



UNIVERSITI PUTRA MALAYSIA

***AR UNIVERSITY LOGO: MARKERLESS MOBILE AUGMENTED
REALITY WITH WAZE APPLICATION INTEGRATION***

SAMIR DILER ABDULLAH

FSKTM 2015 42



AR UNIVERSITY LOGO: MARKERLESS MOBILE AUGMENTED REALITY
WITH WAZE APPLICATION INTEGRATION

By

SAMIR DILER ABDULLAH

This thesis Submitted to the School of Graduate Studies, University Putra Malaysia, in
Fulfillment of the Requirement for the Degree of Master of Science

(Multimedia System)

JUNE 2015

Abstract of thesis presented to the Senate of University Putra Malaysia in fulfillment of the requirement for the degree of Master of Computer Science

**AR UNIVERSITY LOGO: MARKERLESS MOBILE AUGMENTED REALITY
WITH WAZE APPLICATION INTEGRATION**

By

SAMIR DILER ABDULLAH

JUNE 2015

Supervisor: Puteri Suhaiza Binti Sulaiman, PhD

Faculty: Computer Science and Information Technology

The university logo represents the entity symbol for the university. Each university has its unique logo in term of design. Since there are variants of design for each logo, it is difficult for people to remember the name or other information of the University related to university logo. Apart from that, the logo itself cannot convey much information to the people. Therefore, current progress in AR technology has come to solve these problems. This project is using Markerless AR technology to track and identified university logo for people. The identification process can deliver information to the user including university name, homepage website and geographical location of university. There are three main elements to be concerned in the development of this project application. The elements are android mobile application concept, interaction with the user and tracking of university logo to identify the university with information deliver to the user by just capturing the photo image. Based on the experiments, 83% strongly agree that adding AR to University Logo helps give University information/direction to University. As a conclusion, AR can solve the problem by convey more information on University Logo.

Abstrak tesis yang dikemukakan kepada Senat Universiti Putra Malaysia sebagai memenuhi keperluan ijazah Master Sains Komputer

**AR LOGO UNIVERSITI: REALITI TANPA MARKER DENGAN GABUNGAN
APLIKASI WAZE UNTUK TELEFON MUDAH ALIH**

Oleh

SAMIR DILER ABDULLAH

JUN 2015

Penyelia: Puteri Suhaiza Binti Sulaiman, PhD

Fakulti: Sains Komputer dan Teknologi Maklumat

Logo universiti mewakili simbol entiti untuk universiti. Setiap universiti mempunyai logo yang unik dari segi reka bentuk. Oleh kerana terdapat varian reka bentuk untuk setiap logo, ia adalah sukar bagi orang untuk mengingat nama atau maklumat lain universiti yang berkaitan dengan logo universiti. Selain itu, logo itu sendiri tidak boleh menyampaikan banyak maklumat kepada rakyat. Oleh itu, perkembangan semasa dalam teknologi AR telah datang untuk menyelesaikan masalah ini. Projek ini menggunakan teknologi AR tanpa penanda untuk mengesan dan mengenal pasti logo universiti. Proses pengenalan boleh menyampaikan maklumat kepada pengguna termasuk nama universiti, laman utama laman web dan lokasi geografi universiti. Terdapat tiga elemen utama yang akan terbabit dalam pembangunan aplikasi projek ini. Elemen-elemen tersebut adalah konsep android aplikasi mudah alih, interaksi dengan pengguna dan pengesanan logo universiti untuk mengenal pasti universiti dengan maklumat disampaikan kepada pengguna dengan hanya menangkap imej gambar. Berdasarkan eksperimen, 83% setuju bahawa penggunaan AR pada Logo Universiti dapat menyampaikan maklumat dan lokasi universiti. Secara kesimpulannya, AR boleh menyelesaikan masalah dengan menyampai lebih banyak maklumat university.

DEDICATION

This work is dedicated to my dearly parents, my wife, my sweet son, my brother, my sisters, Kurdistan Region Government, my friends.

Special thanks to God and my great supervisor, Dr. Puteri Suhaiza Sulaiman for her guidance, direction and constructive comments.

And Faculty of Computer Science and Information Technology, University Putra Malaysia for the facilities.

Especially, I would like to give my special thanks to my family whose patient love enabled me to complete this work.



