

Characteristics of Multimedia Equipment

Mobile

Wearable Computer

Embedded

**Information systems everywhere
Intelligent Transport System (ITS)
Intelligent Social Infrastructure Technology**

Virtual

**Virtual Reality (VR)
Augmented Reality (AR)**

Cooperative work

**CSCW
(Groupware)**

Entertainment and peer



Recognition · Understanding · Synthesis techniques

(1) Basic techniques

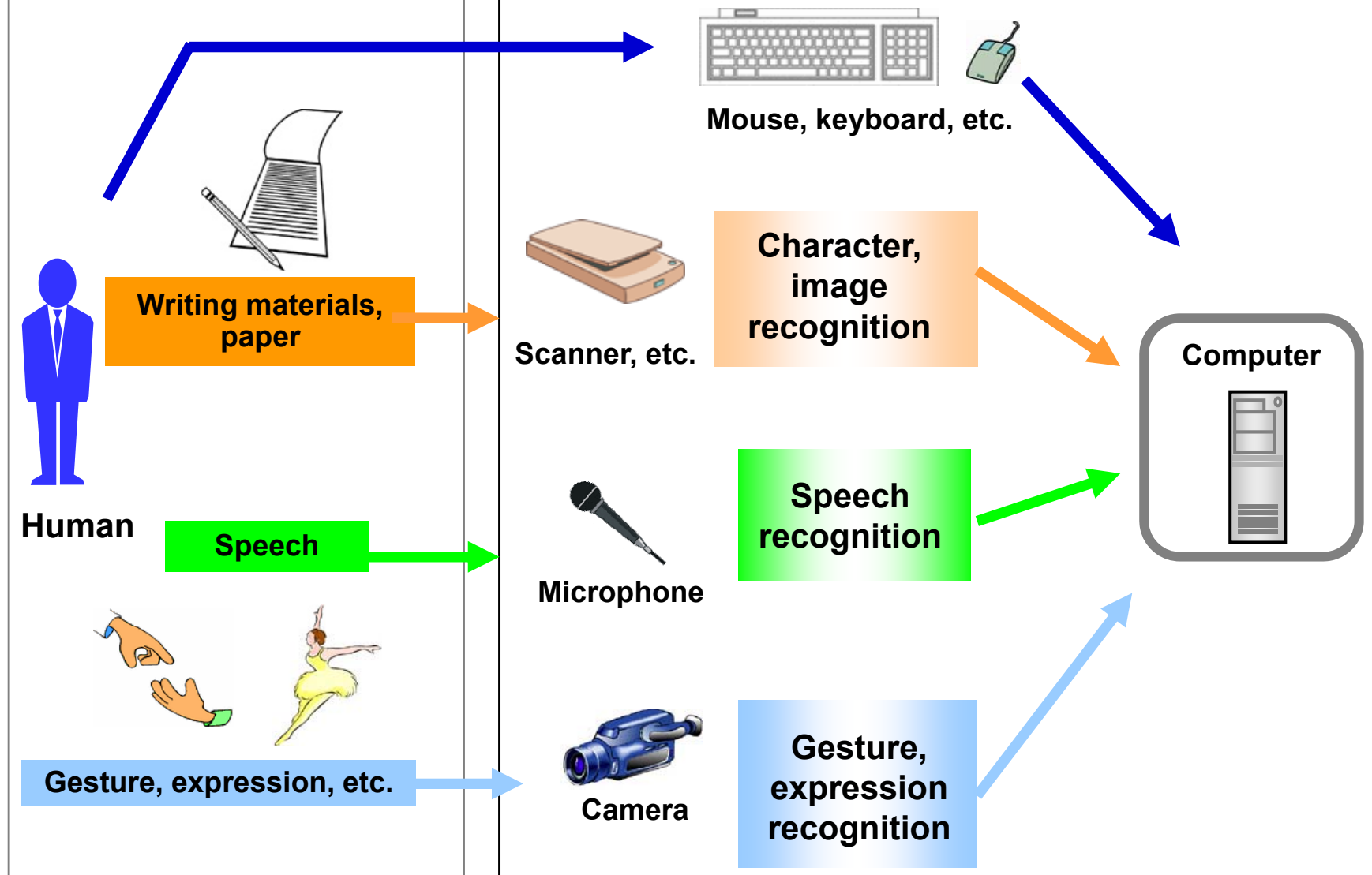
(a) **Recognition/understanding technique** which converts meaning, concept, and intention conveyed by media, such as speech, character, figure, and image, used by human-beings, to linguistic code that can be processed by computers.

Human image reader, which extracts/measures human gesture and eye movement and understands the meaning, is also included.

(b) **Media generation/synthesis technique** which converts code information, such as meaning, concept, and intention, that computers want to produce to human-beings, to various media such as character, figure, image, and speech.

(c) **Media fusion technique** which integrate multiple media to be recognized and understood.

Technical trend of multimedia (Input techniques)



Recognition · Understanding · Synthesis techniques

(2) Character recognition techniques

- (a) Reading object: Numbers, alphabets,
Kana (katakana, hiragana), Chinese characters
- (b) Degree of character variation:
 - Printing
 - Restricted handwriting (writing along guidelines)
 - Normal handwriting (following specimens, like JIS)
 - Freehand writing (with/without a frame)

Recognition method which can understand the meanings of characters and words (knowledge processing) is needed

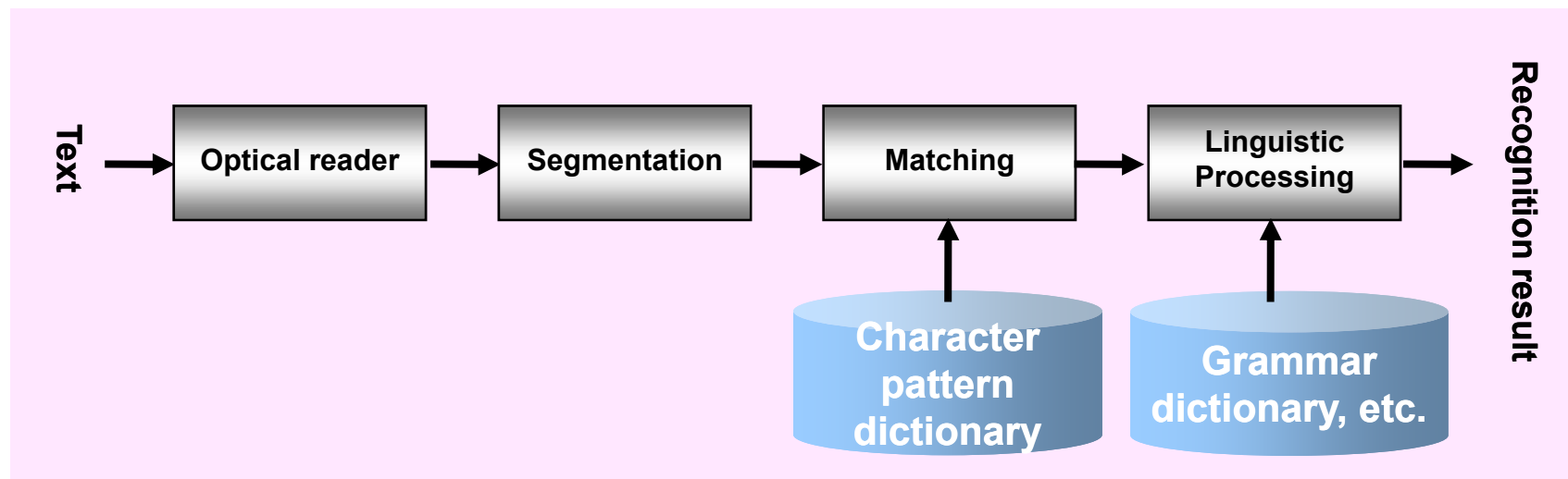
(3) Character generation techniques

Technical trend of Multi-media (Character recognition techniques)

(a) Character recognition techniques

- Off-line recognition: optically reading the characters on the paper (postal code recognition, account list input, facsimile OCR, etc.)
- On-line recognition: detecting and recognizing handwritten strokes, including the orders by using an electronic pen (pen computer, etc)

(b) Flow of character recognition process



Recognition · Understanding · Synthesis techniques

(4) Speech recognition techniques

Object for recognition

(From isolated words to continuous sentences)

Size of vocabulary for recognition

(From 10 words to several tens of thousand words)

Speakers

(Speaker dependent, Speaker independent)

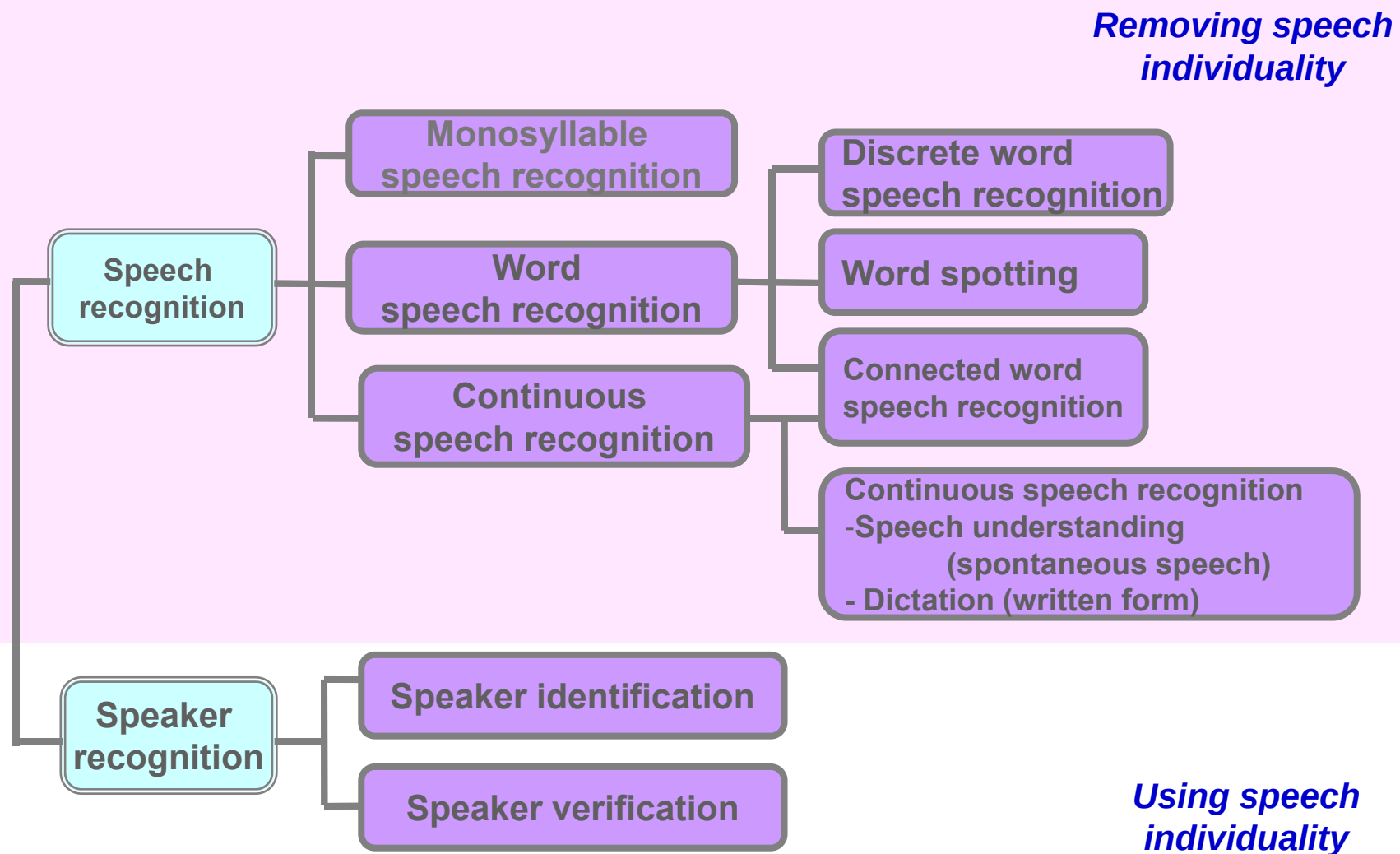
Speech is like cursive writing
(Time warping and co-articulation problems)

It is necessary to properly combine linguistic knowledge, such as grammar, meaning, context and task-dependent knowledge, with the phonetic information.

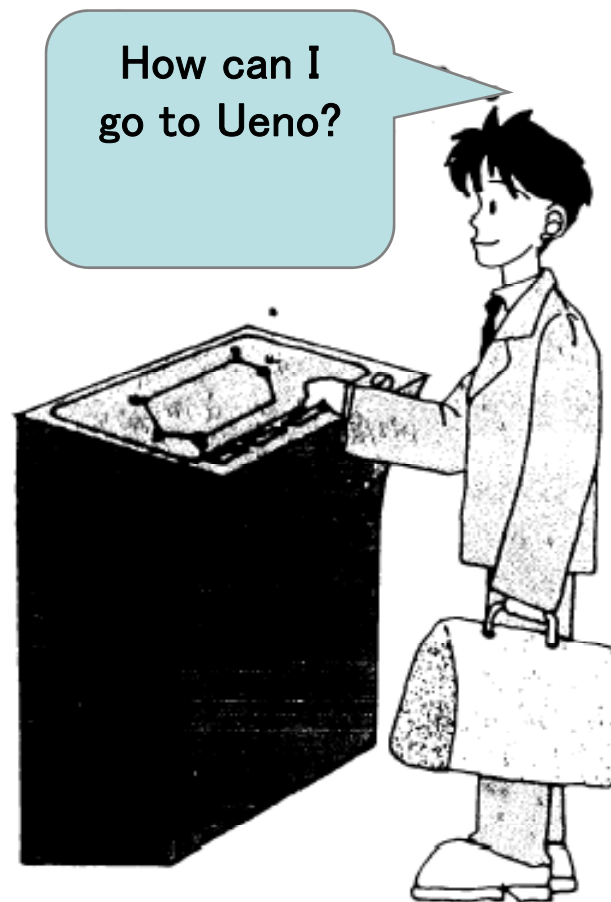
Speaker-independent speech recognition :

- Express voice variations by statistical models
- Automatically adapt to the voice variation

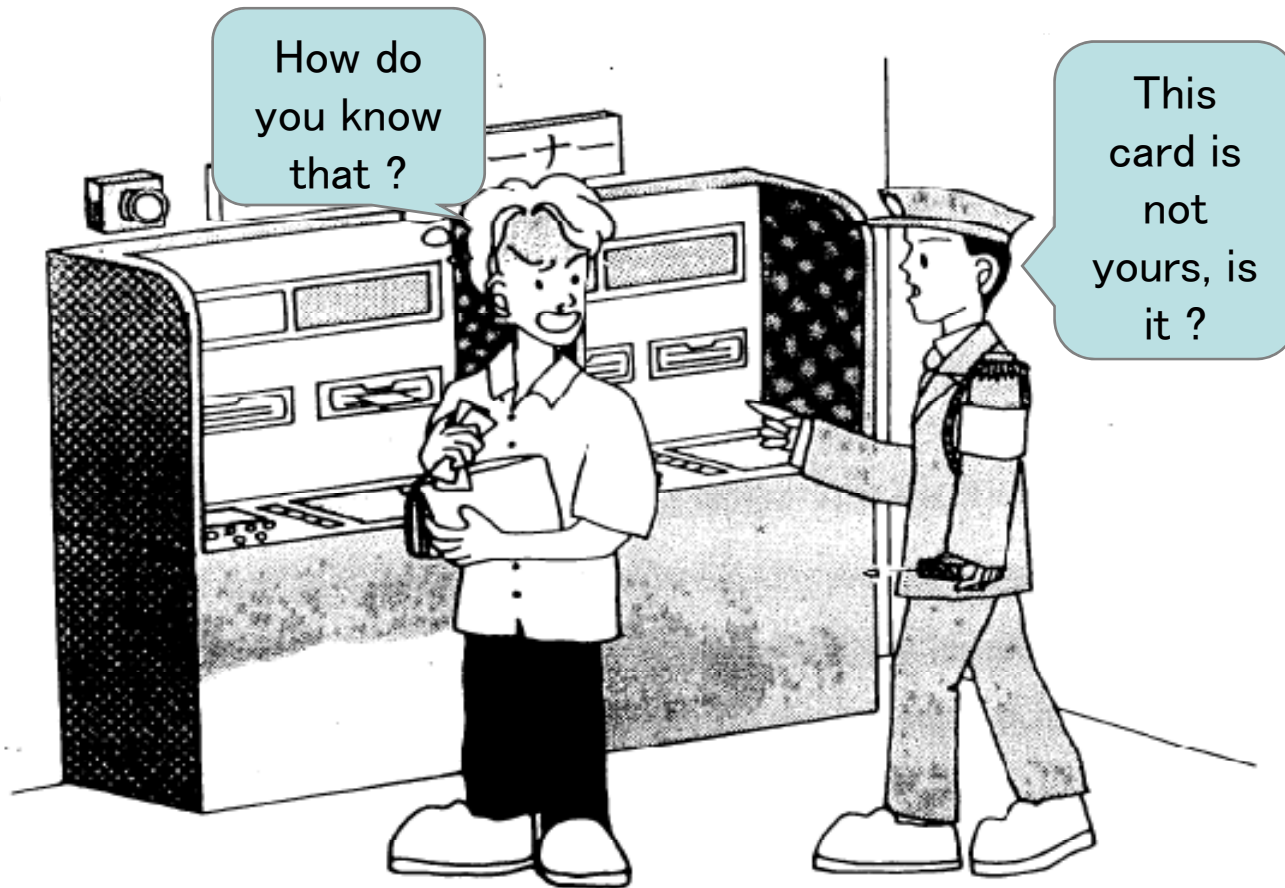
Technical trend of multimedia (Classification of speech recognition techniques)



