

# Using biometric gadgets for express-tests in the UX/UI research

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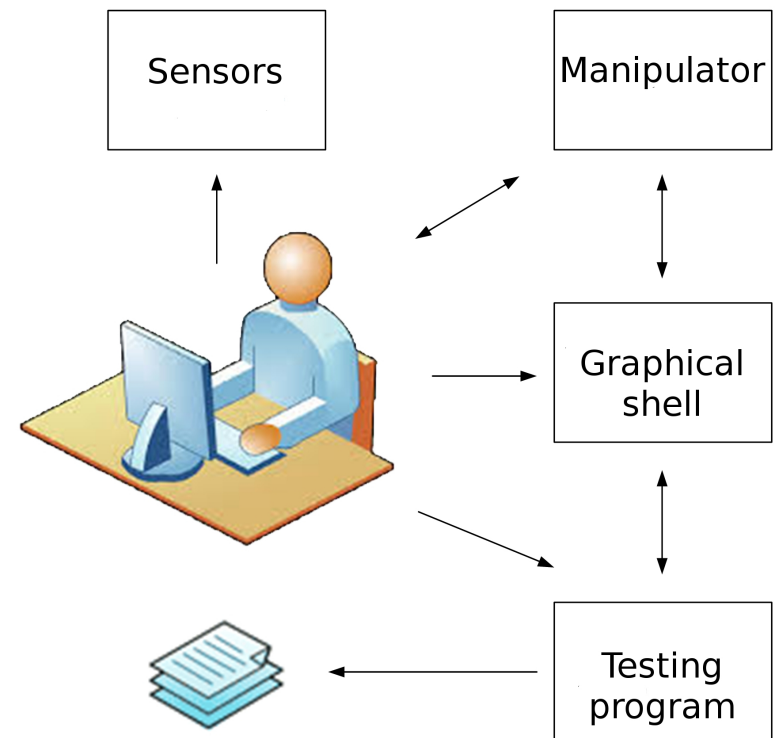


# Biometrics in usability

- Biometric measuring tools have recently undergone a new wave of attention in the usability researches
- New powerful user-grade measuring gadgets are the reason
  - Mass-market production for the entertainment and fitness applications made them much cheaper
  - The precision they provide for contemporary games can be a valuable addition for the UX research

# Scheme of Testing

- A User is typing the text, moving mouse, etc.
- Time and errors are taken into account
- Heart rate is measured by a fitness tracker
- Attention level and gaze direction, etc. are estimated by a consumer-grade devices: EEG, eye tracker, etc.



# Available biometric parameters to measure

- Galvanic skin response
- Heart rate
- Blood pressure
- Electroencephalography waves (EEG)
- Kinematic activity
- Gaze direction

# What we have used?

- EEG:

- NeuroSky MindWave
- NeuroSky MindSet
- Emotiv EPOC/EPOC+
- Emotiv Insight



- Fitness-trackers:

- Fitbit Charge HR
- Xiaomi Mi Band 2/3
- Amazfit Bip

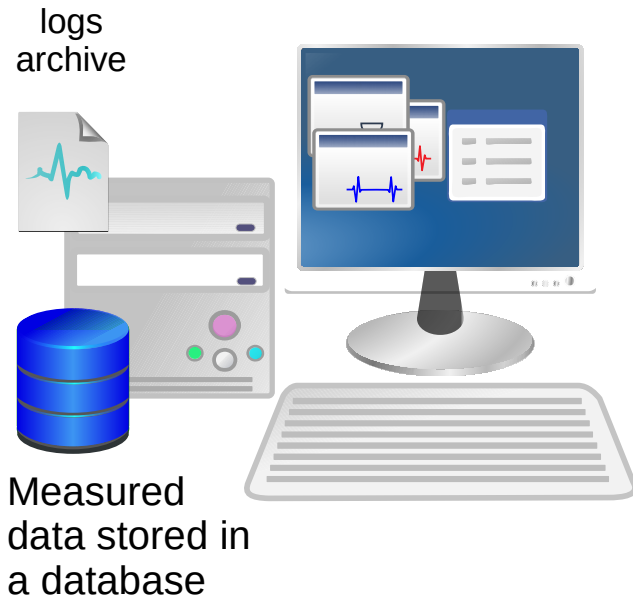


- Tobii eye-trackers

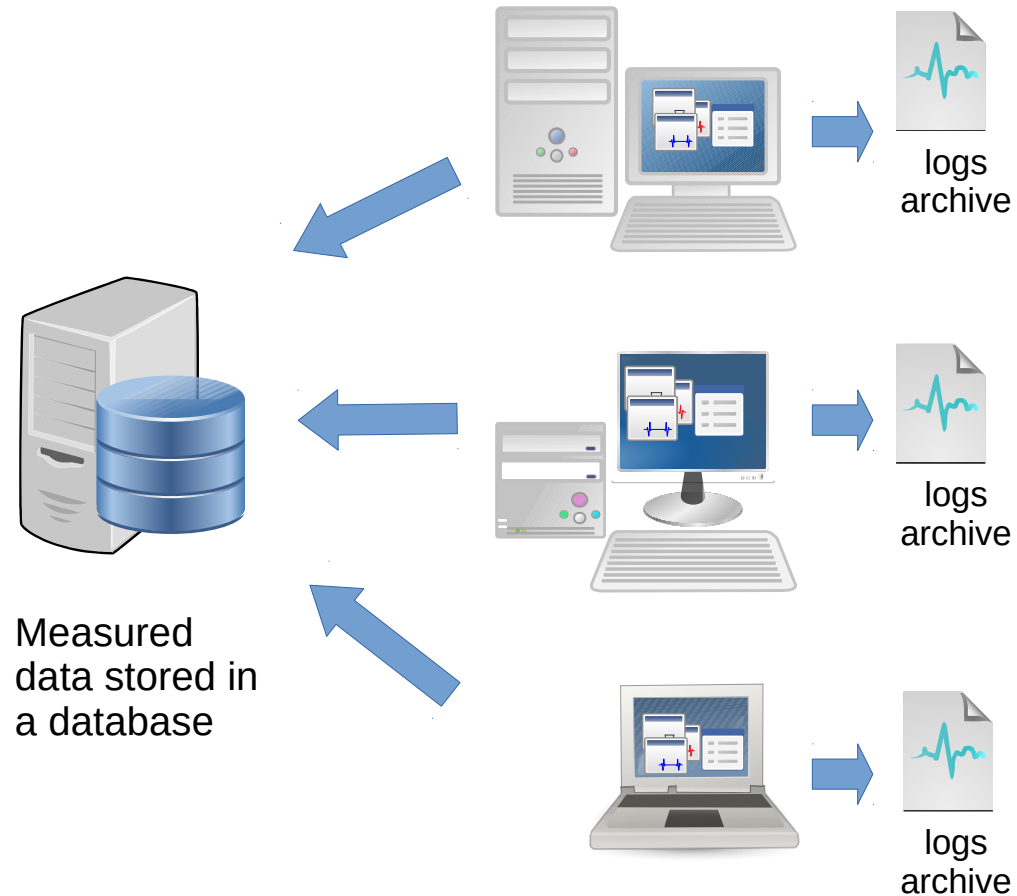


# Testing schemes

## Individual testing mode

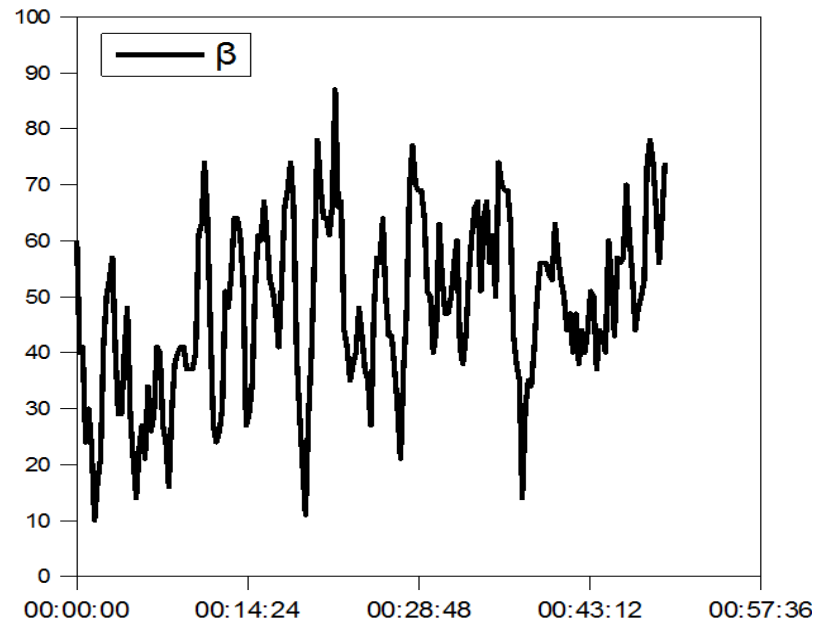
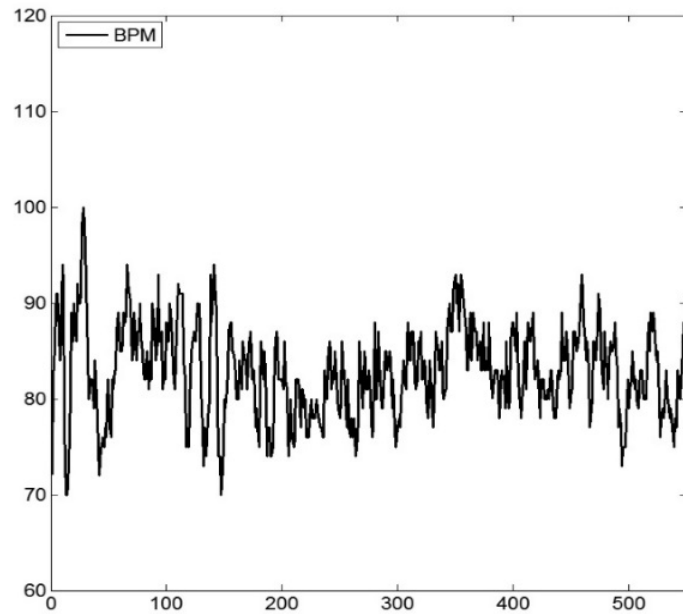


