

The Illusion of Reality



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THE ILLUSION

- “Virtual reality works
because reality is virtual”
 - Lawrence Stark, UC Berkeley

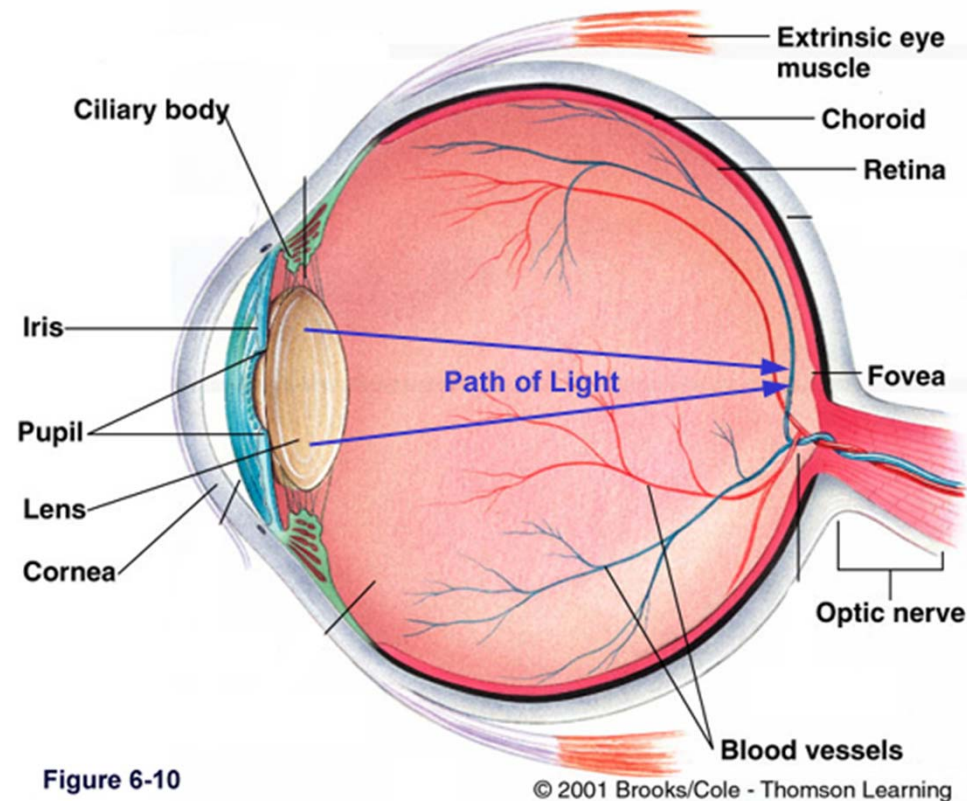


THE ILLUSION

- We experience a high-resolution spatial and temporal continuum when we look around the 3D environment we are in.
- This is an **illusion!**

THE ILLUSION

- The retinal image of the visual field is in focus only in a very small area: The **fovea**.



THE ILLUSION

- We need to sample the visual field, with **saccades** and **fixations** (~3 per sec.) to construct an image.



what we see and scanpaths to „see“ more

THE ILLUSION

- Sampled information is relatively sparse when you walk into a room. You see the typical things and think you have seen the whole room.



THE ILLUSION

- You can change the way that you see by changing perceptual filters.
- For example: “I want to see squares”...



“I want to see **squares**”



“I want to see **circles**”

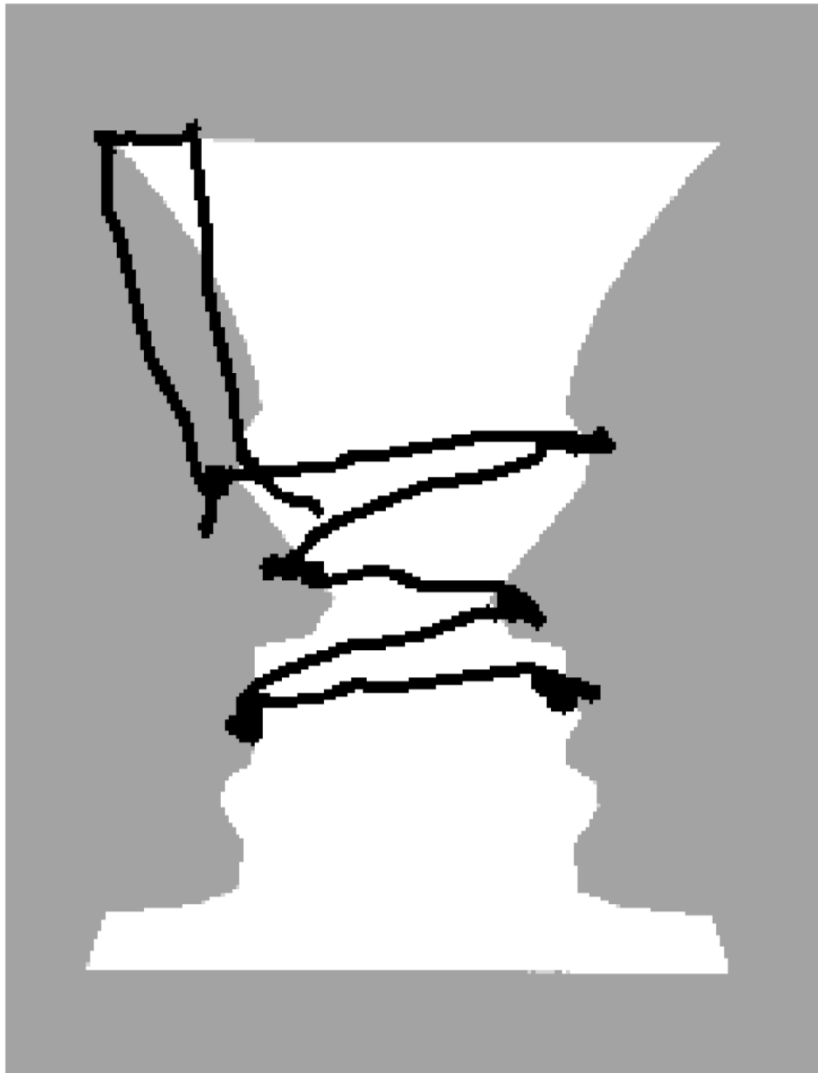
THE ILLUSION

- **Fixating** ~90 % of the time.
- **Checking and rechecking** points of interest, as if gathering support for what we think we are seeing.
- It is hard to overcome strong **presuppositions**, such as what a room looks like...

