

Using Eye-tracking and Deep Learning Approach to Promote Naturalness in Urban Landscape

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Research question:

Motivation

How to explore the cognitive conceptual mechanism of urban landscape aesthetics (Naturalness) from the perspective of the public?



GAP:

- Urban naturalness needs to be improved;
- Current measures of plannings and designs separated naturalness from public appreciation and acceptance;

Method:

- Deep Learning image segmentation and eye tracker;
- Bayesian networks aesthetic modelling;
- Public questionnaire and data analysis;









Method

Select research case and start investigation

- Choose Guangzhong road and Pingxingguan road in Shanghai as research case to take photos
- Semi-structured cognitive interviews were conducted to the surrounding public (38 valid questionnaires were collected).
- Recruit the public to evaluate the urban landscape through Internet, (269 ٠ valid questionnaires were collected)

12 cou
● <u>25</u> <u>50</u> <u>75</u> (☆ <u>B</u>) Water Iand road

Fig.2 Study site location





请在图片对应的位置上进行勾选(L1代表第一行,H1代表第一列) Please select the corresponding position in the picture (L1 represents the first row, H1 represents the first column).

如果您认为存在选择困难,可以选取多于5张图片,但不能少于5个。

	L1	L2	L3	L4	L5
H1					
H2					
H3					
H4					





请在图片对应的位置上进行勾选(L1代表第一行, H1代表第一列) Please select the corresponding position in the picture (L1 represents the first row, H1 represents the first column)

如果您认为存在选择困难,可以选取多于5张图片,但不能少于5个。 If you think it is difficult to choose, you can choose more than 5 pictures, but not less than 5 pictures

	L1	L2	L3	L4	L5
H1					
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H3					
H4	1	日	B	14	5

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	12	2020/1/9 11:28	N/A	112.54.33	3 1	2 1	1 3	3 1	1	0 0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	1	1
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	16	2020/1/9 11:30	N/A	223.104.2	2	1 2	2 3	3 ()	0 0	0	0	1	0	0	0	1	1	0
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	18	2020/1/9 11:31	N/A	58.247.22	2 1	2 '	1 3	3 ()	1 0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	1	0
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	21	2020/1/9 11:38	N/A	58.247.22	2 ;	2 '	1 3	3 ()	1 1	0	0	1	0	0	1	0	0	0
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	24	2020/1/9 11:40	N/A	218.193.1	1 1	2 *	1 3	3 ()	1 0	0	0	0	1	0	0	1	0	0
	25	2020/1/9 11:41	N/A	111.186.5	5 3	2 '	1 3	3 ()	0 1	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
	26	2020/1/9 11:42	N/A	123.139.8	8 1	2 '	1 3	3 ()	0 0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1
	27	2020/1/9 11:42	N/A	223.104.2	2 3	2 '	1 3	3 ()	0 0	0	0	0	0	1	0	1	0	0
	28	2020/1/9 11:42	N/A	223.104.4	4	2 *	1 3	3 ()	1 0	0	0	0	0	1	1	0	0	0
	29	2020/1/9 11:42	N/A	112.54.33	3	2 7	2 -7	2 1	1	1 1	0	1	1	0	1	1	0	1	0
	30	2020/1/9 11:46	N/A	113.7.40.	1	1 *	1 3	3 1	1	1 0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	1	1
	31	2020/1/9 11:47	N/A	218.193.1	1	2 '	1 .	3 ()	1 0	0	0	0	1	0	0	1	0	0
	32	2020/1/9 11:47	N/A	58.247.22	2 1	2 2	2 3	3 1	l.	1 0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
	33	2020/1/9 11:48	N/A	223.104.2	2 3	2 *	1 2	2 ()	0 0	1	1	0	0	0	0	1	0	0
	34	2020/1/9 11:48	N/A	219,154,4	4	2	1	1 ()	0 0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0

Fig.3 Questionnaires

Fig.4 Data collection





Street view image segmentation through the convolutional neural network (CNN)

- Tensorflow (Martin, Ashish, & Paul, 2015) and Keras (Chollet et al, 2015) model framework
- ADE20k open dataset (Zhou et al, 2016) containing a large number of annotated object categories (such as sky, tree, car, etc.) are used.



Fig.5 Street view image segmentation through the convolutional neural network (CNN)



• Using **ADE-20K model** for feature analysis and element extraction of 20 street scenes



Fig.6 Site photo collection







Bayesian networks aesthetic modelling

- Landscape elements extracted by machine learning and the evaluation of public questionnaire : "Posterior Probability";
- Proposed hierarchical structure of the cognitive concept of public landscape aesthetics : "Prior Probability";
- Data analysis : test the significant correlation between the elements.



Fig.8 Cognitive concept hierarchy hypothesis of public landscape aesthetics

Fig.9 Cognitive concept hierarchy of public landscape aesthetics



Analysis

Analysis of aesthetic perception scores of landscape pictures:

- High comprehensive aesthetic perception: H5L2,H3L2,H4L3;
- Low comprehensive aesthetic perception:H5L4 (high score in Nuisance), H4L4 (low score in Naturalness);
- The scores of each picture are quite different.



Fig. 10 Comparison of scores of perception indexes of 20 pictures in the study plot

Correlation analysis among indicators:

- Positive correlation: Likeness, Beauty, Naturalness, Imaginability, Contrast and Total(comprehensive index);
- Negative correlation: Nuisance with other indicators; Complexity with other indicators.



Fig. 11 Pearson correlation coefficient between perception scores of 20 pictures in the questionnaire





Pearson correlation analysis:

- **Positive correlation:** "Likeness Trees", "Naturalness Trees", "Naturalness Likeness", "Sidewalk Trees". ٠
- Negative correlation: "Likeness Building", "Earth Sidewalk", "Building Tree" and "Building Earth".
- More space should be reserved for **natural vegetation** in urban planning and design. ٠

MeanDecreaseGini:

The high-level Abstract index may have a greater impact on landscape preference than the concrete landscape element index.



aesthetic concept level

*Mean decreasegini calculates the influence of each variable on the heterogeneity of observations on each node of the classification tree through Gini index, so as to compare the importance of variables. The higher the value, the more important the variable is.







- The application of deep learning in landscape element identification is feasible
- Image segmentation brought by deep learning can be used to support the construction of public aesthetics cognitive hierarchy.
- Analysis on the relationship between landscape elements and public preference aesthetic indexes
- Strong positive correlation among indexes : factors affecting the public preference may have comprehensive influence;
- The distribution and growth of **natural vegetation** in the city have a significant impact on Naturalness and Beauty;
- Plants with obvious color contrast may get more favorable comments from the public.



- The credibility and application value of Bayesian network model
- Bayesian network statistics and landscape aesthetics conceptual framework integration method can be used to explore the public's cognitive mechanism of urban landscape aesthetics.
- The intelligent assessment model of public aesthetic behavior can be developed to realize a large-scale, fast and accurate public cognition survey of urban landscape aesthetics (naturalness).





Supplement eye tracking experiment:

Invite the subjects to observe the street
view pictures with eye tracker
Collect and analyze the thermal
distribution data of eye tracker



Figure 14: A heat map describing a street view (photo credits T.Vainio) **Figure from:** Towards Novel Urban Planning Methods -- Using Eyetracking Systems to Understand Human Attention in Urban Environments (Teija Vainio, 2019)

Thanks for watching !

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