DECLARATION

I hereby declare that the thesis is my original work except for quotations and citations which have been duly acknowledged. I also declare that it has not been previously, and is not concurrently, submitted for any other degree at University Putra Malaysia or at any other institutions.

SAMIR DILER ABDULLAH

Date: 30 JUNE 2015



LIST OF TABLES

Table 2.1: Summarize on Markerless AR. Markerless review	15
Table 2.2: Summarize on AR in SLAM Technology Review	18
Table 3.1: Hardware Requirement for development platform	38



LIST OF FIGURES

Figure 2.1: A virtual avatar on a business card by using mobile phone	10
Figure 2.2: IKEA Catalog 2014.....	13
Figure 2.3: Environmental modeling	18
Figure 2.4: Context-overview: World-in-Miniature map	19
Figure 2.5: Visualizing 3-D regions of interest	20
Figure 2.6: Navigational AR Interfaces	21
Figure 2.7: A screenshot of the map-based interface	24
Figure 2.8: Screenshot of the AR-based interface	25
Figure 3.1: The framework for AR based application	28
Figure 3.2: Overview of AREL framework in Metaio SDK	29
Figure 3.3: “Logo Tracker” Tracking Diagram	32
Figure 3.4: “Logo Tracker” flow chart	33
Figure 3.5: Overview diagram of “Logo Tracker”.....	34
Figure 3.6: Application welcome screen	35
Figure 3.7: Application main screen	36
Figure 3.8: UPM homepage when “website” button in main screen	36
Figure 3.9: Location navigation via Waze	37
Figure 4.1: Five level likert scale	41
Figure 4.2: Part (A) questionnaire	41
Figure 4.3: Part (B) of the questionnaire	42
Figure 4.4: Part (C) of the questionnaire	42
Figure 4.5: Part (D) of the questionnaire	43

TABLE OF CONTENTS

ABSTRACT.....	ii
ABSTRAK.....	iii
DEDICATION DECLARATION.....	iv
LIST OF TABLES.....	vi
LIST OF FIGURES.....	vii
CHAPTER 1: INTRODUCTION	
1.1 Overview.....	1
1.2 Problem Statement.....	2
1.3 Goal and Objective.....	3
1.4 Scope.....	3-4
CHAPTER 2: LITERATURE REVIEW	
2.1 Introduction.....	5
2.2 Previous Work.....	5-26
2.3 Conclusion.....	26
CHAPTER 3: METHODOLOGY	
3.1 Introduction.....	27
3.2 System Framework Architecture.....	27
3.2.1 Application layer.....	28-29
3.2.2 API layer.....	30
3.2.3 Metaio SDK.....	30-32
3.2.4 OS layer	32
3.3 System Interface Design.....	33-37
3.4 Project Requirement.....	37

3.4.1	Software Requirement.....	37-38
3.4.2	Hardware Requirement.....	38

CHAPTER 4: RESULTS AND DISCUSSION

4.1	Introduction.....	39
4.2	Test Plan.....	39
4.2.1	Test User.....	40
4.2.2	Test Environment.....	40
4.2.3	Test Implementation	40-43
4.3	Result and analysis.....	43
4.3.1	Part A: Interactivity of application.....	43-45
4.3.2	Part B: Responsiveness of application	46-48
4.3.3	Part C: Object tracking and	48-50
4.3.4	Part D: Usefulness of application	50-52

CHAPTER 5: CONCLUSION

5.1	Introduction.....	53
5.2	Concluding Remarks.....	53
5.2.1	AR to link university information	53
5.2.2	AR to provide university location	54
5.2.3	Develop user friendly	54
5.3	Recommendation for Future Works.....	54

REFERENCES.....	55-61
-----------------	-------

APPENDICES.....	62-65
-----------------	-------

CHAPTER 1

INTRODUCTION

1.1 Overview

Augmented reality (AR) is the interaction between digital information such as computer graphic with real time video or user's environment (WhatIs.com, 2015). The digital information can be various digital components such as animation, picture and video. According to Naglaa Ali Megahed (2014), AR consists of virtual objects overlaid or mixed within the real world in automated technology. Therefore, AR can be deemed as a digital technology that interacts with the user in real time environment by blending or overlaying the digital information with virtual objects.

