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Vision-based Gaze Estimation and its Applications

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Where on the computer screen is the person looking at?



Applications

- ◆ Assistive technologies
- ◆ Marketing research
- ◆ Advanced user-machine interaction
- ◆ Entertainment, computer games, etc.

Student project in 2015 (Luka Hrabar and Ela Marušić)



Two approaches to gaze estimation

- ◆ The geometric approach
- ◆ Appearance-based approach
(user-specific, cross-user)

Two approaches to gaze estimation

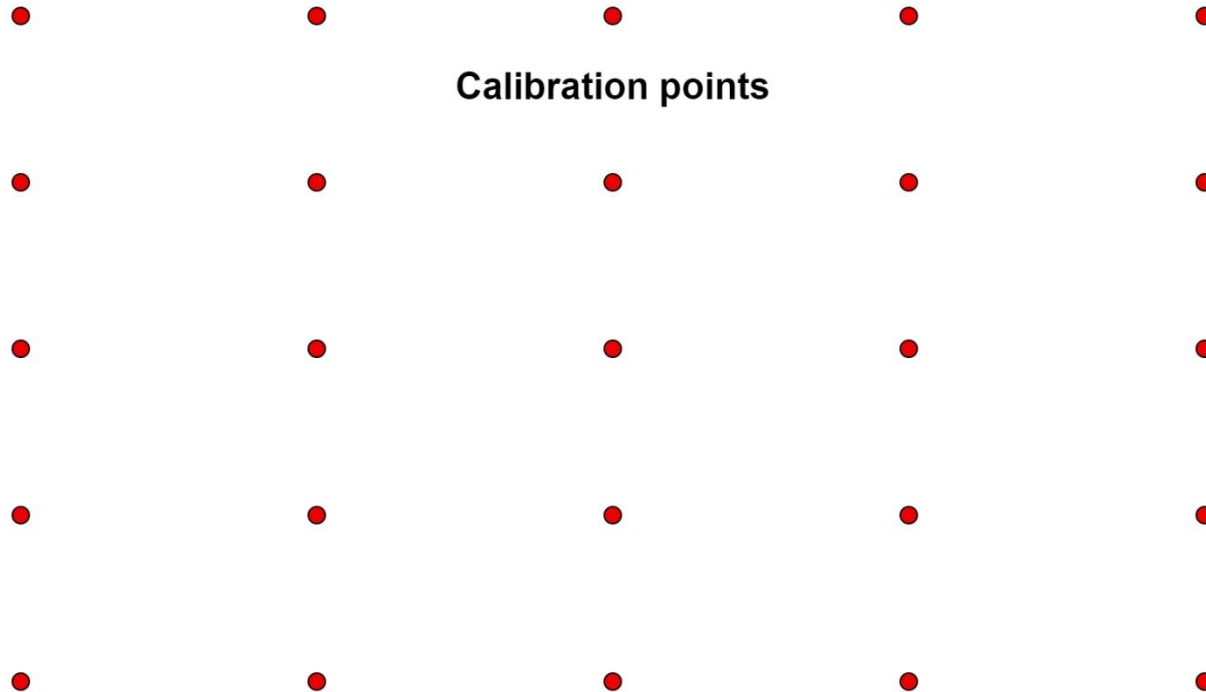
- ◆ Gaze estimation as a regression problem
- ◆ Construct a function F such that $F(E)=(x, y)$
- ◆ (x, y) are on-screen gaze coordinates
- ◆ E is an eye image



Appearance-based gaze estimation

- ◆ Assumption: a training/calibration set is given
 - (eye and face images with annotated ground-truth gaze locations)
- ◆ Use **kriging for function estimation**
 - (<https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Kriging>)

How to gather calibration data



How to gather calibration data?



Geometrical methods

- ◆ Based on geometrical features of the eye such as contours, eye corners, and reflections
- ◆ Such methods potentially generalize better due to "smarter" priors
- ◆ Examples:
 - Observe the iris as an ellipse to estimate gaze direction by ellipse shape
 - Estimate the gaze direction as a vector from the eyeball center to the iris center

Some results

- ◆ Antun Aleksa, diploma thesis
- ◆ A cross-user system

Average angle errors			
Method	Average pitch error	Average yaw error	Total
Geometric method	12.1349°	6.5677°	9.3513°
Appearance-based method (BRT & SVR)	12.2037°	8.2444°	10.2241°

Conclusions

- ◆ A cross-user system can give a rough estimate of gaze directions
- ◆ Sufficient for some applications
- ◆ User-specific systems (with calibration) are potentially much more accurate
- ◆ Hardware solutions (Tobii)