Keeping an Eye on Hidden Markov Models in Gaze Data Classification: Supplementary Material Validation Study

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References

Andersson, R., Larsson, L., Holmqvist, K., Stridh, M., & Nyström, M. (2017). One algorithm to rule them all? An evaluation and discussion of ten eye movement event-detection algorithms. *Behavior Research Methods*, *49*, 616–637. https://doi.org/10.3758/s13428-016-0738-9

Ehinger, B. V., Groß, K., Ibs, I., & Peter, K. (2019). A new comprehensive eye-tracking test battery concurrently evaluating the Pupil Labs glasses and the EyeLink 1000. *bioRxiv*. https://doi.org/10.1101/536243

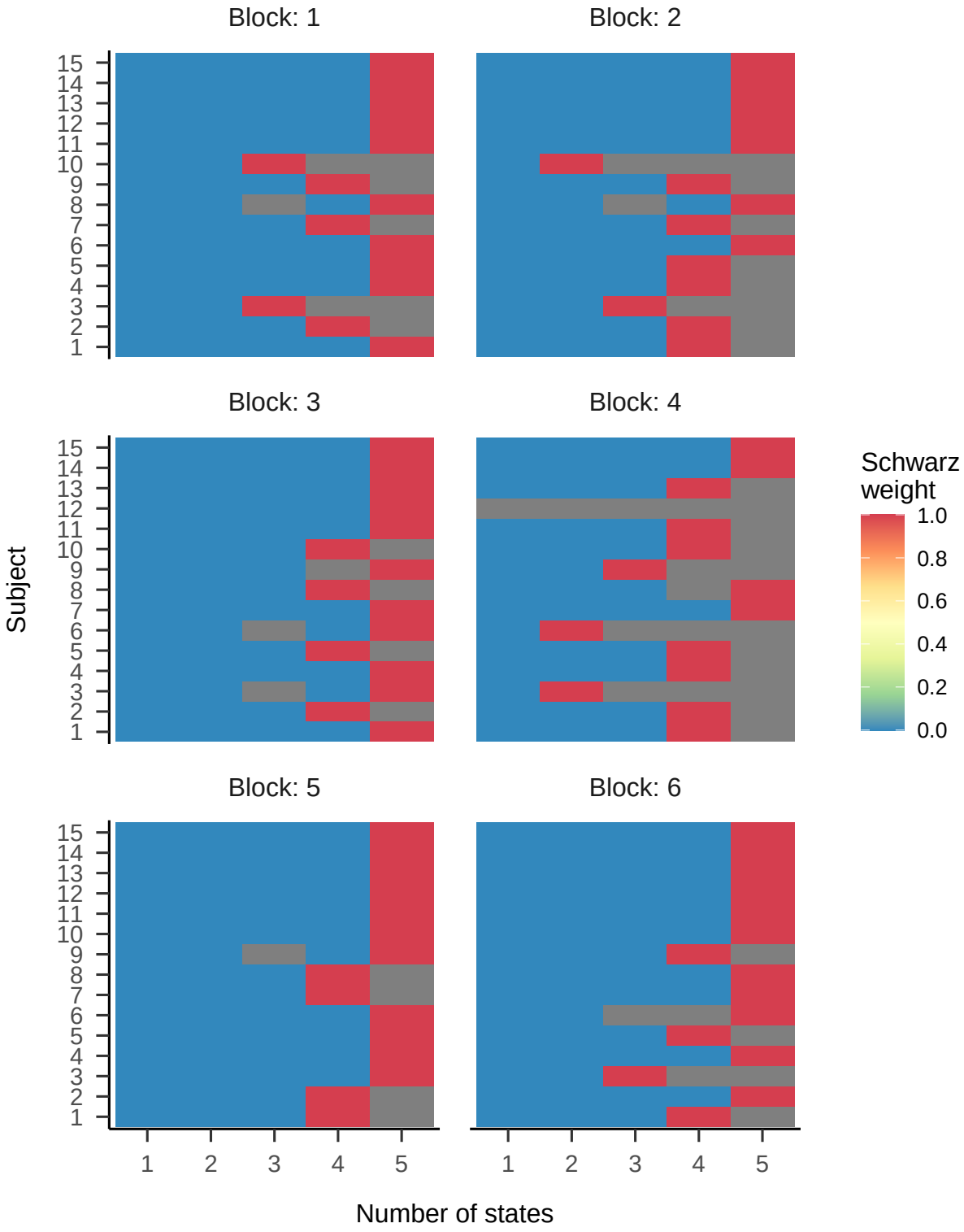

Figure 1. Schwarz weights displayed for each subject and HMMs with different numbers of states. Models were applied to task 4 of the Ehinger, Groß, Ibs, and Peter (2019) data set. Higher weights indicate better model fit. Grey tiles indicate erroneous model fits.

