

Advanced Seminar Media Informatics

Sarah Theres Völkel | Matthias Schmidmaier | Prof. Dr. Heinrich Hußmann Summer 2019

Information

Lecturer Prof. Dr. Heinrich Hußmann

In charge Sarah Völkel sarah.voelkel@ifi.lmu.de

Matthias Schmidmaier matthias.schmidmaier@ifi.lmu.de

What you need \rightarrow master student in Media Informatics, Computer Science, HCI

→ English skills

What you get \rightarrow 2 SWS / 6 ECTS

→ experience in scientific writing and research

Website https://www.medien.ifi.lmu.de/lehre/ss19/hs

Contents

What you will do

- → select / be assigned to a research topic today
- → work **independently** on your topic over the next weeks
- → write a **scientific paper** (6-8 pages)
- → review two fellow students' papers
- → give a **60s pitch** and a final **presentation** (15min talk + 5min discussion)

Schedule (preliminary)

| 30.04.19 | Kick-Off | session - compulsory attendance |
|----------|-------------------------------|--------------------------------------------------|
| 28.05.19 | 1st draft paper submission | get feedback meet your supervisor before! |
| 02.06.19 | 60s pitch slides submission | |
| 04.06.19 | 60s pitches | session - compulsory attendance |
| 18.06.19 | Review-ready paper submission | |
| 28.06.19 | Review submission | |
| 12.07.19 | Final paper submission | get feedback meet your supervisor before! |
| 14.07.19 | 1st draft slides submission | |
| 21.07.19 | Final slides submission | practice talk with your supervisor! |
| 23.07.19 | Presentation | session - compulsory attendance, about ~5 hours! |

Scientific publishing

Why we write papers and how we spread them



Aim of scientific research

"Research is a **process of steps** used to collect and analyze **information** to **increase** our **understanding** of a topic or issue" (Creswell 2008)

Systematic process of steps

- Pose a question (research question & research gap)
- **Collect data** to answer the question
- **Present** an answer to the question



Distributing knowledge

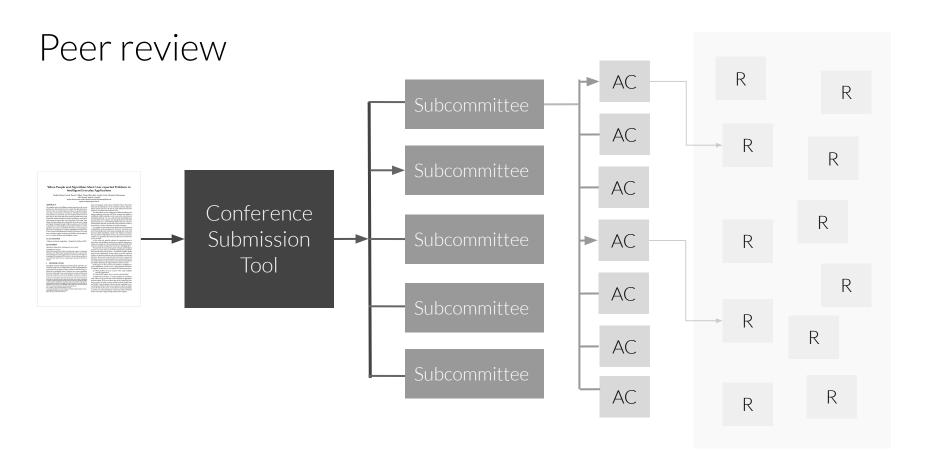
- Books
- Articles in journals
- Articles in conferences
- Thesis (Bachelor, Master, PhD)
- Internet sources (e.g. blogs, Wikipedia)
- Talks and lectures
- Personal communication
- Patents



Distributing knowledge

- Books
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Peer review

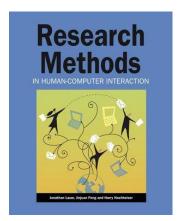


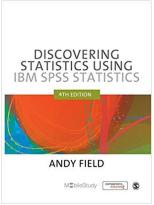
Peer review



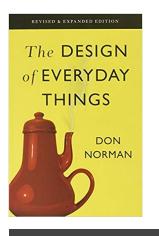
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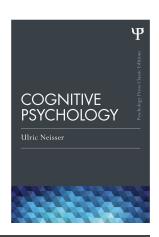
Books in HCI





Methodology





Basic Research

Scientific conferences in HCI



- Human Factors in Computing Systems (CHI)
- ACM Conference on Computer-Supported Collaborative Work & Social Computing (CSCW)
- ACM Conference on **Pervasive and Ubiquitous Computing** (UbiComp)
- ACM Symposium on **User Interfaces Software and Technology** (UIST)
- ACM/IEEE International Conference on **Human Robot Interaction** (HRI)
- Conference on **Designing Interactive Systems** (DIS)
- International Conference on **Multimodal Interfaces** (ICMI)
- Mobile⊢Cl
- International Conference on **Intelligent User Interfaces** (IUI)
-









Scientific conferences in HCI (specific topics)

