Cutting-edge

VR/AR Display Technologies
Part II: Optics

Kaan Akşit

IEEE VR 2018
REUTLINGEN

18 Mar 2018

NVIDIA

https://vrdisplays.github.io/ieeevr2018/

Today

HTC Vive (2016)

Daqri (2017)

Google Cardboard (2016)

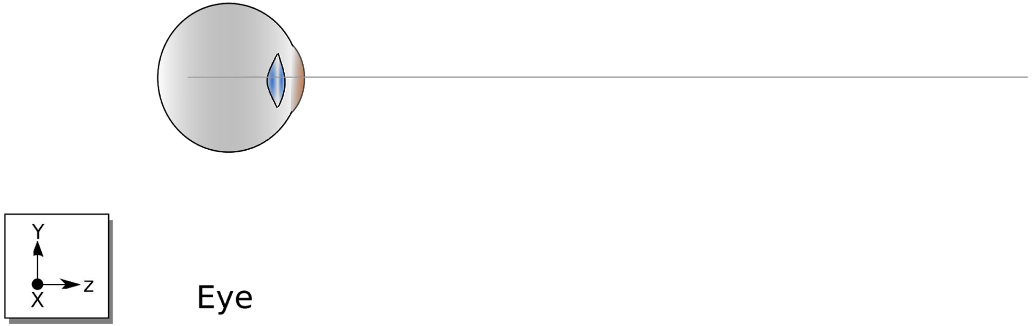
Microsoft Hololens (2017)

Real Max (2018)

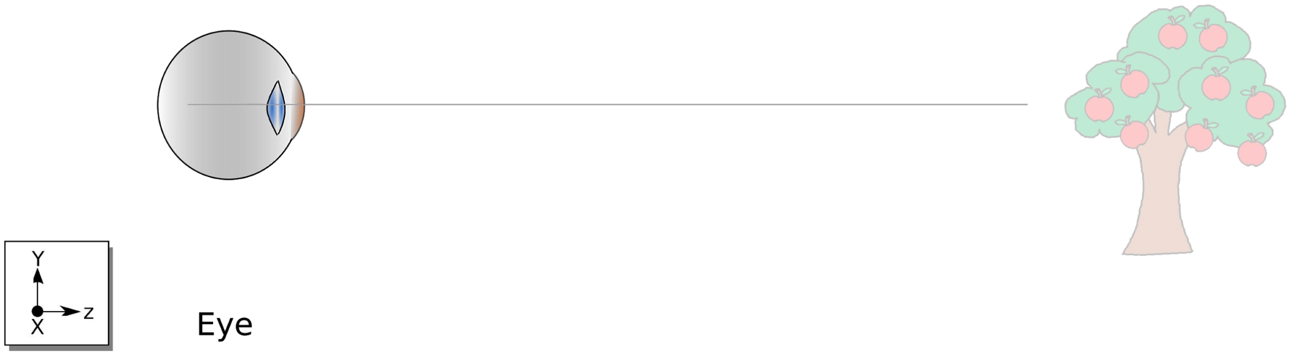
Kopin (2018)

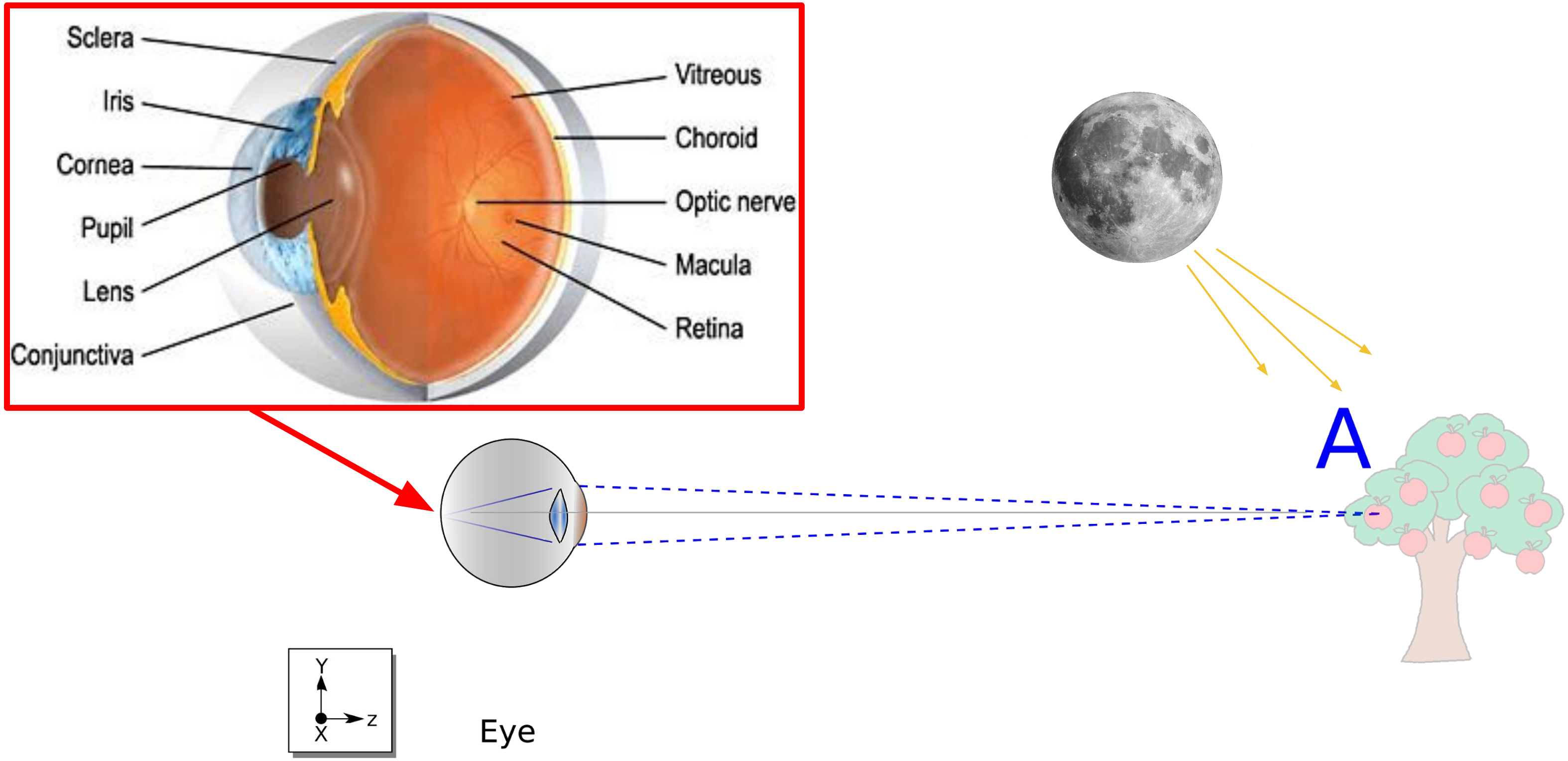

Intel (2018)

How do they work?



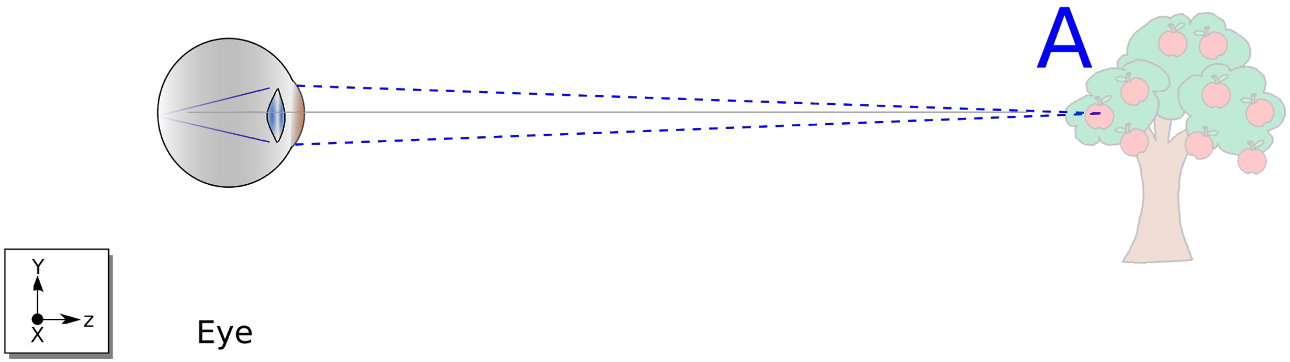
Eye


Y
z
X
Eye

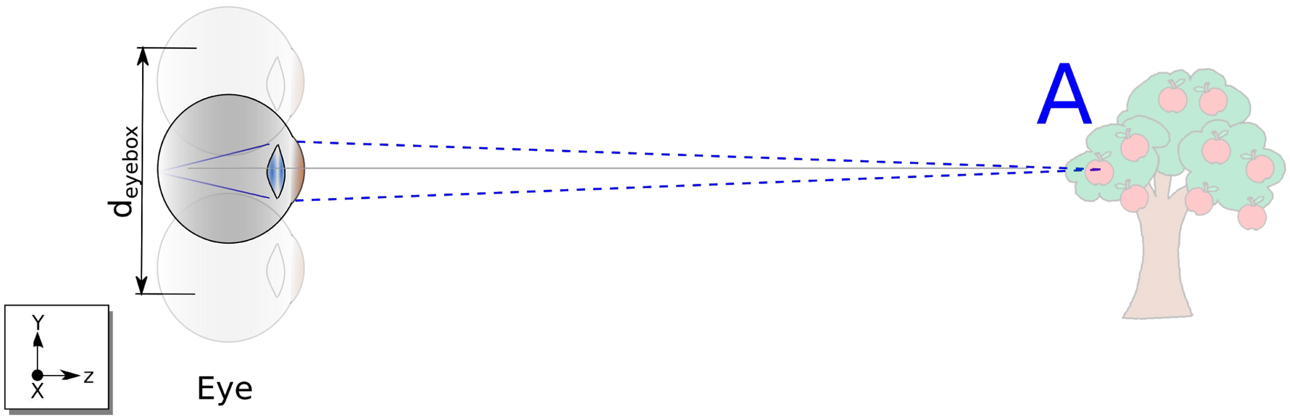


Real life is high dynamic range!

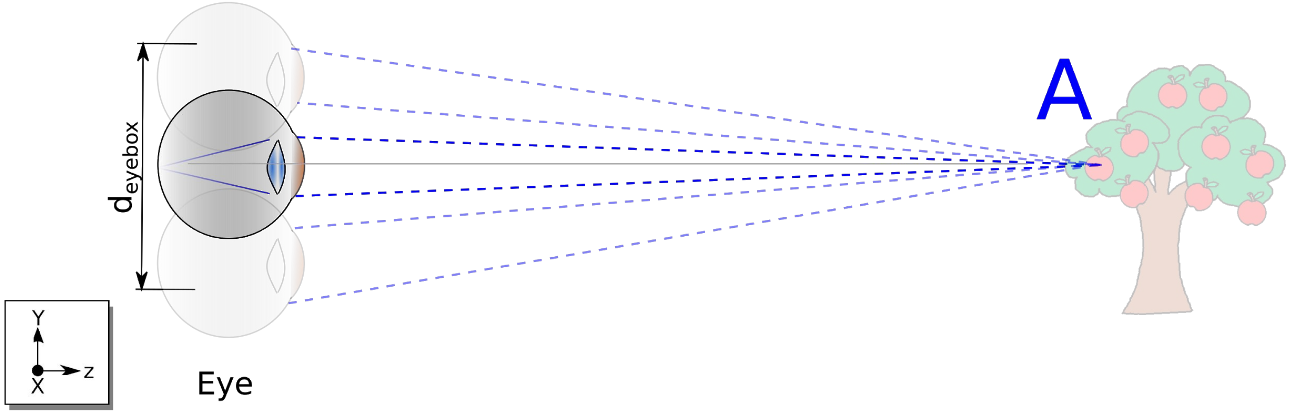
Reinhard, Erik, et al. *High dynamic range imaging: acquisition, display, and image-based lighting*. Morgan Kaufmann, 2010.


A
Y
Z
X
Eye

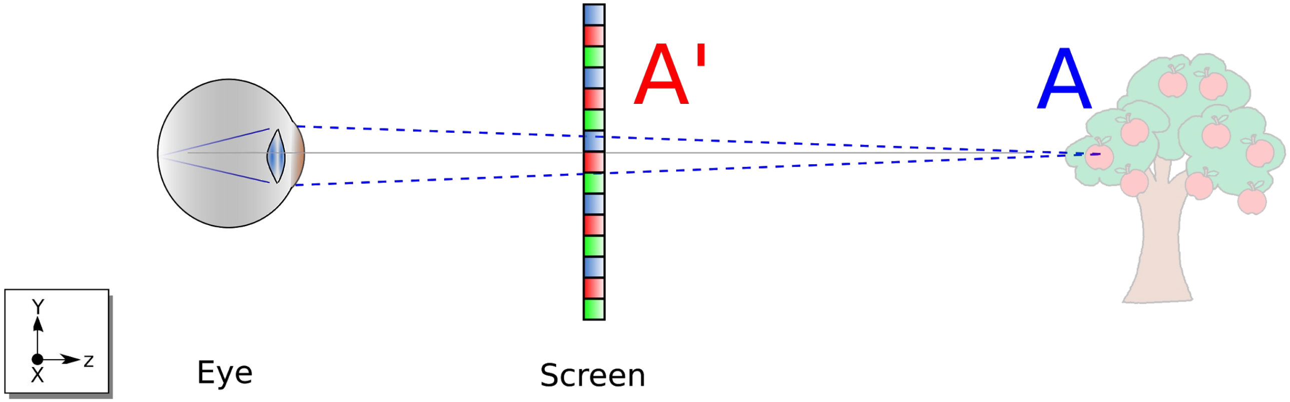
Real life has infinite eyebox/viewing zone!

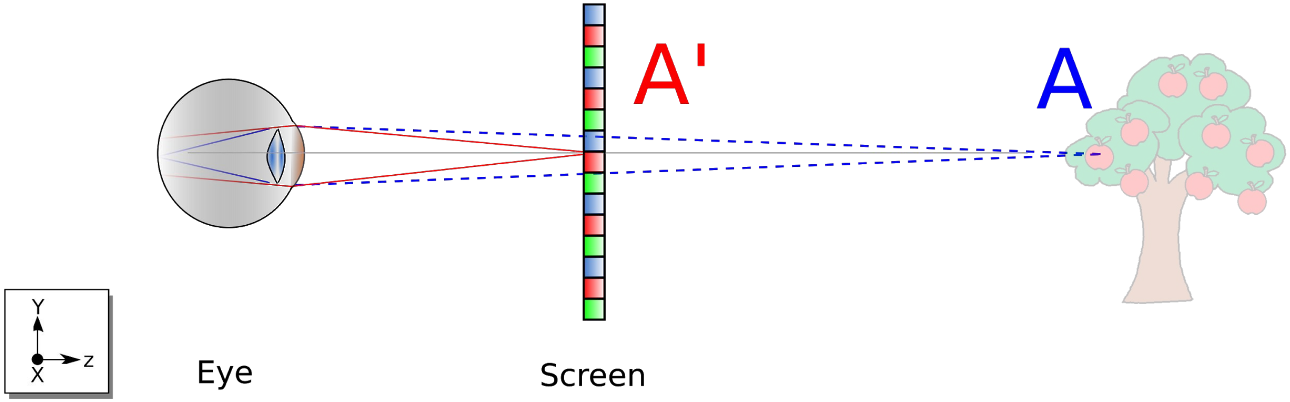


Real life is 4D Light Fields



Levoy, Marc, and Pat Hanrahan. "Light field rendering." *Proceedings of the 23rd annual conference on Computer graphics and interactive techniques*. ACM, 1996.


A'
A
Y
Z
X
Eye
Screen


A'
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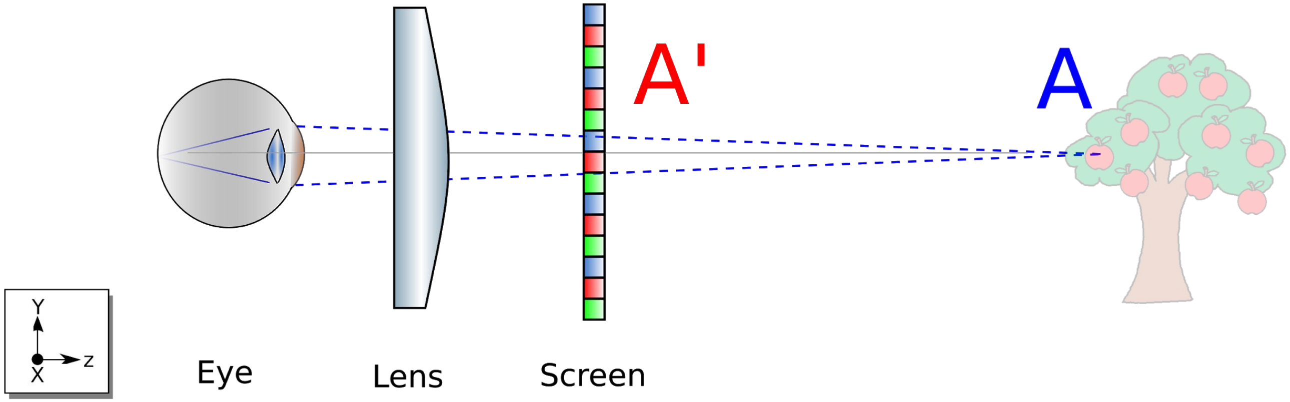
Eye
Screen


A'
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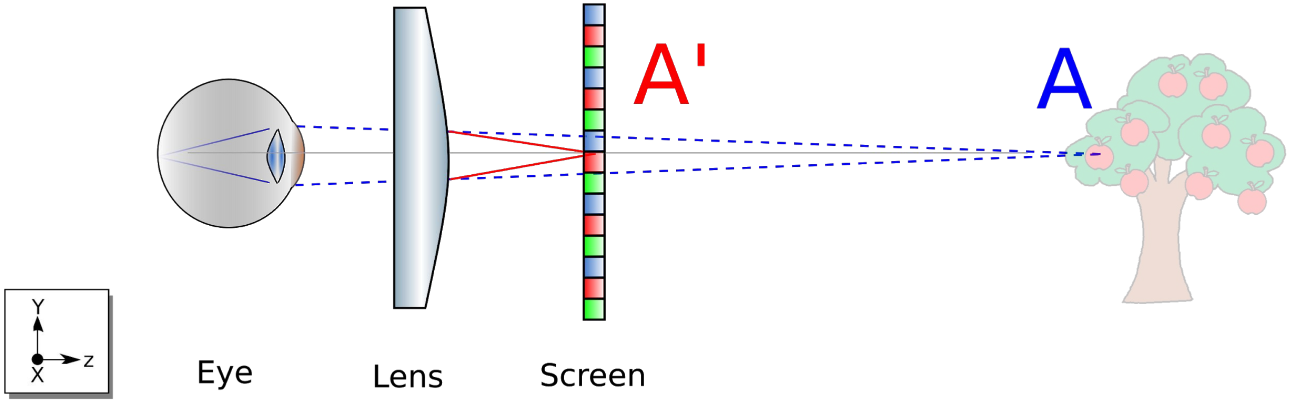
Eye
Lens
Screen



A'
A
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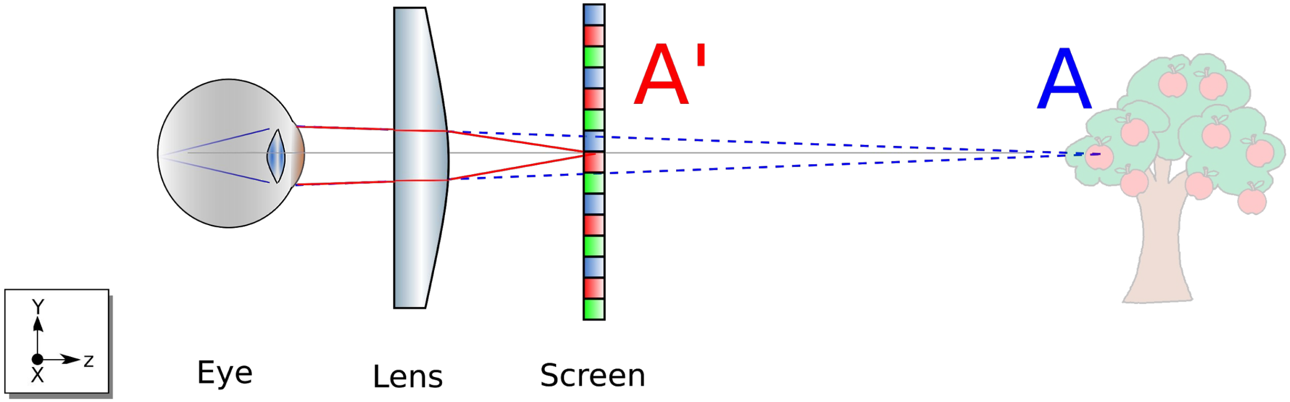
Eye
Lens
Screen



A'
A
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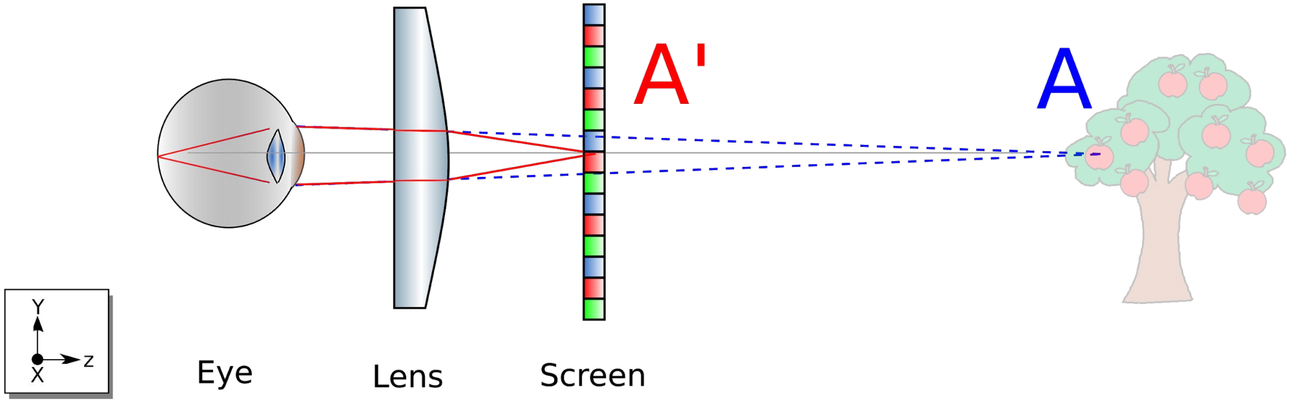
Eye
Lens
Screen



