

3D visualization of the electromagnetic field intensity distribution for UHF-RFID-identification

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IDP Presentation
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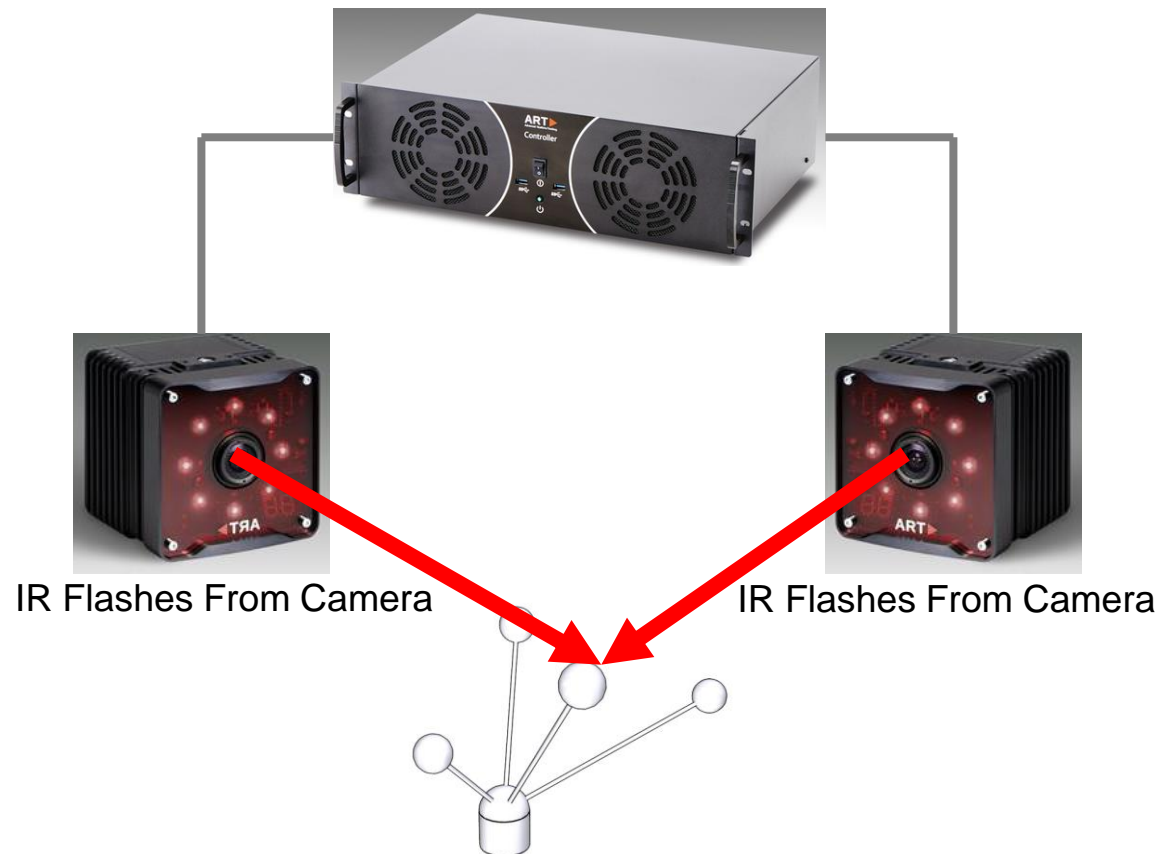
Introduction

- UHF-RFID-System demands reliable detection of transponders
- A knowledge of the field strength distribution in an area of interest
 - Speeds up optimizing the installation
- The general goal of the whole project:
 - Create a method and hardware to measure the field strength distribution.
 - Using a mobile device

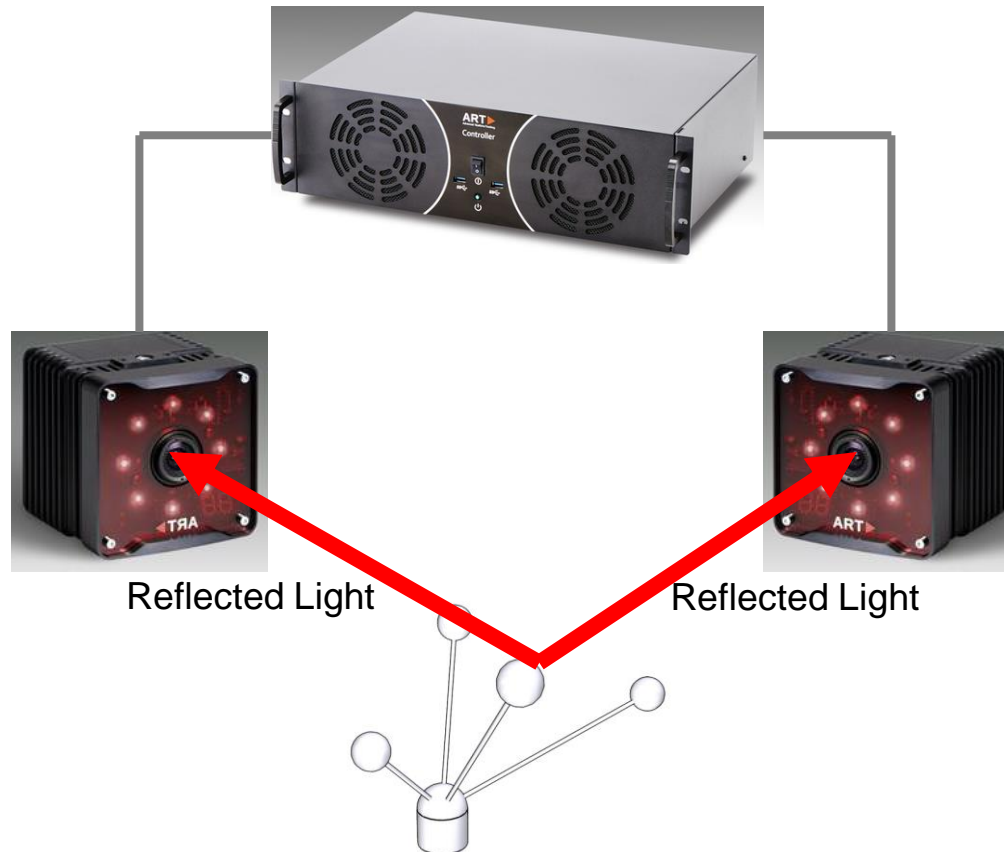
Problem Definition

- Building a model of examined installation in 3d virtual world.
 - Should be fast and intractable (Using tracking system).
- Assist the user during measurement by specific visualization.
 - Make the measurement process faster.
 - Collect enough data for an accurate visualization.
- Visualize collected data in different ways.
 - Investigate appropriate visualization methods.
 - To detect weak/strong parts of the environment.

