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# A FULL-COLOR SINGLE-CHIP-DLP PROJECTOR WITH AN EMBEDDED 2400-FPS HOMOGRAPHY WARPING ENGINE

Shingo Kagami, Koichi Hashimoto

Tohoku University





# Photography & Recording Encouraged

# MOTIVATION

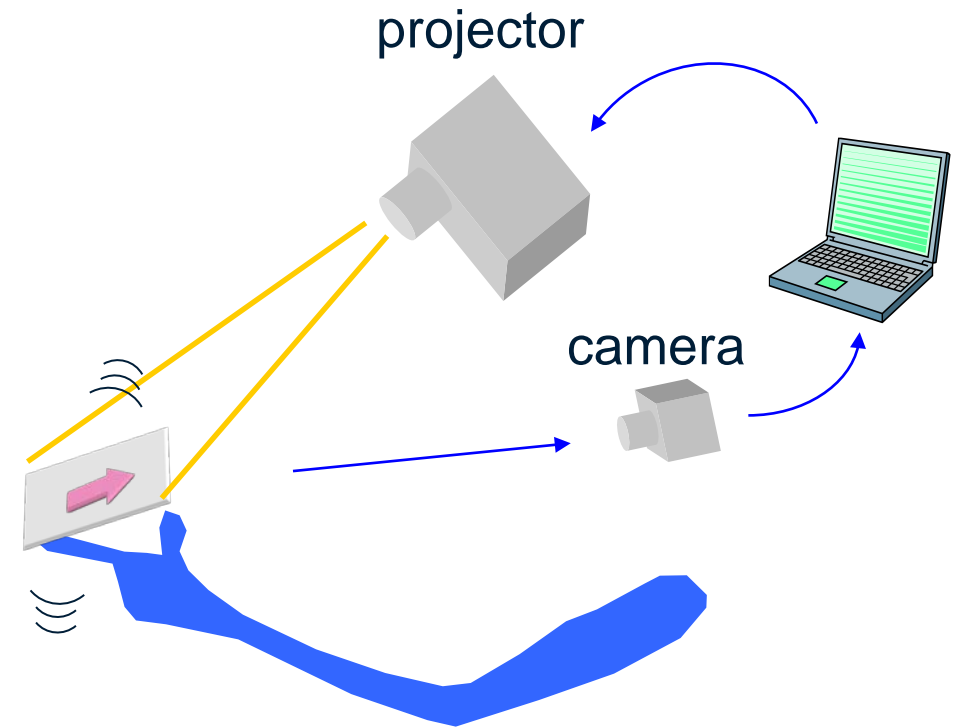
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Make every surface around you a display

- augmented-reality user interfaces
- media art installations
- stabilized projection by handheld projectors

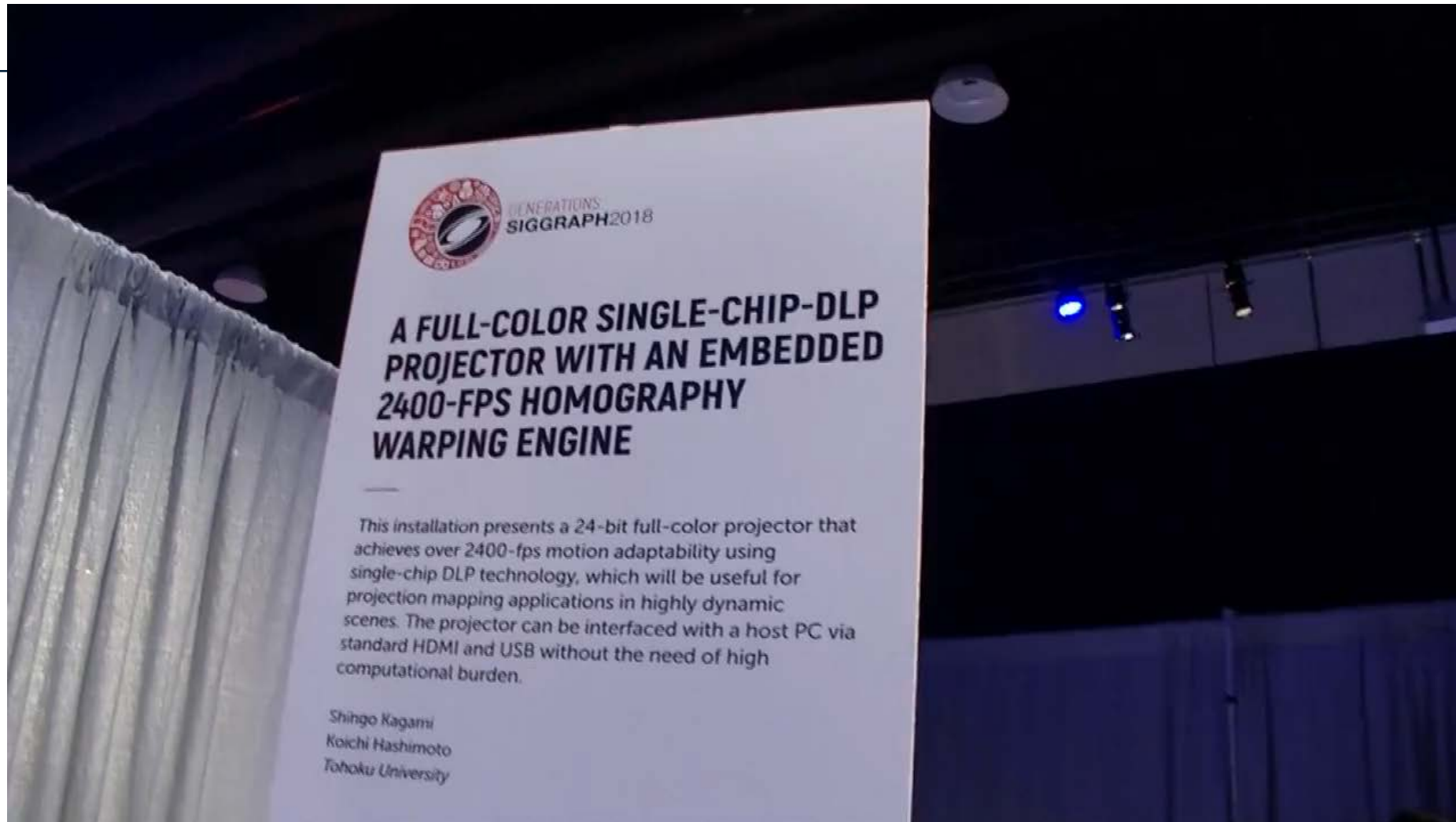
Key Challenge:

- How to achieve low latency



# SEE OUR E-TECH BOOTH

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# OUTLINE

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- Motivation
- Low-Latency Vision and Projection
- Our Approach for Low-Latency Projection
- Hardware Implementation
- Color Representation
- Results



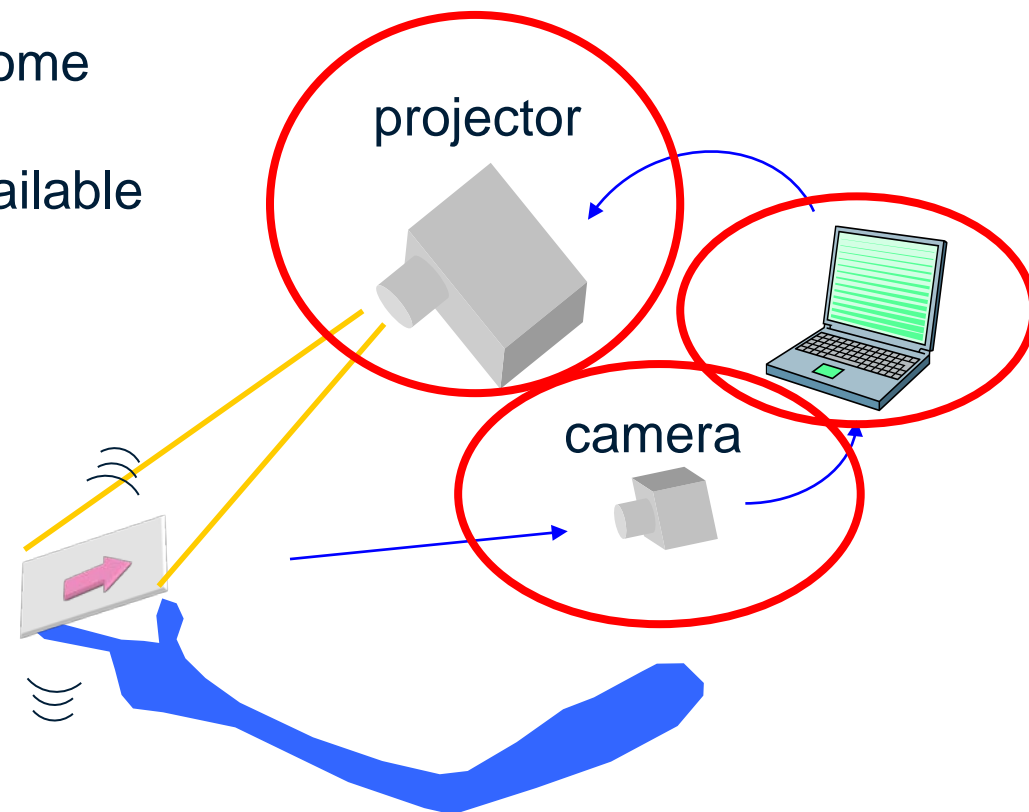
# LOW-LATENCY VISION AND PROJECTION

- High-speed real-time-streaming cameras have already become commodity
- Lightweight fast visual processing algorithms are readily available



[Kagami+, SII2016]

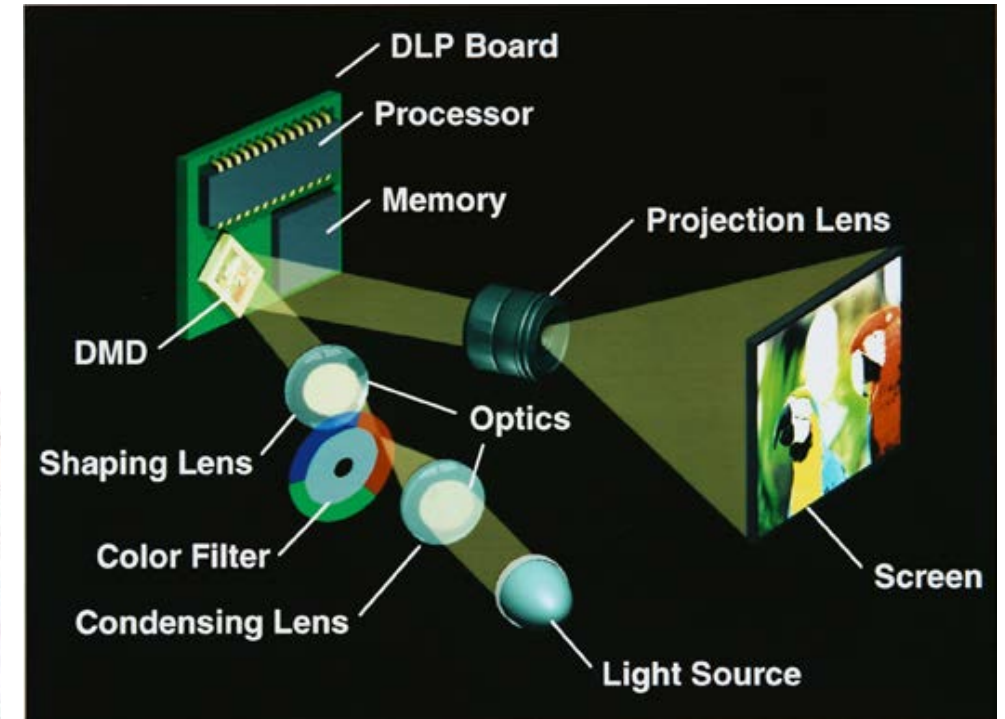
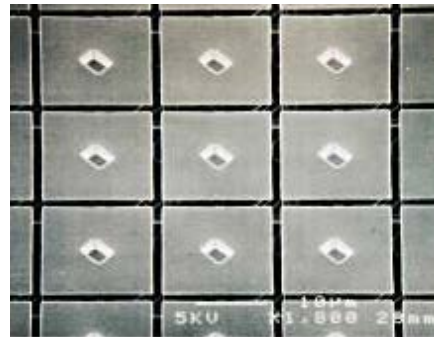
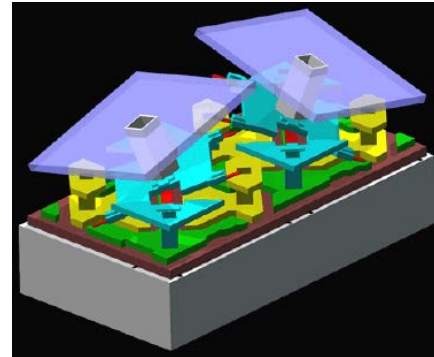
- Then, what about projection?



