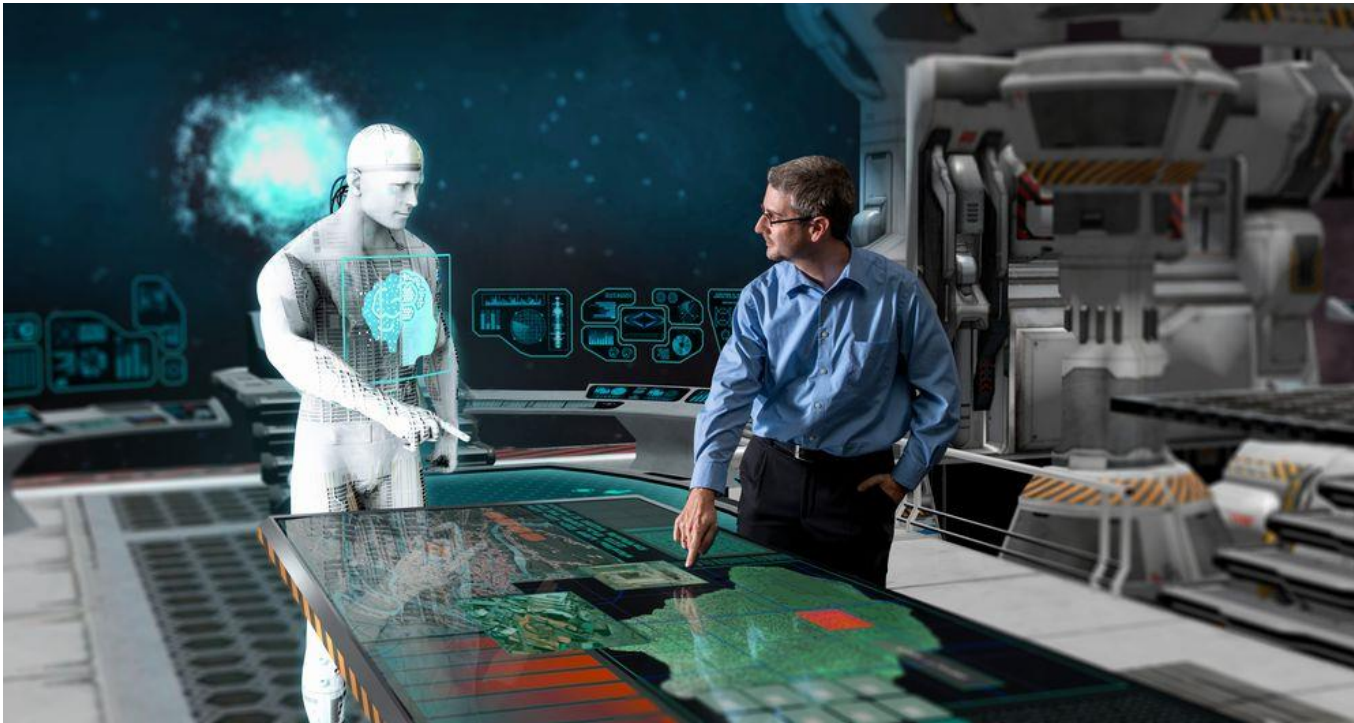


# ADAPTIVE LEARNING GAMES USING EYE-TRACKING AND A.I.

Alexander Streicher, Sebastian Leidig  
LEARNTEC, Karlsruhe, 29. January 2020



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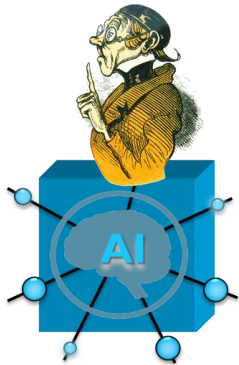
# AGENDA

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- Motivation, Problem Statement, Adaptivity, Eye Tracking
- Concept, Solution Approach
- Modeling for Games and Eye Tracking
- Evaluation Study
- Conclusion & Outlook

## *Adaptive (with A.I.) Serious Games and Eye Tracking*

Intelligent  
Tutoring Systems (ITS)

