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Case Studies			
Computer Science and Engineering - University of Notre Dame]		
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Smart Everyday Objects			
Bionic Running Shoes (Adidas)			
Posture Chair (MIT media lab)			
Moving Portrait (MIT media lab)			
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Smart Objects			
History table cloth (EU Equator)			
• Emotional Décor (NYU)			
• I/O Brush (міт)			
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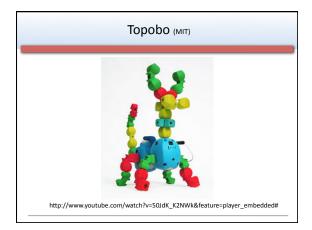
Smart Mugs Chameleon Mug LCDs, bimetal strips, thermoresisters and thermochromic ink as sensors A vessel which changes color, displays safety messages and/or springs a handle to demonstrate whether the fluid in it is hot or cold. onl. various sensors could detect the concentration of sugar or lactose in a beverage, warn of bad milk or mix the fluids ultrasonically.

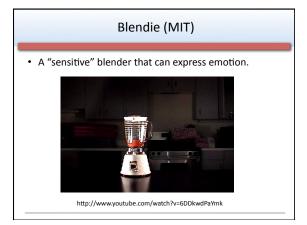


• MediaCup

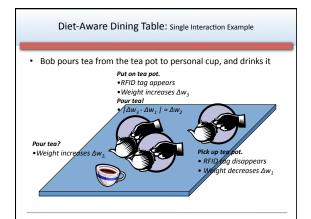


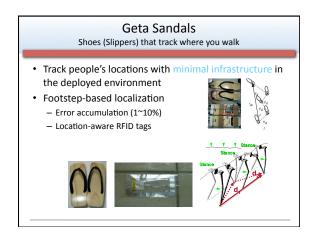
A Wearable Display for Team Sports (U. of Sydney) Introduction: what does the display mean? Two displays on the front show time limits, the left reflects the game-clock (1 minute) and the right reflects the shot-clock (10 seconds) Four displays on each shoulder shows the number of fouls (1,2,3,4) Three displays on each slde reveal how points scored (10, 20, 40) The display on the back reveals which team is winning amountsperity withortipgs. amountsperity withortipgs. spenied by displayments in the side of the second computing and control. Let inside display immediately and control.





Diet-aware Dining Table Detect what and how much you eat from the table • Sensing to recognize behavior - Combine weight sensor and RFID sensors to track food transfer among containers • Interaction - Natural user eating behaviors become system input (no need to operate any devices). - How do you design a user interface without affecting one's appetite?





Geta Sandals http://mll.csie.ntu.edu.tw/video/geta_short.wmv

Object Locator Ring (Watch) Track locations of everyday things

- Where did I put these everyday things?
 - Glasses, cell phones, wallets, keys, remote controls, ...
- Track locations of everyday things
 - RFID reader on ring
 - RFID tags on everyday objects
 - Ultrasonic Indoor location systems (MIT Cricket)







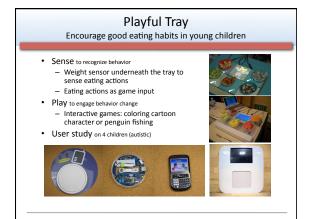
How does it work?

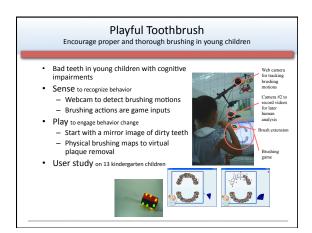
- Assumption:
 - Most objects are moved by hands
- Picking up phone:
 - Phone presence (RFID tag)
 detected by the ring antenna
- Carrying the phone:
 - Continuous presence (on-hand)
 - Non-presence (pocket-it)
- Dropping the phone:
- Phone presence (RFID tag) not detected by ring antenna
- Location of the object?



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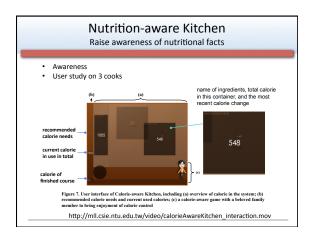
More Examples - Baby Think It Over - Textrix VR Bike - Smart Tachograph





Mug-Tree Encourage healthy habits (staying hydrated) • Sense to recognize behavior — Tilt sensor to detect drinking actions — Drinking actions are game inputs • Play to engage behavior change — Game metaphor: hydrating body -> watering a tree





Clean-your-room poster

Persuade children to put things back where they belong after using them

- Sense to recognize behavior
 - RFID sensors to check if things were put back on the shelf
- Play to engage behavioral change
 Misplaced things -> trash in the virtual world
 - Uring child's sympathy for an animal to persuade the child to put things back where they belong





ChroMirror

Persuade people to explore more colorful clothes

- Sense to recognize clothes & colors
 - Camera and Computer Vision
- Play to trigger behavioral change
 - Easily and playfully explore & experiment with how different colors look on people





Mug-Forest

• Use social pressure to encourage staying hydrated



Use social pressure for persuasion
Sense to recognize drinking action Accelerometer (in a phone) to detect drinking action Camera to detect water level Play to use "social pressure" to cause behavioral change Computer-mediated human persuasion, not computer persuasion