computer Skills: Worse Than You

Voice First: The Future of Interaction?

by Kathryn Whitenton on November 12, 2017
Topics: Human Computer Interaction

Summary: Devices which include screens, but employ voice as the primary input method point the way towards a more integrated and useful holistic user experience.

Voice and screen-based interaction are converging, from two directions:

- **Screen-first** devices like smartphones, tablets and televisions are being enhanced with the addition of voice control systems.
- **Voice-first** devices like smart speakers are being enhanced with screens, such as the Echo Show (no doubt soon to be followed by similar offerings from other brands).

We should not expect speech to completely replace written communication, despite common science-fiction ortrayals. But it's clear that standard human–machine communication is rapidly expanding to encompass th written and spoken interaction. Currently voice interaction is primarily within the realm of personal and me use. But as people become accustomed to it, they will come to expect it in business and commercial texts as well. (For anyone who's ever struggled with a conference-room projector or phone-system u, imagine if you could just say 'Show my screen' or 'Start the meeting.')

ntegrated voice-plus-screen systems can transform user experience for a huge range of tasks, by izing on the strengths of each interaction style:

oice is an **efficient input modality**: it allows users to give commands to the system quickly, on their n terms. Hands-free control lets users multitask, and effective natural language processing asses the need for complex navigation menus, at least for familiar tasks and known commands.

- A screen is **an efficient output modality**: it allows systems to display a large amount of information at the same time and thus reduce the burden on users' memory. Visual scanning is faster than the sequential information access enforced by voice output. It can also efficiently convey system status and bridge the Gulf of Execution by providing visual signifiers to suggest possible commands.

Logically, combining these into a single system sounds like an obvious win. But the design challenges of integrating two very different interaction modes have thus far prevented any single system from fully realizing the benefits of both voice and screen.

interaksjon: hva vi kan sanse

- syn (visuell)
- hørsel (auditiv)
- lukt (olfaktorisk)
- smak (gustatorisk)
- føle / berøre / ta på (taktil)

+

- balanse (vestibulær)
- kropp (propriosepsjon)

i samspill


Workshop Summary

Touch, Taste, & Smell User Interfaces:
The Future of Multisensory HCI

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Abstract
The senses we call upon when interacting with technology are very restricted. We mostly rely on vision and audition, increasingly harnessing touch, whilst taste and smell remain largely underexploited. In spite of our current knowledge about sensory systems and sensory devices, the biggest stumbling block for progress concerns the need for a deeper understanding of people's multisensory experiences in HCI. It is essential to determine what tactile, gustatory, and olfactory experiences we can design for, and how we can meaningfully stimulate such experiences when interacting with technology. Importantly, we need to determine the contribution of the different senses along with their interactions in order to design more effective and engaging digital multisensory experiences. Finally, it is vital to understand what the limitations are that come into play when users need to monitor more than one sense at a time. The aim of this workshop is to deepen and expand the discussion on touch, taste, and smell within the CHI community and promote the relevance of multisensory experience design and research in HCI.

Author Keywords

interaksjon: hva vi kan sanse

- syn (visuell)
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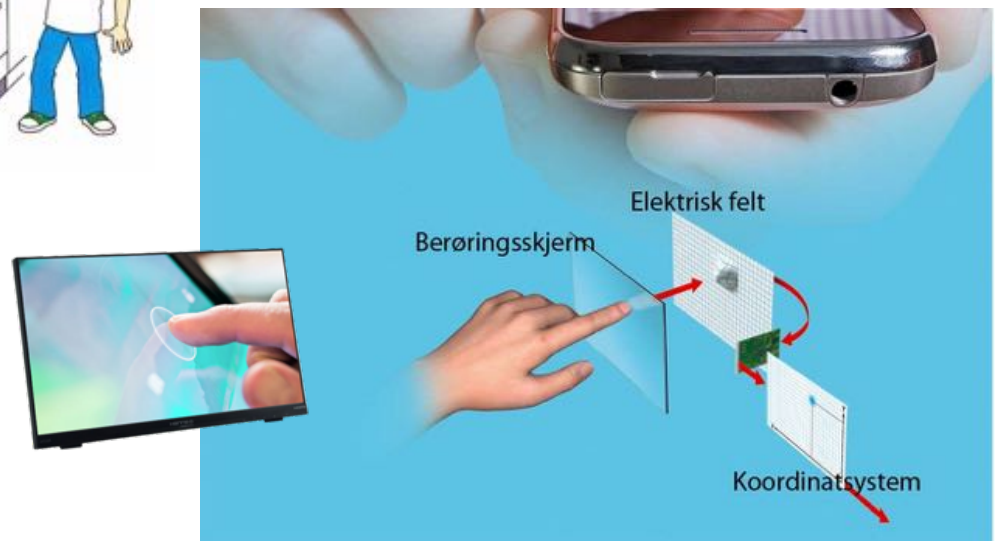

Tangible Interaction (TI) – håndfast interaksjon

tangible interaction
& tangible user interfaces

håndfast, håndgripelig, sansbar, følbar, til å ta og føle på ...

Getting a Grip on Tangible Interaction: A Framework on Physical Space and Social Interaction

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ABSTRACT
Our current understanding of human interaction with hybrid or augmented environments is very limited. Here we focus on 'tangible interaction', denoting systems that rely on embodied interaction, tangible manipulation, physical representation of data, and embeddedness in real space. This synthesis of prior 'tangible' definitions enables us to address a larger design space and to integrate approaches from different disciplines. We introduce a framework that focuses on the interweaving of the material/physical and the social, contributes to understanding the (social) user experience of tangible interaction, and provides concepts and perspectives for considering the social aspects of tangible interaction. This understanding lays the ground for evolving knowledge on collaboration-sensitive tangible interaction design. Lastly, we analyze three case studies, using the framework, thereby illustrating the concepts and demonstrating their utility as analytical tools.

[34], 'tangible interaction' [5, interactions and digitally-augmente

While in traditional desktop compu a window through which we reach tangible interfaces we act within itself. Designing tangible interf designing the digital but also interrelations within hybrid ensem new types of interaction that can body, haptic, and spatial - new c HCI. As building upon users' expe the real world lowers the thre embodiment of interaction objec bottleneck' of the keyboard [31], a systems is easily observable, they support of face-to-face social inte in a considerable number of syste scenarios [1, 7, 26, 31, 32, 33, 36]

