虚拟现实系统概述 Bird's-Eye View

2019.10.31

什么是虚拟现实?

"Virtual Reality"(虚拟现实) 或"Virtual Environment"(虚拟环境) 是人工构造的,存在于计算机内部的环境。用户应该能够以自然 的方式与这个环境交互(包括感知环境并干预环境),从而产生 置身于相应的真实环境中的虚幻感,沉浸感,身临其境的感觉。

虚拟现实是一种涉及到实时模拟,通过多感官通道进行交互的一种高端的人机接口。

通过使用人工的感官刺激来诱导生物进行目标行为,而生物体很少或意识不到这种人工干扰。

现代虚拟现实体验

现代虚拟现实体验包含:

- 游戏
- 沉浸式电影
- telepresence 网真
- 虚拟社会
- 共情

- 教育
- 社交
- 虚拟模型
- 医疗服务
- 人类新体验

虚拟现实的发展历程

虚拟现实的发展历程:

- 早期的虚拟现实设备
- 1990s 虚拟现实的兴起和衰退
- 2010s 虚拟现实的重生

Outline

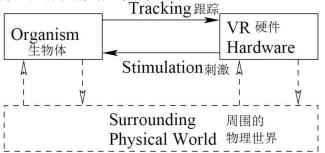
1 硬件介绍

2 软件介绍

3 人的心理与感知

虚拟现实系统

第三人称视角的虚拟现实系统



错误的假设: 完整的 VR 系统只由硬件部分和软件部分组成。 生物体和其与硬件交互的作用同样重要。

此外,在体验 VR 时,生物体仍与周围的物理世界在发生互动。

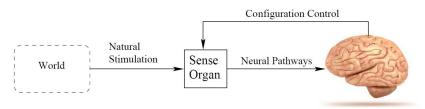


Figure 2.2: Under normal conditions, the brain (and body parts) control the configuration of sense organs (eyes, ears, fingertips) as they receive natural stimulation from the surrounding, physical world.

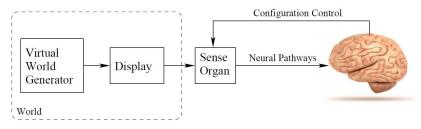


Figure 2.3: In comparison to Figure [2,2] a VR system "hijacks" each sense by replacing the natural stimulation with artificial stimulation that is provided by hardware called a display. Using a computer, a virtual world generator maintains a coherent, virtual world. Appropriate "views" of this virtual world are rendered to the display.

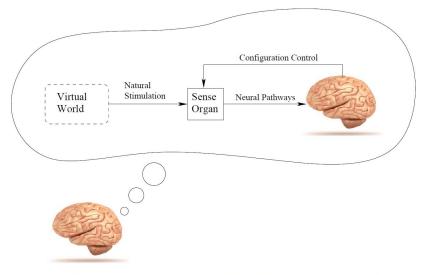


Figure 2.4: If done well, the brain is "fooled" into believing that the virtual world is in fact the surrounding physical world and natural stimulation is resulting from it.

虚拟现实硬件分类

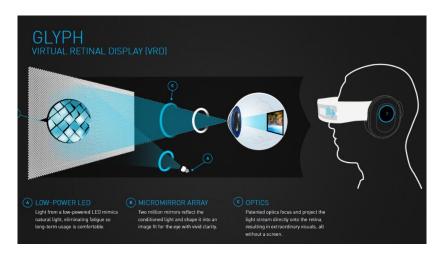
VR 系统的硬件组件方便地归类为:

- 显示(输出) Displays Devices: 刺激感官的设备。
- 传感设备(输入) Sensor Devices :从现实世界中提取信息的设备
- 计算机 Computers : 按顺序处理输入和输出的设备。



Figure 2.7: (a) A CAVE VR system developed at Teesside University, UK. (b) A 90-year-old woman (Rachel Mahassel) wearing the Oculus Rift DK1 headset in 2013.

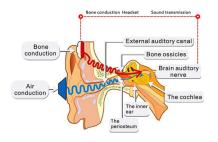
Virtual retina display



Virtual retina display



Bone conduction



Transform sound into different frequency of mechanical vibration, through a person's skull, bony labyrinth, inner ear lymph transmission, cochlea, auditory nerve and the auditory to transmit sound weves. Long time using will have no damage to the eardrum, effectively protect the hearing.







