

Chandelier: Interaction Design With Surrounding Mid-Air Tangible Interface

Vivian Hsinyueh Chan^{*} National Taiwan University Taipei, Taiwan vivian.chan@hci.csie.ntu.edu.tw Chiao Fang* National Taiwan University Taipei, Taiwan chiao.fang@hci.csie.ntu.edu.tw Yukai Hung b09902040@csie.ntu.edu.tw National Taiwan University Taipei, Taiwan

Jing-Yuan Huang National Taiwan University Taipei, Taiwan b08901081@ntu.edu.tw Lung-Pan Cheng lung-pan.cheng@csie.ntu.edu.tw National Taiwan University Taipei, Taiwan



Figure 1: (A) *Chandelier* is a surrounding platform that consists of 120 pendants moving up and down independently on the rims of 5 motorized wheels. (B) The user interacts with pendants around it by hovering, touching, and manipulating them under the center of the platform, allowing (C) full-body shape changing such as animated wings on the user's back, (D) looping music composition by putting embodied notes spatially, (E) tangible endless-scrolling games, and (F) personal walk-in-place theme park.

ABSTRACT

Chandelier is a mid-air tangible interface where a user is surrounded in the center by 120 *pendants* that levitate independently and orbit in 5 concentric circumferences, where each pendant is touchenabled and color-changeable by default. We explore interactions with Chandelier such as change blindness and repurposing formations from immersive experiences to mitigate the limitation of the hardware systems. We discuss the extent of Surrounding Mid-Air interactions in tangible interfaces and the design factors that could be brought into experiences of future levitation interfaces.

UIST '23 Adjunct, October 29-November 01, 2023, San Francisco, CA, USA

© 2023 Copyright held by the owner/author(s).

ACM ISBN 979-8-4007-0096-5/23/10.

https://doi.org/10.1145/3586182.3616695

CCS CONCEPTS

• Human-centered computing → Interaction devices.

KEYWORDS

Surrounding platform, mid-air tangibles, levitating interfaces

ACM Reference Format:

Vivian Hsinyueh Chan, Chiao Fang, Yukai Hung, Jing-Yuan Huang, and Lung-Pan Cheng. 2023. Chandelier: Interaction Design With Surrounding Mid-Air Tangible Interface. In *The 36th Annual ACM Symposium on User Interface Software and Technology (UIST '23 Adjunct), October 29– November 01, 2023, San Francisco, CA, USA.* ACM, New York, NY, USA, 3 pages. https://doi.org/10.1145/3586182.3616695

1 INTRODUCTION

Tangible user interfaces (TUIs) have emerged from 2D tabletop systems [9] and evolved towards 3D space. Actuated interfaces [30] such as shape displays [10, 33] and swarm robots [27, 34] have extended to 2.5D. Field-induced levitating interfaces [8, 23, 28] have

^{*}Both authors contributed equally to this research.

Permission to make digital or hard copies of part or all of this work for personal or classroom use is granted without fee provided that copies are not made or distributed for profit or commercial advantage and that copies bear this notice and the full citation on the first page. Copyrights for third-party components of this work must be honored. For all other uses, contact the owner/author(s).

pushed the boundary even further against gravity for extra degrees of freedom.

As more researchers have looked into tangible augmented reality [4, 16], researchers have proposed human scale shape displays [35] and drone swarms [12] that are able to cover a large space while having high degrees of freedom.

Recently, AeroRigUI [37] moves swarm robots from tabletop to ceilings, utilizing suspending wires to enable a larger vertical interactive space. While AeroRigUI [37] emphasizes the deployability and controllability of the system, Chandelier explores a different form factor—concentric circumferences—inspired by a combination of the ball-hanging actuation [2, 15] and surrounding rotating platforms [18] to reduce potential entanglement from rerouting swarm robots with denser arrangement full-bodily around a user, which further consolidates the space of surrounding mid-air tangible interfaces as shown in Figure 2.



Figure 2: The space of surrounding mid-air tangible interfaces with regard to existing tangible, mid-air, and shapechanging interfaces.

Chandelier (shown in Figure 1A and B) enables interactions in a human scale (1.2 m in diameter), consisting of 5 individually actuated concentric wheels to hang 120 pendants and rotate. Each pendant moves vertically independently and has its own RGB LED and touch sensor; modules with speakers can be additionally attached.

We propose 4 interaction designs on surrounding mid-air interfaces and demonstrates each with an application. These interaction designs can be seamlessly brought into multi-drone systems or future levitating interfaces as it naturally prevents collision and complex path planning through the concentric circular formation. This enables Chandelier to play a role as a research platform for drone-human interaction and other future human-scaled levitating interfaces.