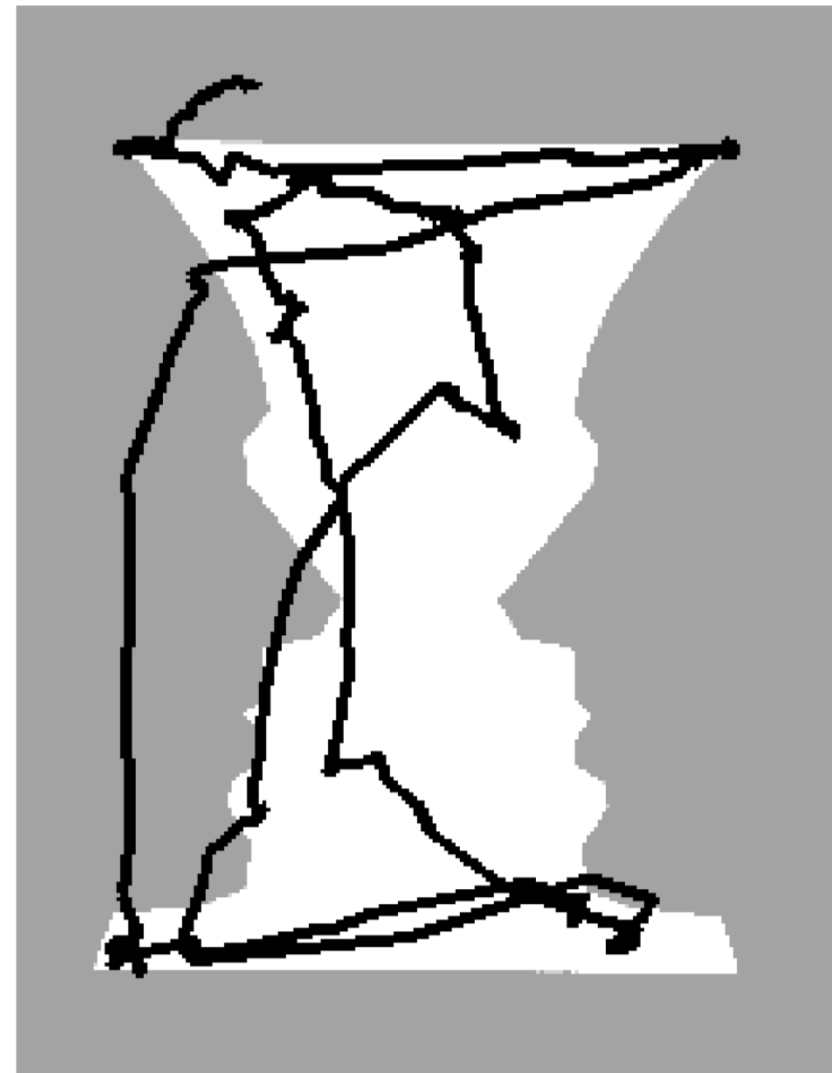


... or what a **vase** looks like

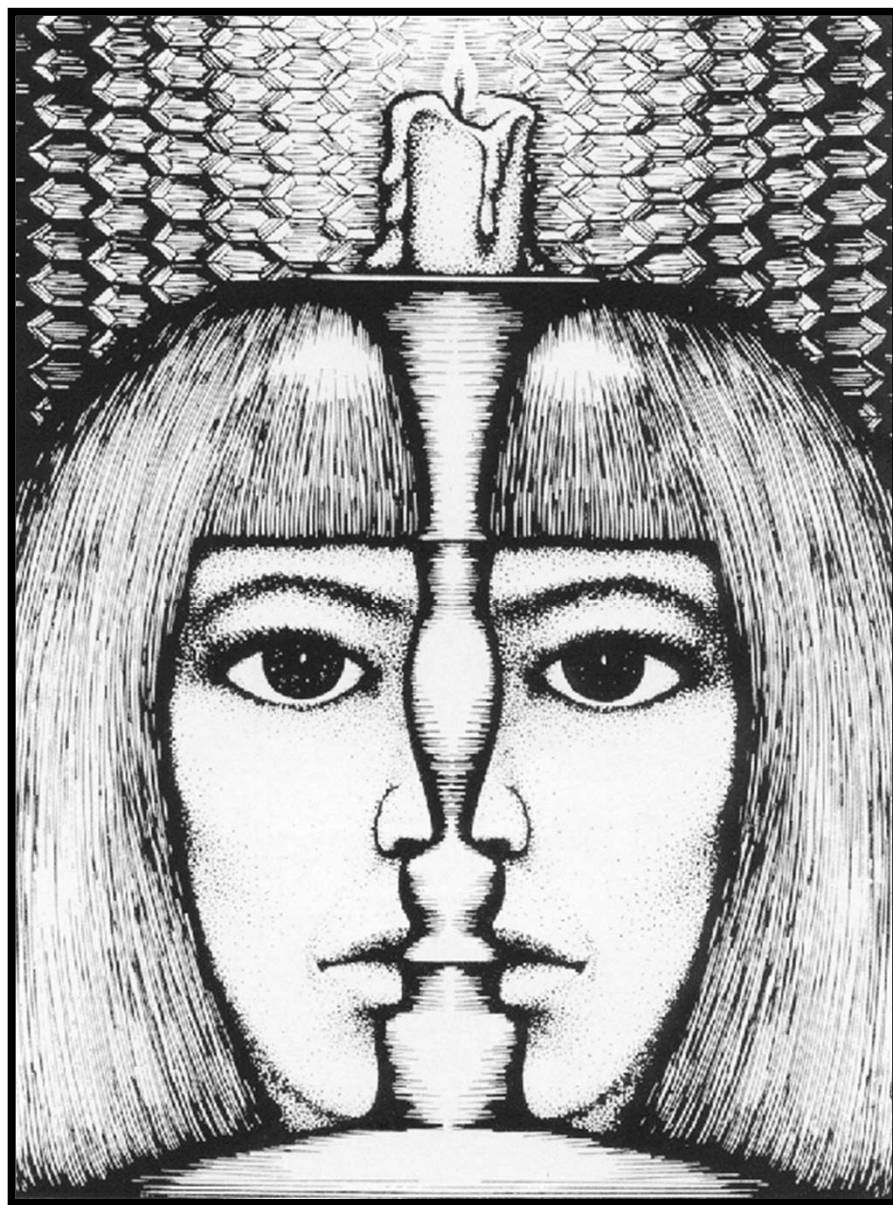




(a) Scanpath for two faces



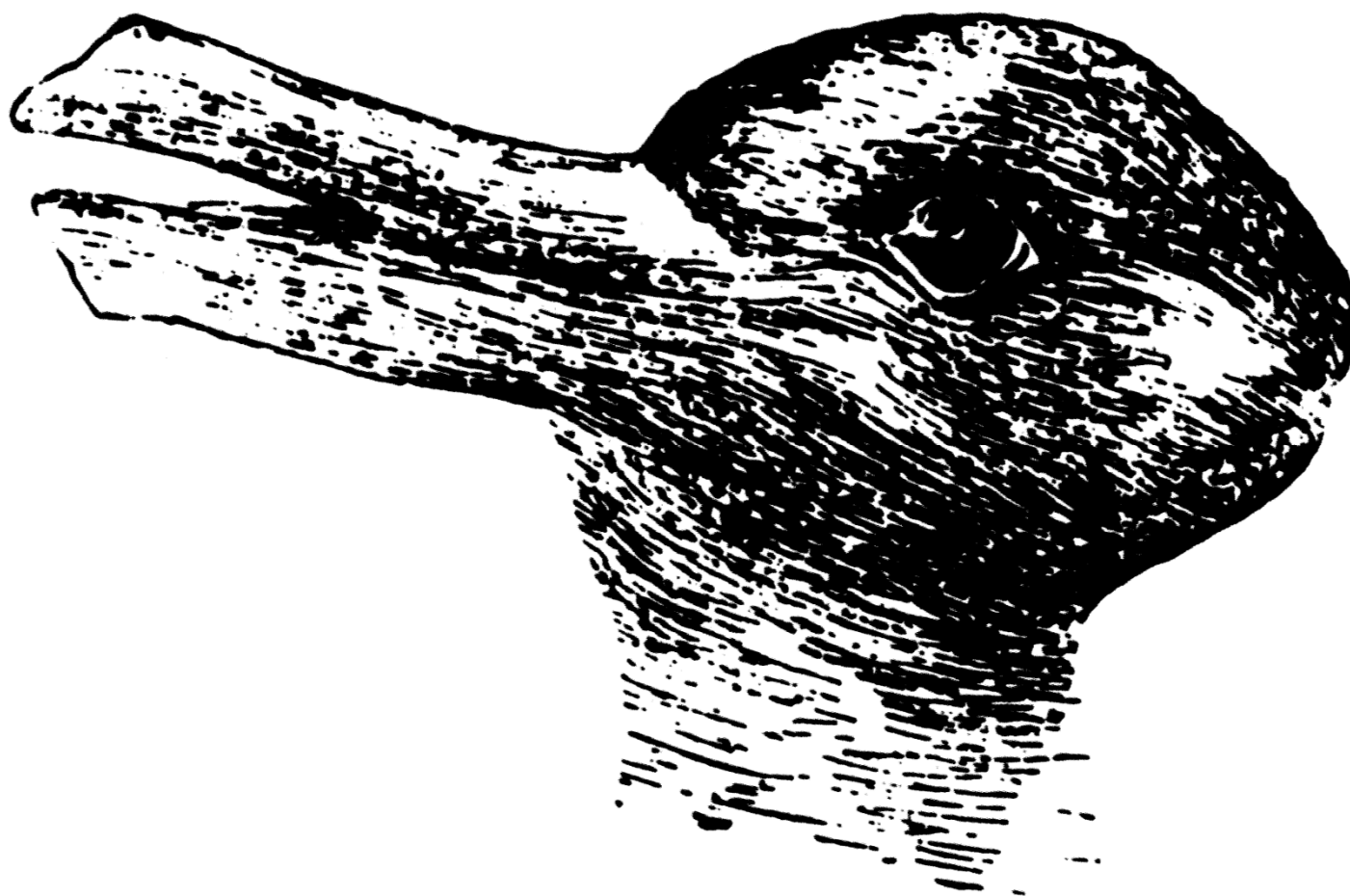
(b) Scanpath for vase





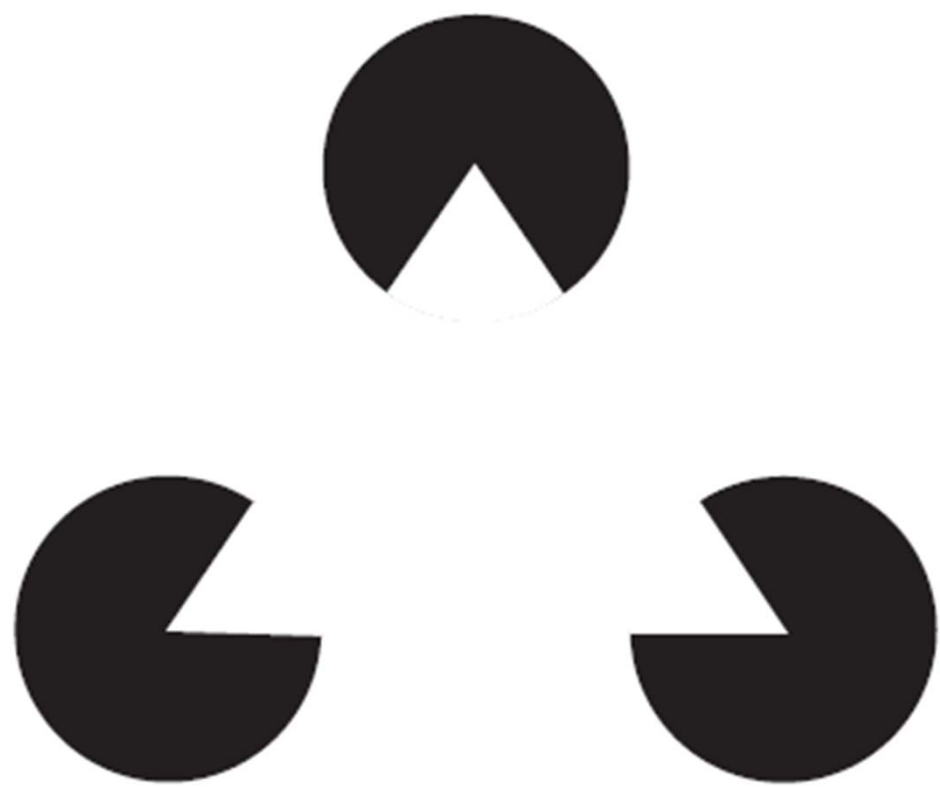
THE ILLUSION

