



Going Beyond Reality: to Create Extreme Multi- Modal Mixed Reality for Entertainment

Christopher Stapleton, MCL Director
Dr. Charles Hughes, MCL Chief Scientist

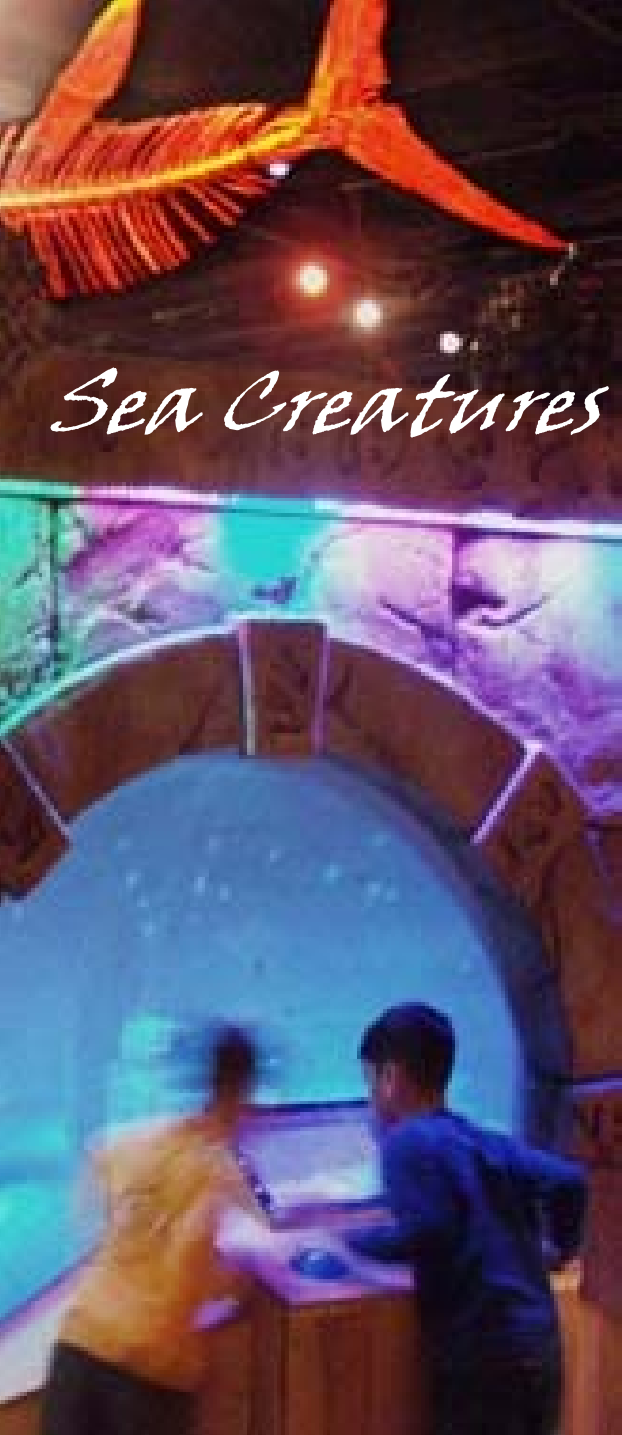
Scott Malo, Digital Production Supervisor

**Media Convergence Laboratory
University of Central Florida**

A Partnership of

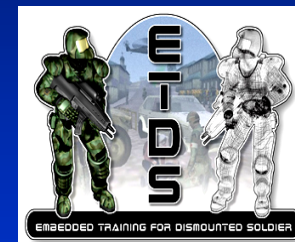
**Institute for Simulation and Training
School of Computer Science
College of Arts and Science**





Sea Creatures

We wish to thank our partners



Experiential Movie Trailer



Going Beyond Reality

Session I: Achieving Next Generation Extreme MR

- Objective: Extreme MR
- Mixed Reality Continuum for Entertainment
- Evolution of Mixed Reality through out history
- Art of Extreme MR
- Case Studies: Cross Industry Transfer Projects
 - MR MOUT
 - Sea Creatures
 - Experiential Movie Trailer

Experiential Marketing

Going Beyond Reality

Session II: Achieving Next Generation Extreme MR

- Engine of Extreme MR
- Science & Technology of Extreme MR
- From invention to innovation
- Future Research Directions



The Art and Science of Experiential Entertainment

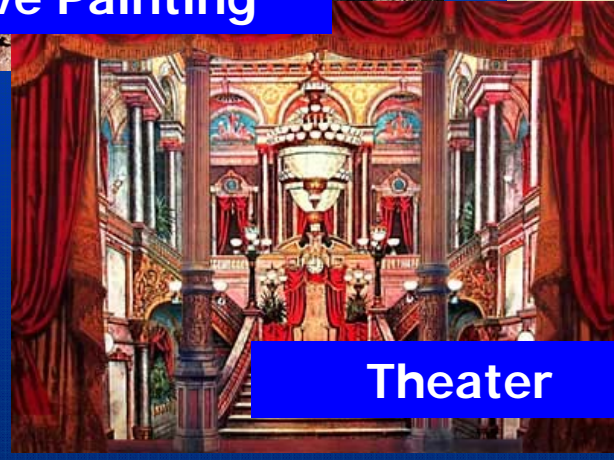


Cave Painting

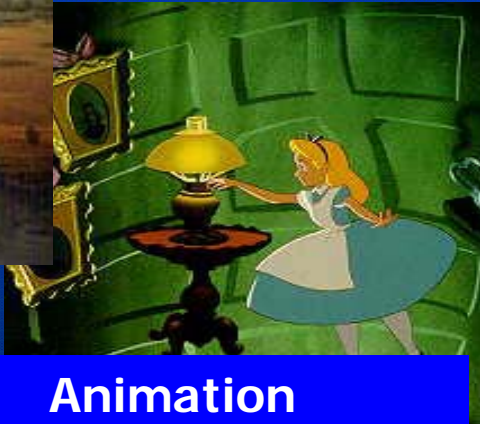
Diorama



Cinemagic



Theater



Animation



MR Research: Convergence of Media



As Intuitive
as Play



As immersive as Military
Simulation



As visceral as a
Theme park



As Meaningful
as education



As interactive as
video games



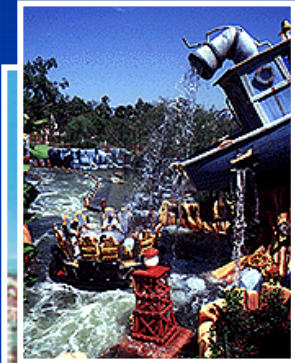
As compelling as
motion pictures





Painting with the Audience's Imagination...

Universal Studios Islands of Adventure



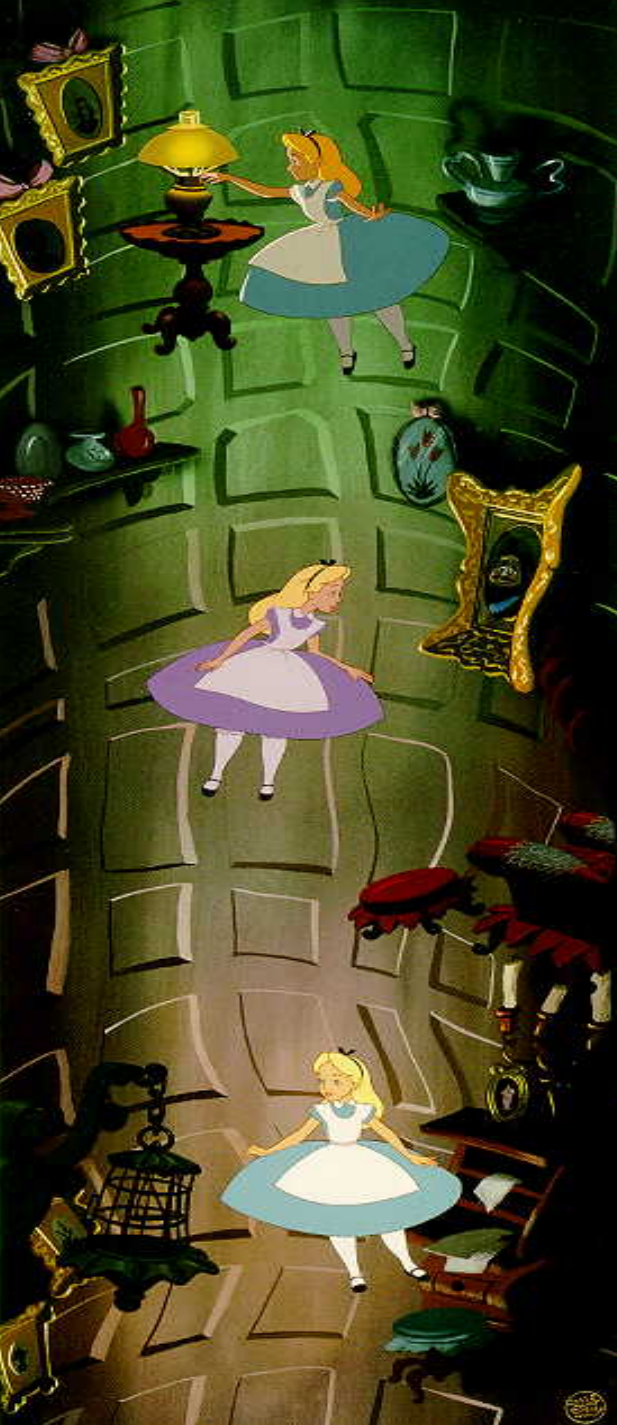


Universal Islands of Adventure

1. UIOA: video of theme park screams



Inventing the Technology of the Imagination



The Power of Entertainment

3D Video Games



Pong: Video Games



MTV: Music Video



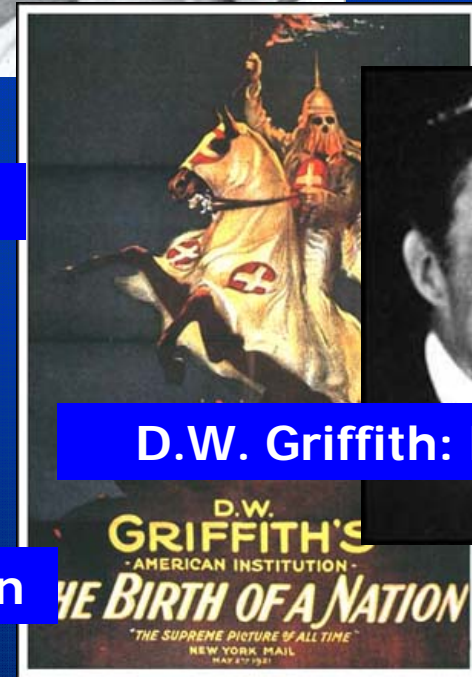
Quake: Virtual Reality



Orson Wells: Radio



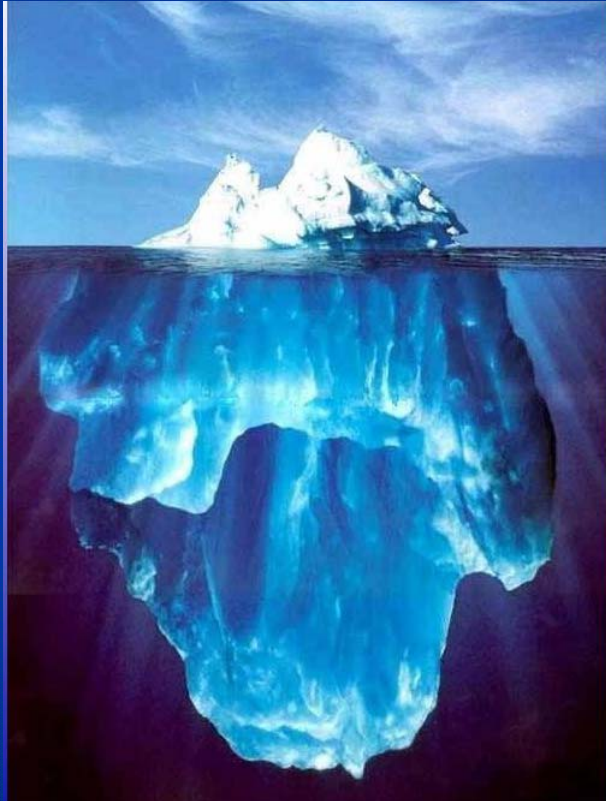
D.W. Griffith: Film



Sid Caesar: Television



The Power of Imagination

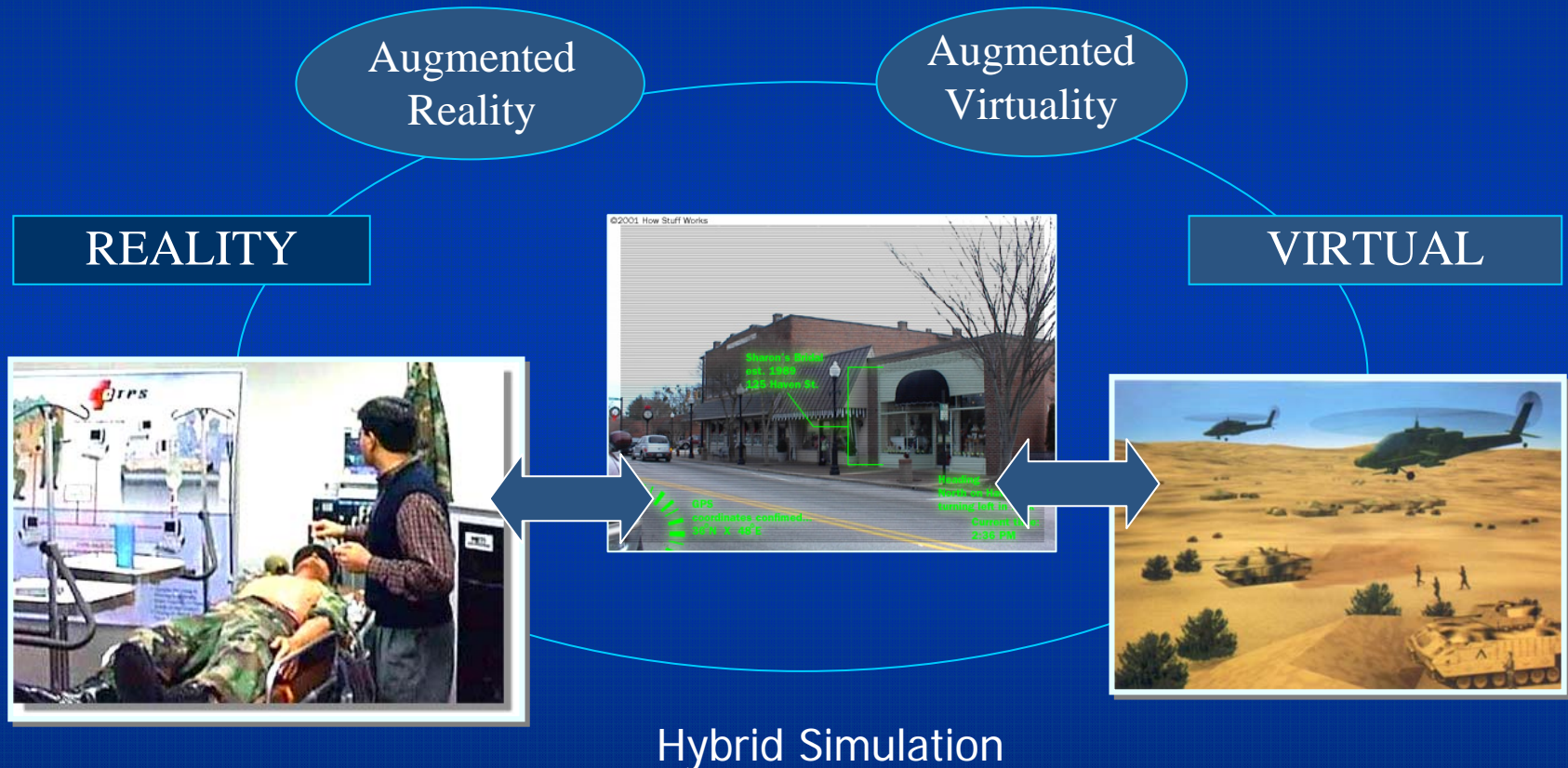


“What is in the (text) book is only one fourth of the story. It is like an iceberg where three-quarters of the story you don't see, it is beyond the page.”

