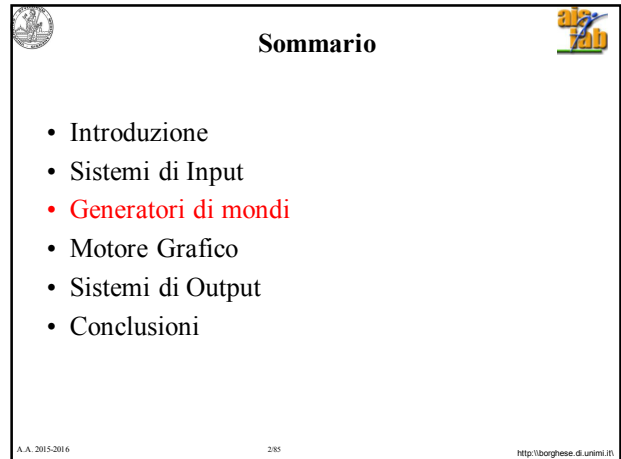




Introduzione alla Realtà Virtuale Parte II

Alberto Borghese
Applied Intelligent Systems Laboratory (AIS-Lab)
Department of Computer Science
University of Milano

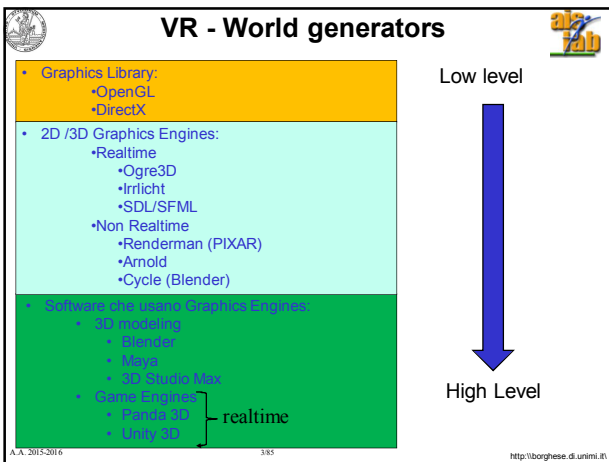
<http://borghese.d.unimi.it/>



Sommarrio

- Introduzione
- Sistemi di Input
- **Generatori di mondi**
- Motore Grafico
- Sistemi di Output
- Conclusioni


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VR - World generators

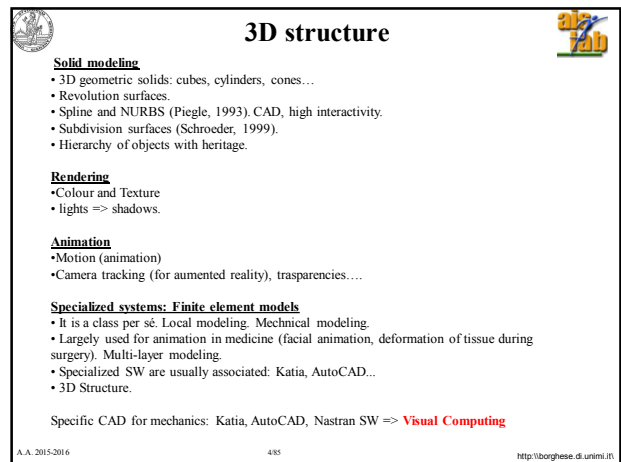
- Graphics Library:
 - OpenGL
 - DirectX
- 2D /3D Graphics Engines:
 - Realtime
 - Ogre3D
 - Irrlicht
 - SDL/SFML
 - Non Realtime
 - Renderman (PIXAR)
 - Arnold
 - Cycle (Blender)
- Software che usano Graphics Engines
 - 3D modeling
 - Blender
 - Maya
 - 3D Studio Max
 - Game Engines
 - Unreal 3D
 - Unity 3D

Low level



High Level

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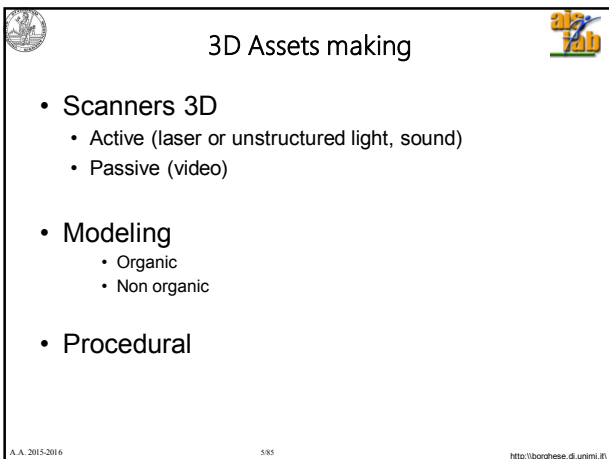


