

# Towards a Proximal Resource-based Architecture to Support Augmented Reality Applications

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## ● Background and Motivation

- Small Devices
- Big Applications
- Thin Clients
- Latency

## ● System Architecture

## ● Utilities

## ● Adaptation of Google Earth

## ● Next Steps

# Big Applications



Virtual Worlds



Maps



Augmented Reality

- Data/Computation Intensive, Context Dependent

# Small Devices



Zypad Wearable



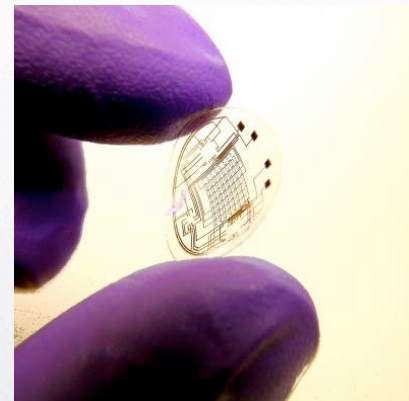
iPhone



Netbook



Nanotech

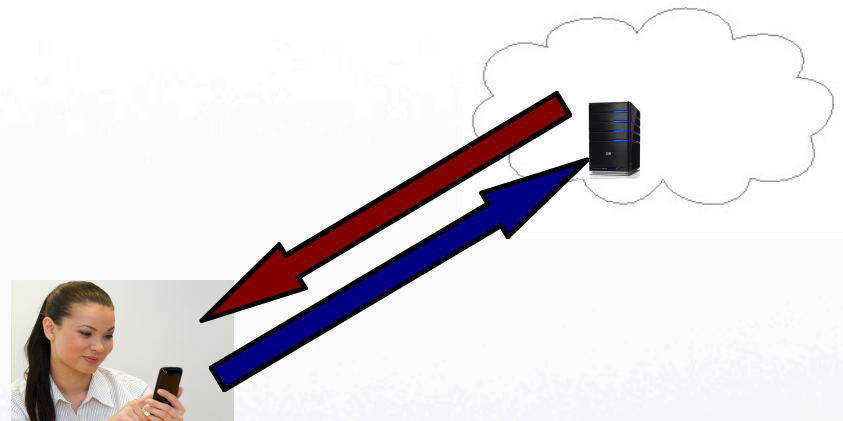


Contact Lens Display (UW)

