

> MSc Interaction Design

April 9th, 2024

Andreas Papallas

Curriculum Coordinator

The MSc Interaction Design is a distance-learning postgraduate programme offered by the Cyprus University of Technology in collaboration with Tallinn University since 2016.

Outline of Presentation

- **Part I: Establishment and Objectives**
- Part II: Programme Description
- Part III: Faculty/Teaching Staff



Establishment

- The programme has been developed by a joint committee of the Cyprus University of Technology and Tallinn University in 2014 following a global feasibility report, market research and analysis.
- Successfully accredited by accreditation agencies in Estonia and Cyprus, members of the European Association for Quality Assurance in Higher Education.
- First students in Fall 2016.
- First graduates in 2019.



ESTONIAN QUALITY AGENCY
FOR HIGHER AND VOCATIONAL
EDUCATION



European Association for
Quality Assurance in Higher Education

The MSc Interaction Design is hosted on its dedicated publicly available website: www.idmaster.eu

About the Programme

The program prepares passionate and creative interaction design experts with a strong background in user experience and human-computer interaction.

- Designed specifically for distance-learning with emphasis on practice-based learning
- Full-time and part-time modes of study
- 2 years minimum, 4 years maximum study
- Offered in English
- 120 ECTS

The programme has been listed as 6th in the world for online interaction design master's degree programs (<http://bit.ly/2NDuUjl>) and the most affordable (<http://bit.ly/2QRHhGy>).

Aims and Objectives

The MSc Interaction Design programme aims to:

- Provide academic and practice-based knowledge in design, technology, and theory as related to the domain of Interaction Design and Human-Computer Interaction;
- Develop creativity, design and technology skills in the domain of Interaction Design and Human-Computer Interaction;
- Produce graduates ready to effectively lead multi-disciplinary teams and collaborate in the design and development of successful software and technical systems and/or pursue doctoral level education.

Learning Outcomes 1/2

By the end of the MSc Interaction Design students will be able to:

- Frame HCI and interaction design in the broad picture of the networked societies and the European Digital Agenda, making the social, cultural and ethical implications of digital media tangible, and therefore debatable;
- Build conscious reflective and reflexive practices that frame individual worldviews and approaches to research and design;
- Apply high quality criteria for academic interaction design research and consider their practical applications within the industry;

Learning Outcomes 2/2

By the end of the MSc Interaction Design students will be able to:

- Develop research questions, approaches and methods for understanding, analyzing and communicating design and design outcomes as human activity;
- Critically evaluate the difference between models, theories, and practices of interaction design while engaging with practice-based projects;
- Develop digital artifacts and know how to explore the aesthetic and functional potential of interaction design through research and experimentation;

Admission Requirements

A degree in a related field (e.g Computer Science, Informatics, Design, Media Studies, Internet Studies, Social Sciences, Psychology and Education) with a minimum grade point average (GPA) of 6.5/10, or equivalent, from a recognized and accredited university.

- Excellent command of the English language..



Admissions Evaluation Process

Prospective candidates apply through TLU platform DreamApply and submit:

- Documentation regarding previous qualifications
- Documentation regarding English language requirements
- CV including work examples
- Motivation letter

Candidate evaluation is completed in three steps:

Step 1: Eligibility check

Submitted documents are checked for validity and meeting minimum requirements (TLU)



Step 2: Document Evaluation

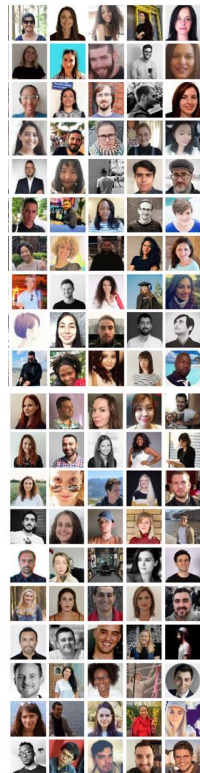
A 3-member panel based at CUT evaluates and scores against a number of criteria the submitted documents.



Step 3: Interview

A different 3-member panel based at TLU conducts interviews, evaluates and scores candidates.

Candidates need to secure a combined score of 70/100 to be offered a place.



Student Profile

Age

| | |
|-----------|-------|
| 24-29: 20 | 19.8% |
| 30-34: 36 | 35.7% |
| 35-39: 28 | 27.7% |
| 40-49: 14 | 13.8% |
| 50+: 3 | 3% |

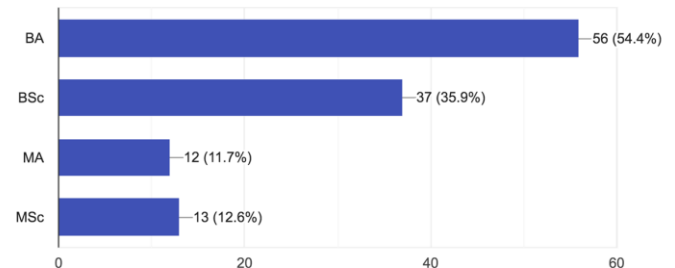
Gender

| | |
|--------|-------|
| Male | 49.5% |
| Female | 50.5% |

- Arts and Design (38%)
- Computer Science (19%)
- Humanities (13%)
- Social Sciences (13%)
- Engineering (10%)
- Finance, Economics and Management (10%)