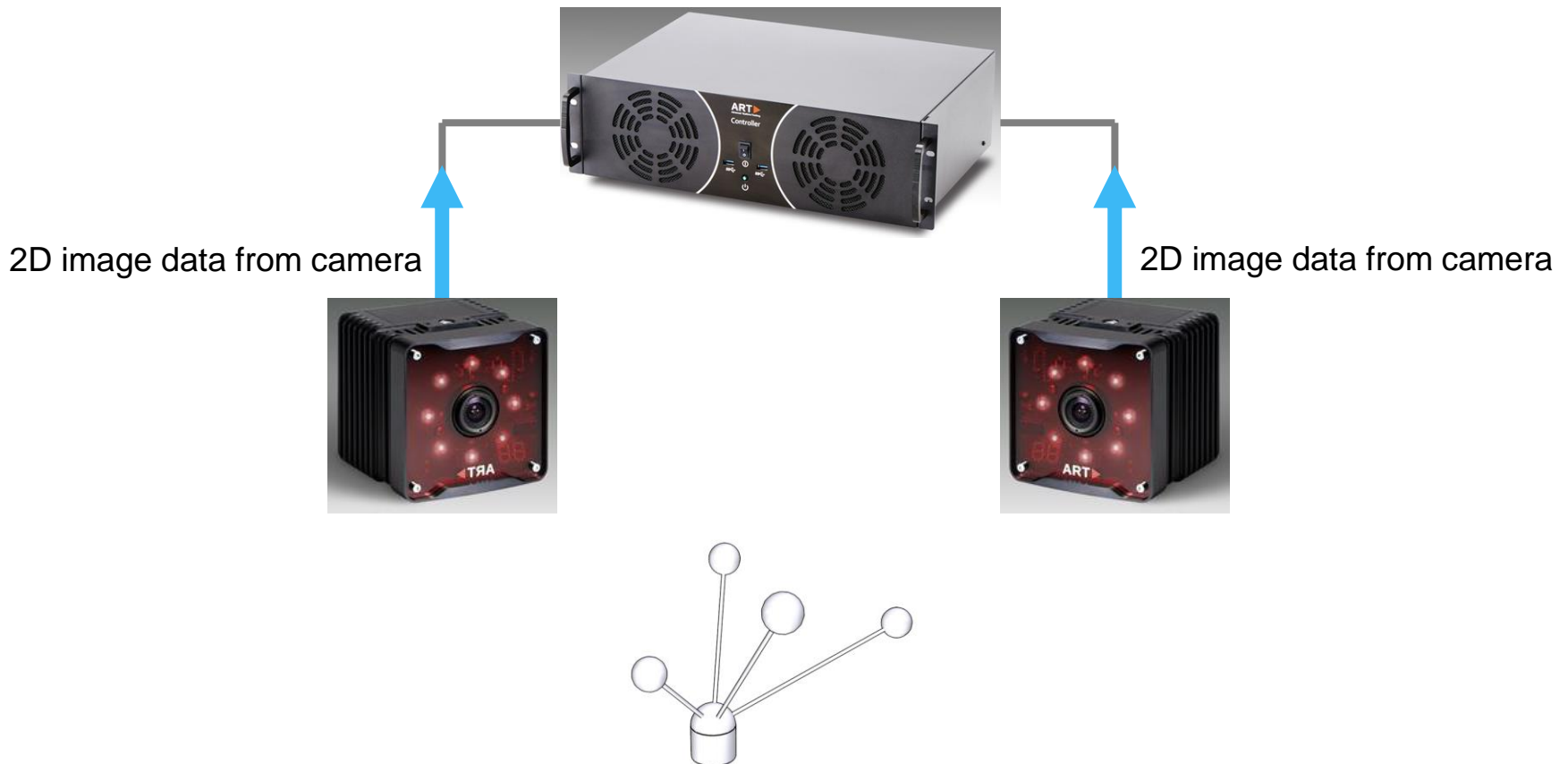
- ART-Tracker



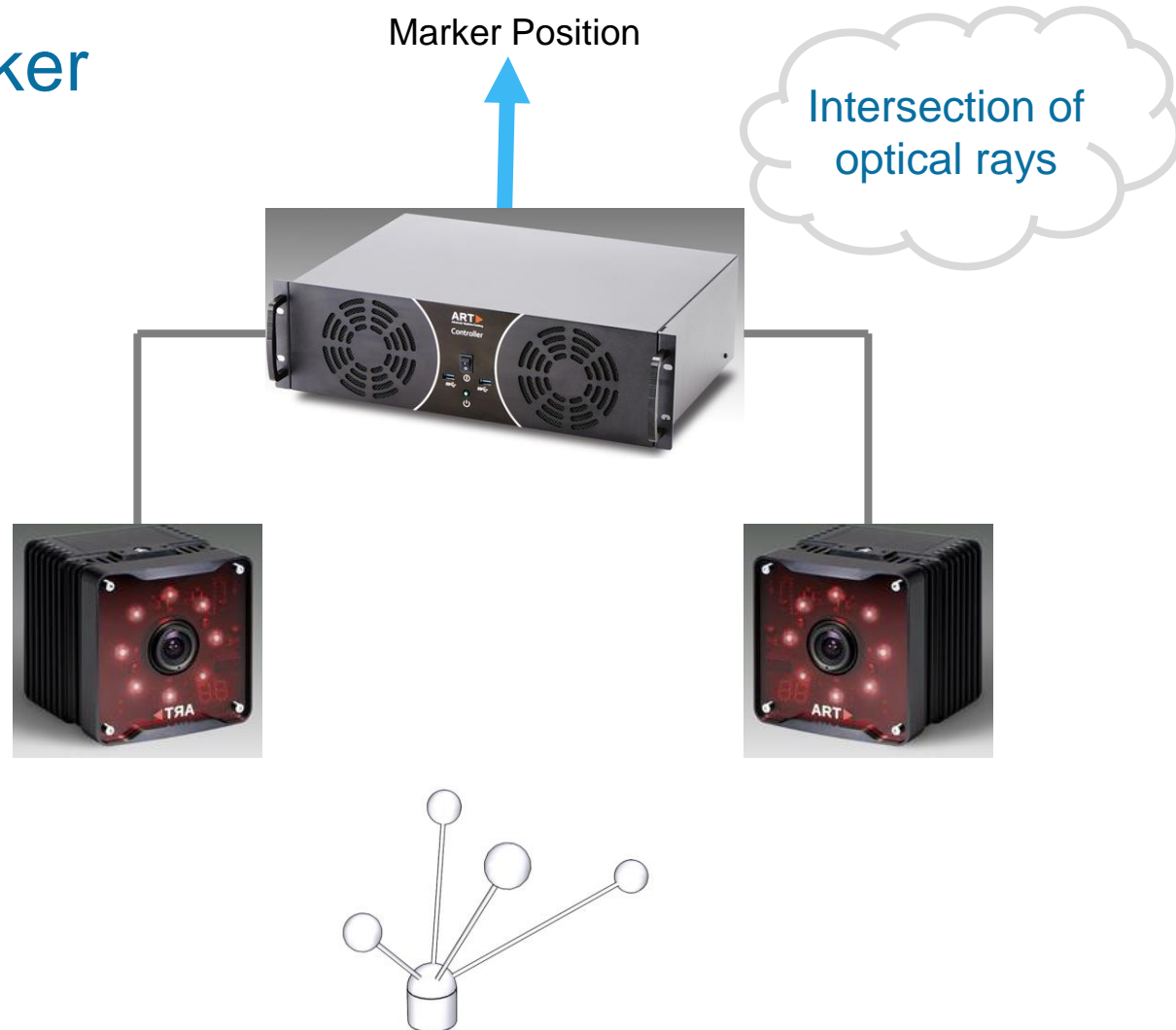
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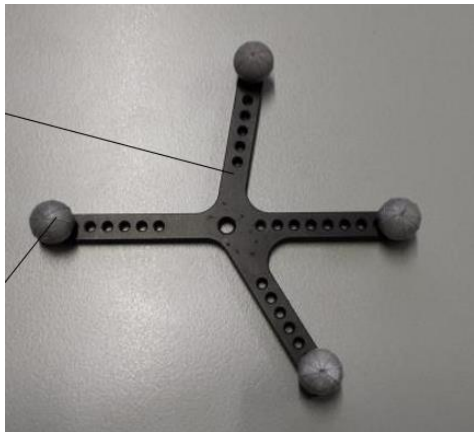