Information service at the street corner



Security by voice



Recognition · Understanding · Synthesis techniques

(5) Speech synthesis techniques

Storing waveforms

In case that the variation of vocabulary and sentences to be output is limited

Storing parameters

* Store as a parameter set and synthesize

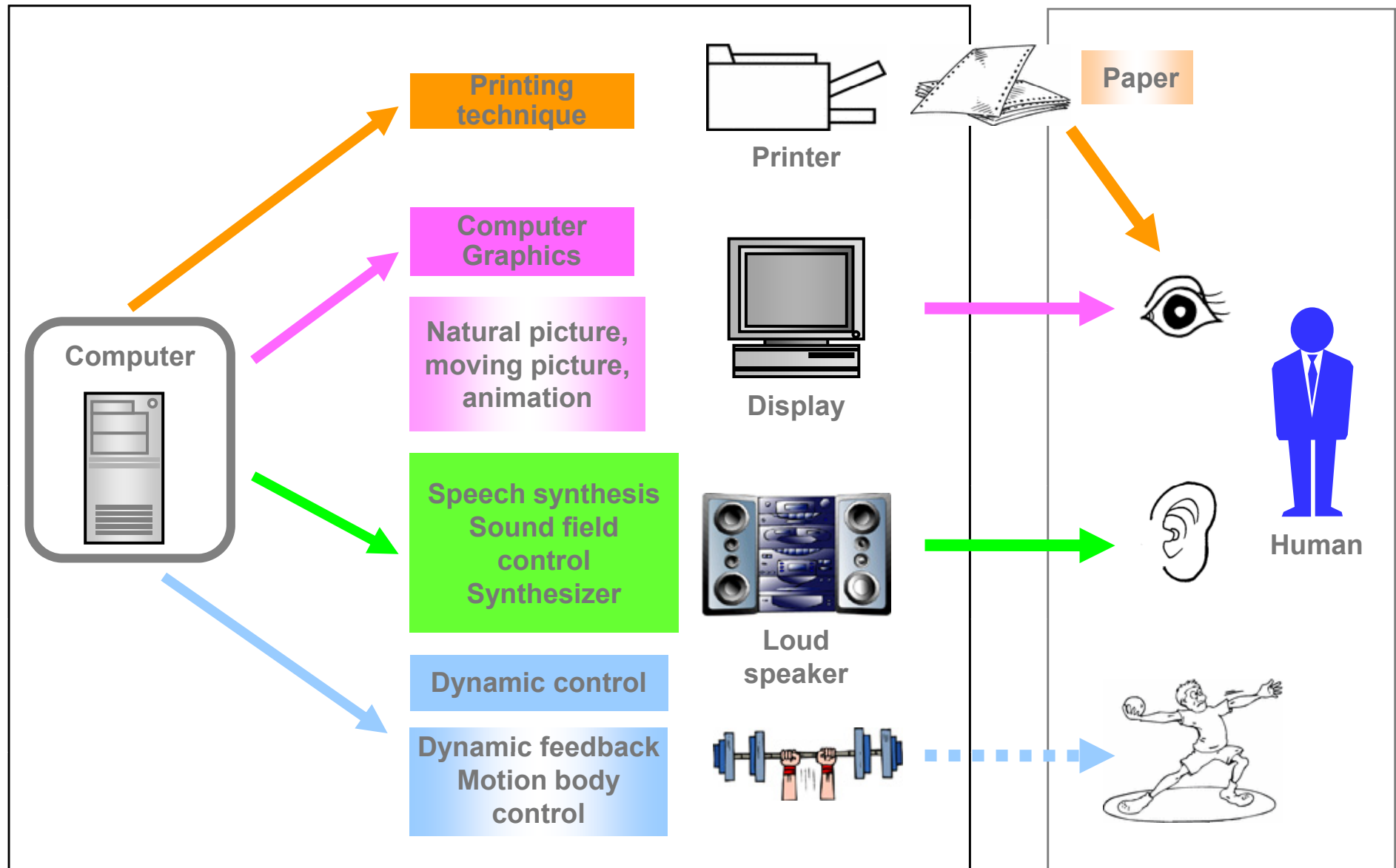
Text-to-speech conversion

Arbitrary sentences can be converted into speech

In order to achieve high quality text-to-speech conversion, it is necessary to imitate human ability (language analysis and speech production mechanism) in reading written text.

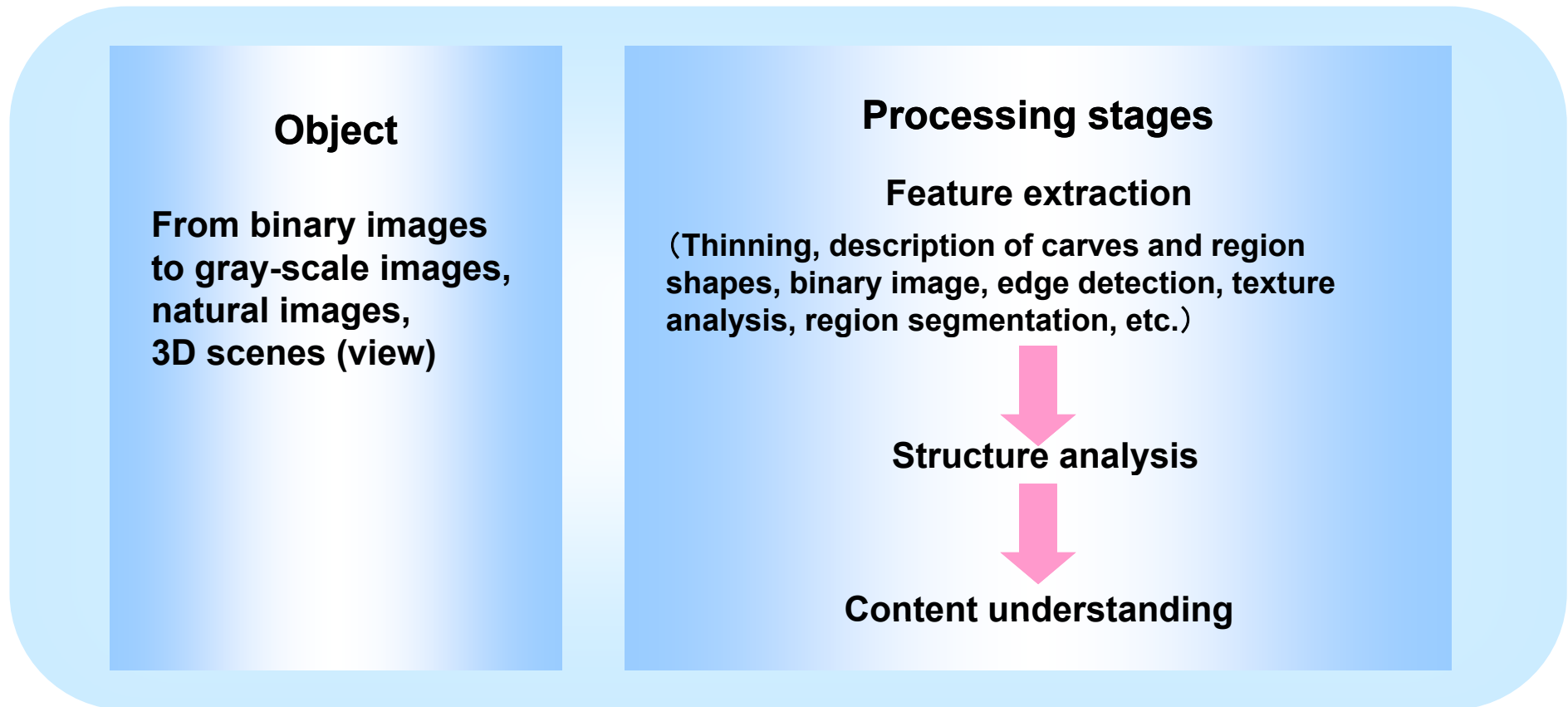
In the future, to realize automated translation telephony, it is indispensable to be able to recognize and synthesize arbitrary speech in multiple languages.

Technical trend of multi-media (Output techniques)



Recognition · Understanding · Synthesis techniques

(6) Graphic and image recognition



Future research: Describing real-world images based on reasoning for analyzed images and knowledge sources related to the object world

Recognition • Understanding • Synthesis techniques

(7) Graphic and image generation

It becomes difficult when the level of code information is in a concept level, instead of graphic commands (attribute information describing dots, straight lines, curves, colors, etc.).



Model-based CA (computer animation) techniques, hardware, software, artificial intelligence (knowledge processing), etc.

3 principles of information visualization

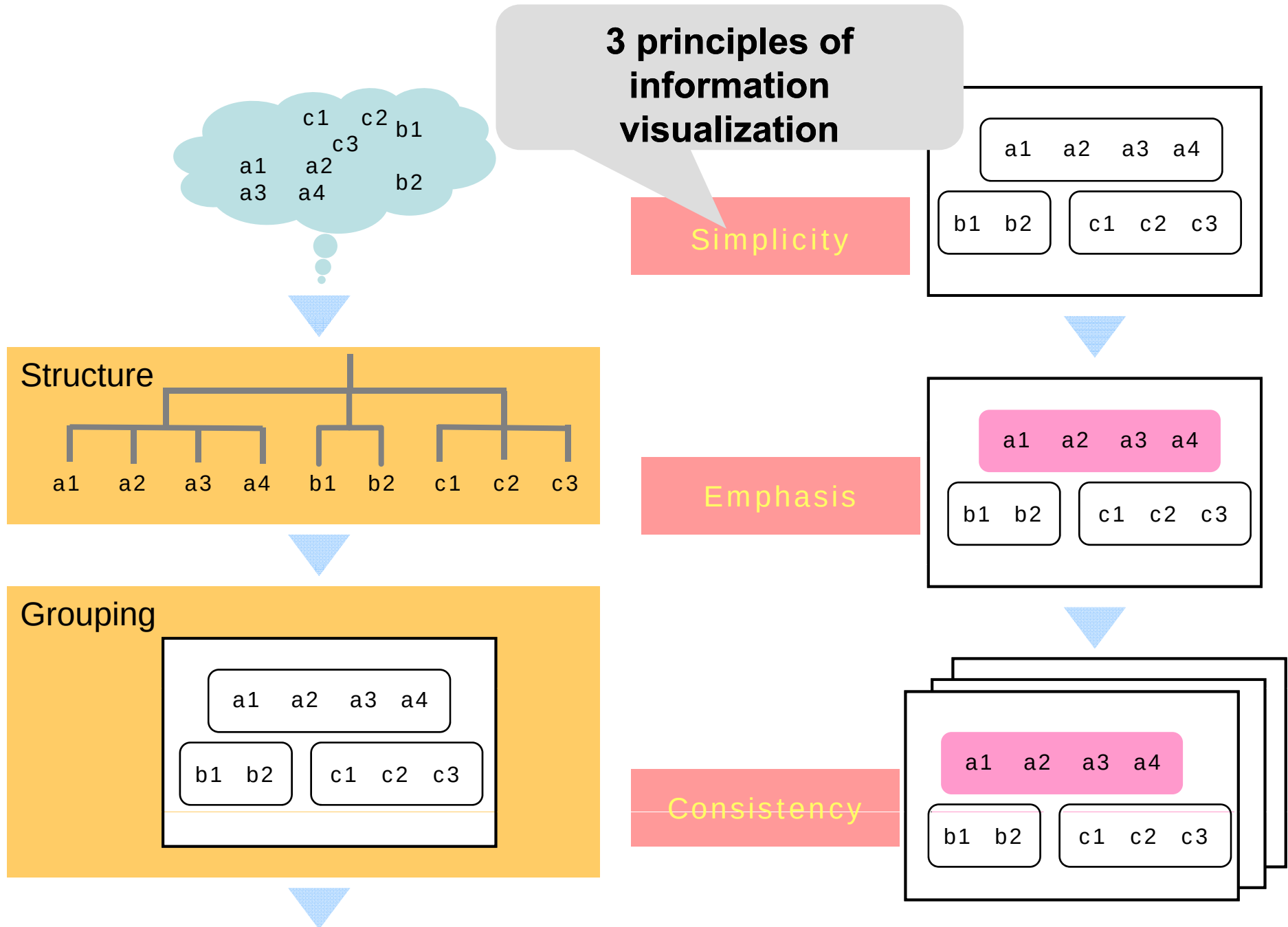
Simplicity

Emphasis

Consistency

Structure

Grouping



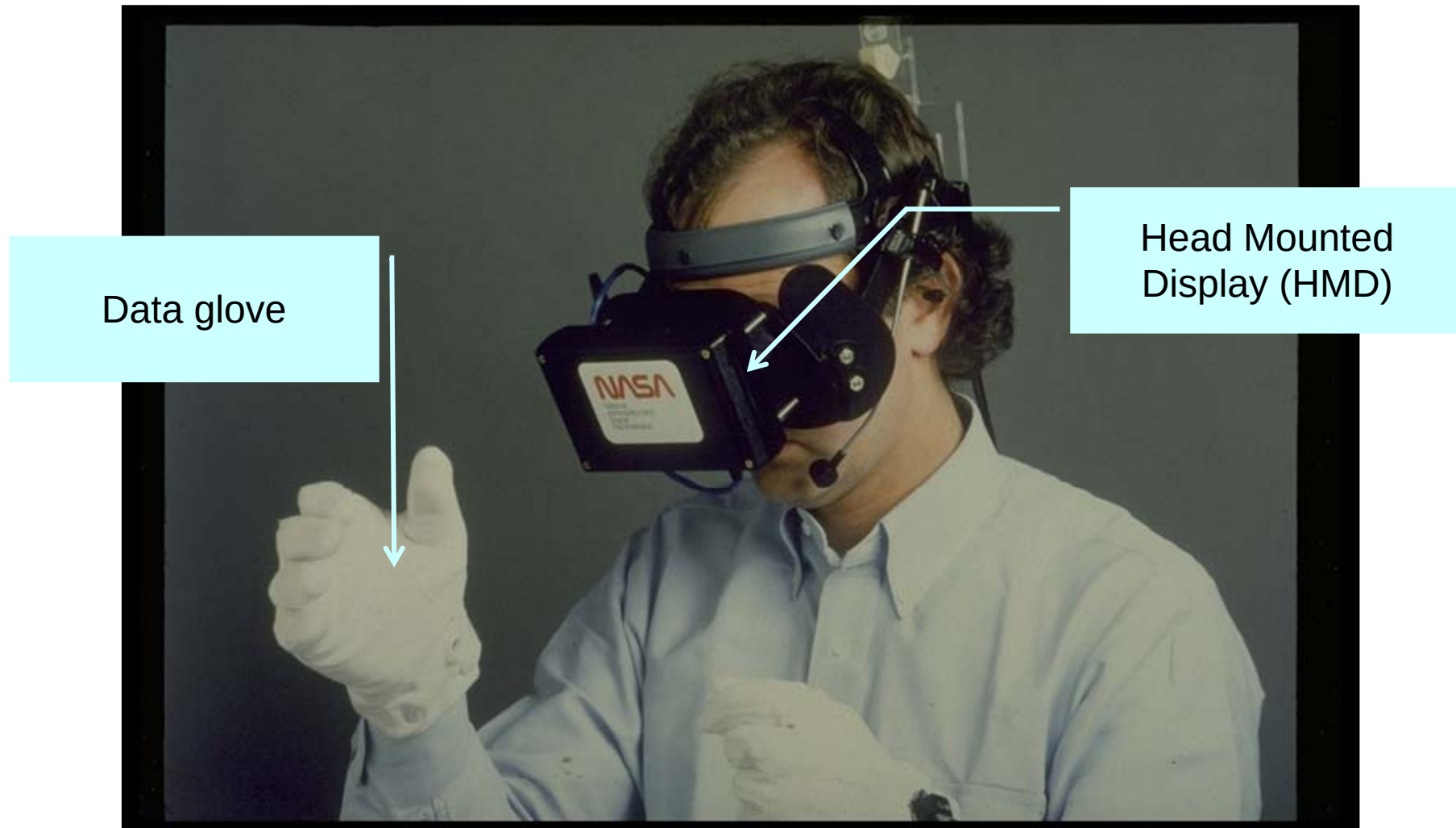
Principal factors concerning three dimensional space recognition