3D structure

- **Solid modeling**
 - 3D geometric solids: cubes, cylinders, cones...
 - Revolution surfaces.
 - Spline and NURBS (Piegle, 1993). CAD, high interactivity.
 - Subdivision surfaces (Schroeder, 1999).
 - Hierarchy of objects with heritage.
- **Rendering**
 - Colour and Texture
 - lights => shadows.
- **Animation**
 - Motion (animation)
 - Camera tracking (for augmented reality), transparencies....
- **Specialized systems: Finite element models**
 - It is a class per sé. Local modeling. Mechanical modeling.
 - Largely used for animation in medicine (facial animation, deformation of tissue during surgery). Multi-layer modeling.
 - Specialized SW are usually associated: Katia, AutoCAD...
 - 3D Structure.

Specific CAD for mechanics: Katia, AutoCAD, Nastran SW => **Visual Computing**

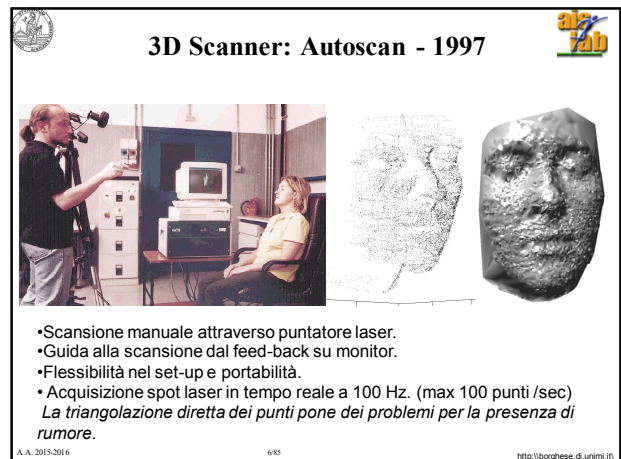
<http://borghese.d.unimi.it/>



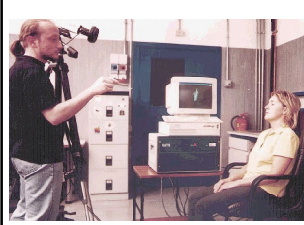


3D Assets making

- Scanners 3D
 - Active (laser or unstructured light, sound)
 - Passive (video)
- Modeling
 - Organic
 - Non organic
- Procedural

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3D Scanner: Autoscan - 1997

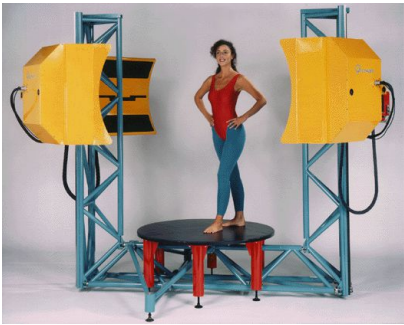
- Scansione manuale attraverso puntatore laser.
- Guida alla scansione dal feed-back su monitor.
- Flessibilità nel set-up e portabilità.
- Acquisizione spot laser in tempo reale a 100 Hz. (max 100 punti /sec)

La triangolazione diretta dei punti pone dei problemi per la presenza di rumore.

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Models from range data

Cyberware whole body scanner, WB4




Which problems do you envisage?

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Models from range data (II)

Cyberware smaller model 3030




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Models from range data (IV)

Digibot II.

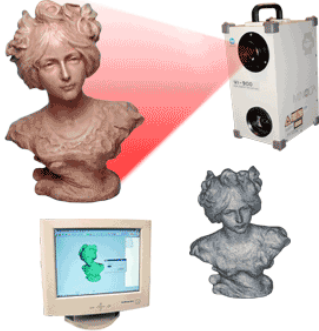
- Platform rotates
- Scanner line translates.



