



# Feel the touch



touchscreen interfaces for  
visually impaired users



**617AA**

Tecnologie assistive per la didattica

*21 November 2016, Pisa*



# Text Entry on Touchscreen Mobiles

- Difficult for blind users due to lack of physical keys and layout references
- External keyboards (Qwerty or Braille) are not easily portable nor cheap
- Use of Automatic Speech Recognition (ASR) and Text-To-Speech (TTS)
  - Inconvenient in noisy environments
  - Privacy and etiquette concerns

# Barbara Leporini



# Barbara Leporini

- Blind since childhood
- President of the Italian Blind Association in Tuscany
- PhD and researcher on Human Computer Interaction and accessible interfaces
- **Uses digital technologies on a daily basis**

# Barbara's cellphones

## Nokia N95



- No touchscreen
- Physical keypad
- TALKS screen reader
- Symbian OS

## iPhone 4S



- Touchscreen
- No physical keyboard
- VoiceOver screen reader
- iOS 7

# Why two cellphones?

## Nokia N95

- Phone calls
- Text messages (SMS)
- Comfortable audio feedback without earphones
- Longer battery life (no Internet access)

## iPhone 4S

- Information and entertainment
- eBooks and news
- Music and podcast listening
- E-mail and online social networks

# Text Entry on the iPhone 4S

- Mainly via the virtual keyboard
  - Lack of precision because of the small keys
  - Trouble with adjacent letters with similar sounds (e.g., *M* and *N*) on noisy environments
  - Difficult text navigation and revision
  - Complicated editing at the word or phrase level
- Siri's ASR is used when alone and in quite environments only



# Accessible Mobile Text Entry

- **Software-only approaches**
  - TalkBack (Android) and VoiceOver (iOS)
- **Hardware-only approaches**
  - Plastic overlays (e.g., keyboard, maps)
- **Hybrid solutions**
  - Plastic overlays with NFC chips

# Software-only Approaches

- **Multitouch Character Encoding**
  - BrailleTouch and DigiTaps
- **Character Drawing**
  - Graffiti and iOS Handwriting
- **Constructive Methods**
  - Virtual keyboard with TTS

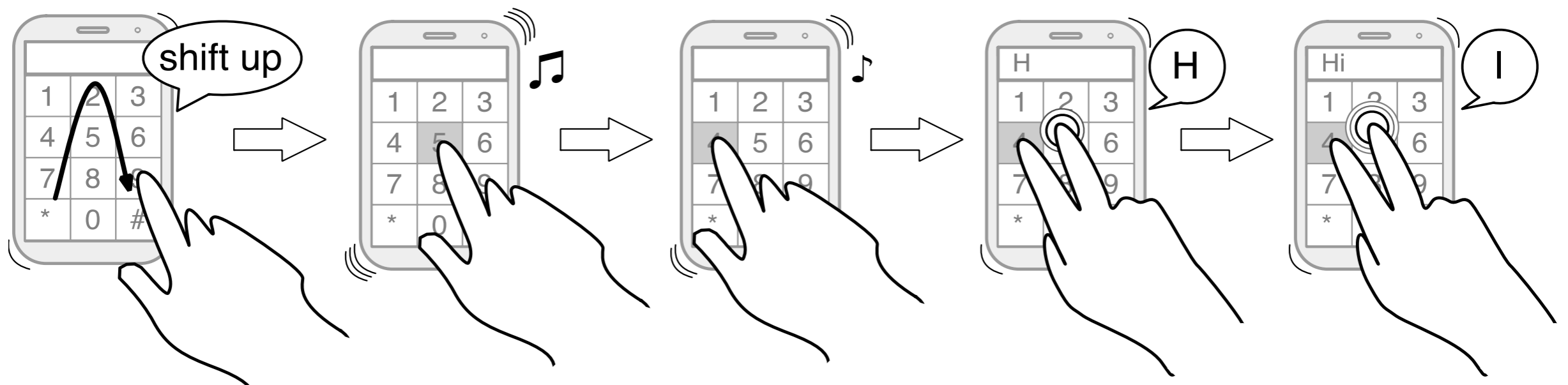
# Our Approach: MTITK

## Multimodal Text Input Touchscreen Keypad

- Software-only approach based on previous work on haptic differentiation of UI elements
- Use of the common 12-button telephone keypad layout
- Use of gestures for additional actions
- Simultaneous voice and haptic feedback

# Haptic Keytap Prototype

## An Android Input Method

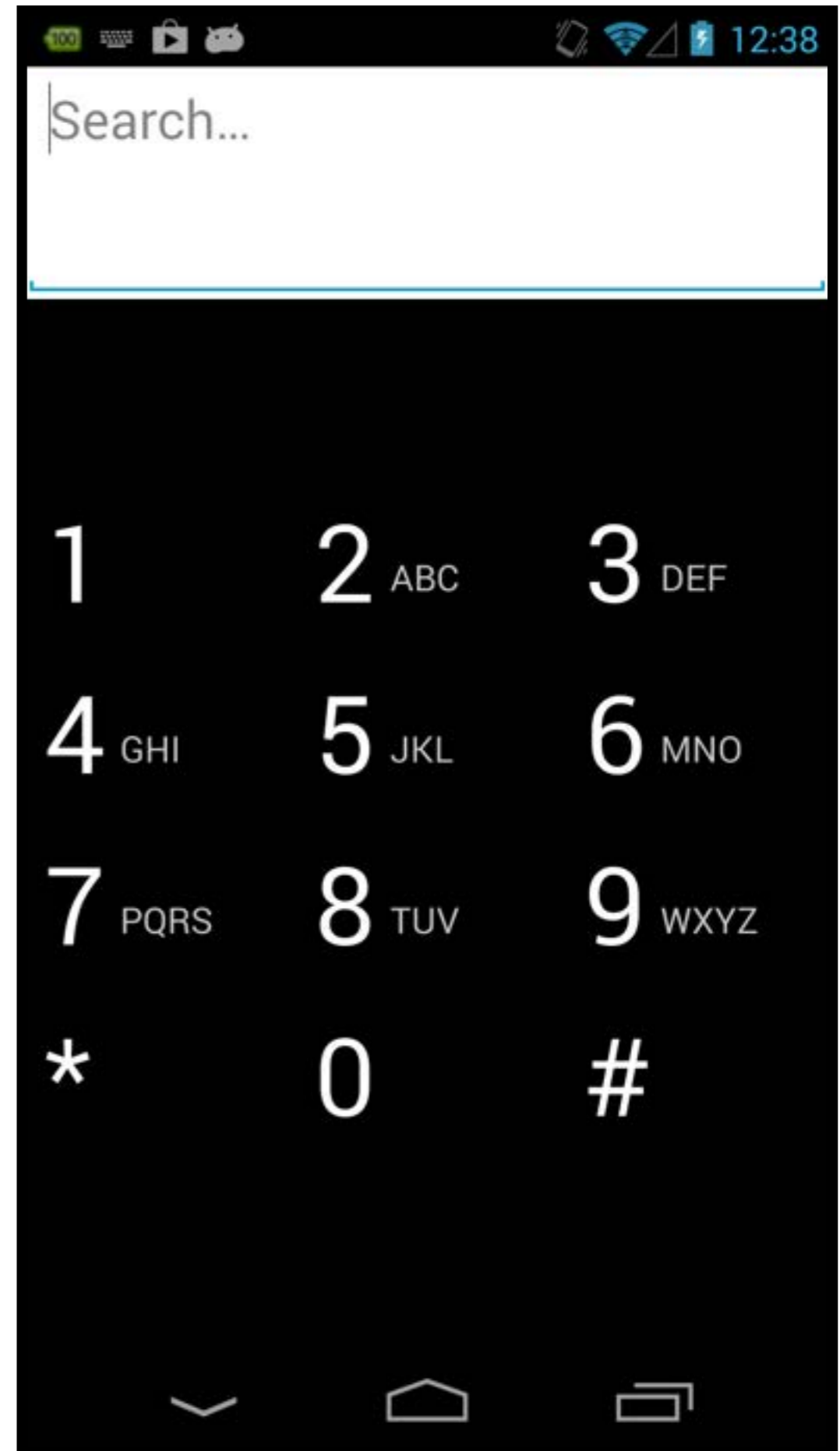


# Telephone Keypad

*ITU E.161*

*ISO/IEC 9995.8*

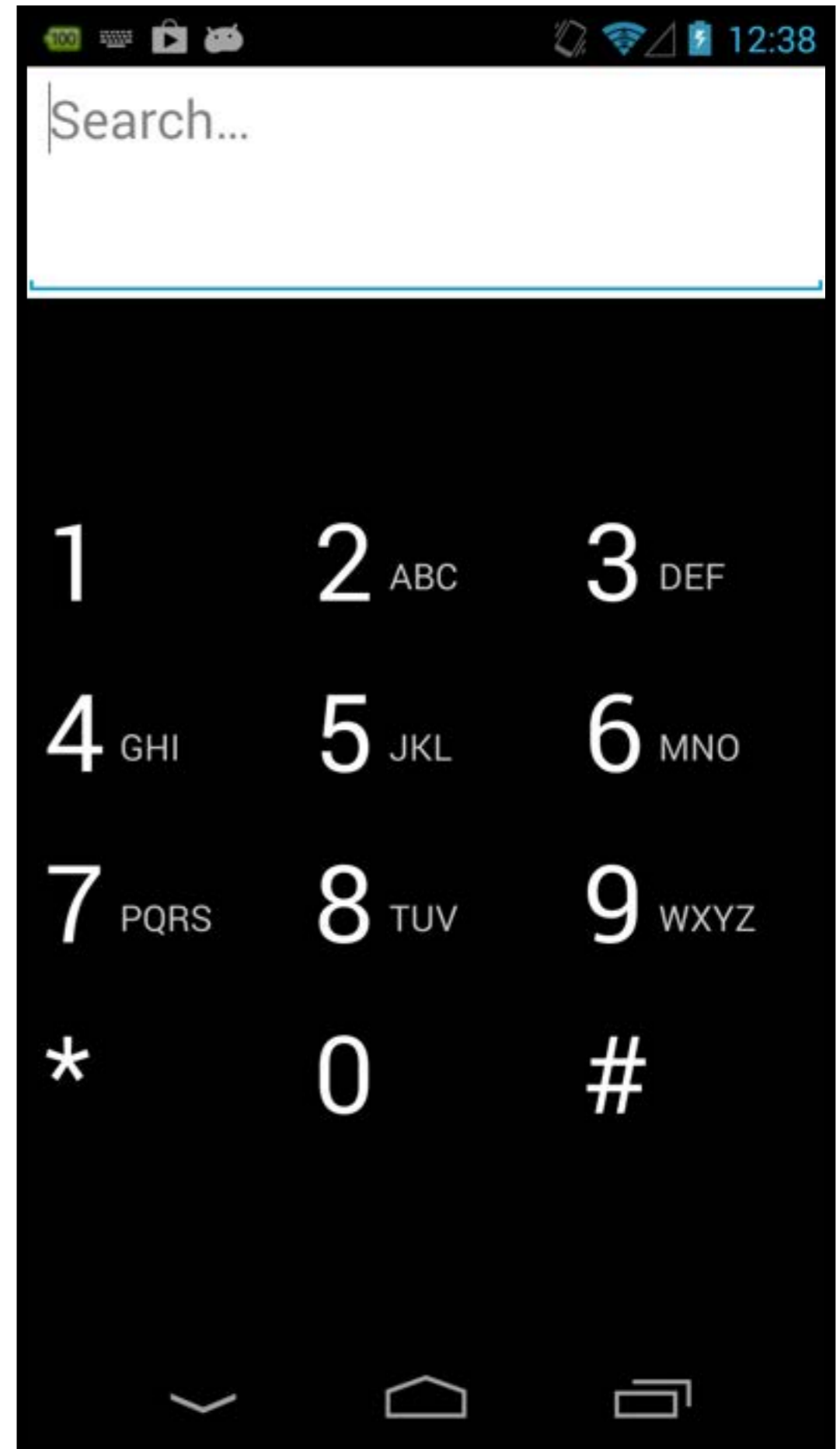
*ETSI ES 202 130*



Text Editor

Input Area

Global Actions



# Input Method



Normal State

(press gesture)



