Gaze tracking and Language Model for Flexible Augmentative and Alternative Communication in Practical Scenarios

Eötvös Loránd University – and – German Research Center for Artificial Intelligence

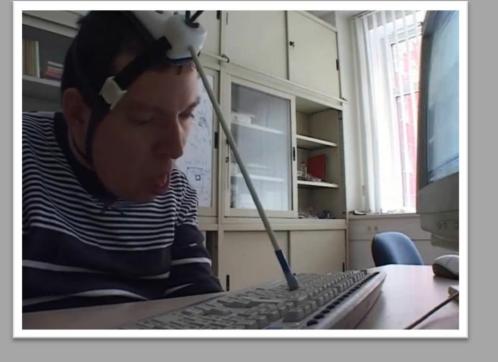
MOTIVATION

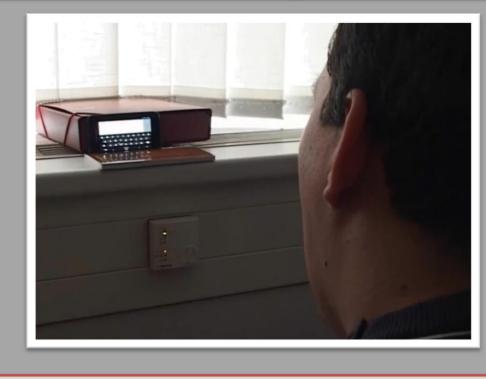
- (i) Symbol based communication: continuous confirmation of **understanding** is needed
- (ii) Possibilities of **initiating conversations** are restricted
- (iii) We cannot assume a grammatical structure of symbols
- (iv) Communication with most people is difficult.

CHALLENGES

AAC symbol boards are slow and cumbersome, General situations are problematic It is hard to make personal contacts. Symbol (word tag) combinations are ambigous.

CONTRIBUTION





METHODS

Traditional: head stick or headmouse

More natural tools:

Eye Tracking Glasses (SMI ETG) : a pair of glasses with eye tracking infrared cameras and a forward looking video camera.

Head Mounted Display (Brother HMD) : see-through display attached to glasses.

SUFFIX TREE BUILDER ALGORITHM EYE TRAC

EYE TRACKING SOFTWARE

- (i) We generate natural language sentences from selected word (symbol tag) sequences.
- (ii) Symbol selection is facilitated by gaze tracking.

ALGORITHM DETAILS

- We use Statistical Language Modeling to generate full sentences.
- (ii) We generate sequences consisting of symbols and closed words.
- (iii) We estimate the probability of a sequence using an Ngram language model.
- (iv) Since the number of the possible combinations of symbols and closed words tends to increase exponentially therefore we developed a greedy algorithm to restrict the candidate space, that we call Suffix Tree Builder.
- (v) For estimating language model parameters we use the huge and general Google Books N-gram Corpus with the BerkeleyLM Language Model Library.

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The algorithm builds the sentence fragments step-by-step by traversing a pruned suffix tree of word sequences (i.e., n-grams). Utilizes probabilities. Nodes with **rounded shape** correspond to **closed words, green color** indicate the first word of an **accepted fragment**.

