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# **VR/AR Challenges**

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**NBAY 6120**

**March 22, 2018**

**Prof. Donald P. Greenberg**

**Lecture 8**

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## What will happen next?

It is useful to first compare the history of development acceptance and deployment of similar display technologies

# Technical Requirements for VR/AR Satisfactory Delivery

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- Display **resolution** similar to the human visual system
- Display **quality** similar to human visual system (illumination, color, etc.)
- Sufficient **display rates** for motion perception
- **Rendering speeds** to satisfy display rate requirements
- Sufficient **wireless bandwidth** for data

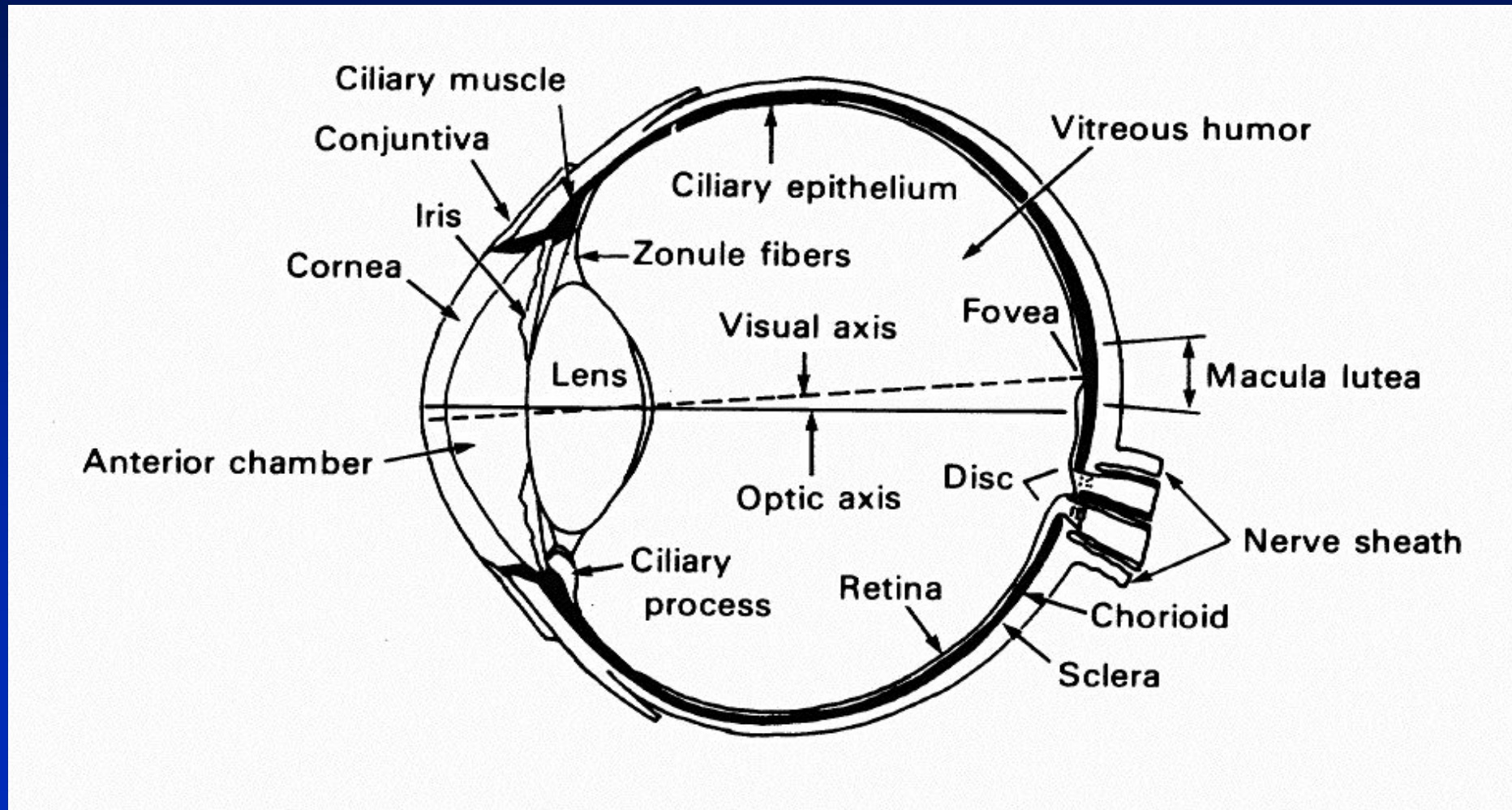
All of this will depend on understanding the human visual system.

# The Human Eye

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# Cross Section of Eye & Retina



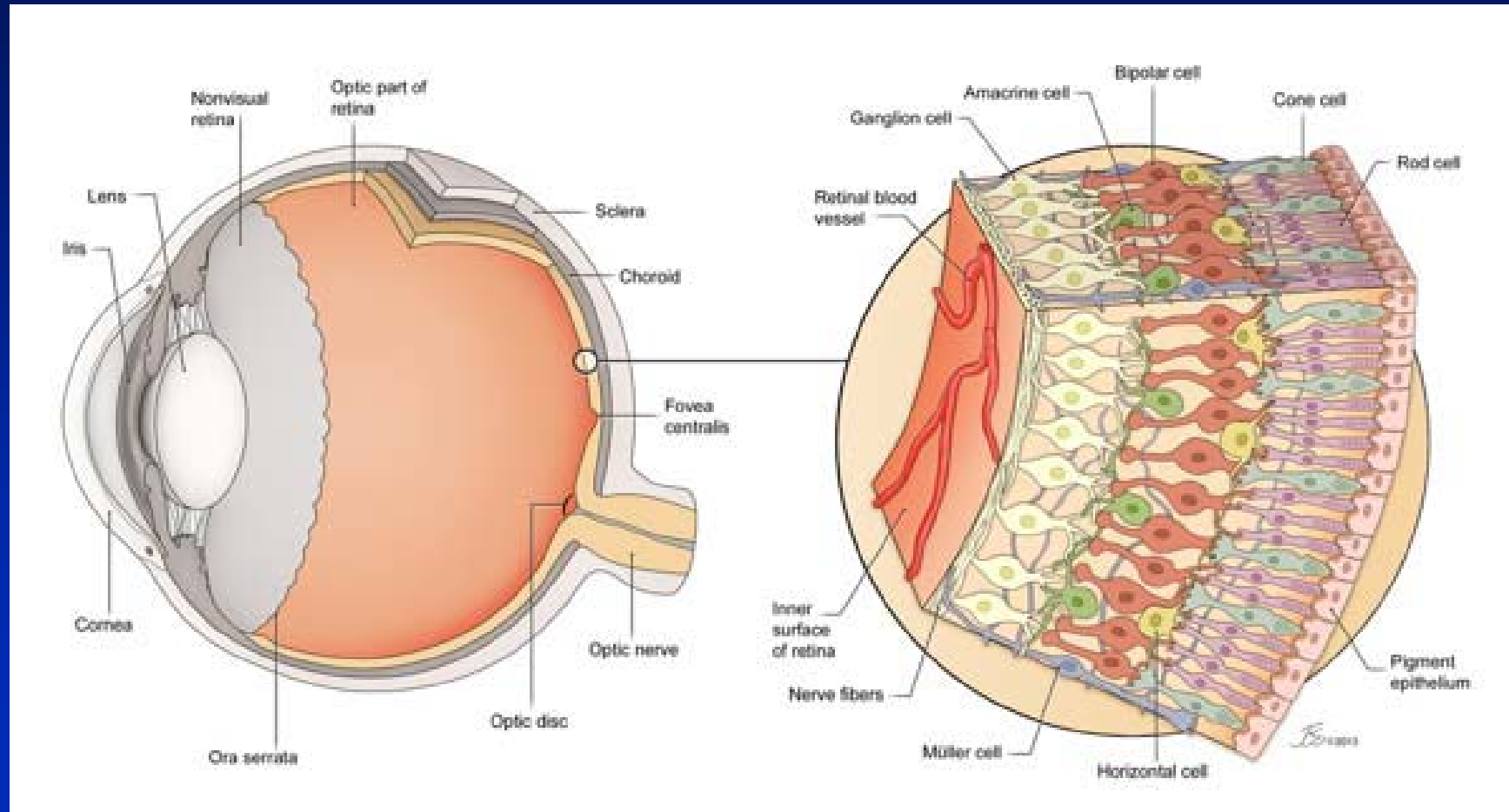
# Rods & Cones

Comparison of a rod cell (right) and cone cell (left). This shows how each cell acquired its name from its shape.

