



The Observer XT in HCI research





Scope of this course

- Theme: Measuring user-system interaction
- Context: Research or testing
- For: Academia, industry or consulting





Measuring user-system interaction

From usability...

- Measuring effectiveness, efficiency, satisfaction
- In relation to well-defined tasks
- Primarily for productivity tools, office applications

...to user experience

- Measuring the complete user experience
- Emotion, fun, excitement, trust
- For consumer products, games, e-learning systems, web sites



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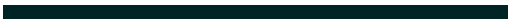


User-Centered Design

Focus on the user: observe and listen

- Ethnography - field studies
- Focus groups
- Formative usability testing
 - Low-fidelity prototypes
 - High-fidelity prototypes
- Summative usability testing

Professional tools make this work pleasant, efficient and effective!



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Course objectives

What you will learn

- learn how to design, execute and analyze observational studies (such as usability tests)
- learn how to configure and use The Observer in various stages of the research and development process, from field observations to summative usability tests
- learn how to combine observational data collection with other techniques, such as eye tracking and physiological data acquisition



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Course agenda

- Designing the coding scheme
- Data collection
- Multimodal measurements
- Analyzing observational data
- HILAS case study



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Your instructor

Tobias Heffelaar, Usability specialist (at)

Noldus Information Technology

Wageningen
The Netherlands

Leesburg
Virginia, USA

www.noldus.com/usability

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Company profile

Who we are

- Provider of software, hardware and services for HCI research and usability testing
- Founded in 1989
- Currently ~90 employees

What we do

- Development of data collection and analysis software (installed base: ~4,000 organizations in >75 countries)
- System integration (mobile and stationary usability labs)
- Lab rental
- Training
- Consulting

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International Offices



● = Noldus office
● = Distributor

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Sources of data and illustrations

Tools manufacturers

- Biopac
- Noldus Information Technology
- Polar
- SensoMotoric Instruments
- TechSmith
- Tobii Technology
- VicarVision

Usability practitioners

- Many collaborators and clients

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Course agenda

Designing the coding scheme

- From basic to elaborate, from generic to specific, best practices
- Freeform annotation vs. structured event logging
- Optimizing the coding scheme to make scoring easier

Data collection

- Real-time logging vs Post-test annotation

Design a simple and effective coding scheme for both qualitative and quantitative data collection

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Free-form annotation

Write down what is said and observed during test

- Quick, no equipment required
- Difficult to analyze, expert observer required, how fast can you write?

Audio recording of participant comments, post-hoc transcription

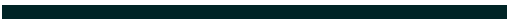
- Easy, nothing gets lost
- Context is gone, analysis is laborious, subjective data collection

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Free-form annotation

User comments
.....
Uhhh.... What do I do here?
Now I see what this is!
So I just click here...(user clicks button)
Oh no (application closes)
Where is my data? Did it save my file?
(restarts application) I hope my document is still there
.....



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Structured event logging

Pro

- Pre-defined set of events
- Pre-defined usability goals
- More objective data collection
- Quantitative analysis possible
- Allows validation and reliability analysis
- Facilitates education and training of observers

Con

- Time-consuming
- Requires preparation
- Specify what to code (not always known beforehand)
- Train coding scheme



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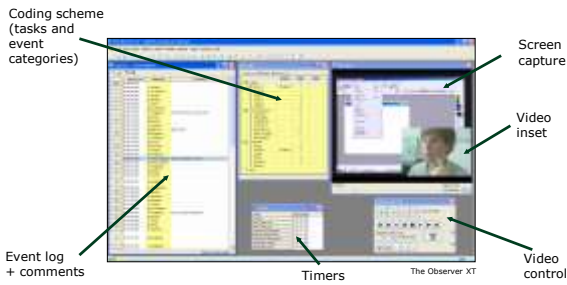


Best of both worlds

- Start with free-form annotation
- Build coding scheme as you go along



Structured event logging



Methods compared

	Free-form annotation	Structured event logging and coding
Data produced	Qualitative	Quantitative
Timing accuracy	Not so important	Very important
When used	Formative tests with few participants	Summative tests with many participants, human factors research
Data used for	Communication with client, compilation of video highlights	Usability metrics, sequential analysis, pattern detection

Structured data collection

Logging of important events, such as:

Tasks

- Keep track of user intention

Interface elements

- Menu items, commands, controls, ...

