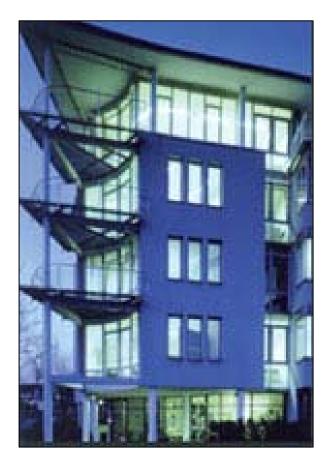
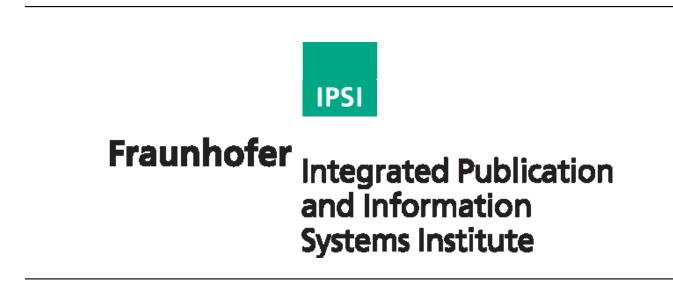
Contextual Collaboration in Virtual Environments





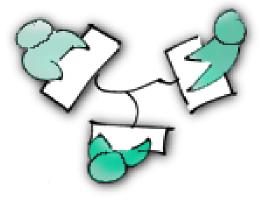
Martin Wessner, Fraunhofer IPSI

Shaping Collaboration – Geneva, Dec 11, 2006

http://www.ipsi.fraunhofer.de/concert

Overview

- Background: CSCW/CSCL/Interdisciplinary Collaboration
- What do you mean with "support"?
 - From Enabling to Actively Supporting Collaboration
- Modelling, Providing and Using the Collaboration Context
 - Collaboration Level
 - Organisational Level
- Examples
 - Towards Collaboration: Expert finding, Group Formation
 - During Collaboration: Awareness, Coherence
 - After Collaboration: Turning Collaboration into Knowledge Artefacts
- Conclusions and Next Steps

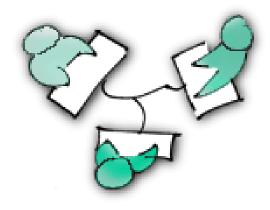


Background



Research Fields:

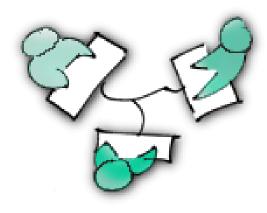
- CMC: Computer-Mediated Communication
- CSCW: Computer-Supported Cooperative Work
- CSCL: Computer-Supported Collaborative Learning
- Knowledge Management
- CSCx at Fraunhofer IPSI
 - Projects/Systems: Sepia, Dolphin, Poliwork, Vital, L³, ConcertStudeo, ConcertChat, APOSDLE
 - Interdisciplinary Team: CS, Psychology, Education, Information Science, Graphical Design



From Enabling to Supporting



- ▶ What do we mean with "supporting"?
 - Room Analogy: What does this room enable? What does it support? How?
- In order to support collaboration you have to know something about what
 - · is planned to be going on,
 - · is going on,
 - was going on.
- A CSCx system should have some context knowledge



Context

Context is the set of characteristics which are relevant for a person in a specific situation in order to achieve a specific goal.

-> To define the context we need an analysis of the person, the situation and his or her goals.

Approach:

- A collaborative learning or work process is treated as a sequence of individual and collaborative activities.
- Differentiate between two levels of context: The collaboration level includes the context during the collaboration, the organizational level includes the context before and after a collaboration.

