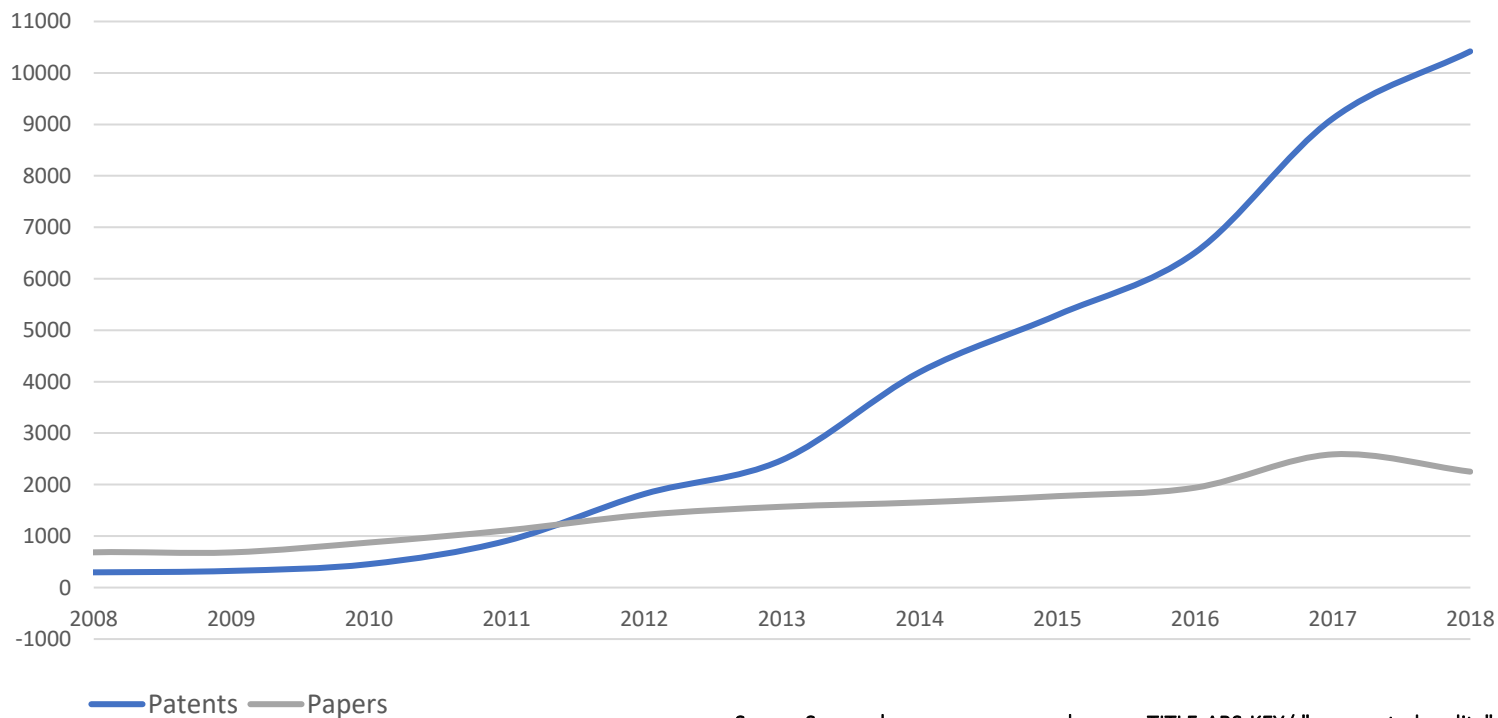


Realtà Virtuale e Aumentata nelle PMI.

