Understanding touch screen mobile phone users by Taxonomy of Experience (ToE)

Wen-Chia Wang, Mark Young, Steve Love wen-chia.wang@brunel.ac.uk

Brunel University School of Engineering and Design

Ian Coxon

University of Technology Sydney School of Design, Architecture and Building



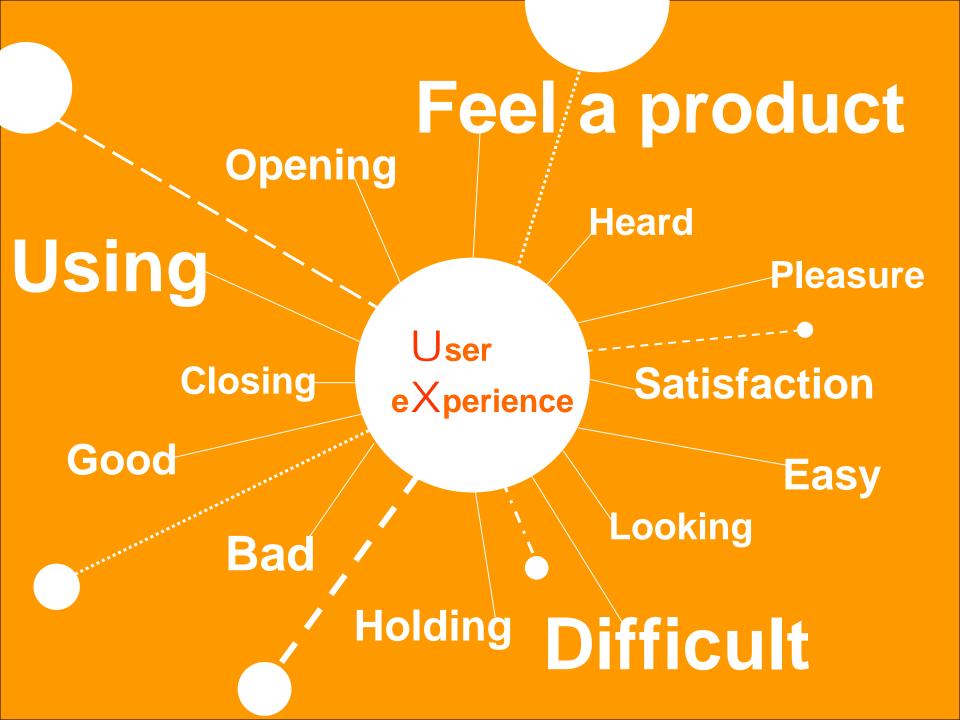




What is

User Experience?

'Every product that is used by someone has a user experience'



It is tangible, Happening all the time, Cannot be designed, Tricky to capture & share



























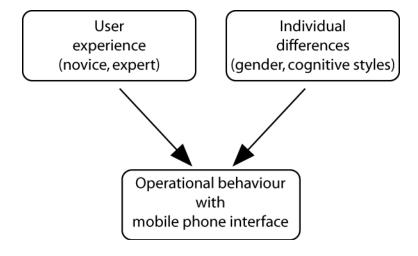








About the research study



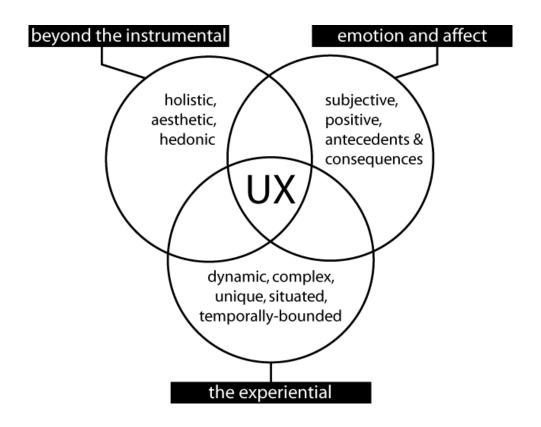
- Categorise users by different operational behaviour with the mobile phone interface
- Establish the guideline for customising the mobile phone users based on the user's interaction with the mobile phone

Definition of user experience

- user experience is beyond usefulness and usability of a product
- it might be affected by the user's internal state, the context and perceptions of the product
- it is subjective, highly situated and dynamic in nature

The importance of experiencing a product is 'the entire experience, from when I first hear about the product, to purchasing it, to opening the box, to getting it running, to getting service, to maintaining it, to upgrading it'

User experience-interactions with technology



User experience of users' interactions with technology is composed by the experiential, emotion and affect, and it is beyond the instrumental.