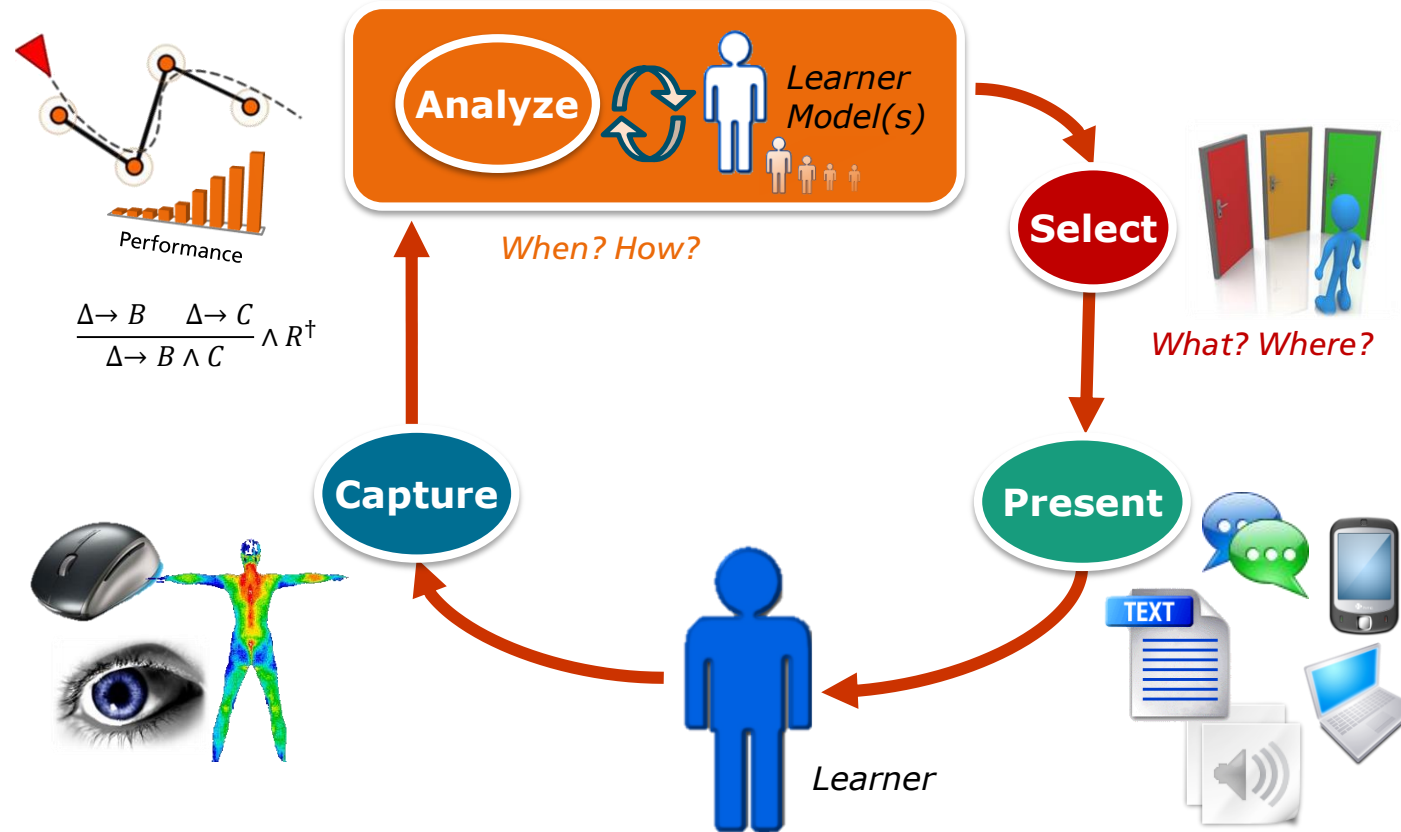


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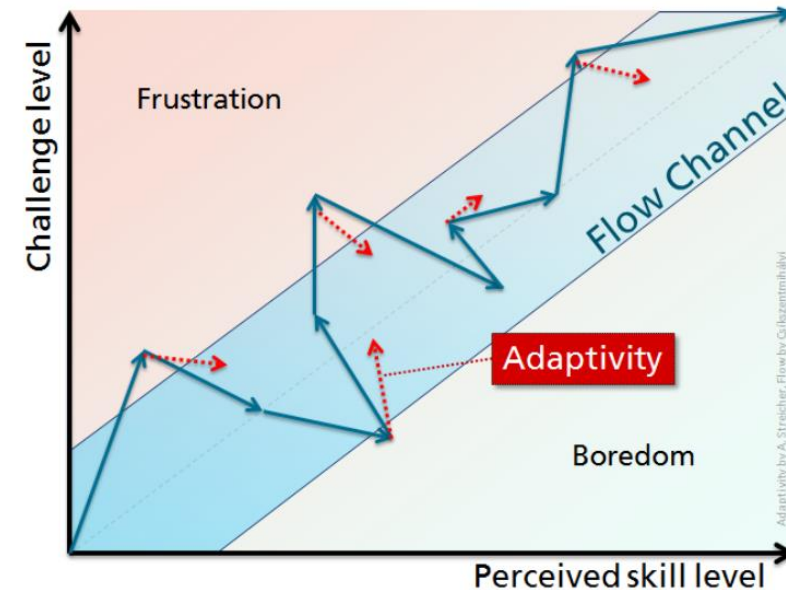
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# Adaptivity Cycle



# When to adapt?

- When should (must?) an adaptive serious game react?
- React too early – bad! ☹️
- React too late – bad! ☹️
- Our research:
  - Primary focus on timing (when?)
  - User modeling, e.g. A.I. cognitive modeling → learner/learning state
  - Modeling for flow and immersion [Cruz2017]



Flow: [Csikszentmihalyi1990, Chen2007]

# Our Solution Approach – Applicable, feasible Eye Tracking

Gaze tracking to detect goal-orientedness

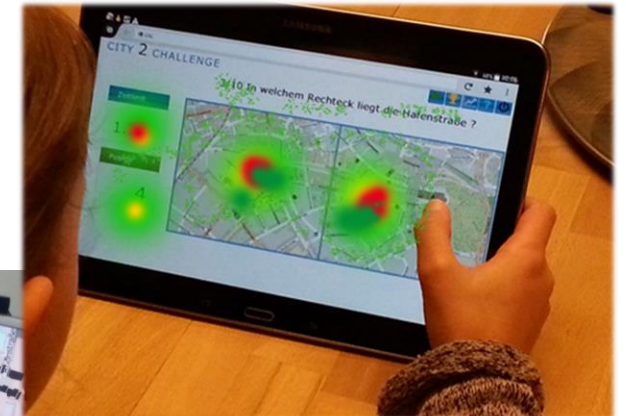


© Eye Tribe

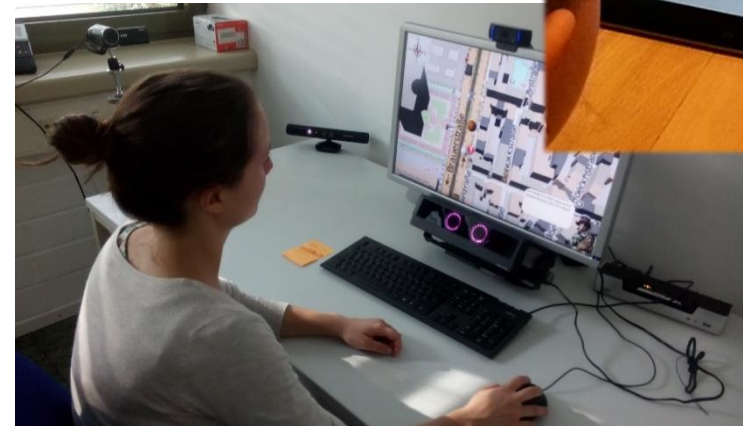
vs.



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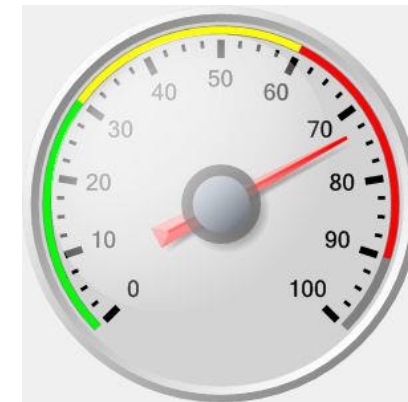
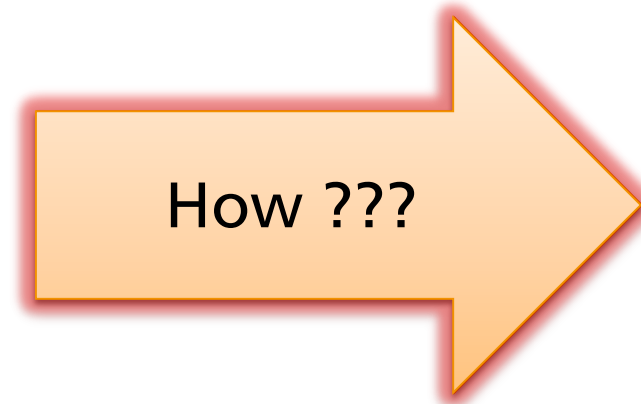
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# What to do with Gaze Data? How to interpret?

