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# CS-525H: Immersive HCI

## Introduction

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# Course Goals

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- ❑ Learn about designing, building, and evaluating immersive interfaces
- ❑ Look at how humans function
- ❑ Look at application areas
- ❑ Look at usage environments
- ❑ Understand the main problems/sub-fields
- ❑ Build something cool!

# Assignments

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- ❑ Three Programming Assignments
  - Each uses different technologies
- ❑ Paper summaries
  - You will write short summaries for several papers
- ❑ Final Project
  - Done in groups of two
  - Go deeper into one application/technology
  - Evaluate your system with a user study

# Final project

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- Choose
  - User population
  - Application
  - Usage environment (e.g., mobile)
- Choose I/O devices/techniques
- Design the application
- Design the interface & interaction
- Build the system
- Assess the result



# Programming Assignment (cont.)

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- Can be done in teams
  - Clearly define what each member will be responsible for
- Can use any software/language you like
  - You must program the experience though, so don't use tools that are too high-level
- Samples
  - OpenGL, DirectX, Java3D, OpenSceneGraph, OpenSG, FreeVR, Android, iphone
  - Game engine code
- HIVE resources
  - We have many devices for you to use.
  - Field trip later in the semester

# What is Virtual Reality?

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☐ You tell me!

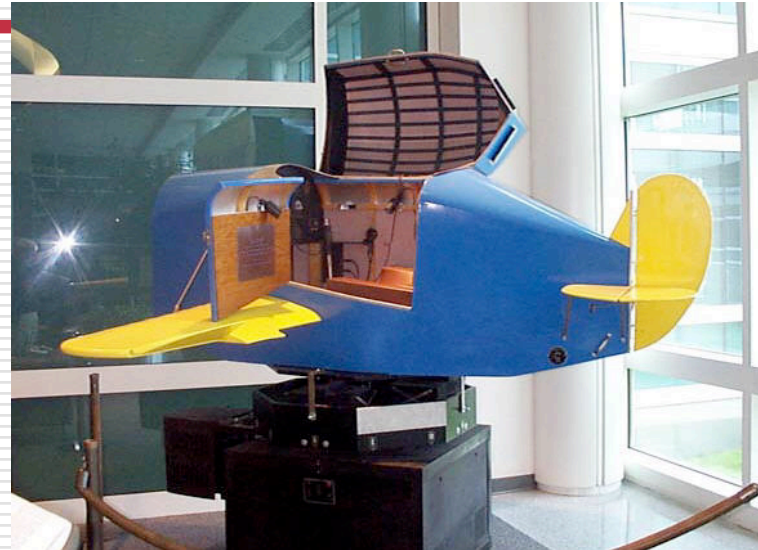
# Virtual Reality Systems

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- ❑ 1929 – Link Flight Simulator
- ❑ 1946 – First computer (ENIAC)
- ❑ 1956 – Sensorama
- ❑ 1960 – Heileg's HMD
- ❑ 1965-68 – The Ultimate Display
- ❑ 1972 – Pong
- ❑ 1973 – Evans & Sutherland Computer Corp.
- ❑ 1976 – Videoplace
- ❑ 1977 – Apple, Commodore, and Radio Shack PCs
- ❑ 1979 – First Data Glove [Sayre] (powerglove -89)
- ❑ 1981 – SGI founded
- ❑ 1985 – NASA AMES
- ❑ 1986-89 – Super Cockpit Program
- ❑ 1990s – Boom Displays
- ❑ 1992 – CAVE (at SIGGRAPH)
- ❑ 1995 – Workbench
- ❑ 1998 – Walking Experiment

# Link Flight Simulator

- ❑ 1929 - Edward Link develops a *mechanical flight simulator*
- ❑ Train in a synthetic environment
- ❑ Used mechanical linkages
- ❑ Instrument (blind) flying
- ❑ [http://www.wpafb.af.mil/museum/early\\_years/ey19a.htm](http://www.wpafb.af.mil/museum/early_years/ey19a.htm)



Instrument panel of the Link on display  
The Link trainer was donated by Simulation Products Division, The Singer Co., Binghamton, NY.

# Sensorama

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## **Morton Heilig, 1956**

**Motorcycle simulator - all senses**

- **visual (city scenes)**
- **sound (engine, city sounds)**
- **vibration (engine)**
- **smell (exhaust, food)**

Extend the notion of a 'movie'



# Heilig's HMD (1960)

*Simulation Mask from Heilig's 1960 patent*

- ❑ 3D photographic slides
- ❑ WFOV optics with focus control
- ❑ Stereo sound
- ❑ Smell

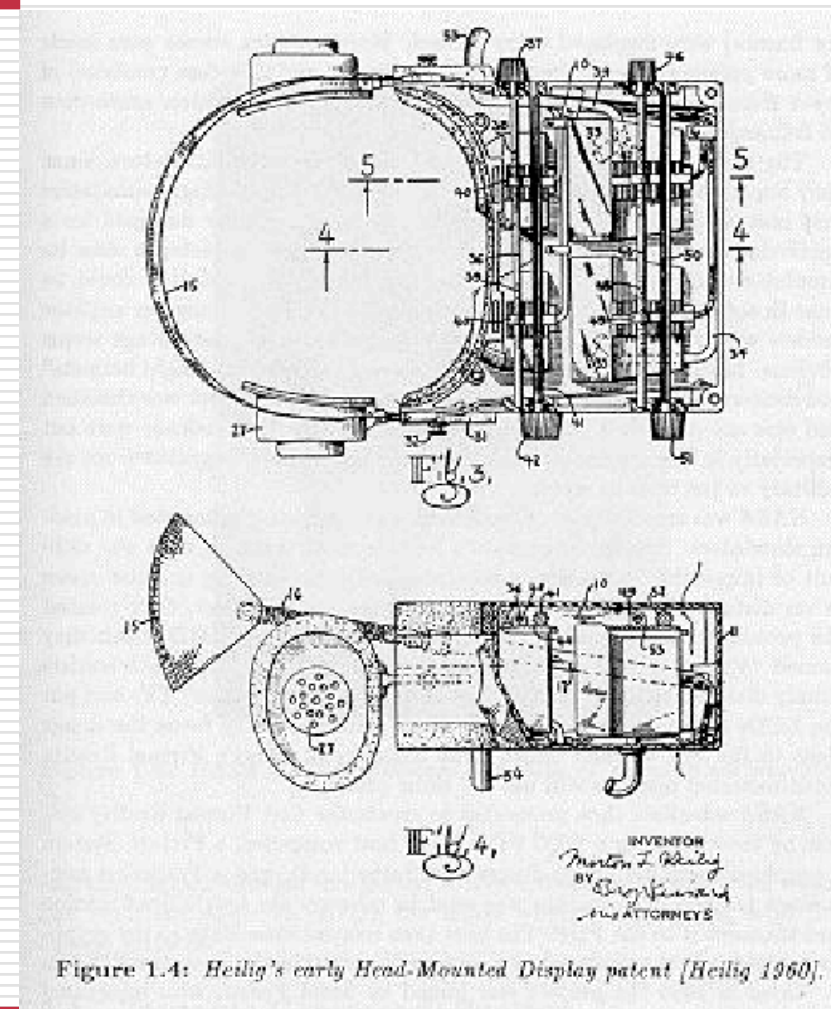


Figure 1.4: Heilig's early Head-Mounted Display patent [Heilig 1960].

