

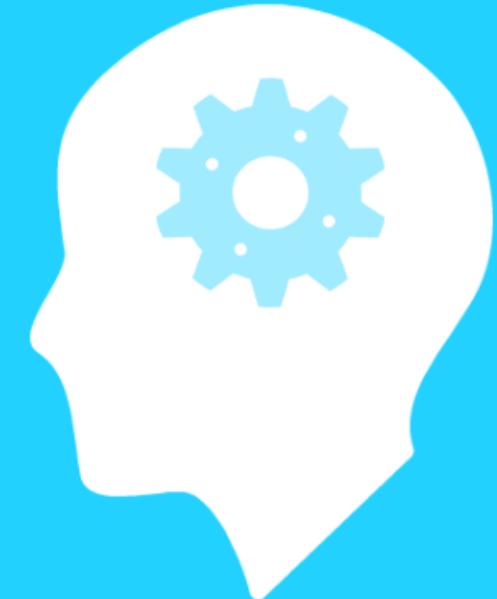


# **VISUAL COMMUNICATION END-TERM PROJECT**

**GROUP-F**

# PROJECT TOPIC

Collection and Analysis of eye-fixations on images with respect to colors and their relative positions.



# DESCRIPTION OF PROJECT

EYE-  
TRACKER

SOFTWARE  
USED

APPROACH

# *EYE-TRACKER*

The eye tracker used in our project is the TOBII Eye tracker.



## *SOFTWARE USED*

**OpenCV** was used for image processing and generation of visuals.

**Visual Studio** along with **Tobii EyeTracker SDK** was used for building the computer application for recording the data.

**RStudio** was used to process data and generate graphs and pie charts.

# *APPROACH*

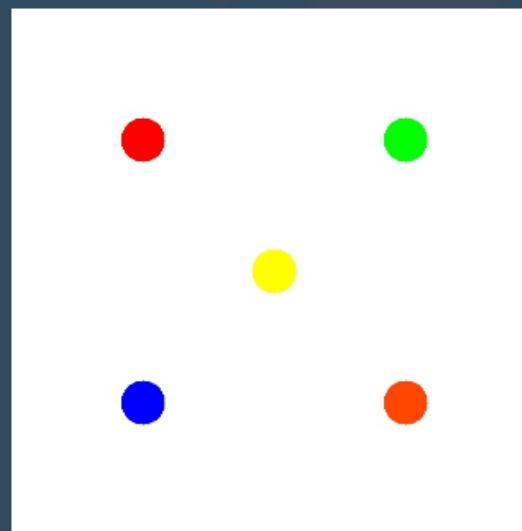
IMAGE  
CREATION

DATA  
COLLECTION

ANALYSIS  
METHODS

# IMAGE CREATION

Five colors were taken and permuted over the 5 main areas of focus. Thus  $5! = 120$  images were created which were randomly partitioned in 4 sets of 30 each. In a set, an image was displayed for 3 sec and then a pause was given for 1 sec.

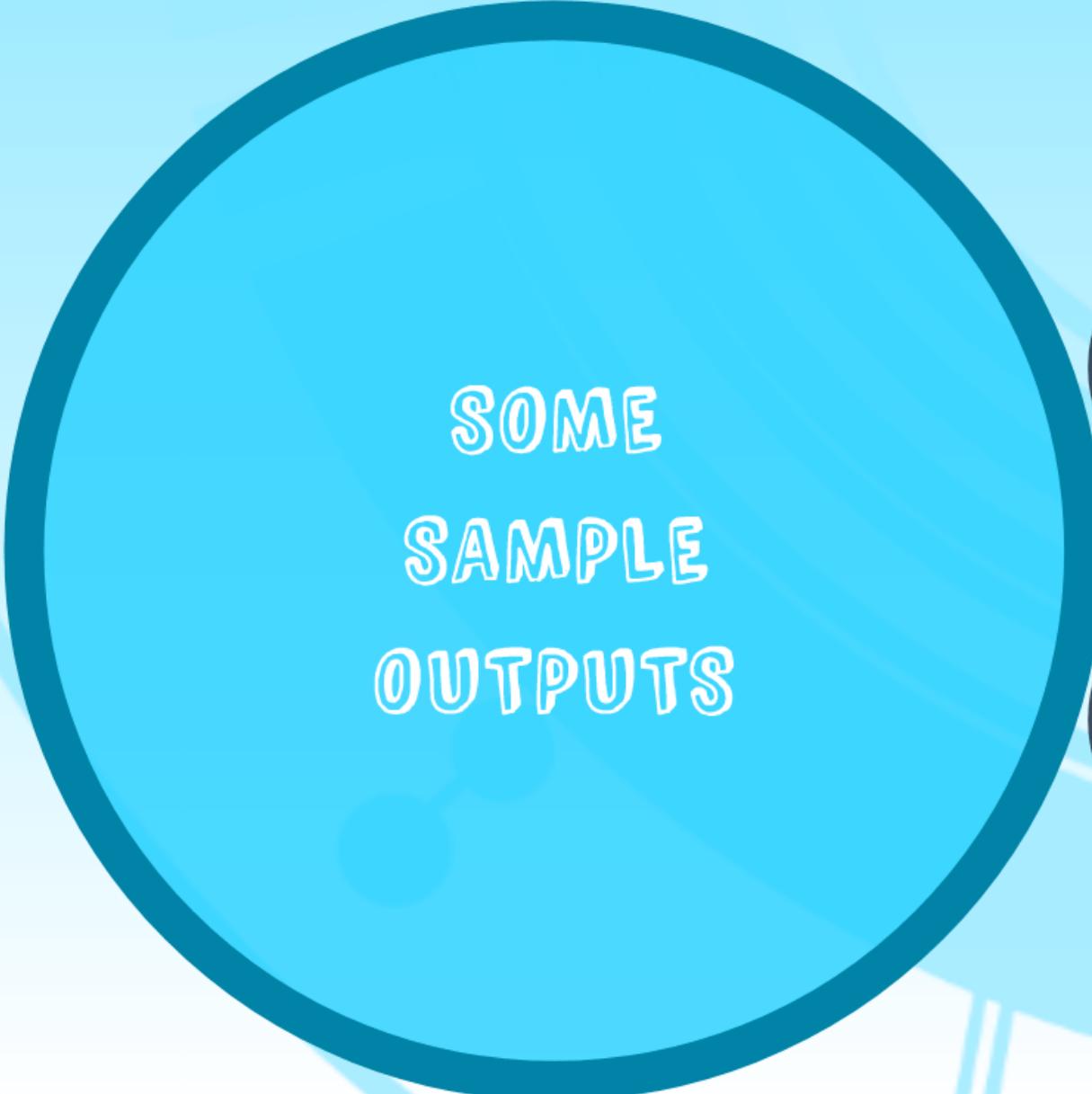


## DATA COLLECTION

Each image was then shown to 25 people, and raw data obtained was in the form of gaze positions and corresponding time durations.

## ANALYSIS METHODS

Readings were recorded and subsequently analyzed using R, RStudio and C++ programming. Different graphs, pie charts, heatmaps and gaze traces were generated.



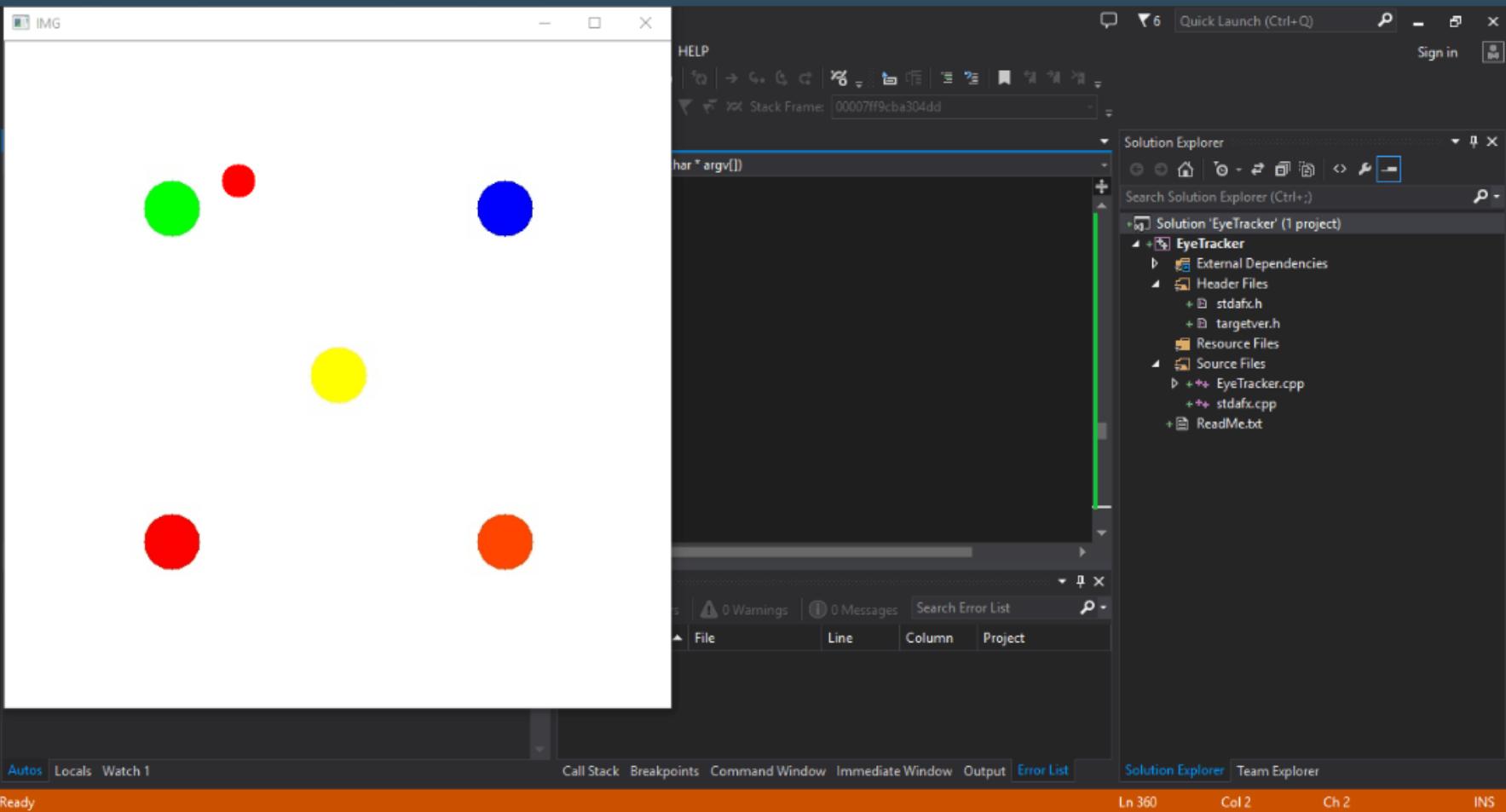
SOME  
SAMPLE  
OUTPUTS



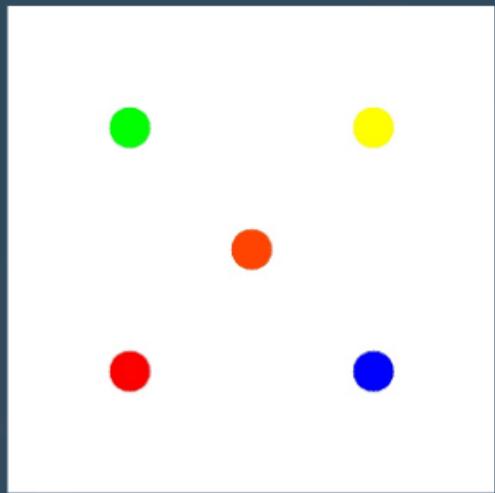
SAMPLE  
WORKING



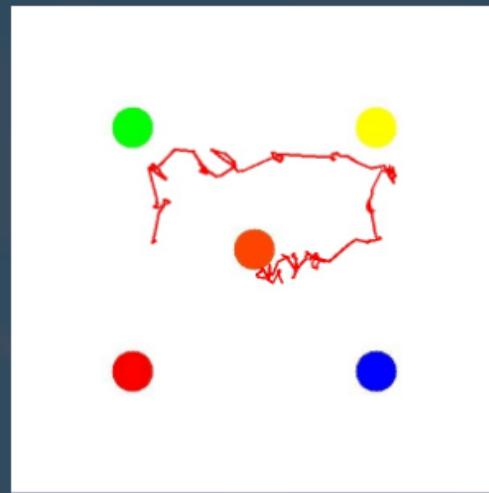
SOME  
OUTPUTS



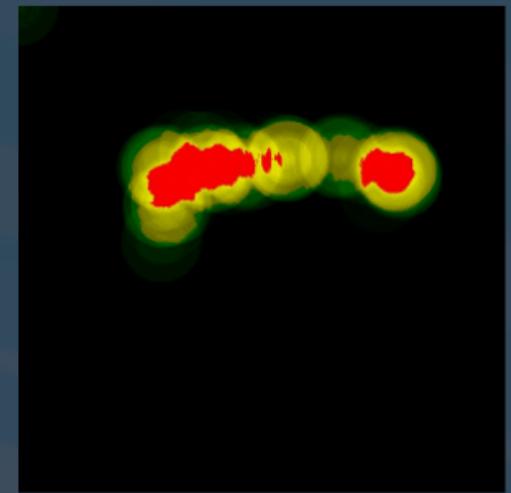
A SCREENSHOT



SAMPLE IMAGE



GAZE TRACE



HEAT MAP



LET'S  
SEE THE  
ANALYSIS!