- ART-Tracker

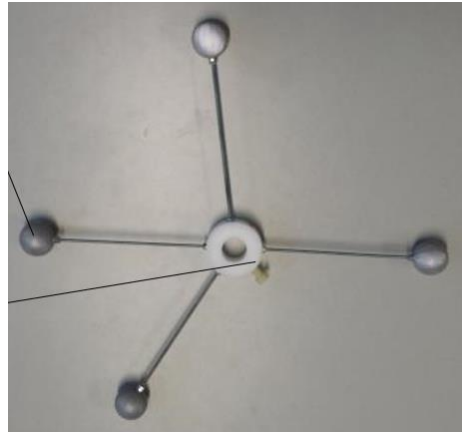


- ART-Tracker

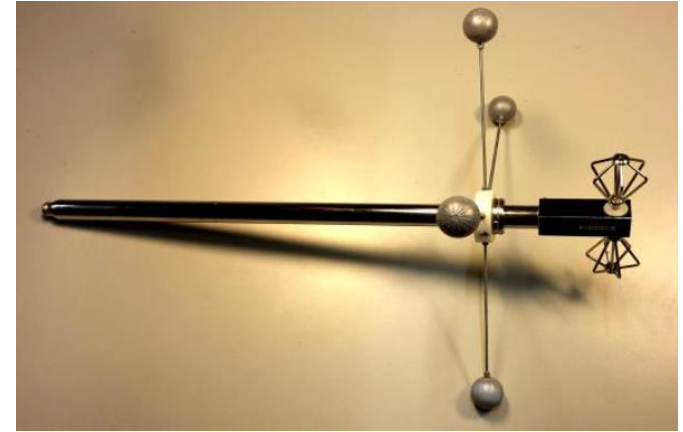




Coordinate System Origin
Marker



Antenna Pose Marker



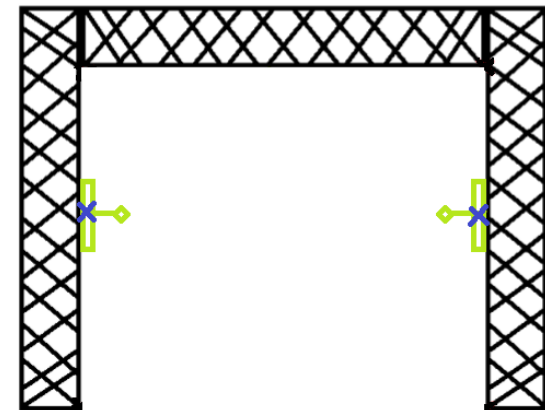
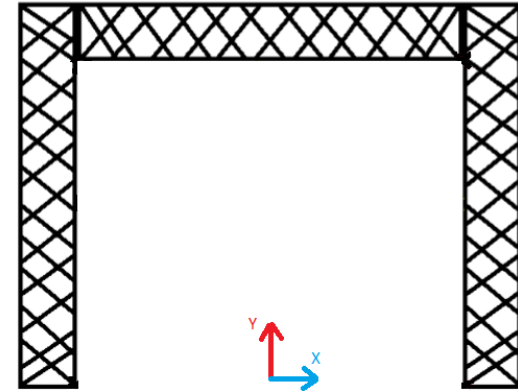
Dipole Tracking Marker

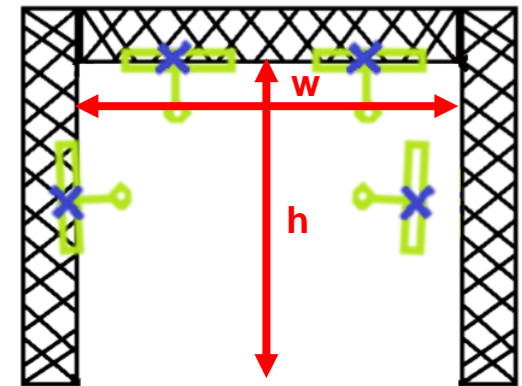
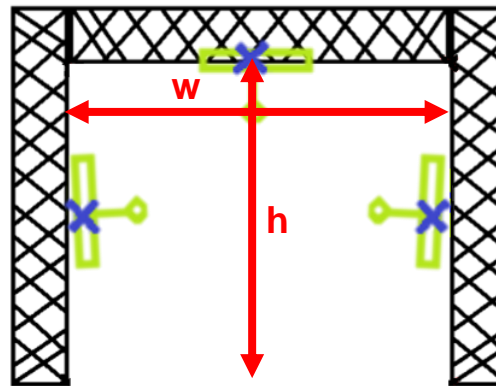
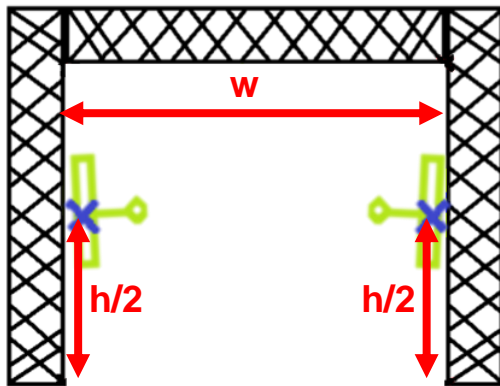
Setting up the virtual world

- Requirements
 - Environment coordinate's origin
 - Gate dimensions
 - UHF Antenna's position and orientation
- Defining these specifications:
 - Manually using mouse or keyboard.
 - Requires measurements
 - Hard to measure orientation and position accurately
 - Use a tracking system to detect them by processing the images.

