

Animação e Ambientes Virtuais 2018/2019

Mestrado em Engenharia Informática Mestrado em Informática e Pós-graduação

Virtual Reality

Part I

Ana Paula Cláudio

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Saving a cat in VR... https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=zhljsCx6Yiw March 2019 AAV1819- VirtualReality- Part I 2

Virtual Reality

Virtual reality (VR) is a simulation in which computer graphics is used to create a realistic-looking world. Moreover, the synthetic world responds to the user's input (gesture, verbal commands, etc.)

Real-time Interactivity

"Real-time" means that the computer is able to detect a user's input and modify the virtual world instantaneously. People like to see things change on the screen in response to their commands and become captivated by the simulation.

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Virtual Reality

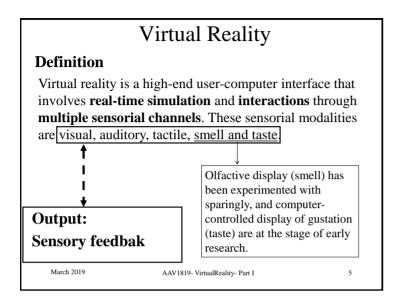
Interactivity and its captivating power contributes to the feeling of **immersion**, of **being part of the action on the screen**, that the user experiences.

But virtual reality pushes this even further by potentially using **all human sensorial channels**.

In some VR systems, users not only see and manipulate graphic objects on the screen, they also **touch** and **feel** them.

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Virtual Reality

Virtual reality is a medium that allows us to have a simulated experience approaching that of physical reality.

Virtual reality also allows us to **reduce the danger of physical reality** and to create scenarios not possible in the real world.

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Virtual Reality - The three I's of virtual reality

VR is both interactive and immersive.

VR is not just a medium or a high-end user interface, it also has applications that involve **solutions to real problems** in **engineering**, **medicine**, **the military**, etc. The extent to which an application is able to solve a particular problem, that is, the <u>extent to which a simulation performs well</u>, depends very much on the human **imagination**.

Interaction + Immersion + Imagination

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Virtual Reality -The three I's of virtual reality

VR triangle

Grigore Burdea and Noshir A.
Langrana. Virtual force feedback:
Lessons, challenges, future applications. Journal of Robotics and Mechatronics, 5(2), 1993.

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Virtual Reality

The **Sense of Presence** (SoP) is the subjective **sensation** of "**being in the Virtual Environment**". It is a complex mental mechanism that is strongly linked to our emotional reasoning abilities, **depending on the user's abstraction capacities**.

The concept of presence is not restricted to VR: reading a book, watching TV, and talking on the phone can all engender some level of presence. This is why there is currently no single agreed upon way to appreciate its quality.

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Virtual Reality

When experiencing a space with other human participants, it is often important to be able to **sense their presence in the world** where they are located, which way they are looking/pointing, and what they are saying.

The Hindi word *avatar* (which means the worldly incarnation of a deity) is used to denote the concept of **representing users in a virtual world**

Avatar:

- 1. a virtual object used to represent a participant or physical object in a virtual world; the (typically visual) representation may take any form.
- 2. The object embodied by a participant.

(ex: Second-life, see next slides)

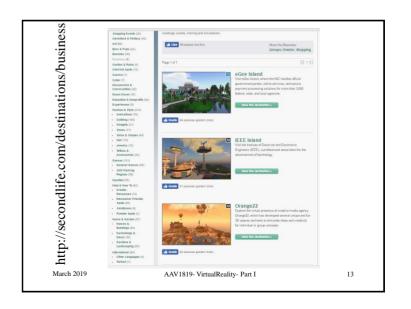
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Second Life secondlife.com

Ex: Social Anxiety Disorder in Second Life

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VR and AR applications

- Entertainment (films and videogames €€€€€€)
 - Education
- Medical applications
 - Virtual anatomy
 - Surgery
 - Rehabilitation

- Virtual Heritage
- Robotics

Training

Visualization

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14

A little bit of history...