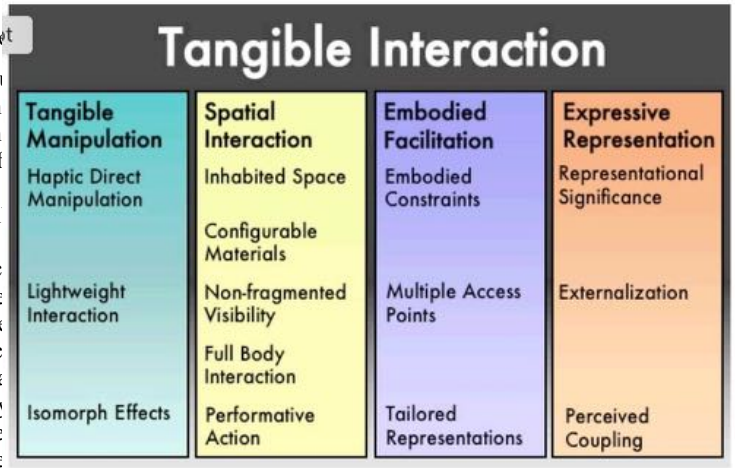


Figure 1. Tangible Interaction Framework with themes and concepts

Hornecker & Buur

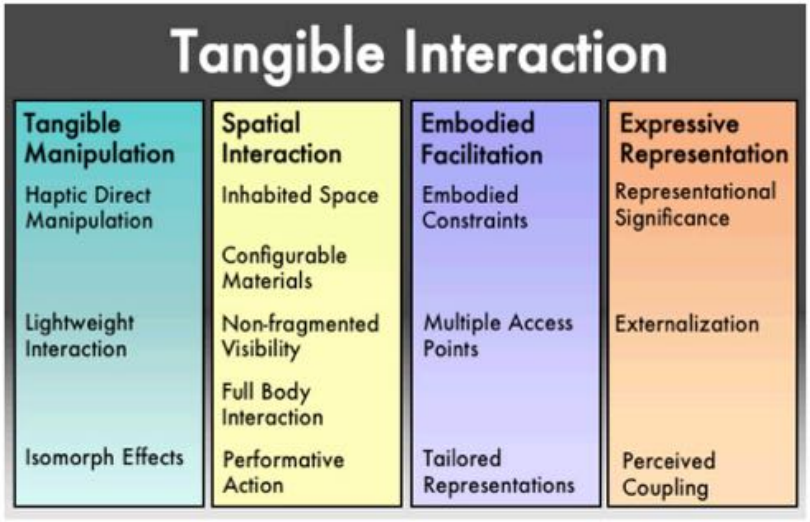


Figure 1. Tangible Interaction Framework with themes and concepts

Tabell 3.4 Håndfast interaksjon, dimensjoner, inspirert av Hornecker & Buur 2006

håndfast interaksjon	håndfast håndtering	romlig & kroppslig interaksjon	romlig innbakt mulighetsrom	uttrykksfull representasjon
fysisk følbart objekt	direkte, følbar håndtering, taktile kvaliteter	tilpassbare materialer	innbakt grensesnitt, fysisk objekt i omgivelsene	fysisk representasjon formet & uttrykt i fysisk materiale
fysisk innpakning av data, dvs. fysisk representasjon	formlike effekter fysisk representasjon		skreddersydde representasjoner	representasjonens betydning, eksternalisering i materiale
interaksjon med kroppen, vha. fysiske interaksjonsmekanismer	skrittvis interaksjon med tilbakemeldinger, fysisk håndtering	interaksjon med hele kroppen, ved handling & bevegelse i rommet, flytte kroppen eller flytte artefakten	mange tilgangspunkter, kroppslige begrensninger	tydelig kobling, lesbar & forståelig
innbakt i fysisk kontekst, dvs. del av brukskontekst, i fysisk, bebodd rom	direkte tilgang til interaksjon	rommet er bebodd, kontinuerlig synsfelt, interaksjonsmekanismer finnes i rommet	objekter arrangert i rommet, dvs. bruks-konteksten	

Hornecker & Buur

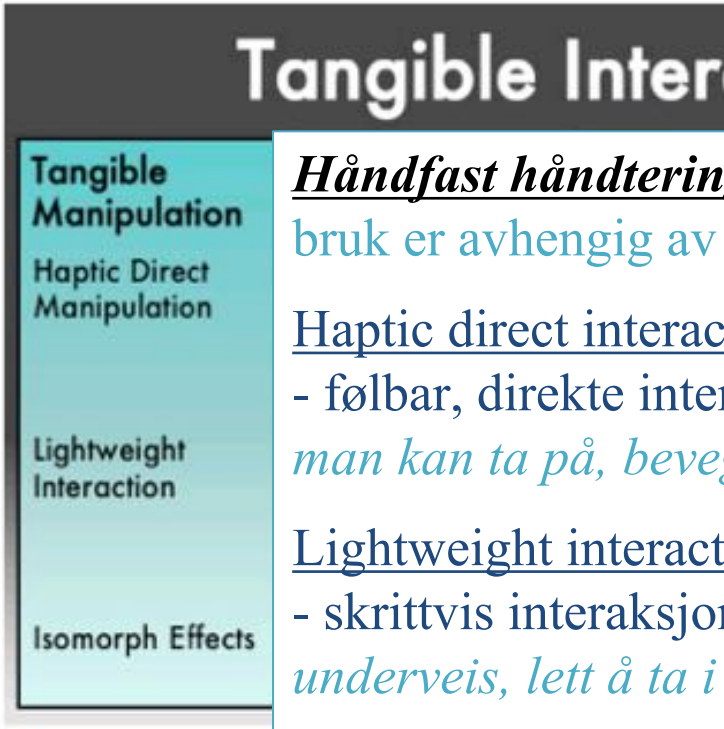


Figure 1. Tangi

Håndfast håndtering

bruk er avhengig av at det fins en artefakt, en materiell representasjon

Haptic direct interaction

- følbar, direkte interaksjon: *grensesnittet er en interaksjons-artefakt som man kan ta på, bevege og som gir følbar respons*

Lightweight interaction

- skrittvis interaksjon: *der bruker får respons / svar / tilbakemelding underveis, lett å ta i bruk*

Isomorph effects

- formlike effekter: *der brukeren forstår sammenhengen mellom egen handling og effekten av den*

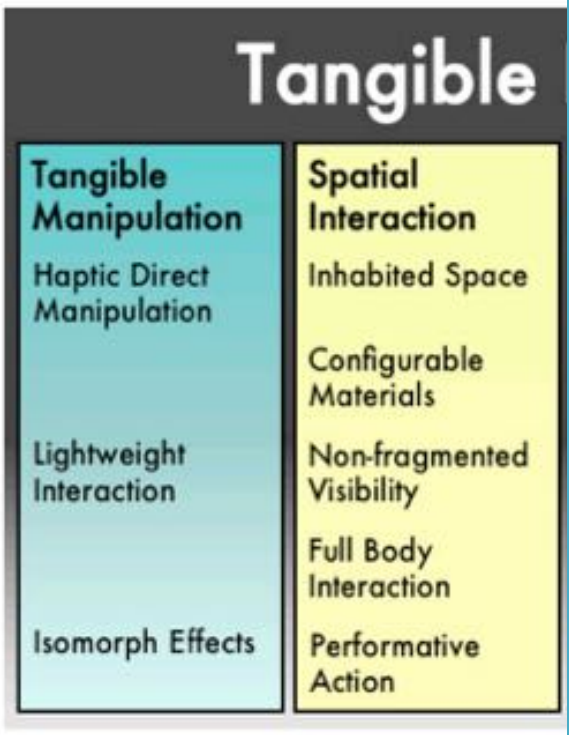


Figure 1. Tangible Interaction Fra

Romlig & kroppslig interaksjon

alle håndfaste grensesnitt har en utstrekning i rommet

Inhabited space

- bebodd rom: *brukeren deler rommet med artefaktene – skillet mellom "space" (rom) og "place" (meningsfylt sted)*

Configurable materials

- tilpassbare materialer: *brukeren kan flytte rundt på ting og tilpasse dem etter sitt behov uten andre effekter*

Non-fragmented visibility

- kontinuerlig synsfelt: *brukeren kan hele tiden se hva som skjer*

Full-body interaction

- interaksjon med hele kroppen: *brukeren kan (og av og til må) bruke hele kroppen i interaksjonen*

Performative action

- interaksjon gjennom å handle: *hvordan handlingen gjøres er en del av kommunikasjonen i interaksjonen*

