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**Abstract:** For a three-dimensional display using computer-generated holograms (CGHs), fast CGH calculations are required and calculation time can be reduced by introducing wavefront recording planes (WRPs). However the conventional multiple wavefront recording planes (M-WRPs) based full-color computer-generated hologram (CGH) have color uniformity problem caused by intensity distribution and high computation time due to the big distance between object points in the depth range and the WRPs. This paper proposes methods which create WRPs based on the number of object’s point at each depth layer and reduce the calculation time and also having higher intensity reconstructed images. The proposed method is confirmed by numerical and optical reconstructions.

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1. Introduction

In recent years, advancement of hardware and technologies are creating trend for 3D television, AR, VR and many more 3D display technologies. Among all holography is the most prominent technique for reconstruction of all three dimensional (3D) information of an object in space and holographic projection can also achieve true 3D scene without wearable devices. In this technique, an object’s light field is recorded as interference fringes in the form of a so-called hologram. The physical process of light propagation in holography can also be simulated on a computer, called computer generated holograms (CGHs). However, an object consists of huge amount of three dimensional information; thus CGH generation is computationally costly.

~~To accelerate the generation of hologram many methods have been introduced so far. To reduce computational cost of holographic calculation Zhao et al. introduced a fast calculation method for point cloud gridding (PCG) method [1] where sub holograms are generated for each individual depths of the object and finally accumulated the sub holograms to form a complete hologram.~~

Shimobaba et al. introduced wavefront recording plane (WRP) where a virtual plane, WRP, is placed close to the object point and parallel to the hologram plane [2-3]. Instead of direct calculation of the optical field from a 3D object to the hologram plane, the optical field only calculate the active area of the WRP and then propagate to the hologram plane by the Fast Fourier Transform (FFT). However, for long depth objects, due to large distance between the object points and WRP the active area size would also be large; thus computation time would still be high.

Arai et al. proposed acceleration of CGH generation using tilted WRP which uses “Least Square Tilted WRP method” and “RANSAC Multi-Tilted WRP method.” to maintain the minimum distance between the WRP and curved sides of the object [5]. This proposed method reduces the calculation time but only for short depth objects. Anh-Hoang et al proposed double WRP to reduce the calculation further [4] where they introduced two WRPs at two different distances from object. The usage of GPU and lesser distance between object and the WRPs lowered the calculation time but still was not enough. Later, Hasegawa et al proposed a multiple WRP (M-WRPs) method to optimize the number of WRPs and their arrangements automatically [6]. Due to shorter depth range calculation time was faster but reconstructed image quality was same as that in the conventional M-WRPs method. Recently, Piao et al proposed a method for image quality enhancement for M-WRPs [11]. In this method WRP is set at each layer using fixed active area size. However, fixed activation area might over-estimate or under-estimate the color uniformity.

Look-up table method [7-9] are used to store pre-computed calculation and use them later for faster generation of hologram but unfortunately, these methods require large memory for data storage.

In this paper, a fast and efficient method is proposed for arrangement of WRPs position for point-cloud of objects with non-uniform distribution of object points. The proposed method creates WRP based on the number of object points in each depth layer. Due to prioritizing depth layers with higher number of object points and shortest distance between WRPs and those depth layers faster calculation with higher reconstructed image can be achieved.

1. Conventional M-WRPs method

In conventional M-WRPs object is divided into several depth ranges and WRP is set in the middle of each depth range, as shown in Fig. 2.

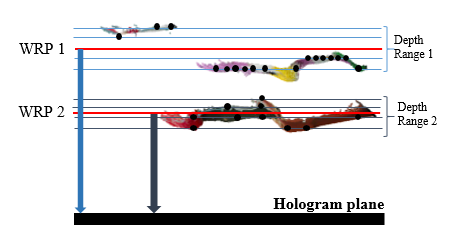


Fig. 2 Schematic diagram of conventional M-WRPs method

The light field of each pixel of the WRP is calculated by summing the contribution of each object point according to equation (1),

 (1)

Here is the distance between *jth* point and the WRP, shown by equation (2), is the number of object points, is the wavelength of the light, is the intensity of the *jth* object point, and is the coordinate of the *jth* point on the WRP object.

