

Monitoring user behavior in subjective tests with 360-degree video

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Introduction and motivation

- Watching 360° content: The user does not see the whole content. He/she freely decides where to look seeing a region of the scene (viewport).

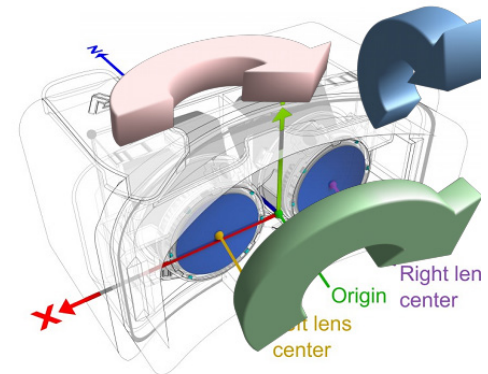


Introduction and motivation

- Knowing how observers explore 360° content is crucial
- **A brief review of the SoA...**
 - What can we measure?
 - How can we measure it?
 - How can we process the data?
 - What can we get from it?

Tracking with HMDs

- What/how can we measure?
 - “Easy” to get **head rotation data** (mainly **latitude and longitude**) thanks to tracking sensors of HMDs:
 - Oculus Rift [Rai *et al.*, MMSys2017; Ozcinar *et al.*, QoMEX2018; S. Fremerey, *et al.*, MMSys2018]
 - HTC Vive [David *et al.*, MMSys2018; Xu *et al.*, CVPR2018; S. Fremerey, *et al.*, MMSys2018.]
 - Open-Source Virtual Reality (OSVR) Application [Corbillon *et al.*, MMSys2017]



Tracking with HMDs

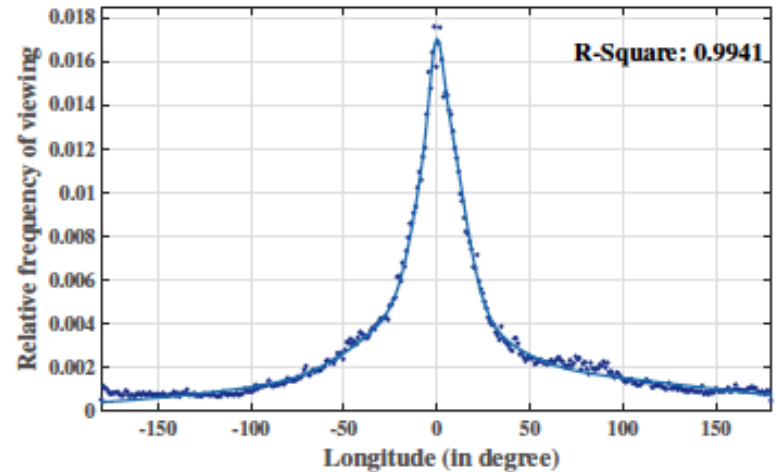
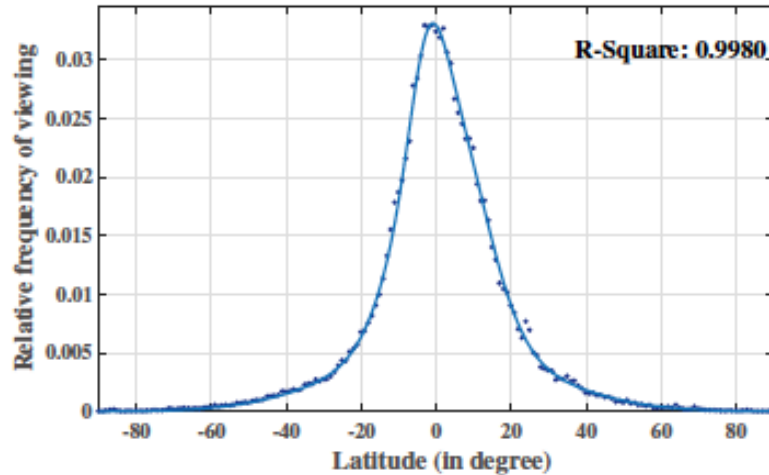
- How can we process the data?
 - Directly take the samples of the HMD (e.g., 90Hz for Vive, 75HZ for Oculus)
 - Subsampling: Less samples needed, filtering noise/small movements [Ozcinar *et al.*, QoMEX2018]
 - Sample camera rotation by selecting the centroid of 200ms windows (100 samples for a 20s stimulus) [David *et al.*, MMSys2018]
 - Classify head movements as it is done commonly with eye movements:
 - **Fixations:** period of time where the eye is kept aligned with the target for a certain duration.
 - **Saccades:** Saccades are the type of eye movement used to move the fovea rapidly from one point of interest to another → “No perception”

