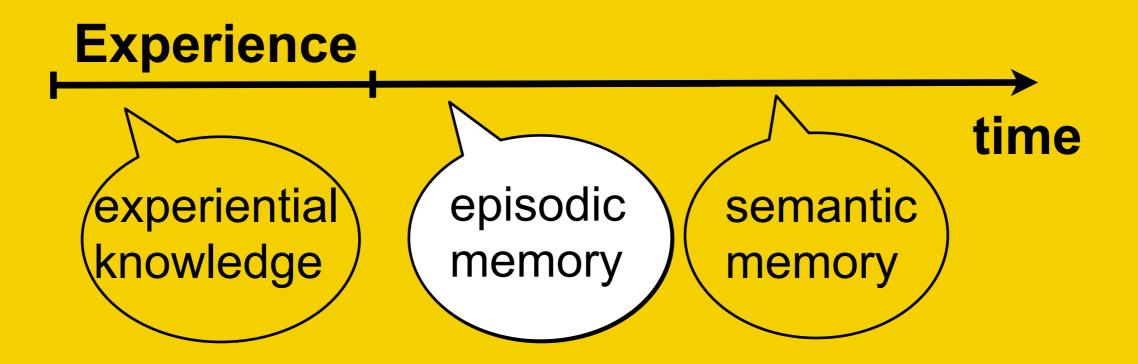
Analysing the Relevance of Experience Partitions to the Prediction of Players' Self-Reports of Affect

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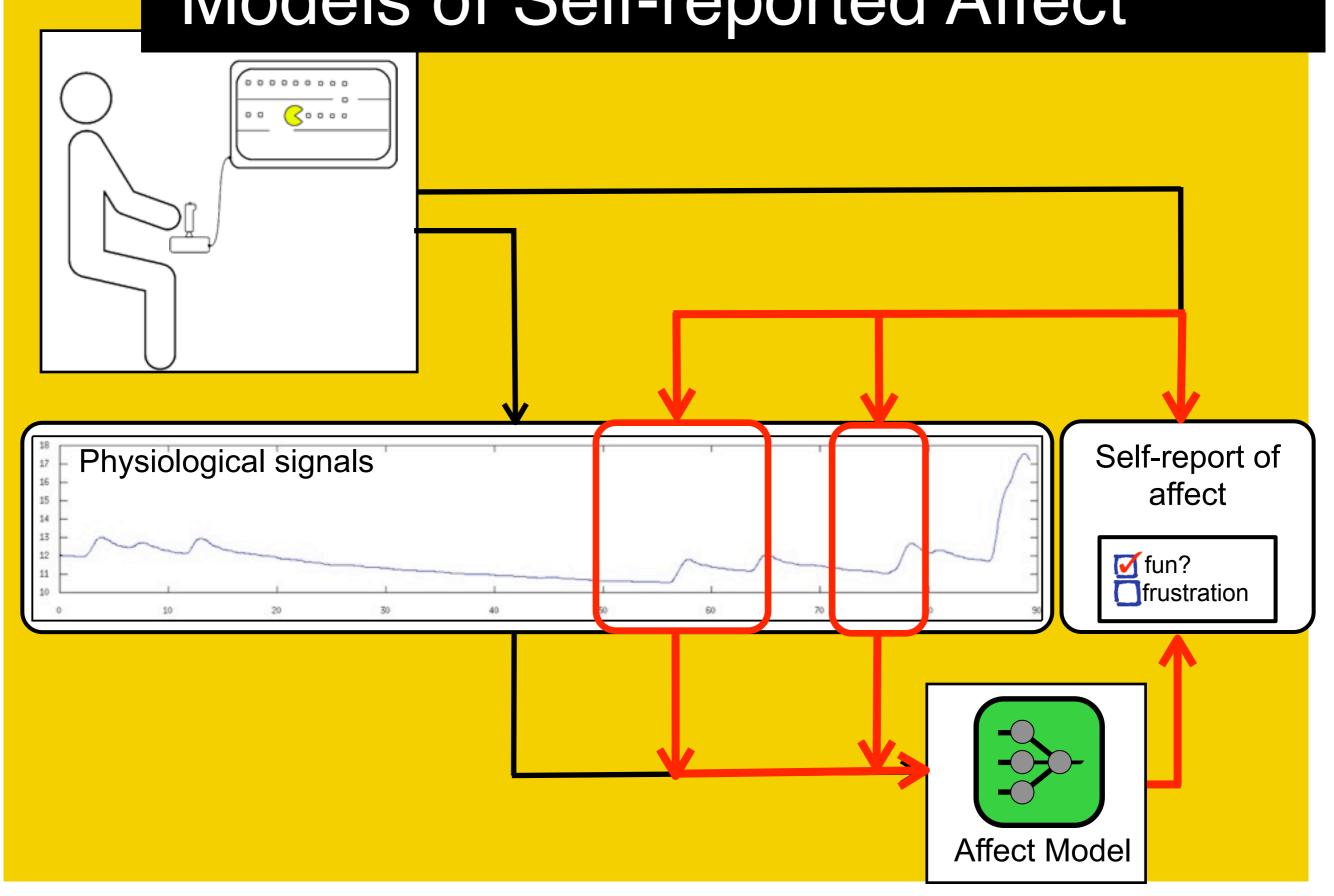
Motivation

