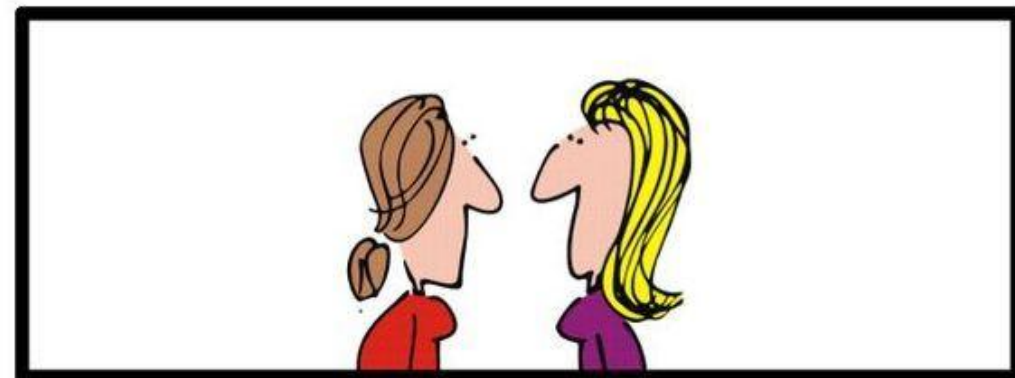
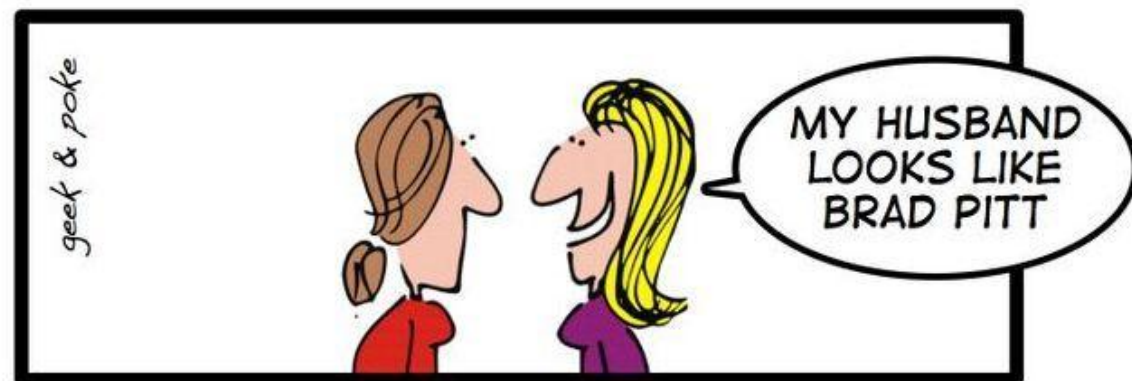


Cellulographics[©] and Augmented Reality

Prateek Kalia

SIMPLY EXPLAINED



AUGMENTED REALITY

Remarks

This concept is based on **Copyright No. L-68022/2017** (Copyright Division, Department of Industrial Policy & Promotion, Ministry of Commerce and Industry, India).

Kalia, P., Dwivedi, Y. K., & Acevedo-Duque, Á. (2022).

Cellulographics©: A novel smartphone user classification metrics.

Journal of Innovation & Knowledge, 7(2), 100179.

<https://doi.org/https://doi.org/10.1016/j.jik.2022.100179>

Agenda

–Introduction to Cellulographics[©]

