Focus Cue Enabled Head-Mounted Display via Microlens Array Ryan Burke, Leandra Brickson

Motivation

With typical head-mounted displays (HMDs) our eyes will verge to the virtual image plane, but accommodate to the screen, causing visual fatigue. Adding a microlens array to the system creates a light field that allows for natural accommodation, removing discomfort.





To design this, Micolens array specifications were calculated to ensure all viewing zones are mapped to the eye and image processing was done to place the correct image into each viewing zone.

Existing Head Mounted Displays

MicroLens Array HMD



Google Cardboard



Nvidia research has created a microlens array-based HMD that addressed the vergenceaccommodation conflict using near eye light field displays

References

[1] Lanman, Douglas, and David Luebke. "Near-eye light field displays." ACM Transactions on Graphics (TOG) 32.6 (2013): 220.

[2] Perlin, Ken, Salvatore Paxia, and Joel S. Kollin. "An Autostereoscopic Display." Proceedings of the 27th annual Vol. 3295, 0277-786X Maimone, A, Wetzstein, G, Hirsch, M., Lanman, D. Raskar, R."Focus 3D: Compressive Accomodation conference on Computer graphics and interactive techniques. ACM Press/Addison-Wesley Publishing Co., 2000. Display" ACM Transactions on Graphics. [3] Huang, Fu-Chung, David Luebke, and Gordon Wetzstein. "The Light Field Stereoscope." ACM SIGGRAPH Emerging Technologies (2015): 24.

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Project Goal



[4] Dodgson, N. "Autostereoscopic 3D Displays" *IEEE Computer Society, August, 2005 0018-9162* [5] Schwerdtner. A, Heidrich, H "The Dresden 3D Display" SPIE's Stereoscopic Displays and Applications IX

Image Processing

Pipeline







Results

Optical Parameters

37 mm Eyepiece Diameter 50 mm Eyepiece Focal Length Screen to MLA dist 1 mm 47 mm MLA to Eyepiece dist 4 pixels **Pixels Per Lenslet** 979.2 μm MLA Focal Length 2.93 mm Spatial Resolution Number Viewing Zones

Displayed Image