AR technology can be created and used in various electronic devices such as computer, smart TV, game device such as PlayStation and other more as long as the device is able to interact with the user in real time with its digital information and its ability to work with virtual objects. As the mobile technology is booming, many AR developers had tried to create mobile application with AR technology especially mobile devices such as smart phones and tablets are handheld and can be carried anyway with the user in anytime at anywhere. Metaio company is an augmented reality company that offers the AR platform and AR libraries for software developers to create AR application in mobile devices for various platforms such as android and IOS (Metaio.com, 2015). According to Klein (2006), tiny devices like mobile phones have attracted various research in the usage of video cameras the same as a mean for tracking purposes as a result of the lower costs and the advanced video capturing capabilities of the new video cameras.

As AR technology is growing fast in IT industry, a lot of AR products and applications

had been developed to cater the interest needs of users. One of the famous AR project is Google's Project Glass that enable user to interact with the surrounding with the virtual objects via AR technology in real time as user could wear the Google Glass at anywhere in anytime. There is also a mobile AR application that able to display virtual objects to the user on top of traditional business card by using a mobile phone camera (Obeidy et al., 2013). In this project research, an android mobile application is designed and developed to track or identify university logos by displaying the information relates to the logos with virtual objects in metaio AR technology. This application would be known as "Logo Trackers".

"Logo Tracker" is not just work with AR technology to display the university information with virtual object but it also integrates with Waze application to provide GPS location of the university. Waze application is the largest navigation and community-based traffic application (Waze Mobile, 2015). Basically, "Logo Tracker" application is able to recognize the logo with the camera view in the mobile devices and display the university information to the user in virtual object as well as provides buttons which are able to direct user to the geographical location of the university and provide URL link to the university website.

1.2 Problem Statement

University logo had been widely used as a form of representation to people. Mostly it is unique among other university logos to represents itself to other people. The logo itself does not convey any information regarding its university information or its location. Therefore, people could not know about the university and location of the university by just looking at the logo. People would not spend extra effort by goggling the university or asking people about it.

University logo has limitation in providing information to the user as it could not able to hold information regarding its university information and location. In order to overcome this type of limitation, augmented reality technology can be used. As an example, many researchers are using mobile augmented reality in business card system that could display virtual objects to the user on top of traditional business card (Obeidy, W. K., H. Arshad, and B. Parhizkar, 2013). Therefore the problem statements in can be summarized as below:

i. University logo could not hold information about the university

University logo mostly is a formed of art icon that uniquely identify the university entity. It could not deliver much more information such as university background, history and news to the people.

ii. University logo could not provide location navigation

University logo can be seen anywhere weather on road advertisement board, magazine or television screen. People could not able to locate the university location by just seeing the university logo.

1.3 Goal and Objective

The goal for this project is to use markerless AR technology powered by Metaio Company to design and develop an university logo tracker application which is able to track university logo in real time and provide the GPS location of the university. In order to achieve the goal, the following objectives had been considered:

- i. To use augmented reality to link university information on the university logo
- ii. To use augmented reality to provide university location via tracking of university logo
- iii. To develop user friendly and responsive AR navigation apps for universities in Malaysia

1.4 Scope

This application is an android mobile application with AR technology. Therefore, the scope of this application must be able to support or cater the needs to design and develop the application.

i. Hardware

This AR application would be implemented on top of mobile device with android platform. The mobile devices must have a built in camera.

ii. Software

This AR application use the platform and programming language powered by Metaio company. It also will use the GPS system powered by Waze plugin.

iii. Functionality

There are two main functionalities in this AR application. One is to display university information with virtual object. The information to be display can be modified in future enhancement. As for now, it will just display the full name of the university. Apart from that it also provides the link to the homepage of the university. The second function is to provide the navigation to the university location with Waze plugin.

REFERENCE

Kutulakos, K. N., & Vallino, J. R. (1998). Calibration-free augmented reality. *Visualization and Computer Graphics, IEEE Transactions on*, 4(1), 1-20.

Feiner, S. K. (1999, October). The importance of being mobile: some social consequences of wearable augmented reality systems. In *Augmented Reality, International Workshop on* (pp. 145-145). IEEE Computer Society.