# Ivan Sutherland

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## □ The Ultimate Display (FIPS 1965)

- Data Visualization: "A display connected to a digital computer...is a looking glass into a mathematical wonderland."
- Body Tracking: "The computer can easily sense the positions of almost any of our body muscles."



# Ultimate Display (cont.)

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- Virtual Environments that mimic real environments: "A chair display in such a room would be good enough to sit in. Handcuffs displayed in such a room would be confining, and a bullet displayed in such a room would be fatal."
- VEs that go beyond reality: "There is no reason why the objects displayed by a computer have to follow ordinary rules of physical reality with which we are familiar."



# First HMD-Based VR

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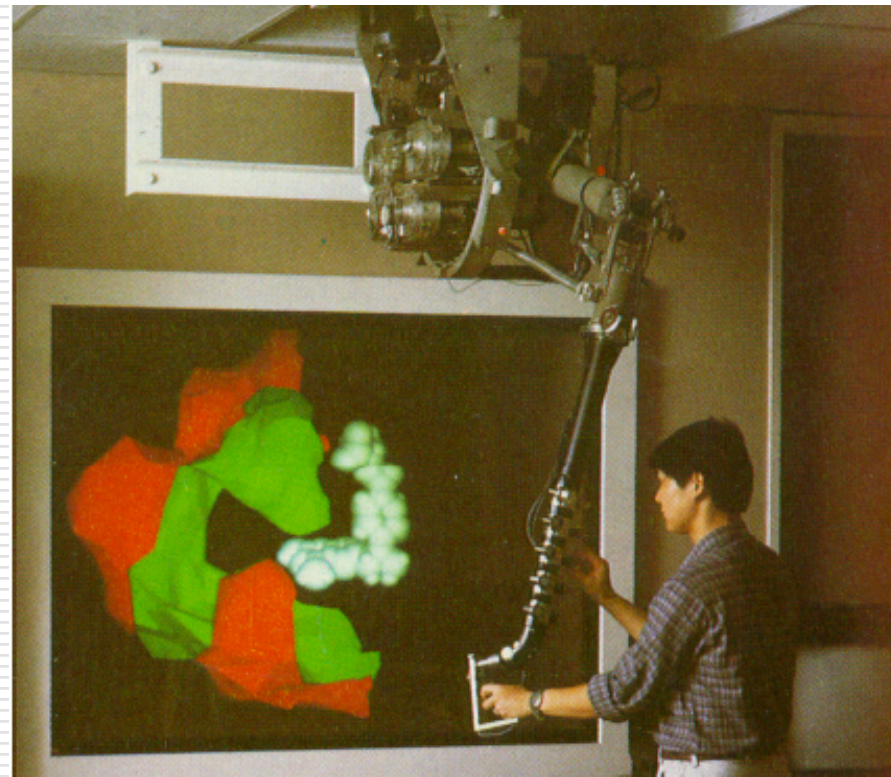
1965 - The Ultimate Display  
paper by Sutherland

1968 - Ian Sutherland's HMD

# Molecular Docking Simulator

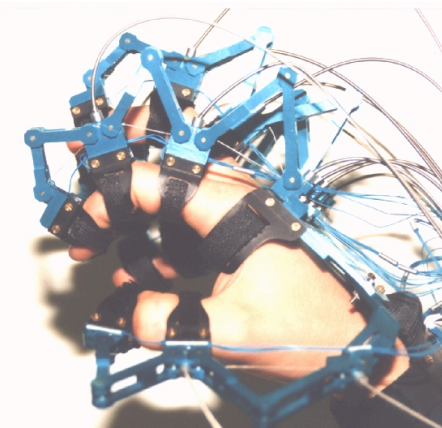
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- ❑ Incorporated force feedback
- ❑ Visualize an abstract simulation



# Data Gloves

- ❑ Light, electrical or metal detectors compute “bend”
- ❑ Electrical sensors detect pinches
- ❑ Force feedback mechanical linkages





# 1985 - NASA Ames HMD

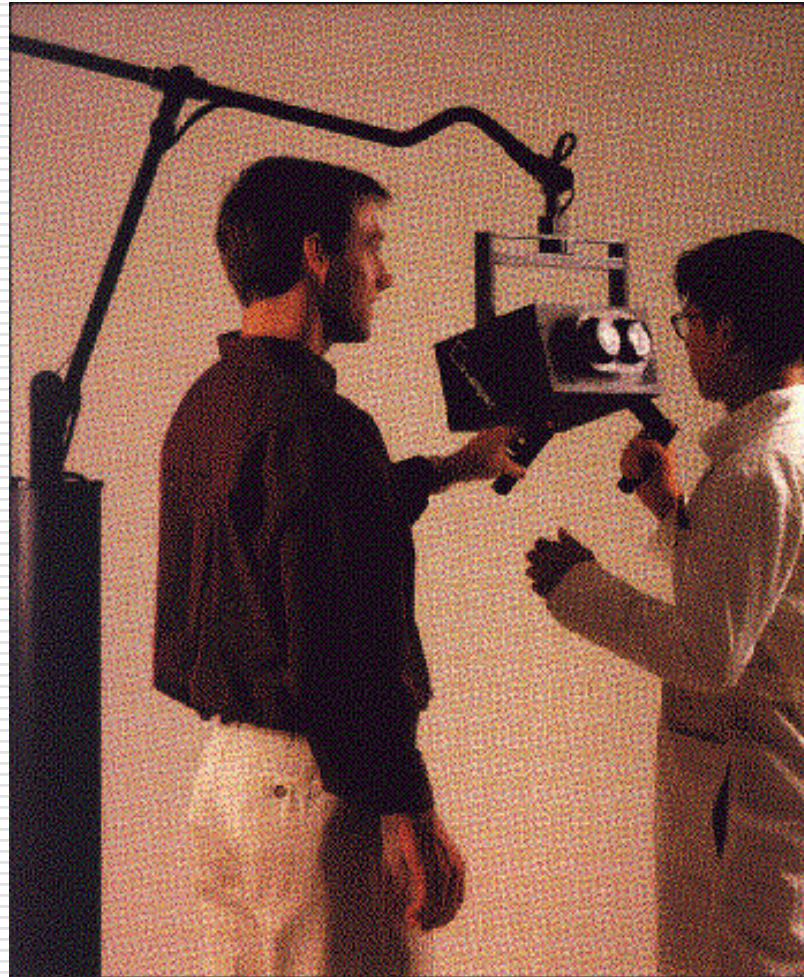
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- ❑ McGreevy and and Humphries
  - Wearable immersive HMDs
  - LCD "Watchman" displays
  - LEEP Optics
- ❑ Led to VIVID, led by Scott Fisher