**Selected State**  
(initial haptic feedback)



press gesture + 1 tap



**A**



press gesture + 2 taps



**B**

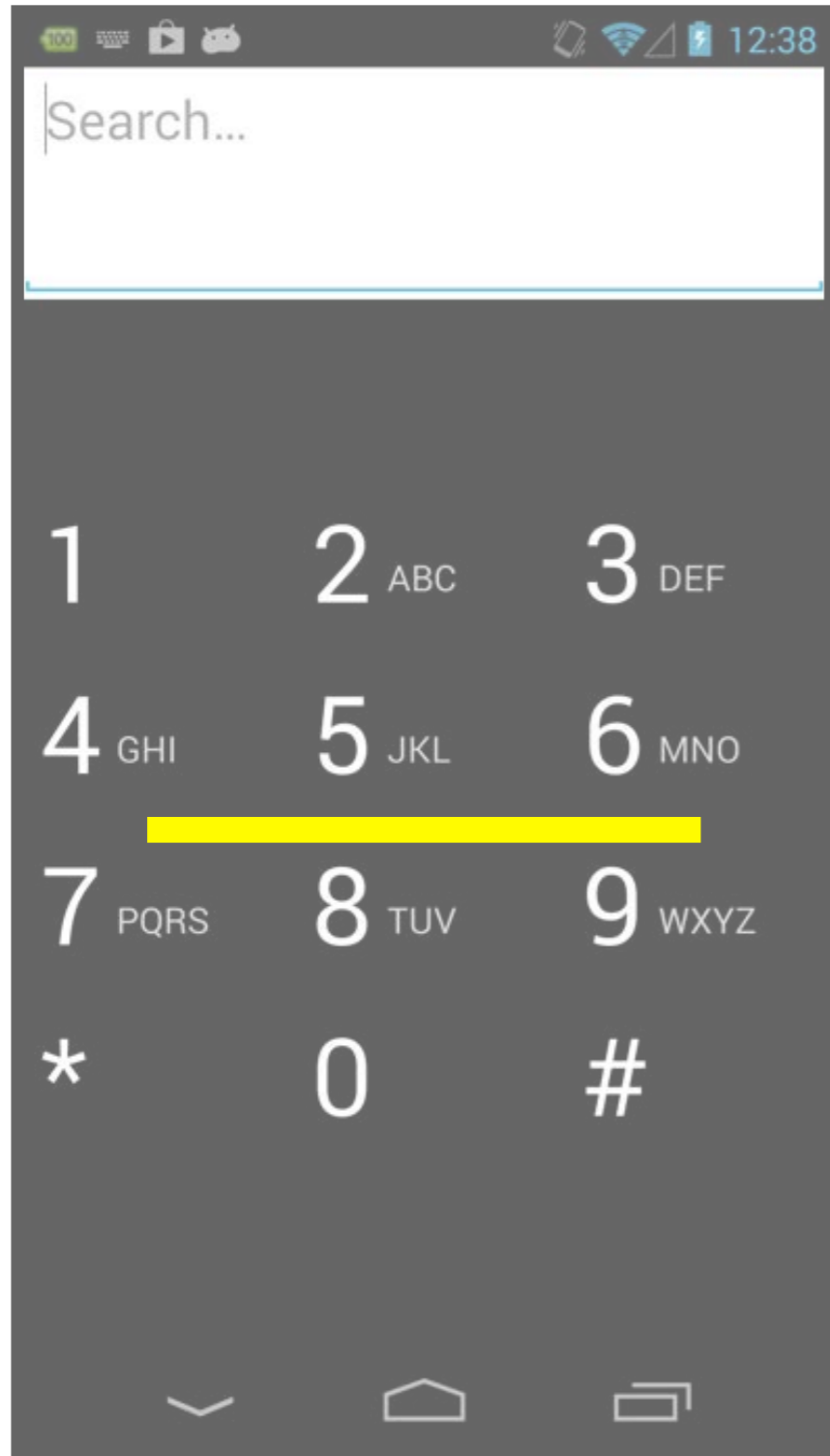


press gesture + 3 taps

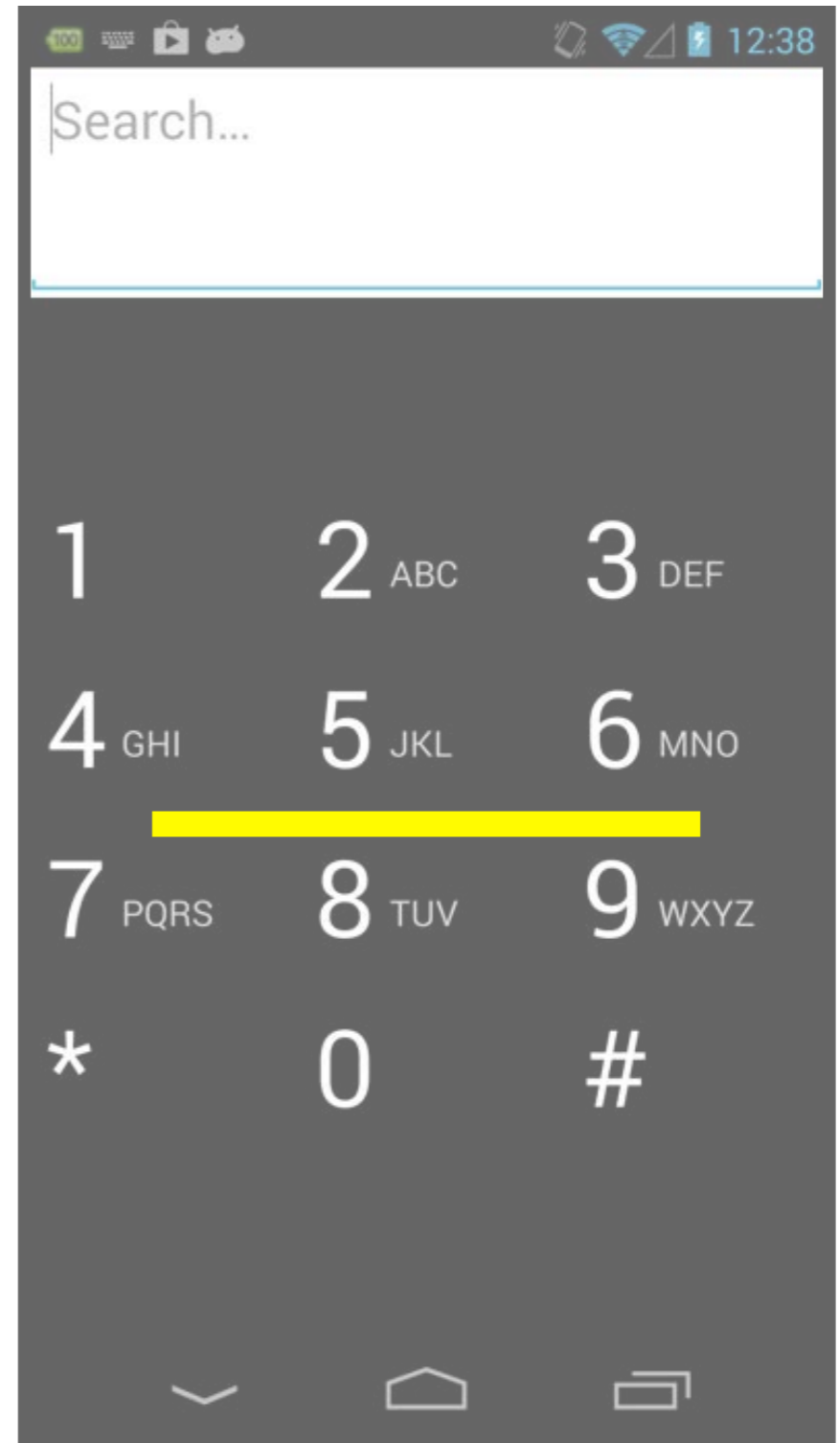


**C**

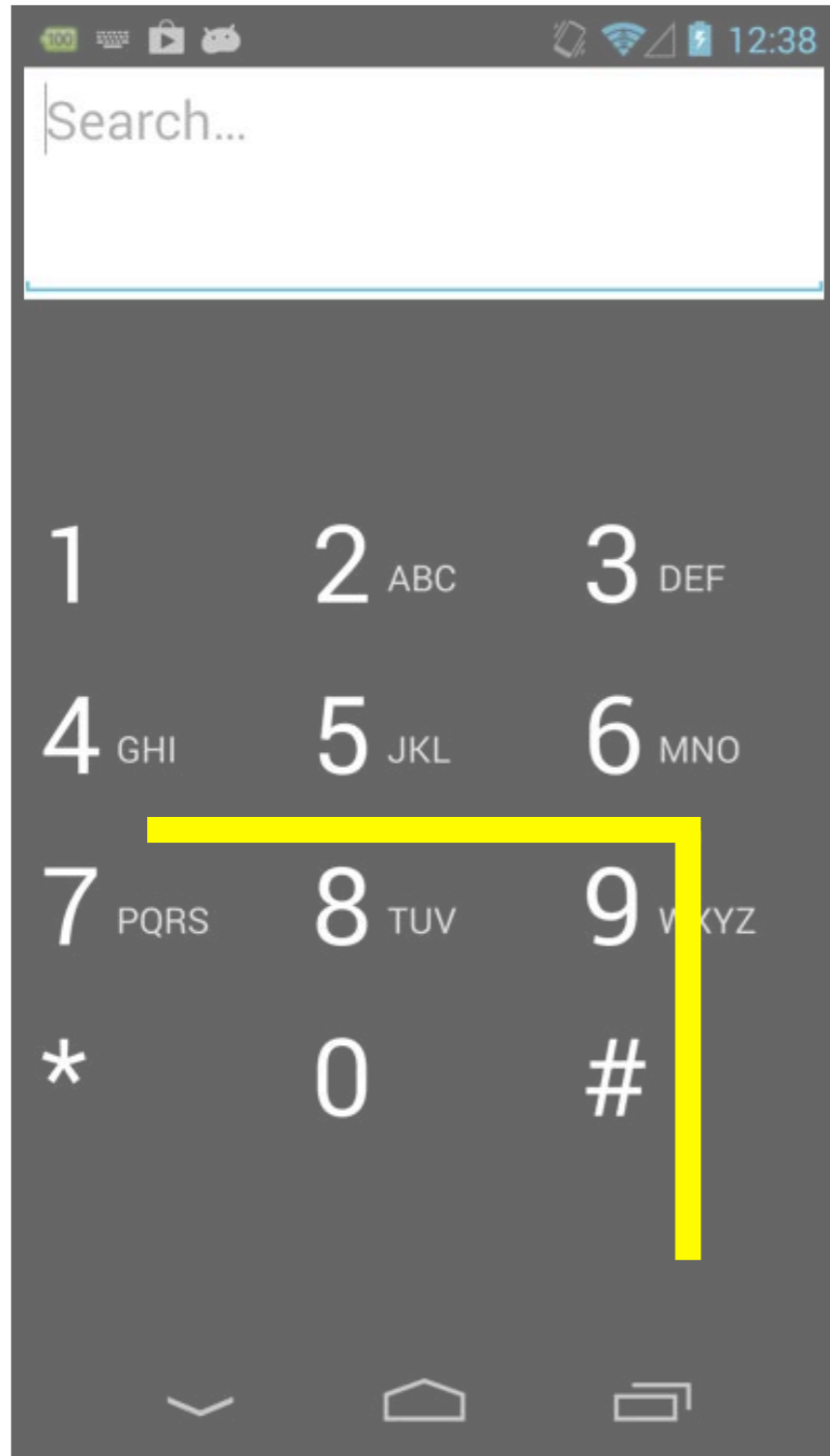




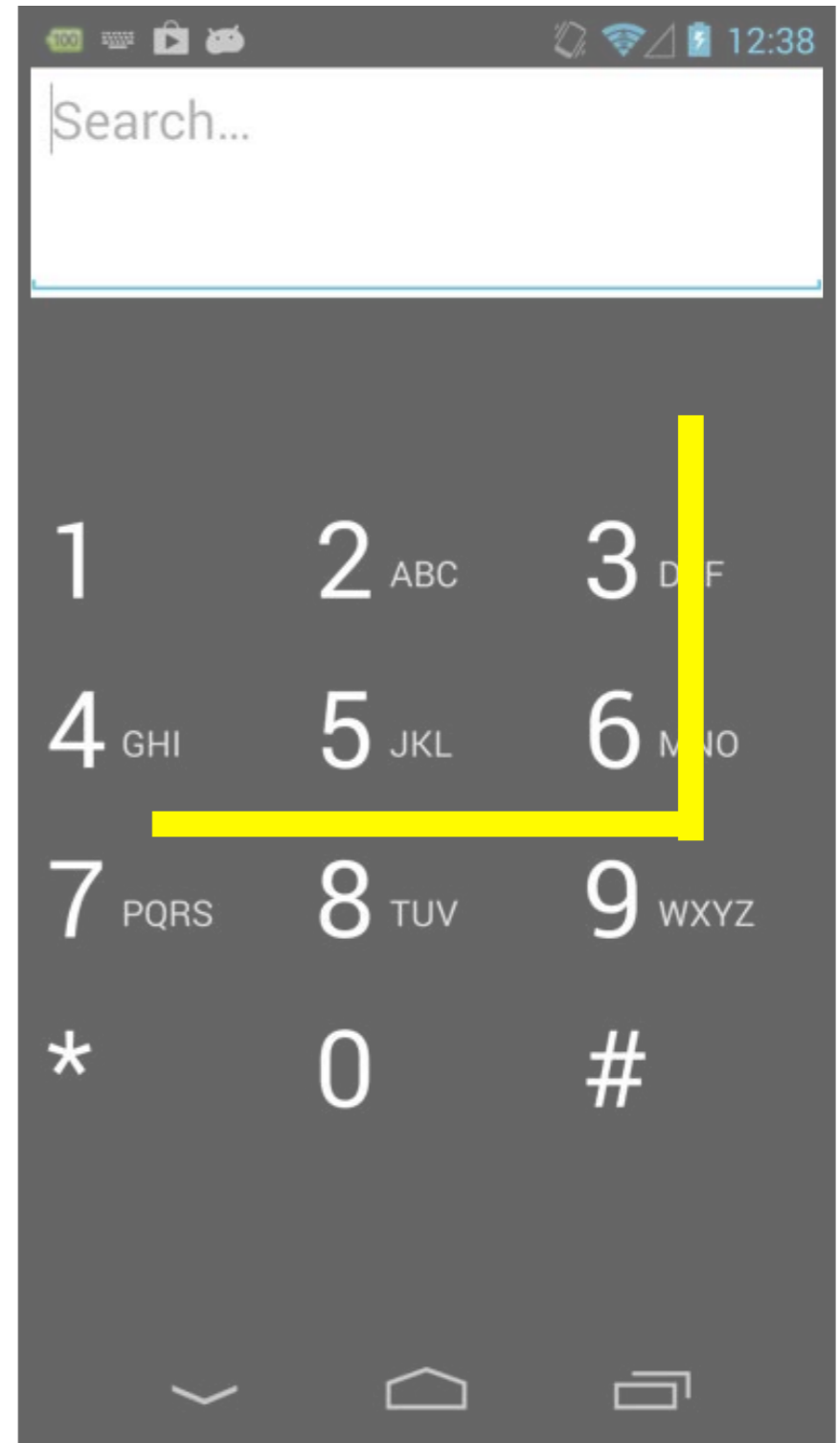
←-----  
**Backspace**



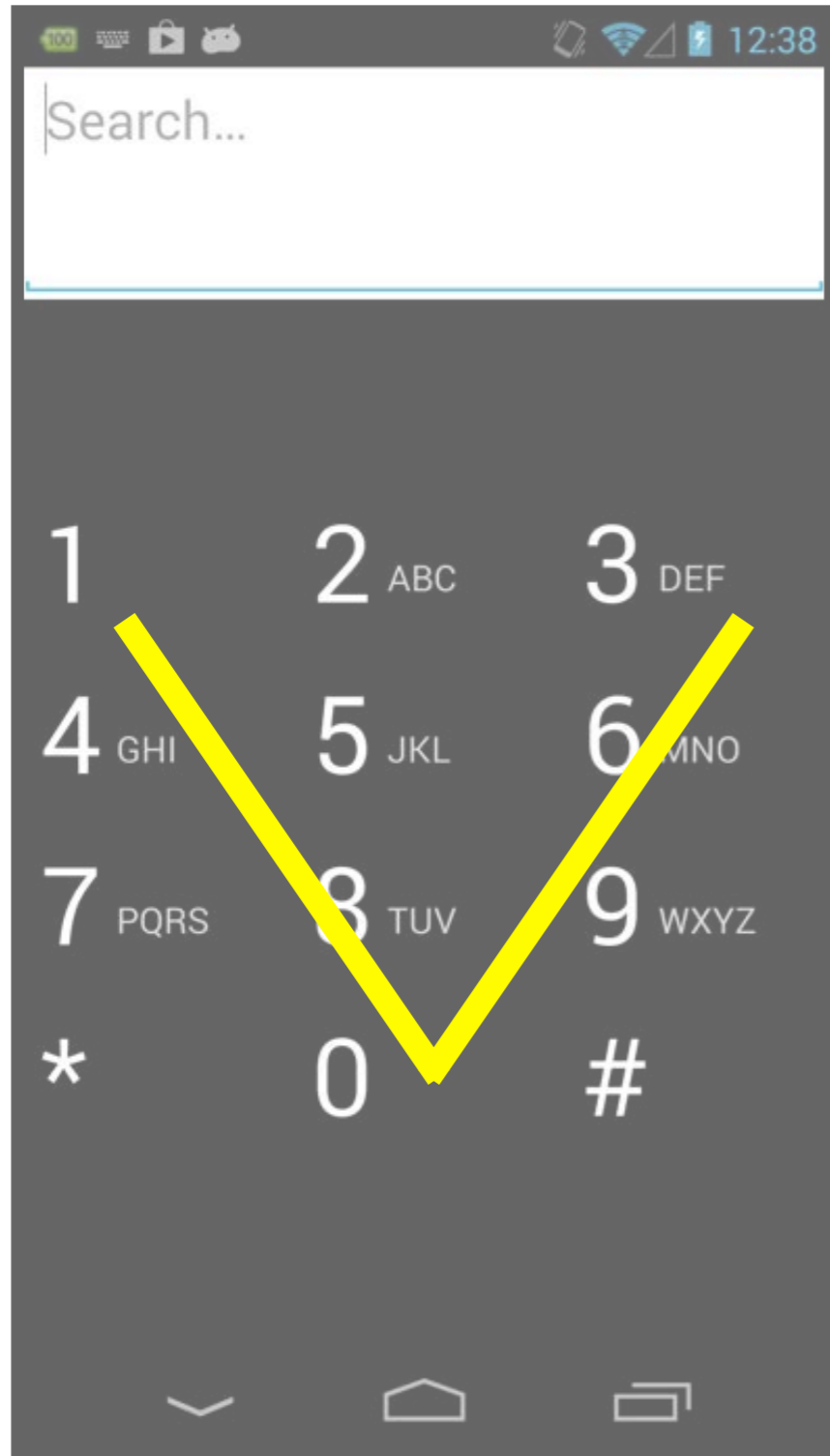
-----→  
**Read last char**



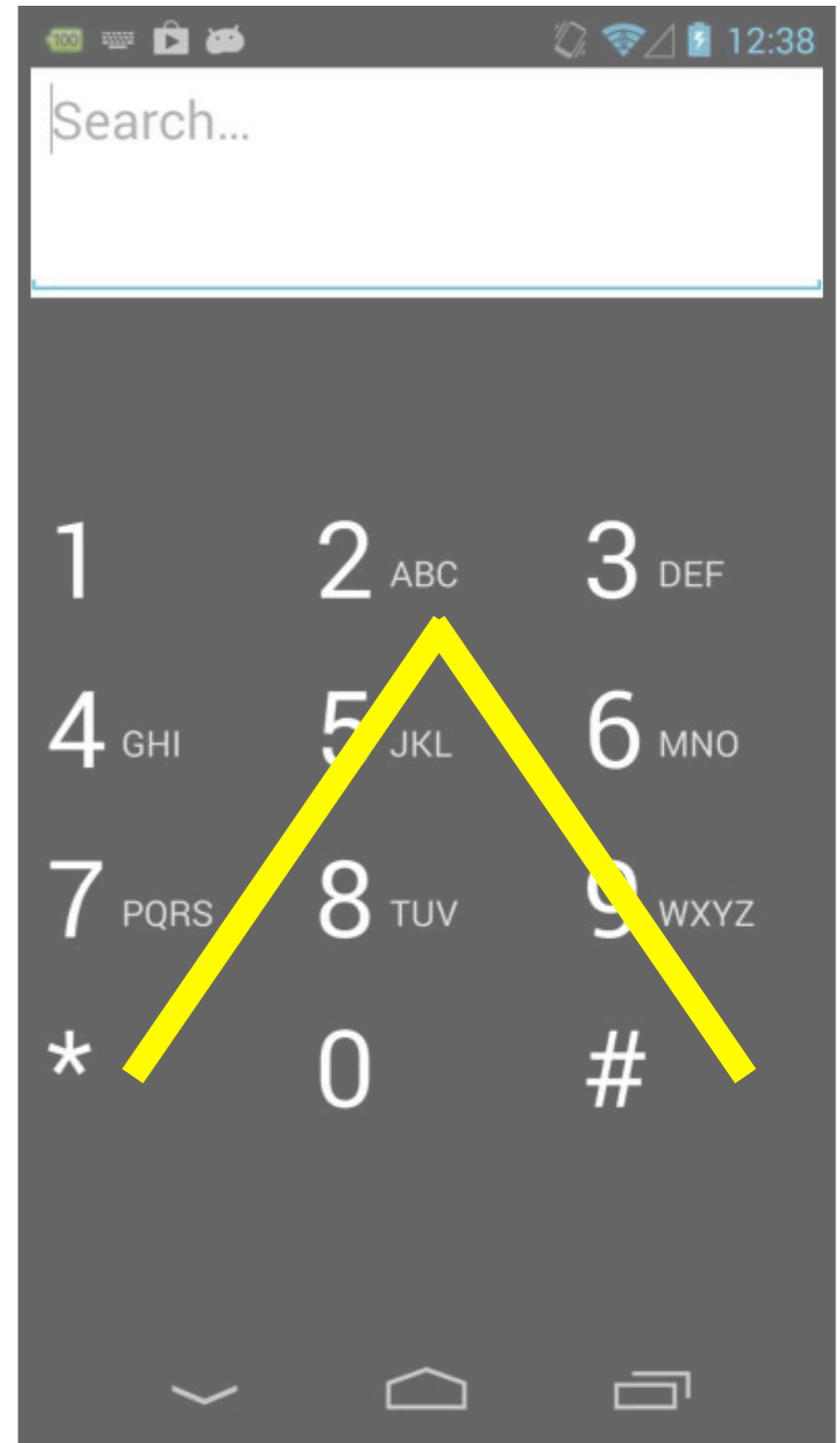
**Shift Down**



**Shift Up**



**Block Shift Down**



**Block Shift Up**

# Keyboard Layout

l tap

<b>1</b>	<b>2</b>	<b>3</b>
<b>4</b>	<b>5</b>	<b>6</b>
<b>7</b>	<b>8</b>	<b>9</b>
<b>*</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>#</b>

