

Augmented reality on mobile devices

A comparison of technologies to build augmented reality apps under iOS platform

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What is augmented reality?

Mix real world data with
virtual elements.

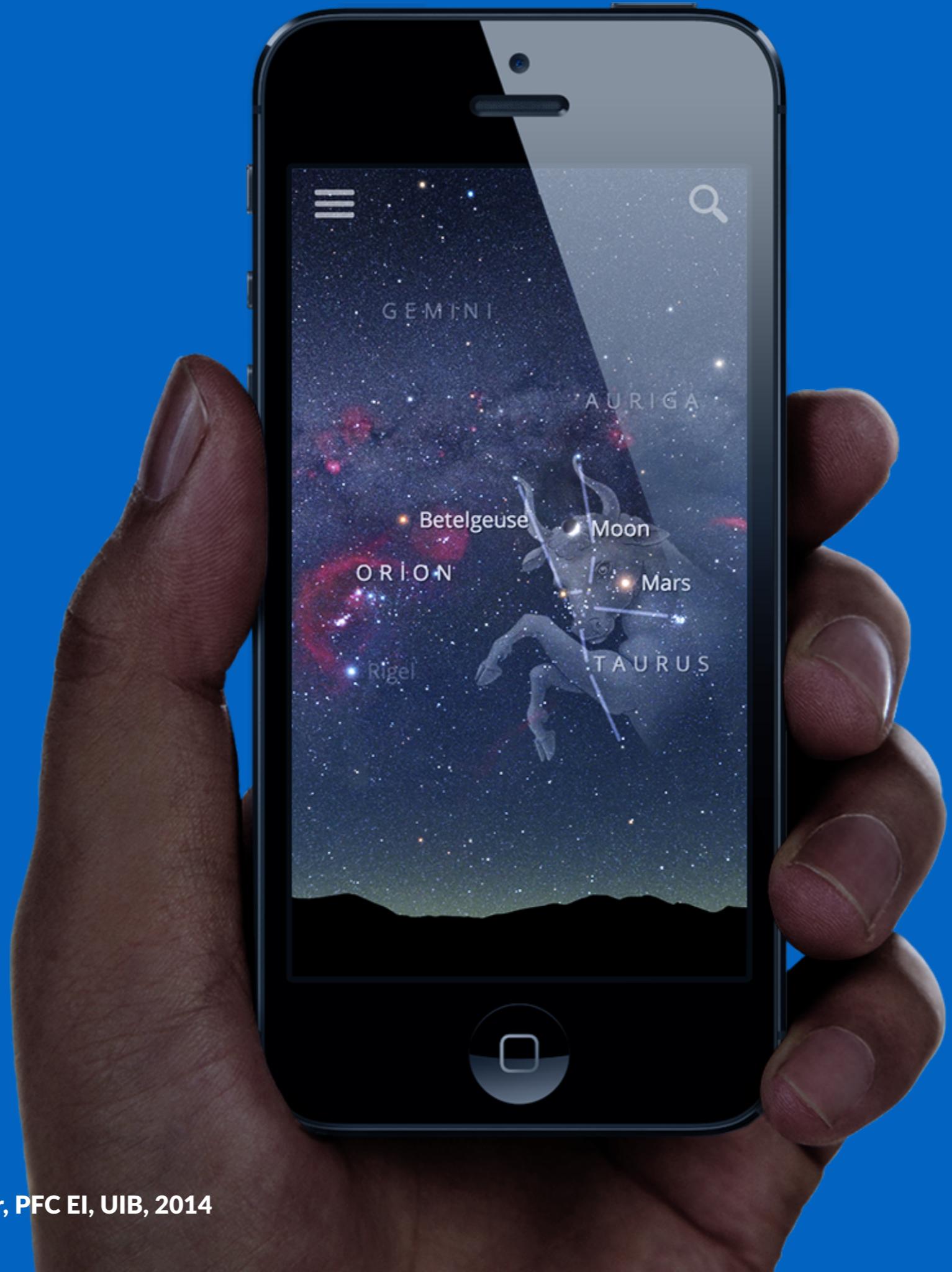
– *Myself*

Can be brought to mobile devices?

Can be brought to mobile devices?

YES





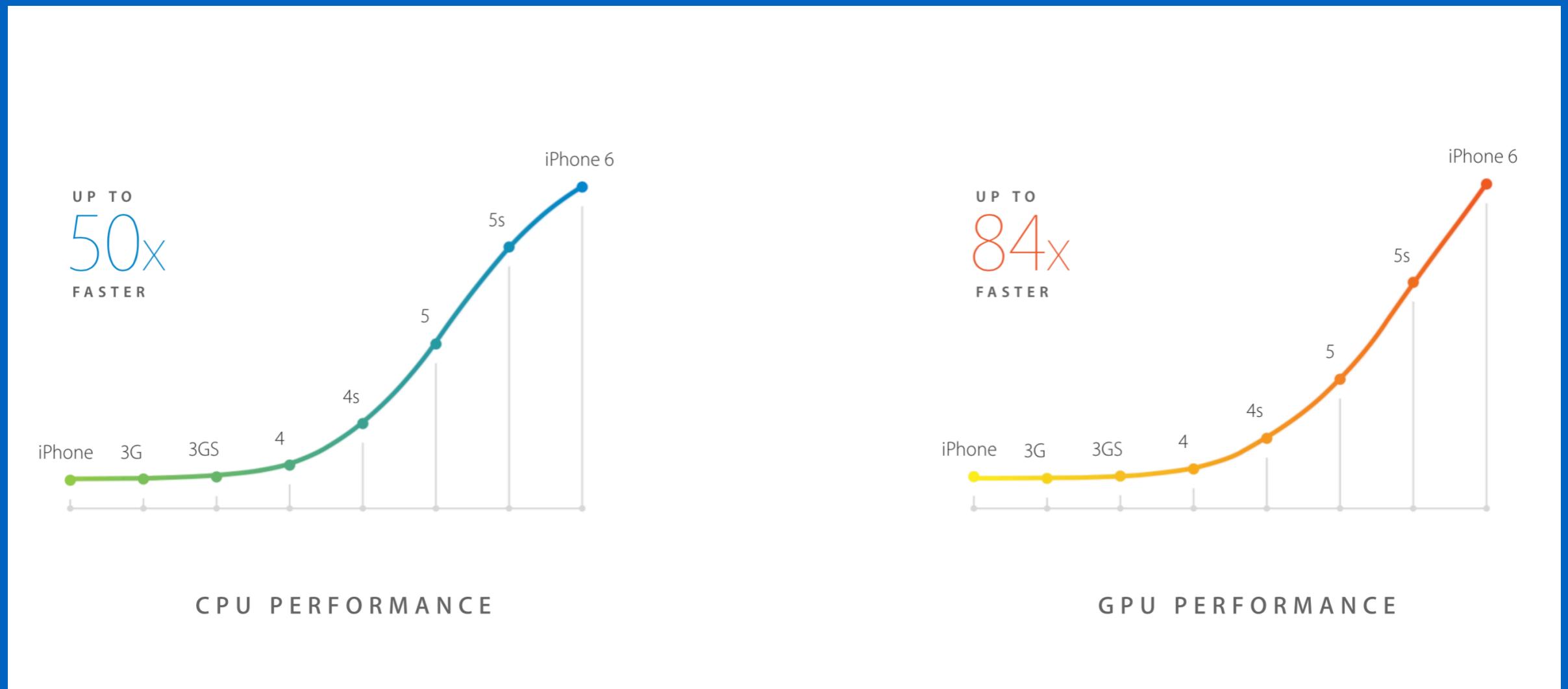
Augmented reality on mobile devices

- Different ways to bring it to mobile
- Faster, more robust CV algorithms introduced recently
- Powerful mobile devices

