



The 9th International Conference on Fuzzy Systems and Data Mining (FSDM 2023)

Nov. 10-13, 2023

(Chongqing, China / Online via MS Teams)

**FSDM
4150**

Eye Tracking Data Mining Based on Fuzzy Sets of Fixations

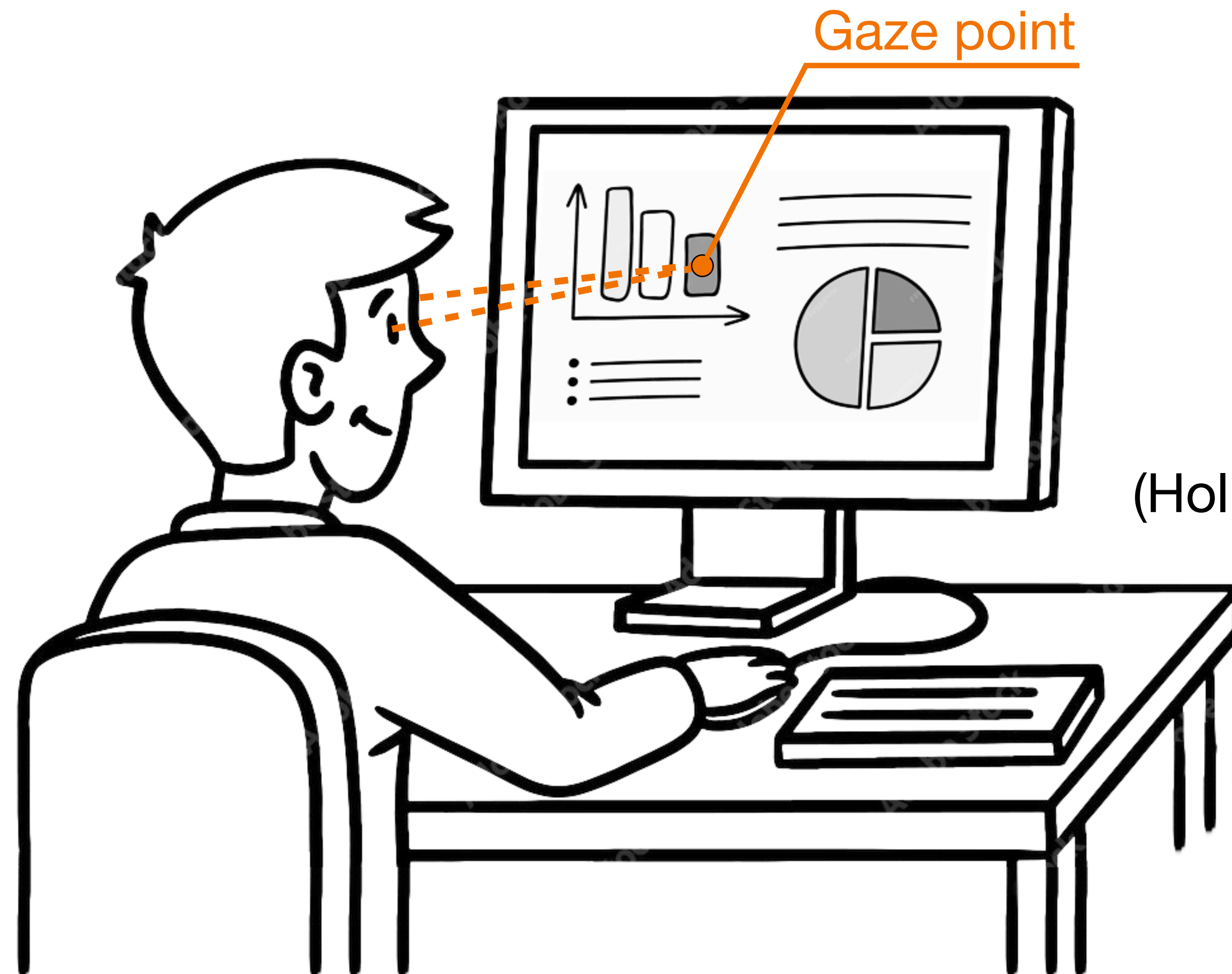
Presented by: Konstantin Ryabinin^{1,2,3}, Elena Erofeeva^{2,3}, Kira Guseva³

Affiliation: ¹Heidelberg University, Germany;

²Saint Petersburg State University, Saint Petersburg, Russia;

³Perm State University, Perm, Russia

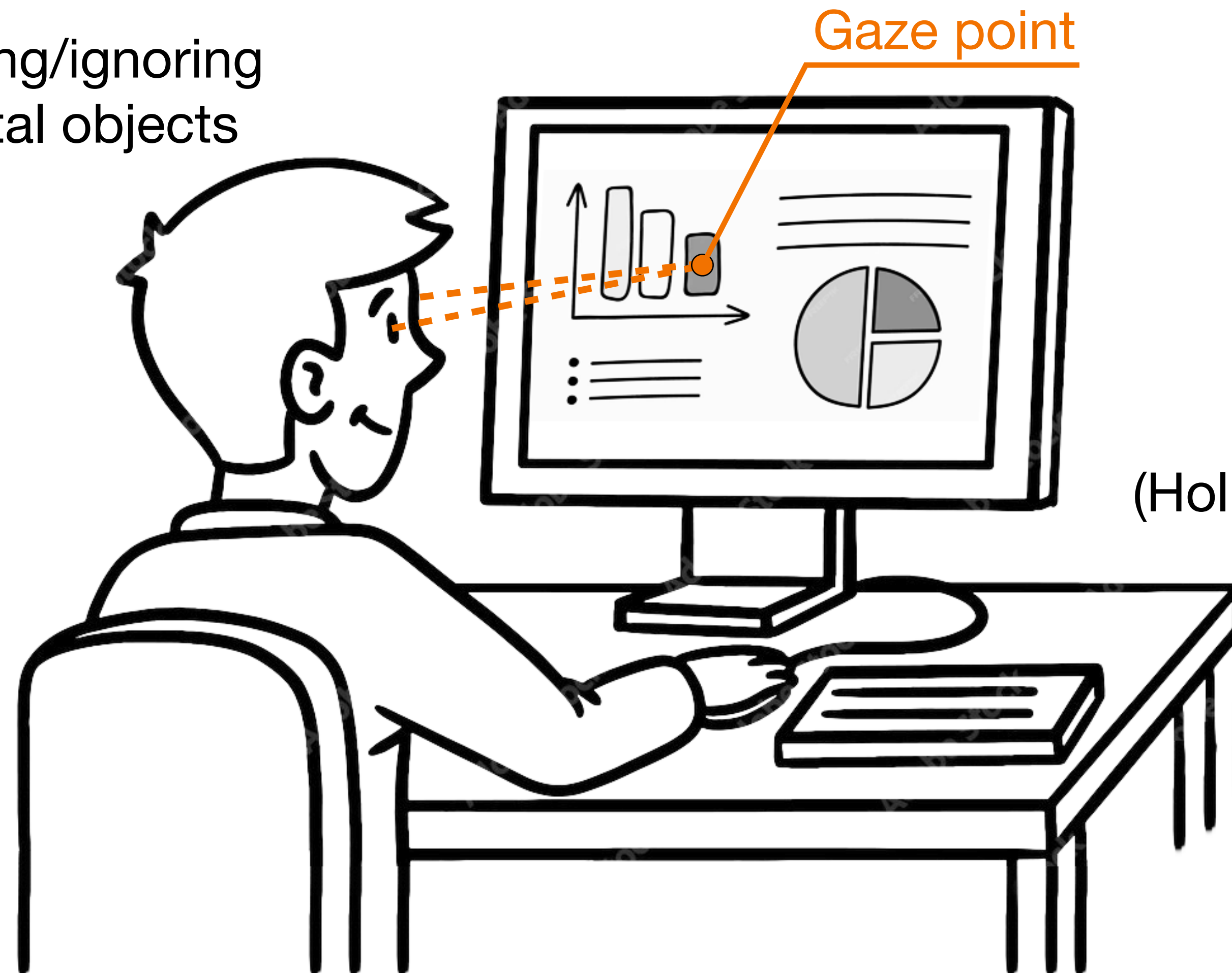
Perception Study via Visual Attention Estimation via Eye Tracking



(Holmqvist et al. 2017)

Perception Study via Visual Attention Estimation via Eye Tracking

Operations of selecting/ignoring
distinct environmental objects

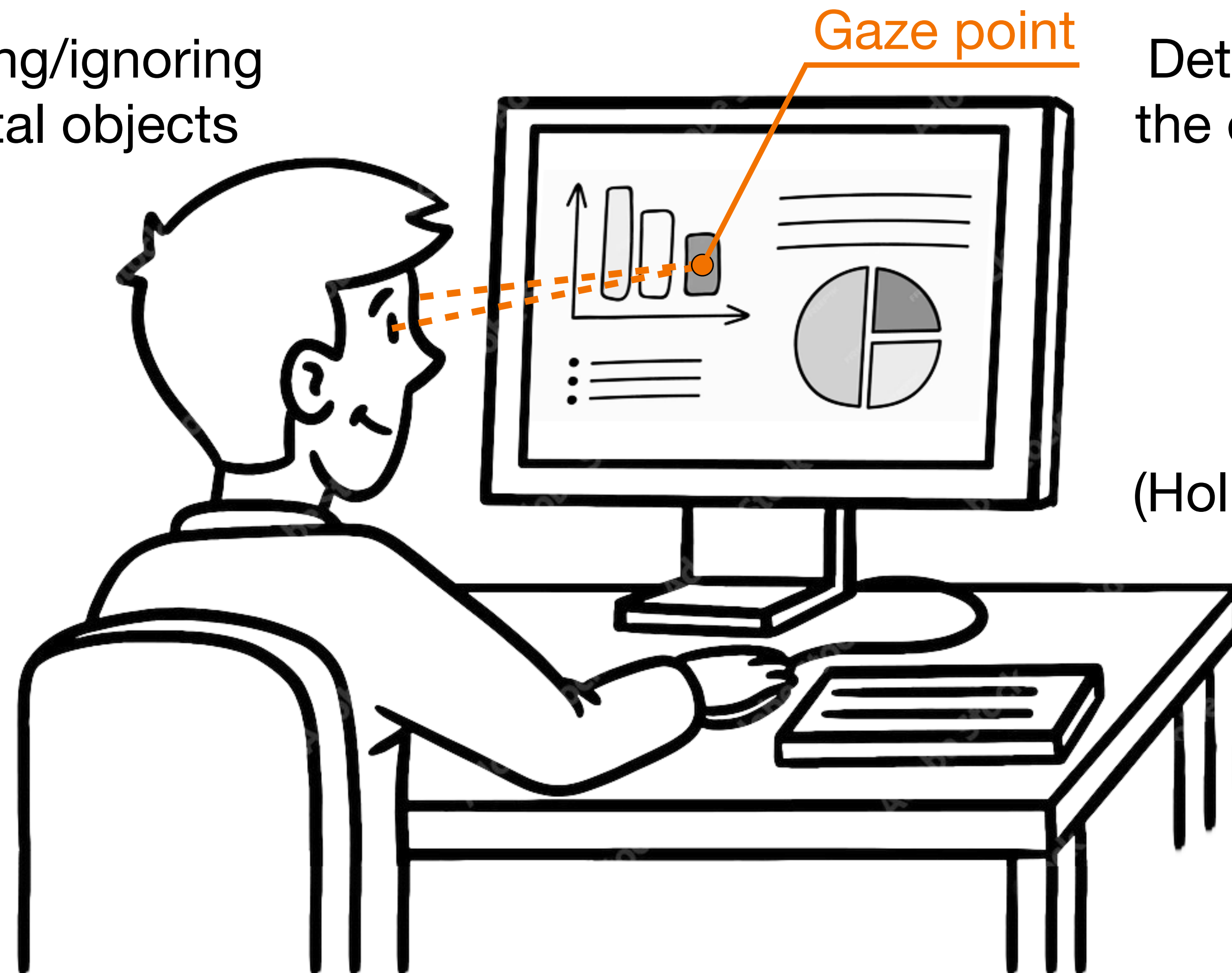


(Holmqvist et al. 2017)

