

LEAD-ME Summer Training School Warsaw'21

Eye tracking in media accessibility research - methods,
technologies and data analyses

Introduction to experimental designs in eye tracking studies

Izabela Krejtz

Eye Info
by looking into
eyes we can
recognize their
owner.



Whose eyes are these?

Whose eyes
are these?



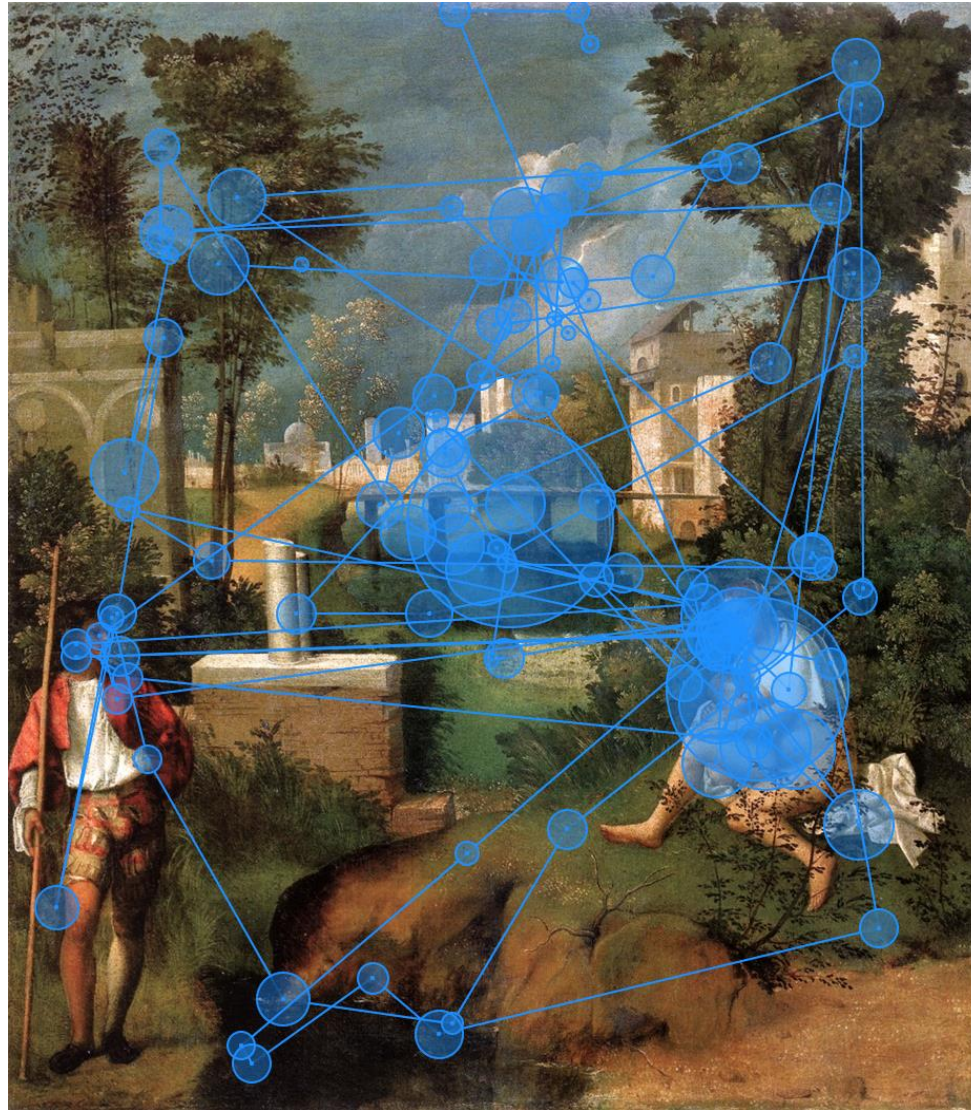
By analyzing
eye
movements we
can tell what a
person is doing
and possibly
infer their
mental states



PROCESSING VISUAL INFORMATION

Viewing path for 1
 person while
 viewing the image
 (30 sec.)

Fixations (circles)
 saccades (lines)



- Visual exploration from eye movements perspective is a consecutive sequence of fixations and saccades
 - **Fixations**
 - stabilise image on retina
 - low spatial disparity
 - **Saccades**
 - move eye towards a new location
 - high speed and amplitude

Study design

what

who

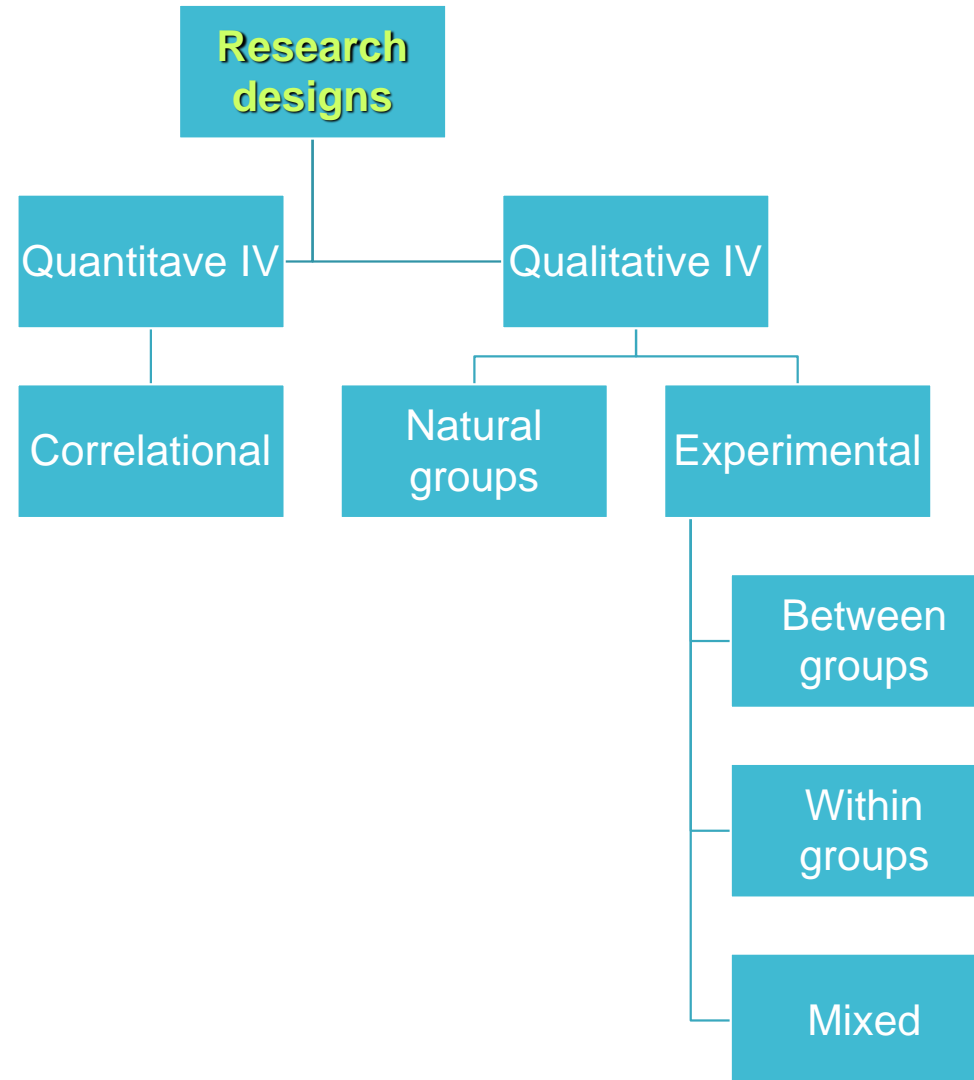
how

- Before designing a study we need to decide:
 - What to study:
Perception of emotions
 - Who will be participating:
Deaf and hearing individuals
 - How will we test our prediction:
Presentation of faces expressing emotions
- Do we have any predictions?

HOW: Research designs

- correlational design
 - looking for relationship between two or more variables
- natural groups design (quasi-experimental)
 - independent variable is not manipulated
- experimental design
 - independent variable is manipulated
 - random allocation to groups
 - control of confounding variables

Decision tree



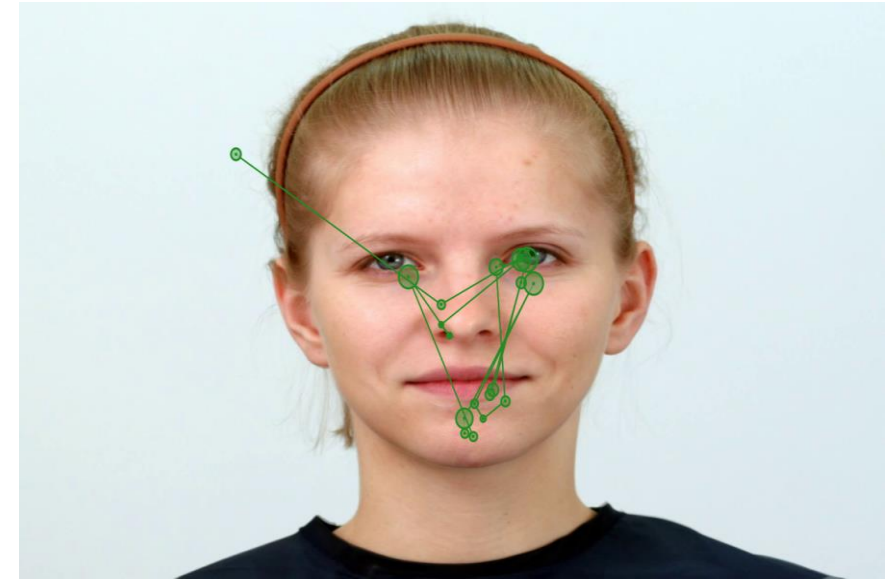
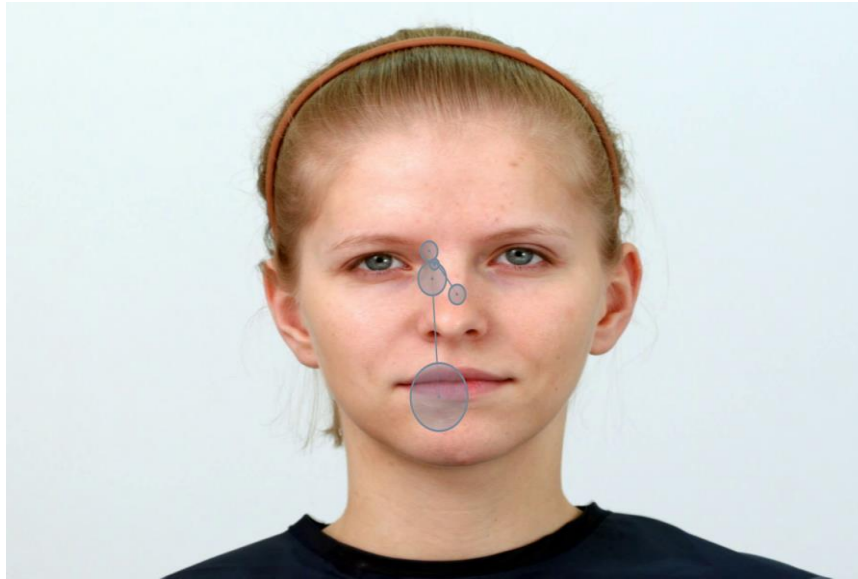
Natural groups design quasi-experimental mixed-design