AR on mobile

- Can use complex image processing
- Faster GPUs make possible to use real-time CV algorithms
- OpenGL ES
- Can take advantage of another built-in sensors

A8 chip performance



- Source: Apple, Geekbench performance test

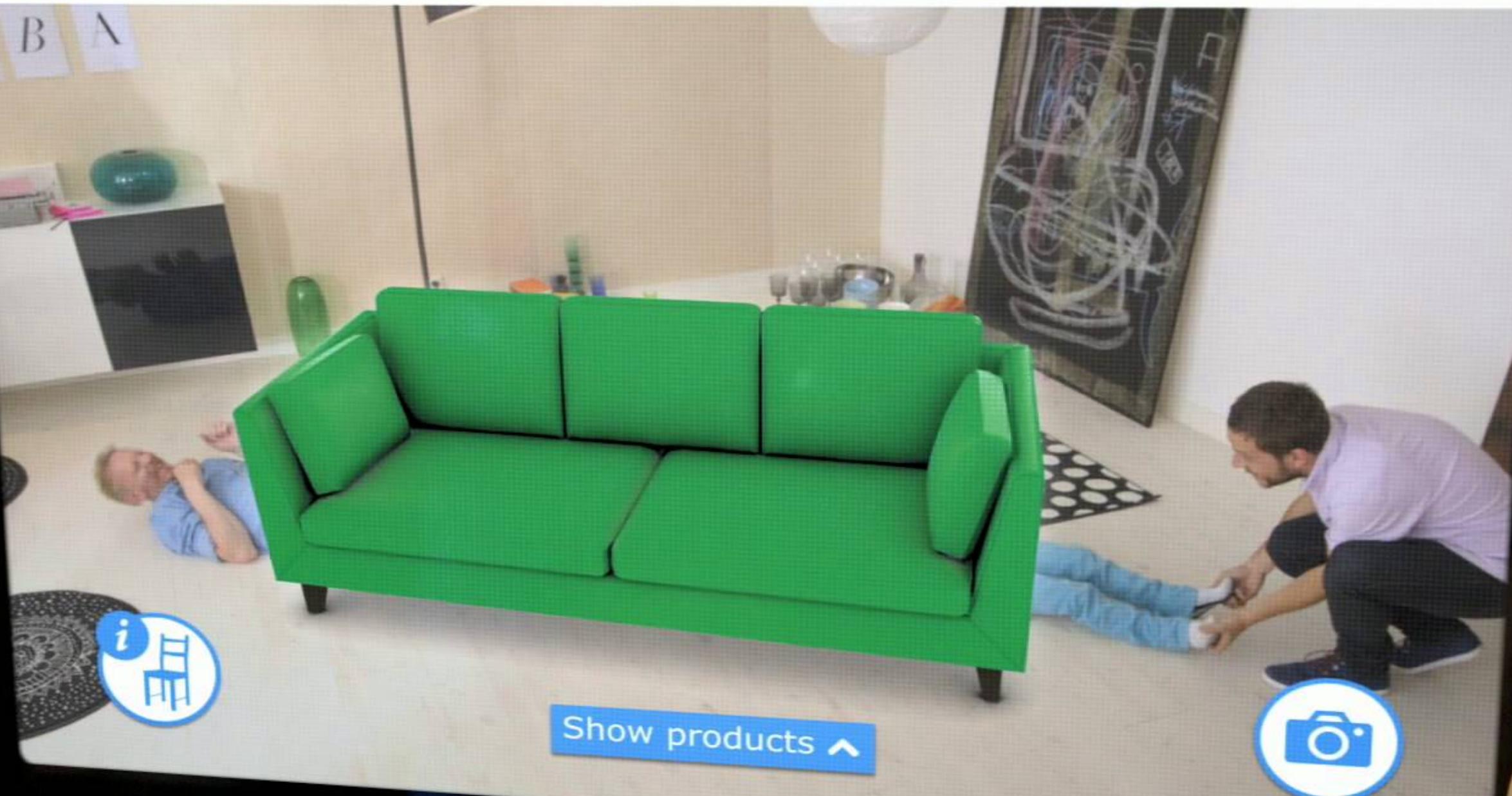
Ponster

Augmented reality app to draw posters on flat surfaces such as walls or doors

Inspiration

IKEA catalog

Show products ▾



Different ways to bring AR

- Image processing-only
- Sensors
- Combination

First hypothesis

Image processing-only

First hypothesis

Use video feed from the camera to process each frame with computer-vision algorithms