- IEEE Conference on Virtual Reality and 3D User Interfaces (IEEE VR)
- International Conference on **Tangible, Embedded and Embodied**Interaction (TEI)
- International ACM Conference on Automotive User Interfaces and Interactive Vehicular Applications (AutoUI)
- ACM International Symposium on Pervasive Displays (PerDis)
- Symposium on Usable Privacy and Security (SOUPS)







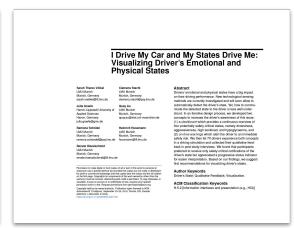
Scientific conferences in HCI



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Conference publication formats in HCI







Full Paper

Late Breaking Work

Demos

Scientific journals in HCI

- ACM Transactions on **Computer-Human Interaction** (ToCHI)
- IEEE Transactions on **Affective Computing**
- Behaviour & Information Technology
- International Journal of **Human-Computer Interaction**
- ACM Transactions on **Interactive Intelligent Systems** (TiiS)
- IEEE Transactions on **Human-Machine Systems**
- ...



How to research a topic

Search, read and organize scientific literature



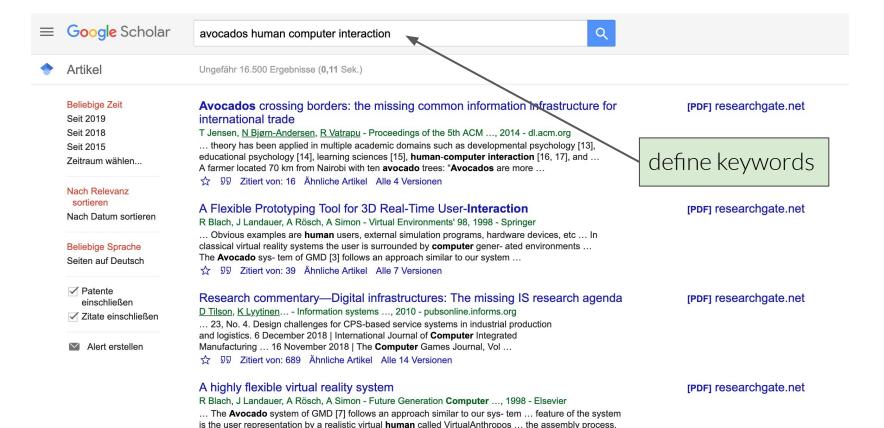
Search literature (papers, articles, books, ...)

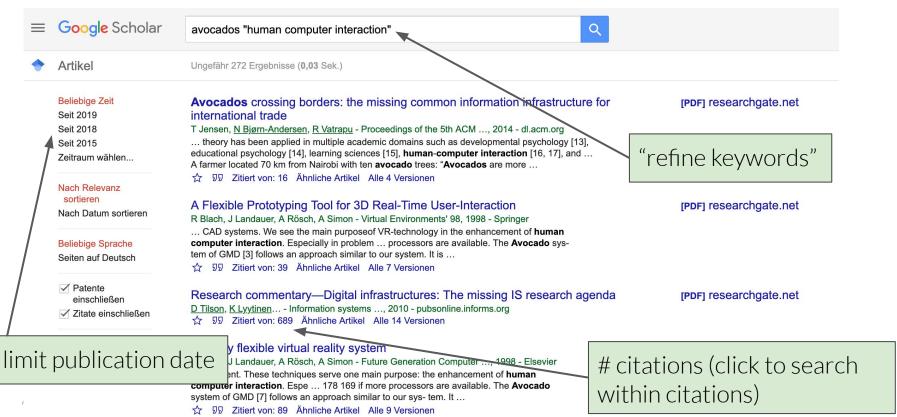
- → Libraries
- → ACM, IEEE digital libraries
- → Google Scholar, CiteSeer
- → researcher's / university's website
- → classic web search
- → LMU OPAC

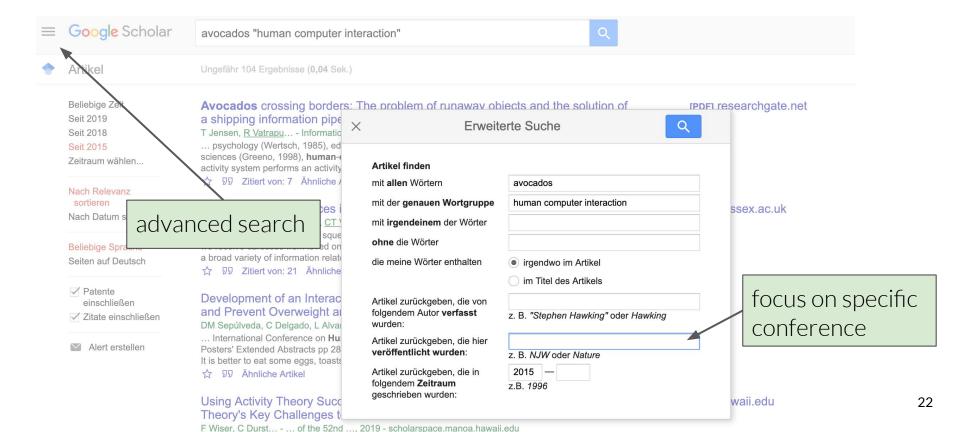








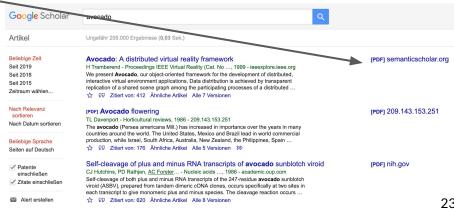




How to research a topic - Get a paper

Publications are usually not freely available (especially on ACM, IEEE). Therefore try:

- ACM, IEEE, ... from within university network (LMU has subscriptions)
- Use LMU University Library: OPAC (Online catalogue)
- Google Scholar [PDF] link
- ResearchGate: www.researchgate.net
- author's website, https://arxiv.org, ...
- ask people with access to ACM etc.
- polite email to author



Read in multiple steps

- 1. skim over abstract and images \rightarrow worth reading?
- 2. read complete \rightarrow get it
- 3. read en detail \rightarrow detailed understanding

While reading

- → take notes
- → mark text passages
- → what were they doing? how? why? results?

Finally

→ see referenced papers





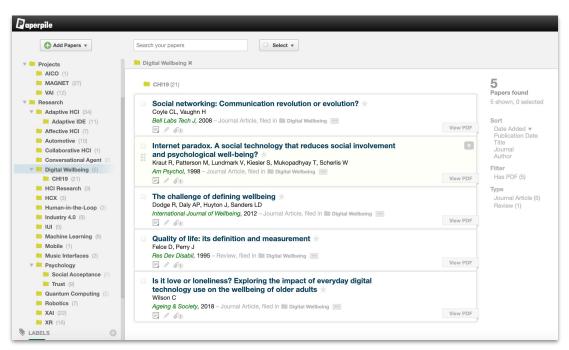
How to research a topic - Literature management

Tools

→ JabRef, Zotero, Mendeley, Paperpile, ...

Why?

- → search and retrieve
- → labeling ('nice', 'bullshit', ...)
- → notes, citations, ...



How to write a paper About storylines, citations and Tex



How to write a paper - Story

Classic paper

- → what problem did you solve?
- \rightarrow why and how?

VS.

Survey (in this seminar)

- → introduce research topic
- \rightarrow state of the art

ogical structure

 $Abstract {\it Lorem ipsum dolor sit amet, consetetur sadipscing elitr, sed diam}$

Introduction Lorem ipsum dolor sit amet, consetetur sadipscing elitr,

Main part Lorem ipsum dolor sit amet, consetetur sadipscing elitr, sed diam

CONCLUSION Lorem ipsum dolor sit amet, consetetur sadipscing elitr, sed

Advanced Seminar Media Informatics

How to write a paper - Example structure

Short, appealing **summary** of this paper.

Context and **aims** in the research field. Structure and approach of this paper.

Historical development.

Definitions, terminology, background.

Different approaches (strengths, weaknesses, ...).

(Own) categorization.

Discussion: problems, unsolved challenges.

Conclusion, outro. Future outlook

Abstract Lorem ipsum dolor sit amet, consetetur sadipscing elitr, sed diam

Introduction Lorem ipsum dolor sit amet, consetetur sadipscing elitr.

Main part Lorem ipsum dolor sit amet, consetetur sadipscing elitr, sed diam

Conclusion

How to write a paper - Style

Consider

- → logical structure
- → clear and neutral language
- → correct grammar, no typos
- → short and simple sentences
- → introduce abbreviations (e.g. 'Virtual Reality (VR)')
- → use active voice (e.g. 'we conducted a literature survey' / 'authors et al. found out...')



How to write a paper - Style

Avoid

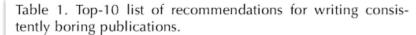
- → fuzzy descriptions (e.g. 'high', 'low', 'almost')
- → empty phrases (e.g. 'Based on these and various other findings...')
- → fill words (e.g. 'indeed', 'remarkably')
- → tautologies (e.g. 'LCD Display' = 'Liquid Crystal Display Display')
- → pseudo-arguments (e.g. 'of course', 'as expected', 'without doubt')
- → unverifiable / overclaims (e.g. 'This is the best seminar ever!')
- → passive voice (e.g. 'This work was conducted by Authors et al.')
- → long complex sentences (e.g. 'First they did this, then they this, this led to this, and I...)'
- → tempus changes (e.g. 'they find out [...], they did this.')