WHAT: Perception of emotions

WHO

Group
Hearing vs Deaf

1st IV
independent
variable
not manipulated
between-
subjects



HOW

Faces
Happy vs Angry

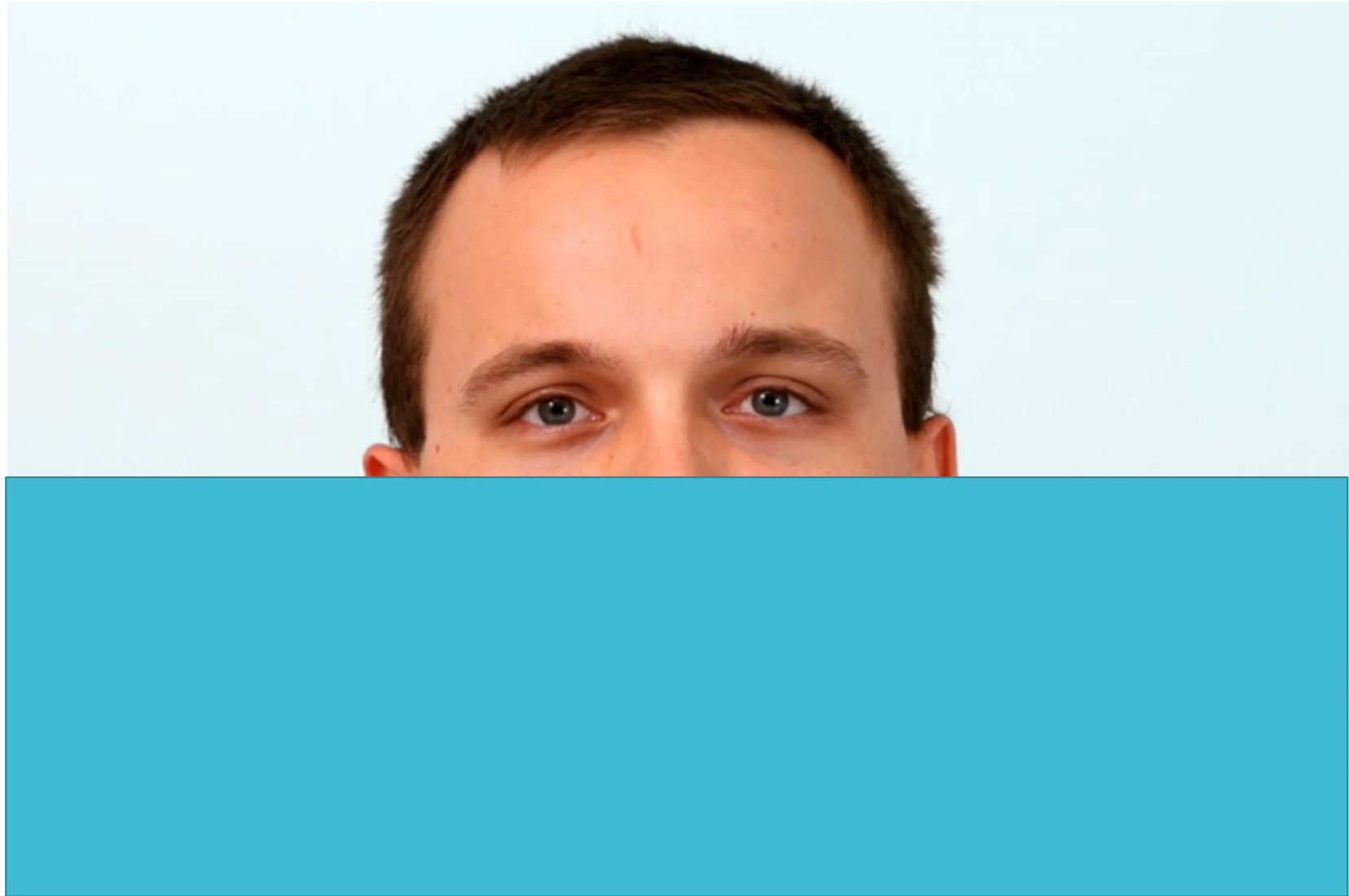
2nd IV
independent
variable
manipulated
within-subjects



HOW

Visibility
Full vs Half face

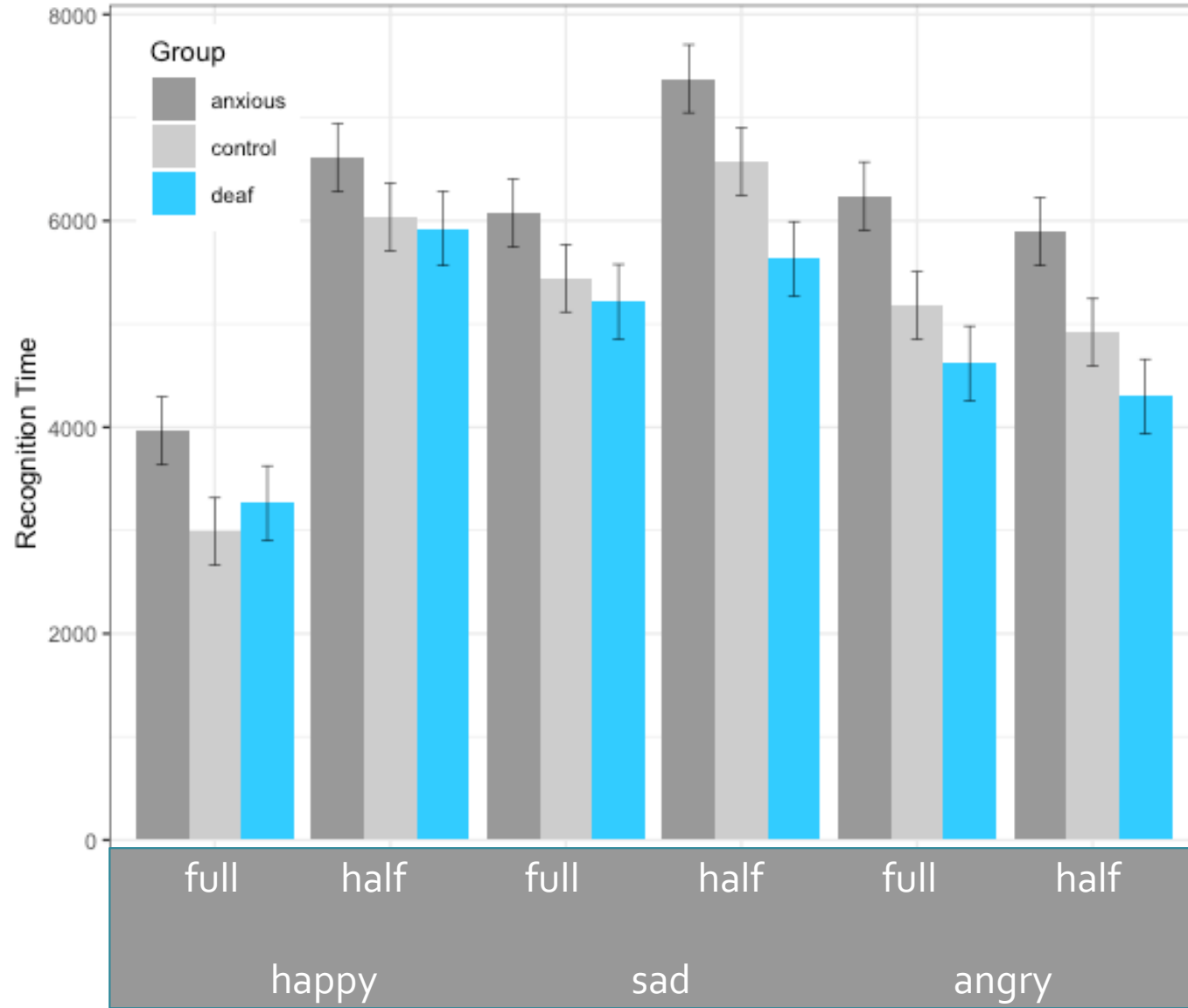
3rd IV
independent
variable
manipulated
within-subjects



Study design
2X2X2
mixed design

- So far, our study has 3 independent variables each on 2 levels
- Independent variables can be introduced as:
 - **Between-subjects designs** require more participants (around 20 per group) than within-subjects designs
 - **Within-subjects designs** require less participants because each participant is presented with the same set of stimuli
 - **Mixed design** has at least one within-subjects and one between-subjects independent variable
- We can complicate the design either by adding more levels to IVs or adding more independent variables

Final study design:
3X3X2 mixed design



DESIGNING AREAS OF INTEREST

In eye tracking studies, areas of interests often create another within-subjects independent variable

DRAWING AREAS OF INTEREST

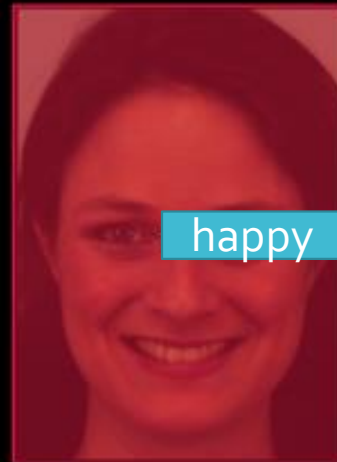
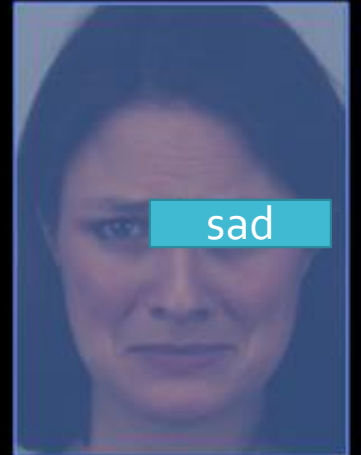
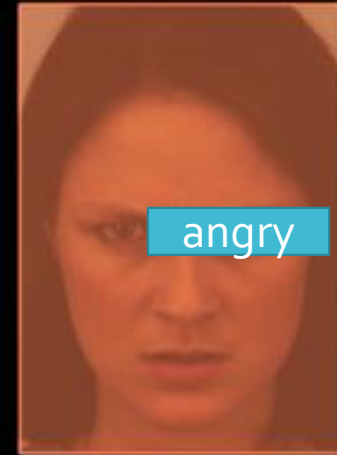


We may analyze:
The proportion of time
spent looking at each of
stimulus in relation to the
rest of stimuli

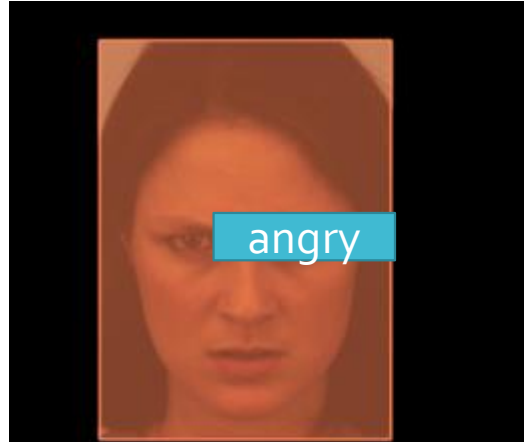
$$FFD_{\text{relative}} = \frac{FFD_{\text{positive}}}{FFD_{\text{positive}} + FFD_{\text{negative}}}$$

FFD - First Fixation Duration
First Glance Duration
Total Dwell Time

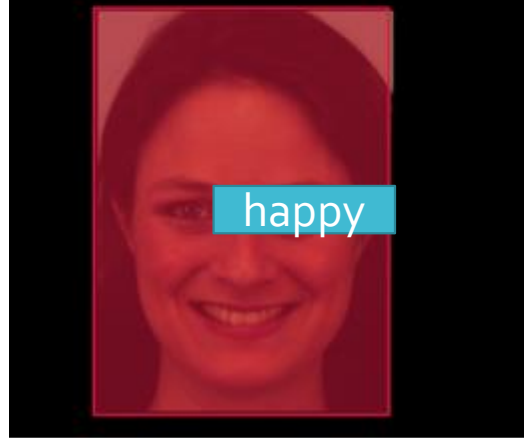
Each
stimulus
is a separate
AOI



Other metrics

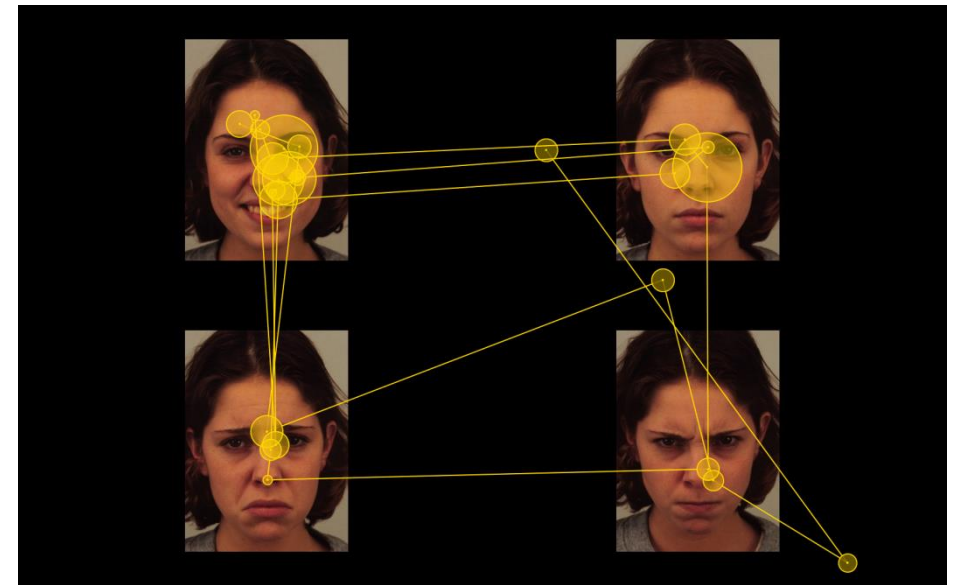
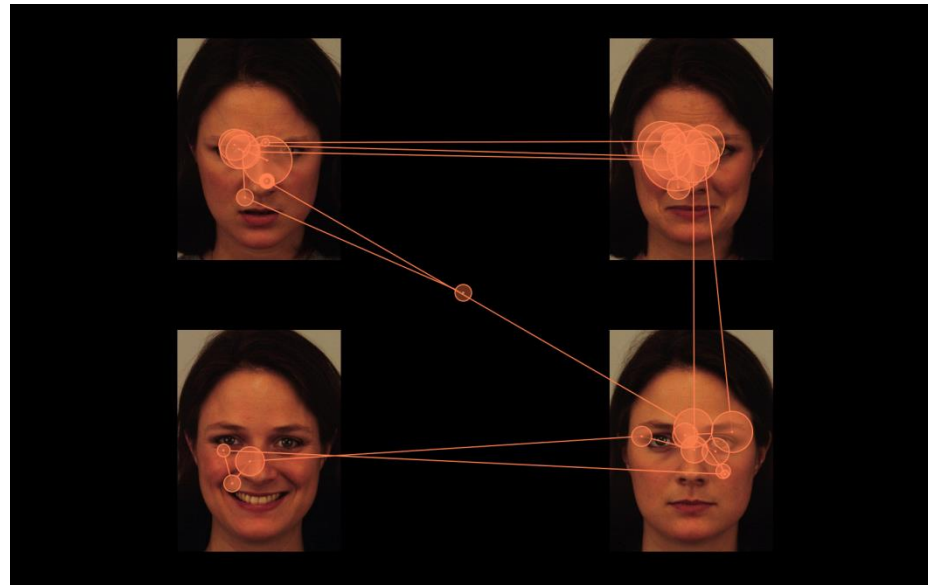


