Pupillometry and Eye Tracking for Cognitive workload measurement

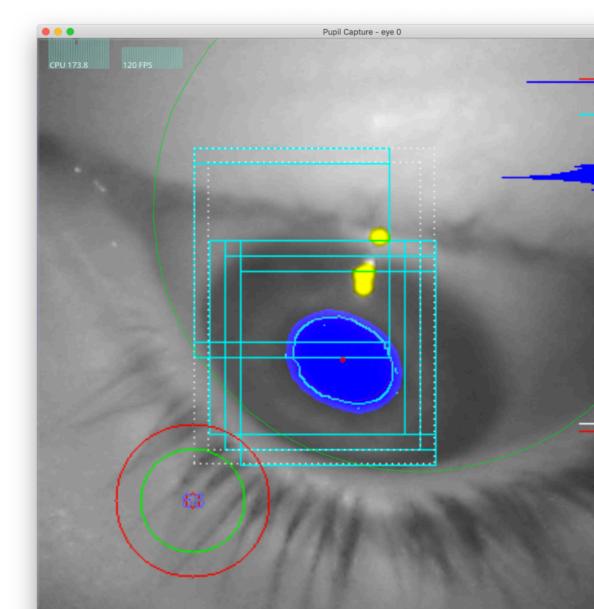
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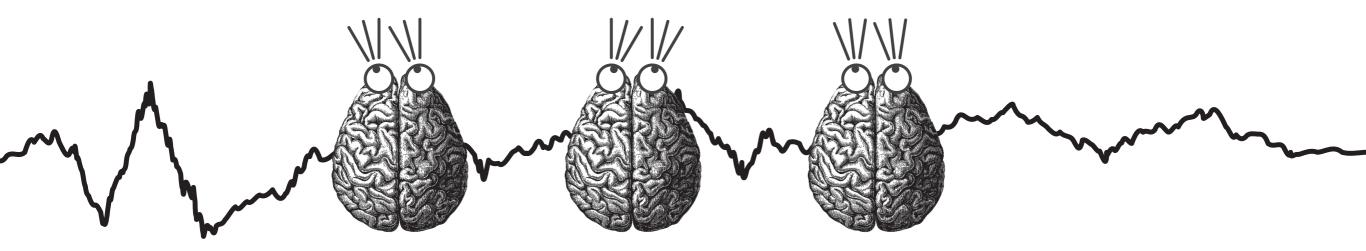
The Norwegian Defence University College - Forsvaret



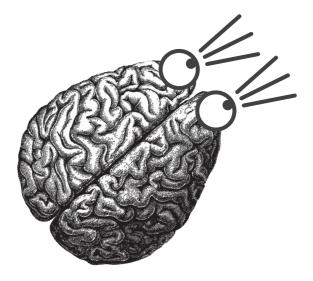
Cognitive Workload

- Measurable level of **mental effort** put forth by an **individual** in response to a **task**.

- Result of the **interaction** between a subject and a task.
- Human-centred rather than task-centred.



Scope



Development of a **field method** for the measure of **cognitive workload** in usability testing.

- Accidents and Procedures analysis in simulators.
- Optimise the **design** to fit the **human** component.

- Development of **reactive safety** countermeasures built inside the system.

Why C.W.?

A tool in the interaction design and evaluation of **safety-critical systems**:

- Collect data about **physical** and **cognitive state**.
- Identify **mental over-load** and **under-load**.



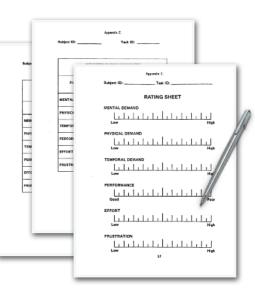
How is C.W. measured?

- **Subjective Ratings** > Subjective measures of perceived effort as rated by the subject.

Performance observation >Performance
of the subject in a controlled task.
Workload ≠ performance.

 Physiological Measures > Physiological indices of cognitive state, nonintrusive data over time.



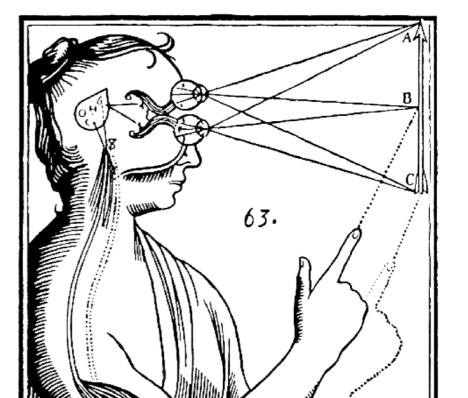


A by-product of Eye Tracking

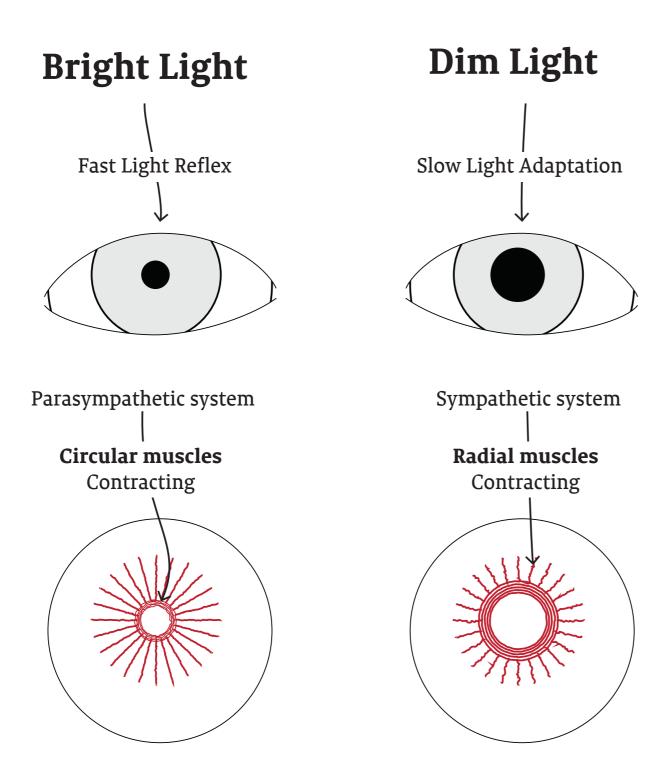
Eye Tracking **enables** a variety of measurements with a single device:

- Visual attention.
- Parameters of eye movement (saccades and fixations).
- Pupil size.

