

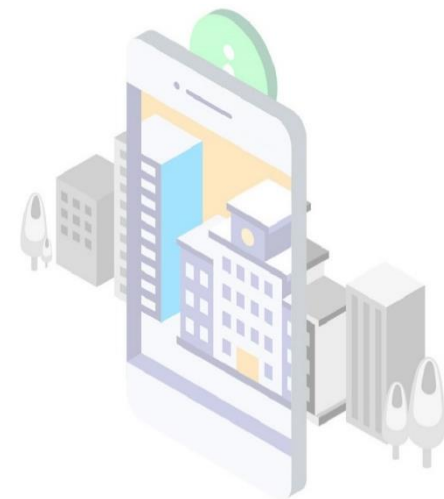


A Systematic Approach to Formulate Design Recommendations for Location-based stories in Augmented Reality

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Reviewer: Prof. Dr. Menno-Jan Kraak



- Research problem and motivation
- Objectives and research questions
- Methodology
- Comparative study
- Conceptual design
- Usability evaluation
- Recommendations
- Limitations and future outlook



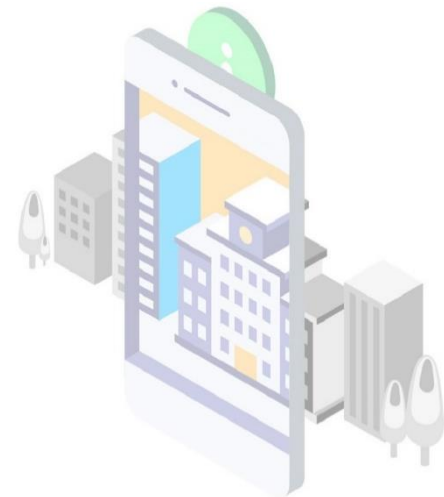
- *Augmented Reality (AR)* – an emerging storytelling tool
- The scope and context of stories spread beyond spatial edges
- New and effective methods of storytelling has become crucial
- Lack of research regarding design techniques in AR



SPIRIT: location-based AR storytelling prototype ^[4]



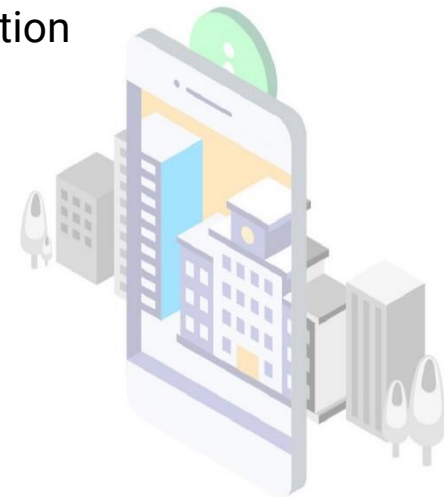
Provide recommendations for designing location-based stories in AR by identifying how stories with spatial information are visualized in different media and what improvements can be made to use AR tools for an enhanced storytelling experience



Sub-objective 1: Explore the visualization pattern of location-based stories using different types of visual elements in different media

RQ 1: How are location-based stories for tourists realized in print media, web platforms and in the AR environment?

- a. What visual elements have been used to display different types of information in a story or different phases of a story in each media?
- b. What visual elements have been used to display route visualization for tourists?
- c. What are the similarities and dissimilarities in the patterns of using visual elements among the three different media?



Sub-objective 2: Formulate a conceptual design for visualizing different elements of a location-based story for tourists in the AR environment

RQ 2: How can AR technology be used in cartographic storytelling?

- a. How can the existing methods or patterns of using visual elements in storytelling be employed or transformed into the AR environment?
- b. What visual elements can be used in AR for making a location-based story more engaging and/or informative?



Sub-objective 3: Evaluate the effectiveness of the proposed design and derive further recommendations.

RQ 3: How effective is the proposed design?

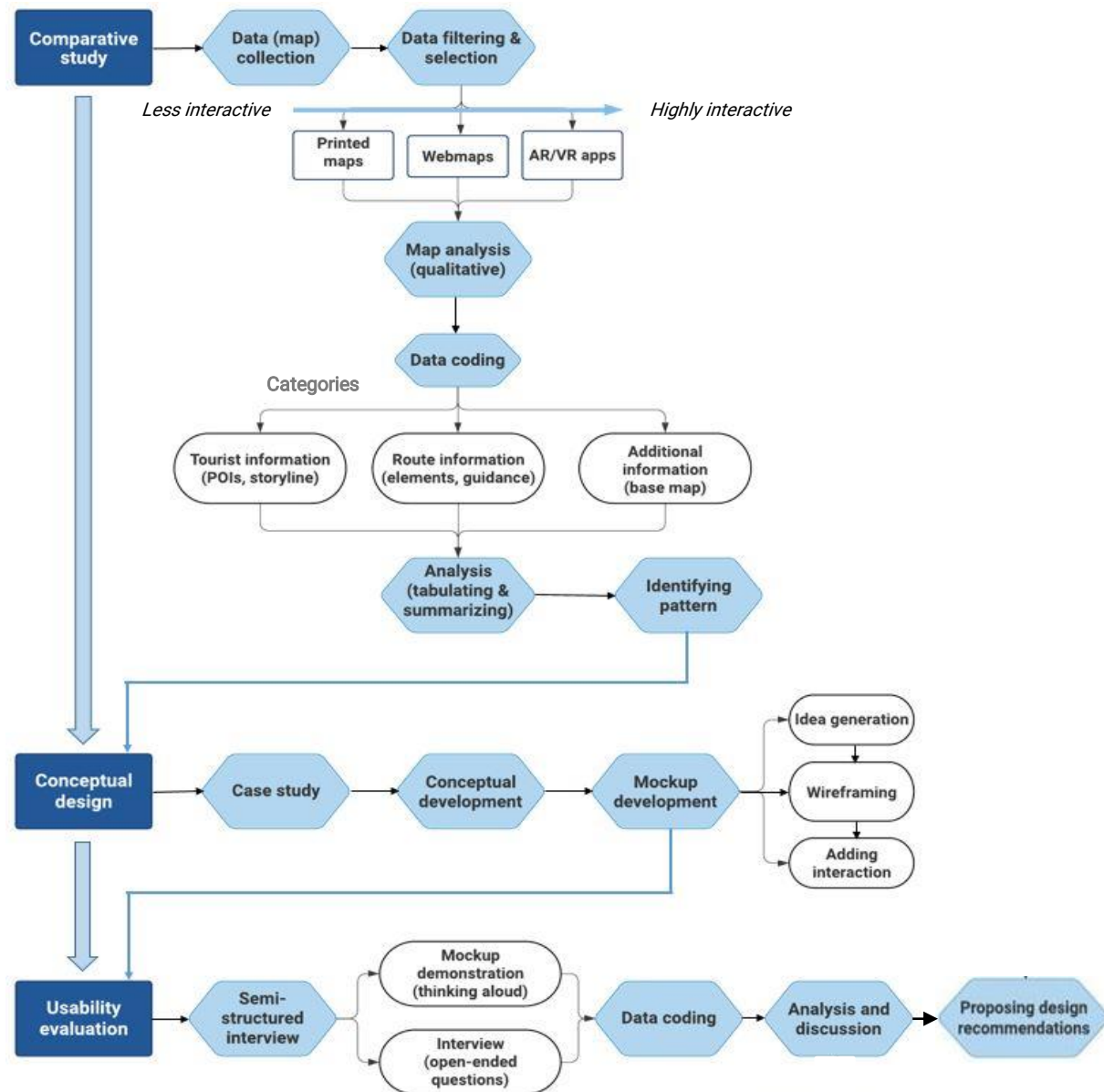
a. How to evaluate the proposed design concept based on user requirements