Bone Conduction Bluetooth Headset Wearing manner

Bone conduction



VR 显示设备的目标是为特定的感觉器官生成刺激。

- 视觉显示设备: 投影仪、智能手机屏幕等
- 听觉显示设备: 扬声器等
- 触觉显示设备: 以震动、压力和温度的形式



Figure 2.8: Two examples of haptic feedback devices. (a) The Geomagic Phantom allows the user to feel strong resistance when poking into a virtual object with a real stylus. A robot arm provides the appropriate forces. (b) Some game controllers occasionally vibrate.

VR 传感设备 Sensor Devices

VR 跟踪设备是虚拟现实硬件的输入端。

■ 惯性测量单元 (Inertial measurement unit, 简称 IMU)

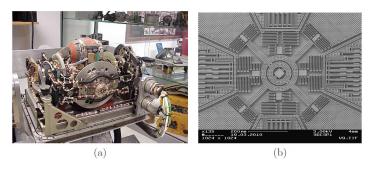


Figure 2.9: Inertial measurement units (IMUs) have gone from large, heavy mechanical systems to cheap, microscopic MEMS circuits. (a) The LN-3 Inertial Navigation System, developed in the 1960s by Litton Industries. (b) The internal structures of a MEMS gyroscope, for which the total width is less than 1mm.

VR 传感设备 Sensor Devices

■ 普通相机、景深相机

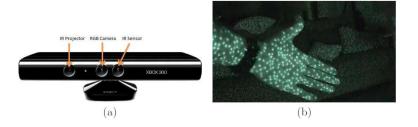


Figure 2.10: (a) The Microsoft Kinect sensor gathers both an ordinary RGB image and a depth map (the distance away from the sensor for each pixel). (b) The depth is determined by observing the locations of projected IR dots in an image obtained from an IR camera.

计算机

计算机执行虚拟世界生成的过程

- 普通 PC
- 智能手机
- 专业图形处理计算机





Figure 2.11: Two headsets that create a VR experience by dropping a smartphone into a case. (a) Google Cardboard works with a wide variety of smartphones. (b) Samsung Gear VR is optimized for one particular smartphone (in this case, the Samsung S6).

VR 硬件

Oculus Rift DK2



Figure 2.12: Disassembly of the Oculus Rift DK2 headset (image by ifixit).

Outline

① 硬件介绍

2 软件介绍

3 人的心理与感知

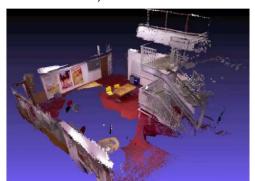
虚拟世界生成器

虚拟世界生成器 (Virtual World Generator, VWG) **INPUT** COMPUTATION OUTPUT 计算 输入 输出 Visual Head Visual Tracker 头部追踪器 Renderer Display 视觉显示 视觉渲染器 VIRTUAL Game Aural Aural WORLD Controller Renderer Display GENERATOR 游戏控制器 虚拟世界生成器 Keyboard Haptic Haptic & Mouse 键盘和鼠标 Renderer Display 图片来自 [3]

虚拟世界

虚拟世界: 真实 vs. 虚构

- 完全合成的世界:通过三维空间中的无数三角形以及物质属性来决定它们和光线、声音、力等的相互作用。-计算机图形学
- 捕捉的真实世界:通过相机、计算机视觉、即时定位与地图构建(SLAM)技术来捕捉



HHU

虚拟现实系统概述 Bird's-Eye View

VR 系统开发选项

VR 系统开发选项

- 利用 VR 头盔厂商提供的 SDK, 从头开始构建 VR 系统
- 使用已有的 VWG,通过菜单选项和写高级脚本来实现特定 VR 系统-OpenSimulator, Vizard by WorldViz, Unity 3D 和 Unreal Engine.



图片来自 [3]

Outline

1 硬件介绍

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人的心理与感知

我们的身体不是为 VR 设计的。通过为感觉器官提供人工刺激, 我们正在破坏数以亿计年来在自然环境中生物运作机制。我们以 和其他生活经验不同的方式为大脑提供输入信息。

在某些情况下,我们的身体可能会适应新的刺激,这让我们忽视 虚拟现实系统中存在的缺陷。在其他情况下,我们甚至发展出高 度解读曾经困难或模糊的虚拟场景的能力。

不幸的是,也有很多情况下,大脑过度用力解读人工刺激会导致疲劳或头痛。最坏的情况是 VR sickness,通常涉及到头晕和恶心的症状。

感知心理学

感知心理学是一门理解大脑是如何把感官刺激转换成感知现象的科学。下列是一些典型的 VR 中的感知心理学问题:

- 物体看起来有多远?
- 需要多少视频分辨率来避免看到像素?
- 需要每秒多少帧来让运动看起来是连续的?
- 在虚拟世界中, 用户的头是出现在合适的高度吗?
- 虚拟的声音是从哪里发出来的?
- 我为什么感觉到恶心?
- 哪种 VR 体验更容易让人感到疲劳?
- 什么是存在?