Perception Study via Visual Attention Estimation via Eye Tracking

Operations of selecting/ignoring
distinct environmental objects

Detecting and analyzing
the eye gaze movements

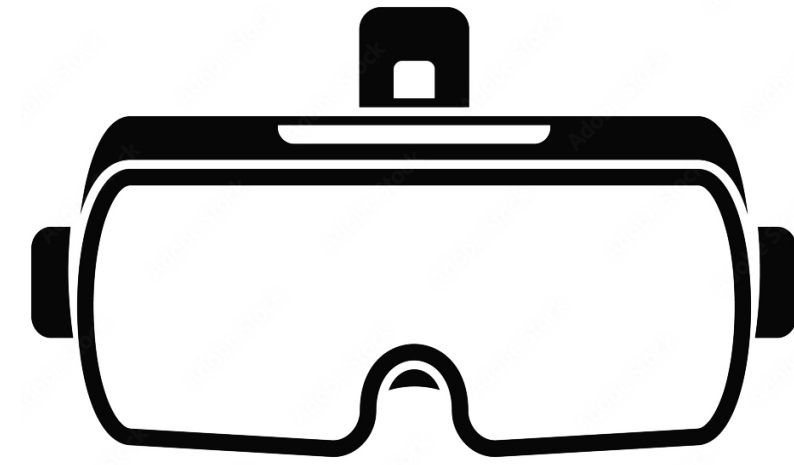


(Holmqvist et al. 2017)



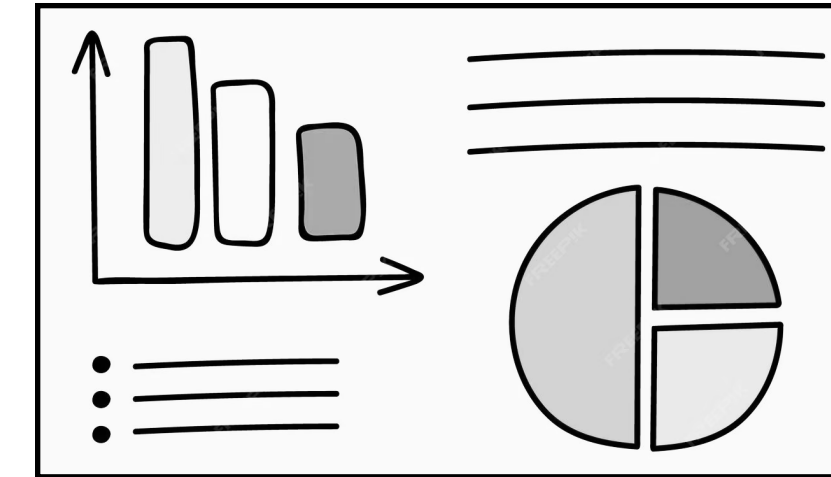
Informant

+



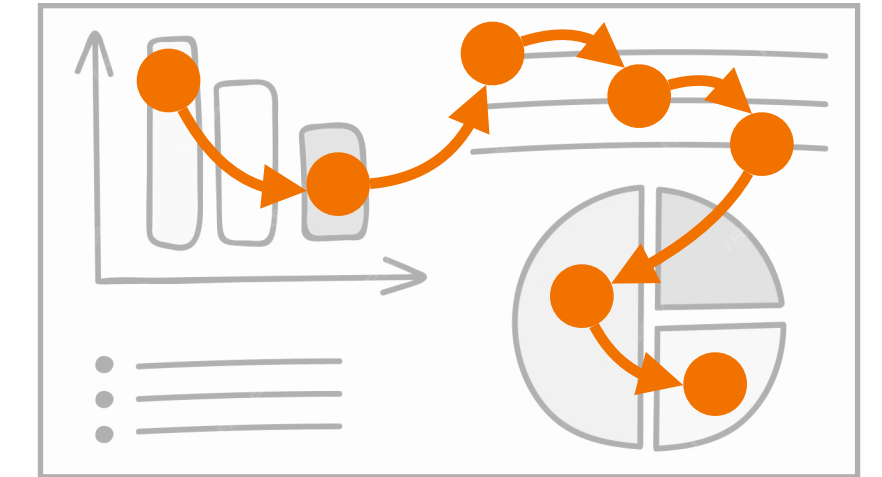
Eye Tracking
Device

+

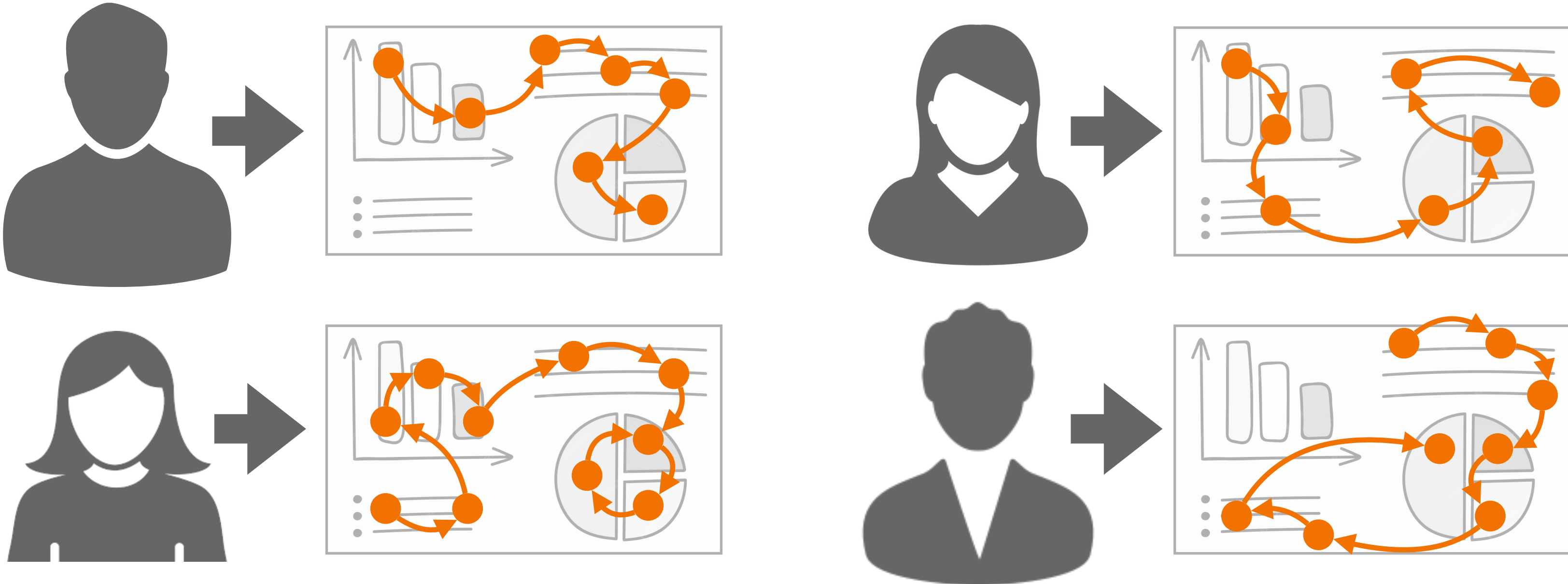
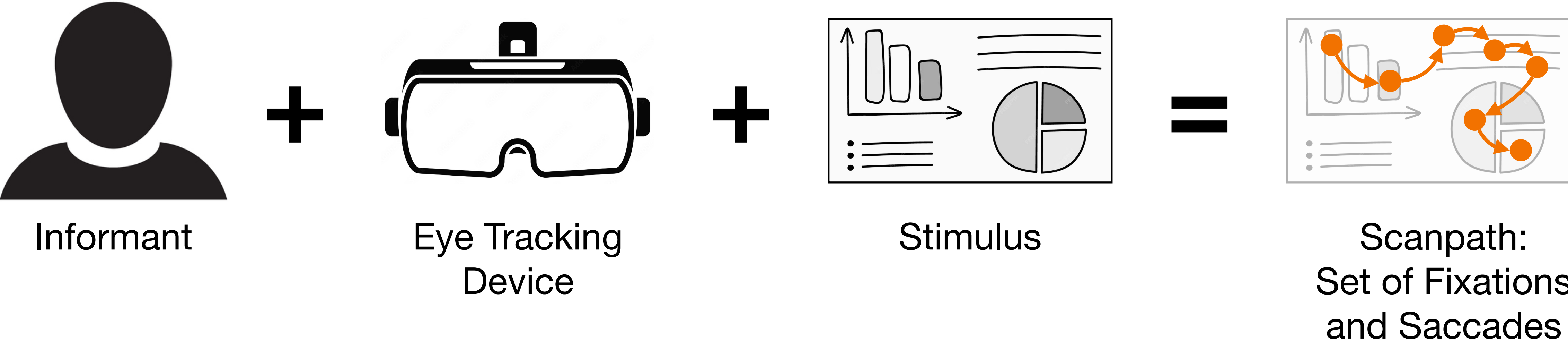


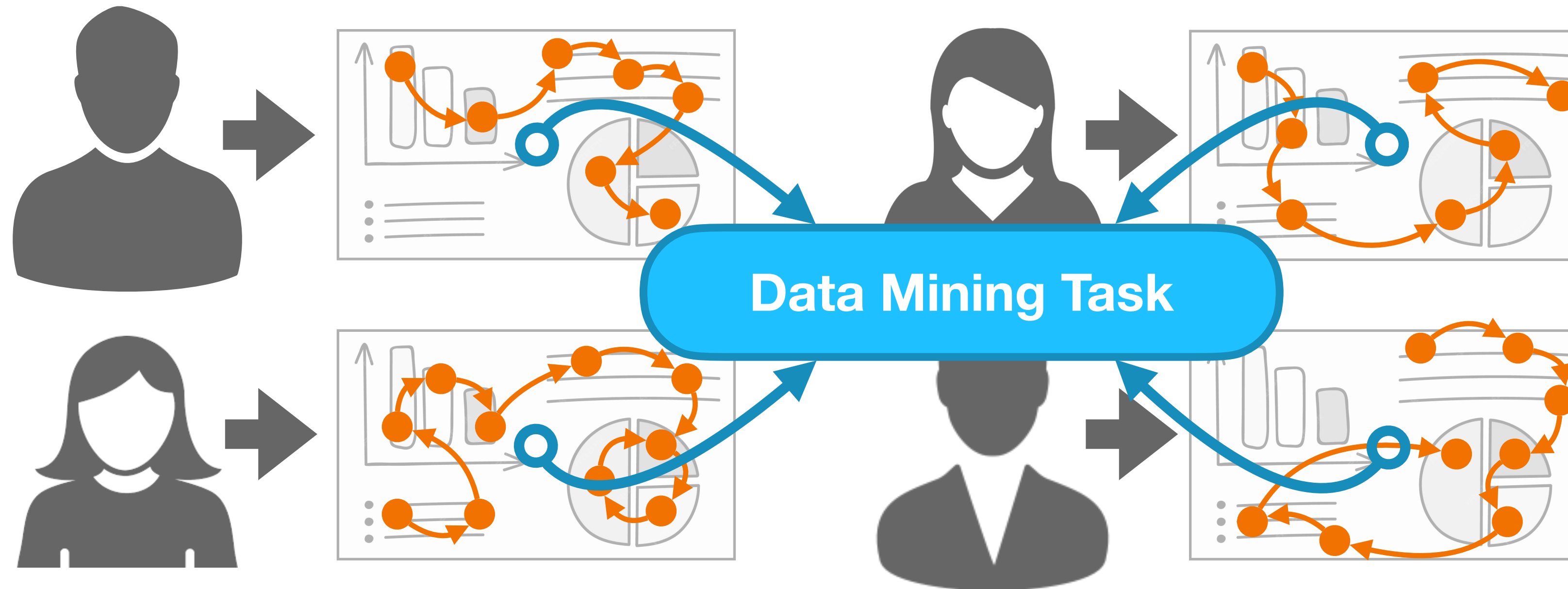
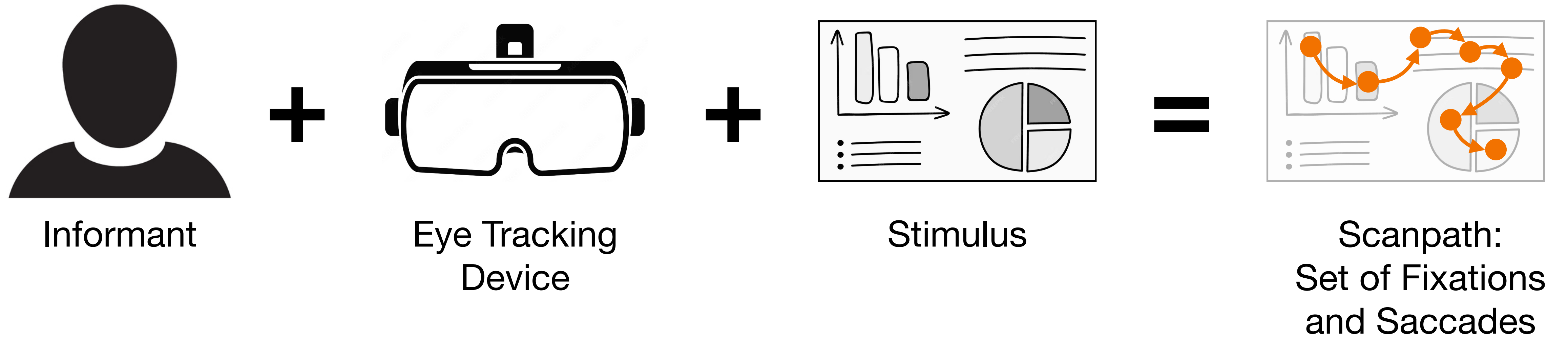
Stimulus

