

Volgens Senders et al., 1964

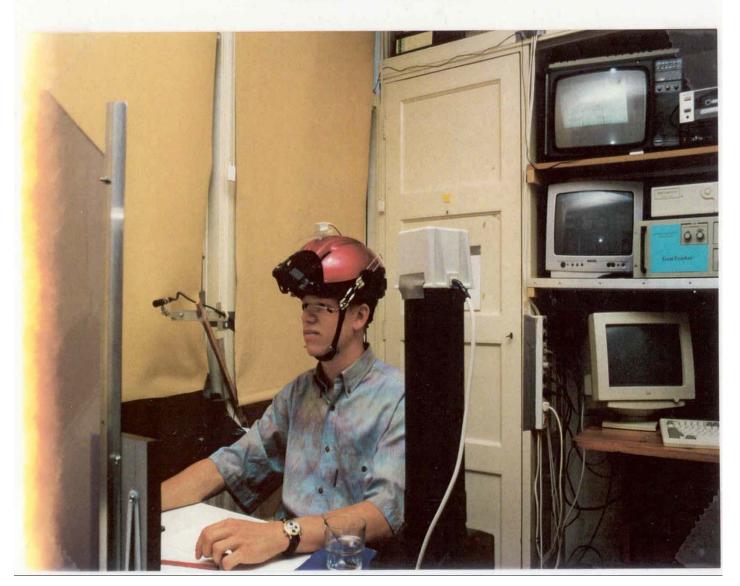
## <u>Senders (1984)</u>

- -the nature of the signals drives the monitoring behavior rather than the method of display.
- => bandwidth, #events

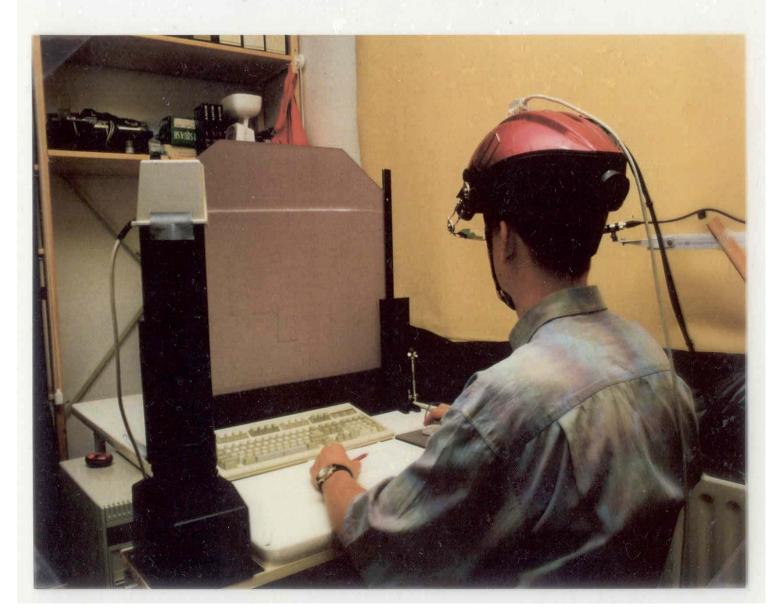
## Moray (1986)

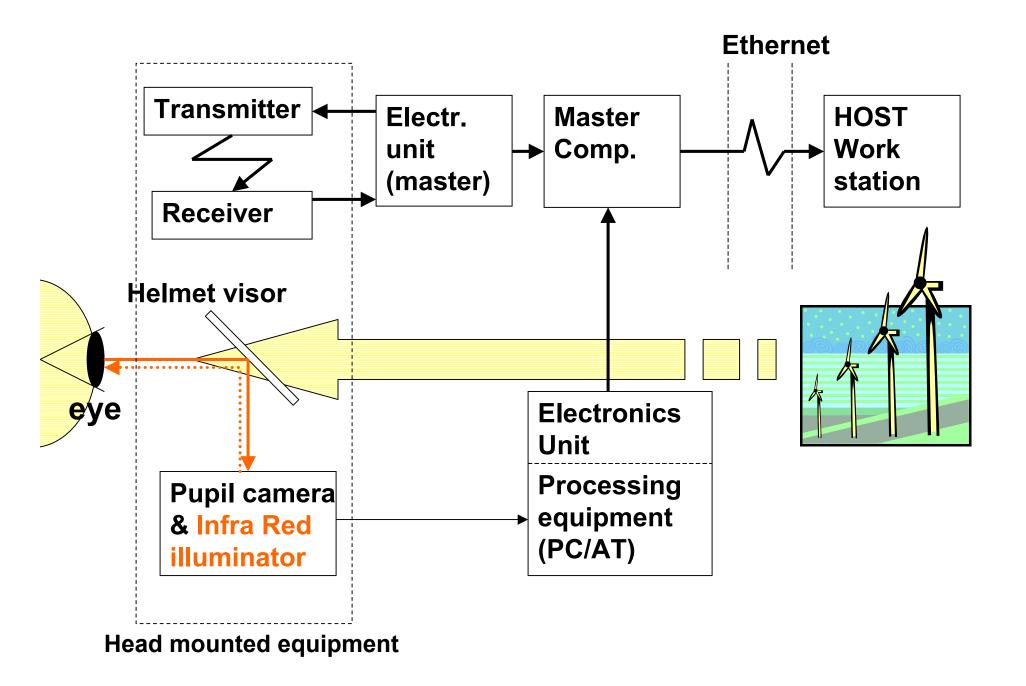
- *Practice* of subjects affects monitoring behavior; experienced subjects are more more sensitive to the dynamics and statistics of the obtained signals 3. Eye trajectory measurement