# Latency

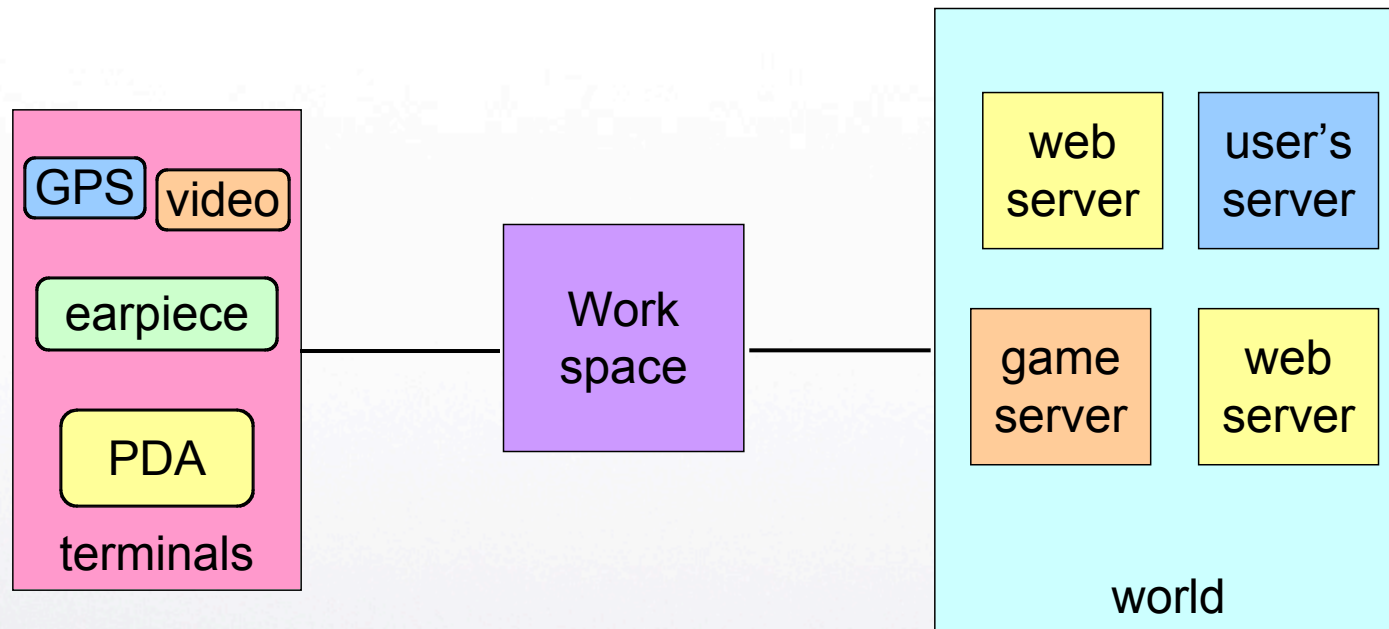


Desktop



Thin Client

# Workspace

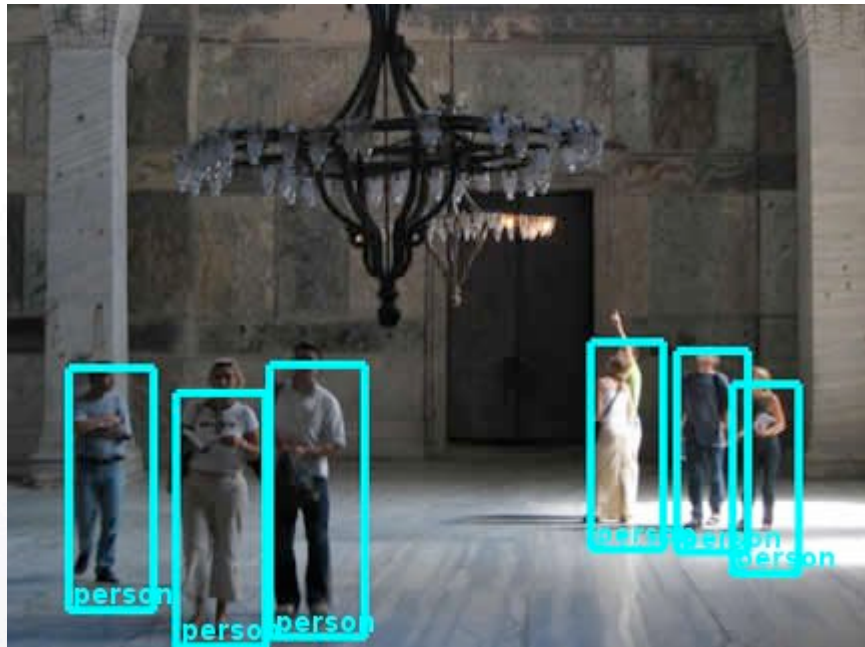


# Second Life



- Massively Multi-player Online World

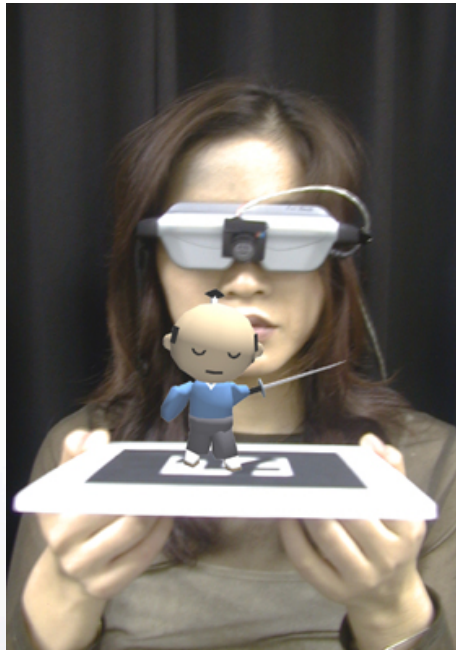
# Computer Vision



- Find and follow objects in video

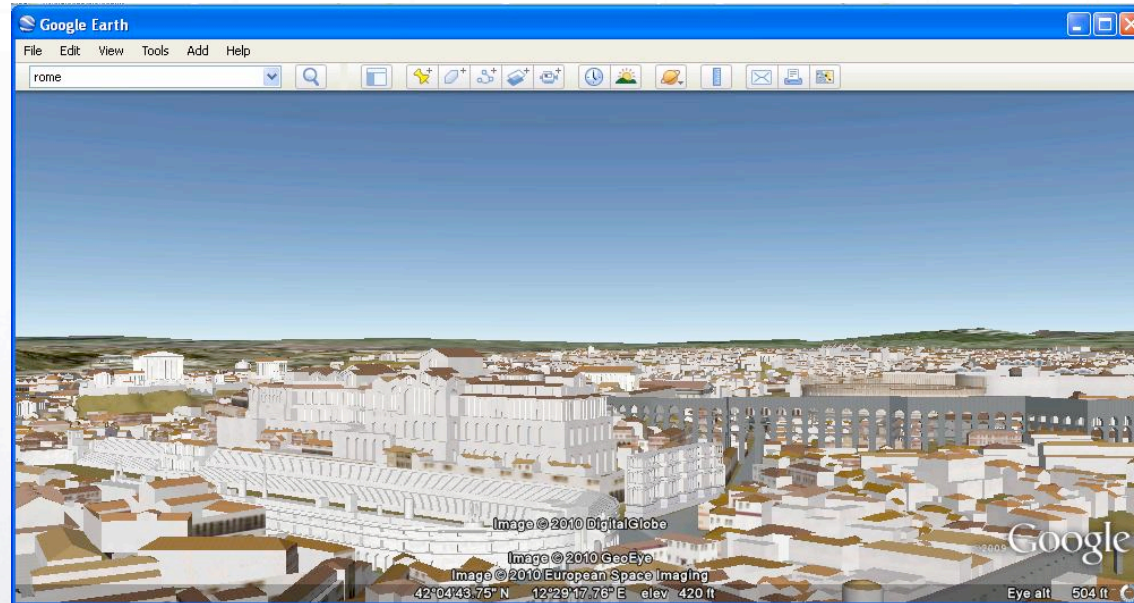


# Augmented Reality



- Virtual objects integrated into live video