Tracking with HMDs

- How can we process the data?
 - Directly take the samples of the HMD (e.g., 90Hz for Vive, 75Hz for Oculus)
 - Subsampling: Less samples needed, filtering noise/small movements [Ozcinar *et al.*, QoMEX2018]
 - Sample camera rotation by selecting the centroid of 200ms windows (100 samples for a 20s stimulus) [David *et al.*, MMSys2018]
 - Classify head movements as it is done commonly with eye movements:
 - Do “head fixations” make sense?
 - “Head fixations” can be defined as head velocities below $\sim 15\text{-}25^\circ/\text{sec}$ [G. Marmitt and Duchowski, *Eurographics 2002*; Hu *et al.*, CISS2017; Upenik *et al.*, ICMEW 2017]
 - But head movements don’t mean loss of perception (as in saccades).

Tracking with HMDs

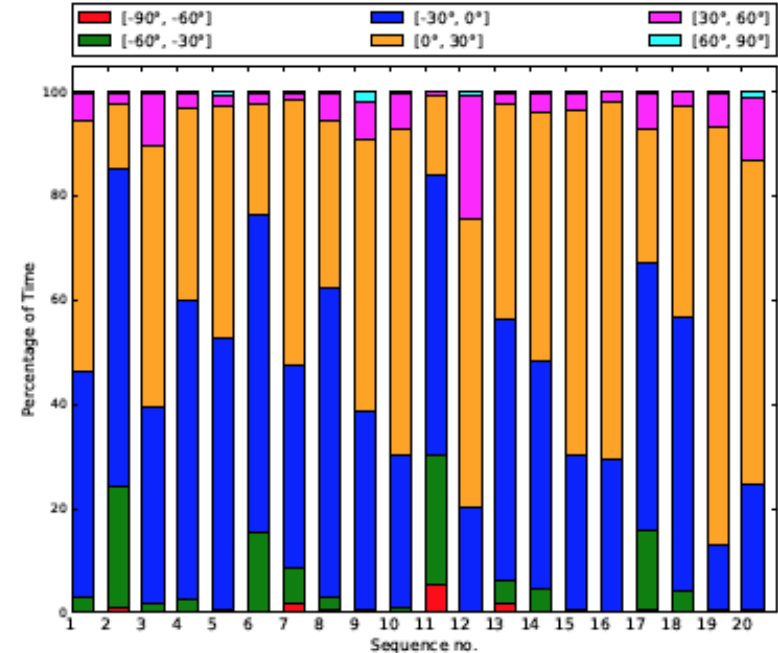
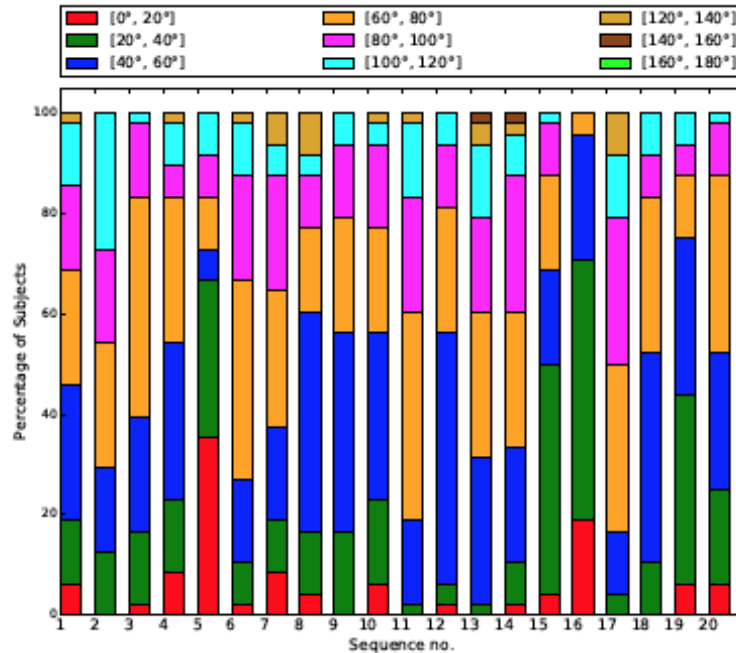
- How can we process the data?



