



Interaction Personne-Machine

Design: Soyez **PLUS** créatifs!

Usability: Parlez **MOINS**



Interaction Personne-Machine

Chapitre 4: Ce qu'on montre ≠ Ce qu'ils voient

4.1. Perception Visuelle & Eye Tracking

4.2. Visualisation des données



Chap. 2 : Pourquoi les utilisateurs commettent-ils des erreurs ?

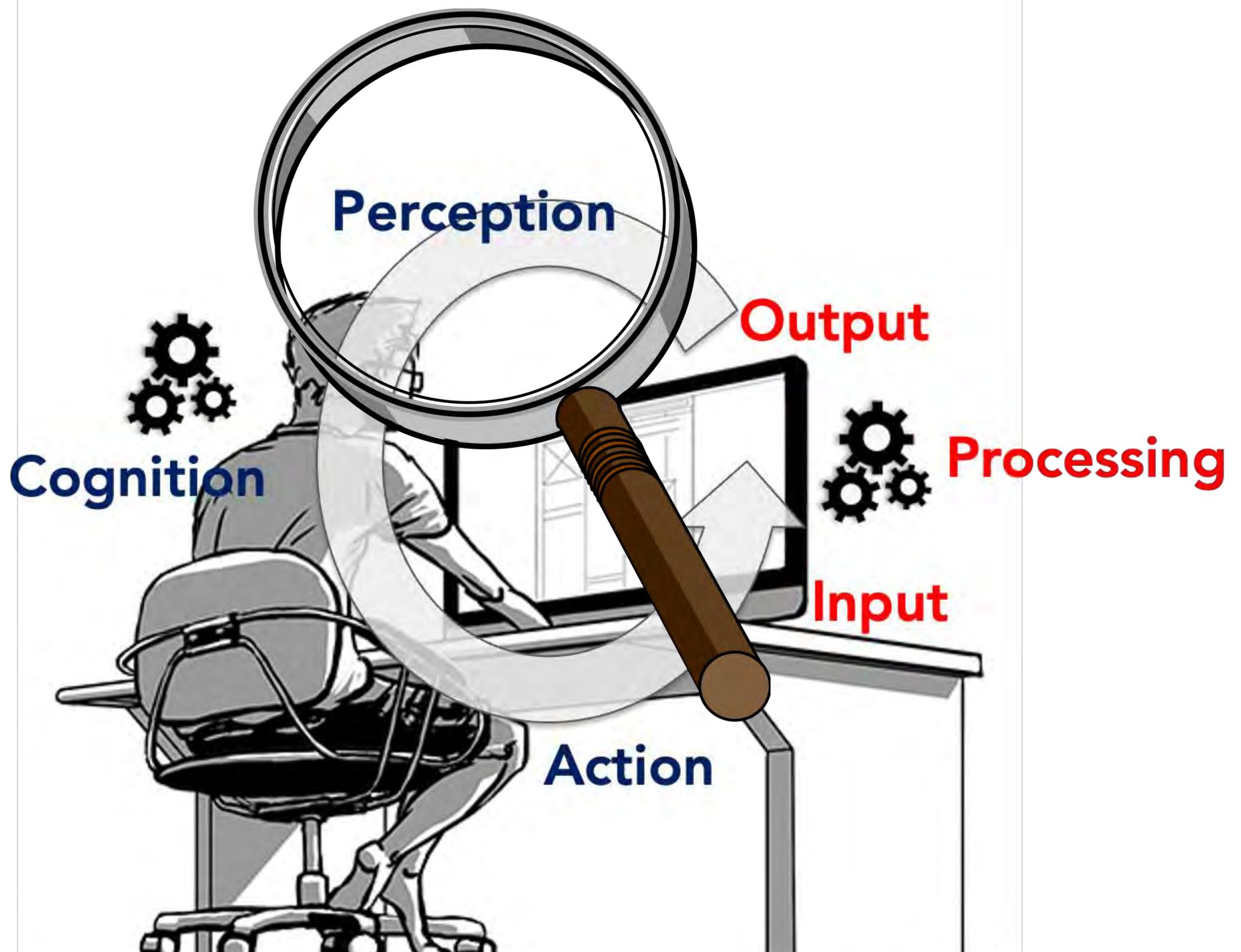
2.1. Cognition humaine

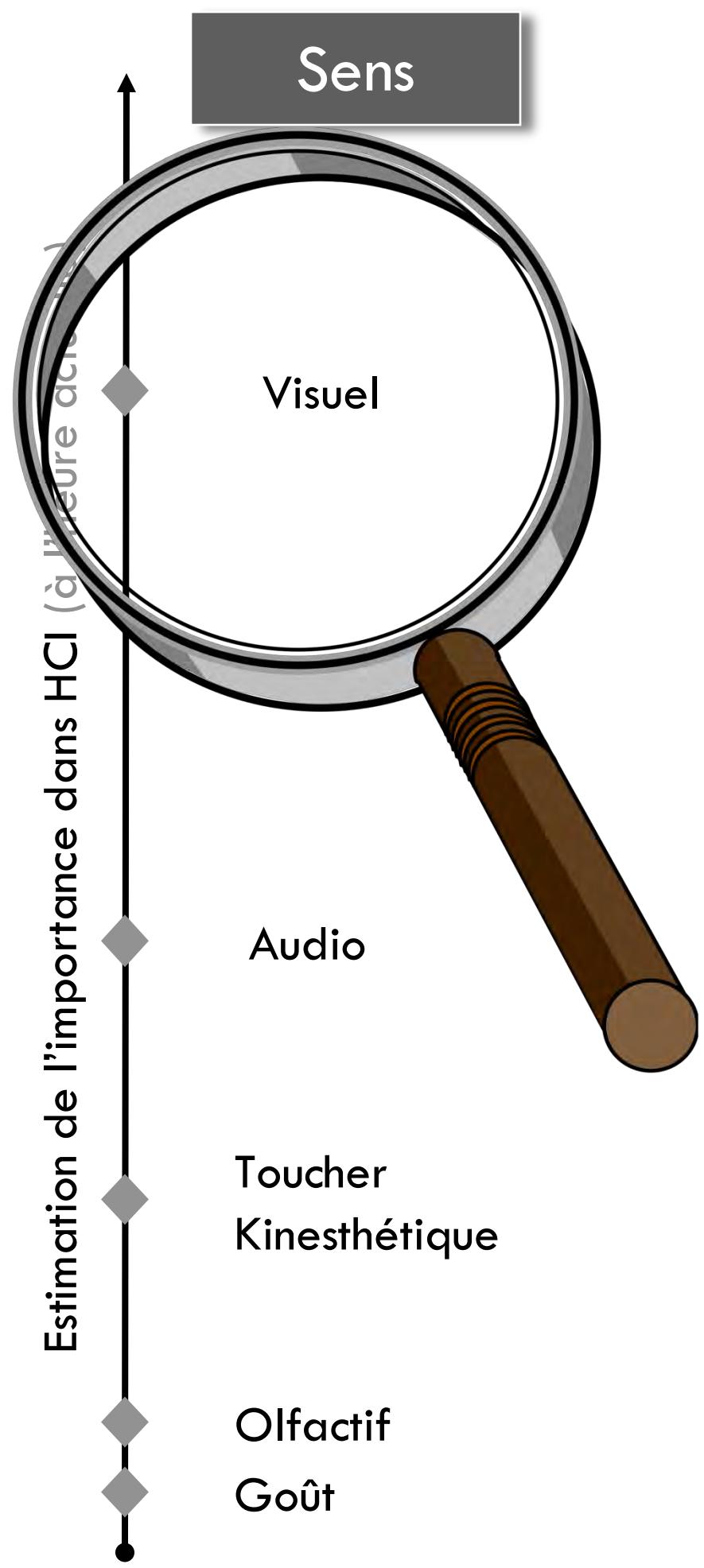
2.2. Principes de conception

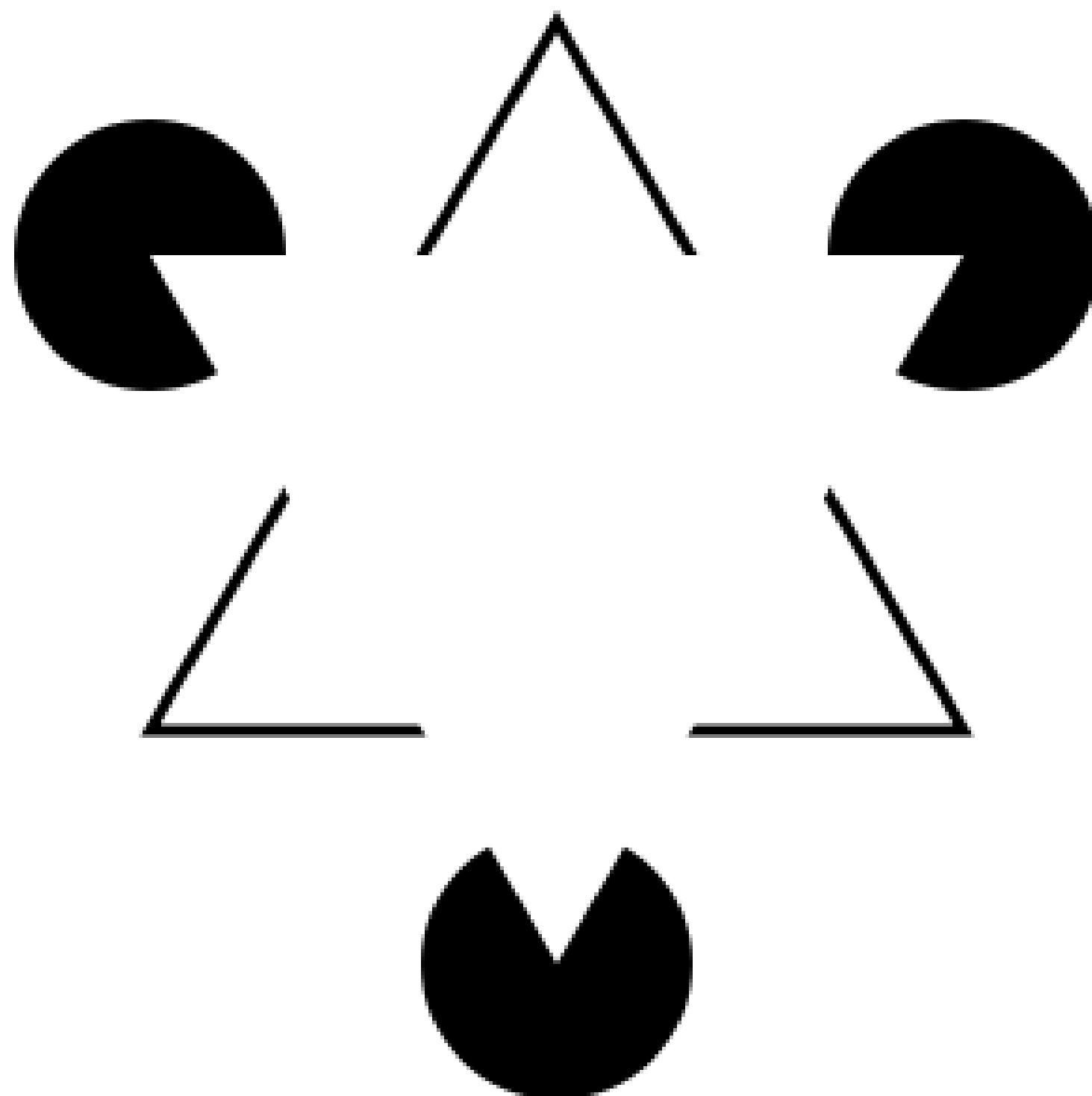


Design: Soyez **PLUS** créatifs!

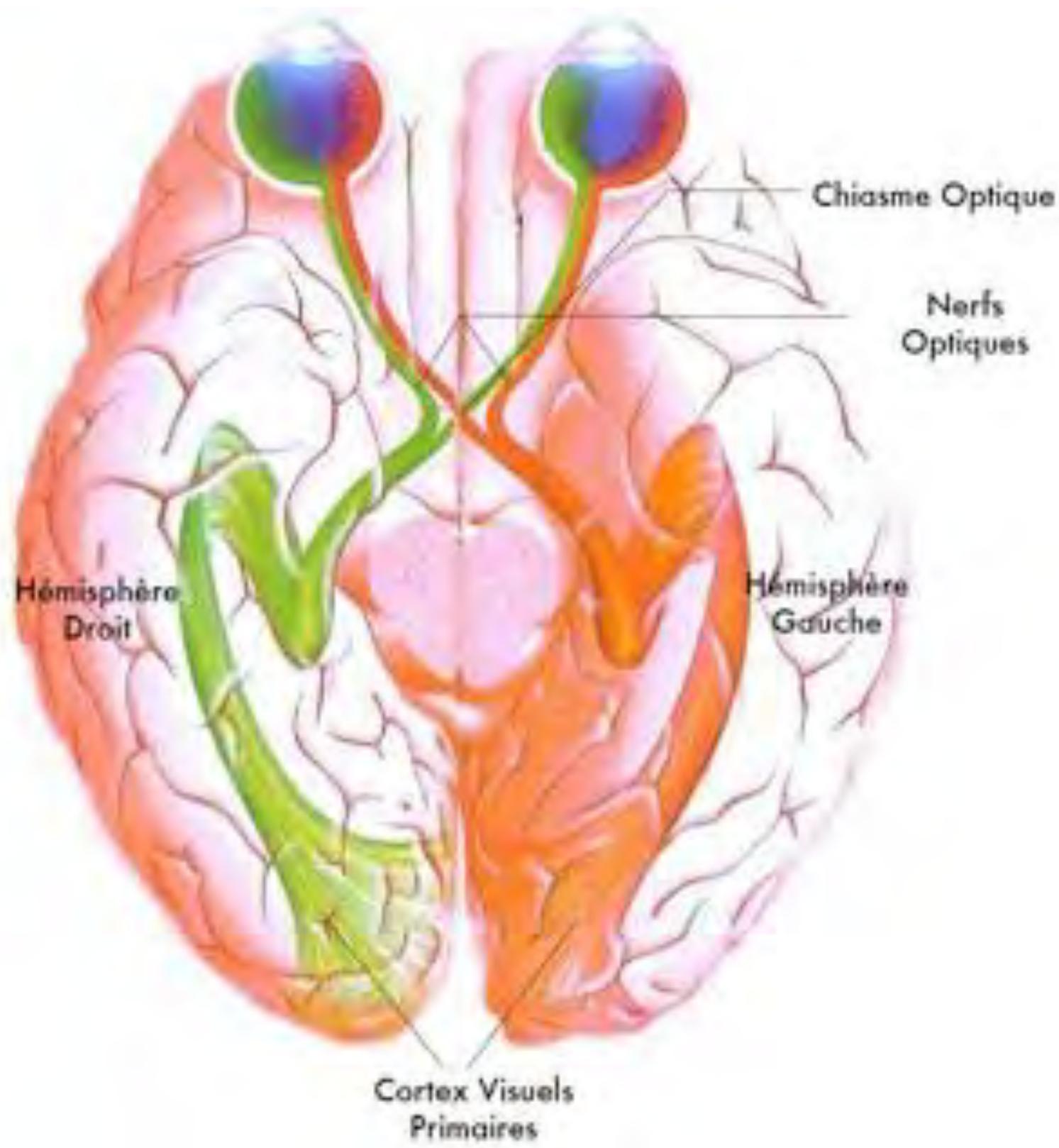
Usability: Parlez **MOINS**



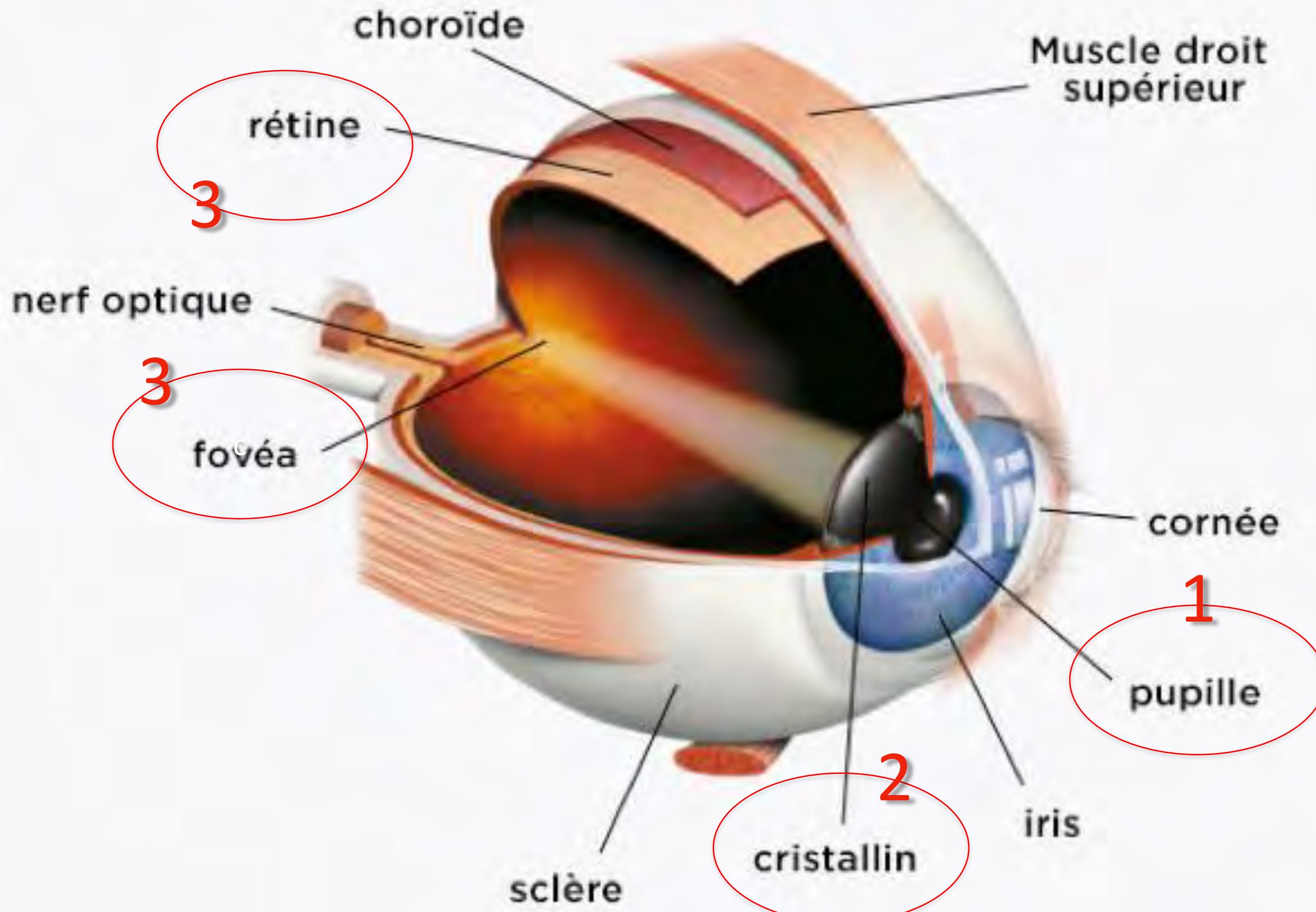




Qui voit un triangle ?



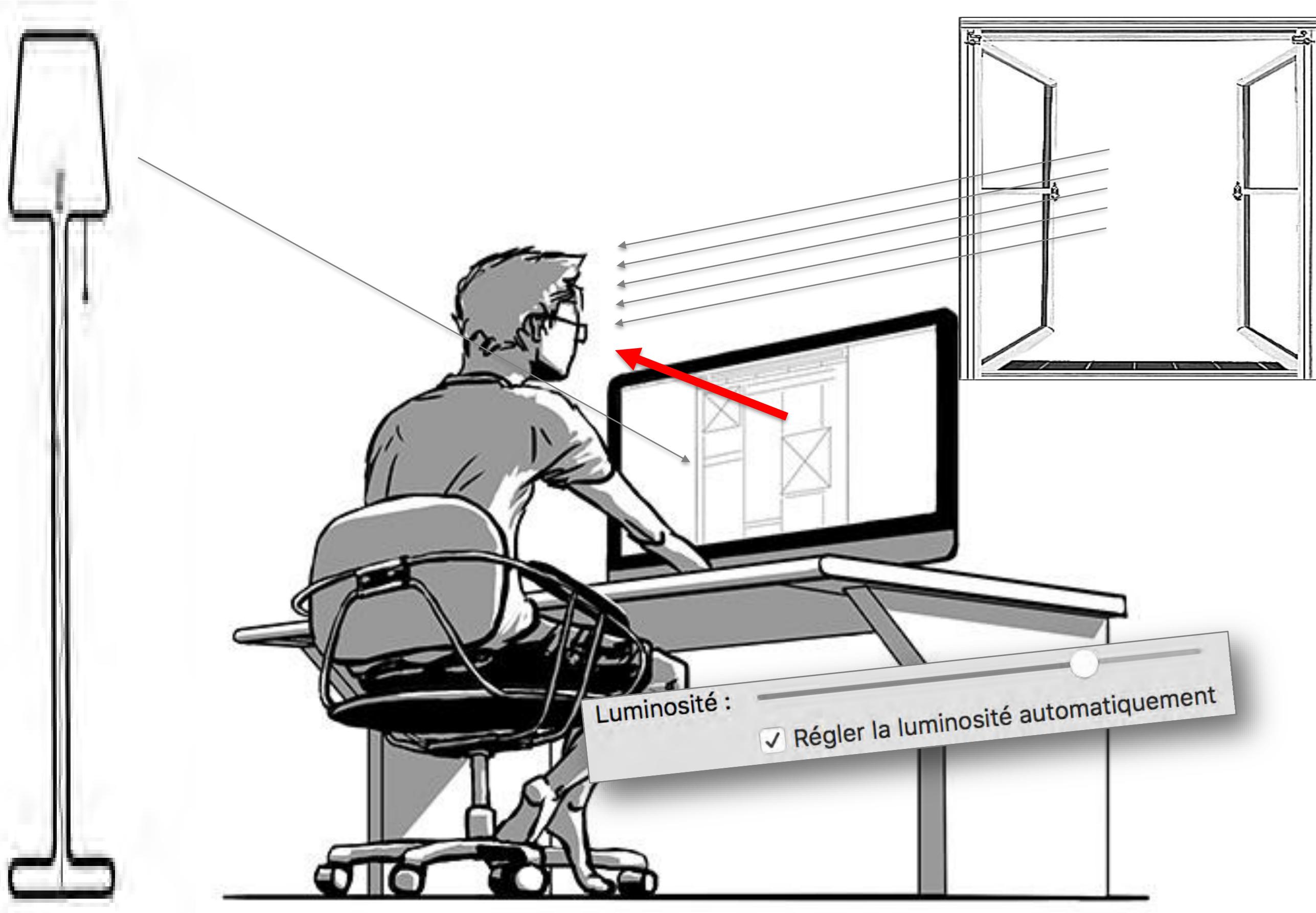
Œil ou Cerveau ?



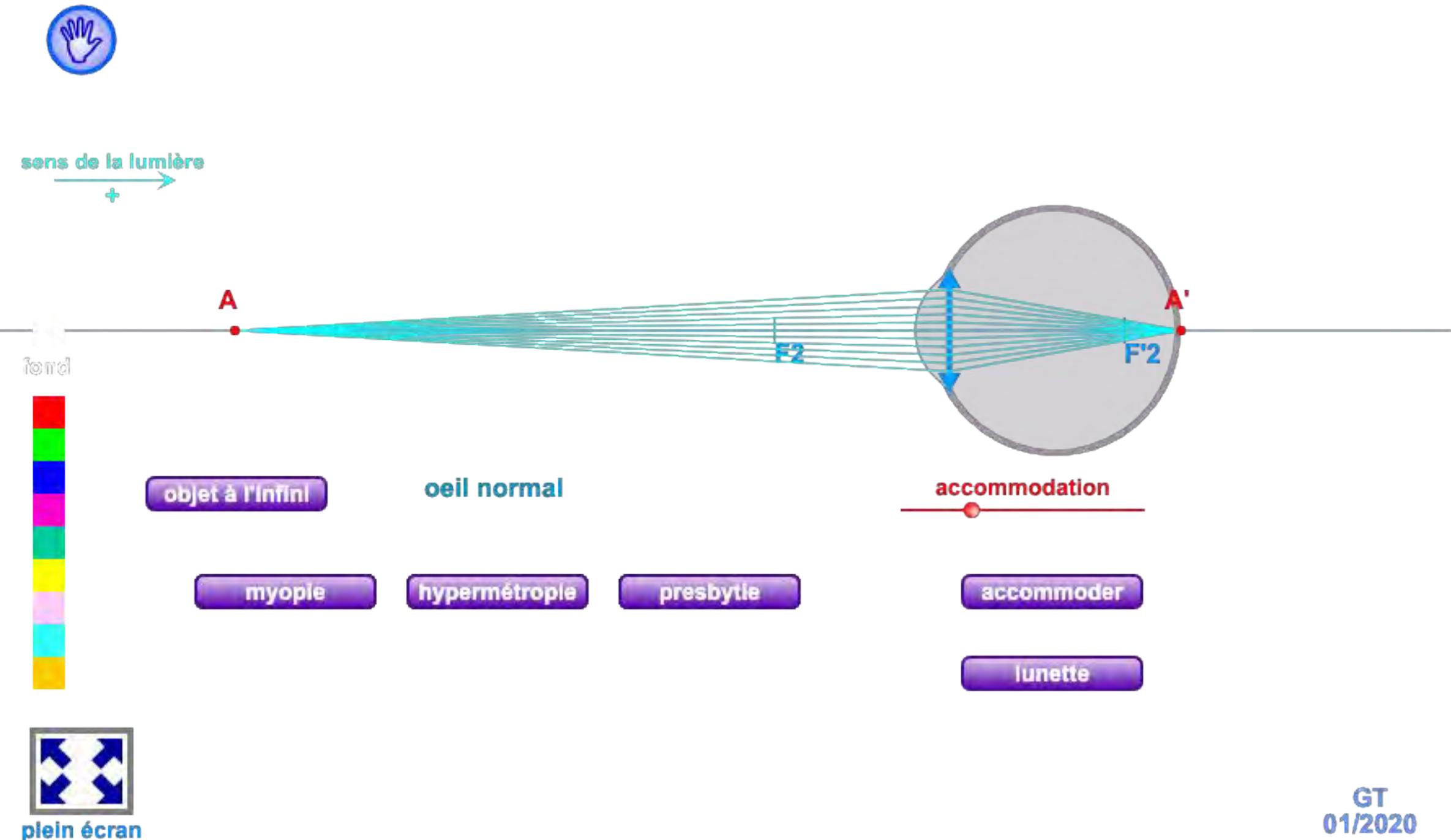
1. La pupille gère la quantité de lumière



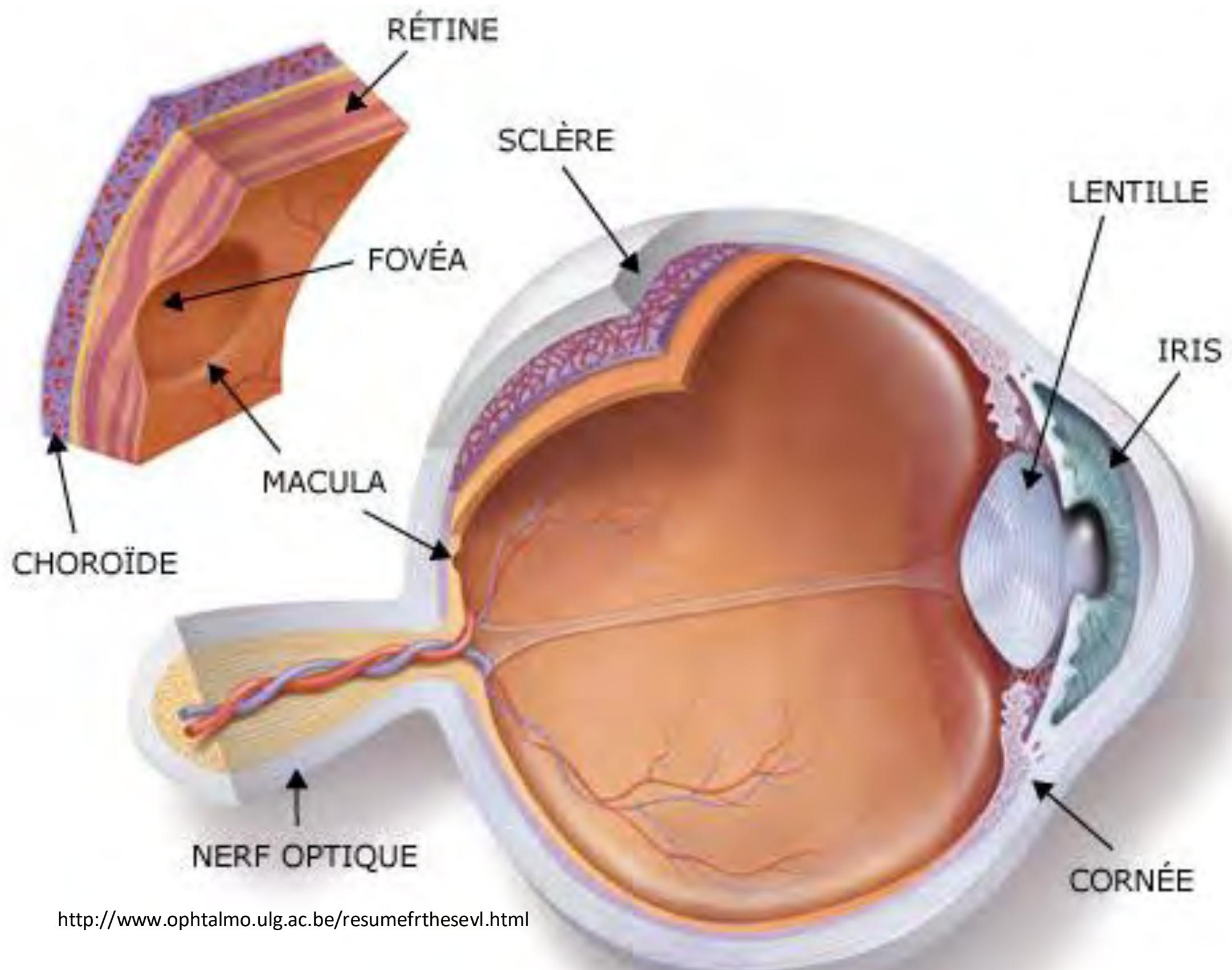
« Eye dilate » par Greyson Orlando — Travail personnel. Sous licence Domaine public via Wikimedia Commons - http://commons.wikimedia.org/wiki/File:Eye_dilate.gif#mediaviewer/File:Eye_dilate.gif

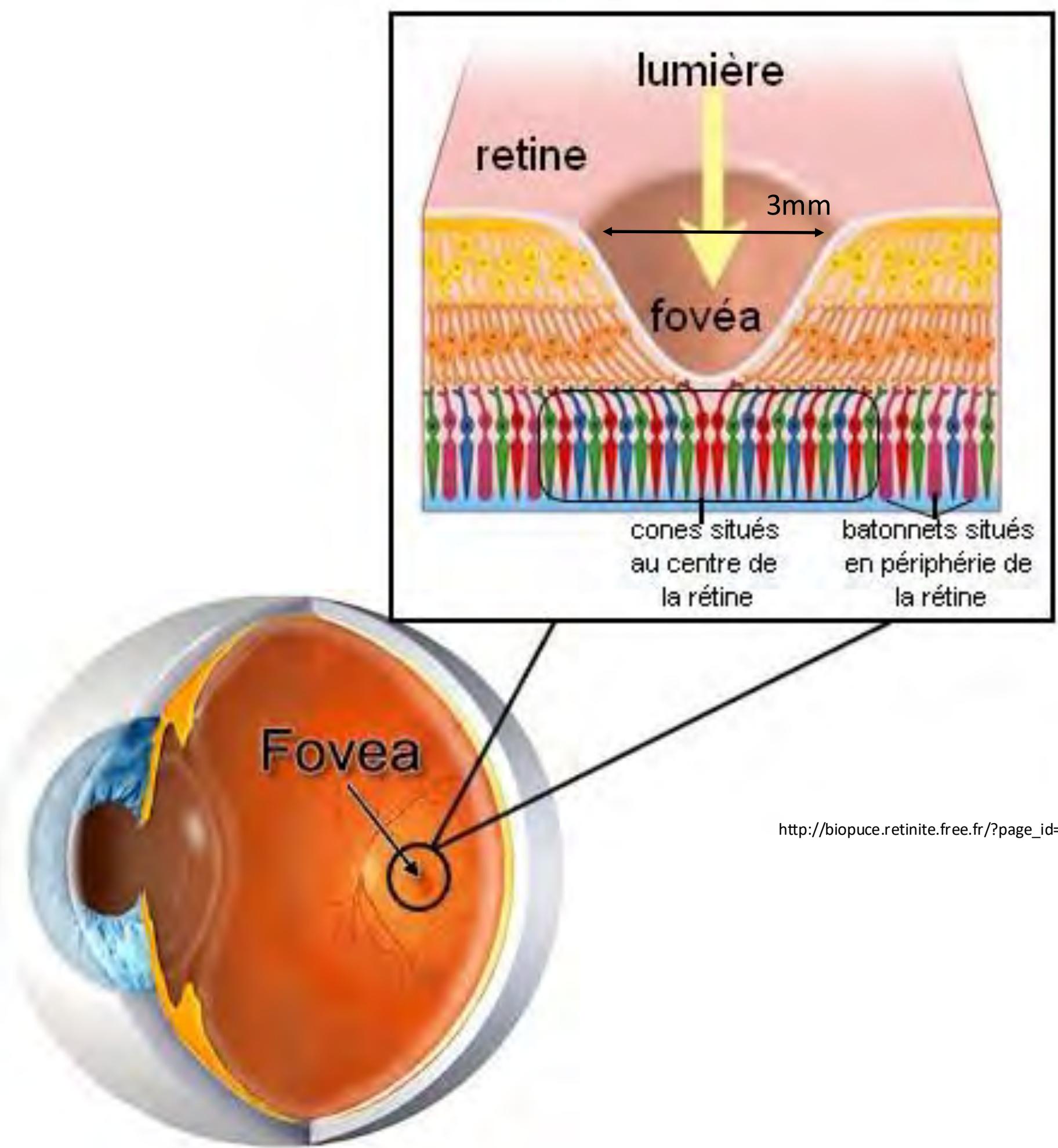


2. Le cristallin adapte à la distance de l'objet



3. La rétine réception l'image, en particulier la fovea

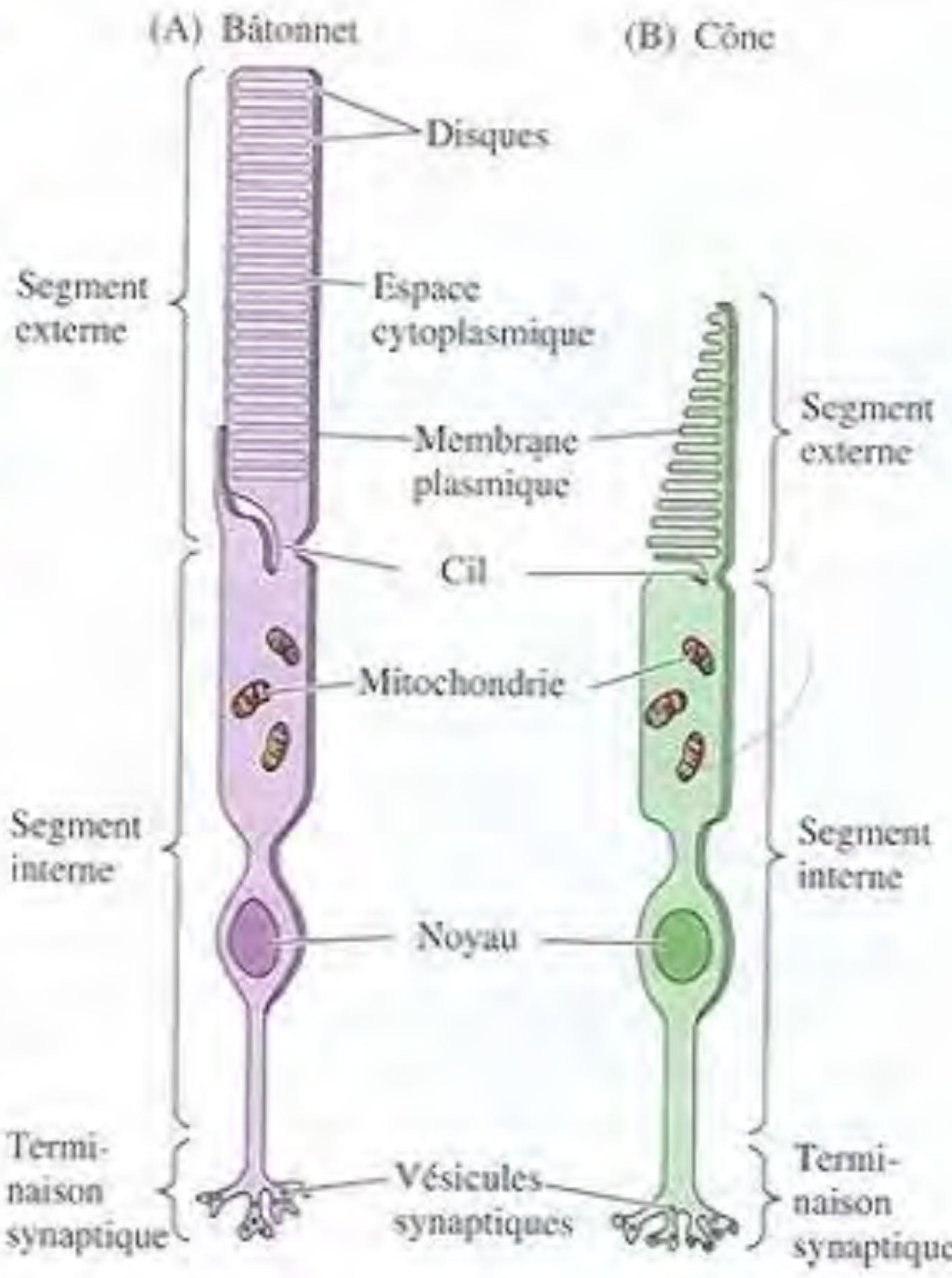


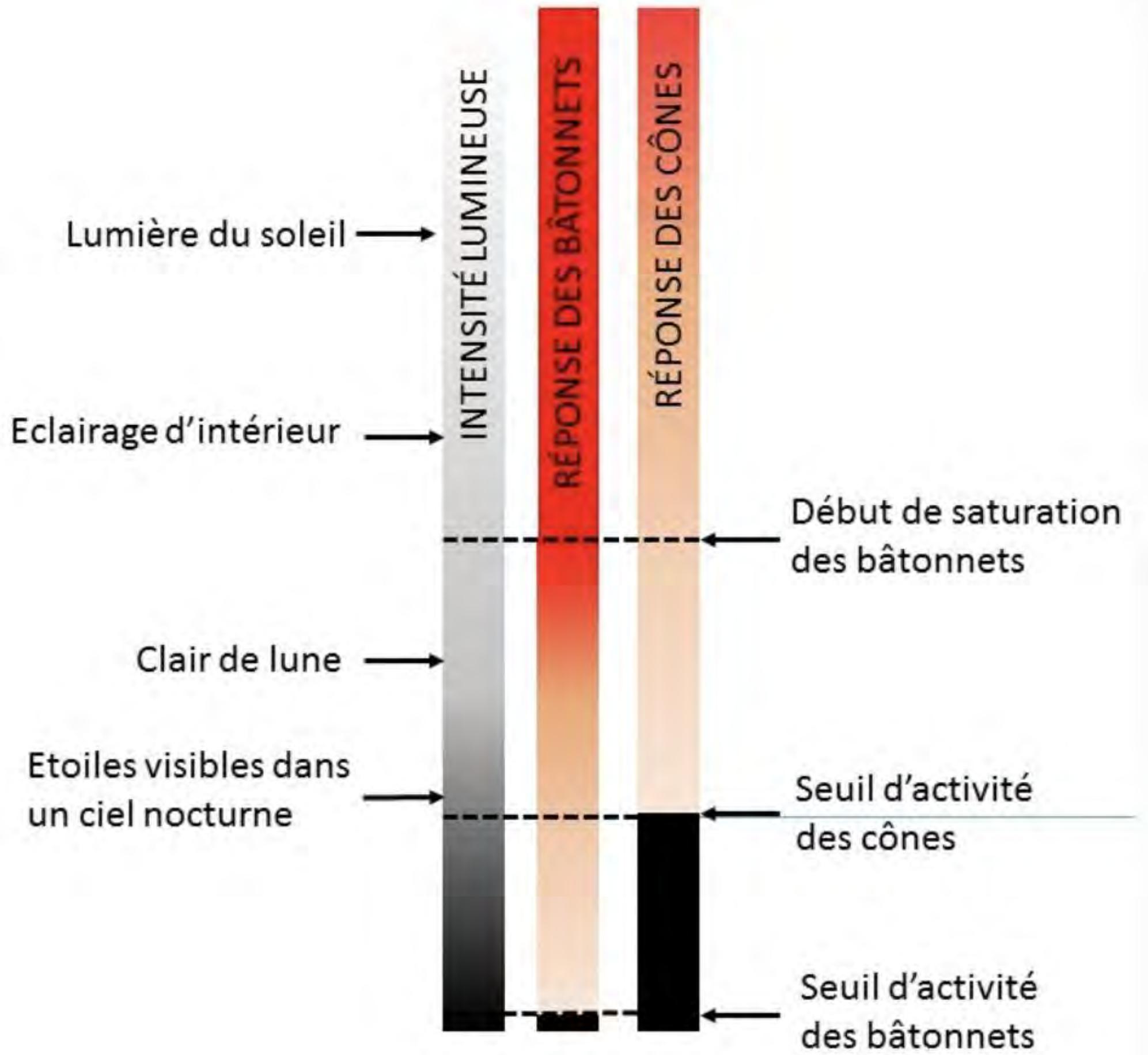




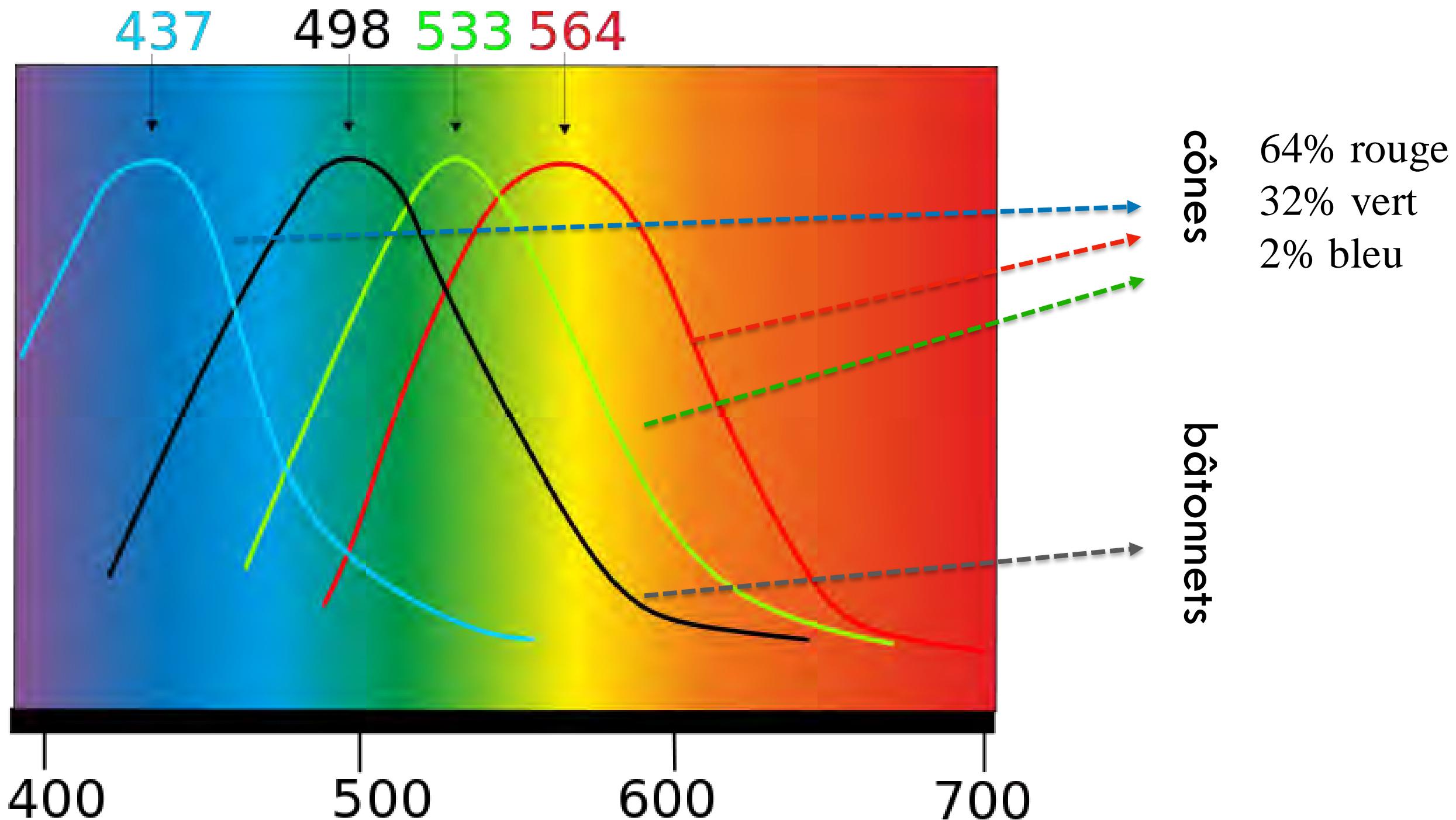
Cônes

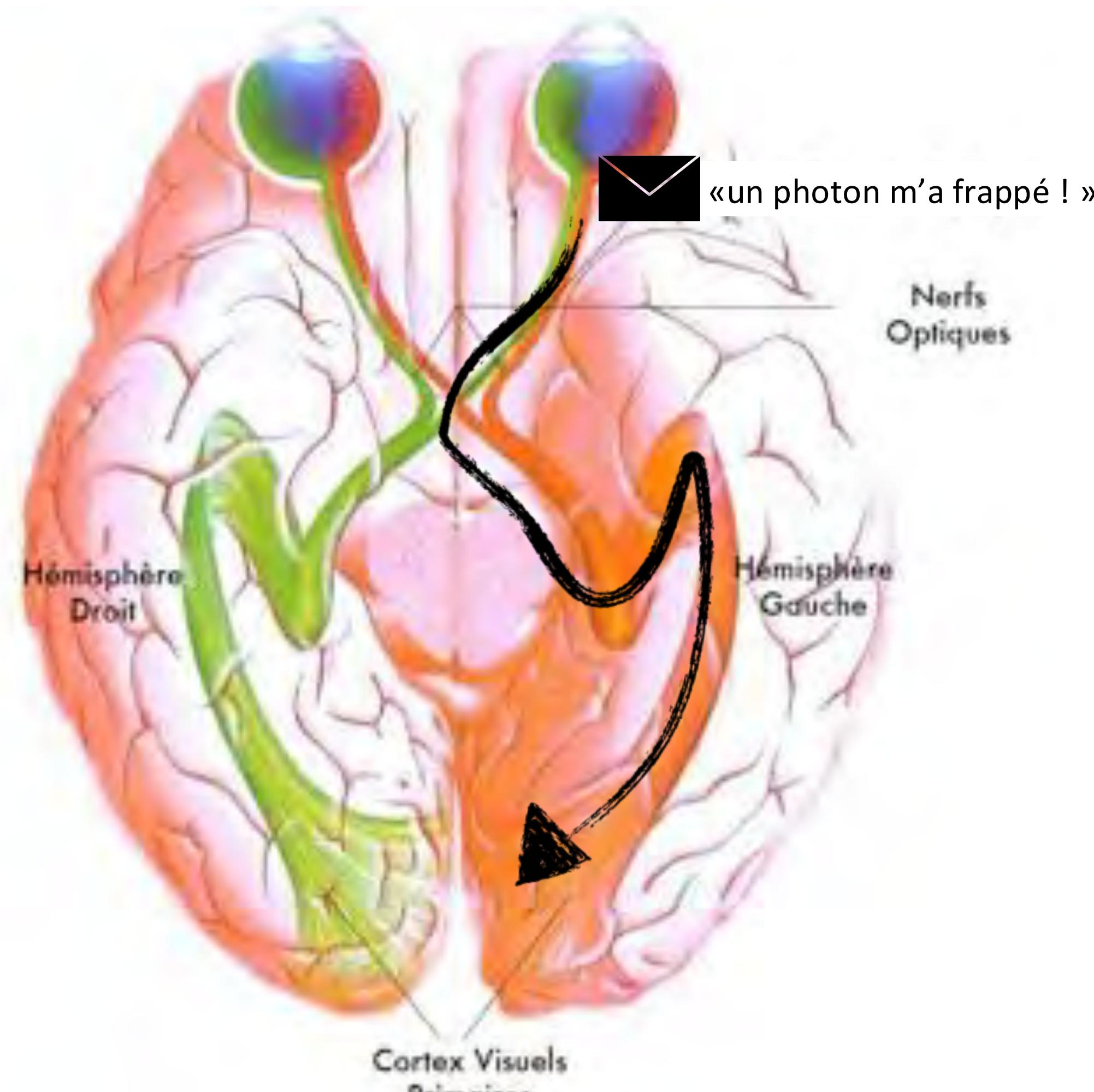
Bâtonnets





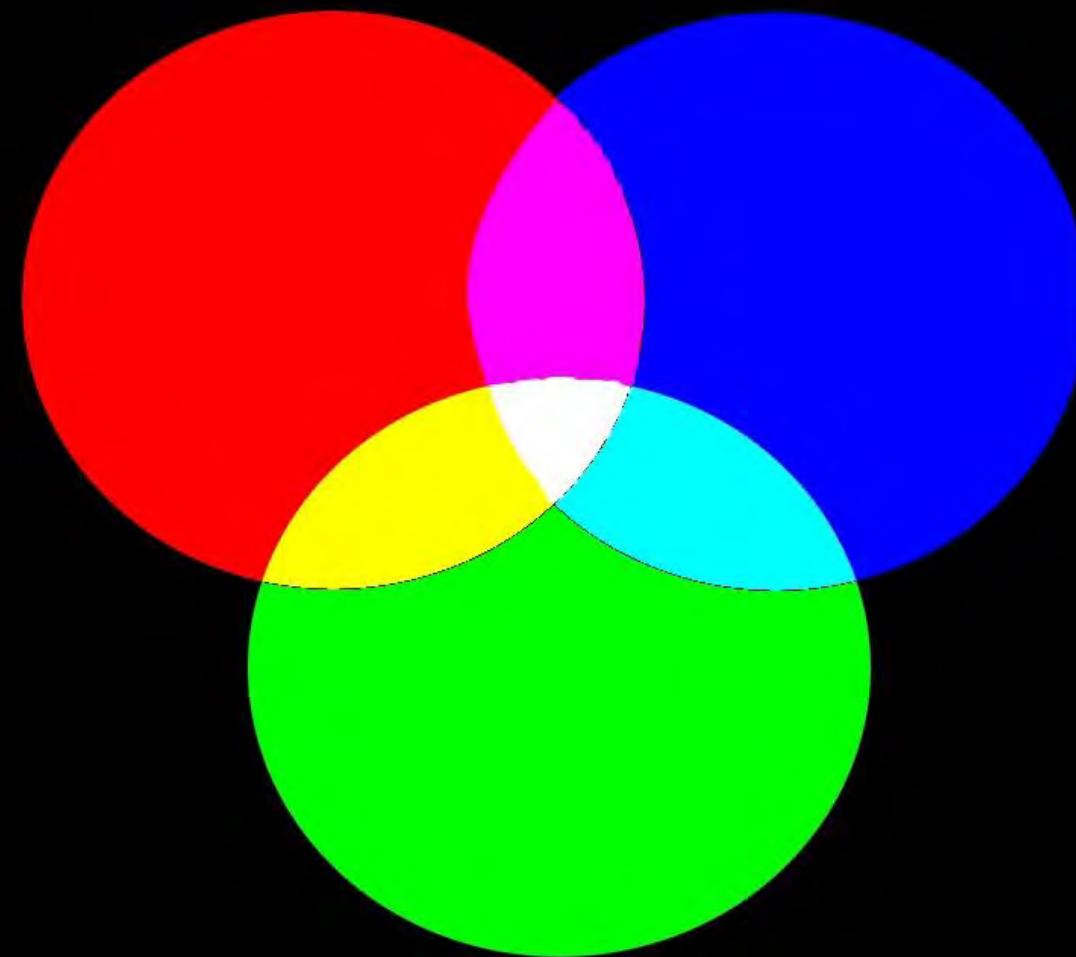
«un photon m'a frappé ! »