Factor		Property	Valid distance (m)	Artificial realization
Monocular	Adjustment	Adjustment of the focus of the lens in the eyeball	within 2~3m	Difficult
	Perspective transformation	Size variation of the image on the retina according to the distance	within 500m	Possible
	Motion parallax	Interaction of the movement of the images generated when the observer or the object moves	within 200m	Partially possible
	Viewing area	Restriction of the observable area	more than 50m	Difficult
Binocular	Congestion	Cross-eyed when observed closely	within 30m	Partially possible
	Parallax	Difference between the locations of the images on the retina of the eyes	within 100m	Possible

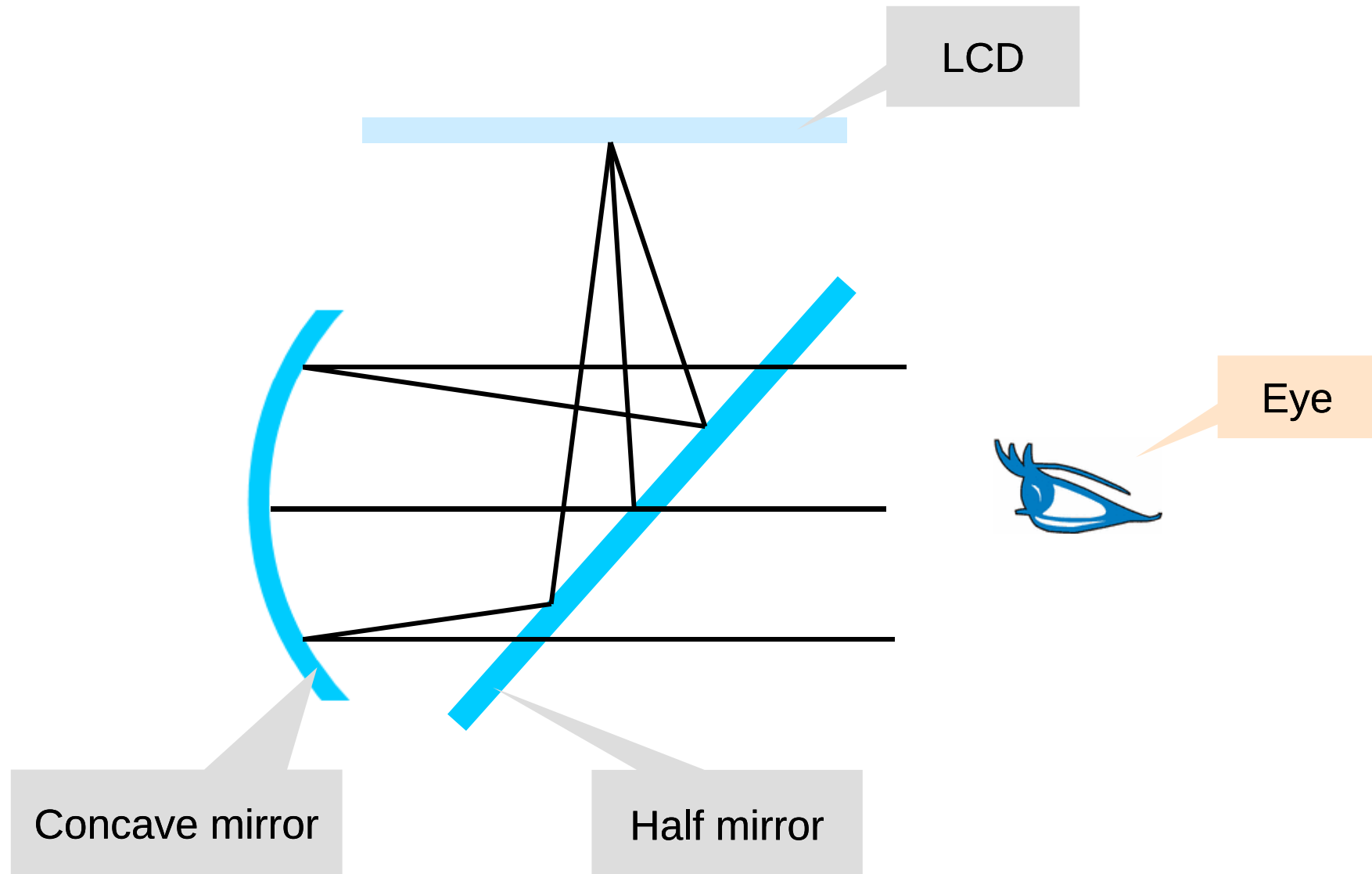
Characteristics of various three dimensional displays

Method	Glasses	Color	Video	Big screen	Viewed by many people	Width of visual area	Moving eye points	Applicable domains
HMD	Needed	○	○	○	×	○	○	VR
Anaglyph	Needed	×	○	○	○	○	×	
Polarizing glasses	Needed	○	○	○	○	○	×	Movie event
Time division shutters	Needed	○	○	○	△~○	○	×	Movie event
Parallax barrier	Needless	○	○	△	×	×	×	
Lenticular	Needless	○	○	○	×~△	○	○	Personal use (for terminal)
Back light division	Needless	○	○	△	△	○	○	Medical care
Depth samples	Needless	○	△	×	△	○	○	
Integral photography	Needless	○	×	△	△	○	○	Medical care
Holography	Needless	△~○	×~△	×~△	△	○	○	Art

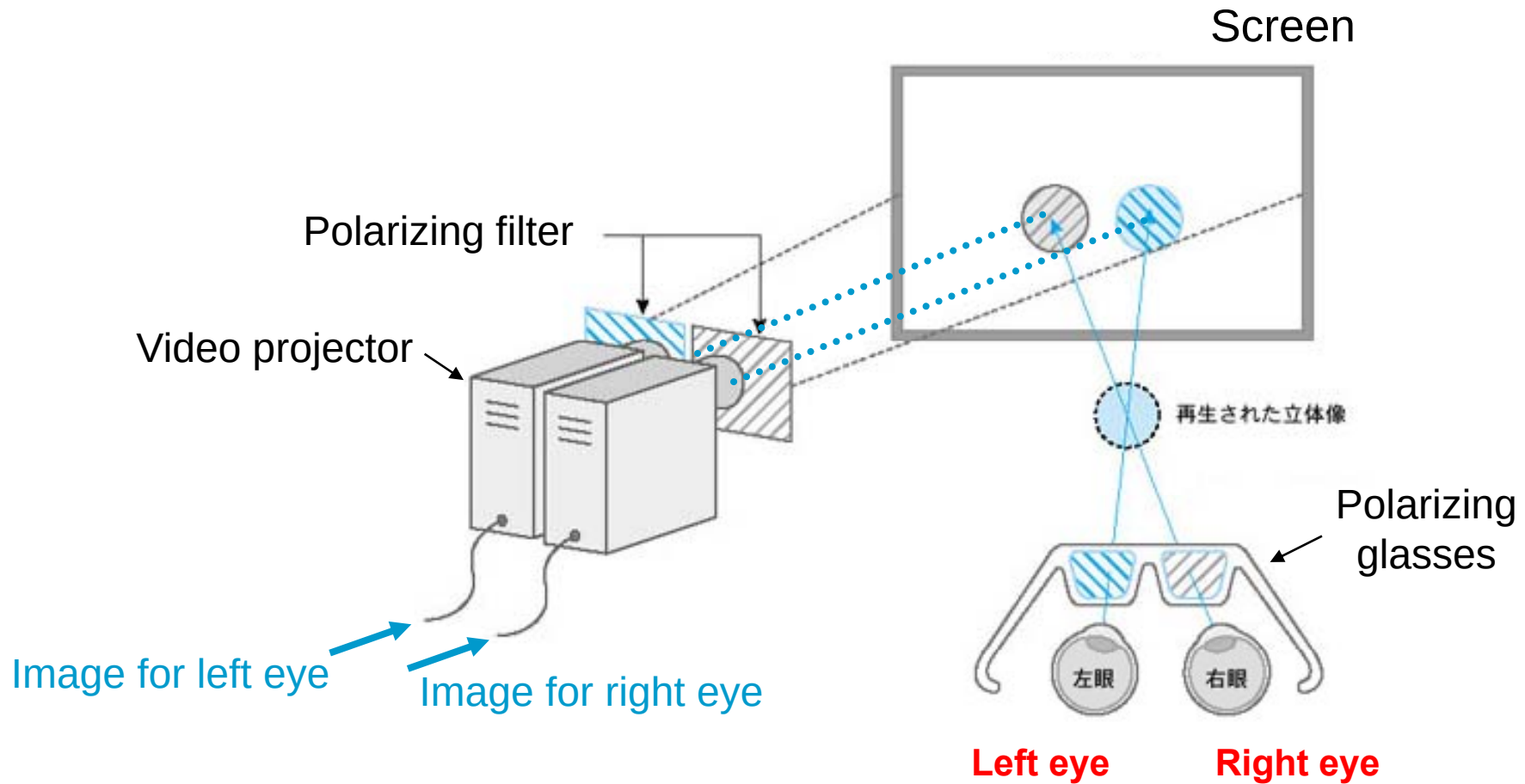
**A system which can freely operate three dimensional
image world (VPL Co. in 1989)**