Xu *et al.*, arxiv:1709.06342 2017.

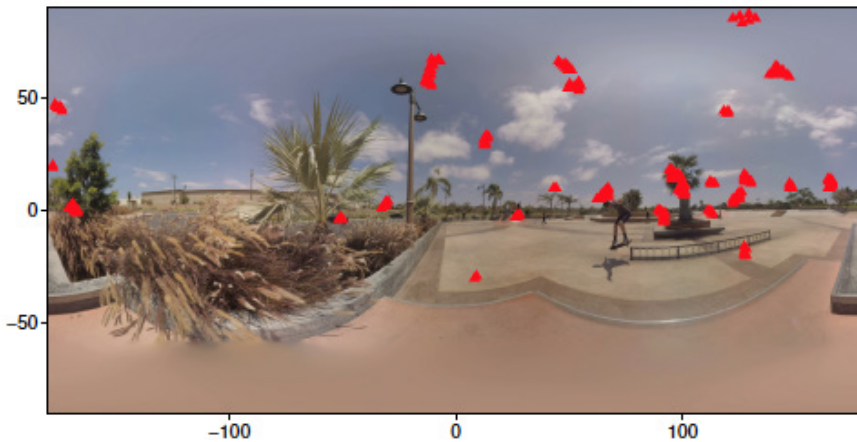
Tracking with HMDs

- How can we process the data?

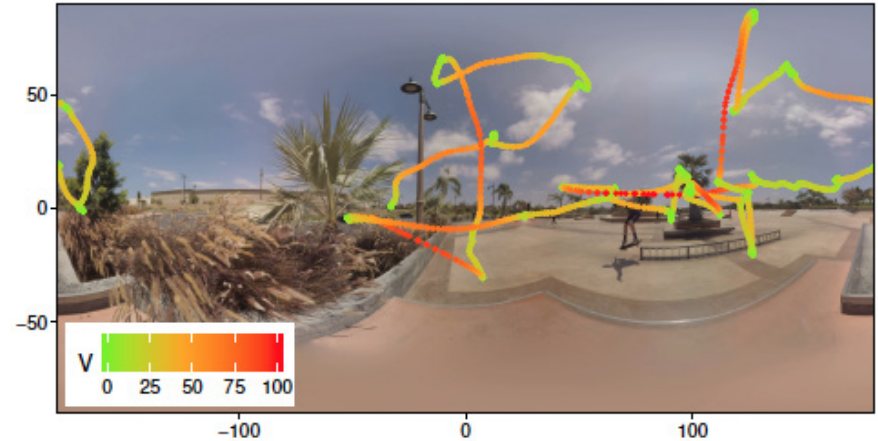


Tracking with HMDs

- How can we process the data?
 - Scanpaths / head trajectories → Project fixation-points to equirectangular format



Head samples



Head trajectory

From Upenik *et al.*, ICMEW 2017

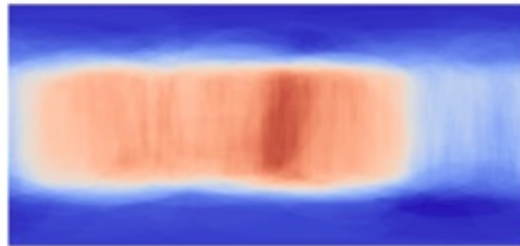
Tracking with HMDs

- How can we process the data?
 - Saliency maps → Apply an isotropic Gaussian the samples + project to equire

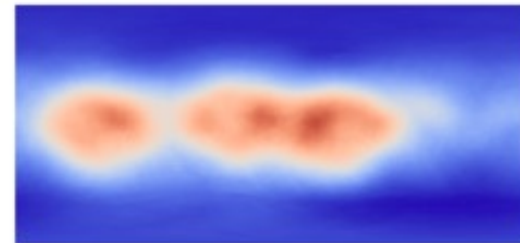
Original equi-rectangular image



From Rai *et al.*, MMSys2017



Saliency map from **head movement** considering **entire viewport**



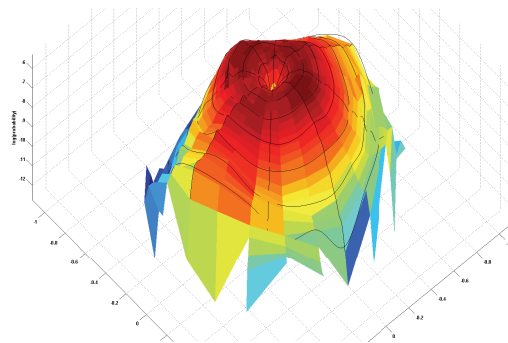
Saliency map from **head movement + Gaussian** at the center of viewport

