

## Visual search in 3D-modelled rooms:

comparing results from the same protocol  
run in VR and on 2D screens

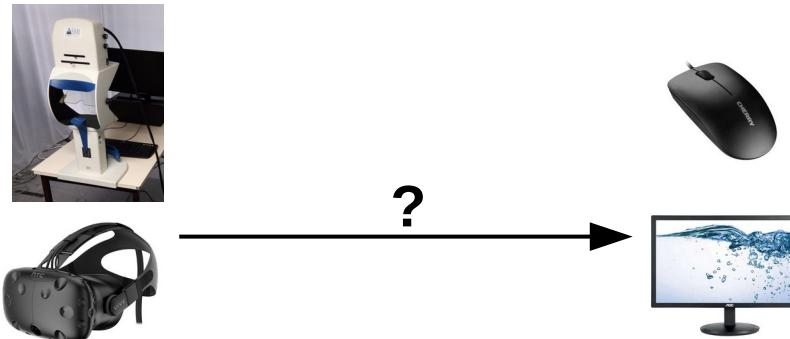
Erwan David, Melissa Võ  
*Scene grammar lab, Frankfurt*

# Problematic

- VR headsets are great, they open new possibilities, but
  - Do we need the benefits of VR or do we want complex and high-quality scenes?
  - VR testing can be very time-consuming
  - Equipment can be costly for some labs

# Problematic

- Can we use **mouse movement** controlling a **camera** in a 3D virtual environment on-screen as a **proxy for gaze in VR**?



- Can we push it further? To unsupervised online experiments, for mass testing.

Gaze tracking



Mouse-as-a-proxy



Computer screen



Computer screen



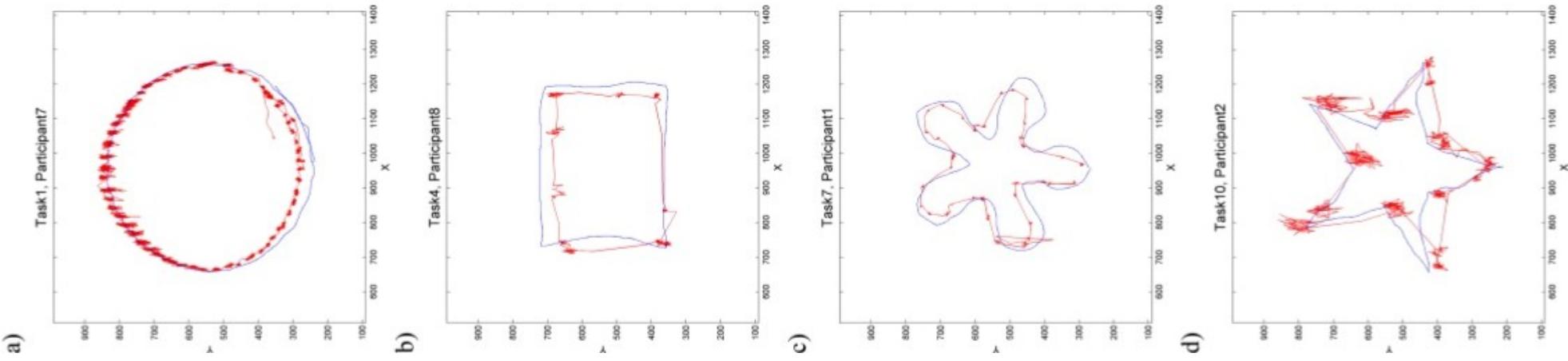
- Mouse as a proxy for gaze



Similar saliency maps obtained from gaze data and mouse data.

SALICON (Jiang et al., CVPR15)

- Mouse as a proxy for gaze



Very strong correlation between gaze and mouse position (and clicks).

Demšar & Çöltekin (PLoSOne,17), Egner et al. (JEMR18)

Gaze tracking



Mouse-as-a-proxy



Computer screen



Computer screen



Gaze tracking



Gaze tracking



Virtual reality headset



Computer screen



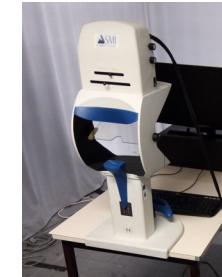
- On-screen to VR research
  - Demonstrated that behaviour is in general not different
    - In terms of fixational and saccadic biases
    - Search behaviour
    - Which parts of a scene are attended the most (saliency)

David, Beitner & Võ (MDPI-BS20, JoV21), David et al. (JoV22)

