Many of the MIT Media Lab research projects described in the following pages are conducted under the auspices of sponsor-supported, interdisciplinary Media Lab centers, joint research programs, special interest groups (SIGs), and initiatives. They include:

**Advancing Wellbeing**
In contributing to the digital revolution, the Media Lab helped fuel a society where increasing numbers of people are obese, sedentary, and glued to screens. Our online culture has promoted meaningfulness in terms of online fame and numbers of viewers, and converted time previously spent building face-to-face relationships into interactions online with people who may not be who they say they are. What we have helped to create, willingly or not, often diminishes the social-emotional relationships and activities that promote physical, mental, and social health. Moreover, our workplace culture escalates stress, provides unlimited caffeine, distributes nutrition-free food, holds back-to-back sedentary meetings, and encourages overnight hackathons and unhealthy sleep behavior. Without being dystopian about technology, this effort aims to spawn a series of projects that leverage the many talents and strengths in the Media Lab in order to reshape technology and our workplace to enhance health and wellbeing.

With support from the Robert Wood Johnson Foundation (RWJF), Cisco, Deloitte, LKK Health Products Group, and Steelcase, the Media Lab’s Advancing Wellbeing initiative addresses the role of technology in shaping our health, and explores new approaches and solutions to wellbeing. The program is built around education and student mentoring; prototyping tools and technologies that support physical, mental, social, and emotional wellbeing; and community initiatives that will originate at the Media Lab, but be designed to scale.

Thanks to the Carson Reynolds Memorial Fund for generously funding the video lectures and making them freely accessible around the planet.

**Autism & Communication Technology Initiative**
The Autism & Communication Technology Initiative utilizes the unique features of the Media Lab to foster the development of innovative technologies that can enhance and accelerate the pace of autism research and therapy. Researchers are especially invested in creating technologies that promote communication and independent living by enabling non-autistic people to understand the ways autistic people are trying to communicate; improving autistic people’s ability to use receptive and expressive language along with other means of functional, non-verbal expression; and providing telemetric support that reduces reliance on caregivers’ physical proximity, yet still enables enriching and natural connectivity as wanted and needed.

**CE 2.0**
Most of us are awash in consumer electronics (CE) devices: from cellphones, to TVs, to dishwashers. They provide us with information, entertainment, and communications, and assist us in accomplishing our daily tasks. Unfortunately, most are not as helpful as they could and should be; for the most part, they are dumb, unaware of us or our situations, and often difficult to use. In addition, most CE devices cannot communicate with our other devices, even when such communication and collaboration would be of great help. The Consumer Electronics 2.0 initiative (CE 2.0) is a collaboration between the Media Lab and its sponsor companies to formulate the principles for a new generation of consumer electronics that are highly connected, seamlessly interoperable, situation-aware, and radically simpler to use. Our goal is to show that as computing and communication capability seep into more of our everyday devices, these devices do not have to become more confusing and complex, but rather can become more intelligent in a cooperative and user-friendly way.

**Center for Civic Media**
Communities need information to make decisions and take action; to provide aid to neighbors in need; to purchase an environmentally sustainable product and shun a wasteful one; to choose leaders on local and global scales. Communities are also rich repositories of information and knowledge, and often develop their own innovative tools and practices for information sharing. Existing systems to inform communities are changing rapidly, and new ecosystems are emerging where old distinctions like writer/audience and journalist/amateur have collapsed. The Civic Media group is a partnership between the MIT Media Lab and Comparative Media Studies at MIT. Together, we work to understand these new ecosystems and to build tools and systems that help communities collect and share information and connect that information to action. We work closely with communities to understand their needs and strengths, and to develop useful tools together using collaborative design principles. We particularly focus on tools that can help amplify the voices of communities often excluded from the digital public sphere and connect them with new audiences, as well as on systems that help us understand media ecologies, augment civic participation, and foster digital inclusion.
Center for Extreme Bionics
Half of the world's population currently suffers from some form of physical or neurological disability. At some point in our lives, it is all too likely that a family member or friend will be struck by a limiting or incapacitating condition, from dementia, to the loss of a limb, to a debilitating disease such as Parkinson's. Today we acknowledge—and even "accept"—serious physical and mental impairments as inherent to the human condition. But must these conditions be accepted as "normal"? What if, instead, through the invention and deployment of novel technologies, we could control biological processes within the body in order to repair or even eradicate them? What if there were no such thing as human disability? These questions drive the work of Media Lab faculty members Hugh Herr and Ed Boyden, and MIT Institute Professor Robert Langer, and what has led them and the MIT Media Lab to propose the establishment of a new Center for Extreme Bionics. This dynamic new interdisciplinary organization will draw on the existing strengths of research in synthetic neurobiology, biomechatronics, and biomaterials, combined with enhanced capabilities for design development and prototyping.

Center for Mobile Learning
The Center for Mobile Learning invents and studies new mobile technologies to promote learning anywhere anytime for anyone. The Center focuses on mobile tools that empower learners to think creatively, collaborate broadly, and develop applications that are useful to themselves and others around them. The Center’s work covers location-aware learning applications, mobile sensing and data collection, augmented reality gaming, and other educational uses of mobile technologies. The Center’s first major activity will focus on App Inventor, a programming system that makes it easy for learners to create mobile apps by fitting together puzzle piece-shaped ‘blocks’ in a web browser.

City Science
The world is experiencing a period of extreme urbanization. In China alone, 300 million rural inhabitants will move to urban areas over the next 15 years. This will require building an infrastructure equivalent to the one housing the entire population of the United States in a matter of a few decades. In the future, cities will account for nearly 90 percent of global population growth, 80 percent of wealth creation, and 60 percent of total energy consumption. Developing better strategies for the creation of new cities, is therefore, a global imperative. Our need to improve our understanding of cities, however, is pressed not only by the social relevance of urban environments, but also by the availability of new strategies for city-scale interventions that are enabled by emerging technologies. Leveraging advances in data analysis, sensor technologies, and urban experiments, City Science will provide new insights into creating a data-driven approach to urban design and planning. To build the cities that the world needs, we need a scientific understanding of cities that considers our built environments and the people who inhabit them. Our future cities will desperately need such understanding.

Code Next
Code Next, a Media Lab collaboration with Google, aims to create a new generation of computer scientists, innovators, and inventors and have them emerge from the underserved 8-12th grade Black and Latino populations. The pilot launched in January 2016 with two laboratories, one in NYC and one in Oakland. Curricula is being developed by the Media Lab. Code Next’s first year of tutorials and maker activities are focusing on several domains: fabrication and design, digital music and interactive media, and game design. Our toolbox includes laser cutters, 3D printers, Scratch, Makey Makey, and Arduino. In the second year, we will introduce Python, Raspberry Pi, BeagleBone, and emphasize making code to make things that make things. Learning domains will emphasize computational design, mechatronics, robotics, web design, web technology, and 2D and 3D design. In addition, we teach parents technology and provide academic enrichment to our students. We will have four successive cohorts of freshmen (2016, 2017, 2018, 2019).

Communications Futures Program
The Communications Futures Program conducts research on industry dynamics, technology opportunities, and regulatory issues that form the basis for communications endeavors of all kinds, from telephony to RFID tags. The program operates through a series of working groups led jointly by MIT researchers and industry collaborators. It is highly participatory, and its agenda reflects the interests of member companies that include both traditional stakeholders and innovators. It is jointly directed by Dave Clark (CSAIL), Charles Fine (Sloan School of Management), and Andrew Lippman (Media Lab).

Connection Science
As more of our personal and public lives become infused and shaped by data from sensors and computing devices, the lines between the digital and the physical have become increasingly blurred. New possibilities arise, some promising, others alarming, but both with an inexorable momentum that is supplanting time honored practices and institutions. MIT Connection Science is a cross-disciplinary effort drawing on the strengths of faculty, departments and researchers across the Institute, to decode the meaning of this
dynamic, at times chaotic, new environment. The initiative will help business executives, investors, entrepreneurs and policymakers capitalize on the multitude of opportunities unlocked by the new hyperconnected world we live in.

Digital Currency Initiative
The Internet enabled people to easily call each other without a phone company, send a document without a mail carrier, or publish an article without a newspaper. As a result, more than 2.9 billion people depend on a decentralized communications protocol—the Internet—to more efficiently communicate with one another. Similarly, cryptocurrencies like bitcoin enable permission-less innovation for entrepreneurs and technologists to build world-changing applications that answer the demand for global transactions that has been created by global communication. The Digital Currency Initiative strives to be a neutral leader of world-class research to push the boundaries of knowledge around cryptocurrency and its underlying distributed ledger technology. We seek to clarify the real-world impact of these technologies, inspired by their potential for public good and mindful of the risks and ethical questions attached to them. We act in support of the MIT and open-source cryptocurrency communities and yet are open to collaborating with all sectors of society.

Emerging Worlds
The Emerging Worlds SIG is focused on emerging opportunities to address pressing challenges, and leapfrog existing solutions. Emerging Worlds are vibrant ecosystems where we are rolling out new and innovative citizen-based technologies using a framework that supports the wide-ranging needs of urban populations. It is a co-innovation initiative to solve problems in areas such as health, education, financial inclusion, food and agriculture, housing, transportation, and local business.

Ethics
The mission of MIT Media Lab’s new Ethics Initiative is to foster multi-disciplinary program designs and critical conversations around ethics, wellbeing, and human flourishing. The initiative seeks to create collaborative platforms for scientists, engineers, artists, and policy makers to optimize designing for humanity.

Future Storytelling
The Future Storytelling working group at the Media Lab is rethinking storytelling for the 21st century. The group takes a new and dynamic approach to how we tell our stories, creating new methods, technologies, and learning programs that recognize and respond to the changing communications landscape. The group builds on the Media Lab’s more than 25 years of experience in developing society-changing technologies for human expression and interactivity. By applying leading-edge technologies to make stories more interactive, improvisational, and social, researchers are working to transform audiences into active participants in the storytelling process, bridging the real and virtual worlds, and allowing everyone to make and share their own unique stories. Research also explores ways to revolutionize imaging and display technologies, including developing next-generation cameras and programmable studios, making movie production more versatile and economic.

Learning Initiative
Thirty years ago, Media Lab founding faculty member Seymour Papert laid the foundation for a new theory of learning through construction. He created tools for children to be designers and creators, rather than just consumers of technology, positing that learning happens best when people are actively constructing knowledge through creative experimentation and the design of sharable objects. Today, the ML Learning Initiative is built on similar principles and aims to bring the collective creativity to bear on the future of learning.

The ML Learning initiative explores new approaches to learning. We study learning across many dimensions, ranging from neurons to nations, from early childhood to lifelong scholarship, and from human creativity to machine intelligence. The program is built around a cohort of learning innovators from across the diverse Media Lab groups. We are designing tools and technologies that change how, when, where, and what we learn; and developing new solutions to enable and enhance learning everywhere, including at the Media Lab itself. In addition to creating tools and models, the initiative provides non-profit and for-profit mechanisms to help promising innovations to scale.

Open Agriculture (OpenAg) Initiative
The MIT Media Lab Open Agriculture (OpenAg) initiative is on a mission to create healthier, more engaging, and more inventive future food systems. We believe the precursor to a healthier and more sustainable food system will be the creation of an open-source ecosystem of food technologies that enable and promote transparency, networked experimentation, education, and hyper-local production. The OpenAg Initiative
brings together partners from industry, government, and academia to develop an open source “food tech” research collective for the creation of the global agricultural hardware, software, and data commons. Together we will build collaborative tools and open technology platforms for the exploration of future food systems.

**Pixel Factory**
Data is ubiquitous in a world where our understanding of it is not. The Pixel Factory is a special interest group working to help people understand their data by making tools to transform data into stories. The Pixel Factory is led by the Macro Connections group, a group experienced in the creation of data visualization engines including: The Observatory of Economic Complexity (atlas.media.mit.edu), Immersion (immersion.media.mit.edu), and Pantheon (pantheon.media.mit.edu).

**Space Exploration Initiative**
The public grand opening of Space draws near. Much as biology has witnessed an explosion of DIY bio-hacking in recent years, the dropping costs of space launches and cubesats enable a new mode of engagement in Low Earth Orbit (LEO) and beyond. What was once an exclusive, expensive and narrowly serious pursuit begins to thaw. With the dawn of “New Space,” a burgeoning group of private, commercial space companies excites a new philosophy of involvement with space technology.

Space will be hackable. Space will be playful. Space will be accessible to the space enthusiast—through the reach of their DIY instruments, experiments, sensors and satellites, and eventually through space tourism. This opportunity to design our interplanetary lives beckons to us. Our mission is to design a life worth living up there. We aim to drive innovation at the frontiers of space exploration, from the holy grail of “life in space” to widespread societal involvement in “open space.” Humanity stands on the cusp of interplanetary civilization and space is our next, grand frontier.

While many organizations already tackle, quite effectively, the engineering and scientific challenges, the Media Lab is distinct in its freedom to imagine bold visions that venture beyond the rational constraints of most academic grants. We’ll prototype provocative space architectures, new communication networks, and astro-bacteria wearables. We’ll open-source payload designs and repurpose existing satellites—and deploy! Our collective creativity strives to bring science fiction to life. Space may not be our final frontier, but should be our next.

**Terrestrial Sensing**
The deeply symbiotic relationship between our planet and ourselves is increasingly mediated by technology. Ubiquitous, networked sensing has provided the earth with an increasingly sophisticated electronic nervous system. How we connect with, interpret, visualize, and use the geoscience information shared and gathered is a deep challenge, with transformational potential. The Center for Terrestrial Sensing aims to address this challenge.

**Ultimate Media**
Visual media has irretrievably lost its lock on the audience but has gained unprecedented opportunity to evolve the platform by which it is communicated and to become integrated with the social and data worlds in which we live. Ultimate Media is creating a platform for the invention, creation, and realization of new ways to explore and participate in the media universe. We apply extremes of access, processing, and interaction to build new media experiences and explorations that permit instant video blogging, exploration of the universe of news and narrative entertainment, and physical interfaces that allow people to collaborate around media.

The most current information about our research is available on the MIT Media Lab website, at http://www.media.mit.edu/research.
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Affective Response to Haptic Signals

Social Learning Recommender Bots

Social AI and Extended Intelligence

Secure Sharing of Wildlife Data

openPDS/ SaferAnswers: Protecting the Privacy of Metadata

Alex ‘Sandy’ Pentland: Human Dynamics

Rosalind W. Picard: Affective Computing

Fathom: Probabilistic Graphical Models to Help Mental Health Counselors

Mapping the Stress of Medical Visits

Measuring Arousal During Therapy for Children with Autism and ADHD

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Fadel Adib: Signal Kinetics
Extending human and computer abilities in sensing, communication, and actuation through signals and networks

1. Cyber-Physical Security and Privacy (System & Network Security)
   Fadel Adib
   In the age of ubiquitous connectivity and the Internet of Things, our security and privacy have taken on new dimensions. For example, how can we ensure that our locations are not being tracked from our cellphones? And, how can we prevent an unauthorized user from hacking into our smart home systems? Our research aims at developing primitives that can address these challenges. To do so, we explore intrinsically new security mechanisms that operate across all computing stacks to secure not only the bits but also the integrity of the sensed signals, and to protect the privacy of the sensed environments.

2. Health Sensing using Wireless Signals
   Fadel Adib
   Today’s health sensors (which monitor breathing, heartbeats, steps, etc.) require their users to wear them on their bodies. In contrast, our technologies can monitor human health without requiring the user to wear any device on his/her body. To do so, we capture and analyze wireless signals reflected off the human body; we then use these reflected signals to extract breathing and heartbeats without any physical contact with the human body. We are currently exploring techniques to remotely sense additional health metrics like blood pressure, oxygen saturation, and glucose levels. Monitoring these health metrics can render ICU (intensive care unit) vital sign monitors completely noninvasive and enable continuous monitoring of diabetes patients.

3. Programming Wireless Networks (Computer Networks)
   Fadel Adib
   Wireless networks—consisting of WiFi, LTE, RFIDs, and millimeter-wave devices—have become integral parts of our everyday lives. Our research explores how we can make these networks faster, more robust, and seamlessly mobile. It also explores how we can use these networks for purposes other than communication, such as localization, sensing, and control.

4. RFly: Drones that find missing objects using battery-free RFIDs
   Fadel Adib, Yunfei Ma, Nicholas Selby
   Can drones find missing items? Every year, companies lose billions of dollars due to misplaced items and faulty inventory records in their warehouses. Consider that the smallest Walmart warehouse is larger than 17 football fields, making it impossible to keep track of all items in the warehouse.

   To overcome this challenge, we introduce RFly, a drone-based wireless system that can scan and locate items in warehouses. The system leverages cheap, battery-free RFID (Radio Frequency Identifier) stickers, which are attached to every item in the warehouse similar to barcodes. These RFIDs power up and respond with a unique identifier when commanded by a wireless device called a reader. To scan a warehouse, a drone operator dispatches a small, inexpensive, and safe drone which flies throughout a warehouse, cataloging and localizing all the RFIDs in a warehouse. The video below shows how the system operates.

5. Seeing Through Walls
   Fadel Adib
   Our group develops technologies that can see through walls and perform motion capture through occlusions. To do so, we rely on wireless signals, like WiFi. These signals traverse walls and reflect off humans behind the wall before returning to a wireless receiver. We design and develop new algorithms and software-hardware systems that can extract these signals and analyze them to capture human motion from behind a wall.
V. Michael Bove: Object-Based Media

Changing storytelling, communication, and everyday life through sensing, understanding, and new interface technologies

6. **3D Telepresence Chair**
   
   **Daniel Novy**
   
   An autostereoscopic (no glasses) 3D display engine is combined with a “Pepper’s Ghost” setup to create an office chair that appears to contain a remote meeting participant. The system geometry is also suitable for other applications, such as tabletop or automotive heads-up displays.

7. **4K/8K Comics**
   
   **V. Michael Bove, Daniel Novy**
   
   4K/8K Comics applies the affordances of ultra-high-resolution screens to traditional print media such as comic books, graphic novels, and other sequential art forms. The comic panel becomes the entry point to the corresponding moment in the film adaptation, while scenes from the film indicate the source frames of the graphic novel. The relationships among comics, films, social media, parodies, and other support materials can be navigated using native touch screens, gestures, or novel wireless control devices. Big data techniques are used to sift, sort, and explore vast catalogs of long-running titles, enabling sharing and remixing among friends, fans, and collectors.

8. **8K Time Machine**
   
   **V. Michael Bove, Hisayuki Ohmata (NHK), Yukiko Oshio (NHK)**
   
   Archived TV programs evoke earlier times. This application combines a video and music archive with an immersive screen and a simple user interface suitable for everyone, from children to the elderly, to create a “Time Machine” effect. The only key for exploring is the user’s age. People can enjoy over 1,300 TV programs from the last seven decades without having to do tedious text searches. This catalogue intuitively guides the user with an image array (64 different videos on one screen at the same time) that simplifies navigation and makes it immediate, rather than referencing it to previous screens.

9. **Aerial Light-Field Display**
   
   **V. Michael Bove, Daniel Novy, Henry Holtzman (Samsung NExD Lab)**
   
   Suitable for anywhere a “Pepper’s Ghost” display could be deployed, this display adds 3D with motion parallax, as well as optically relaying the image into free space such that gestural and haptic interfaces can be used to interact with it. The current version is able to display a person at approximately full-size.

10. **BigBarChart**
    
    **V. Michael Bove, Laura Perovich**
    
    BigBarChart is an immersive, 3D bar chart that provides a new physical way for people to interact with data. It takes data beyond visualizations to map out a new area—data experiences—that are multisensory, embodied, and aesthetic interactions. BigBarChart is made up of a number of bars that extend up to 10 feet to create an immersive experience. Bars change height and color in response to interactions that are direct (a person entering the room), tangible (pushing down on a bar to get meta information), or digital (controlling bars and performing statistical analyses through a tablet). BigBarChart helps both scientists and the general public understand information from a new perspective. Early prototypes are available.

11. **Bottles&Boxes: Packaging with Sensors**
    
    **V. Michael Bove, Daniel Novy**
    
    We have added inexpensive, low-power, wireless sensors to product packages to detect user interactions with products. Thus, a bottle can register when and how often its contents are dispensed (and generate side effects, like causing a music player to play music when the bottle is picked up, or generating an automatic refill order when near-emptiness is detected). A box can understand usage patterns of its contents. Consumers can vote for their favorites among several alternatives simply by handling them more often.
Calliope was designed by building on the lessons learnt from the NeverEnding Drawing Machine. Rather than a static system that lives indoors, Calliope was inspired by the portability of "en plein air" painting and the pochade box that made it possible. Thinking of "the world as your palette," Calliope is a portable, paper-based platform for interactive, networked story making which allows physical editing of shared digital media at a distance. With Calliope, we shrank the size and cost by using a system of mirrors and the availability of pocket projectors. We were also interested in exploring the difference between a system that allowed "from many to many" collaboration to a more intimate "one to one" design. Like the Never-Ending Drawing Machine, Calliope is composed of networked "creation-stations" that seamlessly blend analog and digital media which uses the page-turning book format to synchronize networked co-creation.

When using the Never-Ending Drawing Machine, we noticed people had trouble pressing the "big red button" since their hands were mostly busy. Calliope substituted the button for a pedal to be pressed. Unlike the Never-Ending Drawing Machine, Calliope uses human-readable tags, designed as dominoes, which can be drawn directly onto the paper with a marker by the user.

One of the most valuable outcomes of blending analog and digital media, was the ability to save every version, allowing to then explore the process of creation. The NEDM though did not have a way that the user could access this without having to interface with the computer's file system. For Calliope, we designed a tag which, upon placing it over the desired page, lets you see all the versions that came before the last one. Furthermore, Calliope now can record audio! When the "rooster" tag is placed, one can record onto that page and play back, extending the palette to the aural realms. The intention remains: to offer opportunities for cross-cultural and cross-generational collaboration among peers with expertise in different media.

The goal of this project, building upon work begun by Stephen Benton and the Spatial Imaging group, is to enable consumer devices such as tablets, phones, or glasses to display holographic video images in real time, suitable for entertainment, engineering, telepresence, or medical imaging. Our research addresses real-time scene capture and transmission, computational strategies, display technologies, interaction models, and applications.

Philippa Mothersill
design(human)design is a tool that builds on insights about the design process inspired by research carried out at IDEO Cambridge. The idea is that there are a few design "variables" that designers play with, and that they often like to provoke their creativity with "random but purposeful" inspirations—which present the designer with a random selection of design variables to act as a "structured serendipitous" creative prompt.

design(human)design comprises a deck of cards that act as a creative game to prompt new design ideas. The deck consists of sets of cards containing examples of each of the design variables, e.g. an object, an app, a book, etc., for the artifact design variable. Designers randomly select a card from each of the variable sets and create their design inspired by the MadLibs-style prompt sentence construct. Blank cards for each of the variables are also included so that designers can add their own examples.

To make the complete and selective randomization and personalization of the variables even easier, an interactive design(human)design website was created at designhumandesign.media.mit.edu. The list of design variables are contained in a Google Spreadsheet that again can be added to by designers to customise their prompts.

V. Michael Bove, Laura Perovich
This project steps beyond data visualizations to create data experiences. It aims to engage not only the analytic mind, but also the artistic and emotional self. In this project, chemicals found in people's bodies and homes are turned into a series of fashions. Quantities, properties, and sources of chemicals are represented through various parameters of the fashion, such as fabric color, textures, and sizes. Wearing these outfits allows people to live the data—to experience tangibly the findings from their homes and bodies. This is the first project in a series of works that seek to create aesthetic data experiences that prompt researchers and laypeople to engage with information in new ways.
16. **DUSK**

V. Michael Bove, Bianca Datta

DUSK was created as part of the Media Lab’s Advancing Wellbeing initiative (supported by the Robert Wood Johnson Foundation) to create private, restful spaces for people in the workplace. DUSK promotes a vision of a new type of “nap pod,” where workers are encouraged to use the structure on a daily basis for regular breaks and meditation. The user is provided with the much-needed privacy to take a phone call, focus, or rest inside the pod for short periods during the day. The inside can be silent, or filled with binaural beats audio; pitch black, or illuminated by a sunlamp; whatever works for users to get the rest and relaxation needed to continue to be healthy and productive. DUSK is created with a parametric press-fit design, making it scalable and suitable for fabrication customizable on a per-user basis.

17. **Emotive Materials**

V. Michael Bove, Bianca Datta

The design process is no longer limited to one group of individuals, as number, level, and cost make tools ever more accessible. As we move towards tools that allow us to create our own materials, having a set of rules with which to evaluate, interpret, and design them will become increasingly important. One way of approaching this problem is by unpacking the ways in which materials create meaning. This project explores the more emotive aspects of materials, such as haptic responses to, cognitive evaluation of, and emotive perception of materials to understand how materials communicate meaning. The development of an effective methodology aims to lower the barriers of fabrication of engaging objects. By incorporating qualities that were not previously quantifiable, we aim to encourage a more interactive design process that allows for the production of experiences tailored to individual preference, and a framework for conversations around material issues.

18. **EmotiveModeler: An Emotive Form Design CAD Tool**

V. Michael Bove, Philippa Mothersill

Whether or not we’re experts in the design language of objects, we have an unconscious understanding of the emotional character of their forms. EmotiveModeler integrates knowledge about our emotive perception of shapes into a CAD tool that uses descriptive adjectives as an input to aid both expert and novice designers in creating objects that can communicate emotive character.

19. **Everything Tells a Story**

V. Michael Bove

Following upon work begun in the Graspables project, we are exploring what happens when a wide range of everyday consumer products can sense, interpret into human terms (using pattern recognition methods), and retain memories, such that users can construct a narrative with the aid of the recollections of the “diaries” of their sporting equipment, luggage, furniture, toys, and other items.

20. **Free-Space Haptic Feedback for 3D Displays**

V. Michael Bove, Ali Shtarbanov

What if you could not only see but also feel virtual objects as you interacted with them? This would enable richer and more realistic user experiences. We have designed a low-cost air-vortex generator to provide midair haptic feedback when a user touches virtual objects displayed on holographic, aerial, and other 3D displays. The system consists of a 3D-printed chamber and nozzle, five low-frequency transducers, and a custom-designed driver board. The air-vortex generator can provide localized haptic feedback to a range of over 100cm. With increased driving power and a more optimized nozzle design, this range could be extended to several meters.

21. **Guided-Wave Light Modulator for Holographic Video**

V. Michael Bove, Bianca Datta, Sunny Jolly, Nickolaos Savidis Daniel Smalley (BYU)

We are developing inexpensive, efficient, high-bandwidth light modulators based on lithium niobate guided-wave technology. These full-color modulators support hundreds of thousands of pixels per scan line, making them suitable for fixed or wearable holographic displays.

22. **Infinity-by-Nine**

V. Michael Bove, Daniel Novy

We are expanding the home-video viewing experience by generating imagery to extend the TV screen and give the impression that the scene wraps completely around the viewer. Optical flow, color analysis, and heuristics extrapolate beyond the screen edge, where projectors provide the viewer’s perceptual vision with low-detail dynamic patterns that are perceptually consistent with the video imagery and increase the sense of immersive presence and participation. We perform this processing in real time using standard microprocessors and GPUs.
ListenTree: Audio-Haptic Display in the Natural Environment

V. Michael Bove, Joseph A. Paradiso, Gershon Dublon, Edwina Portocarrero

ListenTree is an audio-haptic display embedded in the natural environment. Visitors to our installation notice a faint sound emerging from a tree. By resting their heads against the tree, they are able to hear sound through bone conduction. To create this effect, an audio exciter transducer is weatherproofed and attached to the tree’s roots, transforming it into a living speaker, channeling audio through its branches, and providing vibrotactile feedback. In one deployment, we used ListenTree to display live sound from an outdoor ecological monitoring sensor network, bringing a faraway wetland into the urban landscape. Our intervention is motivated by a need for forms of display that fade into the background, inviting attention rather than requiring it. We consume most digital information through devices that alienate us from our surroundings; ListenTree points to a future where digital information might become enmeshed in material.

Live Objects

V. Michael Bove, Arata Miyamoto, Valerio Panzica La Manna

A Live Object is a small device that can stream media content wirelessly to nearby mobile devices without an Internet connection. Live Objects are associated with real objects in the environment, such as an art piece in a museum, a statue in a public space, or a product in a store. Users exploring a space can discover nearby Live Objects and view content associated with them, as well as leave comments for future visitors. The mobile device retains a record of the media viewed (and links to additional content), while the objects can retain a record of who viewed them. Future extensions will look into making the system more social, exploring game applications such as media “scavenger hunts” built on top of the platform, and incorporating other types of media such as live and historical data from sensors associated with the objects.

Living Materials Library

V. Michael Bove, Neri Oxman, Bianca Datta, Sunanda Sharma

The control of living systems as part of design interfaces is of interest to both the scientific and design communities due to the ability of living organisms to sense and respond to their environments. They may, for example, detect and break down harmful environmental agents, or create beneficial products when environmental levels dropped below a certain threshold. However, it is also important for these systems to be reversible, so that the biological components are only active when their functionality is necessary, and the system can remain dormant otherwise.

The Living Material Library is an exploration of tunable hybrid systems. Our work in this area demonstrates the means through which intrinsic material properties may be functionally changed through environmental factors and, in turn, serve as dynamic substrates for living systems. Nearly all organisms have highly developed sensing capabilities, and have been shown to behaviorally respond to changes in substrate properties. By creating a tunable and reversible material system, we explore how cell behavior such as adhesion, patterning, and differentiation may be influenced via an active interface.

In this iteration, we propose a reversible material system that allows for control of living interactions (much like a light switch). We are particularly interested in fluid material systems (such as electrorheological fluids) that transition from a liquid-like to a solid-like state when exposed to electric fields and currents.

This endeavor brings to light the complex relationship between dynamic materials and living systems. While other methods of cell intervention often rely on light, chemicals, or temperature, here we explore substrate material properties as inputs for organisms. Our library may allow for more directed inquiry into processes such as collective cell durotaxis, general mechanotaxis, and active sensing. This marks an initial foray into establishing candidate design methods for responsive applications.

Narratarium

V. Michael Bove, Catherine Havasi, Kasia Hayden, Daniel Novy, Jie Qi

Narratarium augments printed and oral stories and creative play by projecting immersive images and sounds. We are using natural language processing to listen to and understand stories being told, and analysis tools to recognize activity among sensor-equipped objects such as toys, then thematically augmenting the environment using video and sound. New work addresses the creation and representation of audiovisual content for immersive story experiences and the association of such content with viewer context.

Networked Playscapes: Dig Deep

V. Michael Bove, Edwina Portocarrero

Networked Playscapes re-imagines outdoor play by merging the flexibility of the digital world with the tangible, sensorial properties of physical play to create hybrid interactions for the urban environment.

Dig Deep takes the classic sandbox found in children’s playgrounds and merges it with the common fantasy of “digging your way to the other side of the world” to create a networked interaction in tune with child cosmogony.
28. Pillow-Talk

V. Michael Bove, Edwina Portocarrero

Pillow-Talk is a set of connected objects intended to assist in the capture and recall digitally stored dreams and memories via natural and tangible interfaces. It consists of two devices, one of which is a pillow embedded with a voice recorder that is activated upon squeezing together several conductive patches at the corner of the pillow. This interaction minimizes the steps necessary to record a fresh memory of a dream immediately upon awakening. After the dream is recorded into the pillow, the audio file is transmitted wirelessly to a jar containing shimmering LEDs to display the “capture” of a new memory, and electronics in the jar can play back the recordings through a small speaker under its lid when it is opened.

29. Printed Wearable Holographic Display

V. Michael Bove, Bianca Datta, Sunny Jolly, Nickolaos Savidis Daniel Smalley (BYU)

Holographic displays offer many advantages, including comfort and maximum realism. In this project we adopt our guided-wave light-modulator technology to see-through lenses to create a wearable 3D display suitable for augmented or virtual reality applications. As part of this work we also are developing a femtosecond-laser-based process that can fabricate the entire device by “printing.”

30. Programmable Synthetic Hallucinations

V. Michael Bove, Daniel Novy

We are creating consumer-grade appliances and authoring methodologies that will allow hallucinatory phenomena to be programmed and utilized for information display and narrative storytelling.

31. QuieSense: Distributed Context-Awareness System for WiFi Enabled Mobile Devices

Ali Shtarbanov

What if our mobile devices could sense and then adapt to the spatial, temporal, and social context of their local environments? Imagine if your smartphone was smart enough to know that it should not be ringing loudly when you are in an important meeting, or that it should not be in silent mode when you are trying to find where you have misplaced it at home. We have created an inexpensive secure system that delivers this goal by embedding contextual information into the environment rather than the phone. In that way, all mobile devices at a given location can detect the broadcasted contextual information using WiFi and change their behavior accordingly, without requiring any handshake or internet connection. By leveraging the latest and most inexpensive WiFi modules on the market, and by building our own embedded firmware, server-side software, and mobile app, we are able to deploy this system in a secure and massively scalable way.

32. ShAir: A Platform for Mobile Content Sharing

V. Michael Bove, Yosuke Bando, Henry Holtzman, Arata Miyamoto

ShAir is a platform for instantly and easily creating local content-shareable spaces without requiring an Internet connection or location information. ShAir-enabled devices can opportunistically communicate with other mobile devices and optional pervasive storage devices such as WiFi SD cards whenever they enter radio range of one another. Digital content can hop through devices in the background without user intervention. Applications that can be built on top of the platform include ad-hoc photo/video/music sharing and distribution, opportunistic social networking and games, digital business card exchange during meetings and conferences, and local news article-sharing on trains and buses.

33. Smell Narratives

V. Michael Bove Carol Rozendo

We are adding an olfactory dimension to storytelling in order to create more immersive and evocative experiences. Smell Narratives allows the authoring of a “smell track,” involving individual or proportionally mixed fragrance components.

34. SurroundVision

V. Michael Bove

Adding augmented reality to the living-room TV, we are exploring the technical and creative implications of using a mobile phone or tablet (and possibly also dedicated devices like toys) as a controllable “second screen” for enhancing television viewing. Thus, a viewer could use the phone to look beyond the edges of the television to see the audience for a studio-based program, to pan around a sporting event, to take snapshots for a scavenger hunt, or to simulate binoculars to zoom in on a part of the scene. Recent developments include the creation of a mobile device app for Apple products and user studies involving several genres of broadcast television programming.

35. Thermal Fishing Bob: In-Place Environmental Data Visualization

V. Michael Bove, Laura Perovich Don Blair, Sara Wiley (Northeastern University)

Two of the most important traits of environmental hazards today are their invisibility and the fact that they are experienced by communities, not just individuals. Yet we don’t have a good way to make hazards like chemical pollution visible and intuitive. The thermal fishing bob seeks to visceralize rather than simply visualize data by creating a data experience that makes water pollution data present. The bob measures water temperature and displays that data by changing color in real time. Data is also logged to be physically displayed elsewhere and can be further recorded using long-exposure photos. Making environmental data experiential and interactive will help both communities and researchers better understand pollution and its implications.
Edward Boyden: Synthetic Neurobiology

Revealing insights into the human condition and repairing brain disorders via novel tools for mapping and fixing brain computations

Edward Boyden, Kevin Slavin, Joscha Bach, Adam Marblestone

While we have learned much about human behavior and neurobiology, there is arguably no field that studies the mind itself. We want to overcome the fragmentation of the cognitive sciences. We aim to create models and concepts that bridge between methodologies, and can support theory-driven research. Among the most interesting questions: How do our minds construct the dynamic simulation environment that we subjectively inhabit, and how can this be realized in a neural substrate? How can neuronal representations be compositional? What determines the experiential qualities of cognitive processes? What makes us human?

Edward Boyden

We have pioneered the development of fully genetically encoded reagents that, when targeted to specific cells, enable their physiology to be controlled via light. These reagents, known as optogenetic tools, enable temporally precise control of neural electrical activity, cellular signaling, and other high-speed physiological processes using light. Such tools are in widespread use in neuroscience and bioengineering, for the study of how specific neurons contribute to cognition, emotion, and movement, and to brain disorder states. These tools are also being evaluated as components of prototype optical neural control prosthetics for ultraprecise treatment of intractable brain disorders. Derived from the natural world, these tools highlight the power of ecological diversity, in yielding technologies for analyzing biological complexity and addressing human health. We distribute these tools as freely as possible, and routinely host visitors to learn optogenetics.

Edward Boyden

New technologies for recording neural activity, controlling neural activity, or building brain circuits, may be capable some day of serving in therapeutic roles for improving the health of human patients: enabling the restoration of lost senses, the control of aberrant or pathological neural dynamics, and the augmentation of neural circuit computation, through prosthetic means. High throughput molecular and physiological analysis methods may also open up new diagnostic possibilities. We are assessing, often in collaborations with other groups, the translational possibilities opened up by our technologies, exploring the safety and efficacy of our technologies in multiple animal models, in order to discover potential applications of our tools to various clinically relevant scenarios. New kinds of “brain co-processor” may be possible which can work efficaciously with the brain to augment its computational abilities, e.g., in the context of cognitive, emotional, sensory, or motor disability.

Edward Boyden

Brain circuits are large, 3D structures. However, the building blocks—proteins, signaling complexes, synapses—are organized with nanoscale precision. This presents a fundamental tension in neuroscience—to understand a neural circuit, you might need to map a large diversity of nanoscale building blocks, across an extended spatial expanse. We are developing a new suite of tools that enable the mapping of the location and identity of the molecular building blocks of the brain, so that comprehensive taxonomies of cells, circuits, and computations might someday become possible, even in entire brains. One of the technologies we are developing enables large 3D objects to be imaged with nanoscale precision, by physically expanding the sample (in contrast to all previous microscopies, that magnify light from the sample via lenses), a tool we call expansion microscopy (ExM). We are working to improve expansion microscopy further, and are working, often in interdisciplinary collaborations, on a suite of new labeling and analysis techniques that exploit the biochemical freedom enabled by the expanded state.

Spring 2017 · MIT Media Lab
Edward Boyden

The brain is a three-dimensional, densely-wired circuit that computes via large sets of widely distributed neurons interacting at fast timescales. In order to understand the brain, ideally it would be possible to observe the activity of many neurons with as great a degree of precision as possible, so as to understand the neural codes and dynamics that are produced by the circuits of the brain. And, ideally, it would be possible to understand how those neural codes and dynamics emerge from subcellular computational events within individual cells. Our lab and our collaborators are developing a number of innovations to enable such analyses of neural circuit dynamics. These tools will hopefully enable pictures of how neurons work together to implement brain computations, and how these computations go awry in brain disorder states. Such neural observation strategies may also serve as detailed biomarkers of brain disorders or indicators of potential drug side effects. These technologies may, in conjunction with optogenetics, enable closed-loop neural control technologies, which can introduce information into the brain as a function of brain state (“brain co-processors”), enabling new kinds of circuit characterization tools as well as new kinds of advanced brain-repair prostheses.