Tracking with HMDs

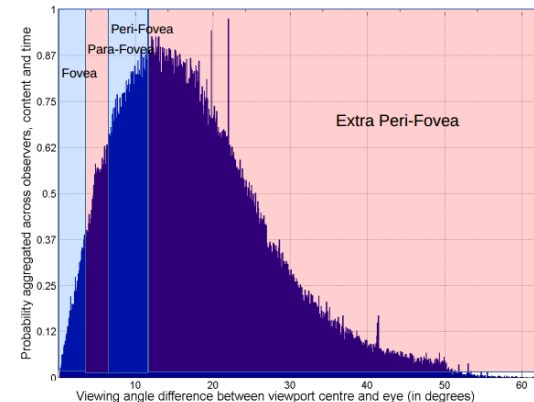
- How can we process the data?
 - Existing SWs and toolboxes:
 - Fremerey, *et al.*, MMSys2018 → Oculus and HRC Vive
 - <https://github.com/Telecommunication-Telemedia-Assessment/AVTrack360>
 - Corbillon *et al.*, MMSys2017 → Open-Source Virtual Reality (OSVR) Application
 - <http://dash.ipv6.enstb.fr/headMovements/>
 - Ozcinar *et al.*, QoMEX2018 → Oculus
 - <https://github.com/cozcinar/omniAttention>

Tracking with HMDs + eye-tracking

- Why eye-tracking?
 - **Head movement** can be a **proxy of visual attention** for some applications:
 - Considering the observers gaze directed to the center of the viewport.
 - But, studies have shown that **observers explore within the viewport** [Sitzmann *et al.*, IEEE TVCG2018; Serrrano *et al.*, ACM TOG 2017; Rai *et al.*, MMSys2017; David *et al.*, MMSys2018.]



From Rai *et al.*, MMSys2017



Tracking with HMDs + eye-tracking

- What/how can we measure?
 - Record **binocular eye gaze data** with eye-trackers integrated in the HMDs
 - Pupil Labs [Sitzmann *et al.*, IEEE TVCG2018; Serrano *et al.*, ACM TOG2017]
 - SMI [Rai *et al.*, MMSys2017; David *et al.*, MMSys2018]
 - 7invensun a-Glass [Xu *et al.*, CVPR2018]



Pupil Labs



SMI

Tracking with HMDs + eye-tracking

- How can we process the data?
 - **Tracking data** is obtained in the **viewport domain**



Viewport in headset
(2D gaze position)

Left eye display

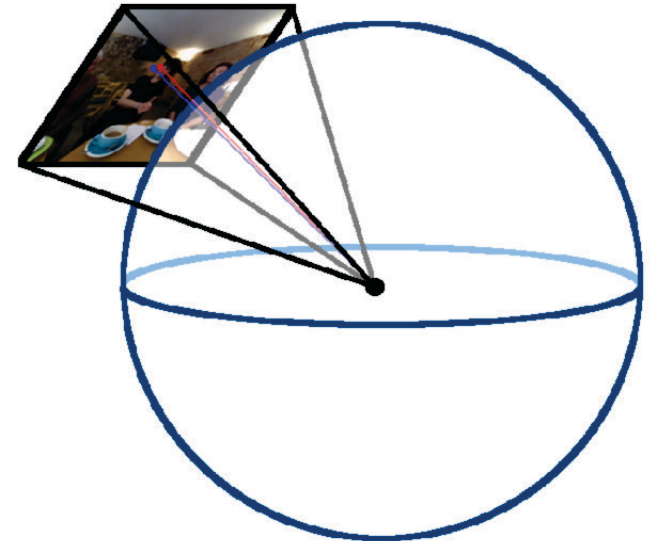
Right eye display



Left gaze

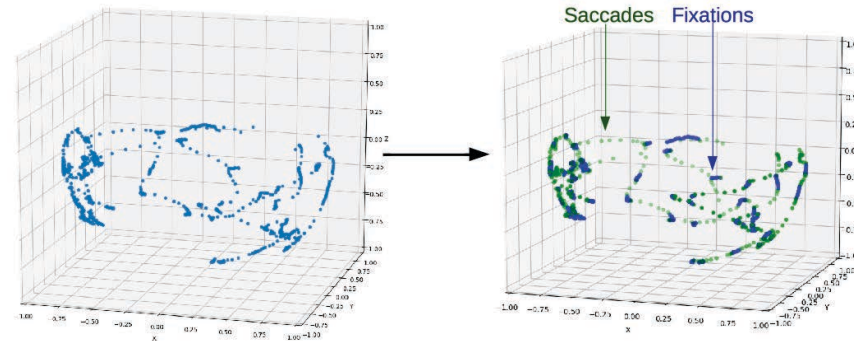
Right gaze

Projection on sphere
(gaze unit vector)



