



Augmented Reality : Modern Trends and Technical Solutions

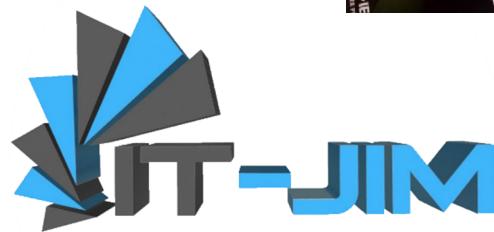
*Ievgen Gorovyj, PhD,
founder & CEO @ It-Jim,
signal and image processing*

It-Jim: Key Interests

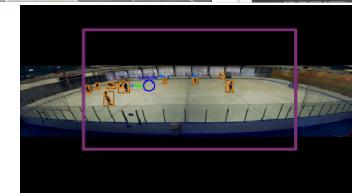


CEO & founder, PhD, signal and image processing
author of >40 publications

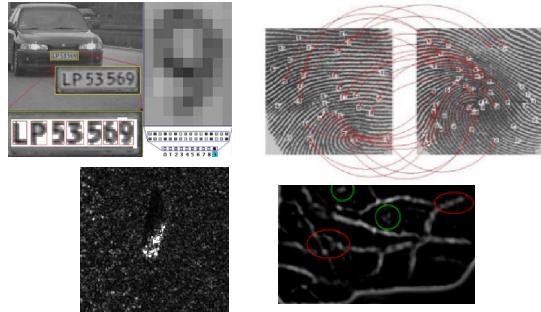
Augmented reality



Object tracking



Pattern recognition



OUTLINE

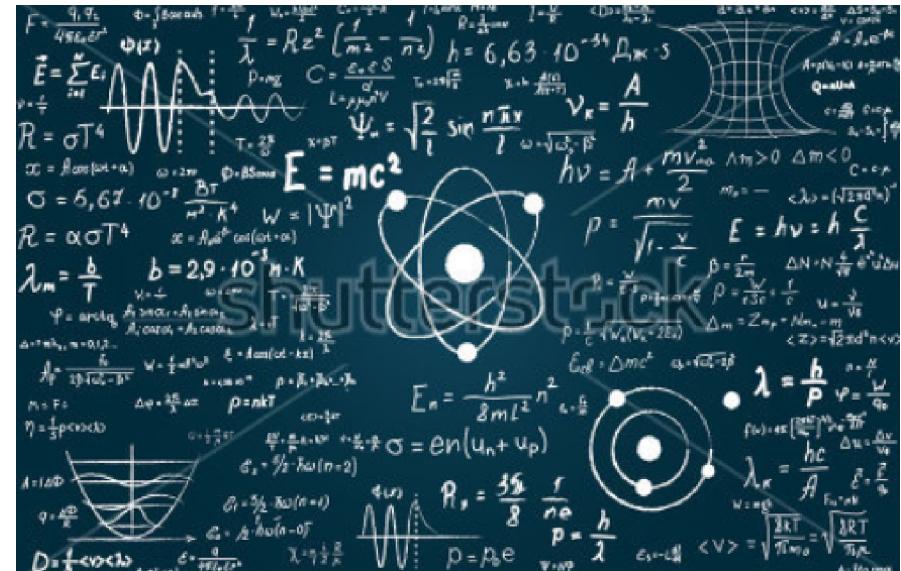
- Introduction
 - ❑ AR history
 - ❑ Examples, applications, market
 - ❑ Software and hardware
- AR: What's inside?
 - ❑ AR and camera pose
 - ❑ AR markers
 - ❑ Detection
 - ❑ Tracking
 - ❑ Image retrieval
 - ❑ SLAM for AR
- Mobile AR in Production
 - ❑ AR user experience
 - ❑ SDK infrastructure
 - ❑ Real examples
- Conclusions



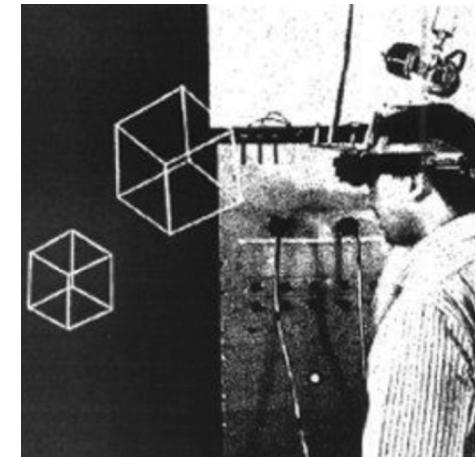
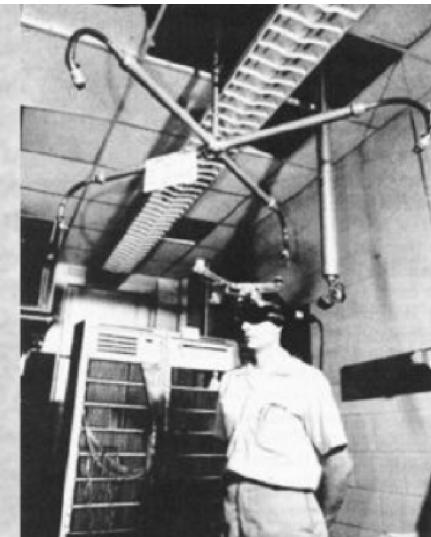
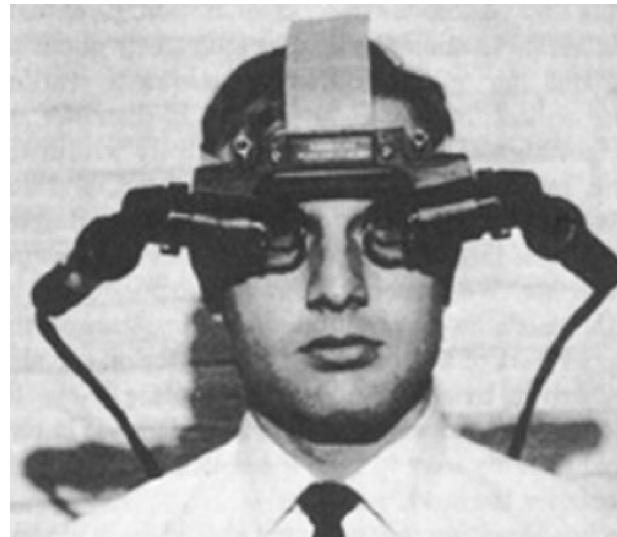
Augmented Reality: Intro

Augmented Reality: What's It?

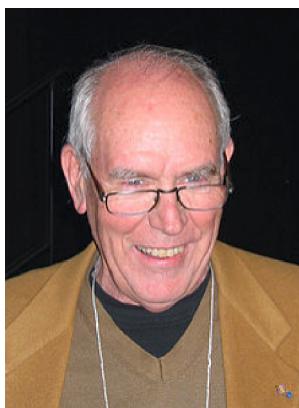



$$F = \frac{q_1 q_2}{4\pi \epsilon_0 r^2} \quad \Phi(x) = R x^2 \left(\frac{1}{m_2} - \frac{1}{n_1} \right) \quad h = 6,63 \cdot 10^{-34} \text{ J}\cdot\text{s}$$
$$\vec{E} = \sum_{i=1}^n E_i \quad C = \frac{\epsilon_0 \epsilon S}{d} \quad L = \frac{\mu_0 I}{2\pi r} \quad \Psi_n = \sqrt{\frac{2}{L}} \sin \frac{n\pi x}{L} \quad V_K = \frac{A}{h}$$
$$R = \sigma T^4 \quad \omega = 2\pi f \quad \phi = \theta + \omega t \quad \Psi = |\Psi|^2 \quad \hbar v = A + \frac{MV_m}{2} \quad \Delta m > 0 \quad \Delta m < 0$$
$$\Sigma = 5,67 \cdot 10^{-8} \frac{W}{m^2 K^4} \quad W = |\Psi|^2 \quad n_0 = -e\lambda \omega / (\sqrt{2\pi \hbar \Delta E})^3$$
$$R = \alpha \sigma T^4 \quad \omega = \theta \omega^2 \cos(\omega t + \alpha) \quad P = \frac{mv}{c} \quad E = h\nu = \hbar \frac{c}{\lambda}$$
$$\lambda_m = \frac{b}{T} \quad b = 2,9 \cdot 10^{-3} m \cdot K \quad p = \frac{h}{2\pi} \quad \Delta N = N \frac{4}{9} \delta^2 d u$$
$$\varphi = \arctg \frac{y_2 - y_1}{x_2 - x_1} \quad \theta = \arctg \frac{y_2 - y_1}{x_2 - x_1} \quad U = \frac{v}{\lambda} \quad p = \frac{1}{c} \sqrt{V_0(V_0 - 2E)}$$
$$\Delta m = m_p - m_e \quad \langle Z \rangle = \sqrt{2 \pi d^2 n \langle v \rangle} \quad \lambda = \frac{h}{P} \quad \varphi = \frac{\omega}{\omega_0}$$
$$A = \frac{h}{2\pi \epsilon_0 \epsilon_0 c^2} \quad \nu = \frac{1}{2\pi} \omega \quad E = \hbar \omega (n+1) \quad \sigma = e n (u_n + u_p) \quad \lambda_{el} = \frac{h}{e} \quad \lambda = \frac{h}{P} \quad \varphi = \frac{\omega}{\omega_0}$$
$$\rho = nkT \quad \rho = \rho_0 e^{-\frac{E}{kT}} \quad \rho = \frac{p}{\epsilon_0} \quad \Delta u = \frac{\Delta \nu}{\nu_0} \quad f(\nu) = e^{-\left[\frac{2\pi k T}{\hbar c}\right]^{2/3} \frac{2\pi}{\hbar c}}$$
$$D = \frac{1}{2} \ln \frac{1}{1 - e^{-\frac{E}{kT}}} \quad \epsilon = \frac{q}{4\pi \epsilon_0 \epsilon_0 r^2} \quad \sigma = \frac{1}{2} \hbar \omega (n+1) \quad \lambda = \frac{h}{2\pi \epsilon_0 \epsilon_0 c^2} \quad \lambda_{el} = \frac{h}{e} \quad \lambda = \frac{hc}{\epsilon_0 \epsilon_0 c^2}$$
$$R_s = \frac{35}{8} \frac{r}{\nu_0} \quad p = \frac{h}{\lambda} \quad \epsilon = \frac{1}{2} \hbar \omega (n+1) \quad \nu = \frac{c}{\lambda} \quad \langle V \rangle = \sqrt{\frac{2kT}{m}} = \sqrt{\frac{2RT}{m}}$$

AR History: First Appearance



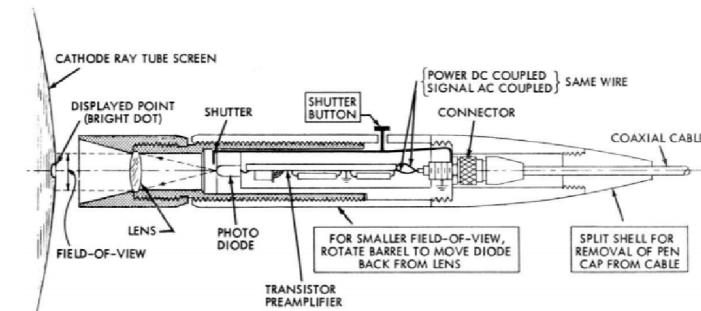
1968 1st head-mounted display – Sword of Damocles (Ivan Sutherland)



Sutherland - a father of computer graphics



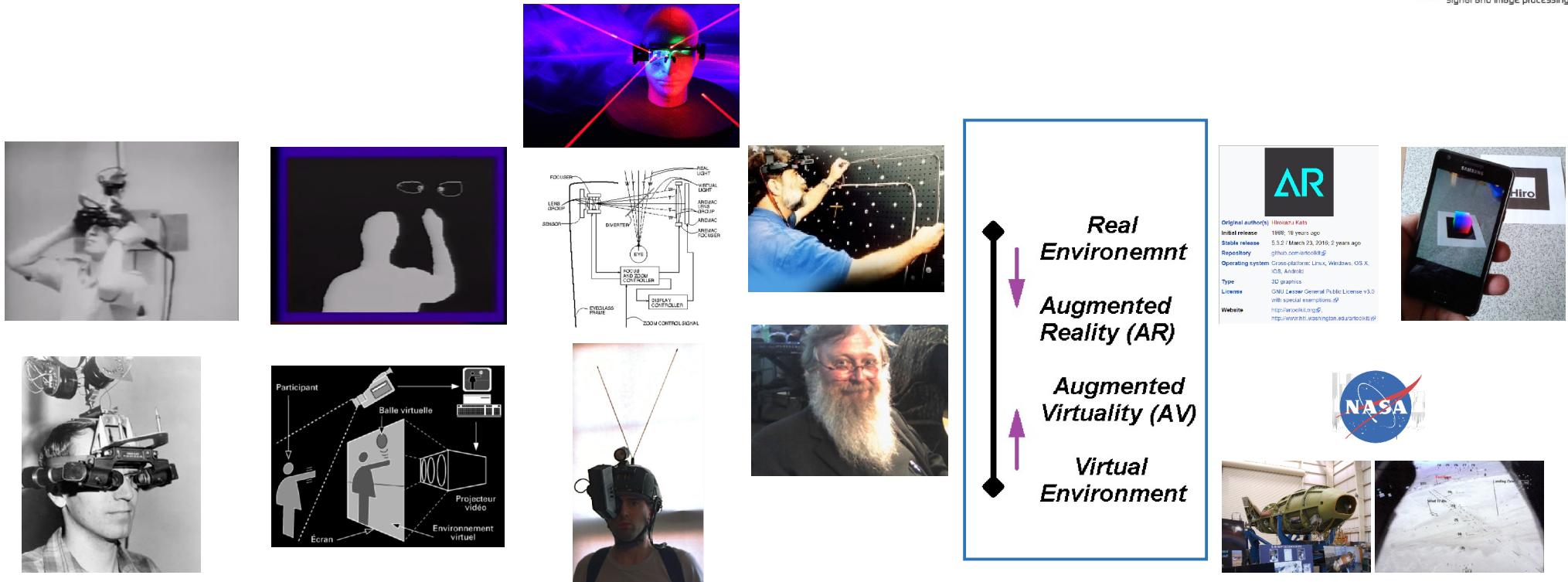
Sketchpad* (first light-pen)



AR: Introduction

Sketchpad: A MAN-MACHINE GRAPHICAL COMMUNICATION SYSTEM, I. Sutherland, PhD thesis, MIT, 1963.

AR History: First Steps



The timeline illustrates the evolution of AR from 1968 to 1999, showing various prototypes and concepts:

- 1968: Sutherland** - A person wearing a head-mounted display (HMD) with a wireframe cube projected onto it.
- 1978: VideoPlace** by Myron Krueger - A video projection system where a participant's hand is tracked and displayed on a screen.
- 1980: EyeTap** by Steve Mann - A diagram of the EyeTap device, showing its internal optical components: FOCUSER, LENS, DIVERTER, MIRROR, MIRROR FOCUSER, ZOOM CONTROLLER, PIVOT POINT CONTROLLER, and DISPLAY CONTROLLER.
- 1990: Tom Caudell (Boeing)** - A person wearing an HMD and interacting with a virtual environment overlaid on a physical pegboard wall.
- 1994: Reality continuum** by Milgram - A diagram illustrating the Reality Continuum between Real Environment and Virtual Environment, separated by Augmented Reality (AR) and Augmented Virtuality (AV).
- 1999: AR in NASA ARToolKit** - A diagram showing the ARToolKit logo and a screenshot of a mobile phone displaying a 3D AR overlay.

1968

Sutherland

1978

VideoPlace
Myron Krueger

1980

EyeTap
(Steve Mann)

1990

Tom Caudell
(Boeing)

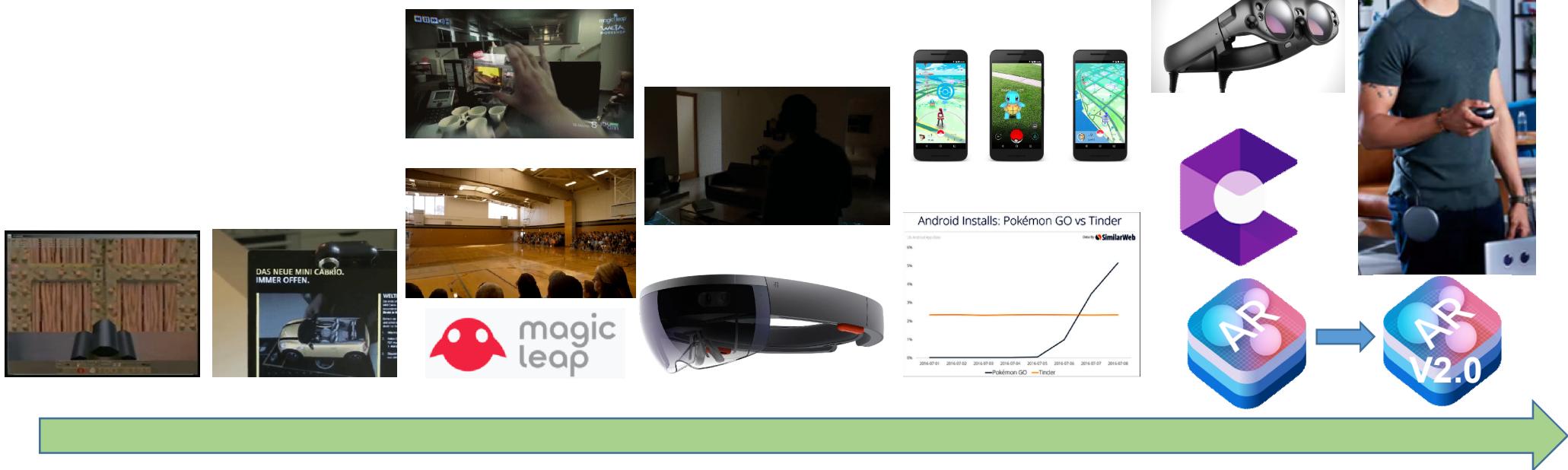
1994

Reality continuum
(Milgram)

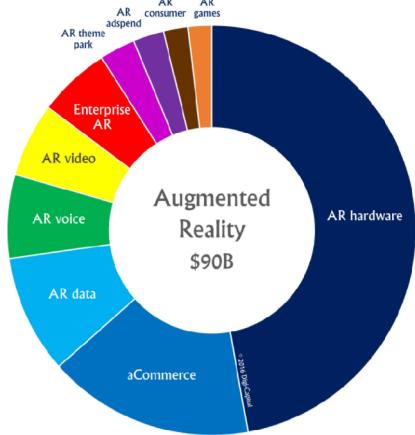
1999

AR in NASA
ARToolKit

AR History: Modern Times

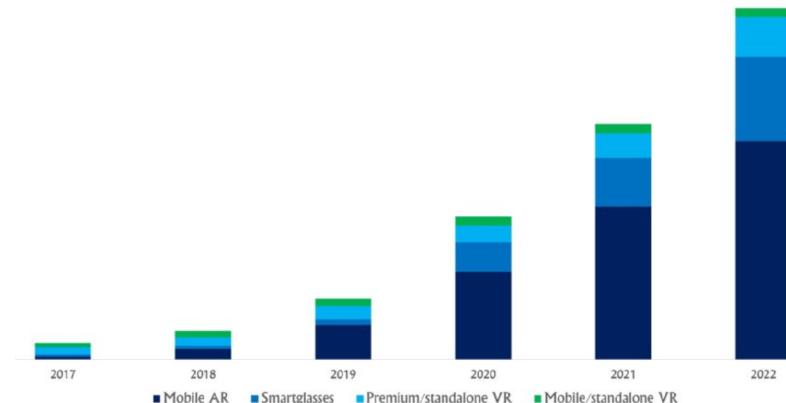


Mobile AR Market

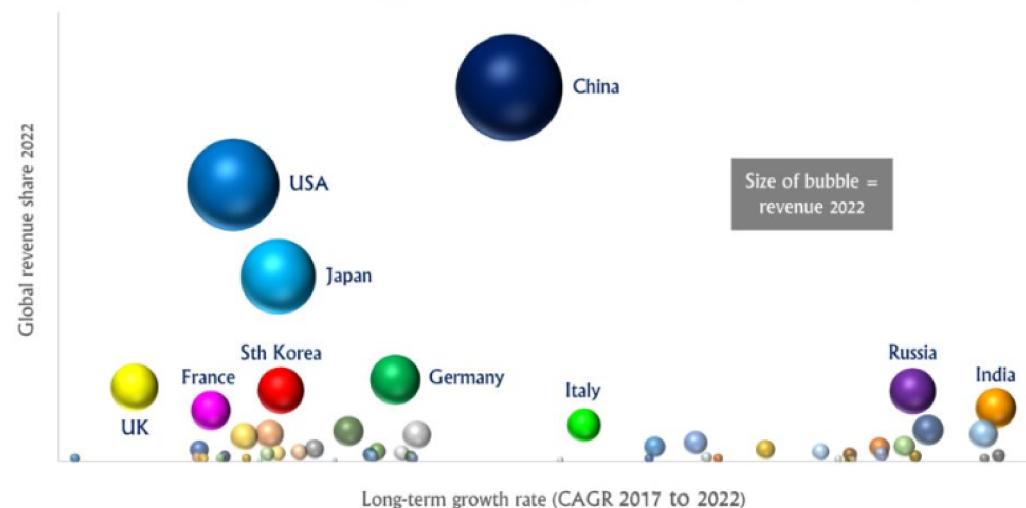


Market share by 2020 (Digi-Capital)

AR/VR Platform Revenue



AR/VR country revenue vs growth rate (2017 to 2022)



Mobile AR: Software Landscape

	country	platforms	features
 vuforia®	UK	  	Complex object recognition, smart glasses support, 0.5M community!
 kudan AUGMENTED REALITY	UK, Japan	 	Versatile infrastructure for mobile, drones and automotive
 wkitude	Austria	 	Unity, smart glasses support
 MAXST	South Korea	  	Unity, Various trackers
	USA		Unity, VIO, Multiplayer
	USA	 	Motion tracking, environmental understanding, Light estimation

AR Use Cases



AR in sports (simplest)



AR in retail



Location-based AR



AR in real estate

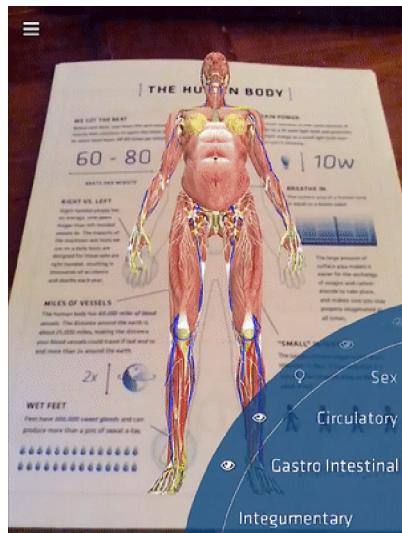


Furniture AR

AR in Education

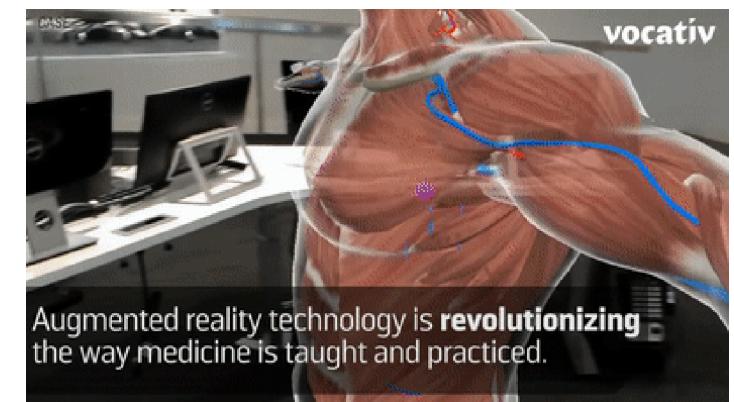


Basic education



DAQRI elements 4D

DAQRI anatomy



Medical education with HoloLens

AR in Entertainment



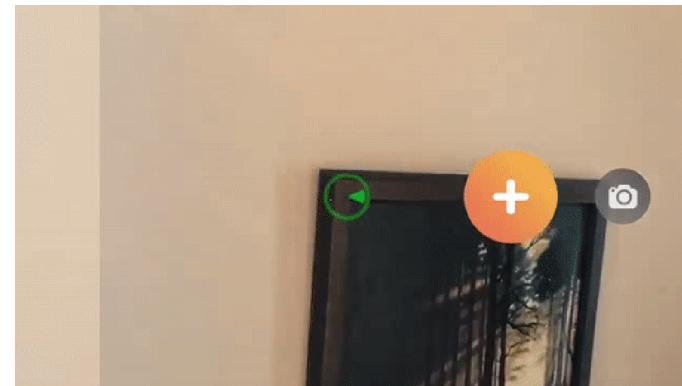
AR astronomy (ARKit)



AR highway (ARCore)

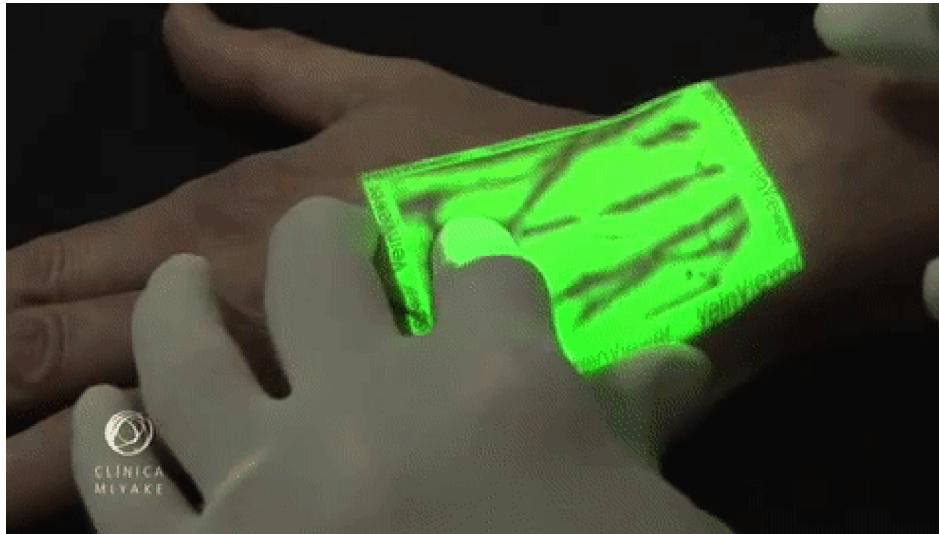


AR portals (ARKit)



AR measure (ARKit)

AR in Medicine



Vein viewer (NIR+Optical)
Clinica Miyake



than wearing some type of shield, which is often what surgeons do.