How to write a paper - Style

Avoid

- $\rightarrow \text{ fuzzy descriptions (e.g. 'high', 'low'i 'n'gst')} \\ \rightarrow \text{ e.g.'thdem.} \textbf{1'Desc} \text{ on these and various other findings...')}$
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- \rightarrow tempus changes (e.g. 'they find out [...], t



- Avoid focus
- Avoid originality and personality
- Write I o n g contributions
- Remove implications and speculations
- Leave out illustrations
- Omit necessary steps of reasoning
- Use many abbreviations and terms
- Suppress humor and flowery language
- Degrade biology to statistics
- Quote numerous papers for trivial statements



How to write a paper - Citations







Plagiarism

- → any reuse of text has to be clearly marked (direct / indirect citations)
- → plagiarism counts as attempt to deceive, resulting in failure of class https://www.medien.ifi.lmu.de/lehre/Plagiate-Ifl.pdf

How to write a paper - Citations

Sources

→ always reference the primary source

Indirect

- → Lorem ipsum dolor sit amet [1].
- \rightarrow Authors et al. [2] found out that [...]
- \rightarrow put references always before the dot [2].
- \rightarrow multiple sources: [1, 2, 3]

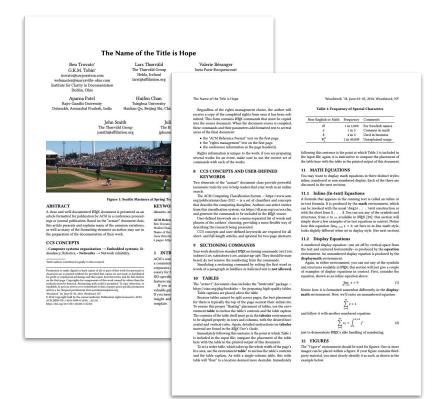
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Direct

- → only use direct quotes sparsely, e.g. for definitions
- → use correct English quotation marks for direct quotes: "This is a direct quote" [5].

How to write a paper - Requirements

- → ACM Conference Proceedings Format
- → **6-8 pages** incl. references, 2 columns
- → English
- → abstract ~150 words
- → add illustrations
 (no picture book, no wall-of-text)

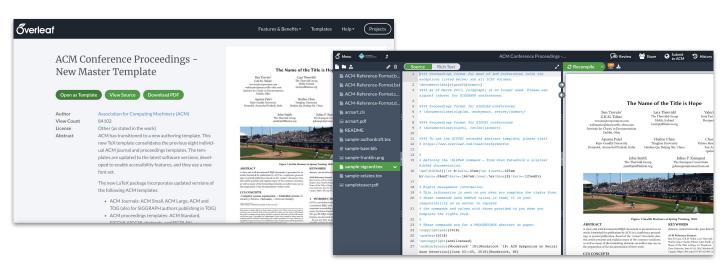


How to write a paper - Tools

ACM Conference Proceedings LaTex template (incl. Overleaf integration)



- → https://www.acm.org/publications/proceedings-template
- → Open template directly in Overleaf



How to write a paper - Formatting

Best practice (which we expect)

- → add text after section headings
- → having section x.1 requires at least a section x.2
- → section headings should not exceed one line
- → avoid footnotes
- → use /input { } to distribute text to multiple .tex files
- → reference /cite { } literature in the bibliography
- → reference /ref { } figures and tables

2 TEMPLATE OVERVIEW

As noted in the introduction, the "acmart" document class can be used to prepare many different kinds of documentation — a double-blind initial submission of a full-length technical paper, a two-page SIGGRAPH Emerging Technologies abstract, a "camera-ready" journal article, a SIGCHI Extended Abstract, and more — all by selecting the appropriate template style and template parameters.

2.1 Template Styles

The primary parameter given to the "acmart" document class is the *template style* which corresponds to the kind of publication or SIG publishing the work. This parameter is enclosed in square brackets and is a part of the documentclass command:

\documentclass[STYLE]{acmart}

2.2 Template Parameters

In addition to specifying the *template style* to be used in formatting your work, there are a number of *template parameters* which modify some part of the applied template style. A complete list of these parameters can be found in the *BTFX User's Guide*.

Frequently-used parameters, or combinations of parameters, include:

• anonymous, review: Suitable for a "double-blind" conference

How to write a paper - Submissions

Final paper

- → LaTex sources (.zip)
- \rightarrow .pdf file

Watch the deadlines!

Presentation slides

 \rightarrow .pdf file

Upload via **Uniworx**



LUDWIG-MAXIMILIANS-UNIVERSITÄT MÜNCHEN

Topic Assignment Choose wisely



Attitudes Towards Personality-based Personalisation

- A growing body of research shows that personality traits can be automatically inferred from users' digital texts.
- For example, these systems are used for personalised advertisements or job interview chatbots
- These systems are extremely powerful as Cambridge Analytica has shown
- How much **do users already know** about personality-based personalisation?
- What is user's attitude towards personality-based personalization?

[1] Zhou, Michelle X., et al. "Trusting Virtual Agents: The Effect of Personality." ACM Transactions on Interactive Intelligent Systems (TiiS) 9.2-3 (2019): 10.

[2] Warshaw, Jeffrey, et al. "Can an Algorithm Know the Real You?: Understanding People's Reactions to Hyper-personal Analytics Systems." Proceedings of the 33rd Annual ACM Conference on Human Factors in Computing Systems. ACM, 2015.

Sarah Theres Völkel Sarah.voelkel@ifi.lmu.de

Informatics



Pedestrian & Automated Vehicle Interaction An investigation of concepts for Pedestrian & Automated Vehicle interaction.