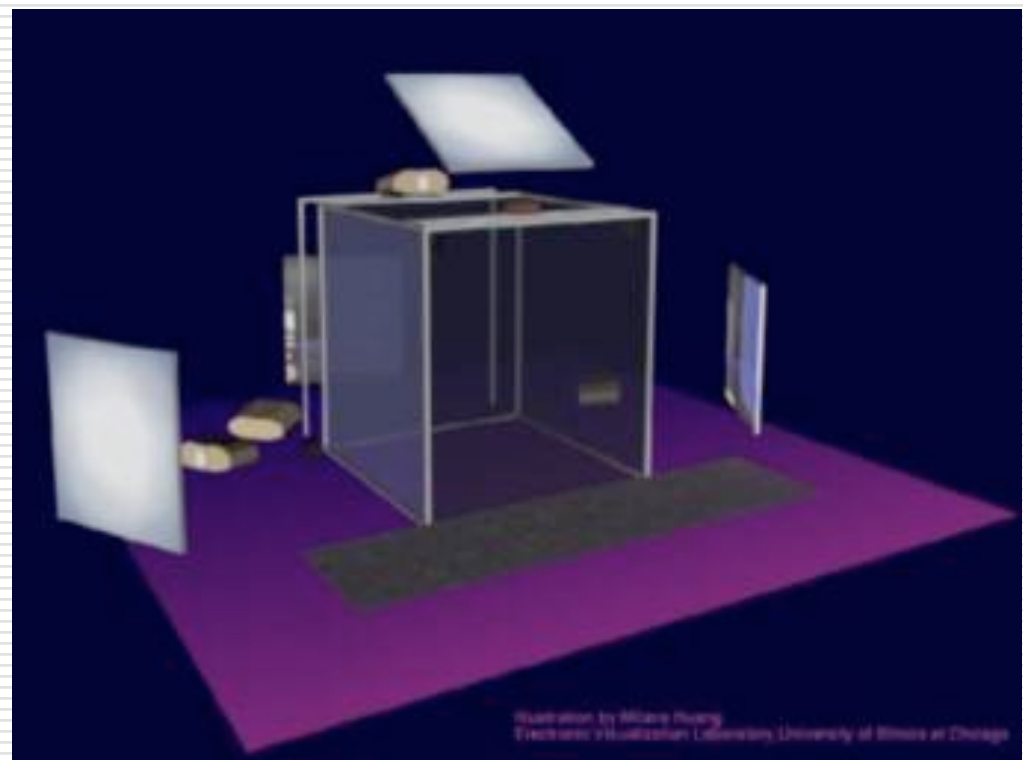
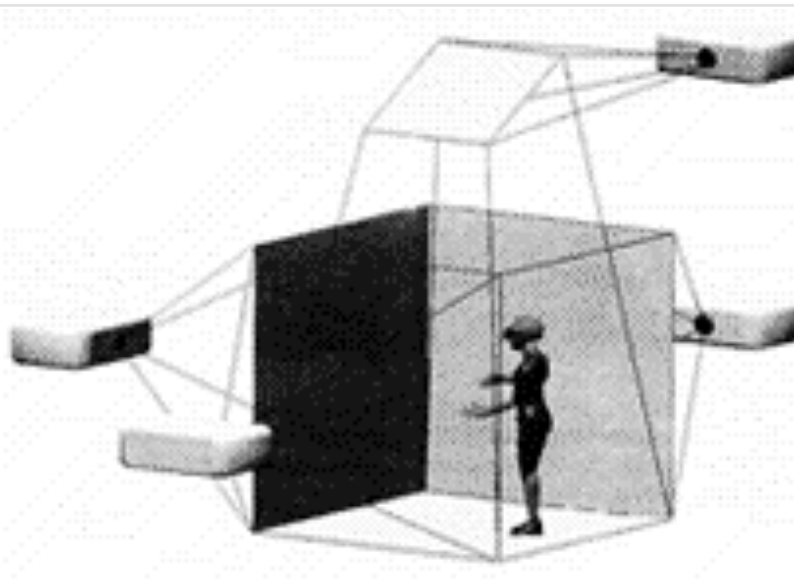
# FakeSpace Boom Display: Early 1990s

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# CAVE - 1992

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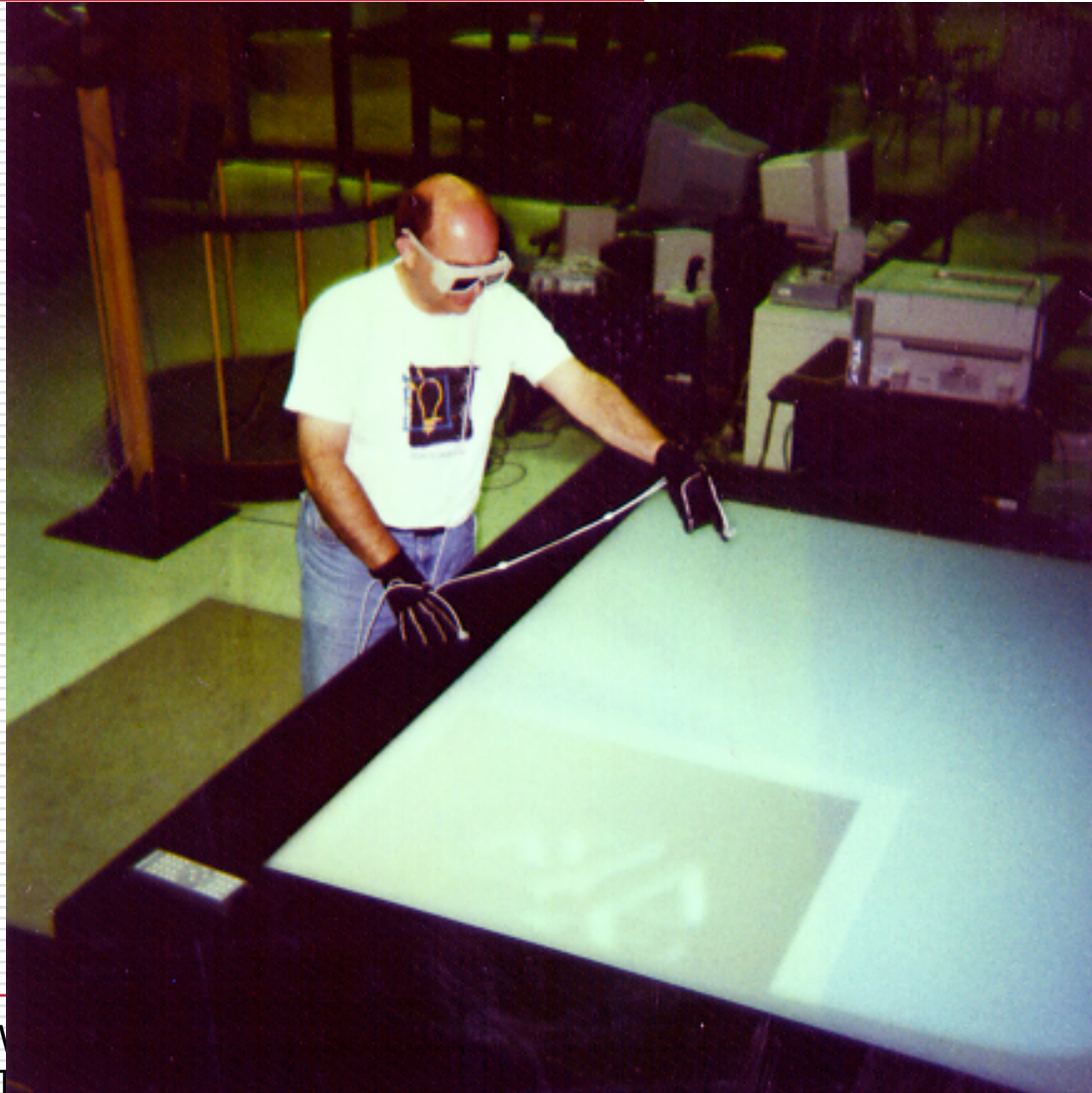