# Google Earth 3D Ancient Rome



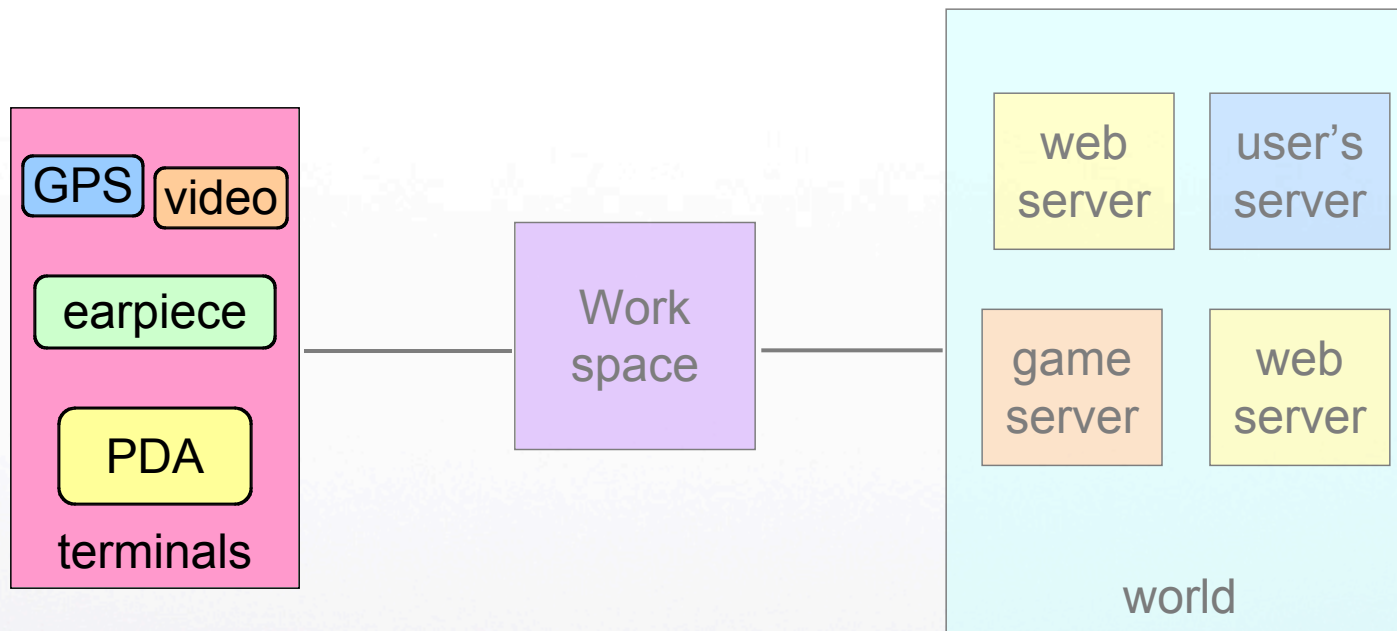
- Interactively explore ancient Roman buildings

# Application Characteristics

- Data Intensive
- Computation Intensive
- Sensor data
- Frequent user-interaction

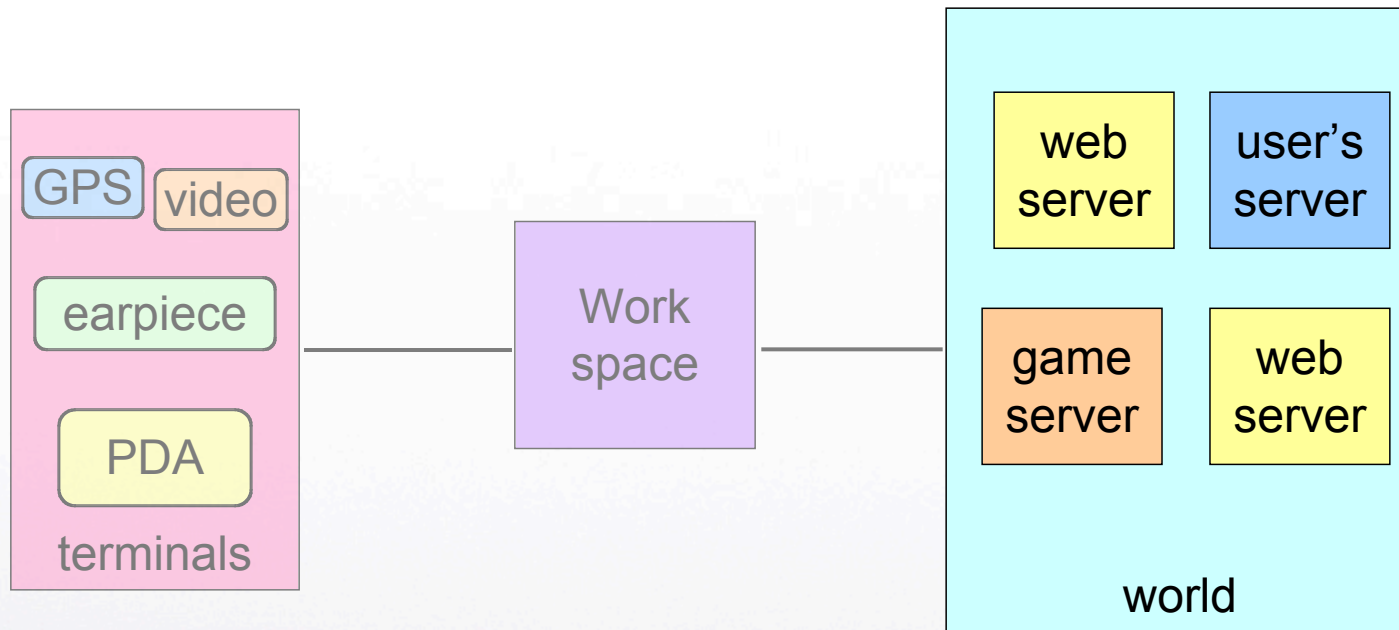
- Background and Motivation
- System Architecture
  - Terminals
  - World
  - Architecture
- Utilities
- Adaptation of Applications
- Completed Work
- Next Steps

