

3D User Interfaces – Tutorial 3

Speaker: Linda Rudolph, M.Sc. (Teaching Assistant)

Responsible Professor: Prof. Gudrun Klinker, Ph.D.

Summer Semester 2023

09:00 – 10:00 time for individual questions

10:00 - ~11:00 lecture part

Topics Today

Debriefing Homework 1 & 2

- IMUs for 3DUI
- Image Marker Tracking
 - Affordances and Signifier
- Wireless Connectivity

Ray casting methods in VR & AR

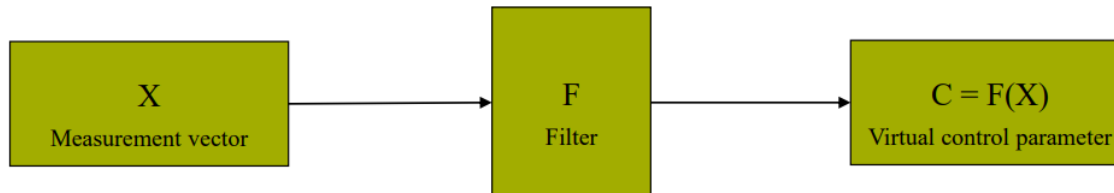
- In Unity
- Homework 3
- For handheld AR

Homework 1 - Debriefing

2. Interaction Techniques and Input Devices

2.3 Force versus Position Control

- *Isomorphic control*:
 - Absolute or relative **position** of the human hand (mouse, trackers, etc)
- *Non-isomorphic (either isometric or isotonic) control*:
 - Force applied to a device, speed of motion (**rate** of position changes) (joy stick)
 - ...
- For 6-DOF manipulation tasks: Position control usually better than force control [Zhai and Milgram 93]
- Force control better at controlling rates (speed of navigation).



检测力 ← **Isometric control**
Device senses force, but does not move



Isotonic control
Device is moved / displaced

Question: Which kinds of controls (Isomorphic/Non-isomorphic, Isometric/Isotonic) have you implemented in homework 1?

Homework 1 – Further Applications for IMUs

- Movement Patterns (Steps, Running, Driving a car)
- Posture control (<https://mixed-news.com/en/head-up-huawei-unveils-tech-glasses-with-posture-control/>)