- We see what is in **our mind's eye**, and use sampled visual information to verify this.
- The **scanpath** is driven by our **mental model**. Change the model and the scanpath changes.



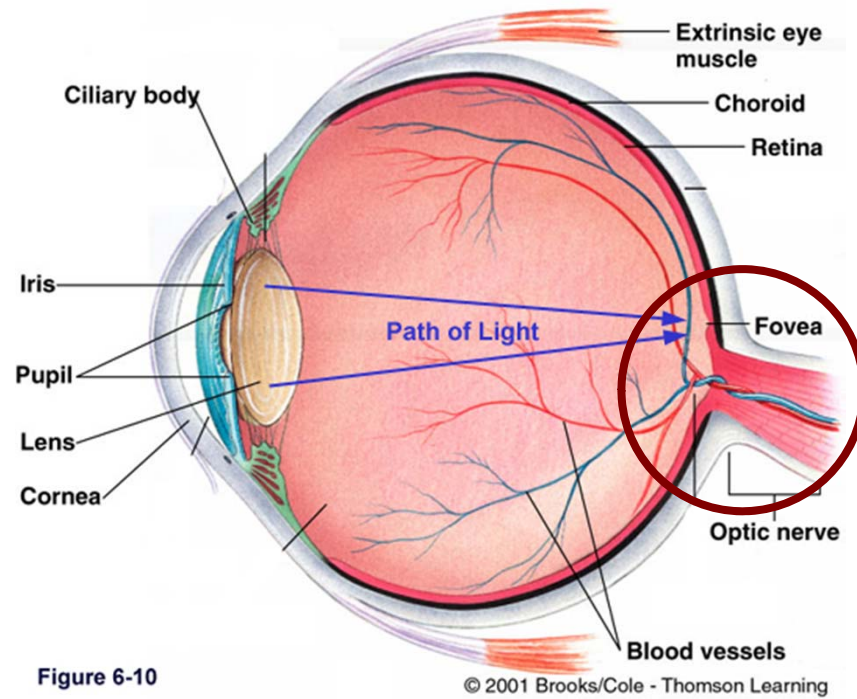
THE ILLUSION

- Our model can even make us see things that we **don't have any sensory data** for!