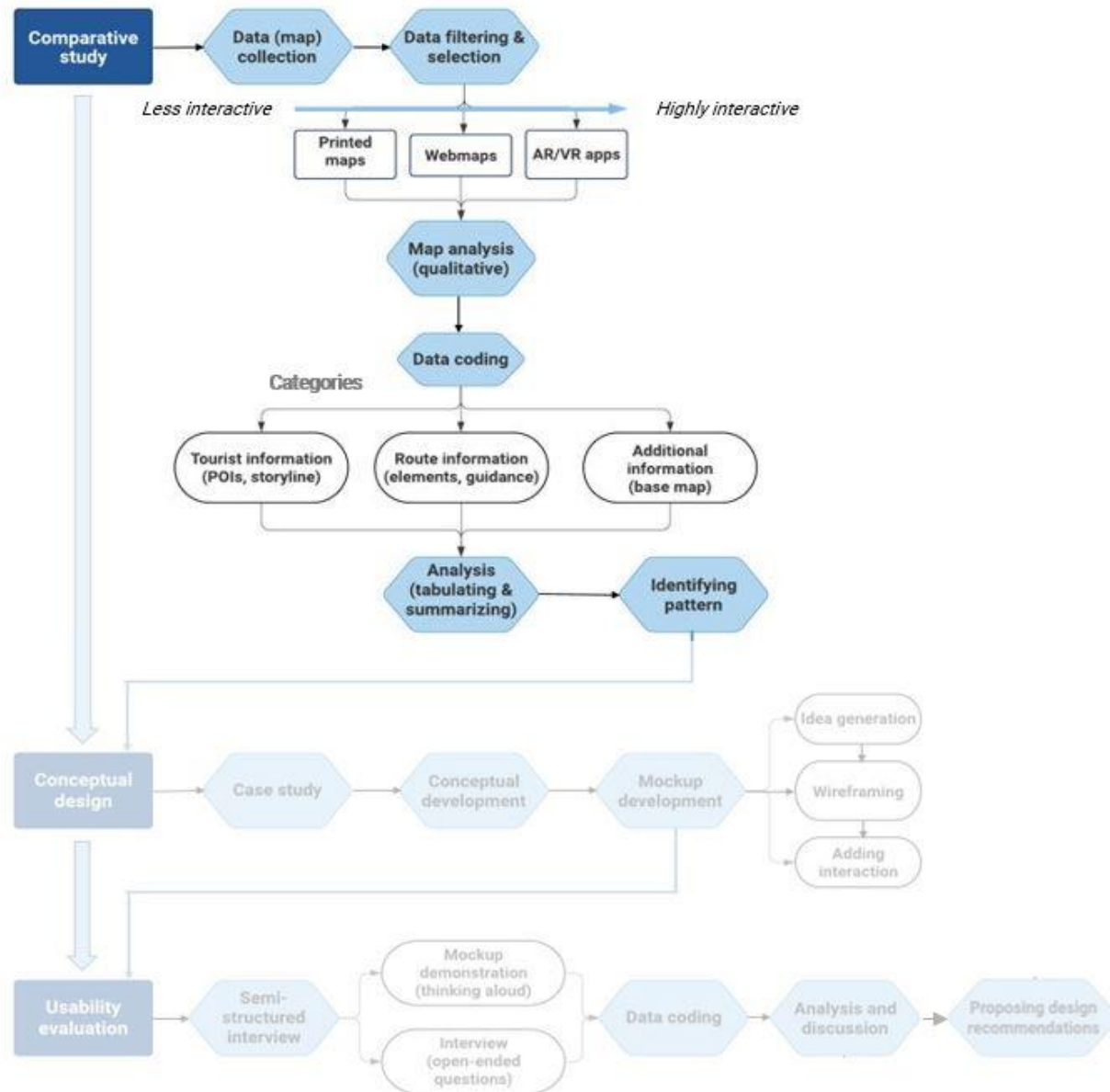
and feedbacks?

b. How effective is the proposed design and what improvements

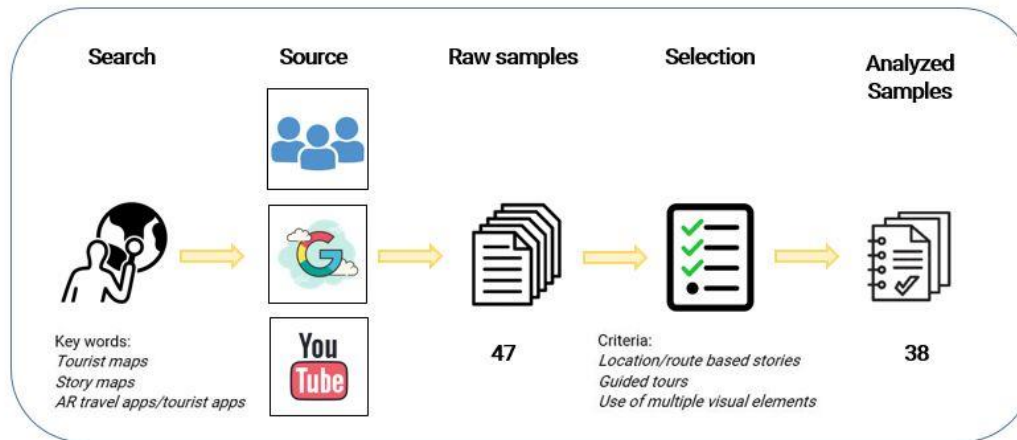
can be made?



