THE EFFECT OF PRESENTING LONG DOCUMENTS WITH LARGE HIGH-RESOLUTION DISPLAYS ON COMPREHENSION OF CONTENT AND USER EXPERIENCE

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Overview

- Introduction
- Hypotheses
- Experiment
- Results and Discussions
- Design Implications
- Conclusion and Future Work

Introduction

- Introduction
 - Problem
 - Research Questions
 - Large High-Resolution Display
- Hypotheses
- Experiment
- Results and Discussions
- Design Implications
- Conclusion and Future Work

Problem

- Comprehending long documents (e.g., ETDs) :
 - Is time-consuming
 - Requires a massive amount of cognitive resources
- Define 'comprehension' in this study:
 - 1) Seeing the forest: understand overall content
 - 2) Seeing the trees: find/re-find/compare/contrast information detail in the content

Research Question 1

Does viewing all the pages of a long document on an LHRD improve users' overall understanding of the content?

Research Question 2

Does viewing all the pages of a long document on an LHRD improve users' information finding and comparisons?

Research Question 3

Does viewing all the pages of a long document on an LHRD provide a better user experience?

Large High-Resolution Displays (LHRD)



Hypotheses

- Introduction
- Hypotheses
 - Hypothesis 1
 - Hypothesis 2
 - Hypothesis 3
 - Hypothesis 4
- Experiment
- Results and Discussions
- Design Implications
- Conclusion and Future Work

The users of the Gigapixel display will summarize a long document with better quality compared to those in the Single Monitor or Paper on Table groups.

The participants in the Gigapixel group will find/compare information in a long document faster than those in the Single Monitor or Paper on Table groups.

The Gigapixel group will answer more accurately in finding/comparing information, when compared to either the Single Monitor or Paper on Table group.

Participants in the Gigapixel group and Paper on Table group will perceive a higher level of efficiency and effectiveness for using their display medium compared to the Single Monitor group.

Experiment

- Introduction
- Hypotheses
- Experiment
 - Participants
 - Experimental Setting
 - Gigapixel ETD Viewer
 - Tasks and Procedure
- Results and Discussions
- Design Implications
- Conclusion and Future Work

Participants (1/2)

- 12 grad students (5 female, 7 male)
 - 4 people participated in each of 3 settings
- Ages 22-40 years
- Familiarity of resource type:
 - Web pages > conference proceedings > journal articles > theses & dissertations

Participants (2/2)

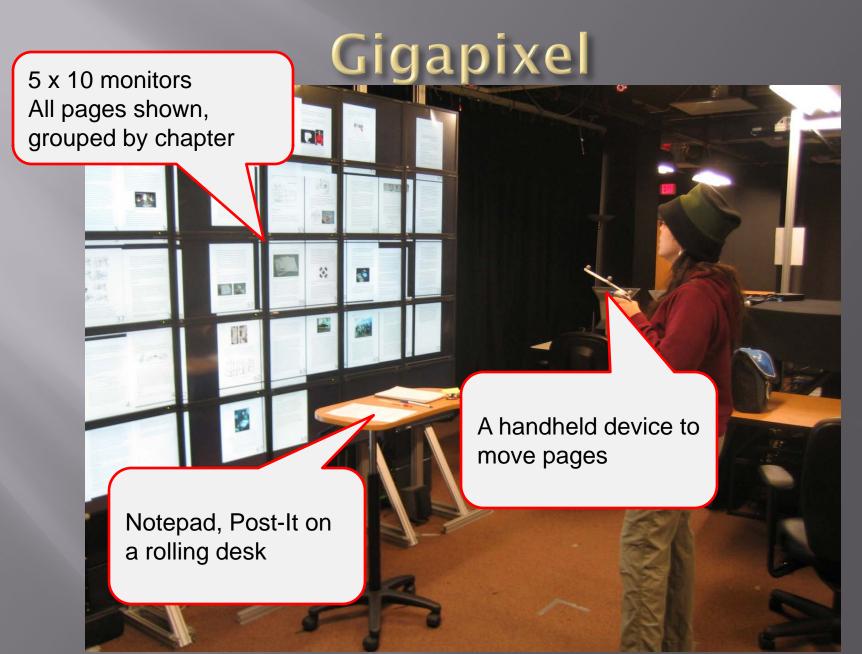
- Preference for text presentation (1:least 5:most):
 - Computer screen: 4.25 out of 5
 - Paper: 3.17 out of 5
 - Reasons: digital docs are easier to manage/search/store
- Read texts on computer screens
 - More than 8 hrs/week
- In ETDs, participants were interested in:
 - Specific info (75%)
 - Methodologies (75%), literature reviews (83.3%)
 - Overall topics (50%)