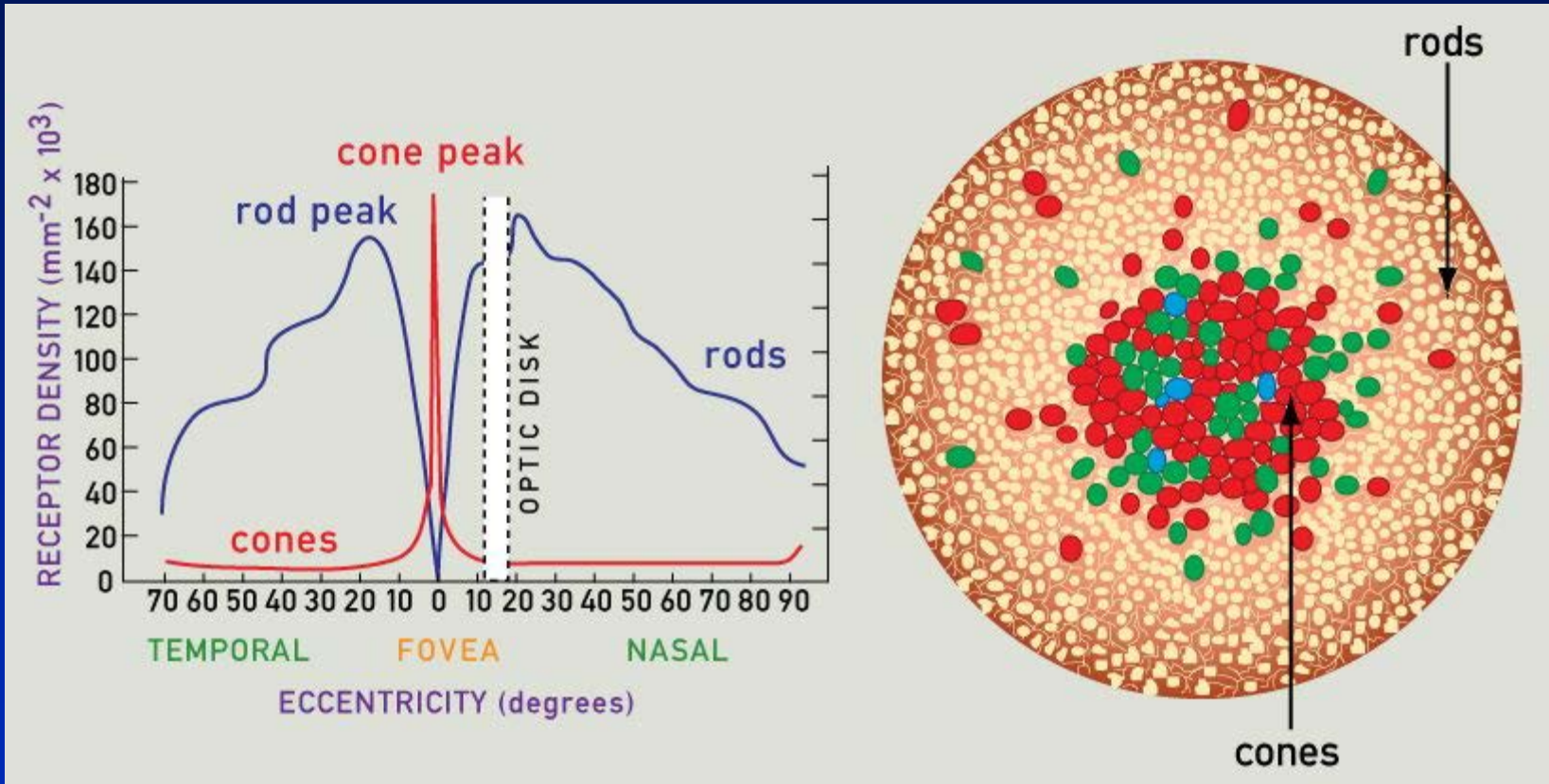
- **120 million rods**
- **7-8 million cones**  
in each eye



