

Multimedia Techniques and Applications 2022



# Stereo Vision and Virtual Reality

Multimedia Techniques & Applications  
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## Outline

- Stereo vision
- Virtual reality

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## Stereo Vision

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## Why Human can Perceive 3D

- Physiological perception
- Psychology perception



Materials from <https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=ZKZfBYZ91e0>

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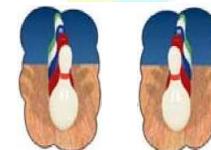
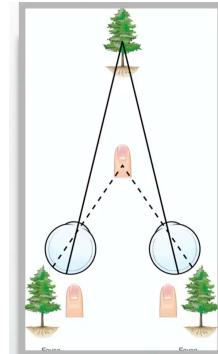
## Physiological Perception

- Binocular display
- Convergence
- Motion parallax
- Accommodation

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## Binocular Display (Stereo)

- Left and right eyes see different aspects of the same objects

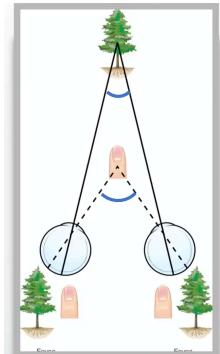


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## Convergence

- Independent control of eye's viewing direction



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## Motion Parallax

- Nearby objects appear to move faster across the view



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## Accommodation

- Variable focus control



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## Psychology Perception

- Linear perspective
- Occlusion
- Shading (and shadows)
- Texture
- Prior knowledge

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## Linear Perspective

- Parallel lines converge at a distant point on horizon



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## Occlusion

- Invisible portion of objects behind an opaque object



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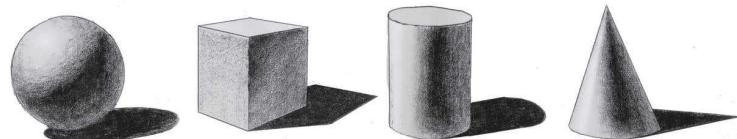
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## Shading (and Shadows)

- Shading and shadows cast by an object gives a strong depth cue



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## Texture

- Surface feature on objects can be used to infer 3D shape and distance



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## Prior Knowledge

- Common structure of objects can be used to infer depth cues



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## How a 3D Display Works

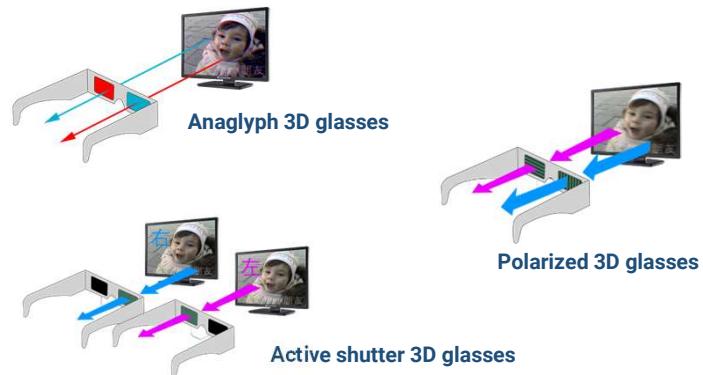
- How to enable people to perceive 3D from a 2D content (for example: screen) ?
- Usually based on **binocular display (stereo)**
  - Use special glasses (and projectors) to let left and right eyes see different content



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## Types of 3D glasses



Images from <https://wellswoo.pixnet.net/blog/post/203007334>

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## Virtual Reality

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## Virtual Reality

- The Matrix (1999)
  - <https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=AGZiLMGdCE0>



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## Virtual Reality (cont.)

- The Matrix (1999)
  - *'This isn't real?'*
  - *'How do we know what we experience is 'real'? What is 'real'? How do you define 'real'?'*
  - *'If you're talking about what you can feel, what you can smell, what you can taste and see then 'real' is simply electrical signals interpreted by the brain'.*

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## Virtual Reality (cont.)

- Use computer technology to synthesize and simulate a 3D world that a user can explore and interact with while feeling as if he/she was in that world



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## Virtual Reality (cont.)

