

# Hardware and Input Schemes



# Goals

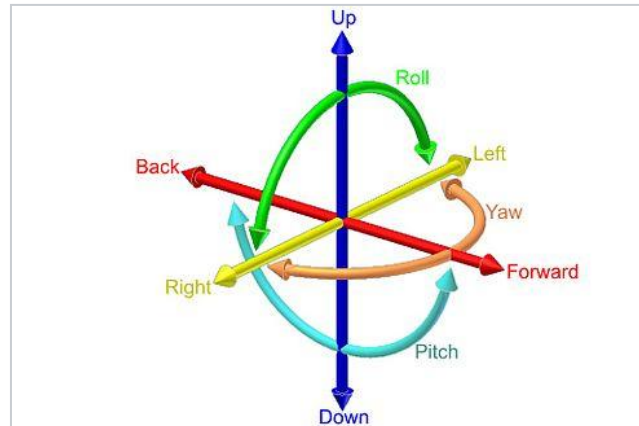
1. Tracking technologies
2. Hardware types
3. Input schemes

# Tracking Technologies



## Degrees of Freedom (DoF)

- **Definition:** the extent to which the hardware allows a person to move in 3D
  - ▷ Translational and rotational
  - ▷ Defines the interactivity of a VR system





## 3-DoF vs 6-DoF

### 3 degrees of freedom (3-DoF)



- "In which direction am I looking"
- Detect rotational head movement
- Look around the virtual world from a fixed point

### 6 degrees of freedom (6-DoF)



- "Where am I and in which direction am I looking"
- Detect rotational movement and translational movement
- Move in the virtual world like you move in the real world



# Tracking Technologies

## 3-DoF

- Inertial Measurement Units (IMUs)
  - ▷ Gyroscope
  - ▷ Accelerometer
  - ▷ Compass

## 6-DoF:

- Outside-In
  - ▷ Lighthouse (HTC Vive)
  - ▷ Constellation (Rift)
- Inside-Out
  - ▷ Insight (Quest)

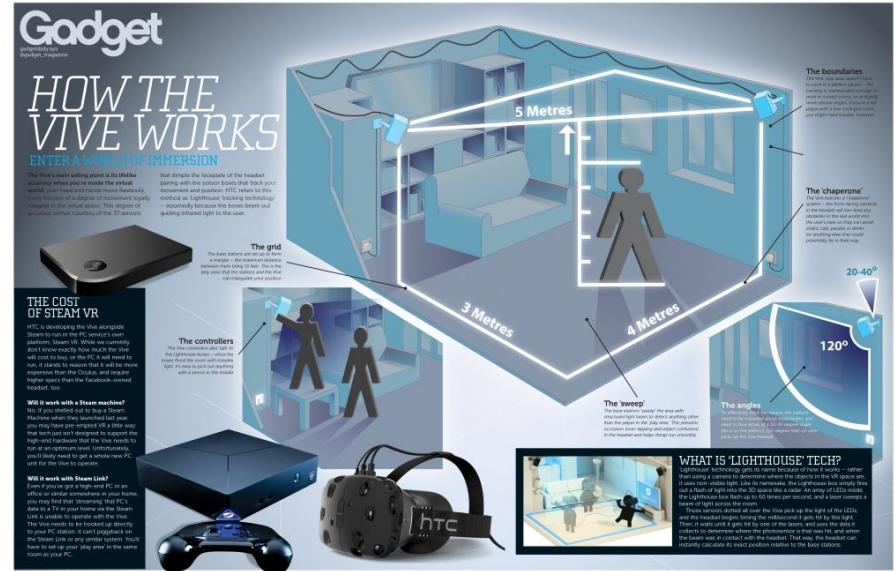
**Outside-In:** relies on fixed external hardware

**Inside-Out:** sensor hardware internal to headset



# Lighthouse (HTC Vive)

- Lighthouse(s) send out sweeping, infrared (IR) lasers
- Sensors on headset & controllers pick up IR at different times
- Computer determines 6-DoF from time delay