## Parallel testing mode



Our own UXDump project [bitbucket.org/AsyaAliset/uxdump](https://bitbucket.org/AsyaAliset/uxdump)  
or some shell script to run the data acquisition software in parallel

# Heart rate, EEG



# How to get data from device

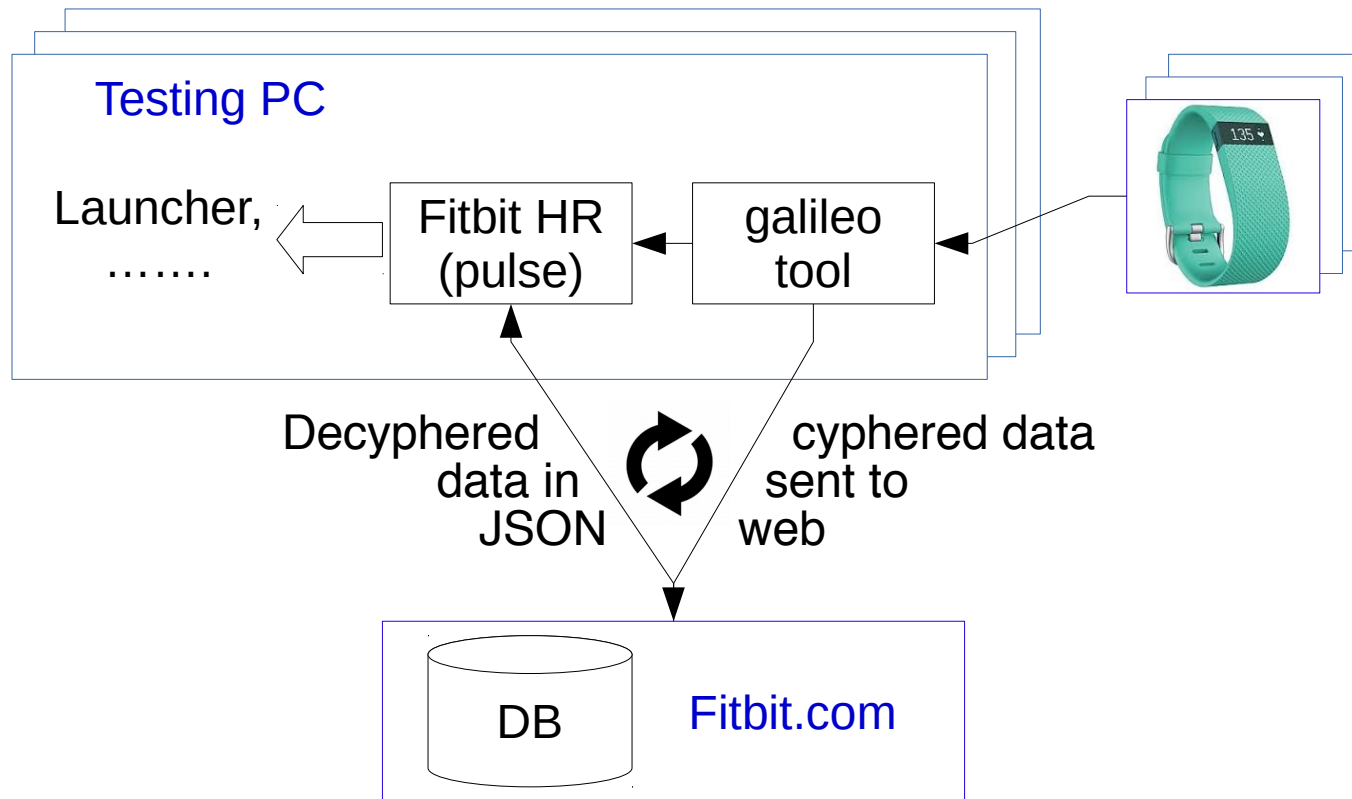
- Using universal API
  - Bluez/QtBluetooth, etc.
- API from the device vendor
  - Fitbit web API
  - Tobii SDK
  - Special licenses to process personal data are possible
- Special open source tools per device
  - Mindwave (EEG) – PuzzleBox Synapse project
  - ... a lot more
- File abstraction
  - Garmin fitness trackers pretend to be just a flash drive with logs