Tracking with HMDs + eye-tracking

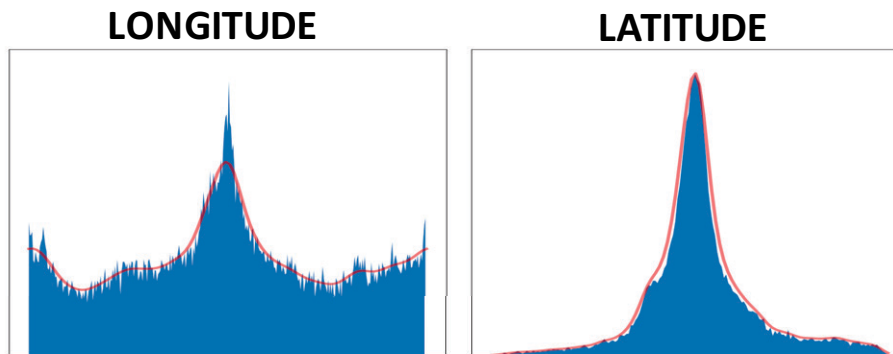
- How can we process the data?
 - Classification into **fixation** and **saccades**:
 - Performed in **spherical domain** → latitude, longitude
 - To maintain mathematical precision
 - Viewports change instantaneously with head's movement
 - Velocity-based algorithm and duration [David *et al.*, MMSys2018], dispersion [Sitzmann *et al.*, IEEE TVCG2018], etc.
 - Euclidean distance replaced by orthodromic distances



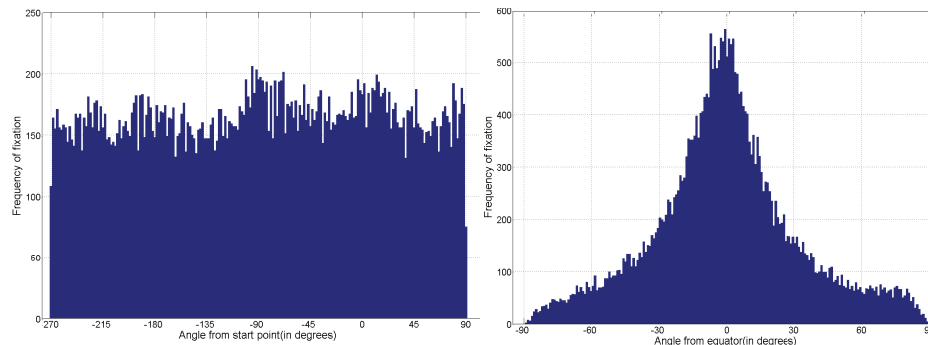
Tracking with HMDs + eye-tracking

- How can we process the data?

