

Announcements

- **MP4** is out. Due on Nov 6 @ 11:59pm.

Final project upcoming deadlines:

- **Oct 27**, submit two .jpg files as the answer to my piazza post:
 1. Image for abstract/title. These will be posted on the class webpage:
<https://courses.engr.illinois.edu/cs498sl/gallery.php>
 2. Snapshot of your first scene for the final project in Unity
- **Nov 3**, a short video of your progress.

Depth Perception: Depth Cues

Monocular

- Retinal image size
- Height in visual field
- Texture gradient
- Image blur
- Atmospheric perspective
- Accommodation
- Motion parallax
- Shadows/ shading
- Interposition

Binocular

- Vergence angle
- Binocular disparity
- Diplopia

Combination of depth cues:

- Decision theory; machine learning
- Bayesian/probabilistic

Scale Perception (vs. Depth Perception)

How large the object that I see is?



You perception of scale and depth are affected by your IPD (inter pupillary distance) in the virtual world.

<https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=HEBEQhwG-rU>

Developer Advice

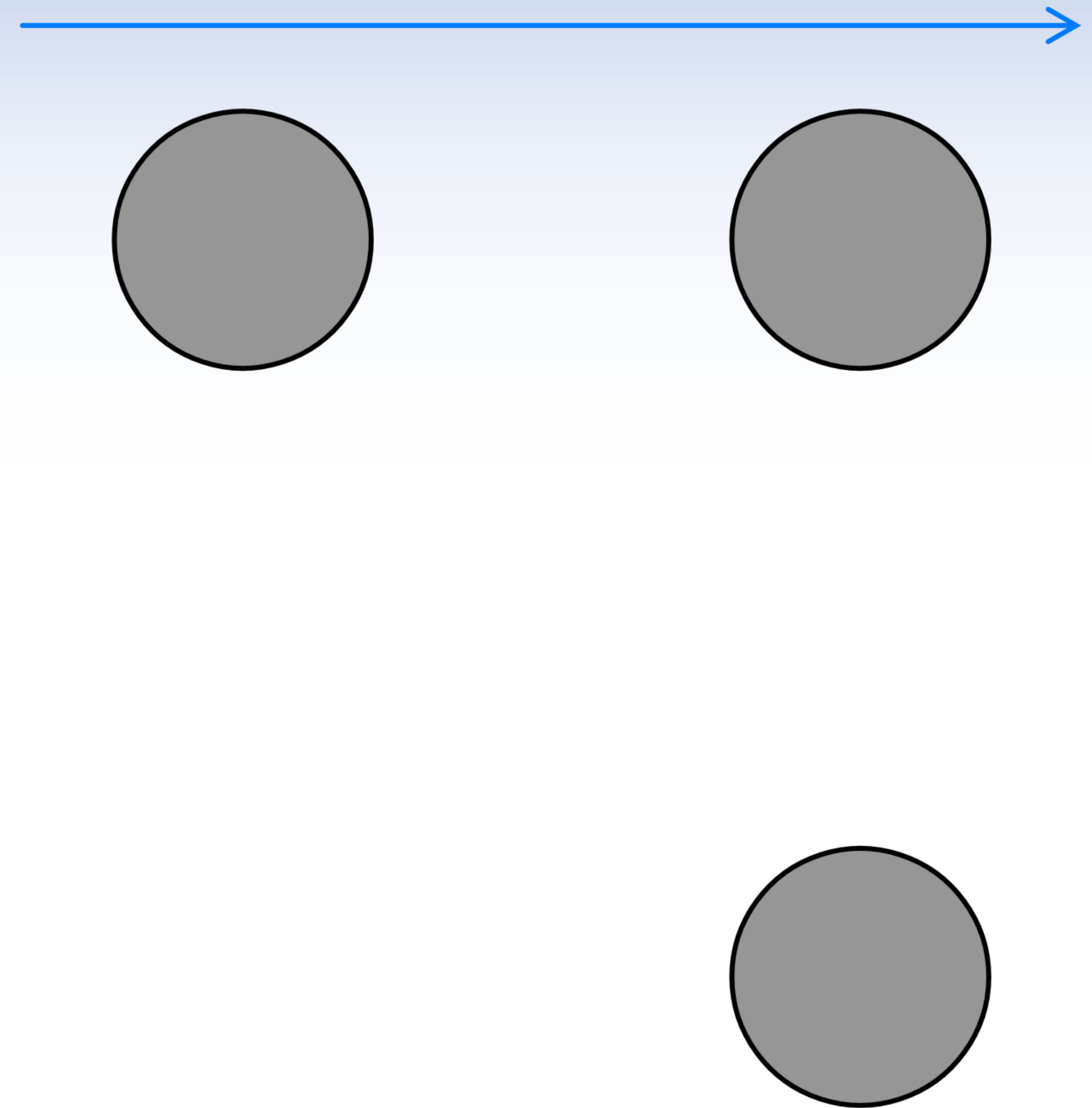
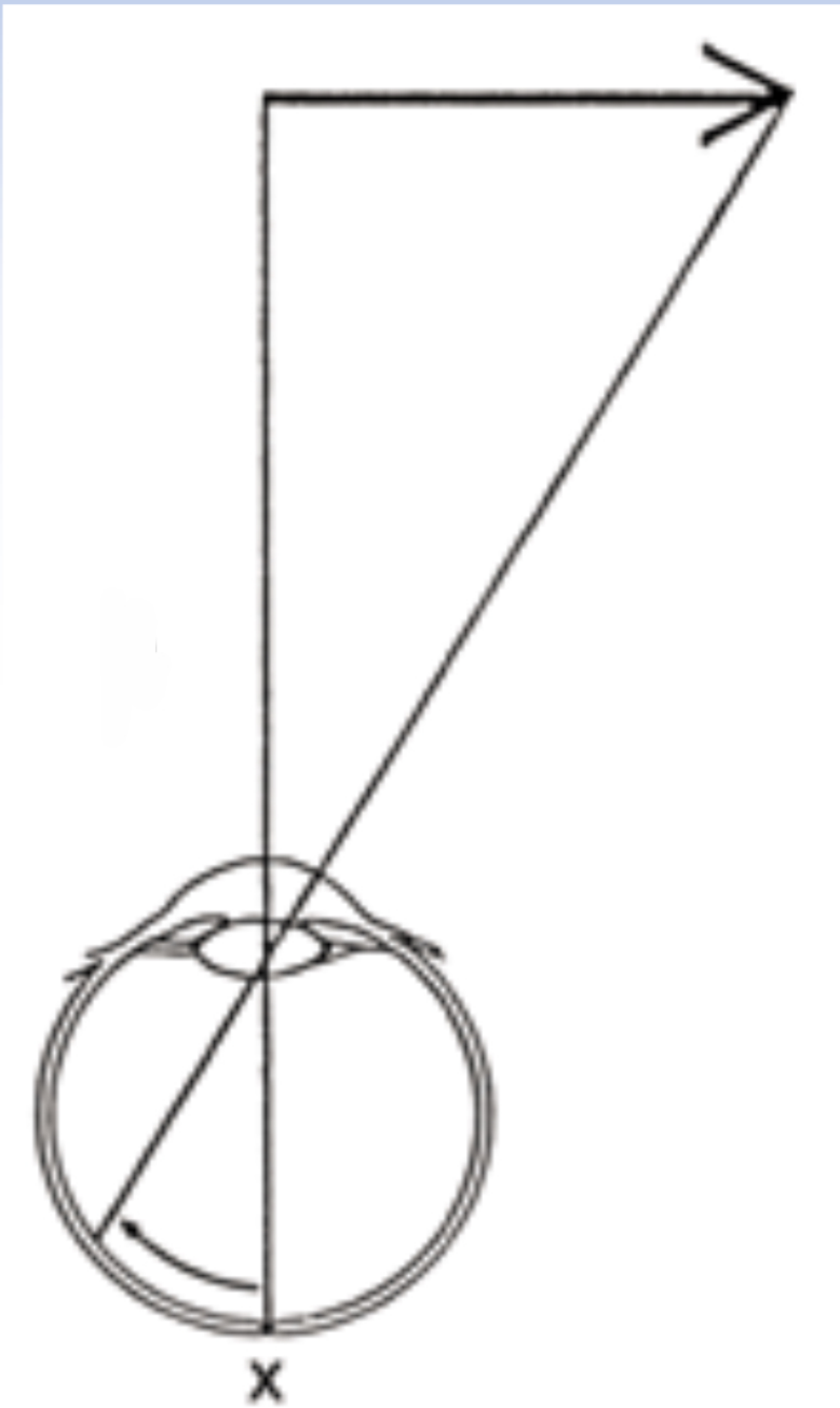
- Design your world in meters.
- Do not place objects closer than 1 meter away.
- Match IPD in _____ and _____ to your physical IPD.

