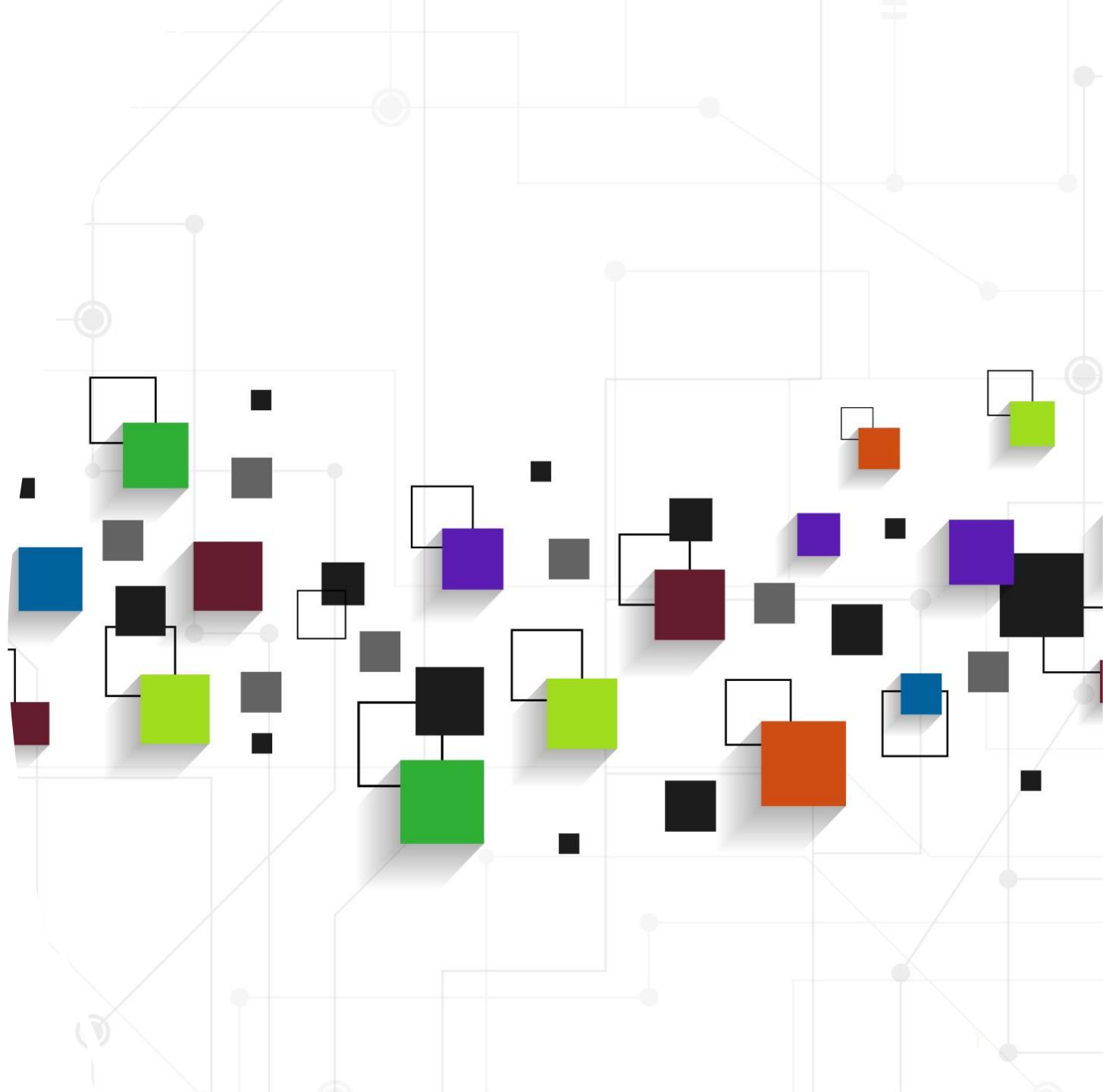


증강현실

(2023. 10. 11.)

