



Microsoft® Research

FacultySummit 2011

Cartagena, Colombia | May 18-20 | In partnership with COLCIENCIAS



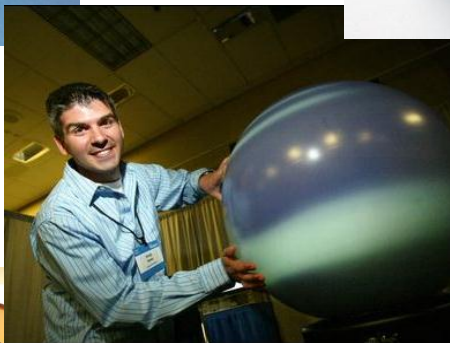
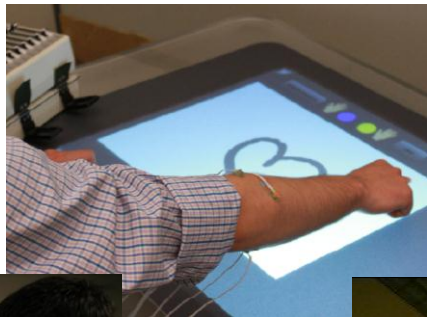
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High-Fidelity Augmented Reality Interactions

Hrvoje Benko
Researcher, MSR Redmond



New generation of interfaces

Instead of interacting through **indirect** input devices (mice and keyboard), the user is interacting **directly** with the content.

Direct un-instrumented interaction

Content is the interface

Surface computing



Kinect



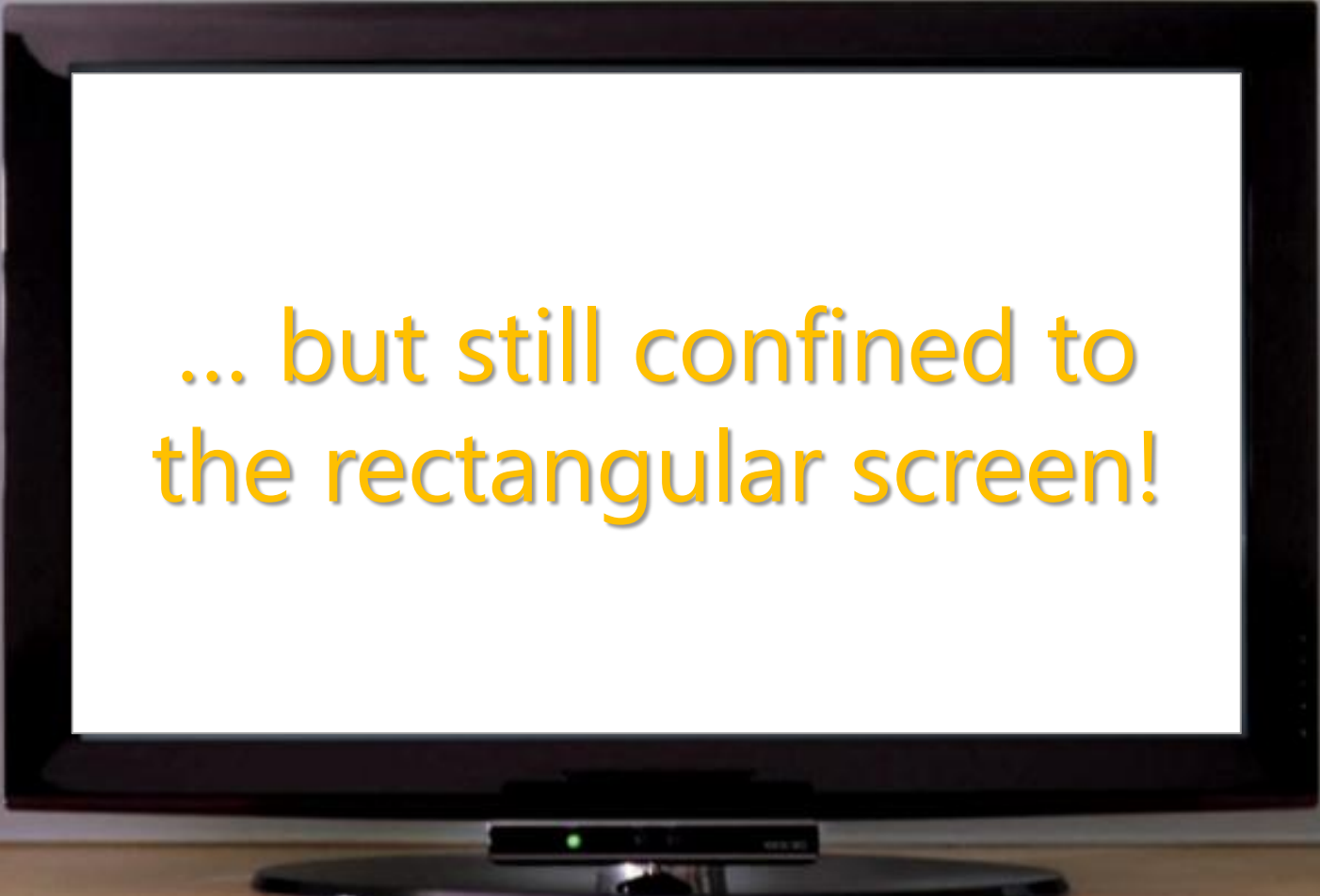
New generation of interfaces

Direct un-instrumented interaction.

Content is the interface.

New generation of interfaces

Bridge the gap between
"real" and "virtual" worlds...

A photograph of a black computer monitor on a desk. The monitor's screen is white and displays the text "... but still confined to the rectangular screen!" in a yellow, sans-serif font. The monitor has a black bezel and a stand. Two black speakers are visible on either side of the monitor. The background is a plain, light-colored wall.

... but still confined to
the rectangular screen!

An opportunity...



Depth camera

Projector

Enable interactivity on **any available surface** and **between surfaces**.

MicroMotoCross



Wilson, 2007

Augmented reality



Spatial

"Deviceless"

High-fidelity

Depth Sensing Cameras

Depth sensing cameras

Color + depth per pixel: RGBZ

Can compute world coordinates of every point in the image directly.