Janvier-Avril

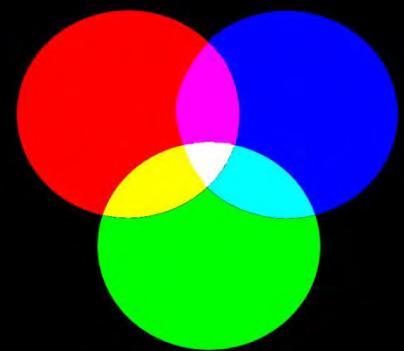
Mai-Août



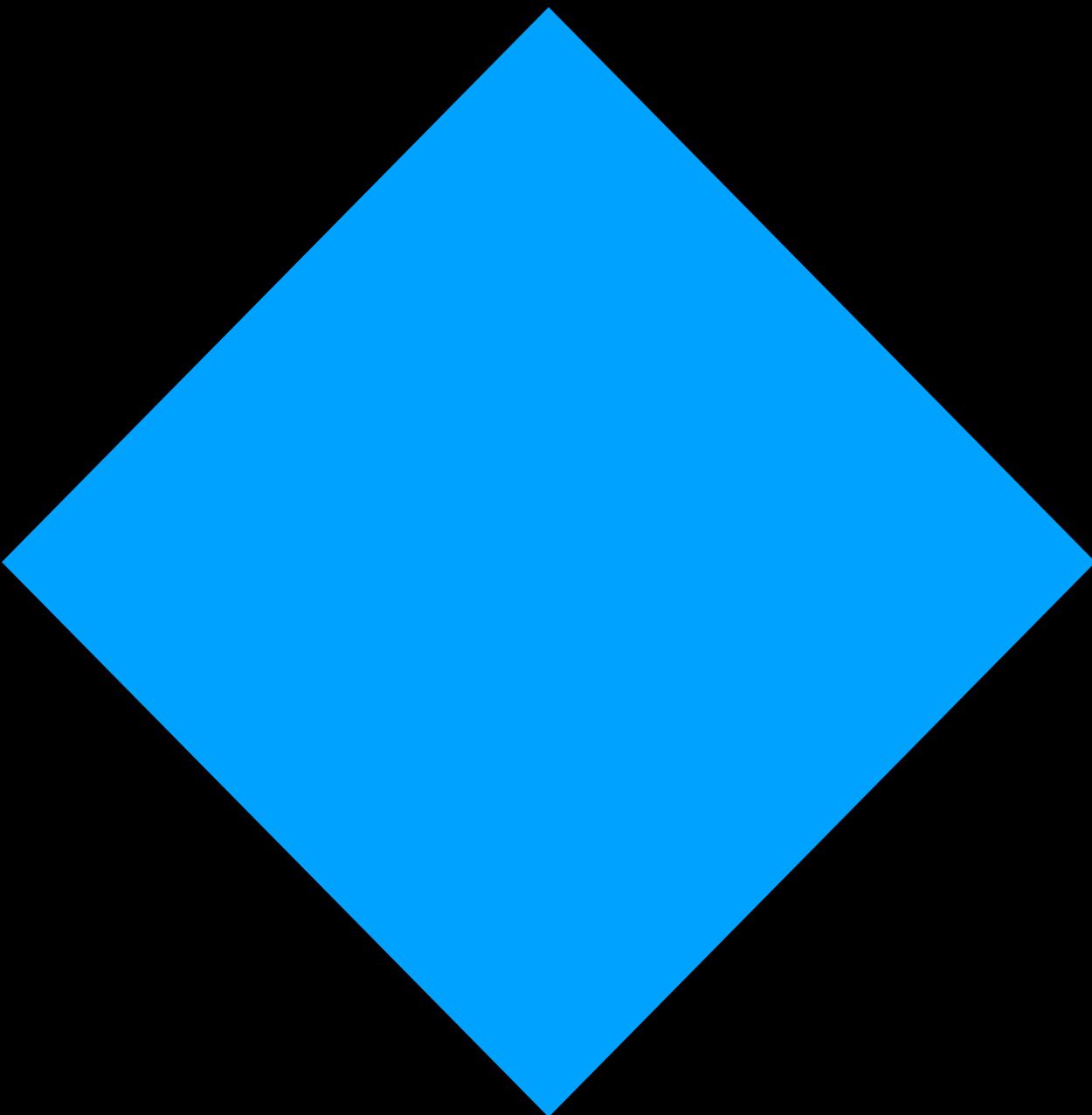
Septembre-Décembre

Janvier-Avril

Mai-Août

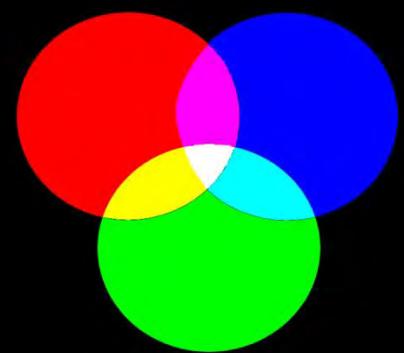


Septembre-Décembre

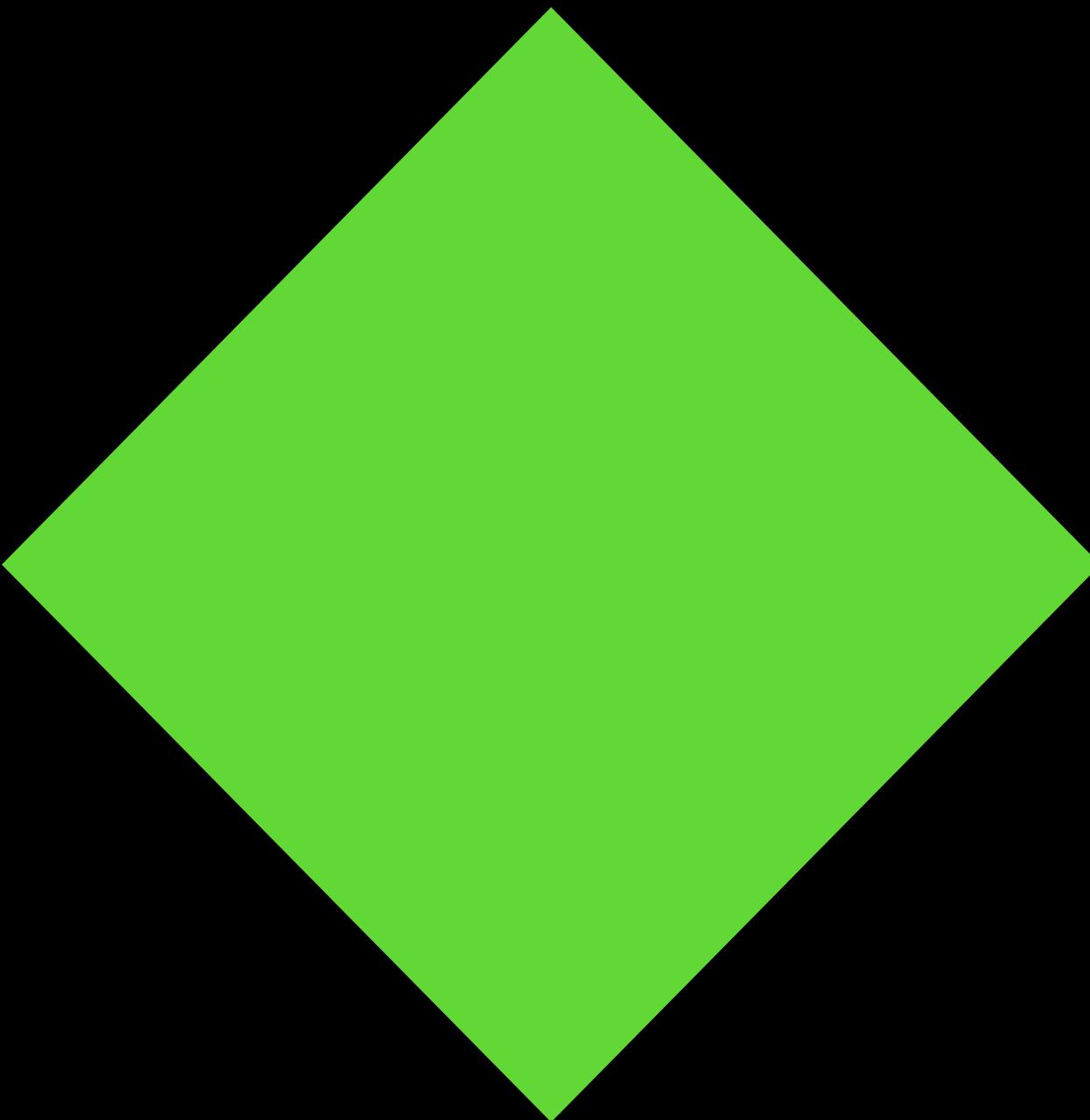


Janvier-Avril

Mai-Août

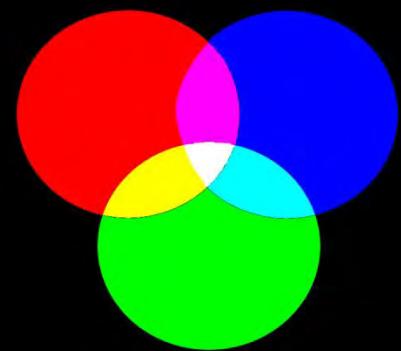


Septembre-Décembre

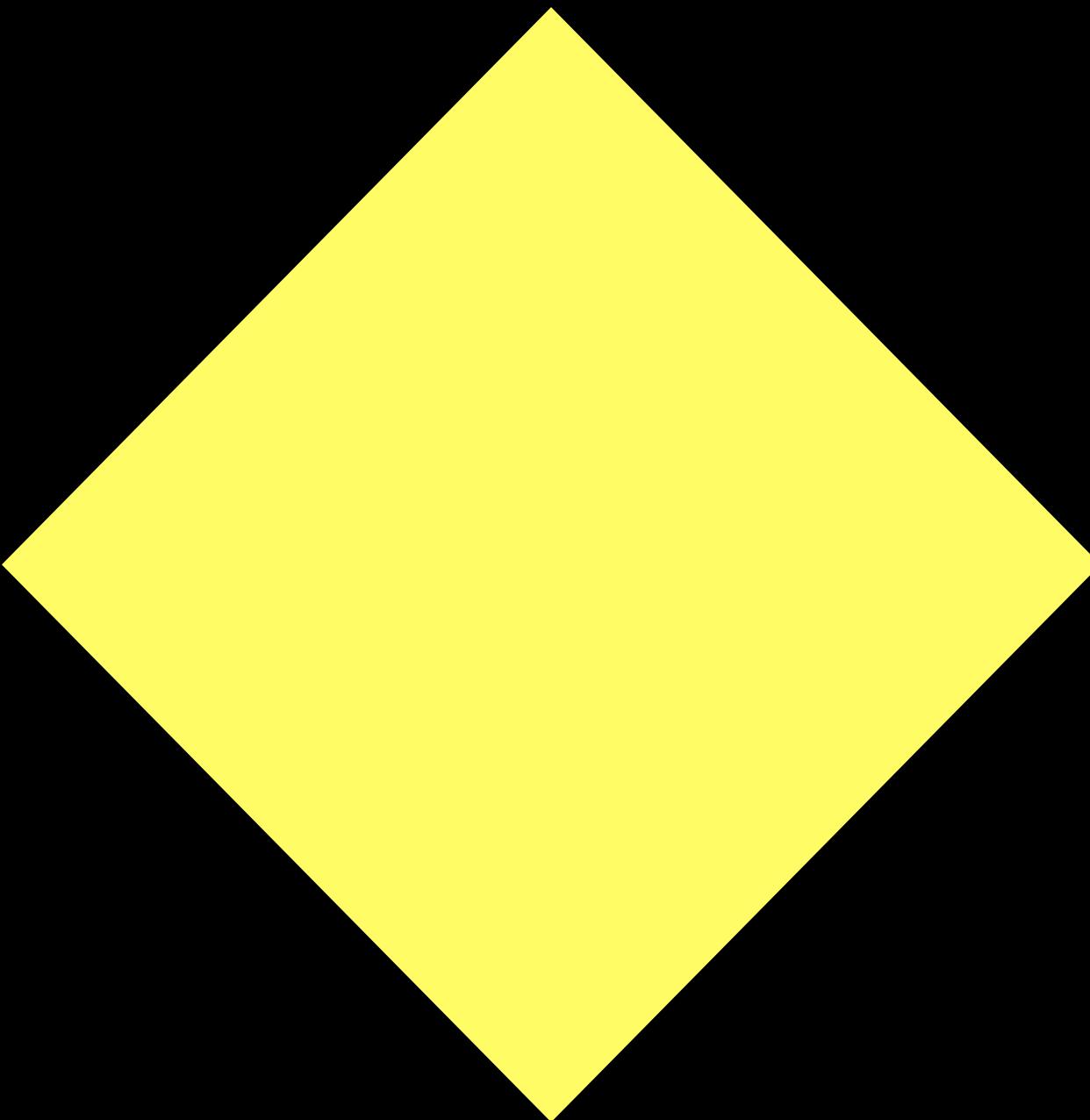


Janvier-Avril

Mai-Août

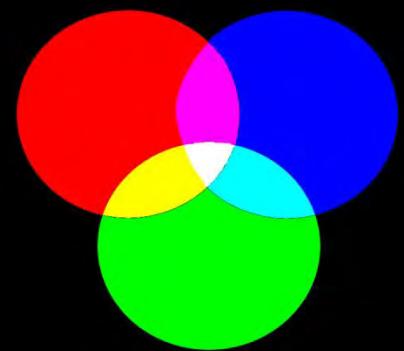


Septembre-Décembre

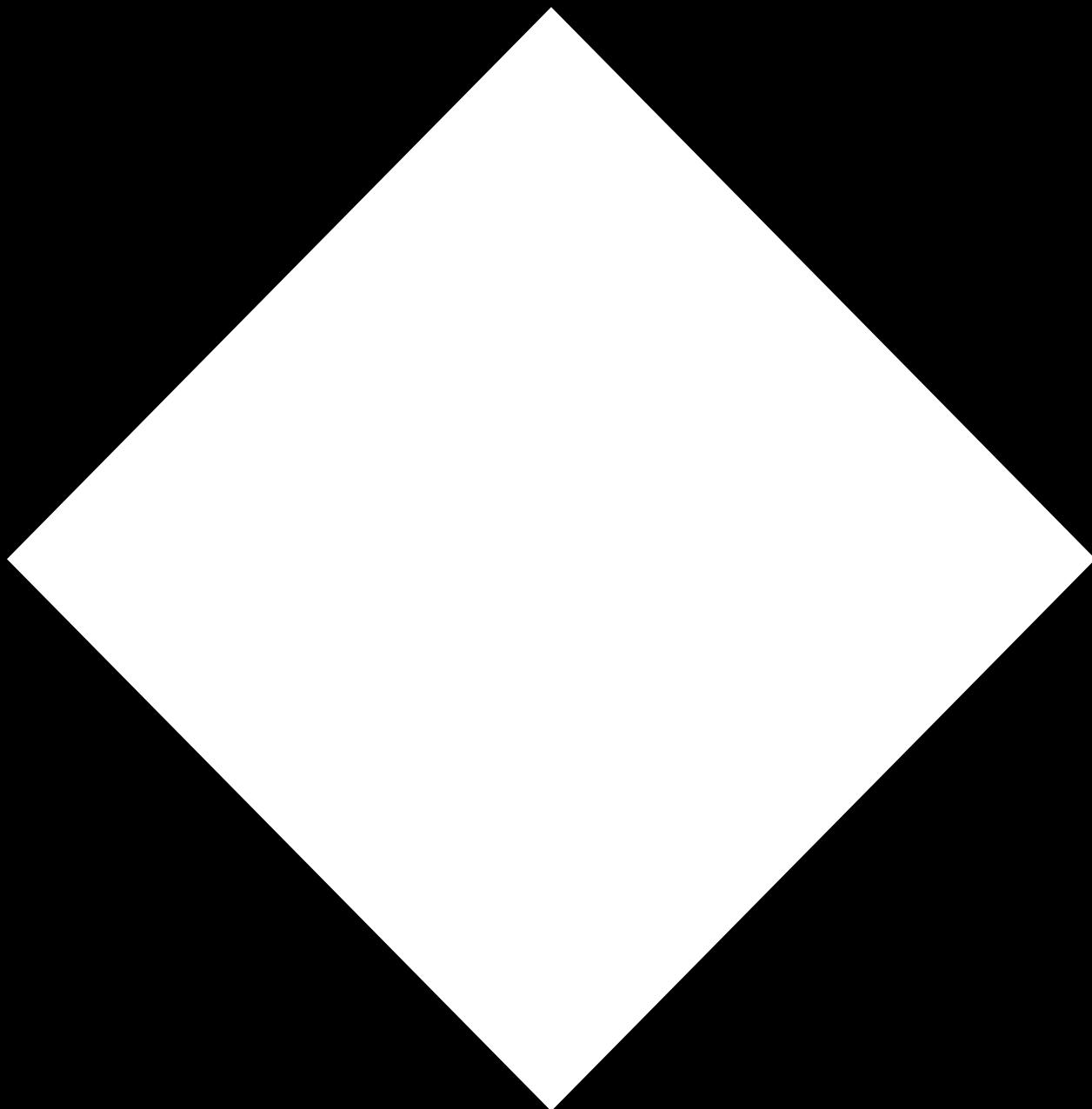


Janvier-Avril

Mai-Août



Septembre-Décembre



Vrai ou Faux ?

La couleur des bananes est jaune

La couleur des tomates est rouge

La couleur des fraises est rouge

La couleur des pommes est verte

Effet Stroop

“semantic interference”

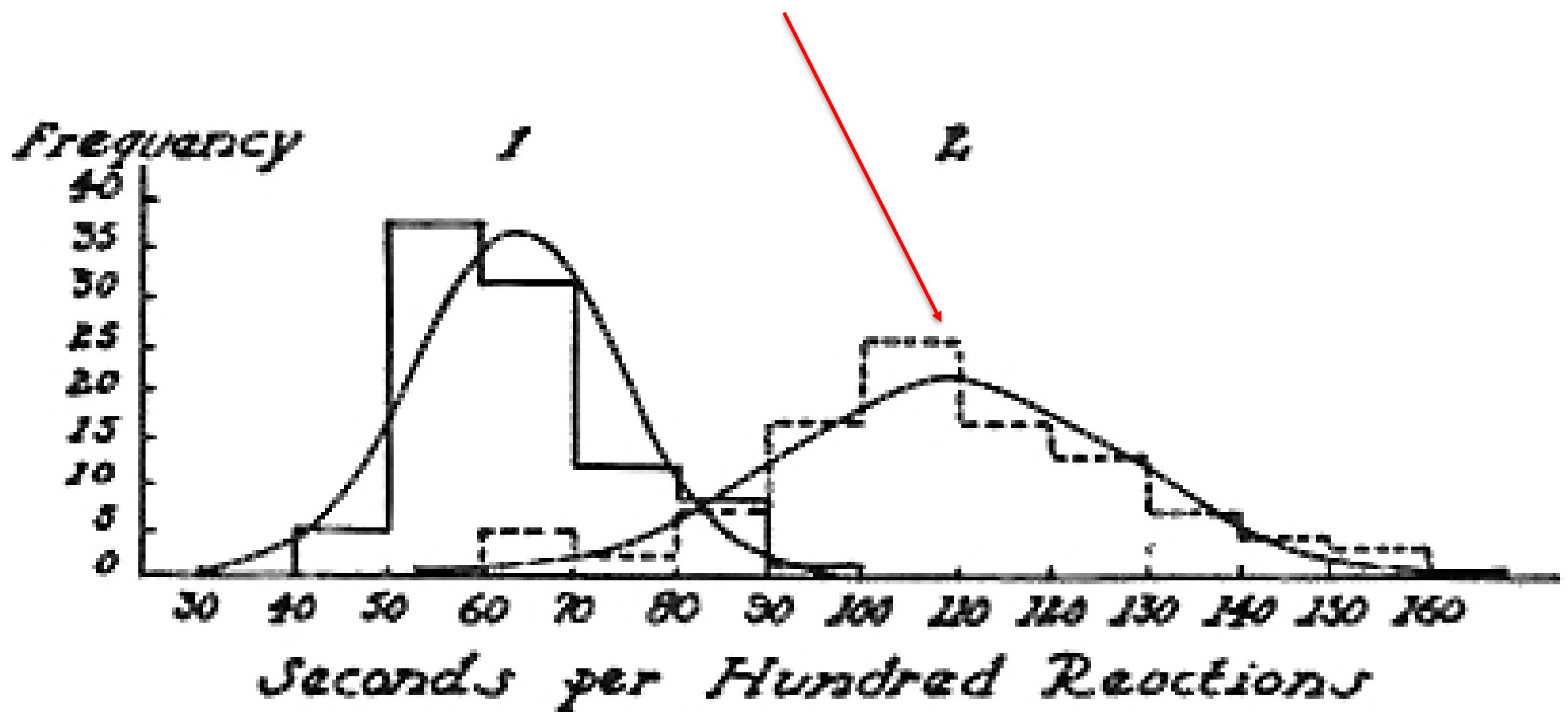
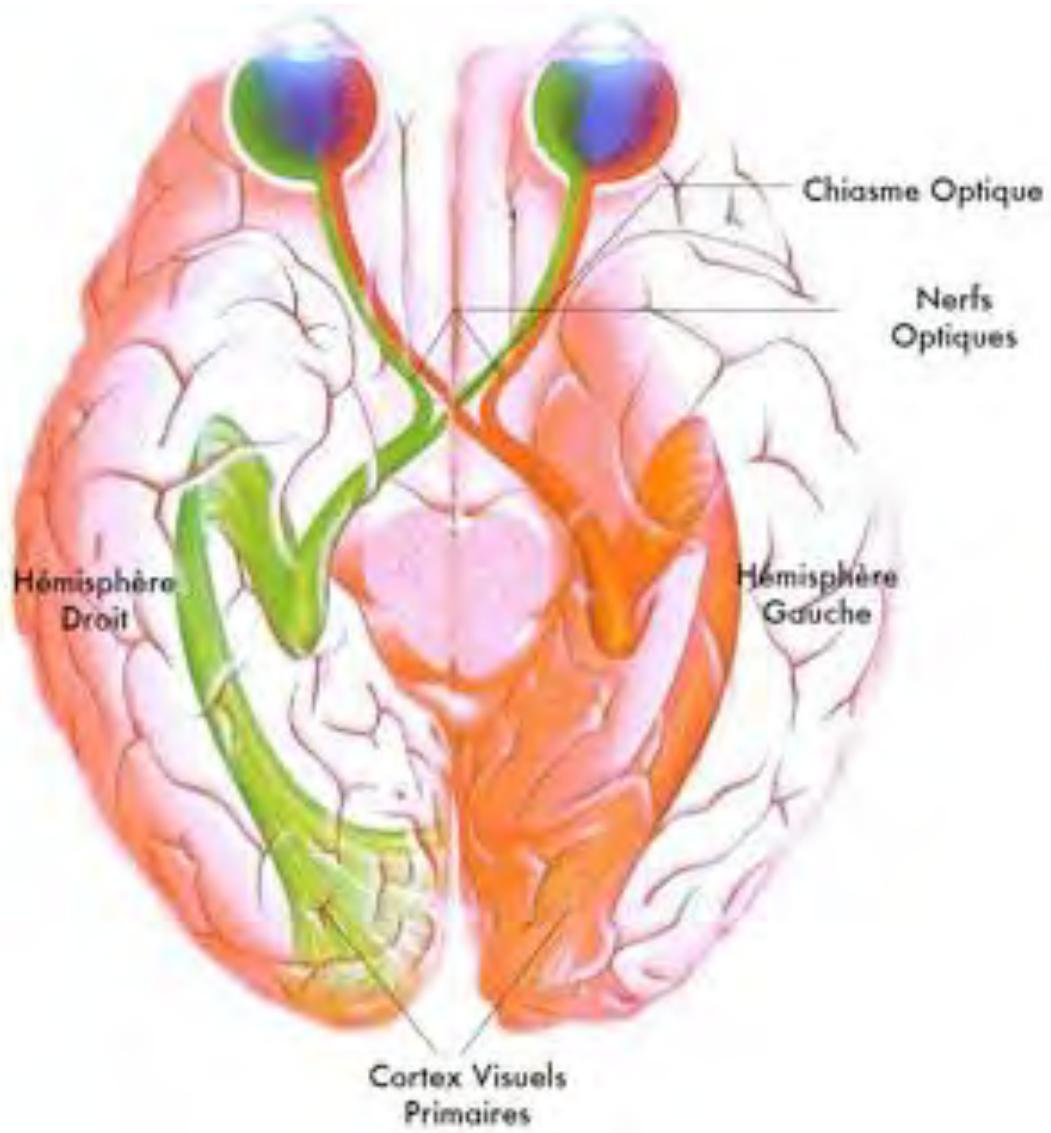


FIG. 1. Showing the effect of interference on naming colors. No interference (1); interference (2).

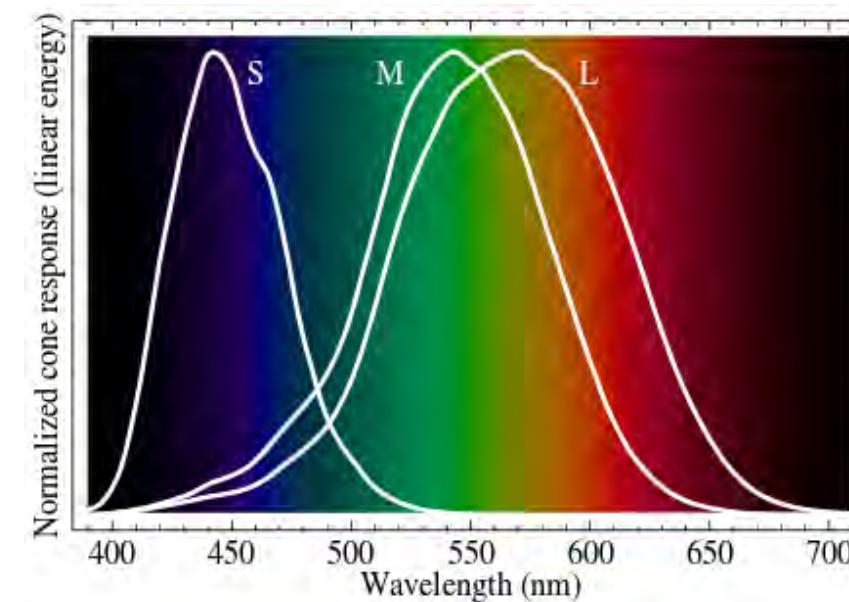
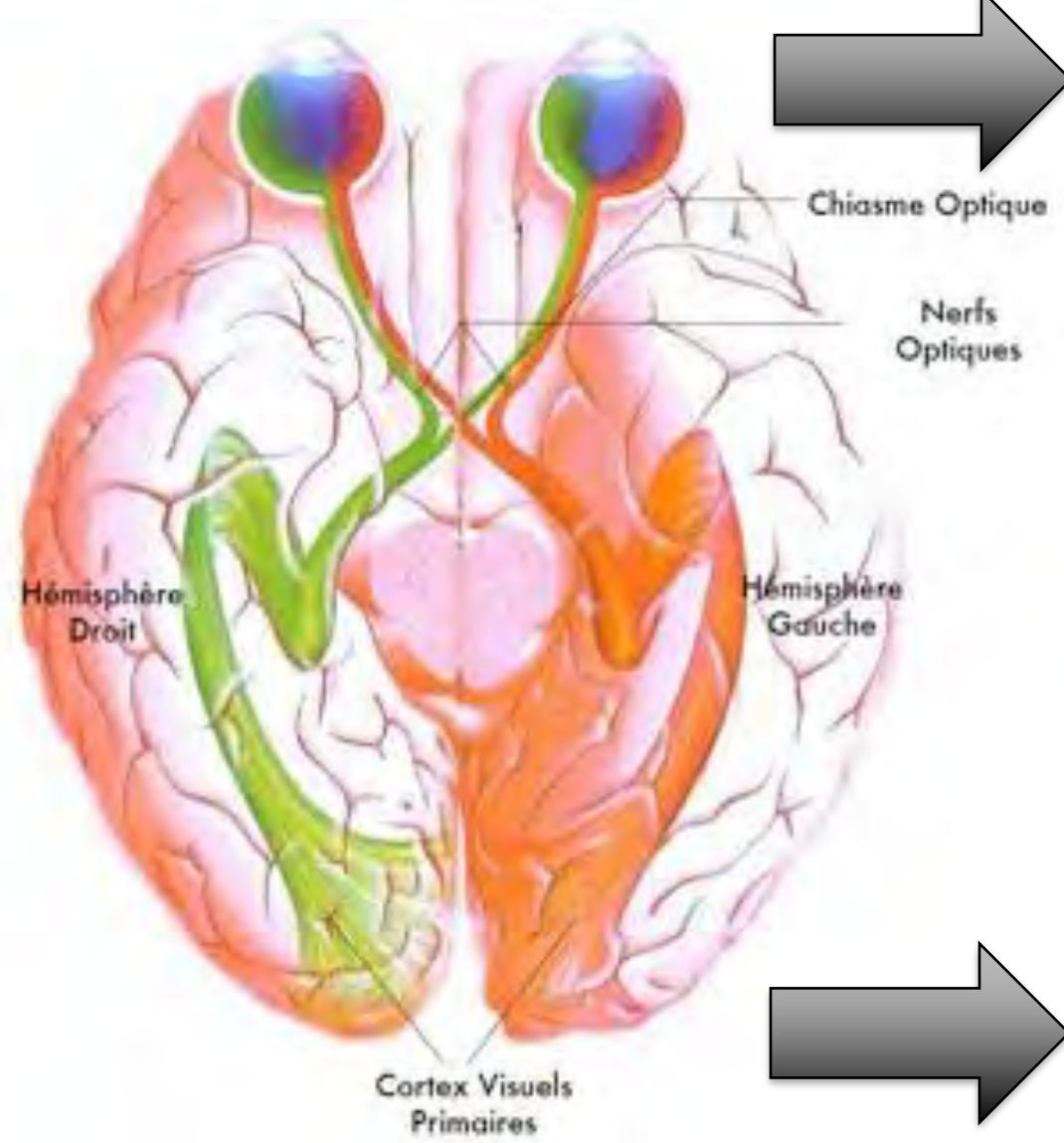
“On voit avec son cerveau”



- ✓ Couleur
- ? Mouvement
- ? Amorçage
- ? Profondeur

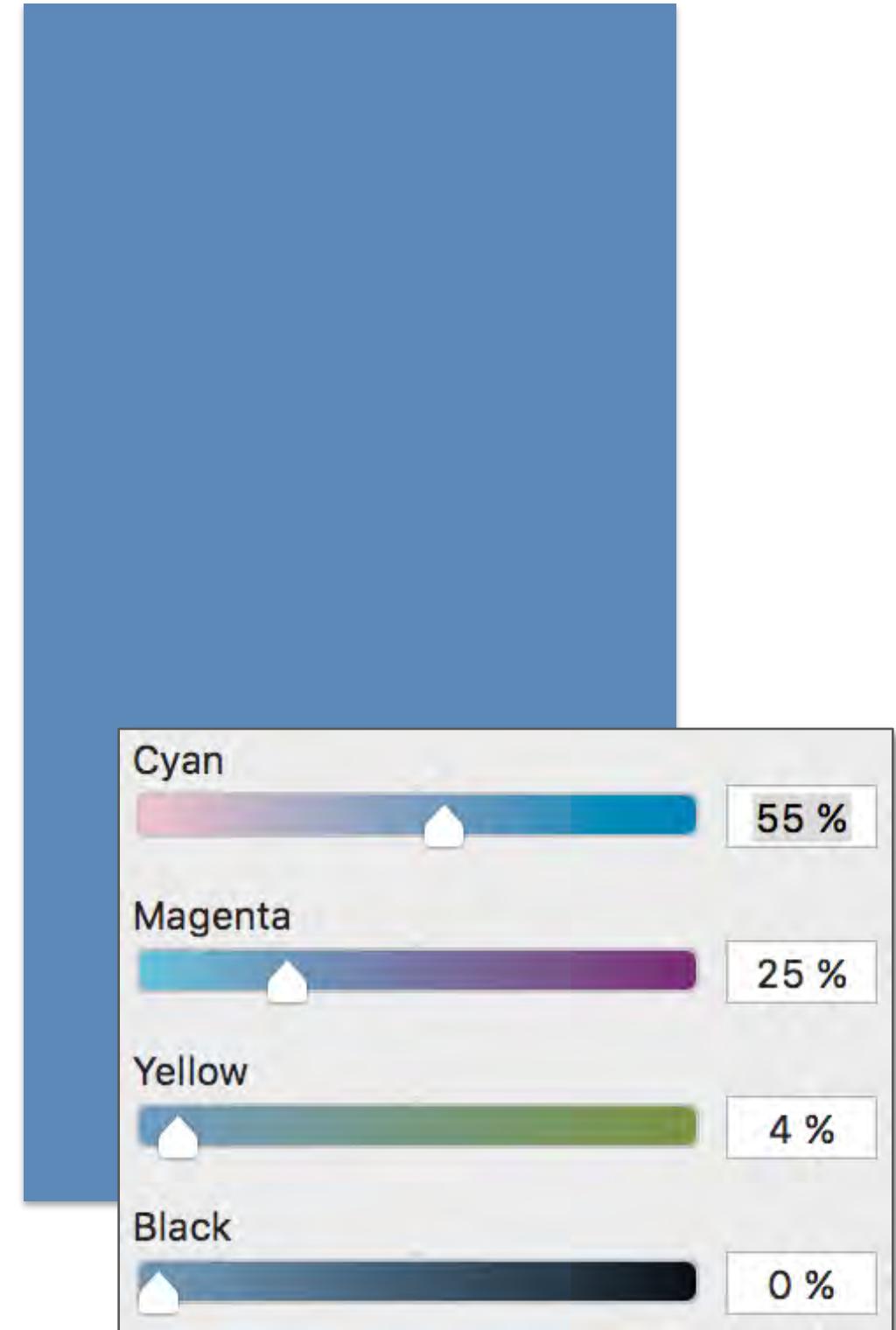
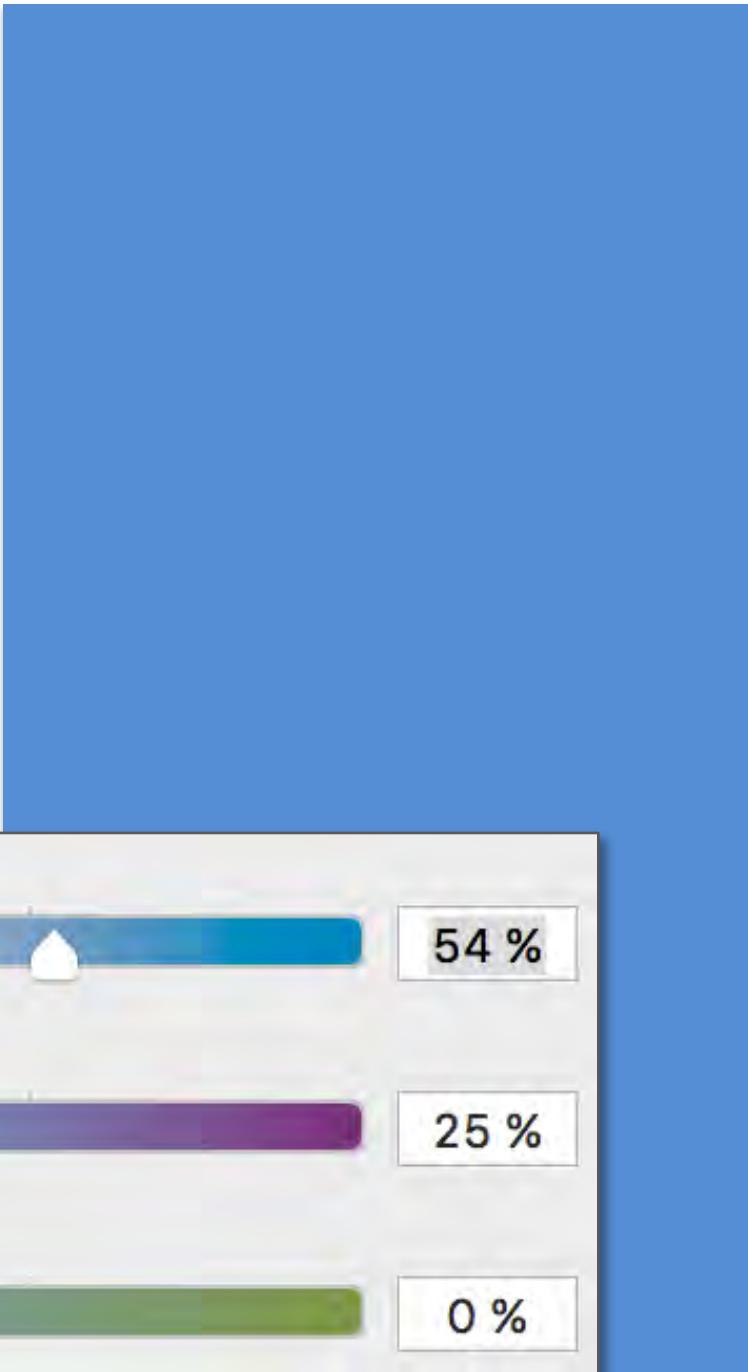


Profondeur de pixel
 $2^{24} = 16.7$ millions de couleur

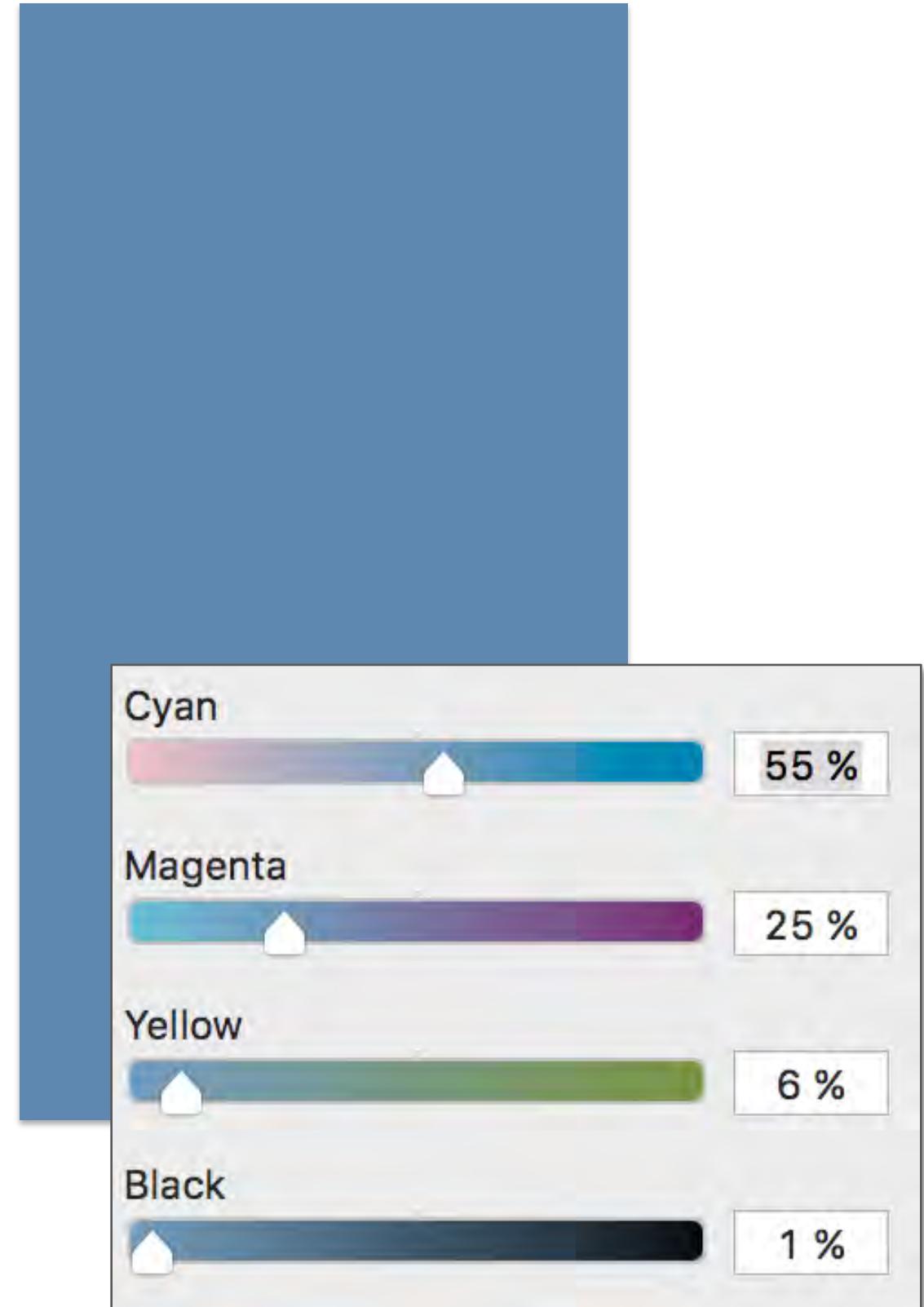
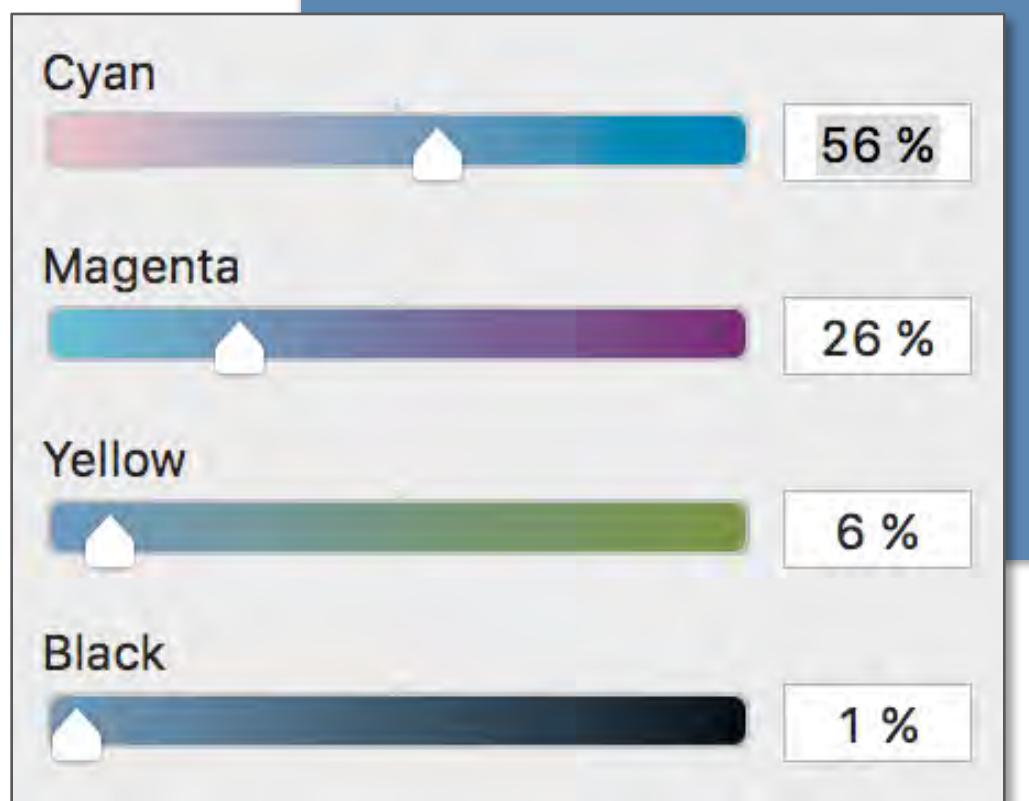


10 millions de couleurs discriminables
(non dénommables)
(nombre controversé !!!!!)

