# Abstract

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# Chapter 1: Introduction

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# Chapter 2: Augmented Reality

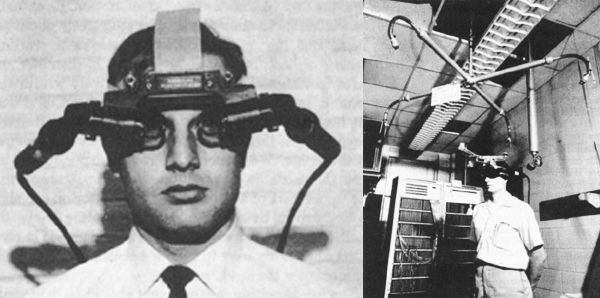
## 2.1 Introduction

Augmented reality (AR) is a technology that allows the user to display virtual content to the real world environment (Cushnan & El Habbak, 2013), whether it be images, audio, video and haptic touch (Kipper & Rampolla, 2012).Augmented reality technology commonly can be seen implemented using a mobile devices to display virtual content to the real world. AR has been used for decades but it can also be considered a new promising technology, it is only recently that it reached the mainstream. (Cushnan & El Habbak, 2013).According to Greg Kipper and Joseph Rampolla”Augmented Reality can be thought of as the blend, or the “middle ground,” between the completely synthetic and the completely real. ” (Kipper & Rampolla, 2012).

## 2.2 Brief history of augmented reality

### 2.2.1 First Augmented Reality (HMD)

In 1968, the first augmented reality prototypes was created by Ivan Sutherland a computer graphics pioneer and his students at Harvard University and the University of Utah used a see-through to view 3D graphic(Fig2.1) (van Krevelen & Poelman, 2010).



(Fig2.1) The first augmented reality head-mounted display (Shore, 2012)

### 2.2.2 Videoplace

In 1975, Myron Krueger (Kipper & Rampolla, 2012) for the first time created ‘Videoplace’ a laboratory that consist of projectors and cameras which allowed users to interact with virtual objects (Fig 2.2) (Matthew, 2017).



(Fig 2.2) Videoplace (Matthew, 2017)

### 2.2.3 AR Powered User Manual

In 1990 Tom Caudell, a researcher in Boeing created an AR powered user manual for the electrical diagrams of flights and replaced the traditional diagrams on a plywood board (Matthew, 2017).

### 2.2.4 ARToolKit

In 1999, Hirokazu Kato, a professor from Osaka University (Matthew, 2017) created and released the ARToolKit to the open source community (Kipper & Rampolla, 2012). The ARToolKit allows for video capture in the real world environment to be combined with virtual objects. This AR kit can be run on any operating system (Kipper & Rampolla, 2012). Currently most of the Flash-based AR that is seen on web browsers uses the ARToolKit (Kipper & Rampolla, 2012).

## 2.3 Augmented Reality on Smartphones

Many smartphone devices such Android and iOS devices has become so sophisticated and powerful in terms of computing and context sensing infrastructure. With many people now a days owning a smartphones, the interaction between the user and augmented reality has allowed this technology to gain attention. Through the smartphone device, the camera allows the user to experience augmented reality with virtual content on their smartphone devices. Currently there are many augmented reality apps available through the iOS app store and Google Play app store (Kim, et al., 2014).

## 2.4 Challenges with Augmented Reality on Smartphones

### 2.4.1 Battery Consumption

Camera sensory on smartphones requires a lot of battery especially when it needs to be constantly running at high frame rates. A smartphone running an AR application can deplete the battery really fast as it is constantly running the camera sensory (Clemens & Dieter Schmalstieg, n.d.).

### 2.4.1 Camera Quality

Camera Quality is very important for AR applications to run smoothly, a lot of smartphones cameras in recent years have improved, but some smartphone cameras still suffer from low lighting conditions, this will cause images to become blurry and the colours starts to suffer because it (Clemens & Dieter Schmalstieg, n.d.).