# Terminals



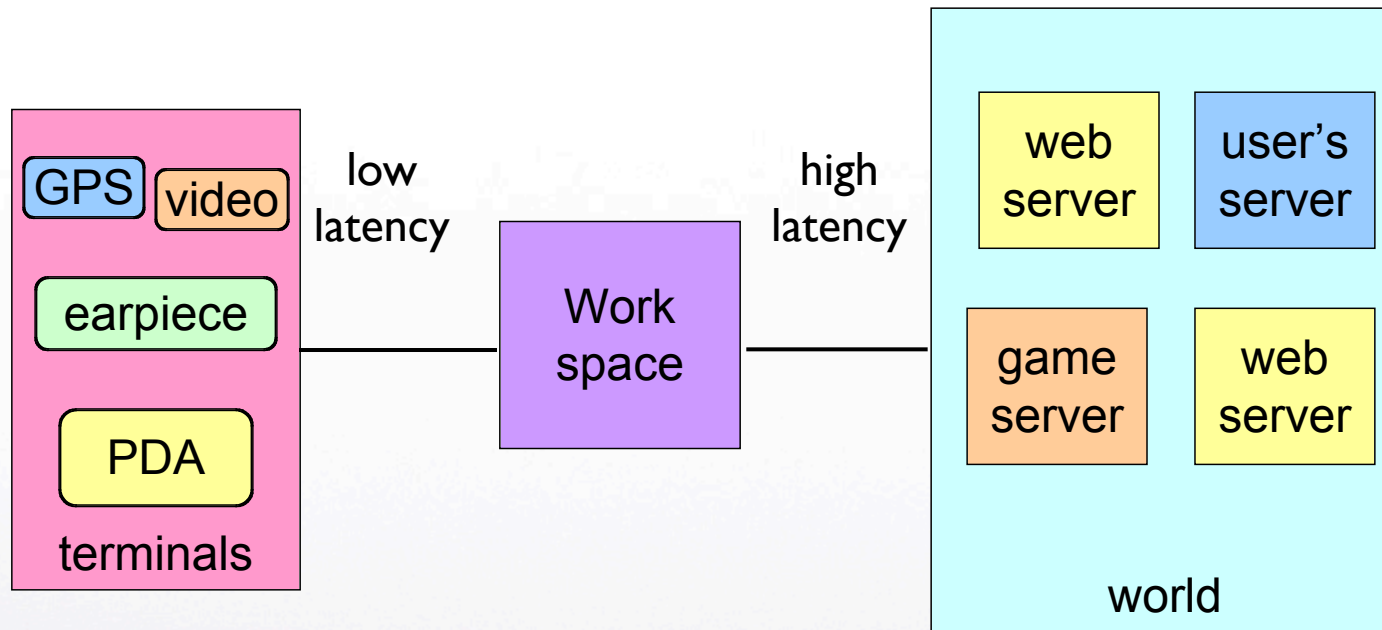
- A collection of input/output devices and sensors

# World

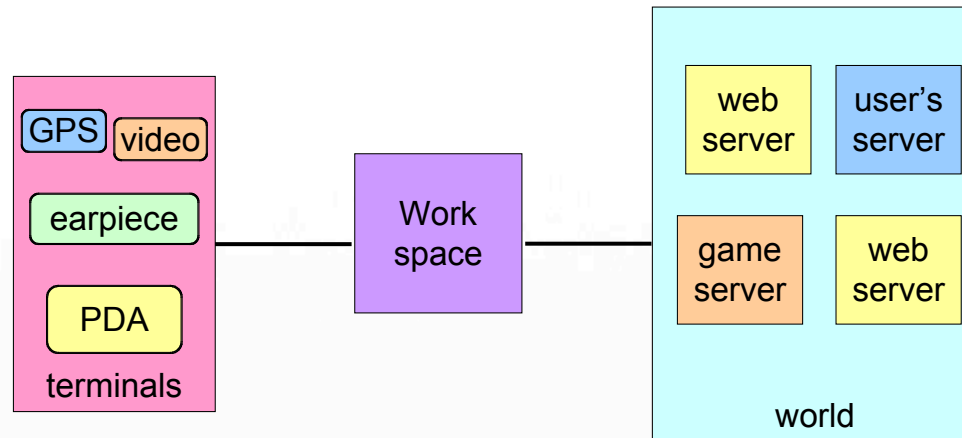


- Various servers scattered over the internet.