VIDEOS:
David *et al.*,
MMSYS2018

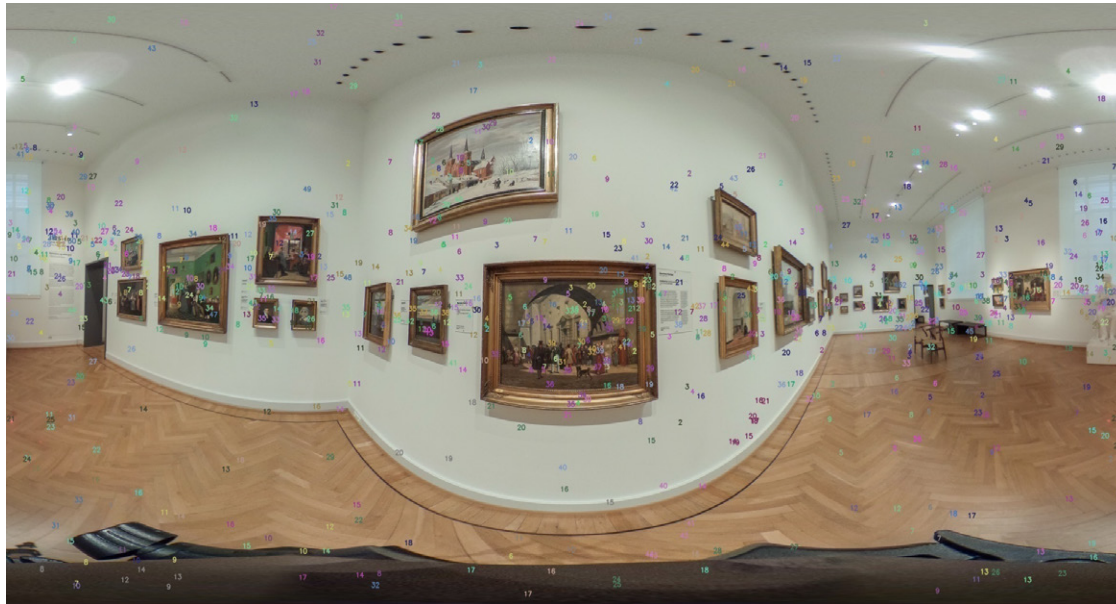


IMAGES:
Rai *et al.*,
MMSYS2017



Tracking with HMDs + eye-tracking

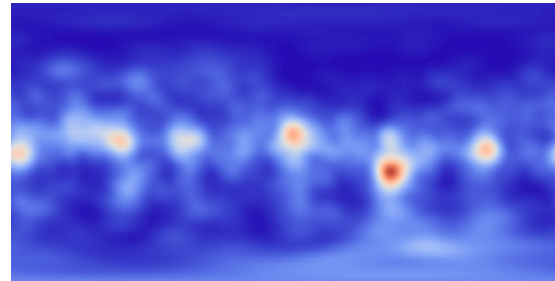
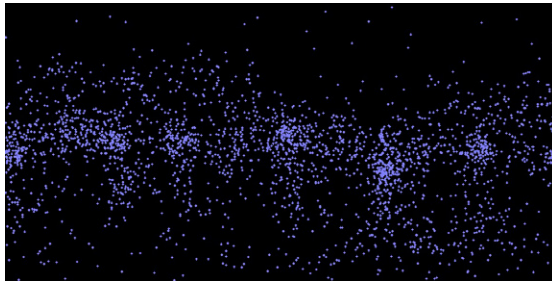
- How can we process the data?
 - **Scanpaths** → Project fixation-points to equirectangular format for storage and distribution.



Rai *et al.*,
MMSYS2017

Tracking with HMDs + eye-tracking

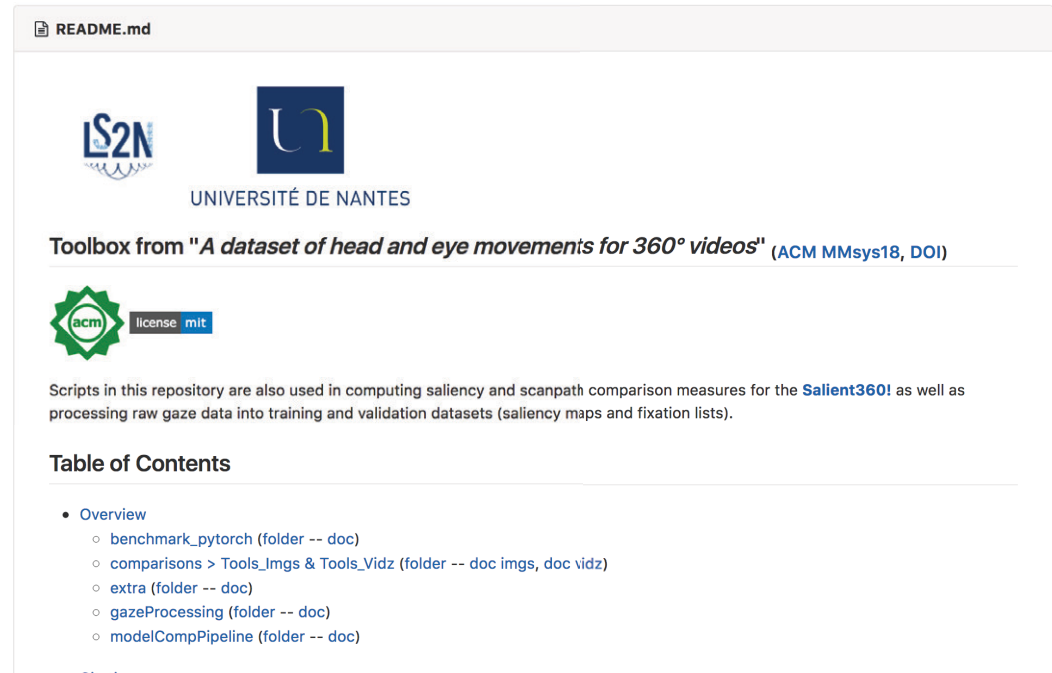
- How can we process the data?
 - **Saliency maps:**
 - Apply an isotropic Gaussian to each fixation point to account for:
 - Gaze position uncertainty (eye-tracker error)
 - Foveal perception (acuity fall-off)
 - Project to equirectangular





