

Introduction to Virtual Reality

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Introduction



What is Virtual Reality?

- A technology which is capable of shifting a subject into a different environment without physically moving him/her.
- Indeed making a Virtual Environment, and manipulate his sensory organs such a way he perceives this Virtual environment instead of the real physical one.

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• Researchers at NASA' s Ames Research Center charged with creating affordable pilot training system for manned space missions.





• 1984: Mike McGreevy and Jim Humphries originators of VIVED (VIrtual Visual Environment Display). o Later, VIEW (Virtual Interactive **Environment Workstation**) project developed general purpose, multi sensory, personal simulator and telepresence device.



VIVED



view <u>Movie (web)</u>

Today !



• In recent years, VR devices have improved dramatically as result of various technological advances.

• **Computers** more powerful, higher memory capacity, smaller, and cost less than in the past.

• These developments + advent of small LCD displays that can be used in HMDs, have made it possible for scientists to develop VR simulations.









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• Much of technology needed for VR developed for military flight simulators (Furness at US Air Force).



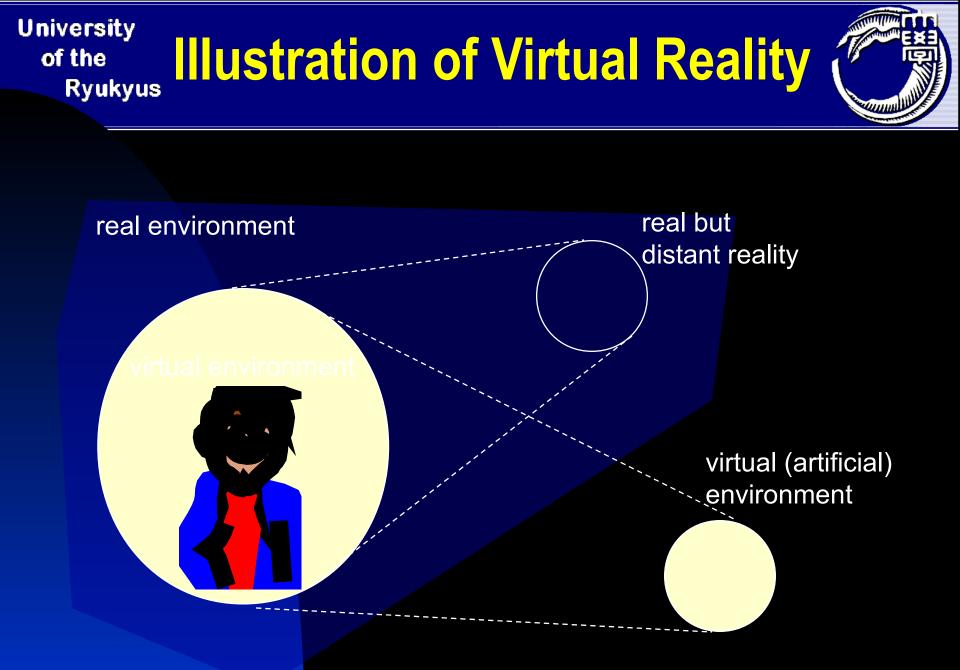




Virtual Environments (VE)



- different environment without physically moving him/her.
- To this end inputs into subject's sensory organs are manipulated in such a way, that perceived environment associated with desired VE and not with physical one.
- manipulation process controlled by computer model based on physical description of VE.
- Consequently, technology able to create almost arbitrarily perceived environments.





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- •Today's interfaces (keyboard, mouse, monitor, etc.) force us to working within tight, unnatural, two-dimensional constraints.
- •In Virtual Reality (VR), human-computer interface technology leverages the natural human capabilities.
- •VR provides engineers with real-time 3D audio, visual & sensory perception in a more intuitive & natural manner.
- •VR system lets us experience data directly.
- •In VR, we can look and move around/inside a virtual model or environment, drive through it, lift items, hear things & feel things.
 - •VR serves as a cost-effective problem-solving tool.



Umm





Immersion :Feeling to be in the 3D Virtual Space.Interaction :Possibility of moving in the 3D space andmanipulate objectsReal Time :Actions from VR should translate to the real space with



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almost no delay





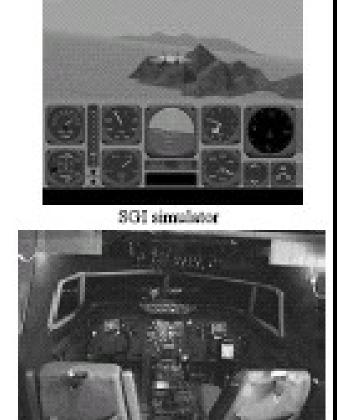


- key issue in VR systems as central to paradigm where user becomes part of simulated world, rather than simulated world being feature of user's own world
- First "immersive VR systems" : flight simulators where immersion achieved by subtle mixture of real hardware and virtual imagery.

> Cockpits real with their instruments, joysticks, levers, switches, buttons, sliders.

- Each instrument possess individual mechanical characteristics.
- Pilots constrained to floor-mounted chairs, and during take-off and landing scenarios, restrained by seat belts.
- It would be ridiculous to build all instruments and chairs in virtual world





Virtual Take Off simulator



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- Several conditions must be met to achieve immersion
 - : the most important seems to be
- 1 small feedback lag;
- 2 wide field-of-view.
- **3 Stereoscopic Display, usually with HMDs.**

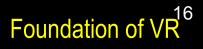






• Presence: psychological sense of "being there"





Augmented Reality views of real objects + augmentation



- Sometimes it is not necessary to completely replace the real environment with virtual environment
- In some applications it is enough to augment the real environment with some elements of virtual environment
- This is called augmented reality
- Augmented reality = true + virtual reality