Previous educational qualification

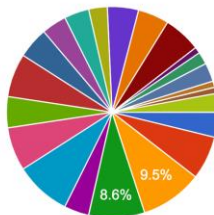
103 responses



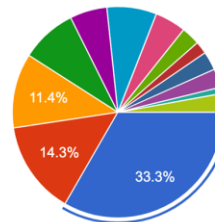
Student Profile

Most students have been working for a number of years (1-10y consists more than 50%) however have zero to little experience in interaction design (0-2y consists more than 50%) They join the MSc to either help them pivot into the industry or gain necessary knowledge and skills to help them progress in a field they have recently joined.

Years of work experience prior to joining the program:
105 responses



Years of related (to MSc Interaction Design) work experience prior to joining the program:
105 responses



Global cohort



Armenia,
Austria, Brazil,
Canada, China,
Colombia, Côte
d'Ivoire, Cyprus,
Estonia,
Germany,
Greece, India,
Ireland, Italy,
Luxembourg,
Latvia, Lebanon,
Liberia, Mexico,
Nepal,
Netherlands,
Poland, Qatar,
Moldova,
Russia, Saint
Lucia, Saudi
Arabia,
Singapore,
South Africa,
Sweden,
Switzerland,
Taiwan, UK,
United Arab
Emirates, USA,
Zambia.

Career Prospects / Employment

Graduates of the programme can be employed as:

- Interaction Designers,
- Mobile Designers,
- Service Designers,
- Usability Specialists,
- User Interface Designers,
- Content Strategists,
- Creative Directors,
- Creative Technologists,
- Design Strategists,
- Developers (front-end),
- Information Architects

Most of our current students are already employed.

Career Prospects / Employment

Our graduates are employed in a range of sectors from FinTech to Digital Transformation Consultancies, building their own start-ups and Academia:



Outline of Presentation

- Part I: Establishment and Objectives
- **Part II: Programme Description**
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Course workload distribution

| Module | Course | Semester | Lead | ECTS | S1 | S2 | S3 | S4 | TLU | CUT |
|-----------------------------|--|----------|------|------|----|----|----|----|-----|-----|
| Foundation courses | Foundations of HCI | S1 | TLU | 6 | 6 | | | | 6 | |
| Foundation courses | Research methods | S1 | CUT | 6 | 6 | | | | | 6 |
| Foundation courses | Design Theory and Methodology | S1 | CUT | 4 | 4 | | | | | 4 |
| Core courses | Field Research Methods | S2 | TLU | 4 | | 4 | | | 4 | |
| Core courses | Interaction Design Methods | S2 | CUT | 4 | 4 | | | | | 4 |
| Core courses | Development of Interactive Systems | S2 | TLU | 4 | | 4 | | | 4 | |
| Core courses | User Experience Evaluation | S2 | TLU | 4 | | 4 | | | 4 | |
| Complementary courses | Universal Design | S2 | CUT | 6 | | 6 | | | | 6 |
| Complementary courses | Current Topics in Human-Computer Interaction | S2 | TLU | 4 | | 4 | | | 4 | |
| Complementary courses | Prototyping | S1 | CUT | 4 | 4 | | | | | 4 |
| Practice and specialization | Practice | S2 | CUT | 6 | | 6 | | | | 6 |
| Practice and specialization | Individual Subject | S2 | TLU | 6 | 6 | | | | 6 | |
| Core courses | Interaction Design Project | S3 | CUT | 16 | | | 16 | | | 16 |
| Foundation courses | Master Thesis Seminar | S3 | TLU | 16 | | | 16 | | 16 | |
| Master Thesis | Master Thesis | S4 | Both | 30 | | | | 30 | 15 | 15 |
| | | | | 120 | 30 | 28 | 32 | 30 | 59 | 61 |

Semester 1 (Fall Term, September - December)

| | |
|--|---------|
| Core courses | |
| MGA 671 – Interaction Design Methods | 4 ECTS |
| Complementary courses | |
| <u>MGA 685 – Prototyping (4 ECTS)</u> | 4 ECTS |
| Foundation courses | |
| MGA 674 – Research Methods | 6 ECTS |
| <u>MGA 676 – Design Theory and Methodology</u> | 4 ECTS |
| <u>IFI7316.DT – Foundations of HCI</u> | 6 ECTS |
| Practice and specialization | |
| <u>IFI7330.DT – Individual Subject</u> | 6 ECTS |
| Total | 30 ECTS |

MGA 685 – Prototyping



Interview Methodology

- Open-ended questions**
 - To elicit qualitative financial insights
- Ethics & integrity**
 - Consent and integrity
- Stratified sampling**
 - work with precise subpopulation representatives
- Psychographic profiling**
 - Humans traits and psychological attributes
- Closed-ended questions**
 - Simple quantitative data
- Cyber-ethnography**
 - Digital trends and social trace evidence
 - Financial expert reviews

user research

Narrowed down user attributes

Demographics

- Age: 22-35 years
- Gender: Male / Female
- Race: All races
- Location: Close Town
- Employment: Low/Medium Income

