

Basics of eye tracking

Jeremy Badler, Ph.D.

14th January, 2020

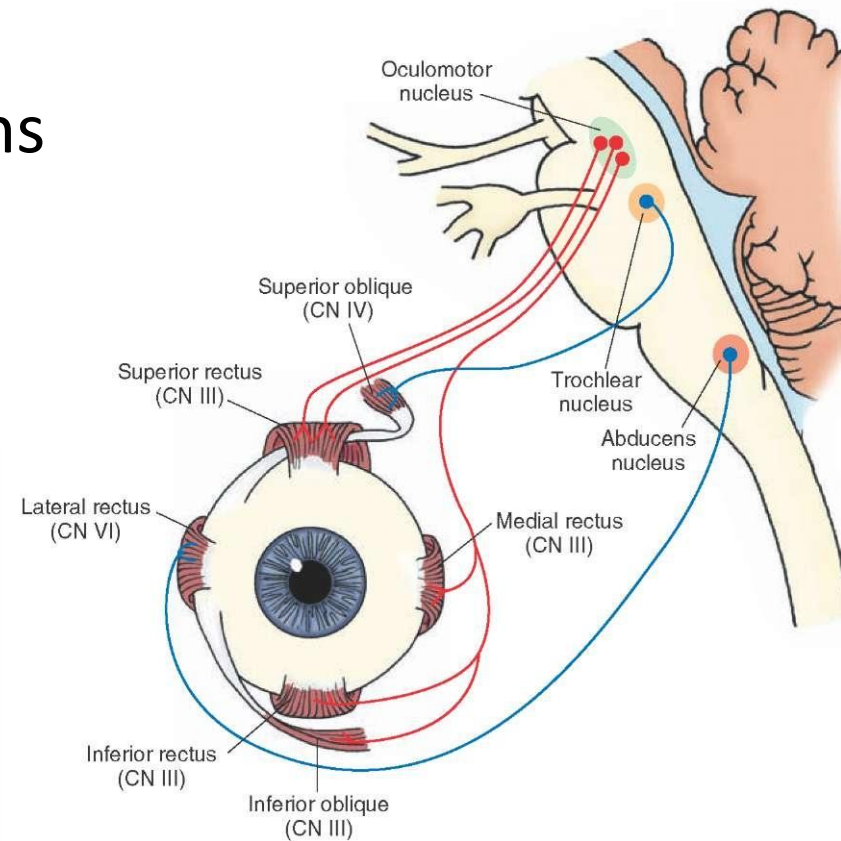
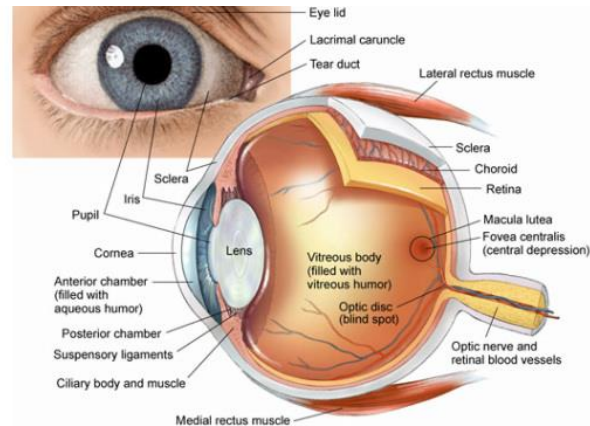
Why eye movements?

- Responses from healthy adults for psychophysics
 - Capture subconscious processes, e.g. bottom-up attention
 - Less idiosyncratic behavior (harder to strategize/cheat)
- Responses from pre-verbal babies
- Controllers and assist devices
- Diagnostic markers for early-stage disease
 - Schizophrenia, Parkinson's, Autism spectrum, ...
- Disorders of the ocular motor system itself
 - Nystagmus, Strabismus, ...



