Applications of Visual Perception to Virtual Reality Rendering

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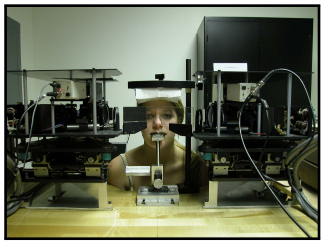
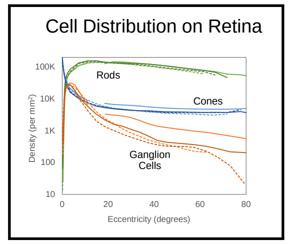
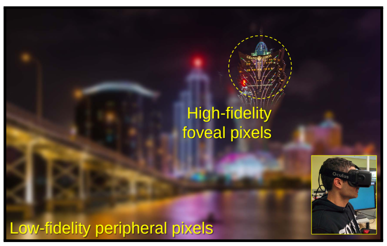


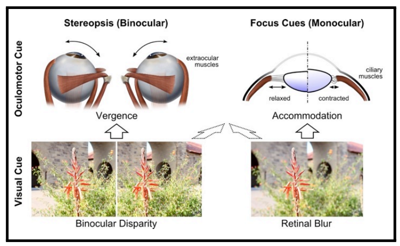
(a) A Framework for Perception-Driven Advancement of VR



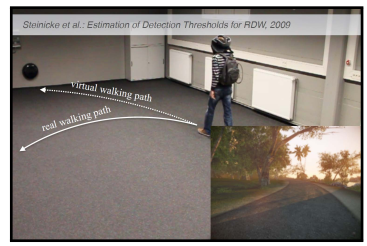
(b) A Brief Dive into Human Visual Perception



(c) Foveated Rendering



(d) Focus Cues



(e) Redirected Walking

Figure 1: *Our course provides (a) an introduction to the role of perception in modern VR, (b) an overview of human visual perception and modern psychophysical methods, accompanied by several case studies of using perceptual insights to improve VR performance using (c) foveated rendering, addressing the vergence-accommodation conflict by providing (d) focus cues, and improving VR immersion by enabling large virtual spaces using (e) redirected walking.*

Introduction

Over the past few years, virtual reality (VR) has transitioned from the realm of expensive research prototypes and military installations into widely available consumer devices. These devices enable experiences that are highly immersive and entertaining, and have the potential to redefine the future of computer graphics. Yet, several challenges limit the practicality and accessibility of modern virtual reality Head-Mounted Displays (HMDs), including:

- **Performance**: The high pixel counts and frame rates of increase rendering costs by up to 7 times compared to 1920×1080 30 Hz gaming, and next-generation HMDs could easily double or triple costs again.
- **Visual Quality / Immersion**: Visual immersion using contemporary HMDs is limited due to several factors including image resolution and field-of-view. It is also subject to discomfort and even sickness because of various sparsely-explored factors such as incorrect visual cues and system latency.
- **Physical Design and Ergonomics**: Modern HMDs tend to be unwieldy and unsuitable for hours of continuous use. Further, while room-scale VR experiences successfully permit intuitive locomotion, they are limited by the size of the physical room.

This course explores the role of ongoing and future research in visual perception to solve the above challenges. Human visual perception has repeatedly been shown to be an important consideration in improving the quality of computer graphics while keeping up with its performance requirements. Thus, an understanding of visual perception and its applications in real-time VR graphics is vital for HMD designers, application developers, and content creators.

We begin with an overview of the role of perception in modern Virtual Reality. We follow this overview with a dive into the key characteristics of the human visual system and the psychophysical methods used to study its properties. After laying the perceptual groundwork, we present three case studies outlining the applications of human perception to improving the performance, quality, and applicability of VR graphics. Finally, we conclude with a forward looking discussion.

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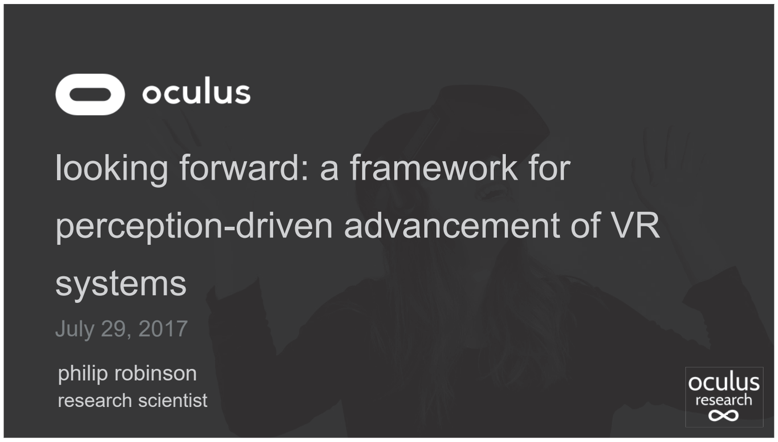
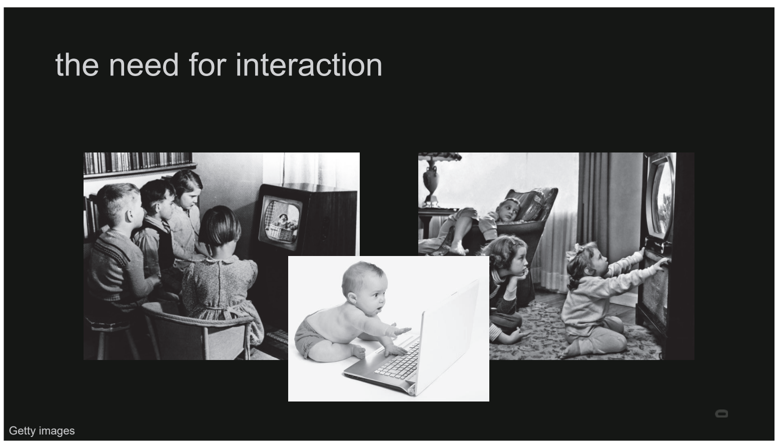
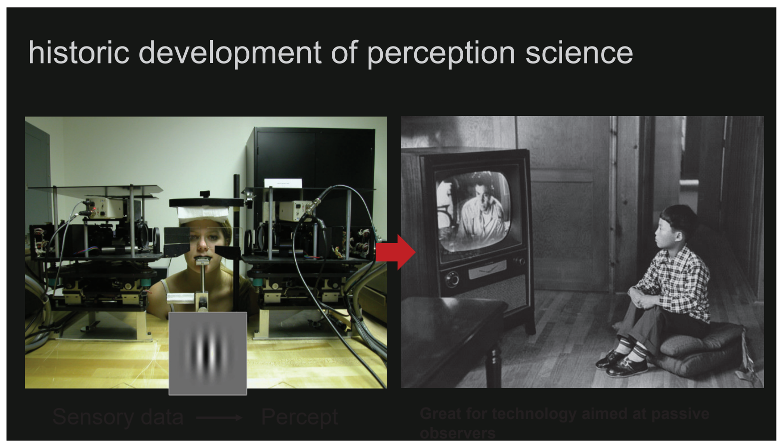
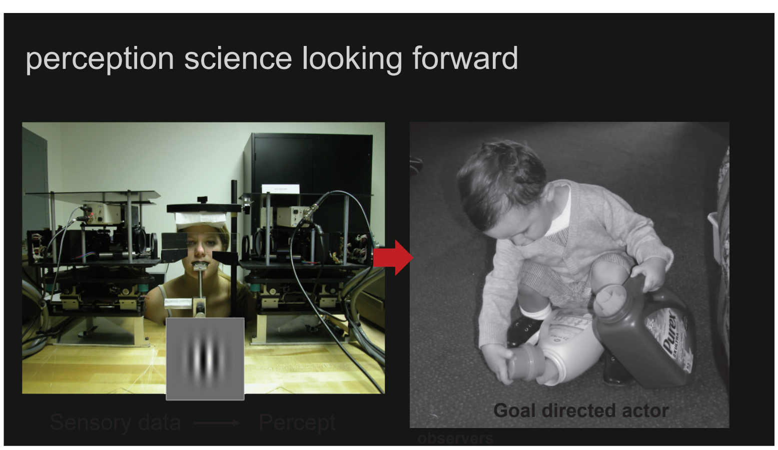
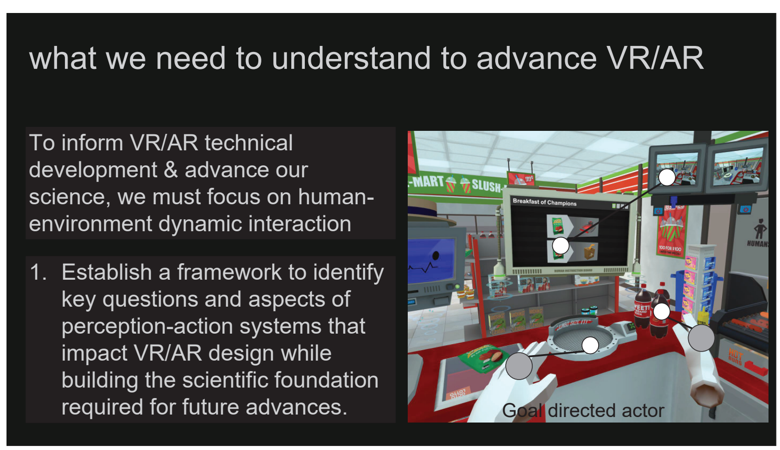
A Framework for Perception-Driven Advancement of VR











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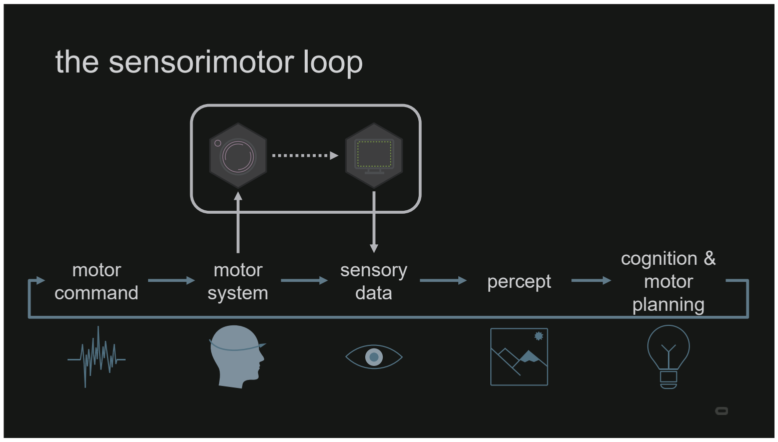

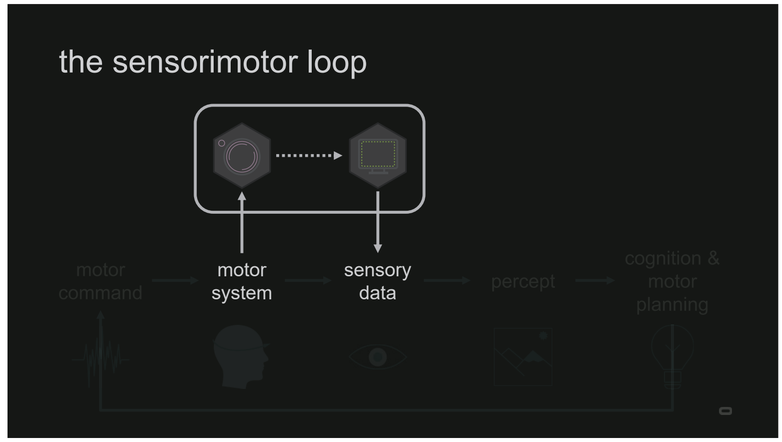

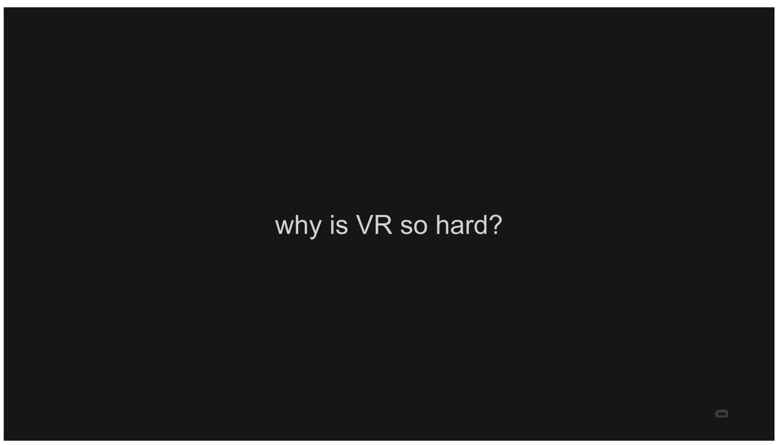

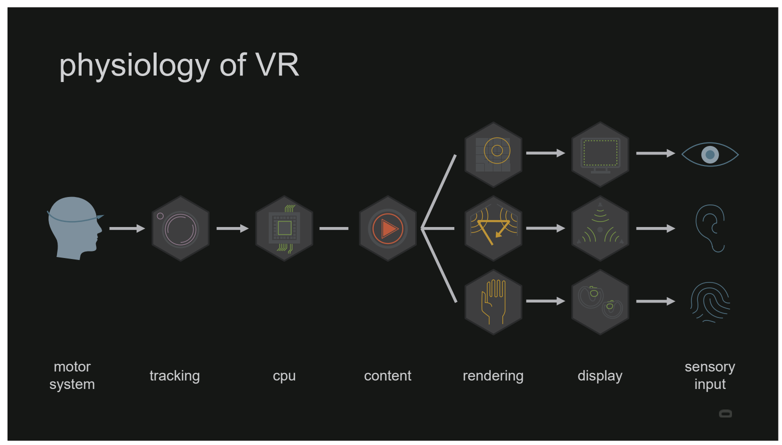

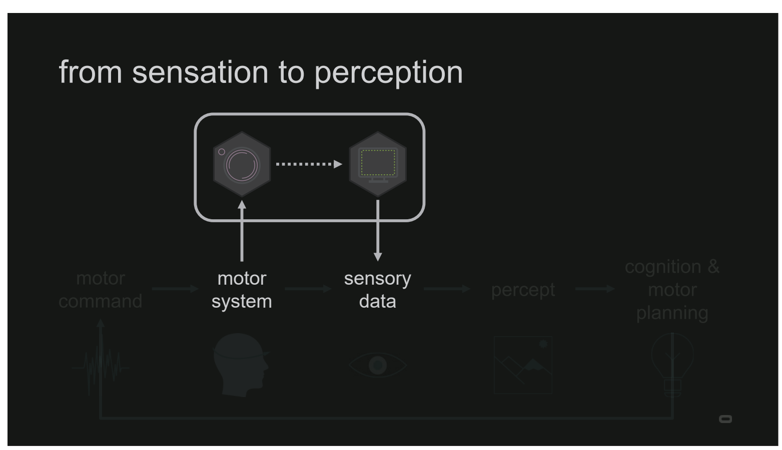

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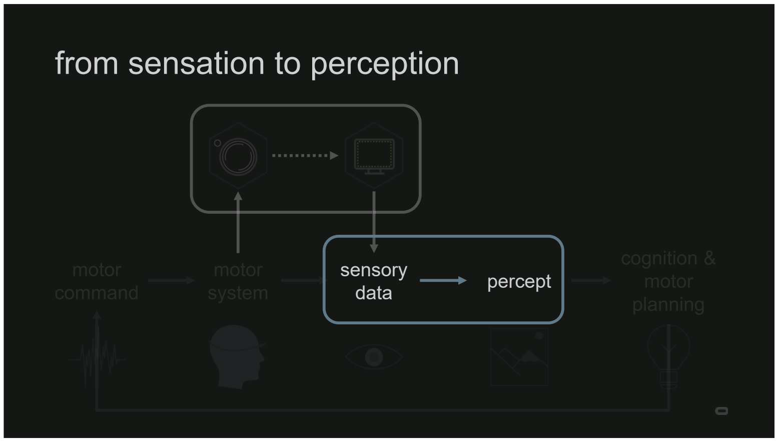

