要旨

Steering Task におけるターゲット幅の上限値

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ステアリング動作を行うマウスやペン等の入力デバイスの操作性評価を行うものとして, Steering law が開発された.

この Steering law は様々な研究がなされているが,その中で,Accot や Zhai らにより,幅がある一定の値を超えるサイズで実験を行うと Steering law の計算式による有効性が失われてしまうという報告がなされた.

しかし,今まで有効な大きさの限界は求められていない.

そこで本研究では、線形の Steering task と円形の Steering task を用いて実験を行い、Steering law の有効な大きさの上限値を求める.

まず線形の Steering task の実験では, MT と幅の相関で 10-60pixels と 70-300pixels の間に有意差が見られるという結果が示された.

次に円形の Steering task の実験では, MT と幅の相関で 10-50pixels と 60-100pixels の間に有意差が見られるという結果が示された.

以上の 2 種類の実験で,一定の値から有意差が見られたのは有意差の見られた値から,幅が変化しても MT に変化が見られなくなり Steering law の有効性が失われたからである.

以上より,本研究では実験の結果から,線形の Steering task は 70pixels, 円形の Steering task は 60pixels が Steering law を用いる際の幅の値の上限値であると結論付けた.

キーワード 入力デバイス, Steering law, 線形の Steering Task, 円形の Steering Task

Abstract

The maximum size of tunnel width for the Steering law

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In this paper, we investigated the upper limit size of path width in steering tasks. The steering law, proposed by Accot and Zhai in 1997, has been a robust model and paradigm to study steering tasks in human-computer interaction, such as drawing and writing. The steering law has been verified with several input devices, in different scales and in locomotion. However, little attention has been paid to the upper limit size of path width in steering tasks. Accot and Zhai (1997) also reported that the law would lose its predictability power as the width exceeded certain upper bound limit on a display.

In our study, we took the linear and circular paths as steering tasks. The steering directions for the linear and circular tunnel were respectively towards right and clockwise.

Experimental results showed that in the linear steering task, there was a significant difference between 10-60 pixels group and 70-300pixels group in MT vs. width plot.

In the circular steering task, the results showed that there was a significant difference between 10-50 pixels group and 60-100 pixels group in MT vs. width plot. From above analysis, MT stays constant even if the value of width changes within the range of the latter group. This indicated that the steering law will lose its predictability power as the width attains a certain size. This size is the upper limit size of the path width for steering tasks.

From the experimental results, we can conclude that the upper limit size of path

width is 70 pixels for the linear steering task and 60 pixels for the circular steering task.

 $\begin{tabular}{ll} \it{key words} & \it{linear steering task} \end{tabular} \begin{tabular}{ll} \it{task} \end{tabular}$