# Architecture



# The Purpose of the Workspace



- Mediates between world and client, adjusting for performance
- Quick communication with the client
- Dependence on physical location runs
- Add additional functionality to programs
- Create mash-ups between multiple programs

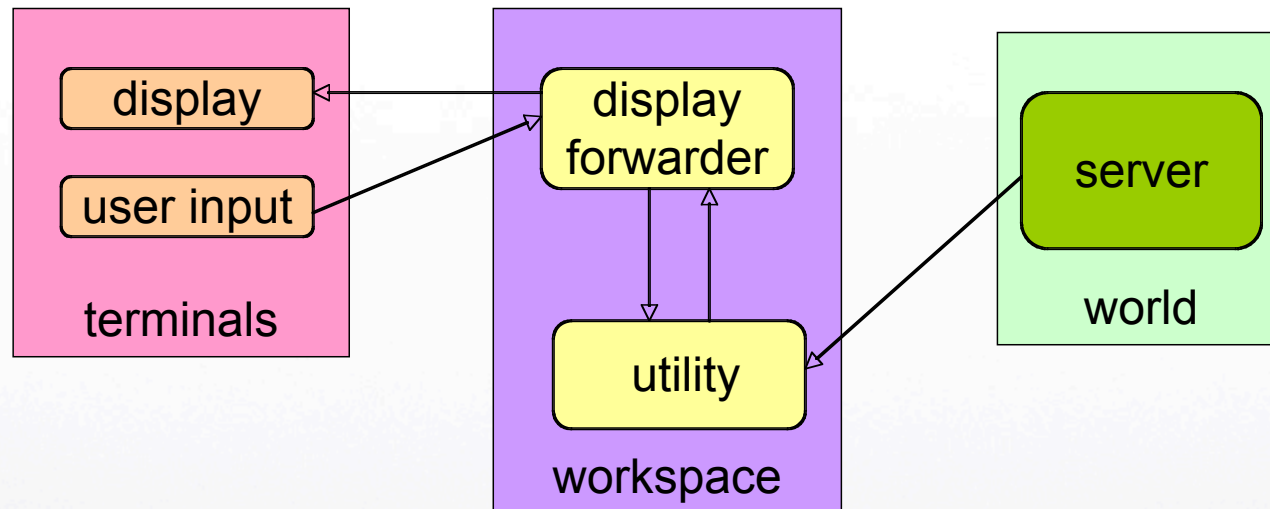


- Background and Motivation
- System Architecture
- Utilities
  - Display Forwarding
  - Sensor Input
  - Rendering
  - Video Augmentation
- Adaptation of Google Earth
- Next Steps

# Utilities

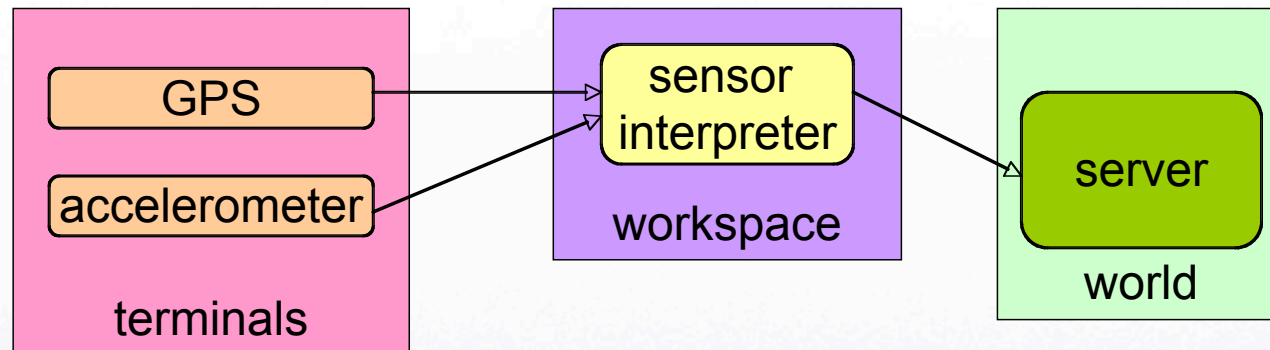
- Based on Survey of Applications
- Data-Intensive
- Computation-Intensive
- Support Real-Time Interaction

# Display Forwarding



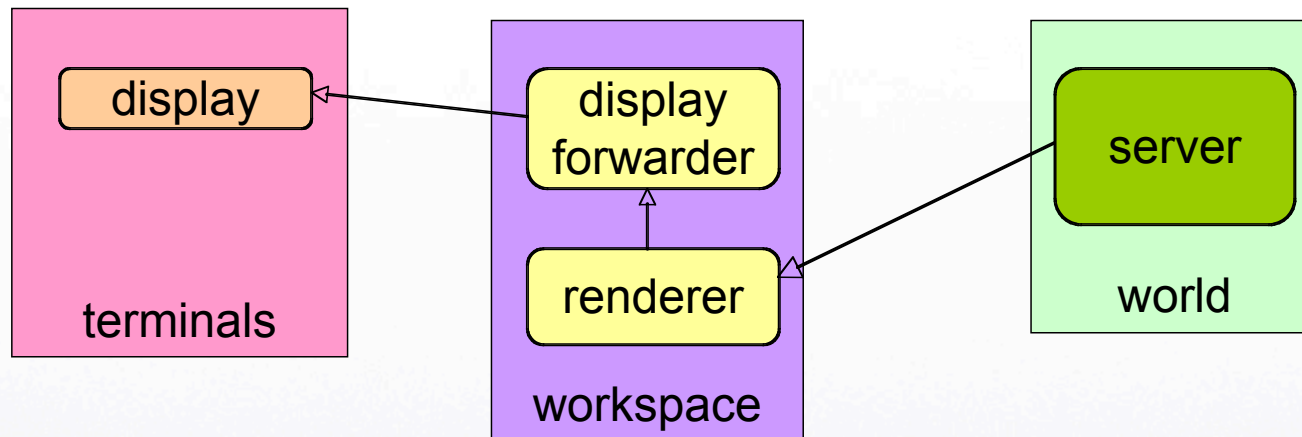
- Monitors display updates, forwards them to client.