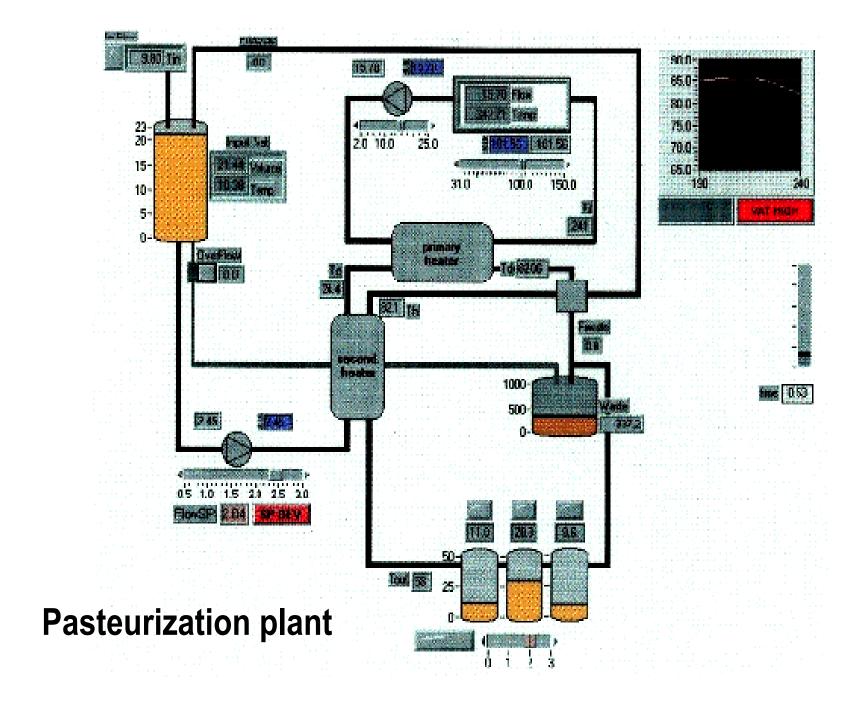
Gaze-Tracker

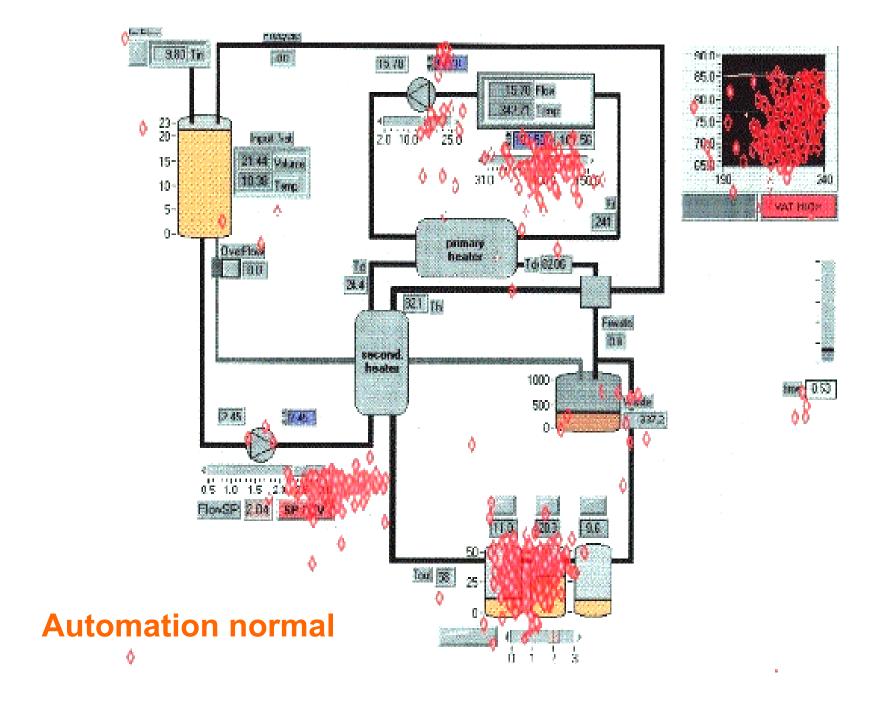


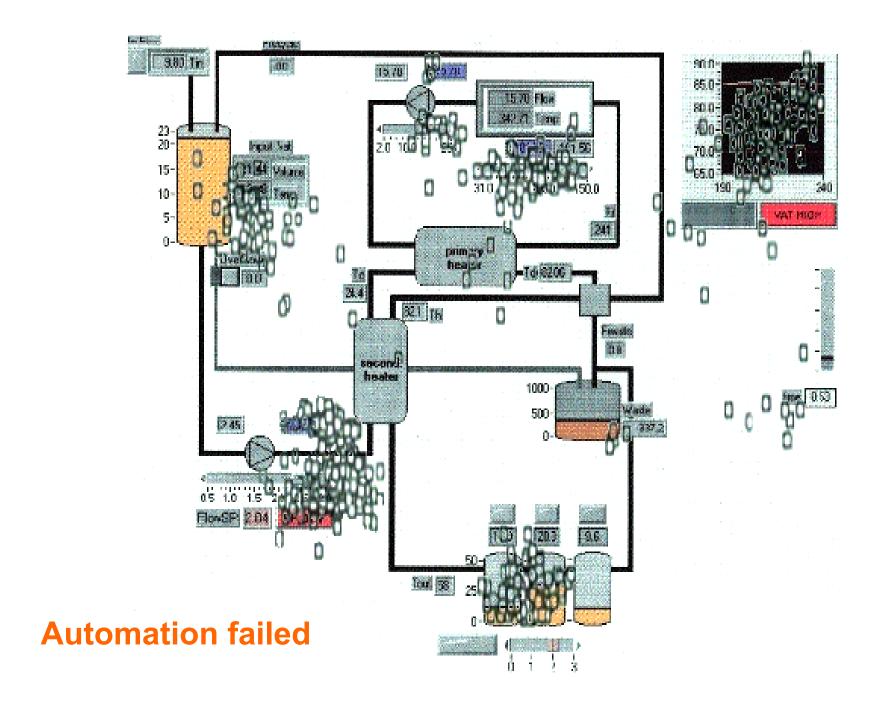
## Operation environment

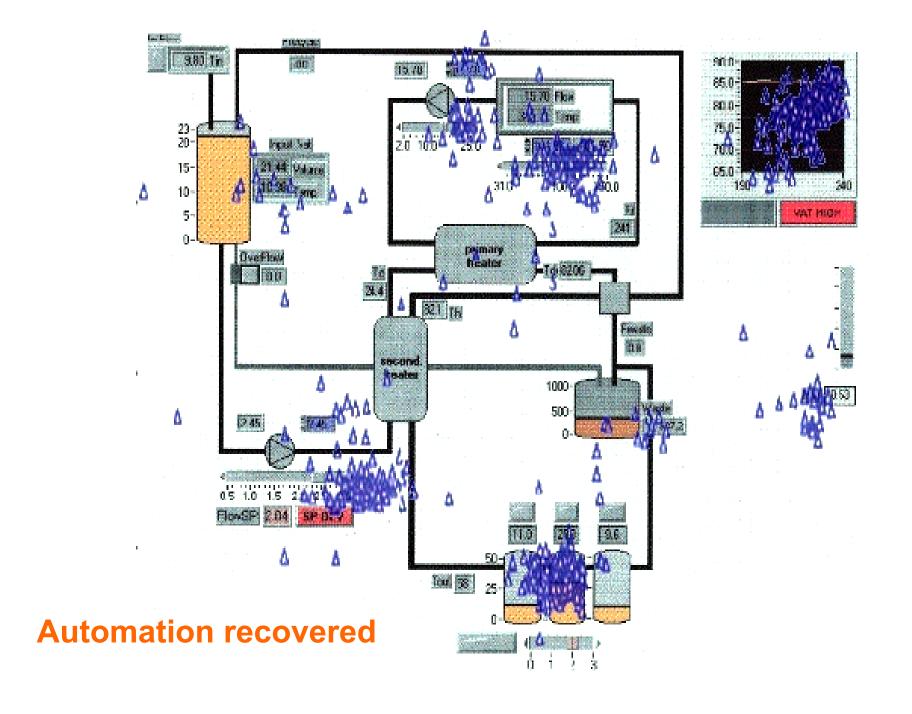


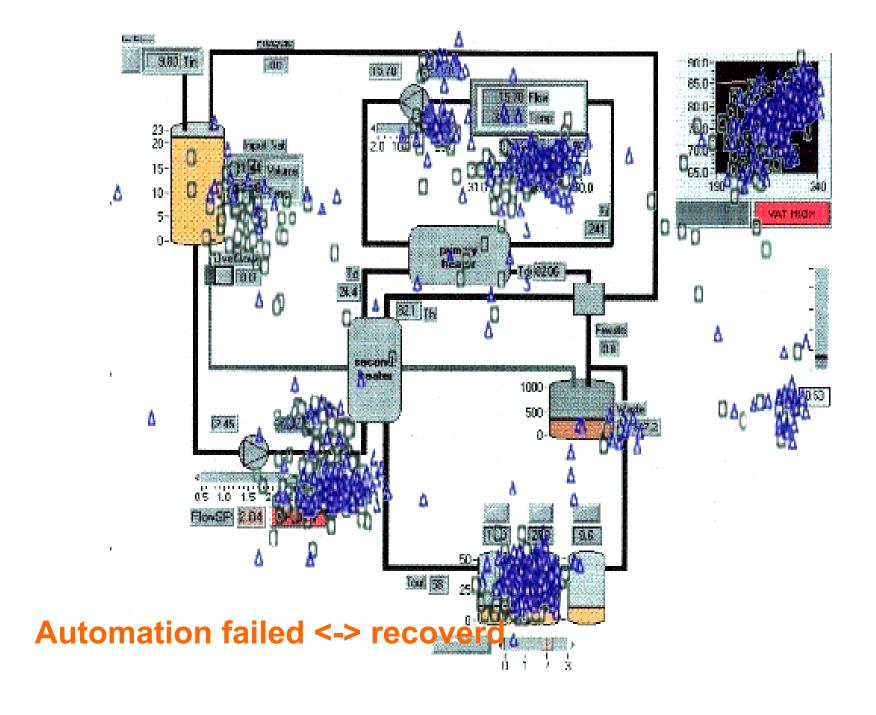


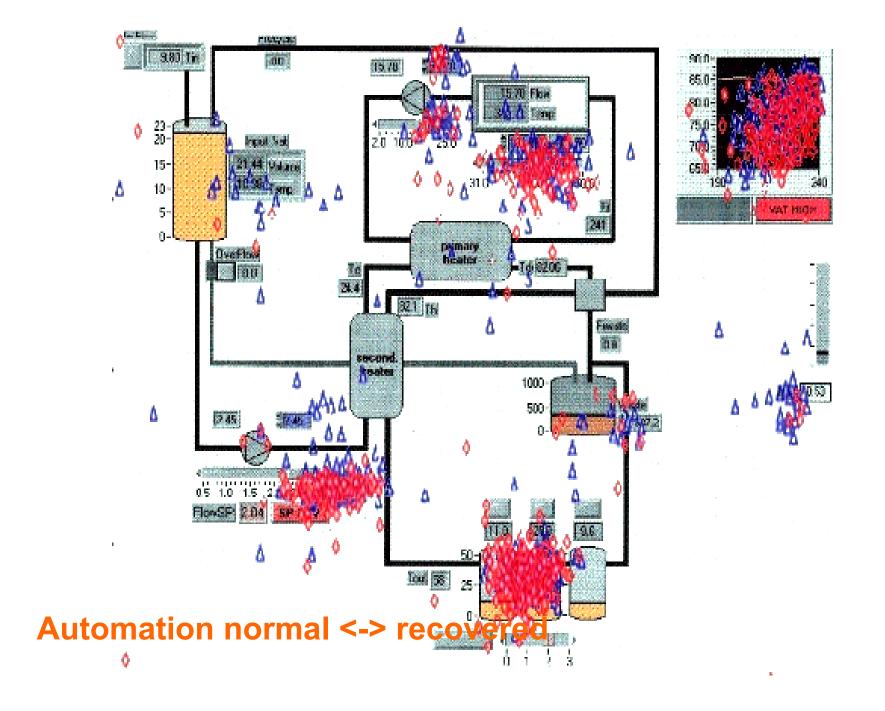