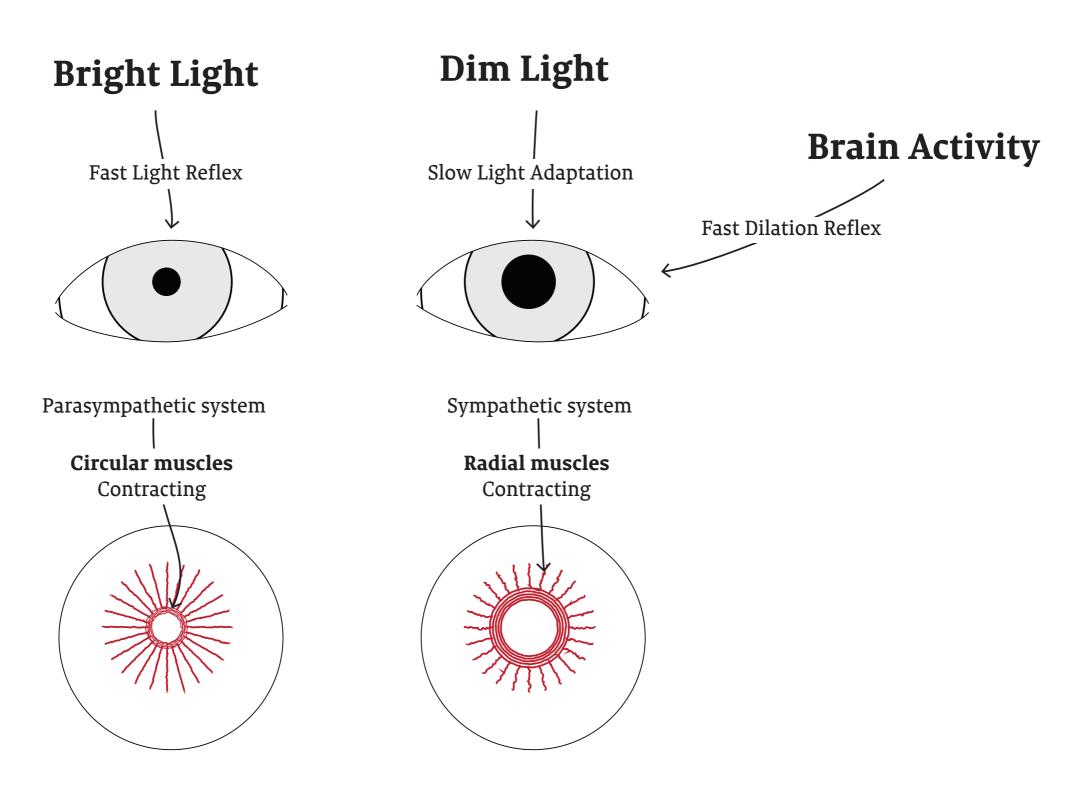
It is Portable, Unobtrusive and Affordable.



Pupil Size



Pupil Size



Pupil Size

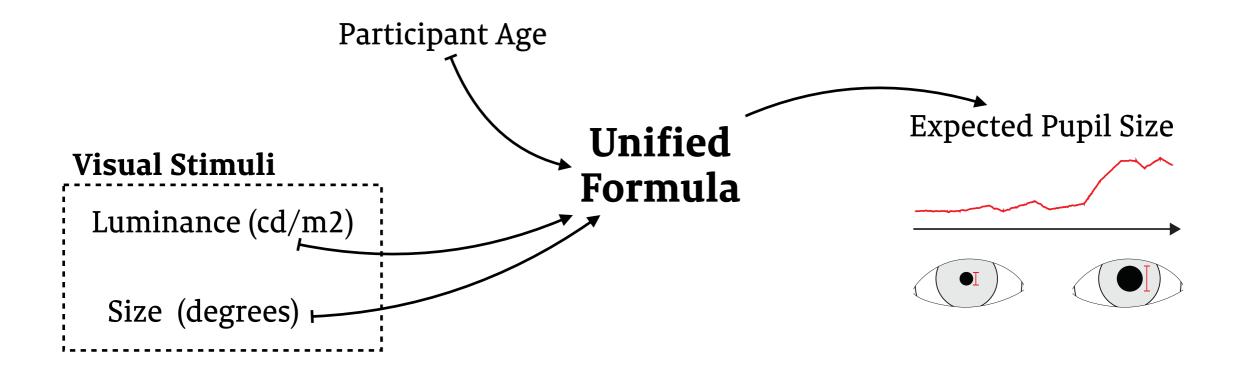
As more **electrical impulses** are received by the brainstem \downarrow more **reflex impulses** are sent to the pupils \downarrow

greater the **pupil dilatation** becomes.

In stable lighting conditions, changes in pupil diameter reflects changes in cognitive workload.

