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Spherical Stereographics: Inexpensive VR for your SmartPhone



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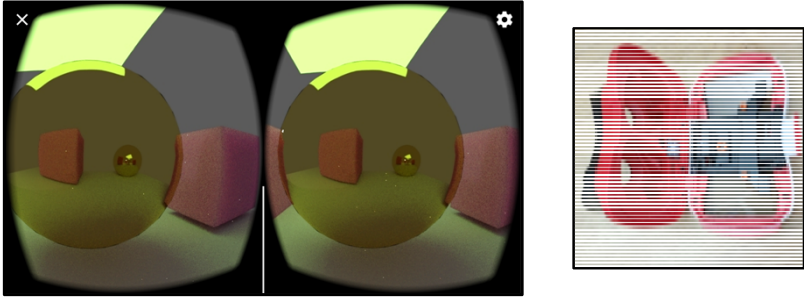
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SphericalStereo.pptx mjb – February 27, 2018


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Spherical Stereographics



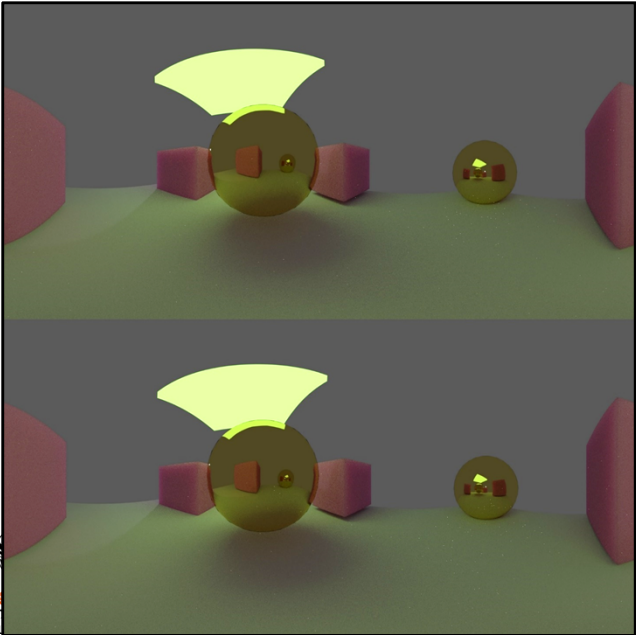
In these notes, you will see how to generate dynamic stereographics for your phone to view inside a VR headset.

This has a very high Coolness-Factor. Your friends will *really* like it!



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A Scene from Blender 3



Left Eye View

Right Eye View

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Create your own scene 4



Left Eye View

Right Eye View

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Two Side-by-side Perspective Viewing Volumes


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The left eye sees the box towards the far right side of its display

The right eye sees the box towards the far left side of its display

The left eye view is obtained by translating the eye by $-E$ in the X direction, which is actually accomplished by translating the scene by $+E$ instead. Similarly, the right eye view is obtained by translating the scene by $-E$ in the X direction. We now have a *horizontal parallax* situation, where the same point projects to a different horizontal position in the left and right eye views.

Note that this is a *situation*, not a *problem*. The difference in the left and right eye views requires at least *some* horizontal parallax to work. You can convince yourself of this by alternately opening and closing your left and right eyes. We just need a good way to *control* the horizontal parallax.

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Two Side-by-side Perspective Viewing Volumes

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We do this by defining a distance in front of the eye, z_{0p} , to the *plane of zero parallax*, where a 3D point projects to the same window location for each eye. To the viewer, the plane of zero parallax will be the glass screen and objects in front of it will appear to live in the air in front of the glass screen and objects behind this plane will appear to live inside the monitor. The plane of zero parallax is handled by:

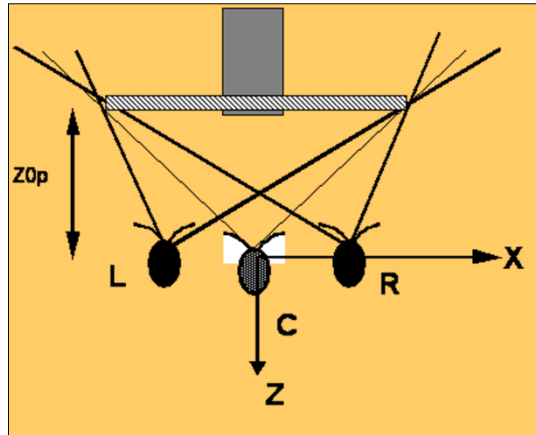
1. Set the distance from the eyes to the plane of zero parallax based on the location of the geometry and the look you are trying to achieve.
2. Looking from the Cyclops eye at the origin, determine the left, right, bottom, and top boundaries of the viewing window on the plane of zero parallax as would be used in a call to `glFrustum()`. These can be determined by knowing Z_{0p} and the field-of-view angle Φ :

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Two Side-by-side *Non-symmetric* Perspective Viewing Volumes

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Cyclops eye:

$$L0p = -Z0p * \tan(\phi/2)$$

$$R0p = Z0p * \tan(\phi/2)$$

$$B0p = -Z0p * \tan(\phi/2)$$

$$T0p = Z0p * \tan(\phi/2)$$

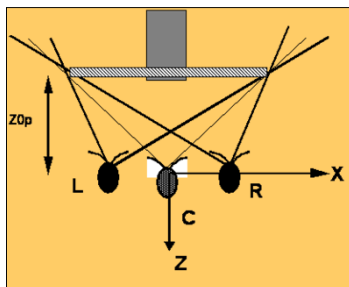


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Two Side-by-side *Non-symmetric* Perspective Viewing Volumes

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Use the Cyclops's left and right boundaries as the left and right boundaries for each eye, even though the scene has been translated. In the left eye view, the boundaries must then be shifted by +E to match the +E shift in the scene. In the right eye view, the boundaries must be shifted by -E to match the -E shift in the scene.



Left eye:

$$R0p = Z0p * \tan(\phi/2) + E$$

$$L0p = -Z0p * \tan(\phi/2) + E$$

Right eye:

$$R0p = Z0p * \tan(\phi/2) - E$$

$$L0p = -Z0p * \tan(\phi/2) - E$$



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Stereo Perspective

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```
float
Tand( float deg )
{
    float rad = deg * (float)M_PI / 180.f;
    return (float)tan( rad );
}
```

```
void
FrustumZ( float left, float right, float bottom, float top, float znear, float zfar, float zproj )
{
    if( zproj != 0.0 )
    {
        left   *= ( znear/zproj );
        right  *= ( znear/zproj );
        bottom *= ( znear/zproj );
        top    *= ( znear/zproj );
    }

    glFrustum( left, right, bottom, top, znear, zfar );
}
}
```

Stereo Perspective

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```
void
StereoPersp( float fovxdeg, float aspect_y_over_x, float znear, float zfar, float z0p, float eye )
{
    float tanfovx = Tand( fovxdeg / 2.f );

    float right = z0p * tanfovx;
    float left  = -right;

    float bottom = aspect_y_over_x * left;
    float top    = aspect_y_over_x * right;

    left  = left  - eye;
    right = right - eye;

    FrustumZ( left, right, bottom, top, znear, zfar, z0p );

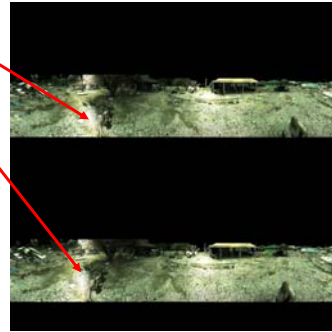
    glTranslatef( -eye, 0.0, 0.0 );
}
}
```

Spherical Stereo Strategy (S³?)