Key concepts

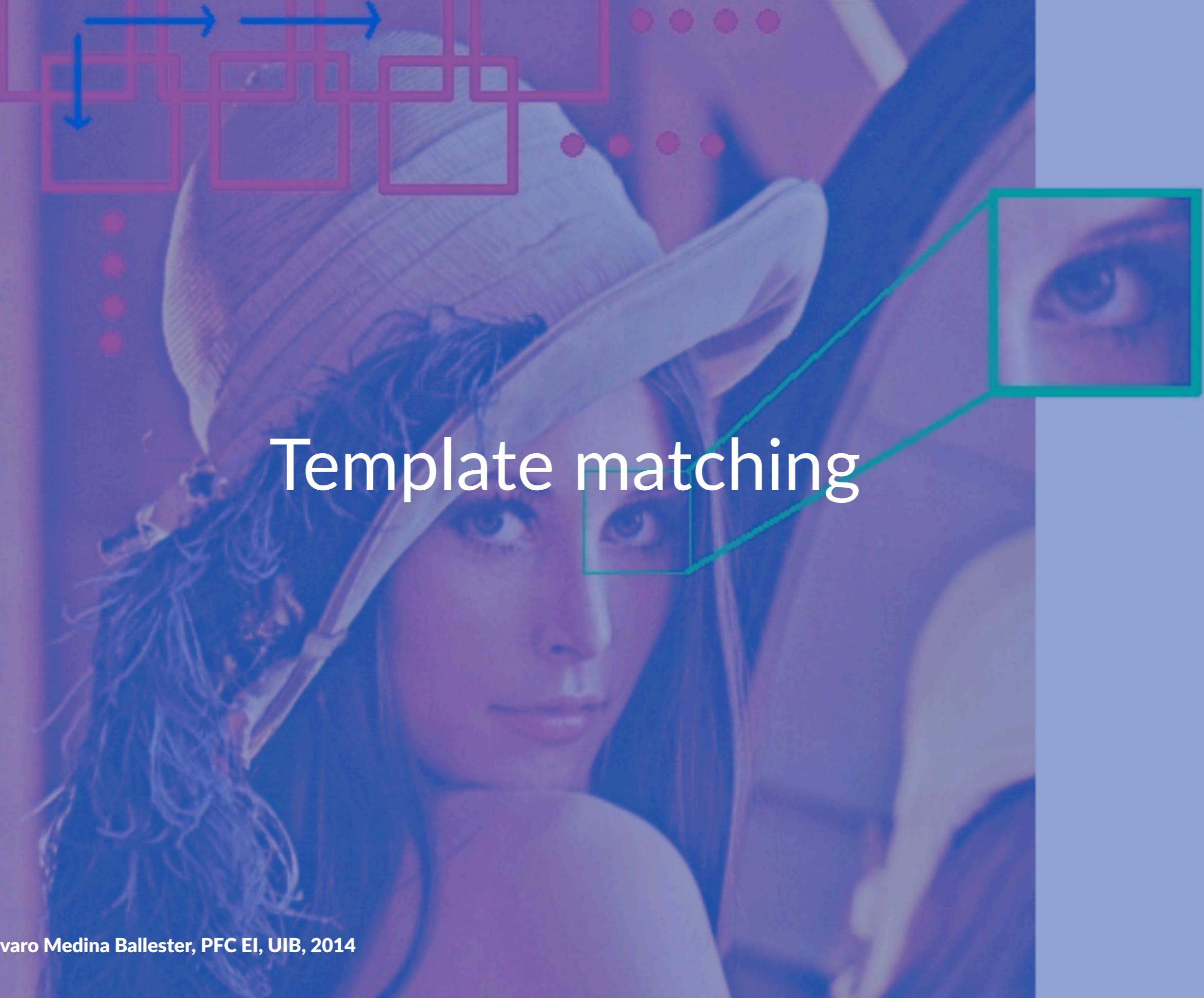
- **Robustness:** quality of the tracking algorithm when the scene changes and the object to track is hard to determine.
- **Invariance:** capacity of algorithms to be tolerant to rotation, scale and perspective changes.
- **Performance:**
 - 20 FPS minimum acceptable
 - 60 FPS goal, 30 FPS enough

Image processing-only approximation

Template matching & feature
detection

Template matching

Find areas of an image that are similar to the *template image* provided



Template matching

Template matching

Several methods of template matching: CCOR, SQDIFF

25~30 FPS on A6 chip

Not invariant to rotation, scale, perspective warp

Easy to implement

Code example

```
// Perform Match Template
cv::matchTemplate(videoFrame, pattern, resultImage, matchMethod);

// If pattern has been found, draw poster
if (PatternDetector::isTracking()) {
    roiRect = cv::Rect(x, y, poster.size().width, poster.size().height);
    poster.copyTo(outputImage(roiRect));
}
```



Fast to compute

Easy to develop



Not rotation, scale and perspective invariant

Not very robust

How to bring scale invariance to match template?

Image pyramids



Image pyramids

A basic image pyramid system has been developed for template matching.

Creating several source images at different sizes.

Easy to implement.

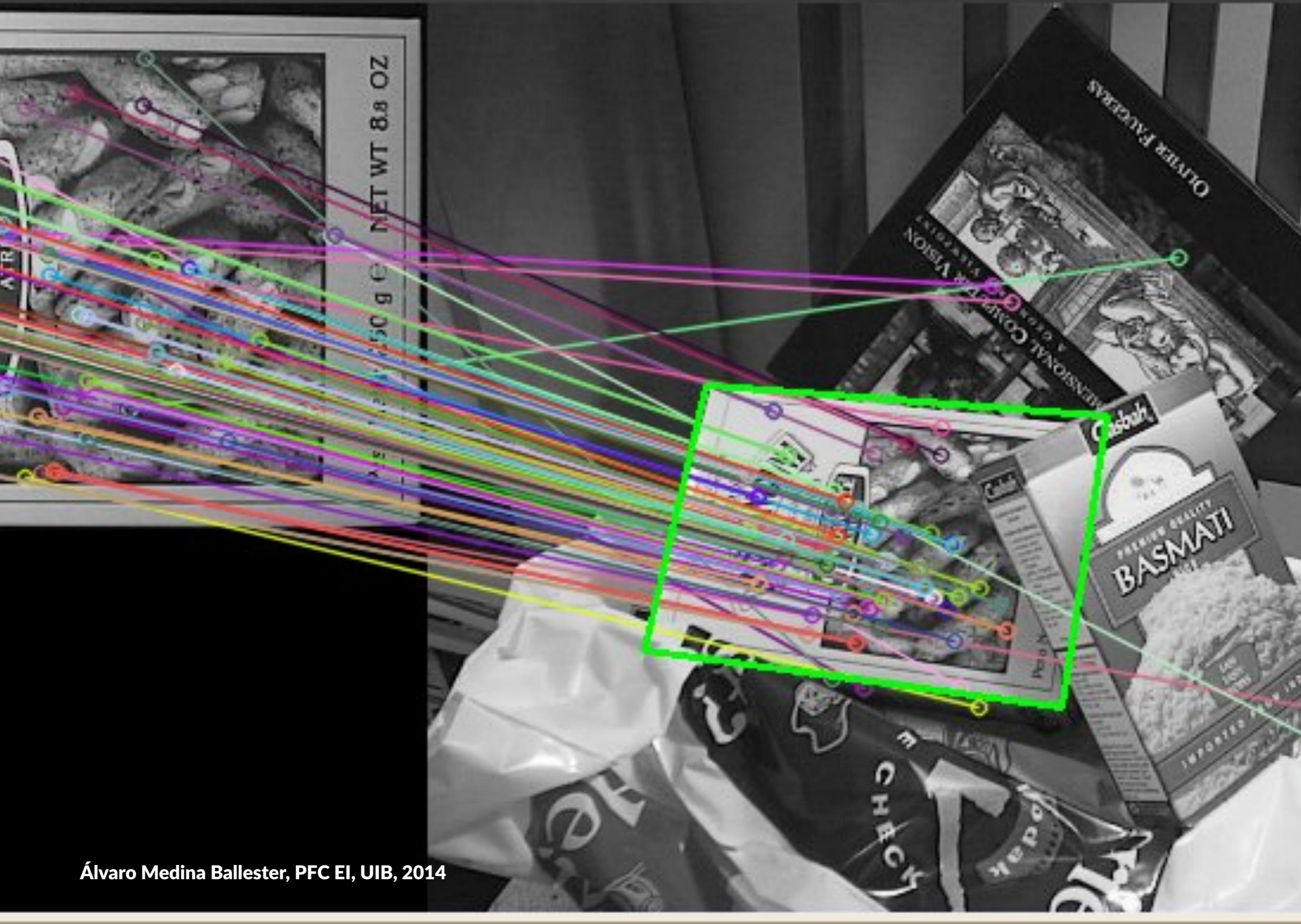
Template matching

Fast, easy to implement. More features needed (invariance).