- A generalized definition



VR with head-mounted display (HMD)



Immersive projection



Ambisonics

Materials from <https://j4170149.medium.com/>

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## Immersive Projection

- TeamLab: <https://youtu.be/tNvLFNHQ9Fg>



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## Ambisonics

- Geodesic sound dome at MTSU: <https://youtu.be/OzvZcisDq9Y>



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## Head-mounted Display VR

- The first VR with head-mounted display (1966)



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## Head-mounted Display VR (cont.)

- Arizona Sunshine:



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## Head-mounted Display VR (cont.)

- Richie's Plank: <https://youtu.be/4M92kfnpq-k>



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## Head-mounted Display VR (cont.)

- SunshineCity: [https://youtu.be/1WJ8Od8FZ\\_0](https://youtu.be/1WJ8Od8FZ_0)



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## Head-mounted Display VR (cont.)

- Puccho an 4D googles: <https://youtu.be/eN5bW8fgJuU>



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## VR Applications

- Entertainment



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## VR Applications (cont.)

- Art creation



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## VR Applications (cont.)

- Training



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## VR Applications (cont.)

- Education



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## VR Applications (cont.)

- Healthcare



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## VR Applications (cont.)

- Conferencing



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## VR Applications (cont.)

- Social



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## VR Applications (cont.)

- Tourism



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## VR Applications (cont.)

- Shopping



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## VR Applications (cont.)

- Real estate



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## Assess VR Experiences

Based on "Defining Virtual Reality: Dimensions Determining Telepresence", Jonathan Steuer, Communication in the Age of Virtual Reality 1995

### • Vividness (Immersion)

- The representational richness of a virtual environment (the way info is presented to the senses)

### • Interactivity

- The extent which users can participate in modifying the form and content of a virtual environment in real time

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## Factor of Vividness

- **Breadth of information**

- Number of sensory dimensions simultaneously presented by the virtual environment

- **Depth of information**

- The quality of data a user receives when interacting in a virtual environment

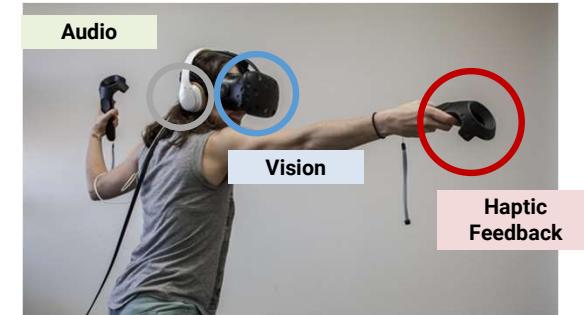
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## Factor of Vividness (cont.)

- **Breadth of information**

- Number of sensory dimensions simultaneously presented by the virtual environment



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## Factor of Vividness (cont.)

- **Depth of information**

- The quality of data a user receives when interacting in a virtual environment



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## Factor of Interactivity

- **Speed**

- The rate at which input can be assimilated into the mediated environment

- **Range**

- The number of possibilities for actions at any given time

- **Mapping**

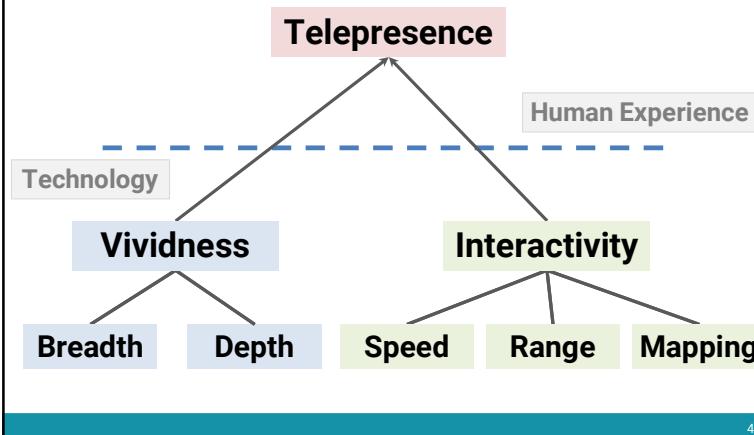
- The abilities of a system to map its controls to changes in the mediated environment in a natural and predictable manner