Shift down

<b>1</b>	<b>2</b>	<b>3</b>
<b>4</b>	<b>5</b>	<b>6</b>
<b>7</b>	<b>8</b>	<b>9</b>
<b>*</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>#</b>

Shift up

l tap

@	a	d
g	j	m
p	t	w
(	↵	)

Shift down

-	A	D
G	J	M
P	T	W
/	↵	\

Shift up

2 taps

'	b	e
h	k	n
q	u	x
¿	.	?

Shift down

_	B	E
H	K	N
Q	U	X
[	+	]

Shift up

3 taps

"	c	f
i	l	o
r	v	y
¿	,	?

Shift down

:	C	F
l	L	O
R	V	Y
£	€	\$

Shift up



4 taps

<b>&amp;</b>	<b>2</b>	<b>3</b>
<b>4</b>	<b>5</b>	<b>6</b>
<b>s</b>	<b>8</b>	<b>z</b>
<b>&lt;</b>	<b>=</b>	<b>&gt;</b>

Shift down

<b>;</b>	<b>2</b>	<b>3</b>
<b>4</b>	<b>5</b>	<b>6</b>
<b>S</b>	<b>8</b>	<b>Z</b>
<b>^</b>	<b>%</b>	<b>¥</b>

Shift up

5 taps

<b>1</b>		
<b>7</b>		<b>9</b>
<b>{</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>}</b>

Shift down

<b>1</b>		
<b>7</b>		<b>9</b>
<b>~</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>⌘</b>

Shift up

6 taps

*		#

Shift down

		§

Shift up

# Localization

## Keypad Layout and default Text To Speech engine

- US English (en\_US) *android default*
- Spanish of Spain (es\_ES)
- French of France (fr\_FR)
- Italian of Italy (it\_IT)

# KEYPAD LAYOUT AND KEY GROUPS

1	2	3
4	5	6
7	8	9
*	0	#

# KEYPAD LAYOUT AND KEY GROUPS

■ Intercardinal point

1	2	3
4	5	6
7	8	9
*	0	#

# KEYPAD LAYOUT AND KEY GROUPS

 Cardinal point

1	2	3
4	5	6
7	8	9
*	0	#

# KEYPAD LAYOUT AND KEY GROUPS

 Center

1	2	3
4	5	6
7	8	9
*	0	#



# KEYPAD LAYOUT AND KEY GROUPS

■ Zero

1	2	3
4	5	6
7	8	9
*	0	#

# KEYPAD LAYOUT AND KEY GROUPS

1	2	3
4	5	6
7	8	9
*	0	#

■ Symbol

# KEYPAD LAYOUT AND KEY GROUPS

- Intercardinal point
- Cardinal point
- Center
- Zero
- Symbol

1	2	3
4	5	6
7	8	9
*	0	#

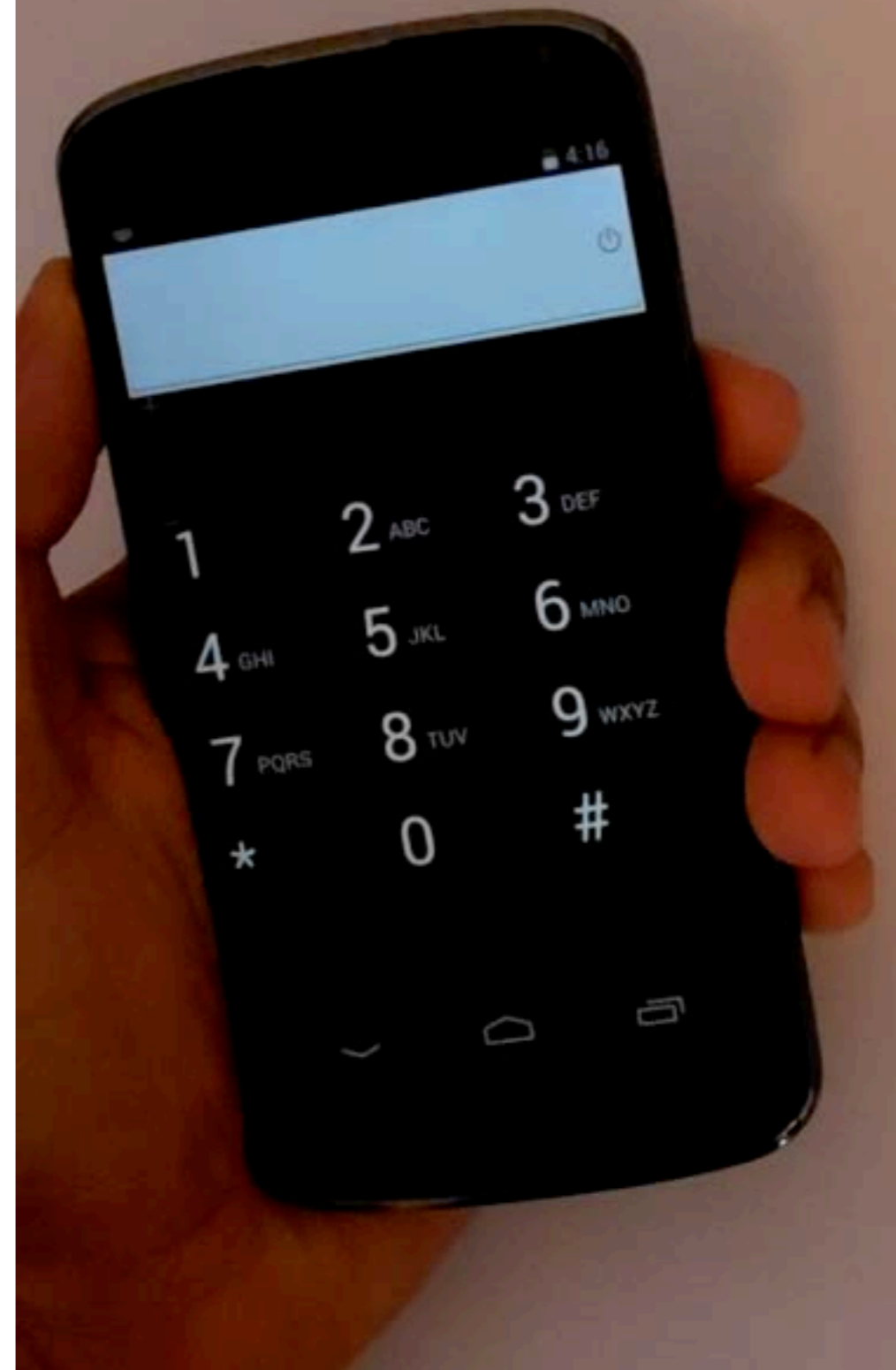
# MTITK PROTOTYPE DEMO

on

Nexus 4

(Android 4.4)

# SIMPLE TEXT ENTRY



# REVIEW GESTURES

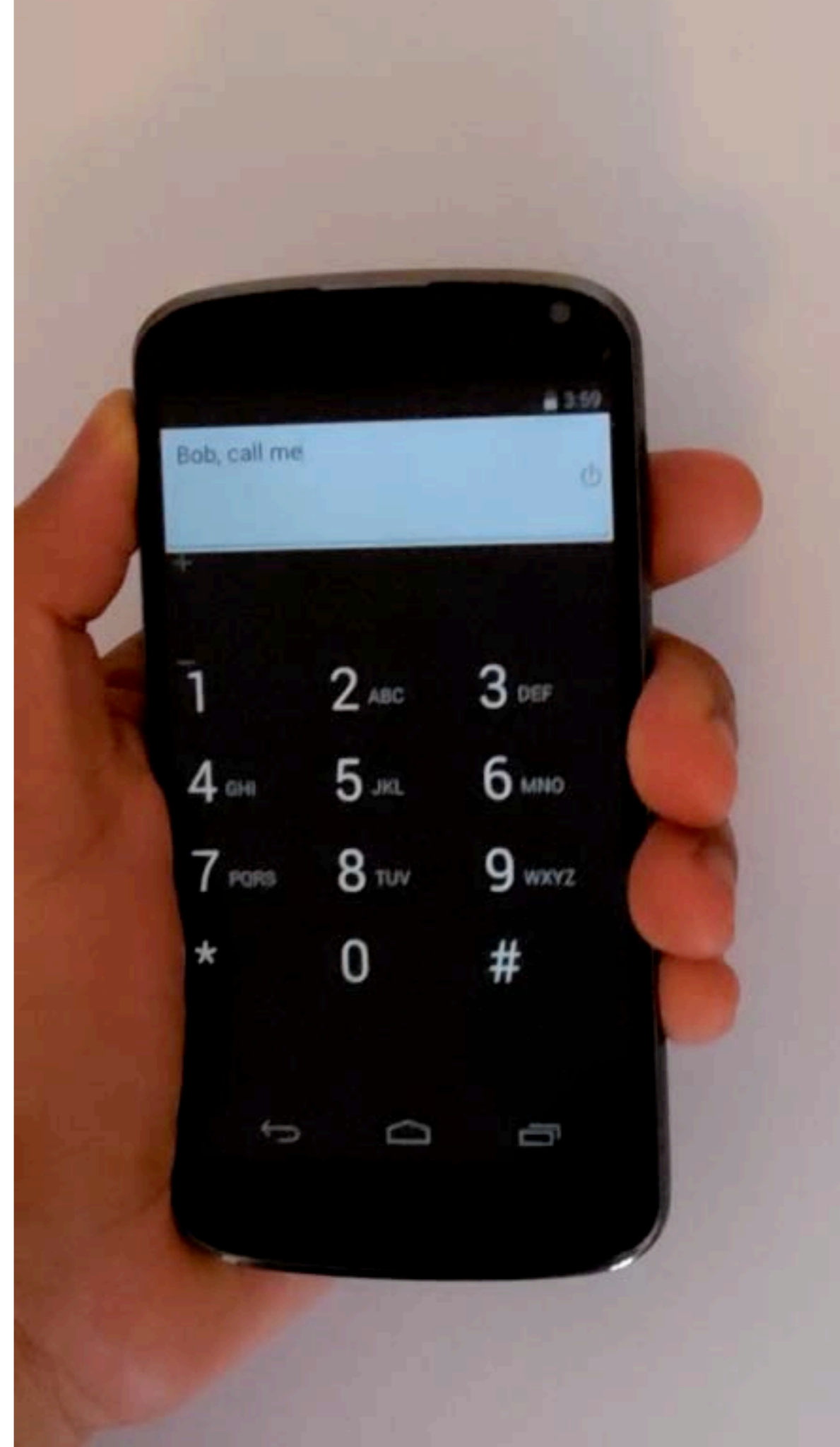
Read / Delete :