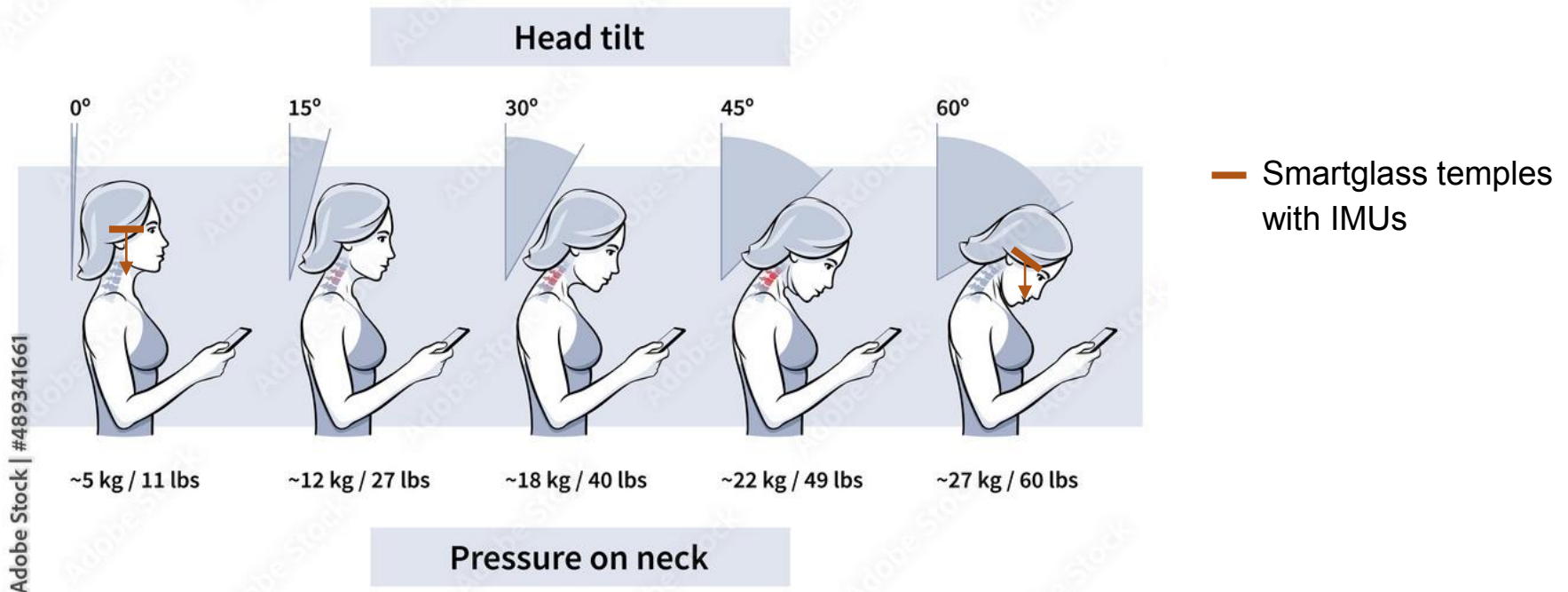
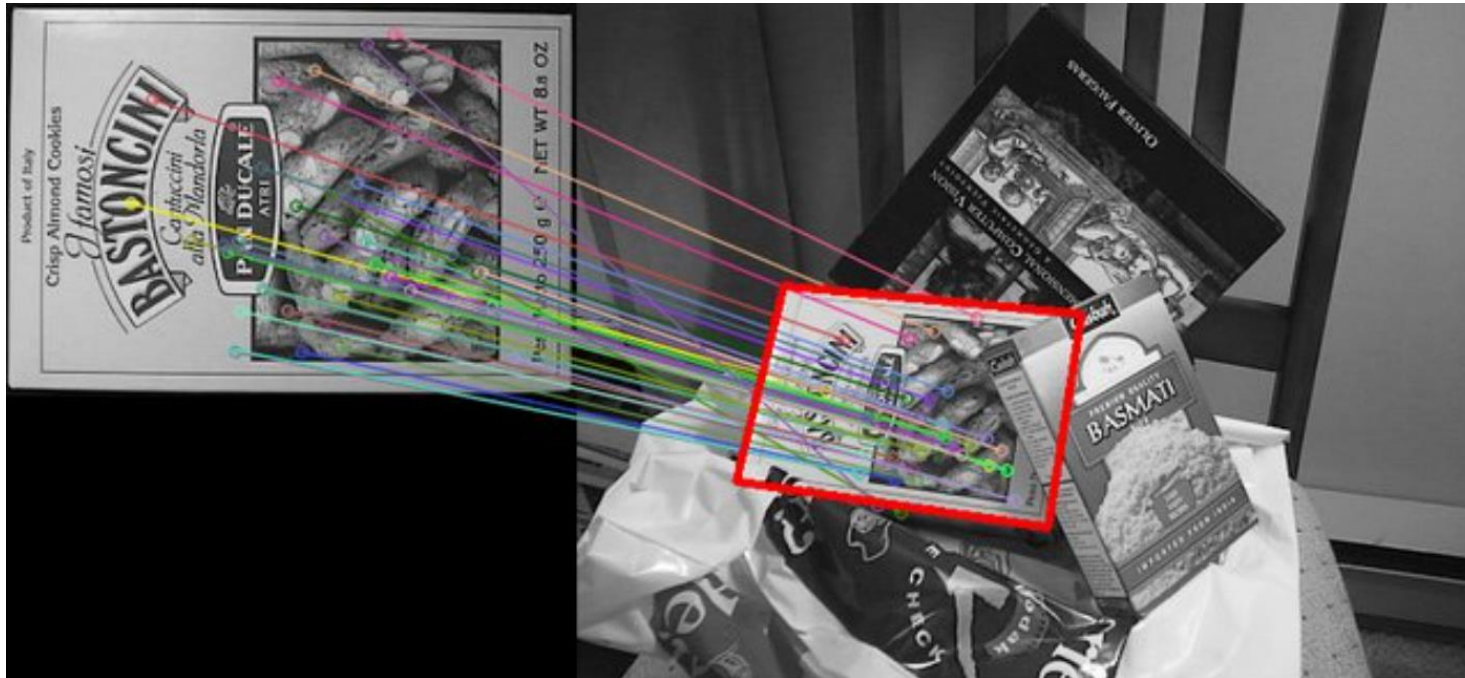