A'
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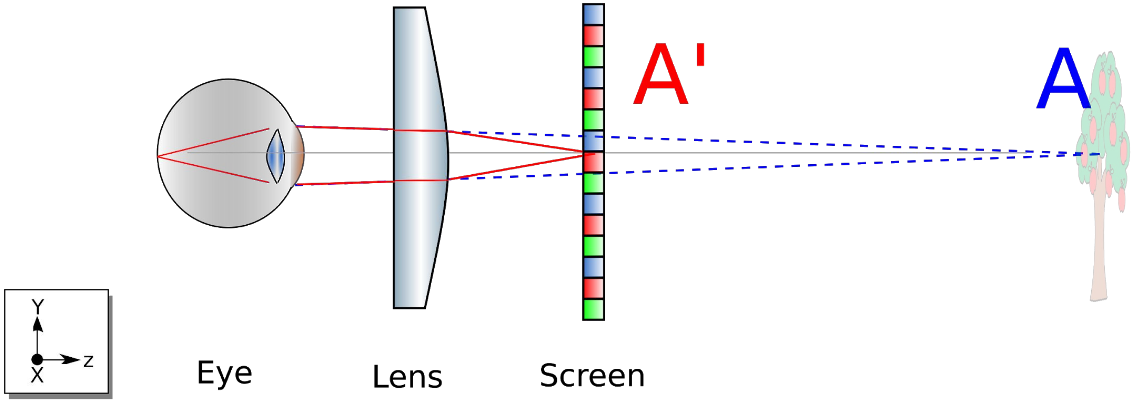
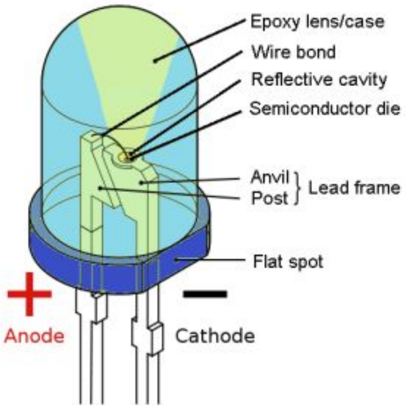
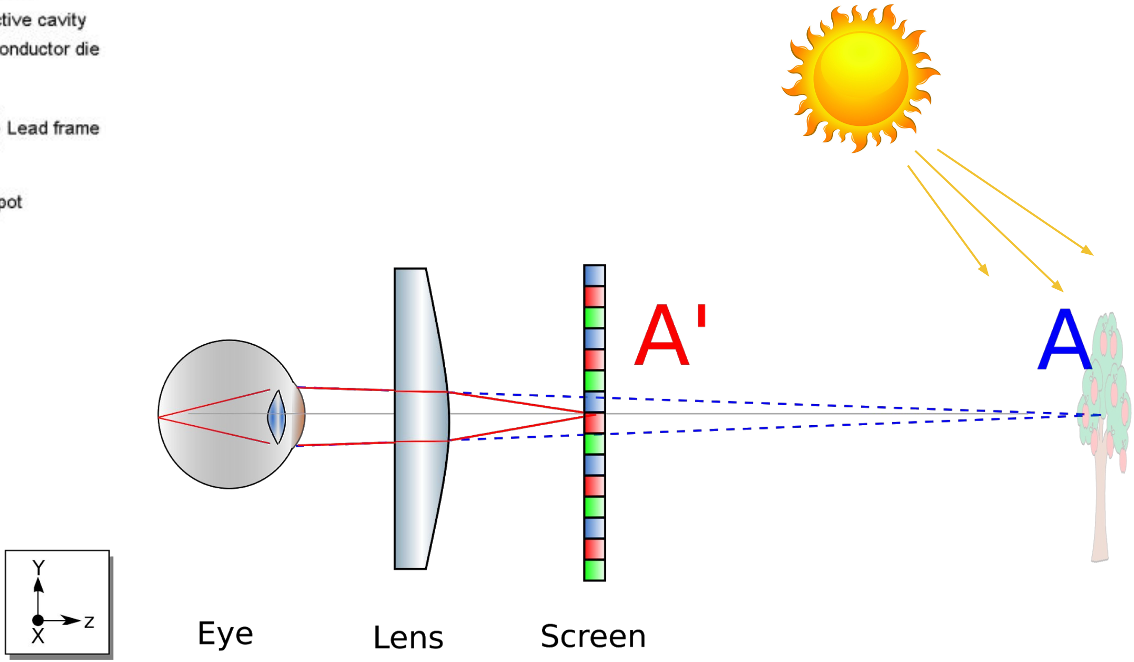
Y
Z
X
Eye
Lens
Screen

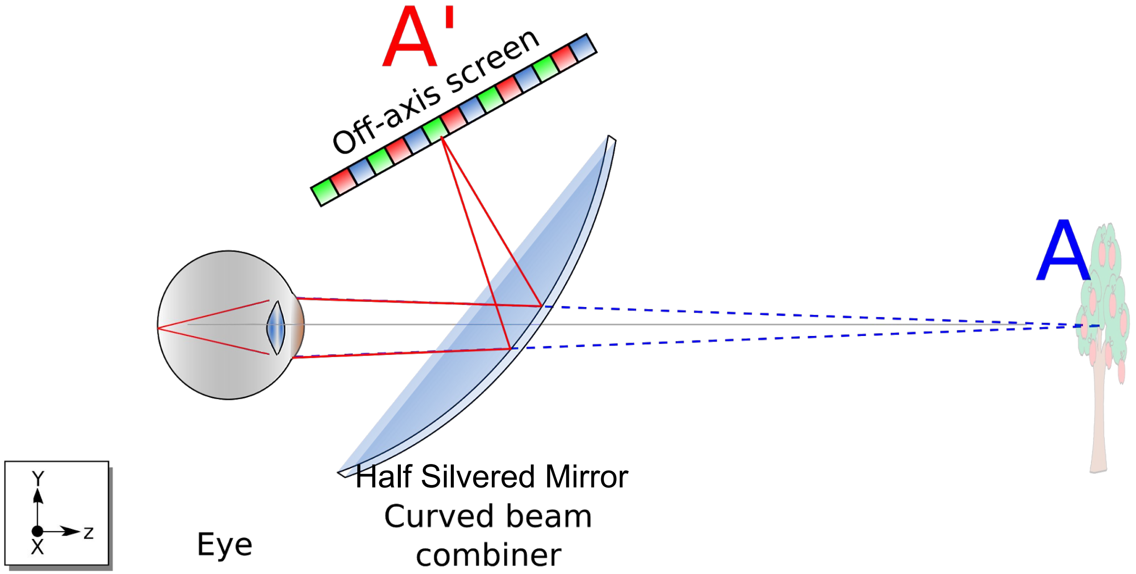
Current virtual reality near eye displays does not support different optical depth levels!





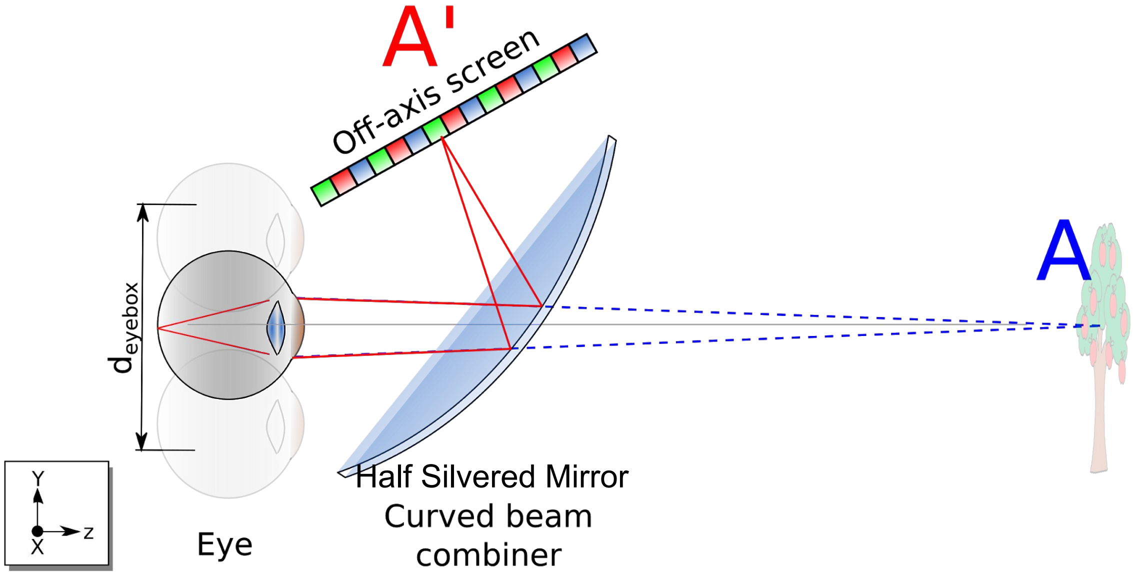


Current virtual reality near eye displays can not generate all the colors and can not support all brightness levels.



Pinhas Gilboa. 1991. Designing the right visor. In Medical Imaging. International Society for Optics and Photonics.

Current generation of augmented reality near eye displays can not generate wide eyebox as in the case of virtual reality near eye displays.



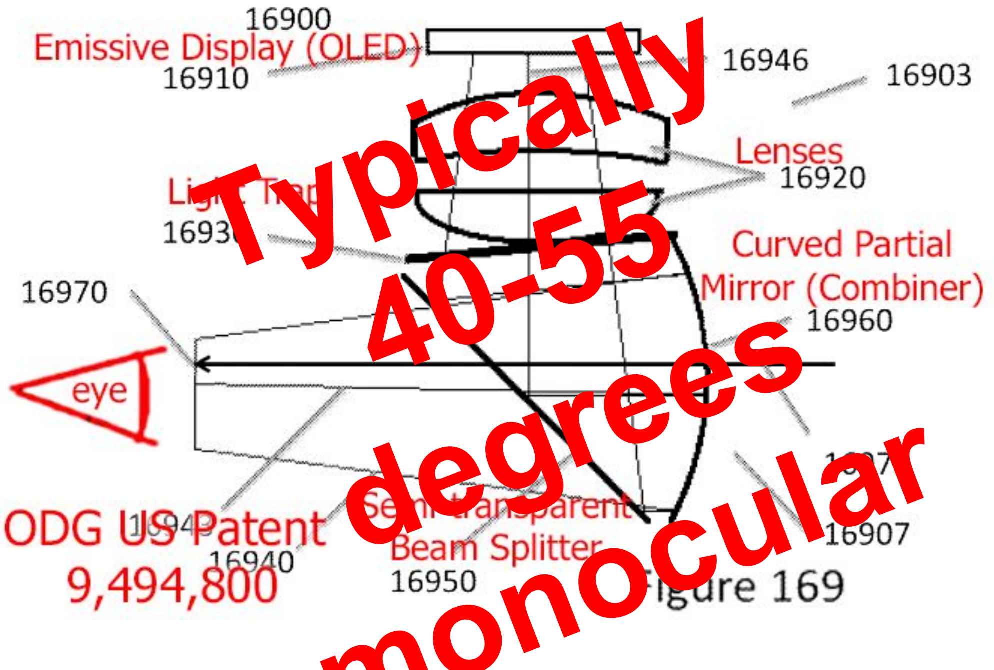
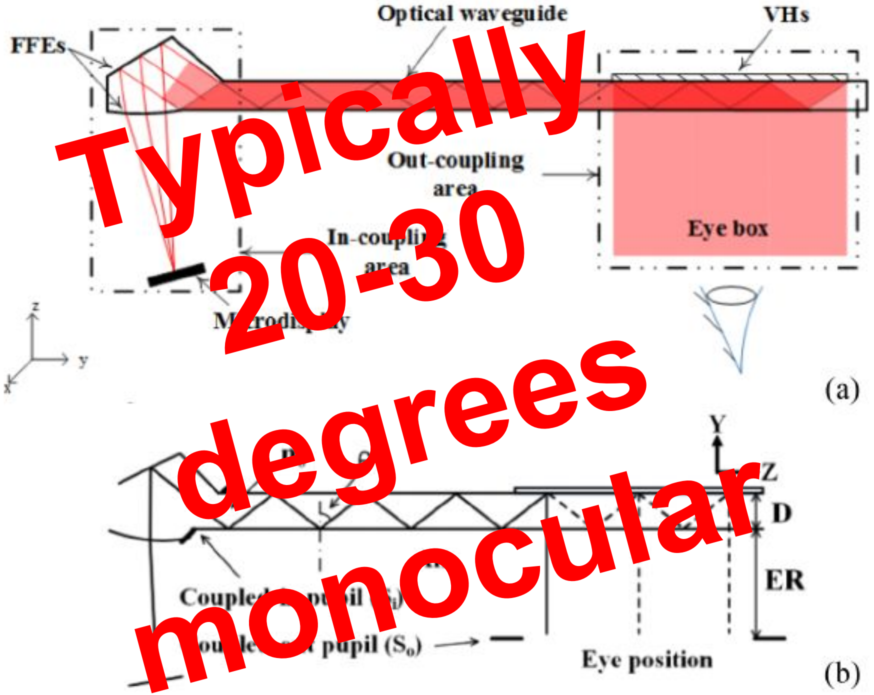


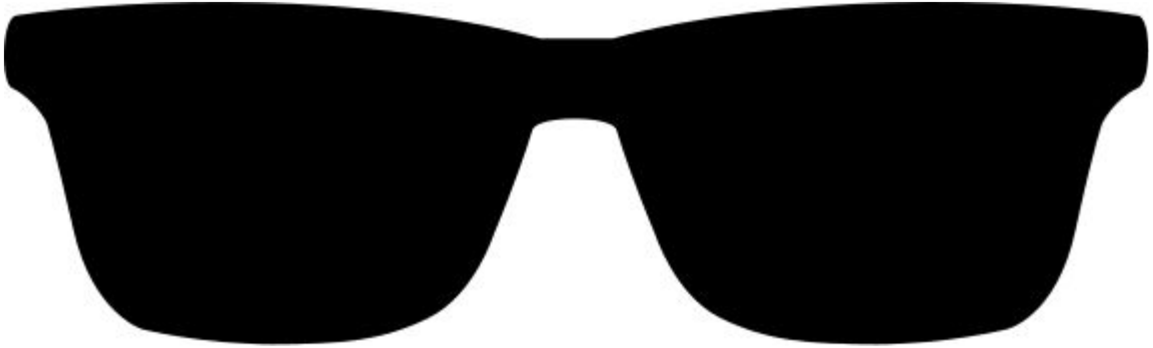
Image from
http://www.kguttag.com/2017/03/03/near-eye-bird-bath-optics-pros-and-cons-and-immys-different-approach/



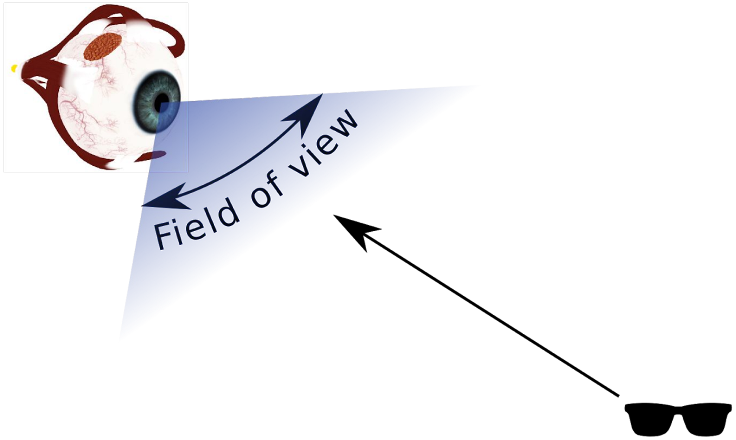
Han, Jian, et al. Optics express 23.3 (2015).

Current augmented reality near eye displays can not generate wide field of view.

Challenges?

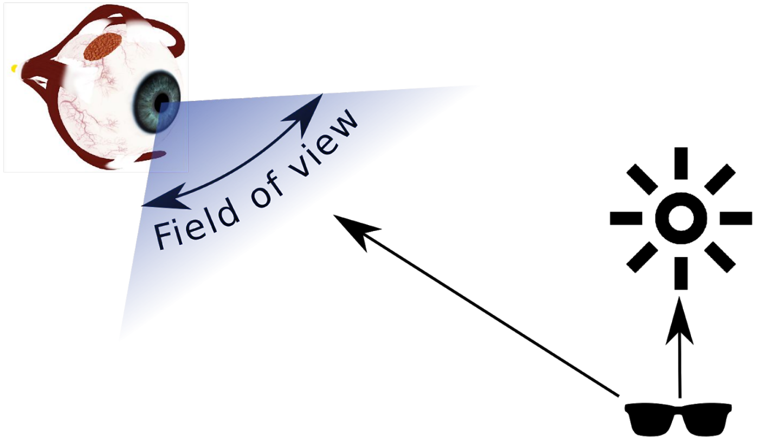


[Kramida, Gregory. IEEE transactions on visualization and computer graphics (2016),
Hua, Hong. Proceedings of the IEEE (2017)]

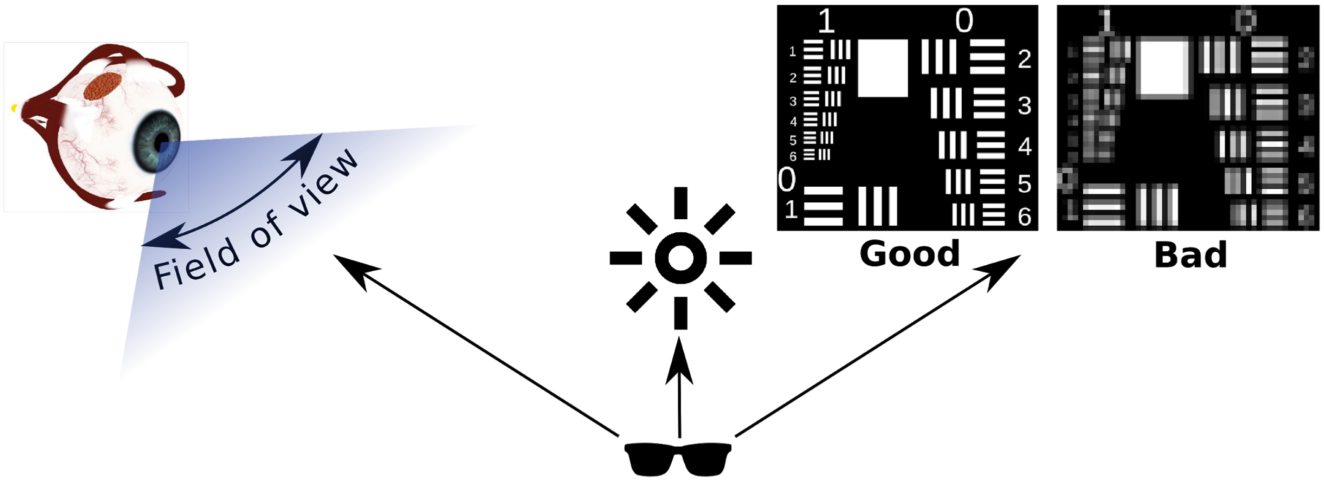


190 degrees of binocular field of view

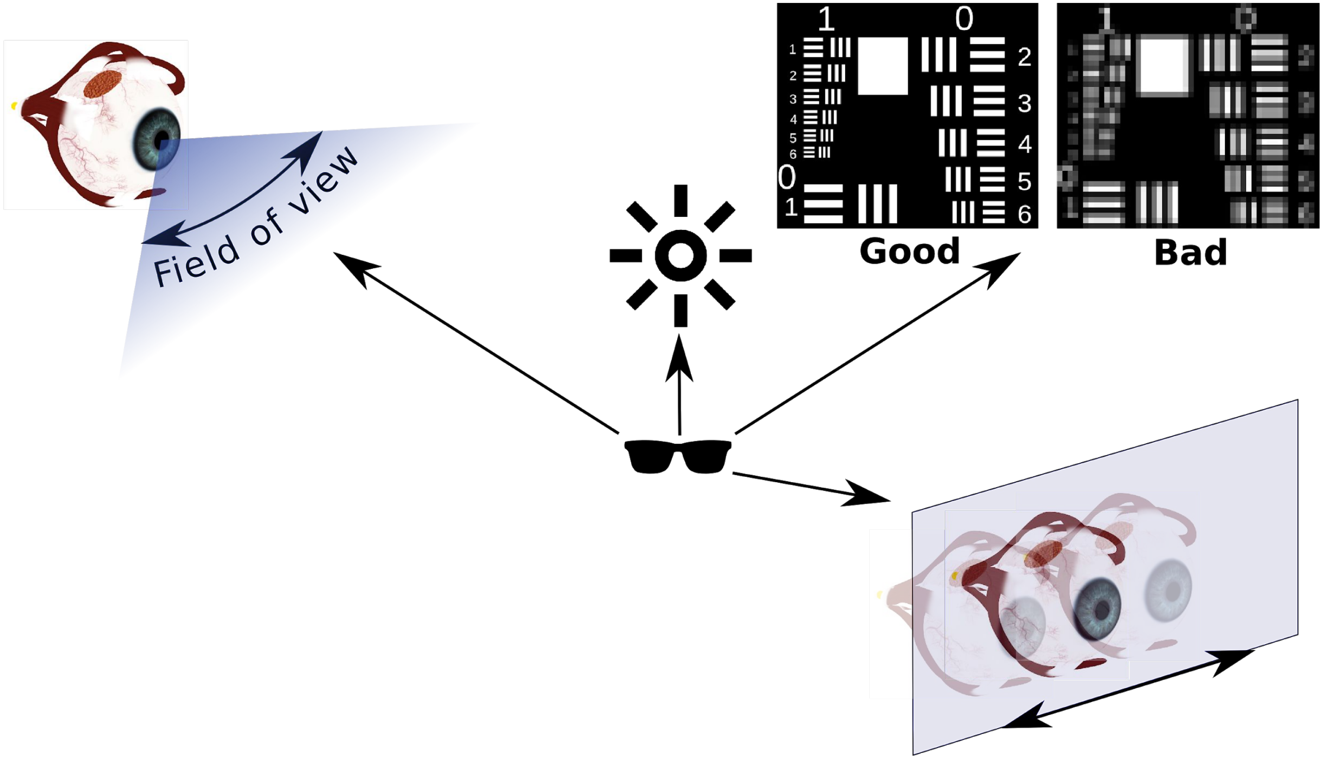
Paul Webb. 1964. Bioastronautics data book. (1964).