Gigapixel Experiment Video

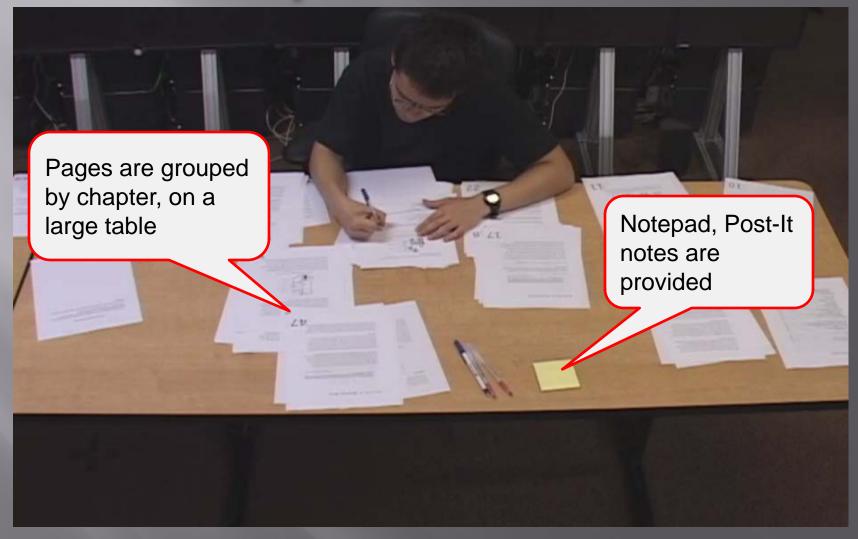
Example video

Experimental Setting

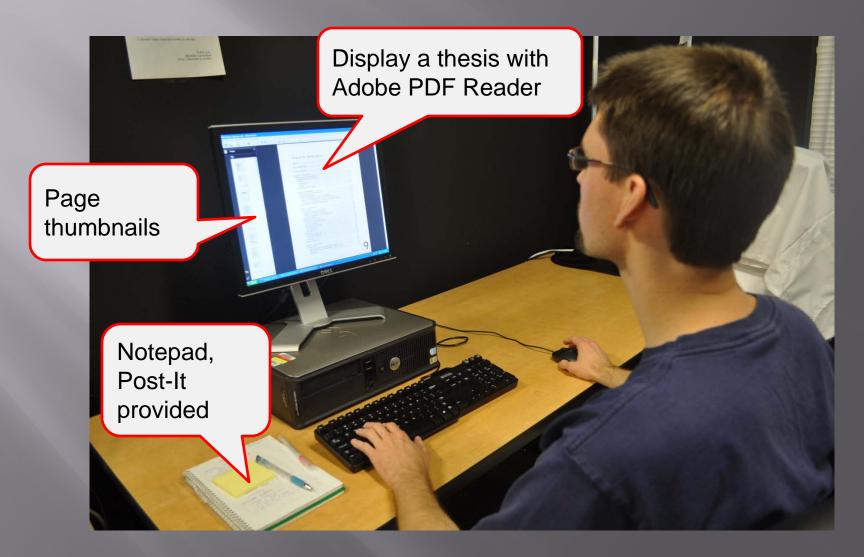
- A Master's thesis, "The Design of Active Workspace," was used
 - Approx. 70 pages
 - Easy reading, HCI-related paper
 - Font size of each page enlarged
- 3 Settings
 - Gigapixel
 - Paper on Table
 - Single Monitor