*last character*

*last word*

*last sentence*

*all text*

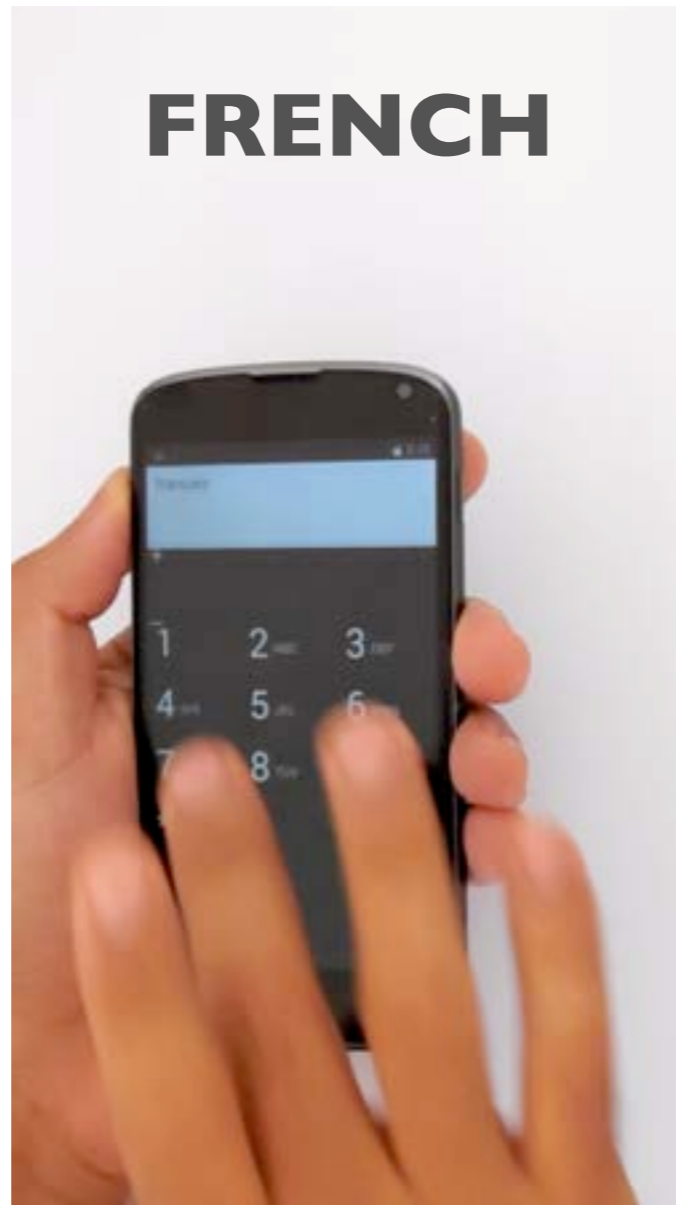


# MULTI-LANGUAGE

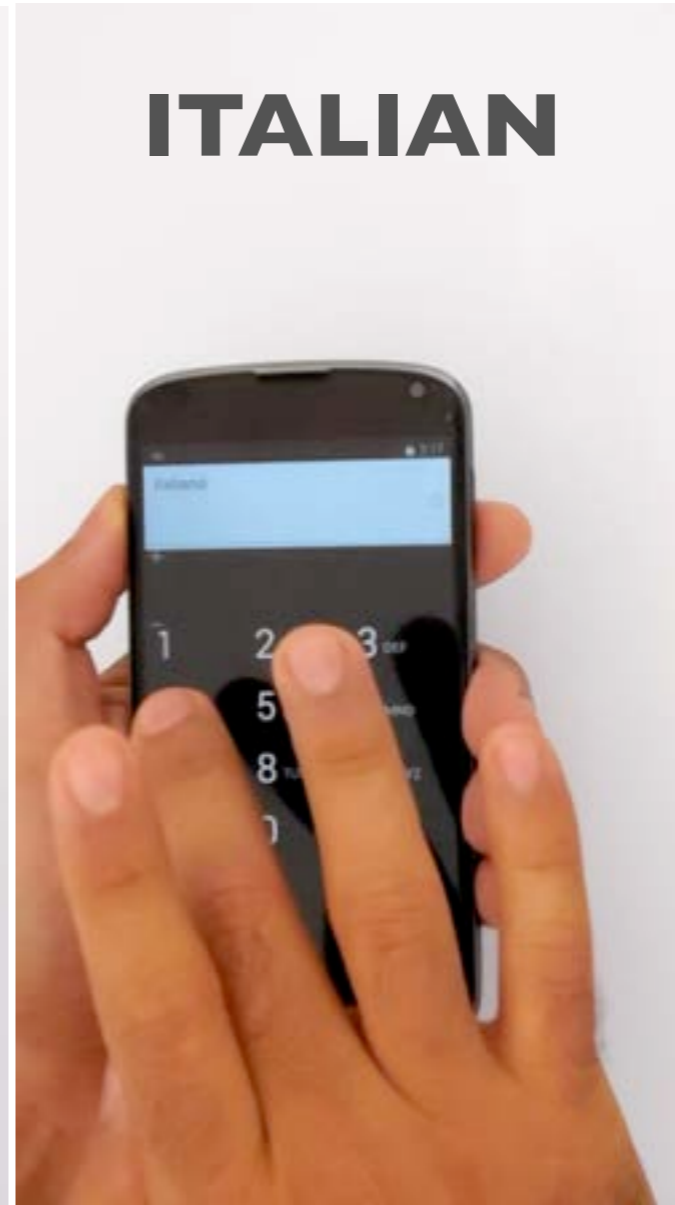
**ENGLISH**



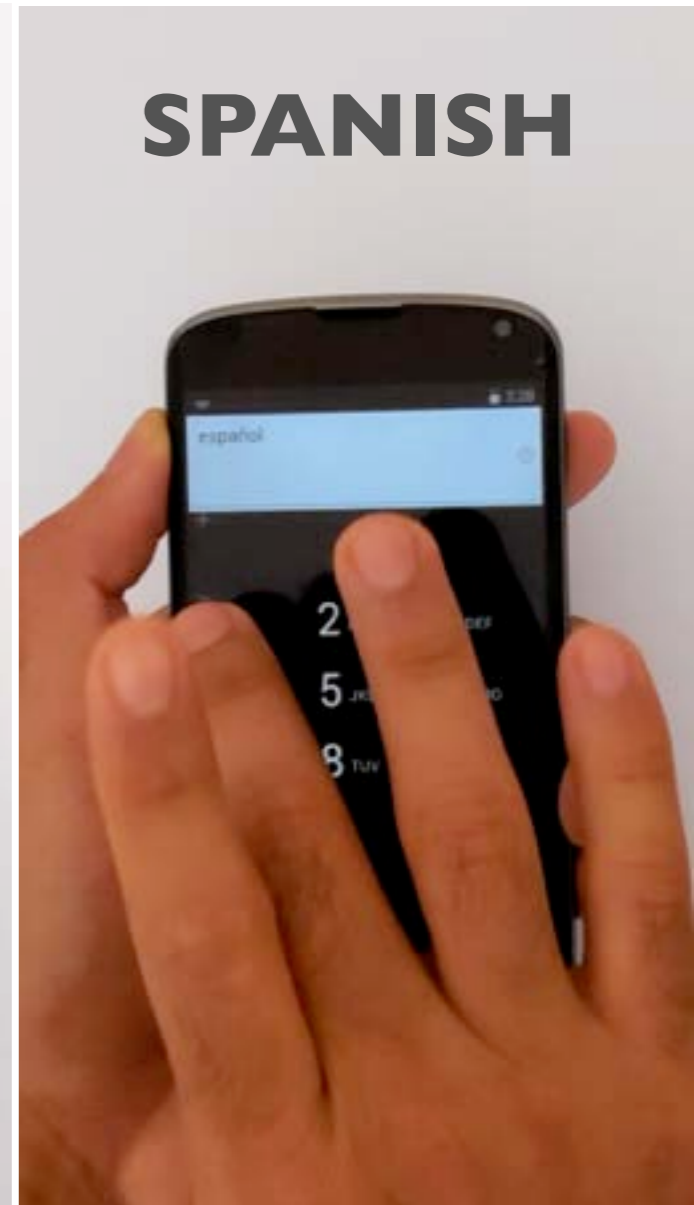
**FRENCH**



**ITALIAN**



**SPANISH**



# Pilot Test

- 14 participants: 6 females, 8 males, median age of 44
- Self-reported most difficult text entry and editing tasks on the Qwerty virtual keyboard: autocomplete, select text and delete one or more words
- Difficulties to remember the keypad's character mapping despite having declared familiarity
- Some participants could not accurately differentiate the key groups' vibration patterns
- Difficulties with right-angle gestures



# Lessons and Observations (1)

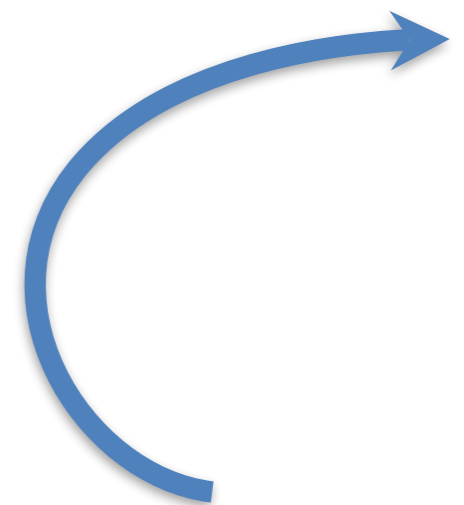
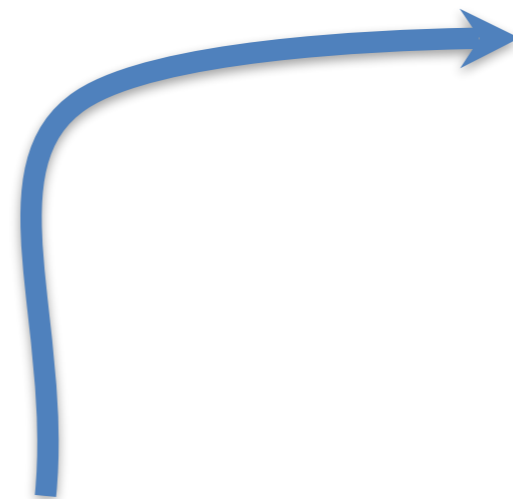
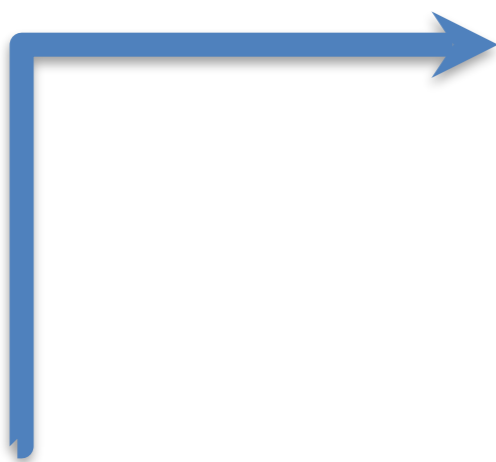
- iOS is the most popular among blind users
  - More accessible features
  - VoiceOver maturity
- Android is better suited for research
  - Open nature and lower device cost
  - But significant device fragmentation

# Lessons and Observations (2)

- Some blind users don't know their devices
  - Unaware of most accessibility features
  - Knowledge transfer among blind users
- Research participation motivates blind users
  - Some participants bought smartphones after experiencing current solutions

# Lessons and Observations (3)

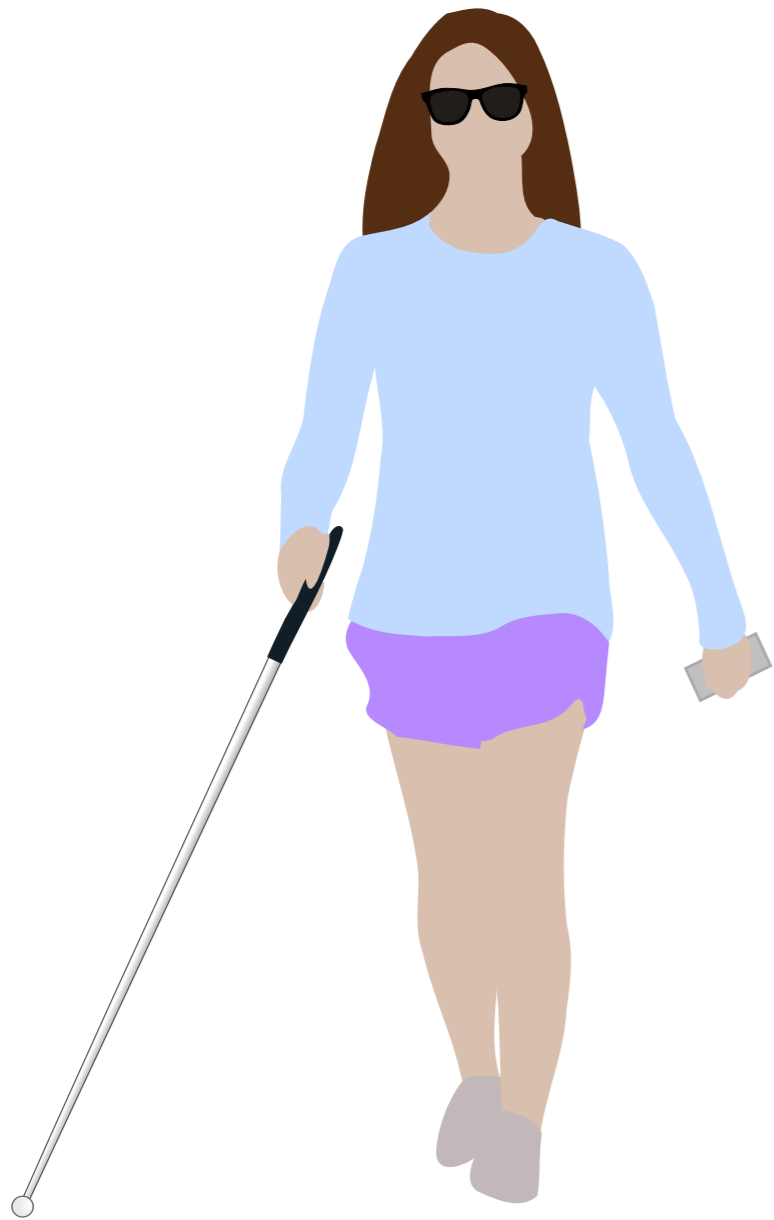
- Many participants had problems performing the prototype input gestures.
- Lack of knowledge on how blind users perform gestures on mobile phones' touchscreens



How do visually impaired people perform touch gestures and what are their preferences?

# Motivation

Touch-based and screen reader interaction may be hampered by non-accessible design choices or the user's environment.



- No physical references
- Limited haptic feedback
- Noisy surroundings
- Privacy concerns
- Gesture performance

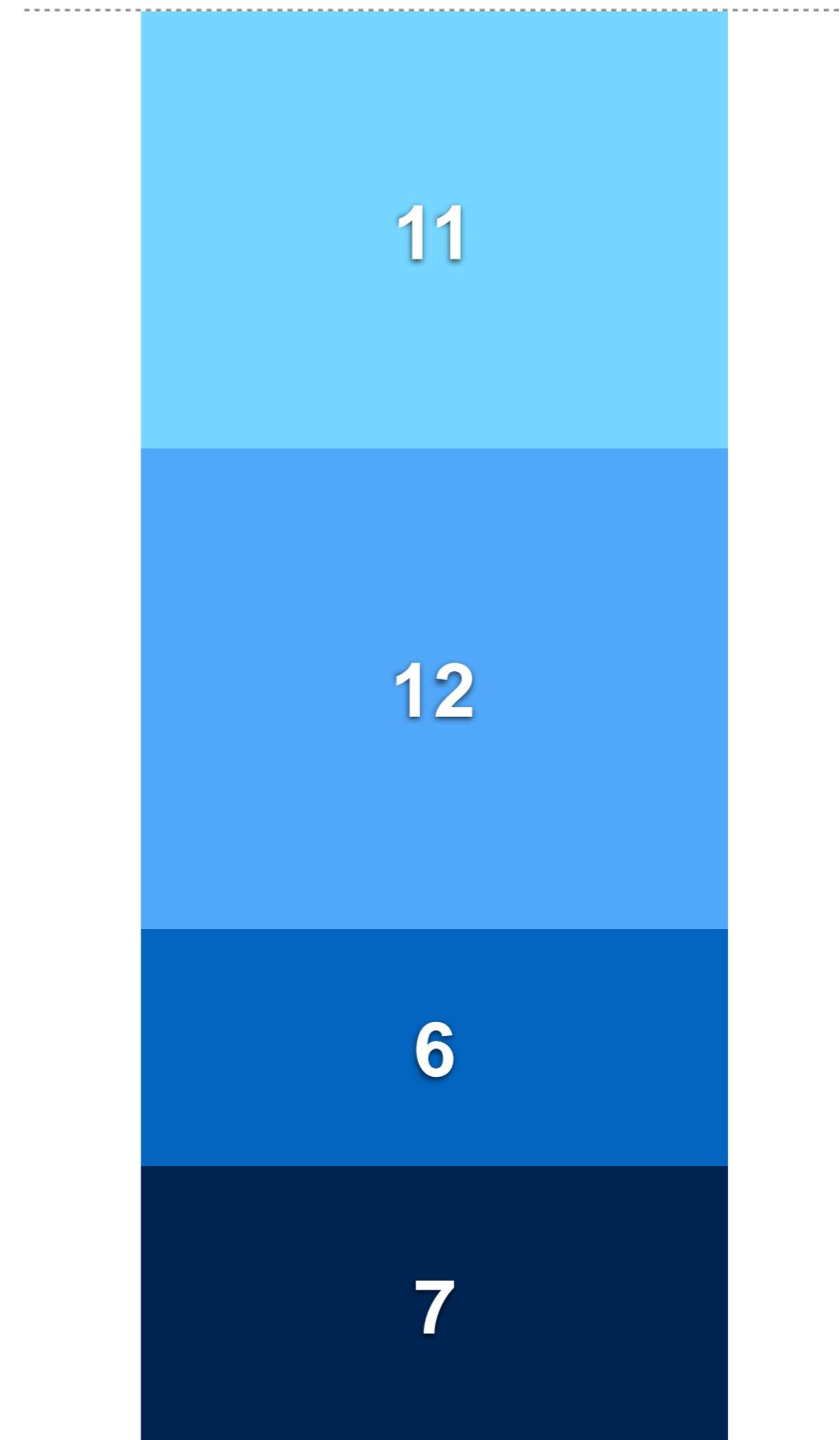
# Participants

**36 participants**

14 women  
22 men

Mean age: 48 years  
Std Dev: 15 years

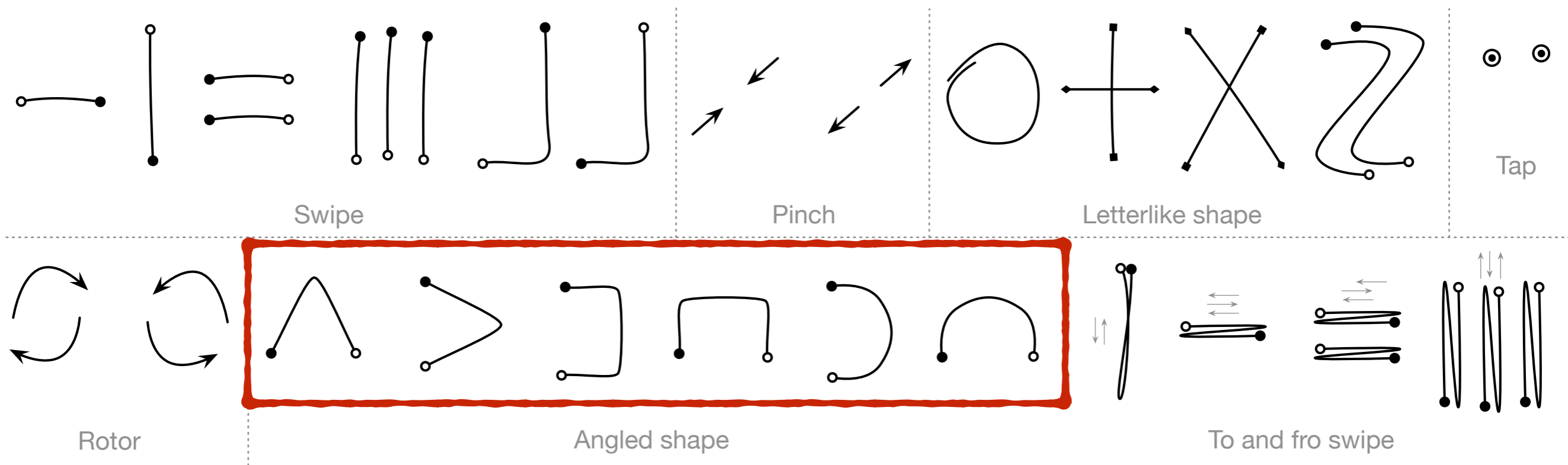
- Severe low vision
- Blind in adulthood
- Blind from adolescence
- Blind from birth