Hornecker & Buur

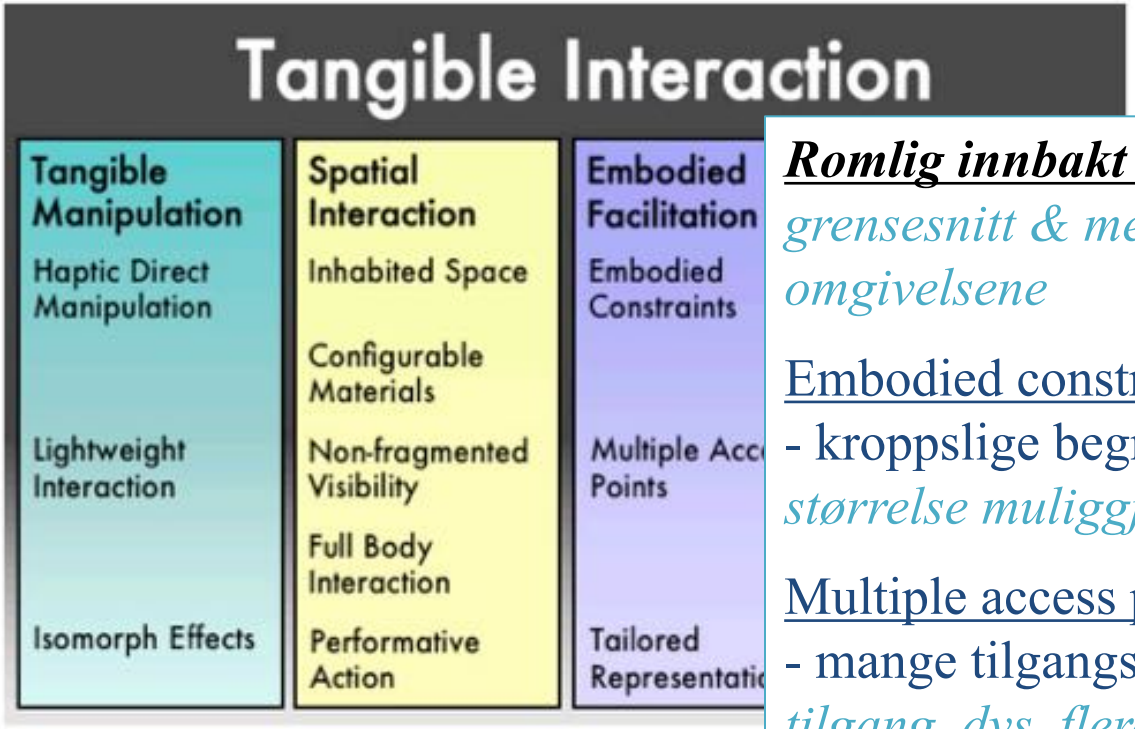


Figure 1. Tangible Interaction Framework with

Romlig innbakt mulighetsrom

grensesnitt & mekanismer er fysiske objekter i omgivelsene

Embodied constraints

- kroppslige begrensninger: *fysisk form, plass og størrelse muliggjør eller vanskeliggjør handling*

Multiple access points

- mange tilgangspunkter: *alle brukere må kunne få tilgang, dvs. flere tilganger*

Tailored representations

- skreddersydde representasjoner: *form må bygge på brukernes erfaringer & kompetanse*

Hornecker & Buur

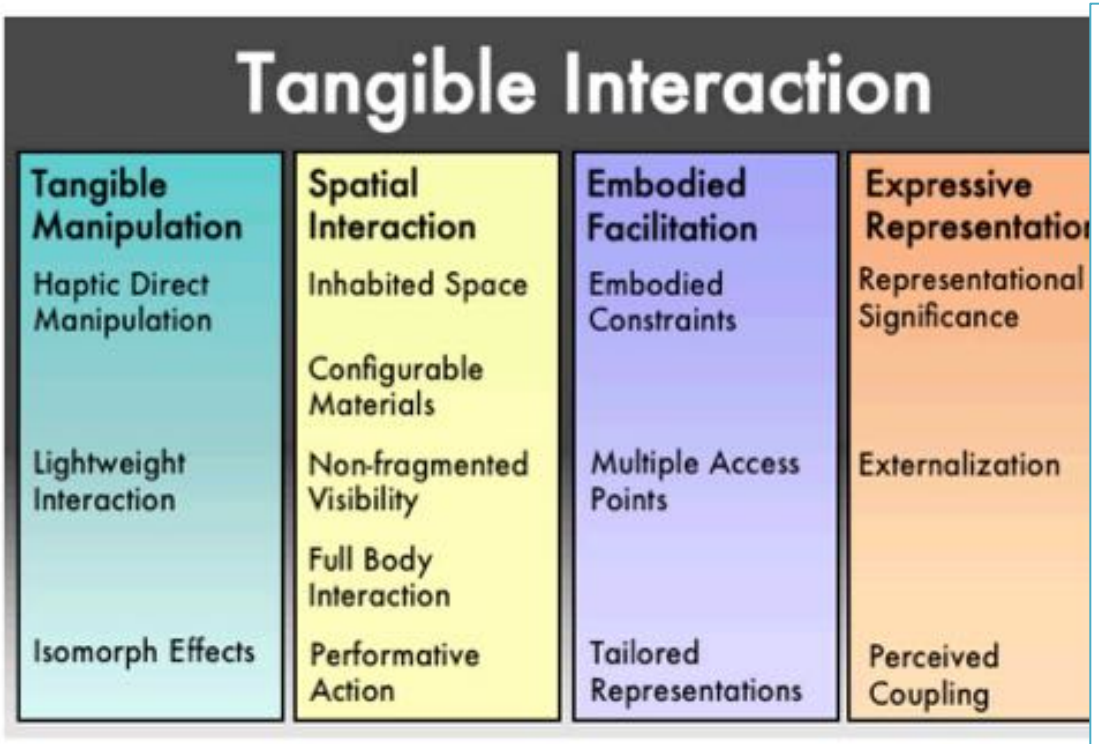


Figure 1. Tangible Interaction Framework with themes and concepts

Uttrykksfulle representasjoner

fysisk representasjon formet & uttrykt i fysisk materiale

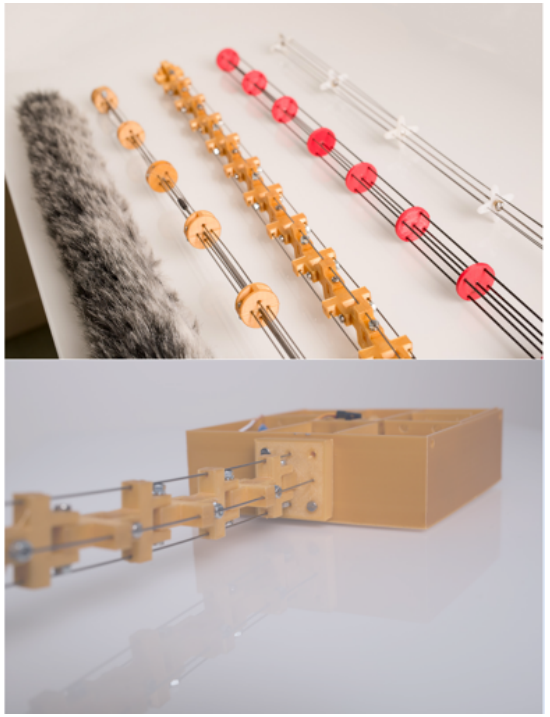
Representational significance
- representasjonens betydning: *at fysisk og digital form samsvarer og gir mening*