Self Concept

- Self awareness: Low
- Conceptual self: Working class
- Self image: Rooted to responsible
- Ideal self: Unknown / Cultural

Usability technical attributes

- Access: Mobile
- Appetite: Low to average tech ability
- Preference: Cheap and simple
- Attitude: Negative to paid
- Knowledge: Basic
- Goals: Life events, growth
- Expectations: Life events, low income
- Experience: None to average

Psychographics

- Interests: Material world
- Values: Family & social
- Attitude: Positive outlook
- Personality: Neurotic

DMAB

Empire Voice

Stimulus → **Balance**

[View Iklwa prototype](#)

[View presentation](#)

Final Presentation

Helping households in the Netherlands save time and money meal-planning with "Fork"

A journey through the research and design process

Jenika Elovich - in 1 View
MGA 685 Prototyping

3. Paper prototype informed by insights

Aims and creation of paper prototype

Design

- Created paper design for usability
- Created and adapted for usability
- Created a research-based and qualitative user

Activities and research aims

Participants were to complete a goal-driven activity with two tasks:

- Sign up and register
- Complete their personal profile

Testing goals:

- How **usability** and participants react when using and interacting with the research prototype
- What aspects of the research-based menu and **usability** and **usability** are most important?
- What elements and interactions **usability** and **usability** are most important to the participants?

4. Testing the paper prototype

Learnings from lo-fi testing

Difficulties during testing and interaction

- Participants were getting confused by the interaction
- Paper was difficult and cumbersome to keep organized
- High initial effort

Sources of errors and confusion

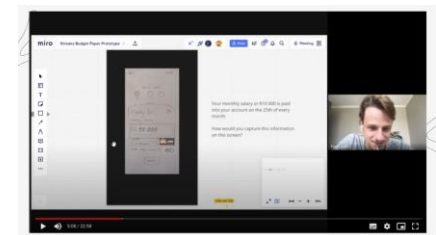
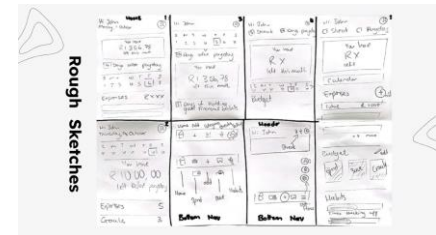
- Intermittent usability** (i.e. lack of fully responsive buttons, being able to sign up with Google instead of email, etc.)
- Need for more personalization** (i.e. welcome greeting)
- Language ambiguity** (i.e. some terminology was not clear)
- Organized data** (usability of the app should have been better understood)

Positive outcomes and takeaways

- Participants expressed interest and **usability** in the app
- All **usability** engaged the experience using the paper prototype
- The **usability** experience allowed for **usability** and **usability** testing

[View Fork prototype](#)

[View presentation](#)



[View Streaky prototype](#)

[View presentation](#)

MGA 676 – Design Theory and Methodology

UX Research Toolbox for

Elder-Friendly Early Warning Systems

Almilla-Marina Liosi, Chihunhu You, Diana Rapp

The Problem

Disaster risk reduction (DRR) is a fundamental part of economic development and a central topic of the SDGs, Sustainable Cities and Communities. One of the major components of DRR is the development of effective Early Warning Systems (EWS). However, there is a common communication gap between the technically-oriented top-to-bottom EWS and the users, especially among those most vulnerable groups affected by natural hazards, such as the elders.

The Toolbox

To support the data collection for designing EWS, we propose a set of methods which have been adjusted according to our audience, elderly and other vulnerable populations that are at risk of natural and human-made disasters. This toolbox aims to provide UX designers appropriate tools to approach the elderly and understand their thoughts, feelings and actions. It is hoped to inform the design of elder-friendly EWS that takes elders and vulnerable people into full consideration to improve their sense of safety and wellbeing.

The Framework & Tools

1 Connect with the audience

Communicating effectively and connecting with older adults is a complex process. For the accumulation of meaningful and descriptive information, the researcher must connect with the audience on a deep, genuine but professional level.

2 Understand their feelings

Encouraging participants to express themselves freely is an essential, preliminary step in order to understand them in a more holistic way. It is important for the researcher to remain open to any insights the audience offers.

3 Describe the problems

Being able to describe or express the problems the audience is facing is vital in trying to find solutions to them. In this step the researchers further investigate what the struggles, frustrations or fears the audience is dealing with the most.

Conversation Starters

Conversation starts how researchers connect and communicate effectively with participants. The concept is to ask participants new interactive questions, to get to know and understand them better, and open their shared questions related to the subject matter to get initial responses.

Preparation time: 10-45 min.
Time saving and cost: the exercise: 45-60 min.
Difficulty: Medium
What you will need: audio/video recorder

Collage

Collage is an easy and entertaining way to allow participants to visually express their own viewpoints on a topic, using simple everyday materials. When allowing them to express freely using images, participants share meaningful information in a limited amount of time and, simultaneously, get mentally prepared to respond to further directed questions.