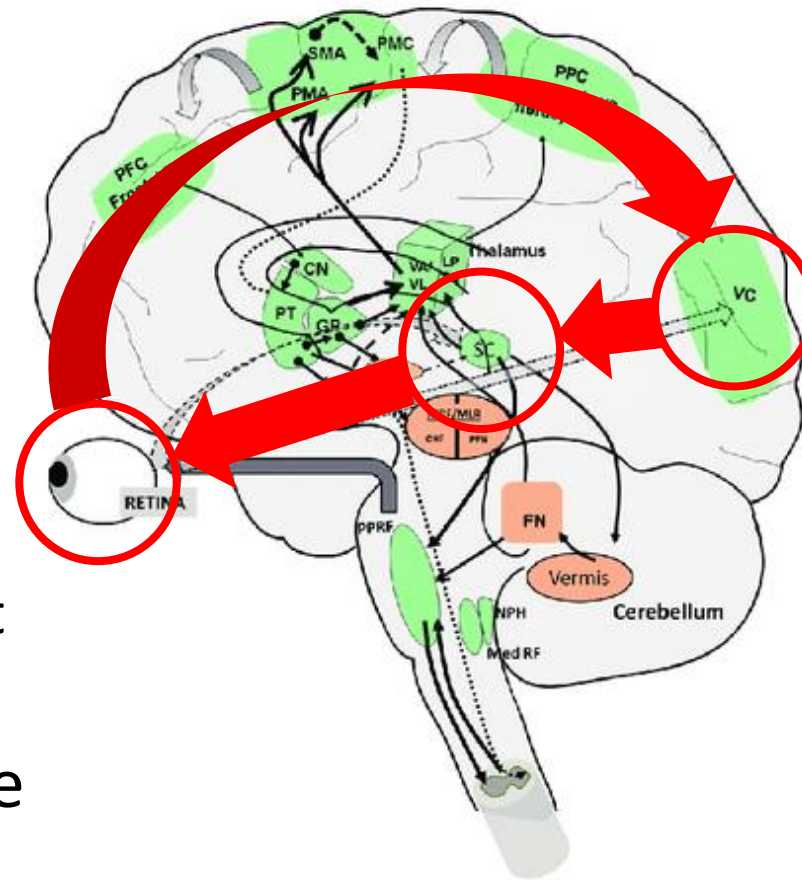
Some basic anatomy

- 6 extraocular muscles
- 3 cranial nerves from the pons and brainstem
- Horizontal, vertical and torsional movements



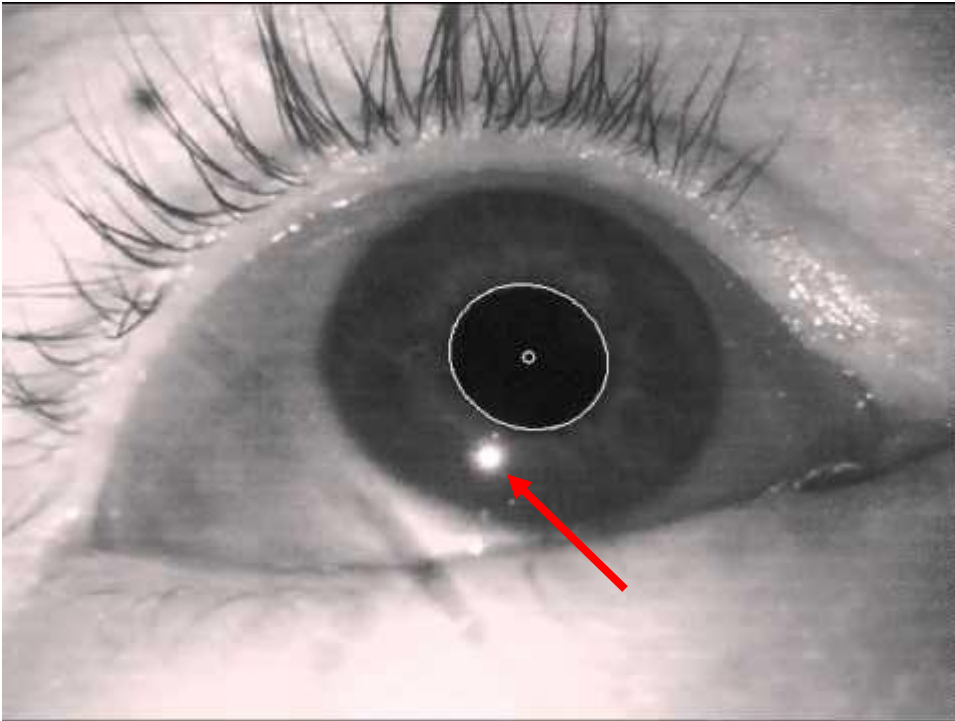
Some basic physiology (saccadic system)

- Multiple control pathways
 - Frontal eye fields (FEF): cognitive/attentive
 - Superior colliculus (SC): reflexive
- Support structures e.g.
 - Supplementary eye fields (SEF): prediction
 - Cerebellum: error correction? But can't make saccades without it!
- Update loop: Cortex → SC → Eye