Providing and Using Context



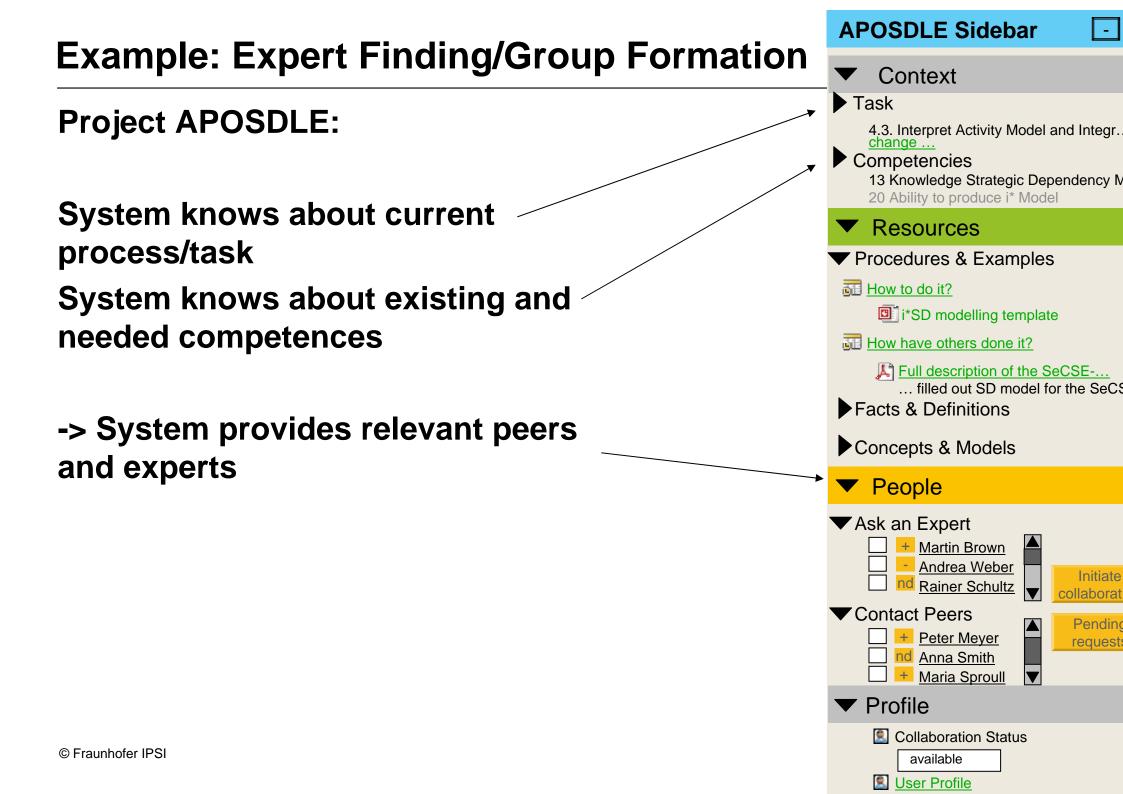
Collaboration level context (during the collaboration)

- Results of previous activities
- Performing of the activities themselves
- Establishing context from different collaboration channels
- Team members and their roles in the collaboration. Roles in the organisation, roles in the task.
- Collaboration process
- Material

Organisational level context

Characteristics with respect to the embedding of the collaboration in the overall organisation or work process.

- Preparation of a collaboration:
 - \cdot formation of the group
 - provision of material
 - provision of task/collaboration method
 - setup of the collaboration with respect to the technical infrastructure and tools.
- Post-processing of a collaboration:
 - Post-process and store relevant information about the collaboration and its results for later individual or collaborative use.
 - update organisational knowledge management system
 - update user profiles





