Videoprototyping

Alexander Wiethoff

Representing complex relationships, new behaviours and attitudes are an integral part of interaction design.

These can be represented through many means including sketching and making physical prototypes.

However, capturing a journey over time requires a linear medium like video.

Why Prototype ?

Prototypes help to validate the value of new ideas and test initial assumptions. Prototypes can also help to convince others and yourself.

Benefits:

Low resource and time investment

Faster feedback and a participatory approach

Early Validation in the development life-cycle

"Just Enough Prototyping"

Understand your audience and choose the right level of resolution and fidelity.

Judge the time and resources available.

Go for the easiest and simplest track, don't overdo you prototype for a given context.

Low Fidelity

High Fidelity

Open Discussion

Prompting Required

Quick and Dirty

Early Validation

Sharp Opinions

Self Explanatory

Deliberate and Refined

Concrete Ideas

Low Resolution

High Resolution

Less Details

Focus on core interactions

Quick and Dirty

Early Validation

More Details

Focus on the whole

Deliberate and Refined

Concrete Ideas

Video Prototyping applied

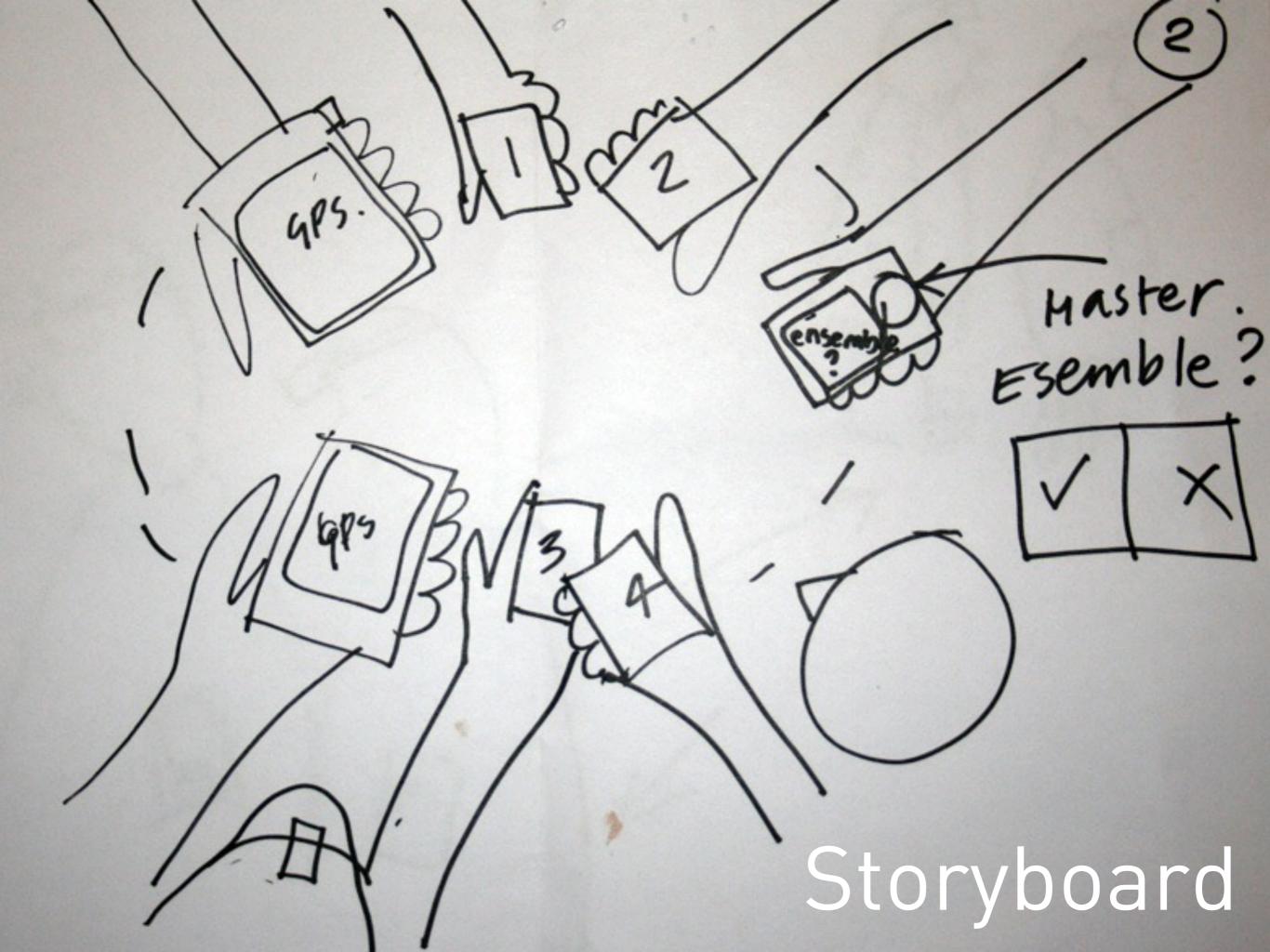
Storyboard and Keyframes

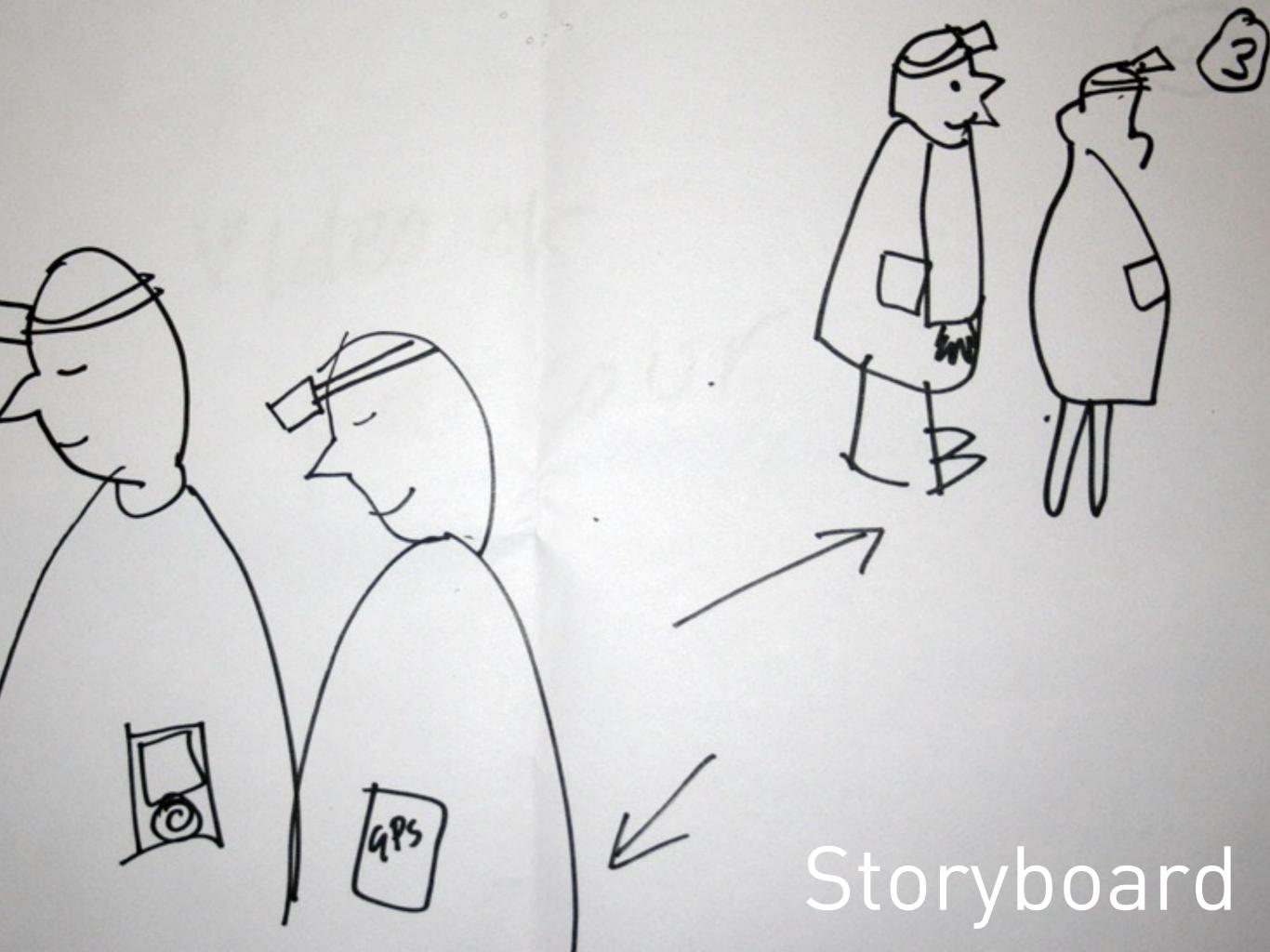
Example: "Ensemble Computing"

