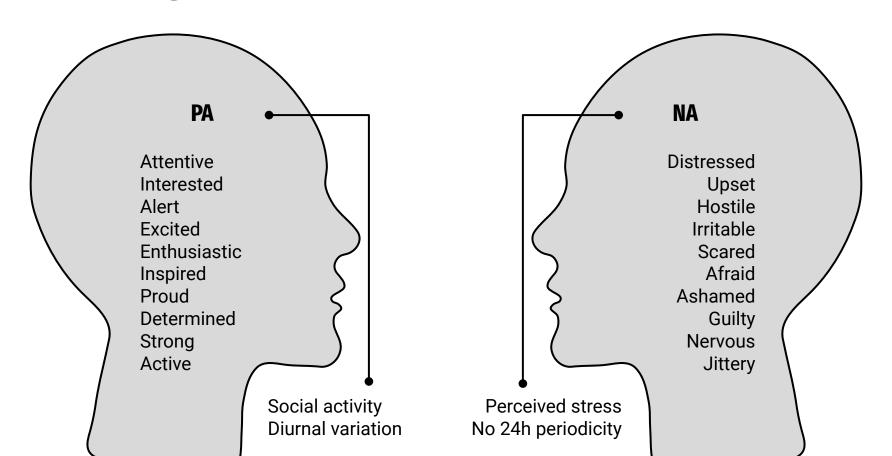


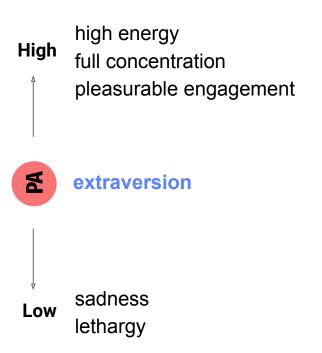
# **Emotions**

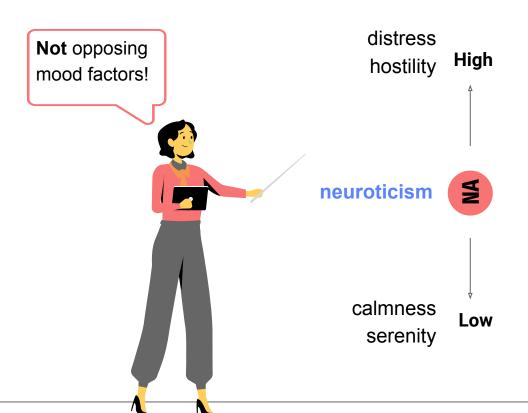
Methods to bring the human in the loop

#### **Positive Affect and Negative Affect Scales**



#### **PANAS** Positive Affect and Negative Affect Scales





#### **Positive Affect and Negative Affect Scales**

1	2	3	4
very slightly or not at all	a little	moderately	quite a bit
	interested		irritable
	distressed		alert
	excited		ashamed
	upset		inspired
	strong		nervous
	guilty		determined
	scared		attentive
	hostile		jittery
	enthusiastic		active
	proud		afraid
We have used	PANAS with the following time is	nstructions:	
Moment	(you feel this way right now, that is, at the present moment)		
Today	(you have felt this way today)		

Past few days (you have felt this way during the past few days)
Week (you have felt this way during the past week)
Past few weeks (you have felt this way during the past few weeks)
Year (you have felt this way during the past year)

General (you generally feel this way, that is, how you feel on the average)

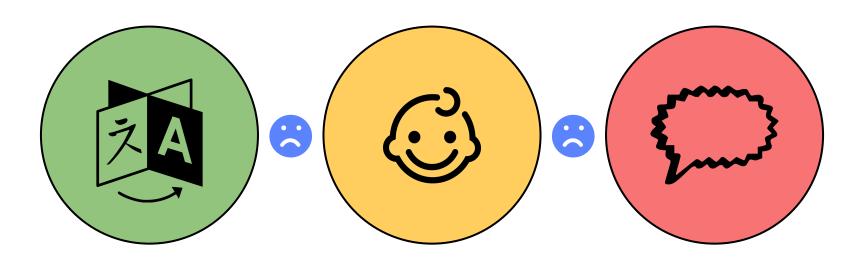


5 extremely

#### **Positive Affect and Negative Affect Scales**

- → Brief
- → Reliable
- → Precise
- → Internally Consistent

- → Stable
- → Largely independent measures of PA and NA
- → Regardless of time frame



