Psychomotor Vigilance Task
Evaluation for Touchscreen Devices

Lucia Arsintescu
Background of PVT

- PVT-192 – widely used in laboratory studies
- Palm-PVT – 5-min widely used in field studies.
- Various PVTs developed for laptop use and hand-held mobile devices.
# Background of PVT

## PVT-192

- Bulky, used on laboratory
- Cannot be used by multiple subjects
- Subjects have to declare their handedness in advance
- LED display
- Running-timer stimulus
- Immediate feedback
- ISI – 2-10s following a rectangular distribution

## Palm-PVT

- Small, easy to carry around – used in the field
- Can be used easily by multiple subjects (distinguished by study code and name)
- Handedness can be entered just before first session
- LCD display
- Black-and-white circular target
- Feedback is provided at the end of each session
- Uses N discrete foreperiods determined by a user-specified step size and then randomizes without replacement in blocks of 2N.
Study goal

• To develop and validate a PVT for touchscreen devices that would have the same characteristics as PVT-192.
NASA - PVT

- It has the same features as PVT-192
  - ISI interval 2-10 sec, randomly (rectangular distribution)
  - Stimulus represented by a milliseconds-counter in a small rectangular box
  - Left and right areas predefined on the screen to serve as left or right buttons
  - Immediate feedback
NASA-PVT

- Presence of FS or ERR on screen when participants react too fast to the stimulus or use the wrong finger to answer to the stimulus.
- The handedness can be entered at the beginning of the first session.
- It can be used by multiple subjects (change study code and id).
Study protocol/Participants

• 10 participants (5 males, 5 females) between 19 and 38 years of age (M = 25.1, SD = 6.17)

O = Orientation
* = 5-min PVT-192, 5-min Nasa-PVT

Participant is discharged home in a cab or with a friend/family member
Touchscreen device latency

- Latency - the time between user action (touches the screen) and the system’s response.
Touchscreen device latency

- Device latency = 77.42 (16.77).
- The mean device latency was subtracted from each PVT trial before analyzing the PVT data.
PVT outcome

- Mean 1/RT - reciprocal response time or response speed, measured in seconds.
- Lapses - the cumulative number of RTs exceeding 500 ms.
- Fastest 10%RT - the fastest 10% of response times for all trials. It indicates the best performance a participant is capable of producing.
- Slowest 10% 1/RT (cognitive slowing) - the slowest 10% of reciprocal response times for all trials. It indicates the vigilance response slowing.
- Mixed effects ANOVA with 2 two within subjects factors: Time and PVT type.
• Main effect of time ($p < .001$) The mean $1/RT$ of both PVTs became worse over time.
• Significant linear decrease in performance over time for both PVTs.
• Main effect of PVT ($p = .001$). The mean $1/RT$ for the two PVTs were significantly different overall.
Lapses

- Main effect of time ($p < .001$). The mean lapses of both PVTs increased significantly across time.
- Significant linear increase in lapses over time for both PVTs.
- No main effects of PVT.
Slowest 10% of 1/RT

- Main effect of time (p < .001) The mean slowest 10% 1/RT of became significantly worse across time.
- Significant linear decrease in performance over time for both PVTs.
- Main effect of PVT (p< .01).
• Main effect of time \((p < .001)\) The mean fastest 10% RT of both PVTs changed significantly across time.
• Significant linear increase over time for both PVTs.
• Main effect of PVT \((p < .05)\).
Conclusions

• NASA-PVT follows the same shape and is similar on mean RTs and lapses after the latency cutoff was applied.
• Our results are limited to acute sleep deprivation.
• Future studies -
• Problems with touchscreen devices: latency, double touch, variability within and between subjects.
Problems with touchscreen devices

• Latency
• Double touch
• Variability of latency between trials in the same test for the same subject
• Variability of latency between subjects
Contributors

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