Universität Stuttgart IPVS – Institute for Parallel and Distributed Systems

Analytic Computing

Interactive Intelligent Systems

Steffen Staab https://www.ipvs.uni-stuttgart.de/departments/ac/ @ststaab









Analytic Computing Research Group

SEMANUX

EXIST Research Transfer









































Intelligent Interactive Systems

Examples for Research@ Analytic Computing (Staab)

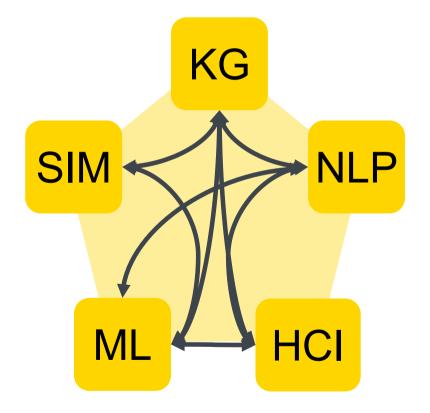
KG: Knowledge Graphs, Querying, Reasoning, Data integration.

Sim: Bridging simulation and ML, Knowledge-infused machine learning, discovery of scientific hypotheses

ML: ML on graphs, fairness

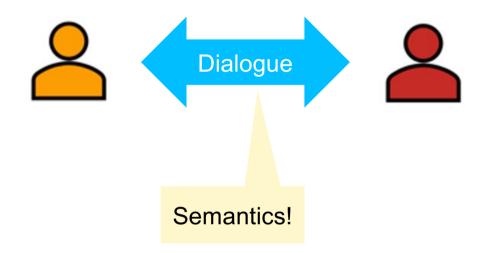
NLP: Entity linking, information extraction, clustering, explainable question answering

AI & HCI: This presentation today



Semantics and User Interaction

Semantics and Human-Computer-Interaction



Semantik ... is the theory of science of the meaning of signs.

Signs may be any symbols,

but also sentences, parts of sentences, words or parts of words

As far as *linguistic signs* are concerned, semantics is a subdiscipline of *linguistics*.

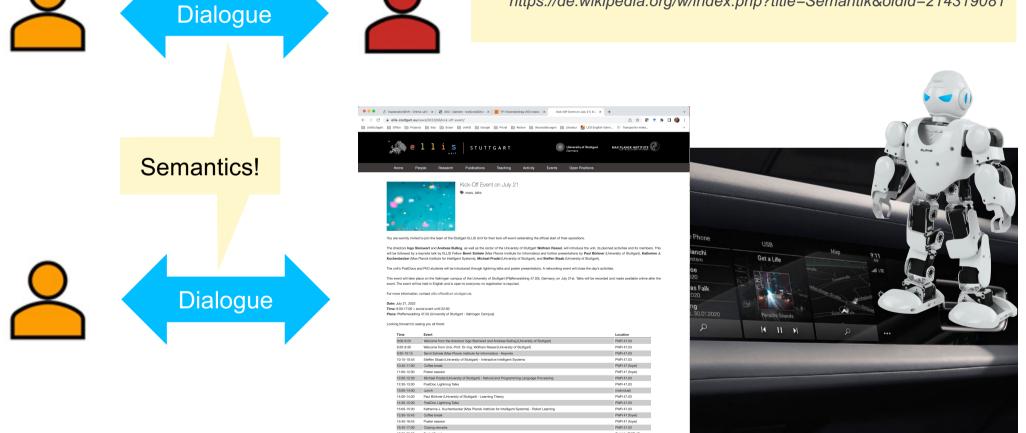
Wikipedia

https://de.wikipedia.org/w/index.php?title=Semantik&oldid=214319081

Semantics and Human-Computer-Interaction

Semantics ... as far as semantics is concerned with **signs of all kind**, it is a subdiscipline of **semiotics**

https://de.wikipedia.org/w/index.php?title=Semantik&oldid=214319081

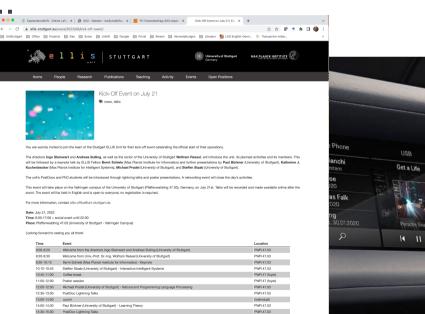


Natural Human-Computer-Interaction

- touch nod
- speak hum
- point

- num
- frown..