 (2)

The smaller the depth range is the shorter is. This would reduce the calculation time for  and would also record higher intensity of light from the object points to the WRP. Thus each depth range is divided farther into smaller depth ranges until minimum calculation time or maximum PSNR is found, as shown in Fig 3.

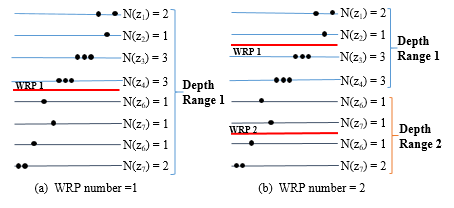


Fig. 3 Relation of WRP and depth range in conventional M-WRPs method

Next, light propagate from the WRPs to the CGH via a diffraction calculation, as shown in equation (3). The amplitude and phase information of the object points are recorded in the WRP.As a result, the diffraction calculation from the WRP to the CGH is the same as that from the object points directly to the CGH.

 (3)

 (4)

 and  are the Fourier and inverse Fourier operators, *k* is the wave number, *z* is the distance between the WRP and the hologram plane, and  is the impulse response of *P-th* WRP, shown by equation (4).

1. **Proposed Method**
   1. *Distributed M-WRPs method*

In this section methodology of DistributedM-WRPs (DM-WRPs) method is explained. Below all steps of DM-WRPs are presented:

Step 1: Number of object point in each depth layer is computed

Step 2: Second order of difference among all values in Step 1 is calculated.

Step 3: Object is divided into depth ranges based on the change in second order of difference obtained from Step 2.

Step 4: Within each depth range WRP is set closest to the depth layer with maximum number of object point, as shown in Fig. 4

Step 5: Until minimum calculation time or maximum PSNR is achieved depth ranges with maximum number of depth layers are further divided into smaller depth ranges and next whole process is repeated from Step 1 on onwards.

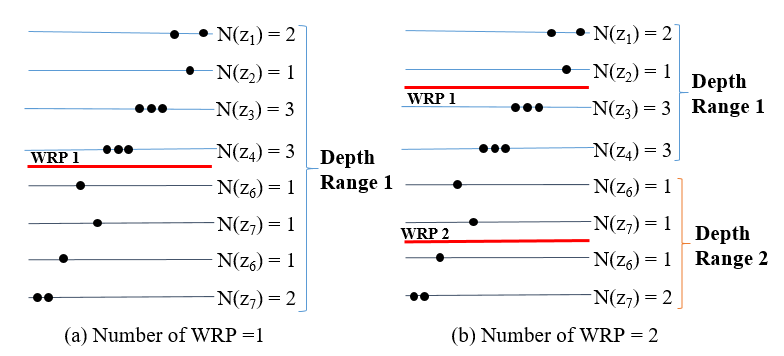


Fig. 4 Relation of WRP and depth range in DM-WRPs method

The height of the object can be expressed as:

 (5)

*D* is the average number of depth layers in a depth range. Since distance between each depth layer is equal. Hence *D* can be considered as the total distance of a single depth range. *C* is the total number of depth ranges in the object. In worst case, when maximum number of object point is in the depth layer positioned at the farthest end of a depth range, *Dk*. For all object points within the *Dk*total propagation distance to the respective WRPs can be expressed as:

 (7)

So average distance between each depth layer, *d,* can be expressed as:

 (8)

* 1. *Reduced M-WRPs method*

In this section methodology of Reduced multiple WRPs (RM-WRPs) method is explained in details. In RM-WRPs method, point cloud object is considered as sub-layers based on the each depth plane and WRP is set based on the number of object points in each depth plane. Firstly, WRP is set closer to one end of the object. Onwards each depth layer is iterated and number of object points in each layer is counted. A new WRP is set, if and only if, the next layer has more number of object points than the previous layer,**, otherwise wavefront of all object points from the current depth layer is propagated to the last WRP, as shown in Fig. 5. Here  is the number of object point in the *ith* depth layer. Change in number of object points in next depth layer are caused by change in shape of the object. Typically, change in object points in any new depth layers due to starting of a new object or curves and edges of the object.