Three basic types

- Stereo
- Time of flight
- Structured light

Correlation-based stereo cameras

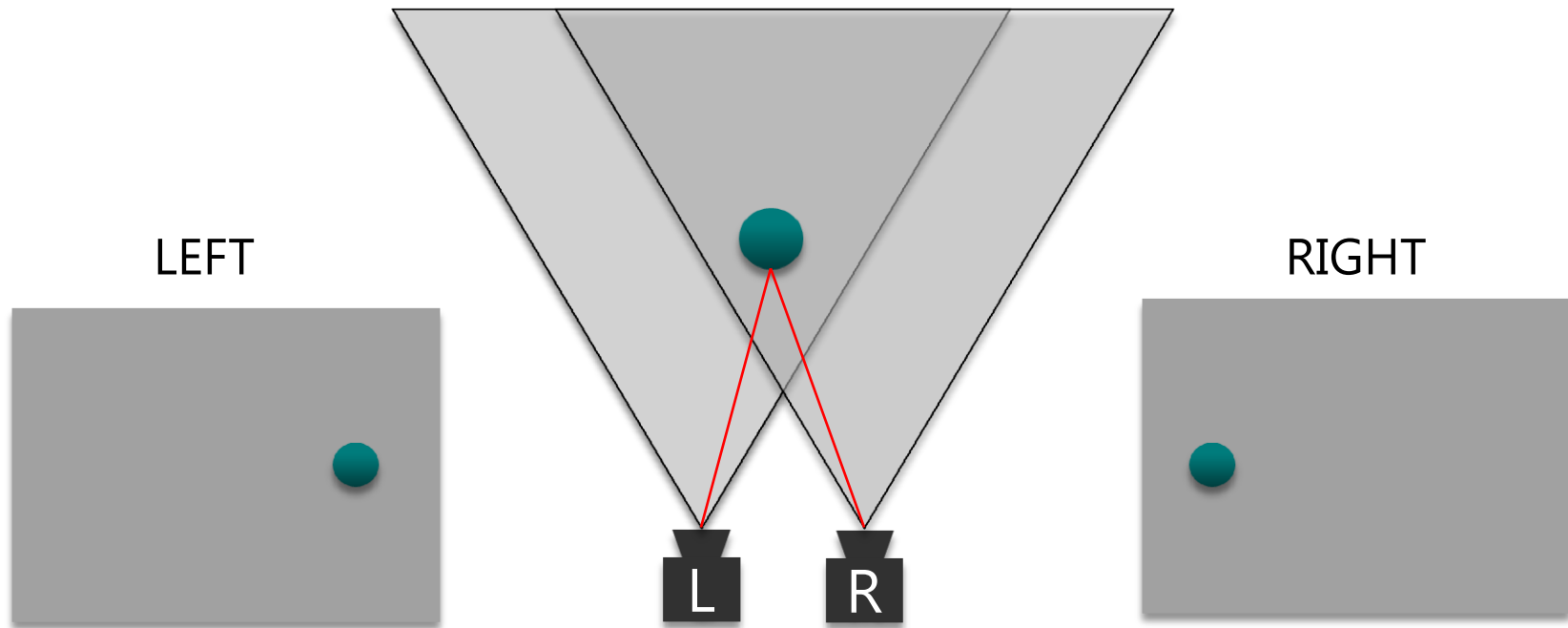
Binocular disparity



TZYX <http://www.tyzx.com/>

Point Grey Research <http://www.ptgrey.com>

Correlation-based stereo



Stereo drawbacks

- Requires good texture to perform matching
- Computationally intensive
- Fine calibration required
- Occlusion boundaries
- Naïve algorithm very noisy

Time of flight cameras

3DV ZSense

Infrared camera +
GaAs solid state shutter

RGB camera



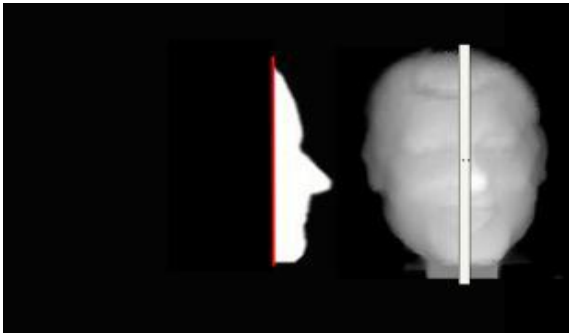
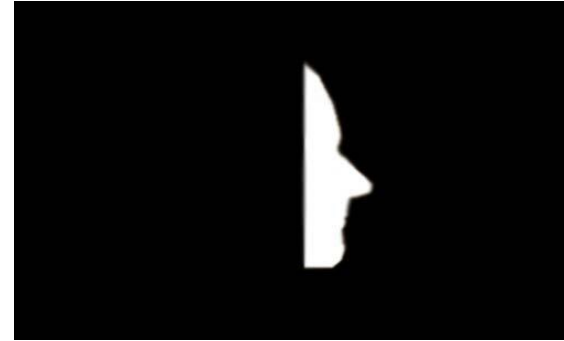
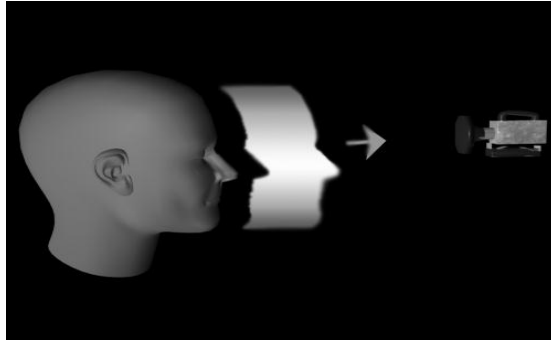
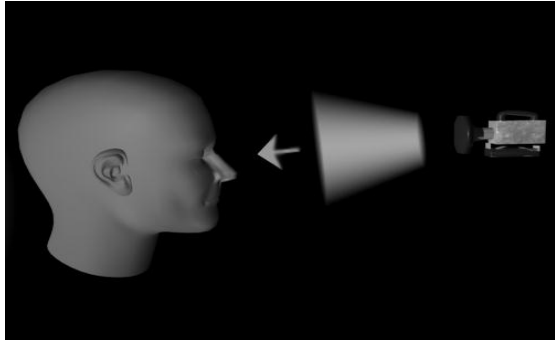
Pulsed infrared lasers

3DV, Canesta (no-longer public)

PMD Technologies <http://www.PMDTec.com>

Mesa Technologies <http://www.mesa-imaging.ch>

Time of flight measurement



Structured light depth cameras



KINECT™
for  XBOX 360.

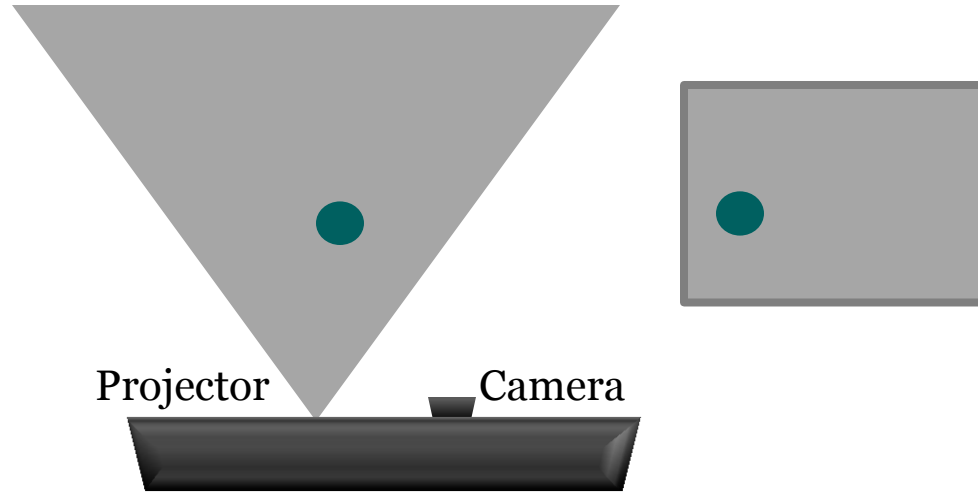
PrimeSense <http://www.primesense.com>

Microsoft Kinect <http://www.microsoft.com/kinect>

Structured light (infrared)



Depth by binocular disparity



- Expect a certain pattern at a given point
- Find how far this pattern has shifted
- Relate this shift to depth (triangulate)

Kinect depth camera

- Per-pixel depth (mm)
- PrimeSense reference design
- Field of View 58° H, 45° V, 70° D
- Depth image size VGA (640x480)
- Spatial x/y resolution (@ 2m distance from sensor) 3mm
- Depth z resolution (@ 2m distance from sensor) 1cm
- Operation range 0.8m - 3.5m

- Best part – It is affordable - \$150



KINECT™
for  **XBOX 360.**

Why sense with depth cameras?