PRACTICAL EXPERIMENTS

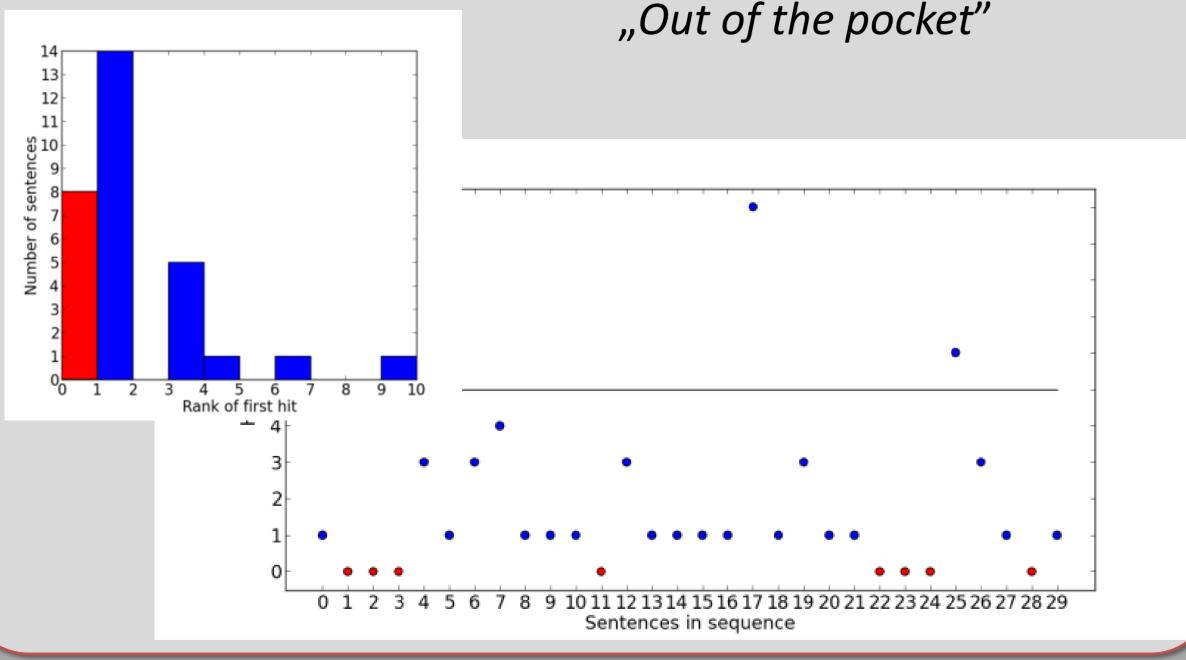


FUTURE WORK

- (i) Incorporate context based filtering.
- (ii) Multimodal information extraction methods.
- (iii) Gther semantic information of the situation: process the additional video and audio data.

RESULTS

Algorithm: rank syntactically correct sentences for each word sequence during three scenarios. Scenarios include thirty word sequences. Blue: hit, Red: no hit 73% of the results contained appropriate sentences 91% of the correct sentences were in the first five hits. Example: {,,out", ,,pocket} \rightarrow ,,Out of my pocket" or



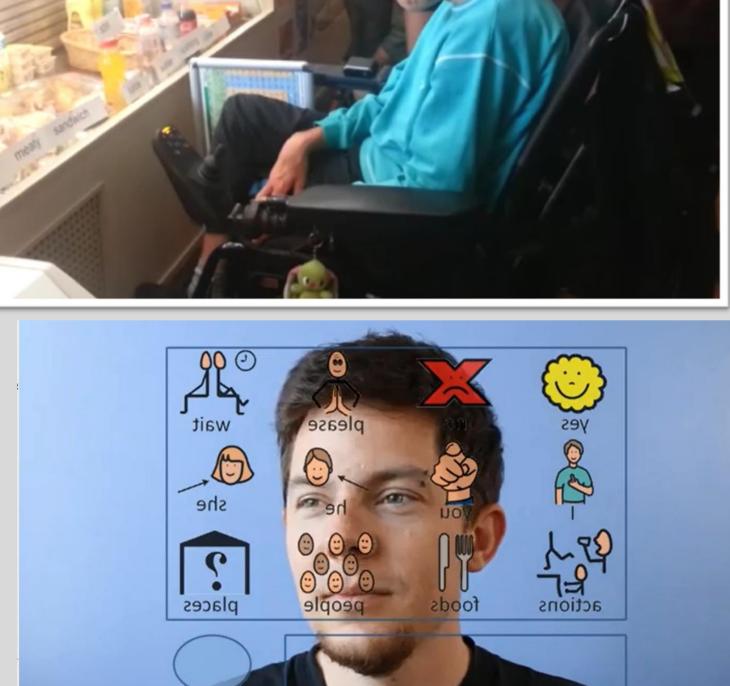


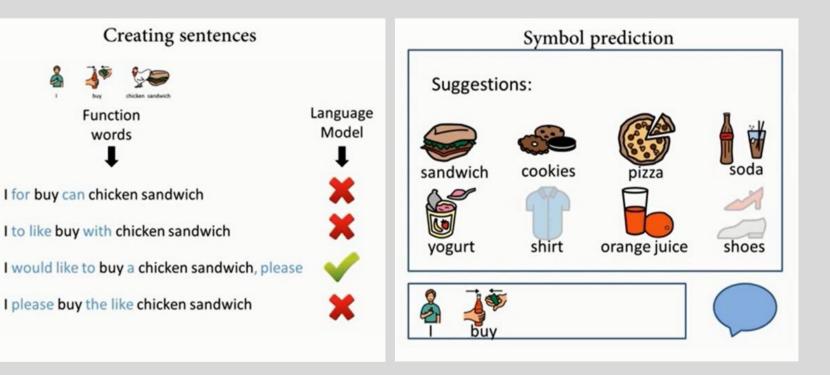
TESTS IN A FOOD STORE:

Communication board is printed on a piece of paper.

Optical character recognition is used to let the participant combine the symbols on the board and symbols in the external world.

System tracks eye movements. Glasses contain a forward looking camera, and two eye monitoring cameras.





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Anita Verő*, Brigitta Miksztai-Réthey, Gyula Vörös, Ádám Zsigmond, Balázs Pintér, Takumi Toyama, Jason Orlosky, Daniel Sonntag, András Lőrincz** *anitaveroe@gmail.com, **lorincz@inf.elte.hu



German Research Center for Artificial Intelligence GmbH



Head controlled Android Based Robot using IvenSense MPU-9150 gyroscope, and see-through Moverio BT-100 head-mounted display (HMD): user can (a) look at the partner, (b) select symbols, (c) generate sentences, (d) tell! them through the mobile.

