



UNIVERSITEIT VAN PRETORIA  
UNIVERSITY OF PRETORIA  
YUNIBESITHI YA PRETORIA

NEO TANDEM TECHNOLOGIES



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# Eye Tracking Design Documentation

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*Author:*

Duran Cole  
Michael Nunes  
Molefe Molefe  
Tebogo Seshibe  
Timothy Snayers

*Student number:*

u13329414  
u12104592  
u12260429  
u13181442  
u13397134

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# 1 Introduction

## 1.1 Description of Document

This document aims to show the designs used to implement the software that is being created known as eye tracking. The document is divided into three sections. Each section describes a certain aspect about the design of the software and how the structure and the interface is combined to create the final product. The purpose of this eye-tracking software is to allow the user to track eyes and the movement of eyes on different kinds of media and models. This is something that has not been done on models such as 3D and video yet and will be a great contribution to the eye tracking. The eye tracking will be performed on 2D, 3D and video models.

## 1.2 Section Overview

The three sections that are as follows:

- Data Design.
- Interface Design.
- Procedural Design.

These three sections each cover a very important part of design of a software application. Data design will talk mainly about the structures in place within the program and how all the data structures are linked and communicate. Interface design will describe the choices made for the look of the software while still incorporating the UX goals of the user to make the program easier to use. Procedural Design will focus on the producers that are carried out in the program.

You may note that Architectural Design is not included in this document. This is not necessary as the topics that would be covered by that section have been covered in great detail in the architectural requirements document.

# 2 Data Design

The data structures used throughout this program are C Sharp classes and an external reference such as AForge.Net and openTK will be used to process data and use them in our program. The data structures all interact with each other and there is no solitary class that is standalone. Communication between the Data Objects is crucial in this program as raw and process data is dealt throughout the program and Objects communication is important to start processes. The data from the models that are being tracked are handled by the C Sharp classes we have created and this will then be shown to the user in a desirable format.

## 2.1 Models class

The models classes store all the information about the media that is being used and analysed. The models interact with the heat map class and the recording class. The models will initiate the recording. The data gathered from this will then be sent to the relevant heat map class so that it can create a heat map and then apply it to the media. The Model classes are separated into four child classes:

- 3D Model
- 3D Model Fly Through
- 2D Model
- Video Model

## 2.2 Heat map

The heat map object allows the creation of a heat map for a specific media type. The heat map uses the information collected from the eye tracking and then generates a heat map that is based on the media type that it is linked to. The heat map can be in two forms: heat map and heat map overlay. The difference between the two is the placement of the heat map. Heat map overlay is placed over the media showing exactly where the data is from the recording process relative to the media.

## 2.3 Statistics class

The statistics class uses the heat map data to create a statistical analysis on the heat map and gives the user the statistics that they need. This class also contains a reference to a specific heat map object so that it can directly access all the data that it needs. The transfer of data from raw to summarized changes the data structure so that it is easier to view by the user.

## 2.4 Recorder class

This class initiates the recording. This class is called in the Models classed and thus is part of it. This will open up the media to full screen to ensure there are no distractions. Then the data will be transferred from the camera to the program and then it can be used.

# 3 Interface Design

The interface design for this project is meant to be kept as simple as possible so that users could easily familiarize themselves with the program. The easy design will make the program more friendly and welcoming to the user. We also which to try and minimize any mistakes the user can make.

### **3.1 Evolution of the design design**

The previous design for the interface was a very primitive windows design. It was a basic and boring design which was only used as a proof of concept. The forms would constantly open and close to new sections and was very user-friendly. The colours of the form were dull and lacking an appealing factor. The placement of elements were also not ideal for efficiency and clarity when using the program.

The new design improves greatly with a simple look interface and easy flowing from one form to the next. The placements of elements also uncluttered the interface to make it easier for the users to use the system. The colours have changed and made much better looking.

### **3.2 Flow of design**

An important factor in the design of the interface design is the flow of the interfaces. The flow of interfaces can make a program easy to navigate or harder. We have tried to make it as easy as possible by flowing one form straight into the other in a logical order. The user will also be able to go back to previous forms.