이 종 원
(jwlee@sejong.ac.kr)



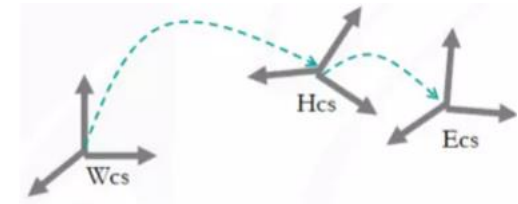
AR Tracking



AR Requires Tracking and Registration

✓ Registration

- Positioning virtual object wrt real world
- Fixing virtual object on real object when view is fixed



✓ Calibration

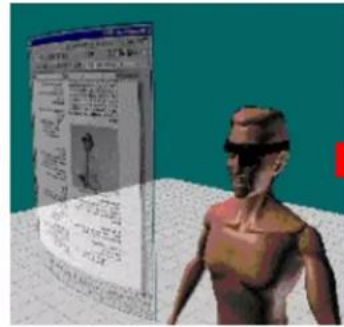
- Offline measurements
- Measure camera relative to HMD



✓ Tracking

- Continually locating the user's viewpoint when view moving
- Position (x, y, z), Orientation(r, p, y)

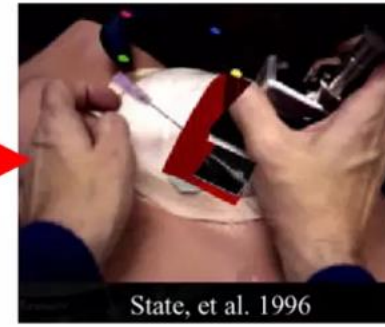
Tracking Requirements



Head Stabilized



Body Stabilized

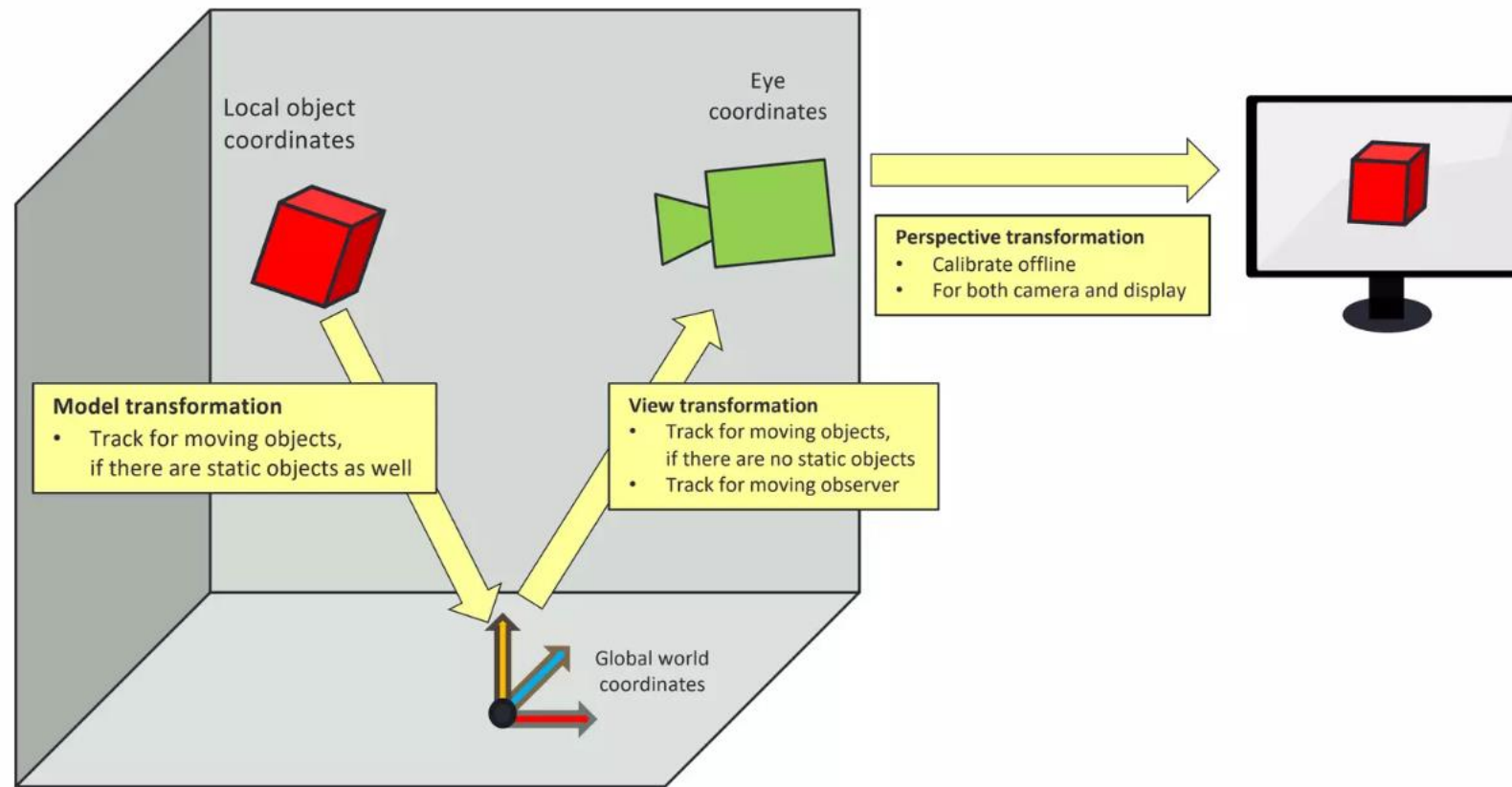


World Stabilized

✓ Augmented reality information display

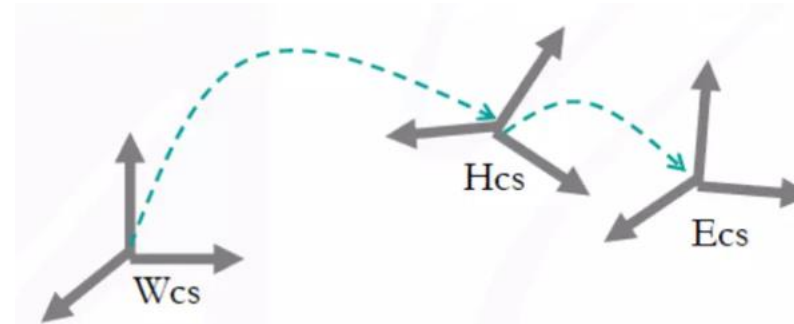
- World stabilized
- Body stabilized
- Head stabilized

Coordinate Systems



Spatial Registration