Ernest Hemingway

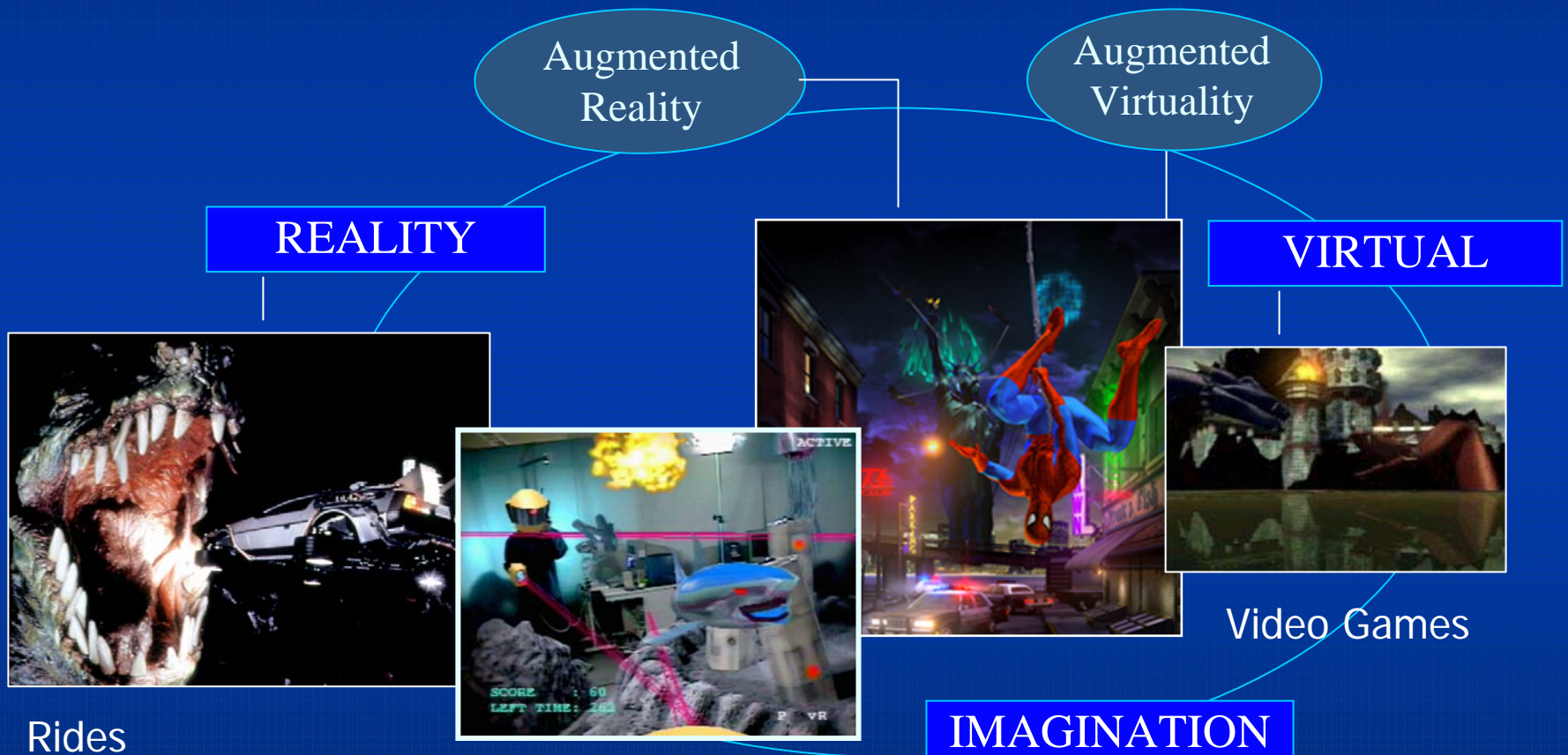


Milgram's Reality-Virtuality Continuum



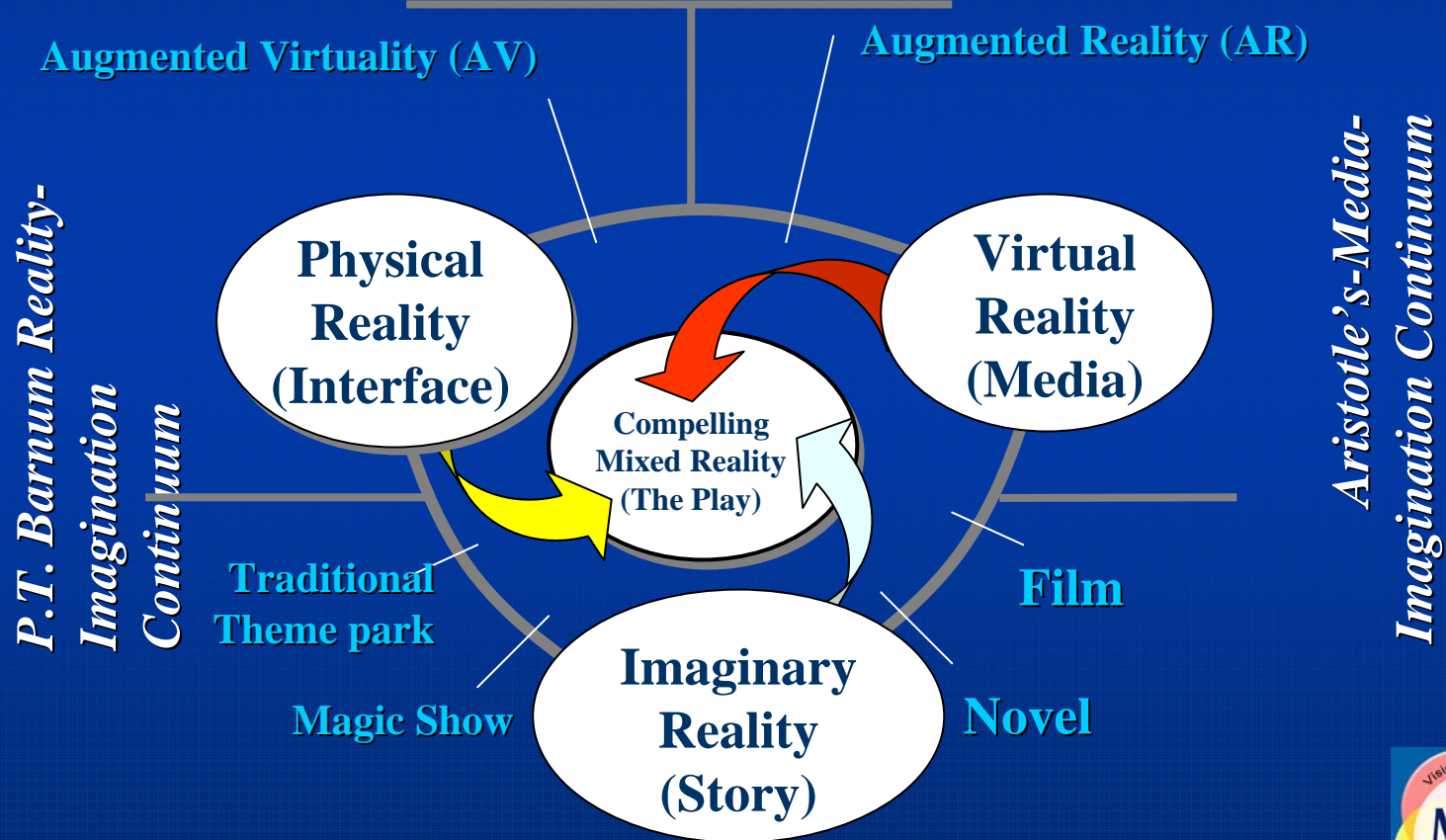
Redefining Mixed Reality

“Magic is behind the eyeballs”



Mixed Fantasy Continuum (adding imagination)

Milgram's Reality-Virtuality Continuum



Making Memories for a Lifetime

Amusing



Training



Learning



Power of Mixed Reality

Melting the Boundaries

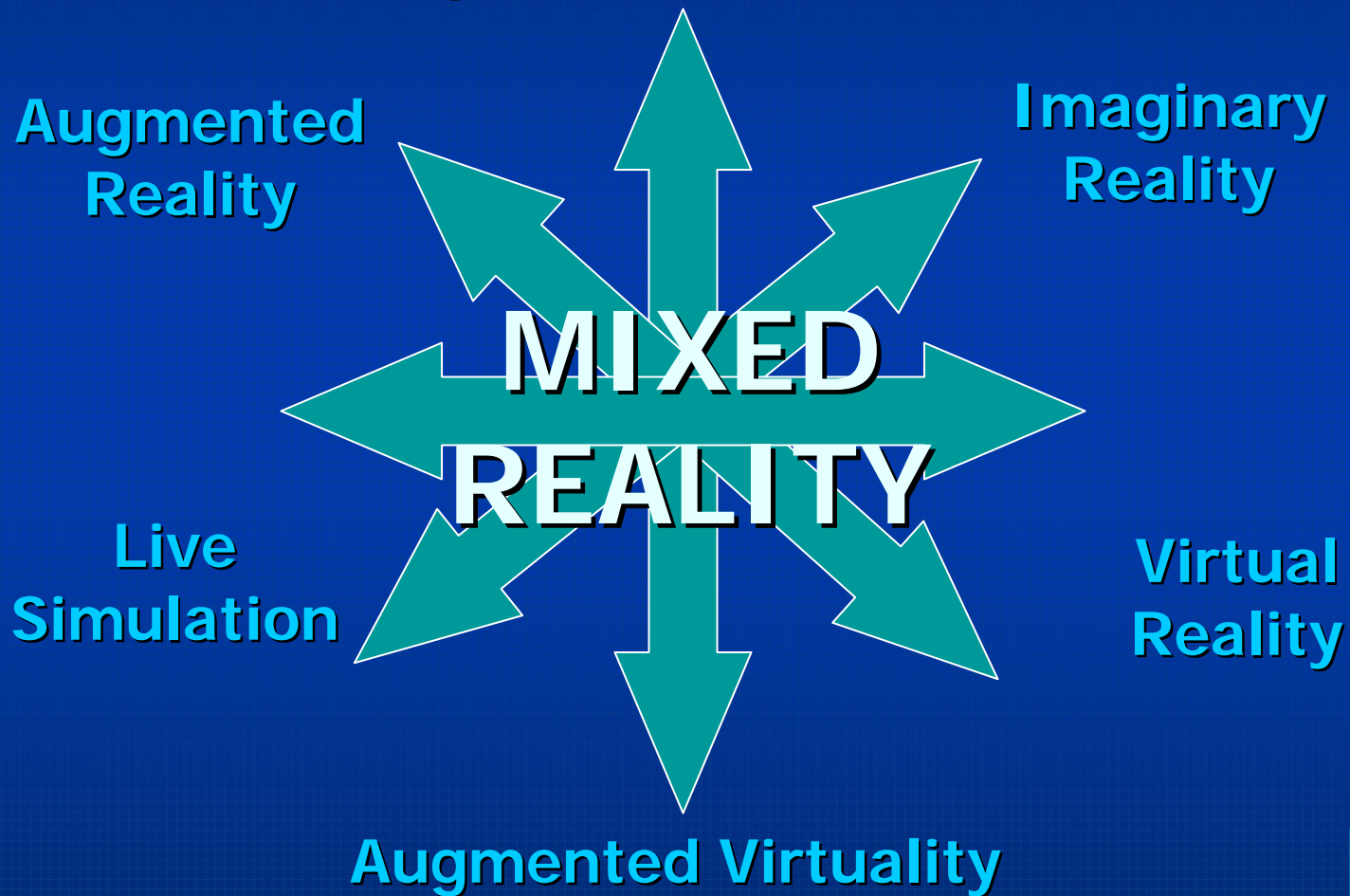


Real-time, immersive, 3D, visceral multi-modal



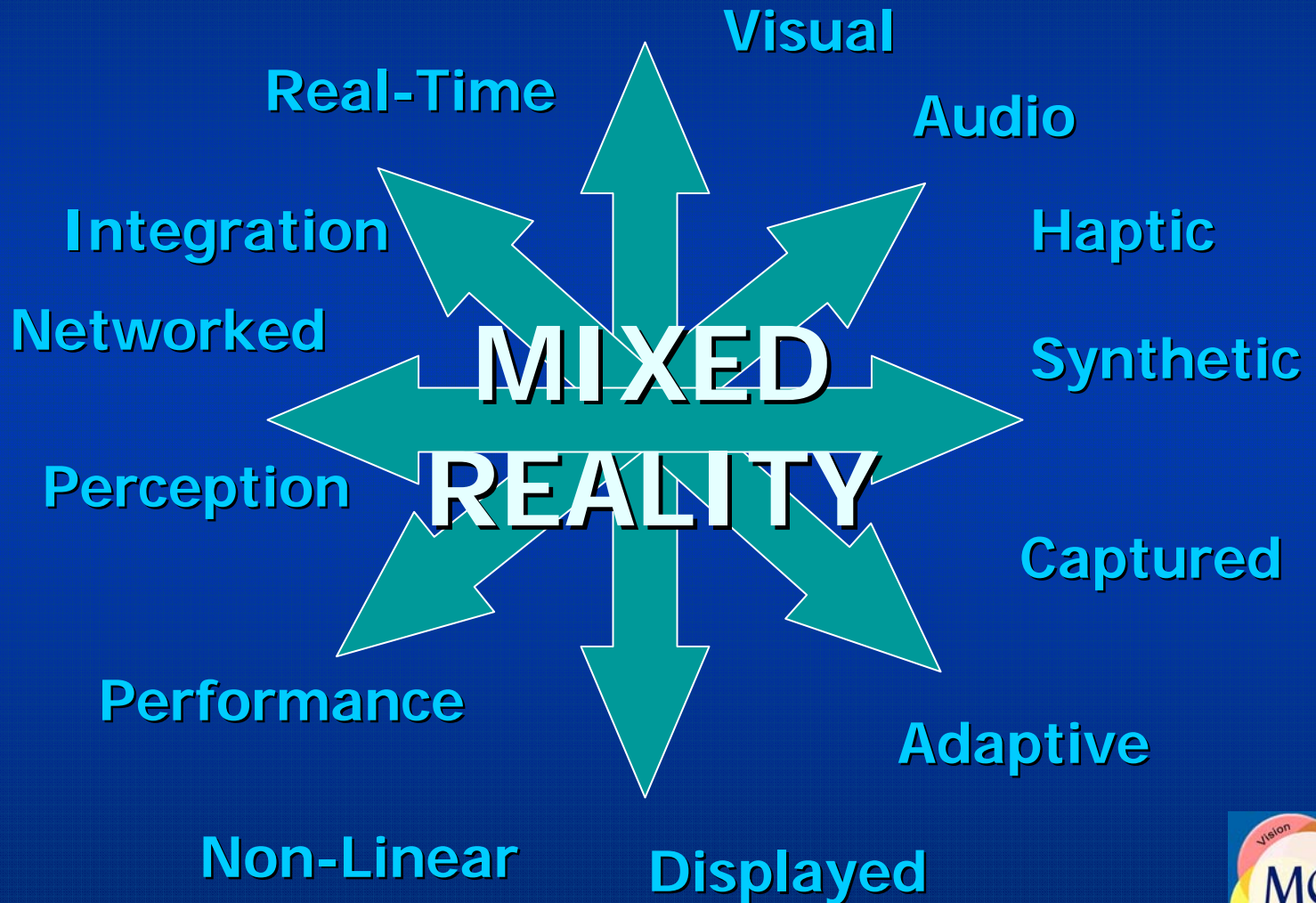
Art and Science of MR

Melting the Boundaries



Art and Science of MR

Filling in the Gaps



Case Study: TRAINING

Richly Layered Experiences

- All Dimensions
- All Modalities
- All Domains
- Anytime
- Any Where



Combat Reality



Blood, sweat, tears, life and death



Live Simulation



Physical, immersive, multi-modal



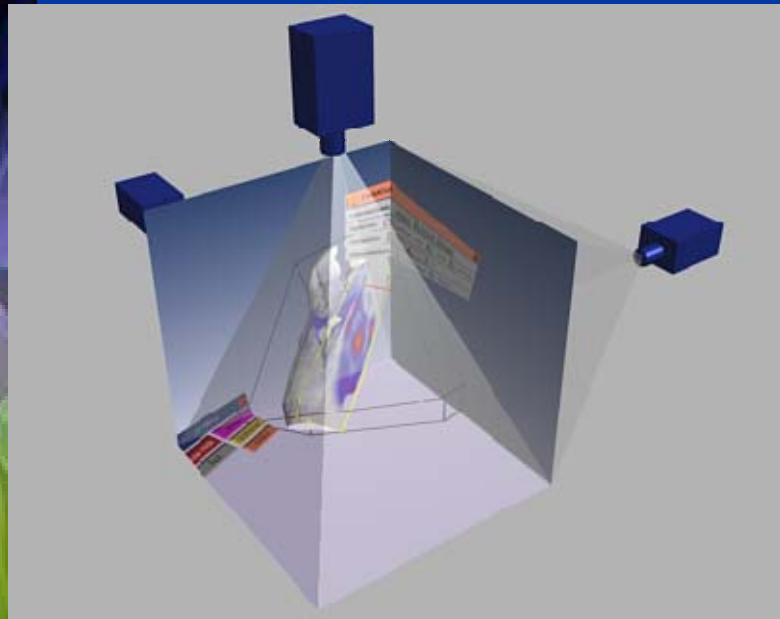
Virtual Reality



Dynamic, flexible, on-demand



Immersion Beyond the projection screen



CAVE



Cinemagic



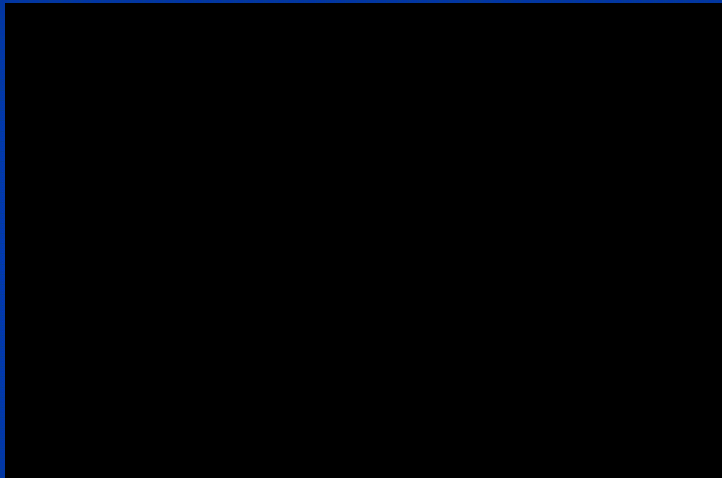
Imaginary Reality



Compelling, emotional, memorable



Real Training vs. Entertainment



Real MOUT Training at MOUT McKenna



Clip from the Columbia Pictures Film -
Black Hawk Down

Are these embedded?

If not, cut them.



Dynamic Virtuality



Dynamic Virtuality



Compelling Reality



A virtual simulation of soldiers in a field. Two soldiers in camouflage uniforms are visible, one in the foreground holding a rifle. The background shows a hazy, mountainous landscape under a soft, yellowish sky, suggesting a sunset or sunrise. The scene is rendered with high detail, typical of modern military training simulations.

Dynamic Virtuality

Real soldiers in a building. Two soldiers in camouflage uniforms are visible, one in the foreground holding a rifle. The background shows a modern building with large windows and a balcony. The scene is captured in a realistic, high-quality photograph, emphasizing the physical presence and equipment of the soldiers.

Compelling Reality

A topographic map with annotations. The map shows a city layout with streets and green spaces. A blue line highlights a path or route, and a green line highlights another path. The map is overlaid on a dark background, and the text "Merlin" is visible on the map.