### **3.3 Form element placement**

The placements of all the elements are carefully placed so that the user is able to easily see how to do what actions. This is vital as this makes it easier to perform tasks and understand how to do these tasks. The elements are centred to the form so that it would be the first thing the user will see. The recording forms then have the buttons listed vertically on the right and an open space to the left that will be used to display a preview of the model that recording is happening on.

### **3.4 Interaction with functionality**

The interfaces serve as a front end to the user and then functionality is added to the various elements of the form on the back end. This is how the Interfaces interact with the functionality. Every action that is taken on the form calls a function on the backend. This ensures that no code is left on the main program with all the interfaces but rather the components handle all the actions.

## **4 Procedural Design**

The program has a main procedure which outlines the entire process involved in using the program and this procedure can be subdivided into many sub-procedures

## **4.1 Main Procedure:Eye tracking**

This will start from the moment the program is initiated.The first subsection is the selection of the method to start the entire process.This sub-procedures is called project state.The following sub-procedures is the setting up of the the recording project.This sub-procedures is called recording setup.The final sub-procedures called eye tracking recording is where the recording can be performed and then can be navigated to the setup sub-procedures to start the process from that point.

## **4.2 Sub Procedure:Project Start**

This procedure is comprised of an option to start a new recording session from the beginning or choosing to continue from a previous session.Both these options will navigate to the next sub-procedures.The difference between the options is that creating a new session will create files and continuing a session will read from previously created files.

## **4.3 Sub Procedure:Recording Setup**

The recording setup procedure allows the user to select the type of recording they wish to make and then also to choose a name for the recording.This sub procedure is the start point for the loop of activity when a recording has been completed.

## **4.4 Sub Procedure:Eye Tracking Recording**

This procedure starts with the calibration of the camera to the user.Then the user will start the recording and then data will then be analysed.After the recording has taken place the user can then choose to create the heatmaps,create statistical analysis or to then start a new recording.When starting a new recording then the recording setup procedure will be executed until the user exits the recording.

# **5 Usability testing**

Usability testing of a program is crucial as people need to experience the project.These people need to be people that haven't used the system at all or know anything about the system.

## **5.1 Date of testing**

Usability testing of the program took place between 5th of October to the 9th of October 2015.This was during the holidays and a space was set up to perform these tests.

## **5.2 The participants**

The participants used in the testing were largely students from different departments within the university. Each participant was asked to use the program to perform various types of recordings on all the types of models available. The feedback from each participant included their opinion on the following: accuracy of recordings, guided nature of the process, layout of the forms, preview window, size and style of font, size and style of buttons, loading times and calibration.

## **5.3 The feedback**

The feedback taken from the users were gathered and then analysed. The following was the results of the feedback. This was with the older user interface with the blue interface with normal text.

### **5.3.1 Calibration**

The calibration was considered easy to perform and the window that displays the position of the eyes was helpful in positioning the user for optimal use of the program.

### **5.3.2 Accuracy of recordings**

The heat-maps and gaze-plots have a high enough accuracy that most participants agreed with the results. There were a couple of inconsistencies between the gaze-plot and the heat map.

### **5.3.3 Layout of the forms**

The forms were thought to be very simple and clean. Initially (with the first group of participants) the layouts were considered very cluttered. The text was hardly readable and the blue backcolour was not to every ones liking.

### **5.3.4 Guided nature of the process**

This helped most of those who were lost at first although the limitation was apparent on advanced users.

### **5.3.5 Preview window**

This window was useful to the user as it showed a preview of their model and they could then decide to continue the recording.

### **5.3.6 Size and style of font**

The text was too small and hard to read at times, this made it hard to use as people couldn't see the buttons.

### **5.3.7 Size and style of buttons**

The buttons were not easily to distinguish from the form as the colours were the same. This made it hard to see and click the buttons.

### **5.3.8 Loading times**

Most of the participants agreed that the loading times were too long with any video processing and the 3D rendering.

### **5.3.9 The changes made**

Changes were made to the interface to make it more usable. Where had changed the colour of the forms to a neutral white. This makes the text easier to read and the font has also changed and made bold to make it stand out more. The buttons have borders around them to make them easily distinguishable from the background and this helps you know where the buttons are.