# Rods & Cones

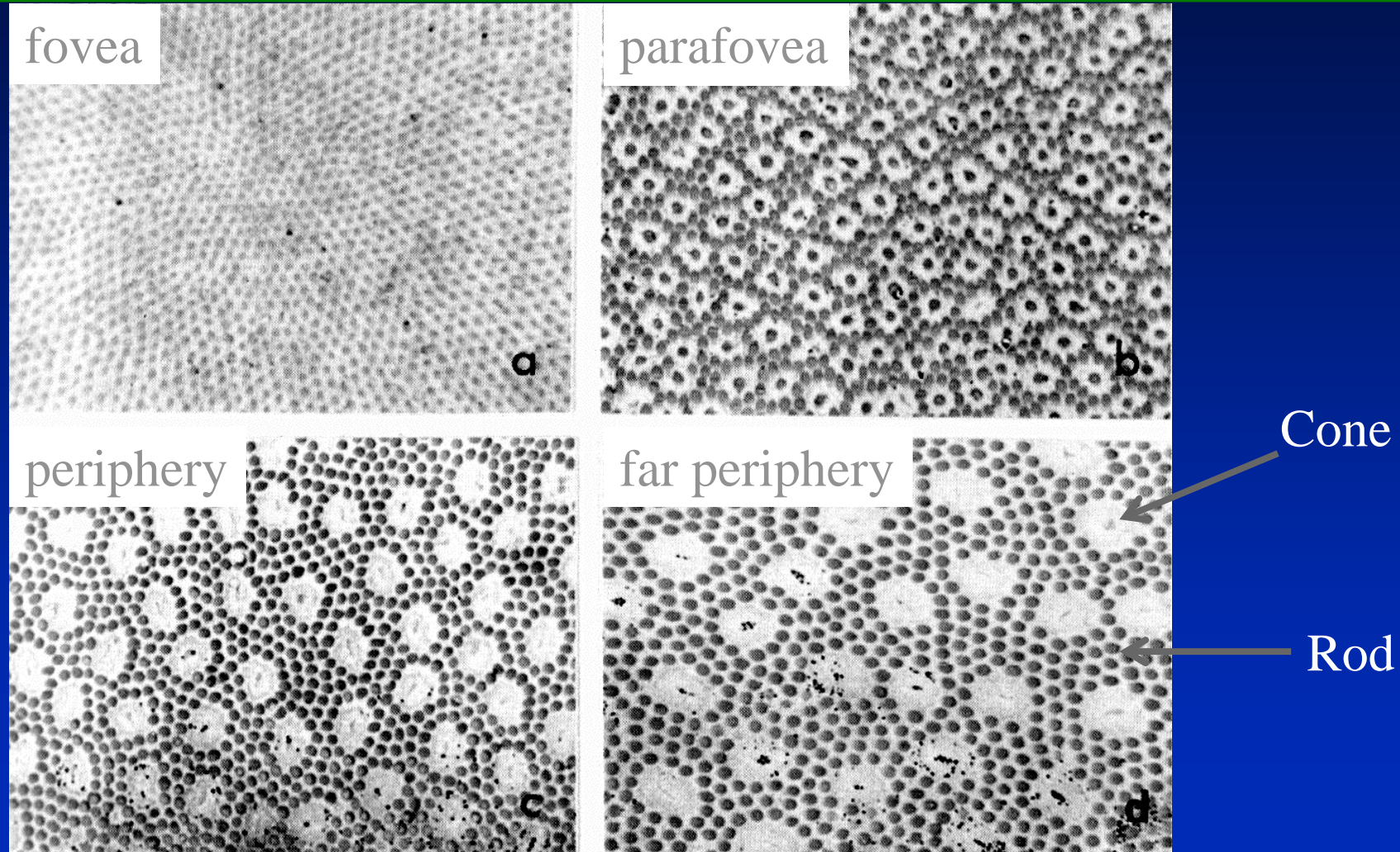


# Receptor Distribution





# Receptor Distribution

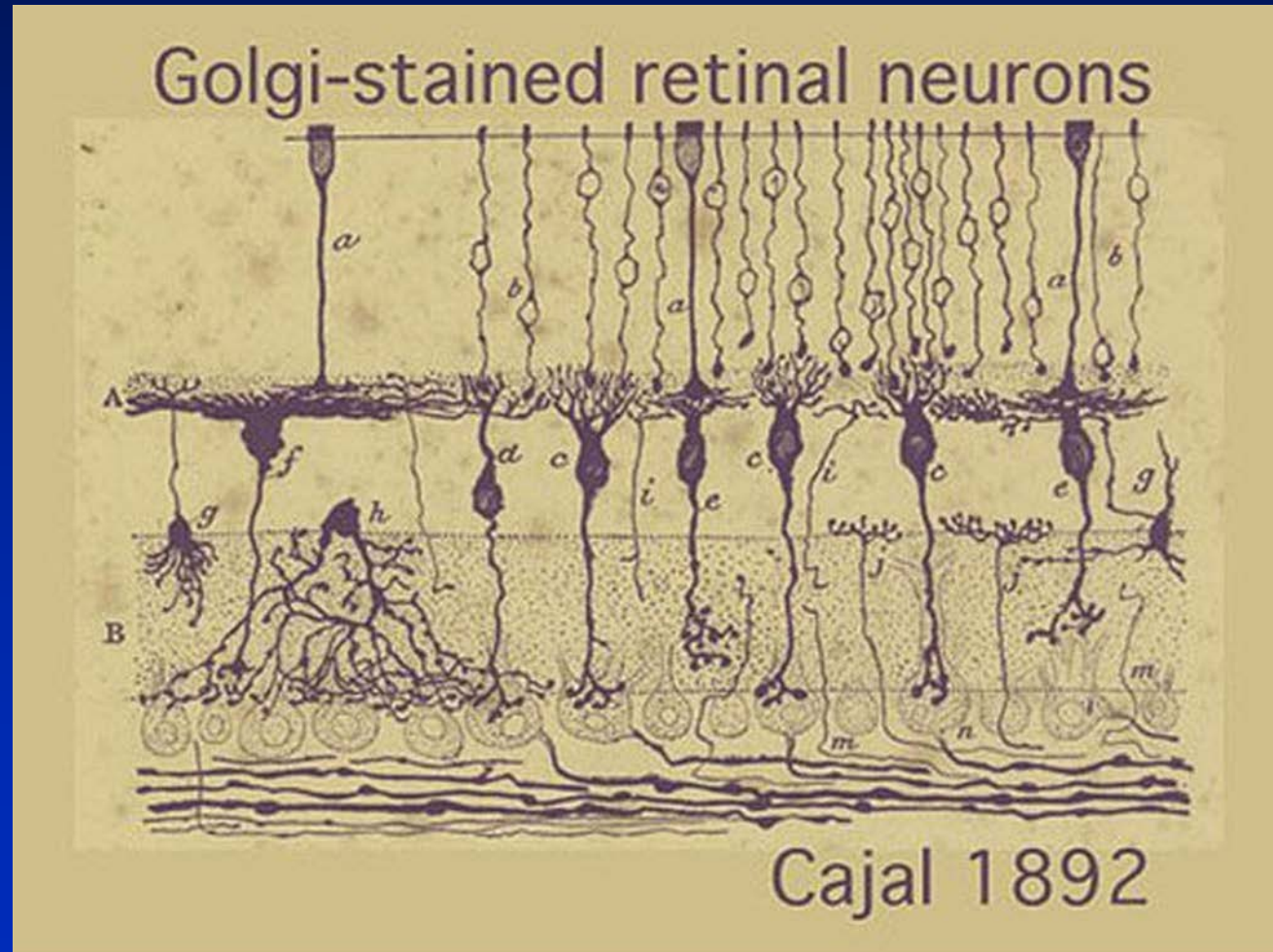


# Santiago Ramon y Cajal & Camillo Golgi

1906

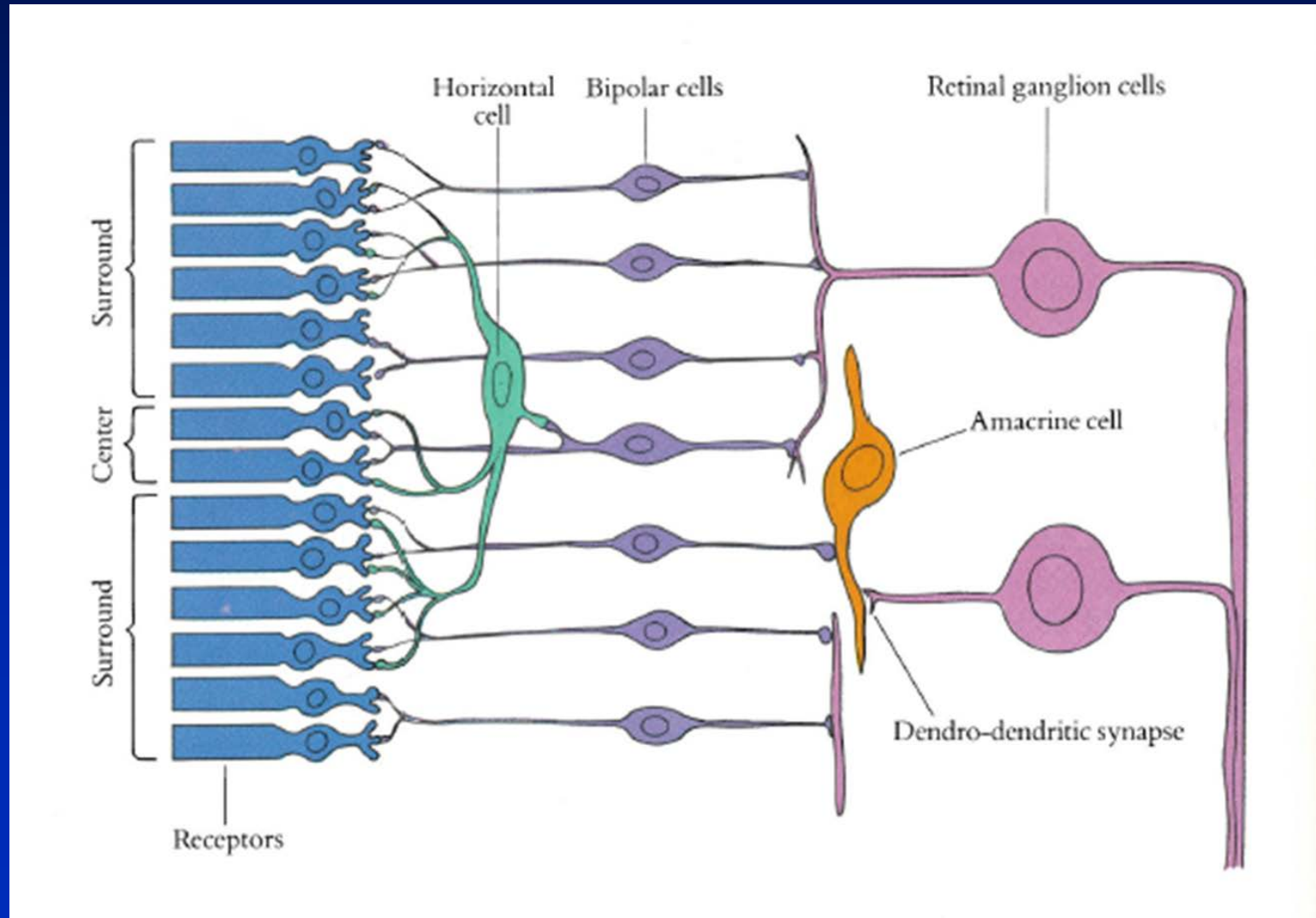


# Drawing by Cajal



# Cone & Rod Connections

Hubel



# Retina Statistics

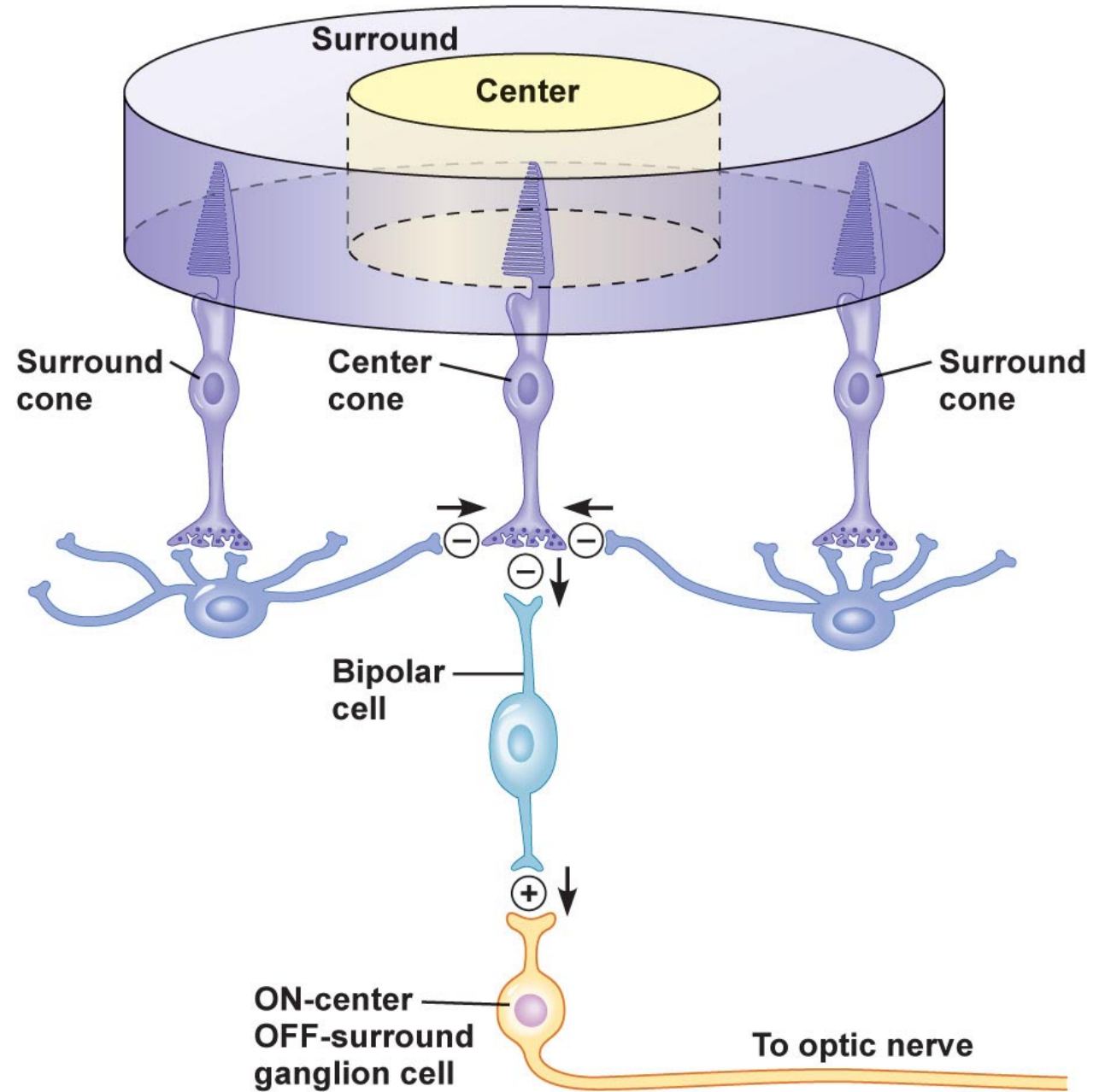
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## Receptive Fields –

Individual cone signals can either add together or be subtracted from one another.

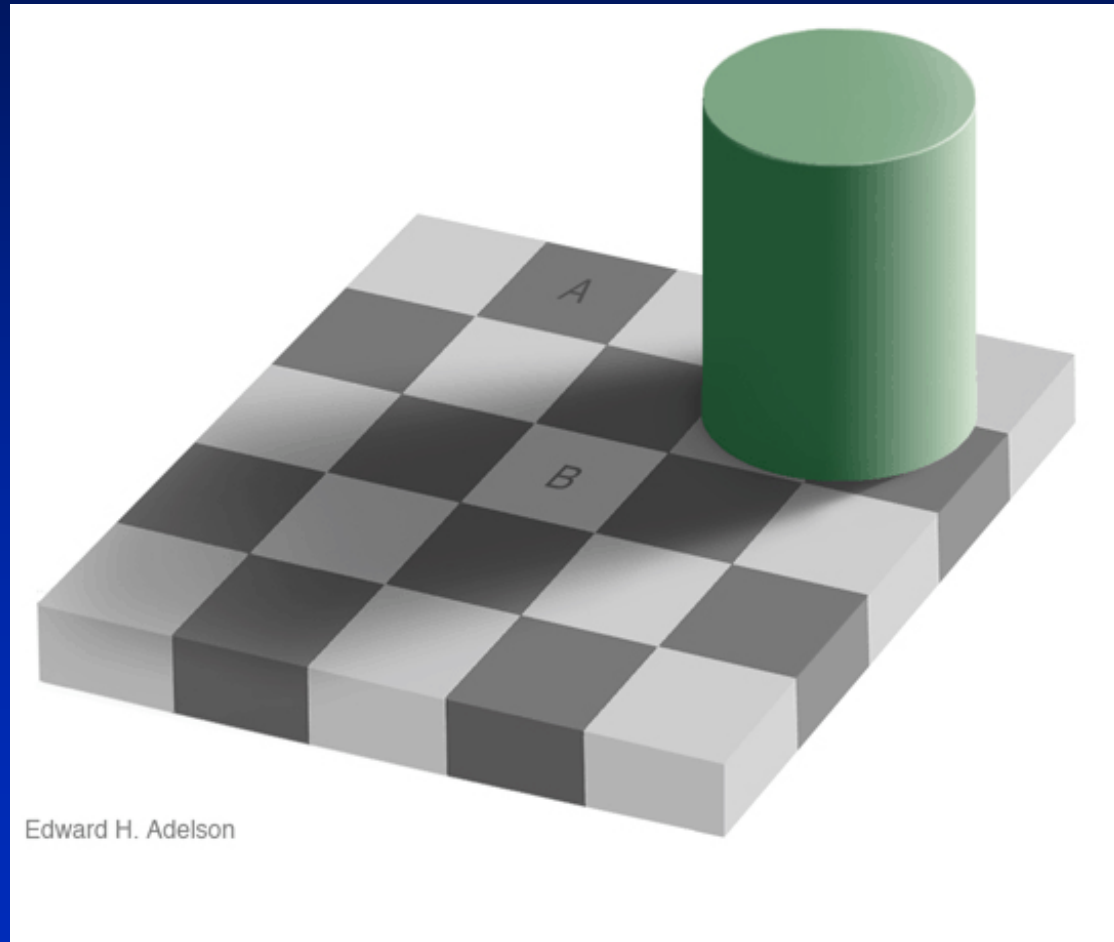
The ability to resolve fine details depends ultimately on both the spatial mosaic of the receptors and how they interconnect.