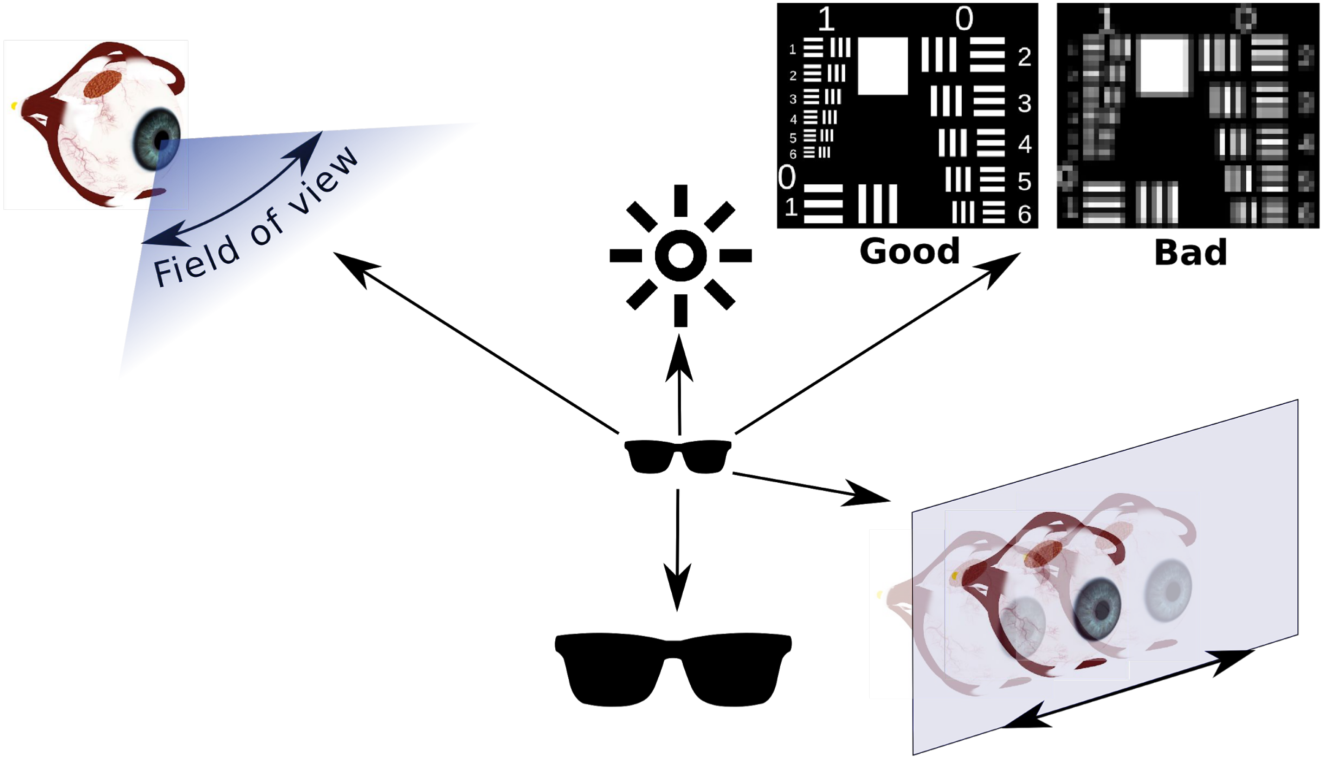
The human visual system can adapt from ~10^-6 cd/m^2 to ~10^6 cd/m^2. It has an unique color perception.



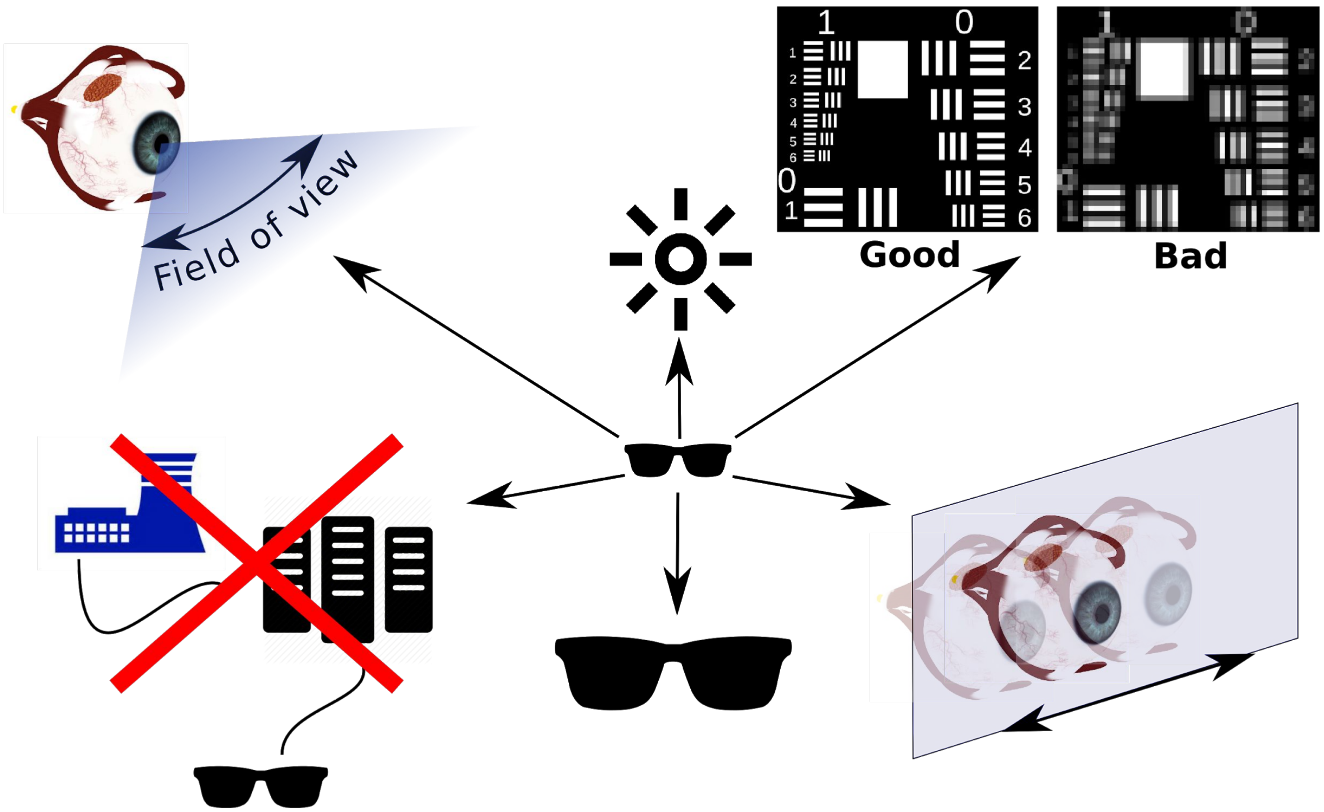
The human visual system has 20/20 visual acuity, 1 arcmin of resolution.



A large eyebox is needed in front of an eye, typically 20 mm x 20 mm.

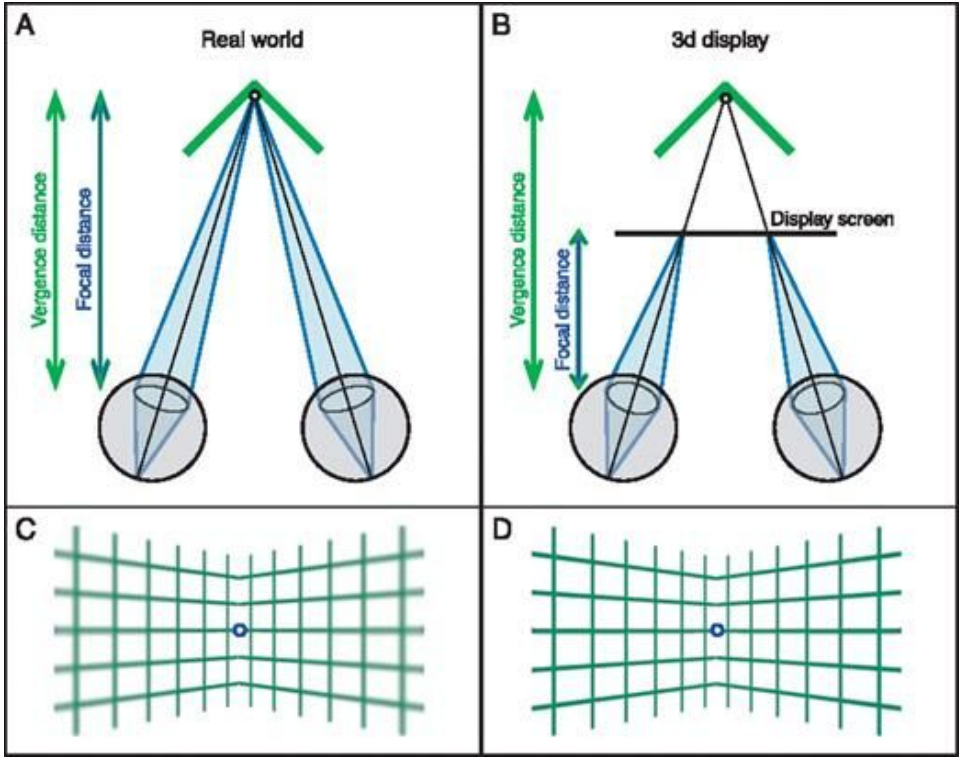


Slim form factor



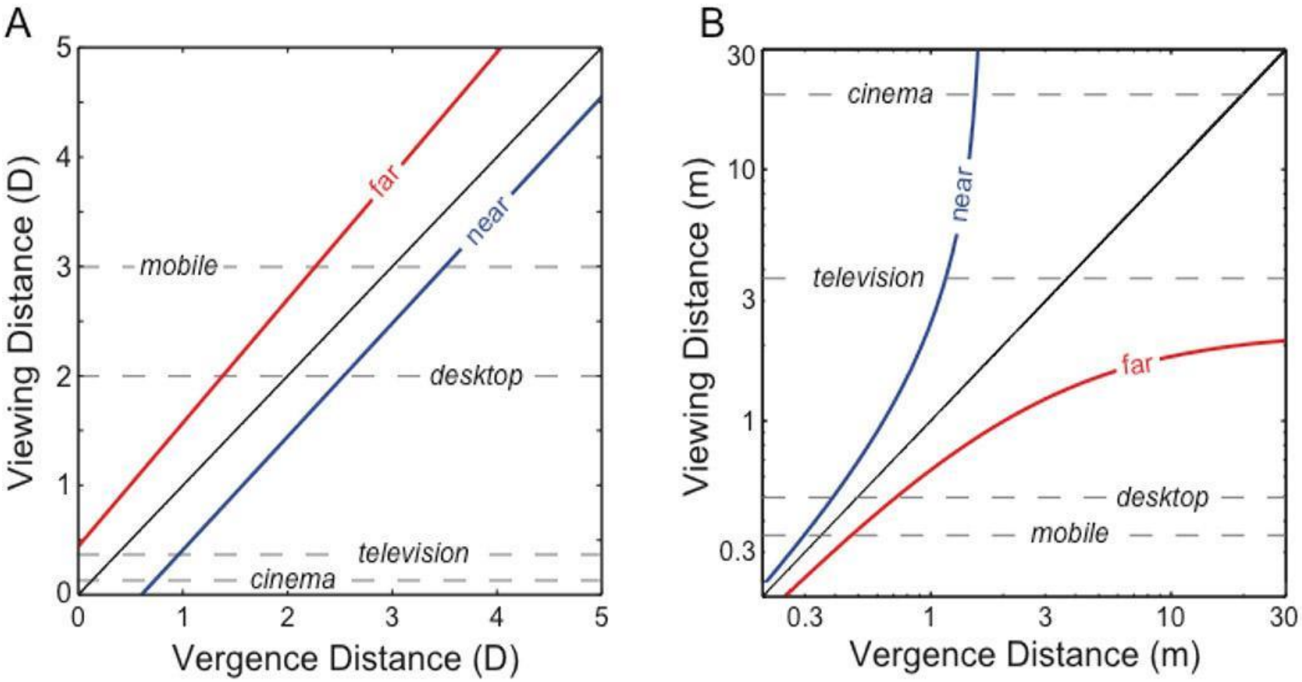
A typical smartphone has 5.45 Wh energy with an 1.7Ghz Quad-Core ARM Cortex-A53 CPU.

Accommodation - Vergence Conflict



[Hoffman, David M., et al. Journal of vision 8.3 (2008): 33-33.]

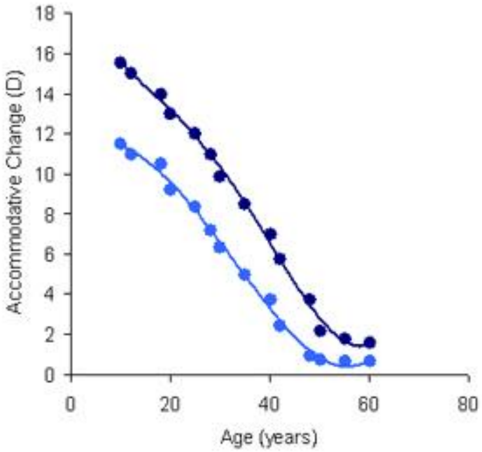
Zone of Comfort



[T. Shibata, et al *Journal of vision* (2011)]

Presbyopia

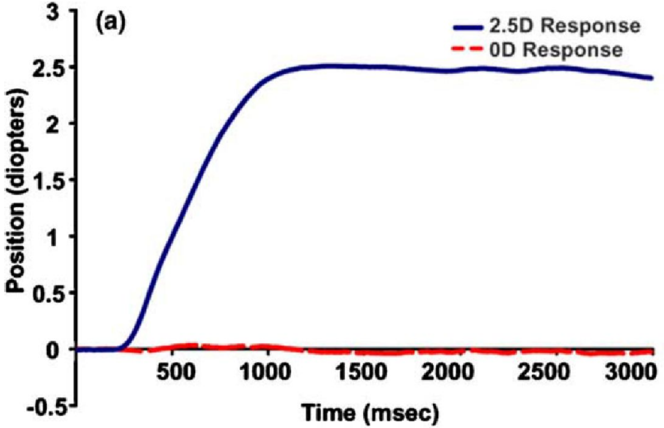
- As we age, our focal adaptation weakens
- For those advanced in age, having fixed focus in VR can be good if it is the right focus
- Not so for optical see-through AR: when the real world needs to be corrected



http://www.cvs.rochester.edu/yoonlab/research/pa.html
http://eyeglasses-asheville.com

Accommodation response

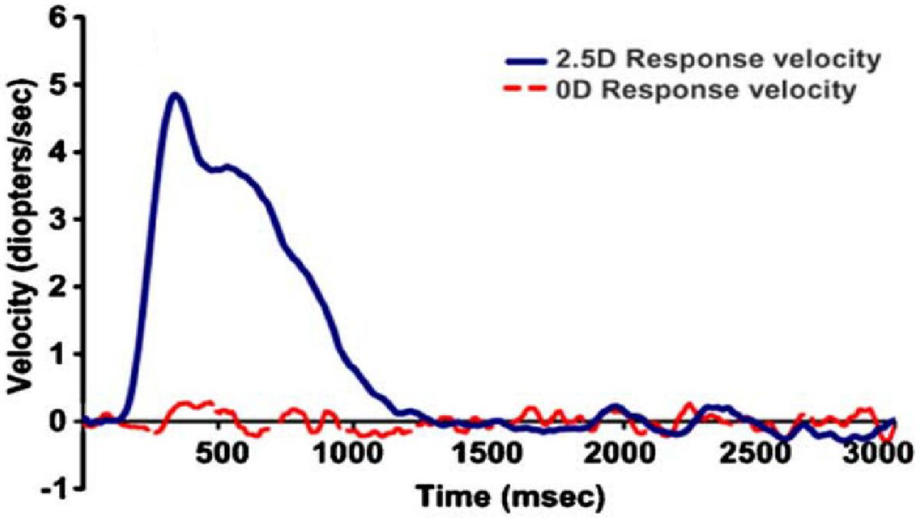
- Step change of fixated object depth
  - Smooth and steady accommodation increase
    - up to 1 second to achieve the full accommodation state
    - ~300 ms latency



[Bharadwaj and Schor, Vision Research 2004]

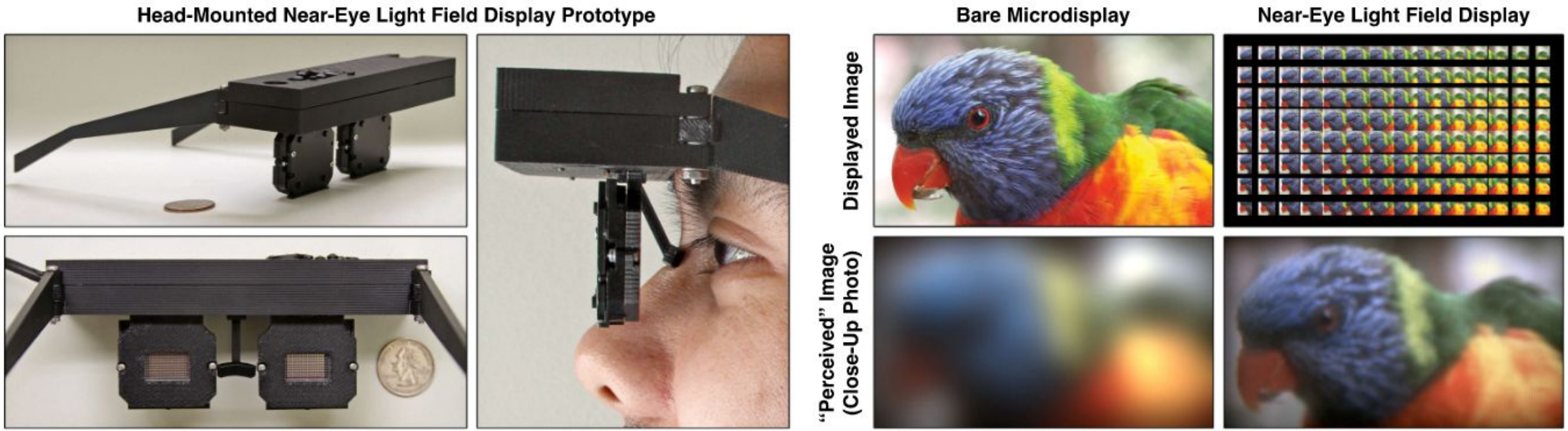
Accommodation Velocity

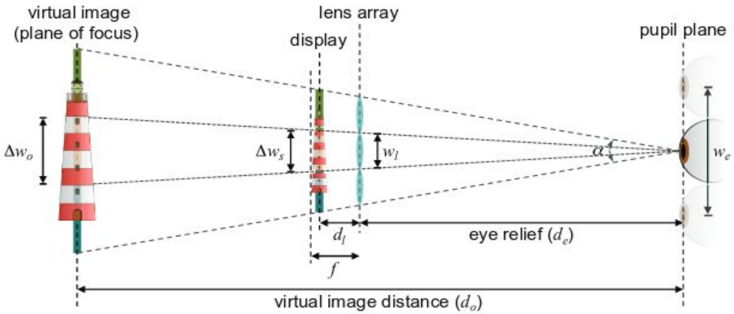
- Smooth changes in the accommodation velocity
  - Asymmetry in the rising and the falling portions of the velocity curve
  - The rising portion of the curve much steeper than the falling portion.