=

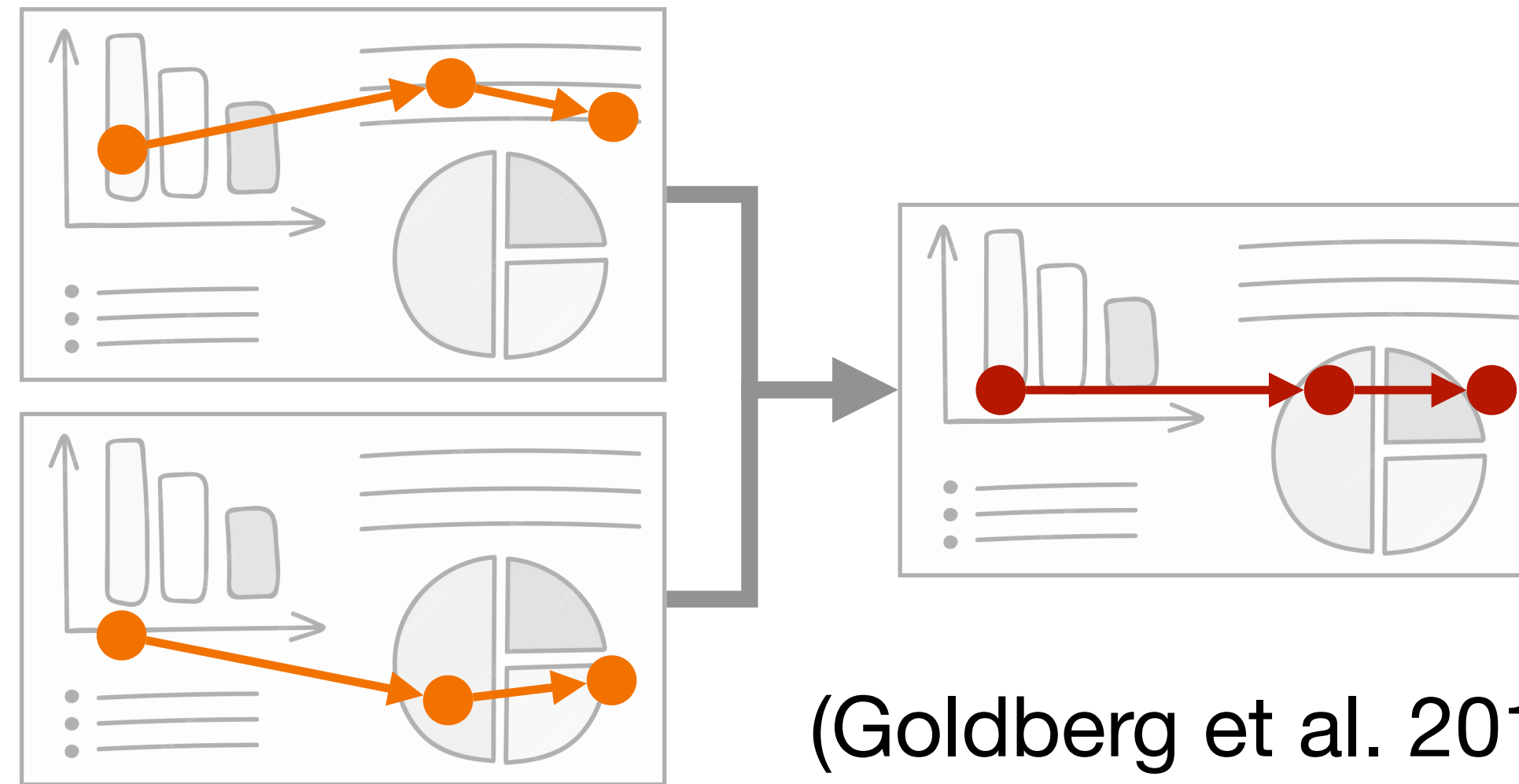


Scanpath:
Set of Fixations
and Saccades



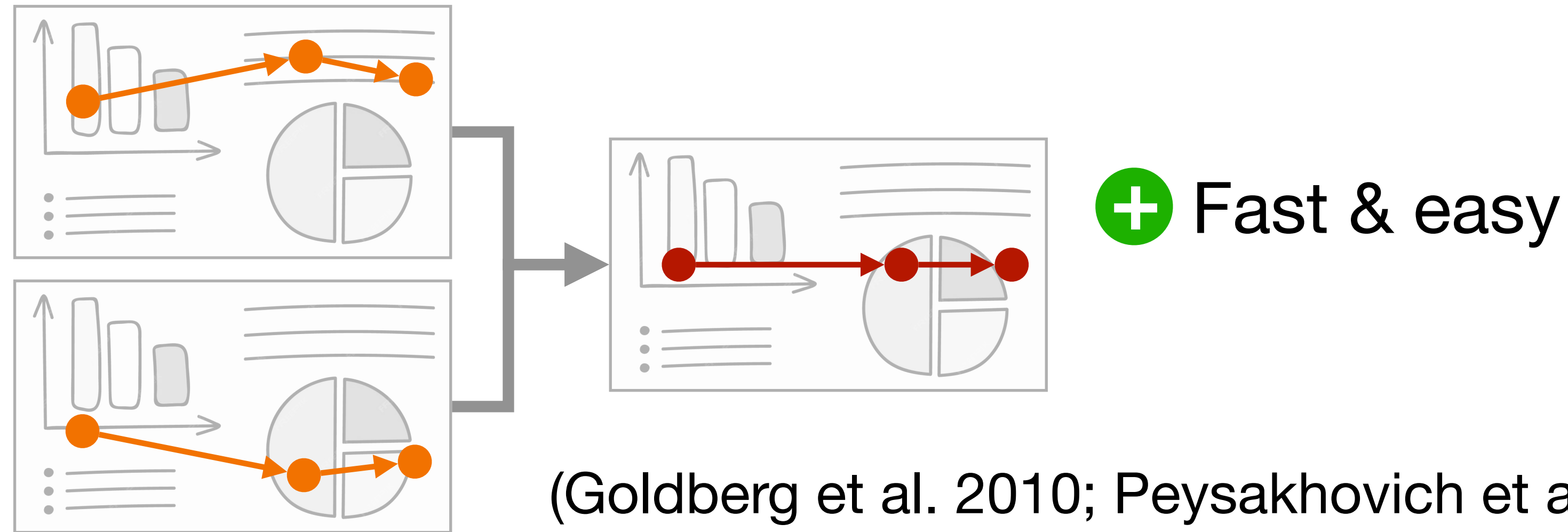


Traditional approaches are based on classical sets and averaging

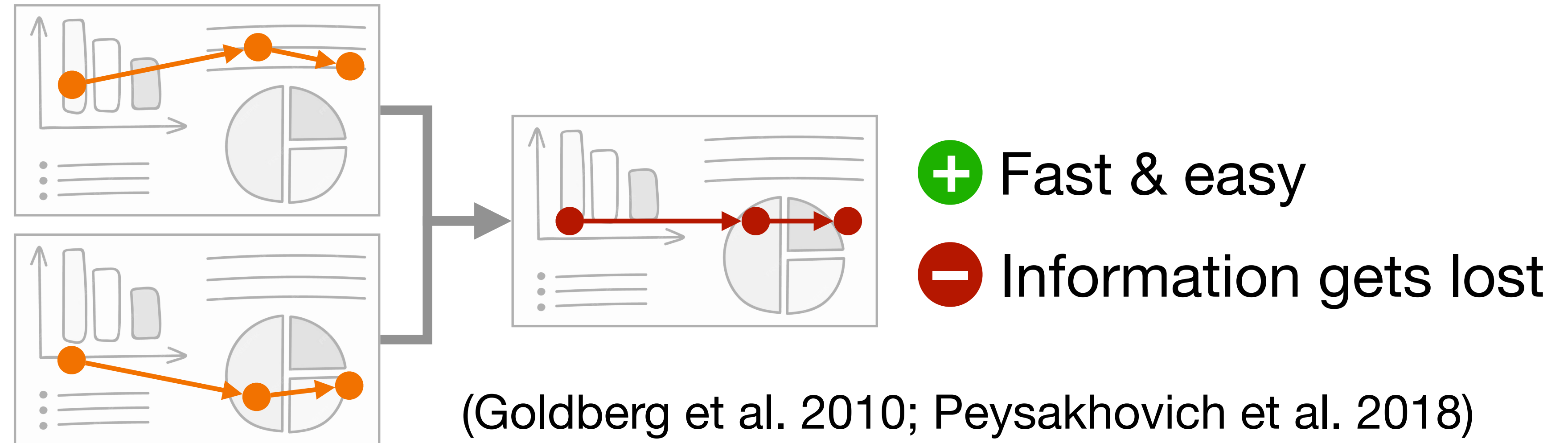


(Goldberg et al. 2010; Peysakhovich et al. 2018)