AR surgery (X-ray + optical)
Augmedics

FRONT-END



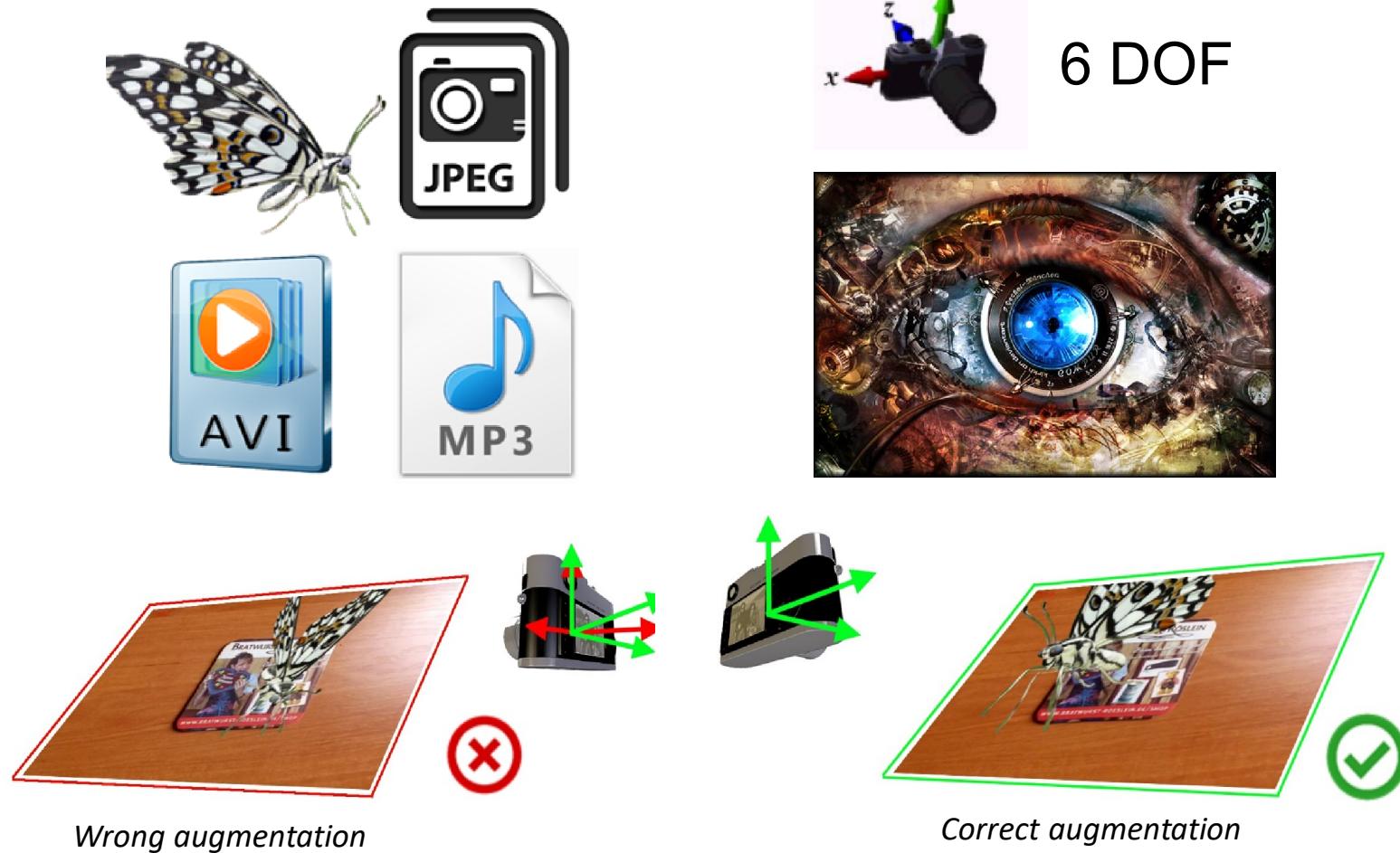
BACK-END



AR: Algorithms and Solutions

- camera pose and marker detection
- image retrieval
- tracking
- markerless and SLAM

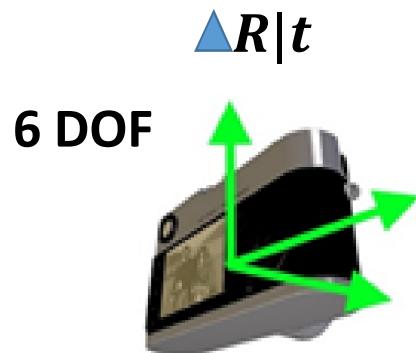
AR Magic: What Do We Need?



Marker-based vs Markerless

2

Markerless



Easy to detect markers

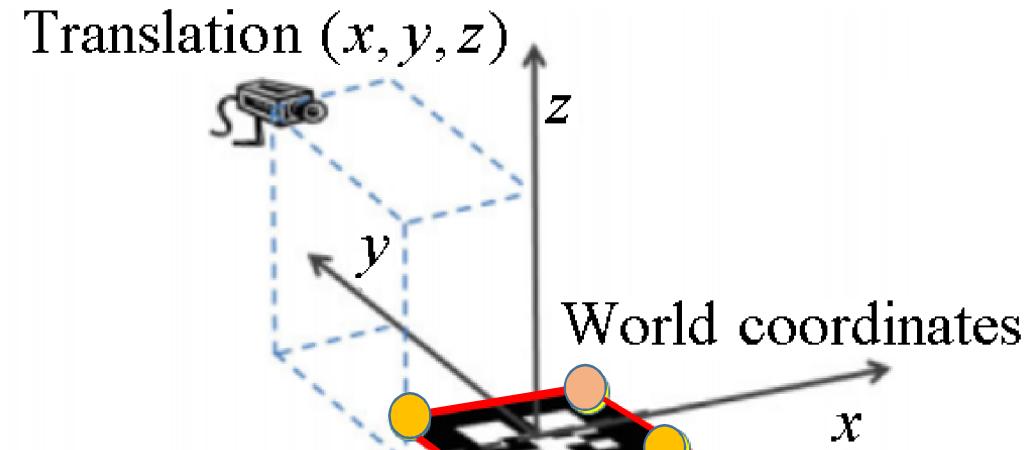
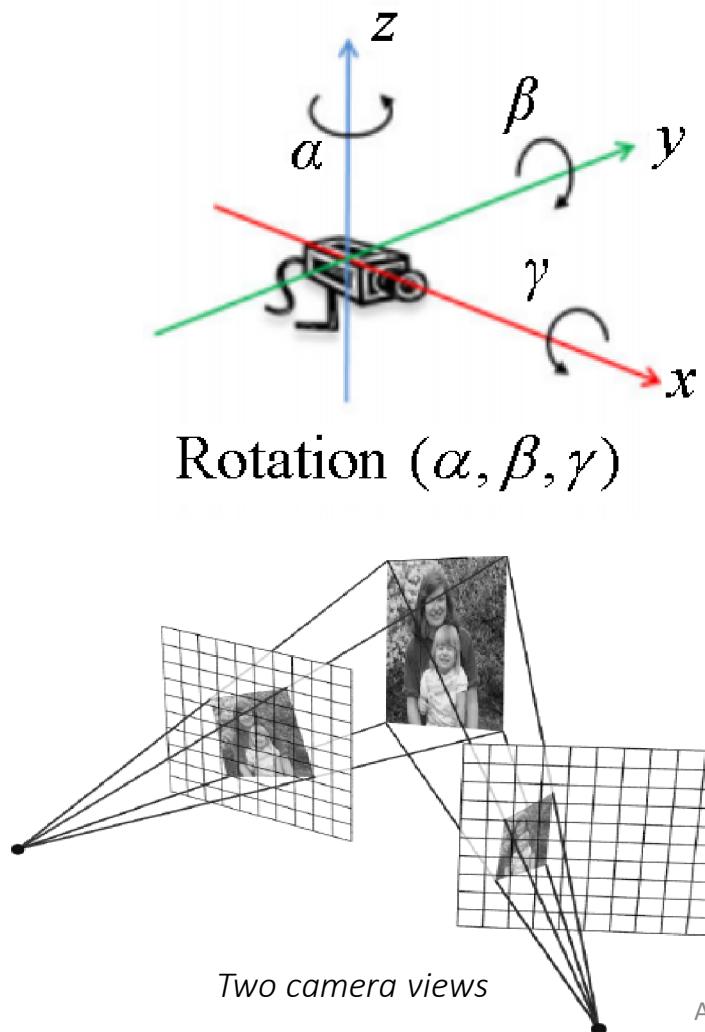
Textureless scene is not a problem



High complexity

Wicks for limited distances

Marker-based AR and Camera Pose

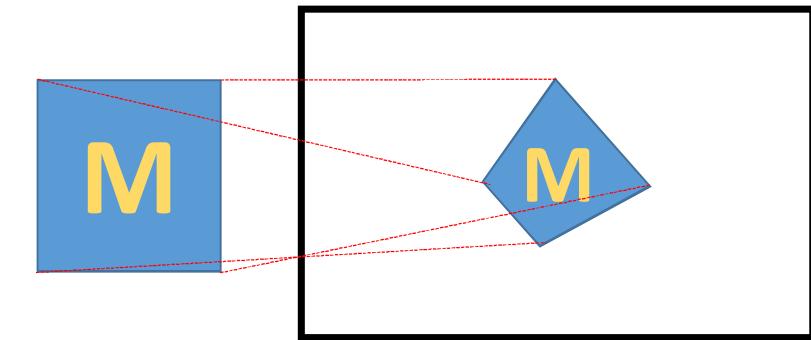


$$\begin{bmatrix} x'_i \\ y'_i \\ 1 \end{bmatrix} \cong \begin{bmatrix} h_{00} & h_{01} & h_{02} \\ h_{10} & h_{11} & h_{12} \\ h_{20} & h_{21} & h_{22} \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} x_i \\ y_i \\ 1 \end{bmatrix}$$

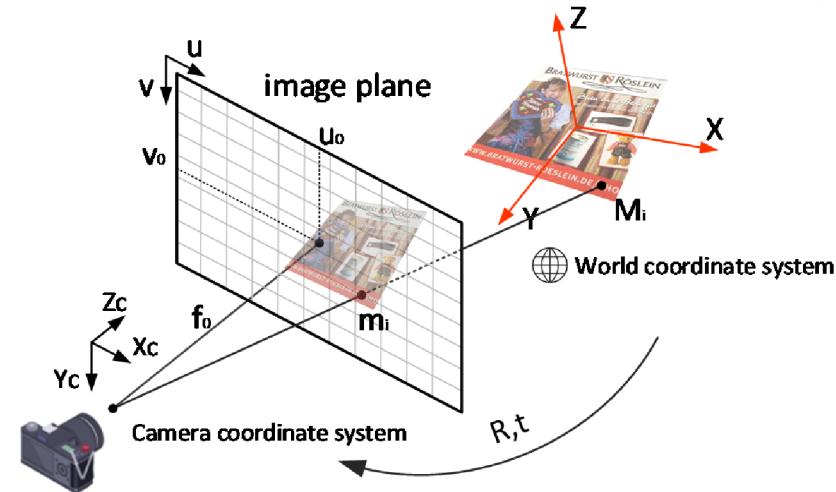
Homography

AR: Algorithms and solutions

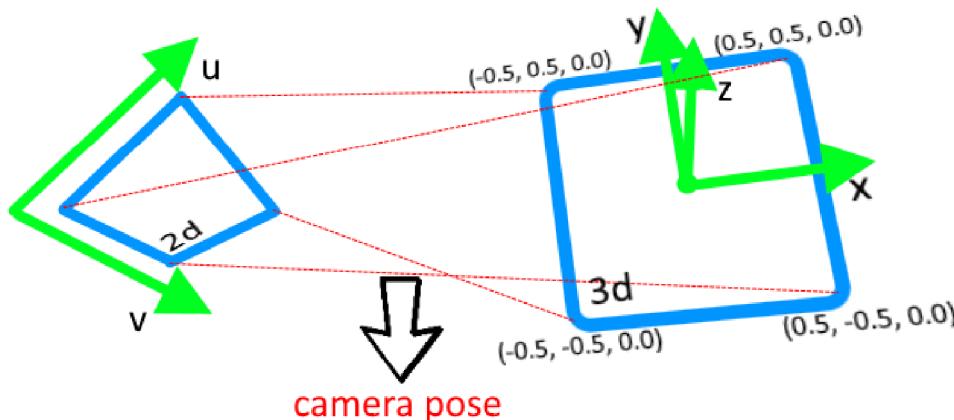
Camera Pose Estimation Steps



Homography estimation



Projective geometry

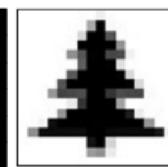


Camera pose extraction (2D-3D)

AR: Algorithms and solutions

$$\begin{aligned}
 \text{Matrix } K &= \begin{bmatrix} f_x & 0 & u_x \\ 0 & f_y & v_y \\ 0 & 0 & 1 \end{bmatrix} \\
 \text{Matrix } R|t &= \begin{bmatrix} r_{11} & r_{12} & r_{13} \\ r_{21} & r_{22} & r_{23} \\ r_{31} & r_{32} & r_{33} \\ t_1 & t_2 & t_3 \\ t_4 & t_5 & t_6 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 \end{bmatrix}
 \end{aligned}$$

Fiducial Markers Diversity



Template-based markers



ARToolKit



*ARToolKit
Plus*



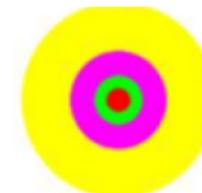
ARTag



Intersense



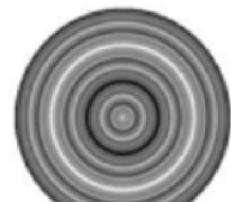
ARUCO



Multiring color



RuneTag



FourierTag



Matrix



BinARyID



Cybercode



Visualcode



ARSTudio



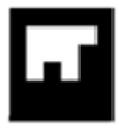
Spotcode



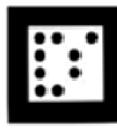
CCTag



CALTag



IGD



SCV



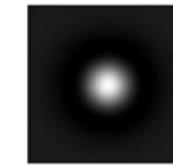
HOM



ReactIVision



QRcode



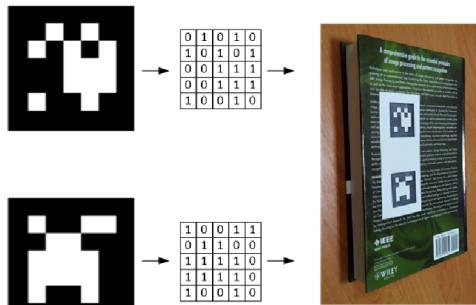
SIFTTag



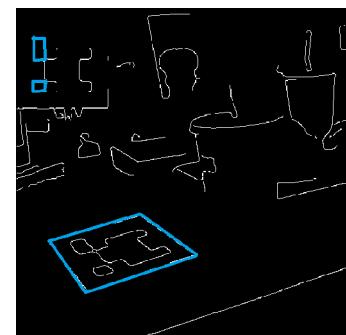
AprilTag

AR: Algorithms and solutions

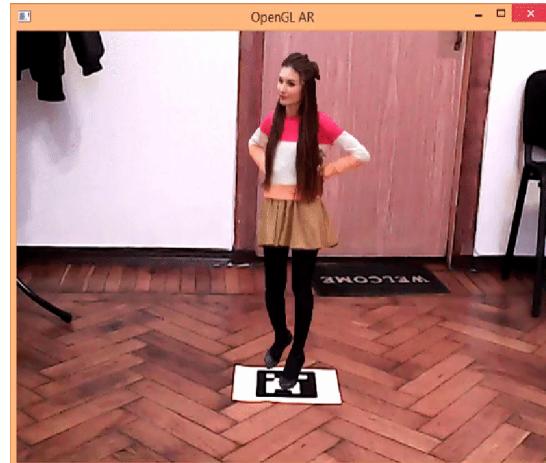
ArUCO Markers



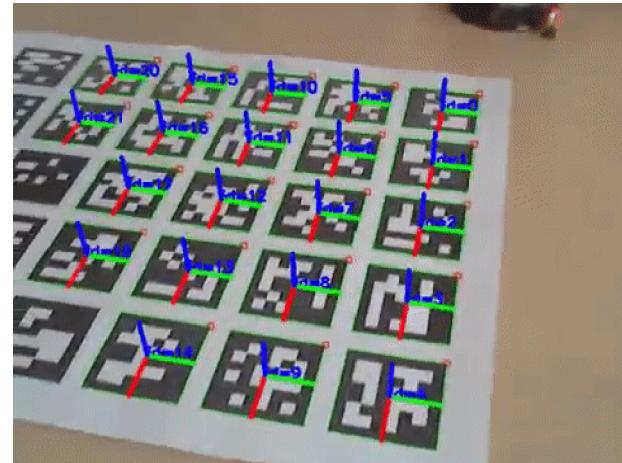
Binary marker detection



Binary marker recognition



Fiducial marker tracking

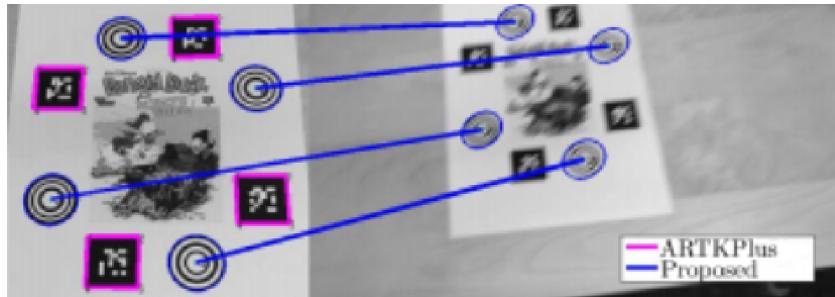


Multiple marker tracking

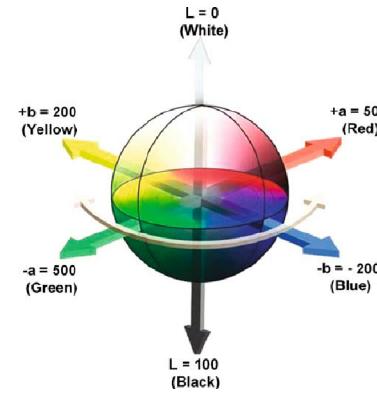
AR: Algorithms and solutions

S.Garrido-Jurado et. al. Generation of fiducial marker dictionaries using Mixed Integer Linear Programming. Pattern Recognition. Volume 51, March 2016, Pages 481-491

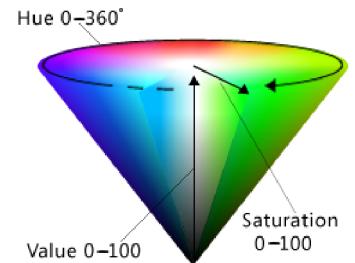
Fiducial Markers: Interesting Examples



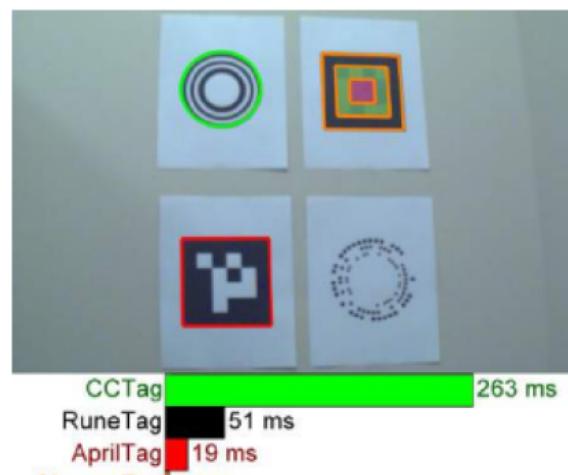
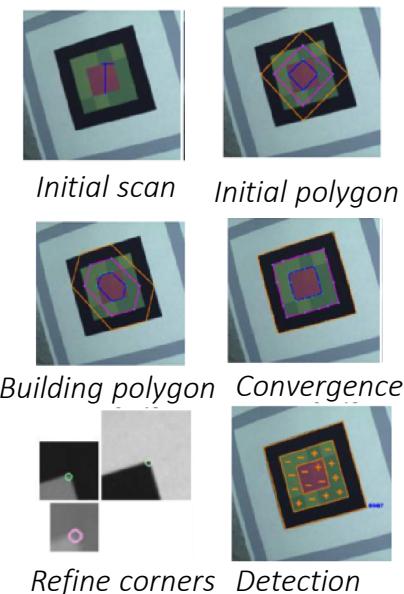
Resistance to motion blur



LAB color space



HSV color space

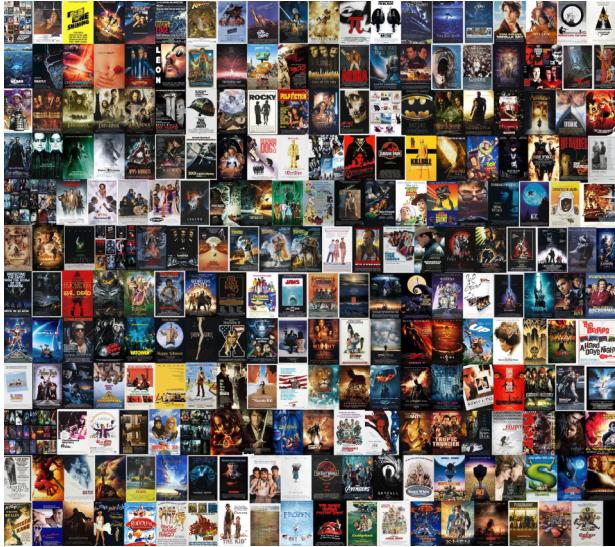


AR: Algorithms and solutions

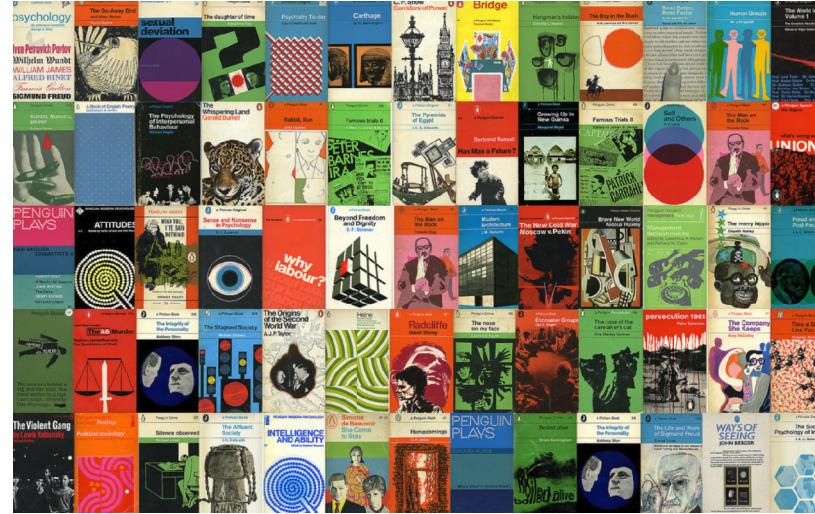


ChromaTag: A Colored Marker and Fast Detection Algorithm. Joseph DeGol, Timothy Bretl, Derek Hoiem, ICCV-2017, pp.1472-1481.