# Virtual Workbench-1995

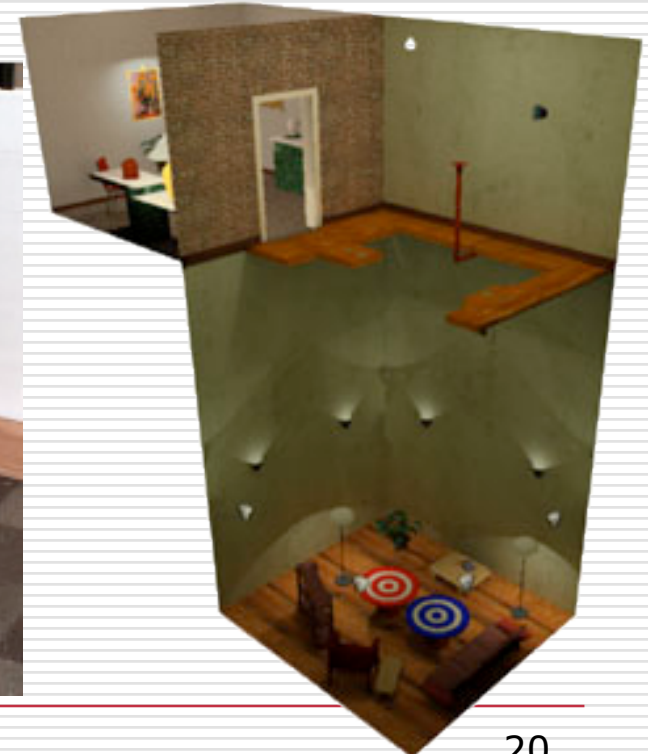
(Responsive Workbench, Immersidesk, etc.)

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# Current Best VE

- ❑ UNC Pit Experiment
- ❑ Fear of Heights a Strong Response
- ❑ Thousands of visitors
- ❑ Compelling Experience
  - Haptics
  - Low Latency
  - High Visual Quality





# VPL Founded - 1985

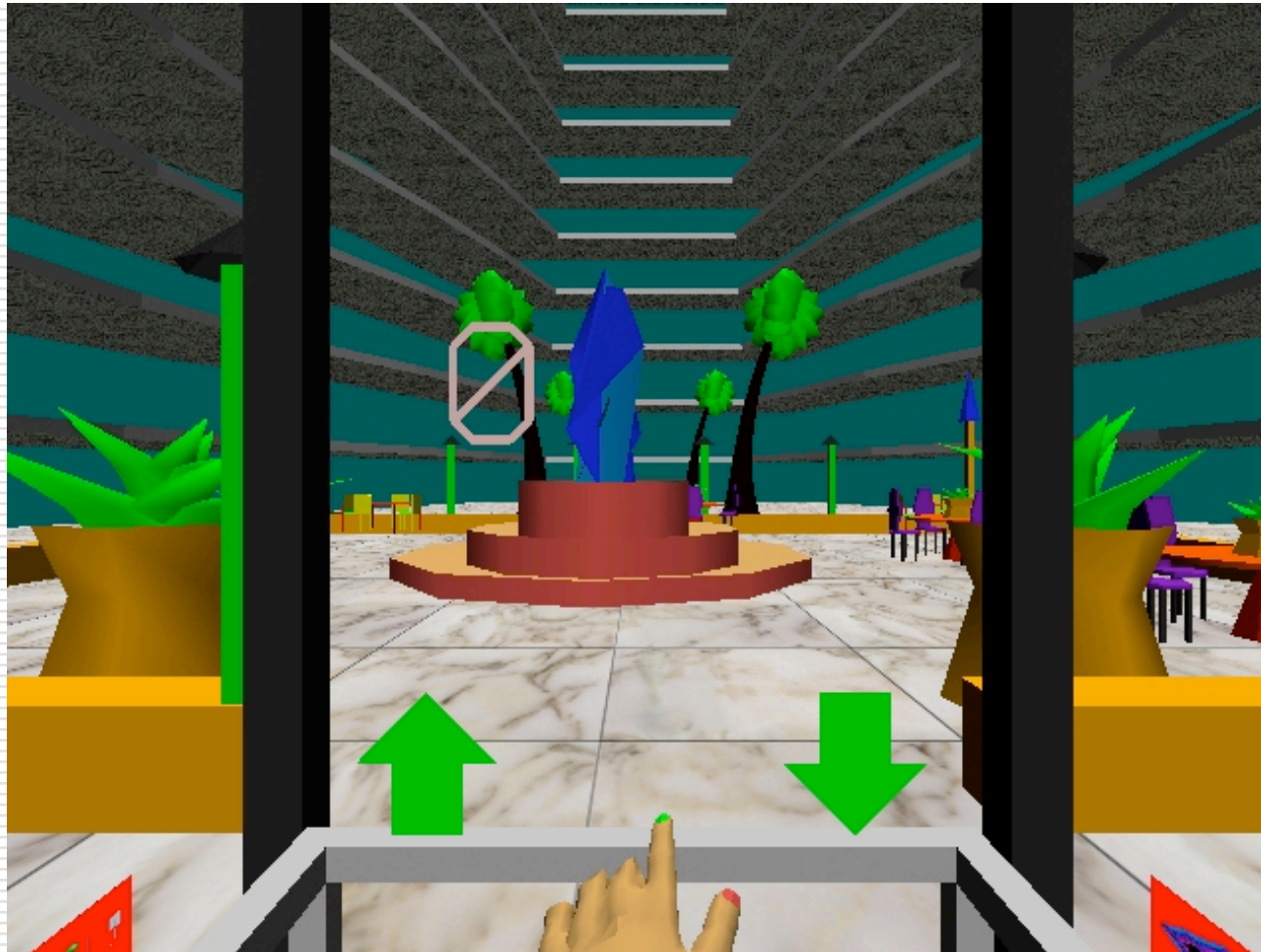
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- ❑ First VR Company
- ❑ VPL Research by Jaron Lanier and Thomas Zimmerman
  - Data Glove
  - Term: Virtual Reality



1995 - Effectiveness of computer-generated (VR) graded exposure  
in the treatment of acrophobia in *American Journal of Psychiatry*

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# Major Reinvigoration: Hardware Evolution

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- ❑ High expense
- ❑ PC performance surpasses Graphics supercomputers
  - SGI RealityEngine (300k tris – 1993)
  - XBOX (150 mil tri/sec - 2001)
  - XBOX360 (500 mil tri/sec - 2005)
  - WiiMote/MotionPlus
  - Sony MOVE (SHOW MOVIE!)
  - MS Kinect (SHOW MOVIE!)
- ❑ Large LCDs are “cheap”
- ❑ 3D displays are here
  - Useful?