time and post-experience self-reports



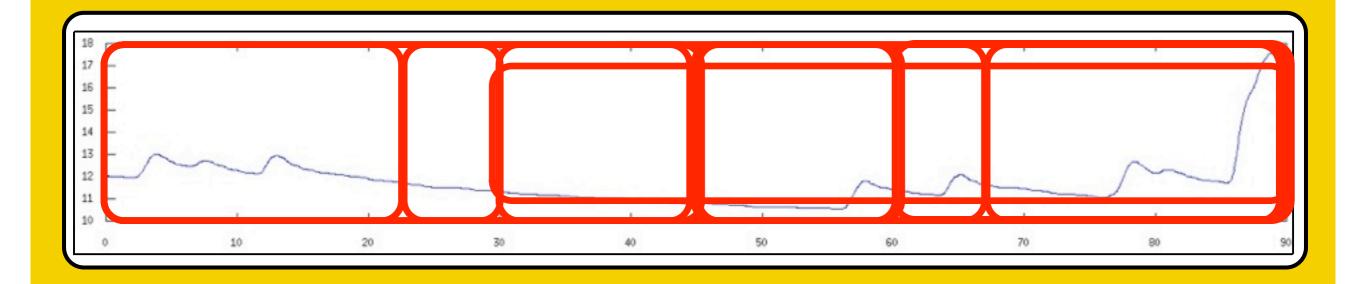
- 1) Time: How long experience should be?
- 2) Time: Which parts of experience?

Models of Self-reported Affect



Time partitions investigated

- one 90 second long window
- two 60 second long windows
- two 45 second long windows
- three 30 second long windows
- four 22.5 second long windows