Tracking with HMDs + eye-tracking

- How can we process the data?
 - Toolbox coming soon!
 - **Eyes and head tracking**
 - Extended version of of:


J. Gutiérrez, E. David, Y. Rai, and P. Le Callet, “Toolbox and dataset for the development of saliency and scanpath models for omnidirectional/360° still images,” *Signal Process. Image Commun.*, vol. 69, pp. 35–42, Nov. 2018.



README.md

 
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Toolbox from "[A dataset of head and eye movements for 360° videos](#)" ([ACM MMSys18](#), [DOI](#))

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Scripts in this repository are also used in computing saliency and scanpath comparison measures for the [Salient360!](#) as well as processing raw gaze data into training and validation datasets (saliency maps and fixation lists).

Table of Contents

- Overview
 - [benchmark_pytorch](#) (folder -- doc)
 - [comparisons > Tools_Imgs & Tools_Vidz](#) (folder -- doc imgs, doc vidz)
 - [extra](#) (folder -- doc)
 - [gazeProcessing](#) (folder -- doc)
 - [modelCompPipeline](#) (folder -- doc)

What to do with the data?

- Application to the analysis of the results of subjective tests:
 - Influence of **observers' trajectories** → Critical trajectories?
 - Extension of similar works for FVV: S. Ling, J. Gutiérrez, G. Ke, P. Le Callet “Prediction of the Influence of Navigation Scan-path on Perceived Quality of Free-Viewpoint Videos”, arXiv:1810.04409, 2018.
 - V-DMOS → taking into account the **observed regions** [Xu *et al.*, arxiv:1709.06342, 2017.]

$$DMOS_{jr} = \frac{1}{N_{I_{jr}}} \sum_{i \in I_{jr}} Z'_{ij}$$

Vector of V-DMOS

$$[O\text{-DMOS}_j \quad DMOS_{j1} \quad \dots \quad DMOS_{jr} \quad \dots \quad DMOS_{jR}]$$

j → sequence

i → observer

r → region

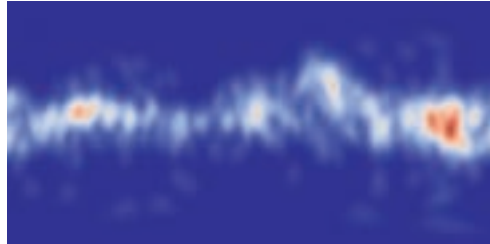
I_{jr} → Collection of scores for a given sequence and region

f_{rij} → frequency, with which subject i views region r in sequence j ,

When $f_{rij} > f_0$, where f_0 is a threshold, subject i is added to collection I_{jr}

What to do with the data?

- Application to objective metrics
 - **Weighting the metrics** according to **saliency** [Yu *et al*, ISMAR2015; Rai *et al*. QoMEX2017]



$$\text{PSNR} = 10 \cdot \log \left(\frac{I_{\max}^2}{\frac{1}{N \cdot M} \sum_{i=1}^N \sum_{j=1}^M (\text{error}(i, j))^2} \right)$$

«Saliency» weight

What to do with the data?

- Content characterization:

- F. De Simone, J. Gutiérrez, P. Le Callet, “Complexity measurement and characterisation of 360-degree content”, HVEI2019.
 - Appropriate characterization and selection of test material for subjective and objective quality assessment studies
 - **Spatial and temporal indicators** computed in the appropriate representations (computed in equirectangular may not be accurate).
 - **Attention indicators** → content guides attention, exploratory content, etc.

What to do with the data?

