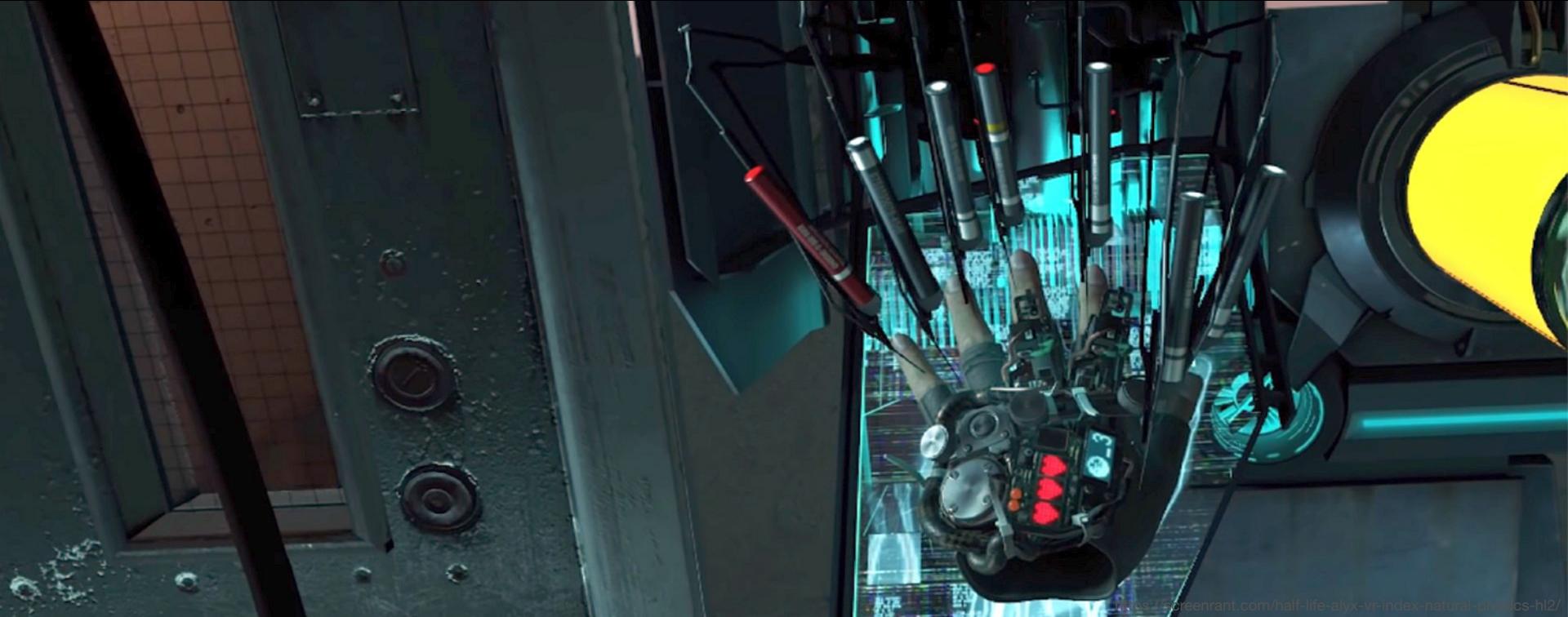


Virtual & Augmented Reality

WS 2025



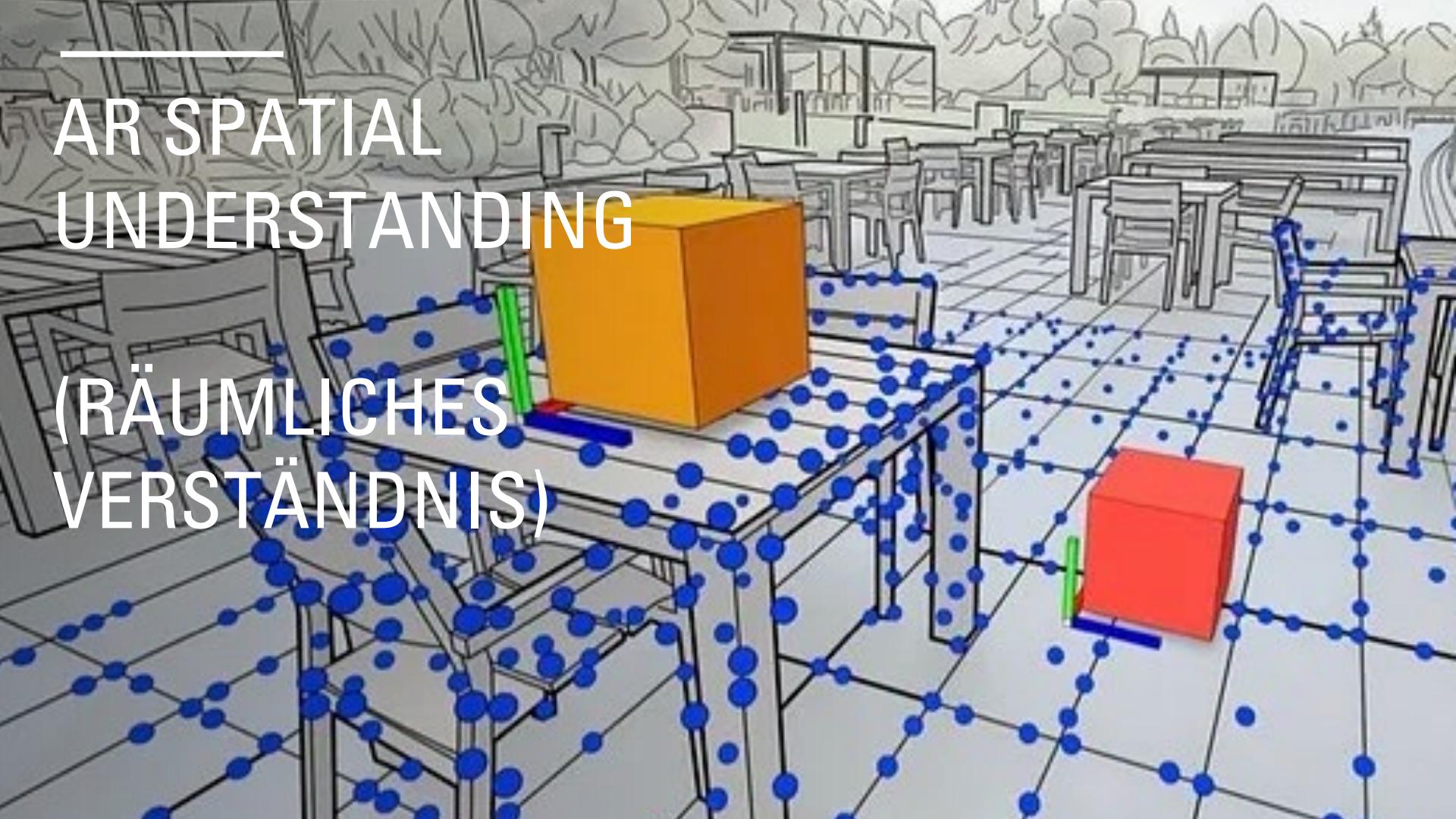
<https://screenrant.com/half-life-alyx-vr-index-natural-physics-hl2/>

AR Spatial Understanding

BHT

AR SPATIAL UNDERSTANDING

(RÄUMLICHES VERSTÄNDNIS)



AR SPATIAL UNDERSTANDING TOPICS

- Types of Scene Understanding
- Feature Extraction
- Marker Tracking
- Plane Detection

TYPES OF SCENE UNDERSTANDING

- Small overview:
 - Image Detection
 - Curved Images
 - Plane Detection
 - Face Detection
 - Model Tracking
 - Image Segmentation

FEATURE EXTRACTION

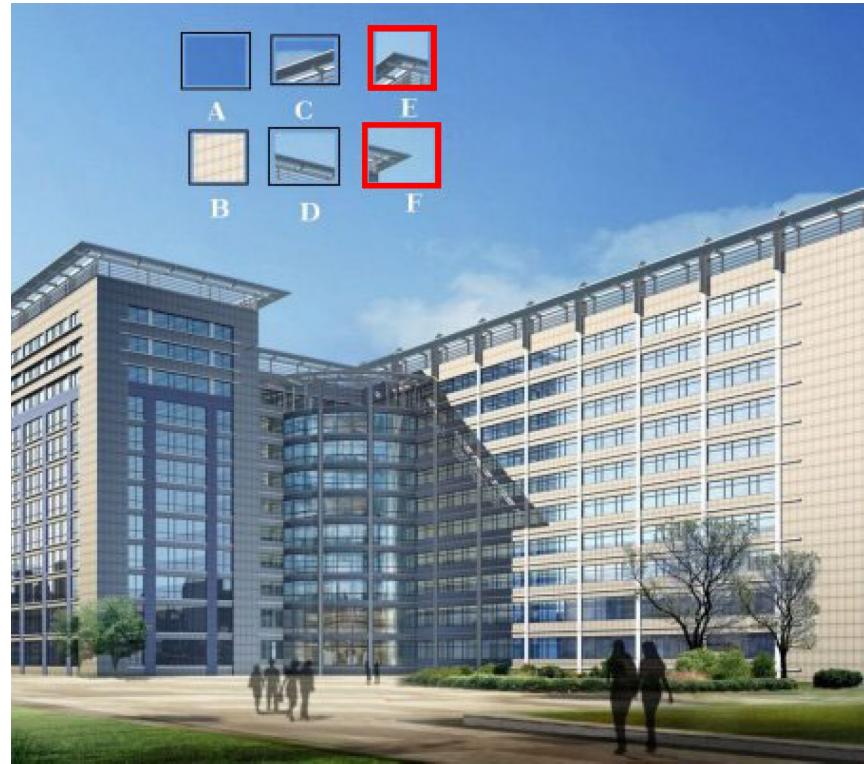
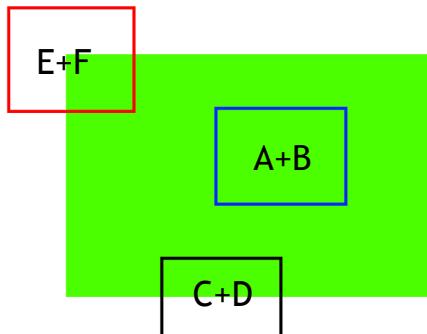
- Technique in Computer Vision
 - Looking at the most relevant areas in an image
 - try to find these areas in another image
- For reference:
 - https://docs.opencv.org/3.4/db/d27/tutorial_py_table_of_contents_feature2d.html