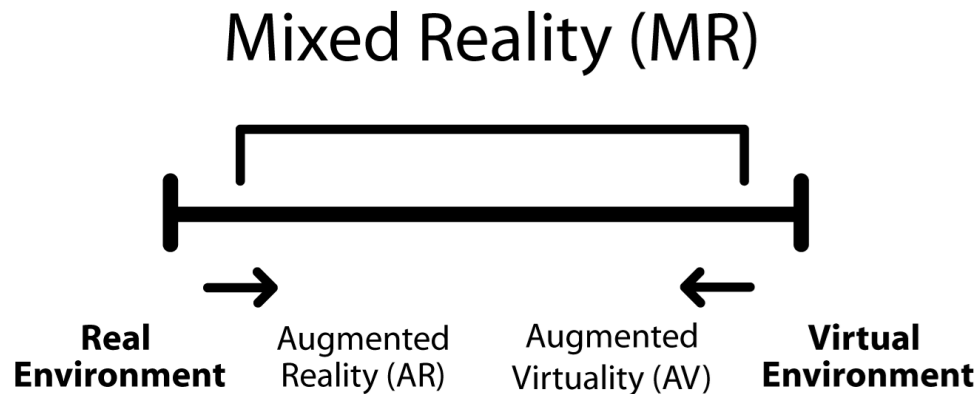
Definizione tematica, ambiti applicativi e metodologia di lavoro

Prof. Ing. Mario Covarrubias Rodriguez



Source Scopus | www.scopus.com | query: TITLE-ABS-KEY ("augmented reality")

- 1994 - Milgram's definition: "An AR system supplements the real world with virtual (computer – generated) object that appear to coexist in the same space as the real world."



Milgram, P., & Kishino, F. (1994). A Taxonomy of Mixed Reality Visual Displays. *IEICE Transactions on Information Systems*, E77-D(12), 1321–1321.

- 1997 - Azuma's definition: "Augmented Reality is a technology which:

- Combines real and virtual imagery
Display



- Is interactive in real time

Interaction



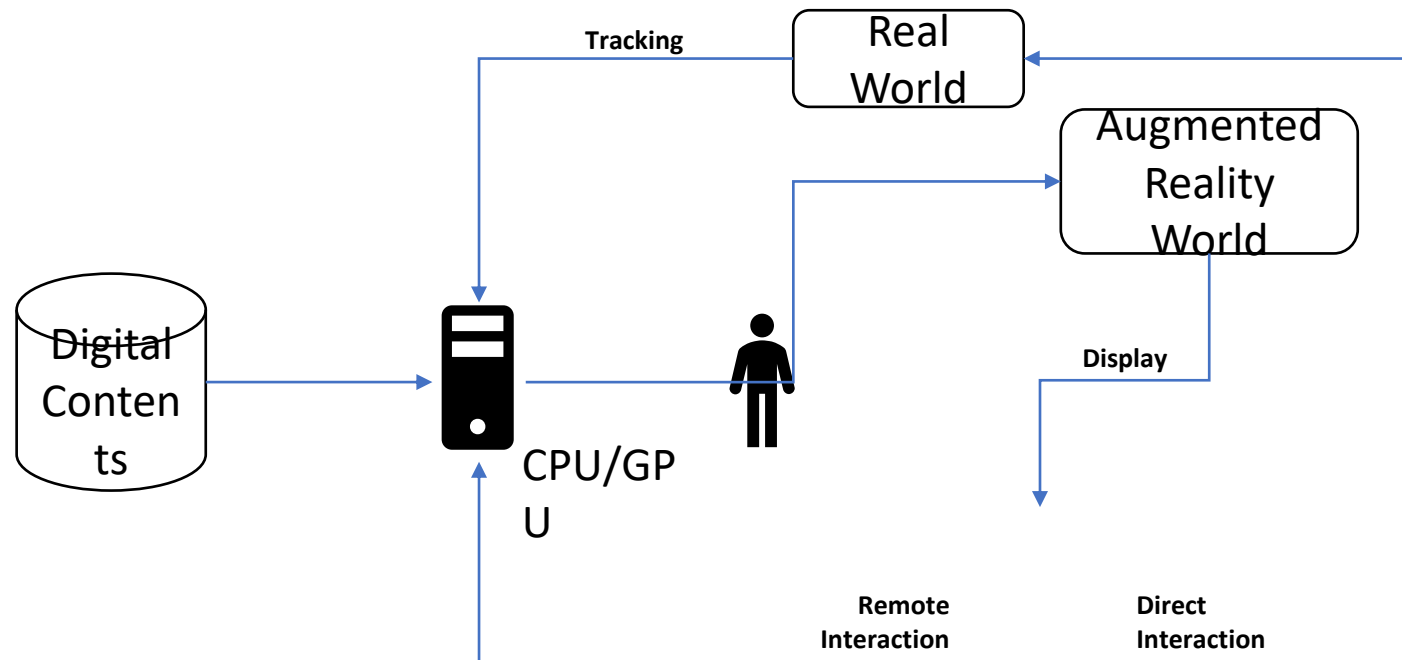
- Registers the virtual imagery with the real world"

