Demo: Multi-Scale Gestural Interaction for Augmented Reality

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ABSTRACT

We present a multi-scale gestural interface for augmented reality applications. With virtual objects, gestural interactions such as pointing and grasping can be convenient and intuitive, however they are imprecise, socially awkward, and susceptible to fatigue. Our prototype application uses multiple sensors to detect gestures from both arm and hand motions (macro-scale), and finger gestures (micro-scale). Micro-gestures can provide precise input through a belt-worn sensor configuration, with the hand in a relaxed posture. We present an application that combines direct manipulation with microgestures for precise interaction, beyond the capabilities of direct manipulation alone.

CCS CONCEPTS

• Human-centered computing \rightarrow Mixed / augmented reality;

KEYWORDS

microgestures, gesture interaction, augmented reality

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1 MULTI-SCALE GESTURES

Gestures, including gesticulation, language like, pantomime or emblematic movements [Wu and Huang 1999], are a natural part of human communication. Interaction designers have long sought sensing technologies that allow hand gestures to be sensed and interpreted, eliminating altogether the need for mechanical input devices. Researchers have incorporated pointing, grasping and waving gestures in numerous contexts. We present a prototype AR interface (fig. 1) that combines interaction on multiple scales, using

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Figure 1: A head-mounted Leap sensor (a) along with a Leap+Soli configuration (b) worn on the user's belt (c). This configuration allows both direct manipulation and precise control in applications such as a docking task (d).

multiple wearable sensors. A Leap Motion [Leap Motion 2017] sensor mounted on a HoloLens [Microsoft 2017] allows macro-scale direct manipulation of virtual objects. A belt configuration, which includes a second Leap Motion sensor combined with a Google Soli [Google 2017; Lien et al. 2016], allows fine-scale object manipulation using microgestures, when the arm is in a relaxed, low-fatigue posture. This work builds on previous research [Ens et al. 2016; Liu et al. 2015] that allows gesture input with a relaxed arm posture. Whereas the system by Ens et al. [Ens et al. 2016] relies on a ring device, our belt-worn sensor configuration leaves the hand unencumbered and allows richer interaction. We will present several applications that provide precise, low fatigue interaction with smooth transitions between macro- and micro-gesture scales. For instance, a docking task uses six virtual sliders mapped onto the tips and sides of three different fingers, to precisely control six degrees of freedom of a virtual object (fig. 1d).

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