

Haptic Feedback of Gaze Gestures with Glasses: Localization Accuracy and Effectiveness

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- Smartglasses are growing in popularity.
- Conventional interaction techniques like touch may not be suitable for the eye-glass form factor.
- Gaze interaction is feasible and beneficial in such devices.
- Gaze gestures are a promising interaction technique in the mobile context.



Feedback for gaze gestures

- Appropriate feedback helps to perform gestures.
- Visual feedback maybe distracting and difficult to perceive.
- Auditory feedback may not be practical always due to social conventions, environmental noise *etc*.
- Eye-glasses provides several natural contact points with the skin and haptics is a promising feedback modality for gaze interaction.



- Rantala et al.¹ designed a wearable haptic feedback prototype for use with gaze gestures.
- 3 vibrotactile actuators attached to the frame of the glasses.

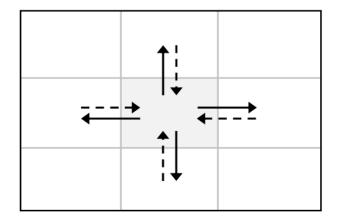


- 20ms sine wave at 150Hz used to drive the actuators. The actuation resembled a tap.
- **Result**: Stimuli from one actuator easier to recognize than simultaneous actuation of multiple points.

¹ Rantala, J., Kangas, J., Akkil, D., Isokoski, P., & Raisamo, R. (2014, April). Glasses with haptic feedback of gaze gestures. In *CHI'14 Extended Abstracts*.

Related work (contd..)

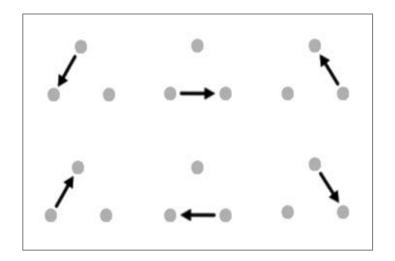
• Same study investigated how participants associate haptic feedback with gaze gestures.



- Participants tried 2-stroke gaze gestures in all 4-cardinal directions and selected haptic feedback separately for each stroke if helpful.
- Result: Users prefer feedback only at the end of first stroke. Chosen feedback spatially congruent with the gaze movement.

Study 1: Localizing Haptic Stimulation

- Aim: Improve haptic feedback design by adding a short delay between stimulation from two actuators.
- Six moving haptic stimuli with a 400ms delay between two actuators.



- **Participants**: 16 participants (age: 19-41, median 23) took part in the study
- Task: Sense the haptic stimulation, select the corresponding stimuli in the computer screen. 24 trails.



- 15 out of 16 participants localized all sequences perfectly, and the mean localization accuracy was 99%.
- Front actuator was rated significantly more unpleasant than left (p < 0.01) and right (p < 0.01) [Pairwise Wilcoxon signed rank test for bipolar rating scale -4 to +4].

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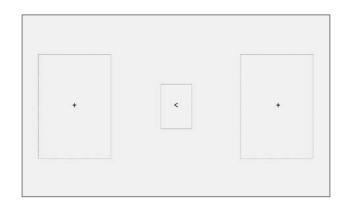
Study 2: Effect of Haptic Feedback on Performing Gaze Gestures

Aim: To understand effect of haptic feedback on gaze gestures.

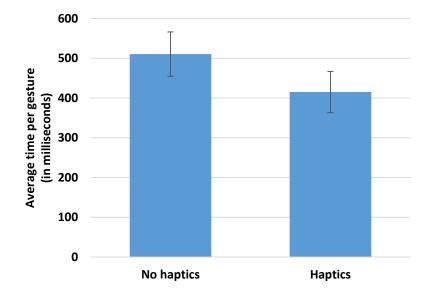
Participants: 12 participants (age: 19-27, median 22)

Apparatus: Tobii EyeX connected to a 24" computer display. Glasses and stimuli same as used by Rantala et al. 2014.

Procedure: Gesture to be performed shown on middle of computer screen (< or >). Two groups of participants and two blocks of 25 trials. One group received haptic feedback (for both strokes) and other did not.







- Participants performed gestures faster with the haptic feedback (510ms without feedback, 415ms with feedback)
- However, difference not statistically significant.



- Temporally separated haptic stimuli better than simultaneous actuation. In terms of subjective preference, haptics behind ears better than in front.
- Small effect of haptic feedback on time to perform a gesture. The effect might be bigger for more complicated gestures or in tasks requiring repetition of gestures.
- Haptics has large and untapped potential as a feedback modality in glasses, for gaze interaction.
- General goal of our research is to study the combination of gaze-input and haptic feedback in smartglasses for everyday interactions.



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Thank You!

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