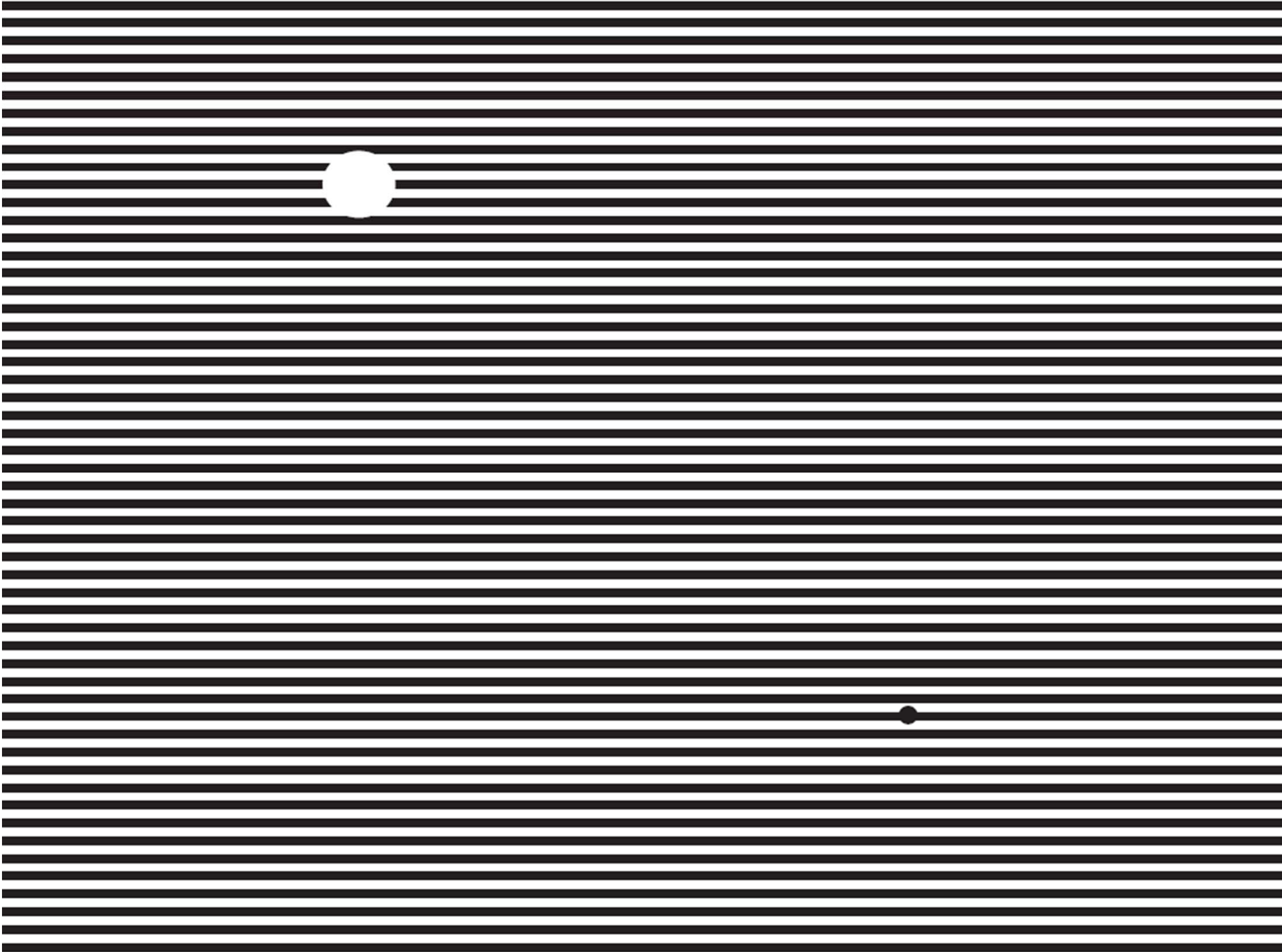
THE ILLUSION

- That's a good thing, because we are actually **missing some data...**



THE ILLUSION

- Can you find your blind spot?



THE ILLUSION

- Information is integrated across neighboring areas.
- It's **image processing!**



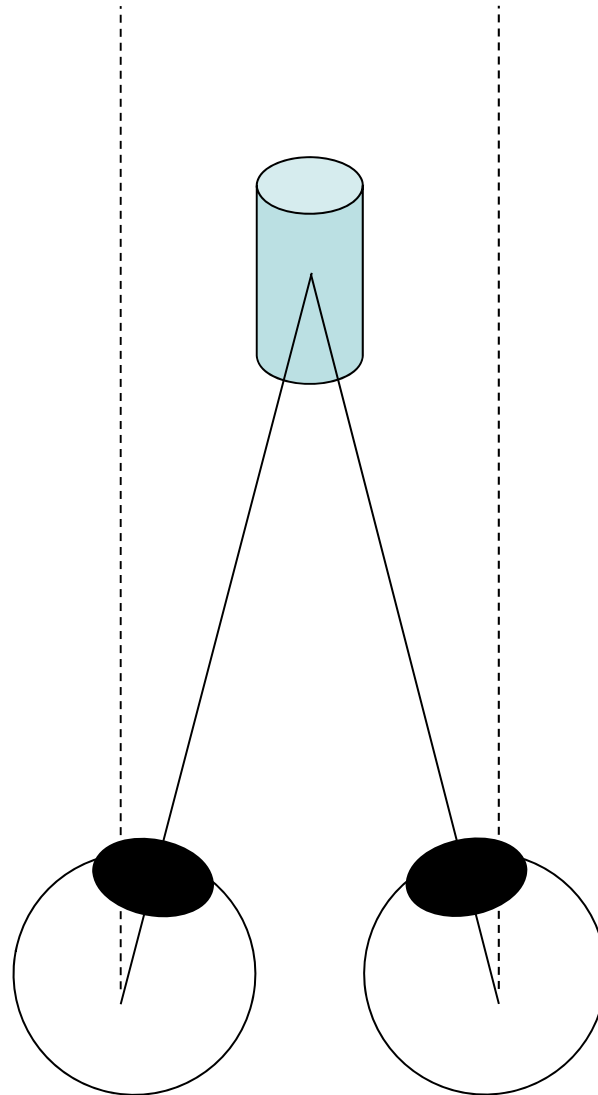
THE ILLUSION OF 3D WORLDS

3 D W O R L D S

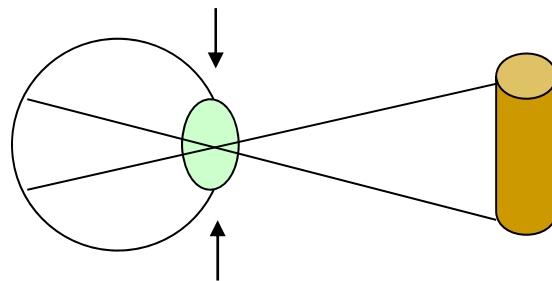
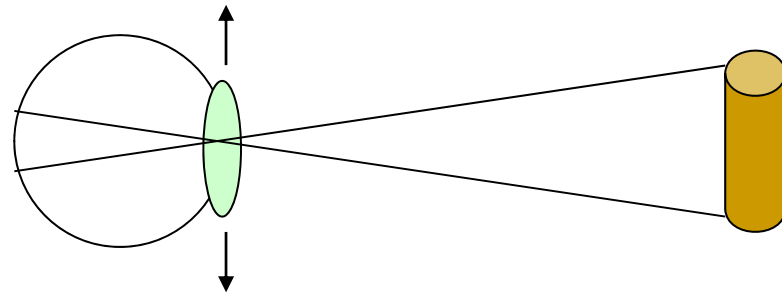
- How do we perceive immersion in a 3D environment?