# DLP PROJECTORS

## Digital Micromirror Devices (DMD)

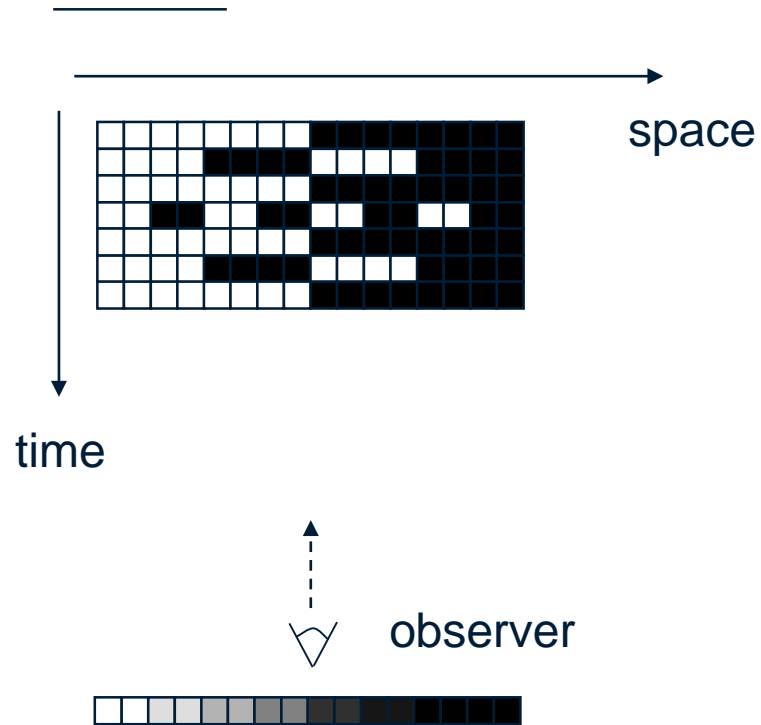
- switches at up to tens of thousands of fps
- binary pattern is displayed at a time instant



<http://www.dlp.com/jp/technology/how-dlp-works/>

# GRAY-LEVEL IMAGES COMPOSED OF BINARY PATTERNS

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Original Video Sequence



video frame time



Standard DLP Representation (decomposed into bit planes)



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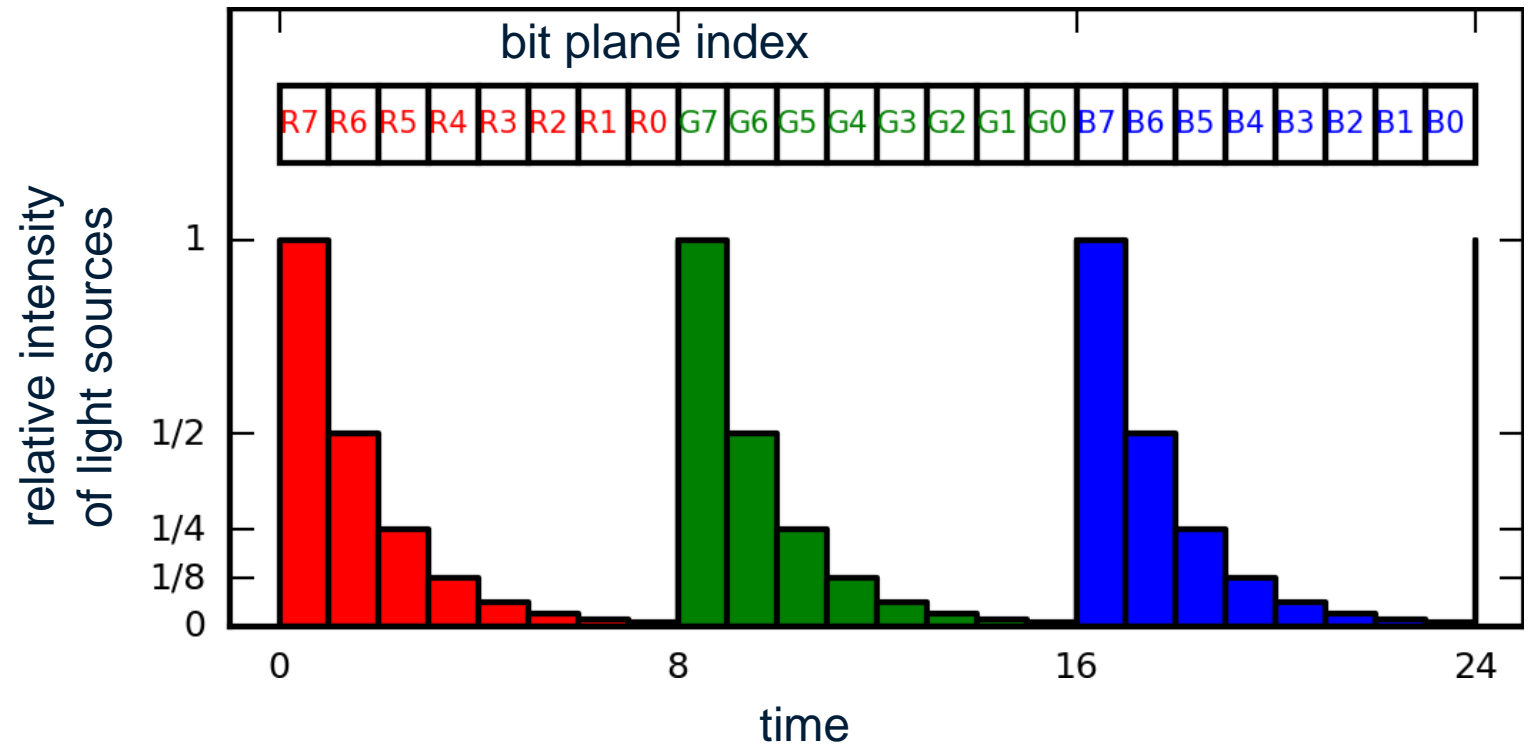