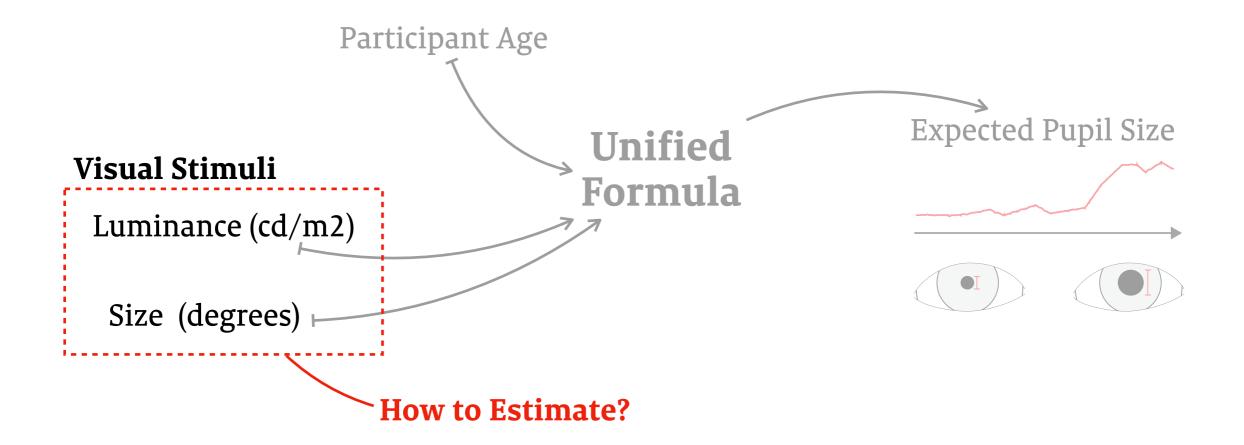
Estimate the pupil size

Implementing the **unified formula** for light-adapted **pupil size** by Andrew B. Watson and John I. Yellott.



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Affordable Eye Tracker (Pupil Labs)

Eye

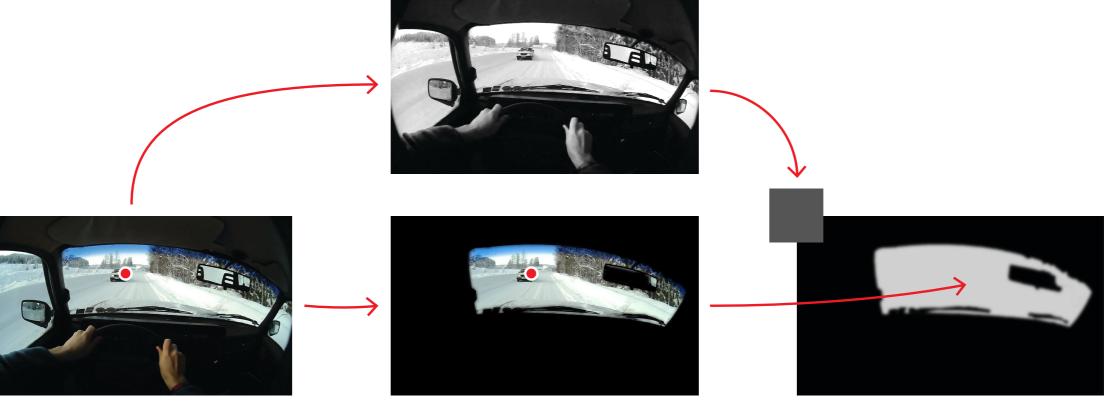
Camera



Luminosity Sensor

Estimate the visual stimuli

Calculate the average relative luminance.

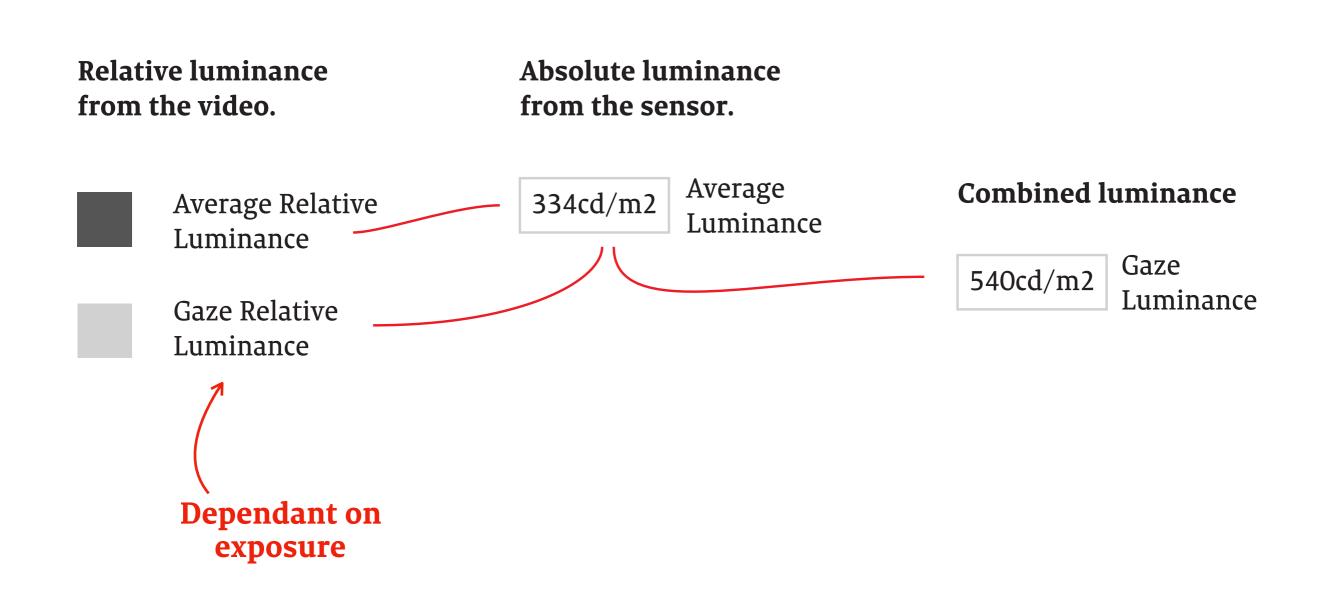


Video + Gaze data

Isolate the area surrounding the gaze.