Preparation time: 10 min.
Time saving and cost: the exercise: 30 min.
Difficulty: Easy
What you will need: paper, magazines, scissors, glue, audio recorder

Card Sorting

Card sorting is a great way to get the participants thinking and feeling more comfortable with the subject matter. The idea is to present a deck of cards to ask them to either pick a card that best corresponds to the theme presented by the researcher or alternatively, have the participant rank or sort multiple cards according to preference or relevance.

Preparation time: 1-1hr
Time saving and cost: the exercise: 30 min.
Difficulty: Easy
What you will need: 50-60 cards, paper and pen for notes, audio recorder

Tips: How to work with older adults?

Recognize diversity: It is a misconception that people of older age are a homogenous group. Make sure to include a wide variety of people to ensure meaningful and descriptive results.

Challenge assumptions of incompetence: Do not underestimate the elder's ability and desire to engage with technology as well as help in the development of new technologies.

Be empathetic: Be patient and take time to explain things that are unclear to the participant.

Be curious: Make the most of the full life experiences and resources/needs of this group.

Conclusion

To help UX researchers and developers alike address the experience gap between existing EWS and the elderly users, we proposed a UX toolbox and a set of methods adjusted according to the audience to support the preliminary data collection from the target group. The toolbox consists of three main steps with tailored feedback tools supporting each of the steps. It emphasizes on building trust and connecting with the elderly audience and eliciting thoughts and feelings with the use of conversation and visual materials.

The Equitable Empowerment of Women's Health Toolkit

A design strategy for UX researchers to promote equitable access to reproductive healthcare options, bodily autonomy and the empowerment of women

Jenika Ekovich-in 't Veen and Thalia Tsarli | Interaction Design Masters Programme, Tallinn University, Estonia

1. Introduction and context

According to the United Nations (UN), **equitable access to contraception and providing family planning services** is critical for achieving Sustainable Development Goals (SDG). Even though globally many more women now use modern forms of contraception, **strong disparities remain in lesser-developed Sub-Saharan African nations** whereby less than half the need is met in countries such as Chad, Somalia, and South Sudan.

By 2030, the UN aims to ensure "universal access" for women to sexual and reproductive health care services and strives to successfully integrate these strategies and programs on a national level.

2. Research motivation

Having a child poses significant financial consequences and **depletes educational and professional opportunities that negatively impact young women, especially those from underprivileged and low communities.**

As put forth by the UN, many women and couples want to postpone pregnancy and have better family planning options. Young women and adolescent girls are **most negatively impacted** by unwanted pregnancy which affects their chances of upward socioeconomic mobility.

3. Toolkit overview and insights

The toolkit includes methodological activities that can be used for gathering information specific to the reproductive healthcare and family-planning needs and experiences of adolescent girls and young women who reside in Sub-Saharan African nations.

This toolkit can help you as a UX Researcher achieve the following:

- UNDERSTAND** participant mental models, values, emotions, needs and beliefs surrounding contraception and family planning norms and practices on a systemic level
- DEFINE** the problem space related to access and adoption of contraception and family planning services per **internal factors** such as attitudes, emotions, expectations, personal values, needs, and beliefs
- DISCOVER** what **external factors** such as barriers, environments, systems and socio, political, and cultural influences impact adoption and access to contraception, family planning, and having bodily autonomy
- GATHER** attitudinal and behavioral insights related to contraception, family planning, and how that shapes actions, practices, coping strategies, and entire experiences

4. Methods and activities

Participants received six convenience sampling based on student network. All activities were coordinated through Google Meet among the participants.

- Card sorting activity**
 - Conducted remotely, online
 - Used cards mental models
 - Helps understand people's values
 - Sparks deep conversation
- Collage making activity**
 - Conducted remotely, online
 - Participants take charge
 - Provides learning by contrast
 - Gives detailed experiential data
- Deers observing peers activity**
 - Conducted remotely, online
 - Participants take charge
 - Provides learning by contrast
 - Gives detailed experiential data

5. Results

From the combined activities, we came to learn the following about the participants based on all survey data:

Highest obtained education level

- 88% Bachelor's diploma
- 12% Master's diploma

Age of participants

- 18-24 years old
- 25-34 years old
- 35-44 years old

Languages spoken fluently

- English
- Greek
- Japanese
- Afrikaans

Main factors that affect and influence access and adoption to contraception, access to family-planning services, and feelings of bodily autonomy:

Positive support factors

- Strong friendship networks
- Caring family dynamics
- Healthy romantic relationships
- Feelings of independence
- Financial stability and income