COLOR  
ANALYSIS  
GRAPHS

COLOR  
ANALYSIS  
PIE-CHART

LOCATION  
ANALYSIS  
GRAPHS

LOCATION  
ANALYSIS  
PIE-  
CHART

OVERALL

FOCUS  
POINTS

# COLOR ANALYSIS GRAPHS

BLUE

RED

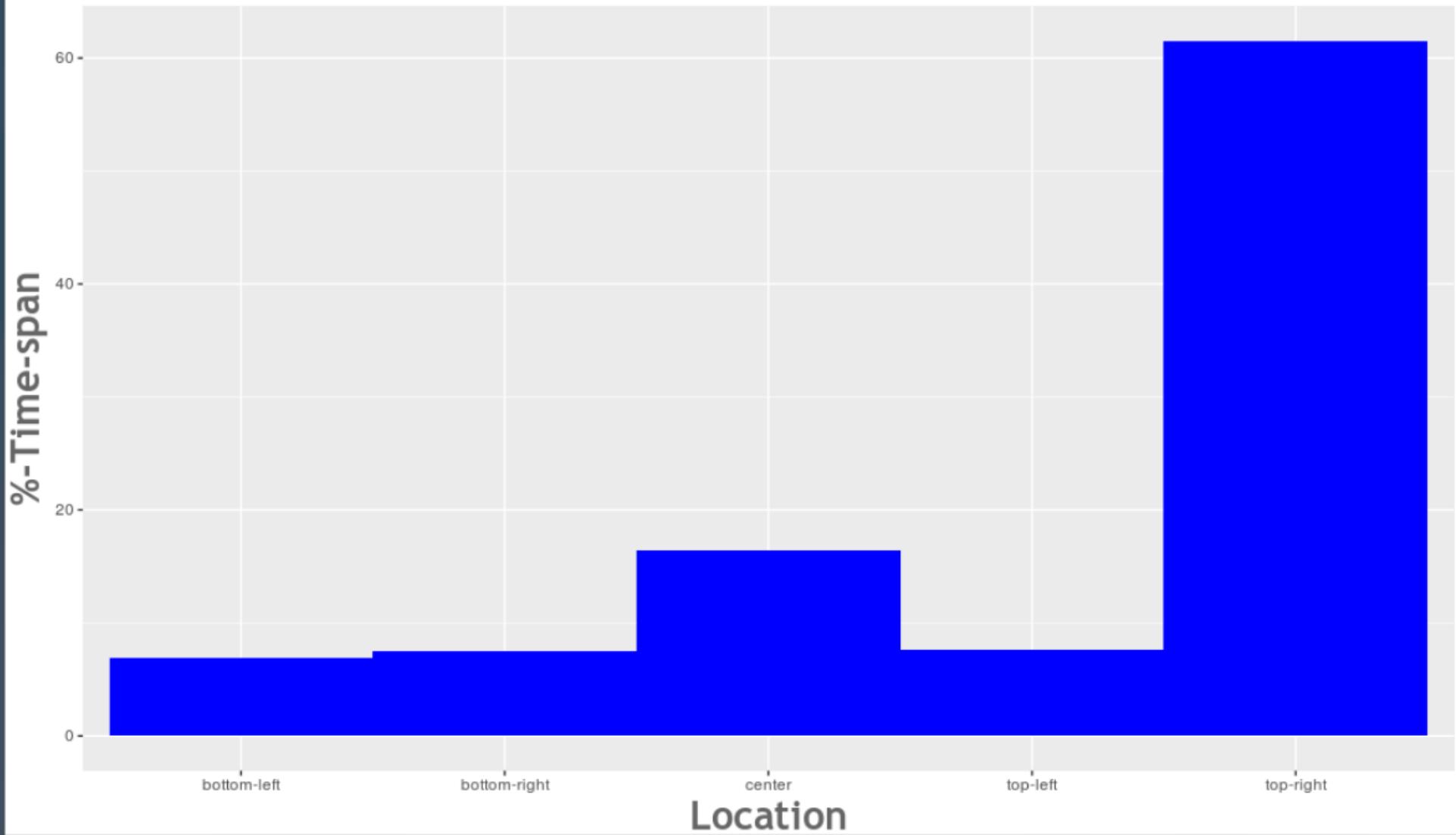
GREEN

YELLOW

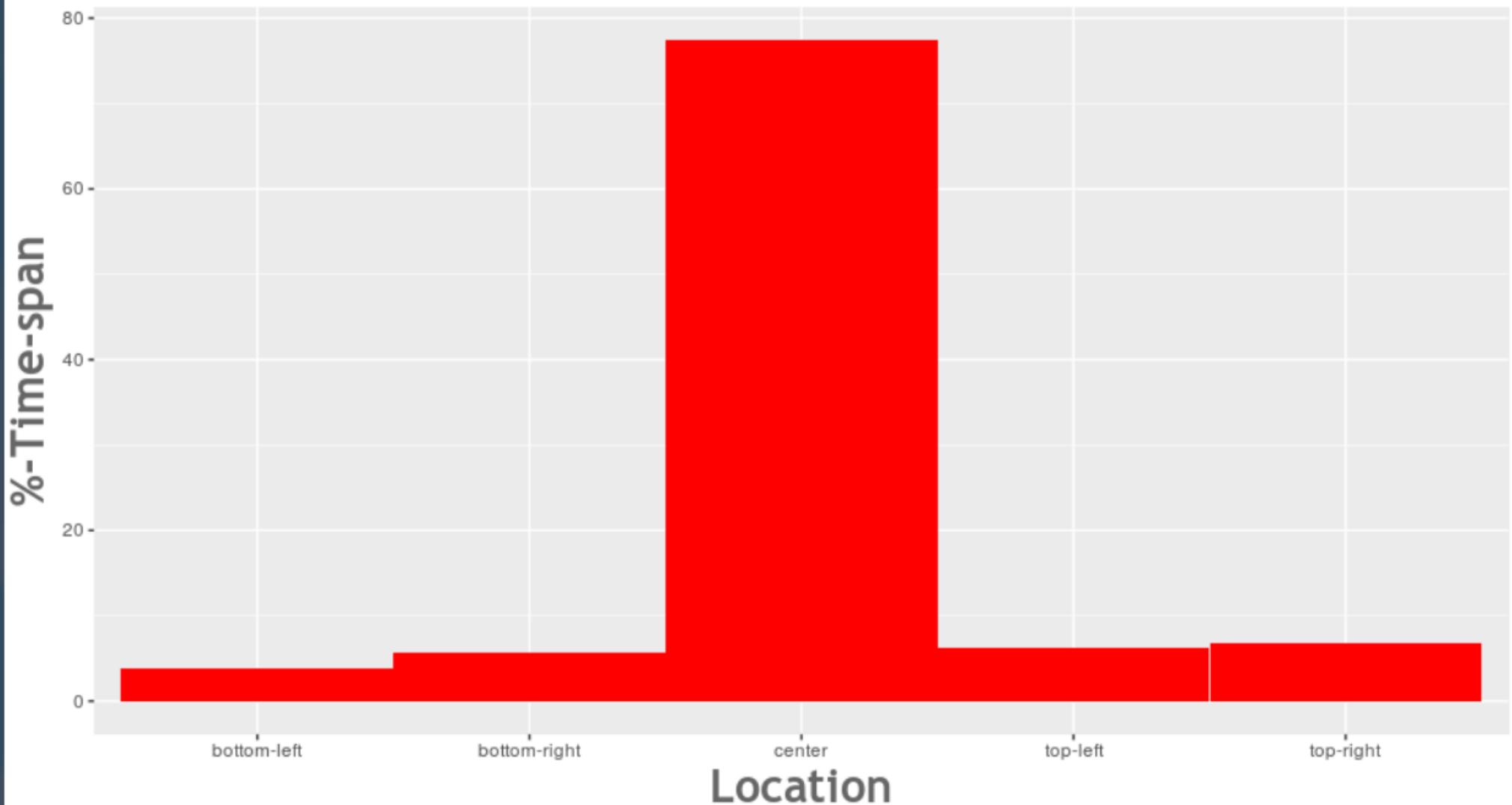
ORANGE

OVERALL

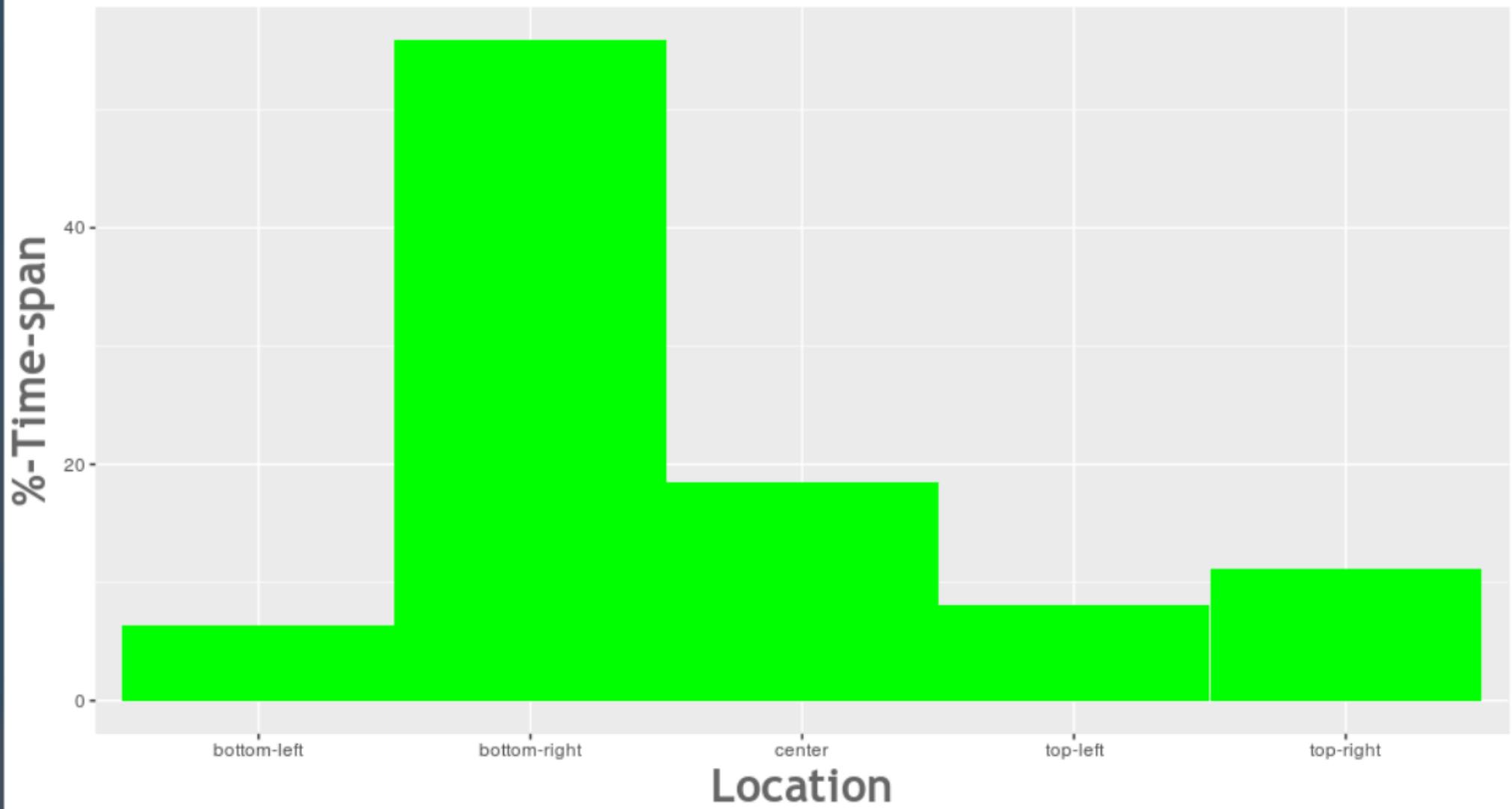
# Bar-Plot for Location vs %-Time-span for Blue-Colored circle



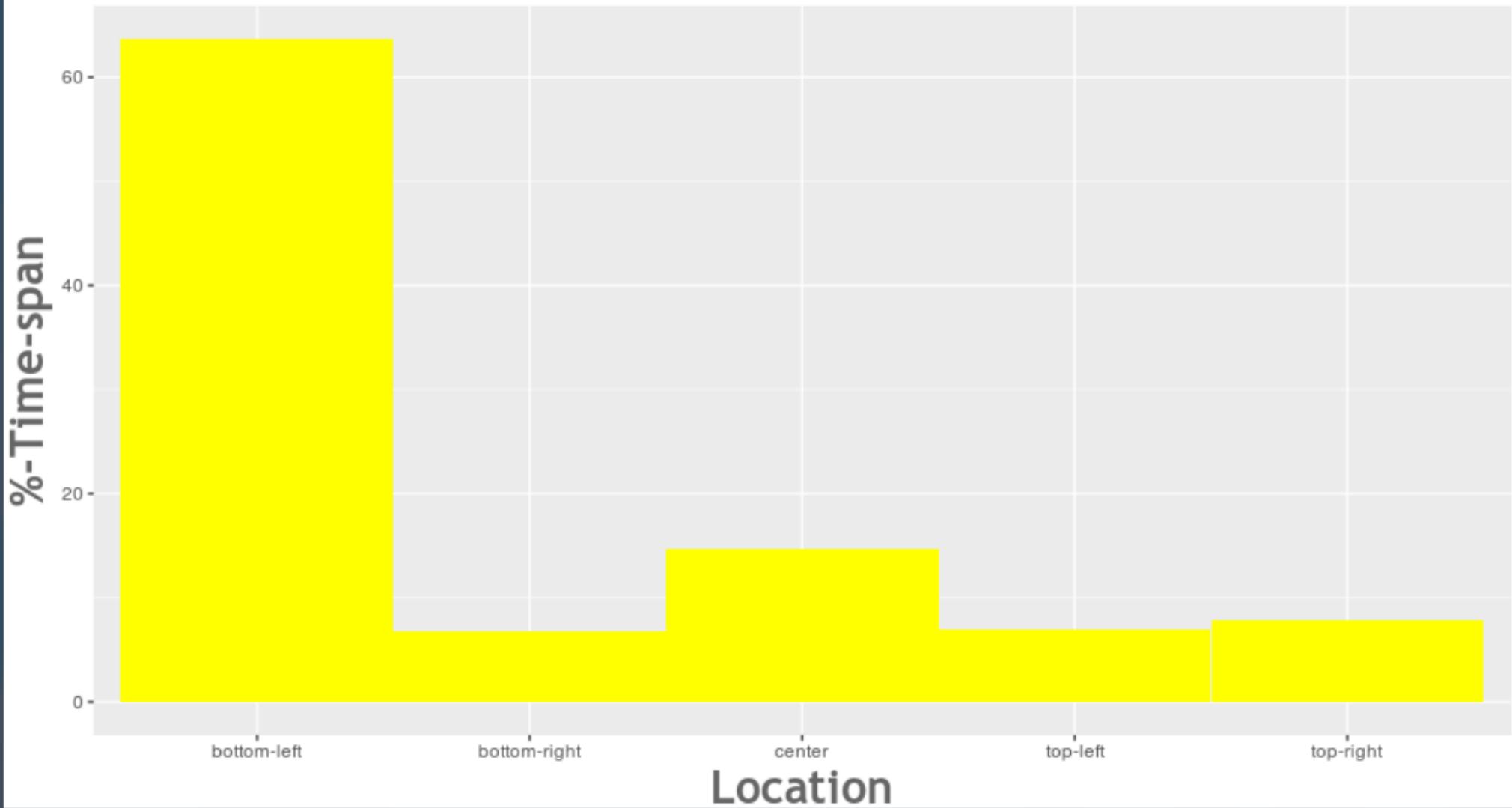
# Bar-Plot for Location vs %-Time-span for Red-Colored circle