Ces deux rectangles ont-ils la même couleur ?



Ces deux rectangles ont-ils la même couleur ?



Batonnets

130 millions

Niveau de gris

Très sensibles
à la lumière

100 images/seconde



Vision dans la pénombre

*La vision périphérique est
sensible au mouvement*

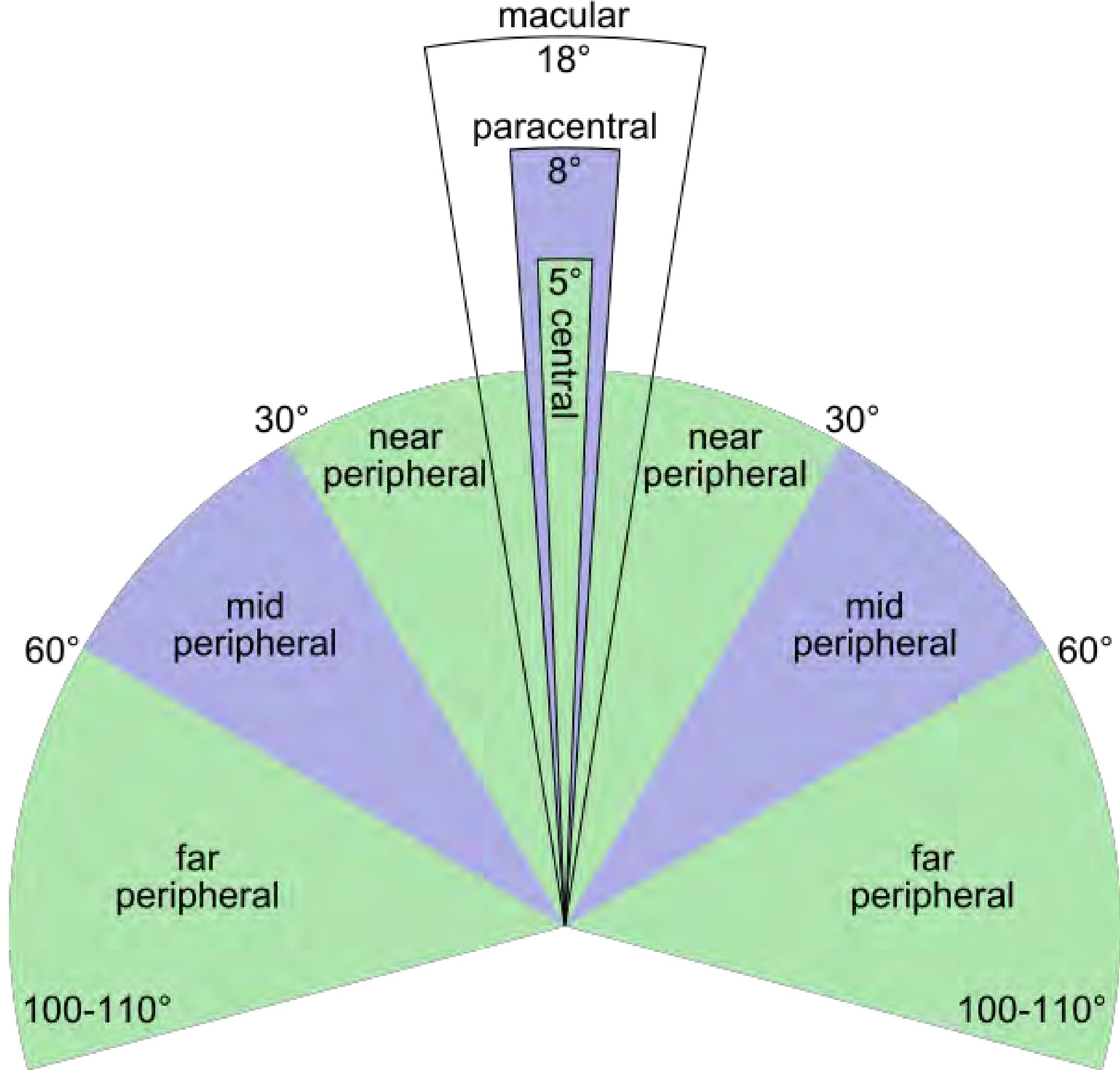
Cones

6.5 millions

Bleu, Vert, Rouge

Moins sensibles
à la lumière

3-4 images/seconde





© 2013 property of militarydisabilitymadeeasy.com

Entire Visual Field in One Eye



Paris

Londres

Rome

Berne

Berlin

Oslo

Stockholm

Madrid

Washington

Ottawa

Auckland

Pekin

Dehli

Amsterdam

Lisbonne

Kiev

d

u

w

r

b

a

h

k

c

f

n

i

y

P

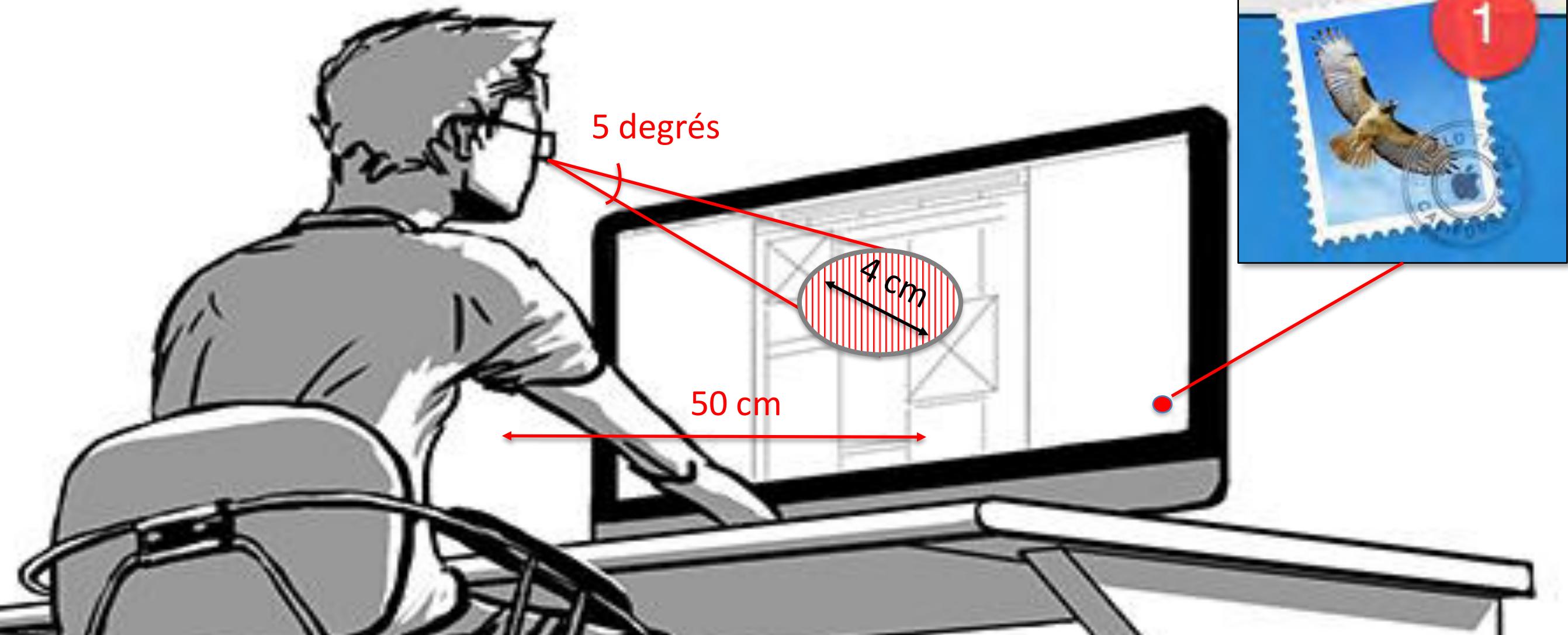
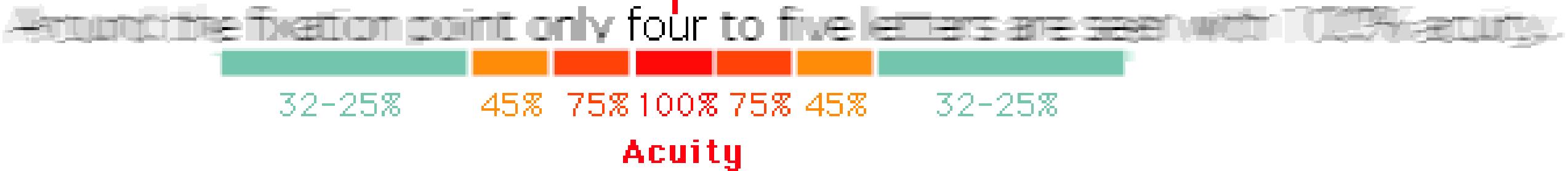
z

x

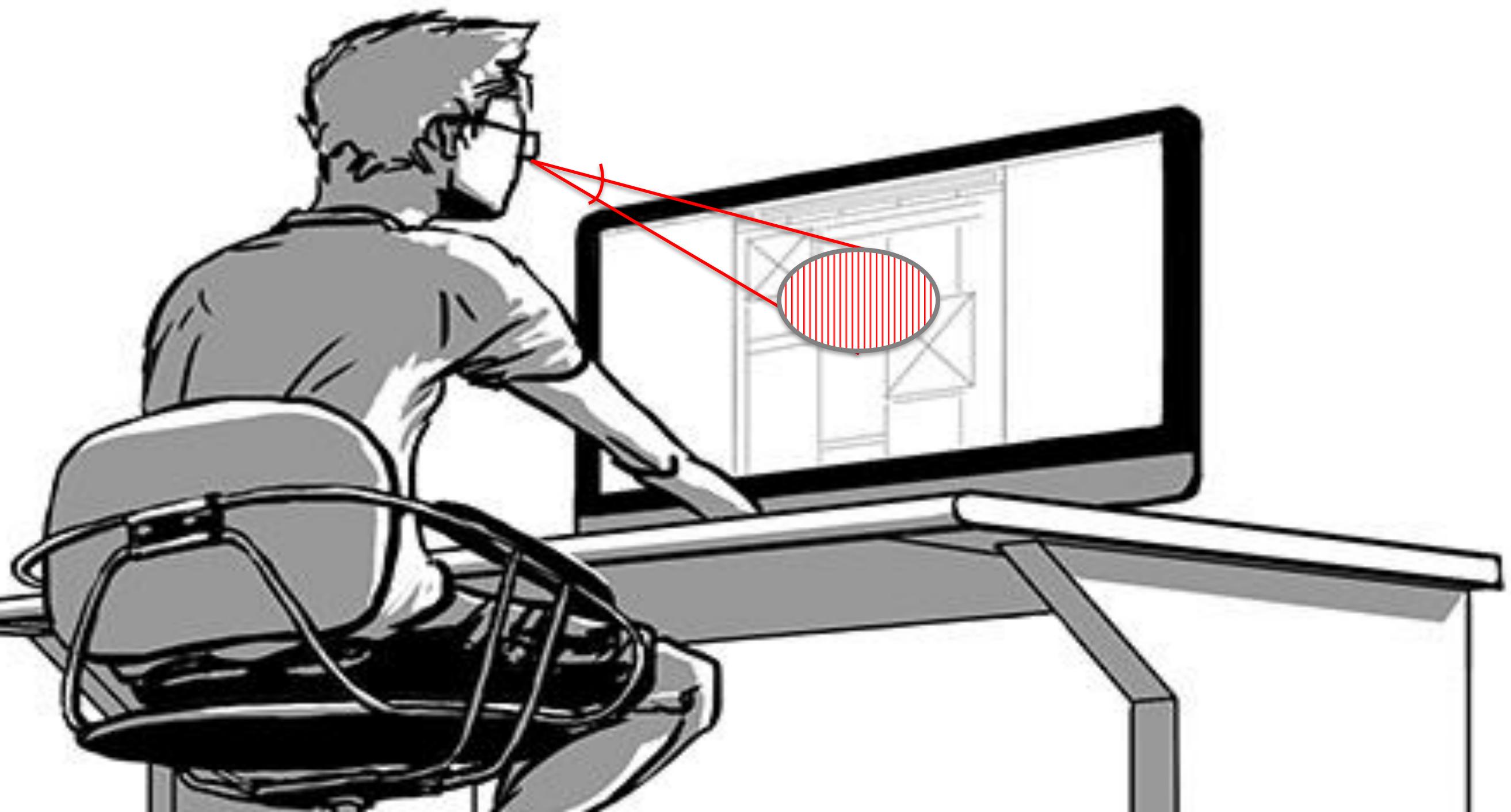
m

j

Around the fixation point only four to five letters are seen with 100% acuity.



Quelle quantité d'information ??

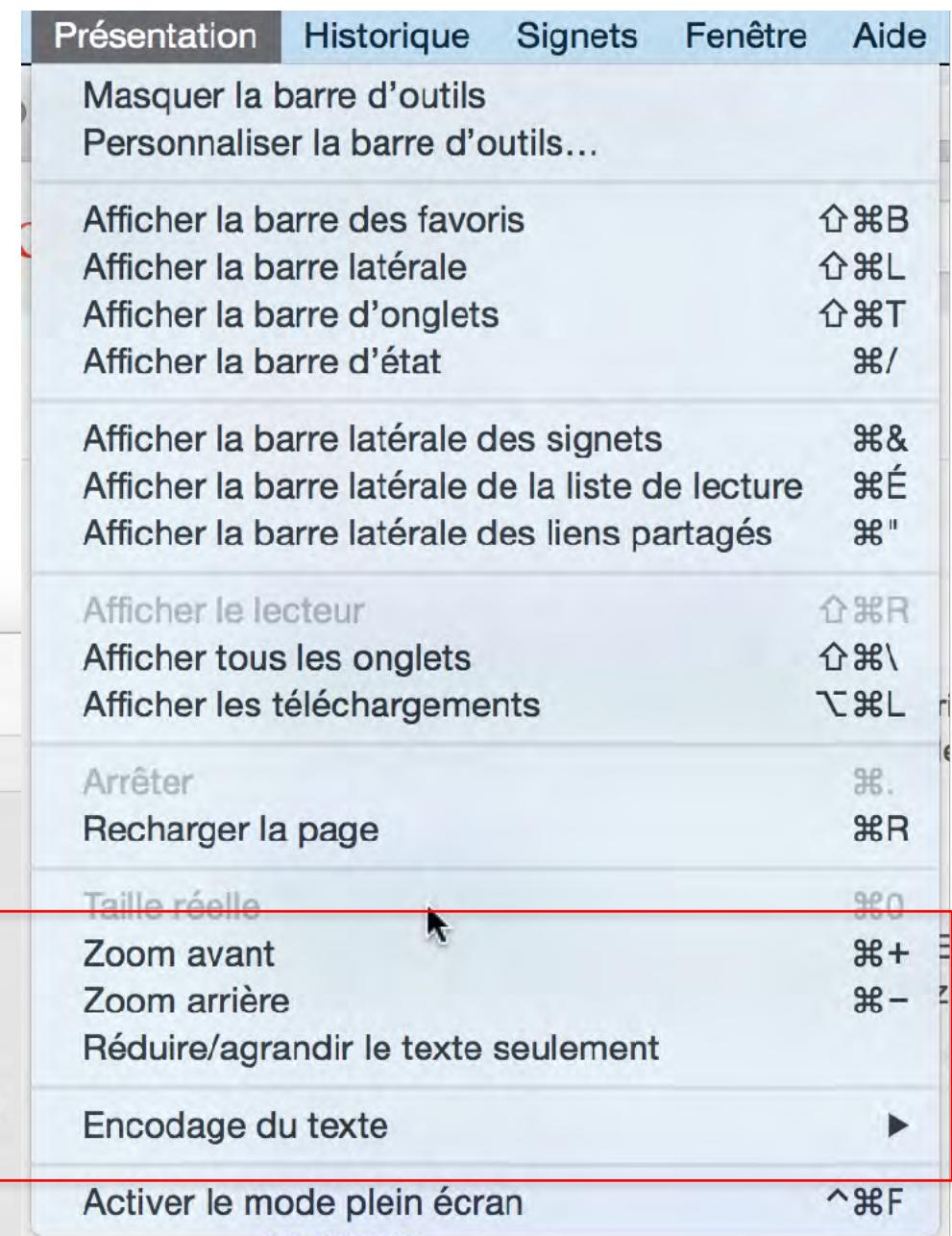
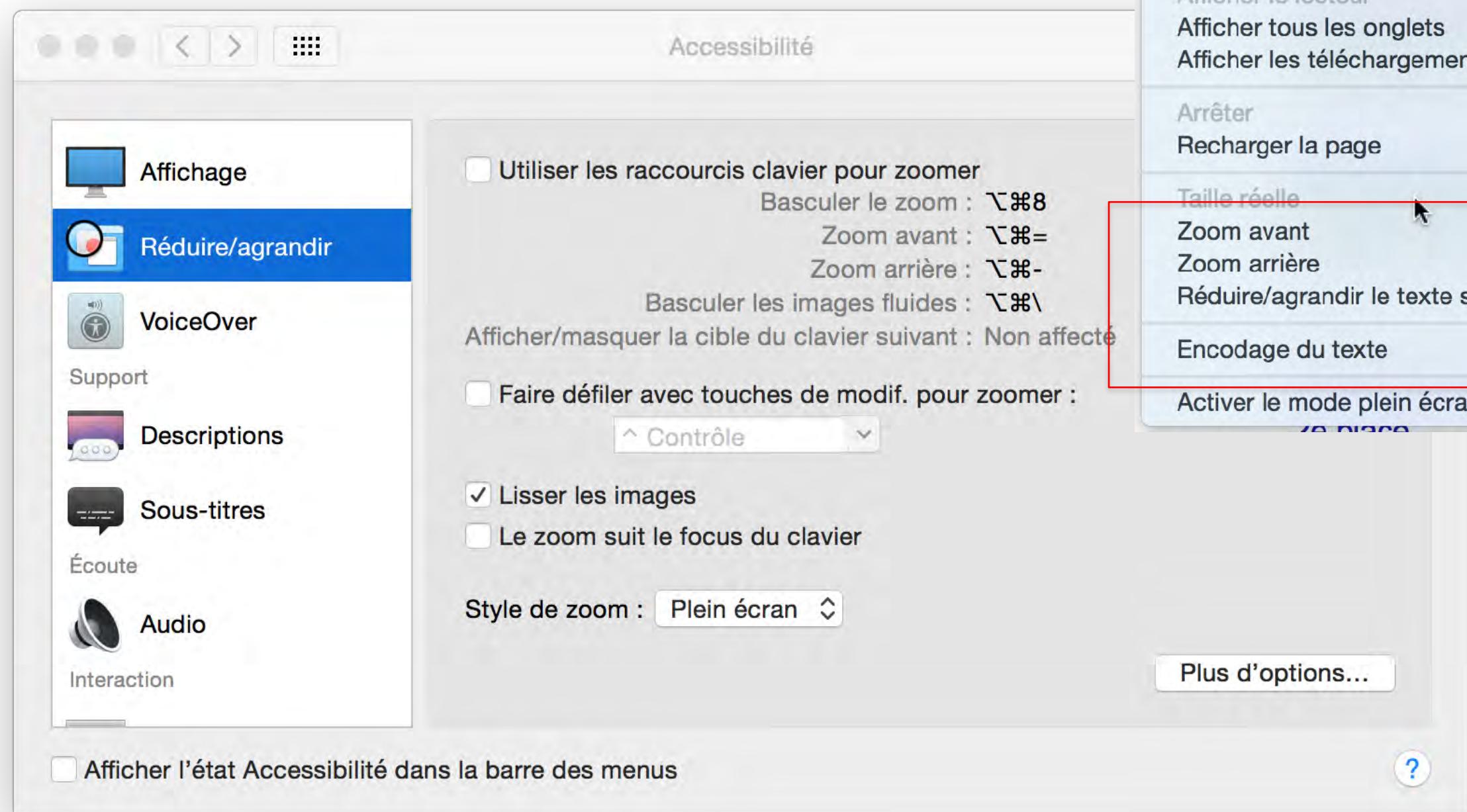




Facteur 1.
Cela dépend
certes de **l'acuité**
visuelle de
l'utilisateur, de sa
distance, de ses
lunettes !

Facteur 2.

Cela dépend du **ZOOM** choisi
par l'utilisateur !



Dimensions de l'écran: longueur de la diagonale (par ex. 13 pouces)

Définition de l'écran: nombre de pixels (par ex. 640×480 = VGA)

Résolution: nombre de pixels par pouce (ppp ou dpi = dots per inch)

iPhone 5: 326; ce mac 227

Profondeur du pixel: nombre de bits d'information par pixel (bpp)



1 bit
2 possible values



2 bits
4 possible values



4 bits
16 possible values



8 bits
256 possible values

Autres facteurs

abcde
200 dpi

abcde
300 dpi

abcde
600 dpi

<http://www.dptips-central.com/image-resolution.html>

Caractéristiques techniques				Usage final	
Type de fichier	Compression des données	Couches	Tracés enregistrés	Utilisation en PAO (= pour impression)	Utilisation pour Internet (mail ou site)
Photoshop (.psd)	NON	OUI	OUI	NON	NON
GIF (.gif)	OUI	NON	NON	NON	OUI
JPEG (.jpg)	OUI	NON	NON	NON	OUI
EPS (.eps)	NON	OUI	OUI	OUI	NON
TIFF (.tif)	NON	OUI	OUI	OUI	NON
PNG (.png)	OUI	NON	OUI	NON	OUI

©michelrietsch.com

Nombre de pixels

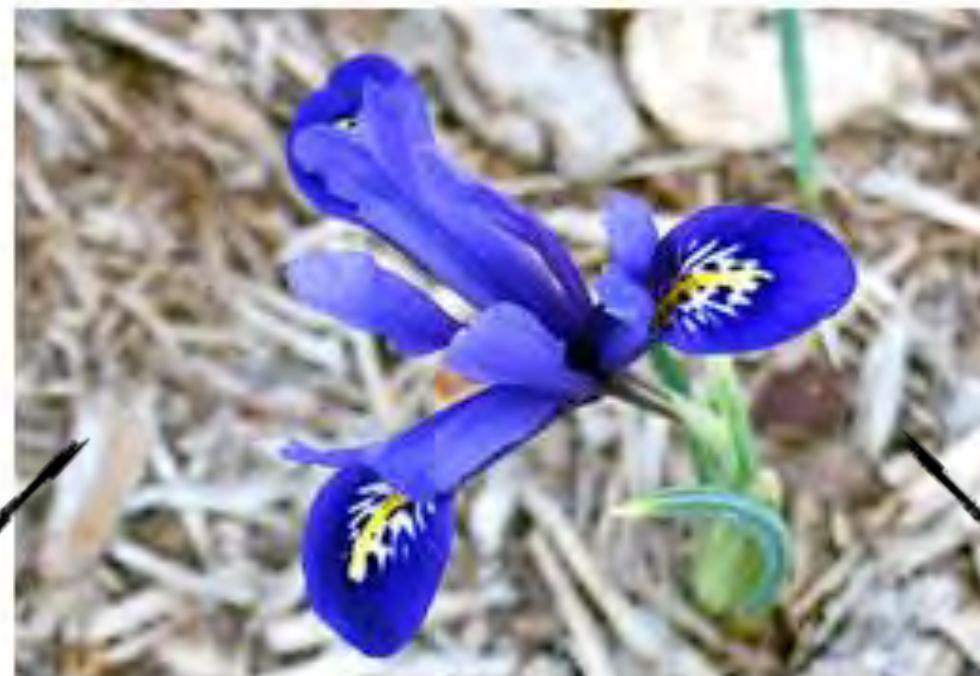
X Profondeur du pixel

X Taux de Compression

= Taille du fichier

= Taille du fichier

Original



Lossless

PNG-8, 256 colors



file size: 42 KB

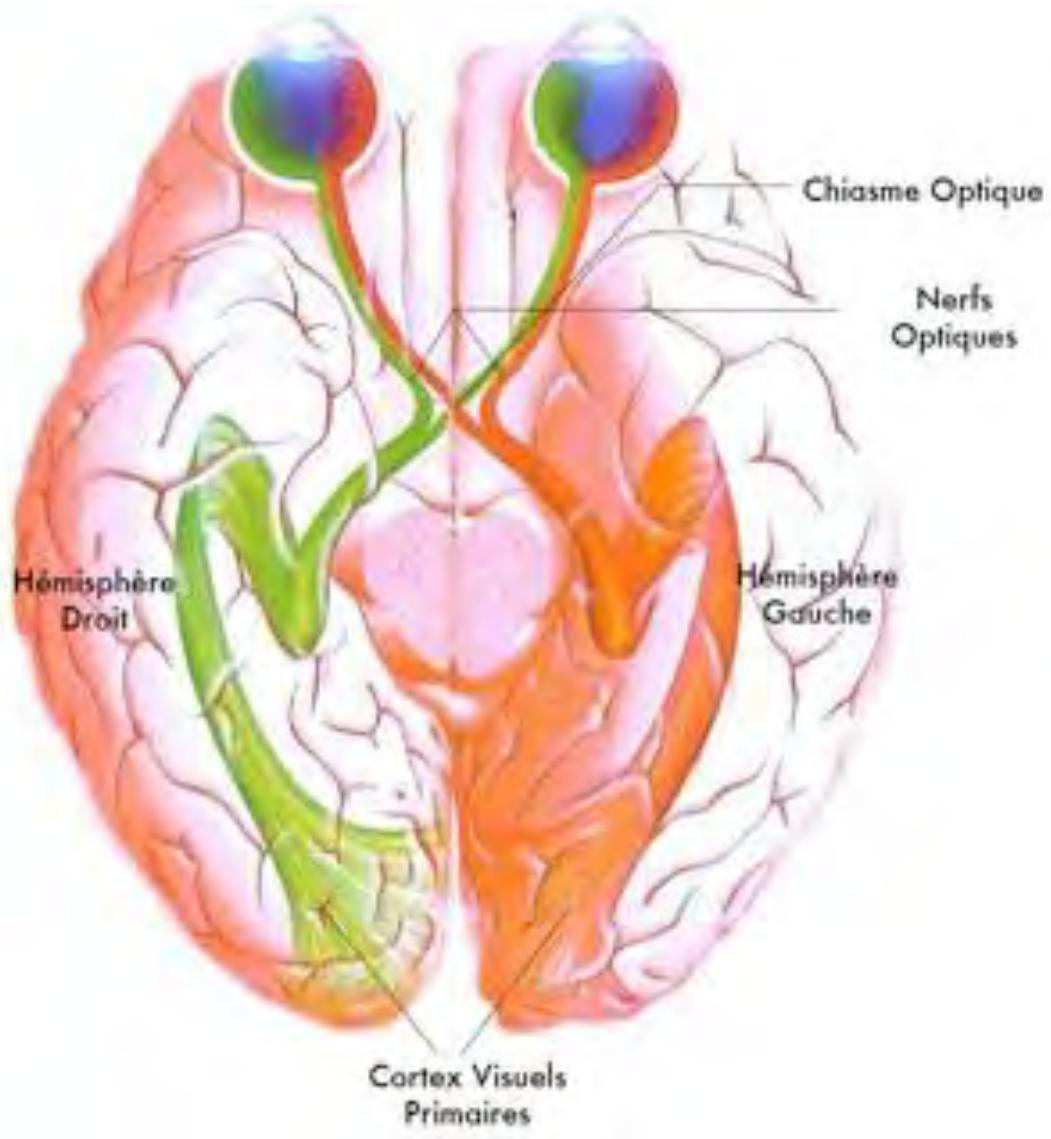
Lossy

JPG, low-quality compression



file size: 8 KB

“On voit avec son cerveau”



- ✓ Couleur
 - ? Mouvement
 - ? Amorçage
 - ? Profondeur

Perception du mouvement

Nombre d'image par secondes (frame rate)



Testez: <https://frames-per-second.appspot.com/>

Pourquoi perçoit-on des images qui se suivent comme un mouvement continu?

Hypothèse 1: Persistence rétinienne

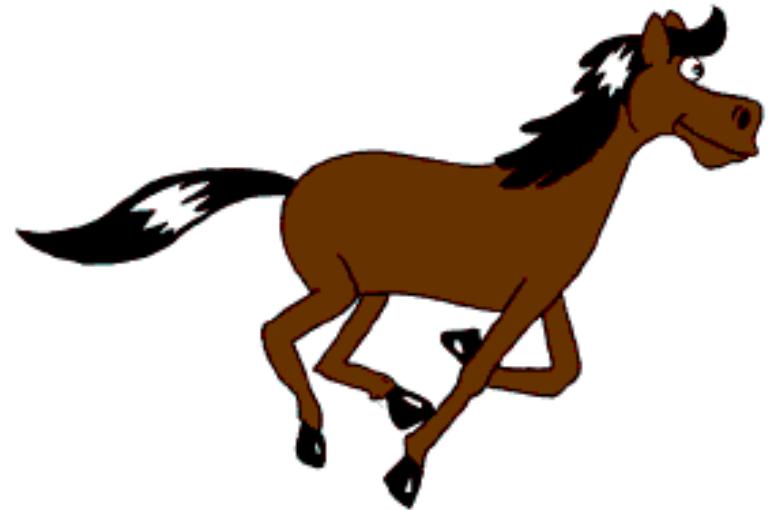
Dans le slide suivant, fixez le point bleu pendant 30 secondes
Puis regardez une feuille blanche en clignant des yeux



Pourquoi perçoit-on des images qui se suivent comme un mouvement continu?

Hypothèse 1: Persistence rétinienne

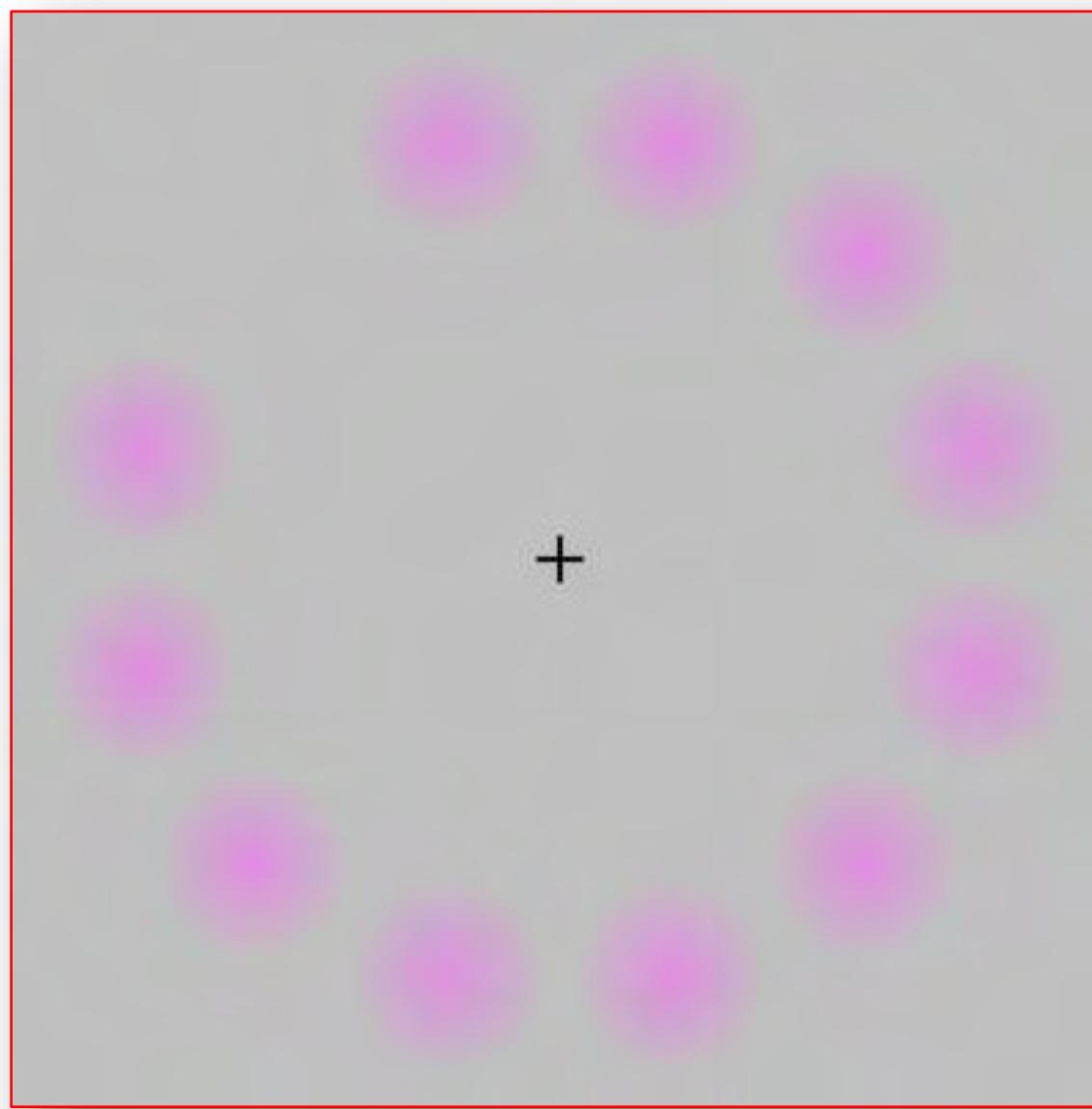
L'image resterait environ 1/12 ... 1/25 (?) de seconde 'imprimée' dans la rétine, donc, dès 24 images par seconde, on percevrait une continuité



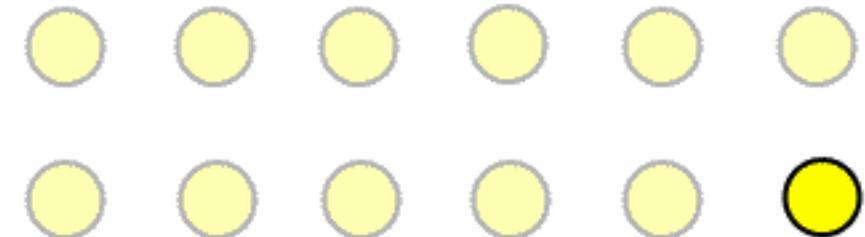
12 FPS

Pourquoi perçoit-on des images qui se suivent comme un mouvement continu?

Hypothèse 2: Effet PHI et Effet BETA



Mouvement illusoire d'occlusion

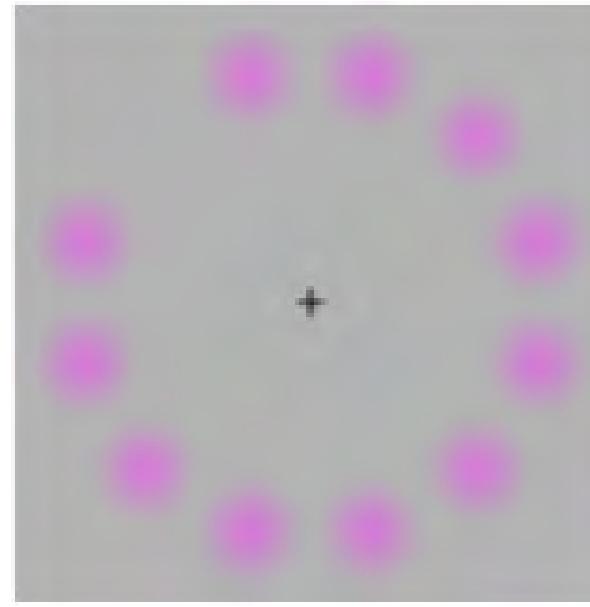


Mouvement apparent créé par le cerveau qui reconstruit les transitions

L'oeil
ou



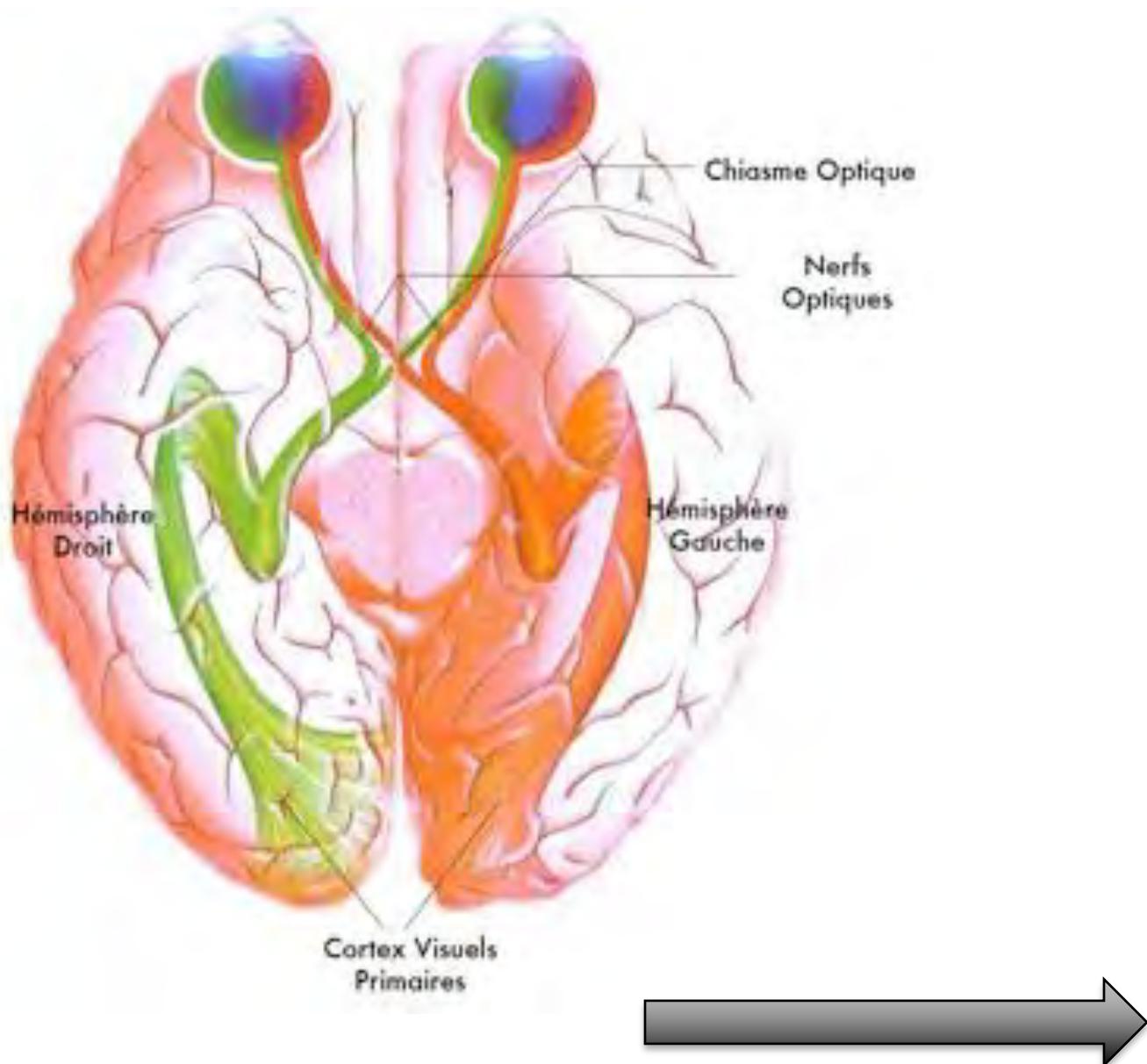
Le cerveau ?



