



Building a Life-Size Automultiscopic Display Using Consumer Hardware

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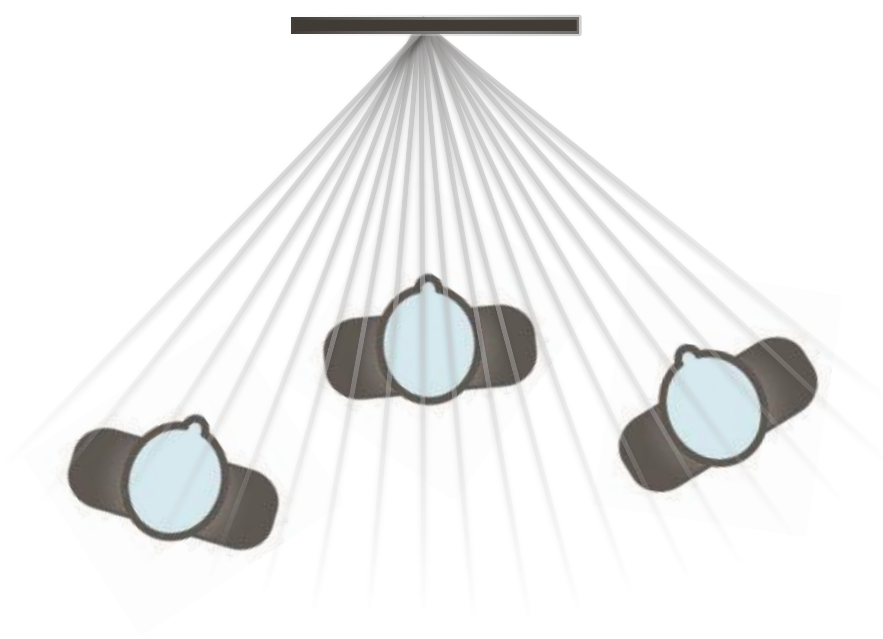
USC Institute for Creative Technologies

*Linköping University

Stereoscopic

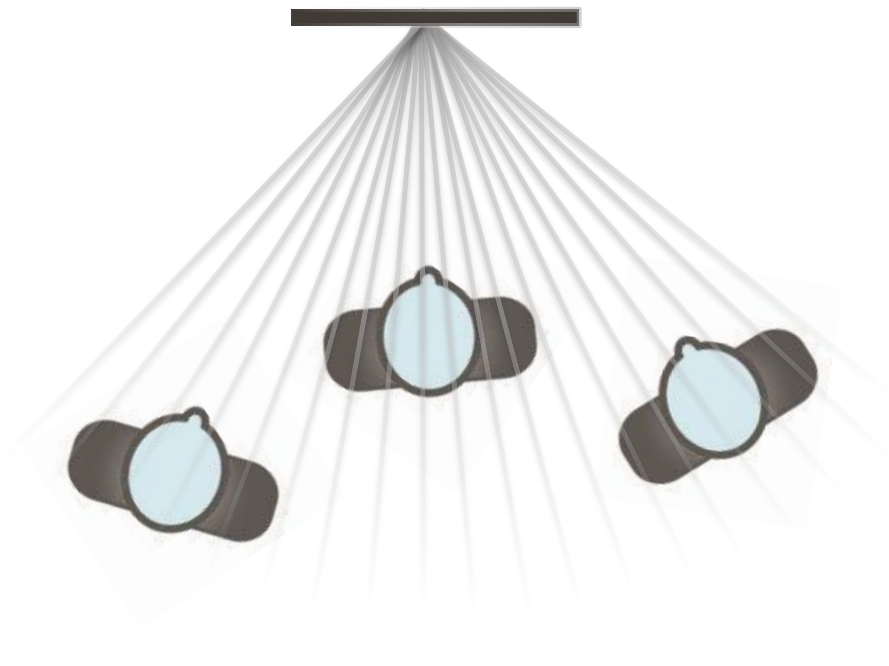


Automutiscopic



How do we capture,
render, display
automultiscopic
content?

Automultiscopic

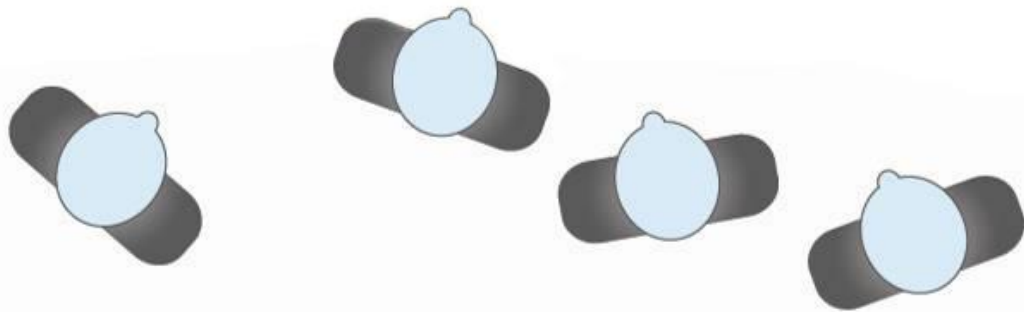


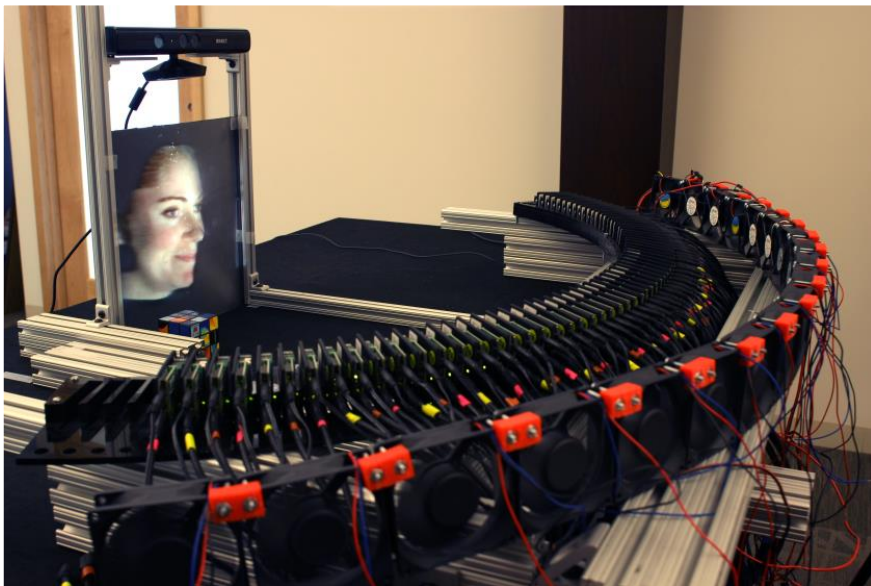
Projectors



Anisotropic screen

Audience

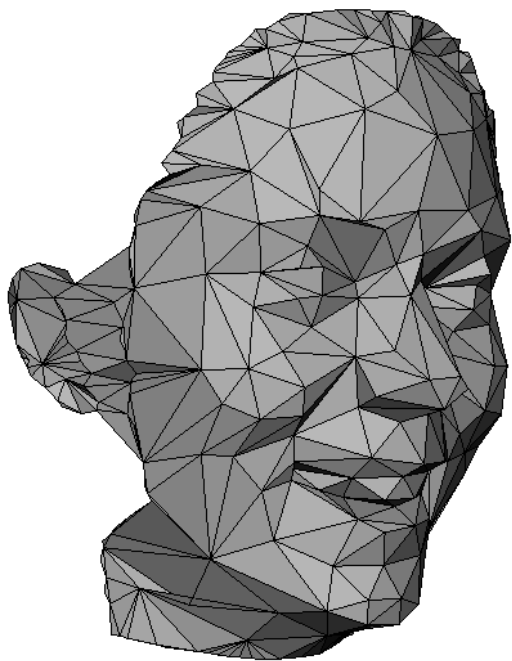




1st prototype
Focus on face



2nd prototype
Full-size bodies



3D Geometry

custom vertex shader



Image-based Light Fields

custom pixel shader

Bandwidth

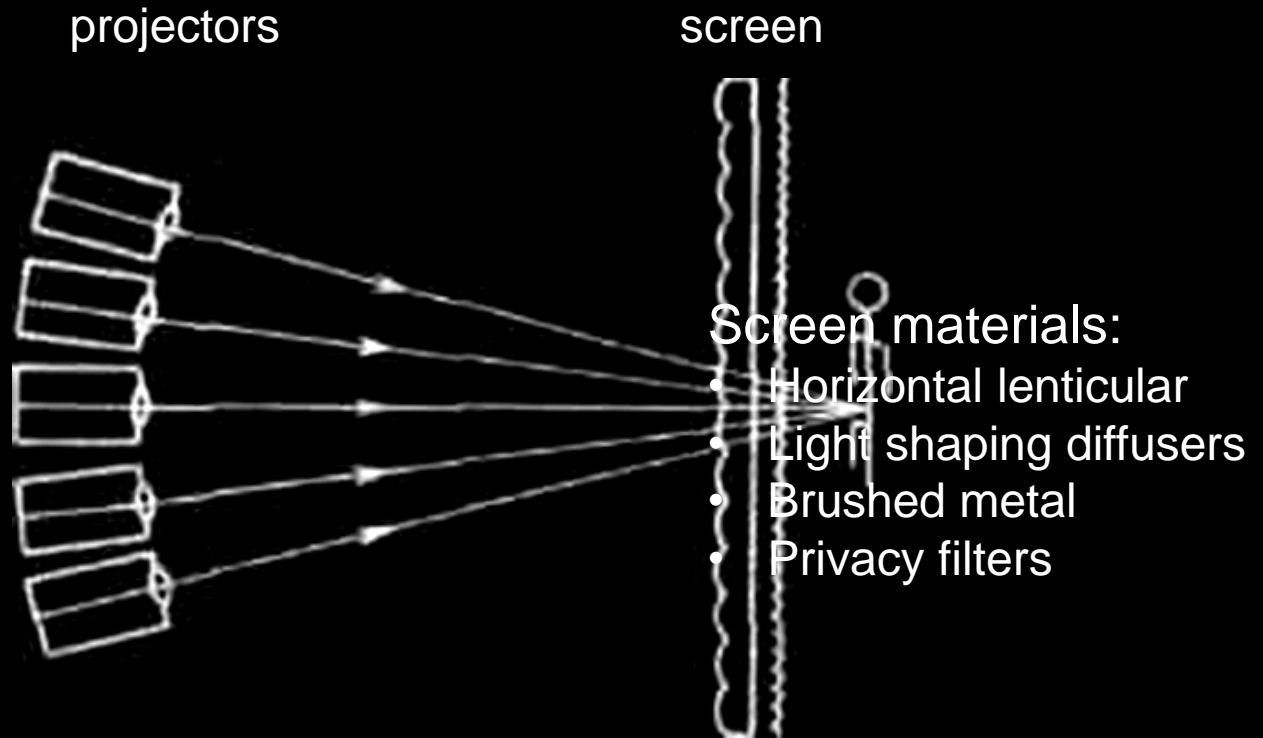
$1920 \times 1080 \times 60 \text{ fps} \times 360^\circ \times 24 \text{ bit} = \mathbf{134GB / sec}$