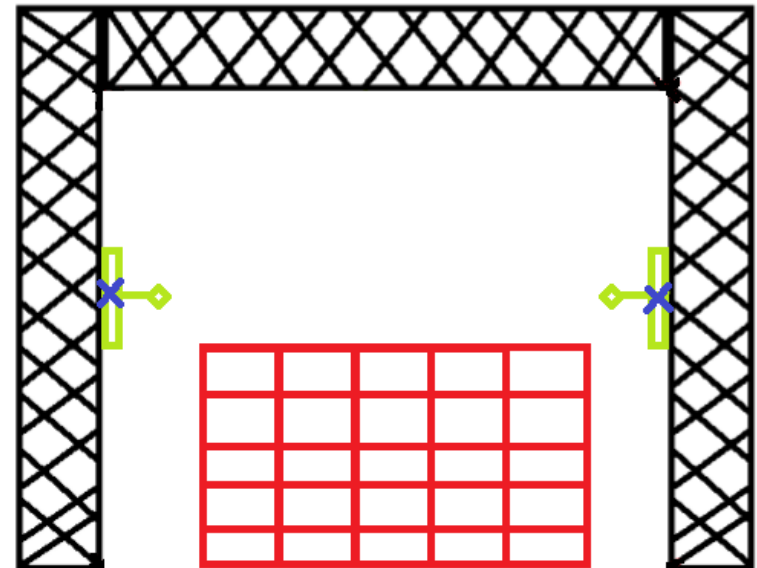
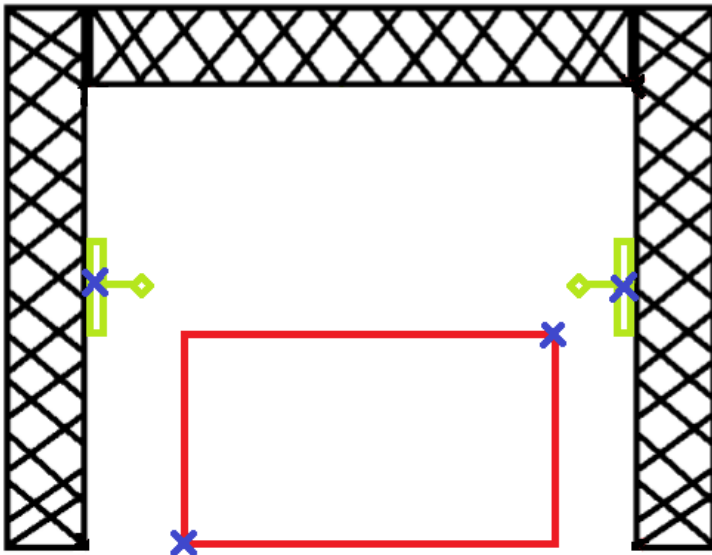
Setting up the virtual world

- Defining environment coordinate system's origin
- Defining Antenna's position and orientation
- Defines the gate's dimensions implicitly



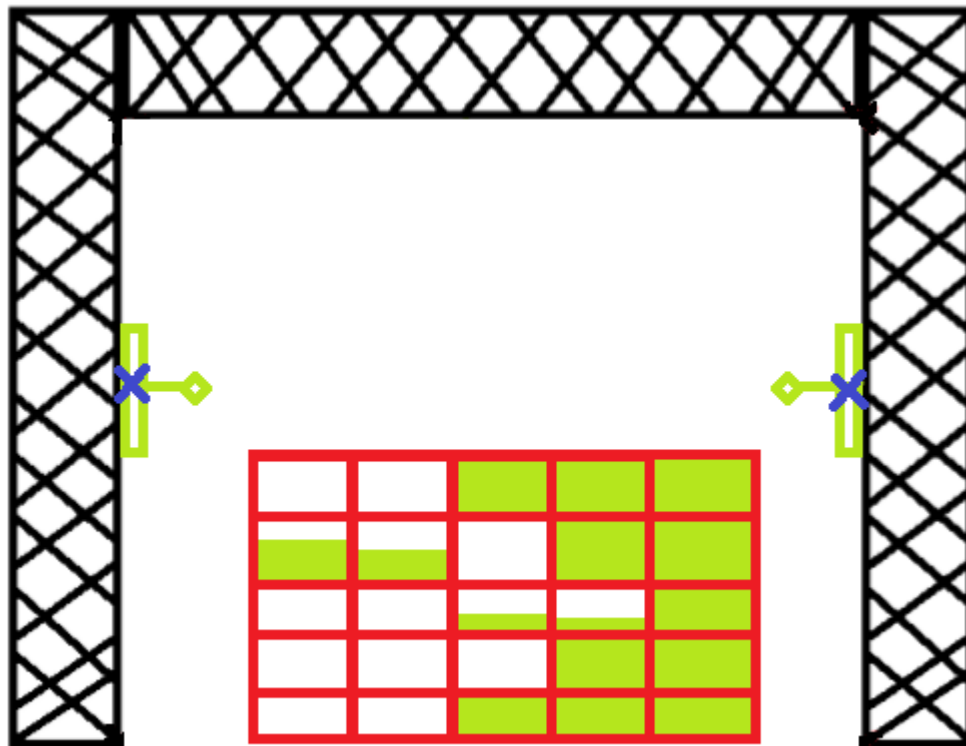


- **Area of interest** is an axis-aligned bounding box which the magnetic field values in it is of interest.
- Defining the area of interest:
 - Using dipole's head to determine its min and max points.
 - Manually enter the area of interest resolution.