Gaze tracking



Gaze tracking

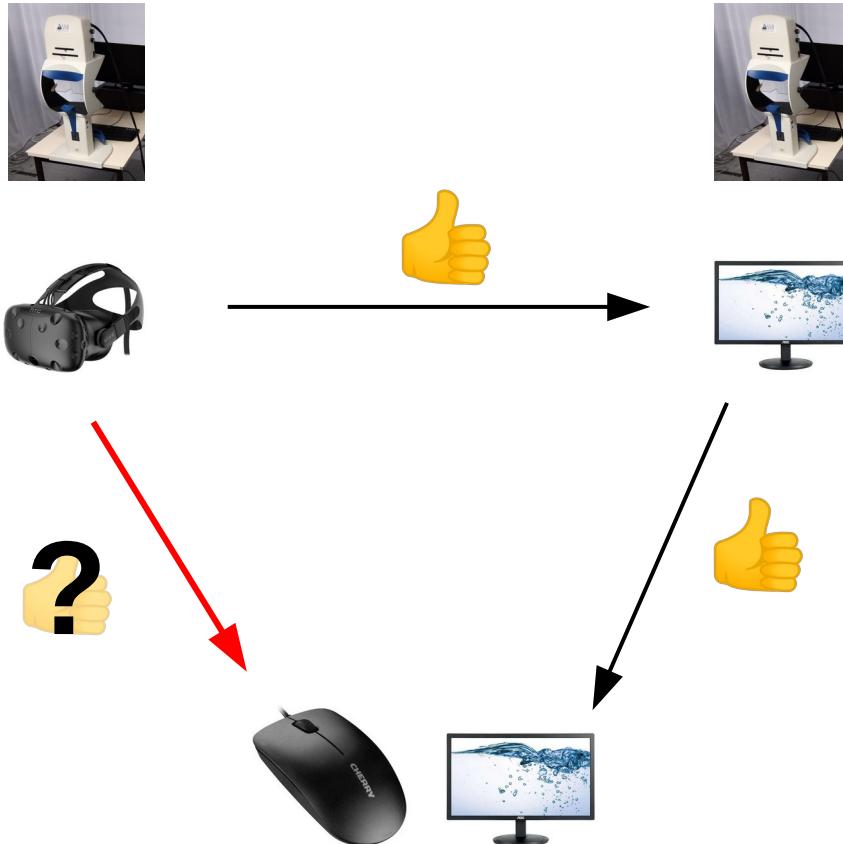


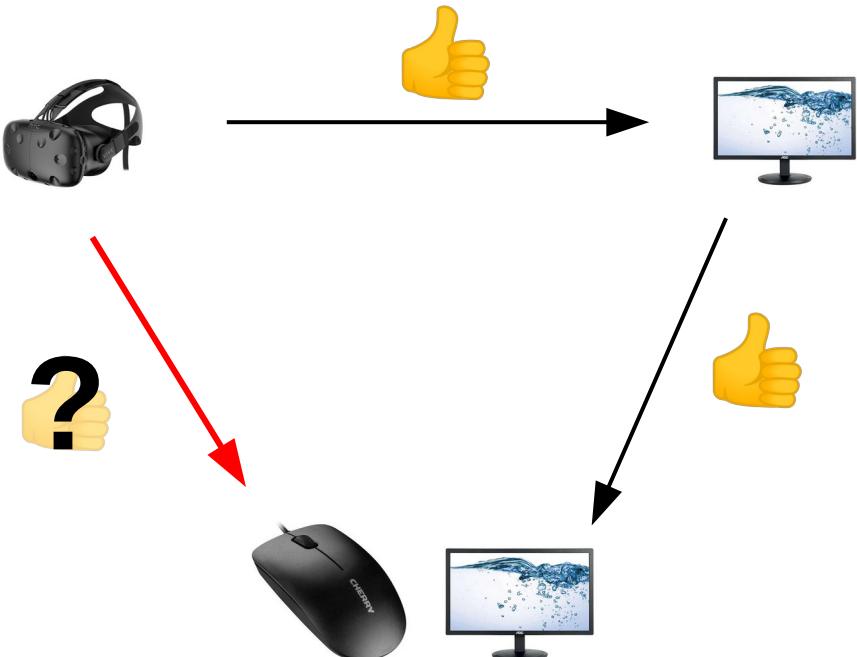
Virtual reality headset



Computer screen





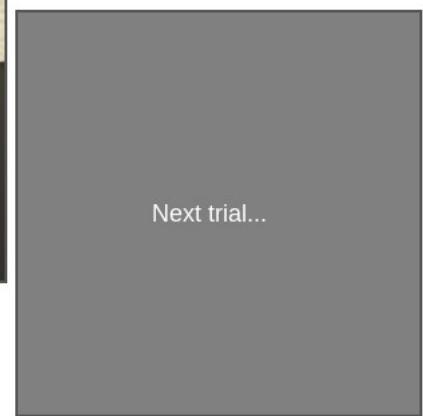
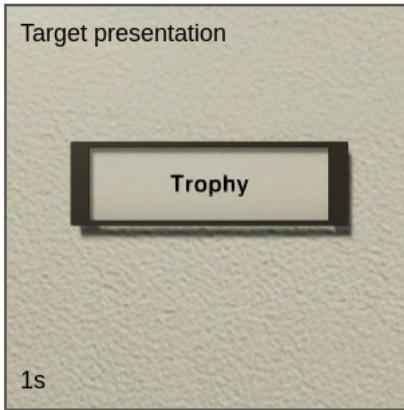


Can this shortcut work?

With complex tasks  
(object search)  
And complex scenes  
(indoor rooms)

- Demo
  - Trial replays

[ *Showed replays of VR trials, followed by replay of on-screen trial* ]