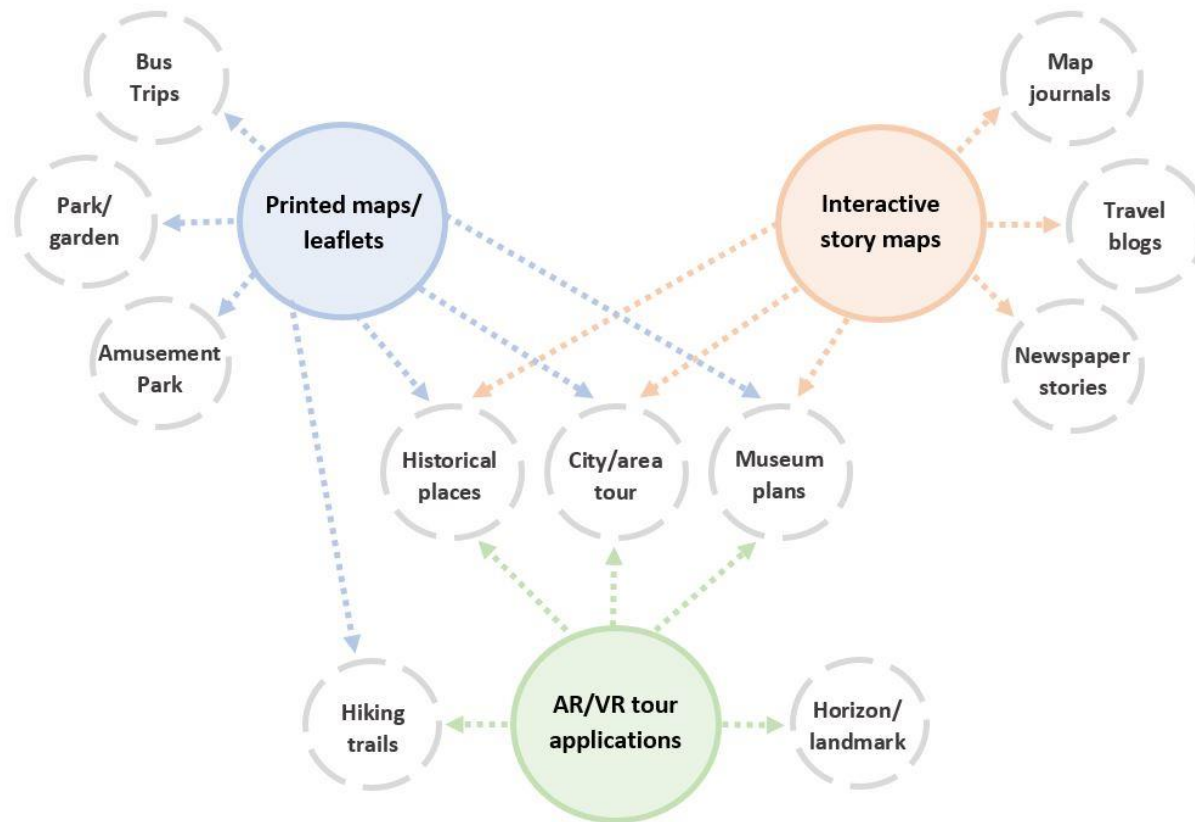




□ Data/sample collection process



□ Data/sample collection process



Information extraction and data coding

POIs: Letters

**Route: Solid line
Direction: Self-guided**

**Additional information:
Table, text and photos**

POIs: Numbers

**Route: Solid line + numbers
Direction: Guided**

**Additional information:
Text and photos**

POIs: 360° view

**Route: List
Direction: Not guided**

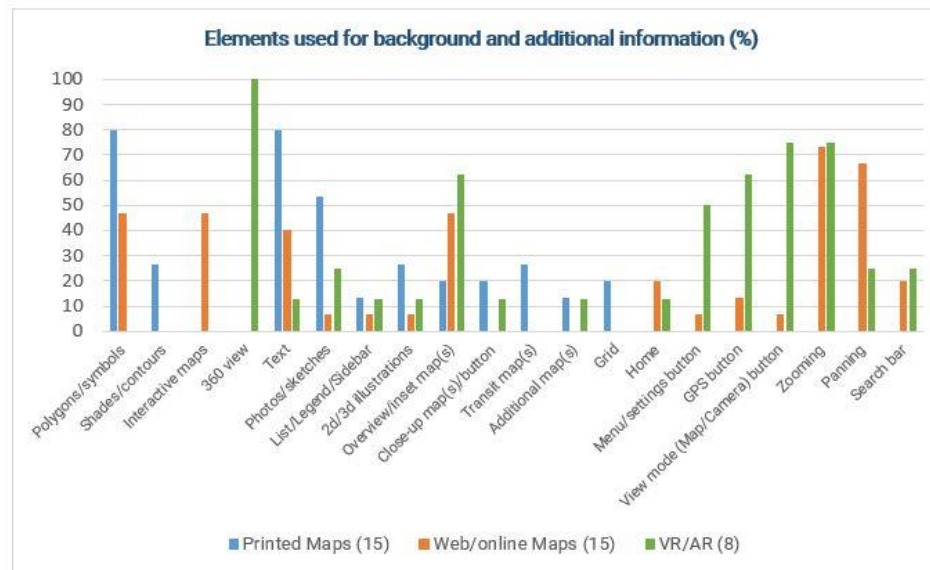
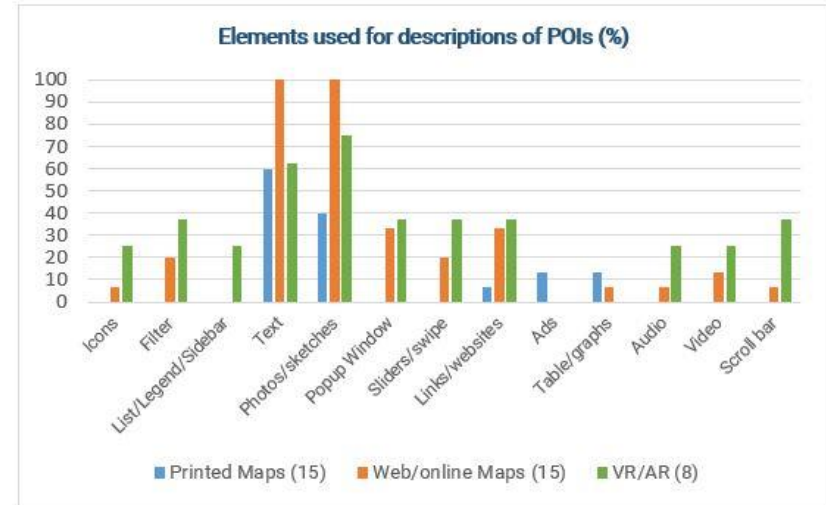
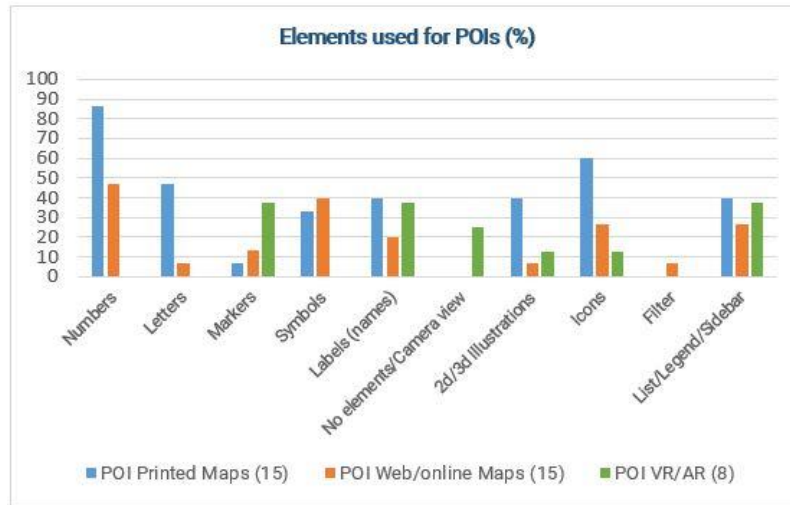
**Additional information:
Pop-ups, photos, videos**

POIs: 360° view

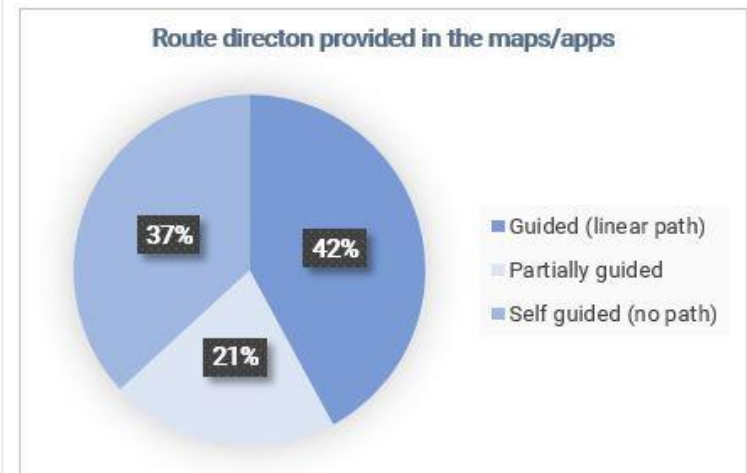
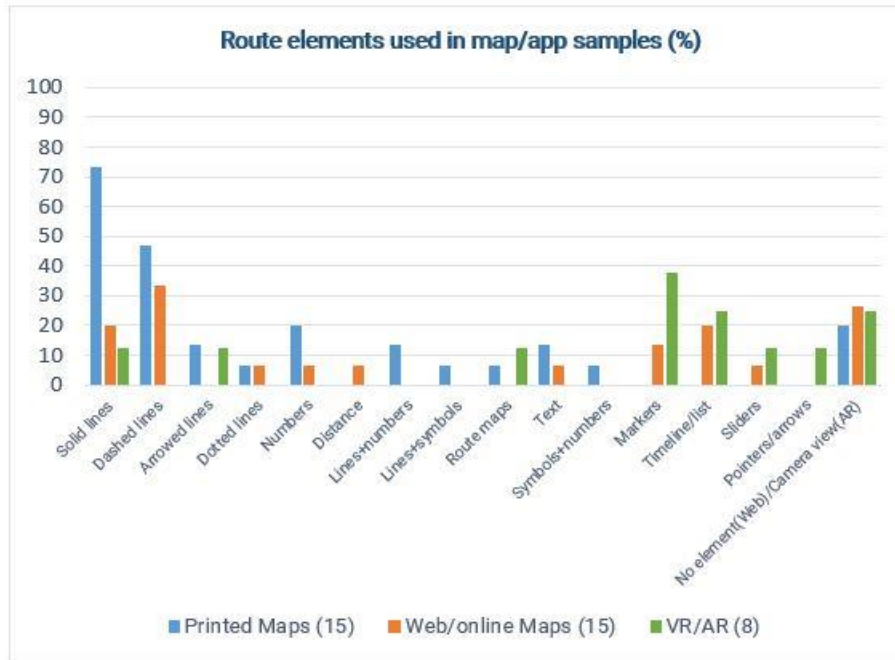
**Route: None
Direction: Not guided**