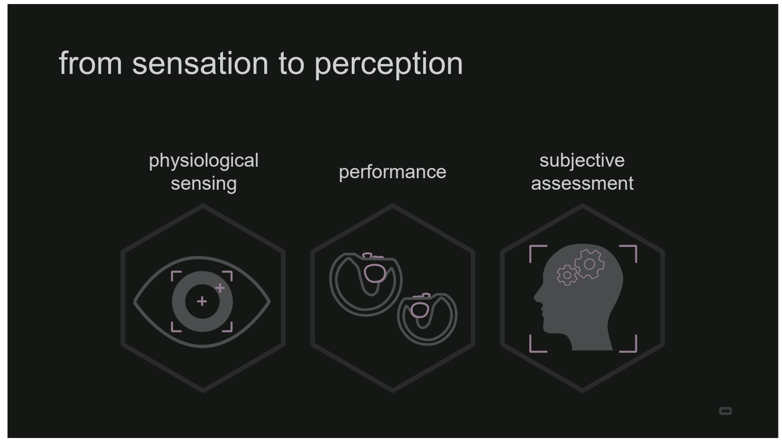

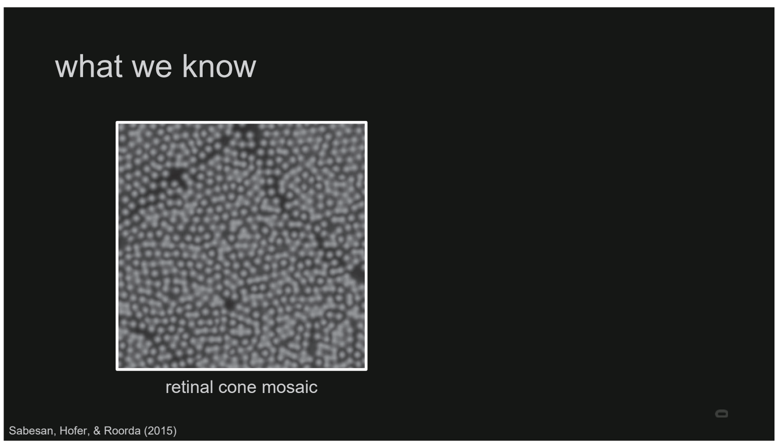

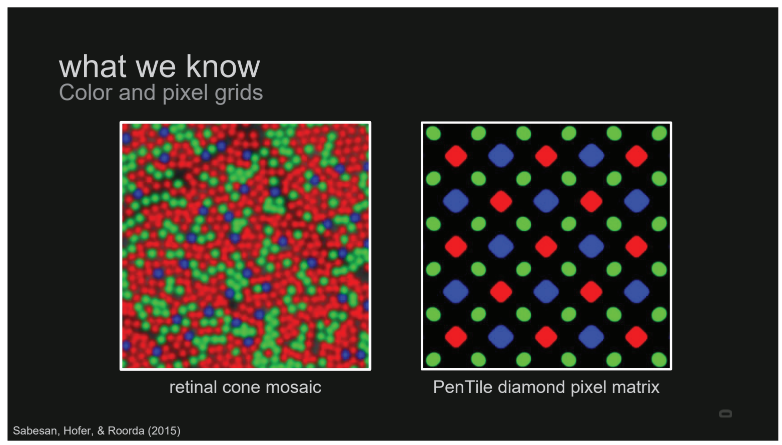

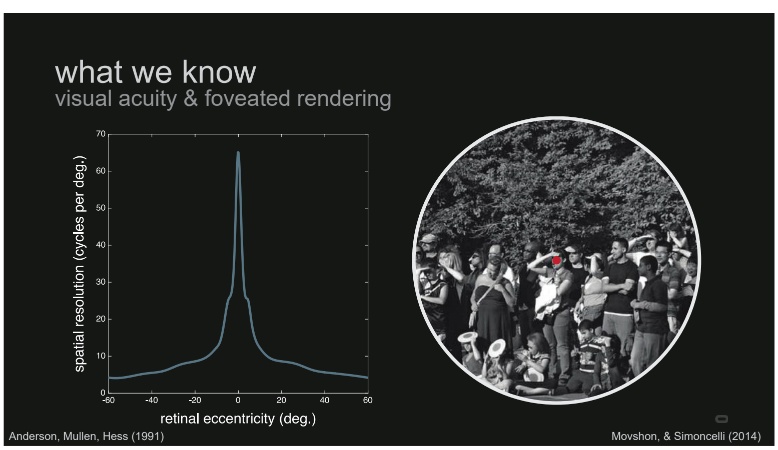

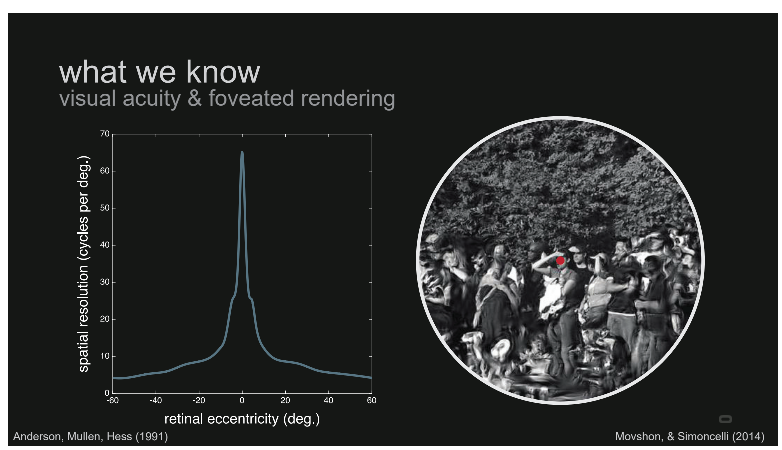

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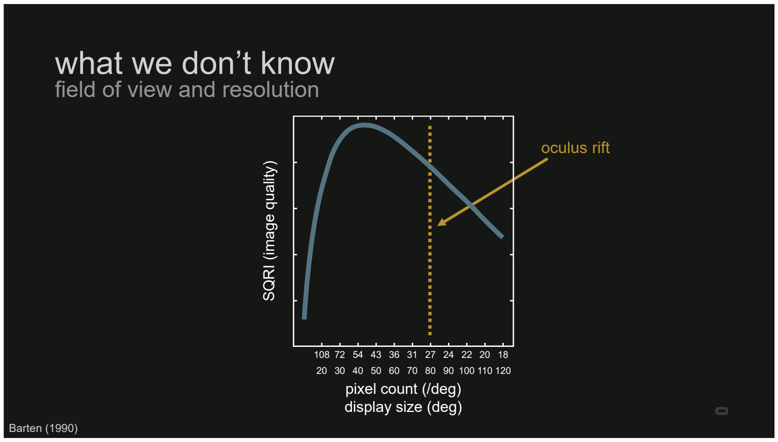
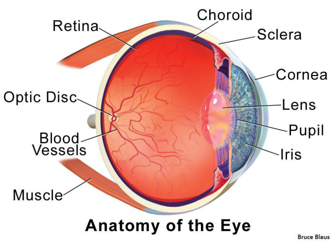


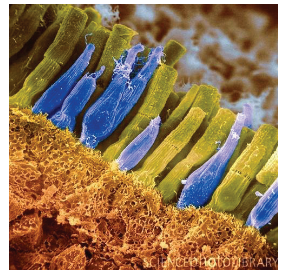
A Brief Dive into Human Visual Perception

Anatomy of the Eye



- ~24mm diameter
- Not exactly a sphere
  - Two chambers (anterior and posterior) fused together
- FoV varies by facial anatomy
  - Typically 60° superior, 60° nasal, 70° inferior, 100° temporal
- Binocularly combined FoV, typically 130° vertical and 200° horizontal

Rods and Cones



- Light is detected and converted to an electrical signal by the photoreceptors on the retina (~5cm^2)
- ~5 million Cones are clustered around the center of the retina (*fovea)*
  - Cones are responsible for our fine detailed and color vision
- ~125 million Rods are scattered around the retina
  - Not in the fovea!
  - Responsible for low light and peripheral vision

Spatial and Temporal Resolution

- Long and Medium wavelength cones: 0.5 arc min
- Short wavelength cones: 10 arc min
- Nyquist frequency for foveal photopic vision is 60 cpd
  - Half the cone/deg density

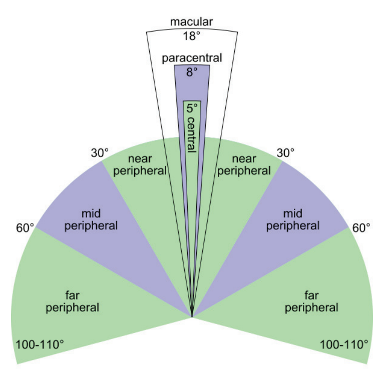
- Flicker fusion threshold
  - Can be as low as ~16 Hz
- Increases
  - In peripheral vision
  - With brighter scenes
  - With viewer fatigue

Sensitivity

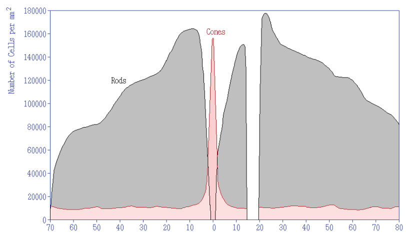
- Static contrast ratio of the retina about 100:1 (6.5 f-stops)
- Exposure re-adjusted during saccades, both mechanically by the iris and biochemically
  - The equivalent of changing the aperture and the film “speed” respectively
  - Non-linear response: twice as many photons/sec do not appear twice as bright
- Total range about 46,5 f-stops (10^{-6} – 10^{8} cd/m^2)
- The function of the iris is not only to control the intensity of light coming into the eye
  - Iris only reduces light by a factor of ~20
  - Constriction increases Depth-of-Field
  - Reduces spherical aberration by occluding the outer parts of the lens
- Dark/Light Adaptation

Peripheral Vision (1)

- Fovea vision is the central 1.5-2° of the highest visual acuity
- Visual acuity declines by about 50% every 2.5° from the center up to 30°, at which point visual acuity declines even steeper
- Peripheral Vision is outside the range of stereoscopic vision
- Mid-peripheral outside of a 60°-diameter area around a fixation point
- Far-peripheral outside of a 120°-diameter area around a fixation point



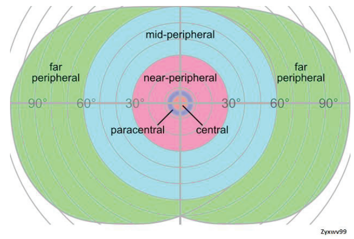
Peripheral Vision (2)



Jochen Burghardt

- From 10° towards the center, rod density declines rapidly
- From 18° away from the center, rod density declines more gradually, in a curve with two distinct inflection points
- The outer edge of the second inflection point is at about 30°, and corresponds to the outer edge of good night vision

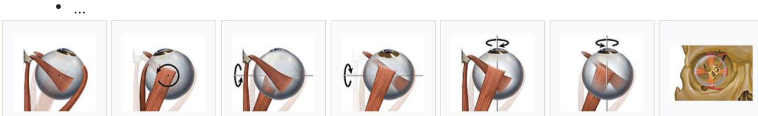
Peripheral Vision (3)



- The density of receptor and ganglion cells in the retina is greater at the center and lowest at the edges
- The representation of the periphery in the visual cortex is much smaller than that of the fovea
- Periphery has a relative advantage at noticing flicker
- Peripheral vision is also relatively good at detecting motion

Eye Movements

- Saccades
- Micro-saccades
- Smooth Pursuit
- Vestibulo-ocular Reflex
- …



Patrick J. Lynch

Six extra-ocular muscles, allowing for elevation, depression, convergence, divergence and rolling.

Saccades (1)

- Quick simultaneous movements of both eyes to locate interesting parts of the scene
- Necessary to bring the fovea in alignment with the fixated target
  - Increase the effective visual resolution of a scene
- One of the fastest movements produced by the human body
- Once started cannot be stopped
- Used to build a mental map of the scene
  - Volitional / Involuntary

Saccades (2)

- Speed of movement cannot be controlled
- Peak angular speed 900°/s, plateaus at around 60° amplitude (angular distance travelled)
- 200ms to initiate, last 20-200 ms depending on amplitude
- For small amplitudes velocity linearly depends on the amplitude, for higher is an inverse power law

What about large gaze shifts?