If the gadget does not provide biometrics data (especially in realtime) by itself, the open source may come into the deal



# Getting heart rate with the remote access API ...

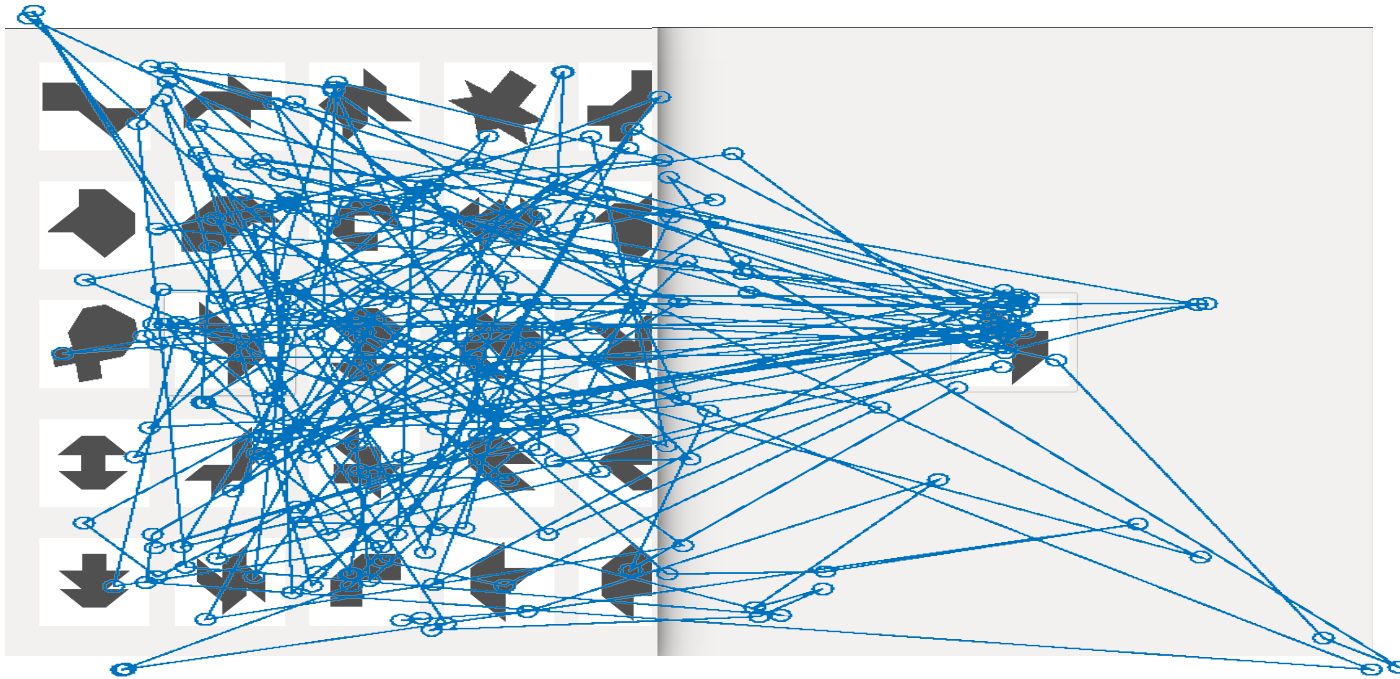
- ... may be ridiculously complicated:



# Evaluation criteria

- duration of the given actions
- number of errors
- heart rate
- attention level
  - calculated based on beta to alpha waves ratio
  - pre-calculated metrics (like «Attention» by NeuroSky) are good enough for practical needs
- emotions?