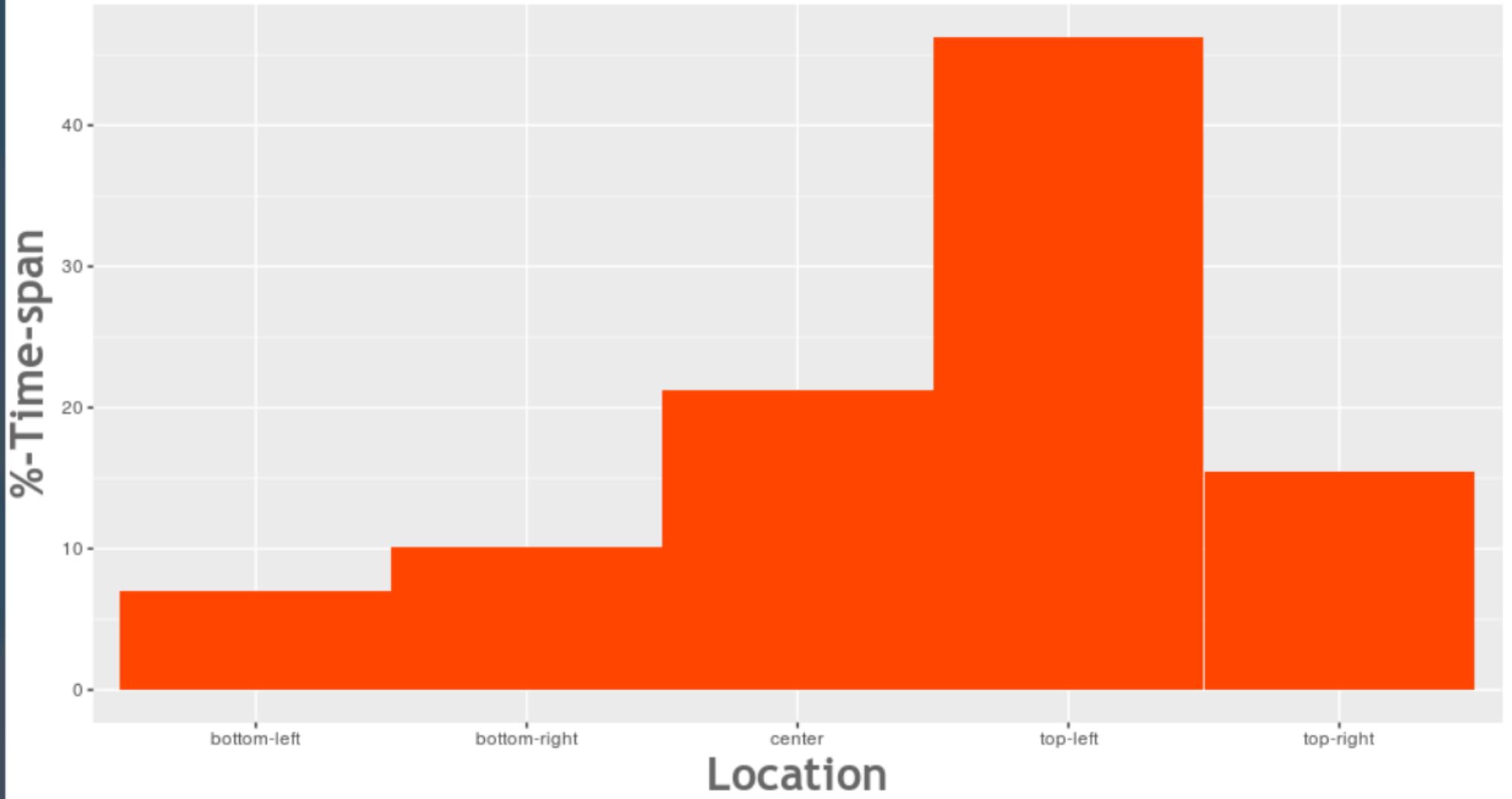
# Bar-Plot for Location vs %-Time-span for Green-Colored circle



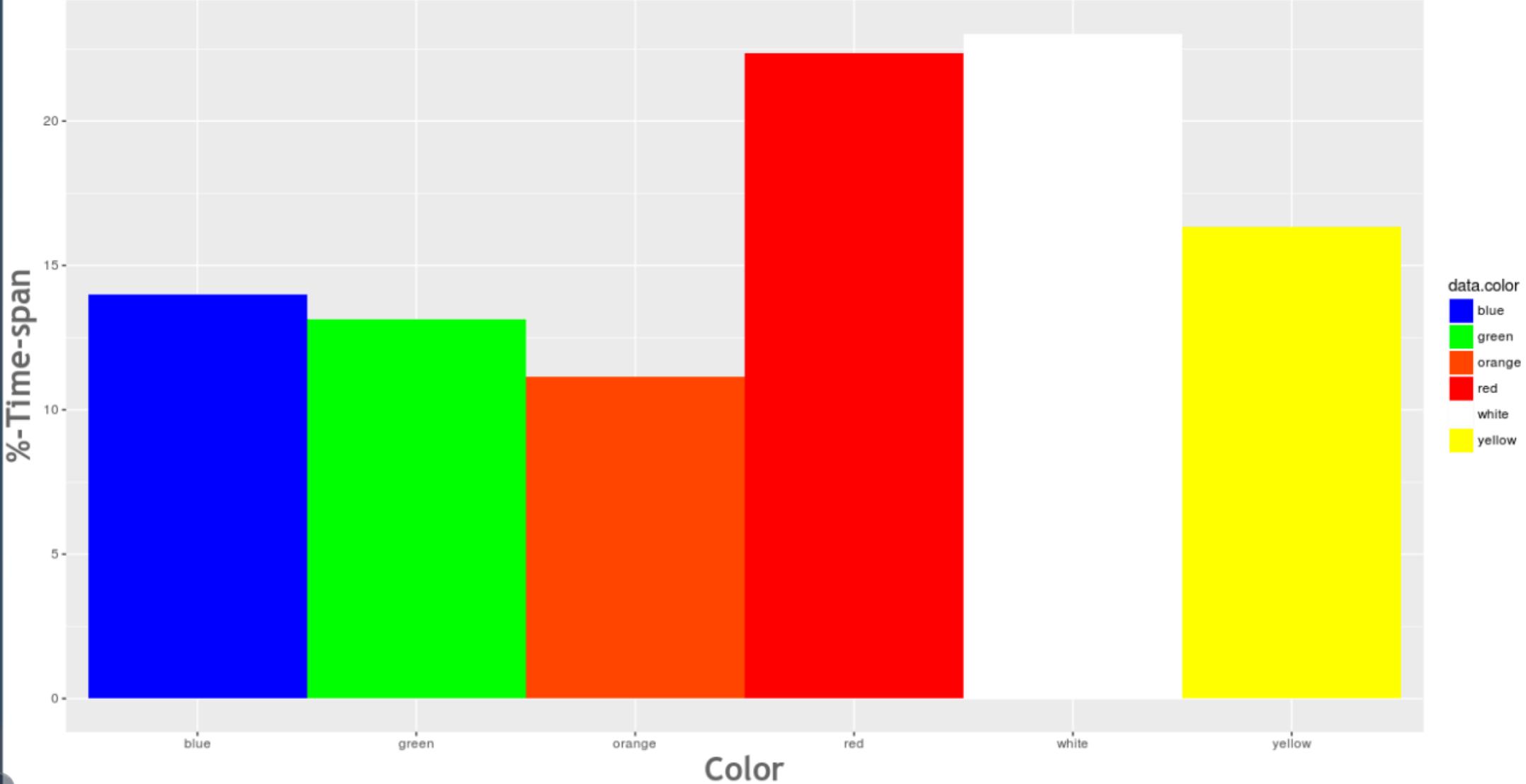
# Bar-Plot for Location vs %-Time-span for Yellow-Colored circle



# Bar-Plot for Location vs %-Time-span for Orange-Colored circle



# Bar-Plot for Color vs %-Time-span



# COLOR ANALYSIS PIE-CHARTS

BLUE

RED

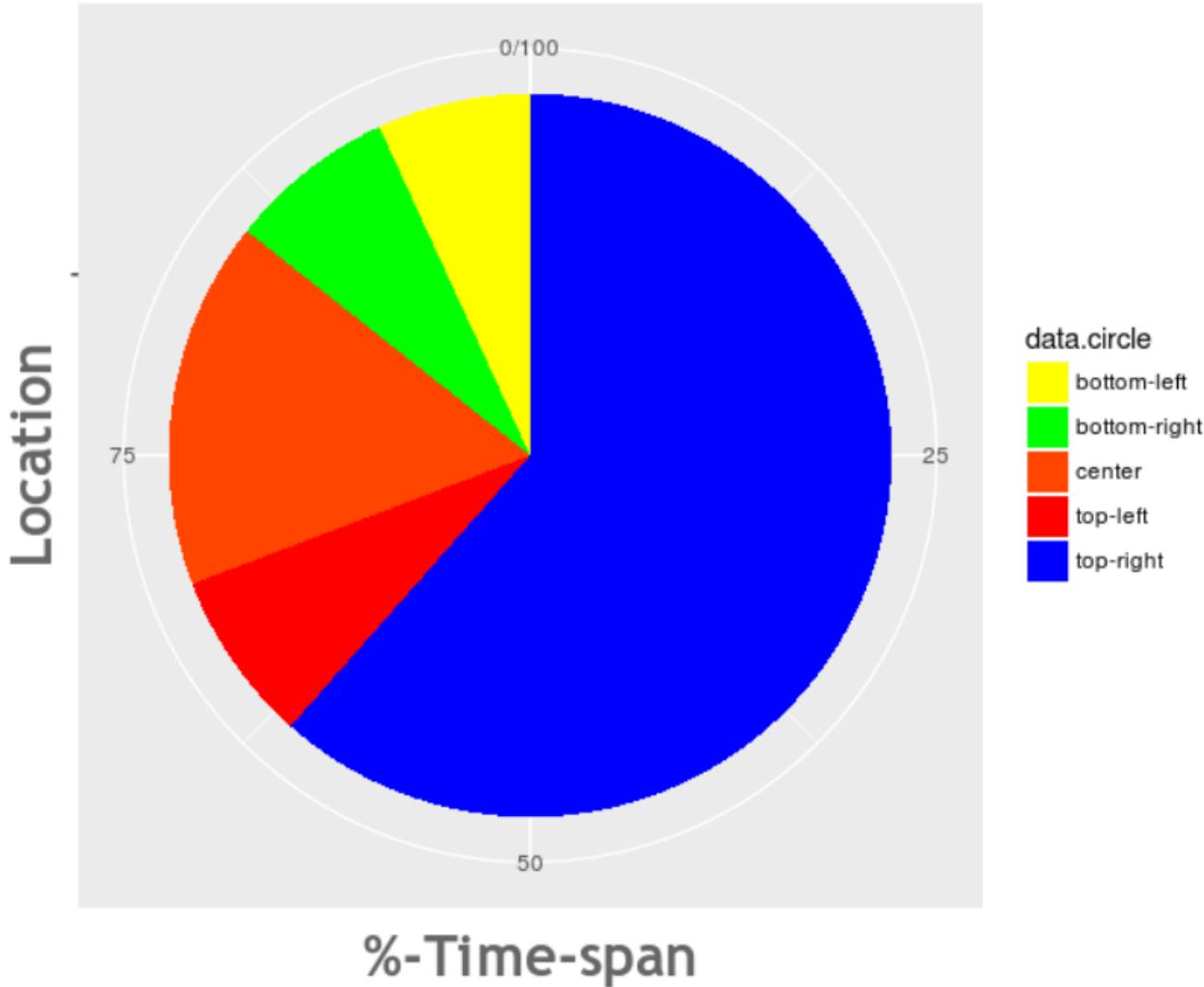
GREEN

YELLOW

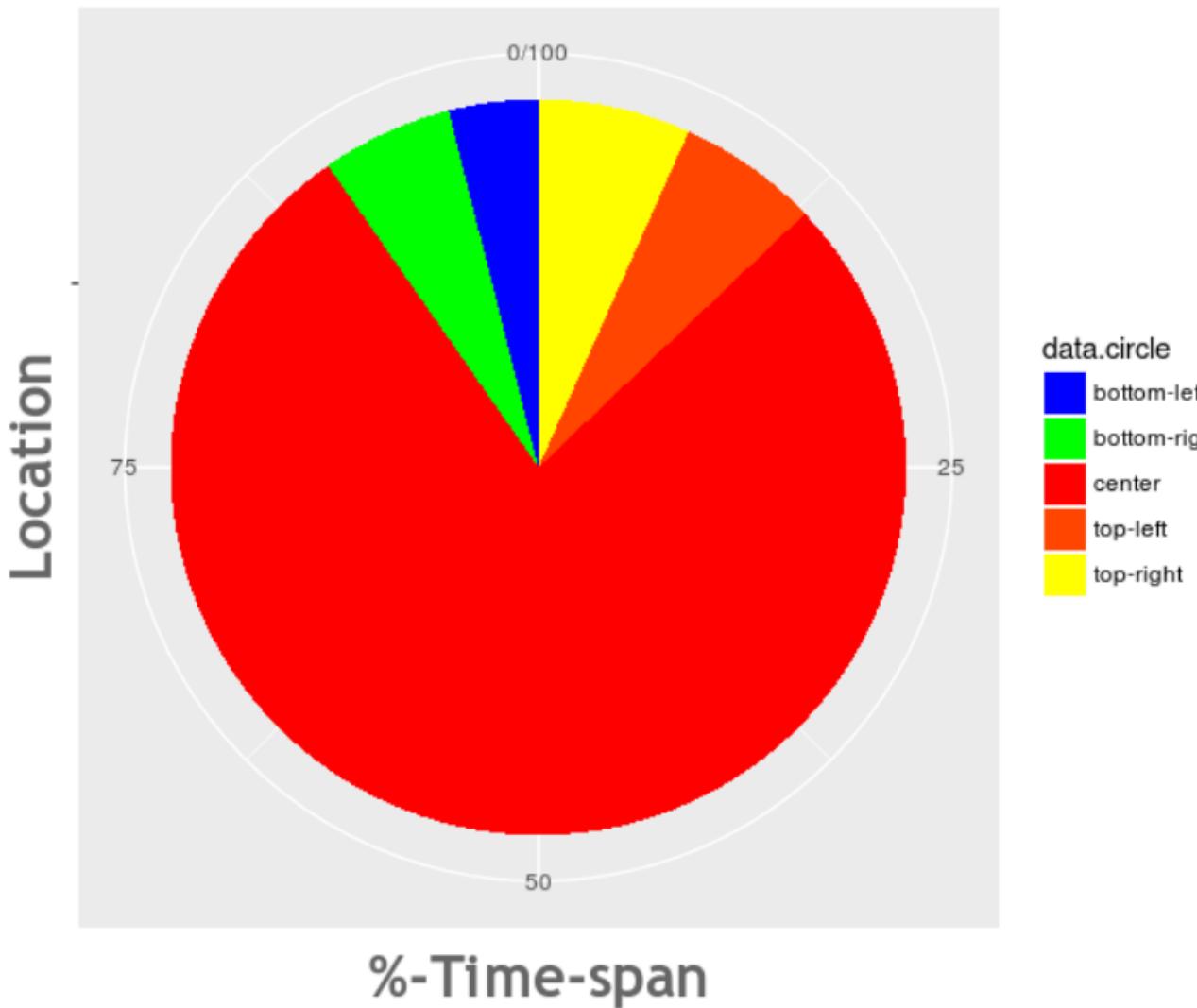
ORANGE

OVERALL

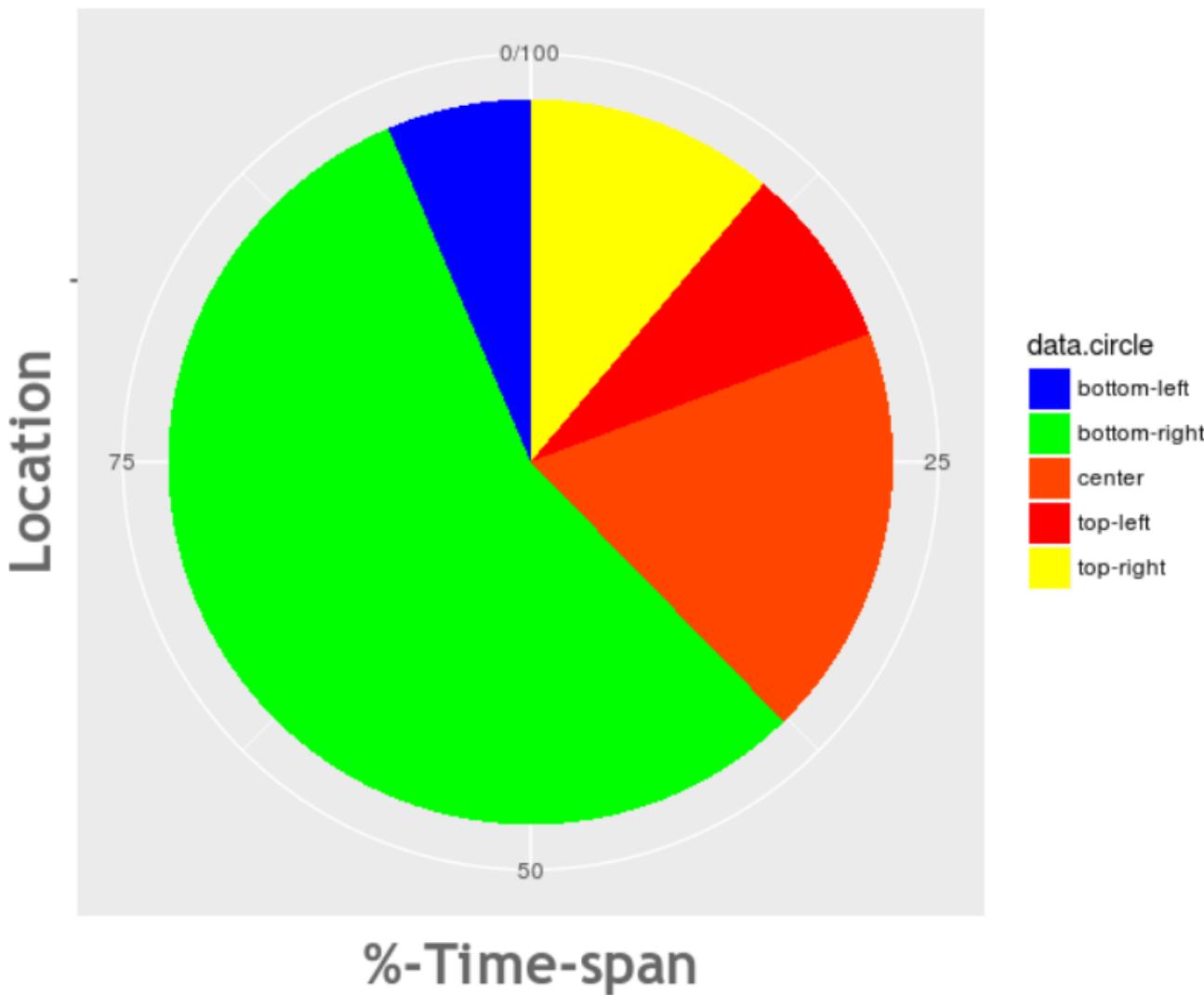
# Pie-Plot for Location vs %-Time-span for Blue Color