# Participants' use of touchscreen devices

<i>Group</i>	<i>iOS</i>		<i>Android</i>		<i>Other</i>
	iPhone iPod	iPad	Phone	Tablet	Phone MP3
Low-vision	45%	18%	55%	9%	18%
Blind since birth	57%	14%	29%	14%	0%
Blind since adolescence	83%	0%	17%	17%	0%
Blind in adulthood	58%	25%	8%	0%	8%
<i>All of the participants</i>	<i>57%</i>	<i>17%</i>	<i>28%</i>	<i>8%</i>	<i>8%</i>

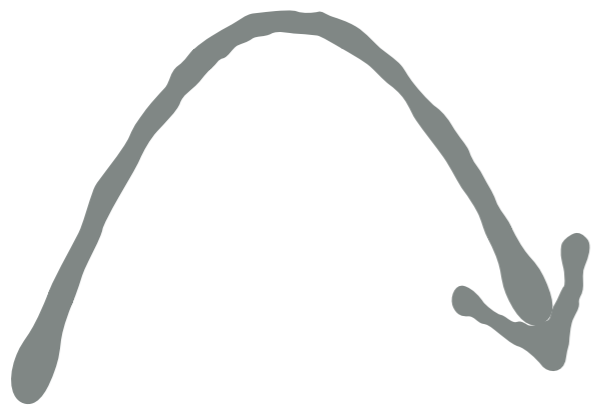
# Gesture Patterns



25 gesture patterns, 7 groups



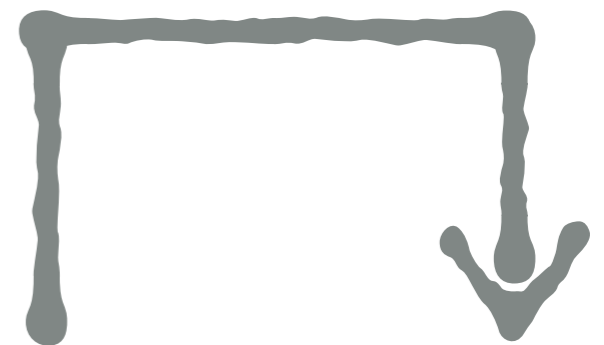
# Gesture Angle



Curved



Steep



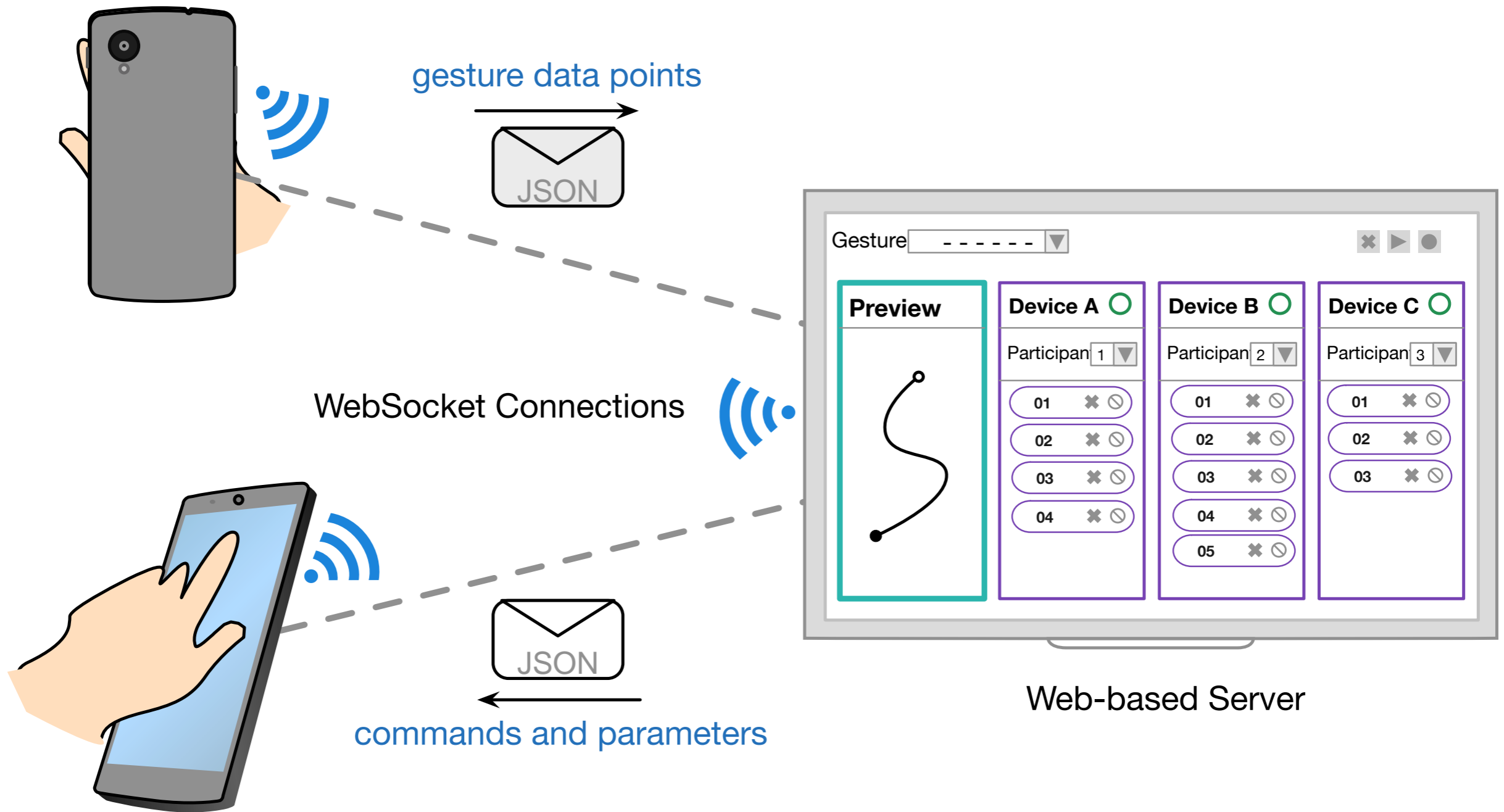
Right-angled

# Gesture capture system

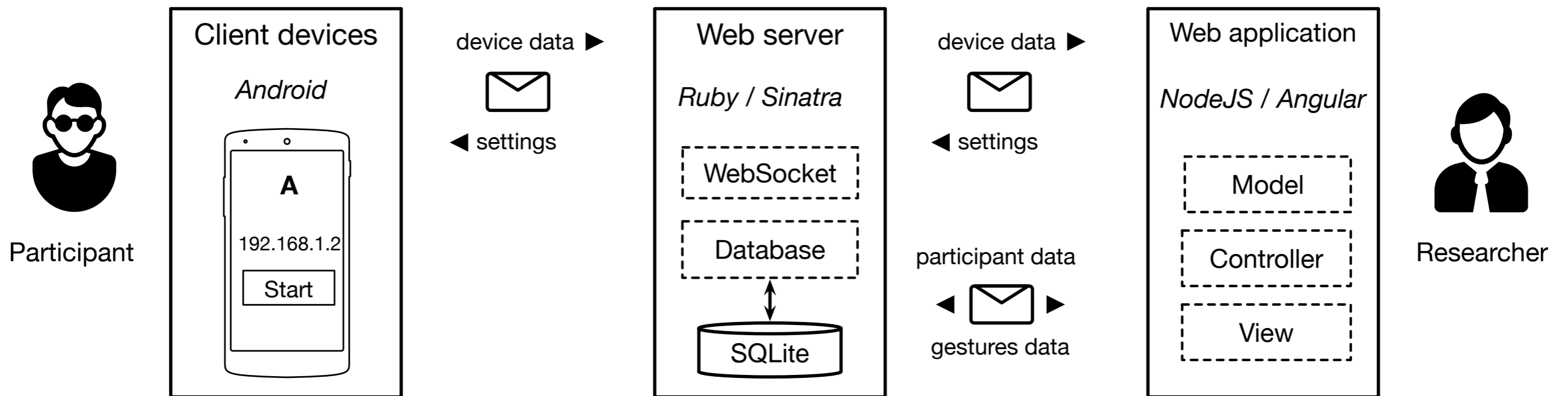
# Nexus 5 Smartphone



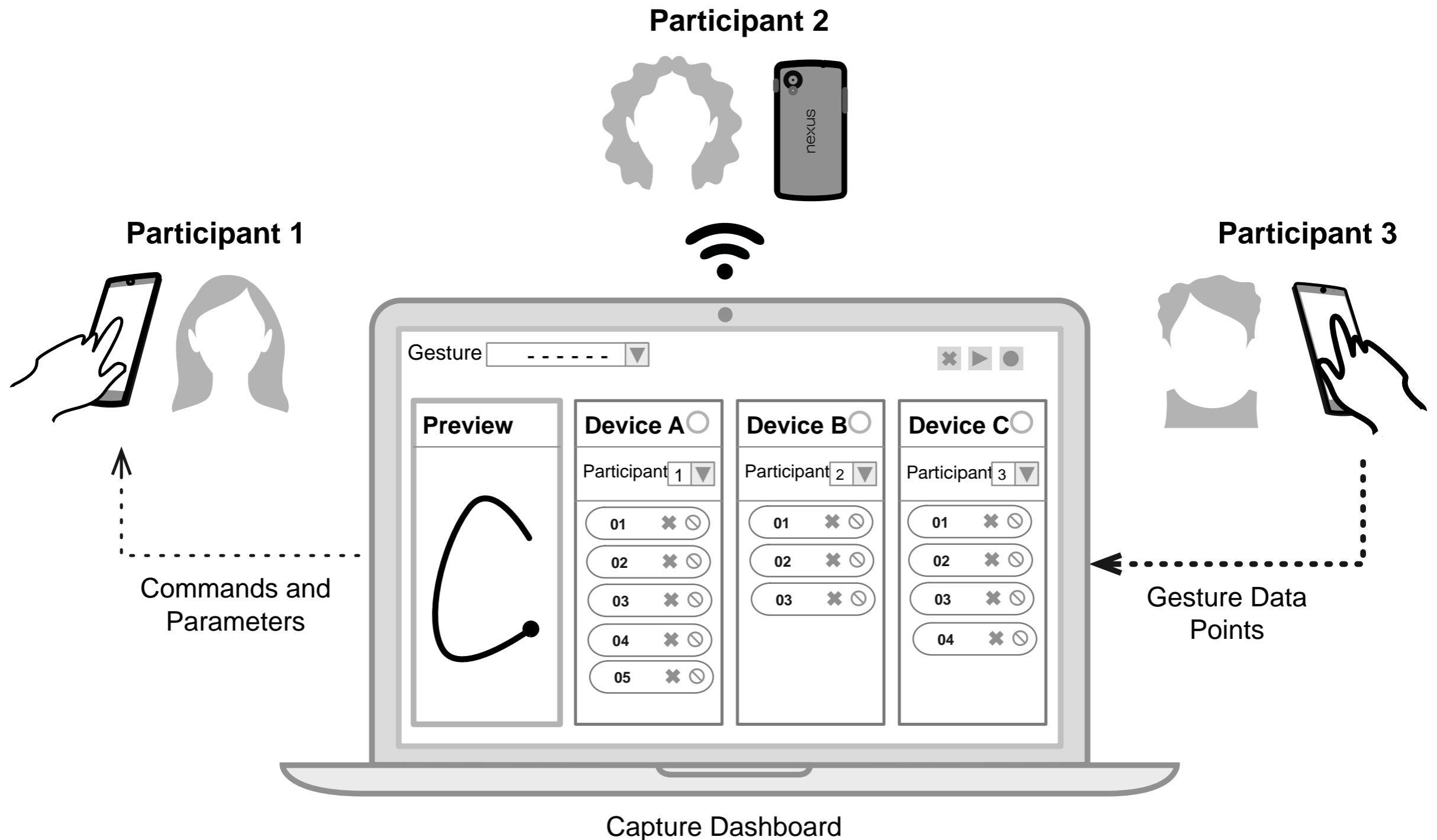
# Conceptual model



# Architecture



# Multi-Participant



How to explain gestures?