# Receptive Fields



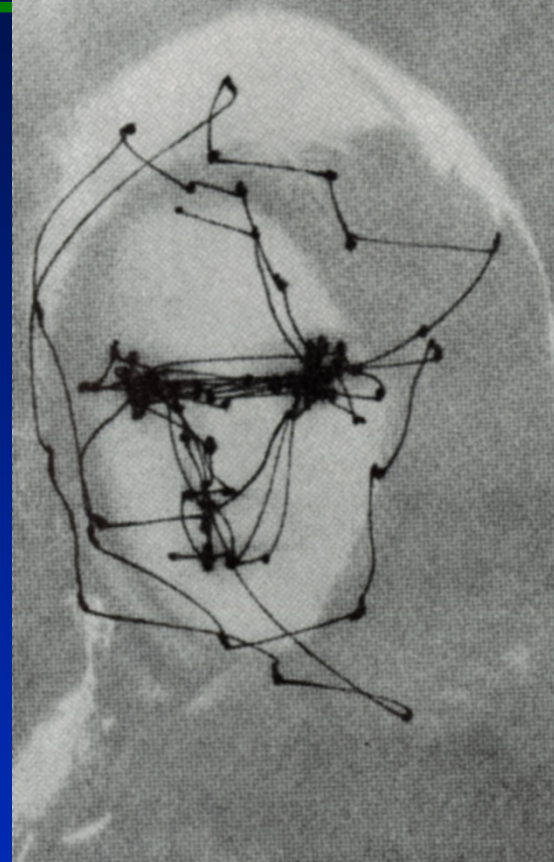
[http://droualb.faculty.mjc.edu/Course%20Materials/Physiology%20101/Chapter%20Notes/Fall%202007/figure\\_10\\_39\\_labeled.jpg](http://droualb.faculty.mjc.edu/Course%20Materials/Physiology%20101/Chapter%20Notes/Fall%202007/figure_10_39_labeled.jpg)

# Color Constancy



Edward H. Adelson

# Saccadic Motion



The eye jumps, comes to rest momentarily (producing a small dot on the record), then jumps to a new locus of interest.



# Resolution of the Human Eye

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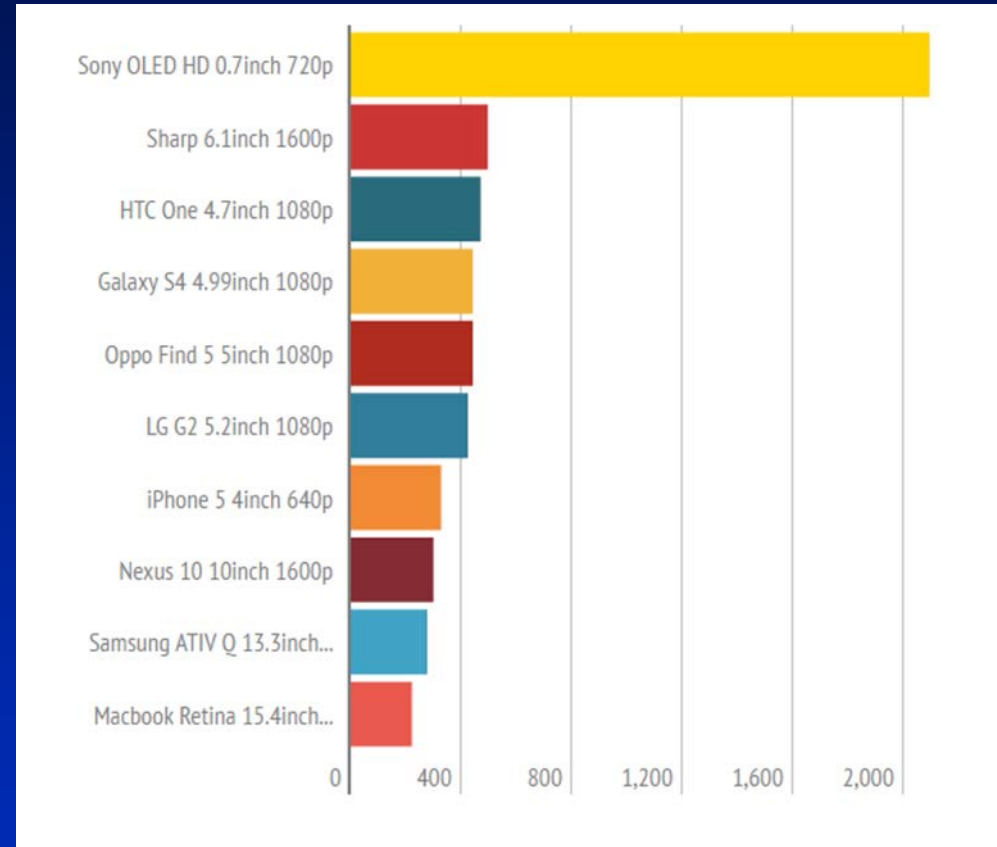
- Humans can tell visual details at distances larger than 0.3 arc minutes
- The Field of View (FOV) of the human eye can be generously estimated as 120 by 90 degrees

# Resolution of the Human Eye

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- $(120 \text{ degrees} \times 60 \text{ arcminutes} / \text{degree} \times 1 \text{ pixel} / 0.3 \text{ arcminutes}) \times (90 \text{ degrees} \times 60 \text{ arcminutes} / \text{degree} \times 1 \text{ pixel} / 0.3 \text{ arcminutes})$
- 431,568,000 pixels; 432 MegaPixels. A 1080p display is 2.1 megapixels.

# Increasing Densities (ppi) of OLED Displays



This is nowhere near the resolution of the human eye

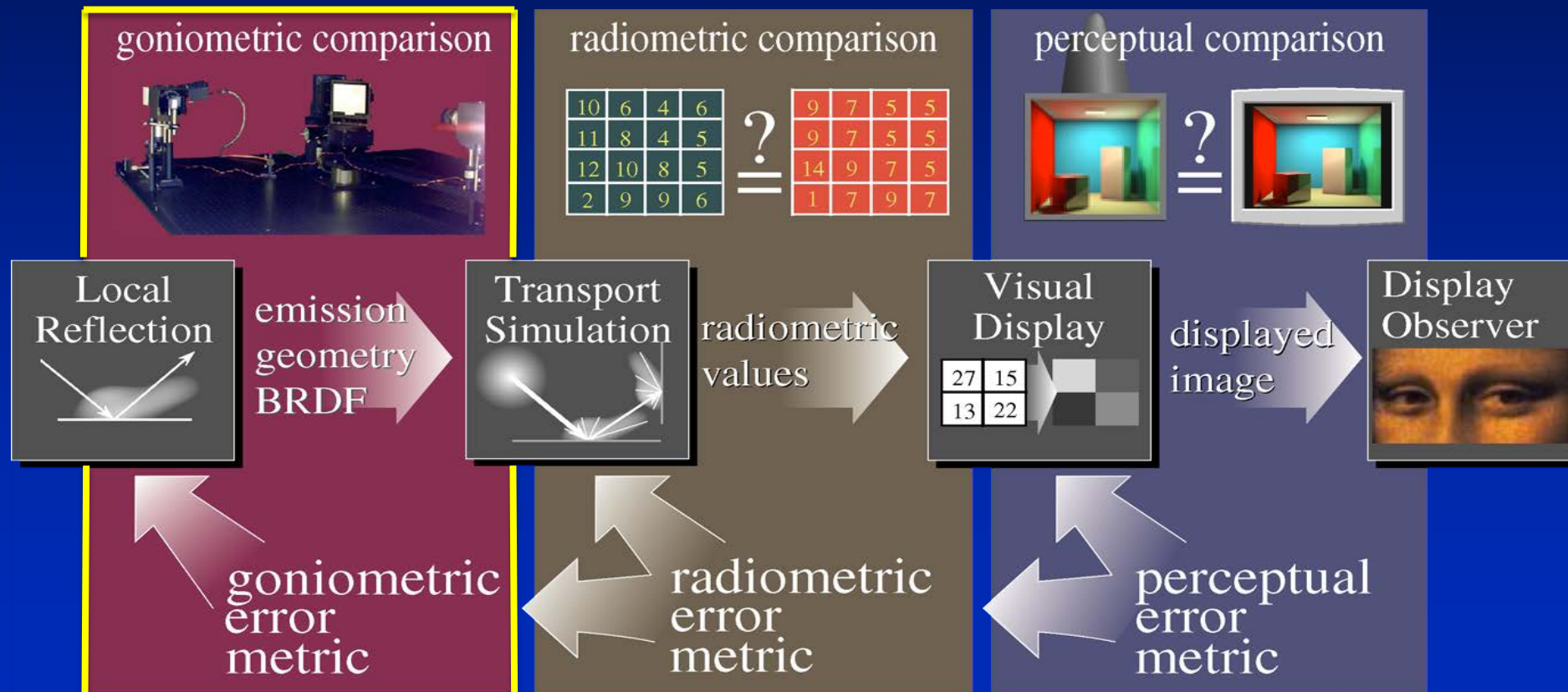
# Necessary Improvements

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- Not currently possible to manufacture required pixel densities
- Higher resolution is required in the foveal region
- Reduction in bandwidth (High resolution at the periphery is not necessary)