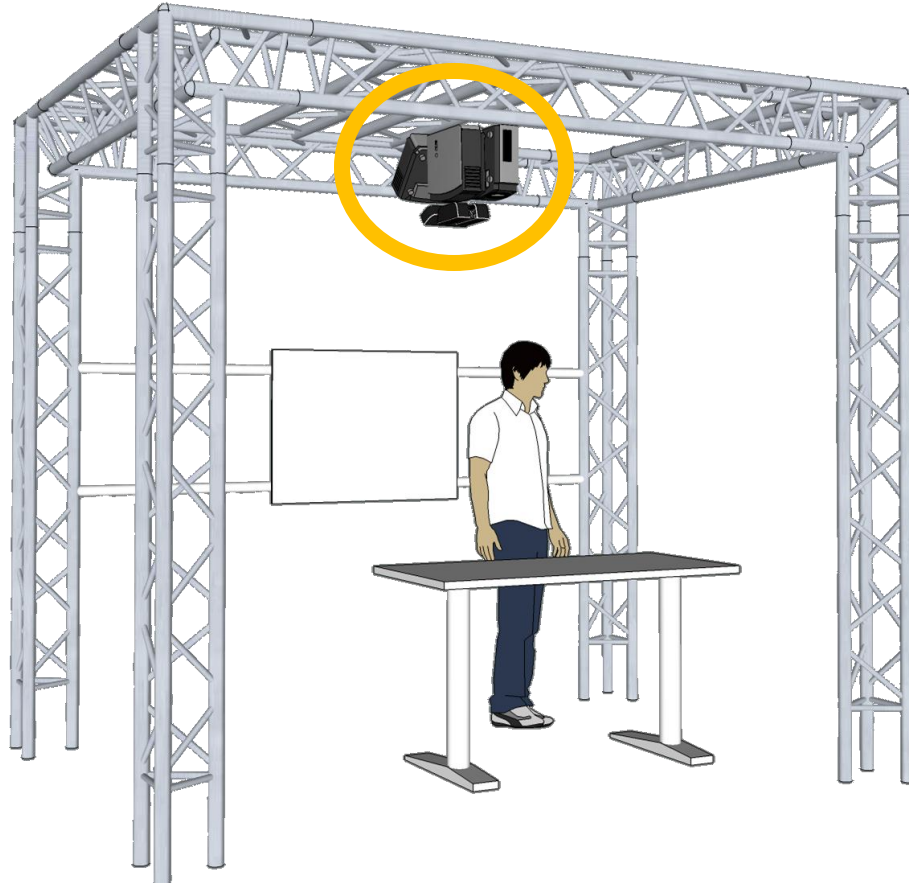
Requires **no instrumentation** of the surface/environment.

Easier understanding of physical objects in space.



**Enabling interactivity
everywhere**

LightSpace



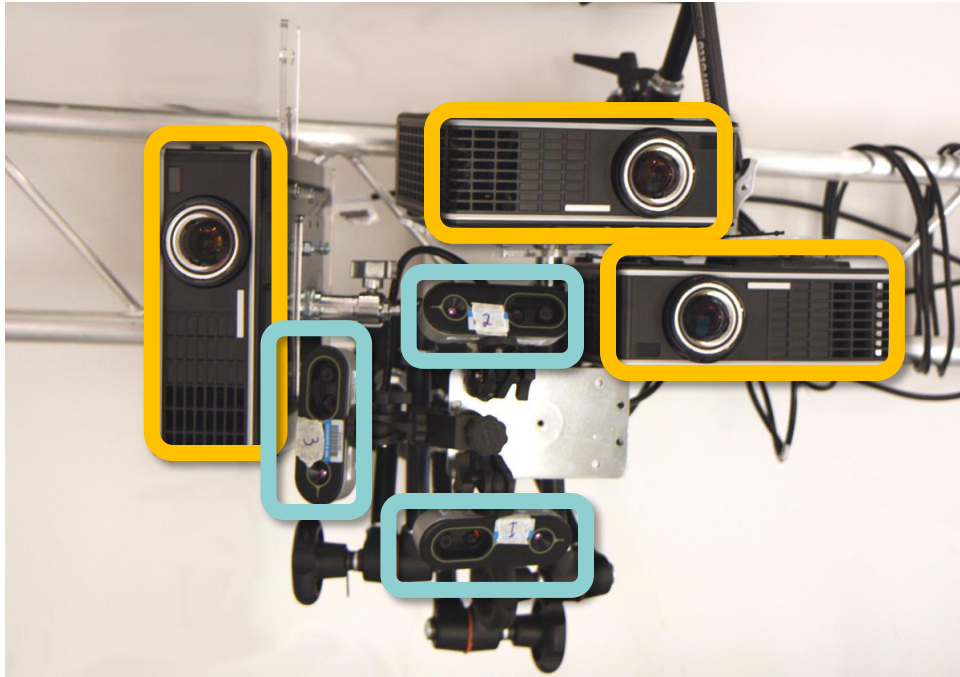
LightSpace

LightSpace

Combining Multiple Depth
Cameras and Projectors for
Interactions On, Above, and
Between Surfaces

