

# Virtual reality: 3D interactive environment

Multimodal Interaction course  
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# Objective

- Track user position in space
- Using low cost equipment
- Create a 3D environment which responds to the user movements
- As a generic framework for Virtual Reality applications

# Virtual Reality

**Virtual reality** or **virtual realities** (**VR**), also known as **immersive multimedia** or **computer-simulated reality**, is a computer technology that replicates an environment, real or imagined, and simulates a user's physical presence and environment to allow for user interaction. Virtual realities artificially create sensory experience, which can include sight, touch, hearing, and smell.

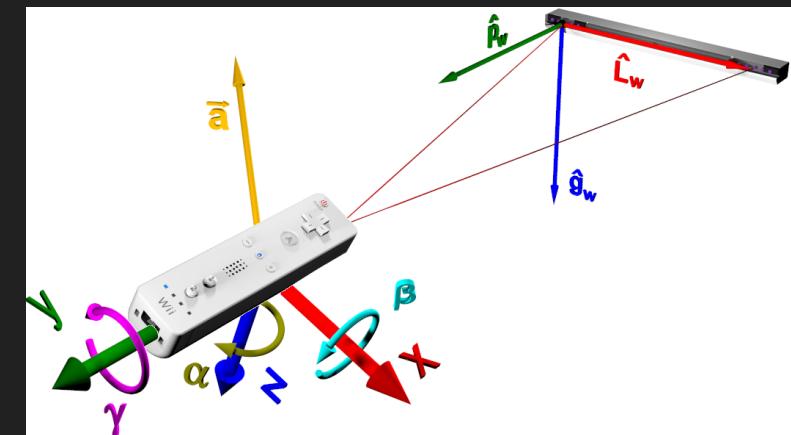
(Wikipedia)

# Virtual Reality



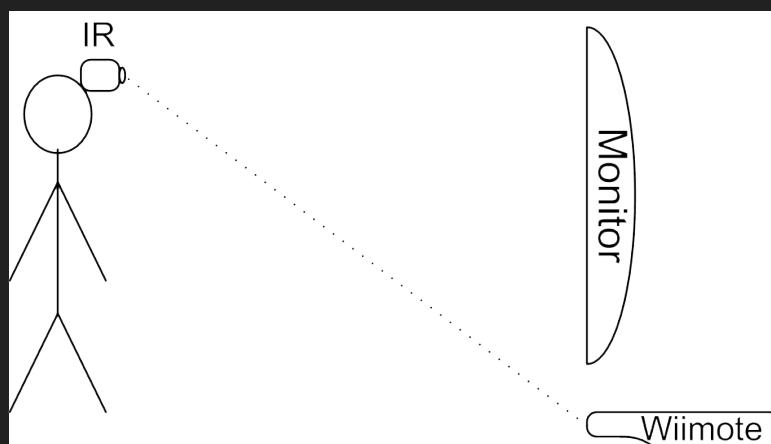
# Wiimote & sensorbar

- In order to track user movements we used the Wiimote
- The Wiimote is a bluetooth game controller designed by Nintendo
- It is equipped with sensors and an IR camera
- Paired with the “sensorbar” its main use is as pointing device
- Reversing this paradigm we’re able to do head-tracking