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## Assess VR Experiences



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## Basic Components of VR

- A VR technique should at least include
  - Three-dimensional object that appear to be life-sized from the perspective of user  
→ **Stereoscopic simulation, rendering, and display**
  - The ability to track a user's motions, particularly the head movements  
→ **Tracking system**

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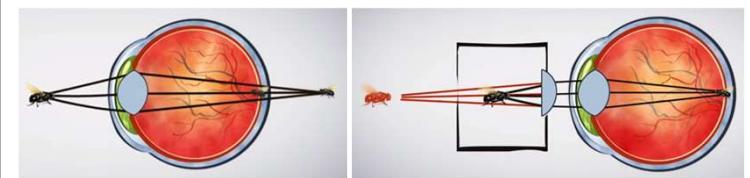
## Head-mounted Display



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## Head-mounted Display

- Human eyes cannot see the very close-by objects (screen) clearly
- Need lenses for focusing



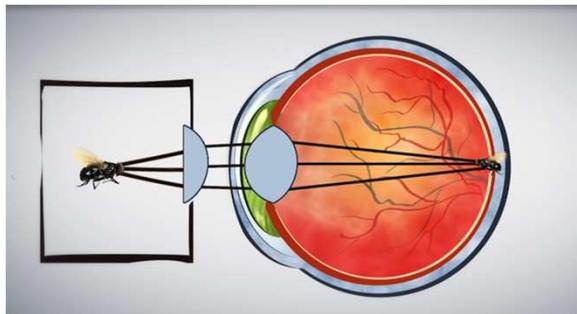
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## Head-mounted Display (cont.)

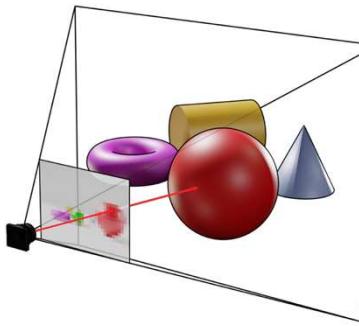
- How lenses for VR HMD work
  - <https://youtu.be/NCBEYaC876A>



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## Stereo Simulation

- Based on binocular display



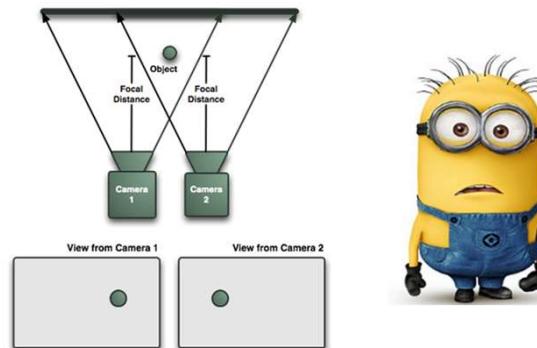
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## Stereo Simulation (cont.)

- Based on binocular display



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## Stereo Simulation and Rendering



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## Stereo Simulation, Rendering, and Display



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## Tracking System

- Degree of freedom

3DoF



6DoF



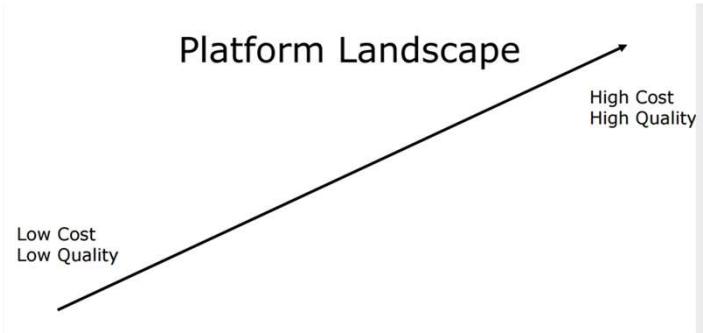
Image from  
<https://toast.games/4-things-to-know-about-vr-before-you-buy-a-headset/>

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## Tracking System (cont.)

- VR devices in 2016

Platform Landscape



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## Tracking System (cont.)