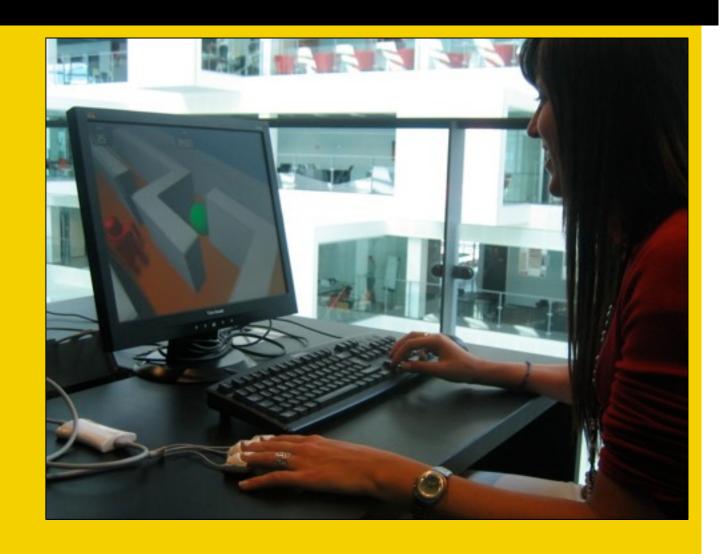


The game: Maze-Ball



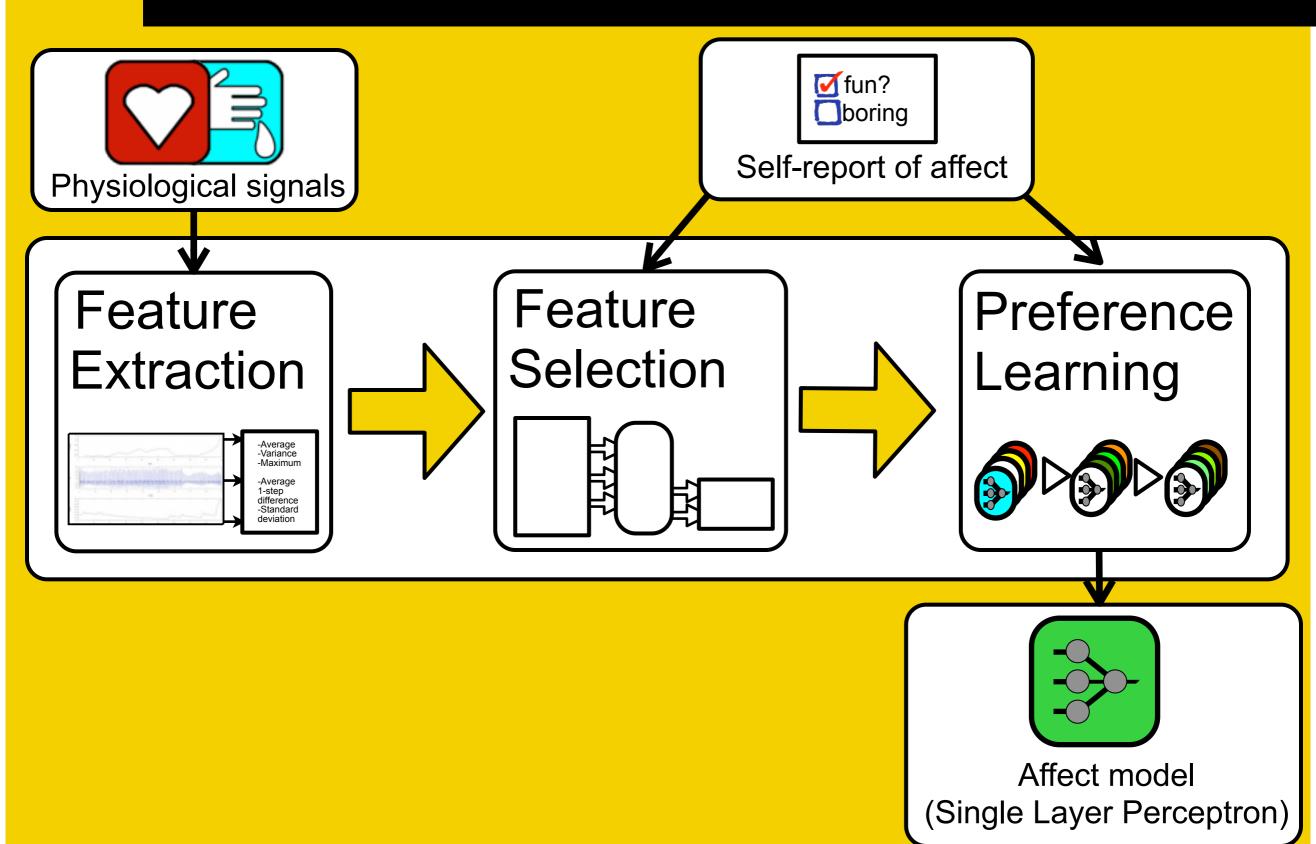
The Dataset

- 36 players
- 8 games per player
- Skin conductance, blood volume pulse and heart rate
- 4-alternative forced choice self-reports after each pair

