

# Squeaky/Pain: Articulating the Felt Experience of Pain for Somaesthetic Interactions

This pictorial illustrates the methodological tools for articulating the felt experience of chronic pain used for designing somaesthetic interactions. To do this, it presents the design process of a case study named *Squeaky/Pain*, a soma extension aiming to augment somaesthetic awareness of the pain involved in the appreciation of both pleasant and disturbing feelings and sensations. The soma extension is an interactive wearable that facilitates a sound-motion interaction to mimic the wearer's pain experience, from agony to relief. The case study focuses on a less explored aspect of somaesthetic interactions which is the mediation of disturbing experiences for sensory awareness. Through the soma extension that mediates disturbing experiences, the study aims to improve people's somatic knowledge and their lives as a result. The design process of *Squeaky/Pain* requires detailed accounts of lived bodily experiences to create somaesthetic interactions. To access a detailed articulation of felt experiences, various tools are employed to articulate the first- and second-person pain experience for design use. These are different types of body maps, video analysis, material and form explorations, journals, in-depth interviews and self-interviews. The ideation and the testing phases have proven that such tools complement one another to access the versatile aspects of felt experiences. In this pictorial, we demonstrate ways in which visual, verbal and written tools can be applied to reveal implicit bodily experiences to inform somaesthetic interaction design.

## 1 INTRODUCTION

With the availability of sensor technologies that can be utilised in close-to-body applications such as wearable interactive artefacts, understanding the sensorial aspects of bodies becomes essential to designing bodily interactions. By capturing the detailed narratives of the sensorial body, we can design engaging interactive experiences. Implicit bodily experiences are subject to examination when cultivating the detailed narratives of the sensory body. These experiences constitute a tacit dimension that may be unrevealed merely via spoken or written language. Hence, the communication of tacit experiences needs support from visual mediums such as body map drawings, still images, videos and visual form experiments via material exploration. Examples of how visual tools are used in design research that seeks an understanding of bodily experiences are for instance: the use of body maps to access the tacit dimension of bodily experiences when designing for sensory bodily interactions (Núñez-Pacheco and Loke 2016); still images of moving bodies to examine the interaction between the bodies and the clothes (Valle-Noronha 2019); and video recordings to analyse social interactions (Pauwels and Mannay 2020).

In this pictorial, we discuss the utilisation of visual tools along with textual and verbal tools to articulate disturbing

felt experiences in a case study called *Squeaky/Pain*. *Squeaky/Pain* is a movement-based interactive wearable that is considered a soma extension (Fig. 1) (Demir, Nimkulrat, and Kuusk 2022) aiming to augment somaesthetic awareness of pain. The case study focuses on chronic pain as a bodily disturbance that disrupts everyday flow and harvests the lived experience of chronic pain for design use. This pictorial investigates the following research question: How can visual tools be utilised along with verbal and textual tools for the articulation of the lived experience of chronic pain? It aims to offer various ways of applying visual, textual and verbal tools in the cultivation of first- and second-person experiences of chronic pain. It aims to design uncomfortable bodily interactions and to reveal ways in which somaesthetic interaction design manifests implicit disturbing bodily experiences.

## 2 METHODOLOGY

*Squeaky/Pain* adopted the soma design methodology that uses lived bodily experiences to design interactive systems and artefacts to address our somas, i.e., our sensing and living bodies (Höök 2018). The project aims to augment somaesthetic awareness for the wearer based on Richard Shusterman's

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3  
 EXPRESSING THE FELT EXPERIENCE  
 OF CHRONIC PAIN

“Physical pain does not simply resist language but actively destroys it,” writes Elaine Scarry (1985). Considering the hardship of expressing one’s own pain experience, the creation process of *Squeaky/Pain* focuses on accessing the detailed nuances of the pain experience. In the next section, we demonstrate how these tools complement each other in the expression of disturbing felt experiences for the ideation and evaluation process of the soma extension.

3.1. Expressing the Felt Experience of Chronic Pain for Design Ideation

The project had arisen from the chronic upper back pain experience of the first author (who will henceforth be referred to as the designer). The creation process started with the detailed examination of the designer’s pain experience to articulate it for design ideation. Figure 3 illustrates the visual and textual methods and the process of applying them to the first-person exploration. The exploration is unfolded in three steps of data collection, extracting concepts for design use and materialisation. As shown in Figure 2, the designer wrote the nuances of her felt experience emerging during the somatic movement practice in the journal which then was analysed by concept mapping (Given 2008) and translated into a visual somatic experience map (Fig. 4). The somatic experience map has two main contributions to the design of the soma extension. Firstly, it led to the use of sound for movement interaction which was inspired by the sound of the designer’s moving body being similar to the squeaky sound of old wood. Additionally, as the study aims to augment somaesthetic awareness via uncomfortable interactions, the direct translation of squeaky wood sound was applied as an interaction modality to the soma extension. Secondly, the feeling of outward expansion of the moving body which is reflected in the somatic experience map gave rise to the design of a visually expanded artefact. Consequently, the materialisation step started with the drawing of a real-size body map which formed the 2D construction pattern of the soma extension. Building upon the 2D pattern, various materials and techniques were explored to create the 3D form of the soma extension that visually reflects the pain of the designer, resulting in the first prototype (Fig. 5).