# Why Study Immersive HCI?

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- Relevant to real-world tasks
  - Can use familiarity to ease adaptation
  - Can increase realism of experience
- Mature technology
  - Cheap, robust solutions
  - Need to create interface mappings
- 3D interaction is difficult
  - Many VR/gaming systems lack necessary cues
  - Adapting WIMP techniques is not adequate

# Why Study Immersive HCI? (cont.)

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- ❑ Current approaches are either too simple or unusable
  - Since users have problems, dumb it down!
  - Need to be able to perform all actions though!
- ❑ Ripe area for study
  - Very hot area of HCI
  - We know *a lot* about doing things in 2D
  - And also about doing things in the real world

# A Brief History (cont.)

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- HCI draws on
  - Perception
  - Cognition
  - Linguistics
  - Human factors
  - Ethnography
  - Graphics design
  - Computer science
  - ...

## A Brief History (cont.)

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- Technology developments also drove growth
  - Flight simulators
  - 3D Graphics
  - Augmented Reality (AR)
  - Virtual Reality (VR)
  - Flight

# Basic Interaction Tasks in VR (Bowman *et al.*)

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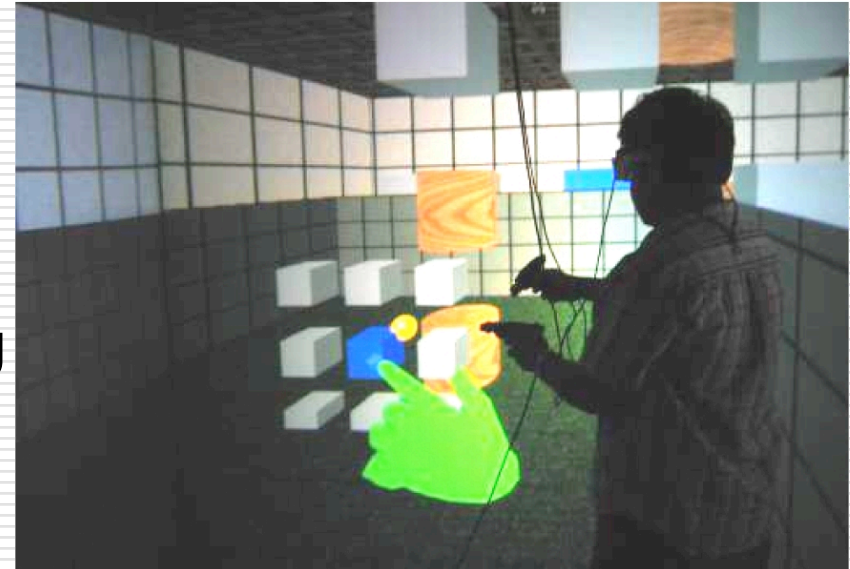
- Object Selection
  - What do I want to manipulate?
- Object Manipulation
  - How can I manipulate it?
- Navigation
  - Wayfinding: How do I know where I am, and how to get where I am going?
  - Travel: How do I get there? (locomotion)
- System Control
  - How do I change system parameters?
- Symbolic Input
  - Inputting text and numbers



# Dealing with Objects

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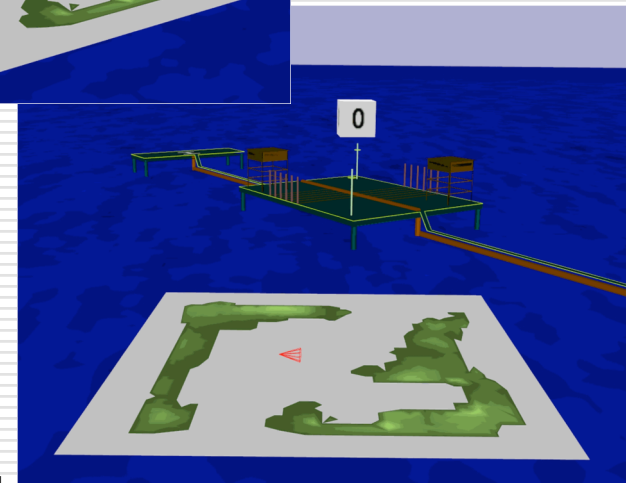
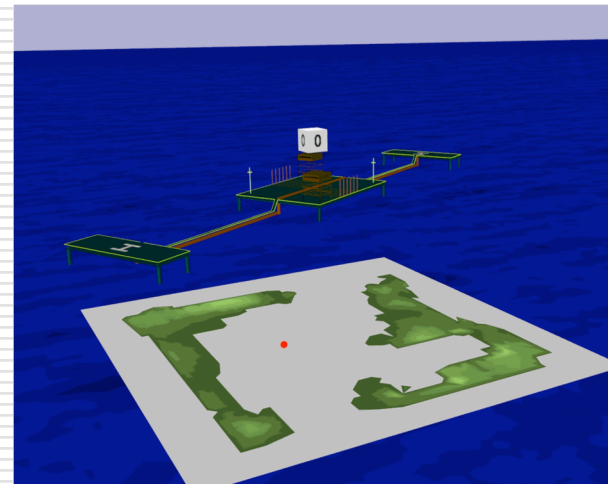
- Problems
  - Ambiguity
  - Distance
- Selection Approaches
  - Direct / enhanced grabbing
  - Ray-casting techniques
  - Image-plane techniques
- Manipulation Approaches
  - Direct position / orientation control
  - Worlds in miniature
  - Skewers
  - Surrogates



Courtesy: D. Bowman

# Navigation: Wayfinding

- ❑ People get lost/disoriented easily
- ❑ Traditional tools
  - Maps (North-up vs. Forward-up)
  - Landmarks
  - Spoken directions
- ❑ Non-traditional
  - Callouts
  - Zooming



Images: <http://vehand.engr.ucf.edu/handbook/Chapters/Chapter28/Chapter28.html>

# Navigation: Travel

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## □ Problems

- Limited physical space, unlimited virtual space
- Cables

## □ Approaches

- Fly where you point/look
- Treadmills
- Walking in place
- Big track ball

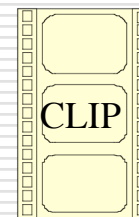


Image: [www.virtusphere.com](http://www.virtusphere.com)