- ✓ Define relative position of each elements of a scene
- ✓ Elements: User, user's eye, environment (e.g., table, room, building), objects, etc.
- ✓ Initially: calibration
- ✓ 3D/6D tracking



Wcs: World coordinate system
Hcs: Head coordinate system
Ecs: Eye coordinate system

Registration Problem

- ✓ Virtual and real content must stay properly aligned
- ✓ If not aligned properly
 - Break the illusion that the two coexist
 - Prevent acceptance of many serious applications



t = 0 seconds



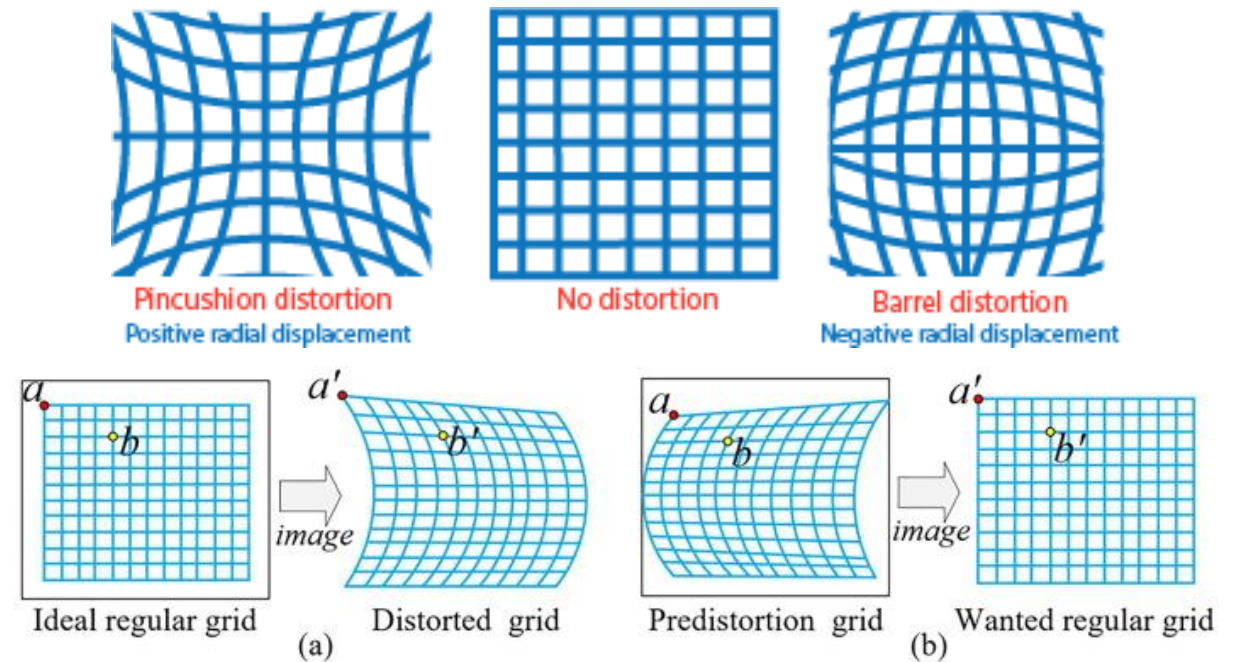
t = 0.5 second

Source of Registration Errors

- ✓ Static errors
- ✓ Dynamic errors

Static Errors

- ✓ Optical distortions (in HMD)
- ✓ Mechanical misalignments
- ✓ Tracker errors
- ✓ Incorrect viewing parameters
 - Field of View
 - Center of projection
 - Interpupillary distance
 - ...