PWR 47.03

cker (Max Planck Institute for Intelligent Systems) - Robot Learning

16-45-17-00 Closing seman



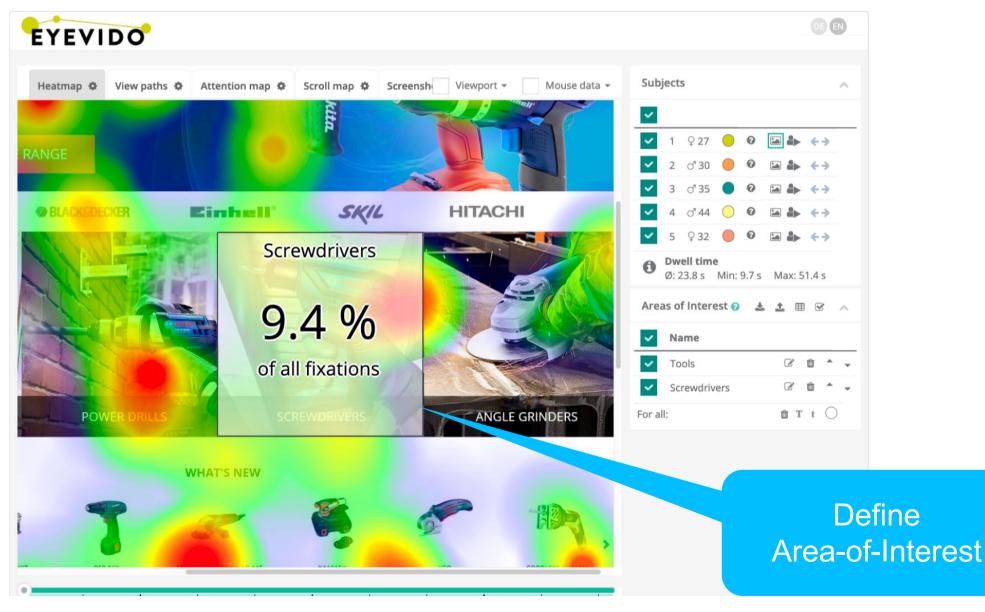
Core questions

- What is the semantics of a user interface and user action?
- How can I recognize the semantics?
- What do I need to understand it?
- What can I do better if I understand its semantics?
 - 1. Understand user
 - 2. Allow for new types of interactions
 - 3. Vision: Multimodal translation of interfaces