Obeidy, W. K., Arshad, H., & Parhizkar, B. (2013). Features and Techniques for Advance Business Card System Based on Android Mobile Augmented Reality.

Bonsor, K. (2001). How augmented reality will work. *Howstuffworks.com*.

Henrysson, A., Billinghurst, M., & Ollila, M. (2005). Henrysson, A., Billinghurst, M., & Ollila, M. (2005, October). Face to face collaborative AR on mobile phones. In *Mixed and Augmented Reality, 2005. Proceedings. Fourth IEEE and ACM International Symposium on* (pp. 80-89). IEEE.

Wagner, D., & Schmalstieg, D. (2007). Artoolkitplus for pose tracking on mobile devices (pp. 139-146). na.

Metaio GmbH. "Our award-winning AR Development Kit". Retrieved October 29, 2014 from Metaio: <http://www.metaio.com/products/sdk/>

WhatIs.com, 2015. "What is Augmented Reality?". Retrieved June 15, 2015 from <http://whatis.techtarget.com/definition/augmented-reality-AR>

Metaio.com, 2015."About Metaio". Retrieved May 3, 2015 from <https://www.metaio.com/index.html>

Waze.com, 2015. "Waze". Retrieved May10, 2015 from <https://www.waze.com/>

Obeidy, W. K., H. Arshad, and B. Parhizkar (2013). Features and Techniques for Advance university Card System Based on Android Mobile Augmented Reality. *International Journal of Interactive Digital Media*, Vol 1.

Wagner, D., Reitmayr, G., Mulloni, A., Drummond, T., & Schmalstieg, D. (2010). Real-time detection and tracking for augmented reality on mobile phones. *Visualization and Computer Graphics, IEEE Transactions on*, 16(3), 355-368.

Ishii, H., & Ullmer, B. (1997, March). Tangible bits: towards seamless interfaces between people, bits and atoms. In *Proceedings of the ACM SIGCHI Conference on Human factors in computing systems* (pp. 234-241). ACM.

Kato, H., Billinghurst, M., Poupyrev, I., Imamoto, K., & Tachibana, K. (2000). Virtual object manipulation on a table-top AR environment. In *Augmented Reality, 2000.(ISAR 2000)*. Proceedings. IEEE and ACM International Symposium on (pp. 111-119). Ieee.

Huang, F., Zhou, Y., Yu, Y., Wang, Z., & Du, S. (2011, August). Piano ar: A markerless augmented reality based piano teaching system. In *Intelligent Human-Machine Systems and Cybernetics (IHMSC), 2011 International Conference on* (Vol. 2, pp. 47-52). IEEE.

Li, X., & Chen, D. (2010, April). Augmented reality in e-commerce with markerless tracking. In *Information Management and Engineering (ICIME), 2010 The 2nd IEEE International Conference on* (pp. 609-613). IEEE.

Kao, T. W., & Shih, H. C. (2013, June). A study on the markerless augmented reality for picture books. In *Consumer Electronics (ISCE), 2013 IEEE 17th International Symposium on* (pp. 197-198). IEEE.

Waze Mobile, "Free Community-based Mapping, Traffic & Navigation App". Retrieved November Wagner, D., & Schmalstieg, D. (2007). from Waze: <https://www.waze.com/>

Maidi, M., & Preda, M. (2011, November). Markerless tracking for mobile augmented reality. In *Signal and Image Processing Applications (ICSIPA), 2011 IEEE International Conference on* (pp. 301-306). IEEE.

Ufkes, A., & Fiala, M. (2013, May). A markerless augmented reality system for mobile devices. In *Computer and Robot Vision (CRV), 2013 International Conference on* (pp. 226-233). IEEE.

Tillon, A. B., Marchal, I., & Houlier, P. (2011, October). Mobile augmented reality in the museum: Can a lace-like technology take you closer to works of art?. In *Mixed and Augmented Reality-Arts, Media, and Humanities (ISMAR-AMH), 2011 IEEE International Symposium On* (pp. 41-47). IEEE.

Wijaya, R., Prihatmanto, A. S., & Aziz, M. V. G. (2007, July). Data Mining Development in "Actual Mobile guide for Tourist" Application. In *20Wagner, D., & Schmalstieg, D. (2007). IEEE Control and System Graduate Research Colloquium (ICSGRC 20Wagner, D., & Schmalstieg, D. (2007).)*.