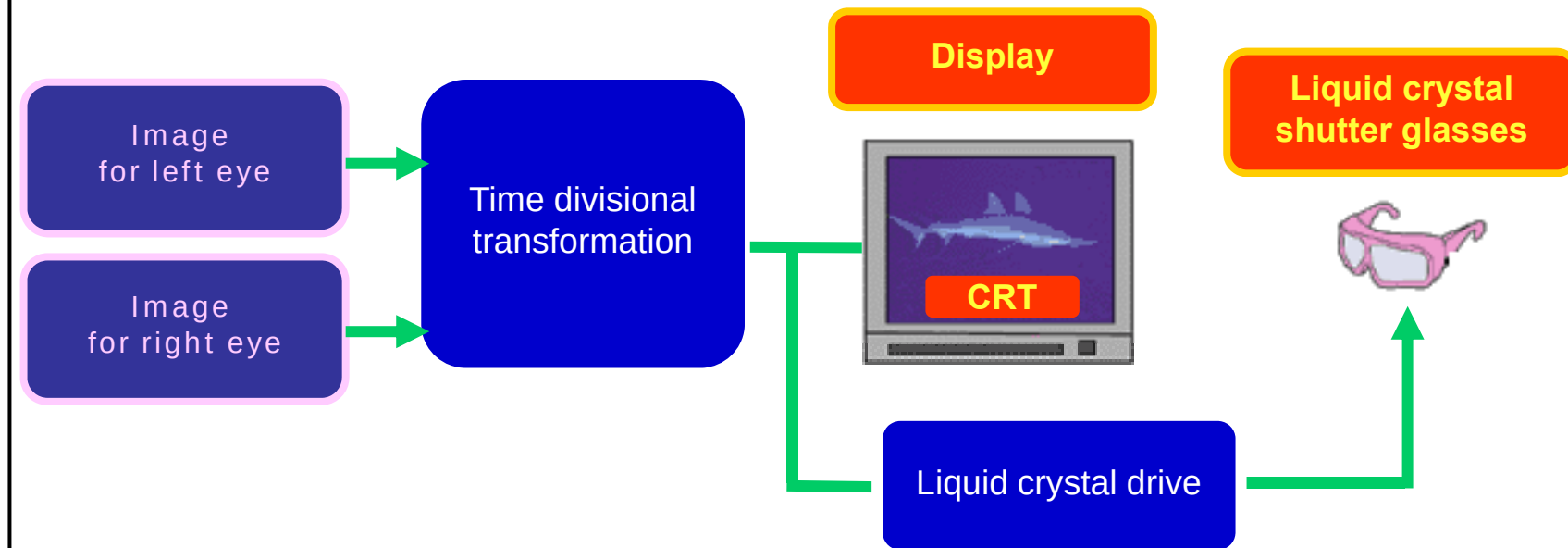
Principle of HMD



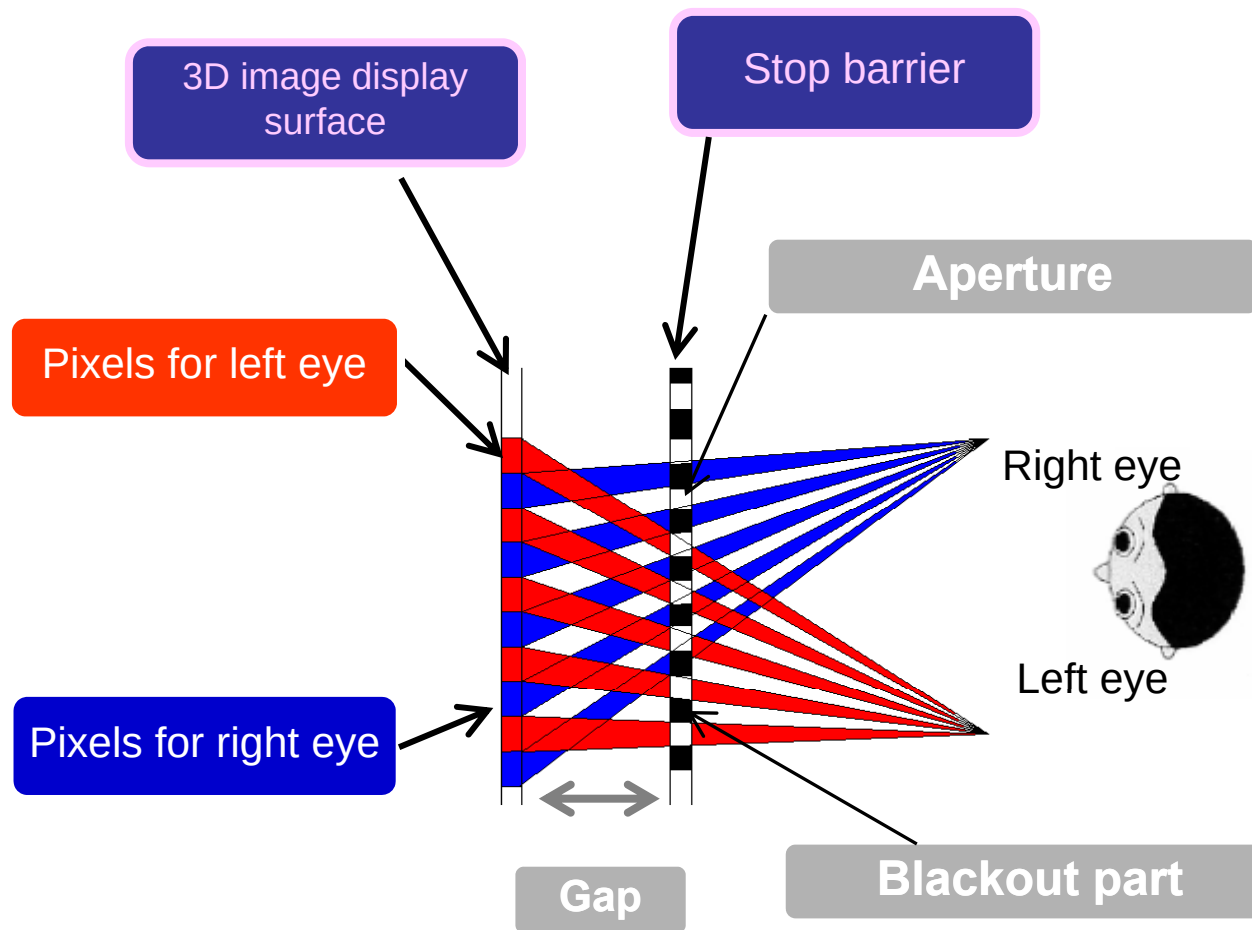
Principle of polarizing glass method



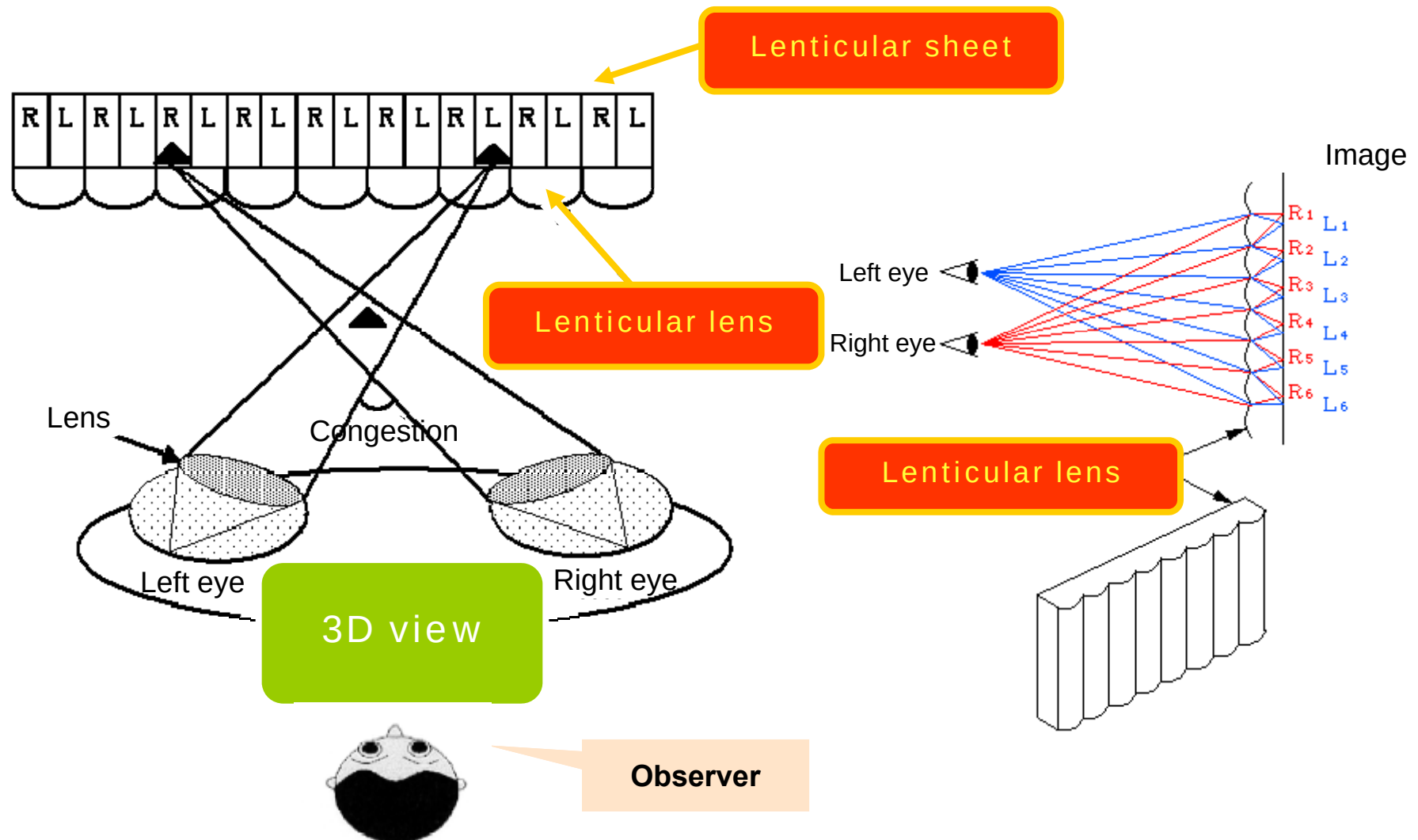
Principle of time divisional shutter method



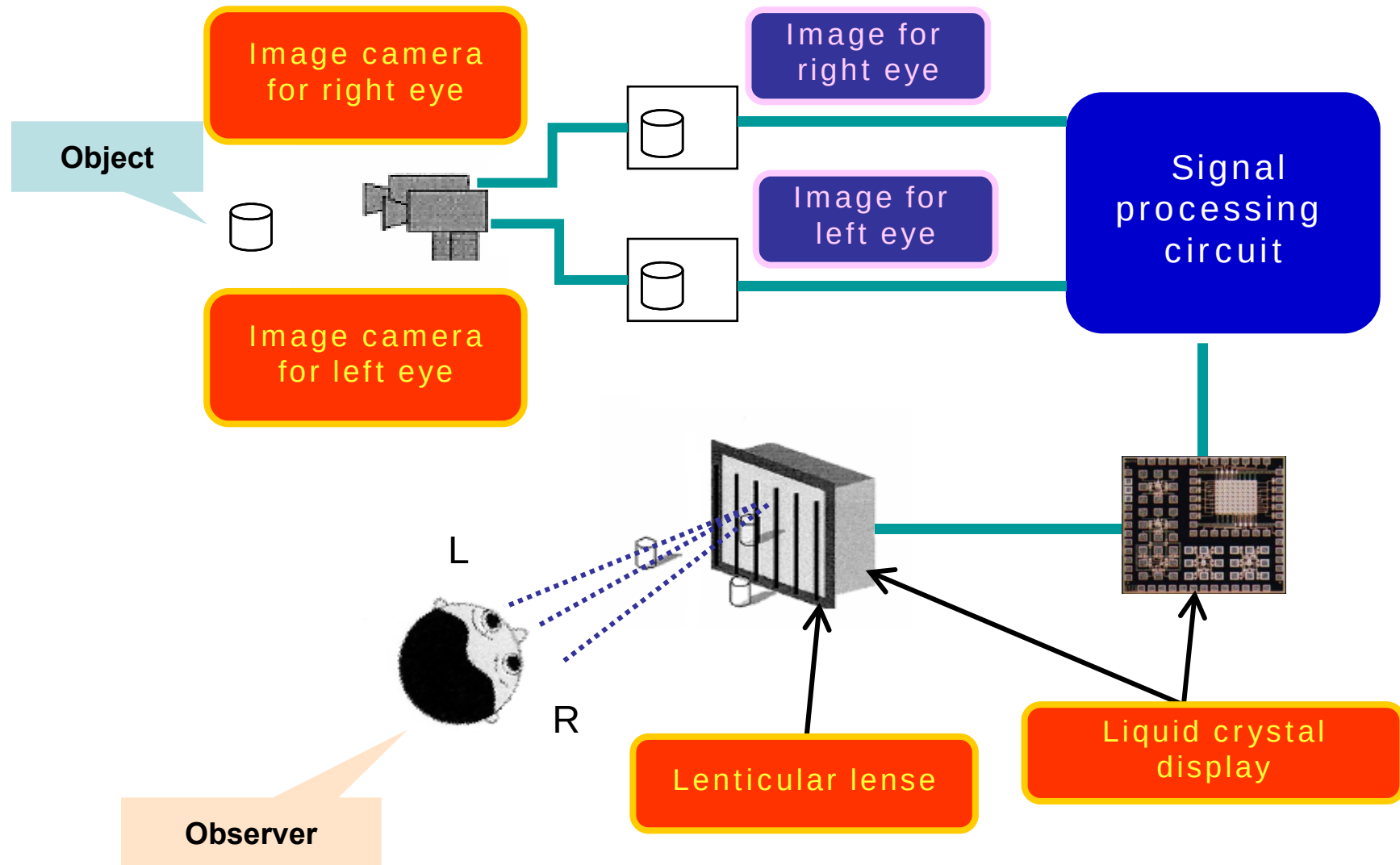
Principle of parallax stereogram



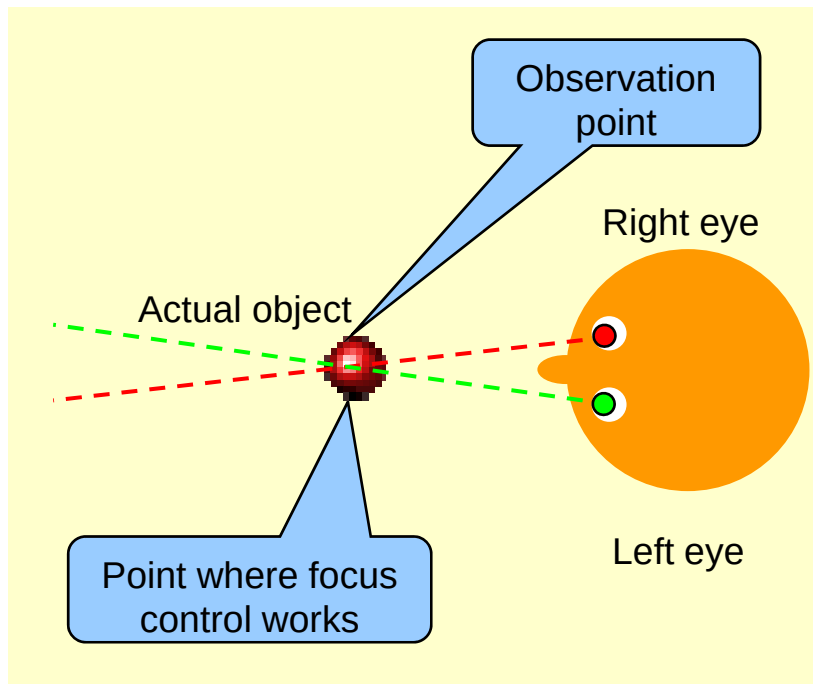
Principle of stereo vision using lenticular sheet



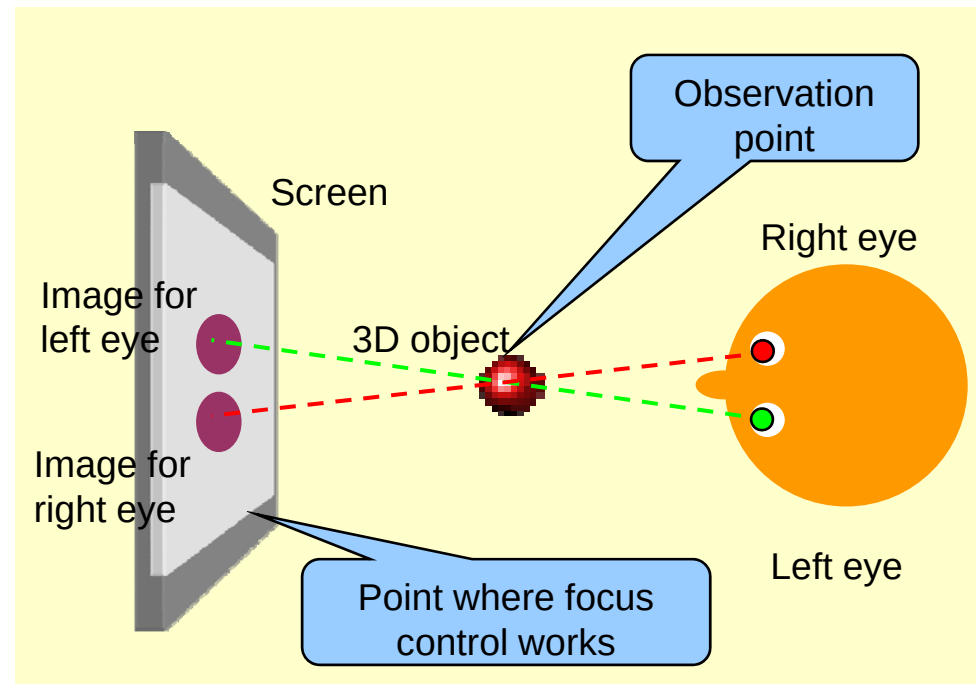
Principle of 3D presentation by lenticular method



Difference between observation of actual object and 3D image



(a) Actual object observation



(b) 3D image observation

Technical trend of multimedia (Media conversion·editing techniques)

Media conversion techniques

Image (bit data) →
character (language)

Character recognition

Character → speech
Text-to-speech conversion
(**Speech synthesis**)

Speech (acoustical signal)
→ language

Speech recognition

Video (video signal)
→ position (pointer)

Gesture recognition

Editing techniques

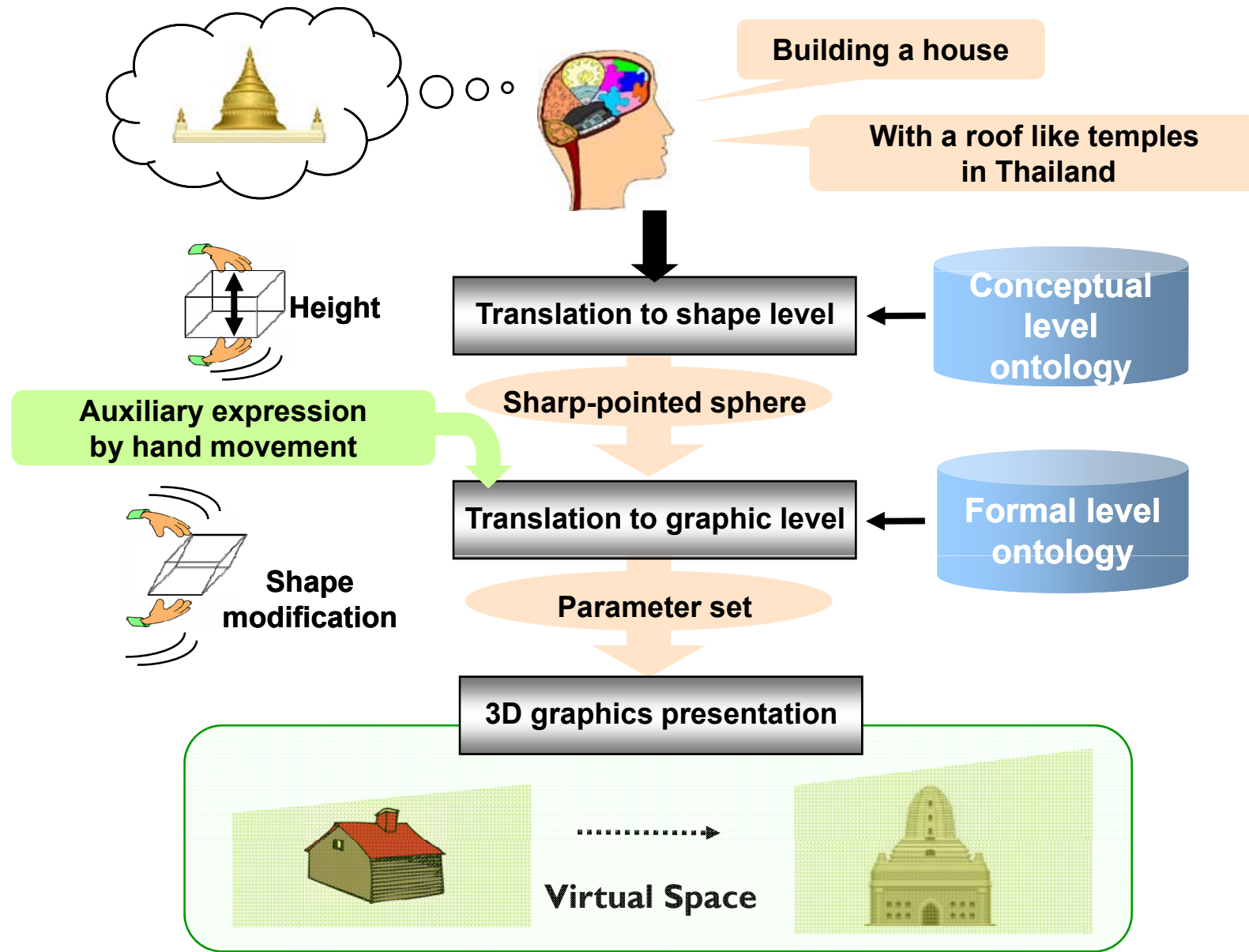
Audio Editing:

Speech and audio signal
editing, etc.

Image editing:

Automatic image indexing, etc.

Roles of two level ontology



Multi-media Applications

Media capture

Process to convert information in analog domain to digital expressions in a computer (Image scanner, MIDI code generation tool, character recognition, speech recognition, etc.)

Media preparation

Media transformation
(Adobe PhotoShop, audio mixer, post-processing of video, syntax analysis, etc.)

Media integration

Integration of different media data
(Audio video editing, presentation generation tool, WYSIWYG, etc.)

Media interaction

Interaction with users
(Interactive television, home shopping, intellectual media agent, etc.)

Media communication

Communication between multiple users
(Video phone, video meeting, CSCW, multimedia mailing, etc.)