Tracking



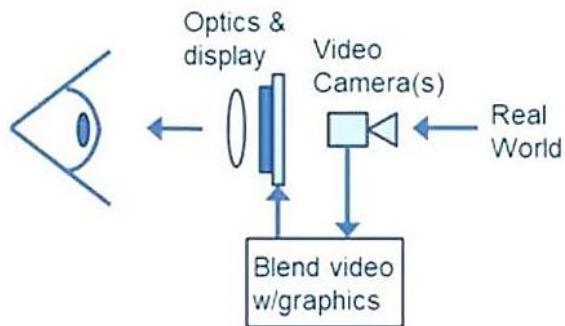
Azuma, R. T. (1997). A Survey of Augmented Reality. Presence: Teleoperators and Virtual Environments, 6(4), 355–385.

Technologies	Types	Techniques
Display	Wearable Handled Spatial	Video see-through Optical see-through Video see-through Optical see-through Direct augmentation Video see-through Optical see-through Direct augmentation
Interaction	Direct Remote Hybrid	Remote controller Gesture recognition Tangible interfaces Remote controller Gesture recognition Speech recognition Combination of different interaction techniques
Tracking	Computer Vision Sensors Hybrid	Marker based Motion capture 3D Model Point cloud SLAM Accelerometers Gyroscopes Magnetometers Hybrid Combination of different tracking techniques



- **Wearable:** the user wears the display device (head-mounted displays, helmets, glasses). Private visualisation
- **Handled:** the user holds in his/her hands the display device (tablets, smartphones, projectors). Private or shared visualisation
- **Spatial:** the display device is located somewhere in the real world (monitors, head-up displays, projectors). Shared visualisation
- **NB:** Display devices can completely or partially include the computational unit.

- Digital contents are combined with a video stream of the real world

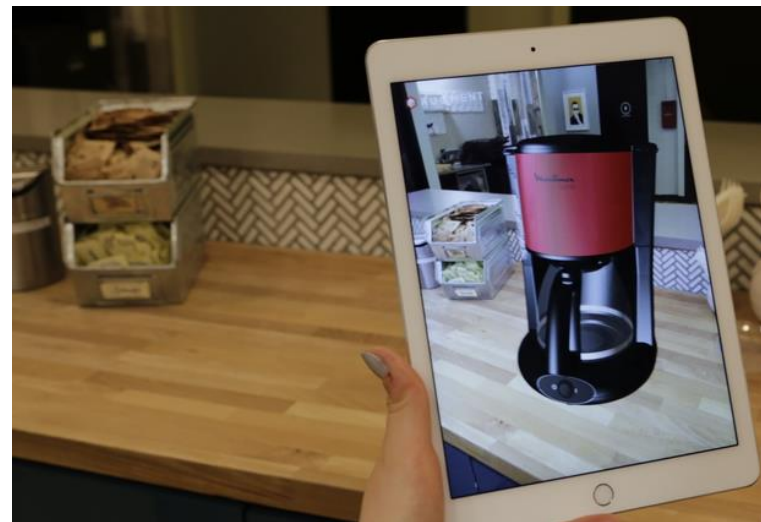


Advantages:

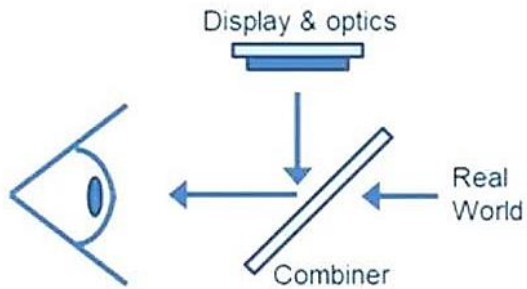
- Photorealistic rendering of the digital contents
- Synchronization of real and virtual images

Disadvantages:

- Unnatural perception of the real environment



- Half-silver mirrors optically combines digital contents rendered by monitors or projectors.