Image Markers



Film billboard



Book covers



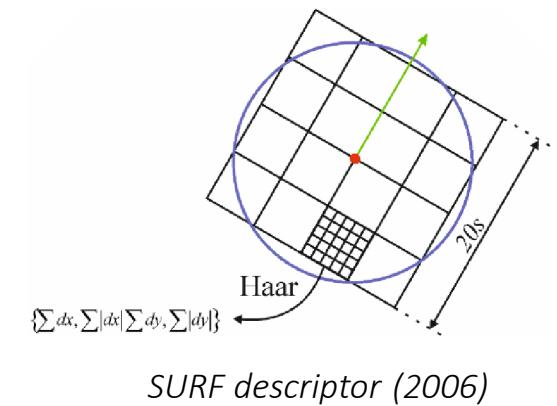
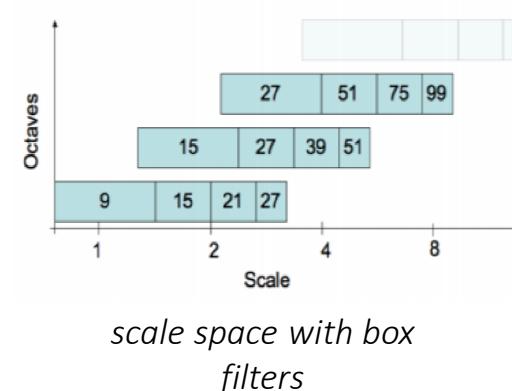
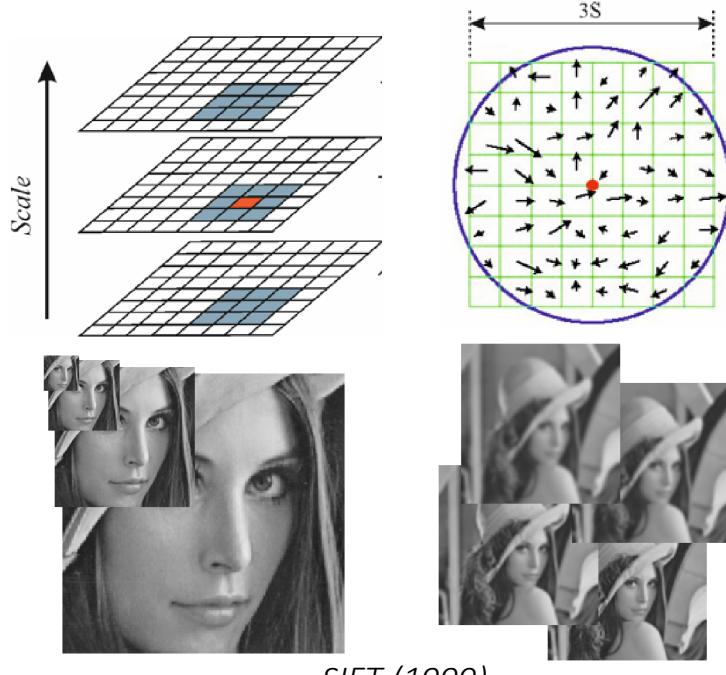
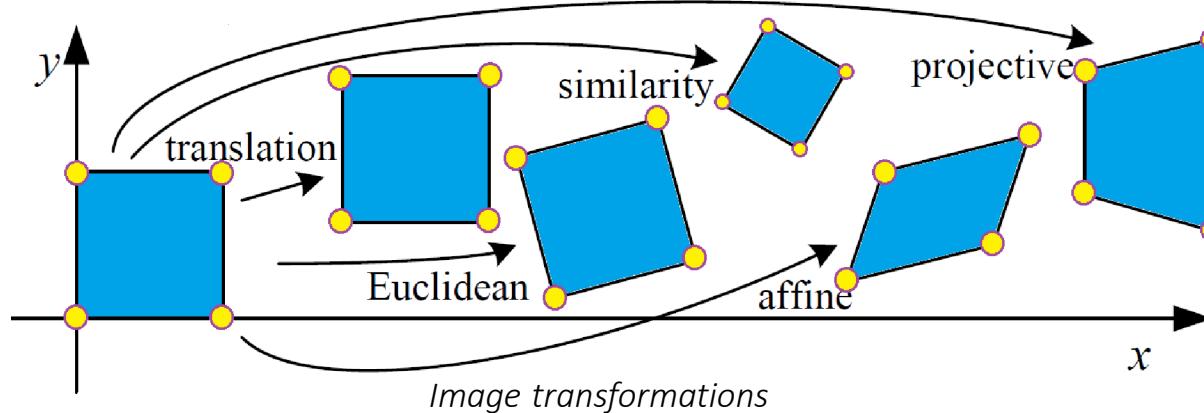
Newspapers



Menu, food, etc.

AR: Algorithms and solutions

Image Description: First Approaches



AR: Algorithms and solutions

Local Feature Descriptors

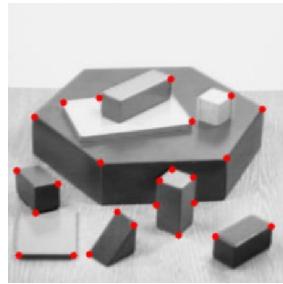
Keypoint detection



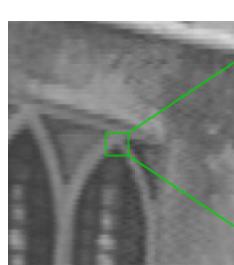
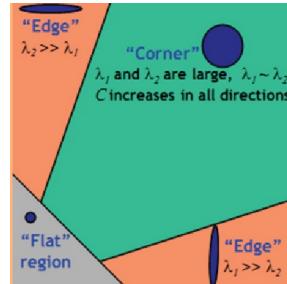
Keypoint description



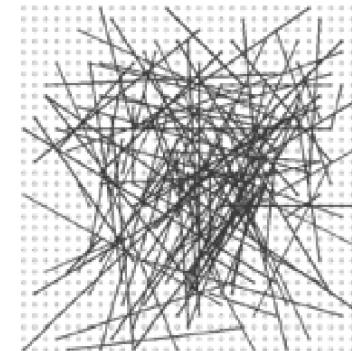
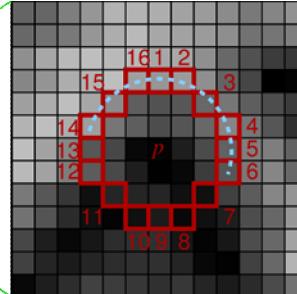
Matching



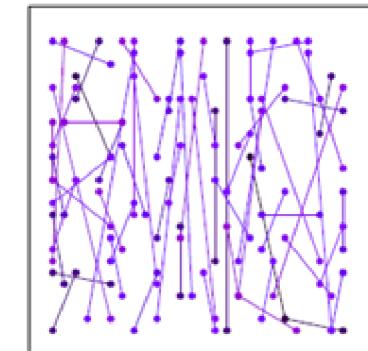
Corner detection



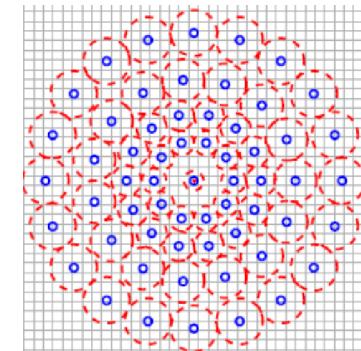
FAST



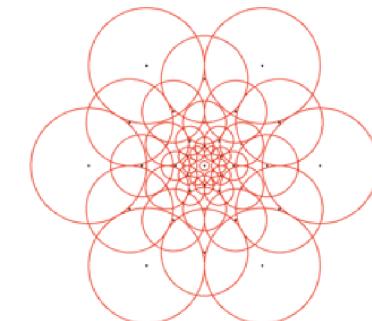
BRIEF



ORB



BRISK



FREAK

KAZE and A-KAZE

*linear diffusion
(SIFT) - slow*



non-linear diffusion (KAZE)



$t_i = 5.12$

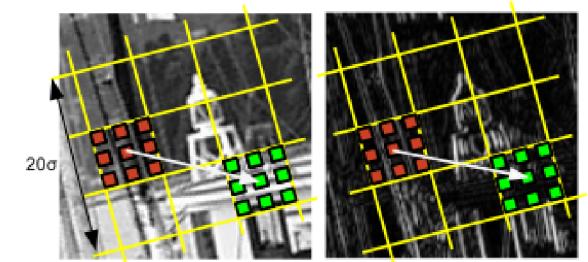
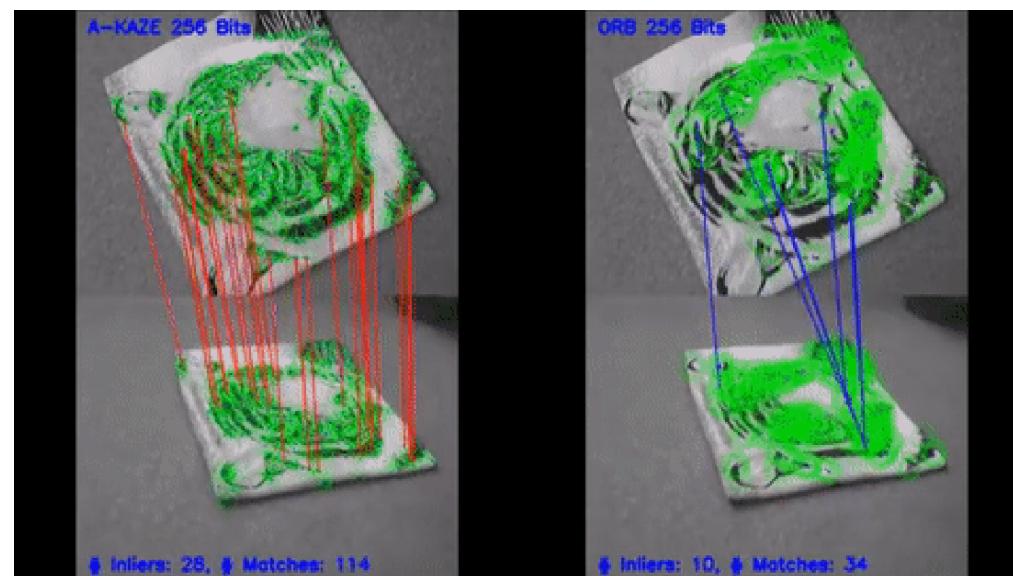
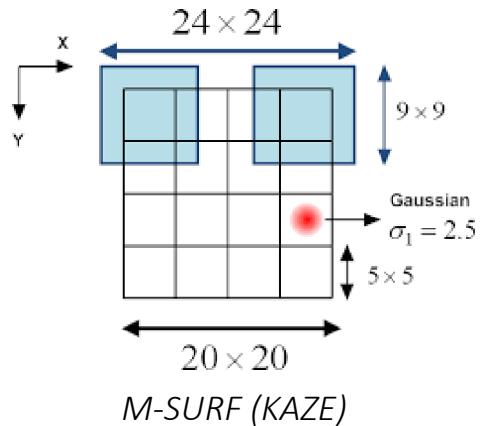
$t_i = 20.48$

$t_i = 81.92$

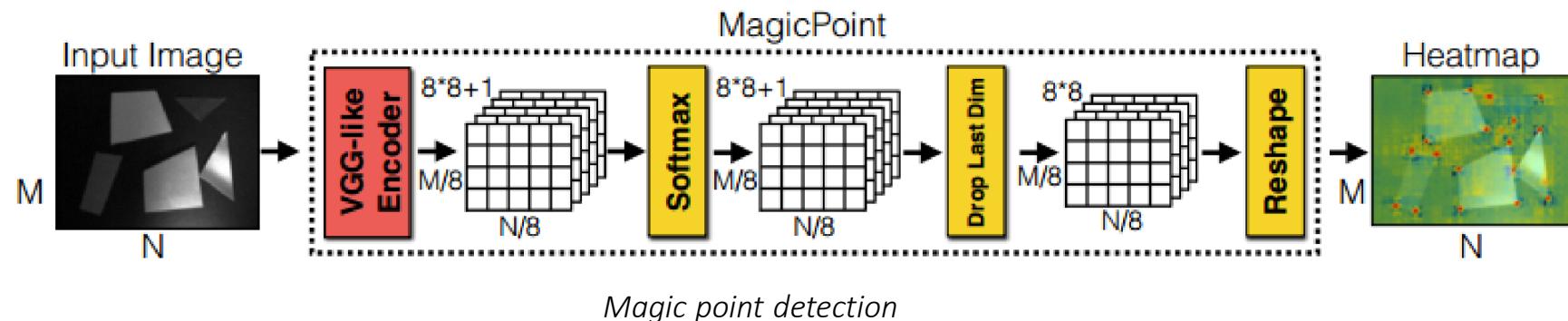
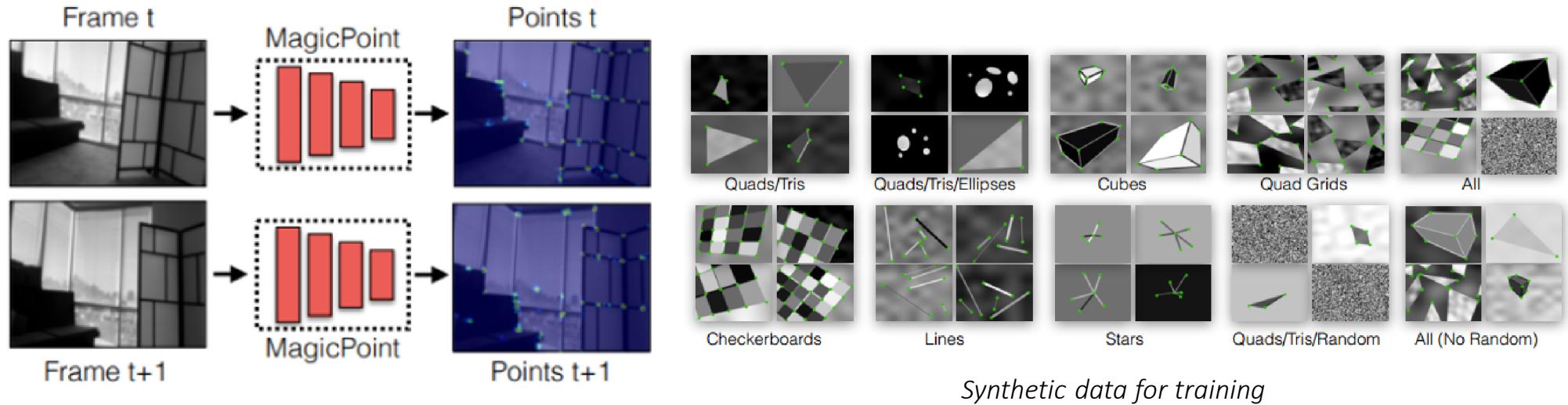
$t_i = 130.04$

$t_i = 206.42$

Scale-space comparison



MagicPoints (Magic Leap)



Matching



Matches before filtering



Incorrect pose



Matches after filtering



Correct pose estimation



Ratio test



Keypoints spread



Geometry validation

AR: Algorithms and solutions

Sample 4
random matches



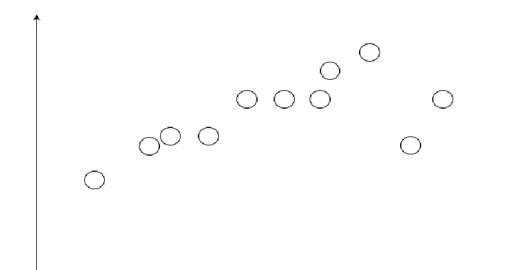
H_i



Project points

Count points
with projected
distance

Random sample consensus scheme

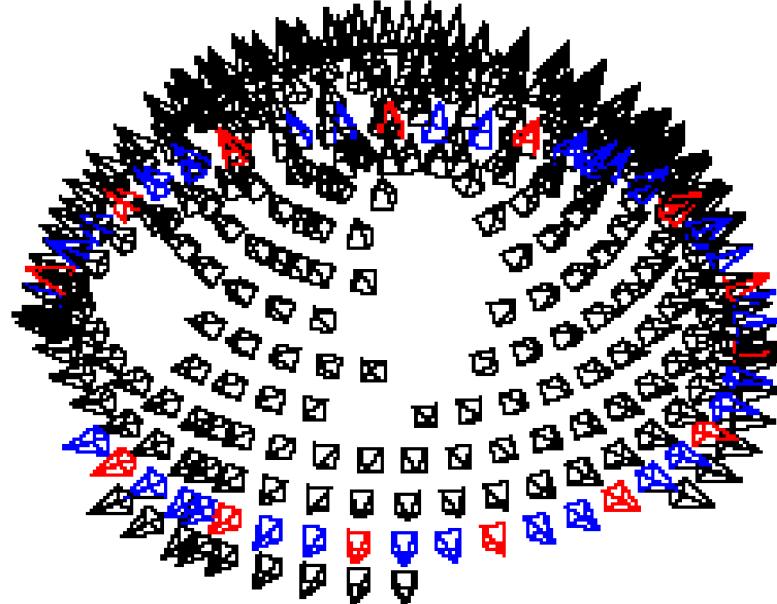


RANSAC for line fitting

Scale and Rotation Invariance

Problem:

Local feature descriptors (SIFT, SURF, ORB, FREAK, etc.) do not handle extremal angles

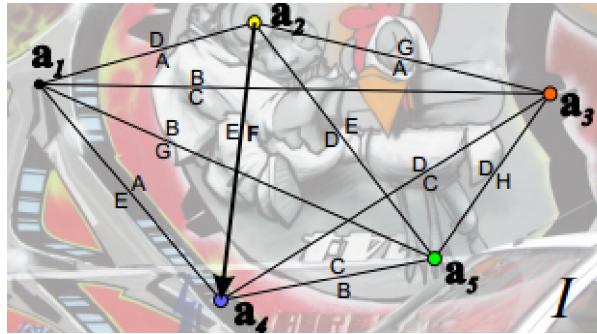


Synthetic views warping

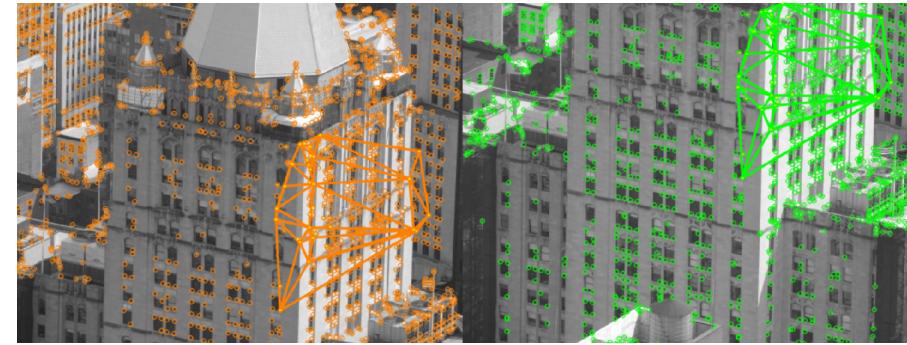
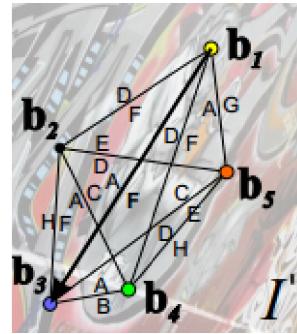


