

# La Réalité Augmentée

Gilles Simon (gsimon@loria.fr)



# La réalité augmentée

## 1. INTRODUCTION

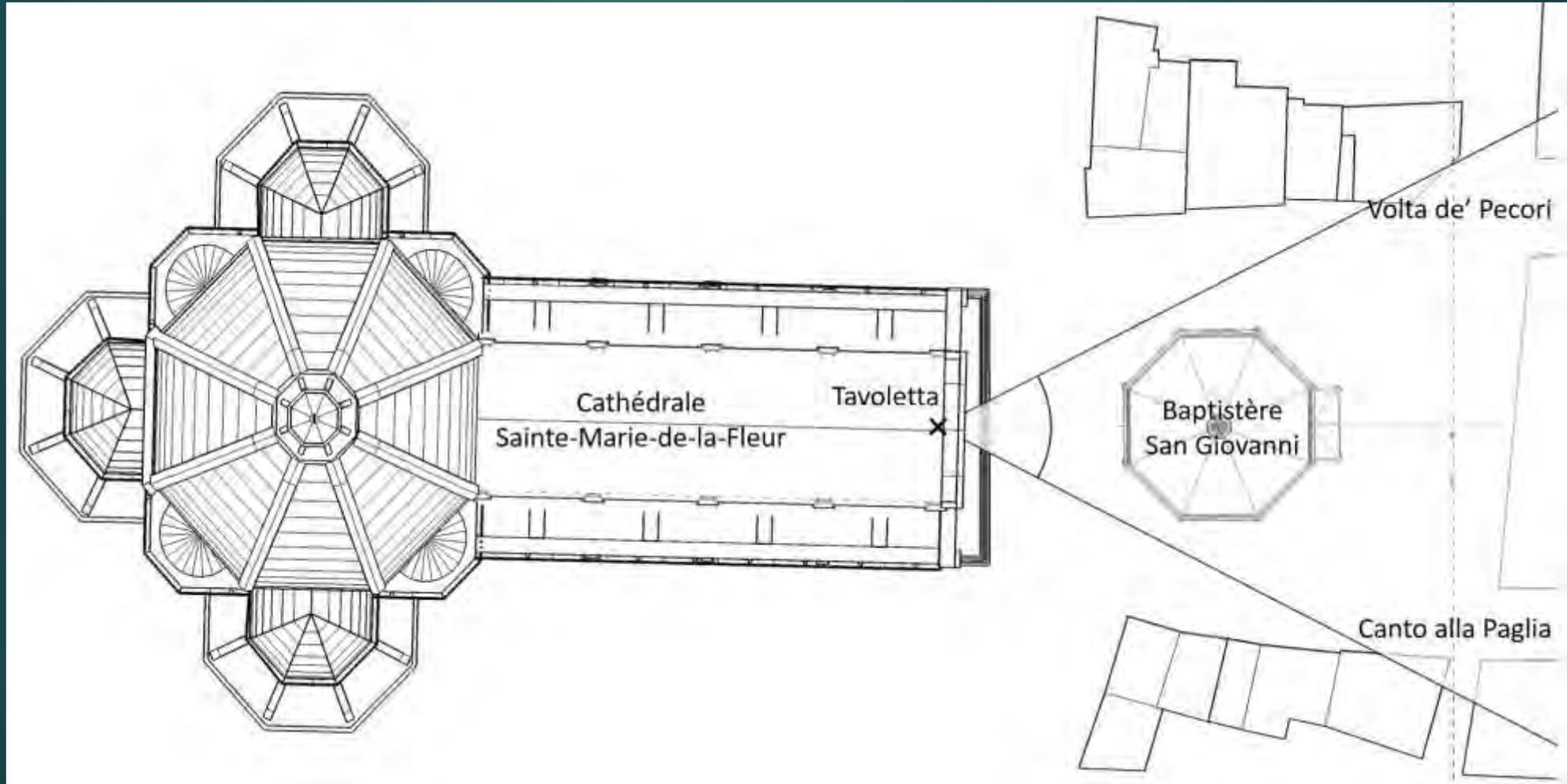
- 1.1 Une brève histoire de la RA
- 1.2 Périphériques
- 1.3 Applications