### 2.4.2 Network Dependency

Remotely accessing large amount of data can result several implications. If data has to be accessed remotely this can cause lags on the instant behaviour of AR applications. Assessing data remotely also requires network connection, network coverage may not be always available, even if available it may be slow and lastly network connection also requires data plans that can be expensive (Clemens & Dieter Schmalstieg, n.d.).

## 2.5 Challenges AR faced both in development and social acceptance

### 2.5.1 Development Challenges

During the early years of augmented reality, in order to use AR application the user had to use a computer and a Head Mounted Display (HMD). During the early years of augmented reality, there was a lack of hardware technology and IT infrastructure that could allow users to fully experience AR. HMD caused inconvenience for the user as the device can interrupt the user’s view of vision. There are more specialised hardware available other than using smartphones such as the Google glasses. The price of the Google glasses is too expensive for a regular consumer. Another challenge is that the current Google glasses cannot be used by a user who requires normal glasses (Kim, et al., 2014).

One of augmented realities biggest technical challenge is object recognition and sensor accuracy. “Objects in the real and virtual world must be properly aligned with respect to each other, or the illusion that the two worlds coexist will be affected, sometimes severely.” “Sensory accuracy applies to mobile AR and the systems that support it” (Kipper & Rampolla, 2012). Many current smart mobile augmented reality devices use one or more of the following tracking technologies: digital cameras and or other types of optical sensors, GPS, gyroscopes, accelerometers, radio-frequency identification (RFID) and wireless sensors. Other challenges augmented reality faces is when handling location-based AR with indoor positioning and line-of-sight. Additionally, many mobile devices have small screen sizes which may affect user experience with AR. However there is likewise Apple’s iPads and other manufactures tablets that have larger screen sizes that can allow the user to have a richer experience (Kipper & Rampolla, 2012).

### 2.5.2 Social Acceptance Challenges

The final challenge that augmented reality must face is social acceptance. Many people have become accustomed to augmented reality because of entertainment such as movies and television which has used images of simulated AR. Getting or convincing people to wear a augmented reality device can be quite a challenge as they may feel awkward wearing such a device around public. There are also privacy issues that people may be concerned about such as using an augmented reality device to track and record. These issues must be addressed before augmented reality can be fully accepted by the public (Azuma, et al., 2001).

## 2.6 Augmented Reality in Other fields

### 2.6.1 Augmented Reality in Gaming

Pokémon Go (Fig 2.5) released in 2016, was one of the first games to implement geo-located augmented reality elements and It became the most popular game in the history of smartphone games. Over 100 million users from 30 countries downloaded the game (Zsila, 2017).The main goal of Pokémon Go is to capture all Pokémon and to level up as well as to improve their Pokémon stats (Zsila, 2017). Pokémon Go integrates many new areas in computer technology such as a mobile device’s GPS and a camera, real time database interaction, computations, etc. The game uses the user’s geographical location and by moving around in real world environment, the player can find and capture different Pokémon. It also uses geographical location to determine which type of Pokémon will spawn, for example, only some water type Pokémon will appear when you are near water locations (Huang , 2016).



(Fig 2.5) Pokémon Go (Mix, 2017)

### 2.6.2 Augmented Reality in Education

One use of augmented reality in education is the use of AR textbooks. The textbooks are just like your normal printed textbooks, what makes it into augmented reality is just by pointing a webcam to the textbooks, this will bring augmented visual and interactive experience to the reader. This technology can also be used by using a smartphone camera and installing a special mobile app (Kesim & Ozarslan, 2012).