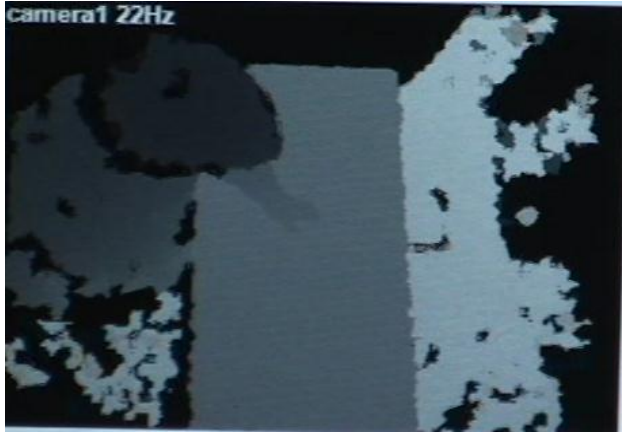
LightSpace Implementation

Projectors



**PrimeSense
Depth
Cameras**

PrimeSense depth cameras



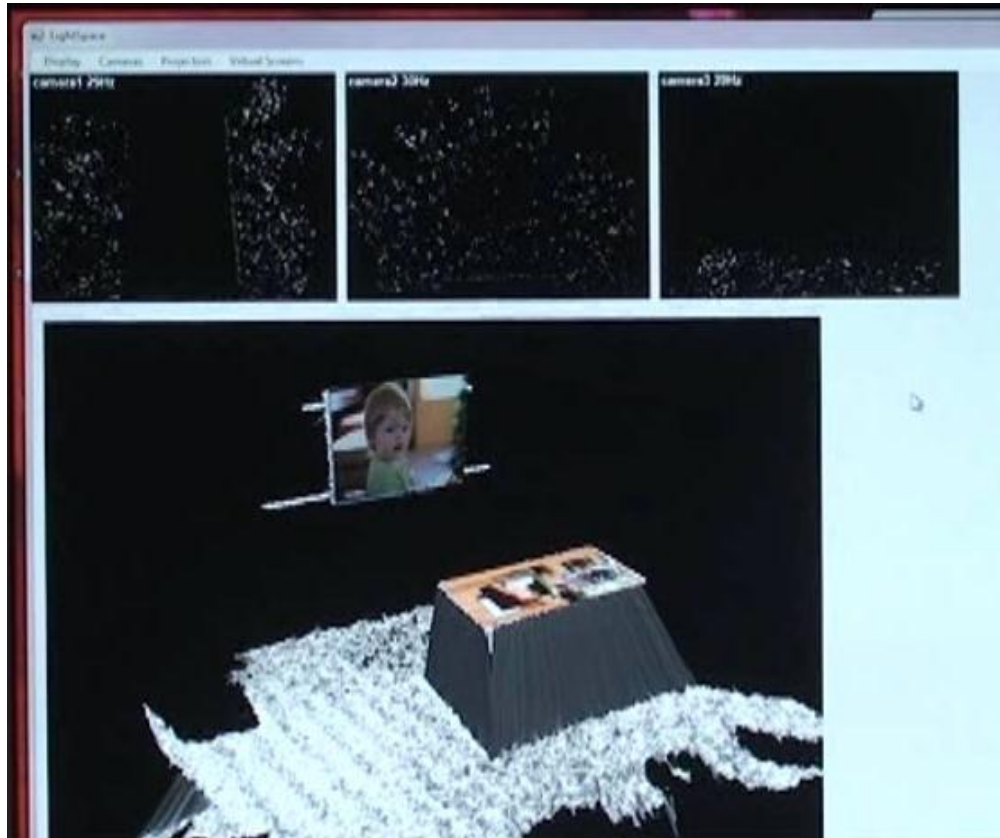
320x240 @ 30Hz

Depth from projected structured light

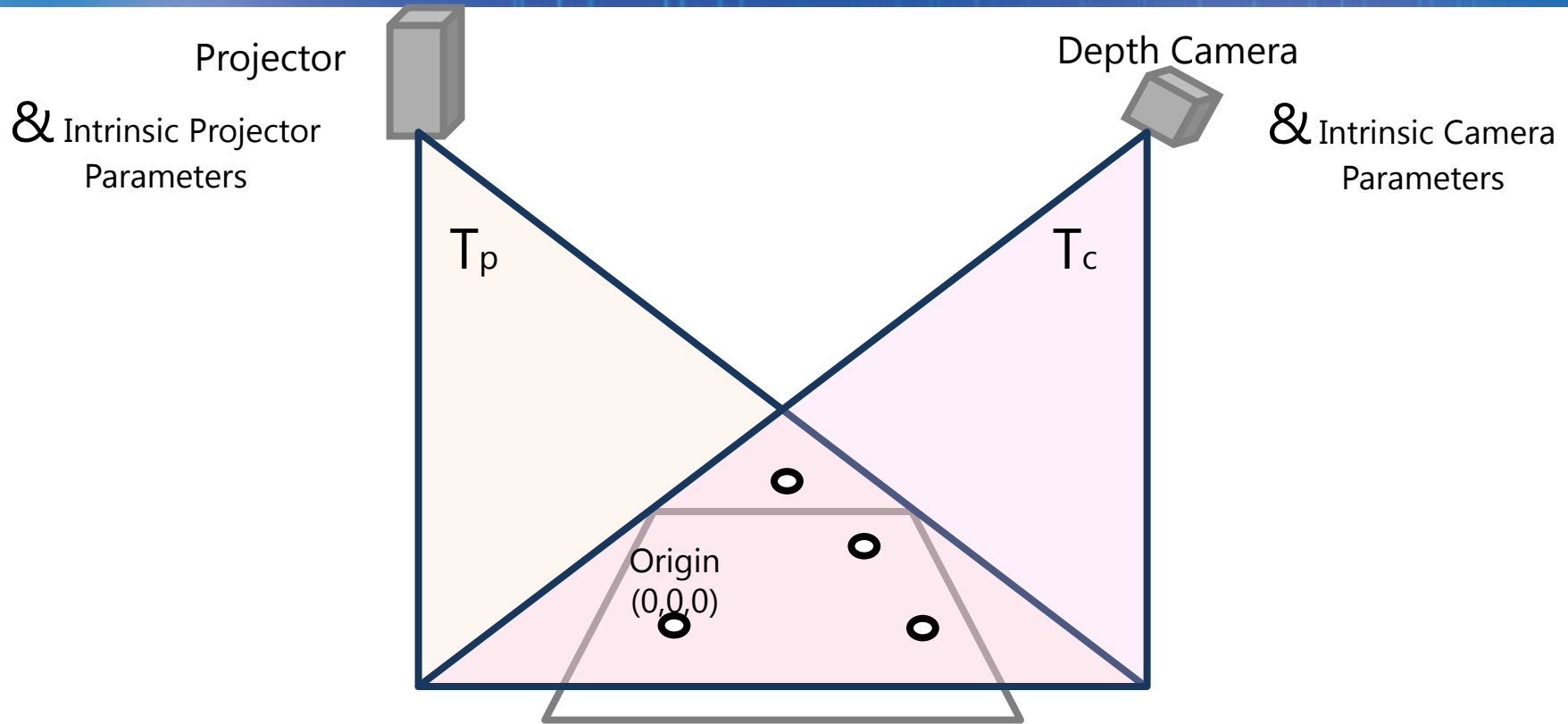
Small overlapping areas

Extended space coverage

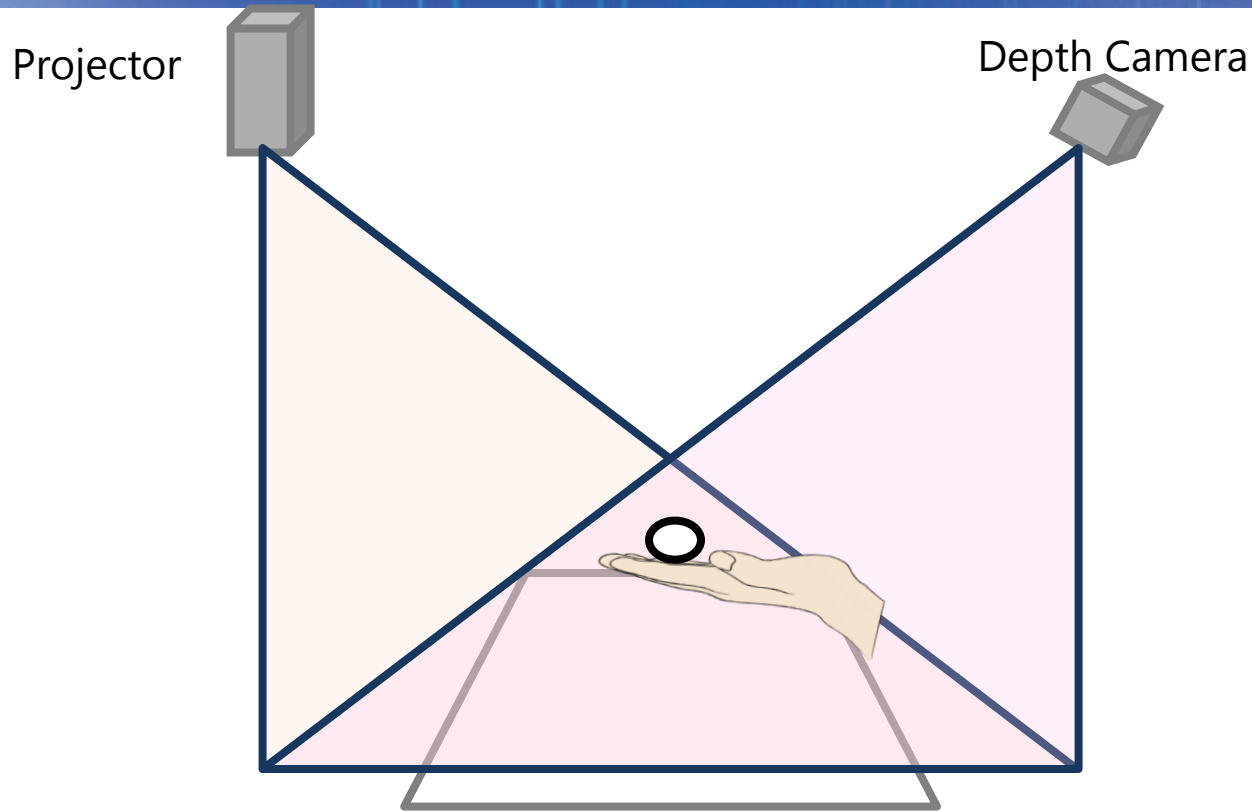
Unified 3D Space



Camera & projector calibration



Camera & projector calibration



LightSpace authoring

All in real world coordinates.

