

STEREOGRAPHICS

COURSE # 24

CHAIR:

Larry Hodges
Georgia Institute of Technology

SPEAKERS:

Shaun Love
North Carolina State University

David McAllister
North Carolina State University

Phil Johnson
Tektronix, Inc.

Robert Beaton
Virginia Tech



ACM SIGGRAPH **89**

Boston, Massachusetts
31 July - 4 August 1989

COURSE CHAIR'S PREFACE

Welcome to *Stereographics*. The precursor of this course was first taught in 1985 as a half-day course at SPIE East in Arlington, Virginia. Later that year it was presented as a full day course at SIGGRAPH '85 under the title: "Three-Dimensional Display Technology and Techniques for Computer Generated Images." Since 1985 the course has been taught at either SIGGRAPH or the SPIE O-E Lase Symposium a total of eight times. Each version of the course has been updated with new material and new participants. This year, in addition to the note chapters contributed by the speakers, chapters have also been contributed by Richard DeHoff, Edwin R. Jones, Jr., A. Porter McLaurin, Lawrence D. Sher, Richard A. Steenblik, and Homer Tilton. By my count, well over two dozen different people have contributed their time during the past five years as course speakers, contributors to the notes, and to present demonstrations of 3-D display devices and techniques. Each of them has taught me something new about 3-D display. My thanks to all of them, especially: John Baker, Barbara Hall, David Butts, Richard DeHoff, Robert Fornaro, Phil Johnson, Edwin R. Jones, Olin Lathrop, James Lipscomb, Lenny Lipton, Shaun Love, Grayson Marshall, Chris Mayhew, David McAllister, A. Porter McLaurin, John Merritt, Kathy Middo, Lowell Noble, Matt Rebholz, Woodrow Robbins, John Roesse, Dan Sandlin, Ellen Sandor, Lawrence Sher, Richard Steenblik, Homer Tilton, Larry Virgin and Steve Wixson.



Larry F. Hodges

COURSE ABSTRACT

Although 3-D graphics creates and interacts with data in three dimensions, the majority of display devices allow only perspective rendering of images in two dimensions. In this course we provide a detailed introduction to the rapidly growing area of stereographics and other 3-D display techniques. Topics covered will include: 1) perceptual and human factor issues in 3-D display, 2) in-depth material on the design and display characteristics of time-multiplexed stereoscopic display systems, 3) computing stereographic views, 4) 3-D hardcopy techniques, and 5) overview of other 3-D display techniques including varifocal mirrors, chromostereoscopy, alternating pairs, and the Pulfrich phenomenon.

SPEAKER BIOGRAPHIES

Larry F. Hodges is currently an Assistant Professor in the School of Information and Computer Science at Georgia Institute of Technology. He received his Ph.D. in computer engineering at North Carolina State University in 1988. He also holds a MS in computer studies from NCSU and a BA with a double major in mathematics and physics from Elon College. His professional interests are in computer graphics, three-dimensional display and scientific visualization. Dr. Hodges has presented numerous technical courses and invited talks in raster graphics, true 3-D display technologies, and stereographics and is the National Chair for the Society for Information Display's Special Technology Committee on 3-D Display and Visualization. He is a member of the ACM, IEEE-CS, SID, and SPIE.

Phil Johnson is program manager of the liquid crystal shutter group at Tektronix. He received his BS in physics from Albion College in 1964. He has been with Tektronix since 1964 where he has worked with various display technologies and published papers on displays and liquid crystal technology. Mr. Johnson is the coinventor of the π -cell, a fast-switching liquid-crystal device that is the basis for the stereoscopic shutter system used by Tektronix and several other workstation vendors.

Shaun Love is a visiting instructor in Computer Science at North Carolina State University. His research interests include computer graphics and holography. He has written papers on computer generated holography and true 3D display. Mr. Love received his BA from the University of North Carolina, Chapel Hill and the MS degree in Computer Studies from North Carolina State University. He is currently a Ph.D. candidate in Computer Engineering at NCSU. He is a member of ACM, SPIE and Upsilon Pi Epsilon.

David F. McAllister is a Professor in the Computer Science Department of North Carolina State University. He has developed and taught short courses in graphics for industry and major computer science and display technology conferences. He is the author of numerous papers on curve and surface representation and three-dimensional display technology. His research interests include computer graphics and software reliability. Dr. McAllister received his MS and BS in mathematics from Purdue University and the University of North Carolina, Chapel Hill, respectively. He obtained his Ph.D. in Computer Science from the University of North Carolina, Chapel Hill in 1972. He is a member of ACM, IEEE, and SPIE.