FEATURE EXTRACTION

- Which of these features is most relevant / remarkable?

- E + F

→ Corners

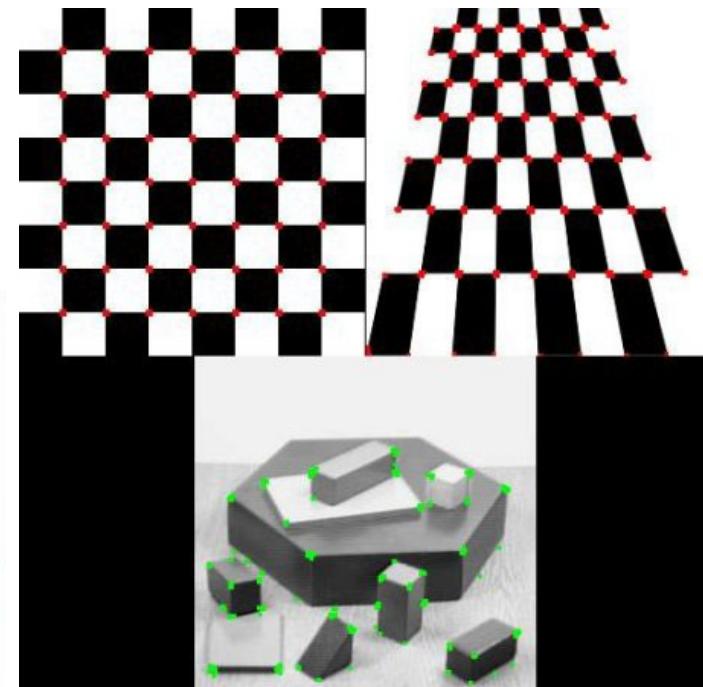
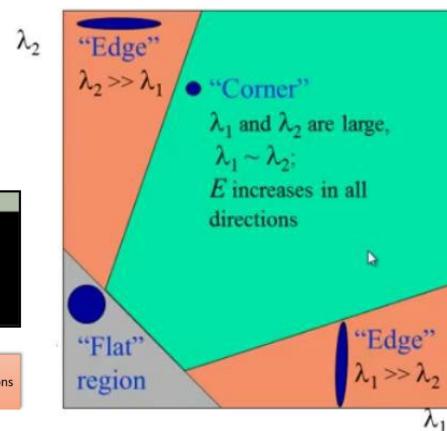
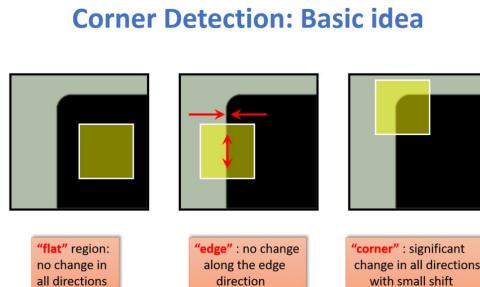


FEATURE DETECTION ALGORITHMS

- Many algorithms that can find these features
 - Harris-Corner Detection
 - Shi-Tomasi & GoodFeaturesToTrack
 - SIFT & SURF (& FAST & BRIEF & ORB)

FEATURE DETECTION ALGORITHMS

- Example: Harris-Corner Detection
 - kernel (e.g. 3x3, 5x5)
 - traverses grayscale image
 - look for change of color change in both directions