Sequence	2
Entry time	861.0 ms
Dwell time	2031.4 ms (20.3 %)
Hit ratio	50/50 (100.0 %)
Revisits	1.5
Revisitors	42/50
Average fixation	305.0 ms
First fixation	275.1 ms
Fixation count	6.6



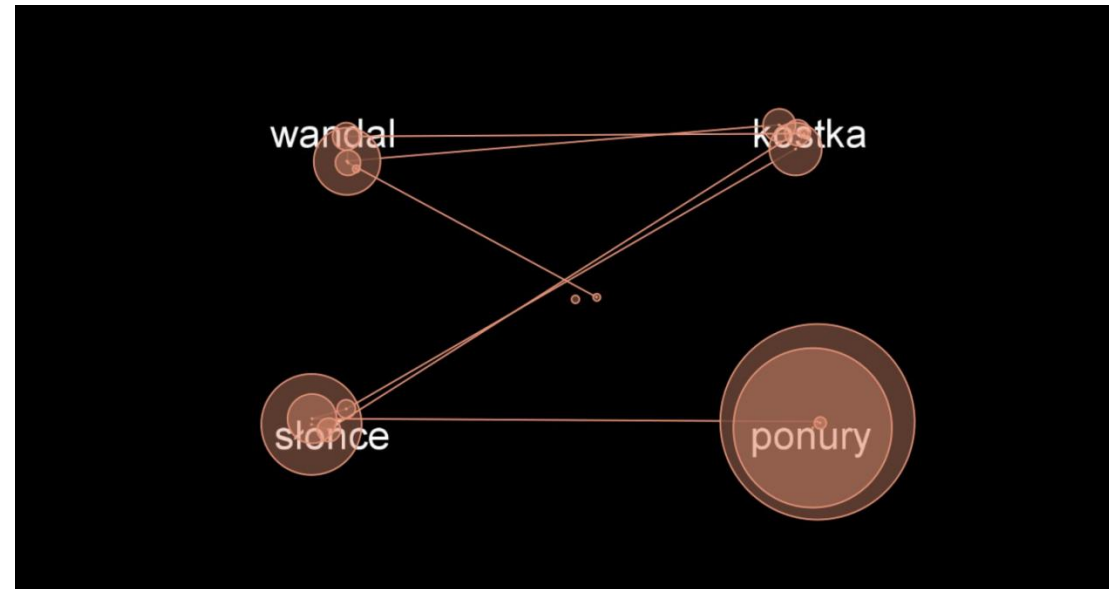
Sequence	4
Entry time	2768.0 ms
Dwell time	2418.3 ms (24.2 %)
Hit ratio	50/50 (100.0 %)
Revisits	1.5
Revisitors	38/50
Average fixation	314.1 ms
First fixation	273.8 ms
Fixation count	7.8

Examples of individual scanpaths



- Depressed before and after therapy (mindfulness training)

- 12 slides with four words on each of them was shown to participants
- dysphoric
- aversive
- positive
- neutral



- simultaneously presented on a slide for 10 seconds
- indices of attentional bias: glances count and dwell time of dysphoric words

FOUR-WORD PROCEDURE

Eye tracking indices

ET indicators
and
everyday
functioning

Proportion of
dwell time
on negative
words as
a predictor of
daily
functioning of
depressed
individuals

DWELL TIME on DYSPHORIC WORDS



Multilevel model

Day Level

$$Rumination_{ij} = \beta_{oj} + r_{ij}$$

Person Level

$$\beta_{oj} = \gamma_{00} + \gamma_{01} * (\text{Dwell Time}) + u_{oj}$$

Predictor
of daily
rumination:

dwell time on
affective words

	<i>dysphoric</i>	<i>positive</i>	<i>aversive</i>	<i>neutral</i>
Rumination	.36**	.04	.63**	.20
Adjustment	-.21**	-.08	-.21*	-.14

The effect of consumer confusion on attention to products placed in TV shows

Experimental mixed design 2x5:

- 1 Between-subjects independent variable (manipulated)
- 1 Within-subjects IV (epoch)

Study design

Group 1: noise



Group 2: calm



3-min. video



5-min culinary program
"Advisor of taste" „Doradca smaku”

BEKO

Prymat®



Brands in the TV show

łaciate®

ZWIEGER haus & küche



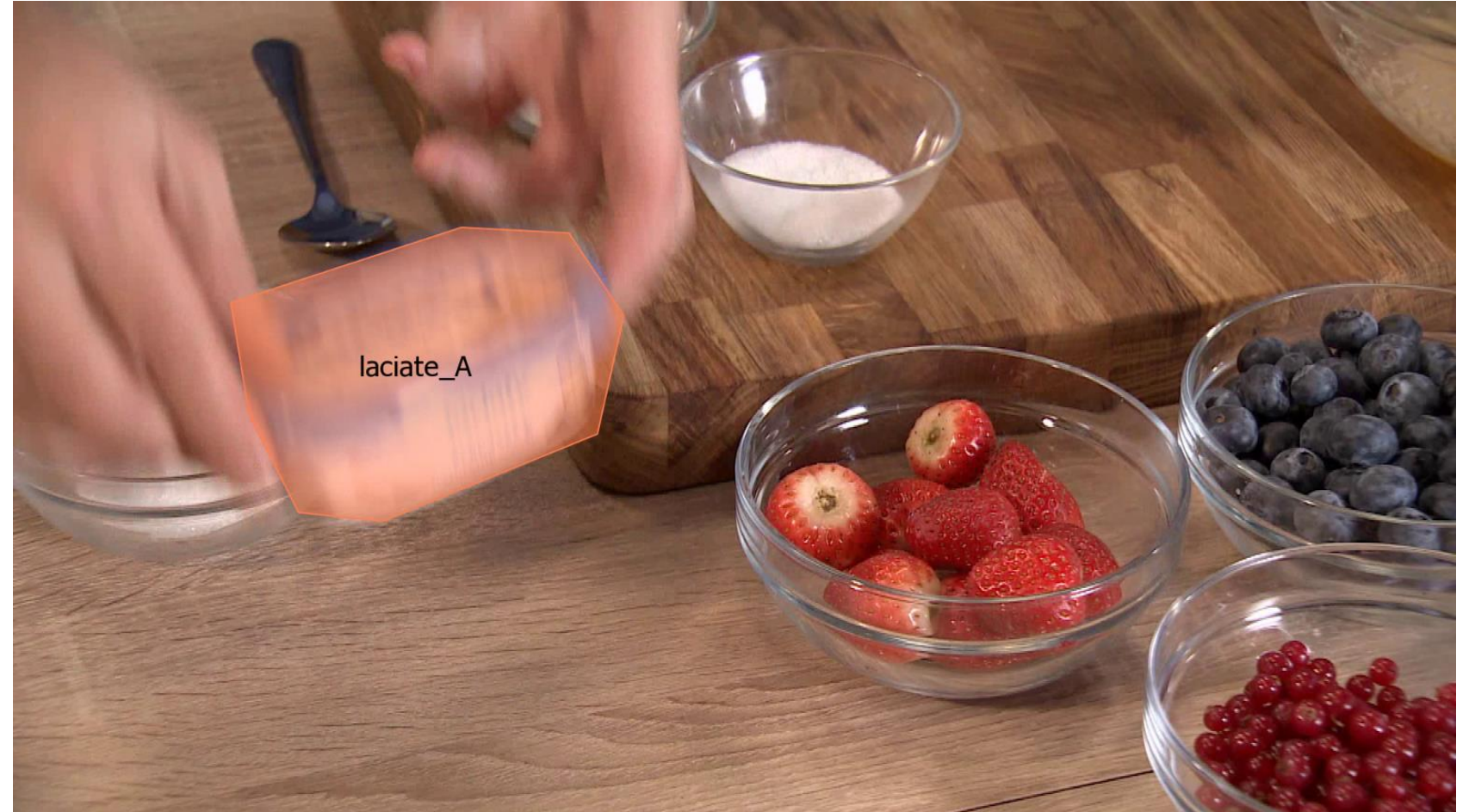
Dynamical AOIs













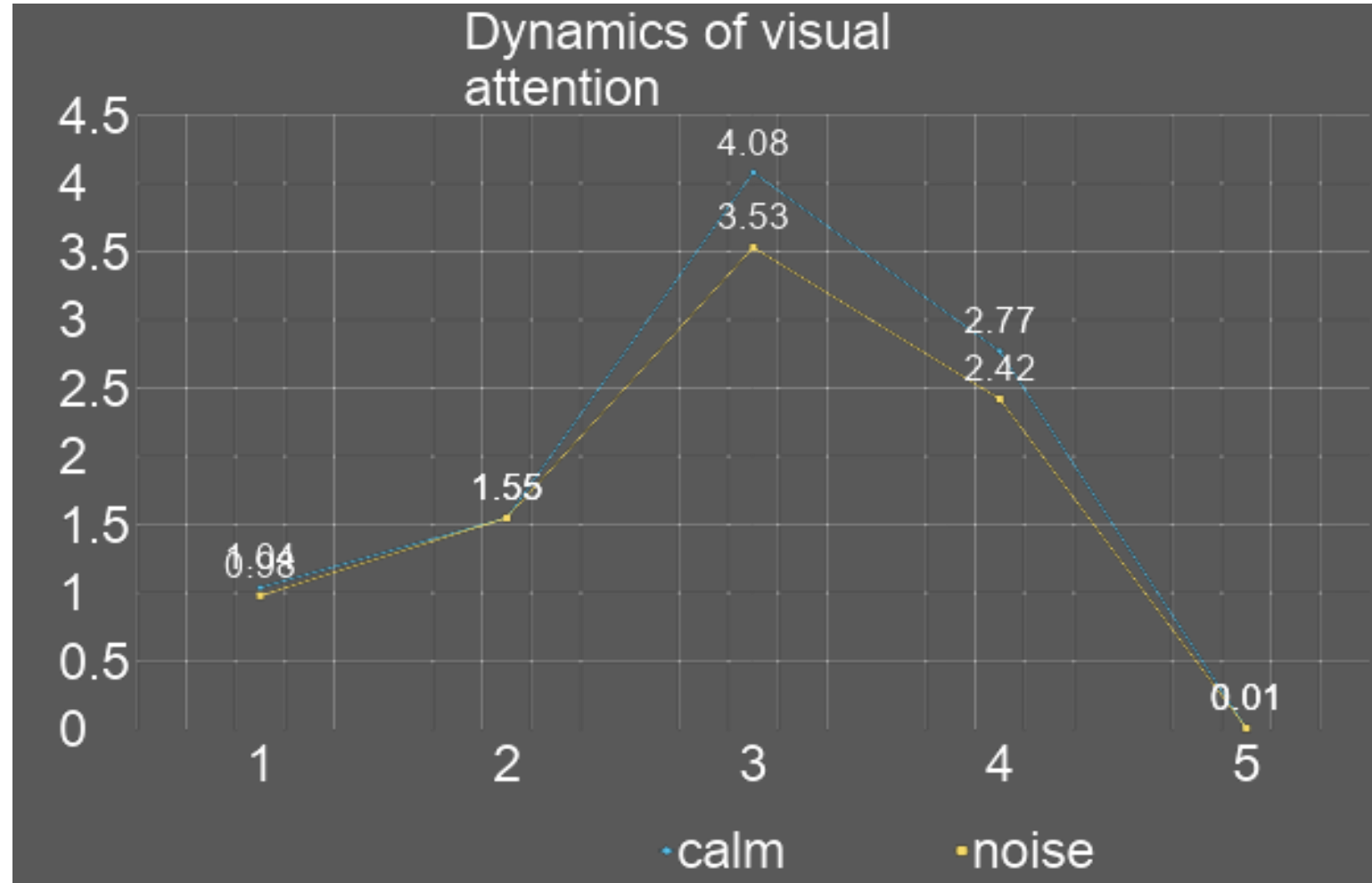
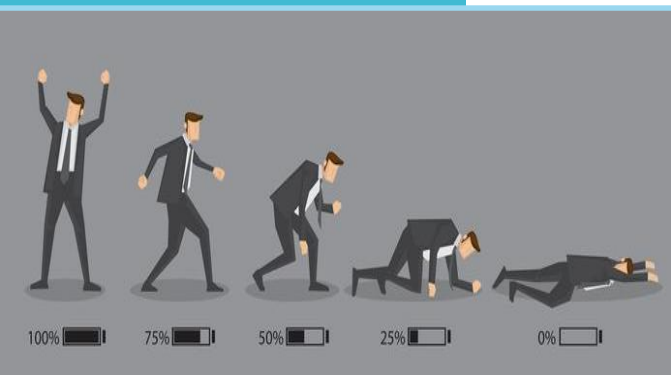