Ubiquitous computing

Mark Weiser, Xerox PARC
“yard, foot, inch”

The PalmPilot



used mainly to keep track of personal
calendar and contact information



An example of a tablet computer – a Fujitsu Stylistic 1200

Teleconferencing (remote meeting) system

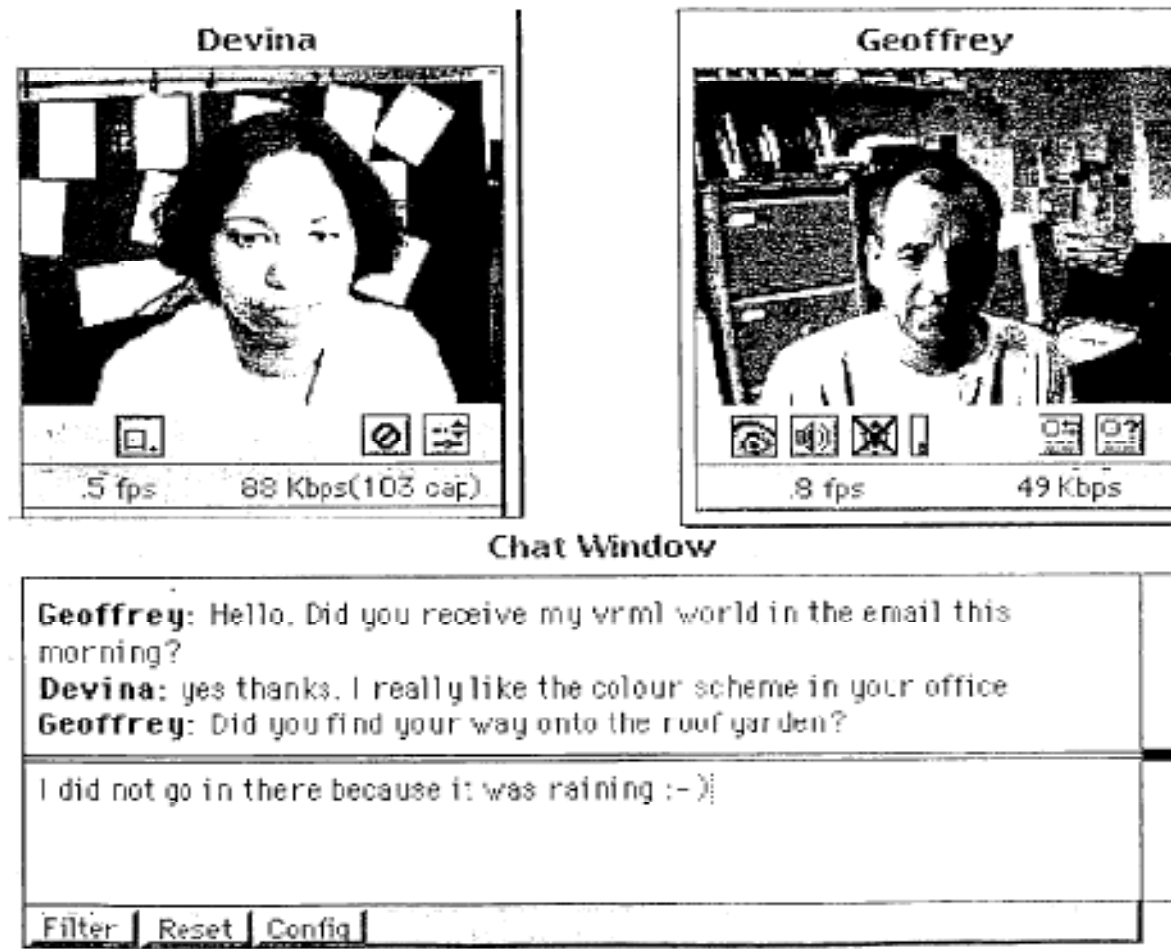
Camera



Camera

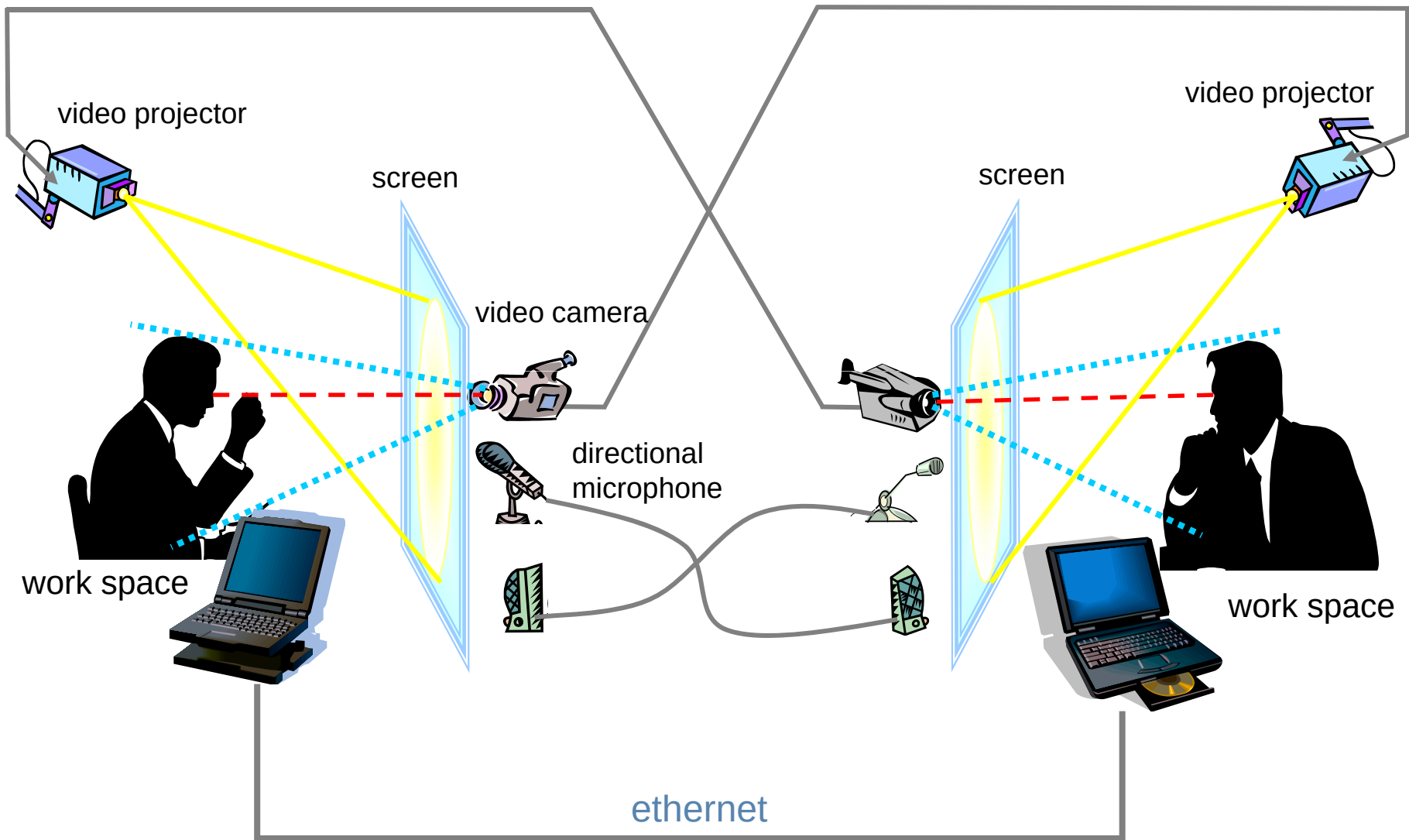


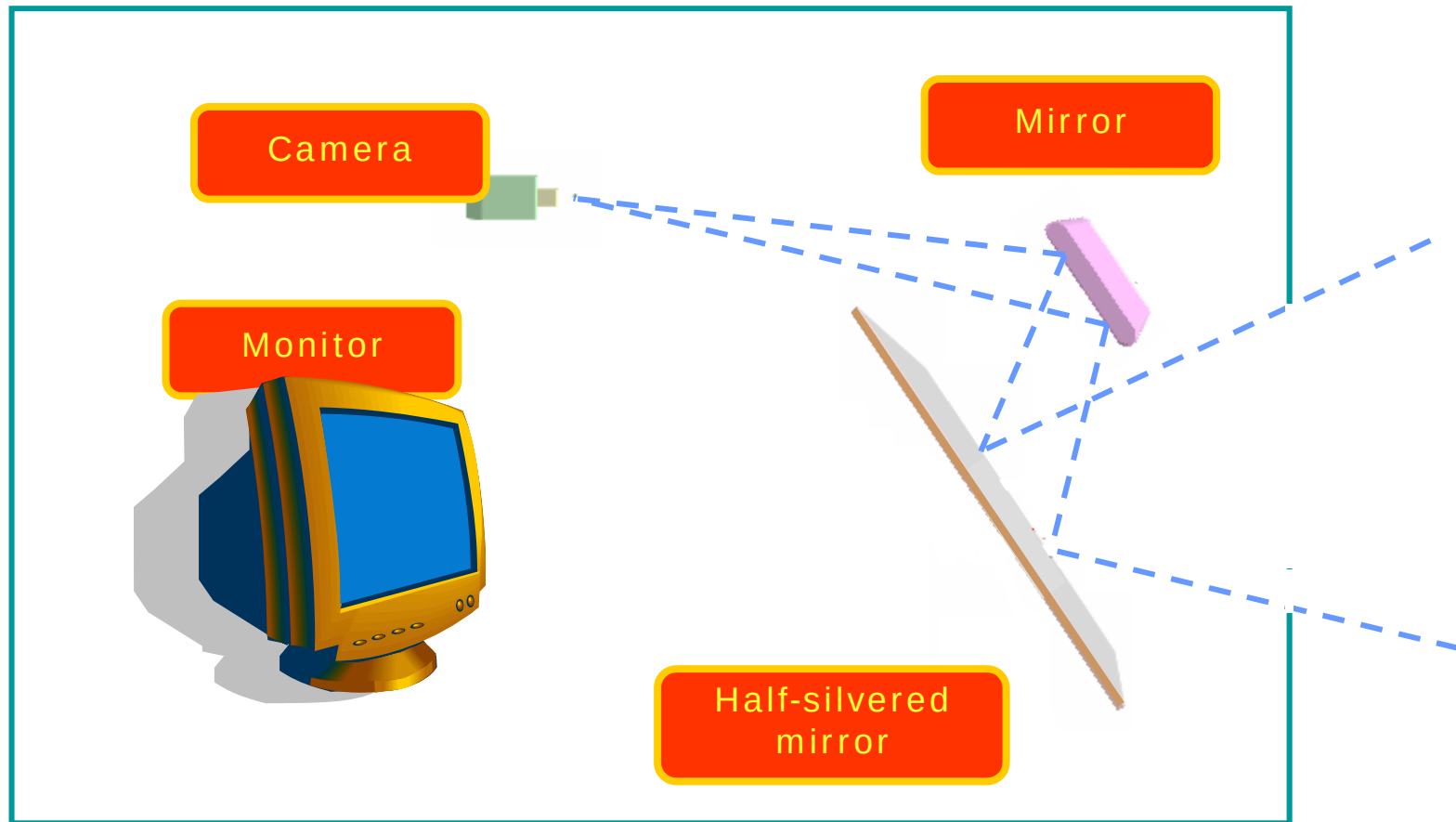
Documents



CuSeeMe – video conferencing on the Internet

Principle of gaze agreement





Video tunnel

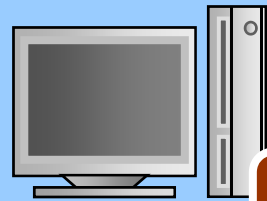
Computer supported cooperative work 'Groupware'

CSCW (computer-supported cooperative work):
Supporting human cooperative work
by computer

||

Dynamic interaction between humans
mediated by computer and network

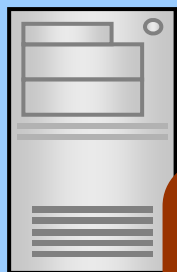
Progress from basic systems to groupware



Organization

Main frame
system

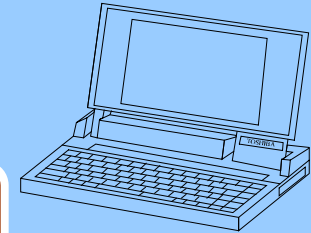
1965-



Project

Mini-computer
distributed
processing

1970-



Individual

PC application

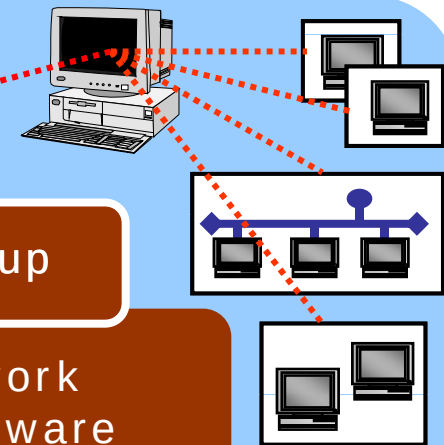
1975-



Group

Network
Group-ware

1985-



Personal computer environment

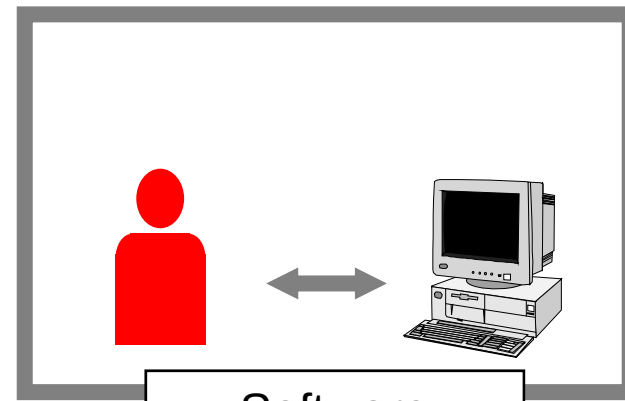
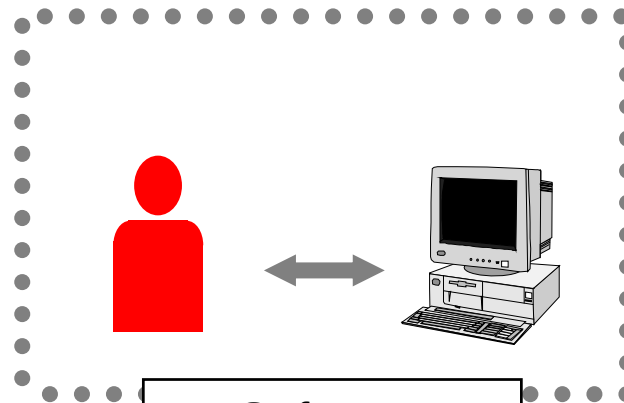
(Past)

