

A task-independent, generalized workload classifier would continue to work reliably even when the human switches tasks, greatly enhancing their applicability in modern working environments.

When properly controlled for confounding variables, successful task-independent application of a classifier points to a general validity of the underlying construct. Although workload remains a construct of varied scientific definitions, it is also a term in common parlance with an intuitive meaning. Perhaps a data-driven approach across different tasks that are intuitively understood to induce “workload” could point to neurophysiological commonalities, i.e. features identifiable by a single classifier, and help elucidate the construct.

Further investigations will include a larger variety of tasks and an evaluation of the role of the neuroadaptively controlled sparkles in maintaining the participants’ engagement. We will also look into the generalizability of this classifier between-subjects, i.e. take further steps towards a *universal workload classifier*, both task- and person-independent.

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