#### **SAM** Self Assessment Manikin



#### **Emotional Stimuli**

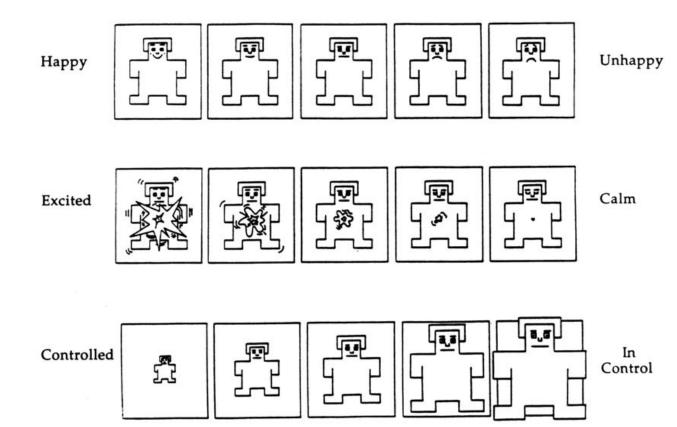
Words

**Objects** 

**Events** 

# SAM

#### **Self Assessment Manikin**



# SAM

#### **Self Assessment Manikin**





stimulus intensity decreases



**Arousal** 

stimulus intensity increases

active strength of mind of a behaviour choice

controlled — Dominance — in control

feeling of control between the subject and the stimulating object

## SAM

- → Brief
- → Reliable
- → Precise
- → Internally Consistent
- → Stable
- → Largely independent measures
- of PA and NA
- → Regardless of time frame
- → Used jointly with other measures

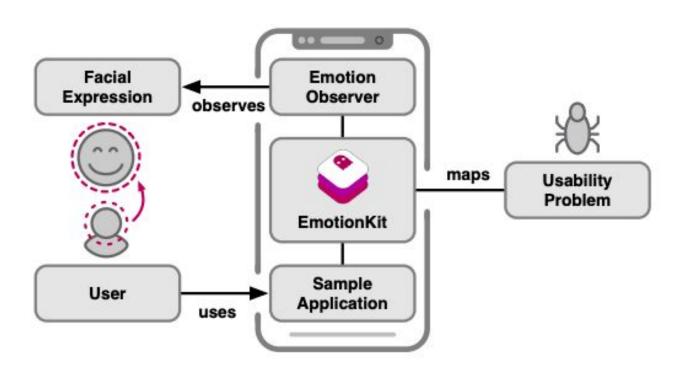
- Nonverbal
- → More accurate results on feelings of control
- → Easy
- → Effective
- → Quick
- → Assess changes through time
- → Shape of the affective space
- → Simple assessment or more complex cases

# **EmotionKit**

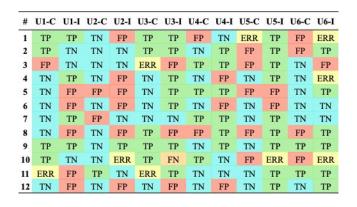


**Facial Expression Analysis and Matching** with emotions

# **EmotionKit**



# **EmotionKit**



- → Done continuously
- → No effort for the user
- → Precise (74%)

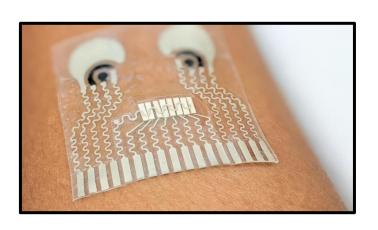
- → Requires extra computational power
- → Could infringe user's privacy
- → Could lead to even more monitoring of users and collection of private information

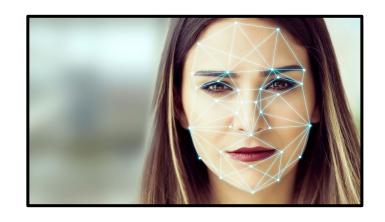
# **Design of Interfaces**

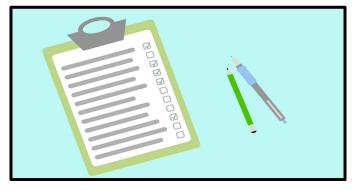
→ An example of how to apply these methods and scales to the design of interfaces



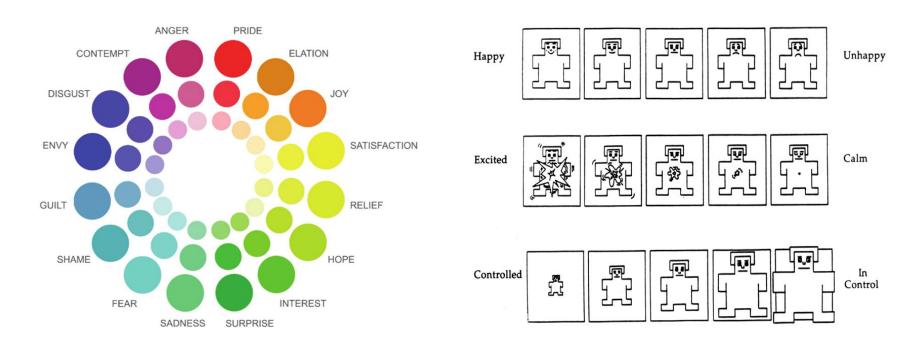
# **Design of Interfaces**







# **Design of Interfaces**



# **Sources**

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- → Bradley, M. M., & Lang, P. J. (1994). **Measuring emotion: the self-assessment manikin and the semantic differential**. *Journal of behavior therapy and experimental psychiatry*, 25(1), 49-59.
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  Toward usability problem identification based on user emotions derived from facial expressions. In 2019 IEEE/ACM 4th International Workshop on Emotion Awareness in Software Engineering (SEmotion) (pp. 1-7). IEEE.
- → Lockner, Damien & Bonnardel, Nathalie. (2014). Emotion and Interface Design How to measure interface design emotional effect? Keer 2014 International Conference on Kansei Engineering and Emotion Research

#### We hope you liked it!



#### Feel free to ask questions