



VDesktop:

Event Management and Physically Based Behaviour in Tabletop Displays

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Content

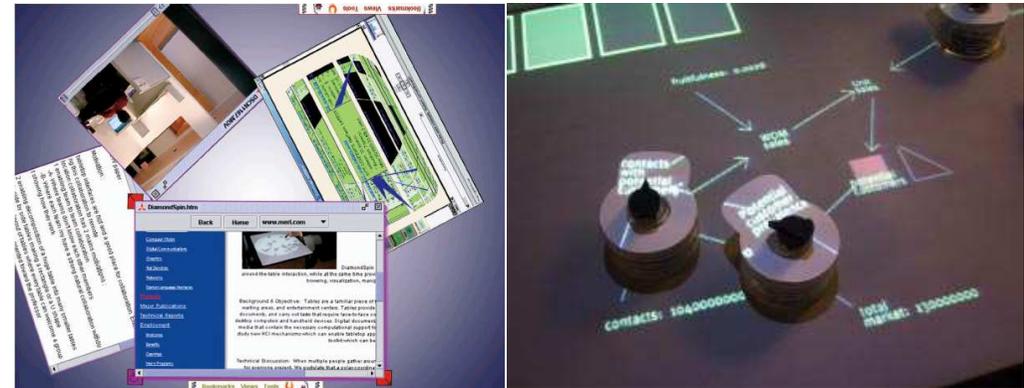
- Introduction and motivation
- Event Management
- Implementation
 - 3D Widgets
 - VDesktop application
- Conclusions
- Future Work

Introduction

- TableTop displays
 - Novel user paradigms
 - More usable and intuitive interaction
- Alternative to the standard keyboard / mouse
- Input methods
 - Multi / single user
 - Gesture recognition
 - Touch screens
 - Combination
- Typical demo application:
 - Multimedia view and management (images, video,...)
 - Maps interactive visualization (zoom, pan, ...)

State of the Art

- HW/ SW combination
 - Diamond Spin
 - Sensetable
 - PerspectivePixel Wall
 - MS Surface ®
 - BumpTop Desktop



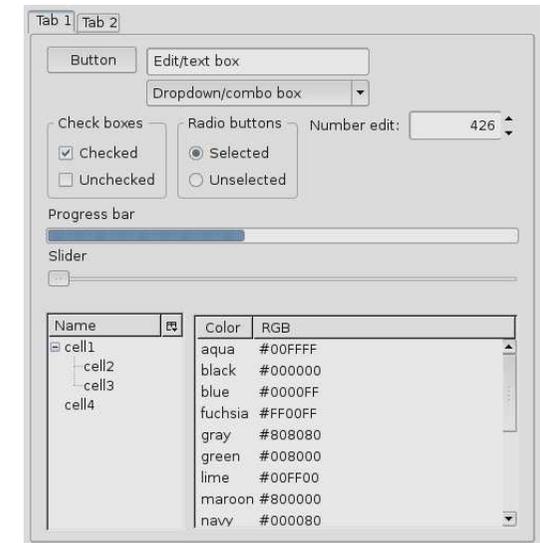
Basics

- Event management

DiamondSpin [Shen04], SenseTable [Patt01],
 PerceptivePixel wall [Han06], BumpTop Desktop [Agar06]

Motivation

- TableTop displays
 - 2D traditional GUI extension
 - Extension to 3D
- Event Handling Problem
 - Lot of elements in the system
 - All generating events at the same time
 - Different event sources
 - Different reactions is needed
- How mix succesfully a ...
 - ... VR system,
 - ... Physically based simulation,
 - ... (multi) user interactions,
 - .. in real time.



2D GUI controls



Compiz 3D

Event Management

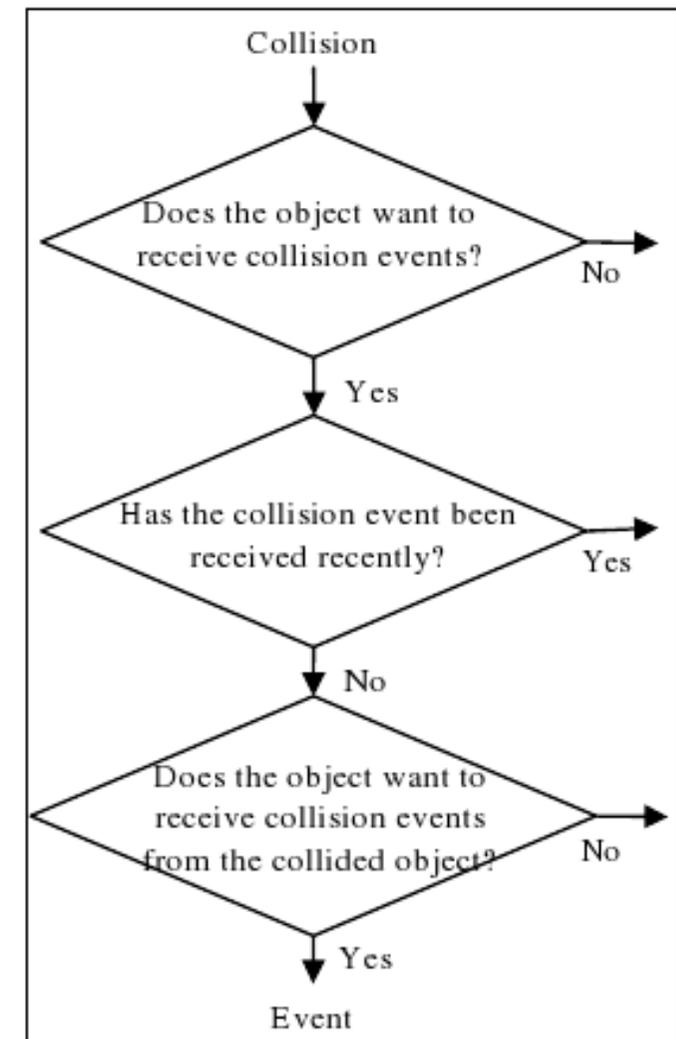
- Input Events (classical mouse events)
 - *MoveEvent, PressedEvent, DragEvent, ReleaseEvent*