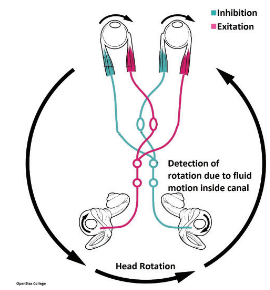
- During large gaze shifts (> 20°) the eye
  1. first produces a saccade to get gazed point on target
  2. the head follows slower and
  3. the vestibulo-ocular reflex (VOR) causes the eyes to roll back in the head to keep gaze on the target
- Saccades can be visually guided (reflexive or scanning)
- Anti-saccades to correct errors
- Memory guided saccades
- Predictive saccades

A Brief Dive into Human Visual Perception

Micro-saccades

- Micro-saccades (max 0.2°) when looking on a single spot, necessary to ensure individual photosensitive cells are continually stimulated in different degrees
- Otherwise cells stop generating output

Vestibulo-ocular Reflex



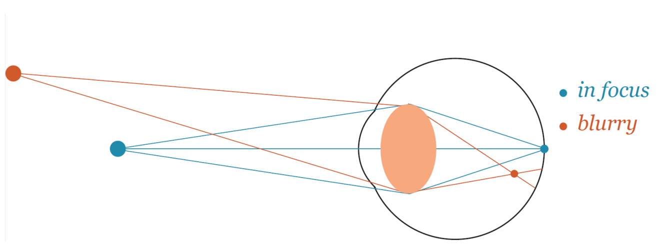
- Reflex eye movement that stabilizes images on the retina during head motion
- Produces an eye movement in the direction opposite to head movement in response to neural input from the vestibular system of the inner ear
- Maintains the image in the center of the visual field

Smooth pursuits

- A way to shift gaze by following a moving object around
- Real-time correction of pursuit velocity to compensate for retinal slip
- Less accurate tracking than the vestibulo-ocular reflex which only occurs during head motion
- Require the brain to process incoming visual information and supply feedback (closed loop)
- Most people are unable to initiate pursuit without a moving visual signal
  - Unless in total darkness and involving proprioception!
- Speed up to 100°/s in adult humans, however in such high speeds catch up saccades may still be needed

Accommodation

- The eye has two lenses, the cornea and the crystalline lens
  - maximum total optical power ~60 diopters in children
- The cornea does most of the focusing on the retina, ~40 diopters
  - about the length of the eye!
- The crystalline lens is of variable power, up to ~20 diopters
- The changing optical power of the eye lens helps maintain a clear image (focus) of an object as its distance varies
  - Takes around 350 ms
- Accommodation is both reflexively and consciously controlled
- Eye has limited Depth-of-Field

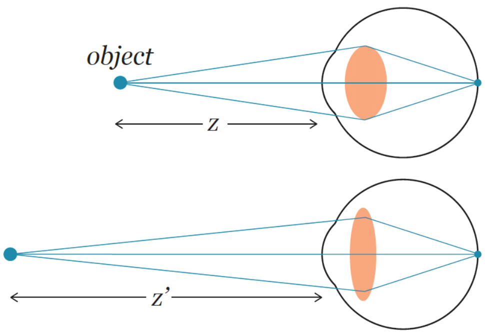


Near response – Accommodation Reflex

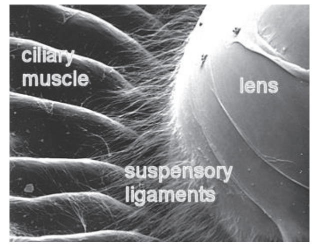
When attending to a near object

1. Eyes converge
2. Pupils constrict (miosis)
   - Possibly to increase the Depth-of-Field by reducing the aperture of the eye, thus reducing the amount of accommodation needed to bring the image in focus on the retina.
   - This also reduces spherical aberration (light coming from the edges of the lens)
3. Eyes accommodate

- Nearest point of Convergence ~10cm in children
- Responses are linked: Vergence-Accommodation, Accommodative-Vergence



How does accommodation work?



When viewing a far object,

1. the circularly arranged ciliary muscle relaxes
2. allowing the lens zonules and suspensory ligaments to pull on the lens, flattening it

The opposite happens when viewing near objects

Amplitude of accommodation declines with age (Presbyopia)

Case Study 1: Foveated Rendering

Case Study: Foveated Rendering

July 28, 2017

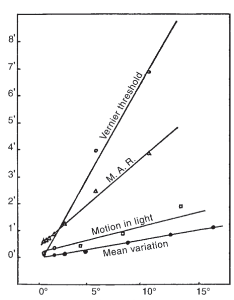
Joohwan Kim

Nvidia

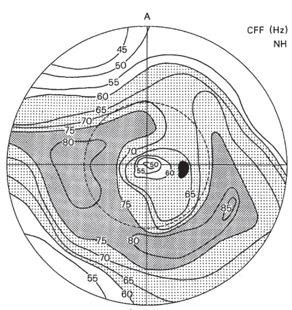
Psychophysics in Research for Foveated Rendering

- 'Sandbox' experiments: Understand visibility of artifacts
  - Temporal stability
  - Contrast preservation
- Implementation: Realize the lesson learned
  - Coarse pixel shading
  - Temporal anti-aliasing
- Verification: Confirm it works!
- Discussion Items
  - Selection of psychophysical method
  - Hardware for testing environment

Sensitivity in Periphery Varies with Tasks



Strasburger et al. 2011

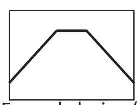


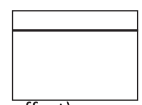
Tyler 1987

Experimental Procedure

- Flow

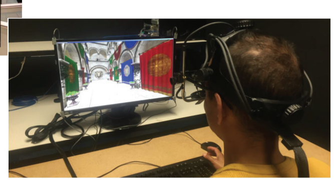
Show 1st stimulus	Blank	Show 2nd stimulus	Choose better one
1.5sec	0.75sec	1.5sec	



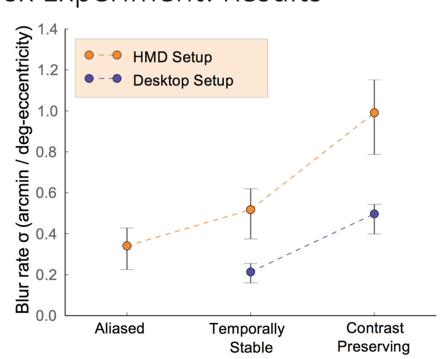


- Forced choice (removes the criterion effect)
- Subjects had to fixate at the center of the screen (control of variables)
- Desktop setup and HMD setup

Experimental Setup



Sandbox Experiment: Results



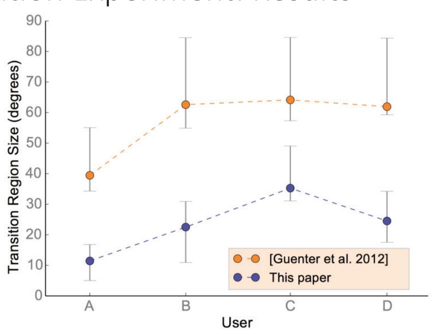
Case Study 1: Foveated Rendering

Implementation

Vertex shader ↓ Rasterizer	Coarse pixel shading
Fragment shader	Temporal anti-aliasing
Postprocessor	Contrast adjustment along edges

Our Implementation of Foveated Rendering

Veritifcation Experiment: Results



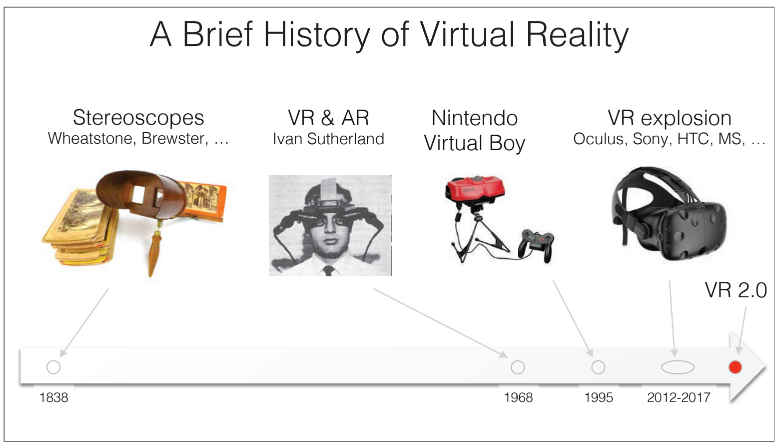
Discussion 1: Psychophysical Methods

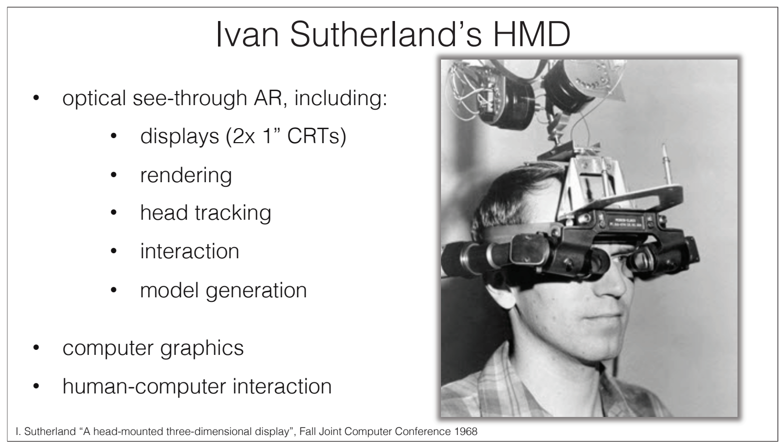
- Two alternative forced choice (2AFC)
  - Side-by-side or back-to-back comparison against reference
  - A conservative method for measuring threshold
  - Do we want to be this conservative?
- Yes/No
  - No comparison against reference
  - Criterion effect (proper training needed)
- Mean opinion score (MOS)
  - Supra-threshold comparison
  - A lot of source of noise (comparing questions can help)

Discussion 2: Testing Environment

- Uniqueness of artifacts in VR: Use VR to test VR!
  - Artifacts caused by body sway
  - Field of view unmatched with non-VR displays
- Imperfection in current hardware
  - Displays in VR still have a long way to go
  - Most of all, resolution is still too low!
  - Consider using desktop display to fill in some of the missing holes
- Choosing gaze tracker
  - Latency does affect result

Case Study 2: Computational Near-eye Displays with Focus Cues

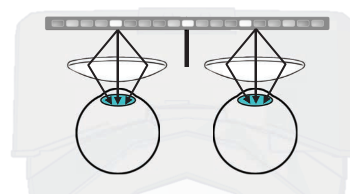




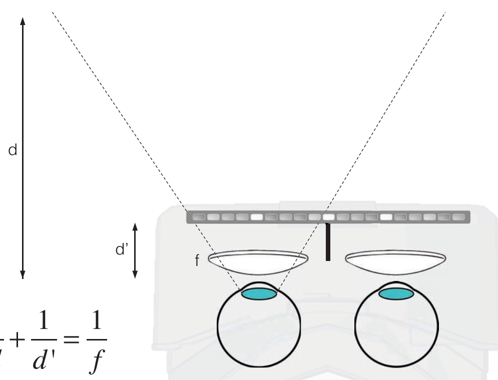
Case Study 2: Computational Near-eye Displays with Focus Cues

Tutorial Overview

- conventional, fixed-focus near-eye displays
- focus cues & the vergence-accommodation conflict
- advanced optics for VR with focus cues:
  - adaptive and gaze-contingent focus displays
  - monovision
  - volumetric and multi-plane displays
  - near-eye light field displays
  - Maxwellian-type displays
- AR displays

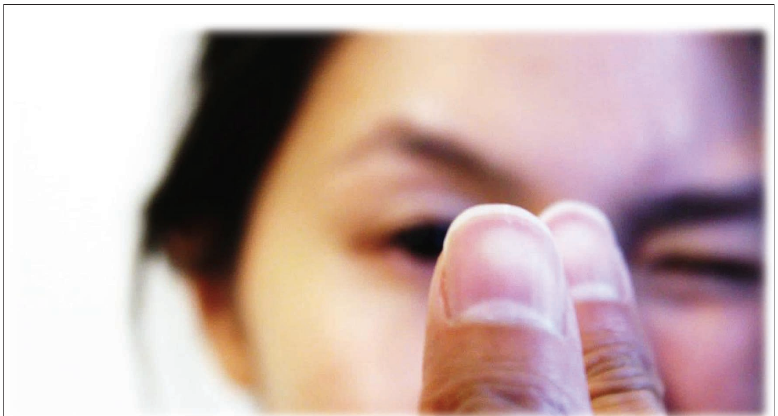


Magnified Display

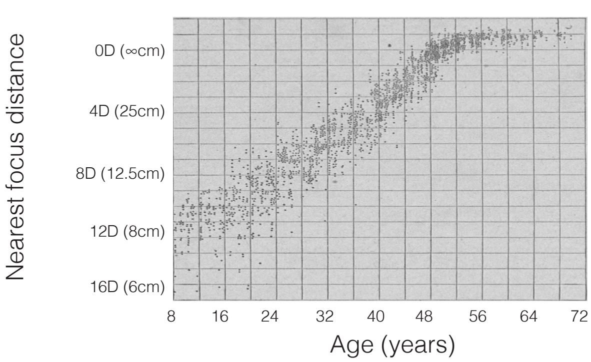


$$\frac{1}{d}+\frac{1}{d'}=\frac{1}{f}$$

- big challenge: virtual image appears at fixed focal plane!
- no focus cues

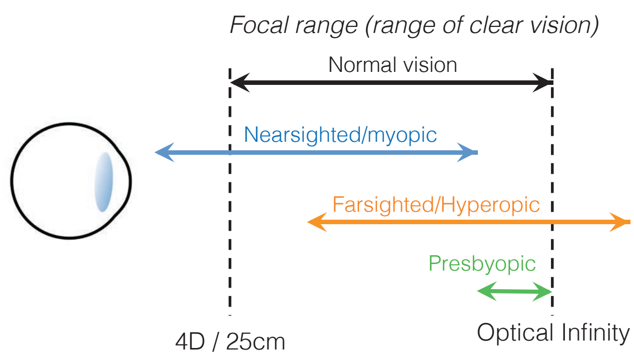


Importance of Focus Cues Decreases with Age - Presbyopia



Duane, 1912

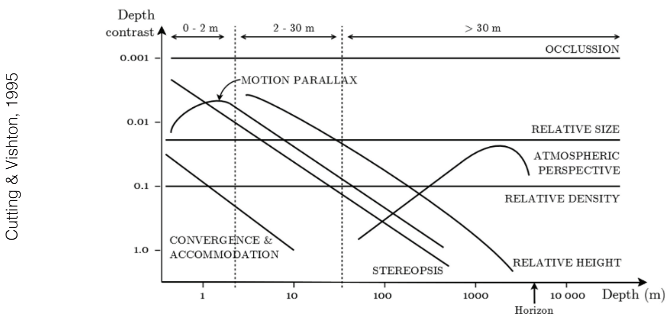
Nearsightedness & Farsightedness



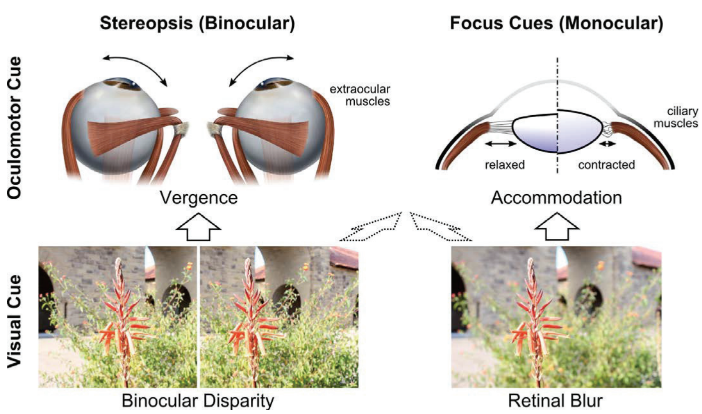
Modified from Pamplona et al, Proc. of SIGGRAPH 2010

Case Study 2: Computational Near-eye Displays with Focus Cues

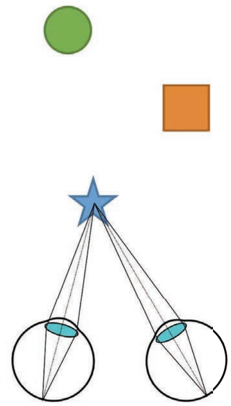
Relative Importance of Depth Cues



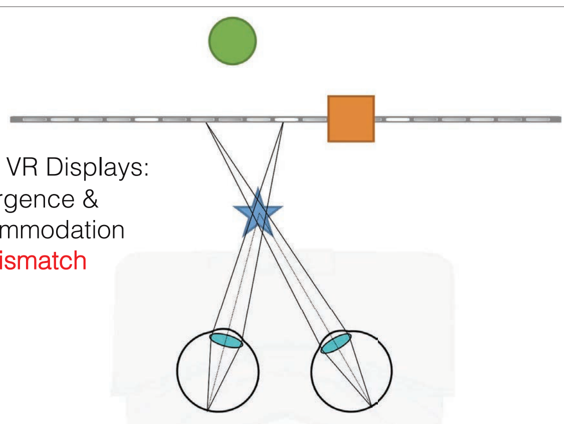
The Vergence-Accommodation Conflict (VAC)



Real World:
Vergence &
Accommodation
Match!