Image Marker Tracking (Natural Feature Tracking)



Img: Jakubović, A., & Velagić, J. (2018, September). Image feature matching and object detection using brute-force matchers. In *2018 International Symposium ELMAR* (pp. 83-86). IEEE.

Further Information

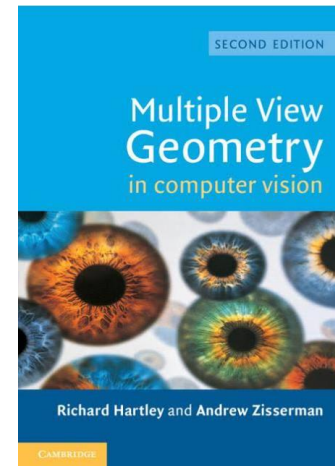
Theoretical (Mathematical) Basis:

Prof. Cremers - Computer Vision II: Multiple View Geometry (also on Youtube)

Hartley, R., & Zisserman, A. (2003). *Multiple view geometry in computer vision*. Cambridge university press.

Practical Guide:

Baggio, D. L. (2012). *Mastering OpenCV with practical computer vision projects*. Packt Publishing Ltd.



Homework 2 – Applications of Image Targets



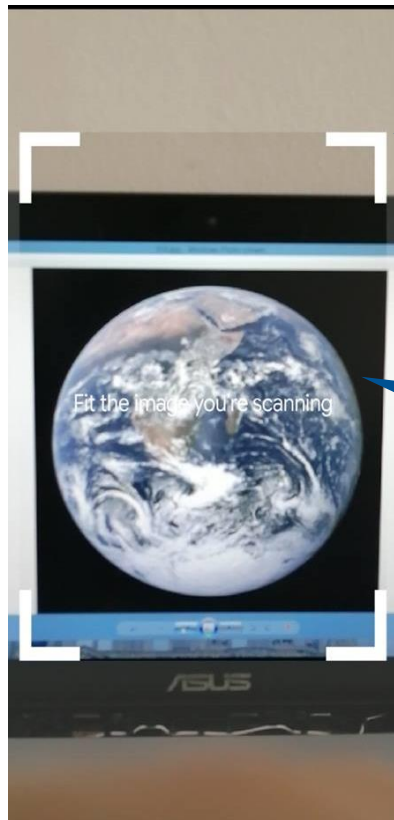
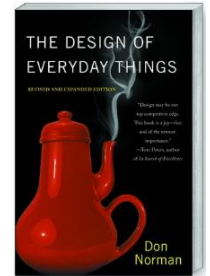
Source: https://youtu.be/_qHY1qolPOE Published by Youtube Channel Brick Finder, All rights by Lego, archived for educational purpose

https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=_qHY1qolPOE

Affordances and Signifiers

Affordance = What a user can do with a device

Signifiers = Perceivable hints for affordances & constraints



Signifier: That visual frame on the screen

Affordance: "Scan" a specific physical image to see digital content



Affordance: Push the button to seal the coffee mug

Signifier: That little lock symbol

Homework 2: Device connectivity

- Several options for wireless connections
 - Bluetooth
 - WiFi / Mobile networks
- Several protocols
 - UDP/TCP
 - Bluetooth / ZigBee etc.

Question: Why are we using UDP and not TCP for the connection?

A blue speech bubble with a white exclamation mark and the text 'BBB!' inside.

BBB!

