

Question 1

The first interactive display to discuss is the digital unwrapping of the Egyptian priest neswam, found at the mediterranean Museum stockholm. The exhibit uses computed tomography scanning, to create density maps allowing researches to analyse. The museum shows the priest in the form of a digital autopsy table.

The second display to compare is the british motor museum. The exhibit uses a touch table to allow users to gain a journey through britains varied and extensive motoring history.

When comparing the museum interactive displays using usability criteria it is safe to say one is more effective than the other. The first topic to compare is human vision. The 3D view provided from the med museum in stockholm allows users to observe every desired aspect of the exhibit without limitations. The image based format of displaying the exhibits in the british motor museum limits the user in terms of their viewing angle. This may cause frustration to the visitors when these limitations are reached. The visual togetherness through the close proximity of the interactive and physical displays found in the med museum provides the users with an increased level of immersion and understanding. This isn't reflected within the british museum, where there is a single display for the multitude of cars.

Both exhibits utilise touch as a way for the users to interact with their systems. However, the med museum implements gestures controls within the display, allowing examination of the exhibit in a more fluid way.