# 1. Introduction

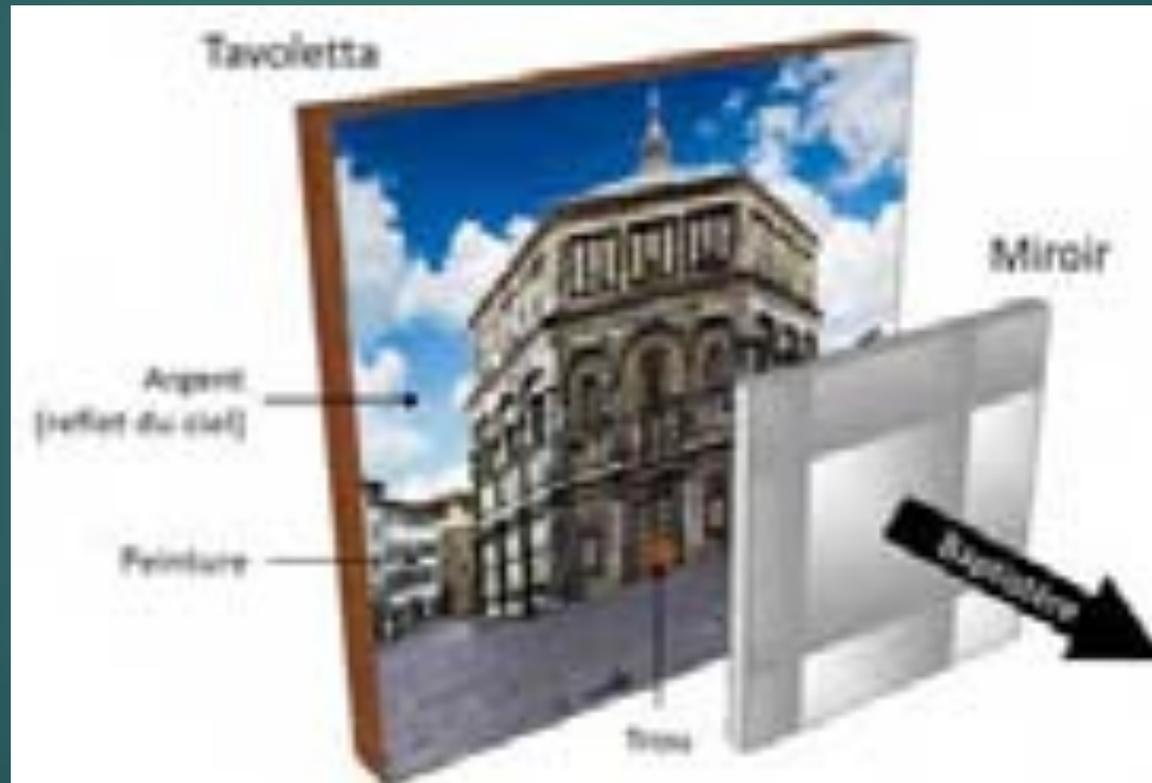
## 1.1 UNE BRÈVE HISTOIRE DE LA RA

# v. 1423 : la tavoletta de Brunelleschi

4



# v. 1423 : la tavoletta de Brunelleschi

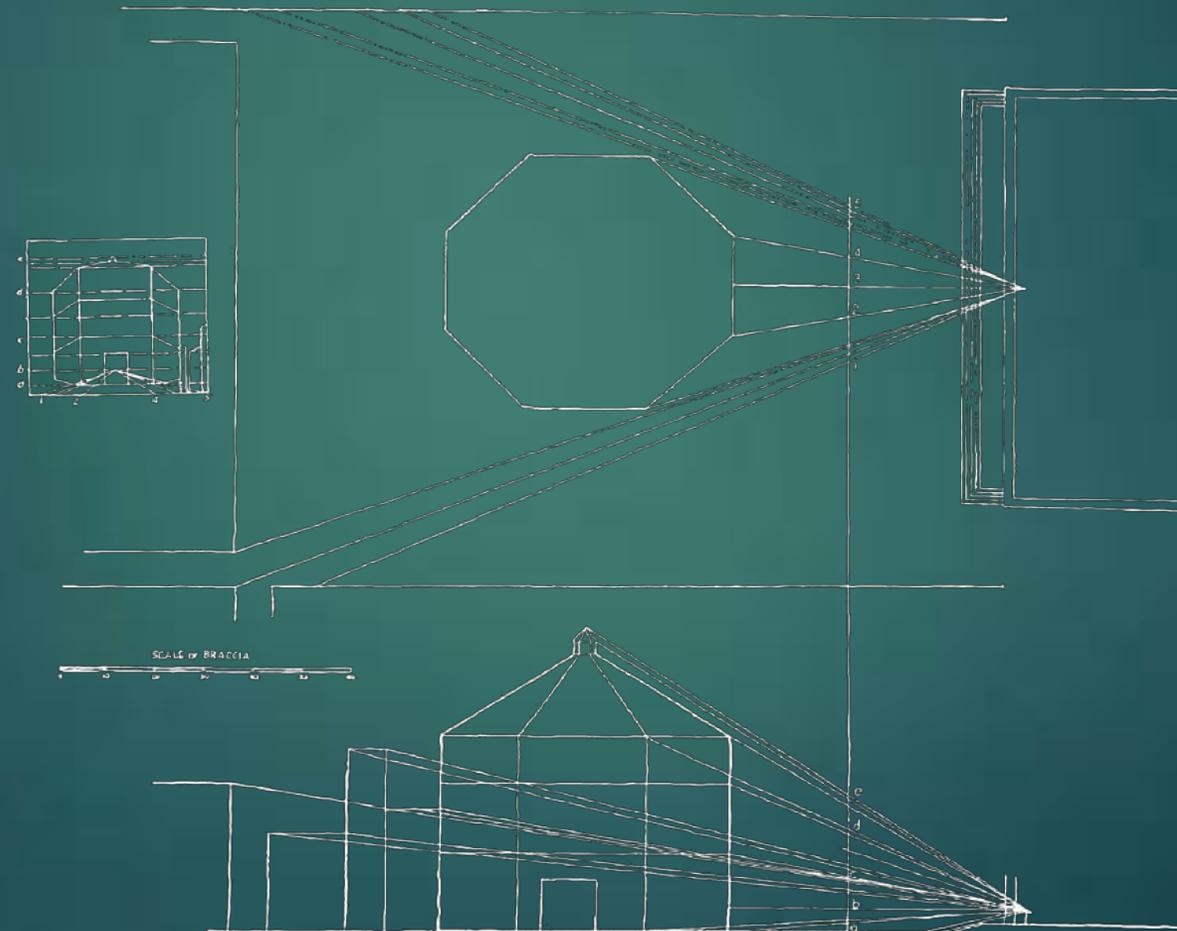


# v. 1423 : la tavoletta de Brunelleschi



# v. 1423 : la tavoletta de Brunelleschi

- ▶ Application de la « construction légitime » ?



# v. 1423 : la tavoletta de Brunelleschi

- ...Ou dessin sur un miroir ?



# v. 1423 : la tavoletta de Brunelleschi

## Construction géométrique

Vasari (v. 1550) : « [Brunelleschi] eût trouvé la manière de lever le plan et le profil des édifices, au moyen de l'intersection des lignes »



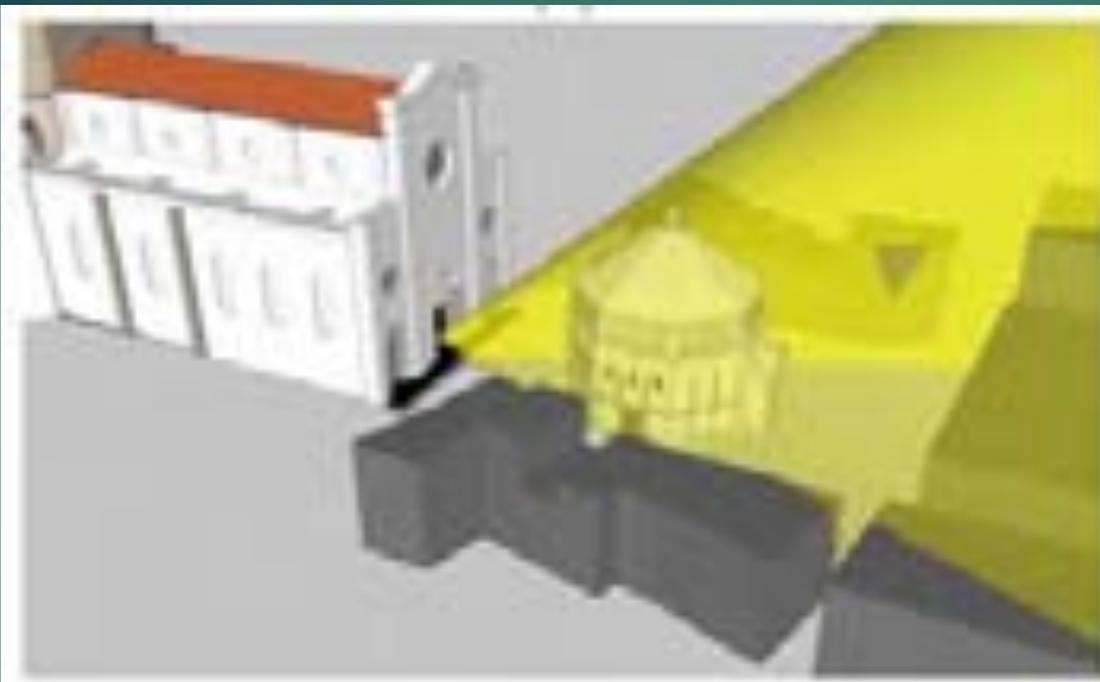
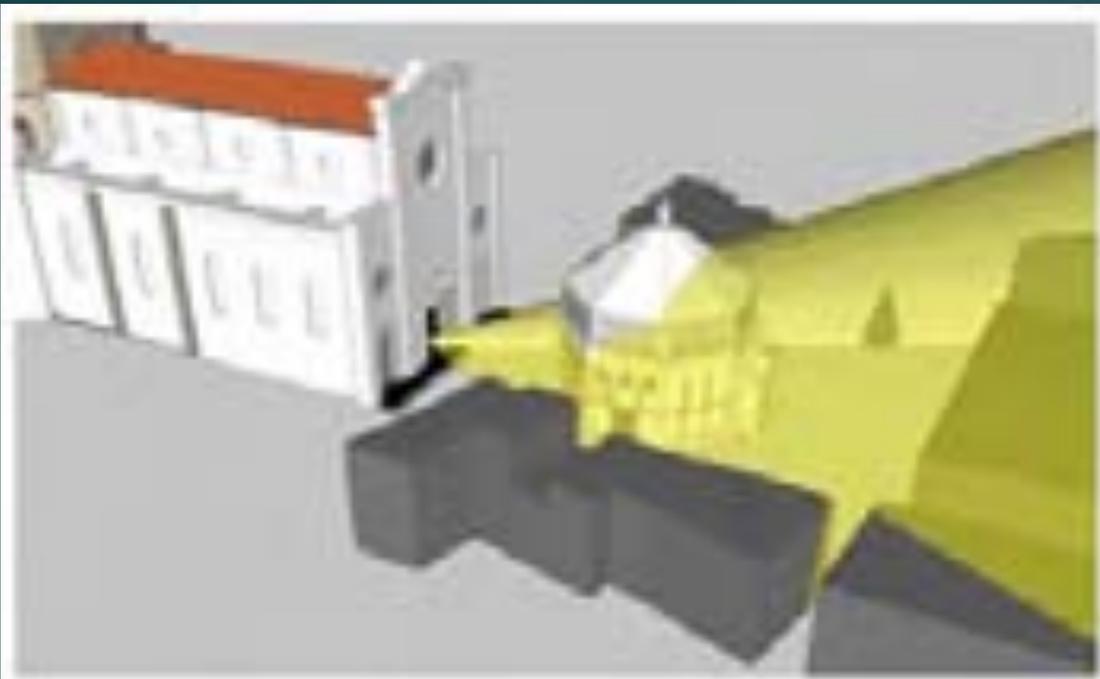
La Trinité de Masaccio

## Décalque sur un miroir

Filarète (v. 1460) : « Regardant dans le miroir, tu verras les contours des choses plus facilement, et ainsi pour les choses qui seront les plus proches de toi, tandis que celles qui seront plus éloignées te paraîtront diminuer d'autant. En vérité je crois que c'est de cette façon que Pippo si der Brunellesco a trouvé cette manière de perspective, laquelle n'a pas été utilisée en d'autres temps »