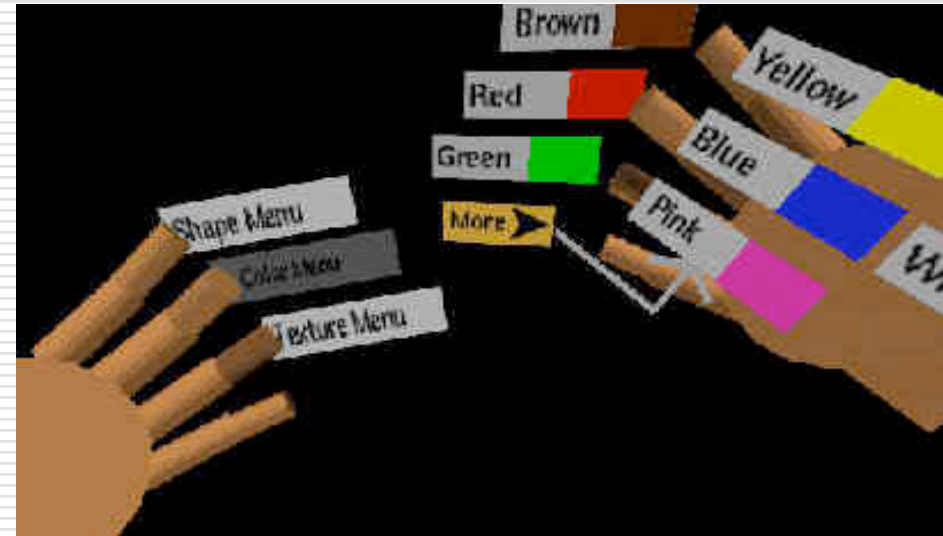
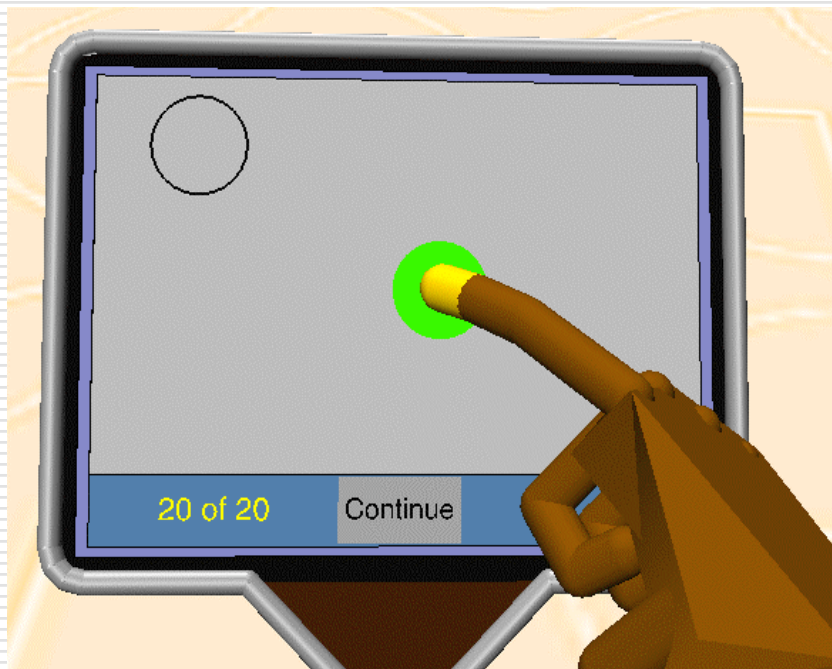
# System Control

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- Need to manipulate widgets
  - Lighting effects
  - Object representation
  - Data filtering
- Approaches
  - Floating windows
  - Hand-held windows
  - Gestures
  - Menus on fingers

# System Control Examples

Courtesy: R. Lindeman



Courtesy: D. Bowman

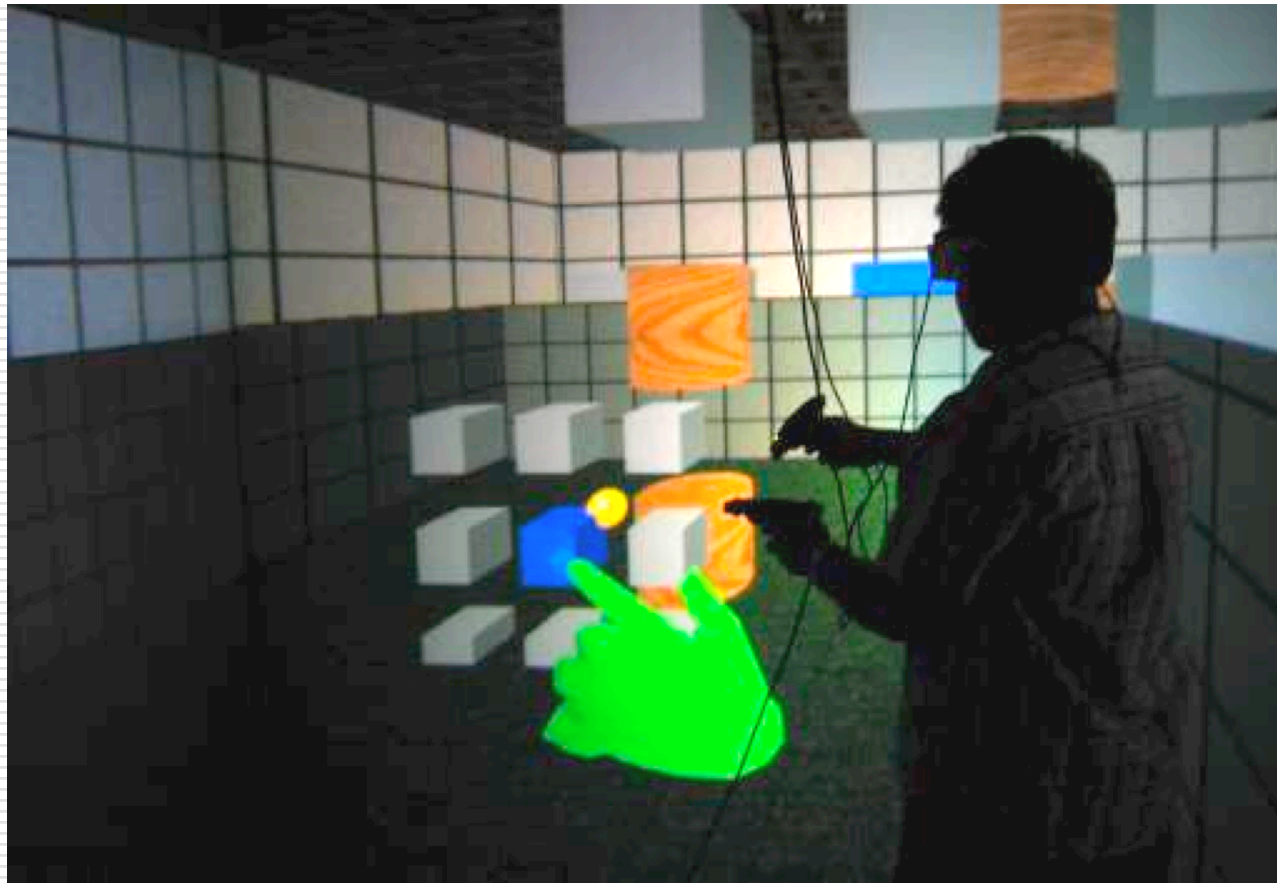
# User, Task & Environment

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- ❑ The "optimal" interface will depend on the capabilities of the *user*, the nature of the *task* being performed, and the constraints of the *environment*.
- ❑ User
  - Dexterity, level of expertise
- ❑ Task
  - Granularity and complexity of task
- ❑ Environment
  - Stationary, moving, noisy, *etc.*