**Additional information:
Pop-ups, photos, links**

Findings from Comparative Study



Findings from Comparative Study

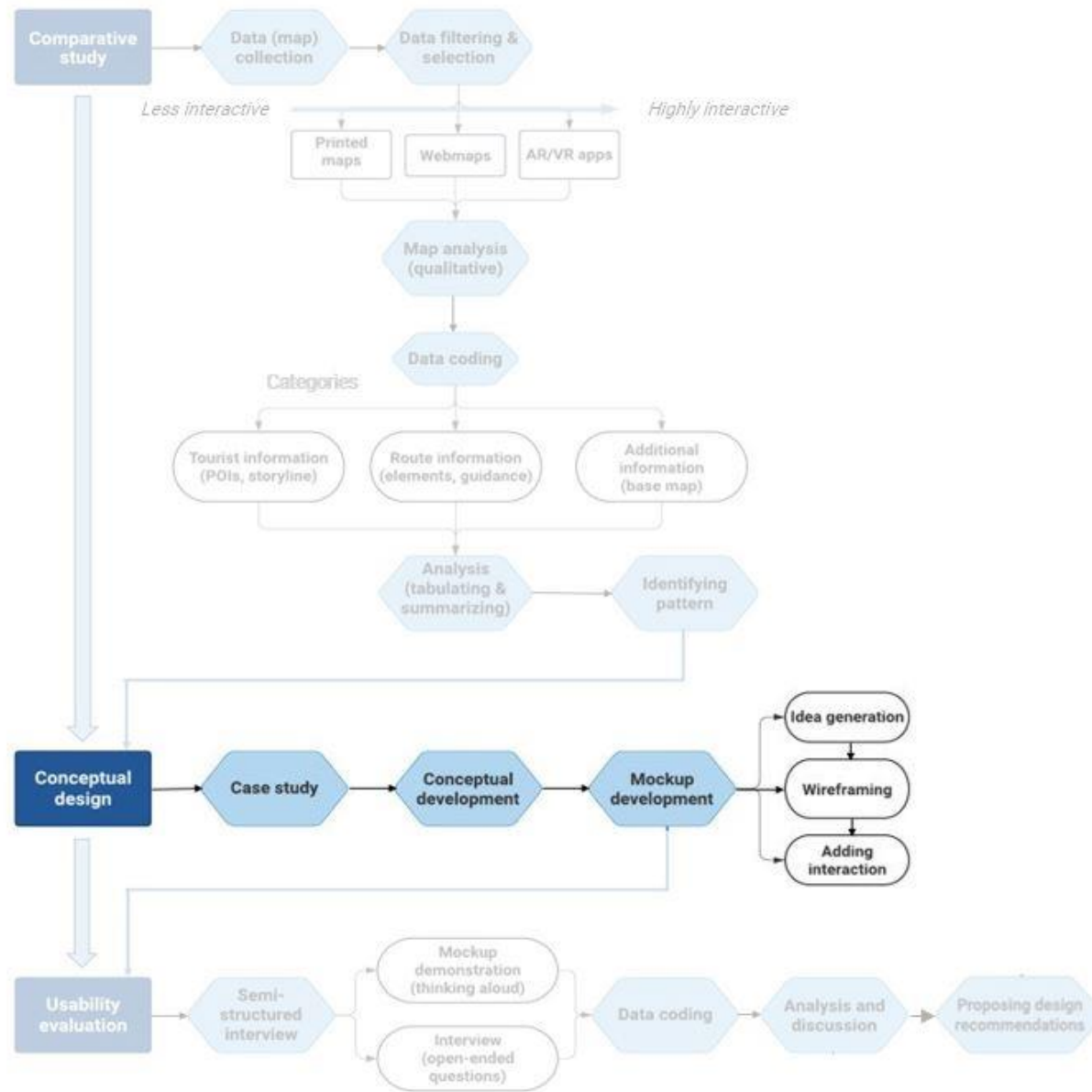


Findings from Comparative Study

Elements used	Tourist information						Additional Information		
	POI			Information on POI/Storyline					
	Printed Maps (15)	Web Maps (15)	VR/AR (8)	Printed Maps (15)	Web Maps (15)	VR/AR (8)	Printed Maps (15)	Web Maps (15)	VR/AR (8)
Numbers									
Letters									
Markers									
Symbols									
Labels (names)									
No element/360 view									
Icons									
Filter									
2d/3d Illustrations									
List/Legend/Sidebar									
Text (long)									
Photos/sketches									
Popup Window									
Sliders/swipe									
Links									
Ads									
Table/graphs									
Audio									
Video									
Scroll bar									
Map grid									
Overview/inset map(s)									
Additional map(s)									
Transit map(s)									
Close-up map(s)/button									
Search bar									
Menu/settings button									
GPS button									
View mode button									
Zooming									
Panning									

Legend					
Map percentage	0	1-20	21-40	41-60	61-80
Representative color					





- Selected elements

		Primary elements (Most number of occurrences)		Secondary elements (Most occurring in AR apps/ occurring in all three media)	
			%	%	
POIs	➤	Numbers	53	Icons	37
				List/sidebar	34
				Labels	32
Descriptions/ storyline	➤	Text	76	Links	24
				Photos	71
				Popups	21
				Sliders	16
				Filter	16
				Scroll bar	11
				Video	11
				Audio	8
Route	➤	Solid lines	40	Markers	13
		Dashed lines	32		
		No elements/ 360° view	27	List	13
Route Guidance	➤	Guided	42		
		Self-guided	37		
Additional elements	➤	Zooming	45	View mode	18
		Overview map	34	GPS	18
		Text	34	2d/3d illustrations	16
		Panning	32	Close-up map	13
				Menu/settings	13
				Search bar	13
				List/sidebar	13