Example: Coherent Collaboration

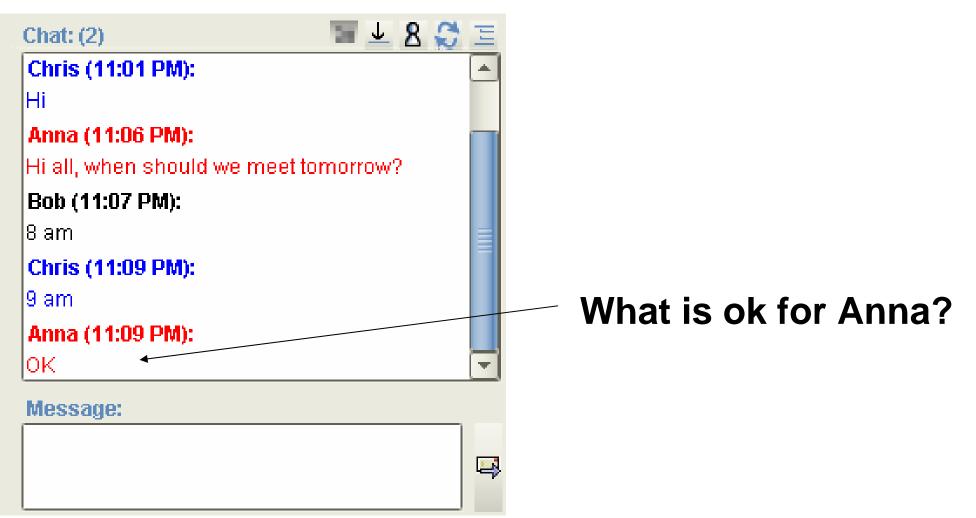
Framework ConcertChat provides

- **Dual Interaction Spaces**
- Explicit References
- Awareness
- History/Persistence
- Optional: Role Awareness
- Optional: Graphical Representation of Process

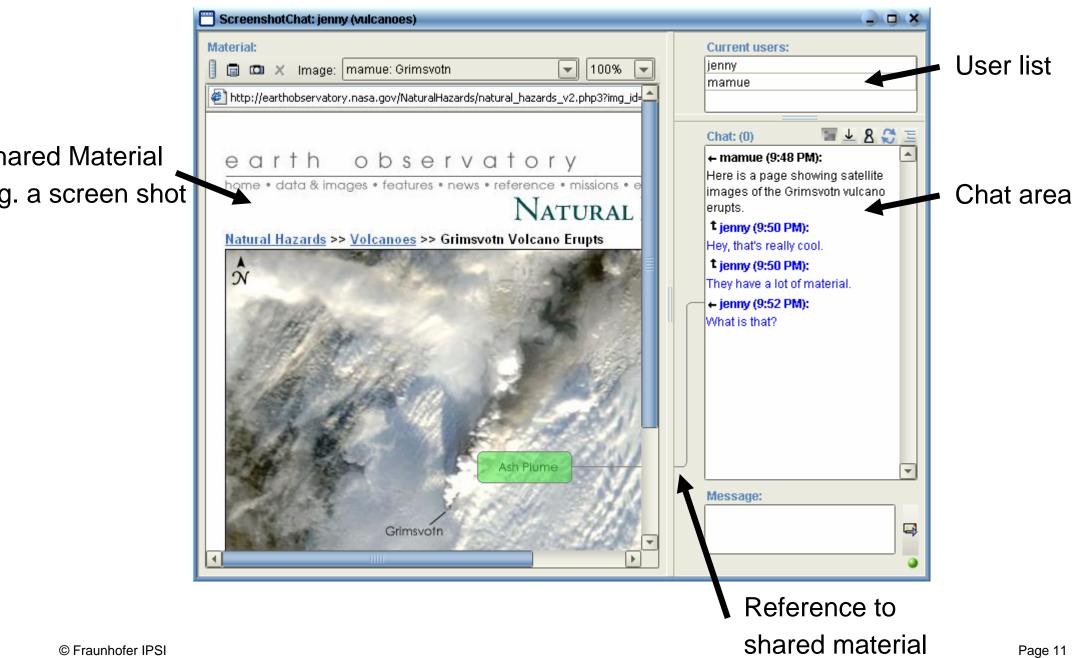
Coherent Communication?