Video eye tracking

Detect pupil and corneal reflection



Calculate optic axis using geometry

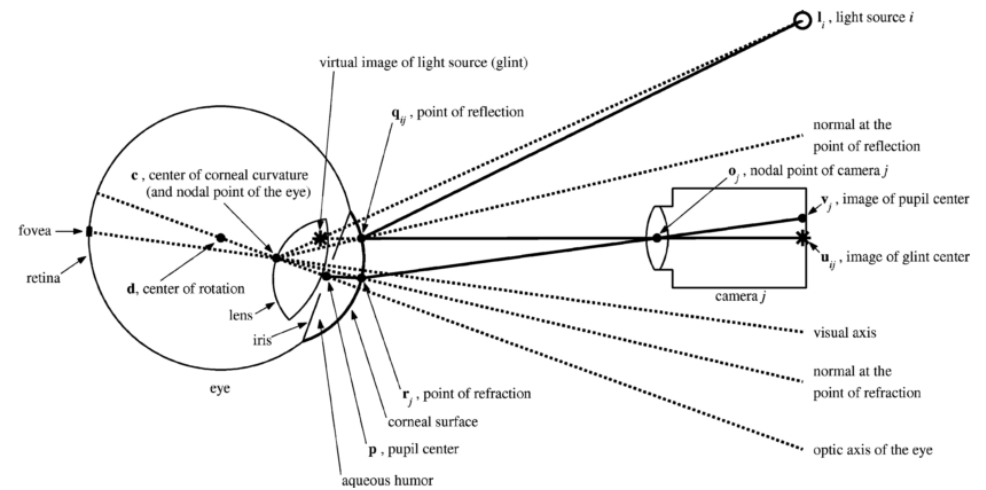
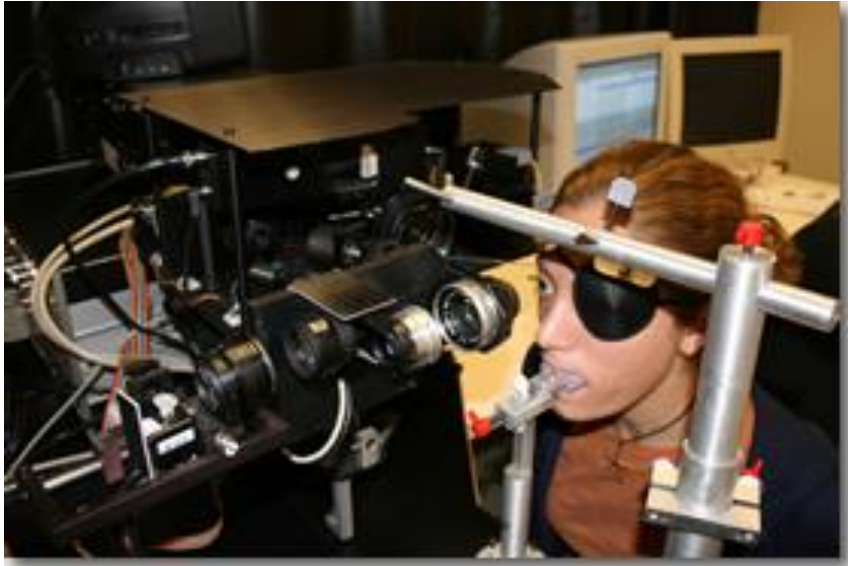


Fig. 1. Ray-tracing diagram (not to scale in order to be able to show all the elements of interest), showing schematic representations of the eye, a camera, and a light source.

We've come a long way, baby

Purkinje tracker with bite bar

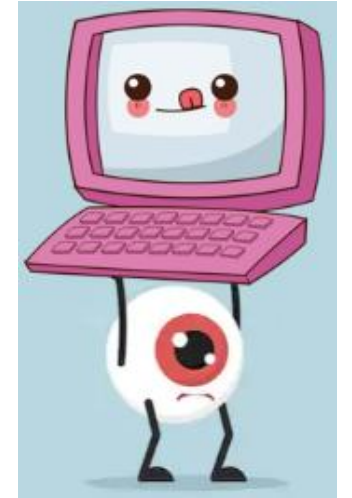


Search coil method



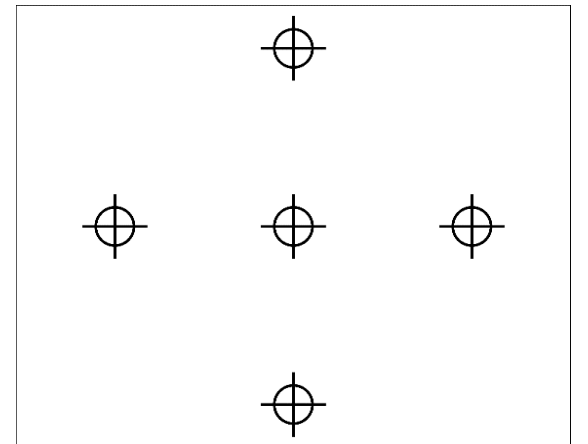
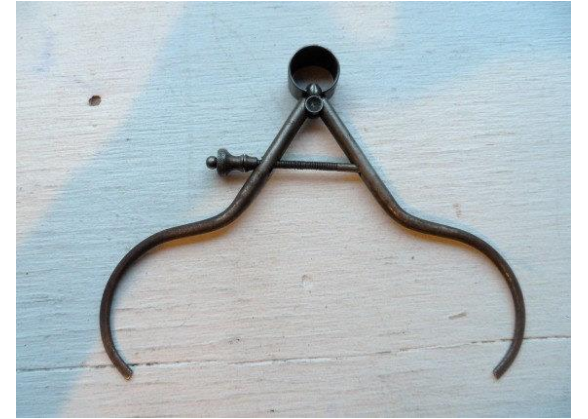
Interfacing with your display code