- There is no semantic information from just X/Y gaze points
- We need a reference model/ground truth



Gaze Plot/Data



Goal Orientedness  
Attention Level  
Performance Score

# Adaptation, Personalization, Adaptivity, ...

*"We define digital adaptive learning tools as **education technologies** that can **respond** to a **student's interactions** in **real-time** by automatically providing the student with **individual support**."*

EdSurge, Pearson (2016) Decoding Adaptive. Pearson, London



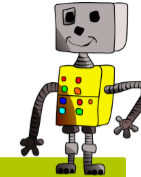
## Personalization

- Manually or automatic
- Individual preferences or needs
- Bsp. avatar design



## Adaptability

- Possibility to modify
- Preferences, models
- Offline / online



## Adaptivity

- Automatic
- Adaptation to the learner, environment, situation, etc.
- Bsp. dynamic difficulty adjustment

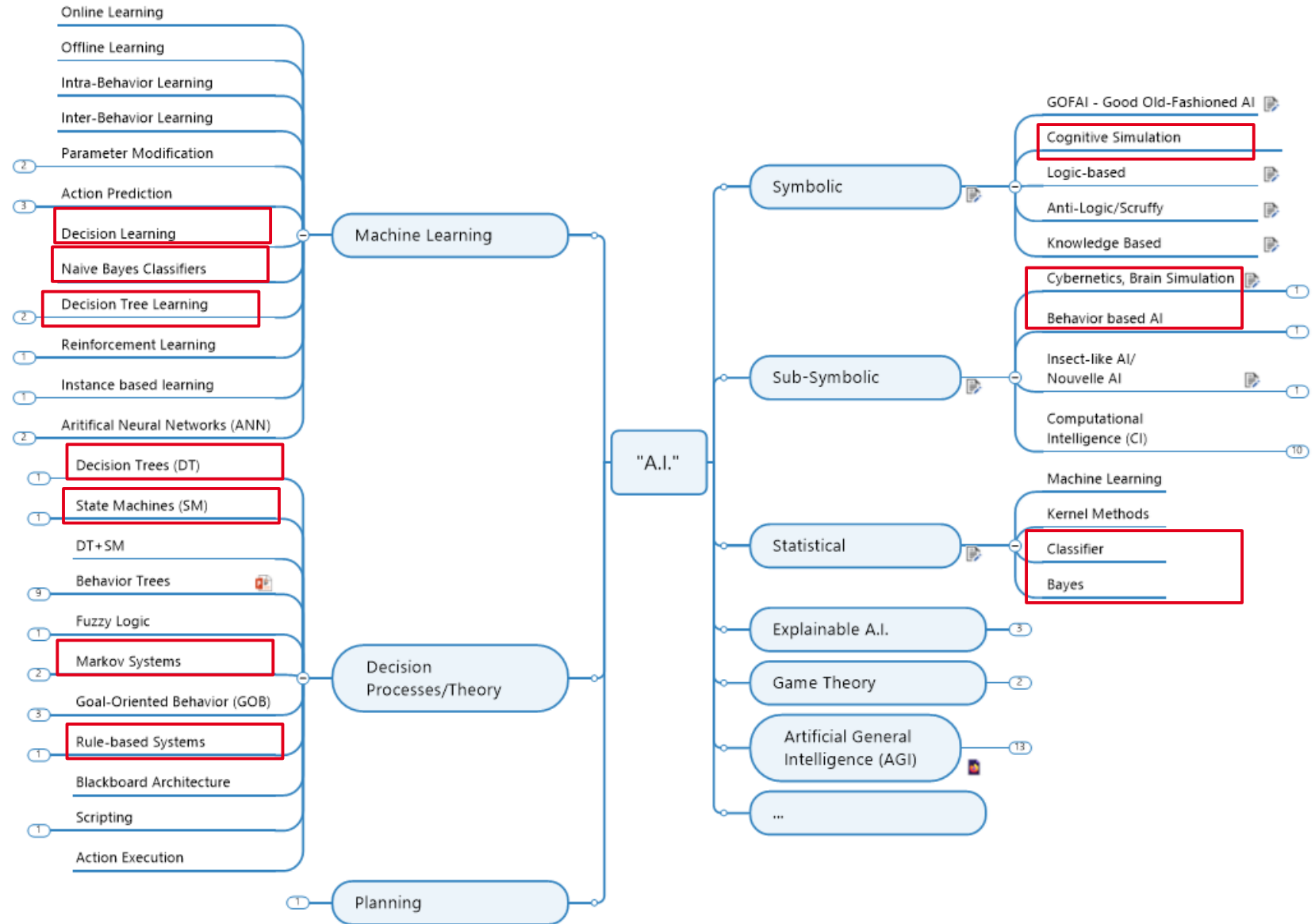


# „A.I.“?

- Unsharp term (often just marketing?)

Here:

- Methods and technologies to mimic artificial tutoring
- Focus on “explainable A.I.” (XAI)



# Eye Tracking in a Nutshell

- Measuring of eye movement by infrared light reflected by pupils
- Eye movements allow inferences about the cognitive state [Duchowski 2007]
- Typical terms and metrics:

## Fixations

- Eyes stopping and getting fixated
- ~ 90 % of time, lasting 150-600 msec

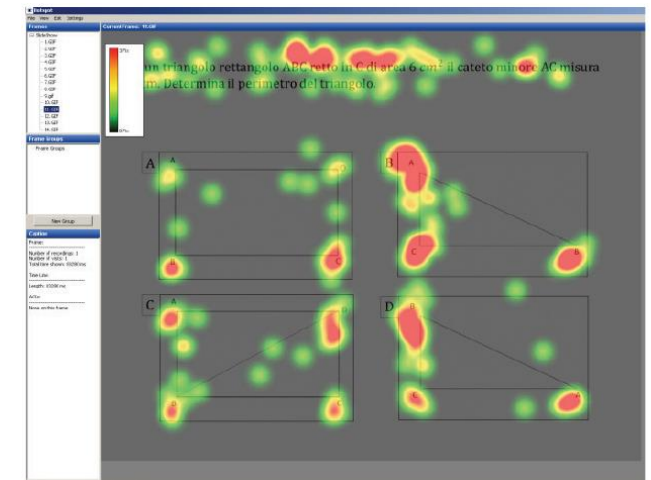
## Saccades

- Short, fast eye movements to reposition the fovea
- Happens between fixations

## Blinks

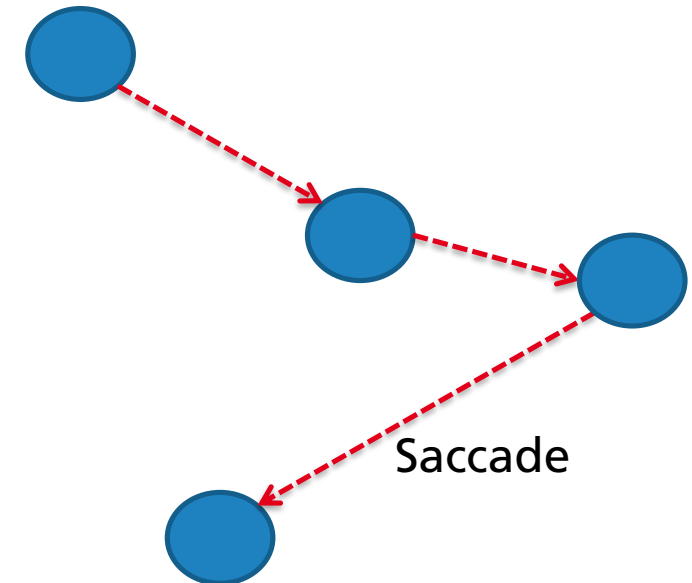
- Closing of the eyes [Galley 2001]
- E.g. indicator of tiredness [Galley01, Barrios04, Calvi08]

...

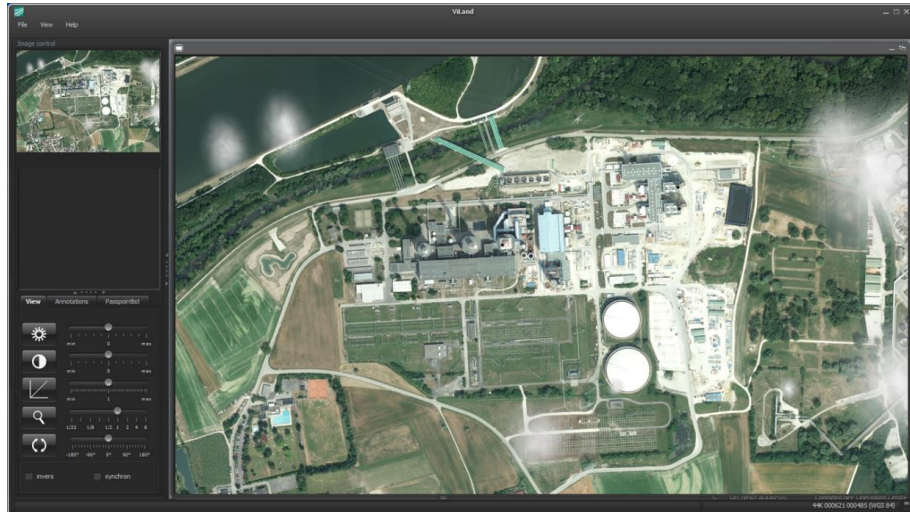


Source [Cantoni 2012]

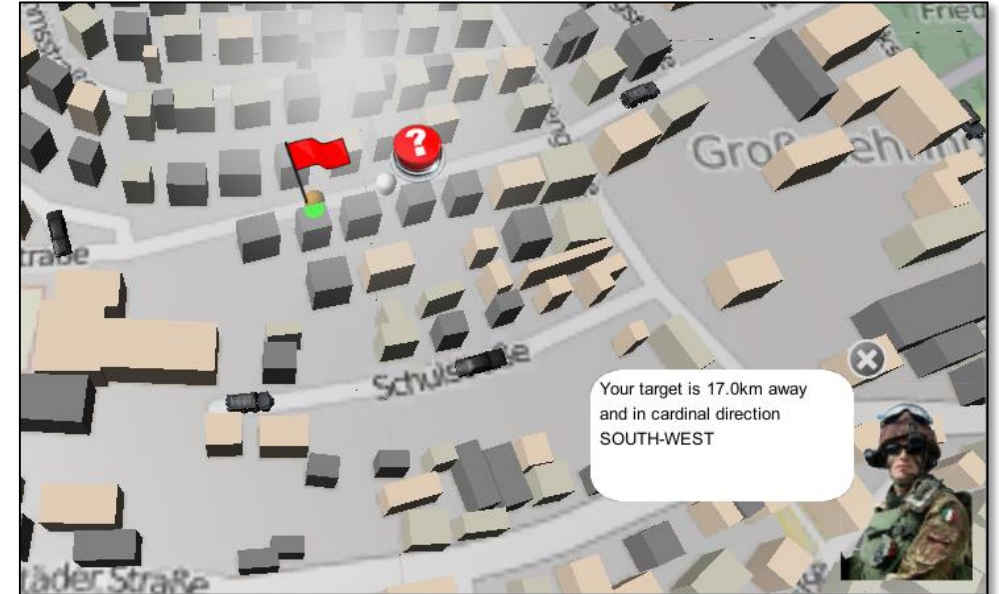
## Fixation



# Adaptivity – Examples



Content Adaptation:  
Modification  
of e.g. images



Dynamic Help /  
Virtual Agents

[Biegemeier 2016]