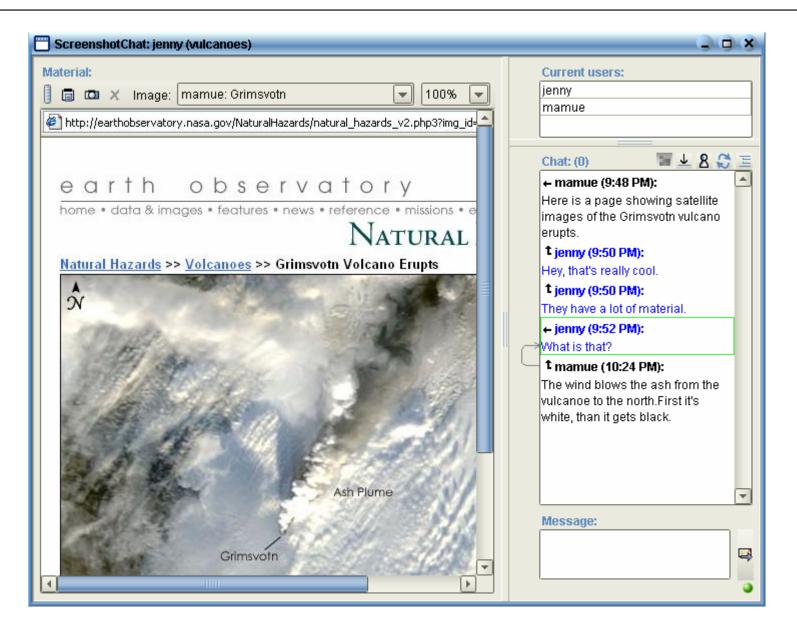


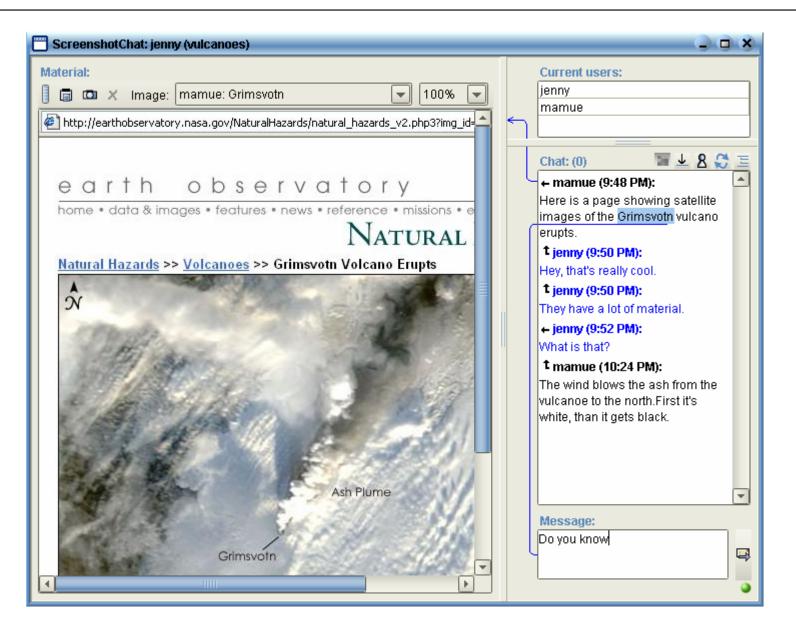
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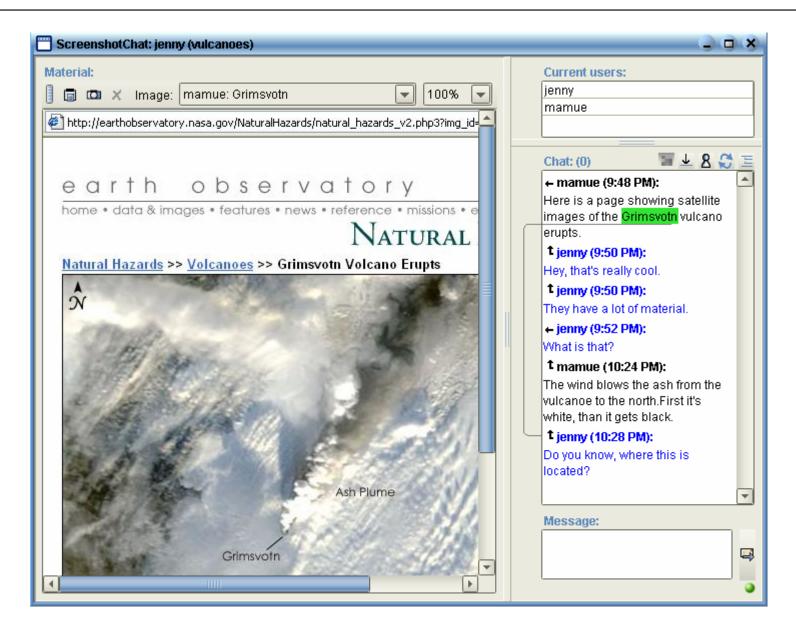