Reducing Static Errors

- ✓ Distortion compensation
 - For lens or display distortions
- ✓ Manual adjustments
 - Have user manually align AR and VR content
- ✓ View-based or direct measurements
 - Have user measure eye position
- ✓ Camera calibration (video AR)
 - Measuring camera properties

View Based Calibration (Azuma 94)



Figure 1: Wooden frame for calibration and registration

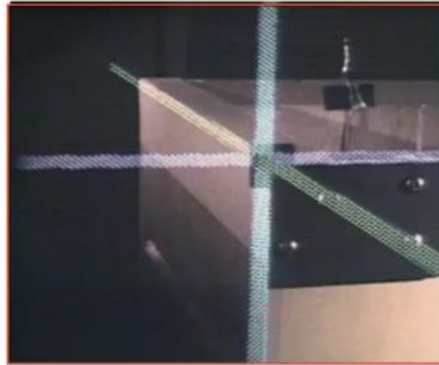


Figure 2: View seen in HMD, virtual axes on real frame

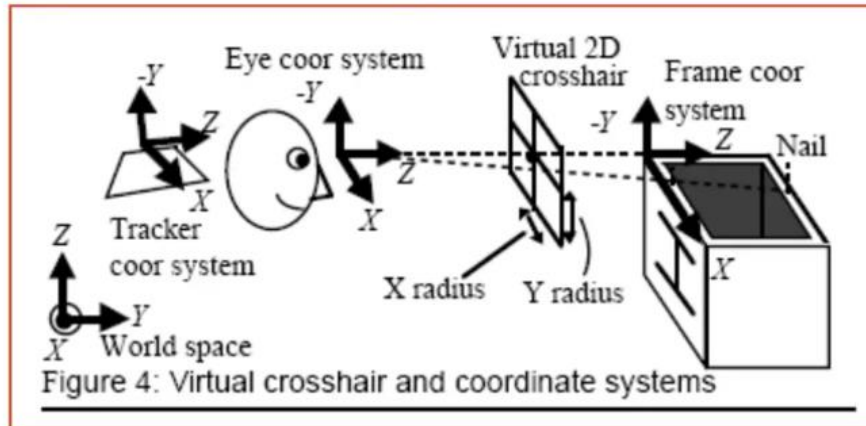
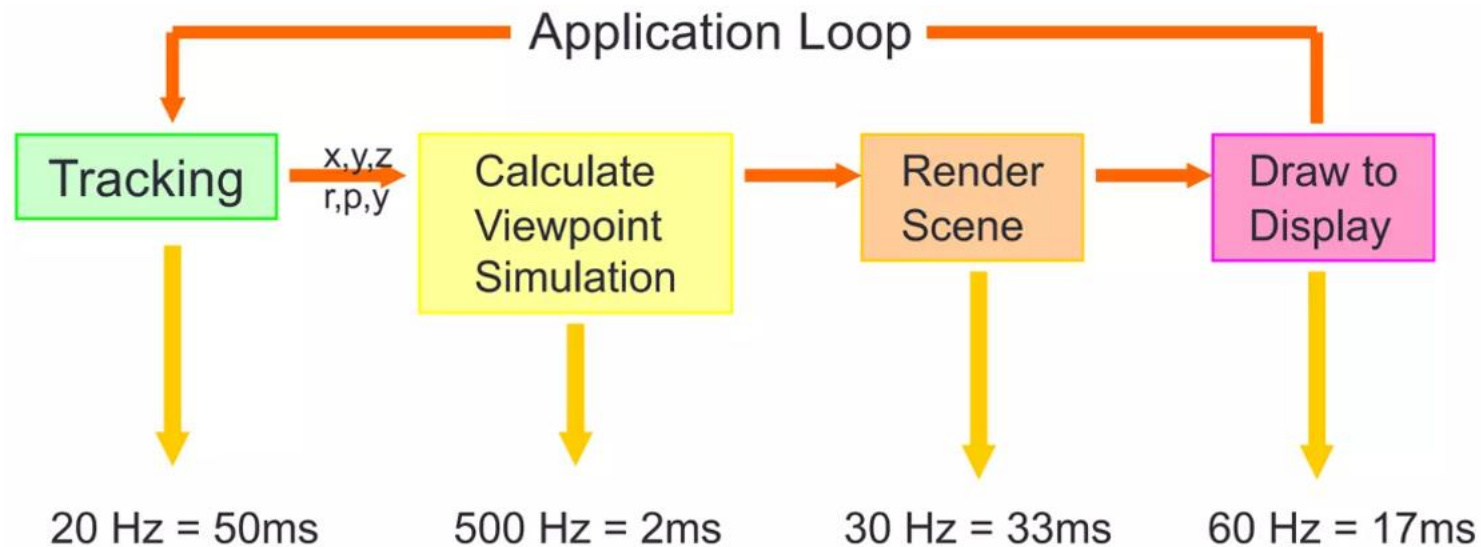