Edward Boyden

We are providing our tools to the community, and also using them within our lab, to analyze how specific brain mechanisms (molecular, cellular, circuit-level) give rise to behaviors and pathological states. These studies may yield fundamental insights into how best to go about treating brain disorders.
Cynthia Breazeal: Personal Robots
Building socially engaging robots and interactive technologies to help people live healthier lives, connect with others, and learn better

42. Curious Learning: Understanding Learning Behaviors for Early Literacy
Cynthia Breazeal, Pedro Reynolds-Cuellar, Nikhita Singh Tinsley Galyean, Eric Glickman-Tondreau, Stephanie Gottwald, Robin Morris, Maryanne Wolf
Early literacy plays an important role in a child’s future. However, the reality is that over 57 million children have no access to a school and another 100 million attend such inadequate schools that they will remain functionally non-literate.

Curious Learning is an open platform that addresses the deployment and learning challenges faced by under-resourced communities, particularly their limited access to literacy instruction.

We are developing a system of early literacy apps, games, toys, and robots that will triage how children are learning, diagnose literacy deficits, and deploy dosages of content to encourage app play using a mentoring algorithm that recommends an appropriate activity given a child’s progress. Currently, over 200 Android-based tablets have been sent to children around the world; these devices are instrumented to provide a very detailed picture of how kids are using these technologies. We are using this big data to discover usage and learning models that will inform future educational development.

The open-source software enables any Android device to be transformed into a literacy mentor. This platform is presently deployed in Ethiopia, Uganda, India, South Africa, and rural United States.

The open-source tablet software enables data collection across the deployment sites. By employing a data-driven approach to understanding learning behaviors across cultures and contexts, this project seeks to design and develop a personalized, adaptive learning platform.

43. Designing Social Robots for Elders
Cynthia Breazeal, Stefania Druga, Anastasia Ostrowski, Hae Won Park, Nikhita Singh
The increasing geographical separation and the technological divide has made it more difficult for elders to interact with their families. Most countries are projected to see their population of 65 and older surpass the share that is younger than 15 by 2050. The limitations of current aging assisting solutions, the increased social and emotional toll on caregivers and inability of institutions to create structural solutions in a timely manner calls for a paradigm shift in the way we approach aging.

As researchers, designers, family members we view aging as a natural progression of life, and think about how we could solve this problem for our future selves while preparing the fullest possible experience of life.

As these new meanings of age, aged and aging are re-negotiated at a personal and collective level, the main goal of this research initiative is to study the aging adults’ daily living assistance, social and emotional needs and intergenerational connection while exploring the optimized modalities for a social robot to successfully deliver these interactions and build a long-term companionship.

44. Huggable: A Social Robot for Pediatric Care
Cynthia Breazeal, Sooyeon Jeong Boston Children’s Hospital, Northeastern University, Fardad Faridi, Jetta Company
The Huggable is a new type of robotic companion for health care, education, and social communication applications. The Huggable is much more than a fun, interactive robotic companion; it functions as an essential team member of a triadic interaction. Therefore, the Huggable is not meant to replace any particular person in a social network, but rather to enhance it.

Children and their parents may undergo challenging experiences when admitted for inpatient care at pediatric hospitals. While most hospitals make efforts to provide socio-emotional support for patients and their families during care, gaps still exist between human resource supply and demand. The Huggable project aims to close this gap by creating a social robot able to mitigate stress, anxiety, and pain in pediatric patients by engaging them in playful interactions. In collaboration with Boston Children’s Hospital and Northeastern University, we are currently running an experimental study to compare the effects of the Huggable robot to a virtual character on a screen and a plush teddy bear. We demonstrated preliminarily that children are more eager to emotionally connect with and be physically activated by a robot than a virtual character, illustrating the potential of social robots to provide socio-emotional support during inpatient pediatric care.
Unconventional mixing of research fields introduces a new method to study human behavior using social robots.

Social robots take an active role in the inference process by producing social cues to elicit nonverbal responses from children to better understand their cognitive state.

The process by which children learn native languages is markedly different from the process of learning a second, or non-native, language. Children are typically immersed in their native languages. They receive input from the adults and other children surrounding them, based on immediate need and interaction, during every waking hour.

Second language learners are exposed to input from the new language in very different ways, most commonly in a classroom setting. The second language learner relies heavily on memory skills with sparse interaction, in contrast to the first language learner that can rely on environmental reinforcement and social interaction to learn words.

Social robots have the potential to drastically improve on this paradigm, making the second-language learning experience more like the experience of learning a native language by engaging the child in a rich, interactive exposure to the target language, especially aspects not typically covered by traditional technological solutions, such as prosody, fundamental phonetics, common linguistic structures, etc.

Thus, our project explores how to design child-robot interactions that encourage child-driven second language learning, that adapt and personalize each child’s learning experience. We incorporate game design and machine learning into the child-robot interaction design. The child and robot will work on some educational games together. Machine learning will be used to model the child’s learning states and emotional states, and then inform the robot’s decision making during the game play with the child. Thus, the robot’s behaviors will be tailored to individual child based on his/her learning styles, personality and learning/emotional states during the game play.

Can social robots collaboratively exchange stories with children as a peer and help improve their linguistic and storytelling skills? Tega uses machine learning algorithms to learn actions that improve children’s storytelling and keep them engaged. We are also interested in how Tega can personalize its interaction with each child over multiple encounters, because every child learns and engages differently. In Spring 2017, Tega survived a three-month deployment in six classrooms in the Boston area, pioneering the field of long-term human-robot interaction.

With families living further apart, it has become increasingly difficult for people to stay connected—particularly in the case of grandparents and children. The challenge lies in deciding when, how and what to engage on. Can technology act as a proactive facilitator of human-human connection? Social robots are uniquely positioned to act as active facilitators of human-human connection. However, in order to do so, they require the ability to be proactive. Proactivity demands that an agent not only respond to it’s environment, but also exhibit goal-directed behavior by taking the initiative. In this work, an ecosystem for connected social robots to utilize the surfaces of the home as a canvas for expression in order to engage grandparents and grandkids in human-human interaction is proposed.

This work models proactivity in an agent as a function of understanding the context, proposing a goal, and taking initiative through an interaction. Human studies will be conducted in order to understand and draw inspiration from human behavior to drive how a robot gets an individual’s attention. Further interaction studies will serve to design and evaluate the form of expression (robot, environment, or both) most relevant for given contexts.
Cynthia Breazeal, Rosalind W. Picard, Jacqueline M Kory Westlund Paul L. Harris, Harvard Graduate School of Education

Creating long-term interpersonal interaction and shared experiences with social robots.

Many of our current projects explore the use of social robots as a technology to support young children's early language development. In this project, instead of focusing on how to make social robots effective as an educational tools, we ask why they are effective. Based on our prior work, we hypothesize that a key aspect of why social robots can benefit children's learning is their nature as a relational technology—that is, a technology that can build long-term, social-emotional relationships with users.

Thus, in this project, our goals are twofold. First, we aim to understand how children conceptualize social robots as relational agents in learning contexts, and how children relate to these robots through time. Second, we explore the core nature of autonomous relational technologies, that is, relational AI. We will examine how adding features of relational AI to a social robot impacts longitudinal child-robot learning interactions, including children's learning, engagement, and relationships.

As part of this project, we are taking a second look at work we have done so far, this time through the lens of children's relationships. We are creating assessments for measuring young children's relationships. We are developing a computational relational AI model, which we will test during a longitudinal study with a social robot.

Read more about children's relationships with robots here!

Cynthia Breazeal, Sooyeon Jeong, Jacqueline M Kory Westlund, Hae Won Park Paul Harris (Graduate School of Education, Harvard University), Samuel Ronfard (Graduate School of Education, Harvard University), David DeSteno (Dept. of Psychology, Northeastern University)

Prior research with preschool children has established that book reading, especially when children are encouraged to actively process the story materials through dialogic reading, is an effective method for expanding young children's vocabulary. A growing body of research also suggests that social robots have potential as learning companions and tutors for young children's early language education. Social robots are new technologies that combine the adaptability, customizability, and scalability of technology with the embodied, situated world in which we operate.

In this project, we asked whether a social robot can effectively engage preschoolers in dialogic reading. Given that past work has shown that children can and do learn new words from social robots, we investigate what factors modulate their learning. In particular, we looked at whether the verbal expressiveness of the robot impacted children's learning and engagement during a dialogic reading activity. This project was funded by an NSF Cyberlearning grant.

Cynthia Breazeal, Hae Won Park Goren Gordon (Tel Aviv)

A growth mindset and curiosity have significant impact on children's academic and social achievements. We are developing and evaluating a novel expressive cognitive-affective architecture that synergistically integrates models of curiosity, understanding of mindsets, and expressive social behaviors to advance the state-of-the-art of robot companions. In doing so, we aim to contribute major advancements in the design of AI algorithms for artificial curiosity, artificial mindset, and their verbal and non-verbal expressiveness in a social robot companion for children. In our longitudinal study, we aim to evaluate the robot companion's ability to sustain engagement and promote children's curiosity and growth mindset for improved learning outcomes in an educational play context.


Tega is a new robot platform designed to support long-term, in-home interactions with children, with applications in early-literacy education from vocabulary to storytelling.
Canan Dagdeviren: Conformable Decoders
Converting the patterns of nature and the human body into beneficial signals and energy

Canan Dagdeviren, Mohamed Tarek, Atieh Sadraei, Zijun Wei

Nearly all classes of wearable and implantable biomedical devices depend on battery power for continuous operation. However, the life span of batteries is limited, rarely exceeding a few hours for wearables and a few years for implants. Consequently, battery replacements and, often times, surgical procedures are required to change the depleted batteries of implants, exposing people to high risks of surgical complications and/or high financial costs. This project seeks to develop conformal piezoelectric patches integrated to personal garments to extract energy from body movements such as motion of arms, fingers, and legs. The completion of this project could improve quality life for people and potentially provide environmentally friendly power.
Kevin Esvelt: Sculpting Evolution
Exploring evolutionary and ecological engineering

56. **Computer-Assisted Transgenesis**
Kevin Esvelt, Erika Alden DeBenedictis, Cody Gilleland, Jianghong Min
This is a new platform to automate experiments in genetic engineering and bring large-scale moonshot projects within reach. Too often, lab experiments are limited in scale by human fatigue and costs associated with manual labor. In particular, the process of delivering genetic materials via manual microinjection remains a long-standing bottleneck. We are developing a computer-assisted microinjection platform to streamline the production of transgenic organisms. Briefly, organisms are immobilized in a gel and microinjections are performed using precision robotics using computer vision algorithms. This platform demonstrated high-throughput gene editing in an animal model (C. elegans) for the first time. We will use this technology to refine and create safeguards for our gene drive technology.

57. **Daisy Drives**
Kevin Esvelt, Joanna Buchthal Charleston Noble, John Min, Jason Olejarz, Alejandro Chavez, Andrea L. Smidler, Erika A. DeBenedictis, George M. Church, and Martin A. Nowak.
Who should decide whether, when, and how to alter the environment? It’s a hard question, especially when the decision will impact people in many different communities or nations. Daisy drive systems may help by empowering local communities to make decisions concerning their local environments without imposing them on anyone else.

The problem with current CRISPR-based gene drive systems is that they can spread indefinitely — potentially affecting every population of the target species throughout the world. It’s unclear how such “global” drives can be safely tested, much less whether nations will ever agree to use them. To return power to the hands of local communities, we devised a new form of drive system called a “daisy drive” that can only affect local environments. The trick was to teach DNA to count. We hope that daisy drives will simplify decision-making and promote responsible use by allowing local communities to decide how to solve their own ecological problems.

58. **Ecology, Evolution, and Engineering for Empowered Brains**
Devora Najjar, Avery Normandin, Pedro Reynolds-Cuellar, Joshua Van Zak
Sponsored and run by members of the MIT Media Lab and the Empowered Brain Institute, Ecology, Evolution, and Engineering for Empowered Brains is an eight-week, sensory-friendly series of related educational workshops for neuro-divergent individuals (ages 8 - 14) which aims to hone skills in understanding, interpreting, and protecting the natural environment. Through creative, hands-on teaching exercises and field visits, participants become comfortable with basic ecological principles, as well as emerging technologies used to sculpt ecological and evolutionary processes. We discuss contemporary issues related to conservation and highlight engineering strategies with which to address these obstacles. Through project-based learning, students will have the opportunity to develop understanding by experimentation — or play — and workshops will emphasize immersion, rather than memorization. Wholly, we seek to foster a safe and creative learning space in which students are able to develop the necessary technical literacy to become future leaders in the myriad realms of environmental science.

The course will be run for the first time in the fall of 2017 (Sundays 10 am - 12 pm, October 1st through November 19th), held at the MIT Media Lab. Participation is free of charge. You may register using this link (while it is possible to register for individual sessions, we encourage participation only if students can attend every session, as the lessons build on one another).

For questions, please contact Avery Normandin (ave@media.mit.edu)

59. **Engineering Microbial Ecosystems**
Kevin Esvelt, Erika Alden DeBenedictis, Avery Normandin Devora Najjar
We are developing methods of controlling the genetic and cellular composition of microbial communities in the gut. Stably colonized microbes could be engineered to sense disease, resist pathogen invasion, and release appropriate therapeutics in situ.
60. **Preventing Tick-Borne Disease by Permanently Immunizing Mice**

Kevin Esvelt, Joanna Buchthal, Joanna Buchthal, Devora Najjar

Lyme disease is the most common vector-borne infection in North America. People are infected when bitten by ticks; ticks are typically infected when they bite white-footed mice, the primary “reservoir” of the disease. We are exploring the possibility of permanently immunizing mouse populations to block transmission by making and releasing mice that produce protective mouse antibodies from birth and pass immunity on to their pups. The project has been guided by representatives in offshore island communities from inception. Communities will choose which type of antibodies, pick uninhabited islands to serve as field trial sites, select independent monitors, and ultimately decide whether to volunteer their own islands for the next stage. If successful, prevention could be expanded to the mainland using local or global gene drive systems. Whether or not communities decide to proceed, we hope the process will become a model for responsive science worldwide.

61. **Reducing Suffering in Laboratory Animals**

Kevin Esvelt, Devora Najjar

The world uses an estimated 20 million mice in laboratory research experiments each year. These experiments are monitored and regulated to protect animal welfare whenever possible. However, analgesics cannot completely eliminate suffering, and many studies cannot use opiates or anti-inflammatory drugs because they would interfere with the biological process being studied. The benefits of animal research may outweigh the cost in animal suffering, but it would be better to perform these experiments without animal suffering. This project seeks to develop strains of mice that experience far less pain and suffering than current animals, but that are equally suited to laboratory and medical research. If successful, widespread adoption of these mice could drastically reduce animal suffering in laboratories worldwide.

62. **Responsive Science**

Devora Najjar, Avery Normandin

Responsive Science is a way of conducting research that invites openness and community involvement from the earliest stages of each project. Real-time interaction between scientists, citizens, and broader communities allows questions and concerns to be identified before experiments are performed, fosters open discussion, and encourages research studies and new technologies to be redesigned in response to societal feedback.

63. **Studying the Evolution of Gene Drive Systems**

Kevin Esvelt, Cody Gilleland, Jianghong Min

How will gene drive systems evolve once released into the wild? Can they be reliably overwritten and blocked by immunizing reversal drives? Might they spread into related species? These are difficult questions because wild populations are so much larger than laboratory colonies, meaning critical evolutionary events would never be observed in the lab. We seek to develop nematode worms as a model system to help answer these questions. Nematodes are genetically tractable, reproduce twice each week, and are readily grown in populations numbering in the billions. This allows us to study drive systems intended for other organisms in nematodes. Synthetic site targeting, split drives, and ecological confinement will prevent spread into wild nematodes. Because nematodes are easy to culture and count using Foldscope microscopes, we intend to work with educators to enable students, museum-goers, and citizen scientists to participate in gene drive research.

64. **Understanding Molecular Evolution**

Kevin Esvelt, Erika Alden DeBenedictis

Humanity has harnessed evolution to sculpt domesticated animals, crops, and molecules, but the process remains a black box. Which combinations of evolutionary parameters will enable us to discover the best solutions? We plan to answer this question by performing massively parallel directed evolution experiments. Our system will use phage-assisted continuous evolution (PACE), a method of building synthetic ecosystems in which billions of fast-replicating viruses compete to optimize a molecular function of our choice. We are developing methods of running many experiments in parallel, each with real-time fitness monitoring and customized evolutionary conditions such as mutation rate, selection stringency, and evolutionary goal-switching. We will use these methods to systematically characterize the relationship between evolutionary parameters and outcomes.
Hugh Herr: Biomechatronics
Enhancing human physical capability

Matthew Carney, Tyler Clites, Anthony Nicholas Zorzos
Matthew J Carty, MD (BWH), Rickard Branemark, MD, PhD, MS (UCSF)

Recent advancements in orthopedic implants have made way for a new generation of bionic limbs that attach directly to the skeleton. Leveraging these "osseointegrated" implants to pass wires out of the body enables robust, long-term communication with residual muscles and the nervous system. We are exploring the ways in which the improved neural communication afforded by osseointegration can impact the experience of controlling a limb prosthesis.

Hugh Herr

Human walking neuromechanical models show how each muscle works during normal, level-ground walking. They are mainly modeled with clutches and linear springs, and are able to capture dominant normal walking behavior. This suggests to us to use a series-elastic clutch at the knee joint for below-knee amputees. We have developed the powered ankle prosthesis, which generates enough force to enable a user to walk "normally." However, amputees still have problems at the knee joint due to the lack of gastrocnemius, which works as an ankle-knee flexor and a plantar flexor. We hypothesize that metabolic cost and EMG patterns of an amputee with our powered ankle and virtual gastrocnemius will dramatically improve.

Hugh Herr, Kevin Mattheus Moerman, Bryan Ranger, Dana Solav

Complications of prosthetic leg use in persons with lower extremity amputation often occur at the prosthetic socket, and includes delayed wound healing, recurrent skin ulcerations, and pressure damage to soft tissues. Such complications can result in limited mobility, which further contributes to conditions such as obesity, musculoskeletal pathologies, and cardiovascular disease. Conventional prosthetic socket fabrication is an artisanal process requiring substantial human hours, financial cost and patient involvement for evaluation. Computer aided design (CAD) and computer aided manufacturing (CAM) methods have been explored as an alternative. However, these tools have not reached full clinical efficacy and do not inform the design in a data-driven sense since the actual design process remains a manual and experience-based procedure. The long-term goal of our research is to develop a fully-quantitative process for prosthetic socket design and production that requires minimal patient involvement and can be delivered at affordable price points.

A pre-print for our novel patient-specific and data-driven computational framework for the automated design of biomechanical interfaces is presented here. Optimization of the design of biomechanical interfaces is complex since it is affected by the interplay of the geometry and mechanical properties of both the tissue and the interface. The proposed framework is presented for the application of transtibial amputee prostheses where the interface is formed by a prosthetic liner and socket. Conventional socket design and manufacturing is largely artisan, non-standard, and insufficiently data-driven, leading to discrepancies between the quality of sockets produced by different prosthetists. Furthermore, current prosthetic liners are often not patient-specific. The proposed framework involves: A) non-invasive imaging to record patient geometry, B) indentation to assess tissue mechanical properties, C) data-driven and automated creation of patient-specific designs, D) patient-specific finite element analysis (FEA) and design evaluation, and finally E) computer aided manufacturing. Uniquely, the FEA procedure controls both the design and mechanical properties of the devices, and simulates, not only the loading during use, but also the pre-load induced by the donning of both the liner and the socket independently. Through FEA evaluation, detailed information on internal and external tissue loading, which are directly responsible for discomfort and injury, are available. Further, these provide quantitative evidence on the implications of design choices, e.g.: 1) alterations in the design can be used to locally enhance or reduce tissue loading, 2) compliant features can aid in relieving local surface pressure. The proposed methods form a patient-specific, data-driven and repeatable design framework for biomechanical interfaces, and by enabling FEA-based optimization reduces the requirement for repeated patient involvement in the currently manual and iterative design process.
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<th>Page 16</th>
<th>68. <strong>Biomimetic Active Prosthesis for Above-Knee Amputees</strong></th>
<th>Hugh Herr, Matthew Carney, Luke Mooney</th>
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<td>Using biologically inspired design principles, a biomimetic robotic knee prosthesis is proposed that uses a clutchable series-elastic actuator. In this design, a clutch is placed in parallel to a combined motor and spring. This architecture permits the mechanism to provide biomimetic walking dynamics while requiring minimal electromechanical energy from the prosthesis. The overarching goal for this project is to design a new generation of robotic knee prostheses capable of generating significant energy during level-ground walking, that can be stored in a battery and used to power a robotic ankle prosthesis and other net-positive locomotion modes (e.g., stair ascent).</td>
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<th>69. <strong>Control of Muscle-Actuated Systems via Electrical Stimulation</strong></th>
<th>Hugh Herr</th>
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<td>Motivated by applications in rehabilitation and robotics, we are developing methodologies to control muscle-actuated systems via electrical stimulation. As a demonstration of such potential, we are developing centimeter-scale robotic systems that utilize muscle for actuation and glucose as a primary source of fuel. This is an interesting control problem because muscles: a) are mechanical state-dependent actuators; b) exhibit strong nonlinearities; and c) have slow time-varying properties due to fatigue-recovery, growth-atrophy, and damage-healing cycles. We are investigating a variety of adaptive and robust control techniques to enable us to achieve trajectory tracking, as well as mechanical power-output control under sustained oscillatory conditions. To implement and test our algorithms, we developed an experimental capability that allows us to characterize and control muscle in real time, while imposing a wide variety of dynamical boundary conditions.</td>
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<th>70. <strong>Effect of a Powered Ankle on Shock Absorption and Interfacial Pressure</strong></th>
<th>Hugh Herr, David Hill</th>
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<td>Lower-extremity amputees face a series of potentially serious post-operative complications. Among these are increased risk of further amputations, excessive stress on the unaffected and residual limbs, and discomfort at the human-prosthesis interface. Currently, conventional, passive prostheses have made strides towards alleviating the risk of experiencing complications, but we believe that the limit of &quot;dumb&quot; elastic prostheses has been reached; in order to make further strides we must integrate &quot;smart&quot; technology in the form of sensors and actuators into lower-limb prostheses. This project compares the elements of shock absorption and socket pressure between passive and active ankle-foot prostheses. It is an attempt to quantitatively evaluate the patient’s comfort.</td>
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<th>71. <strong>FitSocket: Measurement for Attaching Objects to People</strong></th>
<th>Hugh Herr, Neri Oxman, Jean-Francois Duval, Arthur J Petron</th>
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<td>A better understanding of the biomechanics of human tissue allows for better attachment of load-bearing objects to people. Think of shoes, ski boots, car seats, orthotics, and more. We are focusing on prosthetic sockets, the cup-shaped devices that attach an amputated limb to a lower-limb prosthesis, which currently are made through unscientific, artisanal methods that do not have repeatable quality and comfort from one individual to the next. The FitSocket project aims to identify the correlation between leg tissue properties and the design of a comfortable socket. The FitSocket is a robotic socket measurement device that directly measures tissue properties. With these data, we can rapid-prototype test sockets and socket molds in order to make rigid, spatially variable stiffness, and spatially/temporally variable stiffness sockets.</td>
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<th>72. <strong>FlexSEA: Flexible, Scalable Electronics Architecture for Wearable Robotics Applications</strong></th>
<th>Hugh Herr, Jean-Francois Duval</th>
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<td>This project aims to enable fast prototyping of a multi-axis and multi-joint active prosthesis by developing a new modular electronics system. This system provides the required hardware and software to do precise motion control, data acquisition, and networking. Scalability is achieved through the use of a fast industrial communication protocol between the modules, and by a standardization of the peripherals’ interfaces: it is possible to add functionalities to the system simply by plugging in additional cards. Hardware and software encapsulation are used to provide high-performance, real-time control of the actuators, while keeping the high-level algorithmic development and prototyping simple, fast, and easy.</td>
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<tr>
<th>73. <strong>Human Walking Model Predicts Joint Mechanics, Electromyography, and Mechanical Economy</strong></th>
<th>Hugh Herr, Matt Furtney Stanford Research Institute</th>
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<td>We are studying the mechanical behavior of leg muscles and tendons during human walking in order to motivate the design of power-efficient robotic legs. The Endo-Herr walking model uses only three actuators (leg muscles) to power locomotion. It uses springs and clutches in place of other essential tendons and muscles to store energy and transfer energy from one joint to another during walking. Since mechanical clutches require much less energy than electric motors, this model can be used to design highly efficient robotic legs and exoskeletons. Current work includes analysis of the model at variable walking speeds and informing design specifications for a collaborative “SuperFlex” exosuit project.</td>
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<td>Load-Bearing Exoskeleton for Augmentation of Human Running</td>
<td>Hugh Herr</td>
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<td>Augmentation of human locomotion has proved an elusive goal. Natural human walking is extremely efficient, and the complex articulation of the human leg poses significant engineering difficulties. We present a wearable exoskeleton designed to reduce the metabolic cost of jogging. The exoskeleton places a stiff fiberglass spring in parallel with the complete leg during stance phase, then removes it so that the knee may bend during leg swing. The result is a bouncing gait with reduced reliance on the musculature of the knee and ankle.</td>
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<tr>
<th>Mechanical Interfaces</th>
<th>Hugh Herr, Kevin Mattheus Moerman, Bryan Ranger, Dana Solav</th>
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<td>Recent advances in artificial limbs have resulted in the provision of powered ankle and knee function for lower extremity amputees and powered elbow, wrist, and finger joints for upper extremity prostheses. Researchers still struggle, however, with how to provide prosthesis users with full volitional and simultaneous control of the powered joints. This project seeks to develop means to allow amputees to control their powered prostheses by activating the peripheral nerves present in their residual limb. Such neural control can be more natural than currently used myoelectric control, since the same functions previously served by particular motor fascicles can be directed to the corresponding prosthesis actuators for simultaneous joint control, as in normal limbs. Future plans include the capability to electrically activate the sensory components of residual limb nerves to provide amputees with tactile feedback and an awareness of joint position from their prostheses.</td>
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<tr>
<th>Powered Ankle-Foot Prosthesis</th>
<th>Hugh Herr, Matthew Carney</th>
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<td>The human ankle provides a significant amount of net positive work during the stance period of walking, especially at moderate to fast walking speeds. Conversely, conventional ankle-foot prostheses are completely passive during stance, and consequently, cannot provide net positive work. Clinical studies indicate that transtibial amputees using conventional prostheses experience many problems during locomotion, including a high gait metabolism, a low gait speed, and gait asymmetry. Researchers believe the main cause for the observed locomotion is due to the inability of conventional prostheses to provide net positive work during stance. The objective of this project is to develop a powered ankle-foot prosthesis that is capable of providing net positive work during the stance period of walking. To this end, we are investigating the mechanical design and control system architectures for the prosthesis. We are also conducting a clinical evaluation of the proposed prosthesis on different amputee participants.</td>
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<tr>
<th>Revolutionizing Amputation Surgery for the Restoration of Natural Neural Sensation</th>
<th>Hugh Herr, Jessica Beltran Ullauri, Tyler Clites, Shriya Srinivasan, Anthony Nicholas Zorzos</th>
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<td>Matthew J Carty, MD (BWH) Lower-extremity amputation surgery has not seen significant change since the Civil War. This research is focused on the development of novel amputation paradigms that leverage native biological end organs to interpret efferent motor commands and to provide meaningful neural feedback from an artificial limb. Surgical replication of natural agonist-antagonist muscle pairings within the residuum allow us to use biomimetic constructs to communicate joint state and torque from the prosthesis directly to the peripheral nervous system. We hypothesize that these architectures will facilitate control of advanced prosthetic systems to improve gait and reduce metabolic cost of transport.</td>
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<th>Sensor-Fusions for an EMG Controlled Robotic Prosthesis</th>
<th>Hugh Herr</th>
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<td>Current unmotorized prostheses do not provide adequate energy return during late stance to improve level-ground locomotion. Robotic prostheses can provide power during late-stance to improve metabolic economy in an amputee during level-ground walking. This project seeks to improve the types of terrain a robotic ankle can successfully navigate by using command signals taken from the intact and residual limbs of an amputee. By combining these command signals with sensors attached to the robotic ankle, it might be possible to further understand the role of physiological signals in the terrain adaptation of robotic ankles.</td>
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<td>80.</td>
<td>Terrain-Adaptive Lower Limb Prosthesis</td>
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<td>81.</td>
<td>Tethered Robotic System for Understanding Human Movements</td>
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<td>82.</td>
<td>Ultrasound Imaging for Transtibial Prosthetic Interface Design</td>
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<td>83.</td>
<td>Volitional Control of a Powered Ankle-Foot Prosthesis</td>
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Cesar A. Hidalgo: Collective Learning
Transforming data into knowledge

84. ClintonCircle

Cesar A. Hidalgo, Kevin Zeng Hu, Jingxian Zhang
ClintonCircle is a tool to help people easily explore the Hillary Clinton Email Archive, the Podesta Emails, and the DNC Email Archive. ClintonCircle is built based on Immersion, a project from the Collective Learning group.

85. DataUSA

Cesar A. Hidalgo DataWheel, Deloitte
DataUSA is the most comprehensive site visualizing public data for the United States. Through interactive profiles, DataUSA makes available data from a variety of public sources, including the American Community Survey, the Bureau of Economic Analysis, the Bureau of Labor and Statistics, the Department of Education (IPEDS), and the county health records from the University of Wisconsin in Madison.

86. DataViva

Cesar A. Hidalgo FapeMIG, DataWheel
DataViva made available data for the entire economy of Brazil, including exports and imports for each municipality and product, and occupation data for every municipality, industry, and occupation.

You can experience dataviva at legacy.dataviva.info

87. DIVE

Cesar A. Hidalgo, Kevin Zeng Hu
DIVE is a new data exploration platform that enables users to build rich stories from any dataset using just a few clicks. By combining intelligent ontology detection, recommendation-based visualization and analysis, and dynamic story sharing, DIVE aims to lower the barrier-to-entry to work with data.

88. FOLD

Matthew Carroll, Cesar A. Hidalgo, Ethan Zuckerman, Alexis Hope, Kevin Zeng Hu Joe Goldbeck, Nathalie Huynh
Some readers require greater context to understand complex stories. FOLD (fold.cm) is an open publishing platform with a unique structure that lets writers link media cards to the text of their stories. Media cards can contain videos, maps, tweets, music, interactive visualizations, and more.

FOLD is used by journalists, educators, and storytellers around the world.

89. GIFGIF

Cesar A. Hidalgo, Andrew Lippman, Kevin Zeng Hu, Travis Rich
An animated GIF is a magical thing. It has the power to compactly convey emotion, empathy, and context in a subtle way that text or emoticons often miss. GIFGIF is a project to combine that magic with quantitative methods. Our goal is to create a tool that lets people explore the world of GIFs by the emotions they evoke, rather than by manually entered tags. A web site with 200,000 users maps the GIFs to an emotion space and lets you peruse them interactively.

90. Immersion

Cesar A. Hidalgo, Deepak Jagdish, Daniel Smilkov
The current interface of emails is designed around time and messages, pushing people to focus on what is more recent rather than important. Immersion is a design experiment that centers the email interface on people and the networks that people form.
A country’s mix of products predicts its subsequent pattern of diversification and economic growth. But does this product mix also predict income inequality? Here we combine methods from econometrics, network science, and economic complexity to show that countries exporting complex products—as measured by the Economic Complexity Index—have lower levels of income inequality than countries exporting simpler products. Using multivariate regression analysis, we show that economic complexity is a significant and negative predictor of income inequality and that this relationship is robust to controlling for aggregate measures of income, institutions, export concentration, and human capital. Moreover, we introduce a measure that associates a product to a level of income inequality equal to the average GINI of the countries exporting that product (weighted by the share the product represents in that country’s export basket). We use this measure together with the network of related products—or product space—to illustrate how the development of new products is associated with changes in income inequality. These findings show that economic complexity captures information about an economy’s level of development that is relevant to the ways an economy generates and distributes its income. Moreover, these findings suggest that a country’s productive structure may limit its range of income inequality. Finally, we make our results available through an online resource that allows its users to visualize the structural transformation of over 150 countries and their associated changes in income inequality during 1963–2008.
Cesar A. Hidalgo, Ramesh Raskar, Nikhil Naik Jade Philipoom

StreetScore is a machine learning algorithm that predicts the perceived safety of a streetscape. StreetScore was trained using 2,920 images of streetscapes from New York and Boston and their rankings for perceived safety obtained from a crowdsourced survey. To predict an image’s score, StreetScore decomposes this image into features and assigns the image a score based on the associations between features and scores learned from the training dataset. We use StreetScore to create a collection of map visualizations of perceived safety of street views from cities in the United States. StreetScore allows us to scale up the evaluation of streetscapes by several orders of magnitude when compared to a crowdsourced survey. StreetScore can empower research groups working on connecting urban perception with social and economic outcomes by providing high-resolution data on urban perception.

Alexander Simoes

The Observatory of Economic Complexity (OEC) is the world’s leading data visualization tool for international trade data. The OEC makes more than 50 years of international trade data available through dozens of millions of interactive visualizations.

Visit the OEC at: http://atlas.media.mit.edu
Hiroshi Ishii: Tangible Media
Seamlessly coupling the worlds of bits and atoms by giving dynamic physical form to digital information and computation

101. aeroMorph
Hiroshi Ishii, Chin-Yi Cheng, Felix Heibeck, Jifei Ou, Nikolaos Vlavianos Melina Skouras, Nikolaos Vlavianos, Jannik Peters
The project investigates how to make origami structure with inflatables with various materials. We introduce a universal bending mechanism that creates programmable shape-changing behaviors with paper, plastics, and fabrics. We developed a software tool that generates this bending mechanism for a given geometry, simulates its transformation, and exports the compound geometry as digital fabrication files. A custom heat-sealing head that can be mounted on usual three-axis CNC machines to precisely fabricate the designed transforming material is presented. We envision this technology could be used for designing interactive wearables and toys, and for the packaging industry.
Visit http://tangible.media.mit.edu/project/aeromorph/.
Honorable Mention Paper Award, UIST 2016

102. AnimaStage
Hiroshi Ishii, Daniel Leithinger, Ken Nakagaki, Udayan Umapathi
We present AnimaStage: a hands-on animated craft platform based on an actuated stage. Utilizing a pin-based shape display, users can animate their crafts made from various materials. Through this system, we intend to lower the barrier for artists and designers to create actuated objects and to contribute to interaction design using shape-changing interfaces for inter-material interactions.
We introduce a three-phase design process for AnimaStage with examples of animated crafts. We implemented the system with several control modalities that allow users to manipulate the motion of the crafts so that they could easily explore their desired motion through an iterative process. Dynamic landscapes can also be rendered to complement the animated crafts. We conducted a user study to observe the subject and process by which people make crafts using AnimaStage. We invited participants with different backgrounds to design and create crafts using multiple materials and craft techniques. A variety of outcomes and application spaces were found in this study.
Project Page

103. Auto-Inflatables
Amos Golan, Ken Nakagaki, Jifei Ou, Penelope Eugenia Webb
Auto-inflatables explores the design space of self-inflating structures. By using chemical reactions as a source of carbon dioxide on-demand, we are able to induce a wide range of interaction-triggered transformations in our designs. These include changes of shape, volume, texture, temperature, color, and movement. With these techniques, self-contained actuation can be achieved without the need for external hardware to activate material changes.

104. bioLogic—Science Advances
Cells’ biomechanical responses to external stimuli have been intensively studied but rarely implemented into devices that interact with the human body. We demonstrate that the hygroscopic and biofluorescent behaviors of living cells can be engineered to design biohybrid wearables, which give multifunctional responsiveness to human sweat. By depositing genetically tractable microbes on a humidity-inert material to form a heterogeneous multilayered structure, we obtained biohybrid films that can reversibly change shape and biofluorescence intensity within a few seconds in response to environmental humidity gradients. Experimental characterization and mechanical modeling of the film were performed to guide the design of a wearable running suit and a fluorescent shoe prototype with bio-flaps that dynamically modulates ventilation in synergy with the body’s need for cooling.
105. **ChainFORM**

Hiroshi Ishii, Joseph A. Paradiso, Artem Dementyev, Ken Nakagaki

ChainFORM is a modular hardware system for designing linear shape-changing interfaces. Each module is developed based on a servo motor with added flexible circuit board, and is capable of touch detection, visual output, angular sensing, and motor actuation. Moreover, because each module can communicate with other modules linearly, it allows users and designers to adjust and customize the length of the interface. Using the functionality of the hardware system, we propose a wide range of applications, including line-based shape changing display, reconfigurable stylus, rapid prototyping tool for actuated crafts, and customizable haptic glove. We conducted a technical evaluation and a user study to explore capabilities and potential requirements for future improvement.

106. **Cillia: 3D-Printed Micro Pillar Structures for Surface Texture, Actuation and Sensing**

Hiroshi Ishii, Gershon Dublon, Jifei Ou Felix Heibeck, Chin-Yi Chen, Liang Zhou

In nature, hair has numerous functions such as providing warmth, adhesion, locomotion, sensing, and a sense of touch, as well as its well-known aesthetic qualities. This work presents a computational method of 3D printing hair structures. It allows us to design and generate hair geometry at 50 micrometer resolution and assign various functionalities to the hair. The ability to fabricate customized hair structures enables us to create superfine surface texture, mechanical adhesion properties, new passive actuators, and touch sensors on a 3D printed artifact. We also present several applications to show how the 3D-printed hair can be used for designing everyday interactive objects.

107. **HydroMorph**

Hiroshi Ishii, Ken Nakagaki, Thariq Shihipar Anthony Stuart, Chantine Akiyama, Yin Shuang, Jim Peraino, Pasquale Totaro

HydroMorph is an interactive display based on shapes formed by a stream of water. Inspired by the membrane formed when a water stream hits a smooth surface (e.g., a spoon), we developed a system that dynamically controls the shape of a water membrane. This project explores a design space of interactions around water shapes, and proposes a set of user scenarios in applications across scales, from the faucet to the fountain. Through this work, we look to enrich our interaction with water, an everyday material, with the added dimension of transformation.

108. **Inflated Appetite**

Hiroshi Ishii, Jifei Ou, Wen Wang, Lining Yao Chin-Yi Cheng

As part of human evolution and revolution, food is among the earliest forms of human interaction, but it has remained essentially unchanged from ancient to modern times. What if we introduced engineered and programmable food materials? With that change, food can change its role from passive to active. Food can “communicate” using its inherent behaviors combined with engineering accuracy. Food becomes media and interface. During an MIT winter course we initiated and taught, we encouraged students to design pneumatic food. Students successfully implemented inflatable sugar and cheese products. To inflate food, we use both an engineering approach and a biological approach; to solidify the inflated food, we introduce both heat via the oven, and coldness with liquid nitrogen.

109. **inFORM**

Hiroshi Ishii, Daniel Leithinger, Alex Olwal

Shape displays can be used to render both 3D physical content and user interface elements. We propose to use shape displays in three different ways to mediate interaction: facilitate, providing dynamic physical affordances through shape change; restrict, guiding users through dynamic physical constraints; and manipulate, actuating passive physical objects on the interface surface. We demonstrate this on a new, high-resolution shape display.