Motion Perception: Purposes

Purposes:

- 1) Segmentation/Segregation via quick eye fixation on moving objects.
- 2) Extract 3D structure of an object (spin chair around).
- 3) Visual guidance for action:
 - manipulation - grab a cup
 - hand-eye coordination
 - self motion information.

Neural Circuitry for Motion



Neural Circuitry for Motion

Introduction

Inspecting the **detailed features** within an object is the **function** of the ventral **"what" stream** (discussed in the previous session).

But the **"what" stream** has a **poor sense of motion**.

By **integrating** the activity in **both streams**, one can perceive **what** an object is and **where** it is going.

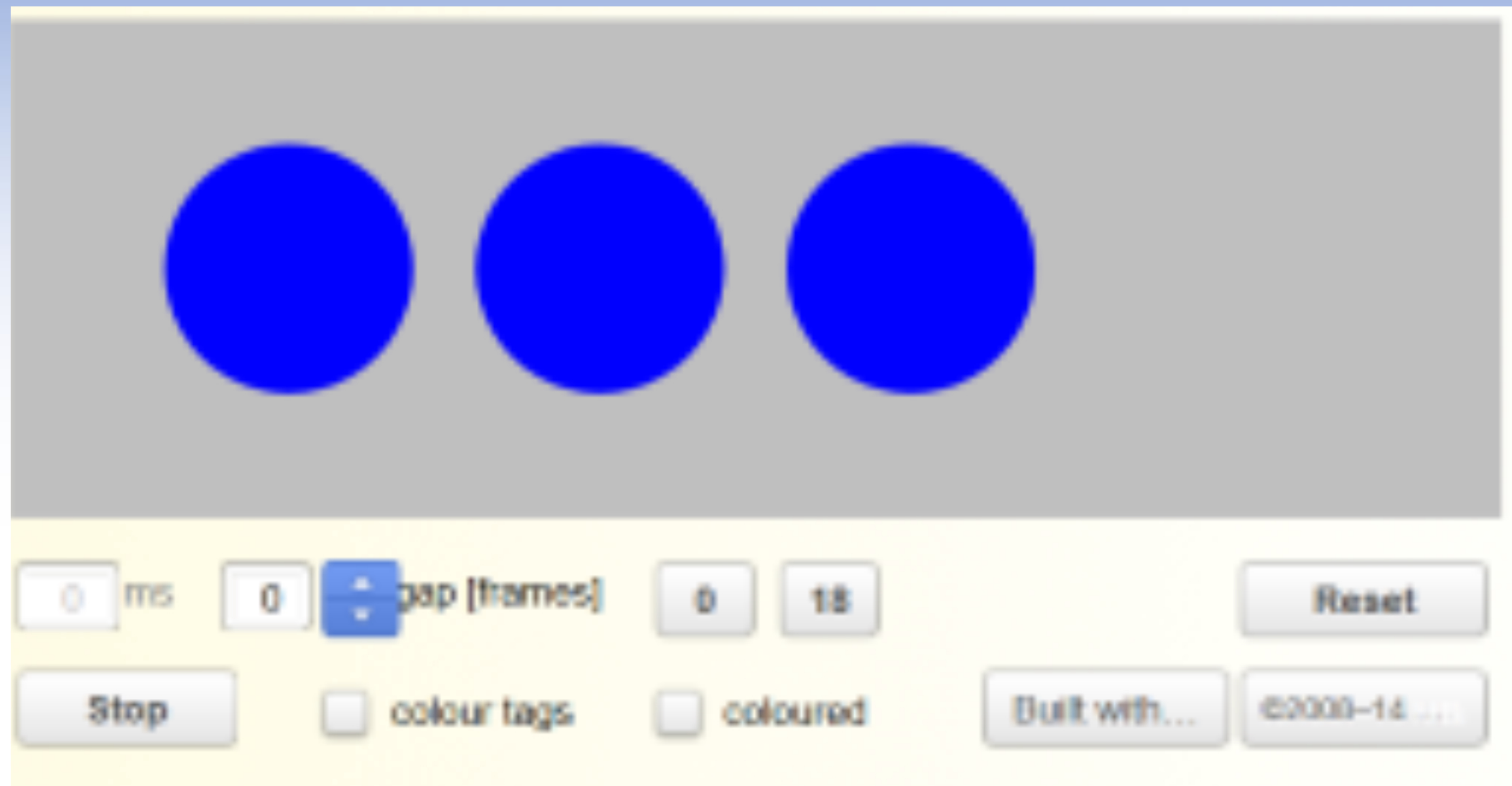


Start Intro V1 Detector MT MST Parallax Eye Motion MAE Object Biological Summary End