A focus is put on the interaction between multiple pedestrians and multiple vehicles.



[1] Ackermann; An experimental study to investigate design and assessment criteria: What is important for communication between pedestrians and automated vehicles?

https://www.sciencedirect.com/science/article/pii/S0003687018306124

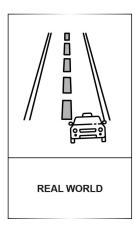
Kai Holländer Kai.hollaender@ifi.lmu.de

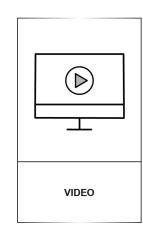
> [2] Langström, Lundgren; AVIP - Autonomous vehicles interaction with pedestrians http://www.tekniskdesign.se/download/AVIP MasterThesis Lagstrom MalmstenLundgren.pdf

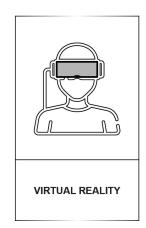
A Comparison of Study Modalities

A comparison of **Real-World, Video** and **Virtual Reality** studies in the context of pedestrian-vehicle interaction and beyond.

- What are the differences?
- What are drawbacks / advantages?
- How do results differ?
- For which types of research questions is which methodology best suited?







[1] Bhagavathula, Williams, Owens; The Reality of Virtual Reality: A Comparison of Pedestrian Behavior in Real and Virtual Environments; https://journals.sagepub.com/doi/10.1177/1541931218621464

[2] Asano, Miho, Hasegawa, Charitha; Applicability of Virtual Reality Systems for Evaluating Pedestrians' Perception and Behavior; https://bit.ly/2GigzLZ

Identifying
Fairness Issues in
Intelligent
Systems

- An increasing number of critical decisions are supported by machine learning-based intelligent systems. This raises concerns about discrimination and fairness issues of those systems (e.g. in hiring, medical, and criminal justice).
- A growing body of research centers around the design of human-in-the-loop processes that leverage human contextual knowledge to identify and eliminate those fairness issues.
- What is the current state of the art of communicating and visualizing fairness issues to developers and end users? What research opportunities can be derived for the HCI community?

STARTING POINTS

- <u>'It's Reducing a Human Being to a Percentage': Perceptions of Justice in Algorithmic Decisions</u>(2018)
- Al Fairness 360: An Extensible Toolkit for Detecting, Understanding, and Mitigating Algorithmic Bias (2018)
- A comparative study of fairness-enhancing interventions in machine learning (2019)
- Explaining models: an empirical study of how explanations impact fairness judgment (2019)

Michael Chromik Michael.chromik@ifi.lmu.de Interactive Explanations from Intelligent Systems

- There is a growing social, ethical, and legal call that intelligent systems need to be capable of explaining their behavior and decisions to human users.

 This field is referred to as XAI(explainable artificial intelligence).
- Explanations are interactive conversations. Thus, practical and effective explanation interfaces must result in interactions between a human and a system.
- What interactive explanation interfaces were envisioned that support follow-up and drill-down actions after presenting an initial explanation? How could different methods be combined to achieve more powerful explanations?

STARTING POINTS

- Trends and Trajectories for Explainable, Accountable and Intelligible Systems (2018)
- Peeking Inside the Black-Box: A Survey on Explainable Artificial Intelligence (2018)
- Why and Why Not Explanations Improve the Intelligibility of Context-Aware Intelligent Systems (2009)
- Designs for explaining intelligent agents (2009)

Michael Chromik
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UX Research on Emotion Detection Use Cases in Automotive User Interfaces. Emotion detection is making its way into consumer products, enabling affective Uls.

The goal of this paper is to review the existing literature on emotion-aware Uls within the automotive domain.



- [1] Eyben et al., 2010: Emotion on the Road: Necessity, Acceptance, and Feasibility of Affective Computing in the Car. https://dl.acm.org/citation.cfm?id=1945534
- [2] Jeon, 2016: Don't Cry While You're Driving: Sad Driving Is as Bad as Angry Driving. https://doi.org/10.1080/10447318.2016.1198524
- [3] Braun et al., 2019: Improving Driver Emotions with Affective Strategies. Infornations://doi.org/10.3390/mti3010021

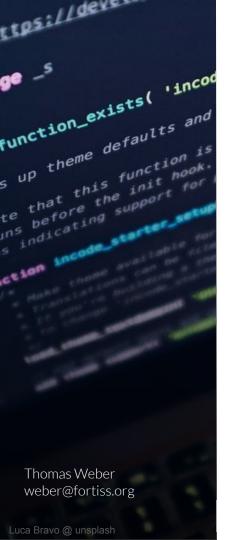
Michael Braun michael.bf.braun@bmw.de



Tools and Visualizations for Developer-Communication

- What tools exist to support developers in communicating about their software?
- What aspects of software can be communicated by visualization?
- What are the benefits for the development process, team communication, etc.
- Who is the target group?