110. **jamSheets: Interacting with Thin Stiffness-Changing Material**

Hiroshi Ishii, Jifei Ou, Lining Yao Juergen Steimle, Ryuma Niiyama, Daniel Tauber

This project introduces layer jamming as an enabling technology for designing deformable, stiffness-tunable, thin sheet interfaces. Interfaces that exhibit tunable stiffness properties can yield dynamic haptic feedback and shape deformation capabilities. In contrast to particle jamming, layer jamming allows for constructing thin and lightweight form factors of an interface. We propose five-layer structure designs and an approach that composites multiple materials to control the deformability of the interfaces. We also present methods to embed different types of sensing and pneumatic actuation layers on the layer-jamming unit. Through three application prototypes we demonstrate the benefits of using layer jamming in interface design. Finally, we provide a survey of materials that have proven successful for layer jamming.
Hiroshi Ishii, Jifei Ou, Jannik Peters

Kinetix is a transformable material featuring a design that resembles a cellular structure. It consists of rigid plates or rods and elastic hinges. These modular elements can be combined in a wide variety of ways and assembled into multifarious forms.

What the resulting Kinetix structures look like and what characteristics they possess are determined with the help of computer-supported simulations. This makes it possible to derive mathematical models that contain the physical properties and design attributes of the material. Various configurations of the Kinetix structure are then tested by architectural software and stored to a library of various design options.

Hiroshi Ishii, Ken Nakagaki

We propose a novel shape-changing interface that consists of a single line. Lines have several interesting characteristics from the perspective of interaction design: abstractness of data representation; a variety of inherent interactions/affordances; and constraints such as boundaries or borderlines. By using such aspects of lines together with added transformation capability, we present various applications in different scenarios: shape-changing cords, mobiles, body constraints, and data manipulation to investigate the design space of line-based shape-changing interfaces.

Hiroshi Ishii, Daniel Leithinger, Ken Nakagaki, Luke Vink Daniel Windham, Jared Counts, Daniel Leithinger, Sean Follmer

Shape-changing interfaces give physical shape to digital data so that users can feel and manipulate data with their hands and body. Combining techniques from haptics with the field of shape-changing interfaces, we propose a technique to build a perceptive model of material properties by taking advantage of the shape display’s ability to dynamically render flexibility, elasticity, and viscosity in response to the direct manipulation of any computationally rendered physical shape. Using a computer-generated relationship between the manipulated pins and nearby pins in the shape display, we can create human proprioception of various material properties. Our results show that users can identify varying material properties in our simulations through direct manipulation, and that this perception is gathered mainly from their physical relationship (touch) with the shape display and its dynamic movements.

Hiroshi Ishii, Xiao Xiao

MirrorFugue is an installation for a player piano that evokes the impression that the "reflection" of a disembodied pianist is playing the physically moving keys. Live music emanates from a grand piano, whose keys move under the supple touch of a pianist’s hands reflected on the lacquered surface of the instrument. The pianist’s face is displayed on the music stand, with subtle expressions projecting the emotions of the music. MirrorFugue recreates the feeling of a live performance, but no one is actually there. The pianist is an illusion of light and mirrors, a ghost both present and absent. Viewing MirrorFugue evokes the sense of walking into a memory, where the pianist plays without awareness of the viewer’s presence, or, it is as if viewers were ghosts in another’s dream, able to sit down in place of the performing pianist and play along.

Hiroshi Ishii, Felix Heibeck, Jifei Ou, Lining Yao

Pneuduino is a hardware platform for kids, students, artists, designers, and researchers who are interested in controlling air flow and pressure for their projects. The Pneuduino toolkit is currently used in workshops with high school or college students. While each workshop has a different focus, they all introduce concepts of air as actuator and sensor as well as different fabrication methods to create transforming artifacts. Air is one the most abundant resources on earth. By adding computation ability to air, we can create new types of materials that enable us to design robots that are soft, furniture that is adaptive, clothing that is intelligent, and art pieces that are breathing.

Hiroshi Ishii, Jifei Ou, Lining Yao

An enabling technology to build shape-changing interfaces through pneumatically driven, soft-composite materials. The composite materials integrate the capabilities of both input sensing and active shape output. We explore four applications: a multi-shape mobile device, table-top shape-changing tangibles, dynamically programmable texture for gaming, and a shape-shifting lighting apparatus.
Printflatables: Printing Human-scale, Functional and Dynamic Inflatable Objects

Hiroshi Ishii, Pattie Maes, Yasuaki Kakehi, Jifei Ou, Harpreet Sareen, Udayan Umapathi Patrick Shin, MIT Mechanical Engineering

Printflatables is a design and fabrication system for human-scale, functional and dynamic inflatable objects. The user begins with specifying an intended 3D model which is decomposed to two dimensional fabrication geometry. This forms the input for a numerically controlled contact iron that seals layers of thermoplastic fabric.

In this project, we showcase the system design in detail, the pneumatic primitives that this technique enables and merits of being able to make large, functional and dynamic pneumatic artifacts. We demonstrate the design output through multiple objects which could motivate fabrication of inflatable media and pressure-based interfaces.

Project Website

Radical Atoms

Hiroshi Ishii, Leonardo A. Bonanni, Jean-Baptiste (JB) Labrune, Daniel Leithinger, Xiao Xiao

Radical Atoms is our vision of interactions with future materials. Radical Atoms goes beyond Tangible Bits by assuming a hypothetical generation of materials that can change form and appearance dynamically, becoming as reconfigurable as pixels on a screen. Radical Atoms is a computationally transformable and reconfigurable material that is bidirectionally coupled with an underlying digital model (bits) so that dynamic changes of physical form can be reflected in digital states in real time, and vice versa.

TRANSFORM

Hiroshi Ishii, Daniel Leithinger LEXUS International

TRANSFORM fuses technology and design to celebrate its transformation from still furniture to a dynamic machine driven by a stream of data and energy. TRANSFORM aims to inspire viewers with unexpected transformations and the aesthetics of the complex machine in motion. First exhibited at LEXUS DESIGN AMAZING MILAN (April 2014), the work comprises three dynamic shape displays that move over one thousand pins up and down in real time to transform the tabletop into a dynamic tangible display. The kinetic energy of the viewers, captured by a sensor, drives the wave motion represented by the dynamic pins. The motion design is inspired by dynamic interactions among wind, water, and sand in nature, Escher’s representations of perpetual motion, and the attributes of sand castles built at the seashore. TRANSFORM tells of the conflict between nature and machine, and its reconciliation, through the ever-changing tabletop landscape.

TRANSFORM: Adaptive and Dynamic Furniture

Hiroshi Ishii, Vîrj Kan, Daniel Leithinger, Ken Nakagaki, Luke Vink

Introducing TRANSFORM, a shape-changing desk. TRANSFORM is an exploration of how shape display technology can be integrated into our everyday lives as interactive, transforming furniture. These interfaces not only serve as traditional computing devices, but also support a variety of physical activities. By creating shapes on demand or by moving objects around, TRANSFORM changes the ergonomics and aesthetic dimensions of furniture, supporting a variety of use cases at home and work: it holds and moves objects like fruit, game tokens, office supplies, and tablets, creates dividers on demand, and generates interactive sculptures to convey messages and audio.

Transformative Appetite

Hiroshi Ishii, Daniel Visan Levine, Wen Wang, Lining Yao, Chi Cheng, Teng Zhang

We developed a concept of transformative appetite, where edible 2D films made of common food materials (protein, cellulose or starch) can transform into 3D food during cooking. This transformation process is triggered by water adsorption, and it is strongly compatible with the ‘flat packaging’ concept for substantially reducing shipping costs and storage space. To develop these transformable foods, we performed material-based design, established a hybrid fabrication strategy, and conducted performance simulation. Users can customize food shape transformations through a pre-defined simulation platform, and then fabricate these designed patterns using additive manufacturing. Three application techniques are provided: 2D-to-3D folding, hydration-induced wrapping, and temperature-induced self-fragmentation, to present the shape, texture, and interaction with food materials. Based on this concept, several dishes were created in the kitchen, to demonstrate the futuristic dining experience through materials-based interaction design.
### Affinity: Deep learning API for molecular geometry

**Joseph M. Jacobson, Maksym Korablyov, Kfir Schreiber**

Affinity is a high-level machine learning API (Application Programming Interface) dedicated exclusively to molecular geometry. Affinity is written in TensorFlow; a small proportion of high-performance code is in low-level C++. Depending on the application, it can be configured as multi-CPU, multi-CPU single GPU, or multi-GPU system. Affinity has its own web page at [affinity.mit.edu](http://affinity.mit.edu).

### DeepPPI

**Kfir Schreiber**

Protein-protein interactions (PPIs) are an essential part of many biological pathways in living organisms. With use cases such as regulation of gene expression, enzymatic catalyzation, and muscle contraction, understanding PPIs is a critical step toward a better understanding of life itself. Moreover, aberrant human PPIs may lead to multiple diseases, such as Alzheimer's, Creutzfeldt-Jakob, and cancer. Despite the undisputed importance of PPIs, only a small portion of the human interactome is known.

The PPI mapping problem is composed of two subproblems: the Interaction Problem—identifying the two or more proteins involved in a particular interaction; and the Position Problem—recognizing the residues within the interacting proteins that are crucial for the interaction (also known as hot spots or interacting residues). Current experimental techniques for PPI mapping, like Yeast 2 Hybrid or Alanine scans, are limited in scale, tedious, and expensive, therefore establishing the need for a fast, efficient, and accurate computational system.

DeepPPI is a Deep Learning algorithm that uses known PPIs to identify reoccurring patterns in the human interactome. These underlying patterns can be used, in turn, to predict both the existence of a new interaction and the interacting residues within the relevant proteins. Through this project, we hope to answer a fundamental biological question: How does nature, via evolution, create new protein-protein interactions? Additionally, we believe that DeepPPI will serve as a large-scale computational alternative to Alanine Scans and other experimental methods, contributing to the study of diseases and development of new therapeutics.

### Evolutron: Deep Learning for Protein Design

**Joseph M. Jacobson, Thrasyvoulos Karydis, Kfir Schreiber Aditya Koshla**

Technological advances in the past decade have allowed us to take a close look at the proteomes of living organisms. As a result, more than 120,000 solved protein structures are readily available, and we are still on an exponential growth curve. By looking at the proteomes of current living organisms, we are essentially taking snapshots of the successful results in this evolutionary process of continuous adaptation to the environment. Could we process the information available to us from nature to design new proteins, without the need for millions of years of Darwinian evolution?

To answer this question, we are developing an integrated Deep Learning framework for the evolutionary analysis, search, and design of proteins, which we call Evolutron. Evolutron is based on a hierarchical decomposition of proteins into a set of functional motif embeddings. Two of our strongest motivations for this work are gene therapy and drug discovery. In both cases, protein analysis and design play a fundamental role in the implementation of safe and effective therapeutics.

### Synthetic Genome Engineering

**Joseph M. Jacobson, Pranam Chatterjee, Noah Jakimo**

We are currently developing novel DNA editing technologies to broaden the scope of genome engineering. Our strategy is based on identifying and engineering endonucleases from diverse living systems, along with targeting with synthetic molecules. Together these components confer greater stability, minimize off-target DNA cleavage, and eliminate sequence restrictions for precision genetic manipulations within cells.
Kent Larson: City Science

Enabling dynamic, evolving places that respond to the complexities of life

Kent Larson, Luis Alberto Alonso Pastor, Nai Chun Chen, Juanita Devis, Arnaud Grignard, Yan Leng, Carson Smuts, J. Ira Winder

View the main City Science Andorra project profile.

Research in dynamic tools, mix users (citizens, workers) amenities, services, land use, goal promote sustainable development.

Kent Larson, Luis Alberto Alonso Pastor, Juanita Devis, Arnaud Grignard, Jason P. Nawyn, Carson Smuts Núria Macià (Fundació ActuaTech), Juanita Devis, Marcel Corominas (Andorradrones), Guillem Santacreu (Government of Andorra), Esteve Bardolet (Government of Andorra), Aleix Dorca (University of Andorra), Marc Unzueta (University of Barcelona), Marc Pons (OBSA), Marc Vilella (OBSA), Oriol Traveset (OBSA), Jordi Martin (University of Girona), Xavier Forne (FEDA), Josep Ribes (ActuaTech), Oriol Lordan (University of Barcelona), Cristina Yañez (UdA),&nbsp;Francesco Pilla, Anna Penzo, Tossaporn Saengja, Ronald Dooley,&nbsp;Yan Leng, Anna Sinelnikova, Brian Wheatman, Alejandro Noriega

View the main City Science Andorra project profile.

Kent Larson, Luis Alberto Alonso Pastor, Juanita Devis, Arnaud Grignard, Jason P. Nawyn, Ariel Noyman, Carson Smuts Marcel Corominas (Andorradrones), Guillem Santacreu (Govern d’Andorra), Esteve Bardolet (Gover d’Andorra), Aleix Dorca (Universitat d’Andorra), Marc Unzueta (Universitat Politècnica de Catalunya), Jordi Guerrero (Parc Científic i Tecnològic de la Universitatde Girona), Oriol Lordan (Universitat Politècnica de Catalunya), Cristina Yáñez (Universitat d’Andorra), Xavier Forné (FEDA),&nbsp;Núria Macià (Fundació ActuaTECH), Cristina Yáñez (Universitat d’Andorra), Lara Martinez (Universitat d’Andorra), David Mas (Departament de Patrimoni Cultural d’Andorra), Abel Fortó García (Departament de Patrimoni Cultural d’Andorra), Sara Ubach Balagué (Departament de Patrimoni Cultural d’Andorra),&nbsp;Dalma Földesi, Núria Macià, Guillem Francisco Giné, Marc Vilella

View the main City Science Andorra project profile.

The MIT Media Lab’s City Science research group, the University of Andorra, and national and international companies are collaborating in order to bring an innovative ecosystem into the capital of Andorra. This innovation district aims to engage local citizens, researchers, and R&D from the companies in order to build together an Andorran living lab, an Innovation district where national and international companies can test and deploy their products and ideas and cultivate human capital.

Current Projects

Andorra Innovation Space

Andorra Cultural Heritage

Drones patterns and flows, collaboration living lab

Young Future
With more than eight million visitors a year, tourism represents almost 30% of the economy of Andorra. By gathering and analyzing data from social media, call detail records, and wifi, we can understand the country’s dynamics of tourism and commerce, and design interventions that can improve the experience for tourists, encouraging them to visit Andorra more frequently, stay longer, and increase spending.

Current Projects

Event Analysis

Social Network

Location Recommendation system

EVENT ANALYSIS

Based on the analysis of Call Detail Records and Social Media, the goal of this project is to understand the tourist behaviors in Andorra. After mining those anonymized data we have been able to learn different patterns and behaviors of the tourism in Andorra thanks to an agent-based model developed in order to represent the flow of people. This simulation is also coupled with an interactive table called CityMatrix.

Kent Larson

We propose that fundamentally new strategies must be found for creating the places where people live and work, and the mobility systems that connect these places, in order to meet the profound challenges of the future.

Building on current work at the Media Lab, City Science researchers will initially focus on the following project themes. Additional project themes will be added in response to the priorities of corporate members, MIT researchers, and the City Science advisory board. These six initial themes represent a cross section of the interdisciplinary research that will be undertaken to address the major challenges associated with global urbanization.

The world is experiencing a period of extreme urbanization. In China alone, 300 million rural inhabitants will move to urban areas over the next 15 years. This will require building an infrastructure equivalent to the one housing the entire population of the United States in a matter of a few decades.

In the future, cities will account for nearly 90% of global population growth, 80% of wealth creation, and 60% of total energy consumption. Developing better strategies for the creation of new cities, is therefore, a global imperative.

Our need to improve our understanding of cities, however, is pressed not only by the social relevance of urban environments, but also by the availability of new strategies for city-scale interventions that are enabled by emerging technologies. Leveraging advances in data analysis, sensor technologies, and urban experiments, City Science will provide new insights into creating a data-driven approach to urban design and planning. To build the cities that the world needs, we need a scientific understanding of cities that considers our built environments and the people who inhabit them. Our future cities will desperately need such understanding.
Ariel Noyman  
Cloud-Based Urban Data Platform

cityI/O (input/output) is a cloud and data-base driven platform which allows remote participation, database augmentation and high-end complex visualization. cityI/O operates anywhere, on multiple platforms and devices, using client-side apps or web-based interfaces. The cityI/O platform is built for scale and to serve large volumes of end-users in real time, in order to augment multi-participants discussion and decision making process. Utilizing the mass adaptation of mobile and hand-held devices, cityI/O promotes an equal and decentralized discussion for multi-party stakeholders. cityI/O offers a suite of augmented reality data-visualization tools that utilize server-side data and analysis. cityI/O allows client side interactions in multiple forms:

**AUGMENTED REALITY URBAN SIMULATION**

cityI/O is intended to reduce complexity in design and planning tools and to support data-driven environment for planners, designers and decision makers. cityI/O uses modern simulation tools and employs cutting edge AR applications in order to offer an immersive user experience for planning professionals and the general public alike. These simulations can augment indoor and outdoor environments, physical models and technical drawings.

**REMOTE AND DECENTRALIZED PUBLIC PARTICIPATION**

Using self-explanatory web and mobile apps with high-end visualization and user-interfaces, cityI/O offers cities, municipalities and planning authorities the ability to better communicate complex planning processes and to aggregate the public’s opinion in real time. cityI/O’s scalable server side allows multiple users to collaborate, participate and voice their opinion on design and planning initiatives.

**CITYI/O HAMBURG**

cityI/O Hamburg augmenting cityMatrix table. This deployment allows design in the urban context of Rothenburgsort neighborhood.

Kent Larson, Luis Alberto Alonso Pastor, Juanita Devis, Arnaud Grignard, Michael Lin, Jason P. Nawyn, Ariel Noyman, Carson Smuts, Phil Tinn Núria Macià; Fundació ActuaTech, Marc Vilella (OBSA), Marc Pons; Guilem Francisco Giné (OBSA), Cristina Yañez (UdA)

Andorra and the City Science research group at the MIT Media Lab are taking on the challenge of turning Andorra into an “Internationally Recognized Intelligent Country.” The Andorra Living Lab project combines different research topics (Tourism, Innovation, Energy & Environment, Mobility, Dynamic urban planning) for the future urban challenges of the country. We are collaborating on a unique initiative providing Andorrans research, knowledge, methods and tools to carry out such transformation. Learn more below about City Science Andorra research below.

**City Science Andorra**

Kent Larson, Luis Alberto Alonso Pastor, Juanita Devis, Arnaud Grignard, Michael Lin, Jason P. Nawyn, Ariel Noyman; Fundació ActuaTech, Marc Vilella (OBSA), Marc Pons; Guilem Francisco Giné (OBSA), Cristina Yañez (UdA)

Kent Larson, Luis Alberto Alonso Pastor, Arnaud Grignard, Ariel Noyman

Aalto University and the MIT Media Lab's City Science Initiative at the Massachusetts Institute of Technology co-develop a version of the MIT CityScope platform for urban analysis, efficient resource utilization and spatial programming for campus development, using Otaniemi as a testbed. Aalto joins a network of City Science collaborators which includes Tongji University (Shanghai), Taipei Tech (Taiwan), HafenCity University (Hamburg), and ActuaTech (Andorra).

The MIT CityScope is a tangible, augmented reality platform used to visualize complex urban relationships, simulate the impact of multiple urban interventions, and support decision-making in a dynamic, iterative, evidence-based process. During the three-year collaboration period, MIT and Aalto researchers will develop CityScope Aalto by adding new simulation and scenario-testing capabilities for use in the Aalto campus planning process.

Read press release here.

**City Science Lab Aalto**

Kent Larson, Luis Alberto Alonso Pastor, Arnaud Grignard, Ariel Noyman

Aalto University and the MIT Media Lab’s City Science Initiative at the Massachusetts Institute of Technology co-develop a version of the MIT CityScope platform for urban analysis, efficient resource utilization and spatial programming for campus development, using Otaniemi as a testbed. Aalto joins a network of City Science collaborators which includes Tongji University (Shanghai), Taipei Tech (Taiwan), HafenCity University (Hamburg), and ActuaTech (Andorra).

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Read press release here.

**City Science Lab Hamburg**

Kent Larson, Ariel Noyman, J. Ira Winder

MIT City Science is working with HafenCity University to develop CityScope for the neighborhood of Rothenburgsort in Hamburg, Germany. The goal is to create an interactive stakeholder engagement tool that also serves as the platform for joint research of modules for city simulation. Researchers are developing modules for walkability, neighborhood connectivity, energy efficiency, and economic activity, among others.

Read more about this project here
Changing Places researchers are developing scalable strategies for creating hyper-efficient, technology-enabled spaces that can help make living more affordable, productive, enjoyable, and creative for urban dwellers.

City Science researchers are developing a slew of tangible and digital platforms dedicated to solving spatial design and urban planning challenges. The tools range from simulations that quantify the impact of disruptive interventions in cities to communicable collaboration applications. We develop and deploy these tools around the world and maintain open-source repositories for the majority of deployments. “CityScope” is a concept for shared, interactive computation for urban planning.

The state of transportation in many cities around the world today is neither environmentally sustainable, conducive for human interaction, nor supportive of equitable access to work and amenities. Developed top-down around automobiles, many American cities’ streets struggle to provide the sociable, human-scale experience to retain young people and facilitate exchange. Their outdated transit infrastructure also fails to provide convenient everyday access to and from jobs, threatening the social mobility of many citizens.
### Andrew Lippman: Viral Communications

Creating scalable technologies that evolve with user inventiveness

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>138. 8K Time into Space</th>
<th>Andrew Lippman, Hisayuki Ohmata</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>8K Time into Space is a user interface for a video exploration system with an 8K display. 8K is an ultra high-definition video system and it can present a huge amount of visual content on one display. In our system, video thumbnails with shifted playback time in chronological order are spaced out like tiles. The time range of a scene that a viewer wants to check can be adjusted with a touch interface, and resolution of the thumbnails is changed depending on the range. 8K Time into Space aims to provide responsive and intuitive experiences for video consumption.</td>
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<tr>
<th>139. As You Need It</th>
<th>Andrew Lippman, Yasmine (Jasmin) Rubinovitz</th>
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<tr>
<td>Video or broadcast news is viewed in a far wider set of circumstances than it ever has been before. It is composed with the assumption of a complete, situated viewing, but in fact it is often grabbed on-the-fly as a momentary experience. As You Need It is a semantic summarizer that deconstructs a multi-part segment for presentation as “chunks of importance.” We are learning if a story can be cut down to a useful update that takes less time than a traffic light, or as much time as a given user has. This project uses and contributes to another group project, SuperGlue.</td>
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<th>140. Captions++</th>
<th>Andrew Lippman, Tomer Weller</th>
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<tr>
<td>Modern web presentations such as Youtube feature videos with commentary appended at the bottom. In our new imagining of Videotext, we put the two together: comments appear as active bubbles along the playback time line. We thereby associate the commentary with the place in the video to which it refers. It gains context. This project is in the early test stage and is presented for discussion and further development in summer 2016.</td>
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<th>141. DbDb</th>
<th>Andrew Lippman, Travis Rich</th>
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<tr>
<td>DbDb (pronounced DubDub) is a collaborative, visually based analysis and simulation platform. We promote open distribution of experimental data by allowing researchers to present a graphical representation of their data and processing techniques that collaborators can build on and augment. This helps test the reproducibility of results and allows others to learn and apply their own techniques. Our intention is for the research community as a whole to benefit from a growing body of open, analytical techniques. DbDb provides an interface for archiving data, executing code, and visualizing a tree of forked analyses. It is part of the Viral initiative on open, author-driven publishing, collaboration, and analysis. It is intended to be linked to PubPub, the main project.</td>
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<tr>
<th>142. FiftyNifty</th>
<th>Andrew Lippman, Leopold Mebazaa, Travis Rich, Yasmine (Jasmin) Rubinovitz, Penelope Eugenia Webb</th>
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<tr>
<td>This is a grassroots challenge to get friends to participate in democracy by making calls to congresspeople in all 50 states. Live phone calls are the best way to directly express your opinion on an issue to your elected officials. Your mission is to pass message this along to friends who will make calls and also pass the message/link along to others who will do the same. It’s a social chain letter and a call to action for a better participatory democracy. We help you make your call and you pass on an invitation for your friends to do the same. Your invite can stress your opinion on a given issue. The winners are the first ten chains to reach 50 states and accumulate the most challenge points. You get 250 points for making a call, 125 points for a call that your friend makes, 65 points for the call their friend makes, on and on. Everyone on the chain earns points. Points count for your first call to each of your two senators and your representative. You get a bonus for a “grand slam” — a network that reaches all 435 representatives and 100 senators.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>There is a leaderboard and a network view so you can track how you are doing. You can also see how much of the country your chain is covering.</td>
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143. **GIFGIF**

Cesar A. Hidalgo, Andrew Lippman, Kevin Zeng Hu, Travis Rich

An animated GIF is a magical thing. It has the power to compactly convey emotion, empathy, and context in a subtle way that text or emoticons often miss. GIFGIF is a project to combine that magic with quantitative methods. Our goal is to create a tool that lets people explore the world of GIFs by the emotions they evoke, rather than by manually entered tags. A website with 200,000 users maps the GIFs to an emotion space and lets you peruse them interactively.

144. **IoT Recorder**

Andrew Lippman, Thariq Shihipar

The physical world is increasingly coming online. We have things that measure, sense, and broadcast to the rest of the world. We call this the Internet of Things (IoT). But our cameras are blind to this new layer of metadata on reality. The IoT recorder is a camera that understands what IoT devices it sees and what data they are streaming, thus creating a rich information "caption-track" for the videos it records. Using this meta-data, we intend to explore how this enables new video applications, starting with cooking.

145. **MedRec: Using Blockchain for Medical Data Access, Permission Management and Trend Analysis**

Andrew Lippman, Joseph A. Paradiso, Asaph Azaria, Agnes Cameron, Ariel Ekblaw, Kalirroi Retzepi Thiago Vieira

Years of heavy regulation and a long-standing focus on compliance have co-opted the ability of the healthcare industry to implement novel data sharing approaches. We now face a critical need for such innovation, as personalization and data science prompt patients to engage in the details of their healthcare and restore agency over their medical data.

MedRec offers a novel, decentralized record management system to handle EHRs (Electronic Health Records), using blockchain technology. The system design gives patients a comprehensive, immutable log and access to their medical information across providers and treatment sites. Leveraging unique blockchain properties, MedRec manages authentication, data retrieval, update tracking for existing records, data entry (both for patients and providers) and data sharing. MedRec accomplishes record management without creating any centralized data repositories; a modular system design integrates with providers' existing, local data storage solutions, facilitating interoperable data exchange between data sources and the patients. We have designed an incentive system for healthcare industry stakeholders (government-funded researchers, public health authorities, etc.) to participate in the network as blockchain "miners." They would earn access to aggregate, anonymized data as mining rewards, in return for sustaining and securing the MedRec network via Proof of Work. We emphasize the flexibility and extensibility of our system components to other dimensions of the healthcare industry and to applications beyond healthcare as well. This project culminated as Ariel Ekblaw's master's thesis, and includes the MedRec technical design and early-stage prototype, our pilot with Beth Israel Deaconess Medical Center (BIDMC), and an analysis of MedRec’s contribution in the context of national healthcare priorities. This work is supported by the MIT Media Lab Consortium.

146. **NewsClouds**

Andrew Lippman, Thariq Shihipar

NewsClouds presents a visual exploration of how the news reporting of an event evolves over time. Each "cloud" represents a publication and each compelling news organization usually emphasizes different aspects of that same story. Using the time sliders, that evolution becomes evident. In addition, each word or phrase can be expanded to show its links and context. We are building an archive of events associated with ongoing US election developments.

147. **News Graph**

Andrew Lippman, Yasmine (Jasmin) Rubinovitz

This project aims to show a different picture of the data behind the news, looking at how we analyze, represent, and interact with it. Video content is constantly created and added to the public archives, but there is never time to watch it all. News Graph explores a new method for interacting with news media. By analyzing the words that are said, extracting entities that appear, and finding the connections between them, we are able to map connections between video segments. Each connection represents two entities that were mentioned in the same video segment, and a video segment can be mapped to a number of connections.
Panorama

Andrew Lippman, Britney Johnson, Yasmine (Jasmin) Rubinovitz

An interface for smashing filter bubbles, Panorama is built to allow open, transparent, and collaborative exploration of news from all across the political map. It presents different perspectives and encourages serendipity in news exploration, versus getting all of our news from one single source. Panorama is a human-in-the-loop interface. The computer processes more than 10,000 news stories each day, both broadcast and written, and it uses machine learning algorithms to decide what topics each story is talking about and if the stories are positive, subjective, or trending. The machine learning process pours over massive datasets and learns to generalize in smart ways, but not in the same smart ways that humans generalize. As a result, it can be brilliant and also get very confused. With Panorama, some of the training data was a large open set of movie reviews, and while this is a great dataset to start with, it is not mapped so well to news stories. As humans interact with Panorama, they are encouraged to give better labels to stories; those labels are fed back into the algorithm to make it better.

Having a lot of information about each news story and all stories together allows us to create an open-box news aggregator. With most aggregators we use today (like the Facebook News feed), the user has no idea what are the algorithms and filters that decide what s/he will see. Panorama is open: the user can decide to view everything, or filter only to specific things that he s/he is interested in, by playing with the sliders and seeing in real time how the news feed changes accordingly. For example, you could easily get all stories about animals, from the right side of the political map, that are also positive and objective. Panorama also exposes interesting patterns, such as the topics that different news sources focus on every day, and what sources had many objective versus subjective stories.

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Perspectives

Andrew Lippman, Britney Johnson, Yasmine (Jasmin) Rubinovitz

The news is probably one of the first things people check in the morning, but how much does what you know and understand about the world depend on your news source? Will you view the world differently if you head over to CNN instead of BBC?

“Perspectives” is presenting top news stories from many points of view. The viewer can easily see the different perspectives and get the whole story.

PubMed

Cesar A. Hidalgo, Andrew Lippman, Kevin Zeng Hu, Travis Rich, Thariq Shihipar

PubMed reinvents publication to align with the way the web was designed: collaborative, evolving, and open. PubMed uses a graphical format that is deliberately simple and allows illustrations and text that are programs as well as static PDFs. The intention is to create an author-driven, distributed alternative to academic journals that is tuned to the dynamic nature of many of our modern experiments and discoveries. It is optimized for public discussion and academic journals, and is being used for both. It is equally useful for a newsroom to develop a story that is intended for both print and online distribution.

Solar Micro-Mining

Andrew Lippman, Ariel Ekblaw, Tal Achituv, Jonathan Harvey-Buschel

Bitcoin generates net-new value from “mining” in a distributed network. In this work, we explore solar micro-mining rigs that transform excess energy capacity from renewable energy (hard to trade) into money (fungible). Each rig runs a small Bitcoin miner and produces Bitcoin dust for micropayments. We envision these micro-miners populating a highly distributed network, across rooftops, billboards, and other outdoor spaces. Where systematic or environmental restrictions limit the ability to freely trade the underlying commodity, micro-mining produces new economic viability. Renewable energy-based, micropayment mining systems can broaden financial inclusion in the Bitcoin network, particularly among populations that need a currency for temporary store of value and must rely on flexible electricity off the grid (e.g., unbanked populations in the developing world). This exploration seeds a longer-term goal to enable open access to digital currency via account-free infrastructure for the public good.

Super Cut Notes

Andrew Lippman, Tomer Weller

A large portion of popular media is remixed: existing media content is spliced and re-ordered in a manner that serves a specific narrative. Super Cut Notes is a semi-comical content remix tool that allows a user to splice and combine the smallest bits of media: words. By tapping into the dataset of our group’s SuperGlue platform, it has access to a huge dictionary of words created by SuperGlue’s transcription module. Users are able to input a text of any length, choose video-bits of individual words that match their text, and create a video of their combination—in the style of cut-and-pasted ransom notes.

SuperGlue

Andrew Lippman, Tomer Weller

SuperGlue is a core news research initiative that is a “digestion system” and metadata generator for mass media. An evolving set of analysis modules annotate 14 DirecTV live news broadcast channels as well as web pages and tweets. The video is archived and synchronized with the analysis. Currently, the system provides named-entity extraction, audio expression markers, face detectors, scene/edit point locators, excitement trackers, and thumbnail summarization. We use this to organize material for presentation, analysis, and summarization. SuperGlue supports other news-related experiments.
Andrew Lippman, Michail Bletsas, Richard D. Borovoy, Jon Ferguson, Catherine Havasi, Henry Holtzman, Polychronis Ypodimatopoulos

This project builds a social, place-based information window into the Media Lab using 30 touch-sensitive screens strategically placed throughout the physical complex and at sponsor sites. The idea is get people to talk among themselves about the work that they jointly explore in a public place. We present Lab projects as dynamically connected sets of “charms” that visitors can save, trade, and explore. The GI demonstrates a framework for an open, integrated IT system and shows new uses for it.

Andrew Lippman, Tomer Weller

This Is How is a platform for connecting makers with small businesses through stories. Small businesses share their stories in the form of video bytes in which they explain what they do and why, what their requirements and constraints are, and what kinds of issues they have. Makers can then annotate the video, ask further questions, and propose solutions for issues. The video is passed through SuperGlue for annotation and to categorize and find commonalities among requests.

Andrew Lippman

VR Codes are dynamic data invisibly hidden in television and graphic displays. They allow the display to present simultaneously visual information in an unimpeded way, and real-time data to a camera. Our intention is to make social displays that many can use at once; using VR codes, users can draw data from a display and control its use on a mobile device. We think of VR Codes as analogous to QR codes for video, and envision a future where every display in the environment contains latent information embedded in VR codes.

Andrew Lippman, Tomer Weller

Wall of Now is a multi-dimensional media browser of recent news items. It attempts to address our need to know everything by presenting a deliberately overwhelming amount of media, while simplifying the categorization of the content into single entities. Every column in the wall represents a different type of entity: people, countries, states, companies, and organizations. Each column contains the top-trending stories of that type in the last 24 hours. Pressing on an entity will reveal a stream of video that relates to that specific entity. The Wall of Now is a single-view experience that challenges previous perceptions of screen space utilization towards a future of extremely large, high-resolution displays.

Andrew Lippman, Suzanne Wang, Tomer Weller

Recording your reaction to a short video is becoming the new gossip; famous watchers get as many as 750,000 views. We attempt to transform this utterly useless and talentless event into a socially constructive alternative to simultaneous, synchronized, group viewing. Any user can opt in to be recorded and added to the shared, collective viewing experience. No talent or skills required.
Charles Holbrow

Aether Muse proposes an extension for live internet streams of musical audio/video performance. We explore how a two-way data connection between distributed audience listening can enhance the connection between a musician and their audience. By generating synchronized visualization for client watching the performance in the browser, musicians gain a new means to communicate with their fans and grow their audiences.

This project also showcases "tcchh," a custom digital audio effect for warping and stretching a live audio signal.

Tod Machover, Charles Holbrow

Traditional music production and studio engineering depends on dynamic range compression audio signal processors that precisely and dynamically control the gain of an audio signal in the time domain. This project expands on the traditional dynamic range compression model by adding a spatial dimension. Ambisonic Compression allows audio engineers to dynamically control the spatial properties of a three-dimensional sound field, opening new possibilities for surround-sound design and spatial music performance.

Tod Machover, Rebecca Kleinberger

Breathing Window is a tool for non-verbal dialogue that reflects on your own breathing while also offering a window on another person’s respiration. This prototype is an example of shared human experiences (SHEs) crafted to improve the quality of human understanding and interactions. Our work on SHEs focuses on first encounters with strangers. We meet strangers every day, and without prior background knowledge of the individual we often form opinions based on prejudices and differences. In this work, we bring respiration to the foreground as one common experience of all living creatures.

Tod Machover

This collection of Tod Machover’s music focuses on chamber and orchestral music composed during the last decade, both with and without electronic enhancement. Machover’s music is a fascinating blend of expressive and lyrical melody combined with a sophisticated ear for textural complexity. The resulting music is always a treat for the ears—colorful, vibrant, and rhythmically propulsive. The largest composition on this disc is the piano concerto Jeux Deux, scored for large orchestra (the work was commissioned and first performed by the Boston Symphony Orchestra), with the soloist performing on a “hyperpiano”—a concert grand piano which interacts with sensors and computer programs in order to expand its technical possibilities. Machover produces cutting-edge music with a heart!

Alexandra Rieger

Chronosonogy was born through extending the neuroscience research of Teki Et Al, which reveals "Distinct Neural Substrates of Duration-Based and Beat-Based Auditory Timing" and Fassnidge Et Al’s work examining "Visual Interference of Auditory Signal Detection."

Our perception of time is impacted by combining factors of visual-auditory override and imaginary notes sensations. Chronosonogy is both an experience and a newly discovered time-shifting phenomenon that activates a neurological quirk situated in fronto-temporal-parietal regions of our brains.
The City Symphony project is a recent Opera of the Future initiative that brings creative musical participation to everyone, while encouraging collaboration between artists and amateurs, with symphony orchestras (and many other organizations) as the principal galvanizers. City Symphonies invite the citizens of a particular place to listen to the world around them, to discover the "music" in that place, and to work together to create a sonic portrait of that city that reveals its essential qualities and most important issues and questions to audiences locally and around the world. Going beyond crowd-sourcing, City Symphonies propose a new model of collaboration, where people of all ages and backgrounds work together to make beautiful, meaningful music that none of them—including the highest-level professionals—could have made alone.

Tod Machover and Opera of the Future launched the City Symphony project in 2012, and since then have created collaborative symphonies with the cities of Toronto (Toronto Symphony Orchestra, 2013), Edinburgh (Edinburgh International Festival, Royal Scottish National Orchestra, 2013), Perth (Perth International Festival, West Australian Symphony Orchestra, 2014), Lucerne (Lucerne Festival, Lucerne Festival Academy Orchestra, 2015), and Detroit (Detroit Symphony Orchestra with Knight Foundation, 2015). Machover and his research group collaborated with these cities to explore new relationships between author/audience, composition/improvisation, music/noise, and online/onsite, while emphasizing the potential of each locale to inspire its citizens to engage with their community through music in a profound way. One of the the most rewarding aspects of the City Symphonies project is that the processes employed to achieve the final work are designed to grow naturally out of each particular city and context. For this reason, the five City Symphonies realized to date by Tod Machover and the MIT Media Lab have differed widely in terms of use of imagery/video, interactive performance elements, incorporation of local musicians, and the balance of acoustic/electronic sounds.

Death and the Powers is a groundbreaking opera that brings a variety of technological, conceptual, and aesthetic innovations to the theatrical world. It is a one-act, full-evening work that tells the story of Simon Powers, a successful and powerful businessman and inventor, reaching the end of his life and facing the question of his legacy. He is now conducting his final experiment, passing from one form of existence to another in an effort to project himself into the future. Simon Powers is himself now a System. His family, friends, and associates must decide what this means, whether or not he is actually alive, how it affects them, and whether to follow.