Externalization
- eksternalisering: *at den fysiske formen gir mening og er brukbar*

Perceived coupling
- tydelig kobling: *mellom hva man gjør og hva effekten er*

interaksjon: hva vi kan sanse

- balanse (vestibulær)
- kropp (propriosepsjon)



Figur 3.8 Dag Svanæs med halen sin. Foto: Kai T. Dragland, NTNU

interaksjon: hva vi kan sanse

mobilitet

- syn (visuell)
- hørsel (auditiv)
- lukt (olfaktorisk)
- smak (gustatorisk)
- føle / berøre / ta på (taktil)

+

- balanse (vestibulær)
- kropp (propriosepsjon)

i samspill

1) bruker er mobil
2) bruker er mobil og kan ta med seg artefakt
3) artefakt er mobil og kan flyttes rundt ved brukers hjelp
4) artefakt er mobil for egen maskin

interaksjon: hva vi kan sanse

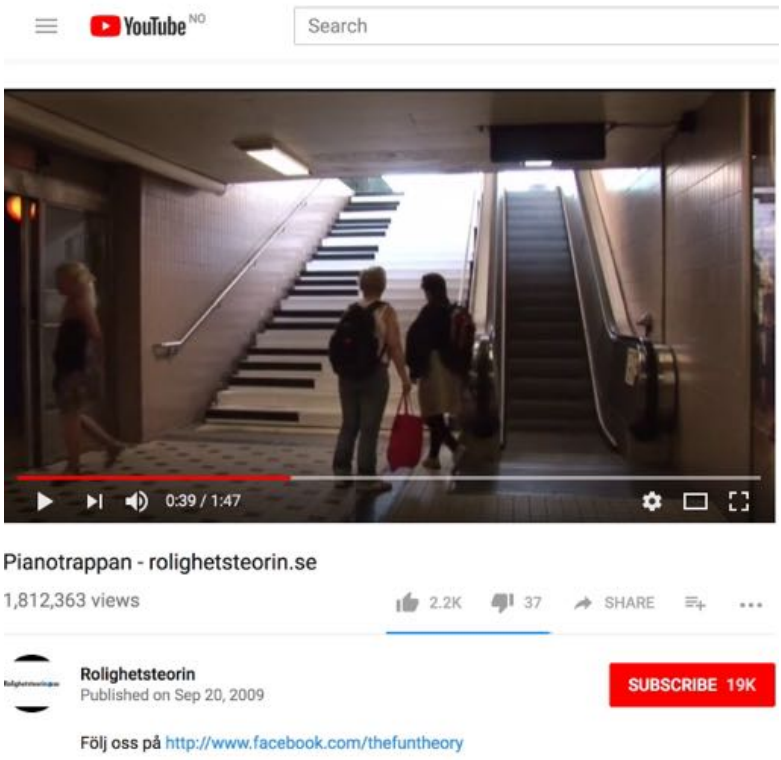
+ vi er mobile

- syn (visuell)
- hørsel (auditiv)
- lukt (olfaktorisk)
- smak (gustatorisk)
- føle / berøre / ta på (taktil)

+

- balanse (vestibulær)
- kropp (propriosepsjon)

i samspill



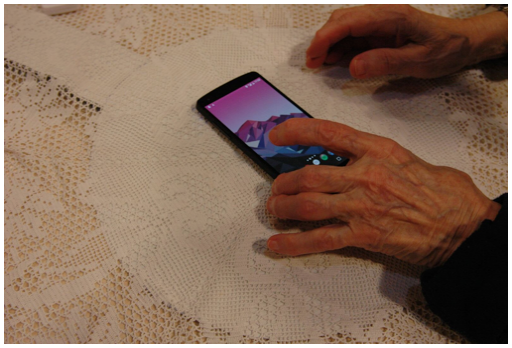
https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=ivg56TX9kWI

interaksjon: hva vi kan sanse

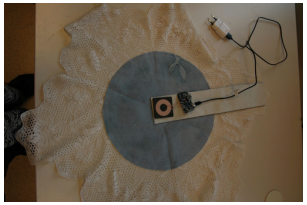
+ artefakter er mobile (kan flyttes)

- syn (visuell)
- hørsel (auditiv)
- lukt (olfaktorisk)
- smak (gustatorisk)
- føle / berøre / ta på (taktil)

+



Suhas Joshi



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Durrell Bishop, 1992: Marble Answering Machine

Share

Sketch for the answering machine where each incoming message is represented my a marble.

interaksjon: hva vi kan sanse

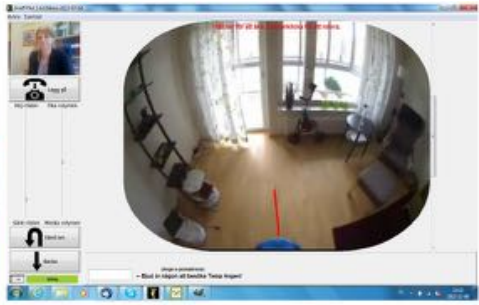
+ artefakter er mobile (autonome)

- syn (visuell)
- hørsel (auditiv)
- lukt (olfaktorisk)
- smak (gustatorisk)
- føle / berøre / ta på (taktil)

+

- balanse (vestibulær)
- kropp (propriosepsjon)

i samspill



Effektive roboter frigjør mer tid til pasienter

Robotene på Akershus universitetssykehus er dobbelt så effektive som forventet. Robotene gjør jobben til 30 personer.

FINNER FREM PÅ EGEN HÅND: Gjennom magnetsensorer i gulvene finner 22 roboter frem i de

interaksjon: hva vi kan sanse

+ artefakter er mobile (autonome)

- syn (visuell)
- hørsel (auditiv)
- lukt (olfaktorisk)
- smak (gustatorisk)
- føle / berøre / ta på (taktil)

+

- balanse (vestibulær)
- kropp (propriosepsjon)

i samspill

Facilitating robots at home

A framework for understanding robot facilitation

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***Abstract*—one of the primary characteristics of robots is the ability to move automatically in the same space as humans. In what ways does the property of being able to move influence the interaction between humans and robot? In this paper, we examine how work is changed by the deployment of service robots. Through a multiple case study, the phenomenon is investigated, both in an industrial and domestic context. Through analyzing our data, we arrive at and propose a framework for understanding the change of tasks, the Robot Facilitation Framework.**

Keywords—robots; facilitating; tasks; work; domestic; human-robot interaction;

I. Introduction

Robots have been used in factories, offices, and hospitals for several decades, cleaning floors, transporting materials, keeping watch, and operating in dangerous environments in order to reduce general labor and costs [1], [2]. While the aim of introducing robots into workplaces is to increase productivity, amount of manual labor, resulting in decreased cost [3], there is often not so much a *loss* of work as there is a *redistribution* of work. As robots are introduced into work environments, what work and the way work is performed in that particular environment *changes*. For instance, Argote et al. [1, p. 18] reported that the work of the operators in their study shifted from primarily manual lifting activities to cognitive monitoring activities. Recently, the implementation of robots in Amazon warehouses changed the workers days from being centralized around lifting to being concerned with keeping an eye on the robots [4].

knives and spears, through wash buckets and steam engines, to present day laptops and kitchen appliances. However, one common factor with every technological advance is that certain tasks become *easier*, but work never really goes away. The work itself only changes forms as new technologies are introduced into our lives. A new tool requires maintenance in order to keep working and creates room for other tasks by allowing higher speed and precision. A vacuum cleaning robot does not leave a void where you once had the traditional vacuum cleaner, the work associated with keeping a clean house merely changes form—just as it did when the traditional vacuum cleaner 'replaced' the wash bucket and mop.

