Everything you need to know about "fulldome", and some more

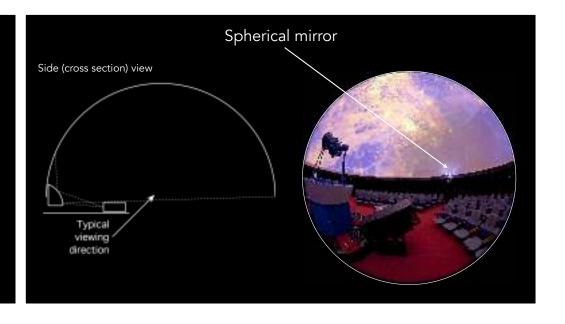
Paul Bourke

EPFL 2018

Contents 3D -> 2D image mappings (projections) Dome environments Content creation

Personal History

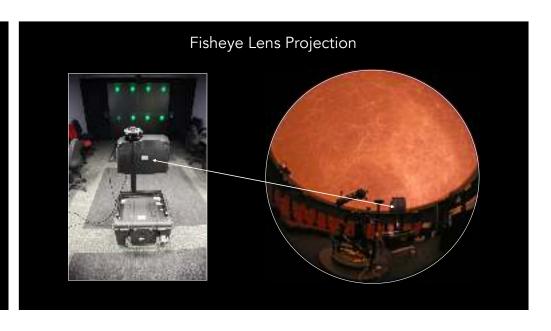
- Employment theme has been visualisation: Architectural, Brain Science, Astrophysics, Geoscience and more recently Archaeology and Heritage.
- The main sense for communicating data with the brain is through vision.
- Might as well leverage the capabilities of the human visual system
 - Stereopsis (depth perception due to having two offset eyes)
 - Visual fidelity (acuitity and dynamic range)
 - Peripheral vision (almost 180 degrees horizontally, 120 degrees vertically)
- Lead to building various display systems to support one or more of these.
- Dome proved particularly valuable when researchers would benefit from being inside their data.

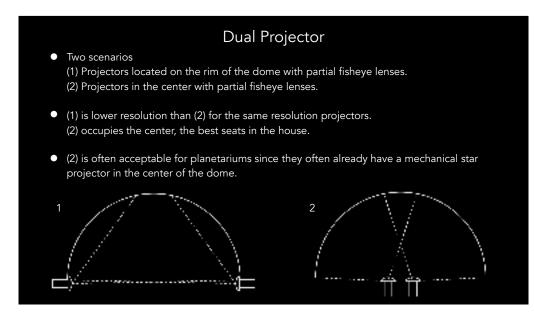


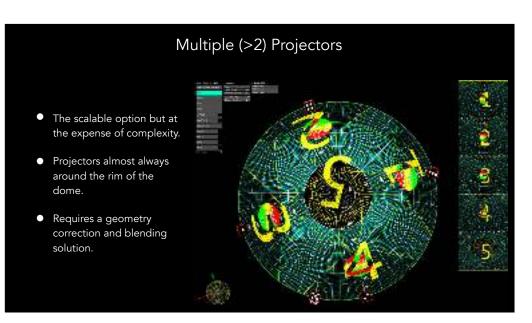
Dome projection systems Spherical mirror. Single projector + first surface mirror. Fisheye lens. Lenses typically customised for a particular projector. Dual partial fisheye lenses. Each projector doing half the dome. Roughly increasing cost, resolution, complexity and

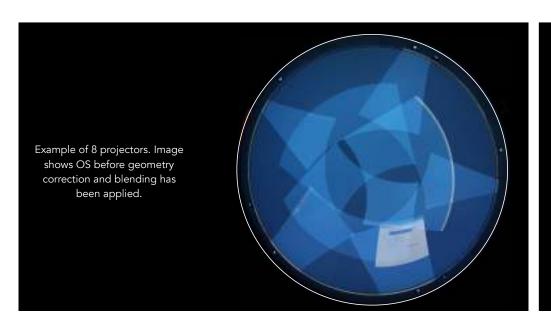
• Multiple projectors. Typically 5 or more.

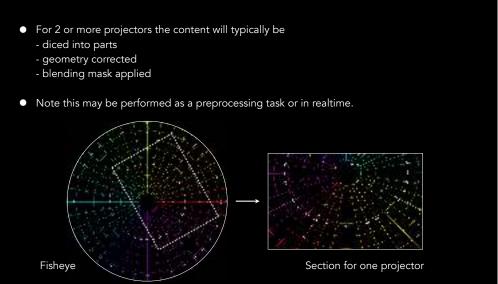
brightness

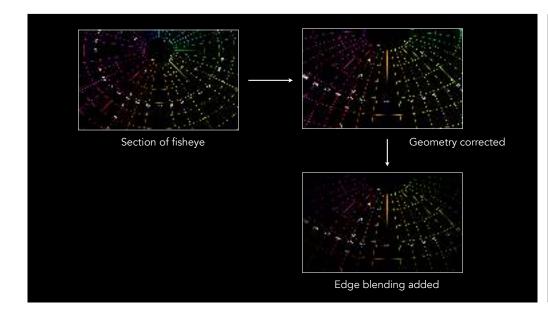








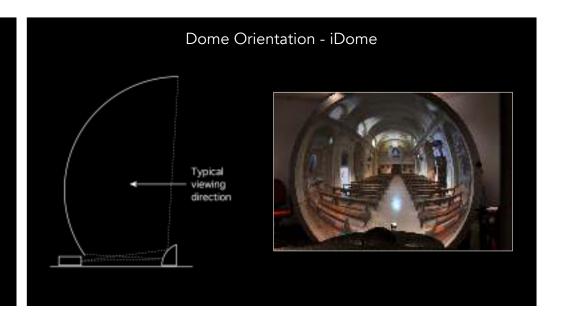






Dome Orientation - 45 degrees





Dome Sizes

- Range from a few meters up to 40m diameter.
- Solid and inflatables can go up to 40m diameter.







36m Inflatable

Dome Surfaces

- Most large domes are perforated steel/aluminium mesh.
- The hole to solid ratio of the mesh controls reflectivity.
- Sound absorbing material behind the dome helps acoustically.
- Inflatables are normally a cloth material.
- Some smaller domes are fibreglass and even wood.