A number of binary patterns are time-integrated by human vision



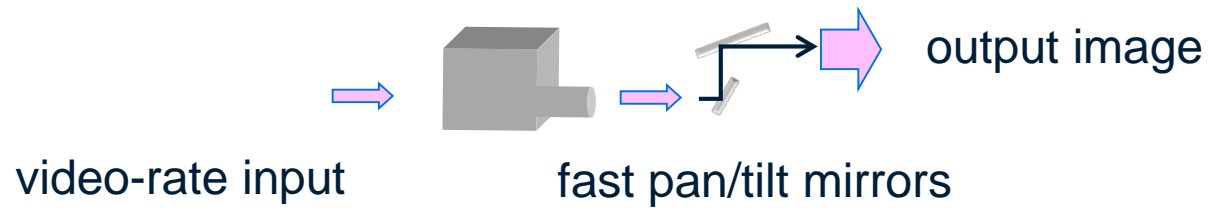
# HOW TO ACHIEVE HIGH FRAME RATE

- Combine with intensity modulation of light sources
- 8-bit monochrome image represented by (at least) 8 binary frames
- 3 times more for RGB color images

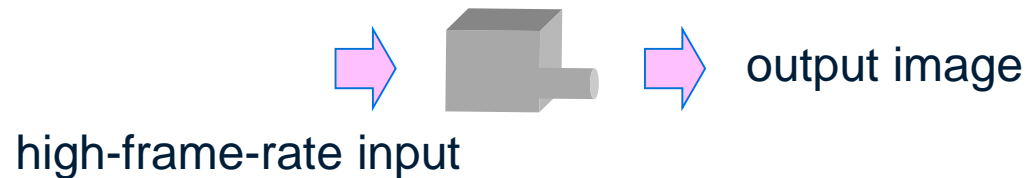


# POSSIBLE APPROACHES FOR LOW-LATENCY MOTION-ADAPTIVE PROJECTION

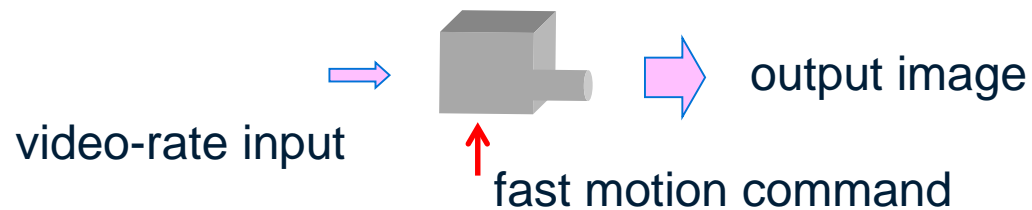
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- ✓ “normal” projectors can be used
- ✗ limited motion DoF  
[Okumura+, ICME 2012]



- ✓ high versatility
- ✗ high data generation/transfer cost  
[Watanabe+, IDW 2015]



**Our Approach**  
[Kagami+, SIGGRAPH Asia 2015 E-tech]

# OUR APPROACH

input video



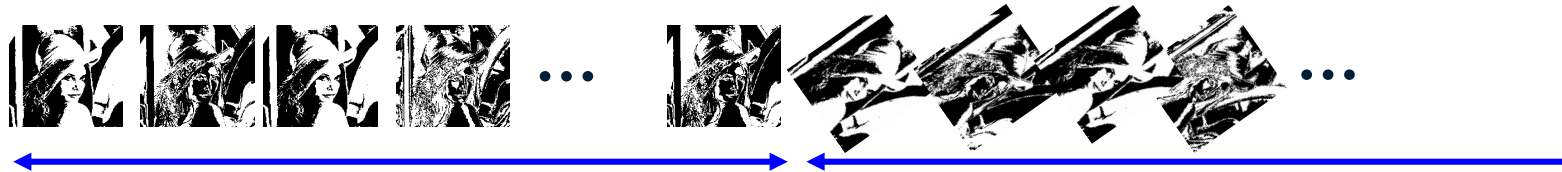
video frame time



motion command (e.g. rotation angle)



standard DLP representation (adapt to motion only at the video rate)