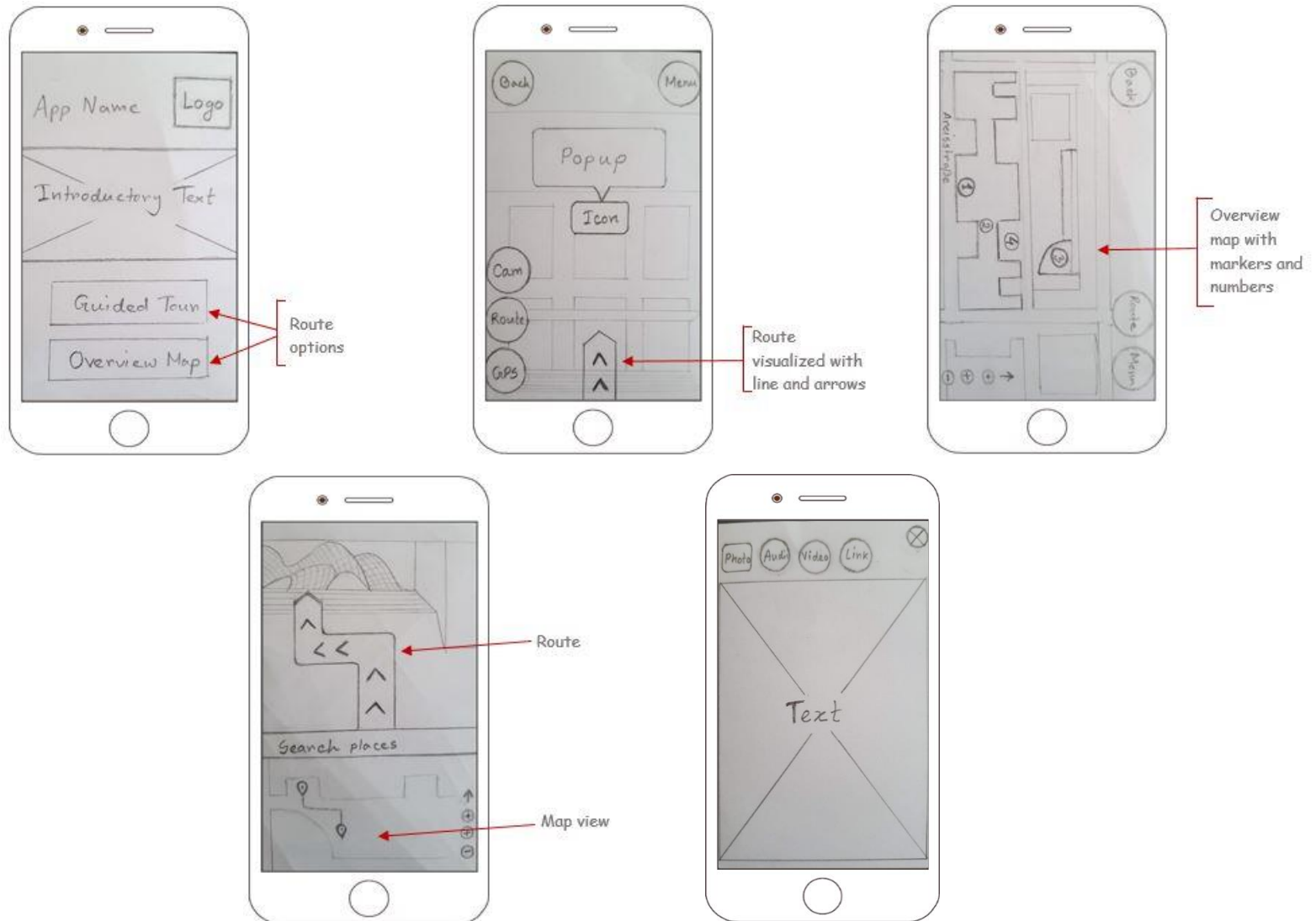


□ Case study area

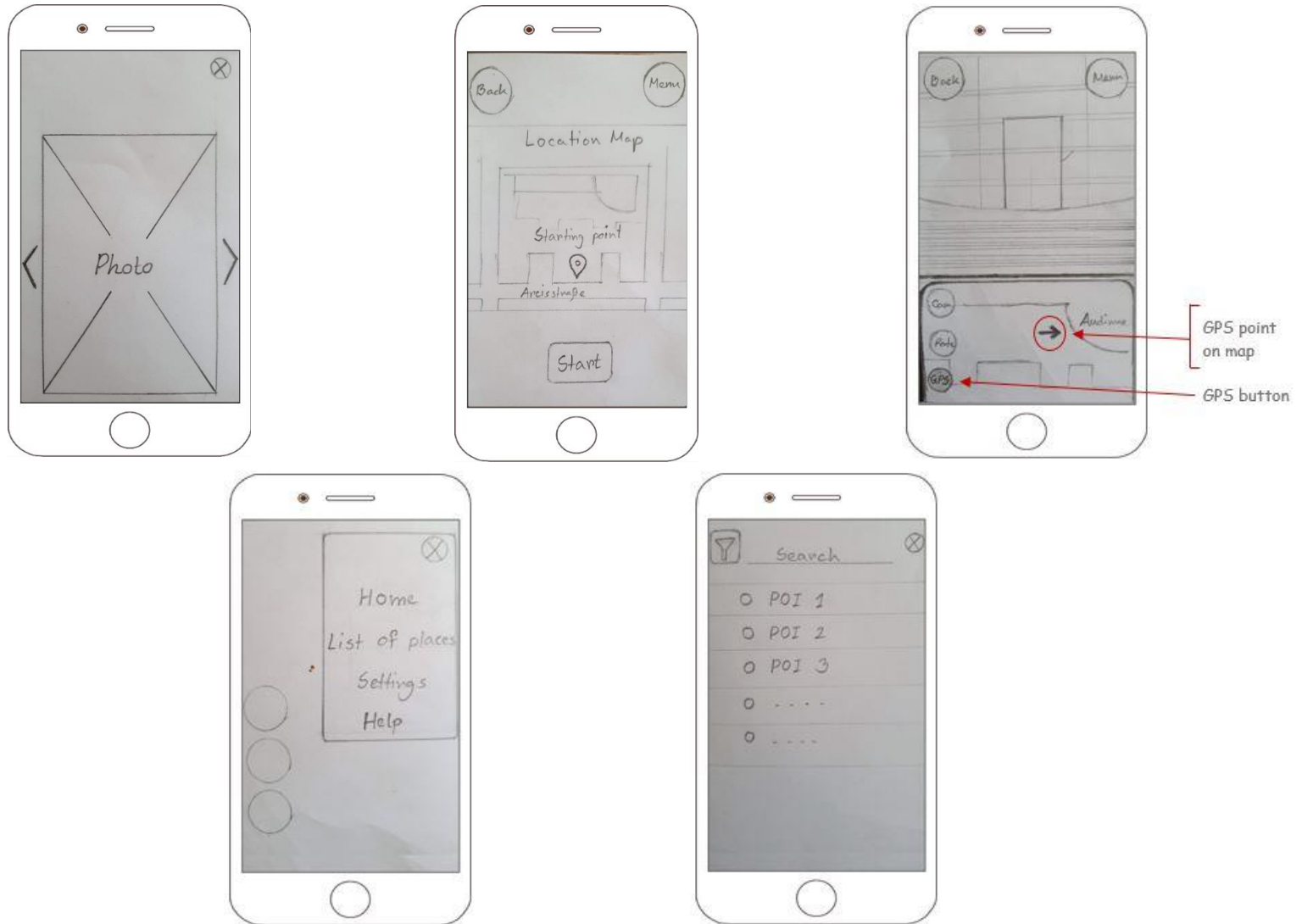
- TU Munich main campus
 - One of the leading universities in Germany
 - Has a history of 150 years
- Target user group
 - New/prospective students
 - Tourists