Last chance for questions about homework 1 & 2

Homework 2: Competition

Winner: Ao Gao & Michl Bayer

Special Price: Simon Dittrich (WebXR)

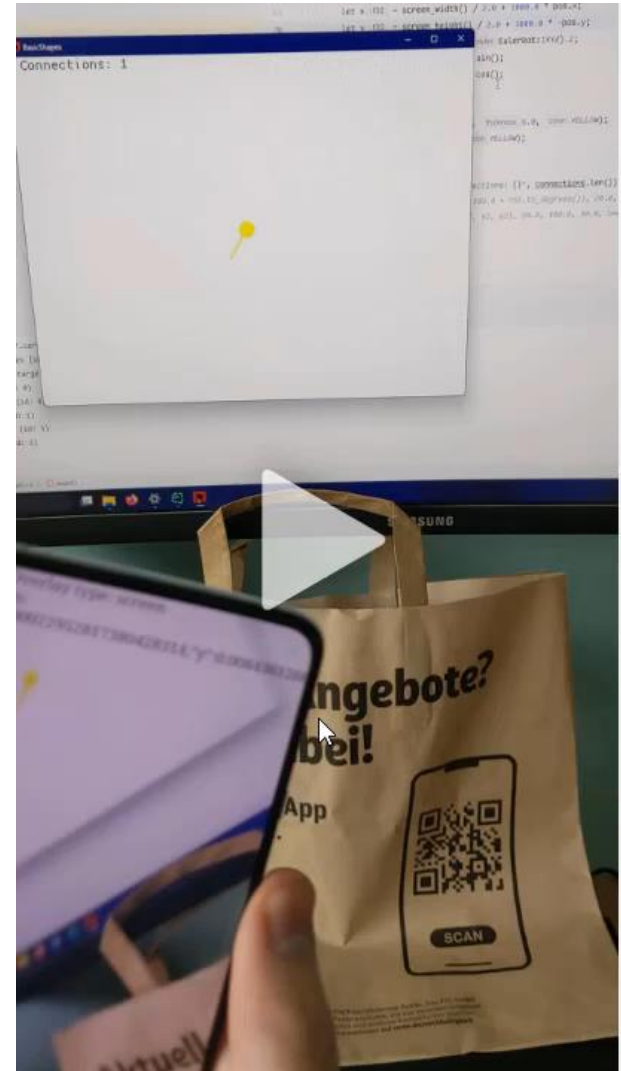
Wall of Honor (random order)

Tatev Tsokolakyan

Martin Hubert Schacherbauer

Paul Pernsteiner

Dhia Nouri



Ray casting

<https://docs.unity3d.com/ScriptReference/Physics.Raycast.html>

```
using UnityEngine;

public class ExampleClass : MonoBehaviour
{
    // See Order of Execution for Event Functions for information on FixedUpdate() and Update() related to physics queries
    void FixedUpdate()
    {
        int layerMask = 1 << 8;
        layerMask = ~layerMask; //every layer except for layer 8 is selected

        Vector3 fwd = transform.TransformDirection(Vector3.forward);

        RaycastHit hit;

        if (Physics.Raycast(transform.position, fwd, out hit, Mathf.Infinity, layerMask))
        {
            print("There is something in front of the object!");
            if (hit.collider != null)
            {
                hit.collider.enabled = false;
            }
        }
    }
}
```

For Unity Beginners, also check: <https://docs.unity3d.com/Manual/LayerBasedCollision.html>

Virtual Hand Method

A Collider attached to the virtual controller intersects the desired object

- While intersected the object might change color or draw a bounding box around it to signal the user that it has been selected.
- A touch event selects the object.