Hassenzahl and Tractinsky (2006)

The problem in evaluating user experience

- Experimental pilots (Isomursu, 2008) user's attitudes and expectations
- Emotion (Hole & williams, 2008) emotion sampling
- Concept of the object (al-Azzawi, Frohlich & Wilson, 2008) multiple card sorting
- Judgment of the product (Karapanos & Martens, 2008) repertory grids

Diary, focus groups, surveys, competitive analysis...and so forth

Whilst researchers attempt to transform UX to quantitative data, ToE-SEEing, uncover an understanding of the UX through qualitative analysis.

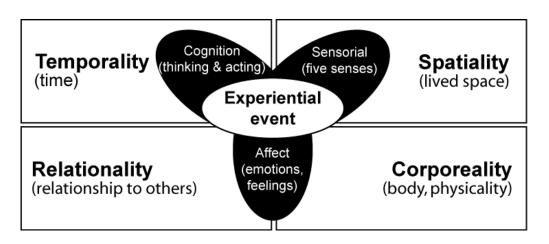
About this study

- Introduce the methodology of Taxonomy of Experience (ToE) & its analysis process of SEEing
- Apply ToE-SEEing to understand user experience of operating touch screen mobile phones and the priority of the using experiences

Taxonomy of Experience (ToE)

Definition of taxonomy: the science or technique of classification Taxonomy of Experience: categorise experiences into themes

- to understand the user's experience with a product via analysis of their verbal commentary to find the deep meanings
- based on philosophy, methodology and design theory
- to understand an experience by four aspects



SEEing-the analysis method of ToE

- SEEing is the analytic process of ToE
- the term 'SEEing' attempts to differentiate from the processes of thinking, but still associates with the thinking processes
- uncover an understanding of the user's experience through qualitative analysis

Experimental Design

Experimental design

Task: 5 minutes free trial, use the phone as they wanted

Participants: Twelve participants were recruited from Brunel University

6 currently use a touch screen mobile phone

6 currently use a 12 keypad mobile phone

Instrument: Vodafone 541





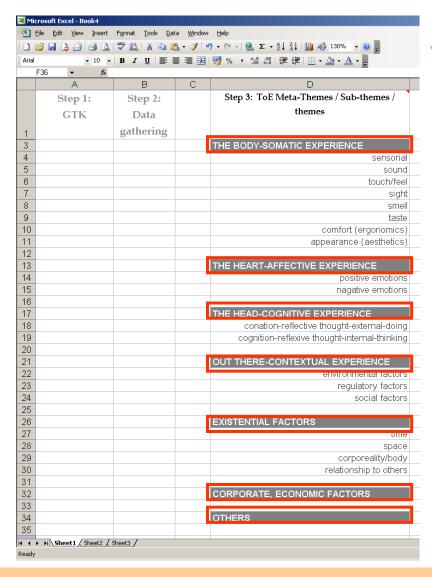
- Step 1: Gathering data and establishing structures
- Step 2: Descriptive narratives
- Step 3: Sorting fragments into themes
- Step 4: Developing meaning(s)
- Step 5: Essential elements
- Step 6: Super-ordinary elements
- Step 7: Weighting of super-ordinary elements
- Step 8: Super-ordinary summary words
- Step 9: Summary word descriptions

Step 1: Gathering data and establishing structures

- > researchers have to immerse themselves in the experience completely
- collect the information for writing the descriptions for later steps (e.g. images, sounds, samples)