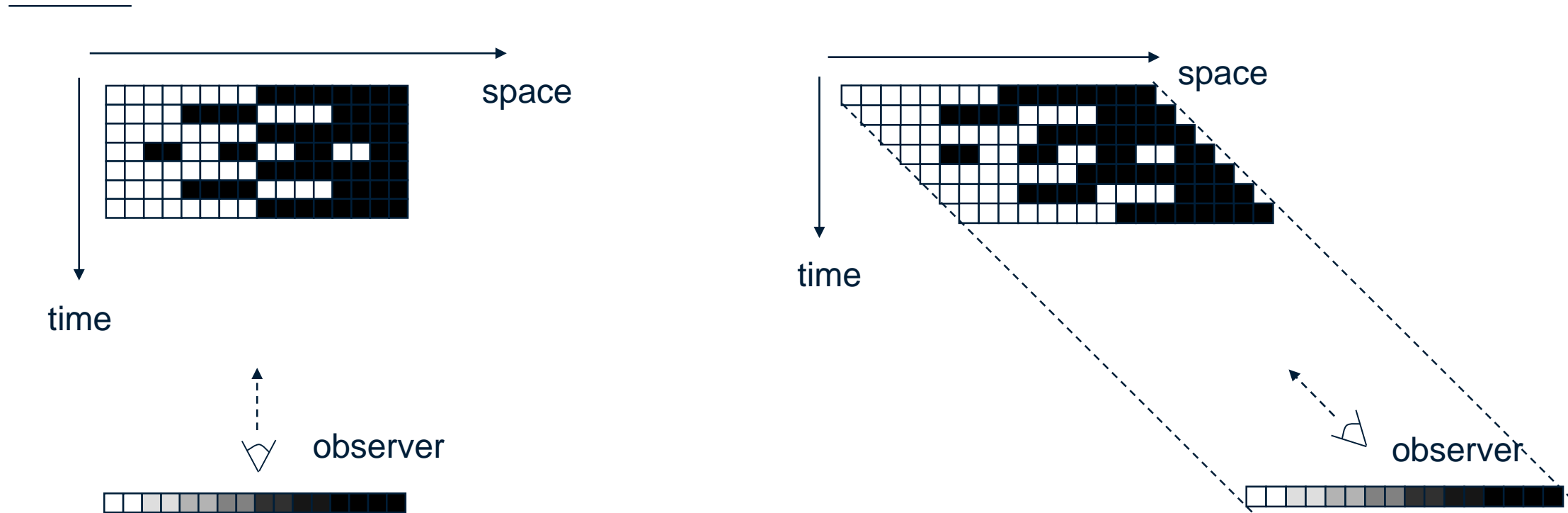


**proposed approach (adapt to motion at the binary pattern rate)**



# WHAT HAPPENS IN THE OBSERVER'S EYES?

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Direction of integration in time-space becomes changed

## RELATED WORK (FOUND IN HMD LITERATURE)

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### Low-latency DMD-based HMD:

- Maintain “ideal” target gray-level image at high rate
- Residual error image toward the “ideal” one is binarized and presented [Zheng+, ISMAR2014]
- Or, “ideal” image is binarized with random threshold [Lincoln+, TVCG 2016]

### Microsoft Hololens:

- RGB color fields are sequentially post-warped by newest motion sensor readings [Klein, ISMAR2017 plenary]
- Decomposition into binary patterns does not take place (since LCoS is used)



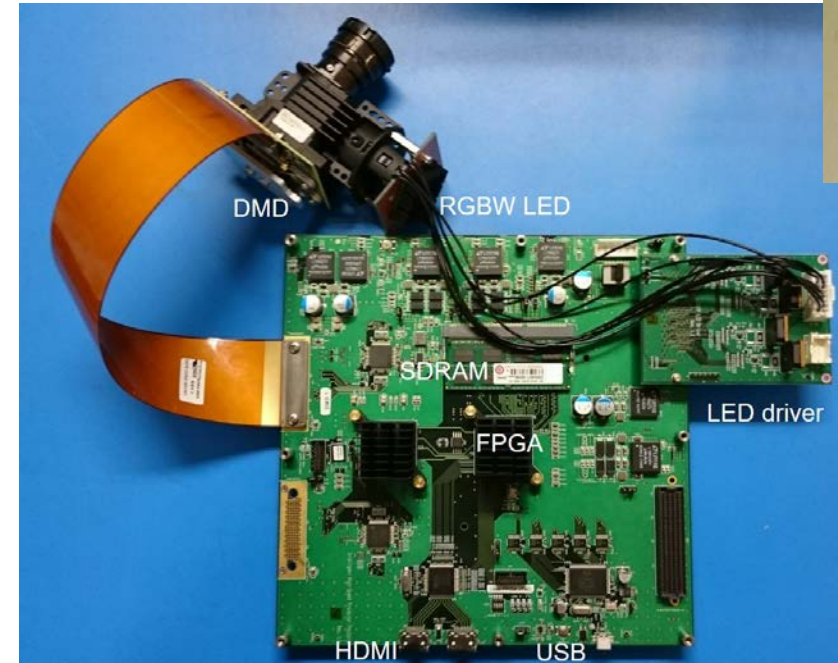
# HARDWARE IMPLEMENTATION

Our previous prototype [Kagami+, 2015]