- Pushing visual attention:
 - Subjective quality tests are also “attention tests”
 - Provide datasets
 - What can we learn from datasets? → How people explore?
 - Benchmark of models → Provide tools

What to do with the data?

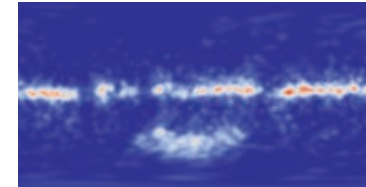
- Pushing visual attention:
 - **Salient360! Grand Challenges** at ICME2017 and ICME2018
 - Datasets
 - Tools
 - Model benchmarking

Given a 360° image / video



NEW

Can you predict the **viewport location** and the **eye gaze location in the viewport?** (Track 2)



Can you predict the **viewport location**? (Track 1)

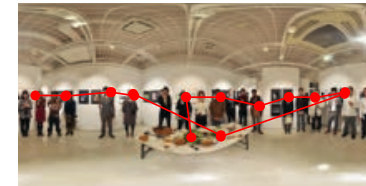


Can you predict the **order of the head trajectory?** (Track 4)



NEW

Can you predict the **order of eye-gaze fixations?** (Track 3)



Conclusions

- Pushing visual attention:
 - Salient360! Benchmark: <https://salient360.ls2n.fr/>
 - Performance of saliency and scanpath models (links to papers and code).

J. Gutiérrez, E. David, A. Coutrot, M. Perreira Da Silva, P. Le Callet, “Introducing UN Salient360! Benchmark: A platform for evaluating visual attention models for 360 contents”, QoMEX2018.



HOME » UN SALIENT360! BENCHMARK RESULTS » RESULTS FOR VIDEOS

Results for Videos

Prediction of Head Saliency for Videos

Model Name	Reference	NSS	CC	SIM	KLD	AUC_Judd
Wuhan University (*)	Kao Zhang, Yingxue Zhang, Zhenzhong Chen	1.603	0.400	0.362	4.543	0.827
Zhejiang University and TU Ilmenau (*)	Pierre Lebreton, Stephan Fremerey, Alexander Raake, "V-BMS360: A video extension to the BMS360 image saliency model", ICME2018.	1.614	0.383	0.350	4.995	0.815
DAICT (*)	Smit Thakkar, Neelanshi Varia, Manish Narwaria Website: https://sites.google.com/site/narwariam/visual-attention-in-360-degree-content	1.617	0.396	0.368	4.202	0.854
SJTU (*)	Yucheng Zhu, Xiongkuo Min, Zhaohui Che, Guangtao Zhai	1.694	0.408	0.370	4.274	0.836

Prediction of Head+Eye Saliency for Videos

Model Name	Reference	NSS	CC	SIM	KLD	AUC_Judd
Wuhan University (*)	Kao Zhang, Yingxue Zhang, Zhenzhong Chen	1.987	0.315	0.212	7.556	0.830
SJTU (*)	Yucheng Zhu, Xiongkuo Min, Zhaohui Che, Guangtao Zhai	1.712	0.246	0.201	7.733	0.838

Prediction of Eye-gaze Scan-paths for Videos

Model Name	Reference	VectorSimilarity (Hungarian)
SJTU (*)	Yucheng Zhu, Xiongkuo Min, Zhaohui Che, Guangtao Zhai	0.282

Prediction of Head-gaze Scan-paths for Videos

Model Name	Reference	VectorSimilarity (Hungarian)
SJTU (*)	Yucheng Zhu, Xiongkuo Min, Zhaohui Che, Guangtao Zhai	0.277

(*) Model submitted during the ICME'18 Grand Challenge, thus under different conditions (e.g. limited time, etc.).

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- Y-C. Su, et al., “Pano2Vid: Automatic cinematography for watching 360 videos”, ACCV2016.
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- S. Fremerey, K. Meseberg, and A. Raake, “AVTrack360: An open Dataset and Software recording people’s Head Rotations watching 360 ° Videos on an HMD,” *ACM Multimed. Syst. Conf.*, 2018.
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- C. Ozcinar and A. Smolic, “Visual Attention in Omnidirectional Video for Virtual Reality Applications,” in *2018 Tenth International Conference on Quality of Multimedia Experience (QoMEX)*, 2018, no. August, pp. 1–6.
- Y. Xu *et al.*, “Gaze Prediction in Dynamic 360° Immersive Videos,” *Proc. IEEE Conf. Comput. Vis. Pattern Recognit.*, pp. 5333–5342, 2018.

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