Difficulté de relever toutes les mesures nécessaires

« pourquoi Filippo se serait donné la peine de peindre une image inversée sur la tavoletta, s'il avait eu les moyens de construire directement une image juste ? » (D. raynaud)



# 1434 : les Époux Arnolfini (Jan van Eyck)



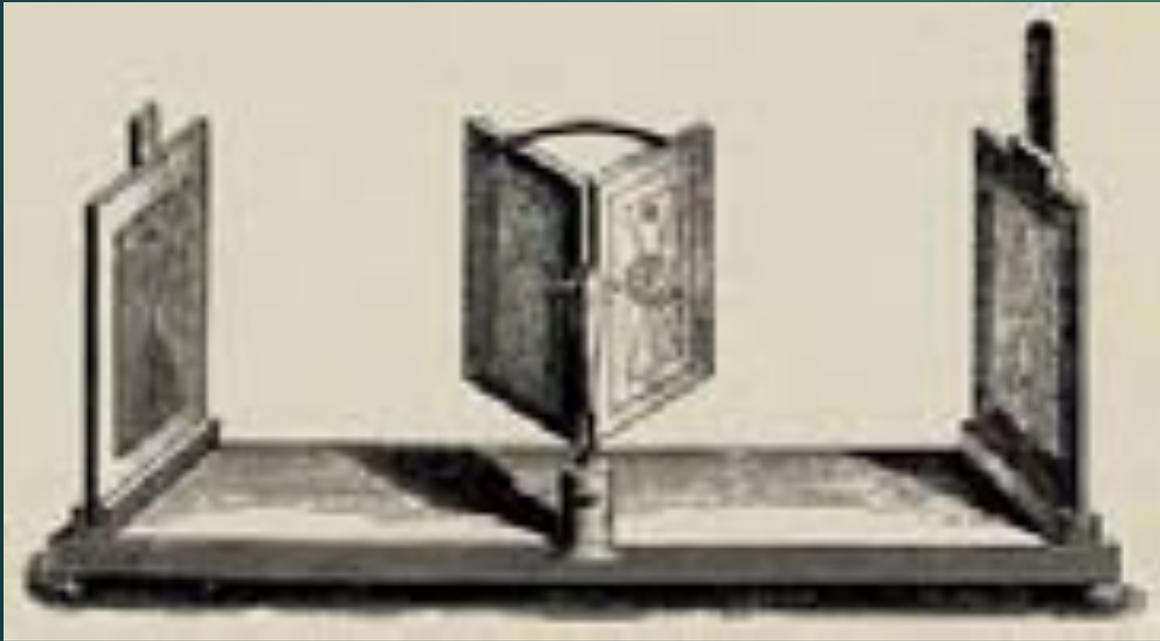
1







# XIXe siècle : invention de la stéréoscopie



Charles Wheatstone (1838)



Oliver Wendell Holmes (1860)

# 1968

16

- ▶ Ivan Sutherland, professeur à Harvard, crée le premier “head-mounted display” appelé “The Sword of Damocles”



1990

17

- ▶ Tom Caudell, chercheur chez Boeing, invente le terme “augmented reality”

1992

18

ALCZ-TR-1994-009



**THE USE OF VIRTUAL FIXTURES AS PERCEPTUAL OVERLAYS TO ENHANCE OPERATOR PERFORMANCE IN REMOTE ENVIRONMENTS**

Leslie B. Rosenberg

CREW SYSTEMS DIRECTORATE  
BIODYNAMICS AND BIOCOMMUNICATIONS DIVISION  
WRIGHT-PATTERSON AIR FORCE BASE, OHIO

EMBER 1991

19950322 149



INTERIM REPORT FOR THE PERIOD JUNE 1991 TO JULY 1991

Approved for public release; distribution is unlimited.

AIR FORCE MATERIAL COMMAND  
WRIGHT-PATTERSON AIR FORCE BASE, OHIO 45433-7901

**A  
R  
M  
S  
T  
R  
O  
N  
G  
  
L  
A  
B  
O  
R  
A  
T  
O  
R  
Y**

LEDs were used in the task to vary the pig location information. The bottom of each hole contains a microphone connected to a PC via a digital I/O converter card. This PC controls and monitors the pig location portion of the experiment. The computer is equipped with a real-time clock for recording pig movement times to the nearest millisecond. The timer is started when the pig is extracted from the start hole and stopped when inserted into the target hole.

#### 3.1.4. Exoskeletal Manipulator Robot Arm Drive

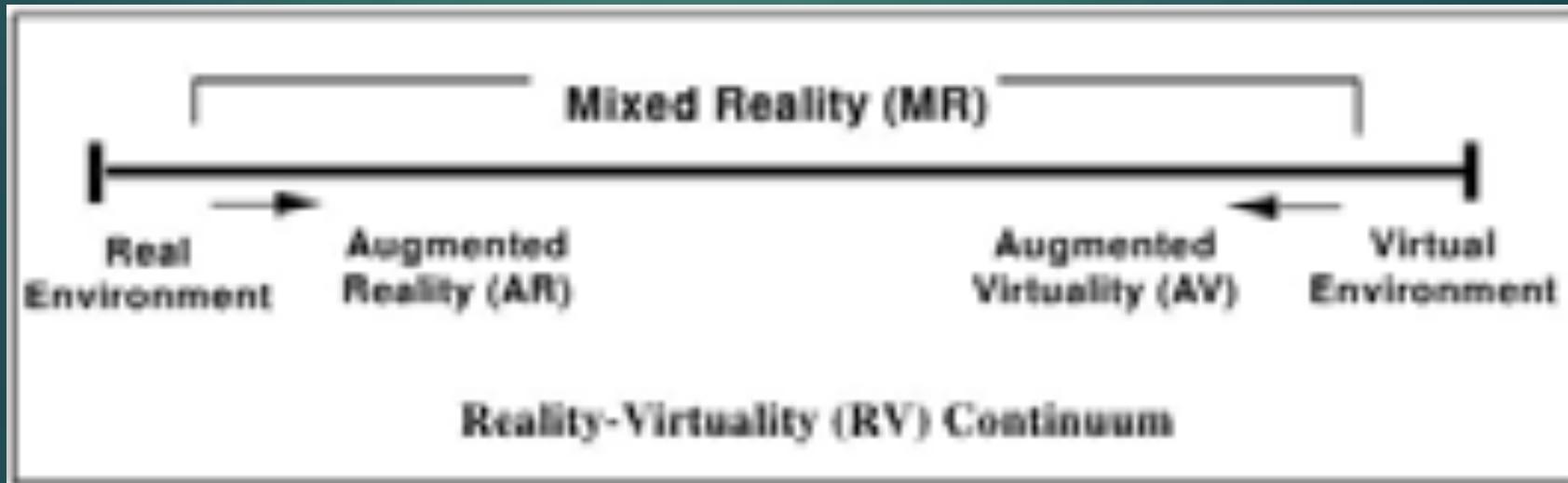
As shown in Figure 3, the 3Mik Exoskeleton Master is a desktop, full upper body exoskeleton which can translate motion in seven degrees of freedom for each arm (3D). In its current configuration, the device is used only as a master; no force information is returned back to the user through the exoskeleton. Thus, pig location was performed based only on visual and auditory feedback from the workspace. This reduced sensory feedback environment allowed a good model for the process of visual search.



Figure 3. Photograph of subject wearing 3Mik Exoskeleton exoskeleton used as the master of the teleoperator system.