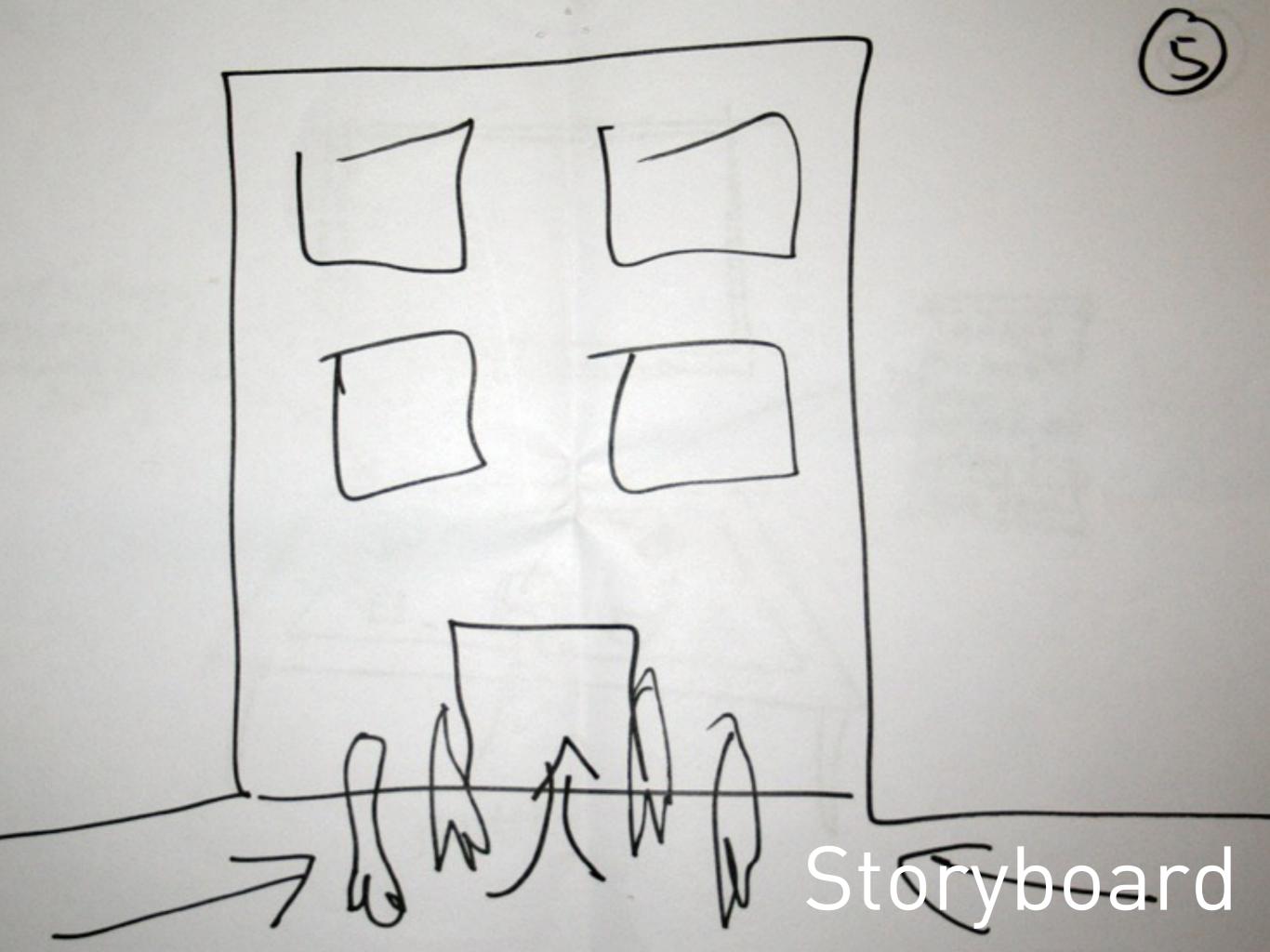
Client : INTEL Deliverable : 4 High Fidelity Video Scenarios