Death and the Powers was composed by Tod Machover and developed at the MIT Media Lab along with Diane Paulus (director) and Alex McDowell (production designer). The opera uses the techniques of tomorrow to address age-old human concerns of life and legacy. The unique performance environment, including autonomous robots, expressive scenery, new Hyperinstruments, and human actors, blurs the line between animate and inanimate. The opera premiered in Monte Carlo in Fall 2010, with additional performances in Boston and Chicago in 2011 and a new production with a global, interactive simulcast in Dallas in February 2014. The DVD of the Dallas performance of Powers was released in April 2015.

Early in the opera “Death and the Powers,” the main character, Simon Powers, is subsumed into a technological environment of his own creation. The set comes alive through robotic, visual, and sonic elements that allow the actor to extend his range and influence across the stage in unique and dynamic ways. This environment assumes the behavior and expression of the absent Simon; to distill the essence of this character, we recover performance parameters in real time from physiological sensors, voice, and vision systems. Gesture and performance parameters are then mapped to a visual language that allows the off-stage actor to express emotion and interact with others on stage. To accomplish this, we developed a suite of innovative analysis, mapping, and rendering software systems.
Nothing is more important in today's troubled world than the process of eliminating prejudice and misunderstanding, and replacing them with communication and empathy. We explore the possibility of creating public experiences to dramatically increase individual and community awareness of the power of empathy on an unprecedented scale. We draw on numerous precedents from the Opera of the Future group that have proposed concepts and technologies to inspire and intensify human connectedness (such as Sleep No More, Death and the Powers, Vocal Vibrations, City Symphonies, and Hyperinstruments) and from worldwide instances of transformative shared human experience (such as the Overview Effect, Human Libraries, Immersive Theatre, and non-sectarian spiritual traditions). The objective is to create a model of a multisensory, participatory, spatially radical installation that will break down barriers between people of immensely different backgrounds, providing instantaneous understanding of—as well as long-term commitment to—empathic communication.

Fablur explores the limit of the self in its relationship to others through the medium of clothing. The augmented gown uses a rear dome projection system on the surface of the fabric. The system comprises laser projectors and mirror structures talking wirelessly with a computer, within which is contained both content and warp projection mapping software. This novel technological interface presents both a performative element and a seamless integration in a woman’s life experience. This wearable project questions the boundary between the self and others, the boundary between the individual and society, and the boundary between the body and nature.

Fensadense is a new work for 10-piece ensemble composed by Tod Machover, commissioned for the Lucerne Festival in summer 2015. The project represents the next generation of hyperinstruments, involving the measurement of relative qualities of many performers where previous systems only looked at a single performer. Off-the-shelf components were used to collect data about movement and muscle tension of each musician. The data was analyzed using the Hyperproduction platform to create meaningful production control for lighting and sound systems based on the connection of the performers, with a focus on qualities such as momentum, connection, and tension of the ensemble as a whole. The project premiered at the Lucerne Festival, and a spring European tour just concluded this May 2016.

The Hyperinstruments project creates expanded musical instruments and uses technology to give extra power and finesse to virtuosic performers. They were designed to augment a wide range of traditional musical instruments and have been used by some of the world's foremost performers (Yoo-Ma, the Los Angeles Philharmonic, Peter Gabriel, and Penn & Teller). Research focuses on designing computer systems that measure and interpret human expression and feeling, exploring appropriate modalities and content of interactive art and entertainment environments, and building sophisticated interactive musical instruments for non-professional musicians, students, music lovers, and the general public. Recent projects involve the production a new version of the "classic" Hyperstring Trilogy for the Lucerne Festival, and the design of a new generation of Hyperinstruments, for Fensadense and other projects, that emphasizes measurement and interpretation of inter-player expression and communication, rather than simply the enhancement of solo performance.

Hyperproduction is a conceptual framework and a software toolkit that allows producers to specify a descriptive computational model and consequently an abstract state for a live experience through traditional operating paradigms, such as mixing audio or operation of lighting, sound, and video systems. The hyperproduction system is able to interpret this universal state and automatically utilize additional production systems, allowing for a small number of producers to cohesively guide the attention and perspective of an audience using many or very complex production systems simultaneously. The toolkit is under active development and has been used for new pieces such as Fensadense, and to recreate older systems such as those for the original Hyperstring Trilogy as part of the Lucerne Festival in 2015. Work continues to enable new structures and abstraction within the framework.
**Hyperscore**
Tod Machover, Tristan Jehan
Music software that lets anyone compose music. The first music software program designed to teach students and adults how to compose music simply by drawing lines on the screen.

**ImmerSound VR**
Rebecca Kleinberger
ImmerSound is a virtual reality experience wherein one can compose music by drawing in 3D. The resulting composition is a sculpted soundscape to be experienced both visually and in 3D audio.

The user starts by choosing an instrument in the system and testing the sound that this instrument would produce at different locations. Then the user can "paint" a melody in space, where the elevation of the "sound brush" defines the pitch of the instrument, and the speed of the hand corresponds to the tempo of the melody created. A wide range of instruments enables the creation of rich compositions with percussion, bass, classical instruments, and ambient sounds.

This project associates sounds and space in a new way by offering an intuitive and natural way to interact with music. One can also imagine the same type of visual compositional space used as a neutral zone for collaboration between two or more people in different geographical locations and from different cultural backgrounds, using the universal language of music to connect in less-biased ways. This system is a first example of the potential of virtual reality for music and experiences of connection.

**Media Scores**
Tod Machover, Peter A. Torpey
Media scores provide a means to orchestrate multiple modalities in the creation of expressive works of art and performance. New technologies afford numerous opportunities to tell stories and create expressive artworks through a variety of media. Media scores extend the concept of a musical score to other modalities in order to facilitate the process of authoring and performing multimedia compositions, providing a medium through which to realize a modern-day Gesamtkunstwerk. Through research into the representation and the encoding of expressive intent, systems for composing with media scores are being developed. Using such a tool, the composer will be able to shape an artistic work that may be performed through human and technological means in a variety of media and utilizing various modalities of expression. Media scores offer the potential for authoring content considering live performance data and the potential for audience participation and interaction. This paradigm bridges the extremes of the continuum from composition to performance, allowing for improvisational compositional acts at performance-time. The media score also provides a common point of reference in collaborative productions as well as the infrastructure for the real-time control of any technologies used during a live performance.


**MM-RT**
Akito Oshiro van Troyer
MM-RT is a tabletop tangible musical interface that employs electromagnetic actuators and small permanent magnets to physically induce sounds on objects. When, for example, a box with permanent magnets inside is placed on top of a pad, an electromagnet installed below the pad actuates the permanent magnets, causing them to bounce and hit the walls of a box. Timbre generation on each box is physically and digitally constrained: Each object comprises different materials and size, and a granular synthesis technique (a digital form of time domain additive synthesis) is used to create the sound producing mechanism.

**Music Visualization via Musical Information Retrieval**
Tod Machover, Thomas Sanchez Lengeling
In a study of human perception of music in relation to different representations of video graphics, this project explores the automatic synchronization in real time between audio and image. This aims to make the relationship seem smaller and more consistent. The connection is made using techniques that rely on audio signal processing to automatically extract data from the music, which subsequently are mapped to the visual objects. The visual elements are influenced by data obtained from various Musical Information Retrieval (MIR) techniques. By visualizing music, one can stimulate the nervous system to recognize different musical patterns and extract new features.
Imagine if you want to travel to a destination and once you are there hear only car horns, or see only blue, or feel a single spectral color of the city. The project is about experiencing a city in a different way and to discovery distinct paths to travel. This is by including artificial soundscapes and visuals from other contexts. Part of this is knowing what sounds are around us and what are we looking at when we are walking in the city. The new experiences is an extra layer of sensory stimuli in the city. The study includes experiencing a city with colors and sounds from another location that we haven’t been to. This "transfer" process transfers colors and sounds to another location - while still being in the same city. One potentially could transfer emotional content from one city to another one. Overall, the immersive and multi-sensory representation of a map is crucial for allowing participants to fully feel that place. In addition, the goal is to offer a helpful, immersive, subjective - rather than a detached, observational-experience.

Tod Machover, Benjamin Bloomberg, Charles Holbrow, Elena Jessop, Simone Ovsey, Peter A. Torpey Garrett Parrish, Justin Martinez, Kevin Nattinger

Death and the Powers: Global Interactive Simulcast

Consider each of our individual voices as a flashlight to illuminate how we project ourselves in society and how much sonic space we give ourselves or others. Thus, turn-taking computation through speaker recognition systems has been used as a tool to understand social situations or work meetings. We present SIDR, a deep learning-based, real-time speaker recognition system designed to be used in real-world settings. The system is resilient to noise, and adapts to room acoustics, different languages, and overlapping dialogues. While existing systems require the use of several microphones for each speaker or the need to couple video and sound recordings for accurate recognition of a speaker, SIDR only requires a medium-quality microphone or computer-embedded microphone.

Alexandra Rieger

Giving voice and information to objects and spaces around us

Objects in our lives are usually either digital or not; mostly a wall is just a wall. The Sonic Murals project explores what happens when we blur those lines. Implementing touch capacitance and conductive pigments in an innovative way, any surface can become a sensor, a tool for data collection, or a musical instrument, as exhibited in this project. When interacting with touch or proximity sensors on a sonic mural, one can experience spatial exploration and sound creation on a multi-sensory level.

Tod Machover, Charles Holbrow, Rebecca Kleinberger

Sound Cycles is a new interface for exploring, re-mixing, and composing with large volumes of audio content. The project presents a simple and intuitive interface for scanning through long audio files or pre-recorded music. Sound Cycles integrates with the existing Digital Audio Workstation for on-the-fly editing, audio analysis, and feature extraction.

Nicolette L’Huillier

Building on the understanding of music and architecture as creators of spatial experience, this project aims to create a novel way of unfolding music’s spatial qualities in the physical world. The objective is to create a new type of architectural typology that morphs responsively with a musical piece. Presenting spatial and musical composition as one synchronous entity.

The goal is to create a multi-sensory environment where music’s perpetually changing characteristics reconfigure the spatial organization of a space. This space - a hanging cube - will perform a spatial choreography of sound, movement, light and color; presenting a dynamic room that is alive and in constant flux. This performance will construct an aesthetic experience that challenges models of thinking, presenting a post-humanistic phenomenological encounter of the world to stretching our cognition and malleable forms.
**Talking Drums**
Nicole L'Huillier, Yasushi Sakai, Thomas Sanchez Lengeling

“The Talking Drums” is a sound installation where we created a modular system for sending images through rhythmic patterns. It is an encrypted language to empower a musical community by sending secret messages, avoiding surveillance and listening to each other. It's inspired by the communication method and instrument used by African communities to send messages across the continent. They did this by drumming, and by a rhythmic language that only could be understood by the community.

For the installation we collected different objects from MIT’s dump, especially obsolete technologies, such as hard drives, screen.

**Using the Voice As a Tool for Self-Reflection**
Tod Machover, Rebecca Kleinberger

Our voice is an important part of our individuality. From the voices of others, we understand a wealth of non-linguistic information, such as identity, social-cultural clues, and emotional state. But the relationship we have with our own voice is less obvious. We don't hear it the way others do, and our brain treats it differently from any other sound. Yet its sonority is deeply connected with how we are perceived by society and how we see ourselves, body and mind. This project is composed of software, devices, installations, and thoughts used to challenge us to gain new insights on our voices. To increase self-awareness, we propose different ways to extend, project, and visualize the voice. We show how our voices sometimes escape our control, and we explore the consequences in terms of self-reflection, cognitive processes, therapy, affective features visualization, and communication improvement.

**Vocal Vibrations**
Tod Machover, Charles Holbrow, Elena Jessop, Rebecca Kleinberger Le Laboratoire, The Dalai Lama Center at MIT

Expressive Performance for Body-Mind Wellbeing

The Vocal Vibrations music is now available for exclusive download from Bowers & Wilkins. Vocal Vibrations was exhibited at Le Laboratoire Cambridge in March 2015. The original installation at Le Laboratoire Paris ran from March to September 2014.
**Pattie Maes: Fluid Interfaces**

Inventing the next-generation mobile device: highly personalized, wearable, and immersive to support our unique needs and goals

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**A Flying Pantograph**

Pattie Maes, Harshit Agrawal, Sang-won Leigh

We explore an art form where machines take on an essential role in the aesthetics and processes of the creation. Our main theme can be summarized as "body, hybrid, and evolve," as we study an artistic medium that incorporates mechanical machines that institutes a hybrid creation process as well as an expressive capacity beyond body limits.

Flying Pantograph transposes human-scale drawing acts to a physically remote output canvas in different scales and aesthetics. A drone becomes an “expression agent,” modified to carry a pen and be controlled by human motions, then carries out the actual process of drawing on a vertical wall. Not only mechanically extending a human artist, the drone plays a crucial part of the expression as its own motion dynamics and software intelligence add new visual language to the art. This agency forms a strong link between a human artist and the canvas; however, at the same time, it is a deliberate programmatic disconnect that offers space for exploiting machine aesthetics as a core expression medium.

This seemingly straightforward technical realization is in fact a combination of non-trivial mechanical and algorithmic solutions. The drone, a floating machine, is relying on a slim chance of stabilization acquired by battling the vortex of air, the pressure and friction on the canvas surface, and the capricious mind of the human artist. This suspense, the vulnerability to instability, and the aftermath of crashing, poses a contrast with the optimistic idea of technologically evolved capability of a human artist.

At this critical point of balance, we embody an instance of evolution in form of an artistic medium. The interaction between people and our installation itself is one message, where the outcome drawing of the interaction offers another. This pushes forth the idea of collective and technological evolution across scale.

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**Augmented Airbrush**

Pattie Maes, Joseph A. Paradiso

We present an augmented handheld airbrush that allows unskilled painters to experience the art of spray painting. Inspired by similar smart tools for fabrication, our handheld device uses 6DOF tracking, mechanical augmentation of the airbrush trigger, and a specialized algorithm to let the painter apply color only where indicated by a reference image. It acts both as a physical spraying device and as an intelligent digital guiding tool that provides manual and computerized control. Using an inverse rendering approach allows for a new augmented painting experience with unique results. We present our novel hardware design, control software, and a discussion of the implications of human-computer collaborative painting.

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**Body Quest: A Room-Scale VR Playground for Biology and Chemistry**

Scott W. Greenwald Wilhelm Weihofen, Theji Jayaratne, Wiley Corning, Max Rose

Body Quest is a room-scale virtual reality playground for learning about biology and chemistry. Learning about how complex microscopic 3D structures interact is hard on paper, and only slightly easier with videos or passive 3D simulations. Interactive, room-scale VR environments open up new possibilities for building an intuitive and visual understanding of these subjects—and it can even be fun!

Our video was submitted to the DOE EdSim Challenge. It is a fully functional prototype—the mixed reality video representing the physical and virtual experiences were composited in real-time by calibrating physical and virtual cameras, while filming in front of a green screen. The prototype is built around one particular biochemical interaction, whereby a viral protein cleaves sugar off the end of a mucus chain. We hope to develop future learning interactions around a general simulation backend, which will host both structured and unstructured learning experiences, including games.

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**BrainVR: A Neuroscience Learning Experience in Virtual Reality**

Pattie Maes, Scott W. Greenwald Alex Norton and Amy Robinson (EyeWire), Daniel Citron (Harvard University)

BrainVR is a learning experience for neuroscience that leverages motion-tracked virtual reality to convey cutting-edge knowledge in neuroscience. In particular, an interactive 3D model of the retina illustrates how the eye detects moving objects. The goal of the project is to explore the potential of motion tracked virtual reality for learning complex concepts, and build reusable tools to maximize this potential across knowledge domains.
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The rise in wearable devices and the desire to quantify various aspects of everyday activities has provided the opportunity to offer just-in-time triggers to aid in achieving pre-determined goals. While a lot is known about the effectiveness of messaging in marketing efforts, less is known about the effectiveness of these marketing techniques on in-the-moment decision-making. We designed an experiment to determine if a simple solution of using just-in-time persuasive messaging could influence participants’ eating habits and what types of messaging could be most effective in this effort. Our solution utilizes a head-mounted display to present health-based messages to users as they make real-time snack choices. We are able to show that this method is effective and more feasible than current efforts to influence eating habits.

Pattie Maes, Kevin Wong

2D screens, even stereoscopic ones, limit our ability to interact with and collaborate on 3D data. We believe that an augmented reality solution, where 3D data is seamlessly integrated in the real world, is promising. We are exploring a collaborative augmented reality system for visualizing and manipulating 3D data using a head-mounted, see-through display, that allows for communication and data manipulation using simple hand gestures.

Pattie Maes, Pedro Colon-Hernandez, Anna Fuste, Mina Khan, Christian David Vazquez Machado

The onset of Mixed Reality as a platform offers the opportunity to create new playful paradigms for building and fostering creativity. The Holobits application leverages the tried and tested features of physical block building platforms like LEGO and introduces the benefits of building in mixed environments to support making and storytelling. The proposed system combines the hand tracking capabilities of the Leap Motion with the spatial mapping of Hololens to enable hands-on building experiences with virtual blocks, denoted as “bits.” These blocks have different attributes and characteristics that determine how they look and behave within the mixed reality building space. The platform also allows users to share their creative building process in a frame-by-frame fashion that enables remixing and reflection on every play session. Holobits allows users to record their interactions with their creations to create animated environments with ease and support storytelling. Another way to enable collaboration is to let kids share models (or download someone else’s creation in your space), allowing multiple users to build in a shared physical space or over distances, where a player can “hop” into the physical space of the Hololens user using virtual reality. Last but not least, we intend to integrate the Scratch visual programming toolkit into the Holobits platform to allow users to orchestrate their virtual creations and create the ultimate interactive stories.

Pattie Maes, Valentin Heun

HRQR is a visual Human and Machine Readable Quick Response Code that can replace usual 2D barcode and QR Code applications. The code can be read by humans in the same way it can be read by machines. Instead of relying on a computational error correction, the system allows a human to read the message and therefore is able to reinterpret errors in the visual image. The design is highly inspired by a 2,000 year-old Arabic calligraphy called Kufic.

Pattie Maes, Judith Amores Fernandez

Invisibilia seeks to explore the use of Augmented Reality (AR), head-mounted displays (HMD), and depth cameras to create a system that makes invisible data from our environment visible, combining widely accessible hardware to visualize layers of information on top of the physical world. Using our implemented prototype, the user can visualize, interact with, and modify properties of sound waves in real time by using intuitive hand gestures. Thus, the system supports experiential learning about certain physics phenomena through observation and hands-on experimentation.

Pattie Maes, Niaja Farve

Move Your Glass is an activity and behavior tracker that also tries to increase wellness by nudging the wearer to engage in positive behaviors.

Oscar Rosello

NeverMind is an interface and application designed to support human memory. We combine the memory palace memorization method with augmented reality technology to create a tool to help anyone memorize more effectively. Early experiments conducted with a prototype of NeverMind suggest that the long-term memory recall accuracy of sequences of items is nearly tripled compared to paper-based memorization tasks. With this project, we hope to make the memory palace method accessible to novices and demonstrate one way augmented reality can support learning.
Oasis is a novel system for automatically generating immersive and interactive virtual reality environments using the real world as a template. The system captures indoor scenes in 3D, detects obstacles like furniture and walls, and maps walkable areas to enable real-walking in the generated virtual environment. Depth data is additionally used for recognizing and tracking objects during the VR experience. The detected objects are paired with virtual counterparts to leverage the physicality of the real world for a tactile experience. Our system allows a casual user to easily create and experience VR in any indoor space of arbitrary size and shape without requiring specialized equipment or training.

Oasis can be used, for example, to create storyspaces where friends and family can remotely participate in a session of storytelling around the campfire. The freedom to move around and interact with the virtual world allows for a new form of storytelling when combined with traditional narration techniques like vocalization, movement, and gestures. We call this human-in-the-loop storytelling, distinguishing it from current VR storytelling experiences where the software system is the storyteller.

Open Hybrid is an open source augmented reality platform for physical computing and Internet of Things. It is based on the web and Arduino.

To create a seamless experience, we have integrated several bio-signal sensors into the faceplate of an HTC VIVE VR headset and utilized the Shimmer3 sensor for emotion-sensing. For the collection of Galvanic Skin Response, dry electrodes were positioned on the forehead area due to the fact that it is one of the areas most dense with sweat glands. GSR data reflects emotional arousal, but in order to identify how arousal and valence, motivation and cognition interact in response to physical or psychological stimuli, it becomes necessary to complement GSR with other biosensors. For the heart rate, a PPG (photoplethysmogram) sensor, which senses the rate of blood flow by utilizing light to monitor the heart’s pumping action, was placed in the temple region of the user. This is done to get insights into the respondent’s physical state, anxiety and stress levels (arousal), and used to determine how changes in their physiological state relate to their actions and decisions.

PsychicVR integrates a brain-computer interface device and virtual reality headset to improve mindfulness while enjoying a playful immersive experience. The fantasy that any of us could have superhero powers has always inspired us, and by using virtual reality and real-time brain activity sensing we are moving one step closer to making this dream real. We non-invasively monitor and record electrical activity of the brain and incorporate this data into the VR experience using an Oculus Rift and the MUSE headband. By sensing brain waves using a series of EEG sensors, the level of activity is fed back to the user via 3D content in the virtual environment. When users are focused, they are able to make changes in the 3D environment and control their powers. Our system increases mindfulness and helps achieve higher levels of concentration while entertaining the user.

The Reality Editor is a new kind of tool for empowering you to connect and manipulate the functionality of physical objects. Just point the camera of your smartphone at an object and its invisible capabilities will become visible for you to edit. Drag a virtual line from one object to another and create a new relationship between these objects. With this simplicity, you are able to master the entire scope of connected objects.
### Reality Editor 2.0

**Pattie Maes, Valentin Heun**

The Reality Editor is a web browser for the physical world. Point your phone or tablet at a physical object and an interface pops up with information about that object as well as services related to that object. The Reality Editor platform is open and entirely based on web standards making it easy for anyone to create Reality Editor enabled objects as well as Reality Editor applications that integrate the physical and digital world in one experience.

Reality Editor version 2.0

Reality Editor version 2.0 is now available for download and adds the following features:

- **World Wide Web conform content creation.**
- **Spatial Search** - Instantly browse through relevant information in the physical world around you. You to browse reality.
- **Bi-Directional AR** - A real-time interactions system.
- **Private and Decentralized infrastructure for connecting the IoT objects.**
- **Logic Crafting** - A visual programming language designed for Augmented Reality.

The Reality Editor works on iOS and you can get it here. Try it out with our Starter App and some Philips Hue Lights or the Lego WeDo 2.0. Learn more about Logic Crafting in our User Interface 101.

### Remot-IO: A System for Reaching into the Environment of a Remote Collaborator

**Pattie Maes, Judith Amores Fernandez**

Remot-IO is a system for mobile collaboration and remote assistance around Internet-connected devices. It uses two head-mounted displays, cameras, and depth sensors to enable a remote expert to be immersed in a local user's point of view, and to control devices in that user's environment. The remote expert can provide guidance through hand gestures that appear in real time in the local user's field of view as superimposed 3D hands. In addition, the remote expert can operate devices in the novice's environment and bring about physical changes by using the same hand gestures the novice would use.

We describe a smart radio where the knobs of the radio can be controlled by local and remote users. Moreover, the user can visualize, interact, and modify properties of sound waves in real time by using intuitive hand gestures.

### Scanner Grabber

**Pattie Maes, Ethan Zuckerman, Tal Achituv Luke Berndt (OpenMhz)**

Scanner Grabber is a digital police scanner that enables reporters to record, playback, and export audio, as well as archive public safety radio (scanner) conversations. Like a TiVo for scanners, it's an update on technology that has been stuck in the last century. It's a great tool for newsrooms. For instance, a problem for reporters is missing the beginning of an important police incident because they have stepped away from their desk at the wrong time. Scanner Grabber solves this because conversations can be played back. Also, snippets of exciting audio, for instance a police chase, can be exported and embedded online. Reporters can listen to files while writing stories, or listen to older conversations to get a more nuanced grasp of police practices or long-term trouble spots. Editors and reporters can use the tool for collaborating, or crowdsourcing/public collaboration.

### ShowMe: Immersive Remote Collaboration System with 3D Hand Gestures

**Pattie Maes, Judith Amores Fernandez**

ShowMe is an immersive mobile collaboration system that allows remote users to communicate with peers using video, audio, and gestures. With this research, we explore the use of head-mounted displays and depth sensor cameras to create a system that (1) enables remote users to be immersed in another person's view, and (2) offers a new way of sending and receiving the guidance of an expert through 3D hand gestures. With our system, both users are surrounded in the same physical environment and can perceive real-time inputs from each other.

### Skrin

**Pattie Maes, Joseph A. Paradiso, Xin Liu, Katia Vega**

Skrin is an exploration project on digitalized body skin surface using embedded electronics and prosthetics. Human skin is a means for protection, a mediator of our senses, and a presentation of ourselves. Through several projects, we expand the expression capacity of the body’s surface and emphasize the dynamic aesthetics of body texture by technological means.
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<tr>
<th></th>
<th>Name &amp; Authors</th>
<th>Description</th>
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| 216 | SmileCatcher | Pattie Maes, Niaja Farve  
Our hectic and increasingly digital lives can have a negative effect on our health and wellbeing. Some authors have argued that we socialize less frequently with other people in person and that people feel increasingly lonely. Loneliness has been shown to significantly affect health and wellbeing in a negative way. To combat this, we designed a game, SmileCatcher, which encourages players to engage in person, social interactions and get others to smile. Participants wear a device that takes regular pictures of what is in front of them and the system analyzes the pictures captured to detect the number of smiles. |
| 217 | STEM Accessibility Tool | Pattie Maes, Rahul Kumar Namdev  
We are developing a very intuitive and interactive platform to make complex information—especially science, technology, engineering, and mathematics (STEM) material—truly accessible to blind and visually impaired students by using a tactile device with no loss of information compared with printed materials. A key goal of this project is to develop tactile information-mapping protocols through which the tactile interface can best convey educational and other graphical materials. |
| 218 | TagMe | Pattie Maes, Judith Amores Fernandez  
TagMe is an end-user toolkit for easy creation of responsive objects and environments. It consists of a wearable device that recognizes the object or surface the user is touching. The user can make everyday objects come to life through the use of RFID tag stickers, which are read by an RFID bracelet whenever the user touches the object. We present a novel approach to create simple and customizable rules based on emotional attachment to objects and social interactions of people. Using this simple technology, the user can extend their application interfaces to include physical objects and surfaces into their personal environment, allowing people to communicate through everyday objects in very low-effort ways. |
| 219 | The Challenge | Pattie Maes, Rosalind W. Picard, Niaja Farve, Natasha Jaques  
Mental wellbeing is intimately tied to both social support and physical activity. The Challenge is a tool aimed at promoting social connections and decreasing sedentary activity in a workplace environment. Our system asks participants to sign up for short physical challenges and pairs them with a partner to perform the activity. Social obligation and social consensus are leveraged to promote participation. Two experiments were conducted in which participants’ overall activity levels were monitored with a fitness tracker. In the first study, we show that the system can improve users’ physical activity, decrease sedentary time, and promote social connection. As part of the second study, we provide a detailed social network analysis of the participants, demonstrating that users’ physical activity and participation depends strongly on their social community. |
| 220 | Tree | Pattie Maes, Xin Liu, Yedan Qian  
Tree is a virtual experience that transforms you into a rainforest tree. With your arms as branches and body as the trunk, you experience the tree’s growth from a seedling into its fullest form and witness its fate firsthand. Tree debuted at Sundance Film Festival 2017 New Frontier and also had its presentation in Tribeca Film Festival 2017.  
The project is part of our research about body ownership illusion in Virtual Reality (early project: TreeSense). The tactile experience is crucial for establishing a body ownership illusion instead of restricting the experience to the visual world. We aim to have the audience not just see, but feel and believe “being” a tree. |
| 221 | TreeSense | Pattie Maes, Xin Liu, Yedan Qian  
Is it possible to experience being another life form?  
Created by Yedan Qian (Umeå Institute of Design) and Xin Liu from the Fluid Interfaces group, TreeSense is a sensory VR system that transforms a person into a tree, from a seedling to its full-size form, to its final destiny. The person experiences what it feels like to be a tree by seeing and feeling her arms turning into branches and her body into a trunk. To evoke these sensations, we put electrodes at several key locations on the user’s forearms to stimulate muscles and the skin, so that she can feel branches growing, a worm crawling, or a bird landing on her arm. This intimate, visceral experience dramatically creates an illusion of being a different life form, and thus develops a personal, immediate identification with a need of environmental protection.  
We put the user in a virtual environment with a first-person perspective. The precise mapping between her physical and virtual body movement creates the sense of embodiment body ownership illusion. By using Electrical Muscle Stimulation (EMS) technology, we create essential physical sensations to elicit strong body ownership illusion.  
Extending this methodology of embodied storytelling, a revised hyper-realistic version of Tree experience was created collaboratively with filmmakers Milica Zec and Winslow Porter. |
The setup involves adding one controller/tracker per foot and one at the base of the back along with two hand-held controllers and the HMD. I'm using the FinalIK asset from the Unity Asset Store.

**WATCH**
Pattie Maes, Niaja Farve

WATCH is a system that attempts to measure the possible influence that a new time-management interface will have on improving the habits of a user. Users set goals for each of the activities detected by the app. Detected activities include physical activity and time spent in pre-defined locations. An Android app (WATCH) on their personal phones is able to track their activities (running, walking, and sitting) as well as their GPS location. Their progress in comparison to their goals is displayed on their home screens as a pie chart.

**WordSense**
Pattie Maes, Christian David Vazquez Machado Takako Aikawa, Alexander Luh, Megan Fu, Afika Nyati

As more powerful and spatially aware Augmented Reality devices become available, we can leverage the user’s context to embed reality with audio-visual content that enables learning in the wild. Second-language learners can explore their environment to acquire new vocabulary relevant to their current location. Items are identified, "labeled" and spoken out loud, allowing users to make meaningful connections between objects and words. As time goes on, word groups and sentences can be customized to the user’s current level of competence. When desired, a remote expert can join in real-time for a more interactive "tag-along" learning experience.

**Words in Motion**
Pattie Maes, Christian David Vazquez Machado Takako Aikawa, Louisa Rosenheck

Embodied theories of language propose that the way we communicate verbally is grounded in our body. Nevertheless, the way a second language is conventionally taught does not capitalize on kinesthetic modalities. The tracking capabilities of room-scale virtual reality systems afford a way to incorporate kinesthetic learning in language education. Words in Motion is a virtual reality language learning system that reinforces associations between word-action pairs by recognizing a student’s movements and presenting the corresponding name of the performed action in the target language. Experiments with Words in Motion suggest that the kinesthetic approach in virtual reality has less immediate learning gain in comparison to a text-only condition. However, virtual kinesthetic learners showed significantly higher retention rates after a week of exposure. Positive correlation between the times a word-action pair was executed and the times a word was remembered by the subjects, supports that virtual reality can impact language learning by leveraging kinesthetic elements.
### 226. 3D Printing of Functionally Graded Materials

**Neri Oxman, Steven Keating**

Functionally graded materials—materials with spatially varying composition or microstructure—are omnipresent in nature. From palm trees with radial density gradients, to the spongy trabeculae structure of bone, to the hardness gradient found in many types of beaks, graded materials offer material and structural efficiency. But in man-made structures such as concrete pillars, materials are typically volumetrically homogenous. While using homogenous materials allows for ease of production, improvements in strength, weight, and material usage can be obtained by designing with functionally graded materials. To achieve graded material objects, we are working to construct a 3D printer capable of dynamic mixing of composition material. Starting with concrete and UV-curable polymers, we aim to create structures, such as a bone-inspired beam, which have functionally graded materials. This research was sponsored by the NSF EAGER award: Bio-Beams: FGM Digital Design & Fabrication.

### 227. Additive Manufacturing in Glass: Electrosintering and Spark Gap Glass

**Steven Keating, John Klein**

Our initial experiments in spark electrosintering fabrication have demonstrated a capacity to solidify granular materials (35-88 micron soda ash glass powder) rapidly using high voltages and power in excess of 1kW. The testbed high-voltage setup comprises a 220V 60A variable autotransformer and a 14,400V line transformer. There are two methods to form members using electrosintering: the one-electrode drag (1ED) and two-electrode drag (2ED) techniques. The 1ED leaves the first electrode static while dragging the second through the granular mixture. This maintains a live current through the drag path and increases the thickness of the member due to the dissipation of heat. Large member elements have been produced with a tube diameter of around 0.75". The 2ED method pulls both electrodes through the granular mixture together, sintering the material between the electrodes in a more controlled manner.

### 228. Anthozoa

**Neri Oxman, Steven Keating Prof. W. Craig Carter, Iris Van Herpen, Stratasys, Keren Oxman**

A 3D-printed dress was debuted during Paris Fashion Week Spring 2013 as part of collaboration with fashion designer Iris Van Herpen for her show "Voltage." The 3D-printed skirt and cape were produced using Stratasys’ unique Objet Connex multi-material 3D printing technology, which allows a variety of material properties to be printed in a single build. This allowed both hard and soft materials to be incorporated within the design, crucial to the movement and texture of the piece. Core contributors include: Iris Van Herpen, fashion designer (Amsterdam); Keren Oxman, artist and designer (NY); and W. Craig Carter (Department of Materials Science and Engineering, MIT). Fabricated by Stratasys.

### 229. Beast

**Neri Oxman**

Beast is an organic-like entity created synthetically by the incorporation of physical parameters into digital form-generation protocols. A single continuous surface, acting both as structure and as skin, is locally modulated for both structural support and corporeal aid. Beast combines structural, environmental, and corporeal performance by adapting its thickness, pattern density, stiffness, flexibility, and translucency to load, curvature, and skin-pressured areas respectively.

### 230. Bots of Babel

**Neri Oxman, Jorge Duro-Royo, Markus Kayser, Jared Laucks, Laia Mogas-Soldevila**

The Biblical story of the Tower of Babel involved a deliberate plan hatched by mankind to construct a platform from which man could fight God. The tower represented the first documented attempt at constructing a vertical city. The divine response to the master plan was to sever communication by instilling a different language in each builder. Tragically, the building’s ultimate destruction came about through the breakdown of communications between its fabricators. In this installation we redeem the Tower of Babel by creating its antithesis. We will construct a virtuous, decentralized, yet highly communicative building environment of cable-suspended fabrication bots that together build structures bigger than themselves. We explore themes of asynchronous motion, multi-nodal fabrication, lightweight additive manufacturing, and the emergence of form through fabrication. (With contributions from Carlos Gonzalez Uribe and Dr. James Weaver (WYSS Institute and Harvard University))
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>231. Building-Scale 3D Printing</th>
<th>Neri Oxman, Steven Keating, John Klein</th>
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<tr>
<td>How can additive fabrication technologies be scaled to building-sized construction? We introduce a novel method of mobile swarm printing that allows small robotic agents to construct large structures. The robotic agents extrude a fast-curing material which doubles as both a concrete mold for structural walls and as a thermal insulation layer. This technique offers many benefits over traditional construction methods, such as speed, custom geometry, and cost. As well, direct integration of building utilities such as wiring and plumbing can be incorporated into the printing process. This research was sponsored by the NSF EAGER award: Bio-Beams: FGM Digital Design &amp; Fabrication.</td>
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<th>232. Carpal Skin</th>
<th>Neri Oxman</th>
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<td>Carpal Skin is a prototype for a protective glove to protect against Carpal Tunnel Syndrome, a medical condition in which the median nerve is compressed at the wrist, leading to numbness, muscle atrophy, and weakness in the hand. Night-time wrist splinting is the recommended treatment for most patients before going into carpal tunnel release surgery. Carpal Skin is a process by which to map the pain-profile of a particular patient – its intensity and duration – and to distribute hard and soft materials to fit the patient’s anatomical and physiological requirements, limiting movement in a customized fashion. The form-generation process is inspired by animal coating patterns in the control of stiffness variation.</td>
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<th>233. CNSILK: Computer Numerically Controlled Silk Cocoon Construction</th>
<th>Neri Oxman</th>
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<td>CNSILK explores the design and fabrication potential of silk fibers—inspired by silkworm cocoons—for the construction of woven habitats. It explores a novel approach to the design and fabrication of silk-based building skins by controlling the mechanical and physical properties of spatial structures inherent in their microstructures using multi-axis fabrication. The method offers construction without assembly, such that material properties vary locally to accommodate for structural and environmental requirements. This approach stands in contrast to functional assemblies and kinetically actuated facades which require a great deal of energy to operate, and are typically maintained by global control. Such material architectures could simultaneously bear structural load, change their transparency so as to control light levels within a spatial compartment (building or vehicle), and open and close embedded pores so as to ventilate a space.</td>
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<td>The Digital Construction Environment is the first architectural-scale structure fabricated with the Digital Construction Platform (DCP). Using the Mediated Matter group’s Print-In-Place construction technique, an open-domed structure with a diameter of 14.6 m and a height of 3.7 m was manufactured over a print time of 13.5 hours.</td>
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<td>The Digital Construction Platform (DCP) is an experimental enabling technology for large-scale digital manufacturing. In contrast to the typical gantry-based approach to digital construction, robotic arm systems offer the promise of greater task flexibility, dynamically expandable workspaces, rapid setup times, and easier implementation with existing construction techniques. Potential applications for this system include fabrication of non-standard architectural forms; incorporation of data gathered on-site in real time into fabrication processes; improvements in construction efficiency, quality, and safety; and exploration of autonomous construction systems for use in disaster relief, hazardous environments, and extraterrestrial exploration.</td>
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<td>The Digital Construction Platform (DCP) is an in-progress research project consisting of a compound robotic arm system. The system comprises a 6-axis KUKA robotic arm attached to the endpoint of a 3-axis Altec hydraulic boom arm, which is mounted on a mobile platform. Akin to the biological model of the human shoulder and hand, this compound system utilizes the large boom arm for gross positioning and the small robotic arm for fine positioning and oscillation correction, respectively. Potential applications include fabrication of non-standard architectural forms, integration of real-time on-site sensing data, improvements in construction efficiency, enhanced resolution, lower error rates, and increased safety.</td>
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237. Digitally Reconfigurable Surface

Neri Oxman

The digitally reconfigurable surface is a pin matrix apparatus for directly creating rigid 3D surfaces from a computer-aided design (CAD) input. A digital design is uploaded into the device, and a grid of thousands of tiny pins, much like the popular pin-art toy, are actuated to form the desired surface. A rubber sheet is held by vacuum pressure onto the tops of the pins to smoothen the surface they form; this strong surface can then be used for industrial forming operations, simple resin casting, and many other applications. The novel phase-changing electronic clutch array allows the device to have independent position control over thousands of discrete pins with only a single motorized “push plate,” lowering the complexity and manufacturing cost of this type of device. Research is ongoing into new actuation techniques to further lower the cost and increase the surface resolution of this technology.