# Sensor Input



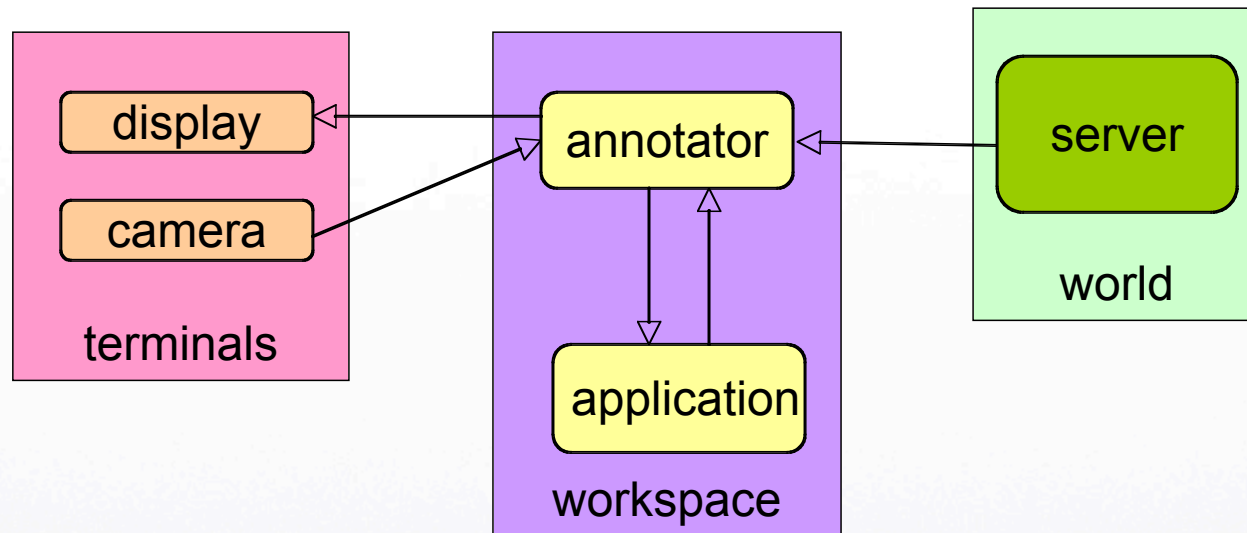
- Takes sensor input, translates, forwards.

# Rendering



- Receives geometric information, renders it into pixels

# Video Annotation



- combines video with outside information

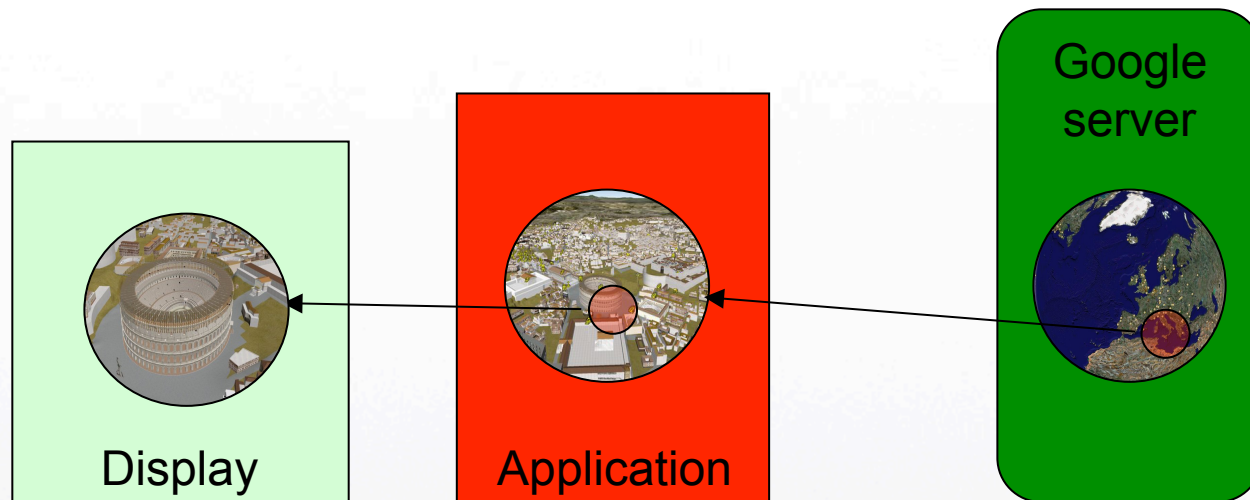
# Utility Characteristics

- Offload computation from the client
- Do not require large alterations to apps

- Background and Motivation
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- Next Steps