- VR devices in 2016

3DoF

**Low Cost  
Low Quality**



6DoF

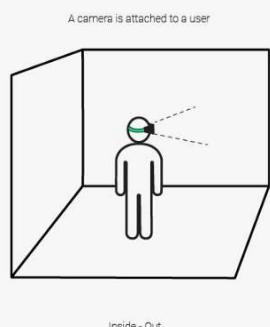
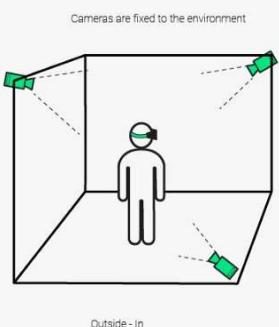
**High Cost  
High Quality**

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## Tracking System (cont.)

- Two types of tracking systems



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## Outside-In Tracking



Oculus Rift



HTC Vive

Lighthouse

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## Oculus Rift: Constellation

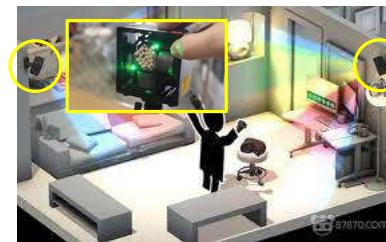
- LEDs on HMD emits lights
- Camera captures the lights and transmits the image data to PC
- PC analyzes the data and determines HMD pose (+IMU)



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## HTC VIVE: Lighthouse

- Lighthouses emit lights and X-Y lasers
- Sensors on HMD receive light and laser, and transmit the timing data to PC
- PC determines HMD pose by the timing data of sensors



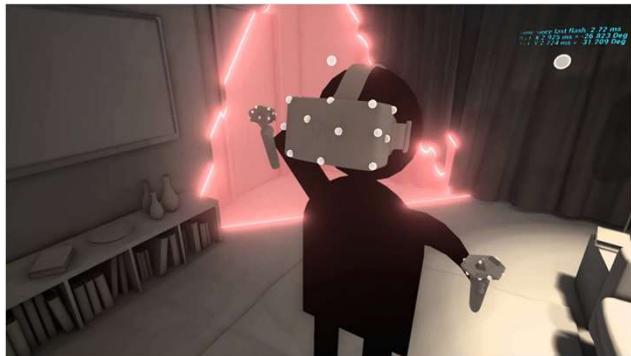
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## HTC VIVE: Lighthouse (cont.)

- <https://youtu.be/J54dotTt7k0>



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## Inside-Out Tracking

- Based on the technique, structure of motion (SLAM)



Oculus Quest (May, 2019)



HTC VIVE Focus Series

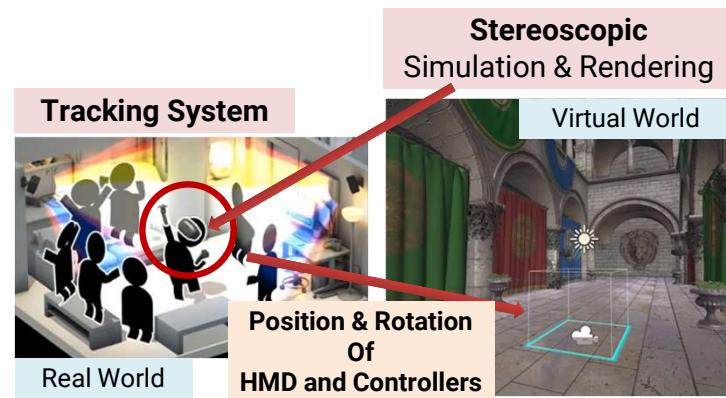


Oculus Quest 2 (Oct. 2020)

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## Put It All Together

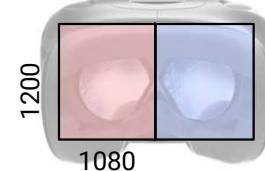


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## Major Challenges

- Rendering cost
  - HMD has **high resolution** and **high refresh rate**
    - For example, for HTC VIVE, the resolution is 1080 x 1200 per-eye and 90 Hz
- We need to render larger frame buffer (1512 x 1680 per-eye) due to the lens distortion