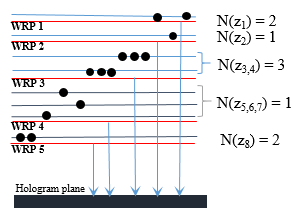


Fig. 5. Hologram generation using conventional RM-WRPs

If WRP position is too far from the starting of the new object the color intensity of the object would be less and thus finally would produce a low quality reconstruction image. Since WRPs are created for each changes in number of object points, each WRP is created for smaller depth range, sometime for each individual depth layer too. Total height of the object can be expressed as:

 (9)

Here *C* is the average number of depth range with equal number of object points in each layer, *D* is the number of depth layers with equal number of object points, and  is total number of layers that have unequal number of object points with neighboring depth layers. In best case number of object point would be different at each and every depth layer. Thus *d* would be approximately 0but for worst case number object point can be same for all depth layers. However data acquisition from depth cameras or any kind of real life data acquisition number of number of object points in a depth layer and its neighboring layers are hardly same. Thus *d* can be expressed as:

 (10)

16 images from light field dataset [12] was analyzed and maximum 30 out of 487 depth layers were having equal number of object points. Considering other datasets ****and *d* can be shown as:

**** (11)

1. **Experimental Results and Discussion**

To verify the proposed methods, we have calculated CGH from RGB-D image using the conventional M-WRPs method, proposed DM-WRPs method and RM-WRPs method. The numerical simulation is conducted using Windows 10 64-bit operating system, MATLAB 2018b, and Intel(R) Core(TM) i5-7500 CPU @3.40GHz. The wavelength of Red, Green, and Blue is 633nm, 532nm, and 473nm, respectively and the sampling rate is 7.4µm.

*4.1 DM-WRPs method*

Firstly 512 X 512 image of Fig.6 were used to make 1024 X 1024 point cloud calculate the CGH. Object depth of 1.24cm and distance of object to the CGH was set at 24cm.

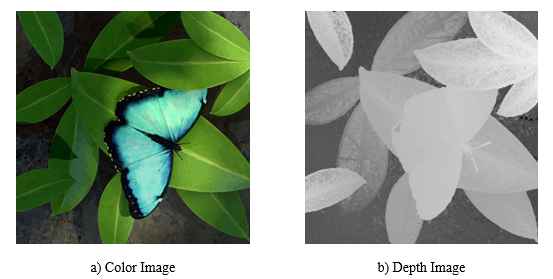


Fig. 6. RGB-D image of Papilon

To further verify, point cloud created from real object using Kinect were used. The reconstructed images of lightfield images[12] and Kinect Image, Three\_objects, are shown in Fig. 7 and Fig. 8.

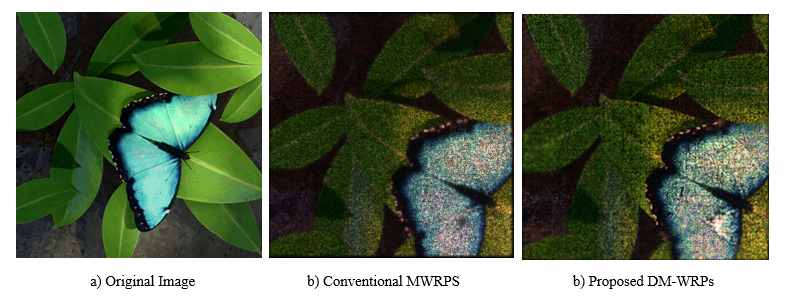


Fig. 7. a) Original Image and Reconstructed image of Papillion using b) conventional M-WRPs method c) DM-WRPs method

For both conventional M-WRPs and DM-WRPs depth ranges were created; the number of WRPs and their position determine the calculation time. Thus, Table 1, shows the calculation time difference between conventional M-WRPs and DM-WRPs for different number of WRPs. In DM-WRPs depth ranges were created dynamically based on the second-order of difference. Hence every object has minimum threshold number of WRP. Here minimum WRP for *Papillon* and *Three*\_objects are 6, 4 respectively.