Feature detection

Feature detection

- SIFT introduced in 1999 by David Lowe
- Many techniques available
- Three approximations tested: SURF, FREAK, ORB
- Most are invariant to scale, rotation and perspective



Feature detection

Three steps

Keypoint detection

Keypoint detection

Corners, points, blobs, junctions

Keypoint detection

Must be easy to find, repeatable,
robust to image changes to get good
results

Descriptors

Descriptors

Neighbourhood of keypoints

Matching

Matching

Between the feature vectors
computed from both images

SURF

Speeded-Up Robust Features

SURF keypoint detector and descriptor extractor

SURF

- Combine both SURF keypoint detector and extractor
- Standard combination for all comparisons
- Slowest of all of the tested

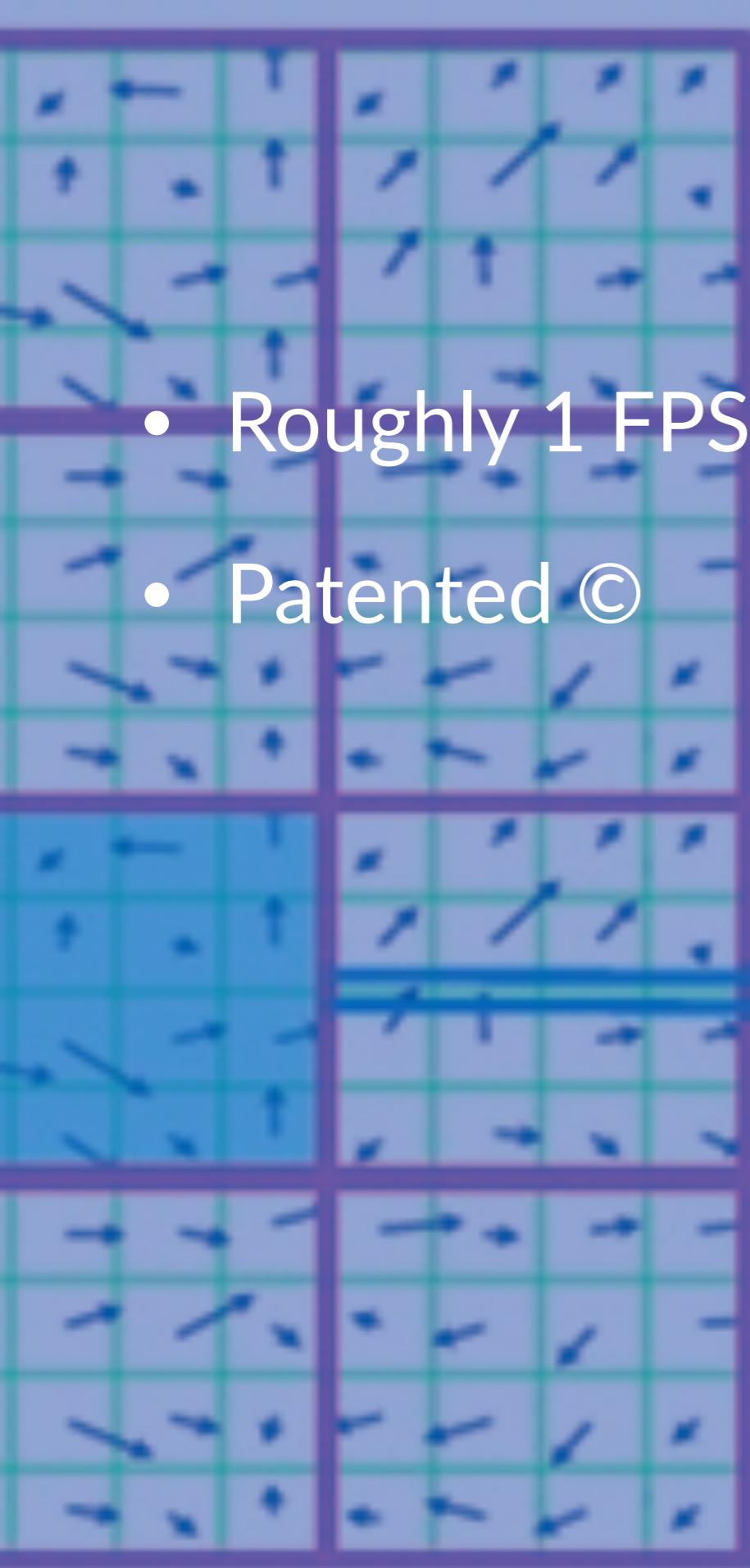
SURF

- Hessian matrix approximation for keypoints
- Descriptors based on histogram oriented gradients (HOG)¹
- Scale and rotational invariant

¹ Levi Gil, (2013, August 18). A Short introduction to descriptors [blog post], <http://gilscvblog.wordpress.com/2013/08/18/a-short-introduction-to-descriptors/>

SURF

- Roughly 1 FPS on both iPhone 5 and iPhone 6
- Patented ©



FREAK

Fast Retina Keypoint

FREAK

SURF keypoint detector and FREAK
descriptor extractor

FREAK

- SURF as keypoint detector
- FREAK as descriptor extractor becomes a huge performance improvement
- Uses a retina-like pattern for computing descriptors

FREAK

- Generates binary descriptors
- Scale and rotation invariant

Fovea

Para

ORB

Oriented Fast & Rotated Brief

ORB

ORB feature detector and descriptor extractor

ORB

- rBRIEF (Rotated BRIEF) for keypoint detection
- oFAST (Oriented FAST) for descriptor extractor
- Better performance than the other approximations
- Almost the same tracking quality