Support of individual work

Human computer interface

User

Computer



Software

Hardware

Software

Hardware

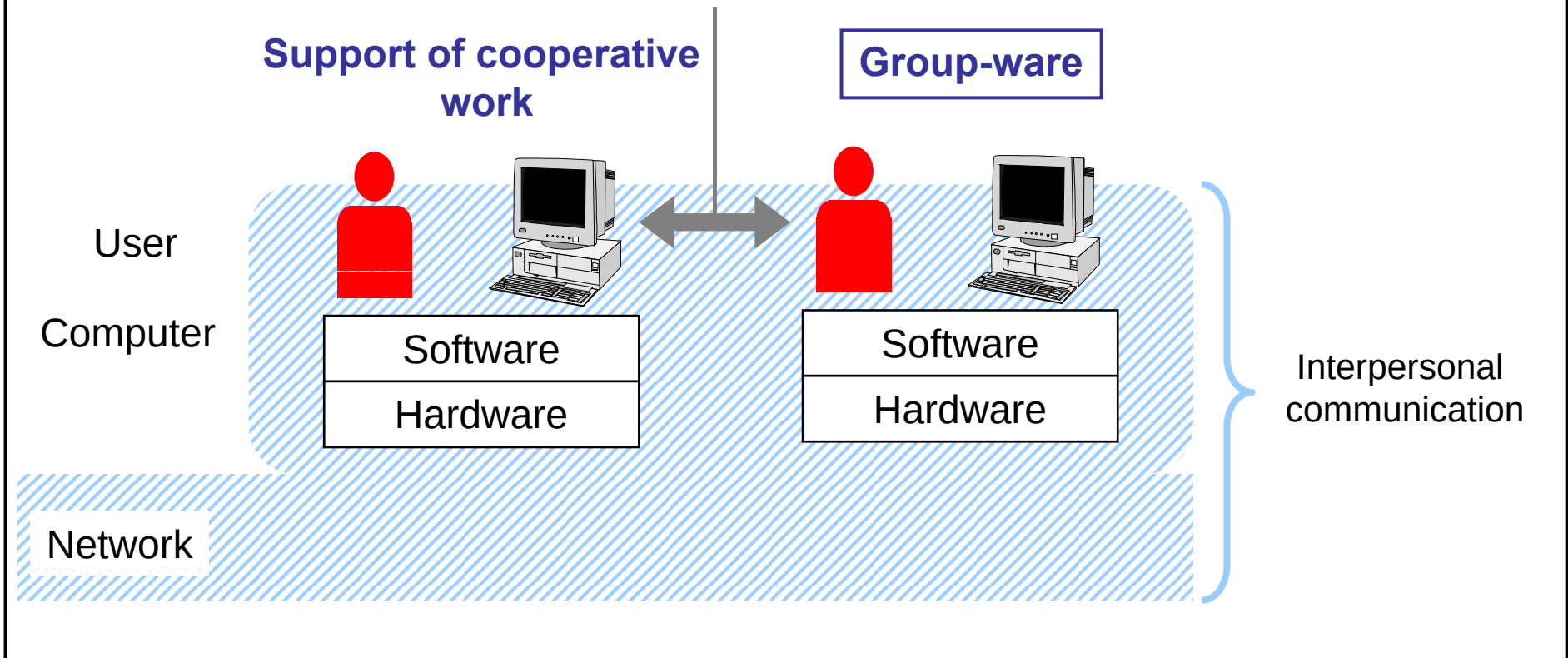
Network

Tele communication

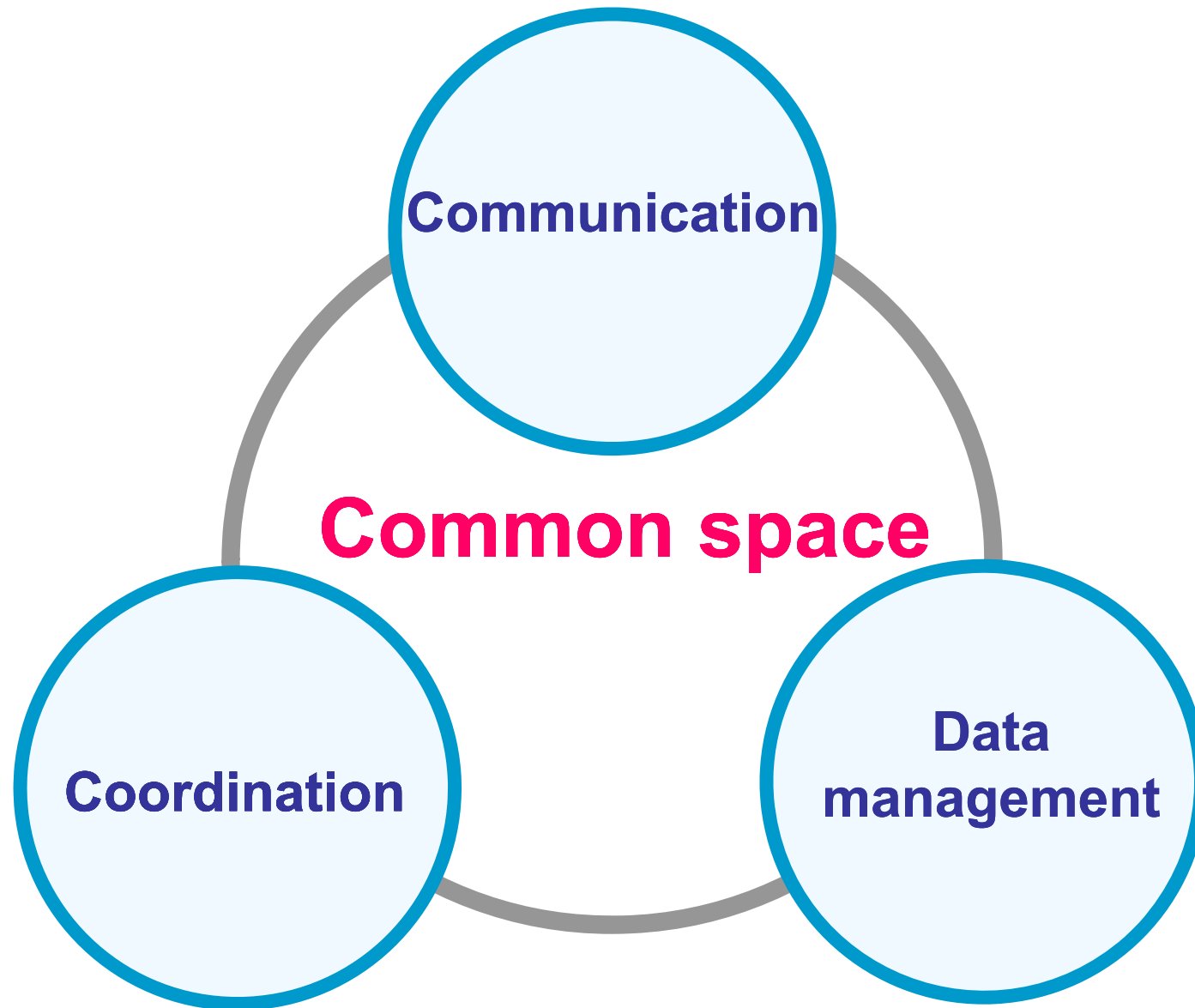
CSCW environment

(Future)

Human Computer Interface (Multi-user interface)



Basic functions of groupware



Three sharings necessary for cooperative work

Sharing of awareness



Sharing of information



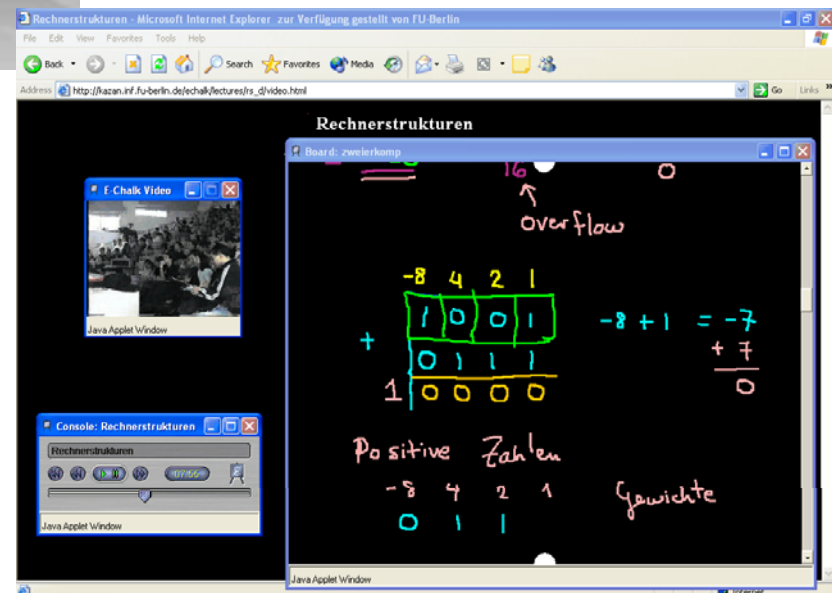
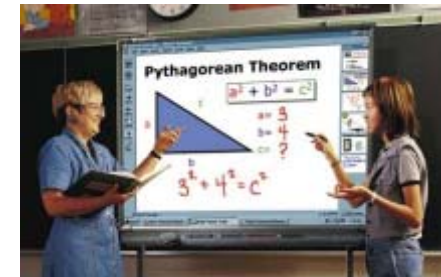
Sharing of tasks



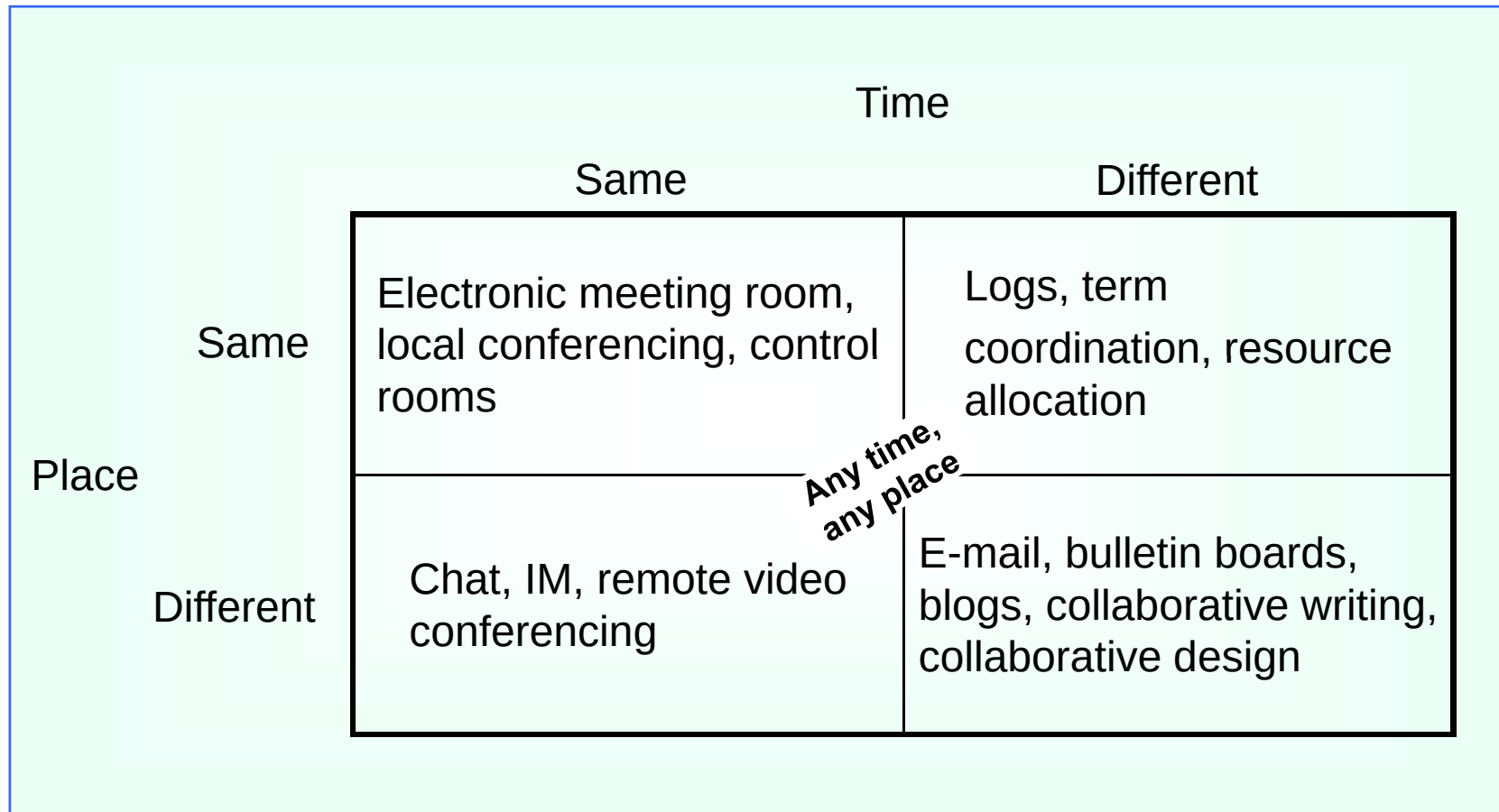
Clear Board



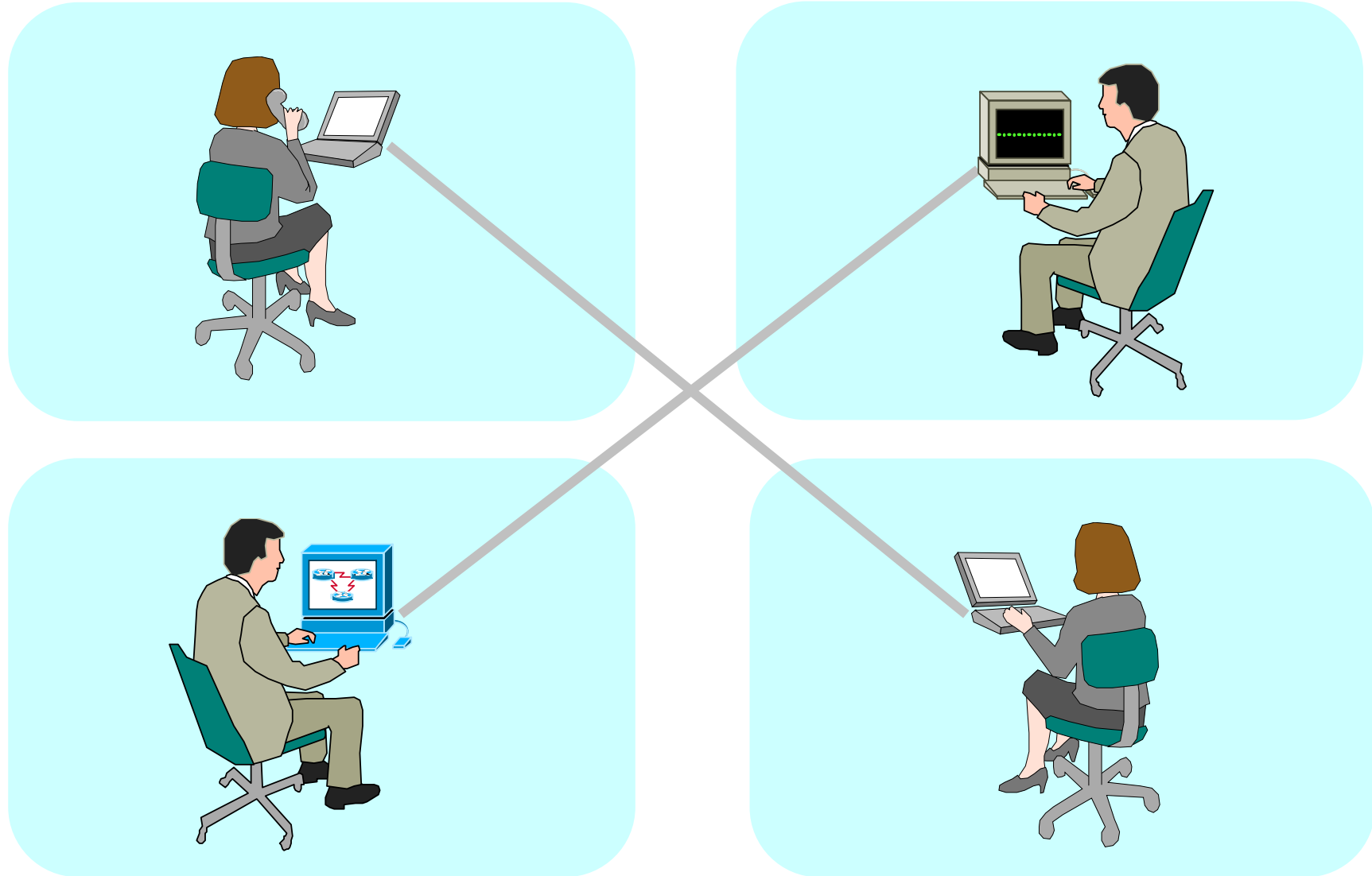
Electronic whiteboard



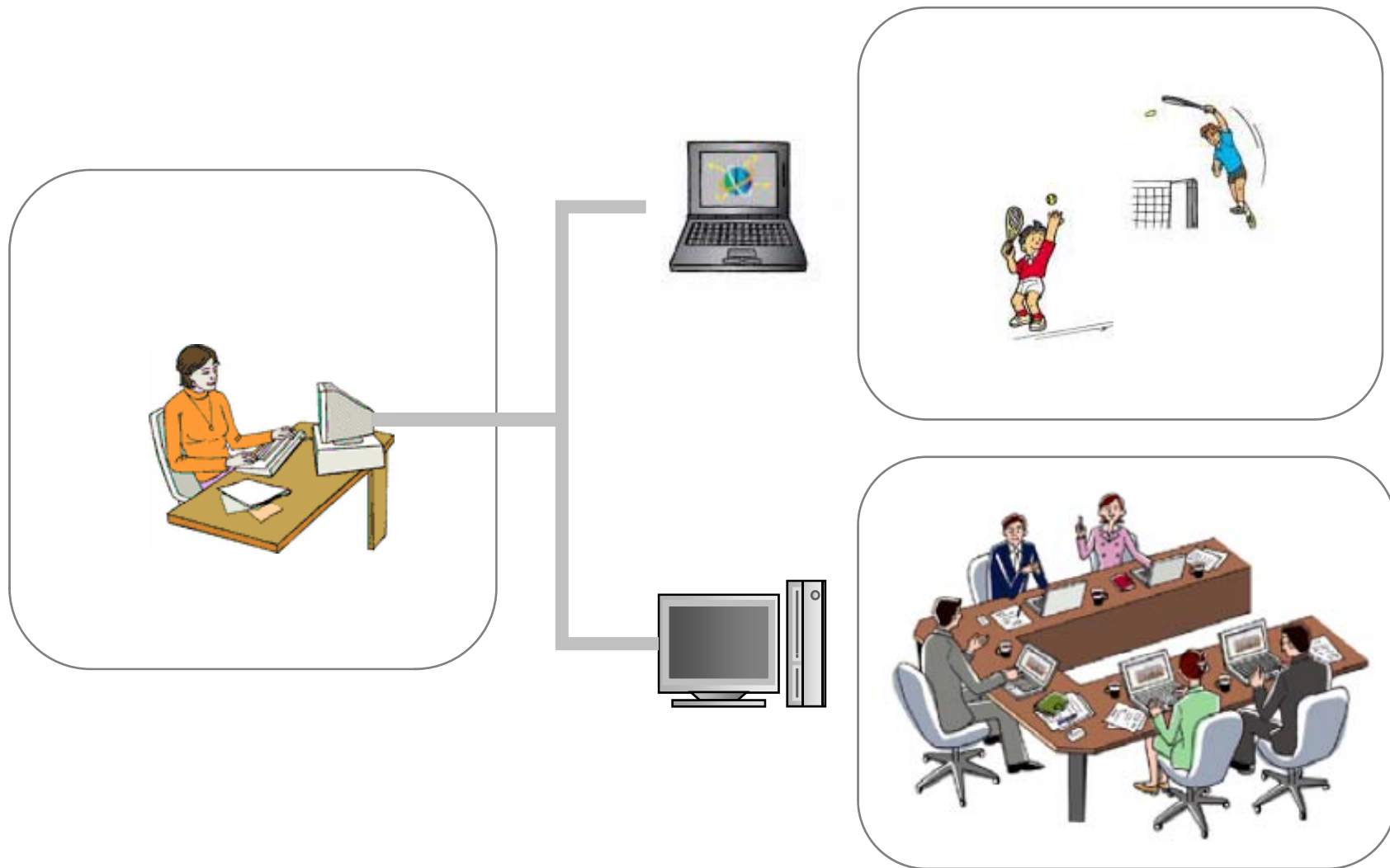
Classification of CSCW



Synchronous and distributed working style



Asynchronous and distributed working style



Background of CSCW research

Decision support system

DSS



**Proposal of group
DSS**

Human Interface

A single user



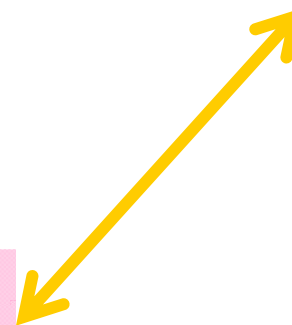
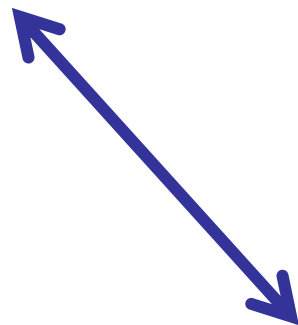
Multi user interface