Large number of output streams

Data transfer to GPU

Our Approach

- Distribute rendering across multiple GPUs and computers
- Scalable, additional projectors increases field of view



Takanori Okoshi, *Three-Dimensional Imaging Techniques*, Academic Press 1976
Fig. 5.5(b), "projection-type three-dimensional display", p. 131

Anisotropic Projector Arrays



[Agocs et al. 2007]



[Kawatika et al. 2012]



[Yoshida et al. 2011]

Projector Array

- 72 TI DLP Pico
 - 480 x 320 Resolution
 - Mini HDMI input
- 1.66° Angular Resolution
- 110° Field of View

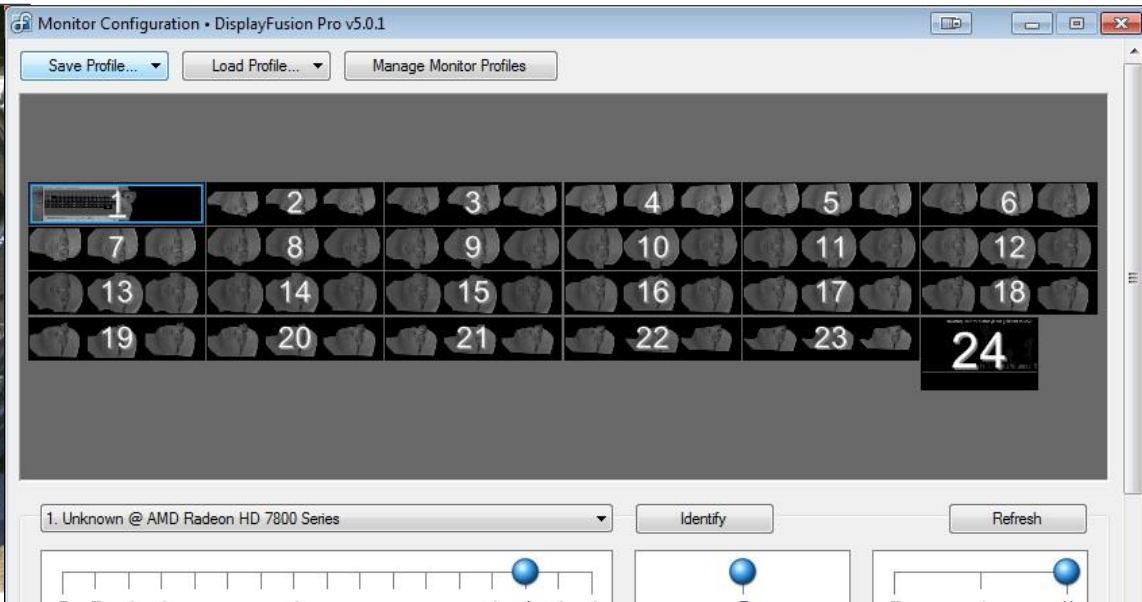


Anisotropic Screen

- 40 lines per inch Lenticular screen from Microlens Inc.
- 1° horizontal x 60° vertical diffuser from Luminit Co.



Graphics Cards



AMD Radeon 7870 graphics cards,
4 x 6 Mini DisplayPort outputs = total **24** outputs
DisplayFusion (nView, Ultramon)

Video Splitters

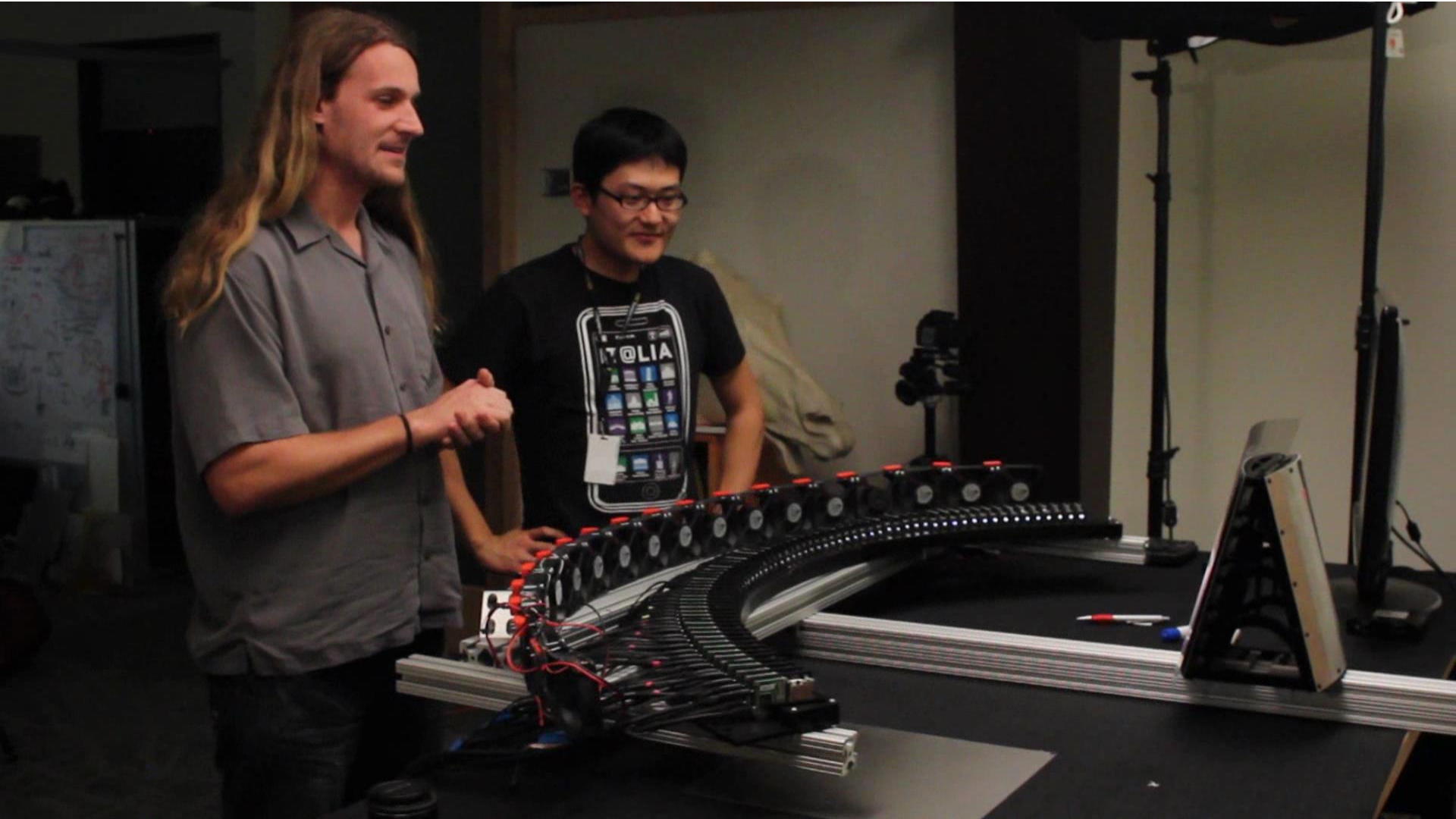


24 Matrox TripleHeadToGo video splitters

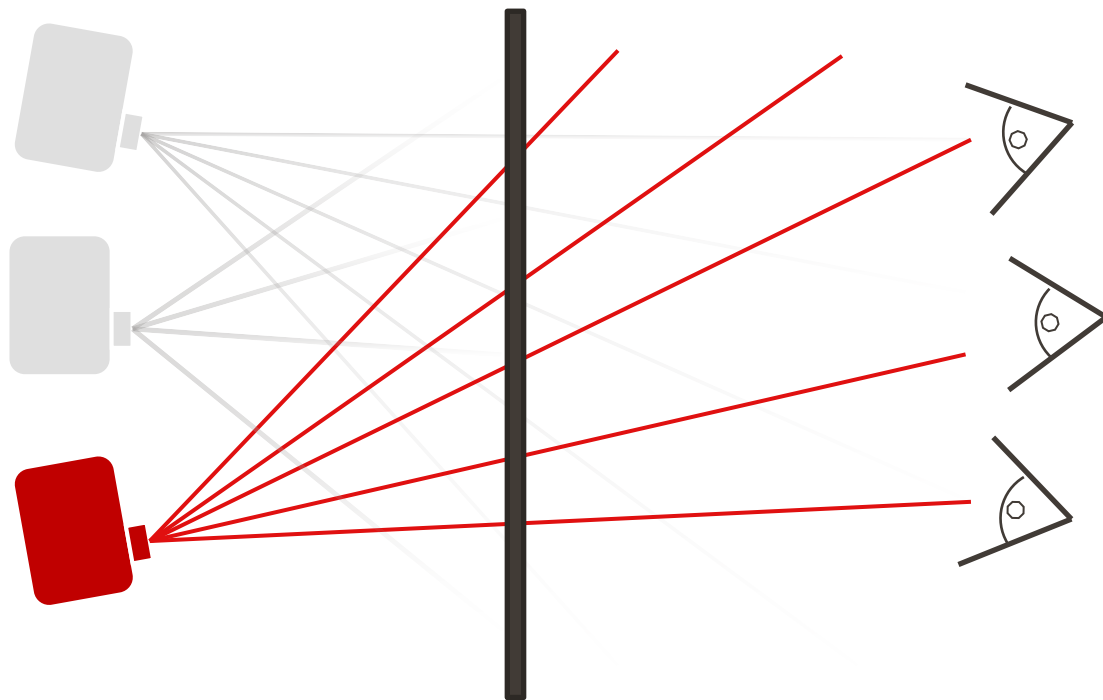
- 1 DisplayPort input, 3 DisplayPort outputs each