Matching

Different matching for the selected descriptors

Matching Binary and not binary descriptors

Brute force

Can be used in binary **Hamming distance...**

and non binary descriptors **L1/L2**

Has good performance with binary descriptors

FLANN

Fast library for approximate nearest
neighbours

FLANN

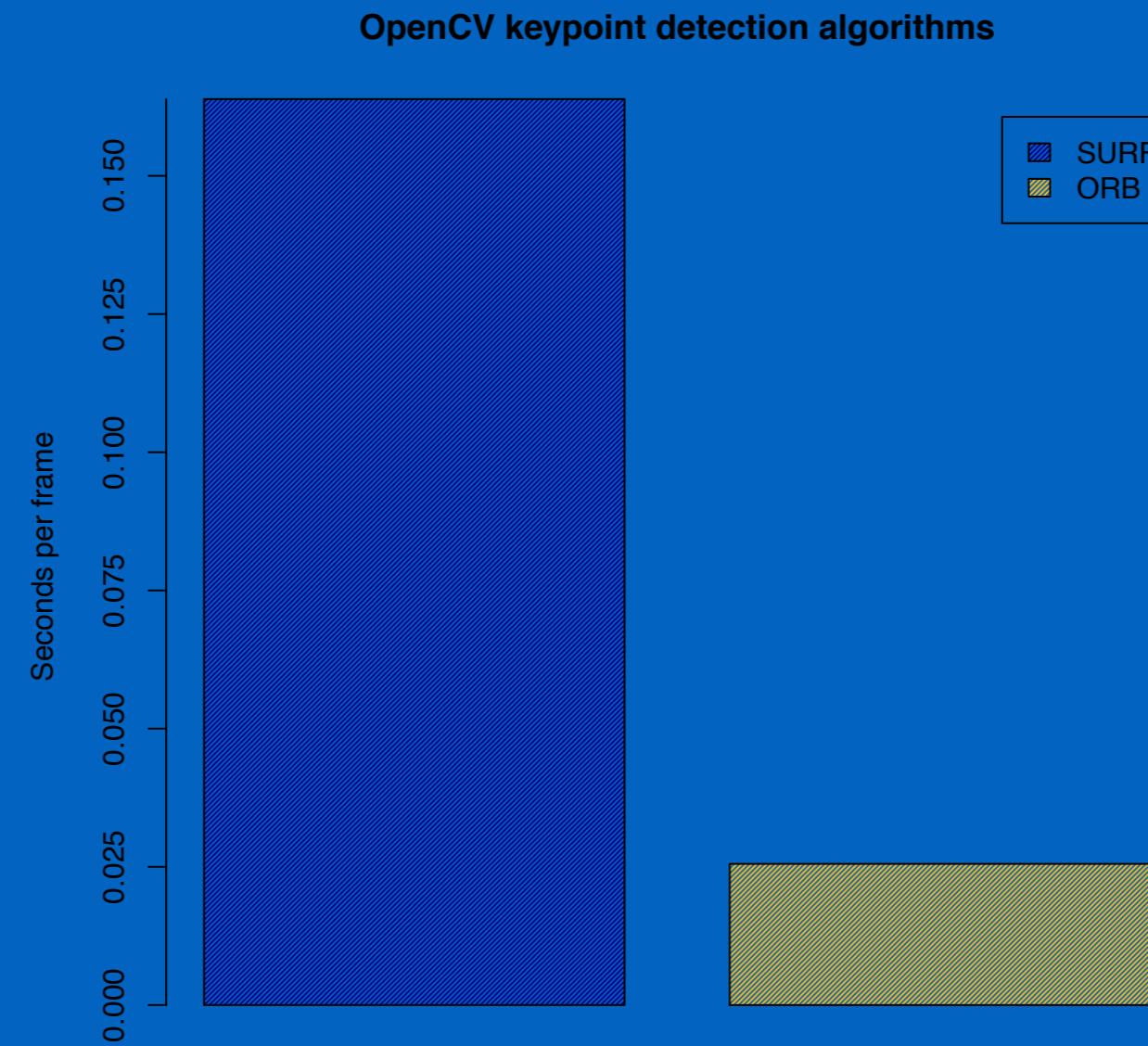
Many matching algorithms

Randomized-KD tree for SURF

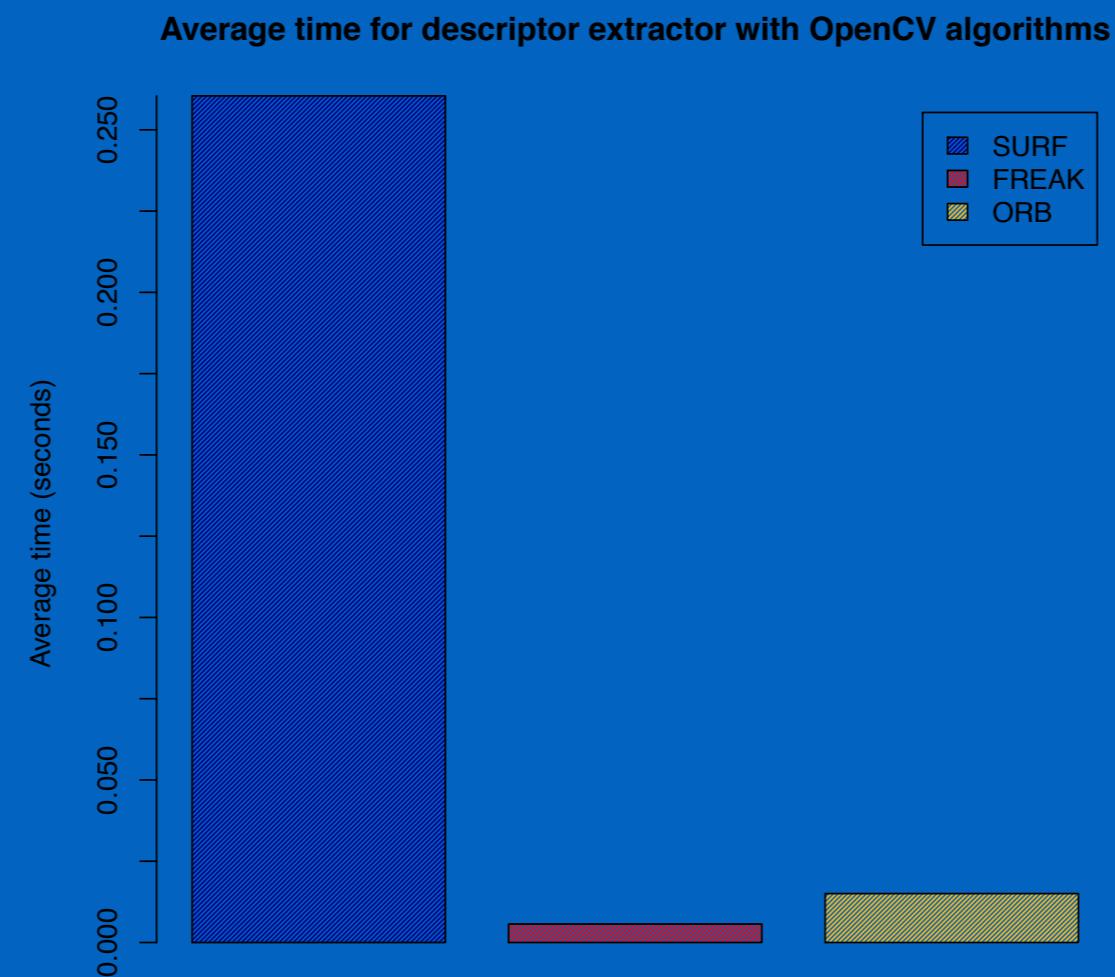
Locality-Sensitive Hashing (LSH) for ORB

