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Motivation

Children's emotional self-regulation and coregulation are key components in understanding engagement.

Can we characterize qualitative aspects of children's social engagement with wearable biosensors?















Affectiva QTM sensor

Electrodermal Activity (EDA)

Good Indicator Limitations

 Specificity Arousal Cognitive Load Artifacts

 Wireless • 32 Hz Comfortable 4 sensors



Experimental Setting



External coder

Ratings per activity:

• 0 – little effort

1 – some effort

• 2 – extensive effort



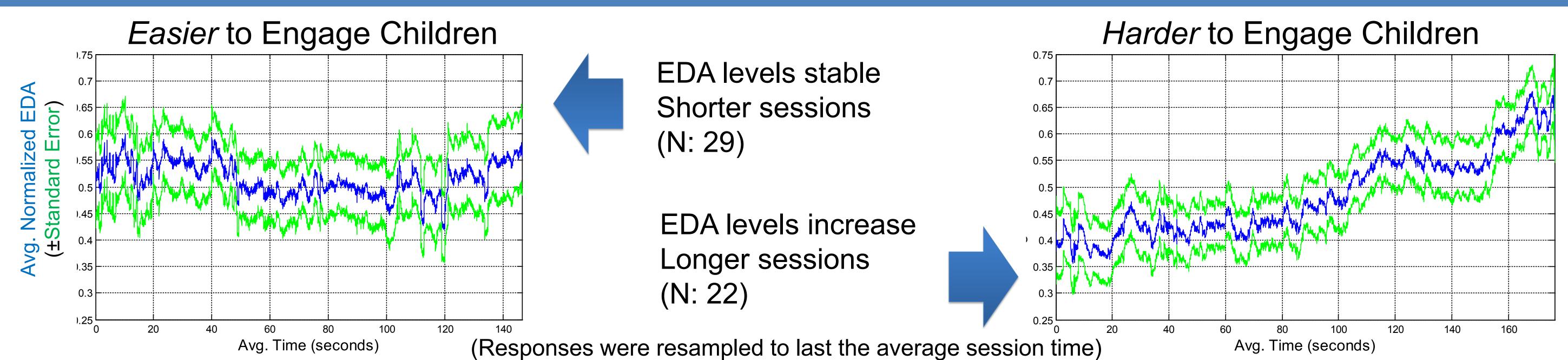


"Amount of effort required to get child's attention" 23 sessions excluded (artifacts)

> Easier to engage (N: 29) Harder to engage (N: 22)