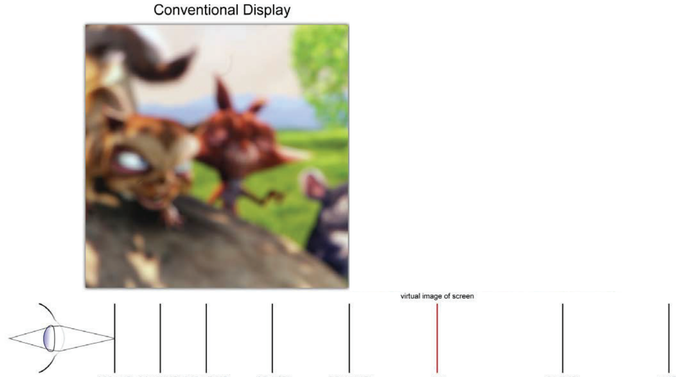


Current VR Displays:
Vergence &
Accommodation
Mismatch

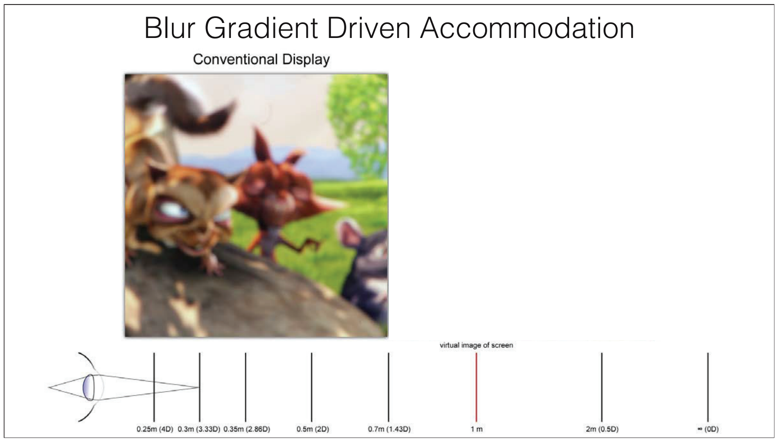


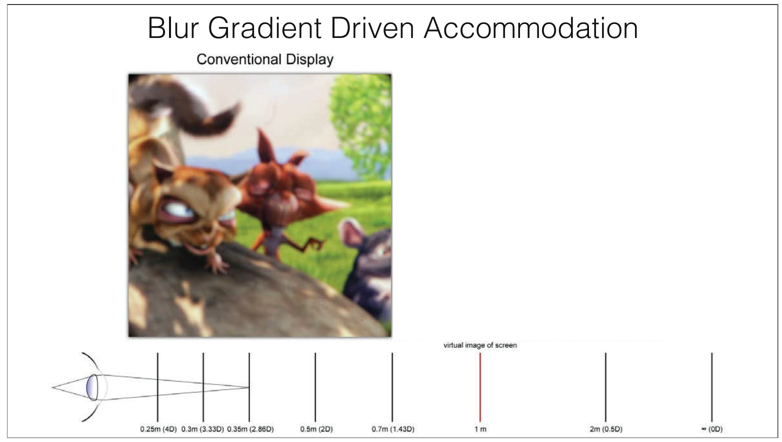
Accommodation and Retinal Blur

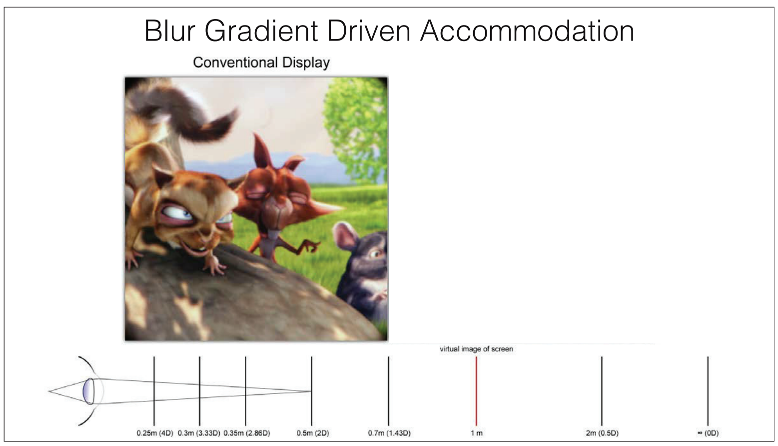
Conventional Display

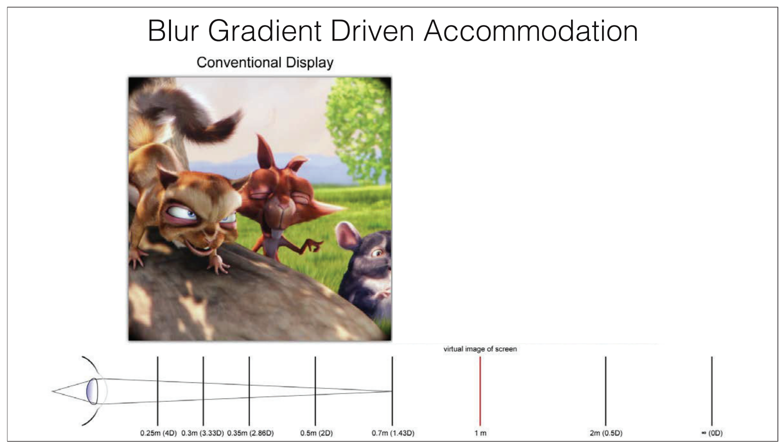


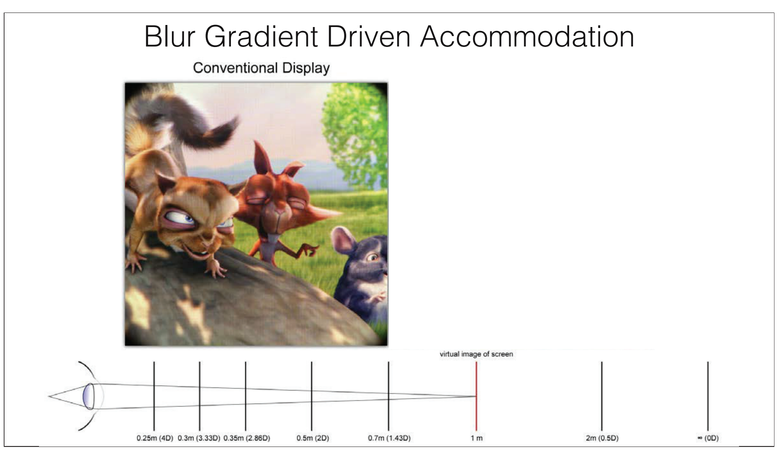
Case Study 2: Computational Near-eye Displays with Focus Cues

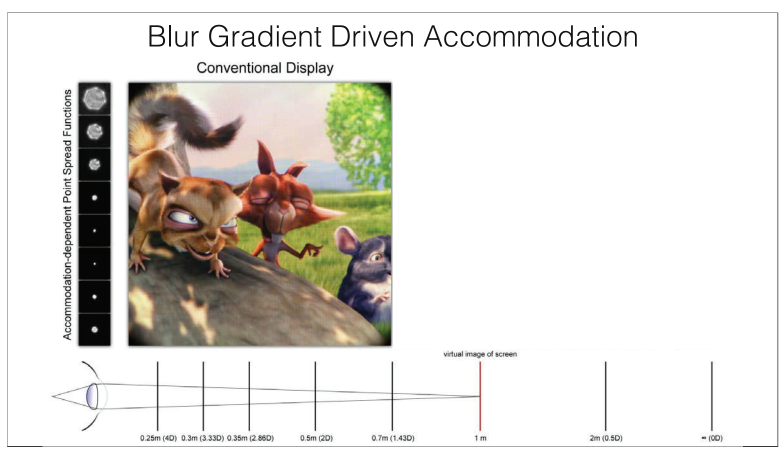




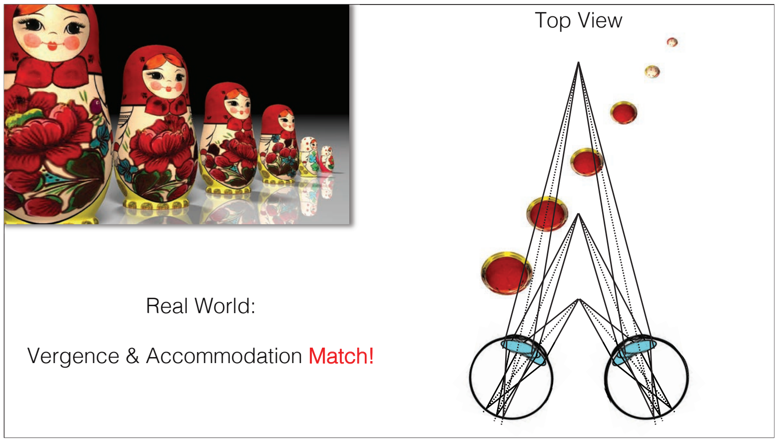


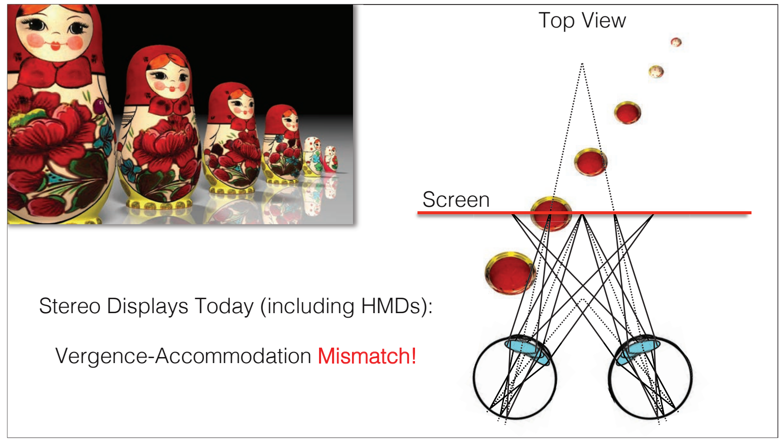






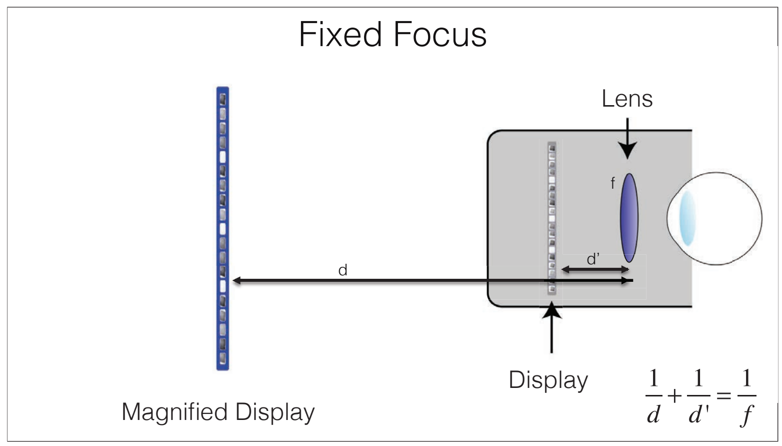
Case Study 2: Computational Near-eye Displays with Focus Cues

