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Mark Fiala Computational Video Group Institute of Information Technology National Research Council mark.fiala@nrc-cnrc.gc.ca

www.artag.net

ARTag Rev2 Fiducial Marker System: Vision-based Tracking for AR

Talk Overview

- Fiducial Marker Systems
- Fiducial Marker Performance Criteria/Metrics
- What is not a fiducial marker
- ARToolkit, ARTag, ARToolkit Plus
- Comparing ARTag and ARToolkit, ARToolkit Plus
- New SDK: Use ARTAG: Rev2 functions
- Use ARTAG: Rev1 functions
- ARTag Drop-In Functions
- Demos



Computer Vision Image Features

- markerless (interest points: SIFT, PCA-SIFT, ...)
- marker-based = Fiducial Marker Systems

Fiducial Marker Systems

Consist of:

- 1. Library of patterned markers to mount in environment (on target)
- 2. Computer vision algorithm to find projection of markers in digital camera image



Fiducial Marker Performance Criteria/Metrics

- false positive rate: how often is a marker erroneously reported
- false negative rate: how often is a marker missed
- inter-marker confusion rate: how often is one marker mistaken for another
- lighting immunity: performance under harsh uncontrolled lighting
- occlusion immunity: does marker have to be completely visible for detection
- perspective/affine projection support
- planarity restriction: markers on flat or curved/warped surfaces
- library size: how many unique markers can be handled
- minimum & maximum image size -> range of distances for detection
- photometric calibration required
- speed performance: processing requirements



What is not a fiducial marker

• Why not use standard barcodes?



- Not suitable as a *fiducial marker* because:
- Must be parallel to camera, in known rotation
- Only provides position in one direction
- Resolution requirement too high. >500,1000 linear pixels

What is not a fiducial marker: 2D planar patterns



- Not suitable as a *fiducial marker* because:
- Must be parallel to camera (although can be rotated)
- Too large: small range of depth to be in range
- Cannot find 6-DOF (degree of freedom)

Fiducial Marker Processing Stages

- identifying feature (unique feature)
- verification and identification (is it a marker, if so which one?)

Unique Feature Detection

- binary image -> morphology (ARToolkit, Intersense, Matrix, BSM, Cybercode)
- edge-based: find unique feature from edges (ARTag)

Processing

- correlation (ARToolkit)
- topological (ReacTIVision)
- symbolic digital (Intersense, Cybercode, Canon, BSM, Matrix, SCR, HOM, ARTag)



ARToolkit Markers



ARTag Markers



ARToolkit Plus Markers



ARToolkit Fiducial Marker System

Developed by Dr. Hirokazu Kato (Osaka University)
Internationally popular – used in AR, HCI projects
Freely downloadable



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ARToolkit Drawbacks:

- •False Detection- marker reported that dosen't exist.
- •Inter-marker confusion- wrong marker ID reported.
- •Must set *c.f.* threshold
- ARToolkit reports markers with a *Confidence Factor* 0<*c.f.*<1

Must load marker file and correlate for every marker to be detected.







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False Positives.





ARTag Fiducial Marker System

- •Digital (symbol based)
- •bi-tonal (only black and white) patterns
- Edge-based unique feature detection no threshold required
 2002 markers no pattern files
- •Digital Methods: Error Correction, CRC-16 Checksum





2047



2002 possible markers



Creating Markers: Encoding codes



Detecting Markers: Identification and decoding



ARTag

Detecting Markers: Identification and decoding



False Detection Probability

- •2002 possible markers = 1001 different internal codes
- •x4 rotations = 4092 codes out of 2³⁶ = 68.7 billion
- •1023 codes x (1+36+36^2) x 4=5.45 million correctible interiors
- •False detection rate = $5.45 \times 10^{6}/6.87 \times 10^{10} = \%0.0034 = approx. 1/30,000$

Inter-marker Confusion Probability

- •Examine Hamming distances
- •Probability broken into 2 components: situation and code dependent. Hamming distance is coeffs for latter.

Fiducial Marker System Design: Hamming Distance between Patterns

Hamming Distance: Definition = # of different bits

10010 and 10001 H.D. = 2

Pattern A

Pattern B

Hamming Distance between Patterns <u>A</u> and B

= 4

ARTag – Hamming Distance between Patterns





$$P(\neq A) = \sum_{n=1}^{36} HD(n) \cdot p(n)q(36 - n)$$
$$P(\neq A) = \sum_{n=1}^{36} HD(n) \cdot p^n(1 - p)^{36 - n}$$