Distribution
of attention



Number of
fixations
on the placed
products





Distribution of attention during perception of a sign language interpreter

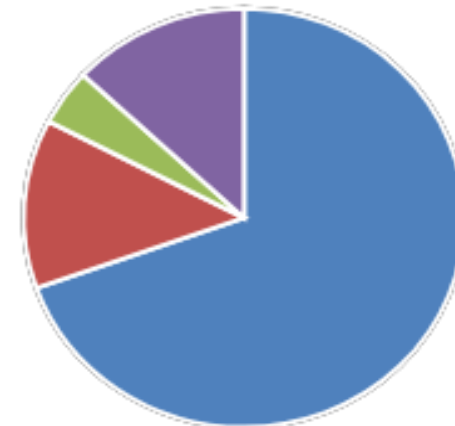
2x3 within-subjects design:
1IV: lip movement
2IV: type of sign language

How attention is distributed between face and hands depending on sign language and lips movement



23 participants, Polish Association for the Deaf

- profound hearing loss > 70 dB (16)
- medium hearing loss (3)
- small hearing loss (1)
- no hearing loss (3)



How attention is distributed between face and hands depending on sign language and lips movement

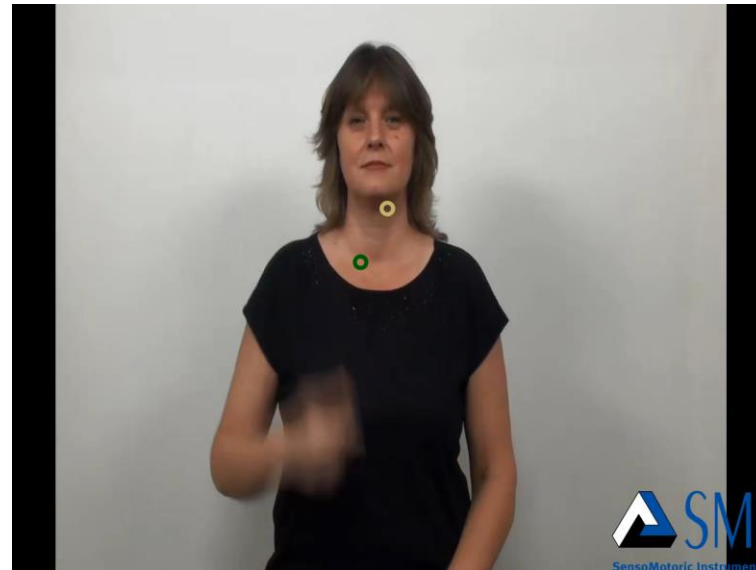


		Type of Sign Language		
		PSL	Hybrid	SLS
lips movement	yes	yes	yes	yes
	no	no	no	no

A little bit of a theory

- Theory of compensation – hearing impairment strengthens visual attention
(Gibson et al., 1969)
- Deaf are more attentive to movements in their peripheral visual field than the Hearing
 - lack of support for the general enhancement of visual attention among Deaf
(Armstrong et al. 2002; Pavani, Bottari, 2012)

Guess which
recording is from
deaf participants
and which one is a
recording of
hearing individuals
fluent in sign
language



Long-term Music Education Fosters Attentional Control in Primary School Children

Mixed design:

Between-subjects independent variable (natural groups)

Within-subjects IV (experimental task)

Within-subjects IV (time of measurement)

Music education and attentional control

Procedure:

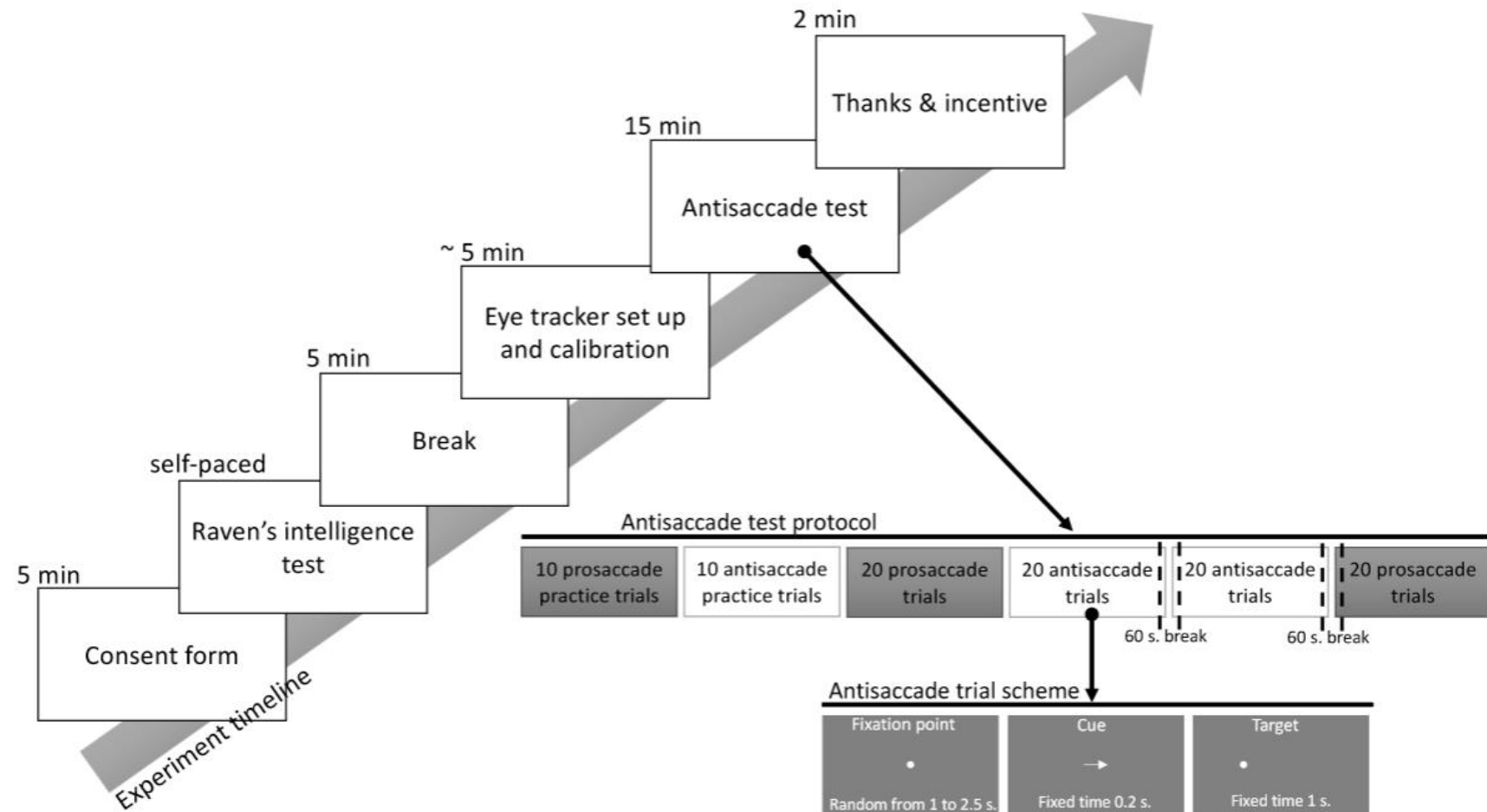
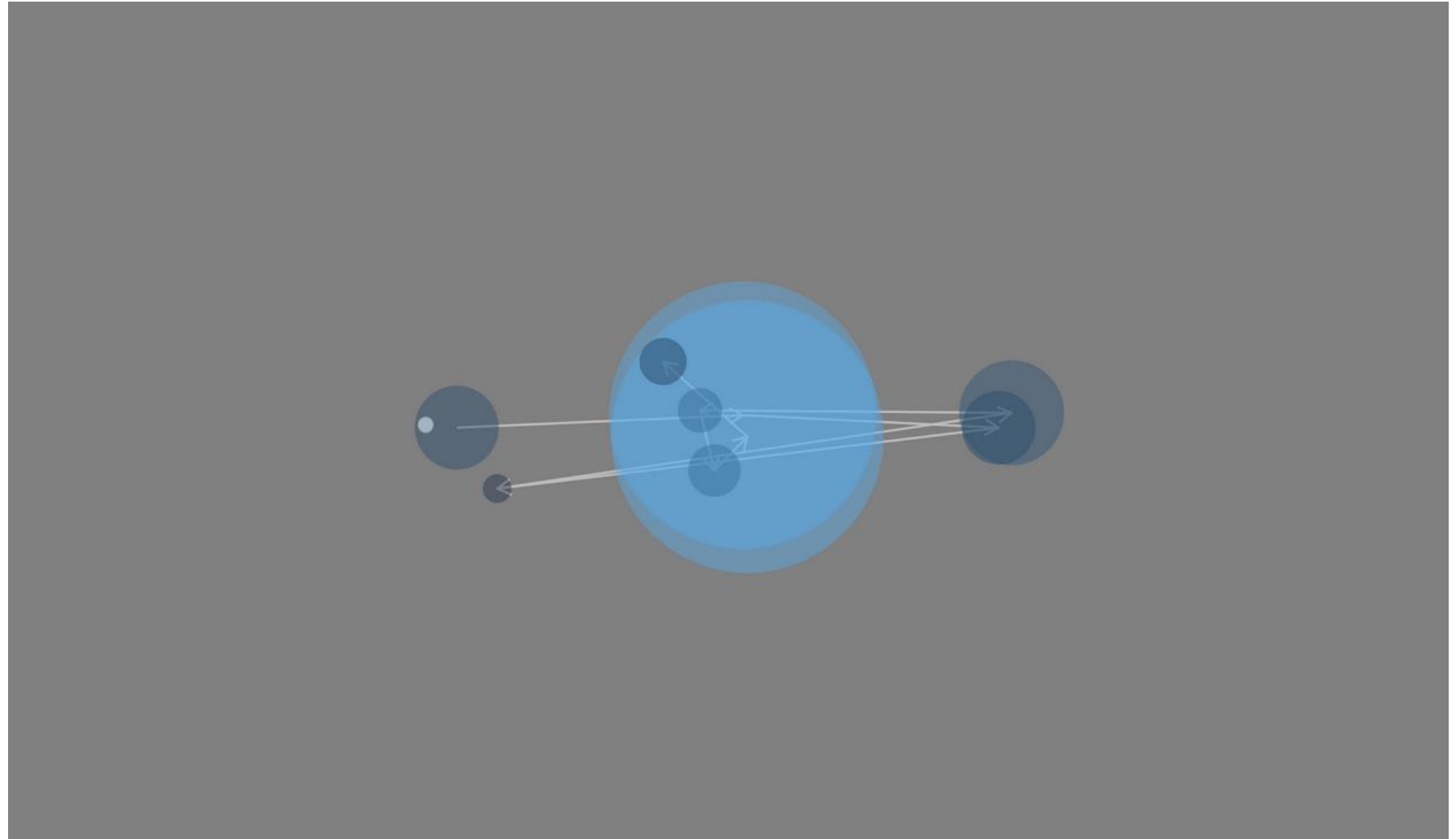