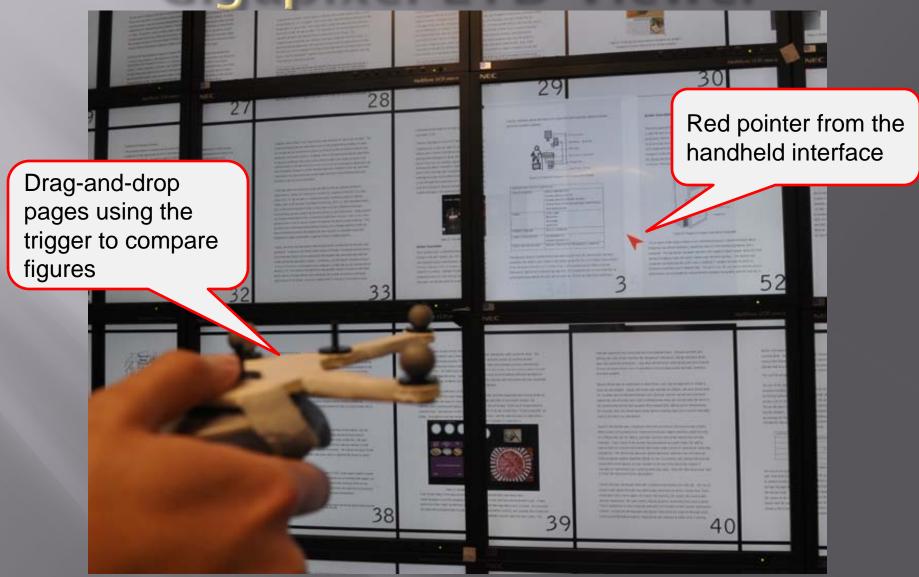
Paper on Table



Single Monitor



Gigapixel ETD Viewer



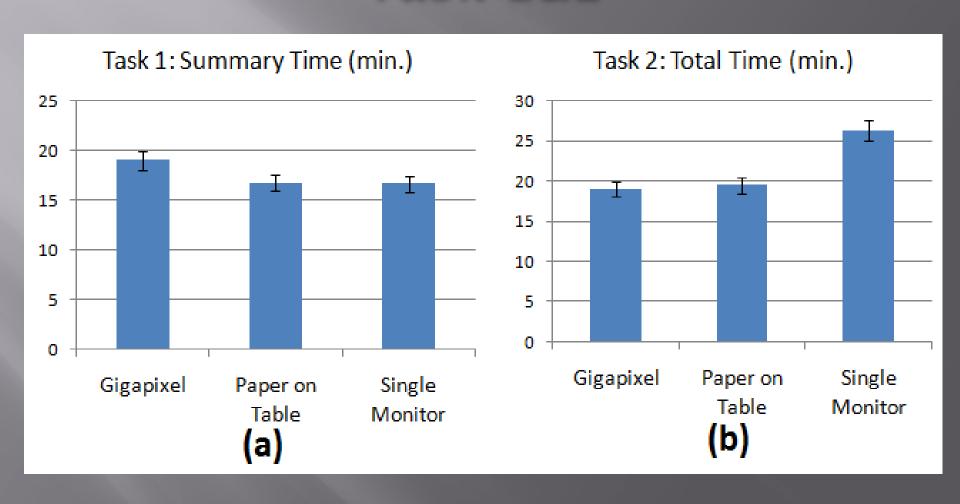
Tasks and Procedure

- Participants performed two tasks:
- Task 1 for overall comprehension
 - Read thesis for 30 minutes, move/reorganize pages
 - Write 200-300 word summary
- Task 2 for info finding/comparison (6 questions)
 - Q 1,2: finding specific info
 - Q 3: similarities and differences between systems
 - Q 4: finding info based on another info
 - Q 5,6: comparing figures, figure details

