

Usability Engineering

Session 6

Agenda

- Session 6 Topics
- Questions from Session 5?
- Objectives of Session 6
 - Controls and Data Entry Devices
 - Hand Tools and Devices
 - Environmental Conditions
 - Illumination
- Remote Control New Design and Support
- Project Proposals

Controls and Data Entry Devices: Controls

Controls

- ▶ Function: Transmit control information to some device, mechanism or system
- ▶ Types
 - ▶ Discrete: e.g., push buttons, toggle switches, foot push buttons
 - ▶ Continuous: e.g., rotary knobs, levers, small cranks, foot pedals, mice, joysticks, trackballs
- ▶ Identification of Controls
 - ▶ Identification of controls is a coding problem: e.g., shape, texture, size, location, operational method, color and labels.
- ▶ Control-Response Ratio (C/R): the ration of the movement of the control device to the movement of the system response.



Controls and Data Entry Devices: Data Entry

Data Entry Devices

- ▶ Data Entry Devices are used for storing, transmitting, and analyzing information.
- ▶ Keyboards
 - ▶ Chord
 - ▶ Sequential
 - ▶ Alphabetic
 - ▶ QWERTY
 - ▶ Simplified
 - ▶ Numeric
 - ▶ Calculator
 - ▶ Telephone

Input and Speed/Accuracy Tradeoff

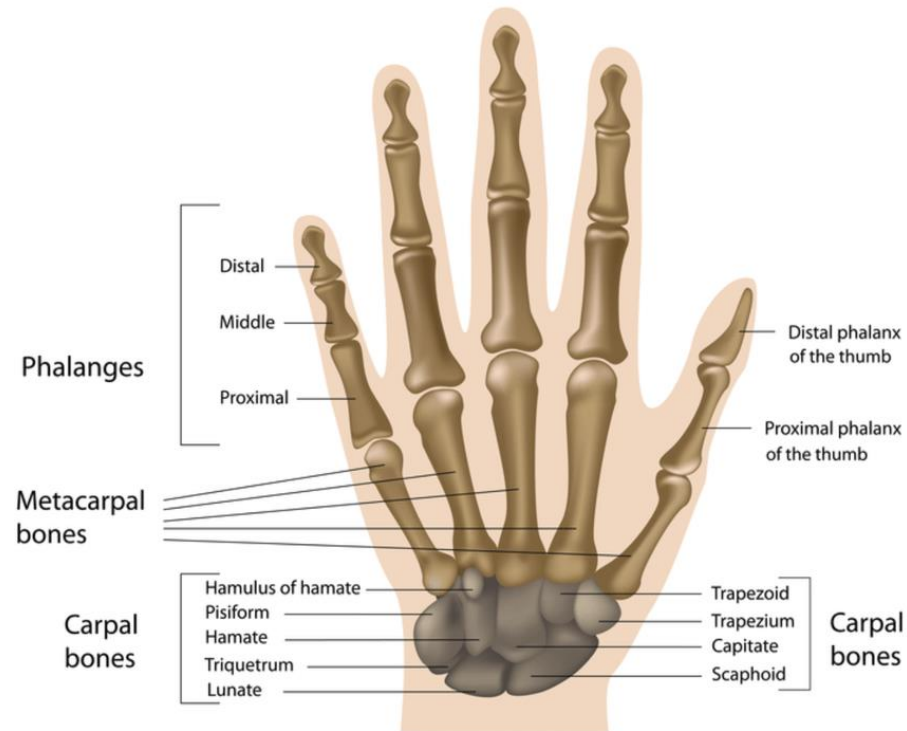
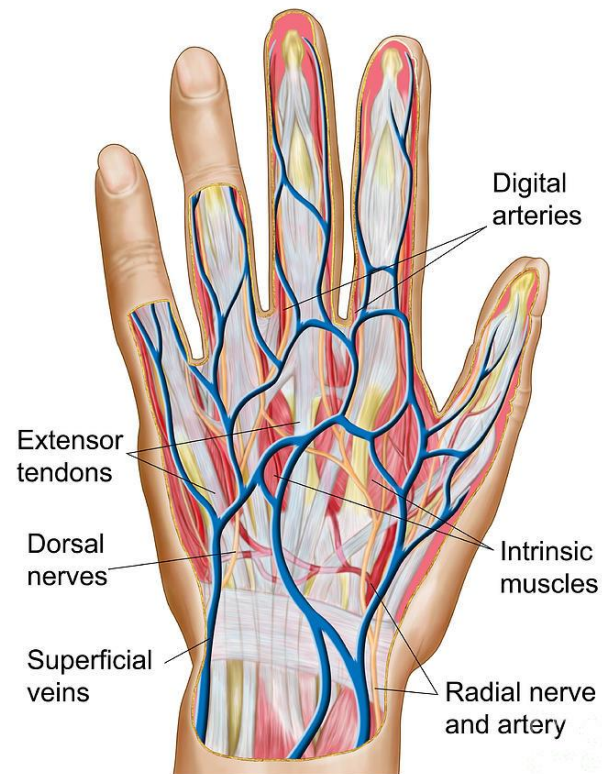
- ▶ Speed/Accuracy Tradeoff is described when a task must be accurate and so the speed is slow, or the opposite.
- ▶ Most common input devices are keyboard, light pen, trackball, mouse, touch screen, joystick, etc.
- ▶ Some trade offs:
 - ▶ Touch Screen has the fastest speed but the lowest accuracy for cursor positioning
 - ▶ Track Ball has a medium speed but the best accuracy for cursor positioning
 - ▶ Keyboard has the slowest speed and next lowest accuracy for cursor positioning