Figure 4: Virtual crosshair and coordinate systems

Dynamic Errors

- ✓ System delays (largest source of error)
 - The time difference between the measurement and generating images
 - The delays exist because each component in the AR system requires some time to do its job
 - End-to-end system delays cause registration errors only when motion occurs

Dynamic Errors



✓ Total delay = $50 + 2 + 33 + 17 = 102\text{ms}$

- 1ms delay = $1/3\text{mm} = 33\text{mm}$ registration error

Reducing Dynamic Errors (1)

✓ Reduce system lag

- Faster components/system modules

✓ Reduce apparent lag

- Image deflection
- Image warping

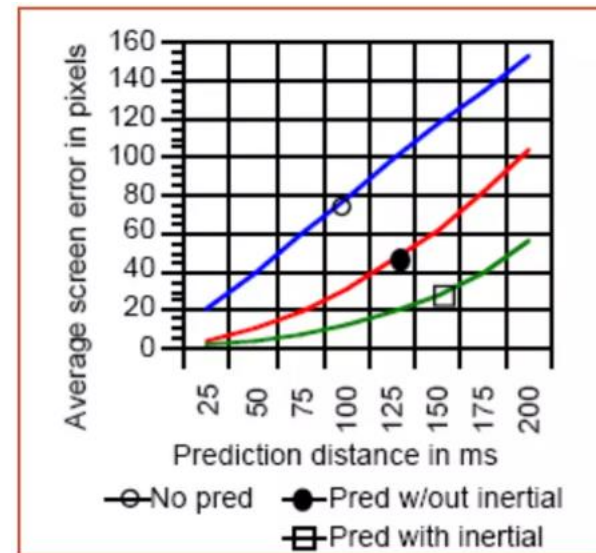
Reducing Dynamic Errors (2)

✓ Match video + graphics input streams (video AR)