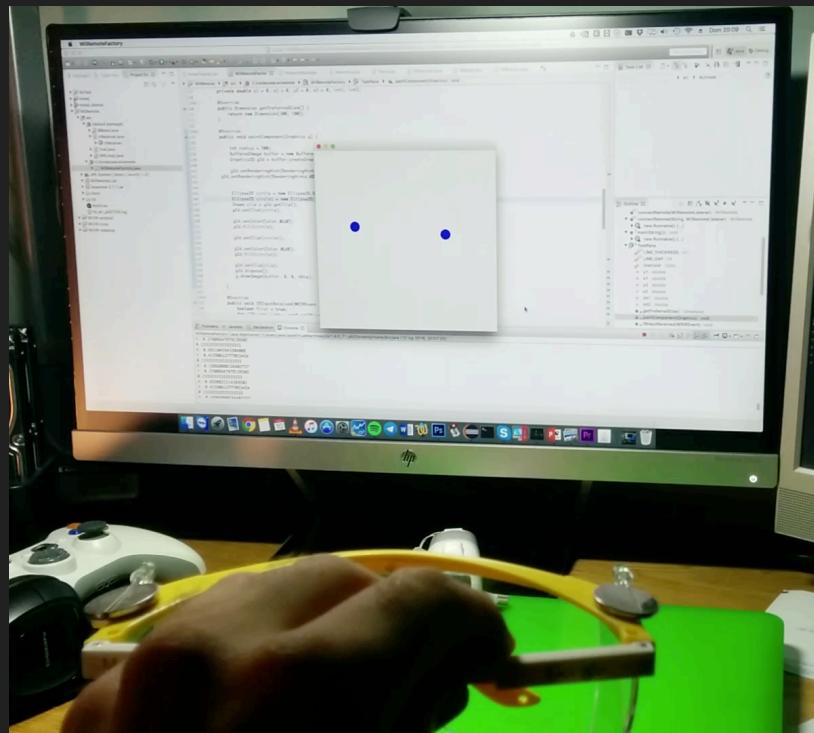
# Wiimote & sensorbar

- We placed the sensorbar on the user's head
- For convenience and improve the usability we simulated the sensorbar mounting IR leds on glasses