2 INTERACTING WITH CHANDELIER

We explore 4 interactions: continuous movement around the user, attaching passive objects to increase interactivity, changing blindness for endless scrolling, and reusing the formations of multiple pendants.

2.1 Continuous Movement Around The User

By rotating each wheel, the pendants continuously moves on a cylindrical surface in both longitudinal and latitudinal directions

around a user in the center. This allows us to create dynamic shapes that have tightly spaced pendants relative to the user's body, such as embodying animated wings onto the user's body in Figure 1C.

2.2 Attaching Passive Objects

While the pendant in Chandelier is designed to be a generic sphere mainly for grasping, the uniform shape allows us to mount or attach passive objects for specific use. The attached objects provide the pendants with both thematic appearances for the applications and also affordance for manipulation or information such as AR tags.

For example, in Figure 1D, the user picks up music notes with an AR tag on the backside and moves them around the staff to compose. As the user performs conducting gestures, Chandelier starts rotating and plays the composed music. We used a camera in front of the device to recognize the tags behind each note and the user's gesture.

2.3 Change Blindness for Endless Scrolling

By rotating 360 degrees around the user, we can employ change blindness, a technique commonly used in immersive experiences, to reposition pendants in the back of the user. This technique allows us to create endless scrolling by combining it with continuous rotation to swap in and out contents in the back of the user, creating a seemingly endless experience with limited physical resources. We designed a side-scrolling game shown in Figure 3.



Figure 3: An endless side-scrolling game where the gaming area is reset literally in the background.

2.4 Reusing Formations

While a single movement of one pendant conveys limited information, combining multiple pendants and movements creates a formation—a sequence of forms to convey complex meaning. We further associate the formation with physical attributes to create a complete scenario. These physical attributes could be alternated to create various interactions with one programmed setting. Substituting only the decors attached and the soundtrack played by the pendant on Chandelier into different sets creates completely different experiences as shown in Figure 1F. Chandelier: Interaction Design With Surrounding Mid-Air Tangible Interface

UIST '23 Adjunct, October 29-November 01, 2023, San Francisco, CA, USA

3 CONCLUSION

We have presented Chandelier, a device that enables Surrounding Mid-Air shape display and tangible interaction. Based on our experience with designing on Chandelier, we delivered concepts that could be used on Chandelier and moreover future levitating interfaces. We shared insights on where we see Chandelier positioned among related works, and future research potentials.

ACKNOWLEDGMENTS

This work was supported by National Science and Technology Council in Taiwan (NSTC 112-2636-E-002-002).