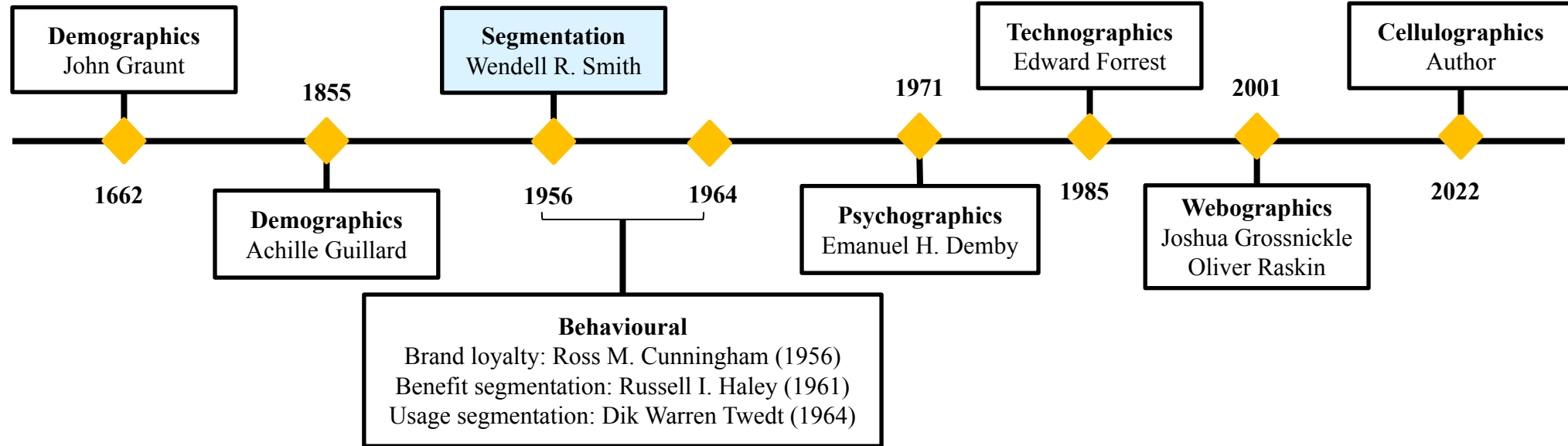
- Major seminal works on segmentation/classification
- Cellulographics: The new metrics
- Future/Possible projects

–Cellulographics[©] and augmented reality

- Augmented reality
- Smartphone apps and augmented reality



Major seminal works on segmentation/classification.



Geographic

- Region** Pacific, Mountain, West North Central...
- City or metro size** Under 4,999; 5,000–19,999; 20,000–49,999..
- Density** Urban, suburban, rural
- Climate** Northern, southern

Demographic

-**Age** Under 6, 6–11, 12–19, 20–34, 35–49, 50–64, 65

-**Family Size** 1–2, 3–4, 5

-**Family life cycle** Young, single, married, no children..

-**Gender** Male, female

-**Income** Under \$9,999; \$10,000–\$14,999; \$15,000–\$19,999..

-**Occupation** farmers; retired; students; homemakers; unemployed

-**Education** high school graduate; some college; college graduate

-**Religion** Catholic, Protestant, Jewish, Muslim, Hindu, other

-**Race** White, Black, Asian, Hispanic

Demographic (Contd..)

- Generation** Baby boomers, Generation Xers
- Nationality** British, French, German, Italian, Japanese
- Social class** Lower, working, middle, upper

Behavioral

- **Occasions** Regular occasion, special occasion
- **Benefits** Quality, service, economy, speed
- **User status** Nonuser, ex-user, potential user, first-time user, regular user
- **Usage rate** Light user, medium user, heavy user
- **Loyalty status** None, medium, strong, absolute
- **Readiness stage** Unaware, aware, informed, interested, desirous, intending to buy
- **Attitude toward product** Enthusiastic, positive, indifferent, negative, hostile

Psychographic

- Lifestyle Straights, swingers, longhairs
- Personality Compulsive, gregarious, authoritarian, ambitious
- Values (codified principles based on morals) and attitude
(standpoints, predispositions)