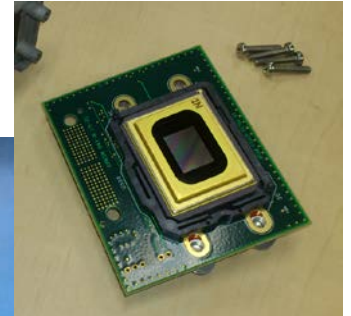


Based on Texas Instruments DLP Discovery 4100  
Non-modulated white LED

New prototype

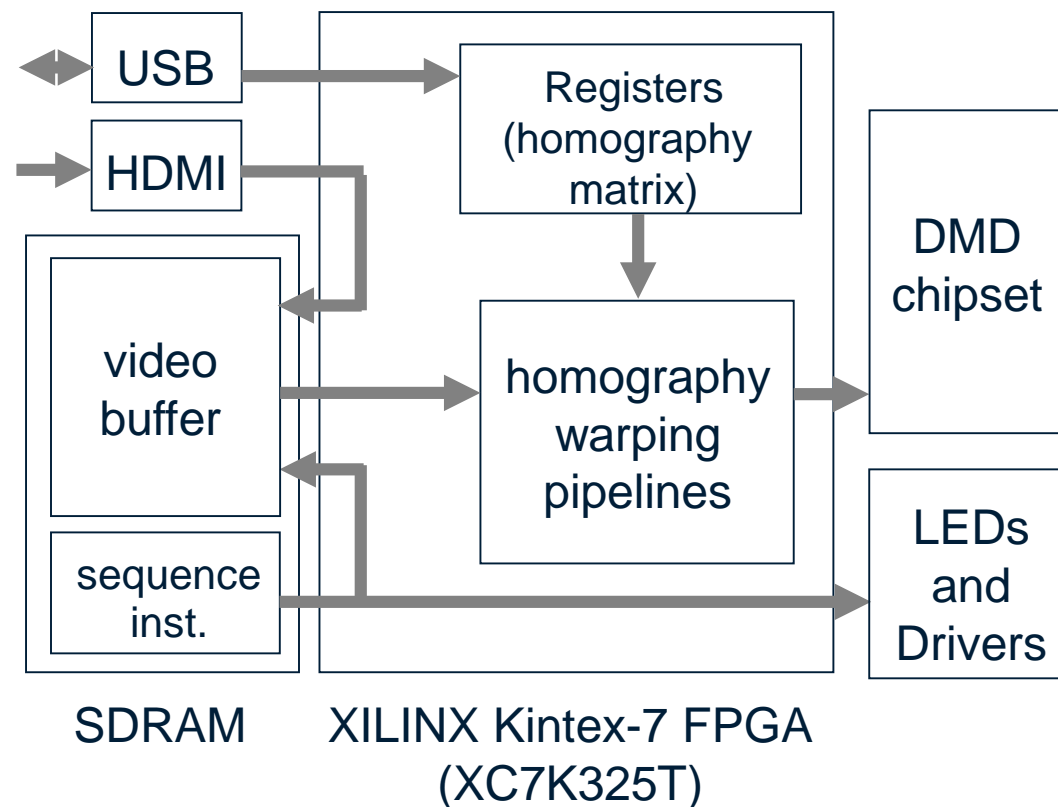


Custom controller board  
Intensity-modulated RGB LED



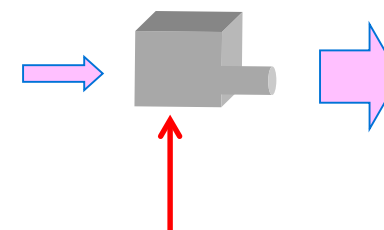
DLP7000

# HARDWARE IMPLEMENTATION



**video-rate input**  
stored in SDRAM storage  
or  
streamed via HDMI

**output image**

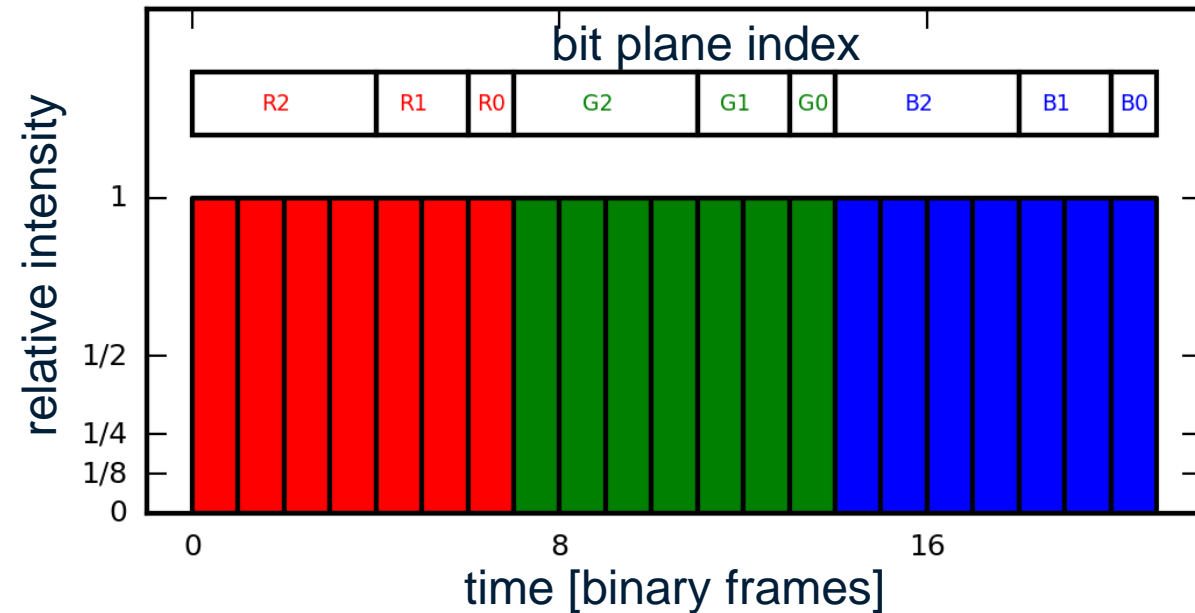


**Homography warping parameters**  
(any perspective mapping from plane to plane)

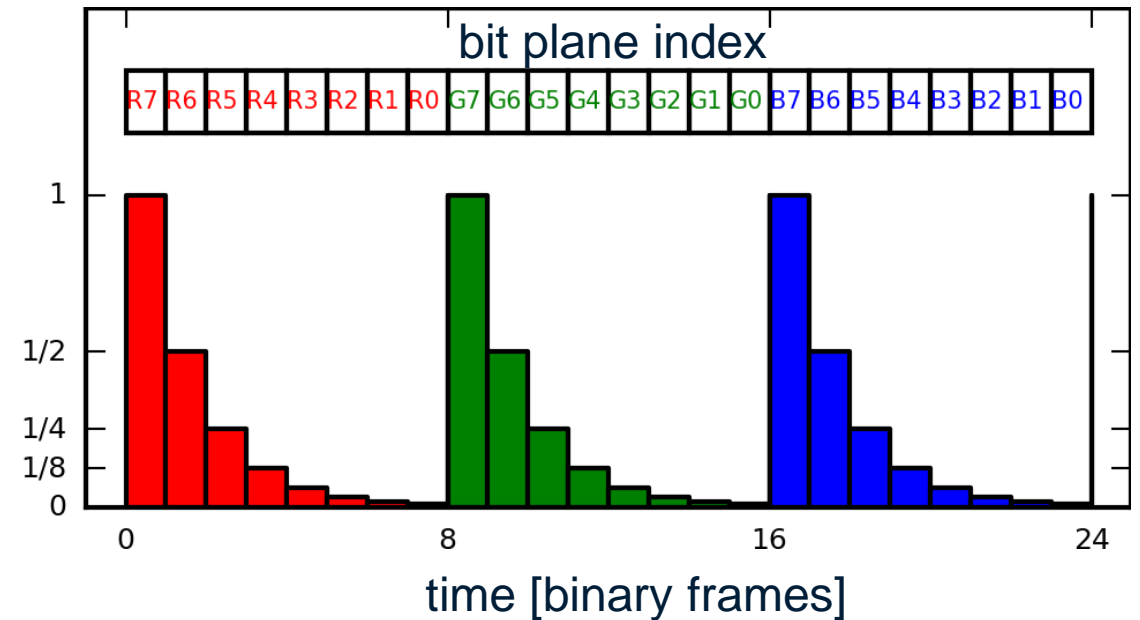
2740 transforms/s for 1024x768 binary image