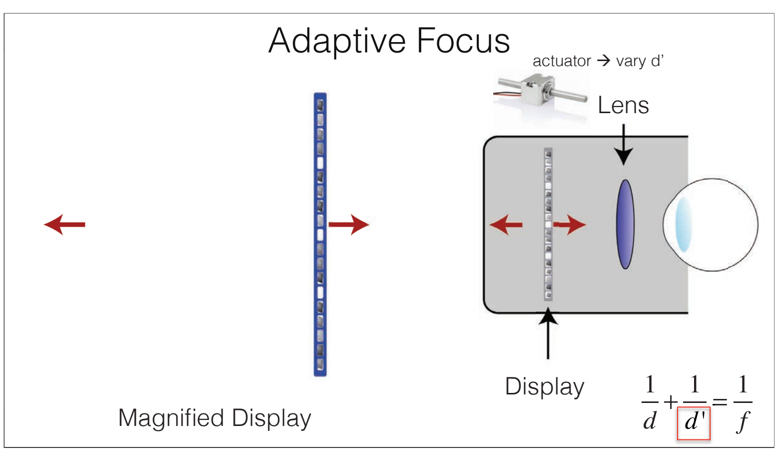


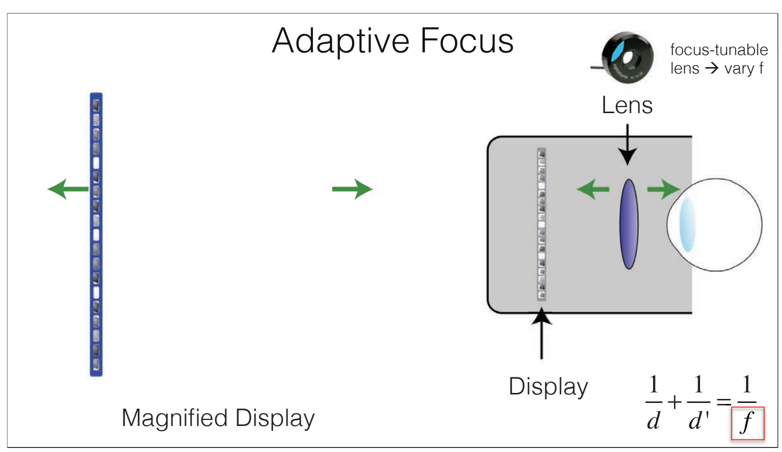


VR Displays with Focus Cues

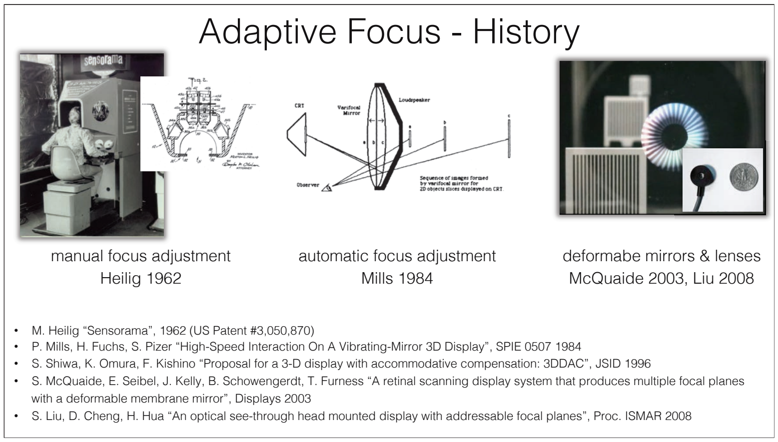
1. Adaptive and Gaze-contingent Focus

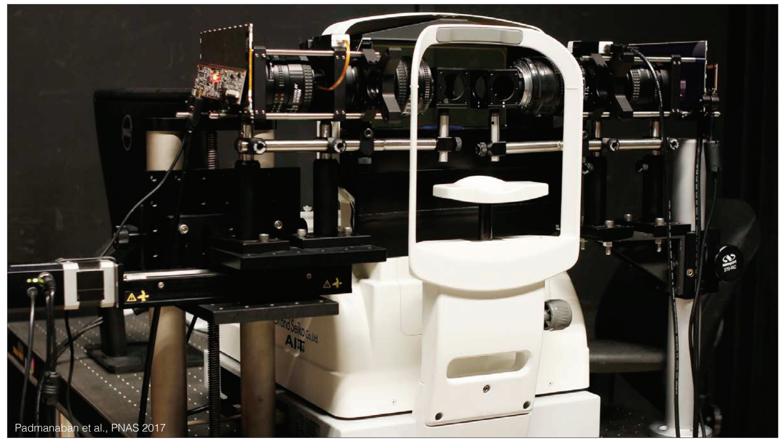


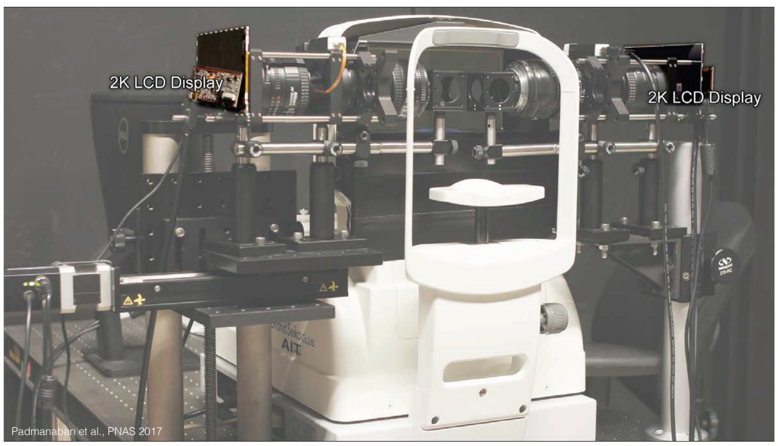


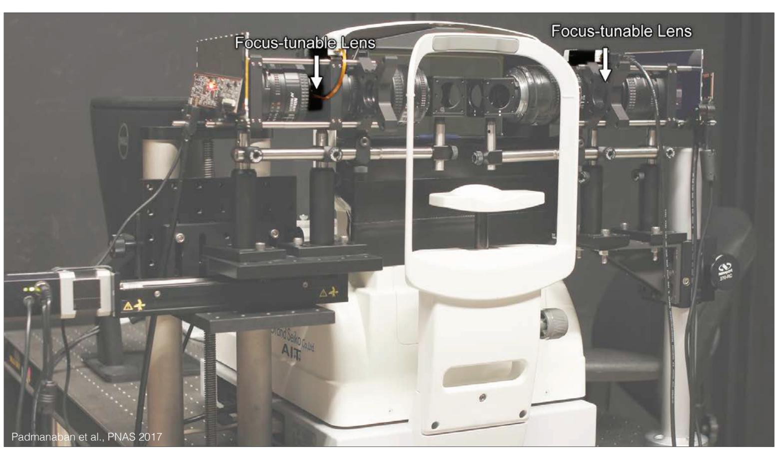


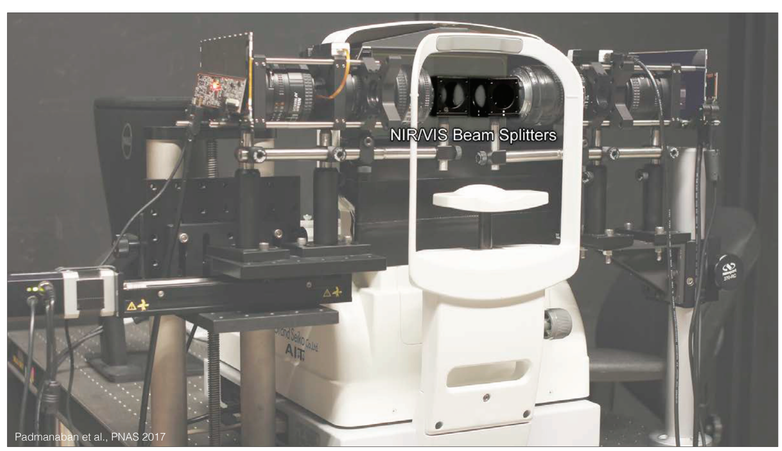
Case Study 2: Computational Near-eye Displays with Focus Cues



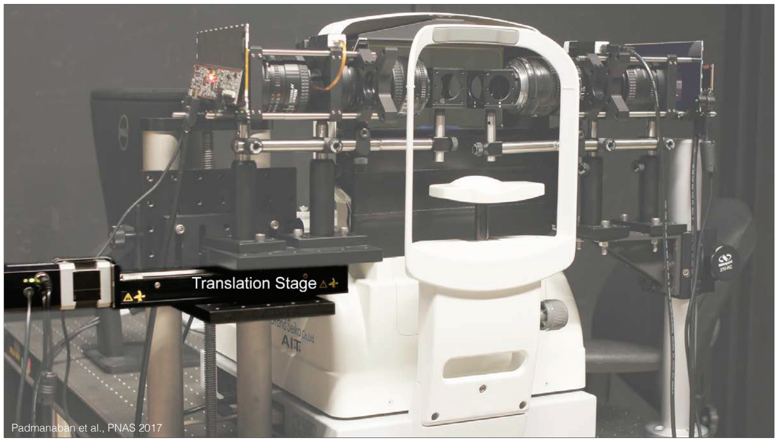


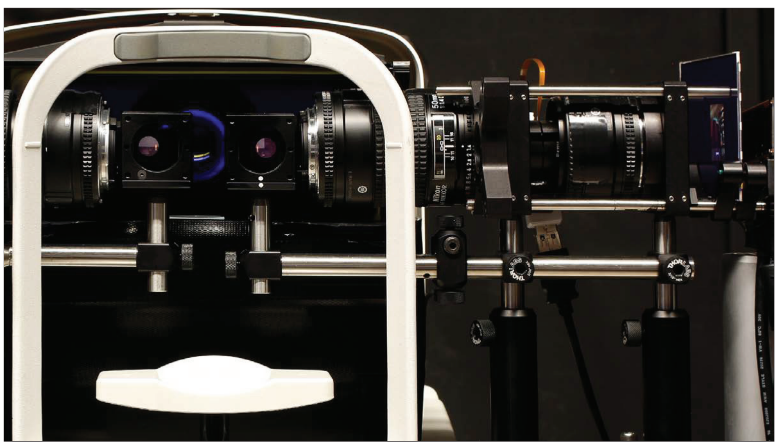


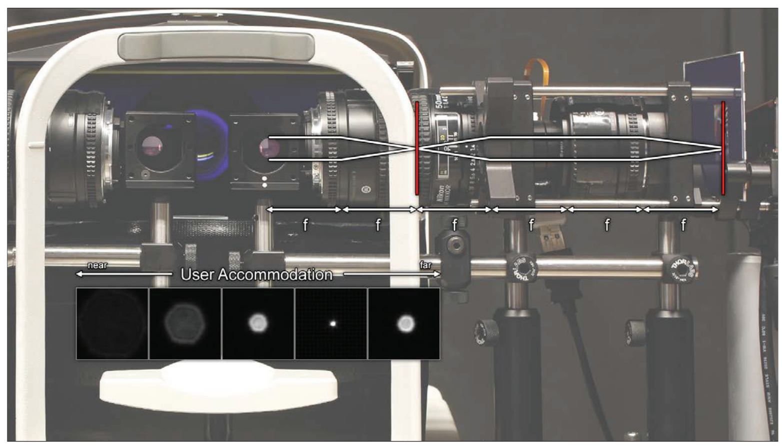


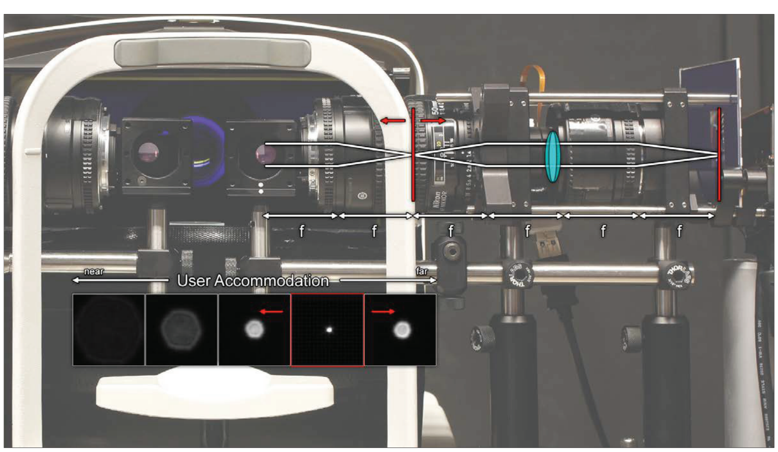


Case Study 2: Computational Near-eye Displays with Focus Cues

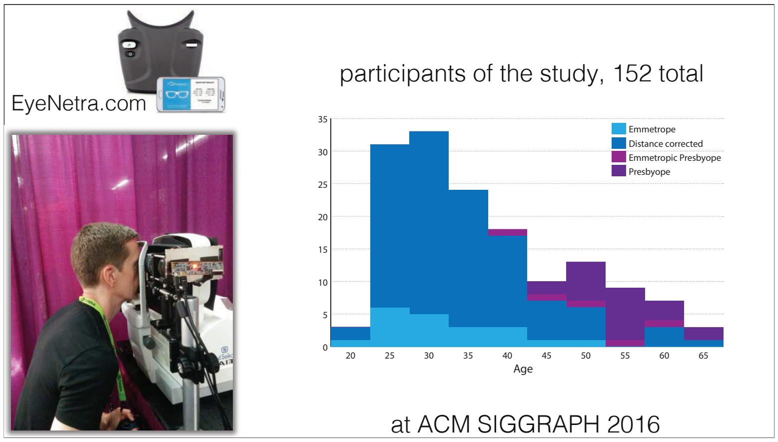


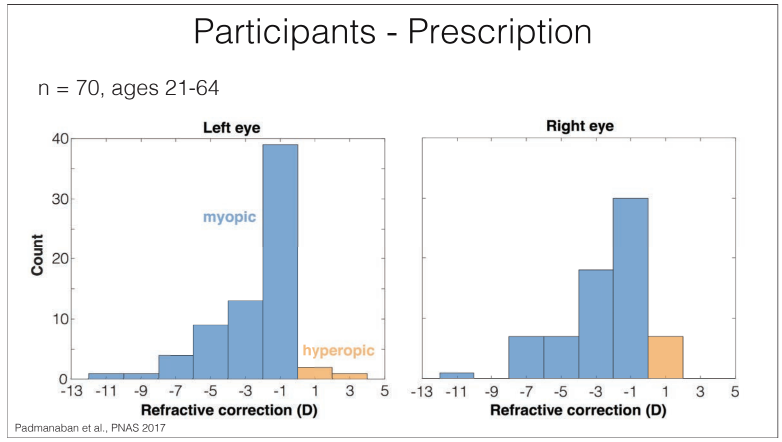


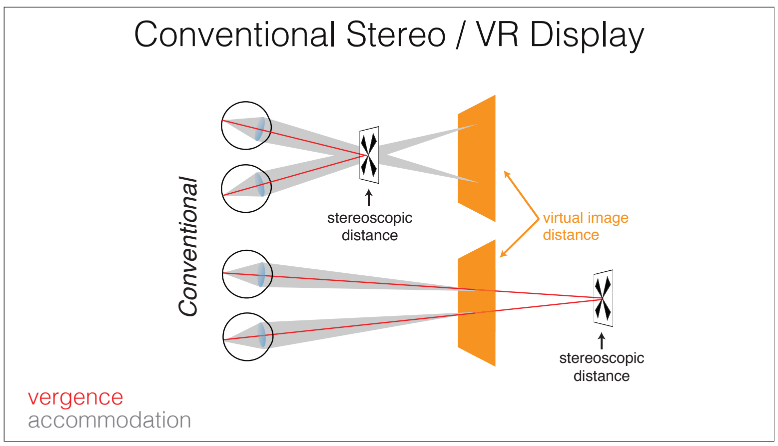


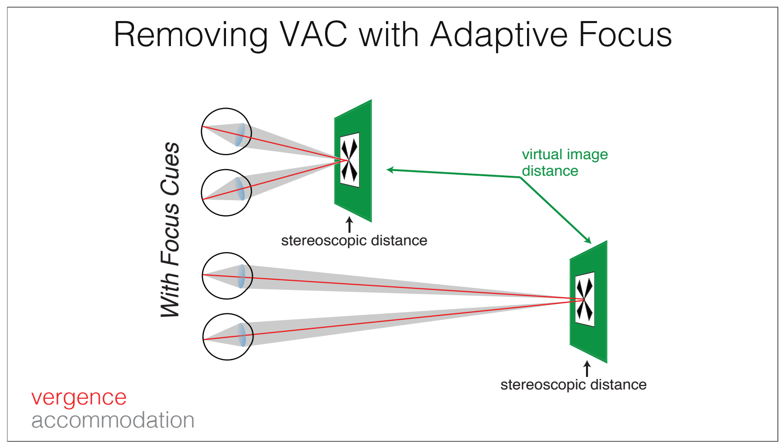


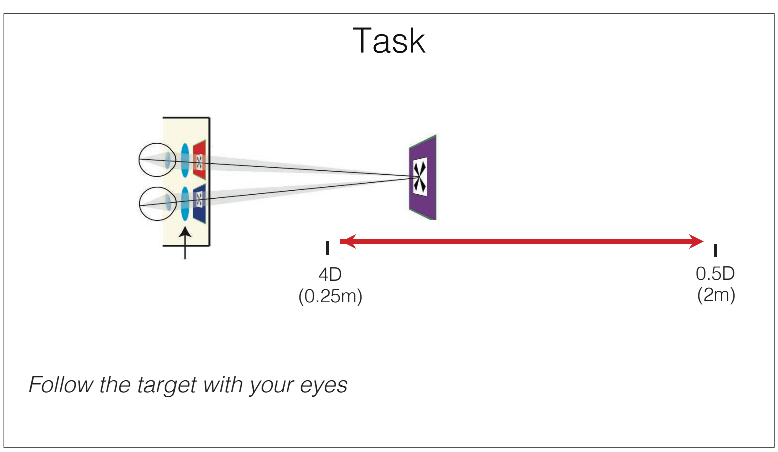
Case Study 2: Computational Near-eye Displays with Focus Cues