DisplayPort 1.2

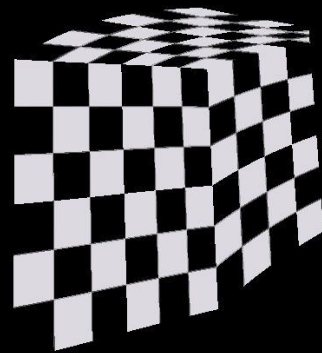
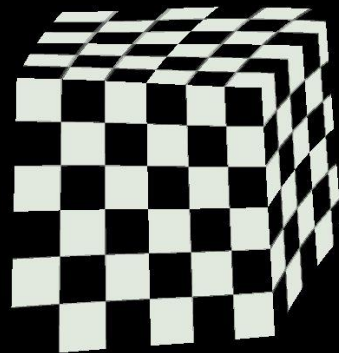
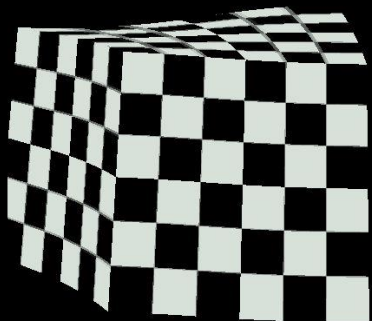
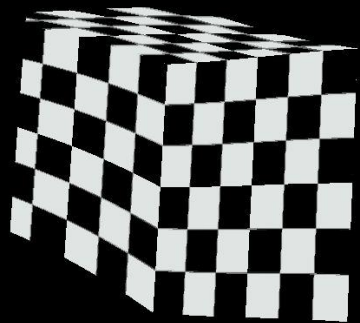
- Multi-Stream Transport (MST)
- Appear as separate displays
- Each display can have different resolution/refresh rate etc
- Each graphics card still has upper bound for total number of streams



Multiple-center of projection

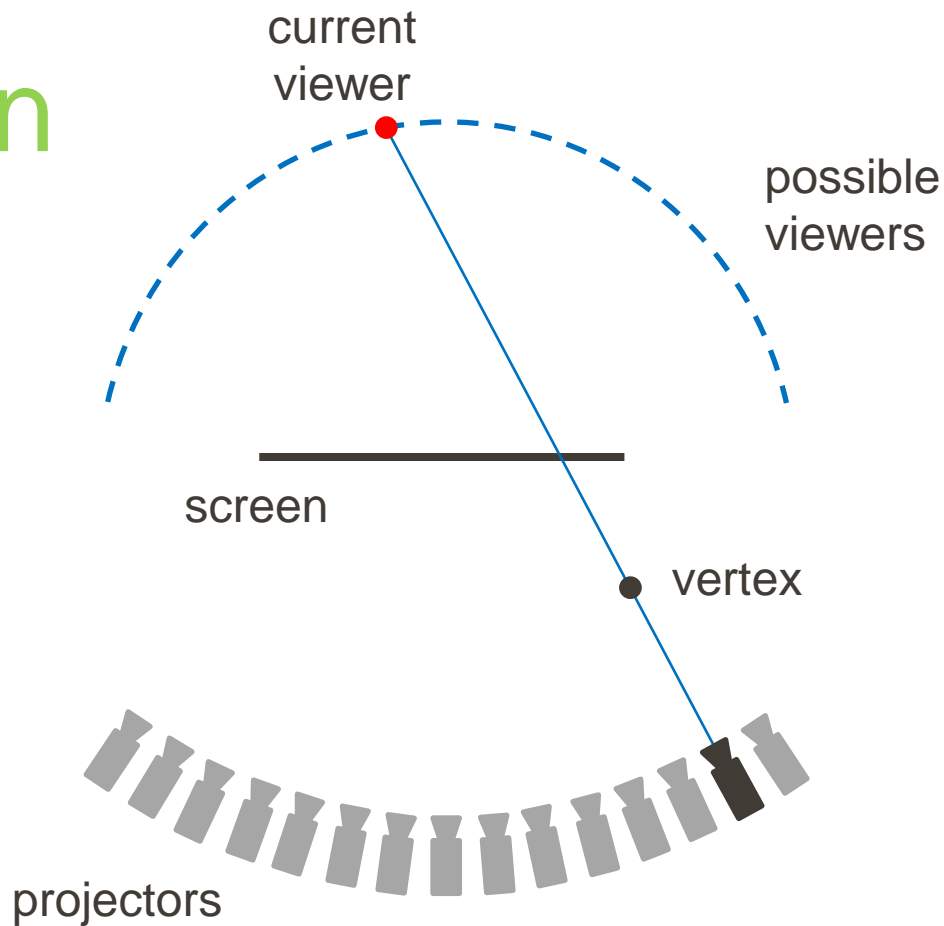


Every pixel rendered from different viewpoint



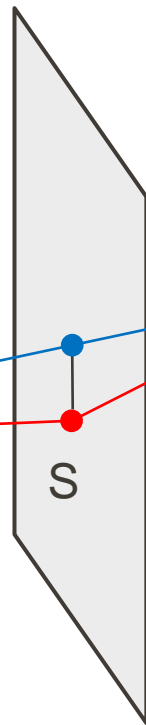
Vertex projection

- For each vertex, find corresponding viewer
- Project back onto screen from view point



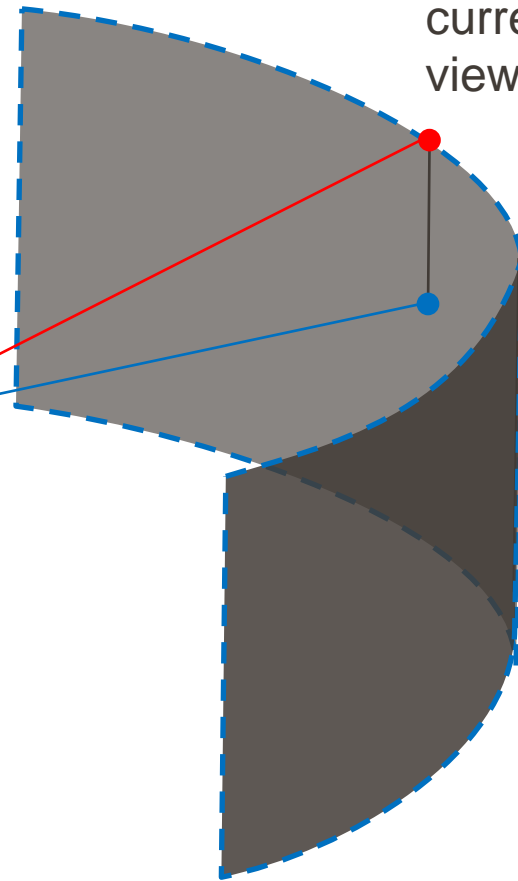
Vertex projection

current projector



screen

possible viewers



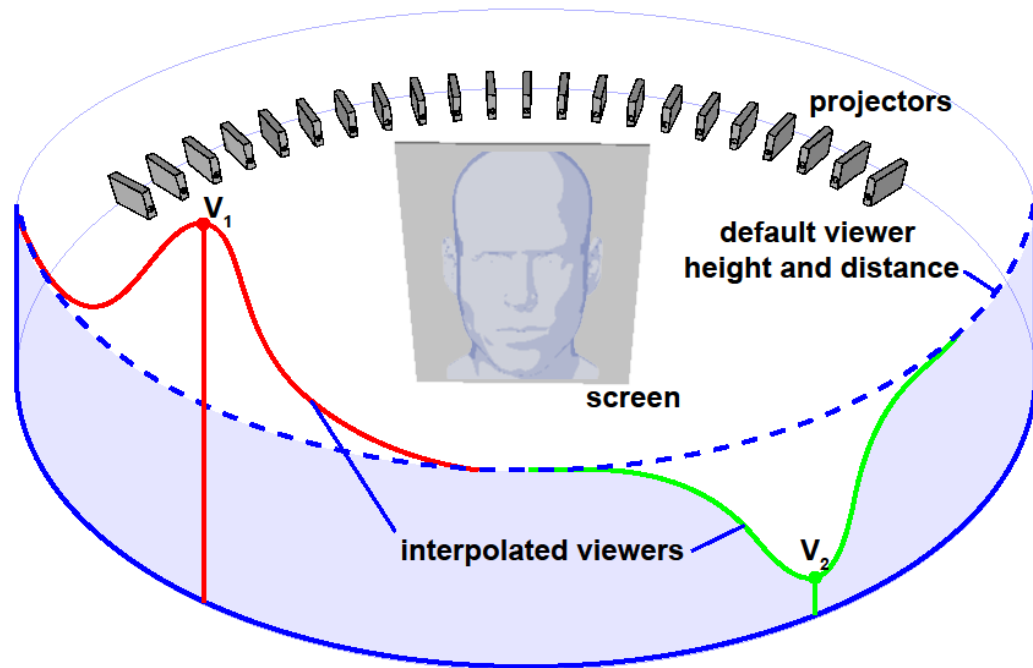
current viewer

vertex



Multiple viewers

- Sum of weighted Gaussians
- Can revert back to default height and distance
- Falloff distance \approx width of shoulders