## 2.7 The Differences between Augmented Reality and Virtual Reality

Augmented reality and Virtual Reality are distinct technologies even though they share some common technology. Virtual Reality (VR) is a completely artificial digital environment that uses computer hardware and software to generate and simulate a real world environment to the user. For a user to have a immersive experience they must first put on special equipment such as special gloves, earphones, and googles, all of which receive their input from the computer system(Fig 2.6). Virtual Reality is full immersion into a simulated world while augmented reality is displaying digital information to a real-world environment. In the end the biggest difference between the two more than anything else is that VR takes place in the real world and AR does not (Kipper & Rampolla, 2012)



(Fig 2.6) Virtual Reality (VR) (Orland, 2012)

## 2.8. Simultaneous Localization and Mapping (SLAM)

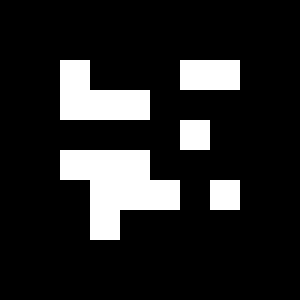
Early research of Simultaneous Localization and Mapping (SLAM) technique was focused on how to achieve autonomous control of robots in robotics review paper by (Taketomi, et al., 2017) who cited from (Chatila & Laumond, 1985).SLAM technique provides accurate tracking in unknown and new environments. SLAM refers set of algorithms trying to figure out the pose (position and orientation) estimation and 3D mapping problem simultaneously while a device is moving through the environment (Reitmayr, et al., 2010). Visual SLAM (VSLAM) can be implemented into augmented reality. VSLAM is as stated by Osian Haines “where the primary mode of sensing is via a camera” (Haines, 2016). Marker based AR technology is not SLAM, because the marker based AR image is already known in advance. SLAM must operate in real time, by real-time it means that incoming camera image must be processed by the time a new camera image arrives, by doing this technique the pose of the camera is available immediately, not at the post processing stage. Unlike structure from motion (SfM) technique a stated by Osian Haines “where a set of unordered images are processed offline to recover the 3D structure of an environment” (Haines, 2016). This type technique can be time consuming (Haines, 2016),

## 2.9 Marker-Based and Marker-less Augmented Reality

Marker-based and marker-less AR are two simple types of augmented reality available. Marker- based AR uses a technique that embeds a 3D virtual model into a physical object (Kipper & Rampolla, 2012). Marker-less AR uses positional data such as GPS location of a smartphone (Katiyar, et al., 2015).

### 2.9.1 Marker-Based AR

Maker-based AR uses images that can be detected by a camera and incorporates with a software as the location for a virtual assets to appear on screen. The image is usually black and white (Fig 2.7.1), however colours can be used as long as the camera can recognizes the contrast between the different colours on the image (Katiyar, et al., 2015). Marker-based AR implementation is ideal for if your environment is fixed or your virtual space does not go beyond the marker-based AR card. (Ufkes & Fiala, 2013)



(Fig 2.7.1) An Example of a marker based AR card (Danny, 2013)

### 2.9.2 Marker-less AR

Maker-less AR collects images from the internet and displayed on any specific location. The data can be gathered by using GPS location. Unlike maker-based applications AR, this does not require any maker to display the virtual assets on screen, this makes maker-less AR application more interactive than marker-based AR applications (Katiyar, et al., 2015)

## 2.10 AR SDKs

### 2.10.1 Vuforia AR SDK

Vuforia is an augmented reality SDK (software development kit) developed by Qualcomm. It has one of the fastest tracking algorithms available today in the market that is less prone to trackable occlusion and low light conditions. Vuforia is also available for free, but the free version will have a Vuforia watermark on the AR software application. As it is one of the best AR SDK available currently, there is a lot of help and guides available on the internet (Cushnan & El Habbak, 2013). Vuforia make use of the computer vision technology to recognize and track graphic images and 3D objects in real time (Peng & Jing , 2017).

### 2.10.2 Kudan AR SDK

Kudan is a UK-Japanese company founded in 2011 at Bristol, England (Kudan, n.d.). Kudan AR SDK can support both either marker or maker less tracking and location requirements. It can be ported into any platforms with any peripherals (Kudan, n.d.). Kudan is available for free, but the free version will have a Kudan watermark on the AR software application.