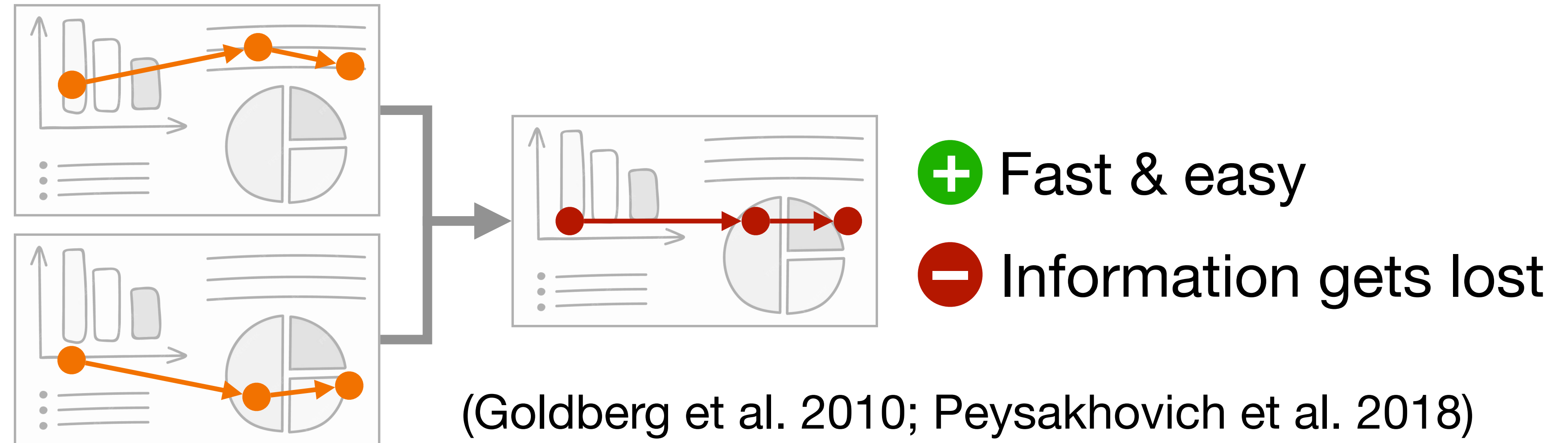
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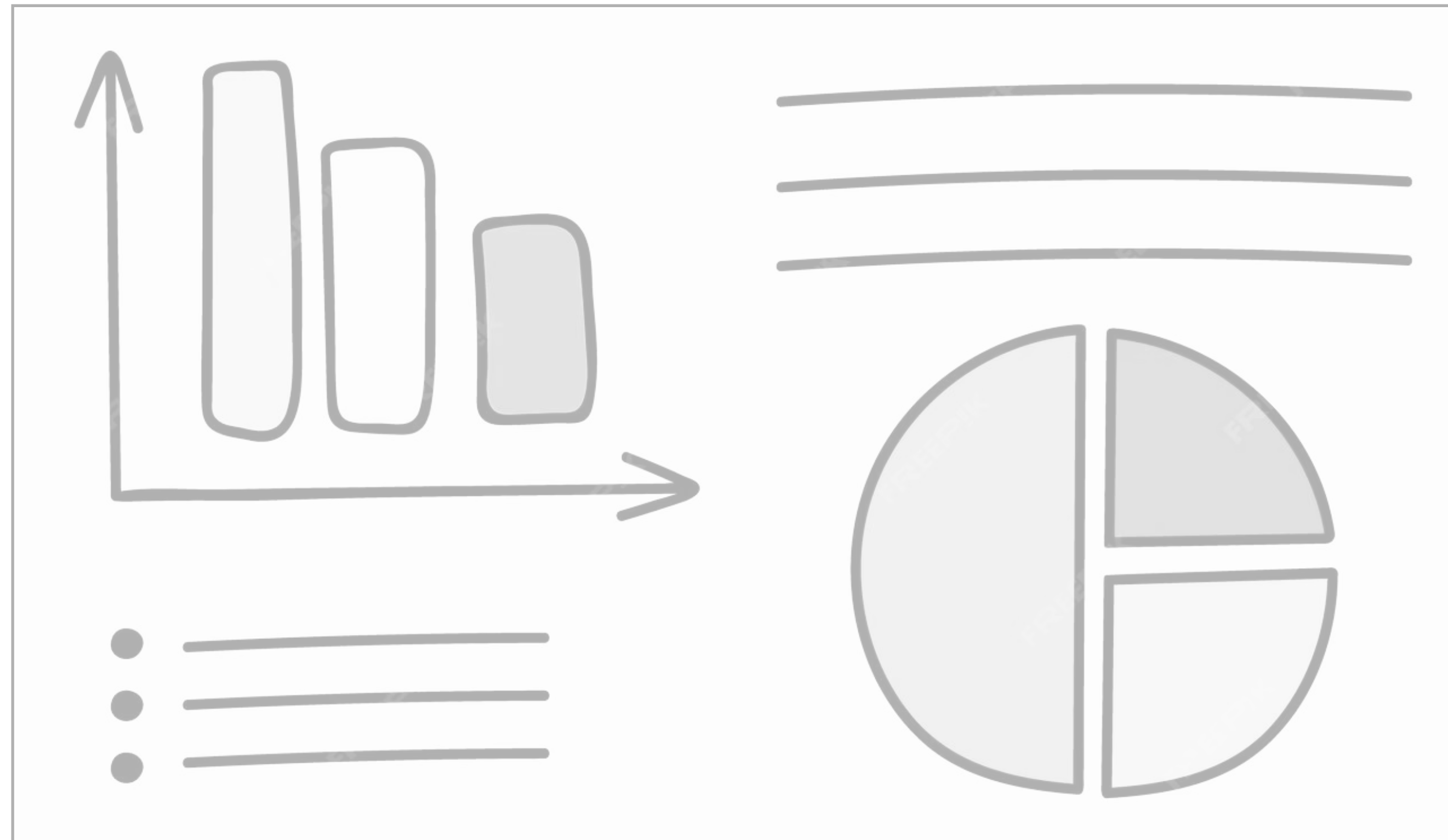
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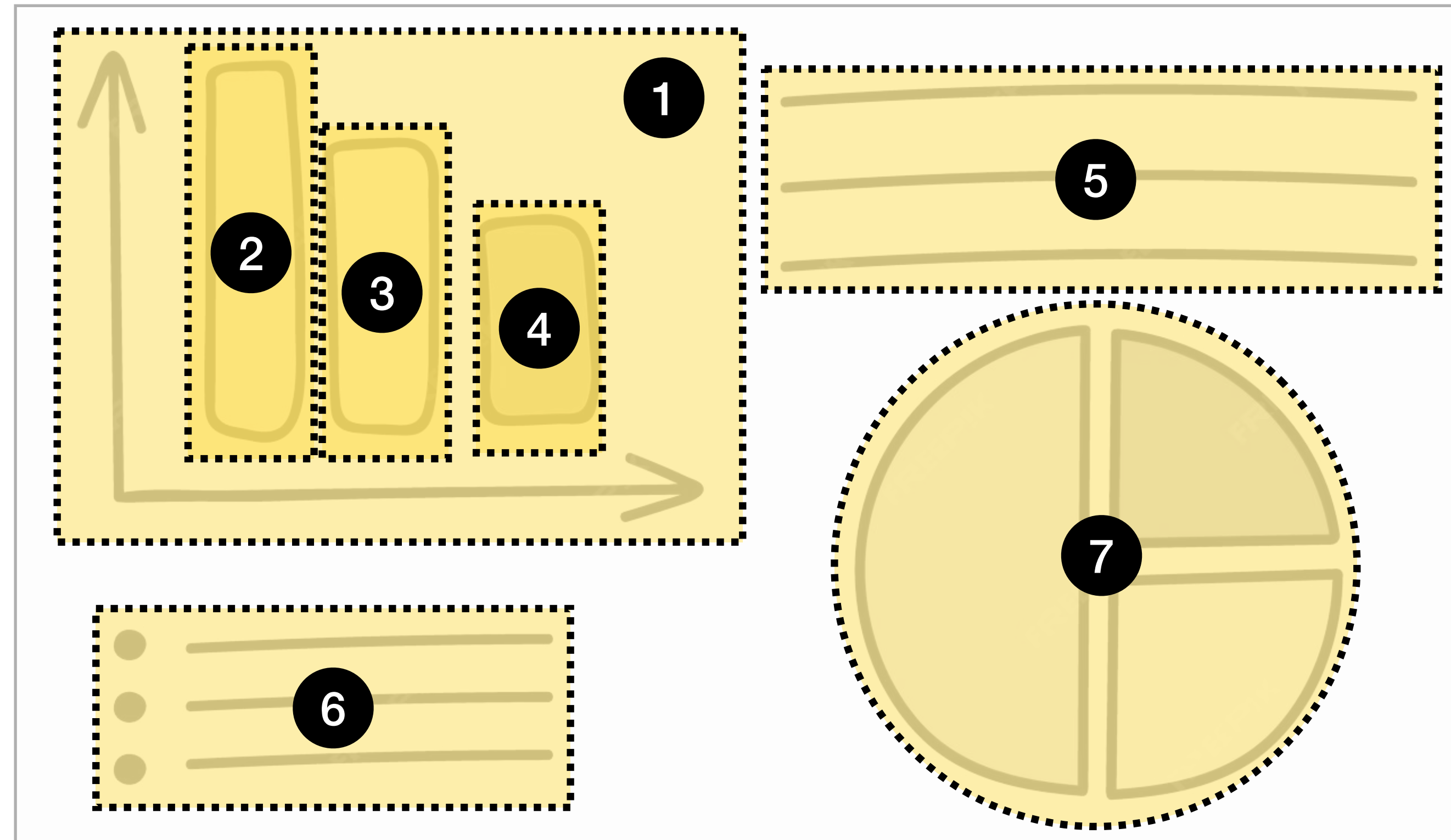
❓ Why not to use fuzzy sets?

(Zhu et al. 2009;
Opach et al. 2011;
Naqvi et al. 2017)

Segmenting the stimulus into the areas of interest according to its structure



Segmenting the stimulus into the areas of interest according to its structure



$$T = \bigcup_{i=1}^n \bigcup_{j=1}^m \left(\alpha_j, \omega_j^{(i)} \right)$$

Aggregated
scanpath

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Maximal number of fixations
in all the scanpaths

Aggregated
scanpath

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Number of areas of interest
in the stimulus

Maximal number of fixations
in all the scanpaths

Aggregated
scanpath

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Number of areas of interest
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Area of interest

Aggregated
scanpath

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Number of areas of interest
in the stimulus

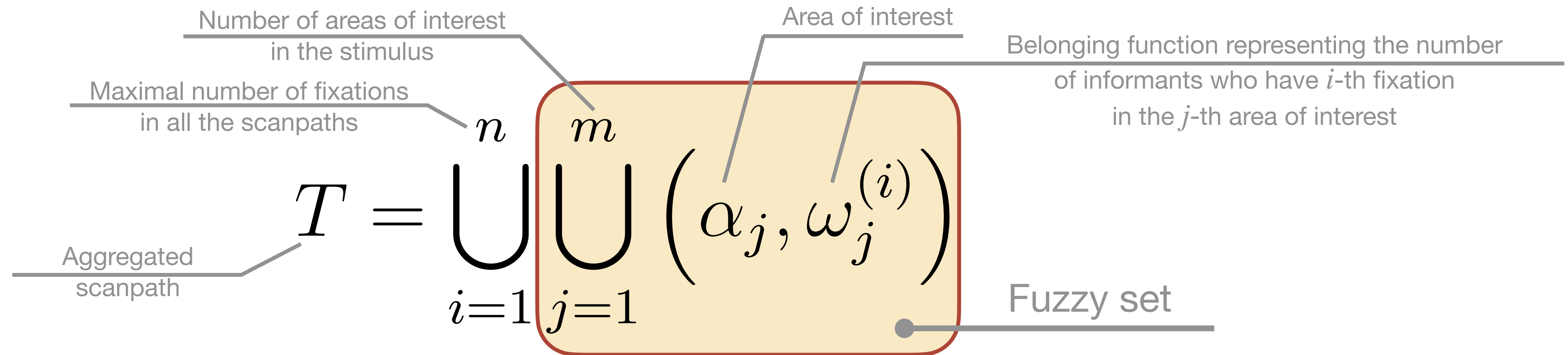
Maximal number of fixations
in all the scanpaths