- Generally, you start the tracker first
 - Either beginning of session or beginning of trial block
 - Some trackers (e.g. Tobii Spectrum) have their own experiment suite
- To communicate with tracker within display code:
 - Add commands to the tracker API/SDK provided
 - Send a synchronization pulse e.g. through a serial connection
- Sometimes you need to read gaze samples directly
 - e.g. gaze-contingent stimuli

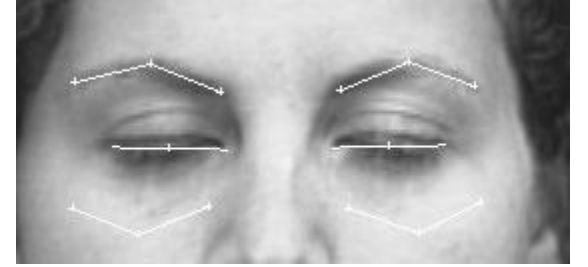


Calibration

- Eye gaze position (horizontal and vertical) recorded in PIXELS
 - Relative to infrared eye image or separate scene camera
- We need to convert to visual degrees of rotation
- Also compensate for displacement between visual and optical axis
- Use calibration grid with fixed target positions and compute mapping
 - E.g. $x=1500$ pix, $y=600$ pix $\rightarrow x = 5^\circ$, $y = 0^\circ$
 - Most eye trackers have built-in calibration routines



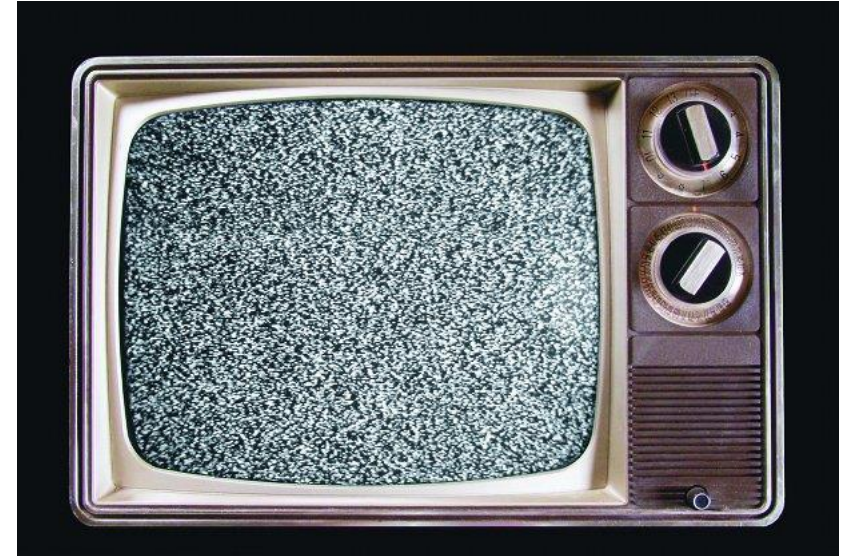
Good eye tracking practices



- Head-fixed generally less noisy than head-free, but also less natural
- Monocular generally less noisy than binocular, but can't average
- Avoid eyeliner, eyelash mascara, heavy makeup; confuse tracker
- Avoid eye tattoos/piercings (are they a thing yet?); confuse tracker
- Avoid bright light, caffeine; small pupils harder to detect
- Avoid drowsiness; partly closed lids can introduce false saccades
- Angle the camera from below rather than above to avoid eyelid issues
- Some participants will make your tracker sad and there is absolutely nothing you can do about it