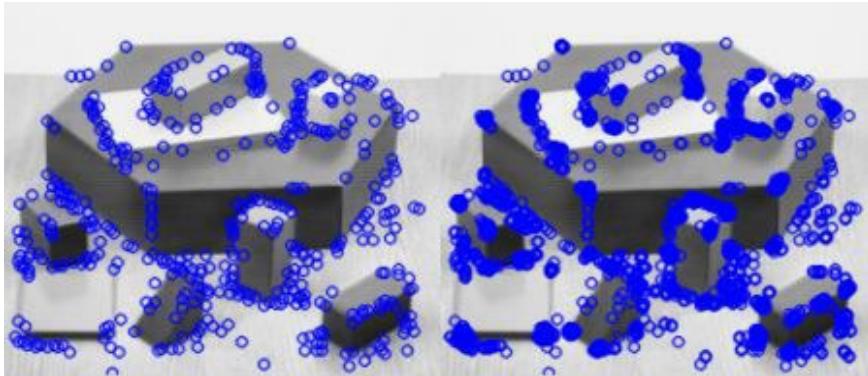
FEATURE DETECTION ALGORITHMS

scale invariant feature transform

features from accelerated segment test

- Example: SIFT & FAST

- scale independent
- different levels of confidence



FAST

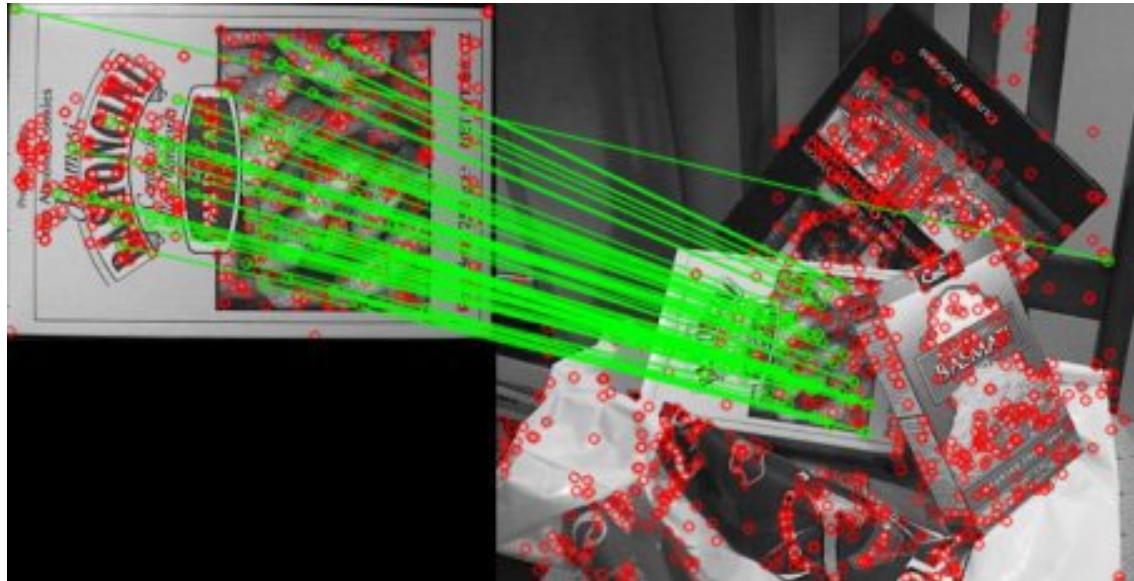


SIFT

FEATURE MATCHING

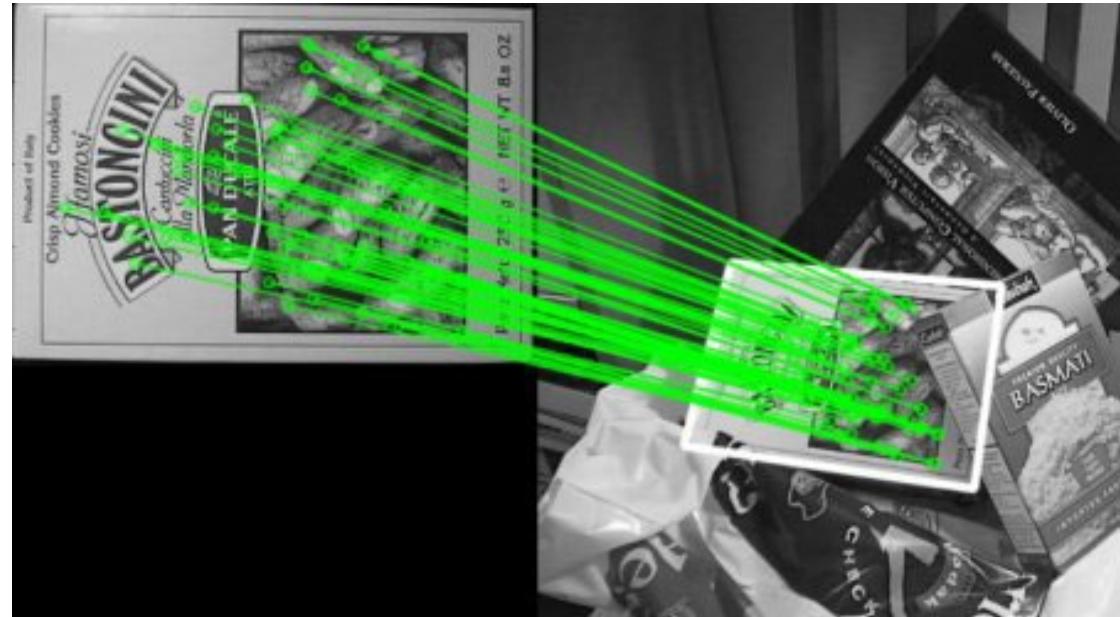
- Compare features in one image to another
 - Brute Force
 - FLANN matchingFast