Irrespective of “which” depth camera.

Irrespective of “which” projector.



**Supporting rich analog
interactions**

Skeleton tracking (Kinect)



Our approach

Use the full 3D mesh.

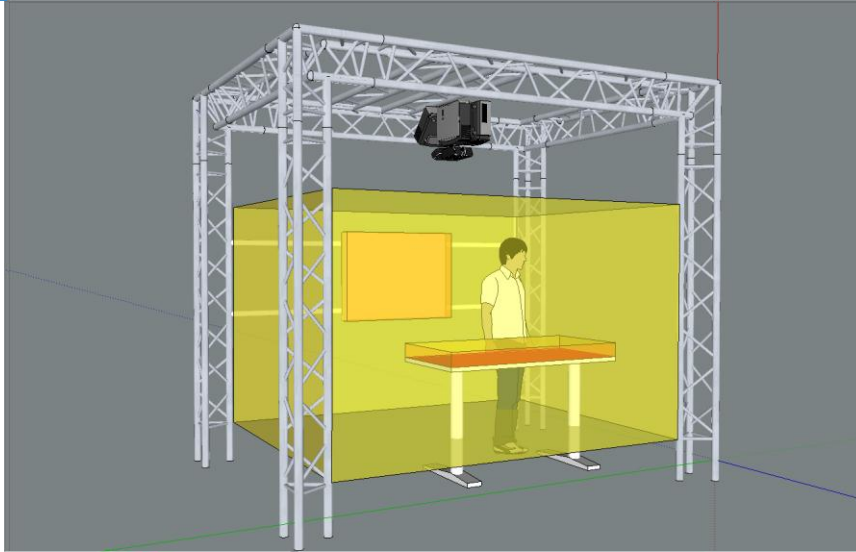
Preserve the analog feel through physics-like behaviors.

Reduce the 3D reasoning to 2D projections.

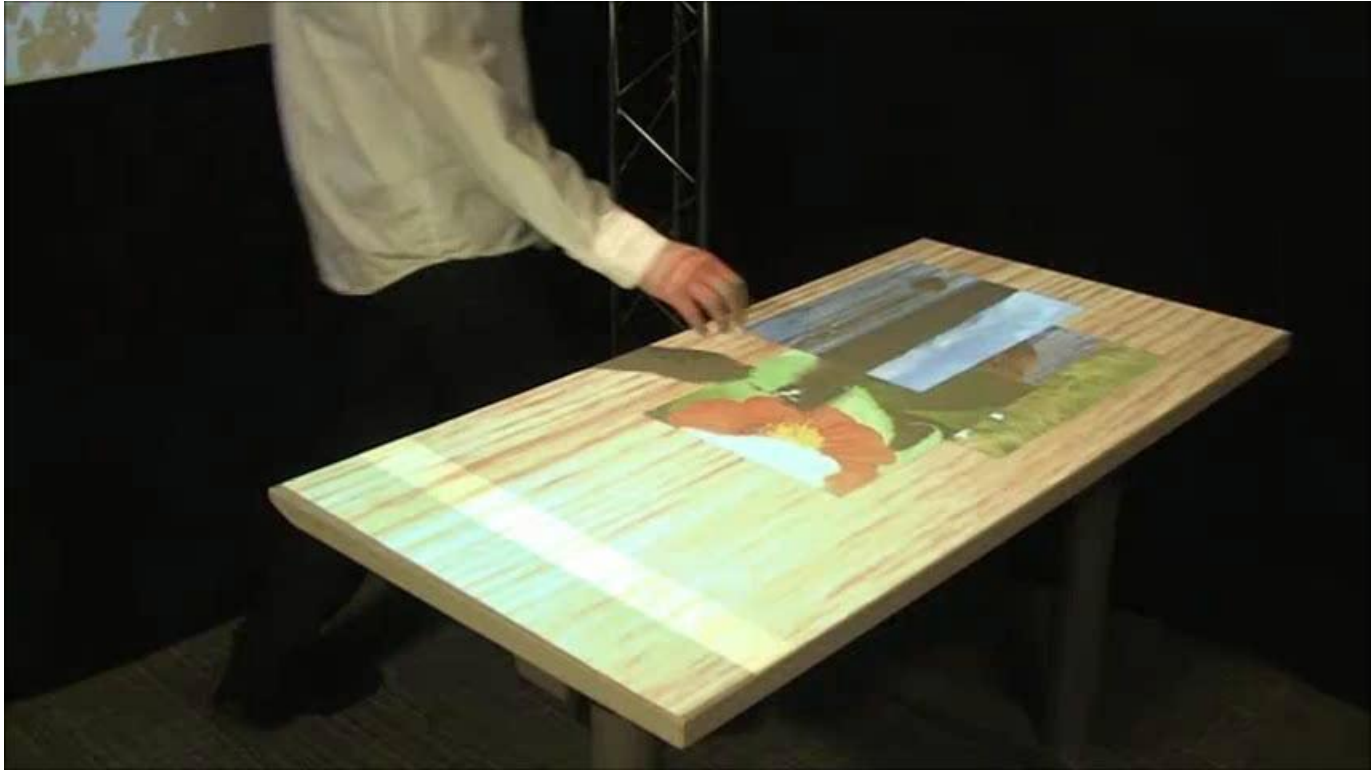
Pseudo-physics behavior



Virtual depth cameras



Simulating virtual surfaces



Through-body connections

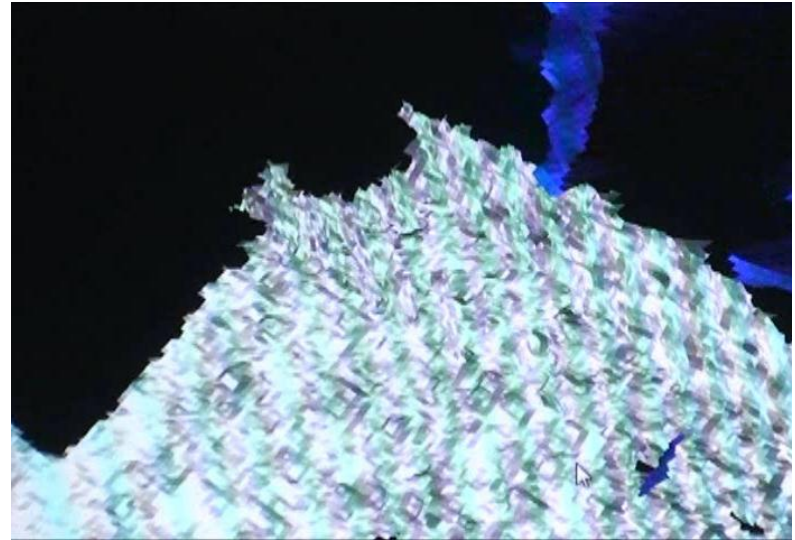


Physical connectivity



Spatial widgets

User-aware, on-demand spatial menu



What is missing?

LightSpace

- “Touches” are hand blobs
- All objects are 2D
- Very coarse manipulations

Ideally

- Multi-touch
- 3D virtual objects
- Full hand manipulations



Touch on every surface

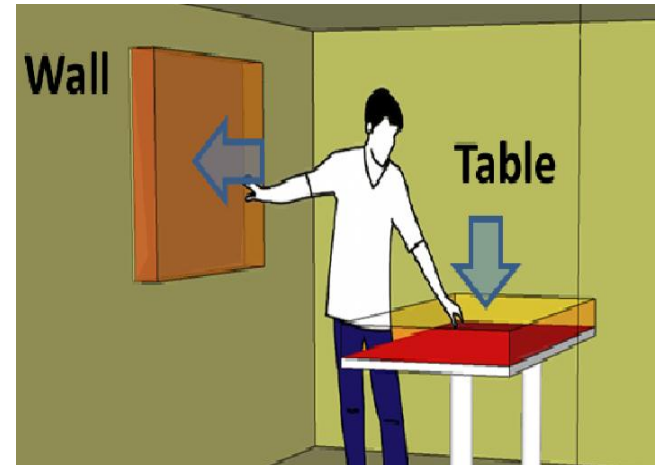
Problem of two thresholds



How to get surface distance?