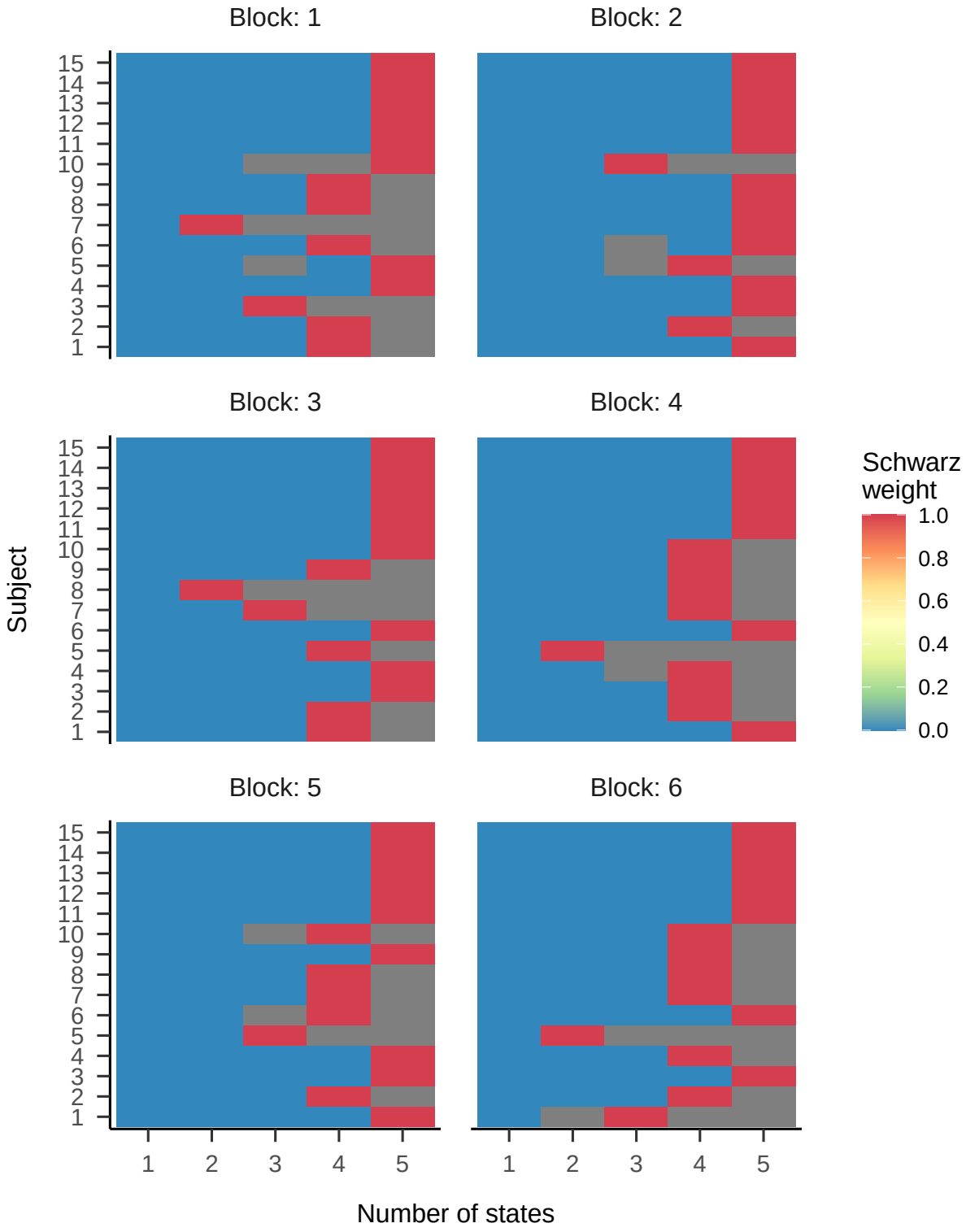

Figure 2. Schwarz weights displayed for each subject and HMMs with different numbers of states. Models were applied to task 5 of the Ehinger et al. (2019) data set. Higher weights indicate better model fit. Grey tiles indicate erroneous model fits.