Special Control Devices

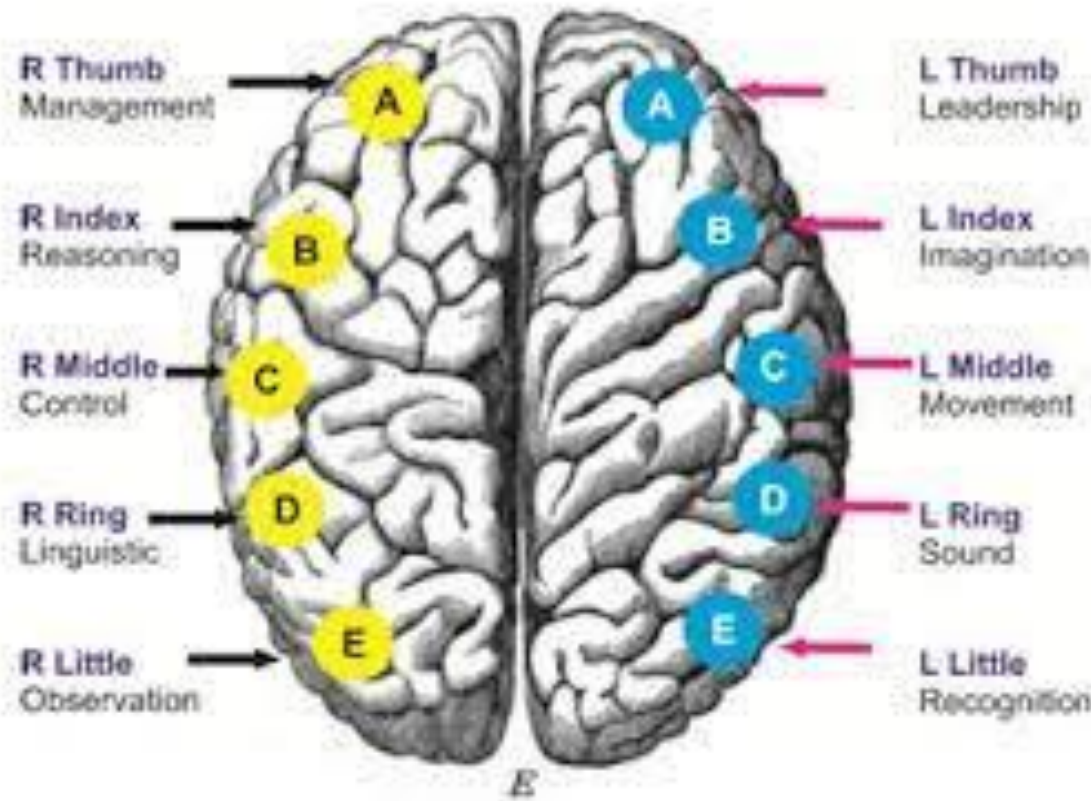
- ▶ Teleoperators: general-purpose human-machine systems that augment the physical skills of the operator. E.g., handling of dangerous materials, etc.
- ▶ Speech Activated Control: use of speech recognition for the control of a device. E.g., Telephones, Tablets, Computers, Assistants (Alexa, language translation, etc.)
- ▶ Eye activated systems: tracking of head and eye movement to control an input.

Hand Tools and Devices

Human Hand



Human Hand and the Brain



Principles of Hand Tool and Device Design

- ▶ Foundational Principles
 - ▶ Maintain a straight wrist
 - ▶ Avoid tissue compression stress
 - ▶ Avoid repetitive finger action
- ▶ Gender
 - ▶ Hand size
 - ▶ Hand/grip strength
- ▶ Handedness
 - ▶ 10-12 percent are left hand dominant
- ▶ Vibration

Environmental Conditions

Illumination

- ▶ Light is “radiant energy that is capable of exciting the retina of the eye and producing a visual sensation”.
- ▶ Illumination is the brightness of light.
- ▶ Natural illumination (e.g., sun, moon, etc.) and artificial illumination (e.g., indoor lighting) do not seem to make a difference for tasks such as proof reading.
 - ▶ Artificial illumination systems can have an effect on performance and comfort and effective responses.

Lighting and Human Factors

- ▶ Color: variations in wavelength within the visible spectrum will result in the perception of color.
- ▶ The retina is made of rods and cones.
 - ▶ When light reaches cones, then we see color.
 - ▶ Cones respond to blue/yellow or red/green.
 - ▶ Rods respond to black/gray.
- ▶ Color blindness/deficiency
 - ▶ Incidence: 1 in 12 men / 1 in 200 women
 - ▶ Ratios are different for some professions, e.g., software, medicine.
 - ▶ Table 16-3, page 530

Pantone Chart

The Pantone Matching System standardizes 1,114 colors and assigns each color a number and name.



Remote control redesign

Presentations

Project Proposal

- ▶ The Idea
- ▶ The Implementation
- ▶ Human Factors Elements
 - ▶ How to Control
 - ▶ How to Integrate
- ▶ Show the original Design and the new design after controlling/integrating Human Factors
- ▶ Predict the Anticipated results of your work