Recommended Marker Order

artag_recommended[0]=	4;	artag_recommended_hd[0]=36;
artag_recommended[1]=	57 ;	artag_recommended_hd[1]=16;
artag_recommended[2]=	260;	artag_recommended_hd[2]=16;
artag_recommended[3]=	5;	artag_recommended_hd[3]=14;
artag_recommended[4]=	52;	artag_recommended_hd[4]=14;
artag_recommended[5]=	59;	artag_recommended_hd[5]=14;
artag_recommended[6]=	65;	artag_recommended_hd[6]=14;
artag_recommended[7]=	244;	artag_recommended_hd[7]=14;
artag_recommended[8]=	397;	artag_recommended_hd[8]=14;
artag_recommended[9]=	540;	artag_recommended_hd[9]=14;



Use global variables artag_recommended[0...1000] - or - id=artagLoadPatt(char *patt_name);

Comparing ARTag and ARToolkit, ARToolkit Plus Lighting immunity

ARToolkit Plus: thresholding/binary morphology based

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Comparing ARTag and ARToolkit, ARToolkit Plus Occlusion immunity

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Comparing ARTag and ARToolkit Plus

Inter-marker confusion rate (how often is marker ID wrong)



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Comparing ARTag and ARToolkit Plus

Inter-marker confusion rate (how often is marker ID wrong)



Comparing ARTag and ARToolkit Plus

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Inter-marker confusion rate (how often is marker ID wrong)



Comparing ARTag and ARToolkit Plus

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False Negative rate (how often is marker missed)



Symbolic: digital codes in markers

- error checking verification checksums false positive rate
- redundancy recover from falsely digitized bits FEC false negative rate
- digitization process pixels to digital '1' & '0' bitonal = no photometric cal.
- code size how many bits encoded
 - broken into ID, checksum, FEC
 - library size & minimum image size
- code bits lost to orientation determination

Code Size, Error checking, Redundancy

- Intersense: 15 bits, none, none
- BSM: 16 bits: 4 bits orientation, 7 bits ID, 6 bits parity
- Matrix: 25 bits, some allocated to checksum, none
- Canon: 9 bits: 4 bits orientation, 5 bits ID, none, none
- ARVIKA (IGD, HOM, SCR): 16, 20 bits, ? ID, ?, ?
- ARTag: 36 bits: 10 bits ID, 16 bits checksum, 10 bits FEC



HON



Cvbercode





SCR

ARTag (2 examples

Use ARTAG: Rev2 functions

#include "artag_rev2.h"

Initialize ARTag

init_artag(xsize,ysize,num_bytes_per_pixel);

Load array file and assign arrays, markers
 load_array_file("panel_set.cf");
 artag_object_id=artag_associate_array("base0");

Process video frame

artag_find_objects(cam_image,rgb_greybar);

Set OpenGL modelview matrix from detected objects
 if(artag_is_object_found(artag_object_id))
 {
 float opengl_matrix[16];
 artag_get_object_opengl_matrix(artag_object_id,opengl_matrix);
 glLoadMatrixf(opengl_matrix);
 glBegin(GL_TRIANGLES);
 glColor3f(1, 0, 0);
 ...

Link in <artag_rev2.lib>

Use ARTAG: Rev2 functions

init_artag()
load_array_file()
artag_associate_array()
artag_associate_marker()
atag_get_object_coordframe_range()

Initialization

```
artag_find_objects() Every Video Frame
artag_is_object_found()
artag_get_object_opengl_matrix()
artag_project_point(artag_object_id,x,y,z,&u,&v)
artag_project_between_objects(id1,scale,id2,x1,y1,z1,&x2,&y2,&z2)
artag_get_object_homography(artag_object_id,&h11,&h12,...h33)
```

```
artag_find_marker()
artagDetectMarker()
artag_create_marker()
artag_get_id()
```

Rev1 functions - direct marker detection

Use ARTAG: Rev1 functions

#include "artag_rev2.h"

Initialize ARTag

init_artag(xsize,ysize,num_bytes_per_pixel);

Give image unsigned char* to ARTag

Link in <artag_rev2.lib>

Use global variables *artag_recommended[0...1000]*

ARTag Drop-In Functions

Try out ARTag in your existing ARToolkit programs.

#include "artag_rev2.h"

Initialize ARTag

init_artag(xsize,ysize,num_bytes_per_pixel);

Replace arDetectMarker() with artagDetectMarker()

-optionally: Replace arLoadPatt() with artagLoadPatt()

Link in <artag_rev2.lib>

DEMO New SDK (ARTag Rev2) : 2D augmentation



"2d_augmentation" demo app (with source) from download www.artag.net

DEMO New SDK (ARTag Rev2) : 3D augmentation



"3d_augmentation" demo app (with source) from download www.artag.net

DEMO New SDK (ARTag Rev2) : 3D augmentation



"3d_augmentation" demo app (with source) from download www.artag.net

DEMO New SDK (ARTag Rev2) : transferring X,Y,Z



"artag_cad" demo app (with source) from download www.artag.net



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The END – thank you for listening









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