# Manual And Gaze Input Cascaded

# Pointing

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#### Human Computer "Communication"

- Asymmetry (R.J.K. Jacob, 1990-93)
  - High bandwidth from computer to human
    - Text
    - Graphics
    - Sound
  - Low bandwidth from human to computer
    - Mouse
    - Keyboard

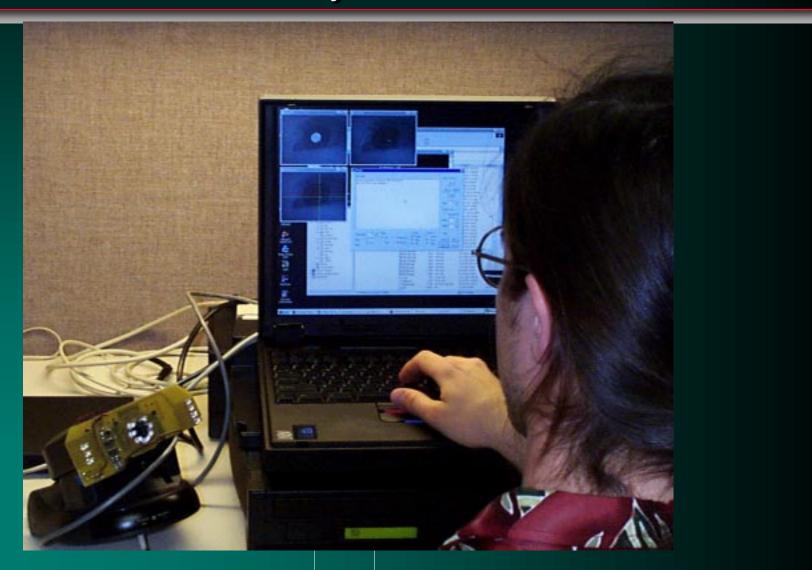


#### Enabling multi-modal interaction

- Increasing computing power
- Speech recognition
- Low cost (\$10) camera to appear
- Computer Vision / Image Processing
- Gaze tracking



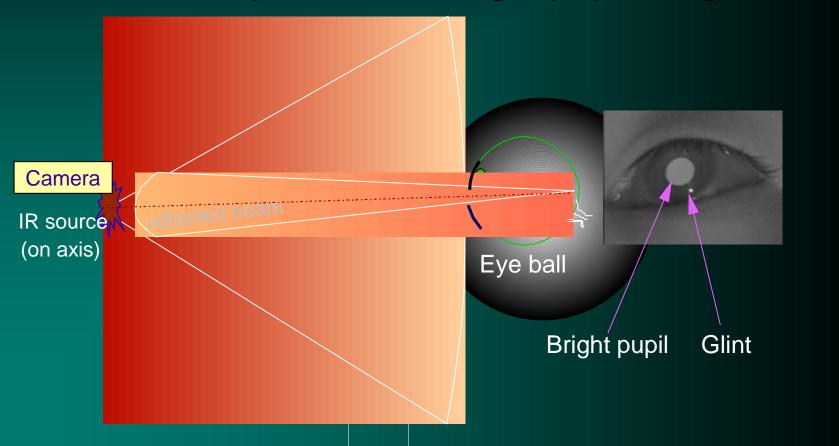
# IBM Almaden Eye-tracker





# The Bright Pupil Effect

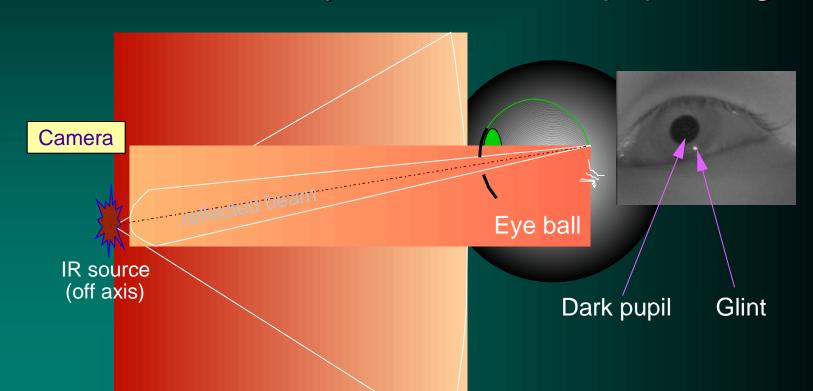
On-axis IR produces a bright pupil image