[Bharadwaj and Schor, Vision Research 2004]

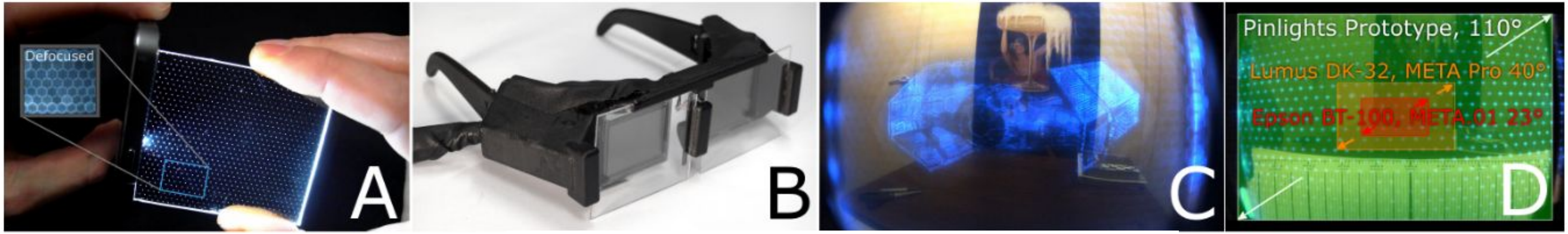
Nvidia’s near eye displays

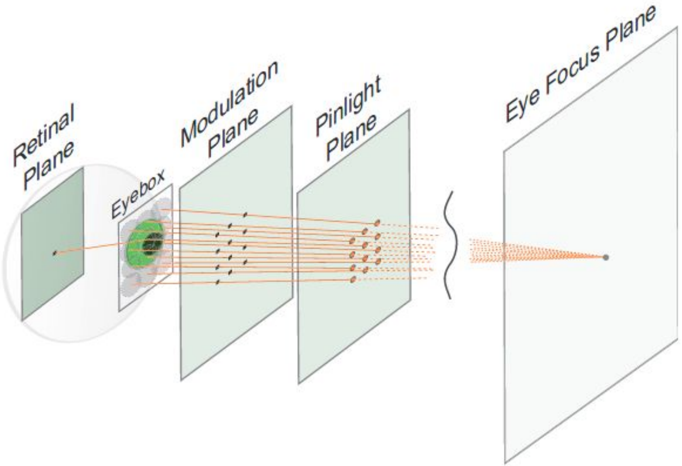




Microlens displays

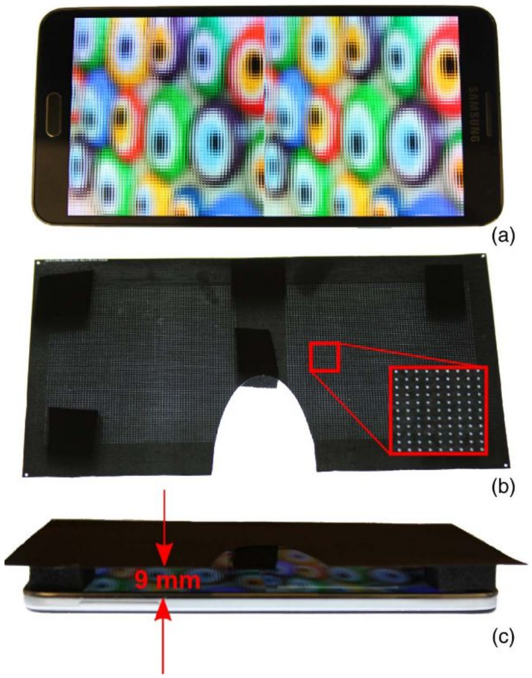
[Lanman and Luebke *ACM SIGGRAPH ASIA* 2013]

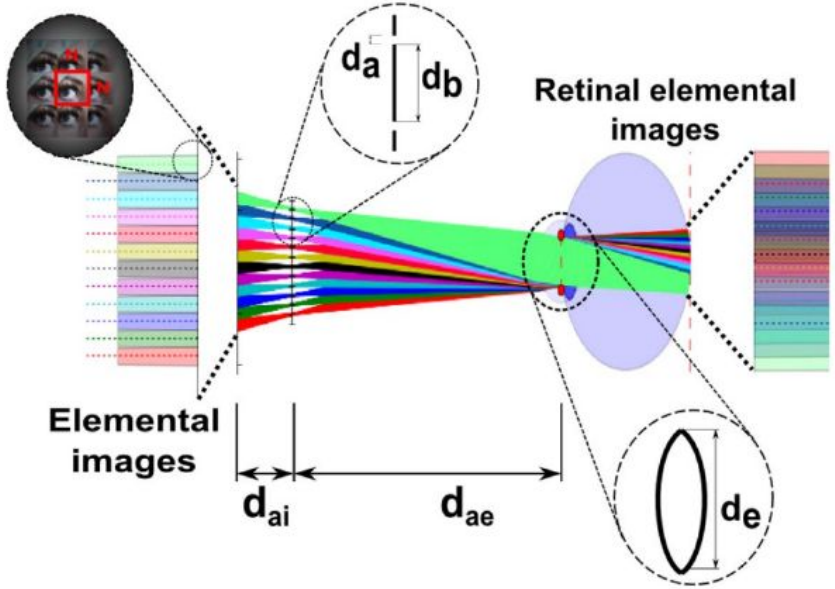




Pinlight displays

[Maimone et al. *ACM SIGGRAPH 2014]*

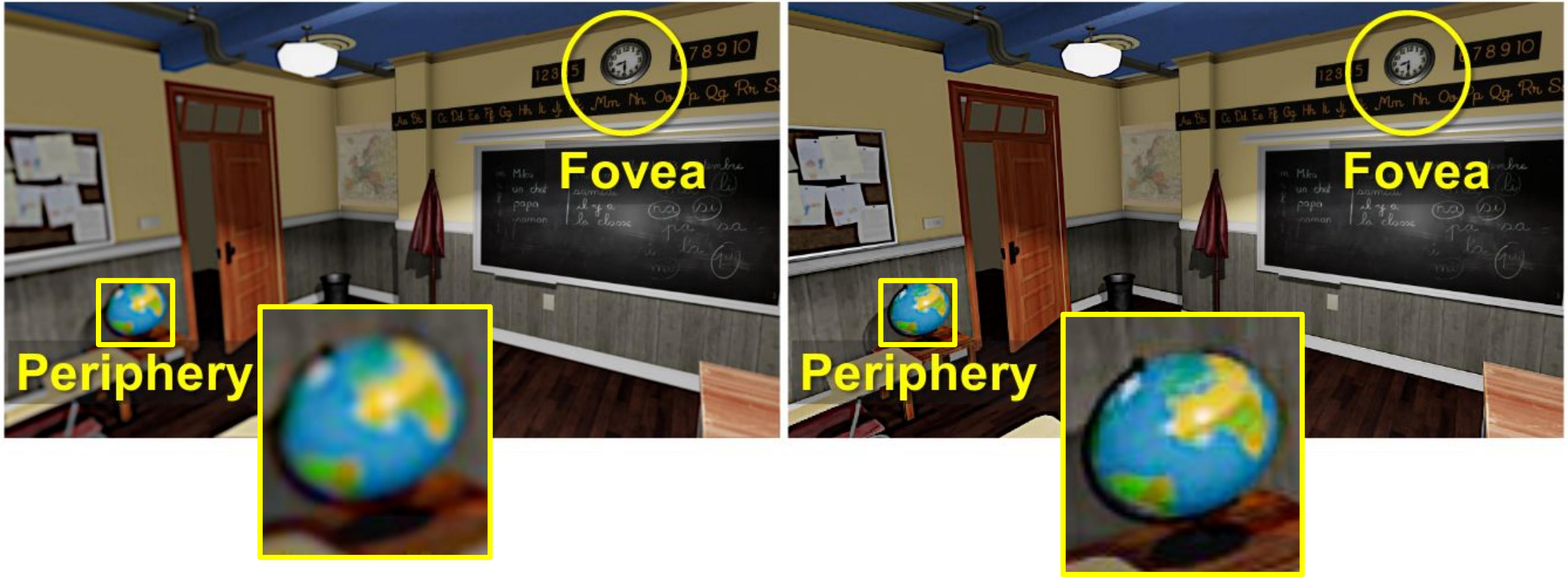




Pinhole displays

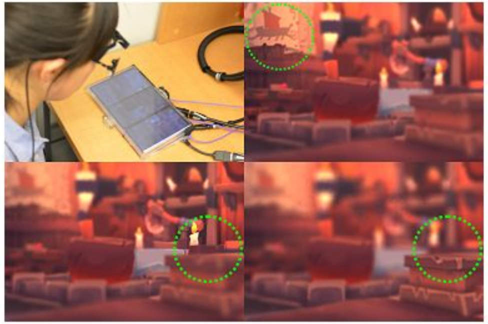
[Kaan Akşit et al. *Applied optics, 2015*]

NEED GAZE AWARE RENDERING



Patney et al."Perceptually-based foveated virtual reality." In *ACM SIGGRAPH 2016 Emerging Technologies*, p. 17. ACM, 2016.

Perceptually-Guided Foveation for Light Field Displays



A variety of applications such as virtual reality and immersive cinema require high image quality, low rendering latency, and consistent depth cues. 4D light field displays support focus accommodation, but are more costly to render than 2D images, resulting in higher latency. The human visual system can resolve higher spatial frequencies in the fovea than in the periphery. This property has been harnessed by recent 2D foveated rendering methods to reduce computation cost while maintaining perceptual quality. Inspired by this, we present foveated 4D light fields by investigating their effects on 3D depth perception. Based on our psychophysical experiments and theoretical analysis on visual and display bandwidths, we formulate a content-adaptive importance model in the 4D ray space. We verify our method by building a prototype light field display that can render only 16%-30% rays without compromising perceptual quality.

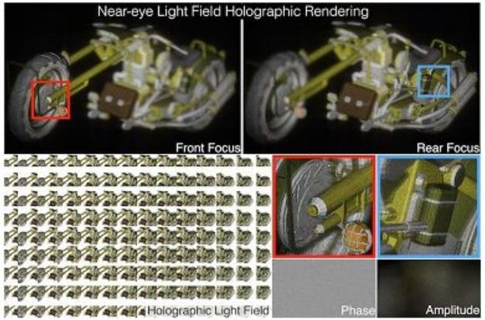
Authors: Qi Sun (Stony Brook University & NVIDIA)
Fu-Chung Huang
Joohwan Kim
Li-Yi Wei (University of Hong Kong)
David Luebke
Arie Kaufman (Stony Brook University)

Publication Date: Monday, November 27, 2017

Published in: ACM SIGGRAPH ASIA 2017

[Qi et al., *ACM SIGGRAPH 2017]*

Near-eye Light Field Holographic Rendering with Spherical Waves for Wide Field of View Interactive 3D Computer Graphics



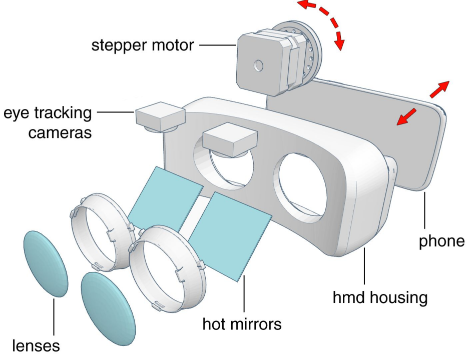
Holograms have high resolution and great depth of field allowing the eye to view a scene much like seeing through a virtual window. Unfortunately, computer generated holography (CGH) does not deliver the same promise due to hardware limitations under plane wave illumination and large computational cost. Light field displays have been popular due to their capability to provide continuous focus cue. However, light field displays suffer from the trade offs between spatial and angular resolution, and do not model diffraction. We present a light field based CGH rendering pipeline allowing for reproduction of high-definition 3D scenes with continuous depth and support of intra-pupil view dependent occlusion. Our rendering accurately accounts for diffraction and supports various types of reference illumination for holograms. We prevent under- and over-sampling and geometric clipping suffered in previous work. We also implement point-based methods with Fresnel integration that are orders of magnitude faster than the state of art, achieving interactive volumetric 3D graphics. To verify our computational results, we build a see-through near-eye color display prototype with CGH that enables co-modulation of both amplitude and phase. We show that our rendering accurately models the spherical illumination introduced by the eye piece and produces the desired 3D imaginary at designated depth. We also derive aliasing, theoretical resolution limits, depth of field, and other design trade-off space for near-eye CGH.

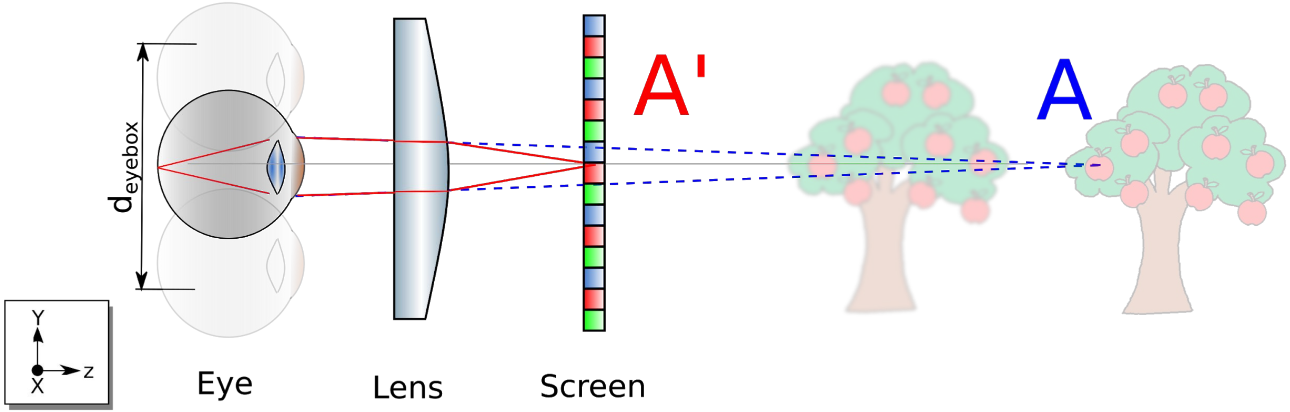
Authors: Liang Shi (NVIDIA & MIT CSAIL)
Fu-Chung Huang
Ward Lopes
Wojciech Matusik (MIT CSAIL)
David Luebke

[Liang et al. *Siggraph Asia, 2017*]

Varifocal display proposal I

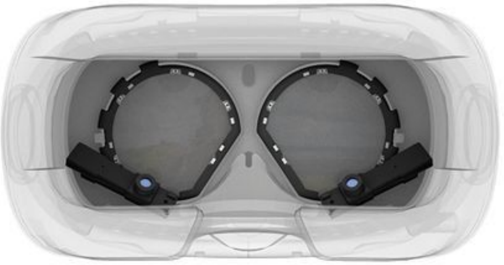
Kaan Akşit, Ward Lopes, Jonghyun Kim, Peter Shirley, and David Luebke. 2017. Near-eye varifocal augmented reality display using see-through screens. *ACM Trans. Graph.* 36, 6, Article 189 (November 2017)



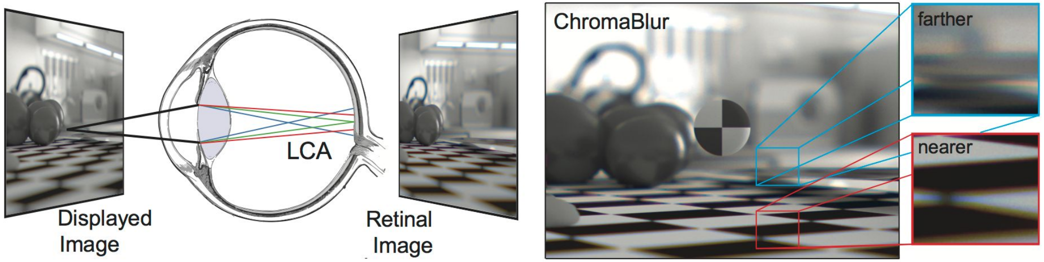


Our understanding of varifocal is aligned with

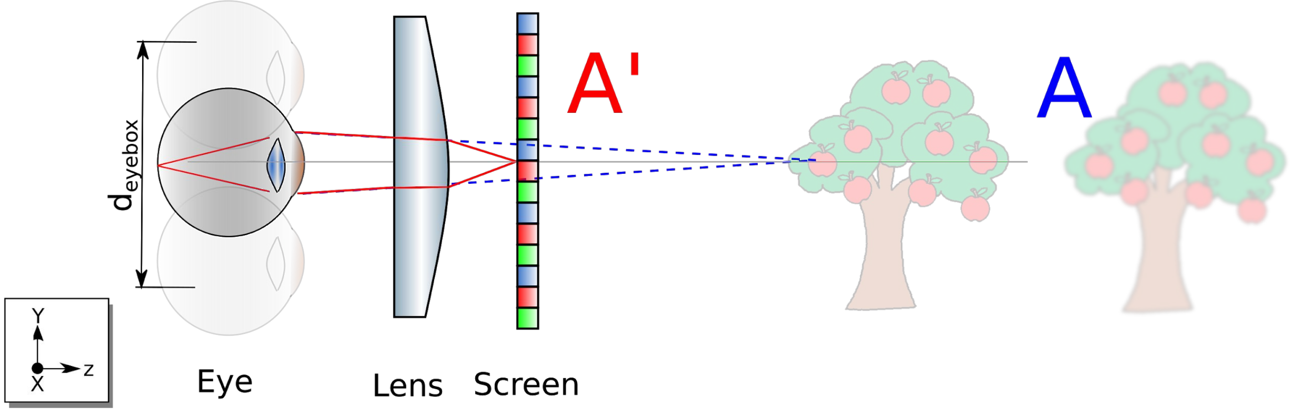
Padmanaban, Nitish, et al. "Optimizing virtual reality for all users through gaze-contingent and adaptive focus displays." Proceedings of the National Academy of Sciences (2017): 201617251.



Pupillabs eye tracker for HTC Vive



Cholewiak, Steven A., et al. "ChromaBlur: Rendering chromatic eye aberration improves accommodation and realism." Siggraph Asia (2017).



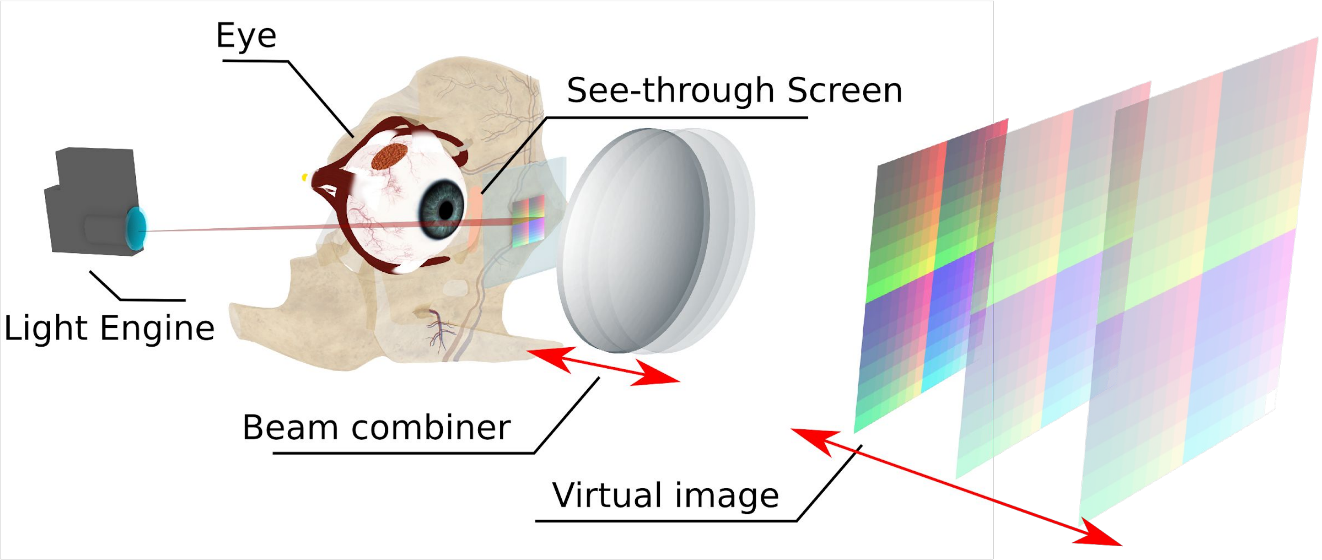
Moving depth plane in synchronism with an eye tracker, and applying a computational blur for mimicking optical blur.

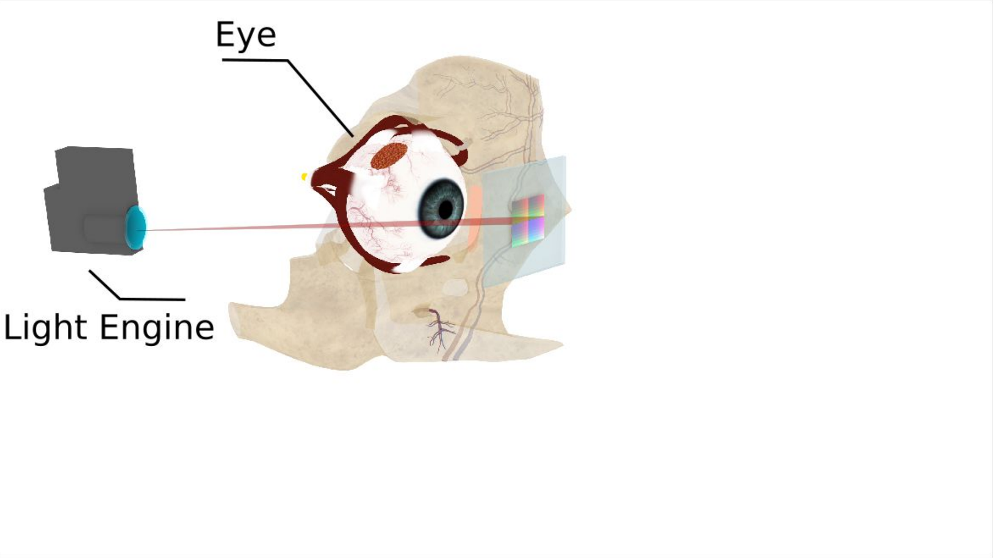
“Studies show evidence that supporting accommodative cues through a varifocal mechanism improves visual comfort and user performance while being simpler than other methods, but most current approaches sacrifice FoV and bulk.”

