# Article information:

Perception of short tactile pulses generated by a vibration motor in a mobile phone | IEEE Conference Publication | IEEE Xplore  
<https://ieeexplore.ieee.org/abstract/document/1406972/metrics>

# Article summary:

1. An experimental study was conducted to determine the optimal length of control signals for generating perceived vibration pulses in mobile phones.

2. The study found that control signals should be between 50 and 200 ms in duration to ensure a safe and non-irritating perception of the generated vibration pulse.

3. The location of the device on the body did not significantly affect the perception of the vibration pulses.

# Article rating:

Appears moderately imbalanced: The article provides some useful information, but is missing several important points or pieces of evidence that would be required to present the discussed topics in a balanced and reliable way. You are encouraged to seek a more balanced perspective on the presented issues by exploring the provided research topics and looking at different information sources.

# Article analysis:

The article titled "Perception of short tactile pulses generated by a vibration motor in a mobile phone" presents an experimental study on the perception of vibration pulses generated by a mobile phone's vibration motor. The study aims to answer questions related to the optimal length of control signals, the shortest pulse that generates a perceived vibration pulse, and how the location of the device affects the perception of vibration.

The article provides a brief overview of earlier work on vibrotactile stimuli and their thresholds. However, it fails to acknowledge potential biases or limitations in these studies. For instance, Gescheider et al.'s study on vibrotactile stimulus threshold may not be applicable to all individuals as it was conducted on a small sample size with specific characteristics. Similarly, Sherrick and Cholewiak's study on body location effects may not account for individual differences in sensitivity or tolerance to vibrations.

The article also lacks information on potential risks associated with prolonged exposure to vibrations from mobile phones. While it suggests using control signals longer than 50 ms but shorter than 200 ms for safe perception, it does not mention any possible health concerns related to prolonged exposure to vibrations.

Furthermore, the article presents its findings without exploring counterarguments or alternative explanations for the results. For example, while the study suggests that shorter control signals may not generate perceived vibration pulses, it does not consider other factors such as individual differences in sensitivity or tolerance to vibrations.

Overall, while the article provides valuable insights into the perception of vibration pulses generated by mobile phones' vibration motors, it could benefit from acknowledging potential biases and limitations in earlier work and considering alternative explanations for its findings. Additionally, it should address potential health risks associated with prolonged exposure to vibrations from mobile phones.

# Topics for further research:

* Health risks of prolonged exposure to mobile phone vibrations
* Individual differences in sensitivity to vibrotactile stimuli
* Limitations of previous studies on vibrotactile stimulus thresholds
* Alternative explanations for the perception of short tactile pulses
* Effects of vibration location on perception
* Safe levels of exposure to mobile phone vibrations

# Report location:

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