Performance comparison

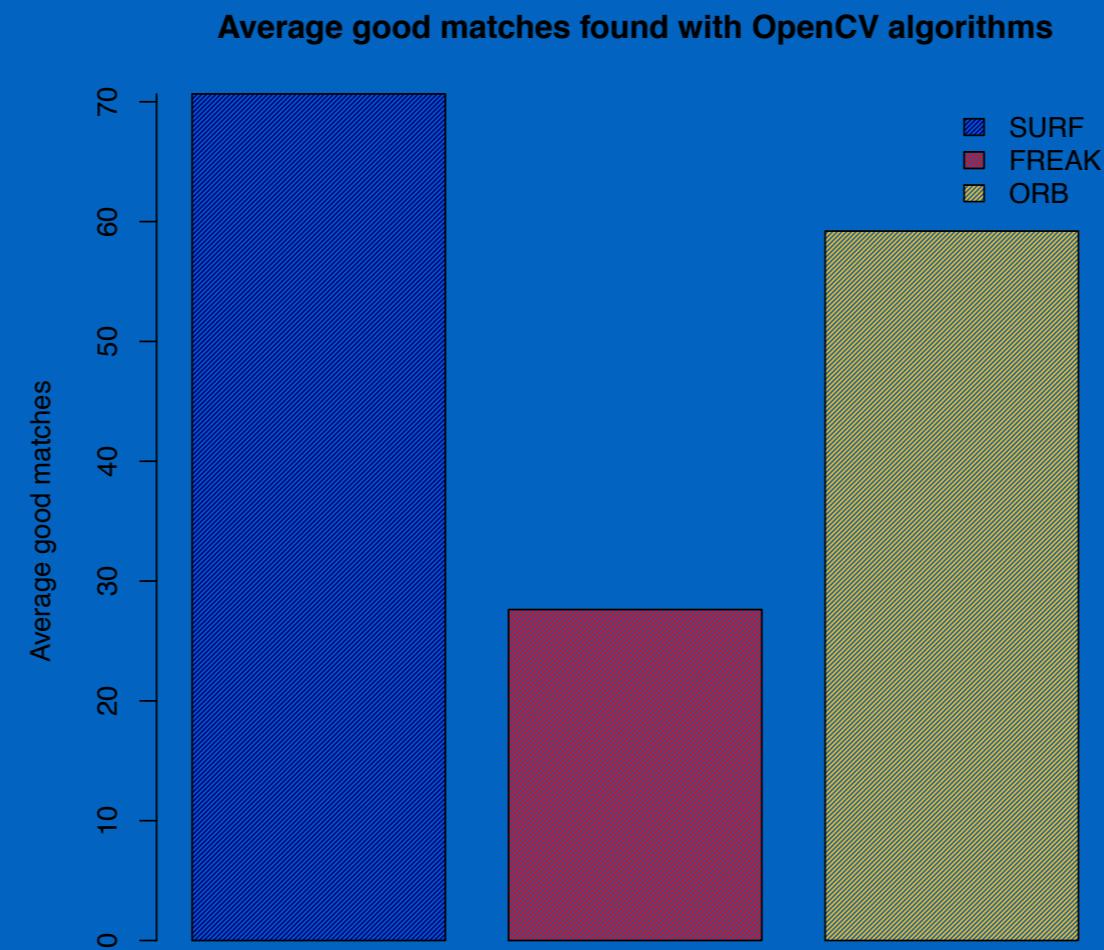
Average time for detecting keypoints



FREAK vs SURF vs ORB descriptor performance



FREAK vs SURF vs ORB number of good matches



Feature detection

Not enough for AR apps on mobile devices

Heavy algorithms

Not so invariant to rotation, perspective

Natural feature tracking

Natural feature tracking

Fast, robust and high-quality tracking on mobile devices

Natural feature tracking

Detect interest regions

Compute the movement

Evaluate feedback

Not image processing-only technique

Natural feature tracking

Thanks to mobile sensors, we can track the object even if all the interest points are not present in the scene.

Calculate the movement of the interest regions is faster than detecting features in each frame.

Natural feature tracking

The chosen technique for bringing AR to Ponster app
(and many others)

Technologies

App built for iOS

App built for iOS

Objective-C, Objective-C++, C++

App built for iOS

UIKit, CoreData, CocoaPods

App built for iOS

AVFoundation, CoreVideo

OpenCV SDK for AR

OpenCV

Version 2.4.8 and 2.4.9

OpenCV

Used to implement template matching & feature detection algorithms

OpenCV

Does not bring Natural Feature Tracking by default. It has to be implemented by developer. Not yet optimised for ARM architectures.



The solution was to change
to a mobile AR SDK that
takes natural feature
detection approach