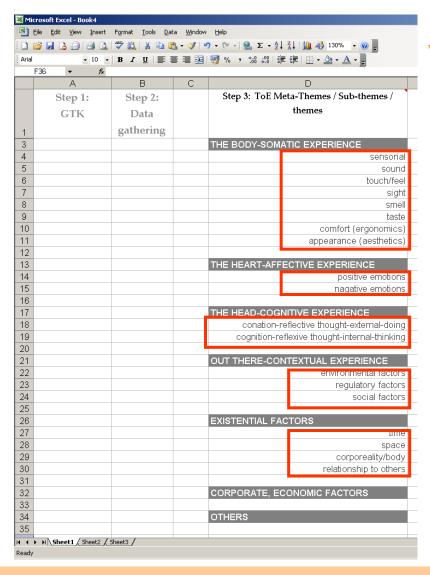
Step 2: Descriptive narratives

> transform the data collected in Step1 into a textual format for analysis



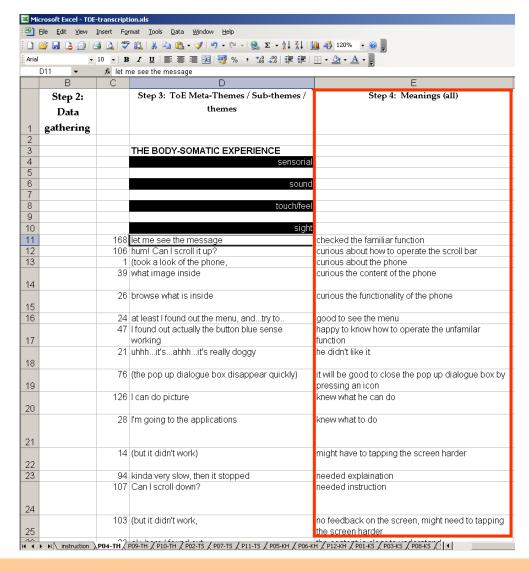
Step 3: Sorting fragments into themes

- Meta-themes(higher level theme configurations)
- > Sub-themes



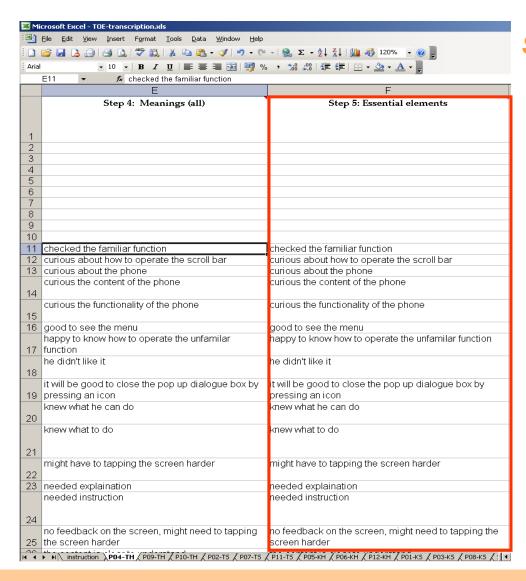
Step 3: Sorting fragments into themes

- Meta-themes(higher level theme configurations)
- > Sub-themes



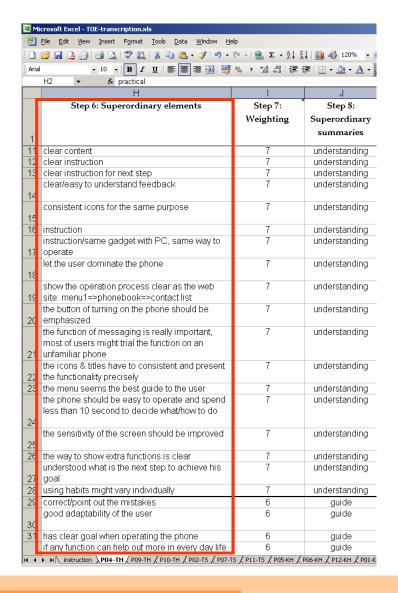
Step 4: Developing meaning(s)

- to find the deeper meanings behind the fragment
- ➤ to 'tease out' the text into different meanings
- to accept all 'possible' meanings that are contained within the fragment



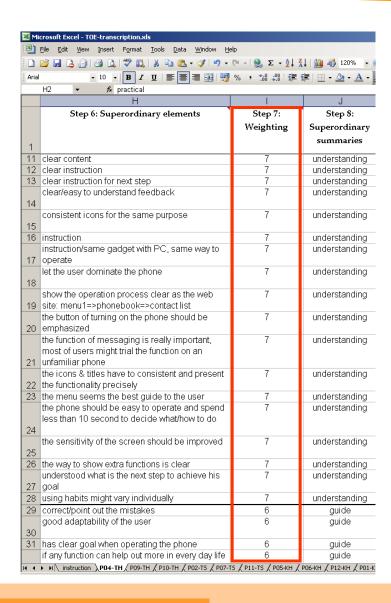
Step 5: Essential elements

- to filter out the less important meanings
- ➤ if the element is essential to the experience, or the experience might be different without the element