Anisotropic Projector Arrays

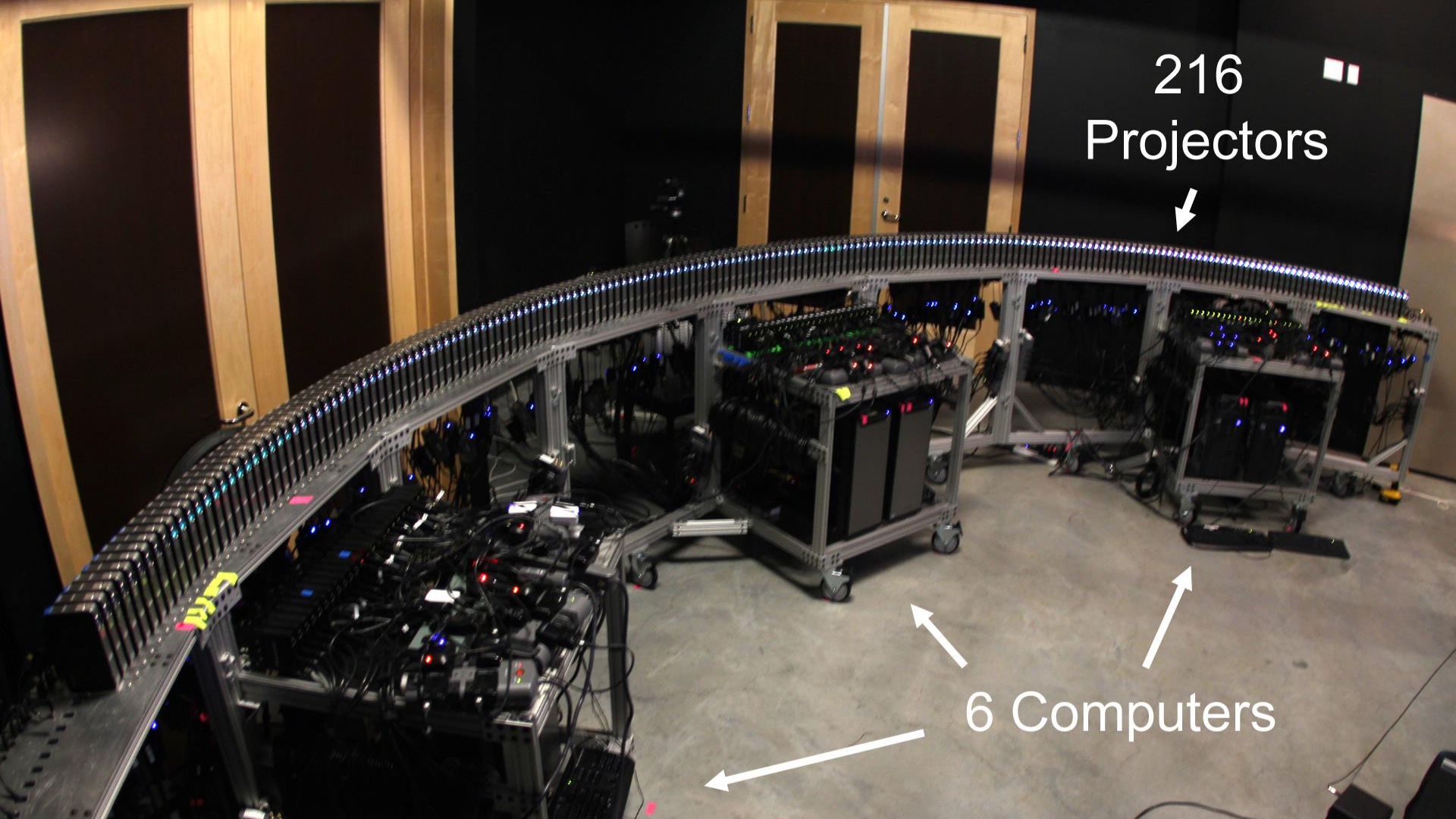


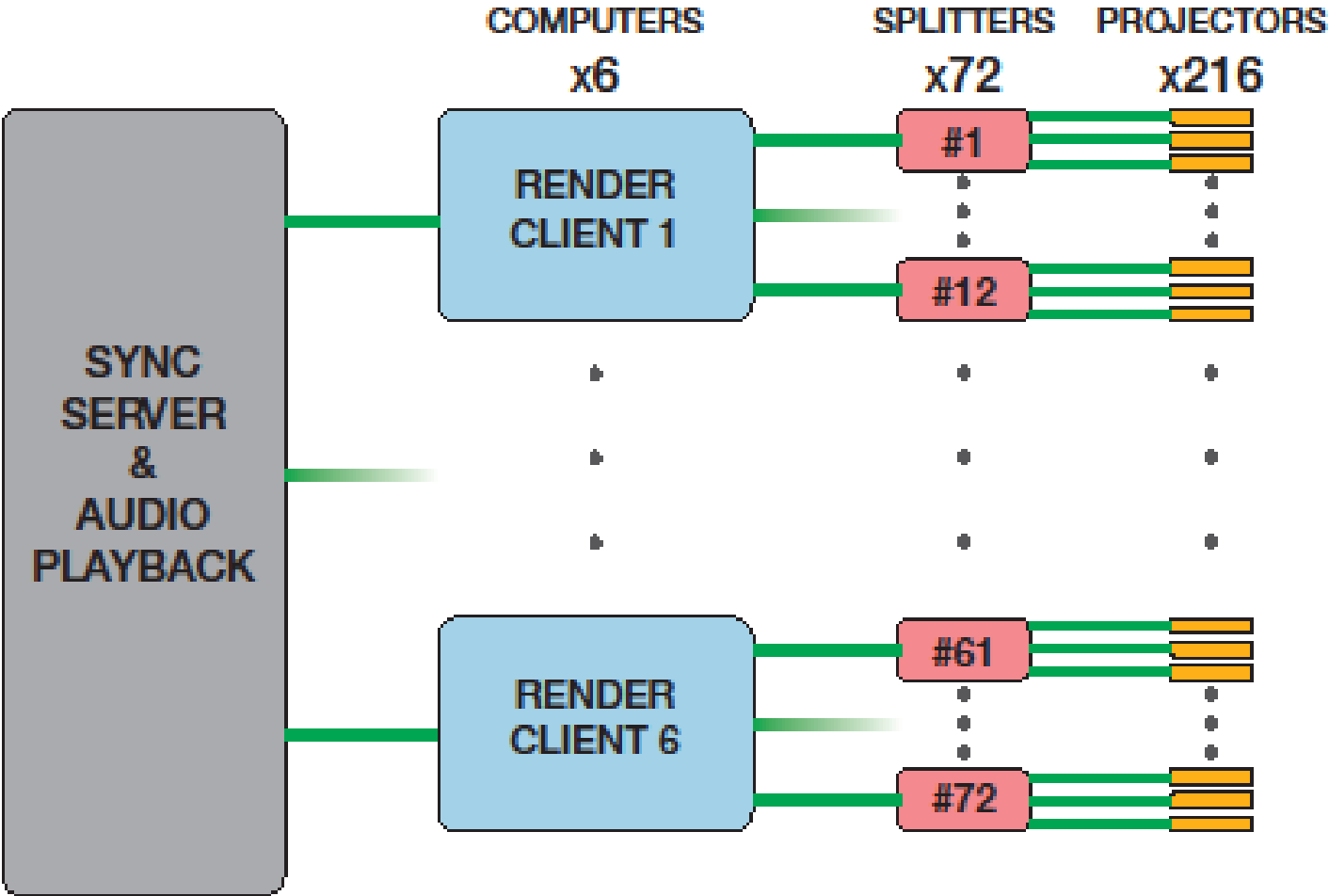
Jones et al. "Interpolating Vertical Parallax for an Autostereoscopic 3D Projector Array". SPIE Stereoscopic Displays and Applications 2014

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Projectors



6 Computers

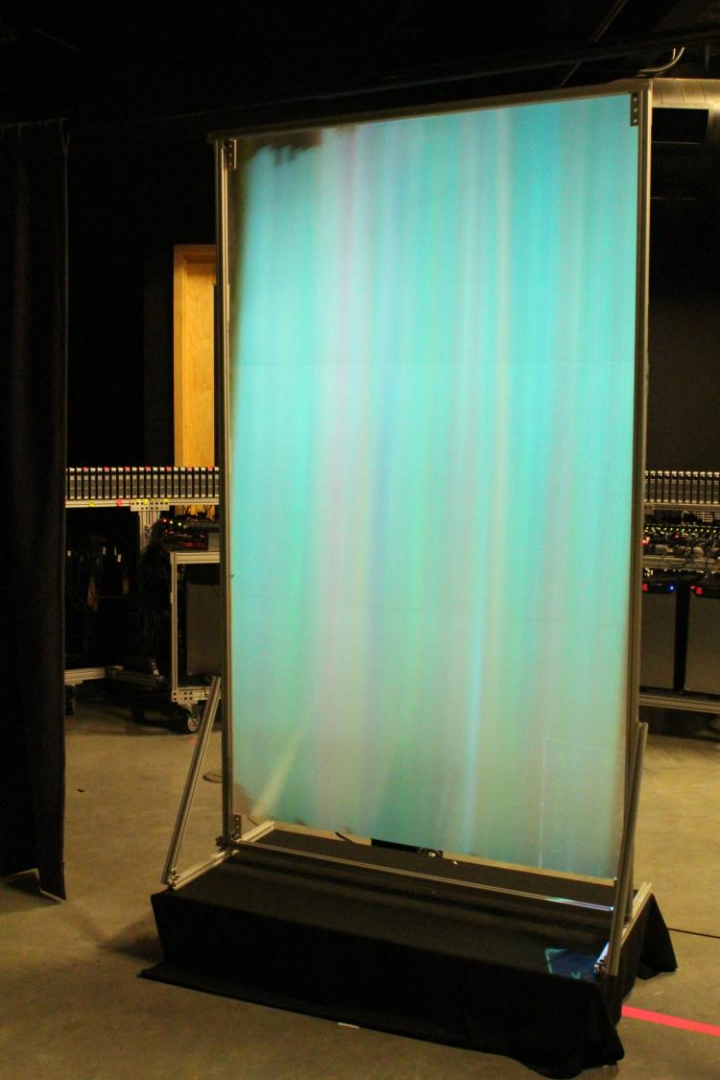




Vivitek Qumi projectors

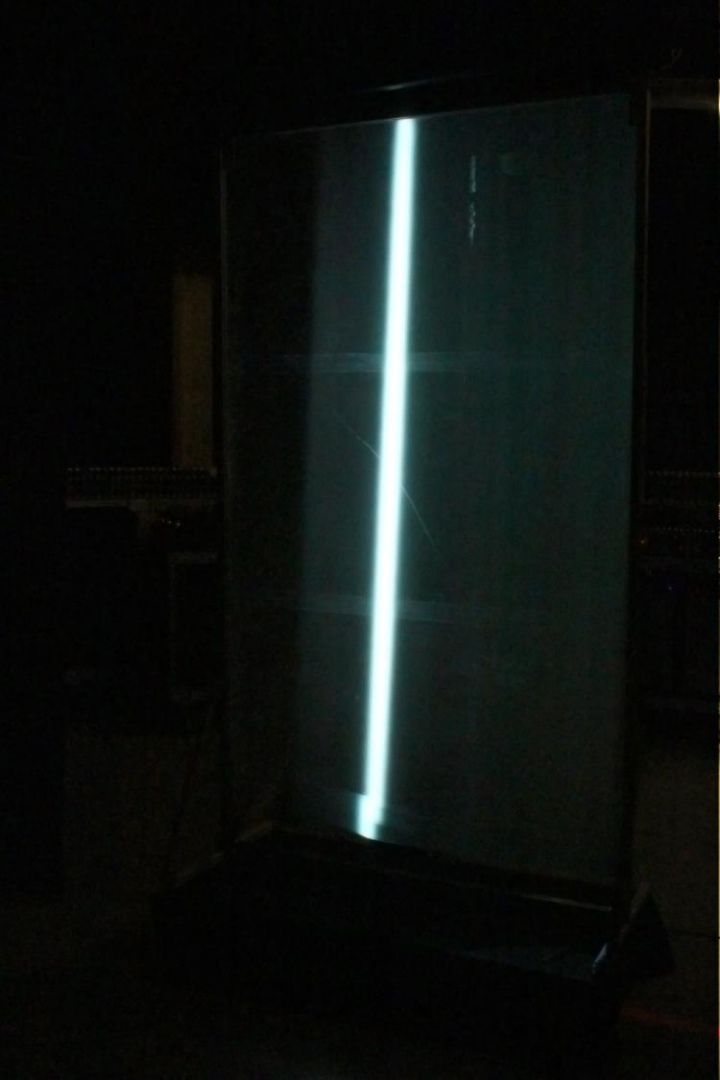
- 1280 x 800 pixels
- LED light source
- 300 Lumens
- Low power, small size
- ~\$300 each