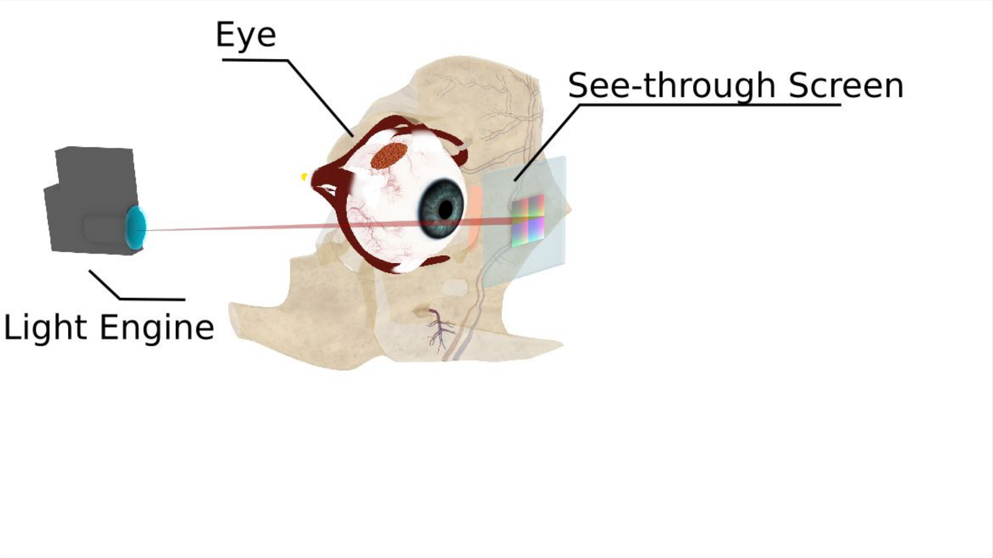
[Johnson et al. Optics Express 2016, Konrad et al. Human Factors in Computing 2016]

“The duration of actual lens accommodation of 500−800 ms has been reported, which means that the complete accommodation cycle, including the latency, typically requires around 1 second.”

[S. R. Bharadwaj and C. M. Schor. Vision Research, (2005), F. Campbell and G. Westheimer. J. Physiol., (1960), G. Heron, W. Charman, and C. Schor. Vision Research, (2001), P. S., D. Shirachi, and S. L. American Journal of Optometry & Archives of American Academy of Optometry, (1972)]


Eye
See-through Screen
Light Engine
Beam combiner
Virtual image


Eye
Light Engine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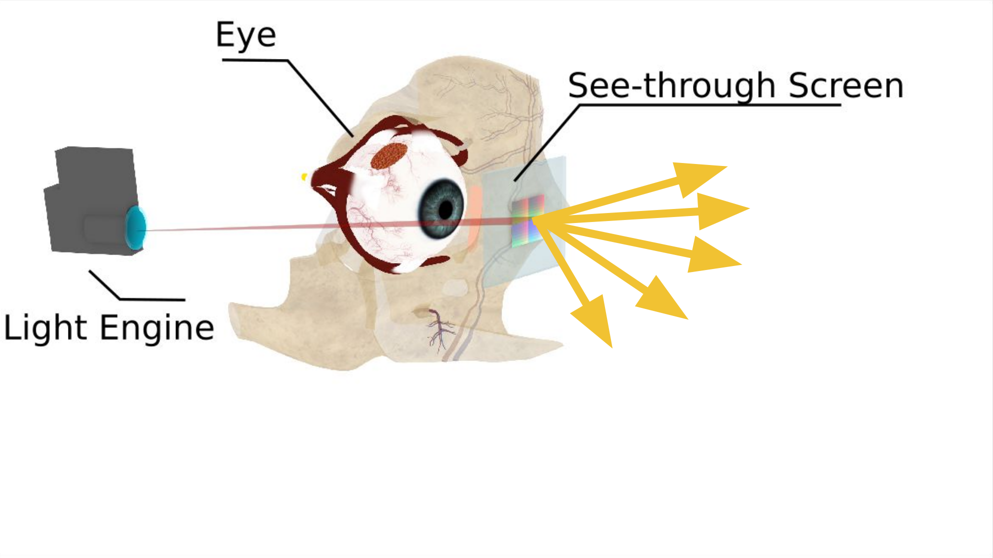
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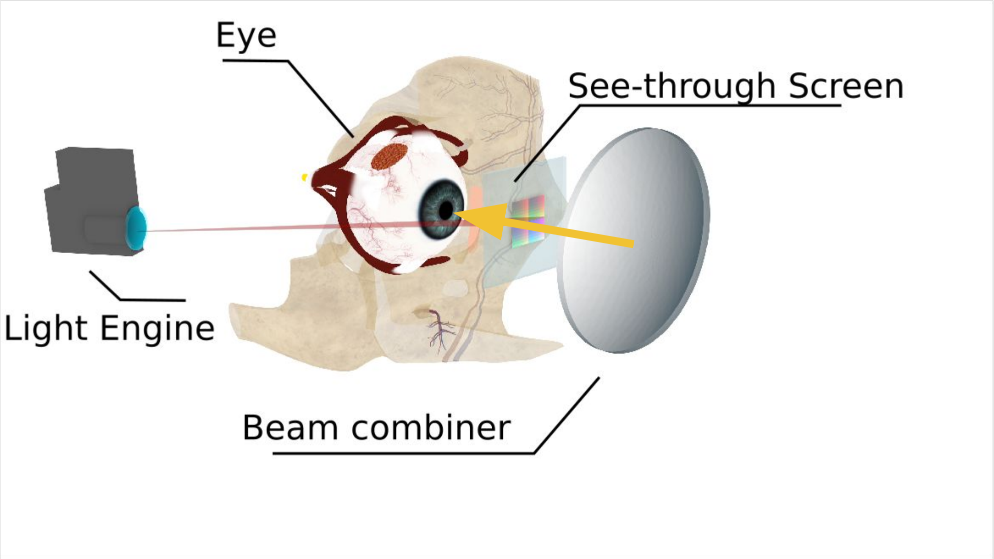
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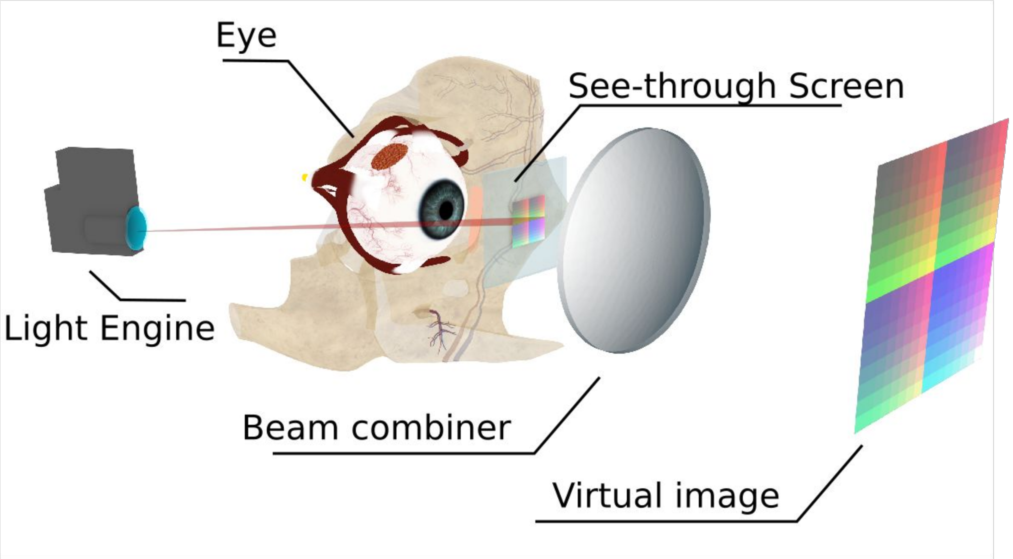
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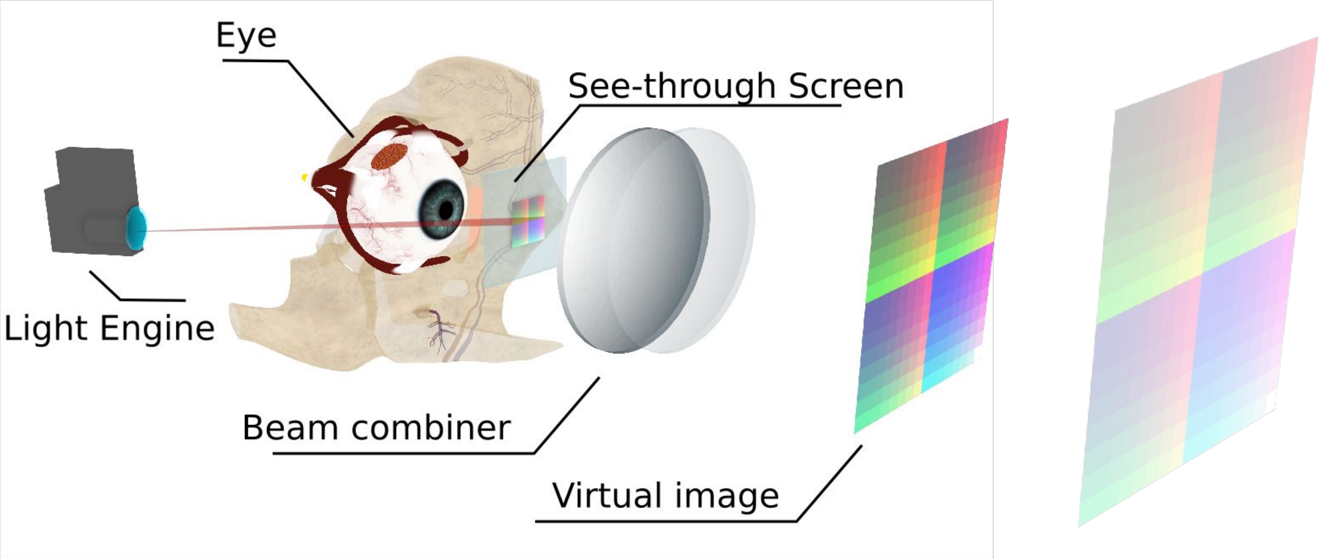
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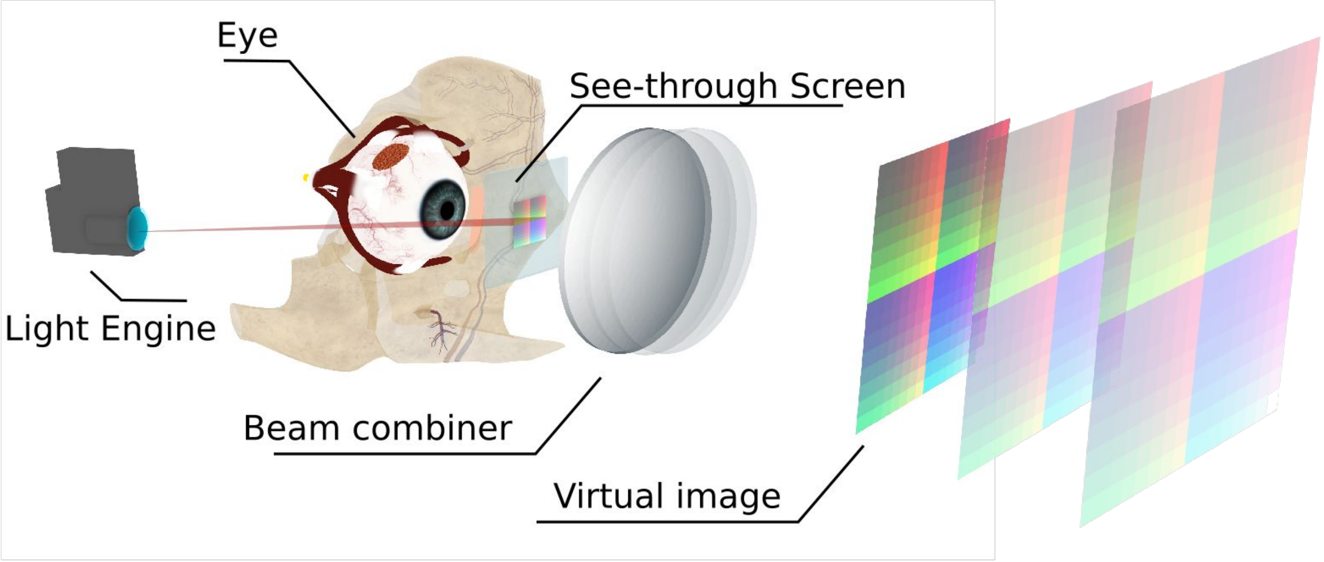
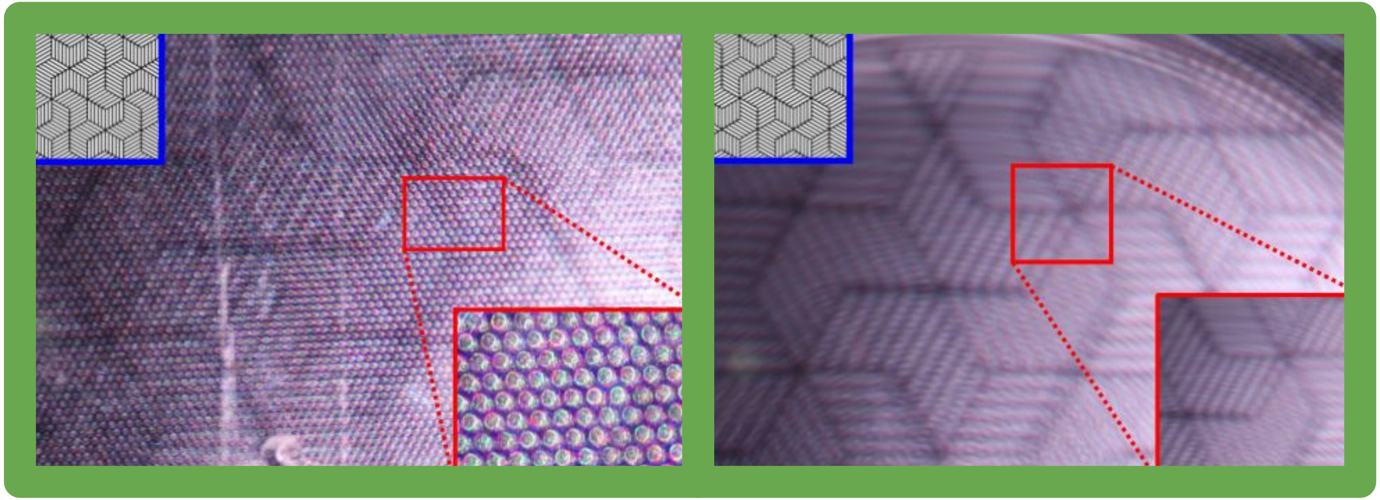

Eye
See-through Screen
Light Engine
Beam combiner
Virtual image

How to build it?

See-through Screens

Rotating diffusers



Cheap and dirty!

See-through Screens

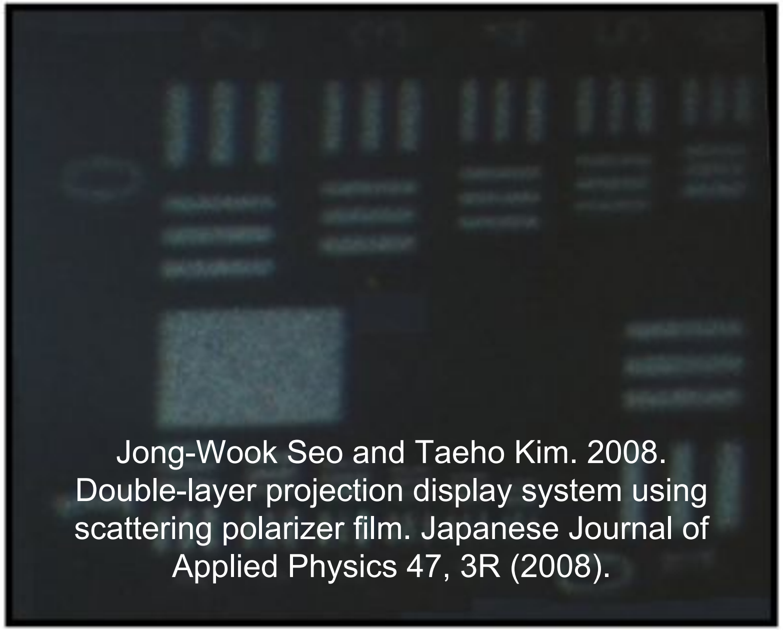
Rotating diffusers

Polarization Selective Diffusers

Polarization Selective Diffuser

Samples from Nitto Japan

Limited screen size!



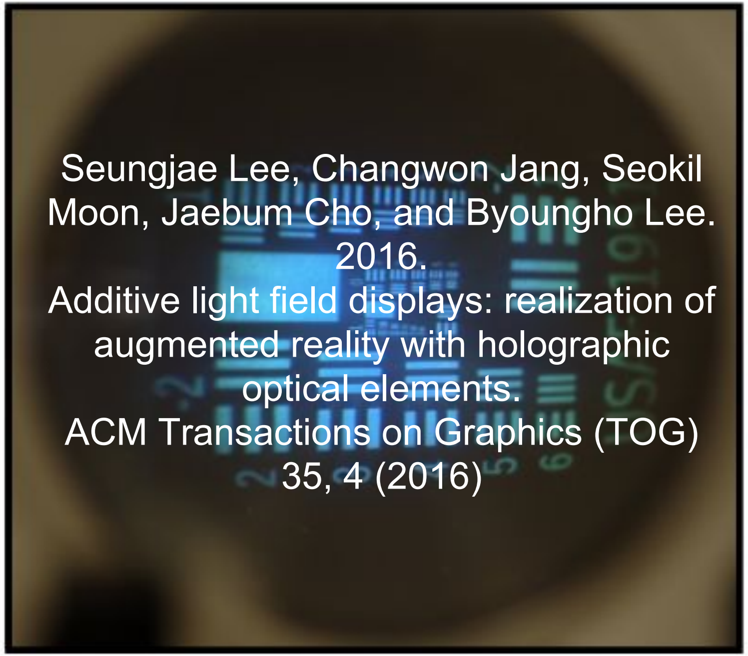
Jong-Wook Seo and Taeho Kim. 2008. Double-layer projection display system using scattering polarizer film. Japanese Journal of Applied Physics 47, 3R (2008).

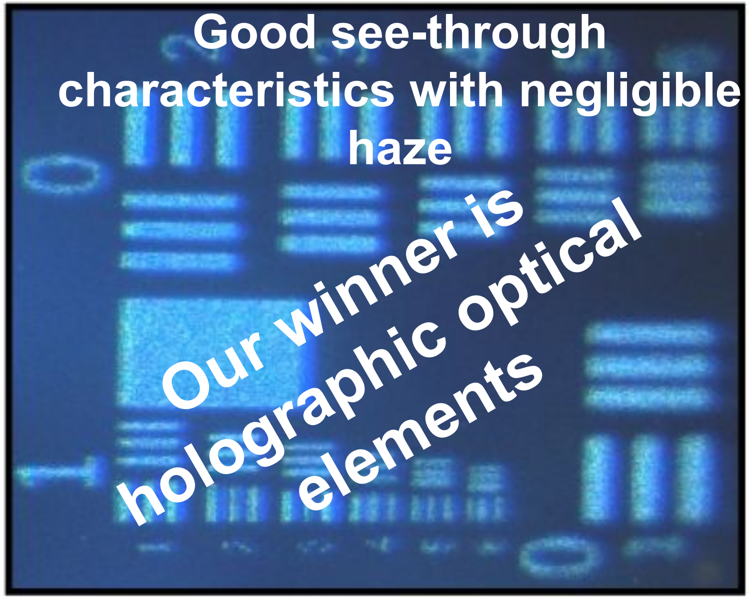
See-through Screens

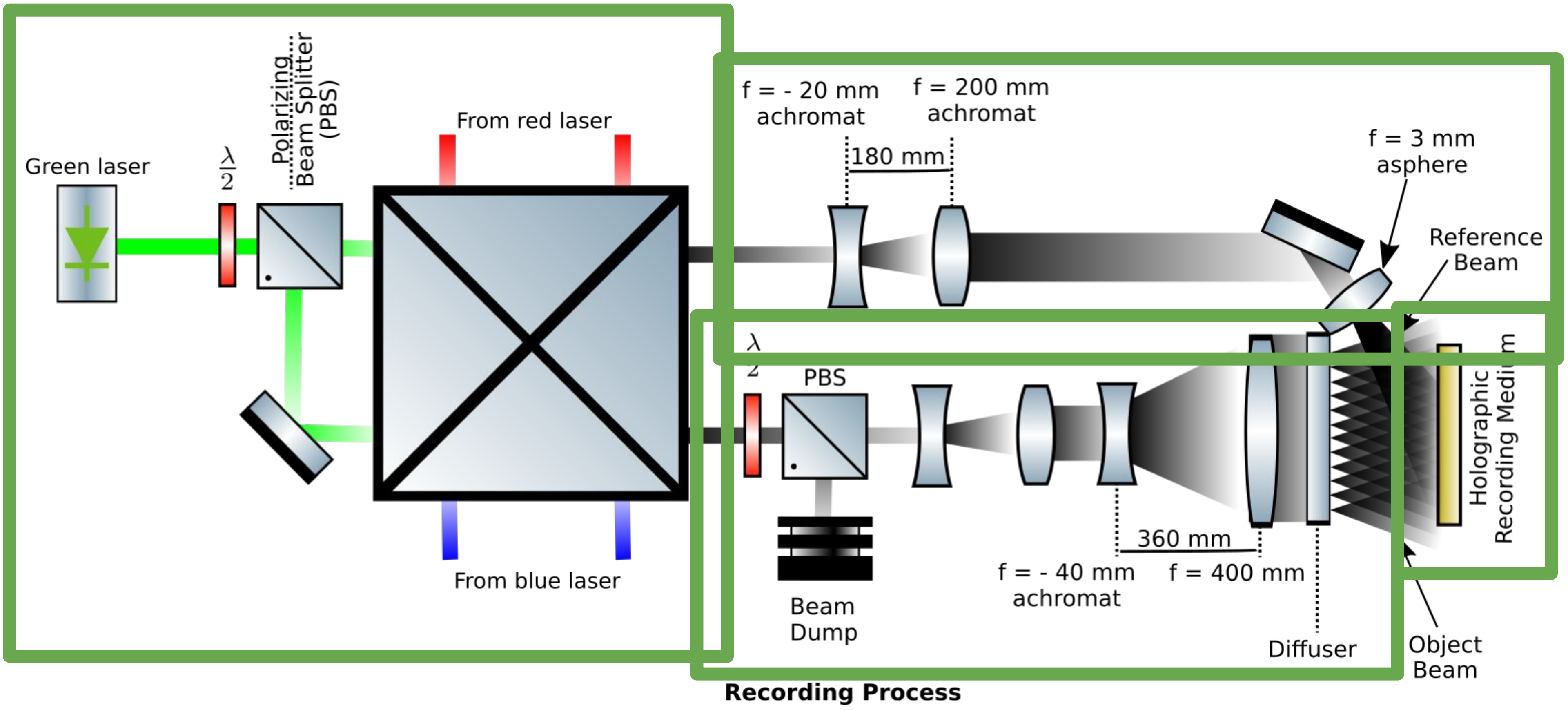
- Rotating diffusers
- Polarization Selective Diffusers
- Holographic Optical Elements