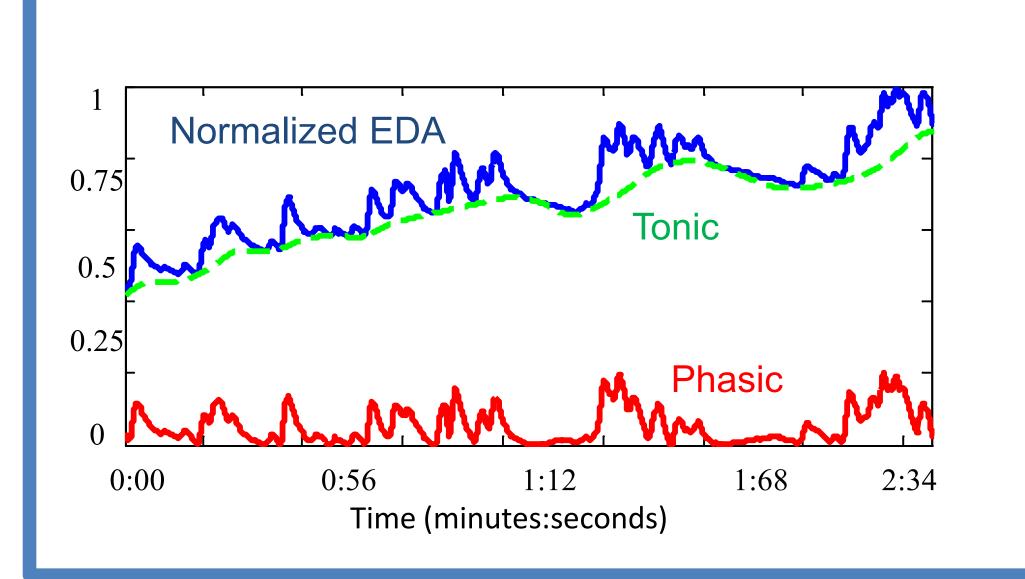
51 sessions used for analysis

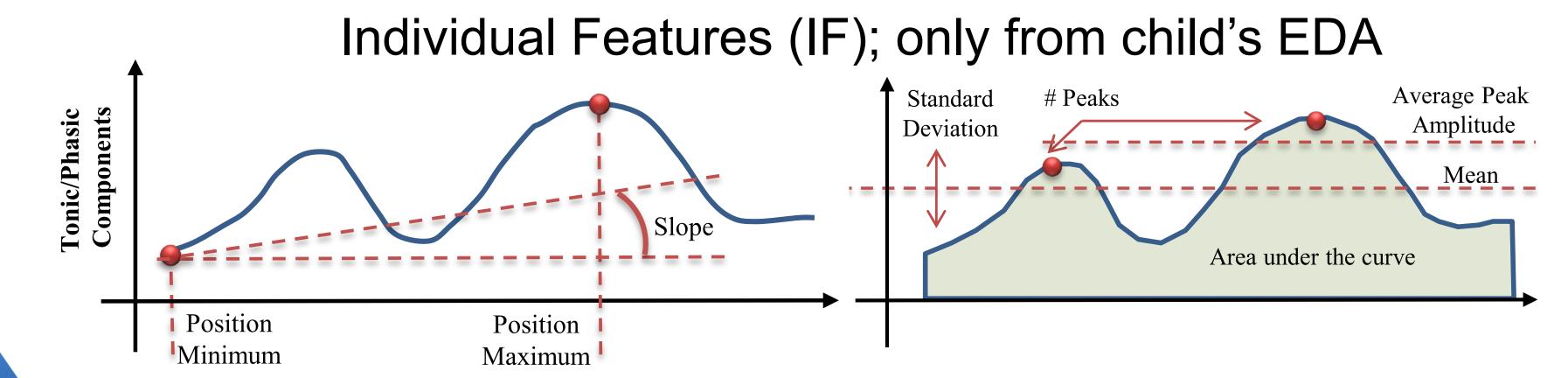
Characterization of EDA Responses



Processing

- Normalize EDA values
- 2. Reduce noise
- 3. Extract tonic and phasic EDA (Benedek and Kaembach, 2010)

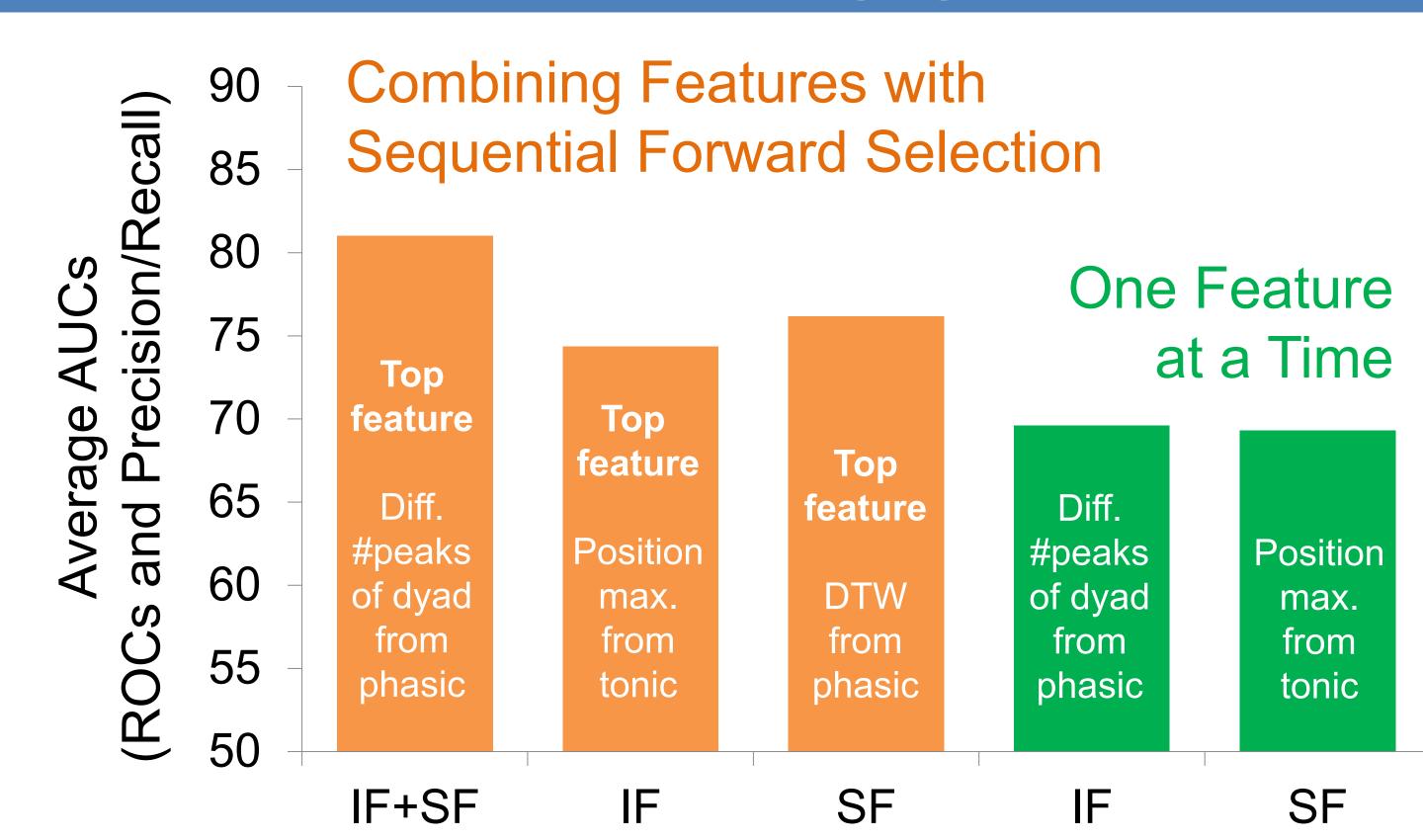




Synchrony Features (SF); from the dyad's EDA

- Correlation between responses:
- Pearson correlation
- Canonical Correlation
- Dynamic Time Warping
- Differences between features:
- Means
- # Peaks
- Avg. peak amplitude

Easier vs Harder to Engage with SVMs



SF and IF similar performance IF better from tonic

SF better from phasic

Tonic and Phasic decomposition improved >6%

Feature selection improved >11%

Tonic and phasic equally represented

SF slightly better than IF (>2%)

SF and IF are complementary

Hernandez J., Riobo I., Rozga A., Abowd G. D., Picard R. W., (2014), Using Electrodermal Activity to Recognize Ease of Engagement in Children during Social Interactions, In Proc. of Inter. Conf. on Ubiquitous Computing, 307-17