A squeaky wood sound was utilised to mimic the pain experience in the soma extension that prompted the movement-based interaction. Stanton and Spence (2020) identify that the creaky wood sound augments the perception of back stiffness, supporting the possible influence of such discomforting sounds on body perception. Accordingly, the soma extension generated a 30-second, high-volume sound after being worn and stays so when the wearer was not moving or moving too fast. The sound could not be turned off, but by moving slowly the wearer could keep the volume down. This interaction was used for the sound feedback. The soma extension aimed to create a defamiliarising movement experience for the wearers by

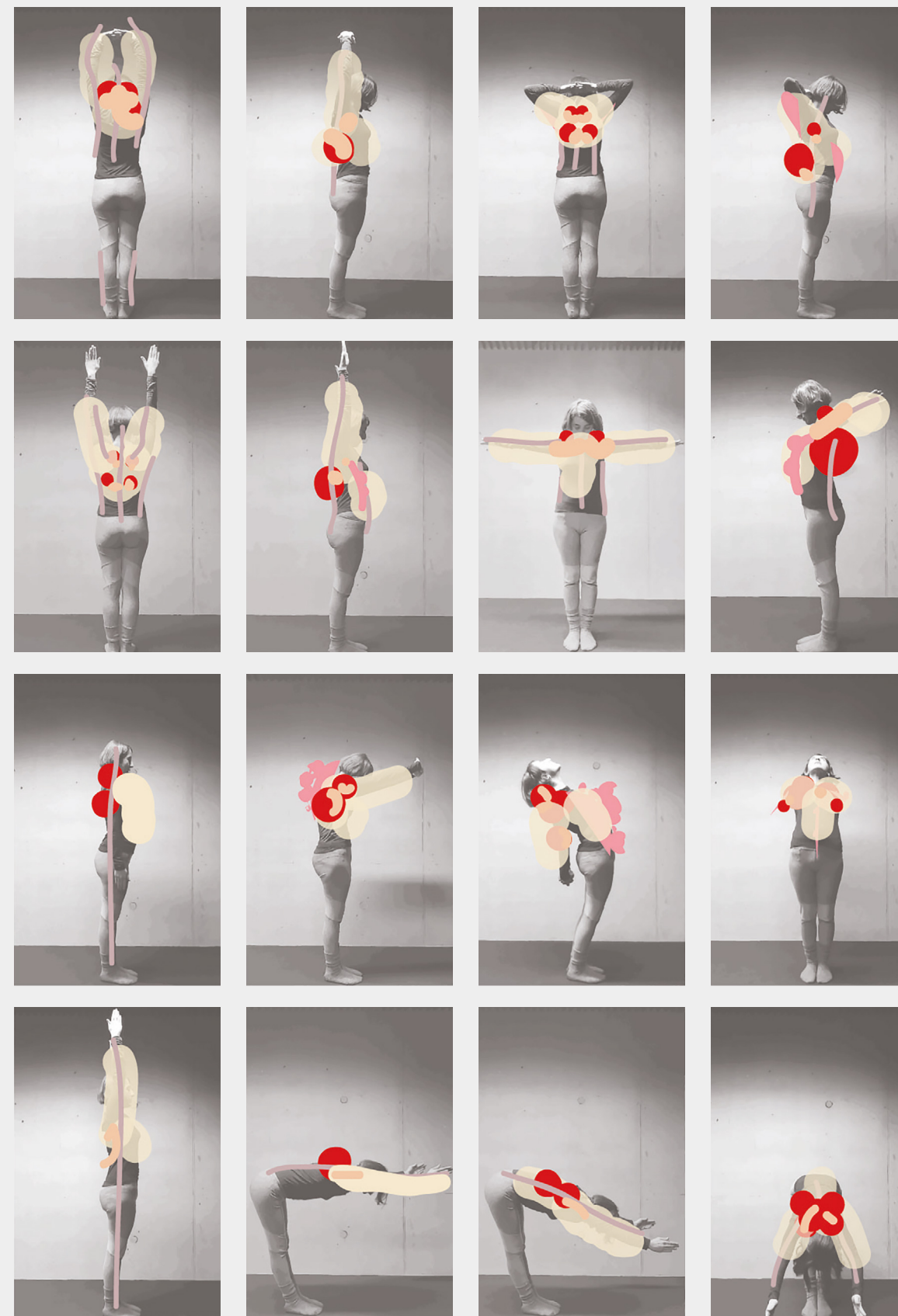


Fig. 4. A somatic experience map is a form of body map that is drawn on the still images of the designer. The lived experience of movement practices is captured individually as each position may be felt differently. The somatic experience map visualises the prominent features of the yoga movement experiment that are reflected in the journal.



Fig. 1. The second prototype of *Squeaky/Pain* mimics the pain experience through a sound-motion interaction that combines disturbing and pleasant sound feedback. The sound feedback is used to reflect the agony of pain experience whereas the pleasant one reflects relief from pain.