In-house made

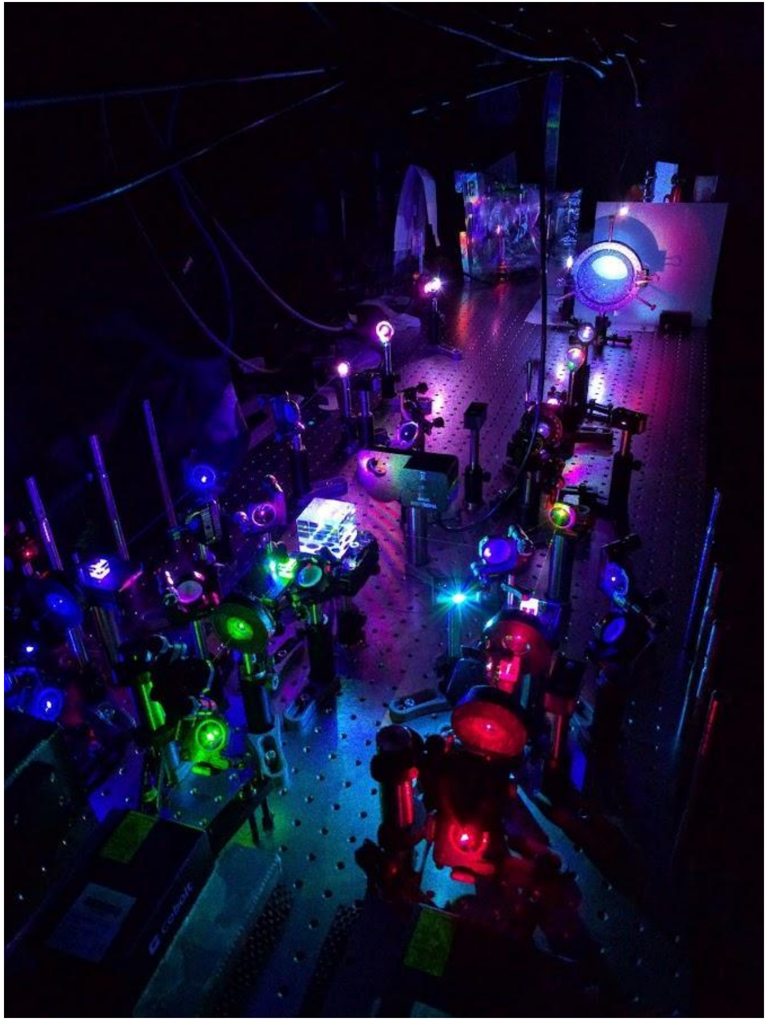
Holographic Optical Element







Note that this is an one time recording process, see-through screen are recorded to display dynamic content.

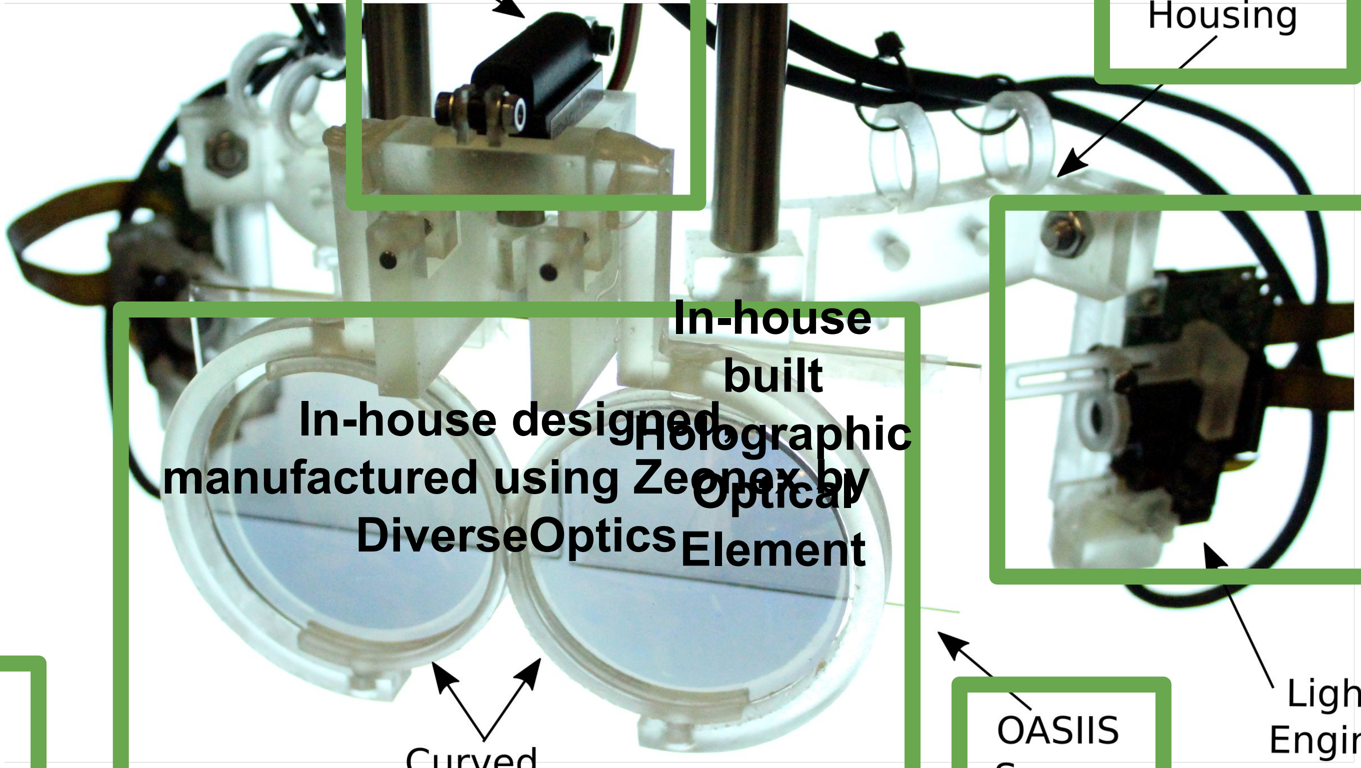


In-house analog holography setup

- Coherence length larger than 15 m, and 660-532-460 nm wavelengths for red, green, blue

- 120 grit ground glass diffuser from Edmund Optics

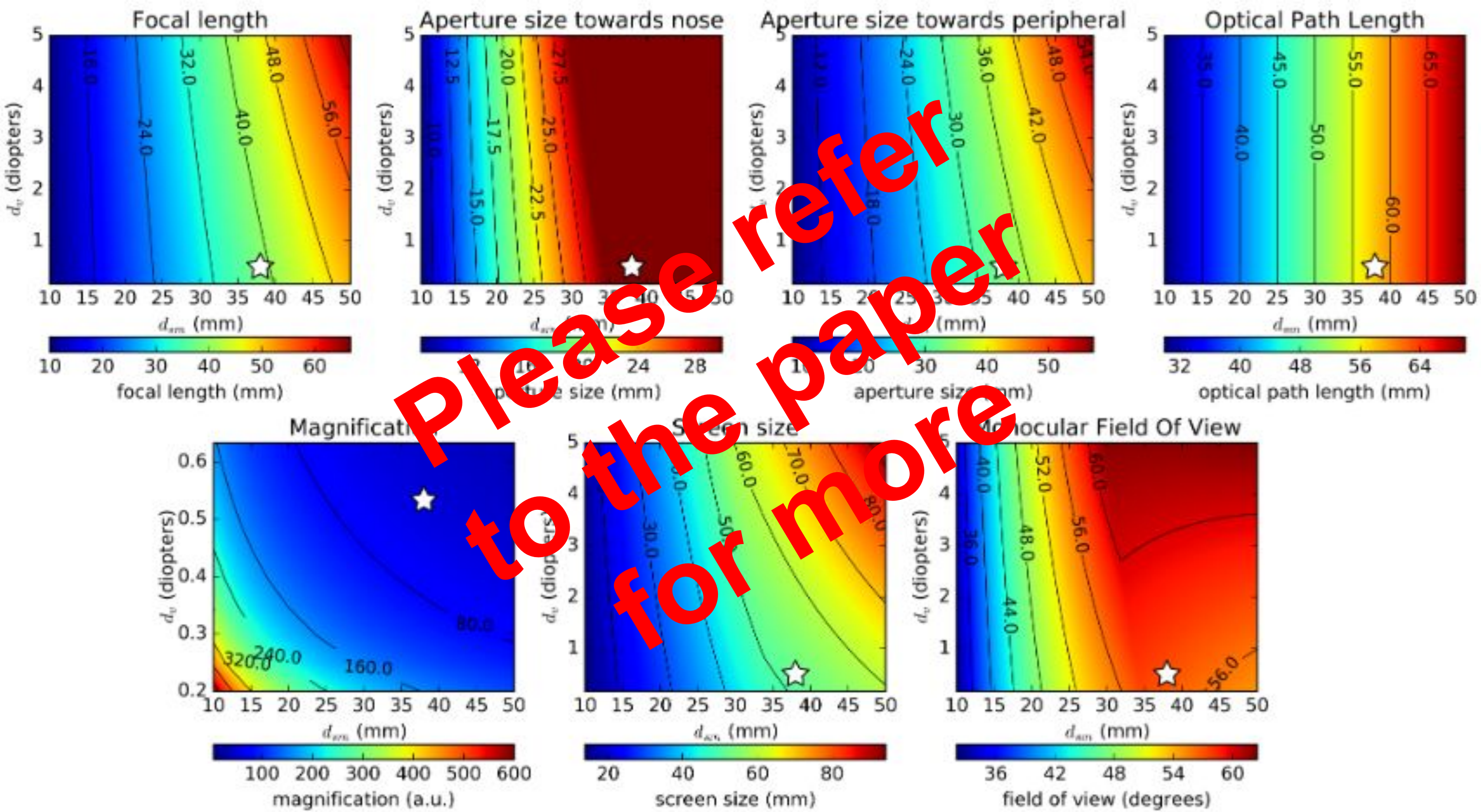
- Holographic recording medium from LitiHolo (16 um)



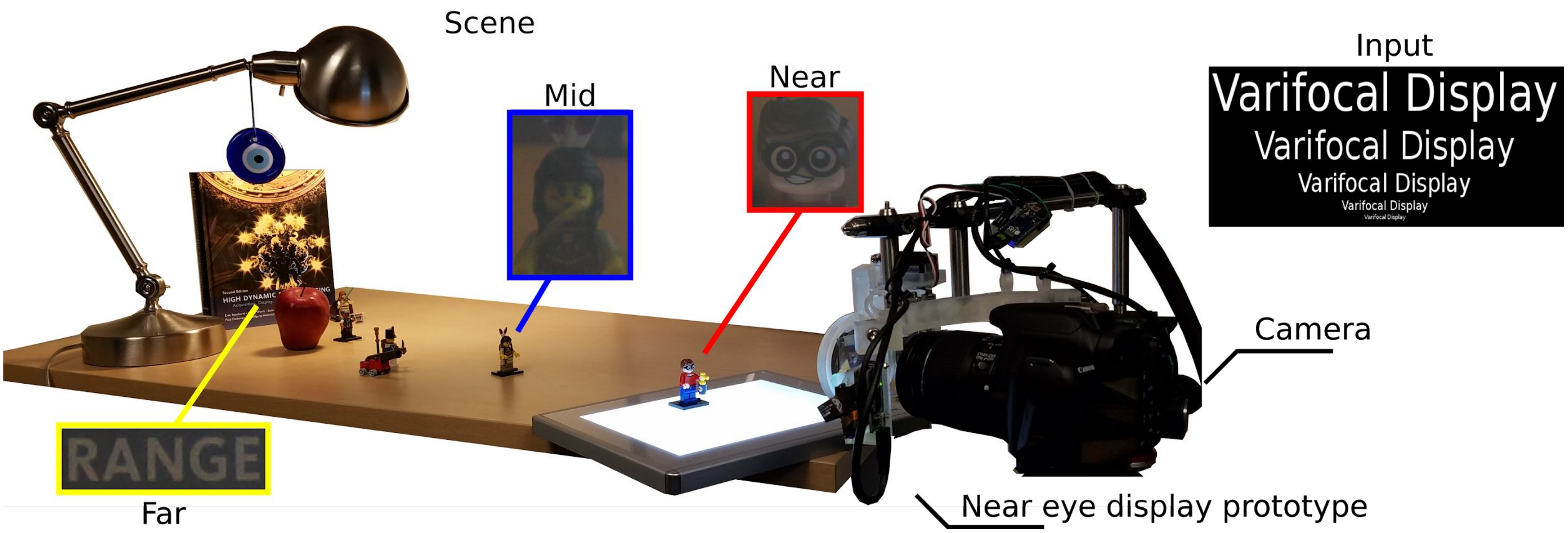
720p, 60 Hz, Liquid Crystal On Silicon (LCoS) from Imagine Optix

In-house OpenGL Based Renderer

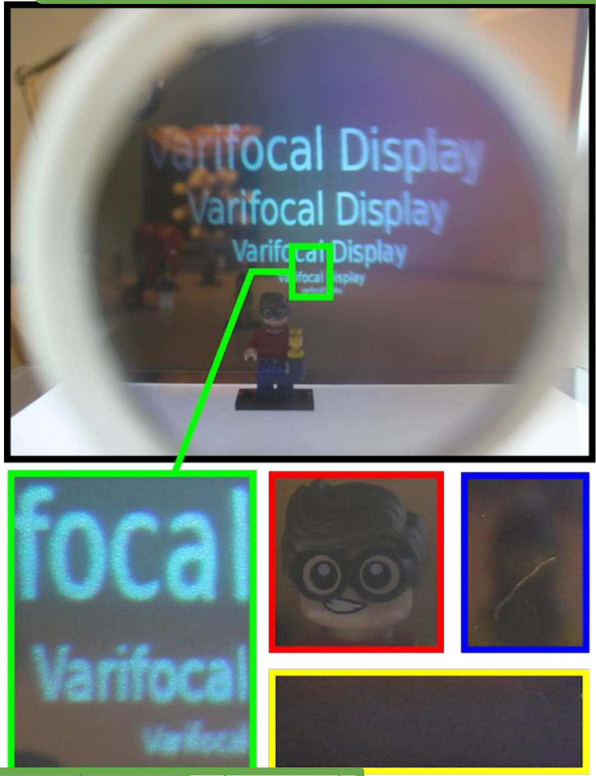
Wearable Varifocal Prototype

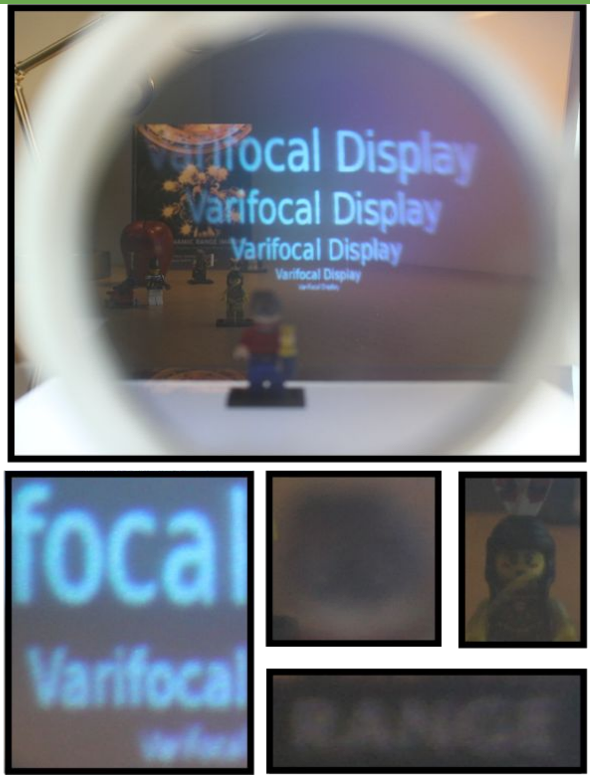

Please refer to the paper for more
Focal length
Aperture size towards nose
Aperture size towards peripheral
Optical Path Length
Magnification
Screen size
Monocular Field Of View
d_v (diopters)
d_{sm} (mm)
focal length (mm)
aperture size (mm)
optical path length (mm)
magnification (a.u.)
screen size (mm)
field of view (degrees)

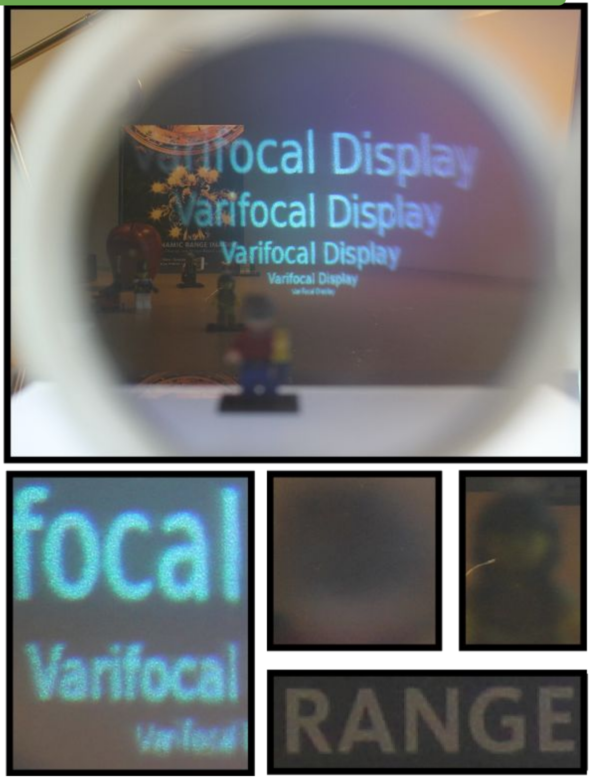
Results

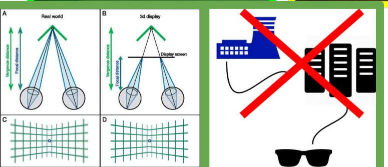

Scene
Input
Varifocal Display
Varifocal Display
Varifocal Display
Varifocal Display
Mid
Near
HIGH DYNAMIC
RANGE
Far
Camera
Near eye display prototype

Near	**Mid**	**Far**
25 cm	50 cm	100 cm

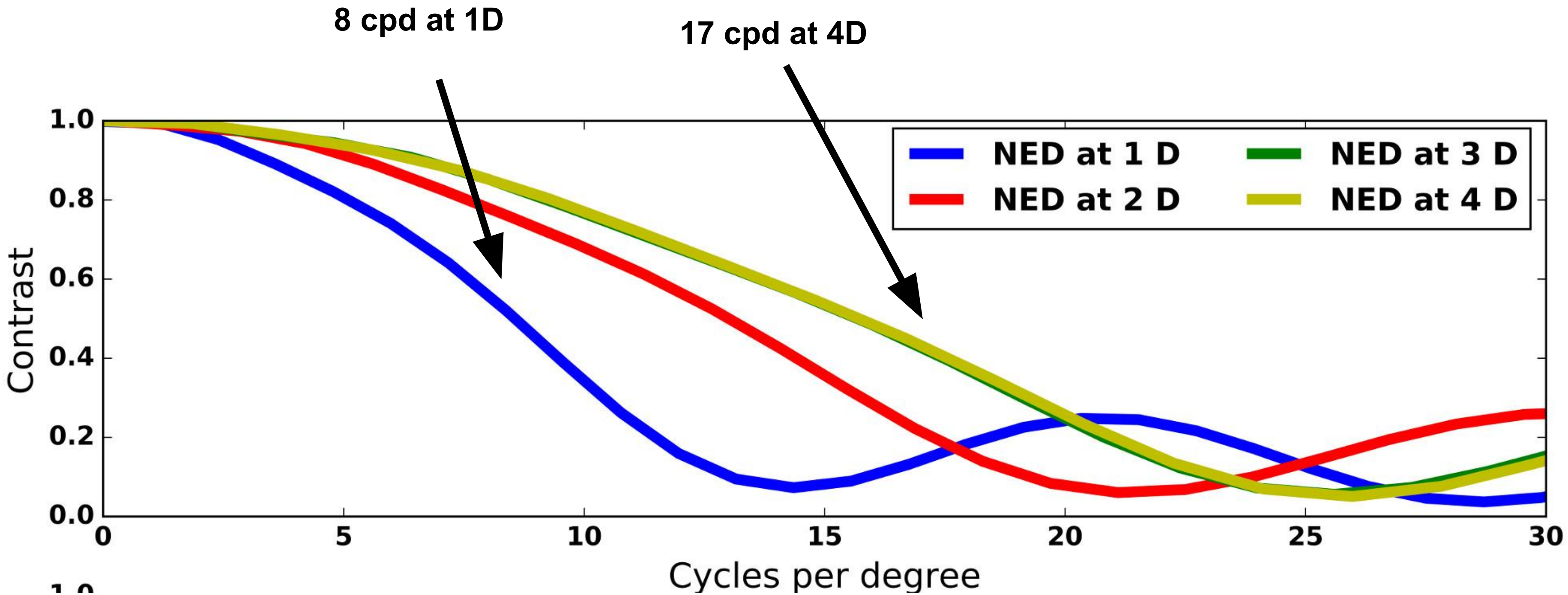




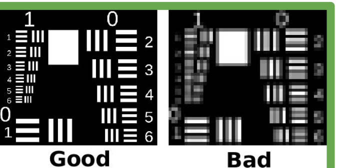


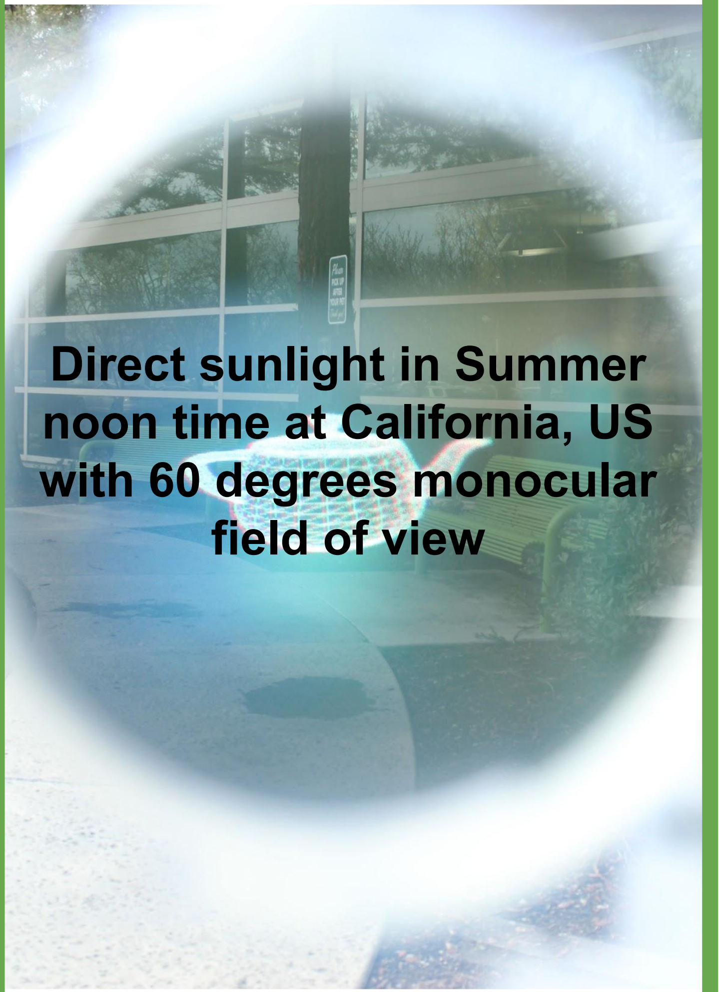


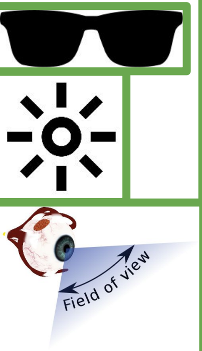
25 cm to infinity (6 m) with maximum 410 ms latency