**Targets:** always outside

Training

3 trials

Block 1

27 trials

**Targets:** 50% outside/inside

Training

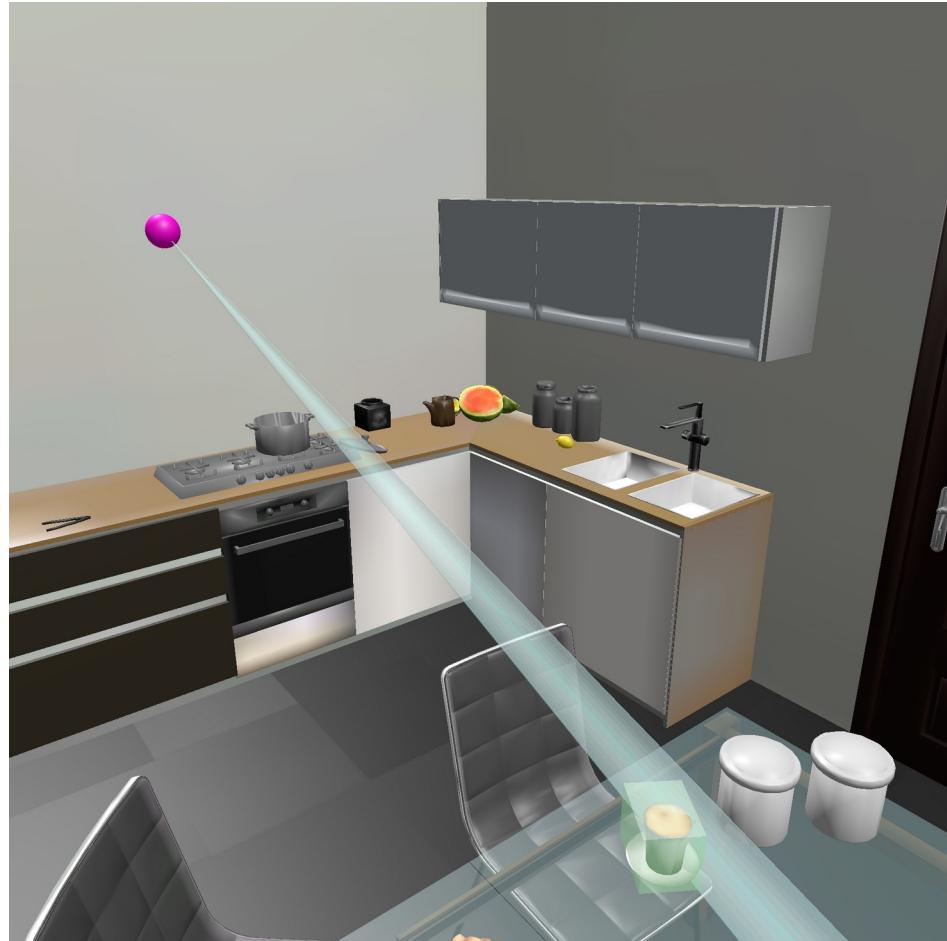
3 trials

Block 2

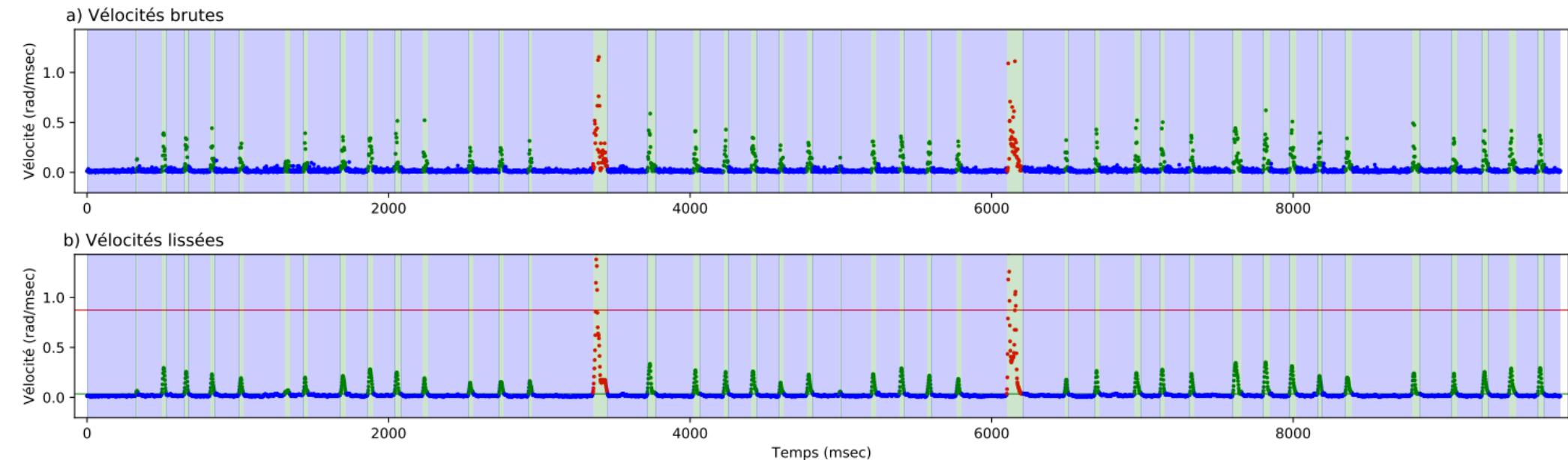
51 trials

- Analysis

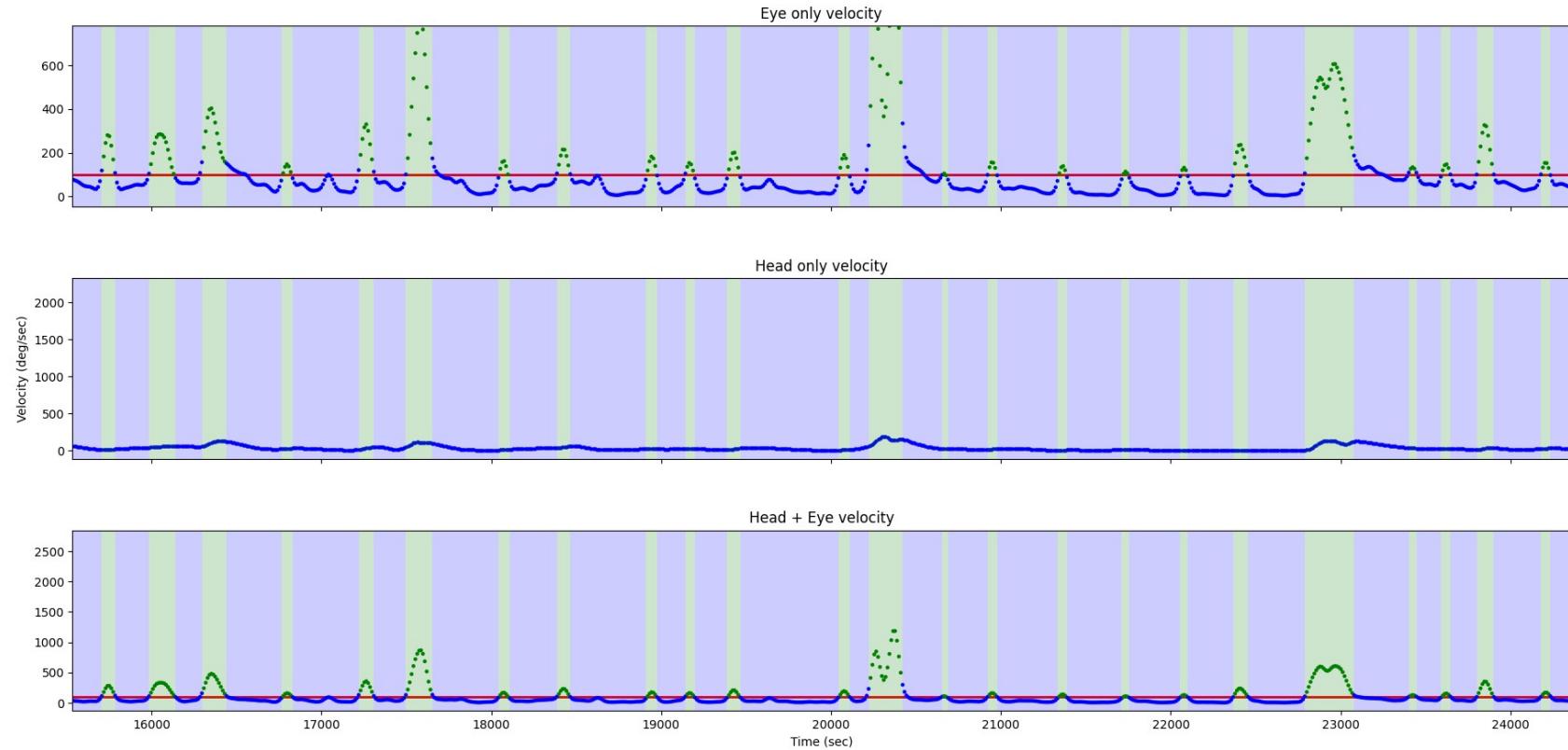
“Gaze” on object  
Gaze cone method ( $4^\circ$ )