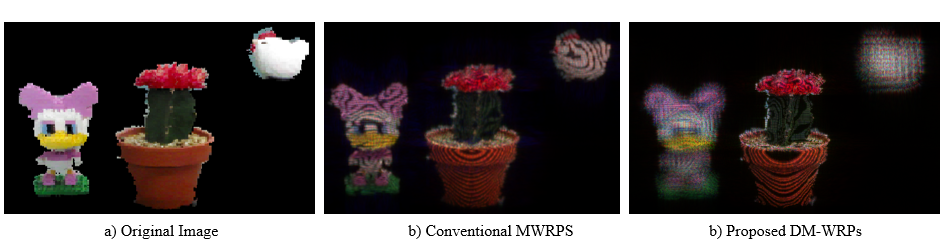


Fig. 8. a) Original Image and Reconstructed image of Three\_objects using b) conventional M-WRPs method c) DM-WRPs method focused on cactus only.

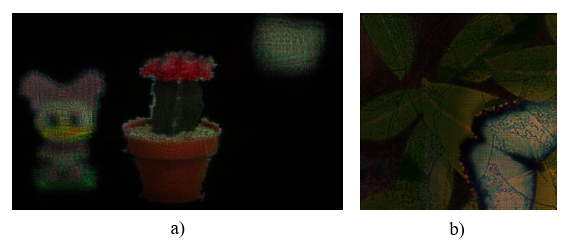
|  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- |
| Papillion | No. of WRPs | Calculation Time | |
| Conventional  M-WRPs | Proposed  DM-WRPs |
| 4 WRPs | 1574.3 | - |
| 6 WRPs | - | 640.4 |
| 8 WRPs | 1600.1 | 644.8 |
| 10 WRPs | **1551.5** | **636.3** |
| 16 WRPs | 1624.0 | 641.9 |
| 32 WRPs | 1668.2 | 659.7 |
| Three\_Objects | 2 WRPs | **368.5** | - |
| 4 WRPs | 465.2 | 159.3 |
| 5 WRPs | 372.0 | **156.9** |
| 8 WRPs | 469.1 | 161.4 |
| 16 WRPs | 483.0 | 170.2 |
| 32 WRPs | 483.0 | 179.3 |

Table 1. Calculation time difference for each number of WRP using conventional M-WRPs method and DM-WRPs method

For each WRP number of calculation time using DM-WRPs method is lower than conventional WRP method. Numerical results shows that DM-WRPs method is two times faster than conventional M-WRPs method.

*4.2 RM-WRPs method*

*Papilon* and *Three\_objects* have 232 and 128 unique depth layers respectively. Since WRP is created for almost each depth layer depth perception of the reconstruction images are much higher. Reconstructed images are shown in Fig. 9.

Fig. 9. Reconstructed image of a) Three\_objects b) Papillion using RM-WRPs method

Computation time and PSNR comparison between conventional M-WRPs method and RM-WRPs method are shown in Table 2.

|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
|  | Conventional  M-WRPS | | | Proposed  RM-WRPS | | |
| WRP | PSNR | Time | WRP | PSNR | Time |
| Papilon | 10 |  | 1551.5 | 216 |  | 694.6 |
| Three\_object | 2 |  | 368.5 | 122 |  | 180.2 |
| Medieval |  |  |  | 442 |  | 1051 |

Table 2. Calculation time and PSNR comparison between conventional M-WRPs method and RM-WRPs method

For optical experiment SLM with 7.4µm was chosen. The size of all RGB-D image and hologram is 520ⅹ520 pixels, and the pixel pitch is 7.4µm.and the distance between object and hologram plane is 0.5m,

1. **Conclusion**

5.1 Funding

Funding information should be listed in a separate block preceding any acknowledgments. The section title should not follow the numbering scheme of the body of the paper. List just the funding agencies and any associated grants or project numbers, as shown in the example below:

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