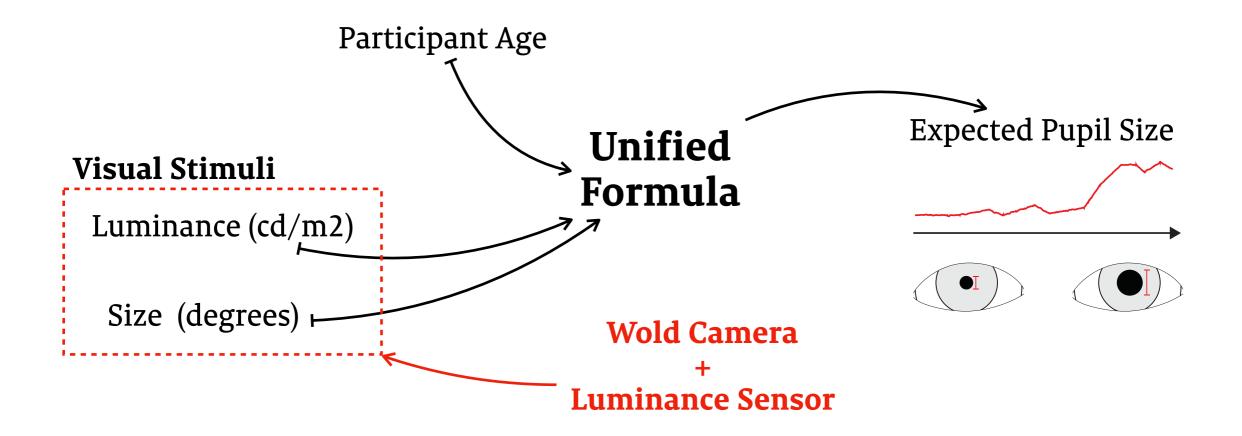
Relative luminance around the gaze.

Estimate the visual stimuli



Estimate the visual stimuli

Using the **unified formula** for light-adapted **pupil size** by Andrew B. Watson and John I. Yellott.



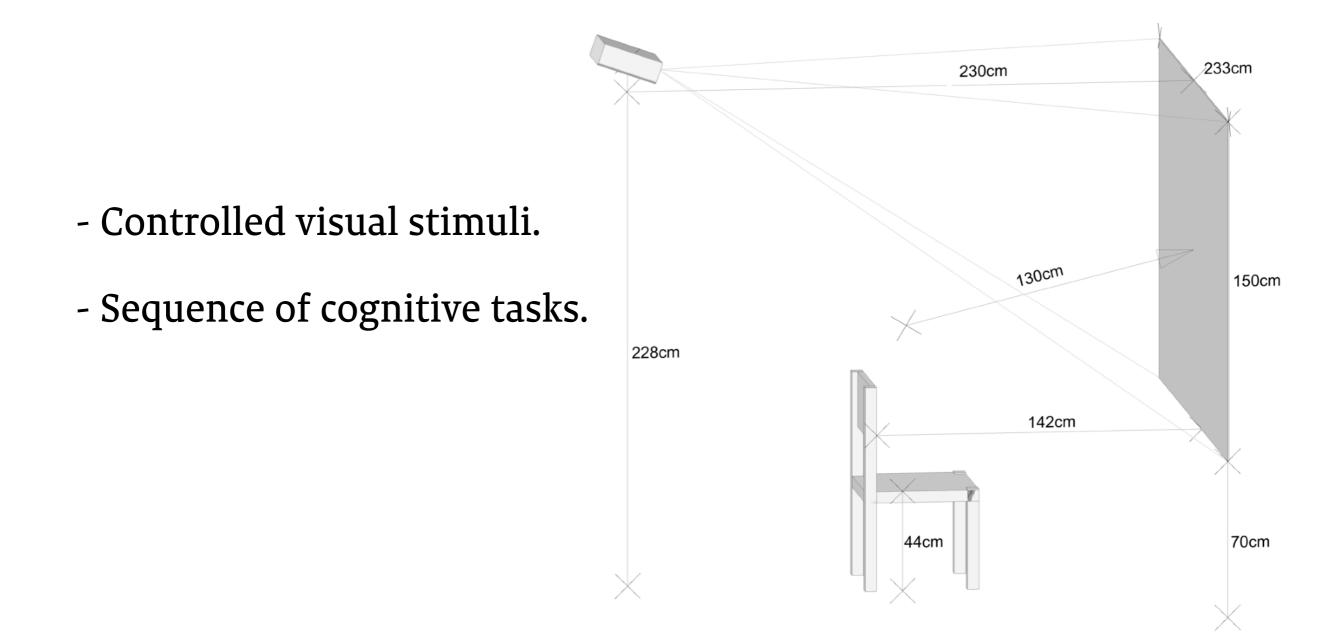
Cognitive workload

As the **difference** between the **expected pupil** size and the **measured pupil** size.