Cellulographics: The new metrics

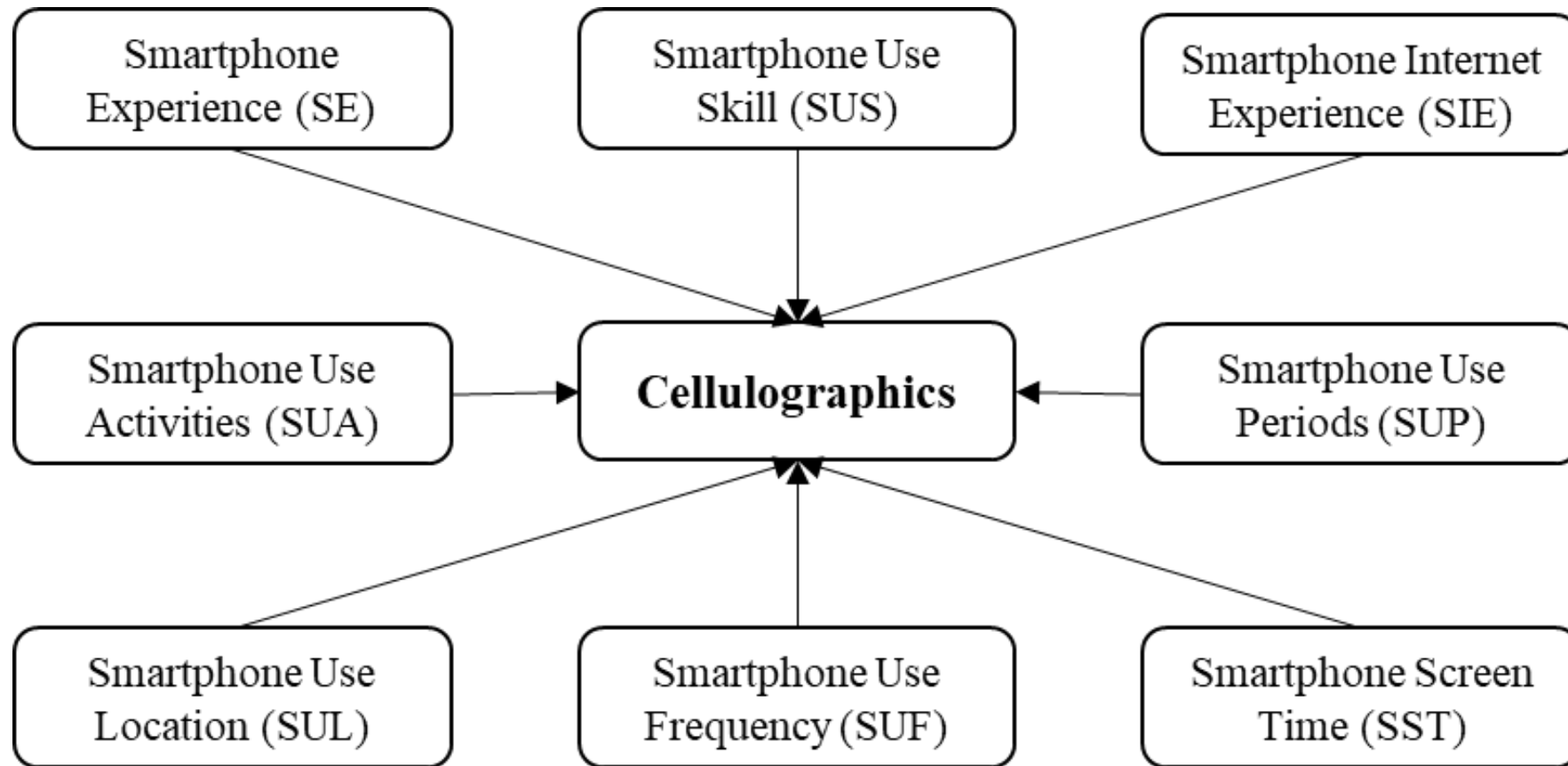
–The **traditional segmentations** are getting **dated** because consumers are migrating to smartphones for their daily online activities. Smartphones are versatile, portable, and 24/7 accessible. Worldwide, **smartphone subscription** is expected to grow to **7216 million users by 2026** (Statista, 2021), but there is **no classification metrics based on smartphone use to date**. To fill this gap ‘Cellulographics’ has been **proposed and defined as below**.