The Anisotropic Screen

1° horizontal x 60°
vertical diffuser from
Luminit Co



The Anisotropic Screen

Light from each projector
is scattered as a vertical
stripe

The Anisotropic Screen

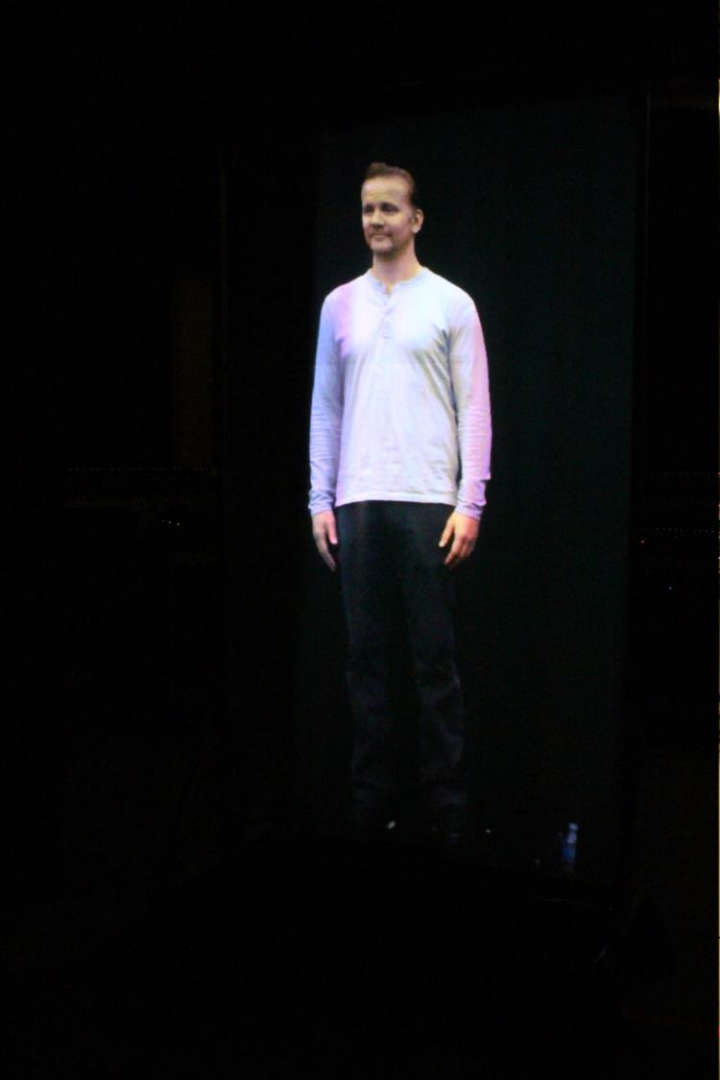
Light from each projector
is scattered as a vertical
stripe