Billinghurst, M., & Grasset, R. (2008, December). Developing augmented reality applications. In *ACM SIGGRAPH ASIA 2008 courses* (p. 4). ACM.

Azuma, R., Bailiot, Y., Behringer, R., Feiner, S., Julier, S., & MacIntyre, B. (2001). Recent advances in augmented reality. *Computer Graphics and Applications, IEEE, 21(6), 34-47.*

Witther, J., DiVerdi, S., & Hollerer, T. (2007, November). Evaluating display types for ar selection and annotation. In *Mixed and Augmented Reality, 2007. ISMAR 2007. 6th IEEE and ACM International Symposium on* (pp. 95-98). IEEE.

Klein, G. (2006). *Visual tracking for augmented reality* (Doctoral dissertation, University of Cambridge).

Wagner, D., & Schmalstieg, D. (2007). Artoolkitplus for pose tracking on mobile devices (pp. 139-146). na.

Tamura, H., Yamamoto, H., & Katayama, A. (2001). Mixed reality: Future dreams seen at the border between real and virtual worlds. *Computer Graphics and Applications, IEEE*, 21(6), 64-70.

Henrysson, A., Billinghurst, M., & Ollila, M. (2005, October). Face to face collaborative AR on mobile phones. In *Mixed and Augmented Reality, 2005. Proceedings. Fourth IEEE and ACM International Symposium on* (pp. 80-89). IEEE.

Wagner, D., Langlotz, T., & Schmalstieg, D. (2008, September). Robust and unobtrusive marker tracking on mobile phones. In *Mixed and Augmented Reality, 2008. ISMAR 2008. 7th IEEE/ACM International Symposium on* (pp. Wagner, D., & Schmalstieg, D. (2007). 1-Wagner, D., & Schmalstieg, D. (2007). 4). IEEE.

Cheok, A. D., Fong, S. W., Goh, K. H., Yang, X., Liu, W., Farzbiz, F., & Li, Y. (2003). Human pacman: A mobile entertainment system with ubiquitous computing and tangible interaction over a wide outdoor area. In *Human-Computer Interaction with Mobile Devices and Services* (pp. 209-223). Springer Berlin Heidelberg.

Barakonyi, I., & Schmalstieg, D. (2006, October). Ubiquitous animated agents for augmented reality. In *Mixed and Augmented Reality, 2006. ISMAR 2006. IEEE/ACM International Symposium on* (pp. 145-154). IEEE.

Lei, G., & Cong, Z. (2008). Development and research of mobile termination application based on android. *Computer and Modernization*, 8, 85-89.

REN, T. T. (2011). *Mobile phone augmented reality business card*.

Wagner, D., & Schmalstieg, D. (2009). Making augmented reality practical on mobile phones, part 1. *Computer Graphics and Applications, IEEE*, 29(3), Wagner, D., & Schmalstieg, D. (2007). -15.

Zheng, P., & Ni, L. (2010). *Smart phone and next generation mobile computing*. Morgan Kaufmann.

Wagner, D., & Schmalstieg, D. (2007). Artoolkitplus for pose tracking on mobile devices (pp. 139-146). na.

Seo, D. W., & Lee, J. Y. (2013). Direct hand touchable interactions in augmented reality environments for natural and intuitive user experiences. *Expert Systems with Applications*, 40(9), 3784-3793.

Lima, J., Simões, F., Figueiredo, L., Teichrieb, V., & Kelner, J. (2010). Model based markerless 3D tracking applied to augmented reality. *Journal on 3D Interactive Systems*, 1.

Lee, J. Y., Seo, D. W., & Rhee, G. W. (2011). Tangible authoring of 3D virtual scenes in dynamic augmented reality environment. *Computers in Industry*, 62(1), 107-119.

Billinghurst, M., Kato, H., & Poupyrev, I. (2001, August). Collaboration with tangible augmented reality interfaces. In *HCI International* (Vol. 1, pp. 5-10).

Hürst, W., & Van Wezel, C. (2013). Gesture-based interaction via finger tracking for mobile augmented reality. *Multimedia Tools and Applications*, 62(1), 233-258.