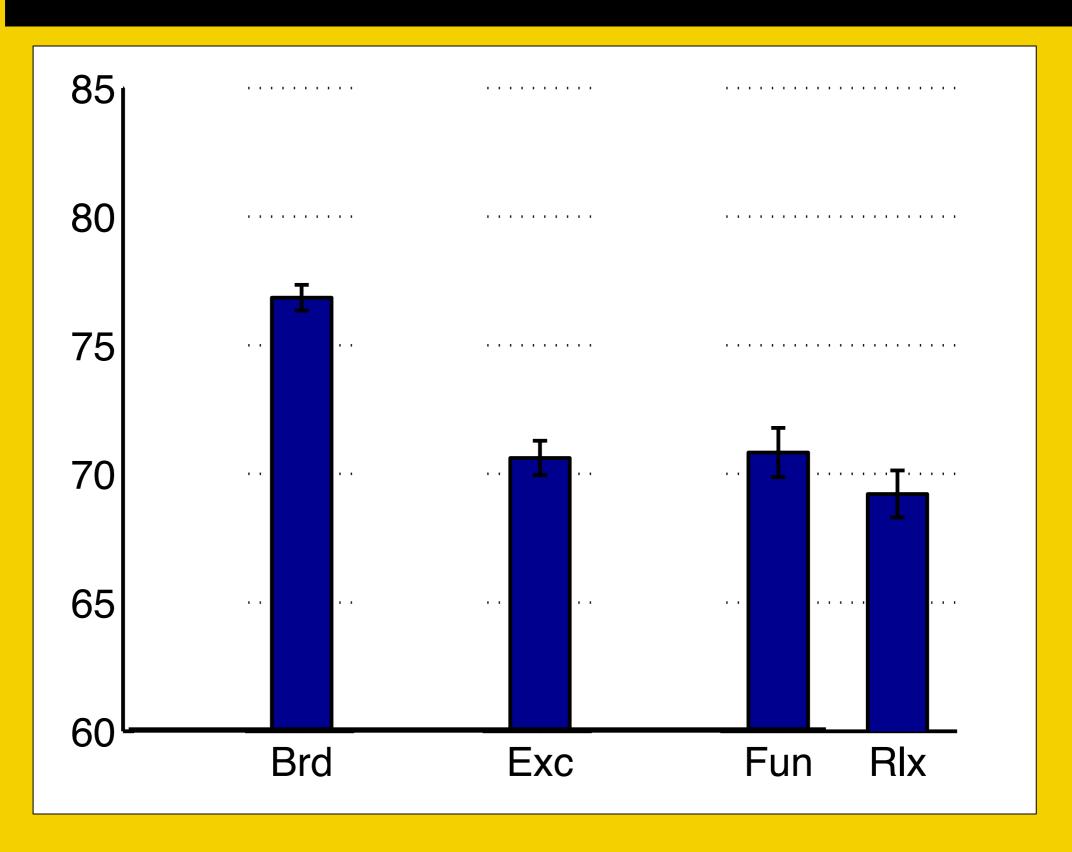


frustration relaxation excitement boredom anxiety challenge fun

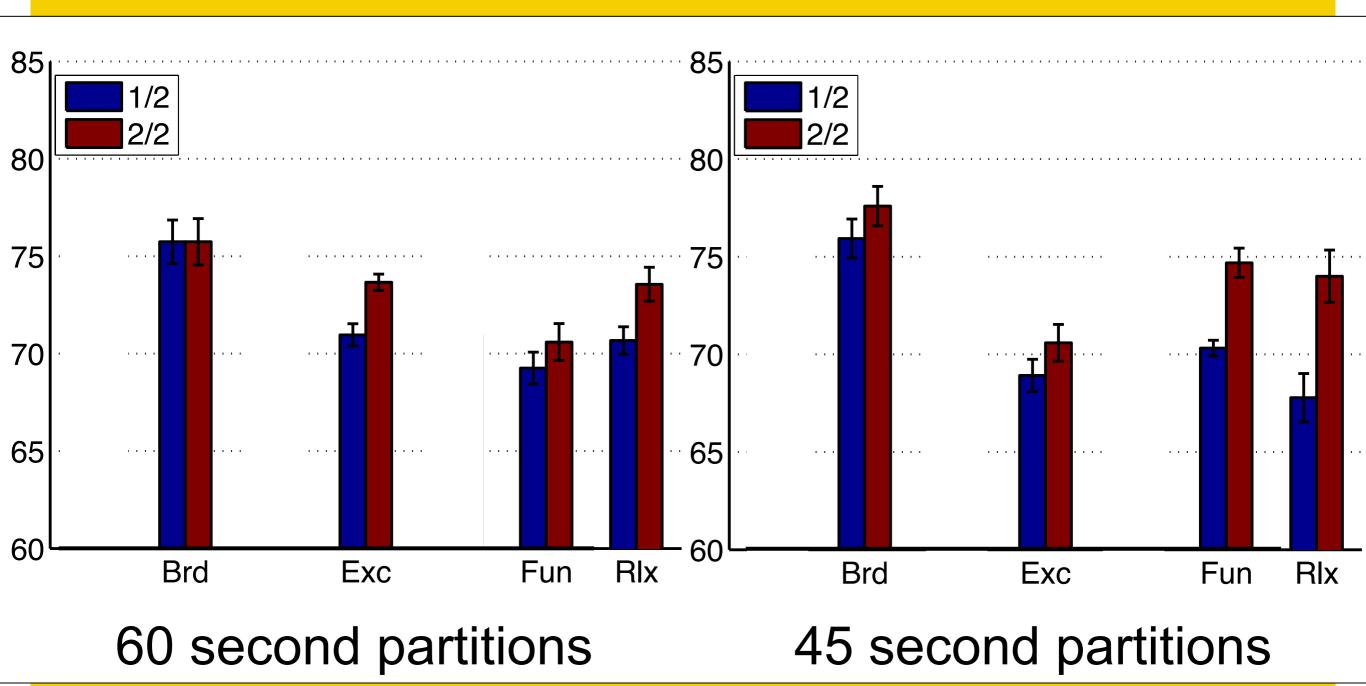
Method



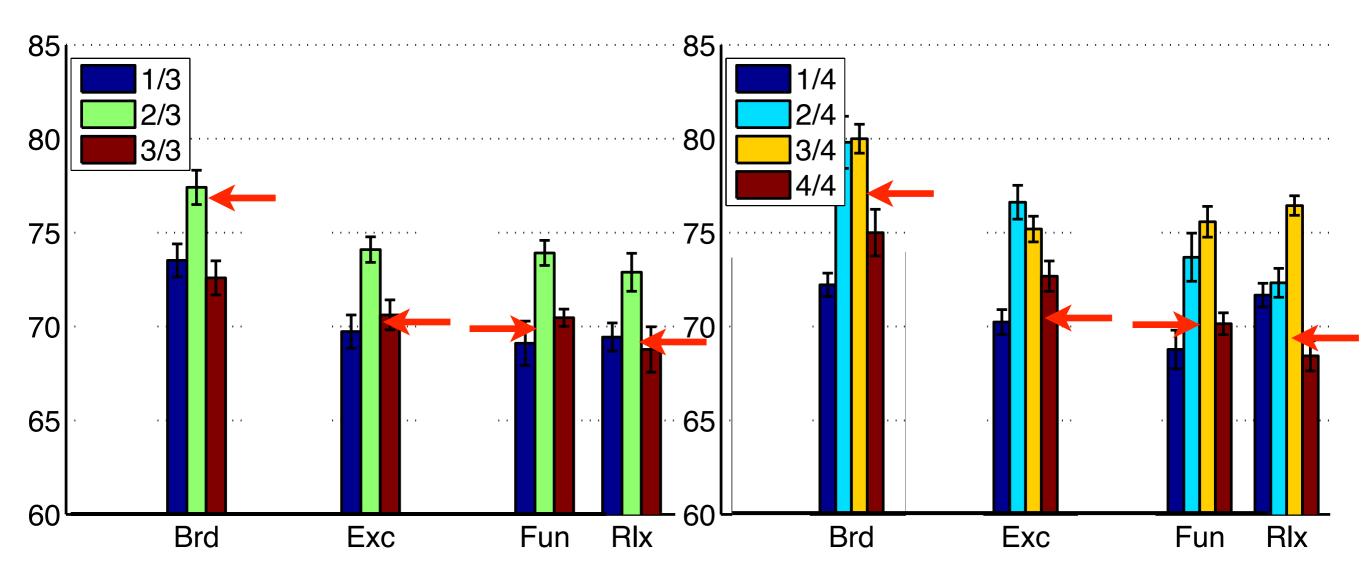
Results - 90 seconds



Results - halves