Because the human-robot relationship is very different from other human-computer relationships [7], we have to develop a different understanding from other technologies. As a technology for keeping a clean house, the ubiquitous nature of the technological space of domestic robots overlaps with the entire physical and social space of the home. There has been done much research on understanding how we accept robots as a part of the household [7]–[9]. However, there is as of yet not much that looks into the nature of *how* the space is shared; what are the changes in practices that will eventually lead to acceptance or rejection of the robot. In this paper, we introduce a framework for understanding how tasks and task distributions (practices) change as robots are introduced into an environment.

We introduce a framework and its components *pre-*, *peri-*, and *post-facilitation*, which is the result of our analysis. We start by describe a case of service robots at work in a Norwegian hospital. Next, we look at a collection of other descriptions of domestic service robots and see that the

interaksjon: hva vi kan sanse

+ artefakter er mobile (autonome)

- syn (visuell)
- hørsel (auditiv)
- lukt (olfaktorisk)
- smak (gustatorisk)
- føle / berøre / ta på (taktil)

+

- balanse (vestibulær)
- kropp (propriosepsjon)

i samspill


COVER STORY

Intelligence on Tap:

Artificial Intelligence as a New Design Material

Lars Erik Holmquist, Northumbria University

interaksjon: hva vi kan sanse

autonomi

- syn (visuell)
- hørsel (auditiv)
- lukt (olfaktorisk)
- smak (gustatorisk)
- føle / berøre / ta på (taktil)

+

- balanse (vestibulær)
- kropp (propriosepsjon)

i samspill

selvstendighet, selvutfoldelse, frihet ...

➡

artefakt er selv-tilstrekkelig (self-sufficient)

selvhjulpen

+ artefakt er selv-bestemmende (self-directed)

selvstendig

interaksjon: hva vi kan sanse

autonomi

- syn (visuell)
- hørsel (auditiv)
- lukt (olfaktorisk)
- smak (gustatorisk)
- føle / berøre / ta på (taktil)

selvstendighet, selvutfoldelse, frihet ...

➡

artefakt er selv-tilstrekkelig (self-sufficient)

selvhjulpen

+ artefakt er selv-bestemmende (self-directed)

selvstendig

Table 2. Levels of Automation

Automation Level	Automation Description
1	The computer offers no assistance: human must take all decision and actions.
2	The computer offers a complete set of decision/action alternatives, or
3	narrows the selection down to a few, or
4	suggests one alternative, and
5	executes that suggestion if the human approves, or
6	allows the human a restricted time to veto before automatic execution, or
7	executes automatically, then necessarily informs humans, and
8	informs the human only if asked, or
9	informs the human only if it, the computer, decides to.
10	The computer decides everything and acts autonomously, ignoring the human.

interaksjon: hva vi kan sanse

autonomi

- syn (visuell)
- hørsel (auditiv)
- lukt (olfaktorisk)
- smak (gustatorisk)

selvstendighet, selvutfoldelse, frihet ...

➡

artefakt er selv-tilstrekkelig (self-sufficient)

selvhjulpen

er selv-bestemmende (self-directed)

selvstendig

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Hans Peter Brondmo Follow
robots at [google]X, tech entrepreneur, ski adventurer, photo geek, Norwegian, living San Francisco.
http://luumi.us
Oct 12, 2017 · 4 min read

Inside robotics at X

Machine Learning + Robots = new approaches to humanity's big problems

Pop culture created our love affair with robots; thanks to movies, TV and media going back to the 1950s and 1960s, millions of us are waiting for our own friendly bipedal humanoid. Perhaps you think that only when our laundry is automatically folded and dishwasher loaded, "the future" will have arrived. But these strong pop culture notions of what a robot is have had an unintended side effect: we often misunderstand what robots really are. "Building cool robot technology" is not an end in itself; instead, robots are tools that we can put to work to extend humanity's capabilities.

One of the X robot training labs

interaksjon: hva vi ikke kan sanse

- syn (visuell)
- hørsel (auditiv)
- lukt (olfaktorisk)
- smak (gustatorisk)
- føle / berøre / ta på (taktil)

+

- balanse (vestibulær)
- kropp (propriosepsjon)

i samspill

andre frekvenser (ultrafiolett, ultralyd)

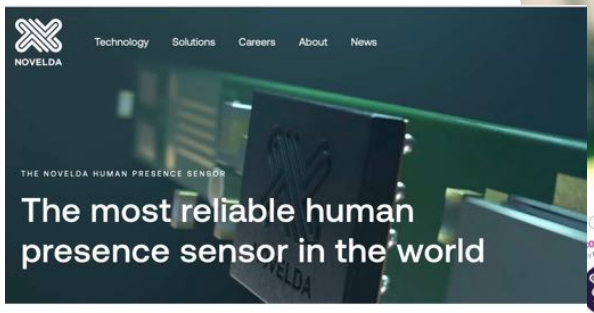
utenfor synsvidde, hørevidde

for stort / for lite / for langt unna

for langsomt / for fort

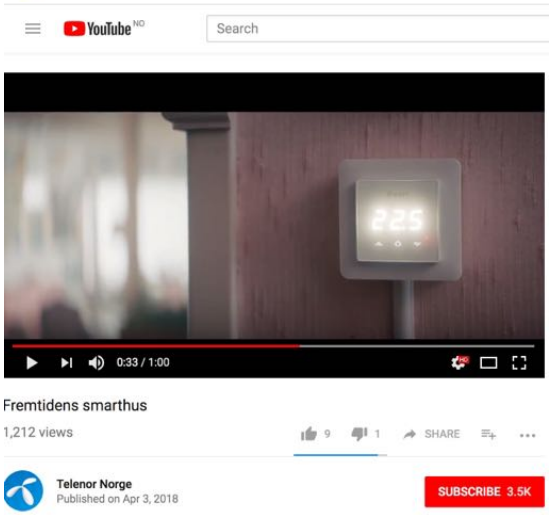
bølger (radio, radar mm)

skjult, uoppmerksomt ...



interaksjon: hva vi ikke kan sanse

+ artefakt-autonomi



https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=OejiwmuQYSg
https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=Ygx5kMCp4a8

interaksjon: hva vi ikke kan sanse
+ artefakt-autonomi

- andre frekvenser (ultrafiolett, ultralyd)
- utenfor synsvidde, hørevidde
- for stort / for lite / for langt unna
- for langsomt / for fort
- bølger (radio, radar mm)
- skjult, uoppmerksomt ...

umerkelig interaksjon uten at bruker er oppmerksom eller gir eksplisitt kommando

1) oppmerksomhet

2) initiativ

interaksjon

inneholder
- handlinger mellom menneske og artefakt
- handlingene endrer innhold

vekslende handlinger
menneskets handlinger og artefaktens handlinger
(= dens funksjon) veksler

vise:
- det brukeren gjør
- det artefakten gjør
+ hva av det partene gjør som er synlig for den andre

Brukeren		Maskinen	
handling ikke synlig for maskin	handling synlig for maskin	effekt synlig for bruker	design rasjonale

sitat Ju&Leifer s. 80-81

SETTING: On a sidewalk at the entrance to a building in the middle of the block.