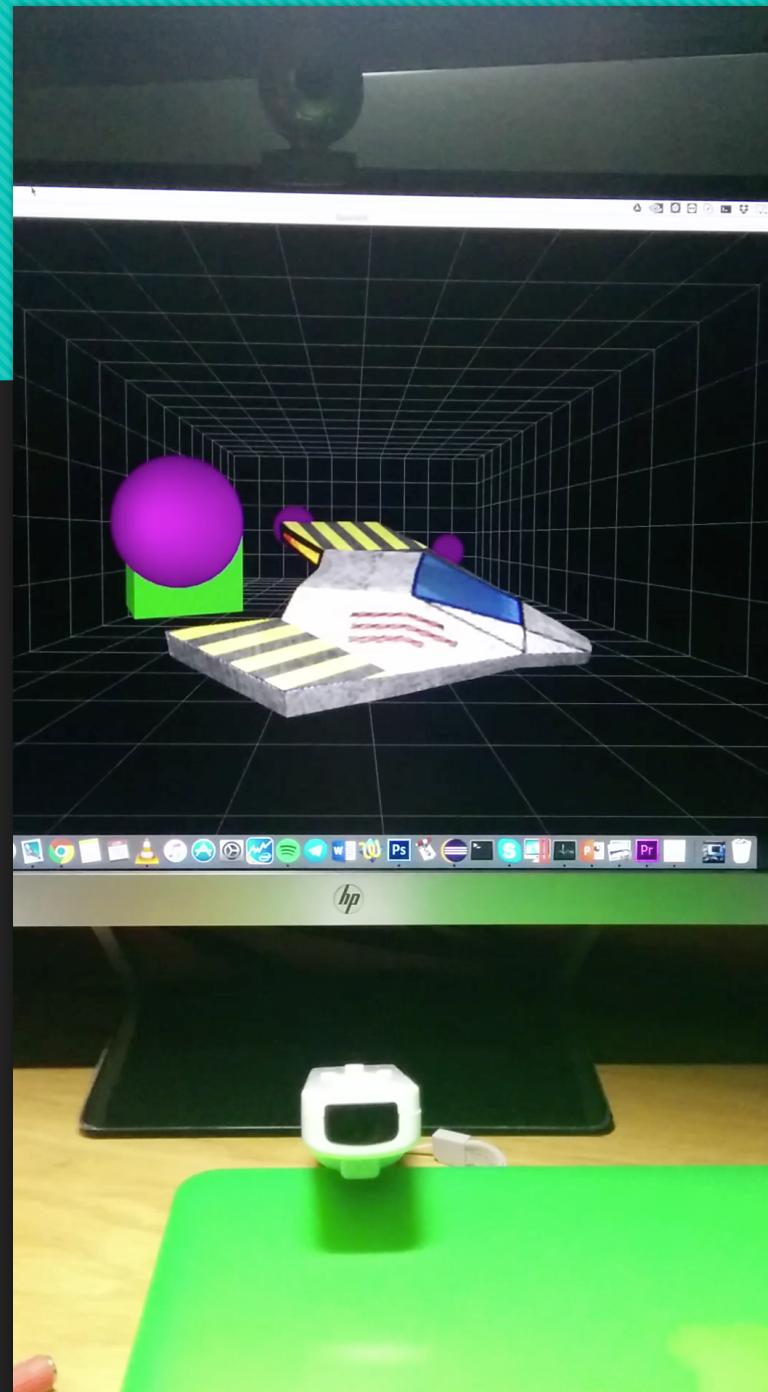


# Wiimote

- The controller is provided with buttons, accelerometers, vibration and a frontal IR camera capable of hardware tracking up to 4 points

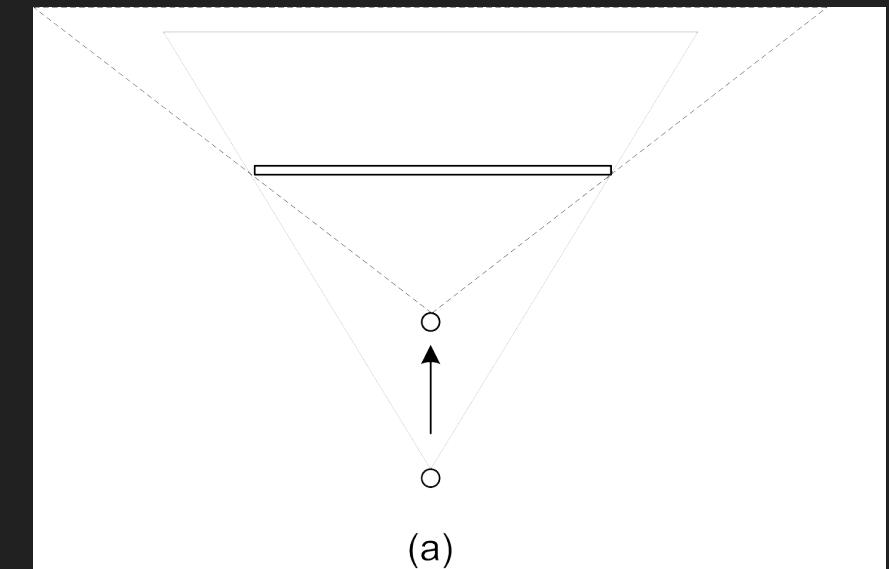
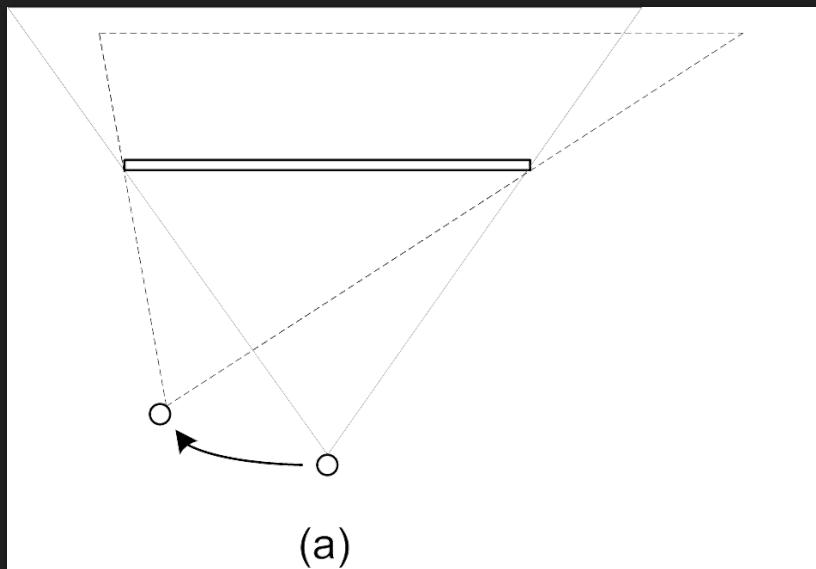