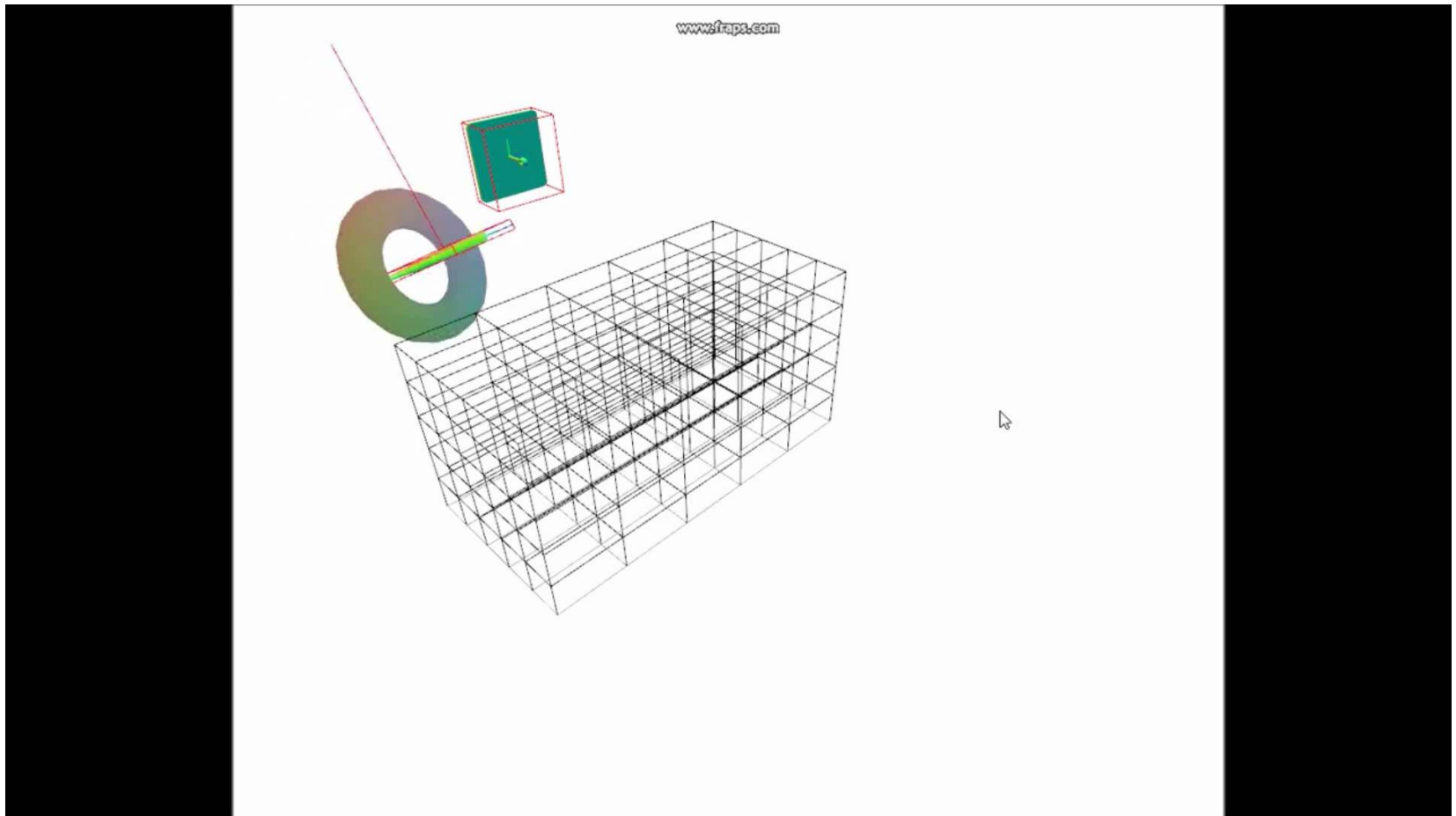


User Assistant During Data Collection

- Progress bar per grid's element

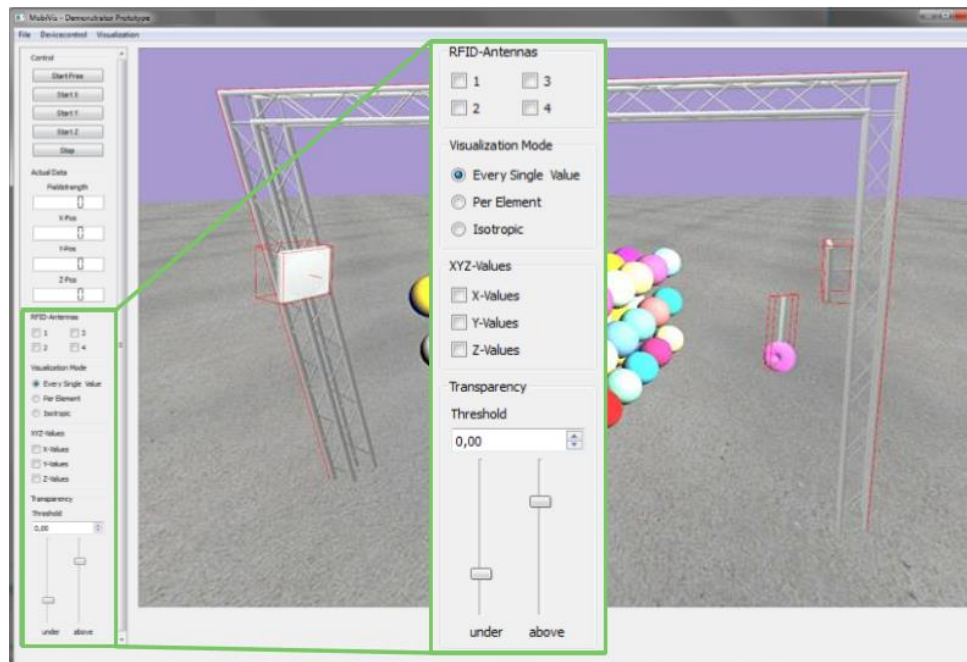


User Assistant During Data Collection



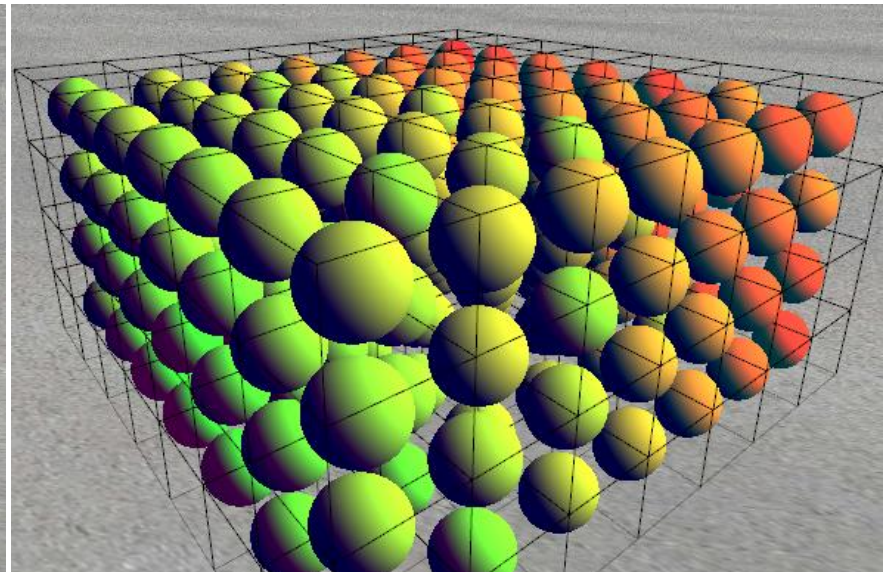
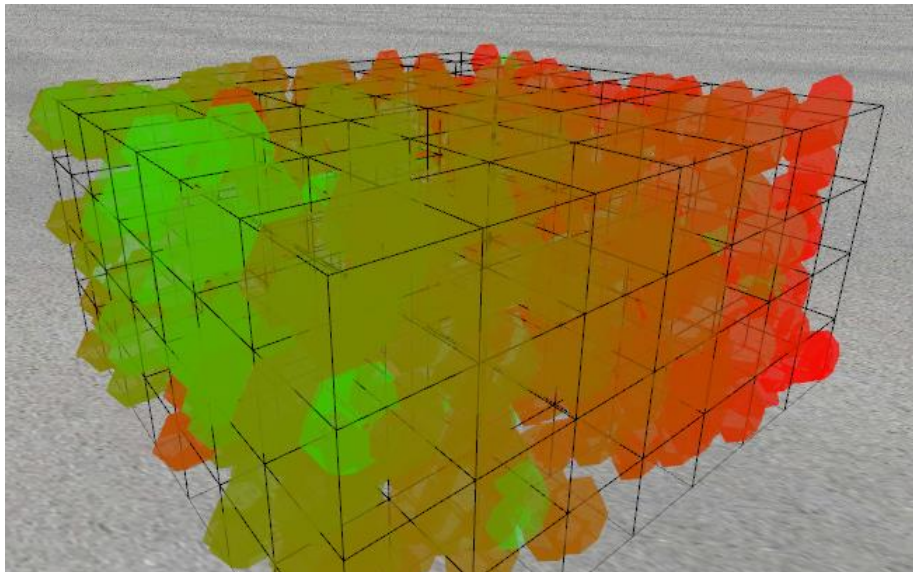
Data Visualization