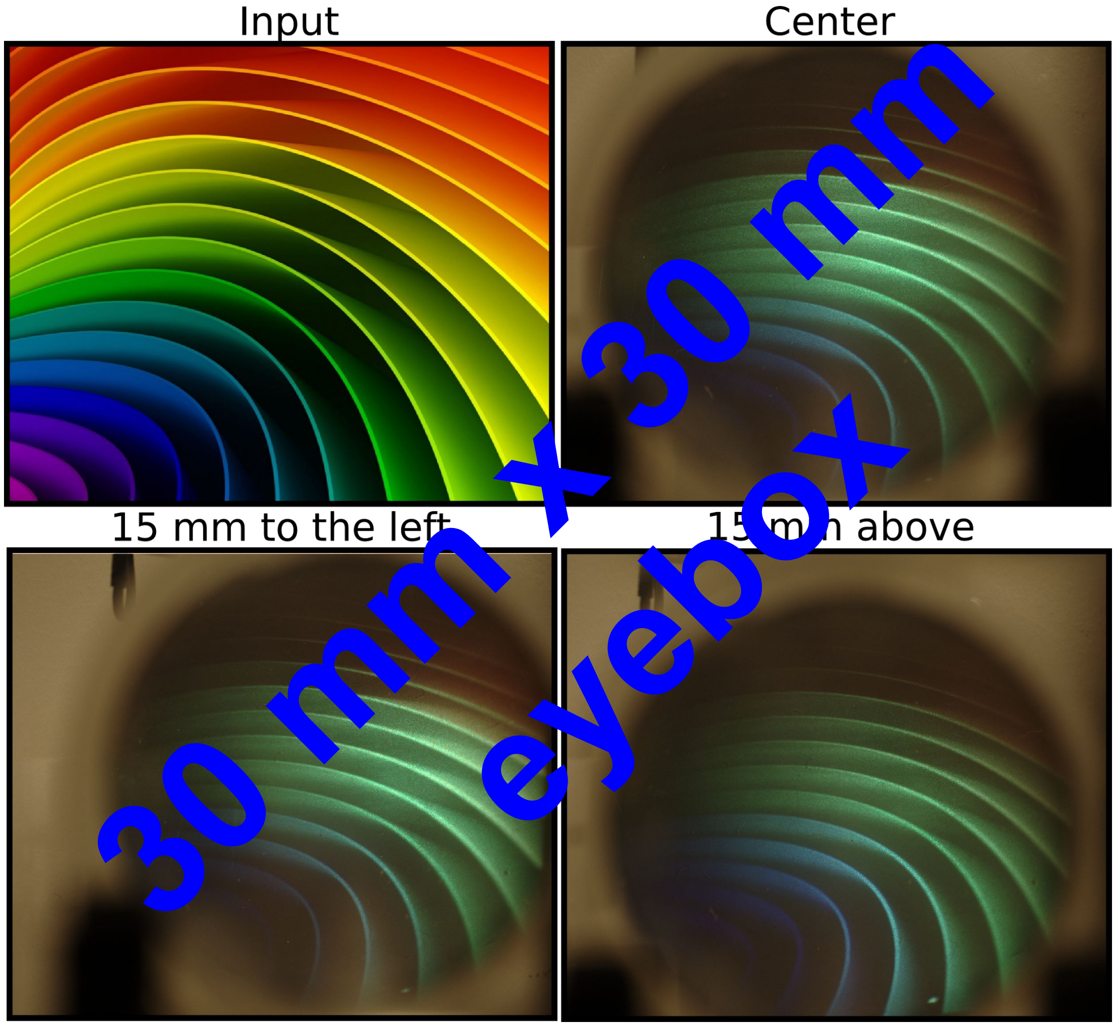


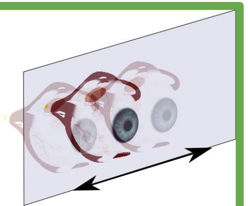
Peter D Burns. 2000. Slanted-edge MTF for digital camera and scanner analysis. Conference of Society for imaging science and technology, 135–138

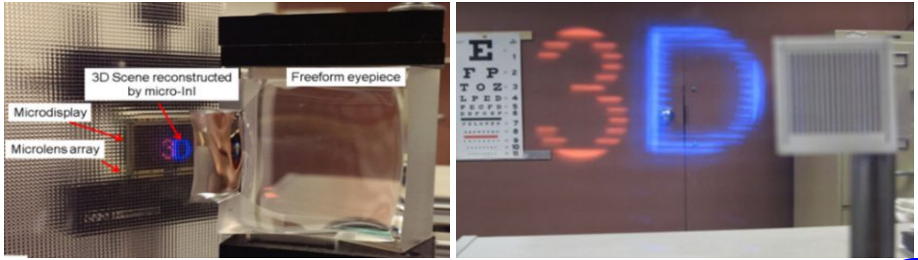



Direct sunlight in Summer noon time at California, US with 60 degrees monocular field of view

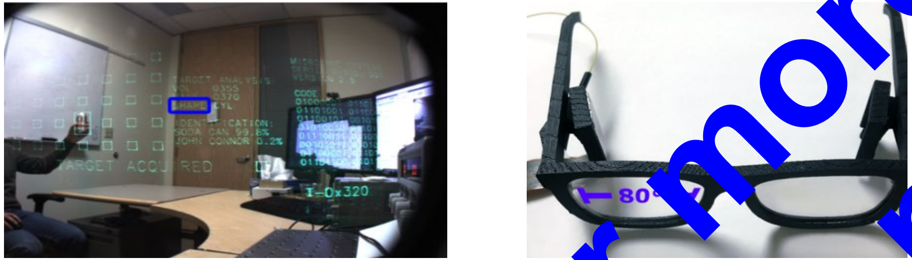

Field of view


Input
Center
15 mm to the left
15 mm above
30 mm x 30 mm
eyebox

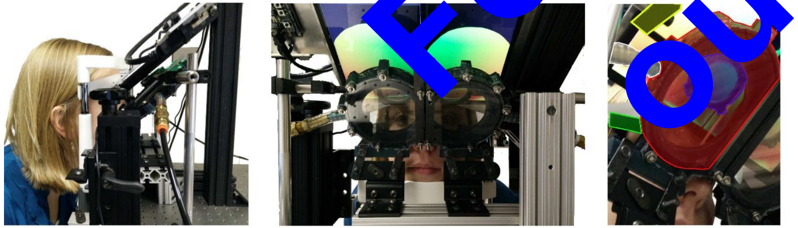




Hong Hua and Bahram Javidi. 2014. A 3D integral imaging optical see-through head-mounted display. Optics express 22, 11 (2014).



Andrew Maimone, Andreas Georgiou, and Joel Kollin. 2017. Holographic Near-Eye Displays for Virtual and Augmented Reality. ACM Transactions on Graphics 36 (2017).



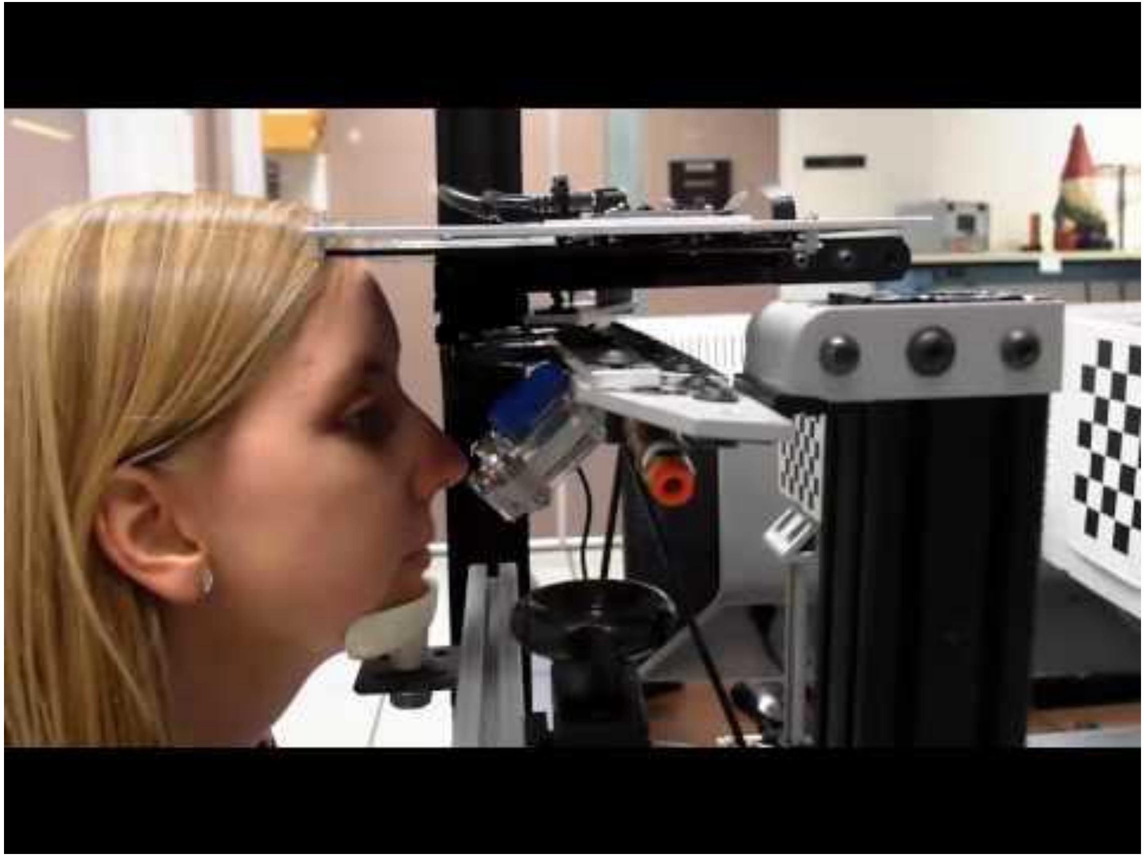
Side view Front view Bottom view

Dunn, David, et al. "Wide Field Of View Varifocal Near-Eye Display Using See-Through Deformable Membrane Mirrors." *IEEE Transactions on Visualization and Computer Graphics* 23.4 (2017): 1322-1331.

Lightfield AR No mechanically moving part or active lens, no need for a gaze tracker	**Varifocal AR** Less compute demand, larger eyebox, better resolution, and much wider field of view
Holography AR No mechanically moving part or active parts, better form-factor	**Varifocal AR** Much less compute demand, much larger eyebox,
Varifocal AR Much faster focus change	**Varifocal AR** Much better form factor, much larger eyebox

For more see our paper

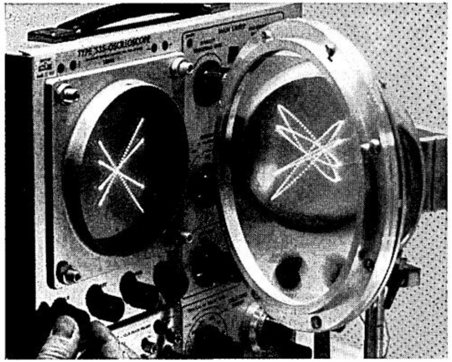
Varifocal display proposal II

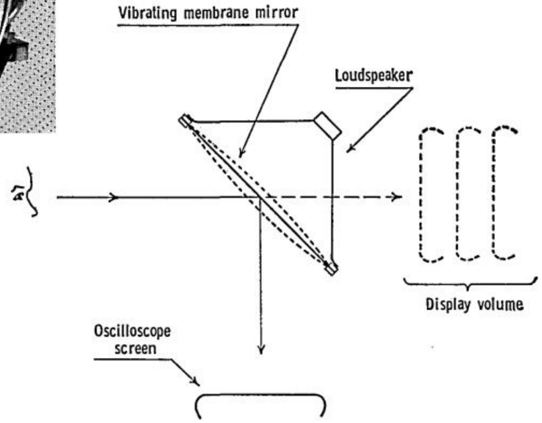


David Dunn, Cary Tippets, Kent Torell, Petr Kellnhofer, Kaan Akşit, Piotr Didyk, Karol Myszkowski, David Luebke, and Henry Fuchs. “Wide Field Of View Varifocal Near-Eye Display Using See-Through Deformable Membrane Mirrors.” *IEEE Transactions on Visualization and Computer Graphics* 23, no. 4 (2017)

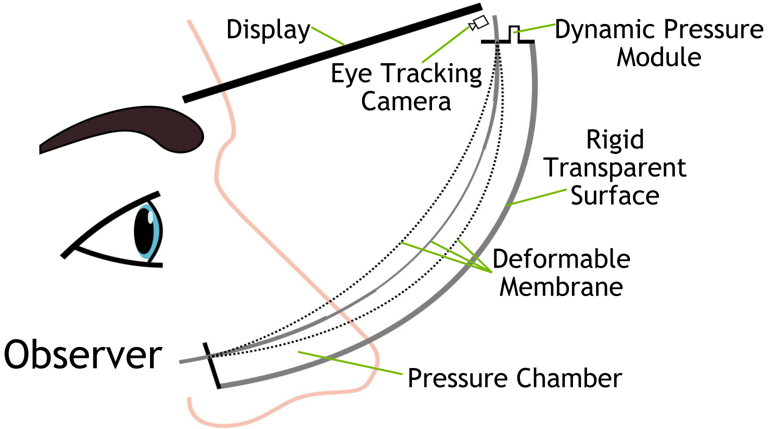
VOLUMETRIC DISPLAYS

- Vibrating membrane mirror
- Refresh dictated by speed of display/depth resolution
- Defined volumetric range
- Small diagonal FOV
- Not see-through





- Dynamic focal depth
- Wide field of view
- Single element optics



Membrane

Dynamic Pressure System

Membrane Tracking System

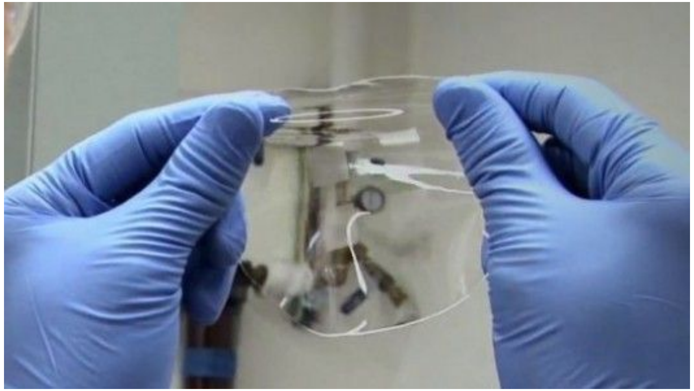
Eye Tracking System

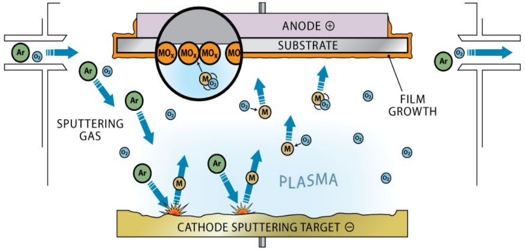
How to build it?

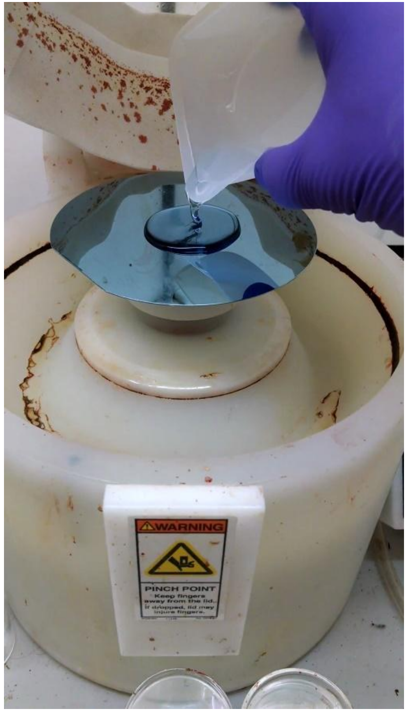
Membrane Creation: Material

Polydimethylsiloxane [PDMS]

- Silicon-based organic polymer
- Optically clear
- Viscoelastic material
- Sputter coated with silver to enhance reflection

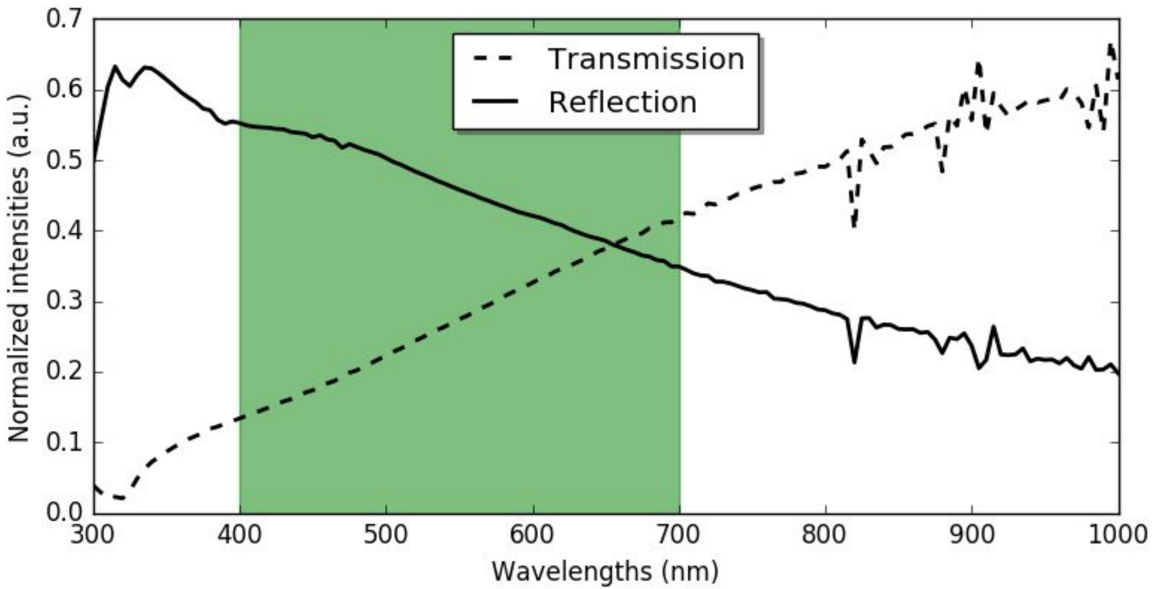




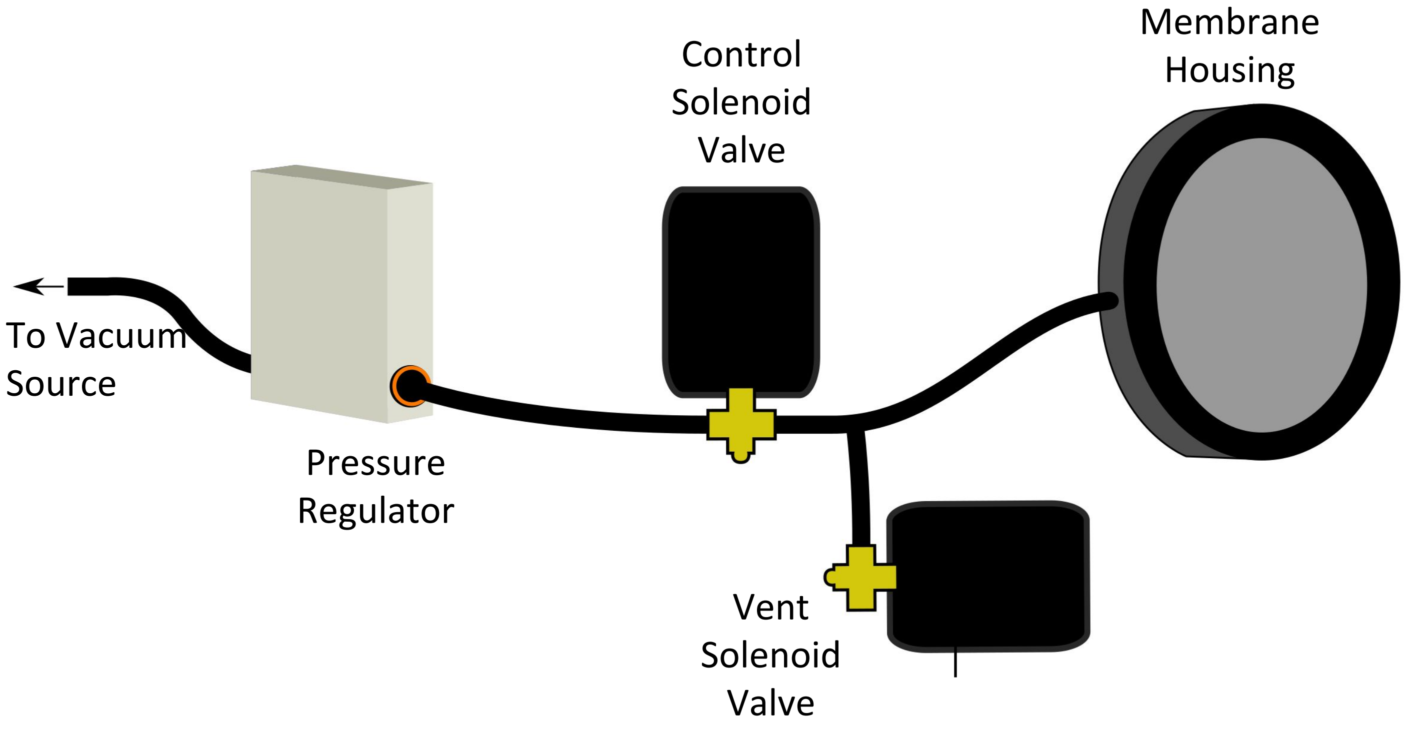


https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=5boywxr8ot4
http://clearmetalsinc.com/technology/