Negative impact factors

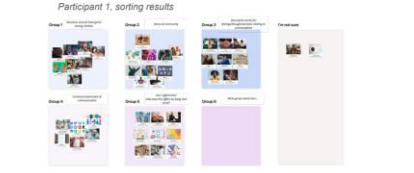
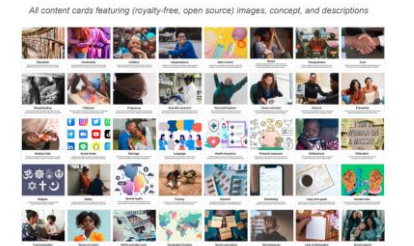
- Gender inequality and roles
- Oppressive religious values
- Pressure to conform to society
- Law against women's rights
- Debts on both control society

Other factors that affect and influence access and adoption to contraception, access to family-planning services, and feelings of bodily autonomy:

- Career and work fulfillment
- Education and knowledge
- Scientific research and healthcare
- Government funding and services
- Feelings of personal control
- Financial inequality and poverty
- Lack of self-confidence
- Judgment from others
- Law against abortion access
- Fearing violence from others

2. Generative session methodologies

1. Card Sorting Activity, materials

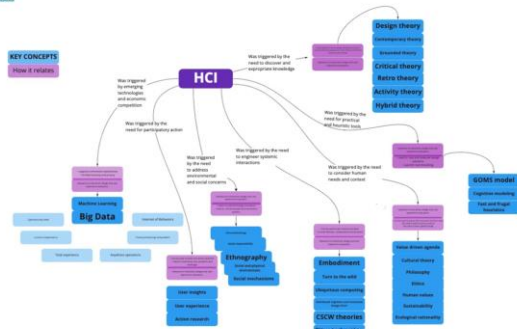


IFI7316.DT – Foundations of HCI

HCI Revisited: Norman Chouvouchou, Kerri-Ellen Casey, Mallory Ruth, Giles Thomas Martin

[Link to high-resolution diagram](#)

[Link to core concepts](#)



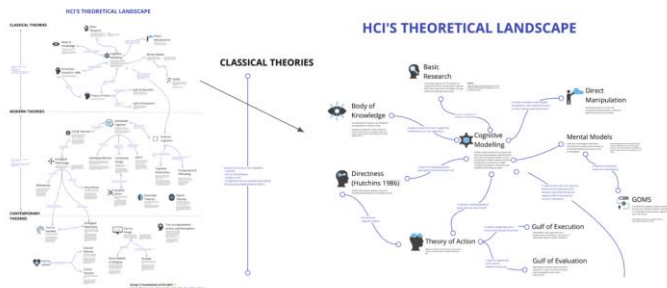
Group 1: Joké van Dijk, Jenika Ekovich-in 't Veen, Vesna Dean, Sabrina Edinger, & Tuan Le

Reflections

- **Ubiquitous computing** and the rise of pervasive technologies had a pivotal and transformational role in influencing the rise of new research domains and the development of new technologies
- With the above in mind, there is pronounced focus on **intelligent technologies** and how their integration shapes human-robot interaction as well as technologies that augment, support, and replace the cognitive processes of users
- It's quite fitting that **User-Centered Design** was one of the main branches that came from our cross-reference table, given that human-computer interaction focuses on the user's experience of using technologies.
- **Accessibility** is currently a hot topic in HCI due to the fact that we want to be more inclusive when it comes to enabling anyone access to information and technologies to improve their daily lives.
- **Privacy and trust** are key features in developing systems due to violations being more transparent to the public and greater skepticism (e.g., data breaches, people's information being shared without their consent, user tracking, etc)
- **Mental health** has come to the forefront in both how technologies and online social environments can help facilitate psychological well-being through social support

Andreas Kitsi, Aimilia-Marina Liosi, Chionghou You, Diana Rapp

[High - Res](#)



Scenario 2: Timeliner Andreas Kitsi (Activity Theory), Norman Richard Chouvouchou (Situated Action)

Theoretical framework(s) to guide our research

CSCW (Main)
Activity Theory (Potentially at the end)

How?

We intend to create an environment between the participating international and local scientists so that they can participate in a participatory design system where they can suggest solutions that can align their practices and workflows.

Why?

As timeliners consist of a collaborative tool for scientific writing, and CSCW revolves around the support that computer systems offer for coordination and collaboration tasks, this framework is ideal for this case study.

Context:

Online tool (Accessible)
Synchronous & asynchronous collaboration
Scientific Community (Multidisciplinary)
- Research Project Teams
- Researchers - individuals
Local and International communities

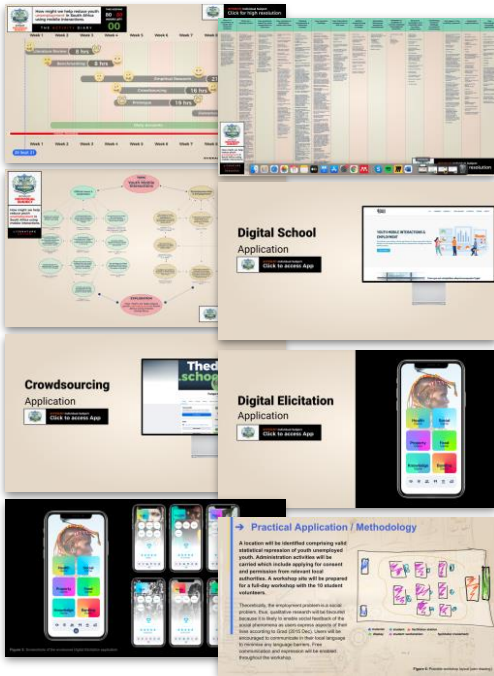
Problem:

The disruption of concurrent practices and workflows when it comes to collaborative scientific work.