Participant behavior

- Comments, gestures, facial expression, ...

Encountered problems

- Navigation issues, feedback issues, ...

Problem solving strategies

- Trial-and-error, use of info resources, ...

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Coding scheme elements

- Name (subject, behavior, modifier)
- Hierarchical level (grouping)
- Definition
- Shortcut key
- State or event
- Sound feedback (e.g. spoken element)
- Image (e.g. facial expression)
- Video clip (e.g. gesture)

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Specific coding scheme

Example: interaction between user and ATM



User action
 Enter card
 Enter code
 Specify amount
 Take money
 Take card
 Wait

System action
 Process input
 Eject card
 Offer money
 Wait

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Simple coding scheme

Example: logging user remarks and problems encountered while working on a task

Task	Action	Communication
Task 1	Problem	Comment
Task 2	Error	Question
Task 3	Usability hit	Vocalization (sigh, etc.)
Task 4		
Task 5		
Task 6		

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Scoring events



- Record events and time of occurrence
- Live or offline: depending on level of detail needed

- Use mouse to select events from list, or
- Type shortcut keys: no need to look away from subject

Task	Event	Time	Duration	Priority	Category
1 - Task 1	Click mouse	10:00:00	0.1	1	Click mouse
2 - Task 2	Click mouse	10:00:01	0.1	1	Click mouse
3 - Task 3	Click mouse	10:00:02	0.1	1	Click mouse
4 - Task 4	Click mouse	10:00:03	0.1	1	Click mouse
5 - Task 5	Click mouse	10:00:04	0.1	1	Click mouse

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Hierarchical coding scheme

- Model tasks or task structures
- Code at different levels (inheritance)
- Permits fine-grained data analysis

Behavior name	Description	Color	Always add comment
Task 1	Task 1	Blue	<input type="checkbox"/>
Task 2	Task 2	Green	<input type="checkbox"/>
Task 3	Task 3	Red	<input type="checkbox"/>
Task 4	Task 4	Yellow	<input type="checkbox"/>
Task 5	Task 5	Purple	<input type="checkbox"/>
Task 6	Task 6	Light Blue	<input type="checkbox"/>
Task 7	Task 7	Light Green	<input type="checkbox"/>
Task 8	Task 8	Light Red	<input type="checkbox"/>
Task 9	Task 9	Light Yellow	<input type="checkbox"/>
Task 10	Task 10	Light Purple	<input type="checkbox"/>

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Observing multiple participants

Why?

- Usability testing of systems for two or more multiple concurrent users
- Analyzing focus groups

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Focus group coding scheme

Person

- Moderator
- Participant 1
- Participant 2
- Participant 3

Verbal communication

- Remark
- Question
- Explanation

Non-verbal communication

- Gesture
- Eye contact
- Looking away
- Vocalization (sigh, etc.)

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Multi-user applications

	Same time	Different times
Same place	Control rooms, meeting rooms	Project scheduling, coordination tools
Different places	Video conferencing, instant messaging, multi-player games	Email, bulletin boards

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Coding two participants



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- Screen real-estate becomes limiting factor
- Requires large screen or dual-display setup

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Multi-user usability tests

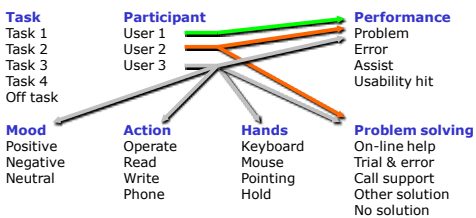
Methodological and technical challenges

- Coding issues: record individual behaviors as well as interactions between participants, real-time data entry requires multiple loggers
- Group behavior is complex: roles can change, different interaction patterns
- Experiments are more difficult to control: selection of subject groups, designing experiment and tasks
- Technical issues: video recording, data gathering, large amount of data for analysis

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Complex multi-user coding scheme

- Code events for each user
- Code certain events for certain users



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Complex coding scheme

Task intention coding (partial)
(Dzida et al.)