□ Wireframing



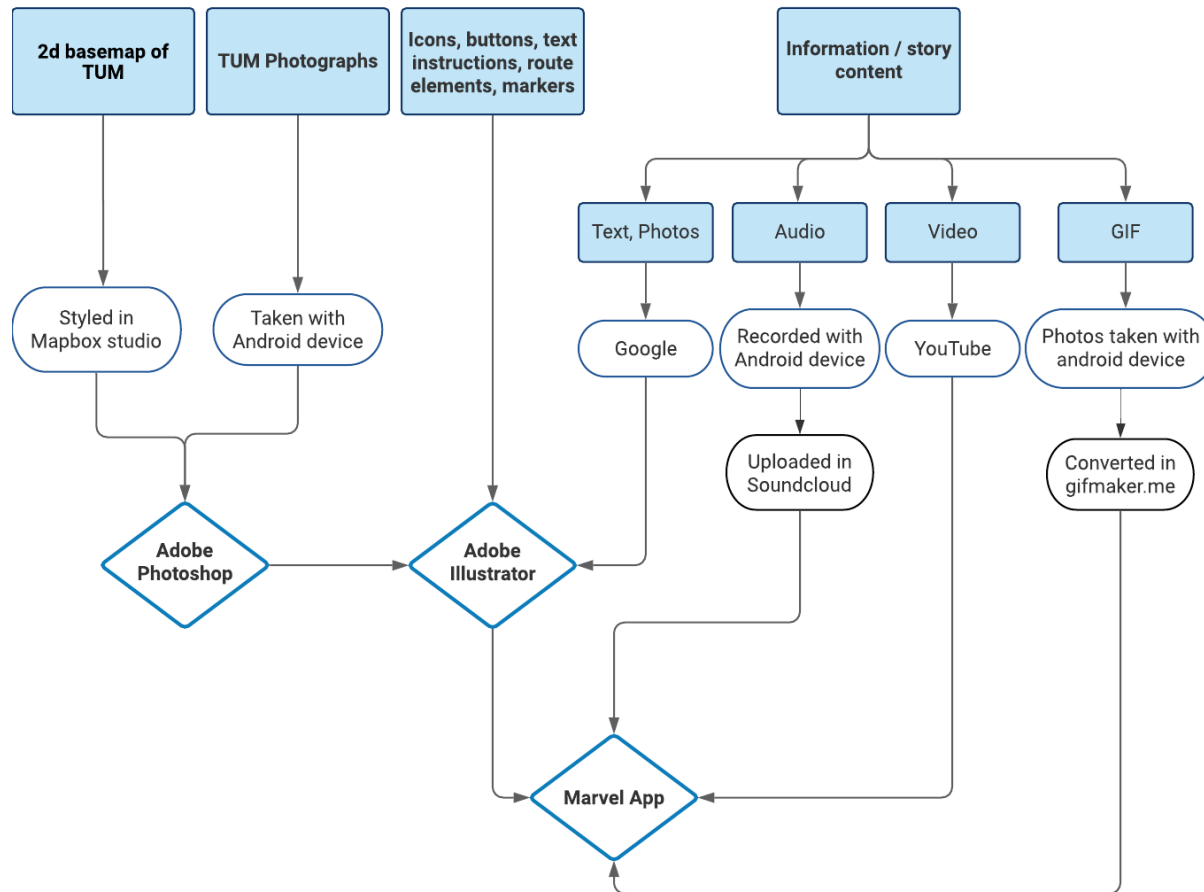
□ Wireframing



□ Mockup design – design elements used

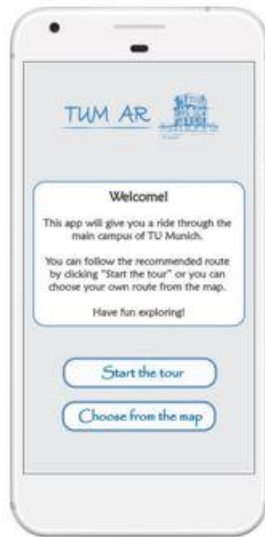
Font used				Color used	
Logo/app name		Bradley Hand ITC		App & map background	Blue, white, grey
Headings, Buttons		Papyrus		Icons	Blue, white
Instructions, POIs, story text, menu options, photo captions		Maiandra GD		POI categories	Red, dark blue, purple, green, brown, orange, yellow
Icons used				GPS/location point	Red
Route button		Photos		Text (story and instructions)	Black
GPS button		Audio		Button text, labels, popup text	Blue in white background
Scan button		Video		Route (AR line)	Blue and white
Popup icon		Links		Route (map line)	Red
Go back		Filter			
Menu		Marker (map)			