Lecture 4 Visual Perception of Motion 2015

<https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=PhWUf9D52RQ>

Fundamental Principles: Occlusions and Shutter

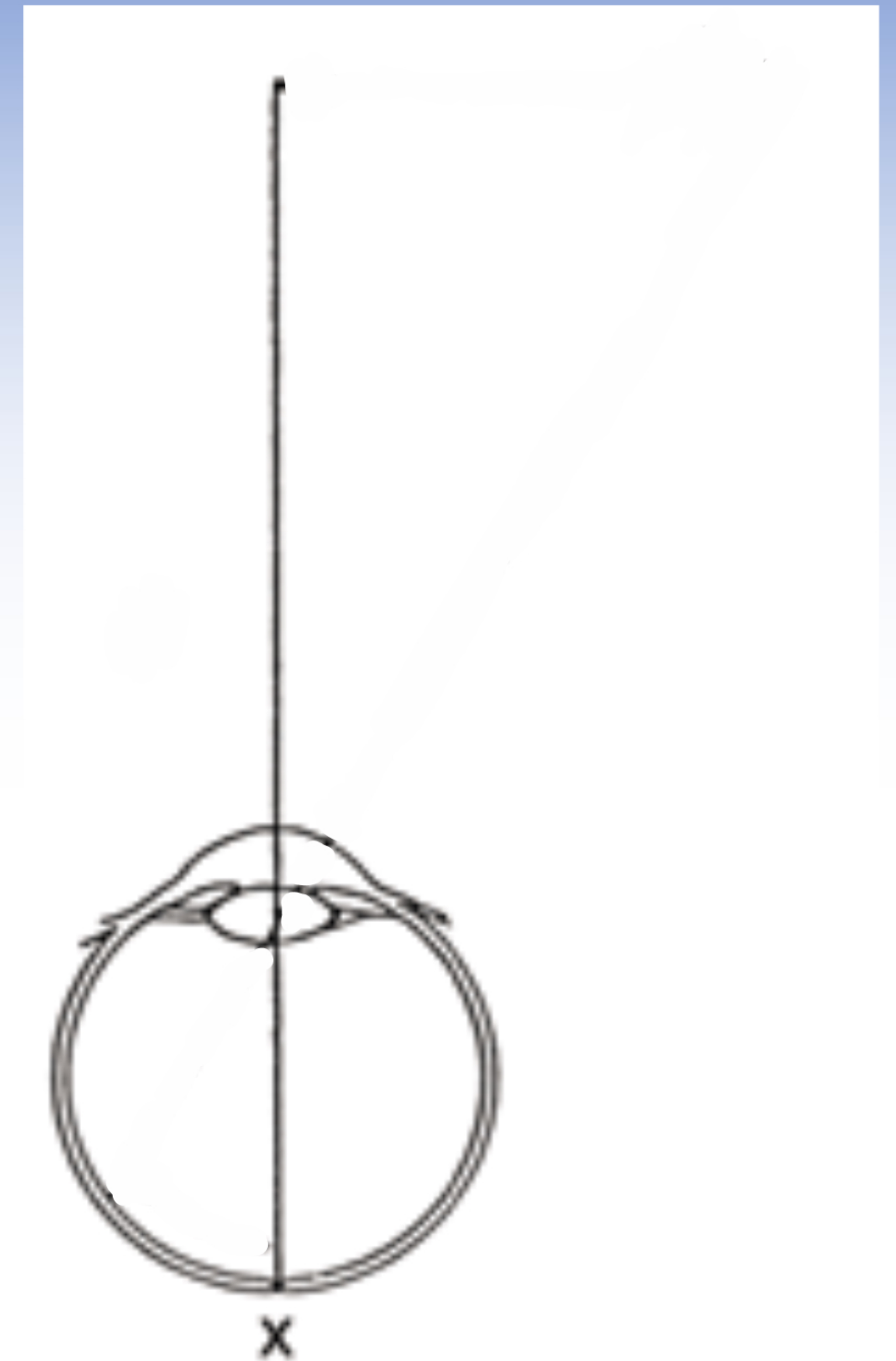
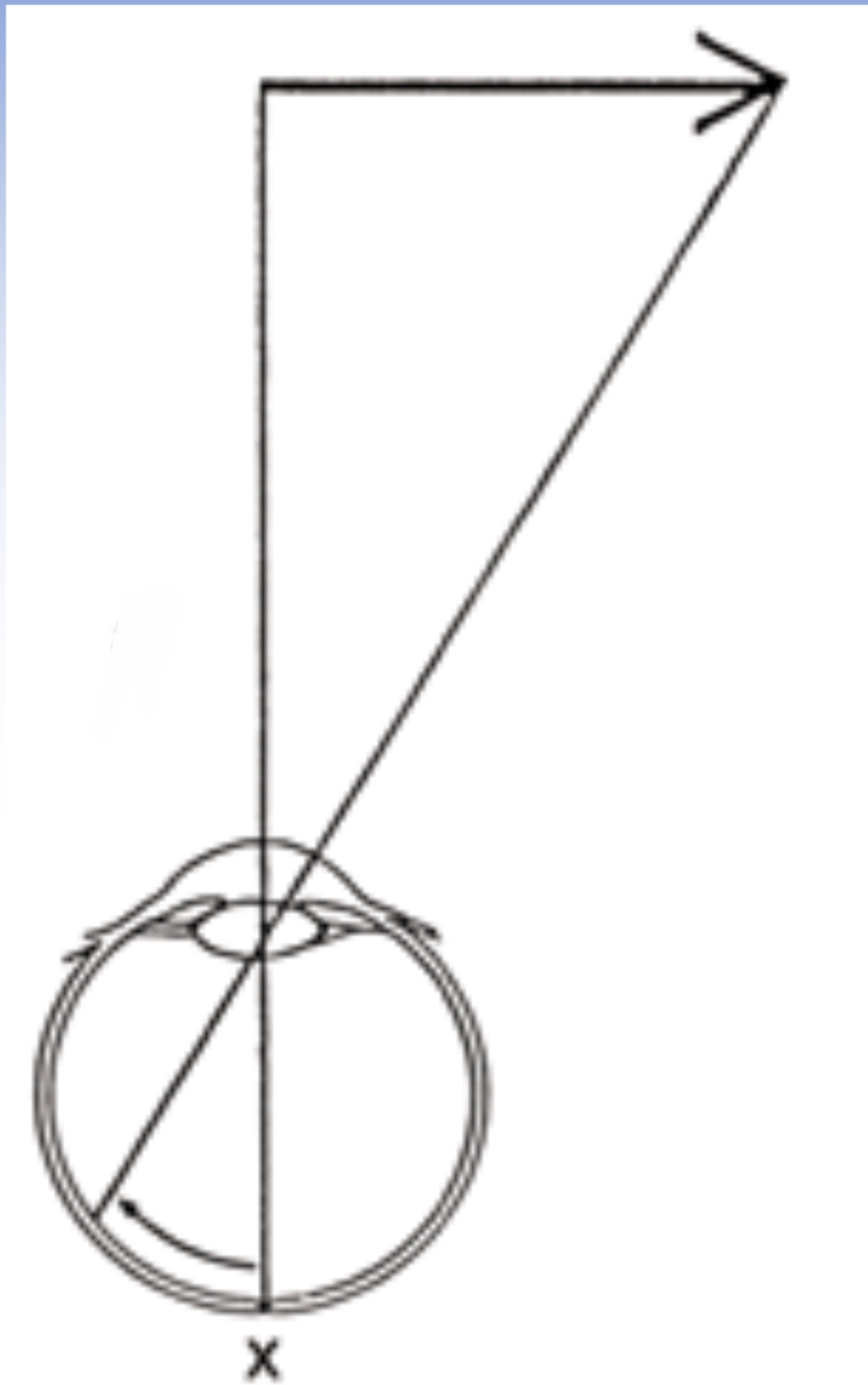


<http://www.michaelbach.de/ot/mot-motionBinding/index.html>

<http://www.michaelbach.de/ot/mot-breathingSquare/index.html>

<http://www.michaelbach.de/ot/mot-Ternus/index.html>

Object Motion vs Observer Motion



Object moves:

Eye moves:

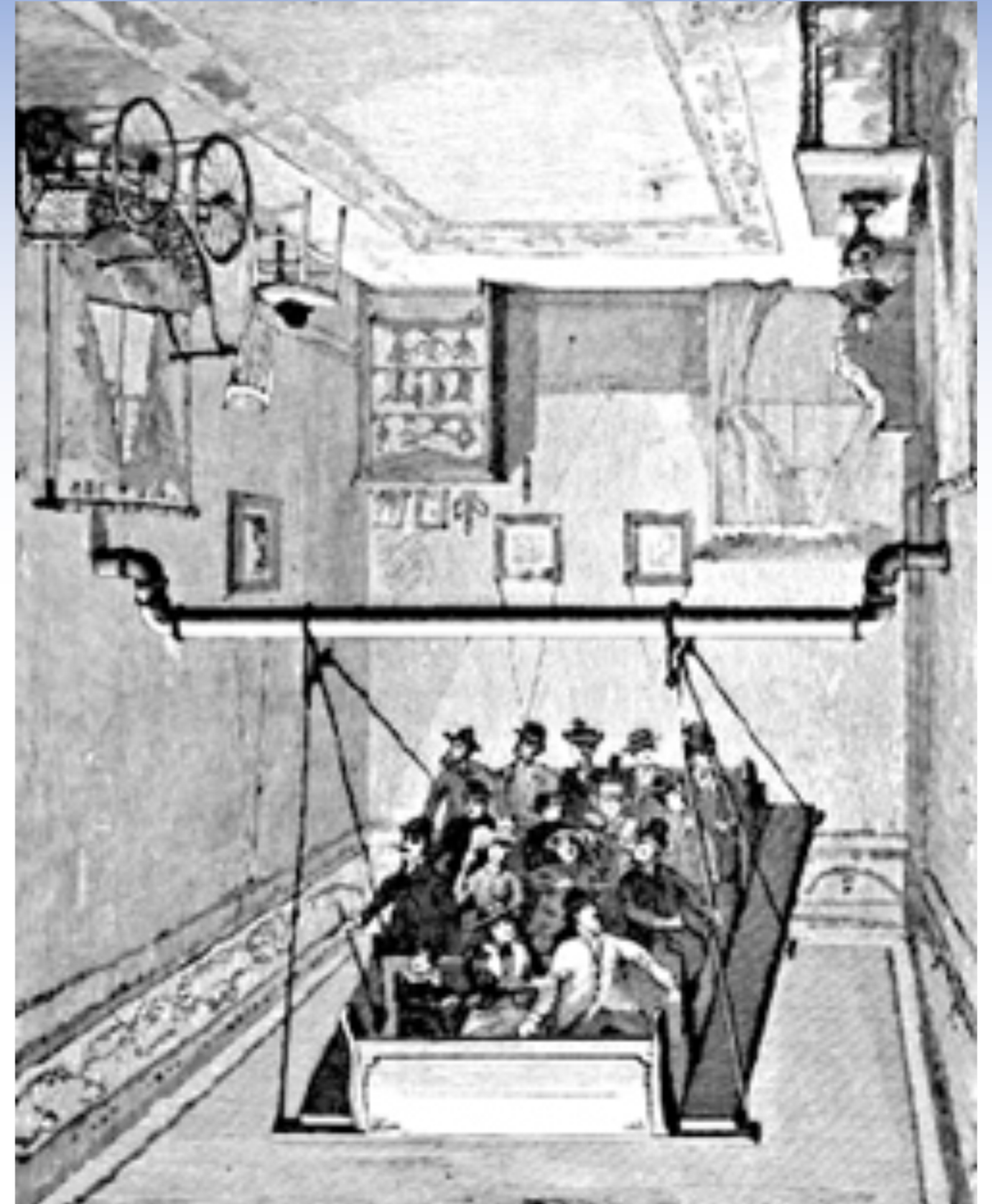
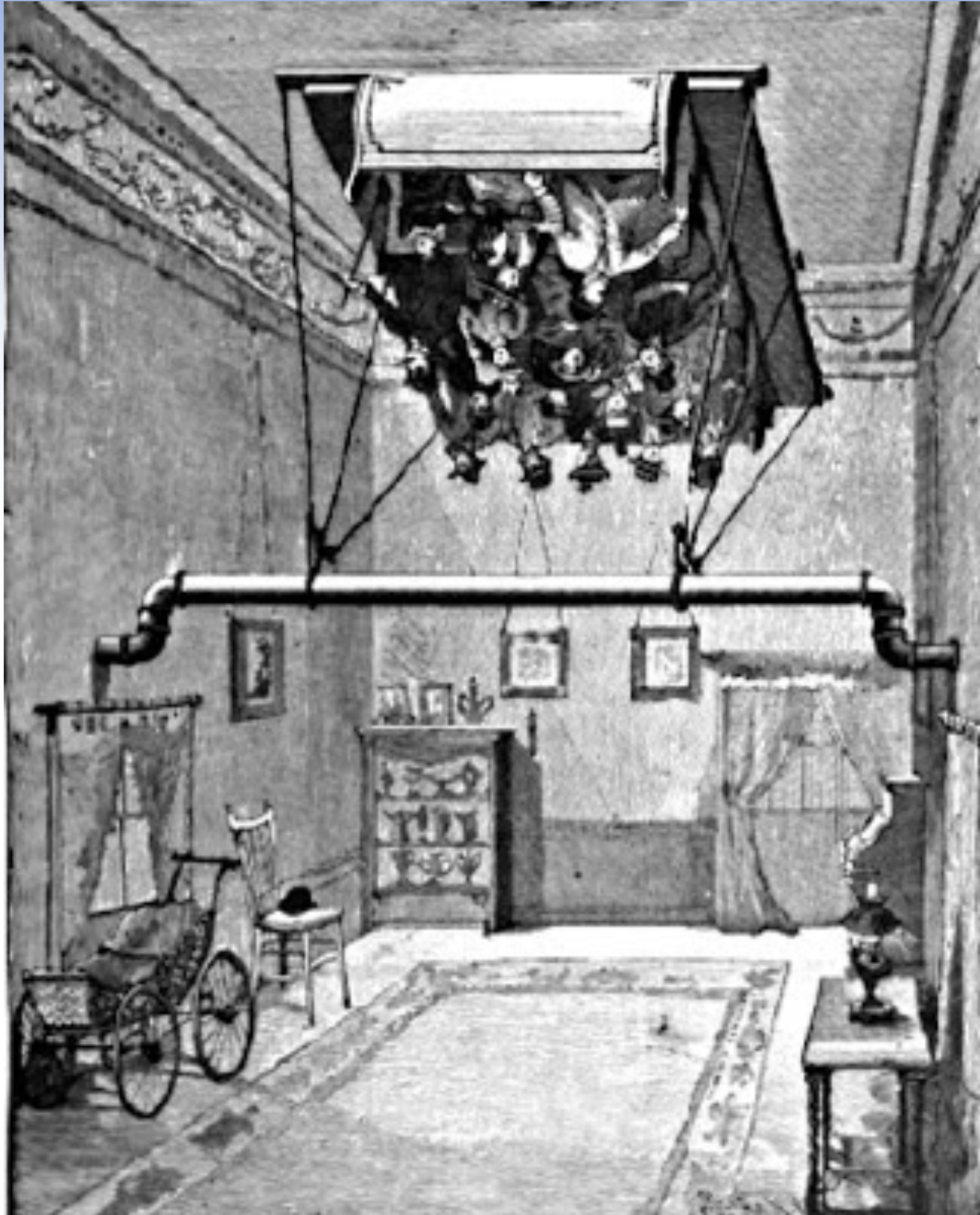
Suppressed
eye motion:

Motion Detection Circuitry

The brain uses more information to distinguish self motion from object motion:

- 1) Saccadic masking/suppression - suppresses motion detectors
- 2) Eye movement commands (efference copies) (but also vestibular input, other efference copies from muscles and skin throughout the body).
- 3) Large scale motions - if eye moves the whole scene must move