- Visualizing all collected data
- Visualizing magnetic field magnitude
- Visualizing grid elements
- Visualizing the magnetic field volume

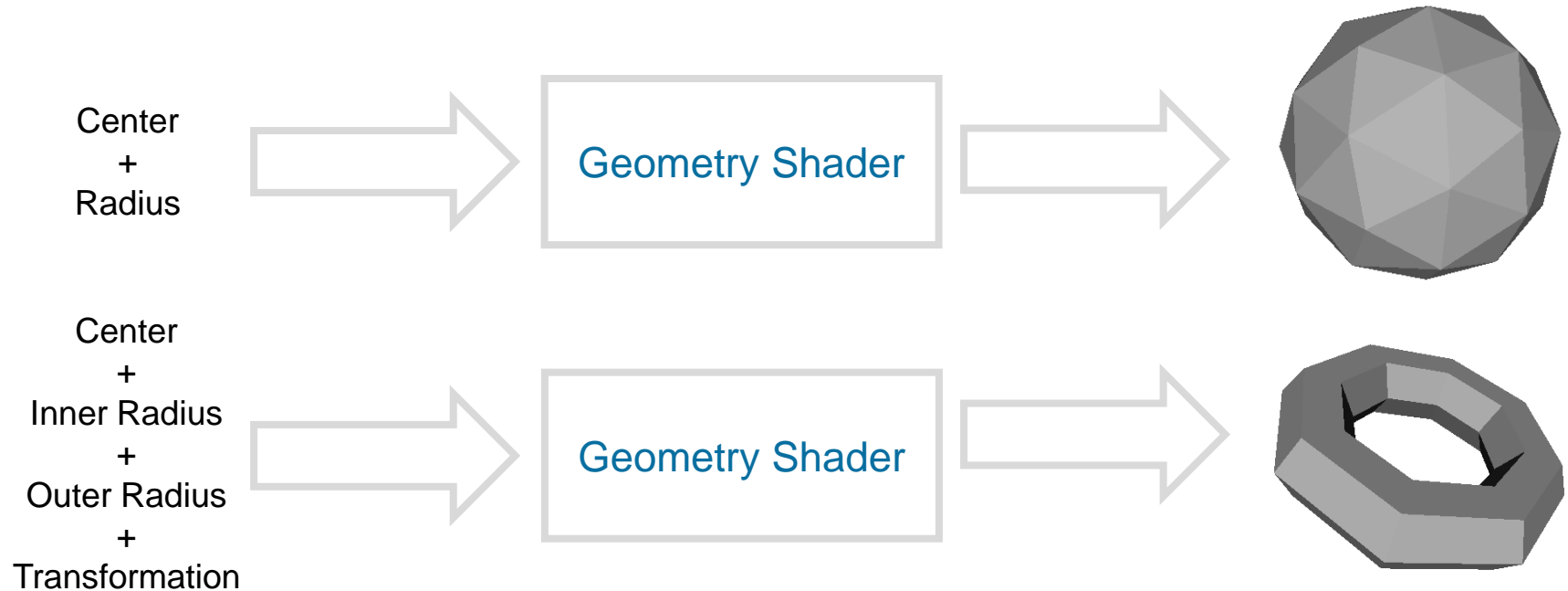


Torus/Sphere Glyph

- Rendering high number of torus/spheres on GPU
- Generating geometries on the GPU using geometry shader
- Using higher order primitives method



Torus/Sphere Glyph using Geometry Shader

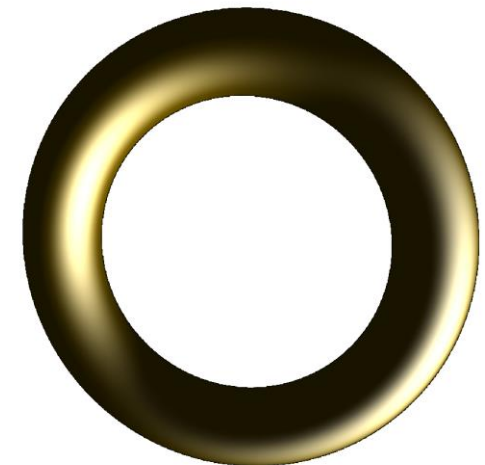


• Cons:

- Not smooth -> Limitation in number of generated primitives and vertices.