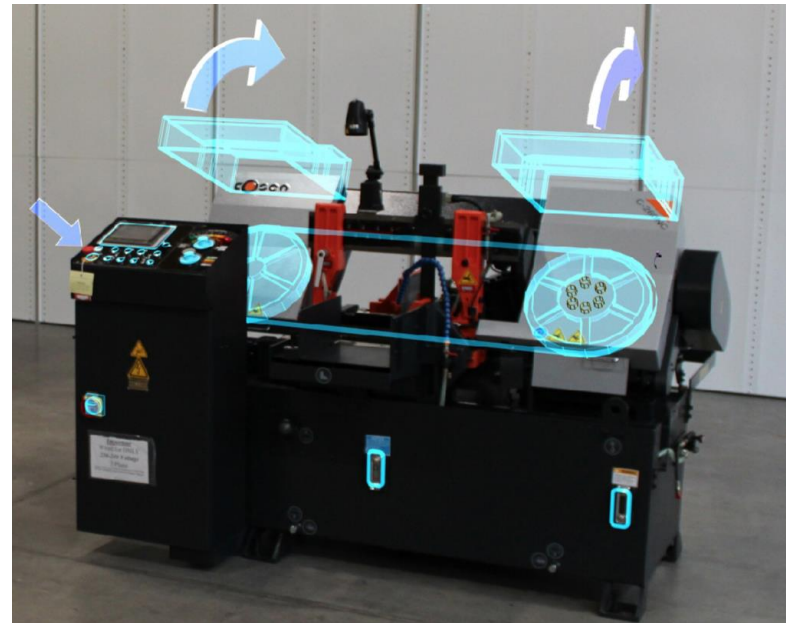


Advantages:

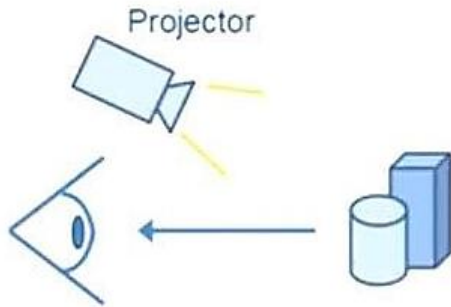
- Natural perception of the real environment

Disadvantages:

- Opacity of the digital contents
- Time lag, jittering of the virtual images



- Digital contents are directly projected to physical object.



Advantages:

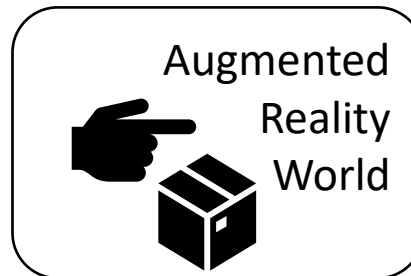
- No medium between user's eyes and the real world

Disadvantages:

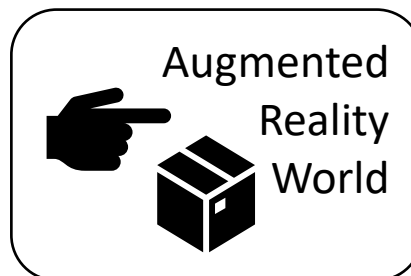
- Complex setup and calibration
- Influence of ambient light



- **Direct:** users interact with digital objects consistently with their position within the real world



- **Remote:** users do not directly interact with digital objects but externally.



- **Hybrid:** Combination of different interaction techniques.

Tangible interfaces are powerful because the physical objects have familiar properties, physical constraints, and affordances, making them easy to use.



- User directly or remotely interacts by using a remote controller



<https://youtu.be/YW-mMd9GhuM>

Caruso, G., & Re, G. M. (2010). AR-Mote: A wireless device for Augmented Reality environment. In *Proceedings of 2010 IEEE Symposium on 3D User Interfaces (3DUI)* (pp. 99–102). IEEE. <https://doi.org/10.1109/3DUI.2010.5444714>

User's hands to directly or remotely interact with digital contents



- Use of the voice to remotely interact with the digital contents



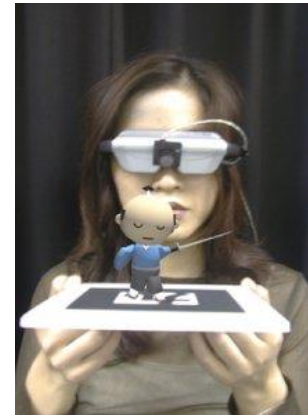
- **Computer vision:** algorithms elaborating video stream of the real world and use elements inside it for tracking. **Commonly used with video see-through displays.**
 - Marker
 - Motion capture system
 - 3D model
 - Point cloud
 - SLAM
- **Sensors:** measurements of physical properties to evaluate position and orientation of sensors.
- **Hybrid:** combination of different tracking technologies and techniques to improve the tracking quality.