Generated views

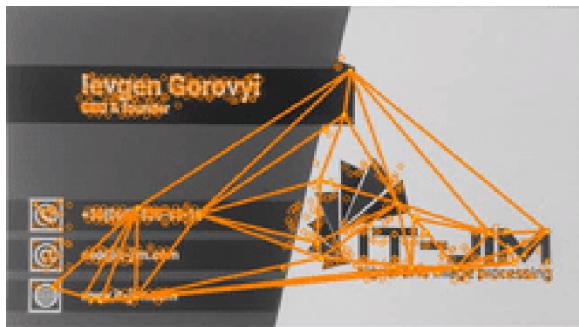
D-Nets



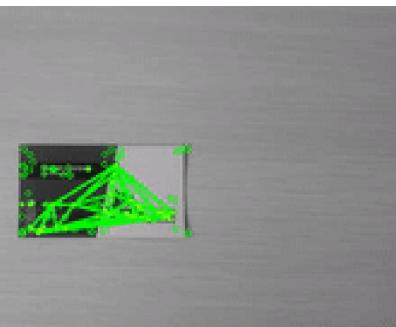
Geometric principles



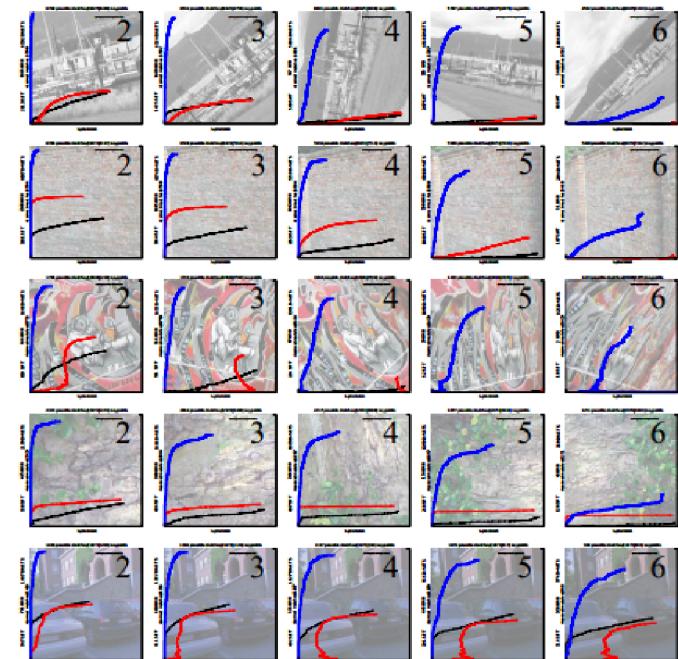
Two-view matching



Live example

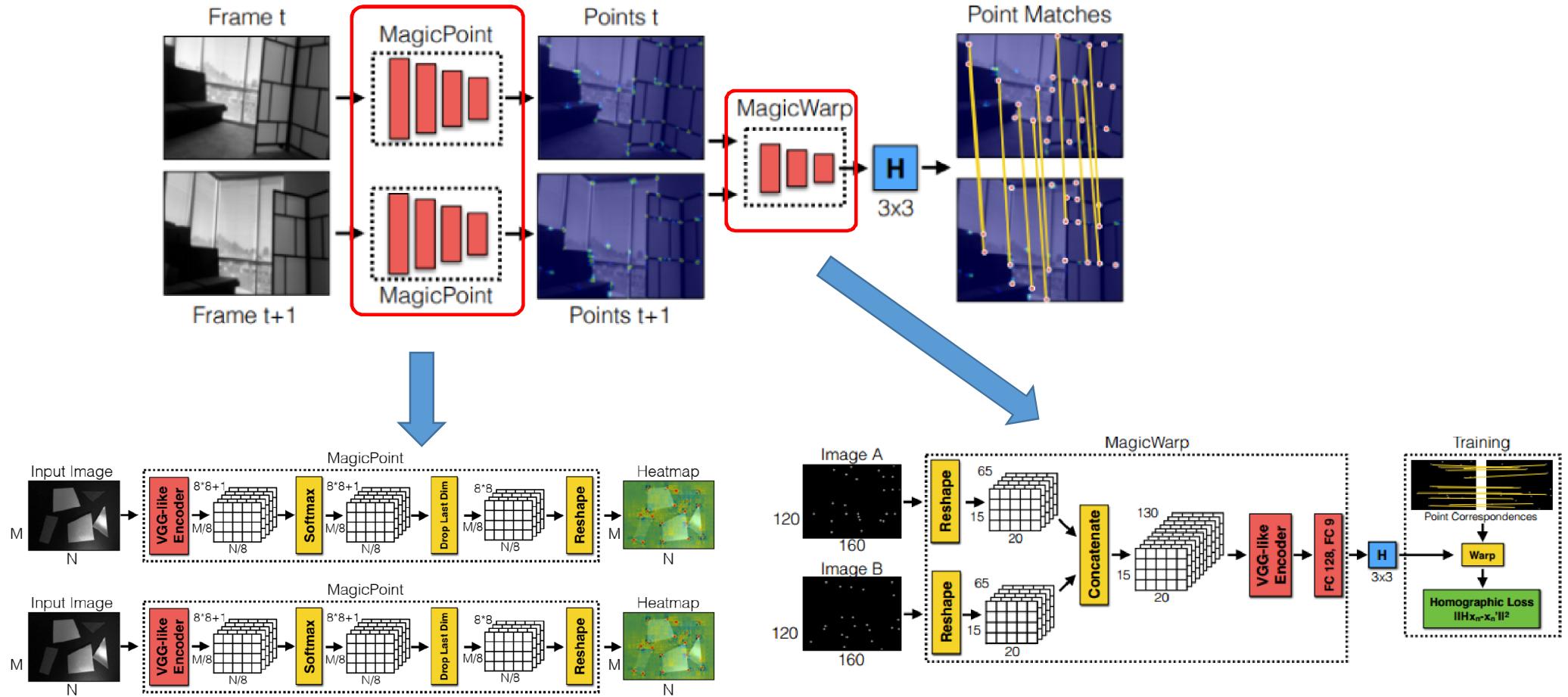


AR: Algorithms and solutions



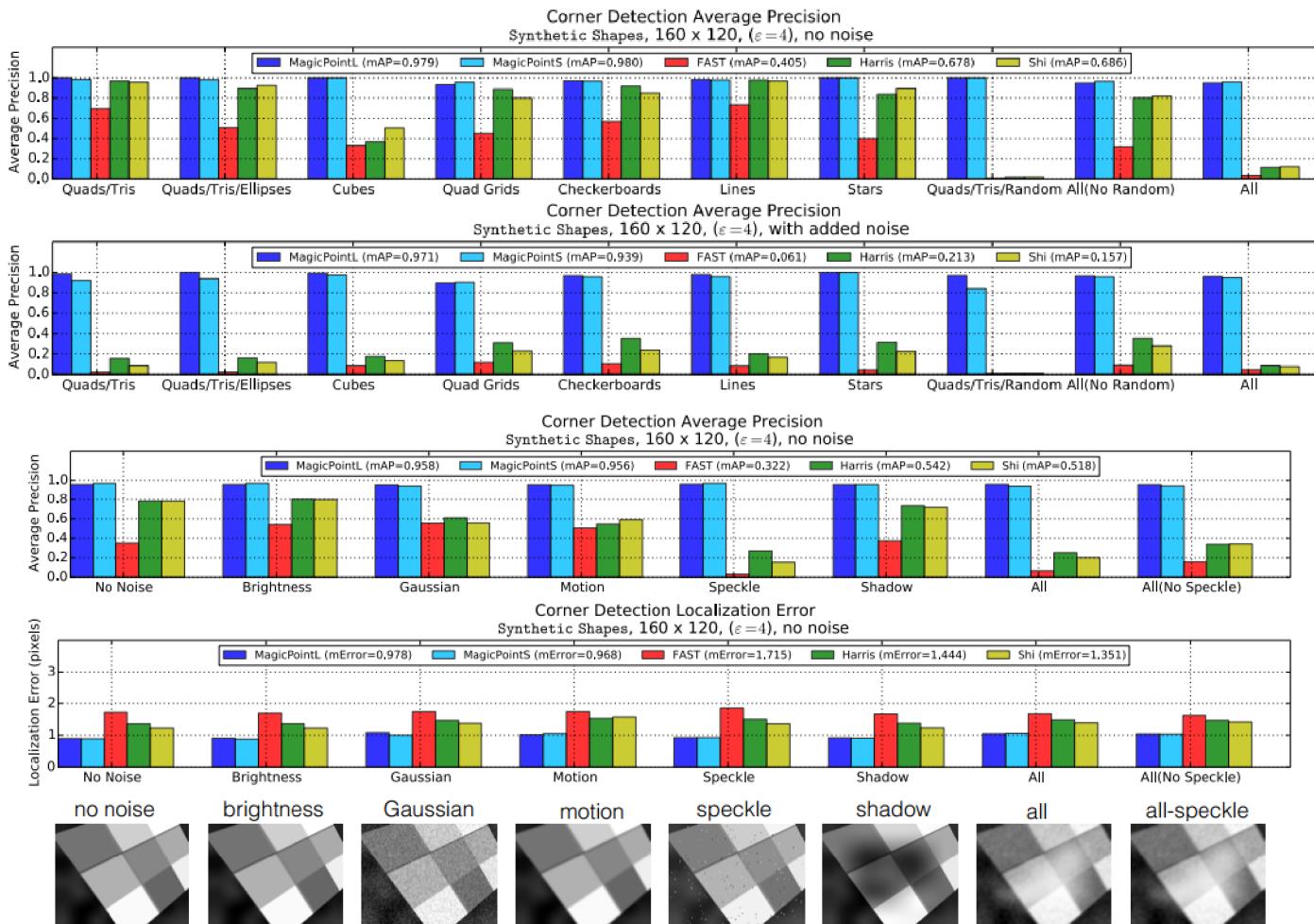
D-Nets vs ORB, SIFT

MagicWarp



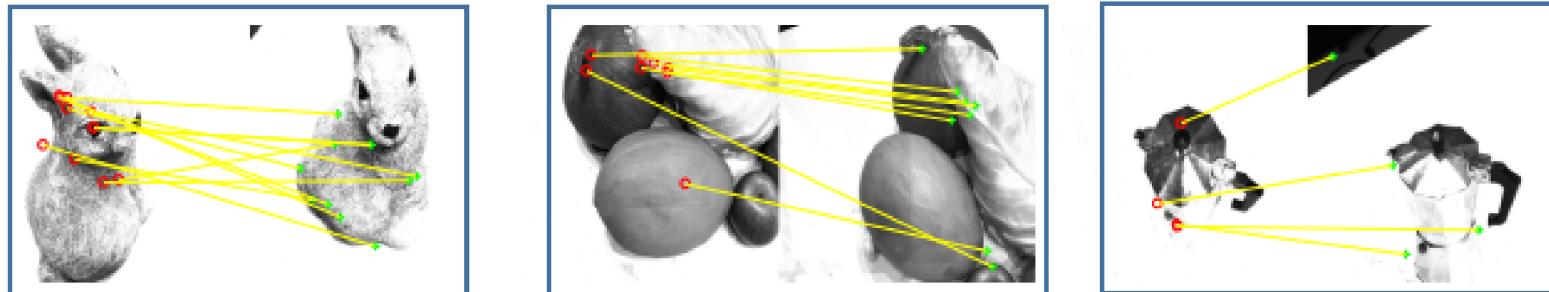
AR: Algorithms and solutions

MagicWarp Evaluation

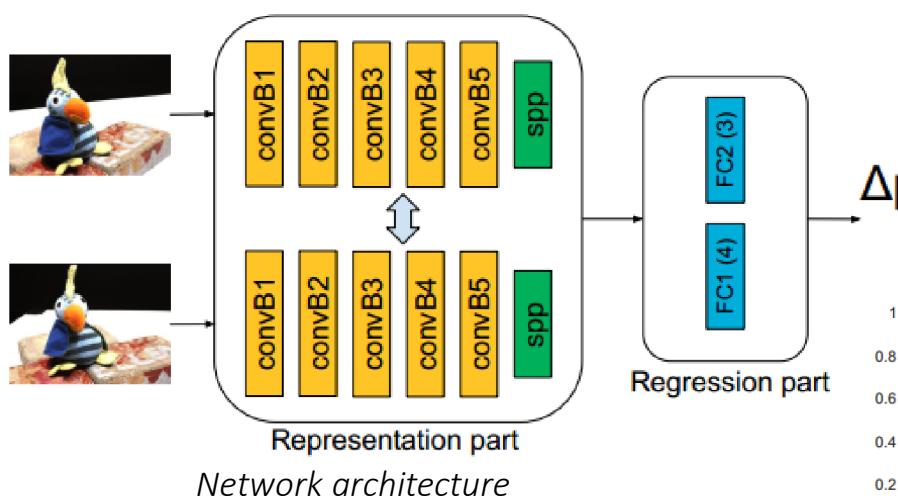


AR: Algorithms and solutions

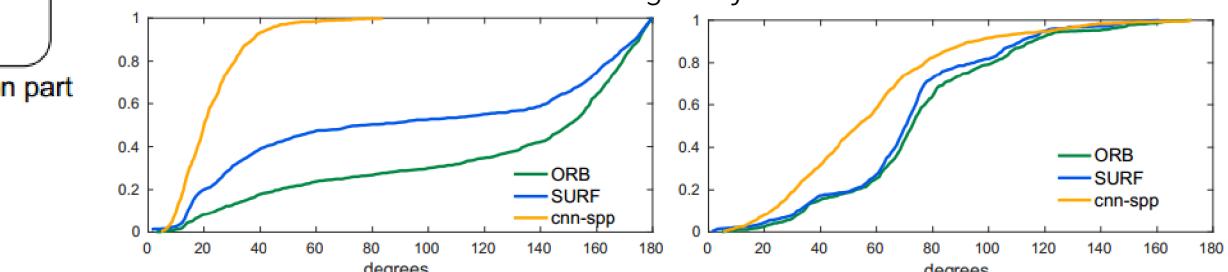
Relative Camera Pose using CNN



Challenging matching conditions



Textureless and light reflections



AR: Algorithms and solutions

AR: Algorithms and Solutions

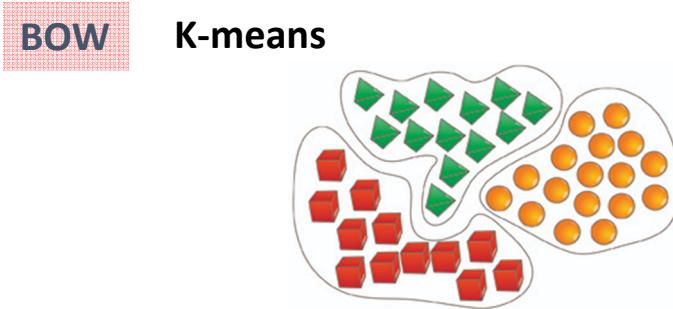
- camera pose and marker detection
- image retrieval
- tracking engine
- markerless and SLAM

Image Retrieval: BoW

Question: How to track 1000 markers in real-time?

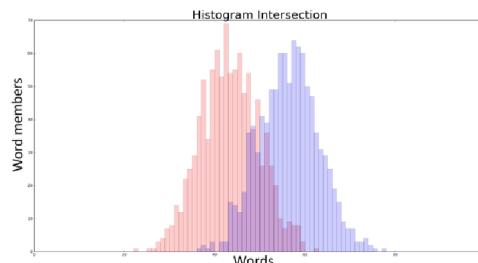


Image Retrieval: d-BoW



Algorithm:

1. Build feature -histogram
2. Match Histograms

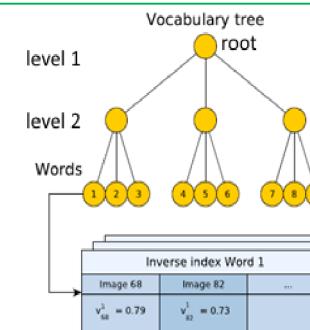
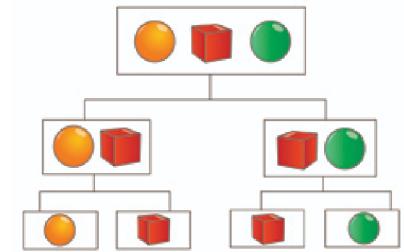


- ✓ Simple
- ✗ For small datasets
- ✗ Fixed feature vector size
- ✗ Computation time

d-BOW Hierarchical K-means

Algorithm:

1. Define tree structure
2. Build Voc + DB
3. Match BoW feature vectors

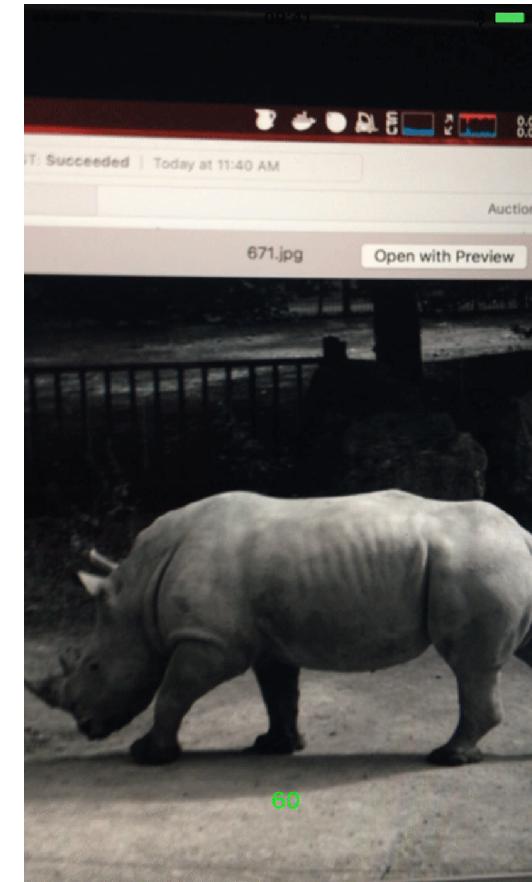
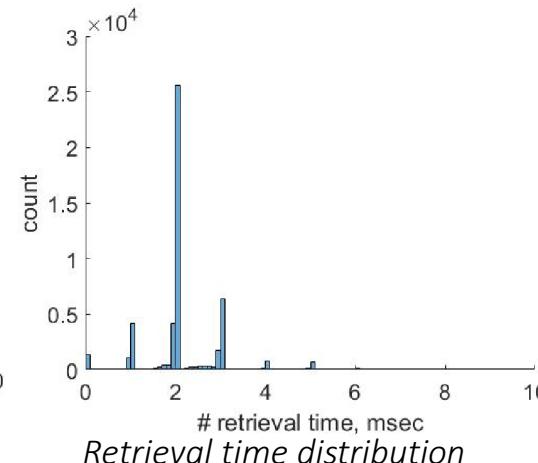
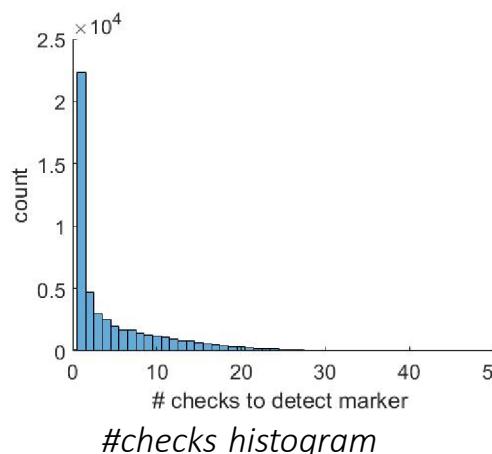
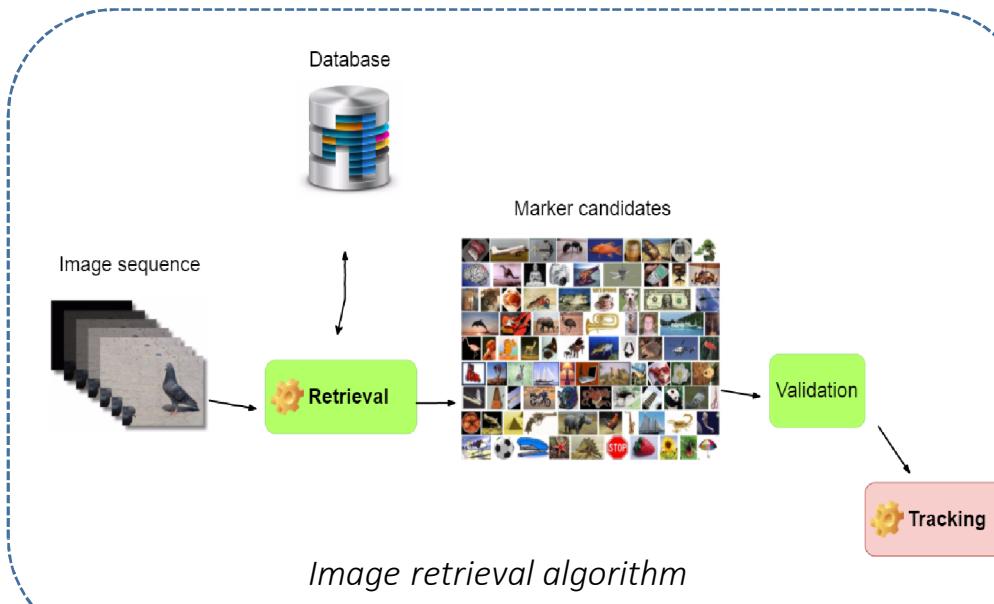


Direct index		
Word 1	Word 2	...
f _{1,65}	f _{1,10} *f _{1,32}	
-	f _{2,4}	

Inverse index Word 1		
Image 68	Image 82	...
v ₆₈ ¹ = 0.79	v ₈₂ ¹ = 0.73	

- ✗ More complex solution
- ✓ For large datasets
- ✓ feature vector size < #clusters
- ✓ Computation time is low

Real-Time Marker Detection (1000 markers)



Retrieval example (iPhone 6)

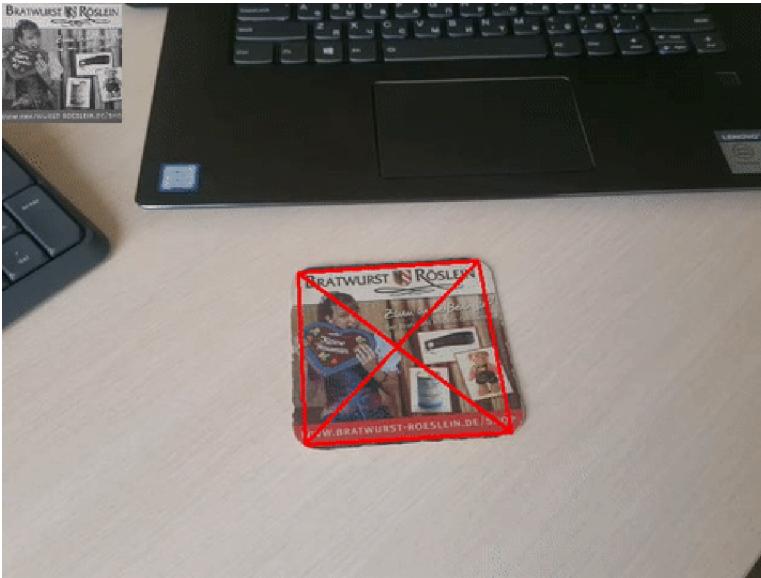
AR: Algorithms and Solutions

- camera pose and marker detection
- image retrieval
- tracking
- markerless and SLAM



Detection vs Tracking

Problem: Tracking-by-detection is not good idea



Slow



Fails for extremal
angles

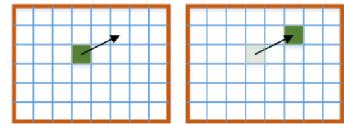


Fast



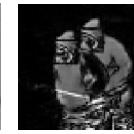
More robust to
geometry

Marker Tracking: Optical Flow (LK)



$$I_x u + I_y v + I_t = 0$$

$$\begin{bmatrix} \sum I_x^2 & \sum I_x I_y \\ \sum I_y I_x & \sum I_y^2 \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} u \\ v \end{bmatrix} = - \begin{bmatrix} \sum I_x I_t \\ \sum I_y I_t \end{bmatrix}$$