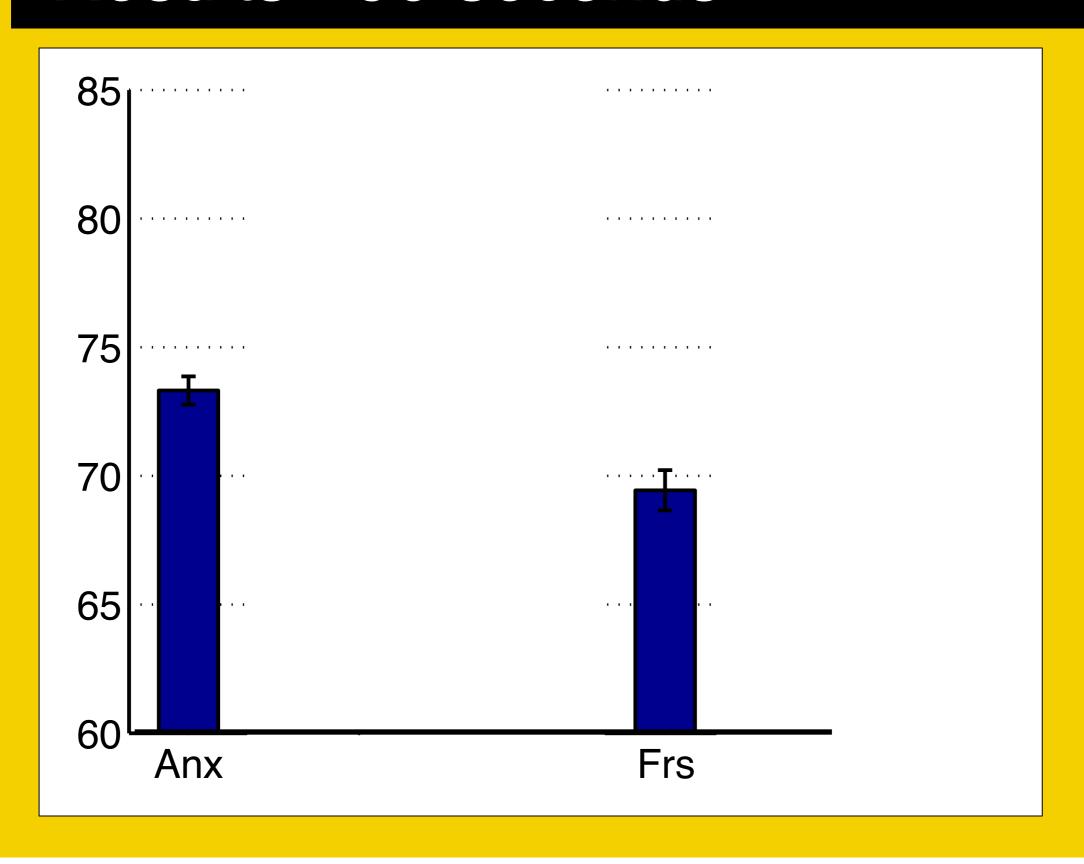
Results - thirds and quarters



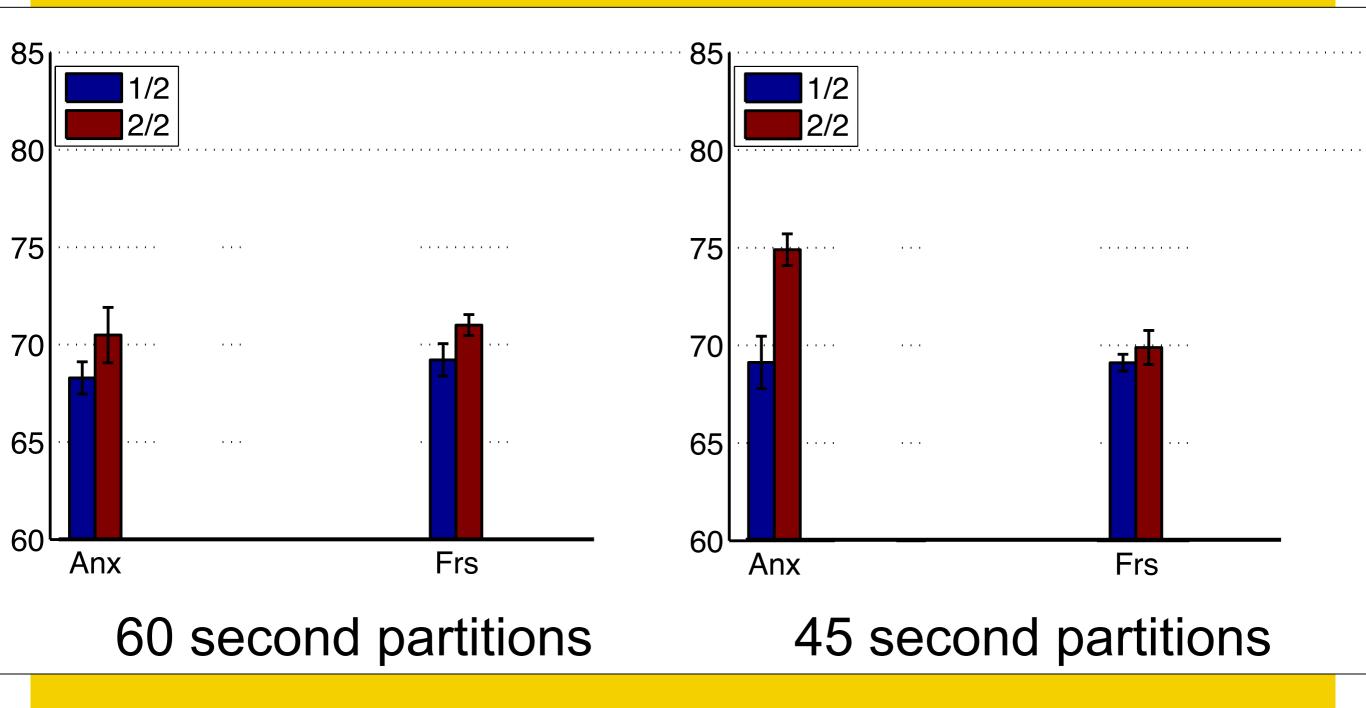
30 second partitions

22.5 second partitions

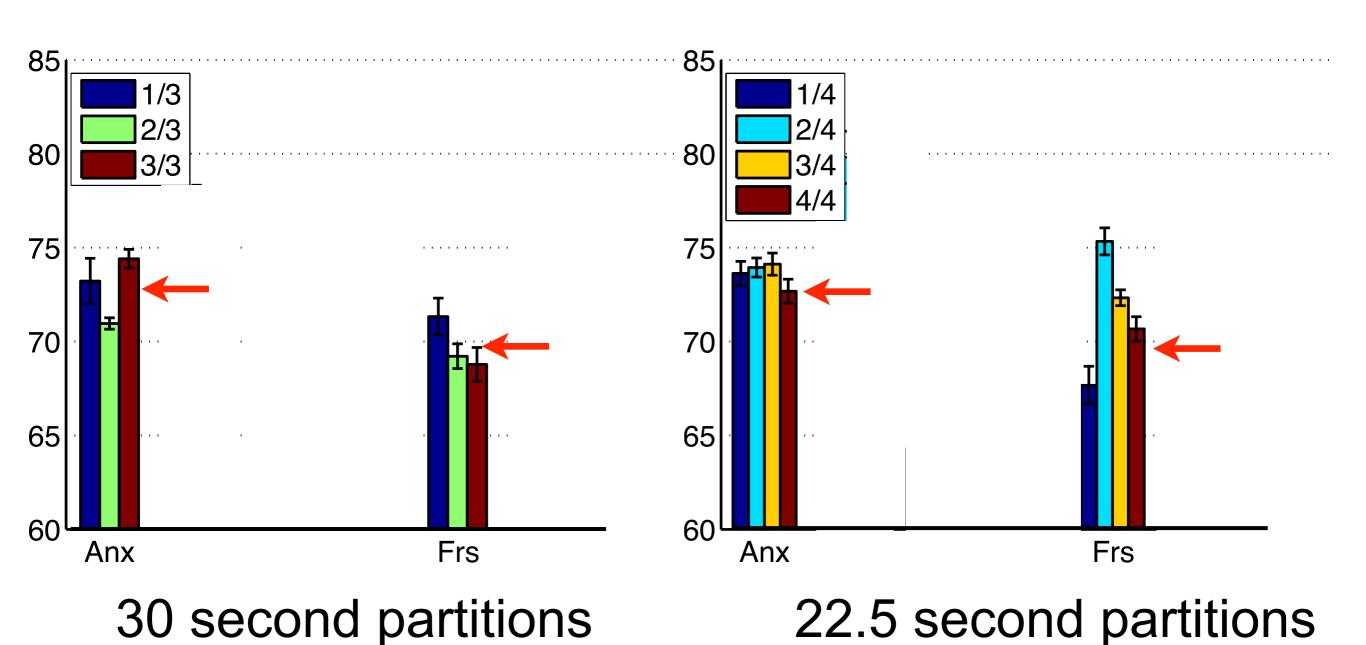
Results - 90 seconds



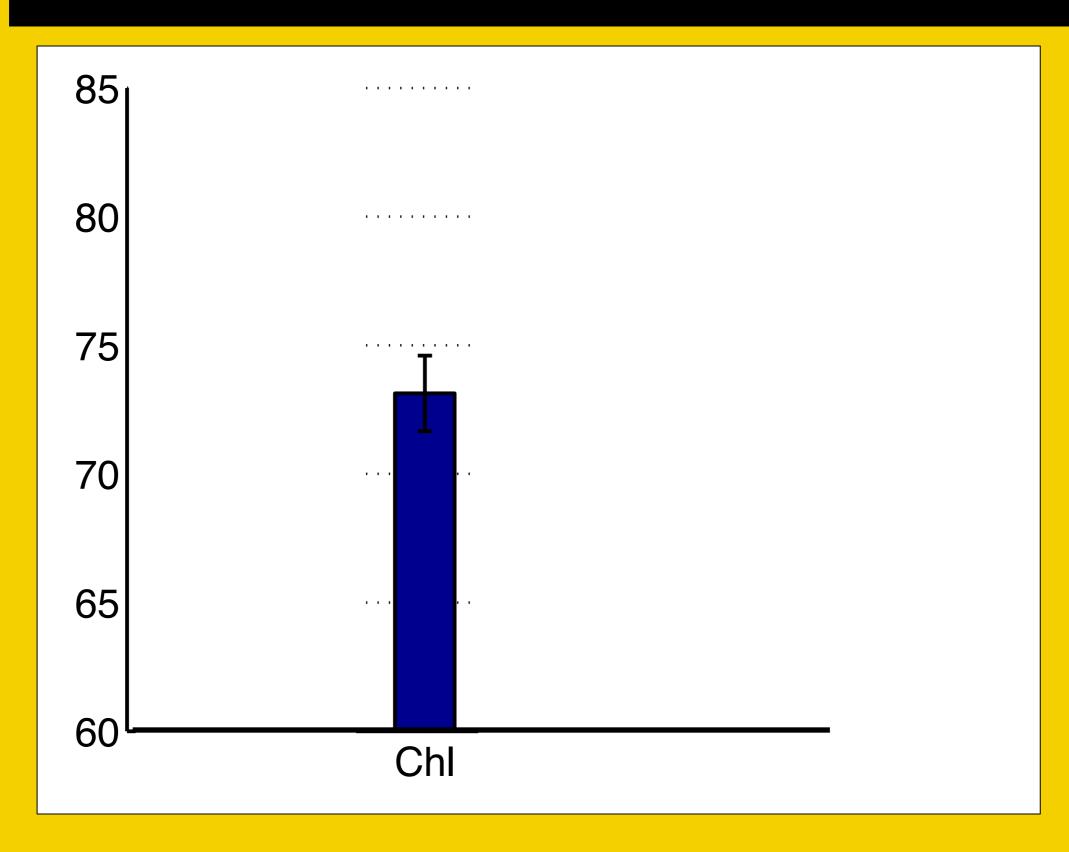