Homework 3: Adding a ray cast functionality to the smartphone controller

Implement two 3D selection methods for the “server” scene in homework 2:

- Virtual Hand
- Ray-casting based selection

Step 1: In the server scene, add some virtual objects to select (like in homework 0)

Step 2: Implement the virtual hand and the ray cast based selection to the virtual controller

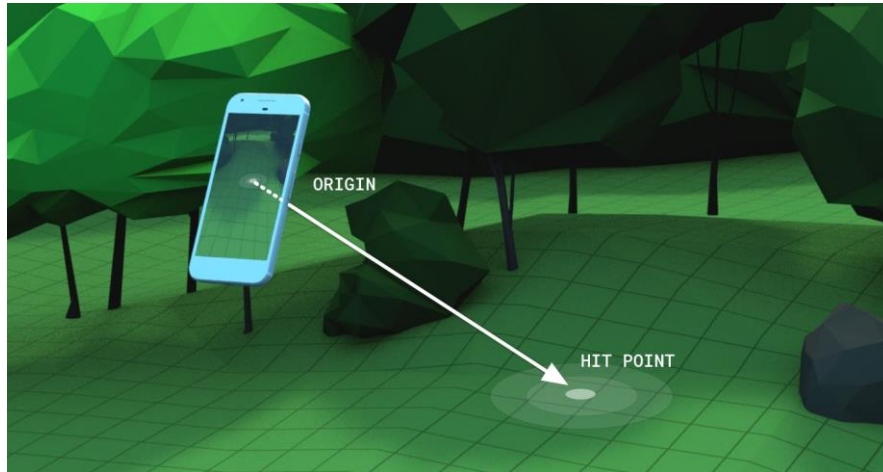
Step 3: change the color of virtual objects that are selected

Step 4: Add a touch event in the smartphone scene, publish it via UDP as well, use it to change the color of virtual objects in the monitor scene permanently

Reflect on:

- What happens if there are many “targets” close to each other?
- What happens with raycasting if the target is far away?
- What are the problems with each of these methods?

Ray cast methods for handheld AR



Source, image and video: <https://developers.google.com/ar/develop/hit-test?hl=en> (video archived for educational purpose)

Ray from the touch point on the screen to a collider

- Colliders can be...
 - Planes / objects in the “physical” world (Based on your tracking method)
 - Virtual objects
- Two methods: Either use center point of screen or touch position

Ray cast methods for handheld AR – Unity Vuforia

```
using UnityEngine;

public class ExampleClass : MonoBehaviour
{
    // See Order of Execution for Event Functions for information on FixedUpdate() and Update() related to physics queries
    void FixedUpdate()
    {
        if(Input.touchCount > 0 && Input.touches[0].phase == TouchPhase.Began)
        {
            Ray ray = Camera.main.ScreenPointToRay(Input.GetTouch(0).position);
            RaycastHit Hit;
            if(Physics.Raycast(ray, out Hit))
            {
                ...
            }
        }
    }
}
```

Ray from the touch point on the screen to a collider

- Colliders can be...
 - Planes / objects in the “physical” world (Based on your tracking method)
 - Virtual objects
- Two methods: Either use center point of screen or touch position

Homework 3 – Expert challenge (Optional)

The phone as a laser pointer (or mouse equivalent):

Register the screen space to your image target, so that you can get the 2D-Screenposition