 Light
 Cognitive Workload

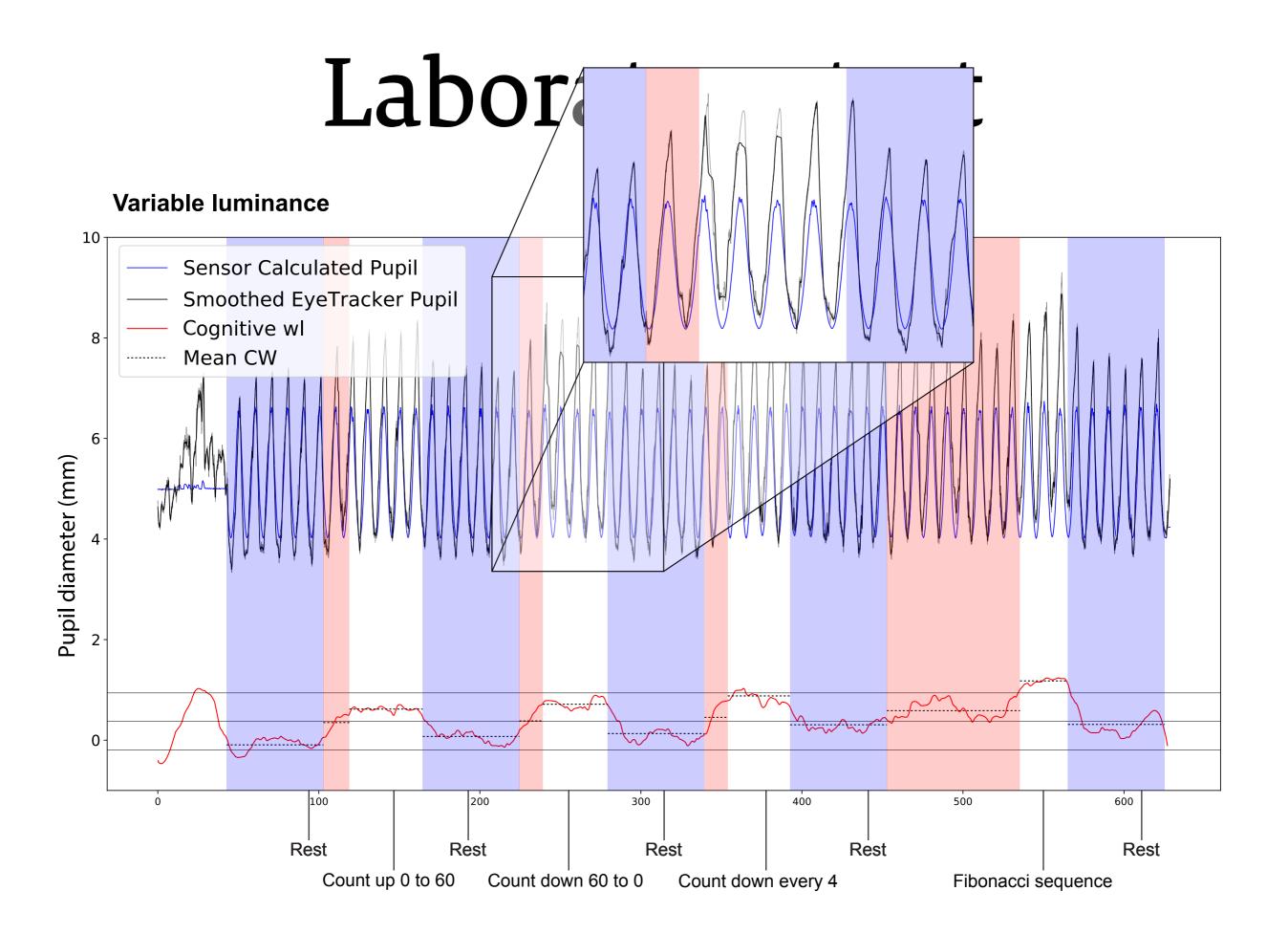
 Image: Cognitive Workload
 Image: Cognitive Workload