# 1997 : définition d'Azuma

- ▶ Plus de réel que de virtuel



# 1997 : définition d'Azuma

21

- ▶ Plus de réel que de virtuel



# 1997 : définition d'Azuma

22

- ▶ Plus de réel que de virtuel
- ▶ Interactif, temps réel



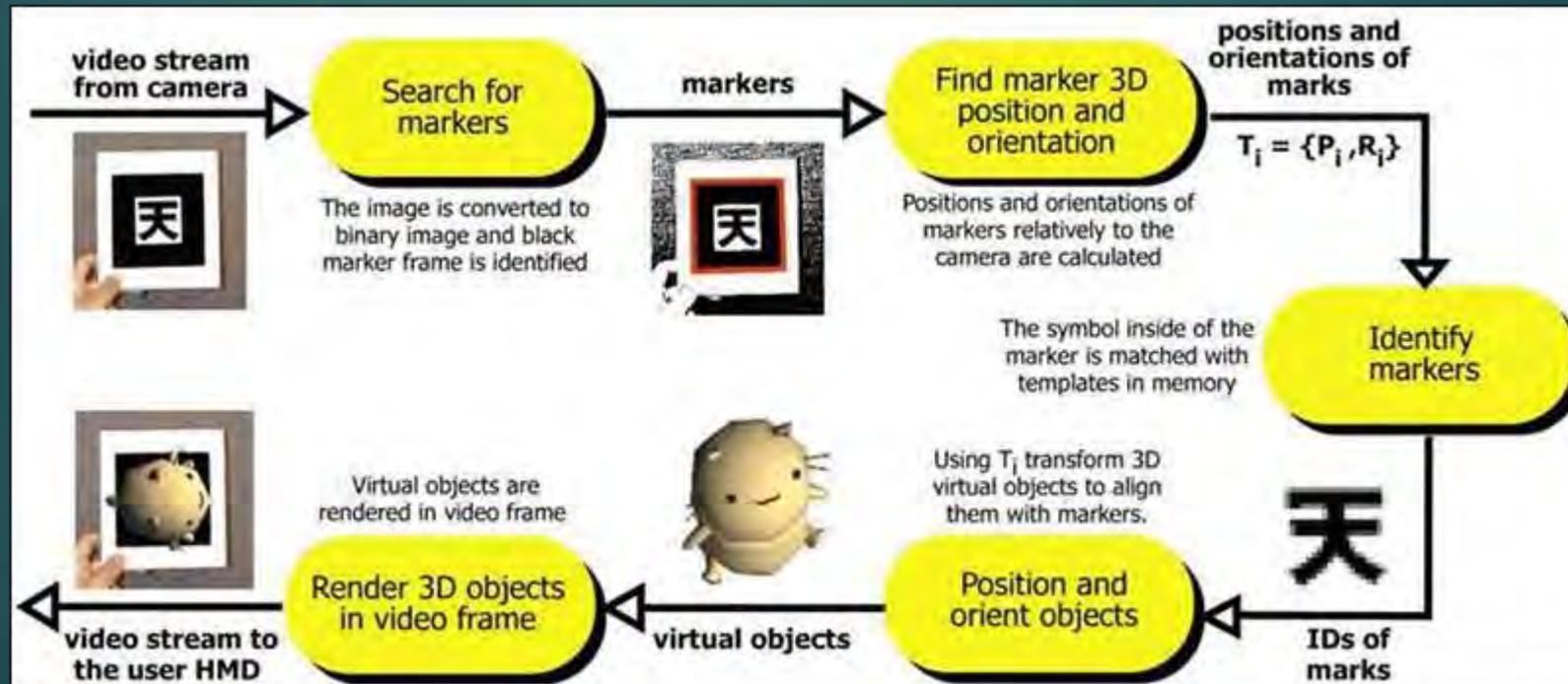
# 1997 : définition d'Azuma

23

- ▶ Plus de réel que de virtuel
- ▶ Interactif, temps réel
- ▶ Alignement spatial 3D respectueux de la perspective



- ▶ ARToolKit est développé par Hirokazu Kato (Nara Institute of Science and Technology) et distribué par l'University of Washington HIT Lab



# Component-based Approach to Immersive Authoring of Tangible Augmented Reality Applications

**Gun A. Lee**

**Gerard Jounghyun Kim**

**VR Lab  
POSTECH**

**Claudia Nelles**

**Mark Billingham**

**HIT Lab NZ  
Univ. of Canterbury**

# 1999-2001

- ▶ Andrew Fitzgibbons et Andrew Zisserman (University of Oxford) développent le logiciel de matchmoving Boujou, commercialisé en 2001 par la société 2d3 (Oxford Metrics). *Emmy award* en 2003



- ▶ Markerless visual tracking en temps réel (ISAR 2000, 10-year lasting impact award à ISMAR 2013)



- ▶ Davison développe la première méthode de SLAM visuel



2003

▶ Daviso



# 2010

30

- ▶ Metaio présente la première application commerciale de suivi 2-D Marker less Feature pour la presse et la télévision sur un appareil mobile grand public (remporte le concours de tracking à ISMAR 2011).



- ▶ Sortie de la Kinect, destinée au matériel Microsoft (Xbox 360) pour contrôler des interfaces sans utiliser de manette
- ▶ En 2011, Kinect entre au Livre Guinness des records comme étant « l'accessoire high-tech le plus vendu dans un court laps de temps » (10 millions d'unités vendues à travers le monde, soit environ 130 000 par jour)



2011

- ▶ KinectFusion (ISMAR 2011)

# KinectFusion: Real-time 3D Reconstruction and Interaction Using a Moving Depth Camera\*

Shahab Kamnitsos<sup>1</sup>, David Fleet<sup>2</sup>, James Alamyris<sup>1</sup>, David Nistér<sup>1</sup>, Michael Sussner<sup>1</sup>,  
Professor David Forsyth<sup>1</sup>, James Shotton<sup>1</sup>, James Fitzgibbon<sup>1</sup>, Stephen Hodges<sup>1</sup>,  
Andrew Senior<sup>1</sup>, Andrew Fitzgibbon<sup>1</sup>

<sup>1</sup>Microsoft Research Cambridge, UK    <sup>2</sup>Department of Computer Science,  
University of Toronto, Canada    <sup>3</sup>University of Bristol, Bristol, UK



Abstract. This paper presents KinectFusion, a system for real-time 3D reconstruction and interaction using a moving depth camera. The system is able to reconstruct a 3D scene in real-time as the camera moves around it. The system is able to interact with the reconstructed scene in real-time. The system is able to interact with the reconstructed scene in real-time. The system is able to interact with the reconstructed scene in real-time.

**Introduction**  
This paper presents KinectFusion, a system for real-time 3D reconstruction and interaction using a moving depth camera. The system is able to reconstruct a 3D scene in real-time as the camera moves around it. The system is able to interact with the reconstructed scene in real-time. The system is able to interact with the reconstructed scene in real-time. The system is able to interact with the reconstructed scene in real-time.

**Introduction**  
This paper presents KinectFusion, a system for real-time 3D reconstruction and interaction using a moving depth camera. The system is able to reconstruct a 3D scene in real-time as the camera moves around it. The system is able to interact with the reconstructed scene in real-time. The system is able to interact with the reconstructed scene in real-time.

**Introduction**  
This paper presents KinectFusion, a system for real-time 3D reconstruction and interaction using a moving depth camera. The system is able to reconstruct a 3D scene in real-time as the camera moves around it. The system is able to interact with the reconstructed scene in real-time. The system is able to interact with the reconstructed scene in real-time.

**Introduction**  
This paper presents KinectFusion, a system for real-time 3D reconstruction and interaction using a moving depth camera. The system is able to reconstruct a 3D scene in real-time as the camera moves around it. The system is able to interact with the reconstructed scene in real-time. The system is able to interact with the reconstructed scene in real-time.

**Introduction**  
This paper presents KinectFusion, a system for real-time 3D reconstruction and interaction using a moving depth camera. The system is able to reconstruct a 3D scene in real-time as the camera moves around it. The system is able to interact with the reconstructed scene in real-time. The system is able to interact with the reconstructed scene in real-time.

**Introduction**  
This paper presents KinectFusion, a system for real-time 3D reconstruction and interaction using a moving depth camera. The system is able to reconstruct a 3D scene in real-time as the camera moves around it. The system is able to interact with the reconstructed scene in real-time. The system is able to interact with the reconstructed scene in real-time.

**Introduction**  
This paper presents KinectFusion, a system for real-time 3D reconstruction and interaction using a moving depth camera. The system is able to reconstruct a 3D scene in real-time as the camera moves around it. The system is able to interact with the reconstructed scene in real-time. The system is able to interact with the reconstructed scene in real-time.

**Introduction**  
This paper presents KinectFusion, a system for real-time 3D reconstruction and interaction using a moving depth camera. The system is able to reconstruct a 3D scene in real-time as the camera moves around it. The system is able to interact with the reconstructed scene in real-time. The system is able to interact with the reconstructed scene in real-time.