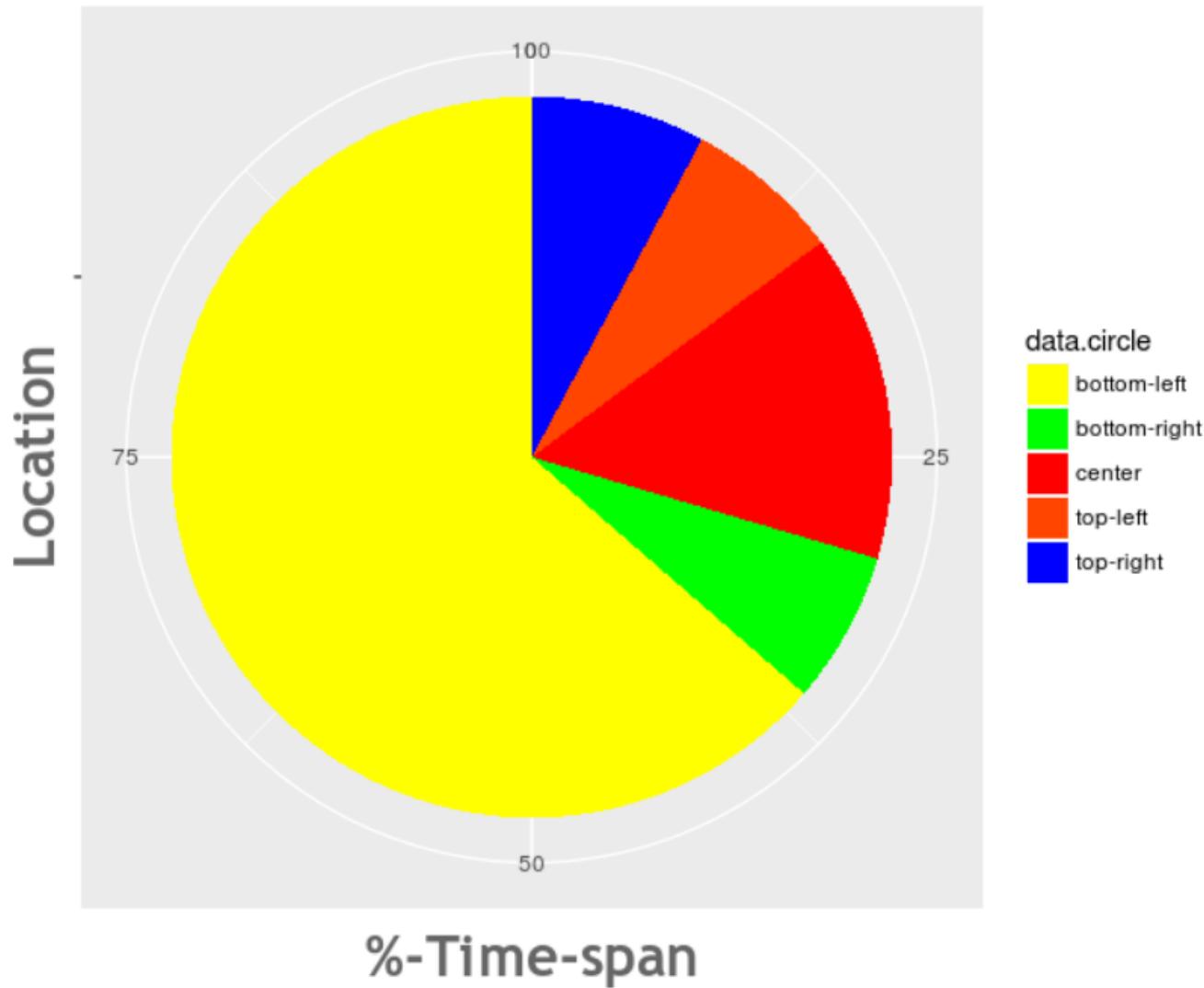
# Pie-Plot for Location vs %-Time-span for Red Color



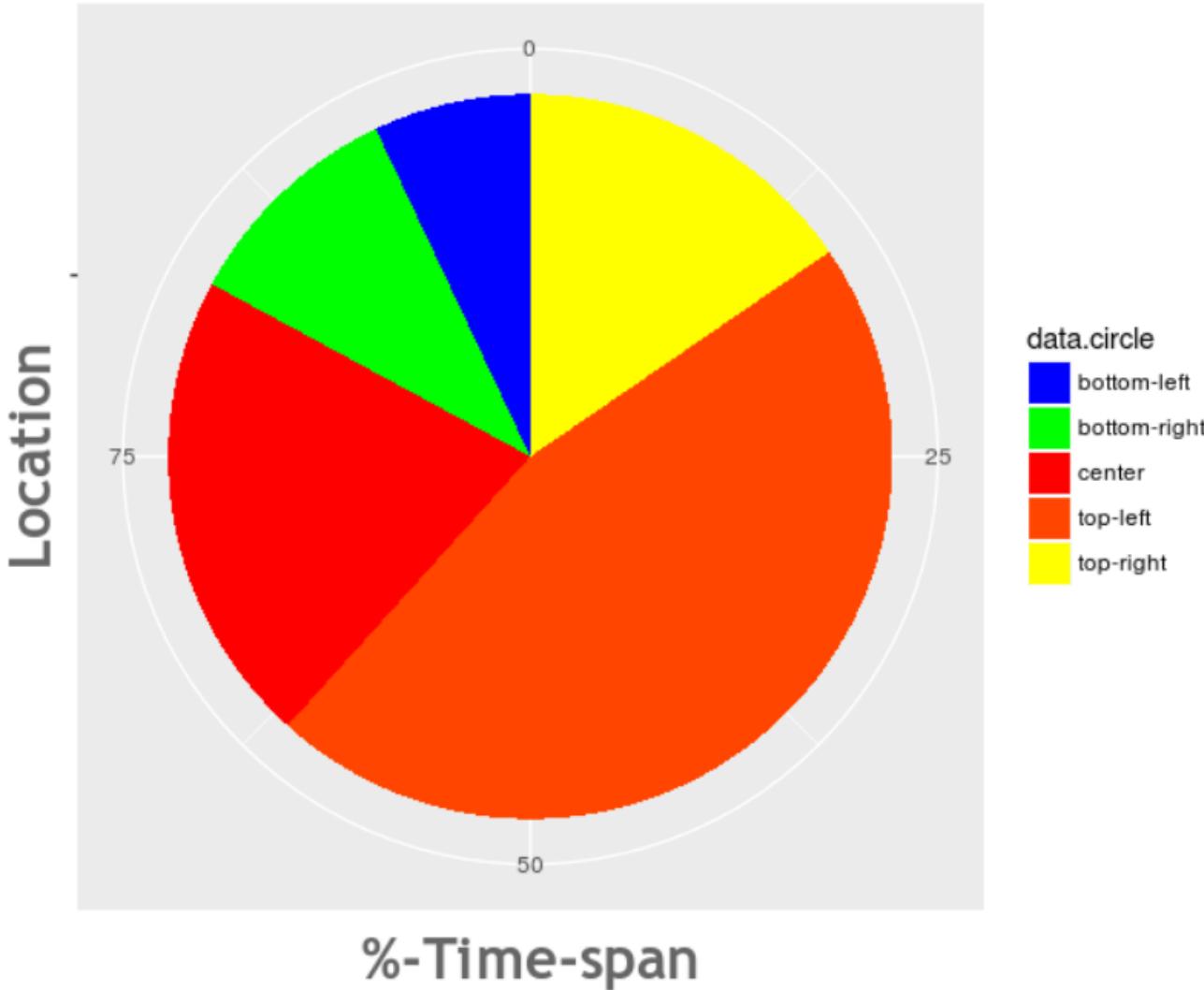
# Pie-Plot for Location vs %-Time-span for Green Color



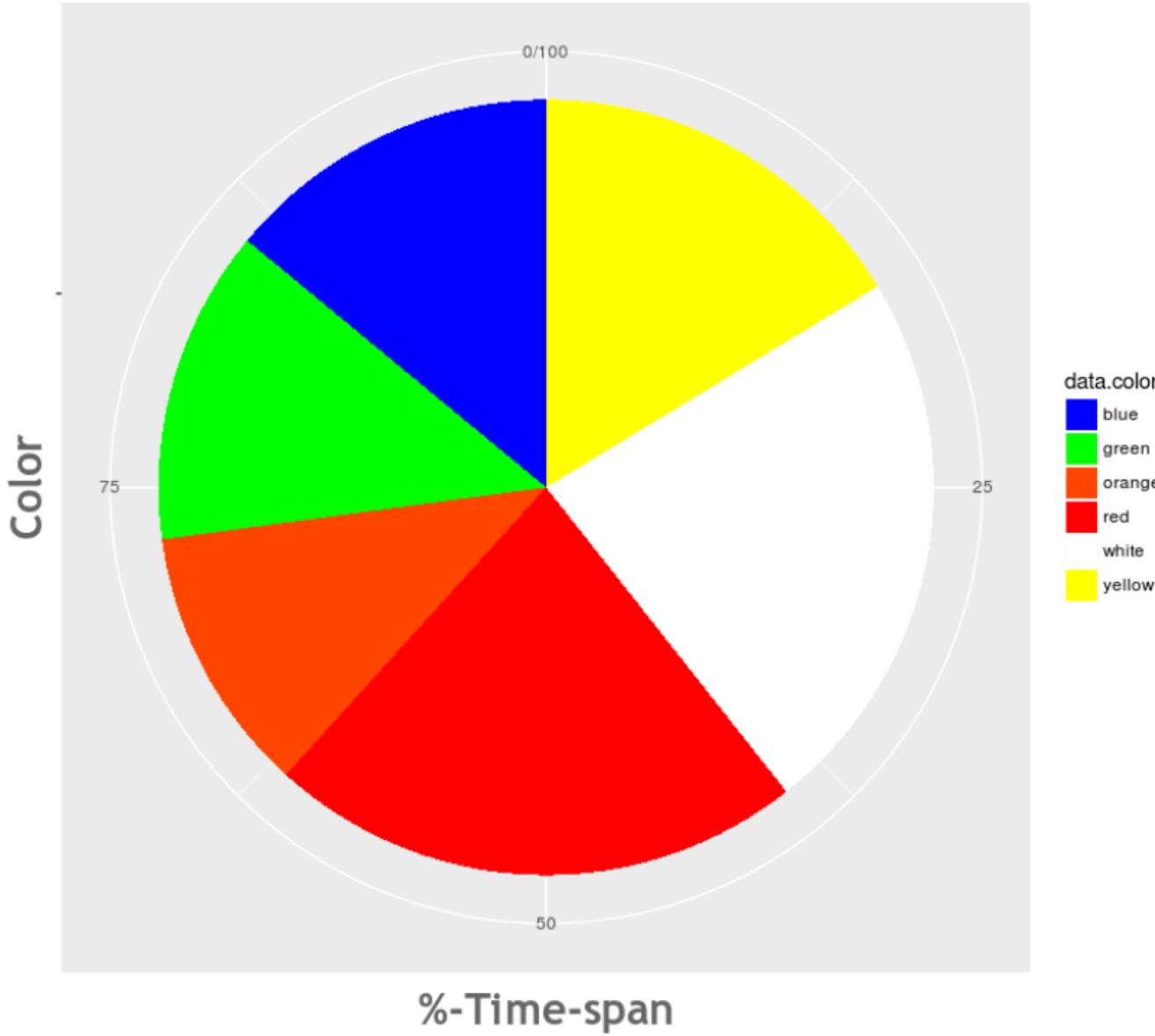
# Pie-Plot for Location vs %-Time-span for Yellow Color