Motion Detection Circuitry



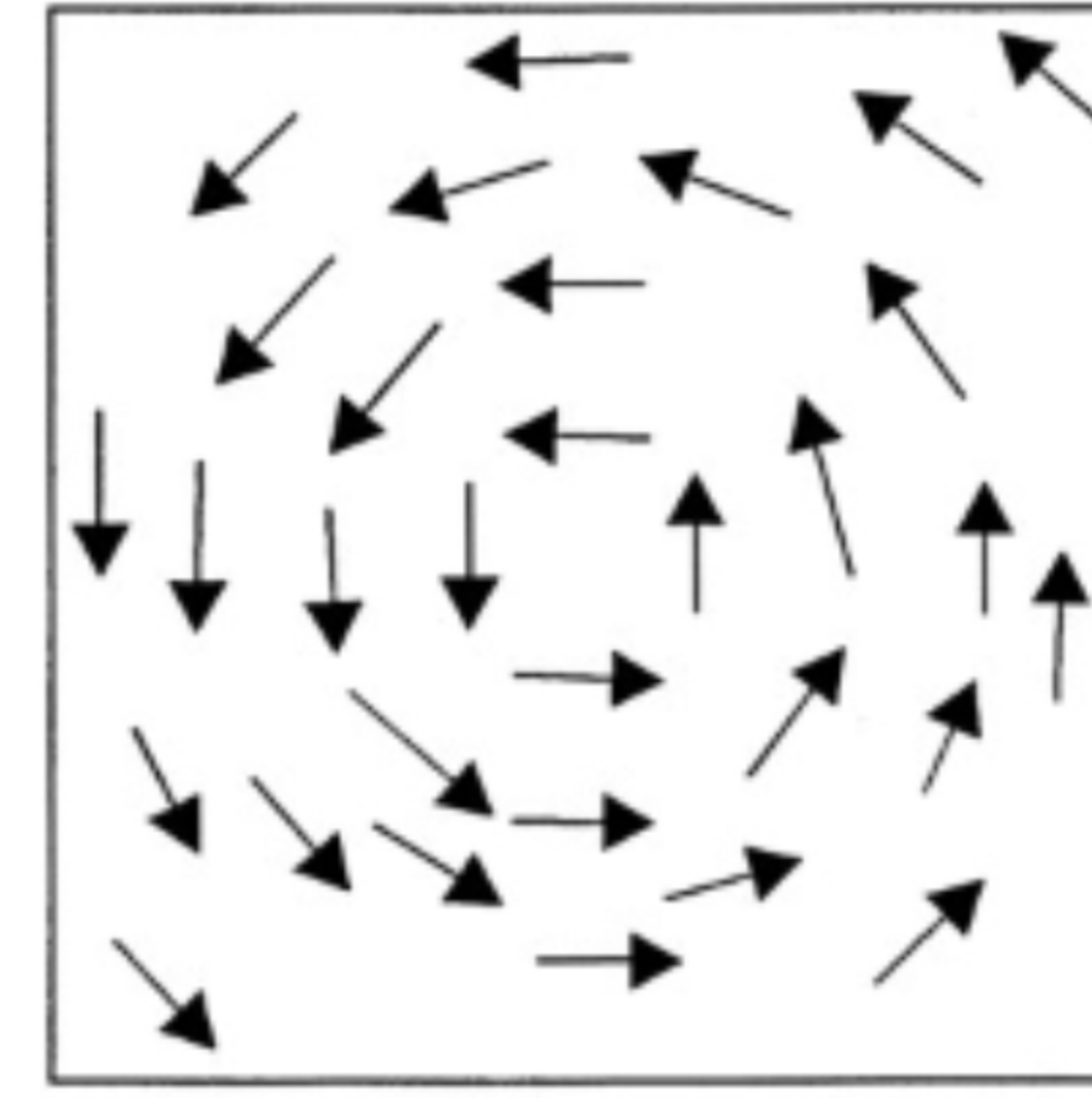
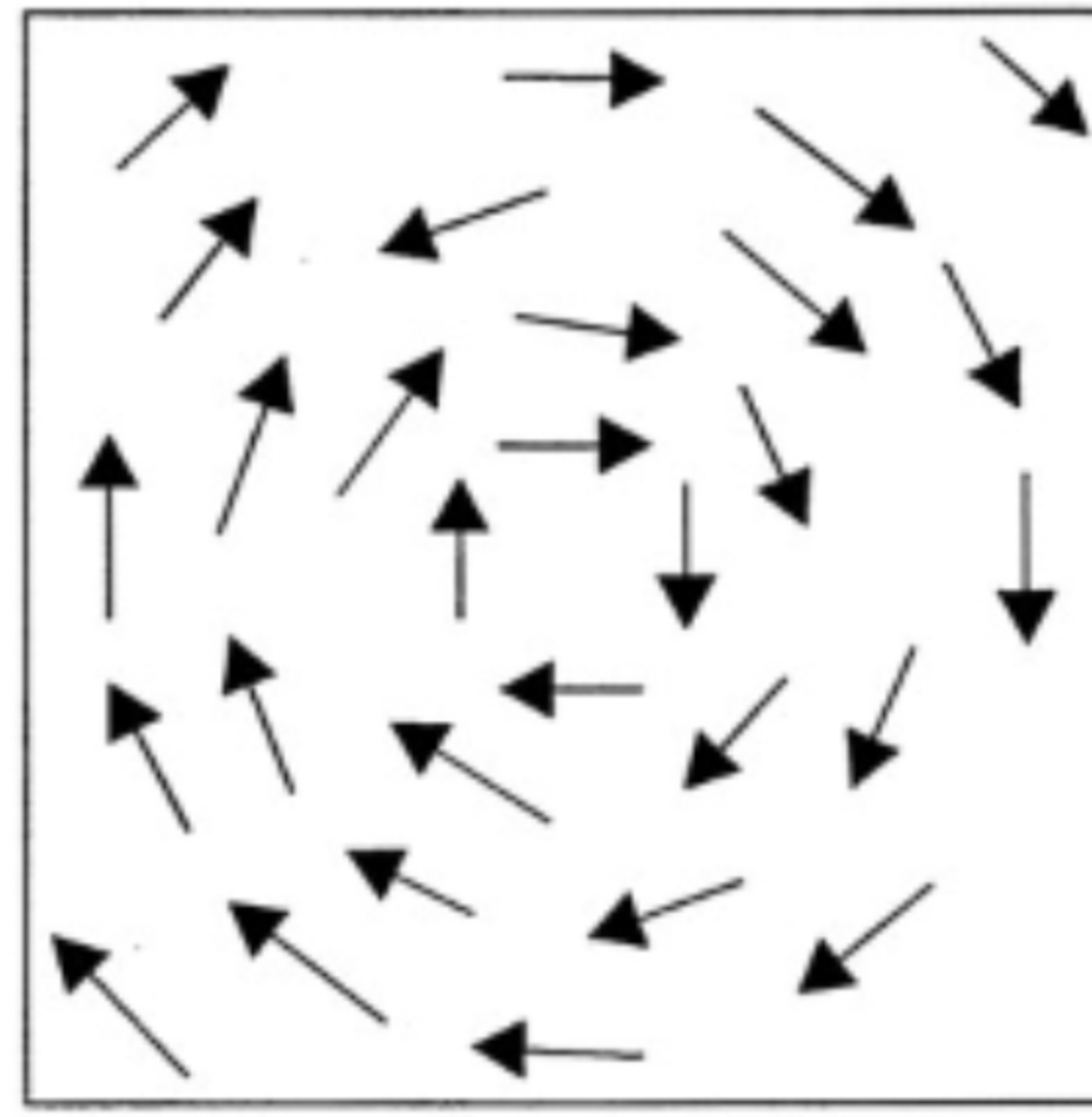
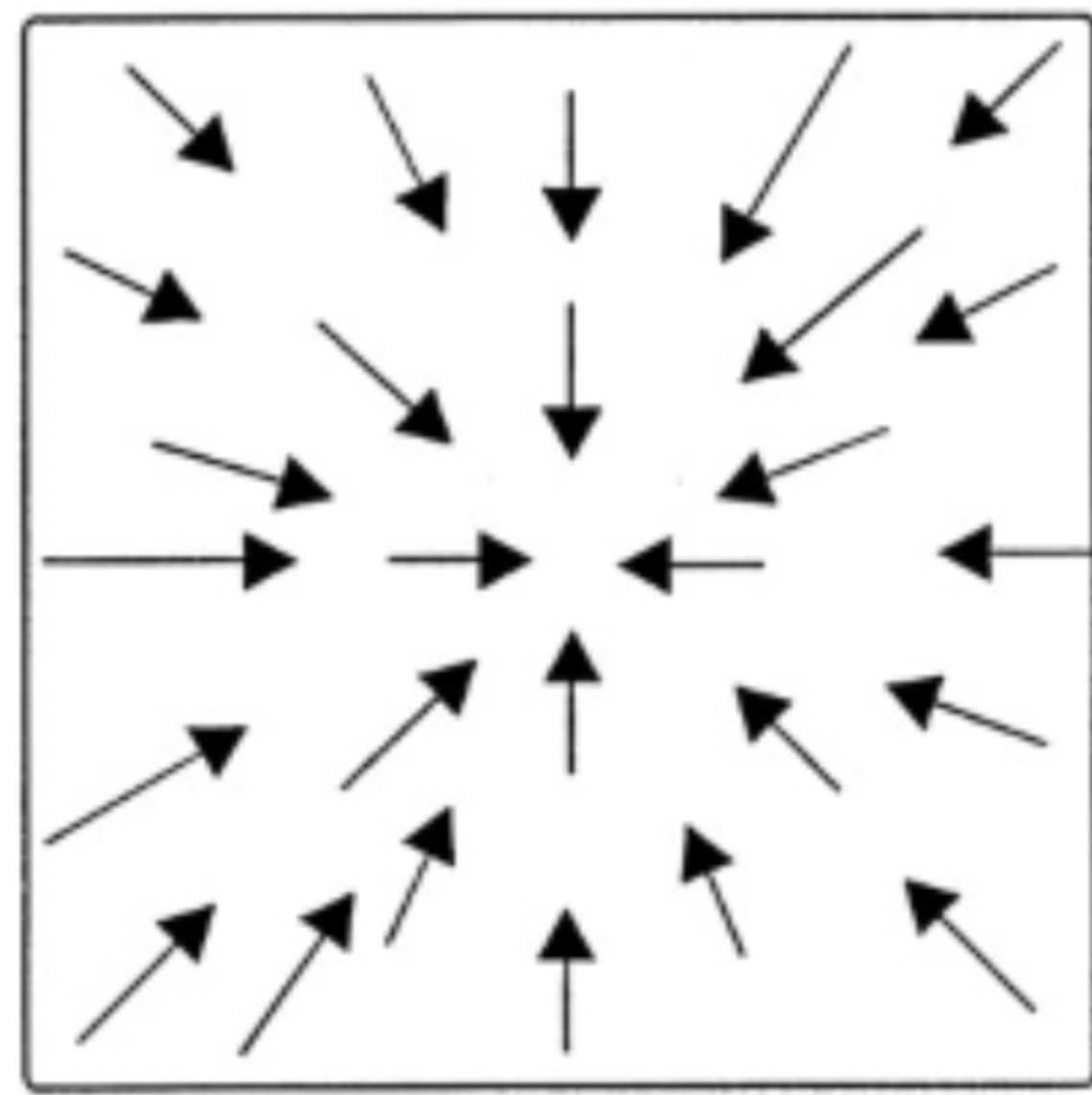