Definition

–Cellulographics is a term developed for **behavioral classification** of **smartphone users** based on smartphone experience (SE), smartphone use skill (SUS), smartphone internet experience (SIE), smartphone use periods (SUP), smartphone screen time (SST), smartphone use frequency (SUF), smartphone use activities (SUA), and smartphone use location (SUL). These terms are explained below.

Cellulographics[©] conceptual model



Smartphone experience (SE)

–It is the **number of years** an individual is using a smartphone. This criterion is important because the length of usage, familiarity, compatibility of the innovation with past experiences, existing values, needs, expertise, background, and prior knowledge can inhibit or motivate technology use.

Smartphone use skill (SUS)

–It is an **individual's self-assessment** of the **ability** and **proficiency** to **use** the smartphone. Due to differences in culture, social environment, personal characteristics, technological context, etc., information communication and technology (ICT) skills may vary in individuals.

Smartphone internet experience (SIE)

–It is an **individual's internet experience through a smartphone**. Marketers are trying to provide a seamless mobile internet experience to the users (Asunmaa et al., 2002). Advantages like, mobility, lightweight, long battery life, instant-on capability, high-definition touch screen, and interactivity are leading to higher smartphone dependency and gratifications.

Smartphone use periods (SUP)

–It is the **time when the user indulges in smartphone use in a day**, like morning (6:01 to 12:00), afternoon (12:01 to 18:00), evening (18:01 to 0:00), and night (01:00 to 6:00) (**MAEN**). Researchers believe that differences may exist in total daily duration, number of uses, and use length at different times of the day.

Smartphone screen time (SST)

–It is the **time measured in the number of hours or minutes per day, spent by an individual on smartphone use**. Researchers believe that screen time is one of the effective methods for determining technology usage.

Smartphone use frequency (SUF)

–It is the **number of use sessions in a specific time period** or the **number of times an individual checks his or her smartphone.**

SUF is also one of the important criteria to access technology usage.

Smartphone use location (SUL)

–It is the **location from where an individual uses the smartphone** or access the internet through it, such as **home, office, leisure place**, etc. Locational categories (shopping, movie and shows, work and education, recreation and amusement, food and drink, and sports and exercise) proposed by Exler et al. (2016) are quite balanced.

Smartphone use activities (SUA)

