## **Research Review** 2017

# Cyber Affordance Visualization in Augmented Reality (CAVIAR)

Josh Hammerstein, Research Team Lead Jeff Mattson, Deputy Director Cyber Workforce Development Directorate

Carnegie Mellon University Software Engineering Institute Cyber Affordance Visualization in Augmented Reality © 2017 Carnegie Mellon University [DISTRIBUTION STATEMENT A] This material has been approved for public release and unlimited distribution.

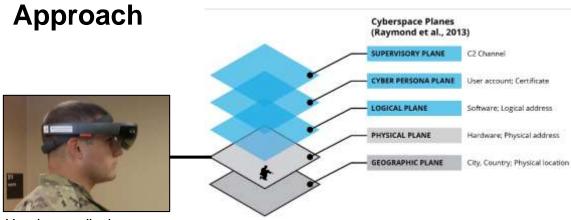
## **Problem**

- Cyberspace is intertwined with the physical warfighting domains
- How can we enable soldiers to consider cyber effects in their tactical decisions?





Carnegie Mellon University Software Engineering Institute Cyber Affordance Visualization in Augmented Reality © 2017 Carnegie Mellon University [DISTRIBUTION STATEMENT A] This material has been approved for public release and unlimited distribution.





Natural view



View with Cyber Affordances

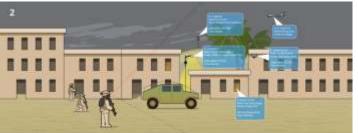
Head-worn display

- Create *cyber affordances* to visualize intersections of cyber and physical domains
- Present using Augmented Reality



## **Natural View**

Soldiers navigate through an urban area in search of a person of interest. However, they are unaware of the cyber terrain in their vicinity.



#### View with Cyber Affordances

Cyber affordances make the soldiers aware of the cyber terrain in their immediate surroundings and of the potential cyber effects that can be deployed. The cyber affordances show that the person of interest is located in one of the buildings and that there is a power substation nearby.

# 

## **Call For Cyber Effects**

The soldiers call in a cyber effect against the power substation to disable lighting in the area so that they can enter the building under the cover of darkness.

#### Carnegie Mellon University Software Engineering Institute

Cyber Affordance Visualization in Augmented Reality © 2017 Carnegie Mellon University

# **Solution: Initial Prototype**



Dynamically visualize cyber terrain within one's immediate surroundings

- Microsoft HoloLens
- Unity Application

## **Initial Findings**

- HoloLens intended for indoor use
- Limited computing resources
  - 2 GB RAM
  - 64 GB Storage
  - 1.04 GHz CPU

Cyber Affordance Visualization in Augmented Reality © 2017 Carnegie Mellon University

# **Solution: Advanced Prototype**



Microsoft HoloLens Augmented Reality Display

#### Inertial Measurement Unit (IMU)

Provides ground-truth orientation for user's head

MSI Gaming Backpack Fuses tracking data from IMU, GNSS, HoloLens Hosts Unity 3D Scene Hosts CAVIAR Server

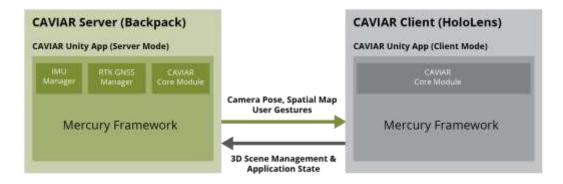
Piksi Multi RTK GNSS

Adds centimeter-accurate GNSS to HoloLens

Partnered with Dr. Steve Feiner at Columbia University's Computer Graphics and User Interfaces Lab

- Real-Time Kinematic GNSS for outdoor use
- Add more compute resources
  - server MSI Gaming Backpack
  - client HoloLens
- Additional IMU needed for server

# Artifacts



**CAVIAR** Application & Software Architecture

- Server
  - Fuse tracking data from GNSS, IMU
  - Prepare Scenes
- Client
  - Displays scenes prepared by server

# **Findings**



Army 782<sup>nd</sup> MI BN Demo & Focus Group

- More near-term use for support vs. maneuver forces
- Far-field visualizations
- RF/EM visualization—display signal strength
- Remote assistance—guide forces to cyber targets
- Helmet mount vs. visor
- Incorporate non-cyber uses (navigation, battle command, fires, targeting, etc.)

## **Future Work**



- Eliminate the need for extra equipment
  - Gaming backpack
  - External IMU
- Dealing with GNSS signal loss
- Mobile display for other uses
- Address data ingestion

# **Contact Information**

## Presenter / Point(s) of Contact

Josh Hammerstein Research Lead, Cyber Workforce Development

## Contributors

Jeff Mattson Deputy Director, Cyber Workforce Development

Email: info@sei.cmu.edu

Copyright 2017 Carnegie Mellon University. All Rights Reserved.

This material is based upon work funded and supported by the Department of Defense under Contract No. FA8702-15-D-0002 with Carnegie Mellon University for the operation of the Software Engineering Institute, a federally funded research and development center.

The view, opinions, and/or findings contained in this material are those of the author(s) and should not be construed as an official Government position, policy, or decision, unless designated by other documentation.

NO WARRANTY. THIS CARNEGIE MELLON UNIVERSITY AND SOFTWARE ENGINEERING INSTITUTE MATERIAL IS FURNISHED ON AN "AS-IS" BASIS. CARNEGIE MELLON UNIVERSITY MAKES NO WARRANTIES OF ANY KIND, EITHER EXPRESSED OR IMPLIED, AS TO ANY MATTER INCLUDING, BUT NOT LIMITED TO, WARRANTY OF FITNESS FOR PURPOSE OR MERCHANTABILITY, EXCLUSIVITY, OR RESULTS OBTAINED FROM USE OF THE MATERIAL. CARNEGIE MELLON UNIVERSITY DOES NOT MAKE ANY WARRANTY OF ANY KIND WITH RESPECT TO FREEDOM FROM PATENT, TRADEMARK, OR COPYRIGHT INFRINGEMENT.

[DISTRIBUTION STATEMENT A] This material has been approved for public release and unlimited distribution. Please see Copyright notice for non-US Government use and distribution.

This material may be reproduced in its entirety, without modification, and freely distributed in written or electronic form without requesting formal permission. Permission is required for any other use. Requests for permission should be directed to the Software Engineering Institute at permission@sei.cmu.edu.

Carnegie Mellon<sup>®</sup> is registered in the U.S. Patent and Trademark Office by Carnegie Mellon University.

DM17-0772