Langlotz, T., Mooslechner, S., Zollmann, S., Degendorfer, C., Reitmayr, G., & Schmalstieg, D. (2007). Sketching up the world: in situ authoring for mobile Augmented Reality. *Personal and ubiquitous computing*, 16(6), 623-630.

Yan, W., Ishii, H., Shimoda, H., & Izumi, M. (2009). A feasible tracking method of augmented reality for supporting fieldwork of nuclear power plant. In *Virtual and Mixed Reality* (pp. 639-646). Springer Berlin Heidelberg.

Ikeda, S., Manabe, Y., & Chihara, K. (2011, January). Augmented reality system for visualizing 3-D region of interest in unknown environment. In *Computer Vision-ACCV 2010 Workshops* (pp. 42-51). Springer Berlin Heidelberg.

Neubert, J., Pretlove, J., & Drummond, T. (2007). Rapidly constructed appearance models for tracking in augmented reality applications. *Machine Vision and Applications*, 23(5), 843-856.

Kapoor, P., Ghufuran, U., Gupta, M., & Agarrwal, A. (2013, April). Marker-less Detection of Virtual Objects using Augmented Reality. In *Proceedings of the Conference on Advances in Communication and Control Systems-2013*. Atlantis Press.

M. Billinghurst, A. Henrysson, (1999). Mobile architectural augmented reality, *Mixed Reality in Architecture*, pp. 93-104.

Castle, R. O., Klein, G., & Murray, D. W. (2011). Wide-area augmented reality using camera tracking and mapping in multiple regions. *Computer Vision and Image Understanding*, 115(6), 854-867.

Saiga, H., Nakamura, Y., Kitamura, Y., & Morita, T. (1993, October). An OCR system for business cards. In Document Analysis and Recognition, 1993., Proceedings of the Second International Conference on (pp. 802-805). IEEE.

Chiou, Y. H., & Lee, H. J. (1997, August). Recognition of Chinese business cards. In Document Analysis and Recognition, 1997., Proceedings of the Fourth International Conference on (Vol. 2, pp. 1028-1032). IEEE.

Hua, G., Liu, Z., Zhang, Z., & Wu, Y. (2006, October). Automatic business card scanning with a camera. In Image Processing, 2006 IEEE International Conference on (pp. 373-376). IEEE.

J. Jäger, (2009). How does it work? Retrieved September 19, from Augmented Business Card:<http://augmentedbusinesscard.net/howdoesitwork.php>.

Fiala, M. (2005, June). ARTag, a fiducial marker system using digital techniques. In Computer Vision and Pattern Recognition, 2005. CVPR 2005. IEEE Computer Society Conference on (Vol. 2, pp. 590-596). IEEE.

Fiala, M., & Roth, G. (2007, August). Magic lens augmented reality: table-top and augmentorium. In ACM SIGGRAPH 2007 posters (p. 152). ACM.

Takacs, G., Chandrasekhar, V., Gelfand, N., Xiong, Y., Chen, W. C., Bismpianni, T., ... & Girod, B. (2008, October). Outdoors augmented reality on mobile phone using loxel-based visual feature organization. In Proceedings of the 1st ACM international conference on Multimedia information retrieval (pp. 427-434). ACM.

Chen, D. M., Tsai, S. S., Vedantham, R., Grzeszczuk, R., & Girod, B. (2009, October). Streaming mobile augmented reality on mobile phones. In Mixed and Augmented Reality, 2009. ISMAR 2009. 8th IEEE International Symposium on (pp. 181-182). IEEE.

Klein, G., & Murray, D. (2009, October). Parallel tracking and mapping on a camera phone. In Mixed and Augmented Reality, 2009. ISMAR 2009. 8th IEEE International Symposium on (pp. 83-86). IEEE.

Wagner, D., Reitmayr, G., Mulloni, A., Drummond, T., & Schmalstieg, D. (2010). Real-time detection and tracking for augmented reality on mobile phones. Visualization and Computer Graphics, IEEE Transactions on, 16(3), 355-368.

Maidi, M., & Preda, M. (2011, November). Markerless tracking for mobile augmented reality. In Signal and Image Processing Applications (ICSIPA), 2011 IEEE International Conference on (pp. 301-306). IEEE.