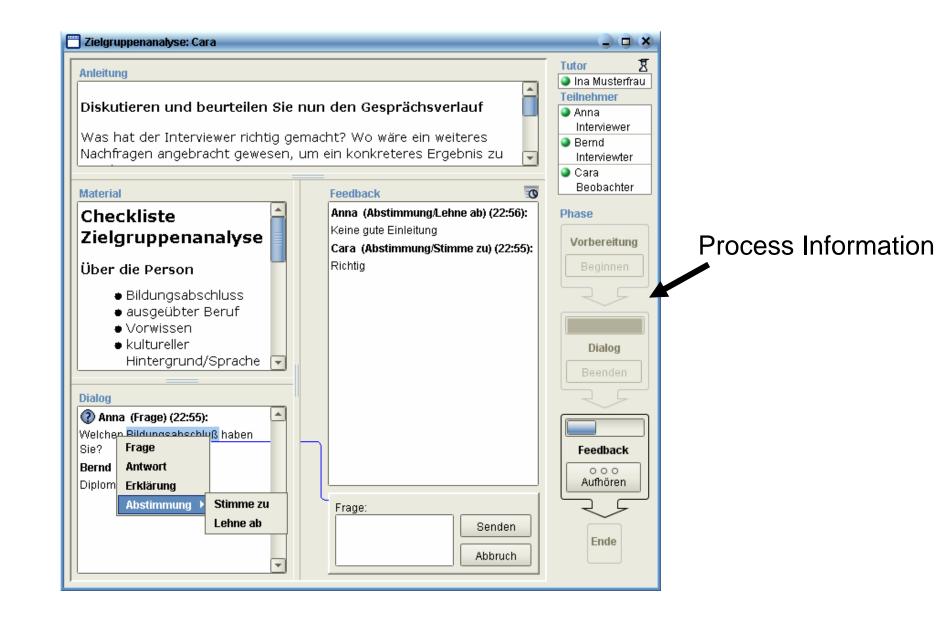
Dual Interaction Space/Explicit Referencing

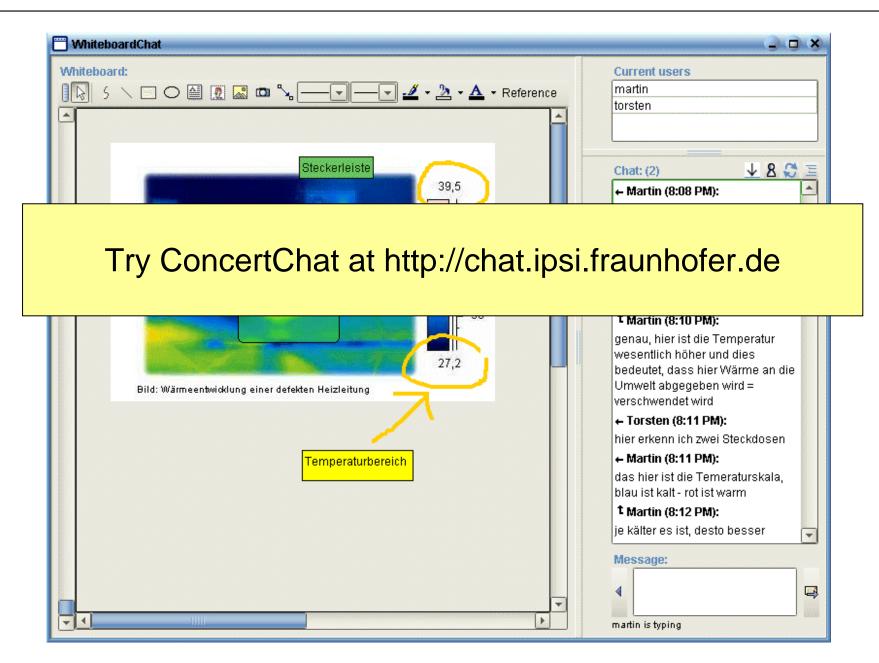












Previous studies

- Referencing functionality in chats supports collaborative learning using chat communication (Mühlpfordt & Wessner 2005).
- Role and process awareness have positive effects on collaborative learning (Münzer & Xiao 2005).