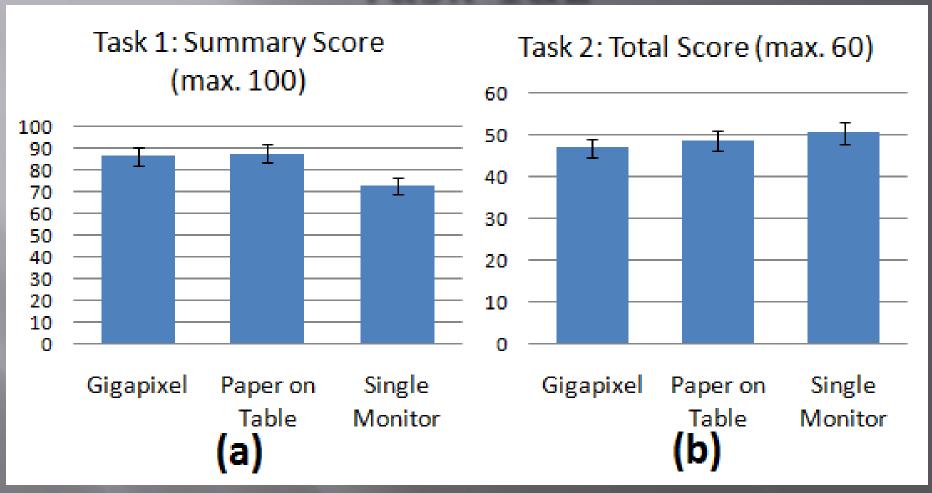
Results and Discussions

- Introduction
- Hypotheses
- Experiment
- Results and Discussions
 - User Performance
 - User Perception of Efficiency & Effectiveness
 - User Behaviors
- Design Implications
- Conclusion and Future Works