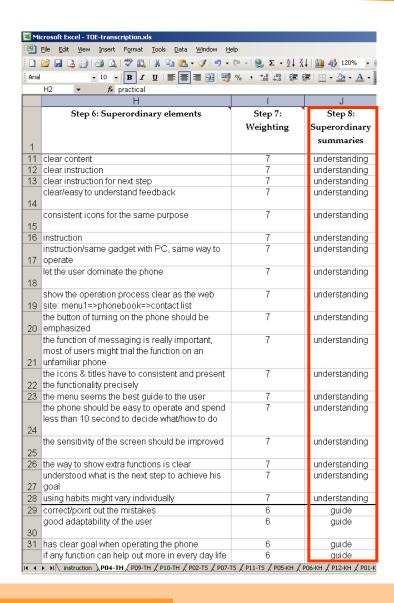
Step 6: Super-ordinary elements

- ➤ to distil the super-ordinary essence of the experience, i.e. the unexpected, novel and hidden aspects of the experience
- to isolate those elements of the experience that might not have been seen as an important part of the original design
- ➤ this process searches for the surprising elements, the unintended impacts of the experience.



Step 7: Weighting of super-ordinary elements

➤ to weight which super-ordinary elements are more 'powerful' of the essential elements of the experience by Likert rating 1-7

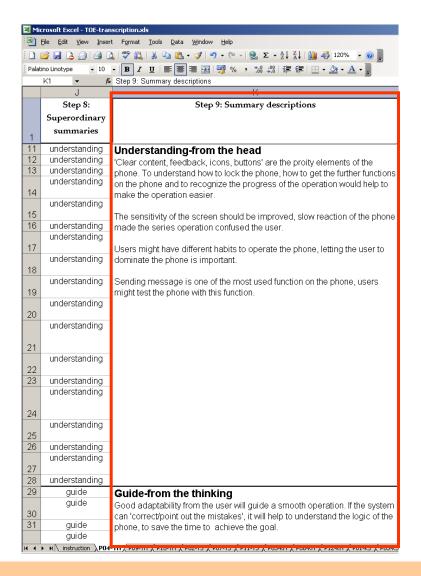


Step 8: Super-ordinary summary words

➤ to use word metaphors to synthesise 'what is the collective meaning behind these elements'?

For example:

The super-ordinary element of 'no risk means no fun', could essentially be a statement about 'freedom to enjoy danger'



Step 9: Summary word descriptions

- ➤ to summarise Steps 6-8
- ➤ to present the understanding of the experience to someone who does not understand the meaning of the superordinary words by 1-2 narrative paragraphs

elements of user experience with Vodafone 541





Users expected to understand how to operate the phone before using it

- show instructions
- demonstrate the phone

Others: comfortable, intimacy and so forth.

elements of user experience with Vodafone 541

Experienced and familiarfrom daily life and history

Users compared the phone with previous experience

- same way as using computer
- detect mistake & help



Understanding-from the head

Users expected to understand how to operate the phone before using it

- show instructions
- demonstrate the phone







Others: comfortable, intimacy and so forth.

elements of user experience with Vodafone 541

Experienced and familiarfrom daily life and history

Users compared the phone with previous experience

- same way as using computer
- detect mistake & help

Specific-from the physical

Information from the physical phone; different position might only for operating specific tasks



Understanding-from the head

Users expected to understand how to operate the phone before using it

- show instructions
- demonstrate the phone

Freedom-from the operation

Small size, cross functions without starting from the main menu













Others: comfortable, intimacy and so forth.

Share-from the data & mind

Link to the internet affect users' pleasure to share information

- easy to carry with
- show off the phone

Conclusion

- ToE-SEEING helps this study to discover users' experience step by step whether the experience comes from history or was produced whilst using the object;
- The elements of this study not only reflect the user's expectation of the product, but also highlight the components that the user cares about most; such as: instructions on the phone, able to dominate the phone, size of the phone, share life with friends and so forth.
- The elements expose the lack of the interface design;
- ToE-SEEing helps to improve design guidelines;
- Understanding user experience should take place before conducting DESIGN

Thanks for your attention

E-mail contact: mepgwcw@brunel.ac.uk