238. FABRICOLOGY: Variable-Property 3D Printing as a Case for Sustainable Fabrication

Neri Oxman

Rapid prototyping technologies speed product design by facilitating visualization and testing of prototypes. However, such machines are limited to using one material at a time; even high-end 3D printers, which accommodate the deposition of multiple materials, must do so discretely and not in mixtures. This project aims to build a proof-of-concept of a 3D printer able to dynamically mix and vary the ratios of different materials in order to produce a continuous gradient of material properties with real-time correspondence to structural and environmental constraints.

239. FitSocket: Measurement for Attaching Objects to People

Hugh Herr, Neri Oxman, Jean-Francois Duval, Arthur J Petron

A better understanding of the biomechanics of human tissue allows for better attachment of load-bearing objects to people. Think of shoes, ski boots, car seats, orthotics, and more. We are focusing on prosthetic sockets, the cup-shaped devices that attach an amputated limb to a lower-limb prosthesis, which currently are made through unscientific, artisanal methods that do not have repeatable quality and comfort from one individual to the next. The FitSocket project aims to identify the correlation between leg tissue properties and the design of a comfortable socket. The FitSocket is a robotic socket measurement device that directly measures tissue properties. With these data, we can rapid-prototype test sockets and socket molds in order to make rigid, spatially variable stiffness, and spatially/temporally variable stiffness sockets.

240. Functionally Graded Filament-Wound Carbon-Fiber Prosthetic Sockets

Neri Oxman Hugh Herr and the Biomechatronics group

Prosthetic Sockets belong to a family of orthotic devices designed for amputee rehabilitation and performance augmentation. Although such products are fabricated out of lightweight composite materials and designed for optimal shape and size, they are limited in their capacity to offer local control of material properties for optimizing load distribution and ergonomic fit over surface and volume areas. Our research offers a novel workflow to enable the digital design and fabrication of customized prosthetic sockets with variable impedance informed by MRI data. We implement parametric environments to enable the controlled distribution of functional gradients of a filament-wound carbon fiber socket.

241. G3P

Neri Oxman, Chikara Inamura, Markus Kayser, John Klein, Daniel Lizardo Department of Materials Science and Engineering, MIT Glass Lab

Digital design and construction technologies for product and building scale are generally limited in their capacity to deliver multi-functional building skins. Recent advancements in additive manufacturing and digital fabrication at large are today enabling the fabrication of multiple materials with combinations of mechanical, electrical, and optical properties; however, most of these materials are non-structural and cannot scale to architectural applications. Operating at the intersection of additive manufacturing, biology, and architectural design, the Glass Printing project is an enabling technology for optical glass 3D printing at architectural scale designed to manufacture multi-functional glass structures and facade elements. The platform deposits molten glass in a layer-by-layer (FDM) fashion, implementing numerical control of tool paths, and it allows for controlled optical variation across surface and volume areas.

242. Gemini

Neri Oxman

Gemini is an acoustical “twin chaise” spanning multiple scales of human existence, from the womb to the stretches of the Gemini zodiac. We are exploring interactions between pair of sonic and solar environments, natural and synthetic materials, hard and soft sensations, and subtractive and additive fabrication. Made of two material elements—a solid wood milled shell housing and an intricate cellular skin made of sound-absorbing material—the chaise forms a semi-enclosed space surrounding the human with a stimulation-free environment, recapitulating the ultimate quiet of the womb. It is the first design to implement Stratasys’ Connex3 technology using 44 materials with different pre-set mechanical combinations varying in rigidity, opacity, and color as a function of geometrical, structural, and acoustical constraints. This calming and still experience of being inside the chaise is an antidote to the stimuli-rich world in which we live.
Neri Oxman, Tal Achituv, Kelly Donovan, Giorgia Franchin, Chikara Inamura, Nassia Inglessis, Daniel Lizardo, Tomer Weller Michael Stern, Owen Trueblood, Peter Houk (project adviser), Andrea Magdanz, Susan Shapiro, David J. Benyosef, Mary Ann Babula, Forrest Whitche, Robert Philips, Neils La White, Paula Aguillera, Jonathan Williams, Andy Ryan, Jeremy Flower, Lexus, Pentagram, Simson Gumpertz & Heger, Front Inc., MIT Central Machine Shop, Almost Perfect Glass (AKA APG)

**The Platform**

Optically transparent and structurally sound, glass has played a significant role in the evolution of product and architectural design across scales and disciplines, and throughout the ages. Glass processing methods—such as blowing, pressing, and forming—have aimed at achieving increased glass performance and functionality. Nonetheless, techniques and technologies enabling controlled tunability of its optical and mechanical properties at high spatial manufacturing resolution have remained an end without a means.

Neri Oxman, Steven Keating

Generating 3D Lichtenberg structures in sintered media (i.e. glass) using electricity offers a new approach to digital fabrication. By robotically controlling the electrodes, a digital form can be rapidly fabricated with the benefits of a fine fractal structure. There are numerous applications, ranging from chemical catalysts, to fractal antennas, to product design.

V. Michael Bove, Neri Oxman, Bianca Datta, Sunanda Sharma

The control of living systems as part of design interfaces is of interest to both the scientific and design communities due to the ability of living organisms to sense and respond to their environments. They may, for example, detect and break down harmful environmental agents, or create beneficial products when environmental levels dropped below a certain threshold. However, it is also important for these systems to be reversible, so that the biological components are only active when their functionality is necessary, and the system can remain dormant otherwise.

The Living Material Library is an exploration of tunable hybrid systems. Our work in this area demonstrates the means through which intrinsic material properties may be functionally changed through environmental factors and, in turn, serve as dynamic substrates for living systems. Nearly all organisms have highly developed sensing capabilities, and have been shown to behaviorally respond to changes in substrate properties. By creating a tunable and reversible material system, we explore how cell behavior such as adhesion, patterning, and differentiation may be influenced via an active interface.

In this iteration, we propose a reversible material system that allows for control of living interactions (much like a light switch). We are particularly interested in fluid material systems (such as electrorheological fluids) that transition from a liquid-like to a solid-like state when exposed to electric fields and currents.

This endeavor brings to light the complex relationship between dynamic materials and living systems. While other methods of cell intervention often rely on light, chemicals, or temperature, here we explore substrate material properties as inputs for organisms. Our library may allow for more directed inquiry into processes such as collective cell durotaxis, general mechanotaxis, and active sensing. This marks an initial foray into establishing candidate design methods for responsive applications.

Neri Oxman, Steven Keating, Will Patrick, Sunanda Sharma

How can we design relationships between the most primitive and sophisticated life forms? Can we design wearables embedded with synthetic microorganisms that can enhance and augment biological functionality, and generate consumable energy when exposed to the sun? We explored these questions through the creation of Mushtari, a 3D-printed wearable with 58 meters of internal fluid channels. Designed to function as a microbial factory, Mushtari uses synthetic microorganisms to convert sunlight into useful products for the wearer, engineering a symbiotic relationship between two bacteria: photosynthetic cyanobacteria and E. coli. The cyanobacteria convert sunlight to sucrose, and E. coli convert sucrose to useful products such as pigments, drugs, food, fuel, and scents. This form of symbiosis, known as co-culture, is a phenomenon commonly found in nature. Mushtari is part of the Wanderers collection, an astrobiological exploration dedicated to medieval astronomers who explored worlds beyond by visiting worlds within.
A collaboration between Professor Christine Ortiz (project lead), Professor Mary C. Boyce, Katia Zolotovsky, and Swati Varshaney (MIT). Operating at the intersection of biomimetic design and additive manufacturing, this research proposes a computational approach for designing multifunctional scaled-armors that offer structural protection and flexibility in movement. Inspired by the segmented exoskeleton of Polypterus senegalus, an ancient fish, we have developed a hierarchical computational model that emulates structure-function relationships found in the biological exoskeleton. Our research provides a methodology for the generation of biomimetic protective surfaces using segmented, articulated components that maintain user mobility alongside full-body coverage of doubly curved surfaces typical of the human body. The research is supported by the MIT Institute for Soldier Nanotechnologies, the Institute for Collaborative Biotechnologies, and the National Security Science and Engineering Faculty Fellowship Program.

French for “single shell,” Monocoque stands for a construction technique that supports structural load using an object’s external skin. Contrary to the traditional design of building skins that distinguish between internal structural frameworks and non-bearing skin elements, this approach promotes heterogeneity and differentiation of material properties. The project demonstrates the notion of a structural skin using a Voronoi pattern, the density of which corresponds to multi-scalar loading conditions. The distribution of shear-stress lines and surface pressure is embodied in the allocation and relative thickness of the vein-like elements built into the skin. Its innovative 3D printing technology provides for the ability to print parts and assemblies made of multiple materials within a single build, as well as to create composite materials that present preset combinations of mechanical properties.

A large portion of the chemical and biological processes underlying our everyday experience remains imperceptible to us. Be it the contents of rain, the ocean, or human tears, chemical codes mediate interactions between organic systems from the environment to our bodies and food.

As humans, we understand information mediated by our senses—through textures, symbols, odors, and tastes. In order to design for a wider array of sensory modalities in representing fluid-based information and enable user interaction with these systems, we have developed Organic Primitives. It is a new medium for transforming objects into information displays. Chemical input is converted into human senses through a set of color, odor, and form-changing materials.

The PCB Origami project is an innovative concept for printing digital materials and creating 3D objects with Rigid-flex PCBs and pick-and-place machines. These machines allow printing of digital electronic materials, while controlling the location and property of each of the components printed. By combining this technology with Rigid-flex PCB and computational origami, it is possible to create from a single sheet of PCB almost any 3D shape that is already embedded with electronics, to produce a finished product with that will be both structural and functional.

How can biological organisms be incorporated into product, fashion, and architectural design to enable the generation of multi-functional, responsive, and highly adaptable objects? This research pursues the intersection of synthetic biology, digital fabrication, and design. Our goal is to incorporate engineered biological organisms into inorganic and organic materials to vary material properties in space and time. We aim to use synthetic biology to engineer organisms with varied output functionalities and digital fabrication tools to pattern these organisms and induce their specific capabilities with spatiotemporal precision.
The values endorsed by vernacular architecture have traditionally promoted designs constructed and informed by and for the environment, while using local knowledge and indigenous materials. Under the imperatives and growing recognition of sustainable design, Rapid Craft seeks integration between local construction techniques and globally available digital design technologies to preserve, revive, and reshape these cultural traditions.

Raycounting is a method for generating customized light-shading constructions by registering the intensity and orientation of light rays within a given environment. 3D surfaces of double curvature are the result of assigning light parameters to flat planes. The algorithm calculates the intensity, position, and direction of one or multiple light sources placed in a given environment, and assigns local curvature values to each point in space corresponding to the reference plane and the light dimension. Light performance analysis tools are reconstructed programmatically to allow for morphological synthesis based on intensity, frequency, and polarization of light parameters as defined by the user.

Rottlace is a family of masks designed for Icelandic singer-songwriter Björk. Inspired by Björk’s most recent album Vulnicura the Mediated Matter group explored themes associated with self-healing and expressing “the face without a skin.” One of the masks from the series was selected for Björk’s stage performance at the Tokyo Miraikan Museum, and 3D printed by Stratasys using multi-material printing. This process enables the production of elaborate combinations of graded properties distributed over geometrically complex structures within a single object. Graded and tunable material properties are achieved through custom software as well as heterogeneous material modelling workflows. Combined, this computational framework enables micron-scale control of 3D printable material placement over highly complex geometric domains. This enables the design and 3D printing of complex, large-scale objects with continuous variations of modulus and transparency, within a single build.

The Silk Pavilion explores the relationship between digital and biological fabrication. The primary structure was created from 26 polygonal panels made of silk threads laid down by a CNC (Computer-Numerically Controlled) machine. Inspired by the silkworm’s ability to generate a 3D cocoon out of a single multi-property silk thread, the pavilion’s overall geometry was created using an algorithm that assigns a single continuous thread across patches, providing various degrees of density. Overall density variation was informed by deploying the silkworm in a biological “printer” in the creation of a secondary structure. Positioned at the bottom rim of the scaffold, 6,500 silkworms spun flat, non-woven silk patches as they locally reinforced the gaps across CNC-deposited silk fibers. Affected by spatial and environmental conditions (geometrical density, variation in natural light and heat), the silkworms were found to migrate to darker and denser areas.

The SpiderBot is a suspended robotic gantry system that provides an easily deployable platform from which to print large structures. The body is composed of a deposition nozzle, a reservoir of material, and parallel linear actuators. The robot is connected to stable points high in the environment, such as large trees or buildings. This arrangement is capable of moving large distances without the need for more conventional linear guides, much like a spider does. The system is easy to set up for mobile projects, and will afford sufficient printing resolution and build volume. Expanding foam can be deposited to create a building-scale printed object rapidly. Another material type of interest is the extrusion or spinning of tension elements, like rope or cable. With tension elements, unique structures such as bridges or webs can be wrapped, woven, or strung around environmental features or previously printed materials.
Synthetic Apiary

Neri Oxman, Jorge Duro-Royo, Markus Kayser, Sunanda Sharma

The Synthetic Apiary proposes a new kind of environment, bridging urban and organismic scales by exploring one of the most important organisms for both the human species and our planet: bees. We explore the coevolution of humans and other species through the creation of a controlled atmosphere and associated behavioral paradigms. The project facilitates Mediated Matter’s ongoing research into biologically augmented digital fabrication with eusocial insect communities in architectural, and possibly urban, scales. Many animal communities in nature present collective behaviors known as “swarming,” prioritizing group survival over individuals, and constantly working to achieve a common goal. Often, swarms of organisms are skilled builders; for example, ants can create extremely complex networks by tunneling, and wasps can generate intricate paper nests with materials sourced from local areas.

The Synthetic Apiary team wishes to convey gratitude to Mori Building Company for their generous sponsorship of this project. We would also like to acknowledge the Mori Art Museum and Loftworks for their support. Collaborators include: The Best Bees Company; Dr. Noah Wilson-Rich, Philip Norwood, Jessica O’Keefe, Rachel Diaz-Granados; Dr. James Weaver (Wyss Institute); Dr. Anne Madden (North Carolina State University); Space Managers Andy and Susan Magdanz; and Daniel Maher.


Vespers

Neri Oxman, Christoph Bader, Dominik Kolb, Sunanda Sharma, Rachel Smith, James Weaver

Novel technologies for Additive Manufacturing are enabling design and production at nature’s scale. We can seamlessly vary the physical properties of materials at the resolution of a sperm cell, a muscle cell, or a nerve cell. Stiffness, color, hygroscopy, transparency, conductivity, even scent, can be individually tuned for each three-dimensional pixel within a physical object. The generation of products is therefore no longer limited to assemblages of discrete parts with homogeneous properties. Rather like organs, objects can be computationally ‘grown’ and 3D printed to form materially heterogeneous and multi-functional products.

Throughout history, technologies express the spirit of their age in design, and are embodied within the archetypes they create. Some archetypes—such as automobiles, airplanes, garments, prosthetic devices, and building skins—have evolved to improve the relationship between object, body, and environment. Others have become relics. The subject of Vespers, the next embodiment of the death mask, is a relic. The objects of Vespers are artifacts, which unite information architectures, manufacturing practices, and—at times—biological augmentation, to grow rather than assemble. Vespers’ death masks, however, are not intended to memorialize the dead. They are designed to reveal cultural heritage and speculate about the perpetuation of life, both culturally and biologically. By pushing the boundaries of cusp technologies—such as high-resolution material modeling, multi-material 3D printing, and synthetic biology—they express the death mask’s deeper meanings and possible future utility, thus bringing it back to life.

The custom of the death mask in the ancient world was believed to strengthen the spirit of the deceased and guard their soul from evil on the way to the afterworld. In this view, death is a conduit to a form of rebirth. The mythical notion that the soul can be guided from a state of death to a new state of life inspired the design of Vespers.

The Vespers collection comprises three series, each with five masks, that are related through time. Here, we unveil the second series. Modelled after Lazarus, this series— the present—explores the transition between life and death, illustrating the progression of the death mask from a symbolic cultural relic—as represented in the first series, past—to a functional biological interface—as revealed in the third series, future. It moves beyond the exterior surface and into the interior volume of the mask, employing a contemporaneous interpretation of the soul’s journey.

Using spatial mapping algorithms, the culturally coded surface colorations and truncated geometries in the first series are transformed into colored, internal strands within transparent, smoothly curved volumes in the second. The second series elucidates embryonic forms through complex internal geometries as it prepares to support the re-engineered life of the third series. In this series, it is the interplay of light that reveals the internal structures. Like spirits (from Latin spiritus, meaning “breath”), these structures reference the distribution of the martyr’s last breath.

The New Ancient collection produced by Stratasys, a 3D printing company, marries ancient crafts and designs of past civilizations with advanced technologies to reimagine design in and of the modern world. Created for this collection Vespers expresses the intertwining of Fear and Love through the continuity of death and life. Vespers ‘masks’ five imaginary martyrs. Each martyr is memorialized three times, through sequential interpretations at three different moments: the past, the present, and the future.

The New Ancient collection was curated by Naomi Kasmper, Creative Director of Art Fashion Design at Stratasys. Neri Oxman and the Mediated Matter Group would like to thank our collaborators at Stratasys, including Naomi Kasmper, Aneta Mattsoff, Boris Belocon, Gal Begun, Yoav Bressler and Ori Moalem.
Neri Oxman, Jorge Duro-Royo, Laia Mogas-Soldevila Dr. Javier G. Fernandez (Wyss Institute, Harvard University)

This research presents water-based robotic fabrication as a design approach and enabling technology for additive manufacturing (AM) of biodegradable hydrogel composites. We focus on expanding the dimensions of the fabrication envelope, developing structural materials for additive deposition, incorporating material-property gradients, and manufacturing architectural-scale biodegradable systems. The technology includes a robotically controlled AM system to produce biodegradable composite objects, combining natural hydrogels with other organic aggregates. It demonstrates the approach by designing, building, and evaluating the mechanics and controls of a multi-chamber extrusion system. Finally, it provides evidence of large-scale composite objects fabricated by our technology that display graded properties and feature sizes ranging from micro- to macro-scale. Fabricated objects may be chemically stabilized or dissolved in water and recycled within minutes. Applications include the fabrication of fully recyclable products or temporary architectural components, such as tent structures with graded mechanical and optical properties.
The reproductive organs of the female body have long been a site of contention, where opposing ideologies in religion, politics, and cultural differences often play out. Of all the questions, that of reproductive rights strikes a particularly sensitive nerve.

US President Donald Trump recently signed an executive order which cut off all US funding to international NGOs whose work includes abortion services or advocacy. Images of this executive order being signed by Donald Trump flanked by a cabinet of men have circulated widely, begging the question: why do these men feel they have a right to determine women’s reproductive choices?

Esgtrogen Farms is a fictional company that raises genetically modified chickens that produce ovulation hormones in their egg whites. The eggs are marketed towards women who are either trying to get pregnant, or work as egg donors for the fertility industry. The slogan reads, “One egg a day is the fertility way.” The project highlights a connection between women and chickens as raw commodities for the biotech industry, performing ways in which women are targeted for bio-consumerism. What is the rhetoric and imagery used in birth management products? Moreover, as avian transgenic technologies become further developed, is it possible to imagine a confluence of the poultry industry with the pharmaceutical health industry?

Estrofem! Lab is dedicated to the development of a mobile estrogen lab: a set of tools, protocols, and wetware for low-cost, participatory biohacking necessitated by its genesis project, Open Source Estrogen. Regarded sometimes as hobo science, freak science, and public amateurism, the Estrofem Lab and its workshopologies aim to detect and extract estrogen from bodies and environmental sources, providing the contextual framework for why we hack estrogen, and why we perform science as citizens and hacktivists. This ongoing artistic investigation has led to creation of yeast estrogen sensors (YES-HER yeast) containing human estrogen receptor for detection, vacuum pump solid phase extraction (SPE) using cigarette filters, and DIY column chromatography using broken glass bottles, smashed silica gel, and methanol.

Nothing triggers memories like smell. Momentary, fleeting, and at times unexpected, one scent can conjure up the warmth of a grandparent, or the heat of a first kiss. Certain botanicals are known for their olfactive properties. Evolved to seduce pollinators and to proliferate the plant’s own genes, the fragrance of flowers have also become entangled in our human dance of seduction.

In the art of perfumery, we have long extracted the scents of flowers to apply to ourselves—what if we did the contrary and engineered a plant to emit the odor profile of a person instead? Could we design new rituals for mourning, new biologies for remembering?

This project is the speculative design of a plant that smells like a person who is emotionally significant to me, but has passed away.

Commercial agendas often drive the progress of certain trajectories of engineering. This project explores the an alternative design of plants that is not driven nor thoroughly integrated in capitalist production. Exploring emotions such as loneliness, isolation, and feelings of guilt and anxiety towards human impacts on the environment, the function of these inquiries is to reflect on past, current, and future trajectories of human influences on plant life.
265. **Hormone Microperformance**  
Mary Tsang  
I am a traveling saleswoman, a nomadic cuntress performing with sex hormones. 
Exhibited at Raumschiff Gallery during Ars Electronica in Linz, Hormone Microperformance is an installation of hormonal shrines situated next to the “freak-science” experimentation process from which it originates. Hormones, when isolated from the body, act as pheromones that can influence the mind and behavior through chemical signaling. Using urine samples given by the other artists of the show, sex hormones were extracted and connected to oxygen masks for the audience to inhale and experience. What they experience is a microcolonization of the mind that is both ancient and evolutionary, but imperceptible to the naked eye.

266. **Human Perfume**  
Anne Liu  
I am currently creating perfumes that capture the smell of individuals who have emotional significance to me. An exploration in the use of science for emotional ends, I have successfully bottled the scent profiles of three people. In the obsessively hygienic and reason-driven laboratory where I distill these smells, I often reflect on the constant negotiation between the animal and the cultured human within ourselves. This project is currently conducted in tandem with research in neuroscience, correlating olfactory stimuli with behavioral responses.

267. **(Im)possible Baby**  
Sputniko!, Ai Hasegawa  
Jacquelyn Liu  
(Im)possible Baby is a speculative design project that aims to stimulate discussions about the social, cultural, and ethical implications of emerging biotechnologies that could enable same-sex couples to have their own, genetically related children. Delivering a baby from same-sex parents is not a sci-fi dream anymore, due to recent developments in genetics and stem cell research. In this project, the DNA data of a lesbian couple was analyzed using 23andme to simulate and visualize their potential children, and then we created a set of fictional, "what if" future family photos using this information to produce a hardcover album which was presented to the couple as a gift. To achieve more public outreach, we worked with the Japanese national television service, NHK, to create a 30-minute documentary film following the whole process, which aired in October 2015.

268. **Open Source Estrogen**  
Sputniko!, Mary Tsang  
Biomolecules to biopolitics: hormones with institutional biopower! Open Source Estrogen combines do-it-yourself science, body and gender politics, and ethics of hormonal manipulation. The goal of the project is to create an open source protocol for estrogen biosynthesis. The kitchen is a politically charged space, prescribed to women as their proper dwelling, making it the appropriate place to prepare an estrogen synthesis recipe. With recent developments in the field of synthetic biology, the customized kitchen laboratory may be a ubiquitous possibility in the near future. Open-access estrogen would allow women and transgender females to exercise greater control over their bodies by circumventing governments and institutions. We want to ask: What are the biopolitics governing our bodies? More importantly, is it ethical to self-administer self-synthesized hormones?

269. **Pop Roach**  
Sputniko!, Ai Hasegawa  
Facing issues of food crisis by overpopulation, this project explores a possible future where a small community of activists arises to design an edible cockroach that can survive in harsh environments. These genetically modified roaches are designed to pass their genes to the next generations; thus the awful black and brown roaches will be pushed to extinction by the newly designed, cute, colorful, tasty, and highly nutritional "pop roach." The color of these "pop roaches" corresponds to a different flavor, nutrition, and function, while the original ones remain black or brown, and not recommended to be eaten. How will genetic engineering shift our perception of food and eating habits? Pop Roach explores how we can expand our perception of cuisine to solve some of the world’s most pressing problems.

270. **Red Silk of Fate—Tamaki’s Crush**  
Sputniko! Fukutake Foundation  
Red String of Fate is an East Asian mythology in which gods tie an invisible red string between those that are destined to be together. Sputniko! has collaborated with scientists from NIAS to genetically engineer silkworms to spin this mythical “Red String of Fate” by inserting genes that produce oxytocin, a social-bonding “love” hormone, and the genes of a red-glowing coral into silkworm eggs. Science has long challenged and demystified the world of mythologies: from Galileo’s belief that the Earth revolved around the sun, to Darwin’s theory of evolution and beyond—but in the near future, could science be recreating our mythologies? The film unravels a story around the protagonist Tamaki, an aspiring genetic engineer, who engineers her own “Red Silk of Fate” in the hopes of winning the heart of her crush, Sachihiko. However, strange, mythical powers start to inhabit her creation....
Sputniko! Naruse Inokuma Architects
Teshima 8 Million Lab is the first Shinto shrine worshipping a genetically engineered life—a silkworm created in Sputniko!'s new work Red Silk of Fate—Tamaki’s Crush. In the Shinto religion, “Yaoyorozu” (which literally means “8 Million”) is a word used to describe the myriad of gods believed to reside in almost anything, such as the wind, the ocean, trees, and animals. Conceived by artist Sputniko!, Teshima 8 Million Lab sets out to create new members of Yaoyorozu, forming a mythology from emerging science and art. Far from the big city and located on a site blessed with an abundance of nature, the facility invites the exploration of alternative perspectives on our future of nature and beliefs, as science continues to move forward.

Sputniko! National Institute of Agrobiological Sciences, Gucci
We collaborated with NIAS (National Institute of Agricultural Science) to genetically engineer silkworms to develop new kinds of silk for future fashion. For an exhibition at Tokyo’s Gucci Gallery, we designed a Nishijin-Kimono dress, working with NIAS’s glowing silk (created by injecting the genes of a glowing coral and jellyfish into silkworm eggs).
Joseph A. Paradiso: Responsive Environments

Augmenting and mediating human experience, interaction, and perception with sensor networks

RESTful services and the Web provide a framework and structure for content delivery that is scalable, not only in size but, more importantly, in use cases. As we in Responsive Environments build systems to collect, process, and deliver sensor data, this project serves as a research platform that can be shared between a variety of projects both inside and outside the group. By leveraging hyperlinks between sensor data clients can browse, explore, and discover their relationships and interactions in ways that can grow over time.

Hiroshi Ishii, Joseph A. Paradiso, Artem Dementyev, Ken Nakagaki

ChainFORM is a modular hardware system for designing linear shape-changing interfaces. Each module is developed based on a servo motor with added flexible circuit board, and is capable of touch detection, visual output, angular sensing, and motor actuation. Moreover, because each module can communicate with other modules linearly, it allows users and designers to adjust and customize the length of the interface. Using the functionality of the hardware system, we propose a wide range of applications, including line-based shape changing display, reconfigurable stylus, rapid prototyping tool for actuated crafts, and customizable haptic glove. We conducted a technical evaluation and a user study to explore capabilities and potential requirements for future improvement.

Makeup has long been used as a body decoration process for self-expression and for the transformation of one’s appearance. While the material composition and processes for creating makeup products have evolved, they still remain static and non-interactive. But our social contexts demand different representations of ourselves; thus, we propose ChromoSkin, a dynamic color-changing makeup system that gives the wearer ability to alter seamlessly their appearance. We prototyped an interactive eye shadow tattoo composed of thermochromic pigments activated by electronics or ambient temperature conditions. We present the design and fabrication of these interactive cosmetics, and the challenges in creating skin interfaces that are seamless, dynamic, and fashionable.

Circuit Stickers is a toolkit for crafting electronics using flexible and sticky electronic pieces. These stickers are created by printing traces on flexible substrates and adding conductive adhesive. These lightweight, flexible, and sticky circuit boards allow us to begin sticking interactivity onto new spaces and interfaces such as clothing, instruments, buildings, and even our bodies.

The Circuit Sticker Activity Book is a primer for using circuit stickers to create expressive electronics. Inside are explanations of the stickers, and circuits and templates for building functional electronics directly on the pages of the book. The book covers five topics, from simple LED circuits to crafting switches and sensors. As users complete the circuits, they are also prompted with craft and drawing activities to ensure an expressive and artistic approach to learning and building circuits. Once completed, the book serves as an encyclopedia of techniques to apply to future projects.

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<th>Project</th>
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<td>DermalAbyss: Possibilities of Biosensors as a Tattooed Interface</td>
<td>Pattie Maes, Joseph A. Paradiso, Nicholas Barry, Viirj Kan, Xin Liu, Katia Vega</td>
<td>Can tattoos embrace technology in order to make the skin interactive? The DermalAbyss project is the result of a collaboration between MIT researchers Katia Vega, Xin Liu, Viirj Kan and Nick Barry and Harvard Medical School researchers Ali Yetisen and Nan Jiang. DermalAbyss is a proof-of-concept that presents a novel approach to bio-interfaces in which the body surface is rendered an interactive display. Traditional tattoo inks are replaced with biosensors whose colors change in response to variations in the interstitial fluid. It blends advances in biotechnology with traditional methods in tattoo artistry. This is a research project, and there are currently no plans to develop Dermal Abyss as a product or to pursue clinical trials.</td>
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<td>DoppelLab: Experiencing Multimodal Sensor Data</td>
<td>Joseph A. Paradiso, Gershon Dublon, Brian Mayton</td>
<td>Homes and offices are being filled with sensor networks to answer specific queries and solve pre-determined problems, but no comprehensive visualization tools exist for fusing these disparate data to examine relationships across spaces and sensing modalities. DoppelLab is a cross-reality virtual environment that represents the multimodal sensor data produced by a building and its inhabitants. Our system encompasses a set of tools for parsing, databasing, visualizing, and sonifying these data; by organizing data by the space from which they originate, DoppelLab provides a platform to make both broad and specific queries about the activities, systems, and relationships in a complex, sensor-rich environment.</td>
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<td>Doppelmarsh: Cross-Reality Environmental Sensor Data Browser</td>
<td>Joseph A. Paradiso, Gershon Dublon, Don Derek Haddad, Evan Lynch, Brian Mayton, Spencer Russell</td>
<td>Doppelmarsh is a cross-reality sensor data browser built for experimenting with presence and multimodal sensory experiences. Built on evolving terrain data from a physical wetland landscape, the software integrates real-time data from an environmental sensor network with real-time audio streams and other media from the site. Sensor data is rendered in the scene in both visual representations and as 3D sonification. Users can explore this data by walking on the virtual terrain in a first person view, or flying high above it. This flexibility allows Doppelmarsh to serve as an interface to other research platforms on the site, such as Quadrasense, an augmented reality UAV system that blends a flying live camera view with a virtual camera from Doppelmarsh. We are currently investigating methods for representing subsurface data, such as soil and water temperatures at depth, as well as automation in scene and terrain painting.</td>
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<td>Experiential Lighting: New User Interfaces for Lighting Control</td>
<td>Joseph A. Paradiso, Matthew Aldrich, Nan Zhao</td>
<td>The vision of pervasive computing is now mainstream. These connected devices permeate every aspect of our lives. Yet, we remain tethered to arcane user interfaces. Unlike consumer devices, building appliances and utilities perpetuate this outdated vision. Lighting control is a prime example. Here, we show how a data-driven methodology—using people and sensors—enables an entirely new method of lighting control. We are evaluating new methods of interacting and controlling solid-state lighting based on our findings of how participants experience and perceive architectural lighting in our new lighting laboratory (E14-548S). This work, aptly named “Experiential Lighting,” reduces the complexity of modern lighting controls (intensity/color/space) into a simple mapping, aided by both human input and sensor measurement. We believe our approach extends beyond general lighting control and is applicable in situations where human-based rankings and preference are critical requirements for control and actuation. We expect our foundational studies to guide future camera-based systems that will inevitably incorporate context in their operation (e.g., Google Glass).</td>
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<td>FabricKeyboard</td>
<td>Joseph A. Paradiso, Irmandy Wicaksono</td>
<td>Multimodal textile sensate media as an expressive and deformable musical interface In the area of intelligent textiles, we are exploring a multi-modal, fabric-based, stretchable sensate surface for physical interaction media, specifically as deformable musical interface. The fabric keyboard consists of multi-layer textile sensors machine-sewn in a keyboard pattern, and it detects different stimuli such as touch, pressure, stretch, proximity, and electric field. This allows users to explore physical and non-contact gestures for expressive on-body and on-surface musical performance. We’ve also developed additional textile-based inputs such as ribbon controller, trackpad, and fur for more expressive control. This soft sensate surface contributes toward developing seamless, self-aware, and washable media.</td>
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284. **FingerSynth: Wearable Transducers for Exploring the Environment through Sound**

Joseph A. Paradiso, Gershon Dublon

The FingerSynth is a wearable musical instrument made up of a bracelet and set of rings that enables its players to produce sound by touching nearly any surface in their environments. Each ring contains a small, independently controlled audio exciter transducer. The rings sound loudly when they touch a hard object, and are silent otherwise. When a wearer touches their own (or someone else's) head, the contacted person hears sound through bone conduction, inaudible to others. A microcontroller generates a separate audio signal for each ring, and can take user input through an accelerometer in the form of taps, flicks, and other gestures. The player controls the envelope and timbre of the sound by varying the physical pressure and the angle of their finger on the surface, or by touching differently resonant surfaces. The FingerSynth encourages players to experiment with the materials around them and with one another.

285. **Fragile Instruments**

Tod Machover, Joseph A. Paradiso, Don Derek Haddad, Xiao Xiao

We introduce a family of fragile electronic musical instruments designed to be “played” through the act of destruction. Each Fragile Instrument consists of an analog synthesizing circuit with embedded sensors that detect the destruction of an outer shell, which is destroyed and replaced for each performance. Destruction plays an integral role in both the spectacle and the generated sounds.

286. **Hacking the Sketchbook**

Joseph A. Paradiso, Jie Qi

In this project we investigate how the process of building a circuit can be made more organic, like sketching in a sketchbook. We integrate a rechargeable power supply into the spine of a traditional sketchbook, so that each page of the sketchbook has power connections. This enables users to begin creating functioning circuits directly onto the pages of the book and to annotate as they would in a regular notebook. The sequential nature of the sketchbook allows creators to document their process for circuit design. The book also serves as a single physical archive of various hardware designs. Finally, the portable and rechargeable nature of the book allows users to take their electronic prototypes off of the lab bench and share their creations with people outside of the lab environment.

287. **Halo: Wearable Lighting**

Joseph A. Paradiso, Nan Zhao

Imagine a future where lights are not fixed to the ceiling, but follow us wherever we are. In this colorful world we enjoy lighting that is designed to go along with the moment, the activity, our feelings, and our outfits. Halo is a wearable lighting device created to explore this scenario. Different from architectural lighting, this personal lighting device aims to illuminate and present its user. Halo changes the wearer’s appearance with the ease of a button click, similar to adding a filter to a photograph. It can also change the user’s view of the world, brightening up a rainy day or coloring a gray landscape. Halo can react to activities and adapt based on context. It is a responsive window between the wearer and his or her surroundings.

288. **HearThere: Ubiquitous Sonic Overlay**

Joseph A. Paradiso, Gershon Dublon, Spencer Russell

With our Ubiquitous Sonic Overlay, we are working to place virtual sounds in the user’s environment, fixing them in space even as the user moves. We are working toward creating a seamless auditory display, indistinguishable from the user’s actual surroundings. Between bone-conduction headphones, small and cheap orientation sensors, and ubiquitous GPS, a confluence of fundamental technologies is in place. However, existing head-tracking systems either limit the motion space to a small area (e.g., Oculus Rift), or sacrifice precision for scale using technologies like GPS. We are seeking to bridge the gap to create large outdoor spaces of sonic objects.

289. **ListenTree: Audio-Haptic Display in the Natural Environment**

V. Michael Bove, Joseph A. Paradiso, Gershon Dublon, Edwina Portocarrero

ListenTree is an audio-haptic display embedded in the natural environment. Visitors to our installation notice a faint sound emerging from a tree. By resting their heads against the tree, they are able to hear sound through bone conduction. To create this effect, an audio exciter transducer is weatherproofed and attached to the tree’s roots, transforming it into a living speaker, channeling audio through its branches, and providing vibrotactile feedback. In one deployment, we used ListenTree to display live sound from an outdoor ecological monitoring sensor network, bringing a faraway wetland into the urban landscape. Our intervention is motivated by a need for forms of display that fade into the background, inviting attention rather than requiring it. We consume most digital information through devices that alienate us from our surroundings; ListenTree points to a future where digital information might become enmeshed in material.
As the restoration proceeds, we have deployed hundreds of wireless sensors to track the
environment as it is transformed. Data from the sensors is made available in real time, feeding a multitude of projects within Responsive Environments. We are currently developing the next version of our sensing platform, hundreds of which will be installed in the coming months. The sensor node measures wetland.

Tidmarsh is a 600-acre former cranberry farm near Plymouth, MA that is being restored to natural wetland. As the restoration proceeds, we have deployed hundreds of wireless sensors to track the environment as it is transformed. Data from the sensors is made available in real time, feeding a multitude of projects within Responsive Environments. We are currently developing the next version of our sensing platform, hundreds of which will be installed in the coming months. The sensor node measures

MedRec: Using Blockchain for Medical Data Access, Permission Management and Trend Analysis

We are developing tools that allow people to explore this data, both remotely and onsite. The remote interface allows for immersive 3D exploration of the terrain, while visitors to the site will be able to access data from the network around them directly from wearable devices.

Trend Analysis

Medical Data Access, MedRec: Using Blockchain for Mediated Atmospheres

The Mediated Atmospheres project envisions a smart office that is capable of dynamically transforming itself to enhance occupants' work experience.

In the knowledge economy, worker satisfaction is paramount to retention and productivity. Recent studies have identified a decline in workplace satisfaction. Our research demonstrates how Mediated Atmospheres address this growing need. We created a workspace prototype equipped with a modular real-time control infrastructure, integrating biosignal sensors, controllable lighting, projection, and sound.

Record management without creating any centralized data repositories; a modular system design integrates data sources and the patients. We have designed an incentive system for healthcare industry stakeholders (government-funded researchers, public health authorities, etc.) to participate in the network as blockchain “miners.” They would earn access to aggregate, anonymized data as mining rewards, in return for sustaining and securing the MedRec network via Proof of Work. We emphasize the flexibility and extensibility of our system components to other dimensions of the healthcare industry and to applications beyond healthcare as well. This project culminated as Ariel Ekblaw’s master’s thesis, and includes the MedRec technical design and early-stage prototype, our pilot with Beth Israel Deaconess Medical Center (BIDMC), and an analysis of MedRec’s contribution in the context of national healthcare priorities. This work is supported by the MIT Media Lab Consortium.
295. Mindful Photons: Context-Aware Lighting

Joseph A. Paradiso, Matthew Aldrich, Nan Zhao

Light enables our visual perception. It is the most common medium for displaying digital information. Light regulates our circadian rhythms, affects productivity and social interaction, and makes people feel safe. Yet despite the significance of light in structuring human relationships with their environments on all these levels, we communicate very little with our artificial lighting systems. Occupancy, ambient illuminance, intensity, and color preferences are the only input signals currently provided to these systems. With advanced sensing technology, we can establish better communication with our devices. This effort is often described as context-awareness. Context has typically been divided into properties such as location, identity, affective state, and activity. Using wearable and infrastructure sensors, we are interested in detecting these properties and using them to control lighting. The Mindful Photons Project aims to close the loop and allow our light sources to “see” us.