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MINOLTA Scanner Laser 3d

Minolta scanner 3D




http://kmpi.konicaminolta.us/eprise/main/kmpi/content/ISD/ISD_Category_Pages/3dscanners

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3D structure from range data (III)

Polhemus hand held laser scanner



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Research challenges

Digital Michelangelo project



- vision problems
 - aligning and merging scans
 - automatic hole filling
 - inverse color rendering
 - automated view planning
- digital archiving problems
 - making the data last forever
 - robust 3D digital watermarking
 - indexing and searching 3D data
 - real-time viewing on low-cost PCs

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Video-based 3D scanner (Rusinkiewicz et al., 2004)

- A projector of stripes with pseudo-random width and a video camera
- holes can be found and filled on-the-fly
- object or scanner can be handheld / shoulderheld

video frame → range data → merged model (159 frames)

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Kinect fusion

<http://blogs.msdn.com/b/kinectforwindows/archive/2012/11/05/kinect-fusion-coming-to-kinect-for-windows.aspx>

Low cost 3D modeling

KinectFusion: Real-time 3D Reconstruction and Interaction
Using a Moving Depth Camera, Izadi et al., Proc. Siggraph 2011

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From Clouds to surfaces

Effect of measurement noise is clear with Delaunay triangulation.
Need of filtering is evident.

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3D structure from points

Linear approximation (mesh):

- Delauney triangulation (Watson, 1981; Fang and Piegel, 1992). Direct tessellation (no filtering).
- Alpha shapes, Ball Pivoting (Bernardini et al., 2000), Power Crust (median axis transform, Amenta, 2002). Post processing to regularize a Delauney tessellation.

Surface fitting to range data

- Snakes (Kass et al., 1988). Energy based approach. Best curves.
- Kohonen maps (1990).
- Radial Basis Functions Networks (Poggio and Girosi, 1995; Ferrari et al. 2005, semi-parametric models, incremental approach).
- Support Vector Regression (SVR, A.Smola and B.Scholkopf)

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Scanner 3D modern pipeline

Real object → Digitization → Sets of points → Registration and fusion → Single set of points → Mesh construction (filtering) → Single mesh → Mesh compression (filtering) → Final mesh

M. Levoy, S. Rusinkiewicz, M. Ginzton, J. Ginsberg, K. Pulli, D. Koller, S. Anderson, J. Shade, B. Curless, L. Pereira, J. Davis and D. Fulk, "The Digital Michelangelo Project: 3D Scanning of Large Statues," *Proc. Siggraph'99*, ACM Press, pp. 121-132, 1999

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Modellazione

Le tecniche più utilizzate attualmente :

- Poligonale -> videogiochi
- Nurbs } Forme organiche, film animazione
- SubDivision }
- CSG Operazioni Booleane -> Stampa 3D

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Modellazione Procedurale

Generazione dei modelli attraverso programmi (procedure).

Risulta possibile costruire delle mesh 3D specificando delle regole di creazione parametriche.

Esempi: Alberi, Abitazioni, Tazze, Spade ...

Internode length 0.75

Kill distance 5.0 Kill distance 2.5 Kill distance 1.0

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Tazze: (Stampa 3D)

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Spade:

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Bladesque

PLAY
YOU THROW YOUR KNIVES
WE READ YOUR FUTURE

CREDITS
THE WALL OF SHAME

KNIVES ARE JUST SHADOWS OF FORKS AND I'M HUNGRY

PLATO

A.A. 2015-2016 22/85 <http://borgnese.d.unimi.it/>

Sommario

- Introduzione
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OGRE3D - <http://www.ogre3d.org/>

Dynastica web browser gameplay trailer.flv

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Panda3D - <http://www.panda3d.org/>

Panda3D is a game engine, a framework for 3D rendering and game development for **Python** and **C++ programs**. Panda3D is Open Source and free for any purpose, including commercial ventures, thanks to its [liberal license](#)



Managing collision detection, animation, accepting input for a wide range of devices. It implements the game loop: reads input, changes assets (collision detection), rendering. It loads at start time the assets that have to be created outside Panda3D (e.g. Through Maya or Blender) (Web-cam and Kinect)

<http://unity3d.com/> - Cross platform

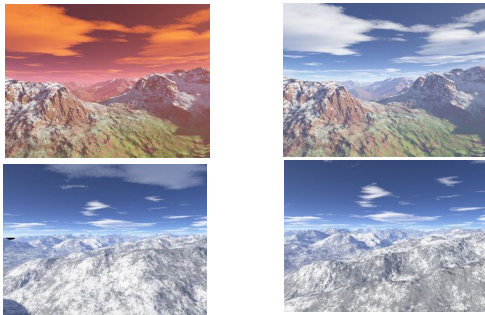
A.A. 2015-2016 25/85 <http://borghese.d.unimi.it/>