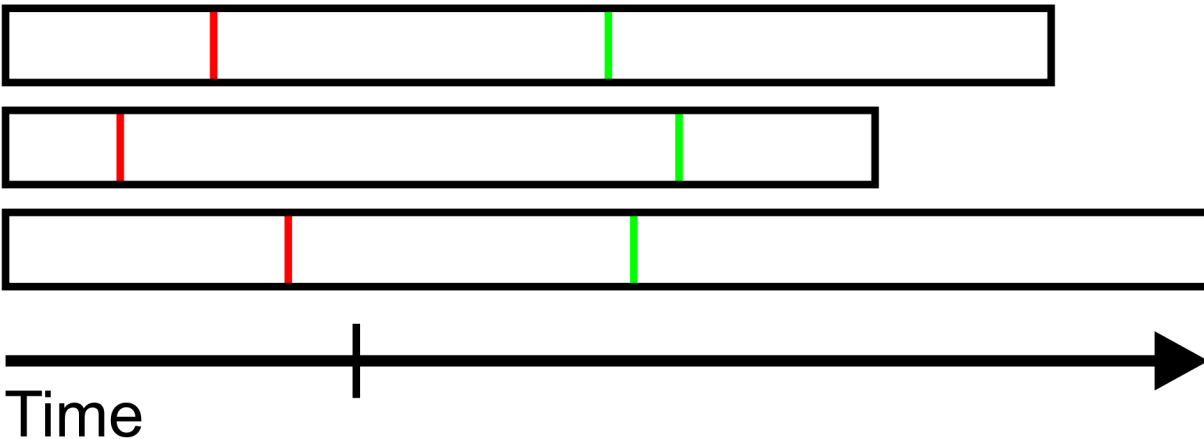
Dealing with noise




- Before/during the experiment
 - Follow the “good eyetracking practices” in the earlier slide
 - More stability (e.g., chinrest) = less movement = less noise
 - More light = bigger pupil = less noise
- After the experiment
 - Low-pass filter the data
 - Average different eyes
 - Average over multiple trials



Aligning to temporal events

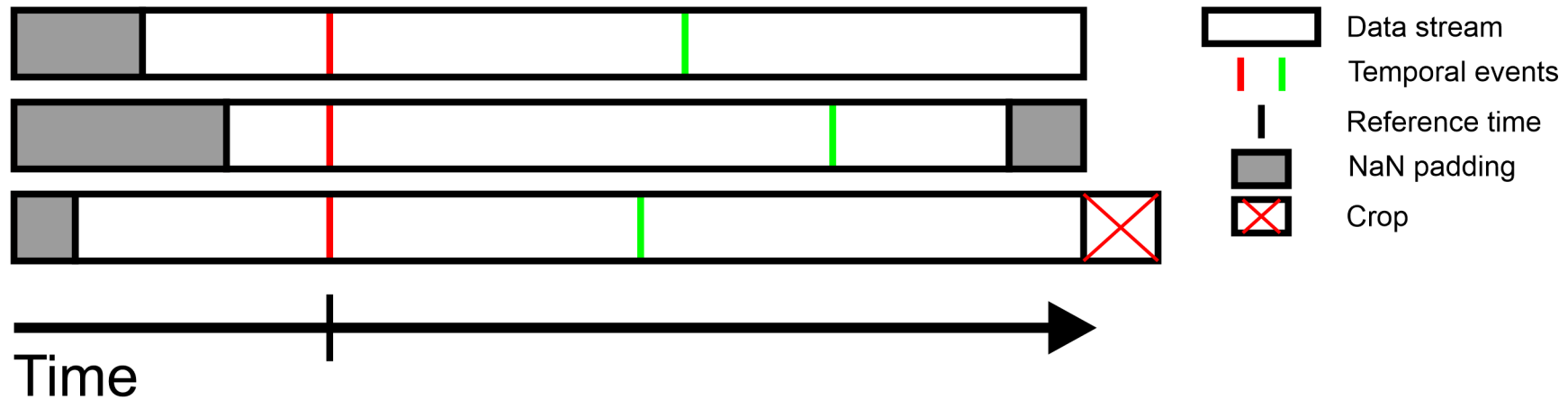
Unaligned
(incoming data)



-  Data stream
-  Temporal events
-  Reference time

Aligning to temporal events

Aligned
(on first event)