- Delay video of real world to match system lag
- User doesn't notice

✓ Predictive tracking

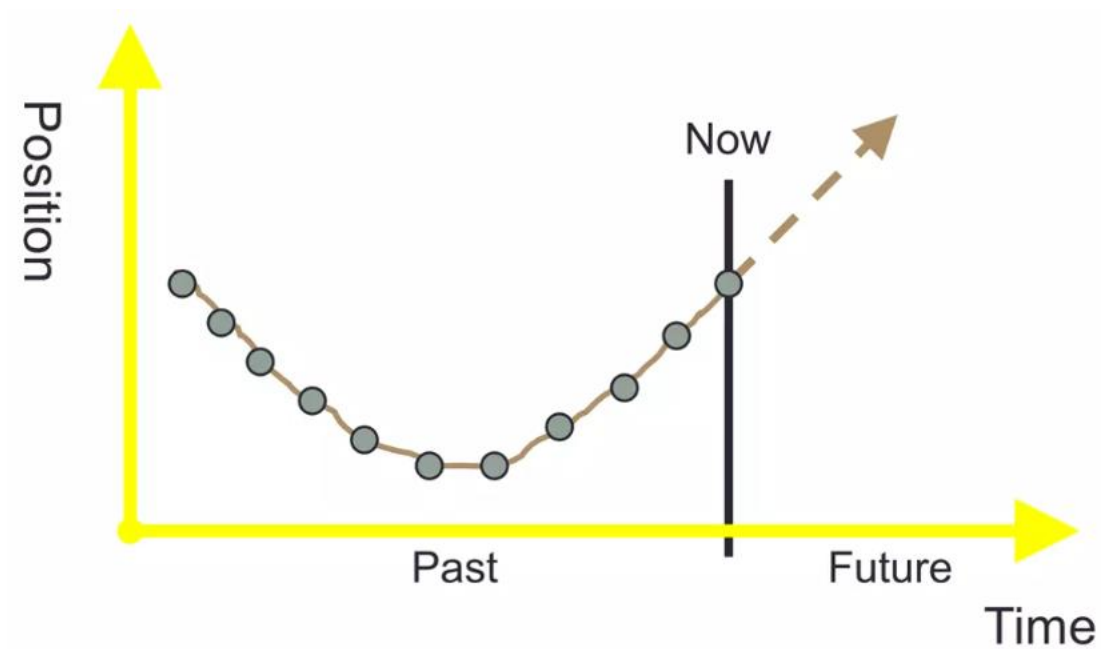
- Inertial sensors helpful



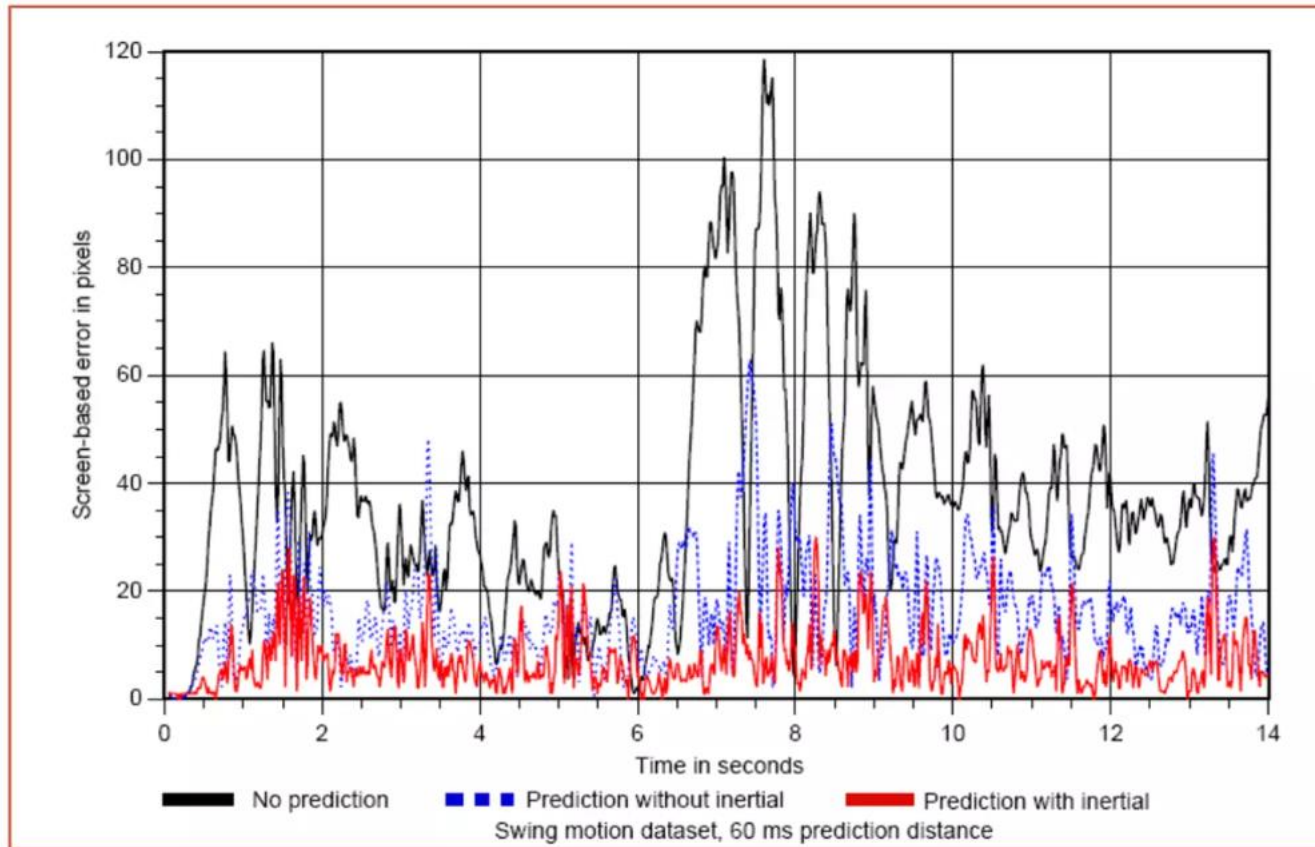
Azuma/Bishop 1994

Predictive Tracking

- ✓ Can predict up to 80ms in future (Holloway)