I_x, I_y, I_t

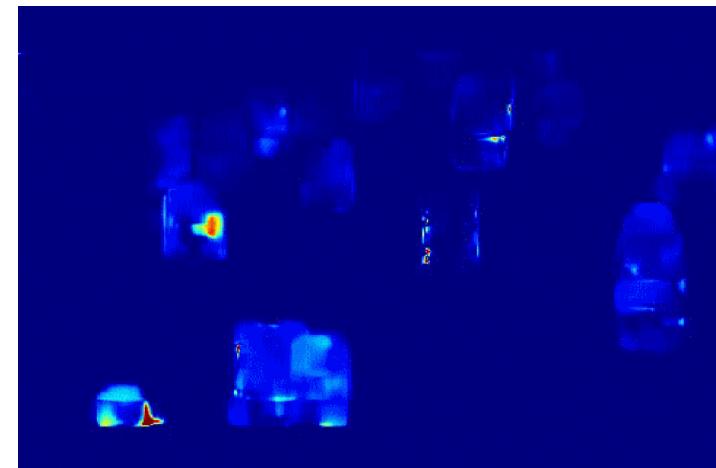
Image patch



Example of keypoints tracking

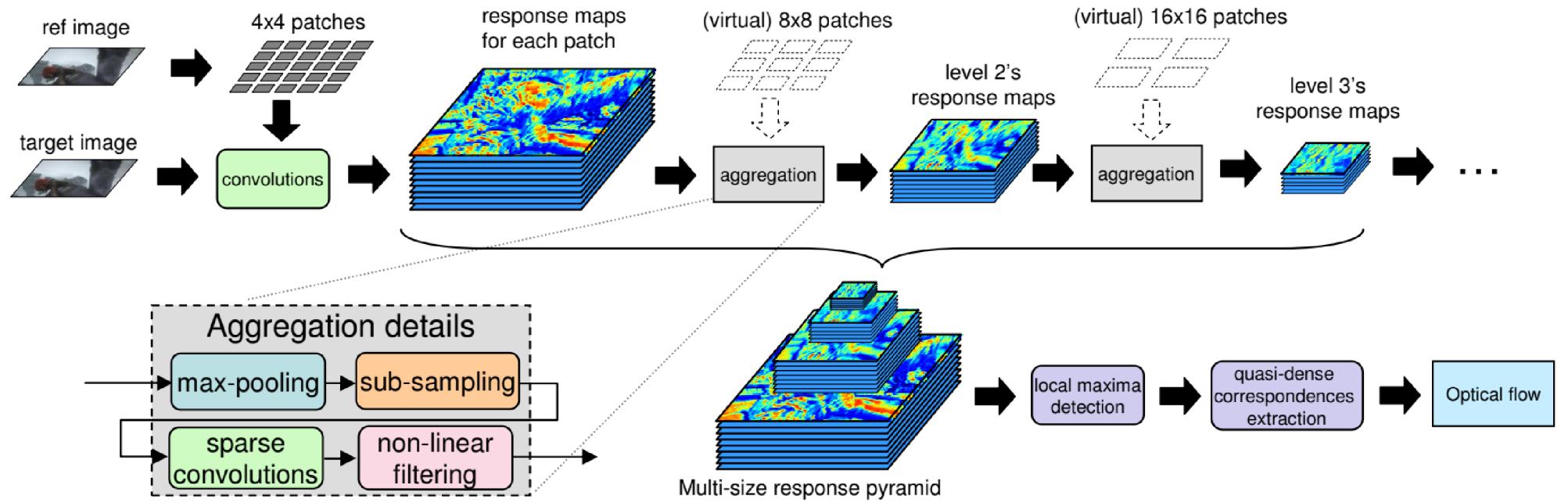


Videostream



Optical flow magnitude

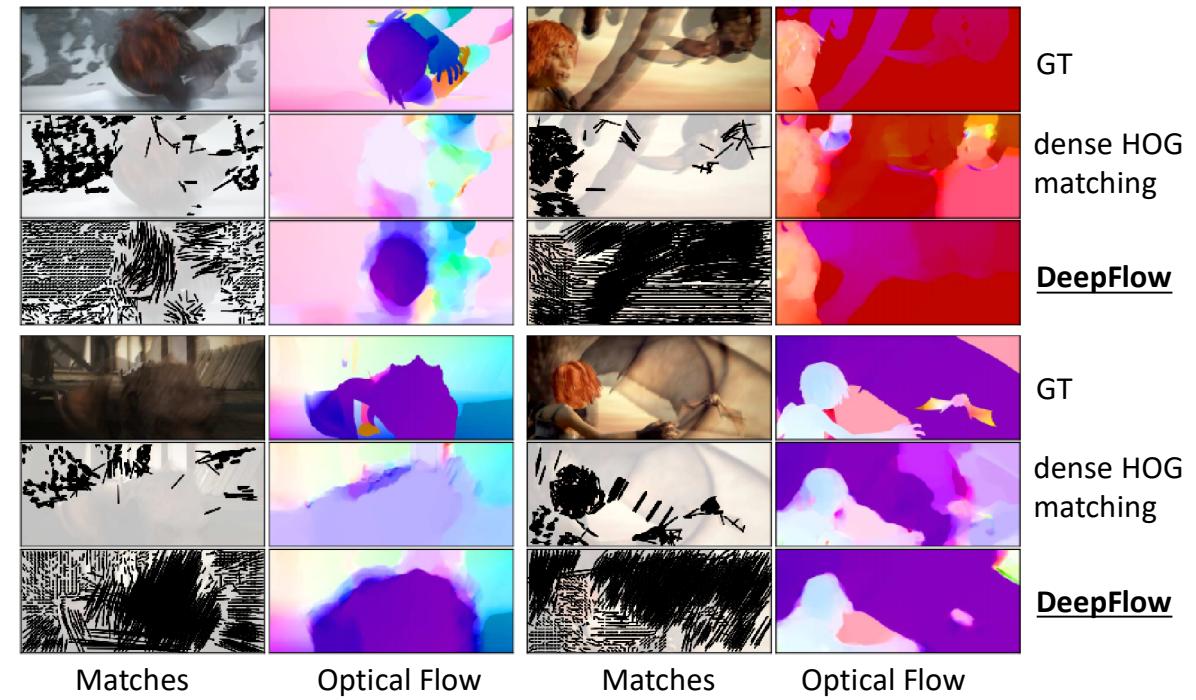
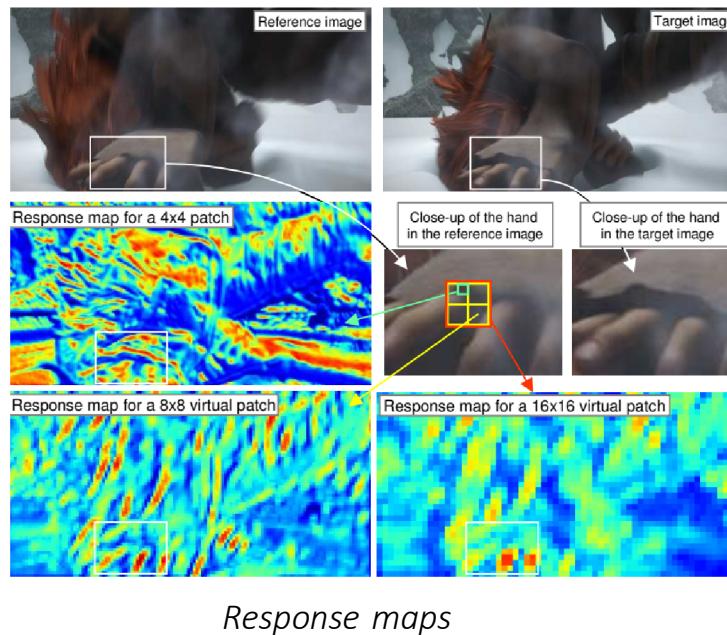
DeepFlow