## Constellation (Rift)

- Headset and controllers flash IR lights
- Sensors detect IR
- Computer uses computer vision (CV) to determine 6-DoF







## Insight (Oculus Quest + Rift S)

- New direction for stand-alone (and other) headsets
- Camera(s) are distributed across headset
- Headset views surroundings, uses CV to track player in 6-DoF

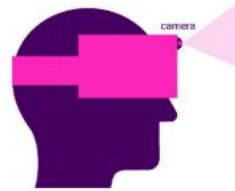


# Hardware Types

# Head-Mounted Displays



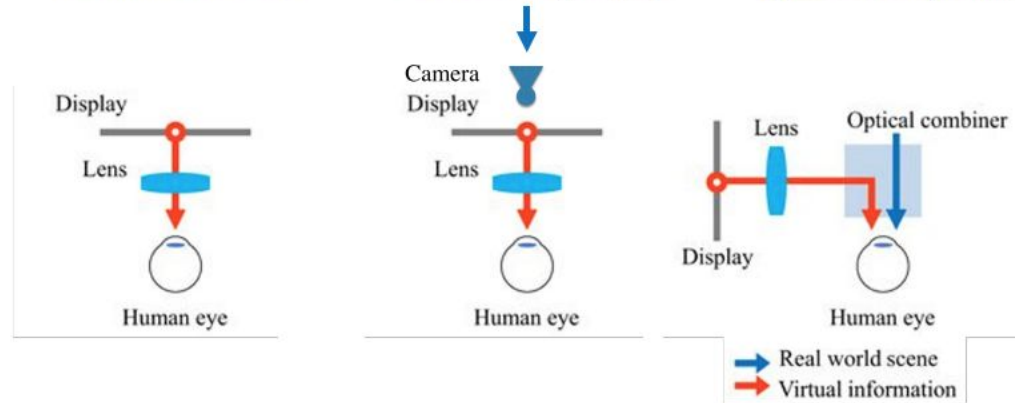
Fully immersive displays



Video see through displays

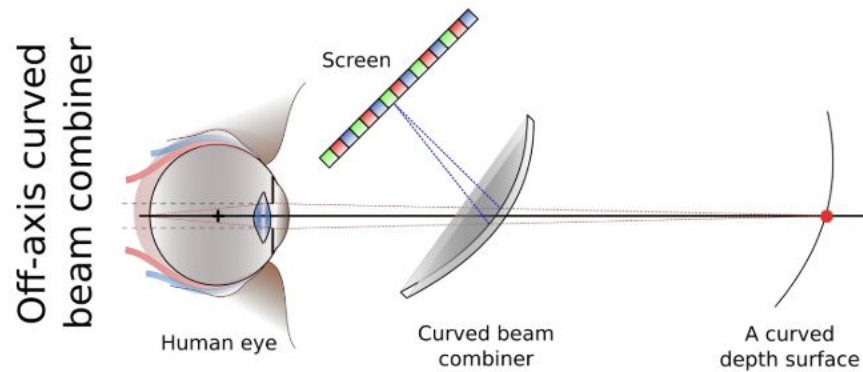


Optical see through displays





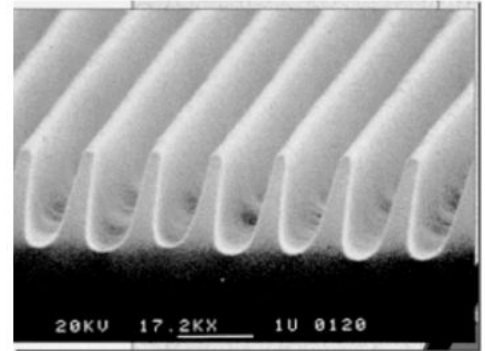
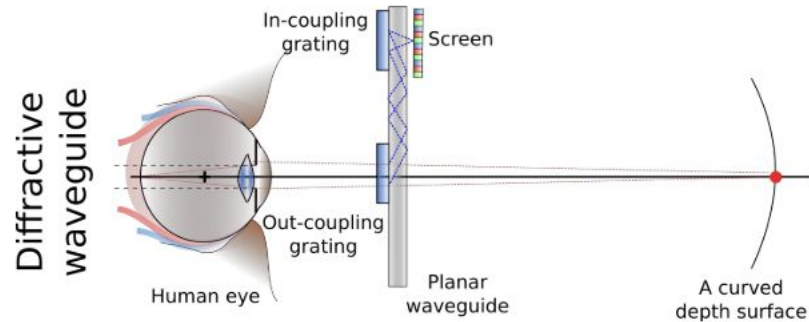
Meta 2





