

What about the tools? An overview of locative systems



Nicolas Nova
Media and Design Lab / EPFL

Mediamatic workshop,
Amsterdam, May 2007

why me?

PhD in Human-Computer Interaction about
location-awareness in virtual and pervasive
gaming

Not concerned by technical aspects BUT...

Interest in user experience and design issues

why locating?
input/output
main design issues
conclusion

WHY LOCATING?

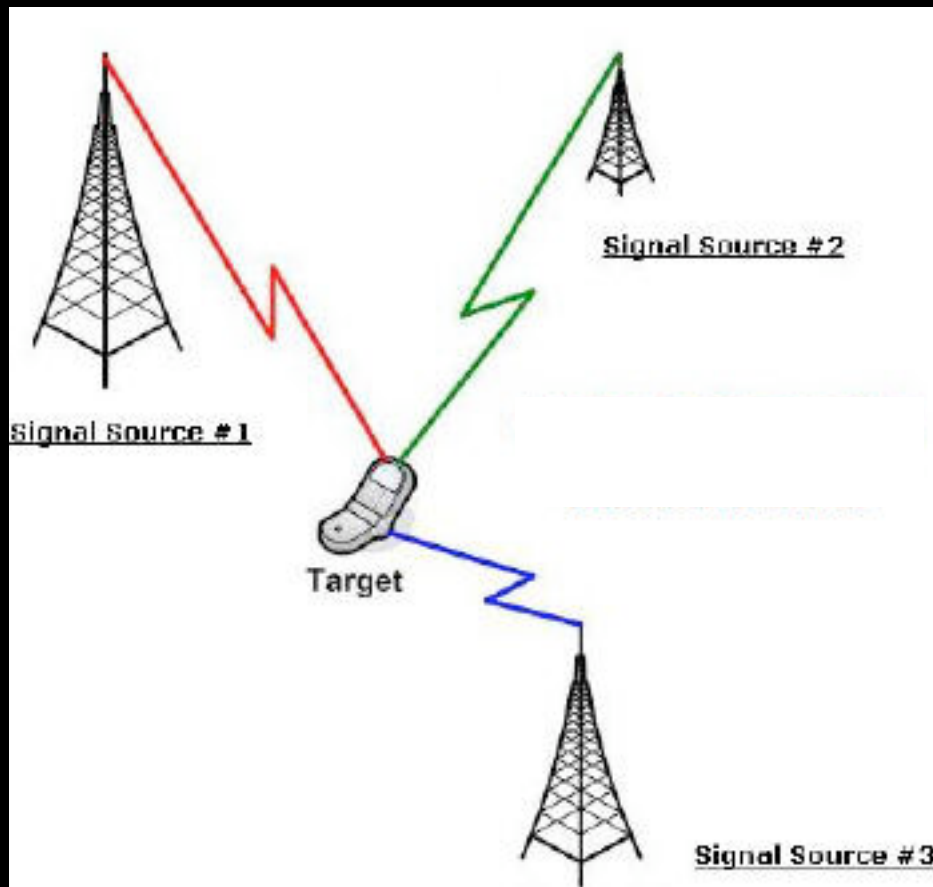
direct/indirect



INPUT: how you “sense” the objects/people’s location

OUTPUT: what you do out of it, what’s the outcome for the user?

INPUT > technical overview > basic principle



triangulation of radio signals
(GPS, WiFi, RFID, TV/radio)

INPUT > technical overview > GPS

need a GPS receiver



accuracy: 10-75 meters

constraints:

- cannot be used indoor, doesn't work well in a pocket
- need a clear line of sight to (at least 3) GPS satellites (4 for 3D)

INPUT > technical overview > WiFi

need access to WiFi hotspots

+ need accurate location of hotspots

accuracy: 5-25 meters

constraints:

- better used indoor,
- work only in small and controlled setting
(university campus, museum)