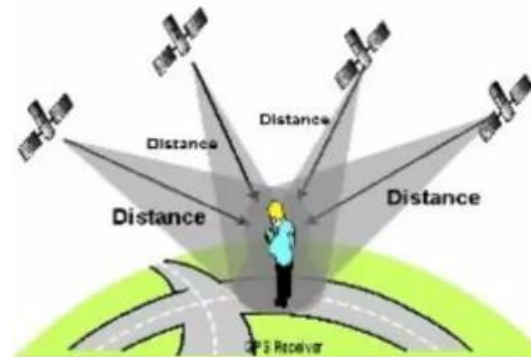
Predictive Tracking (Azuma 94)



Tracking Technologies

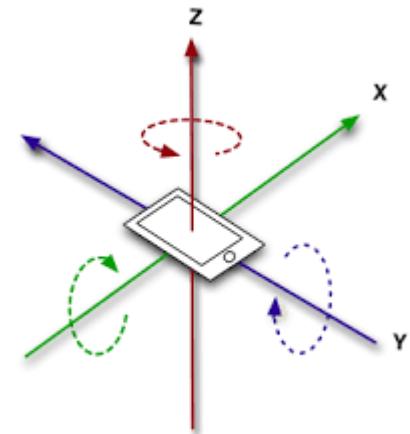
✓Active

- Mechanical, magnetic, ultrasonic
- GPS, Wi-Fi, cell location



✓Passive

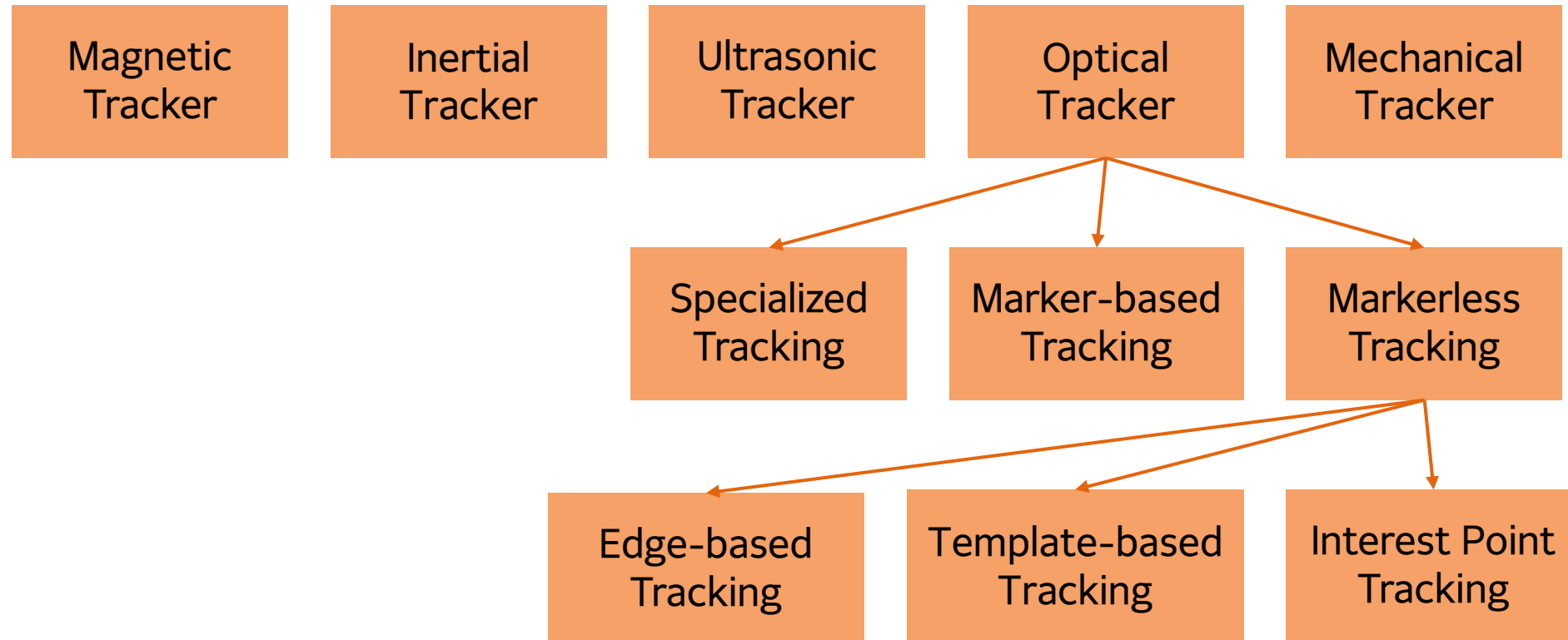
- Inertial sensors (compass, accelerometer, gyro)
- Computer vision: marker based, natural feature tracking



✓Hybrid tracking

- Combined sensors (e.g., vision + inertial)

