

THE UNIVERSITY of NORTH CAROLINA at CHAPEL HILL

Overview

Motivation: Tracking **frequency** determines first possible opportunity to respond to user motion.^[Welch, 96]

Goal: Track VR/AR headset as fast as possible using sensors on the headgear.

Challenges:

1. Fastest human motion is 700°/s neck rotation; normal rotation is 70°/s; walking is ~1.4m/s.[Bishop, 84] **2. Motion-sickness** is quickly induced if imagery does not match head motion.

3. Camera frame-rate, exposure time, and the **number of cameras** hinder high-frequency inside-out tracking.

Contributions:

- **Tracking frequency = fps*height** = 86.4kHz
- System uses commodity rolling shutter cameras.
- We convert rolling shutter and radial distortion artifacts into virtues for tracking.
- Supports 4- and 6-camera designs with arbitrary camera orientations.



Rolling Shutter and Radial Distortion are Features for High Frame-Rate Multi-Camera Tracking

Akash Bapat, True Price, Jan-Michael Frahm {akash, jtprice, jmf}@cs.unc.edu

Method



• Rapid motion induces warps and wobbles under rolling shutter capture.



- **2. Radial distortion:** Lens distortion maps straight lines in world to curves in image. Inversely, rays of a row in rolling shutter camera span a curve in the world.
- captured by different virtual rolling shutter cameras.

Supported by NSF grant No. CNS-1405847 II-New: Seeing the Future: Ubiquitous Computing in EyeGlasses



Motion-induced Skew

1. Rolling shutter capture: Row-wise (or column) sequential exposure of image.





3. Linear segment approximation: Treat a distorted row as multiple linear segments

real data

20-cam [Bapat'16]





Results