- ▶ KinectFusion (ISMAR 2011)

**SIGGRAPH Talks 2011**

**KinectFusion:**  
**Real-Time Dynamic 3D Surface  
Reconstruction and Interaction**

Shahram Izadi 1, Richard Newcombe 2, David Kim 1,3, Otmar Hilliges 1,  
David Molyneaux 1,4, Pushmeet Kohli 1, Jamie Shotton 1,  
Steve Hodges 1, Dustin Freeman 5, Andrew Davison 2, Andrew Fitzgibbon 1

1 Microsoft Research Cambridge    2 Imperial College London  
3 Newcastle University            4 Lancaster University  
5 University of Toronto

# 2013

34

- ▶ Google Glass (arrêt de la production en 2015)



2015

35

- ▶ Microsoft HoloLens



# 2017

36

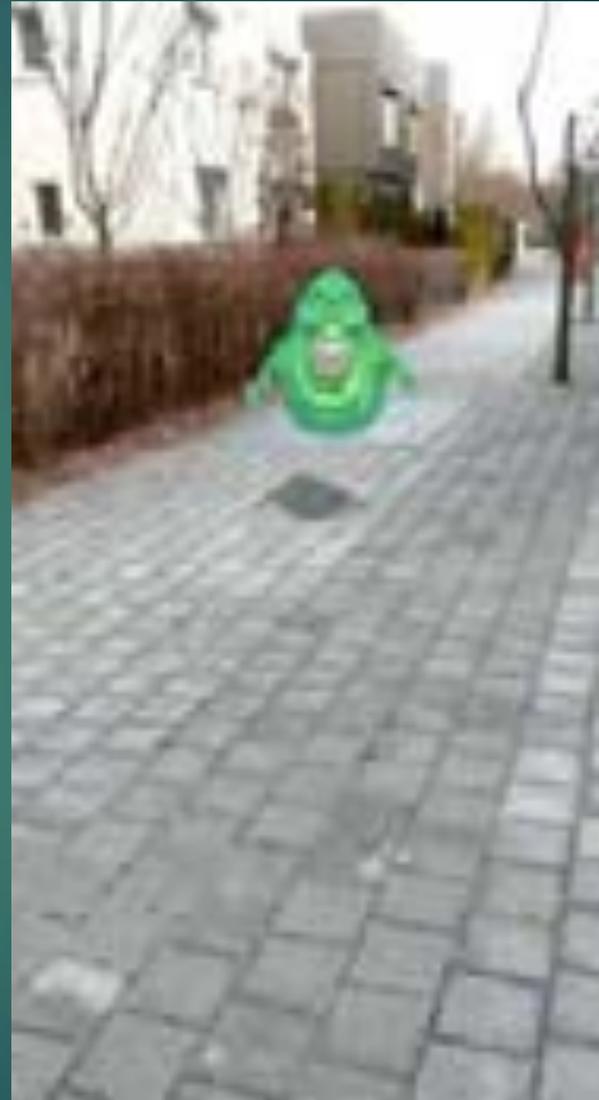
- ▶ ARKit 1.0 (iOS 11)



# 2018

37

- ▶ Google ARCore 1.0 (Android)



# 1. Introduction

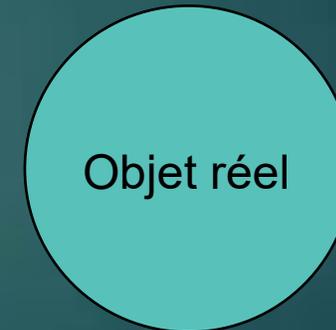
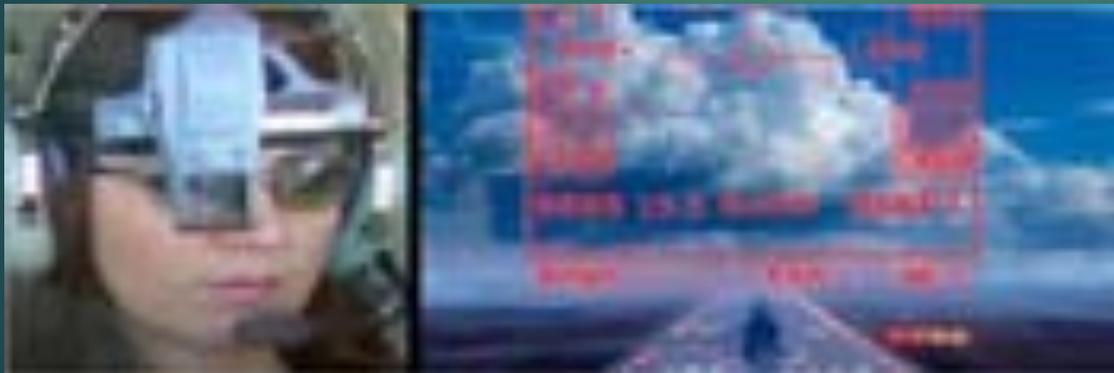
## 1.2 PÉRIPHÉRIQUES