ROLES: Doorman, Passerby

SEQUENCE:
1 Doorman: [stands in front of the door, wearing a red uniform]
2 Passerby: [walks down street, on a path that will pass the door]
3 Doorman: [spots person walking down street]
4 Passerby: [notices doorman with red finery in front of the door,
5 Doorman: [puts gloved hand on door handle]
6 Passerby: [slows down a little, and looks into the doorway]
7 Doorman: [opens door slightly]
8 Passerby: [keeps walking past door; turns to look down street]
9 Doorman: [lets door shut, and takes hand away from the door handle]

SETTING: On a sidewalk at the entrance to a building in the middle of the block.

ROLES: Door, Passerby

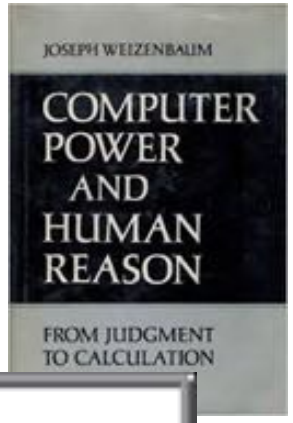
SEQUENCE:
1 Door: [exists, with sign that says "Automatic Door"]
2 Passerby: [walks down street, on a path that will pass the door]
3 Door: [sensors notice motion down the street]
4 Passerby: [notices door frame, and keeps on walking]
5 Door: [makes a soft motor hum noise, as if preparing to open]
6 Passerby: [slows down a little, and looks into the doorway]
7 Door: [opens a little, jiggling its handle]
8 Passerby: [keeps walking past door; turns to look down street]
9 Door: [lets door shut]

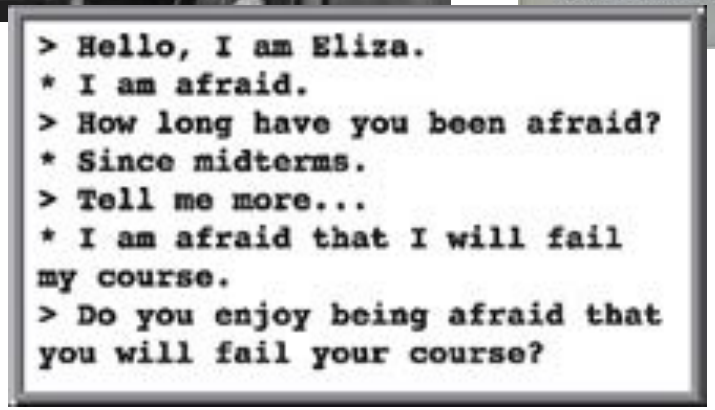
kunstig intelligens

kunstig intelligens / artificial intelligence (AI):

teknologi som observerer omgivelsene, tar avgjørelser og justerer sin egen aktivitet på en måte som fremstår som intelligent

f.eks. ved å lage regler for en beslutning



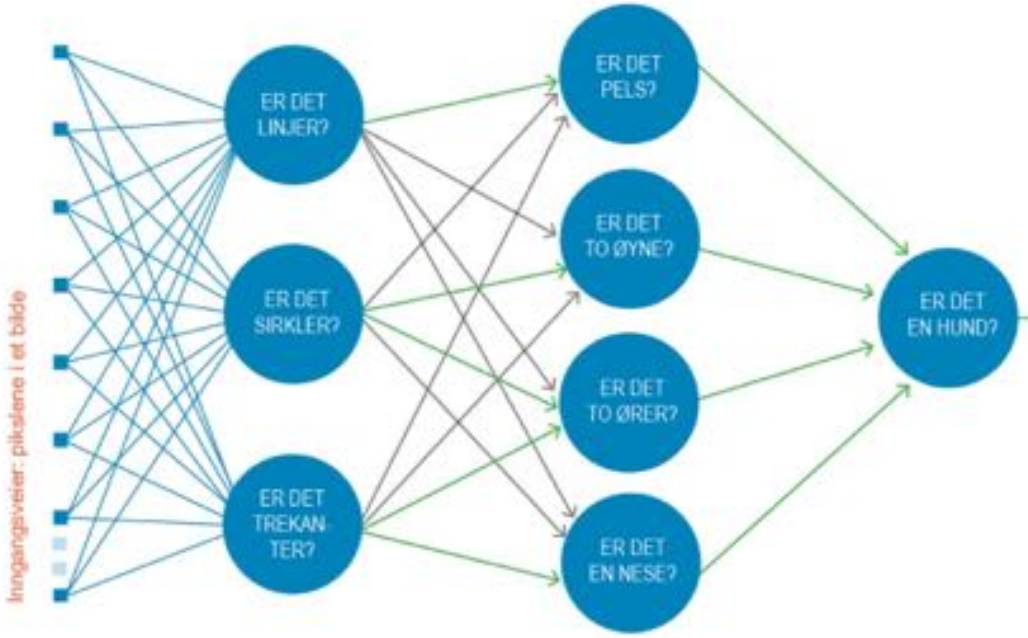


kunstig intelligens: maskinlæring

maskinlæring / machine learning (ML):

teknologi som bruker algoritmer og statistiske modeller til å utføre oppgaver basert på analyse av data, dvs. mønstre og slutninger fra daya og ikke pre-definerte instruksjoner

- analyserer mye data (big data)
- bruker mange lag med statistikk



Figur 2: Skjematisk illustrasjon av et nevralt nett[9]

Teknologirådet

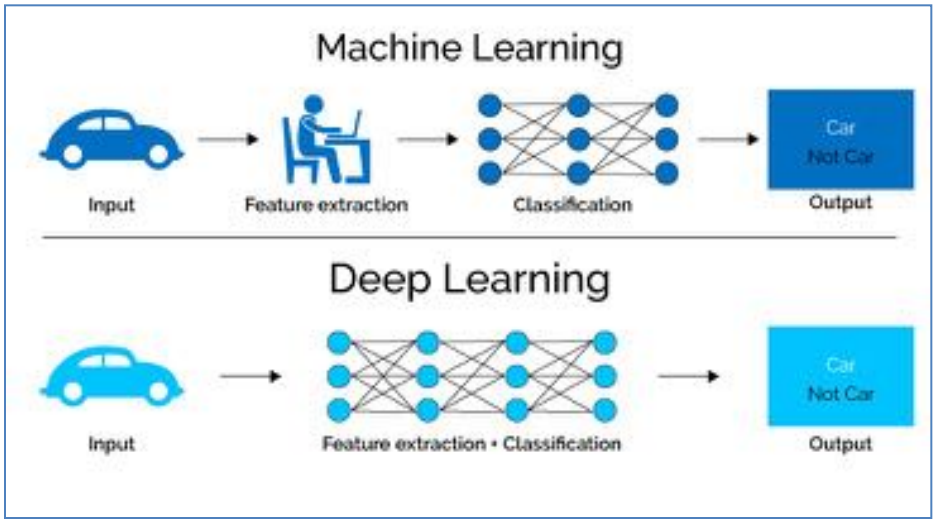
kunstig intelligens: maskinlæring

maskinlæring / machine learning (ML):

teknologi som bruker algoritmer og statistiske modeller til å utføre oppgaver basert på analyse av data, dvs. mønstre og slutninger fra daya og ikke pre-definerte instruksjoner

- analyserer mye data (big data)
- bruker mange lag med statistikk

- "lærer" av alle nye data
- beslutning kan ikke spores



kunstig intelligens: maskinlæring

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Google AI in landmark victory over Go grandmaster

Fan Hui, three-time champion of the east Asian board game, lost to DeepMind's program AlphaGo in five straight games

▲ Fan Hui makes a move against AlphaGo in DeepMind's HQ in King's Cross. Photograph: Google DeepMind

When Gary Kasparov lost to chess computer Deep Blue in 1997, IBM marked a milestone in the history of artificial intelligence. On Wednesday, in a research paper released in Nature, Google earned its own position in the history books, with the announcement that its subsidiary DeepMind has built a system capable of beating the best human players in the world at the east Asian board game Go.

