**Guest Editorial**

**Special Issue on Human Computing**

We have entered an era of enhanced digital connectivity. Computers and the Internet have become so embedded in the daily fabric of people’s lives that people simply cannot live without them. We use this technology to work, to communicate, to shop, to seek out new information, and to entertain ourselves. In other words, computers are becoming full social actors that need to interact with people as seamlessly as possible. The key to development of computers as such social actors is to design human–computer interaction (HCI) that is human centered, built for humans based on human behavior models [1], [2]. In other words, HCI designs should focus on the human portion of the HCI context rather than on the computer portion, as was the case in classic HCI designs such as direct manipulation and delegation. They should transcend the traditional keyboard and mouse to include natural humanlike interaction functions, including understanding and emulating certain human behaviors such as affective and social signals. Hence, the key issue in the design of human computing (i.e., human-centered technologies capable of seamless interaction with people) is realizing machine understanding of human communicative behavior.

Machine understanding of human communicative behavior is inherently a multidisciplinary enterprise involving different research fields, including psychology, linguistics, computer vision, signal processing, and machine learning. There is no doubt that the progress in machine understanding of human interactive behavior is contingent on the progress in the research in each of those fields. As discussed by the Guest Editors of this Special Issue in [1] and [2], the main scientific and engineering challenges related to the realization of machine sensing and understanding of human communicative behavior include sensing of what is communicated (e.g., linguistic message, nonlinguistic conversational signal, and emotion), how the information is communicated (the person’s facial expression, head movement, tone of voice, and hand and body gestures), why, i.e., in which context, the information is passed on (where the user is, what his current task is, and how he/she feels), and which (re)action should be taken to satisfy user needs and requirements. Human-centered technologies able to detect these subtleties of and changes in the user’s communicative behavior and to initiate interactions based on this information, rather than simply responding to the user’s commands, are the kind of technologies which could be called human computing.

Although the research on human computing is still in its pioneering phase, promising approaches have been recently reported on context sensing [2], machine analysis of human affective and social behavior [3]–[5], smart environments [6], and multimodal interfaces [7]. This Special Issue focuses on these topics, which form the essence of human computing. It provides a state-of-the-art overview of new paradigms and challenges in research on human computing and highlights the importance of this topic.

Most of the papers in this Special Issue focus on two challenging issues in human computing, namely, machine analysis of human behavior in group interactions and context-sensitive modeling. Past research on human interactive behavior has mostly focused on dyadic interactions, i.e., dialogues involving only two persons or one person and a virtual character. Intragroup interactions have been studied much less [5]. The main reason for this is the fact that group interactions are much more challenging, particularly from the technological point of view, as algorithms need to be developed capable of taking into account multiple signal sources involved in complex interaction patterns. The first five papers in the Special Issue deal with various aspects of intergroup interactions. Similarly, although context plays a crucial role in understanding human behavioral signals, since they are easily misinterpreted if the information about the situation in which the shown behavioral cues have been displayed is not taken into account, past efforts on human behavior understanding are usually context insensitive [2]. All papers in the Special Issue address some of context-related issues. Some papers propose methodology to answer one or more, i.e., where, what, when, who, why, and how (W5+), context-related questions. For example, the paper by Talantzis et al. [8] addresses the who question; the paper by Ba and Odobez [9] focuses on the what question, and the paper by Guney and Piccardi [13] discusses a way of dealing with the why and how questions. Other papers report on methods for context modeling (e.g., papers by Dai et al. [10], Olguin Olguin et al. [11], and Brdizka et al. [12]).

More specifically, Talantzis et al. [8] discuss the use of multiple acoustic and video sensors that allow audiovisual speaker tracking in cluttered indoor environments. In their experiments, they consider a meeting environment where there are discussions, coffee breaks, presentations, and participants leaving and entering the room. They employ an online acoustic source location system that uses time-delay estimations between microphones to estimate the actual speaker location. Added to this approach is the use of multiple synchronized cameras that try to distinguish the people that are present in the monitored environment.
space. There are no attempts to localize the speaker using
characteristics of nonverbal behavior in multiparty interaction.
Rather, there is tracking of human bodies, and in the bodies, the
faces are searched. The active speaker location is determined
by fusing the information provided by the audio tracker and the
locations of the people in the room. In different scenarios, it was
shown that the multimodal approach outperforms the audio-
only system.