Results - halves



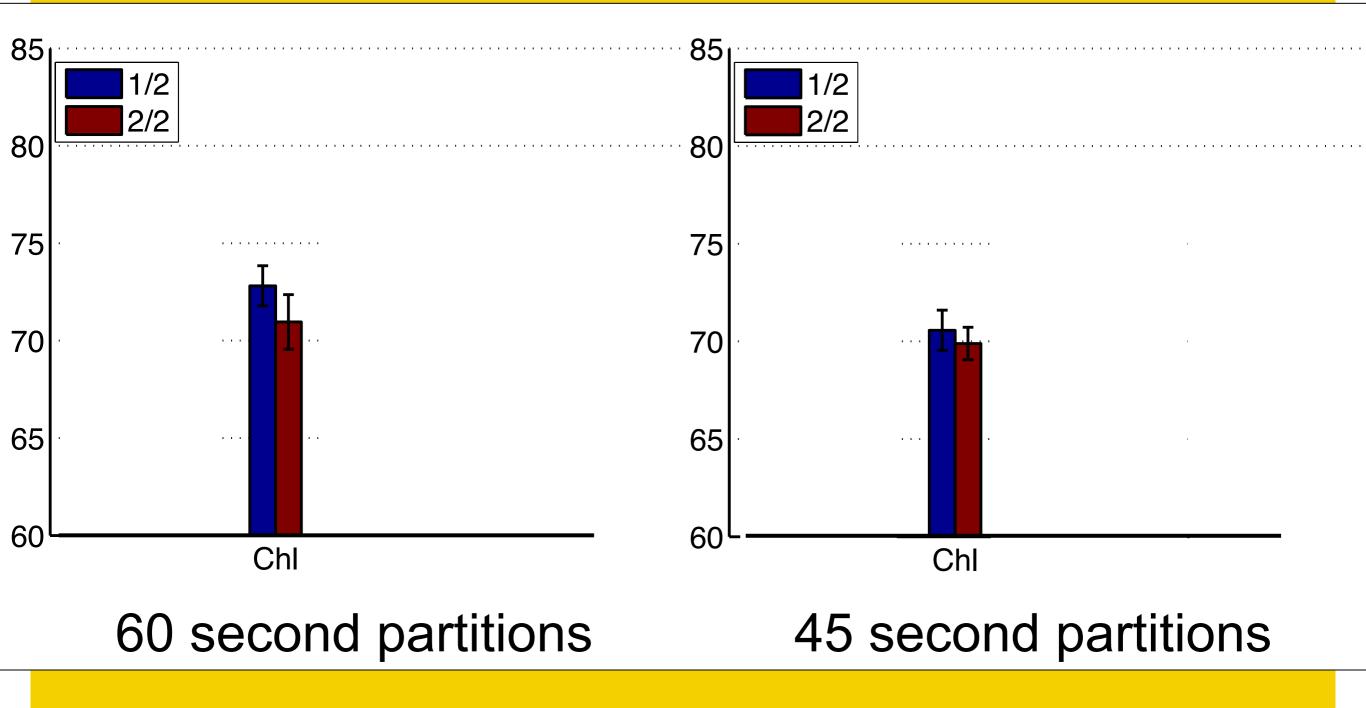
Results - thirds and quarters



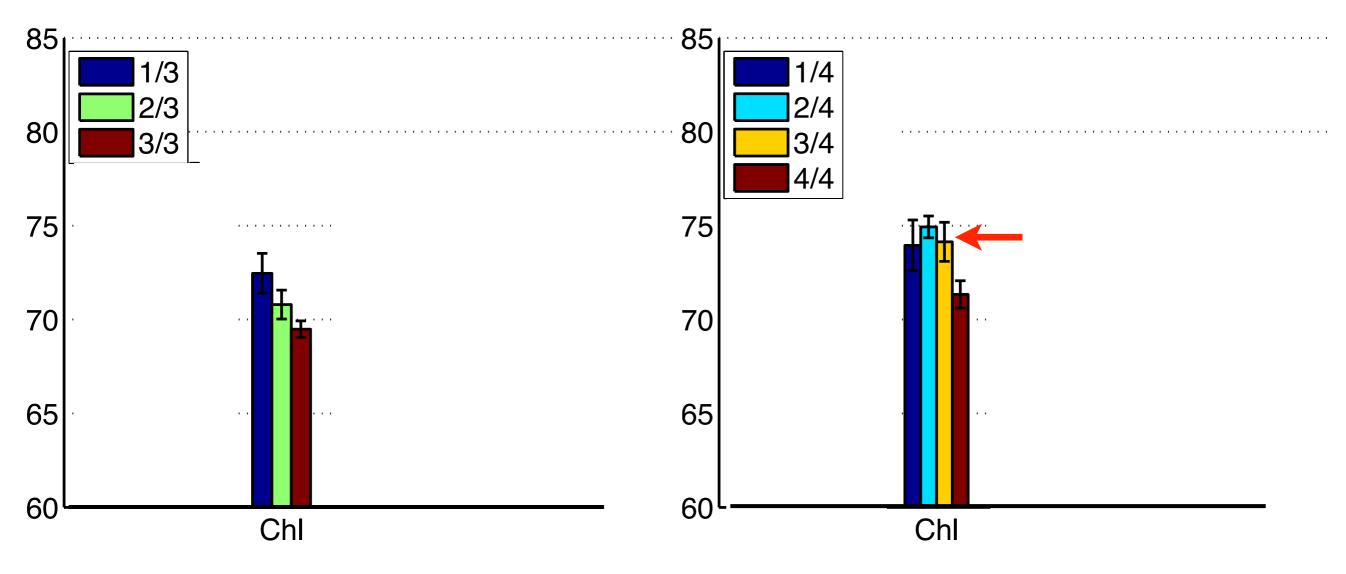
Results - 90 seconds



Results - halves



Results - thirds and quarters



30 second partitions

22.5 second partitions

Conclusions

- A fraction of the physiological signals yields more accurate models that the full-length signal
- Self-reports of positive affective states and boredom predicted more accurately by central parts of the signals
- Self-reports of anxiety and frustration are not clearly related to a time window
- Self-reports of challenge predicted more accurately by the initial parts of the signals

Future Work

- Validate results with game play features
- Validate results across different games

Thanks!