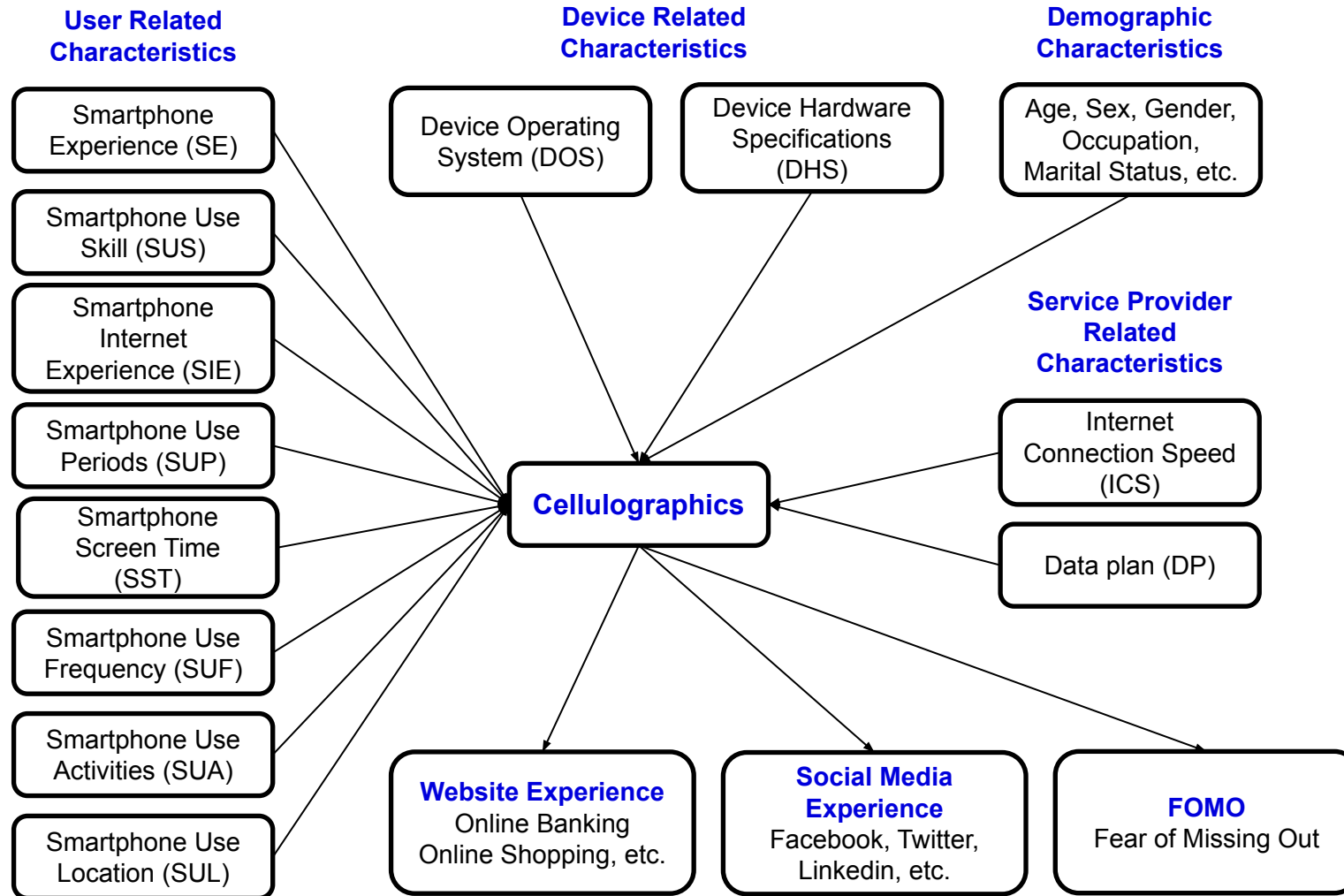
–A smartphone is a versatile device, it can be used for a variety of work or leisure activities. Elhai et al. (2016) proposed an extensive list that includes 11 activities which are, voice/video calls, email, texting/instant messaging, internet/websites, social networking sites, games, music/podcasts/radio, watching video/tv/movies, taking pictures or videos, maps/navigation and reading books/magazines.

Future

– This concept can be applied to any field of study without limitations, where smartphone use is involved. For example, **medicine** (sleep and health issues due to smartphone use), **psychology** (smartphone addiction), **business management** (mobile commerce), **computers** (human-computer interactions), etc.



Possible Project



Augmented reality (AR)

– Augmented reality (AR) is an interactive experience that combines the real world and computer-generated content.