 Image: Cognitive Workl

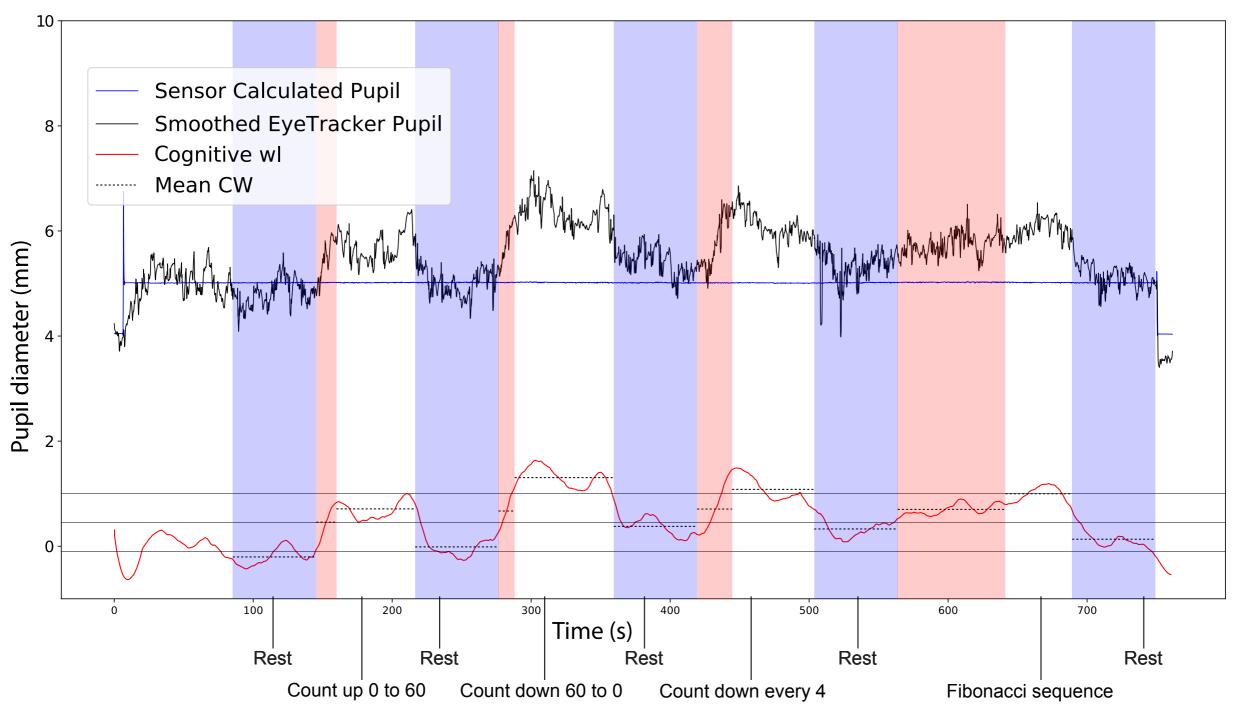




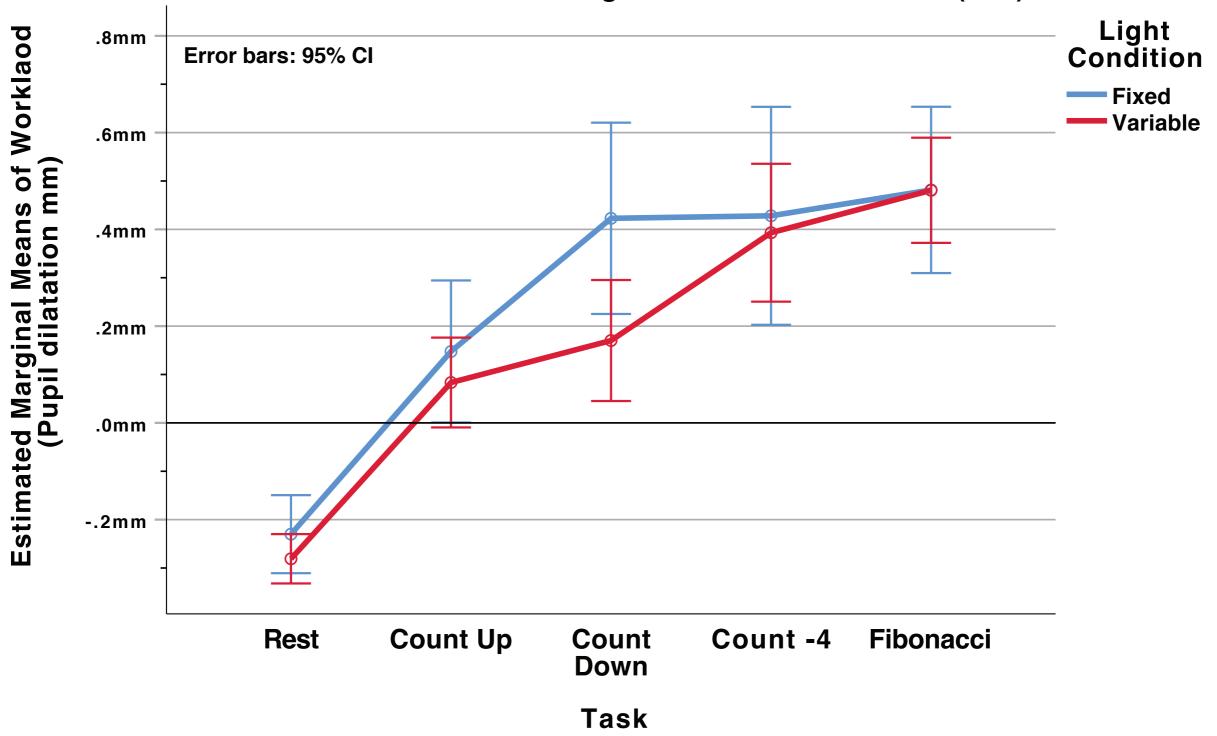
Please keep focus on the dot