Analytically

- Problems:
 - Slight variation in surface flatness
 - Slight uncorrected lens distortion effect in depth image
 - Noise in depth image



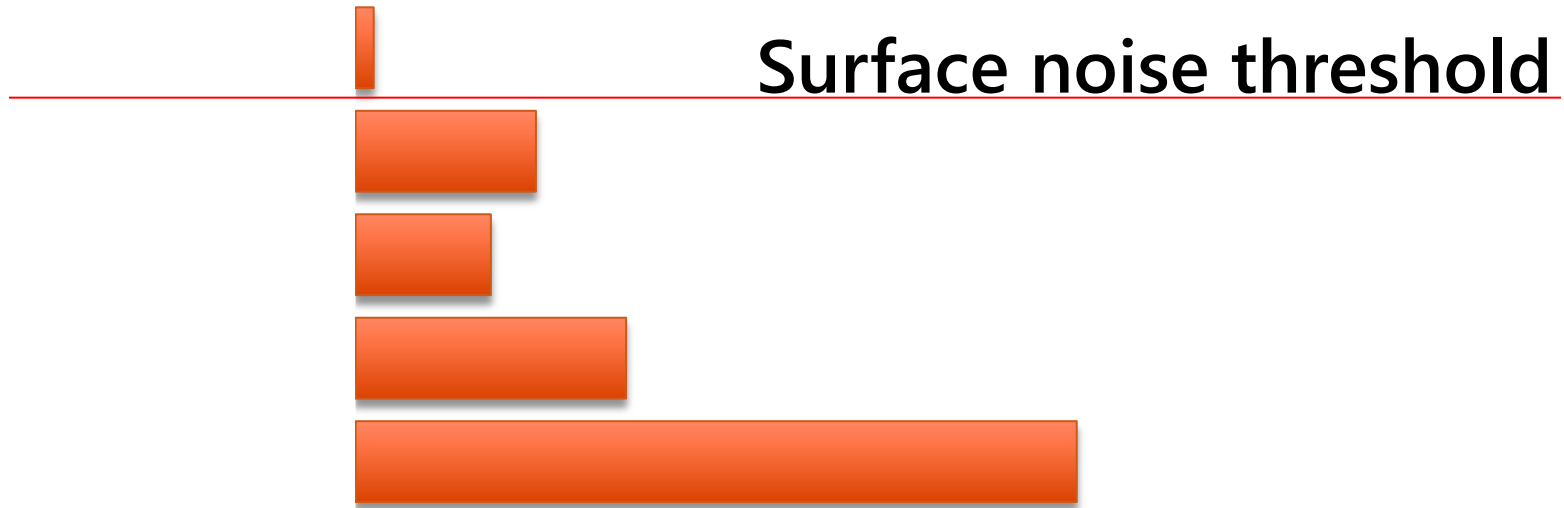
How to get surface distance?

Empirically

- Take per-pixel statistics of the empty surface
 - Can accommodate different kinds of noise
 - Can model non-flat surfaces
- Observations:
 - Noise is not normal, nor the same at every pixel location
 - Depth resolution drops with distance

Modeling the surface

Build a surface histogram at every pixel.

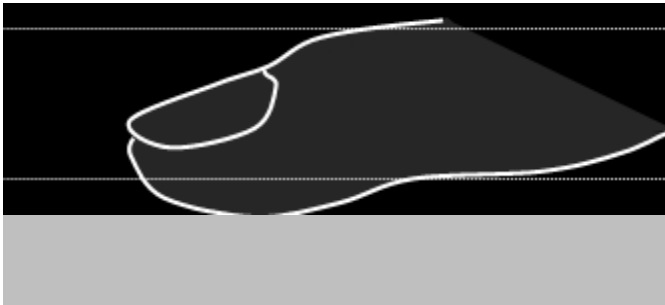


SURFACE

Setting reasonable finger thickness

Must make some assumption about anthropometry, posture, and noise.

How good can you get?



Camera above surface	0.75m	1.5m
Finger threshold	14mm	30mm
Surface noise	3mm	6mm

KinectTouch

Camera at 1.5m above table

But these are all static surfaces

How to allow touch on **any (dynamic)** surface?

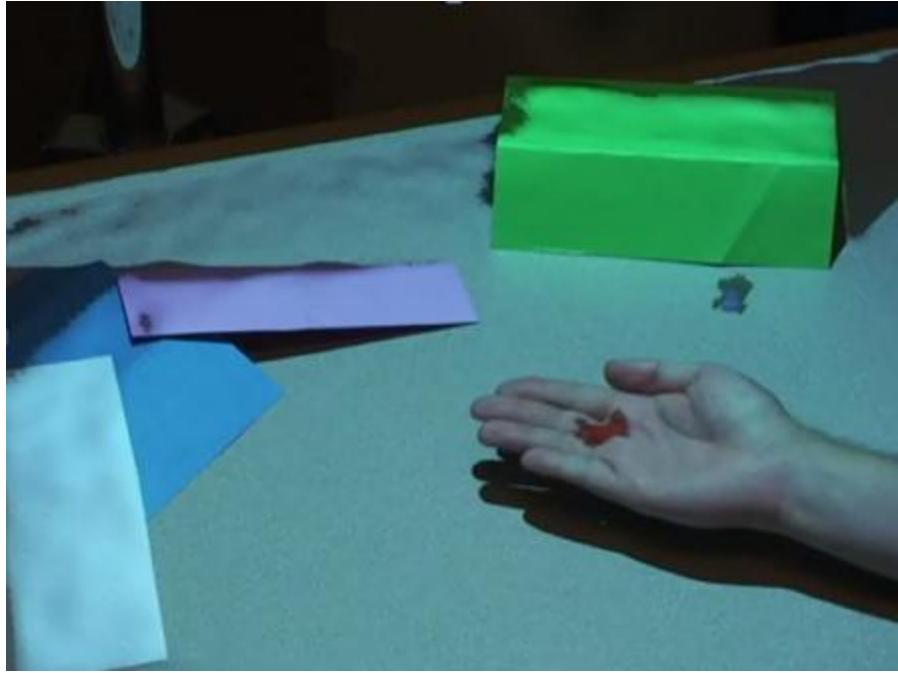
- Dynamic surface calibration
- Tracking high-level constructs such as finger posture, 3D shape
 - Take only the ends of objects with physical extent (“fingertips”)
 - Refinement of position

Depth camera touch sensing is almost as good as conventional touch screen technology!

Works on any surface!
(curved, flexible, deformable, flat...)

Interacting with 3D objects

Previous approaches were 2D



Micromotocross



LightSpace

Can one hold a virtual 3D object in their hand?

And manipulate it using the **full dexterity** of your hand?

If you know the geometry of the world, you
should be able to **simulate** physical behaviors.



Problems with physics and depth cameras

Dynamic meshes are difficult

- Rarely supported in physics packages

No lateral forces!

- Can't place torque on an object

Penetration is handled badly

- Can't grasp an object with two fingers



Particle proxy representations



Wilson 2007

But can you see 3D in your hand?

3D perception

Many cues:

- Size
- Occlusions
- Shadows
- Motion parallax
- Stereo
- Eye focus and convergence



Can correctly simulate **if** you know:

- The geometry of the scene
- User's view point and gaze

Depth camera is ideal for this!