# Gaze detection

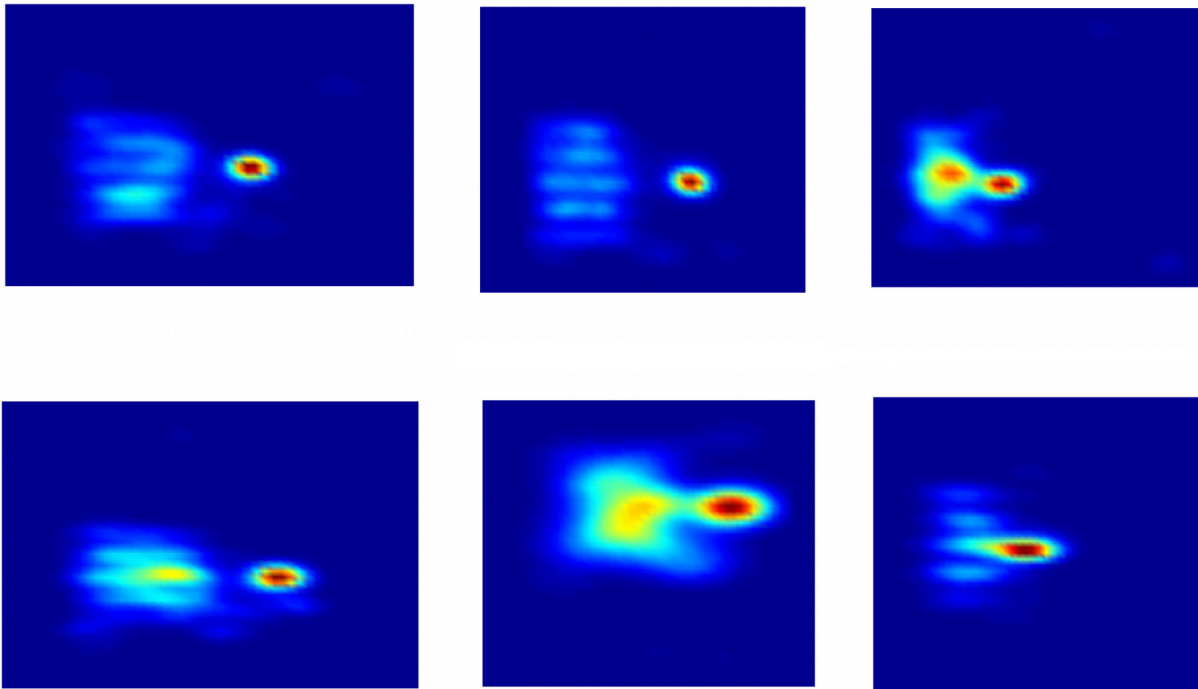


GNU octave turned out to be the easiest tool to plot gaze movements and gaze heatmaps

```
m=csvread('/tmp/sdf.txt');  
x=m(:,1); y=m(:,2); z=m(:,3);  
plot(x,y,"o-");
```

This allows to calculate the ratio between gaze fixations on the object of interest (e.g. tools panel) and the irrelevant areas