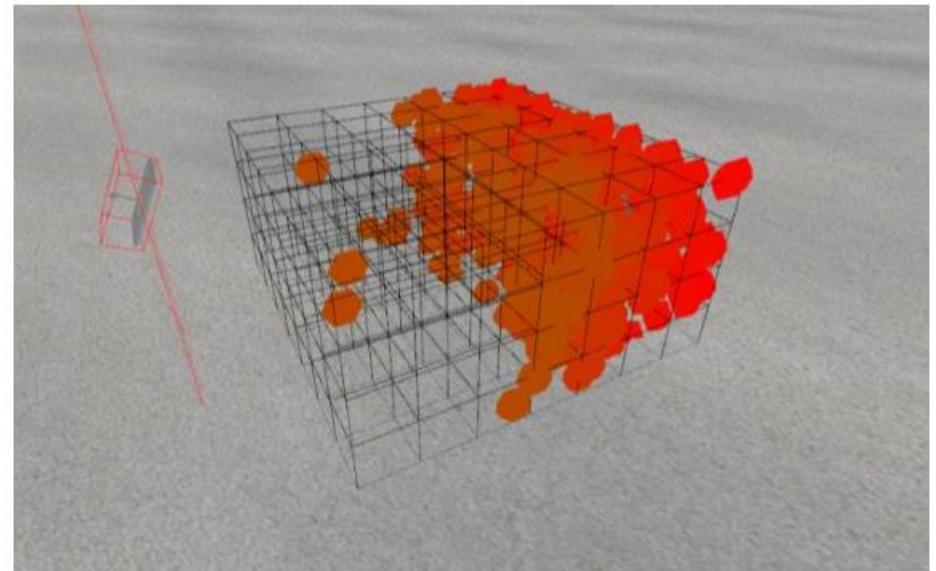
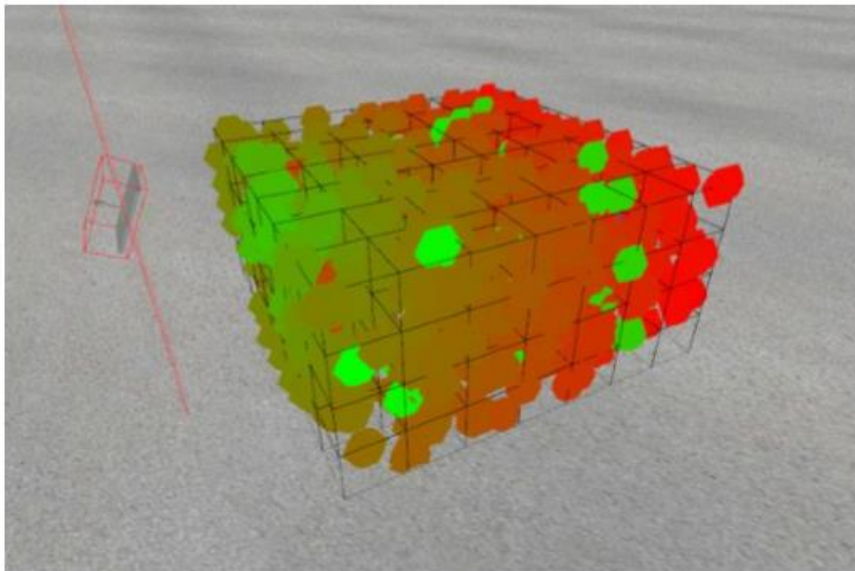
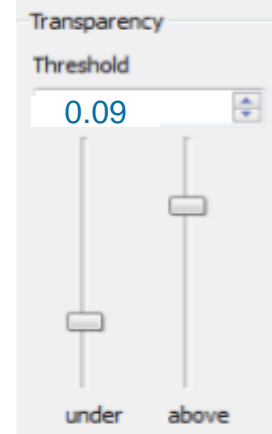
Torus/Sphere Glyph with Higher-Order Primitives (HOP)

- Ray-casting sphere/torus:
 - Intersecting ray-sphere equation
 - Intersecting ray-torus equation:
 - Quartic Function
 - Requires double precision computation to reduce aliasing
- Pros:
 - Pixel-Accurate Primitives



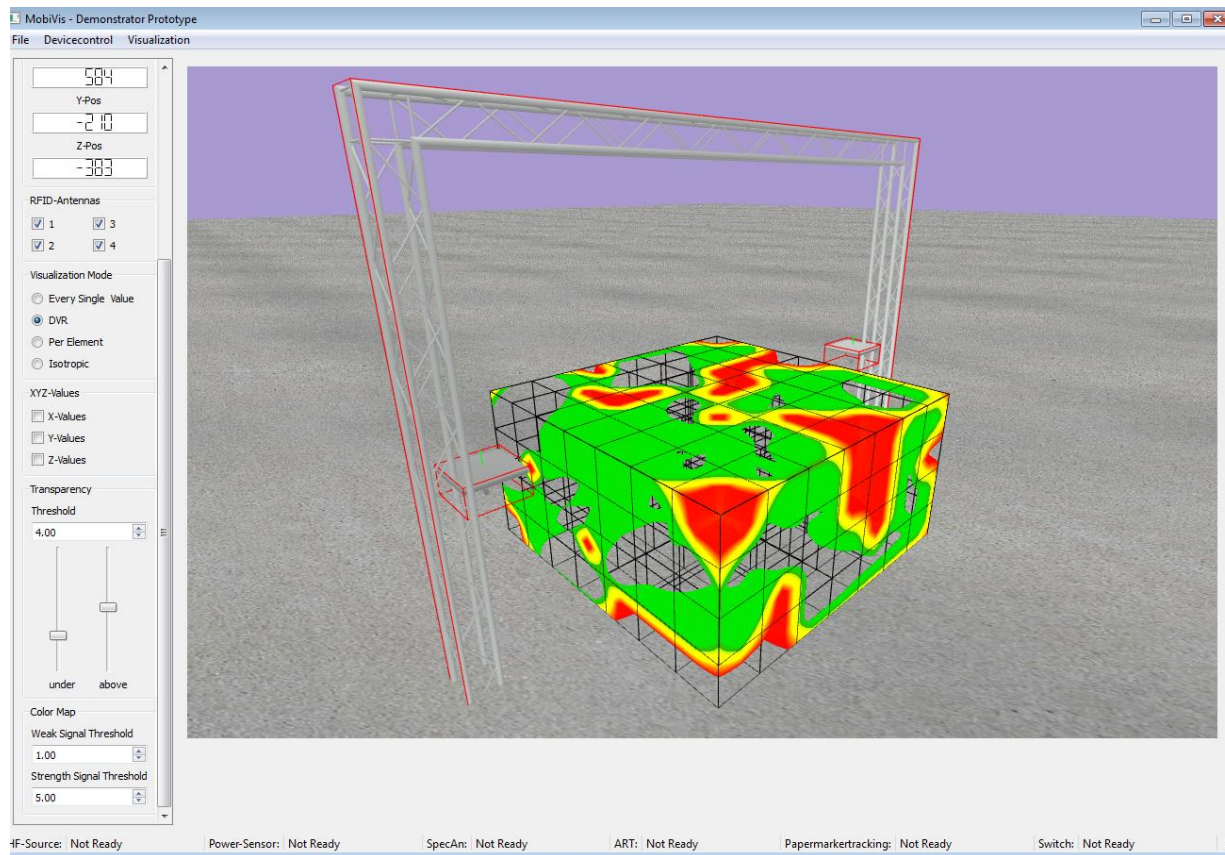
Transparency

- Focus on part of dataset using transparency
- Using two scrollbars to define transparency for weak/strong values