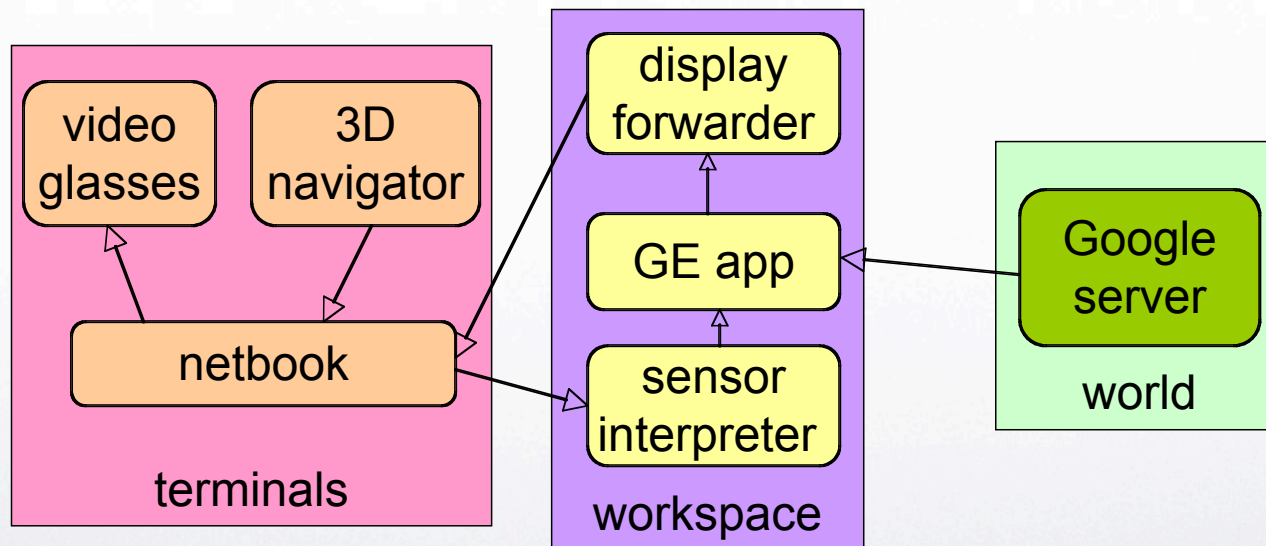
# Data Model



# Google Earth: Unmodified

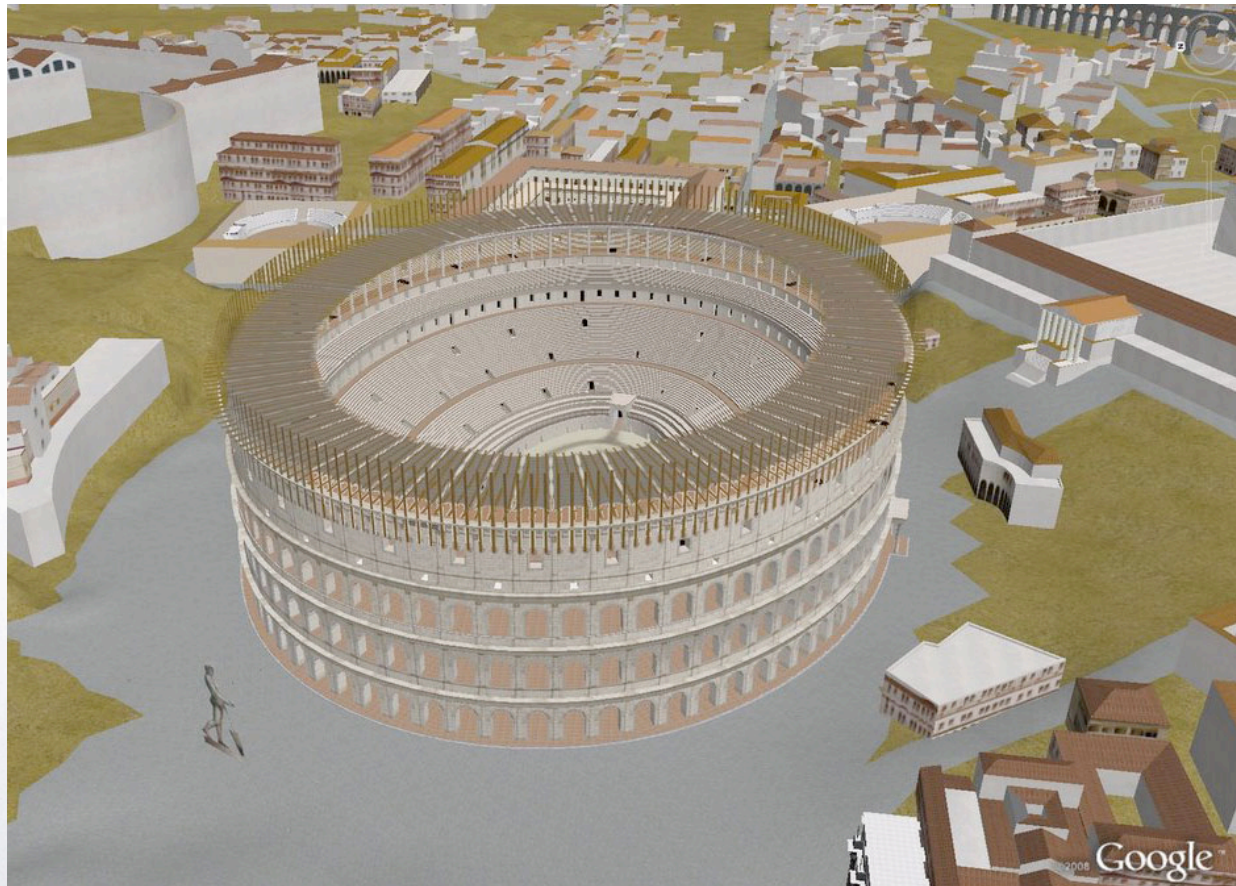


# Google Earth: Workspace





# Demo



# Next Steps

- Focus on I/O issues

# I/O Devices

- camera
- microphone
- mouse
- accelerometer
- GPS
- temperature sensor
- light sensor
- RFID
- barcode reader
- keyboard
- biometric sensors
- touch sensor
- sound card
- video card