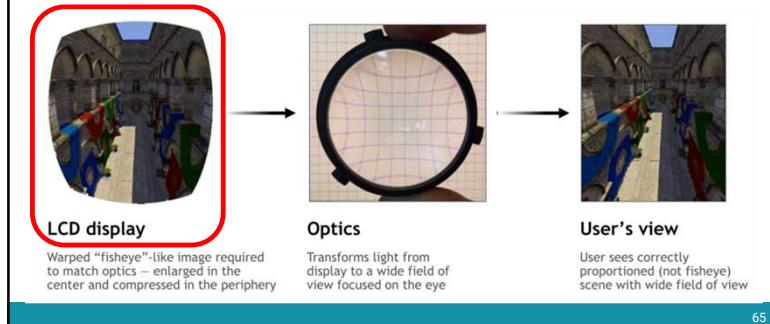


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## Major Challenges

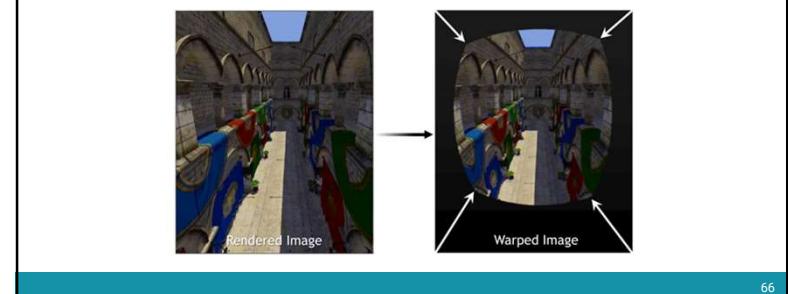
- Rendering cost
  - We need to render larger frame buffer (1512 x 1680 per-eye) due to the lens distortion
  - GPU cannot natively render non-linear images



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## Major Challenges

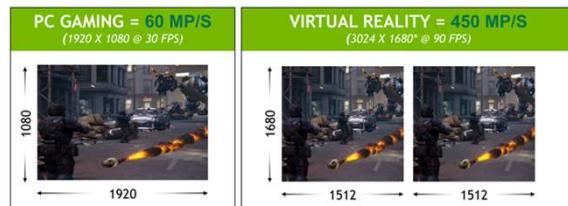
- Rendering cost
  - We need to render larger frame buffer (1512 x 1680 per-eye) due to the lens distortion
  - GPU cannot natively render non-linear images
  - Current solution: render a larger image and warp it



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## Major Challenges

- Rendering cost
  - Rendered pixel per second



- The rendering cost for VR is about 7 times than PC in terms of pixel number

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## Major Challenges

- Tethered v.s. standalone
  - Rendering quality v.s. flexibility



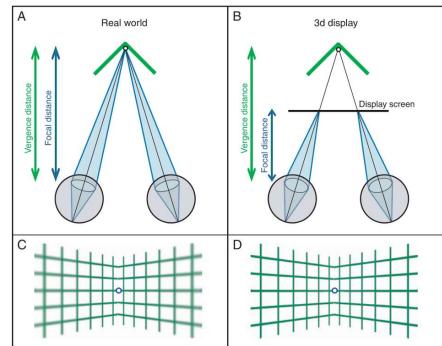
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## Major Challenges

- Motion sickness



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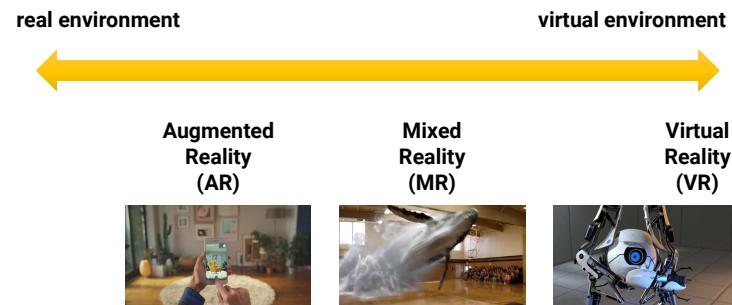
## Major Challenges

- Motion sickness



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## Extended Reality



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## Extended Reality

- Hyper reality: <https://youtu.be/YJg02ivYzSs>



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