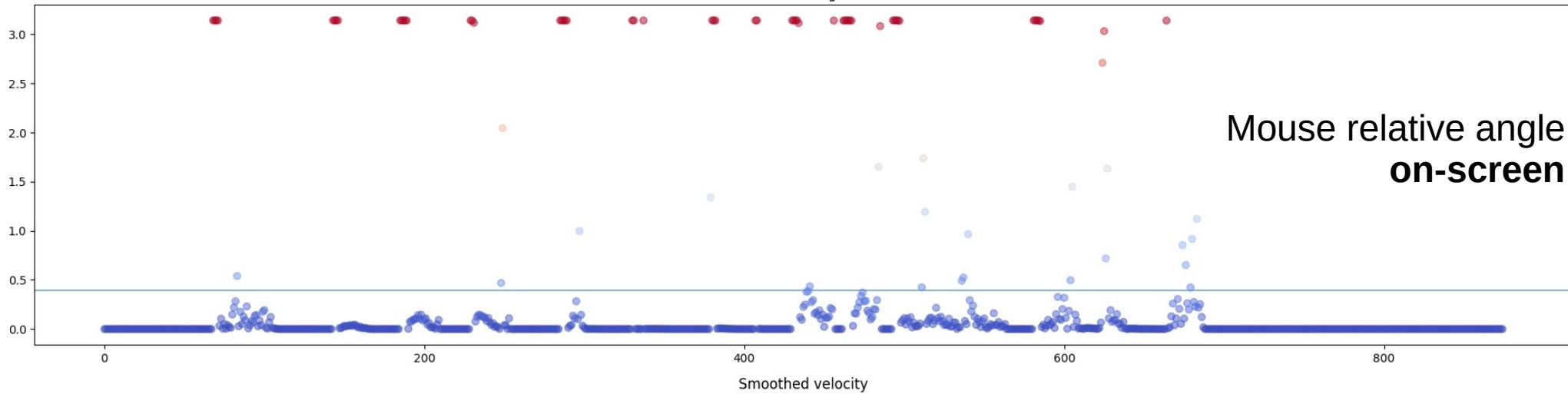
- Analysis
  - Gaze velocity signal on-screen