# Pie-Plot for Location vs %-Time-span for Orange Color



# Pie-Plot for Color vs %-Time-span



# LOCATION ANALYSIS

TOP  
LEFT

TOP  
RIGHT

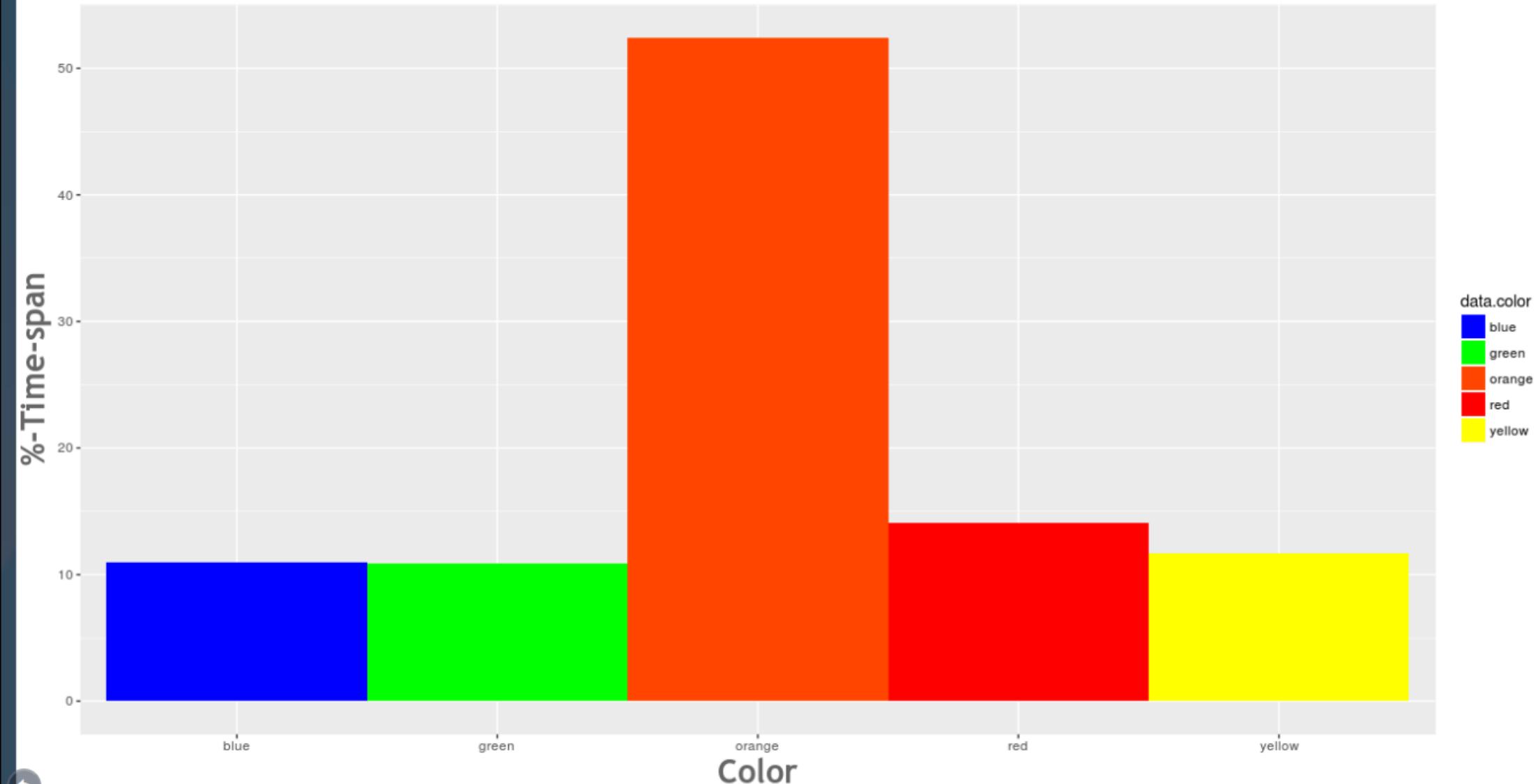
CENTER

BOTTOM  
LEFT

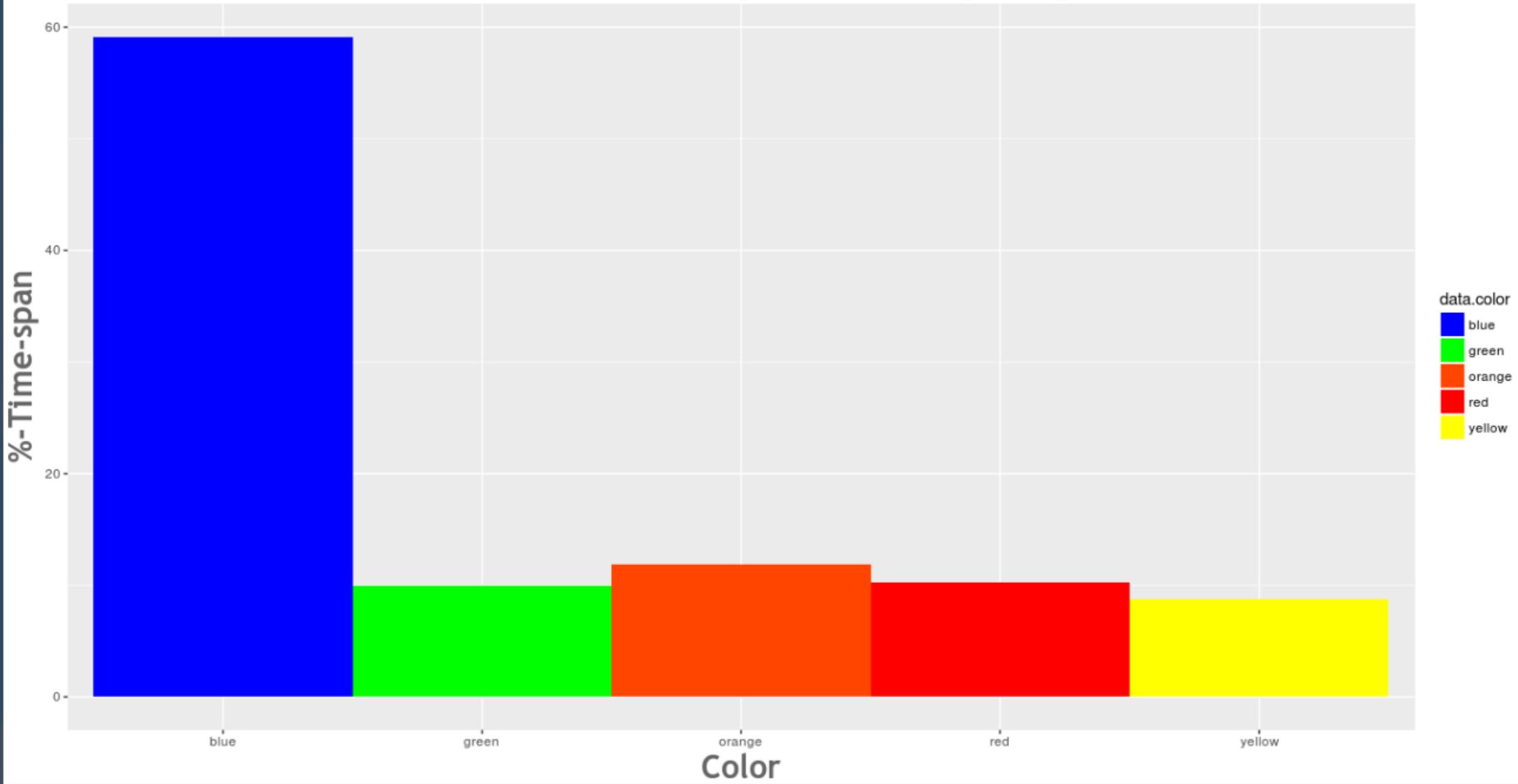
BOTTOM  
RIGHT

OVERALL

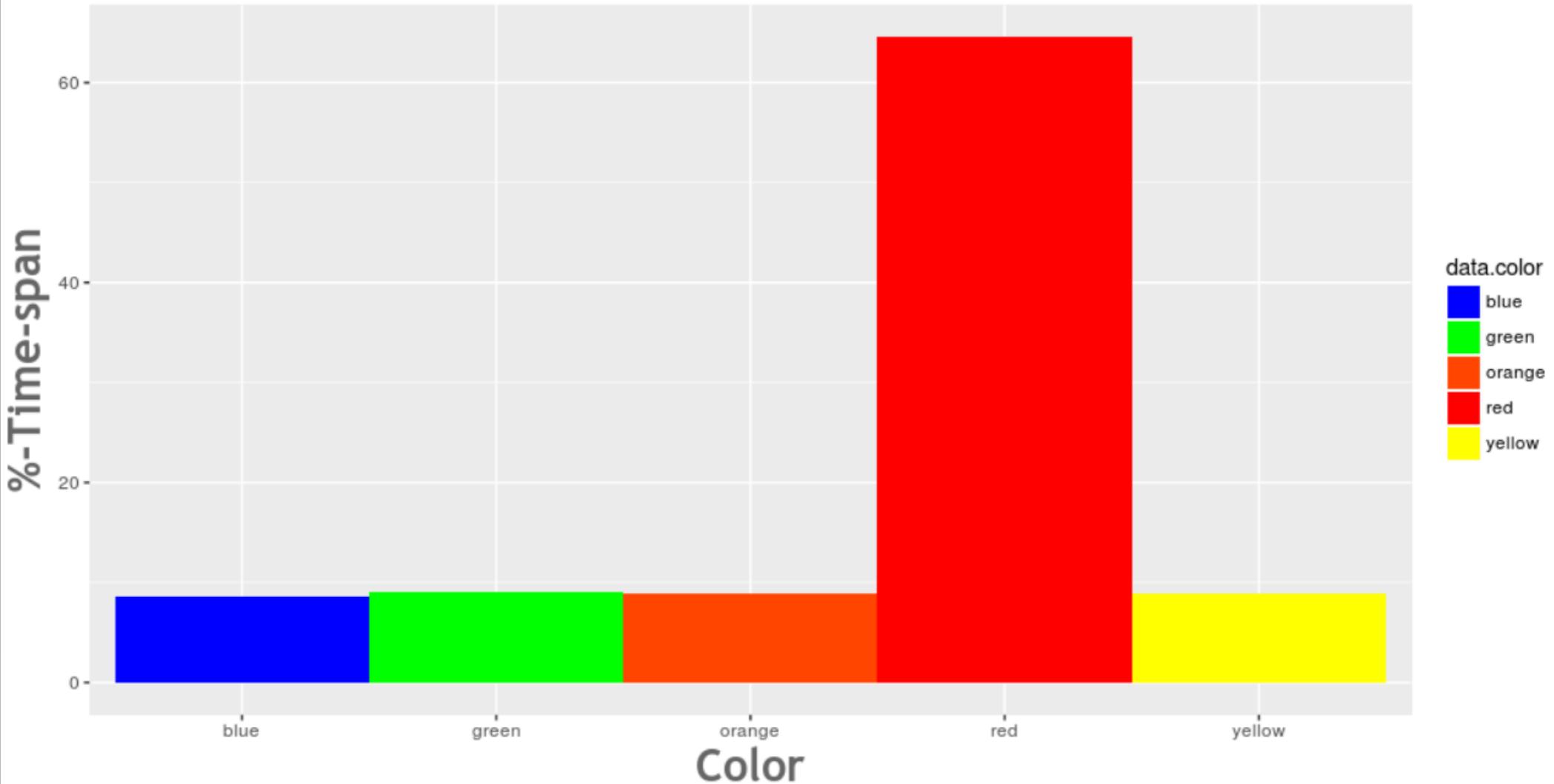
# Bar-Plot for Color vs %-Time-span for Top-Left circle



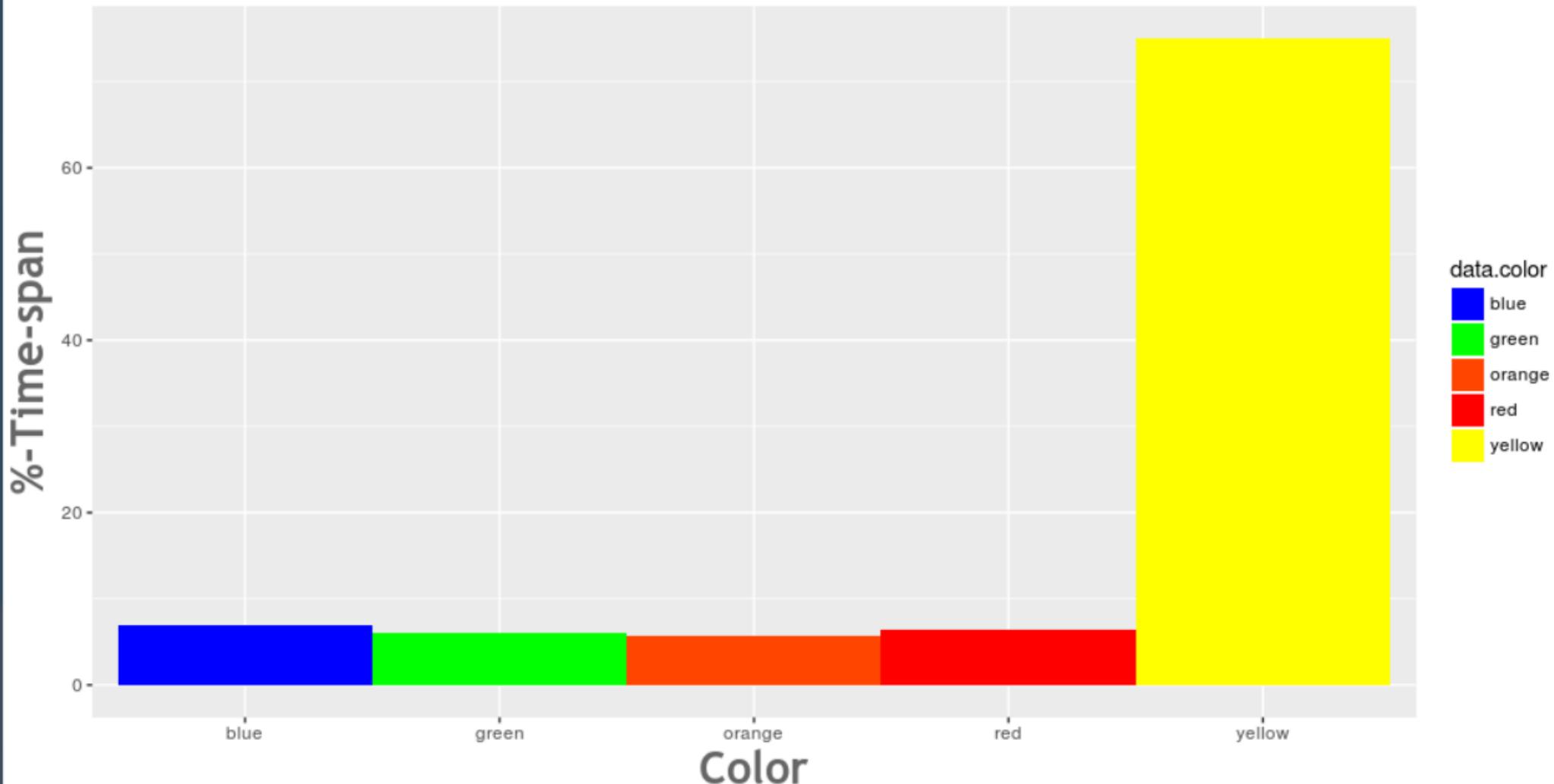
# Bar-Plot for Color vs %-Time-span for Top-Right circle



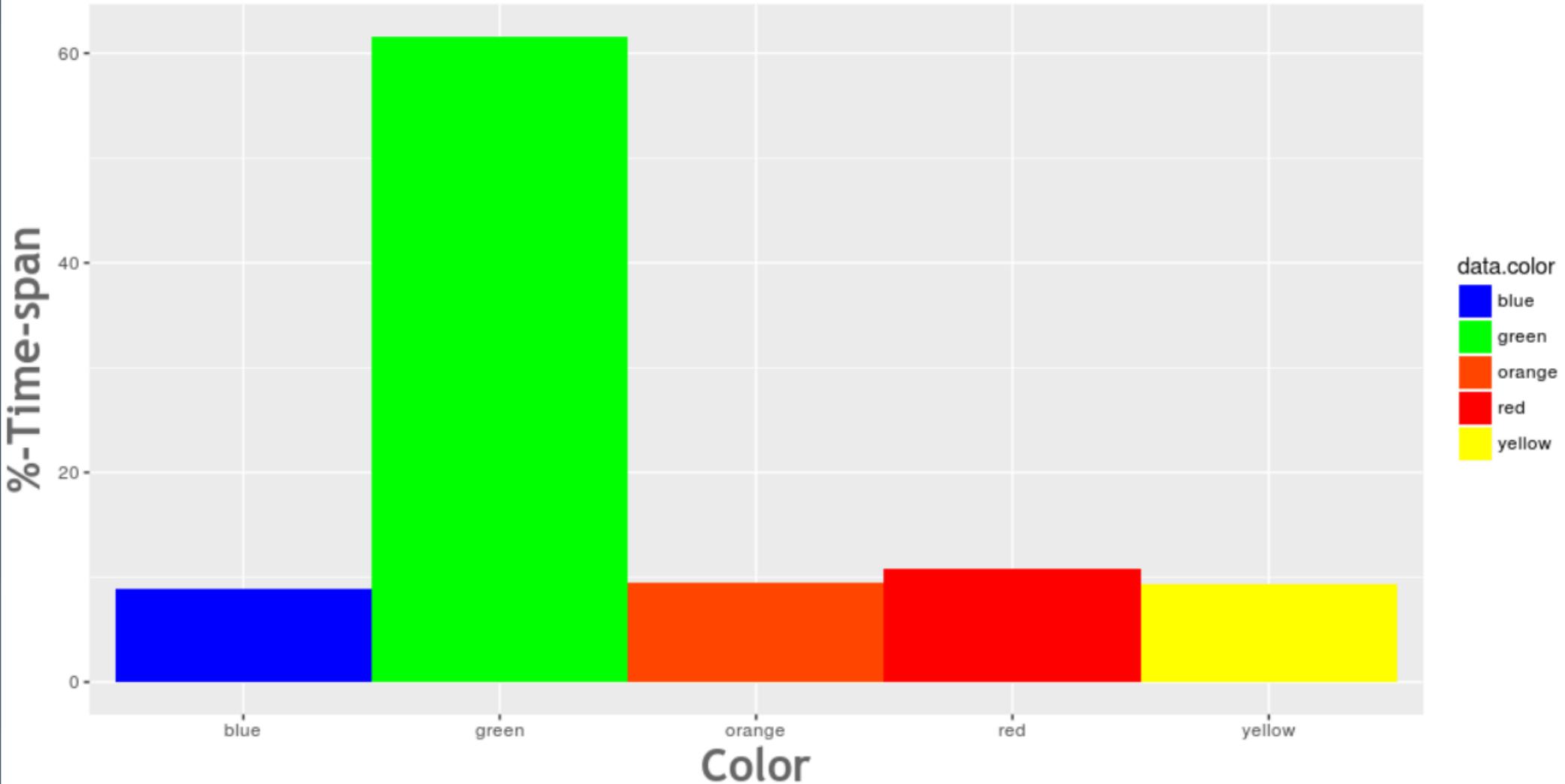
# Bar-Plot for Color vs %-Time-span for Center circle