Tools & Projects

- Various chat tools based on the ConcertChat Framework
- Example: Usage in the Virtual Math Teams (VMT) Project at Drexel University, Philadelphia, USA: Support distributed teams of students working on math problems
- High acceptance, broad usage of referencing functionality, persistency allows synchronous and asynchronous use

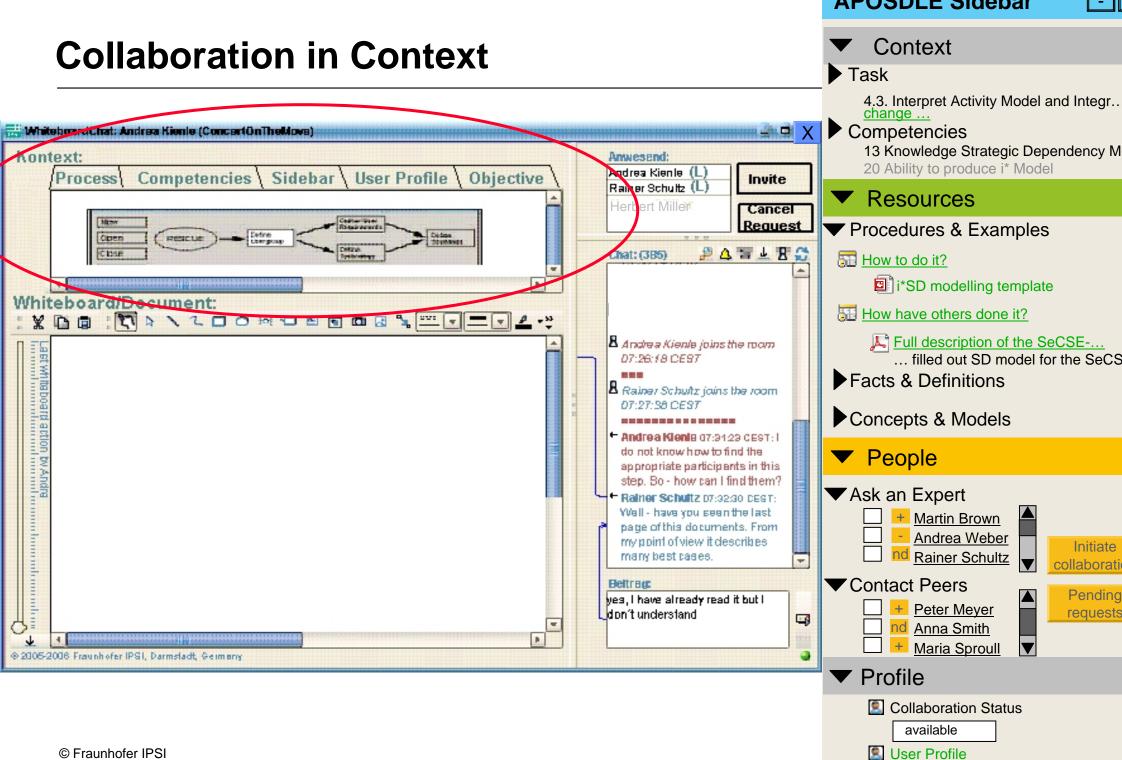


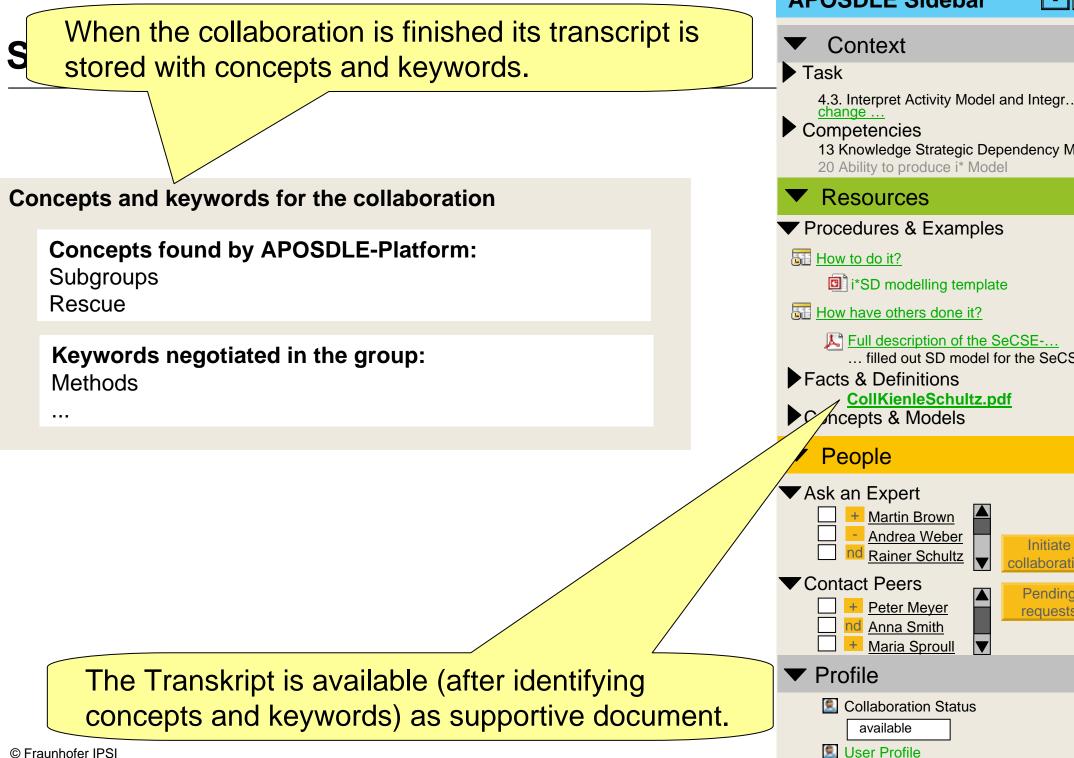
Again from Project APOSDLE:

System knows about collaboration context and collaboration

-> System enriches collaboration log -> collaboration log is turned into knowledge artefact