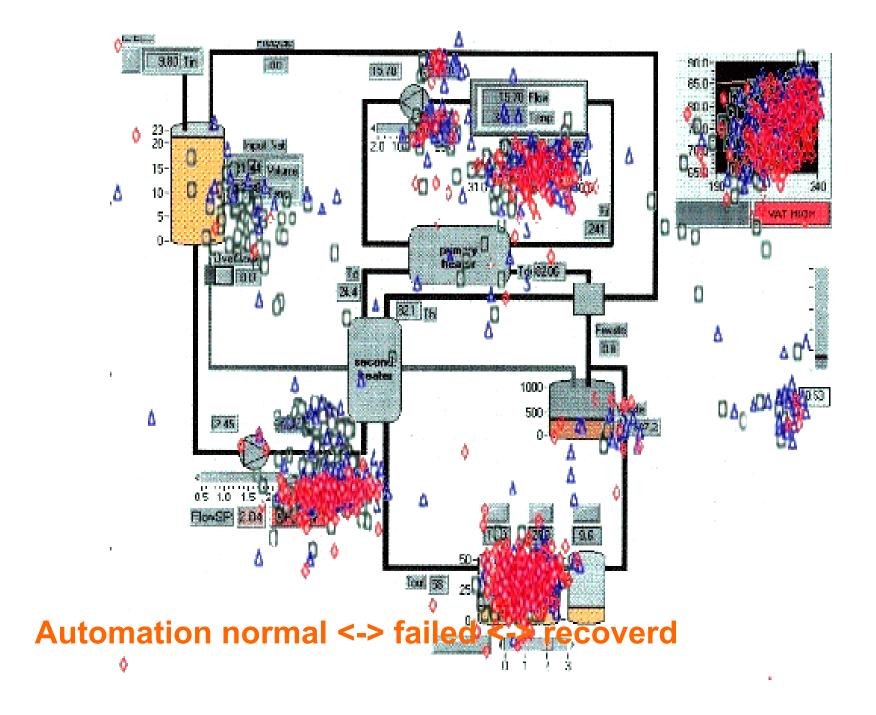












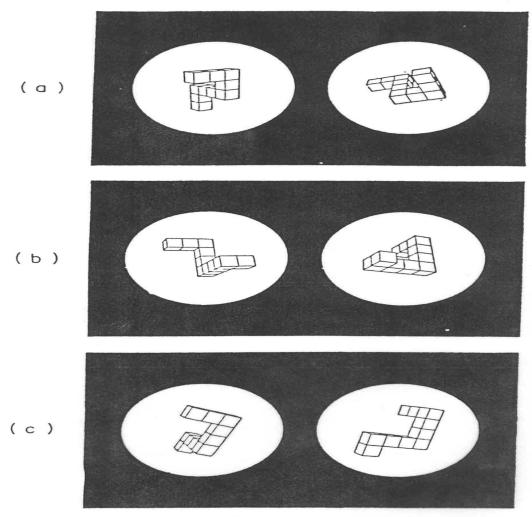


Figure 14.6 Examples of pairs of shapes used by Shepard and Metzler (1971). (a) A 'same' pair, differing by 80 rotation in the picture plane. (b) A 'same' pair, differing by 80 rotation in depth. (c) A 'different' pair, one of which must be both rotated and reflected to be brought into coincidence with the other. (Copyright, 1971, by the American Association for the Advancement of Science)

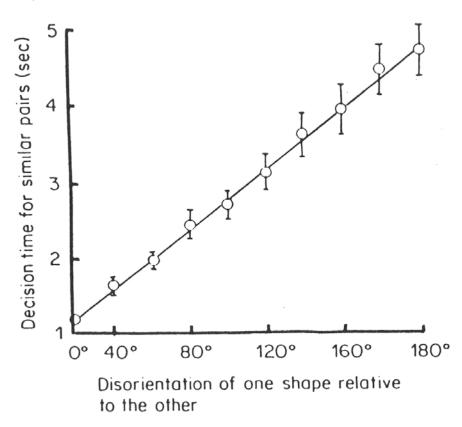


Figure 14.7 Time taken to decide that pairs of similar shapes like those in Figure 14.6(b) are the same, as a function of the orientation of one shape relative to the other. Bars are standard errors, based on N = 8 (From Shepard and Metzler, 1971. Copyright, 1971, by the American Association for the Advancement of Science)