# Final Result



# Movements

- The main goal is to reproduce the effect of looking out of a window on a flat monitor



# Headtracking

- In order to do this the system needs to know the relative position of the user's head wrt the monitor
- This problem is known as head tracking
- Wiimote IR camera provides easy and precise solution even in low light settings

# Headtracking

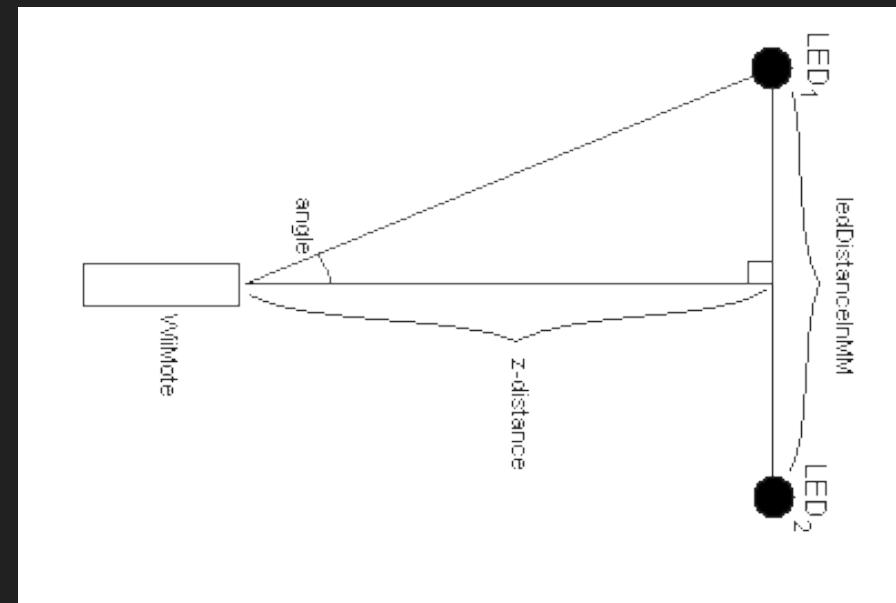
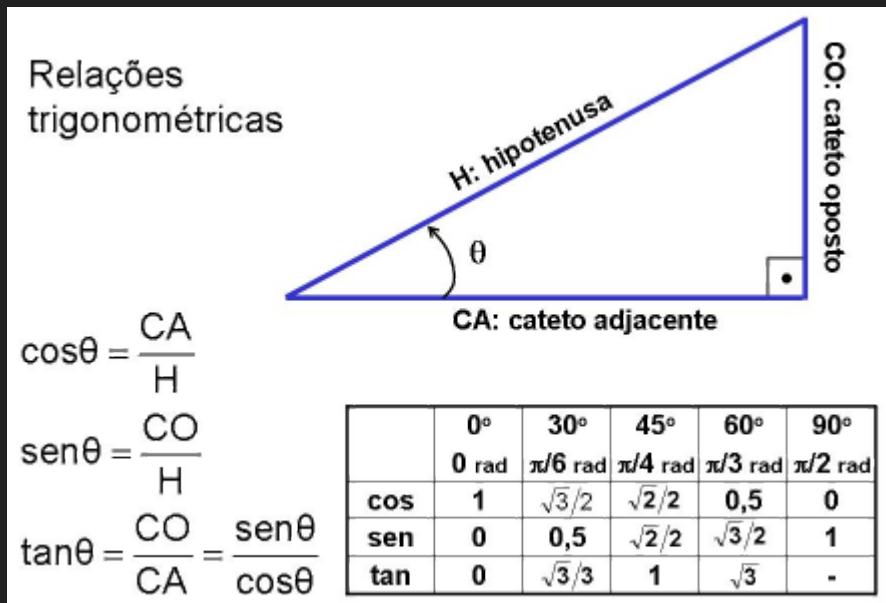
- The system tracks the user in a 2D space
- Calculus are needed to derivate the user position in 3D
- From the coordinates of 2 points we are going to calculate
  - Position in z axis
  - Position in x axis
  - Position in y axis