[1] Mojtaba Shahin, Peng Liang, Muhammad Ali Babar: A systematic review of software architecture visualization techniques. Journal of Systems and Software 94: 161-185 (2014)
[2] Bogdan Vasilescu: Software developers are humans, too! CSCW Companion 2014: 97-100



Human-Centered ML Engineering Tools

- What tools exist that support developing data-driven applications?
- What areas of the development cycle do they support?
- Who is the target group?
- How do they take their users needs into account?

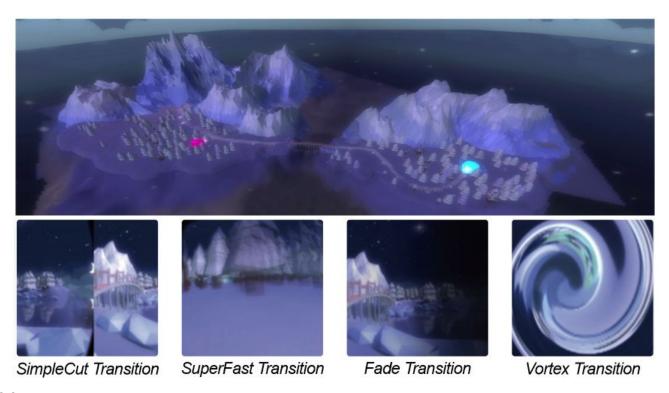
[1] Ian H. Witten, Eibe Frank: Data Mining: Practical Machine Learning Tools and Techniques with Java Implementations. Morgan Kaufmann 1999

[2] Fei-Fei Li, Jia Li: Cloud AutoML.

https://www.blog.google/products/google-cloud/cloud-automl-making-ai-accessible-every-business/ 2018

Transitions in Virtual Reality

The impact of transition types on user experience in VR



[1] Men, Liang, et al. "The impact of transitions on user experience in virtual reality." 2017 IEEE Virtual Reality (VR). IEEE, 2017.

[2] MacQuarrie, Andrew, and Anthony Steed. "The effect of transition type in multi-view 360 media." *IEEE transactions on visualization and computer graphics* 24.4 (2018): 1564-1573.

Sylvia Rothe sylvia.rothe@ifi.lmu.de

Trustful HCI

Provide an overview on human trust into artificial systems.

- → Definition, see 'classic' human 2 human trust
- → How can trust be influenced / generated (in HCl, with multimodality)?
- → How can trust be measured?
- → Historical development of trust in technology.
- → What are common (mis) trustful applications and why (e.g. autonomous driving)?
- → What is trustful design?



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Visualization & Perception in AR

matthias.schmidmaier @ifi.lmu.de Provide an overview on how content is presented and visually perceived in Augmented Reality.

- → Information visualization in AR? How and why?
- → Compare to other, established interface design spaces (smartphone, ...).
- → What design guidelines (may) apply in AR?
- → Limitations of human perception in AR.



Threats and Countermeasures when using Biometrics



Lukas Mecke lukas.mecke@ifi.lmu.de

Threats and Countermeasures when using Biometrics

Physiological biometrics (e.g., fingerprint) become more and more common nowadays, and there is also a lot of research towards using behavioural features as biometrics (e.g., typing).

Similar to current authentication mechanisms (e.g., passwords), biometrics cannot provide absolute security. The tasks for this topic are to

- collect known attack vectors against biometric systems and countermeasures against those attacks from literature
- find and discuss areas, where attacks would be possible but either none have been shown or no countermeasures have been proposed

Starting Points:

- Overview of attack vectors in biometric systems [1]
- Some recent attacks proposed in the literature [2, 3]

- [1] Roberts, Chris. "Biometric attack vectors and defences." Computers & Security 26.1 (2007): 14-25.
- [2] Khan, Hassan, Urs Hengartner, and Daniel Vogel. "Augmented Reality-based Mimicry Attacks on Behaviour-Based Smartphone Authentication." *Proceedings of the 16th Annual International Conference on Mobile Systems, Applications, and Services.* ACM, 2018.
- [3] Ferrer, Miguel A., et al. "A Biometric Attack Case Based on Signature Synthesis." 2018 International Carnahan Conference on Security Technology (ICCST). IEEE, 2018.

Evaluating the Quality of 3D Polygonal Surfaces

The quality of 3D model is a function of input size versus realism it provides.

- In video games: Model quality refers to low poly count and high believability
- In animation: Model quality refers to the bone structure, number of joints and ease of configuring the kinematics
- ...

Literature review on assessing quality of 3D polygonal-based models:

- What are the current practical experiences when measuring 3D model quality?
- What are the quantitative factors/properties leverage the quality of a 3D model?
- What are the existing quantitative approaches for the assessment of 3D model quality?
- Does the evaluated objects influence the assessments? Why? How?
- ..