# Périphériques de visualisation

- ▶ Une grande variété de périphériques



Projection sur la rétine



# Périphériques de visualisation

40



M100 Vuzix

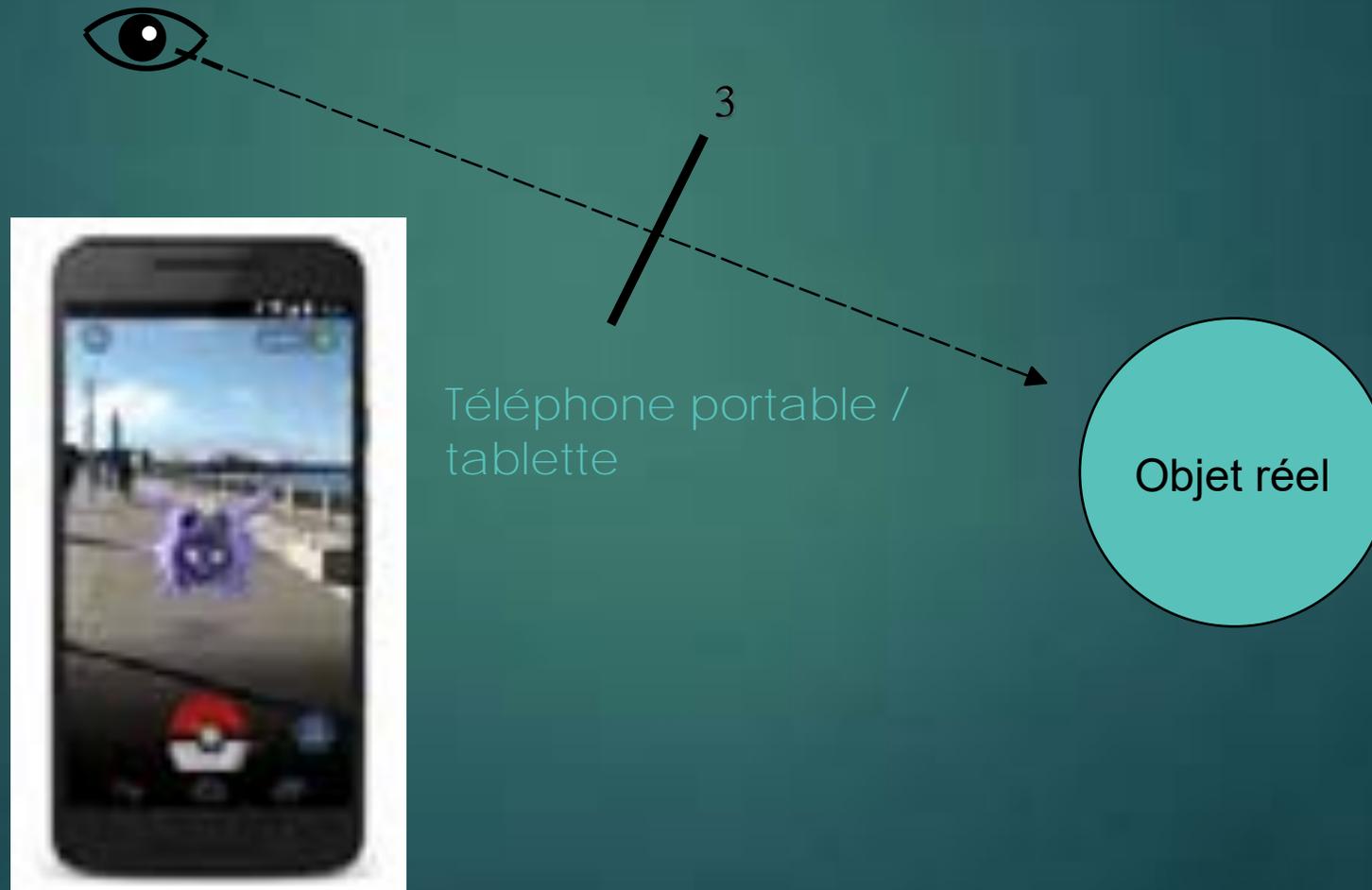


HoloLens Microsoft

Objet réel

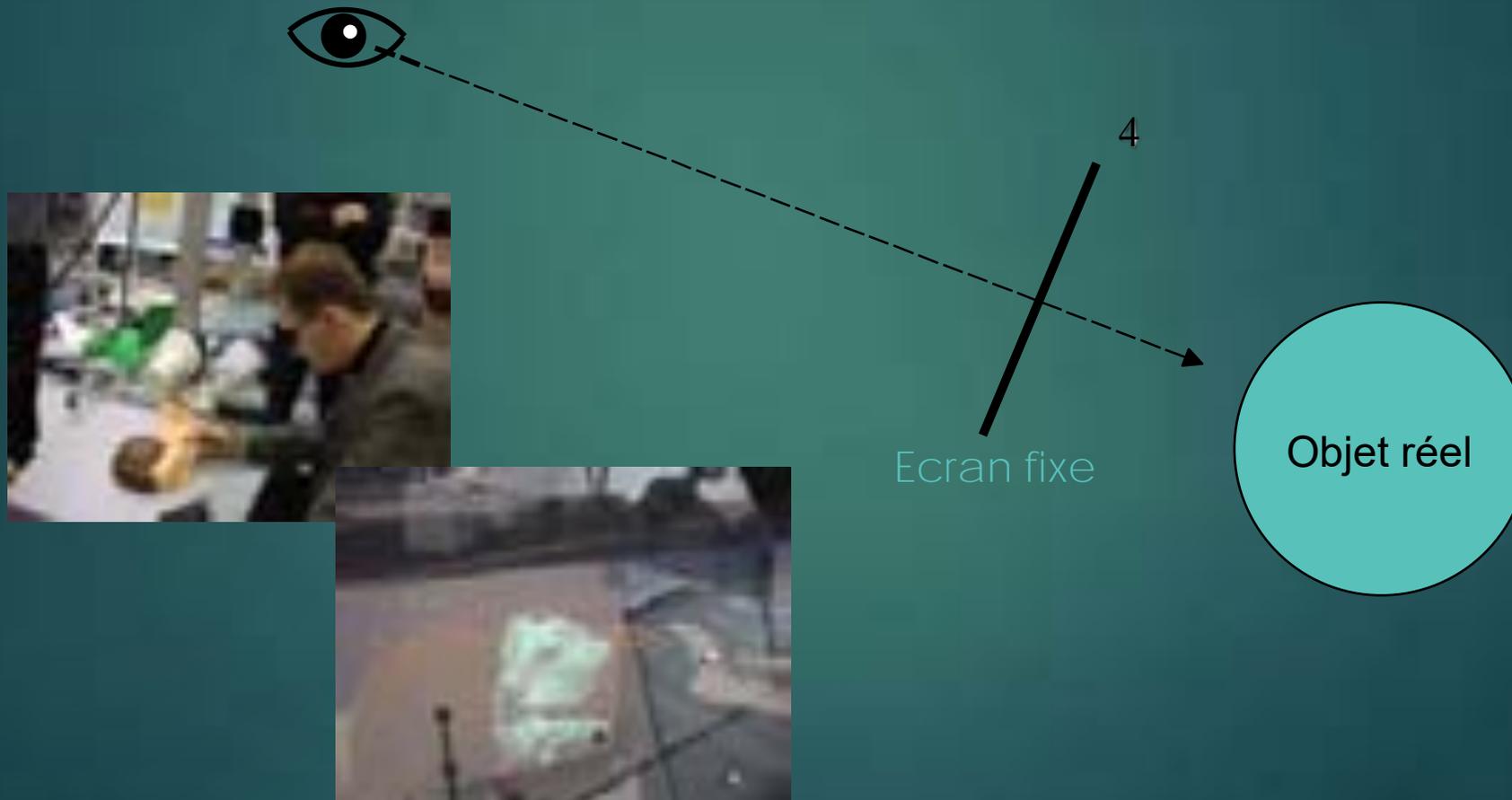
# Périphériques de visualisation

41



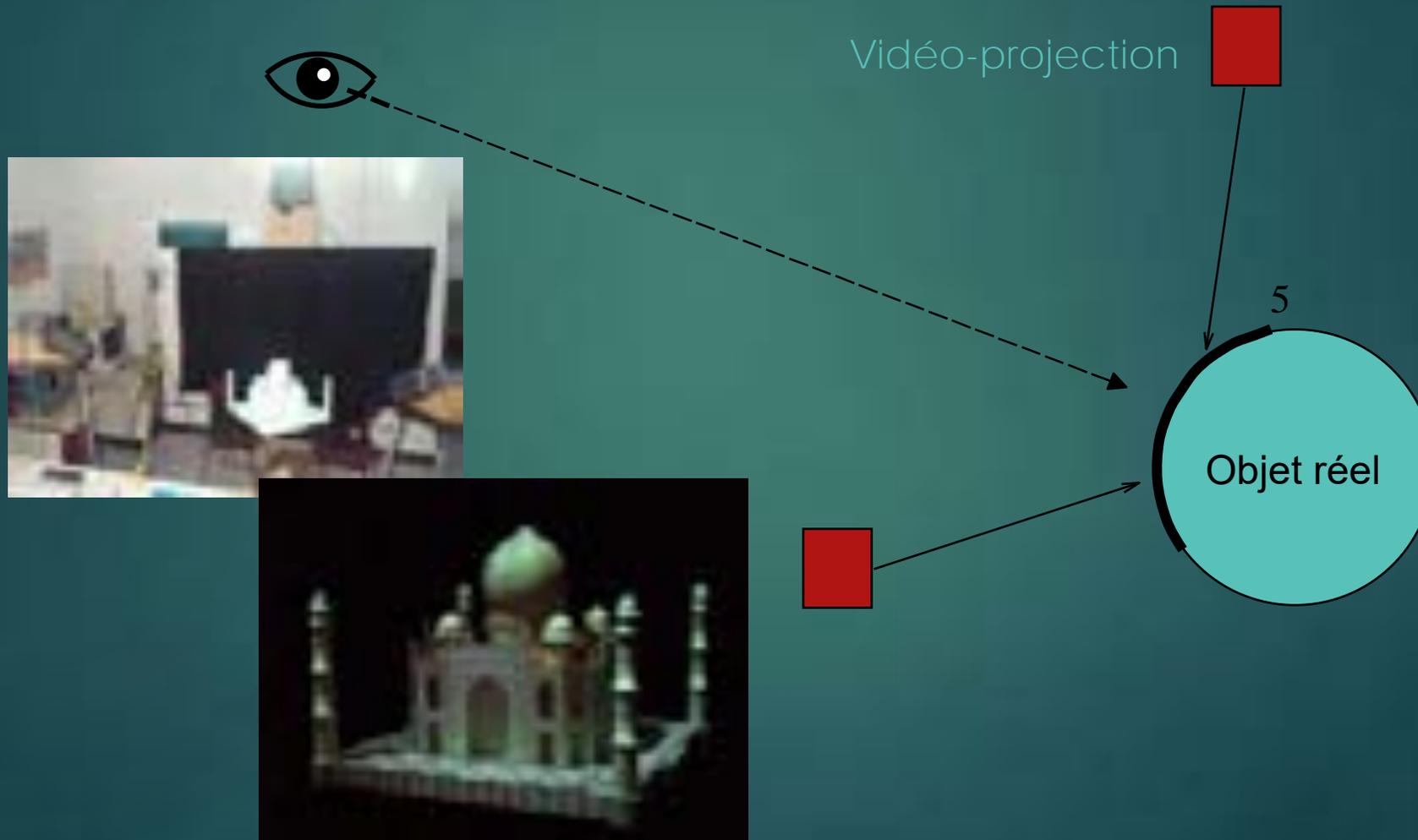
# Périphériques de visualisation

42