Can easily capture scene geometry

Can easily track user's head



MirageBlocks

3D Projector
(Acer H5360)

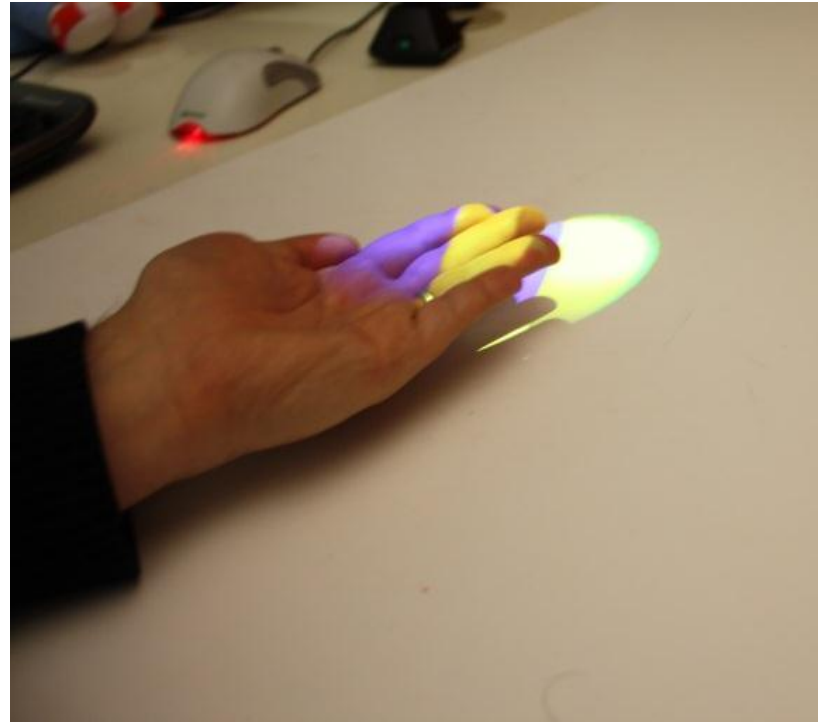
Depth Camera
(Kinect)

Shutter Glasses
(Nvidia 3D Vision)

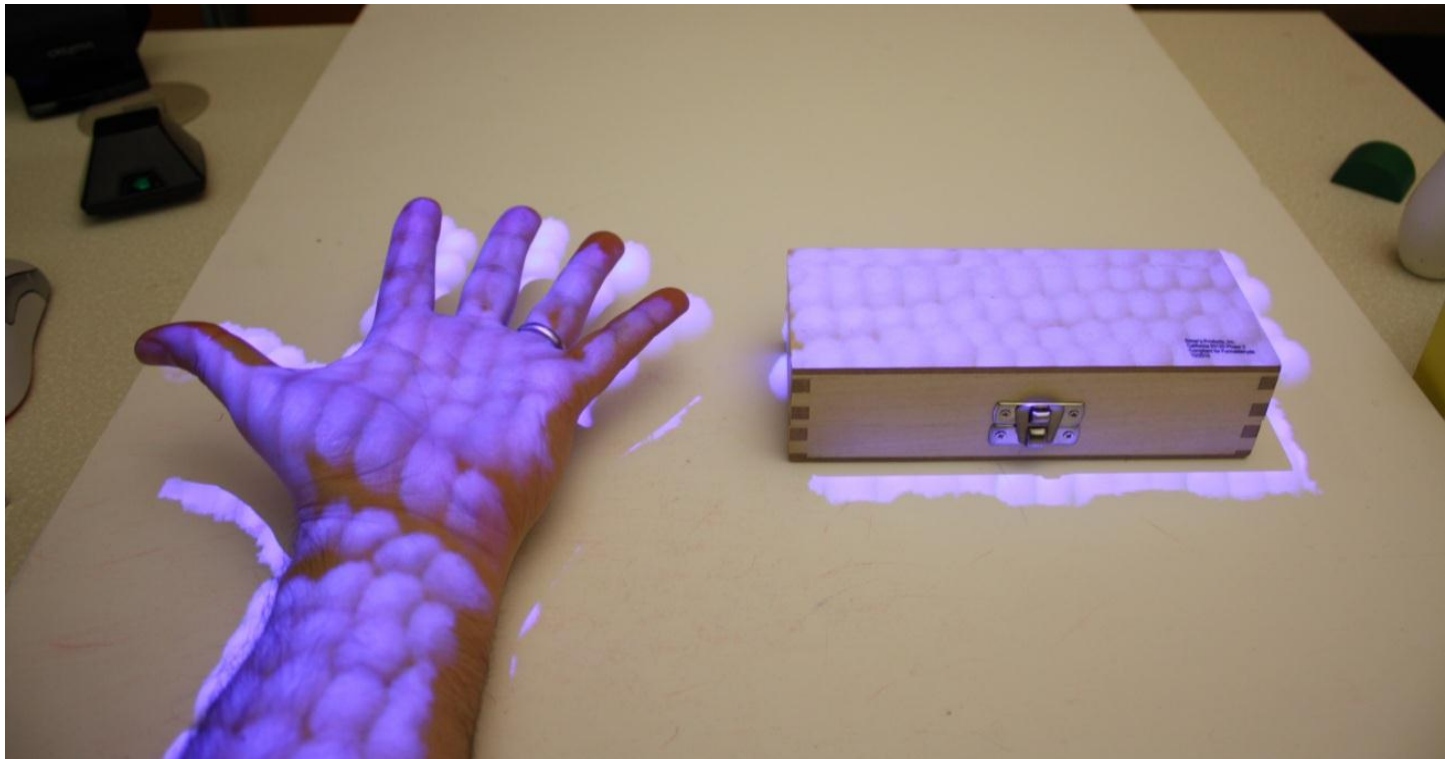


Benko, Costa, and Wilson, 2011

A single user experience!



