



HAL
open science

Towards curating personalized art exhibitions in Virtual Reality with multimodal Brain-Computer-Interfaces

Marc Welter, Axel Bouneau, Fabien Lotte, Tomas E Ward

► To cite this version:

Marc Welter, Axel Bouneau, Fabien Lotte, Tomas E Ward. Towards curating personalized art exhibitions in Virtual Reality with multimodal Brain-Computer-Interfaces. VSAC 2022 - Visual Science of Art, Aug 2022, Amsterdam, Netherlands. Art & Perception. hal-03914349

HAL Id: hal-03914349

<https://inria.hal.science/hal-03914349>

Submitted on 28 Dec 2022

HAL is a multi-disciplinary open access archive for the deposit and dissemination of scientific research documents, whether they are published or not. The documents may come from teaching and research institutions in France or abroad, or from public or private research centers.

L'archive ouverte pluridisciplinaire **HAL**, est destinée au dépôt et à la diffusion de documents scientifiques de niveau recherche, publiés ou non, émanant des établissements d'enseignement et de recherche français ou étrangers, des laboratoires publics ou privés.

Towards curating personalized art exhibitions in Virtual Reality with multimodal Brain-Computer-Interfaces

Today, we live in an age of 'Like' where appreciation of digital content is expressed constantly by interacting with feedback icons. In contrast, Brain-Computer-Interfaces (BCIs) can decode cognitive states from neural signals without explicit user feedback that interrupts aesthetic experiences (AEs). This recently started project will elucidate the neuro-cognitive mechanisms behind art appreciation and implement an Electroencephalography (EEG)-based BCI to detect physiological correlates of artwork preference in order to curate personalized art exhibitions in Virtual Reality.

Most EEG recordings in visual neuroaesthetics focused on Event-Related Potentials, often using paradigms with unnatural viewing conditions. On the other hand, the neural dynamics during visual art appreciation remain obscure and previous studies reported conflicting results. Furthermore, the liking of visual artworks was mostly investigated from the perspective of beauty or pleasantness, concepts which are not applicable to all aesthetic pleasures. We hypothesize instead that art preferences in general depend on rewarding AEs. Therefore, we will develop novel algorithms to decode and discriminate EEG neuromarkers of hedonic AEs.

In a first step, we conceptualized neuro-cognitive components of AE, such as attention, emotion and intrinsic reward, as well as their established EEG neuromarkers. In the future, we will record EEG and other physiological measures, e.g. eye-tracking and heart rate, in naturalistic single trial experiments, use advanced Machine Learning to detect artwork preference and recommend further objects based on this multimodal information. Finally, we embrace open science and will make subject data and BCI algorithms publicly accessible.