3 D W O R L D S

- How do we perceive immersion in a 3D environment?
 - Physiological cues
 - Stereoscopic cues
 - Static cues
 - Motion cues



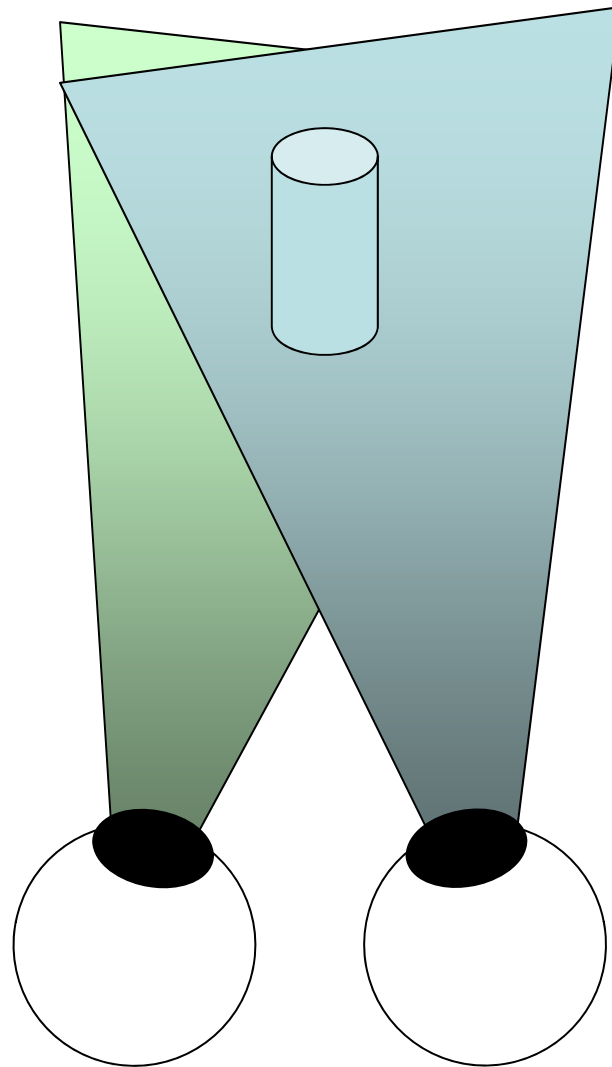
convergence



accomodation

3 D W O R L D S

- How do we perceive immersion in a 3D environment?
 - Physiological cues
 - Stereoscopic cues
 - Static cues
 - Motion cues



stereopsis

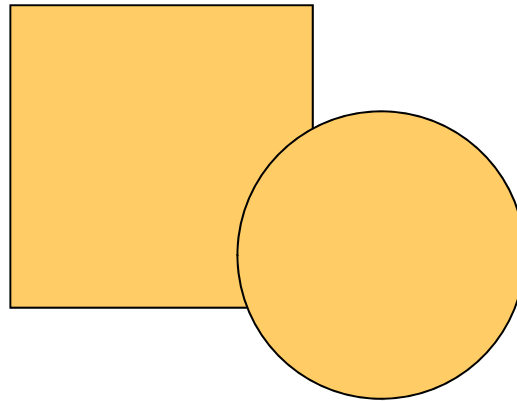
3 D W O R L D S

- How do we perceive immersion in a 3D environment?
 - Physiological cues
 - **Stereoscopic cues**
 - Static cues
 - Motion cues

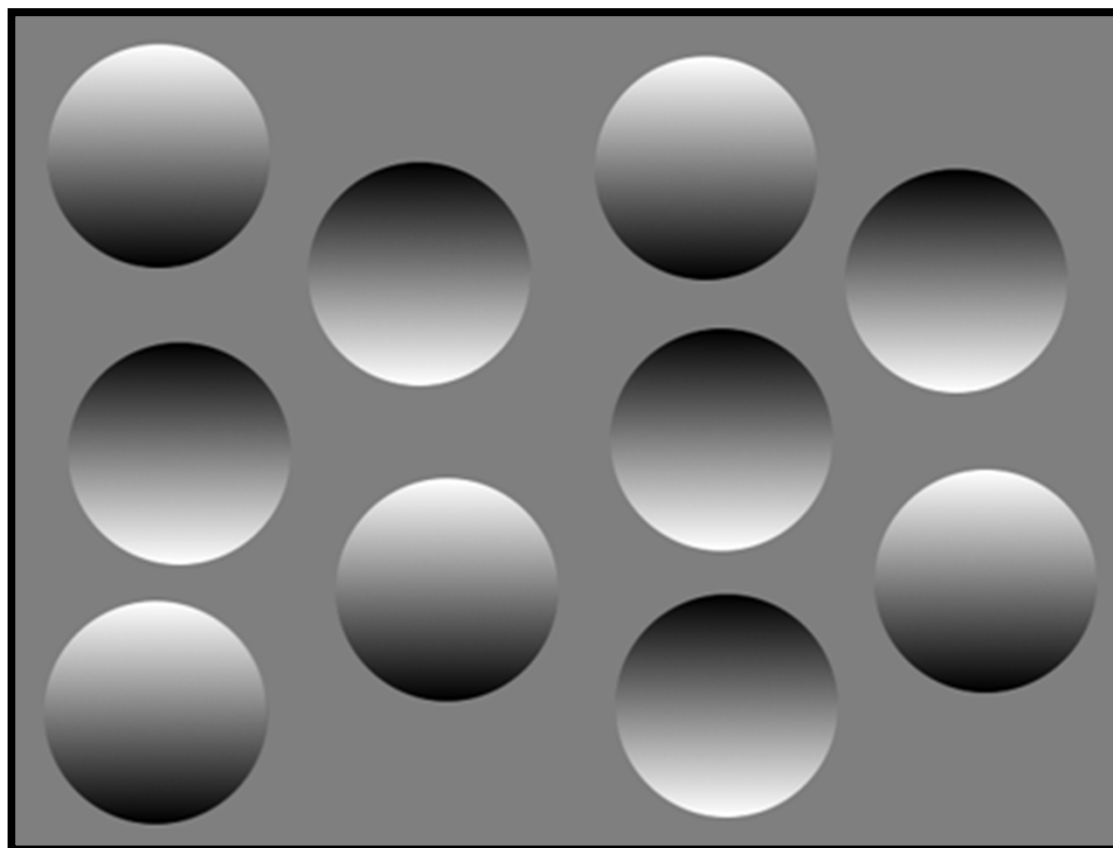
But even if we close one eye we see the world in 3D – how can that be? (also on TV etc.)