(2006) somaesthetics concept that advocates for improving somatic knowledge to enhance our humanity and to live better lives. The project acknowledges the everyday existence of bodily disturbances and somaesthetic awareness in the presence of such disturbances through uncomfortable bodily interactions. To design such interactions, somatic knowledge is required through cultivating felt experiences, and designers can do so through first-person exploration (Höök et al. 2018; Núñez-Pacheco and Loke 2020; Smeenk, Tomico, and van Turnhout 2016) and apply similar methodological frameworks for understanding other people’s felt experiences. For the articulation of the lived experiences, this project applied various methods: engaging with unhabitual bodily movements (Loke and Robertson 2013; Wilde, Schiphorst, and Klooster 2011) and using wearable props (Núñez-Pacheco and Loke 2017) and body map drawings (Gastaldo, Rivas-Quarneti, and Magalhães 2018; Núñez-Pacheco and Loke 2016). In-depth interviews (Gubrium and Holstein 2001), explication interviews (Ladores 2020) and journal writings (Given 2008) were also employed for the verbal and textual articulation of the felt experiences. In the creation of ‘*Squeaky/Pain*’, visual, textual and verbal tools were employed together to reveal different aspects of the felt experience of chronic pain for design use. These complementary tools are applied to the explorations of chronic pain from the first- and second-person perspectives (Fig. 2).





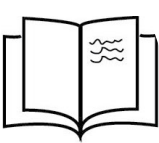


1. METHODS TO CULTIVATE BODILY DISTURBING FELT EXPERIENCES FROM FIRST-PERSON PERSPECTIVE (FOR IDEATION)		
<b>1.1. Data Collection</b> 1.1.1. Somatic movement experiment 	<b>1.2. Mapping Concepts for Design Use</b> 1.2.1. Thematic analysis → somatic experience map (Fig. 4)	<b>1.3. Materialisation</b> 1.3.1. Real-size body map shows where pain influences the body 
1.1.2. Journal 		1.3.2. Material explorations
2. METHODS TO CULTIVATE BODILY DISTURBING FELT EXPERIENCES FROM SECOND-PERSON PERSPECTIVE (FOR TESTING)		
<b>2.1. Data Collection</b> 2.1.1. Testing prototype with participants 	<b>2.2. Mapping Concepts for Design Use</b> 2.2.1. Thematic analysis → concepts to be applied to the second design iteration	<b>2.3. Materialisation</b> 2.3.1. Applying necessary conceptual and material design alterations that emerge from the analysis to the design of the second prototype
2.1.2. Interview + body maps 		
3. METHODS TO CULTIVATE BODILY DISTURBING FELT EXPERIENCES FROM FIRST-PERSON PERSPECTIVE (FOR TESTING)		
<b>3.1. Data Collection</b> 3.1.1. First-person testing + video recording 3.1.2. Self interviews	<b>3.2. Final Analysis and/or Mapping Concepts For Design Use:</b> 3.2.1. To finalize the study → thematic analysis/video analysis 3.2.2. To continue with the design iterations → repeat first and/or second person exploration methods	

Fig. 2. Process of employing visual, textual and verbal tools to cultivate pain experience in first- and second-person explorations.

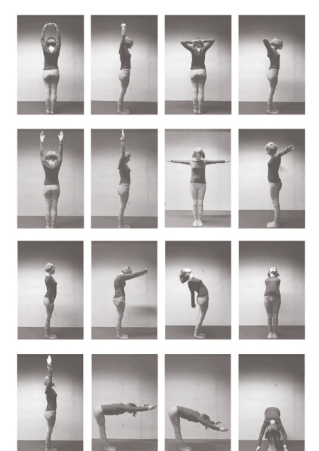

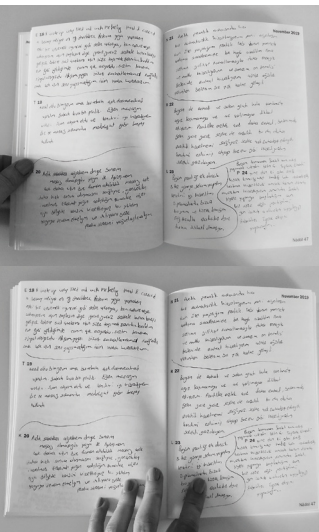

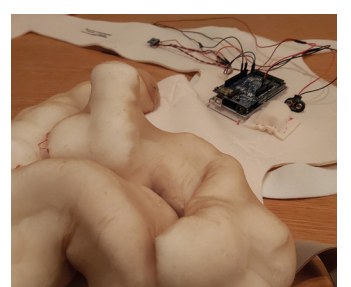
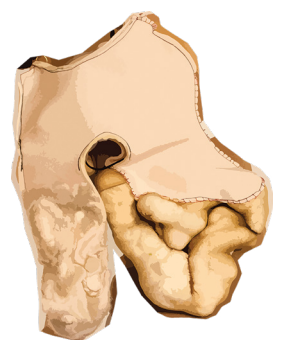
4. METHODS TO CULTIVATE BODILY DISTURBING FELT EXPERIENCES FROM FIRST-PERSON PERSPECTIVE (FOR IDEATION)		
<b>4.1. Data Collection</b> 4.1.1. Three weeks of yoga practice for back pain 	<b>4.2. Mapping Concepts for Design Use</b> 4.2.1. See Figure 4 - somatic experience map 4.2.2. Sound for movement interaction 4.2.3. Slow movement interaction for attending bodily experiences	<b>4.3. Materialisation</b> 4.3.1. Real-scale body map 
4.1.2. Journal 		4.3.2. Exploring different materials and techniques to materialize the pain experience of the designer to design the first prototype   

Fig. 3. The design journey starts with a yoga movement practice that is sequenced by the designer who is also a yoga instructor. After that, various textual and visual methods are employed to cultivate the pain experience for designing the first prototype.