AI

Agent type AI

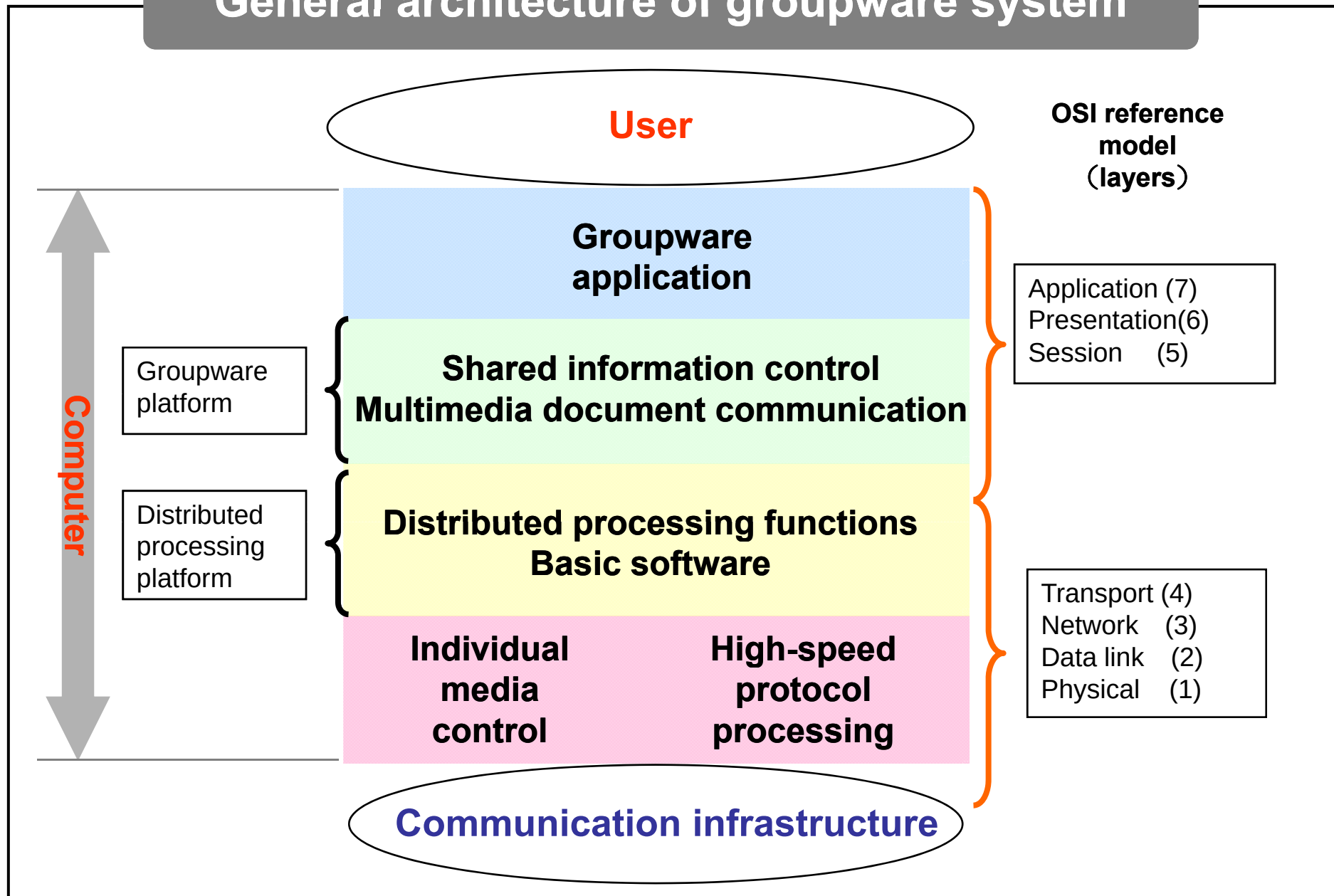


**Interactive type
AI**



CSCW

General architecture of groupware system



Artificial reality and tele-existence

Artificial reality

Virtual reality



Tele-existence



Element technique of virtual reality

Real space

Virtual space

Display system

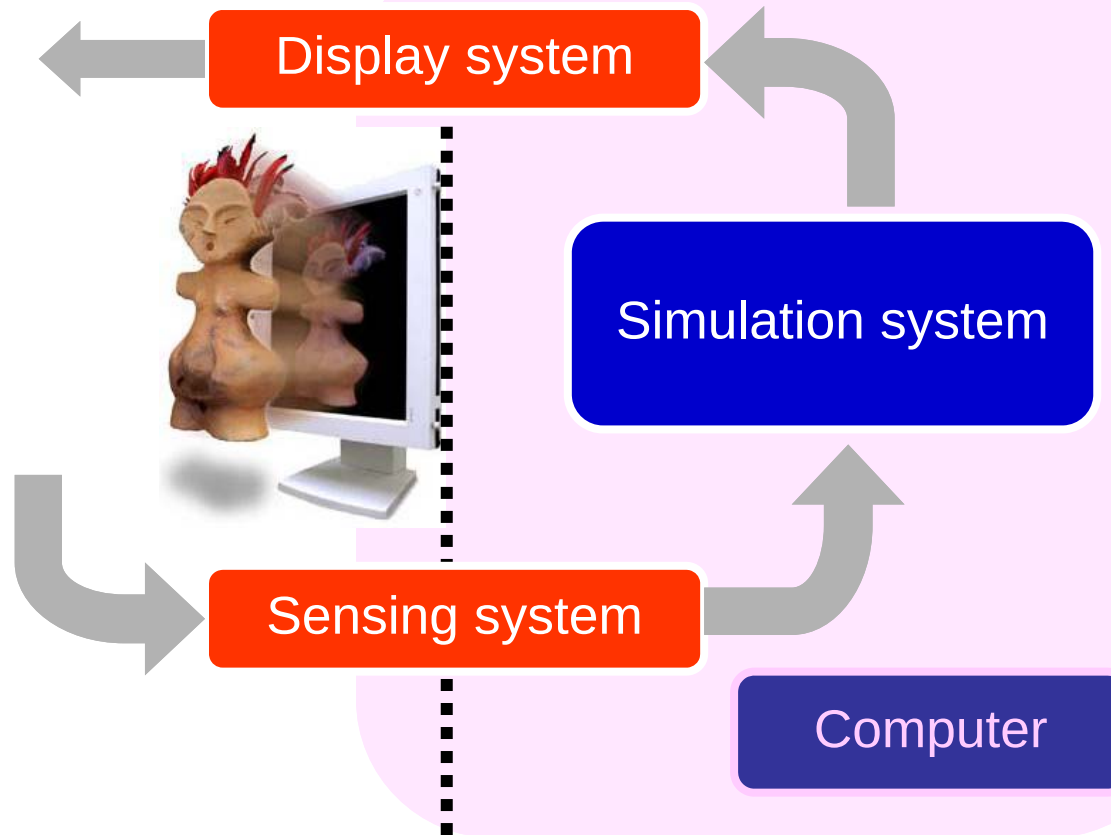
Simulation system

Sensing system

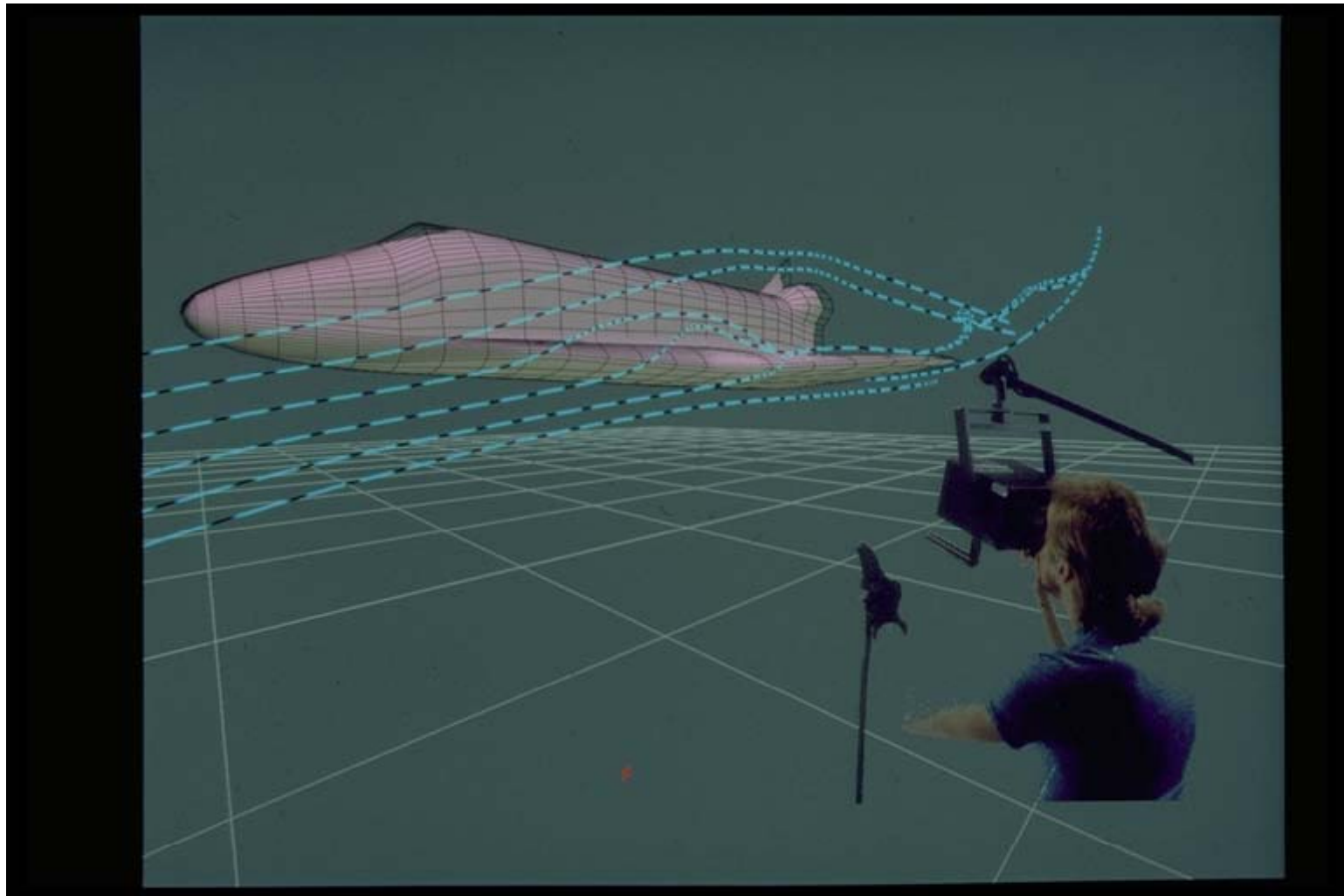
Computer



Human



Virtual wind tunnel

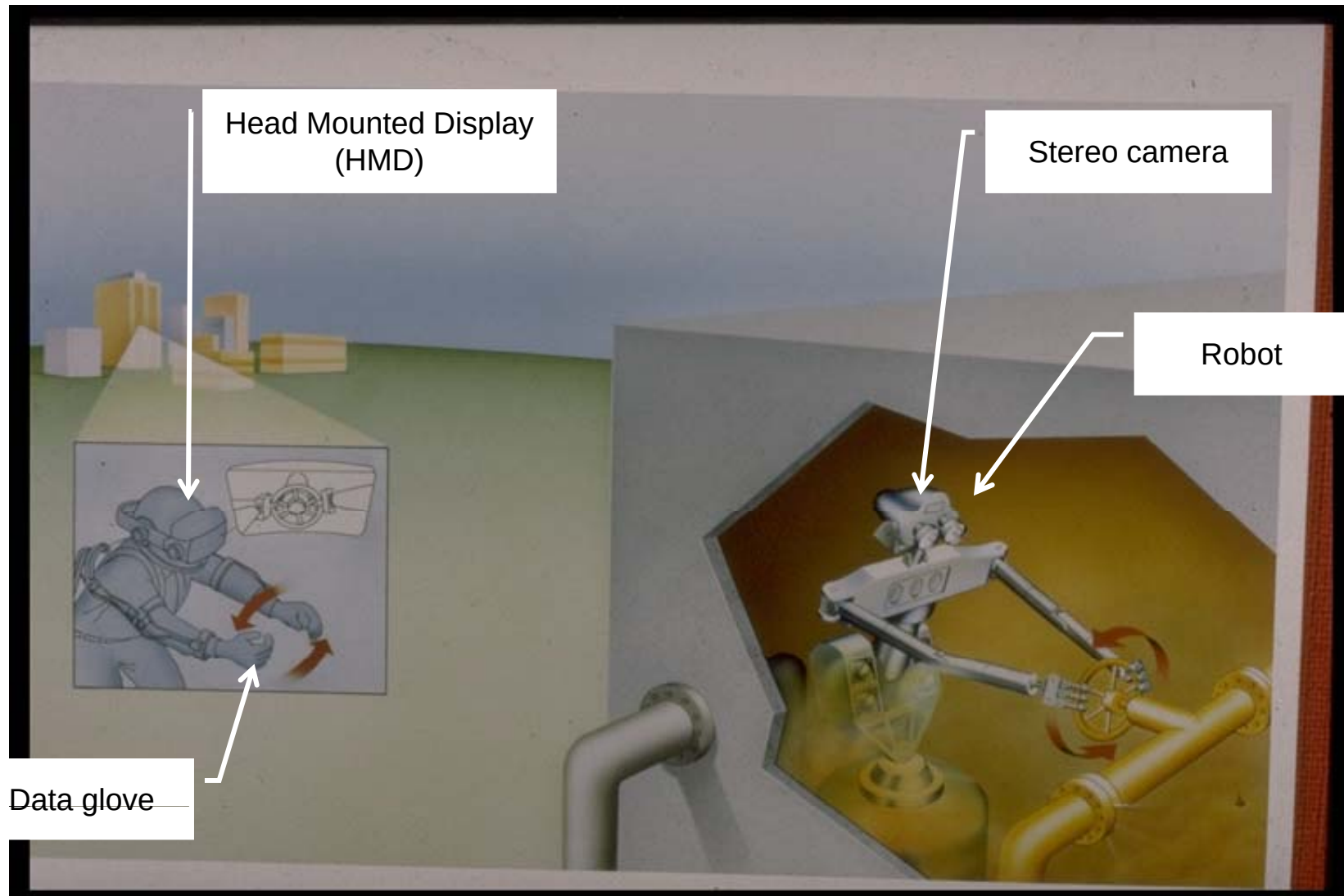


MR type presentation 'MR car, it is here'



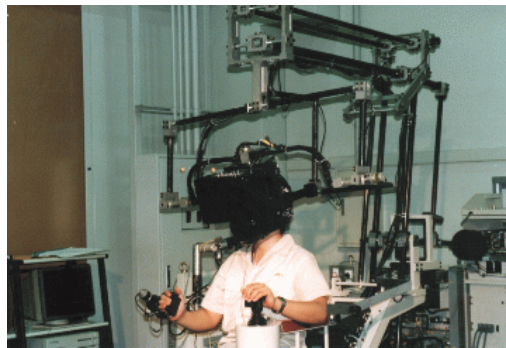
**Virtual car is represented with full size. The system is developed jointly by MR System Research and ART (Germany) Com.
Content data is provided by Daimler-Chrysler Co. in Germany.**

Virtual work environment at NASA Ames Research Center

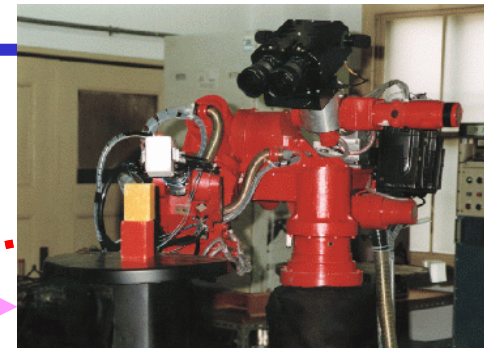


Tele-existence

(Mechanical Engineering Laboratory,
Agency of Industrial Science and Technology)



**Presentation of perceptual
information
(Visual, audio, tactile)**



**Transfer of motion information
(Head, eye, hand, body, etc.)**

**Robot motion control
(Sensor, manipulator, movement)**

Virtual space meeting system

Image communication using large, high definition, 3D display

Sound field communication including room acoustic characteristics

Multiple-party virtual space meeting system (realistic sensation communication meeting)

1. Feeling as if meeting is held at the same place
2. 3D vision
3. Eye contact between participants
4. Image of every desired direction is easily presented
5. Simulation of 3D images is realized at the same space
6. Natural meeting irrespective of the number of multiple parties

Future research: Extraction of human image from arbitrary scene, motion recognition from human image, 3D CG, operation in virtual space, 3D display, sound field generation in the virtual space (virtual sound source generation, sound source representation, compensation of head movement, etc.)