3 D W O R L D S

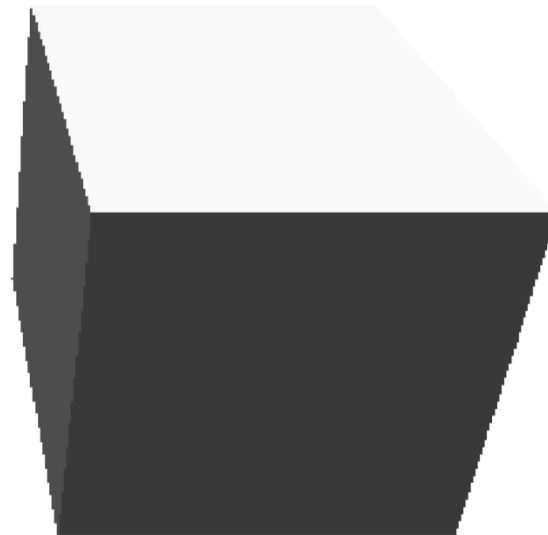
- How do we perceive immersion in a 3D environment?
 - Physiological cues
 - Stereoscopic cues
 - **Static cues**
 - Motion cues



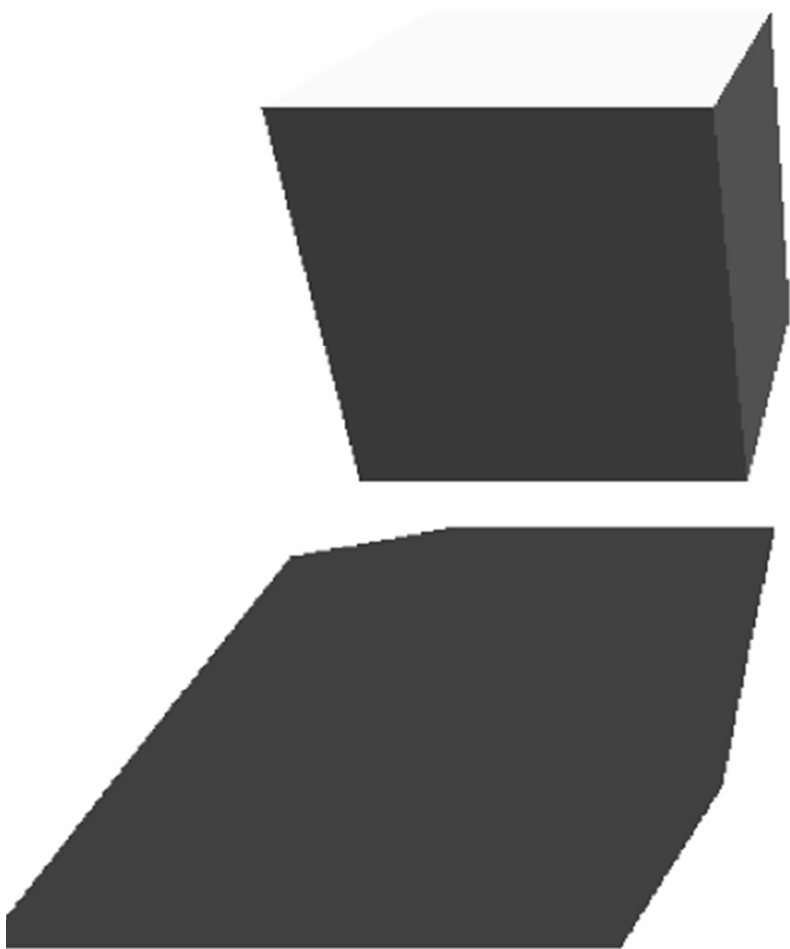
interposition / occlusion