Prepare Object to be treated Suitable tools Goal to be defined	Opportunism Adapt result Ad-hoc search Prevent damage	System action Alert Response
Execute Command Data input	Feedback Offer interaction element Visual guidance Offer context	User evaluation Check result Stop Comment Retry Stress
Mood Positive Negative Neutral	Feedback Present result Prompt user	

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Typical MMI evaluation coding scheme

Task list

- Task 1
- Task 2
- Etc

Tasks are states (durations)→ time on task

Usability

- System error
- User error
- Assist
- Use of support (or OLH, etc)

Communication

- Positive comment
- Negative comment
- Positive non-verbal expression
- Negative non-verbal expression

All elements are point events→ number of occurrences

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Tools for multi-user tests

- Multiple video cameras, microphones and/or 'live' observers
- Multiple mixing and recording equipment
- Hardware for recording and playback of multiple synchronized video and audio streams
- Event logging software that supports multiple loggers and/or subjects

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Observational data collection *Things to keep in mind*

- Structured data collection takes more time before and during test, but it speeds up analysis and improves the quality of the results
- When observing interactions between users: coding scheme extra important
- Event logging equipment exists for just about any test

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Course agenda

Multimodal measurements

- Eye tracking, physiological data acquisition, keystroke and mouse logging
- Combining The Observer with other data collection tools: synchronization of measurements, data import
- Integrated visualization of video streams, events and signals

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Multimodal data collection

Measuring multiple modalities of user-system interaction

Behavioral

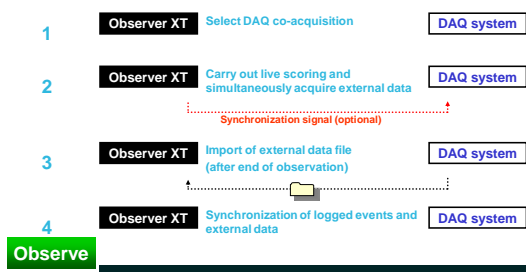
- Task performance
- Keyboard activity
- Mouse activity
- Body posture
- Facial expression
- Eye movement
- Gestures
- Verbal comments

Physiological

- Emotional state
 - Galvanic skin resistance
- Mental load
 - Pupil diameter
 - Heart rate variability
 - Respiration
- Physical load
 - Electromyogram
 - Grip force

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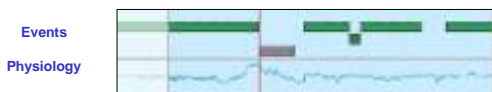
Working with external data basic steps



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Why do I need synchronization?

- Synchronization enables you to examine physiological data in relation to the associated logged events



Observe

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Methods of synchronization

- Automatic synchronization
 - XT computer and DAQ system connected through the **synchronization signal**
- Manual synchronization
 - No connection between XT computer and DAQ system

Observe

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Visualize Data Create a chart



Analyze

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Automatic event logging (1)

- Log mouse clicks, keystrokes, URLs, dialogs, pop-up menus, etc.
- X,Y coordinates logged
- **Pro**: easy and cost-effective data acquisition
- **Con**: hard to interpret unless combined with observational data and task information

Timestamp	Event	Window	Status	Screen Text
0:00:00.11	Mouse Click			
0:00:00.11	Mouse Click			
0:00:00.11	Mouse Click			
0:00:00.22	Mouse Click			
0:00:00.22	Mouse Click			



Morae

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Automatic event logging (2)