# Analogies



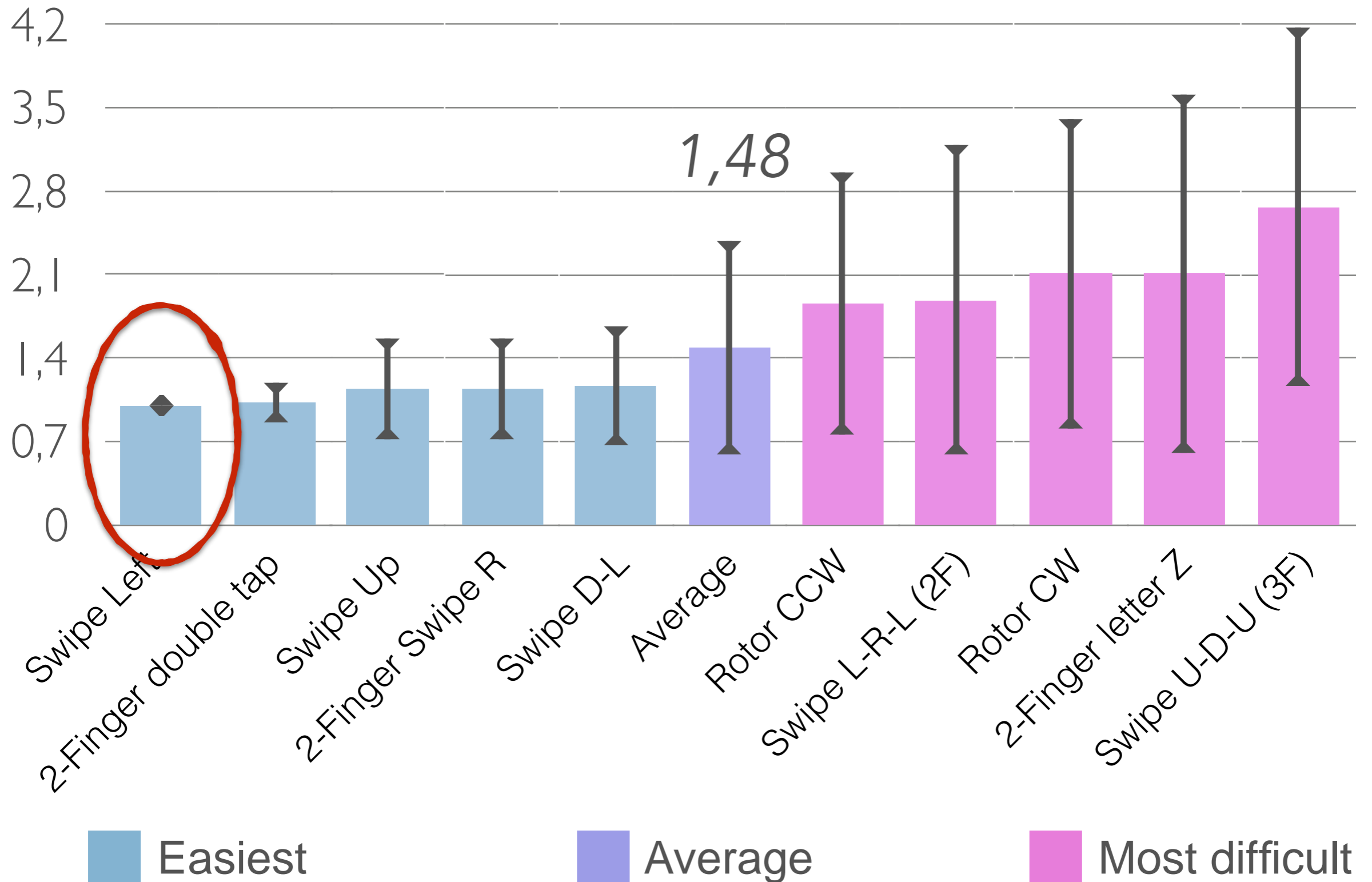


# Cardboard Cut-outs

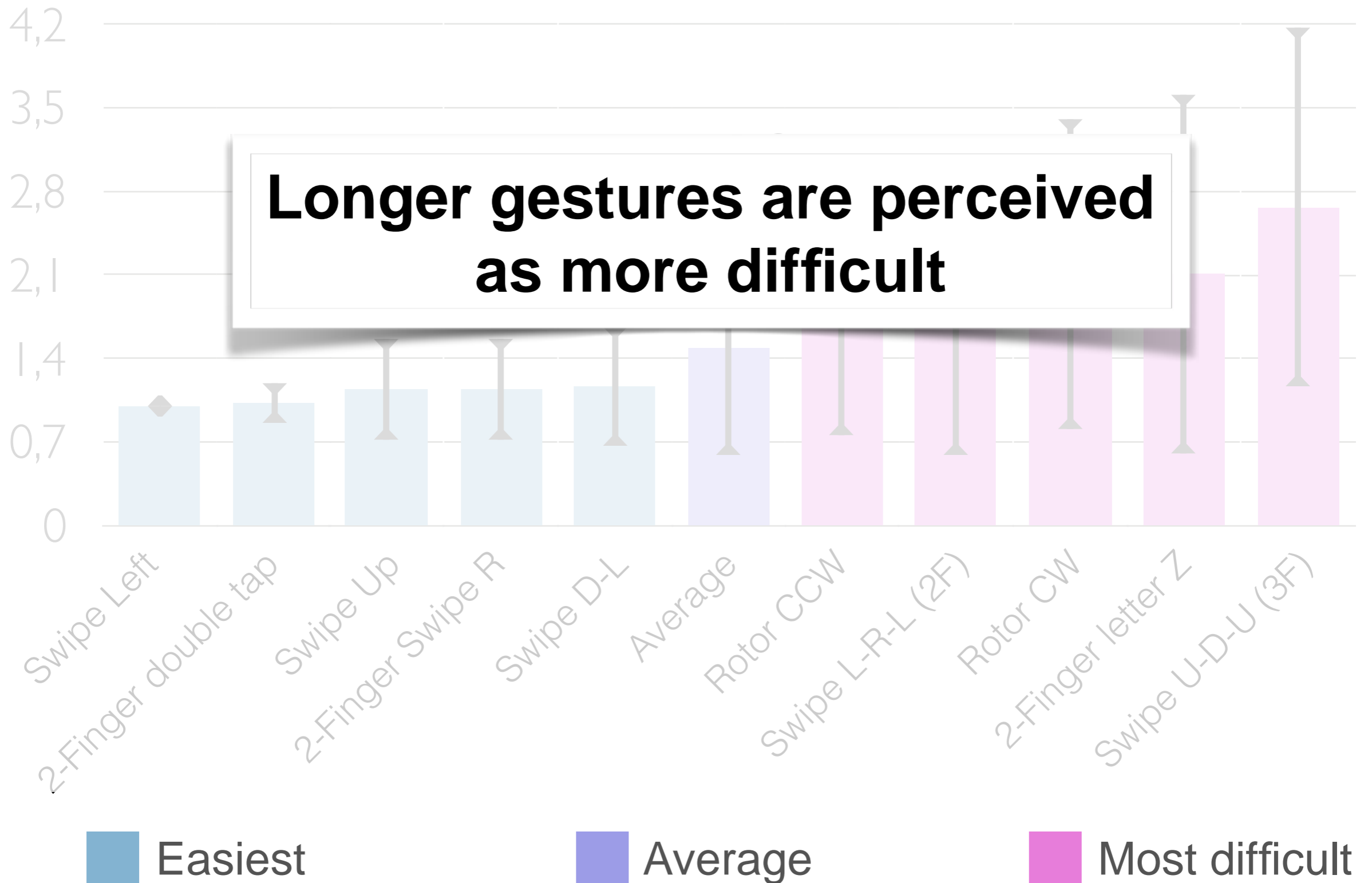


# Preferences

# Perceived Gesture Difficulty

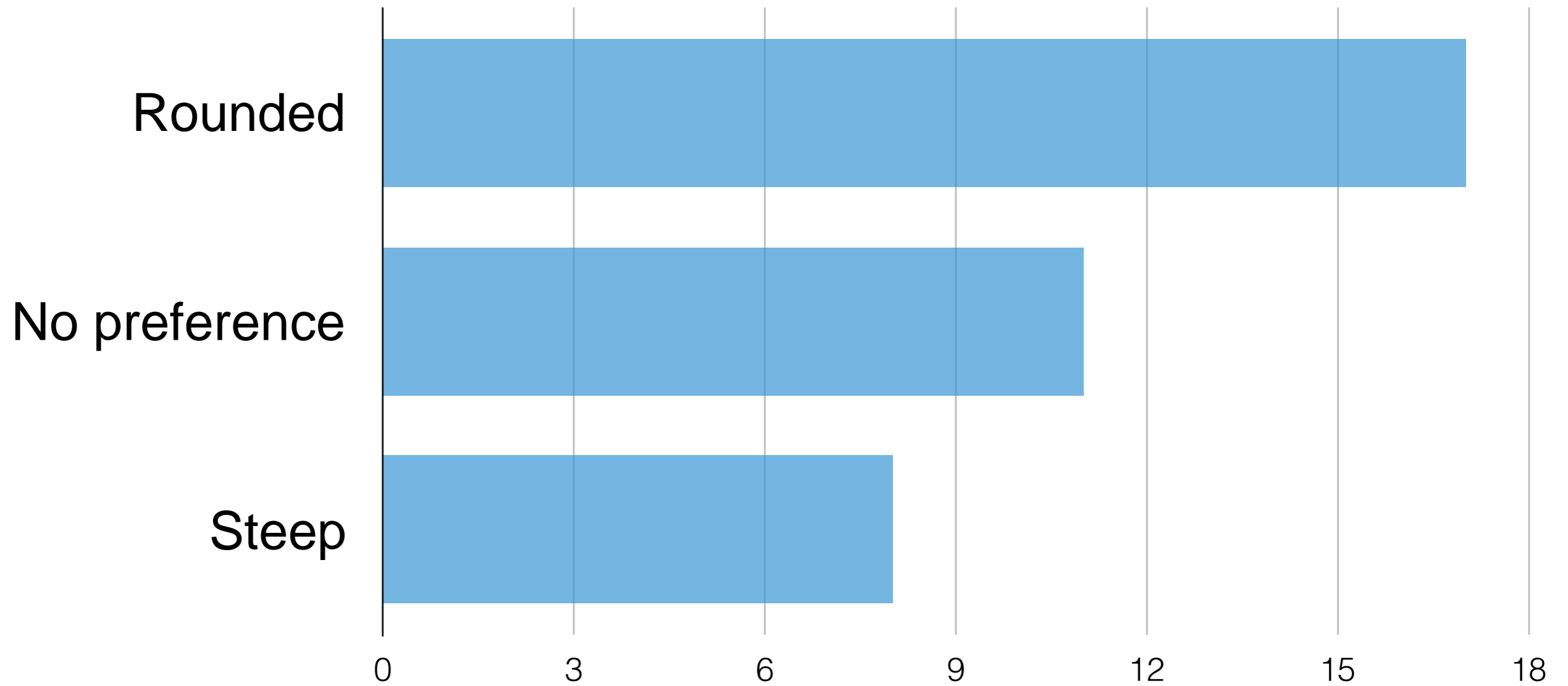


# Perceived Gesture Difficulty



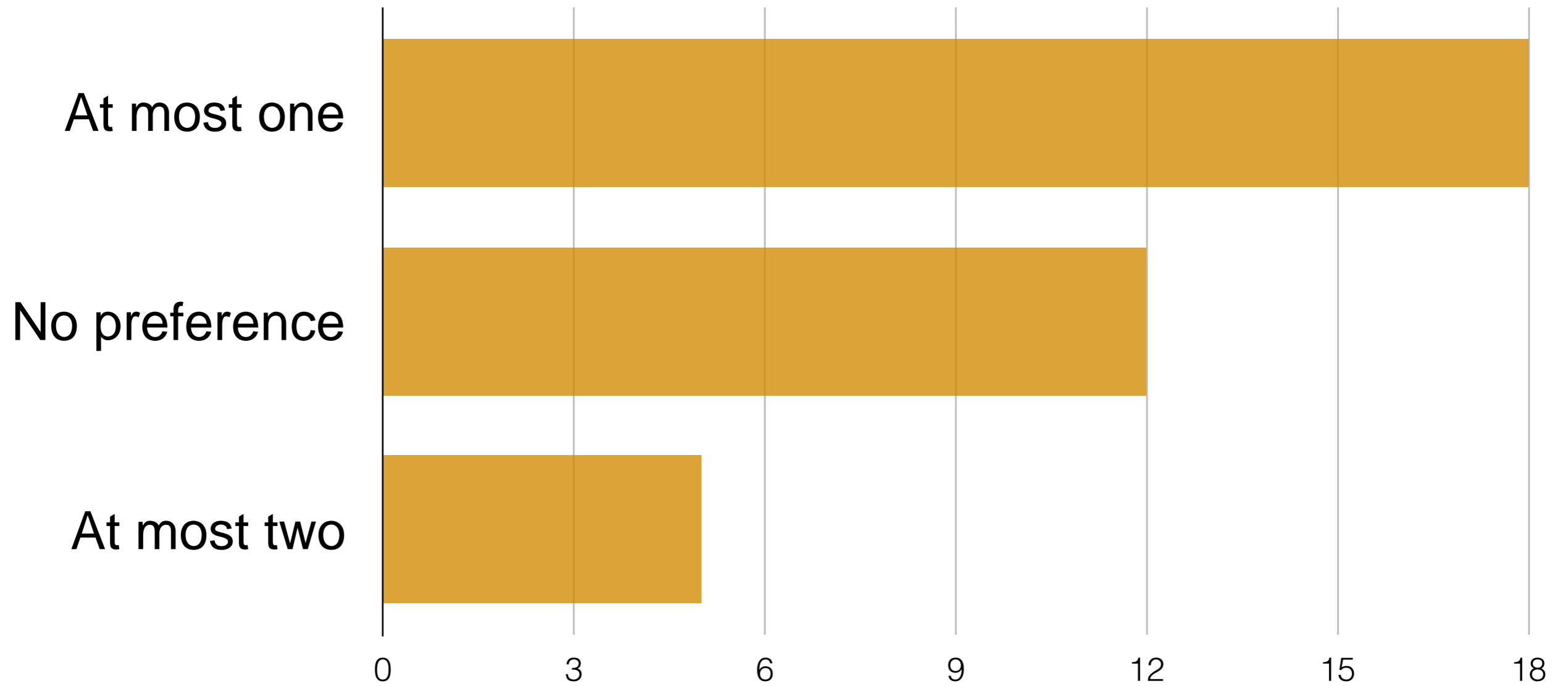
# Gesture Preferences

## Shape



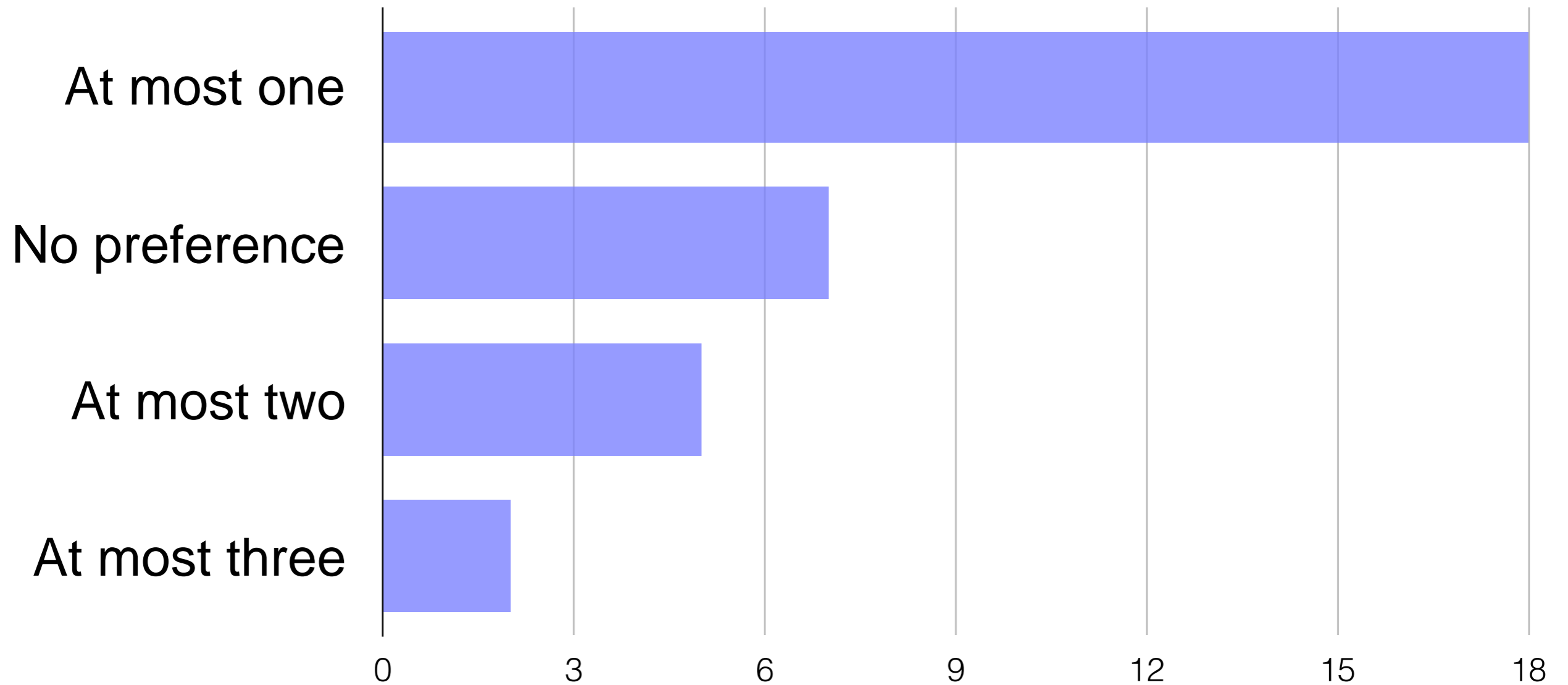
# Gesture Preferences

## Number of Strokes



# Gesture Preferences

## Number of Fingers



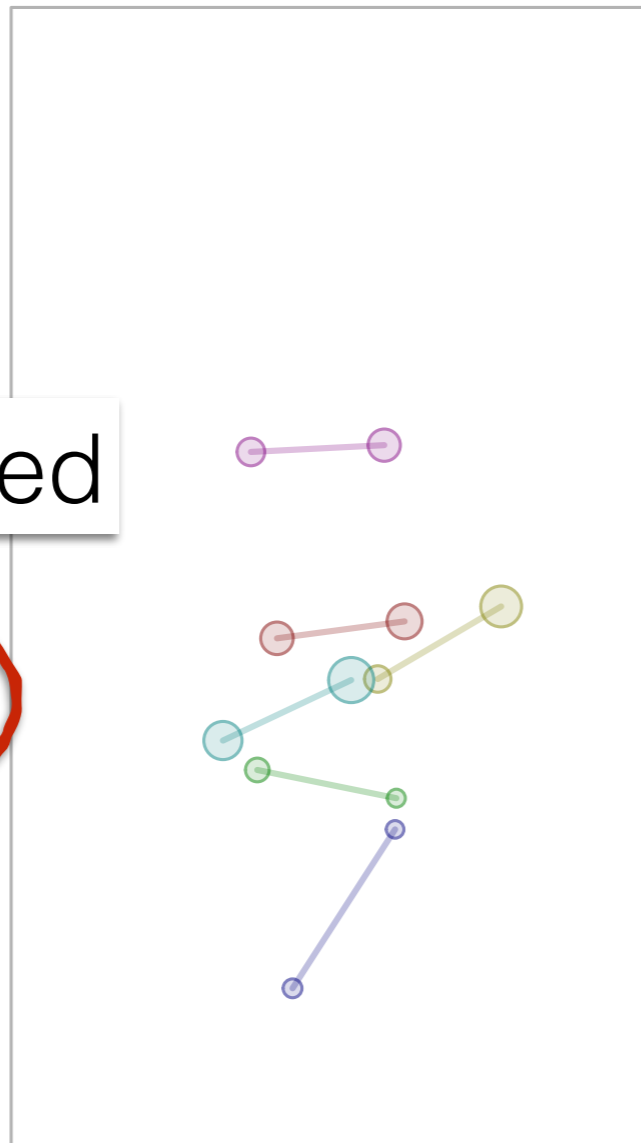
# Analysis examples



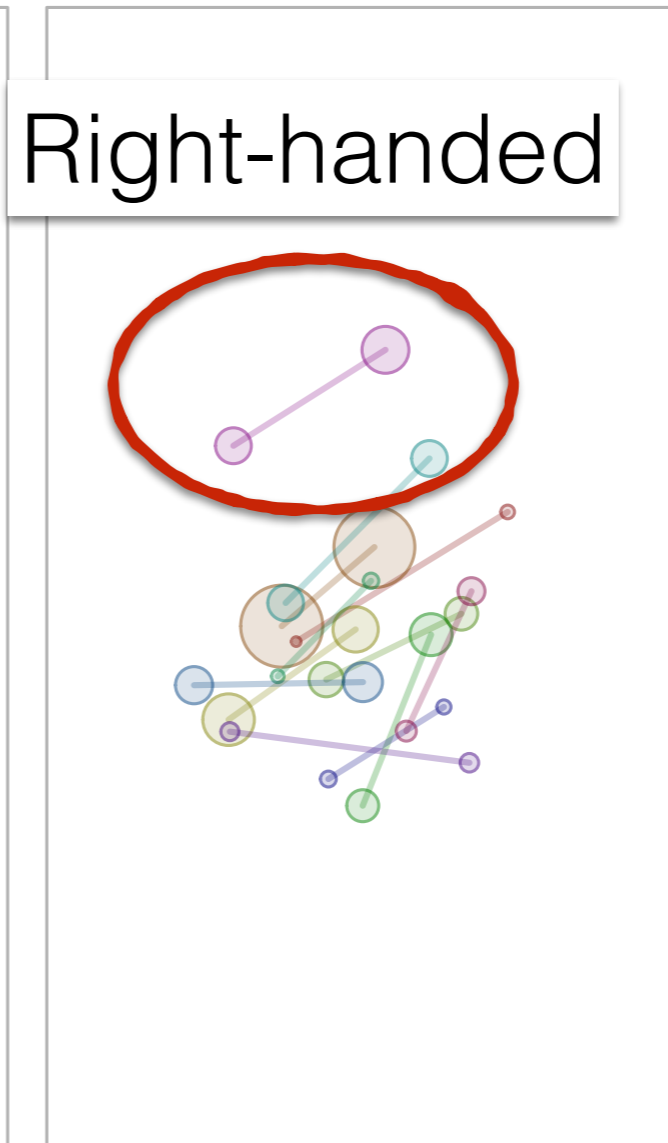