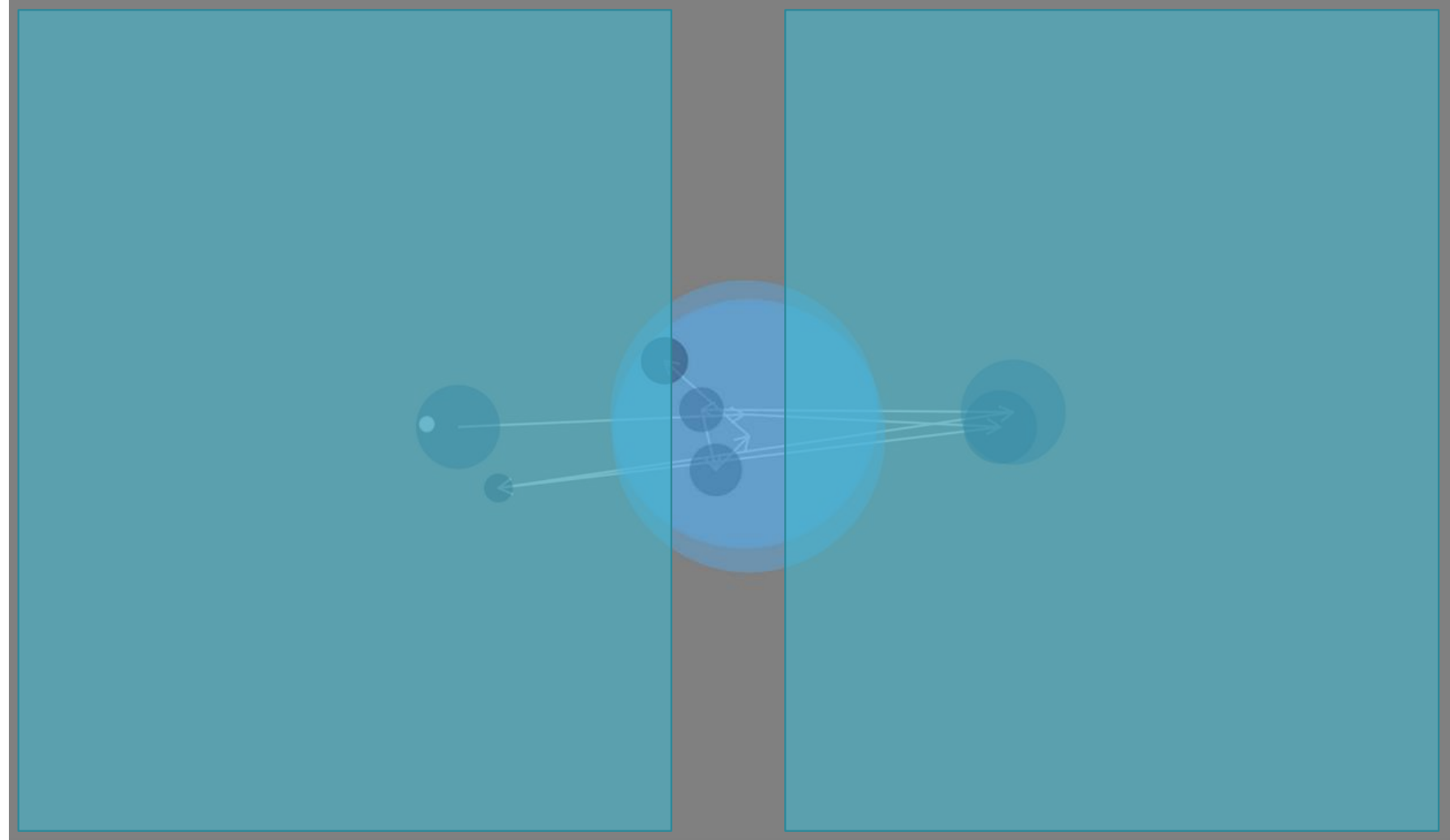
Figure 1

Experimental procedure, the antisaccade task, and the antisaccade trial schemes.

exemplary scanpath
in antisaccadic trial



AOIs in antisaccade task



Results:

significant decrease in reaction time

the linear trends are steeper for music children

due to a shorter latency of 1st saccade toward target

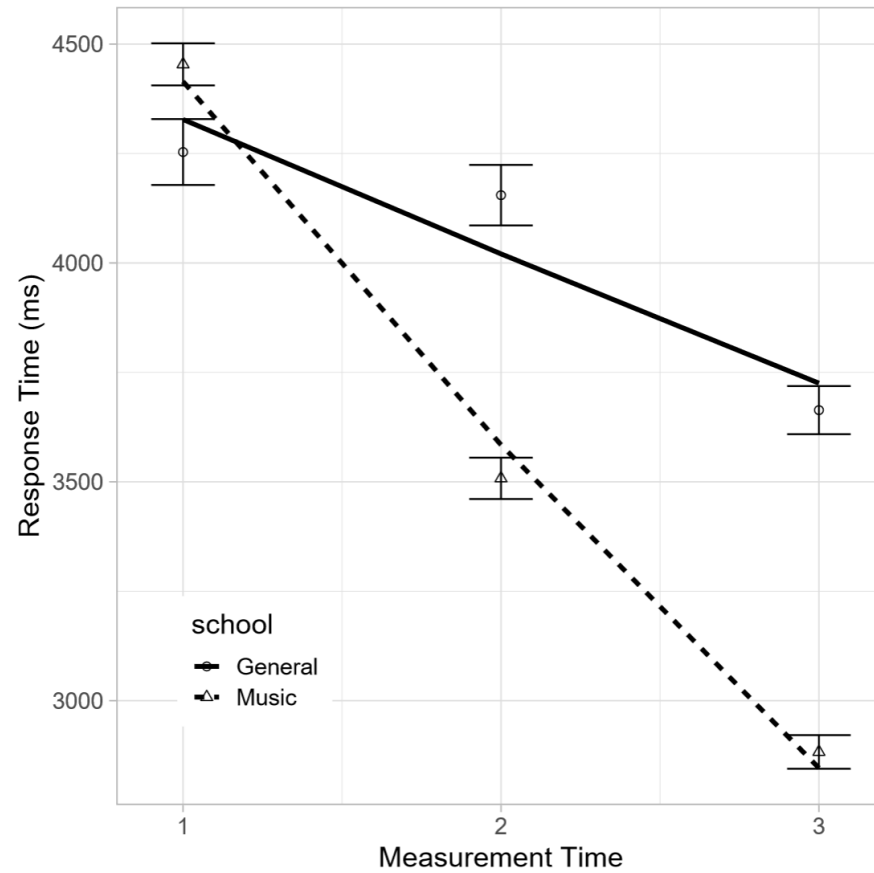
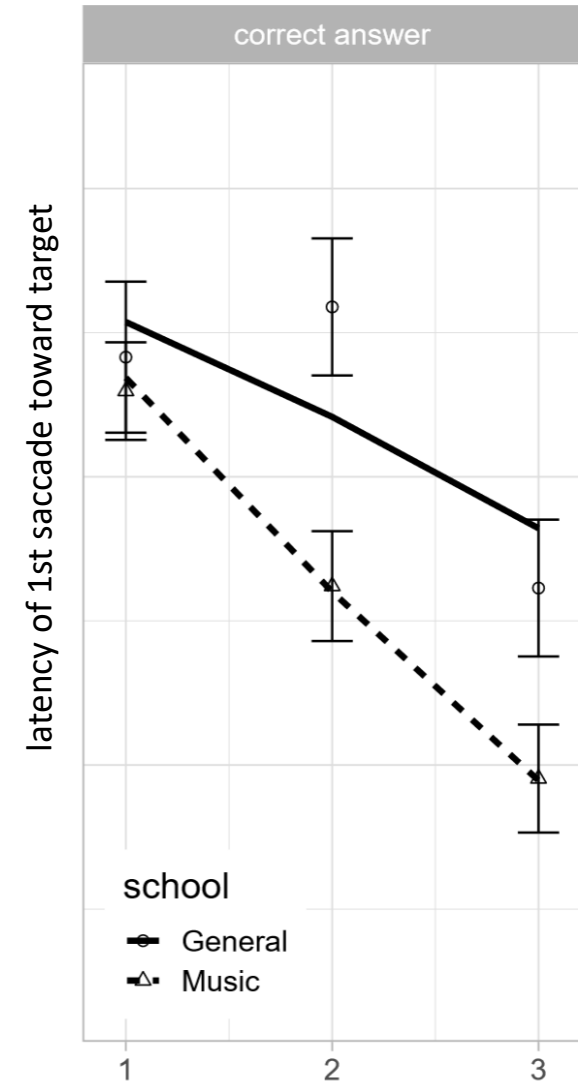


Figure 3
Reaction time of correct responses in antisaccade task depending on measurement time and school type. Interaction effect of time and school type.



Evaluating Cognitive Effort With Pupillary Activity When Reading

Evidence from Eye Movements of Primary School Children

AGATA CYBULSKA, IZABELA KREJTZ, and KRZYSZTOF KREJTZ, SWPS University of Social Science & Humanities, Poland

ANDREW T. DUCHOWSKI, Clemson University, USA

experimental
design
2X2
effect of word
characteristic
on cognitive
effort

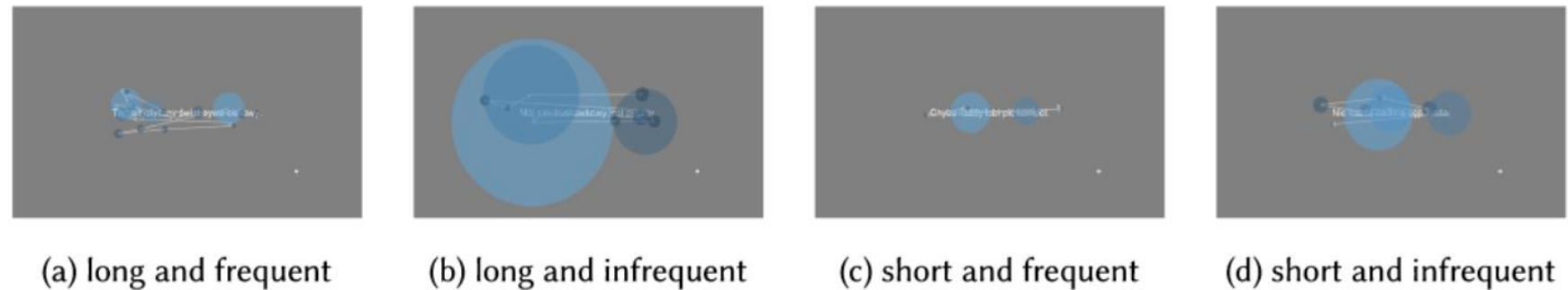
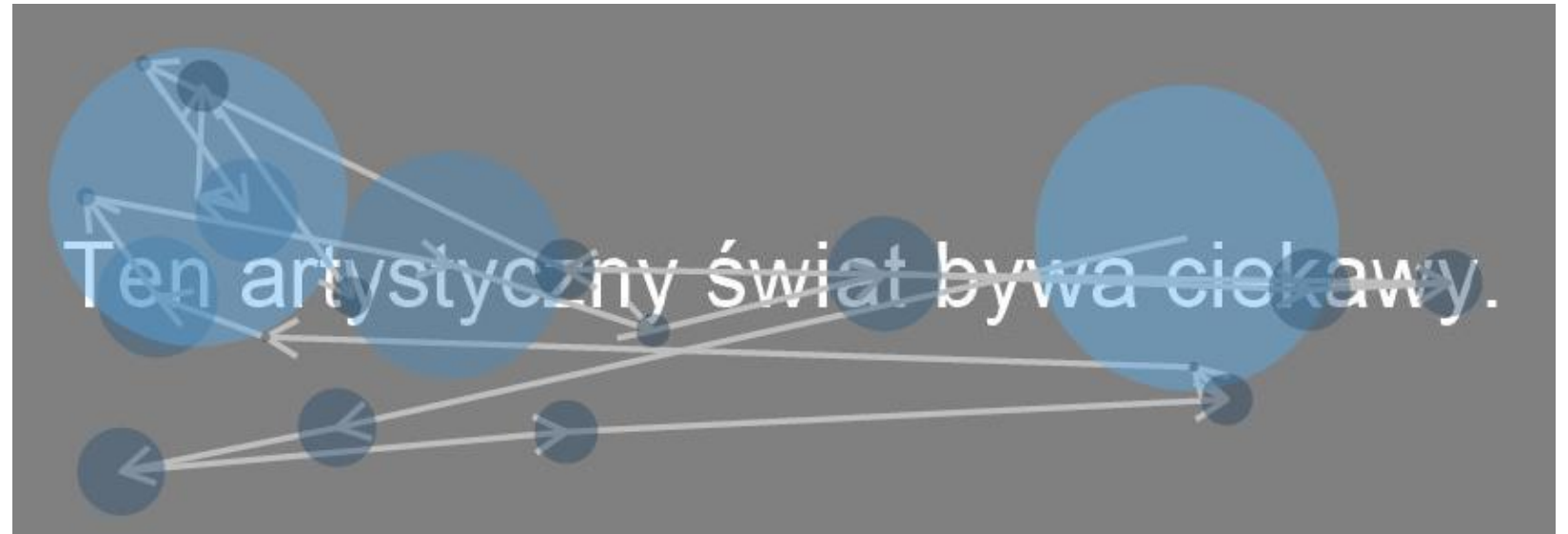