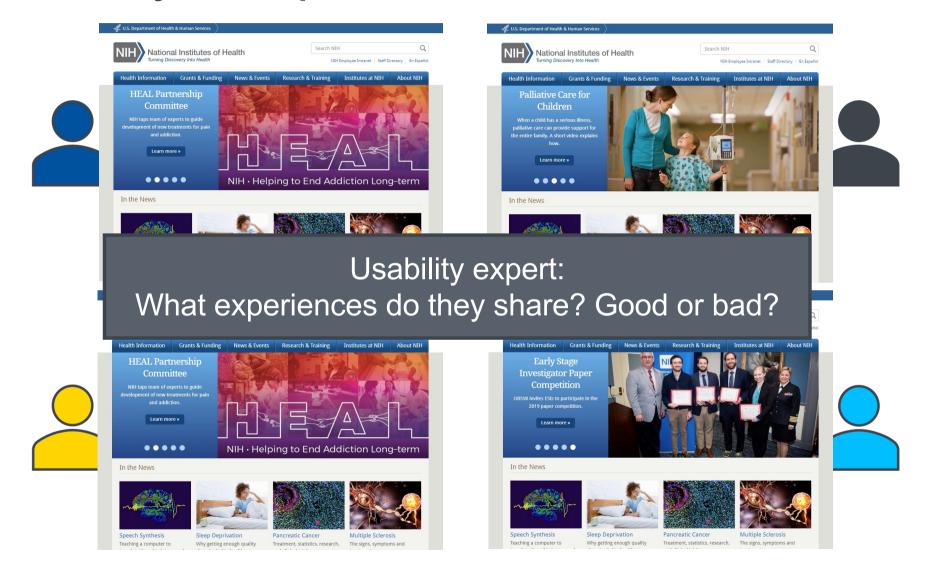
Usability Analysis with Al

Understand your users

What do the users see? What do they not see?



Not every user experiences the same content!



Usability Analysis

Objective

- Mine data for correlations of stimuli and user activities
 - clicks
 - gaze
 - voice
 - emotion (Decky!)
 - no activity
- \rightarrow Derive improved usability

Commonly

- Passive stimuli
 - static images

Required

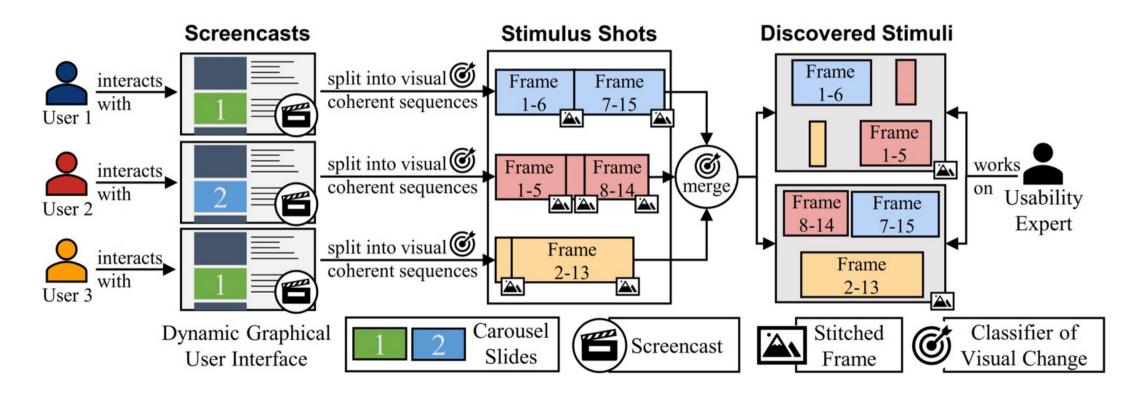
- Dynamic stimuli
 - scroll, activation,....
- Active stimuli
 - Web-caroussel, video, ...

Our methodology for discovering visual stimuli

Collect data

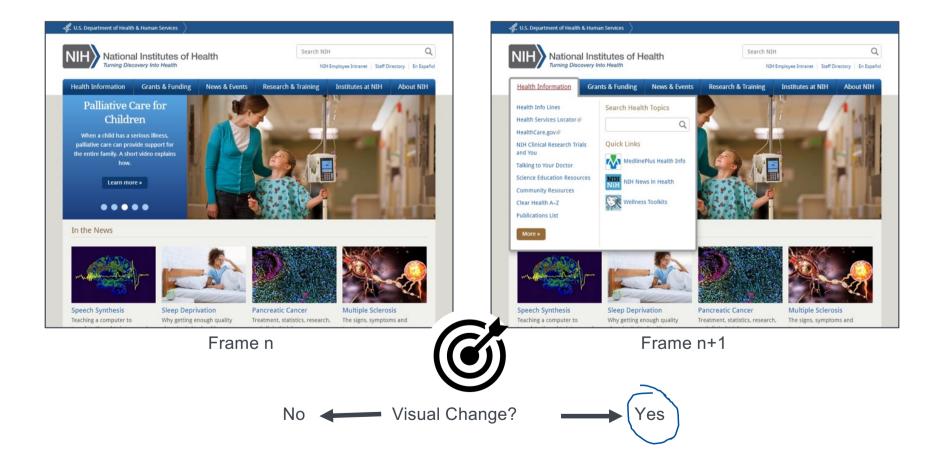
Recognize meaningful differences & similarities

