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 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

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>logs archive</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Measured data stored in a database</td>
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Parallel testing mode

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Our own UXDump project 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/QtBluetooh, 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:

```
Testing PC
Launcher, ......

Fitbit HR (pulse)  galileo tool

Decyphered data in JSON  cyphered data sent to web

DB  Fitbit.com
```
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:

```matlab
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:

```matlab
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
1. Скопируйте данную фразу и вставьте 5 раз.
Будь как дома путник, я ни в чем не отказу. Будь как дома путник, я ни в чем не отказу.
2. Выделив предварительно первую строчку, измените кегль на 8.
3. Выделив предварительно вторую строчку, измените гарнитуру на Times New
Fastest interface, % of users

- Ribbons, much faster (>10%)
- Ribbons, with almost equal speed
- Top panel
- Side panel
### Office interfaces / Results

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th>Users who work best with ribbons</th>
<th>Users who work best with top panel</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td><strong>max. GSR, %</strong></td>
<td><img src="chart1" alt="Pie chart" /></td>
<td><img src="chart2" alt="Pie chart" /></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>max. HR, %</strong></td>
<td><img src="chart3" alt="Pie chart" /></td>
<td><img src="chart4" alt="Pie chart" /></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Tests / Keyboards

Hardware keyboard by Asus

Onboard from Ubuntu 16.04

Default AOSP Keyboard from Android-x86
Keyboards / Results

- **speed, chars/s**
  - Hardware keyboard: 1.44
  - Onboard (Ubuntu): 0.92
  - AOSP Keyboard (Android): 0.90

- **pulse, beats/min**
  - Hardware keyboard: 73.26
  - Onboard (Ubuntu): 73.11
  - AOSP Keyboard (Android): 79.09

- **mind concentration, a.u.**
  - Hardware keyboard: 48.10
  - Onboard (Ubuntu): 49.44
  - AOSP Keyboard (Android): 50.62

- **errors, %**
  - Hardware keyboard: 0.41
  - Onboard (Ubuntu): 0.29
  - AOSP Keyboard (Android): 0.46
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