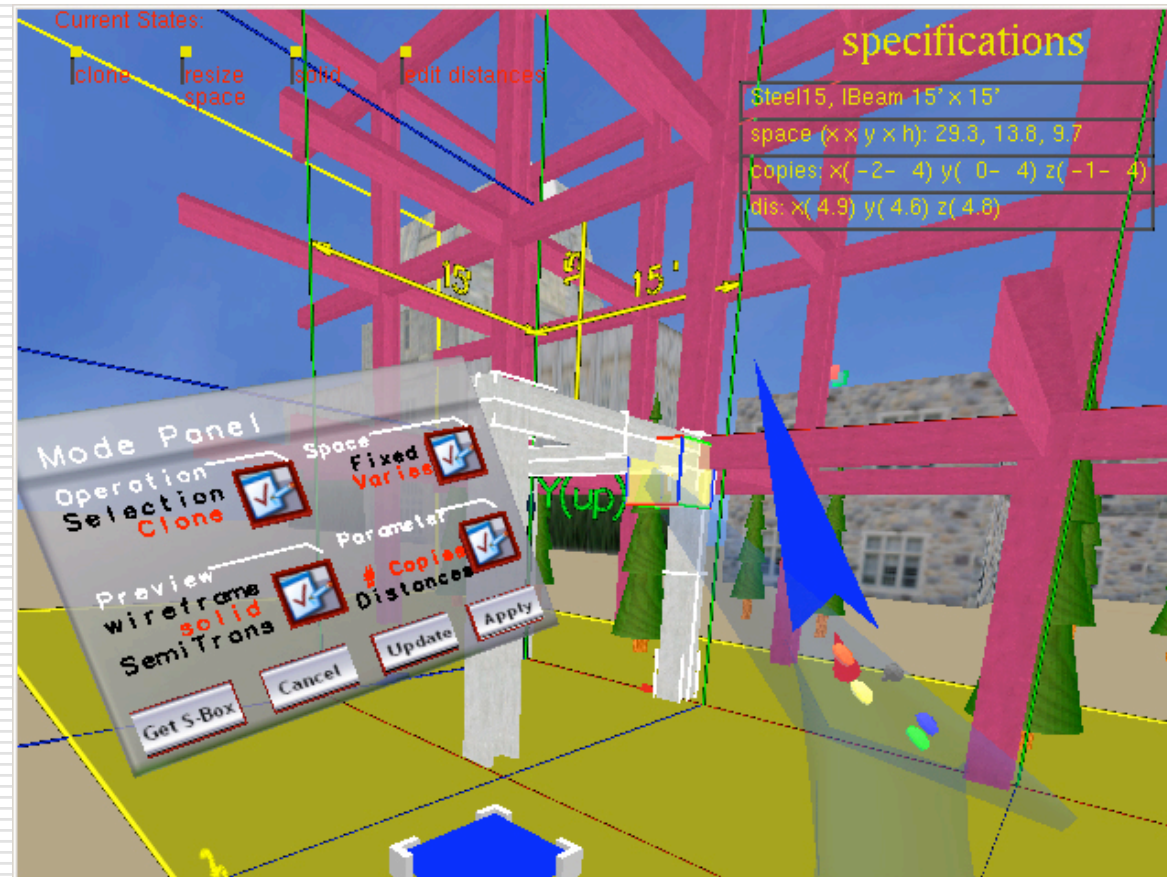
# Direct Manipulation

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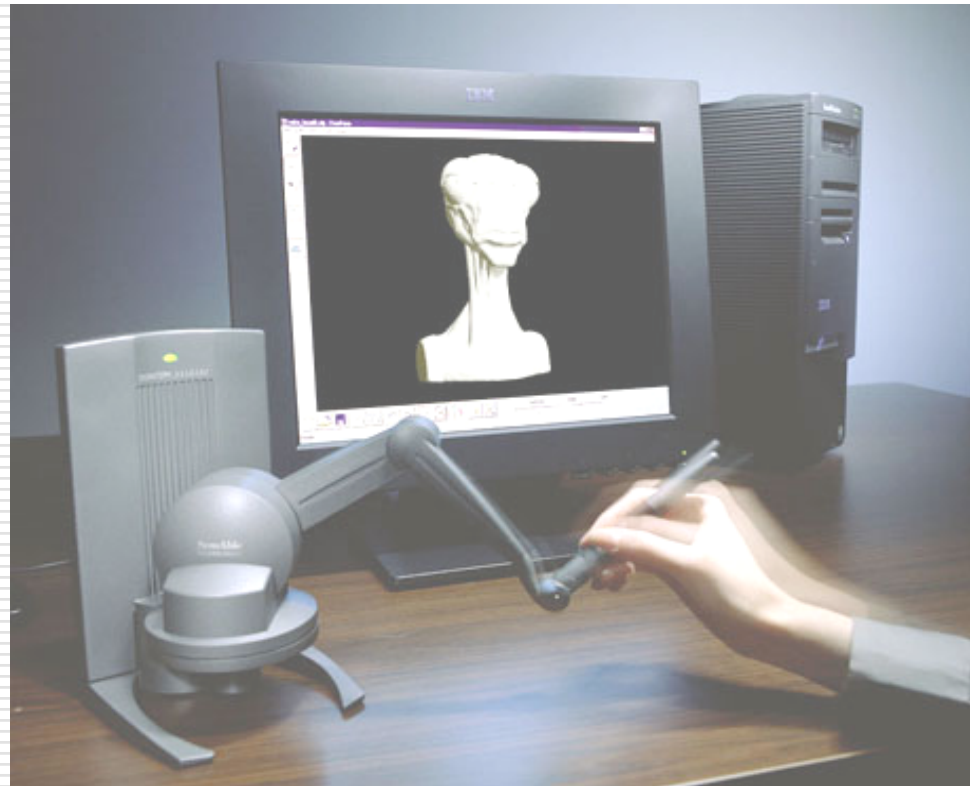
# Can We Do WIMP in VR?





# Desktop Interaction: SensAble *PHANToM*

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

# Wearable Interaction with Haptics: Immersion *CyberGrasp*

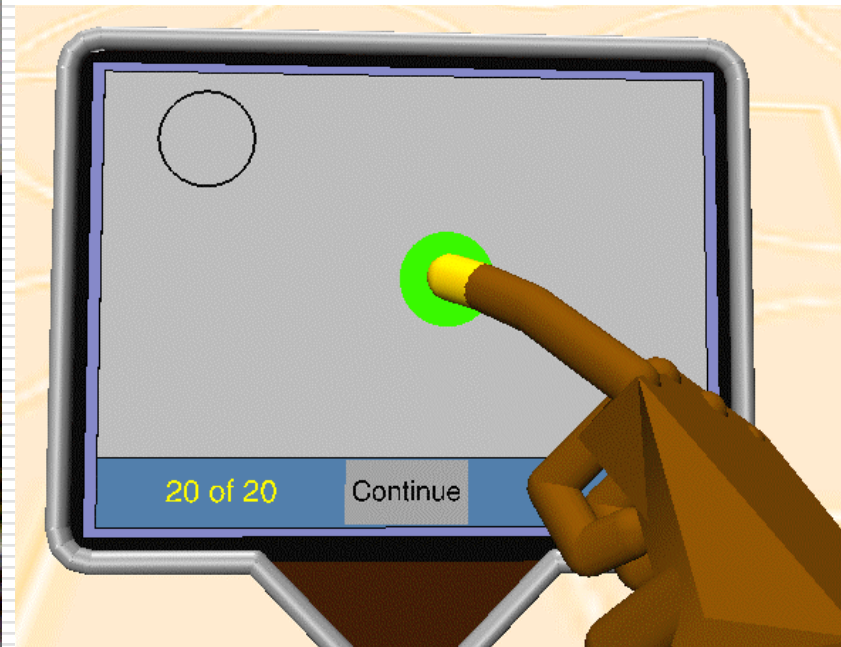
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<http://www.immersion.com/>