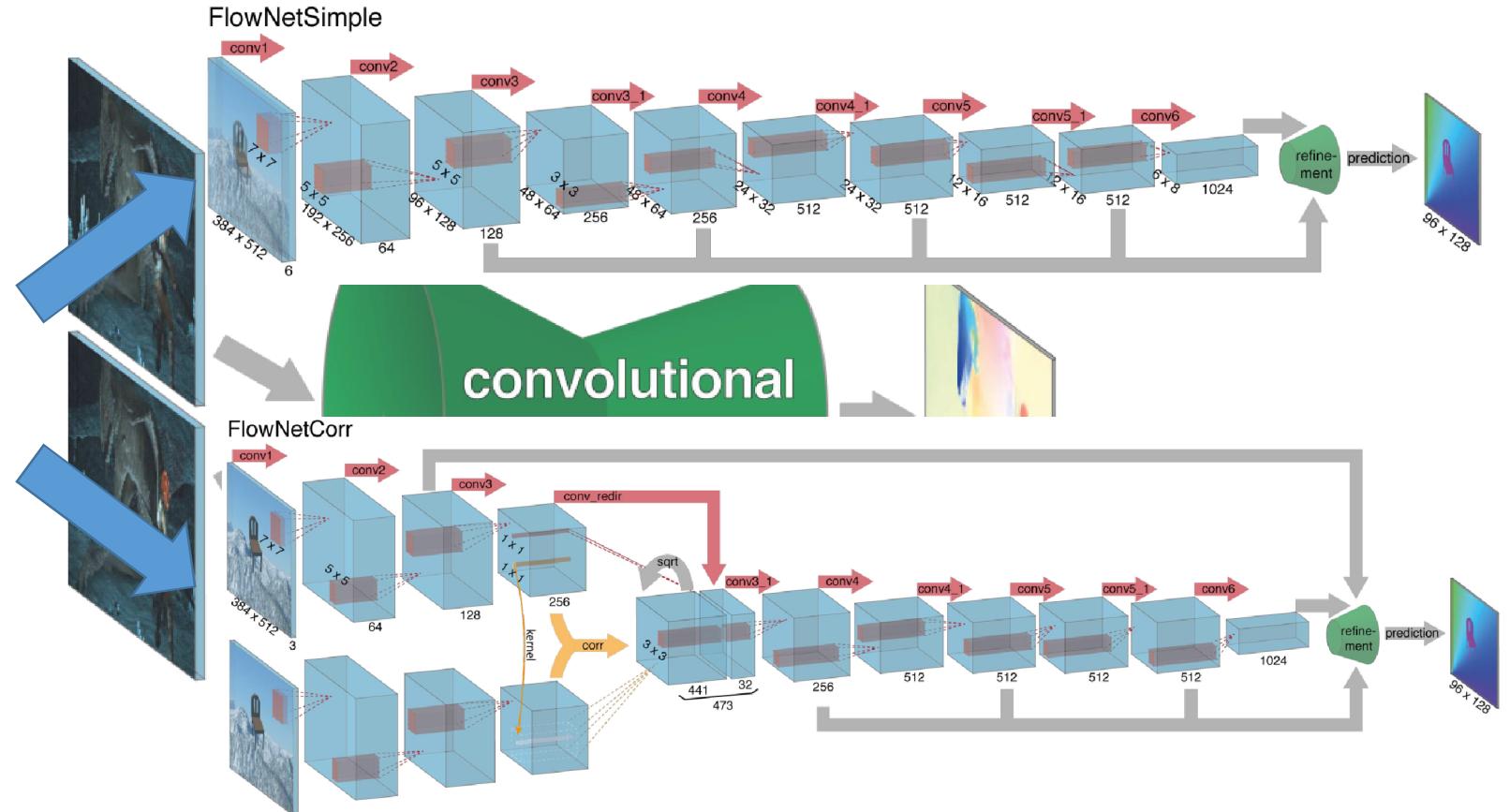
AR: Algorithms and solutions

37

DeepFlow Evaluation

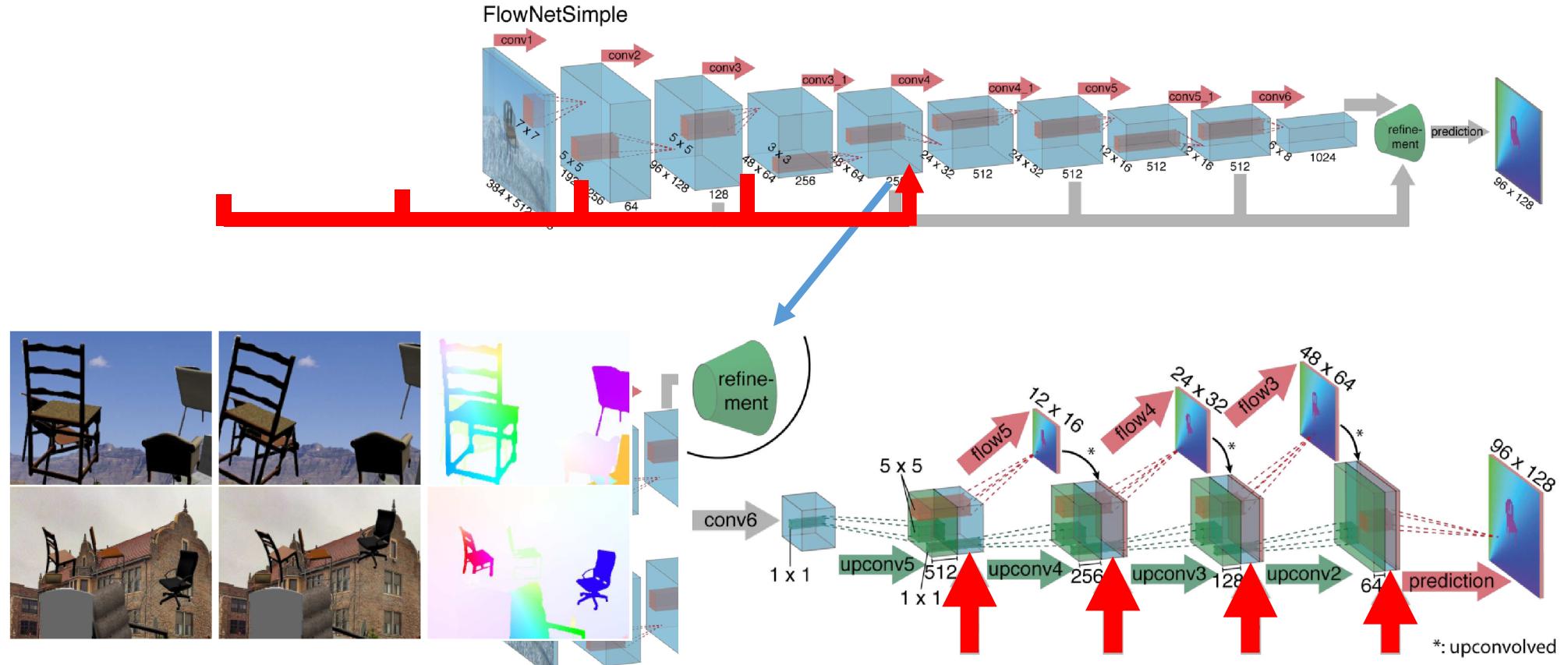


DL for Optical Flow: FlowNet



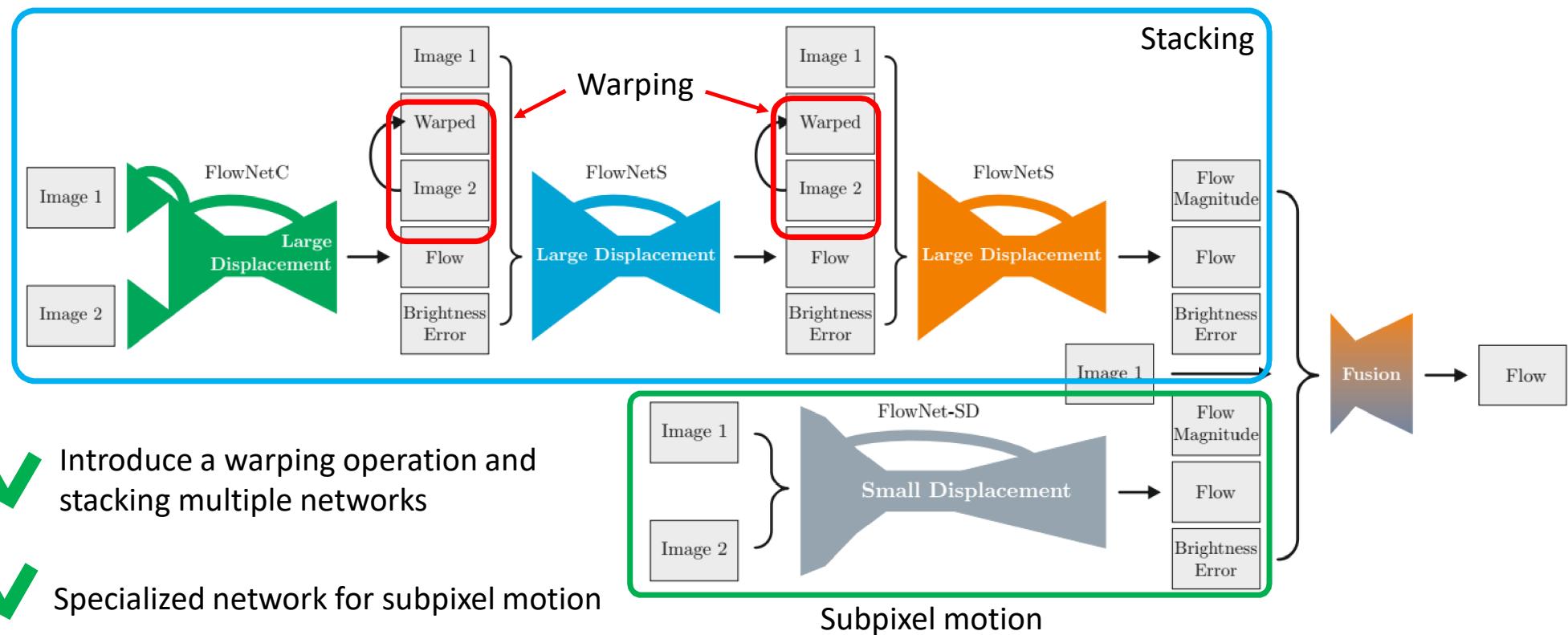
AR: Algorithms and solutions

DL for Optical Flow: FlowNet

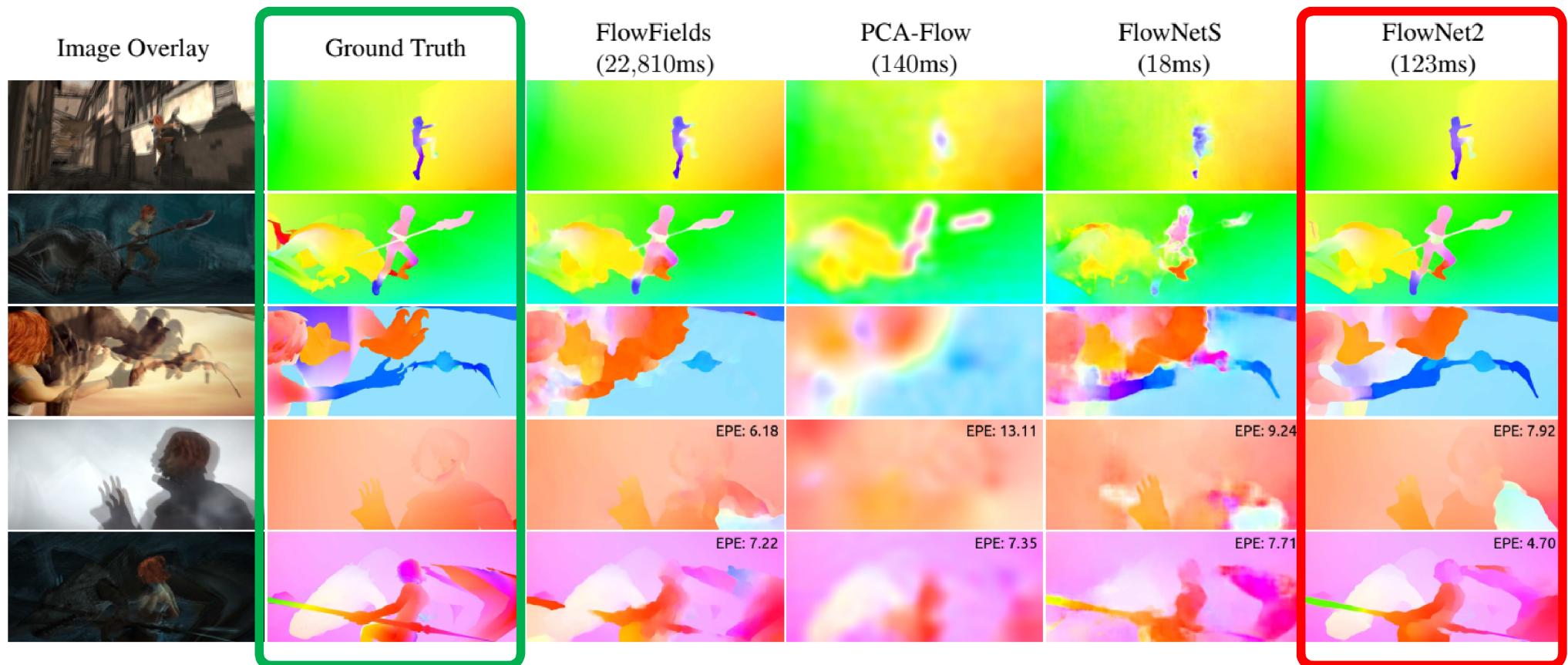


AR: Algorithms and solutions

DL for Optical Flow: FlowNet 2.0



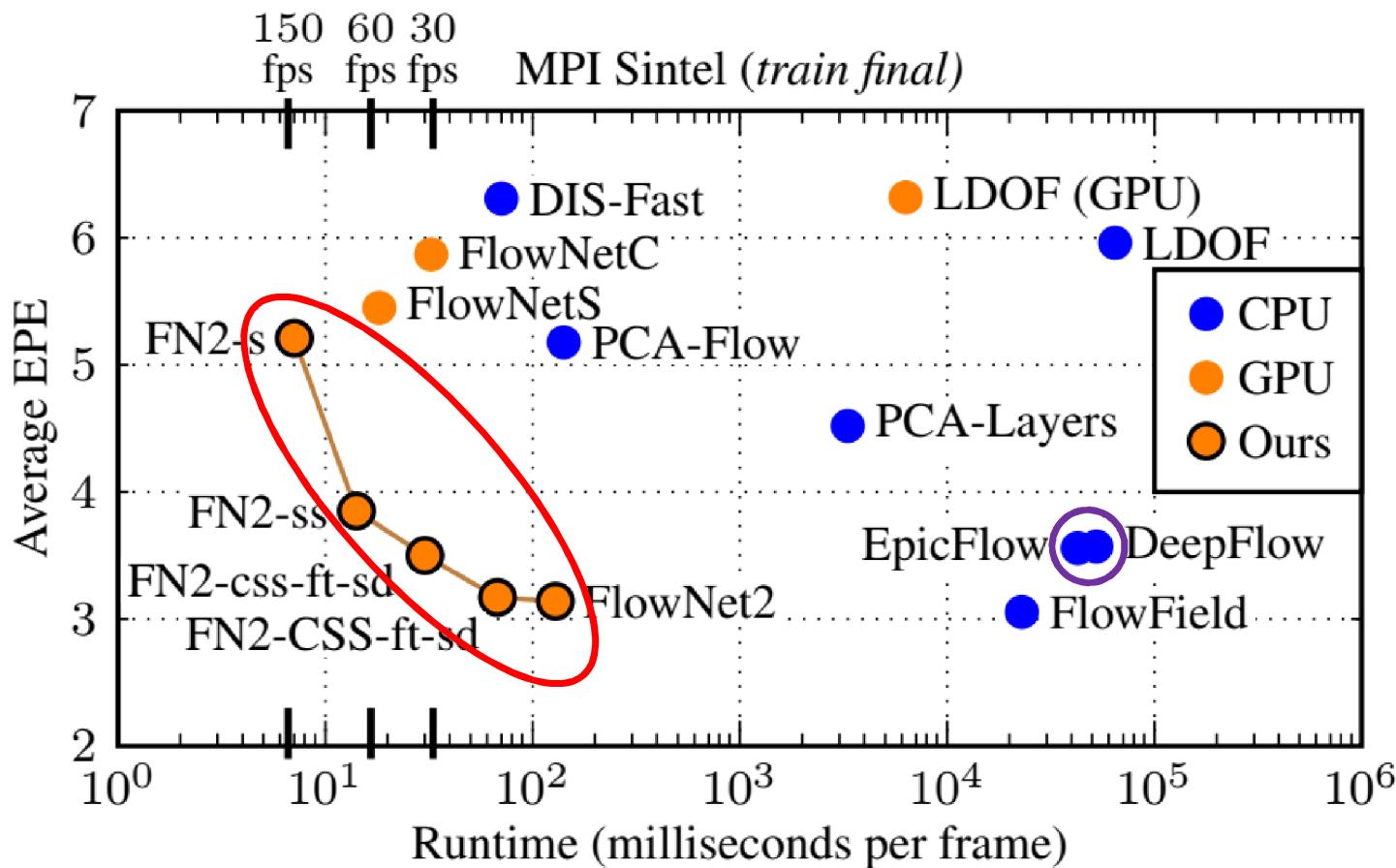
DL for Optical Flow: FlowNet 2.0



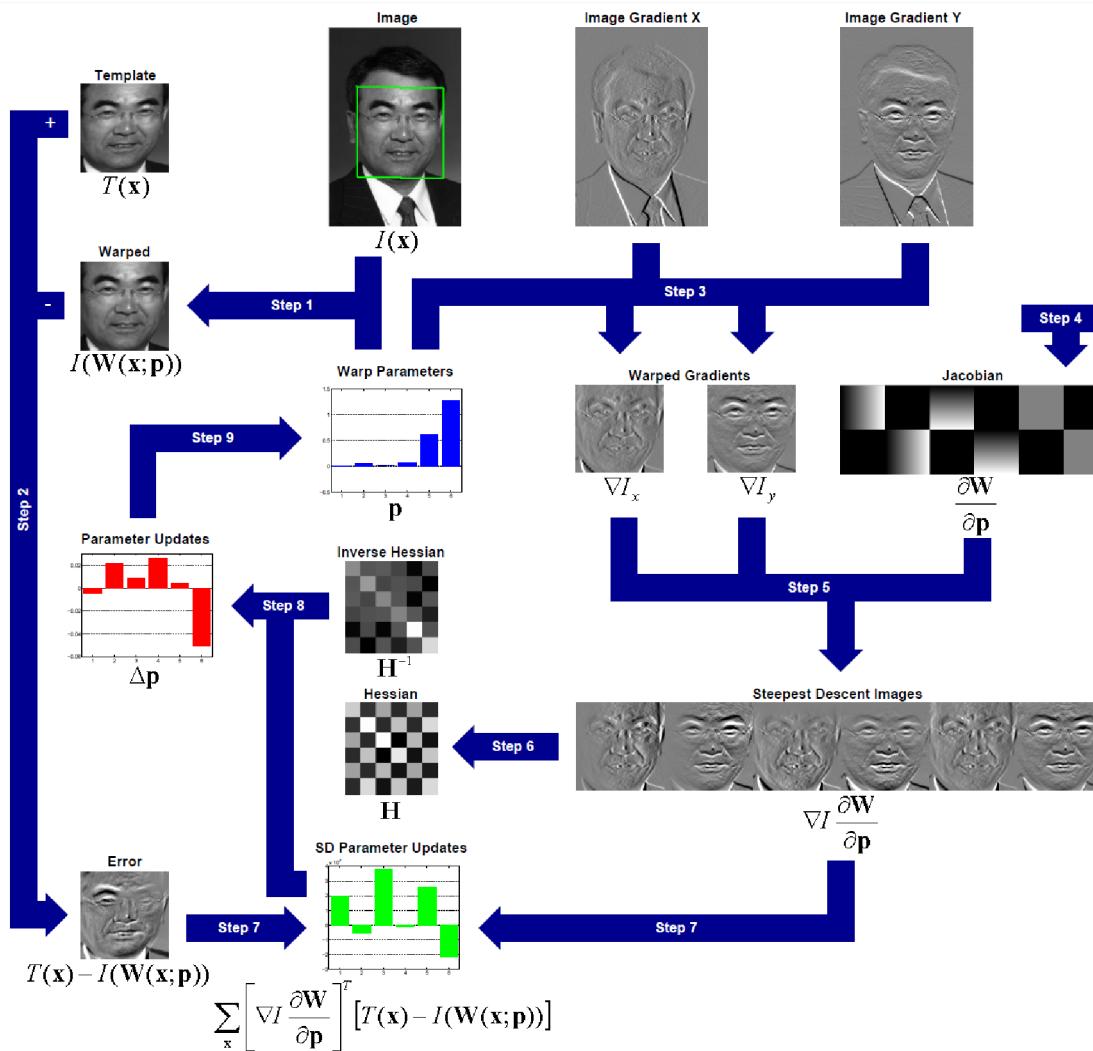
AR: Algorithms and solutions

42

DL for Optical Flow: FlowNet 2.0



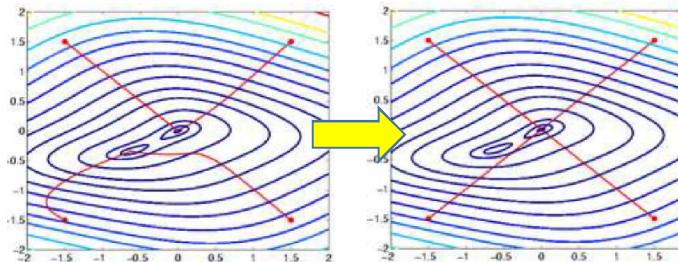
Template-Based Tracking: Lucas-Kanade



Template-based tracking (Gauss-Newton gradient descent)

Template-based tracking: Improvements

Efficient second-order minimization (ESM)



- ✓ less iterations needed
- ✓ larger area of convergence
- ✓ avoid local minima
- ✓ second-order Taylor approximation
- ✗ Jacobian is calculated each time

Sum of conditional variance (SCV)

ESM, but:

$$\Delta = \sum_{\mathbf{x}} (I(w(\mathbf{x}, \mathbf{p})) - T(\mathbf{x}))^2$$

~~reference image~~
 $\mathcal{E}(I(w(\mathbf{x}, \mathbf{p}))|T(\mathbf{x}))$
 expectation operator

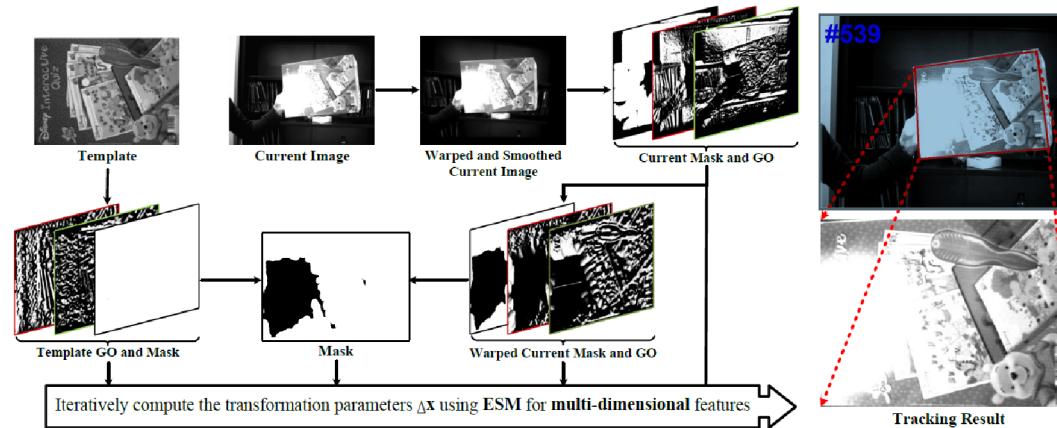


$$SSD = 2.4e+9$$

$$SCV = 0$$

✓ more robust

ESM with gradient orientations (ESM-GO, 2017)



- image gradients
- illumination robustness
- anisotropic diffusion
- noise robustness
- masking
- low texture robustness

Fusion of Trackers

Template



Frame



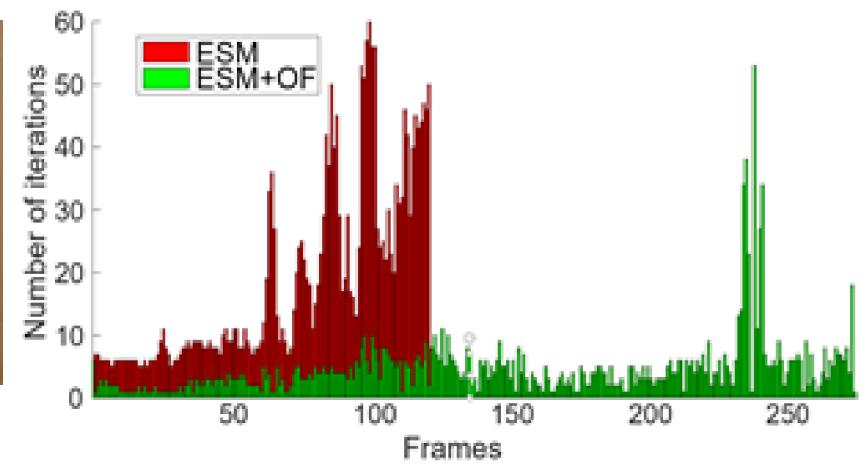
Homography refinement



ESM tracking



Hybrid tracking



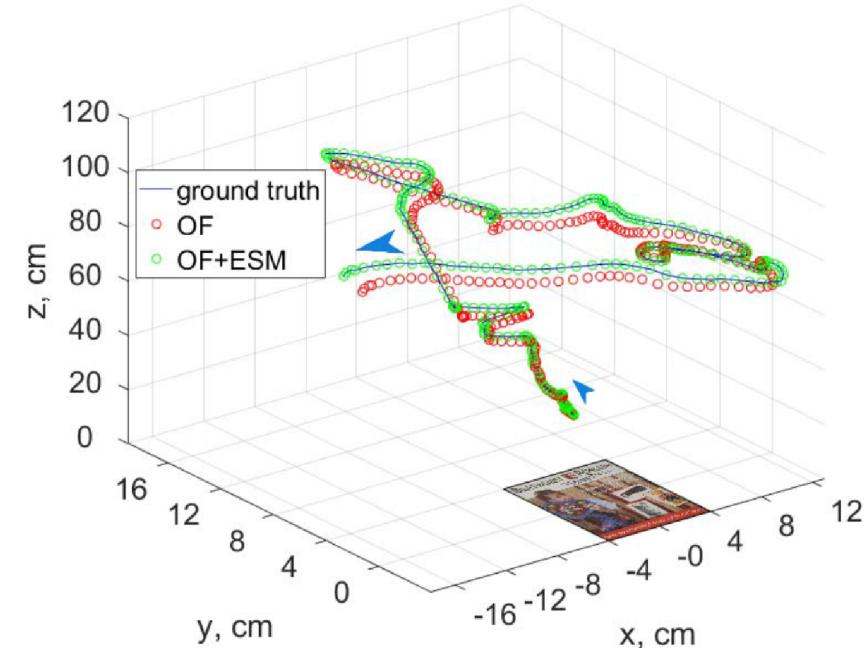
AR: Algorithms and solutions

Hybrid Tracking*



✓ Drift-free

Hybrid tracking and camera pose estimation



✓ Extremal angles

AR: Algorithms and solutions

*Ievgen M. Gorovyi, Dmytro S. Sharapov. Advanced Image Tracking Approach for Augmented Reality Applications.
Proceedings of Signal Processing Symposium (SPSympo-2017), 12-14 September, Jachranka, Poland, pp.266-270 (2017) 1st Prize for the best paper

AR: Algorithms and Solutions

- marker detection
- image retrieval
- tracking engine
- markerless and SLAM

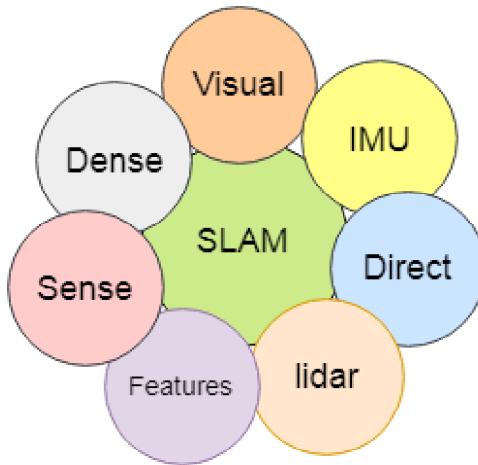
Markerless: VIO and SLAM

VO: Visual Odometry.

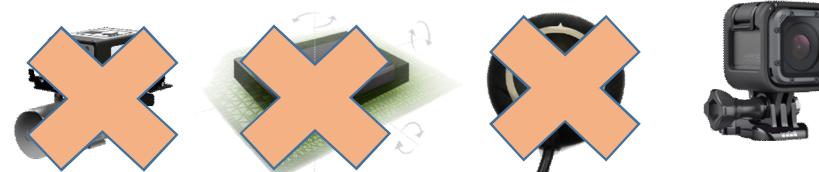
Goal: camera tracking using the scene. **Local map optimization**

SLAM: Simultaneous Localization and Mapping.

Goal: persistent 3d and camera location simultaneously. **Global map optimization**



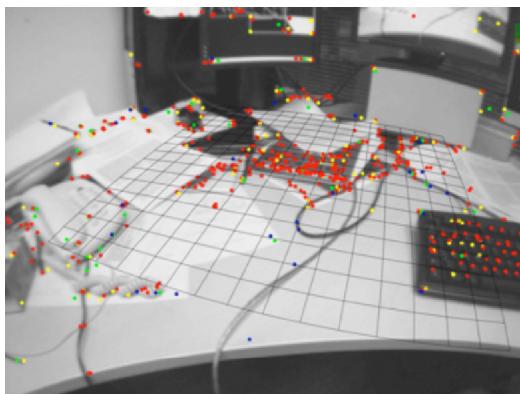
SLAM for AR



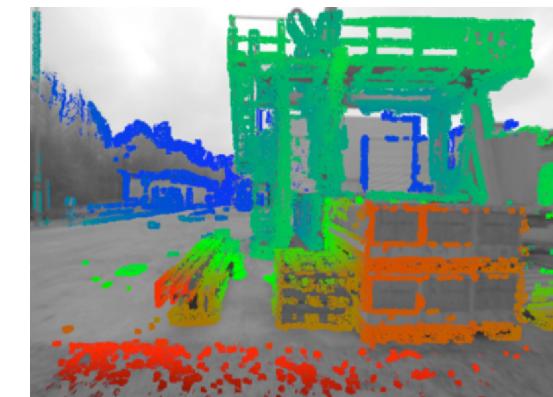
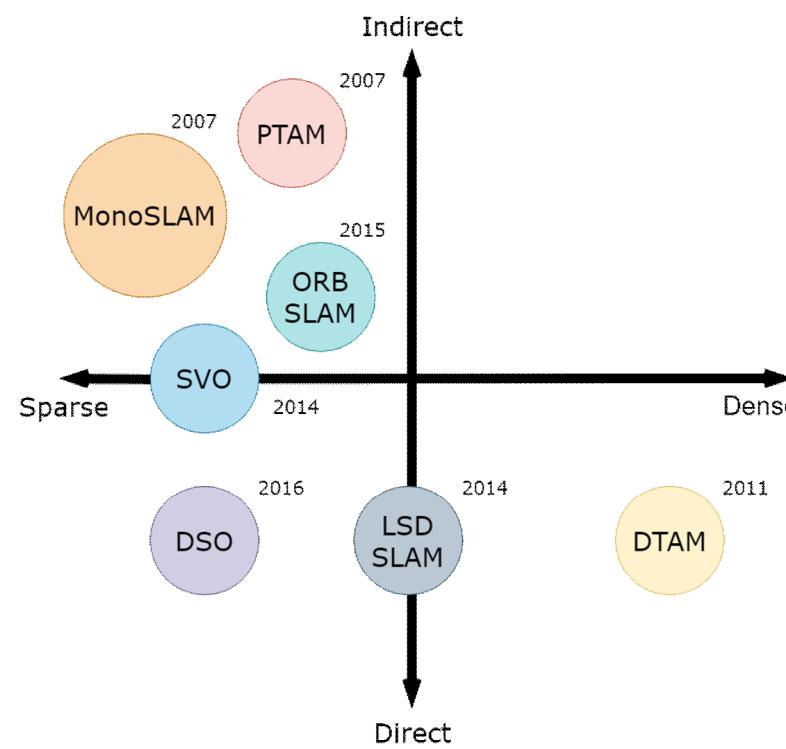
SLAM: Direct/Indirect, Sparse/Dense



Local features



Sparse map



Dense map

Slam System Components

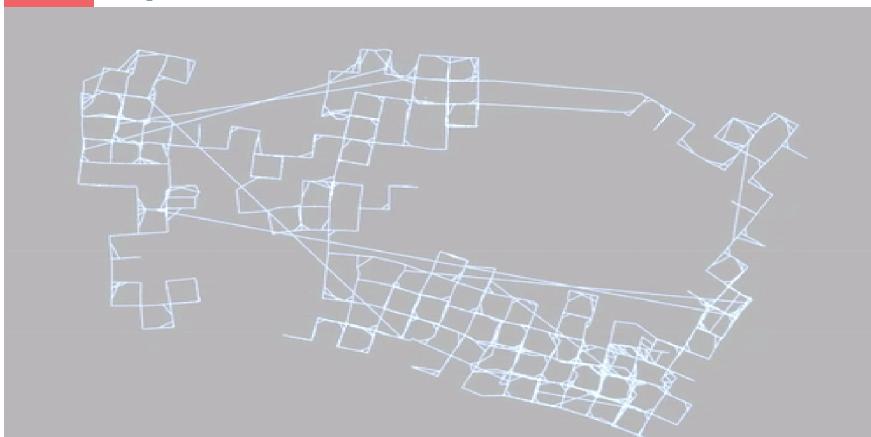
01 Initialization



02 Tracking & mapping



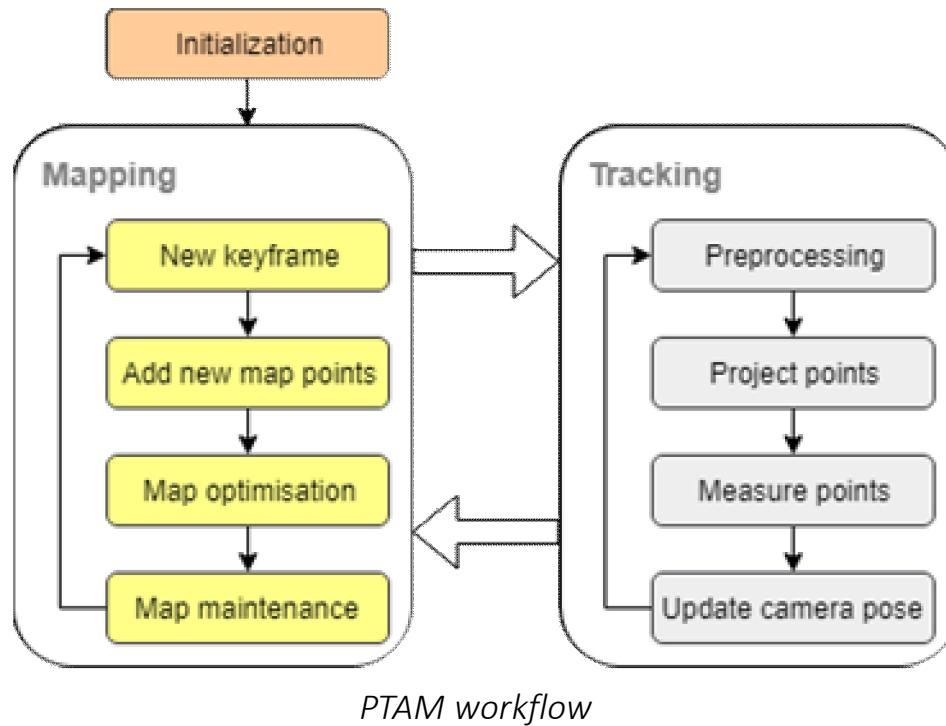
03 Optimization



04 AR interaction



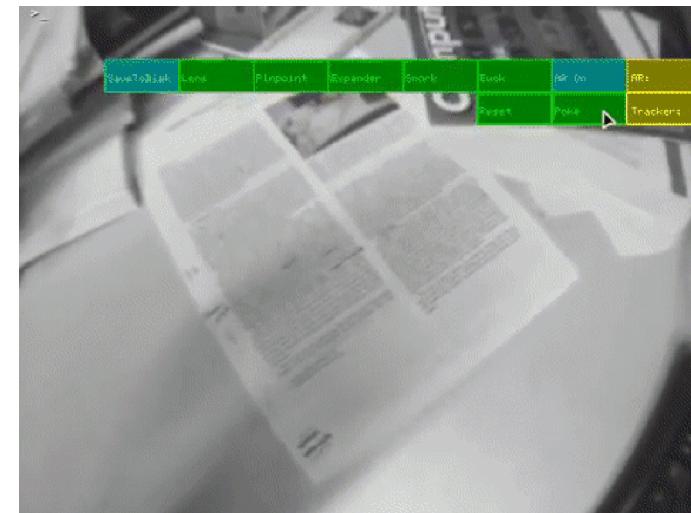
Parallel Tracking and Mapping (PTAM)



Parallel Tracking and Mapping
for Small AR Workspaces

Extra video results made for
ISMAR 2007 conference

Georg Klein and David Murray
Active Vision Laboratory
University of Oxford



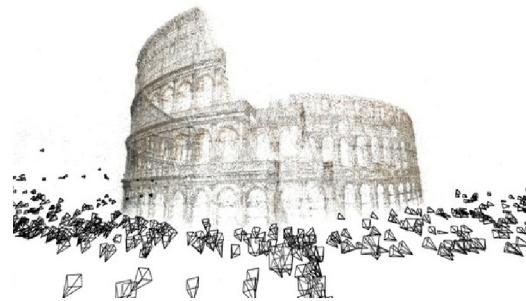
Demo (iPhone 3!)