REFERENCES

- Parastoo Abtahi, David Y Zhao, Jane L E, and James A Landay. 2017. Drone near me: Exploring touch-based human-drone interaction. Proceedings of the ACM on Interactive, Mobile, Wearable and Ubiquitous Technologies 1, 3 (2017), 1–8.
- [2] ART+COM. 2008. Kinetic Sculpture The Shapes of Things to Come. Displayed in BMW Museum. https://artcom.de/en/?project=kinetic-sculpture Accessed: 2021-10-01.
- [3] Myroslav Bachynskyi, Viktorija Paneva, and Jörg Müller. 2018. LeviCursor: Dexterous Interaction with a Levitating Object. In Proceedings of the 2018 ACM International Conference on Interactive Surfaces and Spaces. 253–262.
- [4] Mark Billinghurst, Hirokazu Kato, and Ivan Poupyrev. 2008. Tangible augmented reality. ACM SIGGRAPH ASIA 2008 Courses (01 2008). https://doi.org/10.1145/ 1508044.1508051
- [5] Mark Burry. 2012. HypoSurface. https://mcburry.net/aegis-hyposurface/ Accessed: 2023-03-01.
- [6] Z. Cao, G. Hidalgo Martinez, T. Simon, S. Wei, and Y. A. Sheikh. 2019. OpenPose: Realtime Multi-Person 2D Pose Estimation using Part Affinity Fields. *IEEE Transactions on Pattern Analysis and Machine Intelligence* (2019).
- [7] Stelian Coros, Bernhard Thomaszewski, Gioacchino Noris, Shinjiro Sueda, Moira Forberg, Robert W. Sumner, Wojciech Matusik, and Bernd Bickel. 2013. Computational Design of Mechanical Characters. ACM Trans. Graph. 32, 4, Article 83 (July 2013), 12 pages. https://doi.org/10.1145/2461912.2461953
- [8] Severin Engert, Konstantin Klamka, Andreas Peetz, and Raimund Dachselt. 2022. STRAIDE: A Research Platform for Shape-Changing Spatial Displays Based on Actuated Strings. In Proceedings of the 2022 CHI Conference on Human Factors in Computing Systems (New Orleans, LA, USA) (CHI '22). Association for Computing Machinery, New York, NY, USA, Article 263, 16 pages. https://doi.org/10.1145/ 3491102.3517462
- [9] George W. Fitzmaurice, Hiroshi Ishii, and William A. S. Buxton. 1995. Bricks: Laying the Foundations for Graspable User Interfaces. In Proceedings of the SIGCHI Conference on Human Factors in Computing Systems (Denver, Colorado, USA) (CHI '95). ACM Press/Addison-Wesley Publishing Co., USA, 442–449. https: //doi.org/10.1145/223904.223964
- [10] Sean Follmer, Daniel Leithinger, Alex Olwal, Akimitsu Hogge, and Hiroshi Ishii. 2013. inFORM: dynamic physical affordances and constraints through shape and object actuation.. In *Uist*, Vol. 13. 2501988–2502032.
- [11] Takuro Furumoto, Takumi Kasai, Masahiro Fujiwara, Yasutoshi Makino, and Hiroyuki Shinoda. 2021. Midair Balloon Interface: A Soft and Lightweight Midair Object for Proximate Interactions. In *The 34th Annual ACM Symposium on User Interface Software and Technology* (Virtual Event, USA) (*UIST '21*). Association for Computing Machinery, New York, NY, USA, 783–795. https://doi.org/10.1145/ 3472749.3474786
- [12] Antonio Gomes, Calvin Rubens, Sean Braley, and Roel Vertegaal. 2016. Bitdrones: Towards using 3d nanocopter displays as interactive self-levitating programmable matter. In Proceedings of the 2016 CHI Conference on Human Factors in Computing Systems. 770–780.
- [13] Mark Goulthorpe, Mark Burry, and Grant Dunlop. 2001. Aegis hyposurface: The bordering of university and practice. In *Proc. of ACADIA*. Association for Computer-Aided Design in Architecture, 344–349.
- [14] Greyworld. 2003. The Source. https://greyworld.org/the-source/
- [15] greyworld. 2015. The Source. https://greyworld.org/the-source/ Accessed: 2021-08-01.
- [16] Steven J Henderson and Steven Feiner. 2008. Opportunistic controls: leveraging natural affordances as tangible user interfaces for augmented reality. In Proceedings of the 2008 ACM symposium on Virtual reality software and technology. 211–218.
- [17] Ken Hinckley, Randy Pausch, John C. Goble, and Neal F. Kassell. 1994. Passive Real-World Interface Props for Neurosurgical Visualization. In Proceedings of the SIGCHI Conference on Human Factors in Computing Systems (Boston, Massachusetts, USA) (CHI '94). Association for Computing Machinery, New York,

