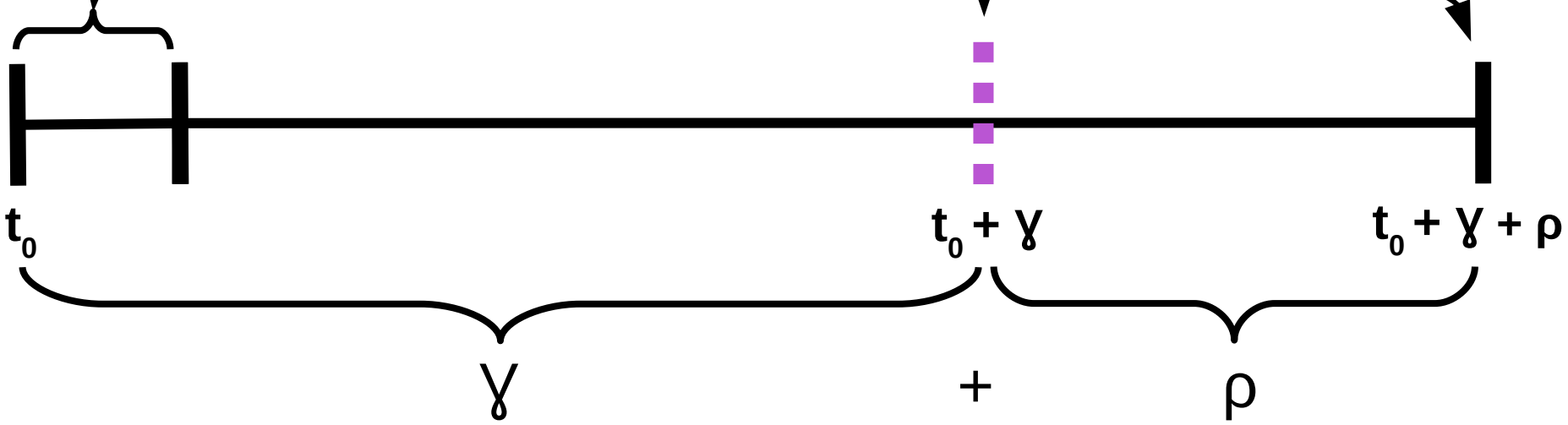
At some point, the subject makes a decision to initiate a look to a different location. This is the **cognitive mechanism** we are trying to recover. This mechanism occurring at time $t_0+\gamma$ will lead to a fixation on the target with probability $f_\theta(t_0+\gamma)$

A look concludes at time $t_0+\gamma+\rho$. The offset of one look corresponds with the onset of the subsequent look. As its location was determined at time $t_0+\gamma$, this next look will have a **delayed observation bias** of size ρ.

A look onset begins with the launching of a saccade at time t_0. For the **look onset method**, this is the only data point we consider



We do not differentiate between a saccade and a fixation as the location of a look is determined at the onset of a saccade. γ determines the time between look onset and the cognitive mechanism initiating the next look

Following the cognitive mechanism to initiate a look is a period of oculomotor delay. During this period, the subject remains fixated on the current object

The duration of a single look includes both the *saccade* and *fixation* and is of length $\gamma+\rho$. In the **proportion of fixation method**, this entire duration is marked as {0,1}. When $\rho = 0$, γ represents the **added observation bias.** When $\rho \neq 0$, ρ contributes to both **added observation bias**, as well as the **delayed observation bias**, which impacts both methods