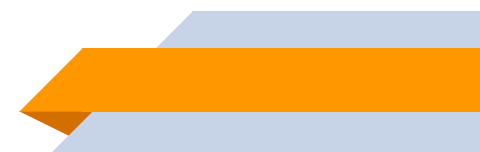
## Microsoft HoloLens

(also Magic Leap One, Sony Smart Eye)





# Research Topics in Near-Eye Displays

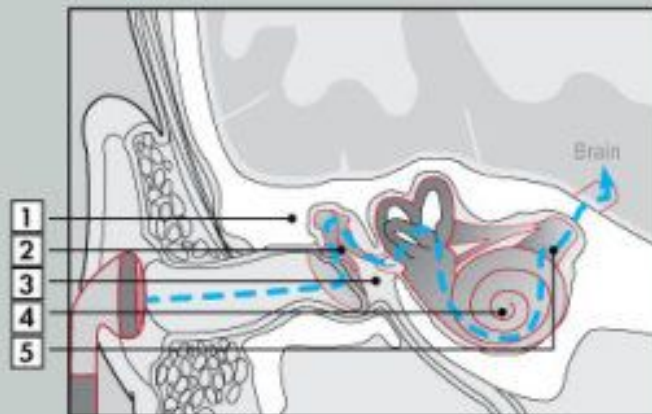
- Addressing the vergence-accommodation conflict (VAC): varifocal displays, multiplane displays, light field displays
  - Addressing the bandwidth bottleneck with foveated rendering
  - Vision-correcting near eye displays
- 

## Traditional Headphones

©2012 HowStuffWorks



- 1 Cranial Bones
- 2 Ossicles
- 3 Middle Ear
- 4 Cochlea
- 5 Auditory Nerve

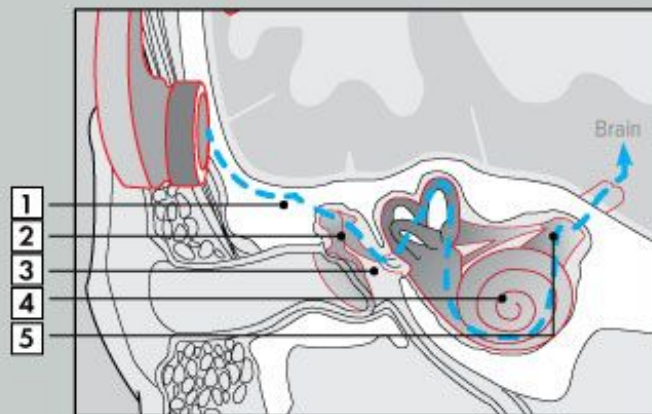


## Bone-conducting Headphones

©2012 HowStuffWorks



- 1 Cranial Bones
- 2 Ossicles
- 3 Middle Ear
- 4 Cochlea
- 5 Auditory Nerve



- **PPI = pixels per inch**

- Perceived resolution depends on viewer's distance
- "Retina display" -> 300PPI at 10 inches

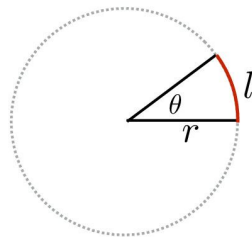
- **PPD = pixels per degree**

- Degree of solid angle subtended (#pixels/FOV)
- Distance independent measurement