Possible research Questions:

RQ1: How can scientific collaboration be achieved using online collaboration tools?
RQ2: Can a collaboration tool be used to support concurrent practices and workflows in a research context

IFI7330.DT – Individual Subject



Learnings applied in case study



Learnings applied in exercises



Course certificates and final reports

Semester 2 (Spring Term, January - June)

| | |
|--|---------|
| Core courses | |
| IFI7309.DT – Development of Interactive Systems | 4 ECTS |
| <u>IFI7310.DT – User Experience Evaluation</u> | 4 ECTS |
| MGA 686 – Field Research Methods | 4 ECTS |
| Complementary courses | |
| <u>IFI7329.DT – Universal Design</u> | 6 ECTS |
| <u>IFI7160.DT – Current Topics in Human-Computer Interaction</u> | 4 ECTS |
| Practice and specialization | |
| MGA 675 – Practice | 6 ECTS |
| Total | 28 ECTS |

IFI7310.DT – User Experience Evaluation

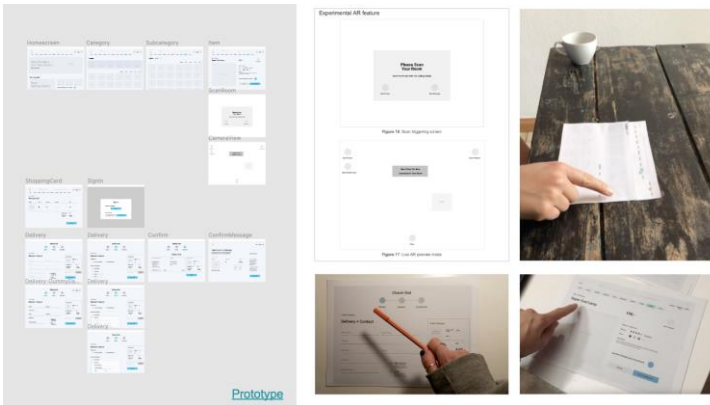
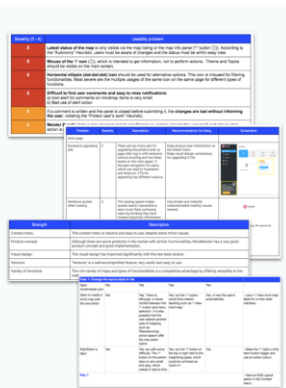
USABILITY EVALUATION MindMeister

RESULTS AND RECOMMENDATIONS

Overall, the new redesign of MindMeister passed the usability evaluation successfully. A few usability issues have been reported (interface, navigation, iconography), but none of them compromise the launching of the new version and, most importantly, the user experience as a whole.

CONCLUSIONS AND LEARNINGS

We have reached our evaluation goals by identifying and prioritizing main usability issues, suggesting informed design recommendations for improvement and defining the main usability strengths of the new MindMeister beta version. Not ever underestimating contact with real users, our results were solid and consistent, and made us learn the power of such accessible and easy to implement usability evaluation methods. We wished we had the opportunity to invite more experts, which was impossible due to time and access constraints.



4. Learnings from hi-fi evaluation using mixed-methods

Usability and UX of Ikea US mobile and regional website

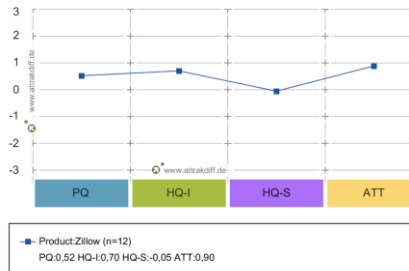
Goal of study: Generate findings and insights related to usability of Ikea mobile website v.s. Ikea regionally-based websites using performance metrics, issue-based metrics, and self-reported metrics via A/B testing.

Research problem: (1) Understand how usable each website is relative to one another in terms of effectiveness, efficiency, and user satisfaction; (2) determine user perceptions and expectations of each website comparatively.