Bay, H., Ess, A., Tuytelaars, T., & Van Gool, L. (2008). Speeded-up robust features (SURF). Computer vision and image understanding, 110(3), 346-359.

Gartner, G., & Hiller, W. (2009). Impact of restricted display size on spatial knowledge acquisition in the context of pedestrian navigation. In *Location Based Services and TeleCartography II* (pp. 155-166). Springer Berlin Heidelberg.

Ortag, F. (2005). Sprachausgabe vs. Kartendarstellung in der Fußgängernavigation. na.

Krüger, A., Aslan, I., & Zimmer, H. (2004). The effects of mobile pedestrian navigation systems on the concurrent acquisition of route and survey knowledge. In *Mobile Human-Computer Interaction-MobileHCI 2004* (pp. 446-450). Springer Berlin Heidelberg.

Münzer, S., Zimmer, H. D., Schwalm, M., Baus, J., & Aslan, I. (2006). Computer-assisted navigation and the acquisition of route and survey knowledge. *Journal of environmental psychology*, 26(4), 300-308.

Corona, B., & Winter, S. (2001). Guidance of car drivers and pedestrians. Department of Geoinformation, Technical University Vienna, Austria.

Golledge, R. G. (1995). Path selection and route preference in human navigation: A progress report (pp. 207-222). Springer Berlin Heidelberg.

Michon, P. E., & Denis, M. (2001). When and why are visual landmarks used in giving directions?. In *Spatial information theory* (pp. 292-305). Springer Berlin Heidelberg.

Loomis, J., Golledge, R., & Klatzky, R. (1993, June). Personal guidance system for the visually impaired using GPS, GIS, and VR technologies. In *Proc. Conf. on Virtual Reality and Persons with Disabilities* (pp. 17-18).

Petrie, H., Johnson, V., Strothotte, T., Raab, A., Fritz, S., & Michel, R. (1996). MoBIC: Designing a travel aid for blind and elderly people. *Journal of Navigation*, 49(01), 45-52.

Furmanski, C., Azuma, R., & Daily, M. (2002). Augmented-reality visualizations guided by cognition: Perceptual heuristics for combining visible and obscured information. In *Mixed and Augmented Reality, 2002. ISMAR 2002. Proceedings. International Symposium on* (pp. 215-320). IEEE.

Feiner, S., MacIntyre, B., Höllerer, T., & Webster, A. (1997). A touring machine: Prototyping 3D mobile augmented reality systems for exploring the urban environment. *Personal Technologies*, 1(4), 208-217.

Cheverst, K. D., Mitchell, N., Friday, K., & Efstratiou, A. C. (2000). Developing a Context-Aware Electronic Tourist Guide: Some Issues and Experiences. *Computer-Human Interaction (CHI) Letters*, 1-6.

Azuma, R. T. (1999). The challenge of making augmented reality work outdoors. *Mixed reality: Merging real and virtual worlds*, 379-390.

Locate, G. (2002). Global Locate/Fujitsu GL-16000 Indoor GPS chip.

Trimble Navigation Ltd 2002. Trimble MS750 RTK receiver for precise dynamic positioning. <http://www.trimble.com/ms750.html>.

Bahl, P., & Padmanabhan, V. N. (2000). RADAR: An in-building RF-based user location and tracking system. In INFOCOM 2000. Nineteenth Annual Joint Conference of the IEEE Computer and Communications Societies. Proceedings. IEEE (Vol. 2, pp. 775-784). Ieee.

Ekahau 2002. Location in wireless networks. <http://www.ekahau.com>.

Radoczky, V. (2004). Literature review and analysis about various multimedia presentation forms. Internal report in Vienna University of Technology.

Gartner, G., & Radoczky, V. (2005). Schematic vs. Topographic Maps in Pedestrian Navigation: How Much Map Detail is Necessary to Support Wayfinding. In AAAI Spring Symposium: Reasoning with Mental and External Diagrams: Computational Modeling and Spatial Assistance (pp. 41-47).

Michon, P. E., & Denis, M. (2001). When and why are visual landmarks used in giving directions?. In Spatial information theory (pp. 292-305). Springer Berlin Heidelberg.

Elias, B., & Paelke, V. (2008). User-centered design of landmark visualizations. In Map-based mobile services (pp. 33-56). Springer Berlin Heidelberg.