DEPTH COMPENSATION MODEL FOR GAZE ESTIMATION IN SPORT ANALYSIS

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WHAT IS EYE TRACKING?





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DANS, KÖNOCH JAGPROJEKT

På jakt efter undomars kroppsspråk och den synkretiska dansen, en sammansmältning av olika kulturers dars hat jäg i-mitt fälfarbete under höstern fört präg på olika arenor inom skoluns värld. Nordiska, atrikariska, syd- och östeuropäska ungslomar gör sina röster förda genom sång muså, skrik, skratt och gestattaf känslor och uttryck midt hjälp av kroppsspråk och dans.

Defa individuella estetiken frantsåder, i klåder, frisyrer och synboliska tecken som förstärker undomarnas Zjagp(geld" där också den egna stälen Ukroppsrörelserna spelar en betydande roll) i identifielsprövningen. Uppehållsrummer fungerär som offentlig arena där ungdomarna spelar upp sirra performancerikrande kroppssflower

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GAZE ESTIMATION PROCESS

Ocular parameters analyzed by the gaze estimation method





PARALLAX ERROR

Example of parallax error during a curling daily training session



DEPTH COMPENSATION MODEL

Valez and Borah (1989) proposed a **physical setup** to remove the effects of parallax error

The proposed depth compensation model is based on **pure translation** motion

$$x' = x + Kt/Z$$



Valez and Borah (1989)

GAZE ESTIMATION METHOD



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ASSESSMENT

Gaze estimation aspects evaluated during the assessment:



Narcizo et al. (2013)

- 1. Refractive index of aqueous humor $[\alpha]$
- 2. Number of calibration points [*N*]
- 3. Horizontal $[\gamma]$ and vertical $[\beta]$ angle kappa offset
- 4. The influence of noise in the eye features detector $[P_c + \lambda]$
- 5. Depth movements along to the calibration plane [z-axis]

INFLUENCE OF REFRACTION

Refractive index of aqueous humor $[\alpha = 1.366]$



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NUMBER OF CALIBRATION POINTS

Number of calibration points

The Influence of the Number of Calibration Targets with Eye Model 0



N = Number of Calibration Targets

The Influence of the Number of Calibration Targets with Eye Model 1



N = Number of Calibration Targets

ANGLE KAPPA OFFSET

Horizontal [-4. 5° $\leq \gamma \leq$ 4. 5°] and Vertical [$\beta = 0^{\circ}$] angles

The Influence of Angle Kappa



Gamma Angle Offset (degrees)

NOISE IN THE PUPIL ESTIMATION

Noise (λ) added to the pupil center (P_c) coordinate [$P_c + \lambda$]



The Influence of Noise

Lambda Noise (pixels)

The Influence of Noise Added to Pupil Center with Eye Model 1



CHANGES IN DEPTH

Depth movements along to the calibration plane [z-axis = 95cm]

The Influence of Parallax Error on a Viewed Plane 95 cm Far Away from the User Position



The Influence of Parallax Error on a Viewed Plane 95 cm Far Away from the User Position







Distance Between the User Position and the Viewed Plane (cm)

The Influence of Parallax Error with the Proposed Depth Compensation Model



Distance Between the User Position and the Viewed Plane (cm)

CHANGES IN DEPTH

Real eye tracking data



CONCLUSIONS

Main contributions of this paper

- 1. The **gaze estimation method** based on epipolar geometry has presented *high accuracy* gaze estimation
 - ✓ However, this method is *sensitive to noise*
 - ✓ Present problems with head rotations
- 2. The **depth compensation model** is robust when the *distance* between the user and the target is a *priori known*
 - ✓ For each 10 cm, the parallax error adds a gaze error around ±0.23°
 - ✓ The proposed model adjusts the parallax error for $\pm 0.02^{\circ}$ (*10 times better*)

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ANY QUESTIONS?

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