The Anisotropic Screen

Each view is composed
of multiple projector
stripes

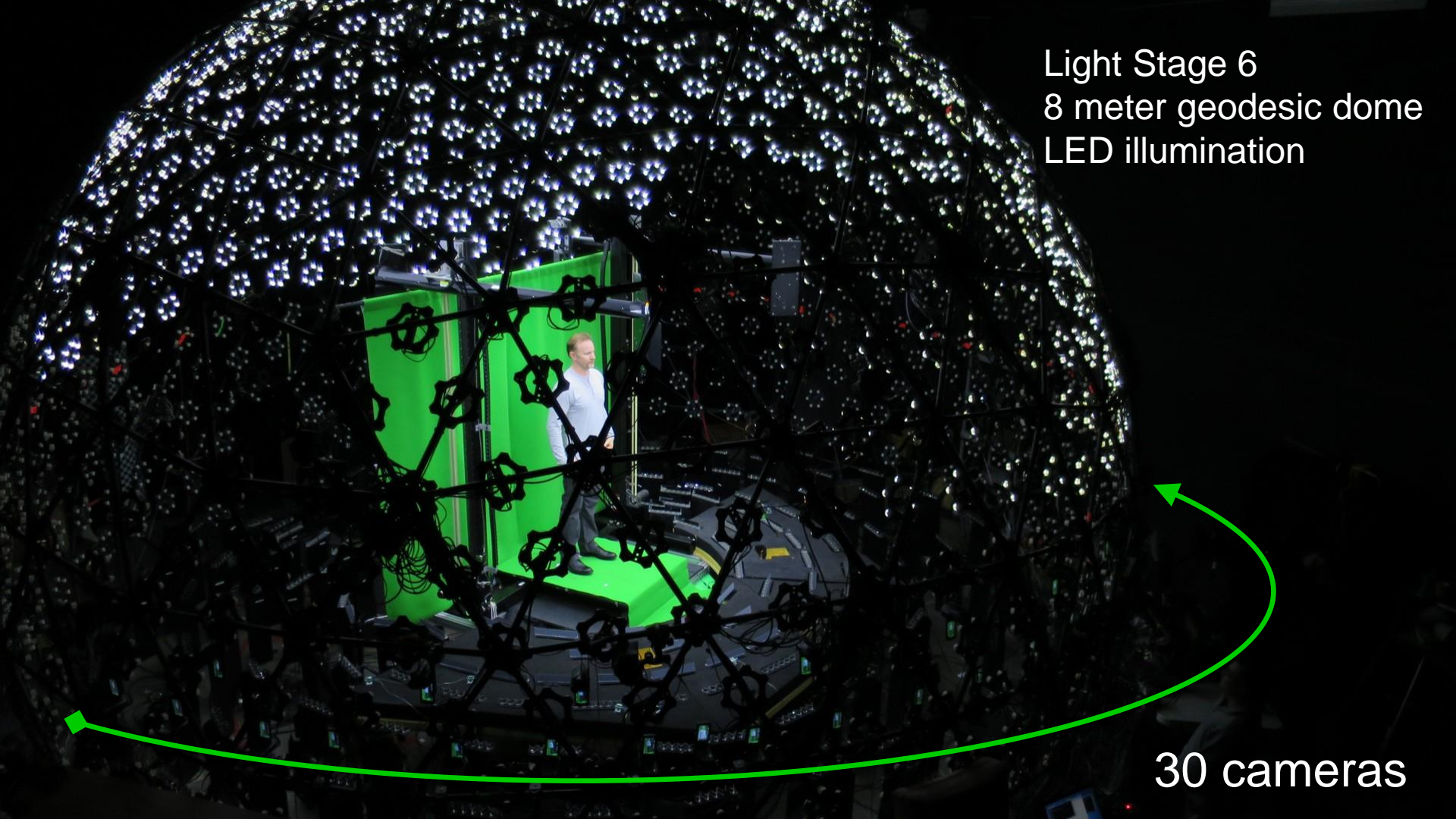


The Anisotropic Screen

Each view is composed
of multiple projector
stripes

Light Stage 6
8 meter geodesic dome
LED illumination

30 cameras



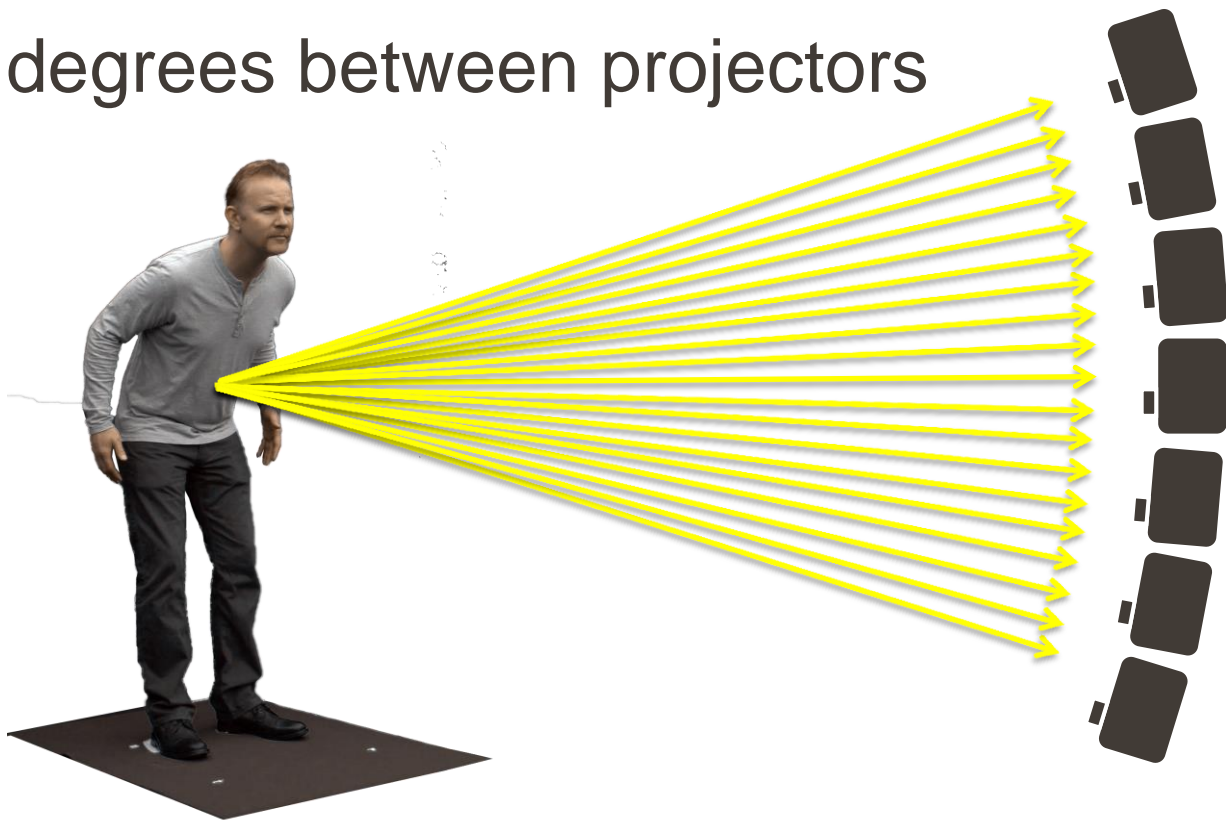






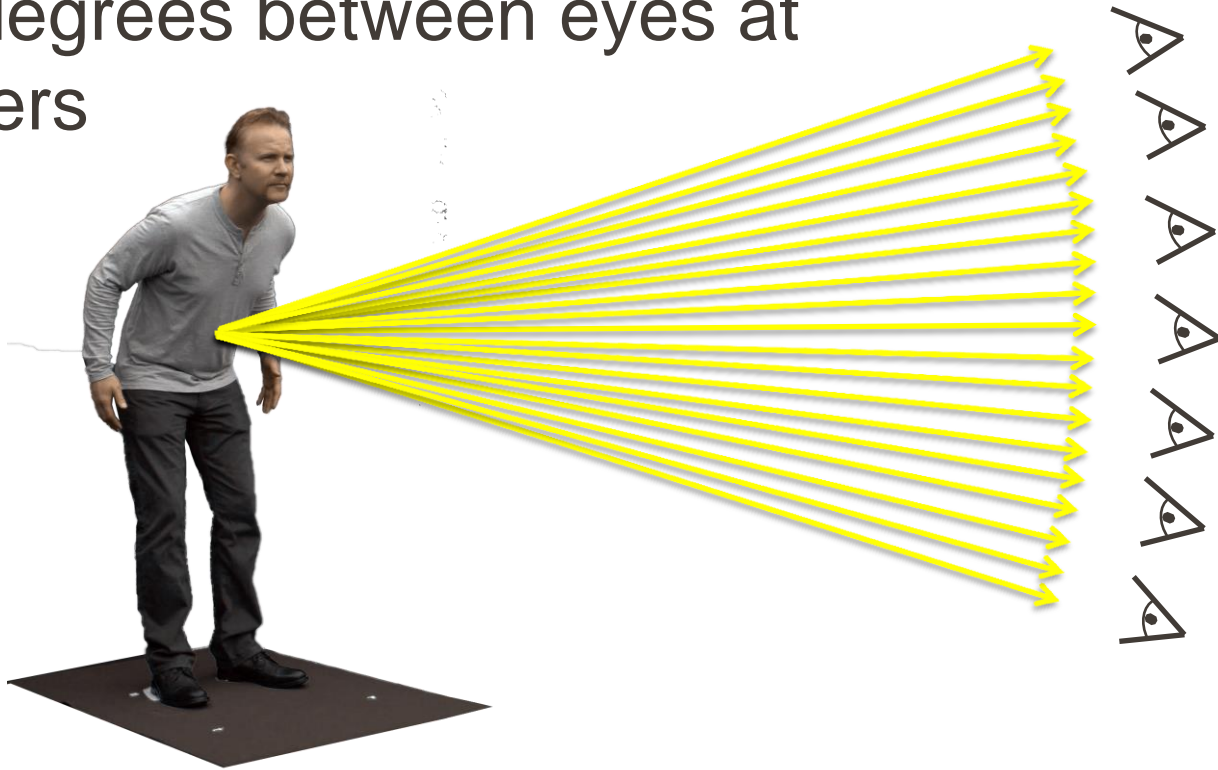
Light Field Sampling

0.625 degrees between projectors



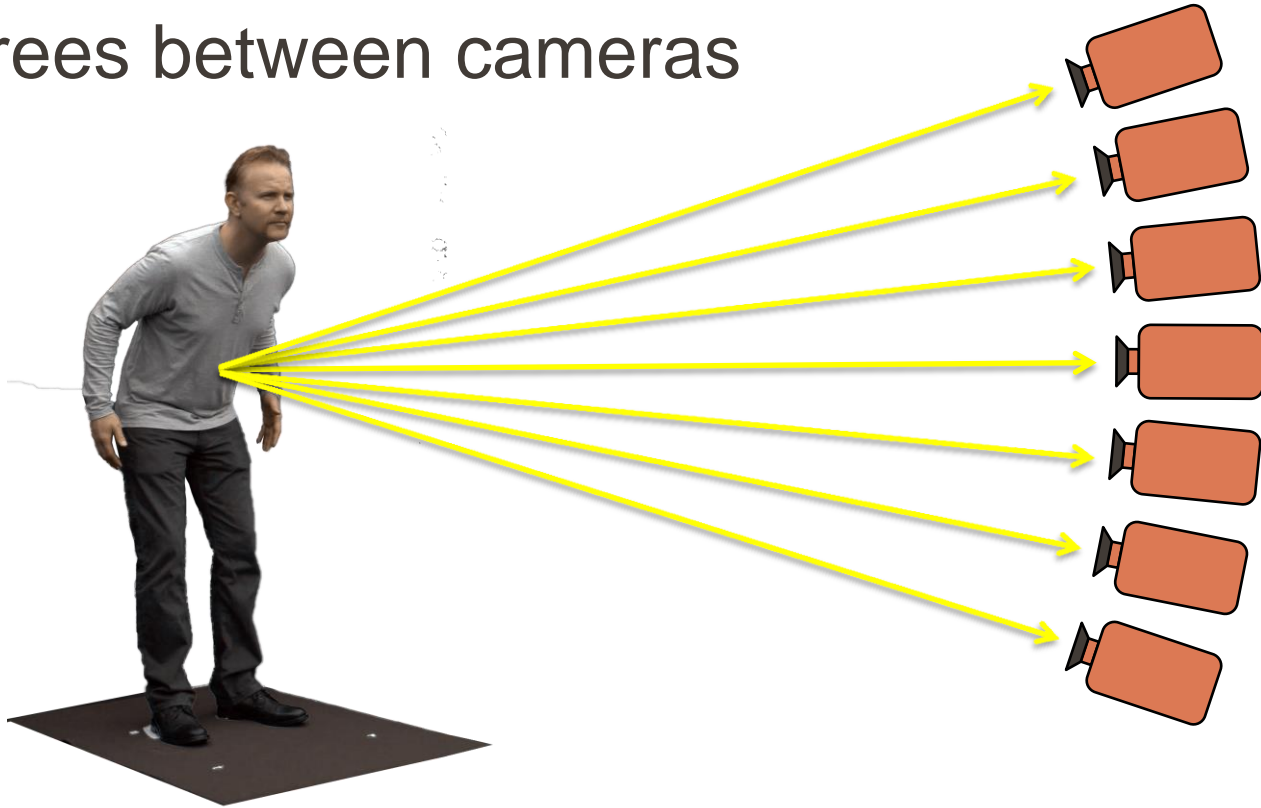
Light Field Sampling

1.75 degrees between eyes at
2 meters



Light Field Sampling

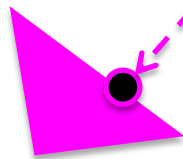
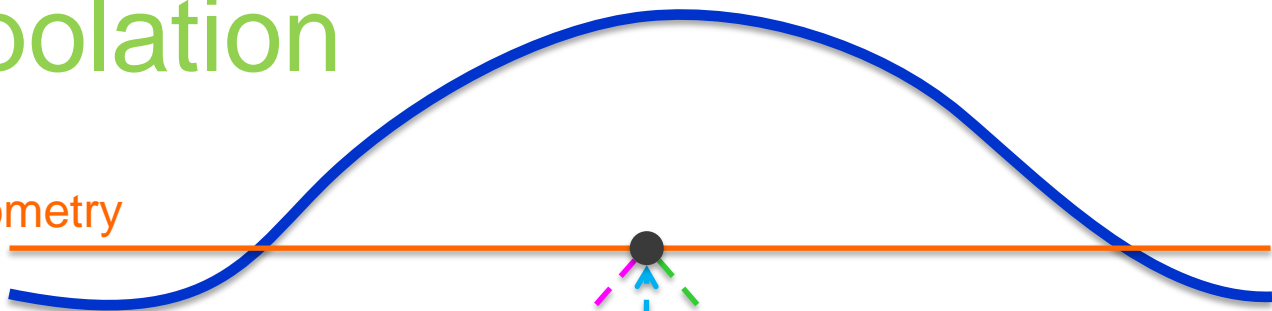
6 degrees between cameras



