

## Introduction

- We created a new dataset of head and eye movements in Virtual Reality. Participants explored videos (non-stereoscopic) wearing a HTC-Vive with embedded eyetracking. We released saliency videos and scanpaths computed from raw data, along with a toolbox to compute similarity measures.
- Our dataset will help the community in the development of new theoretical and applied research such as foveated rendering, visual attention modeling, data compression, viewport adaptive streaming, etc.

**Omnidirectional**  
content (360°)



**Sphere space**  
Virtual sphere on which content is projected



**Viewport**  
Images displayed in the headset



## Data gathering

### Material and method

- 57 observers (25 women; mean age: 25.7 years)
- 19 videos (duration: 20 sec.)
- HTC-Vive (90fps) + SMI Eyetracker (250Hz)
- Task: free-viewing, sitting on a rolling-chair
- experimental condition: start exploration either at longitude 0° or 180°

### Statistics

- 5 video categories (Indoor, Outdoor, Urban, Rural, People)
- video framerate: 24 to 30 fps
- 380 sec. of saliency videos
- > 55,000 fixations

## Gaze processing

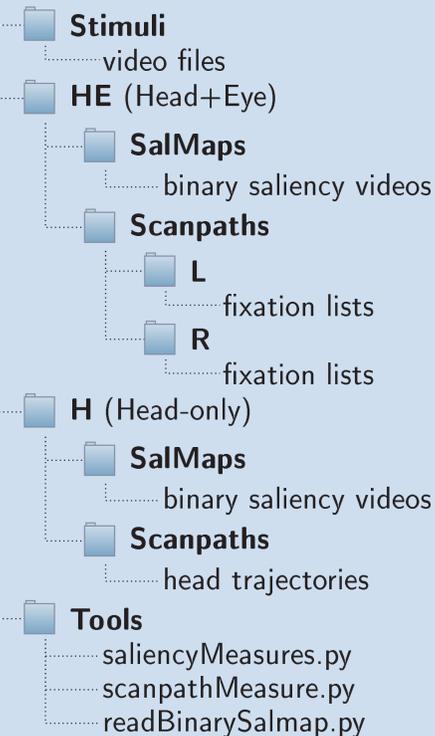
- Viewport gaze position (2D) to Unit vector (gaze samples on unit sphere, 3D)
- Unit gaze samples to fixations and saccades (velocity algorithm, threshold: 80°/sec.)

## Head movement processing

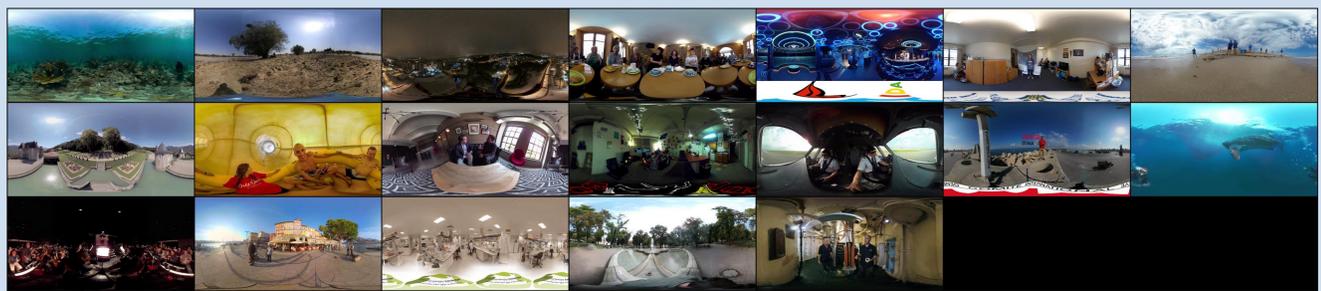
- Head movements can be categorized as "fixations" (periods of stability, below ~25°/sec)
- With no gaze information we cannot make any assumptions about an observer's perception during head movements
- Solution: extract "head trajectories" sampled over 200ms windows (100 points per 20sec. stimulus)

## Dataset structure

### ROOT



## Stimuli – frame examples



## Saliency maps – frames (videos are shown on tablets nearby)

Scene	Head+Eye	Head-only

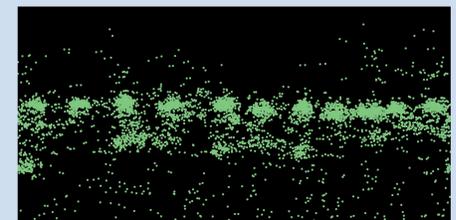
- A saliency map per frame → saliency videos (as many frames as the original stimuli)
- Saliency frames → unnormalized (free to normalize over individual frames or after pooling frames)

## Scanpaths

Scanpaths are sequences of fixations, they retain temporal and individual information.

### Fixation features:

- Fixation index
- Longitude
- Latitude
- Start timestamp
- Fixation duration
- Start frame
- End frame



## Toolbox

### Similarity measures: compare together...

- saliency videos → AUC, CC, KLD, NSS, SIM
- scanpaths → MultiMatch

### Particularities: dynamic

- Scanpaths alignment → temporal de facto
- Pool saliency frames together by 200ms windows

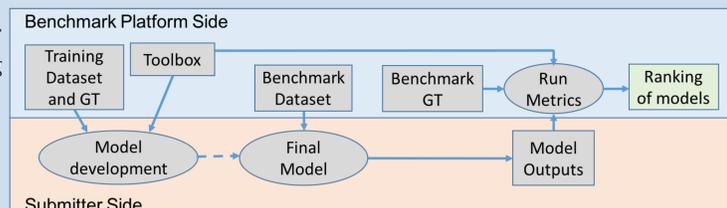
### Particularities: omnidirectional

- Correcting saliency frames for equirectangular map distortion: weighting maps with a sine function according to the latitude ( $\sin y$  for  $y \in [0, \pi]$ )

## Link

This dataset is part of the **UN Salient360! Benchmark**. A new benchmark for 360° attention modeling (image and video).

Come play with our dataset:  
[salient360.ls2n.fr/datasets/](http://salient360.ls2n.fr/datasets/)



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