Comparison

Comparison OGRE3D - Panda3D	OGRE3D	Panda3D
Type	3D rendering engine	3D game engine
Language(s)	C++	C++, Python
Bindings	Python, java	
License	MIT License	BSD license
Free for commercial application	Yes	Yes
Graphics subsystem	OpenGL and Direct3D support	OpenGL and Direct3D support
OS	Win, Linux, OSX	Win, Linux, OSX
Shader support	Yes	Yes
Audio	Using external libs	Embedded (OpenAL)
Collision detection	Using external libs	Embedded
Physics system	Using external libs	Embedded (ODE)
Keyboard and Mouse support	Using OIS	Embedded
Support for I/O devices	-	Embedded
Finite state machines	-	Embedded
GUI	Using external libs	Embedded
Skeletal animation	Yes	Yes
Particle Systems	Yes	Yes

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SW Spetico per modellazione terreni (Terragen, reconstruction of Vajont history)



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Graphical representation

Graphical engines represent triangles => Every shape is transformed into triangles.

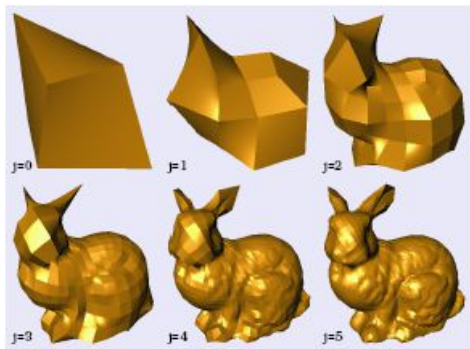
- The models created by the scanners are ensembles of triangles (millions of).
- Much more than required by applications.
- RealTime application -> low poly

⇓

Mesh compression. Representation of the same geometry/pictorial attributes, with a reduced set of triangles.

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LOD models




A.A. 2015-2016 29/85 <http://borghese.d.unimi.it/>

Rendering

Processo di "resa" ovvero di generazione di un'immagine a partire da una descrizione matematica di una scena tridimensionale interpretata da algoritmi che definiscono il colore di ogni punto dell'immagine digitale [Wikipedia].

Il rendering è basato sulla fisica che descrive l'interazione tra le onde elettromagnetiche (associate alla luce visibile in genere) ed un mezzo (riflessione / rifrazione / scattering / tunneling...).

Quello che vediamo è la luce rimandata dalla scena (riflessa):



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The graphical engine (visual computing)

Double buffering (for real-time visualization of 3D models) + rasterization.

Interpolation of normals direction among adjacent triangles (to create the appearance of a continuous curved surface)

Graphical pipelining (from 3D geometry to 2D images: projection, colour, texture, shadowing, ...).

Parallelization. GPU programming language (CUDA nVidia).

Hierarchy of structures (objects, collision detection...)

Multiple cache levels.

Look-ahead code optimization (compiler optimization).

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Collision detection

Computational demanding ($O(n^2EF)$).
Use of multiresolution models.
Hierarchical detection.

- Geometry simplification (axes aligned faces).
- Check for common volumes.
- Extraction of the faces belonging to these volumes.
- Octree of the pairs of candidate faces.
- Check for intersection.

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VRML format -> X3D

```
#VRML V2.0 utf8
Viewpoint {
  position 0 0 3
  orientation 0 0 1 0
  fieldOfView 0
}
DirectionalLight {
  intensity 0.2
  ambientIntensity 0.2
  color 0.9 0.9 0.9
  direction 0 -1 -1
}
Group {
  children Group {
    children [
      Transform {
        children Shape {
          appearance Appearance {
            material Material {
              ambientIntensity 1
              diffuseColor 0.9 0.9 0.9
              specularColor 0 0 0
              emissiveColor 0 0 0
              shininess 0
              transparency 0
            }
          }
          geometry IndexedFaceSet {
            coord Coordinate {
              point [
                -30, 180237, -231, 844711, -101, 136322,
                -9, 759983, -198, 816086, -112, 282883,
                ...
                41, 981602, -72, 366501, -38, 740982,
                33, 281391, -76, 643936, -48, 074211,
                ...
              ]
            }
            color Color {
              color [
                0.9 0.9 0.9,
                0.9 0.9 0.9,
                ...
                0.9 0.9 0.9,
                0.9 0.9 0.9,
                ...
                0.9 0.9 0.9,
                0.9 0.9 0.9,
                ...
              ]
            }
            colorPerVertex TRUE
            cwf TRUE
            solid TRUE
            creaseAngle 8
          }
          translation 0 0 0
          center 0 0 0
          scale 1 1 1
        }
      ]
    }
  }
}