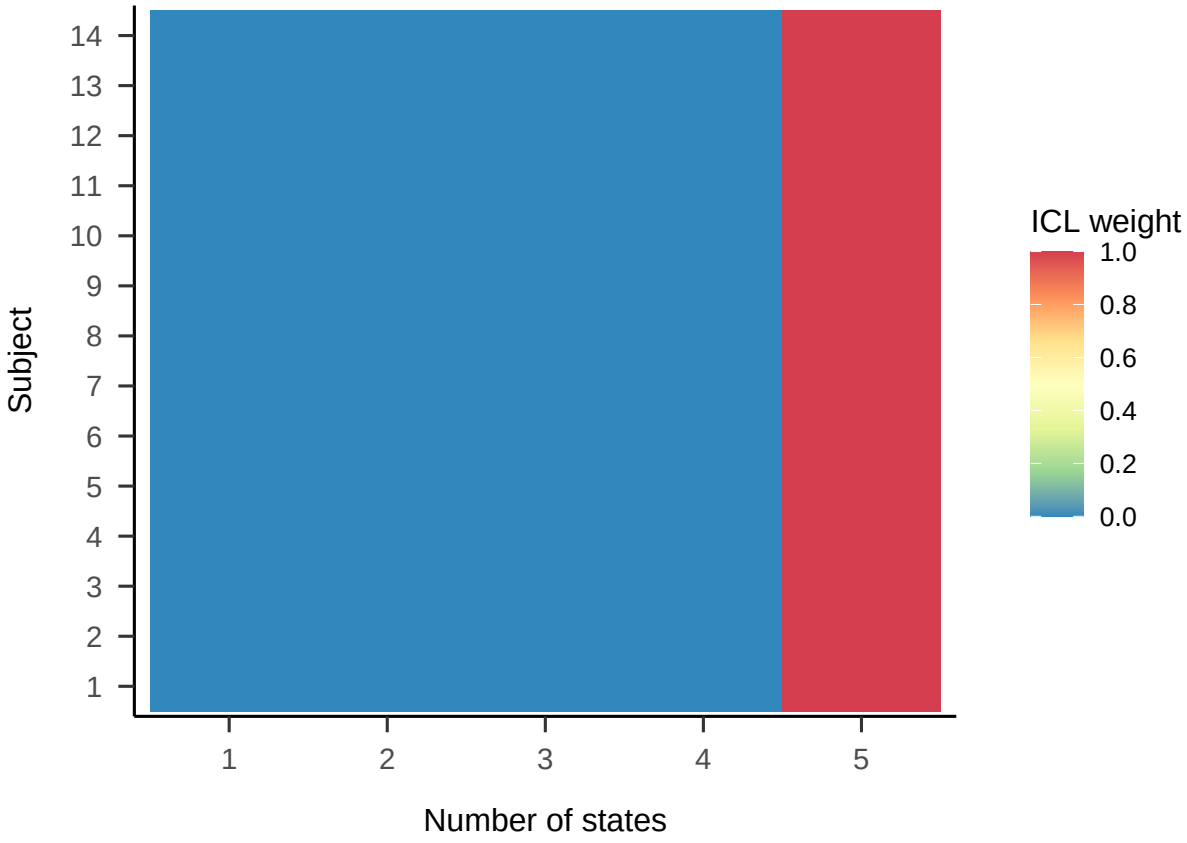

Figure 3. ICL weights displayed for each subject and HMMs with different numbers of states. Models were applied to the image condition of the Andersson, Larsson, Holmqvist, Stridh, and Nyström (2017) data set. Higher weights indicate better model fit.