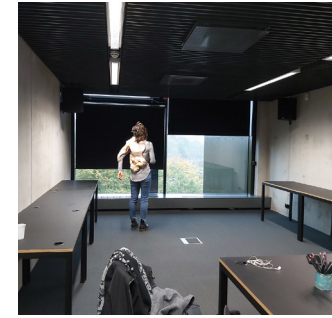


Fig. 5. The first prototype is designed as a result of the designer's first-person pain.

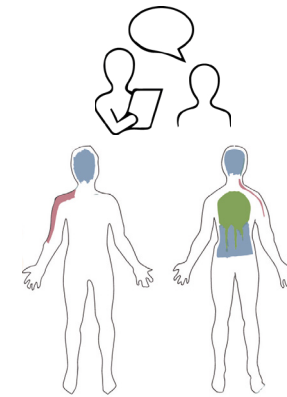
5. METHODS TO CULTIVATE BODILY DISTURBING FELT EXPERIENCES FROM SECOND-PERSON PERSPECTIVE (FOR TESTING)

5.1. Data Collection

5.1.1. Testing the first prototype with participants



5.1.2. In-depth interviews + body maps



5.2. Mapping Concepts for Design Use

5.2.1. Thematic analysis:

- Incorporating pleasant and disturbing sound interaction
- Designing a smaller soma extension to keep the tactile focus on the exact pain point

5.3. Materialisation

5.3.1. Employing concepts revealed in the analysis for the second prototype



Fig. 6. This figure illustrates the methods that are applied to the process of evaluating the first prototype via the participant study. For this evaluation, felt experiences are cultivated by utilising visual and verbal tools through a second-person exploration.

guiding them to move extremely slowly in an unhabitual way of moving in everyday life to augment somaesthetic awareness. When engaging with unhabitual bodily movements, the wearer reconnected with their bodies and gained new realisations (Loke and Robertson 2013).

3.2. Expressing the Felt Experience of Chronic Pain for Evaluating the Prototype

Three participants with chronic upper back pain tested the first prototype of *Squeaky/Pain*. The participants were recruited via an open call sent through the email channels of universities in Tallinn. Each participant was involved in a one-on-one session that consisted of four stages: 1) in-depth, semi-structured interviews including body map drawing to gain an understanding of the participant's pain perception; 2) guided movement and breathing to bring their awareness to the sensory body; 3) non-guided movement with the soma extension; 4) in-depth, semi-structured interview including body map drawing for the participants to express their felt experience with the soma extension. Figure 6 illustrates the processes followed in this phase.

Together with body map drawings, the in-depth interviews revealed detailed accounts of the participants' felt experiences. Participants drew the body maps before each interview and explained their drawings during the interview. These explanations allowed the designer to better understand the

drawings. As shown in Figure 7, these drawings aid conversations during the first interview, enabling participants to explain their experiences by referring to their drawings. According to Tennent et al. (2021), body maps can stimulate conversations when cultivating felt experiences. Thus, some aspects of the participants' felt experiences were revealed via the verbal articulation of body maps as part of the interviews. For instance, the importance of the tactile experience for P1 and P2 became clearer via their second body map drawings, whereas P3's body map drawing supported her interview statement that stressed how she became aware of all of her bodily experiences when moving with *Squeaky/Pain*. When analysed with the interview answers, the body maps became more readable.

To sum up, the participant study demonstrated that *Squeaky/Pain* designed based on the pain experience of the designer could resonate with other people's pain experiences and influence their body perception. An interesting concept was revealed during the interviews when two participants reported that for a while, they thought they heard the sound of the beach which they associated with the feeling of relaxation. P1 stated that the sound promoted the feeling of relief after pain. Considering this, to provide a holistic pain experience from agony to relief (via the soma extension) pleasant sound feedback was incorporated with the disturbing one in the second design iteration.



3.3. Communicating the Felt Experience of Pain in the Evaluation of the Second Prototype

Informed by the feedback of the participants, two main alterations were applied in the second prototype: 1) scaling down the artefact to keep the tactile focus on the painful area and 2) utilising pleasant sound feedback with the disturbing squeaky wood sound to represent pain from agony to relief (Fig. 8). With the second alteration, the wearer is required to move slowly to keep the volume of disturbing sound on and move slowly to keep the volume on for the pleasant sound. The second prototype was tested on the designer following the same four-stage structure that was applied to the participants, only without body map drawings. The interviews were conducted as self-interviews (McSwite 2000).

As illustrated in Figure 9, video analysis of the designer's experience revealed that the wearer might engage in various bodily movements and gestures when engaging with disturbing and pleasant sound feedback. The designer's self-interview statement (Fig. 8) supported what has been uncovered in the video analysis. Hence, this phase suggested that when combined, disturbing and pleasant interactions could prompt the appreciation of multifaceted dimensions of the somaesthetic engagements.