[1] Luebke, D., Reddy, M., Cohen, J. D., Varshney, A., Watson, B., & Huebner, R. (2003). Level of detail for 3D graphics. Morgan Kaufmann.
[2] Bulbul, A., Capin, T., Lavoue, G., & Preda, M. (2011). Assessing Visual Quality of 3D Polygonal Models. IEEE Signal Processing Magazine, 28(6), 80–90.
[3] Weier, M., Stengel, M., Roth, T., Didyk, P., Eisemann, E., Eisemann, M., ... Slusallek, P. (2017). Perception-driven Accelerated Rendering. Computer Graphics Forum, 36(2), 611–643. https://doi.org/10.1111/cgf.13150



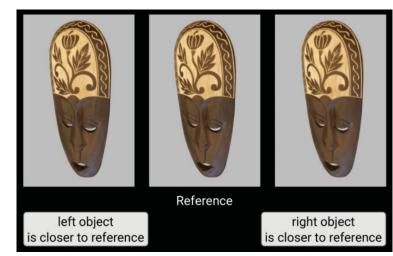
Changkun Ou changkun.ou@ifi.lmu.de

Human Perception and Preference in 3D Modeling

- Domain expert sometimes have different cognition and preference than ordinary people while assessing the visual quality in 3D modeling.
 - Experts are conscious of the texture, illumination and viewport of 3D models
 - Non-experts are confined to the first impression of 3D models and even could not differentiate two discrepant models sometimes
- Literature review on subjective perception and preference in 3D modeling:
 - What are the differences in the visual performance of the evaluation between experts and non-experts?
 - What are the factors influence human perception and preference in 3D modeling?
 - How experts progressively evaluate the process of 3D modeling?
 - Can non-experts properly evaluate the quality of 3D model? Why? How?

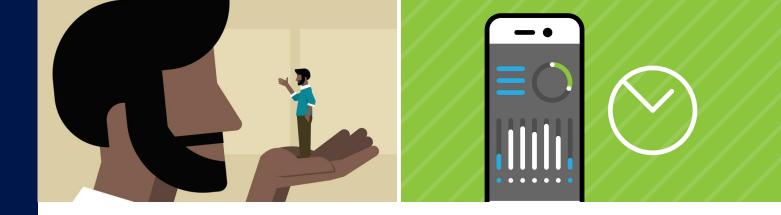
• ...

[1] Corsini, M., Larabi, M. C., Lavoué, G., Petřík, O., Váša, L., & Wang, K. (2013). Perceptual Metrics for Static and Dynamic Triangle Meshes. *Computer Graphics Forum*, 32(1), 101–125.
[2] Guo, J., Vidal, V., Cheng, I., Basu, A., Baskurt, A., & Lavoue, G. (2016). Subjective and Objective Visual Quality Assessment of Textured 3D Meshes. *ACM Transactions on Applied Perception*, 14(2), 1–20.
[3] Vanhoey, K., Sauvage, B., Kraemer, P., & Lavoué, G. (2017). Visual Quality Assessment of 3D Models. ACM Transactions on Applied Perception, 15(1), 1–18.



Changkun Ou changkun.ou@ifi.lmu.de

Technology for Self-Reflection



Your task is to provide an overview of technical systems that are designed to support self-reflection and self-awareness.

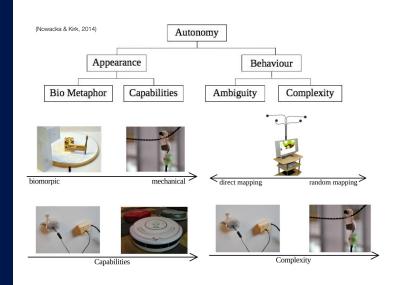
Example Questions:

- Which types of such systems or applications exist? How can they be classified?
- How can self-reflection be defined, measured and evaluated?
- What are common design goals for technical systems to better support self-reflection and -awareness?

Sarah Aragon Bartsch sarah.aragon.bartsch@ifi.lmu.de [1] Lin, Xiaodong, et al. "Designing technology to support reflection." Educational Technology Research and Development 47.3 (1999): 43-62.

[2] Li, Ian, et al. "Understanding my data, myself: supporting self-reflection with ubicomp technologies." In Proc. UbiComp'11, ACM, 2011.

Tangible Autonomous Interfaces in Automated Driving



Tangible Autonomous Interfaces (TAIs)

- autonomous behaviors in tangible user interfaces
- life-like behaviors

Goals

- Collect automotive user interfaces research and prototypes, related to the idea of TAIs
- Set up the TAI framework in automated vehicle context





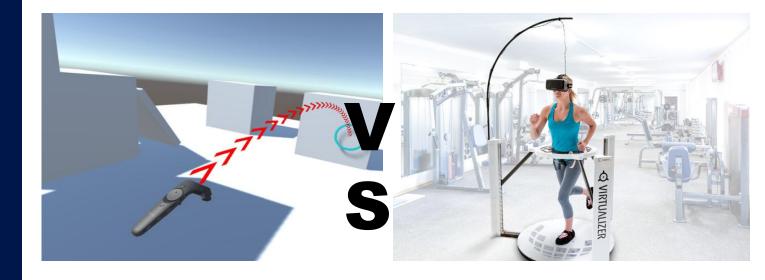




- [1] Nowacka, Diana, and David Kirk. "Tangible autonomous interfaces (TAIs): Exploring autonomous behaviours in TUIs." ACM, TEI'14.
- [2] Pederson, Thomas. From Conceptual Links to Causal Relations—Physical-Virtual Artefacts in Mixed-Reality Space. Diss. 2003.