- Caution**
- Keyboard and mouse logging tools can create massive amounts of data
 - To reduce data volume: select in advance what to track
 - Available tools vary in logging capabilities and 'intelligence'



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Automated observation with sensors



contact pressure



ambient light



loudness



motion



proximity



vibration

Photos: Infusion Systems Ltd

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Measuring eye gaze

- Tool: eye tracking system, head-mounted or contact-free
- Measures:
 - where the subject looks
 - how long and often they look at something
 - path the eyes follow between predefined areas of interest
 - pupil diameter (measure of cognitive load)
- Complement observational methods, e.g. find co-occurrence of "confusion" and "fixate"



Table Technology



SensoMotoric Instruments

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Eye tracking: analysis



Gaze plot



Hot spots

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Physiological measurements

- Heart rate variability, skin conductance, blood pressure: indicator of stress level
- Integrate physiology with video, observational data, eye movement, system events...

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Physiological measurements



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Usability testing of aviation systems



Air Traffic Control simulator



Cockpit



Data sources: video, audio, task performance, EOG, EPOG, ECG, EEG, Ear Pulse, etc.

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Facial Electromyography (EMG)

- EMG measures contraction of muscles
- Electrodes applied to skin surface
- Can be used to measure difficulty of motor tasks, e.g. UI operations: cursor positioning, drag & drop, resizing windows
- But: rather laborious and obtrusive



Photo: Ab de Haan, Radboud University, Nijmegen, The Netherlands



Photo courtesy of Richard Hazlett

Other signals

Finger clip

- Skin temperature
- Skin conductance
- Pulse frequency
- Pulse amplitude

Objective assessment of feeling (stress, fear, anger, relaxation, concentration)



BioMedical



TIM-Lab, Danube University Krems, Krems, Austria

Facial expression recognition

- Automatic classification of facial expressions and emotions
- Ingredients:
 - Facial Action Coding System (Paul Ekman)
 - Active Appearance Modeling (Cootes & Taylor)
 - Real-time image analysis software
 - Fast computer



Vicar Vision

- First commercial products becoming available:
 - six basic emotions classified automatically

Measuring user behavior in virtual environments

- Usability testing of hardware designs
- Usability testing of games



Create VR environment
Log user actions



Review user behavior
in sync with VR display



Analyze performance

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Multimodal measurements
Things to keep in mind

- Eye tracking and physiological measurements can greatly enrich HCI data
- Measurements can be rather invasive
- Technical skills needed for data acquisition
- Integration and synchronization with video streams and logged events is not trivial

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Calculate Statistics
Statistics available

For Behavior Analysis:

- Minimum duration
- Maximum duration
- Total duration
- Total number
- Mean duration
- Standard deviation of duration
- Standard error of duration
- Rate per minute
- Percentage (of observation)
- Percentage (of interval)



Analyze

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Select Data Definitions

Grouping

means that two or more observations or elements of the coding scheme are analyzed as one entity

Filtering

means that you choose a subset of elements to be displayed or used in quantitative analyses

Nesting

means that you analyze time segments based on an event (or a combination of events) scored for one or more subjects



Analyze

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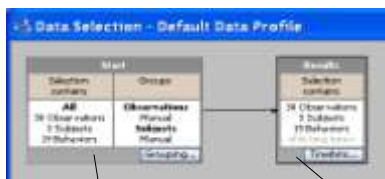
Course agenda

Analyzing observational data

- Qualitative analysis: reviewing tests, creating video highlights
- Quantitative analysis: computing performance measures and usability metrics

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Select Data Default data profile



All data

Data to be analyzed

Analyze

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Select Data Create your own data selection