296. NailO

Joseph A. Paradiso, Chris Schmandt, Artem Dementyev, Cindy Hsin-Liu Kao

NailO is a wearable input device in the form of a commercialized nail art sticker. It works as a miniaturized trackpad the size and thickness of a fingernail that can connect to your mobile devices; it also enables wearers to customize the device to fit the wearer’s personal style. NailO allows wearers to perform different functions on a phone or PC with different gestures, and the wearer can easily alter its appearance with a nail art design layer, creating a combination of functionality and aesthetics. From the fashion-conscious, to techies, and anyone in between, NailO can make a style, art, or a design statement; but in its more neutral, natural-looking example it can be worn and used only for its functionality. As a nail art sticker, NailO is small, discreet, and removable. Interactions through NailO can be private and subtle, for example attracting minimal attention when you are in a meeting but need to reply to an urgent text message. Mimicking the form of a cosmetic extension, NailO blends into and decorates one’s body when attached, yet remains removable at the wearer’s discretion, giving the wearer power and control over the level of intimacy of the device to one’s body.

297. Prosthetic Sensor Networks: Factoring Attention, Proprioception, and Sensory Coding

Joseph A. Paradiso, Gershon Dublon

Sensor networks permeate our built and natural environments, but our means for interfacing to the resultant data streams have not evolved much beyond HCI and information visualization. Researchers have long experimented with wearable sensors and actuators on the body as assistive devices. A user’s neuroplasticity can, under certain conditions, transcend sensory substitution to enable perceptual-level cognition of “extrasensory” stimuli delivered through existing sensory channels. But there remains a huge gap between data and human sensory experience. We are exploring the space between sensor networks and human augmentation, in which distributed sensors become sensory prostheses. In contrast, user interfaces are substantially unincorporated by the body, our relationship to them never fully pre-attentive. Attention and proprioception are key, not only to moderate and direct stimuli, but also to enable users to move through the world naturally, attending to the sensory modalities relevant to their specific contexts.

298. Quantizer: Sonification Platform for High-Energy Physics Data

Joseph A. Paradiso, Juliana Cherston

Inspired by previous work in the field of sonification, we are building a data-driven composition platform that will enable users to map collision event information from experiments in high-energy physics to audio properties. In its initial stages, the tool will be used for outreach purposes, allowing physicists and composers to interact with collision data through novel interfaces. Our longer-term goal is to develop strategic mappings that facilitate the auditory perception of hidden regularities in high-dimensional datasets, and thus evolve into a useful analysis tool for physicists as well, possibly for the purpose of monitoring slow control data in experiment control rooms. The project includes a website with real-time audio streams and basic event data, which is not yet public.

299. Rovables

Joseph A. Paradiso, Chris Schmandt, Deborah Ajilo, Artem Dementyev, Cindy Hsin-Liu Kao

Stanford University (Inrak Choi, Maggie Xu, Sean Follmer)

We introduce Rovables, a miniature robot that can move freely on unmodified clothing. The robots are held in place by magnetic wheels, and can climb vertically. The robots are untethered and have an onboard battery, microcontroller, and wireless communications. They also contain a low-power localization system that uses wheel encoders and IMU, allowing Rovables to perform limited autonomous navigation on the body. In the technical evaluations, we found that Rovables can operate continuously for 45 minutes and can carry up to 1.5N. We propose an interaction space for mobile on-body devices spanning sensing, actuation, and interfaces, and develop application scenarios in that space. Our applications include on-body sensing, modular displays, tactile feedback and interactive clothing and jewelry.
Joseph A. Paradiso, Evan Lynch

SensorChimes aims to create a new canvas for artists leveraging ubiquitous sensing and data collection. Real-time data from environmental sensor networks are realized as musical composition. Physical processes are manifested as musical ideas, with the dual goal of making meaningful music and rendering an ambient display. The Tidmarsh Living Observatory initiative, which aims to document the transformation of a reclaimed cranberry bog, provides an opportunity to explore data-driven musical composition based on a large-scale environmental sensor network. The data collected from Tidmarsh are piped into a mapping framework, which a composer configures to produce music driven by the data.

Joseph A. Paradiso, Artem Dementyev, Cindy Hsin-Liu Kao

SensorTape is a modular and dense sensor network in a form factor of a tape. SensorTape is composed of interconnected and programmable sensor nodes on a flexible electronics sub-strate. Each node can sense its orientation with an inertial measurement unit, allowing deformation self-sensing of the whole tape. Also, nodes sense proximity using time-of-flight infrared. We developed network architecture to automatically determine the location of each sensor node, as SensorTape is cut and rejoined. We also made an intuitive graphical interface to program the tape. Our user study suggested that SensorTape enables users with different skill sets to intuitively create and program large sensor network arrays. We developed diverse applications ranging from wearables to home sensing, to show low-deployment effort required by the user. We showed how SensorTape could be produced at scale and made a 2.3-meter long prototype.

Pattie Maes, Joseph A. Paradiso, Xin Liu, Katia Vega

Skrin is an exploration project on digitalized body skin surface using embedded electronics and prosthetics. Human skin is a means for protection, a mediator of our senses, and a presentation of ourselves. Through several projects, we expand the expression capacity of the body's surface and emphasize the dynamic aesthetics of body texture by technological means.

Joseph A. Paradiso, Gershon Dublon, Clement Duhart, Don Derek Haddad, Spencer Russell

Tid'Zam is an ambient sound analysis system for outdoor environments. It is a component of the Tidmarsh Farms project which monitors the environmental evolution of an industrial cranberry farm during its ecological restoration of wetland. Tid'Zam analyzes the audio streams generated by the deployed microphones in the wild in order to detect the sonic events happening on the site, such as bird calls, insects, frogs, rain, storms, car noise, human voices, and more.

This system is used to cross-validate other sensors for weather monitoring to identify, geolocalize, and track present wildlife and bird specimens over time. It also controls the audio mixers in order to mute or change the gain on noisy microphones.

Joseph A. Paradiso, Ishwarya Ananthabhotla

We present VisualSoundtrack, a system designed as a tool for soundtrack composers to experiment with original musical content in differing musical "styles". The system allows a user to rapidly prototype musical ideas with respect to the target media (such as a film or podcast) by having him/her input original musical motifs, capitalizing on a corpus of existing soundtrack samples to source various styles, and allowing the user to identify the most appropriate style sources for the target media by visually architecting a path through a highly abstracted feature space.
Alex 'Sandy' Pentland: Human Dynamics
Exploring how social networks can influence our lives in business, health, governance, and technology adoption and diffusion

305. Augmented Eternity & Swappable Identities
Hossein Rahnama
Have you ever wondered what would a friend do if she was in your decision-making situation? Or thought about where a family member might go if he was visiting a travel destination with you? In many of these cases, the person may not be there with you, so you can only guess what they would do. But you may now be able to securely "borrow their Identity" and ask a question with the confidence of receiving a relevant and valuable answer.

Can software agents become our digital heirs? Can a head of state, a scientist, or a business owner complement succession planning by leveraging machine intelligence? What if you could select the digital identity of a deceased person from a social network and activate it as a pluggable ontology into your iPhone’s Siri and ask a question?

Our digital identity has become so rich and intrinsic that without it, many of us may be considered half humans. The number of sensors we carry daily and the digital footprints we leave behind have given us enough granular patterns and data clusters that we can now use them for prediction and reasoning on behalf of an individual. We believe that by enabling our digital identity to perpetuate, we can significantly contribute to global expertise and enable a new form of an intergenerational collective intelligence.

306. bandicoot: A Python Toolbox for Mobile Phone Metadata
Alex 'Sandy' Pentland, Yves-Alexandre de Montjoye
bandicoot provides a complete, easy-to-use environment for researchers using mobile phone metadata. It allows them to easily load their data, perform analysis, and export their results with a few lines of code. It computes 100+ standardized metrics in three categories: individual (number of calls, text response rate), spatial (radius of gyration, entropy of places), and social network (clustering coefficient, assortativity). The toolbox is easy to extend and contains extensive documentation with guides and examples.

307. Data-Pop Alliance
Alex 'Sandy' Pentland Harvard Humanitarian Initiative, Overseas Development Institute
Data-Pop Alliance is a joint initiative on big data and development with a goal of helping to craft and leverage the new ecosystem of big data—new personal data, new tools, new actors—to improve decisions and empower people in a way that avoids the pitfalls of a new digital divide, de-humanization, and de-democratization. Data-Pop Alliance aims to serve as a designer, broker, and implementer of ideas and activities, bringing together institutions and individuals around common principles and objectives through collaborative research, training and capacity building, technical assistance, convening, knowledge curation, and advocacy. Our thematic areas of focus include official statistics, socio-economic and demographic methods, conflict and crime, climate change and environment, literacy, and ethics.

308. DeepShop: Understanding Purchase Patterns via Deep Learning
Alex 'Sandy' Pentland, Xiaowen Dong, Yoshihiko Suhara
The recent availability of quantitative behavioral data provides an opportunity to study human behavior at unprecedented scale. Using large-scale financial transaction data, we propose a novel deep learning framework for understanding human purchase patterns and testing the link between them and the existence of individual financial troubles. Our work opens new possibilities in studying human behavioral traits using state-of-the-art machine learning techniques, without the need for hand-engineered features.

309. Enigma
Alex 'Sandy' Pentland, Guy Zyskind Oz Nathan
A peer-to-peer network, enabling different parties to jointly store and run computations on data while keeping the data completely private. Enigma’s computational model is based on a highly optimized version of secure multi-party computation, guaranteed by a verifiable secret-sharing scheme. For storage, we use a modified distributed hash table for holding secret-shared data. An external blockchain is utilized as the controller of the network, manages access control and identities, and serves as a tamper-proof log of events. Security deposits and fees incentivize operation, correctness, and fairness of the system. Similar to Bitcoin, Enigma removes the need for a trusted third party, enabling autonomous control of personal data. For the first time, users are able to share their data with cryptographic guarantees regarding their privacy.
Incentivizing Cooperation Using Social Pressure

Alex 'Sandy' Pentland, Dhaval Adjodah, David Shrier

Cooperation in a large society of self-interested individuals is notoriously difficult to achieve when the externality of one individual’s action is spread thin and wide. This leads to the “tragedy of the commons,” with rational action ultimately leaving everyone worse off. Traditional policies to promote cooperation involve Pigouvian taxation or subsidies that make individuals internalize the externality they incur. We introduce a new approach to achieving global cooperation by localizing externalities to one’s peers in a social network, thus leveraging the power of peer pressure to regulate behavior. The mechanism relies on a joint model of externalities and peer-pressure. Surprisingly, this mechanism can require a lower budget to operate than the Pigouvian mechanism, even when accounting for the social cost of peer pressure. Even when the available budget is very low, the social mechanisms achieve greater improvement in the outcome.

Leveraging Leadership Expertise More Effectively in Organizations

Alex 'Sandy' Pentland, Dhaval Adjodah Alejandro Noriega Campero

We believe that the narrative of only listening to experts or trusting the wisdom of the crowd blindly is flawed. Instead we have developed a system that weights experts and lay-people differently and dynamically and show that a good balance is required. We show that our methodology leads to a 15 percent improvement in mean performance, 15 percent decrease in variance, and almost 30 percent increase in Sharpe-type ratio in a real online market.

Managing Travel Demand: Location Recommendation for System Efficiency

Alex 'Sandy' Pentland, Yan Leng Larry Rudolph, Jinhua Zhao

Growth in leisure travel has become increasingly significant economically, socially, and environmentally. However, flexible but uncoordinated travel behaviors exacerbate traffic congestion. Mobile phone records not only reveal human mobility patterns, but also enable us to manage travel demand for system efficiency. We propose a location recommendation system that infers personal preferences while accounting for constraints imposed by road capacity in order to manage travel demand. We fit?rst infer unobserved preferences using a machine learning technique from phone records. We then formulate an optimization method to improve system efficiency. Coupling mobile phone data with traffic counts and road network infrastructures collected in Andorra, this study shows that uncoordinated travel behaviors lead to longer average travel delay, implying opportunities in managing travel demand by collective decisions. The interplay between congestion relief and overall satisfied location preferences observed in extensive simulations indicate that moderate sacrifices of individual utility lead to significant travel time savings. Specifically, the results show that under full compliance rate, travel delay fell by 52 percent at a cost of 31 percent less satisfaction. Under 60 percent compliance rate, 41 percent travel delay is saved with a 17 percent reduction in satisfaction. This research highlights the effectiveness of the synergy among collective behaviors in increasing system efficiency.

Mobile Territorial Lab

Alex 'Sandy' Pentland, David Shrier

The Mobile Territorial Lab (MTL) aims at creating a “living” laboratory integrated in the real life of the Trento territory in Italy, open to manifold kinds of experimentations. In particular, the MTL is focused on exploiting the sensing capabilities of mobile phones to track and understand human behaviors (e.g., families’ spending behaviors, lifestyles, mood, and stress patterns); on designing and testing social strategies aimed at empowering individual and collective lifestyles through attitude and behavior change; and on investigating new paradigms in personal data management and sharing. This project is a collaboration with Telecom Italia SKIL Lab, Foundation Bruno Kessler, and Telefonica I+D.

On the Reidentifiability of Credit Card Metadata

Alex 'Sandy' Pentland, Yves-Alexandre de Montjoye

Even when real names and other personal information are stripped from metadata datasets, it is often possible to use just a few pieces of information to identify a specific person. Here, we study three months of credit card records for 1.1 million people and show that four spatiotemporal points are enough to uniquely reidentify 90 percent of individuals. We show that knowing the price of a transaction increases the risk of reidentification by 22 percent, on average. Finally, we show that even data sets that provide coarse information at any or all of the dimensions provide little anonymity, and that women are more reidentifiable than men in credit card metadata.

Open Badges

Alex 'Sandy' Pentland, Oren Lederman, Akshay Mohan

We present Open Badges, an open-source framework and toolkit for measuring and shaping face-to-face social interactions using either custom hardware devices or smart phones, and real-time web-based visualizations. Open Badges is a modular system that allows researchers to monitor and collect interaction data from people engaged in real-life social settings.
316. **openPDS/ SaferAnswers: Protecting the Privacy of Metadata**

Alex ‘Sandy’ Pentland, Yves-Alexandre de Montjoye, Erez Shmueli, Brian Sweat

In a world where sensors, data storage, and processing power are too cheap to meter, how do you ensure that users can realize the full value of their data while protecting their privacy? openPDS is a field-tested, personal metadata management framework that allows individuals to collect, store, and give fine-grained access to their metadata to third parties. SafeAnswers is a new and practical way of protecting the privacy of metadata at an individual level. SafeAnswers turns a hard anonymization problem into a more tractable security one. It allows services to ask questions whose answers are calculated against the metadata, instead of trying to anonymize individuals’ metadata. Together, openPDS and SafeAnswers provide a new way of dynamically protecting personal metadata.

317. **Prediction Markets: Leveraging Internal Knowledge to Beat Industry Prediction Experts**

Alex ‘Sandy’ Pentland, Dhaval Adjodah Alejandro Noriega

Markets are notorious for bubbles and bursts. Other research has found that crowds of lay-people can replace even leading experts to predict everything from product sales to the next big diplomatic event. In this project, we leverage both threads of research to see how prediction markets can be used to predict business and technological innovations, and use them as a model to fix financial bubbles. For example, a prediction market was rolled out inside of Intel and the experiment was very successful, and led to better predictions than the official Intel forecast 75 percent of the time. Prediction markets also led to as much as a 25 percent reduction in mean squared error over the prediction of official experts at Google, Ford, and Koch industries.

318. **Recurrent Neural Network in Context-Free Next-Location Prediction**

Alex ‘Sandy’ Pentland, Yan Leng Larry Rudolph, Jinhua Zhao

Location prediction is a critical building block in many location-based services and transportation management. This project explores the issue of next-location prediction based on the longitudinal movements of the locations individuals have visited, as observed from call detail records (CDR). In a nutshell, we apply recurrent neural network (RNN) to next-location prediction on CDR. RNN can take in sequential input with no restriction on the dimensions of the input. The method can infer the hidden similarities among locations and interpret the semantic meanings of the locations. We compare the proposed method with Markov and a Naive Model proving that RNN has better accuracy in location prediction.

319. **Rhythm: Open measurement and feedback tools for human interaction**

Dan Calacci, Oren Lederman, Akshay Mohan

Rhythm is a collection of open-source tools to make it easier for researchers to examine, analyze, and augment human interaction. Rhythm includes hardware to measure face to face interaction, software platforms to quantify social dynamics from online videoconferencing, and analysis and visualization tools to craft interventions that affect social behavior. Visit rhythm.mit.edu.

320. **Secure Sharing of Wildlife Data**

Alex ‘Sandy’ Pentland, Remo Frey

Modern tracking technology enables new ways of mining data in the wild. It allows wildlife monitoring centers to permanently collect geospatial data in a non-intrusive manner and in real time. Unfortunately, such sensible data is exposed to fraud and misuse and there is already a first reported case of “cyber-poaching.” Based on stolen geospatial data, poachers can easily track and kill animals. Meanwhile, cautious monitoring centers limit data access for research and public use. We propose a novel privacy-preserving system to allow these monitoring centers to securely answer questions from the research community and the public while the raw data is protected against unauthorized third parties. Based on the core system, several new applications are conceivable, such as a mobile app for preventing conflicts between human and wildlife or for engaging people in wildlife donation. Besides providing a solution and working on specific use cases, the intention of this project is to start a discussion about the need for data protection in the animal world.

321. **Social AI and Extended Intelligence**

Alex ‘Sandy’ Pentland, Dhaval Adjodah, Peter Krafft, Esteban Moro Egido

There is a deep fear that human jobs will be replaced by AI. Rather than racing against the machines, our aim is to show that a human-AI combination will perform better than humans and AI working alone. Although no man is better than a machine for some tasks, “no machine is better than a man with a machine” (Paul Tudor Jones). Thus, by building “bots” that are compatible with human behavior, and specifically leverage the manner in which humans use social information, we have been able to build bots that extend human intelligence capabilities. In a large-scale financial trading experiment, we have shown that groups of humans and “socially compatible” AI bots can successfully incorporate human intuition into their decisions and consequently not only do better than humans alone, but also do better than similar AI bots that use only objective information.
The understanding and modeling of social influence on human economic behavior in city environments can have important implications. In this project, we study human purchase behavior at a community level and argue that people who live in different communities but work at similar locations could act as “social bridges” that link their respective communities and make the community purchase behavior similar through the possibility of social learning through face-to-face interactions.

We build recommender bots that use machine learning and network analytics to create personalized recommendations for users on various social and financial platforms. We show that bots that work not just on the raw user data, but instead build on human intuition, do far better. We are in the process of live testing these bots on various platforms.

Earlier studies proved that behavior is highly shaped and constrained by one’s social networks, and demonstrated ways in which individuals can manipulate these networks to achieve specific goals. A great example is the much-studied “strength of weak ties” hypothesis, which states that the strength of a tie between A and B increases with the overlap of their friendship circles, resulting in an important role for weak ties in connecting communities. Mark Granovetter first proposed this idea in a study that emphasized the nature of the tie between job changers in a Boston suburb and the contacts who provided the necessary information for them to obtain new employment. Basically, although people with whom the job seekers had strong ties were more motivated to provide information, the structural position of weak ties played a more important role. The implication is that those to whom one is weakly tied are more likely to move in different circles, and will thus have access to different information than the people to whom you are tied more strongly.

Much of our knowledge about how mobility, social networks, communication, and education affect the economic status of individuals and cities has been obtained through complex and costly surveys, with an update rate ranging from fortnights to decades. However, recent studies have shown the value of mobile phone data as an enabling methodology for demographic modeling and measurement.

Many of our daily routines are driven by activities either afforded by our economic status or related to maintaining or improving it, from our movements around the city, to our daily schedules, to our communication with others. As such, we expect to be able to measure passive patterns and behavioral indicators, using mobile phone data, that could describe local unemployment rates. To investigate this question, we examined anonymized mobile phone metadata combined with beneficiaries’ records from an unemployment benefit program. We found that aggregated activity, social, and mobility patterns strongly correlate with unemployment. Furthermore, we constructed a simple model to produce accurate reconstructions of district-level unemployment from mobile communication patterns alone.

Our results suggest that reliable and cost-effective indicators of economic activity could be built based on passively collected and anonymized mobile phone data. With similar data being collected every day by telecommunication services across the world, survey-based methods of measuring community socioeconomic status could potentially be augmented or replaced by such passive sensing methods.

The well-known "small-world" phenomenon indicates that an individual can be connected with any other in the world through a limited number of personal acquaintances. Furthermore, Nicholas and Fowler show that not only are we connected to each other, but we could also shape the behavior of our friends’ friends. In this project, we are interested in understanding how social influence propagates and triggers behavioral change in social networks. Specifically, we analyze a large-scale, one-month international event held in the European country of Andorra using country-wide mobile phone data, and investigate the change in the likelihood of attending the event for people that have been influenced by and are of different social distances from the attendees.

Our results suggest that social influence exhibits the ripple effect, decaying across social distances from the source but persisting up to six degrees of separation. We further show that influence decays as communication delay increases and intensity decreases. Such ripple effect in social communication can lead to important policy implications in applications where it is critical to trigger behavior change in the population.
Rosalind W. Picard, Grace Leslie Suranga Nanayakkara, Singapore University of Technology and Design

This study attempts to examine humans’ affective responses to superimposed sinusoidal signals. These signals can be perceived either through sound, in the case of electronically synthesized musical notes, or through vibro-tactile stimulation, in the case of vibrations produced by vibrotactile actuators. This study is concerned with the perception of superimposed vibrations, whereby two or more sinusoidal signals are perceived simultaneously, producing a perceptual impression that is substantially different than that of each signal alone, owing to the interactions between perceived sinusoidal vibrations that give rise to a unified percept of a sinusoidal chord. The theory of interval affect was derived from systematic analyses of Indian, Chinese, Greek, and Arabic music theory and tradition, and proposes a universal organization of affective response to intervals organized using a multidimensional system. We hypothesize that this interval affect system is multi-modal and will transfer to the vibrotactile domain.

Rosalind W. Picard, Grace Leslie Singapore University of Technology and Design, Simon Lui

This project examines how the expression granted by new musical interfaces can be harnessed to create positive changes in health and wellbeing. We are conducting experiments to measure EEG dynamics and physical movements performed by participants who are using software designed to invite physical and musical expression of the basic emotions. The present demonstration of this system incorporates an expressive gesture sonification system using a Leap Motion device, paired with an ambient music engine controlled by EEG-based affective indices. Our intention is to better understand affective engagement, by creating both a new musical interface to invite it, and a method to measure and monitor it. We are exploring the use of this device and protocol in therapeutic settings in which mood recognition and regulation are a primary goal.

Rosalind W. Picard, Weixuan 'Vincent' Chen, Craig Ferguson, Javier Hernandez, Akane Sano

A common practice in Traditional Chinese Medicine (TCM) is visual examination of the patient's tongue. This study will examine ways to make this process more objective and to test its efficacy for understanding stress- and health-related changes in people over time. We start by developing an app that makes it comfortable and easy for people to collect tongue data in daily life together with other stress- and health-related information. We will obtain assessment from expert practitioners of TCM, and also use pattern analysis and machine learning to attempt to create state-of-the-art algorithms able to help provide better insights for health and prevention of sickness.

Rosalind W. Picard, Szymon Fedor, Javier Hernandez, Robert R. Morris

Technologies to automatically recognize stress are extremely important to prevent chronic psychological stress and pathophysiological risks associated with it. The introduction of comfortable and wearable biosensors has created new opportunities to measure stress in real-life environments, but there is often great variability in how people experience stress and how they express it physiologically. In this project, we modify the loss function of Support Vector Machines to encode a person's tendency to feel more or less stressed, and give more importance to the training samples of the most similar subjects. These changes are validated in a case study where skin conductance was monitored in nine call center employees during one week of their regular work. Employees working in this type of setting usually handle high volumes of calls every day, and they frequently interact with angry and frustrated customers that lead to high stress levels.

Rosalind W. Picard, Ming-Zher Poh

We are performing long-term measurements of autonomic nervous system (ANS) activity on patients with epilepsy. In certain cases, autonomic symptoms are known to precede seizures. Usually in our data, the autonomic changes start when the seizure shows in the EEG, and can be measured with a wristband (much easier to wear every day than wearing an EEG). We found that the larger the signal we measure on the wrist, the longer the duration of cortical brain-wave suppression following the seizure. The duration of the latter is a strong candidate for a biomarker for SUDEP (Sudden Unexpected Death in Epilepsy), and we are working with scientists and doctors to better understand this. In addition, bilateral changes in ANS activity may provide valuable information regarding seizure focus localization and semiology.
### Behavioral Indications of Depression Severity

**Rosalind W. Picard, Szymon Fedor, Asma Ghandeharioun**

In collaboration with Massachusetts General Hospital, we are conducting a clinical trial exploring objective methods for assessing depression and its severity.

We are challenging the assessment methods that were created decades ago and which rely mostly on self-reported measures. We are including information from wearable sensors and regular sensors in mobile phones to collect information about sleep, social interaction, and location changes to find behavioral patterns that are associated with depressive symptoms.

### BrightBeat: Effortlessly Influencing Breathing for Cultivating Calmness and Focus

**Rosalind W. Picard, Asma Ghandeharioun**

The relationship between breathing and self-reported stress is bidirectional. Respiration pattern is an indicator of stress, but it can also be manipulated to induce calmness.

In this project we explore this relationship via novel means of interaction. BrightBeat is a set of seamless visual, auditory, and tactile interventions that mimic a calming breathing oscillation, with the aim of influencing physiological syncing and consequently bringing a sense of focus and calmness.

The animation above shows an exaggerated version of BrightBeat. These interventions are designed to run easily on commonplace personal electronic devices, respect the user’s privacy, and not to require constant focus or attention in order to be effective.

### Building the Just-Right-Challenge in Games and Toys

**Rosalind W. Picard, Elliott Hedman**

With the LEGO Group and Hasbro, we looked at the emotional experience of playing with games and LEGO bricks. We measured participants’ skin conductance as they learned to play with these new toys. By marking the stressful moments, we were able to see what moments in learning should be redesigned. Our findings suggest that framing is key: how can we help children recognize their achievements? We also saw how children are excited to take on new responsibilities but are then quickly discouraged when they aren’t given the resources to succeed. Our hope for this work is that by using skin conductance sensors, we can help companies better understand the unique perspective of children and build experiences fit for them.

### EDA Explorer

**Rosalind W. Picard, Weixuan ‘Vincent’ Chen, Szymon Fedor, Natasha Jaques, Akane Sano, Sara Taylor Victoria Xia**

Electrodermal Activity (EDA) is a physiological indicator of stress and strong emotion. While an increasing number of wearable devices can collect EDA, analyzing the data to obtain reliable estimates of stress and emotion remains a difficult problem. We have built a graphical tool that allows anyone to upload their EDA data and analyze it. Using a highly accurate machine learning algorithm, we can automatically detect noise within the data. We can also detect skin conductance responses, which are spikes in the signal indicating a “fight or flight” response. Users can visualize these results and download files containing features calculated on the data to be used in their own analysis. Those interested in machine learning can also view and label their data to train a machine learning classifier. We are currently adding active learning, so the site can intelligently select the fewest possible samples for the user to label.

### EngageME

**Rosalind W. Picard, Ognjen (Oggi) Rudovic**

Machine Learning and Humanoid Robots for Measuring Engagement of Children with Autism

EngageME is a project aimed at building a new technology that can better engage children with ASC (Autism Spectrum Conditions) in communication-centered activities. In this context, EngageME investigates the use of humanoid robots such as NAO. To facilitate the children’s engagement during their interaction with NAO, EngageME explores multi-modal behavioral cues (facial expressions, head pose, audio, and physiology) to realize a fully automated context-sensitive estimation of engagement.

This technology builds upon state-of-the-art machine learning, bringing novel personalized and culture-tailored models for engagement measurement.

### Fathom: Probabilistic Graphical Models to Help Mental Health Counselors

**Henry A. Lieberman, Rosalind W. Picard, Karthik Dinakar MIT EECS, Jackie Chen**

We explore advanced machine learning and reflective user interfaces to scale the national Crisis Text Line. We are using state-of-the-art probabilistic graphical topic models and visualizations to help a mental health counselor extract patterns of mental health issues experienced by participants, and bring large-scale data science to understanding the distribution of mental health issues in the United States.
The wide availability of low-cost, wearable, biophysiological sensors enables us to measure how the environment and our experiences impact our physiology. This creates a new challenge: in order to interpret the collected longitudinal data, we require the matching contextual information as well. Collecting weeks, months, and years of continuous biophysiological data makes it unfeasible to rely solely on our memory for providing the contextual information. Many view maintaining journals as burdensome, which may result in low compliance levels and unusable data. We present an architecture and implementation of a system for the acquisition, processing, and visualization of biophysiological signals and contextual information.

We have designed a novel system to promote kindness and gratitude. We leverage pervasive technologies to naturally embed gratitude inspiration in everyday life. Mobile sensor data is utilized to infer optimal moments for stimulating contextually relevant thankfulness and appreciation. We analyze the interplay between mood, contextual cues, and gratitude expressions.

Conversations between two individuals—whether between doctor and patient, mental health therapist and client, or between two people romantically involved with each other—are complex. Each participant contributes to the conversation using her or his own “lens.” This project involves advanced probabilistic graphical models to statistically extract and model these dual lenses across large datasets of real-world conversations, with applications that can improve crisis and psychotherapy counseling and patient-cardiologist consultations. We're working with top psychologists, cardiologists, and crisis counseling centers in the United States.

Mapping the Stress of Medical Visits

Receiving a shot or discussing health problems can be stressful, but does not always have to be. We measure participants' skin conductance as they use medical devices or visit hospitals and note times when stress occurs. We then prototype possible solutions and record how the emotional experience changes. We hope work like this will help bring the medical community closer to their customers.

Measuring Arousal During Therapy for Children with Autism and ADHD

Physiological arousal is an important part of occupational therapy for children with autism and ADHD, but therapists do not have a way to objectively measure how therapy affects arousal. We hypothesize that when children participate in guided activities within an occupational therapy setting, informative changes in electrodermal activity (EDA) can be detected using iCalm. iCalm is a small, wireless sensor that measures EDA and motion, worn on the wrist or above the ankle. Statistical analysis describing how equipment affects EDA was inconclusive, suggesting that many factors play a role in how a child's EDA changes. Case studies provided examples of how occupational therapy affected children's EDA. This is the first study of the effects of occupational therapy's in situ activities using continuous physiologic measures. The results suggest that careful case study analyses of the relation between therapeutic activities and physiological arousal may inform clinical practice.

Mobile Health Interventions for Drug Addiction and PTSD

We are developing a mobile phone-based platform to assist people with chronic diseases, panic-anxiety disorders, or addictions. Making use of wearable, wireless biosensors, the mobile phone uses pattern analysis and machine learning algorithms to detect specific physiological states and perform automatic interventions in the form of text/images plus sound files and social networking elements. We are currently working with the Veterans Administration drug rehabilitation program involving veterans with PTSD.
We are conducting EEG studies to identify the musical features and musical interaction patterns that universally impact measures of arousal. We hypothesize that we can induce states of high and low arousal using electrodermal activity (EDA) biofeedback, and that these states will produce correlated differences in concurrently recorded skin conductance and EEG data, establishing a connection between peripherally recorded physiological arousal and cortical arousal as revealed in EEG. We also hypothesize that manipulation of musical features of a computer-generated musical stimulus track will produce changes in peripheral and cortical arousal. These musical stimuli and programmed interactions may be incorporated into music technology therapy, designed to reduce arousal or increase learning capability by increasing attention. We aim to provide a framework for the neural basis of emotion-cognition integration of learning that may shed light on education and possible applications to improve learning by emotion regulation.

Current methods to assess depression and then ultimately select appropriate treatment have many limitations. They are usually based on having a clinician rate scales, which were developed in the 1960s. Their main drawbacks are lack of objectivity, being symptom-based and not preventative, and requiring accurate communication. This work explores new technology to assess depression, including its increase or decrease, in an automatic, more objective, pre-symptomatic, and cost-effective way using wearable sensors and smart phones for 24/7 monitoring of different personal parameters such as physiological data, voice characteristics, sleep, and social interaction. We aim to enable early diagnosis of depression, prevention of depression, assessment of depression for people who cannot communicate, better assignment of a treatment, early detection of treatment remission and response, and anticipation of post-treatment relapse or recovery.

Panoply is a crowdsourcing application for mental health and emotional wellbeing. The platform offers a novel approach to computer-based psychotherapy, targeting accessibility without stigma, engagement, and therapeutic efficacy. A three-week randomized-controlled trial with 166 participants showed Panoply conferred greater or equal benefits for nearly every therapeutic outcome measure compared to an active control task (online expressive writing). Panoply significantly outperformed the control task also on all measures of engagement, and is now being commercialized at itskoko.com.

Animated movies are a powerful tool to engage and influence audience across various culture and age groups. We create an automated animation generator that works by characterizing animations within the game engine Unity. The generator takes individual’s mood and behavior data streams and outputs an animated storytelling video. Our study shows that these personalized videos are emotionally engaging and encouraging self-reflections about moods and behavior change.

We show that using thin slices (< 1 minute) of facial expression and body language data, we can train a deep neural network to predict whether two people in a conversation will bond with each other. Bonding is measured using the Bonding subscale of the Working Alliance Inventory. We show that participants who experience bonding perceive their conversational partner as interesting, charming, and friendly, and do not perceive them as distant or annoying.

The data are collected from a user study of naturalistic conversations, in which participants were asked to interact for 20 minutes, and were recorded using cameras, microphones, and Microsoft Kinects. To ensure participants did not become self-conscious of their non-verbal cues, they were told the purpose of the study was to train machine learning algorithms to read lips.

We show that not only can we accurately predict bonding from participants’ personality, disposition, and traits, but that we can predict whether the participant will experience bonding up to 20 minutes later, using only one-minute thin slices of facial expression and body language data. This ability could be extremely useful to an intelligent virtual agent, because if it could detect at one-minute intervals whether it was bonding with its user, it could make course corrections to promote enjoyment and foster bonding. We provide an analysis of the facial expression and body language cues associated with higher bonding, and show how this information could be used by an agent to synthesize the appropriate non-verbal cues during conversation.
### Predicting Perceived Emotions in Animated GIFs with 3D Convolutional Neural Networks

**Rosalind W. Picard, Weixuan 'Vincent' Chen**

Animated GIFs are widely used on the Internet to express emotions, but automatic analysis of their content is largely unexplored. To help with the search and recommendation of GIFs, we aim to predict how their emotions will be perceived by humans based on their content. Since previous solutions to this problem only utilize image-based features and lose all the motion information, we propose to use 3D convolutional neural networks (CNNs) to extract spatiotemporal features from GIFs. We evaluate our methodology on a crowdsourcing platform called GIFGIF with more than 6,000 animated GIFs, and achieve better accuracy than any previous approach in predicting crowdsourced intensity scores of 17 emotions. We have also found that our trained model can be used to distinguish and cluster emotions in terms of valence and risk perception.

### Predicting Students’ Wellbeing from Physiology, Phone, Mobility, and Behavioral Data

**Rosalind W. Picard, Asaph Azaria, Asma Ghandeharioun, Natasha Jaques, Ehi Nosakhare, Akane Sano, Sara Taylor**

The goal of this project is to apply machine learning methods to model the wellbeing of MIT undergraduate students. Extensive data is obtained from the SNAPSHOT study, which monitors participating students on a 24/7 basis, collecting data on their location, sleep schedule, phone and SMS communications, academics, social networks, and even physiological markers like skin conductance, skin temperature, and acceleration.

We extract features from this data and apply a variety of machine learning algorithms, including Gaussian mixture models and Multi-task Multi-Kernel Learning; we are currently working to apply Bayesian hierarchical multi-task learning and Deep Learning as well.

Interesting findings include: when participants visit novel locations they tend to be happier; when they use their phones or stay indoors for long periods they tend to be unhappy; and when several dimensions of wellbeing (including stress, happiness, health, and energy) are learned together, classification accuracy improves. The biggest classification accuracy improvements come when we use multi-tasking algorithms to leverage group data while customizing a model for each participant.

### QuantifyMe

**Rosalind W. Picard, Craig Ferguson, Akshay Mohan, Fengjiao Peng, Akane Sano, Sara Taylor**

Unlike traditional randomized controlled trials that generalize relationships in large groups of people, single-case experiments seek to quantify an individual’s reaction to an intervention by measuring an independent variable’s effect on a dependent variable (i.e., an intervention’s effect on an outcome behavior). These single-case experiments are then combined back together using Bayesian Statistics methods in order to learn more general patterns about a population. We are interested in single-case experiments that test the causal relationships between behaviors that have been observed to be correlated with higher wellbeing.

Thus, instead of using an RCT to find what works for the imaginary “average” person, we can learn what works for each individual and then carefully combine data to generalize the results to other real individuals.

To our knowledge, single-case experiments have not been implemented in a smartphone app format. We believe that a successful app will allow researchers to dramatically scale the number of participants in these studies.

### Real-Time Assessment of Suicidal Thoughts and Behaviors

**Rosalind W. Picard, Szymon Fedor Massachusetts General Hospital, Harvard**

Depression correlated with anxiety is one of the key factors leading to suicidal behavior, and is among the leading causes of death worldwide. Despite the scope and seriousness of suicidal thoughts and behaviors, we know surprisingly little about what suicidal thoughts look like in nature (e.g., How frequent, intense, and persistent are they among those who have them? What cognitive, affective/physiological, behavioral, and social factors trigger their occurrence?). The reason for this lack of information is that historically researchers have used retrospective self-report to measure suicidal thoughts, and have lacked the tools to measure them as they naturally occur. In this work we explore use of wearable devices and smartphones to identify behavioral, affective, and physiological predictors of suicidal thoughts and behaviors.