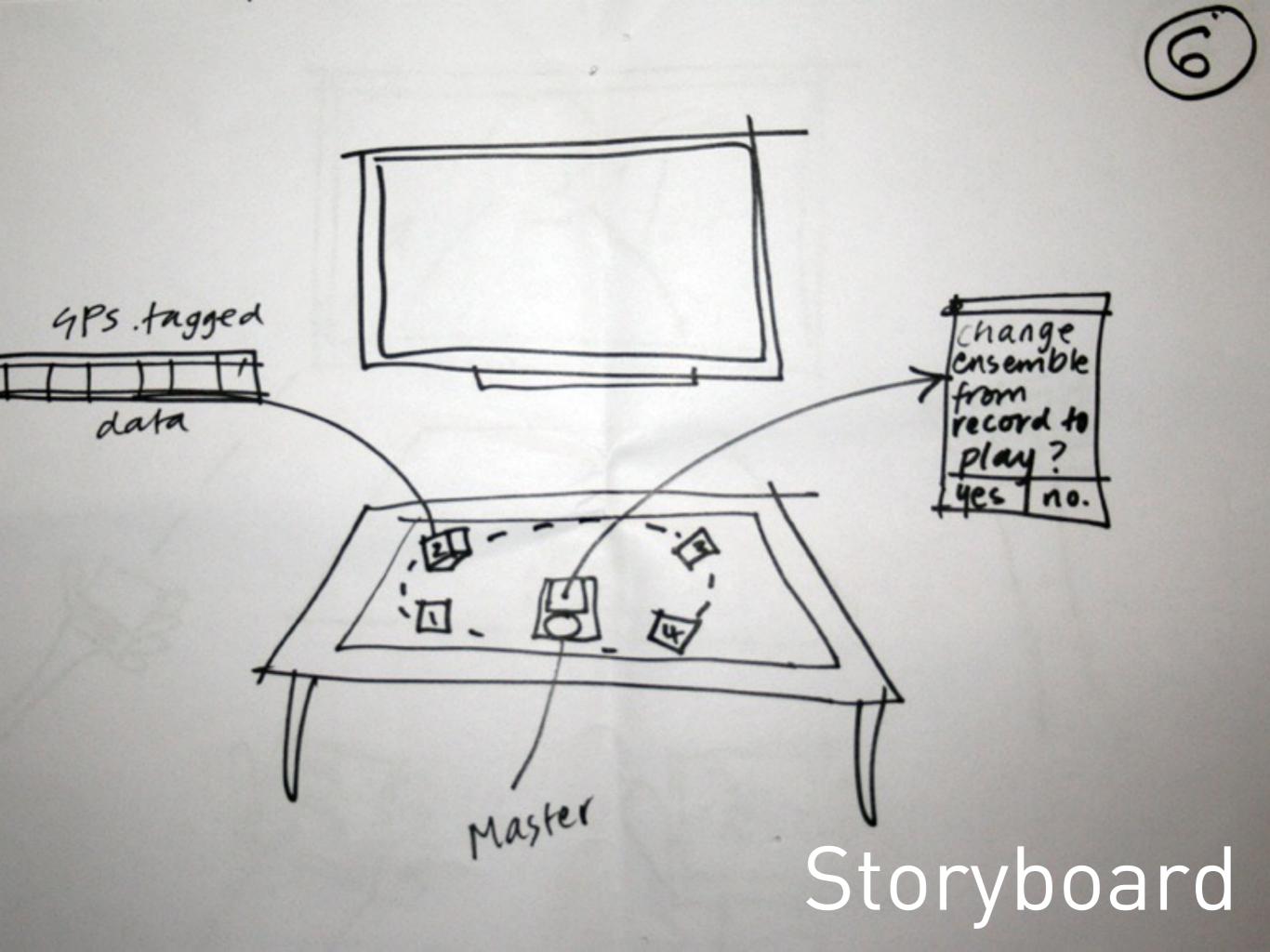
First Step Scenario generation

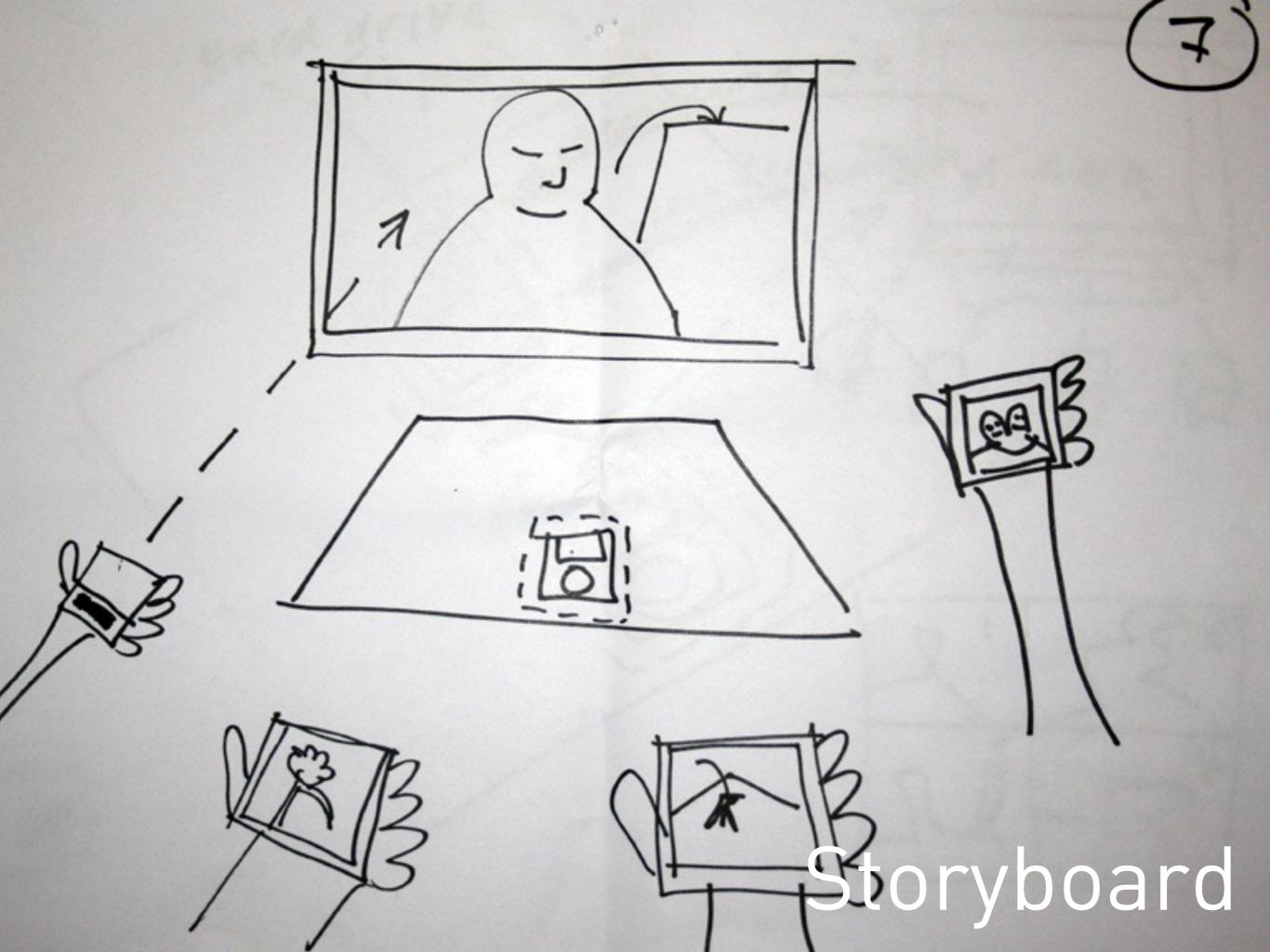
Brainstorming

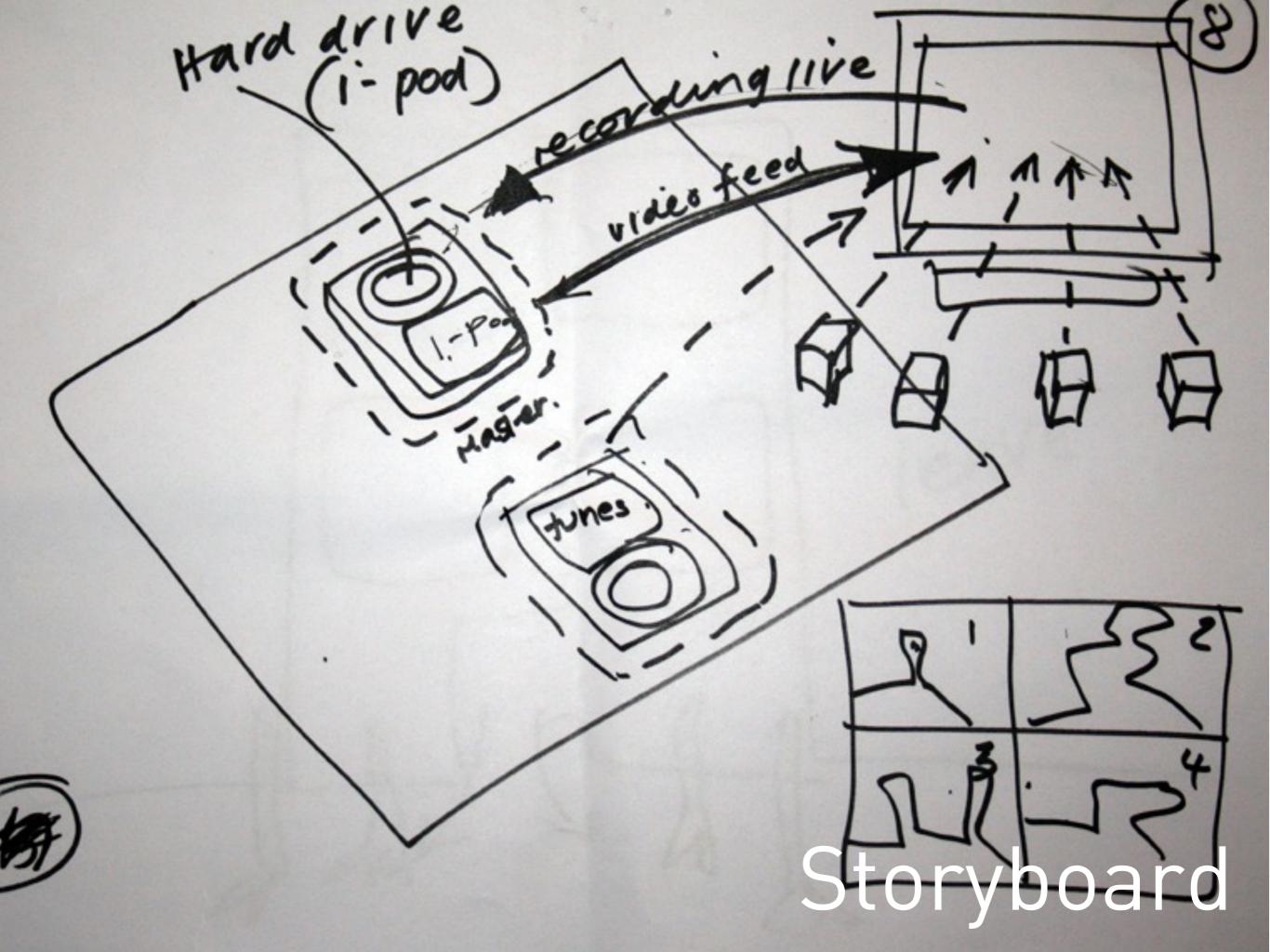












Storyboard presentation