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Strategy:

1. Leave the eye in the center of the 3D scene
2. Rotate the look-at position 360° in a series of discrete steps
3. For each look-at position, render two stereo views, each essentially a very narrow **vertical strip** of pixels
4. Upload the pixels from each render and collect them in a single image as left- and right-eye panoramic views



Program Setup

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```

const int PHIDEG          = 5;
const int NUMSEGS        = 360 / PHIDEG;
const int PIXELS_PER_SEG = 20;
const int WIDTH          = NUMSEGS * PIXELS_PER_SEG;
const int HEIGHT         = WIDTH / 2;
const float ASPECT_Y_OVER_X = (float)HEIGHT / (float)PIXELS_PER_SEG;
const float ZOP          = 100.f;
const float ZNEAR        = 1.0f;
const float ZFAR         = 200.0f;
const float EYSEPP      = 0.25f;
const float EX           = 0.f;
const float EY           = 0.f;
const float EZ           = 0.f;

unsigned char LeftRight[ 3*2*WIDTH*HEIGHT ]; // 3 = color components, 2 = L+R images
  
```

Program Setup

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```

void
InitGraphics( )
{
    glutInitDisplayMode( GLUT_RGBA | GLUT_SINGLE | GLUT_DEPTH );
    glutInitWindowPosition( 0, 0 );
    glutInitWindowSize( PIXELS_PER_SEG, HEIGHT );

    MainWindow = glutCreateWindow( WINDOWTITLE );
    glutSetWindowTitle( WINDOWTITLE );

    glClearColor( BACKCOLOR[0], BACKCOLOR[1], BACKCOLOR[2], BACKCOLOR[3] );
    glutDisplayFunc( Display );

#ifdef WIN32
    GLenum err = glewInit( );
    if( err != GLEW_OK )
    {
        fprintf( stderr, "glewInit Error\n" );
    }
    else
    {
        fprintf( stderr, "GLEW initialized OK\n" );
    }
    fprintf( stderr, "Status: Using GLEW %s\n", glewGetString(GLEW_VERSION));
#endif
}

```

Drawing the Scene in Strips, I

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```

void
DrawAndWriteSegments( )
{
    unsigned char array[3*PIXELS_PER_SEG*HEIGHT];

    glutSetWindow( MainWindow );
    glDrawBuffer( GL_FRONT );
    glEnable( GL_DEPTH_TEST );
    glShadeModel( GL_FLAT );
    glViewport( 0, 0, PIXELS_PER_SEG, HEIGHT );

    for( int eye = 0; eye <= 1; eye++ )
    {

```

Drawing the Scene in Strips, II

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```

for( int eye = 0; eye <= 1; eye++ )
{
    glMatrixMode( GL_PROJECTION );
    glLoadIdentity( );
    StereoPersp( (float)PHIDEG, ASPECT_Y_OVER_X, ZNEAR, ZFAR, Z0P,
                eye == 0 ? -EYSESEP : EYSESEP );

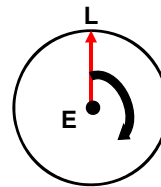
    // left goes on the top -- right goes on the bottom
    unsigned char *FullArray = ( eye == 1 ? &LeftRight[0] : &LeftRight[3*WIDTH*HEIGHT] );

    int col = 0; // column in the full array
    for( int lookDeg = 90; lookDeg > -270; lookDeg -= PHIDEG )
    {
        glClear(GL_COLOR_BUFFER_BIT | GL_DEPTH_BUFFER_BIT);
        glMatrixMode( GL_MODELVIEW );
        glLoadIdentity( );

        float lx = Cosd( (float)lookDeg ) + EX;
        float ly = Sind( (float)lookDeg ) + EY;
        float lz = EZ;
        gluLookAt( EX, EY, EZ, lx, ly, lz, 0., 0., 1. );

        glCallList( LidarList );
        glFlush( );
        glFinish( );
    }
}

```



Drawing the Scene in Strips, III

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```

glPixelStorei( GL_PACK_ALIGNMENT, 1 );
glReadPixels( 0, 0, PIXELS_PER_SEG, HEIGHT, GL_RGB, GL_UNSIGNED_BYTE, array );

for( int y = 0; y < HEIGHT; y++ )
{
    memcpy( &FullArray[3*y*WIDTH + 3*col],
           &array[3*y*PIXELS_PER_SEG + 0], 3*PIXELS_PER_SEG );