### SNAPSHOT Expose

**Rosalind W. Picard, Akane Sano, Sara Taylor Miriam Zisook**

We are applying learnings from the SNAPSHOT study to the problem of changing behavior, exploring the design of user-centered tools which can harness the experience of collecting and reflecting on personal data to promote healthy behaviors—including stress management and sleep regularity. We draw on commonly used theories of behavior change as the inspiration for distinct conceptual designs for a behavior-change application based on the SNAPSHOT study. This approach will enable us to compare the types of visualization strategies that are most meaningful and useful for acting on each theory.
Rosalind W. Picard, Cesar A. Hidalgo, Akane Sano, Sara Taylor Harvard Medical School, Brigham and Women's Hospital

The SNAPSHOT study seeks to measure Sleep, Networks, Affect, Performance, Stress, and Health using Objective Techniques. It is an NIH-funded collaborative research project between the Affective Computing and Macro Connections groups, and Harvard Medical School's Brigham & Women's hospital. Since fall 2013, we've run this study to collect one month of data every semester from 50 MIT undergraduate students who are socially connected. We have collected data from about 170 participants, totaling over 5,000 days of data. We measure physiological, behavioral, environmental, and social data using mobile phones, wearable sensors, surveys, and lab studies. We investigate how daily behaviors and social connectivity influence sleep behaviors and health, and outcomes such as mood, stress, and academic performance. Using this multimodal data, we are developing models to predict onsets of sadness and stress. This study will provide insights into behavioral choices for wellbeing and performance.

Rosalind W. Picard, Kristy Johnson

SPRING is a custom-built hardware and software platform for children with neuro-differences. The system automates data acquisition, optimizes learning progressions, and encourages social, cognitive, and motor development in a positive, personalized, child-led play environment. The quantitative data and developmental trajectories captured by this platform enable systematic, multi-modal, long-term studies of different therapeutic and educational approaches to autism and other developmental disorders, as well as a better understanding of motivation, engagement, and learning for the general population.

Rosalind W. Picard, Micah Eckhardt, Craig Ferguson

Stories, language, and art are at the heart StoryScape. While StoryScape began as a tool to meet the challenging language learning needs of children diagnosed with autism, it has become much more. StoryScape was created to be the first truly open and customizable platform for creating animated, interactive storybooks that can interact with the physical world. Download the android app and make your own amazing stories at https://storyscape.io.

Pattie Maes, Rosalind W. Picard, Niaja Farve, Natasha Jaques

Mental wellbeing is intimately tied to both social support and physical activity. The Challenge is a tool aimed at promoting social connections and decreasing sedentary activity in a workplace environment. Our system asks participants to sign up for short physical challenges and pairs them with a partner to perform the activity. Social obligation and social consensus are leveraged to promote participation. Two experiments were conducted in which participants’ overall activity levels were monitored with a fitness tracker. In the first study, we show that the system can improve users’ physical activity, decrease sedentary time, and promote social connection. As part of the second study, we provide a detailed social network analysis of the participants, demonstrating that users’ physical activity and participation depends strongly on their social community.

Rosalind W. Picard, Kristy Johnson Northeastern University

Individuals with autism are known to have difficulties connecting with other people, reciprocating social interactions, and being emotionally regulated by others. Yet, until recently, very little attention has been given to the way people interact together, in a system, rather than by themselves. We propose a new way to collect data on how caregivers and their children, with and without autism, affect and are affected by each other (i.e., how they “sync up” with one another), both in their behavior and in their physiology. We also introduce a customizable digital-physical smart toy platform that will allow us to test hypotheses and collect data about patterns of caregiver-child synchrony in a naturalistic and engaging environment. MIT and Northeastern are forging a new collaboration between smart toy technology and autism research that will help uncover how the social brain develops.

Rosalind W. Picard, Weixuan 'Vincent' Chen, Javier Hernandez, Akane Sano

This study aims to bring objective measurement to the multiple “pulse” and “pulse-like” measures made by practitioners of traditional Chinese medicine (TCM). The measurements are traditionally made by manually palpitating the patient’s inner wrist in multiple places, and relating the sensed responses to various medical conditions. Our project brings several new kinds of objective measurement to this practice, compares their efficacy, and examines the connection of the measured data to various other measures of health and stress. Our approach includes the possibility of building a smartwatch application that can analyze stress and health information from the point of view of TCM.
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<td>359</td>
<td>Tributary</td>
<td>Rosalind W. Picard, Yadid Ayzenberg</td>
<td>The proliferation of smartphones and wearable sensors is creating very large data sets that may contain useful information. However, the magnitude of generated data creates new challenges as well. Processing and analyzing these large data sets in an efficient manner requires computational tools. Many of the traditional analytics tools are not optimized for dealing with large datasets. Tributary is a parallel engine for searching and analyzing sensor data. The system utilizes large clusters of commodity machines to enable in-memory processing of sensor time-series signals, making it possible to search through billions of samples in seconds. Users can access a rich library of statistics and digital signal processing functions or write their own in a variety of languages.</td>
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<td>360</td>
<td>Valinor: Mathematical Models to Understand and Predict Self-Harm</td>
<td>Rosalind W. Picard, Karthik Dinakar Matthew Nock (Harvard), Eric Horvitz (Microsoft Research)</td>
<td>We are developing statistical tools for understanding, modeling, and predicting self-harm by using advanced probabilistic graphical models and fail-soft machine learning in collaboration with Harvard University and Microsoft Research.</td>
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<td>361</td>
<td>Wavelet-Based Motion Artifact Removal for Electrodermal Activity</td>
<td>Rosalind W. Picard, Weixuan 'Vincent' Chen, Szymon Fedor, Natasha Jaques, Akane Sano, Sara Taylor</td>
<td>Electrodermal activity (EDA) recording is a powerful, widely used tool for monitoring psychological or physiological arousal. However, analysis of EDA is hampered by its sensitivity to motion artifacts. We propose a method for removing motion artifacts from EDA, measured as skin conductance (SC), using a stationary wavelet transform (SWT). We modeled the wavelet coefficients as a Gaussian mixture distribution corresponding to the underlying skin conductance level (SCL) and skin conductance responses (SCRs). The goodness-of-fit of the model was validated on ambulatory SC data. We evaluated the proposed method in comparison with three previous approaches. Our method achieved a greater reduction of artifacts while retaining motion-artifact-free data.</td>
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### Iyad Rahwan: Scalable Cooperation

Reimagining the way society organizes, cooperates, and governs itself

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<td>362</td>
<td>Cognitive Limits of Social Networks</td>
<td>Iyad Rahwan, Lorenzo Coviello</td>
<td>There is a wide cultural belief in the power of the Internet and social media as enablers of collective intelligence. They help us spread information rapidly, and learn useful information from each other. But there are fundamental limits to the capabilities of those networks. Understanding these limits is essential to improving social media and allowing society to make the most of it.</td>
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<td>DARPA Shredder Challenge: Crowdsourcing Under Attack</td>
<td>Iyad Rahwan, Manuel Cebrian</td>
<td>The Internet has unleashed the capacity for planetary-scale collective problem solving (also known as crowdsourcing). However, the very openness of crowdsourcing makes it vulnerable to sabotage by rogue or competitive actors. To explore the effect of errors and sabotage on the performance of crowdsourcing, we analyze data from the DARPA Shredder Challenge, a prize competition for exploring methods to reconstruct documents shredded by a variety of paper shredding techniques.</td>
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<td>DeepMoji</td>
<td>Iyad Rahwan, Bjarke Felbo, Nick Obradovich, Alan Mislove, Sune Lehmann, Holly Shablack, Kristen Lindquist, Max Lever</td>
<td>Emotional content is an important part of language. There are many use cases now that natural language processing is becoming an increasingly important part of consumer products. In his 2006 book <em>The Emotion Machine</em>, legendary computer scientist Marvin Minsky (co-founder of the field of Artificial Intelligence and one of the founding faculty members of the MIT Media Lab) wrote about the central role of emotions in reasoning—reminding us that AI will only be capable of true commonsense reasoning once it has understood emotions. To Minsky, emotions are not the opposite of rational reason, something to be weeded out before we can think clearly; rather, emotions are just a different way of thinking. TRY DEEPMOJI But this is hardly helpful to a computer scientist trying to construct an emotional machine by programming a concrete set of rules. If you ask two people to explain what makes a particular sentence happy, sad, serious, or sarcastic, you will likely get at least two different opinions. Much of what determines emotional content is context-specific, culturally constructed, and difficult to describe in an explicit set of rules.</td>
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<td>Ethics of Autonomous Vehicles</td>
<td>Iyad Rahwan, Edmond Awad, Sohan Dsouza, Azim Shariff, Jean-François Bonnefon</td>
<td>Adoption of self-driving, Autonomous Vehicles (AVs) promises to dramatically reduce the number of traffic accidents, but some inevitable accidents will require AVs to choose the lesser of two evils, such as running over a pedestrian on the road or the sidewalk. Defining the algorithms to guide AVs confronted with such moral dilemmas is a challenge, and manufacturers and regulators will need psychologists to apply methods of experimental ethics to these situations.</td>
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<td>Future of Work: Automation, Labor &amp; Cities</td>
<td>Iyad Rahwan, Morgan Ryan Frank</td>
<td>As advances in robotics and artificial intelligence revive concerns about the impact of automation on jobs, a question looms: How will automation affect employment in different cities and economies? We use tools from complex systems and urban science to explore this question.</td>
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<td>Honest Crowds</td>
<td>Iyad Rahwan, Lorenzo Coviello, Morgan Ryan Frank, Lijun Sun, NICTA, Manuel Cebrian</td>
<td>The Honest Crowds project addresses shortcomings of traditional survey techniques in the modern information and big data age. Web survey platforms, such as Amazon’s Mechanical Turk and CrowdFlower, bring together millions of surveys and millions of survey participants, which means paying a flat rate for each completed survey may lead to survey responses that lack desirable care and forethought. Rather than allowing survey takers to maximize their reward by completing as many surveys as possible, we demonstrate how strategic incentives can be used to actually reward information and honesty rather than just participation. The incentive structures that we propose provide scalable solutions for the new paradigm of survey and active data collection.</td>
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<td><strong>Human-Machine Cooperation</strong></td>
<td>Iyad Rahwan</td>
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<td>Since Alan Turing envisioned Artificial Intelligence (AI), a major driving force behind</td>
<td>- Since Alan Turing envisioned Artificial Intelligence (AI), a major driving force behind technical progress has</td>
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<td>technical progress has been competition with human cognition (e.g., beating humans in</td>
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<td>cooperate with people and other machines at levels that rival human cooperation in two-player repeated games.</td>
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<td>machine-learning algorithms that cooperate with people and other machines at levels that</td>
<td>Scientific writings: Jacob Crandall, Mayada Oudah, Tennon, Fatimah Ishowo-Oloko, Sherief Abdallah, Jean-François</td>
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<td><strong>Identifying the Human Impacts of Climate Change</strong></td>
<td>Iyad Rahwan, Bjarke Felbo, Nick Obradovich, Pinar Yanardag</td>
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<td>Climate change is going to alter the environments that we depend on in myriad ways. We're</td>
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<td>using data to identify and quantify these potential human impacts.</td>
<td>and quantify these potential human impacts.</td>
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<td><strong>Moral Machine</strong></td>
<td>Edmond Awad, Sohan Dsouza, Iyad Rahwan Azim Shariff, Jean-Francois Bonnefon</td>
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<td>The Moral Machine is a platform for gathering a human perspective on moral decisions made</td>
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<td>by machine intelligence, such as self-driving cars. We generate moral dilemmas, where a</td>
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<td>driverless car must choose the lesser of two evils, such as killing two passengers or</td>
<td>lesser of two evils, such as killing two passengers or five pedestrians. As an outside observer, people judge</td>
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<td>five pedestrians. As an outside observer, people judge which outcome they think is more</td>
<td>which outcome they think is more acceptable. They can then see how their responses compare with other people. If</td>
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<td>acceptable. They can then see how their responses compare with other people. If they are</td>
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<td>feeling creative, people can also design their own scenarios, for others to view, share,</td>
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<td>and discuss.</td>
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<td><strong>Nightmare Machine</strong></td>
<td>Iyad Rahwan, Manuel Cebrian, Nick Obradovich, Pinar Yanardag</td>
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<td>For centuries, across geographies, religions, and cultures, people try to innovate ways</td>
<td>For centuries, across geographies, religions, and cultures, people try to innovate ways of scaring each other.</td>
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<td>of scaring each other. Creating a visceral emotion such as fear remains one of the</td>
<td>Creating a visceral emotion such as fear remains one of the cornerstones of human creativity. This challenge is</td>
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<td>cornerstones of human creativity. This challenge is especially important in a time when</td>
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<td>we wonder what the limits of Artificial Intelligence are: Can machines learn to scare us?</td>
<td>Towards this goal, we present you Haunted Faces and Haunted Places: computer generated scary imagery powered by</td>
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<td>faces and places: computer generated scary imagery powered by deep learning algorithms!</td>
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<td><strong>Opinion Aggregation</strong></td>
<td>Iyad Rahwan, Edmond Awad</td>
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<td>Opinion aggregation on social media uses various mechanisms, such as “Likes” or thumbs-</td>
<td>Opinion aggregation on social media uses various mechanisms, such as “Likes” or thumbs-up/-down, which handle a</td>
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<td>up/-down, which handle a single item at a time. In many domains (e.g., political</td>
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<td>discussion), we need to consider the relationships between different claims, and how they</td>
<td>different claims, and how they rebut one another through complex webs of arguments and counter-arguments. We study</td>
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<td>the outcomes of different methods of opinion aggregation, and whether strategic agents</td>
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<td>can manipulate those outcomes.</td>
<td>methods for aggregating opinions about such complex argument networks, the quality of the outcomes of different</td>
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<td>373</td>
<td><strong>Promoting Cooperation through Peer Pressure</strong></td>
<td>Iyad Rahwan</td>
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<td>Cooperation in a large society of self-interested individuals is notoriously difficult to</td>
<td>Cooperation in a large society of self-interested individuals is notoriously difficult to achieve when the</td>
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<td>achieve when the externality of one individual’s action is spread thin and wide on the</td>
<td>externality of one individual’s action is spread thin and wide on the whole society (e.g., in the case of</td>
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<td>whole society (e.g., in the case of pollution). We introduce a new approach to achieving</td>
<td>pollution). We introduce a new approach to achieving global cooperation by localizing externalities to one's peers</td>
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<td>global cooperation by localizing externalities to one's peers in a social network, thus</td>
<td>in a social network, thus leveraging the power of peer-pressure to regulate behavior. Global cooperation becomes</td>
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<td>leveraging the power of peer-pressure to regulate behavior. Global cooperation becomes</td>
<td>more like local cooperation.</td>
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<td>more like local cooperation.</td>
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<td>374</td>
<td><strong>Society-in-the-Loop</strong></td>
<td>Iyad Rahwan</td>
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<td>Recent rapid advances in Artificial Intelligence (AI) and Machine Learning have raised</td>
<td>Recent rapid advances in Artificial Intelligence (AI) and Machine Learning have raised many questions about the</td>
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<td>many questions about the regulatory and governance mechanisms for autonomous machines.</td>
<td>regulatory and governance mechanisms for autonomous machines. This is not about individual gadgets, but about</td>
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<td>This is not about individual gadgets, but about complex, networked systems of humans and</td>
<td>complex, networked systems of humans and algorithms making decisions in business, government, and the media. We</td>
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<td>algorithms making decisions in business, government, and the media. We need conceptual</td>
<td>need conceptual frameworks for designing new governance architectures for these human-machine social systems. In</td>
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<td>frameworks for designing new governance architectures for these human-machine social</td>
<td>doing so, it is helpful to learn lessons about human cooperation and governance from political philosophy and</td>
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<td>systems. In doing so, it is helpful to learn lessons about human cooperation and governance</td>
<td>cultural anthropology. Read more here.</td>
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## Ramesh Raskar: Camera Culture

Making the invisible visible—inside our bodies, around us, and beyond—for health, work, and connection

| 375. 6D Display | Ramesh Raskar, Nikhil Naik  
Is it possible to create passive displays that respond to changes in viewpoint and incident light conditions? Holograms and 4D displays respond to changes in viewpoint. 6D displays respond to changes in viewpoint as well as surrounding light. We encode the 6D reflectance field into an ordinary 2D film. These displays are completely passive and do not require any power. Applications include novel instruction manuals and mood lights. |
| 376. AnEye: Extending the Reach of Anterior Segment Ophthalmic Imaging | Ramesh Raskar, Shantanu Sinha  
Eye exams via a slit lamp are critical in early diagnosis of diseases such as cataracts, corneal injury, and pterygia, in order to avert vision loss. The slit lamp is one of the most versatile tools in an ophthalmologist’s clinic, but is big, expensive, and is designed with specialized ophthalmic clinics in mind. AnEye is a suite of portable, computationally driven solutions that leverage modern optics and commercially available consumer electronics to extend the reach of examinations of the anterior segment of the eye well beyond large hospitals and clinics, into resource-constrained settings such as rural mass-screening camps, mobile ophthalmology clinics, and even primary care. |
| 377. Architecture Selection for Deep Neural Networks | We introduce MetaQNN, a meta-modeling algorithm based on reinforcement learning to automatically generate high-performing CNN architectures for a given learning task. The learning agent is trained to sequentially choose CNN layers using Q-learning with an $\epsilon$-greedy exploration strategy and experience replay. The agent explores a large but finite space of possible architectures and iteratively discovers designs with improved performance on the learning task. On image classification benchmarks, the agent-designed networks (consisting of only standard convolution, pooling, and fully-connected layers) beat existing networks designed with the same layer types and are competitive against the state-of-the-art methods that use more complex layer types. We also outperform existing meta-modeling approaches for network design on image classification tasks. |
| 378. Beyond the Self-Driving Car | Ramesh Raskar, Barmak Heshmat Dehkom Gurmukh Bhasin  
This concept gallery shows the chain of startups and ideas that will follow after the emergence of self-driving cars. |
Fluorescence lifetime imaging is a significant bio-imaging tool that finds important applications in life-sciences. Widely known applications include cancer detection and DNA sequencing. To that end, fluorescence microscopy is at the heart of bio-imaging as an electronically and optically sophisticated device which is prohibitively expensive. Our work demonstrates the fluorescence microscopy functionality can be achieved by a simple, consumer sensor such as the Microsoft Kinect which costs about $100. This is done by trading-off the precision in optics and electronics for sophistication in computational methods. Not only this allows for massive cost reduction but leads to several advances in the area. For example, our method is calibration-free in that we do not assume sample’s relative placement with respect to the sensor. Furthermore, our work opens new pathways of interaction between bio-imaging, optics and computer vision communities. |
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<td>380.</td>
<td>Calibration Invariant Imaging</td>
<td>Ramesh Raskar, Otkrist Gupta, Barmak Heshmat Dehkordi, Guy Satat Matthew Tancik</td>
<td>A method for classifying objects hidden behind a scattering layer with a neural network. Training on synthetic data with variations in calibration parameters allows the network to learn a model that doesn’t require calibration during lab experiments. Traditional techniques to see through scattering media rely on a physical model that needs to be precisely calibrated. Computationally overcoming the scattering relies heavily on accurately calibrated physical models. Thus, such systems are extremely sensitive to a precise and lengthy calibration process. In this work we overcome this bottleneck by utilizing neural networks and their ability to learn models that are invariant to data transformation. In our case, the transformations are variations in the imaging system calibration parameters. To that end, we create a synthetic dataset that contains variations in all calibration parameters (we use a Monte Carlo forward model to render the measurements). The system is then tested on actual lab experiments without specific calibration or tuning.</td>
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<td>381.</td>
<td>Coded Computational Photography</td>
<td>Ramesh Raskar, Nikhil Naik</td>
<td>Computational photography is an emerging multi-disciplinary field at the intersection of optics, signal processing, computer graphics and vision, electronics, art, and online sharing in social networks. The first phase of computational photography was about building a super-camera that has enhanced performance in terms of the traditional parameters, such as dynamic range, field of view, or depth of field. We call this Epsilon Photography. The next phase of computational photography is building tools that go beyond the capabilities of this super-camera. We call this Coded Photography. We can code exposure, aperture, motion, wavelength, and illumination. By blocking light over time or space, we can preserve more details about the scene in the recorded single photograph.</td>
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<td>382.</td>
<td>Computation Ear Imaging</td>
<td>Anshuman Das</td>
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<td>383.</td>
<td>Efficient lensless imaging with a femto-pixel</td>
<td>Ramesh Raskar, Guy Satat Matthew Tancik</td>
<td>Lensless Imaging with Compressive Ultrafast Sensing. Traditional cameras require a lens and a mega-pixel sensor to capture images. The lens focuses light from the scene onto the sensor. We demonstrate a new imaging method that is lensless and requires only a single pixel for imaging. Compared to previous single pixel cameras our system allows significantly faster and more efficient acquisition. This is achieved by using ultrafast time-resolved measurement with compressive sensing. The time-resolved sensing adds information to the measurement, thus fewer measurements are needed and the acquisition is faster. Lensless and single pixel imaging computationally resolves major constraints in imaging systems design. Notable applications include imaging in challenging parts of the spectrum (like infrared and THz), and in challenging environments where using a lens is problematic.</td>
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<td>384.</td>
<td>Food sensing on smartphones</td>
<td>Anshuman Das</td>
<td>We demonstrate a smartphone based spectrometer design that is standalone and supported on a wireless platform. The device is inherently low-cost and the power consumption is minimal making it portable to carry out a range of studies in the field. All essential components of the device like the light source, spectrometer, filters, microcontroller and wireless circuits have been assembled in a housing of dimensions 88 mm × 37 mm × 22 mm and the entire device weighs 48 g. The resolution of the spectrometer is 15 nm, delivering accurate and repeatable measurements. The device has a dedicated app interface on the smartphone to communicate, receive, plot and analyze spectral data. The performance of the smartphone spectrometer is comparable to existing bench-top spectrometers in terms of stability and wavelength resolution. Validations of the device were carried out by demonstrating non-destructive ripeness testing in fruit samples. Ultra-Violet (UV) fluorescence from Chlorophyll present in the skin was measured across various apple varieties during the ripening process and correlated with destructive firmness tests. A satisfactory agreement was observed between ripeness and fluorescence signals. This demonstration is a step towards possible consumer, bio-sensing and diagnostic applications that can be carried out in a rapid manner.</td>
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The use of fluorescent probes and the recovery of their lifetimes allow for unique measurement processes with novel algorithms to recover the hidden objects. This allows us to distinguish between photons that travel different paths in the tissue. Combining this technique with traditional methods, which use only part of the signal, specifically we use a time-resolved method relying on knowledge of diffuser properties.

We demonstrate a new method to image through scattering materials like tissue and fog. The demonstration includes imaging an object hidden behind 1.5cm of tissue; it’s like imaging through the palm of a hand. Our optical method is based on measuring and using all photons in the signal (as opposed to traditional methods, which use only part of the signal). Specifically, we use a time-resolved method that allows us to distinguish between photons that travel different paths in the tissue. Combining this unique measurement process with novel algorithms allows us to recover the hidden objects. This technique can be used in biomedical imaging, as well as imaging through fog and clouds.

Asthma is the most common chronic illness among children. The skills required to diagnose it make it an even greater concern. Our solution is a child-friendly wearable device that allows in-home diagnosis of asthma. The device acquires simultaneous measurements from multiple stethoscopes. The recordings are then sent to a specialist who uses assistive diagnosis algorithms that enable auscultation (listening to lung sounds with a stethoscope). Sound refocusing algorithms enable the specialist to listen to any location in the lungs. The specialist also has access to a sound "heat map" that shows the location of sound sources in the lungs.
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<td>391.</td>
<td>Inverse Problems in Time-of-Flight Imaging</td>
<td>Ramesh Raskar, Ayush Bhandari, Achuta Kadambi</td>
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<td>We are exploring mathematical modeling of time-of-flight imaging problems and solutions.</td>
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<td>392.</td>
<td>LensChat: Sharing Photos with Strangers</td>
<td>Ramesh Raskar, Nikhil Naik Wei-Chao Chen</td>
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<td>With networked cameras in everyone’s pockets, we are exploring the practical and creative possibilities of public imaging. LensChat allows cameras to communicate with each other using trusted optical communications, allowing users to share photos with a friend by taking pictures of each other, or borrow the perspective and abilities of many cameras.</td>
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<td>393.</td>
<td>Looking Around Corners</td>
<td>Ramesh Raskar, Ayush Bhandari, Micha Feigin-Almon, Otkrist Gupta, Achuta Kadambi, Nikhil Naik Andreas Velten (Morgridge Institute for Research), Thomas Willwacher (Harvard University), Mounig Bawendi (MIT Department of Chemistry)</td>
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<td>Using a femtosecond laser and a camera with a time resolution of about one trillion frames per second, we recover objects hidden out of sight. We measure speed-of-light timing information of light scattered by the hidden objects via diffuse surfaces in the scene. The object data are mixed up and are difficult to decode using traditional cameras. We combine this “time-resolved” information with novel reconstruction algorithms to untangle image information and demonstrate the ability to look around corners.</td>
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<td>394.</td>
<td>Nashik Smart Citizen Collaboration with TCS</td>
<td>Ramesh Raskar, Anshuman Das</td>
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<td>We believe that tough global health problems require an innovation pipeline. We must bring together the people and providers facing health challenges to form what we call an innovation continuum: inventors building new low-cost technologies; developers capable of rapidly iterating on these inventions for use in the real world; clinicians and end users to validate our creations; and entrepreneurs, philanthropists, and development agencies to scale our solutions. We are asking big questions such as: What billion-dollar ideas could impact a billion lives in health, education, transportation through digital interfaces, digital opportunities, and applications for physical systems? Using machine learning, computer vision, Big Data, sensors, mobile technology, diagnostics, and crowdsourcing, we are conducting research at the Media Lab, and also collaborating with innovators in three centers in India and in other centers worldwide. Innovations like this launched the effort to create the Emerging Worlds initiative.</td>
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<td>395.</td>
<td>NETRA: Smartphone Add-On for Eye Tests</td>
<td>Ramesh Raskar, Nikhil Naik</td>
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<td>Can a person look at a portable display, click on a few buttons, and recover his or her refractive condition? Our optometry solution combines inexpensive optical elements and interactive software components to create a new optometry device suitable for developing countries. The technology allows for early, extremely low-cost, mobile, fast, and automated diagnosis of the most common refractive eye disorders: myopia (nearsightedness), hypermetropia (farsightedness), astigmatism, and presbyopia (age-related visual impairment). The patient overlaps lines in up to eight meridians, and the Android app computes the prescription. The average accuracy is comparable to the traditional method—and in some cases, even better. We propose the use of our technology as a self-evaluation tool for use in homes, schools, and at health centers in developing countries, and in places where an optometrist is not available or is too expensive.</td>
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<td>Time-of-flight (ToF) cameras are commercialized consumer cameras that provide a depth map of a scene, with many applications in computer vision and quality assurance. Currently, we are exploring novel ways of integrating the camera illumination and detection circuits with computational methods to handle challenging environments, including multiple scattering and fluorescence emission.</td>
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Streptococcus pneumoniae causes pneumonia, otitis media, meningitis, and bacteremia in pediatric, elderly, and immunocompromised populations. Pneumococcal infection is the leading cause of pneumonia in children worldwide. Pneumococcal infections also occur frequently in at-risk populations including individuals with diabetes, asthma, chronic obstructive pulmonary disease, cardiovascular disease, human immunodeficiency virus (HIV), and sickle cell disease. In developed countries, pneumococcal infection is responsible for approximately 30% of all adult pneumonia cases and has a mortality rate of 11% to 40%. Due to this organism's impact on both morbidity and mortality in adults and children, healthcare efforts have relied on vaccines to reduce the rate of pneumococcal disease over the past 30 years. Vaccine research has focused on using immunogenic proteins and carbohydrates found on the pneumococcal surface as antigens.

Previous efforts to use protein vaccines were not successful as they only stimulated the human immune system. New research from Dr. Pratik Shah reports discovery of new protein molecule to immunize children, currently utilized by government agencies in Brazil, China and the Gates foundation, to develop affordable vaccines for prevention of pneumococcal diseases. Dr. Shah's approach cripples the bacterial nutrient acquisition and virulence pathways in addition to promoting effective recognition by the host immune system.

Project 1: Discovery of novel protein vaccine antigens protective against Streptococcus pneumoniae pneumonia and invasive infections

Discovered a bacterial ABC transporter that results in significant protective immunity in mice against carriage, pneumonia and bacteremia

Protein antigen-PotD used by government of Brazil and China in vaccine development and awarded Raymond Sarber National Award for Discovery in Microbiology by American Society of Microbiology.

Project 2: Elucidate the role of host and bacterial polyamine metabolism in bacterial infections

Discovered polyamine biosynthesis and transport mechanisms are required for pneumococcal infection and are targets for prophylactic and therapeutic interventions

Ramesh Raskar, Barmak Heshmat Dehkordi

Our deformable camera exploits new, flexible form factors for imaging in turbid media. In this study we enable a brush-like form factor with a time-of-flight camera. This has enabled us to reconstruct images through a set of 1100 optical fibers that are randomly distributed and permuted in a medium.

Ramesh Raskar, Otkrist Gupta, Nikhil Naik

We present a near real-time system for interactively exploring a collectively captured moment without explicit 3D reconstruction. Our system favors immediacy and local coherency to global consistency. It is common to represent photos as vertices of a weighted graph. The weighted angled graphs of photos used in this work can be regarded as the result of discretizing the Riemannian geometry of the high dimensional manifold of all possible photos. Ultimately, our system enables everyday people to take advantage of each others' perspectives in order to create on-the-spot spatiotemporal visual experiences similar to the popular bullet-time sequence. We believe that this type of application will greatly enhance shared human experiences, spanning from events as personal as parents watching their children's football game to highly publicized red-carpet galas.

Ramesh Raskar, Everett Lawson, Nikhil Naik, Alex Olwal, Gordon Wetzstein

The major challenge in preventing blindness is identifying patients and bringing them to specialty care. Diseases that affect the retina, the image sensor in the human eye, are particularly challenging to address, because they require highly trained eye specialists (ophthalmologists) who use expensive equipment to visualize the inner parts of the eye. Diabetic retinopathy, HIV/AIDS-related retinitis, and age-related macular degeneration are three conditions that can be screened and diagnosed to prevent blindness caused by damage to retina. We exploit a combination of two novel ideas to simplify the constraints of traditional devices, with simplified optics and clever illumination in order to capture and visualize images of the retina in a standalone device easily operated by the user. Prototypes are conveniently embedded in either a mobile hand-held retinal camera, or wearable eyeglasses.

Barmak Heshmat Dehkordi

Terahertz time-gated spectral imaging for content extraction through layered structures.
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<td>402</td>
<td>Reflectance Acquisition Using Ultrafast Imaging</td>
<td>Ramesh Raskar, Nikhil Naik</td>
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<td>403</td>
<td>Second Skin: Motion Capture with Actuated Feedback for Motor Learning</td>
<td>Ramesh Raskar, Nikhil Naik</td>
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<td>Shield Field Imaging</td>
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<td>Single Lens Off-Chip Cellphone Microscopy</td>
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<td>406</td>
<td>Single-Photon Sensitive Ultrafast Imaging</td>
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<td>Skin Perfusion Photography</td>
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<td>408</td>
<td>Smartphone spectrometer for food sensing</td>
<td>Ramesh Raskar, Anshuman Das</td>
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<td>409</td>
<td>Streetchange</td>
<td>Cesar A. Hidalgo, Ramesh Raskar, Nikhil Naik</td>
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StreetScore is a machine learning algorithm that predicts the perceived safety of a streetscape. StreetScore was trained using 2,920 images of streetscapes from New York and Boston and their rankings for perceived safety obtained from a crowdsourced survey. To predict an image’s score, StreetScore decomposes this image into features and assigns the image a score based on the associations between features and scores learned from the training dataset. We use StreetScore to create a collection of map visualizations of perceived safety of street views from cities in the United States. StreetScore allows us to scale up the evaluation of streetscapes by several orders of magnitude when compared to a crowdsourced survey. StreetScore can empower research groups working on connecting urban perception with social and economic outcomes by providing high-resolution data on urban perception.

In this visual brainstorming, we present the next 30 years of VR in a set of concept designs.

This work focuses on bringing powerful concepts from wave optics to the creation of new algorithms and applications for computer vision and graphics. Specifically, ray-based, 4D lightfield representation, based on simple 3D geometric principles, has led to a range of new applications that include digital refocusing, depth estimation, synthetic aperture, and glare reduction within a camera or using an array of cameras. The lightfield representation, however, is inadequate to describe interactions with diffractive or phase-sensitive optical elements. Therefore we use Fourier optics principles to represent wavefronts with additional phase information. We introduce a key modification to the ray-based model to support modeling of wave phenomena. The two key ideas are “negative radiance” and a “virtual light projector.” This involves exploiting higher dimensional representation of light transport.

Our architecture takes a hybrid approach to microwaves and treats them like waves of light. Most other work places antennas in a 2D arrangement to directly sample the RF reflections that return. Instead of placing antennas in a 2D arrangement, we use a single, passive, parabolic reflector (dish) as a lens. Think of every point on that dish as an antenna with a fixed phase-offset. This means that the lens acts as a fixed set of 2D antennas which are very dense and spaced across a large aperture. We then sample the focal-plane of that lens. This architecture makes it possible for us to capture higher resolution images at a lower cost.

A new method to detect and distinguish between different types of fluorescent materials. The suggested technique has provided a dramatically larger depth range compared to previous methods; thus it enables medical diagnosis of body tissues without removing the tissue from the body, which is the current medical standard. It uses fluorescent probes, which are commonly used in medical diagnosis. One of these parameters is the fluorescence lifetime, that is the average time the fluorescence emission lasts. The new method can distinguish between different fluorescence lifetimes, which allows diagnosis of deep tissues. Locating fluorescence probes in the body using this method can, for example, indicate the location of a tumor in deep tissue, and classify it as malignant or benign according to the fluorescence lifetime, thus eliminating the need for X-ray or biopsy.

We have developed a camera system that captures movies at an effective rate of approximately one trillion frames per second. In one frame of our movie, light moves only about 0.6 mm. We can observe pulses of light as they propagate through a scene. We use this information to understand how light propagation affects image formation and to learn things about a scene that are invisible to a regular camera.

Traditional medical ultrasound assumes that we are imaging ideal liquids. We are interested in imaging muscle and bone as well as measuring elastic properties of tissues, all of which are places where this assumption fails quite miserably. Interested in cancer detections, Duchenne muscular dystrophy, and prosthetic fitting, we use tomographic techniques as well as ideas from seismic imaging to deal with these issues.
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<td>417</td>
<td>Unbounded High Dynamic Range Photography Using a Modulo Camera</td>
<td>Ramesh Raskar, Nikhil Naik, Boxin Shi, Hang Zhao Sai-Kit Yeung, Christy Fernandez-Cull</td>
<td>We present a novel framework to extend the dynamic range of images called Unbounded High Dynamic Range (UHDR) photography with a modulo camera. A modulo camera could theoretically take unbounded radiance levels by keeping only the least significant bits. We show that with limited bit depth, very high radiance levels can be recovered from a single modulus image with our newly proposed unwrapping algorithm for natural images. We can also obtain an HDR image with details equally well preserved for all radiance levels by merging the least number of modulus images. Synthetic experiments and experiments with a real modulo camera show the effectiveness of the proposed approach.</td>
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<td>418</td>
<td>VisionBlocks</td>
<td>Ramesh Raskar, Nikhil Naik</td>
<td>VisionBlocks is an on-demand, in-browser, customizable, computer-vision application-building platform for the masses. Even without any prior programming experience, users can create and share computer vision applications. End-users drag and drop computer vision processing blocks to create their apps. The input feed could be either from a user’s webcam or a video from the Internet. VisionBlocks is a community effort where researchers obtain fast feedback, developers monetize their vision applications, and consumers can use state-of-the-art computer vision techniques. We envision a Vision-as-a-Service (VaaS) over-the-web model, with easy-to-use interfaces for application creation for everyone.</td>
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<td>419</td>
<td>Zensei: Embedded, Multi-Electrode Bioimpedance Sensing for Implicit, Ubiquitous User Recognition</td>
<td>Ramesh Raskar, Alex Olwal, Rohan Puri, Munehiko Sato Yosuke  Ushigome, Lukas Franciszkiewicz, Deepak Chandra, Ivan Poupyrev</td>
<td>We introduce Zensei, an implicit sensing system that leverages bio-sensing, signal processing, and machine learning to classify uninstrumented users by their body’s electrical properties. Zensei could allow many objects to recognize users. E.g., phones that unlock when held, cars that automatically adjust mirrors and seats, or power tools that restore user settings. We introduce wide-spectrum bioimpedance hardware that measures both amplitude and phase. It extends previous approaches through multi-electrode sensing and high-speed wire- less data collection for embedded devices. We implement the sensing in devices and furniture, where unique electrode configurations generate characteristic profiles based on user’s unique electrical properties. Finally, we discuss results from a comprehensive, longitudinal 22-day data collection experiment with 46 subjects. Our analysis shows promising classification accuracy and low false acceptance rate. More information at <a href="http://zensei.technology">http://zensei.technology</a>. This project was completed in collaboration with Takram London and Google ATAP.</td>
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Computation is a powerful artistic medium. The introduction of computers as a tool for making art has established new forms of art which are dynamic: able to actively change in response to an artist’s actions. Tools for dynamic art, like programming languages, offer artists new creative capabilities, but can often be difficult to learn and use in expressive ways. In my dissertation work I’m developing two systems for supporting Active Dynamic Drawing: Para and Dynamic Brushes.

Para is a direct-manipulation parametric tool that supports accessible but expressive procedural graphic art through a direct-manipulation interface. Dynamic Brushes is a system for enabling artists to create their own dynamic drawing tools. Dynamic Brushes builds on lessons gained through evaluating Para to support the combination of drawing by hand with procedural manipulation and augmentation.

The development of Para and Dynamic Brushes is informed through in-depth interviews with professional artists, and evaluated through a series of open-ended studies where professional artists create their own artwork with the tools. These studies demonstrate how dynamic mediums can extend manual art practice by supporting exploration, enabling gradual learning, and allowing manual artists to leverage existing skills.

As children tinker with materials in the world, they are constantly putting things together and taking them apart. They are learning through play—trying out new ideas, exploring alternate paths, making adjustments, imagining new possibilities, expressing themselves creatively. In the process, they learn about the creative process and develop as creative thinkers.

As digital technologies enter the lives of children, there is risk that they will crowd out tinkering, with children spending more time watching screens than tinkering with materials. Yet, in our work, we have seen how digital technologies can also be used to open up new opportunities for tinkering.

Working in collaboration with the Tinkering Studio at the Exploratorium, Reggio Children and the LEGO Foundation, we are developing a new generation of tools, activities, and spaces to support playful investigation and experimentation, integrating digital and physical materials.

The new activities will enable children to engage in new types of inquiry into light, sound, motion, and storytelling. In the initial set of activities, called “light play,” children can program colored lights and moving objects to make dynamic patterns of shadows.

The Lemann Creative Learning Program is a collaboration between the MIT Media Lab and the Lemann Foundation to foster creative learning in Brazilian public education.

Established in February 2015, the program designs new technologies, support materials, and innovative initiatives to engage Brazilian public schools, afterschool centers, and families in learning practices that are more hands-on, creative, and centered on students’ interests and ideas.

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O Programa Lemann de Aprendizagem Criativa é uma colaboração entre o MIT Media Lab e a Fundação Lemann visando incentivar a aprendizagem criativa na educação pública do Brasil.