Mid-Presentation

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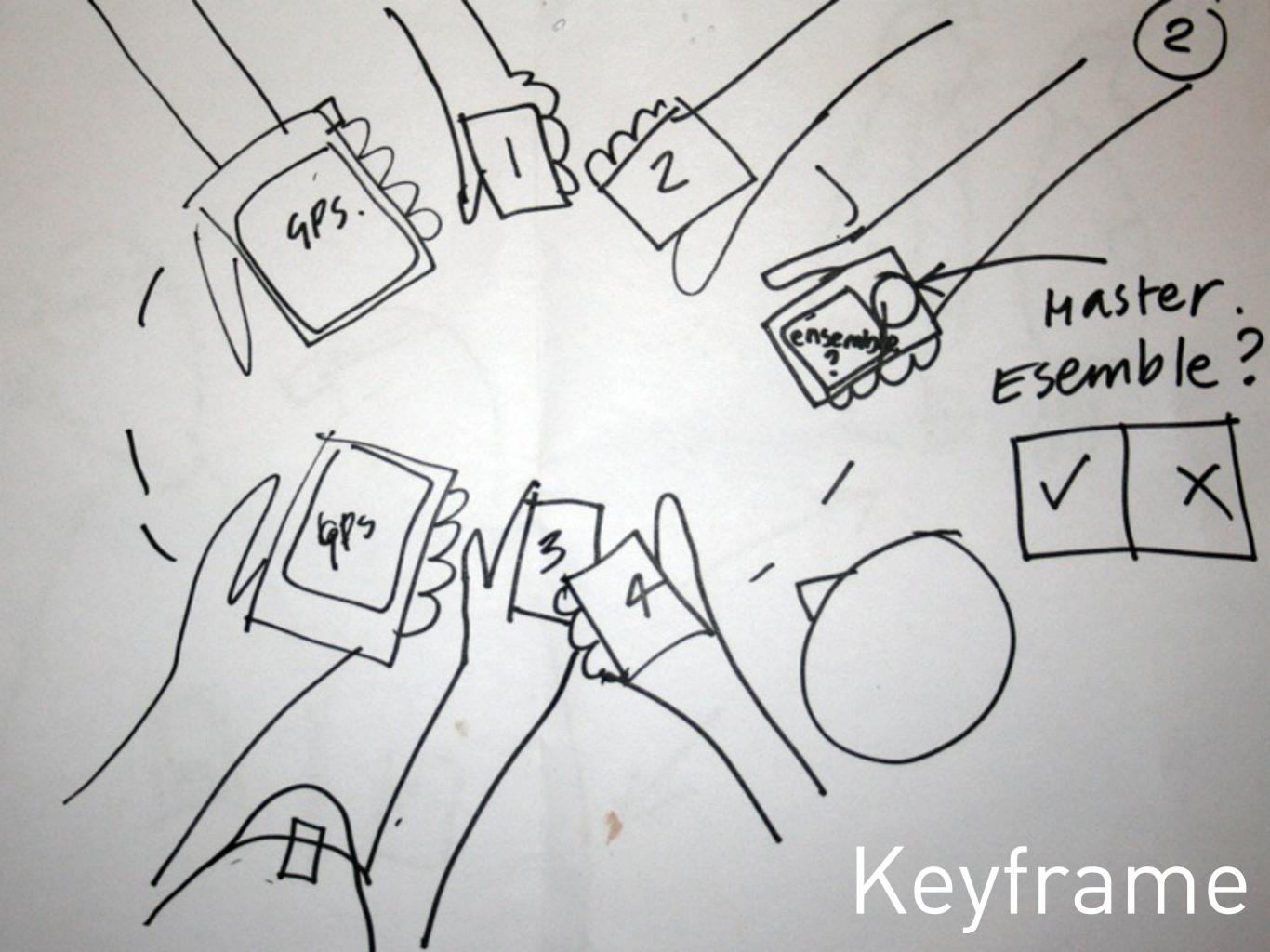
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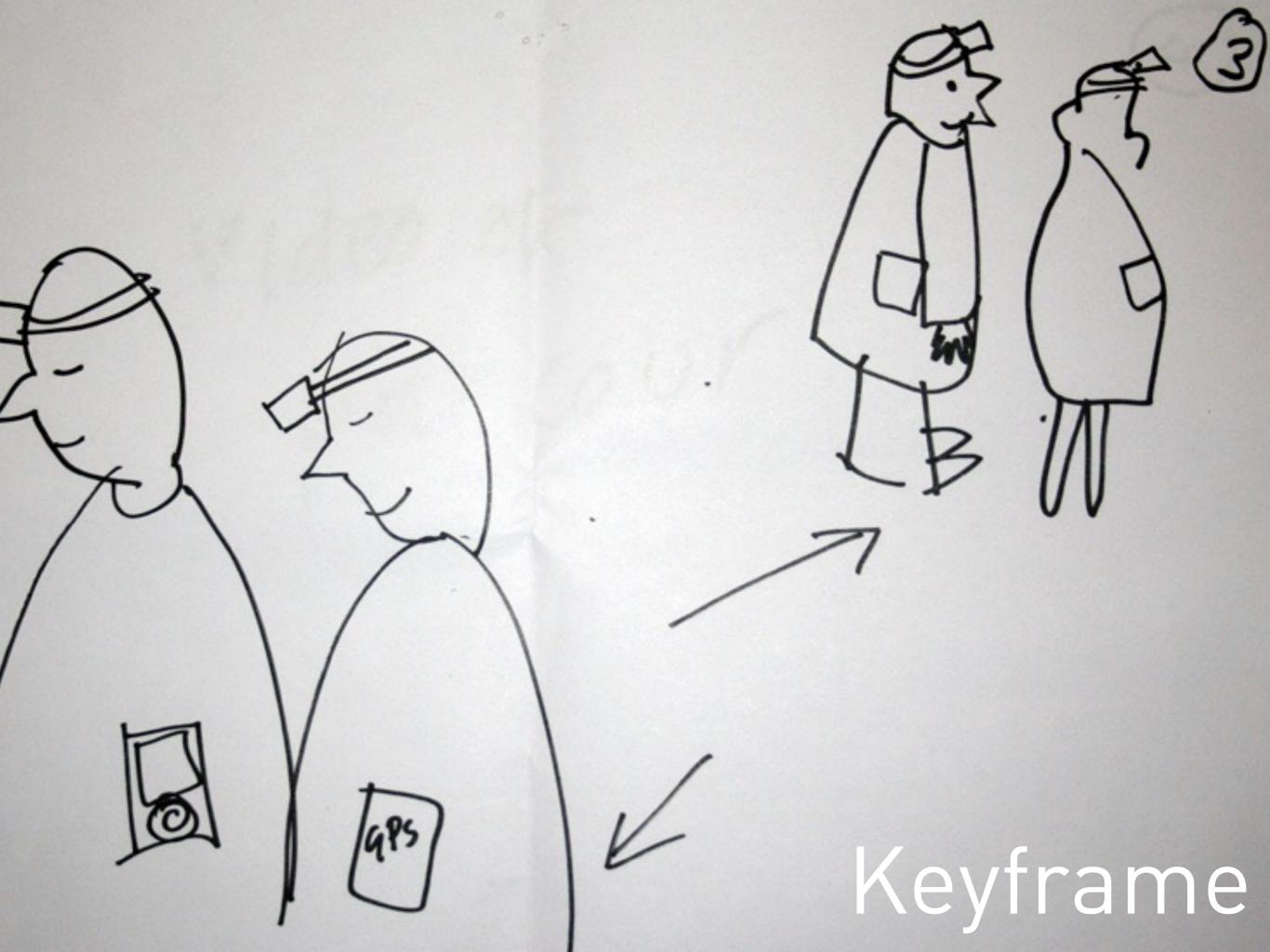