# Rendering Framework

1997



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- The quality of the image must be **physically accurate** and **perceptually indistinguishable** from real world scenes
  - Thus the reflective properties of the materials and the illumination properties of the light sources must be correct

# Material Accuracy

1980

## Cook-Torrance



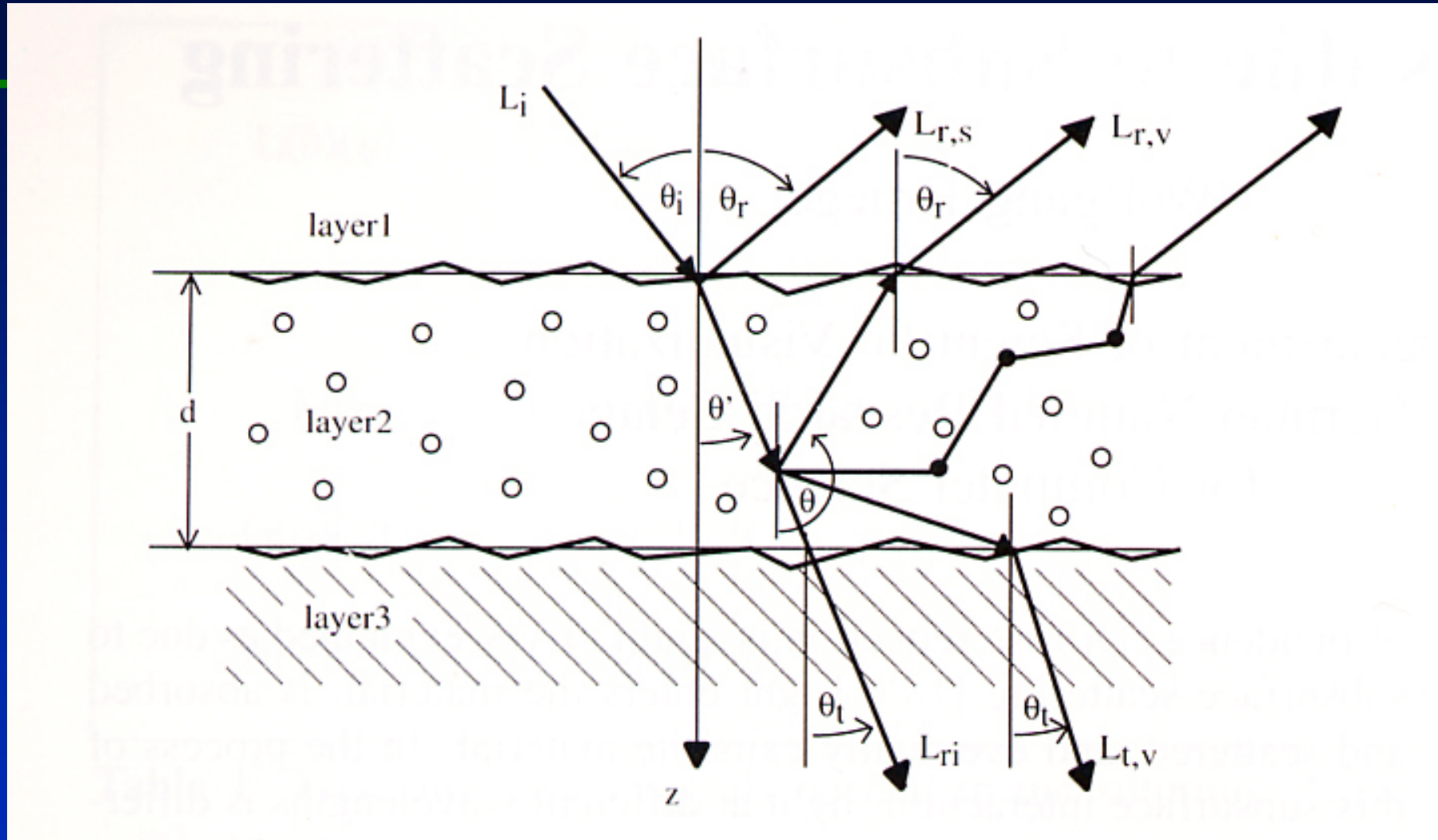
# Material Accuracy

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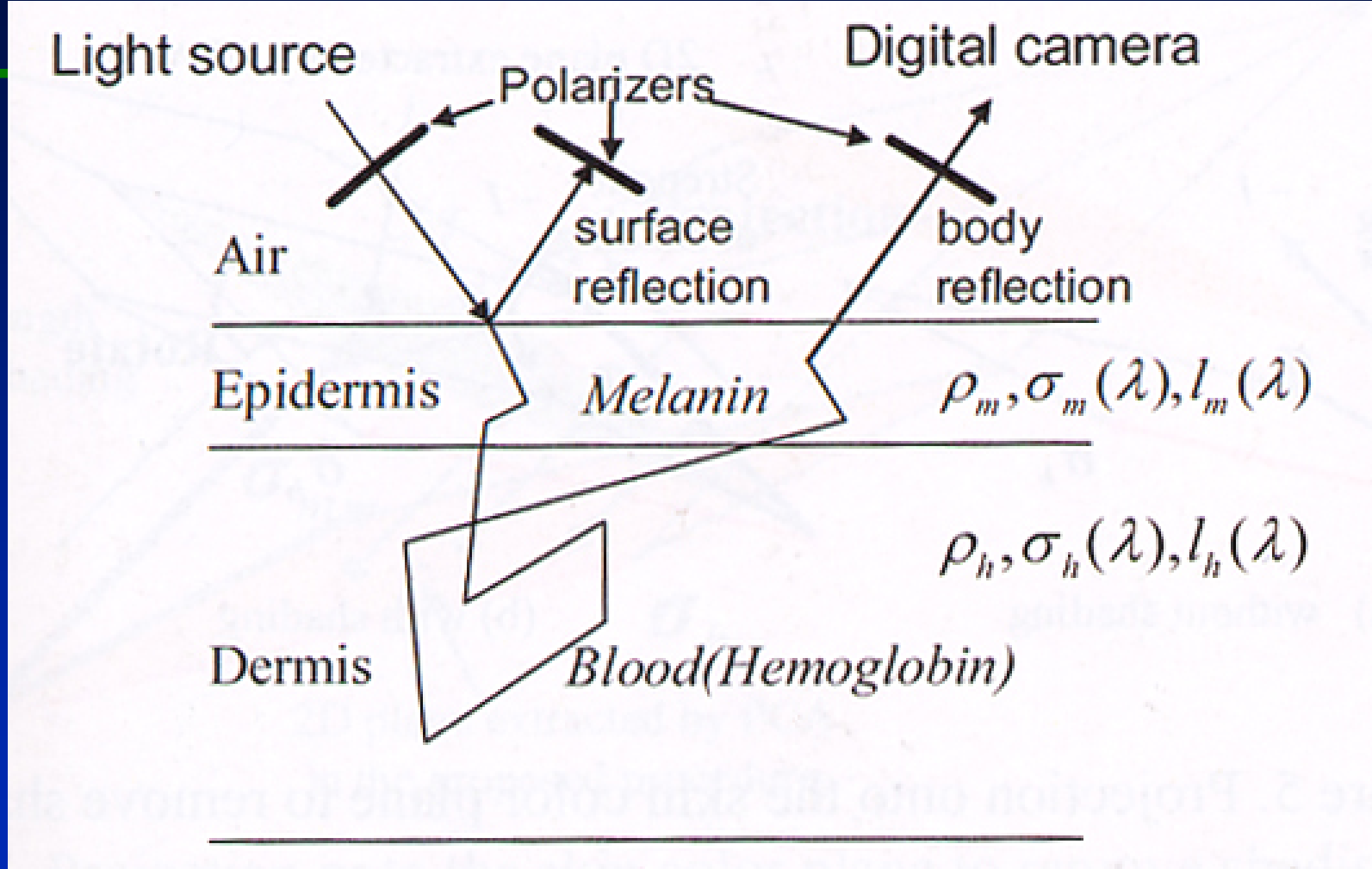


*Henrik Wann Jensen, Stephen R. Marschner, Marc Levoy, Pat Hanrahan. "A Practical Model for Subsurface Light Transport," ACM Siggraph 2001, August 2001, Los Angeles, CA, pp. 511-518.*





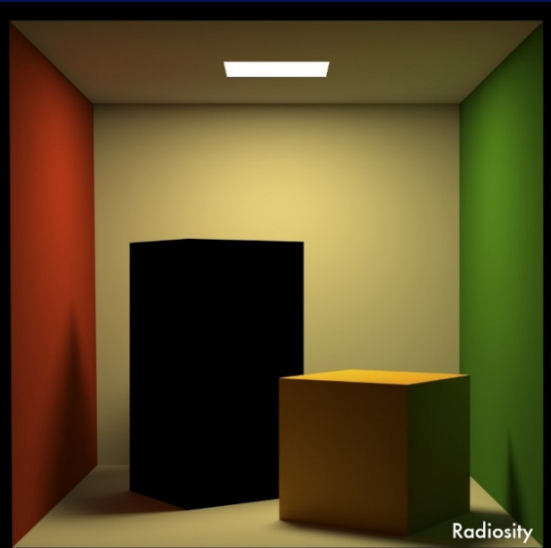
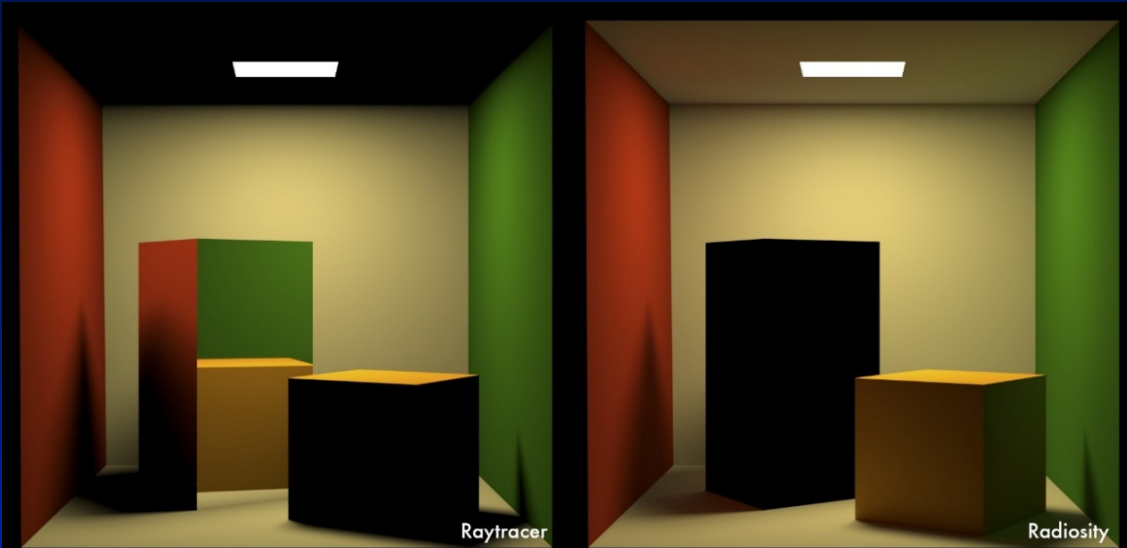
The geometry of scattering from a layered surface