Analyze

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Select Data Filtering



Use **Filter** to choose the observations, subjects and event types to analyze



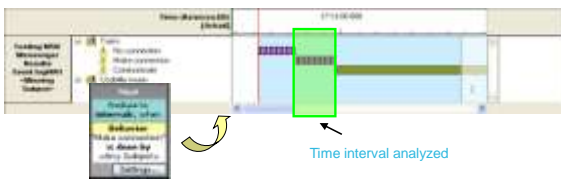
Analyze

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Select Data Nesting



The consequences of Nesting over data



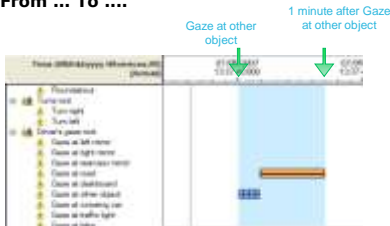
Analyze

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Select Data Free intervals



Use the **Free Intervals** to analyze the time From ... To



Analyze

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Reliability Analysis



Checking the validity of your scores

- Intra-observer reliability — For checking your own consistency
- Inter-observer reliability — For training observers

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Reliability Analysis



- Frequency / Sequence based method used
- Each event in both data files are considered
- The Observer XT searches for matching events within a defined tolerance window
- The total number of agreements and disagreements are calculated

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Reliability Analysis Result - Statistics



Statistic	Value	Significance
Agreements	40	
Disagreements	12	
Proportion of agreements	0.77	0.00
Kappa	0.77	0.00

- No. agreements & disagreements
- Proportion of agreements
- Cohen's Kappa and significance
- Pearson's Rho and significance

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HILAS: a HF case study

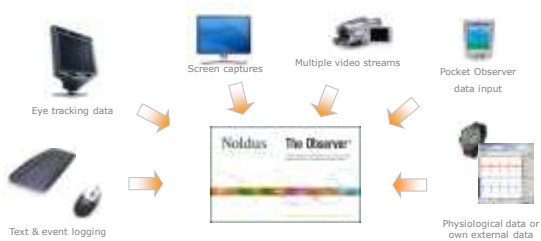


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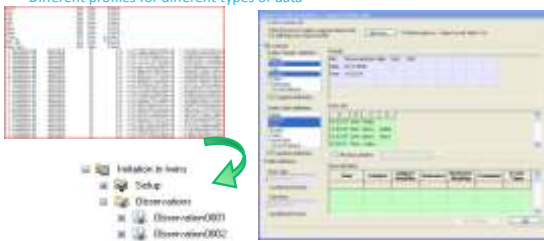
Importing data



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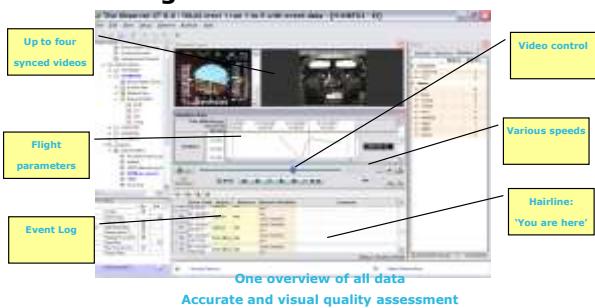
Import profiles

- Specification of the way data files should be interpreted
- Different profiles for different types of data



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Integrated Visualization



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Calculate Statistics



Behavior Analysis

- Example: The total amount of time a pilot communicates with the control tower



Numerical Modifier Analysis

- Example: The average variation in plane altitude when flying manual



Lag Sequential Analysis

- Example: The most common action taken when a problem is detected



Reliability Analysis

- Example: The consistency of observations between observers

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The Observer XT

- Manually marking significant events
- Integrating multiple data sources
- Analyzing events
- Filtering of data
- Export to statistical programs



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HILAS measures

Measuring multiple modalities

Behavior

Situation awareness
 Communication between pilots and ATC

Simulator data

Flight simulator data (Continuous)
 Pilot comments (e.g. Frequency changes)

Physiology

Mental load
 Heart rate (variability)
 Pupil diameter, dwell time, blink rate

Physical load
 Grip force
 Facial temperature

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Thank you for your attention!

Please don't forget to fill out the evaluation form