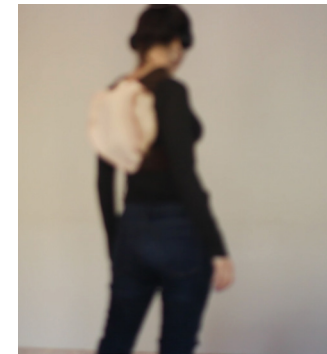
4 DISCUSSION & CONCLUSION

Through the project *Squeaky/Pain*, this pictorial has exemplified how to apply visual, verbal and textual tools to somaesthetic interaction design that manifests chronic pain. In doing so, the pictorial demonstrates 1) a methodological approach to employing such tools for the ideation and testing phases of a soma design project and 2) a soma-based design approach to design for/with/through the bodily discomforting experiences. In the ideation and testing phases, these tools can be employed for data collection, mapping concepts for design use and materialisation through first-and-second person explorations (Fig. 2). Methods can be chosen according to how to best articulate the felt experiences of first-and-second-person perspectives (Fig. 10). For instance, when using body maps with participants, verbal or textual articulation of the drawings is required to access the reflected experiences. Tennent et. al. (2021) discuss how body maps are personal and therefore hard to be interpreted by others. Hence, we suggest unpacking the embedded meanings of the body maps during the interviews. Additionally, when conducting long-term studies, such as those

6. METHODS TO CULTIVATE BODILY DISTURBING FELT EXPERIENCES FROM FIRST-PERSON PERSPECTIVE (FOR TESTING)

6.1. Data Collection

6.1.1. The designer interacts with the prototype + video recording of her interaction



6.1.2. Self-interview

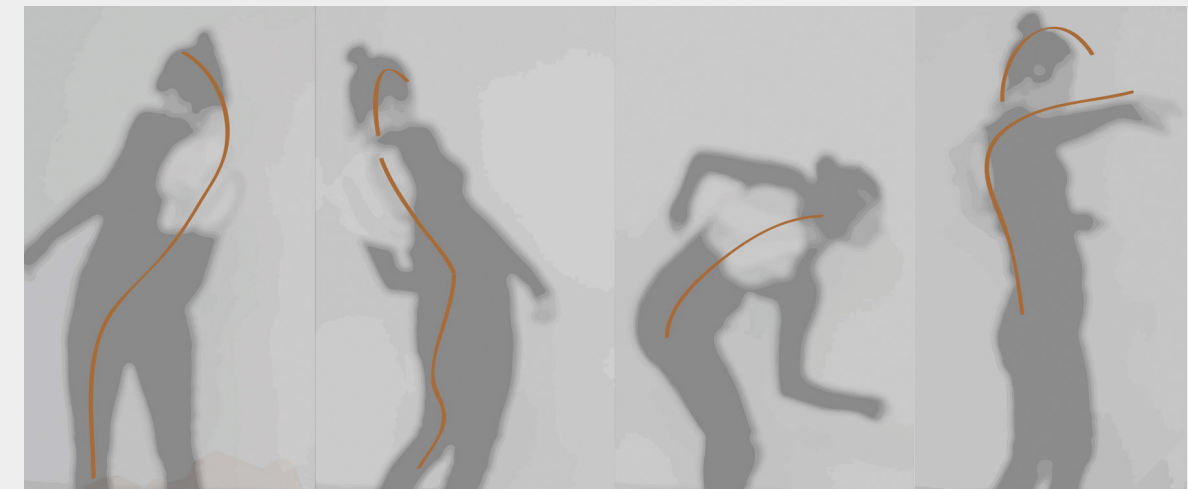
6.2. Final analysis

6.2.1. Thematic analysis → Video analysis (Figure 9)

Fig. 8. Close-up photo of the second prototype of *Squeaky/Pain* that is iterated according to the felt experience of participants with the first prototype.

	PARTICIPANT 1 (P1)	PARTICIPANT 2 (P2)	PARTICIPANT 3 (P3)
First Body Map Drawings & Participants' Reflections	<p>P1 used her drawing to explain the location of her migraine and cervical pain experience</p>	<p>P2 stated that the colors reflect the feeling of throwing up which he associated with the experience of pain</p>	<p>P3 described her pain experience as active sensation emerges from the core of the body and spreading towards the legs</p>
Second Body Map Drawings & Participants' Reflections	<p>P1 explained that the location of the artifacts has a great impact on how she perceived her body, including where the headphones was located as she has migraine as well in addition to her upper back pain</p>	<p>P2 affirmed that the location of the artifact was prominent in his experience and the squeaky sound was resonating with the experience of pain</p>	<p>P3 described that her experience was a whole bodily experience. She felt the engaging with 'Squeaky/Pain' prompted a conversation with her body as a whole</p>

Fig. 7. The participants' body map drawings and reflections during the interviews. Body Map Drawing 1 reflects the participants' experience of pain during the first interview and Body Map Drawing 2 reflects the participants' experience with the soma extension during the second interview



Sounds like my body was talking to me. When the sound was louder [in the first part], it was annoying. In the second part [two minutes of calming sound] I wanted to hear the sound more, it was even good when it was less loud. I was more in the realm like I am moving it is responding to me. So, it was like how I respond and how it responds to me (self-report, Interview 2)



Fig. 9. Video analysis of the designer's testing phase and her statement from the second self-interview that is conducted after wearing the soma extension. The upper images show the movements during the disturbing sound interaction and the lower ones are from the pleasant sound interaction.