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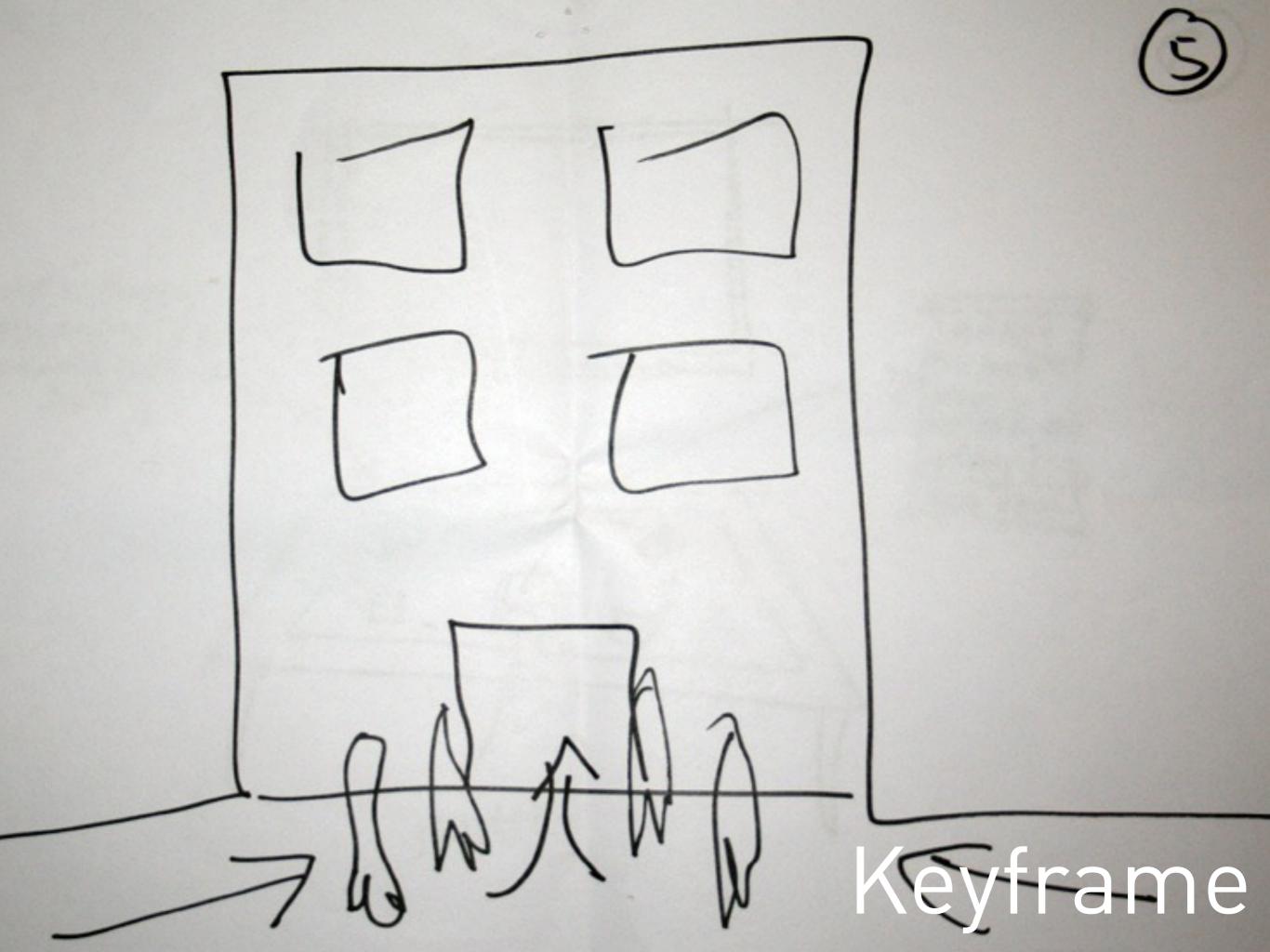
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Third Step Shooting the Keyframes