## Angles and Solid Angles

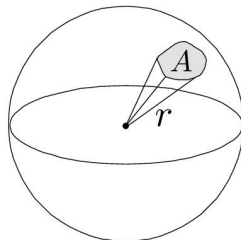
Angle: ratio of subtended arc length on circle to radius

- $\theta = \frac{l}{r}$
- Circle has  $2\pi$  **radians**



Solid angle: ratio of subtended area on sphere to radius squared

- $\Omega = \frac{A}{r^2}$
- Sphere has  $4\pi$  **steradians**

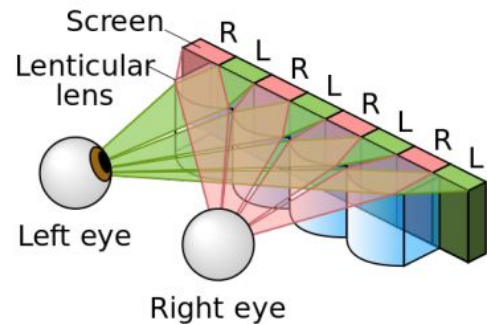
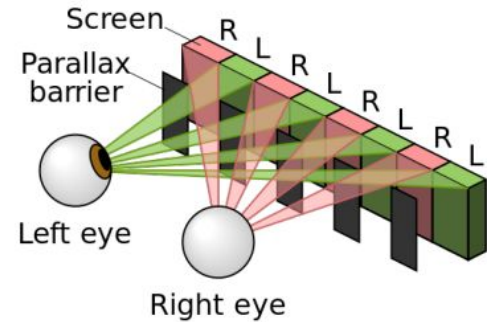