## 2.11 Unity 3D Game Engine

Unity is a cross-platform game engine that is developed by Unity Technologies. Unity has its own IDE (Integrated development environment) built in called Monodevelop. It is the most popular game engine and a free version is available for download. Unity can be deployed on Windows, Mac OS, iOS, Android, web plugins, flash, Microsoft’s Xbox One and Sony’s PlayStation 4 and Nintendo Switch. Unity allows you to use C#, JavaScript or Boo to write your scripts (Cushnan & El Habbak, 2013). You can use Kudan AR SDK and Vuforia AR SDK with Unity.

# Chapter 3: Methodology & Design

### 3.1 Key Findings

In Augmented Reality there are two main types of AR one is the marker based AR technology and the second, would be maker less AR technology. Even though augmented reality technology has been around for a long time, it is only recently that the AR technology started to show its full potential, with many modern smartphones now capable of supporting augmented reality technology.

### 3.2 Research Question

This research will …….

### 3.3 Project Proposal

This project will be Augmented Reality game project, I will develop the game with Unity 3D game engine and it will be for an android smartphone device.

### 3.4 System Design

#### 3.4.1 Vision Document

MoSCoW method:

**M** = **Must** Have

**S** = **Should** Have

**C** = **Could** Have

**W** = **Won’t** Have

|  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- |
| 001 | Marker Less AR | //Haven’t decided yet which one to use (Must or won’t Have ) |
| 002 | Marker Based AR | //Haven’t decided yet which one to use (Must or won’t Have ) |
| 003 | Multiplayer | Won’t Have |
| 004 |  |  |

**Vuforia Maker based AR Tutorial sample**

|  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- |
| **Prototype** | **Start Date** | **Finish Date** |
| 1 | 23/09/2017 | 24/09/2017 |

|  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- |
| **Task Number** | **Details** | **Status** |
| 1 | Download and install Unity 3D and Visual Studio 2013 | Complete |
| 2 | Download Vuforia SDK for Unity 3D  Import Vuforia SDK into Unity 3D | Complete |
| 3 | Create a Vuforia account | Complete |
| 4 | Tutorial on Vuforia Marker based AR  Tutorial link: <https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=oC9k5Yd4020> | Complete |
| 5 | Test Vuforia Marker based AR | Complete |

**Spaceship Marker less AR**

|  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- |
| **Prototype** | **Start Date** | **Finish Date** |
| 2 | 25/10/2017 | 29/10/2017 |

|  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- |
| **Task Number** | **Details** | **Status** |
| 1 | Download and install Unity 3D and Visual Studio 2013 | Complete |
| 2 | Download and install Android Studio and configure it correctly. | Complete |
| 3 | Tutorials on Marker less AR without AR SDKs  Tutorial Link:  <https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=T6bd_MQ2ass> | Complete |
| 4 | Connect a suitable Android device to laptop  Build and run the application in Unity 3D | Complete |
| 5 | Test Marker less AR Spaceship Game | Complete |

Write up of key development involved (1/2 paragraphs usually for the prototype, maybe 1 or 2 pages for Sprints)

**Kudan AR Marker less Tutorial sample**

|  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- |
| **Prototype** | **Start Date** | **Finish Date** |
| 3 | 29/10/2017 | 29/10/2017 |

|  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- |
| **Task Number** | **Details** | **Status** |
| 1 | Download and install Unity 3D and Visual Studio 2013 | Complete |
| 2 | Download Kudan SDK for Unity 3D  Import Vuforia SDK into Unity 3D | Complete |
| 3 | Download and install Android Studio and configure it correctly. | Complete |
| 4 | Create a Kudan account |  |
| 5 | Tutorials on Kudan Marker less AR  Tutorial Link:  <https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=7-SiR_qJwaU&index=1&list=WL&ab_channel=hynra.com> | In progress |
| 6 | Connect a suitable Android device to laptop  Build and run the application in Unity 3D | Complete |
| 7 | Test Kudan Marker less AR | Not Yet Complete |

# Chapter 4: Implementation

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