Summary of results:



Diagram of average values



Portfolio-presentation



Product Zillow (n=12)
PQ:0.52 Confidence:0.81
HQ:0.33 Confidence:0.63

<https://docs.google.com/presentation/d/1d1Lq5RVmJEJVey5clP6BNH0yBHQ0yYiVO0kFQRCQ4tJ0c/edit?usp=sharing>

IFI7329.DT – Universal Design




WCAG 2.1 AA Level Web Accessibility Audit

Website: www.formula1.com | Verdict : Non-compliant | Date: March 28, 2021

| # | Requirement | Relevant | Successes | Failures | Score |
|---|--|----------|-----------|----------|-------|
| 1 | Links that open in a new tab or a new window should either have an "aria-label" attribute or a screen-reader only element explaining to screen-readers that this opens in a new tab. | Yes | 0 | 24 | 0% |

Code snapshots of some failed elements

- ```

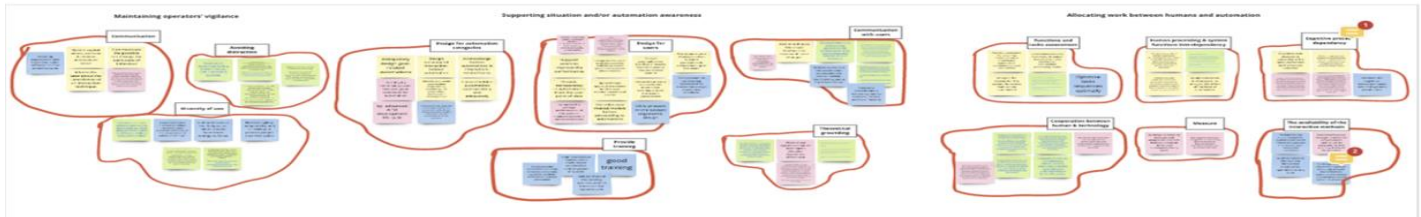
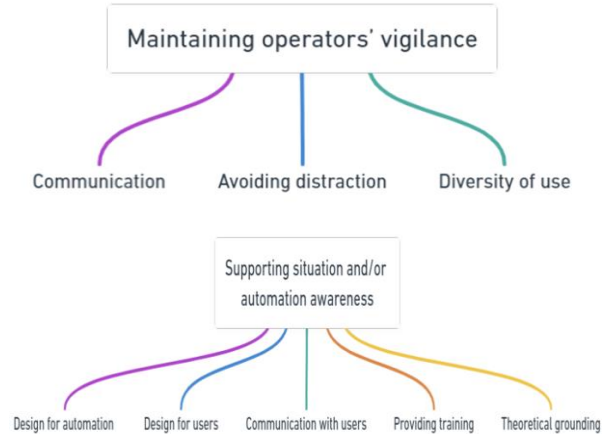
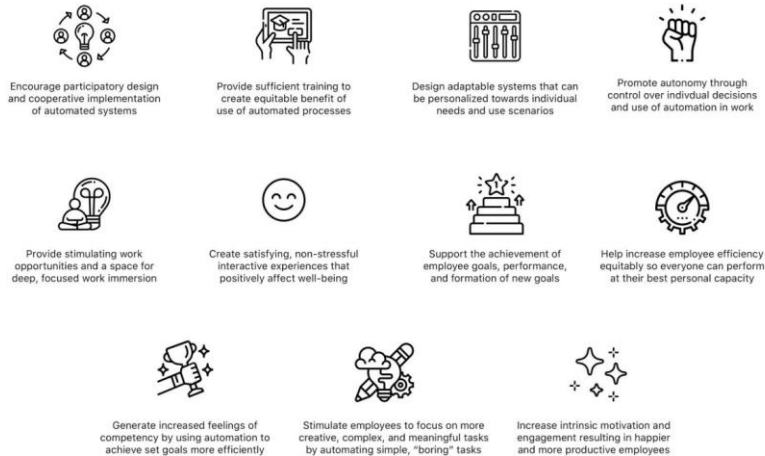
```
- ```
<a href="https://www.f1authentic.com/" target="_blank" rel="noopener" data-locationinpage="navigation" data-pathtype="external" >Authentic<span class="icon icon-chevron-right"></span></a>
```

FAIL : 1,5 :1

IFI7160.DT – Current Topics in Human-Computer Interaction

Best practices for applying automated systems in a workplace context

How we can use automation to stimulate motivation and work engagement



Semester 3 (offered every term)

| | |
|---|---------|
| Core courses | |
| <u>MGA 682 – Interaction Design Project (16 ECTS)</u> | 16 ECTS |
| Foundation courses | |
| IFI7328.DT – Master’s Thesis Seminar (16 ECTS) | 16 ECTS |
| Total | 32 ECTS |

MGA 682 – Interaction Design Project



Yana

Efficiency, Mental Health or Both?

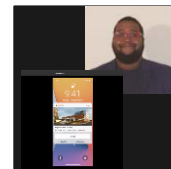
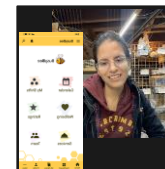
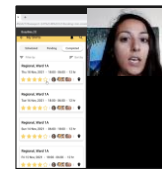
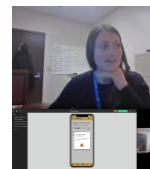
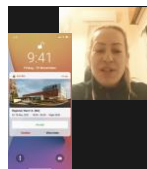
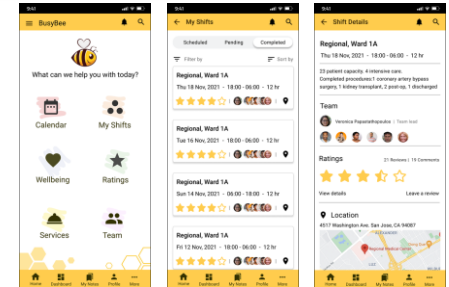
calendar view cluster