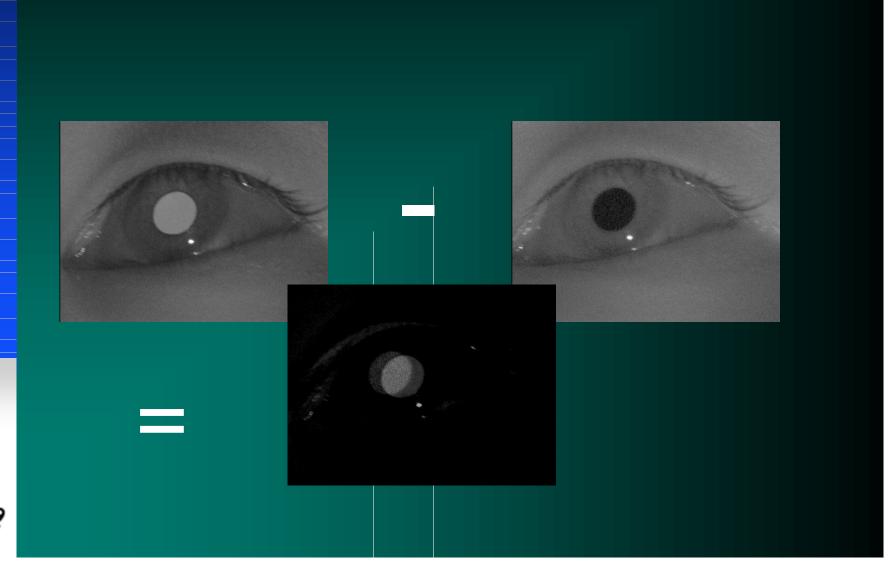
## How - The Dark Pupil Effect

■ The off-axis IR produces a dark pupil image





# Dual light source gaze tracking





# Pupil Detection









# Gaze for Pointing?

- A classic topic:
  - "What you look at is what you get!"
    - J.L. Levine 1981
    - C. Ware and Mikaelain 1987
    - R.J.K Jacob 1990
- Why gaze pointing?
  - Hand unavailable
  - Eye faster than other organs
    - Look first, manipulation follow
  - Fatigue / injury in hand pointing



#### Difficulties with Gaze Pointing

- Eye tracking not precise
  - Measurement error
  - Eye movement saccades and fixations (1 degree - twice scrollbar width)
- Only large targets work (0.5 in)



#### Difficulties with Gaze Pointing

- How to do buttons (click)?
  - Blink often subconscious
  - Dwell time continuous fixation for set period (e.g. 200 ms)
    - False selections ("Midas touch")
    - Misses
  - What about double or right click?



#### Difficulties with Gaze Pointing

- Unnatural model:
  - eye perception organ, driven by mind and world
  - hand manipulation (motor) organ
  - gaze pointing loading perceptual channel with motor tasks

Dead end ????



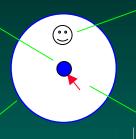
## Utilize Eye Gaze Implicitly?

- Combining hand and eye movement
- Reposition (warp) cursor by gaze
- Hand remains to be the control device (fine movement and selection)
- Defy Fitts' law?



# MAGIC Pointing

Gaze position reported by eye tracker



True target can be anywhere within the circle with 95% probability

The cursor is warped to eye tracking position, on or nearby the true target

Eye tracking boundary with 95% confidence

Previous cursor position far from target (e.g., 200 pixels)



- Manual And Gaze Input Cascaded Pointing
- Manual Acquisition with Gaze Initiated Cursor

## When to warp?

- Every large saccade
  - pre-intent, "liberal", proactive
  - possible distraction
- When input device actuated
  - post-intent, "conservative"
  - new form of hand-eye coordination



#### Potential Benefits of MAGIC pointing

- Reduce manual stress and fatigue
- Manual precision
- More natural interaction model
  - hand eye division and coordination
- Faster speed
  - smaller manual control magnitude



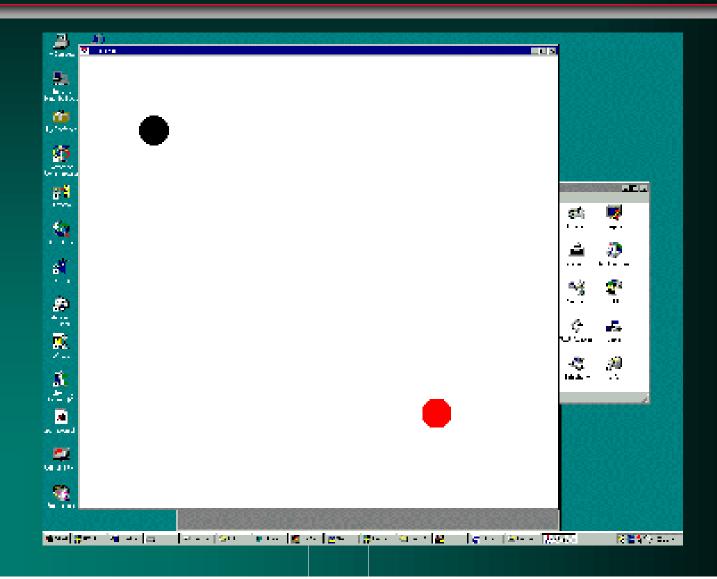
True?