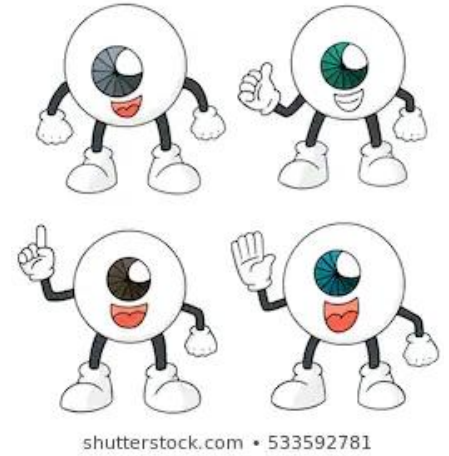


The five types of eye movements

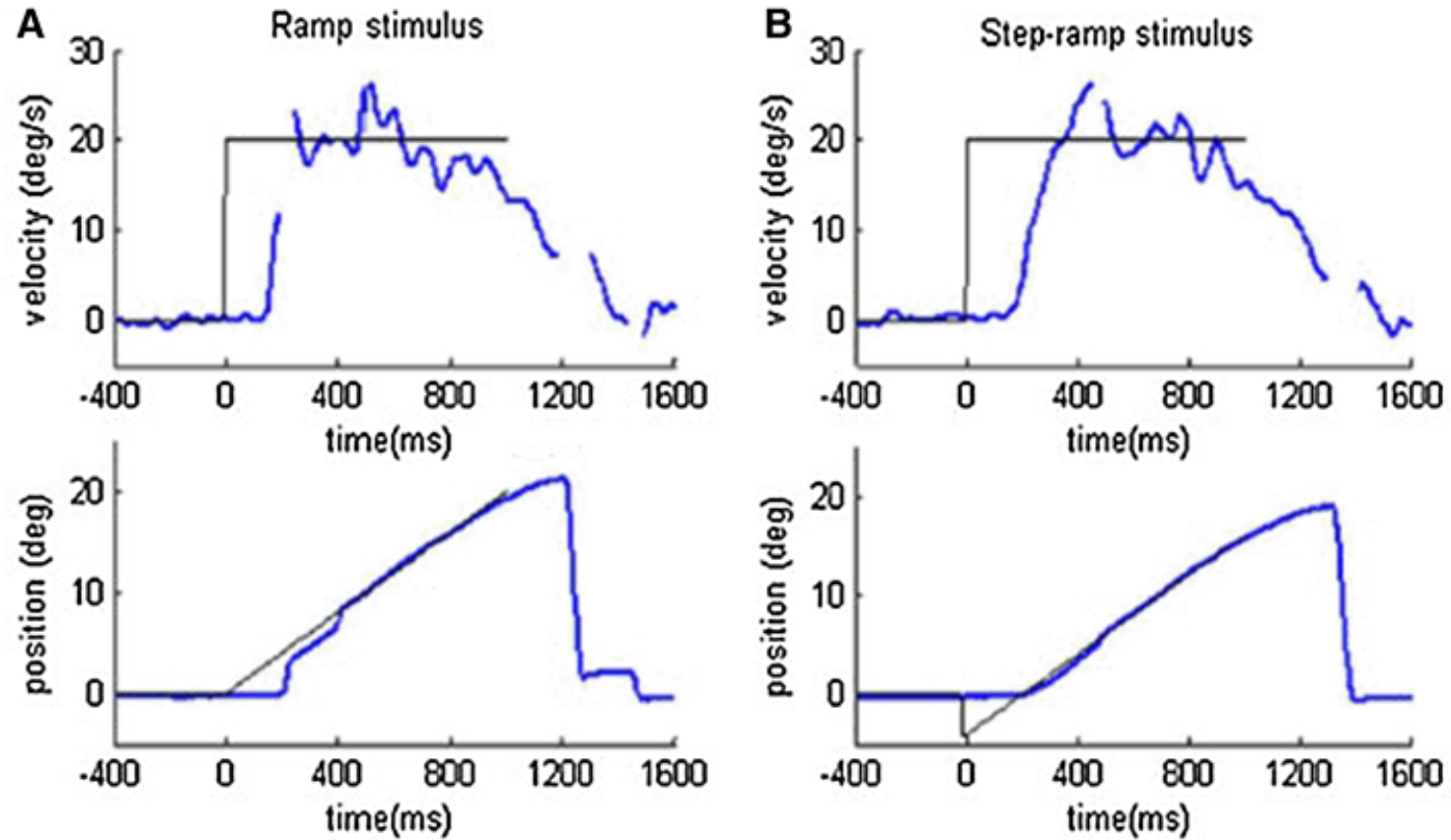
- Saccades
 - Voluntary, attentive, change position of foveation
- Smooth pursuit
 - Partly voluntary, partly inattentive, stabilize gaze on moving images
- Vergence
 - Voluntary or involuntary, binocular disconjugate, change depth plane of fixation
- Optokinetic reflex (OKR)
 - Involuntary, inattentive, stabilize gaze on moving backgrounds (= pursuit???)
- Vestibulo-ocular reflex (VOR)
 - Involuntary, inattentive, counter-rolls eyes with head rotation

Other ocular responses

- Pupil size
 - Detected automatically by most eye trackers
 - Linked to arousal (either positive or negative valence), **and** luminance levels, **and** lens focusing power (accommodation)
- Accommodation
 - Lens thickness, determines focus of retinal image
 - Linked to image depth, image blur, vergence angle and pupil size (near triad)
 - Capacity to accommodate lessens with age (presbyopia)
 - Very hard to measure, need specialized refractometer
- Eye blinks
 - Very easy to measure but multiple causes