Vuforia



Álvaro Medina Ballester, PFC EI, UIB, 2014

Vuforia

High quality AR SDK

Based on natural feature detection

Uses mobile sensors to compute the pattern movement

Closed source, free to use

Optimised for ARM architecture

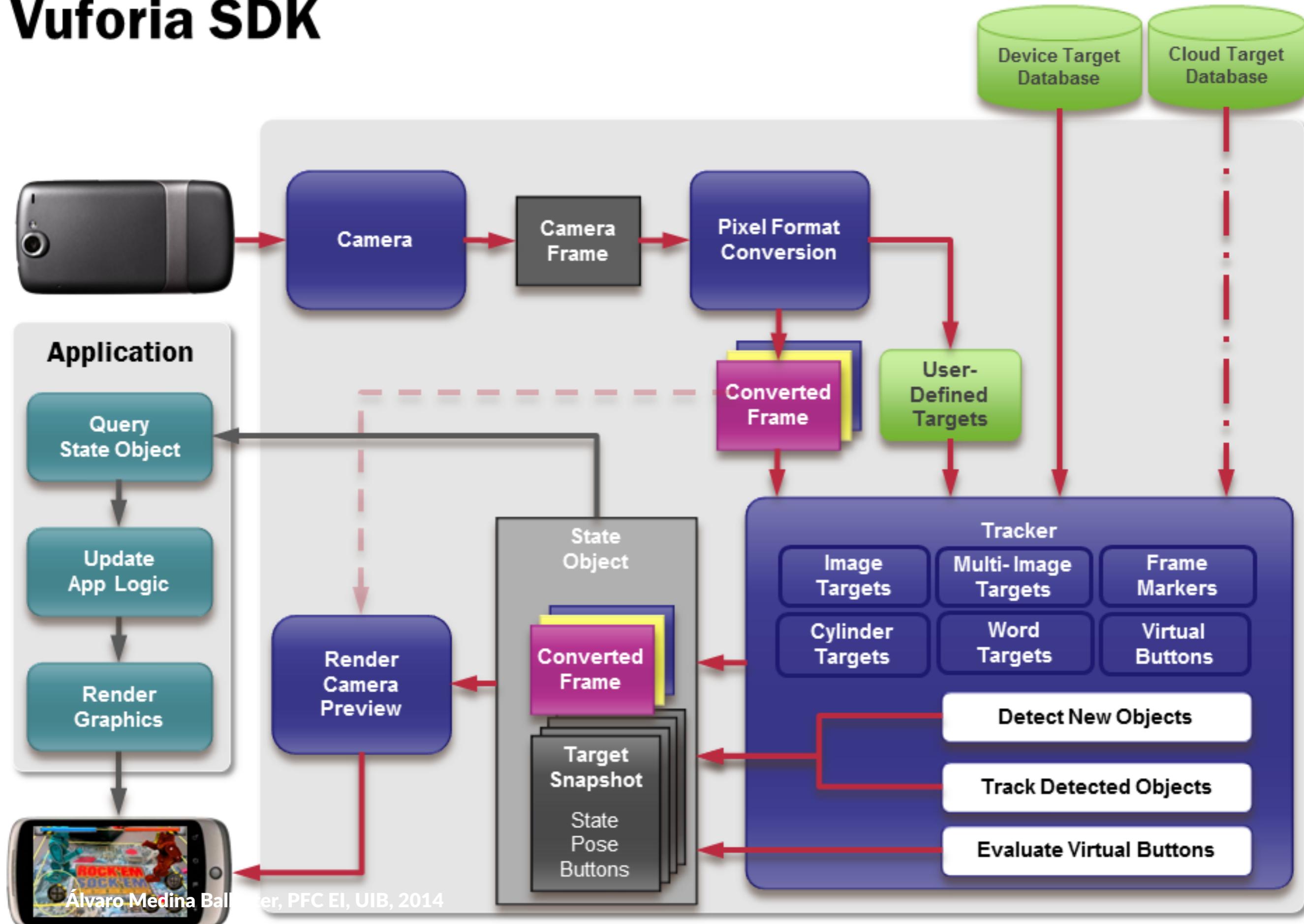
Vuforia

Constant 30 FPS performance

Able to keep tracking even in the pattern is not entirely visible

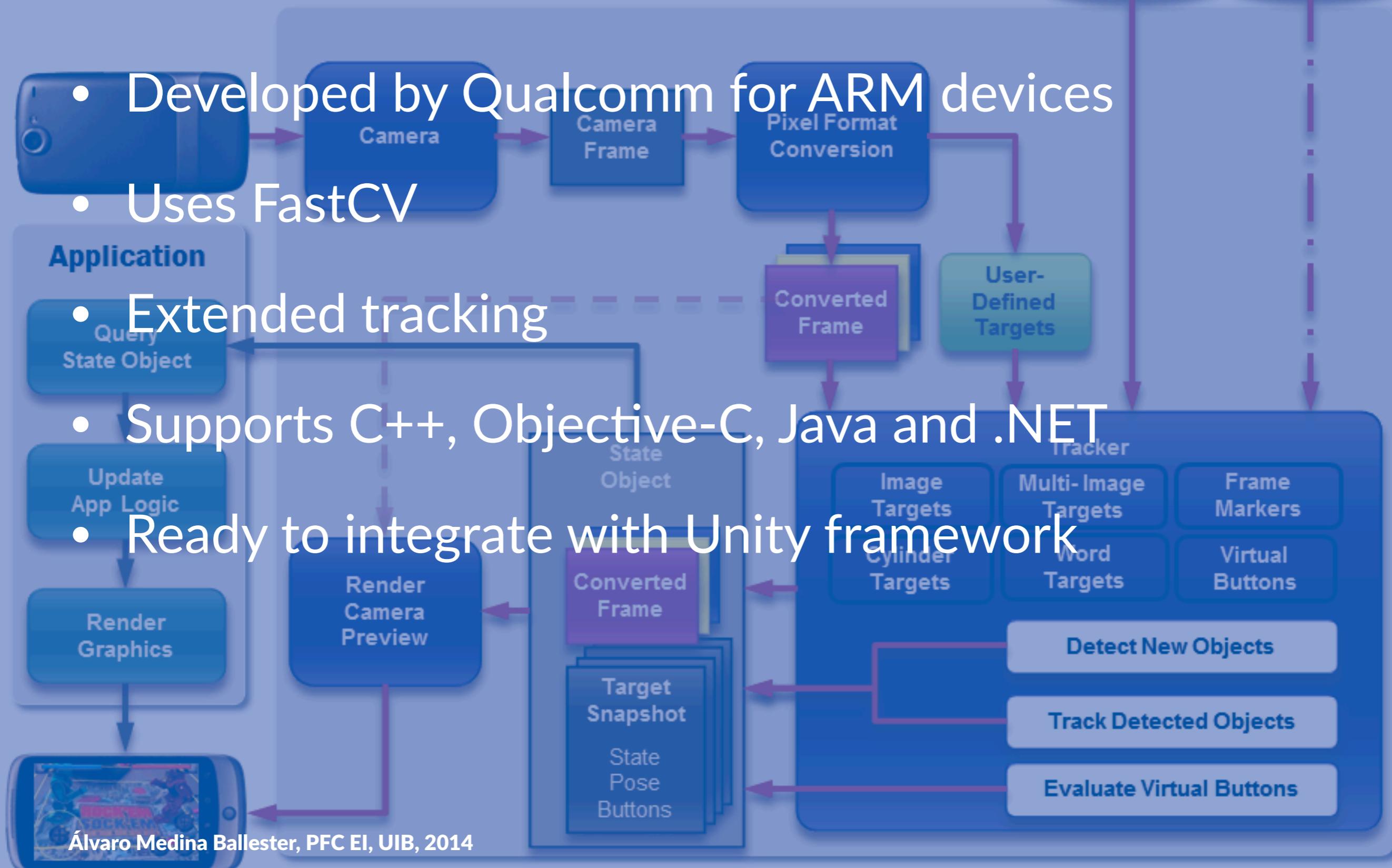
Uses OpenGL ES for rendering

Vuforia SDK



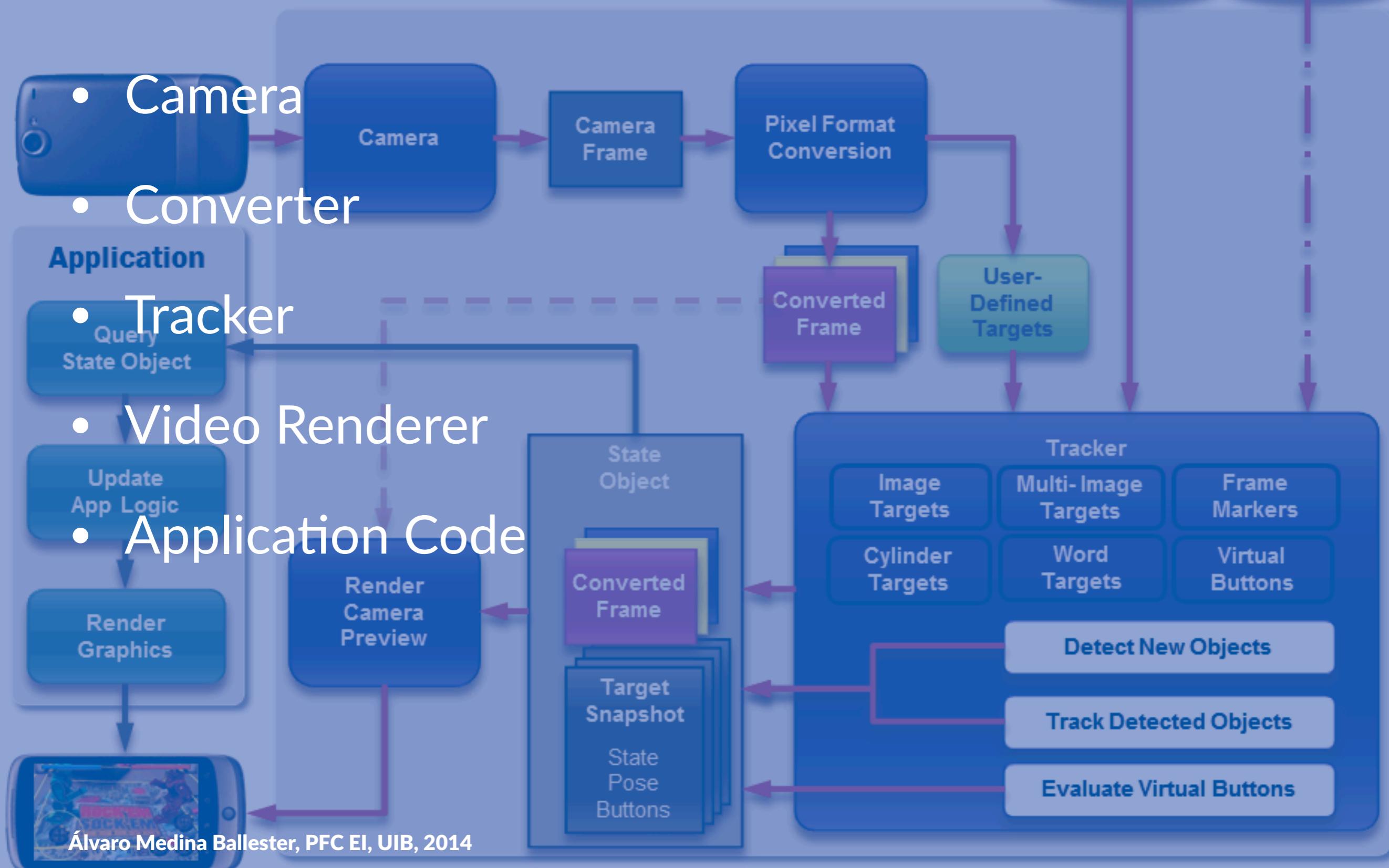
Vuforia SDK

Vuforia

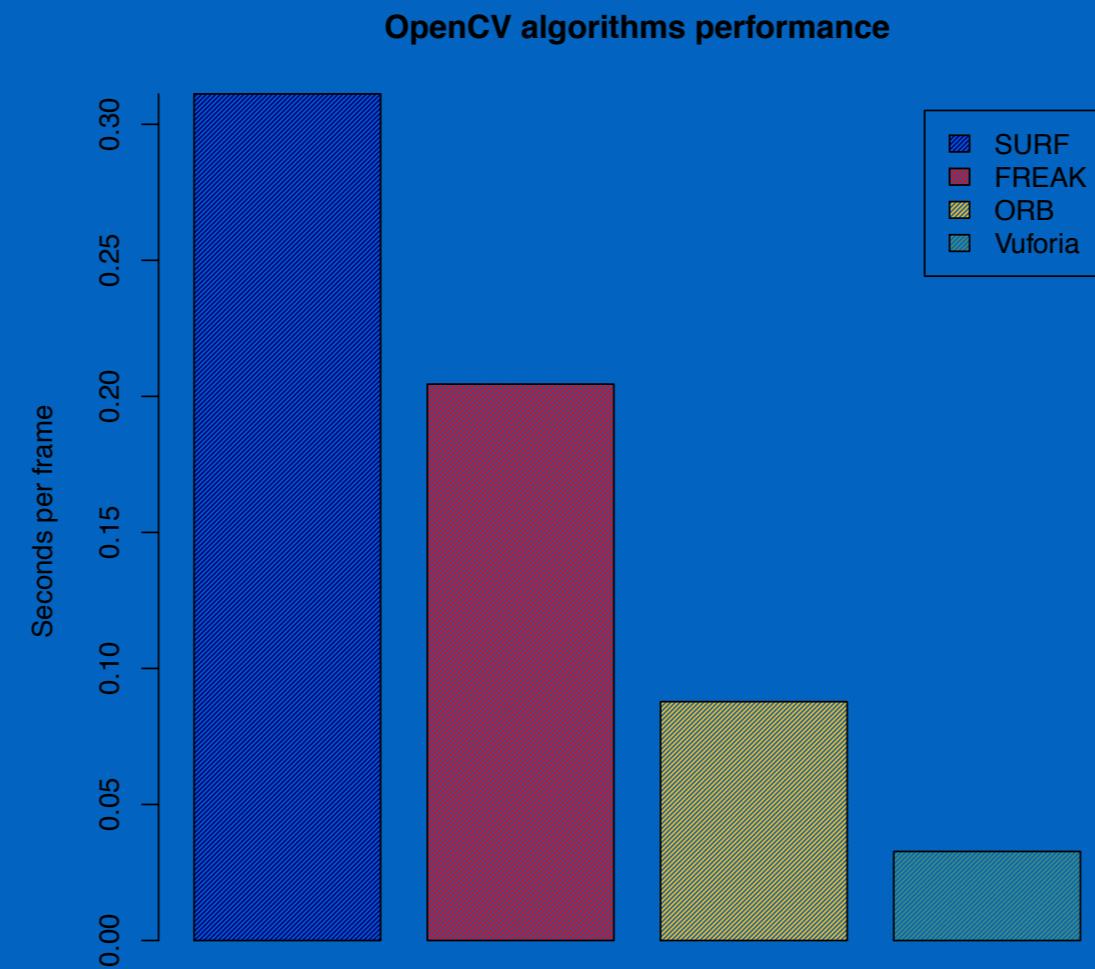


Vuforia SDK

Vuforia



Performance comparison with OpenCV approximations



Vuforia

We have been able to efficiently detect the pattern and track it with maximum robustness, invariance and speed.





Super fast

Mobile

Multiplatform

Free to use

Used by Lego and IKEA examples



Proprietary technology

Unknown tracking algorithm

Harder to integrate than OpenCV

Necessary to learn a bit of OpenGL ES

DeMO



Questions?

Many thanks to:

Ramon Mas Sansó, Biel Moyà Alcover, Pau Rullan Ferragut, Gisela Ferreras, José Ruiz Bravo, Marc Tudurí Cladera, Xavier Leal Meseguer, Miguel Moyá, Domenec García and many others.