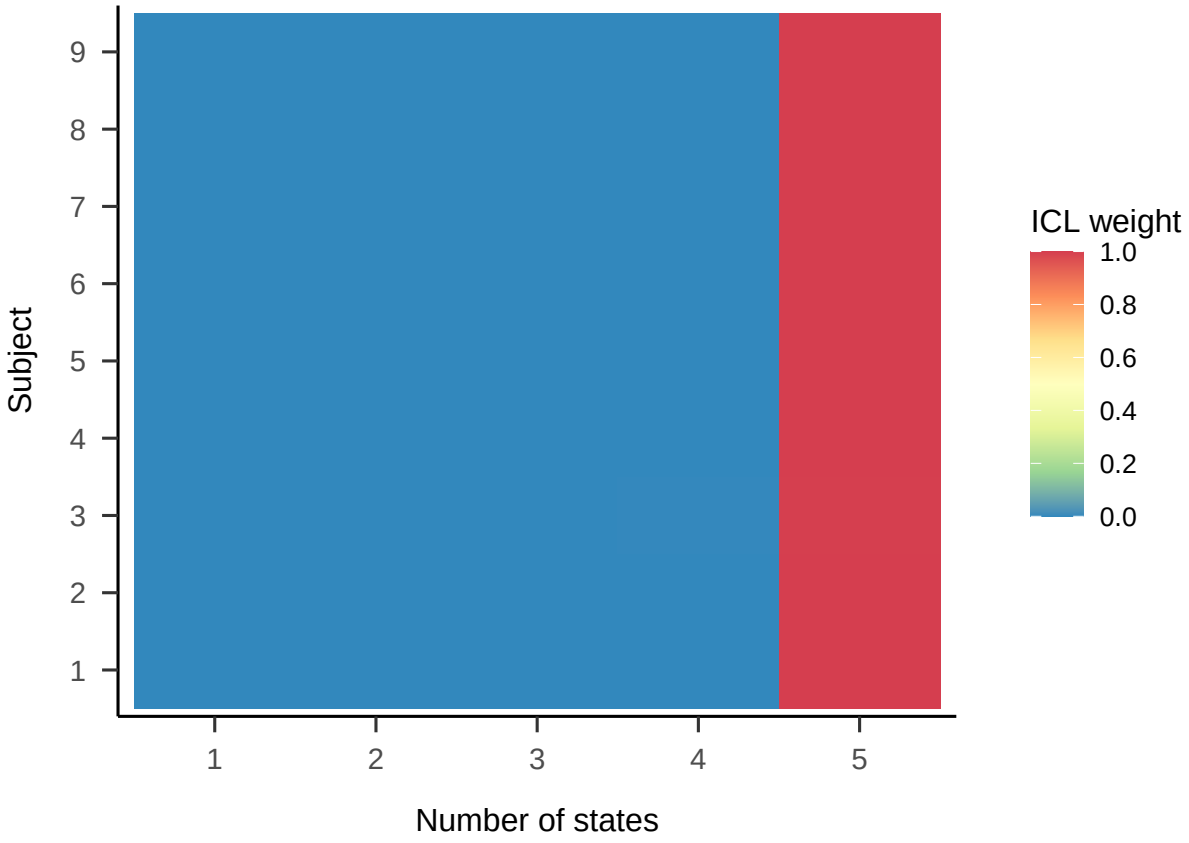

Figure 4. ICL weights displayed for each subject and HMMs with different numbers of states. Models were applied to the moving dots condition of the Andersson et al. (2017) data set. Higher weights indicate better model fit.