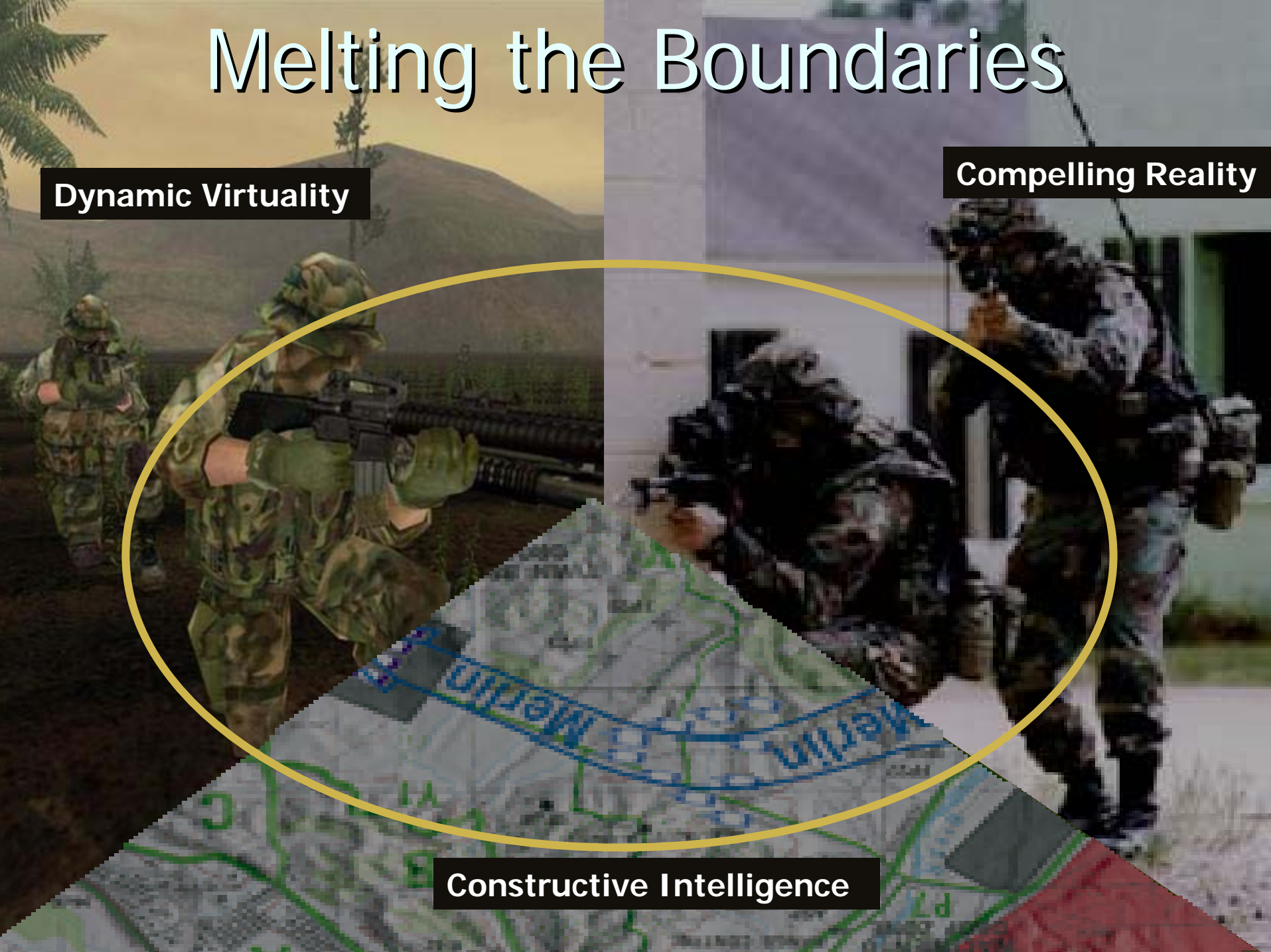
Constructive Intelligence

Melting the Boundaries

Dynamic Virtuality

Compelling Reality

Constructive Intelligence



Melting the Boundaries

All Dimensions

All Modalities

All Domains

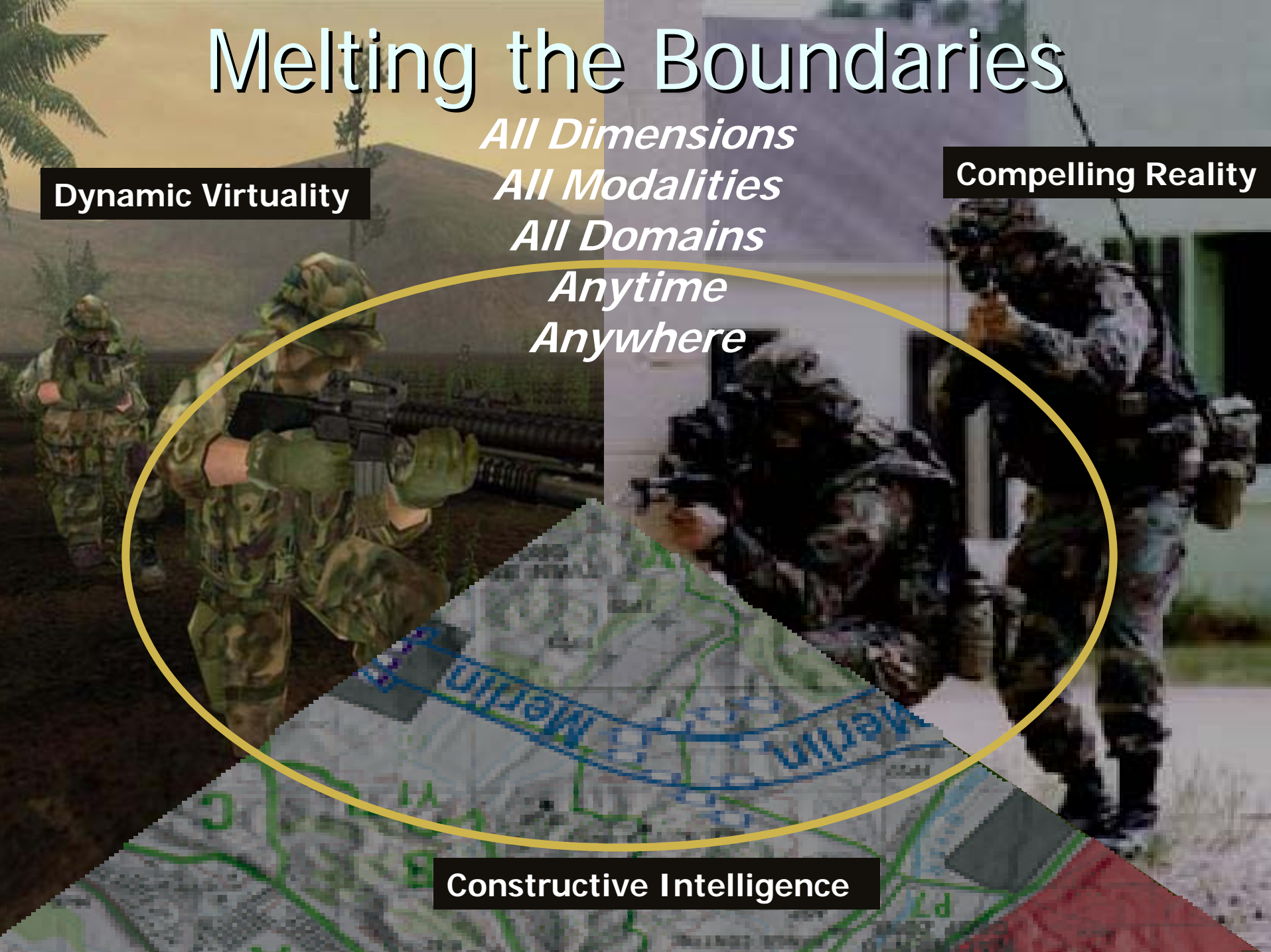
Anytime

Anywhere

Dynamic Virtuality

Compelling Reality

Constructive Intelligence



Mixed Reality in Military Operations in Urban Terrain

Dynamic Virtuality

Compelling Reality

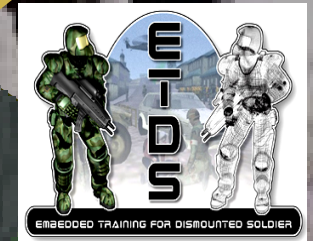
IMMOUT



U.S. ARMY

RDECOM

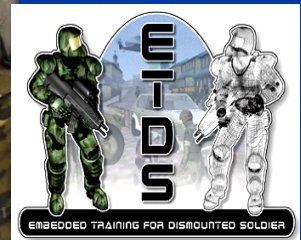
Constructive Intelligence



DEMOUT



RDECOM

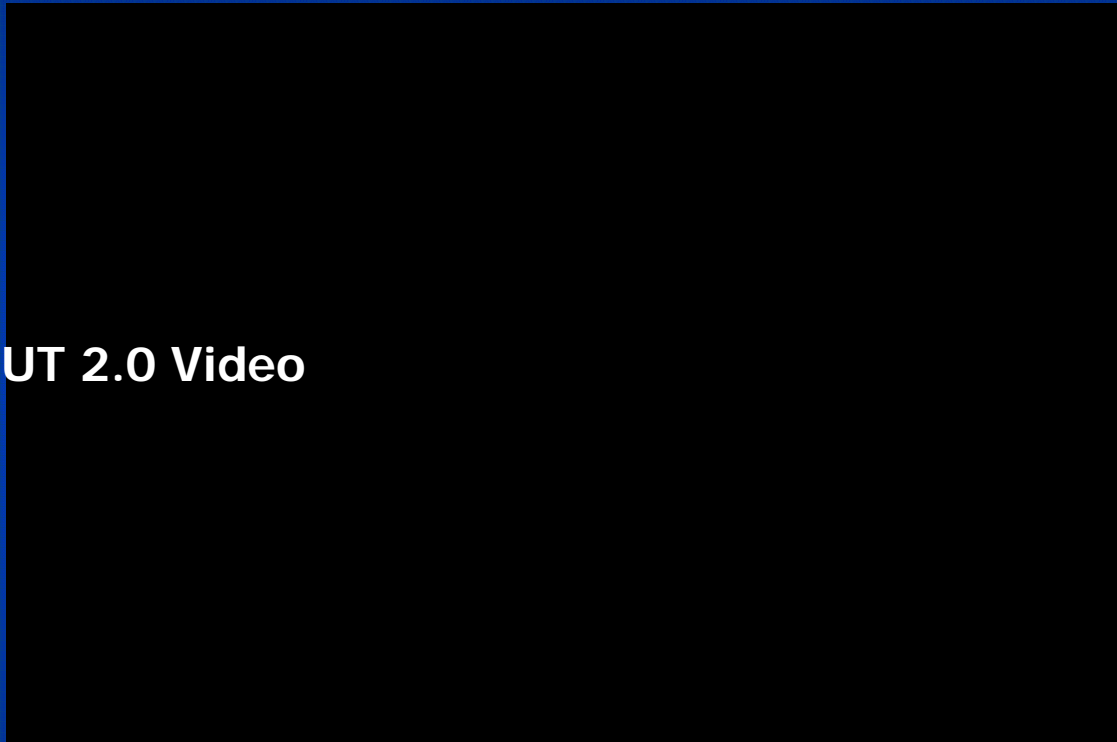


Mixed Reality in Military Operations in Urban Terrain



Power of Mixed Reality

What is Mixed Reality?



2. MR MOUT 2.0 Video

MR MOUT 2.0 Scenario – Mixed Reality vs. Reality Views

Mixed Reality is the blending of the real world and the virtual world and the combination is seamless



MRMOUT 4.0

Situational Awareness to Command and Control



The Art of Mixing Reality



Artist Rendition of the MR MOUT "visor" HUD

Future: MR Backlot and Previsualization for filmmaking



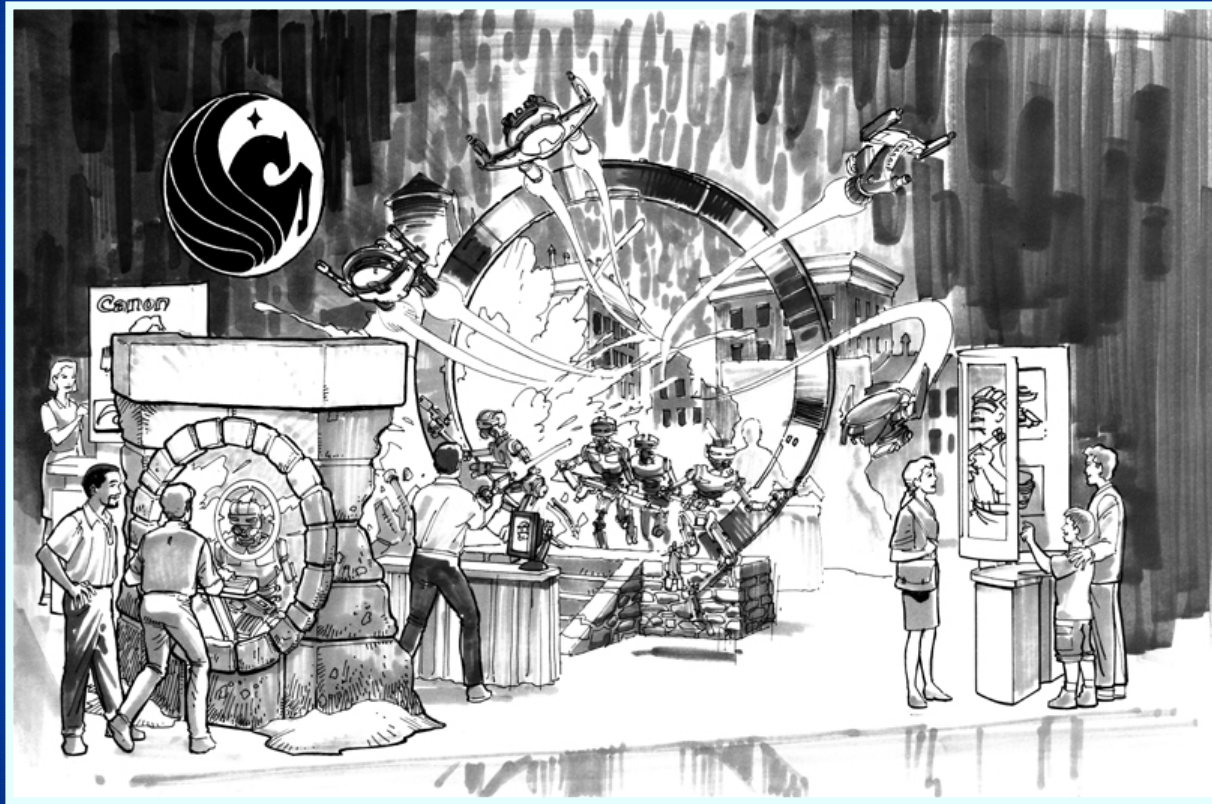
Case Study: Entertainment

Experiential Movie Trailer

- Looks like a film
- Plays like a game
- Immersed like a theme park
- Embedded in Retailtainment



Eyes on the Prize



A. Previsualization



Benchmarks



B. Borrow from the best



Creating the Story Assets



C. Characters, Environments, Events



MR Mini MOUT



**D. Venue Reality
(Scenography)**



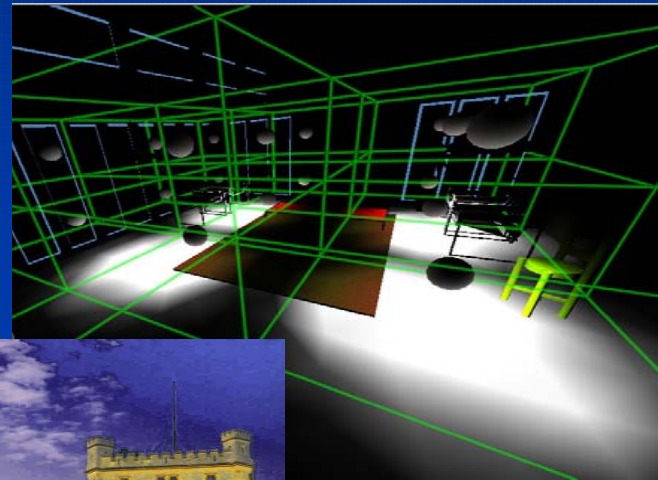
Designing the SFX:



E. Special Effects (SFX) (Punctuation)



Designing the Lighting



F. Illumination, Shading, Shadows Palettes (Blending the seams)



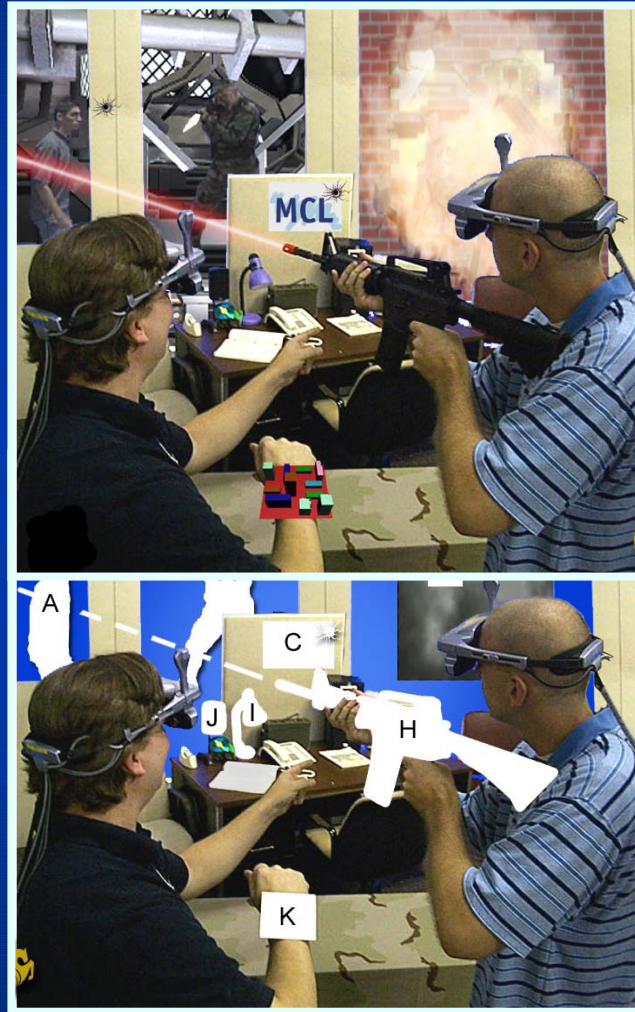
Layers of Illusion



G. Real-time Compositing



Building Each Layer



A. Video & 3D Targets

B. Physical Scenery

C. Virtual Props

D. ChromaKey Occlusion

E. Virtual Scenery

F. Virtual FX

G. Virtual Vehicles

H. Haptic Device

J. 3D MR Audio

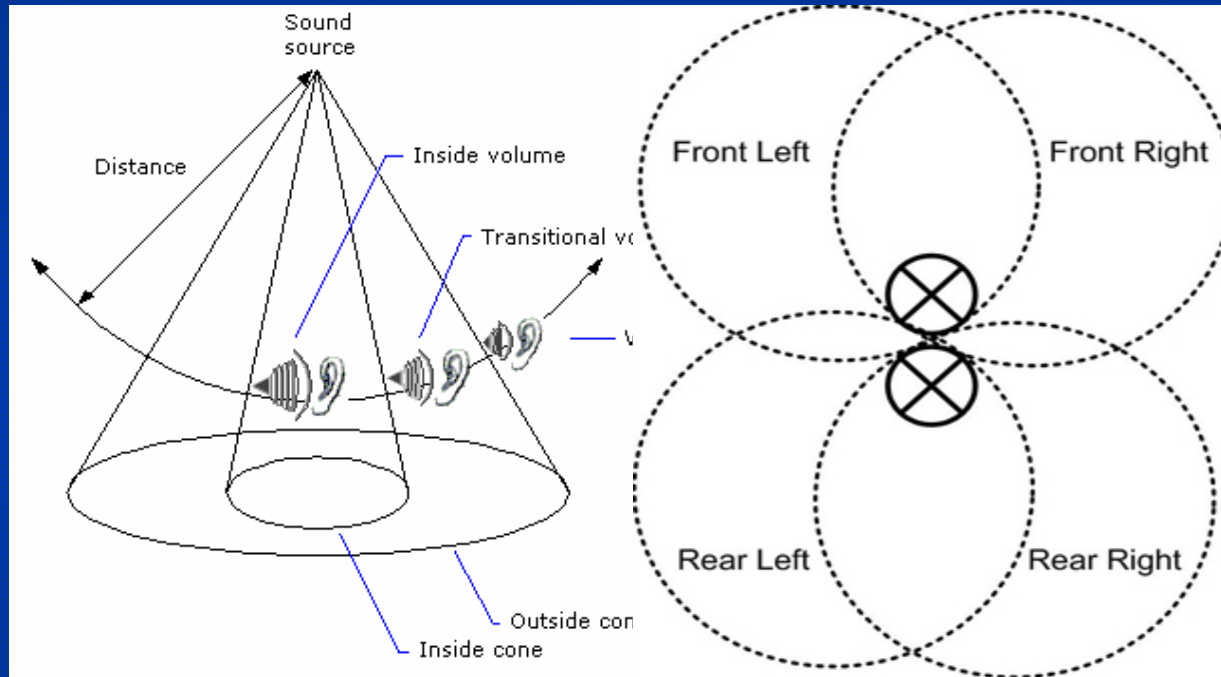
I. Physical SFX

K. Virtual Interface

L. Story



Hybrid Audio Engine



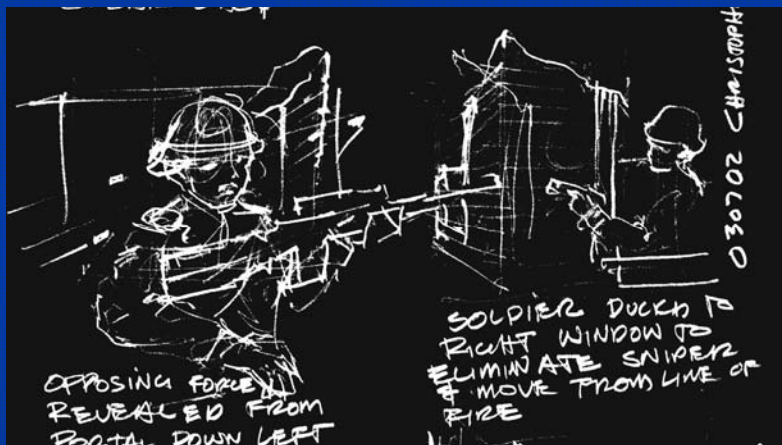
3D display

3D Capture

H. Sensory Synchronization



Animatic



Story boards



Captured Mock-up

I. Timing & Juxtaposition



Virtual Test



J. Interactivity and game play



Augmentation

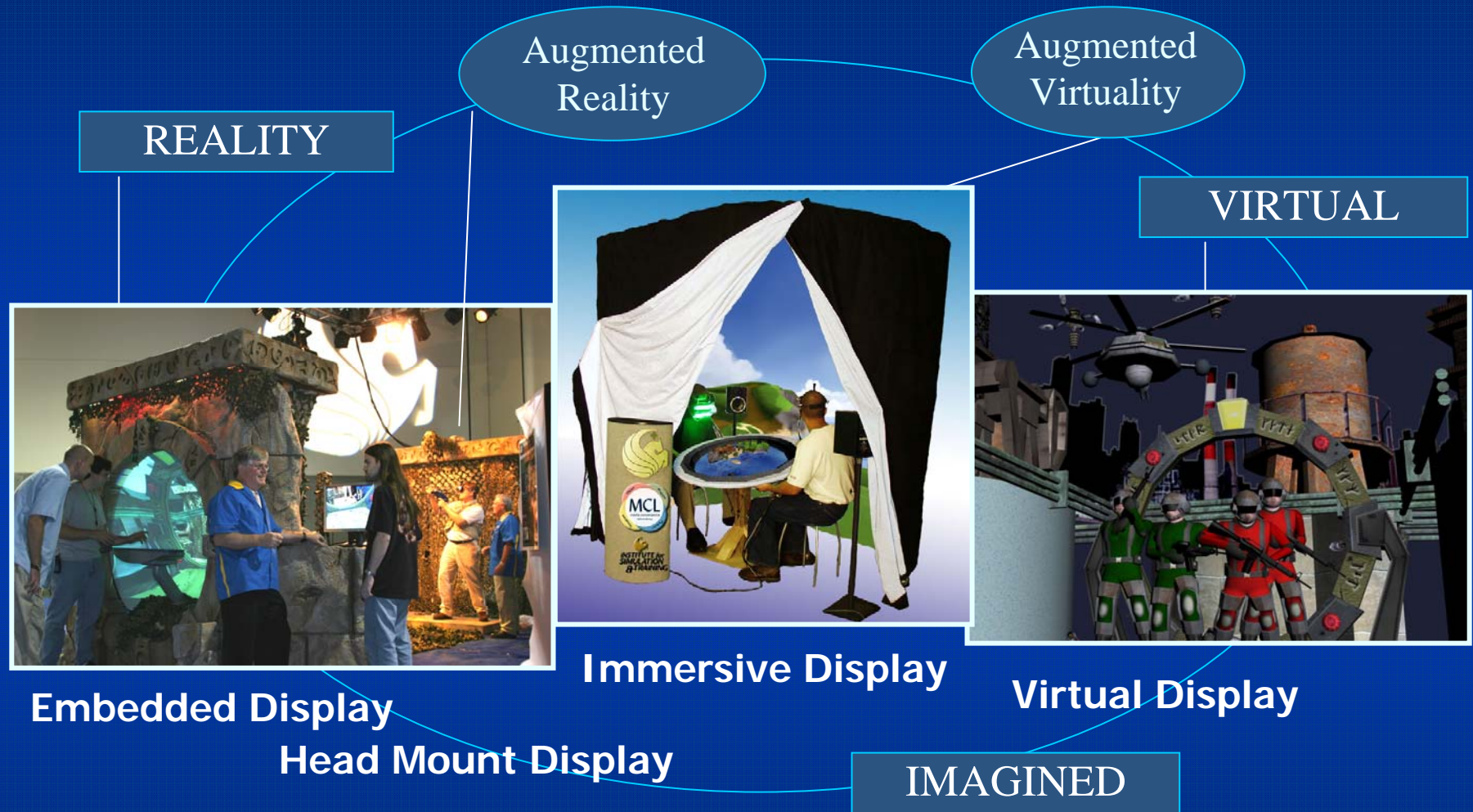
3. Time Portal Animatec (on-line) start
in middle at,

'this is a composite video of
animatec...etc.'

K. Integrating Reality



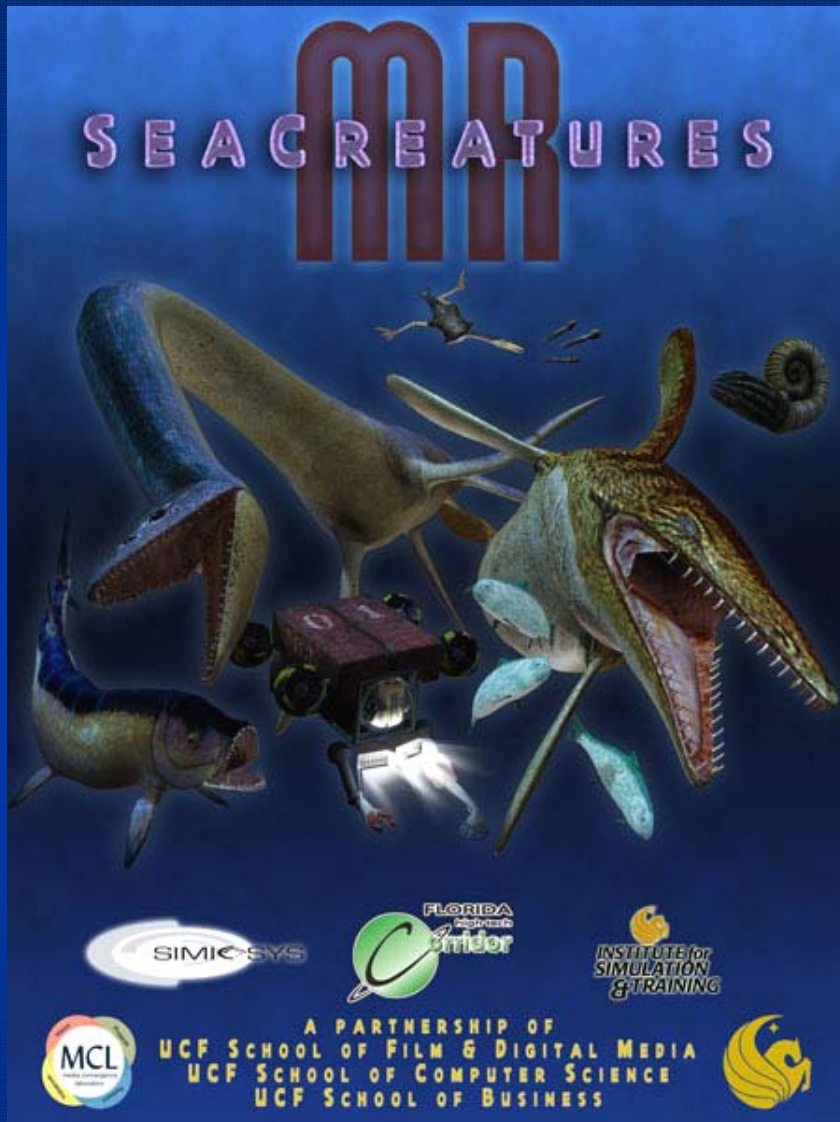
Points of View



L. Multi-player (Diverse Displays)

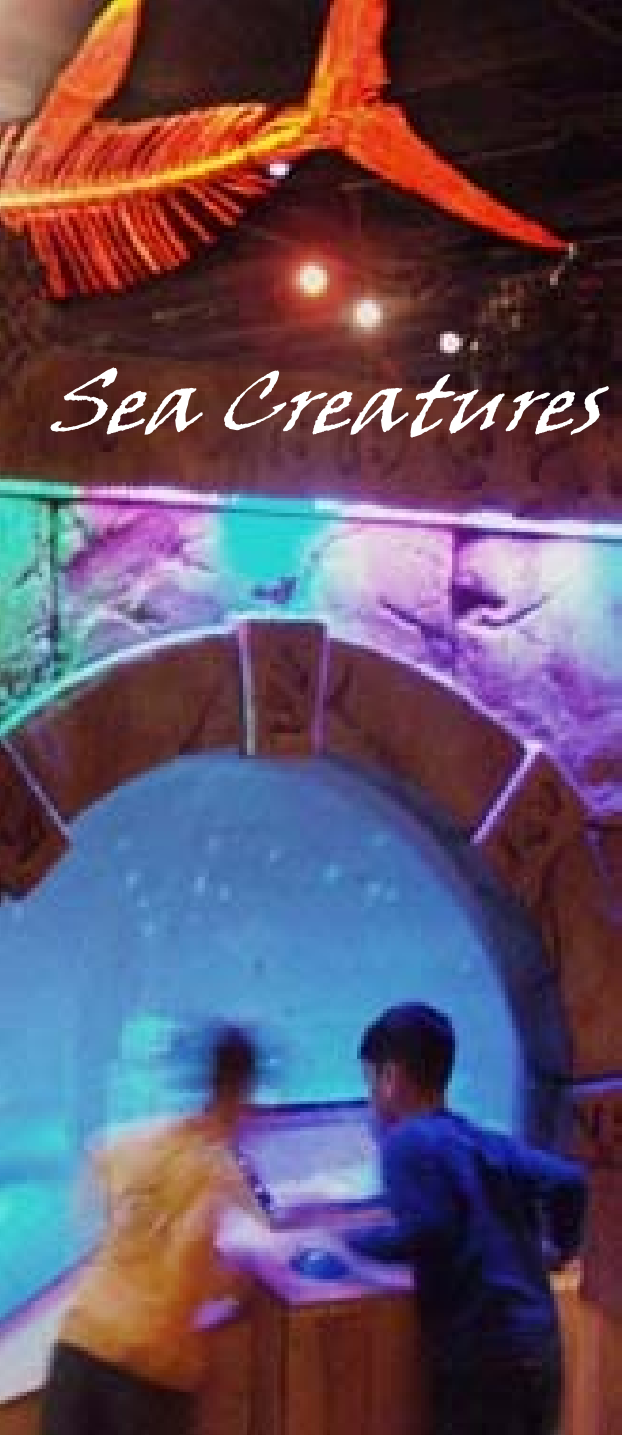


Case Study: Entertainment



Extending and Enhancing Educational Exhibits





Experiential Learning

- **Compelling Experiences**

There is greatly increased competition for both leisure time and leisure dollars.

- **Repeatable Experiences**

Repeat visitors demand changing experiences to keep them coming back.

- **Throughput of Content**

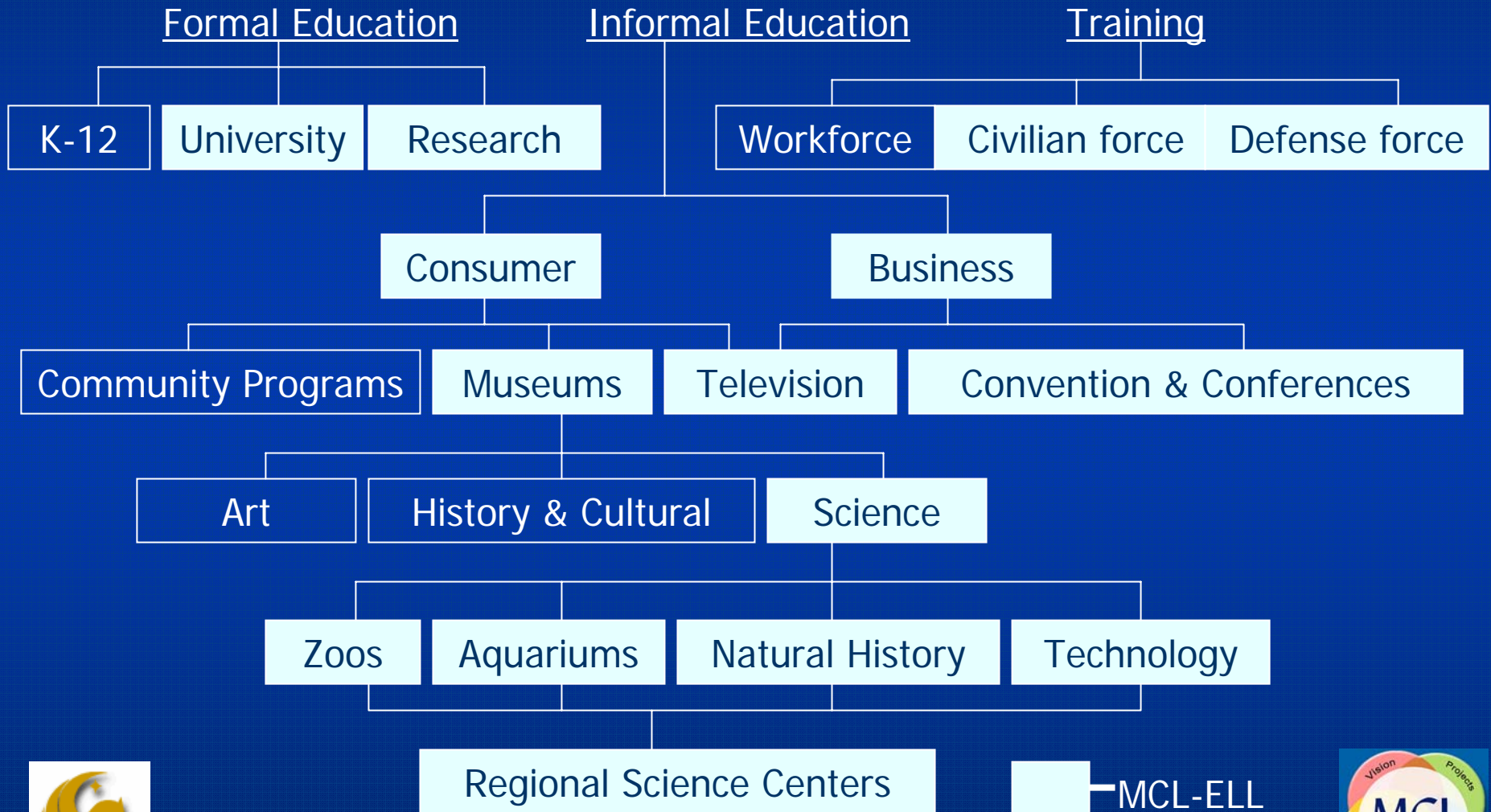
New experiences are needed for growth in membership revenue, marketing opportunities and sponsorship dollars.

- **Cross-generational Experiences**

Museums are visited by families and others representing multiple generations, different learning styles, and varying levels of existing knowledge.



Education



Museums

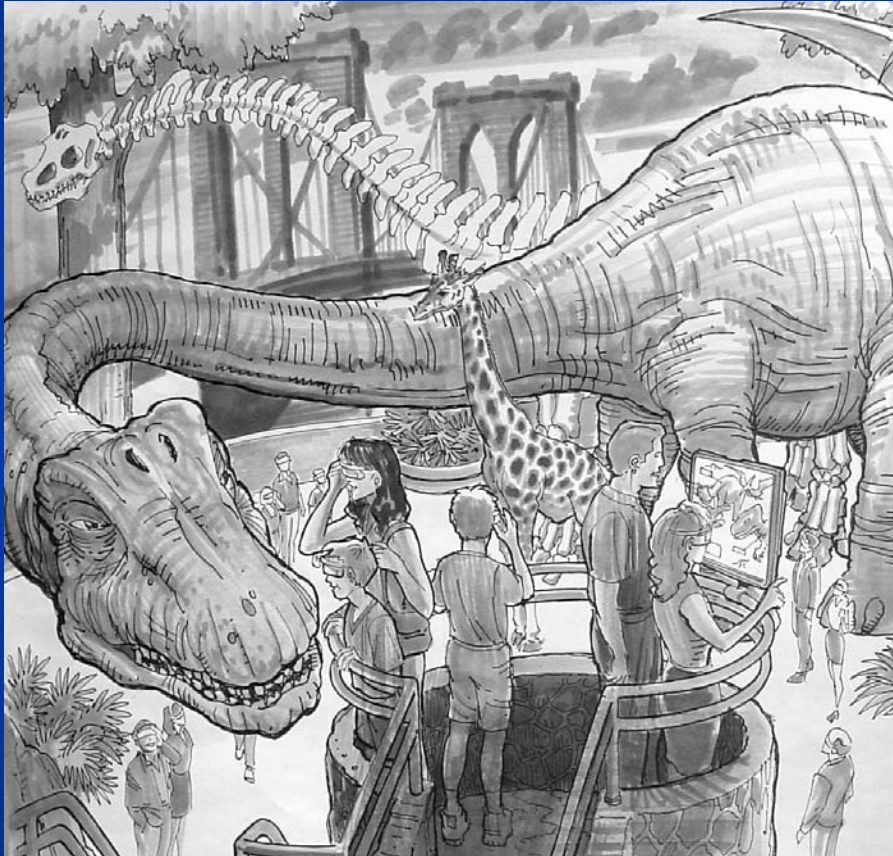


- ❑ The 16,000 American museums average approximately 865 million visits per year, or 2.3 million visits per day.
- ❑ Museums are a \$16 billion dollar/year industry in America.