# Computing position

- Computing the position in 3D requires few additional parameters
  - The physical distance between the LEDs
  - The physical monitor size
  - The radians per pixel camera constant (for angle measurements)

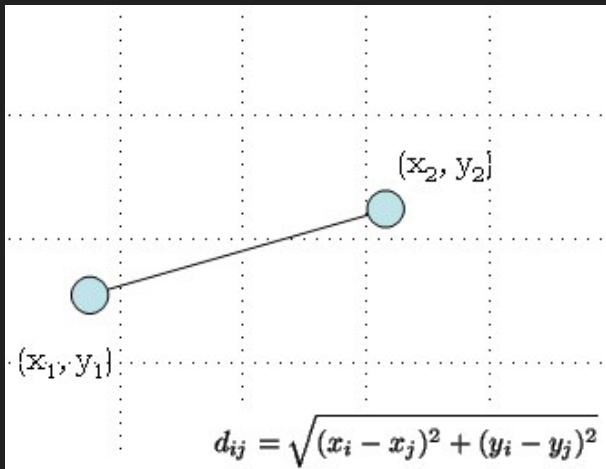
# z-distance

- Computing the z-distance is quite easy and requires few trigonometric notions



# z-distance

- In the first step we're going to compute the angle between the middle point and the center of the view angle
- We use the `pixelRadians` constant computed knowing the camera definition and the view angle range
- The distance between LEDs is computed in the euclidean way



$$\text{angle} = \text{pixelRadians} \times \frac{\text{ledDist}}{2}$$

# z-distance

- Using the trigonometric equations we can compute the z-distance
- The distance is also proportional to the screen size

$$zDistance = \frac{ledDistanceInMM}{2} * \frac{1}{\tan(angle) * screenSizeInMM}$$

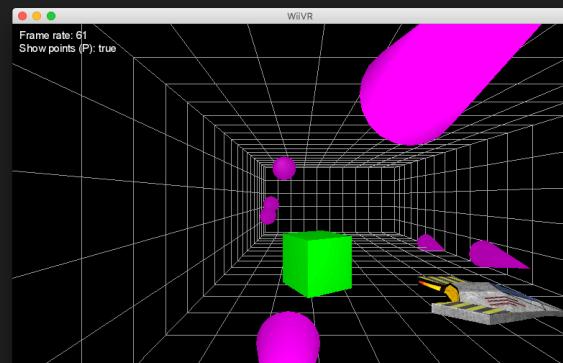
# Software

- VR software realized in Java
- Two main components
  - Wiimote data elaboration system
  - 3D rendering engine
- Wiimote data parsed using Bluecove together with WiiremoteJ libraries
- LibGDX videogame framework as 3D platform



# Software

- The application creates a 3D room represented as line grid
- A 3D model, a 3D figure and some targets are present in the room
- The user can navigate into the room and observe the objects reflecting the light depending on the current point of view
- In the up left corner there are some stats about the system and some configuration the user can choose to customize the view



# Possible applications

- 3D model viewer
- Support platform for 3D artists
- Artistic live performance application (tracking dancers)
- Videogame VR framework

# DEMO