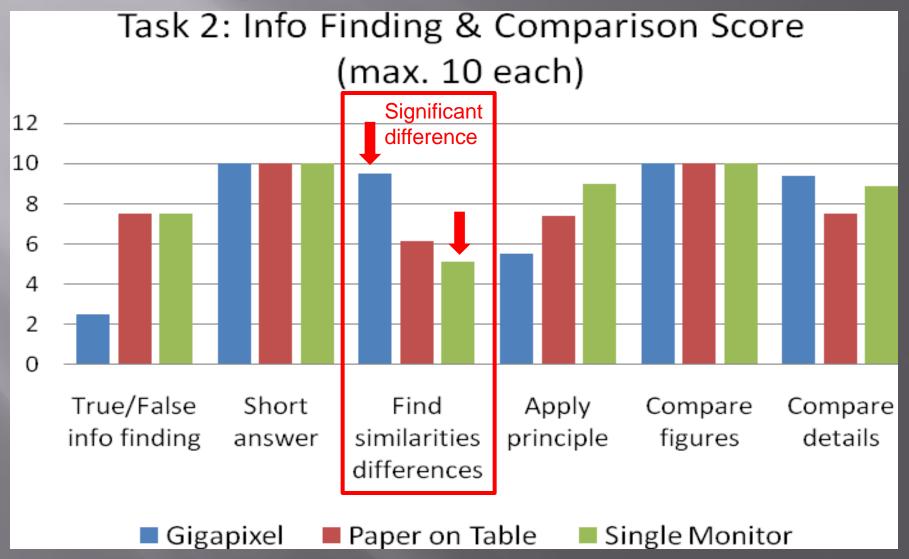
Group Average Time of Task 1&2



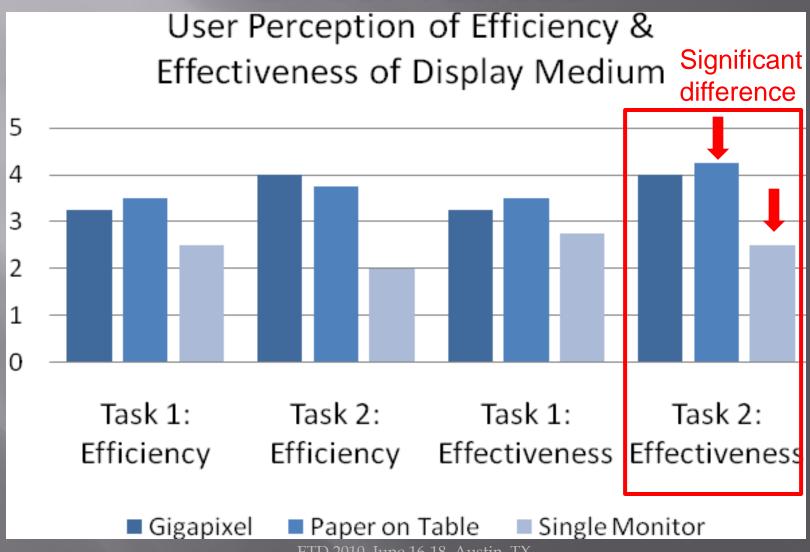
Group Average Score of Task 1&2



Group Average Score of Questions in Task 2



User Perception of Efficiency & Effectiveness



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List of Significant Results

- Group average score for task 2, question 3:
 - Gigapixel group >> Single Monitor group
 - Partially confirming Hypothesis 3
- User perception of effectiveness for task 2
 - Paper on Table group >> Single Monitor group
 - Partially confirming Hypothesis 4

User Behaviors

Four common behaviors identified from observations and post-questionnaire analysis

- 1. Physical Navigation
- 2. Reading and Page Switching Strategies
- 3. Arrangement of Pages
- 4. Comparing Pages

Design Implications

- Introduction
- Hypotheses
- Experiment
- Results and Discussions
- Design Implications
 - Additional Features
- Conclusion and Future Works

Additional Features

- Annotation, searching, and highlighting
- Connecting related pages visually
- Changing page size
- Multiple document/reference support
- Supporting different page layouts
- Aligning pages with bezels
- Temporary move

Conclusion and Future Works

- Introduction
- Hypotheses
- Experiment
- Results and Discussions
- Design Implications
- Conclusion and Future Works
 - Summary
 - Future Plans

Summary (1/4)

- Hypotheses 1 and 2 have not been confirmed.
- In general, compared to the other two groups, people in Gigapixel group could
 - 1. Summarize the document with better quality
 - 2. Find/compare information faster
- But, we did not find a statistically significant effect.

Summary (2/4)

- Hypotheses 3 have been partially confirmed.
- A significant performance improvement by the Gigapixel group was found:
 - Could answer more accurately only for question 3 in task 2, which is to find similarities and differences of two systems, compared to Single Monitor group.

Summary (3/4)

- Hypotheses 4 have been partially confirmed.
- A significant performance improvement by the Paper on Table group was found:
 - Paper on Table group's perception of their performance effectiveness for task 2 was significantly higher than that of Single Monitor group.
 - But, the perceptions of efficiency for task 1,2 and effectiveness for task 1 were not found to be significant.

Summary (4/4)

- Large field of view and physical navigation helped people recognize the structure of the thesis and quickly navigate it to re-find information.
- Physically navigating to nearby pages is almost instantaneous (eye glance, head rotation); scanning multiple pages or comparing 2 pages is faster.

Future Plans

- Incorporate new features from Design Implications section
- Study collaborative work using Gigapixel
 - E.g., Two people review scholarly publication together on a Gigapixel
- Use many more participants

Thank you!

Questions?