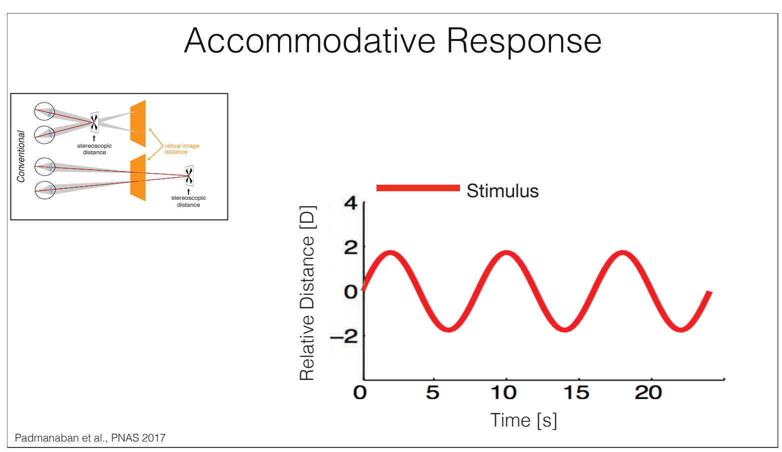




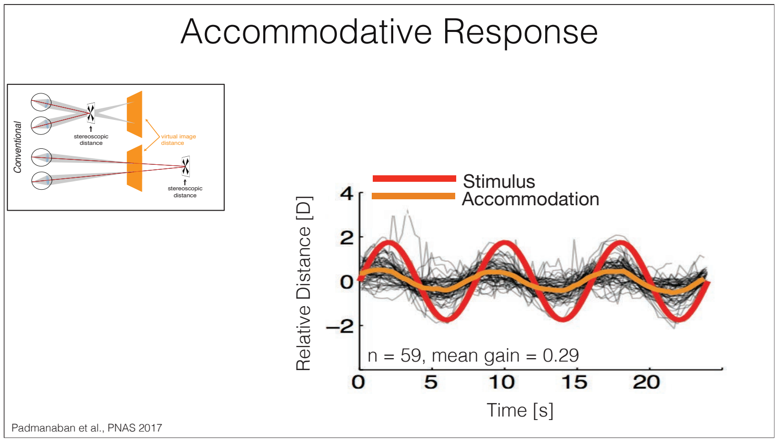


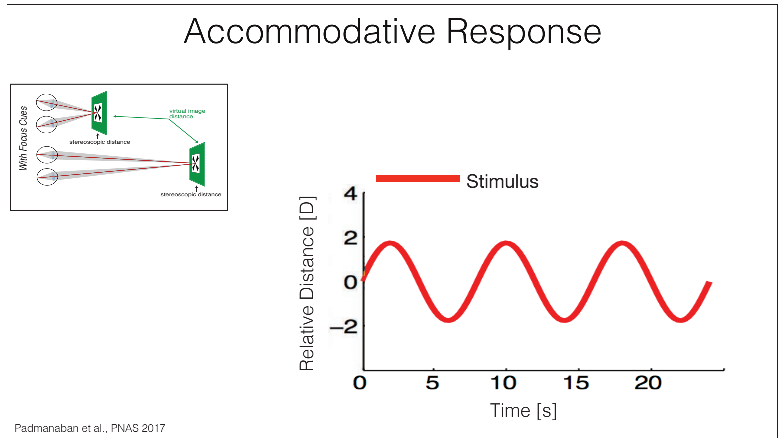


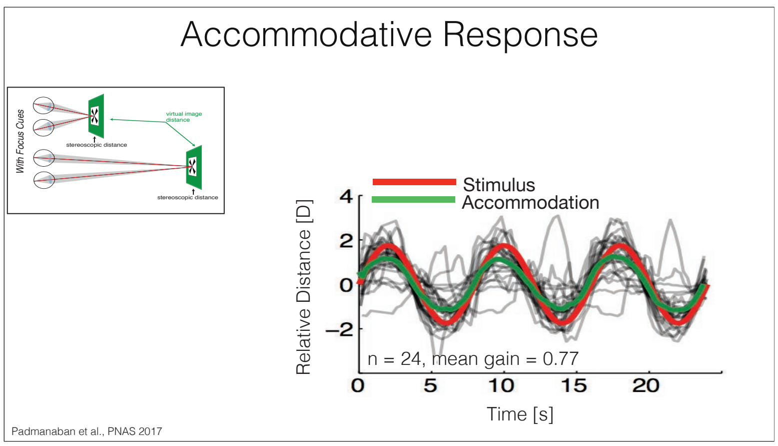


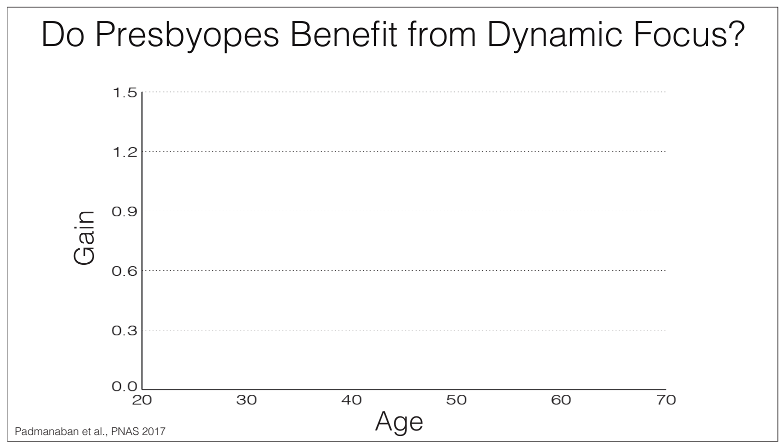


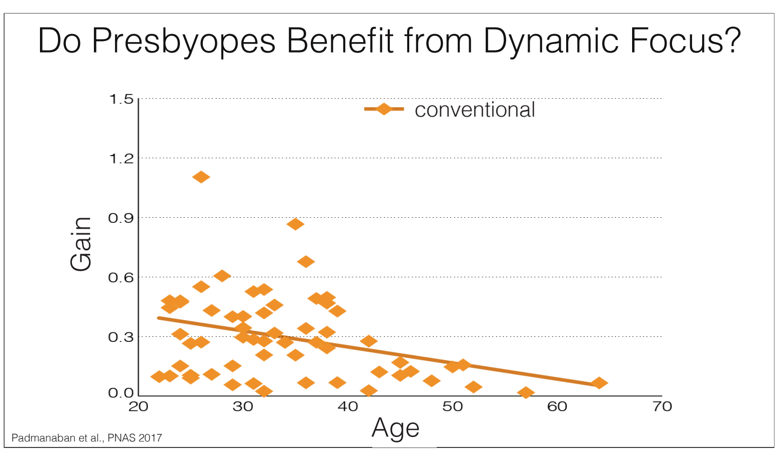
Case Study 2: Computational Near-eye Displays with Focus Cues

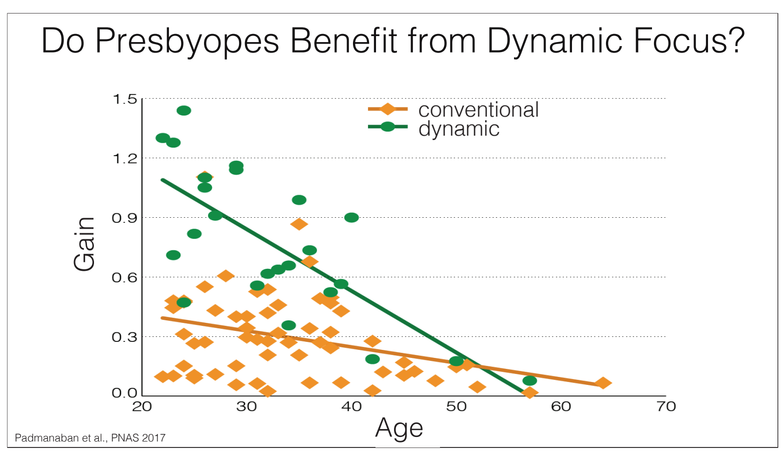








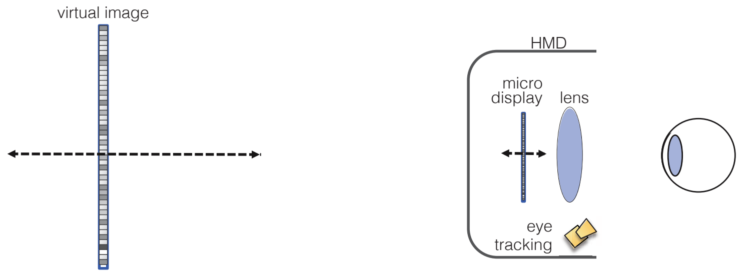




Case Study 2: Computational Near-eye Displays with Focus Cues

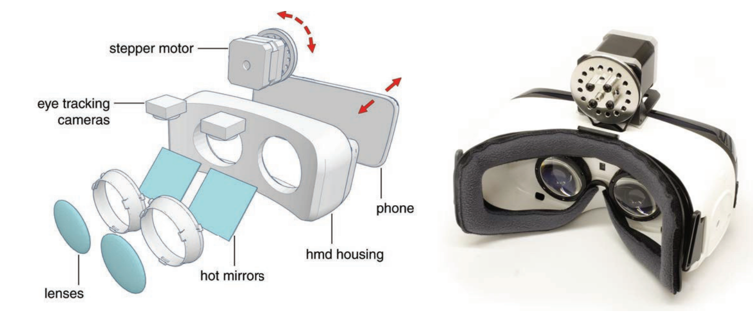
Gaze-contingent Focus

- non-presbyopes: adaptive focus is like real world, but needs eye tracking!



Padmanaban et al., PNAS 2017

Gaze-contingent Focus



Padmanaban et al., PNAS 2017

Gaze-contingent Focus

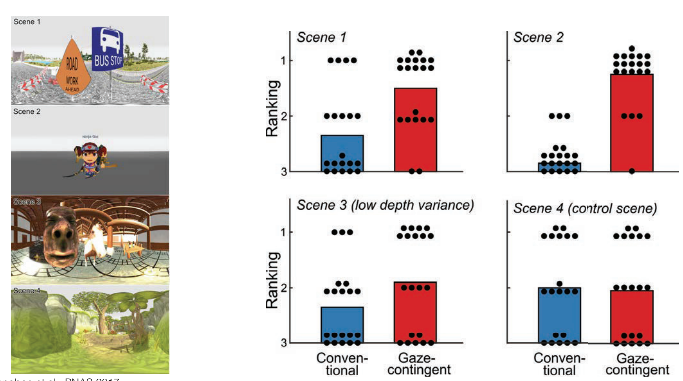
Padmanaban et al., PNAS 2017

Gaze-contingent Focus

Padmanaban et al., PNAS 2017

at ACM SIGGRAPH 2016

Gaze-contingent Focus – User Preference



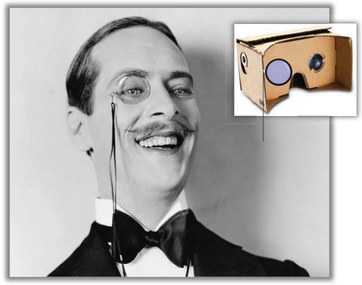
Padmanaban et al., PNAS 2017

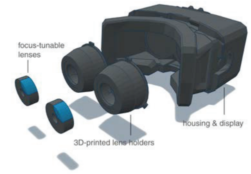
Case Study 2: Computational Near-eye Displays with Focus Cues

VR Displays with Focus Cues

2. Monovision

Monovision VR

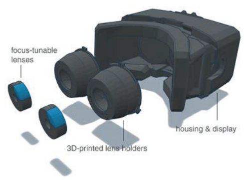


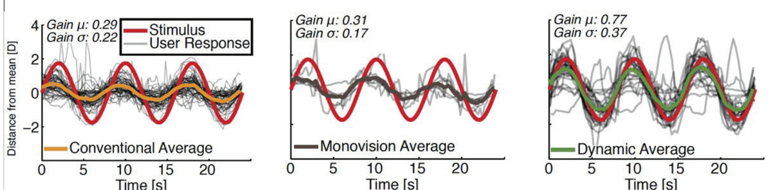


Konrad et al., SIGCHI 2016; Johnson et al., Optics Express 2016; Padmanaban et al., PNAS 2017

Monovision VR

- monovision did not drive accommodation more than conventional
- visually comfortable for most; particularly uncomfortable for some users



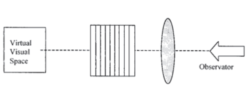


Konrad et al., SIGCHI 2016; Johnson et al., Optics Express 2016; Padmanaban et al., PNAS 2017

VR Displays with Focus Cues

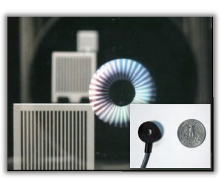
3. Multiplane Displays

Multiplane VR Displays



idea introduced
Rolland et al. 2000

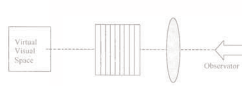
benchtop prototype
Akeley 2004

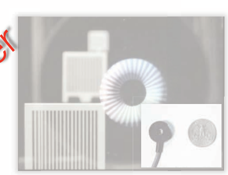


near-eye display prototype
Liu 2008, Love 2009

- Rolland J, Krueger M, Goon A (2000) Multifocal planes head-mounted displays. Applied Optics 39
- Akeley K, Watt S, Girshick A, Banks M (2004) A stereo display prototype with multiple focal distances. ACM Trans. Graph. (SIGGRAPH)
- Waldkirch M, Lukowicz P, Tröster G (2004) Multiple imaging technique for extending depth of focus in retinal displays. Optics Express
- Schowengerdt B, Seibel E (2006) True 3-d scanned voxel displays using single or multiple light sources. JSID
- Liu S, Cheng D, Hua H (2008) An optical see-through head mounted display with addressable focal planes in Proc. ISMAR
- Love GD et al. (2009) High-speed switchable lens enables the development of a volumetric stereoscopic display. Optics Express
- … many more …

