

FAST CALCULATION OF CGH FOR RECTANGULAR PATCH MODEL

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Electro-holographic displays

SeeReal
Technologies
SeeReal (Germany)



NICT NICT (Japan)



 Our HMD



Outline

1. Electro-holography &
Computer-generated hologram (CGH)
2. Proposed method
3. Experimental results
4. Conclusions

Electro-holographic display

Capability of holographic television

- How to display the interference pattern instead of a photo-plate.
- How to get the pattern

Electro-holographic display

Capability of holographic television

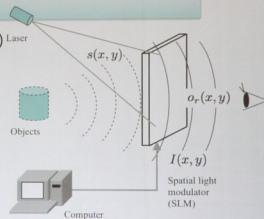
- How to display the interference pattern instead of a photo-plate.

Spatial light modulator (SLM) Laser
 LCD, DMD

- How to get the pattern

Calculations of interference patterns by a computer

Computer-generated hologram (CGH)



Computer-generated holography (CGH)

Point light source (PLS)
method

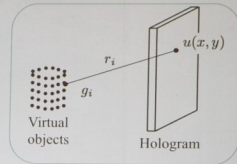
$$u(x, y) = C \sum_i^{N_p} g_i e^{-jk r_i}$$

g_i luminance of a PLS

r_i Distance between a PLS
and hologram

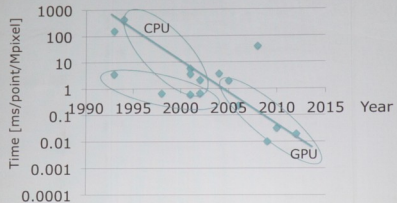
k Wave number

Discrete Fresnel-Kirchhoff
diffraction formula



Fresnel zone plate (FZP)

Calculation time



Calculation-time trend of PLS methods

Proposed method

A novel fast calculation algorithm of CGH for a rectangular patch model using GPUs.

Derivation of equation

$$u(\mathbf{x}_h) = \sum_i^{L_x} \sum_j^{L_y} g_{ij} \exp(-jkr_{ij})$$

$O(Np Lx, Ly, Nh)$

Np : The number of patches

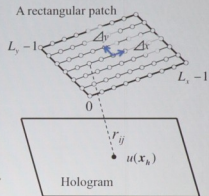
Nh : The number of hologram pixels

Assumption for approximation

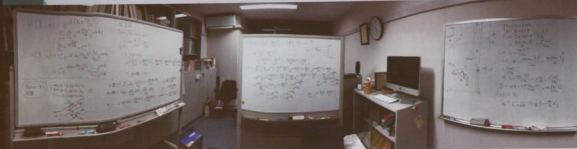
PLSs are arranged at equal interval.

$r_{ij} \gg$ Patch size.

g_{ij} are constant.



Derivation of an equation



Assumption for approximation

PLSs are arranged at equal interval.

$r_{ij} \gg$ Patch size.

g_{ij} are constant.



The sum of complex geometric series

Derivation of an equation

$$u(\mathbf{x}_h) = C \frac{1 - \exp(-jkL_x \Phi_x)}{1 - \exp(-jk\Phi_x)} \cdot \frac{1 - \exp(-jkL_y \Phi_y)}{1 - \exp(-jk\Phi_y)}$$

C, Φ_x, Φ_y : Constants dependent on parameter of $x_h, \Delta x, \Delta y, x_p$

1. No loop calculation in terms of PLSs.
2. The calculation time is unrelated to the number of PLSs.
3. It is only depend on the number of patches.

$O(N_p N_h)$ N_p : The number of patches N_h : The number of hologram pixels

Very fast calculation!

Experimental results

Does the equation work well?



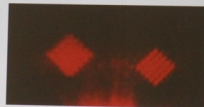
Experimental results 1

Depth representation

25 points / patch
Pitch 0.25[mm]
Depth 500[mm], 700[mm]



Forces at left patch



Forces at right patch

Experimental results 2

Parallax representation

100 points / patch

Pitch 0.25[mm]

Depth 500[mm], 600[mm], 500[mm]



View from the left



View from the center

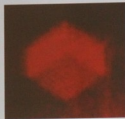


View from the right

Experimental results 3

Multi-patch object

100 points / patch
Depth 700[mm]
Pitch 0.25[mm]

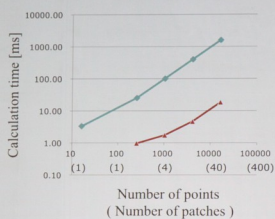


A cube (3 patches)



Three cubes (9 patches)

Calculation time



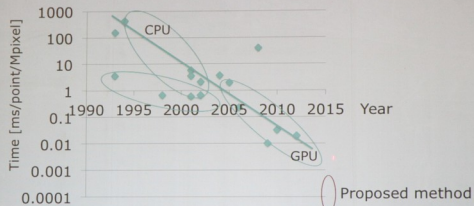
256 points / patch
1M hologram pixels

— Ordinal PLS method
— Proposed method

0.5ms / patch

Real time calculation > 60-patch scene

Calculation time



Calculation-time trend of PLS methods

Conclusions

- We proposed a fast calculation method for rectangular patch model.
- It is about 100 times faster than the ordinal PLS method.
- It is a step closer to the realization of real time calculation for holographic video.

**Thank you for your
kind attention.**

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