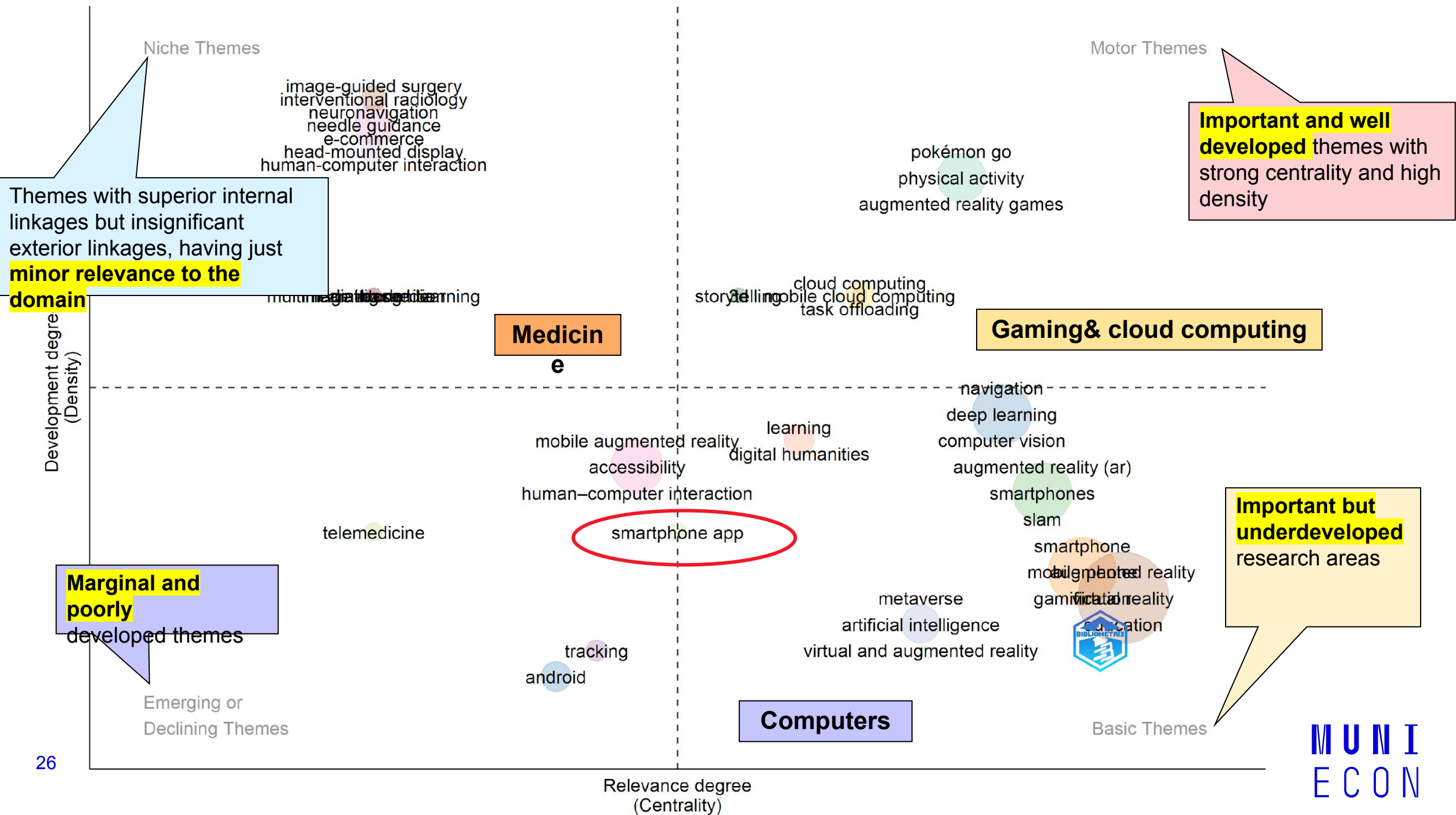




Augmented reality and smartphones: A thematic analysis

–Searched Scopus database for:

- Article titles, abstract, keywords: Augmented reality AND (smartphone OR “mobile phone”)
- Articles only
- English language only
- 947 articles