# Gaze tracking heatmaps: Same task executed by six users



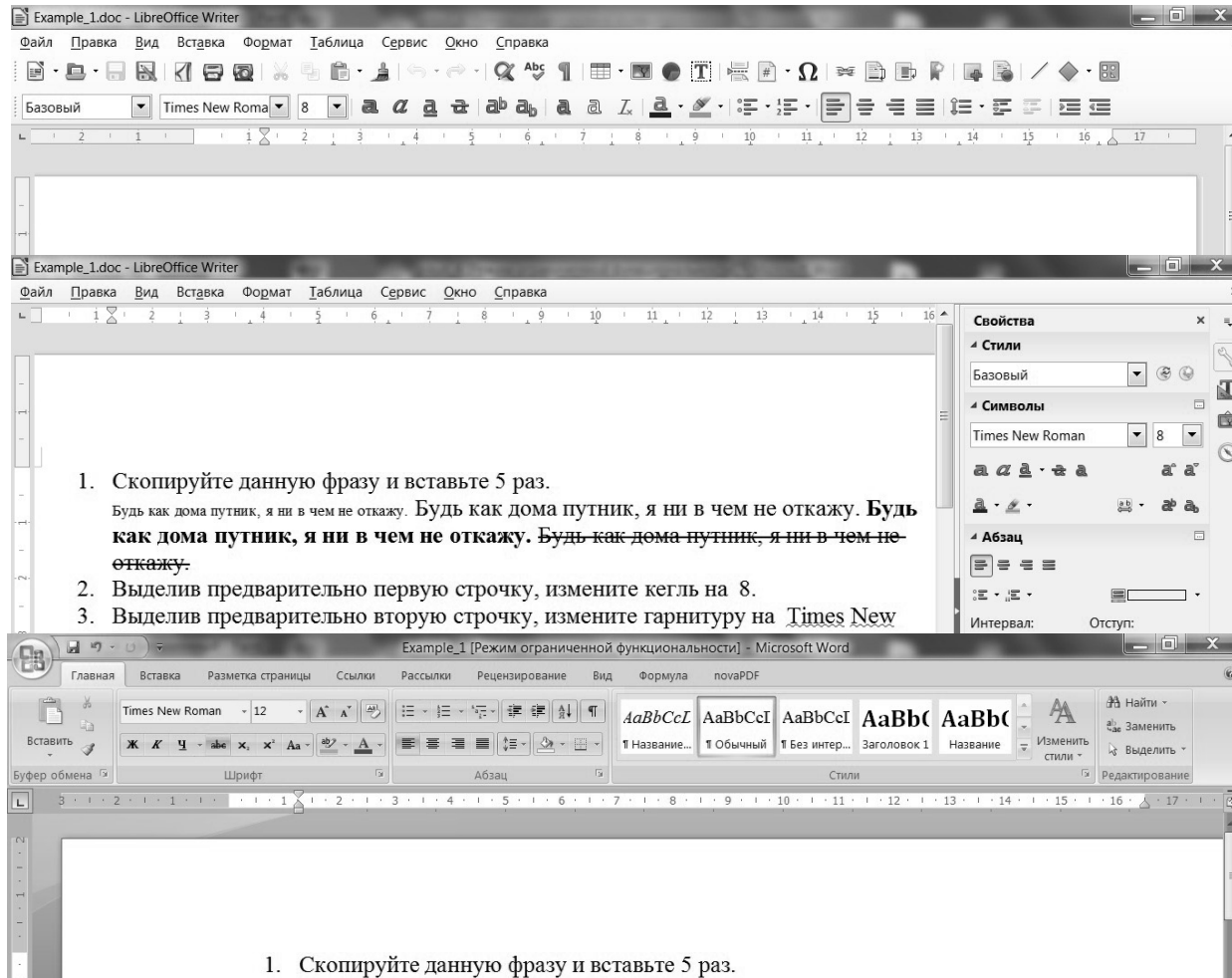
Heatmaps in  
GNU octave:

```
m=csvread('sdf.csv');  
x=m(:,1); y=m(:,2);  
p= gkde2([x'; y']);  
figure(1);  
surf(p.x,p.y,p.pdf);  
colormap(jet);  
shading interp;  
grid off; axis off;  
view(2);  
saveas (1,'sdf.png');
```

# Two types of test tasks

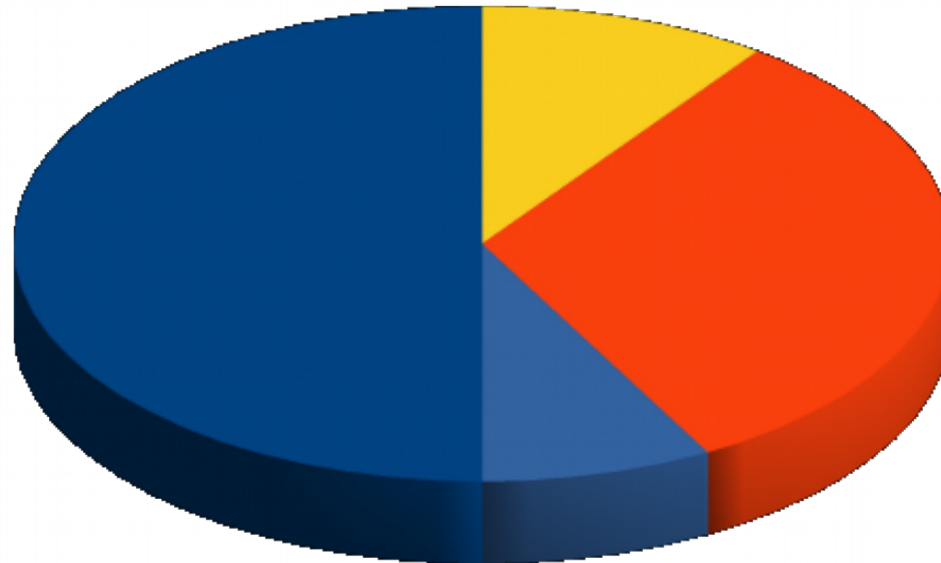
- Series of different type operations in one program
  - user is supplied with a set of tasks under one general thematic direction
    - e.g. the working with a word processor
  - assess how the overall layout and dynamics of the application interface affect the user
- Long sequence of routine operations
  - large amount of the same type tasks
  - each task involves several applications, or parts
  - evaluate the contribution of the GUI auxiliary elements