- Well-known 2D objects inside the real world are used as references for the digital contents.

- 😊 Simple setup
- 😊 Inexpensive
- ☹ Tracking limitations
- ☹ Affected by light conditions



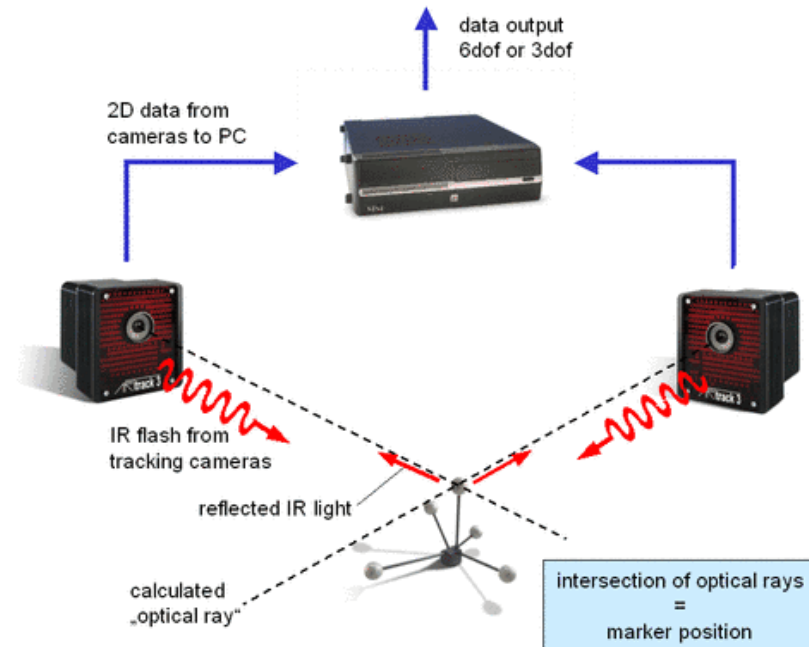
Image target



Squared b/w marker

- Use of a cluster (marker-set) of spherical reflective markers and multiple IR cameras. Particularly effective for direct augmentation.

- 😊 High tracking quality
- 😊 Not affected by light conditions
- 😞 Complex setup
- 😞 Expensive



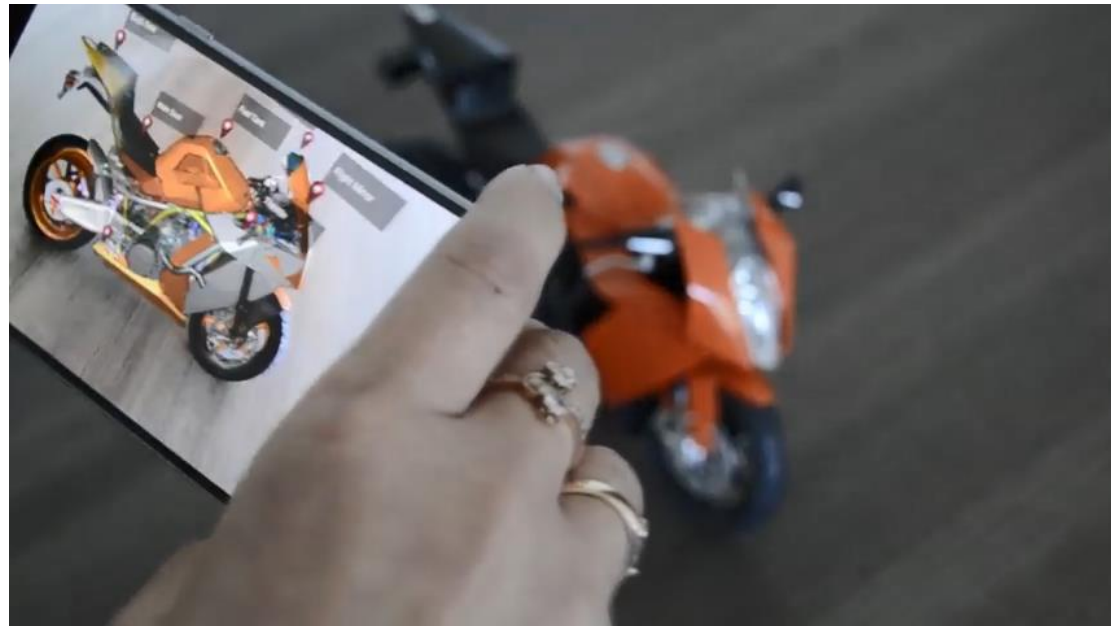
- Digital 3D models of real objects are used as references for the digital contents.