Library for Approximate Nearest Neighbors



FEATURE MATCHING + HOMOGRAPHY

- Find how the object is perspective transformed
 - calculate Homography
- Homography = „similar drawing“
a bijection that maps lines to
lines of the same plane object in
two different projections



FEATURE MATCHING (WITH MARKERS)

- Some features are easier to find than others
 - We can use optimized images
- Fiducial Markers (high contrast, clear features)
(Referenzmarker)

1. ARToolKit 2. ARTag



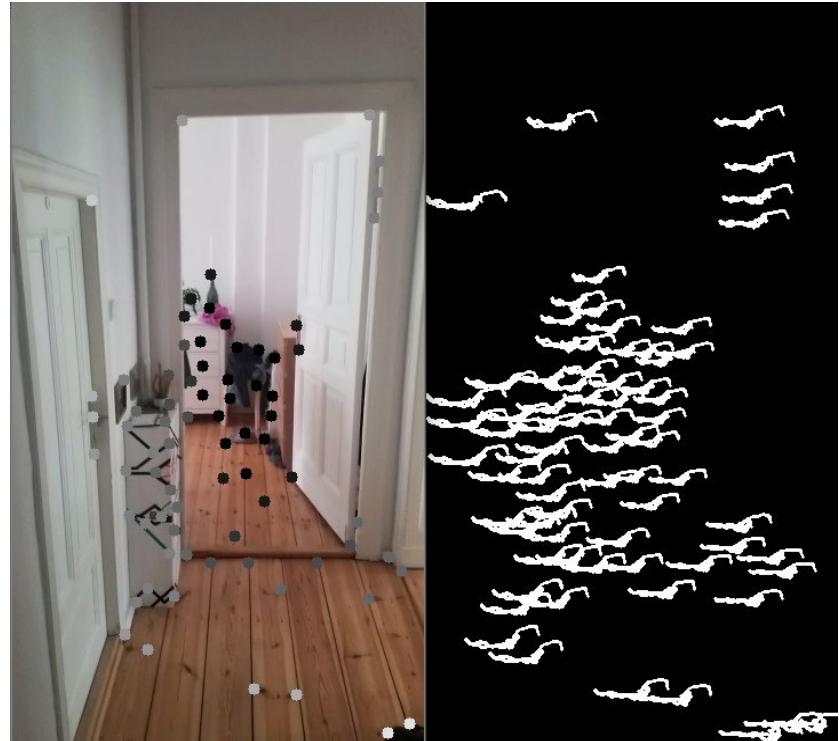
3. AprilTag 4. ArUco



very similar to QR Codes

PLANE DETECTION

- We can also track features in 3D space
- If we track those over multiple images we get more information about them
 - how do they move
(if it's far away it should move less)
 - path of points
(extension: is it in line with device IMU)



PLANE DETECTION

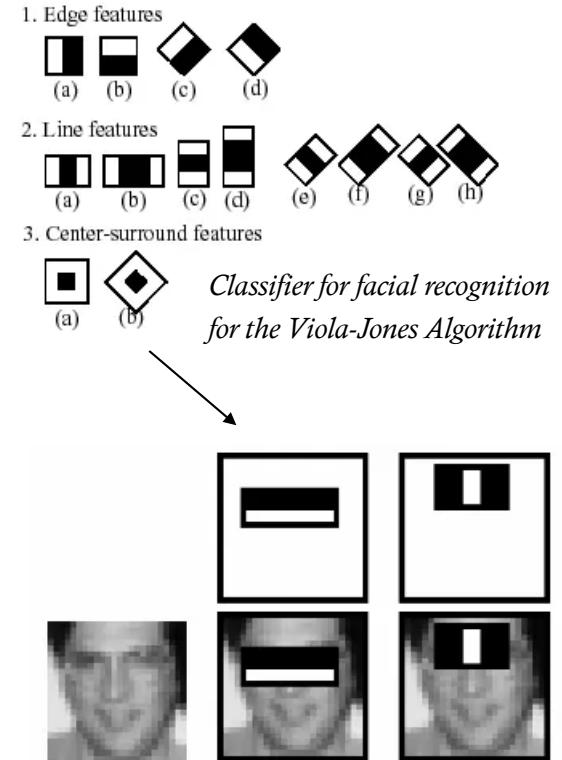
- group of 3D points = point cloud
 - managed by SDK, e.g. ARCore
 - <https://www.youtube.com/shorts/1-GDF18ig3M>
- if point clusters are horizontal or vertically aligned
→ its probably a plane
- anchors can be placed as self-created feature point
- serves as positioning for digital content