Go, a game that involves placing black or white tiles on a 19x19 board and trying to remove your opponents', is far more difficult for a computer to master than a game such as chess.

DeepMind's software, AlphaGo, successfully beat the three-time European Go champion Fan Hui 5-0 in a series of games at the company's headquarters in

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MICROSOFT | WEB | TLDR

Twitter taught Microsoft's AI chatbot to be a racist asshole in less than a day

By James Vincent | Mar 24, 2016, 6:43am EDT
Via The Guardian | Source TayandYou (Twitter)

SHARE

It took less than 24 hours for Twitter to corrupt an innocent AI chatbot. Yesterday, Microsoft unveiled Tay — a Twitter bot that the company described as an experiment in "conversational understanding." The more you chat with Tay, said Microsoft, the smarter it gets, learning to engage people through "casual and playful conversation."

Unfortunately, the conversations didn't stay playful for long. Pretty soon after Tay launched, people starting tweeting the bot with all sorts of misogynistic, racist, and Donald Trumpist remarks. And Tay — being essentially a robot parrot with an internet connection — started repeating these sentiments back to users, proving correct that old programming adage: flaming garbage pile in, flaming garbage pile out.


Samsung's G
discounted fo


CBS All Acce
one-month tri
Star Trek: Pic


Sony's WH-1

kunstig intelligens: maskinlæring

Google Home

Google Home

Several products released under the original Google Home moniker: Google Home, Google Home Hub, and Google Home Mini

Developer	Google
Type	Smart speaker
Release date	November 4, 2016; 3 years ago
Units sold	14 million (US)[1]
CPU	**Home:** Marvell 88DE3006 Armada 1500 Mini Plus dual-core ARM Cortex-A7 media processor[2]
Input	Voice commands, limited physical touch surface
Connectivity	Wi-Fi dual-band (2.4/5 GHz) 802.11b/g/n/ac,[3] Bluetooth

Amazon Alexa

Amazon Alexa, known simply as Alexa, is a virtual assistant AI technology developed by Amazon, first used in the Amazon Echo smart speakers developed by Amazon Lab126. Wikipedia

Operating system: Fire OS 5.0 or later, iOS 11.0 or later; Android 4.4 or later

Developed by: Amazon.com

Initial release date: November 2014

Available in: English Language, French language, MORE

Platforms: Amazon Echo, Fire OS, iOS, Android, Cortana, Linux

People also search for View 15+ more

Siri Cortana Bixby HomeKit Spotify

Siri

Siri dictates the next game for the Seattle Seahawks, upon the user's request, on an iPhone SE running iOS 11

Developer(s)	Apple
Initial release	October 12, 2011; 8 years ago
Operating system	iOS 5 onward, macOS Sierra onward, tvOS (all versions), watchOS (all versions), iPadOS
Platform	iPhone iPad iPod Touch

kunstig intelligens som designmateriale

COVER STORY

Intelligence on Tap:

Artificial Intelligence as a New Design Material

Lars Erik Holmquist, Northumbria University

Insights

- Through a combination of factors, AI has recently made significant progress and is now integrated in many successful products.
- In the future, AI will become available as a resource to use by non-experts—intelligence on tap.
- Interaction designers need to consider AI as a new design material, with its own unique opportunities and limitations.

There has been a revolution, but it snuck up on us so gradually that you'd be forgiven if you missed it. It's called artificial intelligence, and it will have a profound impact on how we design digital products in the near future.

This has been something of an unexpected comeback. In the very early days of computing, many expected that machines would soon be able to complement or even surpass humans in tasks requiring intelligence. But while well-defined undertakings, such as playing chess, have proven to be solvable by using strict rules, more fuzzy problems, such as recognizing a cat in a photo, have turned out to be much more elusive. And so for decades, the idea of artificial intelligence has been considered mostly an unkept promise. While applications of machine learning have been increasingly useful when it comes to processing big-data collections at major Internet companies, the consensus has been that for most practical applications, human intelligence simply cannot be replaced.

But recently, artificial intelligence, or AI for short, has actually begun to deliver. New or revitalized techniques have started to equal or even surpass humans in tasks previously thought out of reach, from speech recognition to playing complex games. The rate

kunstig intelligens som designmateriale

- må vite hva materialet kan gjøre og ikke:
  muligheter og begrensninger
  (slik som andre designere må kunne
  mye om tre, plast, metall, papir …)

kunstig intelligens som designmateriale

Holmquist om utfordringer fra AI/KI er å designe for

1) gjennomsiktighet *(at brukeren må forstå at systemet tar egne beslutninger på bakgrunn av nye input data fra brukeren)*

2) skjult rasjonale *(det er ikke mulig å forklare systemets handlinger)*

3) uforutsigbarhet *(ML trekker egne konklusjoner (fx lære GO))*

4) kontinuerlig læring *(all bruk er læring (fx capcha & stavekontroll))*

5) kontinuerlig utvikling *(forbedring kan innebære forandring som systemet initierer (fx morgenkaffe til nytt tidspunkt))*

6) dele kontroll med bruker *(må vise fordeling av kontroll & kunne gi bruker full kontroll over beslutning & utvikling)*

+

a) etikk og ansvar *(hvem er ansvarlig? (fx selvkjørende bil))*

b) hvem eier data om deg *(du, den som samler, lagrer, eier program ..)*

c) forstå design materialet *(statistikk er vanskelig, "data is king")*


They include:
- Designing for transparency
- Designing for opacity
- Designing for unpredictability
- Designing for learning
- Designing for evolution
- Designing for shared control.

The first challenge means that it is necessary to let the user understand

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roboter – fysiske, bevegelige, autonome

- har fysisk utstrekning
- situert (tilstede over tid)
- kan bevege seg

- hvordan forstår den verden?