-1997 Census and AAM Statistics



Experiential Learning Test



A. Does the exhibit know that I am here?

B. Do I Impact the Exhibit in any way?

C. Does the Exhibit Impact me in any way?



Permanent Display



Limited learning, Static, Never Changing, Mostly reading, No Direct bridge to school or home.



Dino Digs Transformation



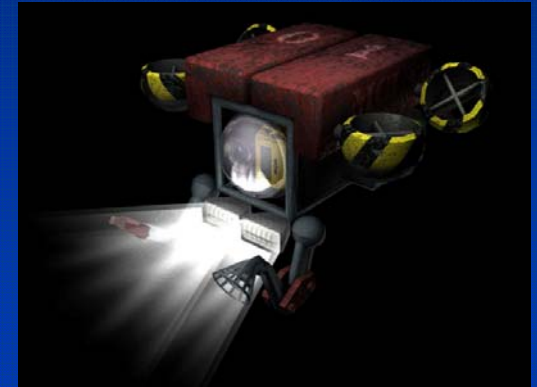
Repeat experiences (visits), Changing content, Social, Physical, Interactive, Responsive, Extended depth.



MR Sea Creature @ OSC



IMPRESS



INFORM



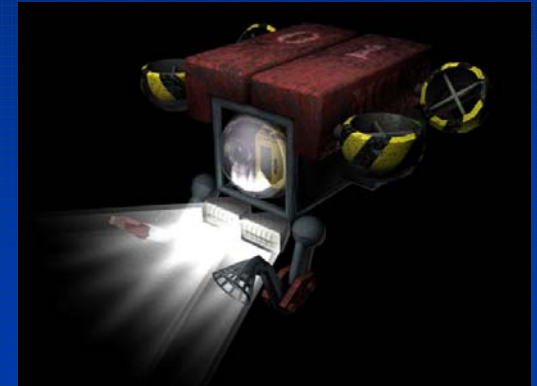
IMPACT



MR Sea Creature @ OSC



MR ROVER
Virtual Scientific Tools



**Creatures,
Environment
come alive**



**Reality triggers
Virtuality,
Virtuality
triggers reality**



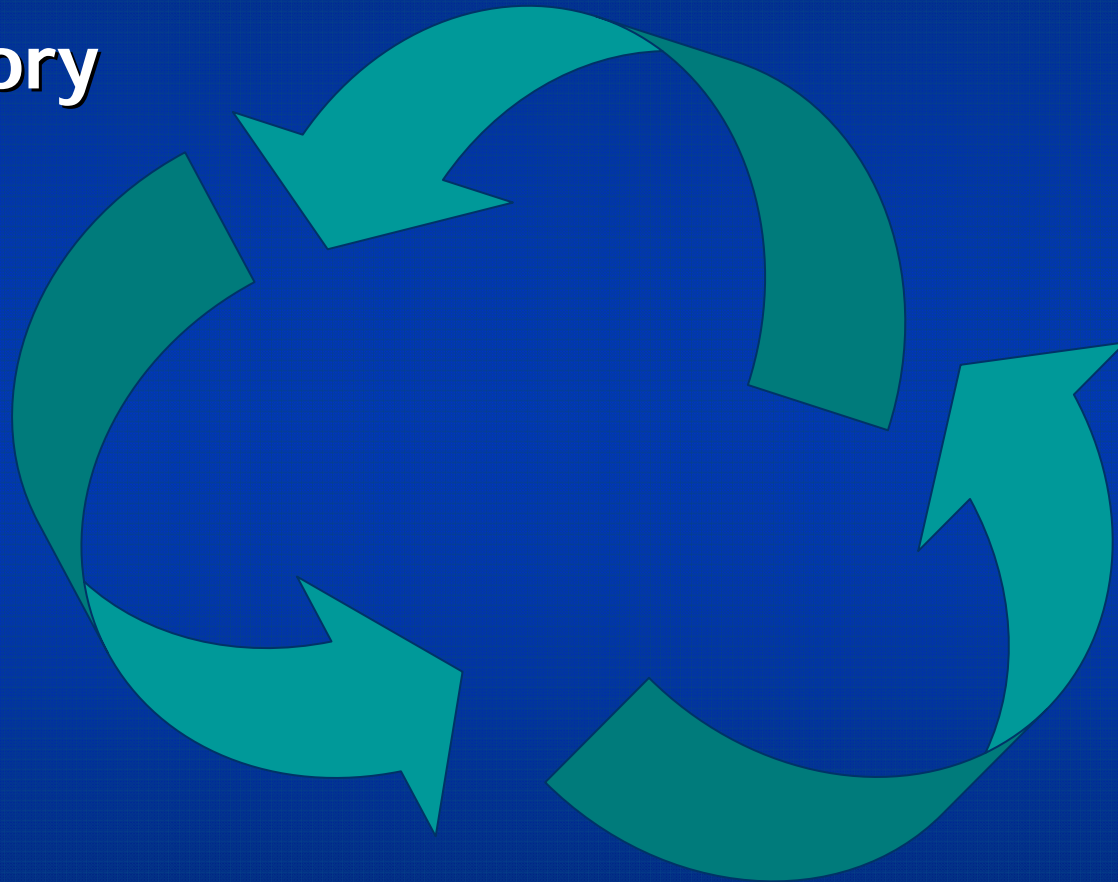
Sea Creatures: Dino Digs Transformation

4. Insert Sea Creature Video



Power of Experiential Content

Story



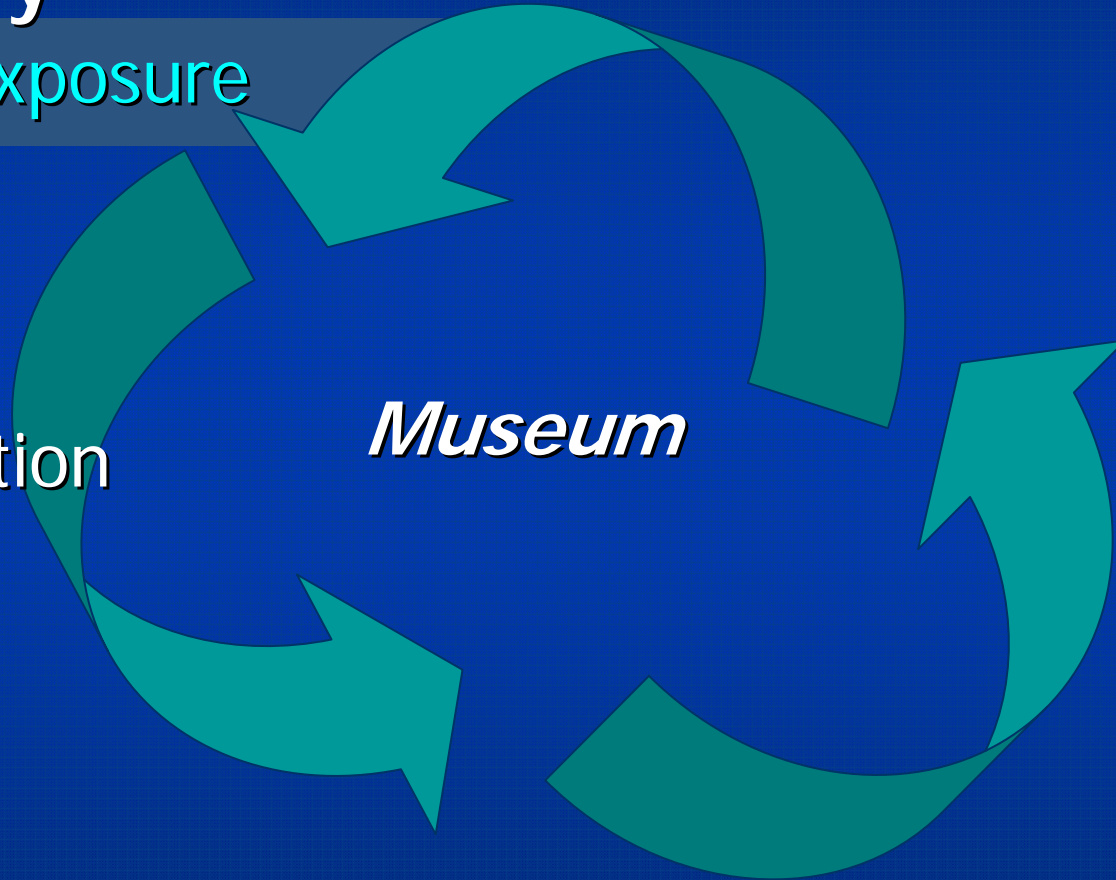
Power of Experiential Content

Story

Exposure

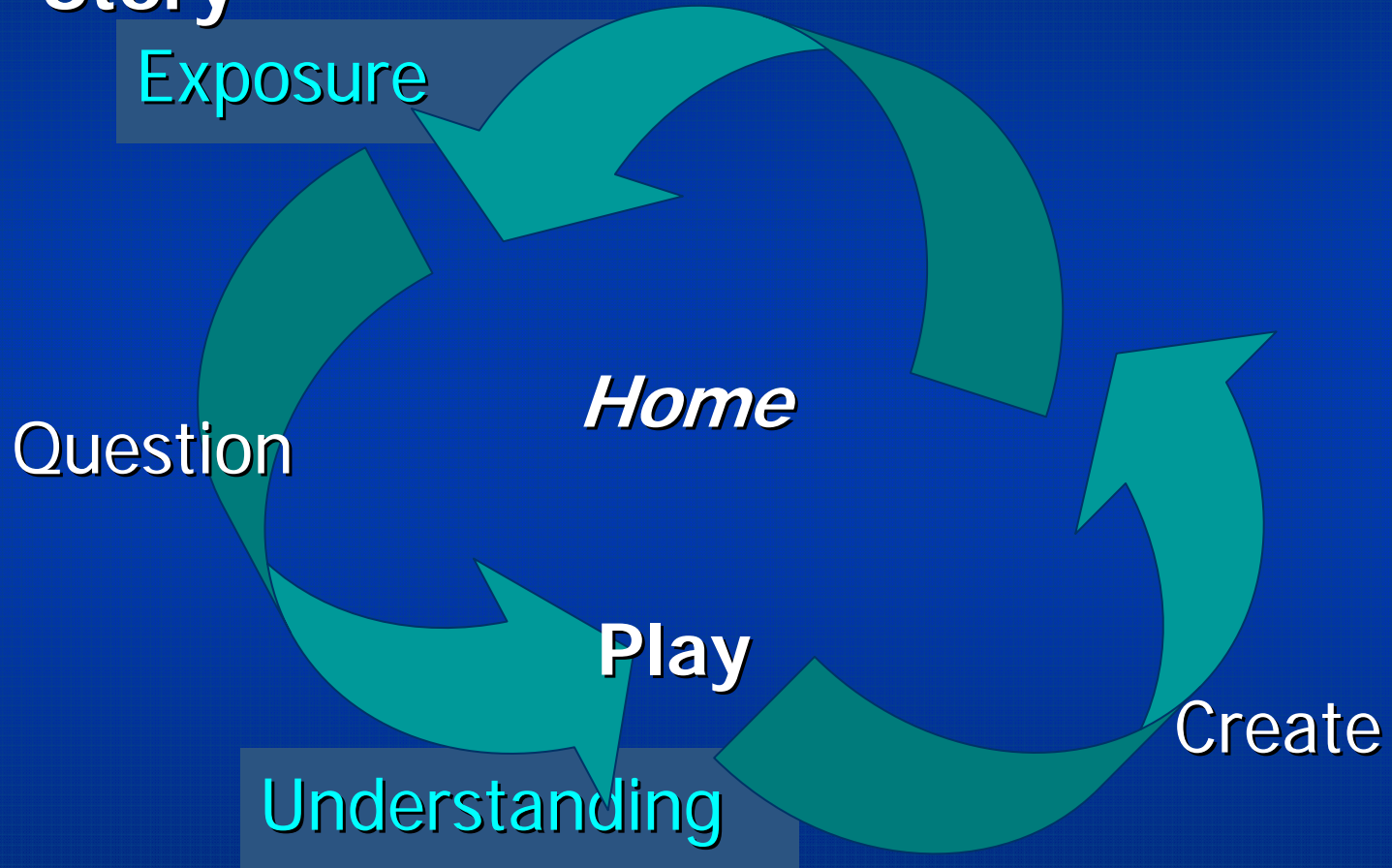
Question

Museum

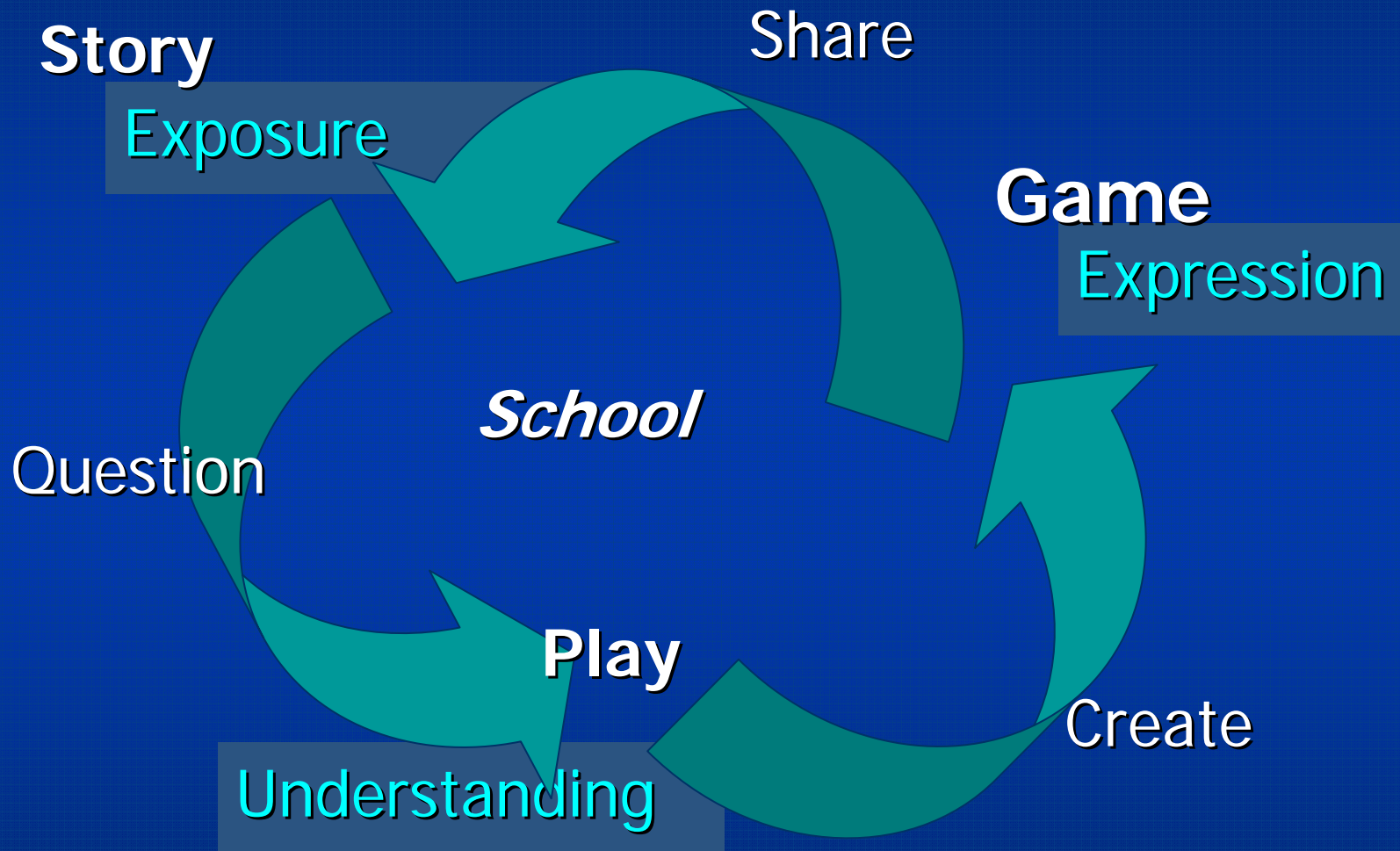


Power of Experiential Content

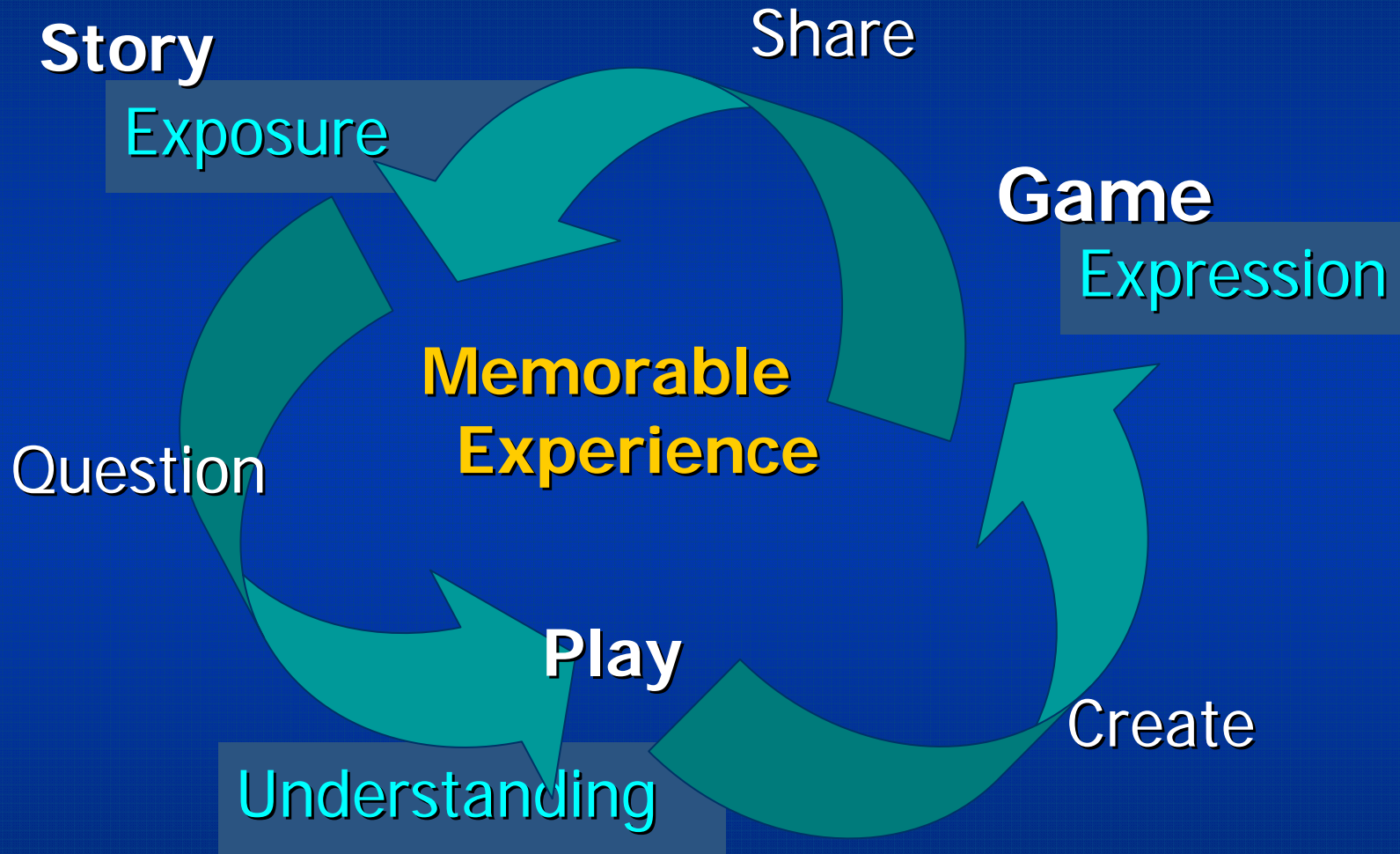
Story



Power of Experiential Content



Power of Experiential Content



Experiential Learning Landscape

REALITY

Physical
Reality

Augmented
Reality

Training

Augmented
Virtuality

Virtual
Reality



Experiential Learning Landscape

REALITY

LEVEL

Physical Reality

Augmented Reality

Training

Class

Individual

National Standards

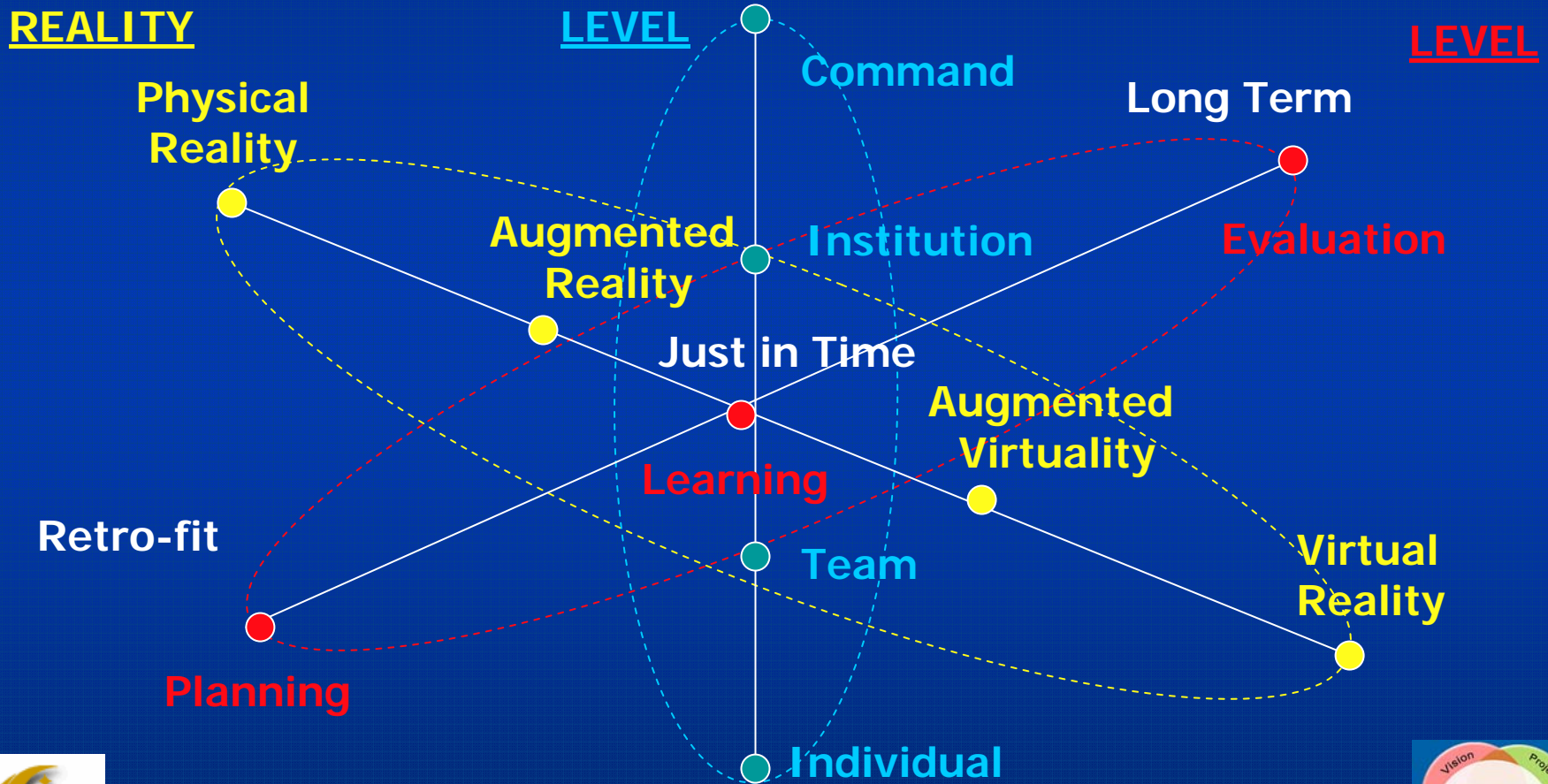
Regional Focus

Augmented
Virtuality

Virtual Reality



Experiential Learning Landscape



Next Generation Challenge



- More depth and diversity
- Content validation through real-time evaluation
- MR as a critical bridge forward to formal education
- MR conduit from Scientific Virtualization to Experiential Learning Centers.

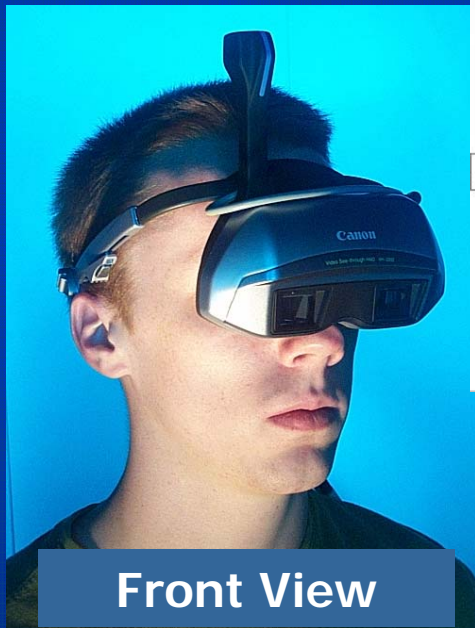


SECTION II: Achieving Next Generation Extreme MR

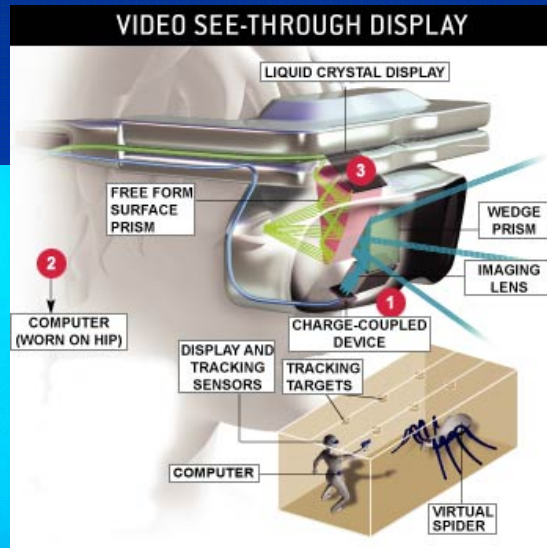
- Engine of Extreme MR
- Science & Technology of Extreme MR
- From invention to innovation
- Future Research Directions



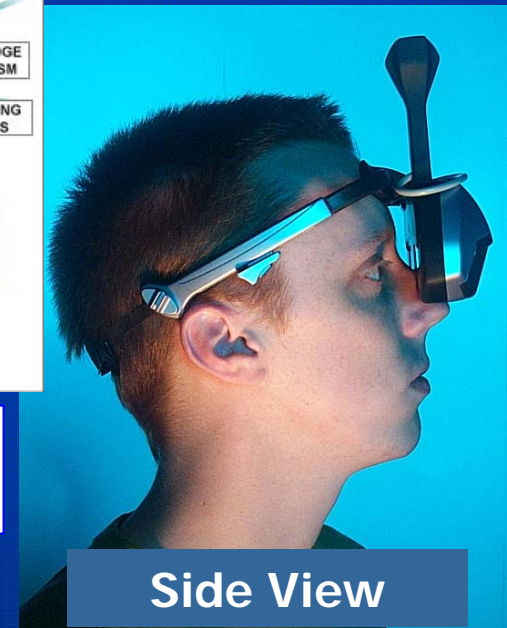
SCIENCE & TECHNOLOGY



Front View



Canon



Side View



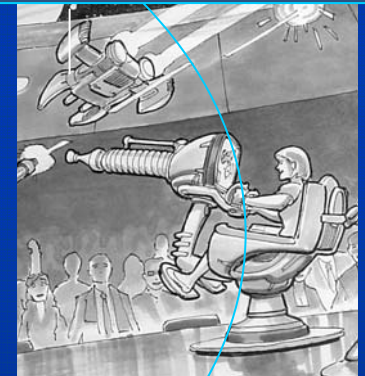
Mixed Reality Displays

Augmented Reality

Augmented Virtuality

REALITY

VIRTUAL



Embedded Display

Immersive Display

Virtual Display

Video Games

Head Mount Display

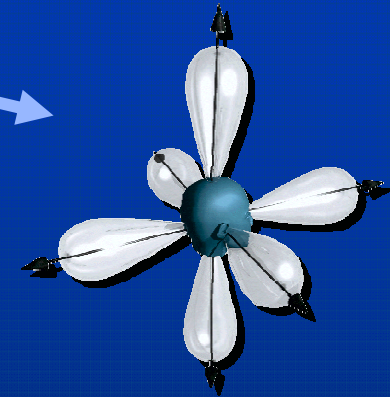
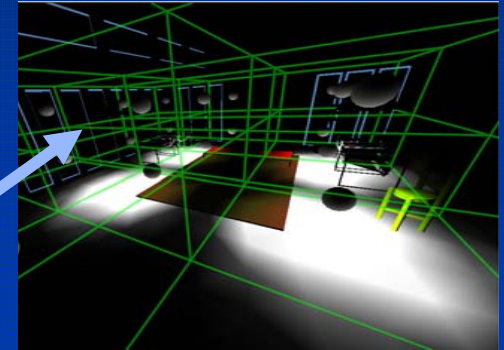
IMAGINED



The Engines



- Story
- Graphics
- Audio
- SFX / DMX