FACE TRACKING

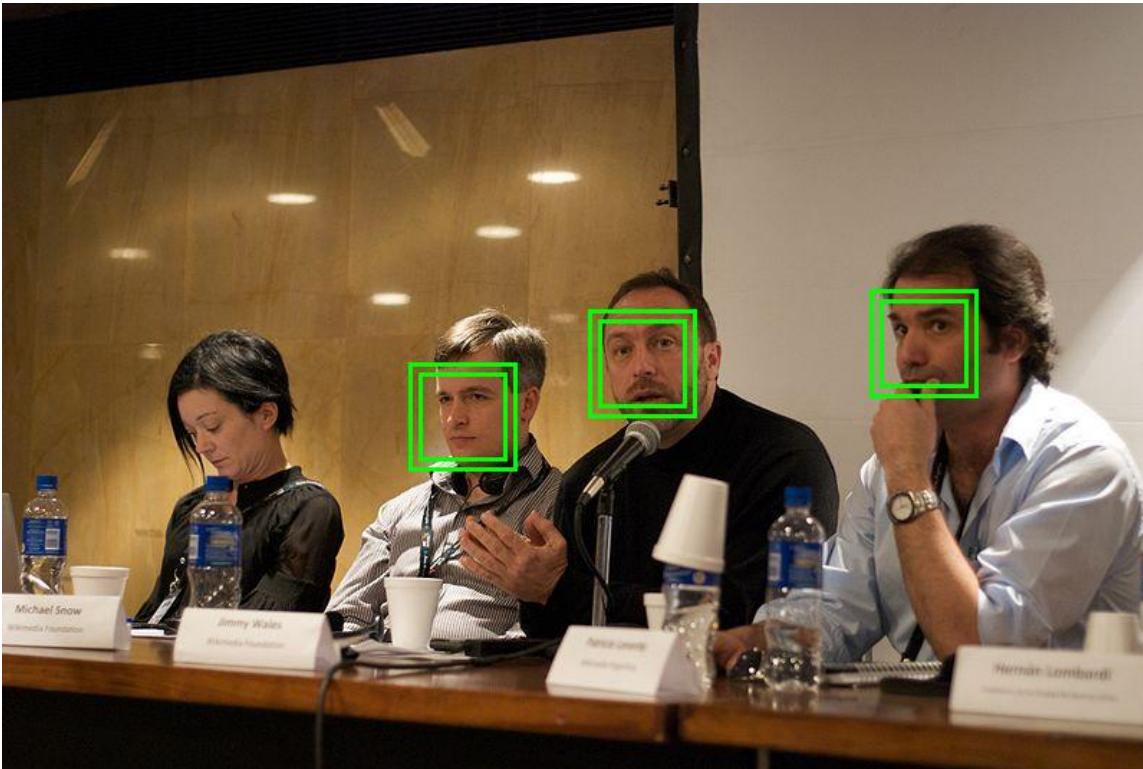
<https://de.wikipedia.org/wiki/Viola-Jones-Methode>

- Face detection – Find Face in image
- Face recognition – Finding Facial Features and comparison
- Face Tracking – Position, Orientation of the Face
- Algorithms
 - Viola-Jones
 - Single Shot Detector (SSD)
 - You Only Look Once (YOLO)



FACE TRACKING

Von Jimmy answering questions.jpg: Wikimania2009 Beatrice Murchderivative work: Sylenius (Diskussion) - Jimmy answering questions.jpg, CC BY 3.0, <https://commons.wikimedia.org/w/index.php?curid=11309460>

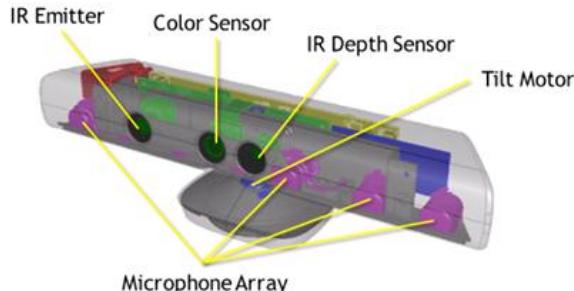


Viola-Jones-Algorithmus:

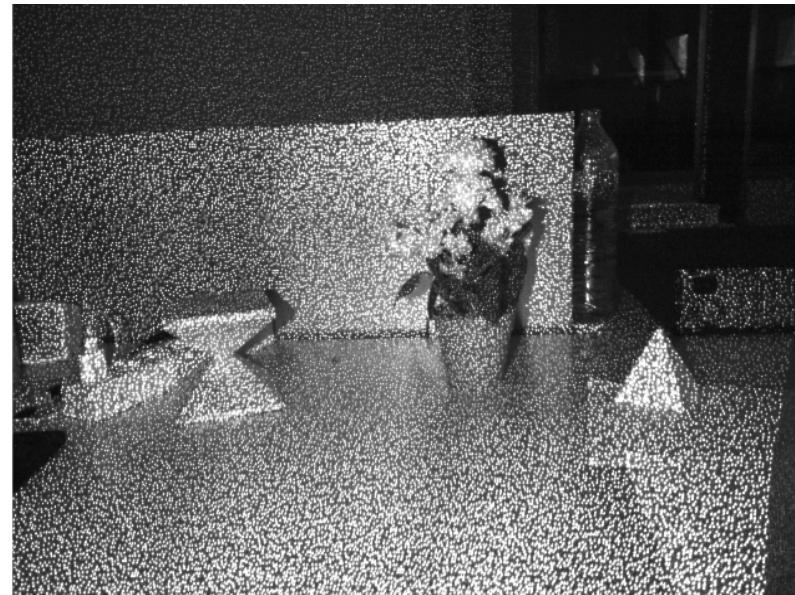
- effizient (Erkennung Echtzeit)
- Gesichter müssen aber frontal zu sehen sein
- müssen gut beleuchtet sein

“REAL” SPATIAL UNDERSTANDING

- using additional sensors helps in finding “real” surfaces
- usually using some form of InfraRed technology
 - ToF (Time of Flight)
 - LiDAR (Light Detection And Ranging)



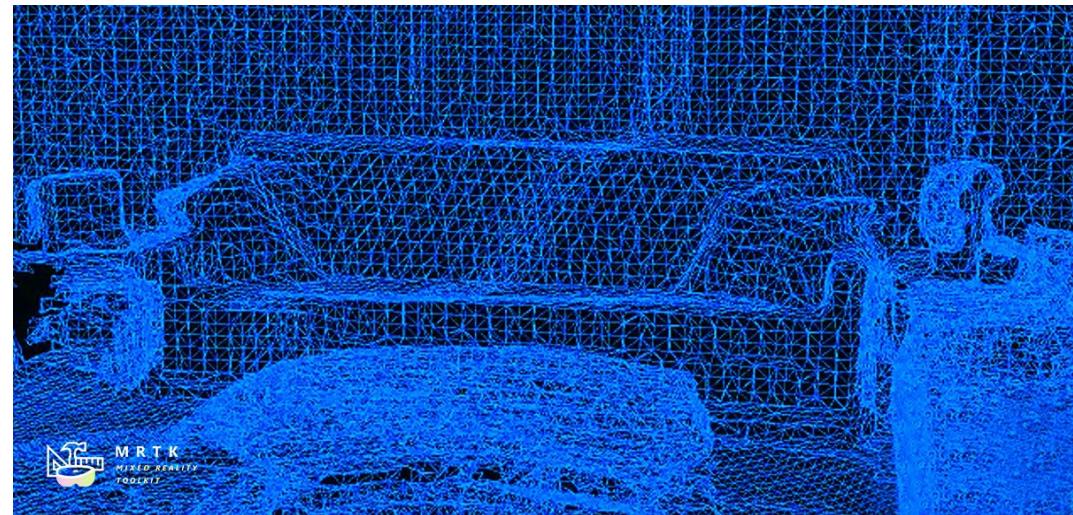
Pattern →



“REAL” SPATIAL UNDERSTANDING

- using additional sensors helps in finding “real” surfaces
- depends on
 - sensor resolution
 - time required for fusing data
 - coverage of the area