**CITY 2 CHALLENGE**

**Richtig! Hier liegt der Rathenauplatz. Zum Fortsetzen klicken.**

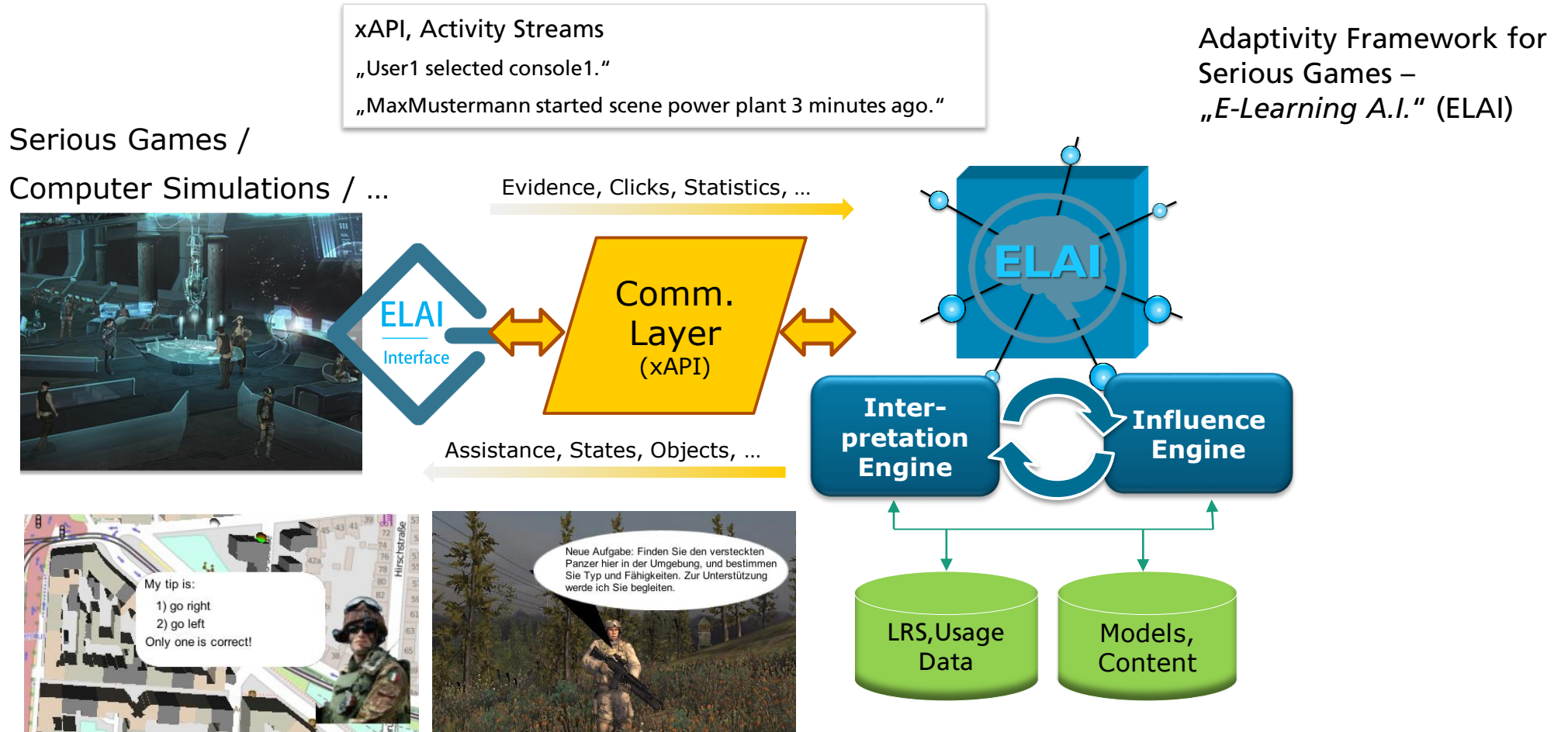
Zeitlimit
4.9 sec
Punkte
93



Dynamic Difficulty  
Adjustment (DDA)

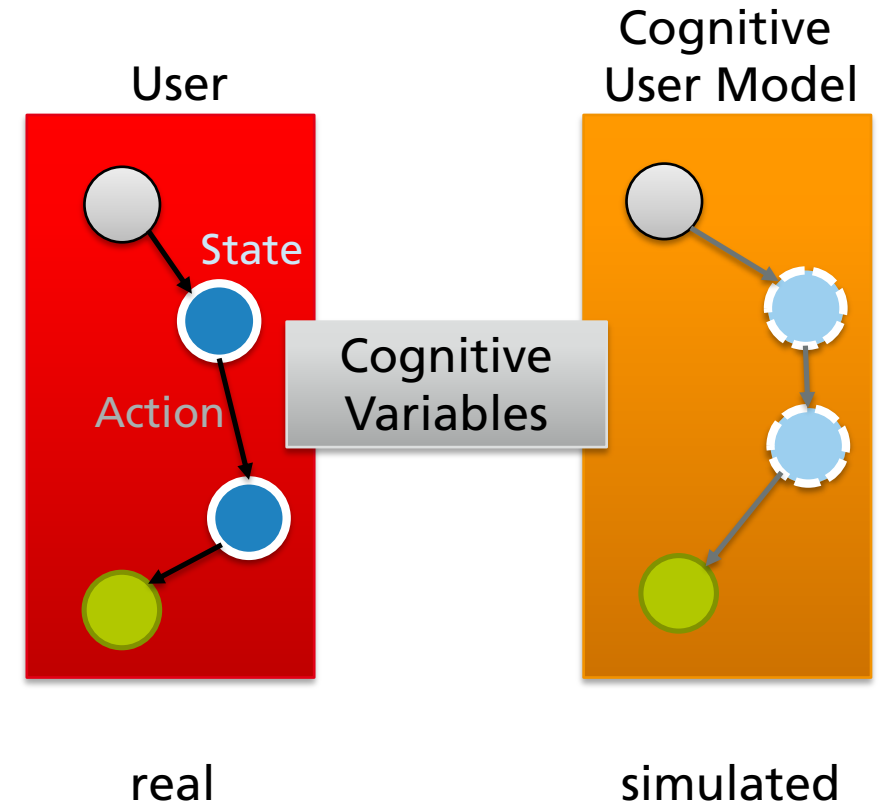
[Lehmann 2015]

# How to enable adaptivity for your game or virtual environment?



# A.I. Modeling

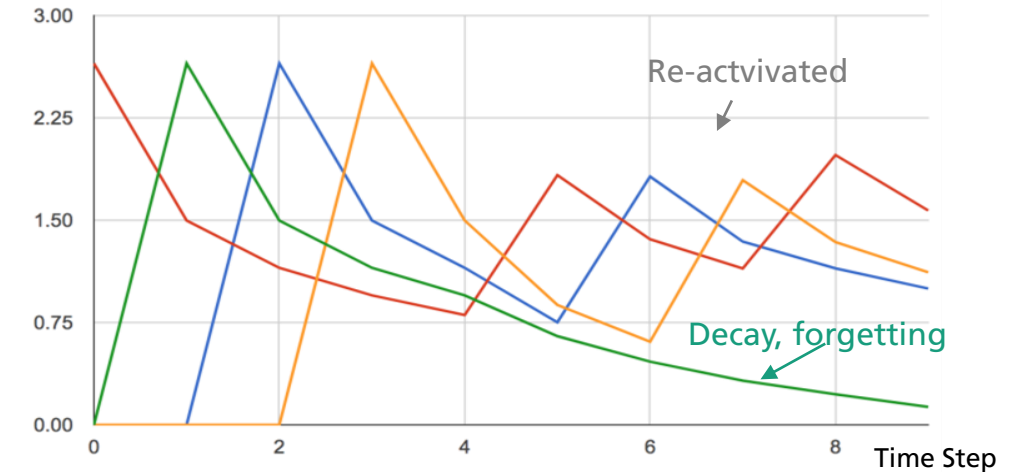
- Adaptivity quality ~ Information about the user
- Models on the application (game) are needed to evaluate user interactions