Ba and Odobez [9] propose a novel method for head-pose-
based recognition of visual focus of attention. The proposed
method is based on the results from cognitive science on
saccadic eye motion, which allow for the prediction of the head
pose given a gaze target. More specifically, the method models
head-pose observations using either a Gaussian mixture model
or a hidden Markov model, whose hidden states correspond to
a set of predefined visual targets. Experiments have been con-
ducted in a meeting room, where visual targets include meeting
participants, projection screen, table, and similar. The reported
results clearly demonstrate that personalized models, which
account for meeting-participant specific-gazing behavior, result
in better recognition results.

The paper by Dai et al. [10] investigates the computer un-
derstanding of human group interactions in the dynamic context
of a meeting scenario. To analyze these group interactions, a
novel dynamic context model is developed, which coordinates
bottom–up and top–down information to derive an efficient rea-
soning mechanism called an event-driven multilevel dynamic
Bayesian network. Experiments in a “smart meeting room”
demonstrate the effectiveness of this reasoning mechanism.

Tracking the behavior of groups of people and gathering
interaction data are the topics of the paper by Olguin
Olguin et al. [11]. The group’s members wear a communication
badge that can recognize human activity and can measure
physical proximity, face-to-face interaction, and conversational
time. Gathered data can be combined with digital interaction
data (for example, e-mail) in order to get a more complete
view of interaction patterns in an organization. In the paper,
several experiments are reported, which provide information
about the relation between face-to-face interaction and elec-
tronic communication and between communication patterns
and job satisfaction. Knowledge about these automatically ob-
tained behavior patterns can not only guide an organization
in making changes in its physical and information technology
environment but also in evaluating the effect of these changes.

The paper by Brdiczka et al. [12] addresses the problem of
learning-situation models for context-aware services. Context is
represented by a situation model consisting of the environment,
users, and activities, and a framework is proposed for acquiring
and evolving multilayered situations models. The approach has
been evaluated in an “intelligent home” environment, and the
results demonstrate the utility of this approach.

Gunes and Piccardi [13] investigate automatic recognition
of a set of affective states and their temporal phases (onset,
 apex, and offset) from two visual cues, the face (i.e., facial
expression) and the upper body (i.e., movements of hands and
shoulders), in acted data. In addition to “basic” emotions, such
as happiness and anger, they also explore the recognition of
nonbasic emotions, such as uncertainty and puzzle.

The paper by Doshi et al. [14] introduces a novel laser-based
heads-up windshield display which can actively interface with
human drivers. This dynamic active display presents safety-
critical icons to the driver in a manner that minimizes the
device of their gaze direction without adding unduly to the
overall visual clutter. Three different display configurations
have been tested and compared with a conventional display,
demonstrating the displays’ ability to produce very substantial
improvements in driver performance.

In summary, this Special Issue attests that the research in hu-
man computing, including analysis and understanding of group
interactions and context sensing and modeling, has witnessed
a good deal of progress. Of course, there remain significant
scientific and technical challenges to be addressed [1], [2].
However, we are optimistic about the future progress in the
field. The main reason is that W5+ methodology and human
computing are likely to become the single most widespread
research topic in the artificial intelligence (if not of the whole
computing) community. This is aided and abetted by a large
and steadily growing number of research projects concerned
with the interpretation of human behavior at a deeper level
in group interactions [e.g., European Commission (EC) FP6
AMI/AMIDA; www.amiproject.org], any social interactions
(EC FP7 Social Signal Processing NoE; www.sspnet.eu), emotion-
ally colored HCI (e.g., EC FP7 SEMAINE; www.semaine-
project.eu), etc.

ACKNOWLEDGMENT

The Guest Editors of this Special Issue would like to
thank the reviewers who have volunteered their time to pro-
vide valuable feedback to the authors. They would also like
to thank the contributors for making this issue an impor-
tant asset to the existing body of literature in the field and
also the IEEE TRANSACTIONS ON SYSTEMS, MAN, AND
CYBERNETICS—PART B: CYBERNETICS editorial support for
their help during the preparation of this issue.

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