😊 Simple setup

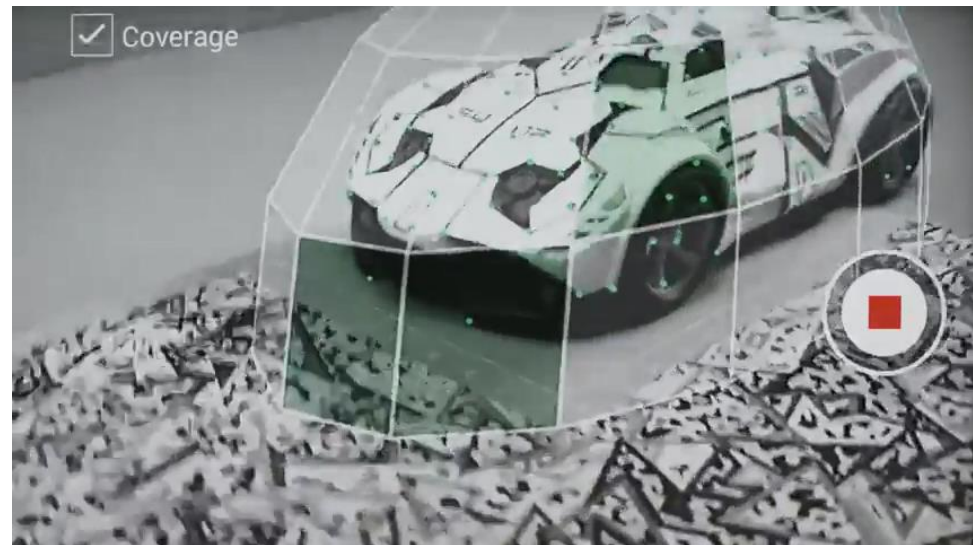
😊 Inexpensive

😞 Preparation of the 3D model

😞 Affected by light conditions



- Track the camera motion using an offline reconstructed 3D point cloud of a real object.
 - ☺ Good tracking quality
 - ☺ Inexpensive
 - ☹ Preparation of the point cloud
 - ☹ Affected by light conditions