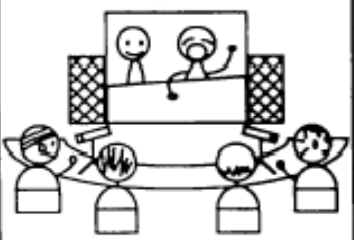
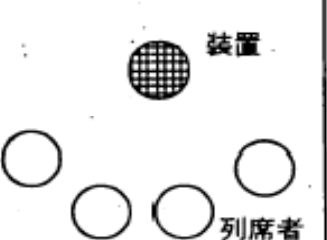
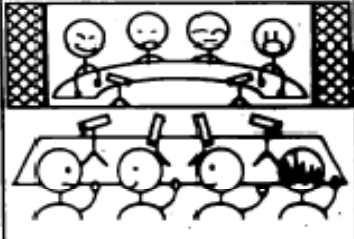
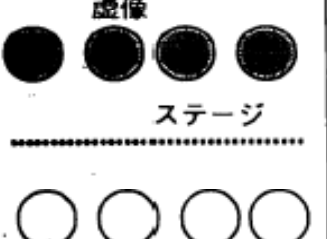
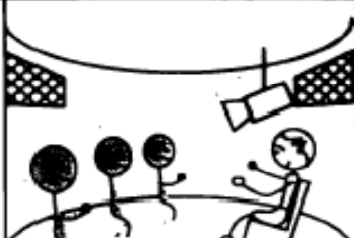
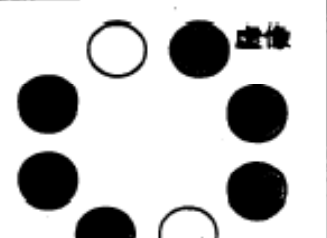
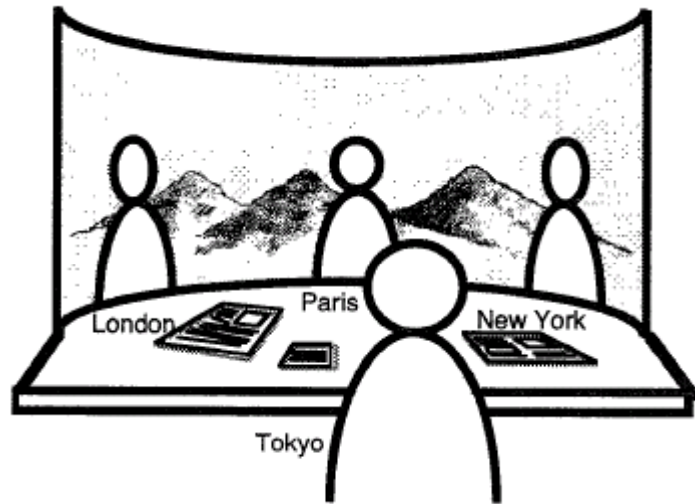
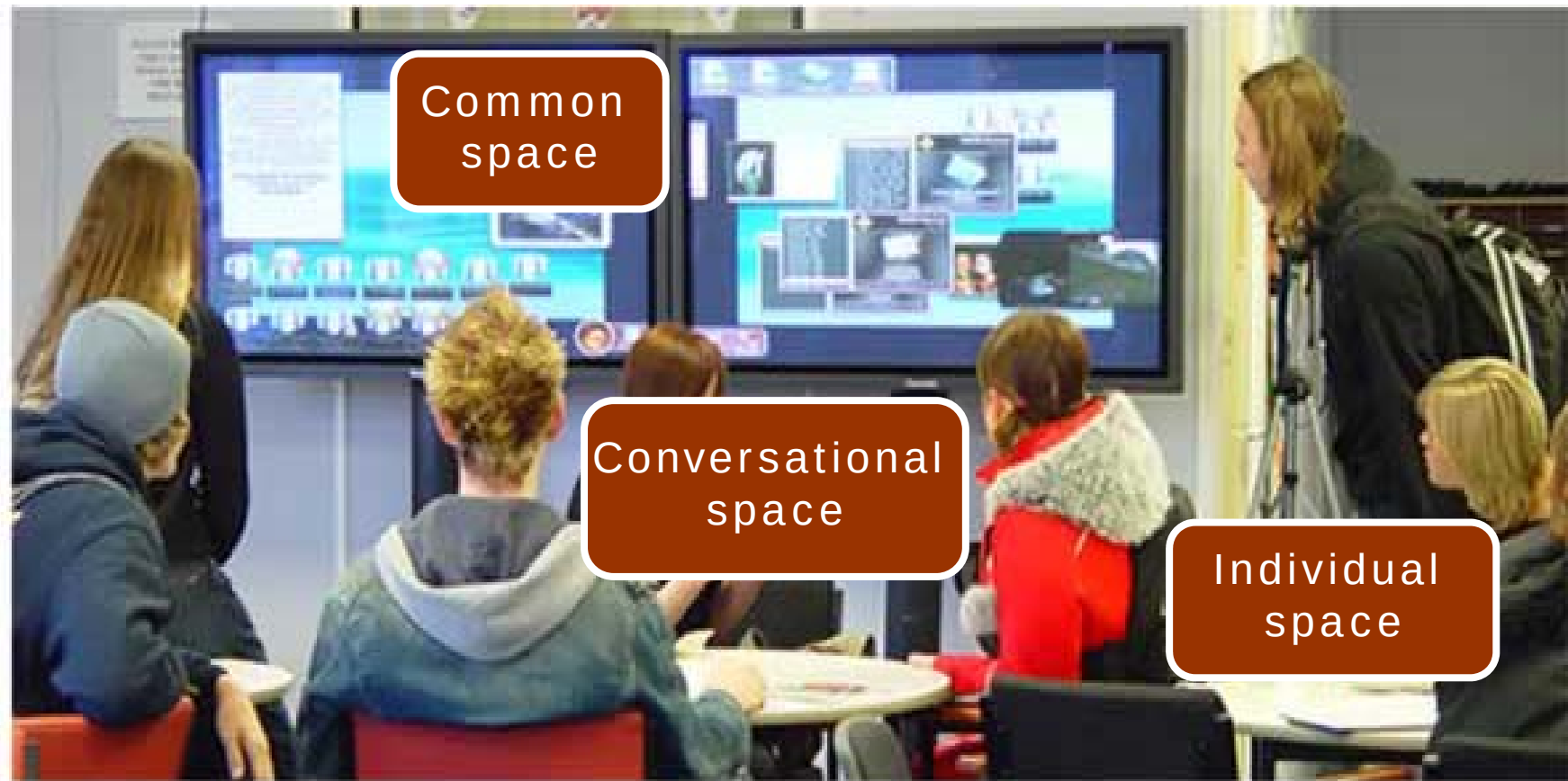
		Image	Style	Concept	
		イメージ	形態	概念	
Concentration Projection ↓ 3D	集中形			1 次元的 利用者は 装置を意識する	One-dimensional User is aware of equipment
	投影形			2 次元的 ステージ上に 遠隔での状況を 再現	Two-dimensional Reproducing the situation of remote place on the stage
	立体形			3 次元的 離れた人間が 一堂に集まった 状況をつくる (仮想会議空間)	Three-dimensional Make the situation where people in the remote places get together in one place (virtual meeting place)

Image of the evolution of tele-conference

3D video conference



Working space and conversation space



Virtual meeting space

Loud speaker

Human image

Document image

Presenter

SP

Sub-meeting
desktop

Meeting
desktop

Individual work
AP

WS screen

Self-portrait
image

SP

Meeting
materials



Personal space
(Video phone, making documents)

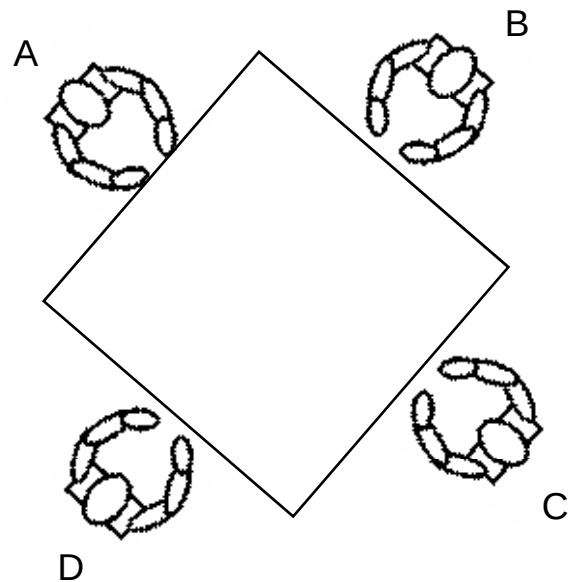


Common space
(Document explanation, presentation,
collaborative editing, etc.)

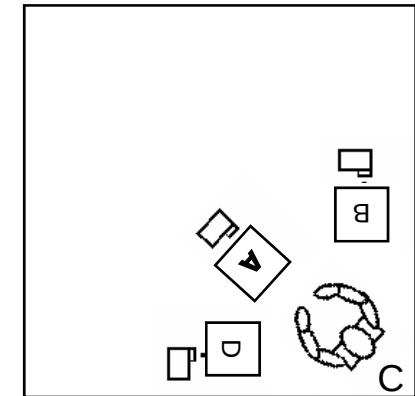
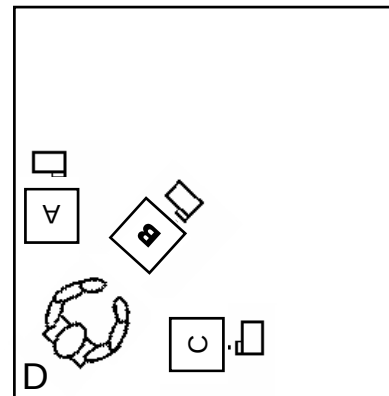
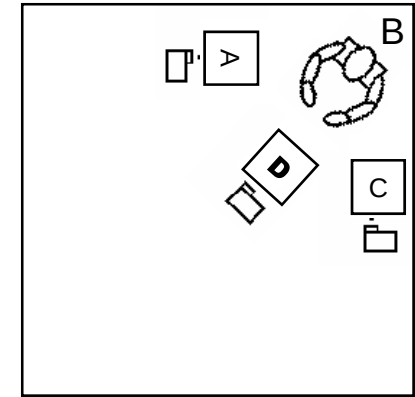
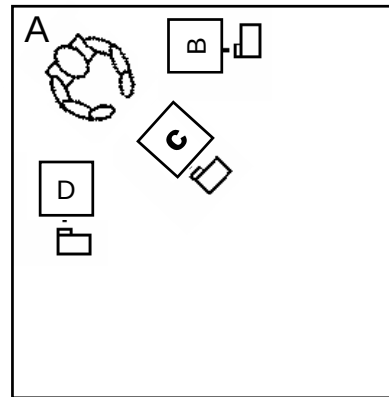


Closed area space
(Private talk during meeting,
etc.)

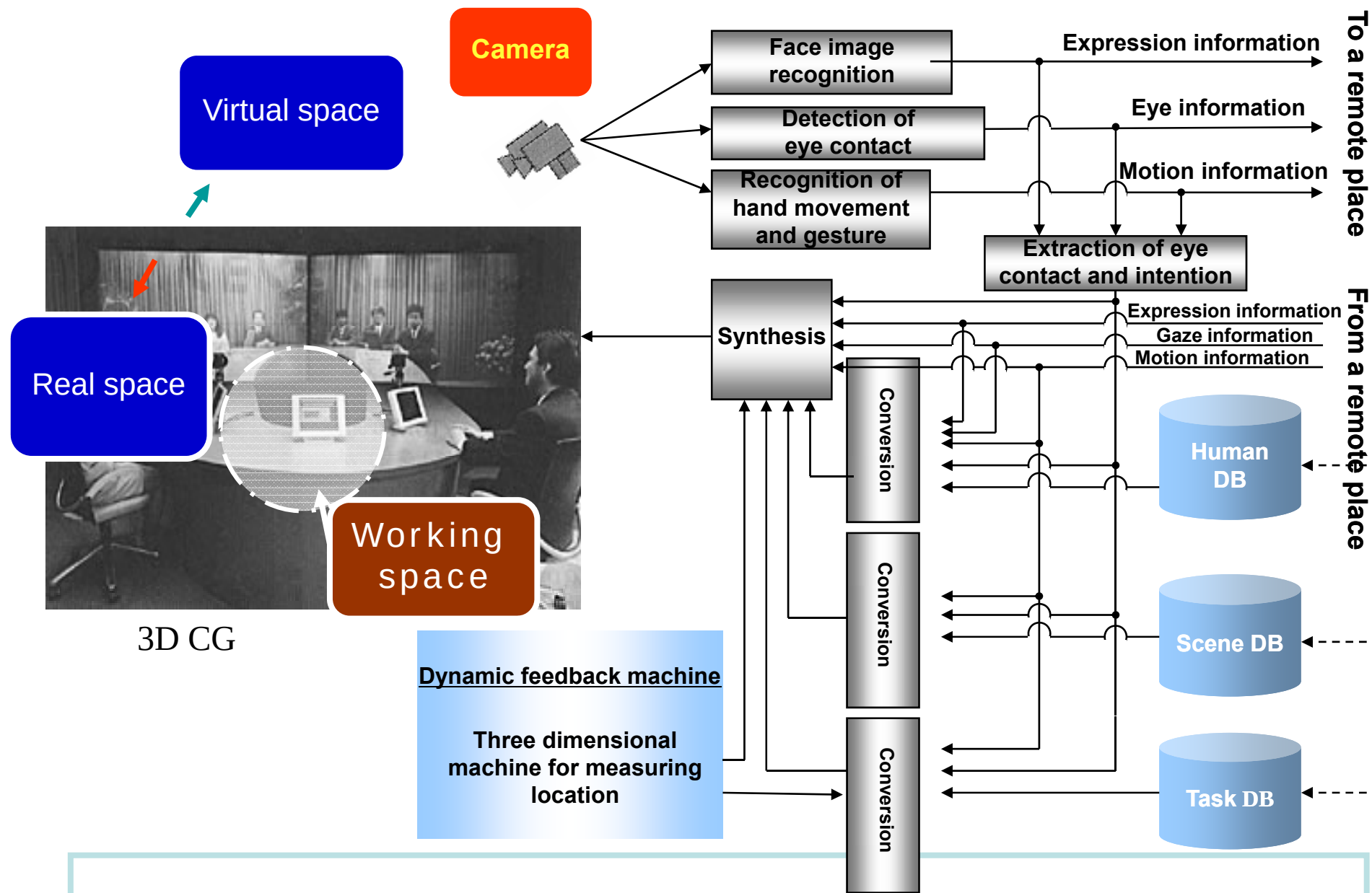
Multiple party virtual conference system (BNR; Bell Northern Research)



**Real
conference**



**Structure of the virtual
conference system**



Realistic sensation tele-conference

3D live theater



Network·virtual reality

Distribution type network VR

Virtual world on the network

Server client model

(World generated by a computer is distributed to several sights)

Sharing type network VR

Interactively shared virtual world

Real-time distributed system, in which individual users have their own avatars in the virtual world and they communicate each other.

Mobile type network VR

Making use of wearable computers and mobile phones

Users moving around the real world with computers having access to the virtual space.