Some AR mobile apps

–Snapchat

–Google Lens

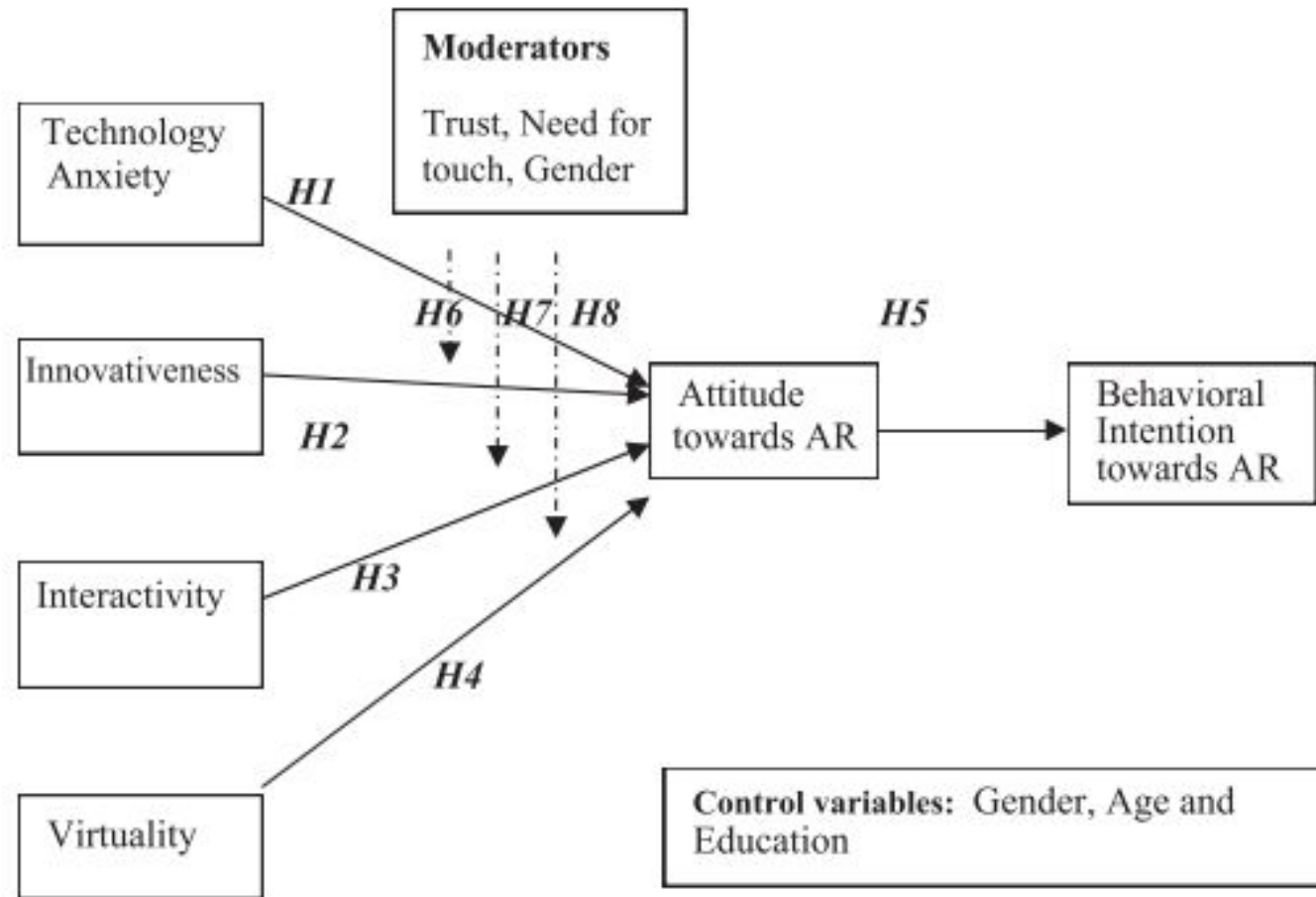
–Augment: For retailers <https://www.augment.com>