# Périphériques de visualisation

43



# 1. Introduction

## 1.3 APPLICATIONS

Se projeter dans le passé  
ou dans le futur



# Abbaye de Cluny

47









Informer



**Plus d'astronomie**

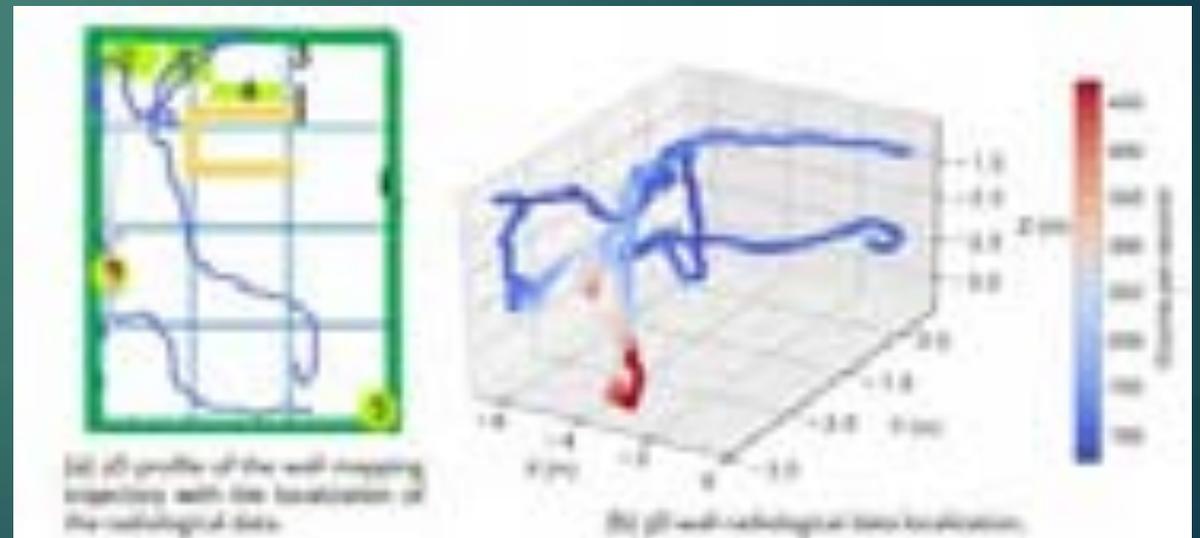
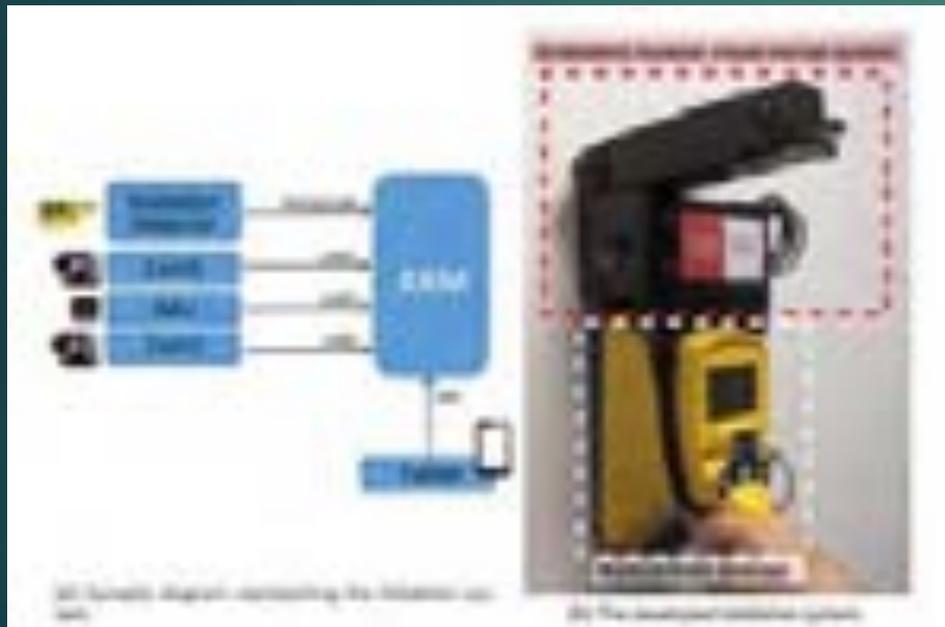




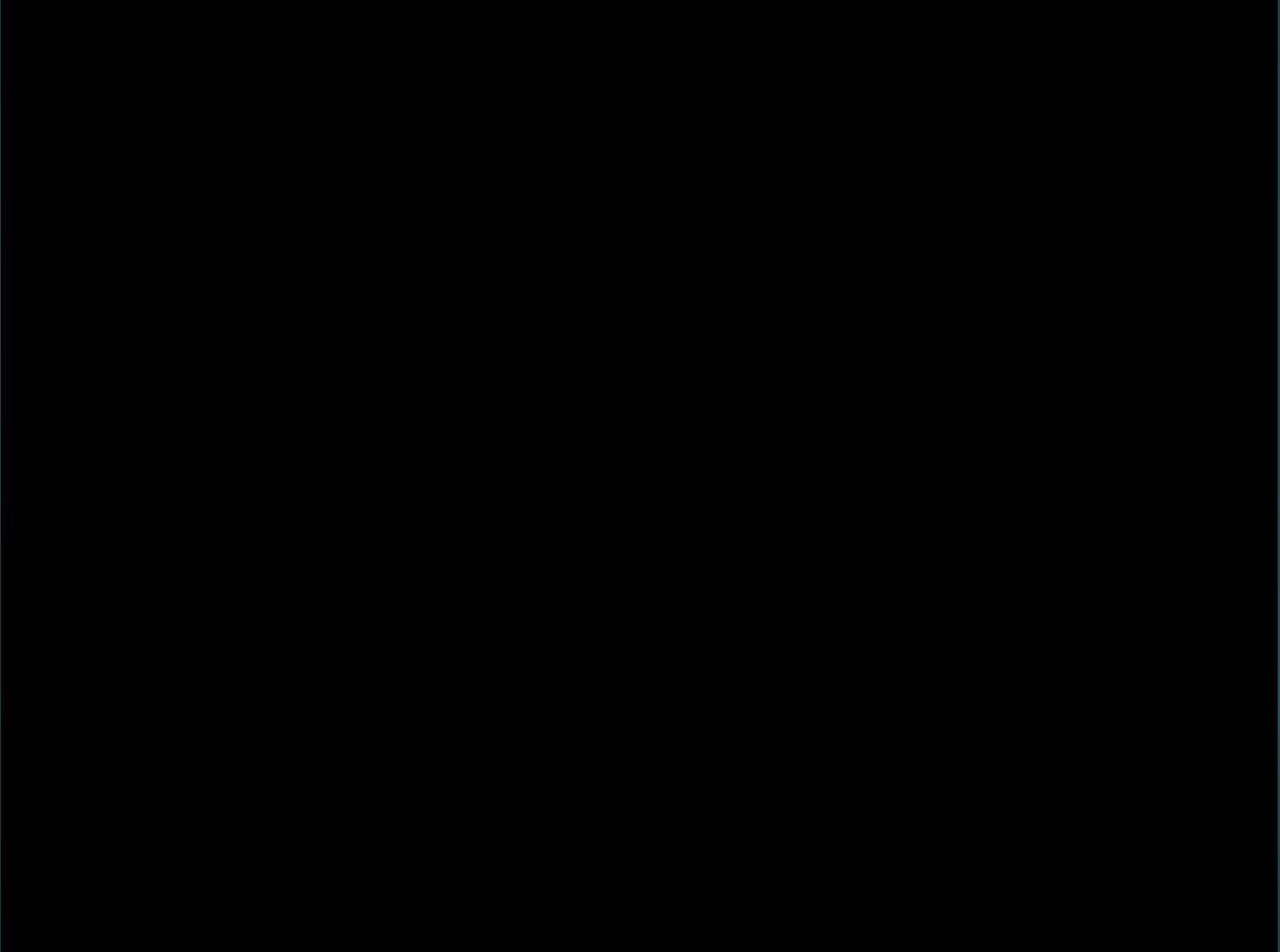
# Démantèlement d'installations nucléaires

55

- ▶ Thèse de Andréa MACARIO BARROS (CEA – Paris Saclay 2023)