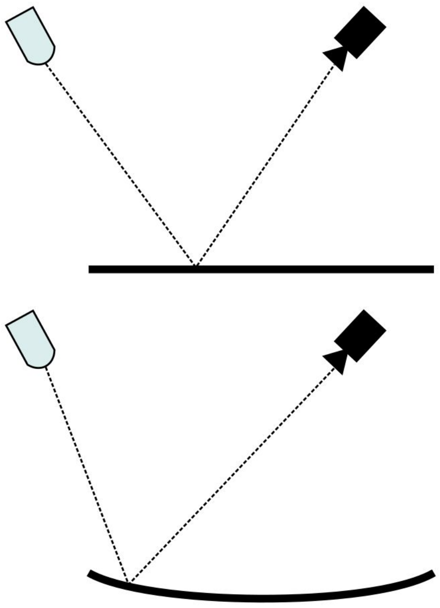
Reflection is Wavelength Dependent



Vacuum System



LED Camera System



Feedback to know the shape of the membrane

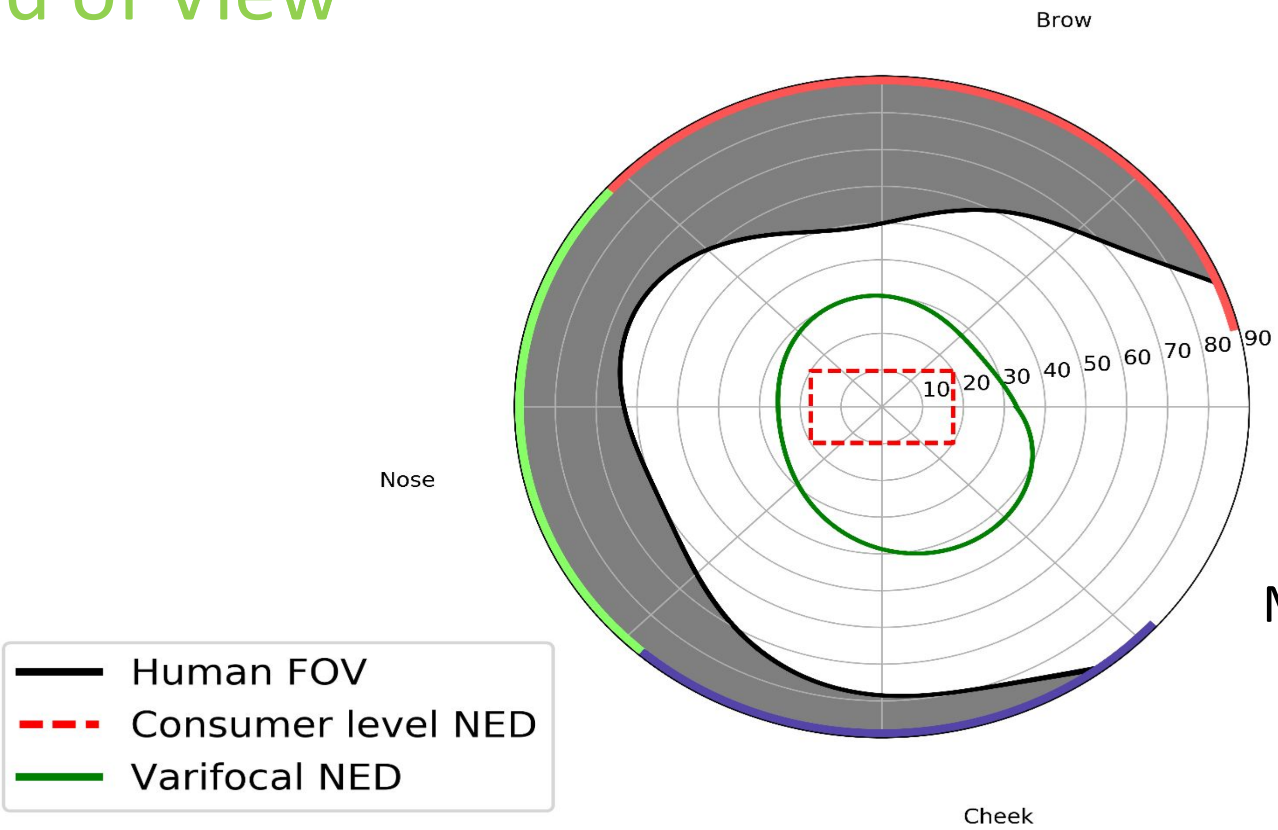
As the membrane deforms the LED’s reflection moves

Blob detection is used to locate and track the motion

Uses infrared light to not distract the user

Results

Field of View



Monocular FOV:

75° diagonal

55° horizontal

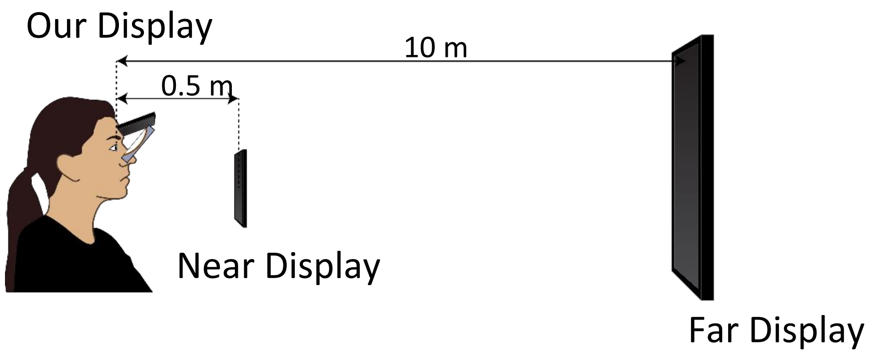
65° vertical

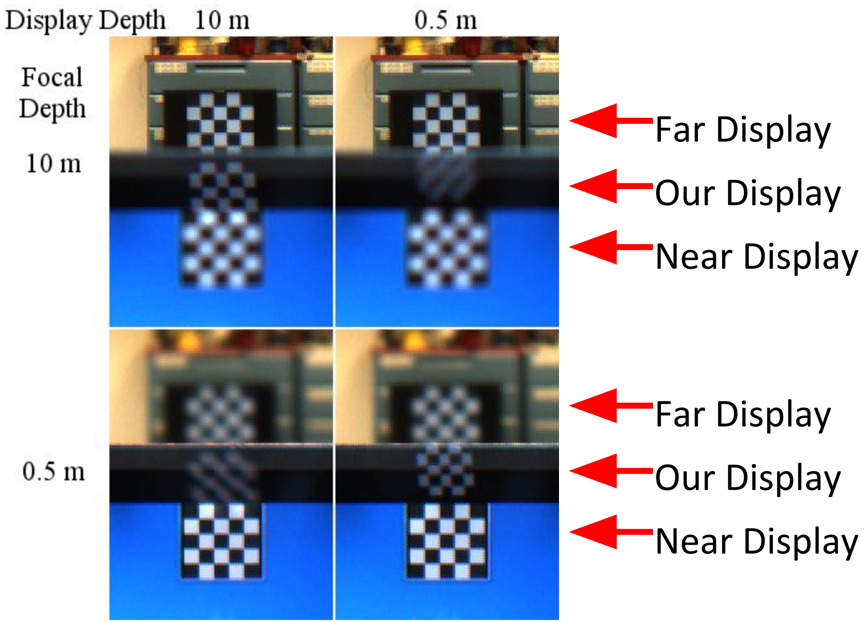
Focal Depth

7 diopter range (15cm - infinity)

Under 300ms from far to near

Under 300ms from near to far





Focus Consistency

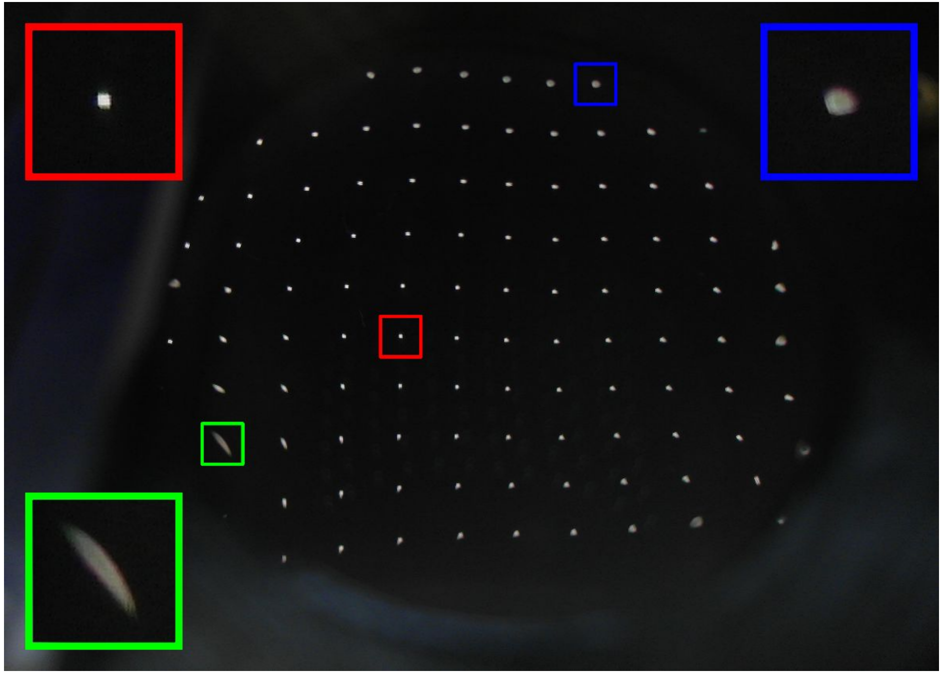
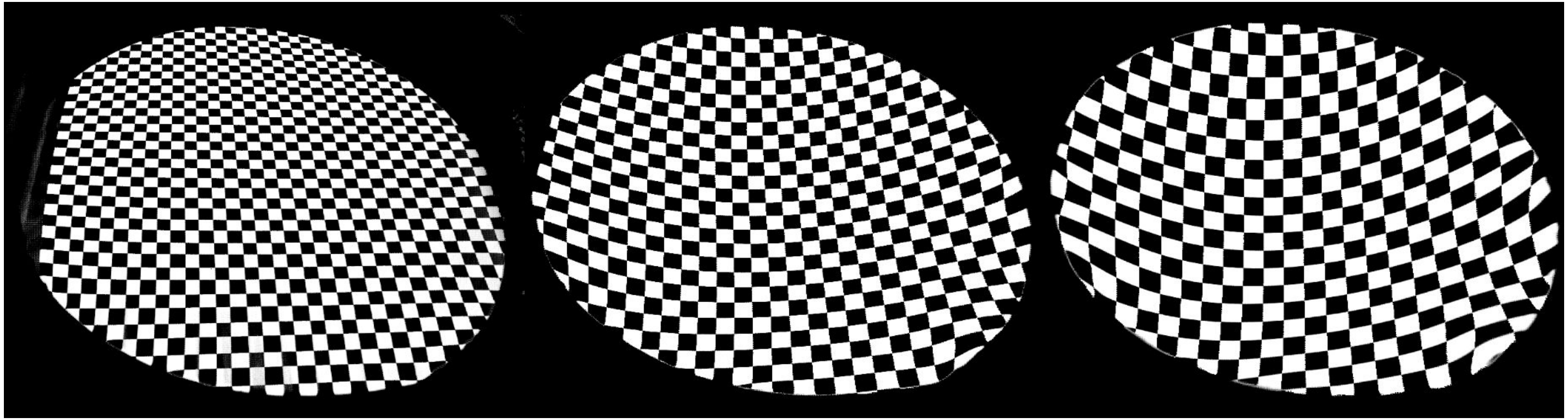
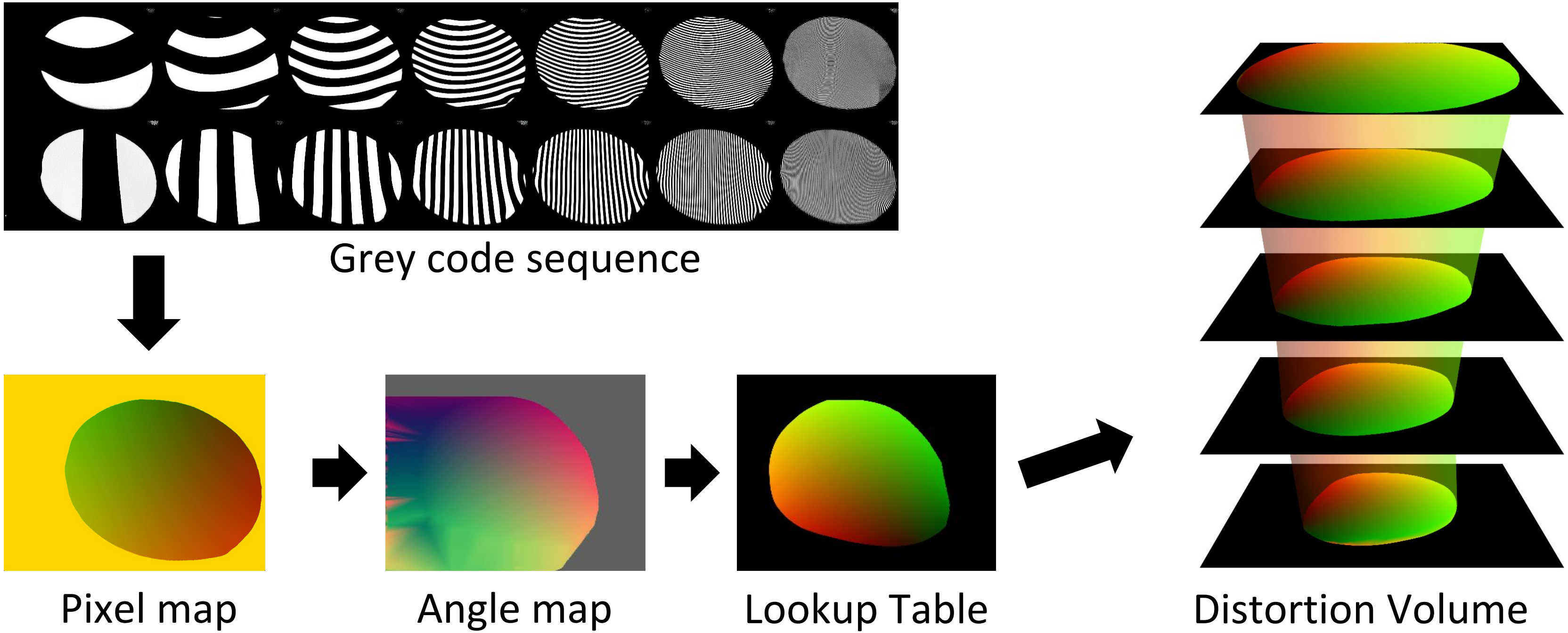


Image Distortion

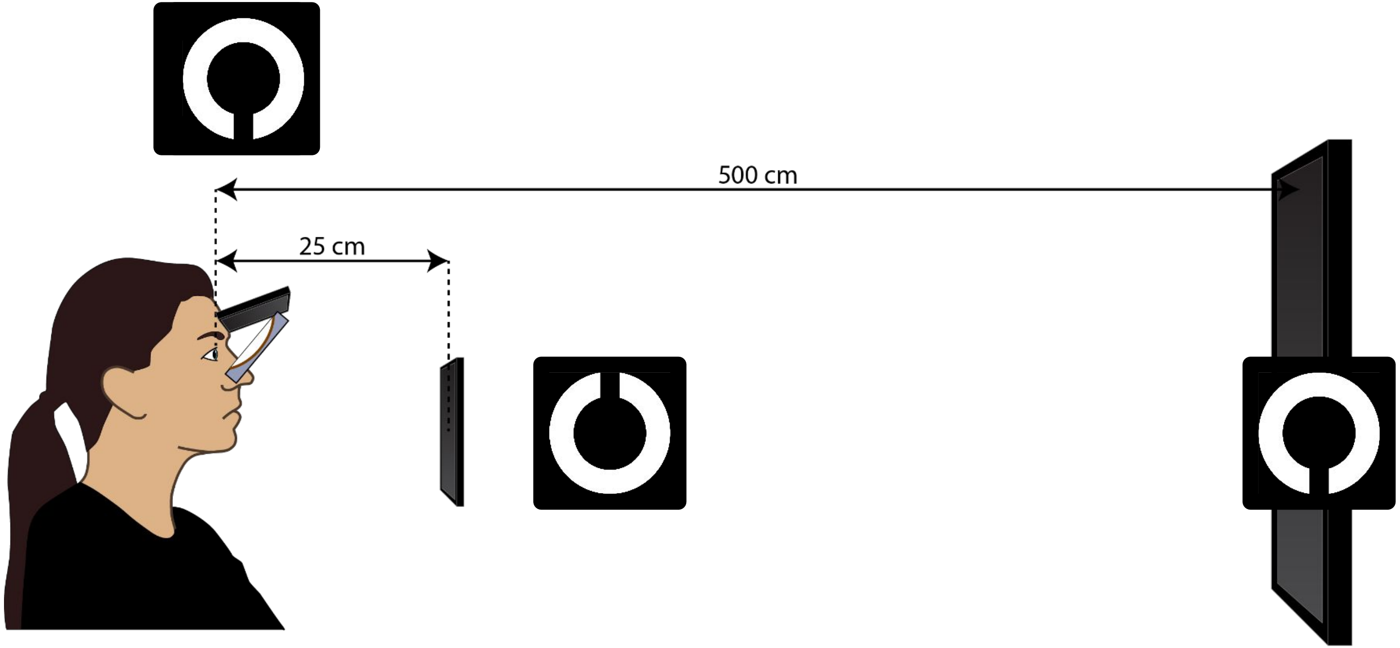


Near Mid Far

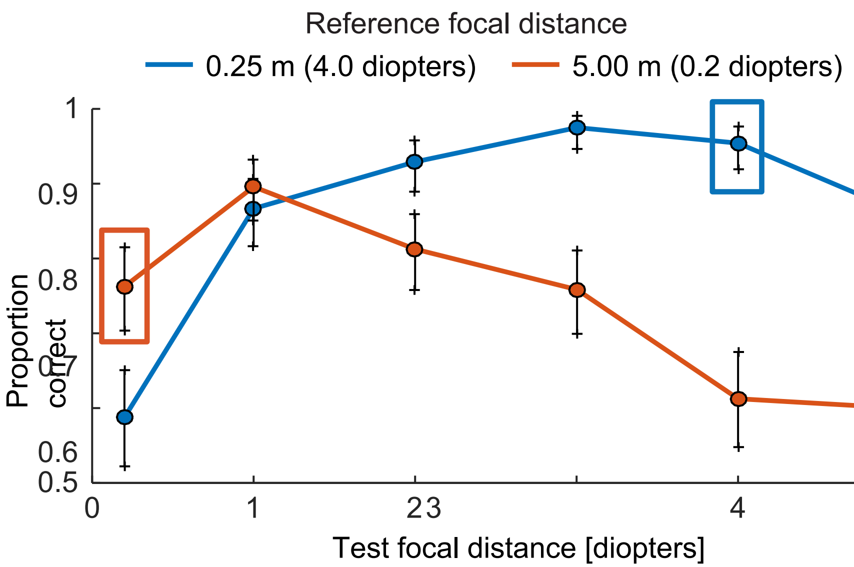
Distortion Correction



Perceptual Experiment



Perceptual Experiment



What is next?

“The Last Slide”

New varifocal layouts based on novel see-through screens enables on-axis/off-axis paths: better resolution, field of view and eyebox!

More resolutions, more field of view, slimmer form factor?

Merging with others?

Prime time proof for varifocal?

Thank you for listening

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