```

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Sommario

- Introduzione
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Augmented Reality – Camera movement from video



Applications for smart phone (Vuforia)

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Haptic displays

Convey to the subject the sensorial information generated in the interaction with the virtual objects: force, material texture...

Measure the force exerted by the subject on the virtual environment.


Apptic displays provide a mechanical interface for Virtual Reality applications.

Most important developments have been made in the robotics field.

International Haptic society - <http://www.isfh.org/>

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Direct drive manipulandum (phantom)



A similar device (Falcon) is available and used in our lab for rehabilitation

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Haptics low cost



Omni Phantom Novint Falcon

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Requirements of Haptic displays

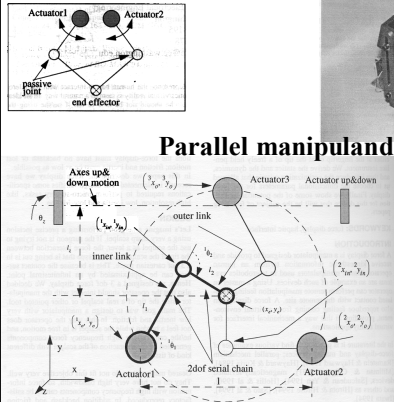
- Large bandwidth.
- Low inertial and viscosity.

Technological solutions (oggetto intermediario):

- Direct drive manipulandum (Yoshikawa, 1990), Phantom (2000).
- Parallel manipulandum (Millman and Colgate, 1991; Buttolo and Hannaford, 1995).
- Magnetic levitation devices (Salcudean and Yan, 1994; Gomi and Kawato, 1996).
- Gloves and esoskeleta (Bergamasco, 1993, MITmanus, 2000, Braccio di ferro, 2007).


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Parallel manipulandum (schema)




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MIT-Manus, 2004



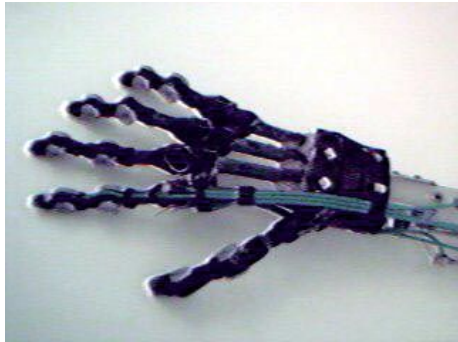
Braccio di ferro, 2010



Support for the fore-arm, and generation of a force field.

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Gloves (Blackfinger, 2000)



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Percro glove (2002)



Sensori goniometrici – non devono essere calibrati sulla lunghezza delle falangi.

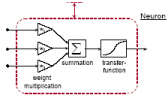
<http://www.percro.org>

A.A. 2015-2016 43/85 <http://borghese.di.unimi.it/>

Other output devices

Audio – Stereo, sound spatialization.

Olfactory – Virtual nose



Type	Sensitive material	Detection principle
semiconducting metal oxides (M.O.S., Taguchi)	doped semiconducting metal oxides (SnO ₂ , ZnO)	resistance change
quartz crystal microbalance, QCM	organic or inorganic layers (gas chromatography)	frequency change due to mass change
surface acoustic wave, SAW	modified conducting polymers	resistance change
conducting polymers	modified conducting polymers	resistance change
catalytic field-effect sensors (MOFET)	catalytic metals	workfunction change
pellistor	catalysts	temperature change due to chemical reactions
fluorescence sensors	organic dyes	light intensity changes
electrochemical cells	solid or liquid electrolytes	current or voltage change
infr red sensors	-	IR absorption


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Stimolatori tattili

Cyber touch:

- 6 vibratori, uno per dito più 1 sul palmo
- Frequenza di vibrazione: 0-125 Hz.
- Ampiezza di vibrazione: 1.2 N @ 125 Hz (max).