Schematic model of the image process



# Bi-directional Path Tracing



# Bi-directional Path Tracing

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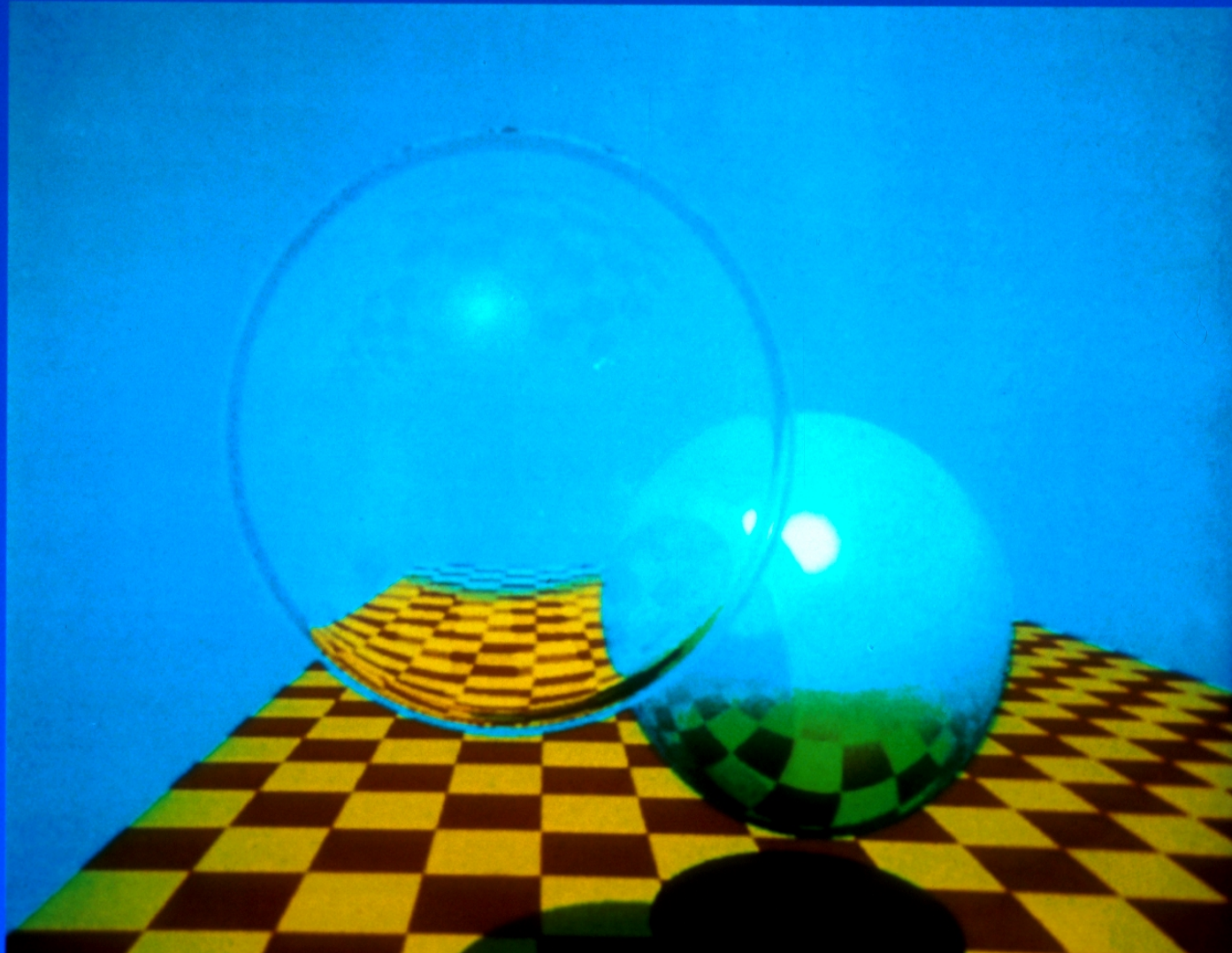


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Can we compute fast enough?

# Ray Tracing

*Turner Whitted, 1979*



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- Remember the nVidia demonstration with the DGX rendering system in the first laboratory session
  - But even the increased speed of  $10^6x - 10^8x$  may not be enough



# Display Rates

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- Currently, the refresh rate is 90 frames/sec, which translates to 11 milliseconds/frame for each eye

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- Remember the nVidia demonstration with the DGX rendering system in the first laboratory session
  - But even the increased speed of  $10^6x - 10^8x$  may not be enough
  - Currently, the refresh rate is 90 frames/sec, which translates to 11 milliseconds/frame for each eye

How can we increase the rendering speed to generate sufficient refresh rates?

# Toy Story 3



# Online vs. Offline Rendering



10 hours

Off-line: 10 hours x 60 min./hour x 60 seconds/min. = 36,000 seconds

On-line: 10 milliseconds

$$\text{Ratio} = \frac{36 \times 10^3}{10 \times 10^{-3}} = 3.6 \times 10^6$$

The ratio is even greater when one considers higher resolution (an increase in the number of pixels), both eyes, and the latency which occurs with eye tracking

# On-line vs. Off-line Rendering



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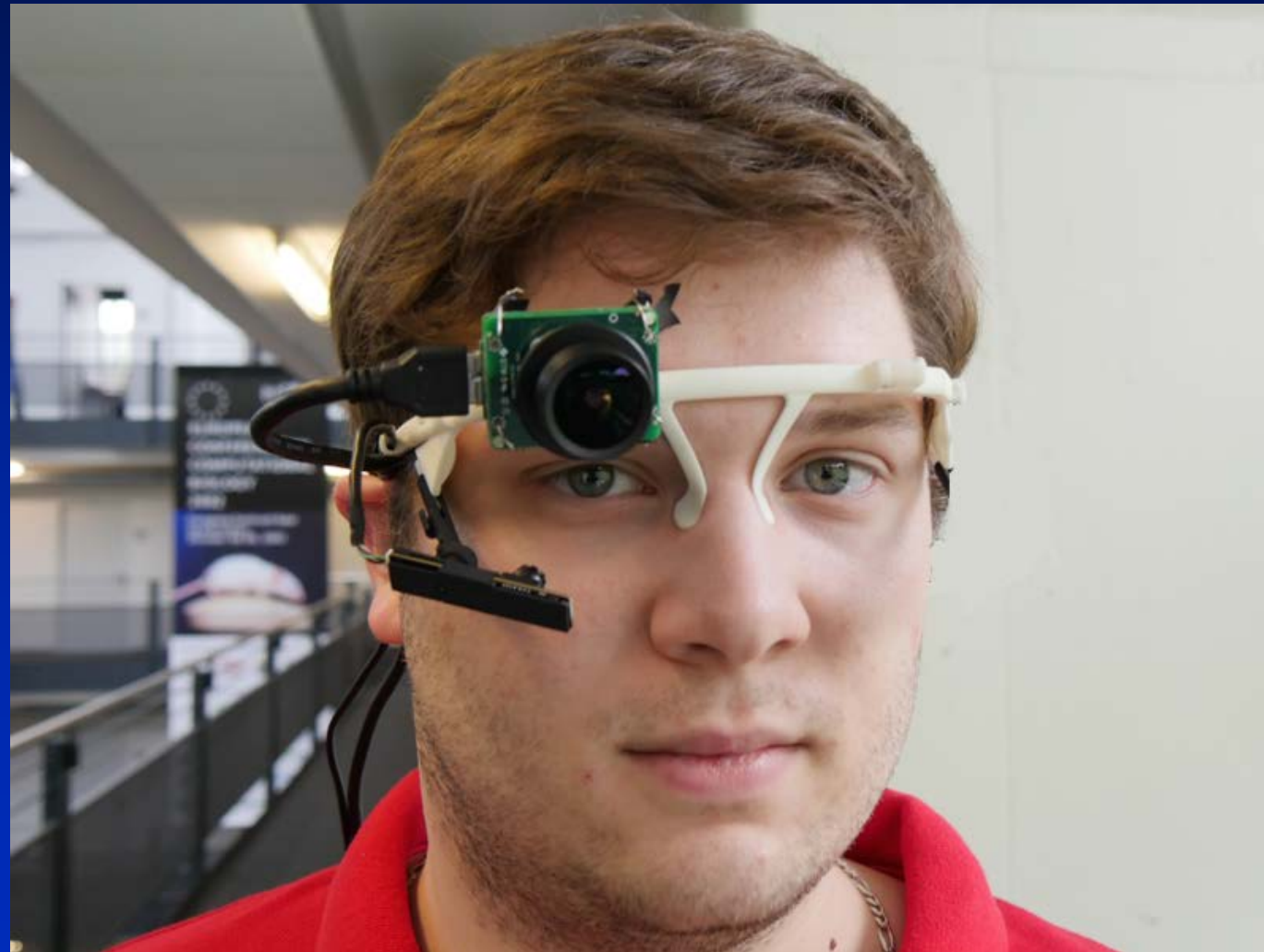
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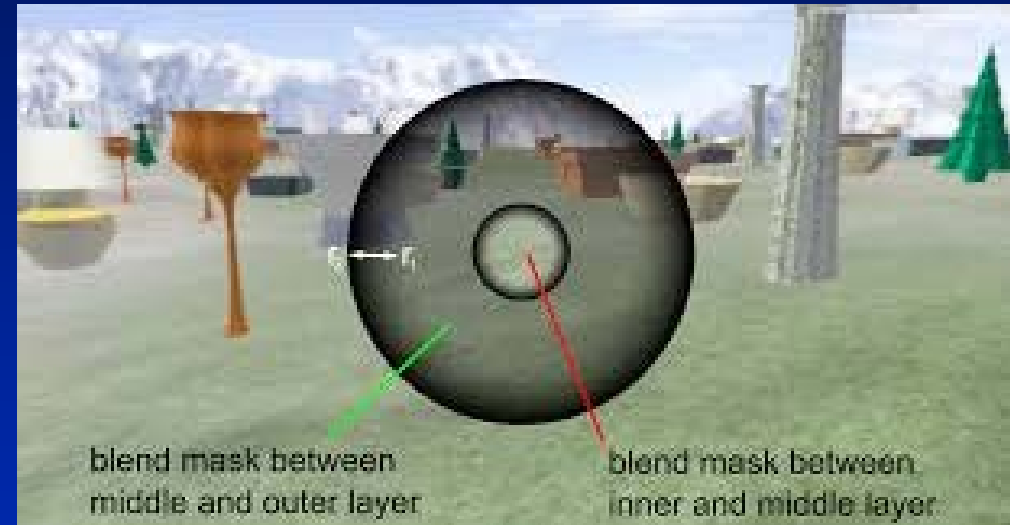
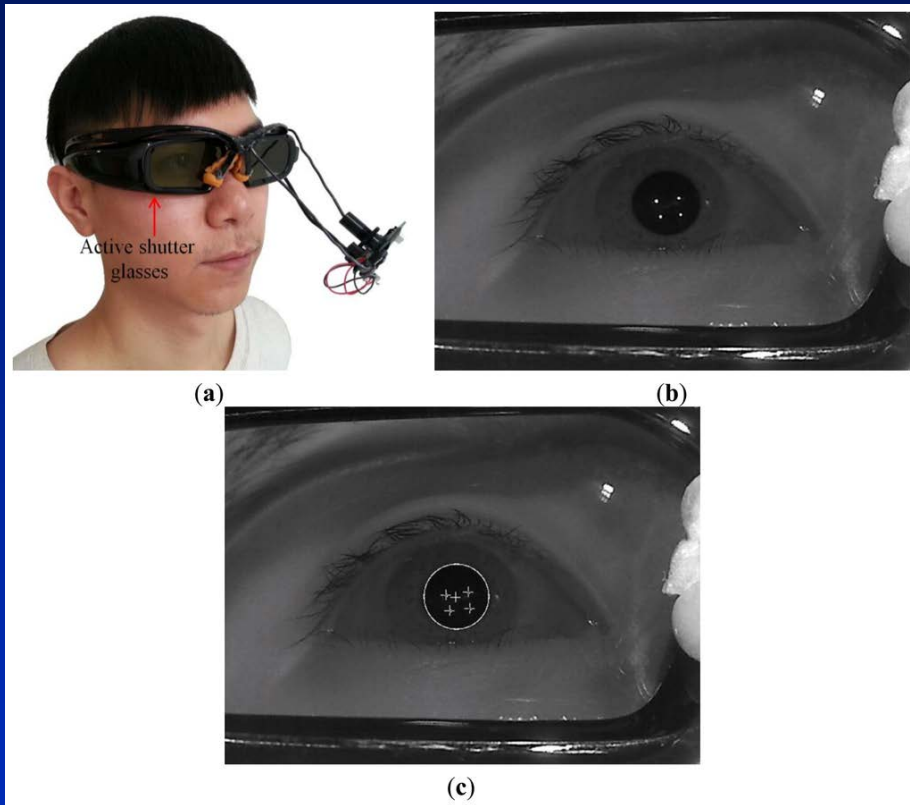
**We probably need more than a million times more processing power**