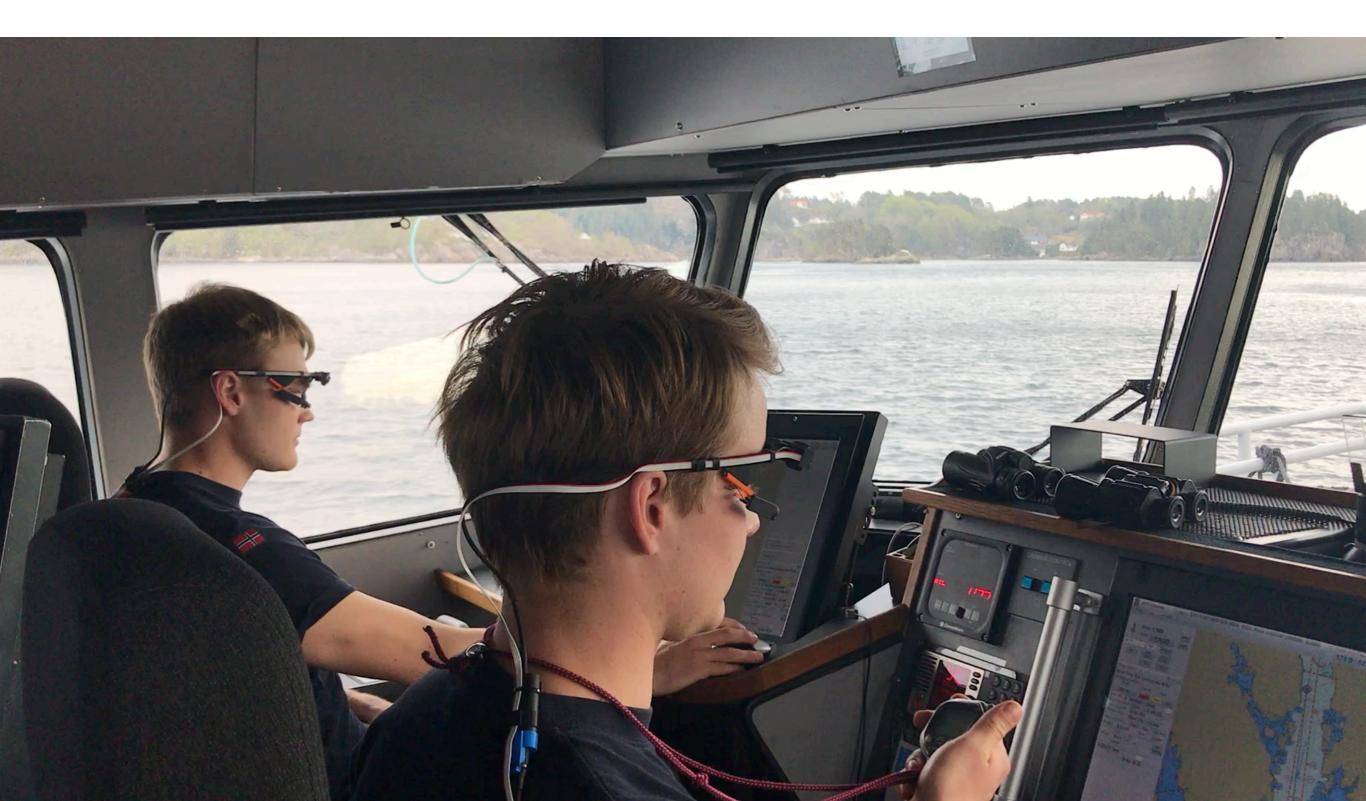
Fixed luminance



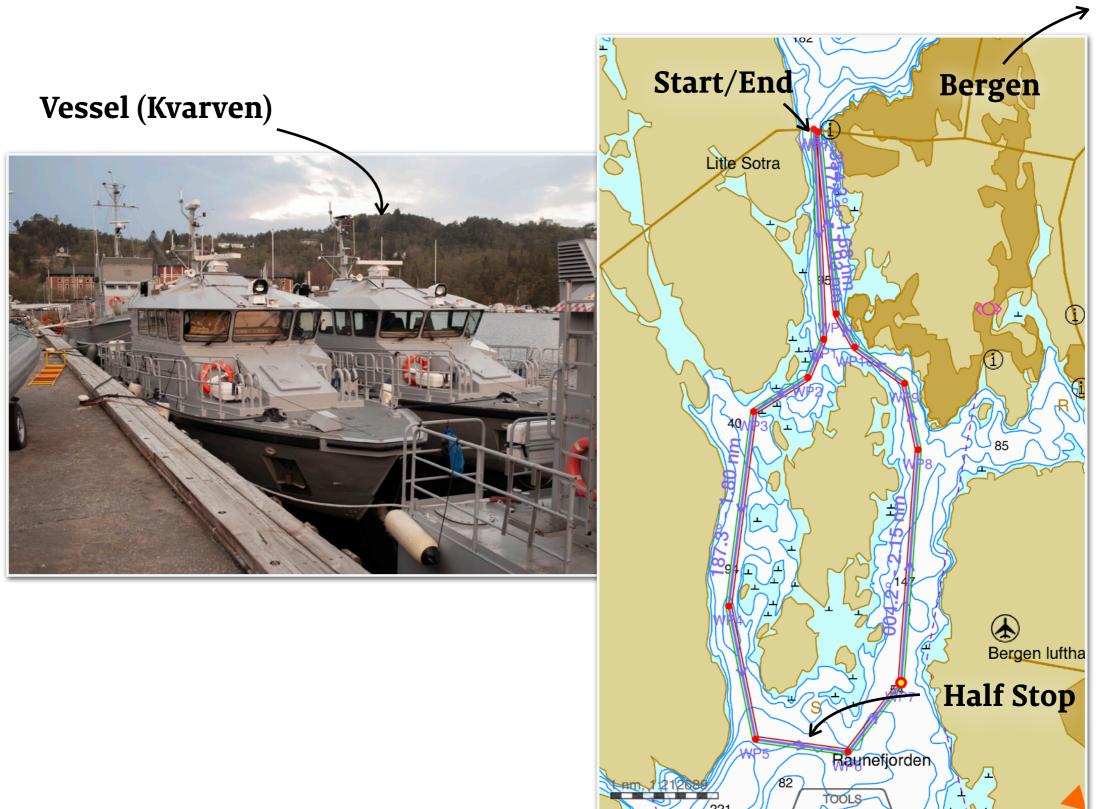
Estimated Marginal Means of Workload (mm)