# DISCUSSION ON COLOR REPRESENTATION

## 3-bit RGB with 21 binary patterns



## 8-bit RGB with 24 binary patterns



- longer sequence needed for more bit depths
- lower utilization of light

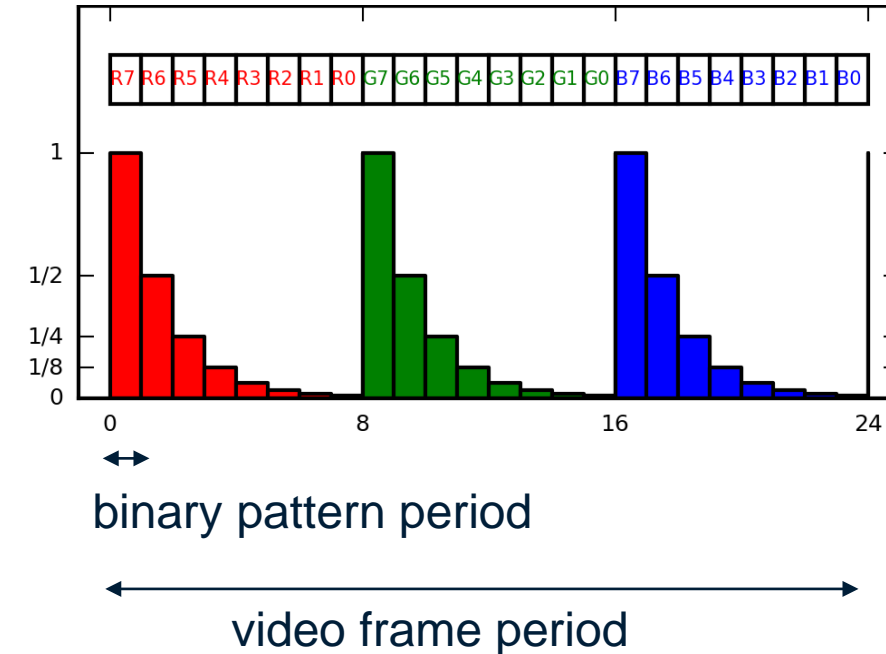
# DESIGN TRADEOFFS

- **binary pattern period:**

- should be short for more color depths with better light utilization
- should be long for cheaper DMD employed or for small data bandwidth

- **video frame period:**

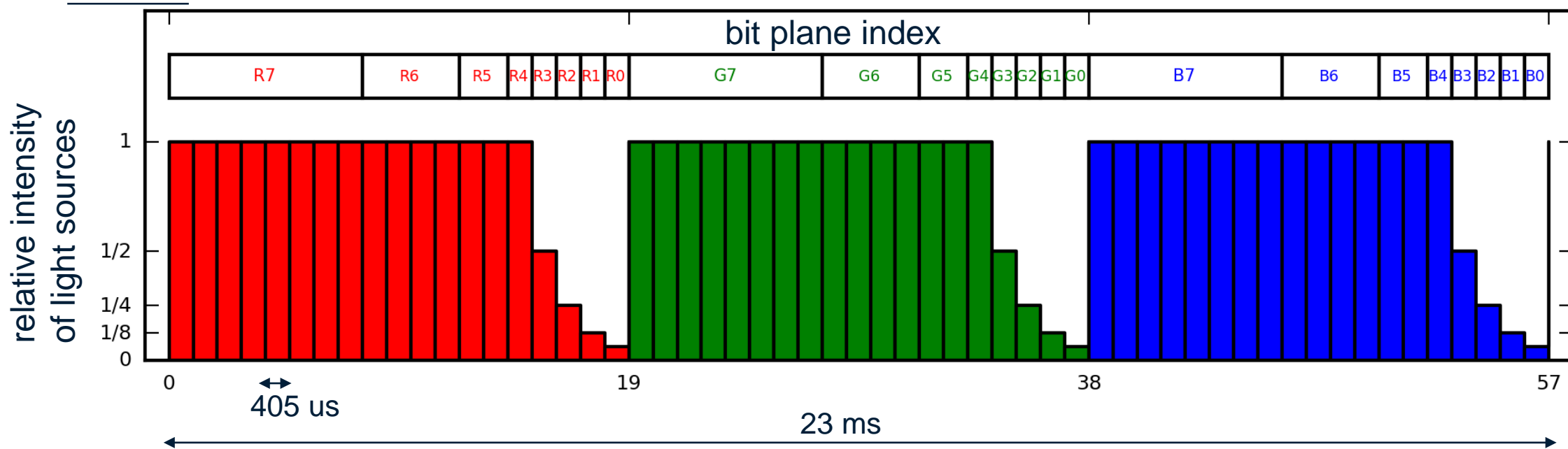
- should be long for more color depths with better light utilization
- should be short for quick motion adaptability, **if video frame period equals to the unit time for motion adaptation**