❑ Interactive mockup design – Workflow



❑ Interactive Mockup Design in Marvel

Marvel link: <https://marvelapp.com/prototype/5id96e9/screen/75623960>



Homepage



Starting tour



AR View



Indicating POIs



Story page

❑ Interactive Mockup Design in Marvel



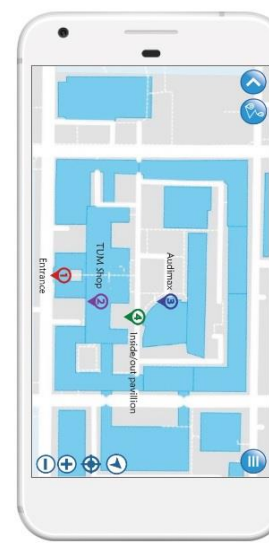
Photos



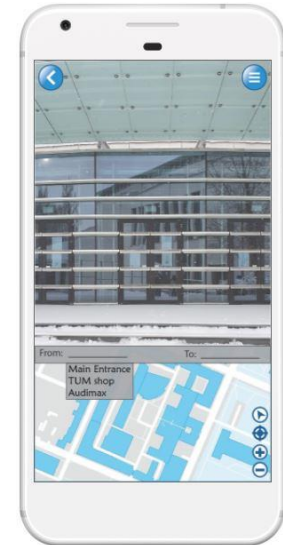
Route start



Route end



Overview map



Search location

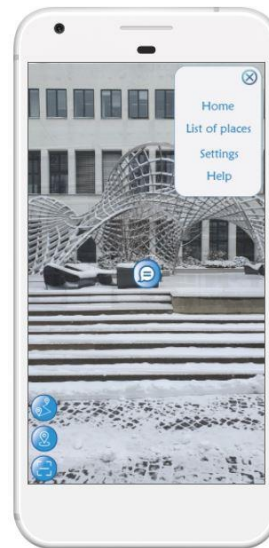
❑ Interactive Mockup Design in Marvel



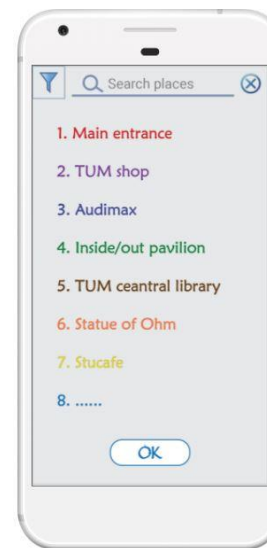
Route map view



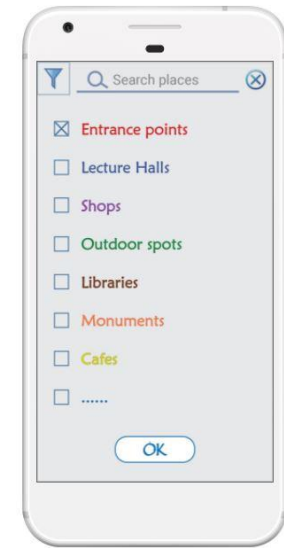
GPS



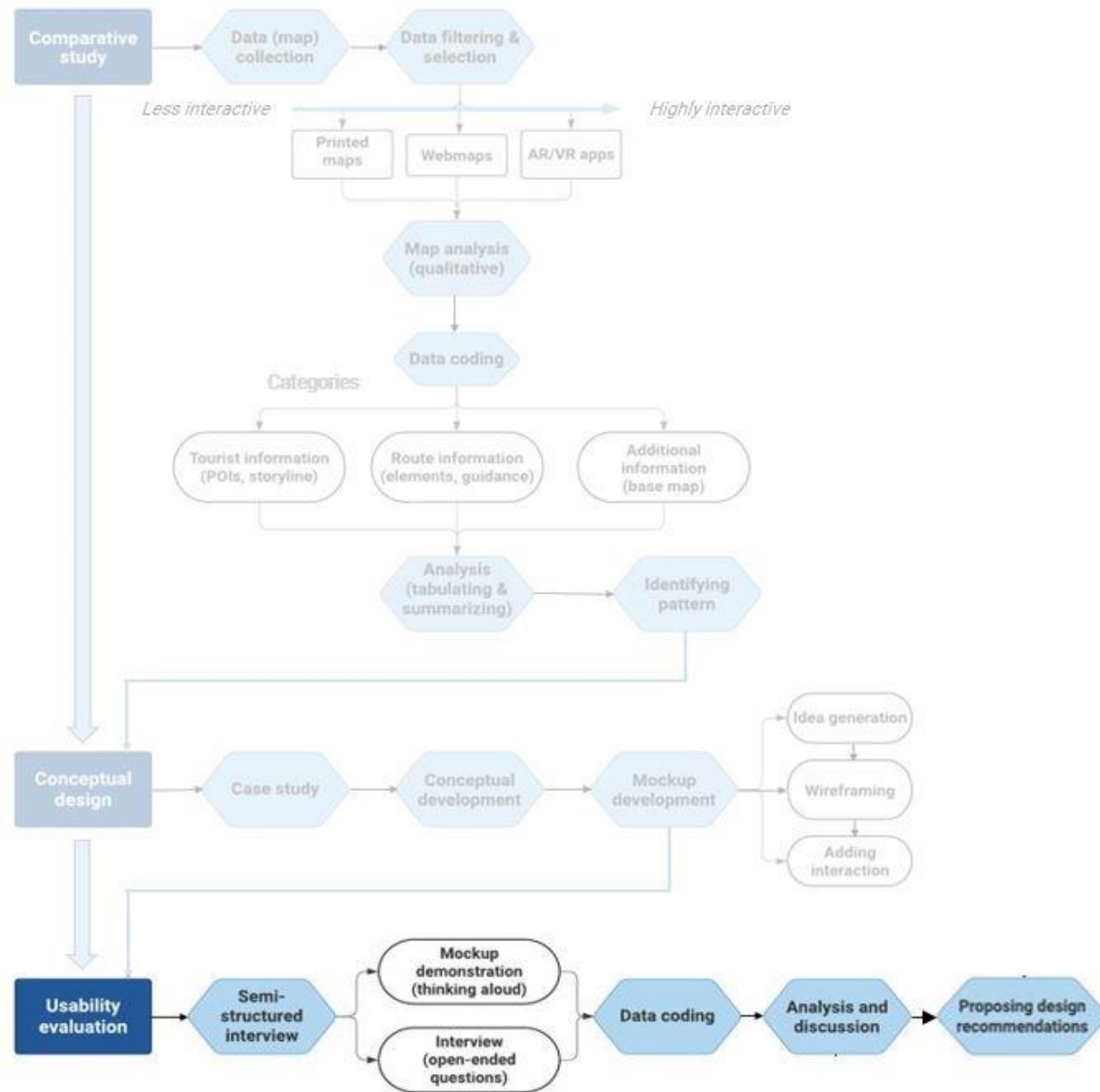
Menu



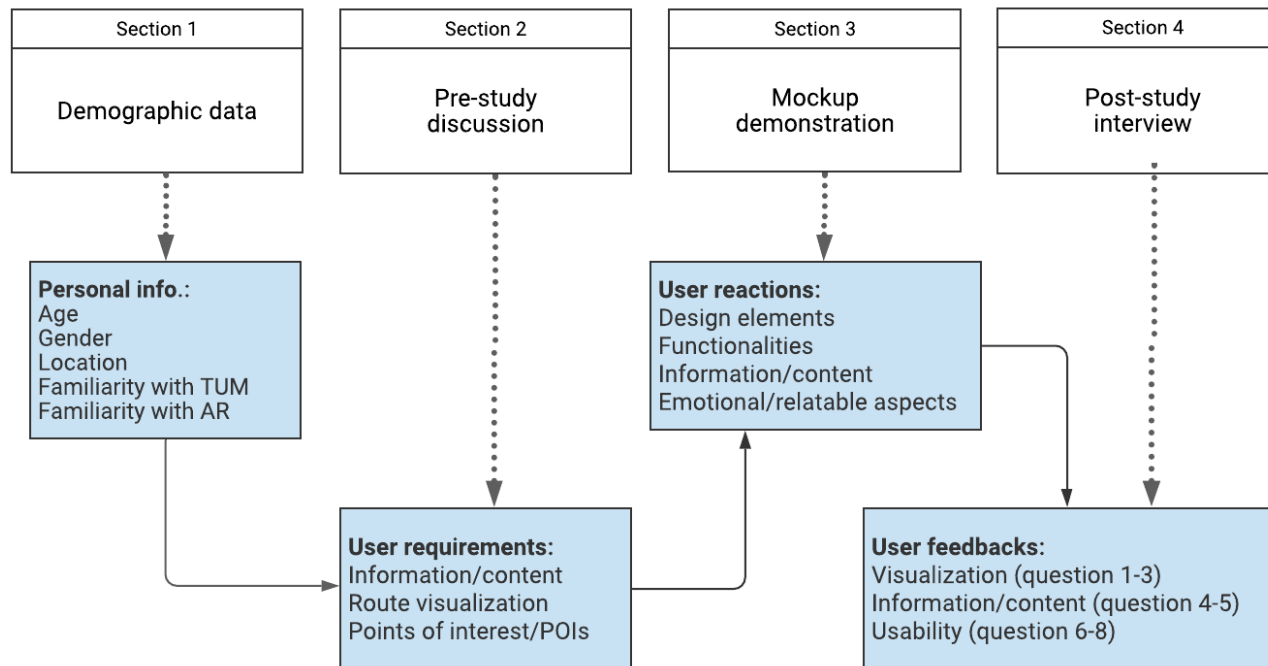
List of places



Filter options



□ Semi-structured interview



□ Demographic data



Information		Percentage
Gender	Male	45%
	Female	55%
Age	<26	0%
	26-30	86.50%
	30-35	9%
	36-40	4.5%
	>40	0%
Familiarity with TUM	Familiar	45%
	Not familiar	55%
Familiarity with AR	Familiar	50%
	Not familiar	50%

□ Pre-study discussion – User requirements

Information/content

Route, Maps, Labels, Interesting facts,
Activities and facilities, Real-time information

POIs

Icons, Markers, Audio, Labels, Maps

Story

Text, Photos, Audio, Video, Timeline

Route

Arrows, Line, Audio, Avatar, Maps

❑ Mockup demonstration

Task:

Route 1 (guided): from the *main entrance (Arcisstraße)* to TUM shop to *Audimax*

Route 2 (self-guided): from *Audimax* to the *Inside-out pavilion*

Marvel link: <https://marvelapp.com/prototype/5id96e9/screen/75623960>

❑ User reactions

Strong aspects

- Simultaneous AR and map view
- Route visualization with two options
- Use of maps
- Using multimedia for storytelling

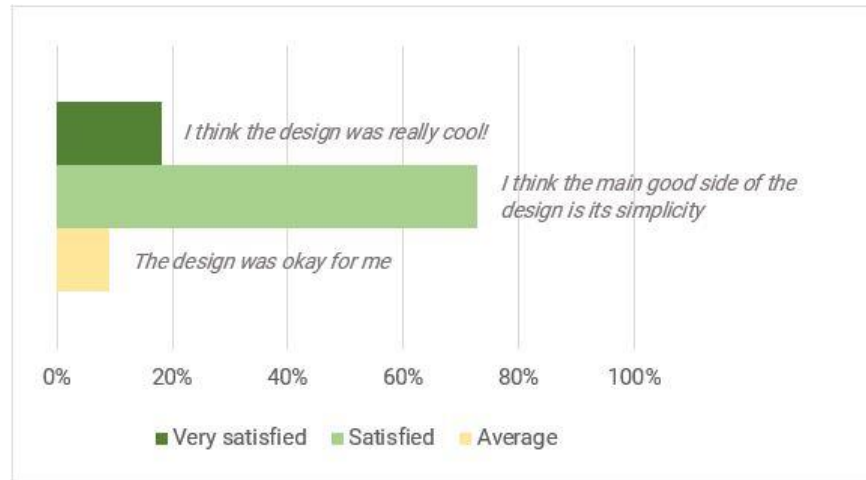
Weak aspects

- Icon and button designs
- Text alignment
- Static map

Emotionally relatable aspects

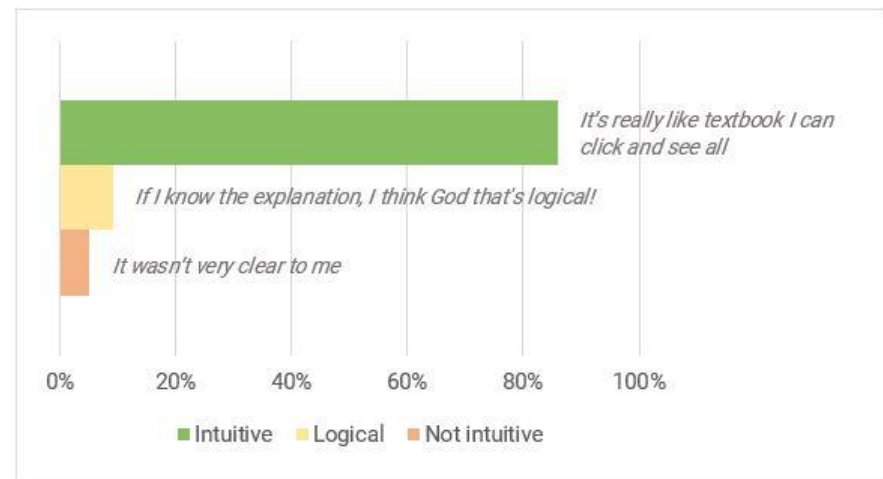
- Photos
- Route in AR
- Color
- Story content
- Font