Spatial Understanding of HoloLens →



CHALLENGES OF COMPUTER VISION FOR AR

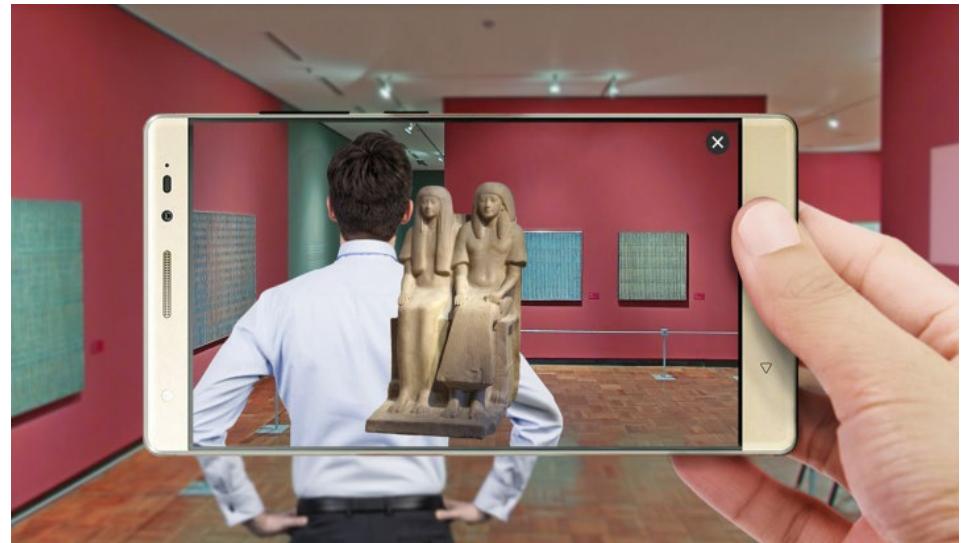
- scene understanding is imperfect
 - dependent on scene
 - on lighting
 - on device movement
- and is not instant (not as instant as video-stream)

AR RENDERING CHALLENGES

- Based on the platform
 - HMD with video see through → video stream and rendering for each eye
 - HMD with optical see through → rendering for each eye
 - Mobile → video stream and „normal“ rendering
 - Spatial Projection → „normal“ rendering
 - Video Stream
 - Slower than optical see through and „lower resolution“
 - Occlusion behind real world objects
 - Object Lighting
-

OCCLUSION IN AR

- ongoing research on this topic
- Problem:
 - by default virtual content is always in front
 - e.g. when using plane detection, we have no other knowledge about what could be in front



OCCLUSION HANDLING APPROACHES

https://www.researchgate.net/figure/Phantom-Rendering-in-AR-The-invisible-phantom-object-prevents-occluded-virtual-fragments_fig6_227088766

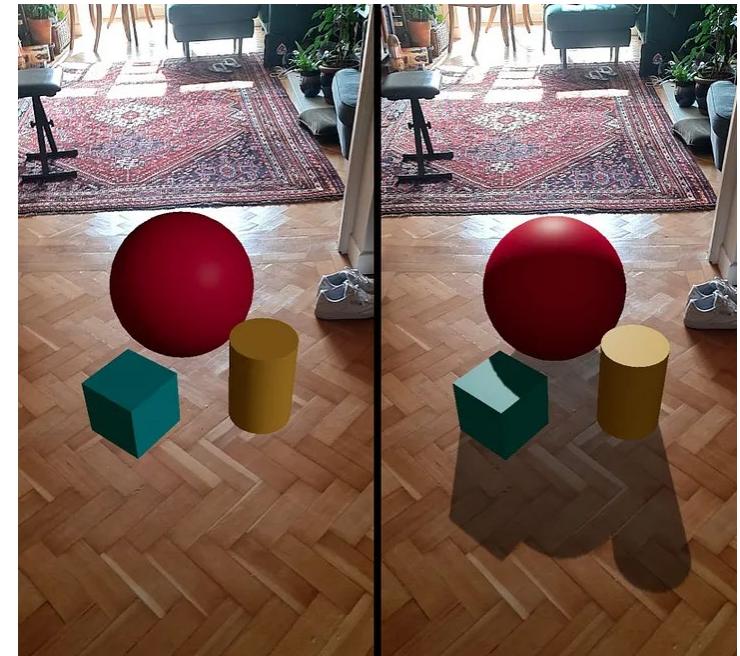
- estimated/calculated occlusion
 - takes some time to gather information about scene
 - often times not very precise
- pre-known occlusion (phantom objects)
 - precise if tracking is good
 - unflexible, must be known beforehand
- sensor-based occlusion
 - sensor resolution often times too low
 - in theory best solution

Phantom objects (which represent the virtual counterparts of real world objects) are rendered invisible (only to the z-buffer), before purely virtual objects are being rendered.



LIGHTING FOR AR OBJECTS

- Objects placed in a real environment feel out of place if the lighting doesn't match
 - Shadows
 - Light Color, Intensity, Direction etc.
 - Ambient Lighting



FUTURE RESEARCH

- Different focus depths
- Form factor, comfort
- Higher FOV
- Better visuals
- Battery time
- ...

EXAMPLES

Two Marker Tracker Example

<https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=dIEZwmjuaUA>

Plane Detection with ARKit

<https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=-aSlfHI0Me8>

Creal focus depth

<https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=SVJDav1tE2g>