INPUT > technical overview > RFID

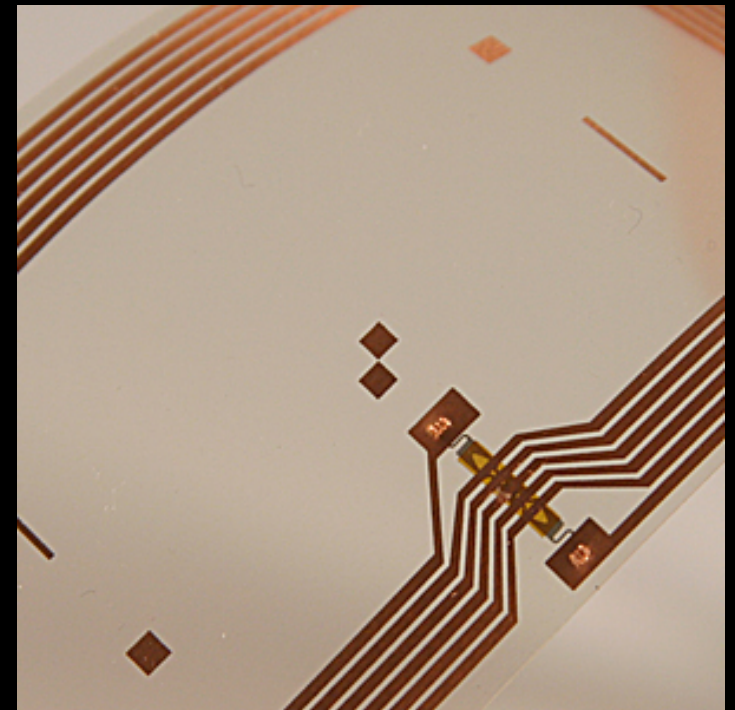
RFID tag scanned by a geolocated reader

OR tags senses if scanned (and potential lookup)

accuracy: up to 50 meters

constraints:

- better used indoor,



INPUT > technical overview > Cell phone

special case, only available through certain network operators (hence invisible to the user), possible hacks:

- CellID: network reports which cell you are using (but not always connected to nearest cell). Accuracy: 50 m - 3km
- if you have the list of antenna's position... then triangulation (accuracy: 50-2km depending on the density)
- bad solution IMHO

Quoted from Chris Heathcote: http://www.anti-mega.com/etech_35ways.ppt)

INPUT > low tech approaches

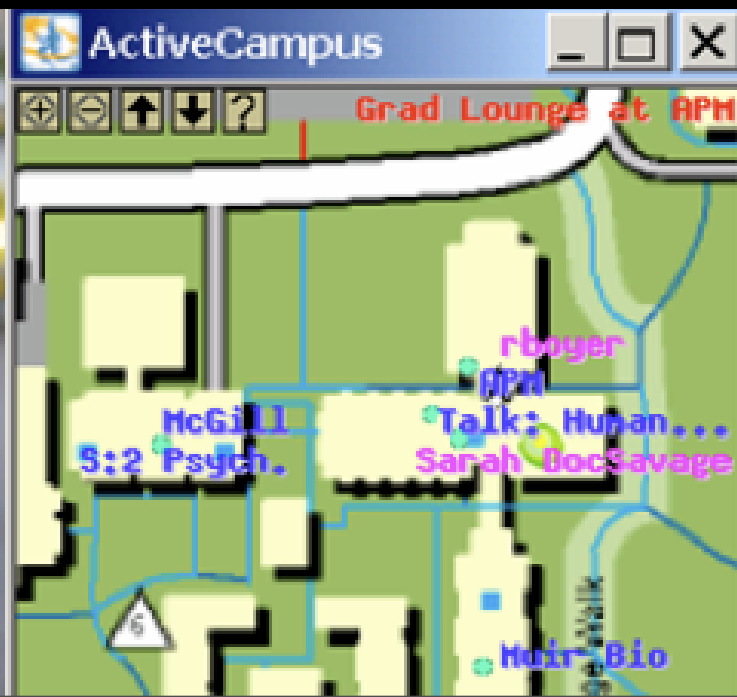
should not be dismissed

self-disclosure of one's position

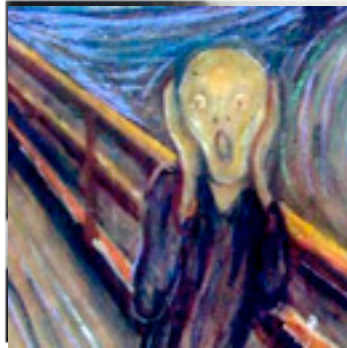
(zip code, town name, block name, street name)

mostly better to refine

OUTPUTS



location-awareness of the future: dopplr.com



Nicolas

Your home city is [Geneva](#).