Persistence
rétinienne

Effet
Phi / Beta

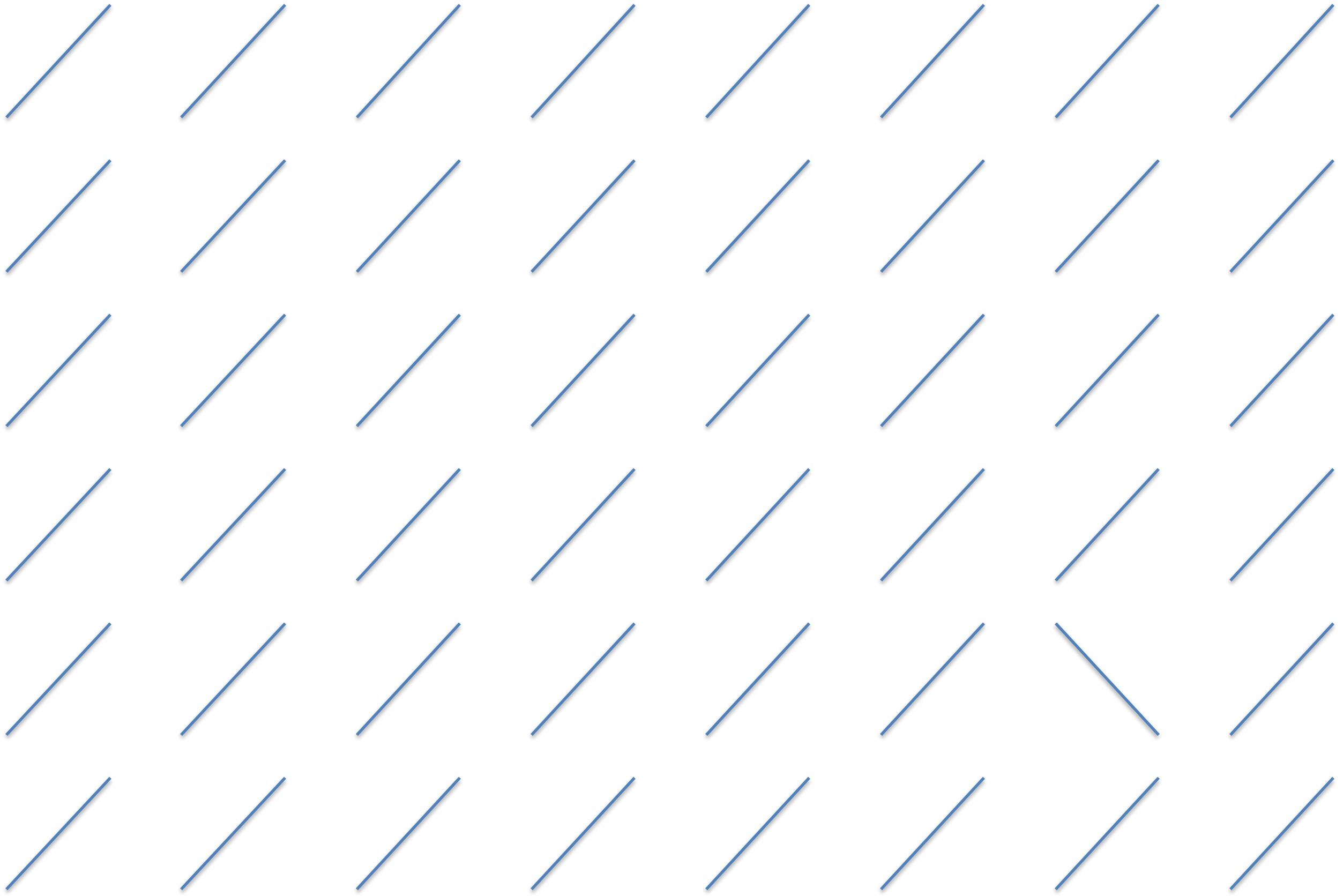
“On voit avec son cerveau”

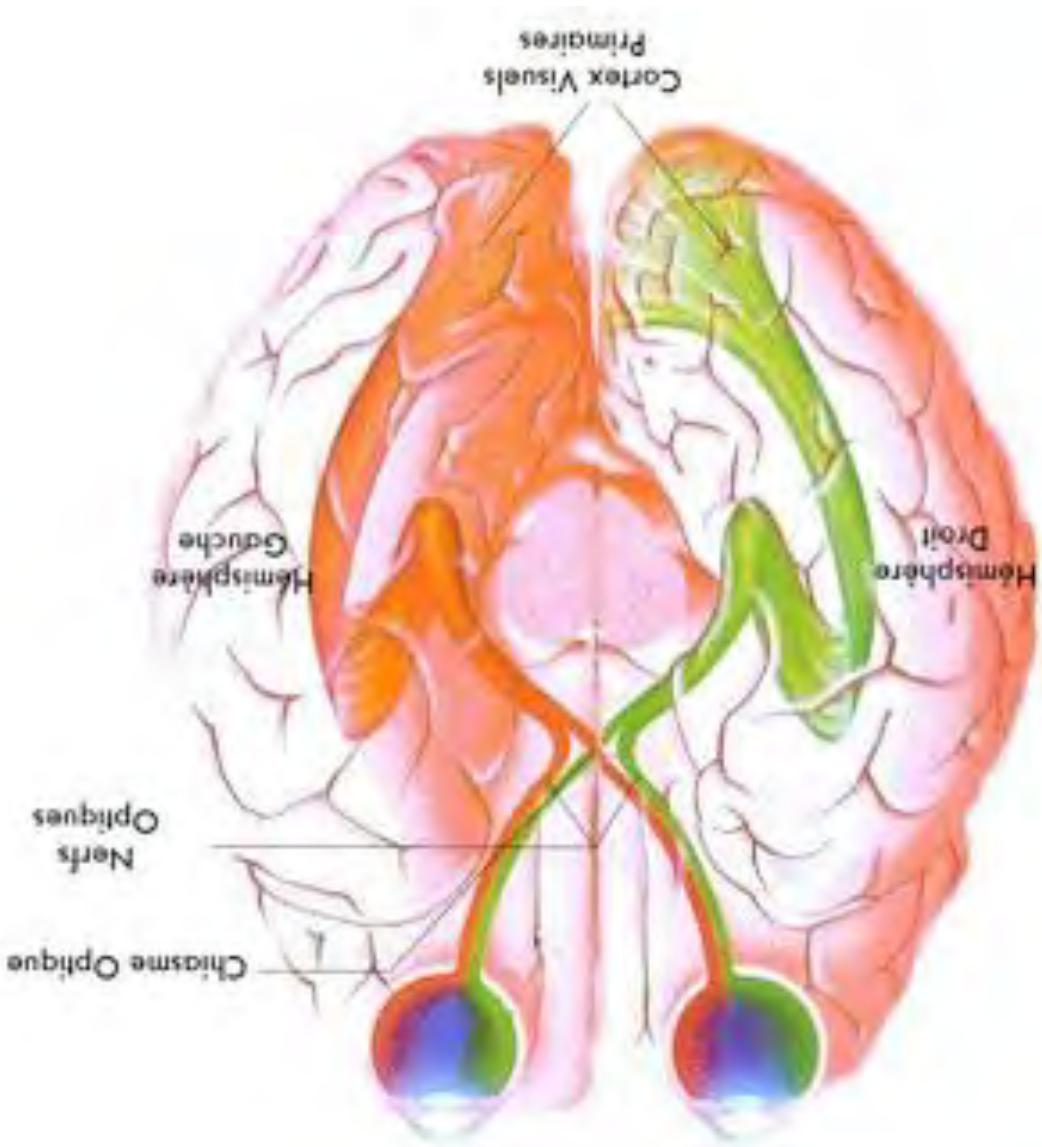


- ✓ Couleur
- ✓ Mouvement
- ? Amorçage
- ? Profondeur

Bruxelles Paris Londres New York Madrid Lisbonne
Berne Zurich Amsterdam Tokyo Geneva Manchester
Rotterdam San Francisco Bruxelles Paris **Rome** New
York Madrid Lisbonne Berne Zurich Amsterdam Tokyo
Geneva Manchester Rotterdam San Francisco Bruxelles
Paris Londres New York Madrid Lisbonne Berne Zurich
Amsterdam Tokyo Geneva Manchester San
Francisco Amsterdam Tokyo Geneva Manchester
Rotterdam San Francisco Amsterdam Tokyo Rotterdam
Manchester Rotterdam

Moscou





Connaissances

Images

Objets

Bottom-Up

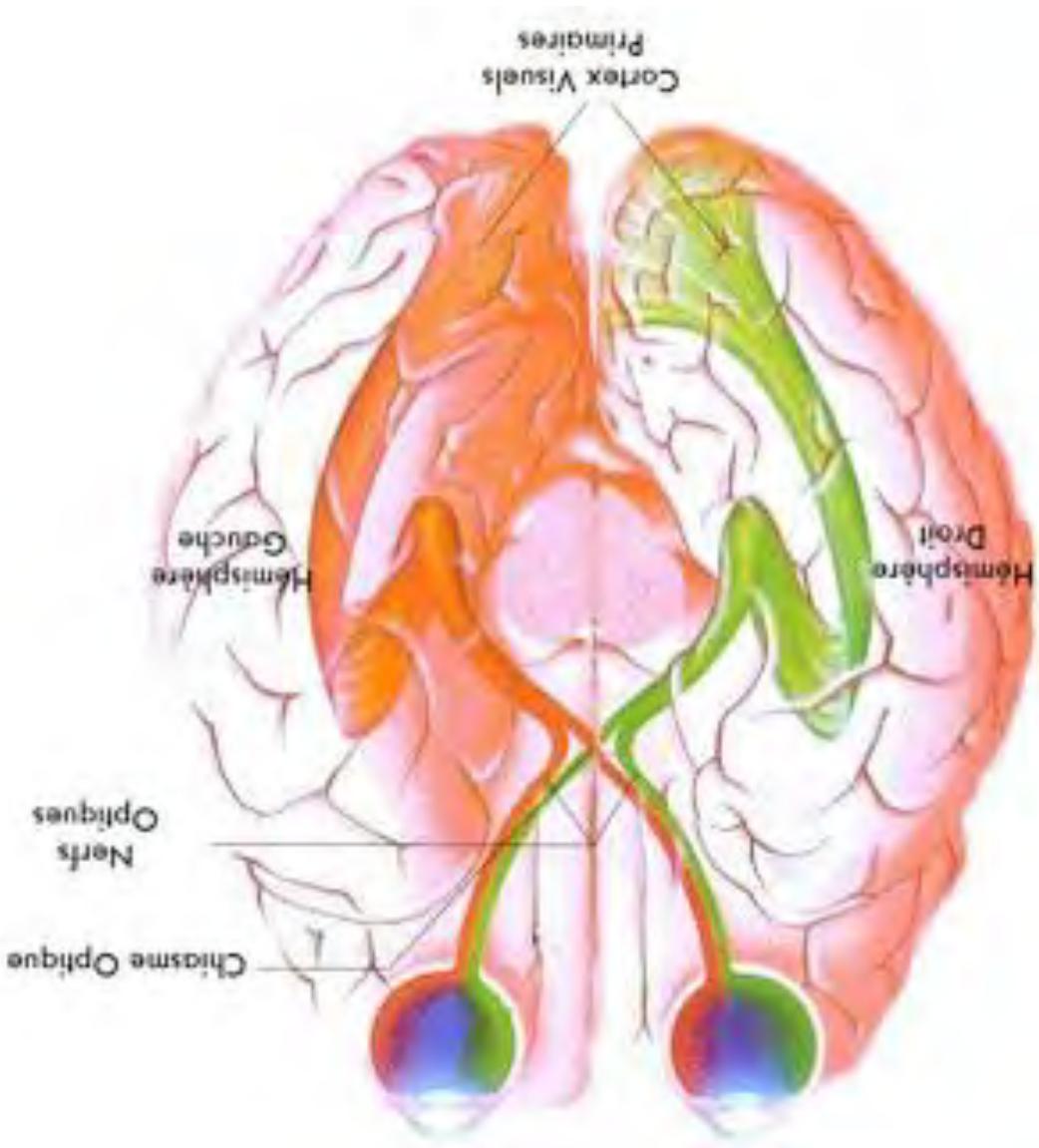


<https://i.pinimg.com/originals/85/d5/ef/85d5ef23b0333a4e7dfb6f94524033b5.jpg>

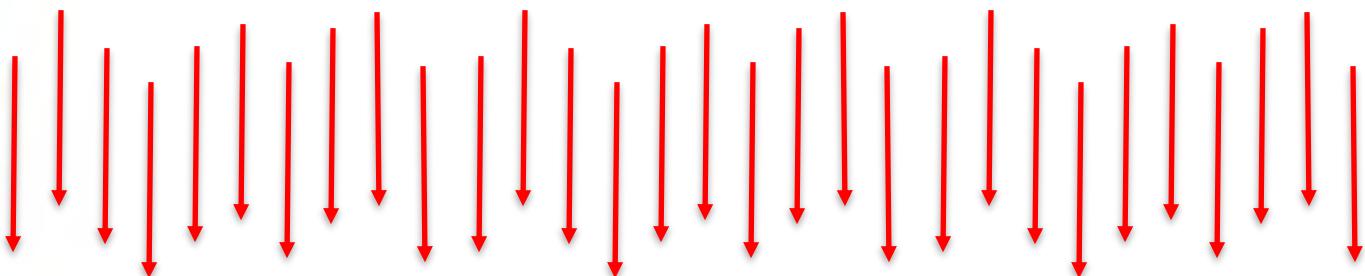
L'image suivante va s'effacer après 1 seconde !





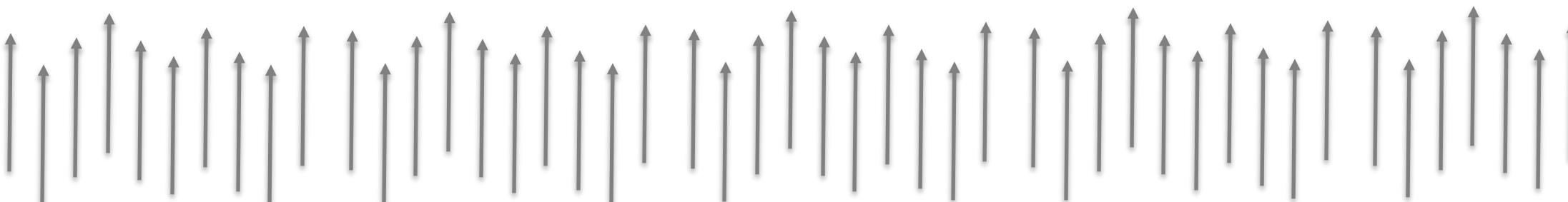


Connaissances

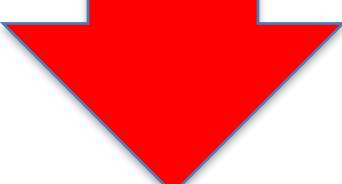


Top-Down

Images



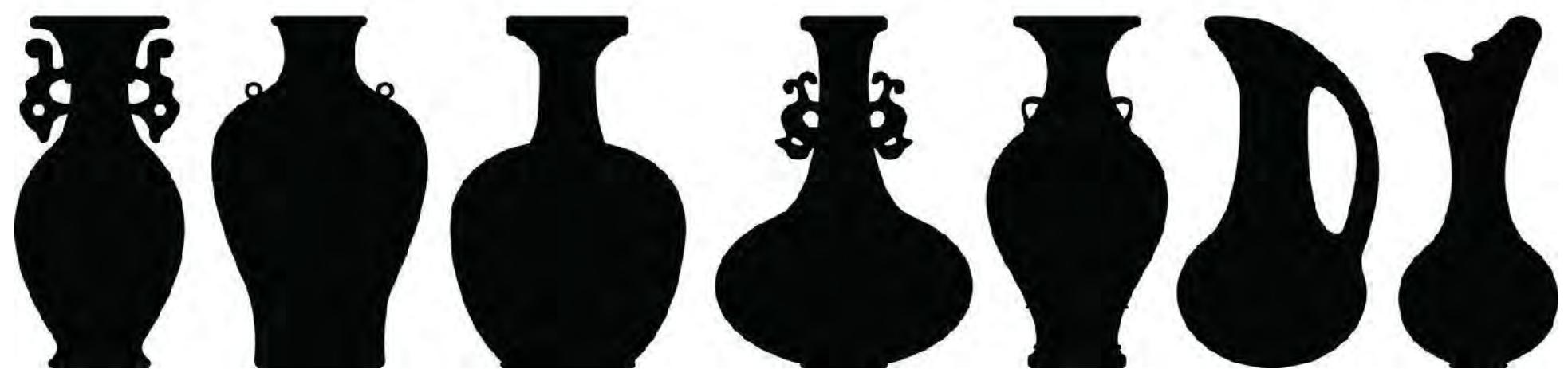
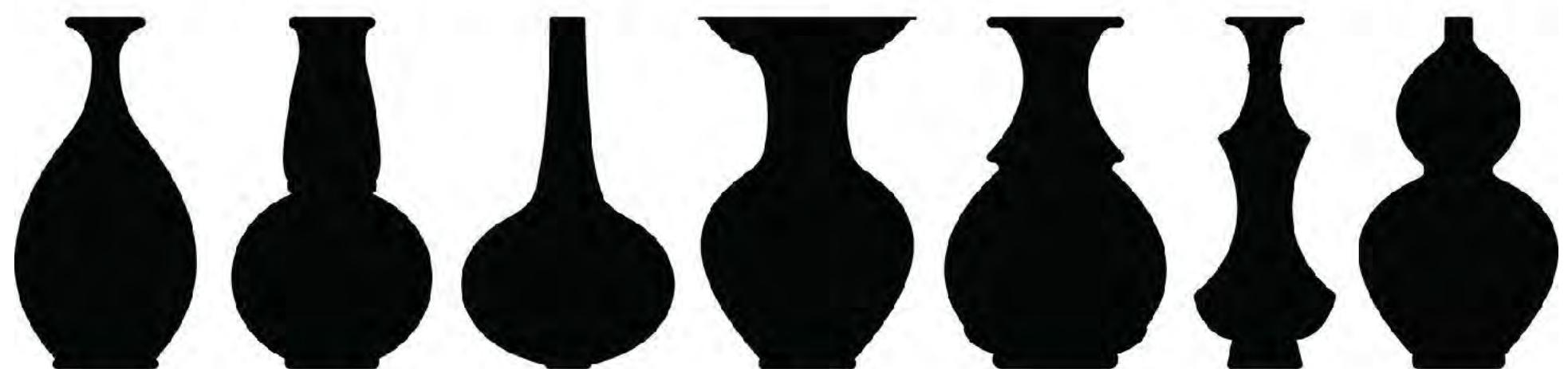
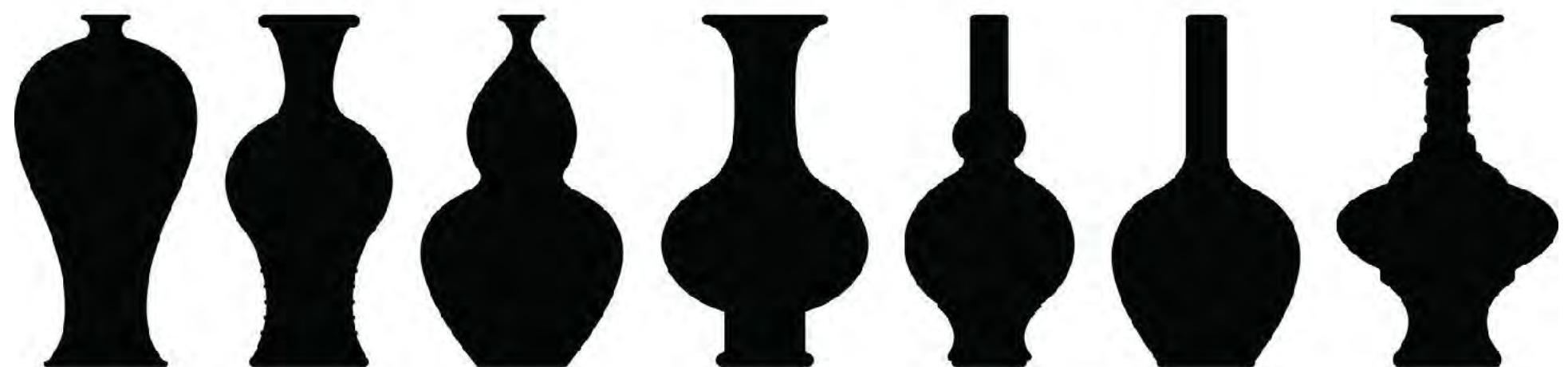
Objets





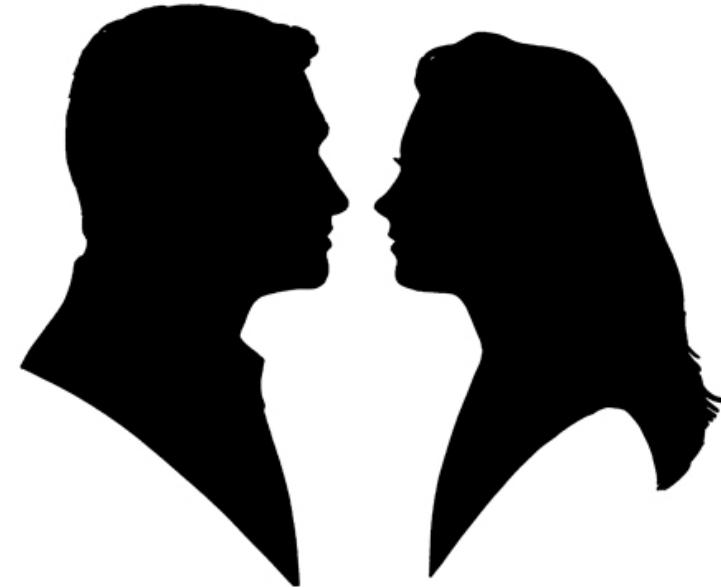
Expérience

2 moitiés de classe

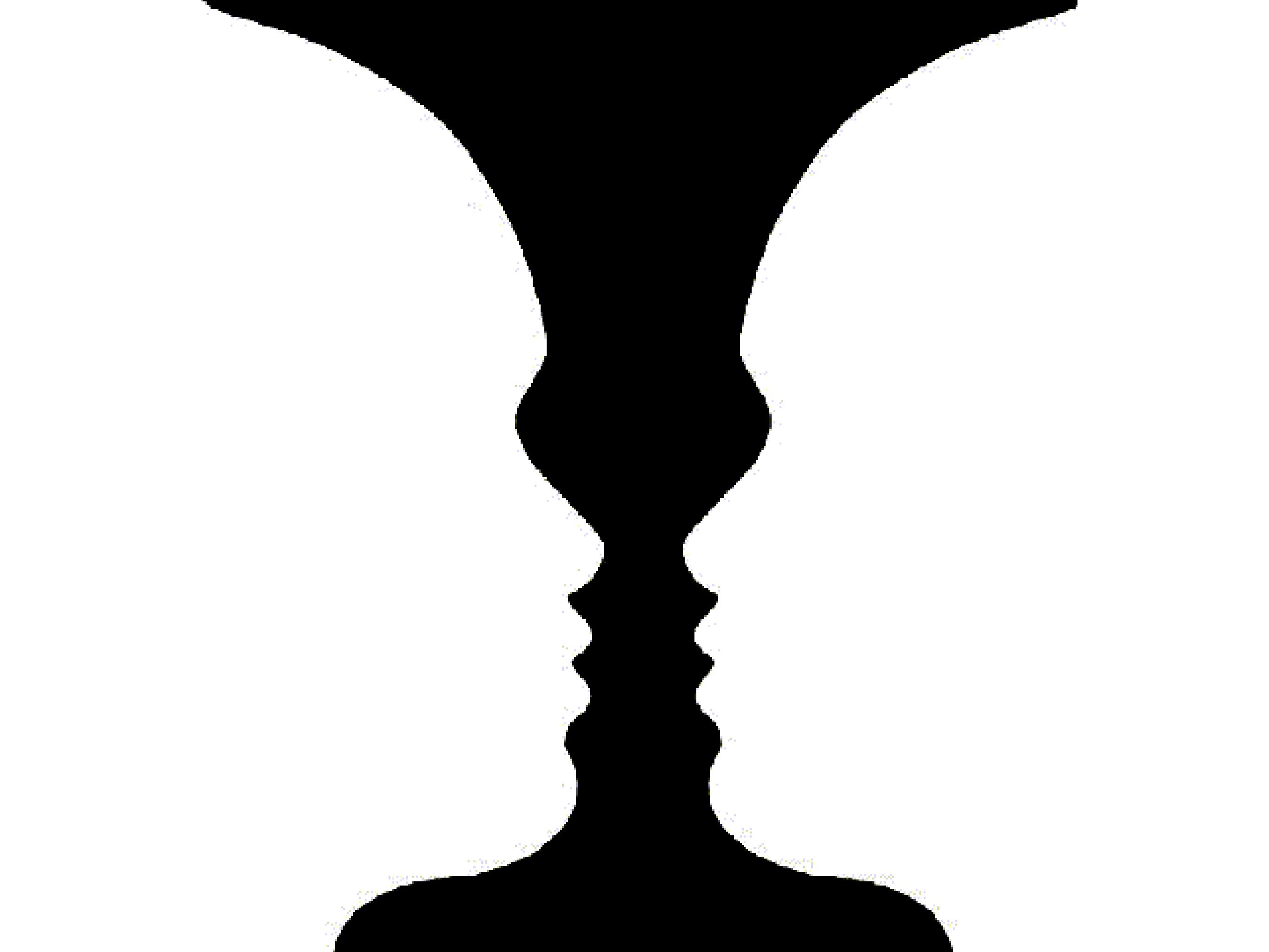


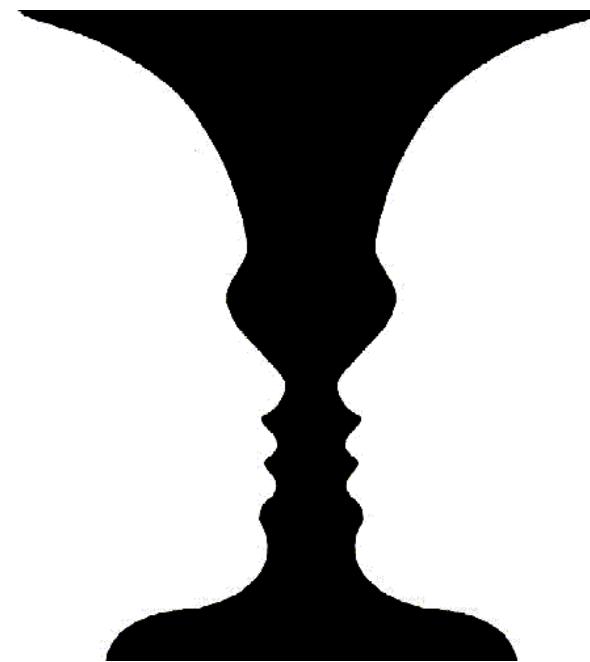
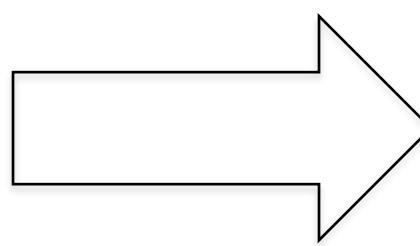
Expérience

2 moitiés de classe



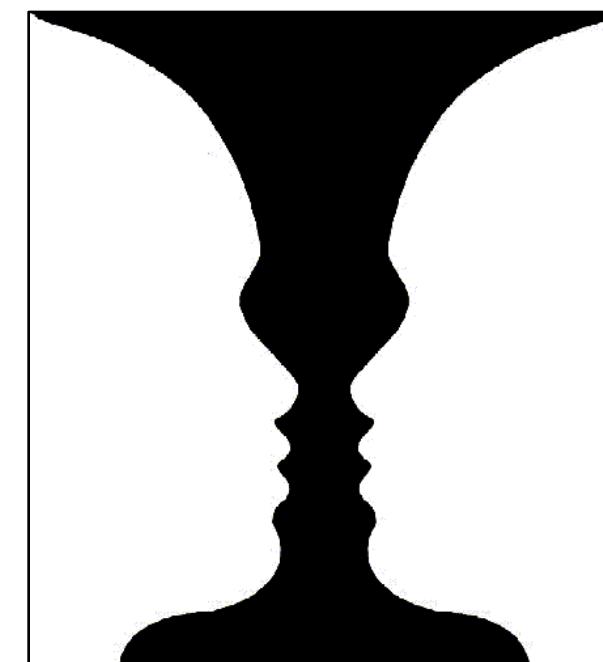
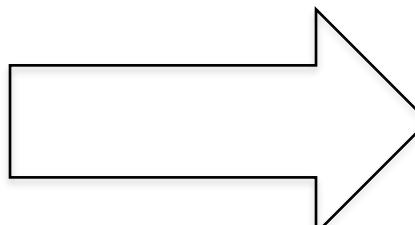
designed by  fiverr.com



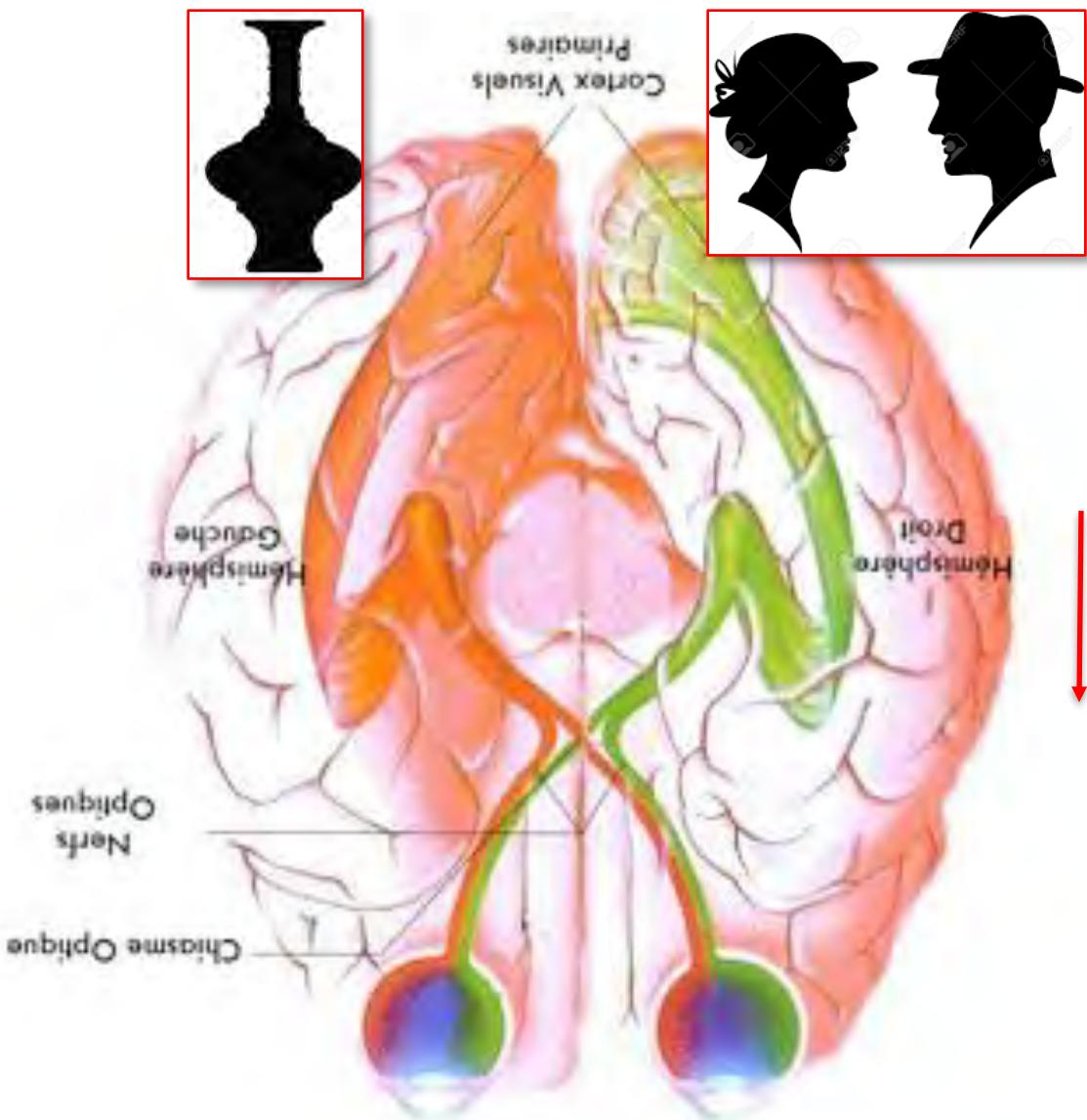


Vase

« Priming effect »



Visages

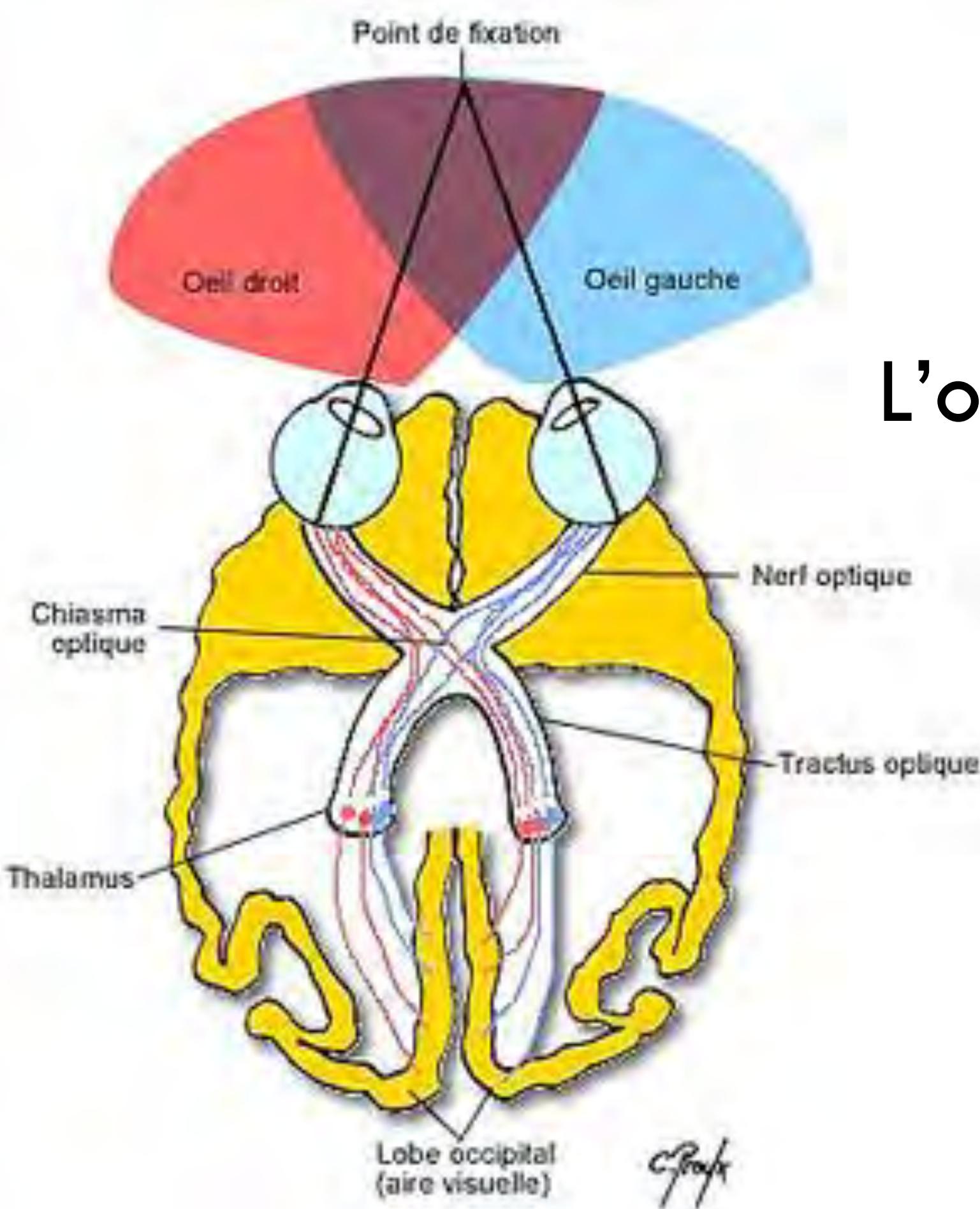


Connaissances

Images

Objets

Amorçage

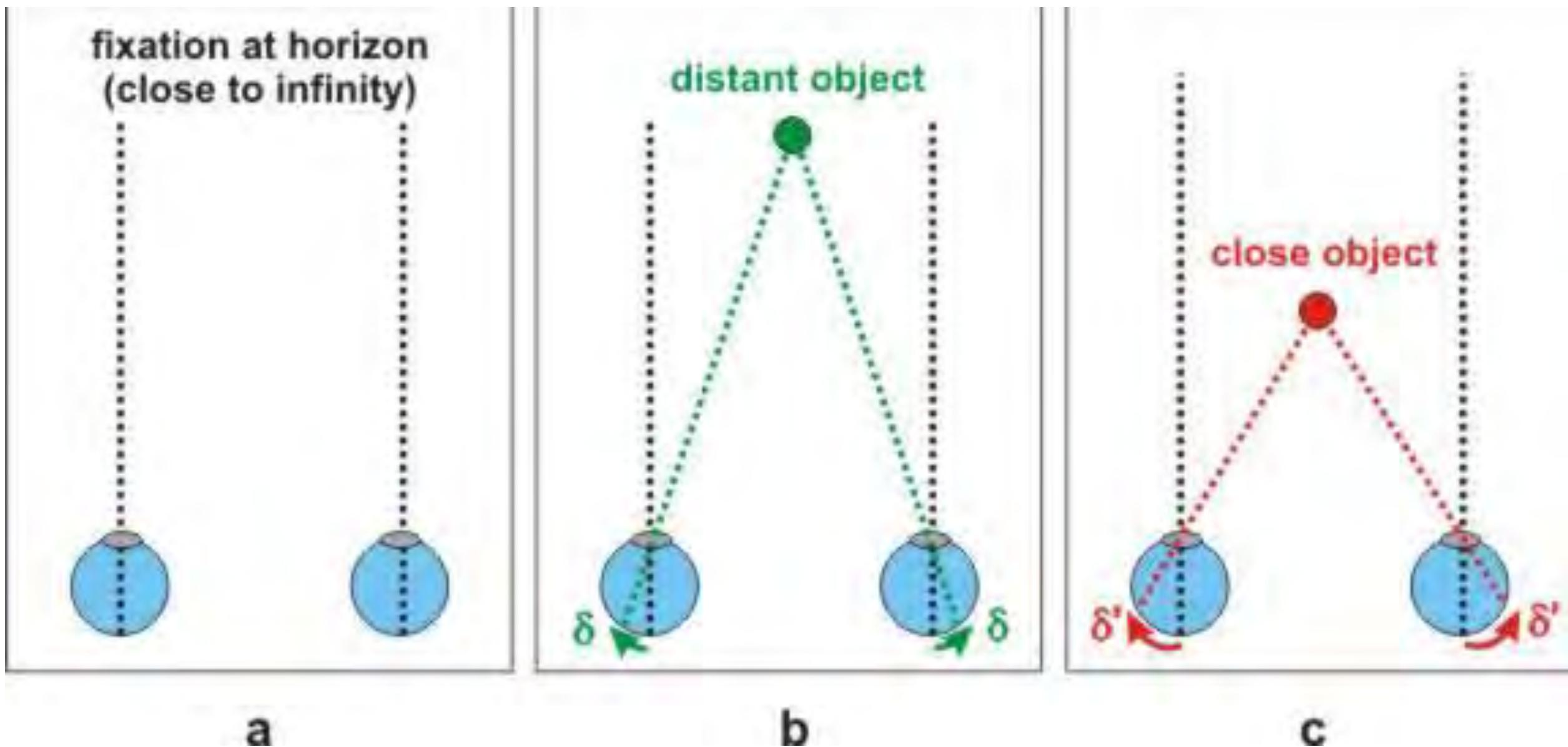


L'oeil ou Le cerveau ?

- ✓ Couleur
- ✓ Mouvement
- ✓ Amorçage
- ? Profondeur

L'oeil ou Le cerveau ?

(1) Indices binoculaires



Perception de la profondeur

(2) Indices Monoculaires

La perspective

Perception de la profondeur

(2) Indices Monoculaires

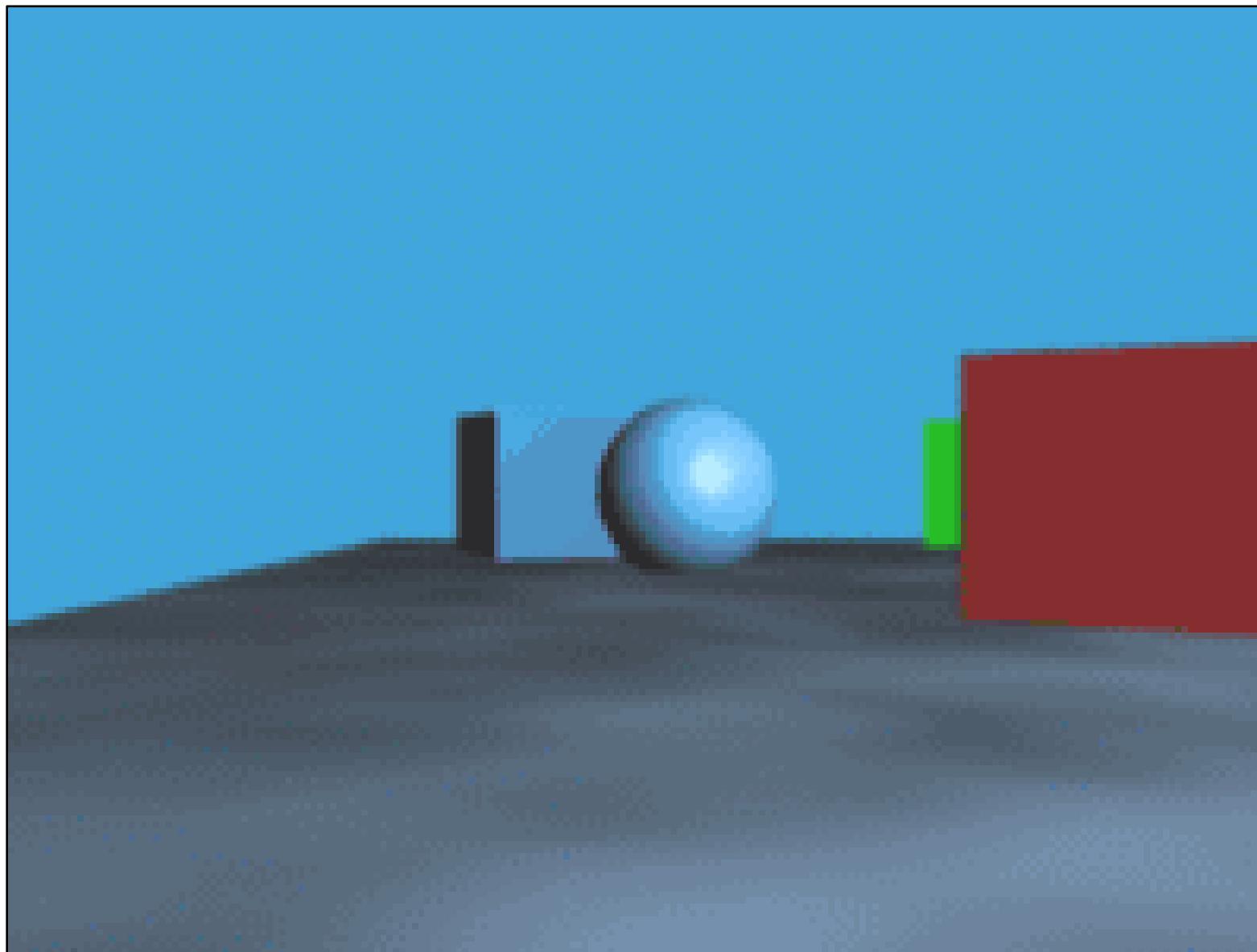


La perspective



Perception de la profondeur

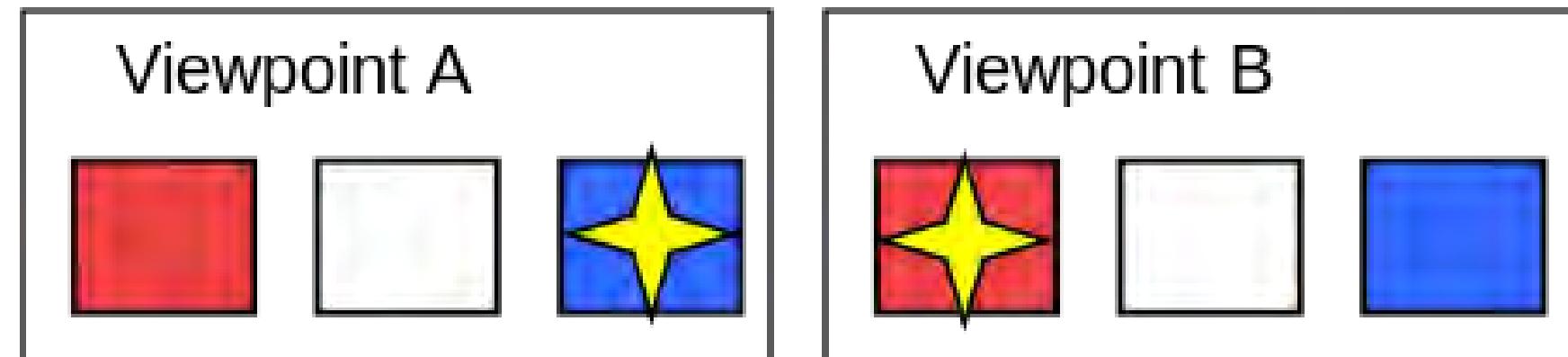
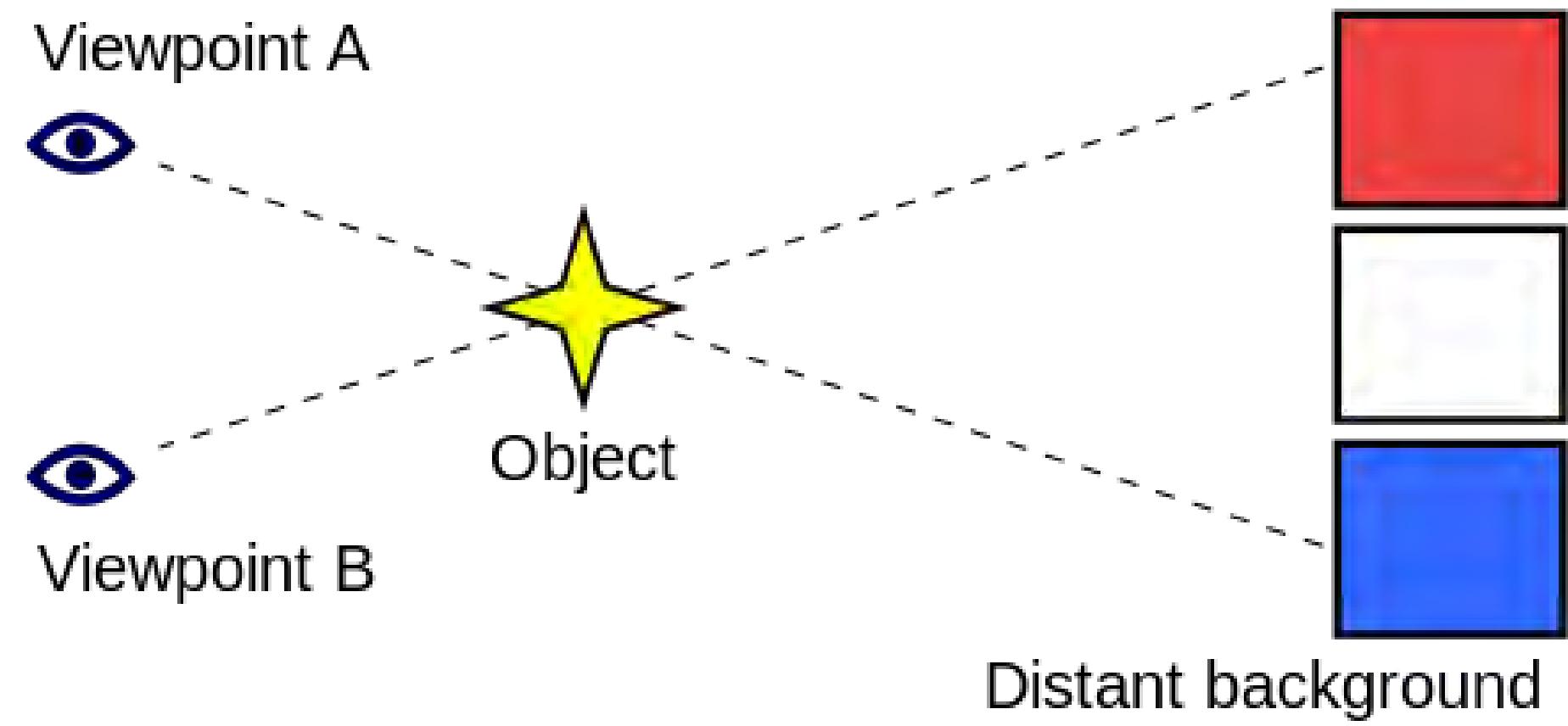
(2) Indices Monoculaires: effet de parallaxe