- Analysis
- Gaze velocity signal in VR

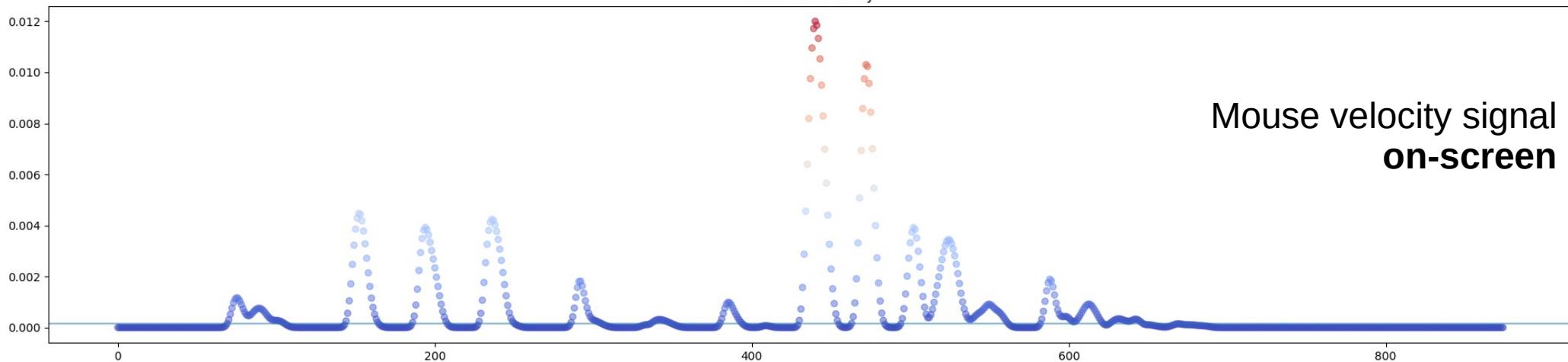


3 - K1,0, False  
Relative angles



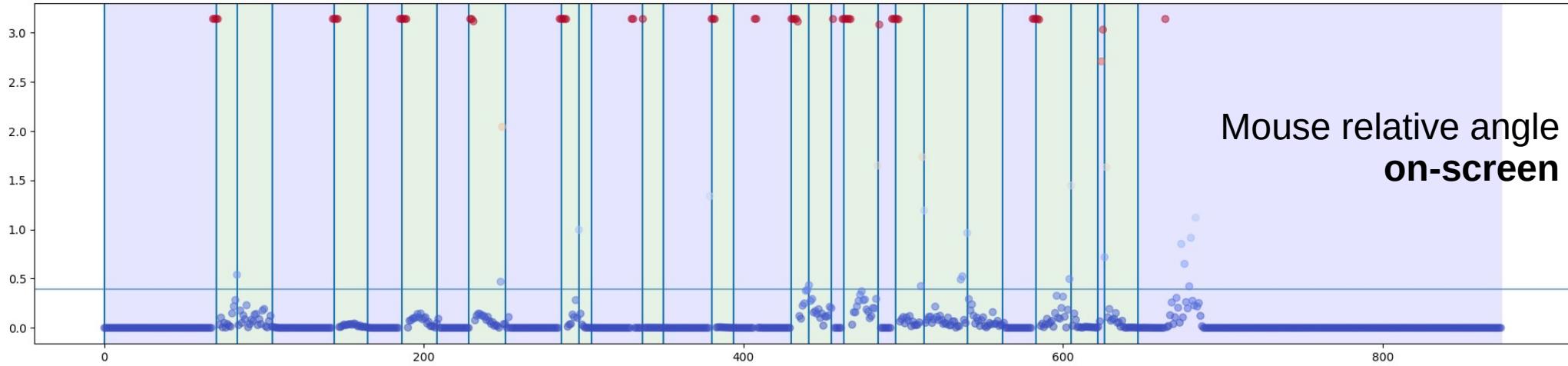
Smoothed velocity

Mouse relative angle  
on-screen



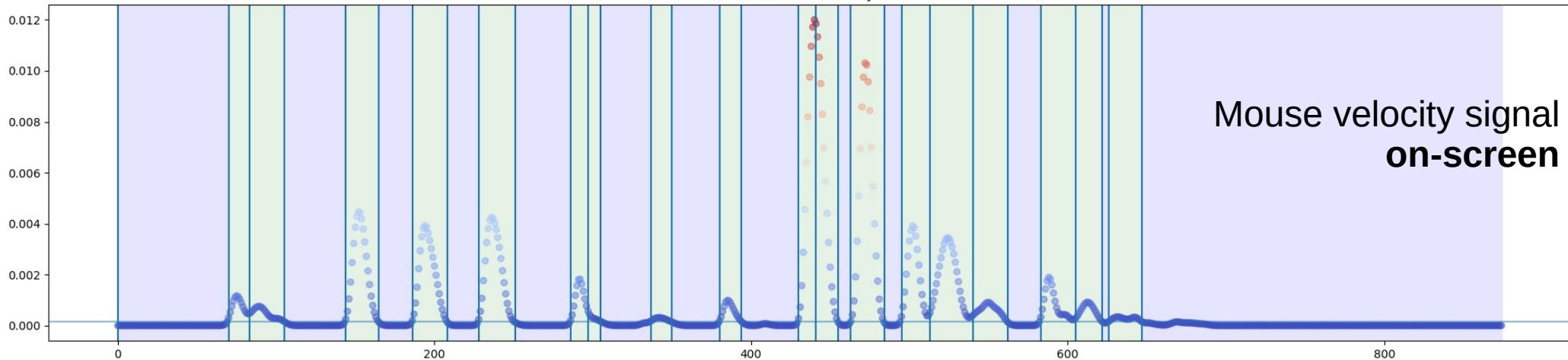
Mouse velocity signal  
on-screen

3 - K1,0, False  
Relative angles



Smoothed velocity

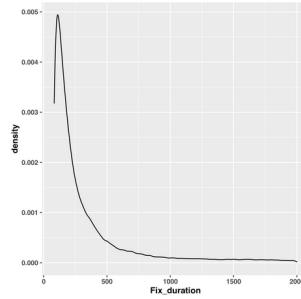
Mouse velocity signal on-screen



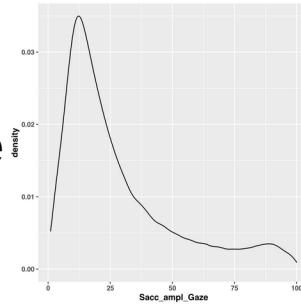
# • Results

Density distributions:  
same shapes at different scales

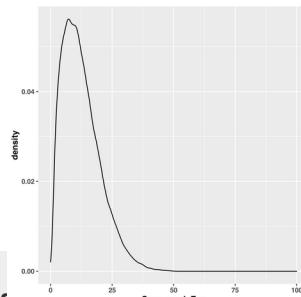
Saccade  
Amplitude



Gaze



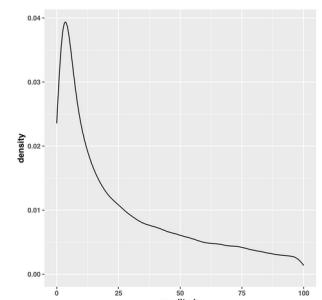
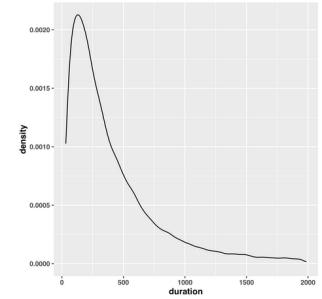
Eyes



