List of Figures

Figure 1.1: Theoretical precursors of Csikszentmihalyi 's Flow theory (from Engeser & Tiska, 2012) —— 14

Figure 2.1: The intentional chain (from Riva and Mantovani, 2012a). —— 27

Figure 2.2: Layers of presence in human activity. —— 28

Figure 2.3: The experience of presence —— 30

Figure 2.4: Presence and Optimal Experiences. —— 33

Figure 3.1: Positive Technology levels (Adapted from Riva et al., 2012) —— 42

Figure 3.2: Positive Psychology tools (Adapted from Botella et al., 2012) —— 48

Figure 3.3: The Process of Patient Engagement (Adapted from Graffigna et al., 2013a) —— 49

Figure 4.1: Phase 1: Meeting (or Persistence). —— 62

Figure 4.2: Phase 2: Reducing the distance. —— 63

Figure 4.3: Phase 3: Liminality-Parallel Action —— 64

Figure 4.4: Phase 4: Networked Flow —— 64

Figure 4.5: Phase 5: Creation of the artifact —— 65

Figure 4.6: Phase 6: Application of the artifact to social reality —— 66

Figure 4.7: An example of adjacency matrix, which provides the possible choices of respondents to the question: *«Which member of the team do you think most shares your vision?»*. It is interesting to note a remarkable centralization of the two most internal members, who probably are the carrier of a vision which is shared by most of the members of this group. —— 69

Figure 4.8: Density and Centralization indices of a group over 11 weeks of collaboration (adapted from Gaggioli et al., in press) —— 70

Figure 6.1: Flowability-preference covariance —— 101

Figure 9.1: Flow and Peak Moments (Berger & Tobar, 2007, modified) —— 141

Figure 12.1: What is quality most important in term of? —— 191

Figure 12.2: Most important reason when condsidering an object's excellence —— 192

Figure 12.3: Percent of respondents calling technology „wasted time" —— 193

Figure 12.4: Percent of respondent who wasted time with technology, AND would spend unplanned time using technology —— 194