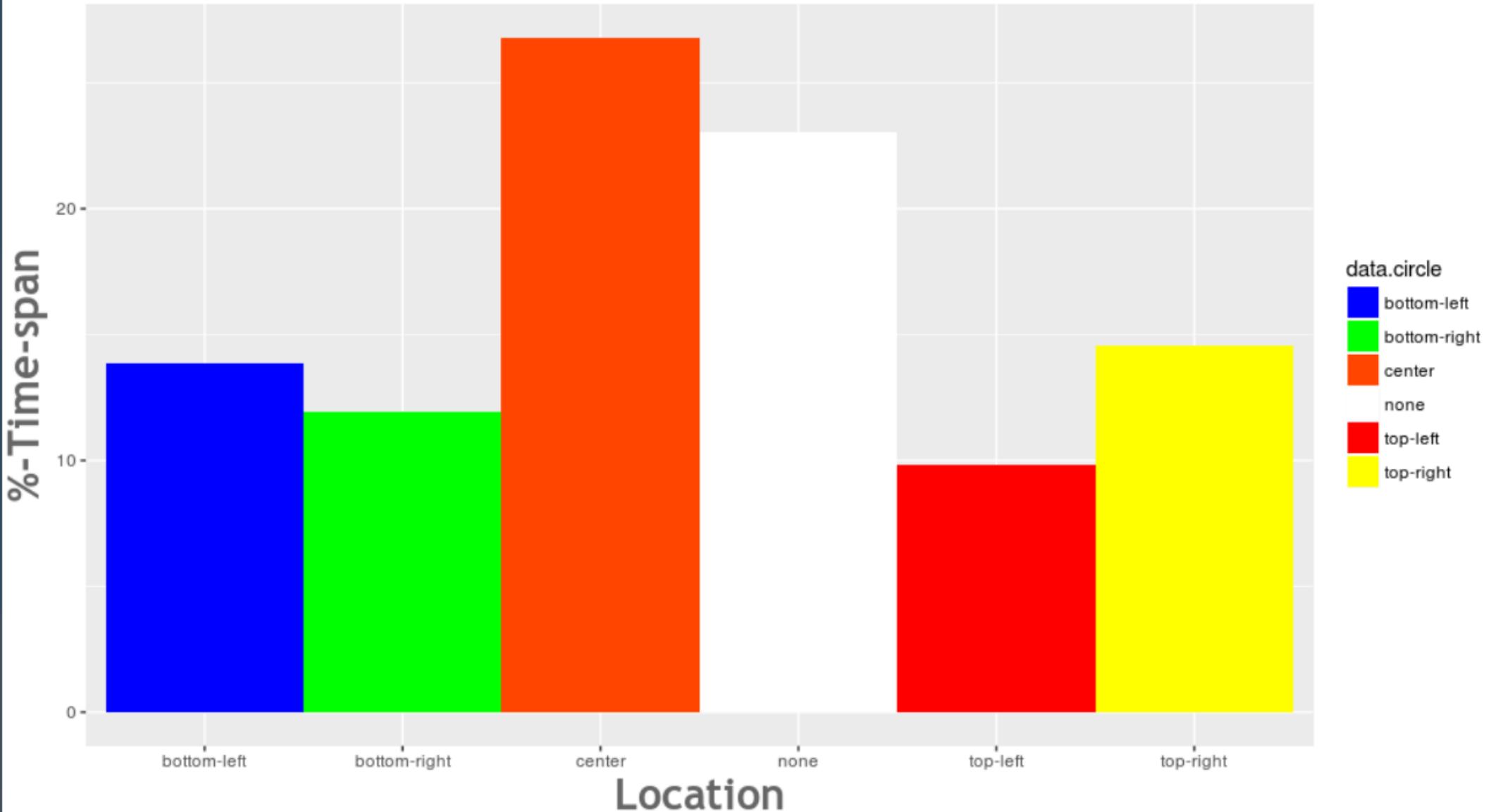
# Bar-Plot for Color vs %-Time-span for Bottom-Left circle



# Bar-Plot for Color vs %-Time-span for Bottom-Right circle



# Bar-Plot for Location vs %-Time-span



# LOCATION ANALYSIS PIE-CHARTS

TOP  
LEFT

TOP  
RIGHT

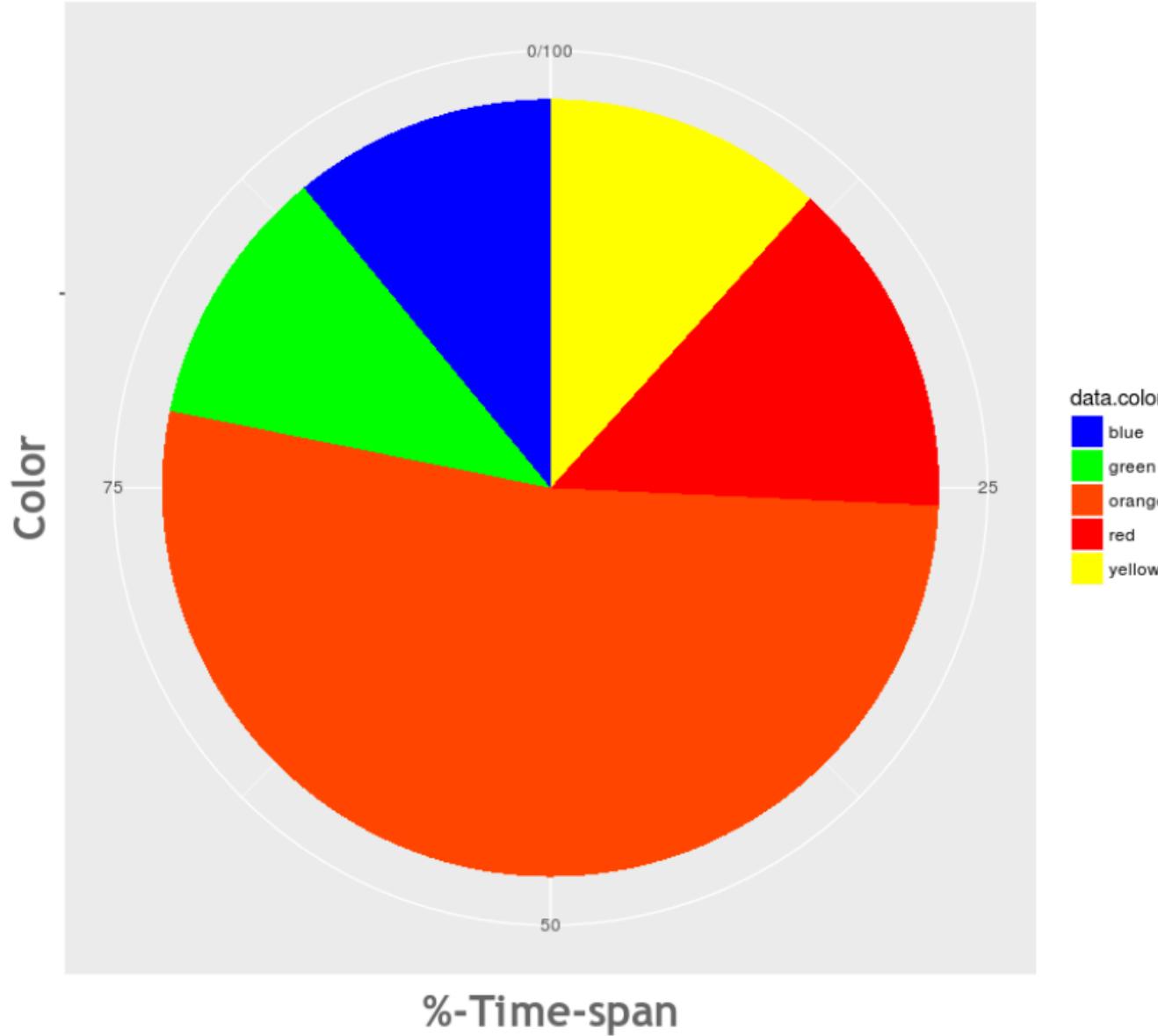
CENTER

BOTTOM  
LEFT

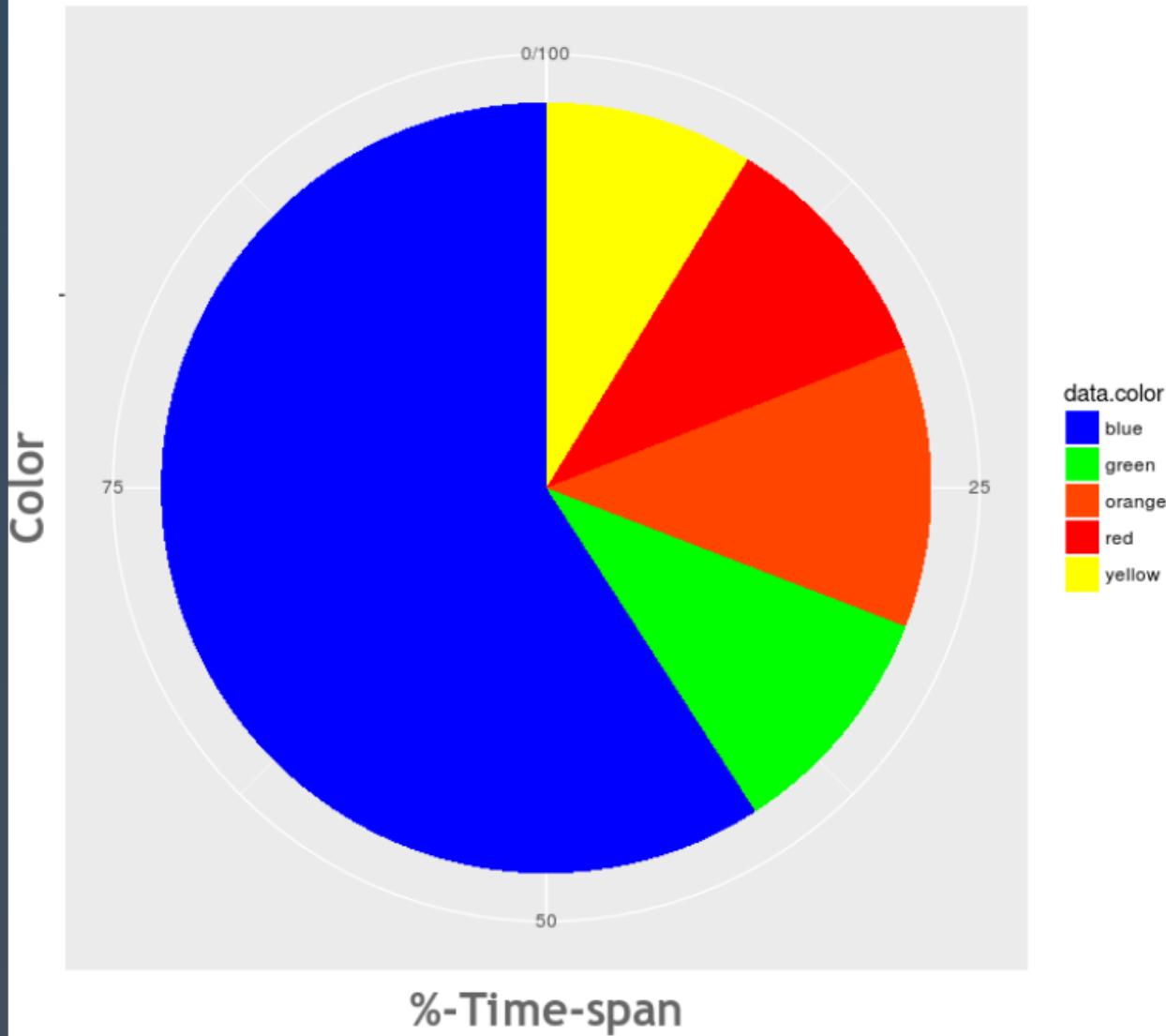
BOTTOM  
RIGHT

OVERALL

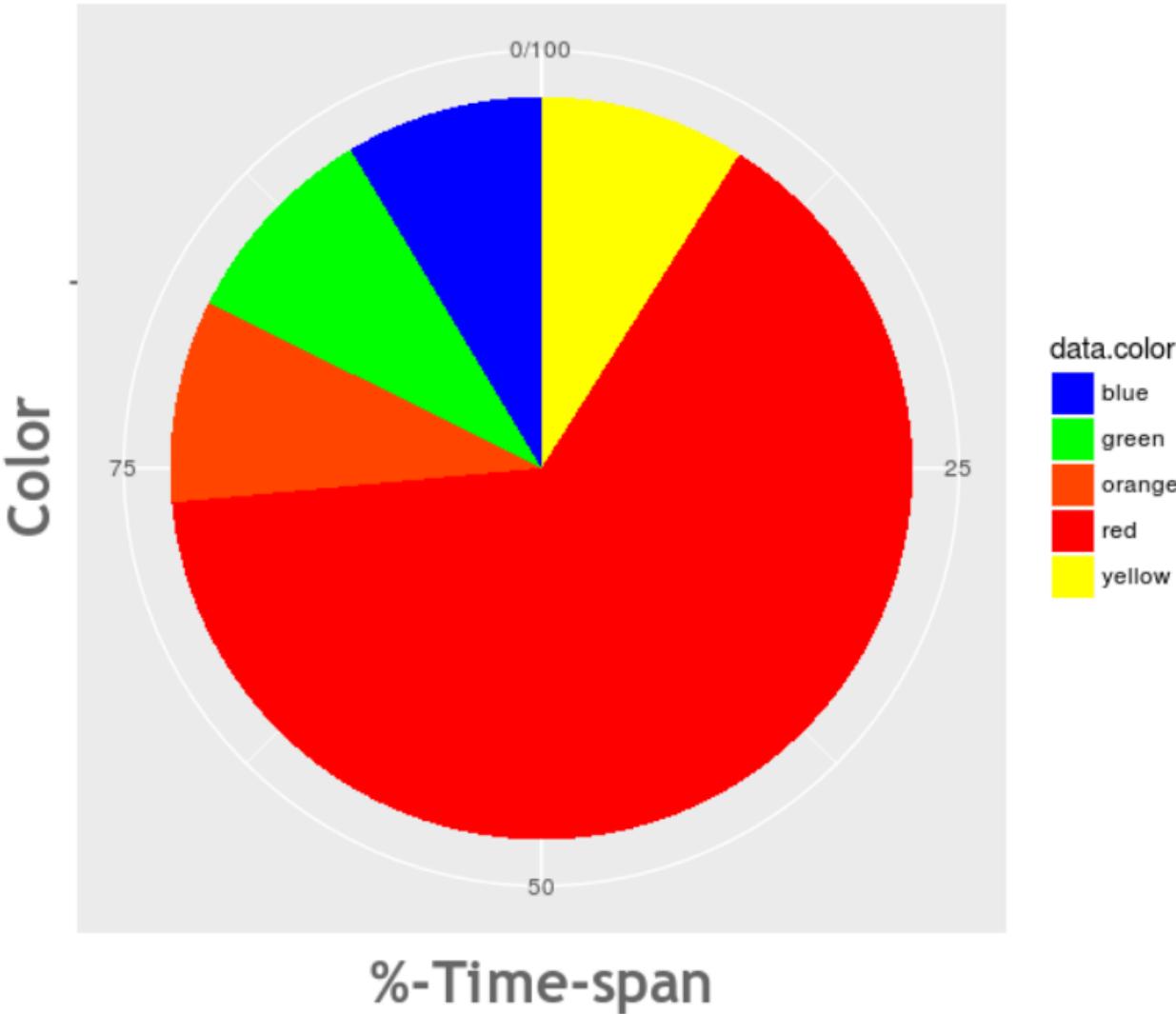
# Pie-Plot for Color vs %-Time-span for Top-Left circle