    //for (int x = 0; x < PIXELS_PER_SEG; x++)
    //{
        //FullArray[3*y*WIDTH + 3*(col+x) + 0] = array[3*y*PIXELS_PER_SEG + 3*x + 0];
        //FullArray[3*y*WIDTH + 3*(col+x) + 1] = array[3*y*PIXELS_PER_SEG + 3*x + 1];
        //FullArray[3*y*WIDTH + 3*(col+x) + 2] = array[3*y*PIXELS_PER_SEG + 3*x + 2];
    //}

    col += PIXELS_PER_SEG;
} // lookDeg
} // eye

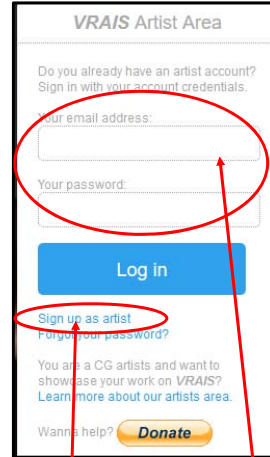
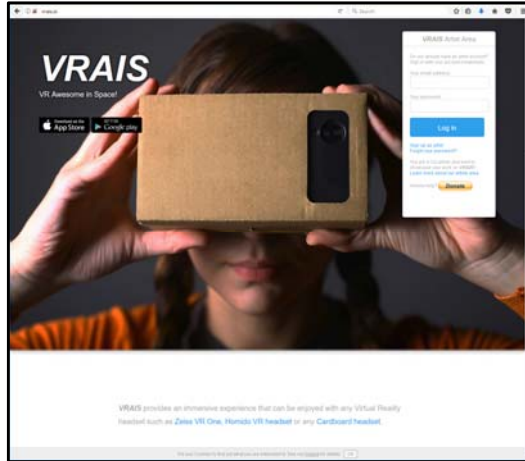
WriteArray( (char *)"Lidar.bmp", LeftRight);
}

```


Displaying on your Phone

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Go to: <http://vrais.io>



VRAIS stands for:

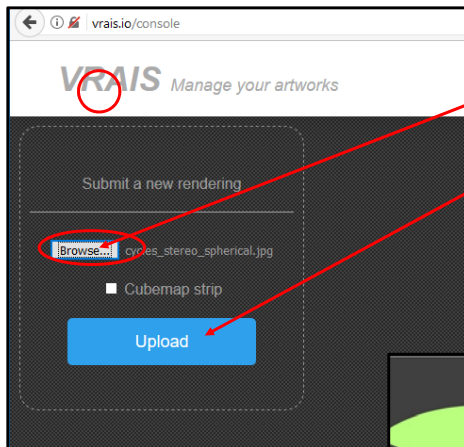
- VR – Awesome In Space
- It's also the French word for "true"

If you've already registered, sign in here.
If not, sign up here.

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Displaying on your Phone

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Click here and **Browse** to your JPEG file.
Click **Upload**.

Supply the **Title**, **Description**, and **Convergence** distance (Z0p).



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Displaying on your Phone

The VRAIS app exists for both Android and iOS. Load it on your phone. Run it and login with the same information you registered on the VRAIS web site.

You see this screen. Swipe left a couple of times until you see this screen. Click on the image you want to load.

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Displaying on your Phone

You get this stereopair. If you rotate your phone, you see that the view changes to look in that direction.

If you have a headset, plug your phone into it.

Voila! That's French for "voila". ☺

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Getting your own Headset

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Go to https://www.amazon.com/Mattel-DTH61-View-Master-Deluxe-Viewer/dp/B01CNSO79Q/ref=sr_1_6?ie=UTF8&qid=1519763407&sr=8-6&keywords=view-master

Or, go to <http://amazon.com> and enter: **View-Master**



This is the Mattel **View-Master Deluxe VR Viewer**. It sells for under \$25. Mine is an earlier model of this one, and I am very happy with it. I trust View-Master to get the mechanical design and the optics right. They've been doing this for years.

But, really, anything that claims to be compatible with **Google Cardboard** should work.

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