NY, USA, 452-458. https://doi.org/10.1145/191666.191821

- [18] Hsin-Yu Huang, Chih-Wei Ning, Po-Yao Wang, Jen-Hao Cheng, and Lung-Pan Cheng. 2020. Haptic-Go-Round: A Surrounding Platform for Encounter-Type Haptics in Virtual Reality Experiences. Association for Computing Machinery, New York, NY, USA, 1–10. https://doi.org/10.1145/3313831.3376476
- [19] Hiroshi Ishii, Dávid Lakatos, Leonardo Bonanni, and Jean-Baptiste Labrune. 2012. Radical atoms: beyond tangible bits, toward transformable materials. *interactions* 19, 1 (2012), 38–51.
- [20] Hiroshi Ishii and Brygg Ullmer. 1997. Tangible bits: towards seamless interfaces between people, bits and atoms. In Proceedings of the ACM SIGCHI Conference on Human factors in computing systems. 234–241.
- [21] Seungwoo Je, Hyunseung Lim, Kongpyung Moon, Shan-Yuan Teng, Jas Brooks, Pedro Lopes, and Andrea Bianchi. 2021. Elevate: A walkable pin-array for large shape-changing terrains. In Proceedings of the 2021 CHI Conference on human Factors in Computing Systems. 1–11.
- [22] Mathieu Le Goc, Lawrence H Kim, Ali Parsaei, Jean-Daniel Fekete, Pierre Dragicevic, and Sean Follmer. 2016. Zooids: Building blocks for swarm user interfaces. In Proceedings of the 29th Annual Symposium on User Interface Software and Technology. 97–109.
- [23] Jinha Lee, Rehmi Post, and Hiroshi Ishii. 2011. ZeroN: mid-air tangible interaction enabled by computer controlled magnetic levitation. In Proceedings of the 24th annual ACM symposium on User interface software and technology. 327–336.
- [24] MIT. 2012. HyperSurface. http://ww25.hyposurface.org/?r=&subid1=20210802-2210-06ee-98a3-e102c3b54d0a&gc=pid-bodis-gcontrol112&query=Aegis&afdToken= ChMI9rm2mqeS8gIVk8qLAR3qWAeKElHcHWDacLl6mtqJQpjC9MxjKO2O1jbGaRQxHdtfy82Mf_7-OyRty0T9dO2wWyyLPFjco_fVM9eSKj5giPj3morCoLBchAxf8Fy3SCW8URNYM
- [25] Rafael Morales, Asier Marzo, Sriram Subramanian, and Diego Martínez. 2019. LeviProps: Animating levitated optimized fabric structures using holographic acoustic tweezers. In Proceedings of the 32nd Annual ACM Symposium on User Interface Software and Technology. 651–661.
- [26] Rafael Morales González, Euan Freeman, and Orestis Georgiou. 2020. Levi-Loop: A Mid-Air Gesture Controlled Levitating Particle Game. In Extended Abstracts of the 2020 CHI Conference on Human Factors in Computing Systems. 1–4.
- [27] Ken Nakagaki, Joanne Leong, Jordan L Tappa, João Wilbert, and Hiroshi Ishii. 2020. HERMITS: Dynamically Reconfiguring the Interactivity of Self-Propelled TUIs with Mechanical Shell Add-ons. In Proceedings of the 33rd Annual ACM Symposium on User Interface Software and Technology. 882–896.
- [28] Yoichi Ochiai, Takayuki Hoshi, and Jun Rekimoto. 2014. Pixie dust: graphics generated by levitated and animated objects in computational acoustic-potential field. ACM Transactions on Graphics (TOG) 33, 4 (2014), 1–13.
- [29] Themis Omirou, Asier Marzo, Sue Ann Seah, and Sriram Subramanian. 2015. LeviPath: Modular acoustic levitation for 3D path visualisations. In Proceedings of the 33rd Annual ACM Conference on Human Factors in Computing Systems. 309–312.
- [30] Ivan Poupyrev, Tatsushi Nashida, and Makoto Okabe. 2007. Actuation and Tangible User Interfaces: The Vaucanson Duck, Robots, and Shape Displays. In Proceedings of the 1st International Conference on Tangible and Embedded Interaction (Baton Rouge, Louisiana) (TEI '07). Association for Computing Machinery, New York, NY, USA, 205–212. https://doi.org/10.1145/1226969.1227012
- [31] Orit Shaer and Eva Hornecker. 2010. Tangible User Interfaces: Past, Present, and Future Directions. Found. Trends Hum.-Comput. Interact. 3, 1–2 (Jan. 2010), 1–137. https://doi.org/10.1561/110000026
- [32] Tomas Simon, Hanbyul Joo, Iain Matthews, and Yaser Sheikh. 2017. Hand Keypoint Detection in Single Images using Multiview Bootstrapping. In CVPR.
- [33] Alexa F Siu, Eric J Gonzalez, Shenli Yuan, Jason B Ginsberg, and Sean Follmer. 2018. Shapeshift: 2D spatial manipulation and self-actuation of tabletop shape displays for tangible and haptic interaction. In Proceedings of the 2018 CHI Conference on Human Factors in Computing Systems. 1–13.
- [34] Ryo Suzuki, Clement Zheng, Yasuaki Kakehi, Tom Yeh, Ellen Yi-Luen Do, Mark D Gross, and Daniel Leithinger. 2019. Shapebots: Shape-changing swarm robots. In Proceedings of the 32nd Annual ACM Symposium on User Interface Software and Technology. 493–505.
- [35] Shan-Yuan Teng, Cheng-Lung Lin, Chi-huan Chiang, Tzu-Sheng Kuo, Liwei Chan, Da-Yuan Huang, and Bing-Yu Chen. 2019. Tile-PoP: Tile-Type Pop-up Prop for Virtual Reality. In Proceedings of the 32nd Annual ACM Symposium on User Interface Software and Technology (New Orleans, LA, USA) (UIST '19). Association for Computing Machinery, New York, NY, USA, 639–649. https: //doi.org/10.1145/3332165.3347958
- [36] John Underkoffler and Hiroshi Ishii. 1999. Urp: a luminous-tangible workbench for urban planning and design. In Proceedings of the SIGCHI conference on Human Factors in Computing Systems. 386–393.
- [37] Lilith Yu, Chenfeng Gao, David Wu, and Ken Nakagaki. 2023. AeroRigUI: Actuated TUIs for Spatial Interaction using Rigging Swarm Robots on Ceilings in Everyday Space. In Proceedings of the 2023 CHI Conference on Human Factors in Computing Systems. 1–18.