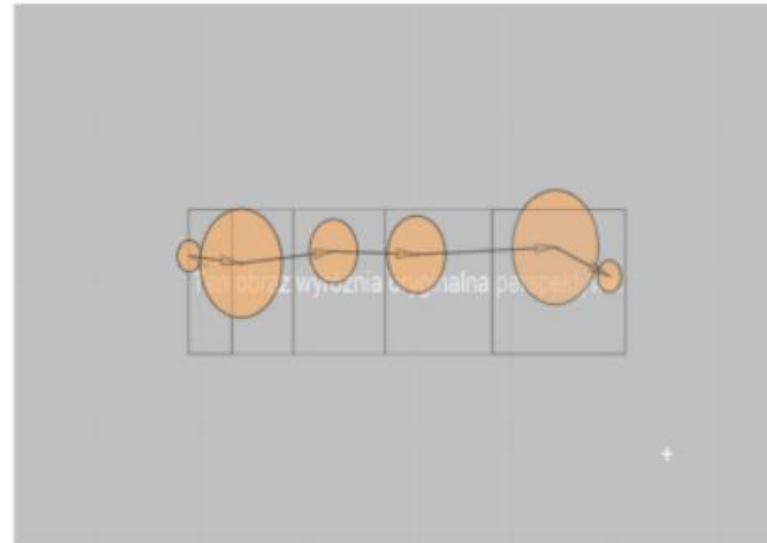
Fig. 1. Exemplary scanpaths (circles indicate fixations of relative duration, larger radii are longer) when reading sentences with different embedded keywords: (a) long and frequent, (b) long and infrequent, (c) short and frequent, and (d) short and infrequent.

Exemplary
scanpaths

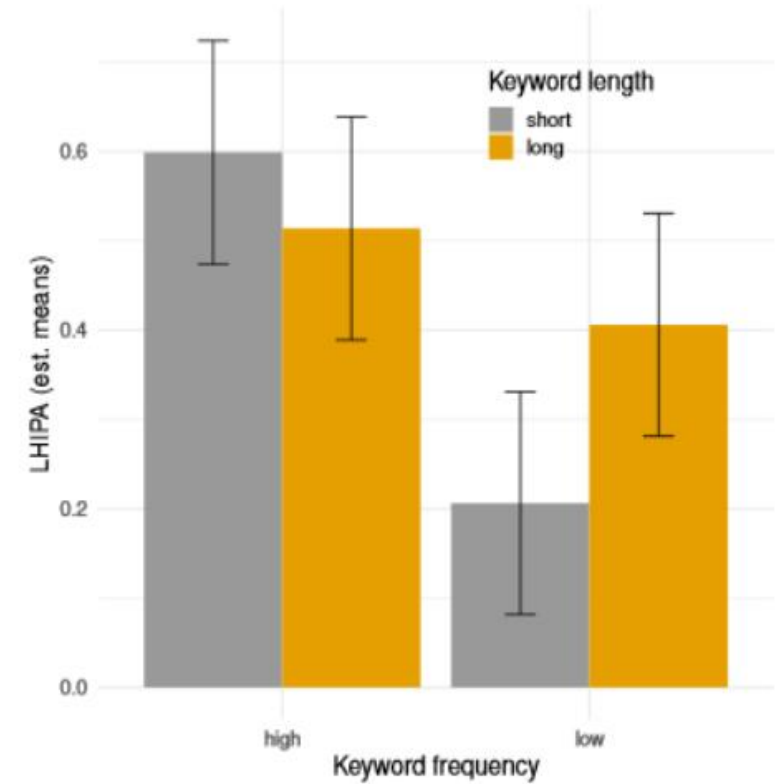




(a) AOI definitions

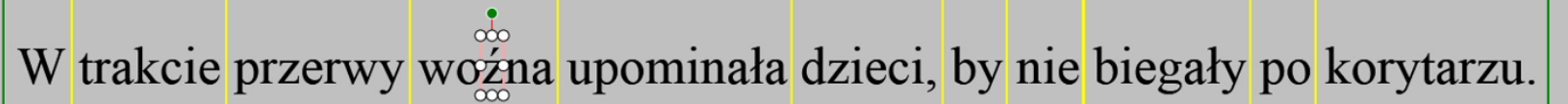


(b) fixations (circles) within AOIs



(c) LHIPA for correct answers

Fig. 2. Example scanpath processing: (a) Areas Of Interest (AOIs) are defined so that only (b) fixations detected within AOIs are processed further via statistical analysis, e.g., fixation count or (c) LHIPA while reading sentences with different types of keywords. *Note: Error bars represent $\pm 1 SE$.*

UNITS OF
ANALYSIS
IN READING
STUDIES

W trakcie przerwy woźna upominała dzieci, by nie biegały po korytarzu.

We may analyze eye movements over:
whole text, paragraph, sentence, word, syllable, letter

AOIs IN READING RESEARCH

A more common
method of
determining AOI

Used for longer
texts



W ogrodzie pełnym kwiatów dziewczyna zatopila się w lekturze.

„Ooo, to, to, to, to!” - przemknęło mi przez głowę.

- Chciałoby się. - pisałem cieniutkim głosem.

- Bardzo by się chciało? - Święty Mikołaj pochylił się nade mną.

- Bardzo by się chciało... - jęknąłem rozanielony.

I wtedy:

- Ale się nie dostało!

A comparative
reading study

reading in
typically
developing
and dyslexic
children

fixation,
regressions,
refixations,
skipping

Święty Mikołaj to ma fajne życie – cały rok się byczy i tylko pod koniec grudnia musi trochę popracować; tu rzuci prezent, tam rzuci prezent, z dachu sobie skoczy, na renifery pogwiżdże, przez komin gdzieś wlezie...

Kończyłem właśnie zapisywać te słowa, gdy za moimi plecami rozległo się chrząknięcie.

- Hm... przepraszam... - usłyszałem głos Świętego Mikołaja. - Co tu jest nagryzmołone?
- Gdzie? - bąknąłem cichutko.

A musicie wiedzieć, że jestem już dorosły i nie wierzę w Świętego Mikołaja.

Nie wierze, nie wierzę, nie wierzę!

Święty Mikołaj to ma fajne życie – cały rok się byczy i tylko pod koniec grudnia musi trochę popracować; tu rzuci prezent, tam rzuci prezent, z dachu sobie skoczy, na renifery pogwiżdże, przez komin gdzieś wlezie...

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A musicie wiedzieć, że jestem już dorosły i nie wierzę w Świętego Mikołaja.

Nie wierze, nie wierzę, nie wierzę!

Reading music notes

1 i 2 i 3 i 1 i 2 i 3 i 1 i 2 i 3 i

Voice



The image shows a musical staff for voice in 3/4 time. The notes are: quarter note G4, quarter note A4, quarter note B4, quarter note C5, quarter note B4, quarter note A4, quarter note G4, eighth note G4, eighth note A4, eighth note B4, eighth note C5, eighth note B4, eighth note A4, eighth note G4, quarter note G4, quarter rest, quarter rest, quarter rest.

Transitions between AOIs

Reading film subtitles



Transition matrix:
analysis of
the probability of
switching
between
AOIs

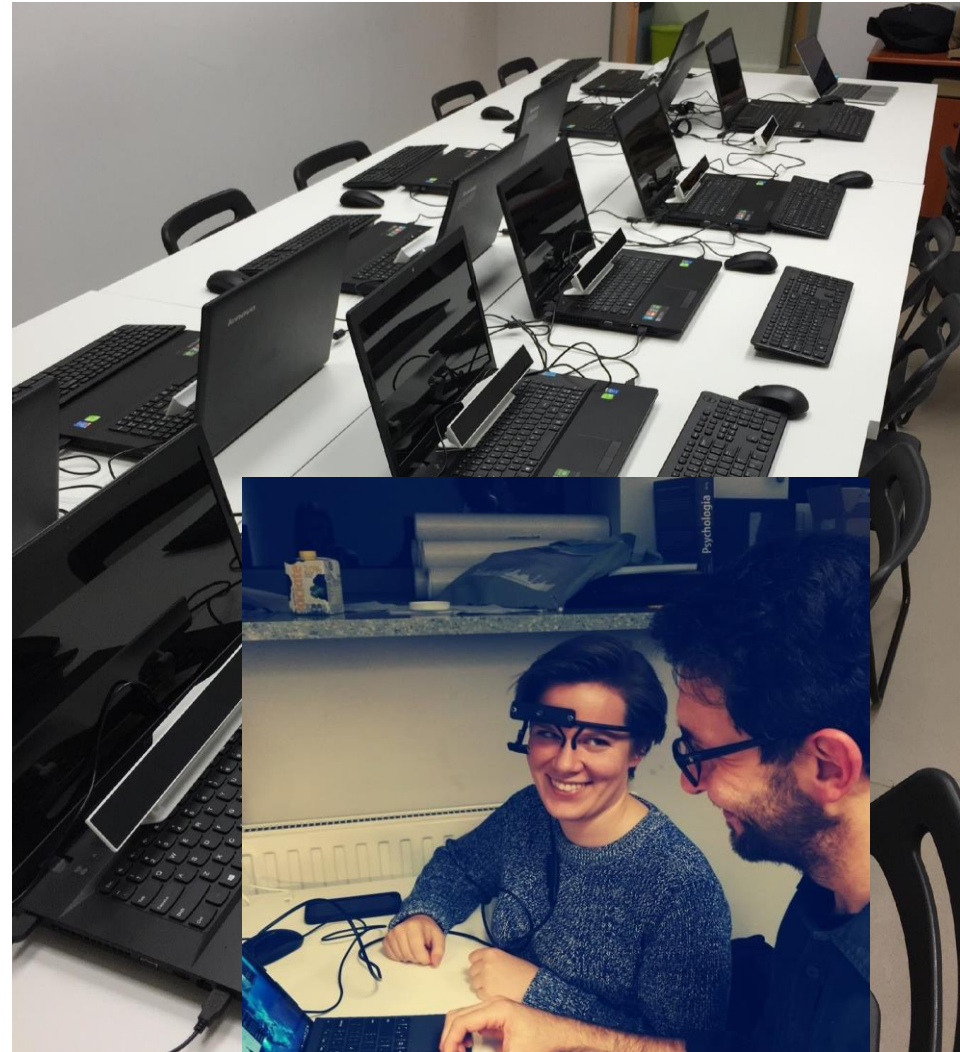


TO

	IMAGE	BEGINNING	REST		
FROM	IMAGE	0.6	0.17	0.23	IMAGE
	BEGINNING	0.15	0.34	0.51	BEGINNING
	REST	0.21	0.18	0.61	REST
	IMAGE	BEGINNING	REST		

