



Ambient Functionality – Use Cases

Eija Kaasinen, Timo Tuomisto and Pasi Valkkynen

VTT, Finland



Smart Objects Conference, 14.10.2005, Grenoble

Kaasinen et. al. 1/9

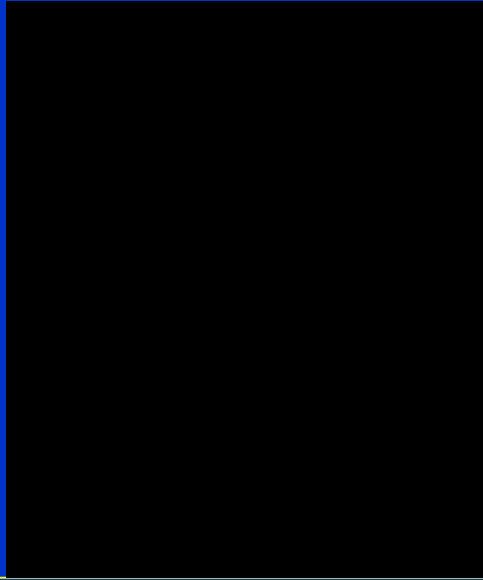
Everyday applications



Smart Objects Conference, 14.10.2005, Grenoble

Kaasinen et. al. 2/9

Physical browsing



MIMOSA vision

- ❖ **Personal mobile devices** act as the principal gateway to ambient intelligence
- ❖ Mobile devices provide trusted intelligent user interface and a wireless gateway to sensors, networks of sensors, local networks and the Internet
- ❖ **The user feels and really is in control of Ambient Intelligence.**
- ❖ Ambient intelligence applications help people in their everyday life: the applications are useful, usable, reliable, and ethical issues have been taken into account in the design.



MIMOSA approach



Smart Objects Conference, 14.10.2005, Grenoble

Kaasinen et. al. 5/9

MIMOSA application fields

Sports



Housing



Fitness



Health care



Smart Objects Conference, 14.10.2005, Grenoble

Kaasinen et. al. 6/9

Four basic phenomena

- ❖ Physical selection – a new user interface paradigm
- ❖ Utilising wireless sensor measurements
- ❖ Context-awareness
- ❖ Setting up and taking applications into use



Setting up and taking applications into use

- ❖ Effortless use is a crucial user requirement
- ❖ Ease of getting application into use and reusing it
- ❖ Sensors and tags need to be introduced to the application
- ❖ Co-existence of different applications
 - ❖ Context tags can be utilised to fluently activate situationally relevant services
 1. Download an application
 2. Activate an application
 3. Change application mode



Thank you!

More information:

<http://www.mimosa-fp6.com>

eija.kaasinen@vtt.fi



Smart Objects Conference, 14.10.2005, Grenoble

Kaasinen et. al. 9/9

Physical selection

1. Touch
 2. Point
 3. Scan
- ❖ User can select functions embedded in physical objects
 - ❖ Based on tags
 - ❖ Reading and writing
 - ❖ Personal tags vs. public tags - privacy



Smart Objects Conference, 14.10.2005, Grenoble

Kaasinen et. al. 10/9

Utilising wireless sensor measurements

1. A single reading
2. Reading periodically
3. Reading and storing for future use
4. Establishing a two-way connection



- ❖ User or application initiated
- ❖ Division of intelligence on phone and in smart sensors
- ❖ Adequate reliability in the intended use
- ❖ From measurements to meaningful user feedback



Context-awareness

1. Identifying the context
2. Maintaining user profiles
3. Combining context and user profile to provide situationally relevant services, functions and information to the user



- ❖ Identifying context from environmental measurements is a major challenge
- ❖ Tag-based context-awareness alone provides many possibilities, keeping the user in control
- ❖ Tag reading distance is essential context information