# OUR REPRESENTATION FOR 8-BIT RGB

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\* This diagram ignores bit splitting and color interleaving



- With our approach, **video frame period and unit time for motion adaptation are independent**
- But the frame period should be short enough to avoid flicker perception



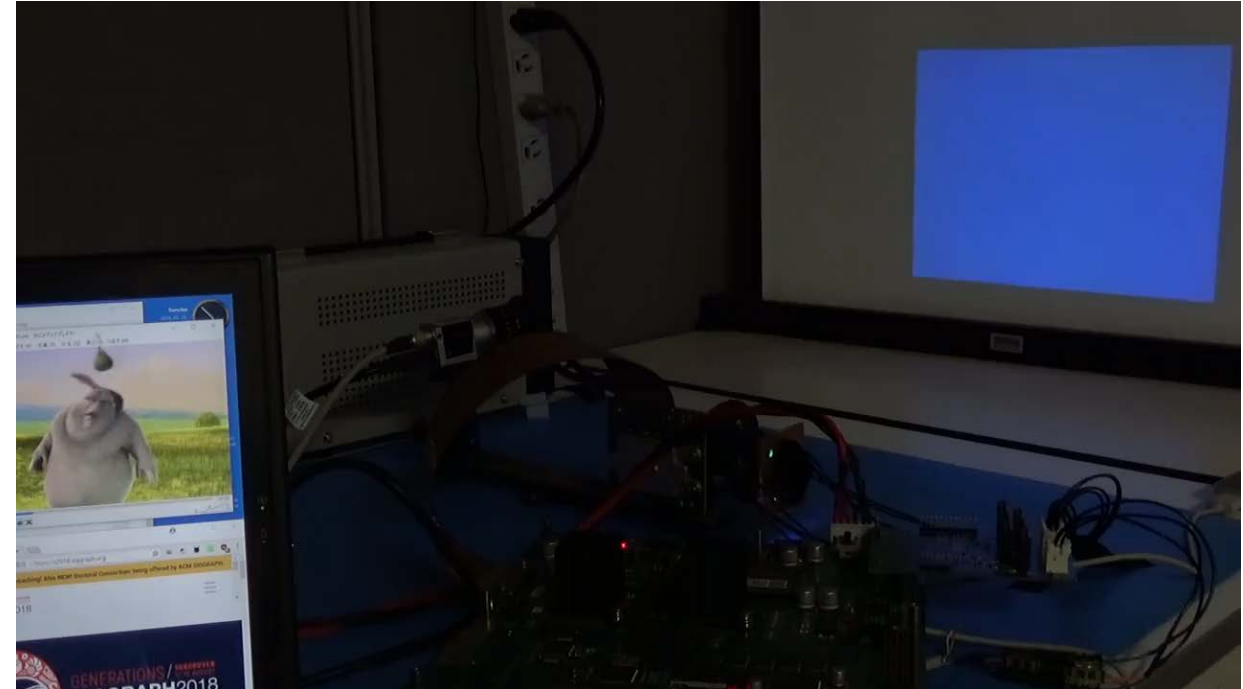
# PROJECTION RESULTS

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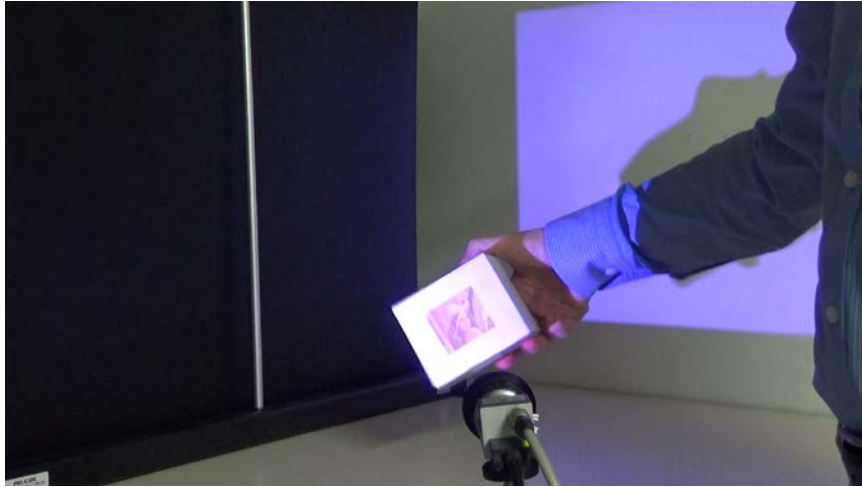
How 24-bpp color image is represented



recognized as an external monitor by Windows PC

# PROOF-OF-CONCEPT DEMO: TRACKING PROJECTION ONTO A MOVING SURFACE

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Basler acA640-750 USB-3 camera  
(run at around 400 fps)

See [Kagami+, SIGGRAPH Asia 2015]  
for the detailed algorithm



# PROOF-OF-CONCEPT DEMO: WARPED PROJECTION BY HAND GESTURE

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Leap Motion sensor (run at around 200 fps)

# SUMMARY

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A full-color projector with low-latency motion adaptability

- per-bitplane warping approach
- color representation in single-chip-DLP configuration

## Limitations

- Warping functions are hard-wired
- Brighter LEDs should be used for real applications

## Future work

- Extending warping functions (e.g. for multiple polygons)
- User tests for image quality and latency perception



Tell us how we did!

Complete the Survey by

- Navigating to this session in the app,
- Scrolling to the bottom of the screen, and
  - Answering less than 5 questions