		IDEATION	TESTING	APPLICATION PROCESS
Visual Tools	Somatic Experience Map			Somatic Experience Map is a form of body map drawn on the still images of the moving bodies to illustrate the reflection of bodily experiences on each position that are occurred during the moving practice. Reflected bodily experiences are extracted from the journal
	Real-Size Body Map			Real size body map is used to allow the person freely express and locate the pain experience. It is then translated into a 2D design pattern for the tangible soma extension
	Standard Body Map			Standard body map is used to express the felt experience of bodies engaging with the soma extension. They are filled by participants after in-depth interviews
	Video Analysis			Videos are used to analyze the expression of the moving bodies interacting with the soma extension
	Material & Form Explorations			Material and form explorations enable the visual expression of the felt experiences which informed the material choice and 3D visual construction of the soma extension
Linguistic Tools	Journal			Journal is used to capture the linguistic expression of the felt experience of pain during the yoga movement practice
	In-depth Interviews			In-depth interview is used for the articulation of participants' felt experience with the soma extension. It is supported with the body map drawings
	Self-Interview			Self-interview is utilized to articulate the designer's felt experience with the soma extension

Fig. 10. Image illustrating how and why textual, verbal and visual tools are employed in the creation process of *Squeaky/Pain*.

lasting for weeks, designers may find journal entries beneficial as they document a detailed account of their experiences. These written documents can be converted into a somatic experience map to visually convey the essential aspects of the documented felt experiences to inform the design of the artefacts. On the other hand, when engaging with movement practices or testing movement-based interactive artefacts, designers may use video analysis to interpret their own experiences. Through video analysis, they can capture the essence of their experiences that may be unnoticed at the time of the experience. To sum up, we suggest 1) applying visual, verbal and textual tools as complementary methods to cultivate a detailed account of disturbing felt experiences for design use and 2) combining each method depending on the exploration of different person perspectives.

textiles and critical and speculative design. Dila worked as an adjunct lecturer at the Estonian Academy of Arts (autumn 2019). She worked as an e-textile costume designer for the project executed between an artist and Tallinn University, funded by Vertigo STARTS Residency (2019-2020). Additionally, she was an artist and researcher in residency in the STARTS.EE Residency programme which was executed by the HCI group at the Tallinn University in collaboration with elektron.art. Her recent publications include "AURA: Altering Self-Perception Through Interactive Light Emitting Textiles" in Proceedings of the 11<sup>th</sup> NordiCHI: Shaping Experiences, Shaping Society (2020) and "Squeaky/Pain: Cultivating Disturbing Experiences and Perspective Transition for Somaesthetic Interactions" in *Diseña Journal* (2022).

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*Squeaky/Pain: Articular l'experiència sentida del dolor per al disseny d'interaccions somaestètiques*

Traducció al Català

PARAULES CLAU

Interaccions Somaestètiques, Disseny Somàtic, Tèxtils Interactius, Experiència Sentida, Cos, Dimensió Tàcita, Eines d'Ideació, Eines d'Avaluació.

RESUM

Aquest article il·lustra les eines metodològiques per articular l'experiència sentida del dolor crònic que s'utilitzen en el disseny d'interaccions somaestètiques. Per això presenta el procés de disseny d'un estudi de cas denominat *Squeaky/Pain*, una extensió del soma l'objectiu de la qual és augmentar la consciència somaestètica del dolor implícita en l'apreciació de sensacions tant agradables com molestes. L'extensió del soma és un dispositiu portable interactiu que proporciona una interacció so-moviment per reproduir l'experiència de dolor de l'usuari, des del patiment fins a l'alleujament. L'estudi se centra en un aspecte poc explorat de les interaccions somaestètiques: el mesurament d'experiències perturbadores per a l'apreciació de la consciència sensorial. Amb l'extensió del soma que transmet experiències perturbadores, l'estudi vol millorar el coneixement somàtic de les persones i, per tant, de les seves vides. El procés de disseny de *Squeaky/Pain* requereix testimonis detallats d'experiències corporals viscudes per crear interaccions somaestètiques. Per accedir a una narrativa detallada de les experiències sentides es van utilitzar diverses eines per tal d'articular l'experiència de dolor en primera i segona persona per utilitzar-la en el disseny. Són diferents tipus de mapes corporals, anàlisis de vídeos, estudis de materials i formes, diaris, entrevistes en profunditat i autoentrevistes. Les fases d'ideació i prova han demostrat que aquestes eines es complementen entre si per accedir als multifacètics aspectes de les experiències sentides. En aquest article il·lustrat mostrem com es poden aplicar les eines visuals, verbals i escrites per revelar experiències corporals implícites amb la finalitat de conformar el disseny d'interaccions somaestètiques.