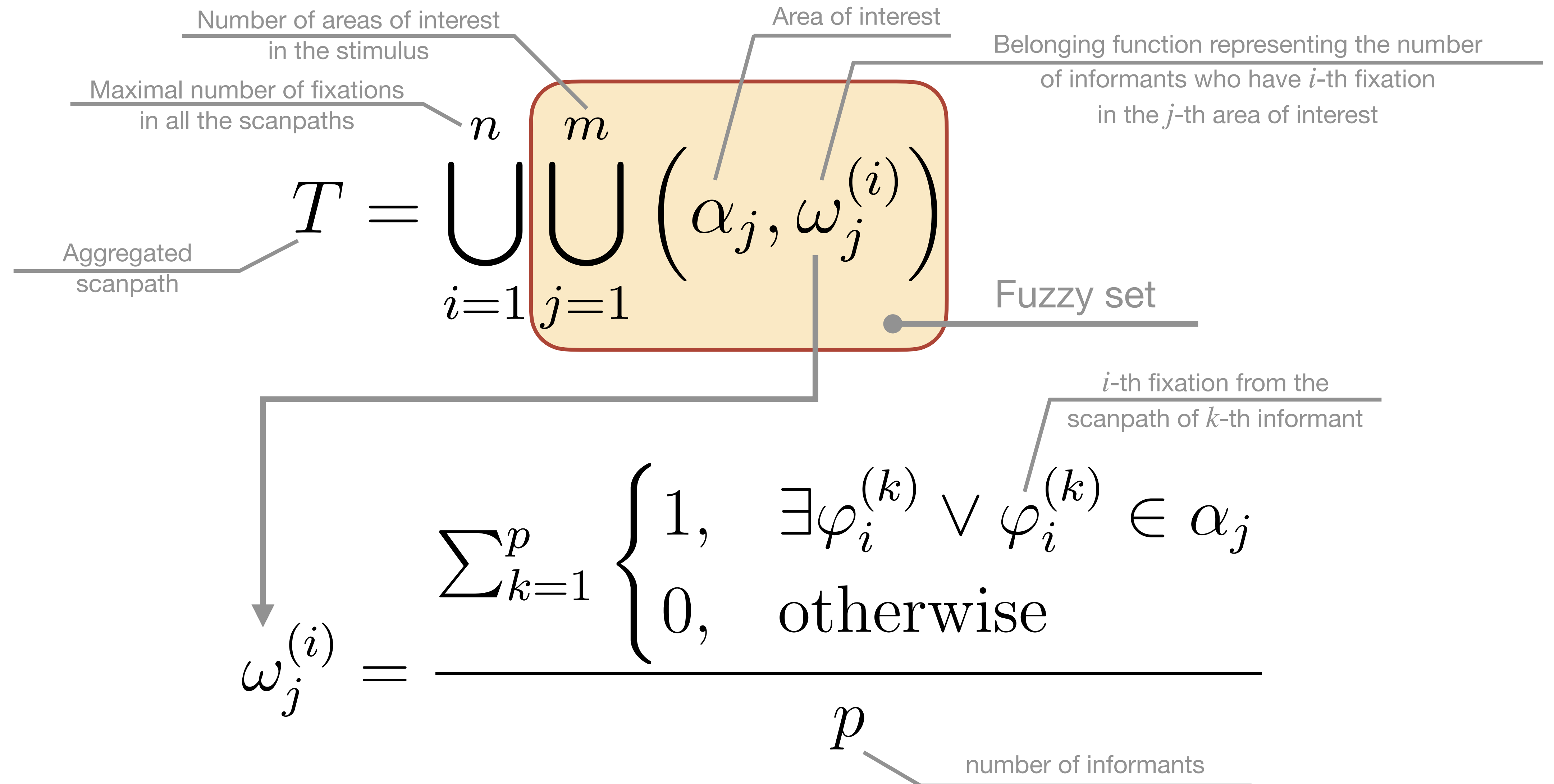
Area of interest

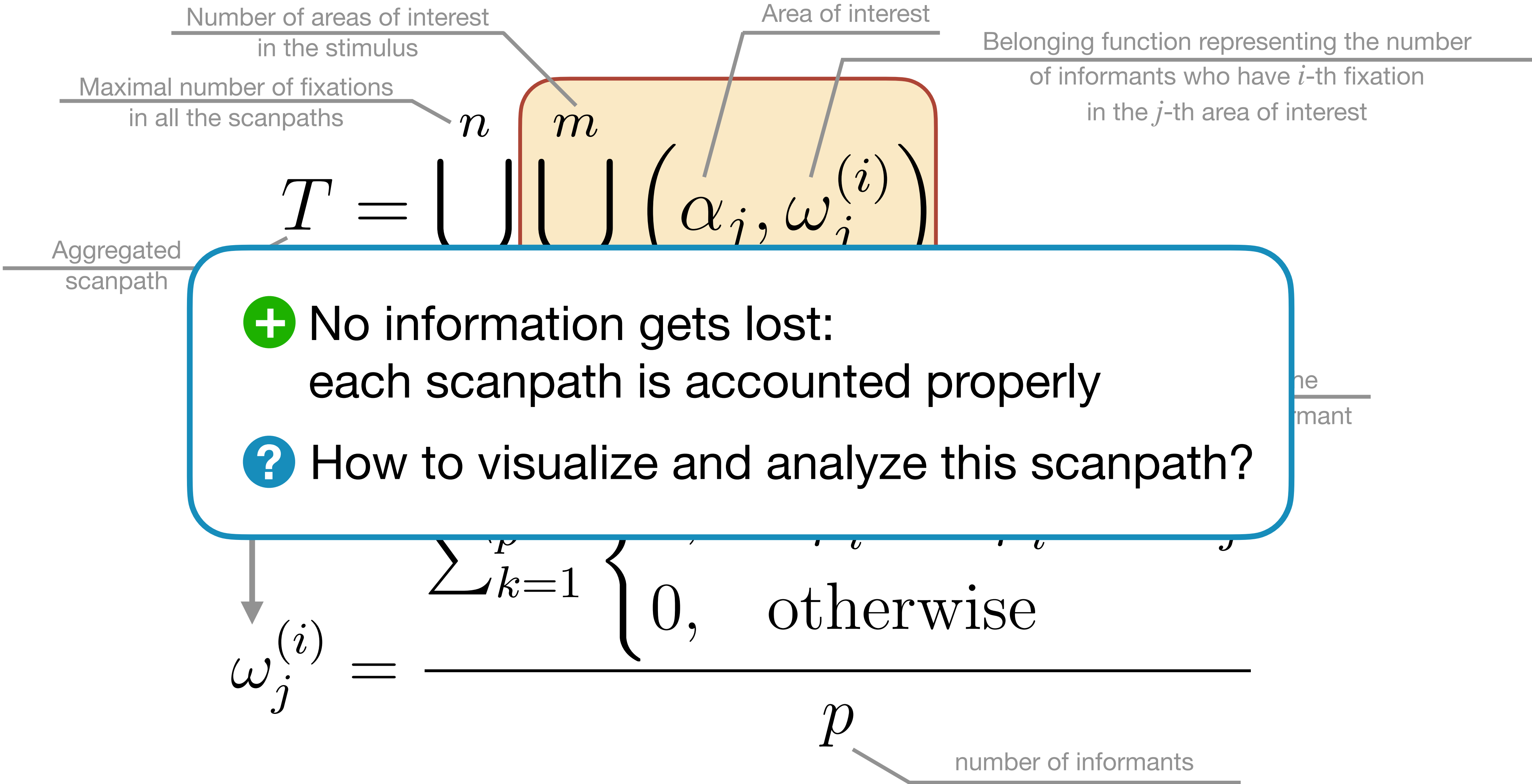
Belonging function representing the number
of informants who have i -th fixation
in the j -th area of interest

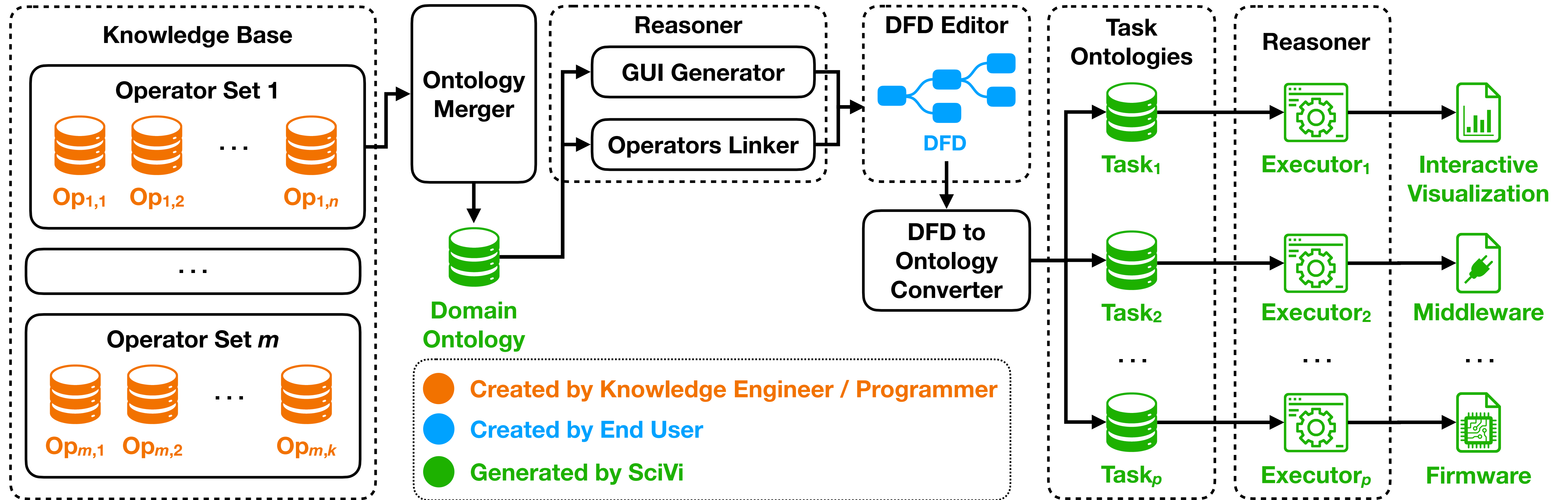
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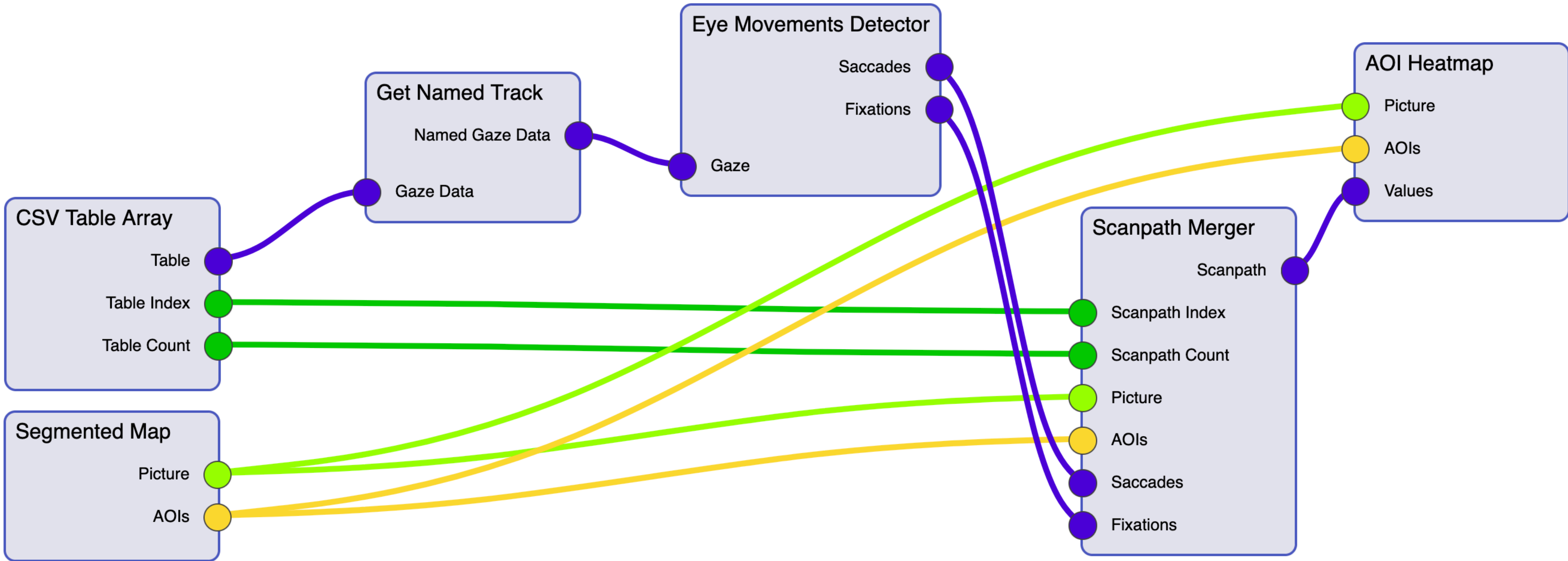