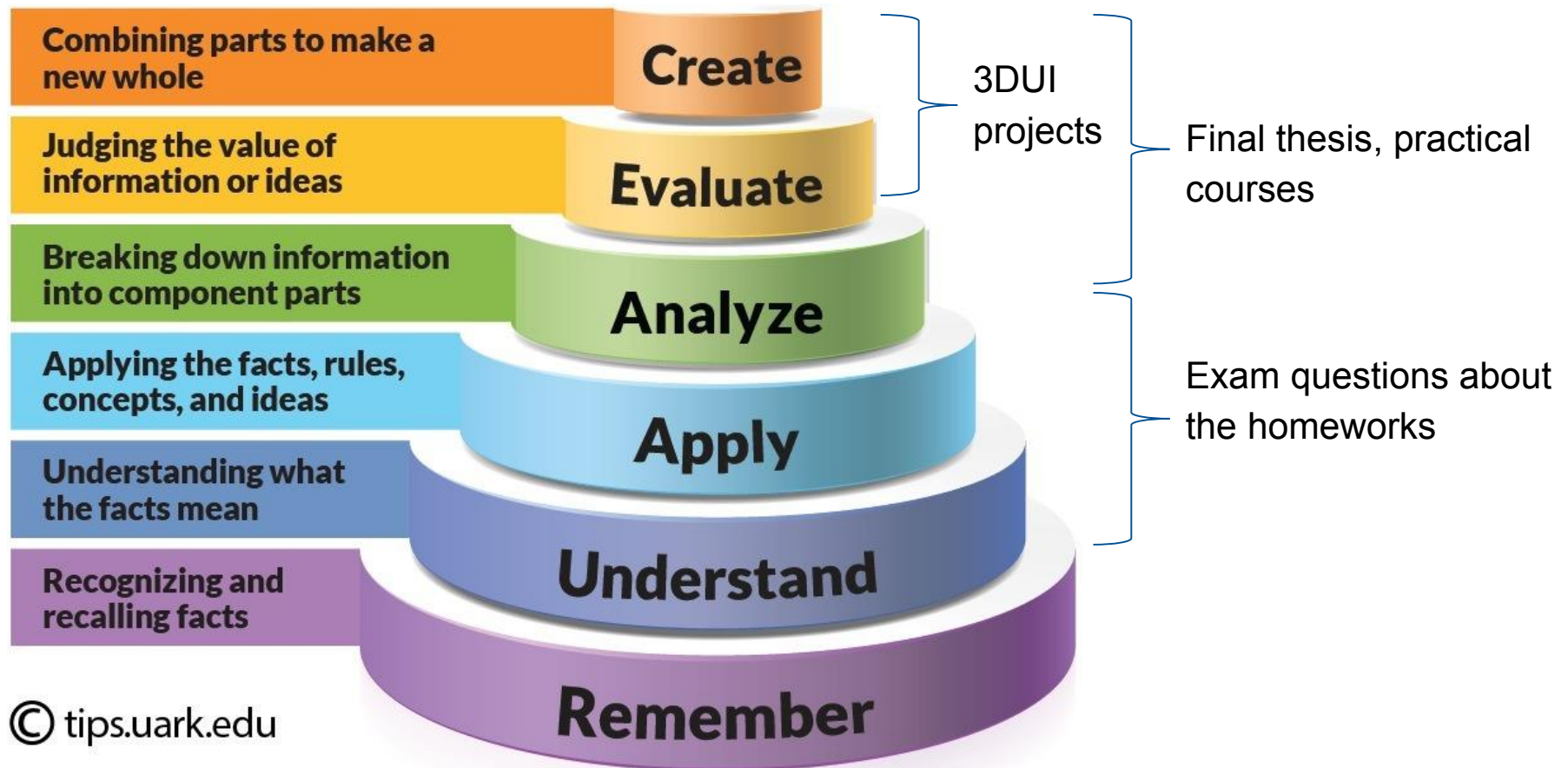
Hint:

- use a second (virtually shown) image target on your screen as a helper to get the monitor plane and use raycasting // hit testing
- then, anchor the screen corners to your “mouse pad”-image target (so that you can hide the virtually shown marker later)
- Send “just” the projected x,y coordinates to the server scene

Award

honor and a fancy input
mechanic, useful for projector
screens and big displays

For the exam, you do not need to memorize exact Unity Syntax!



Discord /
WhatsApp ...
channel

Printed Targets

whoami

Coffee for the
challenge-
winners

Misc. topics

Who is standing there in front of you?

Linda Rudolph, M.Sc. (Doctoral Candidate)

What I do

Industrial Applications for Immersive Media

- Esp. construction industries & chemical industries

Virtualized Reality (V*R) and immersive Digital Twins

- Esp. 3D reconstruction, image based rendering & CAD (BIM) Models

Where I came from

Master of Applied Information Technologies – Computer Graphics and Media Technology

- Handheld devices
- Optical and Inertial Tracking technologies
- 2D/3D Data formats

Bachelor in Computer Science

What I also love to do

Teaching

- Games History (EIGE)
- Game Analysis Seminar, Augmented Reality Seminar
- Final Theses, Practical Courses...

Mushing

- “Sleighbing with dogs”