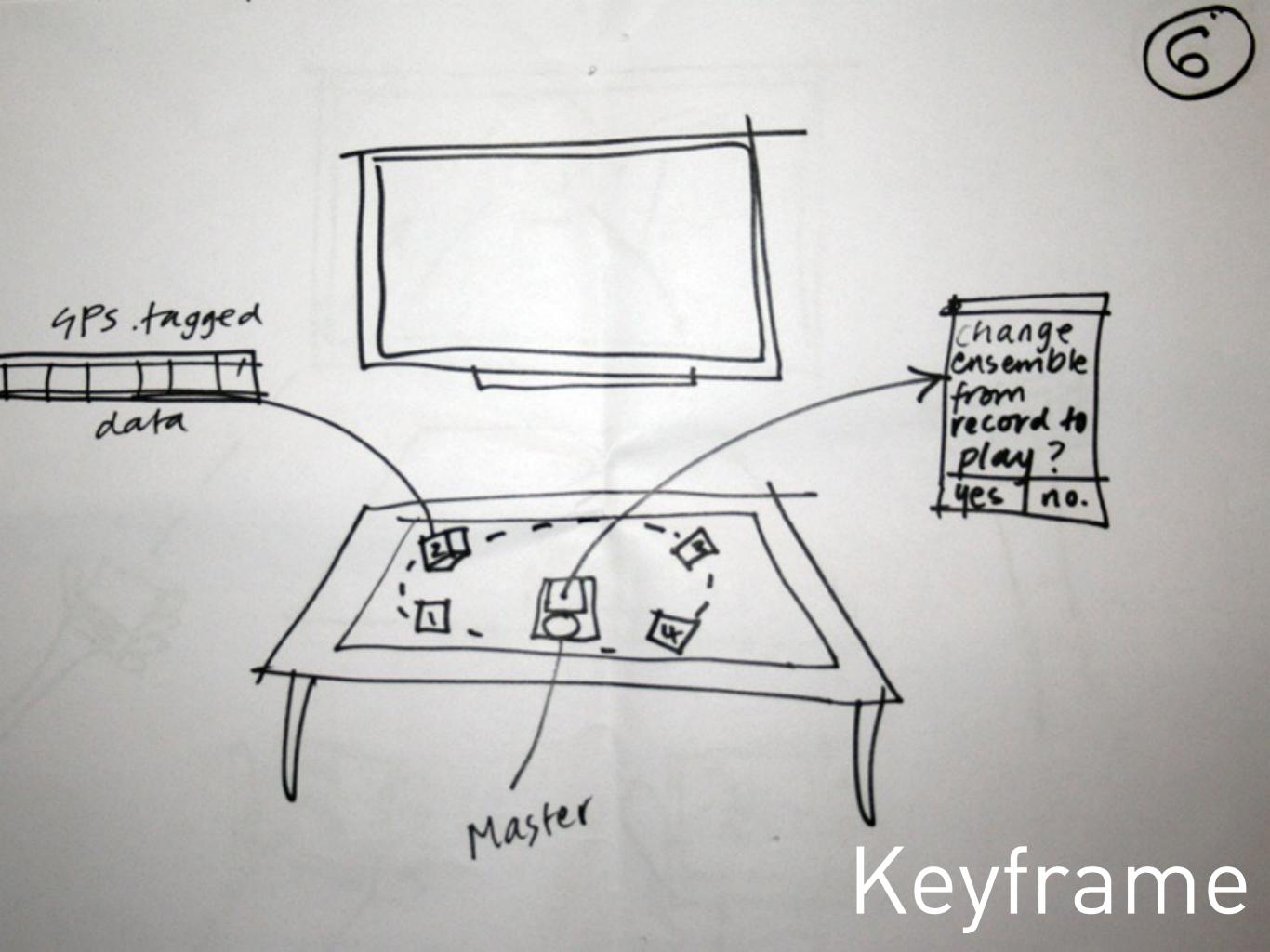


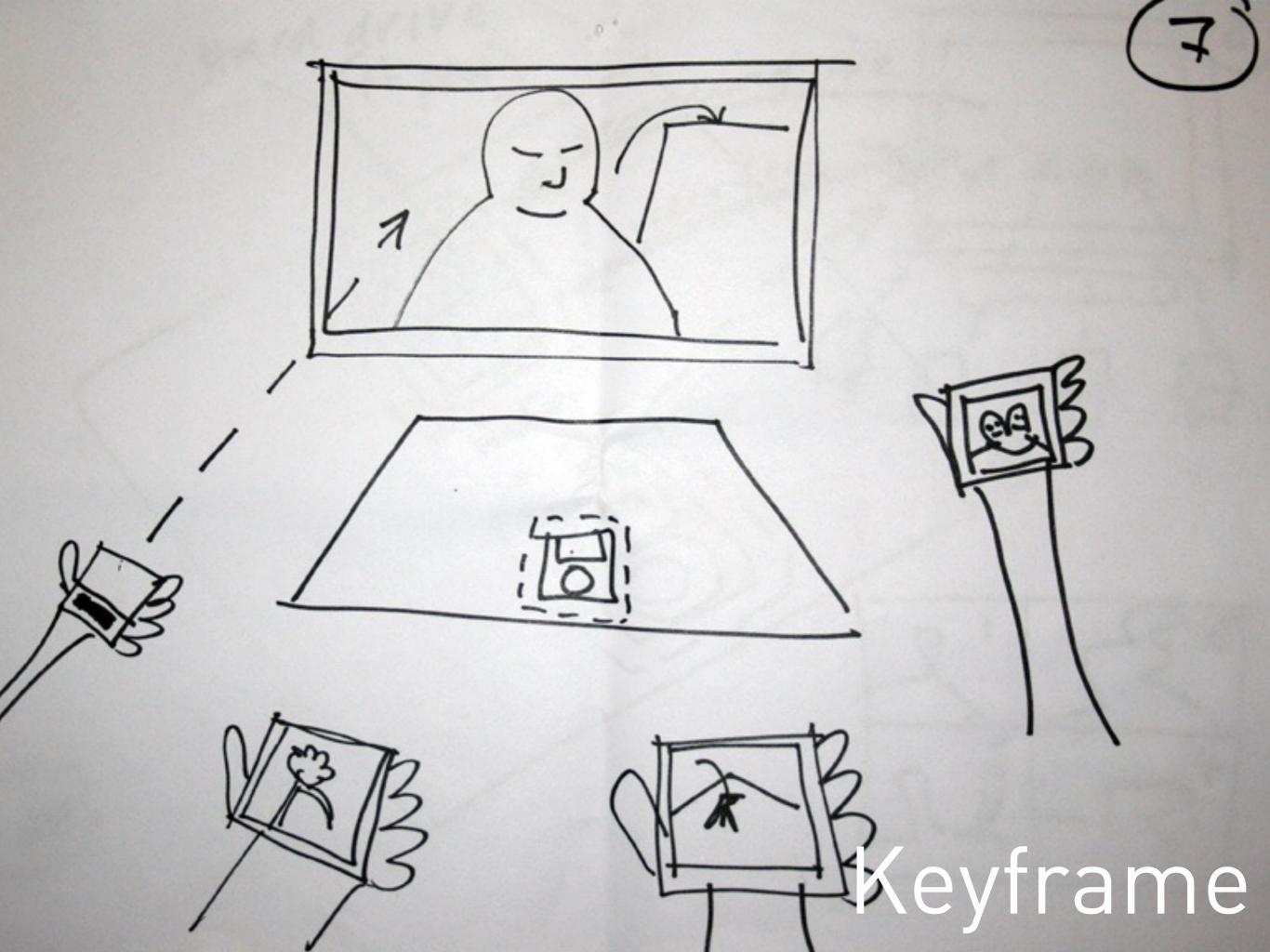






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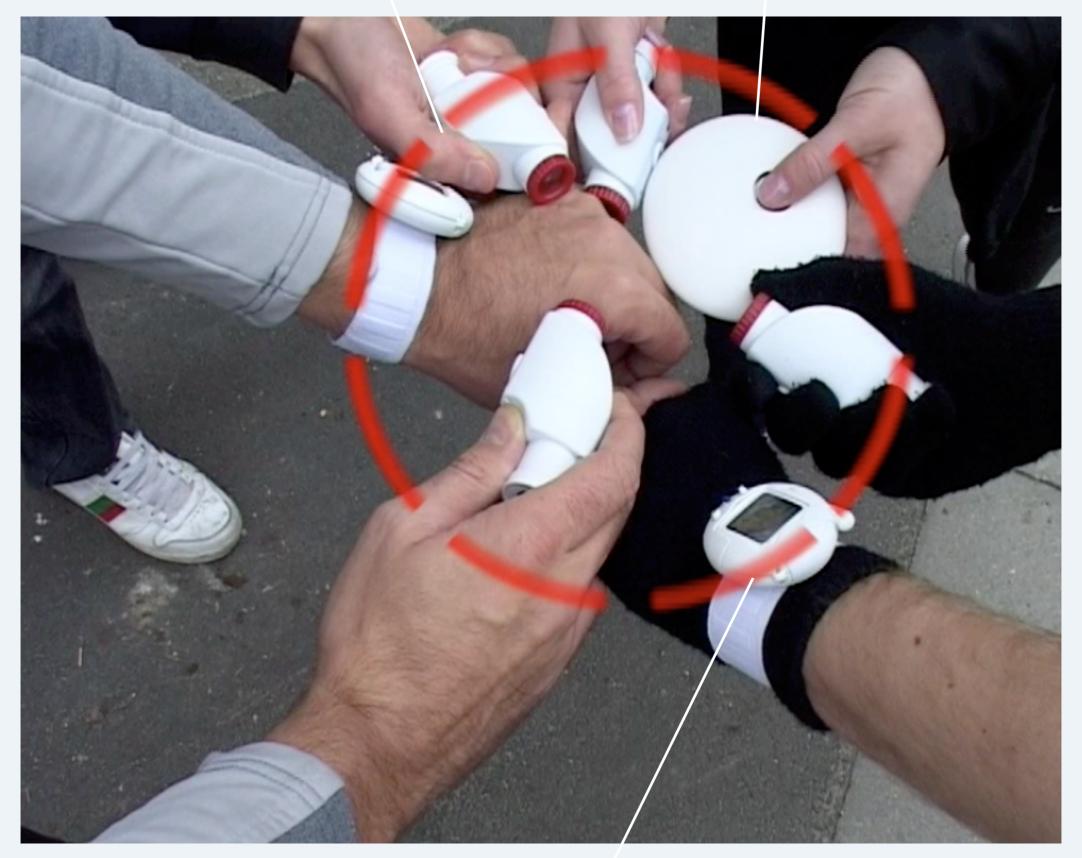
Fourth Step Editing

Editing

Fifth Step Presentation



Wireless hard drive



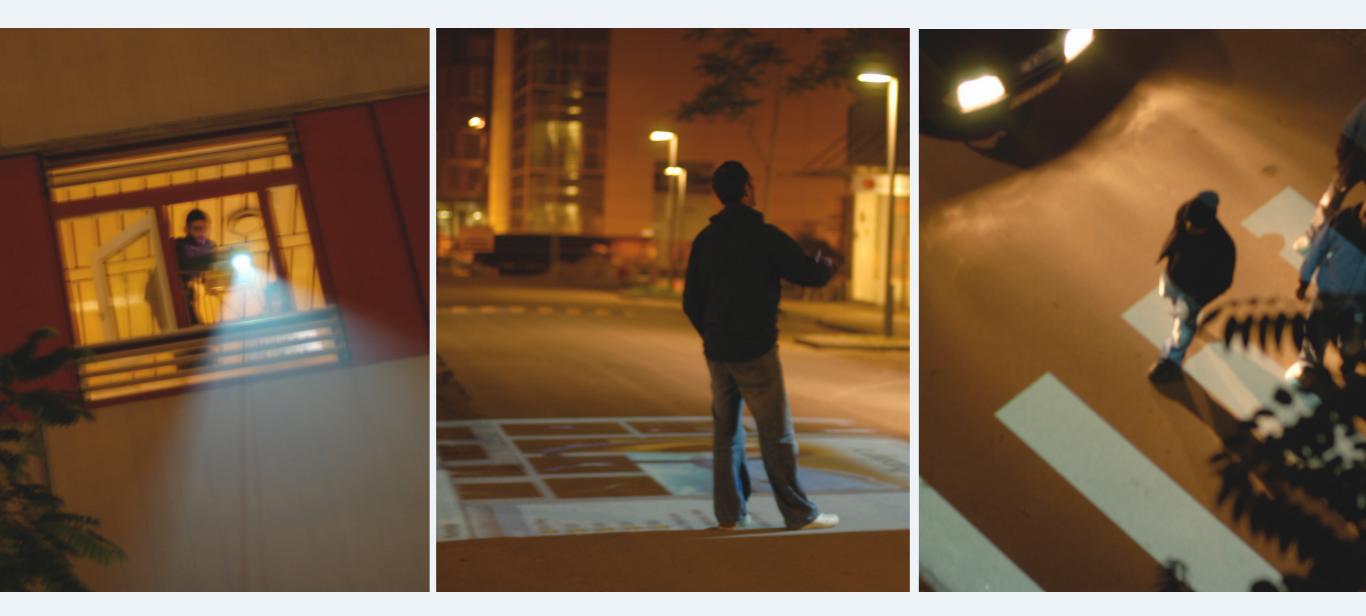
Bluetooth GPS system

Video Prototype



Video Prototype (2nd Example)

The Smoke & Mirror Approach



Scenarios as Prototypes

Creating scenarios as a video is an interesting way to prototype intangible experiences or services. It works as both a process tool and a communication medium.

1

SONY

DISPLA

ZEBRA

Inspiration from camera shots and film making





Extreme long shot (wide shot) A view showing details of the setting, location, etc.

Long shot Showing the full height of a person.



Medium shot Shows a person's head and shoulders.



Over-the-shoulder shot Looking over the shoulder of a person.



Point of view shot (POV) Seeing everything that a person sees themselves.



Close-up

such as showing details of a user interface a device the person is holding.