- Tablets and smartphones



- Optical see-through Headset or glasses



Microsoft HoloLens



Meta 2



DAQRI Smart Glasses

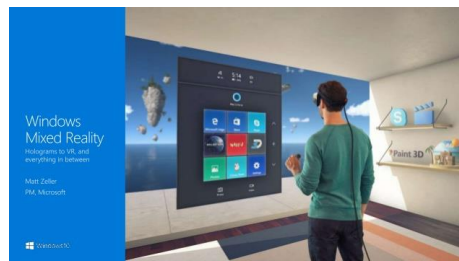
- Projectors and smart projectors



extend3d



Lightform





Augmented Reality application fields



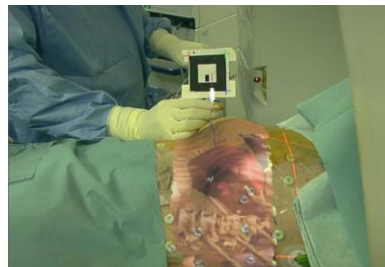
Data visualization



Cultural Heritage



Industry



Medical



Military



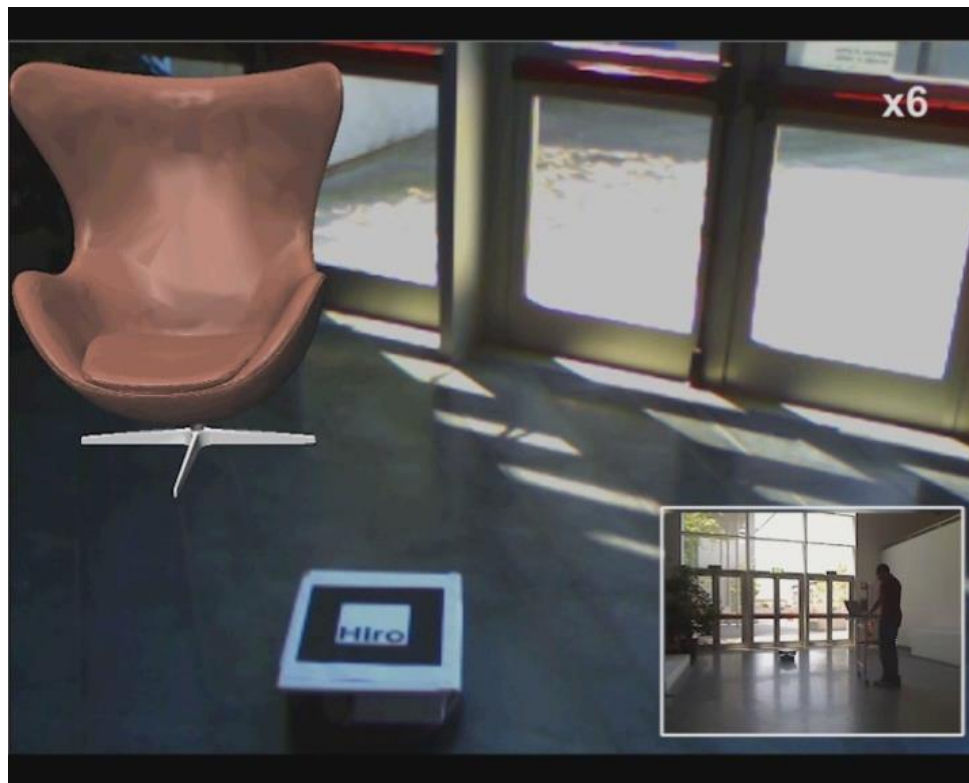
Real estate



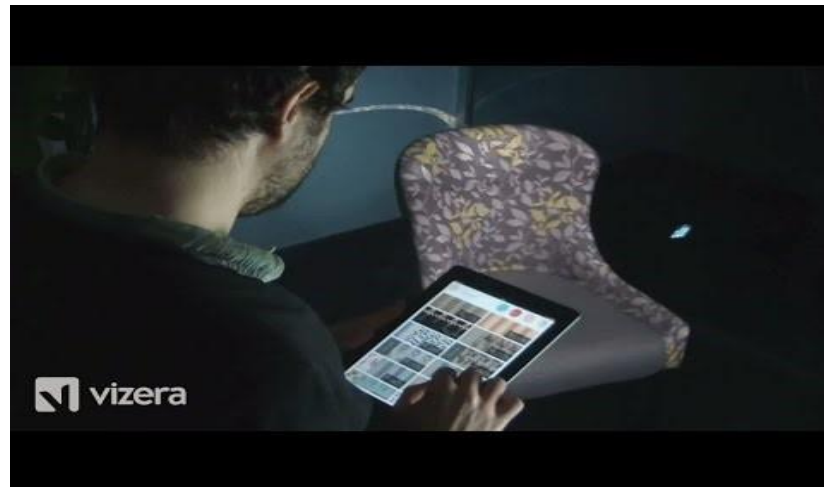
Automotive



Advertising







- link di siti web.
 - <https://www.ptc.com/en/products/augmented-reality/vuforia-studio>
 - <https://www.ptc.com/en/products/augmented-reality/vuforia-spatial-toolbox>
 - <https://breakingvr.it/2019/01/04/cinque-grandi-domande-sulla-realta-virtuale-per-il-2019/>
 - <http://www.polo-lecco.polimi.it/it/fare-ricerca-a-lecco/laboratori-sperimentali/laboratorio-di-prototipazione-virtuale-e-realta-aumentata/>

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