Cluster likewise experiences

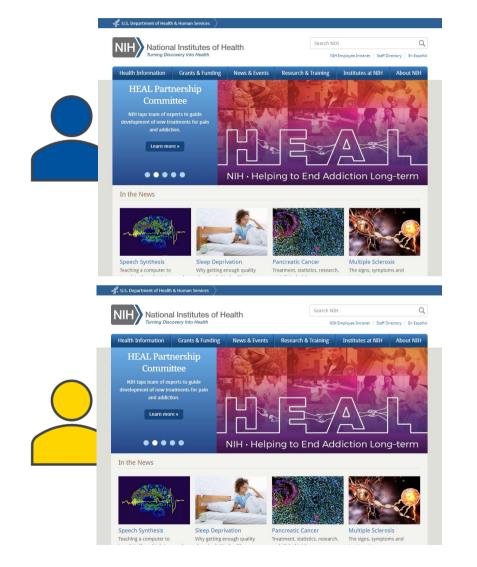


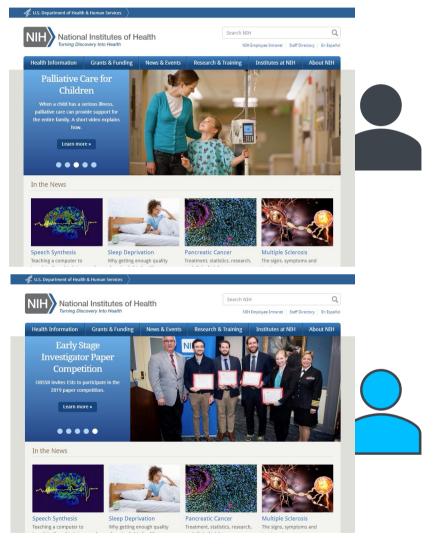
Learn from annotated data

Computer Vision: edges, SIFT, colors Machine Learning: Random Forest

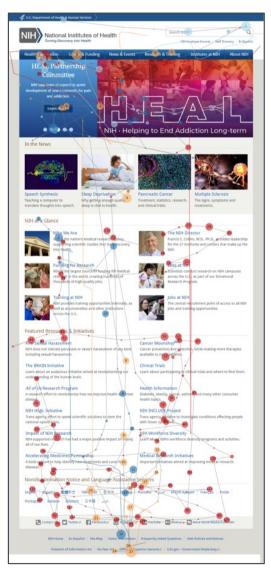


Input to the framework



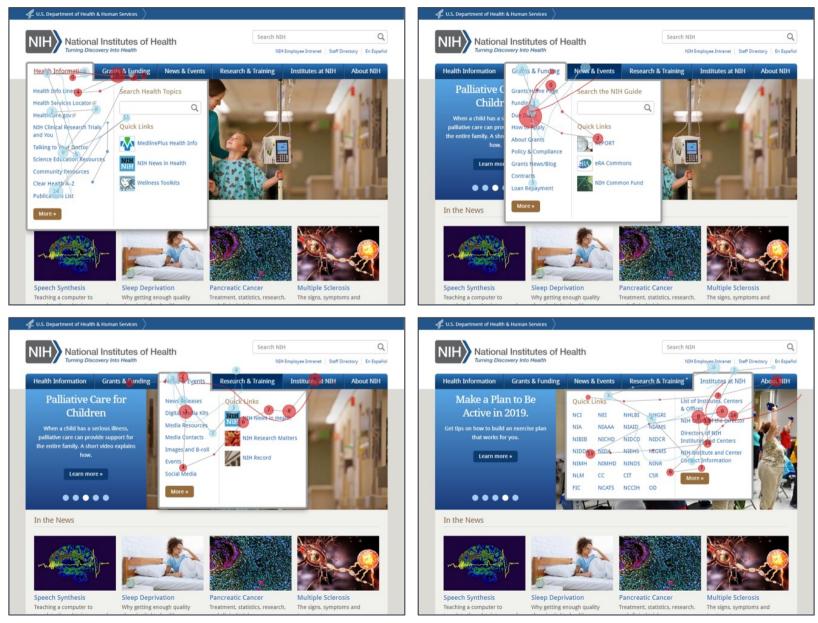


Output of the framework





More Output of the framework







Application data

• user interface:

Visual stimuli

User data

- "thinking aloud" & questionaire:
- Eye & mouse-Tracking:
- Emotion:

Deeply understanding issues High spatial resolution High temporal resolution

Inclusion by semantics-based adaptation

We are all disabled





EU Project MAMEM 2015-2018 https://youtu.be/42yGmr3NE0k

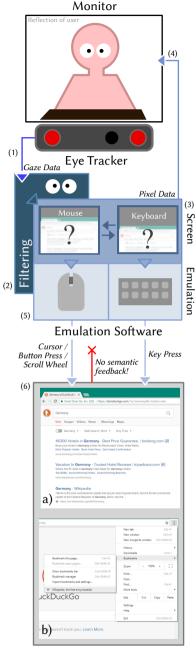
User Experience: Emulation of manual user interaction

Bias, variance, Midas Touch

- filter, calibrate, size of user widgets, UI feedback
- simplify pointing and choosing (instead of mouse and keyboard)

State-of-the-Art

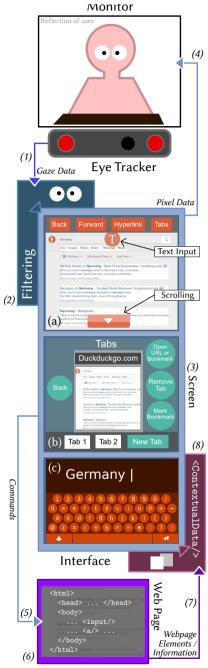
Gaze Emulation



Desktop Web Browser

Contextualized gaze-based interaction: GazeTheWeb

- Determine semantics of user widgets
 - text input
 - hyperlink
 - video
 - ...
- Optimize gaze-based user interaction
 - Fewer actions
 - · Less overhead for monitoring
- Adapt type of interaction
 - "translate" input
 - visual feedback
 - contextualized feedback



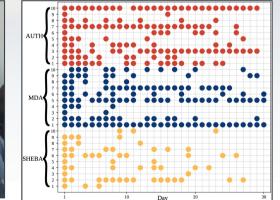
Web Engine

GazeTheWeb – A gaze-controlled Web browser

- Horizon 2020 Project MAMEM from 2015 to 2018
- Remote-study with people with severe motor impairment
- Free-to use on laptop with GazeTheWeb at home
- 30 participants used our method for 30 days at home
 - 10 participants with spinal cord injury (Israel)
 - 10 participants with Parkinson's disease (Thessaloniki)
 - 10 participants with neuromuscular diseases (Athens)







9

Wednesday, April 7, 2021

Raphael, 15:40

I am happy that GazeTheWeb is still used!

Spiros, 15:41

There 4 to 5 people that are actively using it

Dr. Nikolopoulos CERTH in Thessaloniki

26

From GazeTheWeb to Semanux: Head-based control

Wie kann ich meinen Computer nur mit dem Kopf steuern?

Multi-modal input

Wie kann ich meinen Computer mit einem Fußschalter steuern?

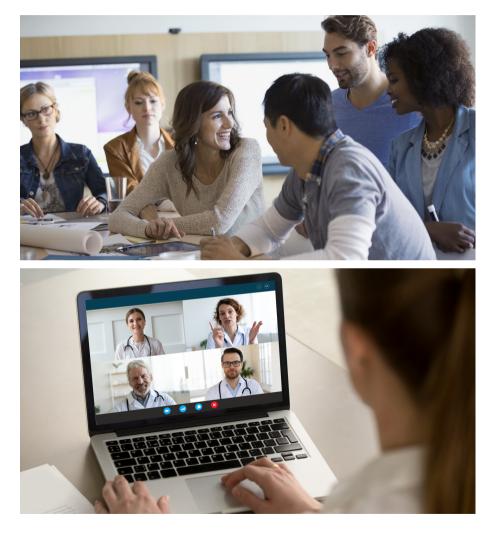
Enhancing computer-based human collaboration with Al