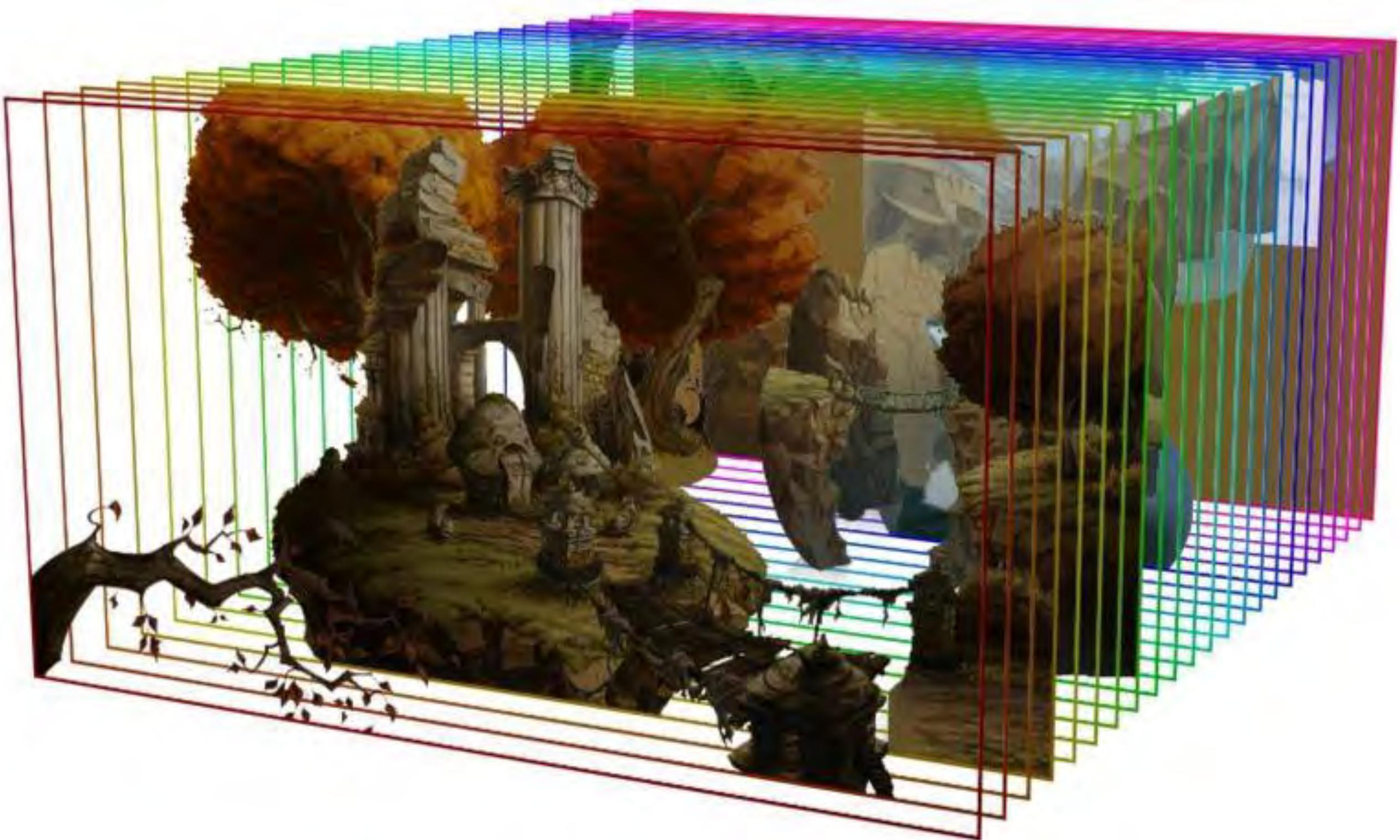


La parallaxe est l'effet du changement de position de l'observateur sur ce qu'il perçoit: l'impression de profondeur e

Perception de la profondeur

(2) Indices Monoculaires: effet de parallaxe





http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Parallax_scrolling

Perception de la profondeur

(2) Indices Monoculaires

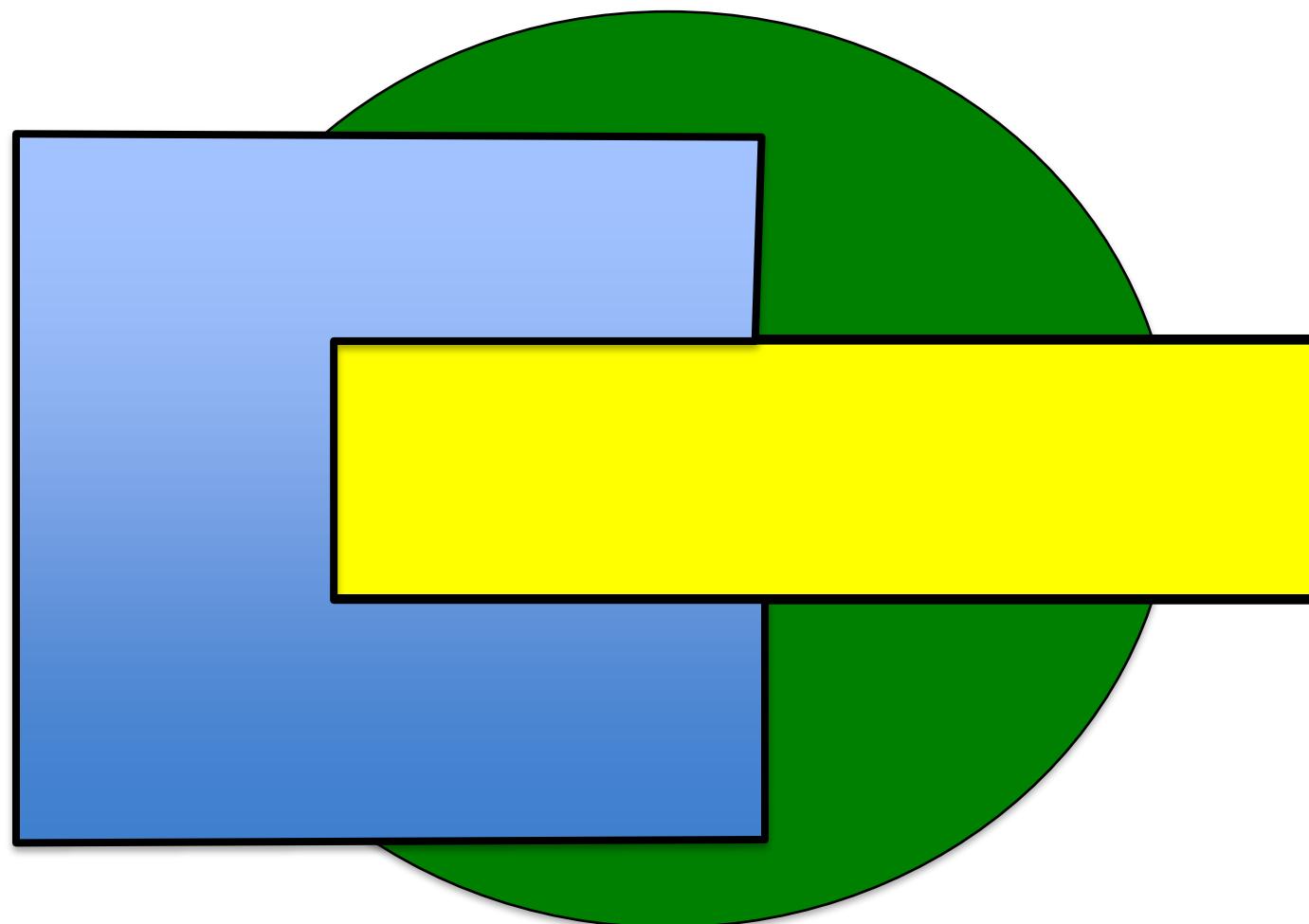
‘Kinetic depth’



Perception de la profondeur

(2) Indices Monoculaires

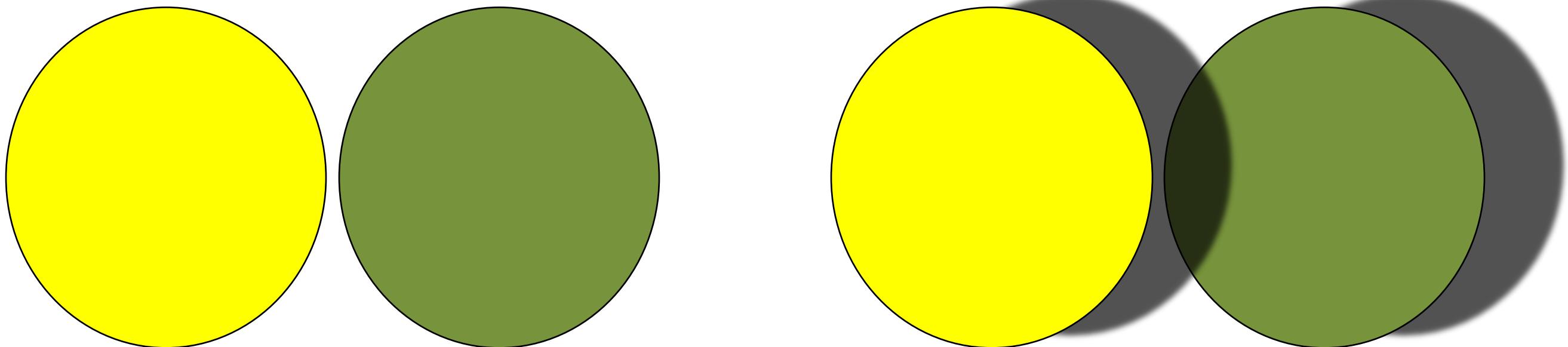
L'occlusion



Perception de la profondeur

(2) Indices Monoculaires

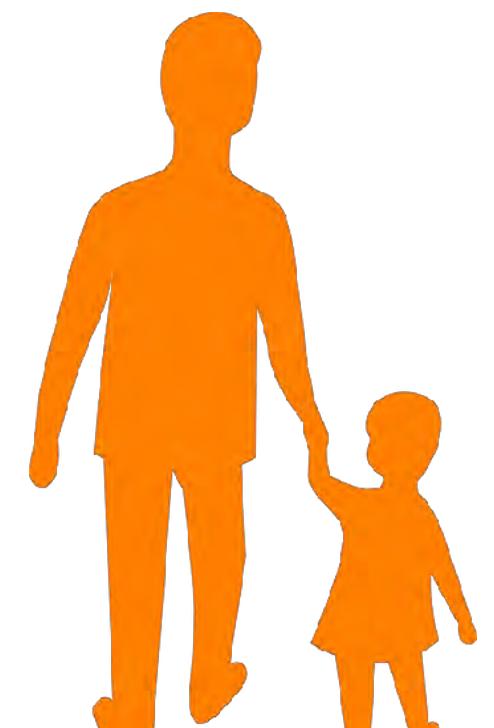
L'occlusion



Perception de la profondeur

(2) Indices Monoculaires

La taille relative.



Perception de la profondeur

(2) Indices Monoculaires

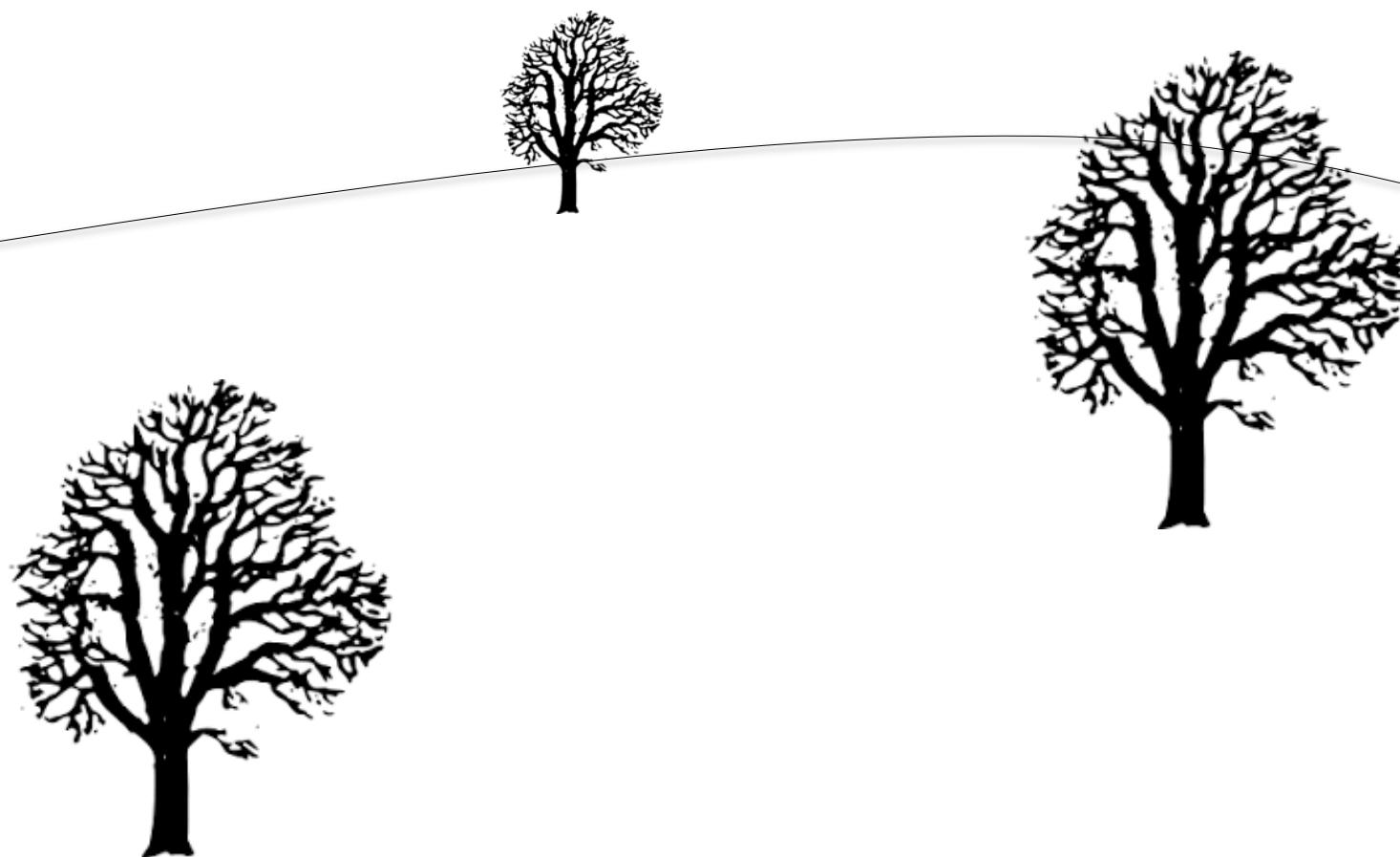
<http://www.matterhornparadise.ch/fr/hiver/domaine-skiable>



Perception de la profondeur

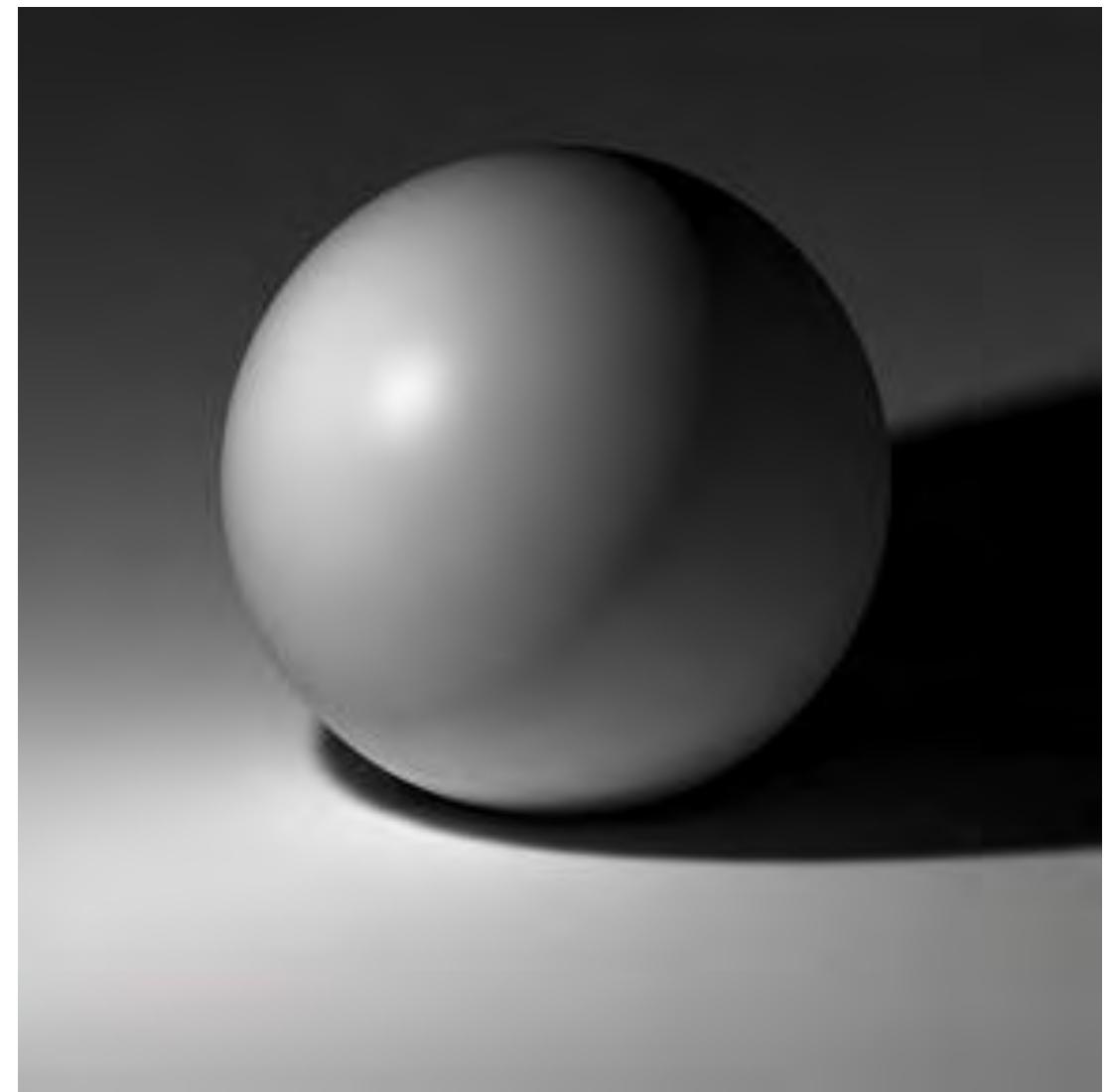
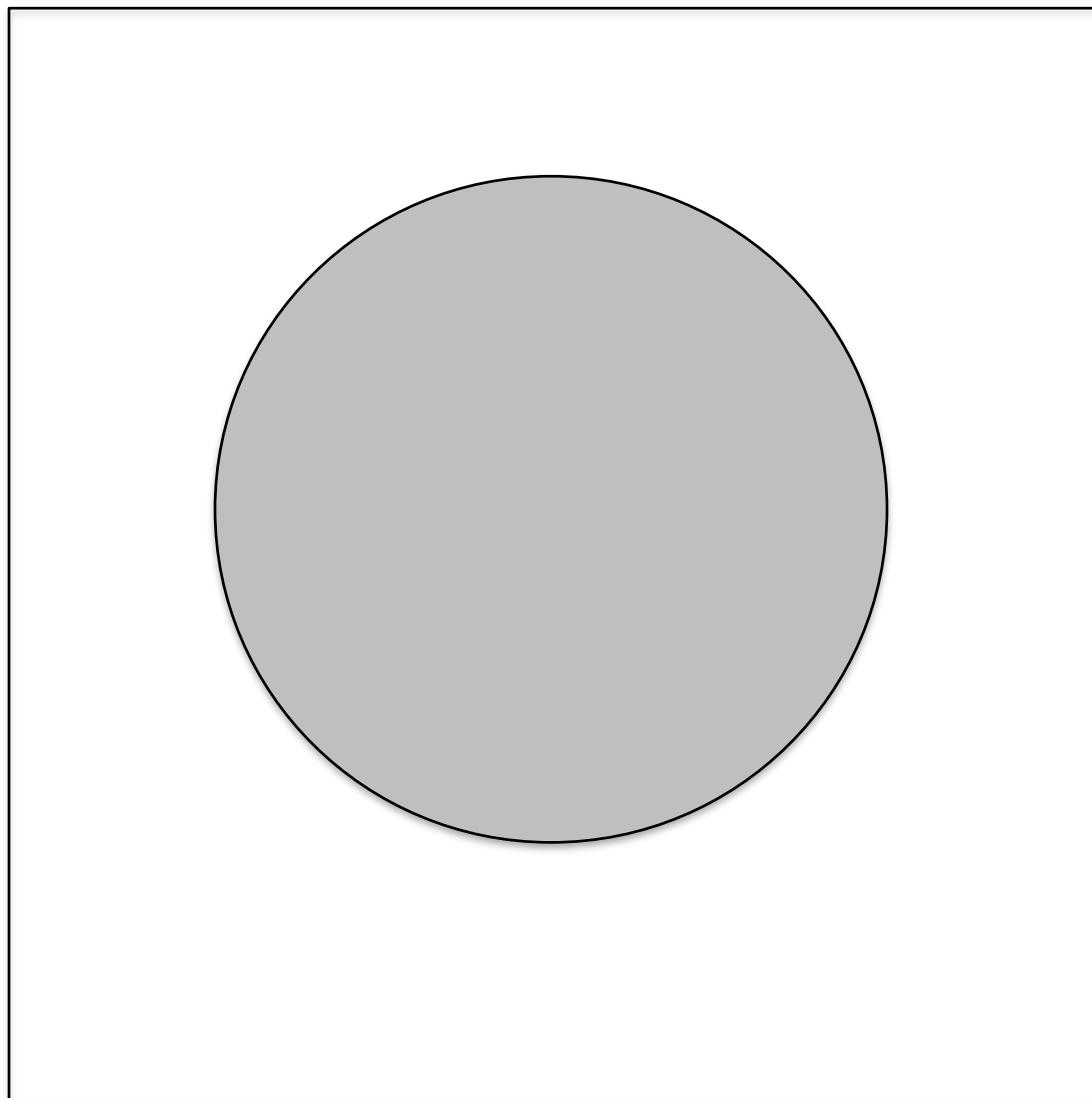
(2) Indices Monoculaires

Position par rapport à l'horizon



Recréer la profondeur en 2D

“Rendering”: lumière, texture, ombres



Recréer la profondeur en 2D

Profondeur de champ

<https://www.flickr.com/photos/flatpix/4592302458/>



Recréer la profondeur en 2D

Finesse de la texture



"Gustave Caillebotte - Paris Street; Rainy Day - Google Art Projec

Recréer la profondeur en 2D

Brouillard de distance



http://fr.wikipedia.org/wiki/Brouillard_de_distance#mediaviewer/File:GGfog.jpg



<http://n4g.com/news/770446/10-most-amazing-draw-distances-in-video-games-pics#c-5373291>

Questions d'examen

Question 5. Vision humaine

(5 points)

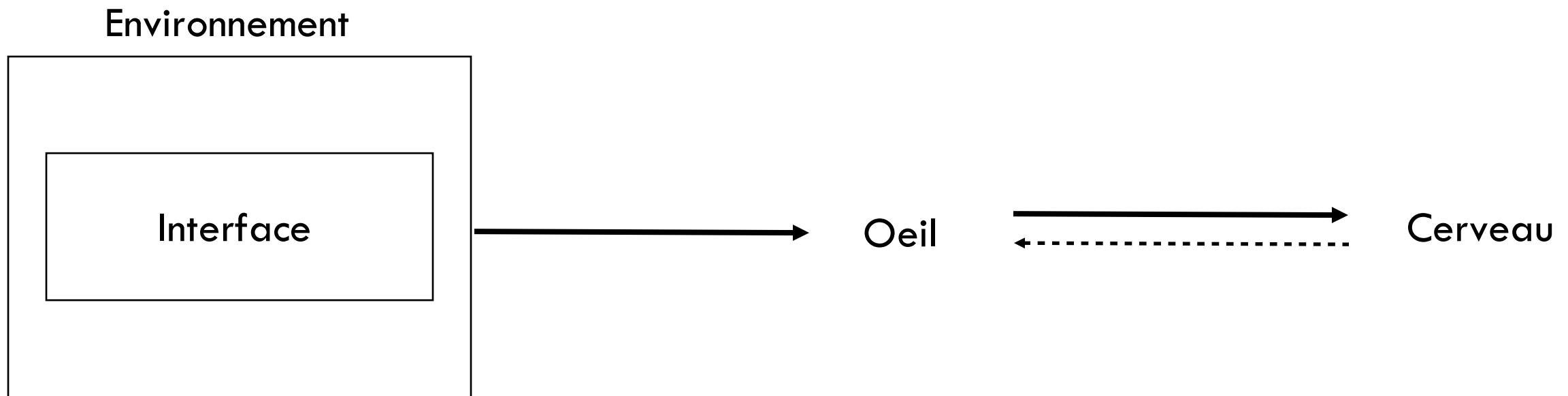
Quelles composantes de l'œil lui permettent de réaliser les performances suivantes ? Répondez en plaçant une croix dans la cellule appropriée (une croix par ligne).

+

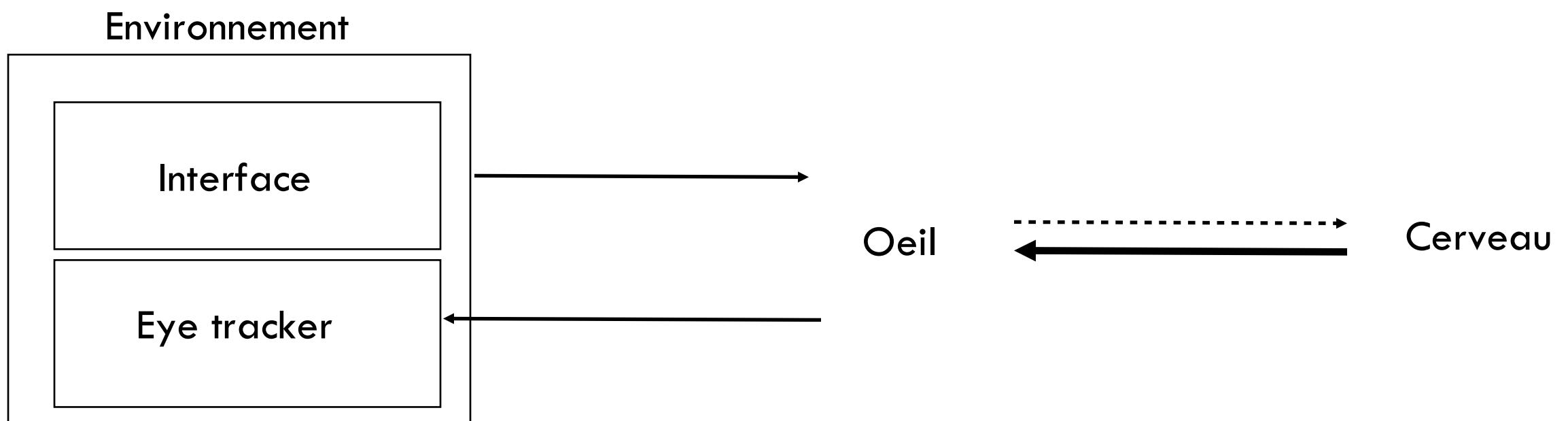
Tâches	Cristallin	Cônes	Bâtonnets	Commentaires facultatifs
Lire des petits caractères à l'écran				
Discriminer un mot en bleu d'un mot en rouge				
S'adapter à la distance de l'écran pour obtenir une image nette				
Lisant du texte en haut de l'écran, détecter que l'icône « mail » se met à clignoter en bas d'écran				
Lors d'une promenade nocturne, reconnaître des objets dans la pénombre				

Evaluez tous vos cours !

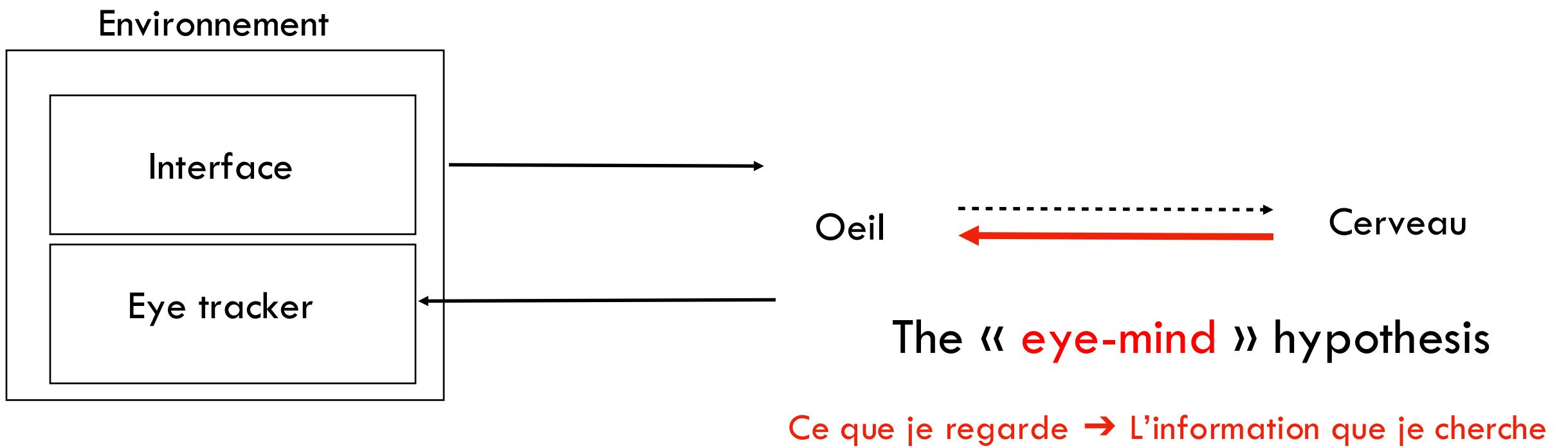
Perception



Eye Tracking



Eye Tracking





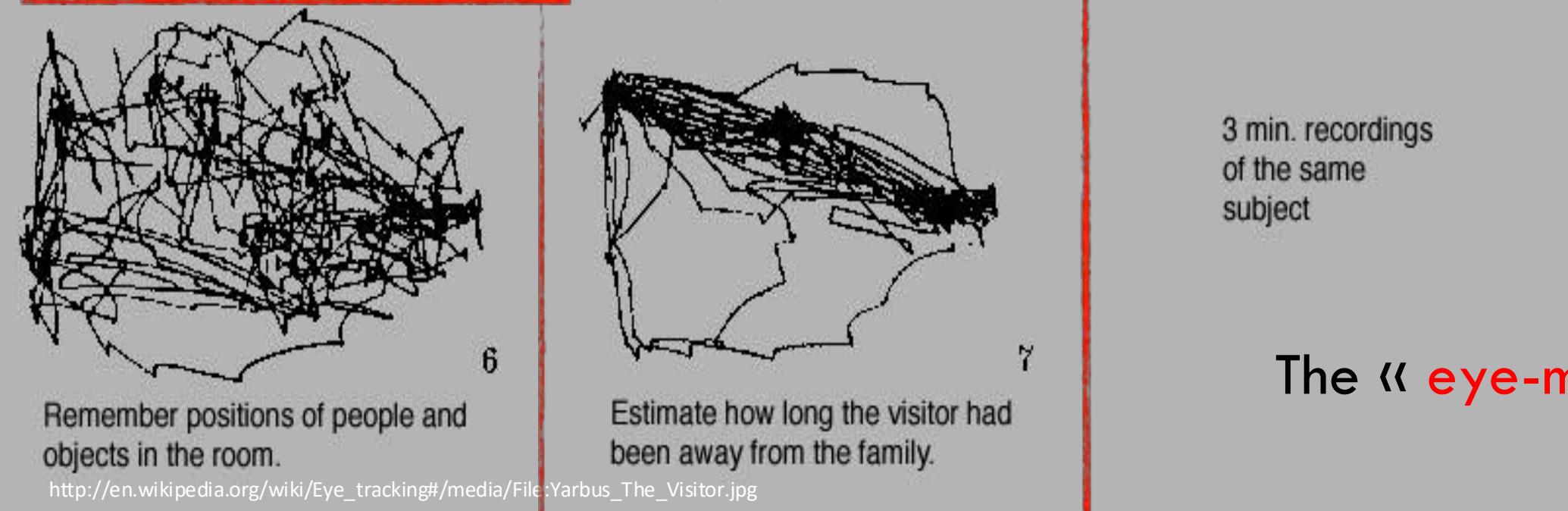
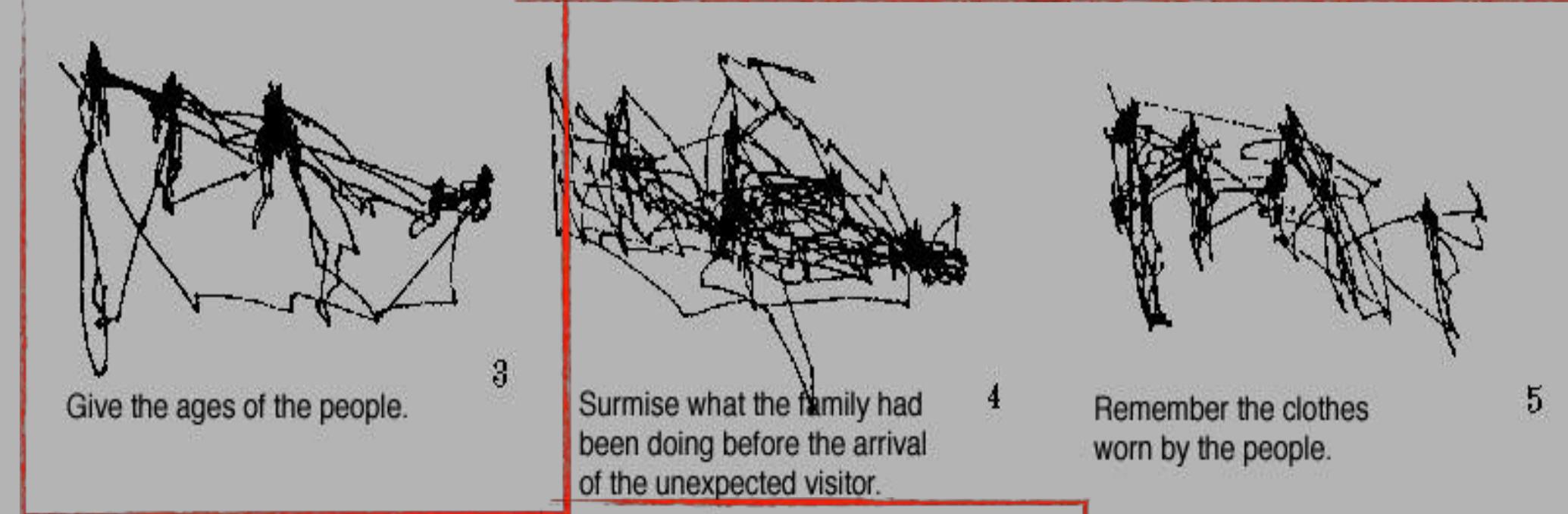
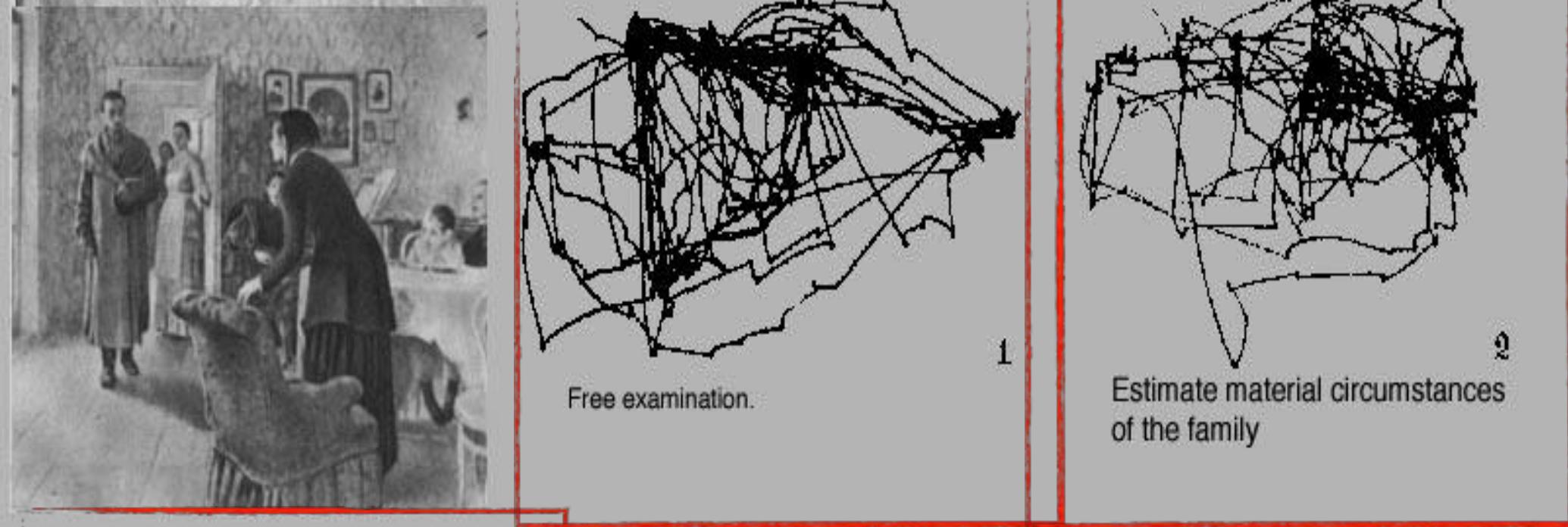
Question 1: Quel est l'âge de ces personnes ?



Question 2 : S'agit-il d'une famille riche?



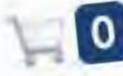
Question 3 : Depuis combien de temps le visiteur est-il absent?



The « eye-mind » hypothesis

Yarbus (1967)

Sign In | Register



SCIENTIFIC AMERICAN™

Subscribe

News & Features

Topics

Blogs

Videos & Podcasts

Education

Citizen Scien

Search ScientificAmerican.com



Technology » Scientific American Mind Volume 26, Issue 1 » Web Exclusives

2

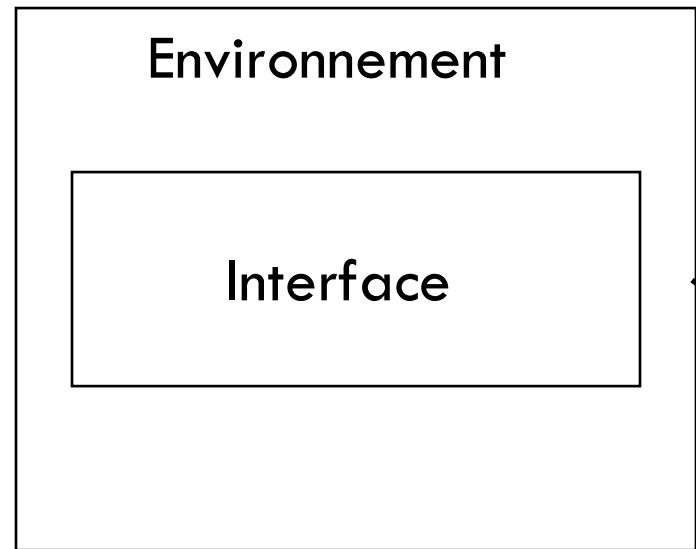
Email

Print

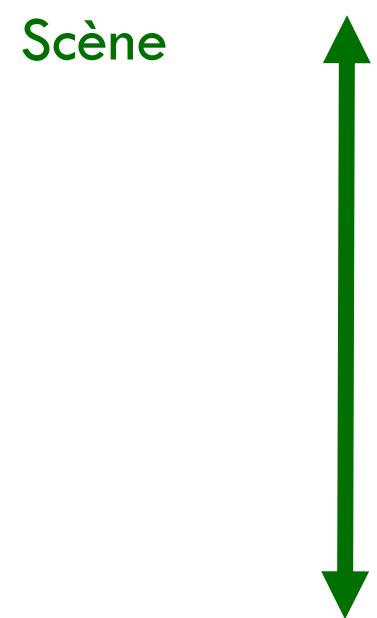
Eye Tracking in Google Glass: A Window into the Soul?

Two scientists weigh in on the privacy implications of eye-tracking technology on head-mounted smart devices

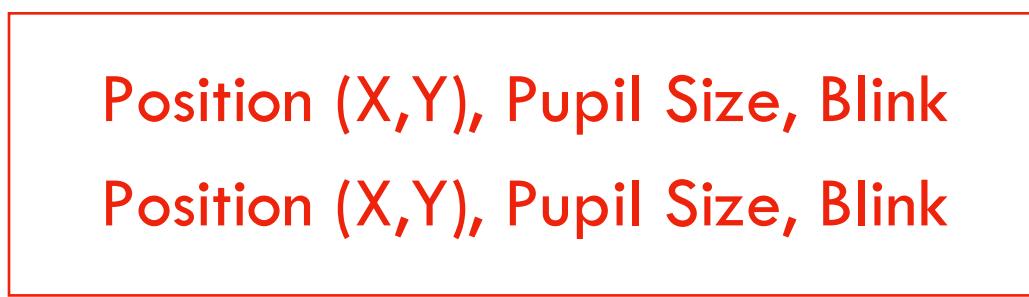
By Julia Calderone | Dec 18, 2014



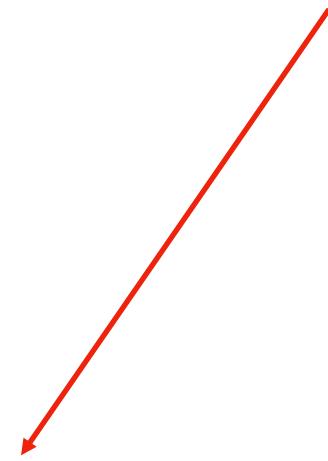
Step 2 : Alignement avec la scène
Que regarde-t-elle ?



