Headsetless Holographic Virtual Reality Displays

Kaan Akşit,*

Computer Science Department, University College London (UCL), London, UK *k.aksit@ucl.ac.uk https://kaanaksit.com

Abstract: We introduce a headsetless holographic virtual reality display. In this new design, a custom holographic projector populates a micro-volume located at some distance with 3D images. Users view these with the help of an eyepiece. [©] 2023 The Author(s)

1. Introduction

Virtual Reality (VR) headsets offer a next-generation display experience with many use cases in education, office work, and entertainment [1]. However, these VR headsets must overcome issues related to their form factors, computing, heating, and power to deliver an immersive 3D experience in the future [2]. Our previous work combats these issues by separating active and passive components of a VR headset [3] but cannot genuinely deliver 3D images. Specifically, our design offers a unique optical layout containing a stationary 2D projector and a wearable e yepiece. We upgrade this 2D projector design using Computer-Generated Holography (CGH) [4] with a new prototype that delivers 3D images, and we brand this improvement as HoloBeam [5]. HoloBeam improves resolution and Field of View (FoV) of Beaming Displays from 7 cycles-per-degree (cpd) with 30 degrees monocular FoV to 24 cpd with 70 degrees FoV. HoloBeam can use either our optimization framework for CGH [6] and a dedicated, learned method that could convert conventional 2D images (RGB without depth) to 3D holograms. All our implementations use our differentiable toolkit [7, 8]. We pitch our innovation as a headsetless device that paves the way to the potential to replace today's 2D desktop display with our 3D holographic display that could deliver perceptually accurate CGH [9] while not requiring bulky form factors or invasiveness caused by traditional wearable VR headsets.

References

- G. A. Koulieris, K. Akşit, M. Stengel, R. K. Mantiuk, K. Mania, and C. Richardt, "Near-eye display and tracking technologies for virtual and augmented reality," in *Computer Graphics Forum*, vol. 38 (Wiley Online Library, 2019), pp. 493–519.
- J. Orlosky, M. Sra, K. Bektaş, H. Peng, J. Kim, N. Kos'myna, T. Höllerer, A. Steed, K. Kiyokawa, and K. Akşit, "Telelife: The future of remote living," Front. Virtual Real. 2 (2021).
- Y. Itoh, T. Kaminokado, and K. Akşit, "Beaming displays," IEEE Transactions on Vis. Comput. Graph. 27, 2659–2668 (2021).
- K. Kavaklı, D. R. Walton, N. Antipa, R. Mantiuk, D. Lanman, and K. Akşit, "Optimizing vision and visuals: lectures on cameras, displays and perception," in ACM SIGGRAPH 2022 Courses, (2022), pp. 1–66.
- K. Akşit and Y. Itoh, "Holobeam: Paper-thin near-eye displays," in 2023 IEEE Conference Virtual Reality and 3D User Interfaces (VR), (IEEE, 2023), pp. 581–591.
- K. Kavaklı, Y. Itoh, H. Urey, and K. Akşit, "Realistic defocus blur for multiplane computer-generated holography," in 2023 IEEE Conference Virtual Reality and 3D User Interfaces (VR), (IEEE, 2023), pp. 418–426.
- K. Akşit and K. Kavaklı, "Flexible modeling of next-generation displays using a differentiable toolkit," in *Practical Holography XXXVII: Displays, Materials, and Applications*, vol. 12445 (SPIE, 2023), pp. 131–132.
- 8. K. Kavaklı and K. Akşit, "Introduction to odak: a differentiable toolkit for optical sciences, vision sciences and computer graphics," in *Frontiers in Optics*, (Optica Publishing Group, 2022), pp. FTu1A–1.
- K. Aksit, K. Kavakli, D. Walton, A. Steed, H. Urey, R. K. Dos Anjos, S. Friston, T. Weyrich, and T. Ritschel, "Perceptually guided computer-generated holography," in *Advances in Display Technologies XII*, vol. 12024 (SPIE, 2022), pp. 11–14.