–Amikasa (iOS): Home décor <https://www.amikasa.com/>

–Wanna Kicks (iOS): <https://wanna.fashion/web-demo>

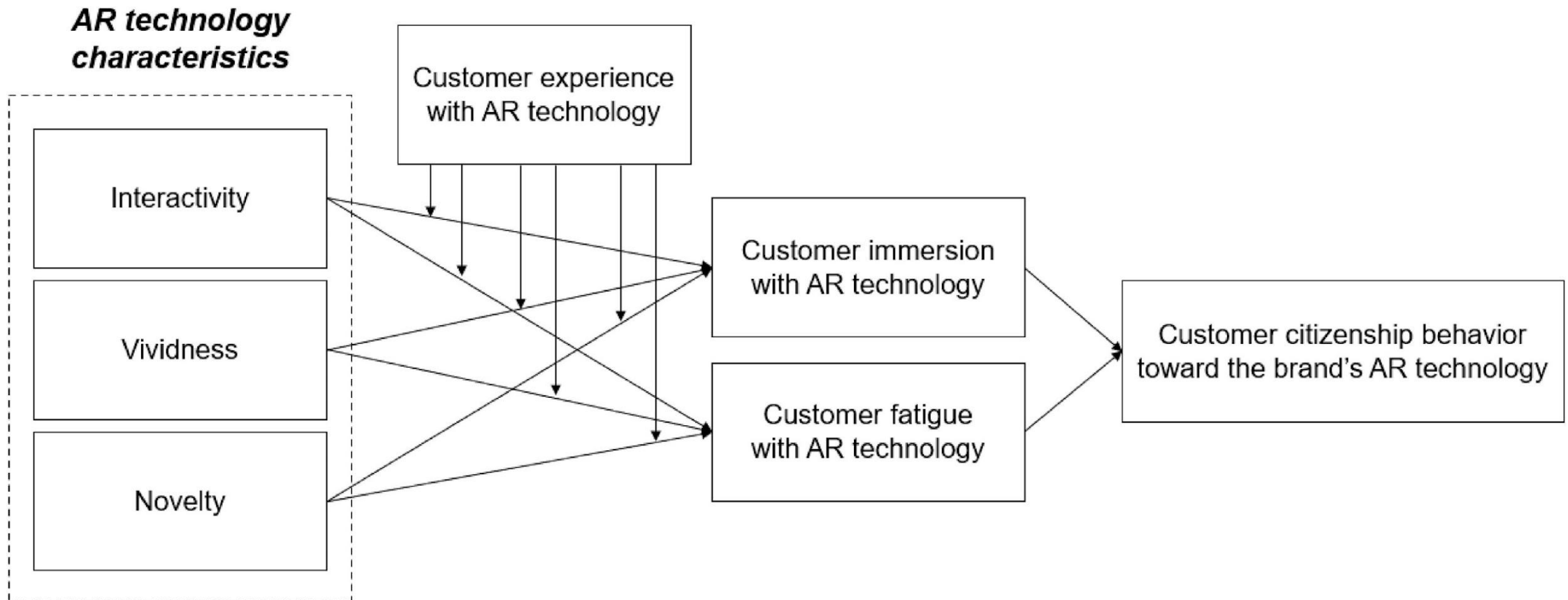
–GIPHY world: <https://giphy.com/apps/giphyworld>

Influence of augmented reality on shopping behavior



<https://doi.org/10.1108/MD-02-2022-0136>

Effects of augmented reality technology characteristics on customer citizenship behavior

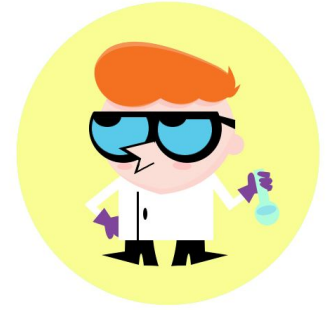


<https://doi.org/10.1016/j.jretconser.2023.103443>

Questions?



How to find me:



SCOPUS: <https://www.scopus.com/authid/detail.uri?authorId=57008894500>

ORCID: <http://orcid.org/0000-0003-2209-1778>

Publons: <https://publons.com/researcher/1749817/prateek-kalia/>

Google Scholar: <https://scholar.google.co.in/citations?user=Aqtyf1MAAAAJ&hl=en>

ResearchGate: https://www.researchgate.net/profile/Prateek_Kalia

SSRN: https://papers.ssrn.com/sol3/cf_dev/AbsByAuth.cfm?per_id=1876118

Academia: <https://ptu.academia.edu/PrateekKalia>

...simply google
"Cellulographics"



M A S A R Y K

U N I V E R S I T Y