1  
INTRODUCCIÓ

La disponibilitat de tecnologies de sensors que es poden utilitzar en aplicacions properes al cos, com ara els artefactes portables interactius, ha fet que comprendre els aspectes sensorials dels cossos sigui essencial per al disseny d'interaccions corporals. Registrant narratives detallades del cos sensorial podem dissenyar experiències interactives que involucren l'usuari. Les experiències corporals implícites són objecte d'examen quan s'anàlitzin les minucioses descripcions del cos sensorial. Aquestes experiències constitueixen una dimensió tàcita que podria passar desapercibuda si només s'utilitzés el llenguatge oral o escrit. Per tant, la comunicació d'experiències tàcites necessita el suport de mitjans visuals, com ara mapes corporals, imatges fixes, vídeos i experiments de formes visuals a través de l'estudi de materials. Alguns exemples d'ús d'eines visuals en la investigació per al disseny l'objectiu del qual és comprendre les experiències corporals són: l'ús de mapes corporals per accedir a la dimensió tàcita de les experiències corporals quan es dissenya per a interaccions corporals sensorials (Núñez-Pacheco i Loke 2016), imatges fixes de cossos en moviment per estudiar la interacció entre els cossos i les peces de roba (Valle-Noronha 2019), i enregistraments de vídeo per analitzar interaccions socials (Pauwels i Mannay 2020).

En aquest article examinem l'ús d'eines visuals i també d'eines textuals i verbals per articular experiències sentides perturbadores en un estudi denominat *Squeaky/Pain*. *Squeaky/Pain* és un dispositiu interactiu portable basat en el moviment que es considera una extensió del soma (Fig. 1) (Demir, Nimkulrat, and Kuusk 2022) i que vol augmentar la









**Fig. 1.** El segundo prototipo de *Squeaky/Pain* reproduce la experiencia de dolor mediante una interacción sonido-movimiento que combina reacciones sonoras desagradables y placenteras. Las reacciones sonoras desagradables se utilizan para reflejar el sufrimiento de la experiencia de dolor mientras que las placenteras reflejan el alivio del dolor.

**Fig. 2.** Proceso de empleo de herramientas visuales, textuales y verbales para cultivar la experiencia de dolor en exploraciones en primera y segunda persona.

1. Métodos para cultivar experiencias corporales sentidas perturbadoras desde la perspectiva de primera persona (para ideación)
  - 1.1. Recopilación de datos
    - 1.1.1. Experimentación de movimiento somático
    - 1.1.2. Diario
  - 1.2. Mapeo de conceptos para uso en el diseño
    - 1.2.1. Análisis temático → mapa de experiencia somática (Fig. 4)
- 1.3. Materialización
  - 1.3.1. Mapa corporal a tamaño real que muestra dónde influye el dolor sobre el cuerpo
- 1.3.2. Estudios de materiales
2. Métodos para cultivar experiencias corporales sentidas perturbadoras desde la perspectiva de segunda persona (para prueba)
  - 2.1. Recopilación de datos
    - 2.1.1. Prototipo de prueba con participantes
    - 2.1.2. Entrevista + mapas corporales
  - 2.2. Mapeo de conceptos para uso en el diseño
    - 2.2.1. Análisis temático → conceptos que se aplicarán a la segunda iteración de diseño
- 2.3. Materialización
  - 2.3.1. Aplicar en el diseño del segundo prototipo los cambios conceptuales y materiales de diseño necesarios que hayan surgido del análisis
3. Métodos para cultivar experiencias corporales sentidas perturbadoras desde la perspectiva de primera persona (para prueba)
  - 3.1. Recopilación de datos
    - 3.1.1. Prueba en primera persona + grabación de vídeo
    - 3.1.2. Autoentrevistas
    - 3.2. Análisis final y/o mapeo de conceptos para uso en el diseño
    - 3.2.1. Para finalizar el estudio → análisis temático/análisis de vídeo
    - 3.2.2. Para continuar con las iteraciones de diseño → repetir métodos de exploración en primera y segunda persona

**Fig. 3.** El viaje por el diseño comienza con una práctica de movimientos de yoga secuenciada por la diseñadora, que también es instructora de esta disciplina. A continuación se emplean diversos métodos textuales y visuales para cultivar la experiencia del dolor para diseñar el primer prototipo.

4. Métodos para cultivar experiencias corporales sentidas perturbadoras desde la perspectiva de primera persona (para ideación)
  - 4.1. Recopilación de datos.
    - 4.1.1. Primer paso: tres semanas de yoga para el dolor de espalda
    - 4.1.2. Segundo paso: diario.
  - 4.2. Mapeo de conceptos para uso en el diseño.
    - 4.2.1. Ver Fig. 4. Mapa de experiencia somática
    - 4.2.2. Sonido para interacción en movimiento
    - 4.2.3. Interacción en movimiento lenta para detectar experiencias corporales.
  - 4.3. Materialización.
    - 4.3.1. Primer paso: mapa corporal a escala real
    - 4.3.2. Segundo paso: exploración de distintos materiales y técnicas para materializar la experiencia de dolor de la diseñadora para el diseño del primer prototipo.

**Fig. 4.** Un mapa de experiencia somática es un tipo de mapa corporal que se dibuja sobre imágenes fijas de la diseñadora. La experiencia vivida de las prácticas de movimiento se capta individualmente, ya que cada posición puede sentirse de manera diferente. El mapa de experiencia somática visibiliza las características destacadas de la experimentación de los movimientos de yoga que se reflejan en el diario.

