

# Eye Tracking Over Small and Large Shopping Displays

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## Introduction



 Future pervasive shopping environments may embed eye trackers to track shoppers' gaze



Figure 1. Shopping: (a) Xuuk's eyebox2; (b) CUshop



# Background



- Current consumer-related eye tracking studies confined to projected screens or images
  - Packaging Media Lab in Bergvik shopping center (Lundberg, 2004)
  - Chandon et al's (2009) examination of shelf facings and position using *planograms*
  - Tonkin et al's (2011) comparison of visual search between physical and virtual display (projected screen)
- This paper compares visual search between projected screen and laptop display



## Stimulus



























Figure 3. Corresponding search products

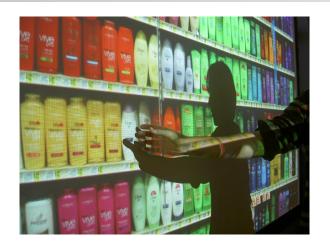
Figure 2. Six product shelves: lettuce, lotion, dressing, freezer, organic, shampoo

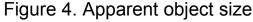
Six images of a grocery store's product shelves were made



## Apparatus







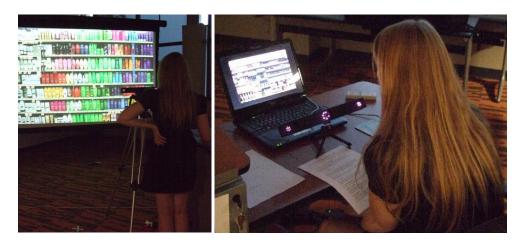


Figure 5. Participant at canvas and laptop

- Apparent size of objects tested "manually"
- Two displays:
  - 15.4 inch laptop display
  - 11.5 foot projection canvas screen
- S1 eye tracker from Mirametrix



# Experimental design



- 2 (display) x 6 (product) design
- 20 undergraduate or graduate students recruited
- one group searched for half the items on one display then switched displays (other group did the reverse)

	lettuce	lotion	dressing	freezer	organic	shampoo
canvas	G₁	G₁	G <sub>1</sub>	$G_2$	$G_{\scriptscriptstyle 2}$	$G_{\!\scriptscriptstyle 2}$
laptop	$G_2$	$G_2$	$G_{\scriptscriptstyle 2}$	$G_1$	G <sub>1</sub>	$G_1$



### Results



- Accuracy (correct identification) varied across the six product shelves
  - from 44% (lotion) to 100% (shampoo)
- Two-way ANOVA of search time showed:
  - significant effect of product (F(5,75)=5.20, p<0.01)
  - (to a lesser extent) effect of display (F(1,79)=3.08,

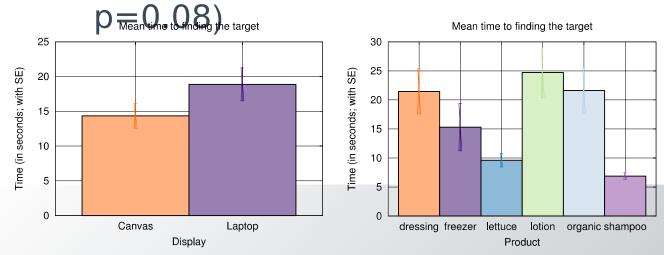


Figure 6. Search time results



### Discussion



 Effect of display suggests larger display offers better preview benefit

- Effect of product type appears to be more significant
  - search may be highly dependent on shelf layout
  - context may be more important that display size
- Ultimately, pervasive eye tracking systems embedded in store shelves may be the most suitable for this type of research



# Q&A