- Collision Events
 - When the physics engine detects a collision, a collision event is triggered

- System Events
 - *ConstantStepEvent*
 - The physics engine *doPhysics()* function is called at a fixed periodicity
 - *VariableStepEvent*
 - Triggered by the graphics rendering engine when it begins or ends a frame.
 - *ActionEvent*
 - Notifies the objects registered in a given action. *Observer pattern*.

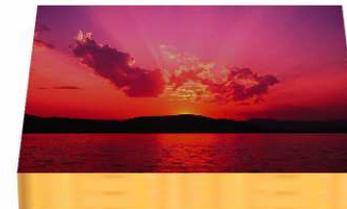
Collision Event Management

- Performance problems
 - Scalability.
 - Performance degradation
 - Usability issues. Bumpy objects
- Drop unnecessary collision
 - Objects must explicit declare that they want to receive collisions.
 - Filter continuous collisions.
 - Objects must explicit declare that they want to be collided.



Implementation (I). Low Levels Widgets

- █ GraphicNode (basic node)
 - A renderable widget.
- █ ImageNode
 - It shows a single image.
- █ VideoNode
 - It plays a video.
- █ RenderNode
 - It renders a 3D scene.
- █ ButtonNode
 - A simple user interaction element.



ImageNode / VideoNode
RenderNode / ButtonNode

Implementation (II). High Level Widgets

- ImageDocument
- VideoDocument
- MeshViewer
- FolderContainer
- RecycleBin
- VDesktop
 - Main container



ImageDocument / VideoDocument

MeshViewer / FolderContainer

RecycleBin / VDesktop

Implementation (III). VDesktop

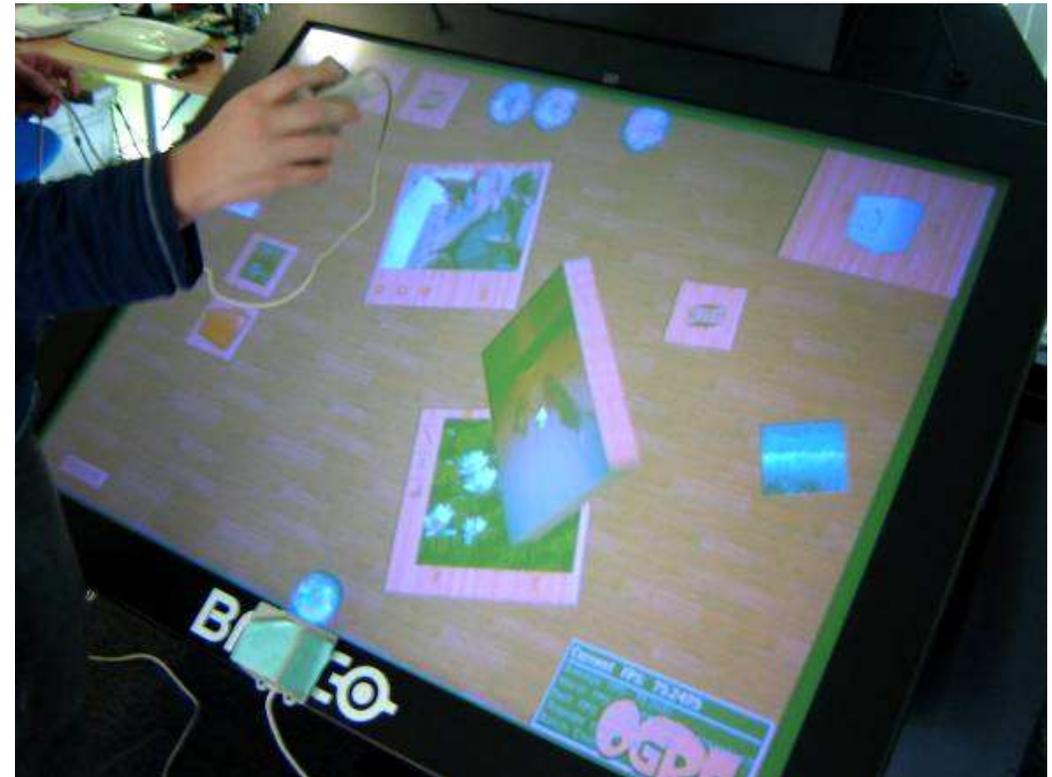
VDesktop

- Widget Container
 - Main root element
- Physics world
- User Interaction
- System HW
 - AMD Athlon XP 4200 (D-Core)
 - NVidia GeForce 7900 GS
 - 1 Gb RAM
- Software:
 - Ogre3D (Graphics)
 - ODE (Physics engine)



Conclusions

- Methodology to handle input events in digital table tops.
- 3D VR + Physics World
- Optimised
 - Physical Collisions
- Prototype
 - 3D Widgets
 - User interaction
 - Multimedia management
 - Virtual and physical desktop
- Integration with BARCO system with 3D spatial mouse



Future Work

- Add multi input support
 - In progress
- Add gesture recognition module
 - Planned
- Test with different hardware:
 - Input
 - Output
- Development of a 3D widgets library > 3D GUI Toolkit

Thanks



VICOMTech Association

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