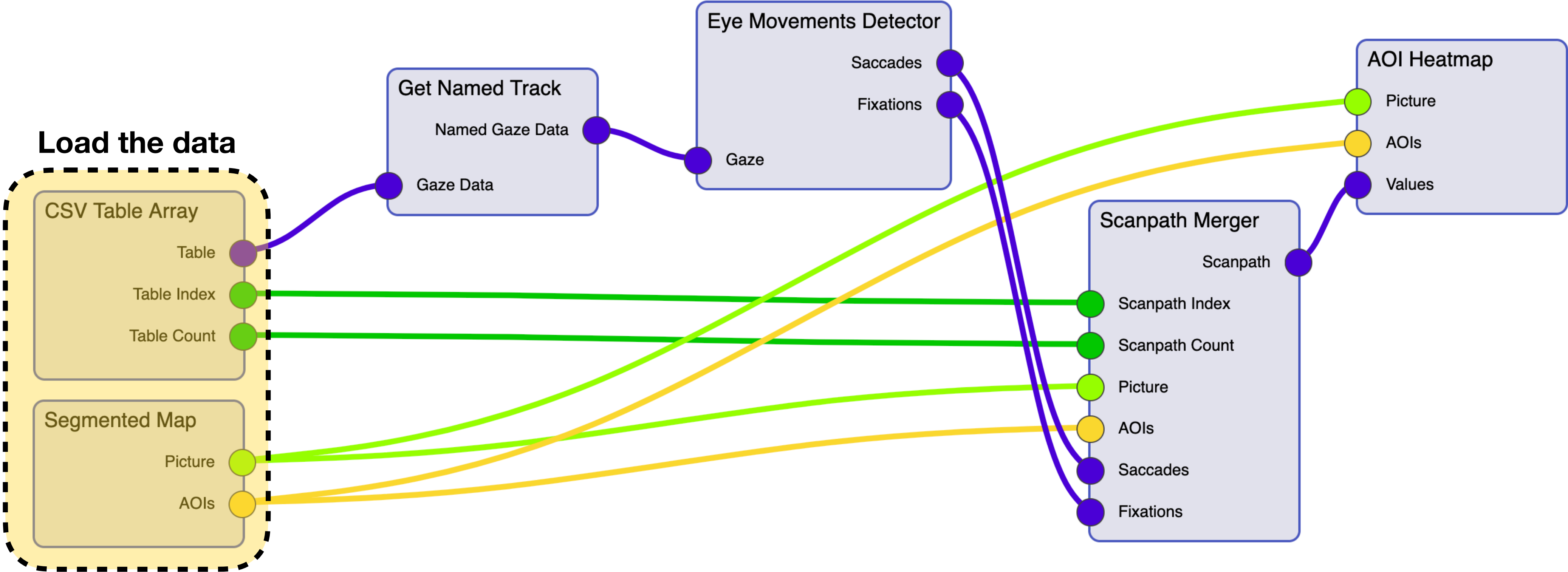


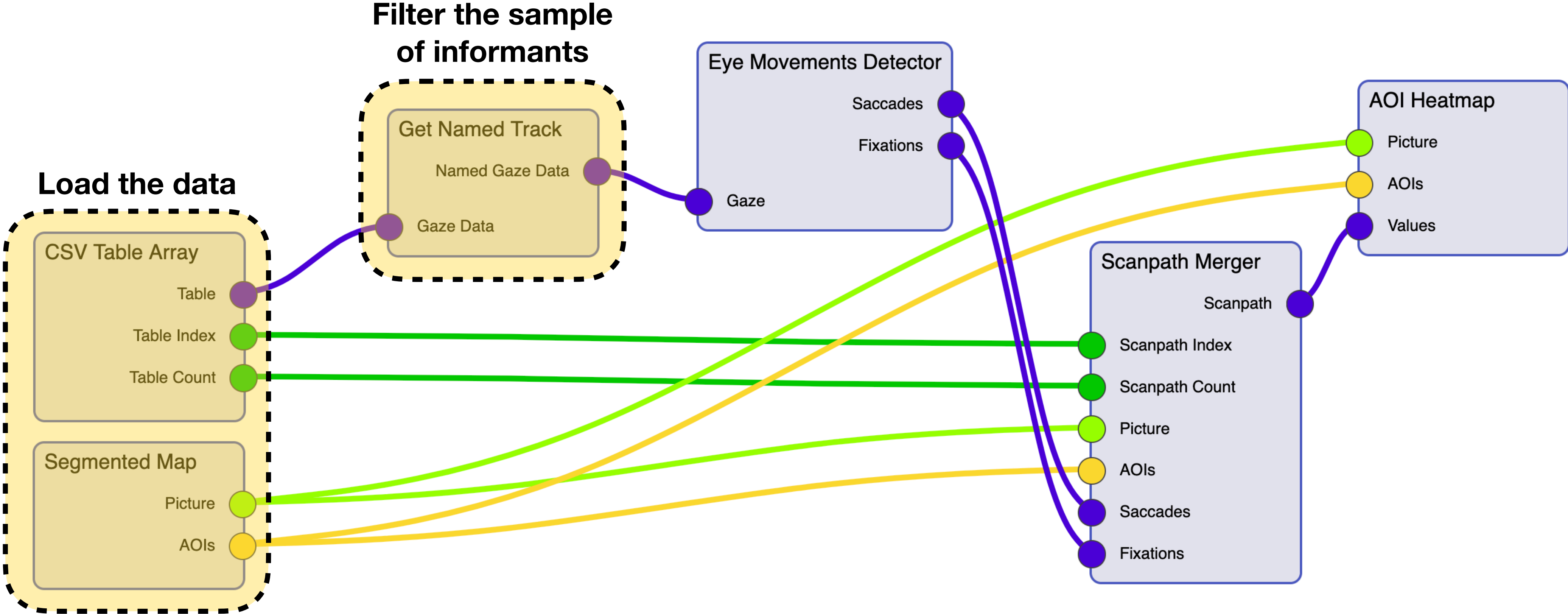


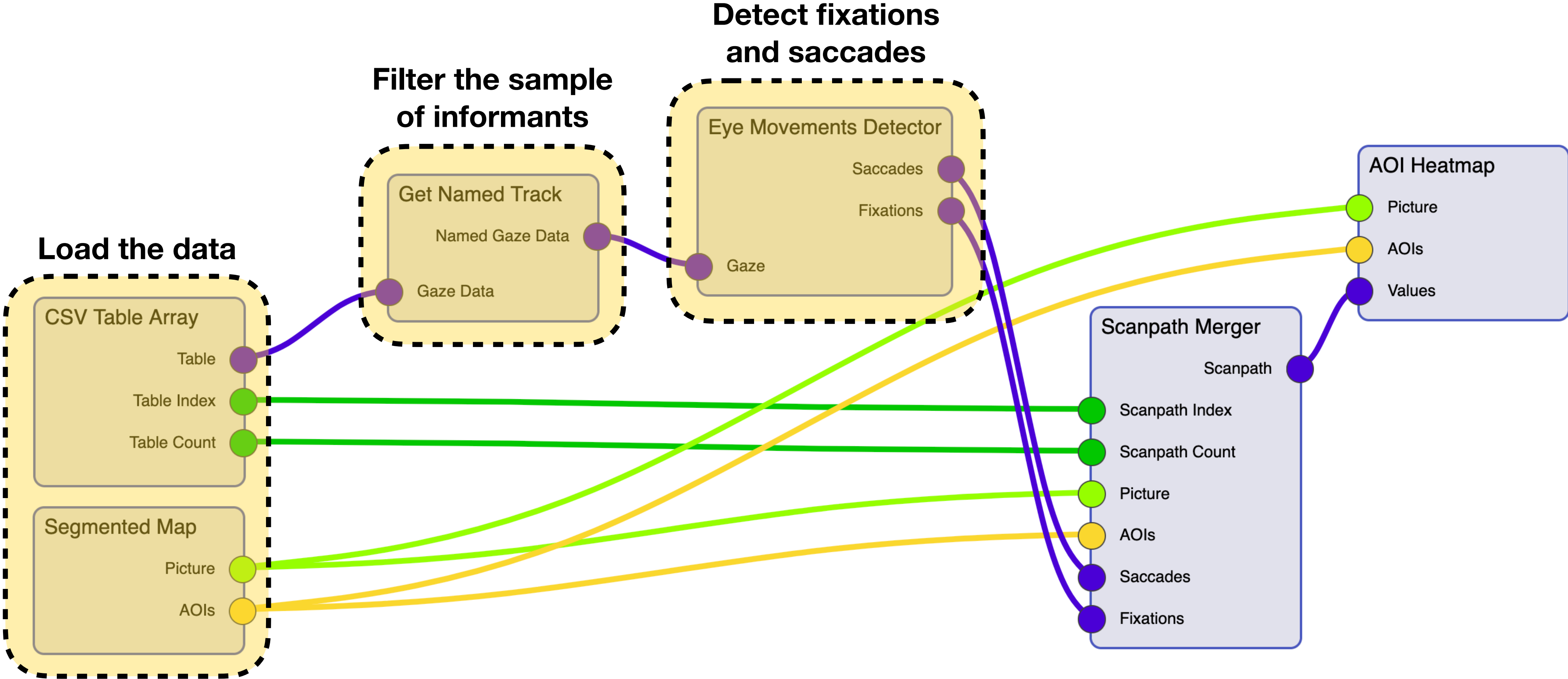
<https://scivi.tools>

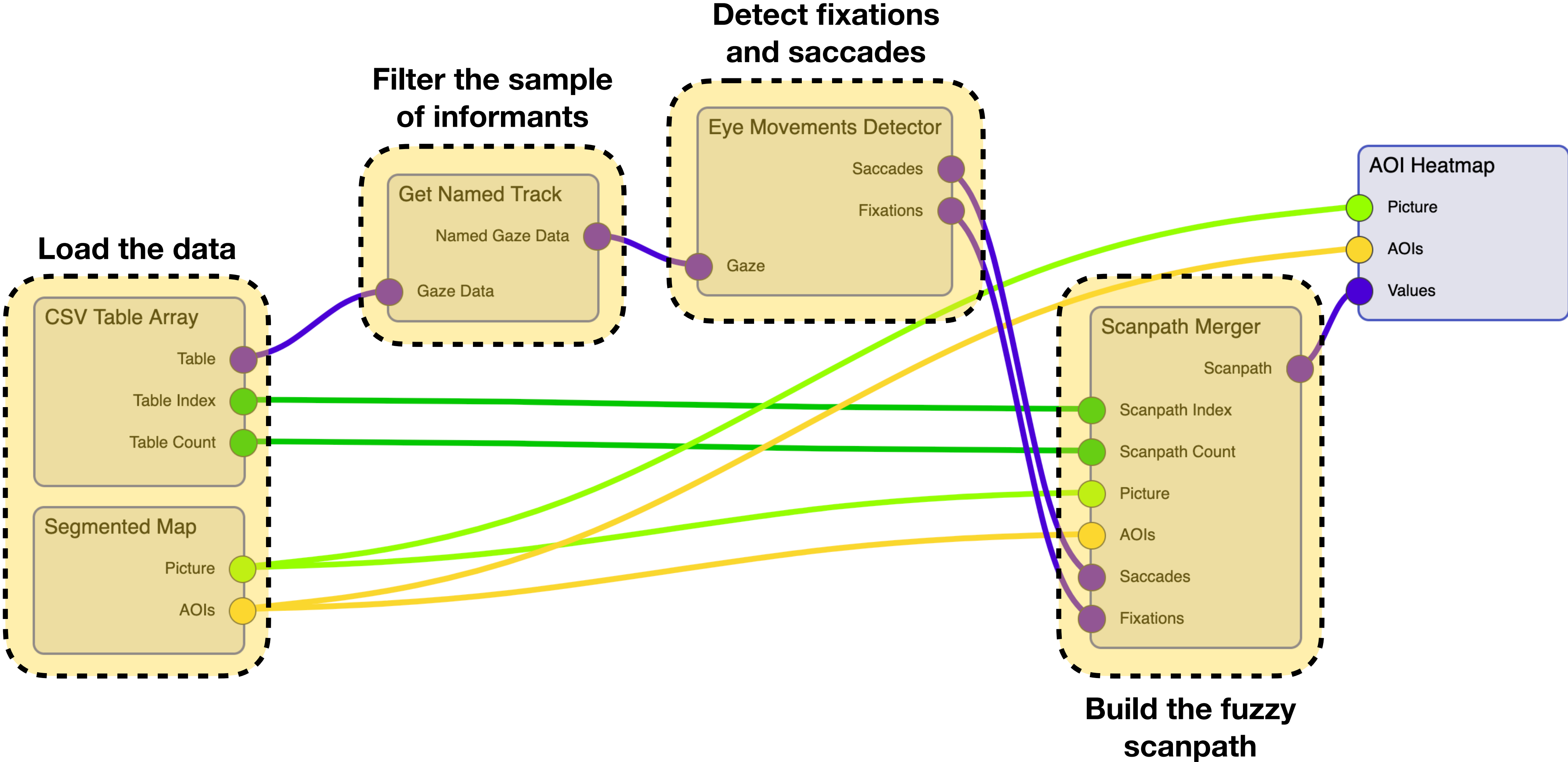
(Ryabinin et al. 2013–2023)

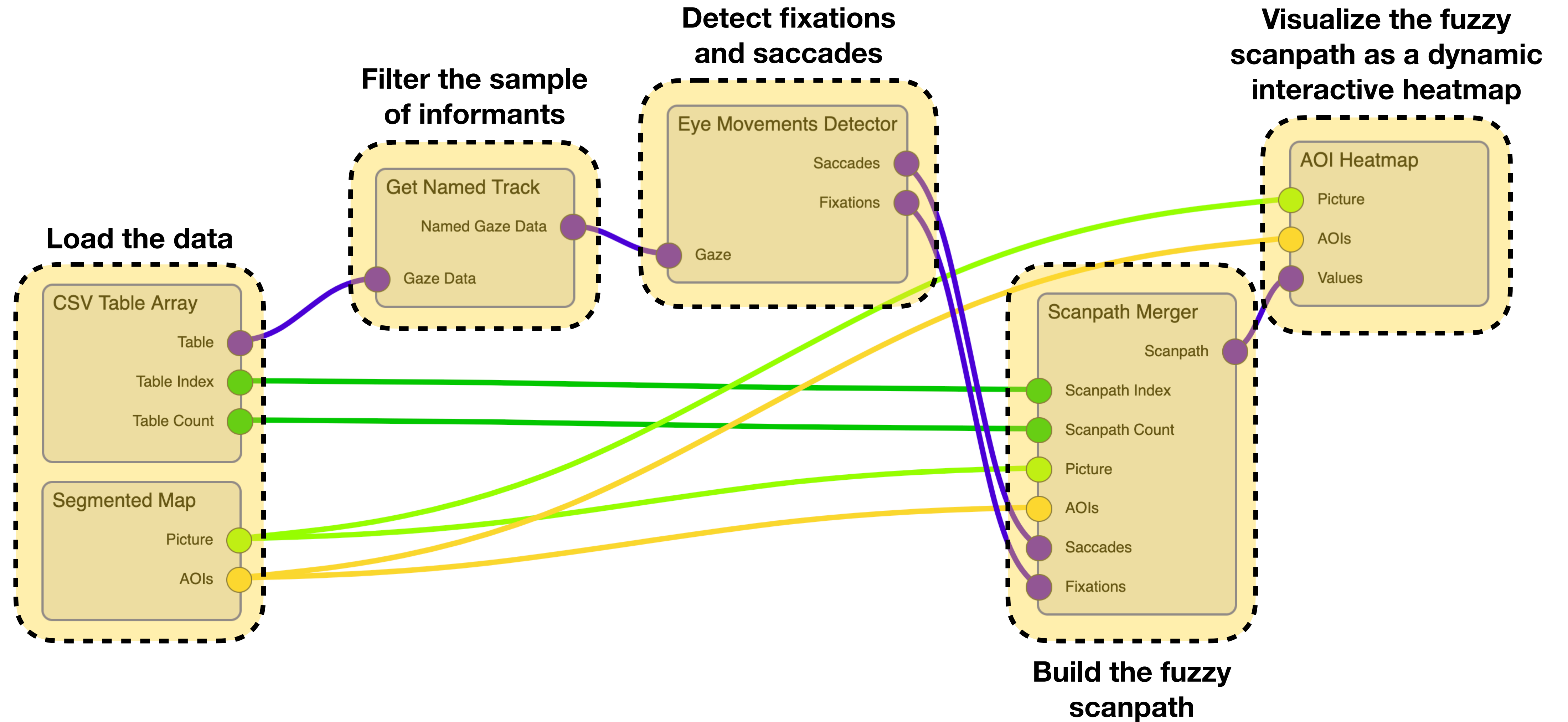




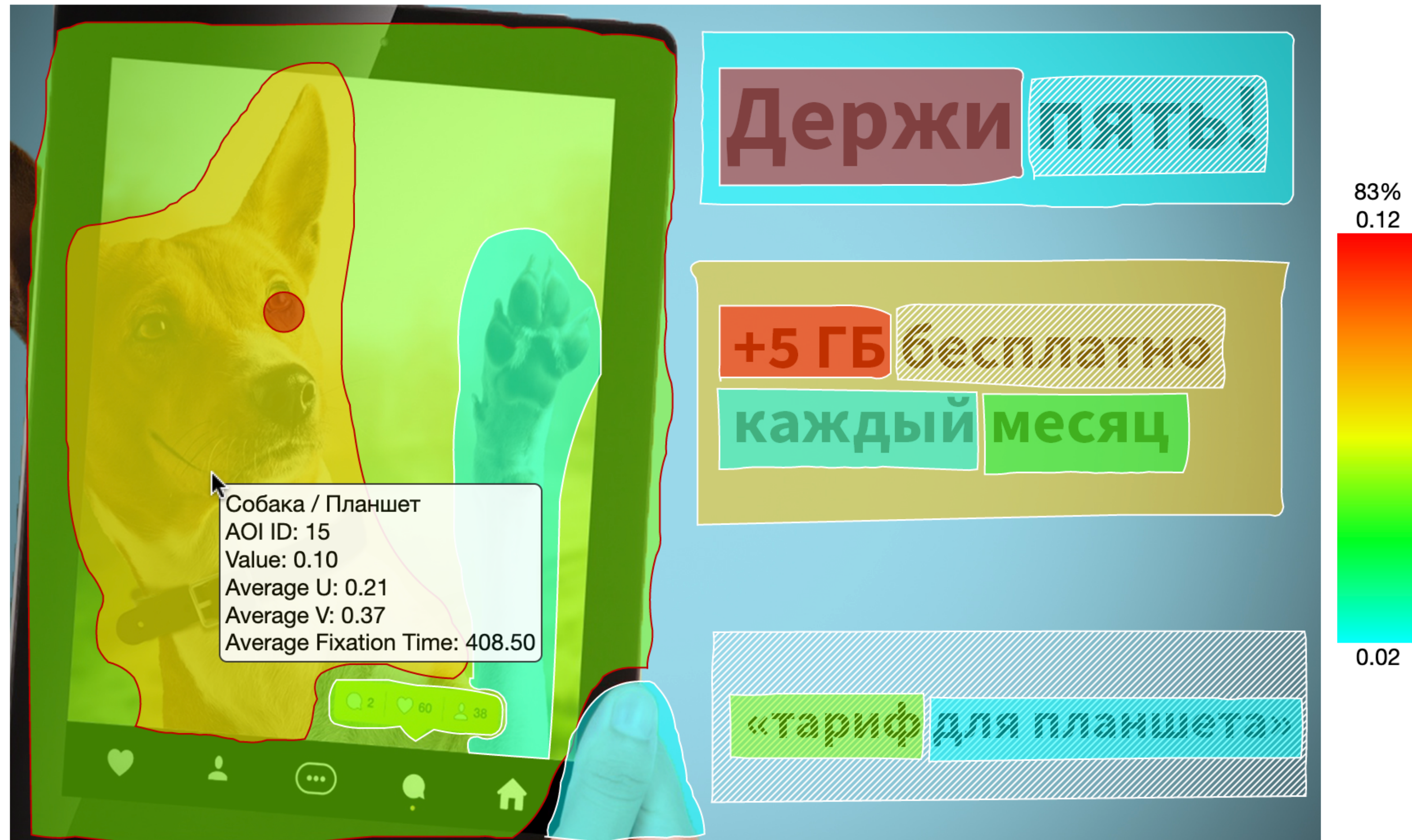








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<https://scivi.tools/demo/fuzzyScanpath>

✓ “... saccades and fixations can be clustered, considering them related to a single cycle of cognitive processing”

(Belardinelli et al. 2008)

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- ✔ Methods of network science can be used to study eye movements

(Zhu et al. 2015; Ma et al. 2022)

✓ “... saccades and fixations can be clustered, considering them related to a single cycle of cognitive processing”

(Belardinelli et al. 2008)

✓ Methods of network science can be used to study eye movements

(Zhu et al. 2015; Ma et al. 2022)

❓ Why not to use modularity of saccades graph?

$$\omega_j^{(i)} \geq \max\{\omega_j^{(i)}\} - \tau \vee \vartheta^{(i)} > \theta, j = \overline{1, m}$$

Belonging function
representing the number
of informants who have i -th
fixation in the j -th area
of interest

