# Predictive Tracking for Augmented Reality

TR95-007 February 1995



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# **Predictive Tracking for Augmented Reality**

by

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A dissertation submitted to the faculty of the University of North Carolina at Chapel Hill in partial fulfillment of the requirements for the degree of Doctor of Philosophy in the Department of Computer Science

Chapel Hill

1995

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#### **ABSTRACT**

# Ronald Tadao Azuma. Predictive Tracking for Augmented Reality (Under the direction of T. Gary Bishop.)

In Augmented Reality systems, see-through Head-Mounted Displays (HMDs) superimpose virtual three-dimensional objects on the real world. This technology has the potential to enhance a user's perception of and interaction with the real world. However, many Augmented Reality applications will not be accepted unless virtual objects are accurately registered with their real counterparts. Good registration is difficult, because of the high resolution of the human visual system and its sensitivity to small differences. Registration errors fall into two categories: *static* errors, which occur even when the user remains still, and *dynamic* errors caused by system delays when the user moves. Dynamic errors are usually the largest errors. This dissertation demonstrates that predicting future head locations is an effective approach for significantly reducing dynamic errors.

This demonstration is performed in real time with an operational Augmented Reality system. First, evaluating the effect of prediction requires robust static registration. Therefore, this system uses a custom optoelectronic head-tracking system and three calibration procedures developed to measure the viewing parameters. Second, the system predicts future head positions and orientations with the aid of inertial sensors. Effective use of these sensors requires accurate estimation of the varying



prediction intervals, optimization techniques for determining parameters, and a system built to support real-time processes.

On average, prediction with inertial sensors is 2 to 3 times more accurate than prediction without inertial sensors and 5 to 10 times more accurate than not doing any prediction at all. Prediction is most effective at short prediction intervals, empirically determined to be about 80 milliseconds or less. An analysis of the predictor in the frequency domain shows the predictor magnifies the signal by roughly the square of the angular frequency and the prediction interval. For specified head-motion sequences and prediction intervals, this analytical framework can also estimate the maximum possible time-domain error and the maximum tolerable system delay given a specified maximum time-domain error.

Future steps that may further improve registration are discussed.



#### **ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS**

I thank my advisor, Gary Bishop, and my committee members, Frank Biocca, Frederick Brooks, Vern Chi, Henry Fuchs, and Jonathan Marshall, for their advice and guidance in this work.

I would also like to thank the following people:

- Mark Ward, for doing most of the mechanical and electronic design of the optoelectronic tracking system that was critical to this project.
- Brad Bennett and Stefan Gottschalk for writing much of the software for the optoelectronic tracking system.
- Brad Bennett for his help with the low-level software, installation and debugging of the single-board computers and Pixel-Planes 5.
- John Thomas, John Hughes, Kurtis Keller, and Jack Kite for making mechanical parts for this project and expediting the ordering of equipment.
- Vern Chi and Steven Brumback for designing analog circuitry used in this project.
- David Harrison, Brennan Stephens, Elliot Poger, and Peggy Wetzel for their help with video recording and editing.
- Jack Goldfeather and John F. "Spike" Hughes for explaining some of the mathematics to me.
- Russell Taylor and Mark Finch for letting me use equipment from the Scanning Tunneling Microscope project to test our inertial sensors.
- Marc Olano and Jonathan Cohen for creating low-latency rendering code on Pixel-Planes 5.
- Carl Mueller, Marc Olano, and David Ellsworth for their advice on programming Pixel-Planes 5.
- Mike Bajura, Andrei State, Rich Holloway, Jannick Rolland, and Ulrich Neumann for discussions about see-through registration strategies.
- Devesh Bhatnagar, Suresh Balu, and the other Tracker group team members for their general support on the tracking equipment and software.



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