# Tests example (office interfaces)



# Office interfaces / Results

Fastest interface, % of users







■ Ribbons, much faster (>10%)

■ Ribbons, with almost equal speed

■ Top panel

■ Side panel

# Office interfaces / Results

	Users who work best with ribbons	Users who work best with top panel												
max. GSR, %	 <p>A 3D pie chart on a dark blue background. The chart is entirely yellow, representing 100% preference for the side panel. A legend to the right shows a red square for 'top panel' and a yellow square for 'side panel'.</p> <table><tr><th>Interface</th><th>Percentage</th></tr><tr><td>top panel</td><td>0%</td></tr><tr><td>side panel</td><td>100%</td></tr></table>	Interface	Percentage	top panel	0%	side panel	100%	 <p>A 3D pie chart on a red background. The chart is divided into a blue section (ribbons) and a yellow section (side panel). The blue section represents approximately 33% and the yellow section represents approximately 67%. A legend to the right shows a blue square for 'ribbons' and a yellow square for 'side panel'.</p> <table><tr><th>Interface</th><th>Percentage</th></tr><tr><td>ribbons</td><td>~33%</td></tr><tr><td>side panel</td><td>~67%</td></tr></table>	Interface	Percentage	ribbons	~33%	side panel	~67%
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top panel	0%													
side panel	100%													
Interface	Percentage													
ribbons	~33%													
side panel	~67%													
max. HR, %	 <p>A 3D pie chart on a dark blue background. The chart is divided equally into a red section (top panel) and a yellow section (side panel), each representing 50%. A legend to the right shows a red square for 'top panel' and a yellow square for 'side panel'.</p> <table><tr><th>Interface</th><th>Percentage</th></tr><tr><td>top panel</td><td>50%</td></tr><tr><td>side panel</td><td>50%</td></tr></table>	Interface	Percentage	top panel	50%	side panel	50%	 <p>A 3D pie chart on a red background. The chart is entirely yellow, representing 100% preference for the side panel. A legend to the right shows a blue square for 'ribbons' and a yellow square for 'side panel'.</p> <table><tr><th>Interface</th><th>Percentage</th></tr><tr><td>ribbons</td><td>0%</td></tr><tr><td>side panel</td><td>100%</td></tr></table>	Interface	Percentage	ribbons	0%	side panel	100%
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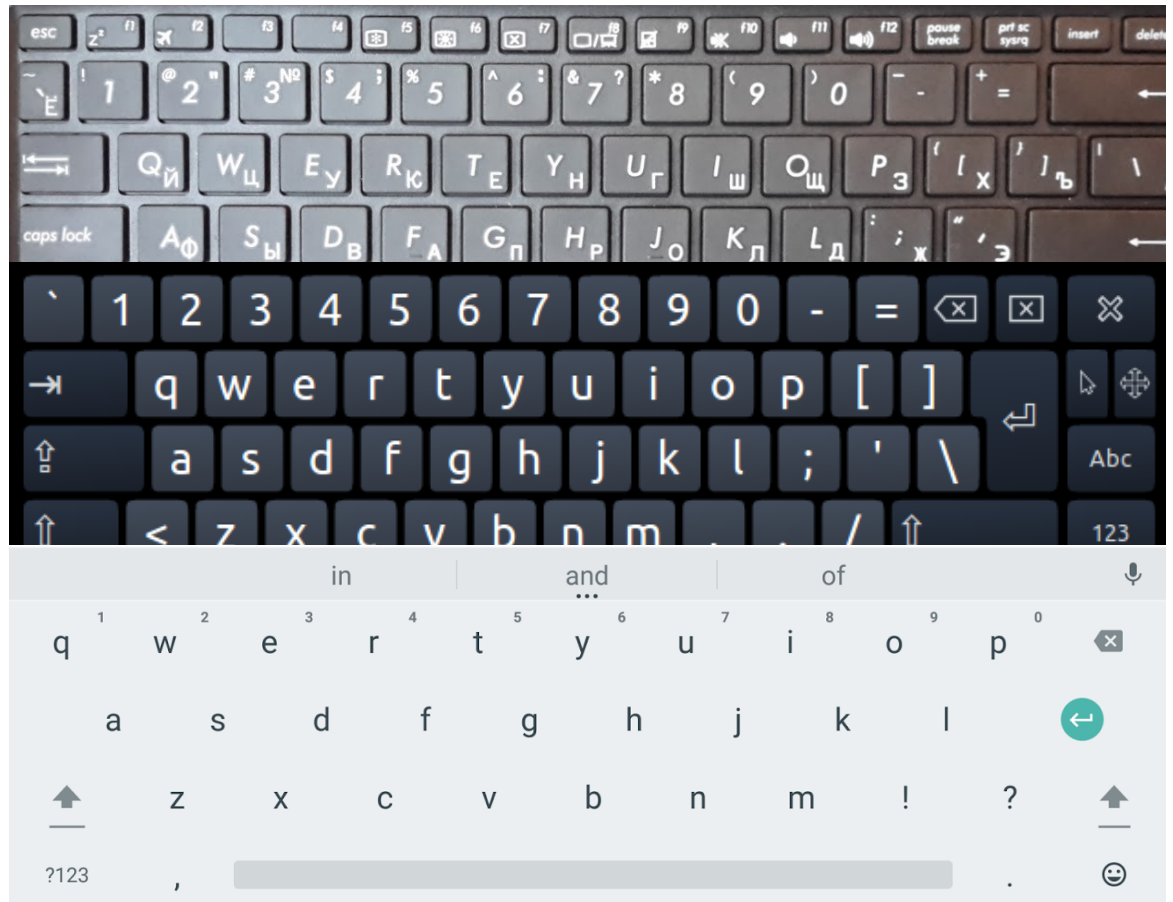