Rudy's trips

Map

Timeline

- [Amsterdam](#) now, until [May 11th](#). [1 note](#) | [Edit trip](#) | [Delete trip](#)
- [Brussels](#) from [May 12th](#) to [13th](#). [Add a note](#)
- [San Francisco](#) from [June 23rd](#) to [30th](#). [1 note](#)
- [Amsterdam](#) from [September 26th](#) to [29th](#). [1 note](#)
 - [You have trips that coincide with this one.](#)
- [Mexico](#) from [August 4th](#) to [25th](#). [Add a note](#) | [Edit trip](#) | [Delete trip](#)

(fake trips ;)

DESIGN ISSUES

DESIGN ISSUES > more than location

- distance covered
 - speed
- recognition or not
- relative/absolute, location versus proximity
- naming: physical (32”34’) versus symbolic (“home”)

DESIGN ISSUES > limits(I) > accuracy



(taken from Fabien Girardin)

DESIGN ISSUES > limits(2) > seams

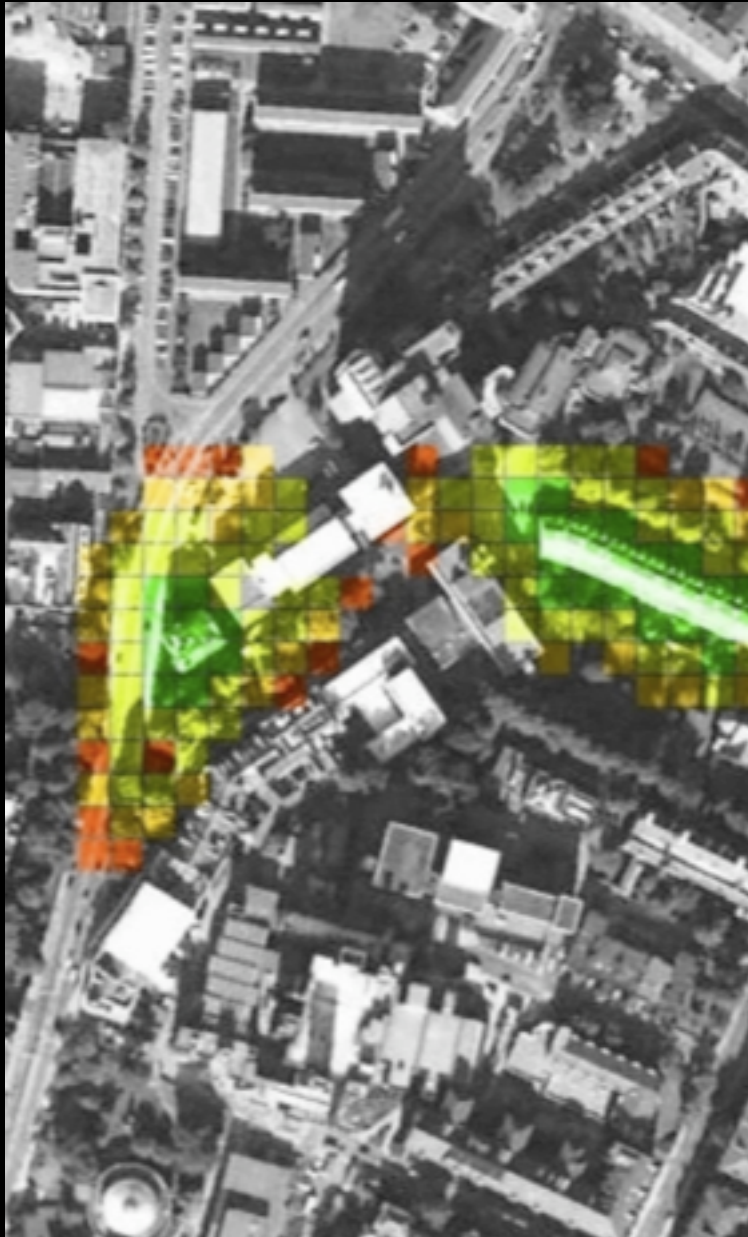
indoor/outdoor, junctions...
black spots, no coverage



DESIGN ISSUES > limits(2) > breakdowns



DESIGN ISSUES > seamful design



reveal the “seams” (limits, boundaries, uncertainties)
when to reveal the imperfections?

matthew chalmers

CONCLUSION

GPS is not the THE solution to the world's problems

Seams, holes and problems can be design opportunities

Choose a method that matches context+problem+users

Read more:

Hightower, J. and Borriello, G (2001). A Survey and Taxonomy of Location Systems for Ubiquitous Computing. Extended paper from Computer, 34(8) p57-66, August 2001.