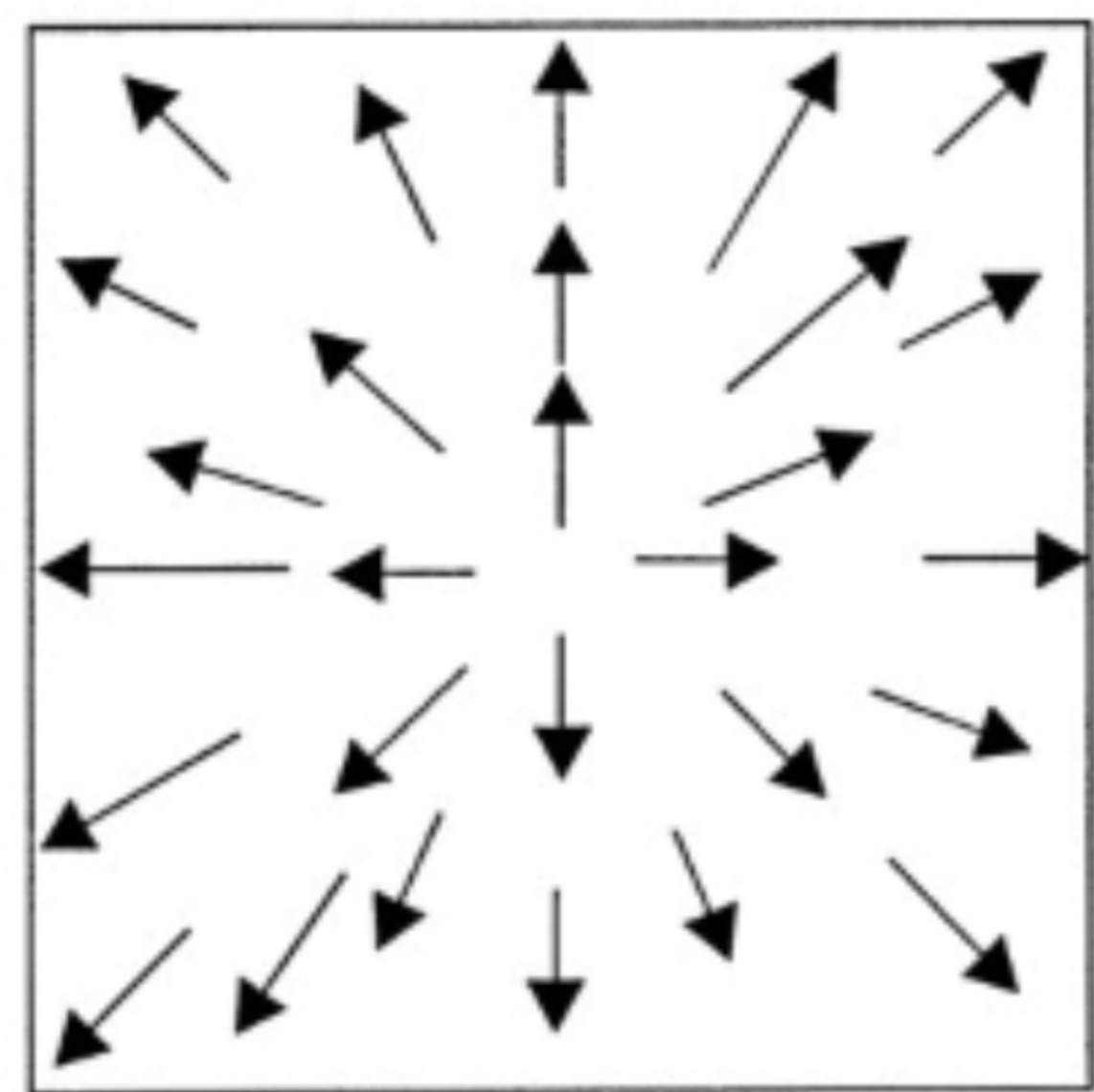
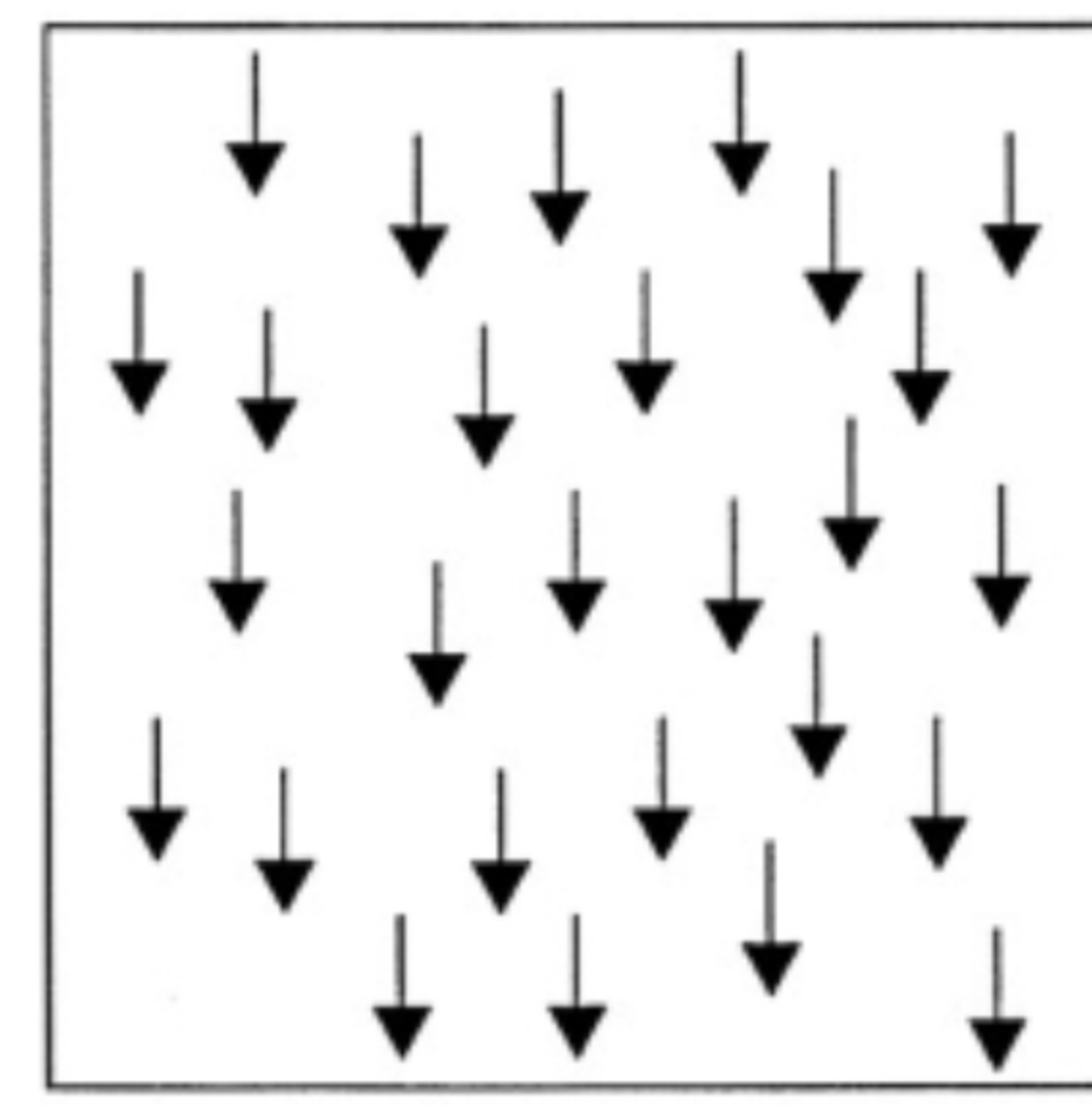
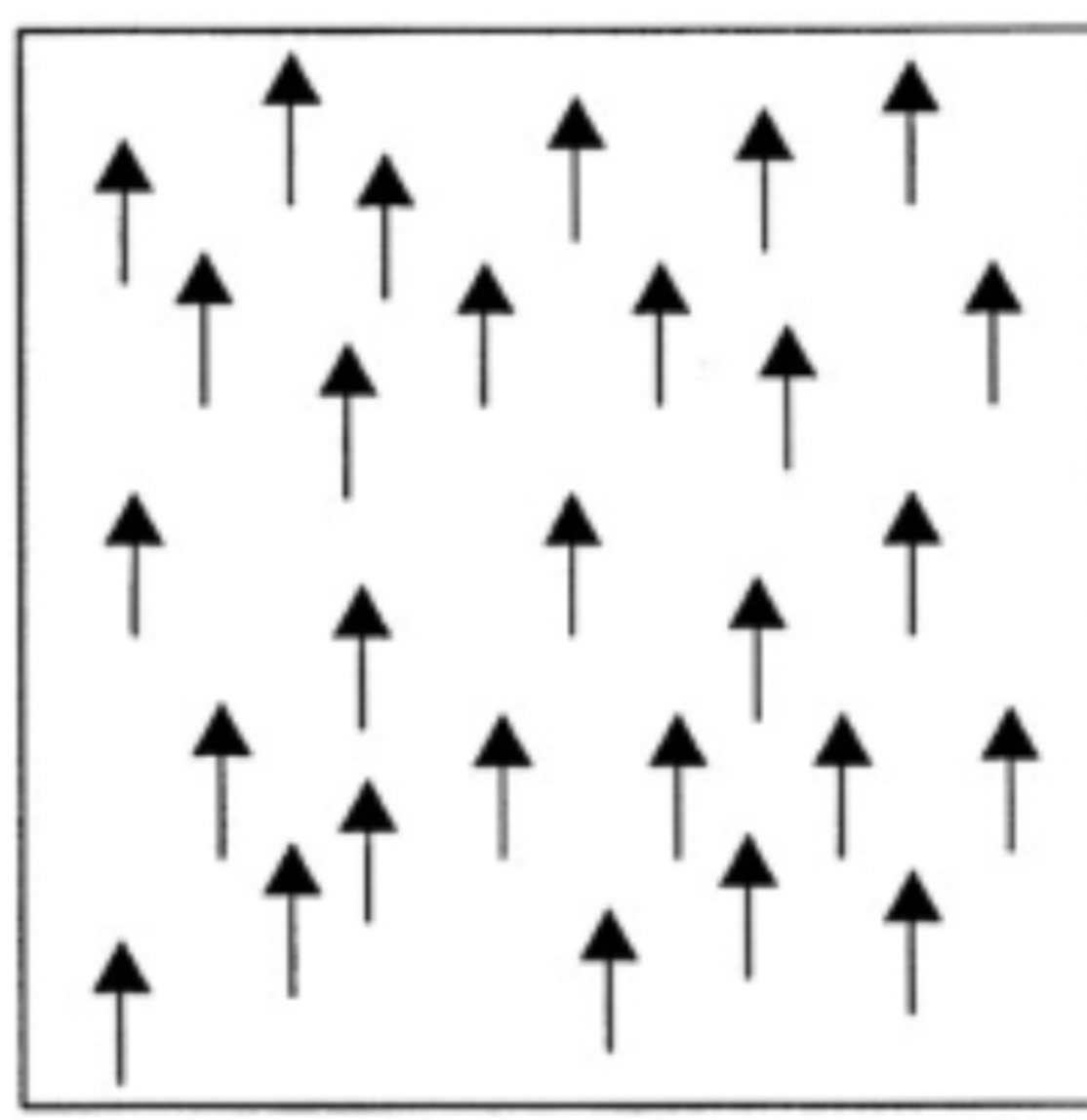
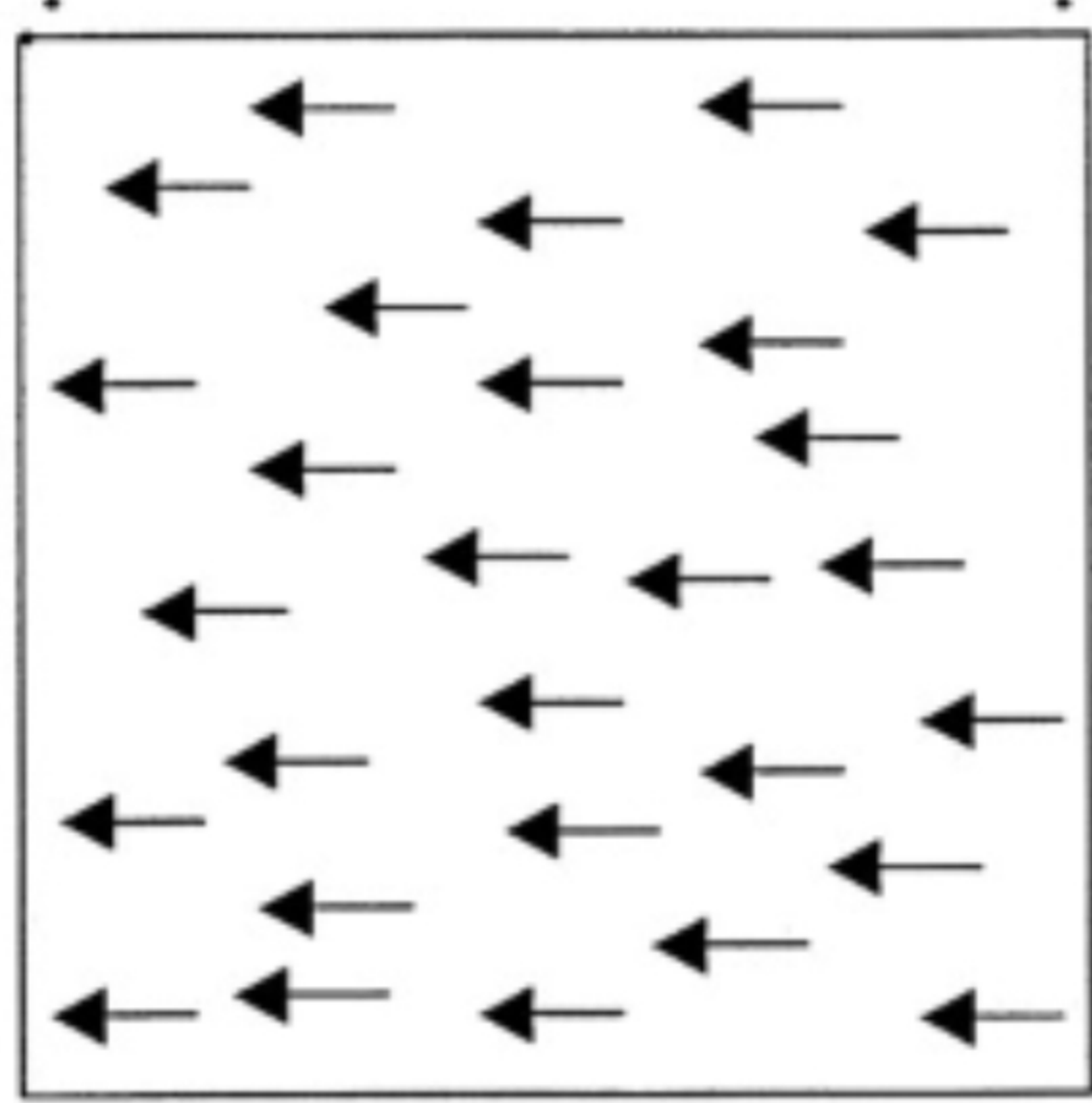
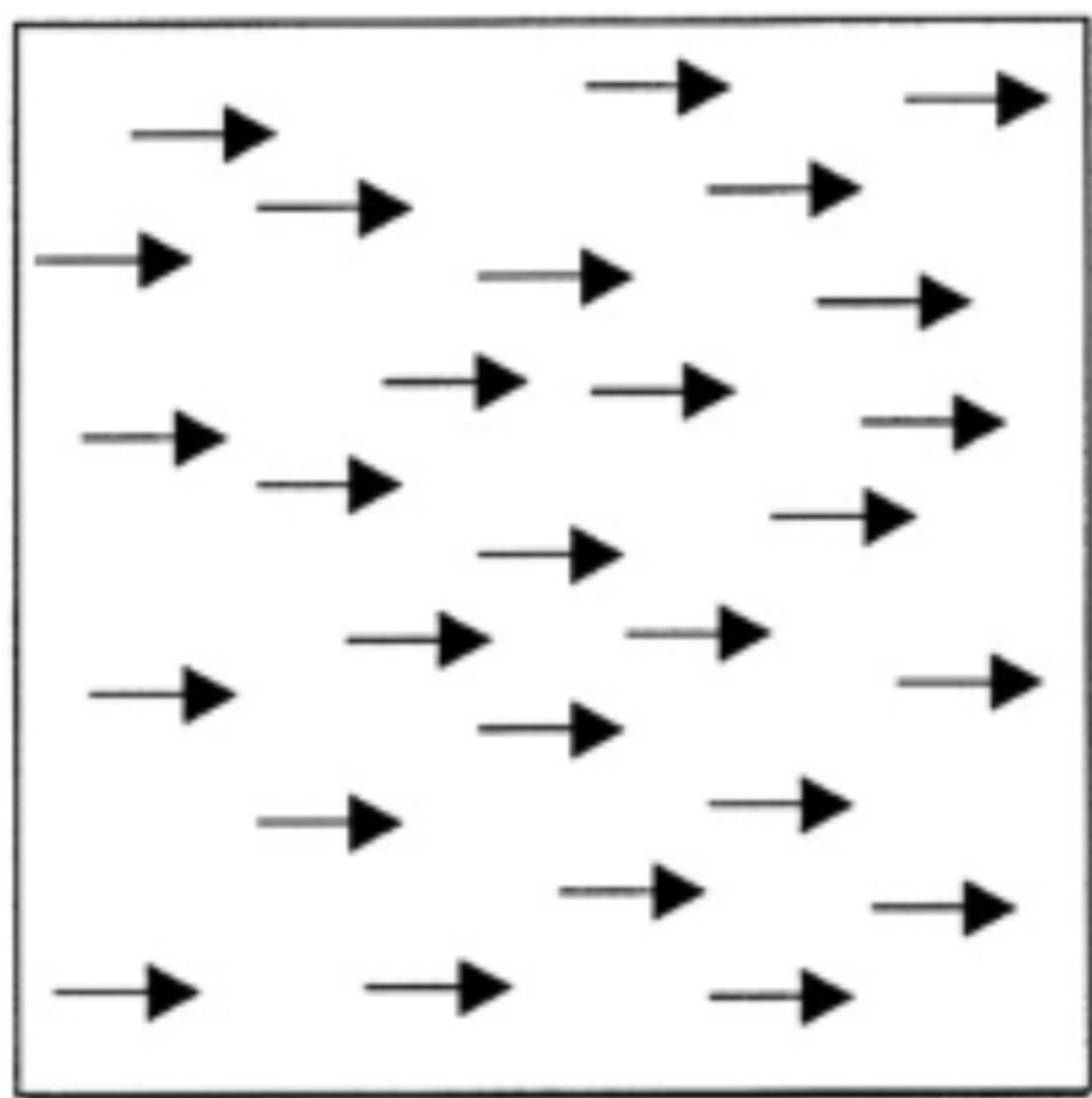
https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=vAY50UqY-_Q

Optical Flow

- 1) Crucial for understanding simulation sickness (not motion sickness)
- 2) Tracking movement of features on retina
- 3) A vector field (or velocities field) on the retina (image plane, sphere)



Optical Flow vs Self Motion



Big Problem in VR