-> System captures information to update user profiles





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Collaboration Level Improvements

> Awareness, persistency, coherence, multiple interaction spaces ...

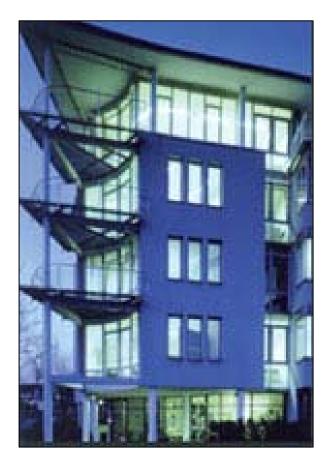


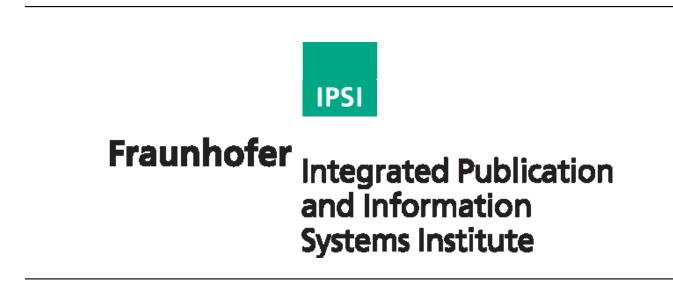
Outlook:

- Activity awareness, persistency, explicit references ... hopefully become standard for synchronous collaboration applications
- New application areas, bridging multiple interaction spaces
- Highly effective collaboration in specific domains and settings

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