Story / Scripting / Master

- Agent architecture
- XML-based scripting
 - behaviors with guarded cases, triggers, guarded reflexes
- AI Plug-ins
- Basic physics engine
- Pluggable-interface protocol
- Procedural scripting



Graphics Engine

- OSG (Open Scene Graph)
- Cal3D
- Agent peers
- Occlusion
 - Impostors
 - Matte support



Audio Engine

Fully 3D Peripheral Sense

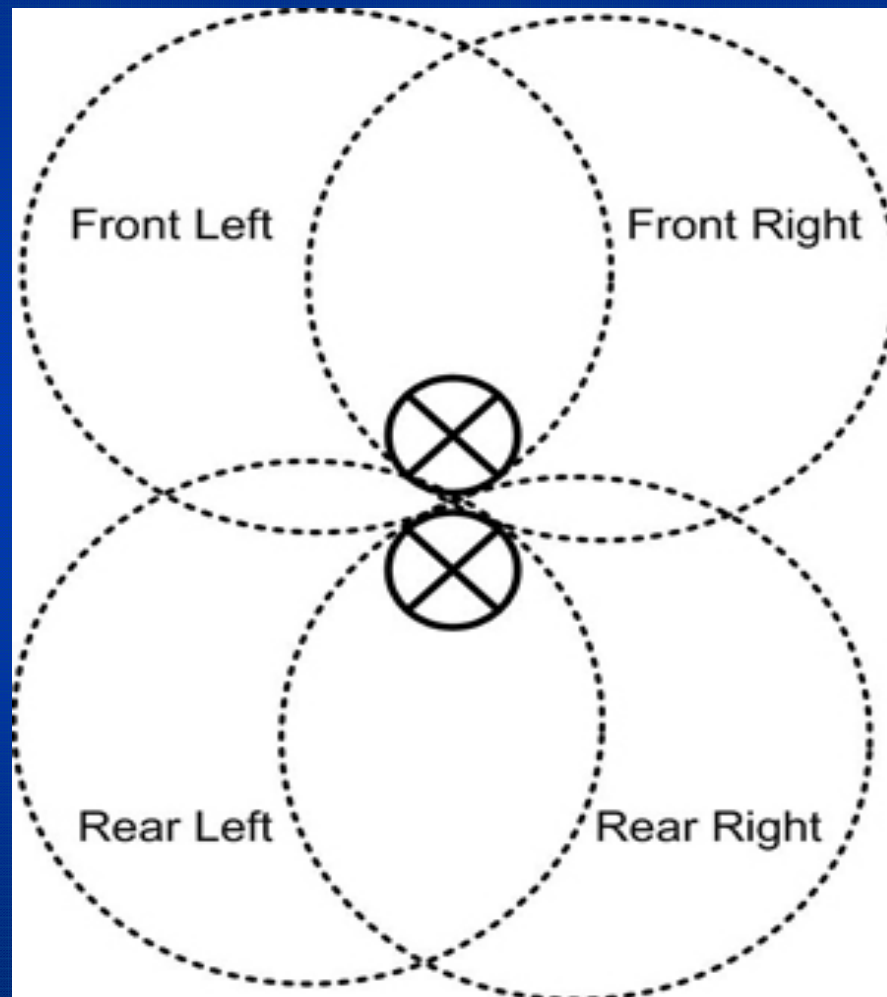
- Ambient, point, dynamic (3d moving)
- Constrained based on speaker placement
- Agent peers



Audio Capture

Acoustical Situational Awareness

- Two stereo mics placed back-to-back in XY configuration with cardioids pickup patterns
- Ambience was captured in courtyard near busy road at various time during the day and evening
- Captured tracks were panned to front left, front right, rear left, and rear right within the MR Sound Engine
- Virtual ambient sounds were added in post (e.g. distant explosions, gunfire, helicopter flybys, etc.)
- Virtual sounds have an increased sense of validity when mixed with real world ambient surround capture



Hybrid Audio Display

3D audio beyond Headphones

- Surround
- Embedded
- Point Source
- Environmental
- Haptic
- Hypersonic
- Asymmetrical Displays



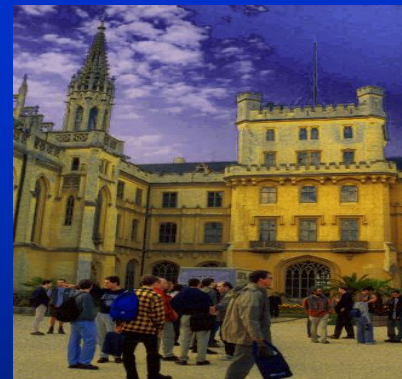
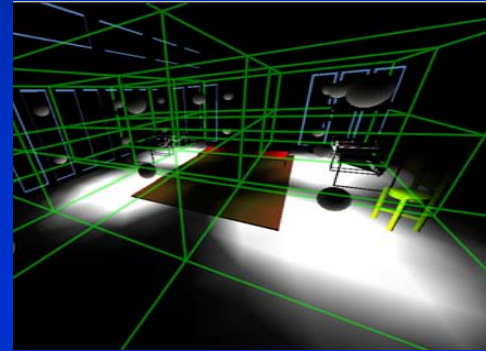
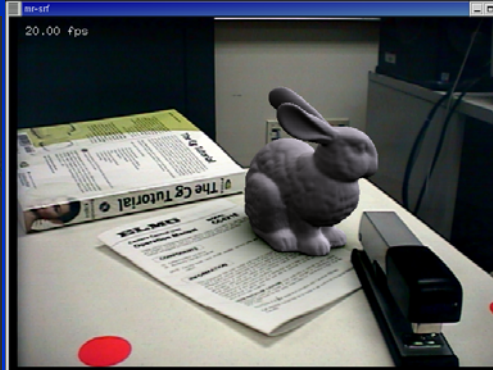
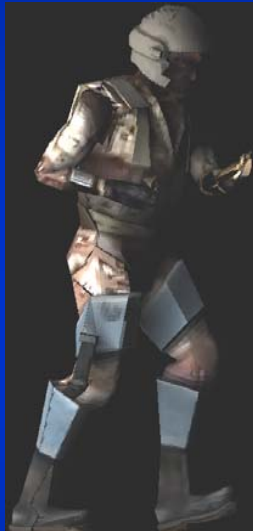
Network Protocol

- Simple, efficient
- Command stream (show, hide, ...)
- Control stream (position, orientation, ...)
 - Can attach control stream to trackers, physics engine, other agents



Contributing Science

Melting the Boundaries in real-time



Illumination and Shadows

Sumanta Pattanaik
Erik Reinhard



Blending the Real and the Virtual

- Use color-transfer for ambient lighting (ER)
- Lighting (SNP)
 - Virtual light on real/virtual objects
 - Real light on virtual objects
- Shadows
 - Cast by virtual objects on real/virtual objects
 - Cast by real objects
- Fire
 - Creating light and shadows on real/virtual



Why Virtual Lighting

- How do you give a real flashlight to a virtual object?
- Certain effects, such as the overall luminance of the scene (such as changing the time of day), may be cheaper to implement virtually. Useful for dynamic simulation applications.
- In entertainment applications, sometimes physically incorrect lighting may be necessary to create the desired dramatic effect.



Shadows

Sumanta Pattaniak



Importance of Shadows

- Shadows are an important part of lighting simulation:
 - Lights should cast shadows on real objects even though the light sources are virtual.