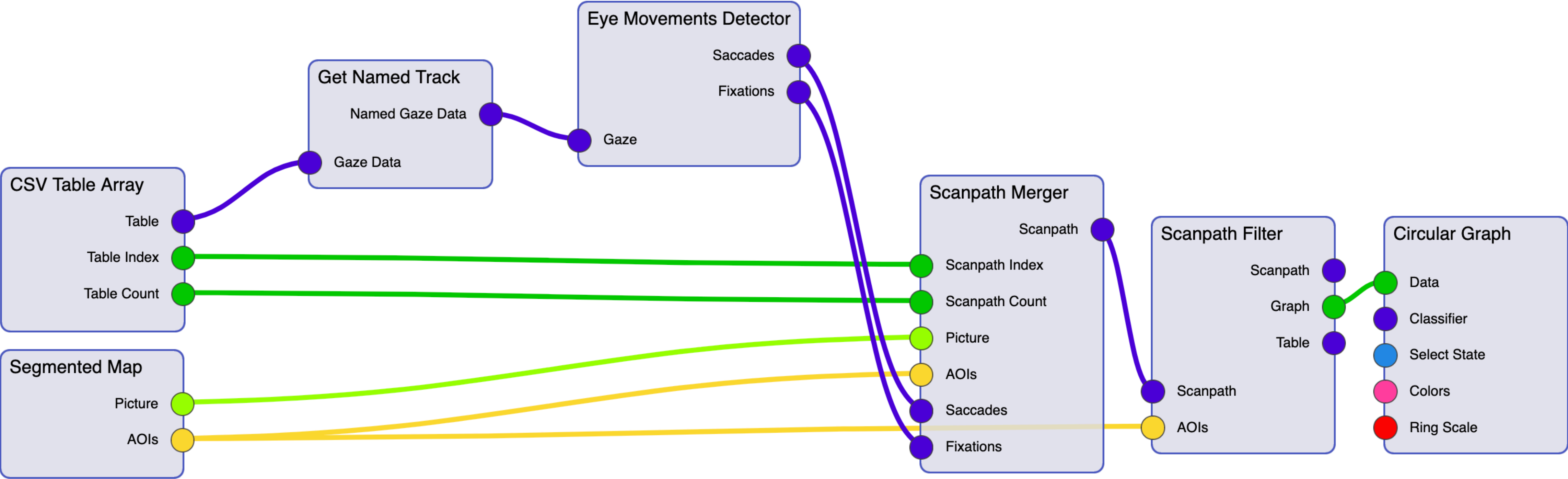
difference threshold
(defaults to 0.03)

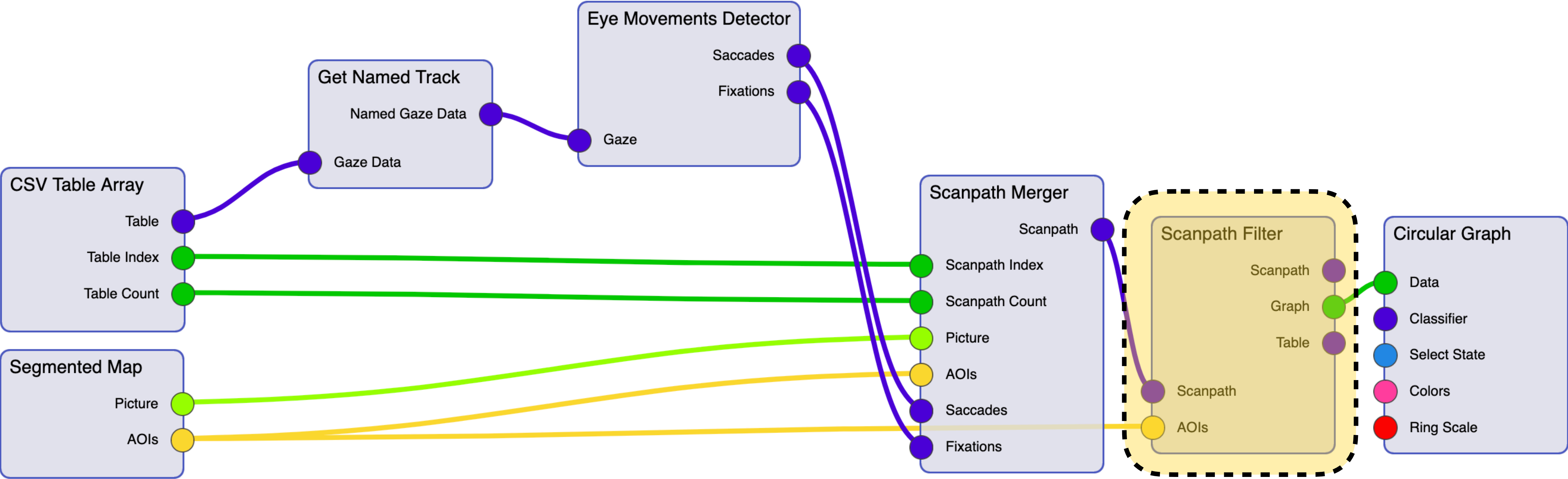
Number of areas of interest
in the stimulus
minimal ratio of informants having their scanpaths
longer or equal to i fixations (defaults to 0.33)

i -th fixation from the
scanpath of k -th informant

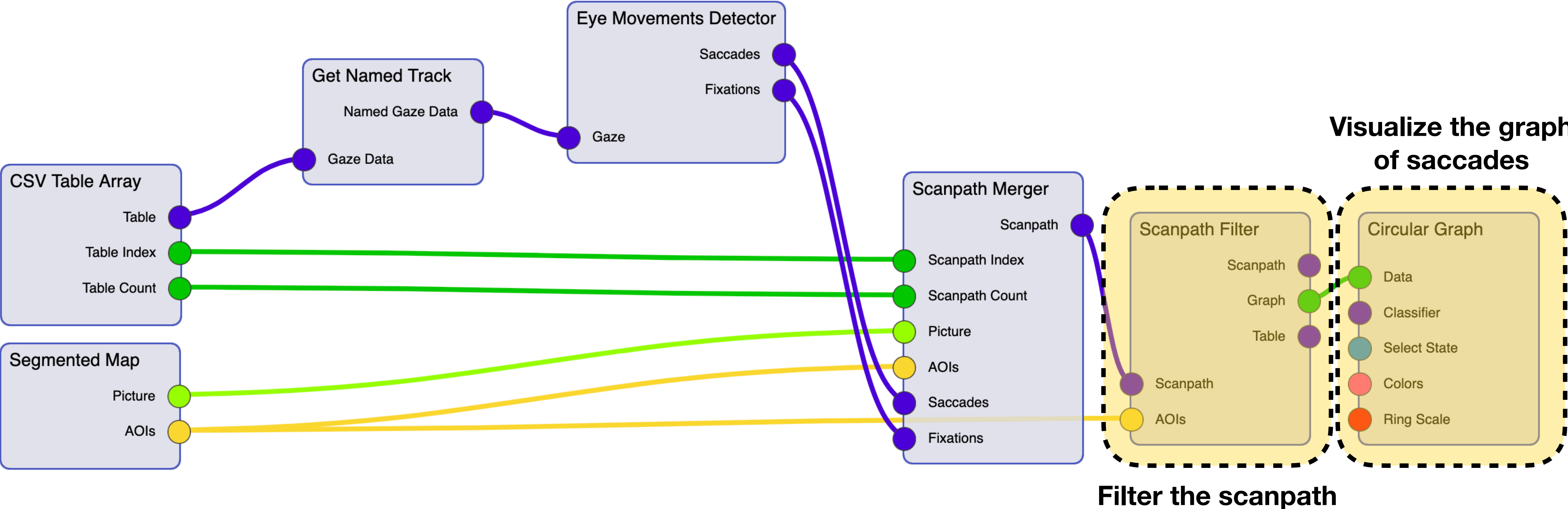
$$\vartheta^{(i)} = \frac{\sum_{k=1}^p \begin{cases} 1, & \exists \varphi_i^{(k)} \\ 0, & \text{otherwise} \end{cases}}{p}$$

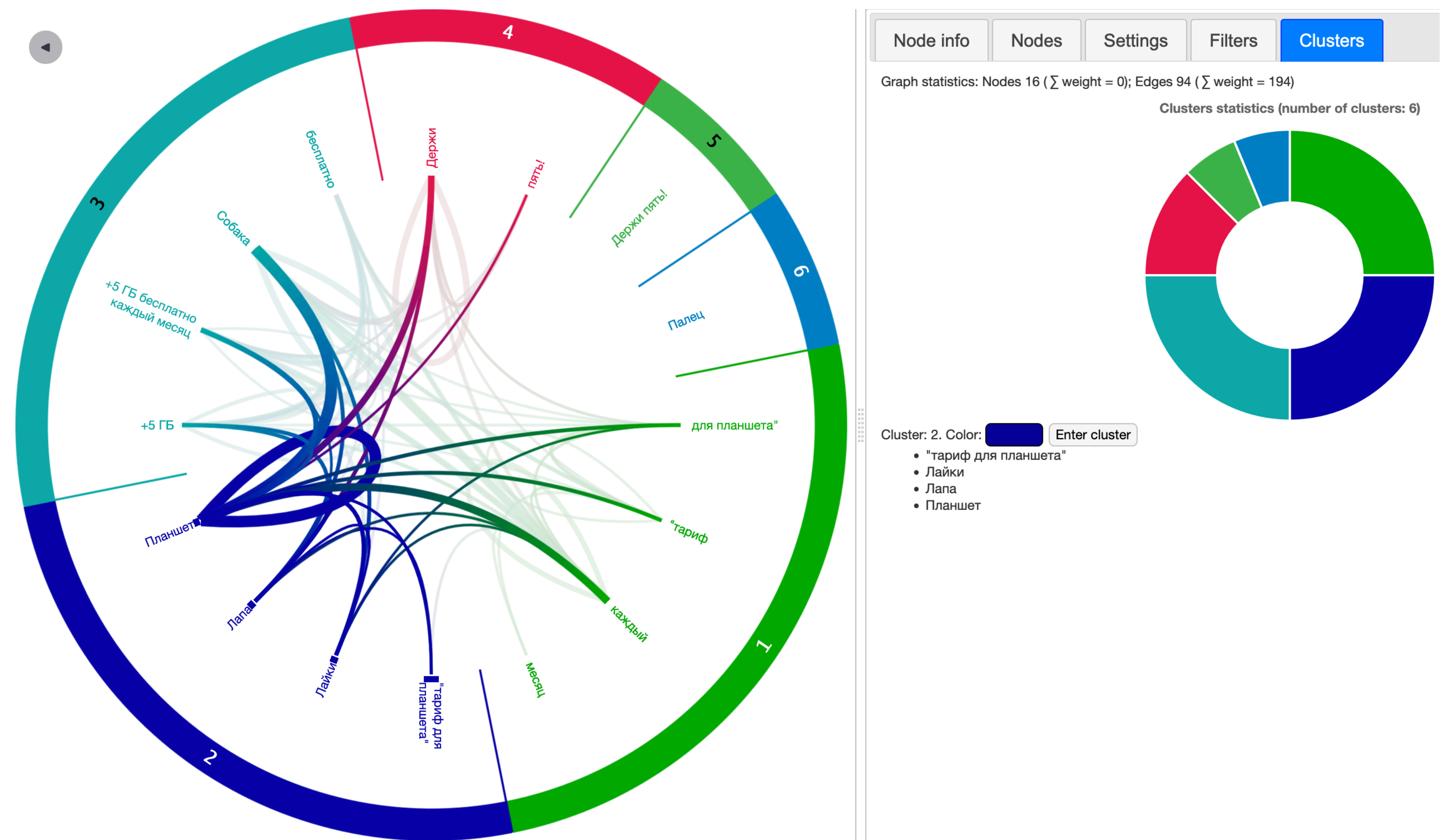
number of informants





Filter the scanpath





Key Contributions:

1. Novel model of an aggregated scanpath of multiple informants based on fuzzy sets of fixations
2. Novel data mining algorithm for revealing the common perception structure of a visual stimulus based on saccades graph modularity within the fuzzy scanpath
3. Novel interactive visualization tools to display fuzzy scanpath and corresponding graph of saccades

Experimental Results:

1. Preliminary experiments conducted in VR using Vive Pro Eye headset with Tobii eye tracker
2. 196 different scanpaths analyzed (41 informant \times 14 stimuli)
3. Proved that clustering of saccades based on fuzzy scanpath reveals perception patterns

Acknowledgments:

Supported by the research grant No. ID92566385 from Saint Petersburg State University



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Thank you for your attention!

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