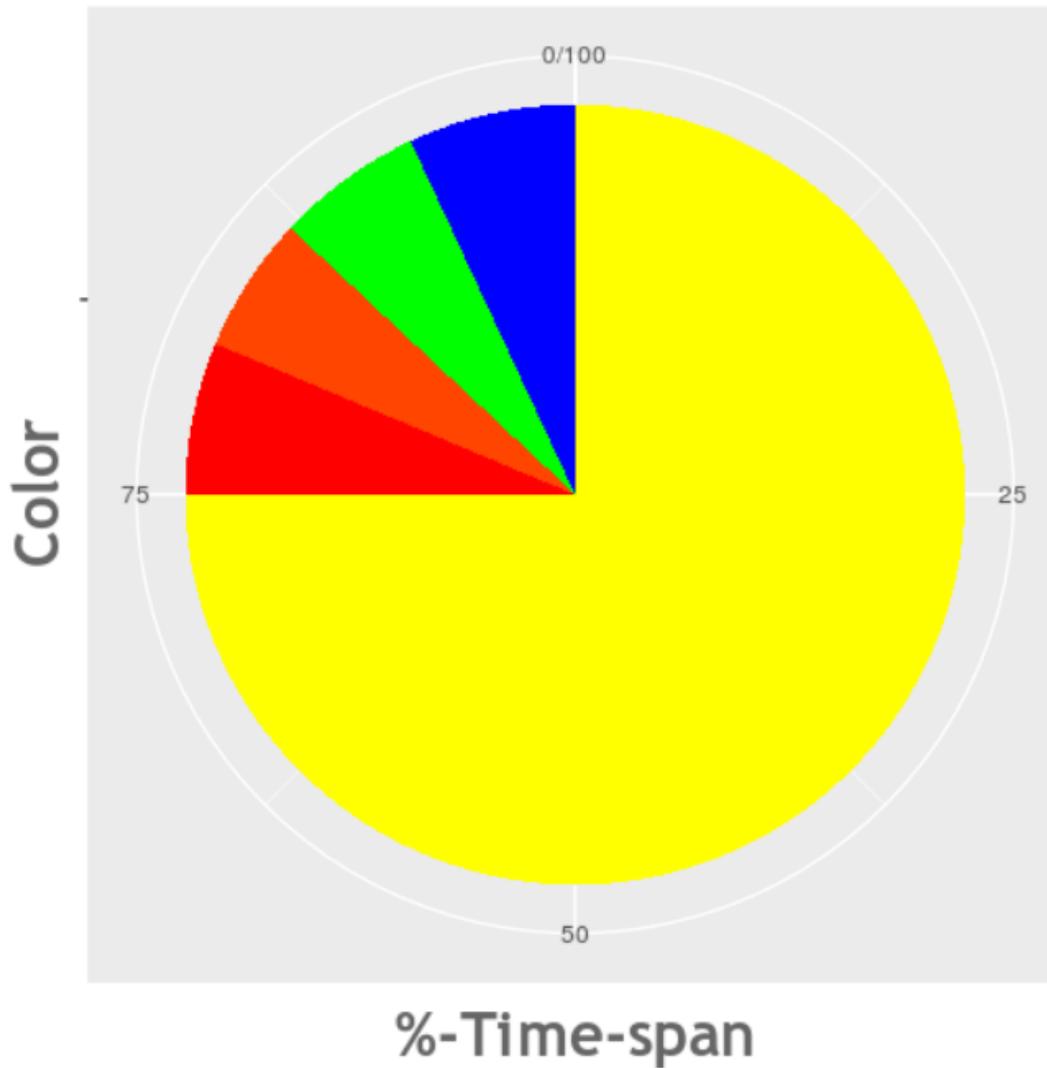
# Pie-Plot for Color vs %-Time-span for Top-Right circle



# Pie-Plot for Color vs %-Time-span for Center circle



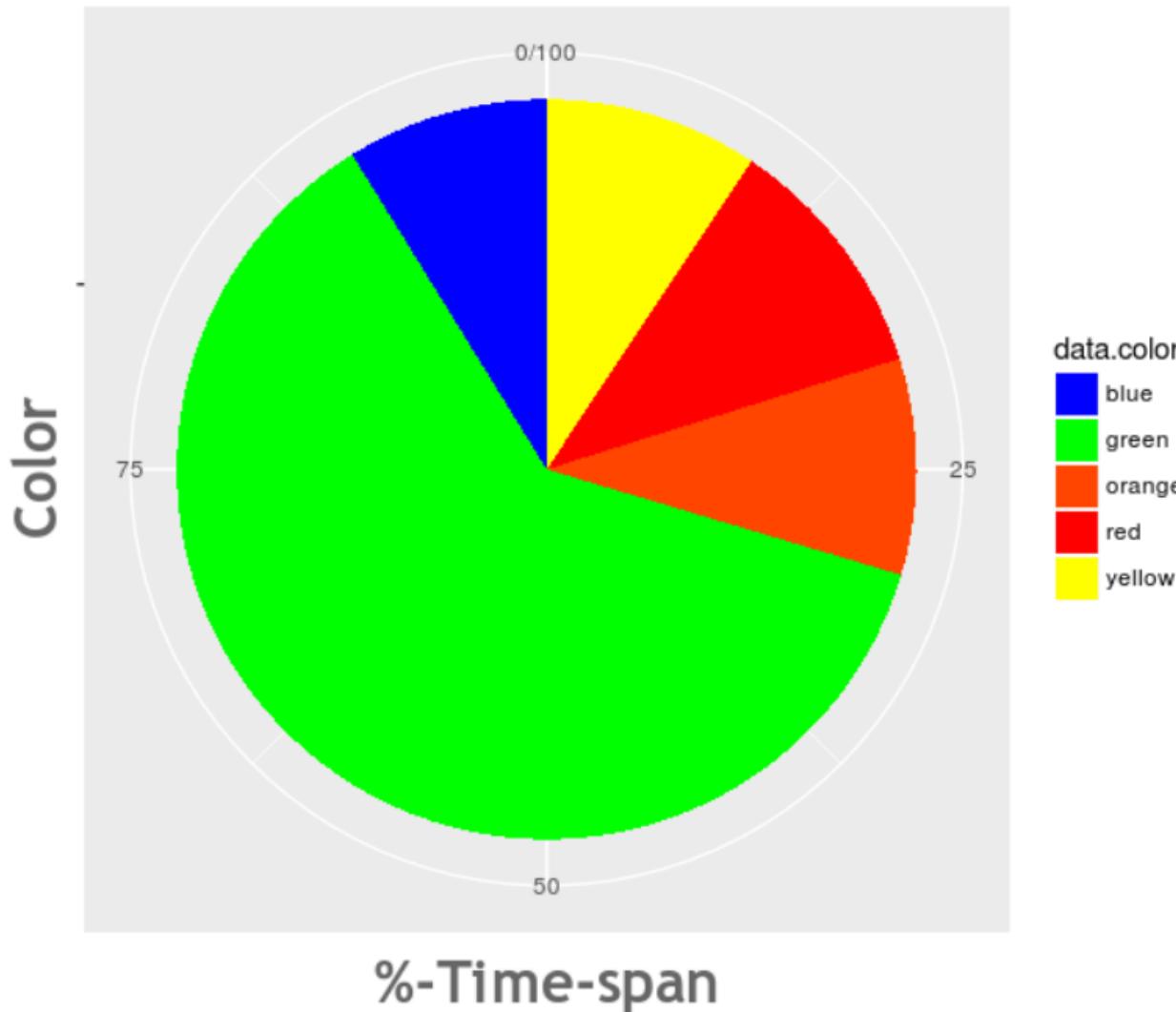
# Pie-Plot for Color vs %-Time-span for Bottom-Left circle



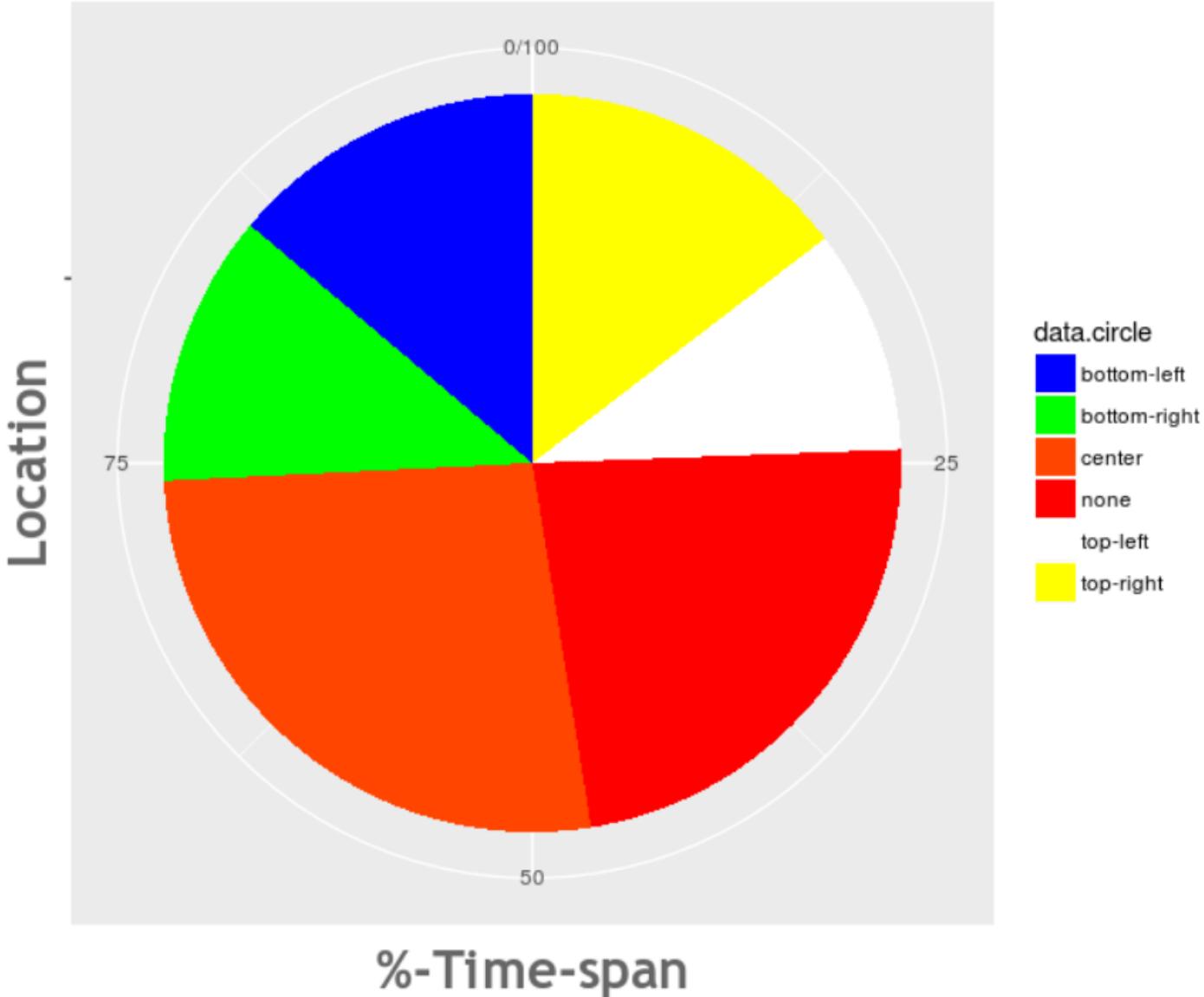
data.color

- blue
- green
- orange
- red
- yellow

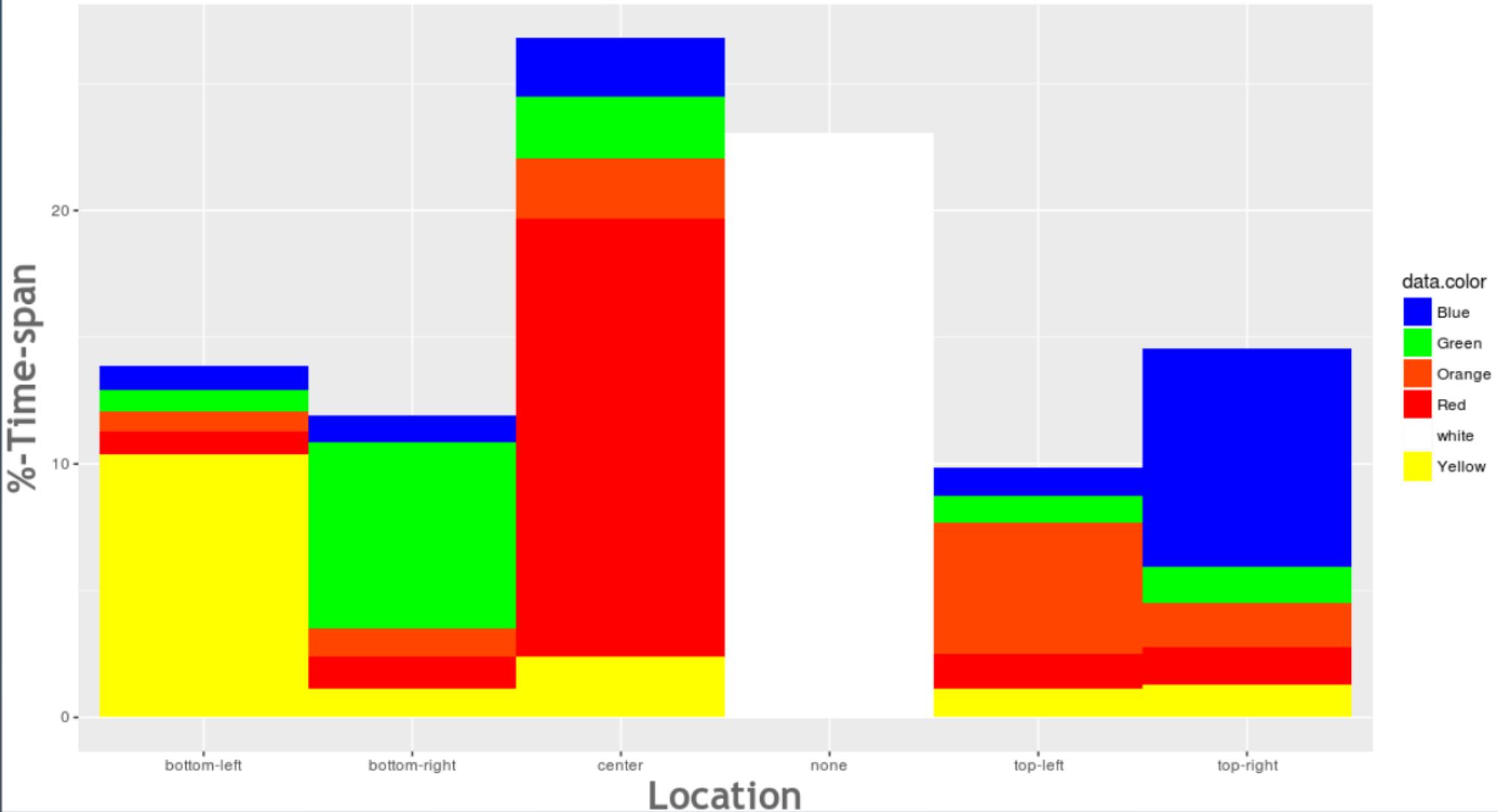
# Pie-Plot for Color vs %-Time-span for Bottom-Right circle



