

#### CS-525H: Immersive HCI

## Output Devices - Visual

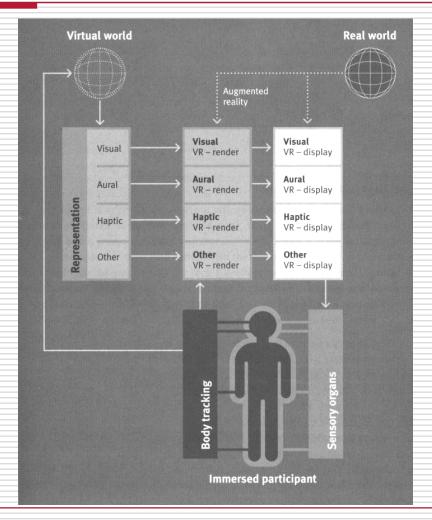
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#### Overview

☐ Here we are concerned with technology for stimulating the senses





#### Motivation

- We need to display the state of the world to the user
  - Display: a method of presenting information to any of the senses
- We need to display the user to the user (maybe)
- We need to feed each sense appropriately
- We need to feed multiple senses in concert
  - Display for one sense shouldn't get in the way of display for another sense
- □ May need to quickly don/doff displays



## Some Things to Remember

- Humans are animals, and hence, have evolved over time.
- Evolutionary forces have guided the development of our senses.
- Displays that leverage this fact have a better shot of being effective.



## General Types of Displays

- ☐The senses
  - Visual
  - Auditory
  - Haptic
  - Olfactory
  - Gustatory
- Display anchoring
  - World-fixed displays
  - Body-worn displays
  - Hand-held displays



## Visual Display Types

- World-fixed displays
  - Fishtank VR
  - Projection VR
- Body-worn displays
  - Opaque HMDs
  - Transparent HMDs
- □ Hand-held displays
  - Palm VR
  - Boom-mounted screens
  - Mobile devices



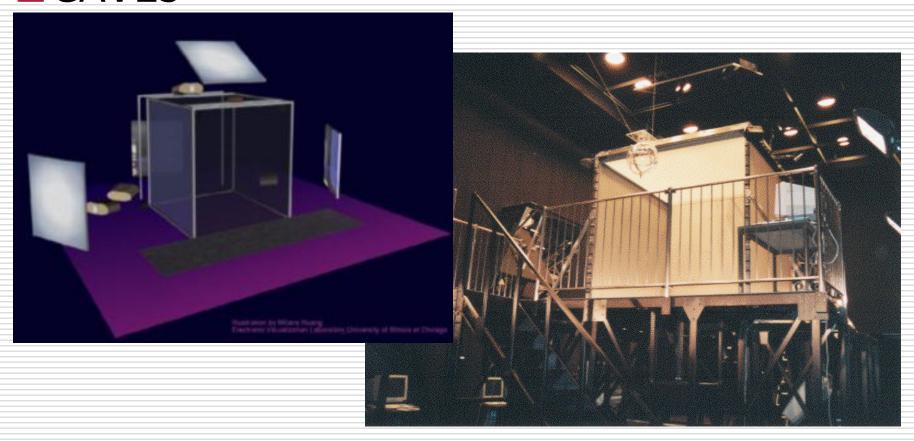
#### Visual Display Types

- Monitors
  - CRT, Plasma, LCD
- Surround-screens (e.g., CAVEs)
- Tabletops
- □ Hemispheric displays
- □ Head-mounted displays (HMDs)
- Arm-mounted displays
- Virtual retinal displays
- □ Autostereoscopic displays
- □ 3D displays