Iwamoto & Shinoda
University of Tokio



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Il futuro ?



Impacto
Simulating Physical Impact by Combining Tactile with Electrical Muscle Stimulation



Pedro Lopes, Alexandra Ion, and Patrick Baudisch
HTW Berlin Partner Berlin

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Sistemi di Output::visione




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Optical Output systems

Requirements for the monitor:

- Large field of view (180° x 150°).
- High spatial resolution (35 pixels/degree, equivalent to 12,000x12,000 pixels for a 19" display positioned at 70cm from the viewer).

Requirements for the world generator:

- Stereoscopic vision for objects with D < 10m.
- Monocular cues for objects with D > 10m.
 - - Occlusions.
 - - Geometrical perspective and a-priori model knowledge.
 - - Shading.
 - - Motion.

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L'occhio umano

Incident light rays
pupil
Cornea
Iris
Lens
Optical axis
Retina
Central fovea
Optic nerve

Its behavior is very similar to that of a camera
Lens focuses the image, vergence movement orients the eye.

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Stereo-disparity

Points further away are projected on points closer to the image center.

Vergence and focusing are strictly connected.

Also monocular cues: shading, apparent size,

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Autostereogramma

Per vedere l'immagine 3D serve togliere il pilota automatico alla convergenza e alla messa a fuoco

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Passive stereo

A.A. 2015-2016 52/85 <http://borghese.d.unimi.it/>

Stereo image for passive stereo

Copyright by Christian Taeuber 3d-video.de

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Stereogramma con parallasse

Brevetto del 1903

view information
opaque barrier
slit aperture
image data
illumination source

Immagine suddivisa in strisce verticali.
Coppie di strisce, associate alla parallasse orizzontale, sono posizionate in funzione dell'angolo.

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Display Autostereoscopici

The diagram illustrates an autostereoscopic display. At the bottom, a horizontal line represents the 'image data'. Above it, a series of 'cylindrical lenslets' are arranged in a row. A fan-shaped area labeled 'view information' originates from the center of the lenslets, indicating the viewing angle for different observers.

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Output devices (eye-glasses)

Semi-immersive: Eye-glasses (video accuracy, but user is not allowed to move, lateral vision is permitted, which limits virtual realism).

The first image shows a pair of black 3D glasses and a small black rectangular device. The second image shows a person wearing 3D glasses, looking at a computer monitor that displays a green bicycle. The person's hands are on a keyboard.

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I-glasses (games)

The image shows a sleek, futuristic pair of glasses with a curved, metallic frame and a dark lens area. The text '3d-video.de' is visible in the bottom right corner of the image.

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HMD (n-vision)

The image shows a person wearing a head-mounted display (HMD) device. The device is black and covers the eyes, with a strap around the head. A cable is visible extending from the side.

Up to 1280 x 1024, 180Hz.
Time multiplexing.

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Output devices (BOOM HMD)

Up to 1280 x 1024 pixels / eye
CRT Technology
Head tracking is integrated.

The first image shows a person using a BOOM HMD in a virtual environment, looking at a large, ornate architectural structure. The second image shows the physical BOOM HMD hardware, which consists of a large CRT monitor mounted on a boom arm that can be moved around the user's head.

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CAVE

Room 2.5m x 2.5m
with Virtual images
(stereoscopic) projected
onto its walls.

More people and
Complete immersivity.

The image shows a CAVE (Cave Automatic Virtual Environment) setup. Two people are standing in a room, interacting with virtual images projected onto the walls. The images appear to be a large, complex structure.

A.A. 2015-2016 60/85 <http://borghese.d.unimi.it/>

Oculus Rift novel HMD: a new hype

Thesis Available

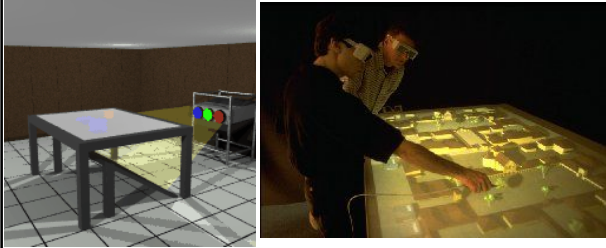
<http://www.oculusvr.com/>



A.A. 2015-2016 61/85 <http://borghese.d.unimi.it/>

Responsive work-bench (Strauss et al., 1995)

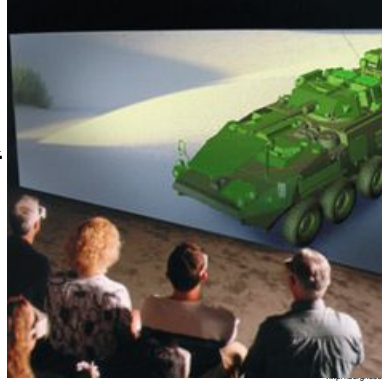
Virtual 3D objects are positioned on a working table. They are created projecting the stereo images over the table surface.