Multiplane VR Displays





biggest problem: flicker

idea introduced
Rolland et al. 2000

benchtop prototype
Akeley 2004

near-eye display prototype
Liu 2008, Love 2009

- Rolland J, Krueger M, Goon A (2000) Multifocal planes head-mounted displays. Applied Optics 39
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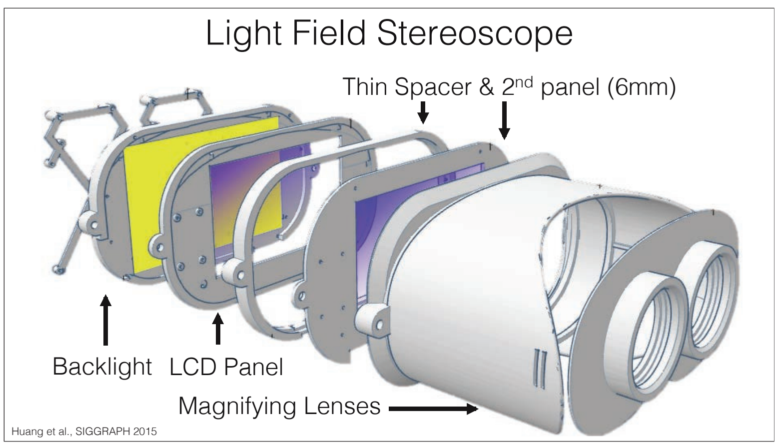
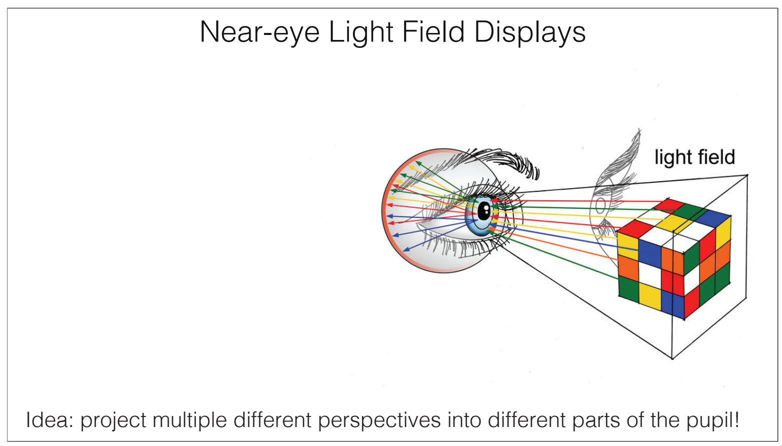
- … many more …

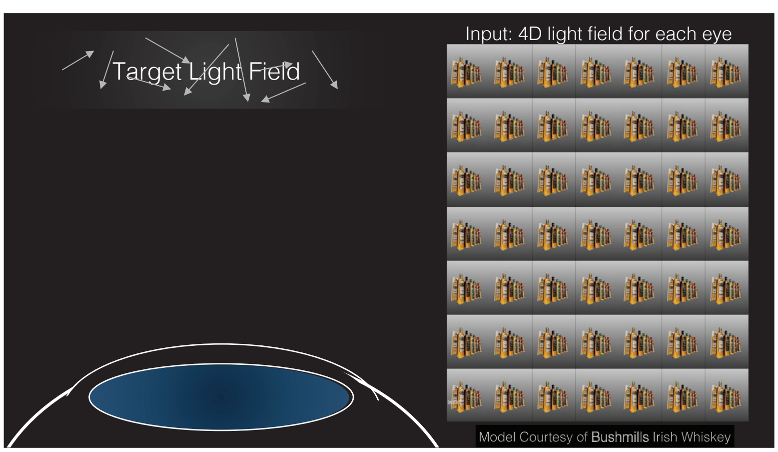
Case Study 2: Computational Near-eye Displays with Focus Cues

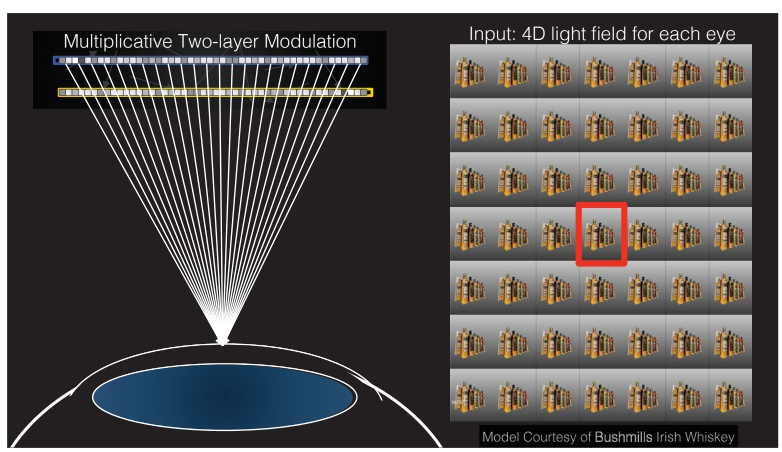
VR Displays with Focus Cues

4. Light Field Displays

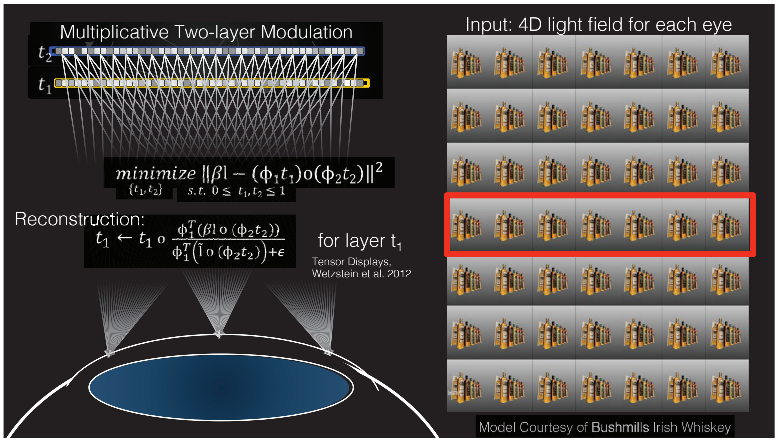


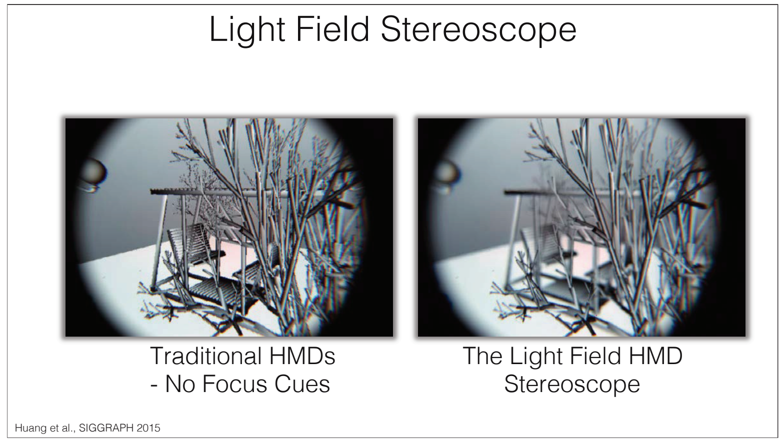


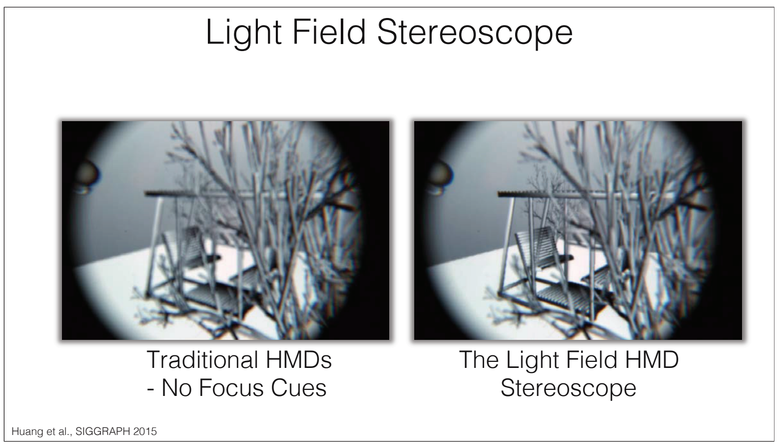


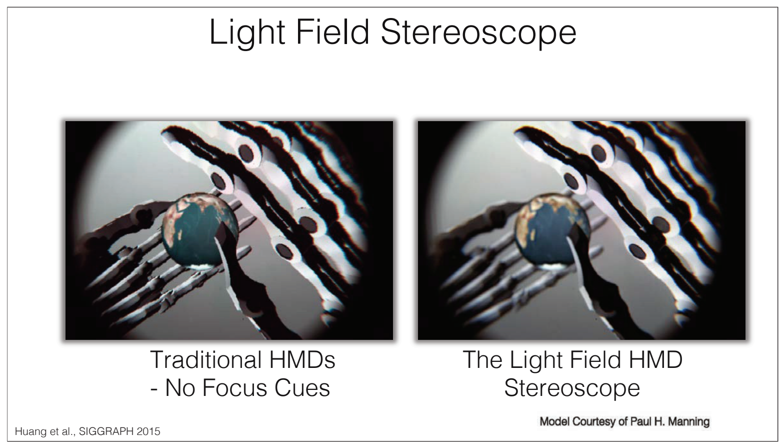


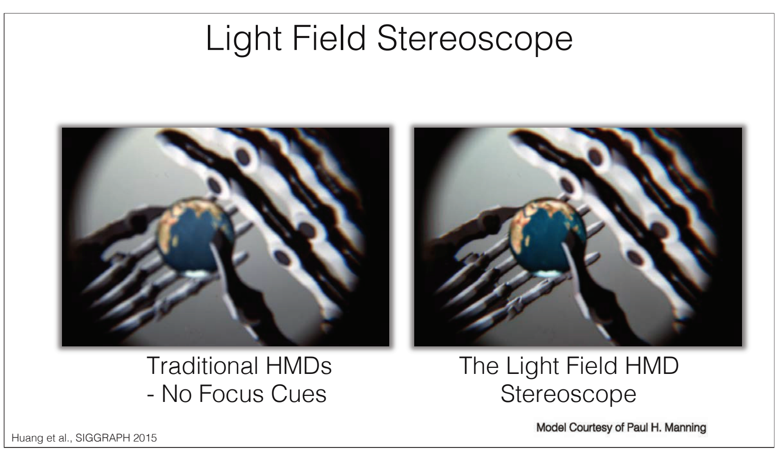
Case Study 2: Computational Near-eye Displays with Focus Cues

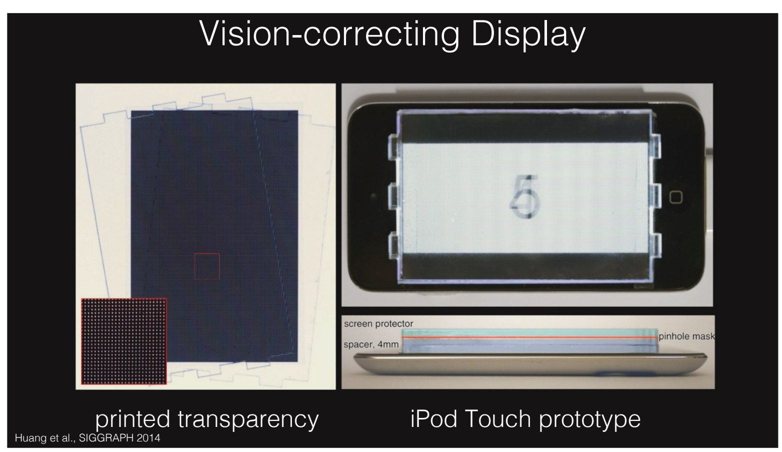




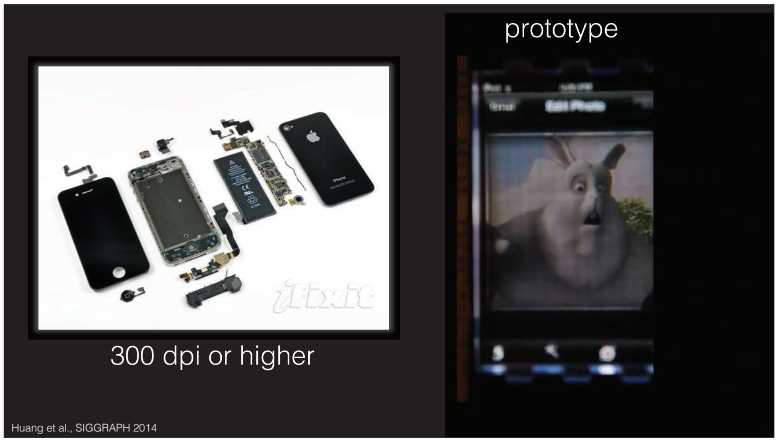








Case Study 2: Computational Near-eye Displays with Focus Cues

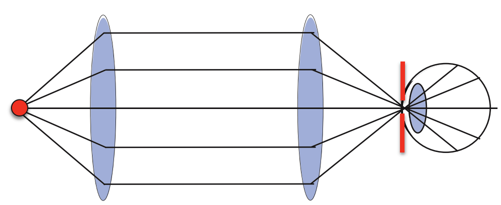


VR Displays with Focus Cues

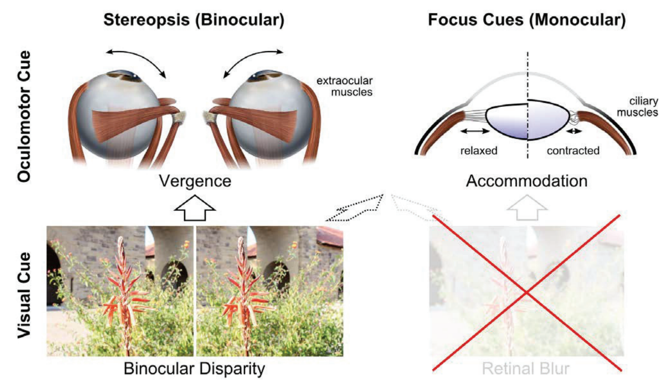
5. Maxwellian-type Displays

Maxwellian-type Near-eye Displays

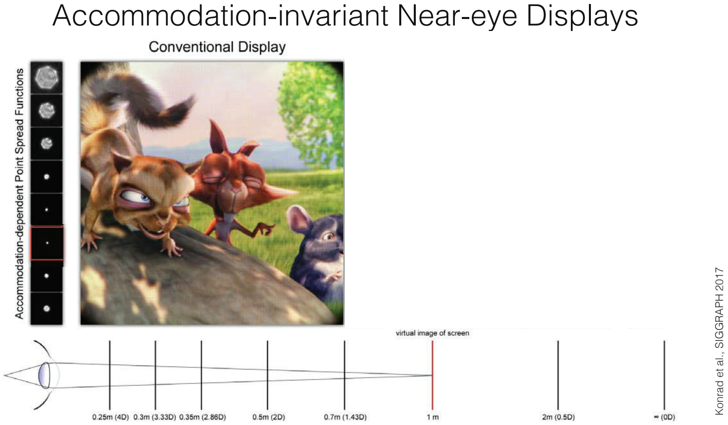
- eyebox of display is a pinhole → very large depth of field (no retinal blur cue)
- exit pupil size of ≤0.5 mm → accommodation in open loop
- pinholes are dim and reduce eyebox severely! (not practical)