# Tests / Keyboards

Hardware  
keyboard by Asus

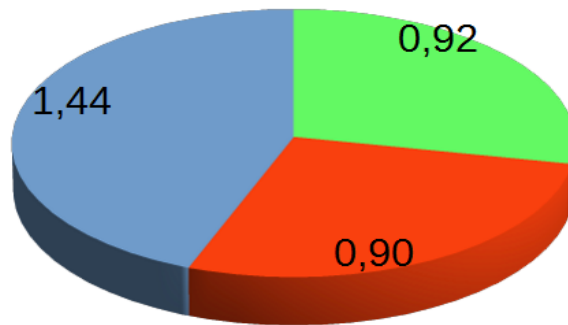
Onboard  
from  
Ubuntu 16.04

Default AOSP  
Keyboard  
from Android-x86

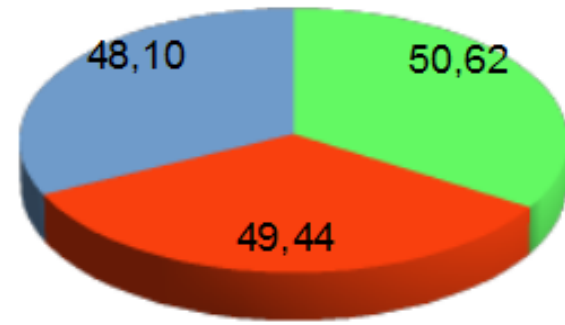


# Keyboards / Results

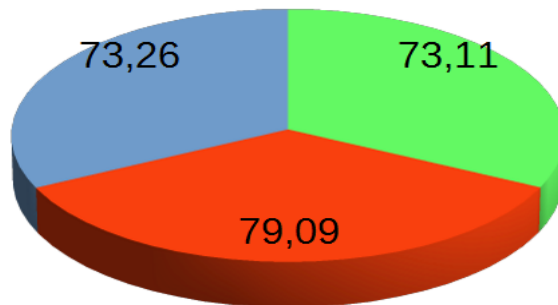
speed, chars/s



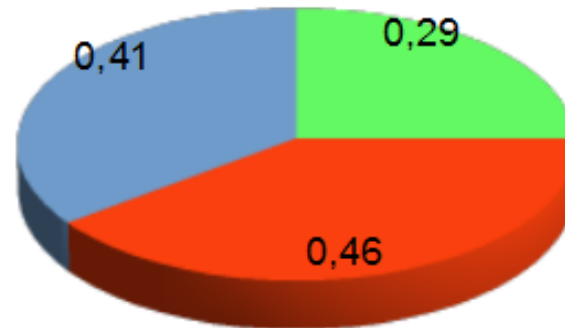
mind concentration, a.u.



pulse, beats/min



errors, %



Hardware  
keyboard

Onboard  
(Ubuntu)

AOSP Keyboard  
(Android)

# Conclusions

- Consumer-grade biometrics turned out to be enough mature to be used in the UI/UX comparison
  - There are enough open source friendly devices on the mass market
- Biometric indicators are really useful in practical evaluation of the humans physical and mental load
  - Based on the test results, the average values for the listed parameters and the maximum deviation of the parameter from the average component can be easily calculated
- Each of the presented criteria allows to reduce the time series to a single value
  - This value reflects the nature of the work of a specific user in a particular test