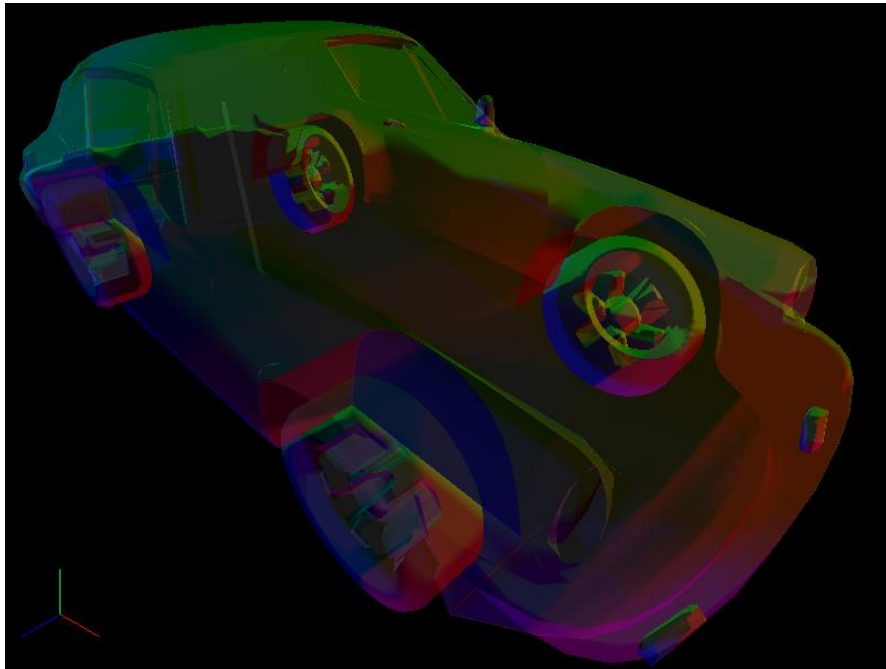


Direct Volume Rendering (DVR)

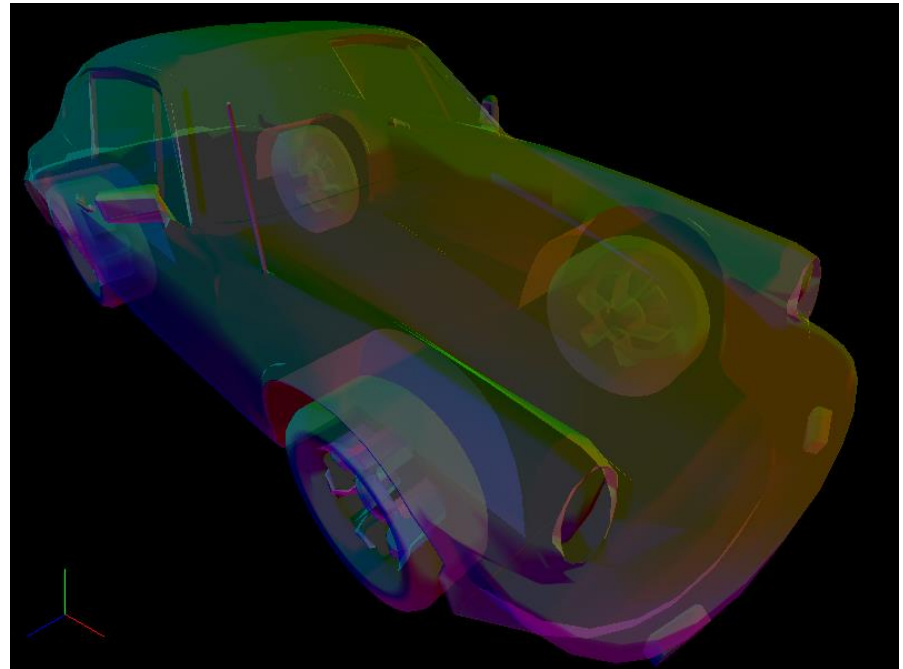
- 2D Projection of a 3D scalar field
- Ray casting the volumetric data



- Add Order Independent Transparency (OIT)

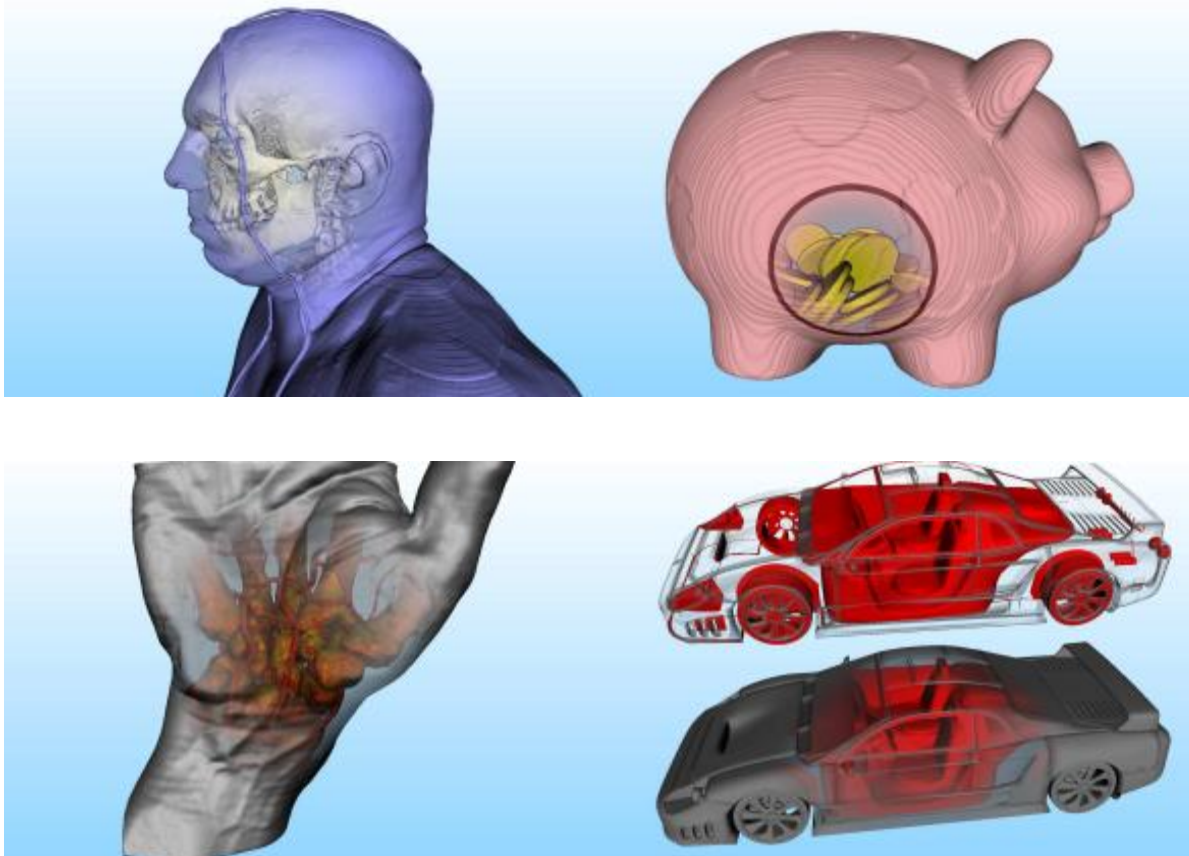


Wrong rendering order



Right rendering order

- ClearView Technique to focus on a specific part of dataset



Vielen Dank für Ihre Aufmerksamkeit!

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