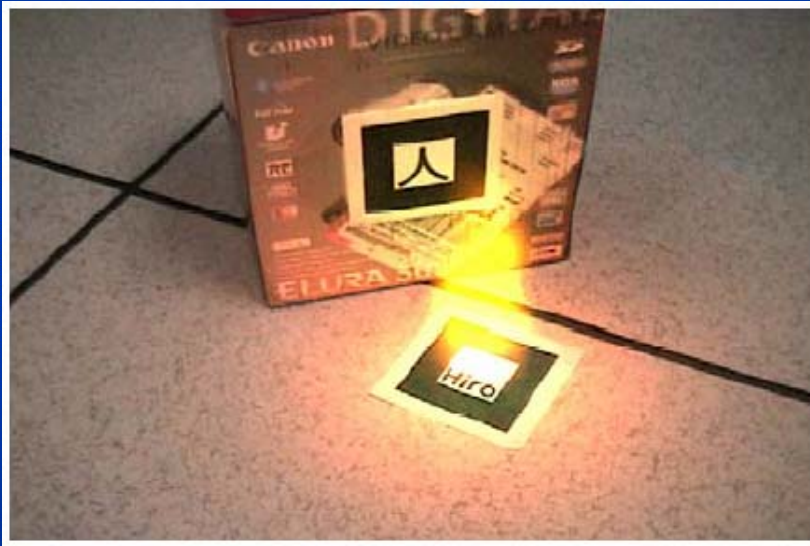
Importance of Shadows

- Helps with suspension of disbelief.
- Helps us understand:
 - Relative virtual-to-real object position and height in space.
 - Shape of a virtual shadow receiver's surface.
 - Position of nearby virtual objects that are occluded or outside the field of view (virtual enemy in hiding).

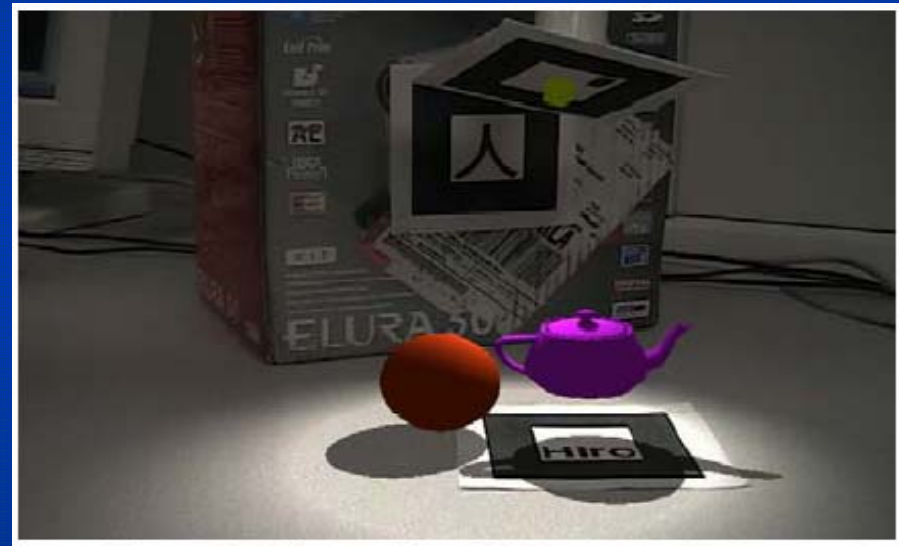


Our Contribution

- We demonstrate two ways to inject virtual light into a scene in the context of two practical MR applications.



Virtual Fire



Virtual Flashlight



Occlusion Models

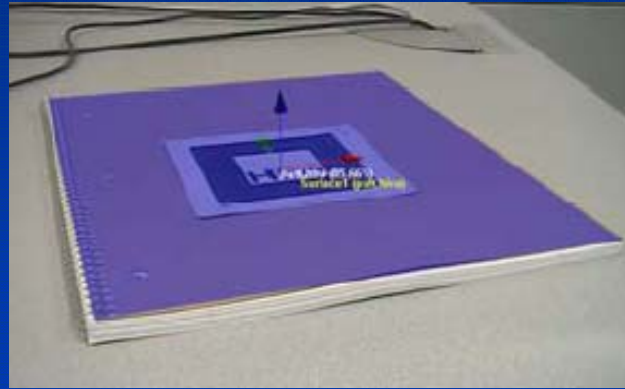
- Our algorithms make use of the occlusion models of real objects which are common in MR applications.
- Occlusion models describe the geometry of all real objects in the scene. They can be pre-measured or automatically generated.
- Model position relative to camera is tracked.
- Usually used for determining which parts of virtual objects are hidden by real objects closer to the camera.
- Having this geometry available lets us adapt many algorithms from computer graphics.



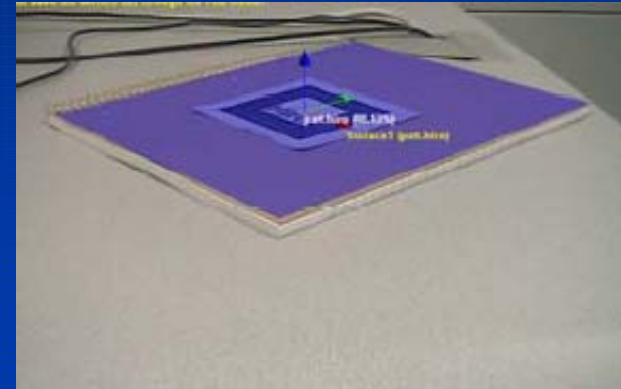
Occlusion Models



No occlusion model



With occlusion model



Tracking model's position

Example of the occlusion model for a notebook (approximated by a single polygon).

Tracked by a marker.



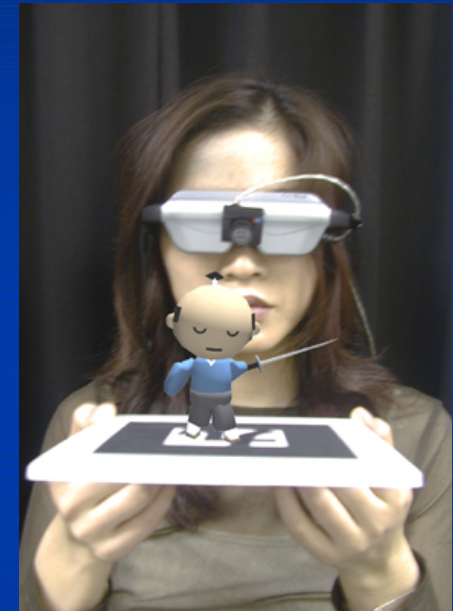
Tracking

- Need to know position relative to camera of every interactive real object.
- Any object that is allowed to move independently of others must also be tracked independently.
- Several methods of tracking:
 - Sensor-based (InterSense, Polhemus, GPS)
 - Image-based (ARToolkit)



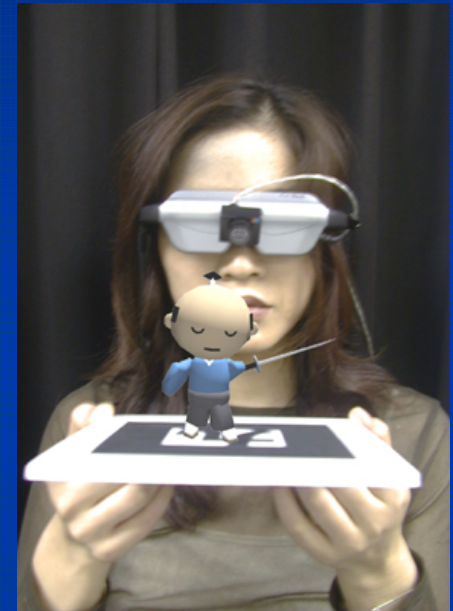
Tracking

- *ARToolkit* is an image-based tracker which derives camera position relative to a particular marker based on its location and tilt in the video frame.
- Developed by University of Washington's Human Interface Technology Lab.
- We chose *ARToolkit* for this demo for several reasons:
 - Light-weight
 - Free
 - Easy to set-up



Tracking

- Not necessarily great for larger projects:
 - Poor tracking quality of far-away objects.
 - Done in software = slow
 - Markers everywhere!
 - Marker must be visible in video frame
- Luckily the tracking problem can be easily isolated from the rest of the system and thus the method of implementation can be changed easily.
- ARToolkit:
<http://www.hitl.washington.edu/artoolkit/>



Virtual Fire

- Our virtual fire application simulates a real environment light by computer-generated fire.
- The process works by calculating how the intensity of each pixel covered by an occlusion model is increased by the virtual flames.



Unmodified frame



Virtual illumination only



Illumination + flames



Virtual Fire

- Thanks to occlusion models, this calculation can be done with many known computer graphics lighting algorithms and can be accelerated by graphics cards. The calculation can be simple or complex depending on the requirements of the application.
- The original intensity of the pixel is scaled up based on the result of the computation. Finally, virtual flames are drawn onto the image.



Unmodified frame



Virtual illumination only

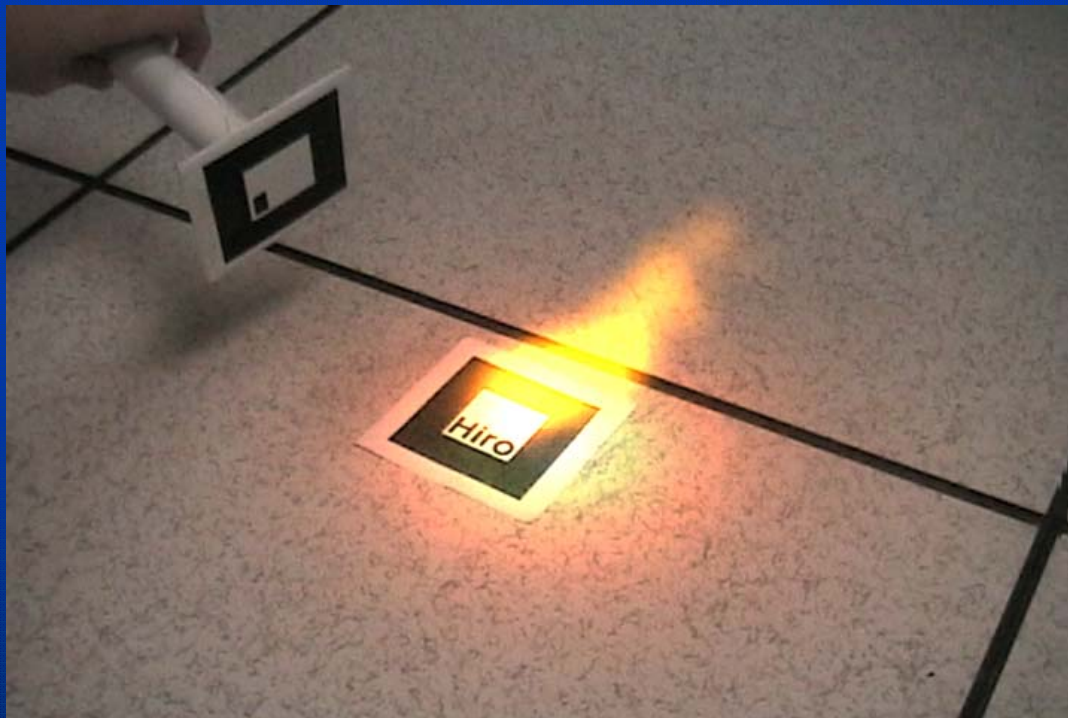


Illumination + flames



Bonus: Virtual Wind

A separate marker tracks the position of a non-existing fan. Lighting on ground shifts with flame's position.



Virtual Flashlight

Artificially make a room darker, and restore it to its original intensity with a virtual flashlight.

Done in multiple steps.



Unmodified video frame



Final processed frame



Virtual Flashlight

Step #1: Scale down intensity of pixels that are not covered by tracked occlusion models by some constant factor.

Untracked pixels assumed to be unlit by virtual light

Partially darkened frame



Final processed frame



Virtual Flashlight

Step #2: Calculate shadows from virtual objects falling on real objects.

Using a version of the shadow volume algorithm from computer graphics adapted for MR.

Virtual shadows on real objects



Final processed frame



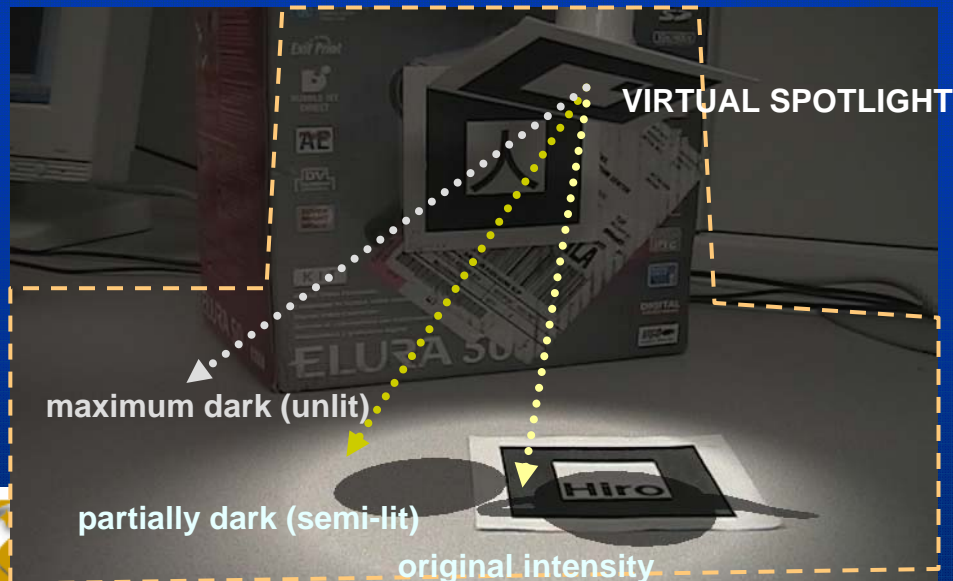
Virtual Flashlight

Step #3: Artificially darken occlusion model -covered pixels, and simulate virtual light by darkening virtually “lit” pixels less.

Modified intensity is determined by the spotlight algorithm from computer graphics.

Full virtual lighting applied

Final processed frame

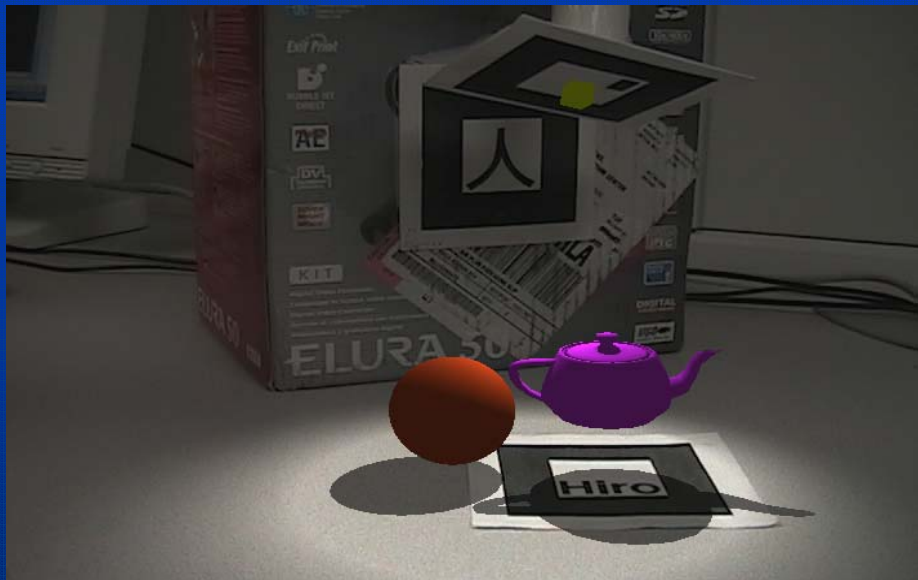


Virtual Flashlight

Step #4: Composite virtual objects and compute shadows from real and other virtual objects falling on them.

Use same basic algorithm as in Step #2.

Final processed frame



Video



(click image to play)



Color Transfer

Erik Reinhard



Computer generated images

Can be very realistic,
but color selection is
sometimes a
problem

Not so with holiday
snaps

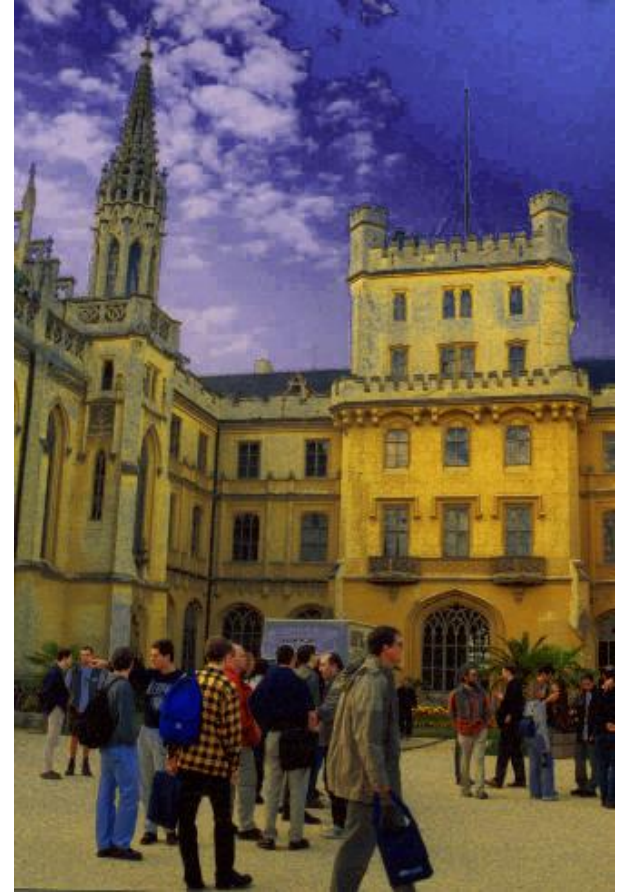
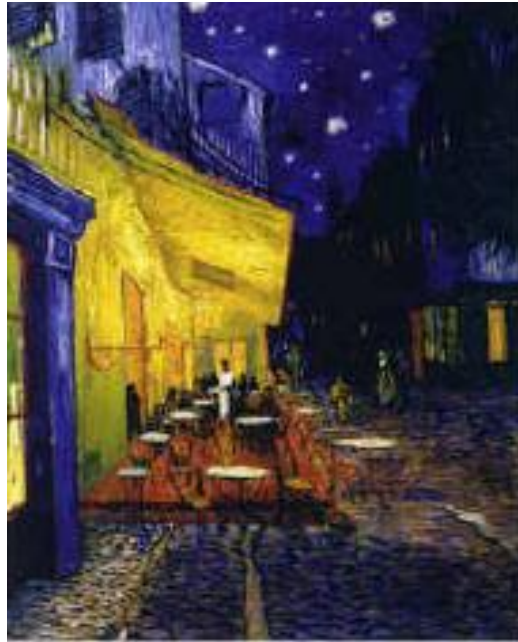