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15

Virtual Reality- First VR systems



Sensorama: the first virtual reality video arcade Morton Heiling, 1962.

16

18

http://www.insightsinretail.com/wp-content/uploads/2009/05/morton-heilig-the-sensorama-vr-machine.jpg

http://www.youtube.com/watch?v=vSINEBZNCks

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This VR workstation had <u>3-D video feedback</u>, <u>motion</u>, <u>color</u>, <u>stereo sound</u>, <u>aromas</u>, <u>wind effects</u> (using small fans placed near the user's head) and a seat that vibrated.

But a major component was missing:

System response based on user's actions.

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Virtual Reality- First AR system

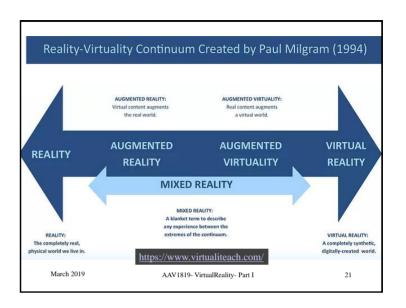
The work of Morton
Heiling on headmounted displays was
continued by Ivan
Sutherland, 1966.
This author realized
that he could use
computer-generated
scenes instead of
analog images taken
by cameras.

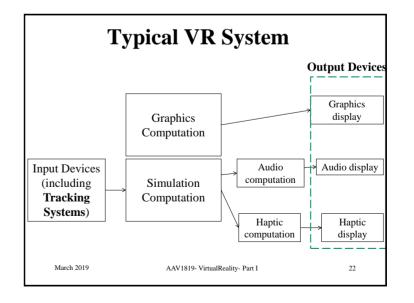


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VR –**Output Devices**

Output devices: designed to provide feedback from the simulation in response to this input. The **sensorial channels fed back by these interfaces** are:

- sight (through graphic displays),
- sound (through 3D sound displays)
- touch (through haptic* displays)
- taste and smell (...)

(* The Greek word *haptai* means touch)

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23

VR –Output Devices- graphics display

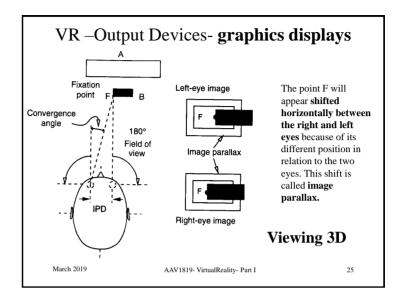
A **graphics display** is a computer interface that presents synthetic world images **to one** or **several users** interacting with the virtual world.

personal graphics display large volume displays

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24



VR –Output Devices- graphics display

Wide field of view (FOV) is an important characteristic for immersive environments.

A typical human has a total horizontal field of view between 160 and 208 degrees and a binocular field of view (important for **depth perception**) between 120 and 180 degrees.

Since the FOV is so wide, it is impossible to completely fill the users vision with a single flat screen.

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26

VR –Output Devices- graphics displays

Spatial multiplexing (3D) consists of positioning separate images in front of each eye:

using two small separate screens

Ex: HMD

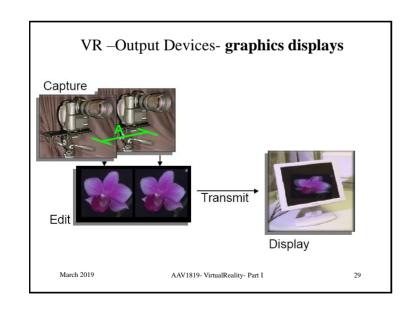
using a filter to separate the views ← Ex: anaglyphic

glasses

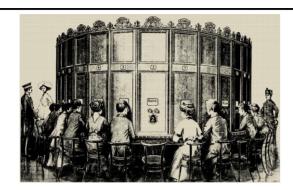
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KaiserPanorama- is a form of stereoscopic entertainment medium used chiefly in the 19th and early 20th centuries, a precursor to film, invented by August Fuhrmann (1844-1925).