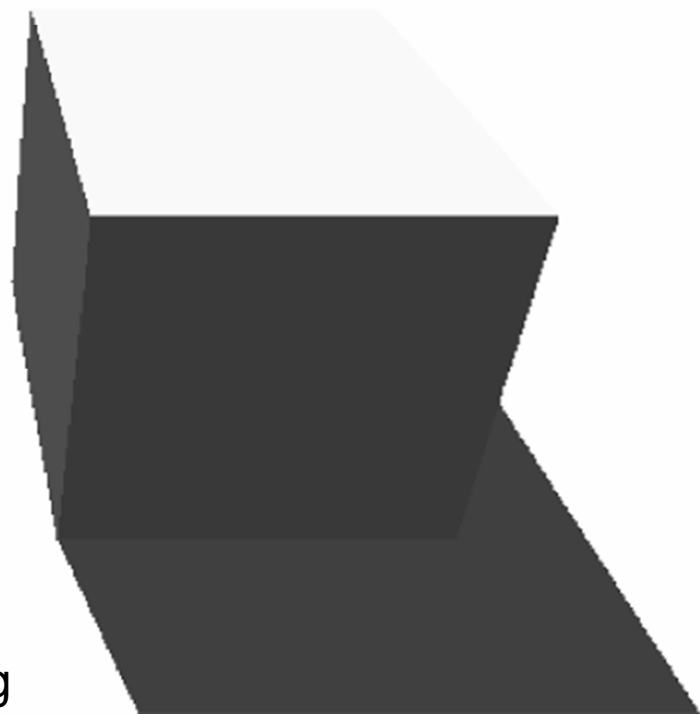
shading

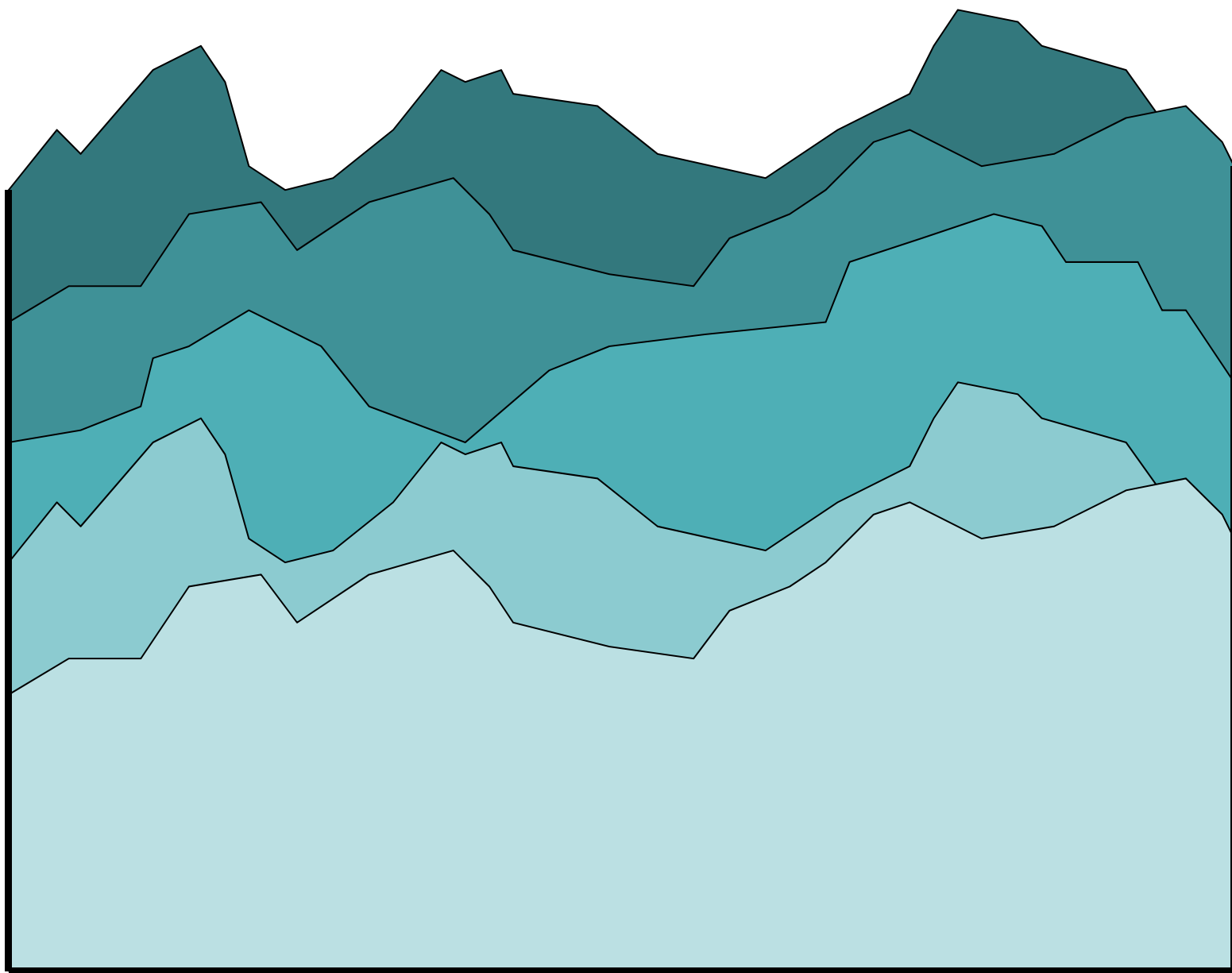


shading

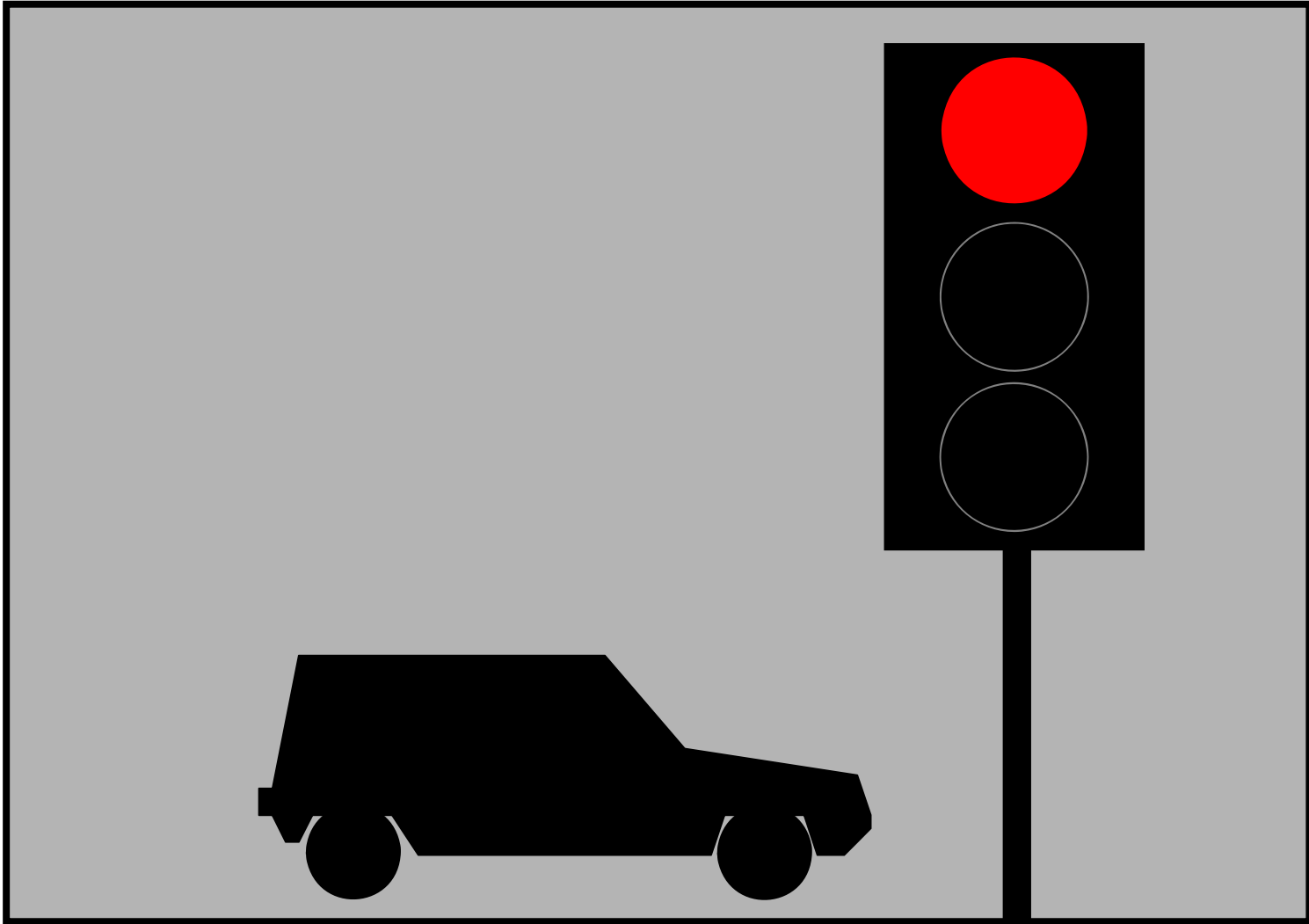


shading

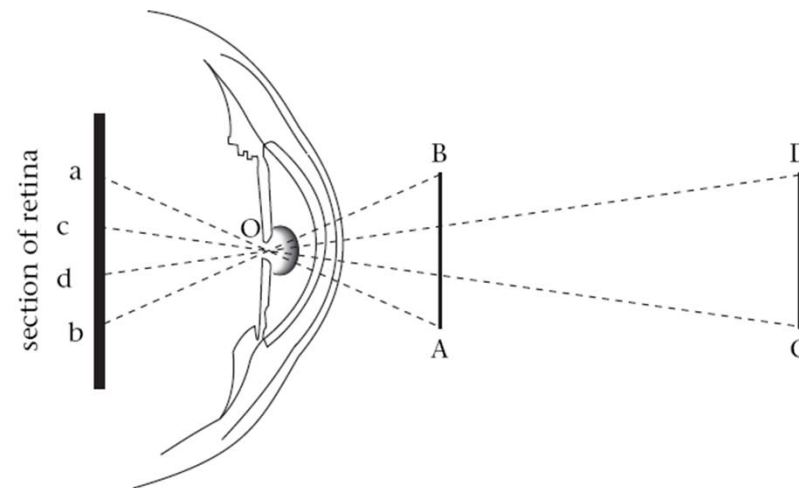
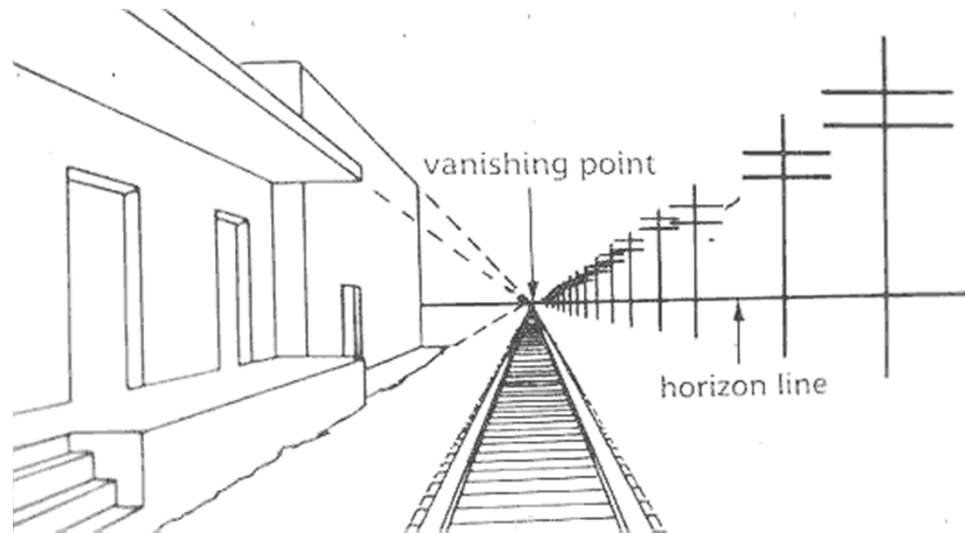