Comparing physical and virtual meetings

Behavioral Impact

- Attention & motivation
- Non-verbal cues
- Intuitive organization
- Group dynamics
- Social connection

"Eye contact is fundamental to human social interactions and, as such, a key non-verbal behavioural cue" Kleinke 1986



Intelligent virtual meeting platform

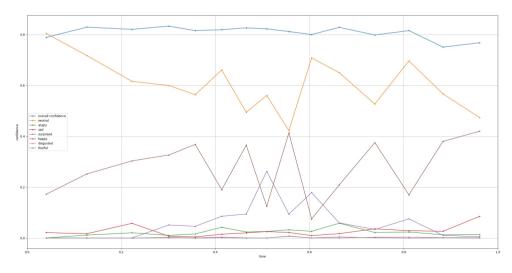
enabling non-verbal communication,

- Web-based virtual meeting extension that records and can share non-verbal behavioral information (gaze and emotion) of participants
 - Webcam-based eye tracking, Face expression-based emotion detection
 - Browser extension, server-based communication, Jitsi meet integration
- Analysis: feasibility and acceptance of enabling eye contact in virtual meetings, visualization schemes, emotion analysis and visualization



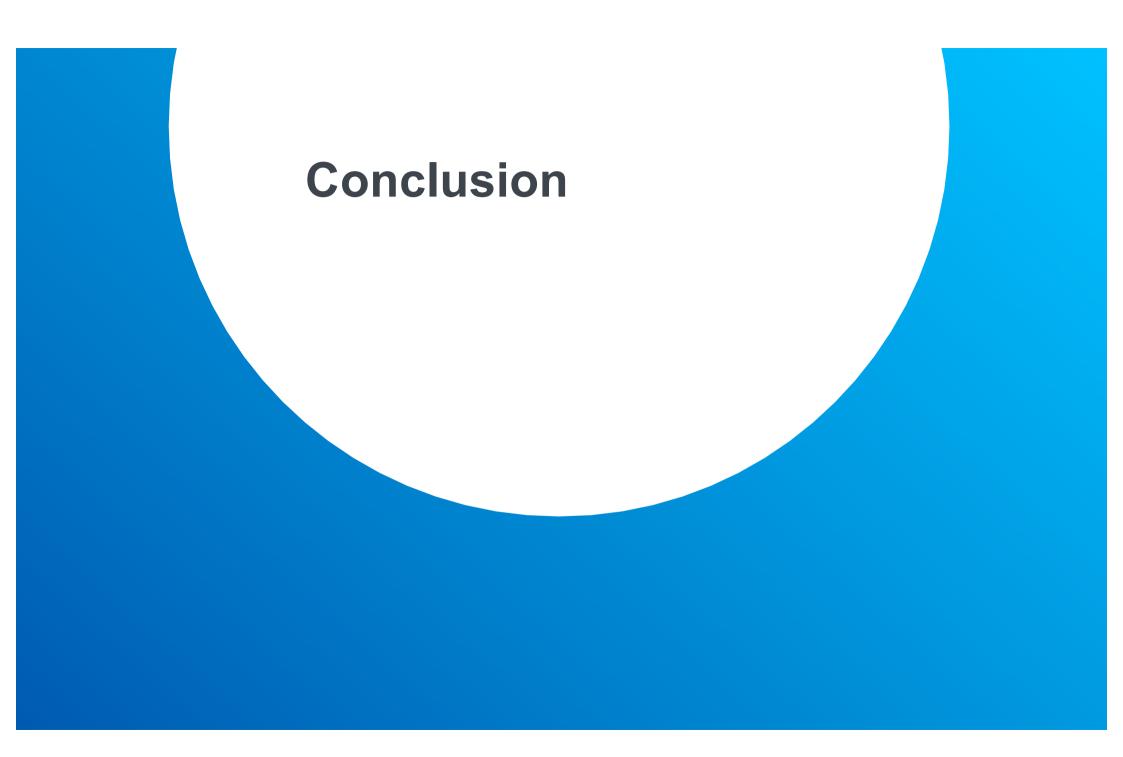
Attention and emotion

- Attention displayed via symbols
- The emotions are recognizable and change over time
 - feedback for speaker about the status of meeting, and cognitive status of participants
- We incorporated live emotion visualization into the meeting platform

