

# Report Documentation Page

*Form Approved*  
*OMB No. 0704-0188*

Public reporting burden for the collection of information is estimated to average 1 hour per response, including the time for reviewing instructions, searching existing data sources, gathering and maintaining the data needed, and completing and reviewing the collection of information. Send comments regarding this burden estimate or any other aspect of this collection of information, including suggestions for reducing this burden, to Washington Headquarters Services, Directorate for Information Operations and Reports, 1215 Jefferson Davis Highway, Suite 1204, Arlington VA 22202-4302. Respondents should be aware that notwithstanding any other provision of law, no person shall be subject to a penalty for failing to comply with a collection of information if it does not display a currently valid OMB control number.

1. REPORT DATE <b>AUG 1997</b>		2. REPORT TYPE		3. DATES COVERED <b>00-00-1997 to 00-00-1997</b>	
4. TITLE AND SUBTITLE <b>Situational Awareness Using the VR Responsive Workbench</b>				5a. CONTRACT NUMBER	
				5b. GRANT NUMBER	
				5c. PROGRAM ELEMENT NUMBER	
6. AUTHOR(S)				5d. PROJECT NUMBER	
				5e. TASK NUMBER	
				5f. WORK UNIT NUMBER	
7. PERFORMING ORGANIZATION NAME(S) AND ADDRESS(ES) <b>Naval Research Laboratory, 4555 Overlook Ave. SW, Washington, DC, 20375</b>				8. PERFORMING ORGANIZATION REPORT NUMBER	
9. SPONSORING/MONITORING AGENCY NAME(S) AND ADDRESS(ES)				10. SPONSOR/MONITOR'S ACRONYM(S)	
				11. SPONSOR/MONITOR'S REPORT NUMBER(S)	
12. DISTRIBUTION/AVAILABILITY STATEMENT <b>Approved for public release; distribution unlimited</b>					
13. SUPPLEMENTARY NOTES <b>IEEE Computer Graphics &amp; Applications, vol. 17, issue 4, pp. 12-13, July ? August 1997.</b>					
14. ABSTRACT					
15. SUBJECT TERMS					
16. SECURITY CLASSIFICATION OF:			17. LIMITATION OF ABSTRACT	18. NUMBER OF PAGES	19a. NAME OF RESPONSIBLE PERSON
a. REPORT <b>unclassified</b>	b. ABSTRACT <b>unclassified</b>	c. THIS PAGE <b>unclassified</b>			

## Situational Awareness Using the VR Responsive Workbench

Larry Rosenblum, Jim Durbin, Robert Doyle, David Tate  
Naval Research Laboratory  
Washington, DC 20375

Robert King  
Daniel H. Wagner Associates  
Vienna, VA 22180

Our task is to provide situational awareness for the complex logistical task of directing the movement of U.S. Marines and material over rugged terrain, day and night, in uncertain weather conditions. This difficulty is multiplied by the well-known dangers of amphibious assault, long considered the most difficult problem in warfare. Even with the advent of computers and sophisticated decision-making software in Marine Corps Combat Operation Centers, command and control is predominantly undertaken with paper maps and acetate overlays. This is a cumbersome, time consuming process. In addition, detailed maps and overlays can take several hours to print and distribute. There currently exists no overall picture of the battlespace that provides a commander with a dynamic range of resolution sufficient to track units ranging from aircraft carriers to six-Marine fire teams.

NRL has used its VR Responsive Workbench for several applications [1,2], and Figure 1 shows the Workbench used for situational awareness. As part of a Marine exercise in March 1997, we developed map-quality 3D terrain image of the area around Twentynine Palms, California (62 x 72 Km) and inserted a virtual "ocean" outside a road network bordering Twentynine Palms. Using clip-mapping techniques, the terrain was textured with line-drawing maps at a geographic resolution approaching 1:25,000. To create the clip-map texture, the final image was cut into a pyramid of 1Kx1K tiles. Both 3D models and standard IPB icons were used to represent objects to be placed on the terrain. The models and icons were selected and modified through discussions with the Marines. The user chooses between 3D stereo and non-stereo modes for viewing.

NRL has developed three interactive methods for use with the Workbench: gesture recognition using a pinchglove, speech recognition, and a simulated laser pointer ("wand"). The latter was used for this system because of its robustness. The wand provides a convenient and intuitive method for scaling and translating the terrain. When the laser intersects the terrain, it's as if the user's hand were attached. Lateral hand movements pan the image, while vertical movements zoom in and out. Rotations of the image are performed by rotating the wand. There are also modes that use the wand to pick up and move objects, to query objects, to measure distances and headings, and to perform several other tasks. Figure 2 shows the terrain with models and icons; on the Workbench it can be viewed in 3D stereo.

The system is being developed further to support an exercise scheduled for 1999 that requires situational awareness in the much more challenging case of an urban environment. Additional information, figures from the 1997 exercise, and a CNN Headline News segment on the use of the Workbench during that exercise can be found on our homepage: [www.ait.nrl.navy.mil/vrlab](http://www.ait.nrl.navy.mil/vrlab). A more detailed description of this application, along with a discussion of Workbench technology, will appear in [3].

#### References

[1] Rosenblum, L., S. Bryson, and S. Feiner, "Virtual reality unbound," *IEEE CG&A*, Vol. 15, No. 5, Sept. 1995, pp. 19-21,

[2] Rosenblum, L. J., J. Durbin, L. Sibert, D. Tate, J. Templeman, U. Obeysekare, J. Agrawaal, D. Fasulo, T. Myers, G. Newton, A. Shalev, "Shipboard VR: from damage control to design", *IEEE Computer Graphics and Applications*, Vol. 15, No. 6, Nov. 1996.

[3] L.J. Rosenblum, J. Durbin, and R. Doyle, "The Virtual Workbench: Applications and Experiences," to appear in *Virtual Reality on the WWW and Internet*, Computer Society Press.