# Two-finger double tap



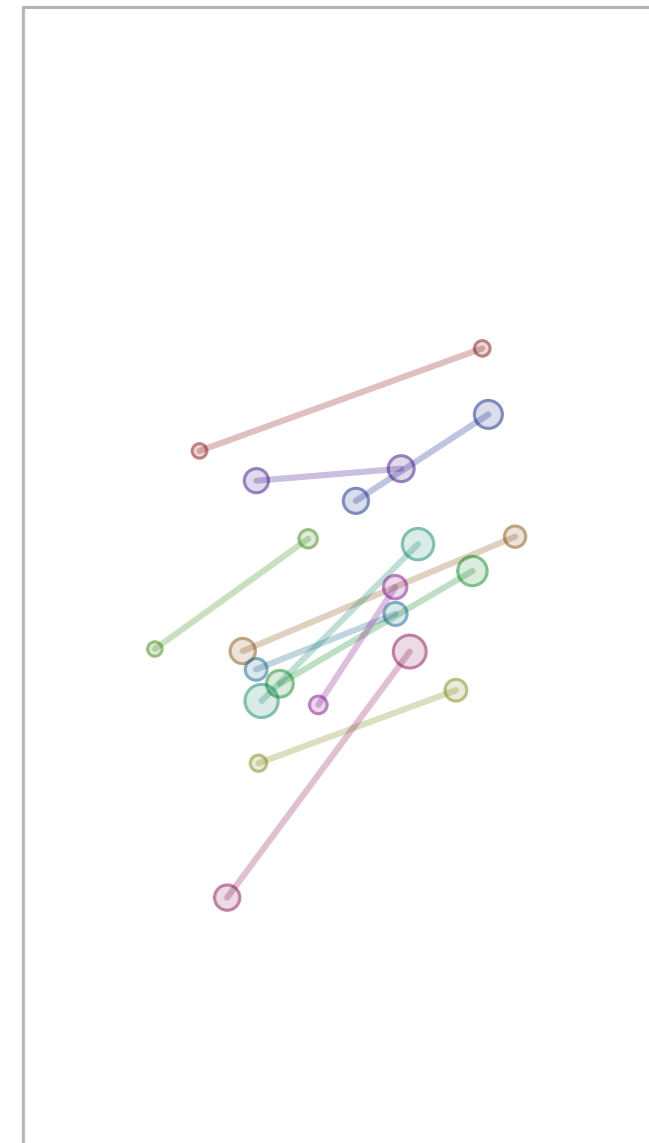
Blind since birth



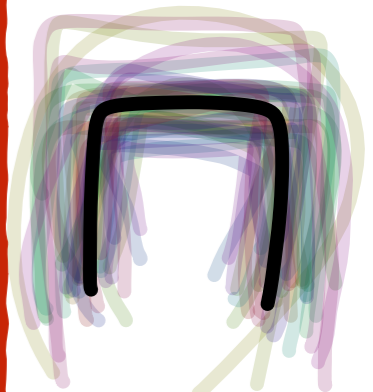
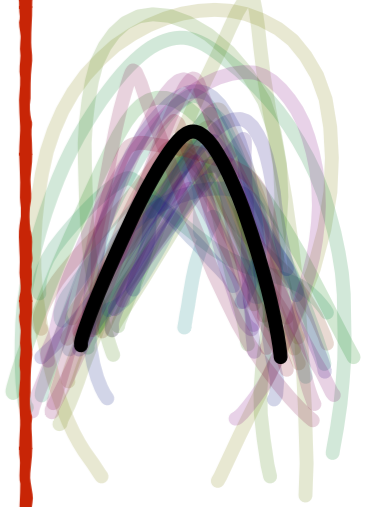
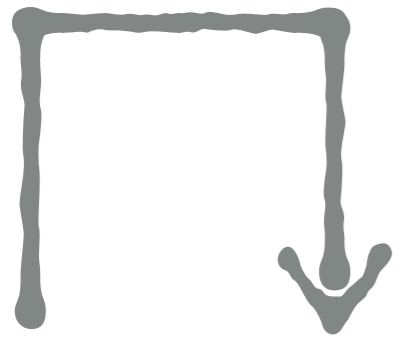
Blind since adolescence



Became blind in adulthood



Severe low vision



Severe  
low vision

Blind in  
adulthood

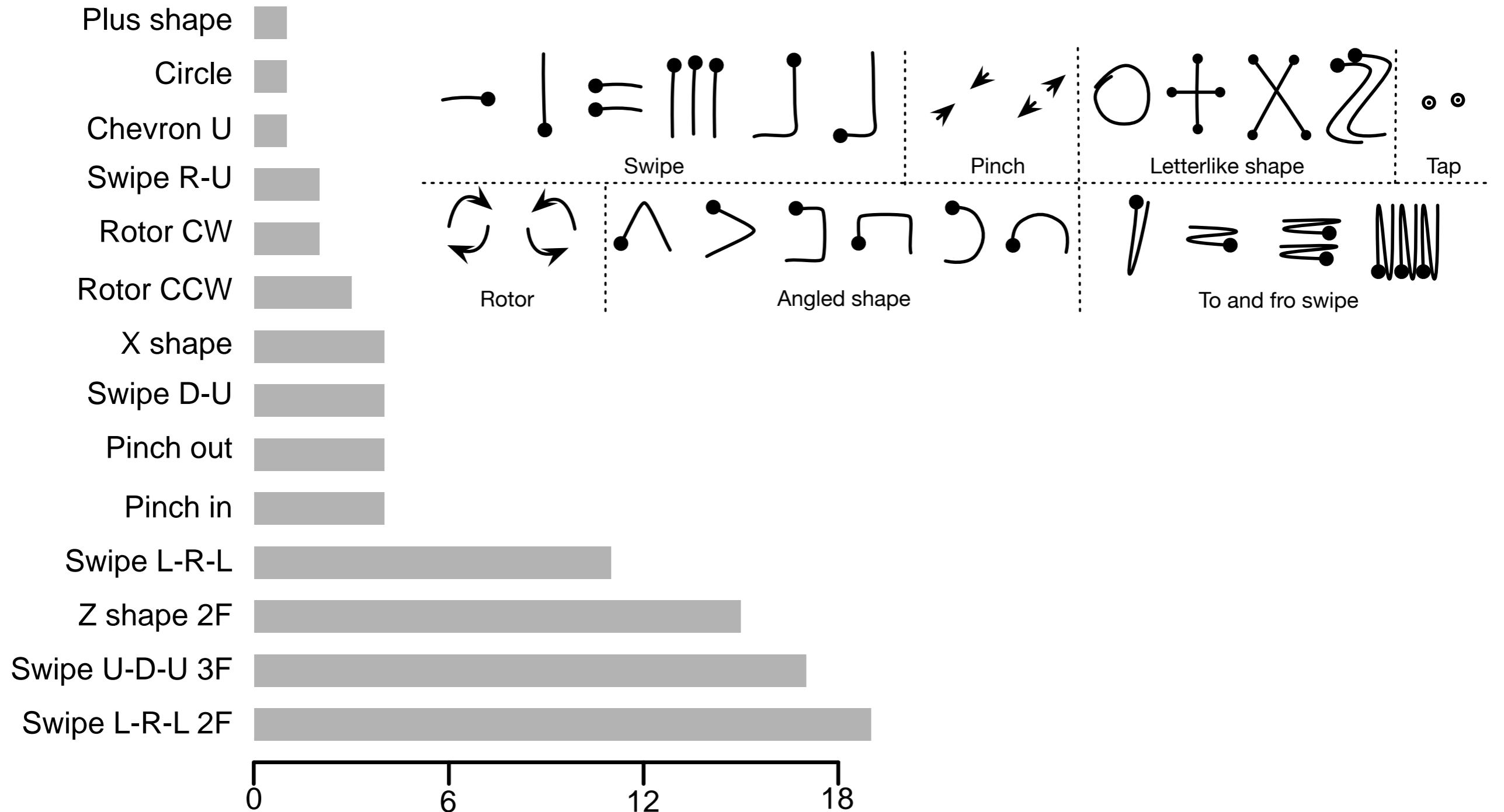
Blind f.  
adolescence

Blind f.  
birth

All groups

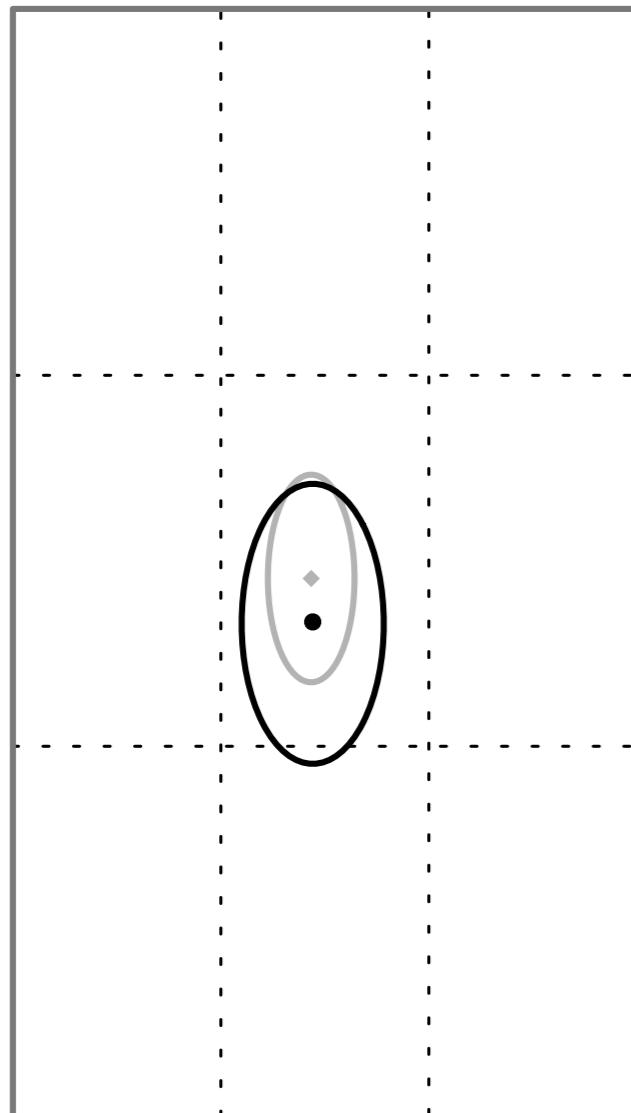


# Invalid Captures Per Gesture

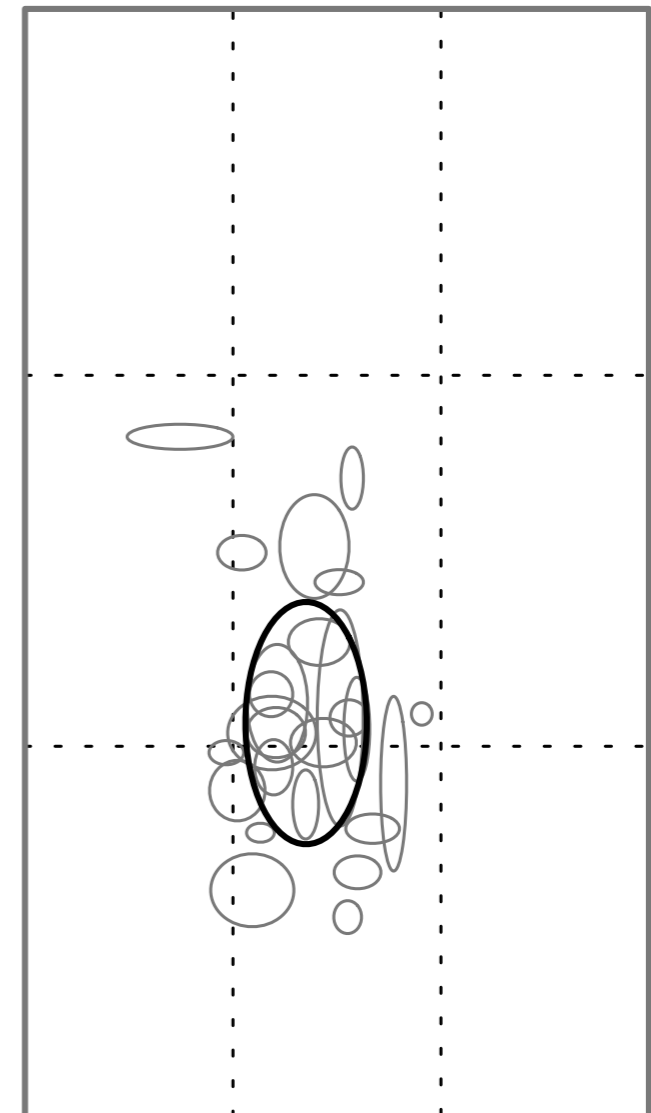
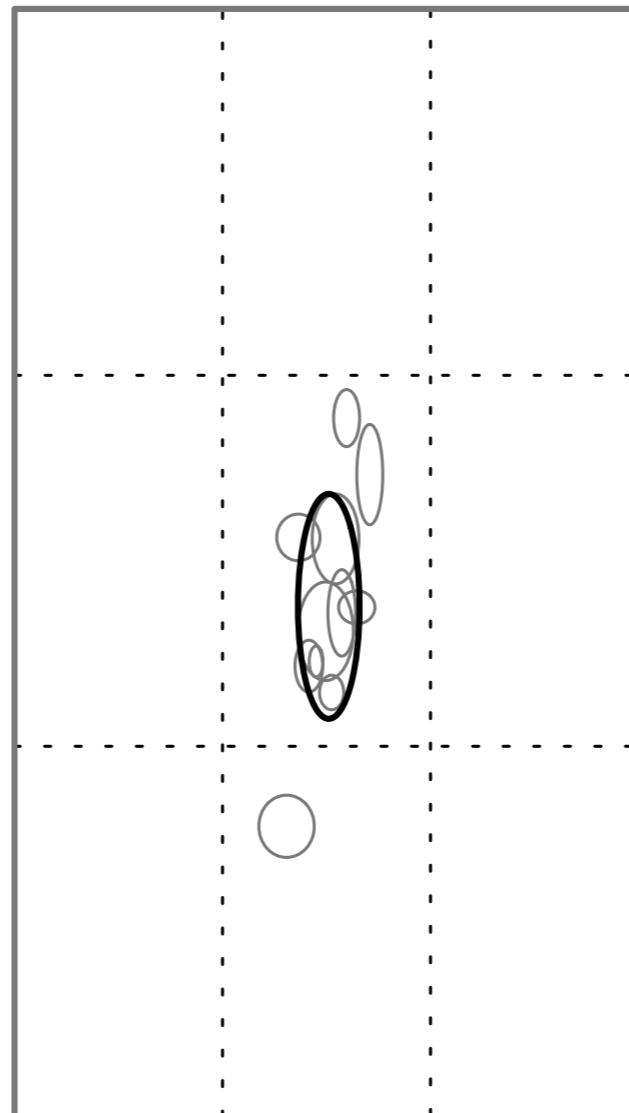