Fixation  
duration

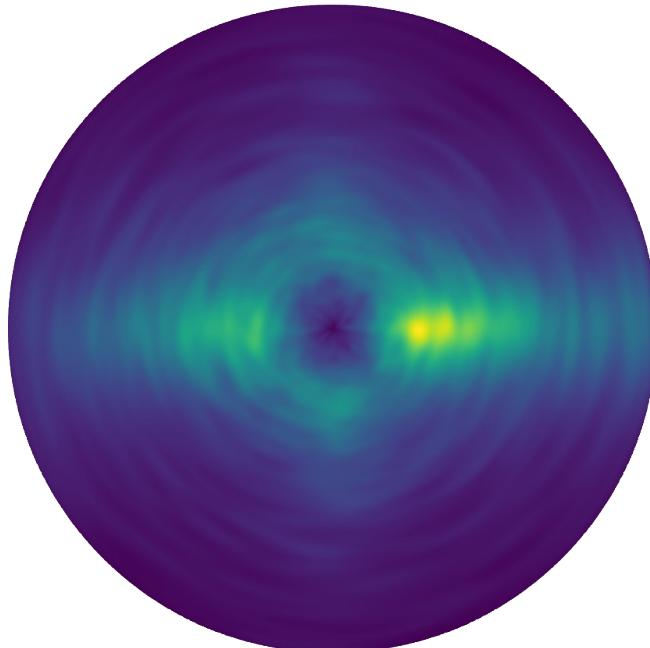
VR HMD

Mouse

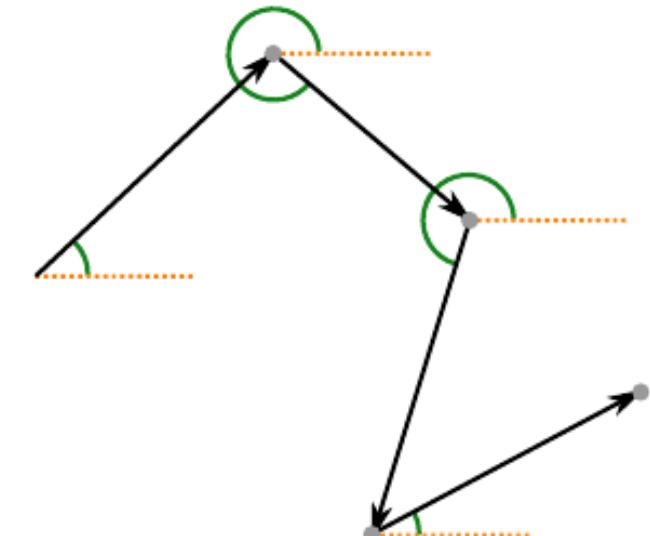
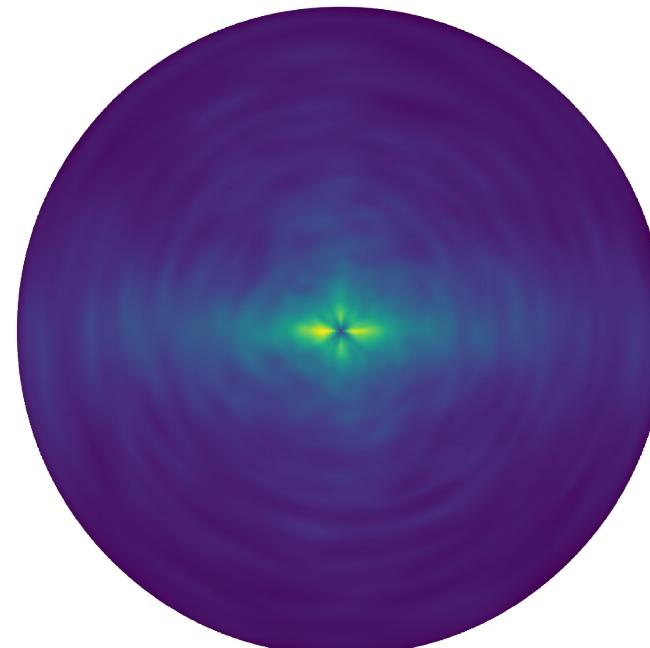


## Absolute angles

VR HMD

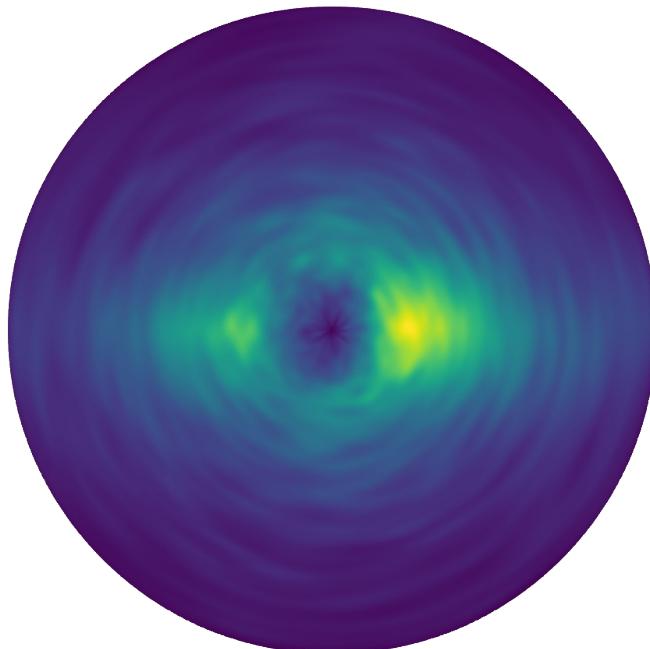


Mouse

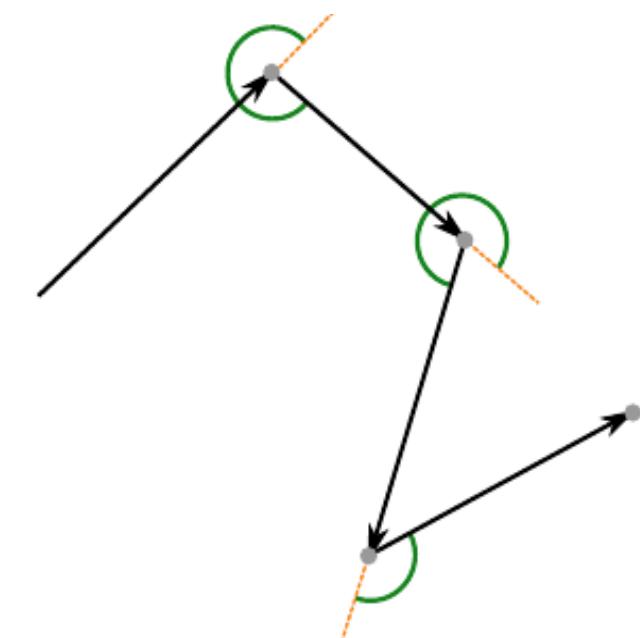
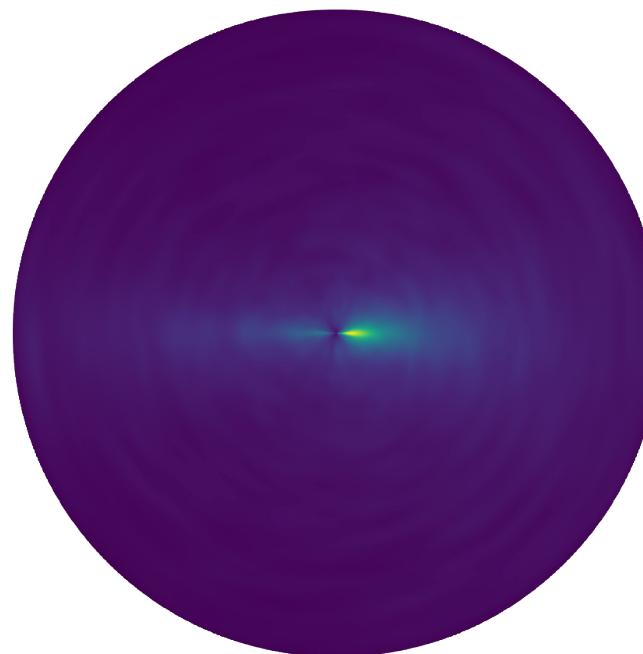