Particle proxies



MirageBlocks

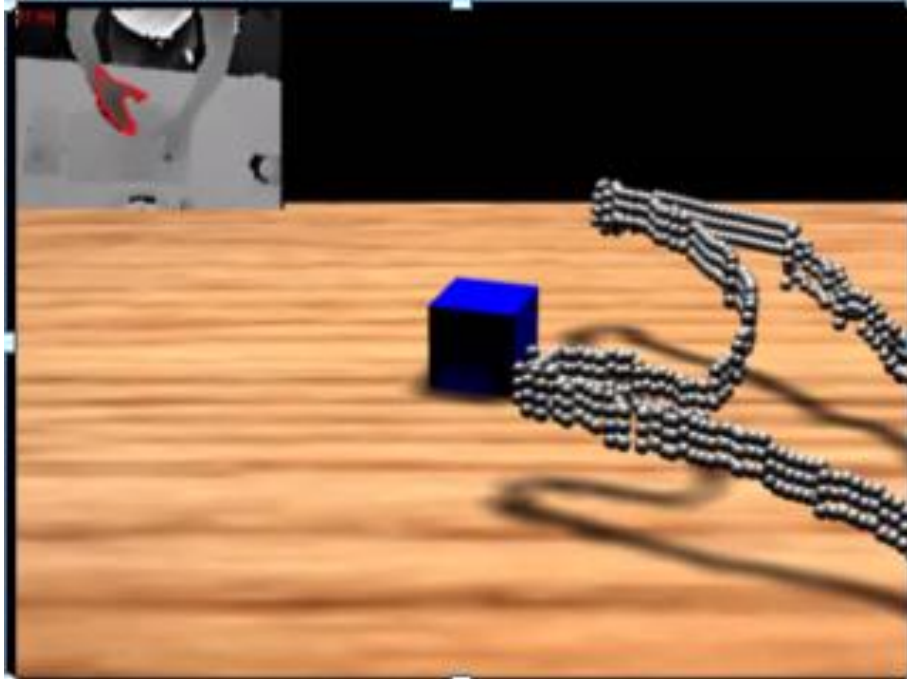
MirageBlocks

Hrvoje Benko, Ricardo Costa, Andy Wilson

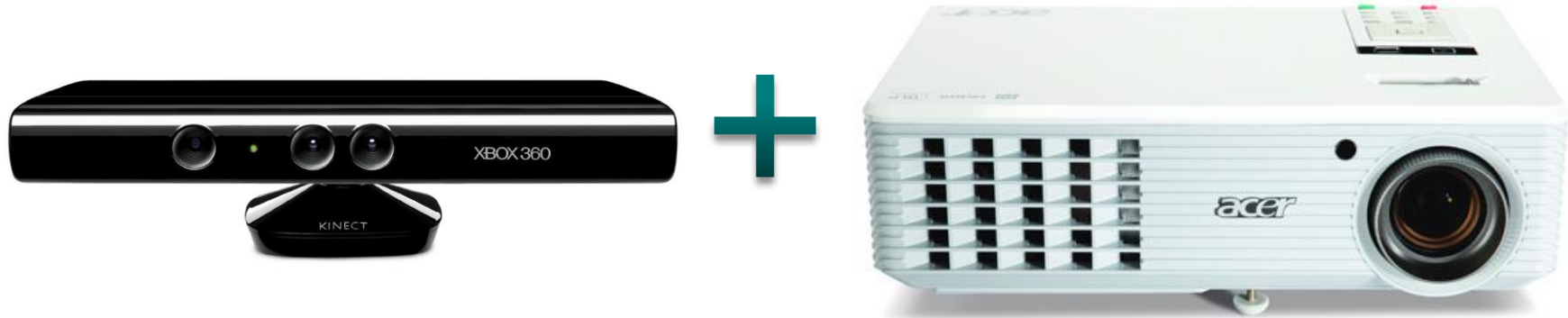
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Next: Grabbing

Very hard problem – Working on it!



Summary



1. Interactivity everywhere
2. Room and body as display surfaces
3. Touch and 3D interactions
4. Preserve the analog feel of interactions

Come to try it yourself!



MirageBlocks demo

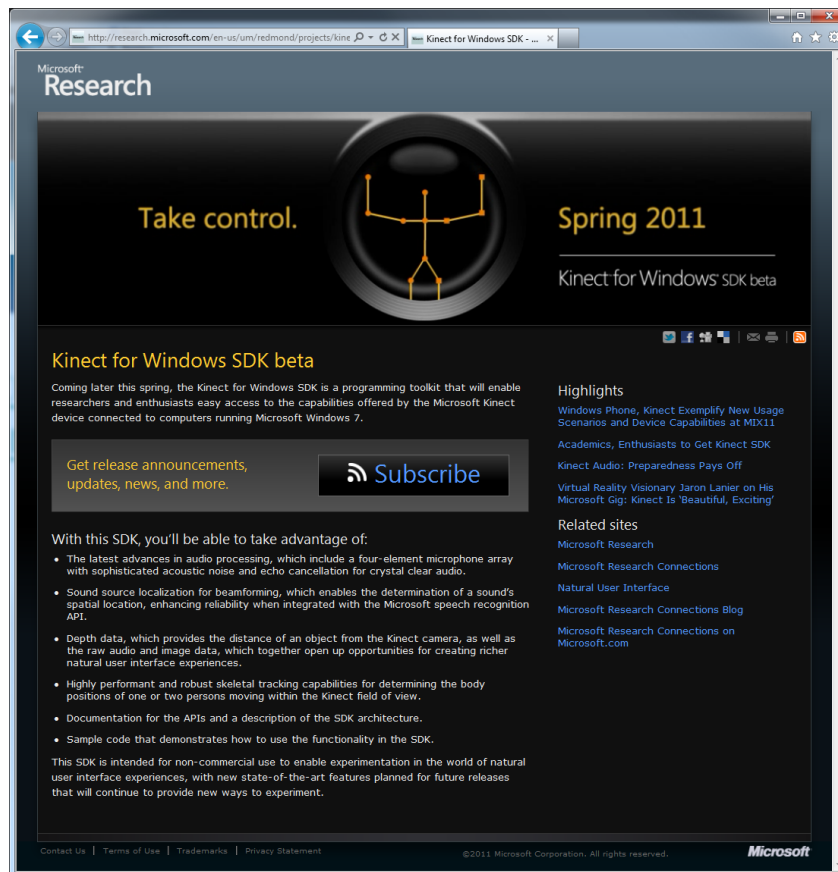
Friday 10am – 1pm

Resources to consider

Resources

Kinect for Windows SDK

- <http://research.microsoft.com/en-us/um/redmond/projects/kinectsdk>



The screenshot shows the Microsoft Research website for the Kinect for Windows SDK beta. The page has a dark theme with orange and white text. At the top, it says "Take control." and "Spring 2011". Below this, it says "Kinect for Windows SDK beta". There is a "Subscribe" button with a RSS icon. The main content area is titled "Kinect for Windows SDK beta" and contains a paragraph about the SDK. Below this, there is a "With this SDK, you'll be able to take advantage of:" section with a bulleted list of features. At the bottom, there is a "Contact Us" link and a "Terms of Use" link. The Microsoft logo is in the bottom right corner.

Microsoft Research

Take control.

Spring 2011

Kinect for Windows SDK beta

Kinect for Windows SDK beta

Coming later this spring, the Kinect for Windows SDK is a programming toolkit that will enable researchers and enthusiasts easy access to the capabilities offered by the Microsoft Kinect device connected to computers running Microsoft Windows 7.

Get release announcements, updates, news, and more.

Subscribe

With this SDK, you'll be able to take advantage of:

- The latest advances in audio processing, which include a four-element microphone array with sophisticated acoustic noise and echo cancellation for crystal clear audio.
- Sound source localization for beamforming, which enables the determination of a sound's spatial location, enhancing reliability when integrated with the Microsoft speech recognition API.
- Depth data, which provides the distance of an object from the Kinect camera, as well as the raw audio and image data, which together open up opportunities for creating richer natural user interface experiences.
- Highly performant and robust skeletal tracking capabilities for determining the body positions of one or two persons moving within the Kinect field of view.
- Documentation for the APIs and a description of the SDK architecture.
- Sample code that demonstrates how to use the functionality in the SDK.

This SDK is intended for non-commercial use to enable experimentation in the world of natural user interface experiences, with new state-of-the-art features planned for future releases that will continue to provide new ways to experiment.

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Microsoft

Resources

NVIDIA PhysX SDK

- <http://developer.nvidia.com/physx-downloads>
- <http://physxdotnet.codeplex.com/> (.NET wrappers)



Newton Physics Game Engine

- <http://newtondynamics.com/forum/newton.php>



Resources

NVIDIA 3D Vision

- <http://www.nvidia.com/object/3d-vision-main.html>



DLP Link

- <http://www.dlp.com/projector/dlp-innovations/dlp-link.aspx>
- <http://www.xpand.me/> (3D glasses)



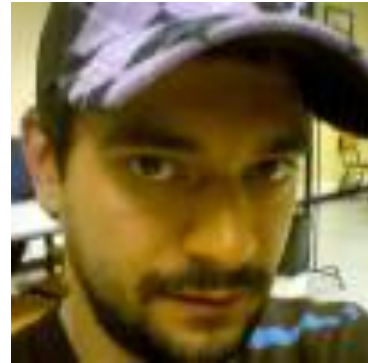
My collaborators



Andy Wilson



Chris Harrison



Ricardo Costa Jota



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<http://research.microsoft.com/~benko>



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