Oeil Cerveau



Eye tracker

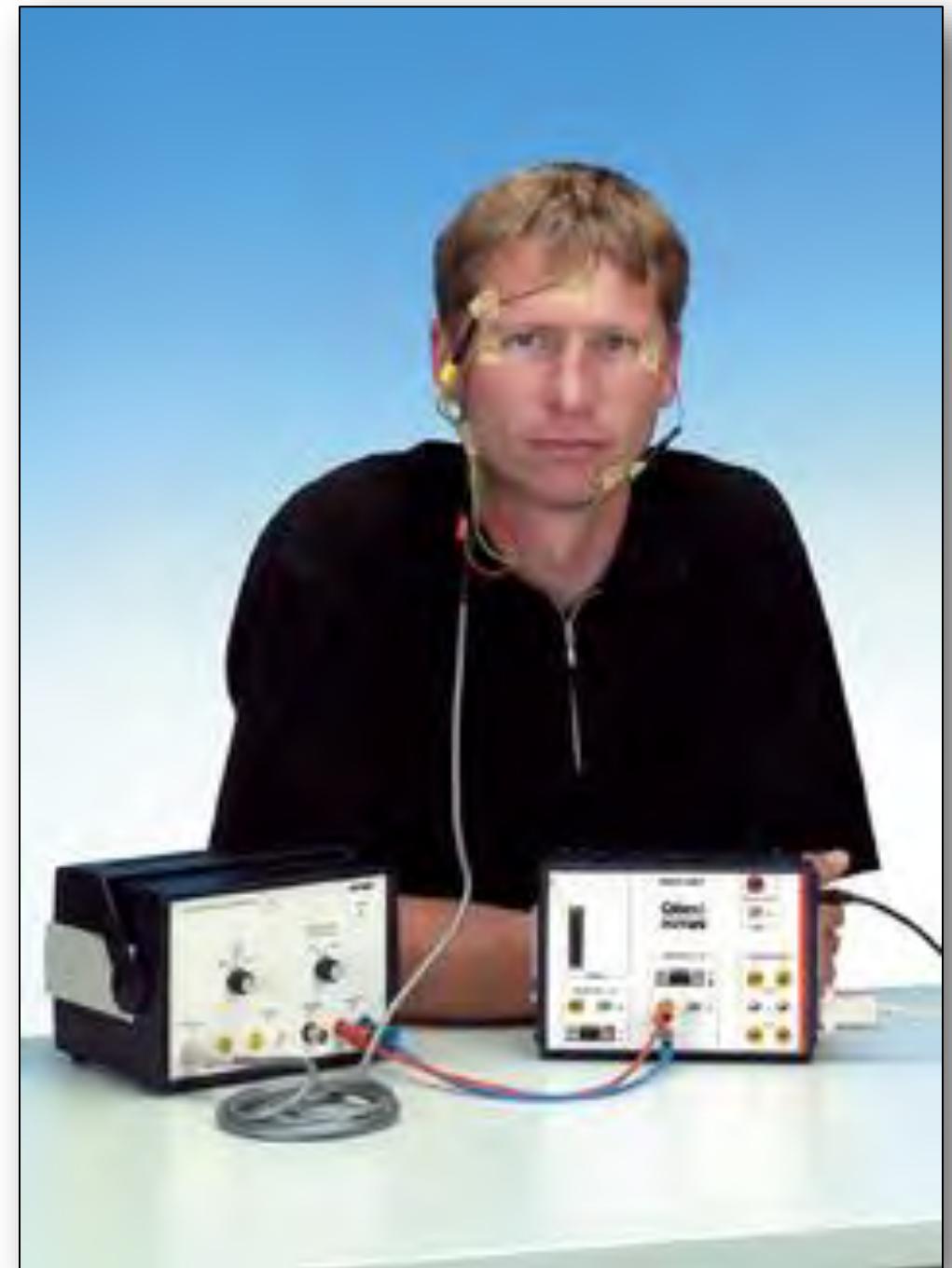
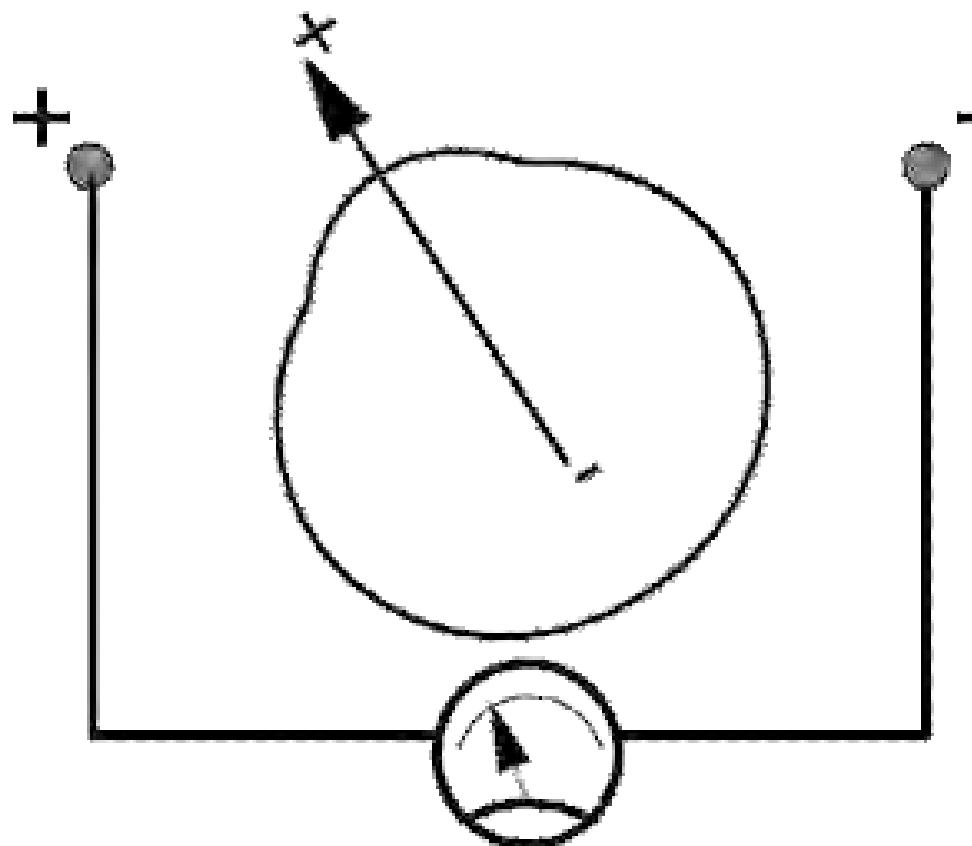


(1) Positionnement de l'oeil par Electro-oculogramme (anciennement)

La rétine est chargée négative; la cornée positivement

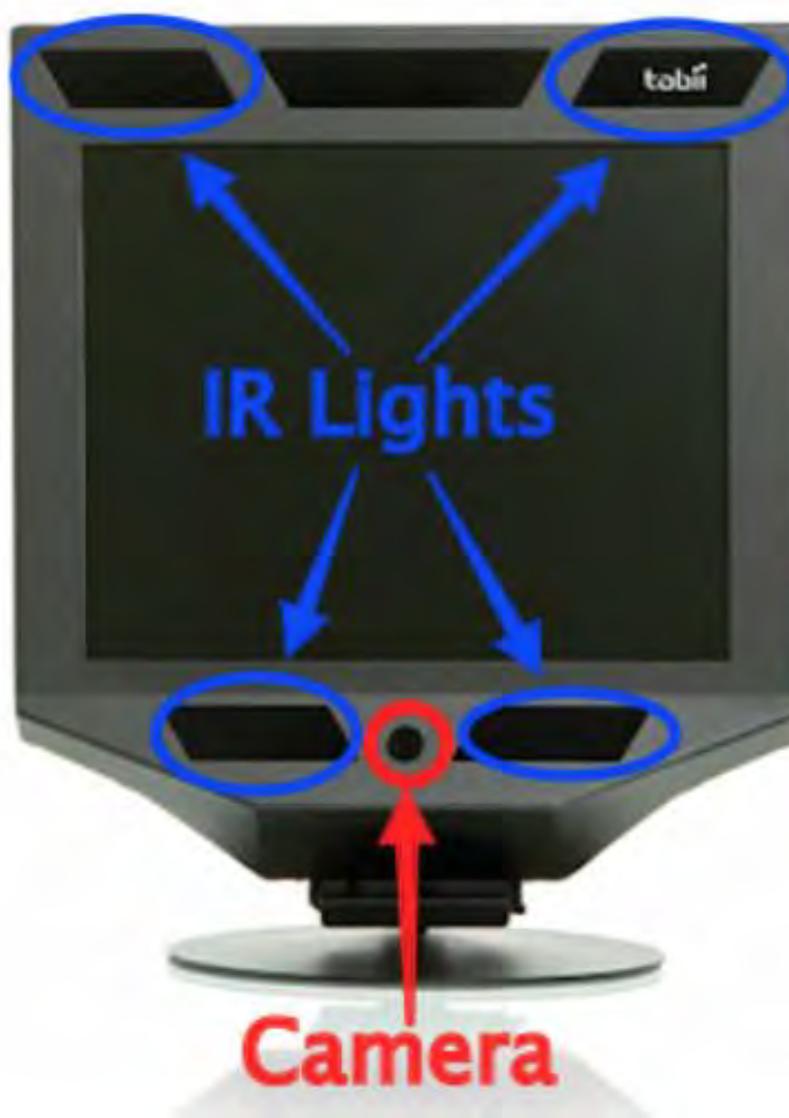
La différence de potentiel indique la direction

Ceci fonctionne aussi yeux fermés, par exemple pour l'étude du sommeil)

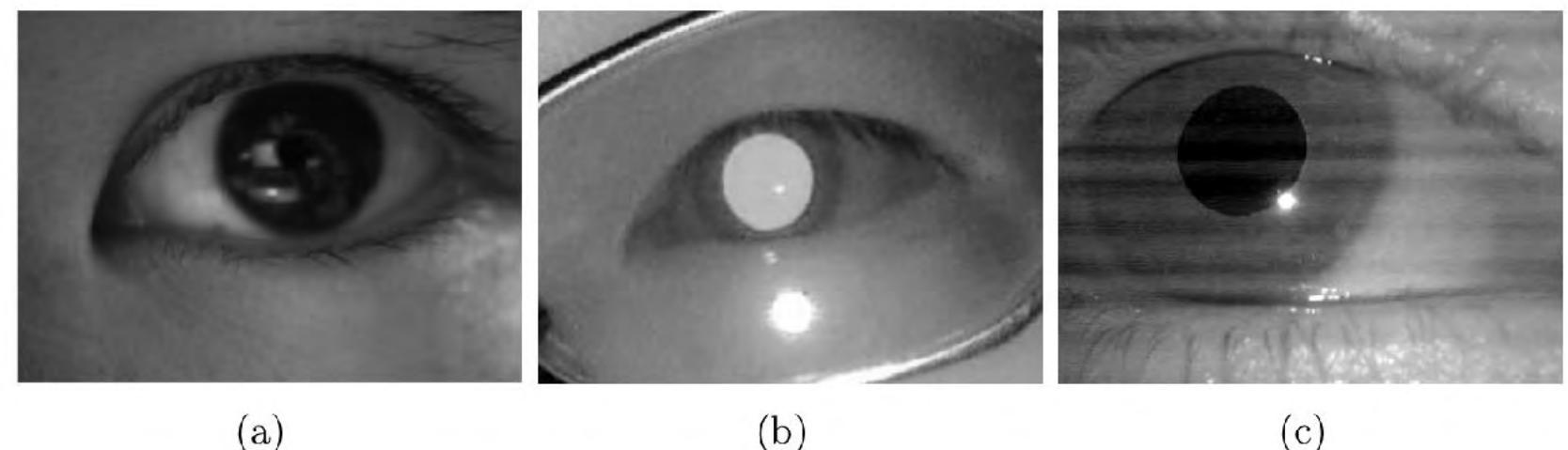


(2) Positionnement de l'oeil de manière optique

Tobii 1750

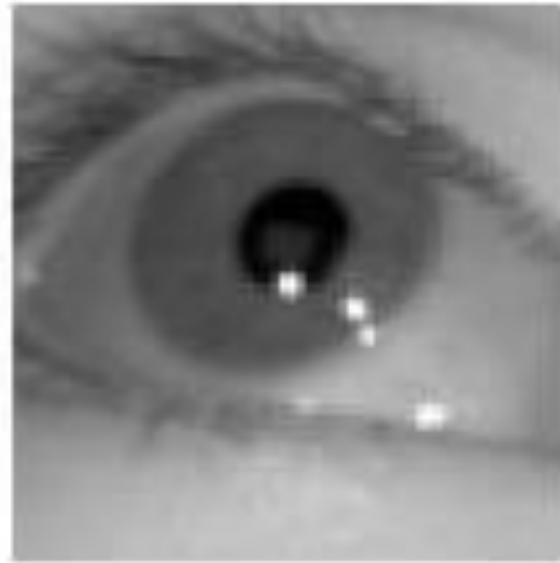
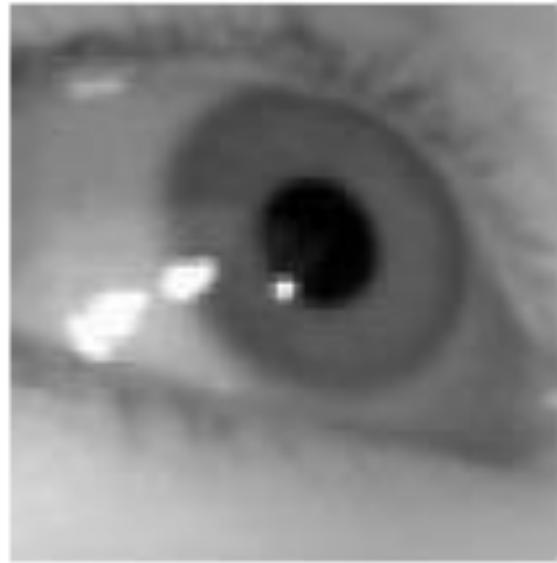


- Une LED infra-rouge augmente le contraste pupille- iris
- La lumière se reflète sur la rétine et illumine la pupille si l'orientation de l'œil est coaxiale à la caméra (b), moins si l'œil s'éloigne de l'axe (c).
- Calibration: on associe le centre la pupille à des points distribués sur l'écran

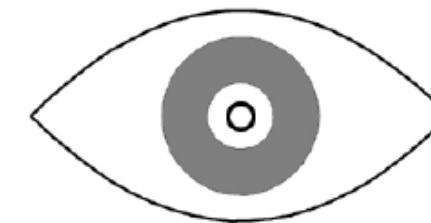


(2) Positionnement de l'oeil de manière optique

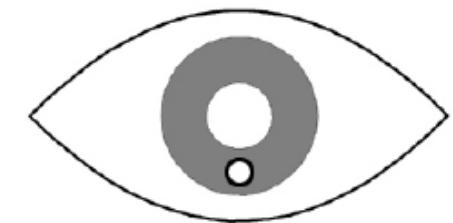
- Une LED infra-rouge augmente le contraste pupille- iris
- La lumière se reflète sur la rétine et illumine la pupille si l'orientation de l'œil est coaxiale à la caméra (b), moins si l'œil s'éloigne de l'axe (c).
- Calibration: on associe le centre la pupille à des points distribués sur l'écran
- La position du GLINT permet de calculer la direction de l'œil



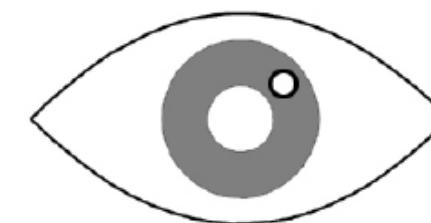
https://www.researchgate.net/publication/4119656_Implicit_Calibration_of_a_Remote_Gaze_Tracker



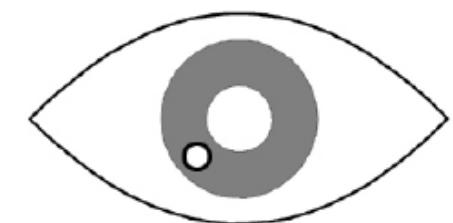
Directed at the camera



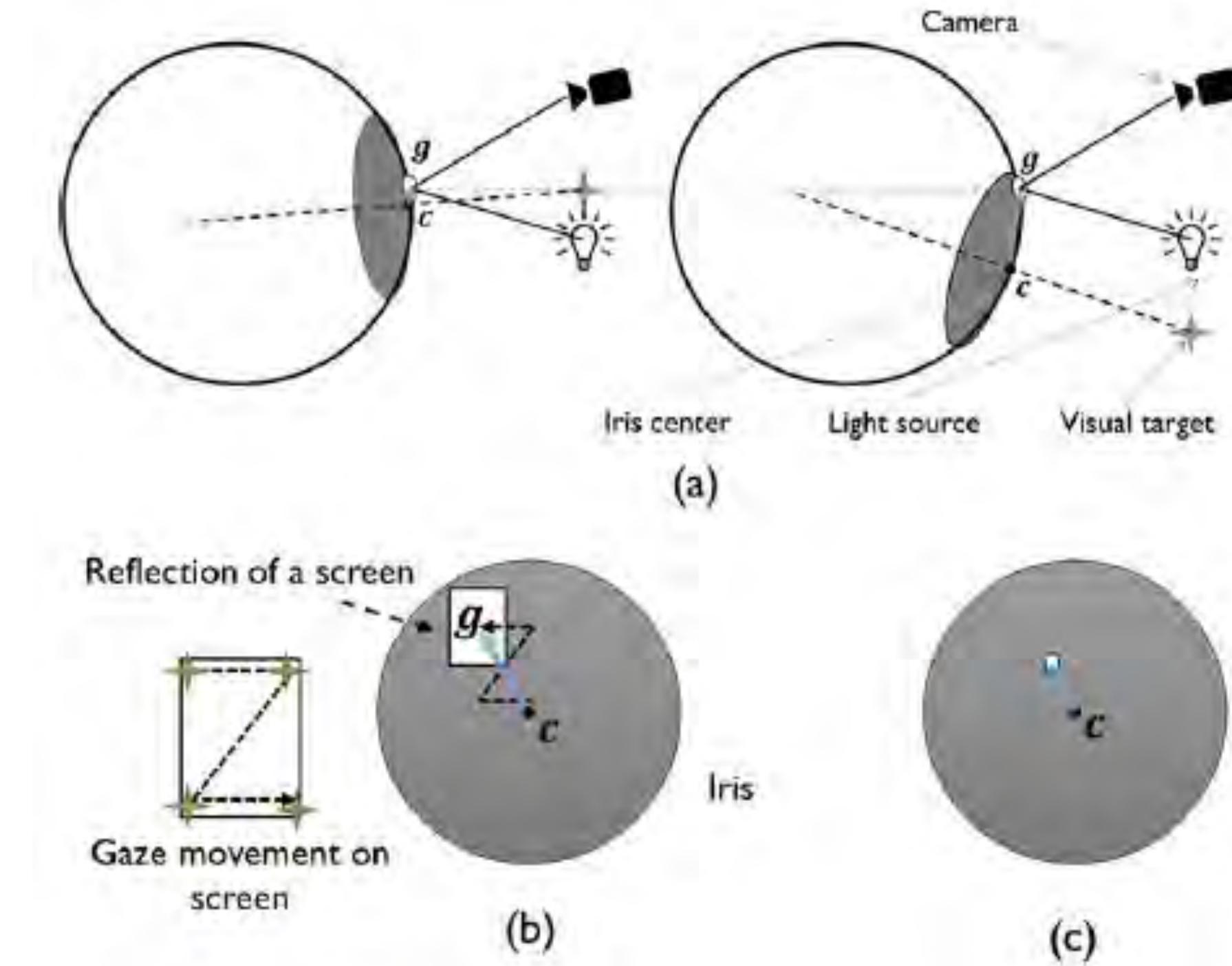
Directed above the camera



Directed down and to the right of the camera



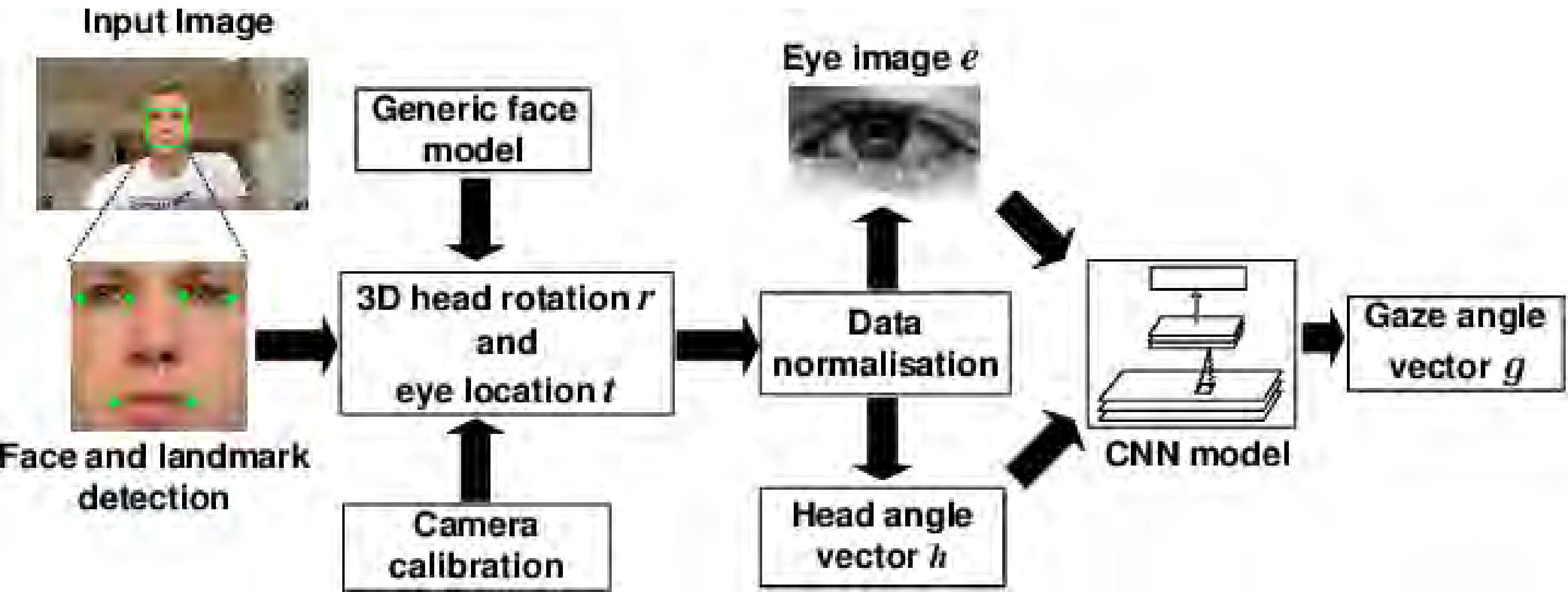
Directed up and to the left of the camera



Estimation du regard basée sur le reflet cornéen et le centre de l'iris. La zone grise montre l'iris (a : vue latérale ; b, c : vue de face) ; le point noir montre le centre de l'iris ; l'étoile verte indique la cible visuelle du regard ; la flèche bleue montre le glint. L'emplacement du reflet sur la cornée est relativement stable ; par conséquent, l'emplacement relatif entre le glint et le centre de l'iris peut aider à indiquer le point de regard.

(3) Positionnement de l'oeil par orientation au visage

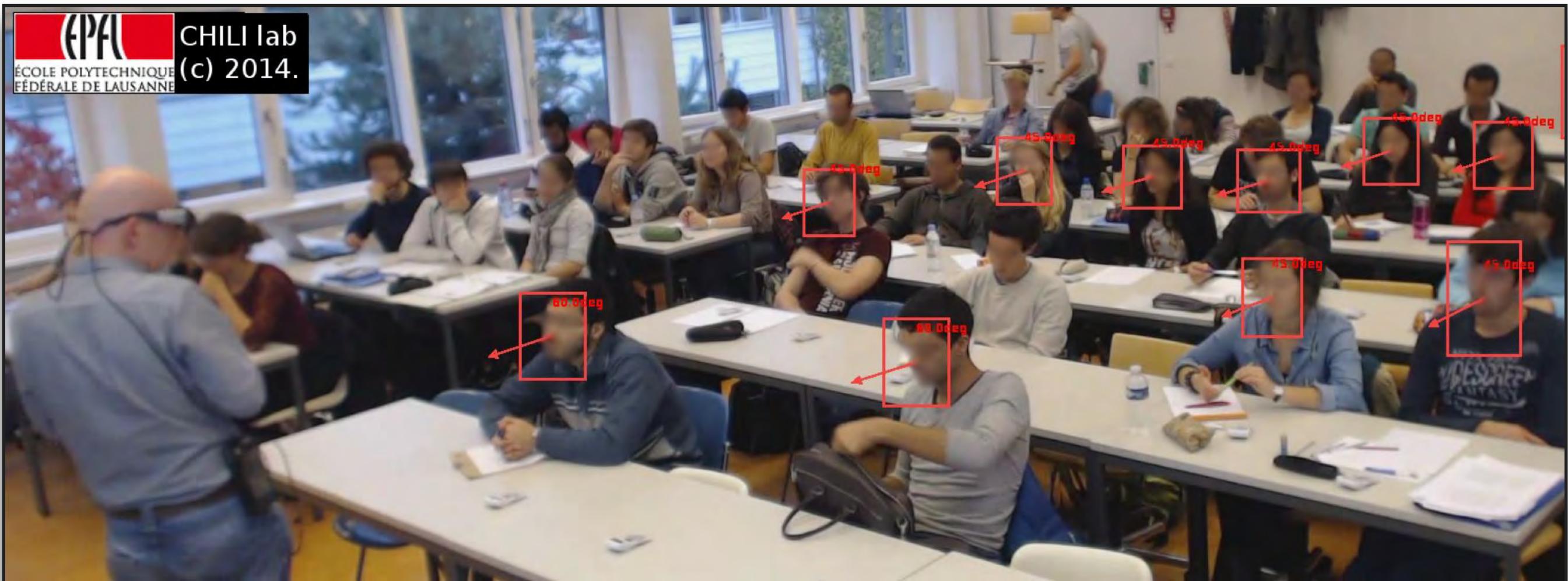
- Il existe de nombreuses librairies de 'face tracking' (e.g. Open Face)
- Des marqueurs simples prédisent bien l'orientation du visage
- Plusieurs CNN extraient l'angle du regard



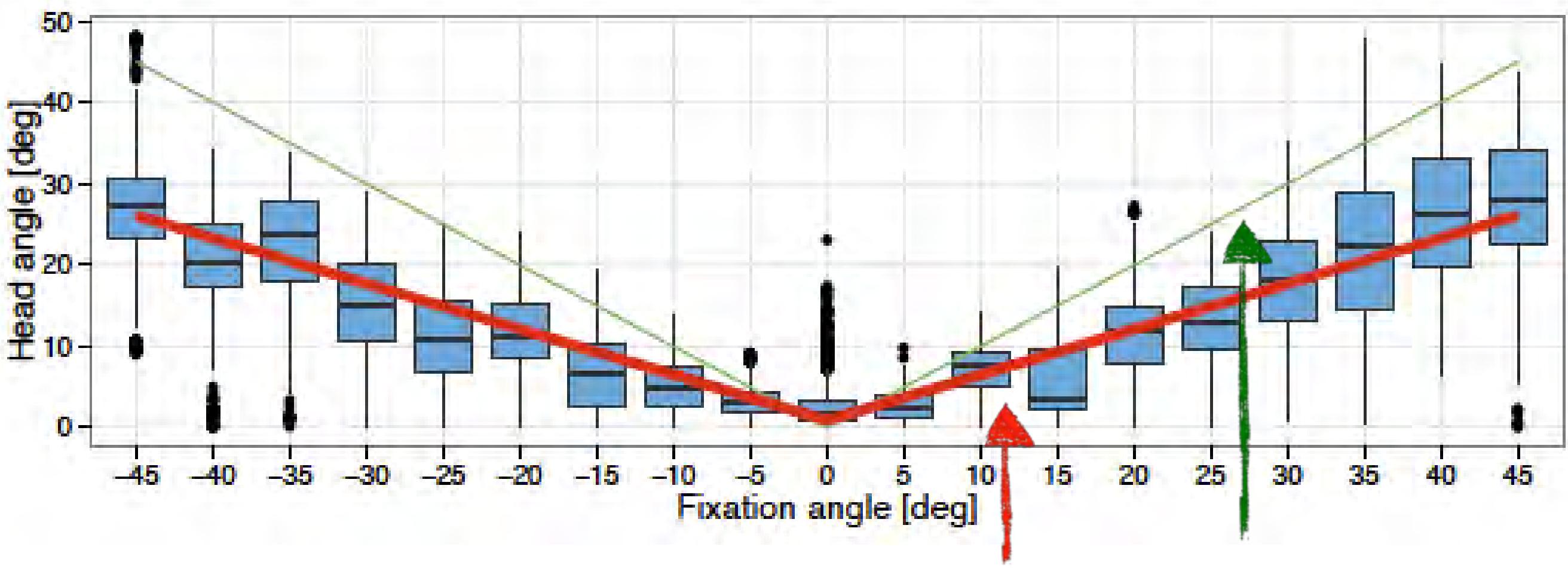


https://youtu.be/w_tkaqfqlsM

Est-ce que l'axe du nez prédit le regard ?



Oui si on peut se contenter d'une faible précision



Relation entre rotation de la **tête** et du **regard**

Red line represents the amplitude (absolute value) of head rotation over the sampled range of horizontal angles. As a reference, green line visualizes the hypothetical 100% of head participation. Box-plots show the variance of collected head rotations samples (boxes show the 25-75 percentiles, and black lines show the mean values).

<https://infoscience.epfl.ch/record/212929?ln=fr>

Que regarde-t-elle ?

Ecran comme image



Objets à l'écran



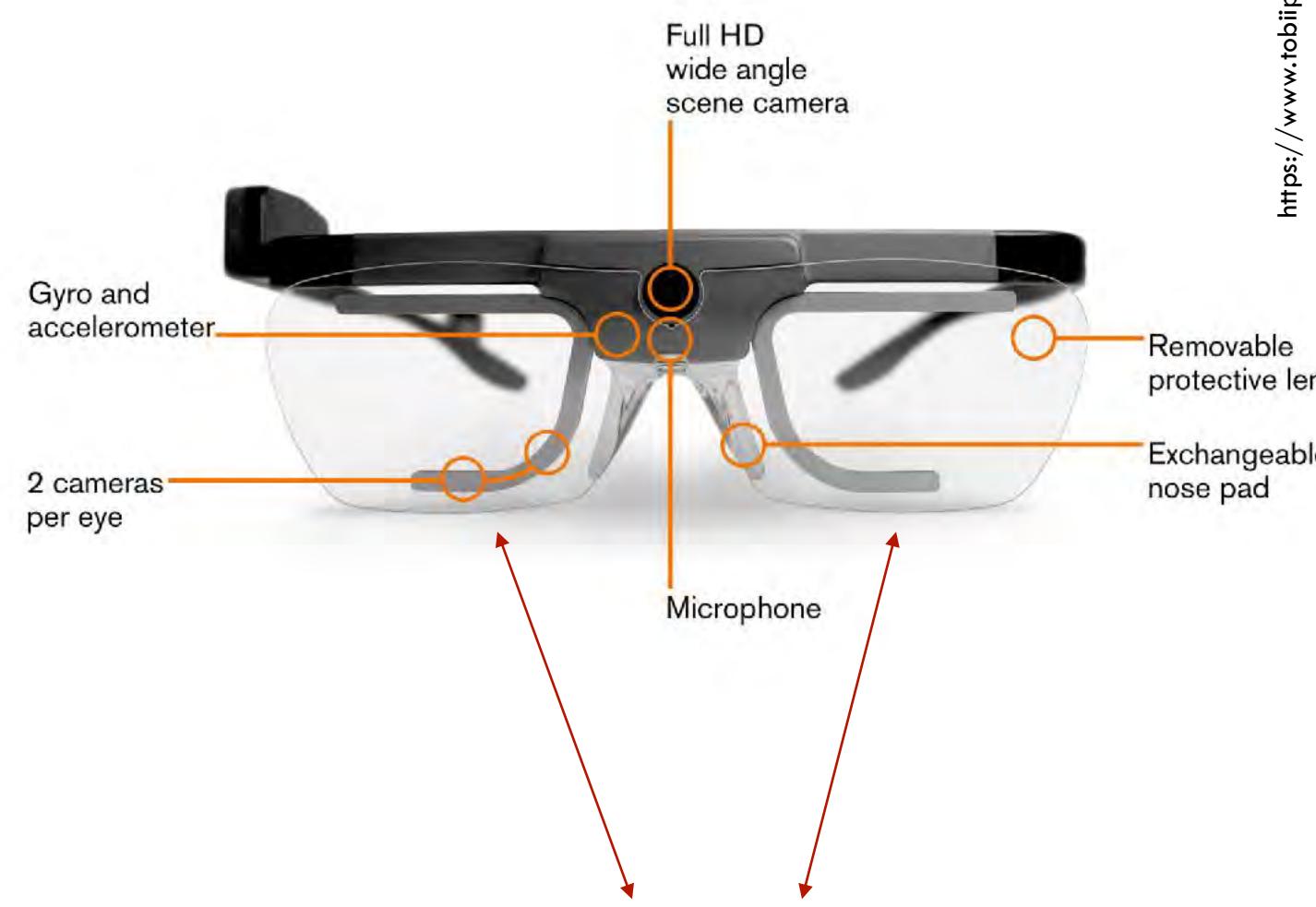
Environnement

Que regarde-t-elle ?

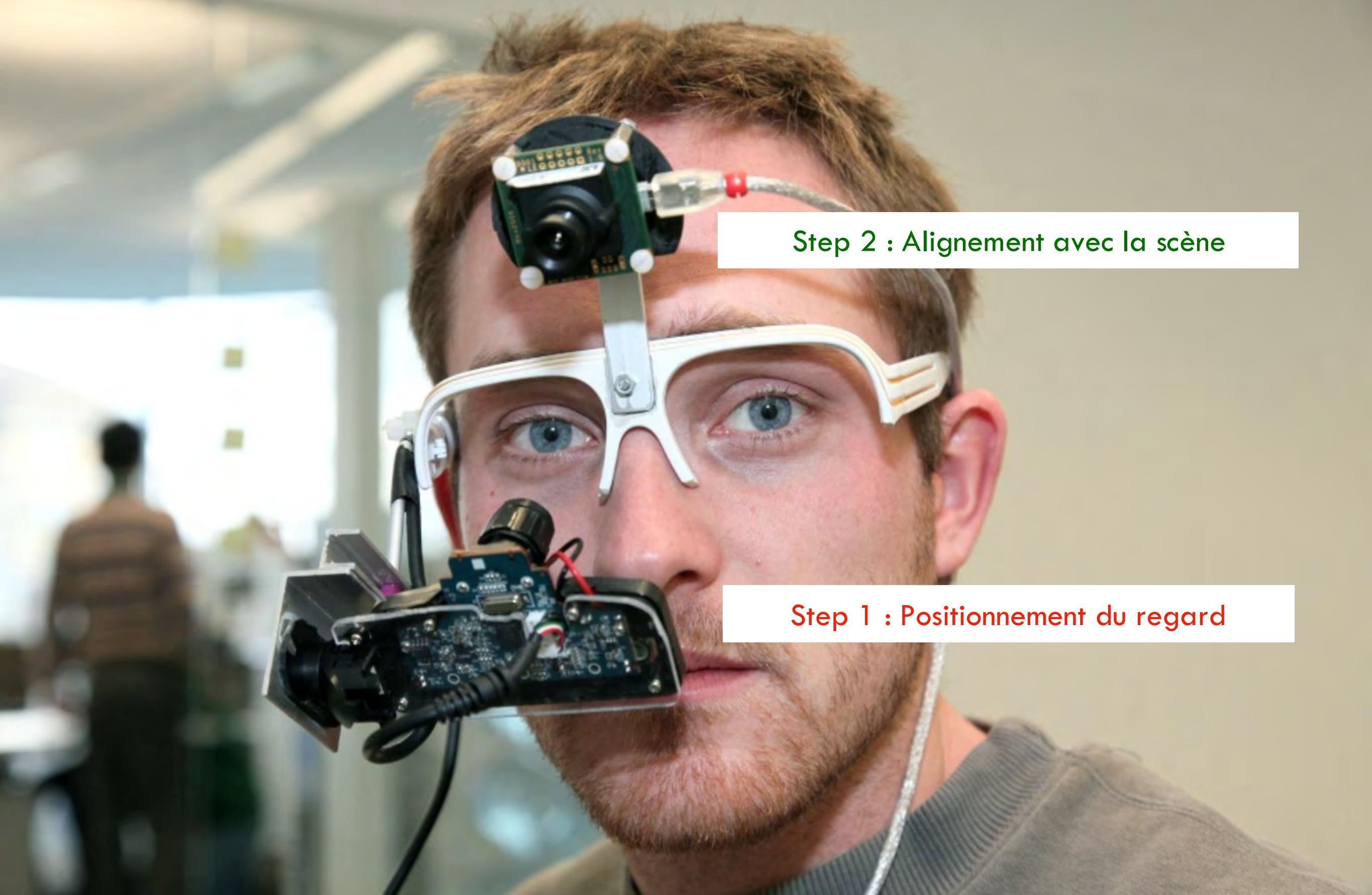
SMI RED 500



Ou regarde-t-elle ?



Ou regarde-t-elle ?



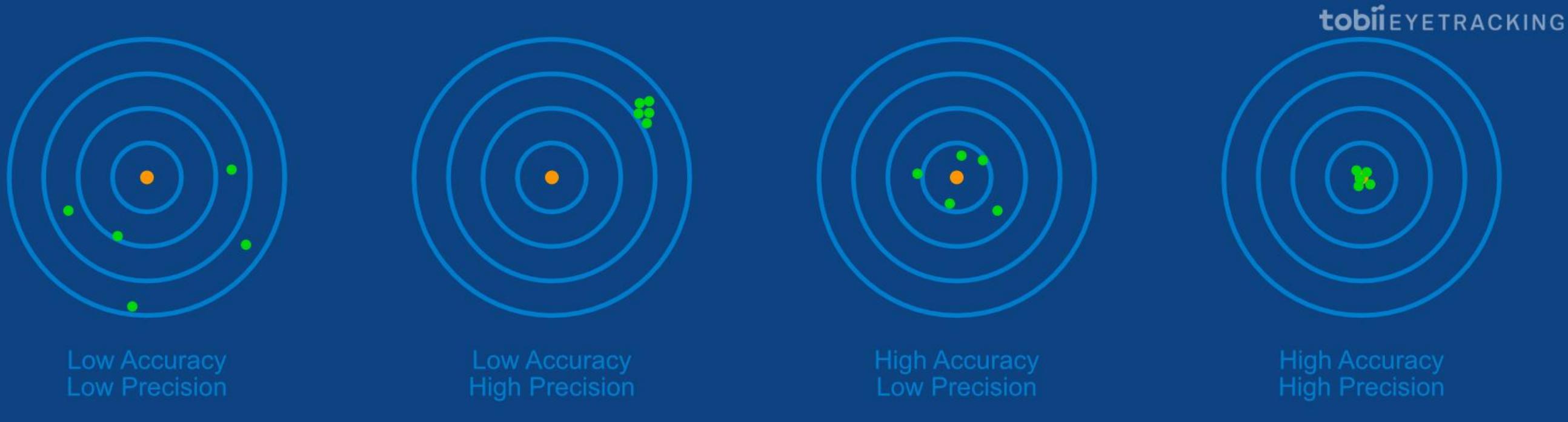
Step 2 : Alignement avec la scène

Step 1 : Positionnement du regard



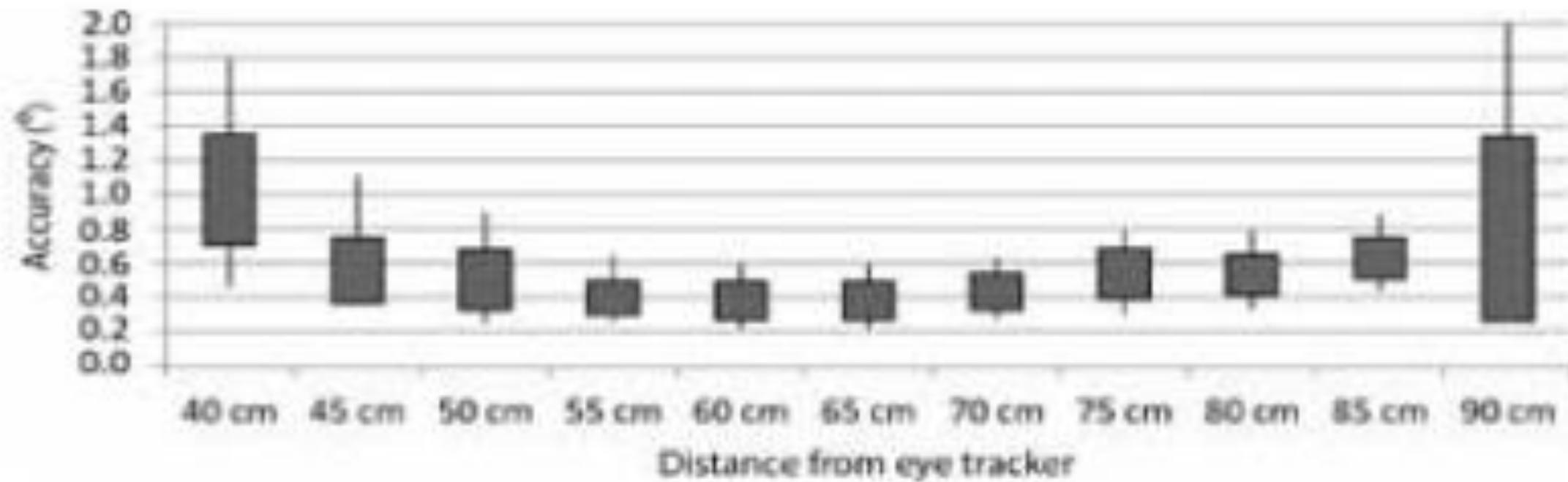
<https://www.youtube.com/watch?t=50&v=NQtBBb68vIU>

Quelle précision ?



A partir de 0.5 degré et jusque 120 Hz

Quelle précision ?



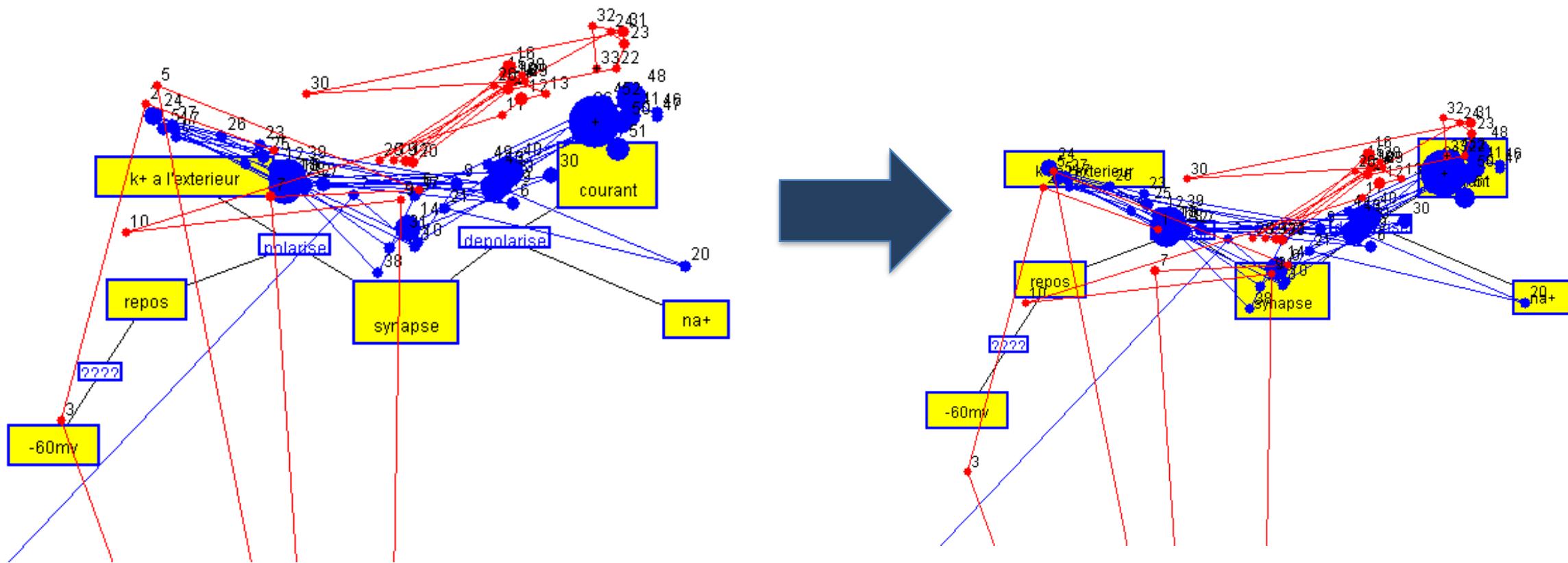
Cela dépend de :

- La distance visage-écran et ses variations
- Le porte de lunettes
- De la qualité de la phase de calibration
- C'est moins bon en périphérie d'écran
- Cela se détériore avec le temps (+ post-calibration)

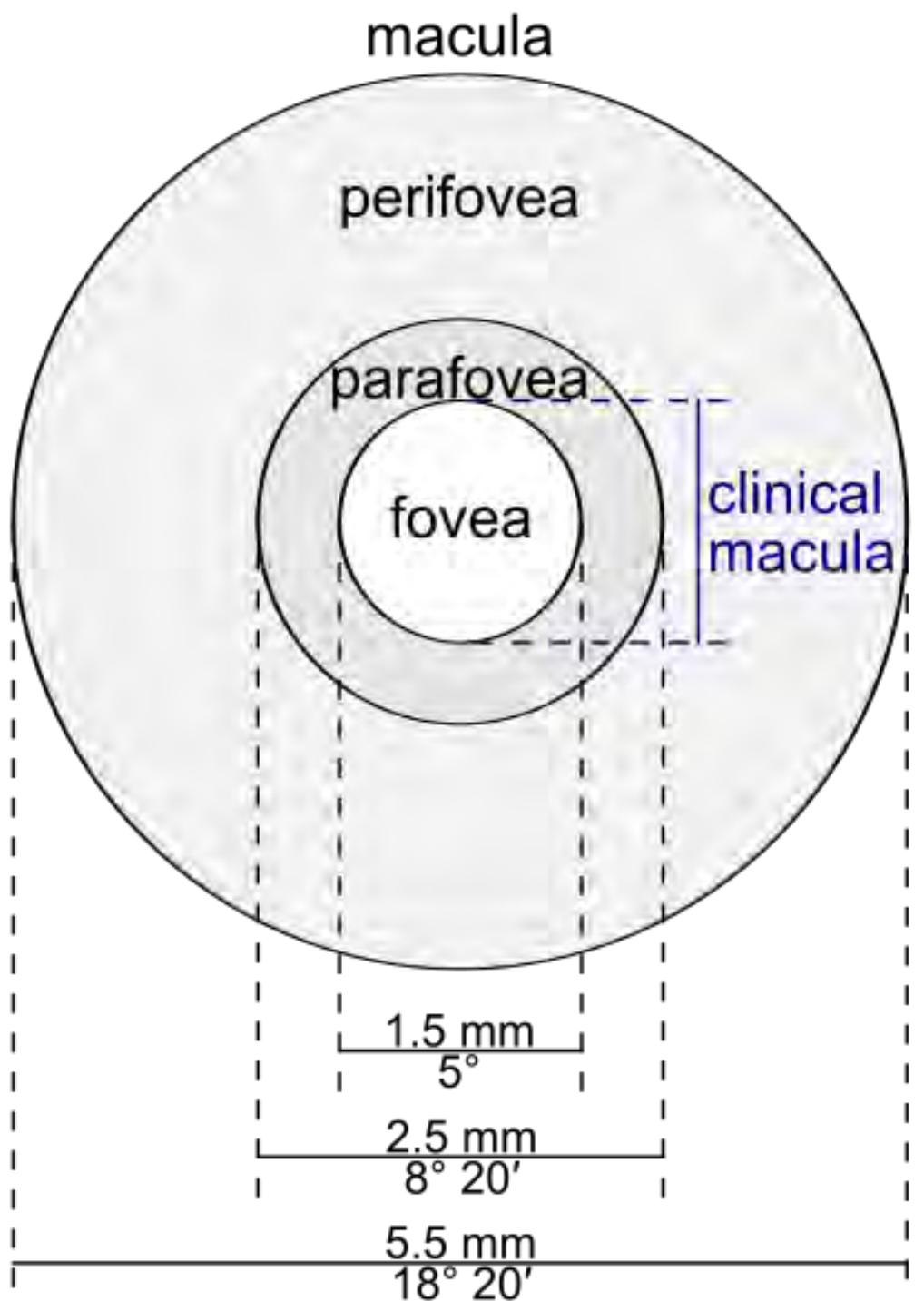
.... si ce n'est pas assez, mettre des objets plus grands sur l'écran

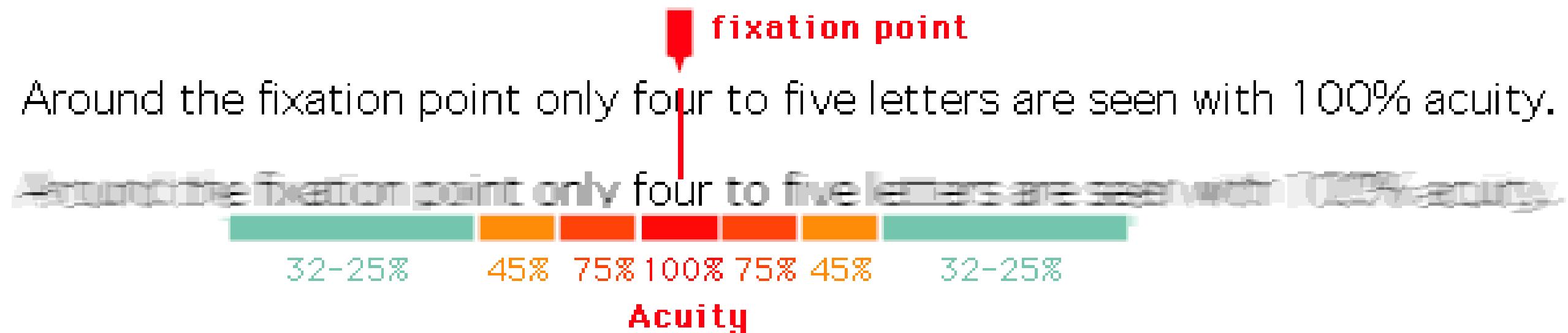
Calibration

Post-Calibration



A partir de 0.5 degré et jusque 120 Hz





Comment l'œil se déplace-t-il lorsque l'on lit un texte ?

Avançons aussi vite que possible et aussi lentement que nécessaire

Kolina tocamul sirodapot genouraglom decorpatraf malok esmpun

My name is Niklas Andersson and I am four years old.

My mother's name is Pia and my father's name is Mats.

I have a baby brother also, whose name is Bertil.

He is only one year old and has just started to walk.

Comment l'œil se déplace-t-il lorsque l'on lit un texte ?