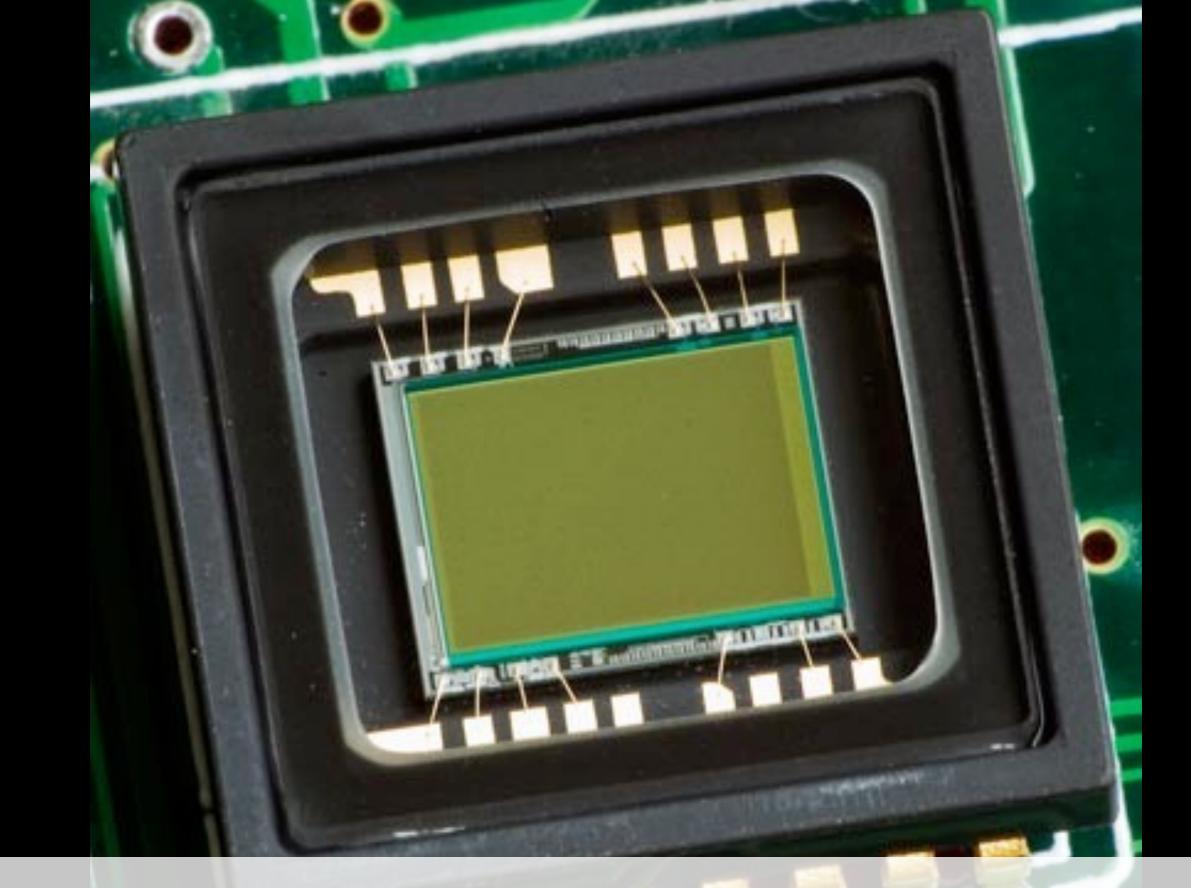
Choosing the right camera

Image Source: CIID

Choosing The Right Camera

A "3 CCD" camera which uses a separate chip for red, blue, and green, giving a more "true to life" look to the video.

HD (high definition) camera's have a much higher video quality than both one chip and three chip SD (standard definition camera's)



CCD chip in a camera

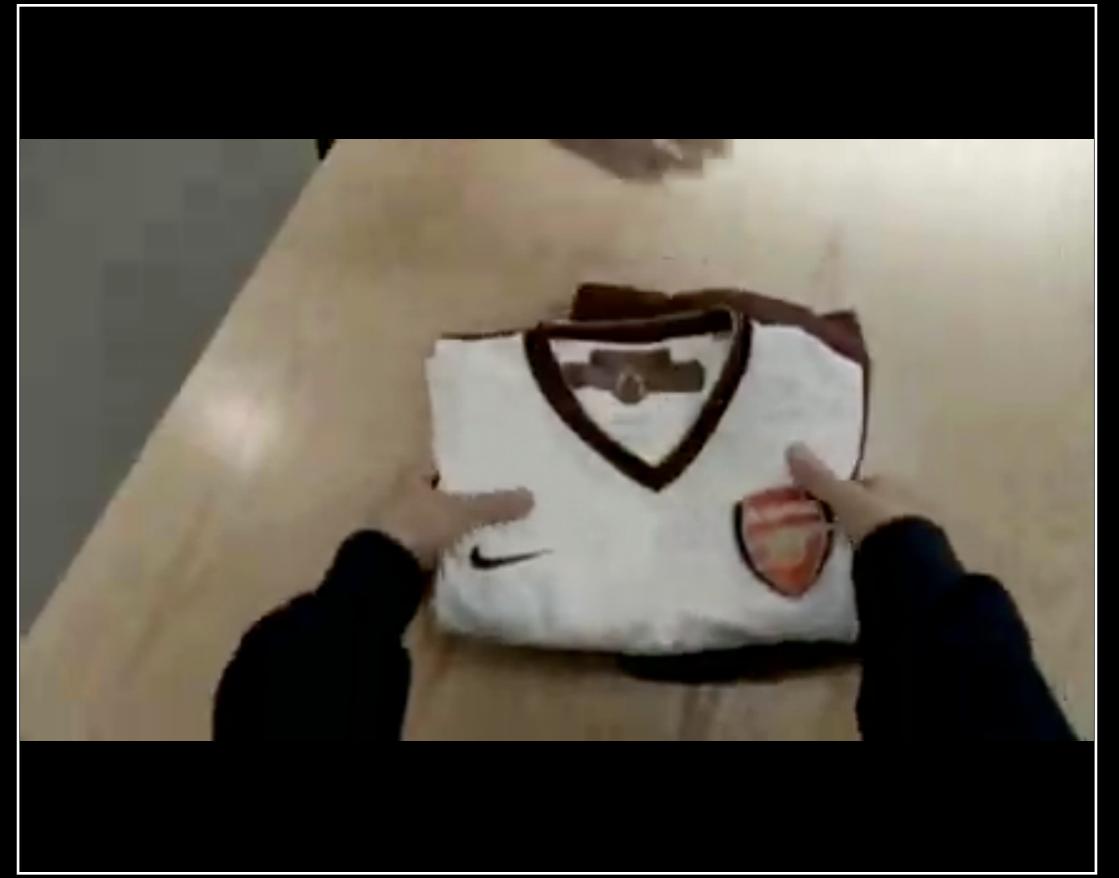
Image Source: Wikimedia Creative Commons

Plan

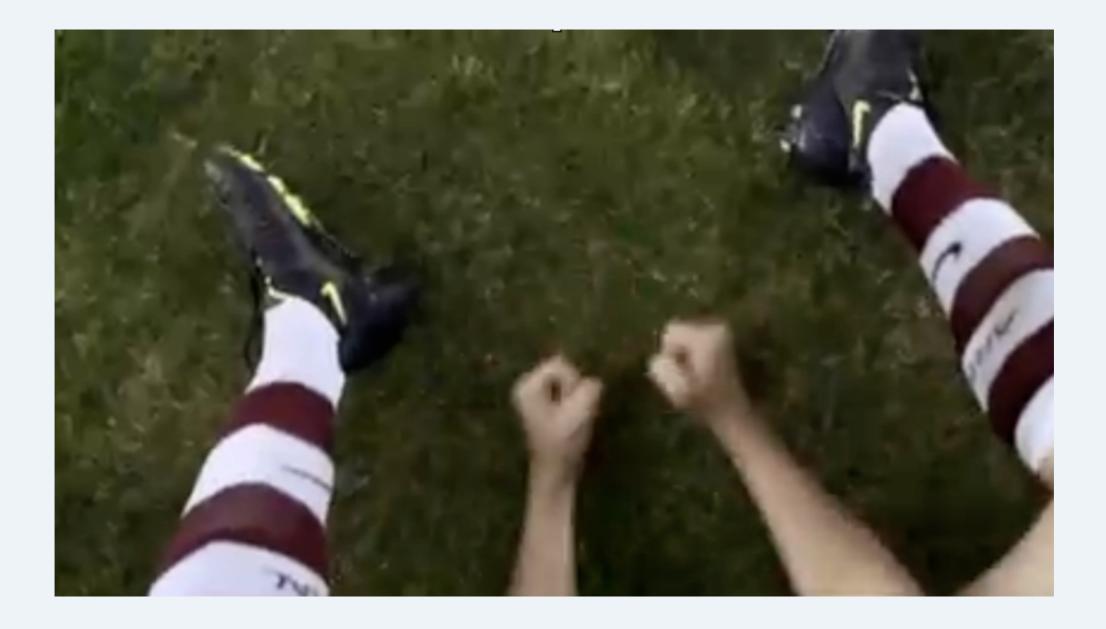
What's the video about (in one sentence)? Who's the audience? (YouTube vs. Client) What are we going to see? (Scenario) What about audio? (Audio can make or break it)