**Fig. 5.** El primer prototipo se ha diseñado como resultado del dolor en primera persona de la diseñadora.

**Fig. 6.** Esta figura ilustra los métodos que se aplicaron al proceso de evaluación del primer prototipo a través del estudio con participantes. Para esta evaluación se cultivaron experiencias sentidas utilizando herramientas visuales y verbales mediante una exploración en segunda persona.

5. Métodos para cultivar experiencias corporales sentidas perturbadoras desde la perspectiva de segunda persona (para prueba)
  - 5.1. Recopilación de datos
    - 5.1.1. Primer paso: probar el primer prototipo con participantes
    - 5.1.2. Segundo paso: entrevistas en profundidad + mapas corporales.
  - 5.2. Mapeo de conceptos para uso en el diseño.
    - 5.2.1. Análisis temático: incorporar interacción sonora placentera y molesta / Diseñar una extensión del soma más pequeña para mantener el foco táctil en el punto de dolor exacto.
  - 5.3. Materialización
    - 5.3.1. Emplear conceptos revelados en el análisis para el segundo prototipo

**Fig. 7.** Mapas corporales de los participantes y reflexiones durante las entrevistas. El mapa corporal 1 refleja la experiencia de dolor de los participantes durante la primera entrevista y el mapa corporal 2 refleja la experiencia de los participantes con la extensión del soma durante la segunda entrevista.

- Primer mapa corporal y reflexiones de los participantes: P1 utilizó su dibujo para explicar la ubicación de su experiencia de dolor cervical y de

migraña / P2 indicó que los colores reflejaban la sensación de angustia que asociaba con la experiencia de dolor / P3 describió su experiencia de dolor como una sensación activa que surgía del centro del cuerpo y se extendía hacia las piernas.

- Segundo mapa corporal y reflexiones de los participantes: P1 explicó que la ubicación de los artefactos tiene un gran impacto sobre cómo percibía su cuerpo, incluyendo la ubicación de los auriculares, y también tiene migrañas además de dolor en la parte alta de la espalda / P2 afirmó que la ubicación del artefacto era importante en su experiencia y que el sonido chirriante estaba reflejando la experiencia de dolor / P3 describió que su experiencia era una experiencia corporal completa. Sintió que participar en *Squeaky/Pain* propició que entablara un diálogo con todo su cuerpo.

**Fig. 8.** Primer plano del segundo prototipo de *Squeaky/Pain* iterado conforme a la experiencia sentida de los participantes con el primer prototipo.

6. Métodos para cultivar experiencias corporales sentidas perturbadoras desde la perspectiva de primera persona (para prueba)
  - 6.1. Recopilación de datos
    - 6.1.1. Primer paso: la diseñadora interactúa con el prototipo + grabación de vídeo de su interacción
    - 6.1.2. Segundo paso: autoentrevista.
  - 6.2. Análisis final
    - 6.2.1. Análisis temático → Análisis de vídeo (Fig. 9)

**Fig. 9.** Análisis de vídeo de la fase de prueba de la diseñadora y sus declaraciones en la segunda autoentrevista realizada después de usar la extensión del soma. Las imágenes superiores muestran los movimientos realizados durante la interacción con el sonido molesto y las inferiores pertenecen a la interacción con el sonido placentero.

**Fig. 10.** Imagen que ilustra cómo y por qué se utilizan herramientas textuales, verbales y visuales en el proceso de creación de *Squeaky/Pain*. [I = Ideación; P = Prueba].

Herramientas visuales

- Mapa de experiencia somática (I): El mapa de experiencia somática es un mapa con la forma de un cuerpo dibujado sobre imágenes fijas de cuerpos en movimiento para mostrar el reflejo de las experiencias corporales en cada posición que se adopta durante la práctica del movimiento. Las experiencias corporales reflejadas se extraen del diario.
- Mapa corporal en tamaño real (I): El mapa corporal en tamaño real se utiliza para que la persona se exprese libremente y localice la experiencia de dolor. A continuación se transfiere a un patrón de diseño en dos dimensiones para obtener una extensión del soma tangible.
- Mapa corporal estándar (P): El mapa corporal estándar se utiliza para expresar la experiencia sentida de los cuerpos que portan la extensión del soma. Lo rellenan los participantes después de las entrevistas en profundidad.
- Análisis de vídeo (P): Los vídeos se emplean para analizar la expresión de los cuerpos en movimiento que interactúan con la extensión del soma.
- Estudios de materiales y formas (I): Los estudios de materiales y formas facilitan la expresión visual de las experiencias sentidas que documentaron la elección de material y la construcción visual tridimensional de la extensión del soma.

Herramientas lingüísticas

- Diario (I). El diario sirve para captar la expresión lingüística de la experiencia sentida de dolor durante la práctica de movimientos de yoga.
- Entrevistas en profundidad (P): La entrevista en profundidad se utiliza para articular la experiencia sentida de los participantes con la extensión del soma. Se complementa con mapas corporales.
- Autoentrevista (P): La autoentrevista se utiliza para articular la experiencia sentida de los participantes con la extensión del soma. Se complementa con mapas corporales.

REFERENCIAS

Ver listado completo de referencias en la página 173.