Finally it was time for Mark to go home. Mark went to the tree to get his bike. His bike was gone! Mark called to Jack. They looked for the bike beside the slide. They looked by the swings and bars. They could not find the bike. Then Jack started to laugh. He pointed under a

<https://eyecanlearn.com/tracking/>

Par sauts, y compris des retours en arrière

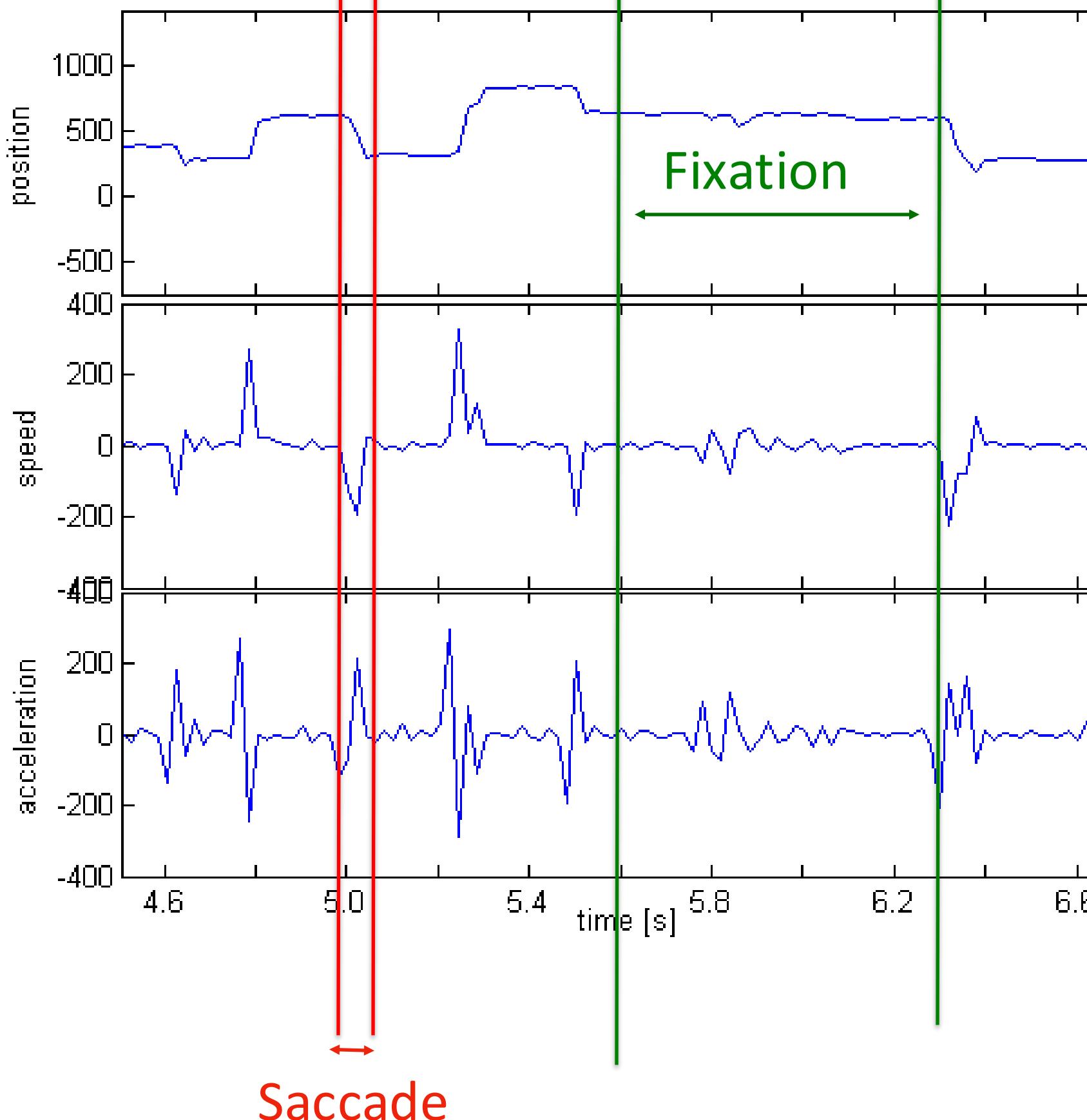
William is going to meet up with his friends. It is hot outside. They are going swimming. When his friends arrive they go to the beach. They swim for a long time. William knows how to swim. His friends also know how to swim. William's father goes with them. He buys them ice cream afterwards.

Fixations

Le diamètre indique la durée

Saccades

Le regard « saute »



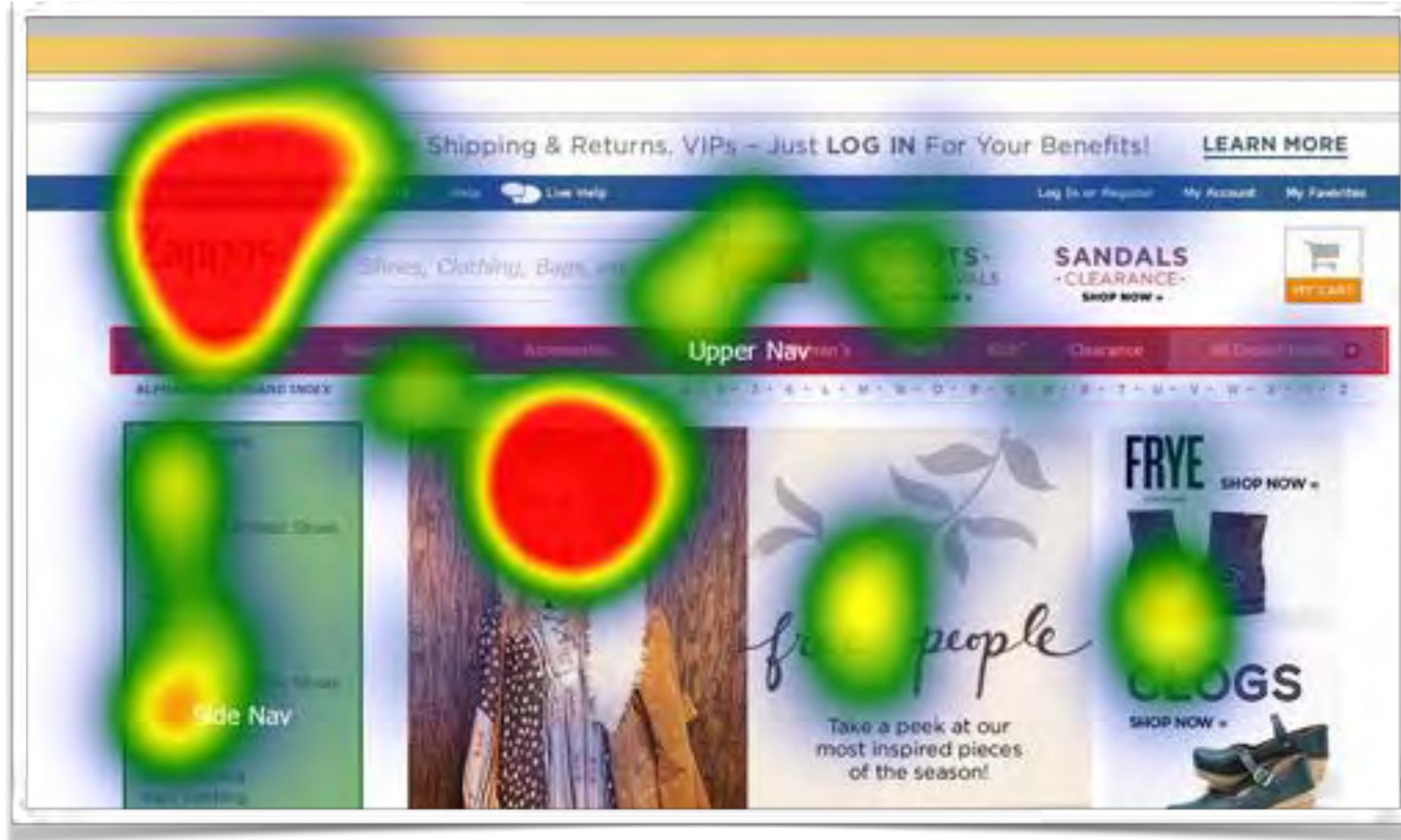
Sauts rapides de l'œil entre 40 et 120 ms
Nous sommes aveugles pendant la saccade

120 - 1000 ms
souvent 200 -600 ms
± 3 fois par sec.

Dwell

Fréquence de
l'eye tracker (<120
HZ)

Heat Map: somme des fixations sur une zone

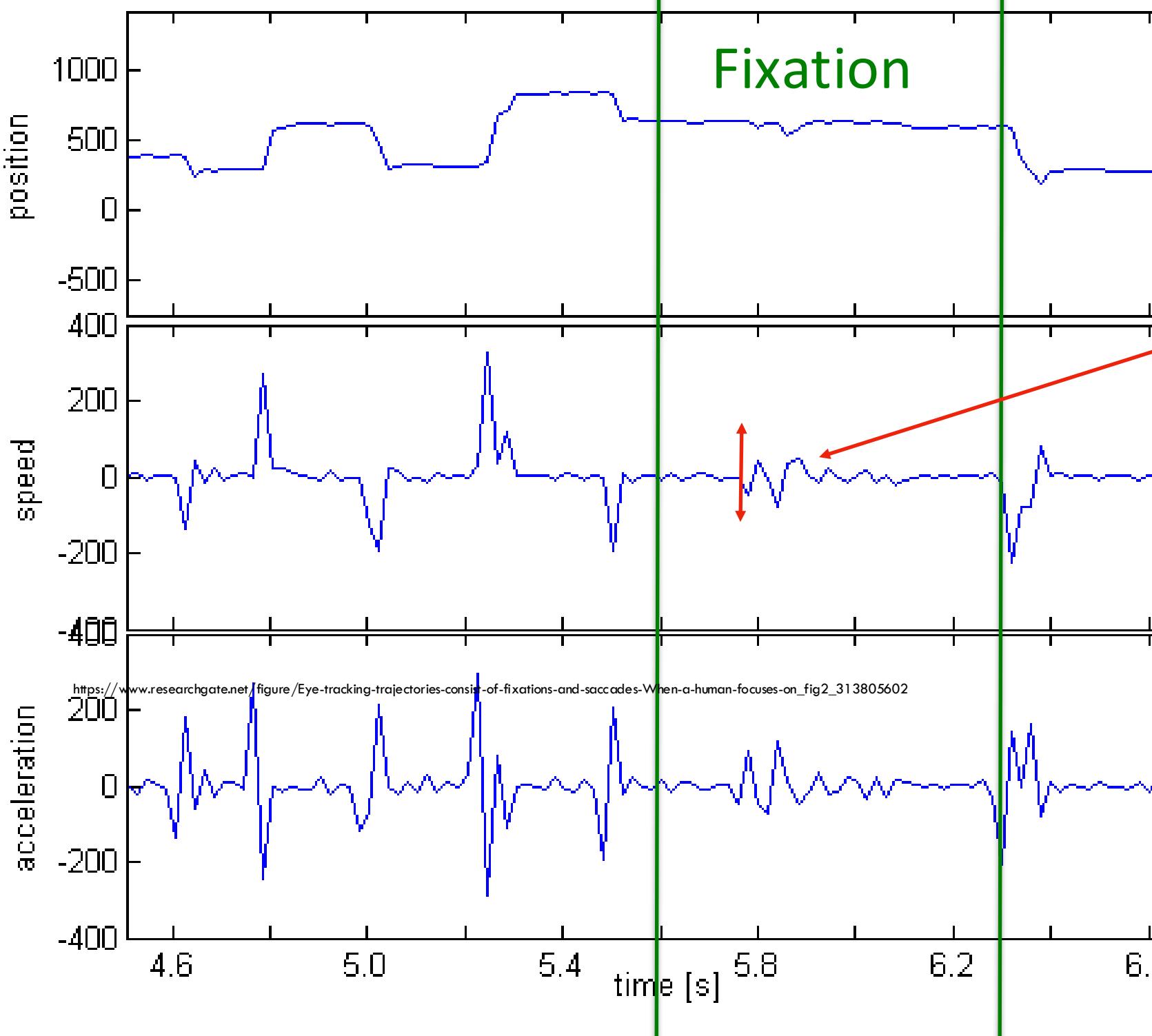


120 - 1000 ms
souvent 200 - 600 ms

<https://measuringu.com/eye-tracking/>

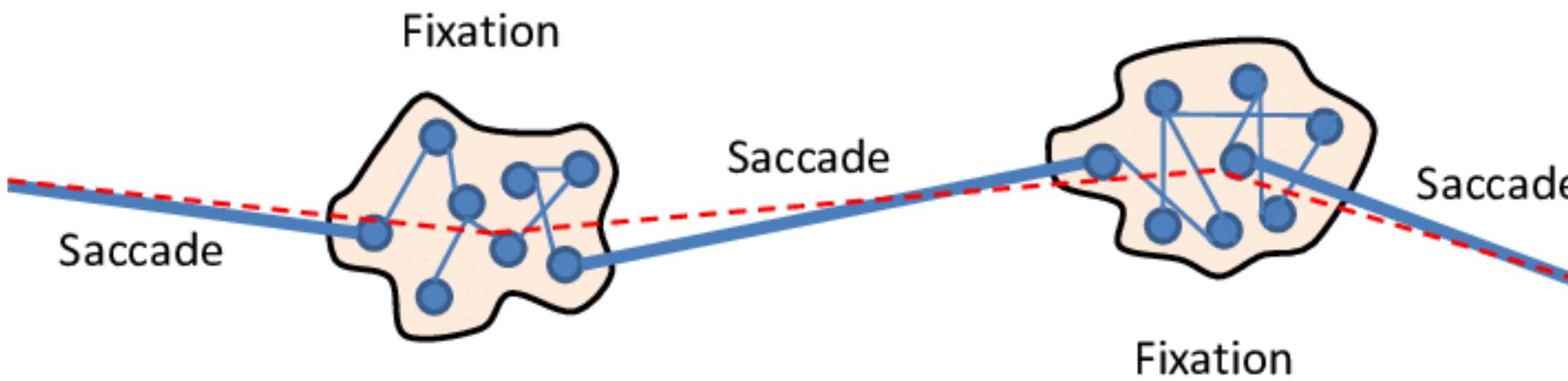
Dwell Time: temps total passé sur une zone

On utilise un seuil, souvent 500 MS pour être sûr que l'information a été traitée



L'analyse des données demande de définir des seuils de temps & distance entre

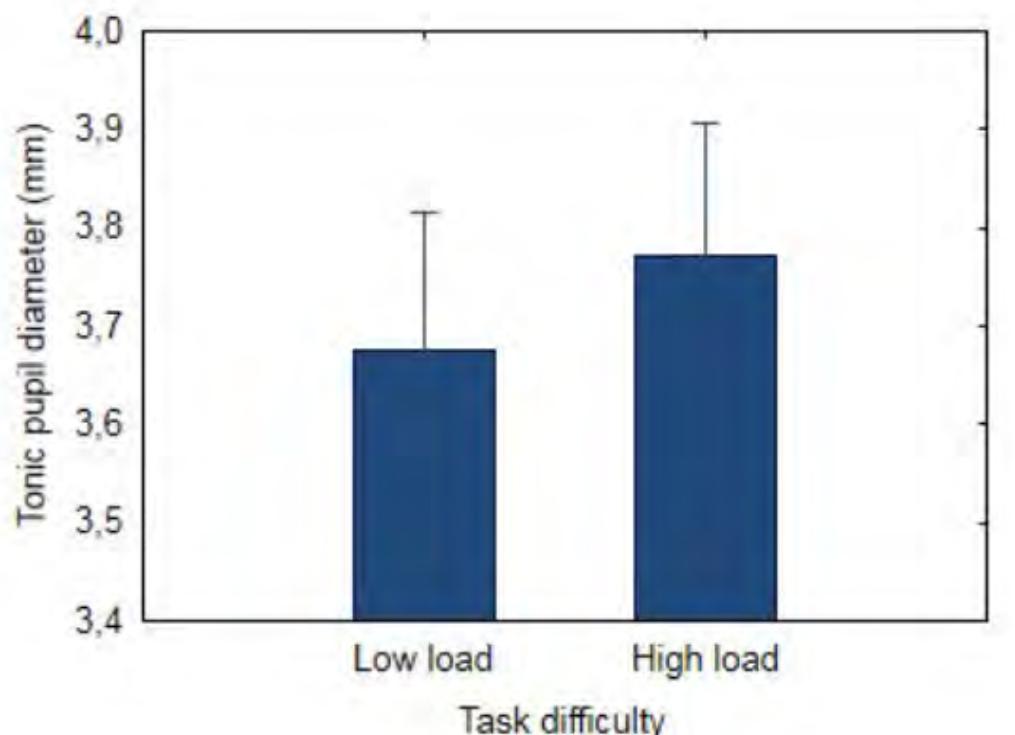
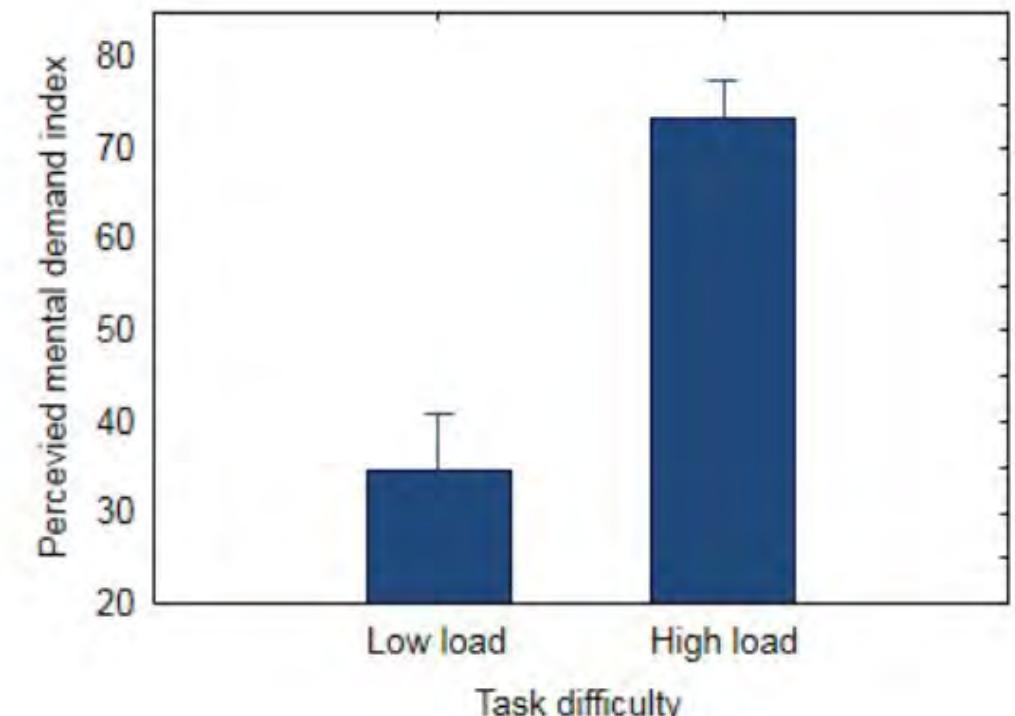
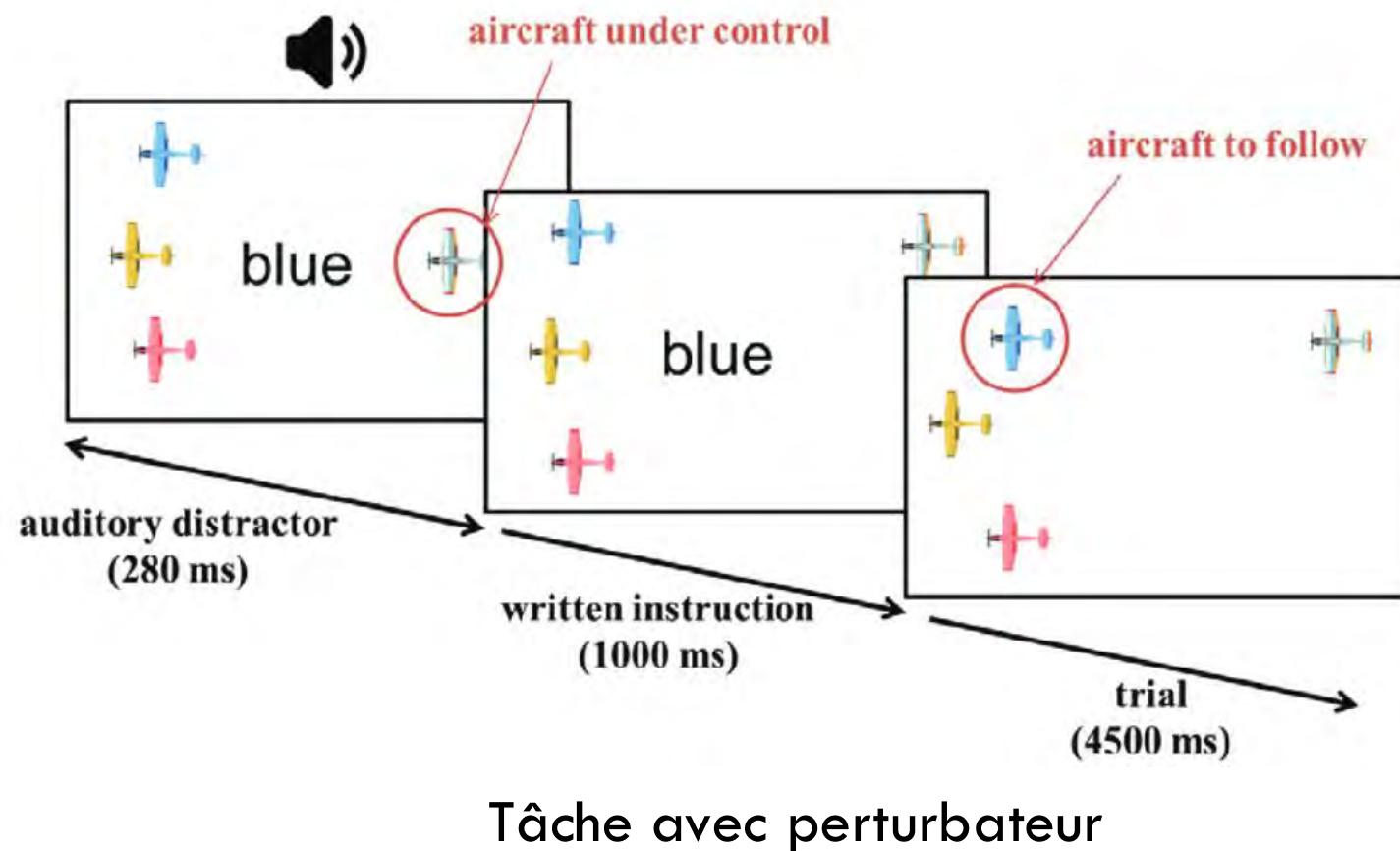
- micro-saccades
- saccades
- fixations
- (dwells)



The (raw) eyetracking data

Timestamp [ms]	Category	Pupil size R [mm]	Pupil size L [mm]	Point of regard X	Point of regard Y
87542.5	Blink	3	2.9	936.3	691.7
87575.7	Blink	3	2.8	908.6	639.5
87609.2	Visual Intake	3	2.9	873.7	613.7
87642.5	Visual Intake	3	2.9	851.3	608.9
87675.8	Visual Intake	3	3	828.5	603.1
87709.2	Visual Intake	3	3	809.1	613.9
87742.3	Visual Intake	3.1	3	794.1	618.1
87775.6	Visual Intake	3.1	3.1	783.7	627.1
87808.8	Visual Intake	3.2	3.1	771.4	633.7
87842.1	Saccade	3.1	3.2	769.3	651.5
87875.3	Saccade	3.2	3.2	767.7	671.3
87908.6	Saccade	3.2	3.2	764	679.8
87941.8	Visual Intake	3.2	3.2	759	686.1
87975.3	Visual Intake	3.2	3.2	758.9	690.9
...

Pupil size = f (cognitive load, x,y,z)



Peysakhovich, V., Dehais, F., & Causse, M. (2015). Pupil diameter as a measure of cognitive load during auditory-visual interference in a simple piloting task. *Procedia Manufacturing*, 3, 5199-5205.

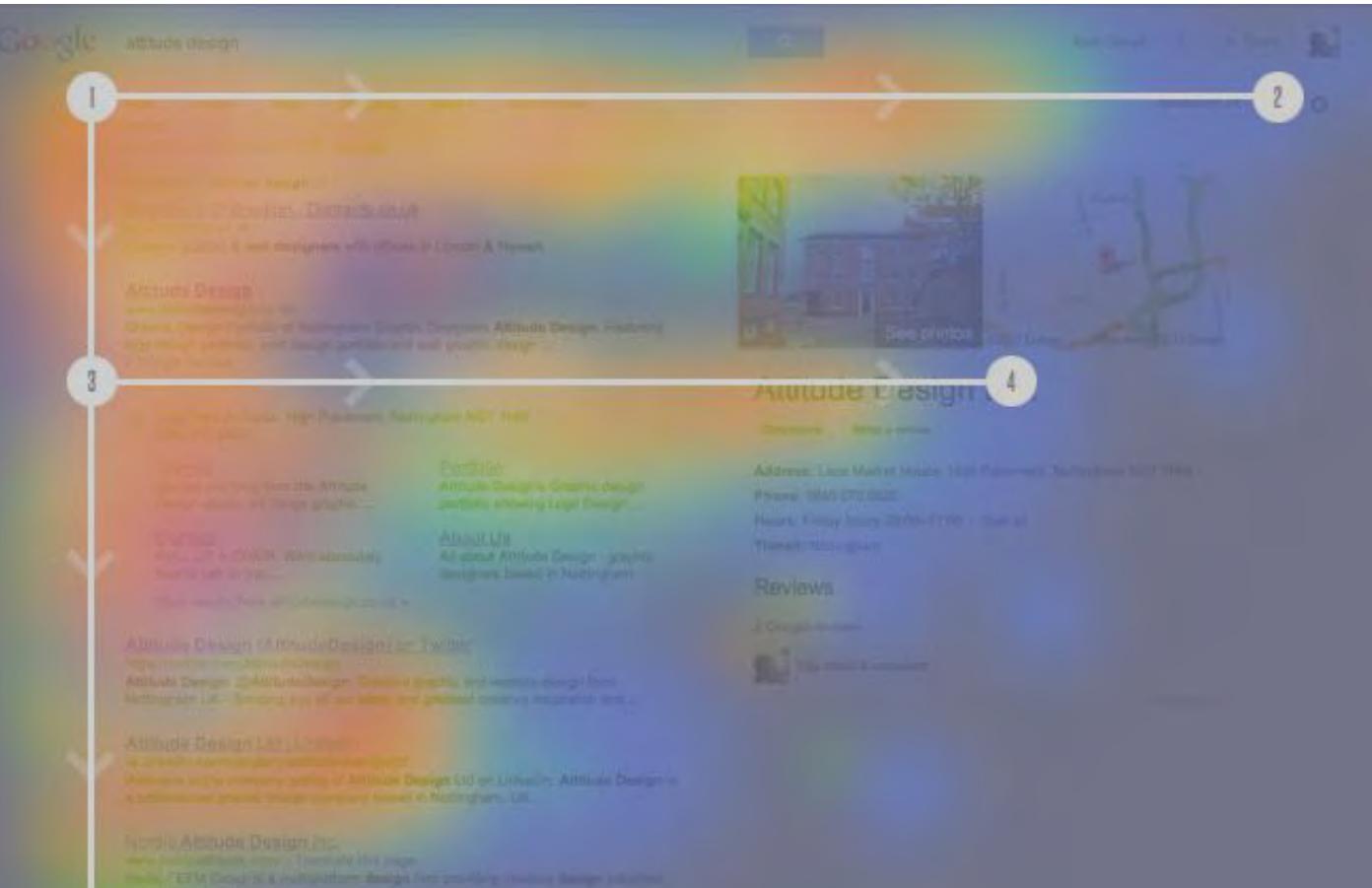
Participants performed a simple piloting task with an auditory-visual interference paradigm. They had to continuously control an aircraft with a joystick to follow one of three colored target aircraft which was indicated by a written-word instruction (Fig. 1). The cue with the target color was displayed for 1000 ms in the center of the screen in black ink every 4500 ms. Simultaneously an auditory distractor (irrelevant spoken-word color of 280 ms length), either frequent (70%) or rare, was played. Rare distractors were congruent (10%, when spoken-word coincided with the written one), incongruent (10%, when spoken-word corresponded to a color of a non-target aircraft) or neutral (10%, when no aircraft of spoken-word color was presented on the screen). For example, on Figure 1, the target color is blue; if the played word were red, it would be an incongruent distractor; if it were blue, it would be congruent; and if it were green, it would be neutral. The standard distractor was grey throughout the whole experiment. The task difficulty was induced by working memory load. Two levels of difficulty corresponded to the delay between the displayed instruction and its execution. In low load condition, participants were asked to apply the instruction immediately; while in high load condition, they were asked to apply the instruction presented two trials previously.

12 applications

Exemple 1: Effet de l'alignement d'un texte sur la lecture

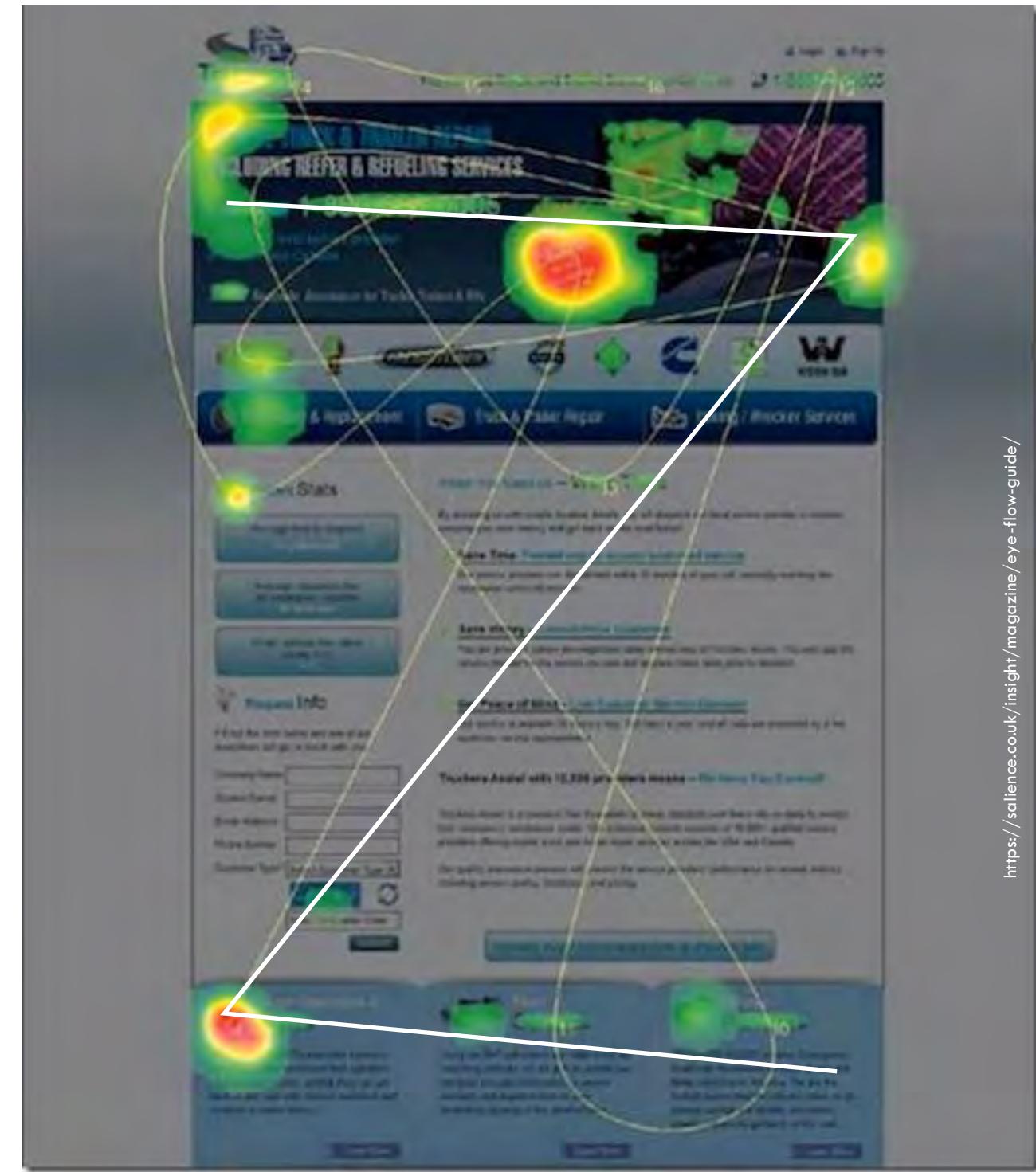
COI works with government departments and the public sector to produce information campaigns on issues that affect the lives of every citizen - from health and education to benefits, rights and welfare.

Exemple 2: Effet de la structure sur la lecture une page web ?



<https://cassandraaugustin.com/conseils-pour-bien-ecrire-sur-le-web>

F pattern
Pages riches en contenu



Z pattern
Pages riches en contenu

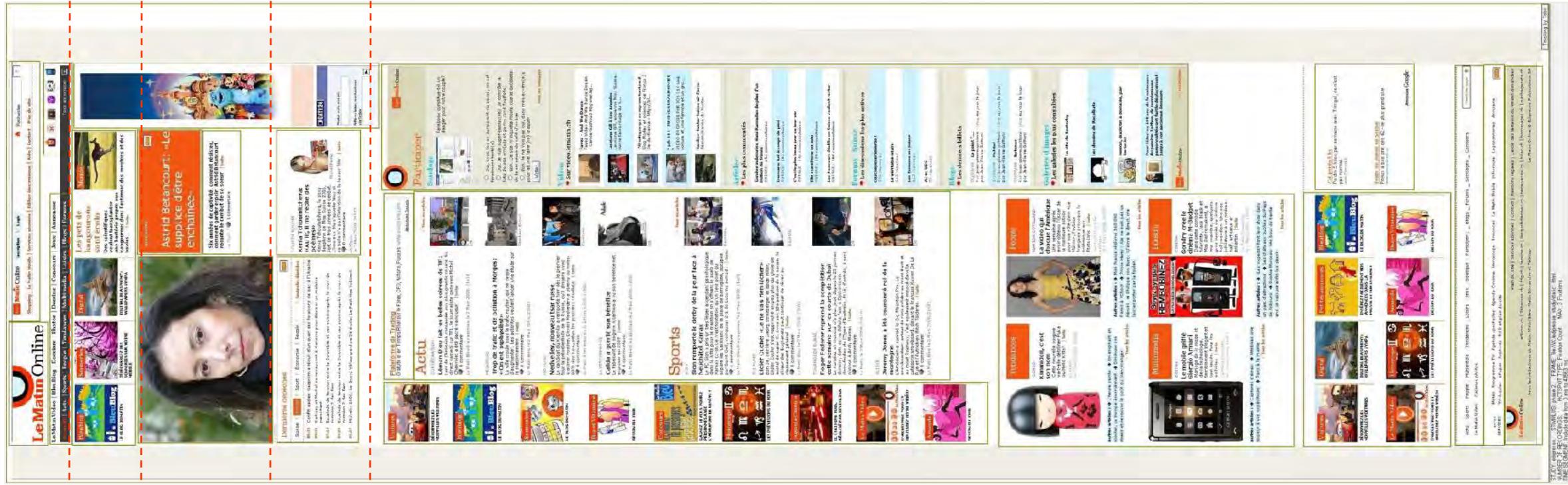
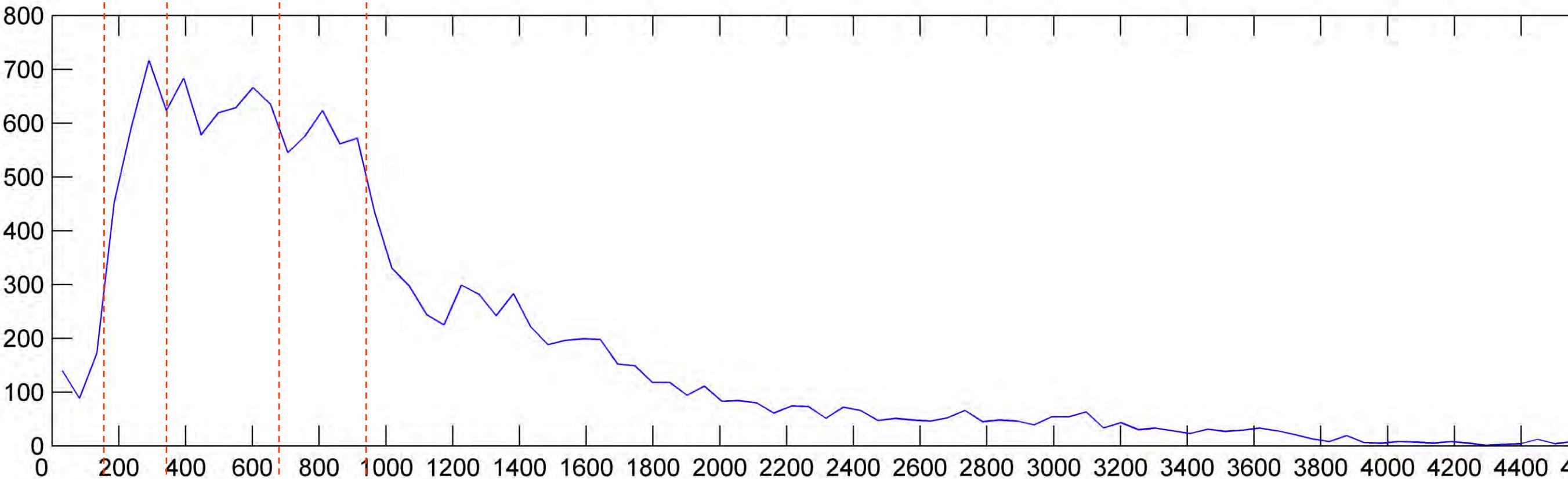
Exemple 3: Effet d'éléments spécifiques sur l'attention visuelle?



Bannière

Vignettes
La Une
Dépêches

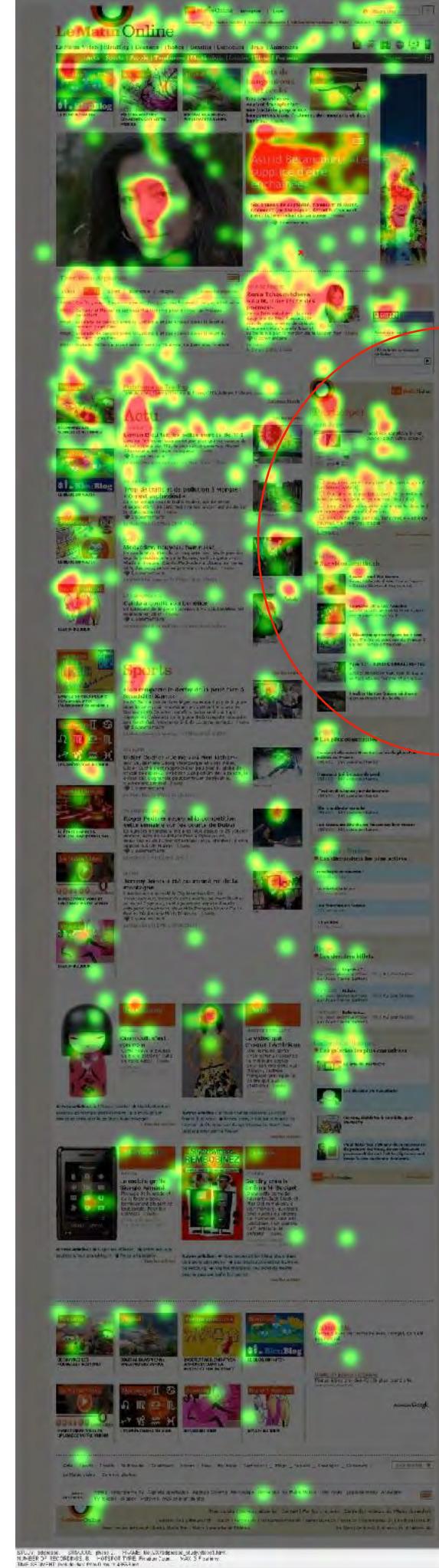
Exemple 4: Effet de la longueur d'une page



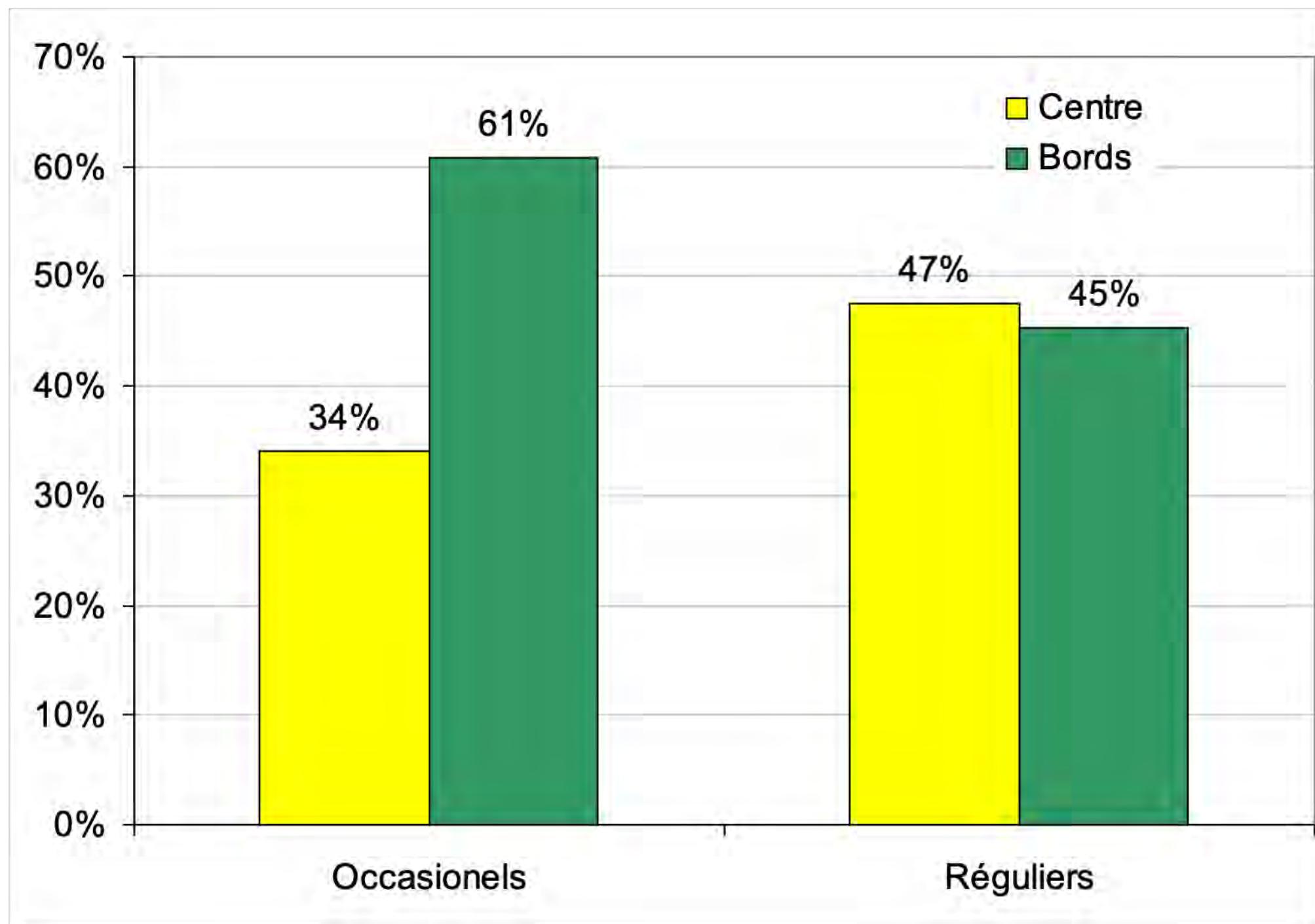
Exemple 5: Marketing



Produits moins cher



Exemple 6: Marketing

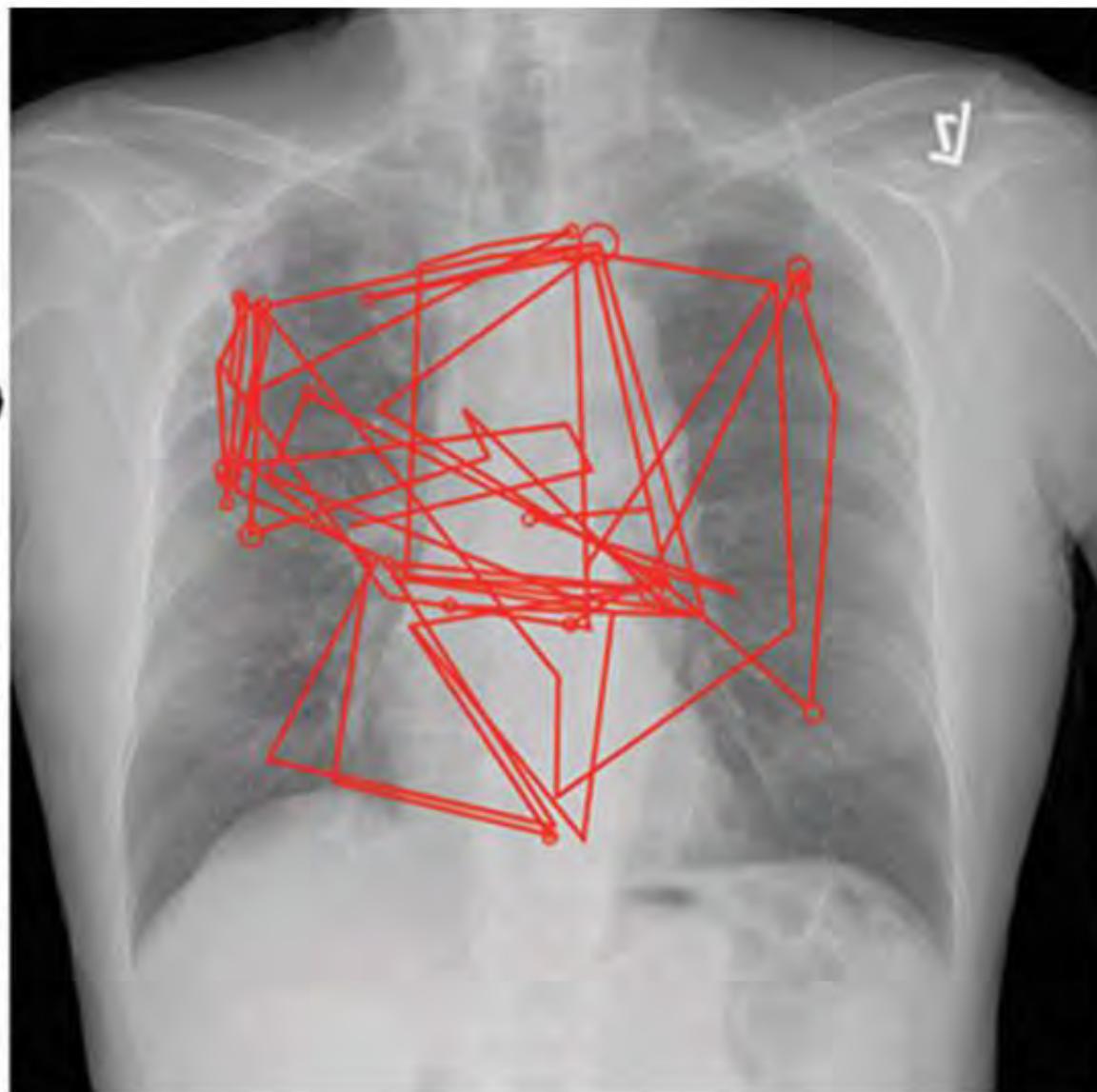


Exemple 6: Sécurité : détecter les pertes d'attention



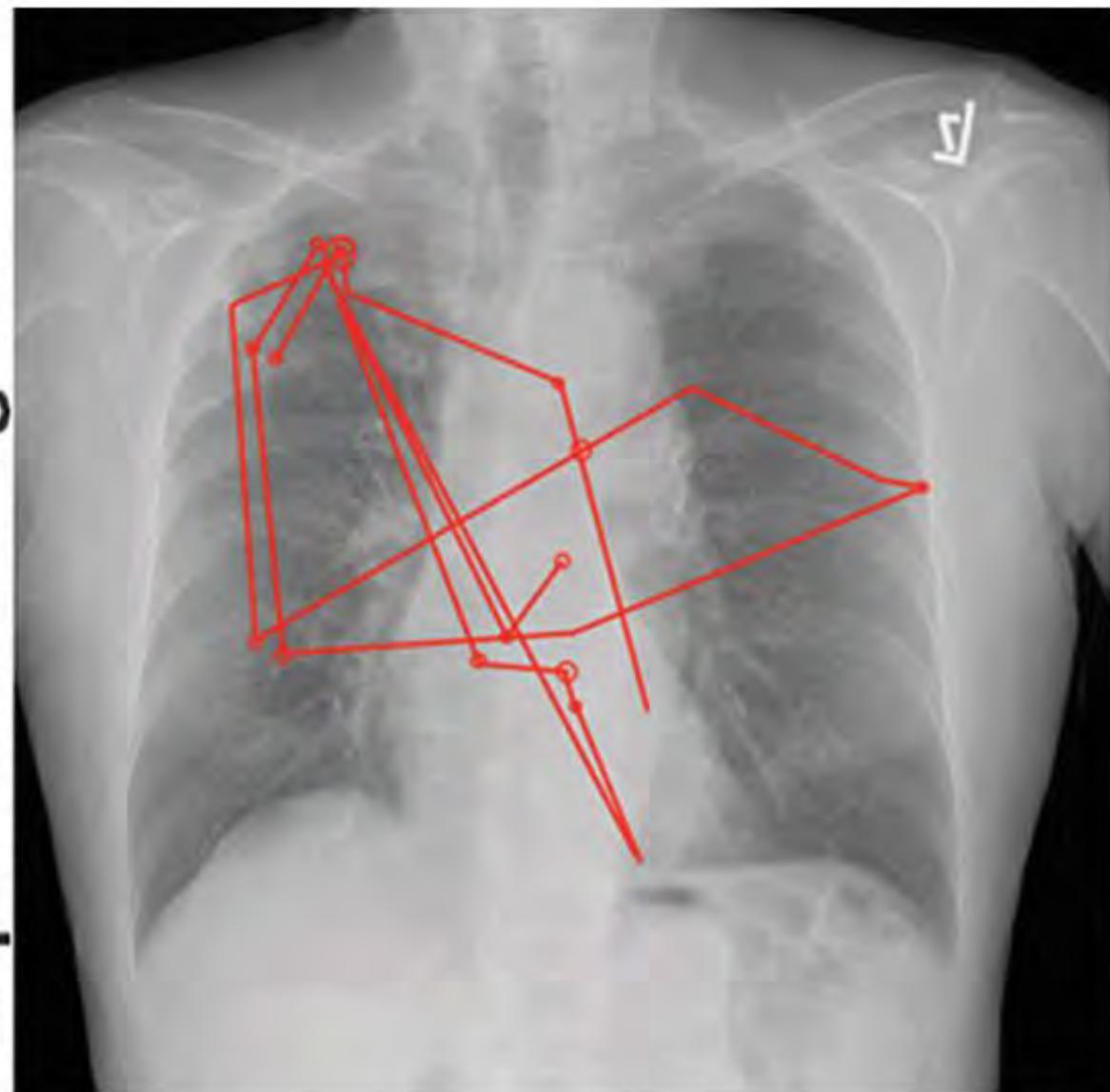
Exemple 7: Estimer le niveau d'expertise