View Interpolation

Proxy geometry

Actual geometry



Camera 1

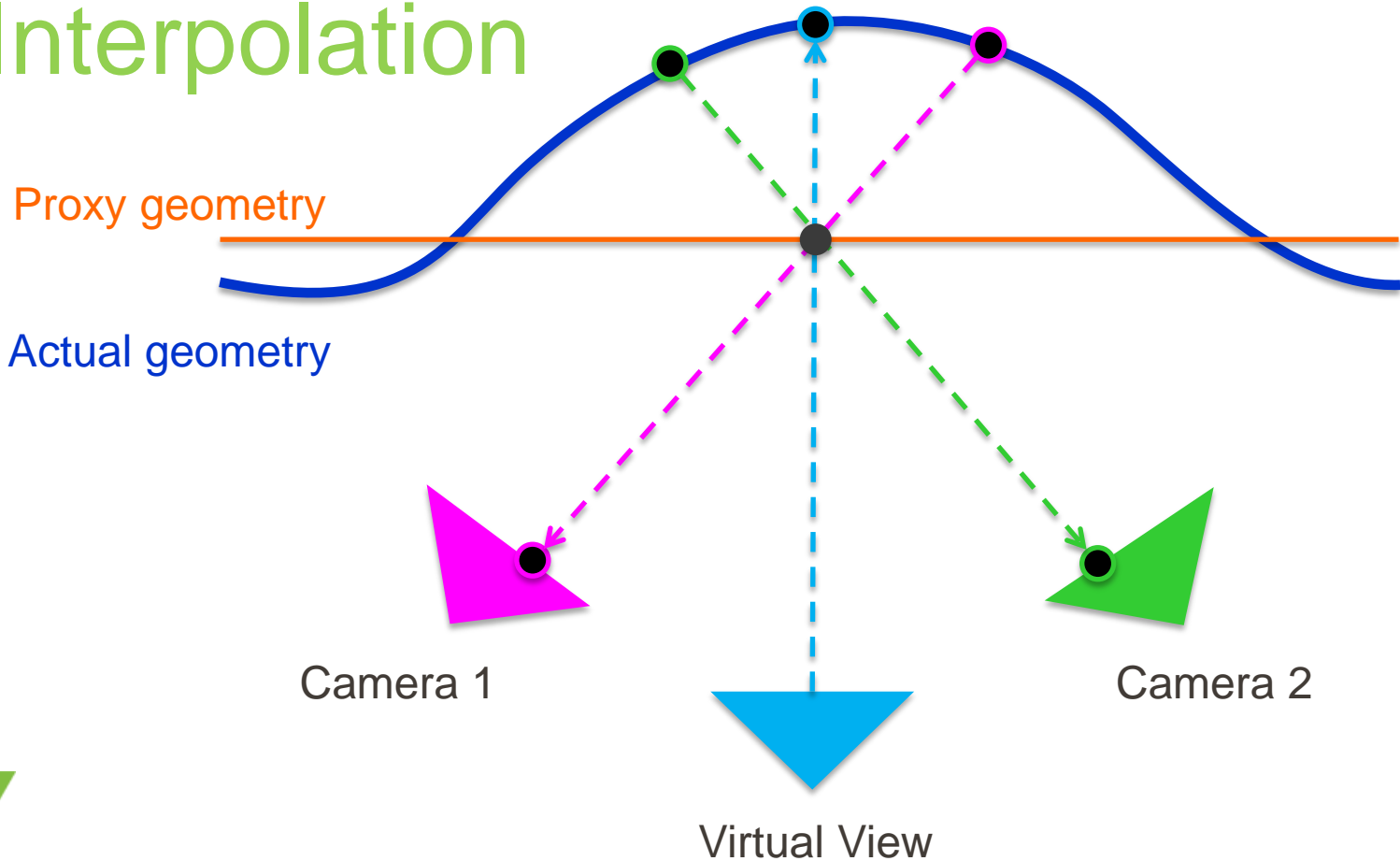


Camera 2



Virtual View

View Interpolation





LINEAR BLENDING

Geometry Reconstruction

- Visual hulls, stereo reconstruction
- Relatively slow
- AGIsoft - 40 minutes per frame with 30 cameras

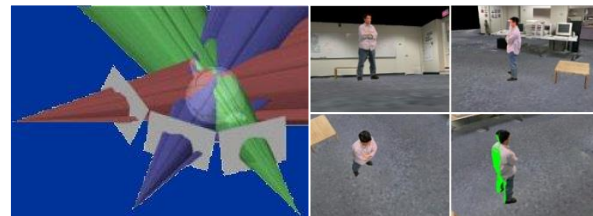
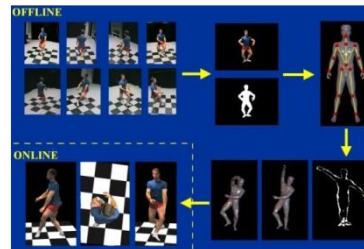


Image-Based Visual Hulls
Matusik *et al.*, SIGGRAPH '00



Free-viewpoint Video of Humans
Carranza *et al.*, SIGGRAPH '03

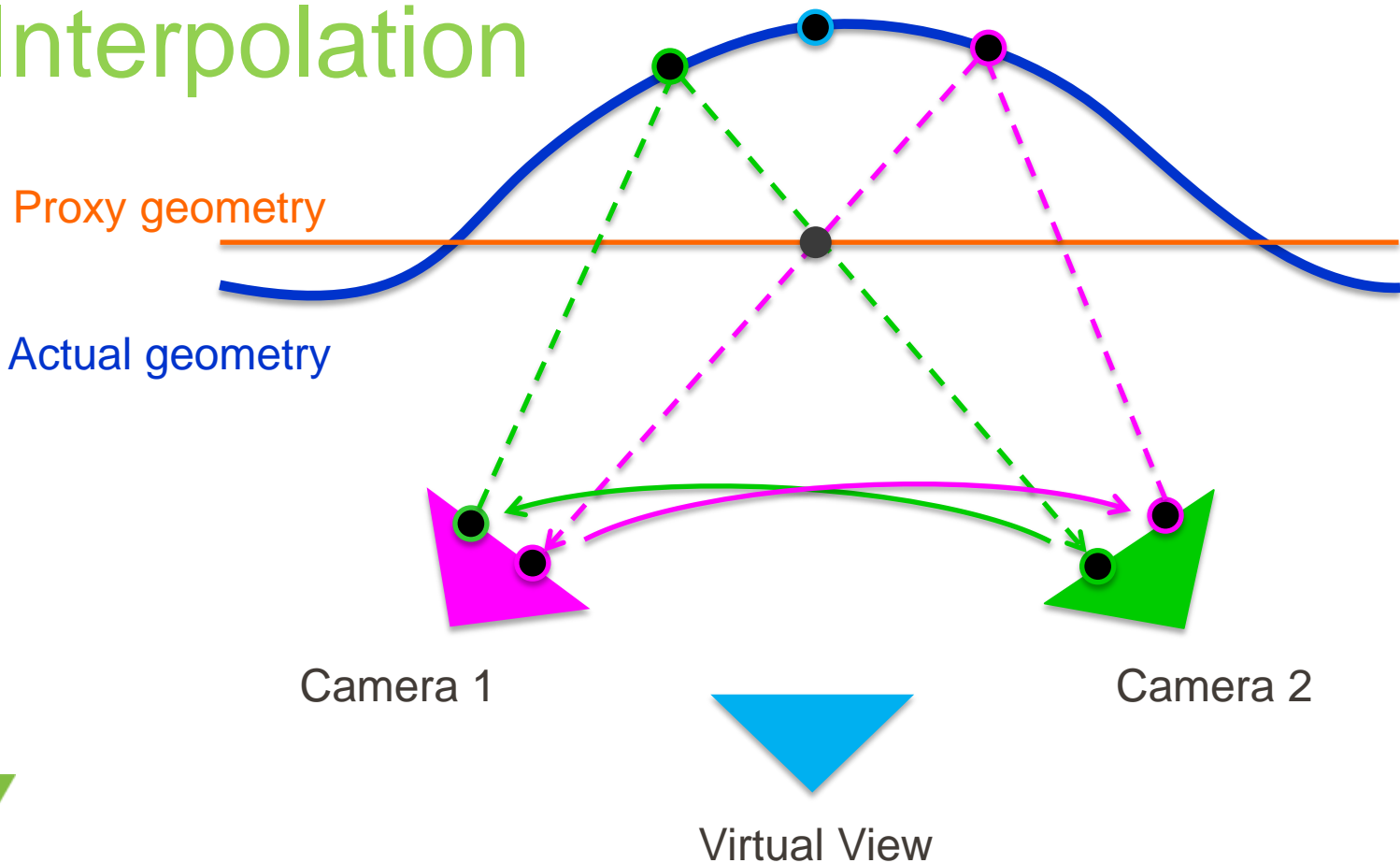




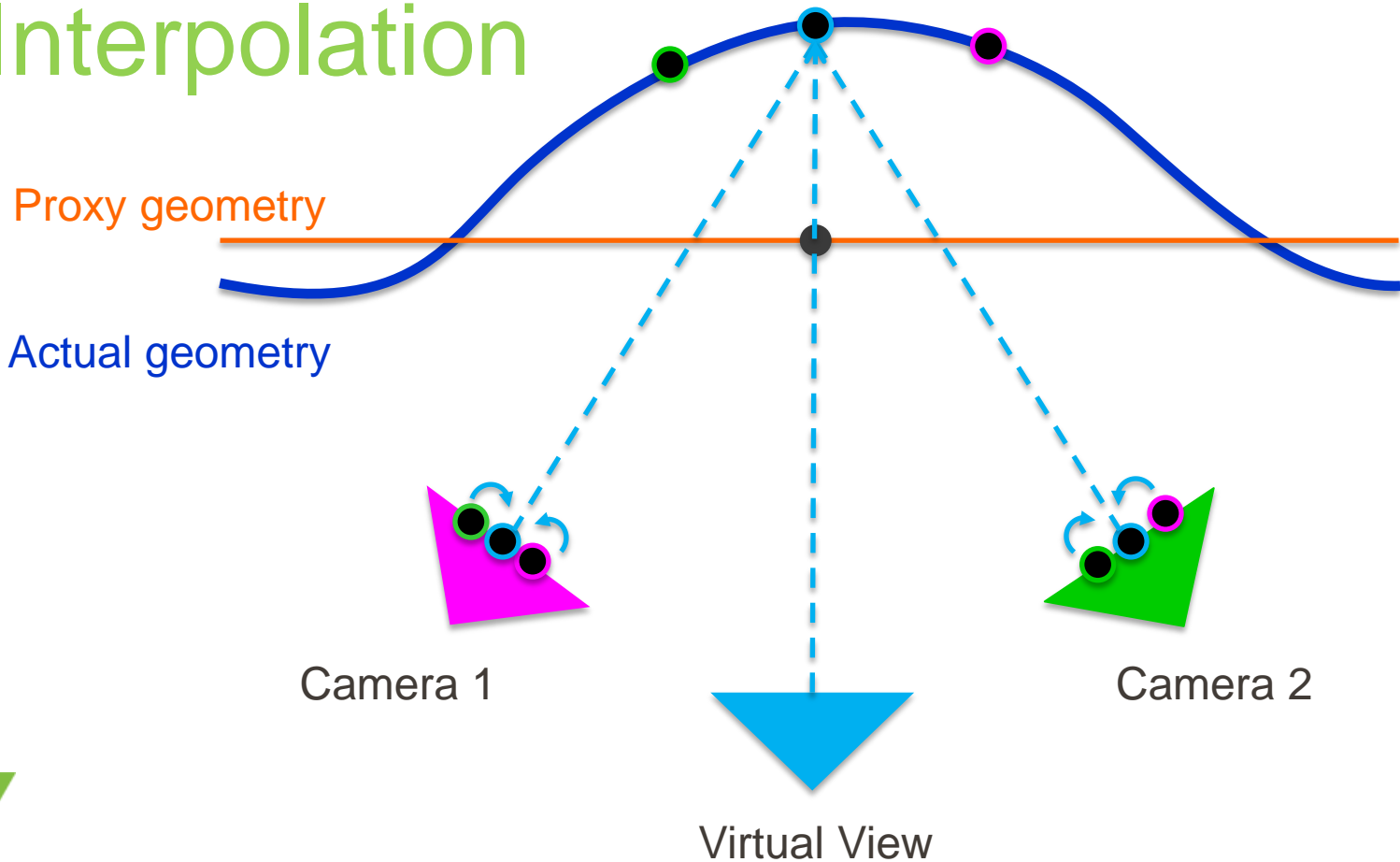
Einarsson et al. "Relighting Human Locomotion with Flowed Reflectance Fields", EGSR 2006

M. Werlberger, T. Pock, and H. Bischof: *Motion Estimation with Non-Local Total Variation Regularization*, IEEE Conference on Computer Vision and Pattern Recognition (CVPR), San Francisco, CA, USA, June 2010.