## Pilot experiment

- Difficult: every thing has to go "right"
- Imperfect tracking system
  - delay: 66 ms or more
  - error: 1 degree or more
- Iterative design evaluation



#### Task



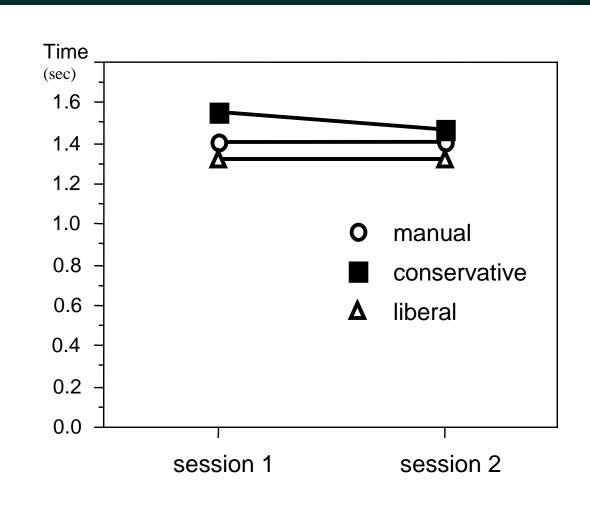


### Experimental Design

- Two target size 20 vs. 60 pixels
- Three distances 200, 500, 800 pixels
- Three pointing direction
  - horizontal, vertical, diagonal
- Three pointing techniques
  - two magic
  - one manual
- 12 subjects

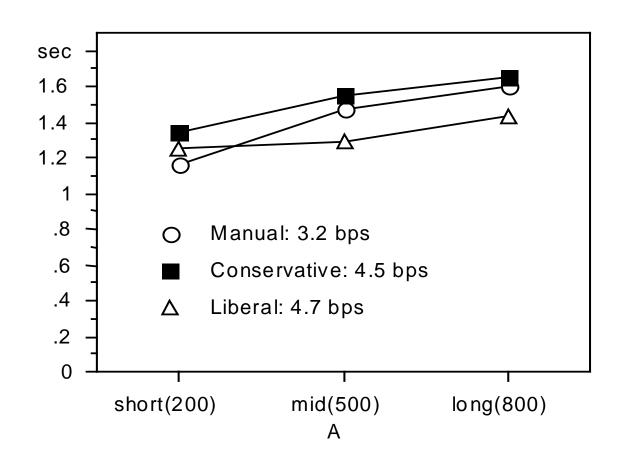


# Trial completion time





### Fitts' law?





#### Other observations

- \$20 prize claimed with magic technique
- User's subjective experience
  - rated both magic techniques higher than manual (1.5 and 3.5 on -5 to +5 scale)
  - The "liberal" technique was "easier"
  - Disappointed with pure manual subjective ease of operation (work done at will)

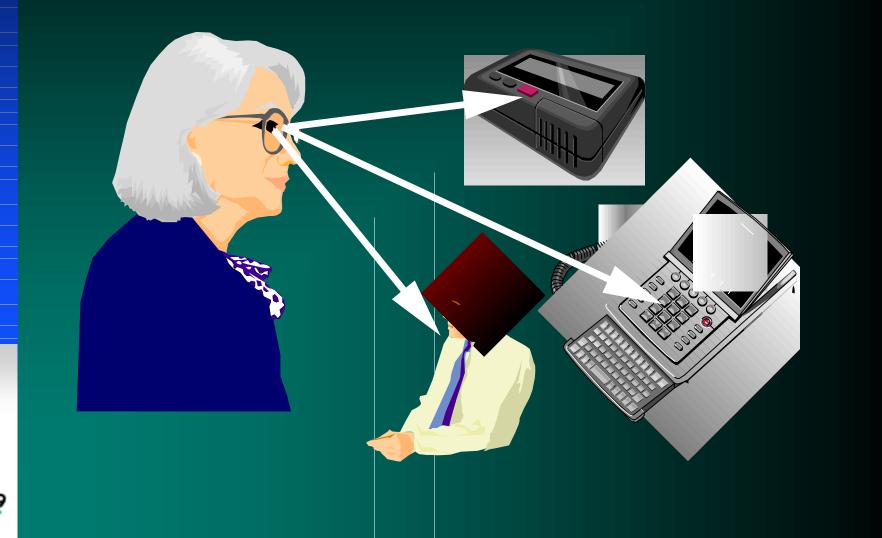


#### What can we conclude?

- Reduced fatigue (less manual work)
- More precise than traditional gaze pointing (small target)
- More practical than traditional
- Speed advantage to be improved:
  - tracking system limitations
  - magic method limitations
  - experimental limitations



## There is more .....





### Acknowledgement

- IBM Almaden "Blue Eyes" Project
   = Computer Vision + HCI
   (Demo at IBM Booth)
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- Barton Smith
- Dragutin Petkovic, Dave Koons, Rob Barrett, Arnon Amir, Johnny Accot



# What if computer can "see"

- More efficient and effective HCI?
- Can computer know user "intention"?
- What if the computer can see the user's gaze?