# Eye Tracking

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# Research on Foveated Displays



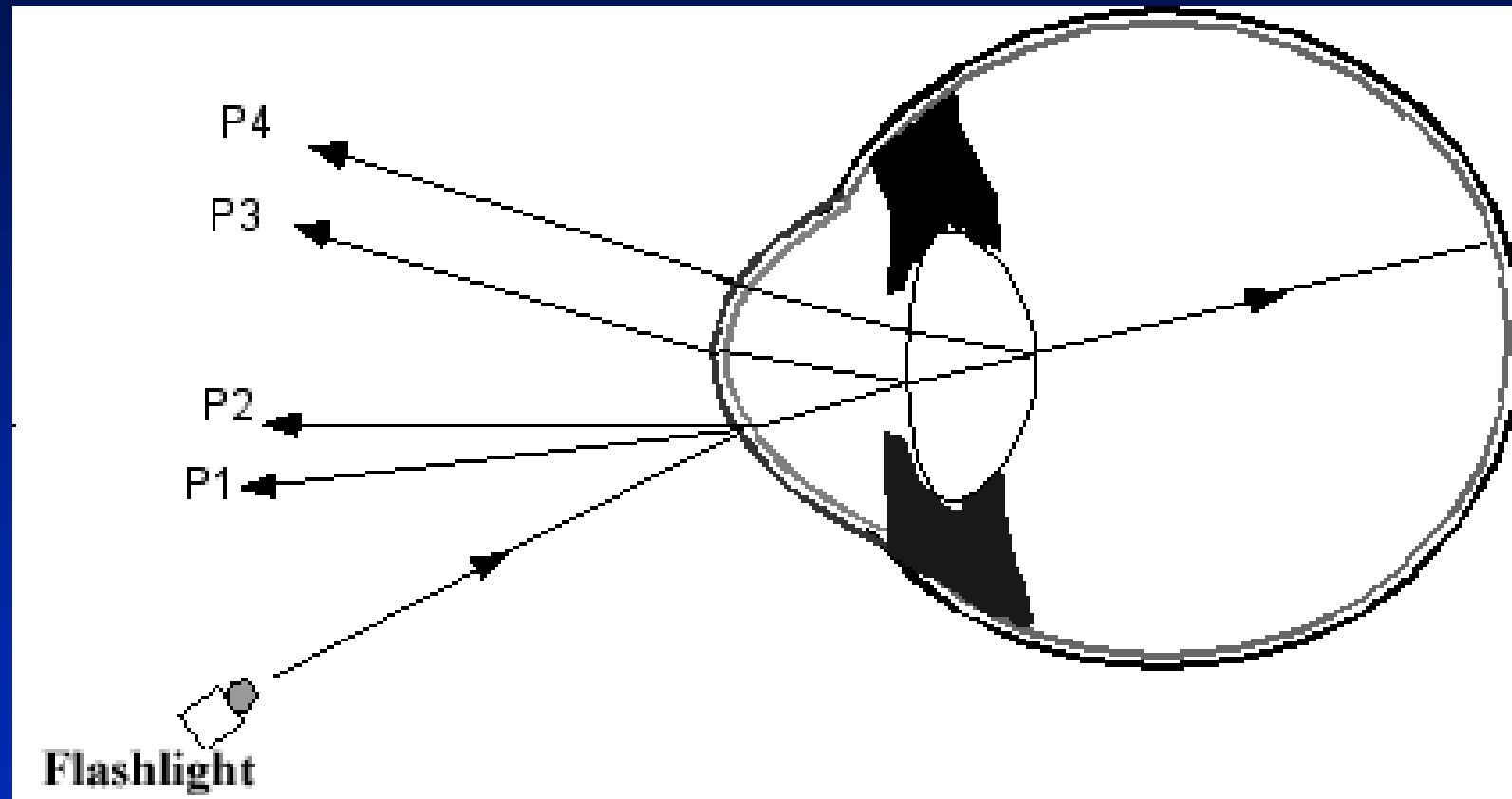
# Foveal Eye Tracking Constraints

2016

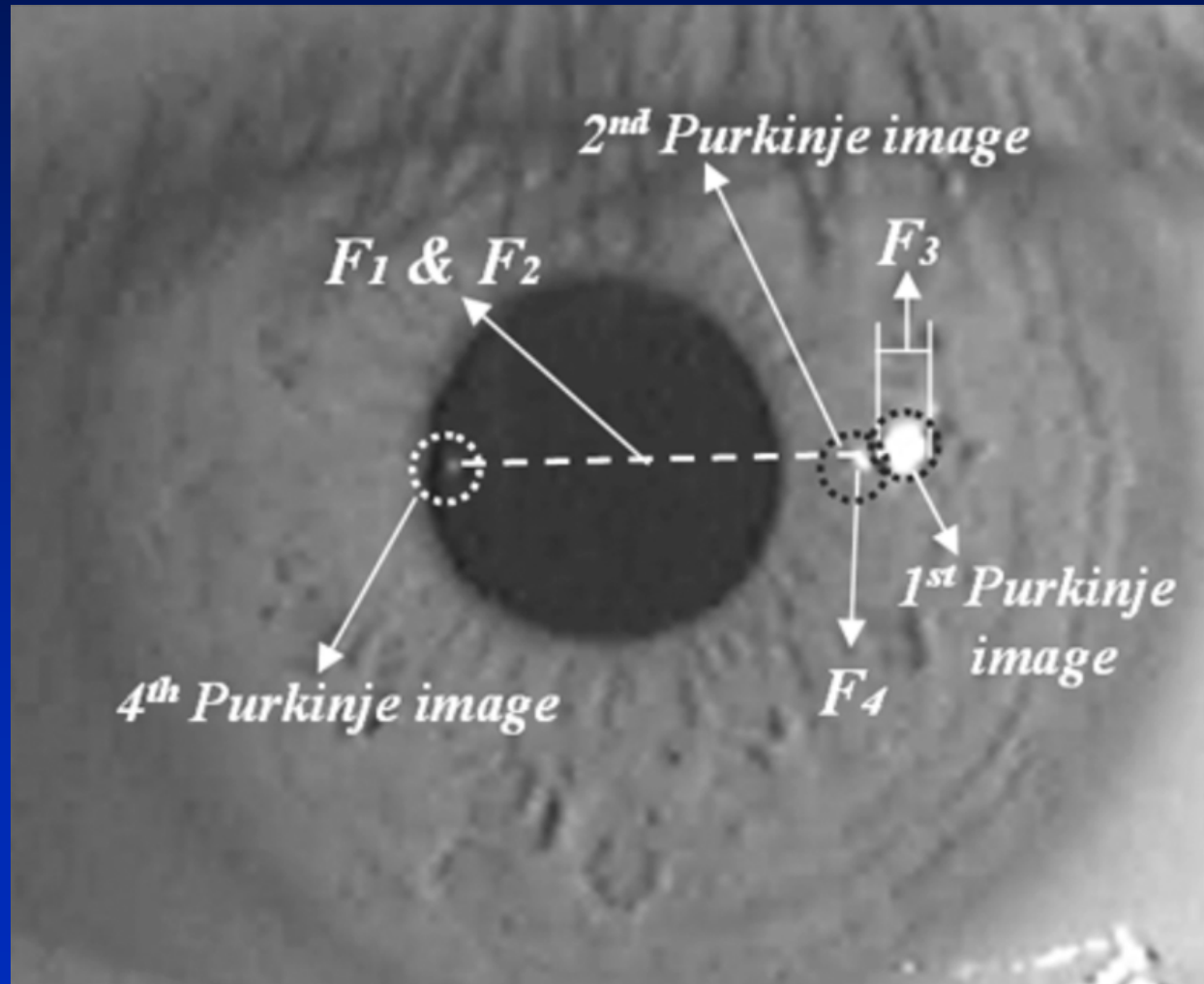
- Speed- needs to be fast enough to meet update requirements (currently 11 milliseconds, 90 Hz)
- Accuracy- Gaze direction is  $< 0.5$  degree
  - Foveal direction accuracy can be  $\sim 1.0$  arc minutes (1/60 of a degree)
- Non-invasive measurements- still need to see entire visual field



