## 3D and Usability

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#### Motivation

- explore usability of 3D interface components
  - mixing with current 2D interfaces
- explore usability of 3D animations
  - may help users understand what is going on
  - feedback for users' actions
- simple testing of 3D-enhanced interfaces
  - provide appropriate tools

# Usability

- ISO 9421-11
- efficiency
  - accuracy and quality of achieved results
- productivity
  - time and effort devoted for achieving a goal
- comfort
  - "pain" a user has to go through
- user's relation to a product

# Virtual Reality vs. 2D

#### • virtual reality

- mimics the real world metaphors
- environment familiar to unexperienced users
- special input/output devices may be required

#### • 2D interfaces

- designed to be highly effective for particular tasks
- provide a level of abstraction
- may contain 3D elements

### Interfaces in 3D

- text in 3D is less readable
  - anti-aliasing
- icons are less readable as well
- lower information density
  - not relevant for some applications



# VR Input/Output

#### • input

- Space Pilot
- Flystick
- Wiimote
- gestures
- output
  - stereo displays
  - 3D displays

• hard to interact without special HW



- (2)-



#### Human Factors

#### people not always good in 3D

- may be further influenced by input/output HW
- in most common tasks people need only 2D
- spacial memory similar in 2D and 3D
- people tend to interact with visible objects
  - very preferred
  - navigation to partly occluded objects
- walking vs. teleporting

# Degrees of Freedom

- 6 degrees of freedom unnecessary in most cases
  - full 3D navigation
  - hard use for most users
- 2.5+2 degrees of freedom
  - forward, backward, to sides, jump, crawl, looking around
- 2+2 degrees of freedom
  - flying in constant altitude
- no degrees of freedom
  - user does not move in the scene

# Usage of 3D Interfaces

#### • games

- HUD overlays
- virtual worlds
  - Second Life, project Wonderland, PlayStation Network etc.
- special tools
  - 3D modeling tools
- VR/AR systems
- general purpose graphic interface toolkits
  - Quartz, Compiz Fusion etc.









### Mac OS X



### Mac OS X



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### Linux



#### Windows





































# Current products

#### no limitation in technology

- technology available for years
- close to photorealistic quality
- world rendered in 3D, but UI mostly in 2D
  - limited usage of 3D in menus etc.
- 3D does not often improve usability
  - more display space used
  - worse orientation
  - additional management of navigation in 3D

#### Focus

- delivering 3D into user interfaces is not the goal
- exploring use cases in which 3D is useful
  - navigation, feedback etc.
- environment without special hardware
  - commonly available input/output devices
  - 2D display and remote control
- testing difference between 3D and 2D animations
  - additional useful information in 3D

## i2home Framework

#### • UIProtocol

- rapid development of user interfaces
- separation of user interface, data and application logic
- platforms agnostic
- end-user features
  - animations
  - media
  - maps
  - charts
  - system integration

#### Future Features

#### • voice based interfaces

- already included in UIProtocol specification
- no implementation yet
- 3D
  - freely combine 2D and 3D
  - embedded 3D models and scenes
  - 2D interfaces rendered as texture
  - 3D animations

# Designing 3D UI

#### most guidelines used for 2D apply

- error prevention, error recovery, feedback etc.
- objects floating in the air
  - not common in real world, makes depth perception harder
- interpenetration
  - avoid by collision detection, layout algorithm
- navigating to partially occluded objects
  - very common operation

#### Evaluation

#### • integration into i2home

• easy to add or remove 3D elements and transitions

#### • user group not experienced with electronics

- feedback is important
- understanding navigation is important
- usability testing
  - only way how to know for sure

#### Conclusion

- 3D interface often less usable than 2D
  - 2D better than limited 3D, limited 3D better than full 3D
  - depends on application
  - see references
- may be useful in some use cases
  - reducing level of abstraction
- may be useful for navigation
  - 2D vs. 3D transitions



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### Thank you

for your attention

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