TABLE OF CONTENTS

Course Chair's Preface	i
Course Abstract	i
Speaker Biographies	ii
Tabel of Contents	iii
Chapter 1 Introduction to 3-D Display <i>Larry F. Hodges</i>	1.1
Chapter 2 Implementation of True 3D Cursors in Computer Graphics <i>David R.W. Butts & David F. McAllister</i>	2.1
Introduction	2.1
Hardware Description	2.1
The 3D Cursor	2.2
Stereo Pair Generation Methods	2.3
Induced Z Shift	2.5
Erasing in True 3D	2.6
Rubber Band Vectors	2.7
Polygon Fill Speed	2.8
Picket Fence Problem	2.8
Perceptual Zooming	2.9
Double Images	2.10
Conclusions	2.10
References	2.11
Chapter 3 Field Sequential Stereoscopic Graphics Systems and Applications <i>Phil Johnson & Richard DeHoff</i>	3.1
Introduction	3.1
Three Dimensional Displays	3.1
Stereoscopic 3D Display Techniques	3.2
Hardware	3.3
Applications	3.5
Medical Imaging	3.5
Mechanical CAD	3.5
Molecular Modeling	3.6
Photogrammetry and Remote Sensing	3.6
Other	3.6
References	3.7
Chapter 4: Computing Stereographic Views <i>Larry F. Hodges & David F. McAllister</i>	4.1
Introduction	4.1
Terminology and Definitions	4.2
Depth Cues	4.2
Horizontal Parallax	4.2
Image Scaling Along The Viewing Axis	4.5
Vertical Parallax	4.7

Coordinate Systems	4.7
Rotations with Perspective Projection	4.8
Motivation For This Approach	4.8
Equations For Left- And Right-Eye Projections	4.9
Vertical Parallax	4.10
Shape Of The Stereo Window	4.14
Summary For Rotated Perspective	4.15
Parallel Projection	4.18
Rotations With Parallel Projection	4.18
Shear With Parallel Projection	4.20
Summary For Parallel Projection	4.20
Two Centers of Projection	4.22
Equations For Left And Right-Eye Views	4.22
Parallax	4.22
Scaling	4.24
Implementation	4.24
Moving The Stereo Window	4.27
Summary For Two Centers Of Projection	4.28
Summary and Conclusions	4.29
References	4.30
Chapter 5: Three Dimensional Hardcopy	5.1
<i>Shaun Love</i>	
Printed Stereo Pairs	5.3
Free viewing	5.3
Stereoscopes	5.4
Anaglyphs	5.5
Transparencies	5.5
Vectograph	5.7
Video Tape	5.9
Selector Screen Methods	5.10
Parallax Barriers	5.11
Lenticular Sheets	5.12
Image Generation	5.14
Viewing Characteristics	5.14
Marshall's Grating Method	5.16
Direct Writing	5.17
Stealth Negative	5.17
Holography	5.18
Fully Computed Holograms	5.21
Multiplex Holography	5.23
Recording a Holographic Stereogram	5.23
Holographic Cinema	5.27
Archiving	5.28
Conclusions	5.29
References	5.31
Chapter 6 The Parallactiscope	6.1
<i>Homer B. Tilton</i>	
The Parallactiscope Principle	6.1
The Parallactiscope Transformation	6.1
Parallax Processor	6.2
Parallax Scanner and Scanner Driver	6.2
How the Parallactiscope Compares With Other 3-D Devices	6.3

Construction	6.4
A Bit of History	6.4
Re-inventing the Wheel	6.5
References	6.6
Chapter 7 Chromostereoscopy	7.1
<i>Richard A. Steenblik</i>	
Introduction	7.1
Physiological Chromostereoscopy	7.1
Single Prism Chromostereoscopic Optics	7.2
Chromostereoscopic Depth Ordering Modes	7.2
Limitations of the BF Single Prism Optics	7.2
Limitations of the RF Single Prism Optics	7.3
Other Single Prism Geometries	7.4
The Superchromatic Prism	7.4
Superchromatic Glasses	7.6
Conventional Versus Chromostereoscopic Depth Encoding	7.7
The Conventional Approach	7.7
Chromostereoscopic Depth Encoding	7.7
Tunable Depth Chromostereoscopic Optics	7.8
Tunable Chromatic Dispersion	7.8
Tunable Depth Glasses	7.9
Unique Features of the Chromostereoscopic Process	7.9
Advantages	7.10
Limitations	7.11
Applications	7.11
Patent Status	7.12
References	7.12
Chapter 8 VISIDEP™: Three-Dimensional Imaging Through Alternating Pairs	8.1
<i>Edward R. Jones, Jr. & A Porter McLaurin</i>	
Introduction	8.1
Visual Memory	8.2
Details of the Basic Process	8.3
Advances in Alternating Pair Systems	8.7
Applications to Remote Sensing	8.10
Other Applications	8.14
Frequently Asked Questions	8.15
Conclusions	8.16
References	8.17
Chapter 9 The Oscillating-Mirror Technique for Realizing True 3-D	9.1
<i>Lawrence D. Sher</i>	
Principle of Operation	9.1
Visual Perception	9.3
Optics	9.4
Mechanics	9.8
Synchronization	9.9
Acoustics	9.10
CRT Technology	9.10
Modes of Operation	9.11
Use of Mode A	9.14
Use of Mode C	9.16

Appendix Copies of Slides That Do Not Appear As Figures in the Text

.....