Editing Basics : Montage vs. Continuity

Example: Continuity Nike Commercial



NIKE COMMERCIAL - TAKE IT TO THE NEXT LEVEL

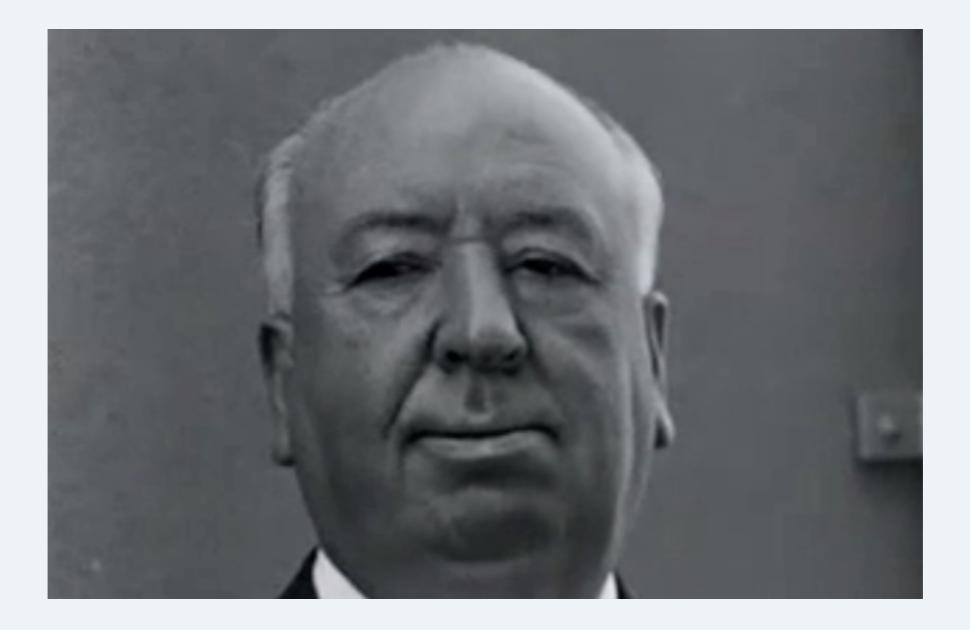


Continuity : -a logical coherence between shots -the viewer shouldn ´t "feel" the cut -the focus is on the story

Example: Montage Alfred Hitchcock



ALFRED HITCHCOCK - INTERVIEW



Montage :

-new assembly of material to create new meanings

- -artistic approach
- -the viewer "feels" the effect

Combining Images and Sound through Editing

Example: Amateur Lasse Gjertsen

LASSE GJERTSEN - AMATEUR

MANDA AN

Example : Star Guitar Michel Gondry



STAR GUITAR - CHEMICAL BROTHERS

Video Source: YouTube



-material was produced and edited to match the audio
-layout of the compete "sound scape"
-objects (oranges) were used to represent "events"

Editing Rules:

Cut on the beat to match the audio.

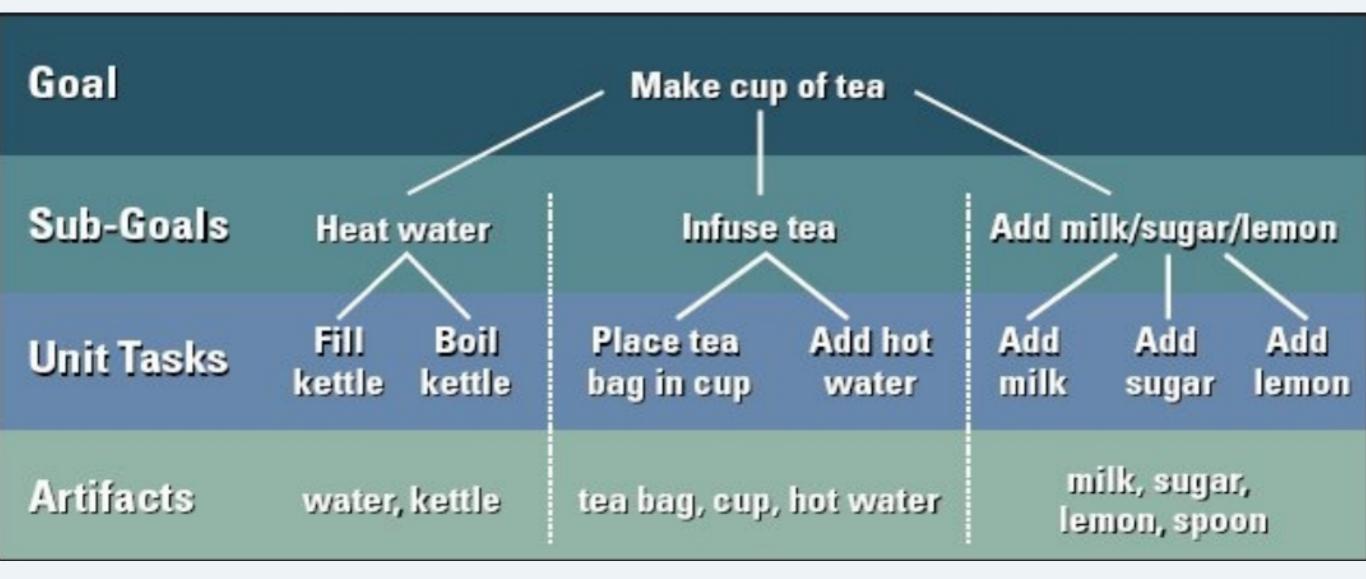
Be ruthless about the cut's: judge shots critical to

filter out the unimportant material

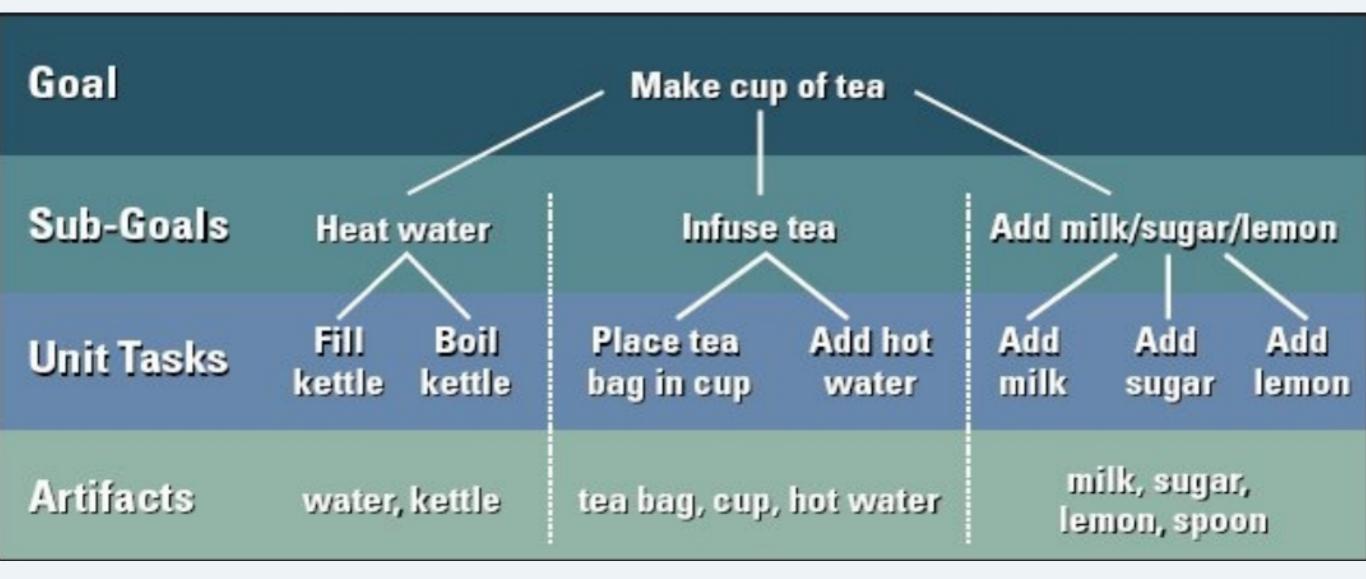
Rule of thumb : one minute action can be described in max 10 sec

From the Task Analysis to Video Shoot:

Making Tea!









Liv Media

Number	Cut	Туре	Visual Content	Sound	Colour	Time	Actors	Drawn by
1			TITLE SEQUENCE					Olivia
2		ELS	DAY: Car enters Rainthorpe, shot from horses field.	Actor on phone Sound of car driving along gravel down the drive. (Music)		8 seconds	Charlotte	Olivia
3		CU	Hand taking Bag from car, meanwhile still on the phone	Girl on phone (Music)		1 second	Charlotte	Olivia
4		CU	Car boot slams	Girl on phone (music)		1 second	Charlotte	Olivia
5		ECU	Front door handle opens door	The clanking of the door handle opening, and girl on phone		1 second	Charlotte	Olivia
6		LS	Door opens – actor enters - shot from inside			2 seconds	Charlotte	Olivia
7		CU	Actor on phone, jammed into shoulder	"see u soon" (phone conversation)		2 seconds	Charlotte	Olivia

Video-format and Duration

The video should have the following format: -MPEG-4, max 3min.

- resolution 640 x 480, codec: AAC, H.264
- be sure that the video is self-explanatory
- -explain necessary background information in the beginning of the video
- -consider that font sizes should be big enough and readable when your video is being presented

Next Steps:

1.) Refine Storyboard + Create Shot List (Filming)2.) Plan Filming (Location, Permissions, Actors, Artefacts etc.)

Gather back here: Wed 10am (s.t.)

Second Blog Post

- concept storyboard
- categories: WS15/16; Concept, Team X
- deadline: 08/03 11:59 p.m.