Ren Ng

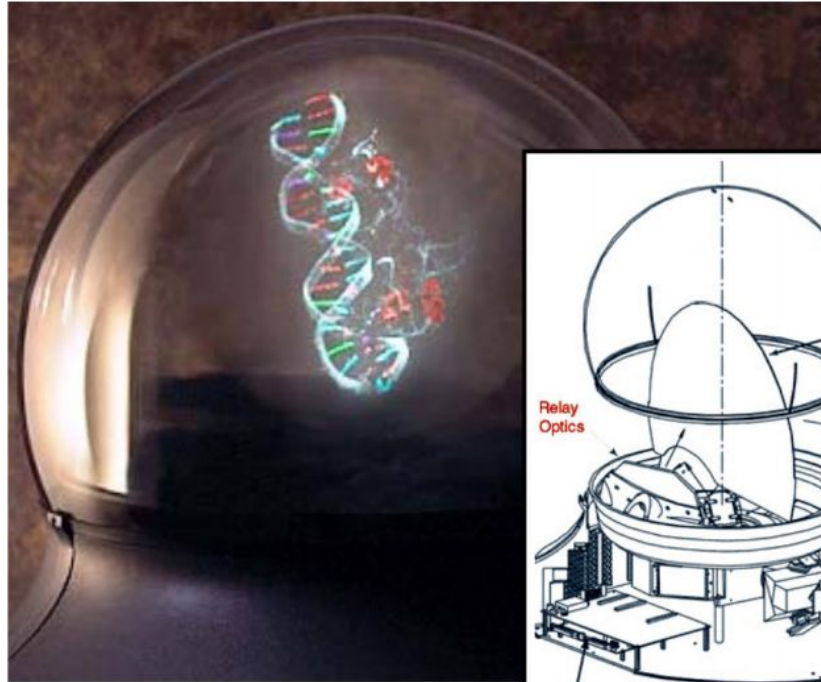


# Auto-stereoscopic Displays

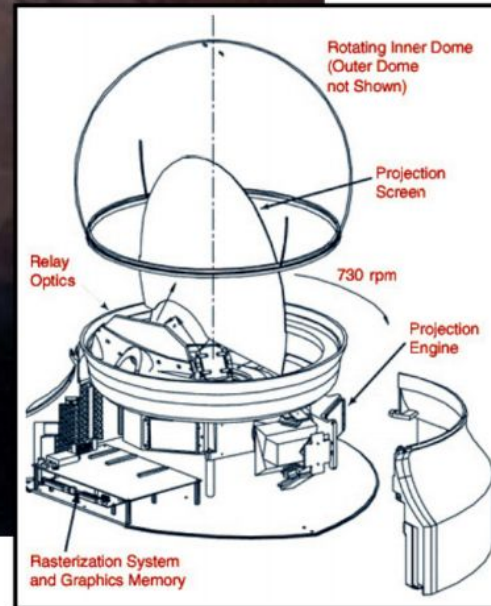
- stereo 3D viewing without special glasses or HMDs
- Parallax barrier (nintendo 3DS), lenticular displays
- Volumetric displays



# Volumetric Displays



Actuality Perspecta



# Haptic Displays

- Perceptual dimensions
  - tactile cues: vibrations, static relief shapes, direct electrical stimulation
  - kinesthetic cues: force feedback displays, haptic brake displays
- Resolution
  - spatial resolution
  - temporal resolution ( $\geq 1\text{kHz}$ )
- Ergonomics: safety, comfort