回答这些问题,必须了解: 1)人体的基本生理,包括感官和神经传导通路; 2)实验的感知心理学的关键理论和见解; 3)虚拟现实系统对我们正常认知过程的干扰由此产生的影响和副作用。

视错觉

视错觉 (Optical Illusions)

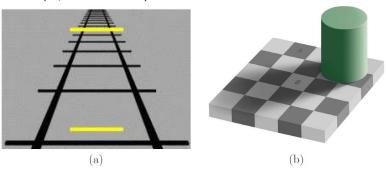


Figure 2.16: Optical illusions present an unusual stimulus that highlights limitations of our vision system. (a) The *Ponzo illusion* causes the upper line segment to appear larger than the lower one, even though they are the same length. (b) The *checker shadow illusion* causes the B tile to appear lighter than the A tile, even though they are the exactly the same shade of gray (figure by Adrian Pingstone). 图片来自 [3]

感觉分类 Classification of Senses

感觉分类 Classification of Senses

感觉 (Sense)	刺激 (Stimuli)	受体 (Receptor)	感觉器官	工程近似
视觉	电磁能量	感光器	眼	相机
听觉	空气压力	机械感受器	耳	麦克风
触觉	细胞变形	机械、温度感受器	皮肤、肌肉	力传感器, 温度计
平衡	重力、加速度	机械感受器	前庭官	惯性测量单元 (IMU)
味觉/嗅觉	化学物质	化学感受器	嘴/鼻	酸碱度计

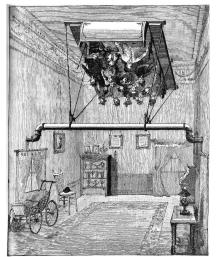
感觉融合

- 视觉
- 平衡
- 听觉
- 触觉
- 味觉/嗅觉

最重要的感觉融合:视觉 + 平衡(前庭)

- 错觉 Vection
- 前庭眼球反射 Vestibulo Ocular Reflex

1890s, Haunted Swing illusion



图片来自 [3]

心理物理学

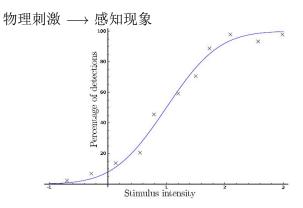


Figure 2.21: The most basic *psychometric function*. For this example, as the stimulus intensity is increased, the percentage of people detecting the phenomenon increases. The point along the curve that corresponds to 50 percent indicates a critical threshold or boundary in the stimulus intensity. The curve above corresponds to the cumulative distribution function of the error model (often assumed to be Gaussian).

Steven's Power Law

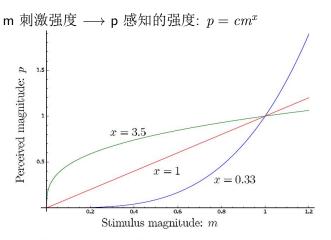
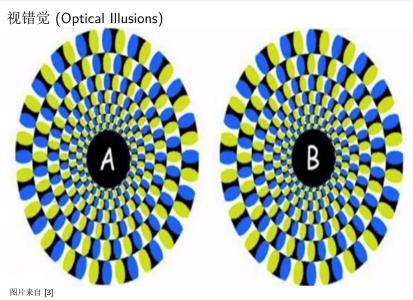
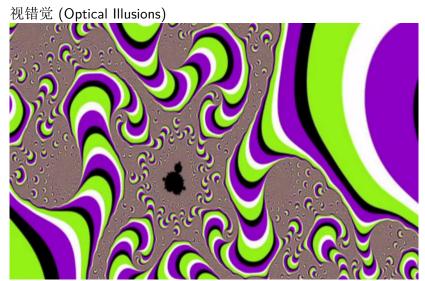


Figure 2.22: Steven's power law (2.1) captures the relationship between the magnitude of a stimulus and its perceived magnitude. The model is an exponential curve, and the exponent depends on the stimulus type.
图片来自 [3]

视错觉



视错觉



图片来自 [3]

Any Questions?