Facilitating robots at home

A framework for understanding robot facilitation

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***Abstract*—one of the primary characteristics of robots is the ability to move automatically in the same space as humans. In what ways does the property of being able to move influence the interaction between humans and robot? In this paper, we examine how work is changed by the deployment of service robots. Through a multiple case study, the phenomenon is investigated, both in an industrial and domestic context. Through analyzing our data, we arrive at and propose a framework for understanding the change of tasks, the Robot Facilitation Framework.**

Keywords—robots; facilitating; tasks; work; domestic; human-robot interaction;

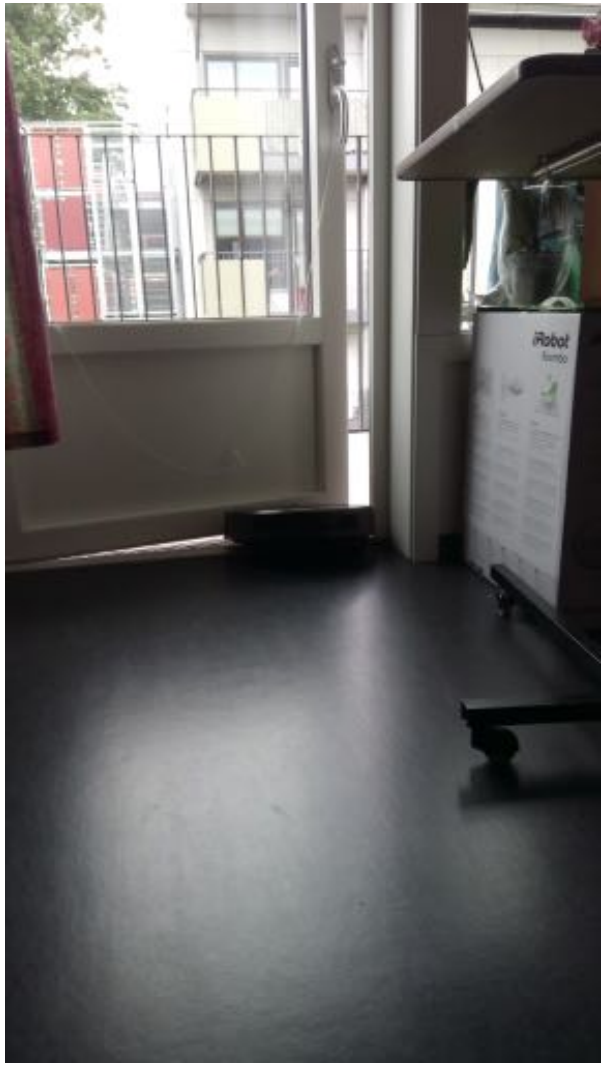
I. Introduction

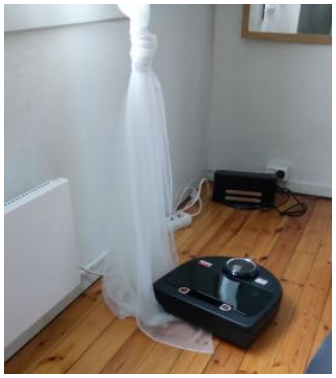
Robots have been used in factories, offices, and hospitals for several decades, cleaning floors, transporting materials, keeping watch, and operating in dangerous environments in order to reduce general labor and costs [1], [2]. While the aim of introducing robots into workplaces is to increase productivity, amount of manual labor, resulting in decreased cost [3], there is often not so much a *loss* of work as there is a *redistribution* of work. As robots are introduced into work environments, what work and the way work is performed in that particular environment *changes*. For instance, Argote et al. [1, p. 18] reported that the work of the operators in their study shifted from primarily manual lifting activities to cognitive monitoring activities. Recently, the implementation of robots in Amazon warehouses changed the workers days from being centralized around lifting to being concerned with keeping an eye on the robots [4].

knives and spears, through wash buckets and steam engines, to present day laptops and kitchen appliances. However, one common factor with every technological advance is that certain tasks become *easier*, but work never really goes away. The work itself only changes forms as new technologies are introduced into our lives. A new tool requires maintenance in order to keep working and creates room for other tasks by allowing higher speed and precision. A vacuum cleaning robot does not leave a void where you once had the traditional vacuum cleaner, the work associated with keeping a clean house merely changes form—just as it did when the traditional vacuum cleaner 'replaced' the wash bucket and mop.

Because the human-robot relationship is very different from other human-computer relationships [7], we have to develop a different understanding from other technologies. As a technology for keeping a clean house, the ubiquitous nature of the technological space of domestic robots overlaps with the entire physical and social space of the home. There has been done much research on understanding how we accept robots as a part of the household [7]–[9]. However, there is as of yet not much that looks into the nature of *how* the space is shared; what are the changes in practices that will eventually lead to acceptance or rejection of the robot. In this paper, we introduce a framework for understanding how tasks and task distributions (practices) change as robots are introduced into an environment.

We introduce a framework and its components *pre-*, *peri-*, and *post-facilitation*, which is the result of our analysis. We start by describe a case of service robots at work in a Norwegian hospital. Next, we look at a collection of other descriptions of domestic service robots and see that the





Diana Saplacan (PhD)

roboter – fysiske, bevegelige, autonome

fasilitering - tilrettelegging

- pre-fasilitering
- peri-fasilitering
- post-fasilitering

Facilitating robots at home

A framework for understanding robot facilitation

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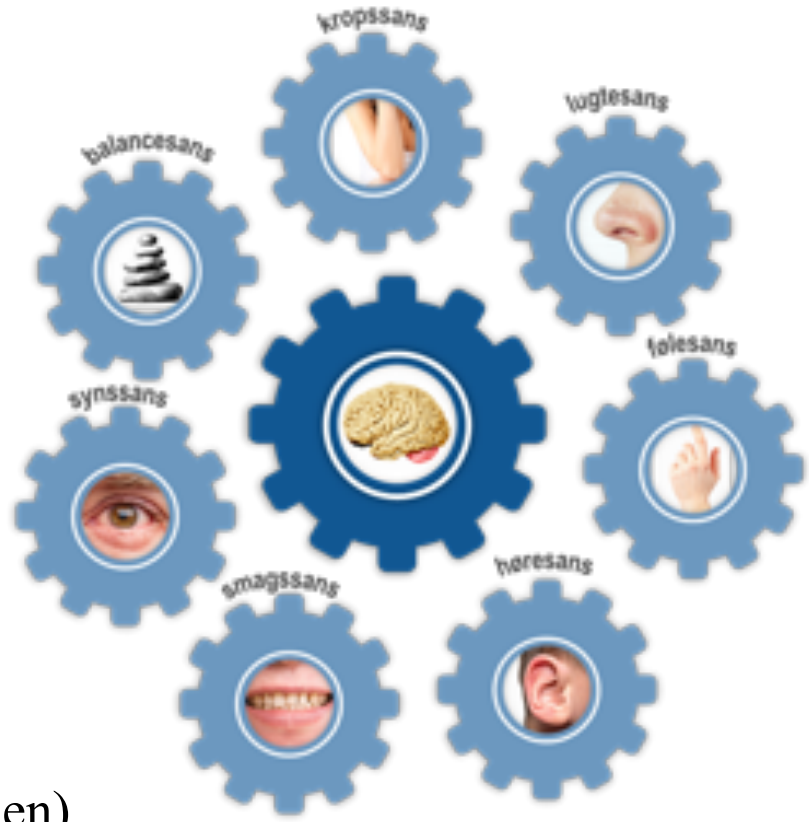
interaksjon: hva vi kan oppfatte

sansene + persepsjon

- syn (visuell)
- hørsel (auditiv)
- lukt (olfaktorisk)
- smak (gustatorisk)
- føle / berøre / ta på (taktil)
- balanse (vestibulær)
- kropp (propriosepsjon)



+ kroppen (i rommet og i situasjonen)
+ andres bevegelser (i rommet og i situasjonen)
+ tolkninger av oppførsel
+ tolkninger av (symbolske) representasjoner

interaksjon = handlinger & vekslinger

gjennom interaksjonsmekanismer og grensesnitt

interaksjonsmekanismen
- er en artefakt seg selv
- og en måte å operere artefakten på

funksjon:
- endrer tilstand, dvs. utfører en handling
- får artefakten til å utføre sin funksjon, gir input til artefakt for at den skal utføre funksjon

form:
- kommuniserer til bruker at artefakten opereres gjennom dem & hvordan
- kommuniserer til bruker at mekanismen fungerer