ORB-SLAM

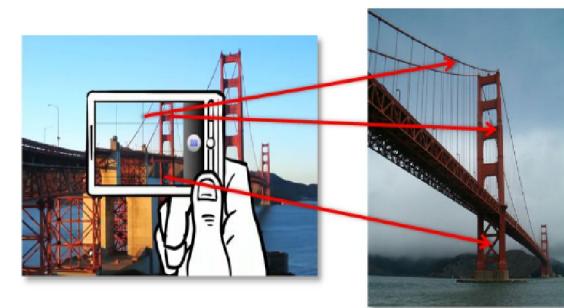
Tracking ✓



Map ✓

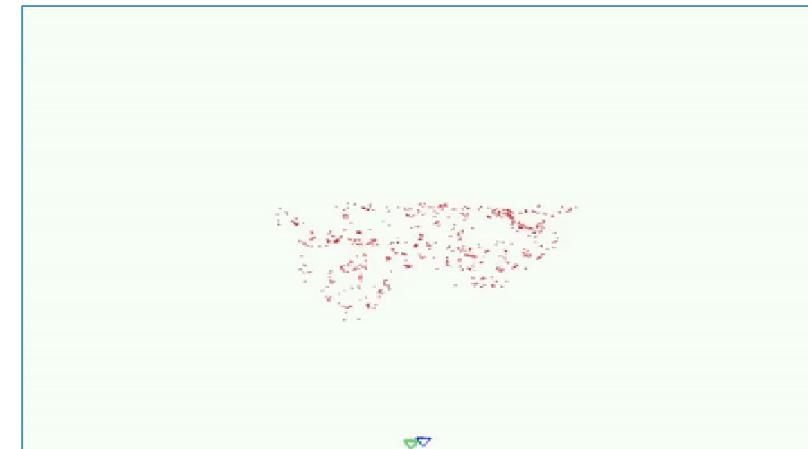
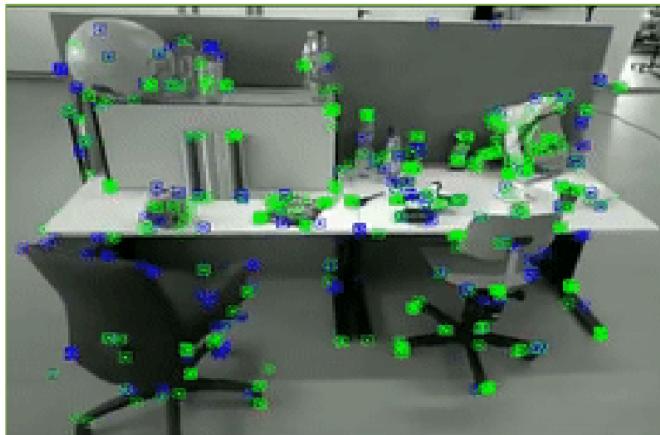


Matching ✓



 Feature tracking

 Camera tracking

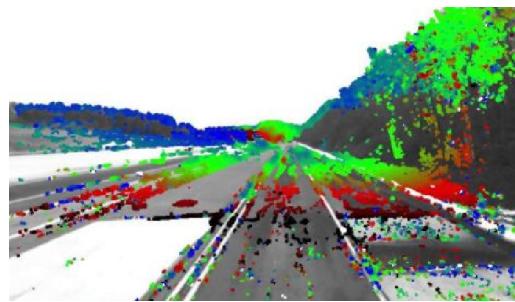


LSD SLAM

Tracking ✓



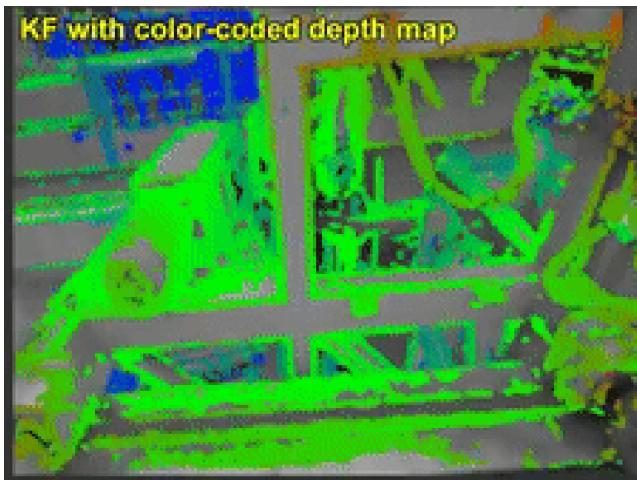
High gradients ✓



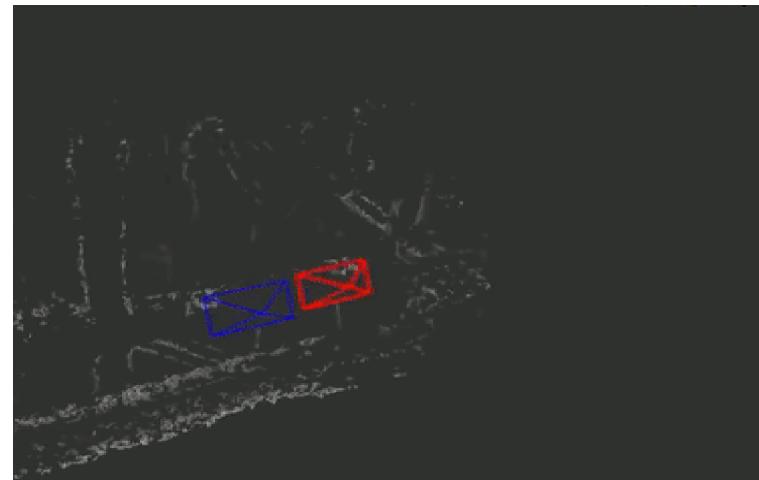
Map ✓



 Image tracking

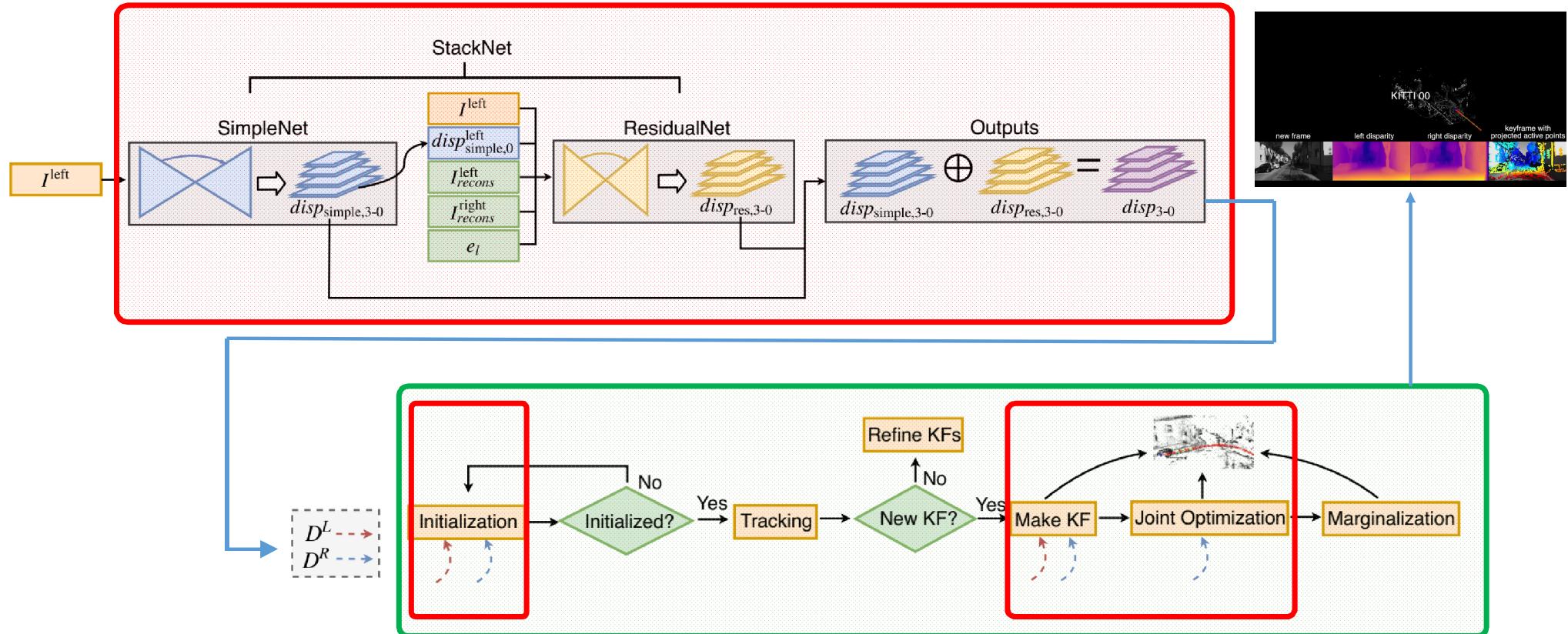


 Mapping



Deep Virtual Stereo Odometry

StackNet: generation of stereo from mono



AR: Algorithms and solutions

Deep Virtual Stereo Odometry

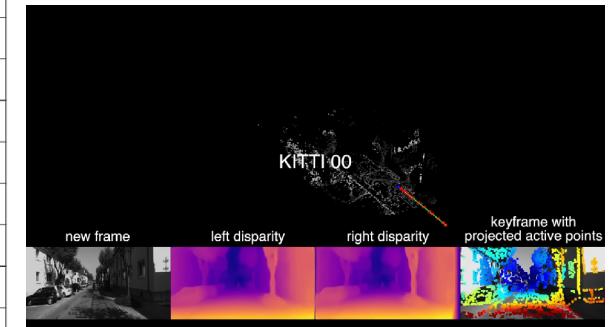
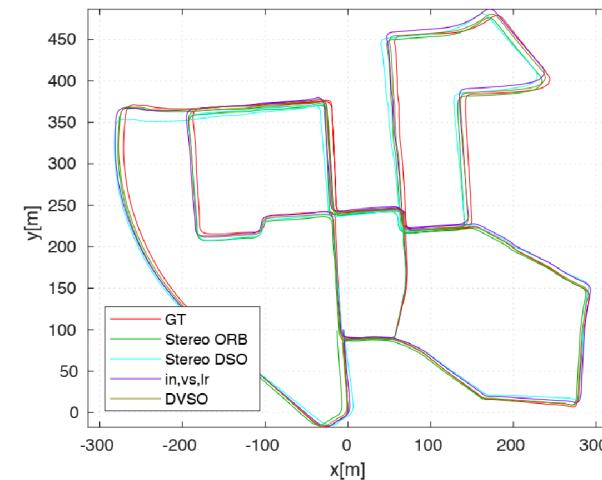
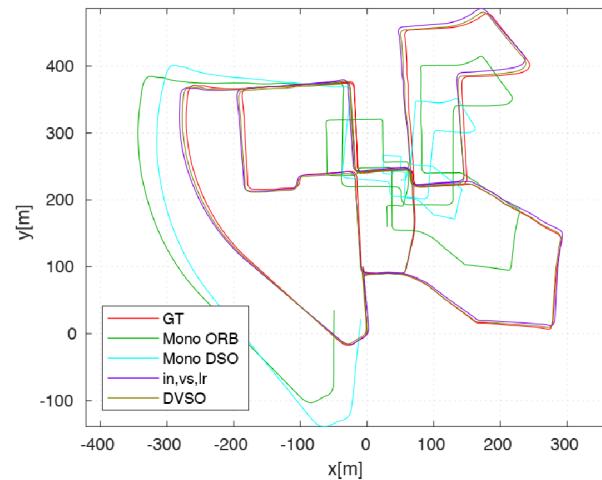
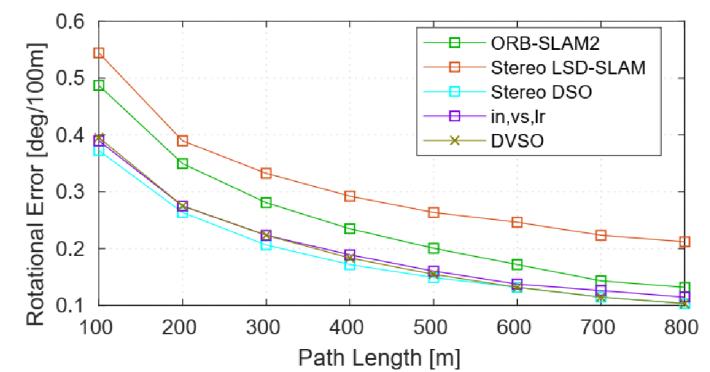
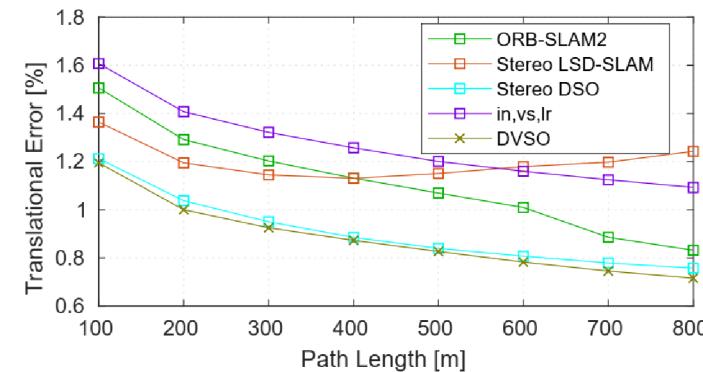


Image size: 512×256

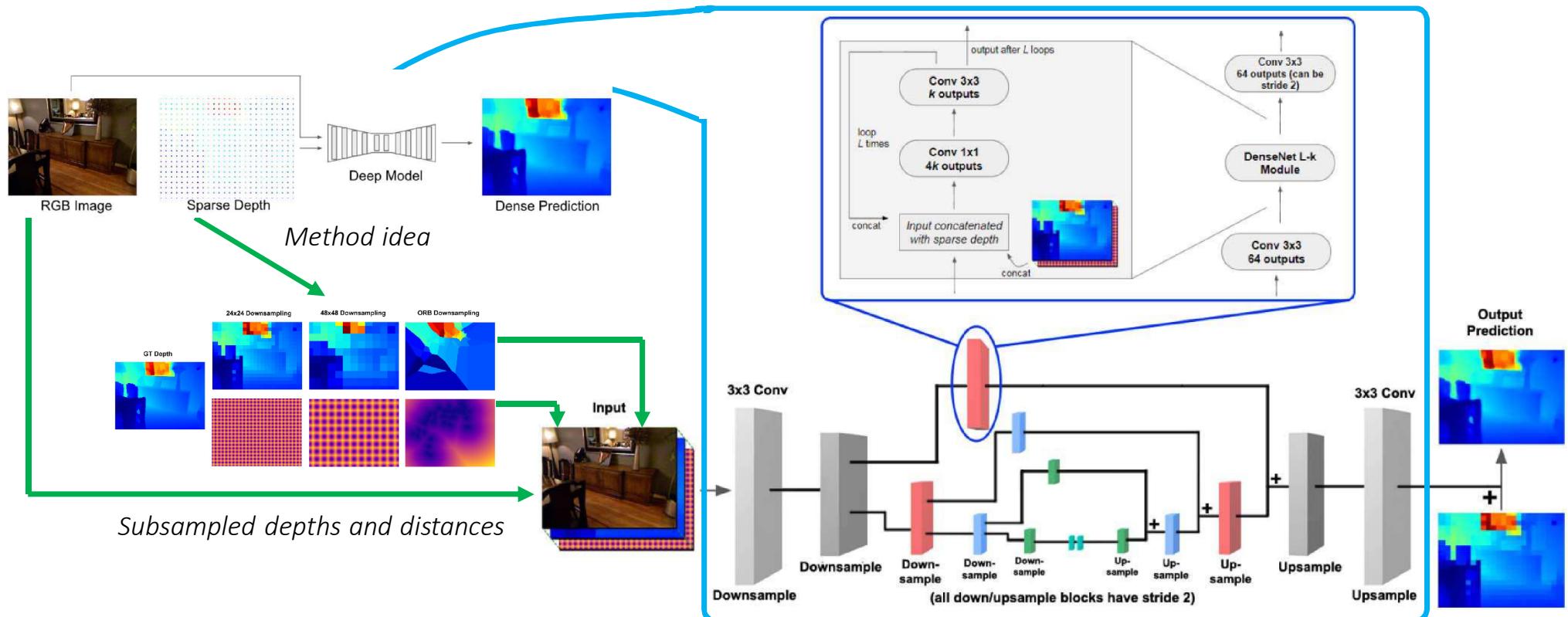
Inference time: 40 ms
(Titan X Pascal GPU)



AR: Algorithms and solutions

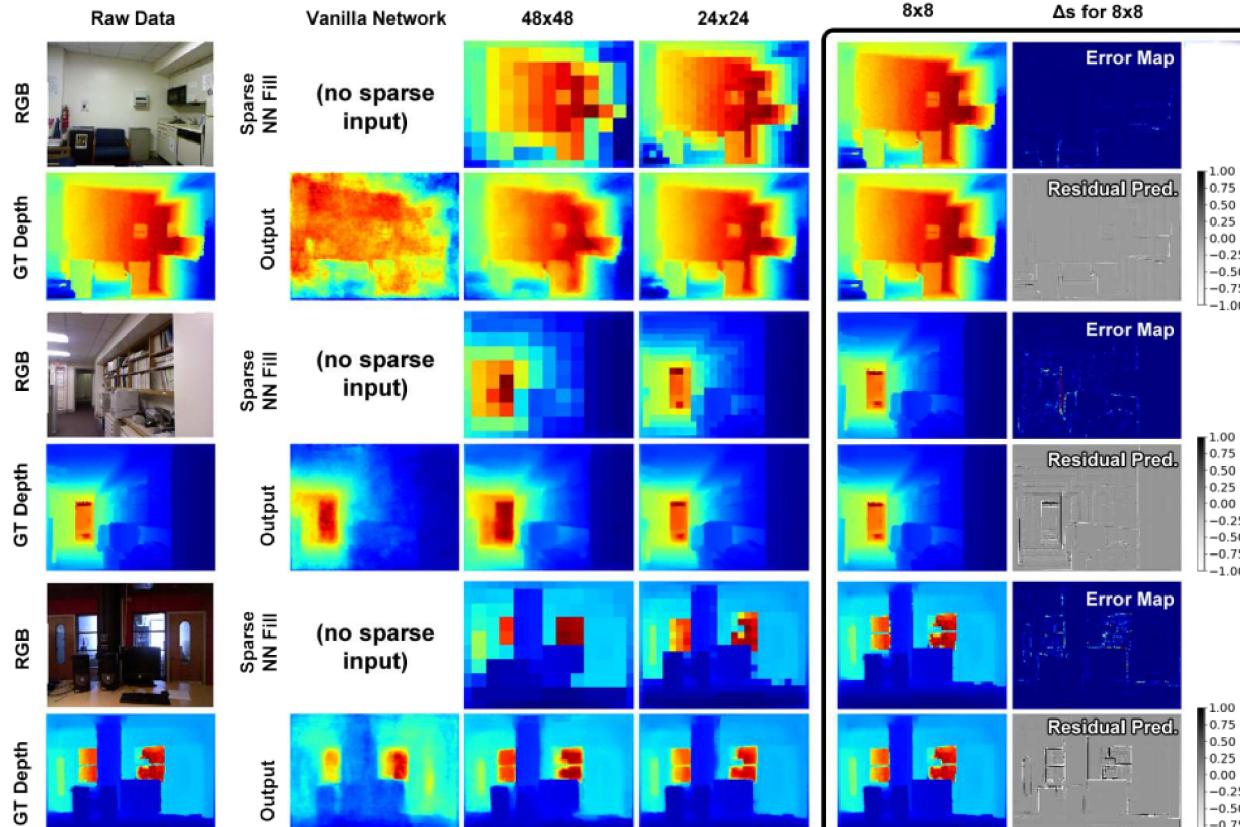
N.Yang, R.Wang, J.Stuckler and D.Cremers – “Deep Virtual Stereo Odometry: Leveraging Deep Depth Prediction for Monocular Direct Sparse Odometry” / ECCV-2018, September 8-14 2018, Munich, Germany

Deep Depth Densification (D^3)

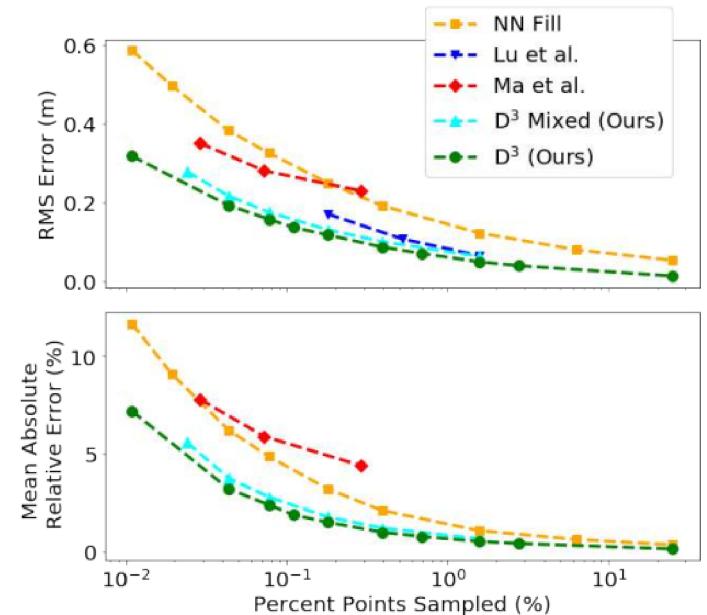


AR: Algorithms and solutions

Deep Depth Densification (D^3)



Comparative results



RMS errors

Mobile AR in Production

AR Data Flow: User's Side

1



3



2



Mobile AR in production

AR Marker Quality

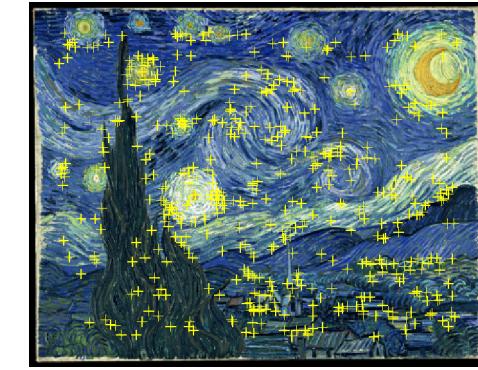
Quality check list:

- ✓ Image contrast
- ✓ Image details
- ✓ Features distribution
- ✓ Features repeatability and uniqueness
- ✓ Image viewing angles and scale

2.0 



4.0 



Best ROI selection:

Criteria:

1. Number of interest points in window
2. Interest points distribution in window

Original image



Sliding window processing



Mobile AR in production

Marker



Preprocessing: Text Extraction

Three main concepts:

High-Pass filtering



Initial Grayscale Image

Laplacian of Gaussian



Initial Grayscale Image

Laplacian

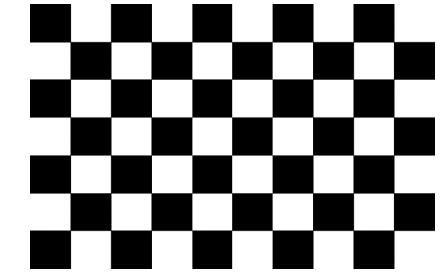
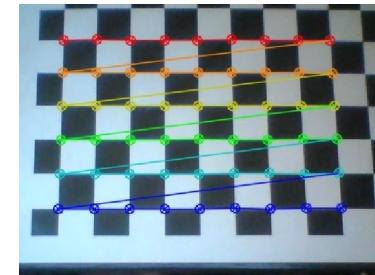
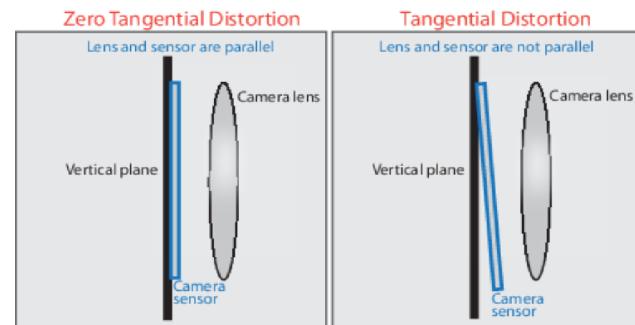
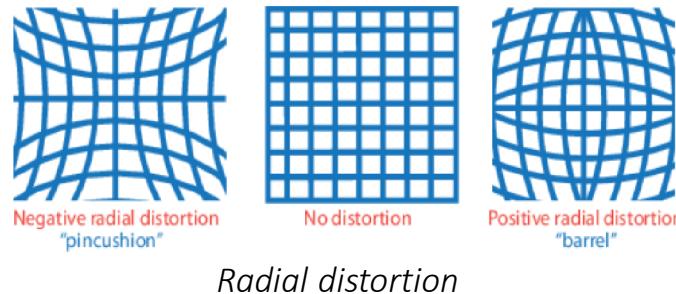