Jingyi Li jingyi.li@ifi.lmu.de Comparing
Continuous and
Discrete VR
Locomotion
Techniques

Literature survey comparing VR locomotion techniques under consideration of the continuity of movement (walking vs. teleporting techniques).



- [1] Boletsis, C. (2017). The new era of virtual reality locomotion: A systematic literature review of techniques and a proposed typology. Multimodal Technologies and Interaction.
- [2] Bozgeyikli, E., Raij, A., Katkoori, S., & Dubey, R. (2016, October). Point & teleport locomotion technique for virtual reality.

Authentication Challenges in the Smart Home

"Smart" devices are increasingly present in users' homes. However, such devices do oftentimes not provide feasible authentication mechanisms. To understand authentication challenges in the smart home, this topic may comprise

- reviewing related research on authentication and privacy mechanisms in the smart home (starting points below)
- analysing (a sample set of) current "smart" devices with regards to existing authentication mechanisms (and/or a lack thereof)
- collecting and analysing real-world stories of authentication (fails) on "smart" devices (e.g., from product reviews)

... and many more.

[1] Sarah Prange, Emanuel von Zezschwitz, Florian Alt (2019). "Vision: Exploring Challenges and Opportunities for Usable Authentication in the Smart Home". To appear in 4th European Workshop on Usable Security.

http://www.medien.ifu.lmu.de/pubdb/publications/pub/prange/2019ieee/prange/2019ieee.pdf

[2] Alex Sciuto, Arnita Saini, Jodi Forlizzi, and Jason I. Hong (2018). "Hey Alexa, What's Up?": A Mixed-Methods Studies of in-Home Conversational Agent Usage. In Proceedings of the 2018 Designing Interactive Systems Conference. http://www.cmuchimps.org/uploads/publication/paper/192/hey alexa what s up studies of in home conversational agent usage.pdf

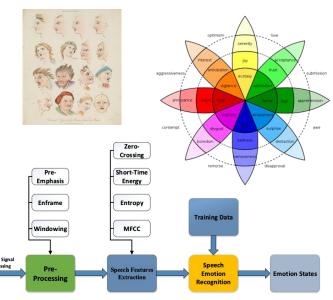
[3] Yaxing Yao, Justin Reed Basdeo, Smirity Kaushik, and Yang Wang (2019). Defending my Castle: A Co-Design Study of Privacy Mechanisms for Smart Homes. In Proceedings of the 2019 CHI Conference on Human Factors in Computing Systems. http://yaxingyao.com/img/chi19b-sub3082-cam-i16.pdf

Speech Emotion Recognition in Different Languages **Emotion** is any conscious experience, which is also intertwined with mood, temperament, personality, disposition and motivation.(Wikipedia)

| Database | Language | Family | Symbol - | #Arousal | | # Valence | | # m | # f | kHz |
|----------------|----------|--------------|----------|----------|-----|-----------|-----|-----|-----|-----|
| | | | | + | 4 | + | | | | |
| Emo-DB [32] | German | Germanic | DE | 248 | 246 | 352 | 142 | 5 | 5 | 20 |
| DES [61] | Danish | Germanic | DK | 104 | 156 | 156 | 104 | 2 | 2 | 20 |
| Enterface [20] | English | Germanic | GB | 215 | 857 | 427 | 645 | 34 | 8 | 16 |
| SES [62] | Spanish | Romanic | ES | 15 | 18 | 15 | 18 | 1 | 0 | 16 |
| SRoL [18] | Romanian | Romanic | RO | 154 | 154 | 154 | 154 | 11 | 8 | 22 |
| Busim [45] | Turkish | Turkic | TR | 242 | 242 | 242 | 242 | 3 | 8 | 16 |
| Mandarin [13] | Mandarin | Sino-Tibetan | CN | 60 | 180 | 120 | 120 | 3 | 3 | 22 |
| Burmese [13] | Burmese | Sino-Tibetan | MM | 69 | 177 | 108 | 138 | 3 | 3 | 22 |

Emotion recognition plays a significant role in affective computing and adds value to machine intelligence [1,2].

How spoken expressions of emotions (anger, sad, happiness and neutral...) varied in different language will be benefit for the Human-Machine Interaction research [3,4].



- [1] Christos-Nikolas Anagnostopoulos. Features and classifiers for emotion recognition from speech: a survey from 2000 to 2011.
- [2] Monorama Swain. Databases, features and classifier for speech emotion recognition: a review
- [3] RajesvaryRajoo. Influences of languages in speech emotion recognition: A comparative study using Malay, English and Mandarin languages.
- [4] Silvia Monica Feraru. Cross-Language Acoustic Emotion Recognition: An overview and Some Tendencies.

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Next steps

write your supervisor this week! meet your supervisor and discuss the structure of your paper write and submit your first draft (until May 28)

See you at your 60s pitch! (mandatory attendance)

