

COMP210: Interfaces & Interaction **2: Session title here** 



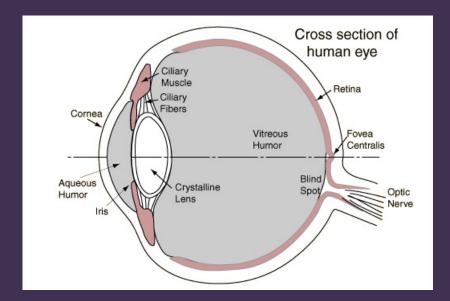
#### **Immersion**

Immersion is the objective degree to which a VR system and application projects stimuli onto the sensory receptors.

- Extensiven
- Matching
- ▶ Surrounding
- Vividness
- Interactability
- ▶ Plot

## Perceptual Modalities

Sight, hearing, touch, proprioception, balance/motion, smell and taste.



### Cones and Rods

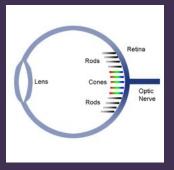


Figure: The retina is covered in two types of photoreceptors, cones and rods. Cones are responsible for vision in ideal conditions and rods are responsible for low light levels and non-ideal conditions.

# Central vs. Peripheral Vision

#### Central

- has high visual acuity,
- optimised for bright daytime conditions, and
- ▶ is color sensitive.

#### **Peripheral Vision**

- ▶ is color insensitive,
- is more sensitive to light than central vision in dark conditions,
- ▶ is less sensitive to longer wavelengths (i.e., red),
- has faster response and has more sensitive to fast motion and flicker, and
- ▶ is less sensitive to slow motions.

## Field of View and Field of Regard

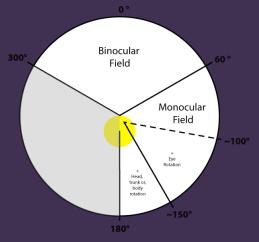


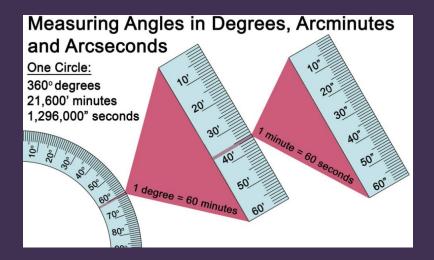
Figure: Horizontal field of view of the right eye with straight ahead fixation (looking towards the top of the diagram)



# Visual Pathways

### Arc Seconds & Minutes

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In perfect conditions a human can see a line as thin as 0.5 are sec(1/7200th of a degree).

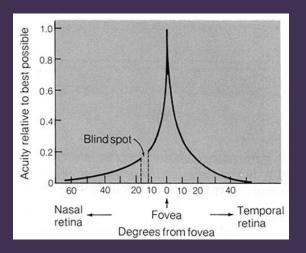


Figure: Visual acuity is much better at the fovea.

The evidence suggests that given stereoscopic vision with each eye able to see 210° (including rotation) a display would need horizontal vision of 378,000 pixels for each eye to match what we see in reality.

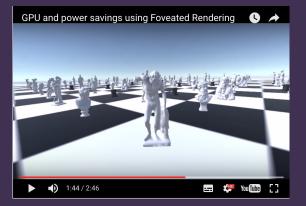
Obviously, this is an extreme analysis and there are ways that we can work around these limitations.



## **VR** Lenses



# Foveated Rendering



# Eye Tracking Demo