## Relative angles

VR HMD



Mouse

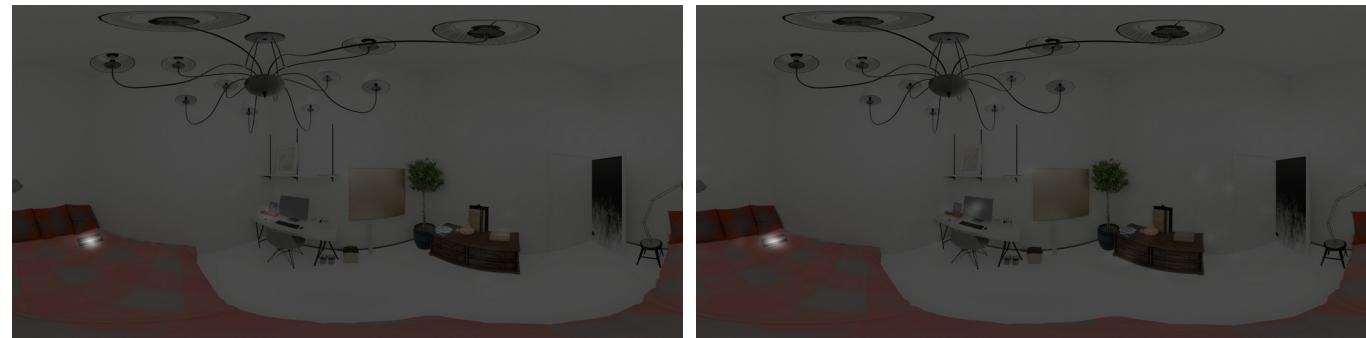
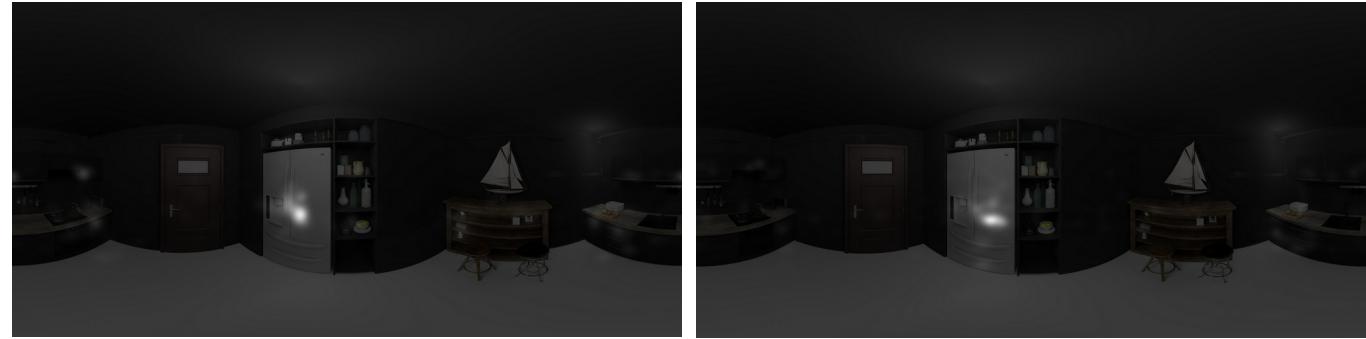


- Where? Comparing saliency maps

[ *Showed dynamic saliency maps of VR/Onscreen side by side to demonstrate close similarity* ]

- Where? Comparing saliency maps

- CC: 0.55
- KLD: 1.75
- SIM: 0.48



- Take home

- **How we look**

- ✓ Density distributions: same shapes at different scales
- ✓ Saccade angles: same absolute and relative biases

- **Where we look**

- ✓ Saliency maps are very similar
- ✓ People look at the same locations

A close-up photograph of a human eye, showing the iris, pupil, and surrounding skin and eyelashes.

**Thank you  
for your attention**

# The Scene Grammar Lab recruits

2 post-doc positions will open soon!

Contact Melissa Võ at  
[mlvo@psych.uni-frankfurt.de](mailto:mlvo@psych.uni-frankfurt.de)



Why Melissa  
couldn't make it to ECVP



- **Pros** – high data quality
  - High tracking accuracy
  - High stimuli resolution
  - Low latency



- **Cons** – less ecological
  - Very limited head movements
  - No body movements
  - Limited field of view