EYE TRACKING
RESEARCH
CENTER
ESTABLISHED IN
2014

24 VIDEO EYE TRACKERS
11 GAZE POINTS, 60 Hz
4 GAZE POINTS, 150 Hz
1 SMI RED, 120 Hz
7 PUPIL LABS, 120Hz
1 EYELINK 2000 Hz



gazepoint



Biometrics | Hardware



 VIVE





Eye tracking in the wild

Joint collaboration project

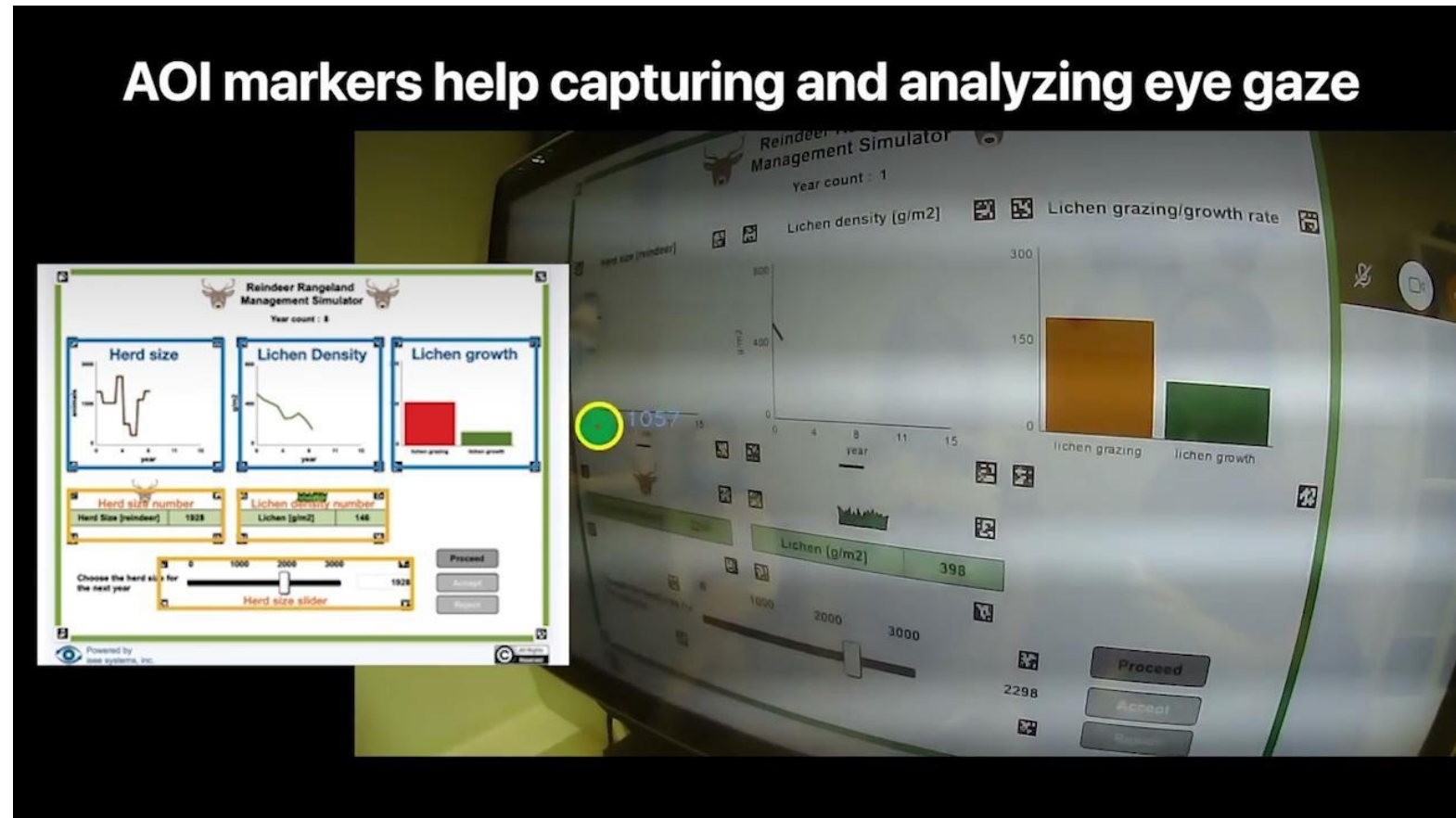
Joint attention
in collaboration

project of
Katarzyna Wisiecka,
PhD candidate



Mobile eye
tracking with
PupilLabs
eyetrackers

Mobile eye tracking with PupilLabs

Joint attention
in collaboration**AOI markers help capturing and analyzing eye gaze**

Mobile eye tracking with PupilLabs eyetrackers

Joint attention
in collaboration

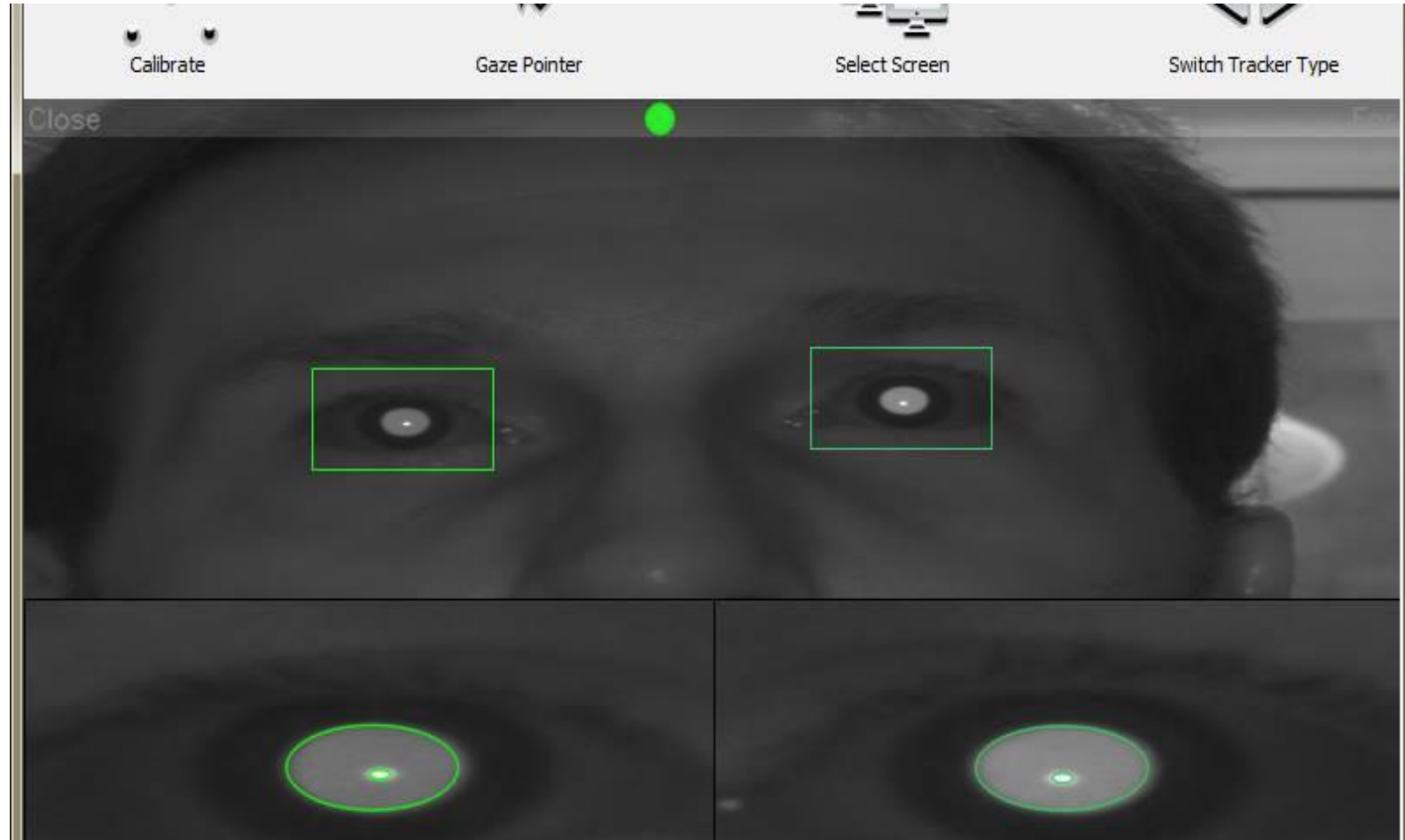




precision and accuracy

an example of
bright pupil and
corneal
reflection
illuminated by
infra-red light of
Gaze Point 3
eye tracker





PUPIL AND
CORNEAL
REFLECTION
FOR BOTH EYES



Image Thresholds

Pupil	Corneal
<input type="button" value="↑"/>	<input type="button" value="↑"/>
<input type="button" value="↓"/>	<input type="button" value="↓"/>

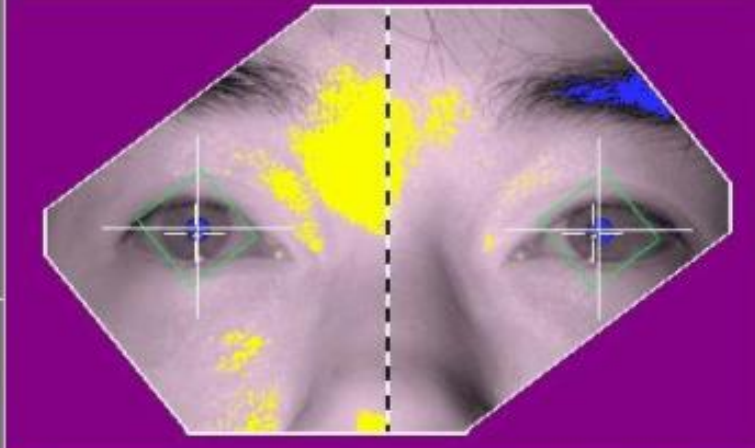
Tracking Mode

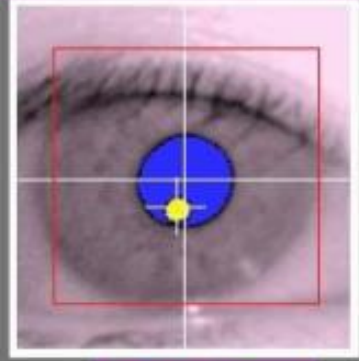
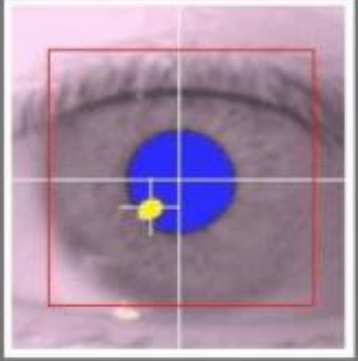
Sample Rate

Pupil Tracking

Image Display

Illuminator Power



Pupil: 70 CR : 216	Pupil: 71 CR : 220
<input type="button" value="PUPIL OK"/> <input type="button" value="CR OK"/>	<input type="button" value="PUPIL OK"/> <input type="button" value="CR OK"/>

Eye(s) to Track

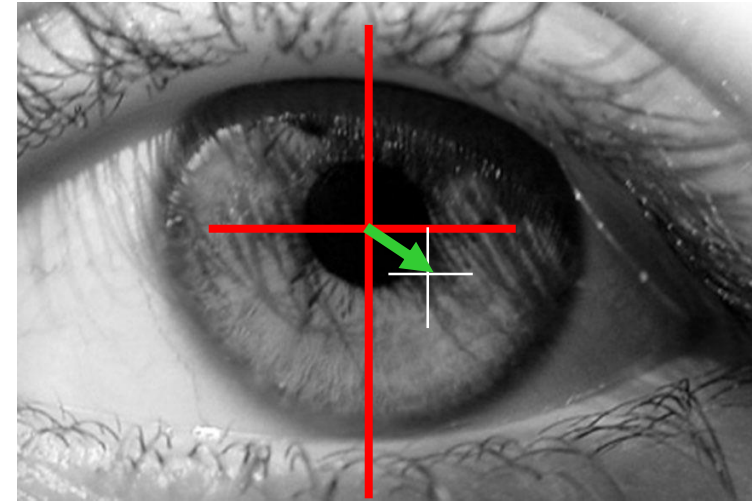
Camera Setup

TCP/IP Link Open

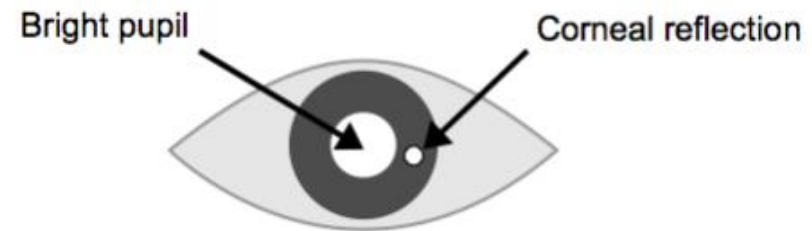
Screens

HOW DOES IT WORK?