# Wearable Interaction: Rob's *Hand-Held Windows*

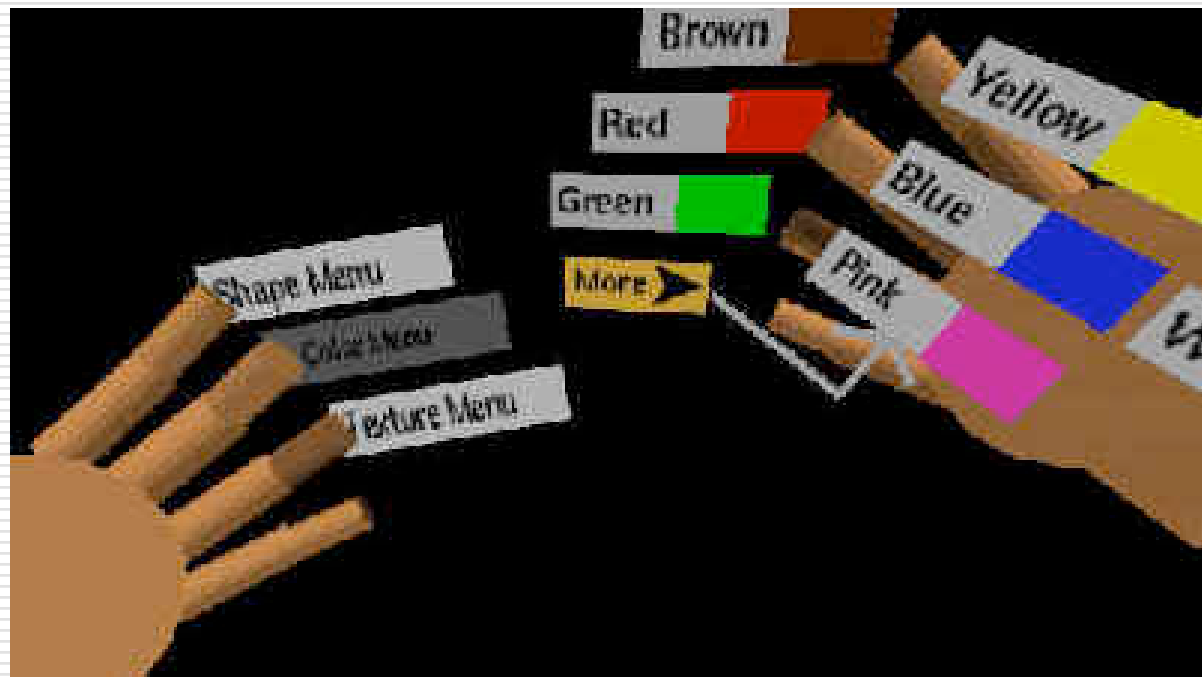
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<http://www.wpi.edu/~gmm/>

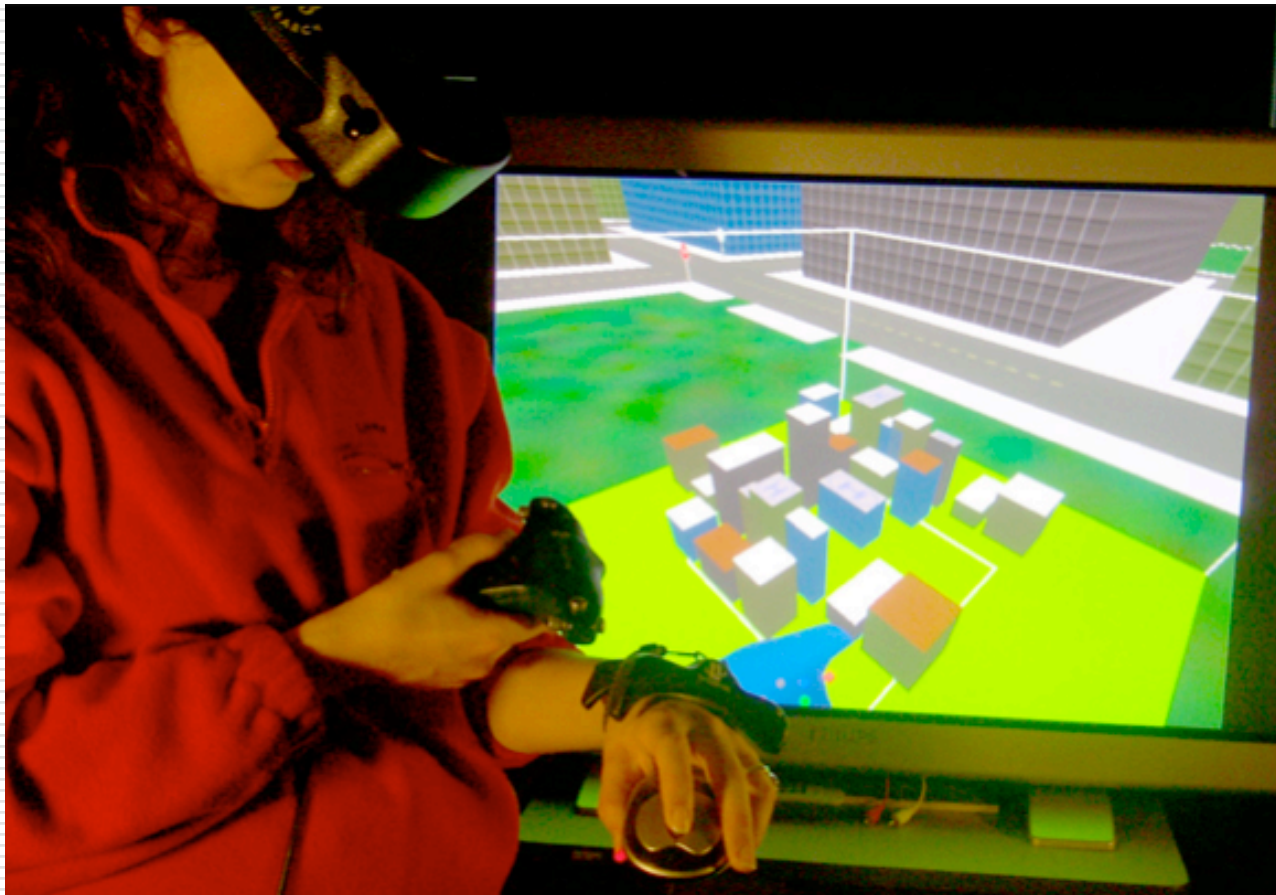
# How Do We Do Menus?

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# Interface Devices

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# Augmented Reality (AR)

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