# Visual Displays

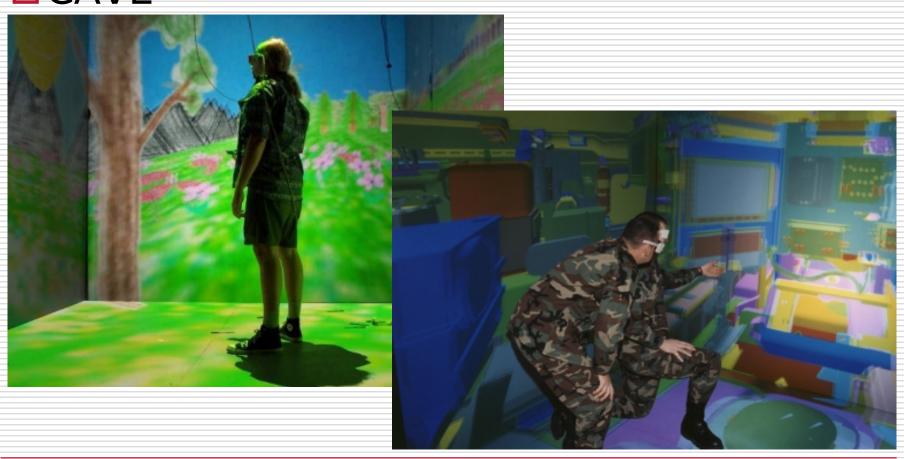
#### CAVEs





# Visual Displays (cont.)

#### **CAVE**

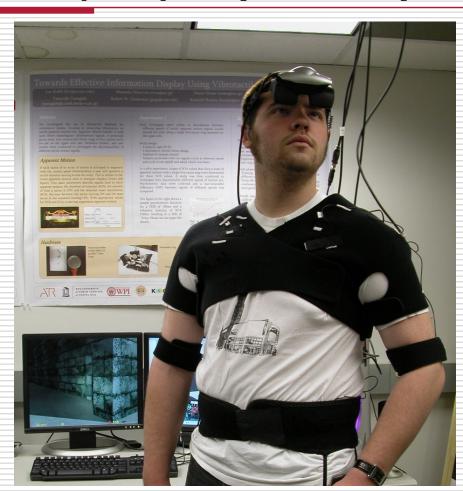




# Head-Mounted Displays (HMDs)









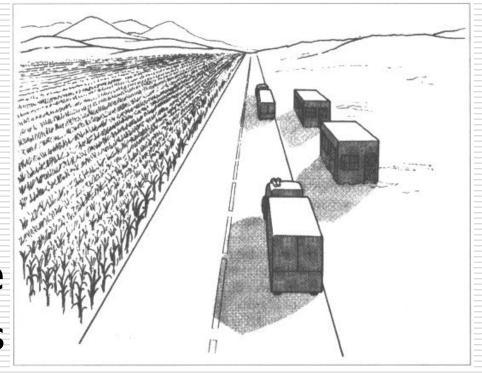
#### Visual Cues

- Depth is the main thing added by VR to more-traditional displays
  - How do we perceive depth?
- Monoscopic cues
- □ Stereoscopic cues
- Motion-depth cues
- □ Physiological cues



## Monoscopic Cues

- □ Overlap (Interposition)
- ☐ Shading & shadows
- **□**Size
- □ Linear perspective
- □ Texture gradient
- ☐ Height in the image
- □ Atmospheric effects
- Brightness





#### Stereoscopic Cues

- This is based on the parallax of objects appearing in two images.
- □ Camera 1 / camera 2 effect
- Only good within about 5 meters of viewer



#### Motion Depth Cues

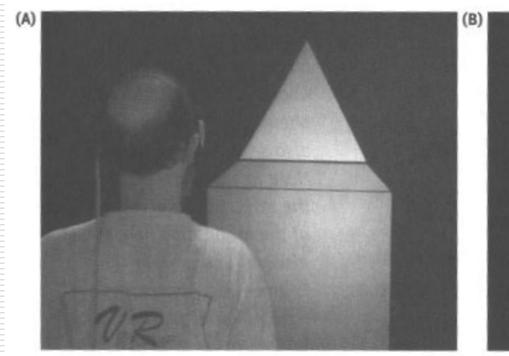
- Changing relative position of head and objects
- Can be user and/or object moving
  - Train leaving a station
  - Use proprioception to disambiguate

http://www.youtube.com/watch?v=1AZAbSXmeoI



# Motion Depth Cues (cont.)

#### ☐ Head movement







#### Physiological Cues

- ■The eye changes during viewing
- Accommodation
  - Muscular changes of the eye
- Convergence
  - Movements to bring images to same location on both retinas



#### Properties of Visual Displays

- Color
- Spatial resolution
- Contrast
- Brightness
- Number of channels
- □ Focal distance
- Opacity
- Masking
- □ Field of view
- □ Field of Regard

- □ Head position info
- □ Graphics latency
- □ Frame rate



# Number of Display Channels

- Spatial multiplexing
  - Different image in front of each eye
- Temporal multiplexing (time interlacing)
  - Use shutter glasses
- Polarization multiplexing
  - Use polarized glasses
- Spectral multiplexing
  - Red/blue left-eye/right-eye images
- Binocular monoscopic
- ■Stereo takes twice the resources!



#### Masking

- How physical objects block virtual ones
- □ CAVE: Hands can break effect
- □ HMD: Not at all
- □ Fishtank: Display edges/bezel can break effect

http://www.youtube.com/watch?v=Jd3-eiid-Uw&fmt=18



- ☐ Field of view (FOV)
  - How much of the scene (in degrees) is visible at any given time
- □ Field of regard (FOR)
  - Amount of space (in percent) of the virtual world currently surrounding the user
- Examples
  - CAVE: 200° FOV facing forward, 75% FOR
  - HMD: 100° FOV, 100% FOR



## Hand-Held Displays

PDAs are becoming more powerful

Call phones have cameras

■ Can do AR



Nintendo DS Lite (2006)

Motorola DROID (2009)



Sony Pl

Sony PlayStation Portable (2004)

Apple iPhone 4 (2010)

Apple iPad (2010)

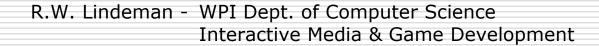


## Change Blindness

- There is so much information for the brain to process, we need to filter
- Change blindness is when we miss things that change from one instant to another
  - http://www.youtube.com/watch?v=mAnKvo-fPs0
- □ A public service announcement:
  - http://www.youtube.com/watch?v=Ahg6qcgoay4&NR=1
- Next example from:
  - http://www.psych.ubc.ca/~rensink/flicker/
  - Show Movie



## Change Blindness





# Change Blindness (answer)





# Change Blindness (answer)