Novice Radiologist



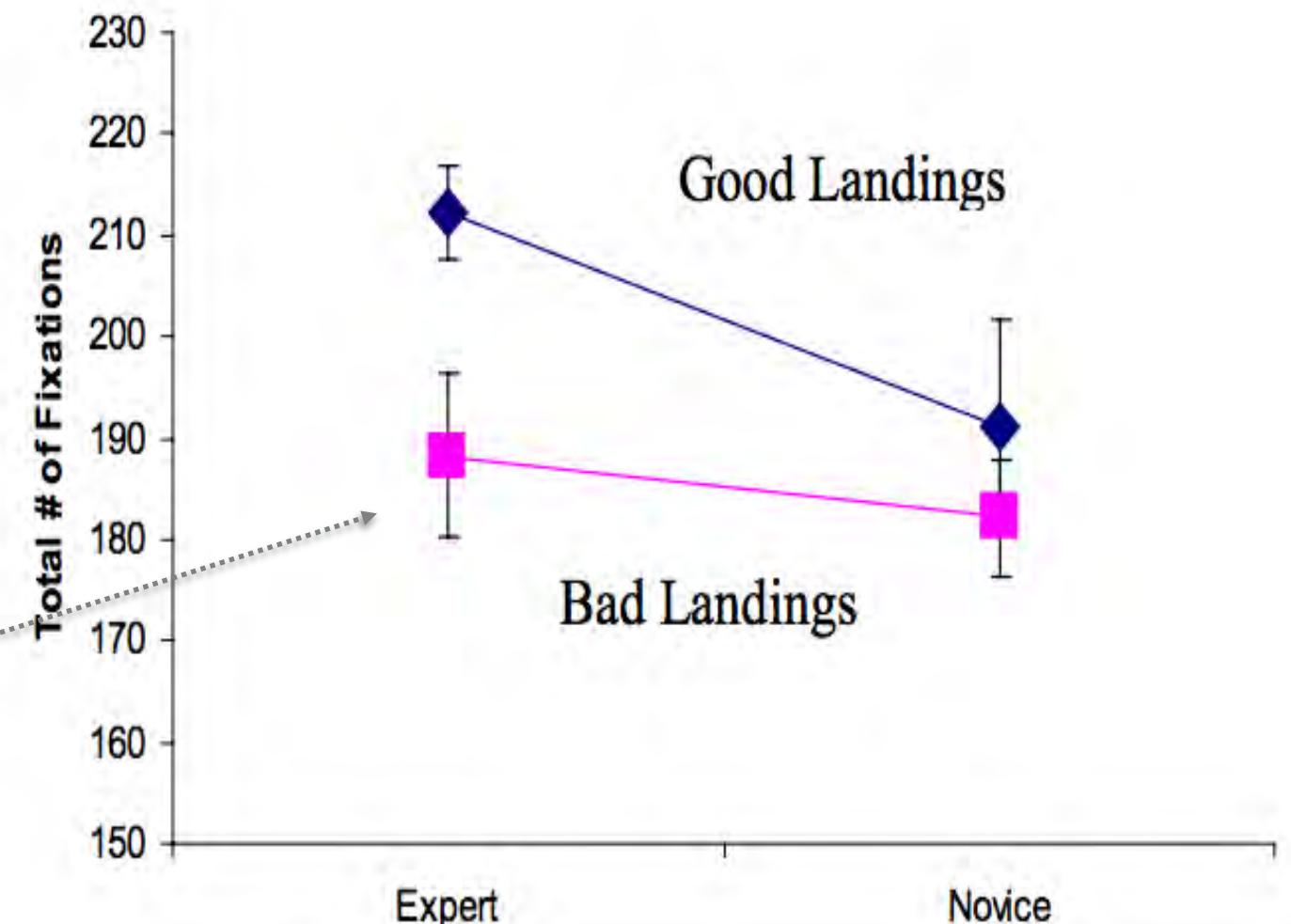
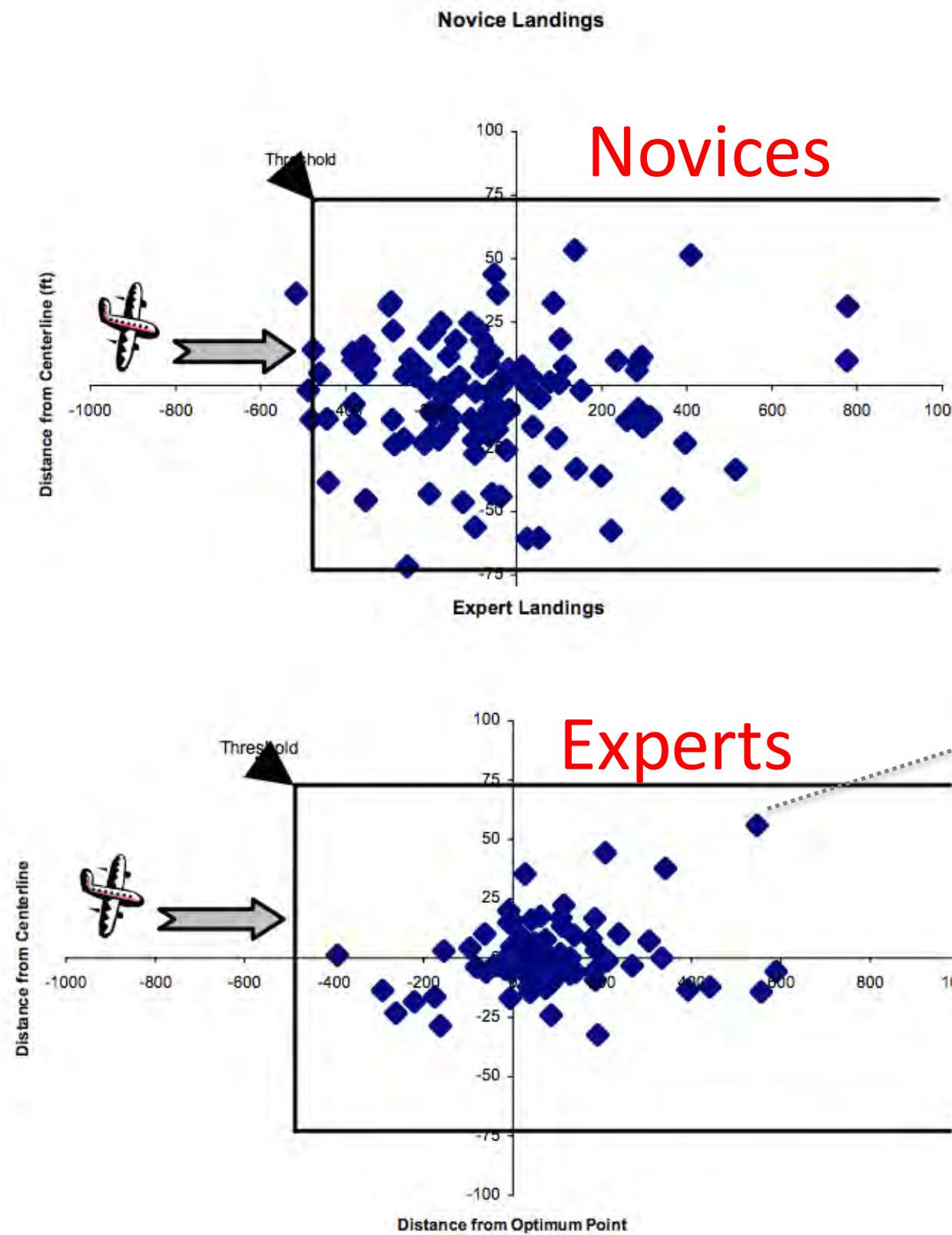
a.

Expert Radiologist



b.

Exemple 8: Estimer le niveau d'expertise



Exemple 9: Mesurer si l'étudiante est « avec » l'enseignante

*Est-ce que montrer
la main de
l'enseignant permet
de guider le regard
de l'étudiant ?*

SYSTÈMES TRIPHASÉS SYMÉTRIQUES



Tension Simple: U_{RN} , U_{SN} , U_{TN}

Tension Composé: U_{RS} , U_{ST} , U_{TR}

$$U_{RS} = U_{RN} - U_{SN}$$

$$U_{ST} = U_{SN} - U_{TN}$$

$$U_{TR} = U_{TN} - U_{RN}$$

$$U_{RN} = Ue^{j\alpha} \quad U_{SN} = Ue^{j(\alpha - \frac{2\pi}{3})}$$

$$U_{RS} = Ue^{j\alpha} (1 - e^{j\frac{2\pi}{3}})$$



Electrotechnique II

Eye tracking experiment on MOOC Video

Following teacher's references

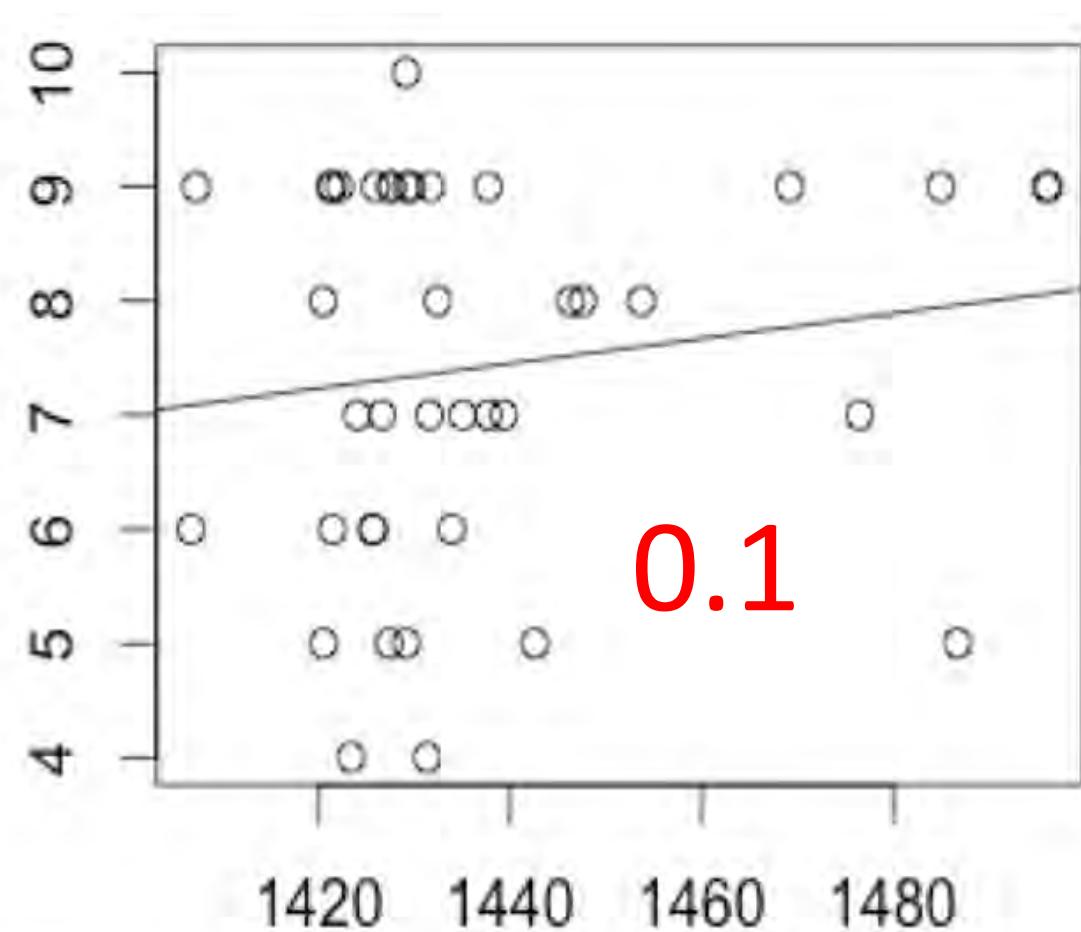
Gaze of students' watching Scala course by Prof. Martin Odersky (EPFL, Switzerland)



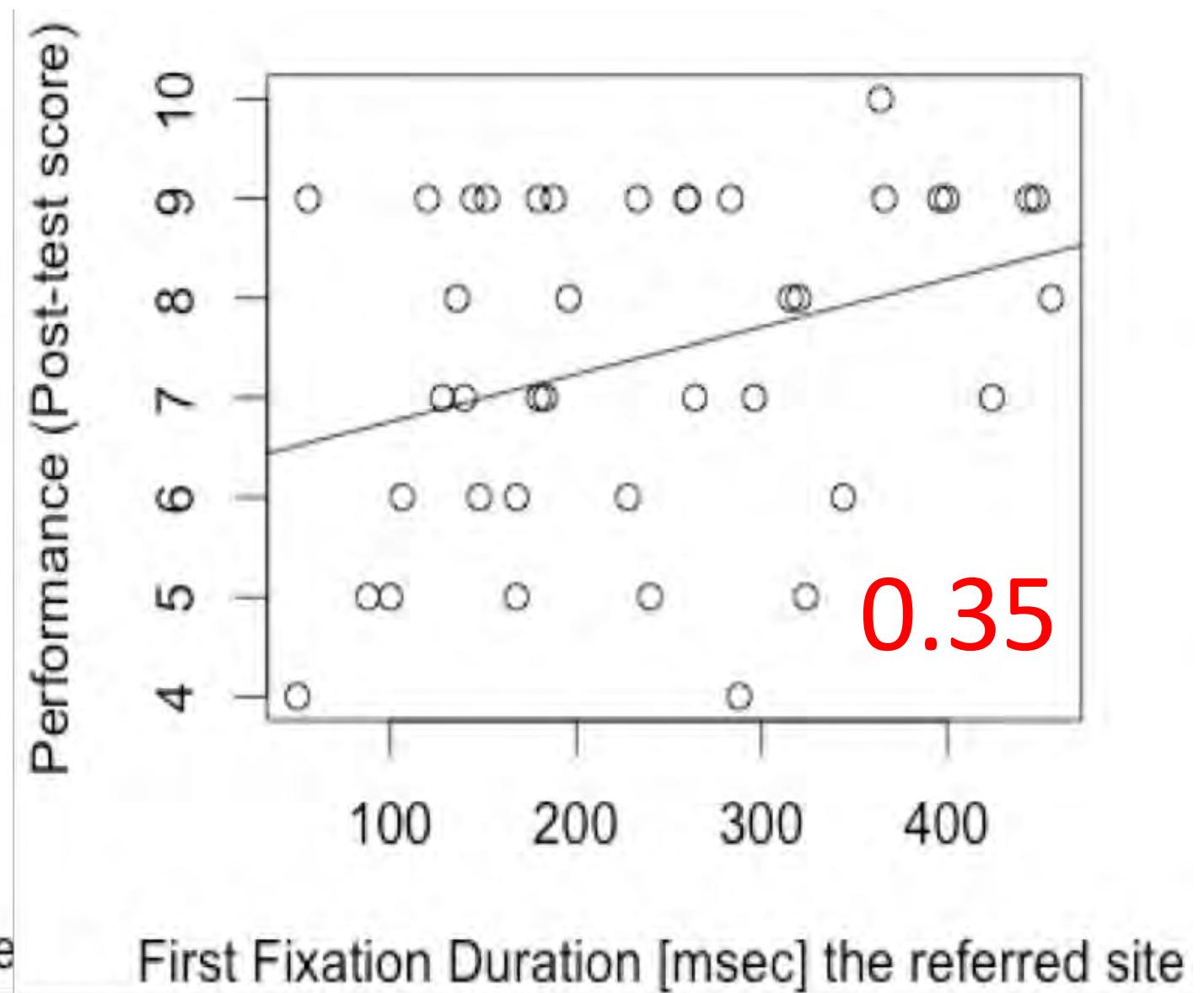
K. Sharma, P. Jermann, P. Dillenbourg

@ CHILI - <http://chili.epfl.ch>

Supported by the Swiss National Science Foundation
(Grants CR1211_132996 and PZ00P2_126611)



Time [msec] to visit the referred sites, first time



First Fixation Duration [msec] the referred site

« withmerness »

Exemple 10: Pointer avec le regard (« gaze deictics »)



Exemple 10: Pointer avec le regard (« gaze deictics »)

No Visual Aid

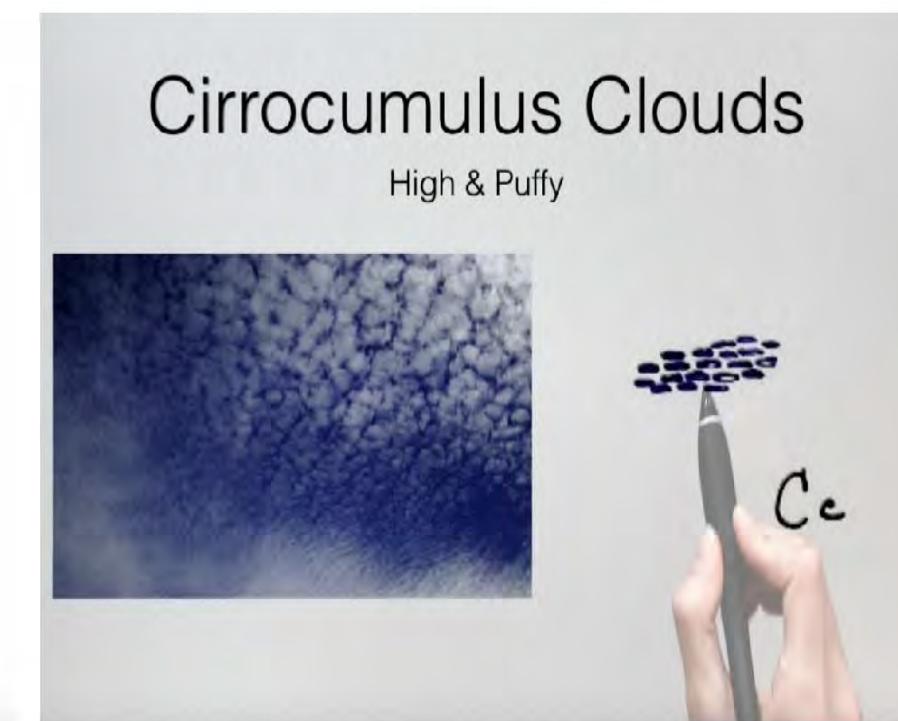
Cirrocumulus Clouds

High & Puffy



Cc

Pointer



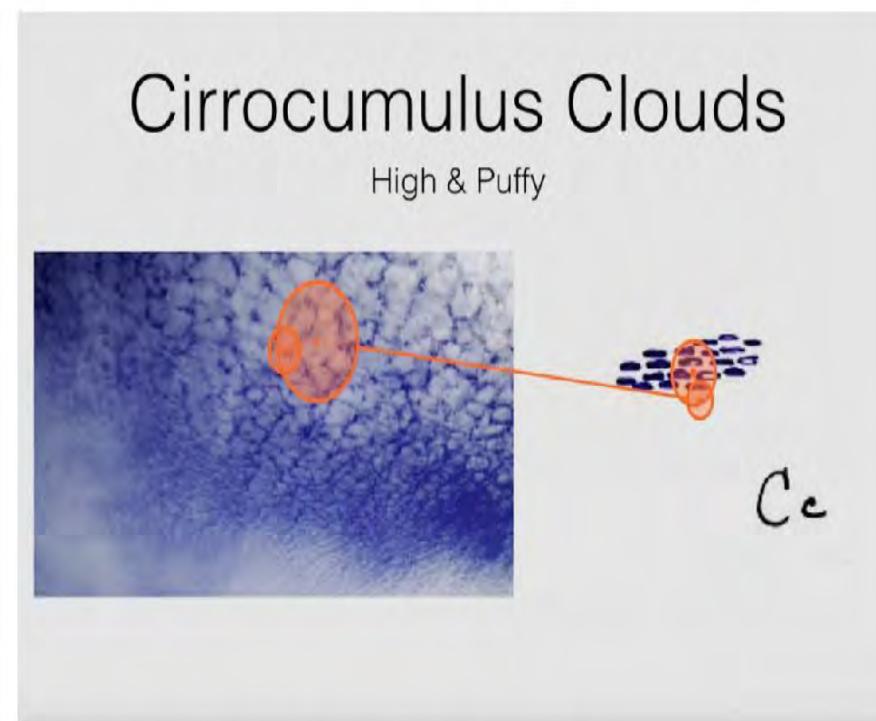
Cirrocumulus Clouds

High & Puffy



Cc

Gaze



Cirrocumulus Clouds

High & Puffy

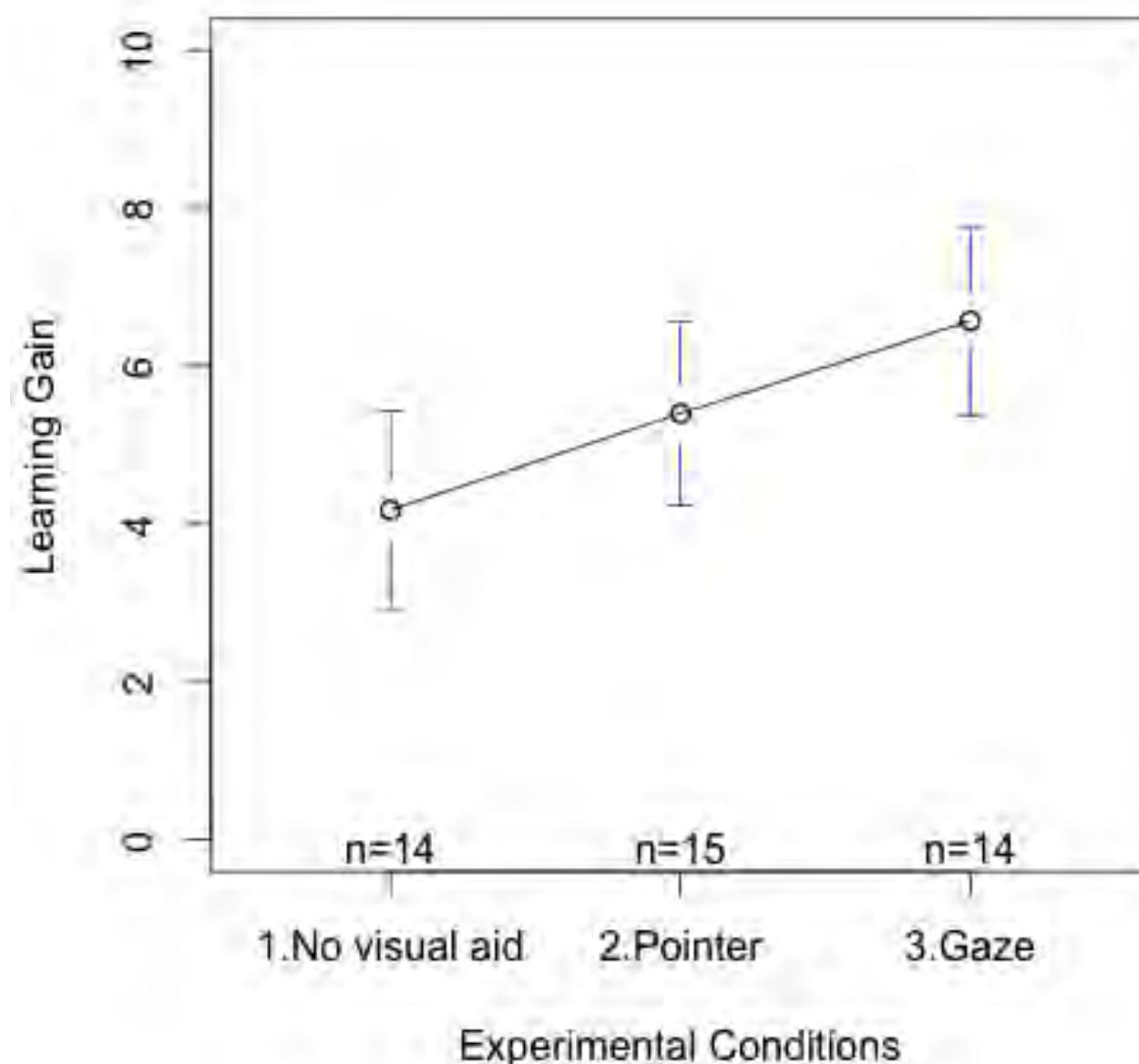


Cc

“...they look like a bunch of little grains arranged together...typically a group of very small elements”

Clouds

Exemple 10: Pointer avec le regard (« gaze deictics »)



Exemple 11: Prédire la qualité de la collaboration

DUET - Dual Eye-Tracking
Pair programming experiment

Low gaze recurrence



ÉCOLE POLYTECHNIQUE
FÉDÉRALE DE LAUSANNE

P. Jermann, M.-A. Nüssli & P. Dillenbourg
© CRAFT - <http://craft.epfl.ch/>

Supported by the Swiss National Science Foundation
(grants #K-12K1-117909 and #PZ00P_126611)

DUET - Dual Eye-Tracking
Pair programming experiment

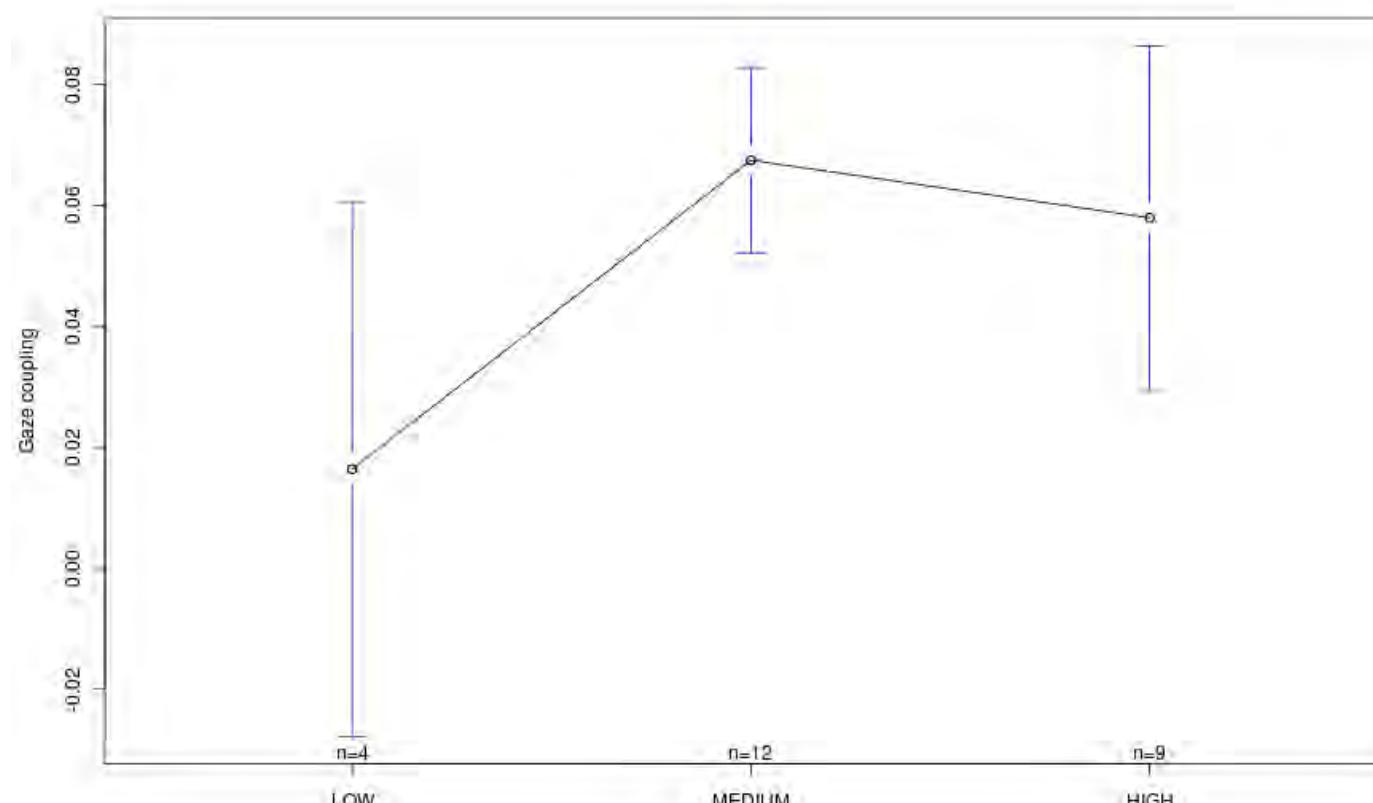
High gaze recurrence

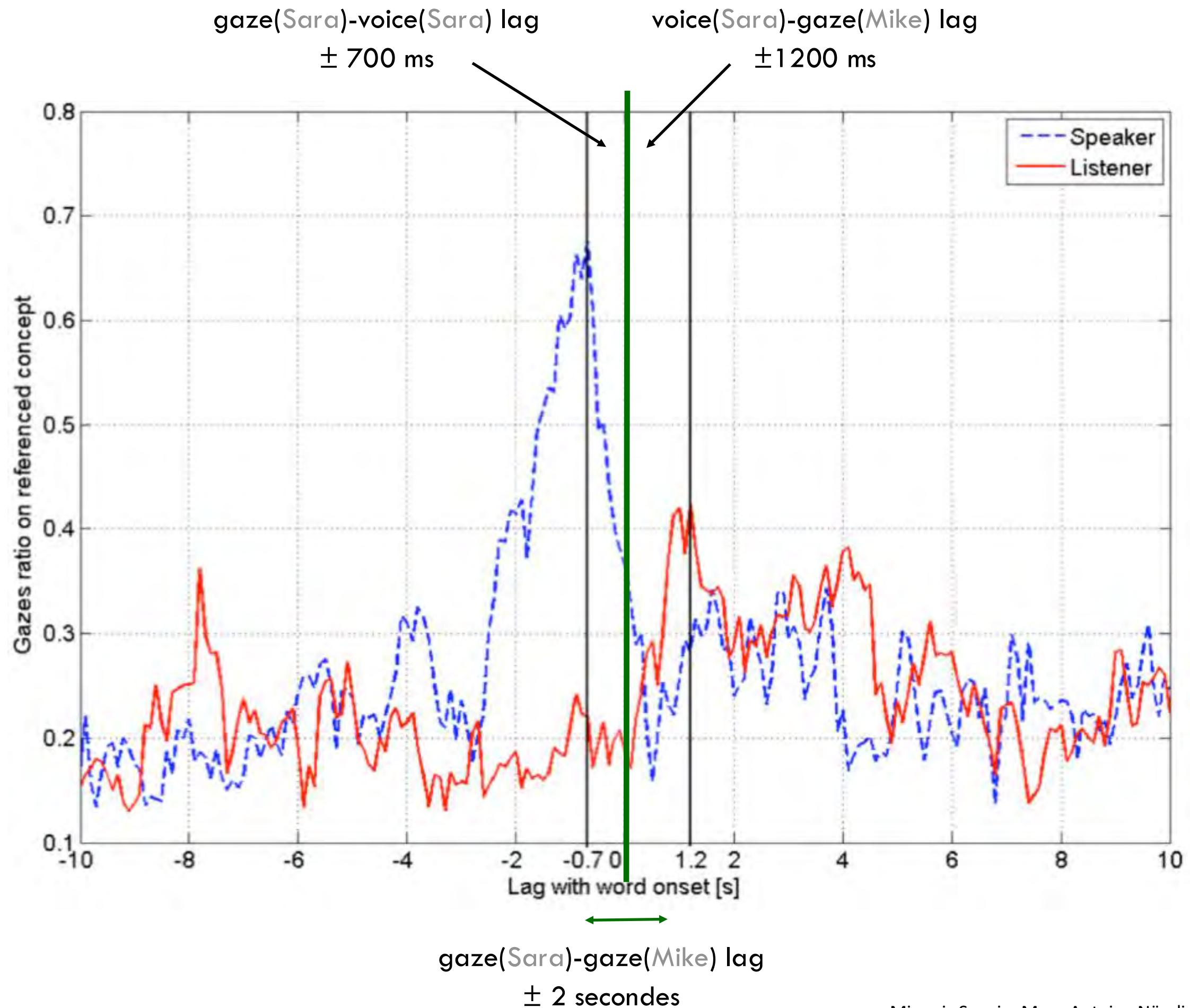


ÉCOLE POLYTECHNIQUE
FÉDÉRALE DE LAUSANNE

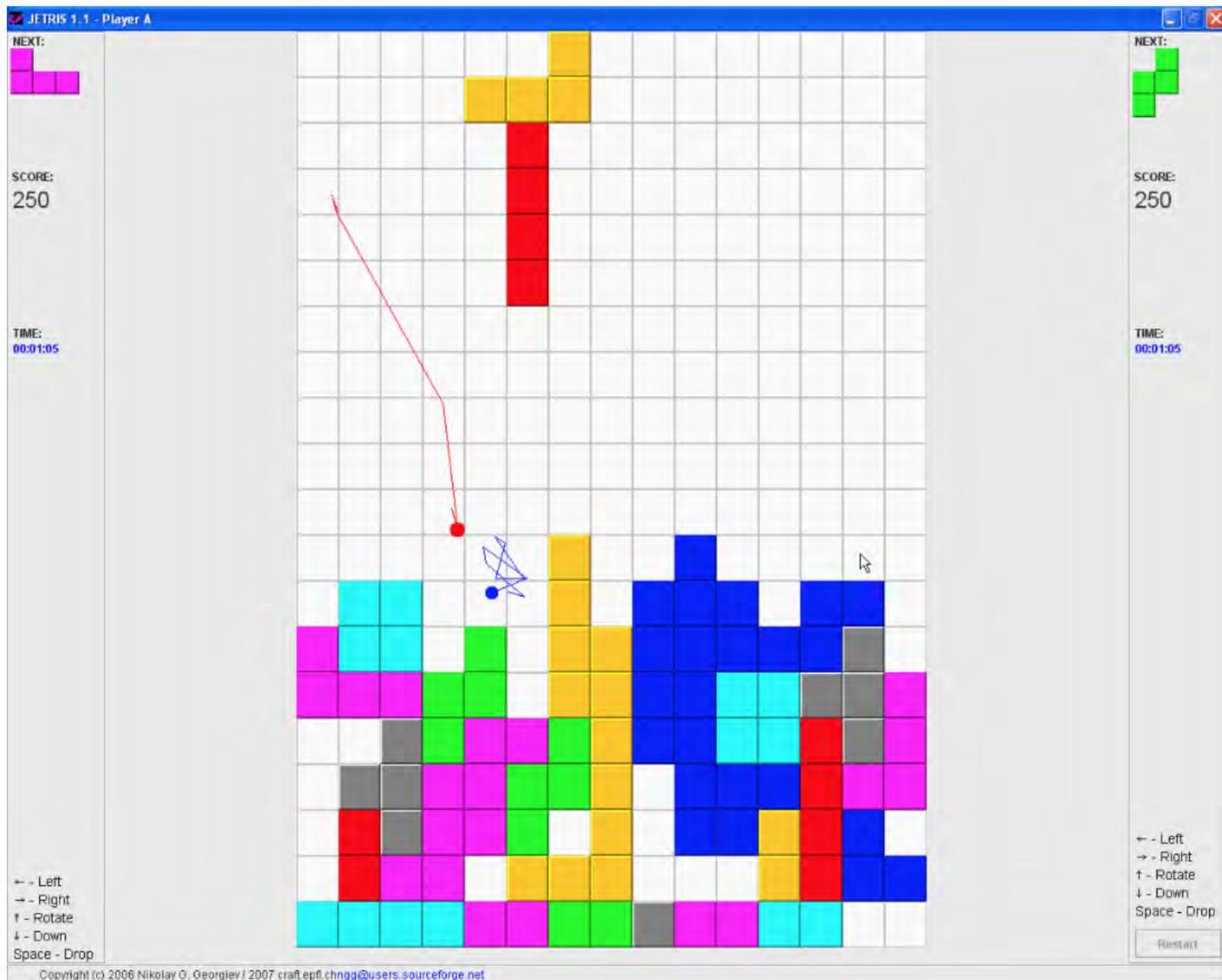
P. Jermann, M.-A. Nüssli & P. Dillenbourg
© CRAFT - <http://craft.epfl.ch/>

Supported by the Swiss National Science Foundation
(grants #K-12K1-117909 and #PZ00P_126611)





Exemple 12: Montrer le regarder du partenaire



Exemple 13: Gaze-controlled applications (difficiles)

The screenshot shows a mobile application interface for the 'Napoleonic Wars'. The top right corner features a blue square with a white checkmark and the text 'Checked Content'. The main content area is titled 'Napoleonic Wars' and includes a detailed description of the wars, a historical image, and a summary of key events. On the left, there's a sidebar with a 'WISCONSIN FOR SUCCESS' logo and a list of topics. The bottom of the screen has a large text overlay: 'Actigaze attempts to compensate for these errors'.

Background to the Napoleonic Wars

The wars in the Iberian Peninsula began when France invaded Spain in 1808. Napoleon's invasion of Russia in 1812, however, proved to be his undoing. France's army suffered a catastrophic defeat at the Battle of Waterloo in 1815, and Napoleon was exiled to the island of Elba. After his return to France in 1815, he was defeated again at the Battle of Waterloo, and he was exiled to the island of Elba. After his return to France in 1815, he was defeated again at the Battle of Waterloo, and he was exiled to the island of Elba.

Actigaze attempts to compensate for these errors

Top: Battle of Austerlitz
Bottom: Battle of Waterloo

Date 16 May 1805 – 20 November 1815

Location France, Atlantic Ocean, Mediterranean Sea, Baltic Sea, Rio de la Plata, Central America, West Indies, Indian Ocean, South Africa, South Caucasus

Result Coalition victory, French defeat, French Emperor Napoleon Bonaparte exiled to Elba, Charles X of France restored to the throne

- Establishment of the Concert of Europe and the Pax Britannica
- Various territorial and demographic changes

Question 19. Eye tracking

(3 points)

Combien de fois par secondes l'œil effectue-t-il une fixation pour prélever de l'information ? La réponse est approximative, par exemple « x-y ».

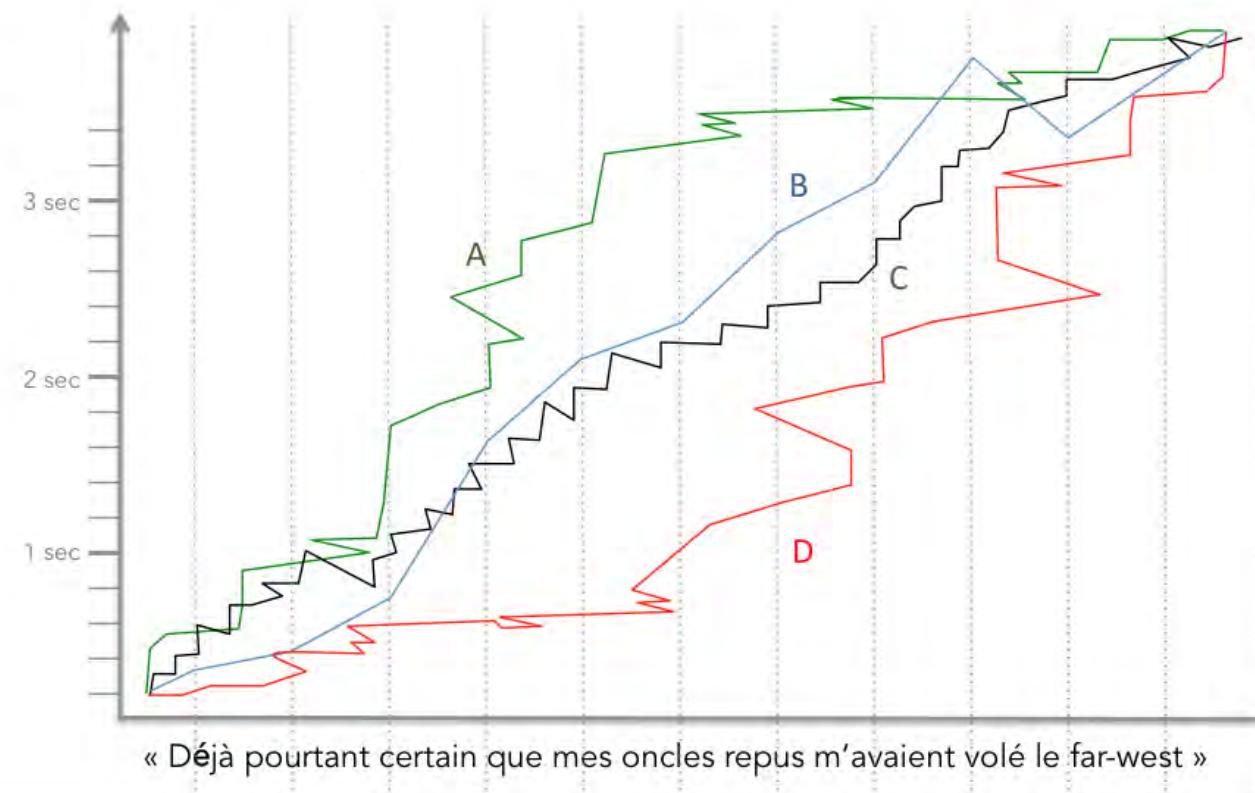
Réponse :

Question 16. (Chapitre 10)

A l'écran s'affiche le texte suivant « Déjà pourtant certain que mes oncles repus m'avaient volé le farwest ». Laquelle des courbes illustrent un déplacement plausible de l'œil du lecteur. La position le long de la phrase est représentée horizontalement et le temps est représenté verticalement. Chaque trait correspond à 200 millisecondes.

Réponse :

- A
- B
- C
- D



Justification facultative

Evaluez tous vos cours !