Fool the human visual system

into accepting 'realistic color schemes'



Van Gogh's Holiday Photos



The Process

- Reinhard et al., 2001
 - Compute mean and variance of color attributes of pixels in source and target
 - Impose mean and variance of source on target
 - Requires source and target be similar in composition; hard to control in dynamic MR
- Chang et al., 2004
 - Name colors and maintain each pixel in its color group
 - Avoids swatches but may be hard to maintain frame rate; will try to optimize



Color Space

- RGB's dimensions are correlated, making analysis a 3-d problem
- Can get three 1-d problems by using $L\alpha\beta$ space (independent in practice)



Extending to MR

- Get example from real; target is virtual
- Experimentally have found log space is not necessary; thus use CIE Lab
- Can change RGB space to LMS and then to CIE Lab in a matrix multiply; inverse is also one multiply
- Can optimize mean and variance computation by ignoring transparent parts of target; also tried optimizing by skipping mean/variance computation on every other frame and/or every other pixel



Video Samples

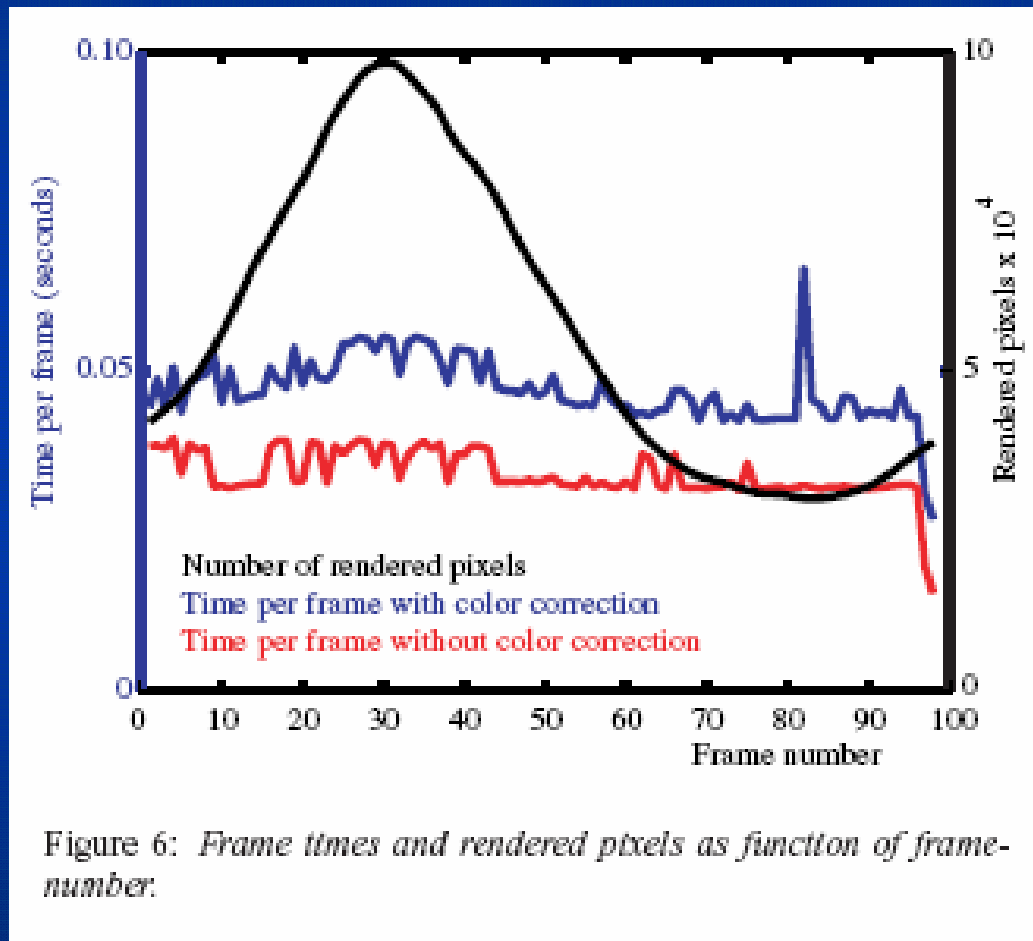


Pegasus uncorrected

Pegasus color corrected



Frame Rates



Cost of Adjustments

- Found no advantage in computing mean and variance every other frame or on every other pixel (actually cost 3 fps)
- Primary cost is in shifting pixels, not in computing means and variances
- Unrolling loops brought major gain
- Current cost overhead is about 23%
- There are many improvements to be made
- Experiments continue ...



Invention to Innovation

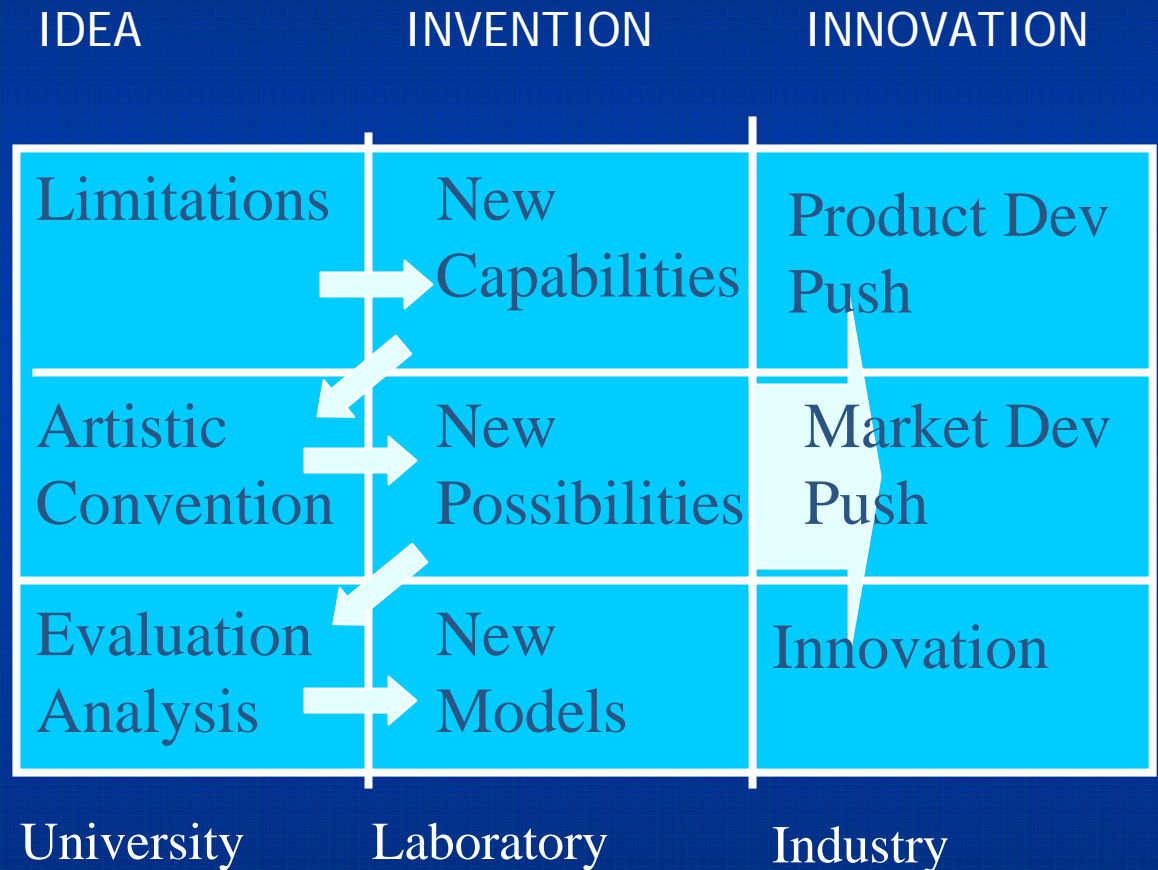


- **PUSH:** Technical Capabilities to Creative Possibilities
- **PURPOSE:** Human Impact (cognitive and Imaginative)
- **PULL:** Commercial Potential



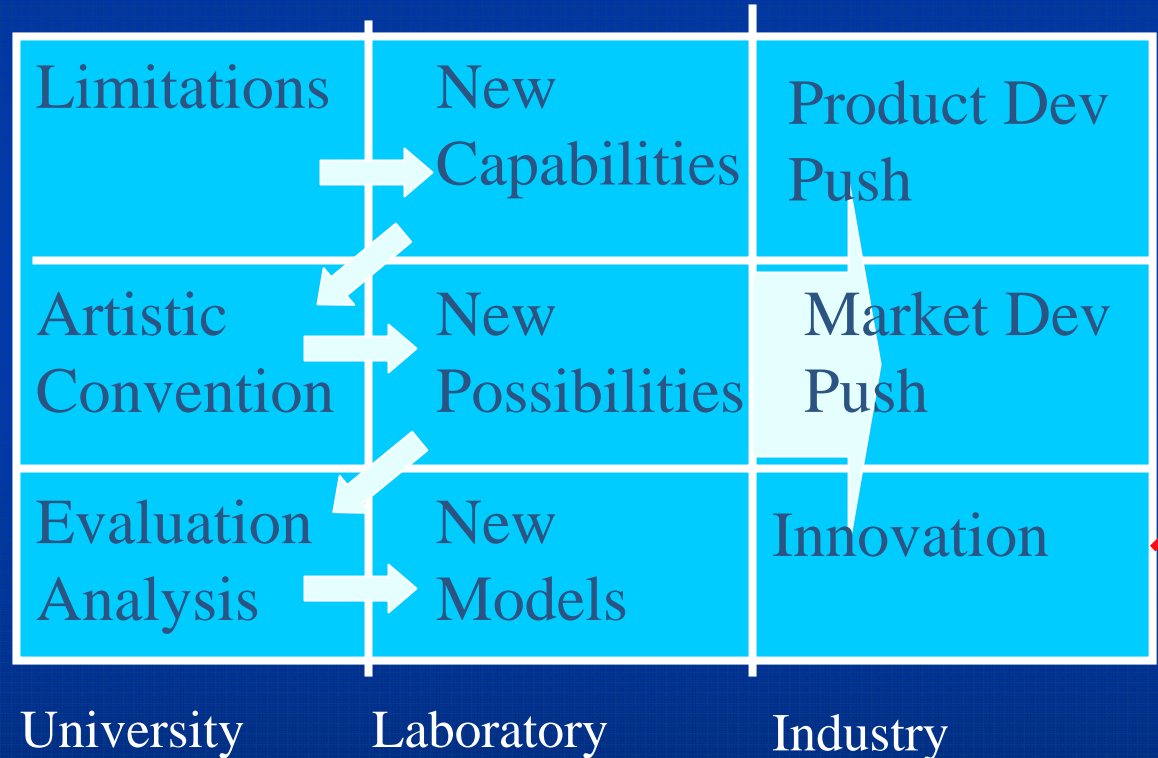
Media Innovation Infrastructure

- Science & Technology
- Human Impact cognitive & imagine
- Business & Production Models



Media Innovation Infrastructure

IDEA INVENTION INNOVATION



- Science & Technology
- Human Impact cognitive & imagine
- Business & Production Models



Knowledge Network



Inventing, marketing, financing, and organizing typically involve different

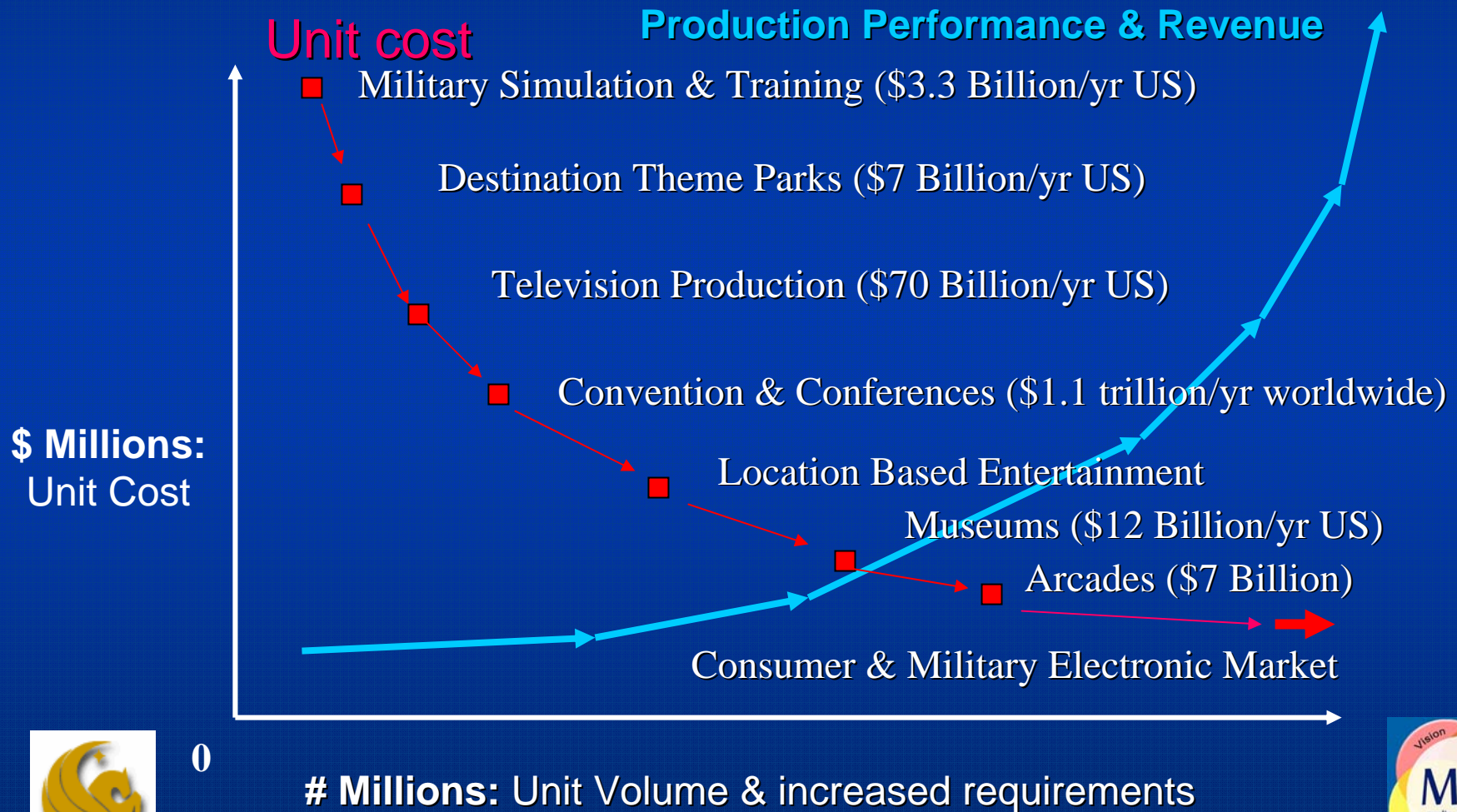
- *People*
- *Places*
- *Priorities*
- *Processes*

Knowledge specialization often prevents marriage of

- *Problems*
- *Solutions*
- *Options*
- *Resources*

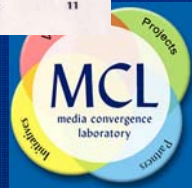
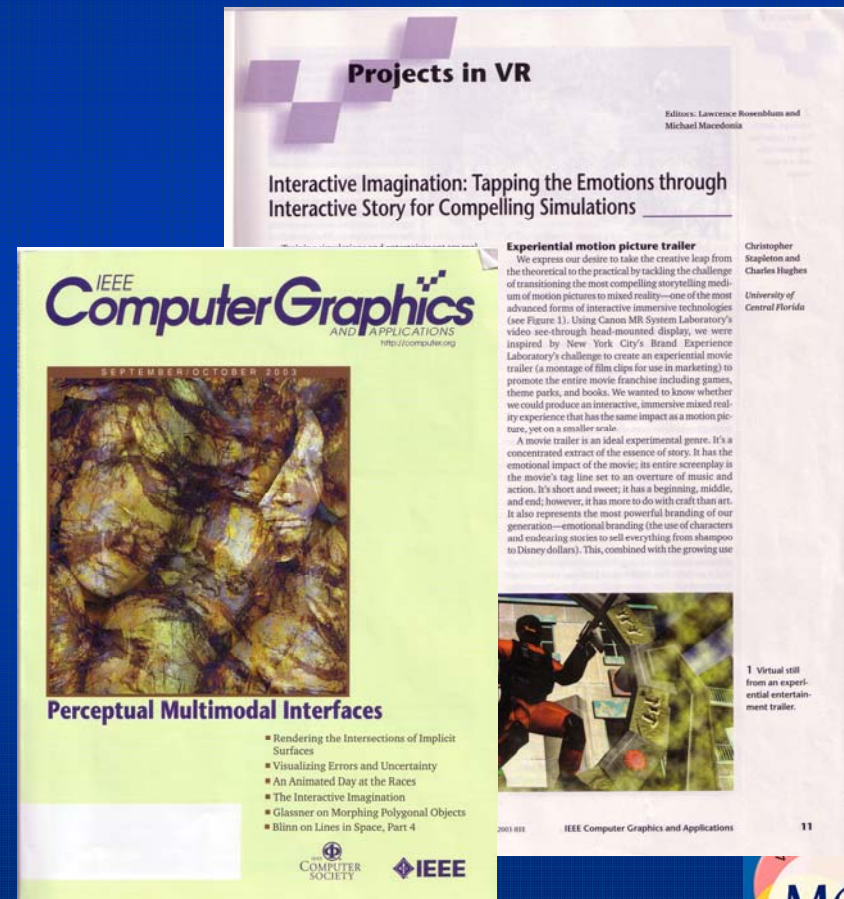
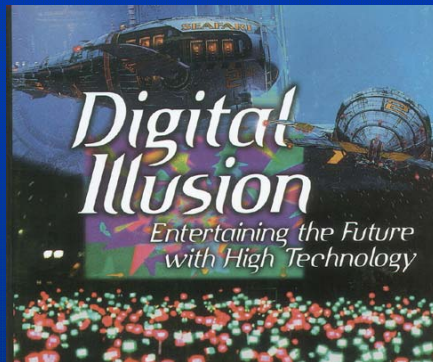


Core Technology, Diverse Applications: "Cross-industry value transfer"



Notable Publications:

- IEEE Computer
- Computer Graphics and Applications





Going Beyond Reality: to Create Extreme Multi- Modal Mixed Reality for Entertainment

Christopher Stapleton, MCL Director
Dr. Charles Hughes, MCL Chief Scientist

Scott Malo, Digital Production Supervisor

**Media Convergence Laboratory
University of Central Florida**

A Partnership of

**Institute for Simulation and Training
School of Computer Science
College of Arts and Science**