□ Post-interview – Overall reactions



User satisfaction level

Intuitiveness level of the app



❑ Post-interview – reactions on route and story

Route elements

Line - *"It's perfect as it is"*

Map - *"I like the idea more that you have the map below"*

Avatar – *"put like a special character from TUM"*

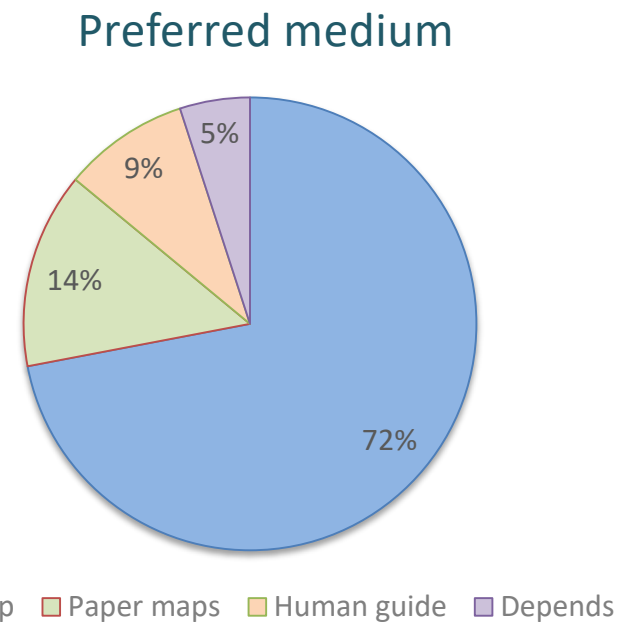
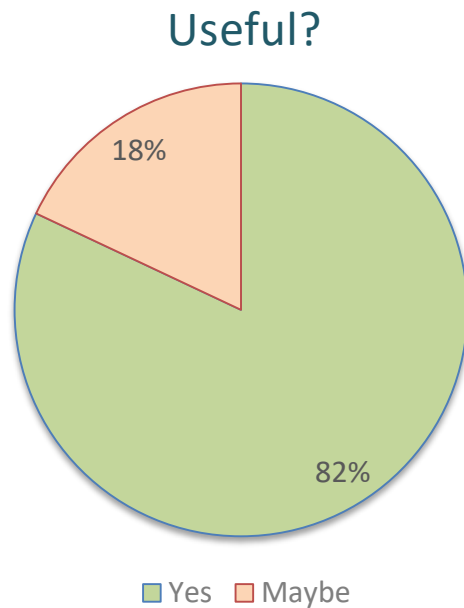
Story elements

Photos – *"I automatically go to the pictures first"*

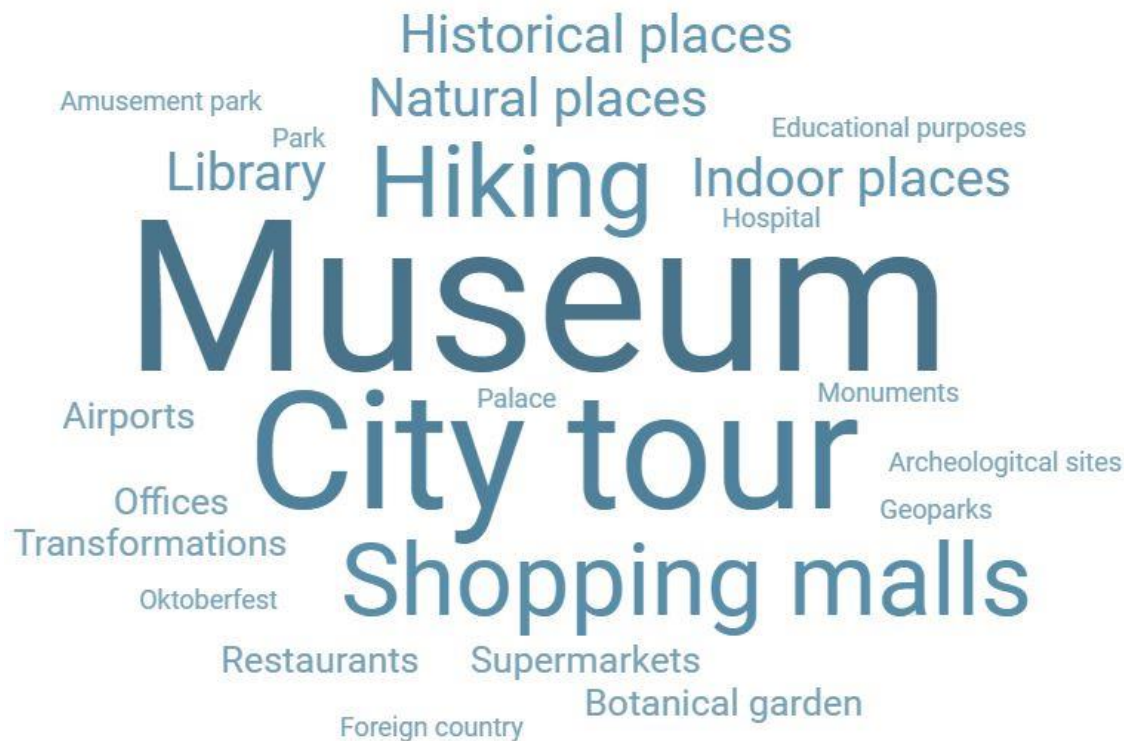
Audio – *"It's always nice to have someone reading it for me"*

Text - *"I like reading and the information was really interesting"*

□ Post-interview – Usefulness of AR storytelling app



□ Post-interview – Use cases



General Recommendation	Tracking
Combine both storytelling and route visualization elements	Use a marker-based tracking method for congested areas
Interface design	Route Visualization
Make it simple	Use simple design elements, provide multiple options
Provide clear instructions and tooltips in the beginning	Provide options for turning route on and off
Adopt known, consistent and intuitive designs for buttons and icons	Use of maps
Use a soothing and relatable color palette	Use map view with routes, overview maps and GPS
Storytelling	App functions
use a mix of author-driven and reader-driven approach	Provide customization options like hiding the buttons, location filtering, turning route on and off, changing map layouts and changing the language
Use short text for the story content, apply meaningful and attractive font; combine text with infographics and photos, and set dividers in the text.	Use pointers to avoid the problem with adjusting camera view and information loss
Add photos and timelines	Ensure smooth interactions and transitions between frames/screens
Provide options, such as text and audio to access the story	User feedback
	Include user feedback at every step of the design and development process

- Limited number of collected samples for comparative study
- Online usability test with mockups
- Limited number of participants for user study
- Expert opinion not included for designing

- Further usability test in the field with actual app or prototype and a larger user group
- Experimenting with designs for different purposes and context
- Including gaming experience or a quest
- Combining multiple places, different navigation options and different types of tours in the same app
- Experimenting with responsive designs for different operating systems

1. Azuma, R. (2015). Location-based mixed and augmented reality storytelling. *Fundamentals of Wearable Computers and Augmented Reality*, 2, pp. 259–276.
2. Bucher, J., 2017. *Storytelling for virtual reality: Methods and principles for crafting immersive narratives*. Taylor & Francis.
3. Pavlik, J.V. and Bridges, F., 2013. The emergence of augmented reality (AR) as a storytelling medium in journalism. *Journalism & Communication Monographs*, 15(1), pp.4-59.
4. Kampa, A. and Spierling, U. (2017). Smart Authoring for Location-based Augmented Reality Storytelling Applications. *Lecture Notes in Informatics (LNI)*, *Gesellschaft für Informatik, Bonn*.



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