Criado em fevereiro de 2015, o programa cria novas tecnologias, materiais de apoio e iniciativas que ajudem escolas públicas, organizações de educação não formal, e famílias a implementar práticas de aprendizagem que sejam mais mão na massa, criativas e centradas nos interesses dos alunos.
Saiu o resultado do Desafio Aprendizagem Criativa Brasil 2017! Clique aqui para conhecer os fellows e projetos selecionados!

Desafio Aprendizagem Criativa Brasil é uma iniciativa da Fundação Lemann e do MIT Media Lab que visa fomentar a implementação de soluções inovadoras – novas tecnologias, produtos e serviços – que ajudem a tornar a educação brasileira mais mão na massa, significativa, colaborativa e lúdica.

O Desafio também tem como objetivo identificar, conectar e apoiar indivíduos brasileiros – artistas, pesquisadores, educadores, desenvolvedores de tecnologia, empreendedores e tomadores de decisão – que possam ter um papel-chave no avanço de práticas de Aprendizagem Criativa, especialmente no que se refere a projetos mão na massa envolvendo programação e construção no mundo físico, em escolas públicas (de Educação Infantil ao Ensino Médio) e ambientes de aprendizagem não formais de todo o Brasil.

Os representantes dos projetos selecionados ganharão uma Creative Learning Fellowship para ajudar a implementar seu trabalho.

As inscrições vão até o dia 5 de fevereiro de 2017 e devem ser feitas única e exclusivamente através do formulário abaixo.

Clique aqui para a chamada de projetos completa.
Clique aqui para o formulário de inscrição.
Clique aqui para respostas às perguntas mais frequentes.

A atenção: esta página será atualizada periodicamente com mais informações sobre o Desafio. Discussões sobre o edital estão ocorrendo no fórum da Rede Brasileira de Aprendizagem Criativa.

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Leo Burd

O Festival de Invenção e Criatividade é uma grande celebração do espírito inventivo, colaborativo e mão na massa da educação brasileira. Nele, crianças, jovens, seus familiares e educadores terão a oportunidade de explorar materiais e tecnologias high e low tech, participar de atividades e aprender de forma estimulante e descontraída.

A primeira edição do Festival de Invenção e Criatividade ocorrerá na POLI-USP, em conjunto com a FEBRACE 2017 - 15ª Feira Brasileira de Ciências e Engenharia - entre os dias 21 e 23 de março, com visitação aberta e gratuita.

Para maiores informações, consultar o site: http://www.ficmaker.org.br/

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Shruti Dhariwal, Natalie Rusk

Every day, young people around the world use the Scratch programming language to create and share thousands of interactive projects on the Scratch website. Yet many students aren’t sure how to get started coding their own projects.

To address this, we have launched a new set of free resources to help students learn to create with code. The Things to Try page offers a variety of project ideas, such as creating an animated story, making a pong game, or designing a virtual pet. For each theme, students can use step-by-step tutorials or printable activity cards. In addition, the site offers educator guides you can use to organize a class or workshop based on the theme.

The Scratch Activity Cards is a collection of more than 80 colorful cards with 11 project themes. The front of each card illustrates an activity students can do with Scratch, such as animating a character or keeping score in a game. The back of the card shows how to snap together blocks of code to make their projects come to life.

These resources are designed to let students learn at their own pace and personalize their projects. Students can work individually or pair up to make projects together.

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Leo Burd, Alisha Panjwani Rachel Garber

The Duct Tape Network (DTN) is a series of fun, hands-on maker clubs that encourage young children (ages 7-10) to use cardboard, tape, wood, fabric, LED lights, motors, and more to bring their stories and inventions to life. We are designing an educational framework and toolkit to engage kids in the creation of things that they care about before they lose their curiosity or get pulled in by more consumer-oriented technology. Work on DTN started in 2014 as part of a collaboration with Autodesk and is now expanding to communities all around the world.
Learning Creative Learning is an online course that introduces ideas and strategies for supporting creative learning. The course engages educators, designers, and technologists from around the world in applying creative learning tools and approaches from the MIT Media Lab. We view the course as an experimental alternative to traditional Massive Open Online Courses (MOOCs), putting greater emphasis on peer-to-peer learning, hands-on projects, and sustainable communities.

The MIT Scratch Team is exploring ways to make it easier for newcomers to get started creating with coding. We are designing "microworlds"—customized versions of the Scratch editor that contain a small set of blocks for making projects based on a theme.

Microworlds offer a more creative entry point to coding. While many introductory coding experiences focus on engaging children in puzzles with one right answer, microworlds provide an open-ended experience, enabling children to explore, experiment, and create, while still providing a more simplified and scaffolded entry point into coding.

Each microworld includes a subset of the Scratch programming blocks that are most relevant and useful for the particular interest area, along with specialized graphical assets related to the interest area. In addition to aligning with a particular interest area, each microworld highlights how coding can enable young people to create projects and express ideas with code. For example, by tinkering with the music microworld, young people can see how they can use code to make musical melodies and beats; by tinkering with the soccer microworld, young people can see how they can use coding to make objects move and start building their own game.

The project is part of the Coding for All project. The Coding for All project brings together an interdisciplinary research team from the MIT Media Lab, the Digital Media and Learning Hub at University of California Irvine, and Harvard University’s Berkman Center for Internet and Society to develop new online tools and activities to engage more young people in developing computational fluency, particularly youth from groups currently underrepresented in computing.

Paper circuitry blends conductive craft materials with electronics components to engage learners in circuit building and programming through making arts and crafts. Learners can take advantage of the expressive richness of paper to create artifacts that are technically functional, aesthetically unique and personally meaningful.

Chibitronics circuit stickers are a toolkit designed for paper circuits that transforms flexible circuit boards into interactive stickers for crafting circuits.

Scratch is a programming language and online community that makes it easy to create your own interactive stories, games, and animations—and share your creations online. As young people create and share Scratch projects, they learn to think creatively, reason systematically, and work collaboratively, while also learning important mathematical and computational ideas. Young people around the world have shared more than 21 million projects on the Scratch website, with thousands of new projects every day. (For information on who has contributed to Scratch, see the Scratch Credits page.)
Since the release of Scratch in 2007, young people around the world have programmed and shared more than 15 million Scratch projects. The first generation of Scratch was an application that kids downloaded to local machines. With Scratch 2.0, the second and current generation of Scratch, kids create and share their interactive stories, games, and animations directly in web browsers.

Scratch 3.0 is the next generation of Scratch which takes this experience further by empowering children to create with technology on their mobile devices. In addition, Scratch 3.0 puts a special emphasis on creating with a wide variety of mediums including sound, data, and even the physical world by seamlessly integrating with IoT and digitally enhanced construction kits.

Scratch Community Blocks is an NSF-funded project that extends the Scratch programming language to enable youth to analyze and visualize their own learning and participation in the Scratch online community. With Scratch Community Blocks, youth in the Scratch community can easily access, analyze, and represent data about the ways they program, share, and discuss Scratch projects.

Scratch Day (day.scratch.mit.edu) is a network of face-to-face local gatherings, on the same day in all parts of the world, where people can meet, share, and learn more about Scratch, a programming environment that enables people to create their own interactive stories, games, animations, and simulations. We believe that these types of face-to-face interactions remain essential for ensuring the accessibility and sustainability of initiatives such as Scratch. In-person interactions enable richer forms of communication among individuals, more rapid iteration of ideas, and a deeper sense of belonging and participation in a community. The first Scratch Day took place in 2009. In 2015, there were 350 events in 60 countries.

The Scratch extension system enables anyone to extend the Scratch programming language through custom programming blocks written in JavaScript. The extension system is designed to enable innovating on the Scratch programming language itself, in addition to innovating with it through projects. With the extension system, anyone can write custom Scratch blocks that enable others to use Scratch to program hardware devices such as the LEGO WeDo, get data from online web-services such as weather.com, and use advanced web-browser capabilities such as speech recognition.

ScratchJr makes coding accessible to younger children (ages 5-7), enabling them to program their own interactive stories, games, and animations. To make ScratchJr developmentally appropriate for younger children, we revised the interface and provided new structures to help young children learn relevant math concepts and problem-solving strategies. ScratchJr is available as a free app for iPads, Android, and Chromebook. ScratchJr is a collaboration between the MIT Media Lab, Tufts University, and Playful Invention Company.

Scratch Memories is a dynamically generated, personalized web-based visualization that celebrates a Scratchers’s journey by highlighting their key moments, creations, and connections in the online community. It is designed as a way for young people to reflect back on their creative experiences with Scratch — starting from their first experiments with code to seeing the increasing diversity and complexity of their projects over time; and from their initial interactions in the community to seeing how their projects have inspired others around the world!

Such reflective experiences can not only help young creators feel proud about how far they have come but also encourage them to keep going further. This data-driven visualization can also serve as their dynamic personal portfolio that they can showcase and share with their parents, teachers, and other friends. The project processes public data from Scratch API and utilizes Javascript and other web frameworks to generate a personalized video for a given Scratch username.

Launched in 2007, the Scratch Online Community enables children, primarily between the ages of 8 and 16, to share interactive media such as games, stories, and animations created with the Scratch programming environment. As of September 2016, Scratch members had shared more than 16.3 million projects, and had exchanged over 87.4 million project comments.
Scratch Pad

Mitchel Resnick, Stefania Druga, Kreg Hanning, Jie Qi, Eric Rosenbaum, Natalie Rusk, Andrew Sliwinski

Scratch Pad is an effort to enable children to create more seamlessly in both the physical and digital world by creating a dedicated physical interface for the Scratch programming language and environment. Designed to be rugged, low cost, and highly composable, the Scratch Pad allows children to take the materials around them—such as cardboard, clothes, skateboards, and trees—and transform them into inputs to their digital creations on Scratch. Unlike the MakeyMakey which was designed to make these connections electronically, the Scratch Pad is designed to create these connections through motion and mechanism.

Most digital fabrication workflows impose a strong separation between design and fabrication. Designs are first modeled in computer aided design software, and when completed, converted to tool-paths which are uploaded to control software and autonomously executed by the fabrication machine. While there are advantages to this highly structured workflow, it restricts the ability for improvisation and revision. In addition, it eliminates the opportunity for embodied forms of expression, and direct engagement with the material during the fabrication process.

I explored ways of supporting exploratory, intuitive, and immediate design practices in digital fabrication by creating a system for interactive control of a three-axis Computer Numerical Control (CNC) machine. I circumvented the traditional control interface of a large-format ShopBot machine to enable direct control by a human operator. I developed a tablet-based interface where people could draw designs with a pressure sensitive stylus. Each stroke a person drew was executed by the machine as it was completed. I also developed a custom drawing tool that fit into the ShopBot spindle and enabled the designer to switch between two different colors of acrylic paint as they drew. The tool mechanism was wireless, and was driven by two servomotors controlled through a bluetooth-enabled microcontroller.

The complete system was made available to the general public during a four-day installation which enabled people to interact with the machine. In the process, I observed how the drawing-based interface lowered barriers to entry for digital fabrication and enabled people to execute organic and gestural forms and patterns with the machine. This work is part of ongoing research to explore ways of modifying existing digital fabrication machines to support embodied and intuitive forms of design and making.
**Deb Roy: Social Machines**

Understanding and empowering human networks

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**441. ChatterBox**

Eric Chu

Speech synthesis in tutor mode. Using phones for literacy learning is an empowering application of mobile technology, but there are elements of the human tutor that have yet to be replicated in current apps. Namely, when reading a story, a tutor is likely to be more expressive and colorful in tone. When encountering a new word, a tutor might emphasize the vowel phoneme or stress a consonant pair the child has yet to master. By modeling speech with deep neural networks, our speech synthesizer will be able to interpolate between speaking styles, switching from ‘normal’ mode to ‘tutor’ mode as needed.

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**442. FlipFeed**

Deb Roy, Nabeel Gillani, Martin Saveski, Prashanth Vijayaraghavan, Ann Yuan

FlipFeed is a Google Chrome Extension that enables Twitter users to replace their own feed with that of another real Twitter user. Powered by deep learning and social network analysis, feeds are selected based on inferred political ideology (“left” or “right”) and served to users of the extension. For example, a right-leaning user who uses FlipFeed may load and navigate a left-leaning user’s feed to observe the news stories, commentary, and other content they consume. The user can then decide to flip back to their own feed or repeat the process with another feed. We hope tools like FlipFeed will enable us to explore how social media platforms can be used to mitigate, rather than exacerbate, ideological polarization by helping people explore and empathize with different perspectives.

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**443. Play Analytics**

Eric Chu, Anneli Hershman, Juliana Nazare, Mina Soltangheis, Ivan Sysoev

Analyzing detailed data from SpeechBlocks to understand how kids engage with constructionist literacy learning technologies, with the goal of empowering caregivers (e.g. parents, older siblings, tutors) with these insights.

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**444. Playful Words**

Preeta Bansal, Eric Chu, Anneli Hershman, Sneha Priscilla Makini, Juliana Nazare, Deb Roy, Nazmus Saquib, Mina Soltangheis, Ivan Sysoev

To learn more about our lab’s learning project, please check out: http://playfulwords.org/

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**445. Rumor Gauge: Automatic Detection and Verification of Rumors on Twitter**

Deb Roy, Soroush Vosoughi

The spread of malicious or accidental misinformation in social media, especially in time-sensitive situations such as real-world emergencies, can have harmful effects on individuals and society. Motivated by this, we are creating computational models of false and true information on Twitter to investigate the nature of rumors surrounding real-world events. These models take into account the content, characteristics of the people involved, and virality of information to predict veracity. The models have been trained and evaluated on several real-world events, such as the 2013 Boston Marathon bombings, the 2014 Ferguson riots, and the Ebola epidemic, with promising results. We believe our system will have immediate real-world applications for consumers of news, journalists, and emergency services, and that it can help minimize and dampen the impact of misinformation.

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**446. ShapeBlocks**

Deb Roy, Nazmus Saquib

ShapeBlocks is a play analytics observatory that tracks, remembers, and aids players in building traditional LEGO-style structures. As players build a structure using these blocks, an underlying geometry engine analyzes the players’ moves and suggests next steps (if a target structure is provided). The players can see real-time updates of what they are building in 3D. Instead of only suggesting, the AI learns from the players’ moves and corrects itself through reinforcement learning. This essentially gives an opportunity for children and machines to learn shapes and geometry together.

Other use cases include urban design, and interactive strategy games and/or storytelling experiences that fuse the physical and virtual world together.

This is a work in progress. The hardware is complete, and the AI tool and games are currently being built.
Deb Roy, Nabeel Gillani, Ann Yuan

Social Mirror is a web application that helps Twitter users interactively explore the politically-active parts of their social network. Worsening political polarization over the past several years has exacerbated ideological echo chambers, which in turn have further fueled polarization by widening knowledge and empathy gaps between disparate groups. We hope digital tools like Social Mirror can help inspire self-reflection, and ultimately, intellectual humility by providing people with a new view of their social media ecosystems and helping them form new network connections.

Anneli Hershman, Sneha Priscilla Makini, Juliana Nazare, Ivan Sysoev

SpeechBlocks is a self-expressive literacy app that helps young children explore alphabetic principles through manipulating letter blocks. Phonemes and words are heard when letter blocks are tapped, put together (blended into words), or pulled apart (segmented into sounds). There is no correct combination of letters, so children can create real and nonsense words. SpeechBlocks encourages children’s intrinsic motivation by avoiding extrinsic rewards such as points or prizes. Words from a “word shelf” and letters from a “letter shelf” serve as scaffolds that children can use and remix.

Anneli Hershman, Juliana Nazare, Marc Exposito (Research Assistant, Lab for Social Machines) Saul Woolf (Undergraduate Student, Worcester Polytechnic Institute) Molly Scott (Graduate Student in the Infant & Child Laboratory, Temple University)

Supporting self-expression through story telling and story remixing.

StoryBlocks is a mobile application where children can create stories using a combination of oral narrative and written text as well as build off each other’s narratives to create collaborative stories. We tested a physical version of StoryBlocks with kids to see what sorts of stories they would create.
The Electome: Where AI Meets Political Journalism

The Electome project is a machine-driven mapping and analysis of public sphere content and conversation associated with the 2016 presidential election campaign. Through its unprecedented view of the national election conversation, LSM aims to shift some of our collective focus from who’s winning/losing (traditional “horse race” polls and projections) to the issues the campaign is being fought over (the “Horse Race of Ideas”). The Electome is fueled by two primary data streams: the entire Twitter archive and daily output (the so-called 500m Tweet per day “fire hose”) as well as a sample of daily content from 30 digital news sites (5k-6k stories per day). A series of machine learning algorithms identify those Tweets and stories specifically about the election, then classify them by topic, candidate, organization and a number of other filters. The classified data is then run through various semantic and network analytics that continuously measure and visualize:

- the share of conversation or coverage that any given issue or candidate commands on Twitter and in the news media, respectively—and how the two platforms are aligned
- which issues are most closely associated with each candidate on Twitter (via co-occurrent candidate/issue references in single Tweets)
- how much of the public sphere conversation and coverage is about substantive issues as compared to politics (polls, projections, process) and the candidates’ character and personality
- specific sub-topics and representative Tweets within broader conversations about specific issues or candidates
- the level of “incivility” (profanity, insults, violence, ethnic/sexual slurs) within the public Twitter conversation about any given issue or candidate
- who is influencing the public sphere election conversation (via a composite Twitter/media influence metrics)

LSM’s deployment of Electome analytics has been supported by the Knight Foundation, with the goal of fueling news coverage that is more responsive to what matters most to the public. To that end, LSM has:

- provided customized analysis to several Electome media outlets—including the Washington Post, Bloomberg News, CNN Politics and Fusion—as well as publishing its own analysis in Medium
- collaborated with the Commission on Presidential Debates to offer Electome analysis to the general election debates’ moderators and credentialed journalists
- also collaborated with the Roper Center for Public Opinion Research at Cornell University for integration of the Center’s polling in Electome analytics/dashboard
- and built a self-service dashboard featuring several Electome analytic tools for journalists and analysts to produce their own issue-driven analyses and visualizations.

Looking beyond the 2016 election, LSM sees Electome technology as enabling new forms —and, importantly, creators—of investigative and explanatory journalism by democratizing access to powerful data mapping, analysis and visualization tools.

The Foodome: Building a Comprehensive Knowledge Graph of Food

The Foodome addresses how to create deeper understanding and predictive intelligence about the relationships between how we talk and learn about food, and what we actually eat. Our aim is to build a food learning machine that comprehensively maps, for any given food, its form, function, production, distribution, marketing, science, policy, history, and culture (as well as the connections among all of these aspects). We are gathering and organizing a wide variety of data, including news/social content, recipes and menus, and sourcing and purchase information. We then use human-machine learning to uncover patterns within and among the heterogeneous food-related data. Long term, the Foodome is meant to help improve our understanding of, access to, and trust in food that is good for us; find new connections between food and health; and even predict impacts of local and global events on food.
Deb Roy, Eric Chu, Russell Stevens, Prashanth Vijayaraghavan, Soroush Vosoughi

The Storytelling project uses machine-based analytics to identify the qualities of engaging and marketable media. By developing models with the ability to “read” emotional arcs and semantic narrative video content, our researchers aim to map video story structure across many story types and formats.

To complement this content-based analysis, our researchers are also developing methods to analyze how emotional and semantic narratives affect viewer engagement with these stories. By tracking “referrals” of video URLs on social media networks, our researchers hope to identify how stories of different types and genres diffuse across networks, who influences this spread, and how video story distribution might be optimized. Given this project’s two-pronged strategy, our hope is to develop a robust story learning machine that uniquely maps the relationship between story structure and engagement across networks.

Deb Roy, Michael Koehrsen, Raphael Schaad Partners in Health, MIT Tata Center, Google, Zach Both, Eugene Yi, Preeta Basal, James Kondo

Vast regions of the world are unmapped by commercial services, and communities living there are digitally invisible. Visible Communities is a system that combines what local people using smartphones see on the ground with what computers can detect from satellite images, to create an interactive map at a fine resolution that continuously improves. The map captures both spatial and social data: houses and the paths connecting them, and the households living there and their relationships.

Enabling communities to put themselves on the map is a powerful way to increase their own visibility, and in turn serves institutional needs to improve infrastructure planning and humanitarian aid delivery. Existing approaches to do community-driven mapping either require outside experts to facilitate, or the results are lower-tech and not easy to keep up to date. In collaboration with Partners in Health (PIH), and supported by the MIT Tata Center, we are piloting this social machine in a sparsely populated, hilly region with a Community Health Worker (CHW) network in Burera, Rwanda.

The smartphone app enables CHWs to self-map their communities. We are intentionally designing an intuitive pre-literacy touch interface, enabling a wide range of users to participate without training. By removing barriers for people at the base of the socio-economic pyramid and designing with social dynamics in mind, we hope to unlock existing, self-motivated human potential.
Chris Schmandt: Living Mobile
Enhancing mobile life through improved user interactions

Amphibian: Terrestrial SCUBA Diving Simulator Using Virtual Reality
Chris Schmandt Jingru Guo, Raymond Wu, Misha Sra, Rodrigo Marques
SCUBA diving as a sport has enabled people to explore the magnificent ocean diversity of beautiful corals, striking fish, and mysterious wrecks. However, only a small number of people are able to experience these wonders, as diving is expensive, mentally and physically challenging, needs a large time investment, and requires access to large bodies of water. Most existing SCUBA diving simulations in VR are limited to visual and aural displays. We propose a virtual reality system, Amphibian, that provides an immersive SCUBA diving experience through a convenient terrestrial simulator. Users lie on their torso on a motion platform with their outstretched arms and legs placed in a suspended harness. Users receive visual and aural feedback through the Oculus Rift head-mounted display and a pair of headphones. Additionally, we simulate buoyancy, drag, and temperature changes through various sensors.

ChromoSkin
Joseph A. Paradiso, Chris Schmandt, Cindy Hsin-Liu Kao, Manisha Mohan, Katia Vega
Makeup has long been used as a body decoration process for self-expression and for the transformation of one’s appearance. While the material composition and processes for creating makeup products have evolved, they still remain static and non-interactive. But our social contexts demand different representations of ourselves; thus, we propose ChromoSkin, a dynamic color-changing makeup system that gives the wearer ability to alter seamlessly their appearance. We prototyped an interactive eye shadow tattoo composed of thermochromic pigments activated by electronics or ambient temperature conditions. We present the design and fabrication of these interactive cosmetics, and the challenges in creating skin interfaces that are seamless, dynamic, and fashionable.

DuoSkin
Chris Schmandt, Andres Calvo, Cindy Hsin-Liu Kao Asta Roseway, Christian Holz, Paul Johns from Microsoft Research
DuoSkin is a fabrication process that enables anyone to create customized functional devices that can be attached directly to the skin. Using gold metal leaf, a material that is cheap, skin-friendly, and robust for everyday wear, we demonstrate three types of on-skin interfaces: sensing touch input, displaying output, and wireless communication. DuoSkin draws from the aesthetics found in metallic jewelry-like temporary tattoos to create on-skin devices which resemble jewelry. DuoSkin devices enable users to control their mobile devices, display information, and store information on their skin while serving as a statement of personal style. We believe that in the future, on-skin electronics will no longer be black-boxed and mystified; instead, they will converge towards the user friendliness, extensibility, and aesthetics of body decorations, forming a DuoSkin integrated to the extent that it has seemingly disappeared.

Credits:
MIT Media Lab in collaboration with Microsoft Research*

Intrepid
Chris Schmandt, Ethan Zuckerman, Manisha Mohan
Every 98 seconds, a person in the United States is sexually abused. Every 16 hours, a woman in the United States is murdered by her romantic partner or ex-partner. Sexual abuse, assault, and harassment are regarded as some of the most common human rights violations in the world by the United Nations. Our work examines methods to prevent sexual assault, from pre-historic times to latest technologies, to inform contemporary designs. Intrepid investigates multiple methods to detect initial signs of assault and develop methods for communication and prevention of assault. We also explore olfactory stimuli as a potential means to prevent sexual assault in real-time.
Chris Schmandt, Deborah Ajilo, Artem Dementyev, Cindy Hsin-Liu Kao Oksana Anilionyte (RCA), Inrak Choi (Stanford), Sean Follmer (Stanford)

This work explores a dynamic future in which the accessories we wear are no longer static, but are instead mobile, living objects on the body. Engineered with the functionality of miniaturized robotics, this “living” jewelry roams on unmodified clothing, changing location and reconfiguring appearance according to social context and enabling multiple presentations of self. With the addition of sensor devices, they can actively respond to environmental conditions. They can also be paired with existing mobile devices to become personalized on-body assistants to help complete tasks. Attached to garments, they generate shape-changing clothing and kinetic pattern designs—creating a new, dynamic fashion.

It is our vision that in the future, these robots will be miniaturized to the extent that they can be seamlessly integrated into existing practices of body ornamentation. With the addition of kinetic capabilities, traditionally static jewelry and accessories will start displaying life-like qualities, learning, shifting, and reconfiguring to the needs and preferences of the wearer, also assisting in fluid presentation of self. With wearables that possess hybrid qualities of the living and the crafted, we explore a new on-body ecology for human-wearable symbiosis.

NailO is a wearable input device in the form of a commercialized nail art sticker. It works as a miniaturized trackpad the size and thickness of a fingernail that can connect to your mobile devices; it also enables wearers to customize the device to fit the wearer’s personal style. NailO allows wearers to perform different functions on a phone or PC with different gestures, and the wearer can easily alter its appearance with a nail art design layer, creating a combination of functionality and aesthetics. From the fashion-conscious, to techies, and anyone in between, NailO can make a style, art, or a design statement; but in its more neutral, natural-looking example it can be worn and used only for its functionality. As a nail art sticker, NailO is small, discreet, and removable. Interactions through NailO can be private and subtle, for example attracting minimal attention when you are in a meeting but need to reply to an urgent text message. Mimicking the form of a cosmetic extension, NailO blends into and decorates one’s body when attached, yet remains removable at the wearer’s discretion, giving the wearer power and control over the level of intimacy of the device to one’s body.

We introduce Rovables, a miniature robot that can move freely on unmodified clothing. The robots are held in place by magnetic wheels, and can climb vertically. The robots are untethered and have an onboard battery, microcontroller, and wireless communications. They also contain a low-power localization system that uses wheel encoders and IMU, allowing Rovables to perform limited autonomous navigation on the body. In the technical evaluations, we found that Rovables can operate continuously for 45 minutes and can carry up to 1.5N. We propose an interaction space for mobile on-body devices spanning sensing, actuation, and interfaces, and develop application scenarios in that space. Our applications include on-body sensing, modular displays, tactile feedback and interactive clothing and jewelry.

SensorTape is a modular and dense sensor network in a form factor of a tape. SensorTape is composed of interconnected and programmable sensor nodes on a flexible electronics sub-strate. Each node can sense its orientation with an inertial measurement unit, allowing deformation self-sensing of the whole tape. Also, nodes sense proximity using time-of-flight infrared. We developed network architecture to automatically determine the location of each sensor node, as SensorTape is cut and rejoined. We also made an intuitive graphical interface to program the tape. Our user study suggested that SensorTape enables users with different skill sets to intuitively create and program large sensor network arrays. We developed diverse applications ranging from wearable to home sensing, to show low-deployment effort required by the user. We showed how SensorTape could be produced at scale and made a 2.3-meter long prototype.

Variable Reality is an augmented reality system designed for reading digital and physical books more intuitively and efficiently. Through a head-worn display device such as Oculus Rift, the user is able to instantly access and display any desired book contents onto either a real book or a hand, depending on the need and affordability. Quick hand gestures integrated with the system further facilitate natural user interactions.
Ethan Zuckerman: Civic Media
Creating technology for social change

463. Action Path
Ethan Zuckerman, Rahul Bhargava, Erhardt Graeff, Emilie Reiser
Action Path is a mobile app to help people learn about and engage with issues in their community. The app uses push notifications tied to geography that invite people to provide meaningful feedback on nearby issues as they traverse the city. Most platforms for civic engagement, whether online or offline, are inconvenient and disconnected from the source of the issues they are meant to address. Action Path addresses barriers to effective civic engagement by inviting people’s input, converting individual actions into collective action, and providing context and a sense of efficacy.

464. Algorithmic Justice League
Ethan Zuckerman, Joy Buolamwini
www.ajunited.org
An unseen force is rising—helping to determine who is hired, granted a loan, or even how long someone spends in prison. This force is called the coded gaze. However, many people are unaware of the growing impact of the coded gaze and the rising need for fairness, accountability, and transparency in coded systems. Without knowing discriminatory practices are at play, citizens are unable to affirm their rights or identify violations. The Algorithmic Justice League aims to:
highlight algorithmic bias through provocative media and interactive exhibitions
provide space for people to voice concerns and experiences with coded discrimination
develop practices for accountability during the design, development, and deployment phases of coded systems.

465. CivilServant: User-Led Randomized Trials Online
Ethan Zuckerman, J Nathan Matias Merry Mou
The CivilServant project supports online communities to run their own experiments on the effects of moderation practices on antisocial behavior, harassment, discrimination, and community well-being online. All results are published to an open repository of collective knowledge on practices that contribute to fair, flourishing social life online.
The first experiment, in a 13.2 million subscriber community, showed that posting rules at the top of conversations prevents problems and increases engagement.

466. Code4Rights
Ethan Zuckerman, Joy Buolamwini
Code4Rights promotes human rights through technology education. By facilitating the development of rights-focused mobile applications in workshops and an online course, Code4Rights enables participants to create meaningful technology for their communities in partnership with local organizations. For example, Code4Rights, in collaboration with It Happens Here, a grassroots organization focused on addressing sexual violence, created the First Response Oxford App to address sexual violence at Oxford University. Over 30 young women contributed to the creation of the app, which provides survivors of sexual violence and friends of survivors with information about optional ways to respond, essential knowledge about support resources, critical contact details, and answers to frequently asked questions.

467. DataBasic
Ethan Zuckerman, Rahul Bhargava, Catherine D'Ignazio
DataBasic is a suite of web-based tools that give people fun and relevant ways learn how to work with data. Existing tools focus on operating on data quickly to create some output, rather than focusing on helping learners understand how to work with data. This fails the huge population of data literacy learners, who are trying to build their capacity in various ways. Our tools focus on the user as learner. They provide introductory activities, connect to people with fun sample datasets, and connect to other tools and techniques for working with data. We strongly believe in building tools focused on learners, and are putting those ideas into practice on these tools and activities. Visit databasic.io today to try it out!
468. **Data Therapy**

**Ethan Zuckerman, Rahul Bhargava**

As part of our larger effort to build out a suite of tools for community organizers, we are helping to build their capacity to do their own creative data visualization and presentation. New computer-based tools are lowering the barriers of entry for making engaging and creative presentations of data. Rather than encouraging partnerships with epidemiologists, statisticians, or programmers, we see an opportunity to build capacity within small community organizations by using these new tools. This work involves workshops, webinars, and writing about how to pick more creative ways to present their data stories.

datatherapy.org

469. **DeepStream**

**Ethan Zuckerman, Gordon Mangum Vivian Diep, David Anderton**

Citizens and journalists are increasingly choosing to live stream civic events. But live streams are currently hard to find and lack in-depth information about the events being documented. DeepStream seeks to increase participation in this emergent form of media by creating tools for live stream curation. Users can add relevant news stories, images, tweets, and other media to almost any live or on-demand video to create more informative and engaging viewing experiences. To help find relevant videos, Deepstream includes a search engine that lets you find live streams across multiple platforms with a single search query.

By lowering the technical barriers to creating enhanced live and on-demand videos, Deepstream makes it possible for newsrooms or individuals to curate the chaos of live streams from major global events, add media to video in real-time like fact-checking live political debates, or create enhanced version of documentaries with extra footage and related stories that appear at specific times. Our goal is to connect viewers to global events in a way that emphasizes local perspectives and deeper engagement, while maintaining the experience of immediacy and authenticity that is an essential part of live streaming.

470. **First Upload**

**Ethan Zuckerman, Matthew Carroll Joe Goldbeck, Cynthia Fang**

First Upload is a tool for verifying the authenticity of news imagery. It helps find the first upload of imagery, particularly videos. Finding the person who uploaded a video is a key to determining authenticity, because often it is necessary to contact that person directly. It is being developed with input from YouTube and Bloomberg. Currently we have a working prototype, built for the YouTube site.

471. **FOLD**

**Matthew Carroll, Cesar A. Hidalgo, Ethan Zuckerman, Alexis Hope, Kevin Zeng Hu Joe Goldbeck, Nathalie Huynh**

Some readers require greater context to understand complex stories. FOLD (fold.cm) is an open publishing platform with a unique structure that lets writers link media cards to the text of their stories. Media cards can contain videos, maps, tweets, music, interactive visualizations, and more. FOLD is used by journalists, educators, and storytellers around the world.

472. **Going Dark: Collective Action in the reddit Blackout**

**J Nathan Matias**

How do people who lead communities on online platforms join together in mass collective action to influence platform operators? Going Dark analyzes a protest against the social news platform reddit by moderators of 2,278 communities in July of 2015. These moderators collectively disabled their communities, preventing millions of readers from accessing major parts of reddit and convincing the company to negotiate over their demands. This study reveals social factors—including the work of moderators, relations among moderators, relations with platform operators, factors within communities, and the isolation of a community—that can lead to participation in mass collective action against a platform.

473. **"Make the Breast Pump Not Suck!" Hackathon**

**Ethan Zuckerman, Tal Achituv, Catherine D'Ignazio, Alexis Hope, Taylor Levy, Che-Wei Wang Alexandra Metral**

In September 2014, 150 parents, engineers, designers, and healthcare practitioners gathered at the MIT Media Lab for the "Make the Breast Pump Not Suck!" Hackathon. As one of the midwives at our first hackathon said, "Maternal health lags behind other sectors for innovation." This project brought together people from diverse fields, sectors, and backgrounds to take a crack at making life better for moms, babies, and new families.

474. **Media Cloud**

**Ethan Zuckerman, Rahul Bhargava, Sands Fish, Natalie Gyenes, Alexis Hope, Anushka Shah David LaRochelle, Hal Roberts**

Media Cloud is a platform for studying media ecosystems—the relationships between professional and citizen media, between online and offline sources. By tracking millions of stories published online, the system allows researchers to track the spread of memes, media framings, and the tone of coverage of different stories. The platform is open source and open data, designed to be a substrate for a wide range of communications research efforts. Media Cloud is a collaboration between Civic Media and the Berkman Klein Center for Internet and Society at Harvard Law School.

Spring 2017 · MIT Media Lab
Recent years have witnessed a surge in online digital storytelling tools, enabling users to more easily create engaging multimedia narratives. Increasing Internet access and powerful in-browser functionality have laid the foundation for the proliferation of new online storytelling technologies, ranging from tools for creating interactive online videos to tools for data visualization. While these tools may contribute to diversification of online storytelling capacity, sifting through tools and understanding their respective limitations and affordances poses a challenge to storytellers. The NetStories research initiative explores emergent online storytelling tools and strategies through a combination of analyzing tools, facilitating story-hack days, and creating an online database of storytelling tools.

NewsPix is a simple news-engagement application that helps users encounter breaking news in the form of high-impact photos. It is currently a Chrome browser extension (mobile app to come) that is customizable for small and large news organizations. Currently, when users open a new, blank page in Chrome, they get a new tab with tiles that show recently visited pages. NewsPix replaces that view with a high-quality picture from a news site. Users interested in more information about the photo can click through to the news site. News organizations can upload photos ranging from breaking news to historic sporting events, with photos changing every time a new tab is clicked.

OpenScope is an open source project that combines three components for anyone to explore the micro world anytime, anywhere. The 3D-printable open hardware turns your smartphone into a 200x microscope, the image processing application helps you recognize specific objects, and the online community allows you to share and contribute your findings from the microscope. OpenScope is expanding microscopy technologies beyond research laboratories and transforming the way we interact with the micro world.

The Open Water Project aims to develop and curate a set of low-cost, open source tools enabling communities everywhere to collect, interpret, and share their water quality data. Traditional water monitoring uses expensive, proprietary technology, severely limiting the scope and accessibility of water quality data. Homeowners interested in testing well water, watershed managers concerned about fish migration and health, and other groups could benefit from an open source, inexpensive, accessible approach to water quality monitoring. We’re developing low-cost, open source hardware devices that will measure some of the most common water quality parameters, using designs that makes it possible for anyone to build, modify, and deploy water quality sensors in their own neighborhood.

Newspaper front pages are a key source of data about our media ecology. Newsrooms spend massive time and effort deciding what stories make it to the front page. PageOneX makes coding and visualizing newspaper front page content much easier, democratizing access to newspaper attention data. Communication researchers have analyzed newspaper front pages for decades, using slow, laborious methods. PageOneX simplifies, digitizes, and distributes the process across the net and makes it available for researchers, citizens, and activists.

Organizations are deploying gratitude-tracking systems to encourage appreciation, promote pro-sociality, and monitor employee wellbeing. We present the case study of one such system, called Gratia, adopted by a Fortune 500 company for over four years. We analyzed 422,209 messages of thanks and examined temporal patterns of appreciation, reciprocity, and repeated interactions. We also compared the formal organizational chart to the informal network expressed through the system. We found that gratitude is strongly reciprocated, that time between thanks is relatively long, and that it is predominantly given to peers outside one’s immediate team.
Promise Tracker is a citizen-monitoring platform designed to help communities track issues they care about and use that information to advocate for change with local government, institutions or the press. Using a simple web application, community groups can design a mobile phone-based survey, distribute the survey to community members' phones, collect data using a mobile app, visualize it on a map, and use the resulting data to advocate for change. We are currently partnering with civil society groups, universities, and government oversight agencies in Brazil who are implementing Promise Tracker as part of multi-sector alliances to monitor public spending and services. Key collaborators include:

- University of São Paulo’s CoLaboratory for Development and Participation
- Ministry of Transparency, Oversight and the Comptroller-General
- Federal University of Pará’s Laboratory for Innovation and Oversight in the Public Sector
- Social Observatory of Belém
- Project SOL
- Humanitas360

Scanner Grabber is a digital police scanner that enables reporters to record, playback, and export audio, as well as archive public safety radio (scanner) conversations. Like a TiVo for scanners, it’s an update on technology that has been stuck in the last century. It’s a great tool for newsrooms. For instance, a problem for reporters is missing the beginning of an important police incident because they have stepped away from their desk at the wrong time. Scanner Grabber solves this because conversations can be played back. Also, snippets of exciting audio, for instance a police chase, can be exported and embedded online. Reporters can listen to files while writing stories, or listen to older conversations to get a more nuanced grasp of police practices or long-term trouble spots. Editors and reporters can use the tool for collaborating, or crowdsourcing/public collaboration.

The Babbling Brook is an unnamed neighborhood creek in Waltham, MA, that winds its way to the Charles River. With the help of networked sensors and real-time processing, the brook constantly tweets about the status of its water quality, including thoughts and bad jokes about its own environmental and ontological condition. Currently, the Babbling Brook senses temperature and depth and cross-references that information with real-time weather data to come up with extremely bad comedy. Thanks to Brian Mayton, the Responsive Environments group, and Tidmarsh Farms Living Observatory for their support.