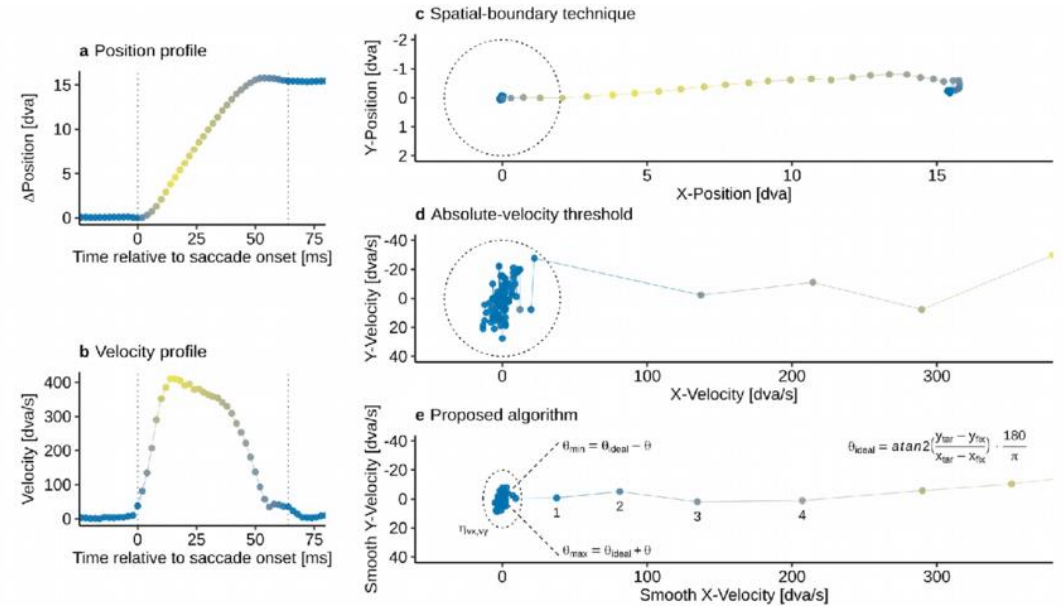
Eye movements in time



From Fukushima, Fukushima & Barnes, 2017

Detecting saccades

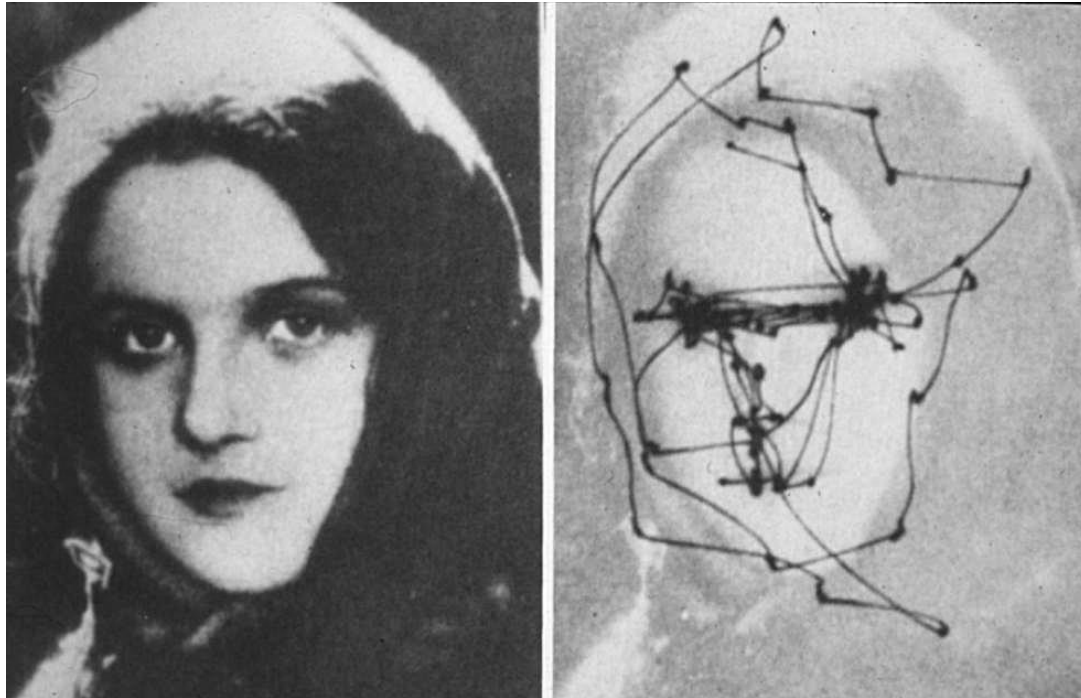
- Velocity threshold usually suffices
 - Metrics: onset time, magnitude, peak velocity
- Saccade end may need additional processing
 - Metrics: duration, direction, landing position
- Anti-noise heuristics
 - Minimum duration & inter-saccadic interval
 - Detect blinks first – avoid artifacts
- Many eye trackers detect saccades automatically