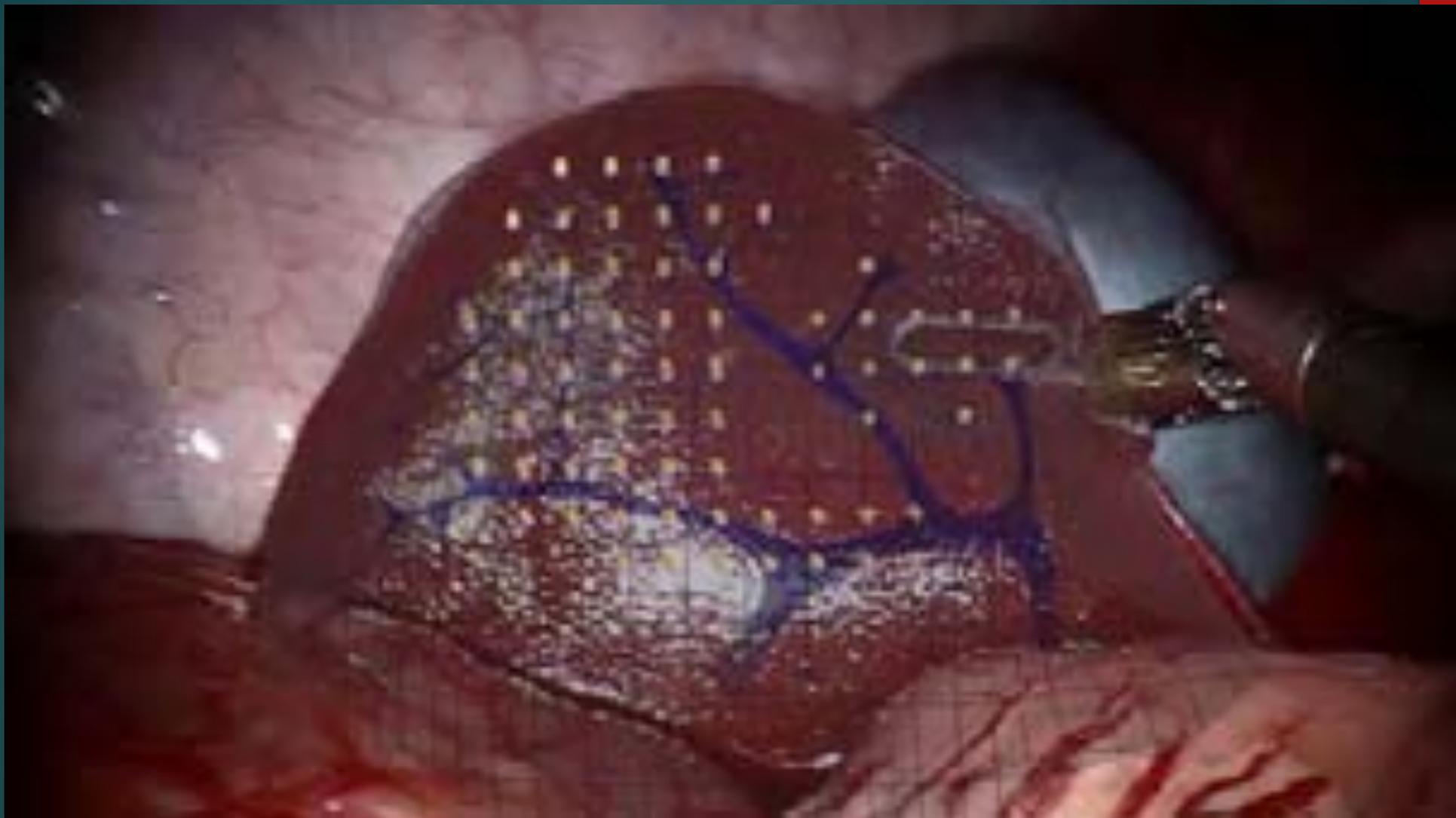


# Guider





<https://youtu.be/cHKn8km1o0Y?si=IOVY2owYQ4DLTaHy>

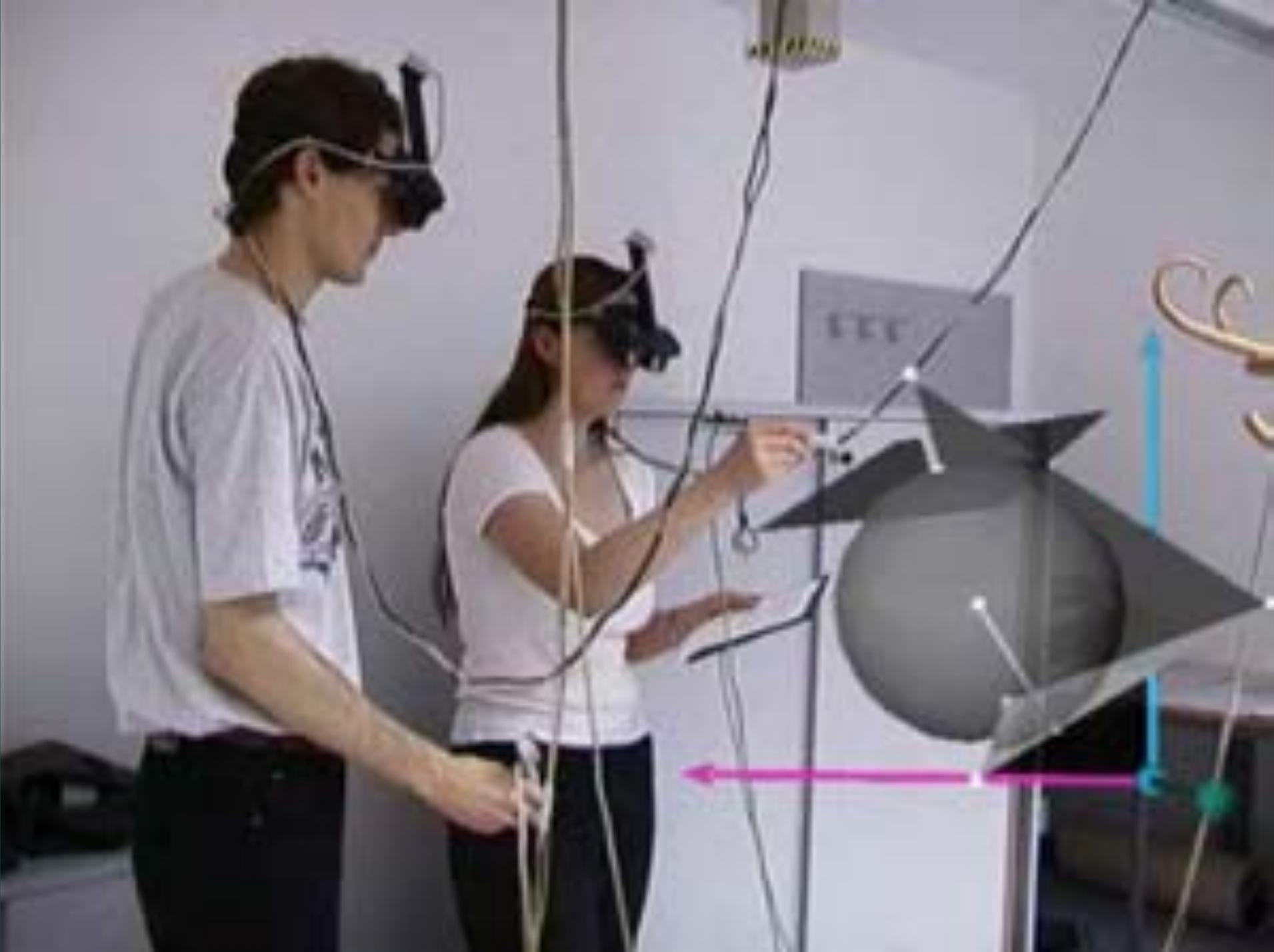




[https://www.francetvinfo.fr/sante/hopital/atoulouse-la-realite-augmentee-au-service-des-chirurgiens-dans-les-blocs-operatoires\\_4713367.html](https://www.francetvinfo.fr/sante/hopital/atoulouse-la-realite-augmentee-au-service-des-chirurgiens-dans-les-blocs-operatoires_4713367.html)

Enseigner

Ap







Divertir, poétiser





# LE MONDE DES MONTAGNES

Camille Scherrer - ECAL / University of art and design Lausanne  
Diplome Project - Media&Interaction design / 2008