The corneal reflection
of the infrared light source
is measured relative to the
location of the pupil center

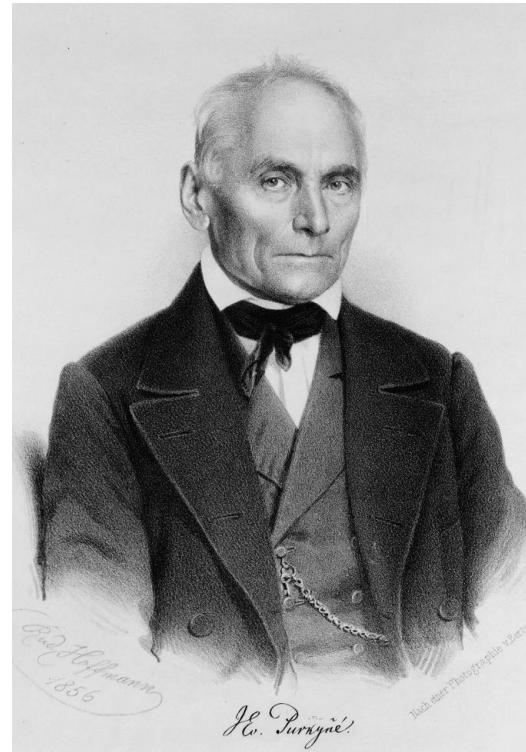


Corneal reflections
known as PURKINJE images



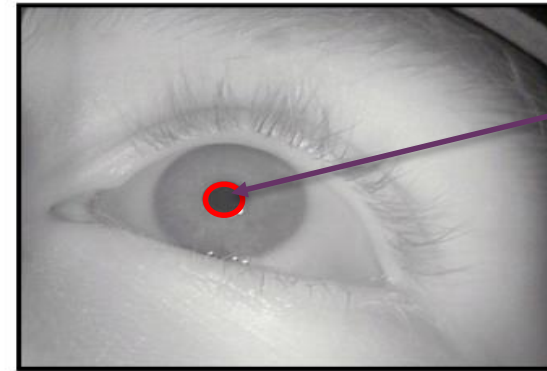
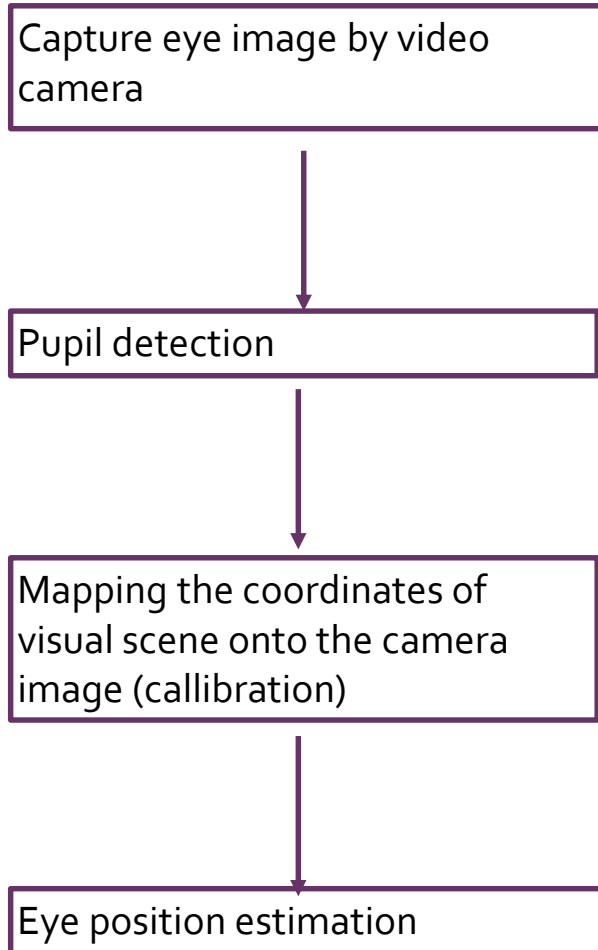
Mantiuk et al..

JAN
EVANGELISTA
PURKYNĚ
1787-1869



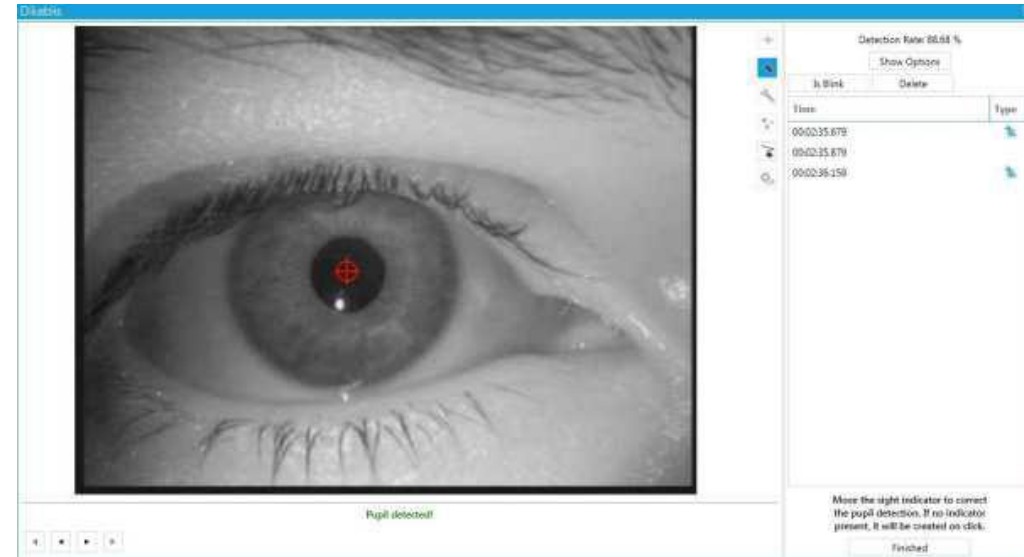
Czech anatomist and physiologist
One of the founding fathers of physiology.
He established the first Department of Physiology
in the world at the University of Breslau– in Prussia
(now Wrocław, Poland) in 1839.

How does video-based eye tracker work?

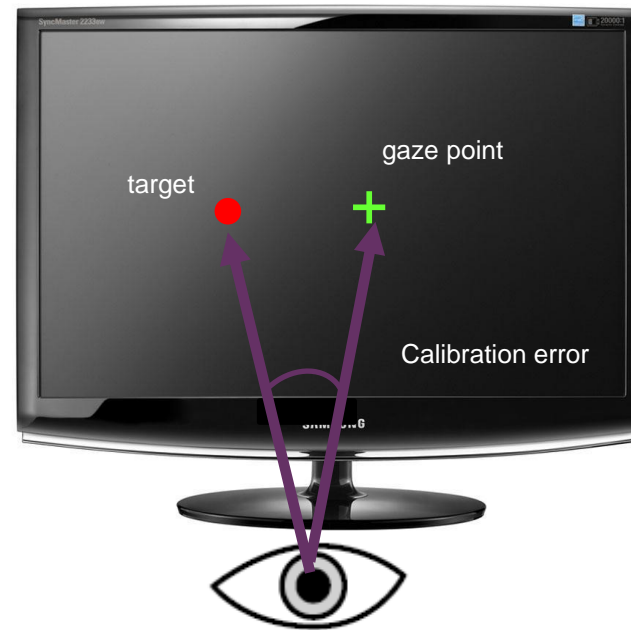


pupil

Infrared light
=
better pupil distinguishability



THE ACCURACY OF THE EYE TRACKER

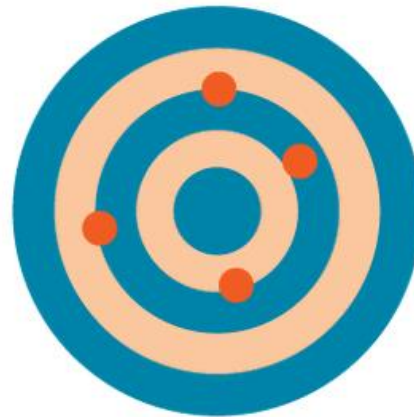


- defined by the distance between the target and the eye fixation
- (typically expressed in angular degrees)

Accuracy
and precision



Not Accurate
Not Precise



Accurate
Not Precise



Not Accurate
Precise



Accurate
Precise

CALIBRATION - EXAMPLE

Calibrate
TCP/IP Link Open

Screens
Camera Setup
Help (F1)

PUPIL	
OK	OK
SIZE	SIZE
MISSING	MISSING
CORNEAL	
OK	OK
MISSING	MISSING

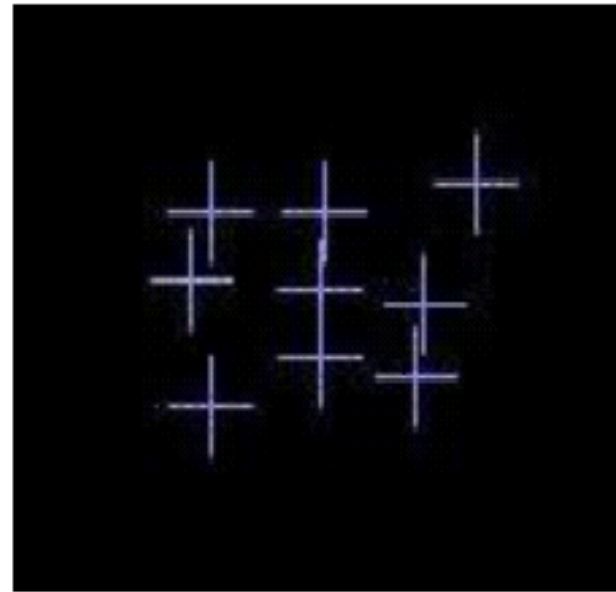
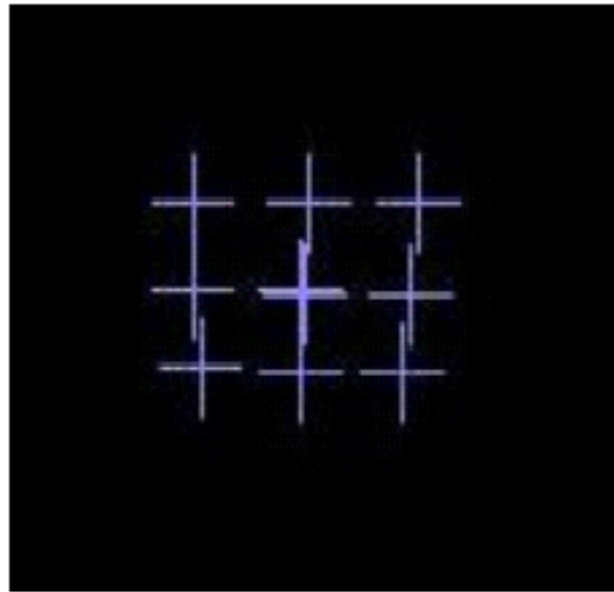
Sequencing
Restart
Auto Trigger
Accept Fixation

STABLE
Point 7 of 10

Thresholds:
P: 101
CR: 221

Tracking: Left Eye, Pupil-CR
Calibration: 9 point grid

CALIBRATION
EXAMPLES



VALIDATION

0.62	0.41	0.58
0.76	0.24	0.40
0.13	0.20	0.30

Validate

TCP/IP Link Open

Screens

Camera Setup

Help (F1)

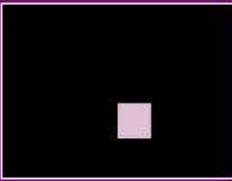
PUPIL

OK	OK
SIZE	SIZE
MISSING	MISSING
CORNEAL	
OK	OK
MISSING	MISSING

LEFT Error: 0.35° avg, 0.76° max (GOOD)
 Drift Correction ****DISABLED****



Thresholds:
 P: 101
 CR: 221



Accept

Restart

Discard

online eye
tracking<https://www.realeye.io/>

RealEye

FEATURES

ONLINE VS. OFFLINE

FOR EDUCATION

RESOURCES ▾

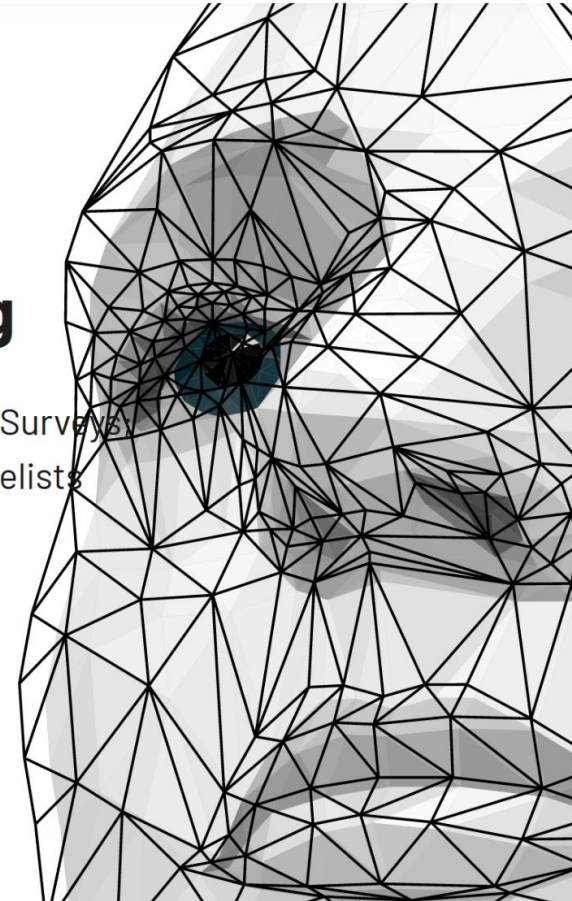
100% human-based and online

Webcam Eye-Tracking

with Mouse/Click-tracking, Facial Coding, Survey
Analysis Dashboard, Data Exports and Panelists
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Visualization of
attention
distribution