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Large screen displays (with or without stereo – see Graphics Lab in Celoria)

Workwall



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- Motore di calcolo
- Sistemi di Output
- **Conclusioni**

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VR:

Immersiva e Interattiva (ingannare i nostro sensi)

Input utente per interagire
 Simulazione del mondo virtuale
 Output per farci immergere



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Applications

- Army
- Medicine
- Industry (inspection, virtual prototyping)
- Chemistry and Physics
- Virtual theaters and theme parks
- Entertainment
- Communication
- Engineering, Ergonomics and Architecture (Visual computing).
- History.

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La tomba di Nefertari



NEFERTARI LUCE D'EGITTO
Avventura di archeologia virtuale

Realizzazione:
Infobyte e CNR per ENEL

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Indossatrice Virtuale



Cf. Politecnico di Losanna

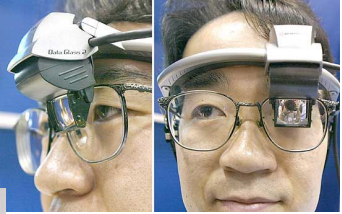
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Wearable devices – input / output

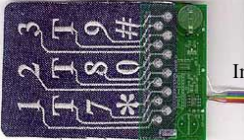


HMD – 320x240 VGA

See-through



Characteristics: mobile, context sensitive, augmented reality.



Interfaccia su stoffa.

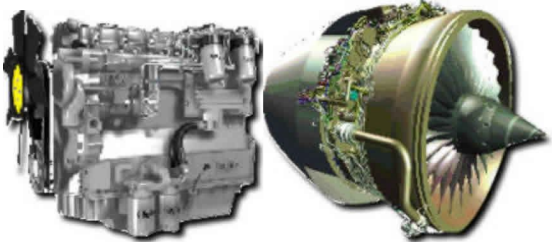
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Progettazione: impianti virtuali



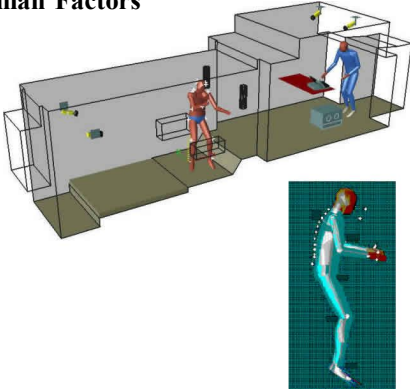
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Progettazione: motori virtuali



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Human Factors



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Simulazione di interventi di chirurgia mininvasiva

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Simulazione di interventi di chirurgia mininvasiva

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Fusione di immagini pre e intra operatorie

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Imaging e stampanti 3D

Mandibola acrilica realizzata con tecnologia CAD-CAM a partire da scansioni TAC

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Anatomia virtuale

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Clinical Motion Analysis

MOTION ANALYSER
FORCE TRANSDUCER
MATHEMATICAL MODELS
EMG

JOINT KINEMATICS
JOINT KINETICS
EXTERNAL FORCES
PLANTAR PRESSION
MUSCLE ACTIVATION AND FORCE

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Rehabilitation through VR: Rewire project

Source: Eurostat, EUROPOP2008 convergence scenario

- Increase of rehabilitation need.
- National health providers are facing budget cuts.
- Prolonged intensive rehabilitation allows recovering and/or maintaining health conditions.
- Remote patients can be addressed

ICT recent developments have made possible facing the challenge

<http://www.rewire-project.eu>

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REWIRE's 3-levels platform

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IGER – Intelligent Game Engine for rehabilitation

Adaptation

Monitoring

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IGER – NUI interfacing

NUI interfacing

NUI interfacing
Speech recognition

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Virtual Tosca

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