# Bounding Box Centers

a) All bounding box centers



b) Bounding box centers of the gesture *Bracket U*

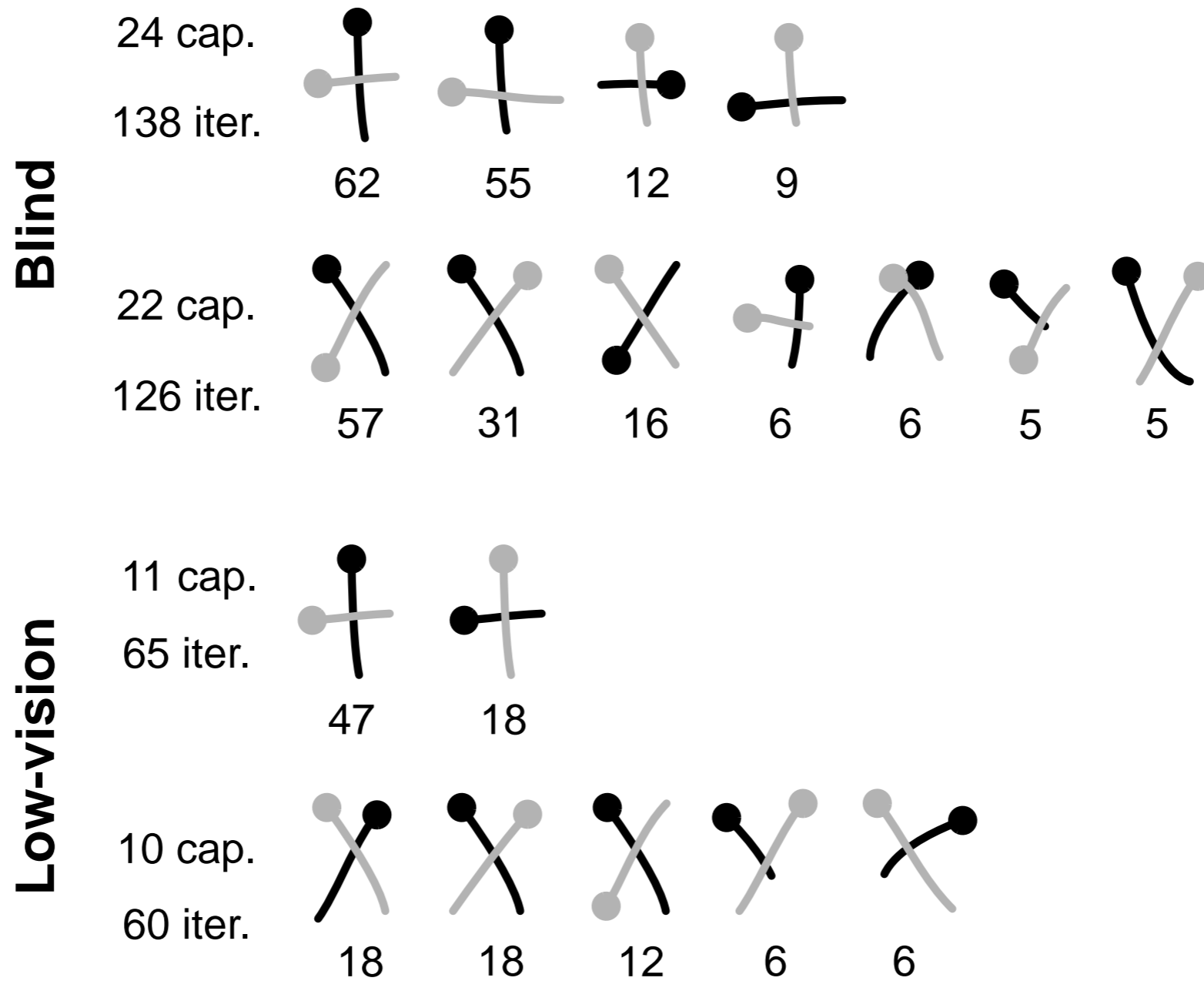


- — Blind
- ◆ — Low-vision

Low-vision

Blind

# Multistroke clusters

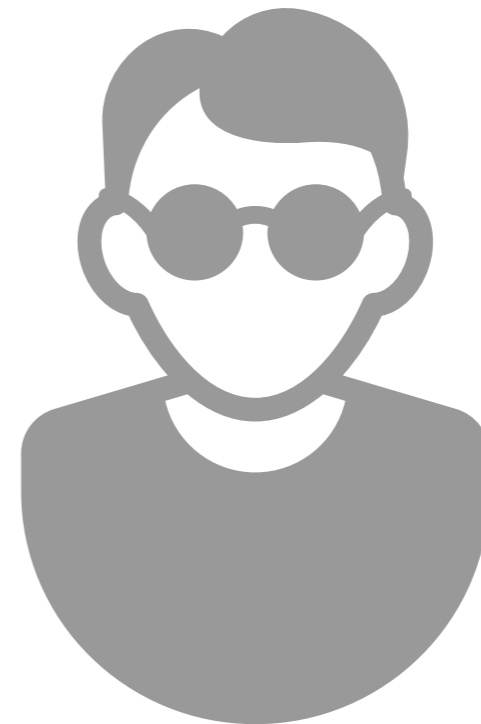
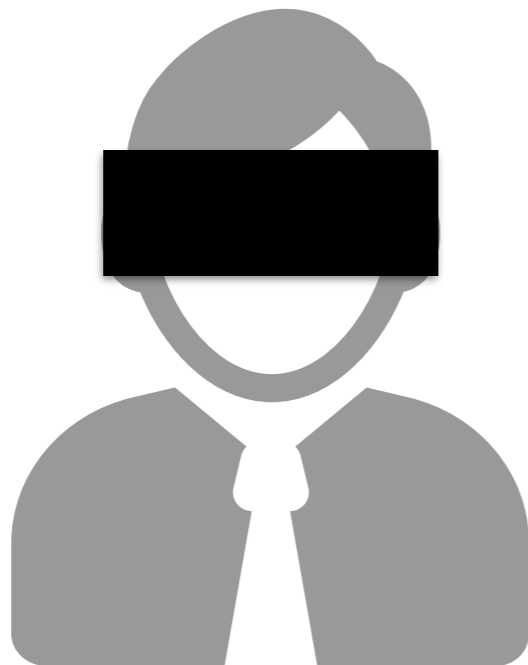


# Study Limitations

- Difficulties in recruiting blind participants
- Under-representation of the younger generation
  - Mean age of 48 (s.d.=15.8)
- No prior training sessions
  - Some participants had limited use of touchscreen devices

# Take-away recommendations

# Recruit participants with the target disability

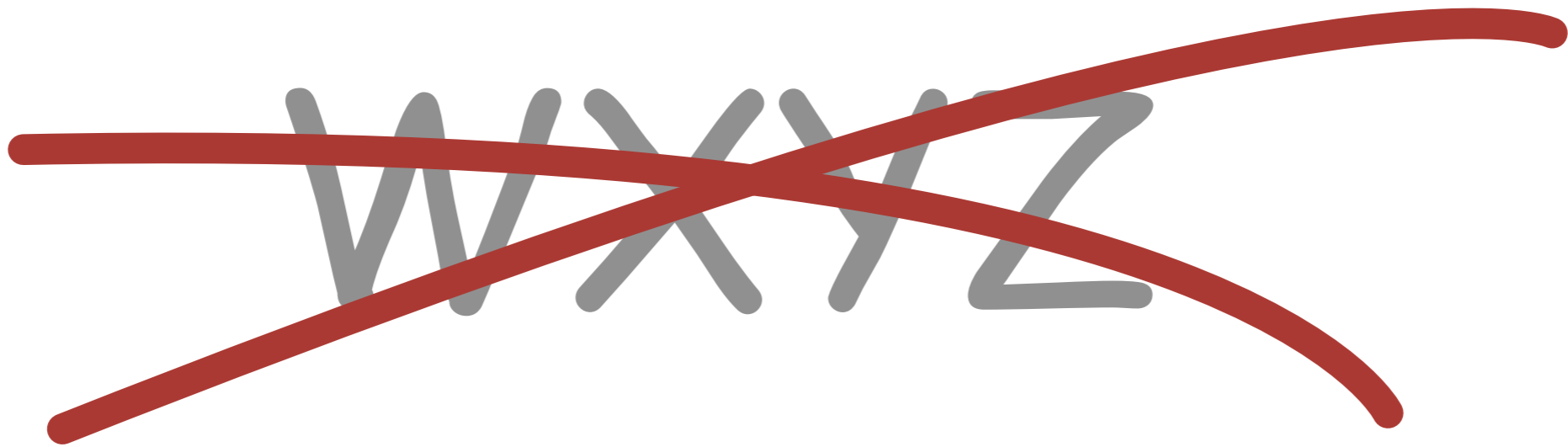




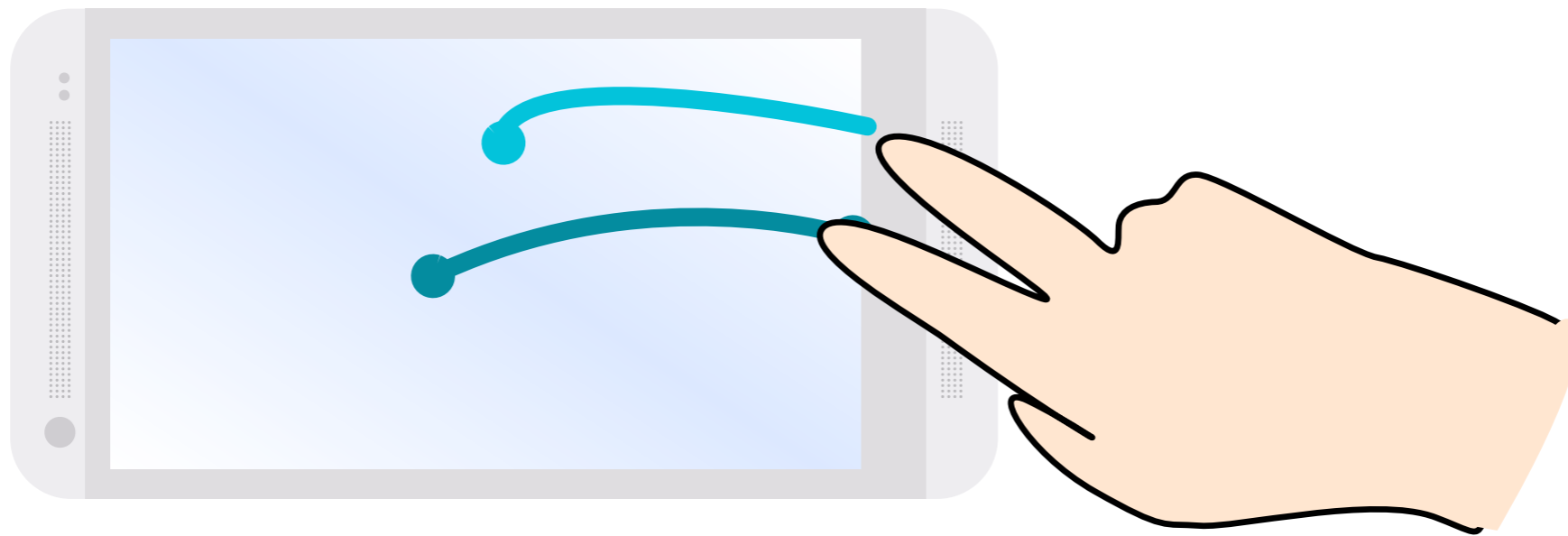
**Longer gestures are curvier  
and perceived as more difficult**



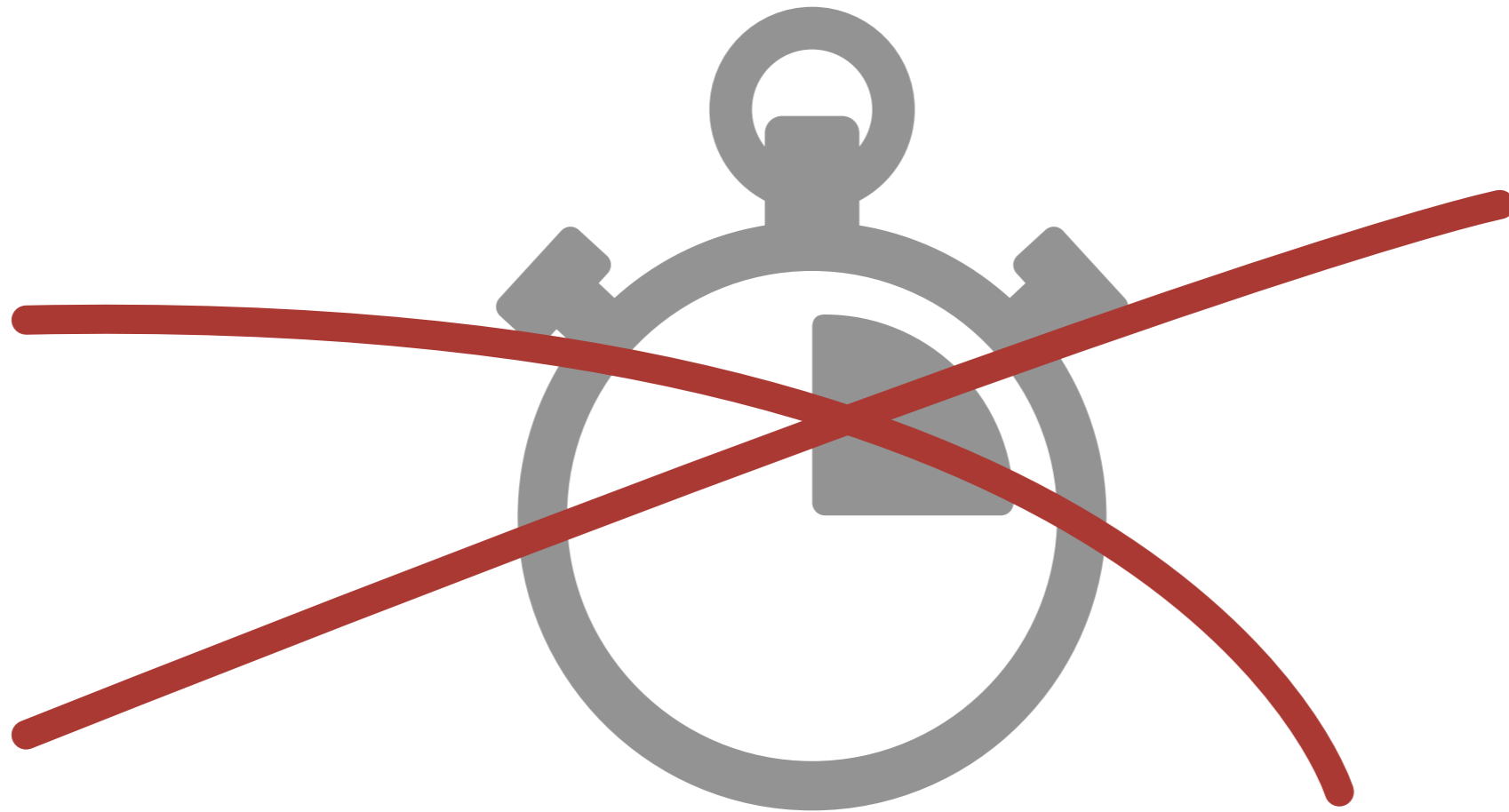
# Avoid letter like figures



**Multi-finger gestures are more likely to go offscreen**



**Try to avoid time-based recognition**



# Use web technologies for multiplatform compatibility



Thank you.  
Any questions?