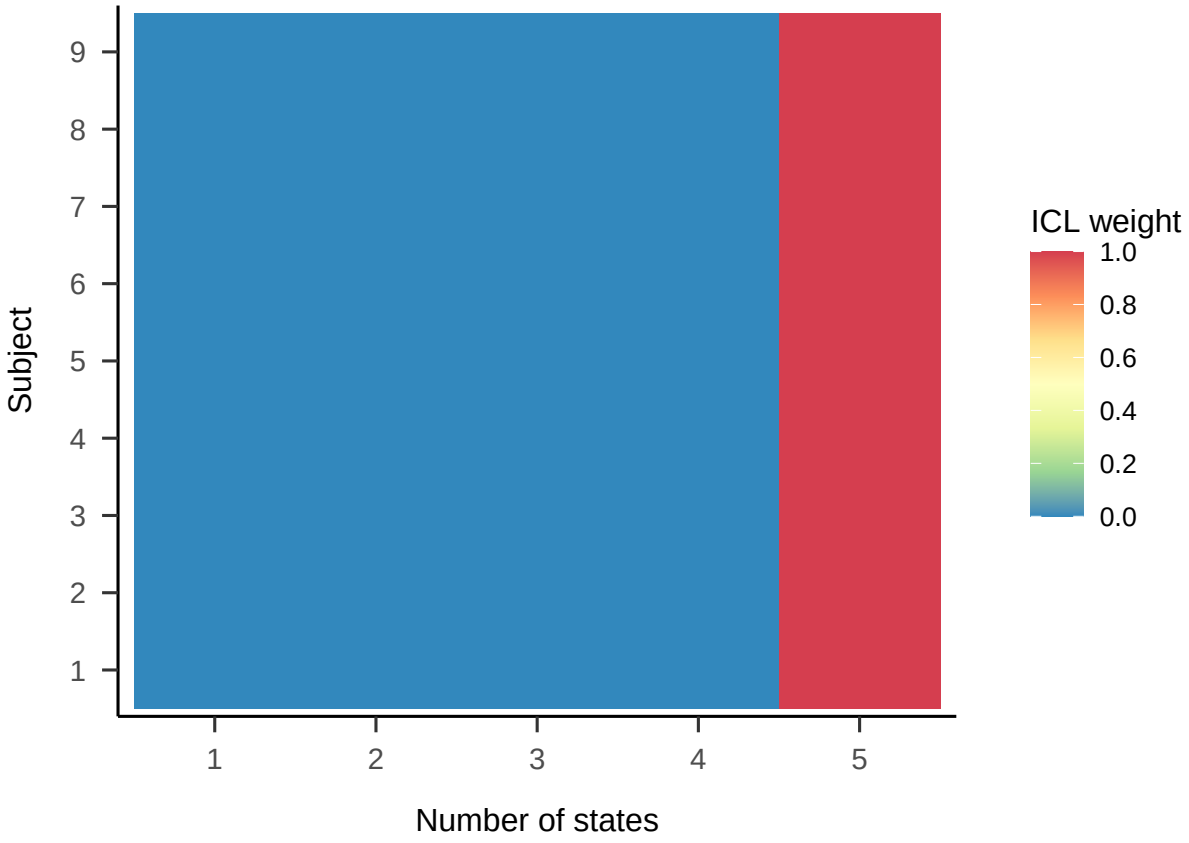

Figure 5. ICL weights displayed for each subject and HMMs with different numbers of states. Models were applied to the video condition of the Andersson et al. (2017) data set. Higher weights indicate better model fit.