

The History of Virtual Reality		Virtual Reality in CUA Psychology Department		VR Demonstration		
	1930's: The Link Trainer A flight Simulator designed by Edwin Albert Link to aid in training for World War II pilots.	Cognition and Virtual Reality Lab 1990's-2000's		Model	Oculus Rift CV1	Oculus Go
				Demo	"Touch Basics"	"Introduction to VR"
	Image: Note of the second state of	<image/> <image/> <image/> <section-header><section-header><section-header><image/></section-header></section-header></section-header>	 Intergraph TDZ 2000 Dual 300 MHz Pentium III processor VX113 video card nVision HMD 	Utility	 Optimal for VR research and development Avid gaming 	 Optimal for casual VR games and apps Video viewing Oculus go app
Introducing Re en so or a management tates you into another word	allow for stereoscopic, or 3D, vision. 1950's: The Sensorama		Barco 1208s Rear-Projection System	Resolution	 2,160 x 1,200 pixels 90Hz refresh rate Direct connection to computer using a split HDMI and USB 3.0 cable 	 2,560 X 1,440 pixels 32 and 64 GB options 60Hz or 72Hz refresh rate
 3-D WIDE VISION MOTION COLOR STEREO-SOUND AROMAS WIND VIBRATIONS SENSOBAMA, INC., 855 GALLOWAY ST., PACIFIC PALISADES, CALIF. 90272 TEL. (213) 459-2162 	A sit-in immersive theater that utilized stereoscopic 3D vision, fans, aromas, and a shaking chair.		 Draper Diamond screen, 5'8" x 4'10" 1280 x 1040 resolution FOV 58 degrees horizontal Crystal Eyes stereoscopic goggles Stereoscopic liquid crystal shutter display 	Tracking Capability	 6 degrees of freedom tracking Minimum 3 external tracking sensors Hand tracking via Oculus touch 	 Wireless: 3 degrees of freedom tracking Stationary within the VR space (head rotation only)
	1960's: The Telesphere Mask The first head-mounted VR setup. Allowed for 3D stereoscopic wide vision, but it did not allow for aspects of motion tracking.	Spatial Memory Models in VR Navigation	Cyberseat II		controllers	 Hand tracking (directional only) via Oculus Go controller
	1970's: The Super Cockpit A project developed by a military engineer to be a training cockpit for military pilots. The project cost into the hundred millions and allowed for infrared and radar imagery and projections of generated 3D maps.		 Virtual Research V6 HMD Head-coupled rotation control 60 degrees, 640 x 480, 100% overlap Joystick-based translation 	Minimum Specs/cost	 Recommended specs for graphics card NVIDIA GTX 1060 or greater VR computer needed (min \$700) Device costs about \$350 with controllers and sensors 	 All-in-one: no computer needed Device ranges \$200-\$250
				The Future of VR		
	1980's: VPL Eyephone First commercially marketed virtual reality set priced at \$9,400. Ahead of its time system allowing for both head and hand tracking.	Effects of Auditory Stimuli on Visual Search	 First HMD with Embedded Eye Tracker Dichroic mirror inside reflects image of eye to camera Exhaust fan inside casing Eye-tracking camera 			
	1990's: Nintendo Virtual Boy Portable VR gaming device mass produced and reasonably priced at \$179.99.	<section-header><section-header></section-header></section-header>		 Oculus Rift S Upgrade from Oculus Rift Higher resolution display (2,560 X 1,440) Improved optics Passthrough+ feature: glimpse of the real world around you without ever taking off the headset 		
<image/>	1990's: Virtuality Gaming Machines Enclosed gaming station that include a headset and controllers priced at \$78,000, with games ranging \$5,000-\$10,000. This system actually used a magnetic transmitter in the enclosure ring that interacts with receivers in the headset and gun to determine orientation within game.			 Microsoft Ho All-in-one in Allows for M Professionation up schemation Enables us Significant 	ed/Augmented Reality IoLens 2 mmersive mixed reality virtual interaction in the real world al work oriented with the ability to pull tics and diagrams ers to work and solve tasks quickly. applications for doctors/surgeons, business professionals, etc.	<image/>

The Evolution of Virtual Reality in the Department of Psychology at CUA

Cognition and Virtual Reality Laboratory

Department of Psychology, The Catholic University of America, Washington, D.C. Patrick V. Miller, Katherine M. Rahill, M.A. & Marc M. Sebrechts, Ph.D.