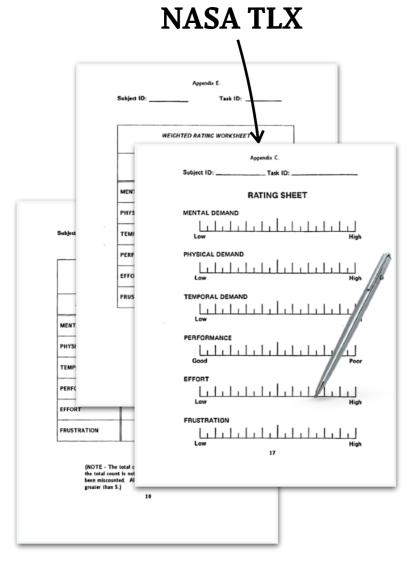
Field Test

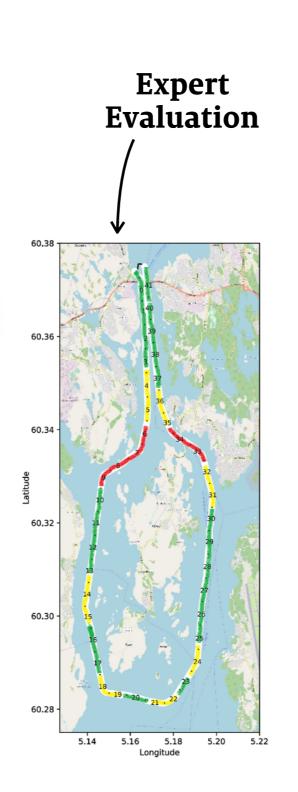


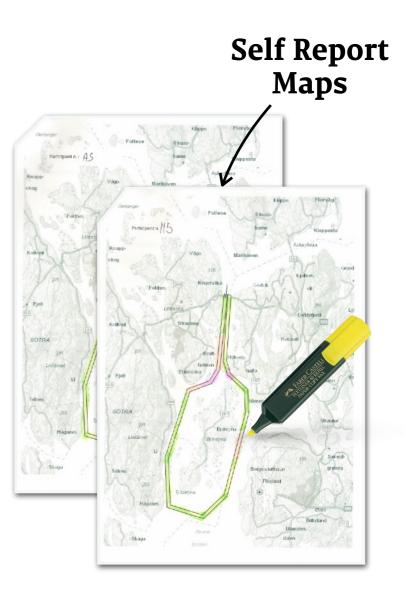
Field Test



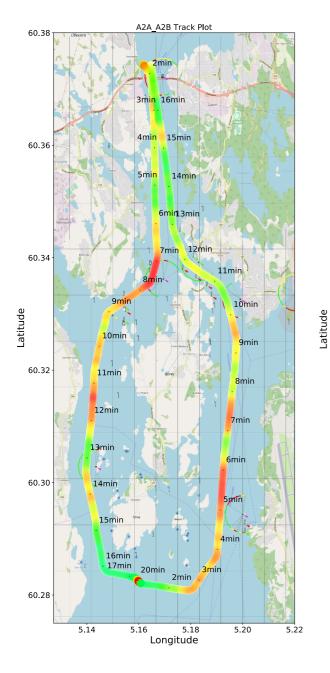
Subjective

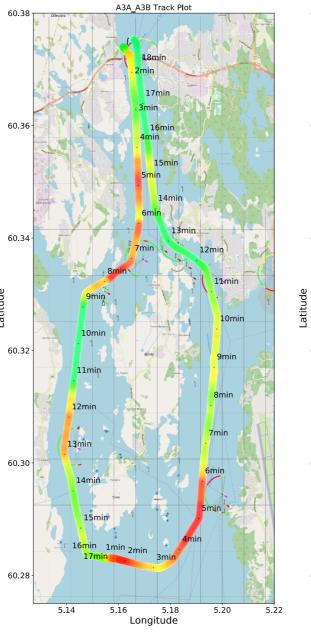


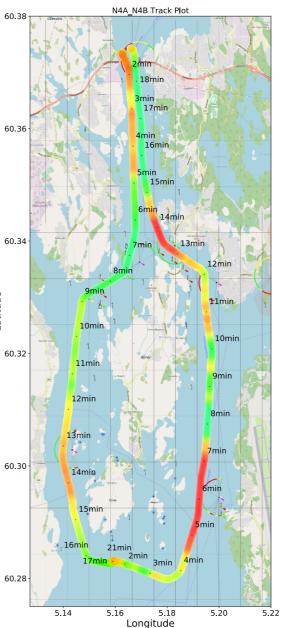


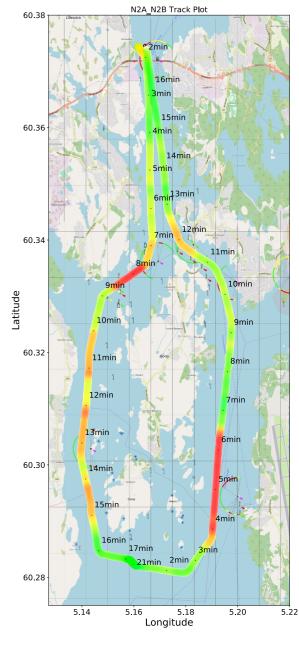


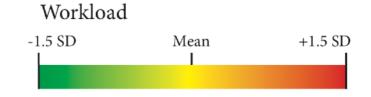
Objective

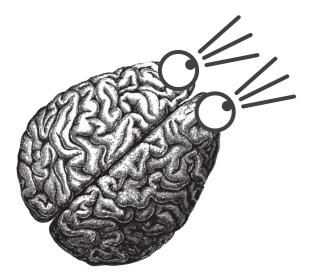






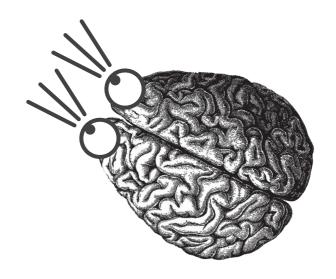






- Hight correlation between subjectively reported workload and measured workload.

- Eye tracking is **usabl**e in field conditions but still an involving process.
- Will be repeated in **Controlled conditions**.

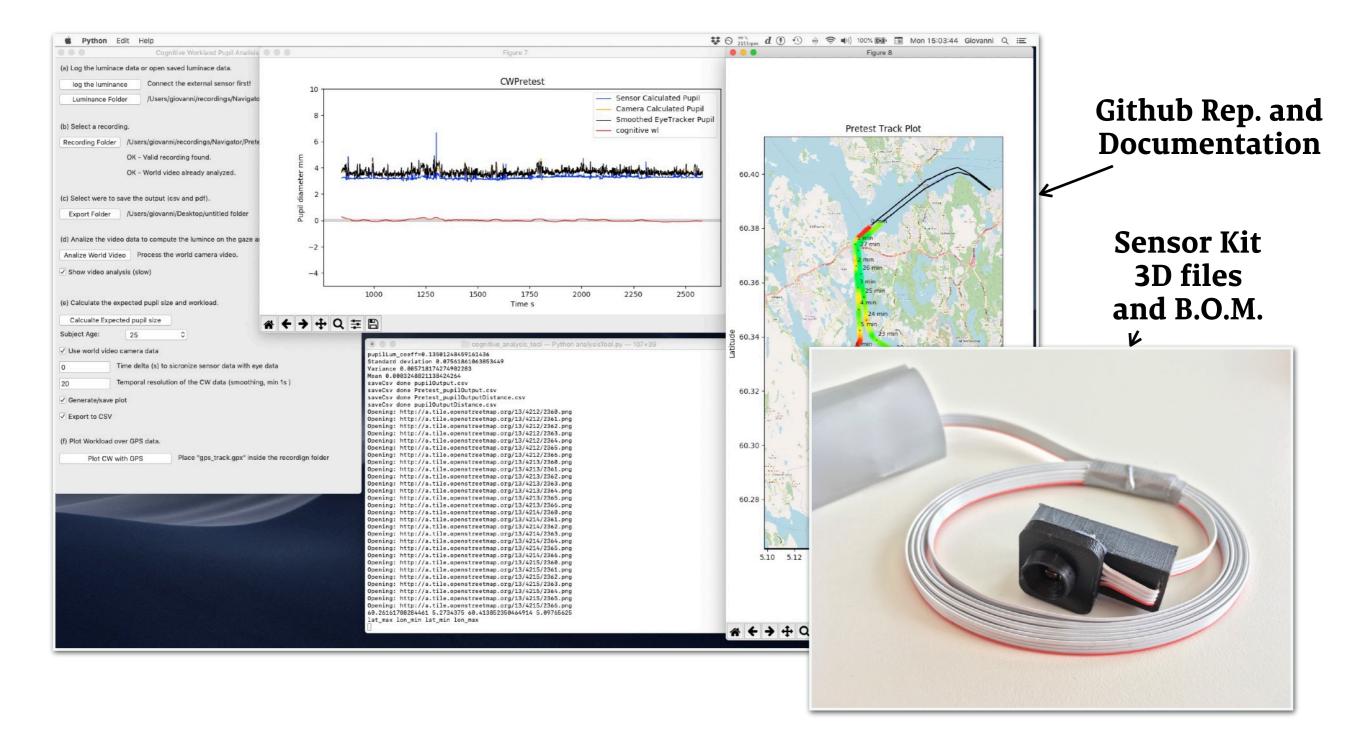


A second test session at the Norwegian Naval Academy is planned for late February.



Open Source

https://github.com/pignoniG/cognitive_analysis_tool



Thanks