View Interpolation



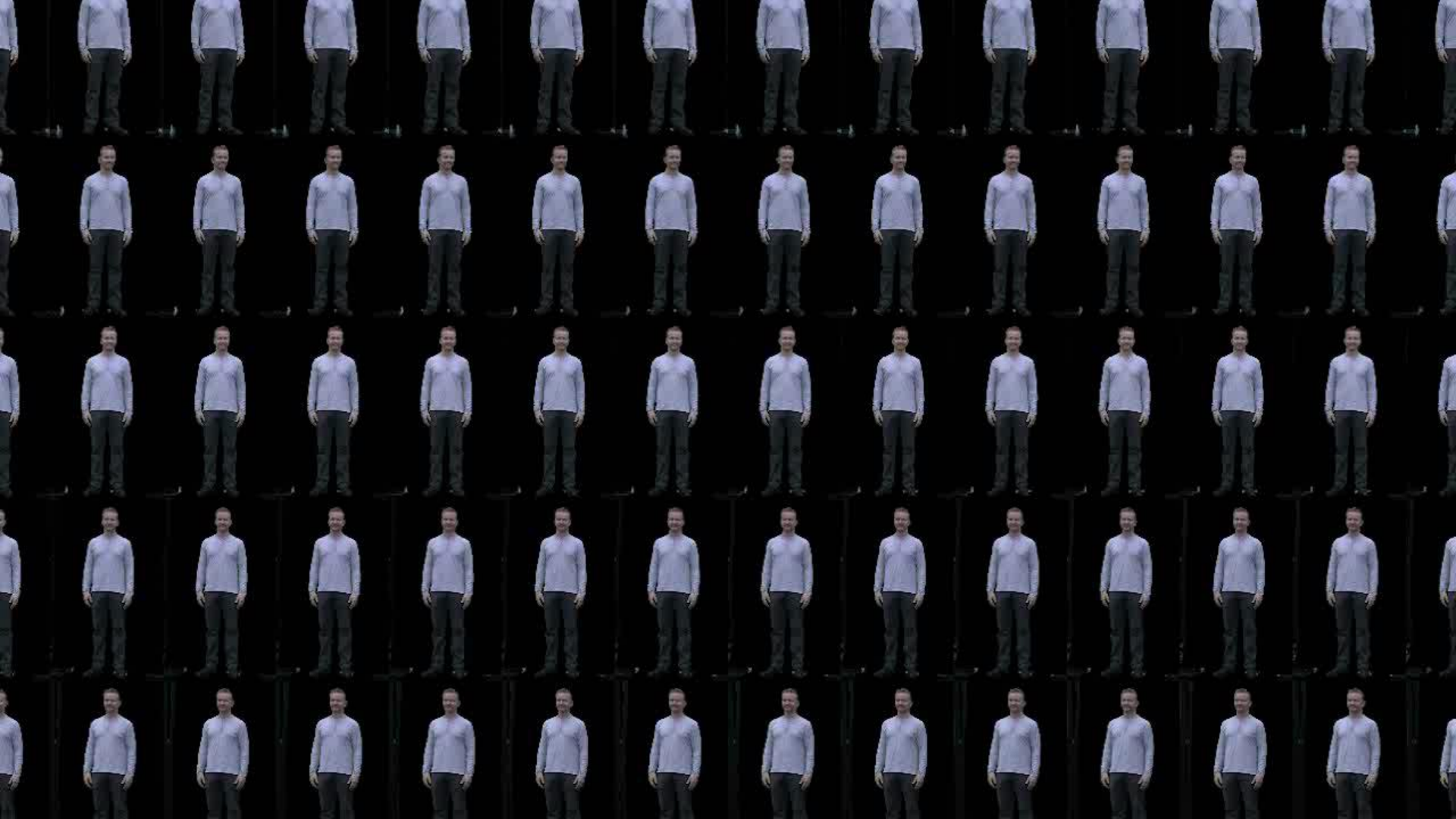
View Interpolation

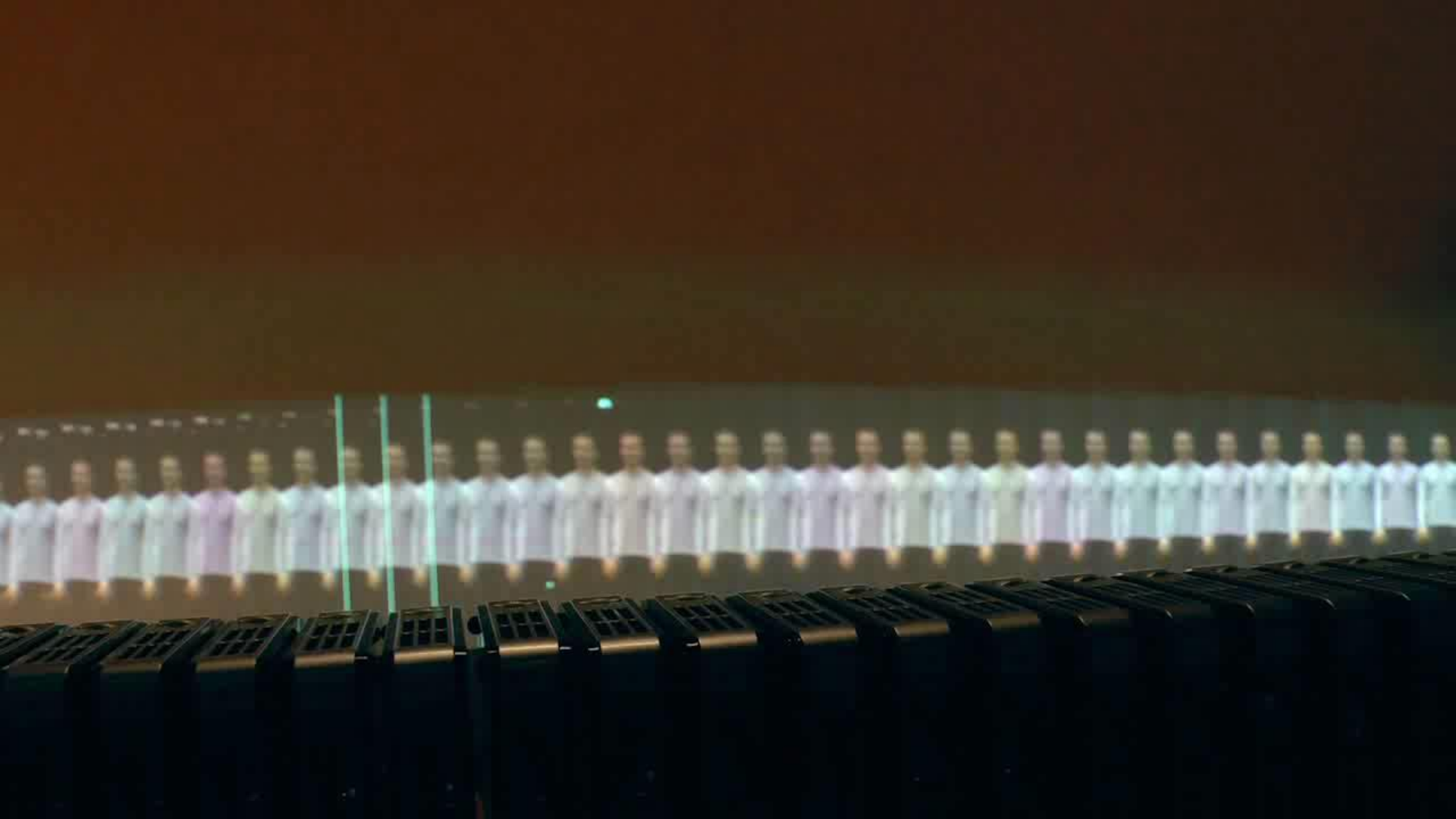




VIEW INTERPOLATION USING OPTICAL FLOW









VIEW INTERPOLATION ON DISPLAY

Video Decoding

- 11 source videos, 20 optical flow videos per GPU
- CPU decoding FFMPEG (multi-core)
- GPU MPEG video decoding (NVCUVID)

Distributed rendering

Windows 7 Default:

commands sent to most single GPU and blitted across

Current solution: New instance of application per GPU

Next step: OS/Vendor specific extensions to assign resources to GPUs (ie `WGL_NV_gpu_affinity`)

Shalini Venkataraman, “*Programming Multi-GPUs for Scalable Rendering*” GTC 2012

Ongoing Work

- Incorporate natural language processing / artificial intelligence
- Extend up to 30+ hours of interview

Arstein et al. “Time-Offset Interaction with a Holocaust Survivor”,
Proceedings of International Conference On Intelligent User Interfaces (IUI), 2014



Conclusions

- Simple techniques for rendering geometry and light fields for automultiscopic displays
- Limited by GPU bandwidth
- Need new tools to exploit redundancy, and distribute resources across views

Questions

Thanks to CNN, Morgan Spurlock, Inside Man Productions, Shoah Foundation, Pinchas Gutter, Julia Campbell, Bill Swartout, Randall Hill, Randolph Hall, U.S. Air Force DURIP, and U.S. Army RDECOM



<http://gl.ict.usc.edu/>