# Haptic Display Types

★ • ground-referenced

★ • body-referenced

- tactile

- in-air

- combination

- passive

# Ground-Referenced Devices

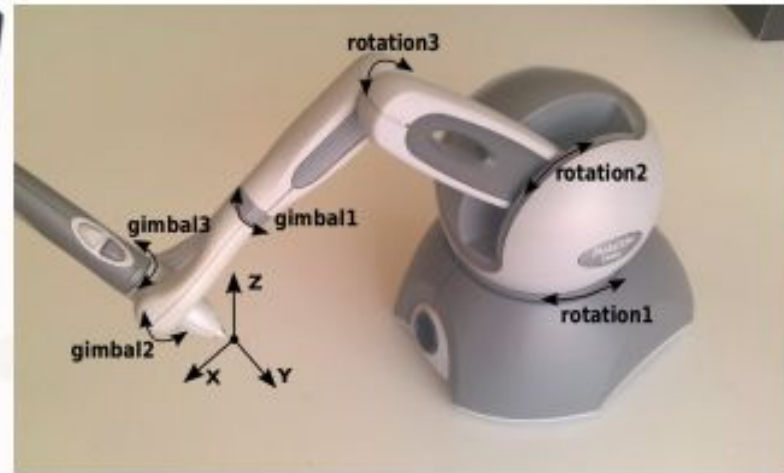


Force Feedback wheels



Force Feedback joystick

# Ground-Referenced Devices

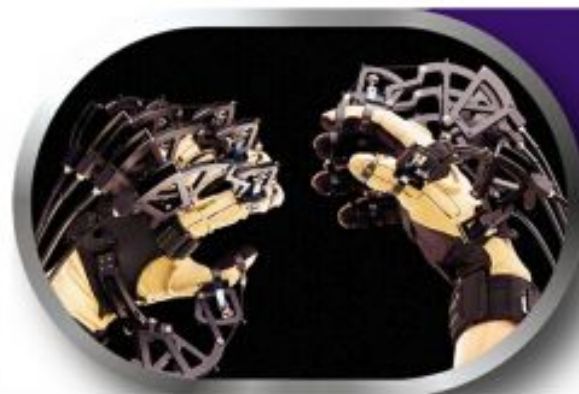


SensAble / 3D Systems Phantom

# Body-Referenced Devices

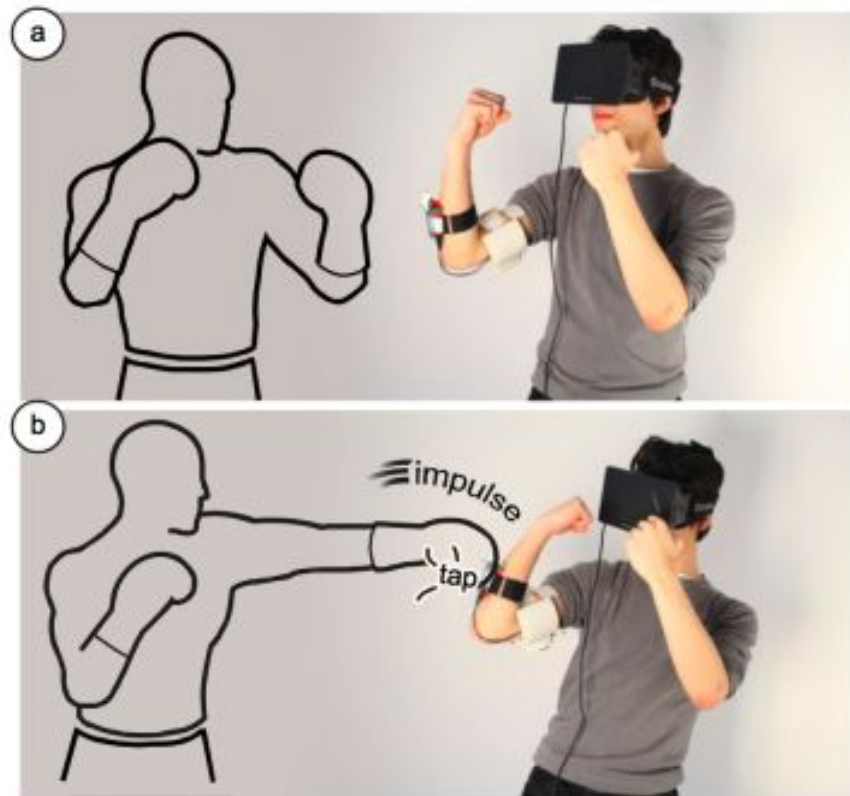


Follmer Lab



Immersion

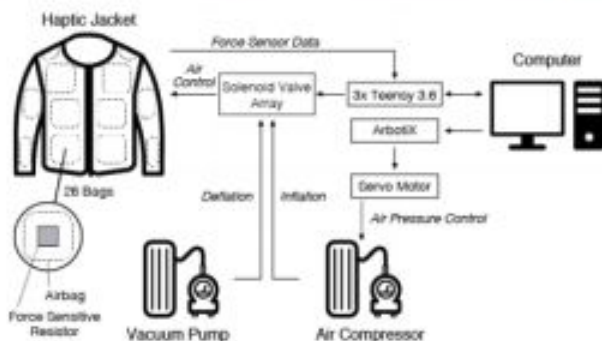
# Body-Referenced Devices



Impacto, Lopes et al. Video: <https://youtu.be/k5e4mXQLq54>



# Body Referenced: Force Jacket



Delazio et al, CHI 2018

## Headsets and Degrees of Freedom (DOF)

Controllers		3-DoF	6-DoF
	0-DoF	Google Cardboard / Gear VR	Oculus DK2
	3-DoF	Oculus Go	Vive Focus
	6-DoF	Google Daydream	HTC Vive, Oculus Rift...



## 0 DoF Controller / 3 DoF Headset



- Hardware: Google Cardboard, Gear VR
  - ▷ *Pros*: Cheap, highly accessible
  - ▷ *Cons*: Low interactivity & immersion



	3-DoF	6-DoF
0-DoF		
3-DoF		
6-DoF		



## 6 DoF Controller / 6 DoF Headset



- Hardware: Valve Index, Oculus Quest 2, etc.
  - ▷ *Pros*: Best level of interactivity/immersion
  - ▷ *Cons*: Expensive, heavy setup



	3-DoF	6-DoF
0-DoF		
3-DoF		
6-DoF		



## Other Categories



POWERED BY VIVE WAVE

CONTENT BY VIVEPORT

- As DoF increases:
  - ▷ *Pros*: Functionality, interactivity increases
  - ▷ *Cons*: Cost, resources needs increase



	3-DoF	6-DoF
0-DoF		
3-DoF		
6-DoF		

# Input Schemes



# Input Schemes

## Gaze control

Eye tracking

Clickers

Tracked controllers

Hand tracking

Gloves

- Track headset position and rotation as input
  - *Pros:* Works well without additional equipment or technology
  - *Cons:* Slow & delayed input, limits head movement