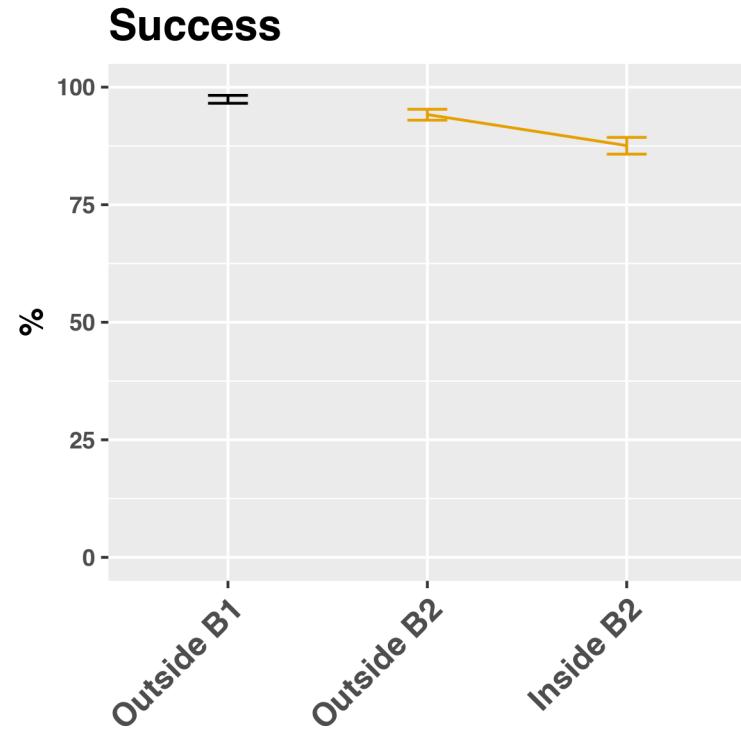
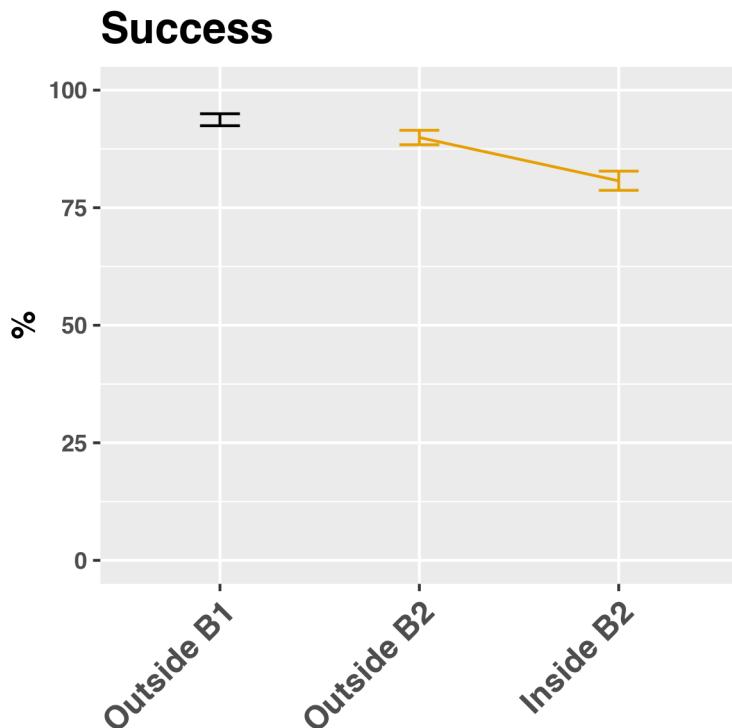
- **Pros** – more ecological
  - Free body and head movements
  - Full 360° content
  - Bigger field of view



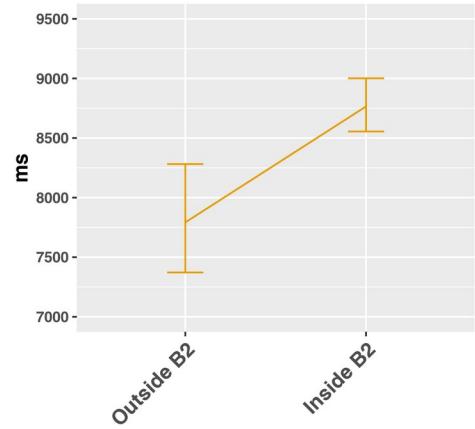
- **Cons** – lower quality
  - Medium-to-low tracking accuracy
  - Low display resolution
  - Higher latency



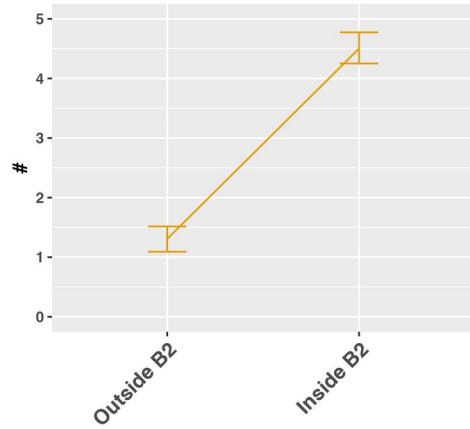
- Search behaviour and interacting
  - Search success



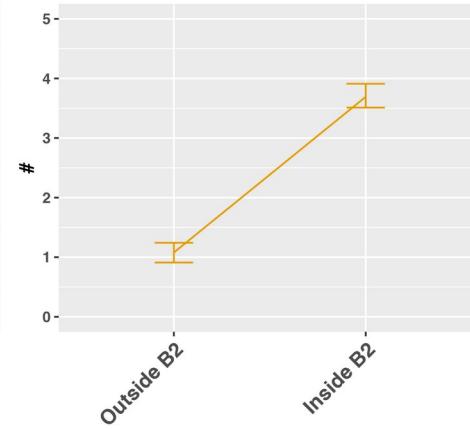
**Time to first interaction**



**Interaction count**

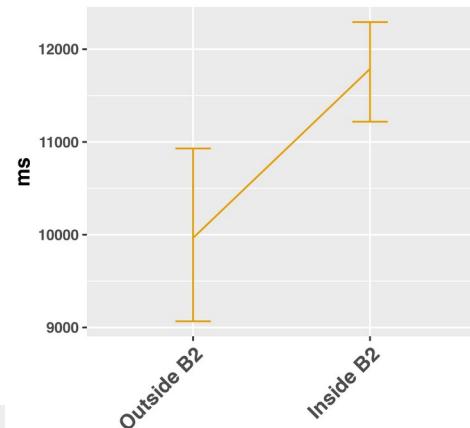


**Unique items interacted count**

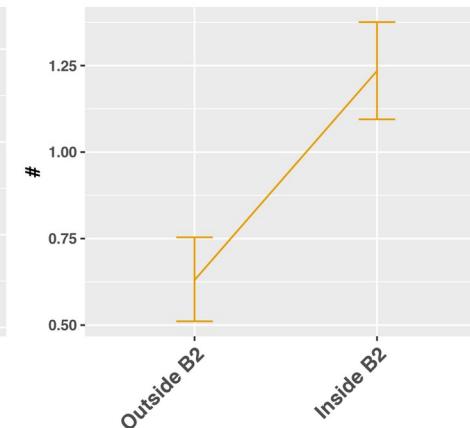


- Search behaviour and interacting

**Time to first interaction**



**Interaction count**



**Unique items interacted count**