Initial Grayscale Image

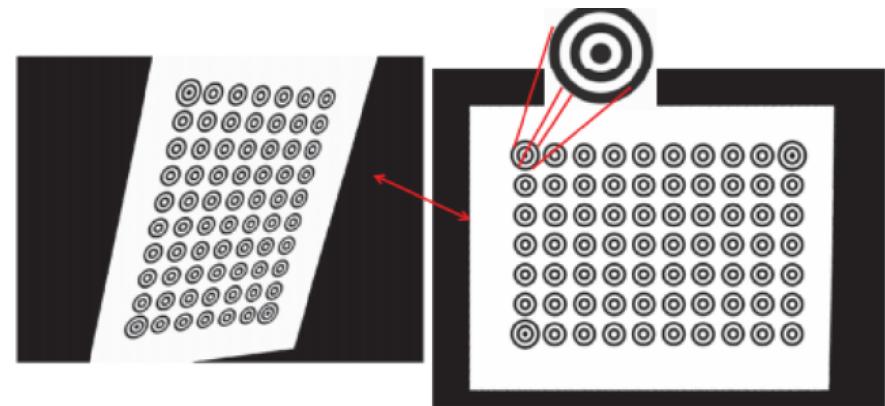
Mobile AR in production

Camera Calibration

$$\begin{pmatrix} x_i \\ y_i \\ 1 \end{pmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} f_x & 0 & u_x \\ 0 & f_y & v_y \\ 0 & 0 & 1 \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} r_{11} & r_{12} & r_{13} & t_1 \\ r_{21} & r_{22} & r_{23} & t_2 \\ r_{31} & r_{32} & r_{33} & t_3 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 1 \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} X_i \\ Y_i \\ Z_i \\ 1 \end{bmatrix}$$



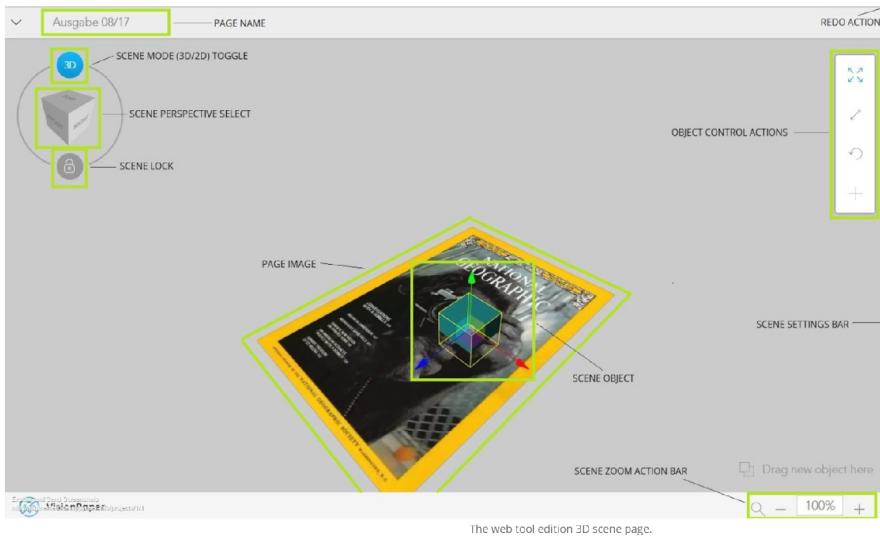
Checkboard



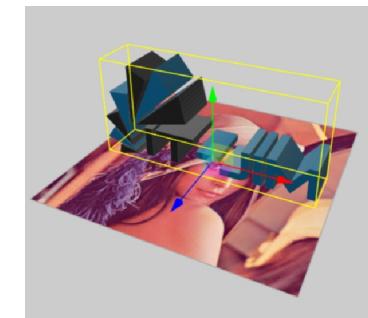
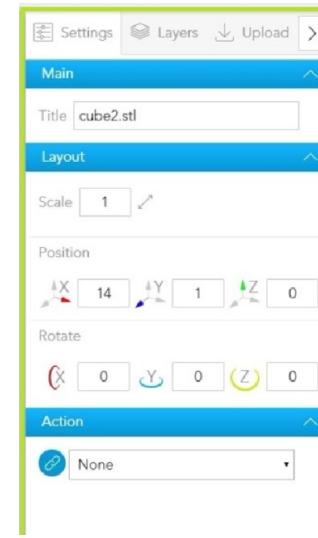
Calibration pattern example

Mobile AR in production

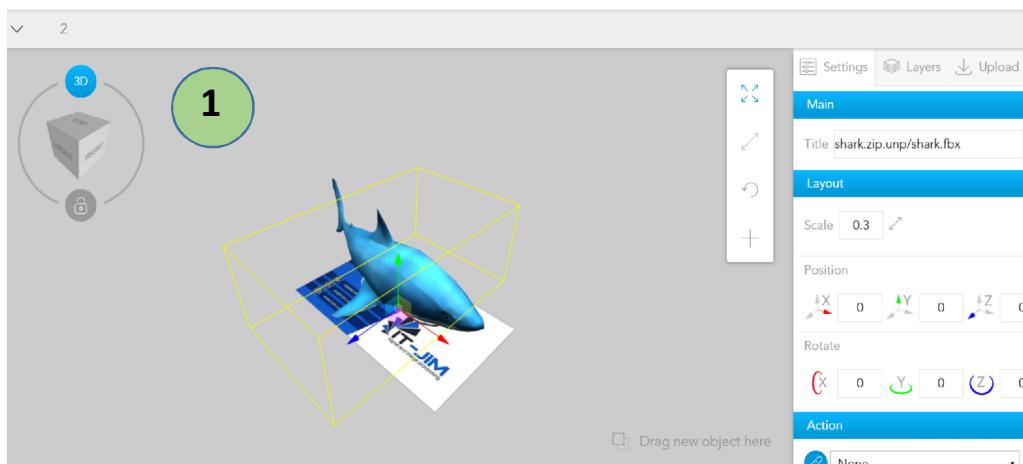
Web AR Tool



AR WebTool



2



3D model in WebTool

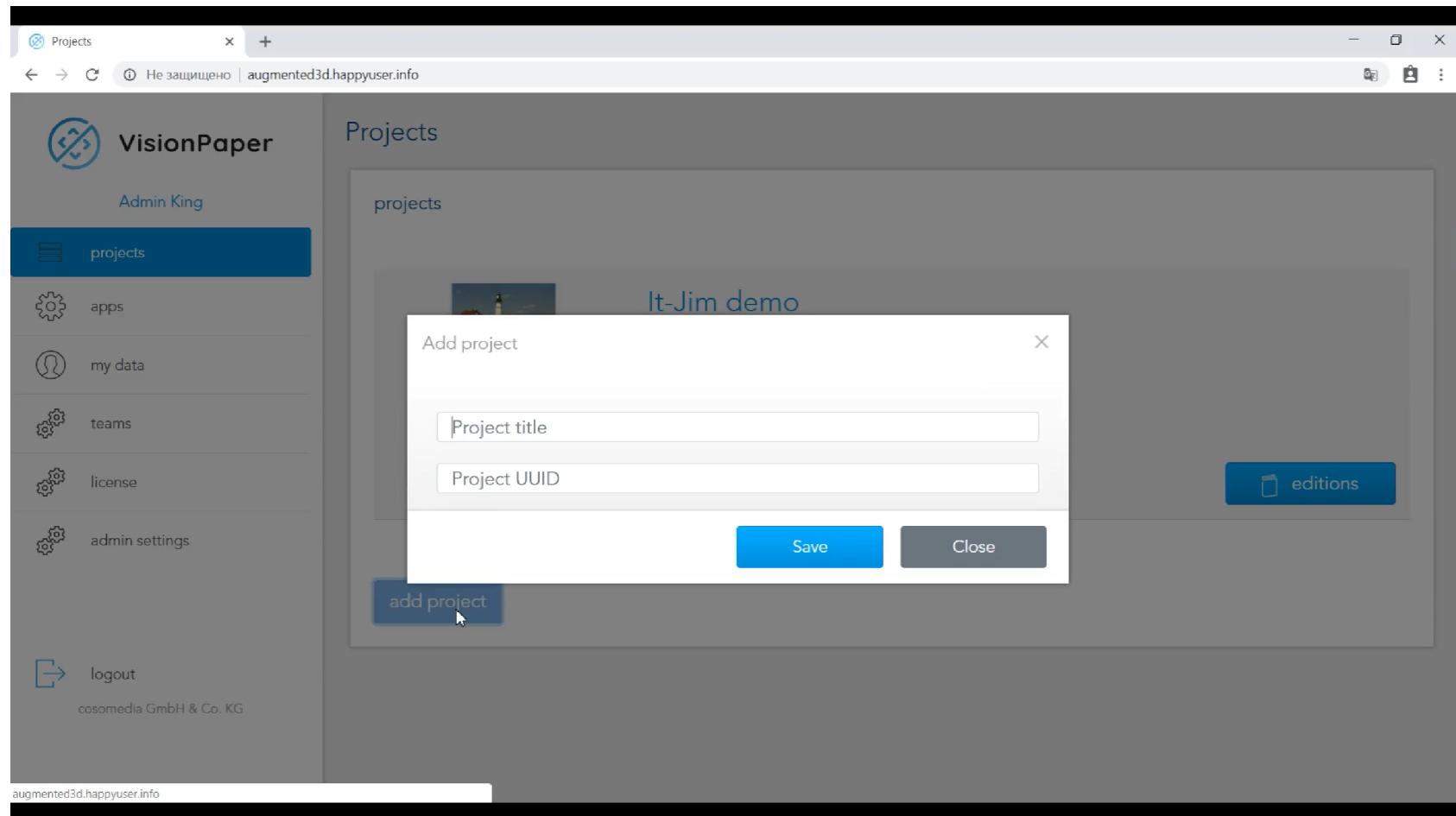
Mobile AR in production



62

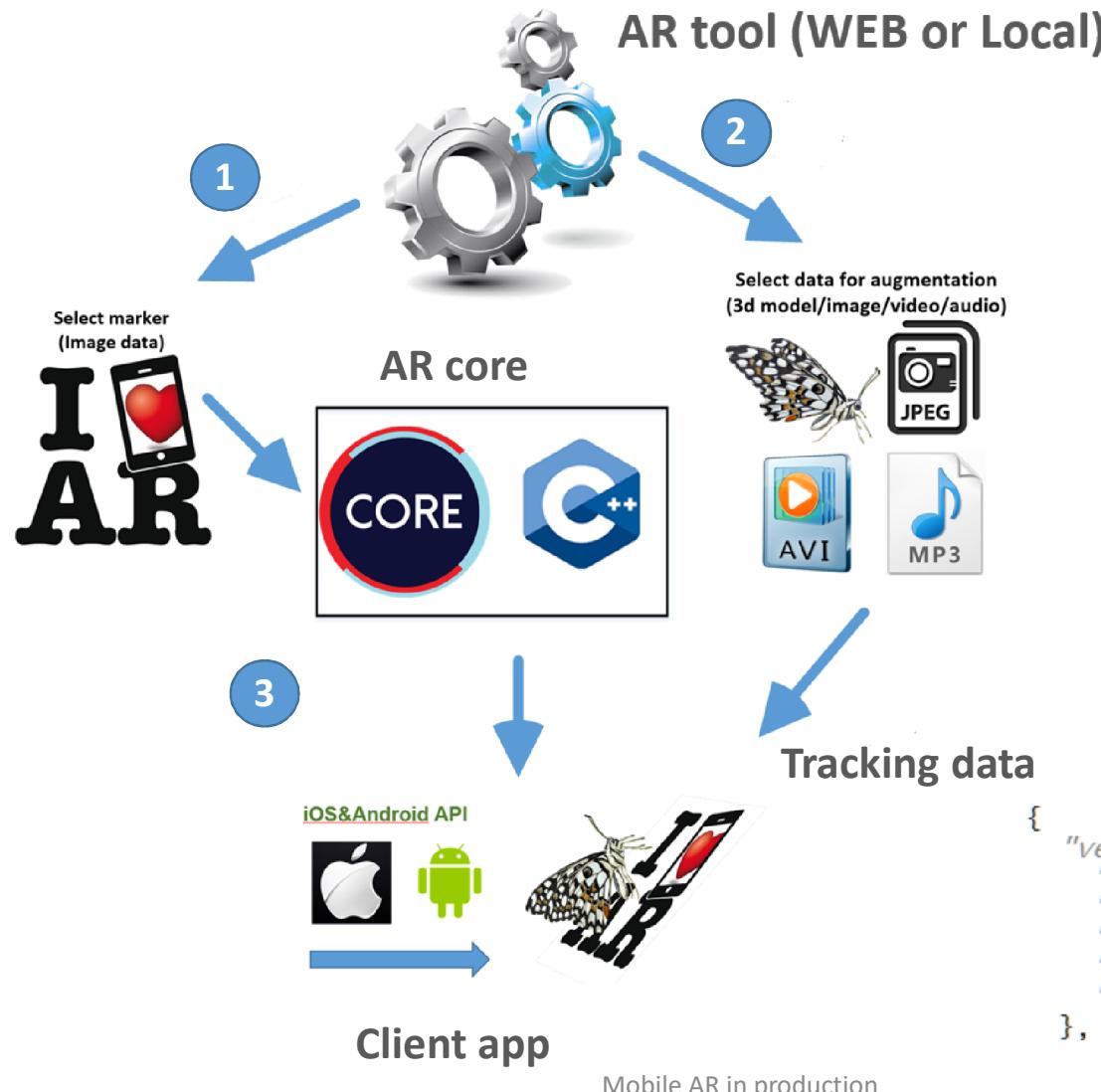
3D model in mobile APP

Web AR Tool: How it Works?



Mobile AR in production

AR Data Flow: SDK Side

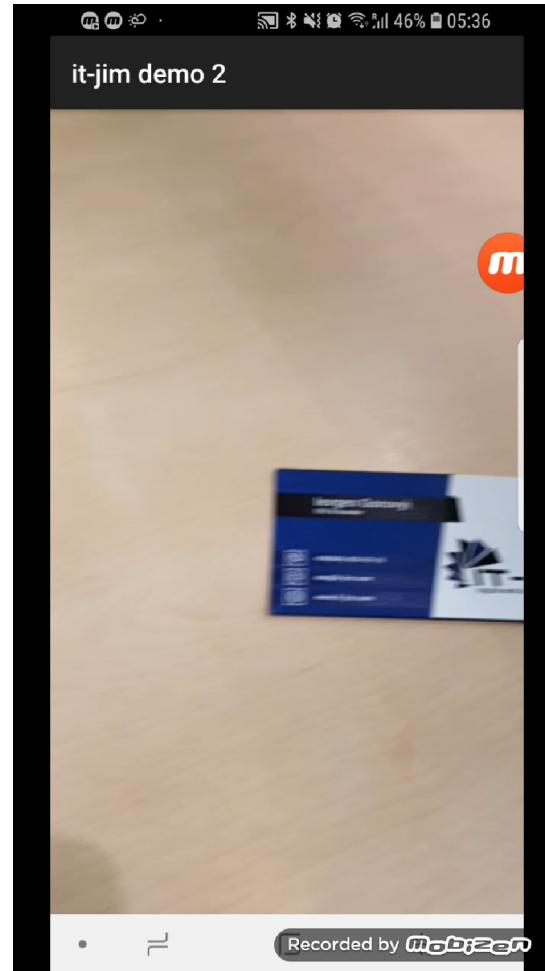


- markers
- models
- Config.json
- dbow.bin
- pyramid.bin

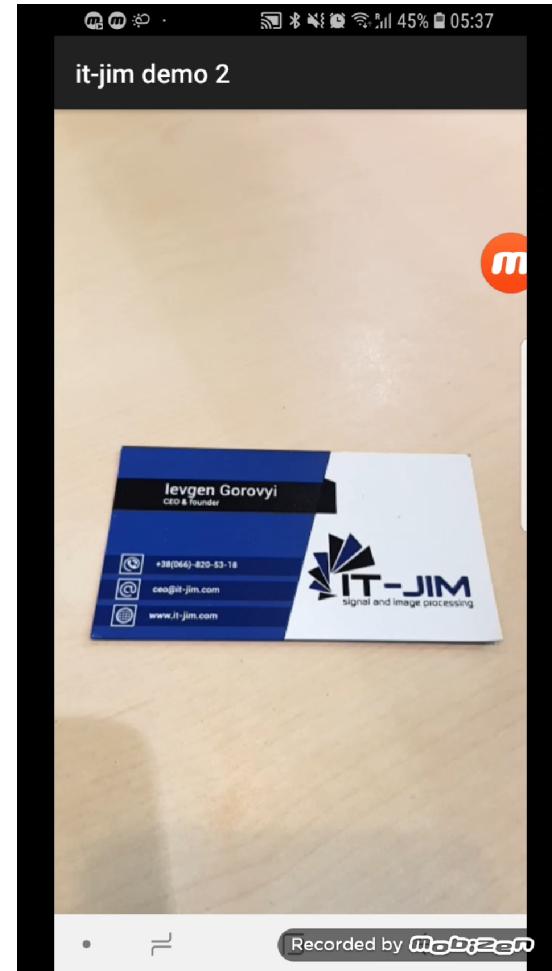
✓	bundle_v2_example
	markers
✗	models
	0
	6
✓	10
	31
	32
	33
	34
	51
	52

```
{
  "version": 1,
  "markerConfiguration": {
    "marker_count": 13,
    "markers_per_frame": 1,
    "pyramid_file_name": "pyramid.bin",
    "database_file_name": "dbow.bin"
  },
}
```

AR It-Jim: Buttons demo



Buttons augmentation



Models augmentation

Mobile AR in production

AR It-Jim: Cars Cube



Screenshot



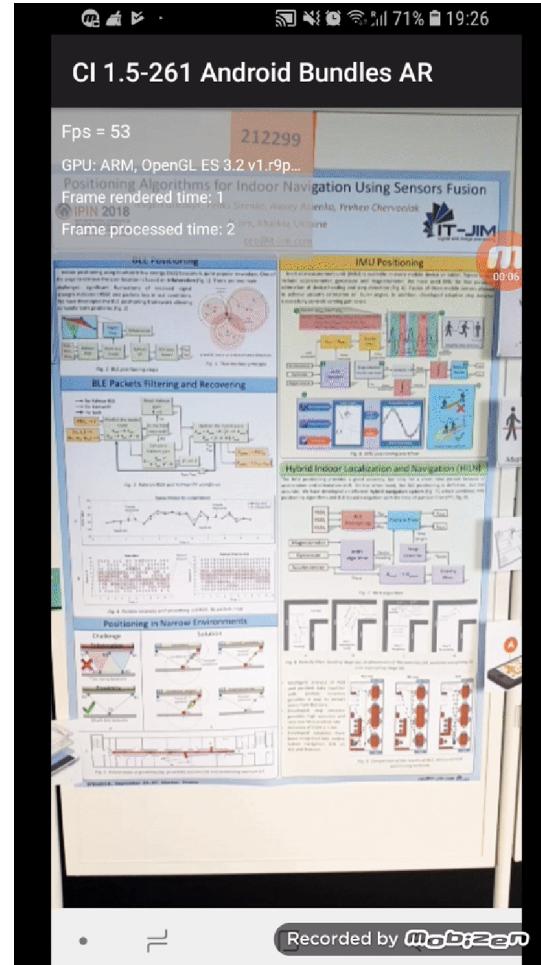
Cars cube example

Mobile AR in production

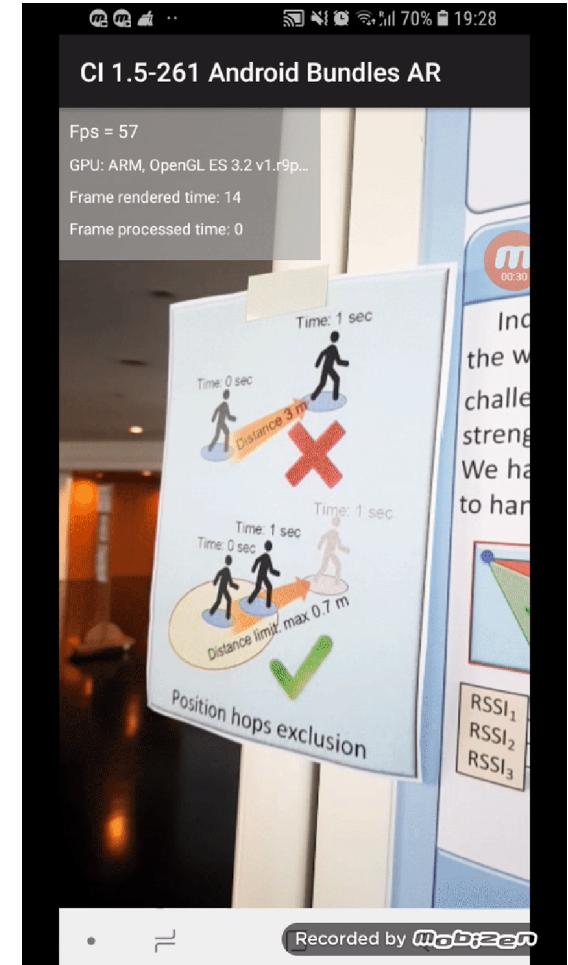
AR Poster



IPIN 2018

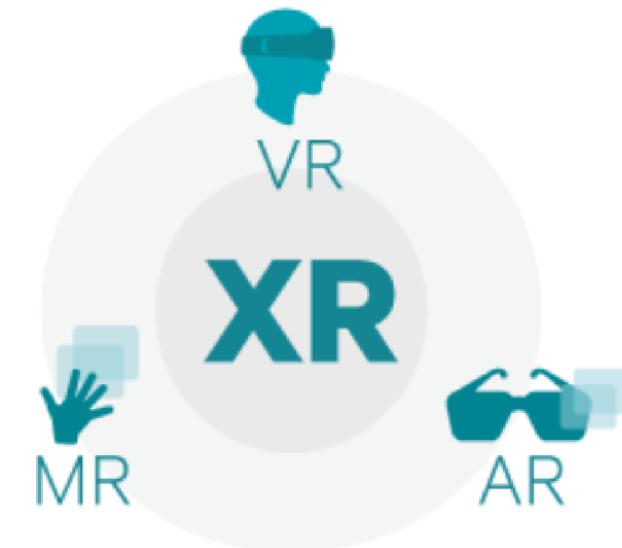
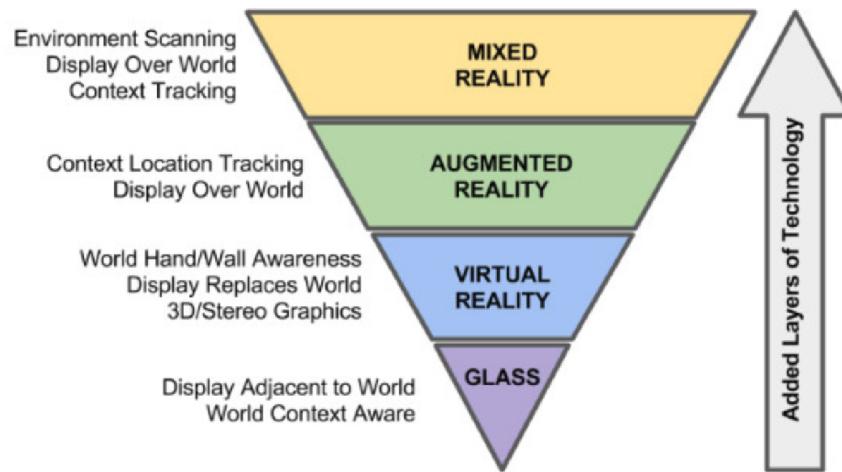


Mobile AR in production



AR on poster

Toward XR



Mobile AR in production

Robots vs Humans



 Matt Novak
@paleofuture

Читать

That scary robot video is fake
gizmodo.com/the-viral-robo...



7:46 - 20 авг. 2018 г.

AR: Algorithms and solutions

Conclusions

- Augmented reality is truly immersive field
- AR is not only about data, AR is about robust computer vision solutions
- Real-time performance on mobile is challenging
- AR is cool, but still not ready for a mass market





THANK YOU!
Questions?



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