https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Kaiserpanorama

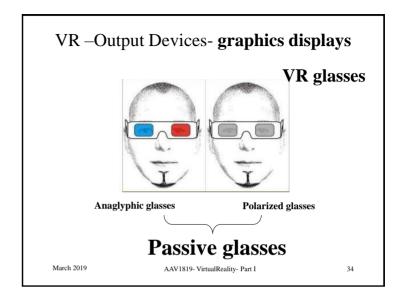
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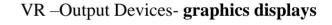


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33

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VR glasses

Anaglyphic stereodisplays the view for each eye in a different colour.

Anaglyphic glasses neutralize the view for the incorrect eye.



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VR –Output Devices- graphics displays

Sistema Infitec passivo

"Para obter a visualização estéreo, característica fundamental para a sensação de imersão no ambiente virtual, é utilizado o sistema Infitec passivo [INFITEC], isto é: as cores do espectro visível são divididas em seis intervalos, dois para cada cor primária, e a cada olho é associado um intervalo de cada uma das cores. São adicionados aos projectores e às lentes dos óculos dos utilizadores **filtros** de passa banda específicos para separar as imagens a serem percepcionadas por cada olho. Os dois projectores transmitem concorrentemente as imagens filtradas do olho direito e esquerdo"



VR glasses

CAVE Holowspace do Centro de Ciência Viva do Lousal

[Bastos08]

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VR –Output Devices- graphics displays

Polarized glasses

VR glasses

37

To present a stereoscopic motion picture, **two images are projected superimposed onto the same screen through orthogonal polarizing filters**.

The viewer wears low-cost eyeglasses which also contain a pair of orthogonal **polarizing filters**.

As **each filter only passes light which is similarly polarized** and blocks the orthogonally polarized light, each eye only sees one of the images, and the effect is achieved.

Each eye sees only the information intended for it.

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VR —Output Devices- graphics displays VR glasses Right Eye Image Right Eye Image Shutter glasses Active Glasses

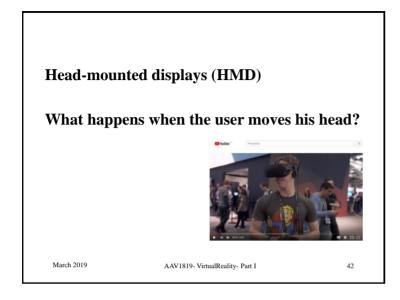
VR –Output Devices- graphics displays

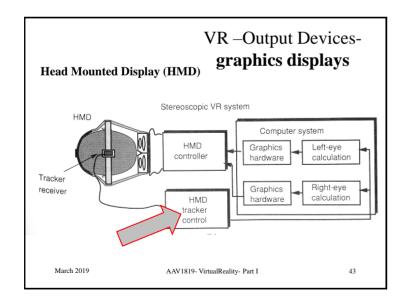
If the virtual scene is destined to be viewed by a **single user** it is called a **personal graphics display.**

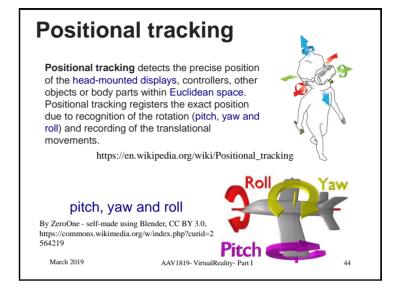
- Head-mounted displays (HMDs)
- Desk supported displays

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Cybersickness

In a **VR** system if the time delay between corresponding head and image motions is too large, simulation sickness may occur (it may be called **cybersickness**).

To alleviate this problem, it is necessary to have almost instantaneous response to the user's head motion.

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