Make my Own

All cluster matching shifts with staff &

mental health

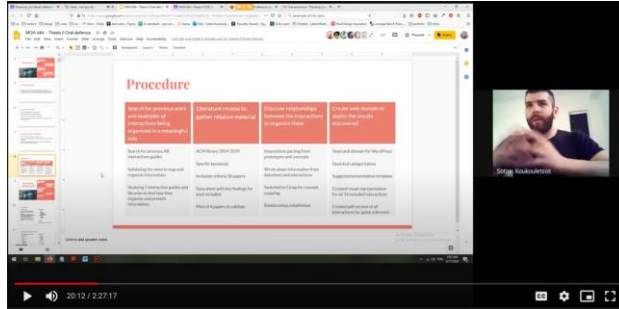
efficiency



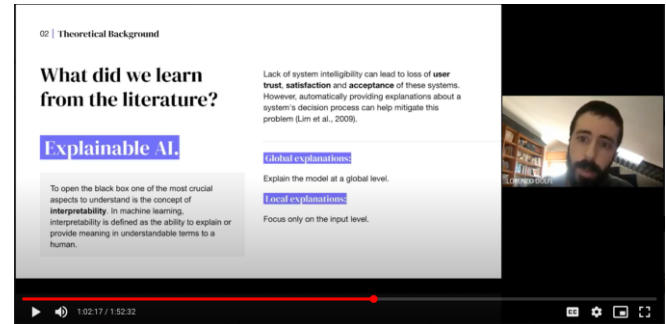
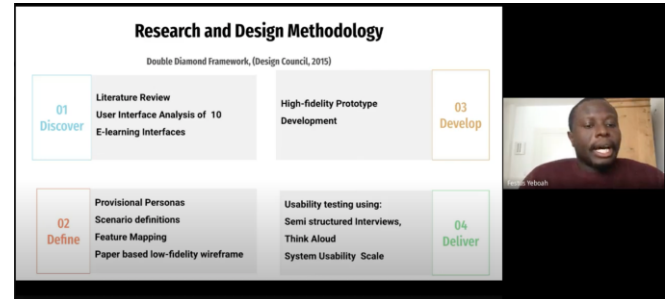
Semester 4 (offered every term)

| | |
|-------------------------------------|---------|
| Master's Thesis | |
| IFI7040.DT – <i>Master's Thesis</i> | 30 ECTS |
| Total | 30 ECTS |

IFI7040.DT – Master’s Thesis



shorturl.at/kotBF



Outline of Presentation

- Part I: Establishment and Objectives
- Part II: Programme Description
- **Part III: Faculty/Teaching Staff**

Faculty Members

Permanent Staff



Panayiotis Zaphiris (Professor) - Coordinator

PhD, Wayne State University, USA
Human Computer Interaction, Social Computing
and Inclusive Design



David Lamas (Professor) - Coordinator

PhD, Portsmouth University, UK
Design theory and methodology



Mati Mõttus (Lecturer)

PhD, Tallinn University, EE
Hedonic aspects of UX. Specific focus on
physiological computing and implicit interactions



Abiodun Ogunyemi

PhD, Tallinn University, EE
Designing engagement for technology-enhanced
environments, workplace learning, human-
centred software engineering.



**Sonia Sousa (Associate Professor) - Curriculum
Coordinator**

PhD, Sheffield Hallam, UK
Human Computer Interaction, Technology Enhanced
Learning, User experience evaluation, Trust in technology



Vladimir Tomberg (Associate Professor)

PhD, Tallinn University, EE
Interaction design, Behaviour change, Learning



**Hans Põldoja (Associate Professor)
Head of Studies, TLU**

PhD, Aalto University, FI
Educational Technology

Faculty Members

Special Teaching Staff



Andreas Papallas - Curriculum Coordinator

MPhil, University of Cambridge, UK
Design Thinking, Design Theory and Methodology,
Architectural Design, Sustainable Development.



Panagiotis Kosmas

PhD, Cyprus University of Technology, CY
Teaching methodologies with emerging technologies,
child-computer interaction, instructional design,
educational technology.



Alexandros Yeratziotis

PhD, Nelson Mandela University, South Africa
User Experience, Human-Computer Interaction,
Usability Inspection Methods (UIMs)



Sonia Andreou

PhD, Cyprus University of Technology, CY
Visual communication, Graphic design, Semiotics,
Advertising



Gabriela Beltrão

MSc, Tallinn University, EE
Human computer Interaction



Daniel Irabien Peniche

MSc, Tallinn University, EE
Human computer Interaction

Visiting Staff 2021



Katie Tzanidou

VP Global Head of Research, Reuters
ex-Google UK

Administrative Staff



Kristi Oikimus, TLU

Study Counsellor and Specialist



Elena Stavrinidou, CUT

Study Counsellor and Specialist

> MSc Interaction Design

April 9th, 2024

Thank you for your patience.

Questions?

www.idmaster.eu for more information

Contact us at: info@idmaster.eu