# Purkinje Reflections

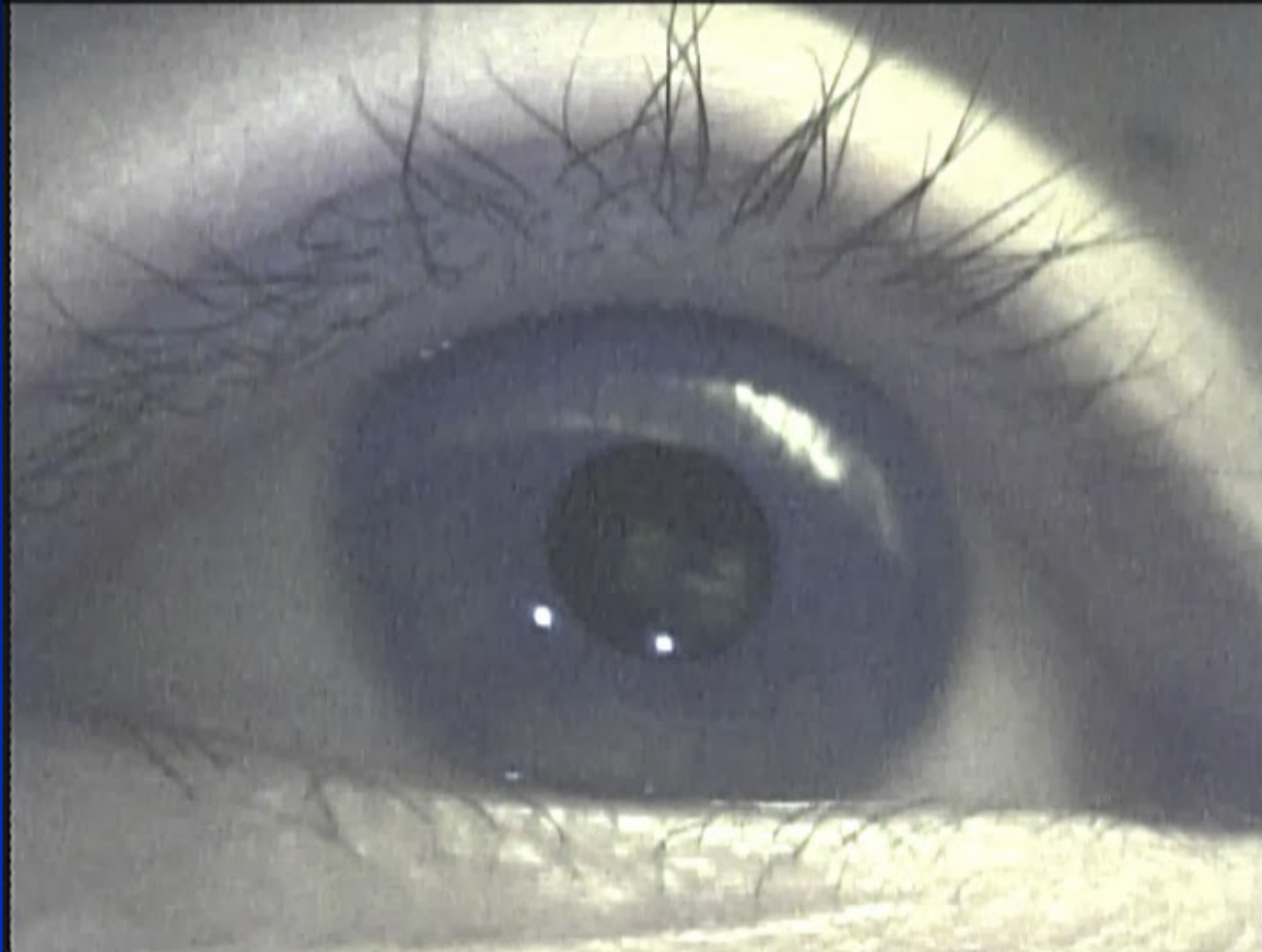


# Purkinje Reflections



# 1<sup>st</sup> and 4<sup>th</sup> Purkinje Reflections

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# Foveal Eye Tracking

## Pros and Cons

### Pros:

- Foveal eye tracking measurements to determine the gaze direction can be performed in 4-5 milliseconds.

### Cons:

- The two best manufacturers were purchased by Google (Eyefluence) and Apple (SMI)

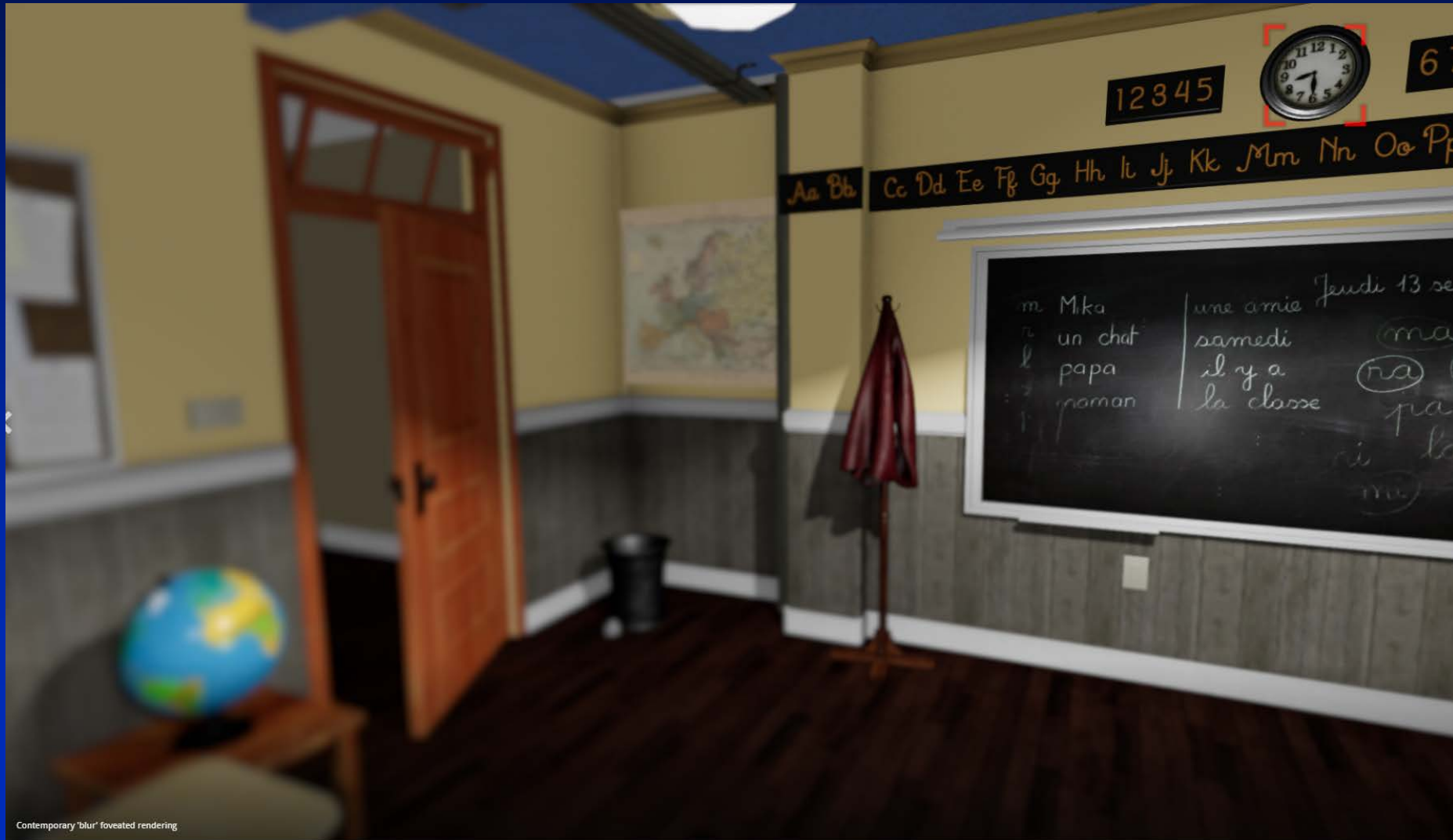
# Displays with Variable Resolution and Variable Update Rates

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# No Foveated Rendering



# Contemporary 'blur' foveated rendering



Contemporary 'blur' foveated rendering

**End**

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