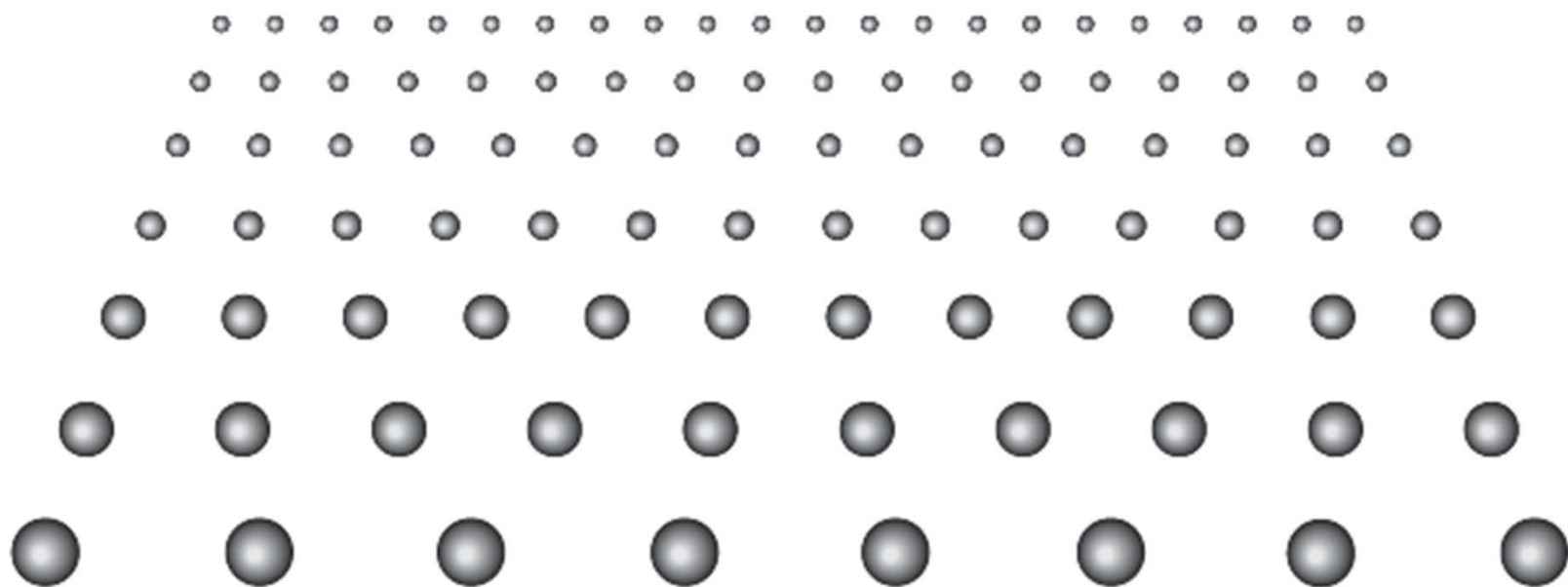
brightness / lighting / color



size



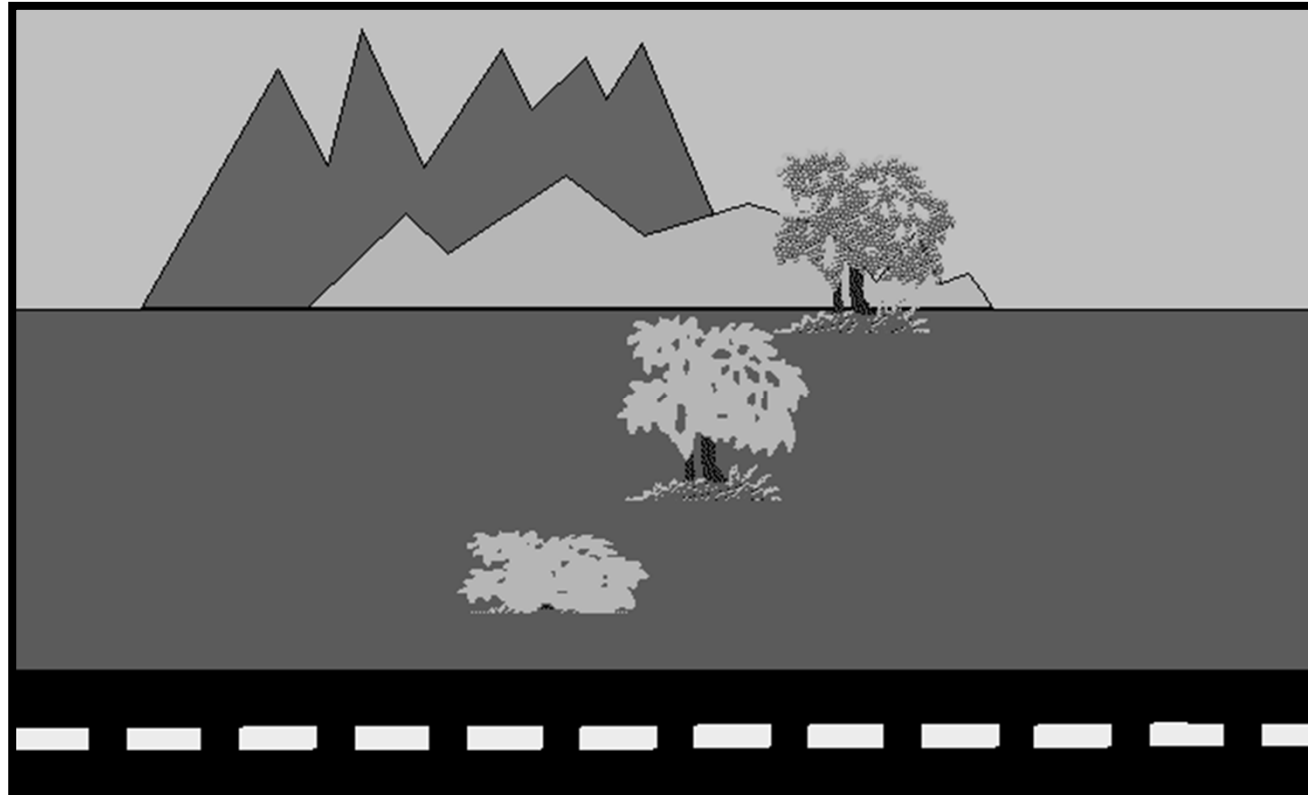
linear perspective



texture gradient

3 D W O R L D S

- How do we perceive immersion in a 3D environment?
 - Physiological cues
 - Stereoscopic cues
 - Static cues
 - Motion cues



motion parallax / head parallax

3 D W O R L D S

- How do we perceive immersion in a 3D environment?
 - Physiological cues
 - Stereoscopic cues
 - Static cues
 - Motion cues

3 D W O R L D S

- To sum up - Paint the 3D world into the **mind of the receiver**:
 - Build a mental model with expected behavior.
 - Address the expectations.
 - Avoid contradictions.
 - Build layers of strong consistent cues.



spot the cues?

size

occlusion

shadows

color

texture gradient

linear perspective



spot the cues?

Other interesting pictures...