Tracking Types



Mechanical Tracker

- ✓ Idea: mechanical arms with joint sensors
- ✓ ++: high accuracy, haptic feedback
- ✓ --: cumbersome, expensive



Microscribe

Magnetic Tracker

✓ Idea: Coil generates current when moved in magnetic field.
Measuring current gives position and orientation relative
to magnetic source

✓ ++: 6DOF, robust

✓ --: Wired, sensible to metal, noisy, expensive



Flock of Birds (Ascension)



Electromagnetic Tracking



https://youtu.be/kVz_kzb-6n8?si=wLldFggNRXLeQPo (2018, 0:20 ~)

Electromagnetic Tracking



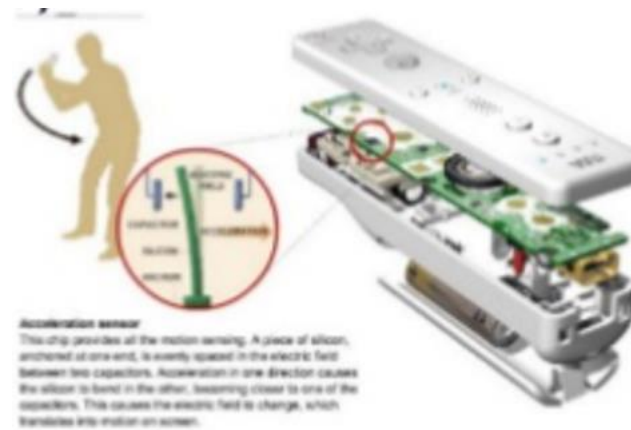
<https://youtu.be/rN5-NDzZduE?si=7b4KsWcFobnJakyi> (2020, 0:43)

Inertial Tracker

- ✓ Idea: Measuring linear and angular orientation rates (accelerometer/gyroscope)
- ✓ ++: No transmitter, cheap, small, high frequency, wireless
- ✓ --: Drifts over time, hysteresis effect, only 3DOF



IS300 (Intersense)



2003 - : Wii Remote

3D Motion Capture with Inertial Sensors



<https://youtu.be/KqKa2Gc7lh8?si=xj6V15JvdLxlghJI> (2018, 13:50)

What is IMU?



<https://youtu.be/fG-JQlzQxWQ?si=RMcfpf1qr1yhsXOZ> (2021, 8:08)

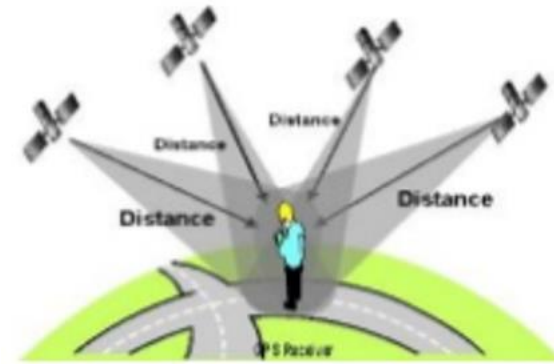
Ultrasonic Tracker

- ✓ Idea: Time of Flight or phase-Coherence Sound Waves
- ✓ ++: Small, cheap
- ✓ --: 3DOF, line of sight, low resolution, affected by environmental conditions (pressure, temperature)



Global Positioning System (GPS)

- ✓ Created by US in 1978: Currently 29 satellites
- ✓ Satellites send position + time
- ✓ GPS receiver positioning
 - 4 satellites need to be visible
 - Differential time of arrival
 - Triangulation
- ✓ Accuracy
 - 5-30m+, blocked by weather, buildings etc.



Mobile Sensors

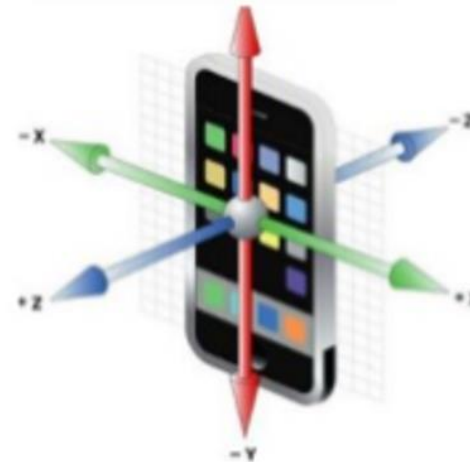
✓ Inertial compass

- Earth's magnetic field
- Measures absolute orientation



✓ Accelerometers

- Measures acceleration about axis
- Used for tilt, relative rotation
- Can drift over time



Q/A