## Input Schemes

Gaze control

### **Eye tracking**

Clickers

Tracked controllers

Hand tracking

Gloves

- Track eye gazing direction for input

- ▶ *Pros:* Hands free, enables foveated rendering
- ▶ *Cons:* Under development, restricts eye movement







# Input Schemes

Gaze control

Eye tracking

## Clickers

Tracked controllers

Hand tracking

Gloves

- Point and click
  - ▷ *Pros:* Easy to use
  - ▷ *Cons:* Low immersion / interactivity





## Input Schemes

Gaze control

Eye tracking

Clickers

### **Tracked controllers**

Hand tracking

Gloves

- Specialized controllers for VR (Rift, Vive, Quest, etc.)
  - ▶ *Pros:* Great immersion / interactivity
  - ▶ *Cons:* High maintenance, dependent on sensors





## Input Schemes

Gaze control

Eye tracking

Clickers

### **Tracked controllers**

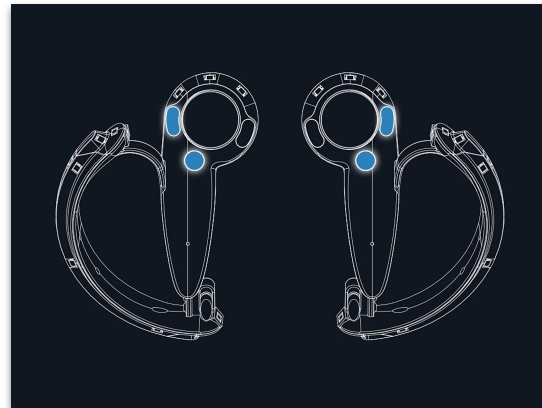
Hand tracking

Gloves

- Specialized controllers for VR (Rift, Vive, Quest, etc.)

- ▷ *Properties:*

- ▷ Ergonomics
    - ▷ Hand estimation
    - ▷ Expressiveness





## Input Schemes

Gaze control

Eye tracking

Clickers

Tracked controllers

### Hand tracking

Gloves

- Track hand poses/motion for input (Leap Motion)
  - *Pros*: Very intuitive and natural input system
  - *Cons*: No haptic or force feedback
    - E.x. pushing a button





## Input Schemes

Gaze control

Eye tracking

Clickers

Tracked controllers

Hand tracking

### Gloves

- Augmented gloves for pose tracking and movement
  - *Pros*: Adds “touch” to VR, more robust tracking
  - *Cons*: Under development, force feedback difficult

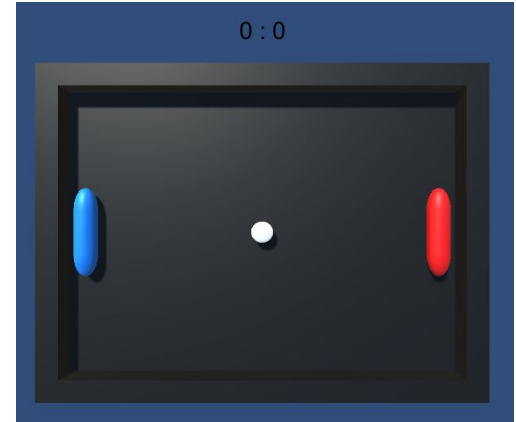
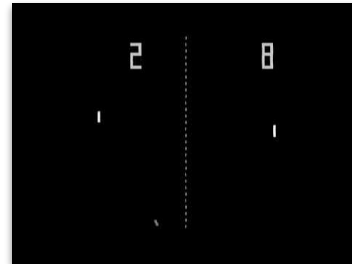




## Homework and Lab

- HW4 has been officially assigned, due **the night of next class**
  - Build the classic game of Pong.
  - Find it on the class website!
- Next week will be **design principles** and **VR applications**

Find lab 3 at [xr.berkeley.edu/decal](https://xr.berkeley.edu/decal)



# Homework Submission Update