# A.I. Modeling – What does the user know/not know?

- Address question “when to adapt...?”
- Cognitive Modeling for user/learner models [Busch2018, Aydinbas2019]
  - Forgetting, attention, workload, difficulty, ...
  - Generative hierarchical models (Bayesian) → estimate states and actions
  - Infer user’s current (latent) state from observed variables
- + “Ideal Path Model” as reference model to evaluate interactions

Concept/Chunk Activation „Energy”

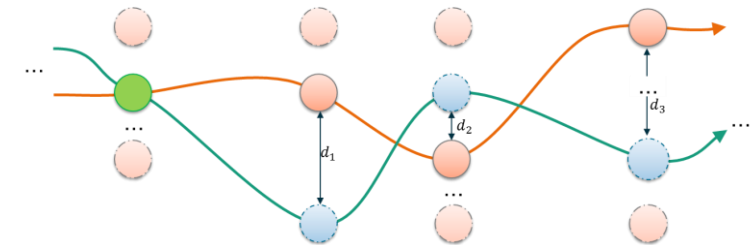


# Solution – Adaptivity & Eye-Tracking



# Eye-Tracking for additional information

- Problem:  
User interactions (mouse clicks etc.) alone yield incomplete picture
- Solution approach:  
Eye-tracking as additional information source  
[Kiili 2014]
- Challenge:  
How to classify gaze tracks?





530646	11:18:38.004	00:08:50.645	31853	954,1184	678,7677
530663	11:18:38.065	00:08:50.662	31854	961,7927	668,1666
530679	11:18:38.081	00:08:50.679	31855	953,6471	677,8453
530696	11:18:38.098	00:08:50.695	31856	956,0481	674,0042
530713	11:18:38.115	00:08:50.712	31857	-1920	-1200

617,8487	3,331375	0	957,7708	716,8275
617,817	3,282944	0	957,7416	722,2934
617,7731	3,311722	0	954,6276	728,9644
618,2036	3,3228	0	949,6405	737,928
617,817	-1920	-1200	0	-1

**960,7856 505,9226**  
**Gaze Position (x/y)**

**3,160294**  
**Pupil Dilation**

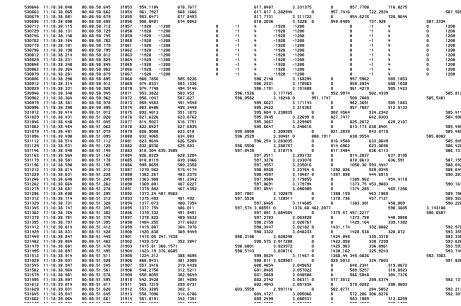
530912	11:18:38.314	00:08:50.912	31869	977,7000	667,7000
530929	11:18:38.329	00:08:50.929	31870	977,7000	667,7000
530946	11:18:38.344	00:08:50.946	31871	977,7000	667,7000
530962	11:18:38.359	00:08:50.962	31872	977,7000	667,7000
530979	11:18:38.374	00:08:50.979	31873	977,7000	667,7000

596,2148	3,160294	0	957,5962	505,1853
596,2331	3,160294	0	959,2934	508,1038
596,1791	3,160294	0	813,173	630,8401
596,1526	3,160294	0	821,2839	643,8719
596,0582	3,160294	808,1917	630,9554	633,0649

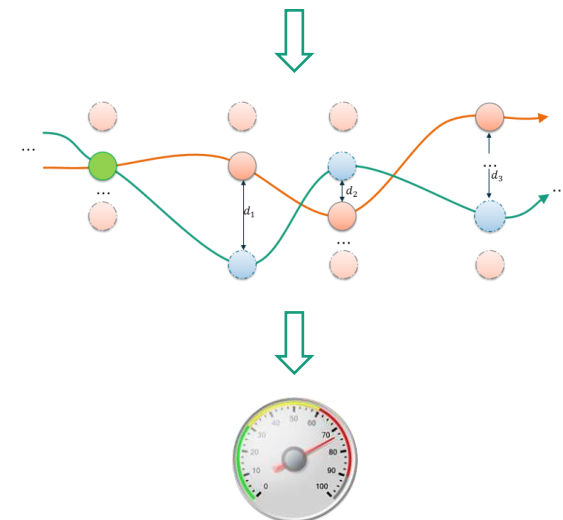


# Ideal Path Model (IPM)

- How to relate game context with observed data?
- Idea:
  - Establish a reference model for a user's "Ideal Path" through a learning system/game
  - Goal oriented behavior aligned with an "Ideal Path"
  - Quantify derivations of actual path from ideal path



The table contains multiple columns of numerical data, likely representing game state variables and player performance metrics over time. The data is organized into several sections, possibly representing different game phases or player actions.



$$\Delta_i = |x_{i-1} - x_i|_{IP}$$

# Ideal Path Score

Normalized Score:



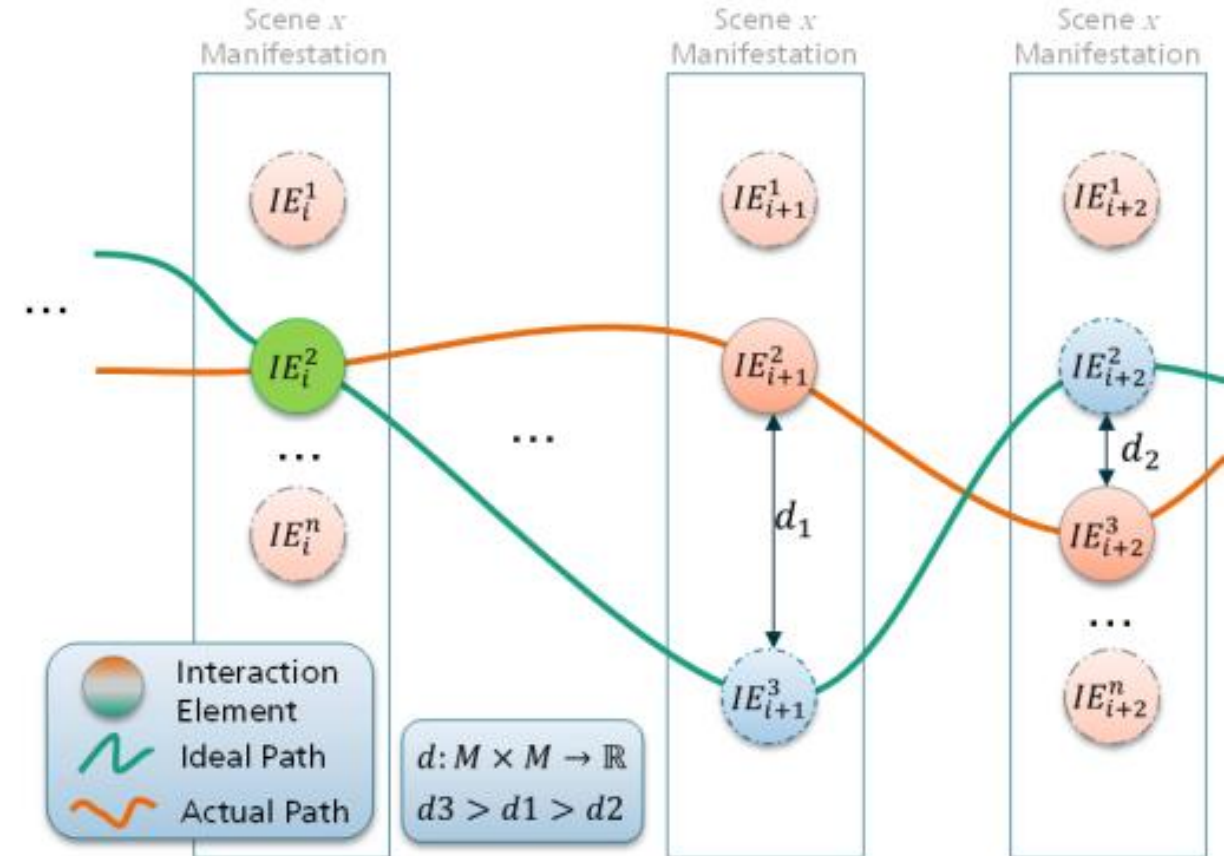
+1 ≡ good, progress



0 ≡ neutral, no progress



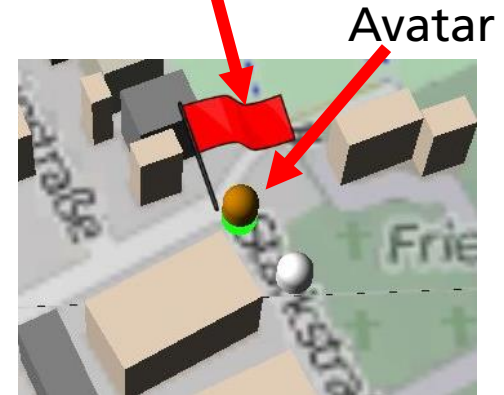
-1 ≡ bad, regression



# Example: SaFIR (Seek and Find for Image Reconnaissance)



Flag:  
movement target



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- Seek & Find game, 2.5D isometric
- Objective: Seek and find tasks, e.g. find locations, specific vehicle types, ...
- Learning goals: learn maps/surroundings, differentiate vehicle types

# Example: SaFIRa (SaFIR adaptive)

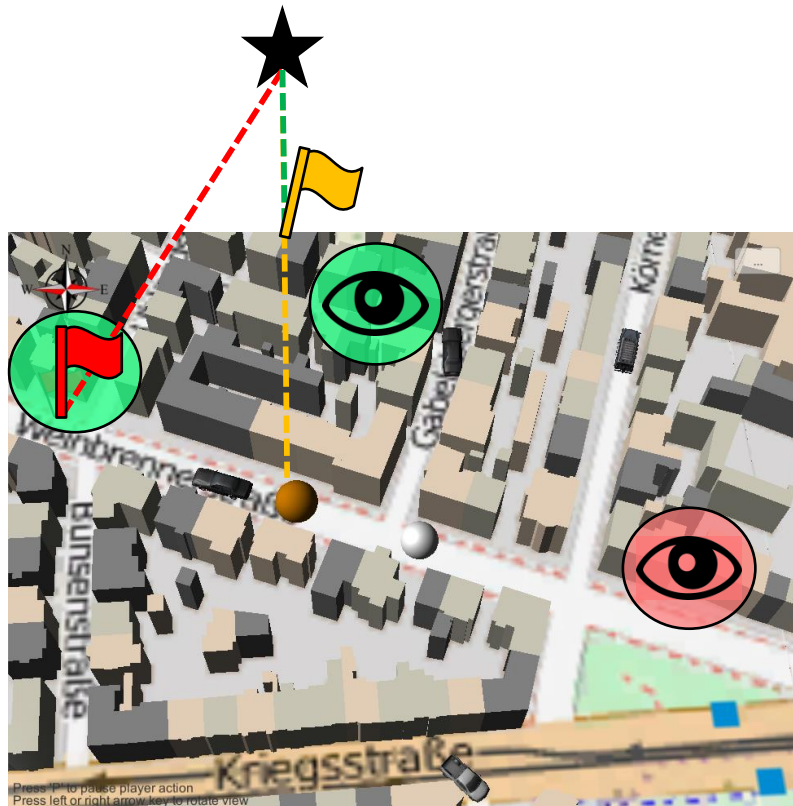


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Adaptive  
Virtual Agent hints:

Your target is 17.0km away  
and in cardinal direction  
SOUTH-WEST

# SaFIRa: Defining an Ideal Path Score



$$\text{Score} = \alpha S_{\text{Move}} + (1 - \alpha) S_{\text{Gaze}}$$

$$S_{\text{Move}} = \frac{\text{TargetDistanceChange}_{\text{actual move}}}{\text{TargetDistanceChange}_{\text{ideal move}}}$$

$$S_{\text{Gaze}} = \sum_{f \in \text{Fixations}} \text{fixationValue}(f) \frac{\text{duration}(f)}{\text{duration}_{\text{step}}}$$