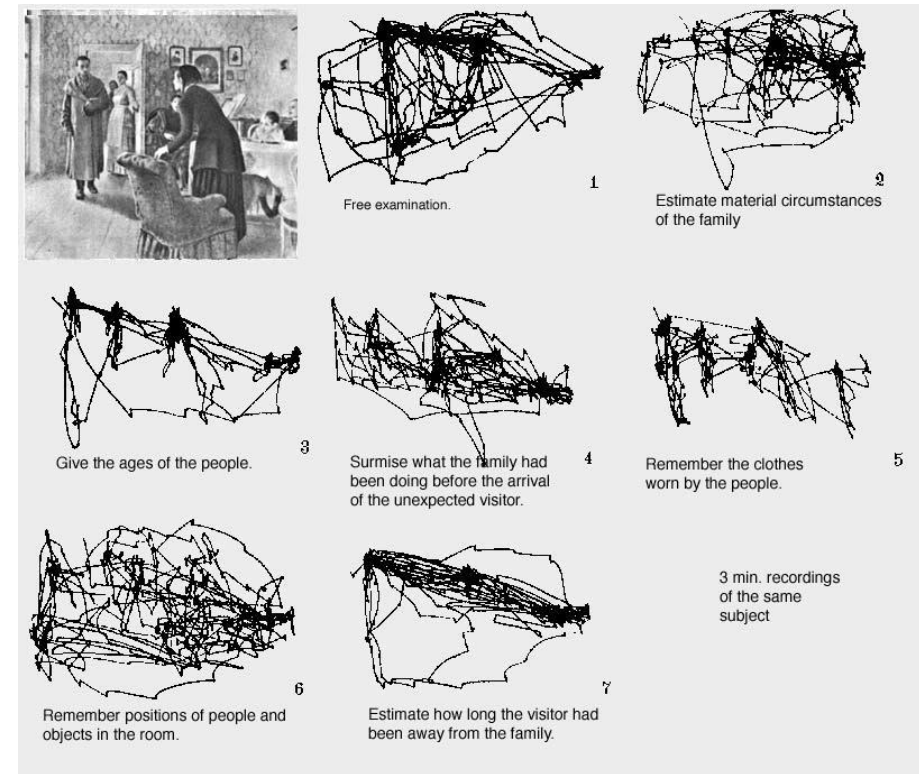
From Schweitzer & Rolfs, 2019

Eye movements in space

Saccade series to features of interest

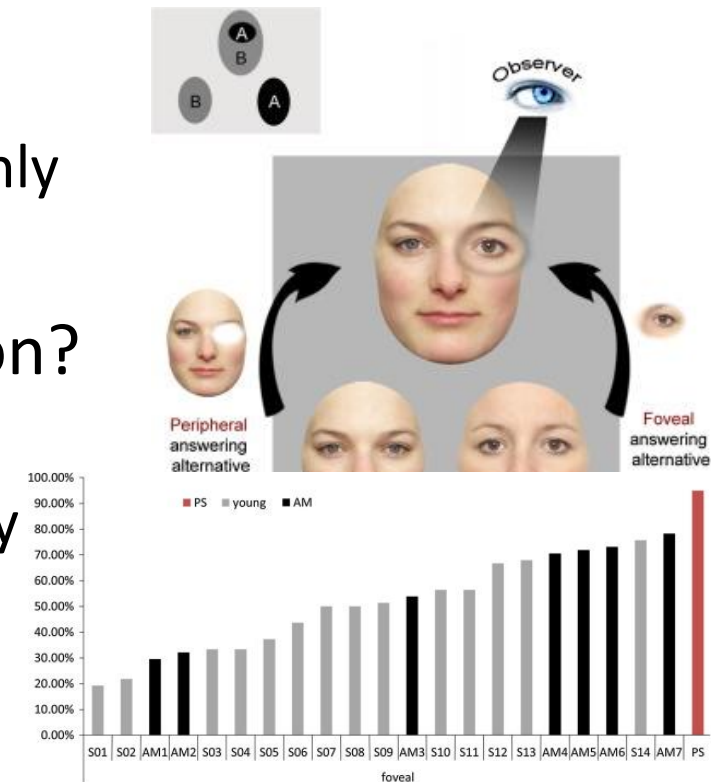


Scanpath depends on task!



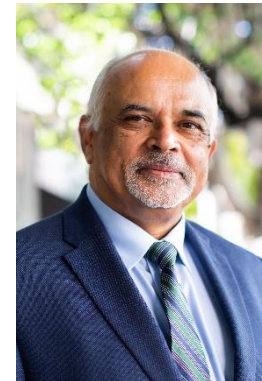
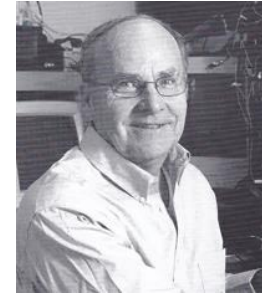
An example study

- Van Belle, Lefèvre & Rossion 2015: Face inversion and acquired prosopagnosia reduce the size of the perceptual field of view
- Method: used gaze-contingent display
 - 1) Limit field of view to central only or peripheral only
 - 2) Response choices determined by fixated feature
- Findings: wholistic vs parts-based representation?
 - Inverted faces made foveal choice more likely
 - Prosopagnosia made foveal choice much more likely



Acknowledgements

- Ed Keller (retired), Smith-Kettlewell Eye Research Institute, San Francisco
 - Brainstem physiology, saccade control
- Steve Heinen, Smith-Kettlewell
 - Smooth pursuit, motion processing, anticipation & prediction, saccade-pursuit interactions
- Arvind Chandna, Smith-Kettlewell
 - Clinical aspects of ocular function, childhood strabismus
- Marcus Missal, University of Louvain, Brussels, Belgium
 - Oculomotor response timing, cognitive influences



Good Luck!