I/O

Local

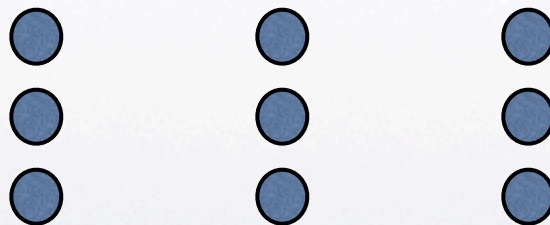
device



application

Networked

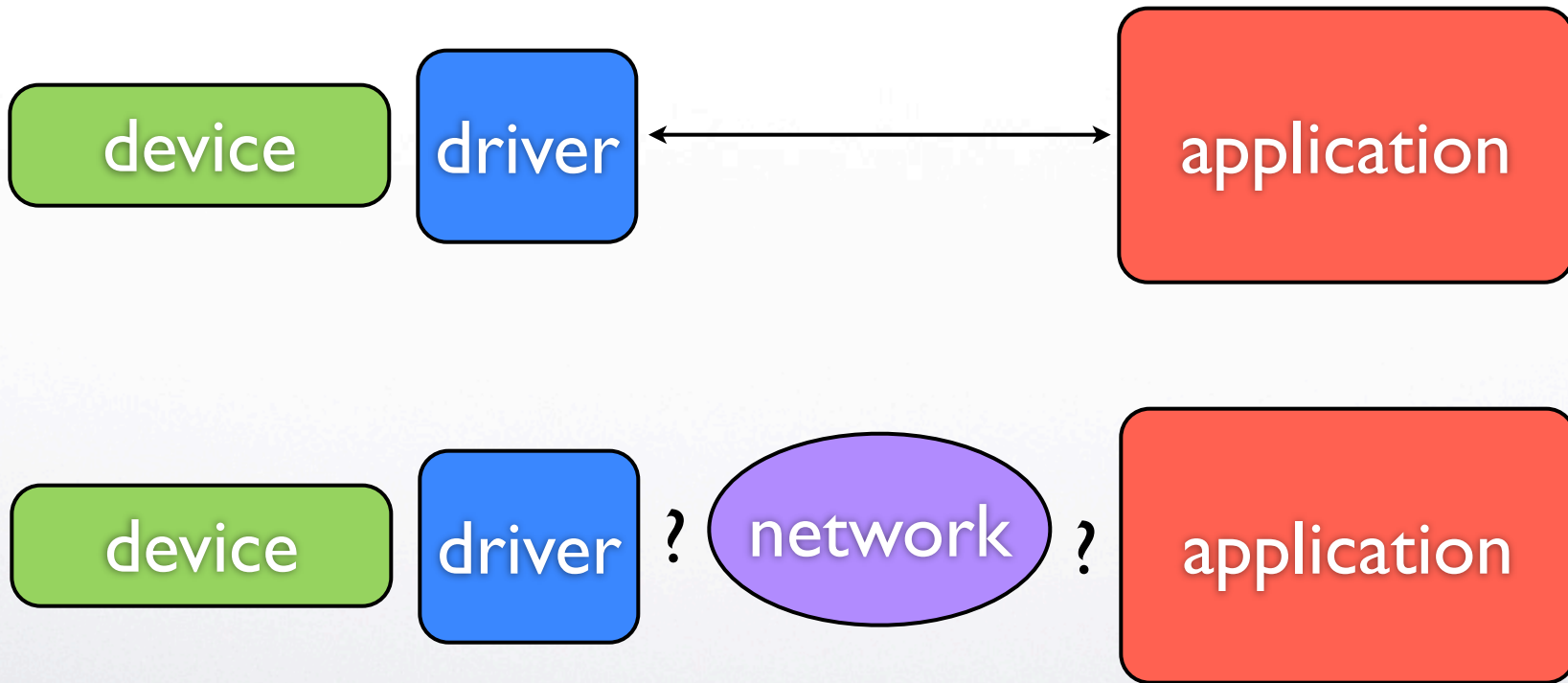
device



application



# I/O



# functions

- Caching
- Polling
- Buffering
- Encrypting
- Compressing
- Synchronizing Multiple Datastreams
- Transforming
  - Adding Timestamps
  - Averaging
  - Discarding Non-Recent Updates
  - Predicting Future Updates

# Questions?