# Study

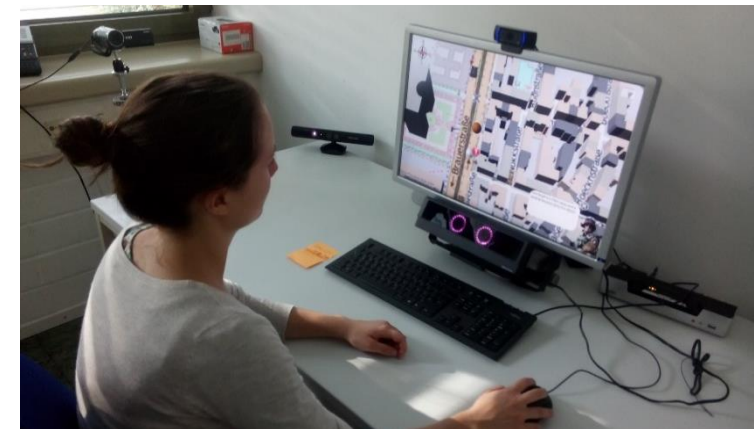
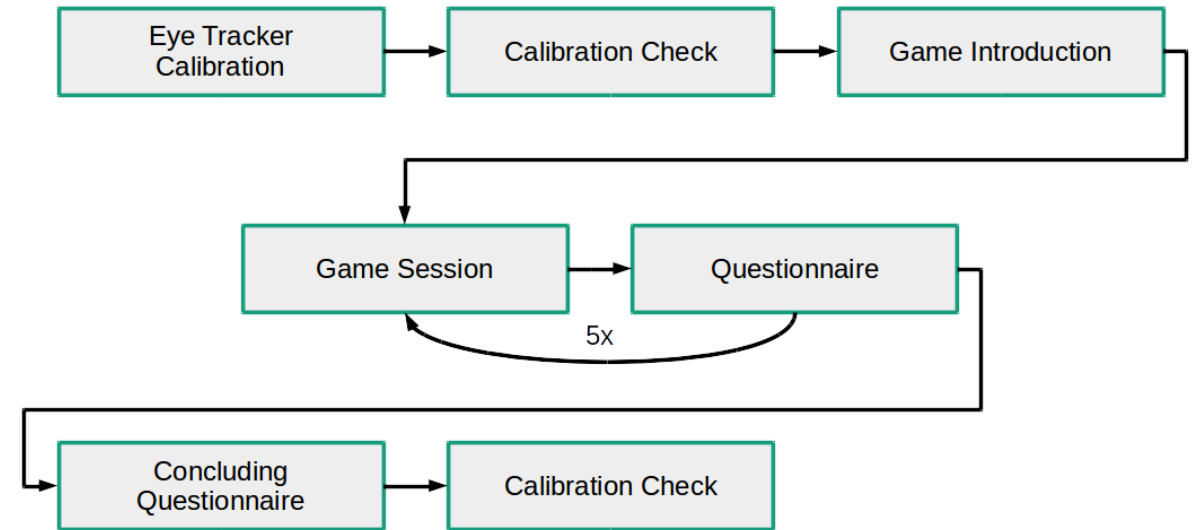
## ■ Hypothesis

- *Ideal Path Score (IPS) correlates with self-reported attention & goal-orientedness*
- *Eye tracking features improve correlation*
- *IPS improves adaptivity decisions*

## ■ Control group

- Without Eye-Tracking Adaptivity
- With Eye-Tracking Adaptivity (IPS)

## ■ Recorded 86 game sessions, n=20

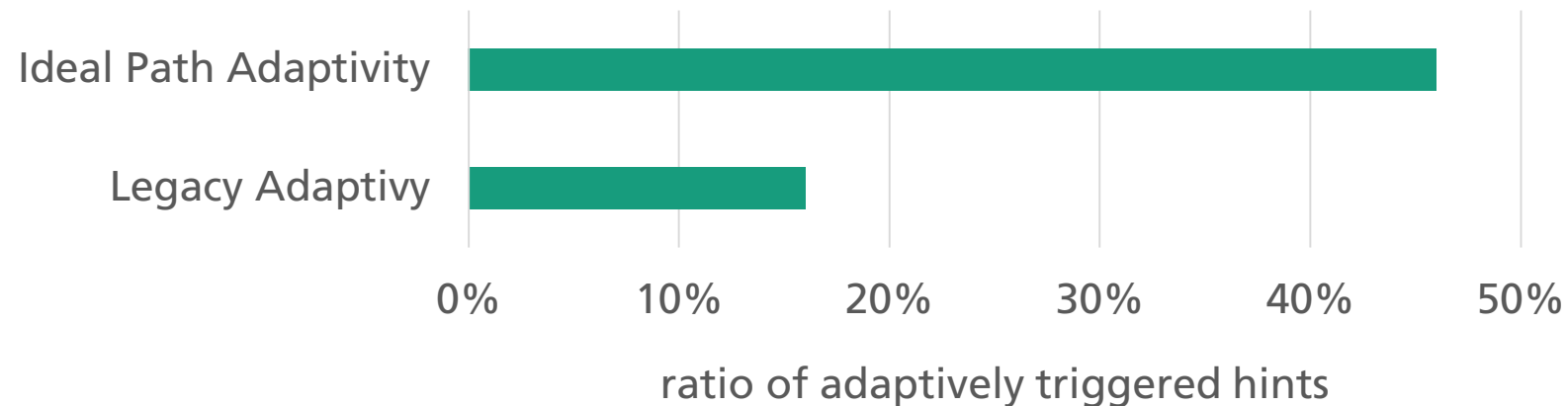


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# Study Results

- Ideal Path Score improves adaptive display of help [Streicher2018, Leidig2016]



- Limitations, challenges:
  - Few „distracted“ participants during experiment → “Attention“ difficult to measure
  - Evaluation setting in parts too complex, too high DoF → simplification needed

# Conclusion & Outlook

- Eye tracking to augment adaptivity decisions for serious games (“when to adapt”)
- Focus on feasibility by using COTS hardware (only regions, not pixel precise)
- Use e-learning standards, e.g. xAPI, and interoperability architecture for adaptivity
- Generic *Ideal Path Score* to measure progress (reference model and metric)

## Outlook

- Transfer to other game genres and application domains, e.g., serious game for cyber security
- Combination of modeling approaches (cognitive modeling + ideal path model)
- Further evaluation studies



*Thanks.  
Questions? Comments?*



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