# Pie-Plot for Location vs %-Time-span



# Bar-Plot for Location and Color vs Time-span



# FOCUS POINTS

*FIRST  
FOCUS*

*SECOND  
FOCUS*



**FIRST  
FOCUS**

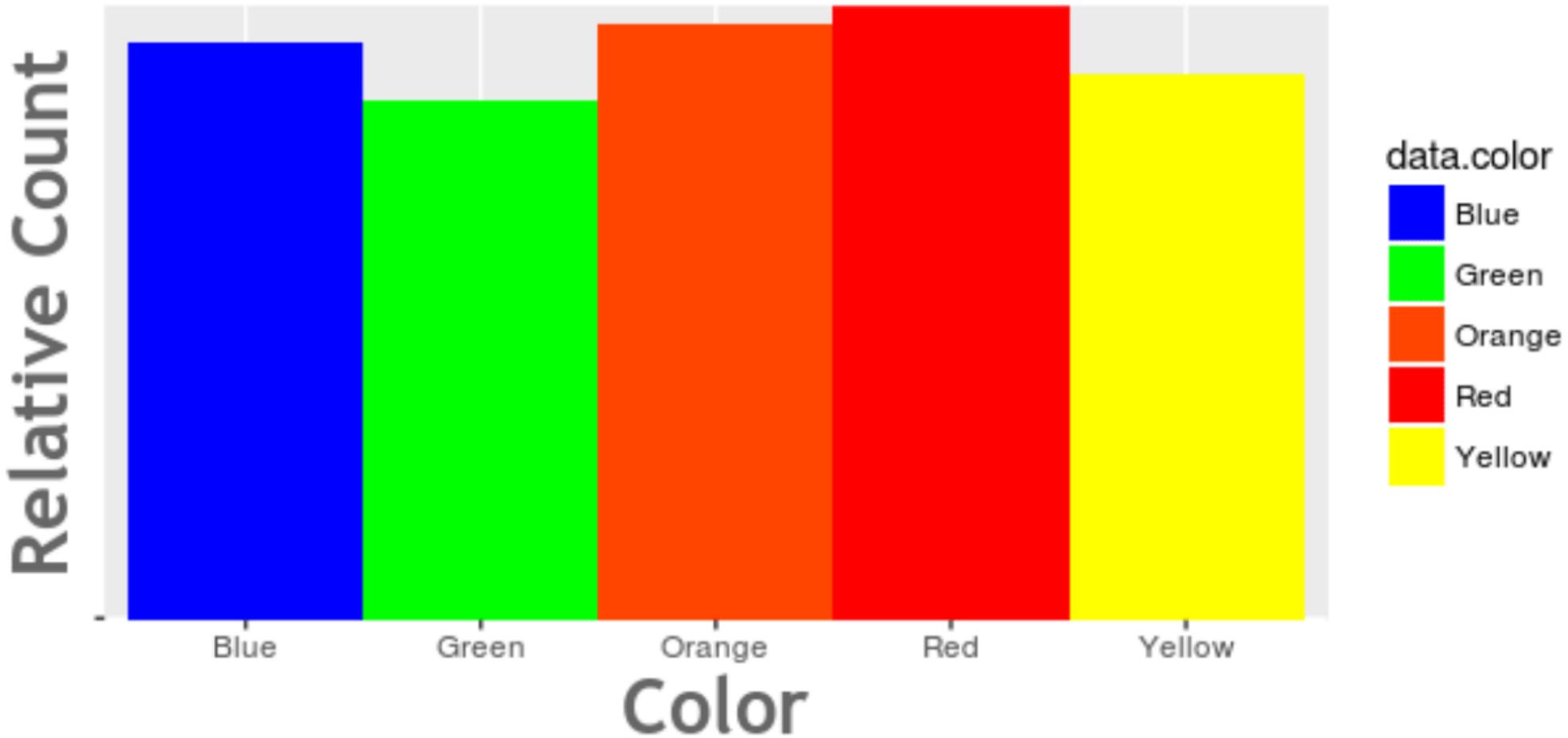


*FOR  
COLORS*

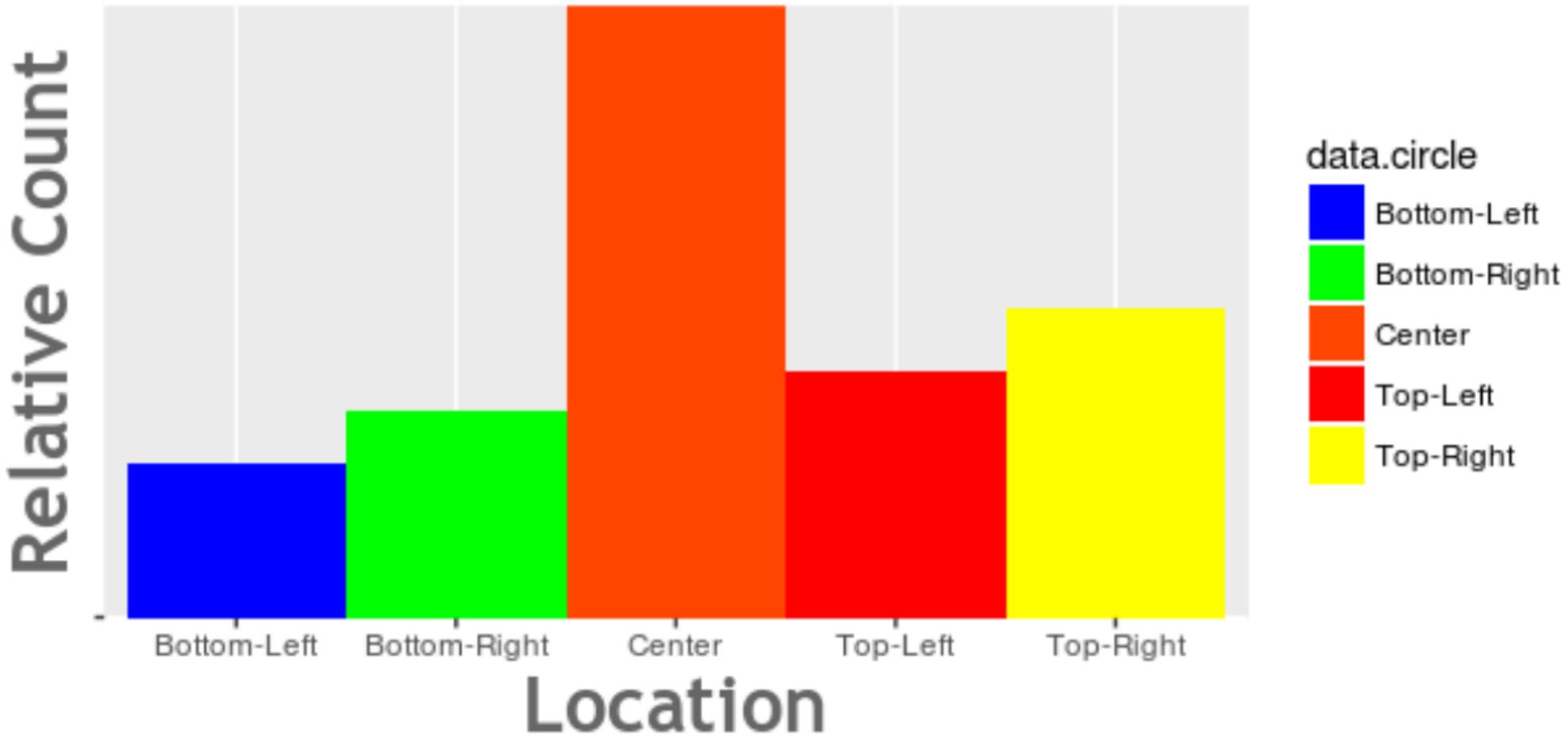


*FOR  
LOCATIONS*

# Bar-Plot for First-focus with respect to Color



# Bar-Plot for First-focus with respect to Location



# SECOND FOCUS

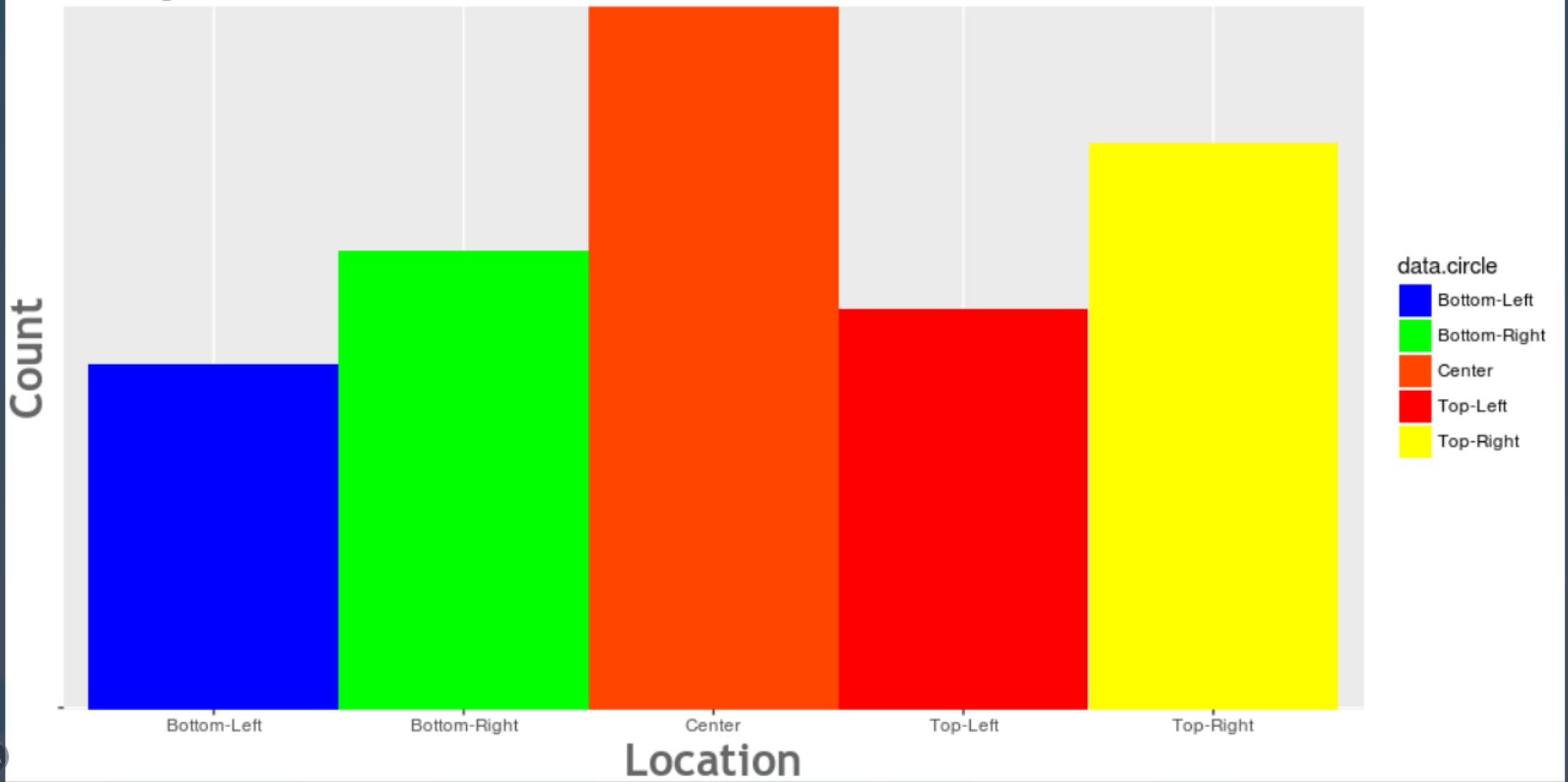
FOR  
COLORS

FOR  
LOCATIONS

# Bar-Plot for Second-focus with respect to Color



# Bar-Plot for Second-focus with respect to Location



# Conclusions

- Blue color is most viewed at top-right position.
- Red color is most viewed at center position.
- Green color is most viewed at bottom-right position.
- Yellow color is most viewed at bottom-left position.
- Orange color is most viewed at top-left position.
- It seems that first focus is more or less independent of colors.
- The first focus in an image is found to be predominantly at the center position.
- It seems that the second focus is more or less independent of colors.
- The second focus in an image is found to be at the center position.



# APPLICATIONS

POSTERS

ADVERTISEMENTS

MAGAZINES

# POSTERS

Results of this project can be used to design creative and visually attractive images. We can display the important message in a particular color and location, so that it is caught by the viewer easily.

# ADVERTISEMENTS

Advertisements usually need to be catchy. So, with the help of this project, we can predict the position and other visual elements which will catch the eye of public.

# MAGAZINES

An image is worth a thousand words.  
So, the image should be attractive  
enough so as to convey the message.  
This can be implemented using the  
conclusions drawn from this project.

# FURTHER POSSIBLE WORK

COLOURS,  
SHAPES AND  
LOCATIONS

DATA  
COLLECTION

MACHINE  
LEARNING

# COLOURS, SHAPES AND LOCATIONS

Number of colours can be increased from 5 to as many as possible.

Shapes other than circle can be used with proper logic and reasoning.

Number of locations can be increased from 5 to as many as possible.

## DATA COLLECTION

The number of people from whom data is collected can be increased from 100 to as much as possible.

More amount of data will ensure better accuracy and thus better results.

# MACHINE LEARNING

On increase of input parameters and sample data, efficient machine learning algorithms can be used to not only generate statistical data but also PREDICT eye fixations on new images such as paintings, magazine articles, newspaper advertisements etc





Aayush Gupta 15CS10001  
Siddhant Meshram 15CS10042  
Yashvardhan Singh 15CS10056  
Achal Gupta 15CS30001  
Prathamesh Chavan 15CS30008  
Chandan Patil 15CS30009  
Sumeet Shirgure 15CS30035



THANK YOU!