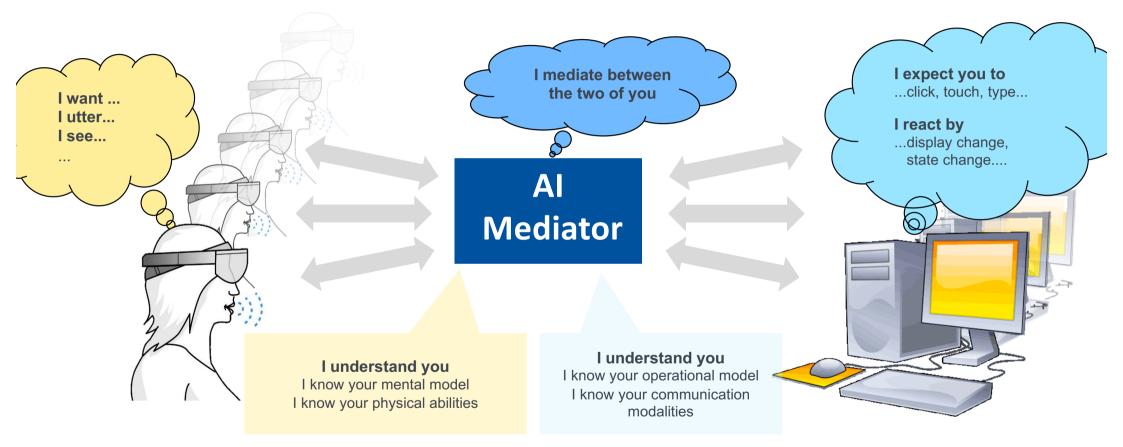




Analytic Computing, Universität Stuttgart



Our Vision: Semantic Human-Computer Mediation





Danke schön!



Steffen Staab

S

unit

E-Mail Steffen.staab@ipvs.uni-stuttgart.de Telefon +49 (0) 711 685-88100 www.ipvs.uni-stuttgart.de/departments/ac/

SimTech -

Universität Stuttgart Analytic Computing, IPVS Universitätsstraße 32, 50569 Stuttgart

STUTTGART

Southampton

References

- R. Hedeshy, C. Kumar, R. Menges, S. Staab. Hummer: Text Entry by Gaze and Hum. In: ACM Conference on Human Factors in Computing Systems, CHI 2021. Online virtual conference (originally Yokohama, Japan), May 8-13, 2021.
- K. Sengupta, S. Bhattarai, S. Sarcar, S. MacKenzie, S. Staab. Leveraging Error Correction in Voice-based Text Entry by Talk-and-Gaze. In: ACM Conference on Human Factors in Computing Systems (CHI'20), April 25th to 30th, 2020, Oahu, Hawai'i, USA, 11 pages.
- C. Kumar, R. Hedeshy, S. MacKenzie, S. Staab. TAGSwipe: Touch Assisted Gaze Swipe for Text Entry. In: ACM Conference on Human Factors in Computing Systems (CHI'20), April 25th to 30th, 2020, Oahu, Hawai'i, USA, 12 pages.
- R. Menges, C. Kumar, S. Staab. Improving user experience of eye tracking-based interaction: Introspecting and adapting interfaces. In: *ACM Transactions on Computer-Human Interaction*, volume 26, number 6, pages 37:1-37:46, 2019.
- R. Menges, S. Staab, C. Schäfer, T. Walber, C. Kumar. What Did My Users Experience? Discovering Visual Stimuli on Dynamic User Interfaces. Submitted.