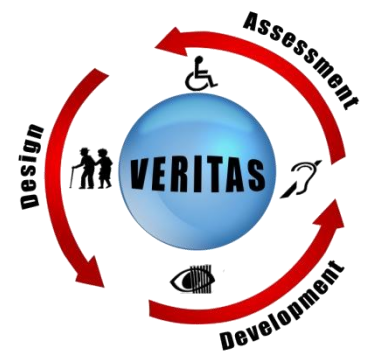




VERITAS project

FP7 247765



VERITAS Task analysis



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MCA



Importance of task analysis

- Only by understanding the different tasks a person undertakes in a specific environment can we create user models
 - Many different elements
 - Turning, pushing, lifting



2

Main objectives

- Define specific user tasks and interactions per application area
 - the automotive, the smart living space, the workplace, the infotainment and the personal healthcare domains
- Decompose them in subtasks and primitive tasks
- Identify the disability impact on every primitive tasks
- Outcome used for abstract user models



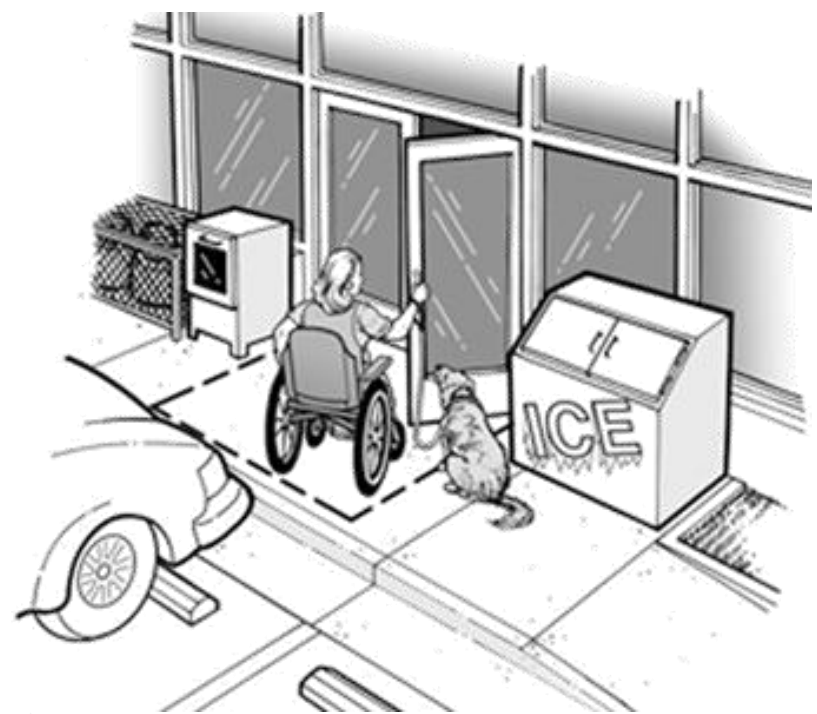
3

Methodology

Sector	Task	Subtask	Primitive tasks	Disability/A T	Disability related primitive tasks	Object
Automotive	Getting in a car	Open left front door	Reach (arm)			Door
			Position (hand)			Door handle
			Grasp (hand)	Upper limb impaired	Speak (voice)	Voice activated opening doors
					Push (hand, elbow, etc.)	Push button that opens doors
		Door handle				



Concrete examples



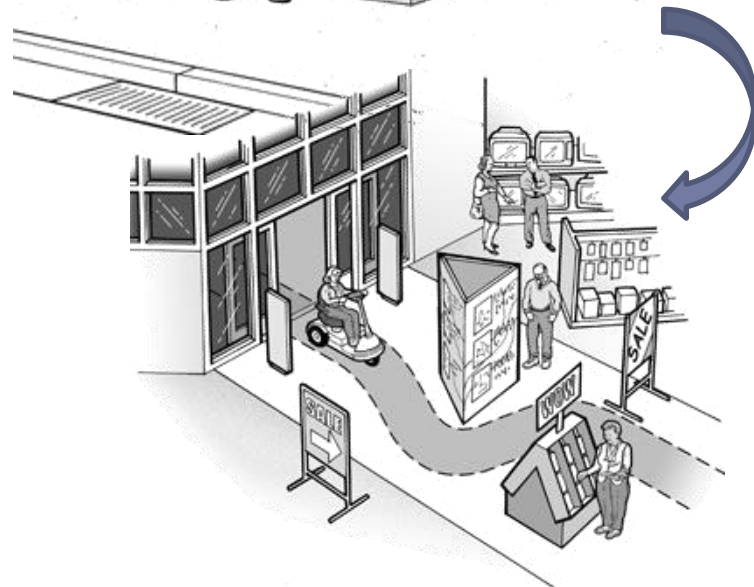
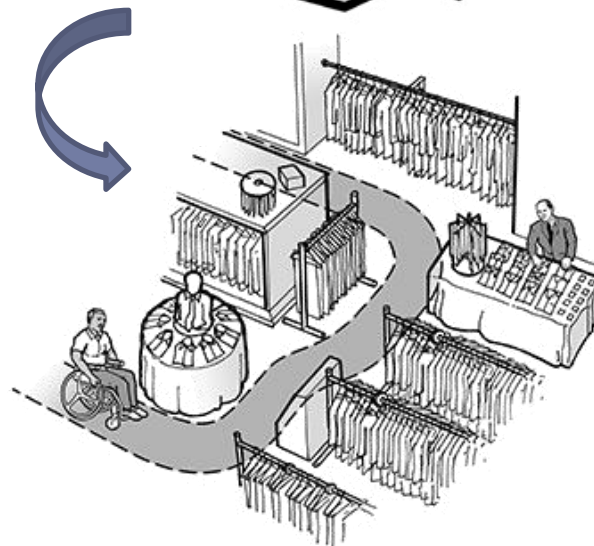
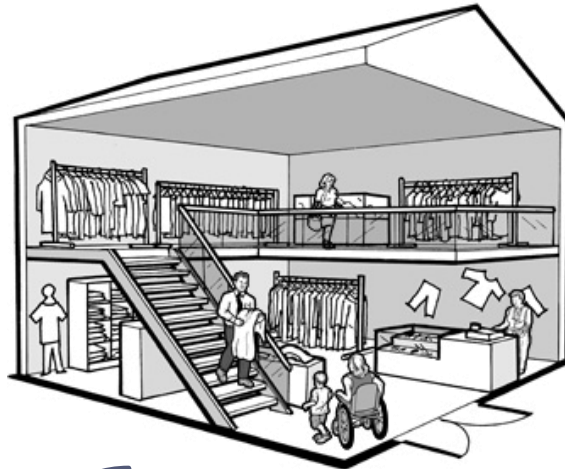
5

Concrete examples



6

Concrete examples



7

Concrete examples



8

Source Images: ADA (Americans with Disabilities Act)
More info at: <http://www.ada.gov/reachingout/intro1.htm>

Achievements

- Will be captured in D1.7.2 Task analysis per application area, due in Month 12 (public)
 - Detailed table available per category
 - Per category, specific tasks have been identified
 - Per task, subtasks have been defined
 - Per relevant disability obstacles defined
 - Primitive tasks identified
- Input for user models
 - Per (primitive) task, specific parameters



Next steps & Interrelations

- Finalisation task analysis
 - Public deliverable
 - Available on line after EC approval
- Main building stone for VERITAS
 - Definition of Abstract User models (A1.3.2, A1.4.2, and A1.5.2)
 - Observation and measurements of the multisensorial platform (WP1.2)
 - Outcome: VERITAS User models