Maxwellian-type Near-eye Displays



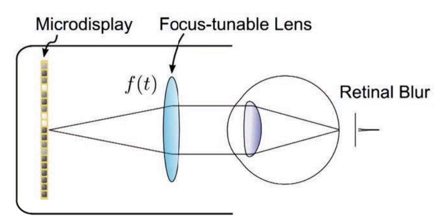
Accommodation-invariant Near-eye Displays



Konrad et al., SIGGRAPH 2017

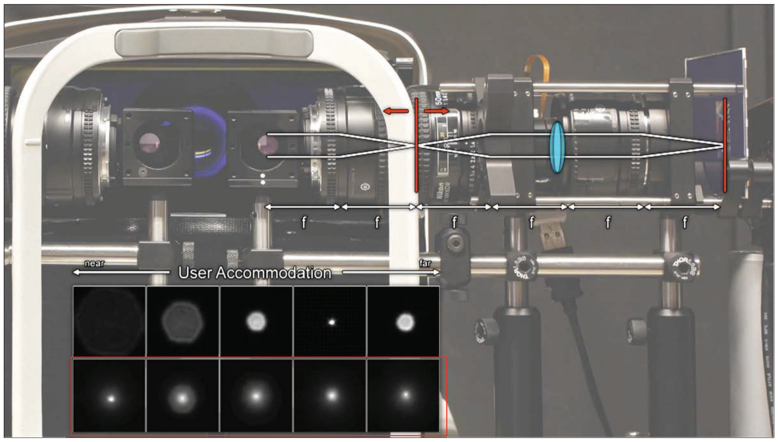
Accommodation-invariant Near-eye Displays

Focal Sweep Principle

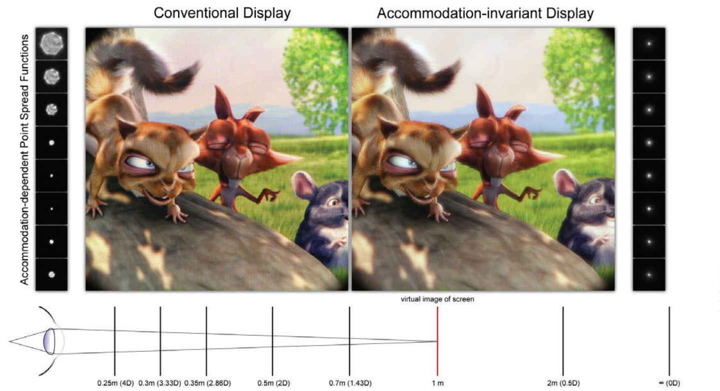


Konrad et al., SIGGRAPH 2017

Case Study 2: Computational Near-eye Displays with Focus Cues

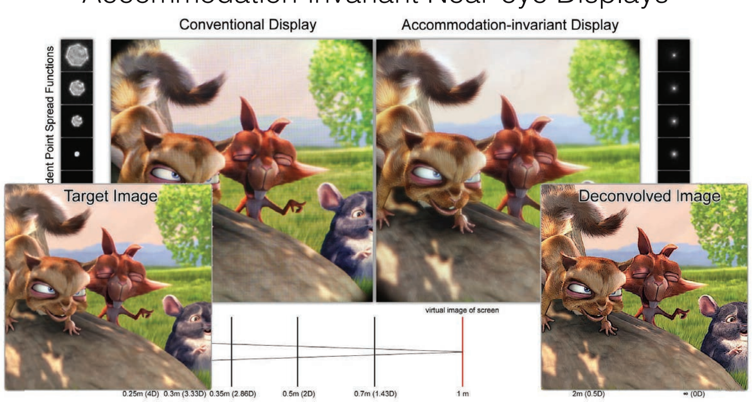


Accommodation-invariant Near-eye Displays



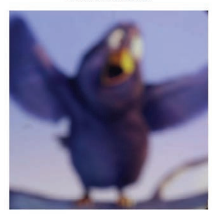
Konrad et al., SIGGRAPH 2017

Accommodation-invariant Near-eye Displays



Accommodation-invariant Near-eye Displays

Conventional



Konrad et al., SIGGRAPH 2017

Summary

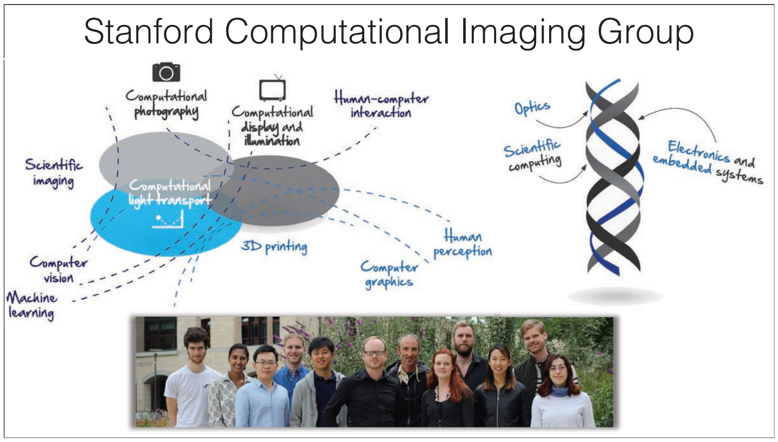
- focus cues in VR/AR are challenging
- adaptive focus can correct for refractive errors (myopia, hyperopia)
- gaze-contingent focus gives natural focus cues for non-presbyopes, but require eyes tracking
- presbyopes require fixed focal plane with correction
- multiplane displays require very high speed microdisplays
- monovision has not demonstrated significant improvements
- Maxwellian-type displays can be interesting, but provide small eyebox
- light field displays may be the "ultimate" display → need to solve "diffraction problem"

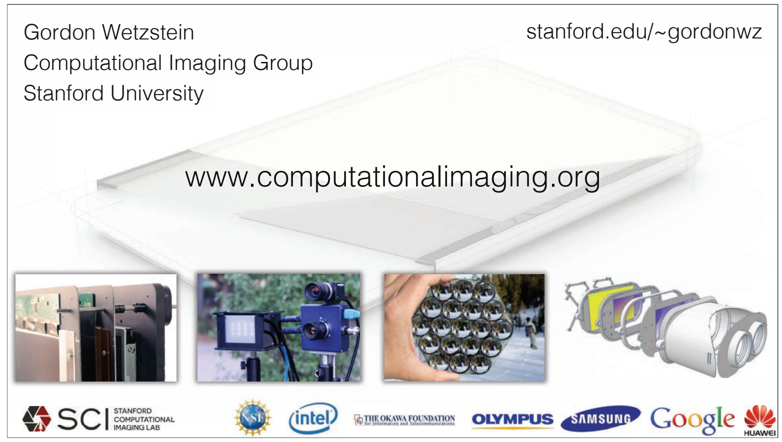
(Some) Technology Challenges

- Vergence-accommodation conflict (VAC)
- Vestibular-visual conflict (motion sickness)

- AR
  - occlusions
  - aesthetics / form factor
  - battery life
  - heat
  - wireless operation
  - low-power computer vision
  - registration of physical / virtual world and eyes
  - consistent lighting
  - scanning real world
  - VAC more important
  - display contrast & brightness
  - fast, embedded GPUs
  - …

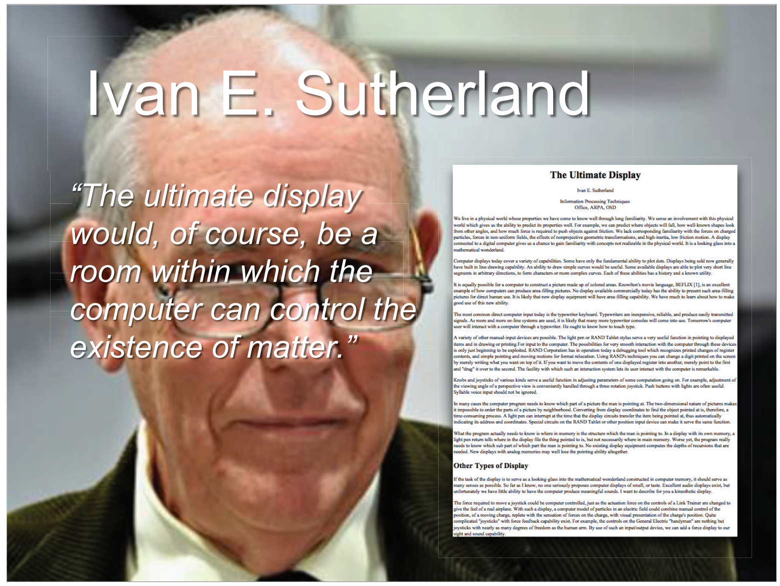
Case Study 2: Computational Near-eye Displays with Focus Cues





Perception & Cognition during Redirected Walking

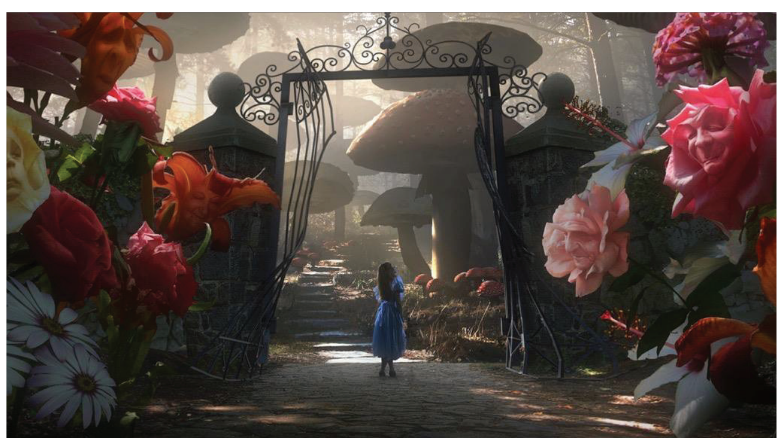
Prof. Dr. Frank Steinicke
Human-Computer Interaction, Universität Hamburg



“A chair displayed in such a room would be good enough to sit in...

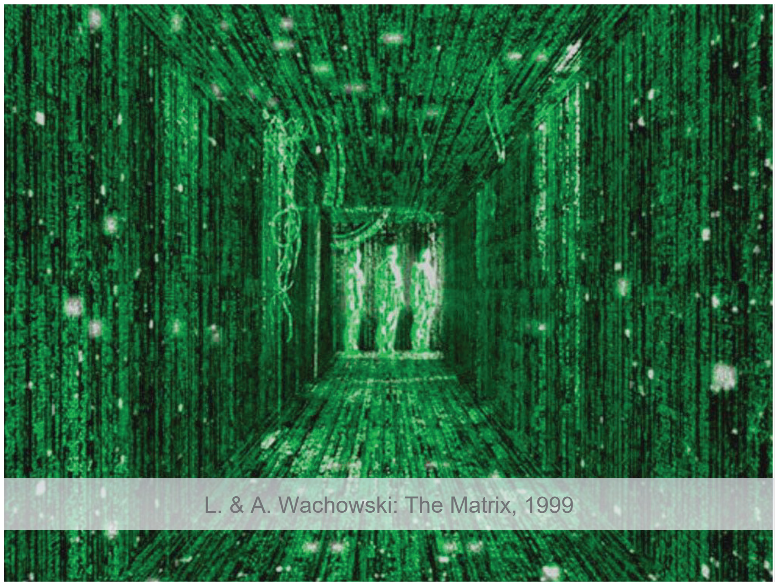
... handcuffs displayed in such a room would be confining,...

... and a bullet displayed in such a room would be fatal.”



“With appropriate programming such a display could literally be the Wonderland into which Alice walked.”

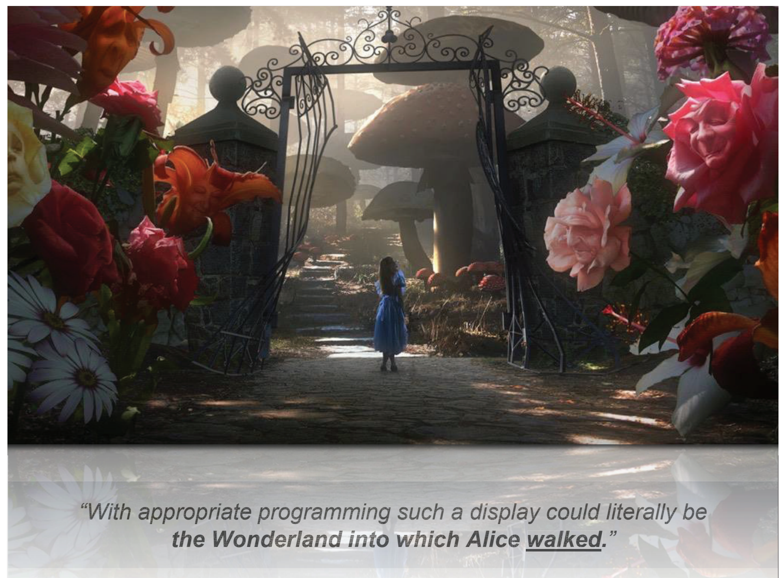
Case Study 3: Perception & Cognition during Redirected Walking



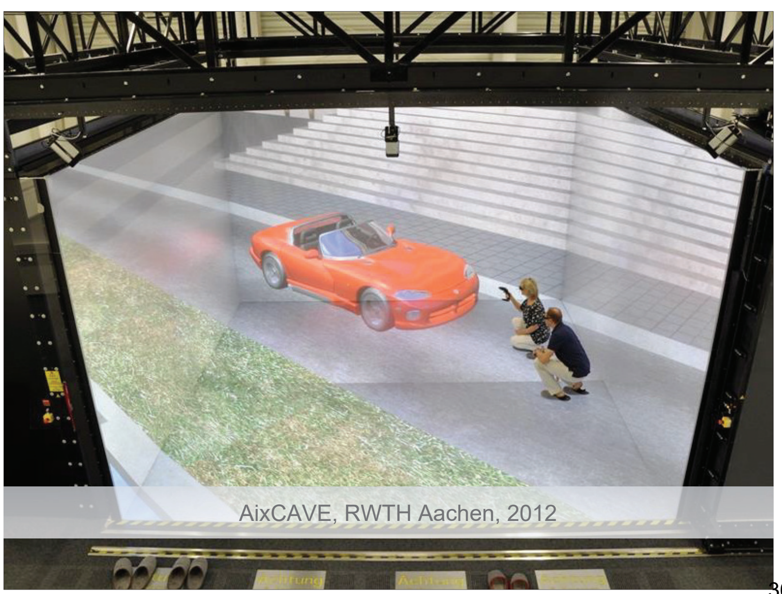
L. & A. Wachowski: The Matrix, 1999

R. W. Fassbinder: World on a Wire, 1973

I.E. Sutherland: Head-mounted 3D display, 1968



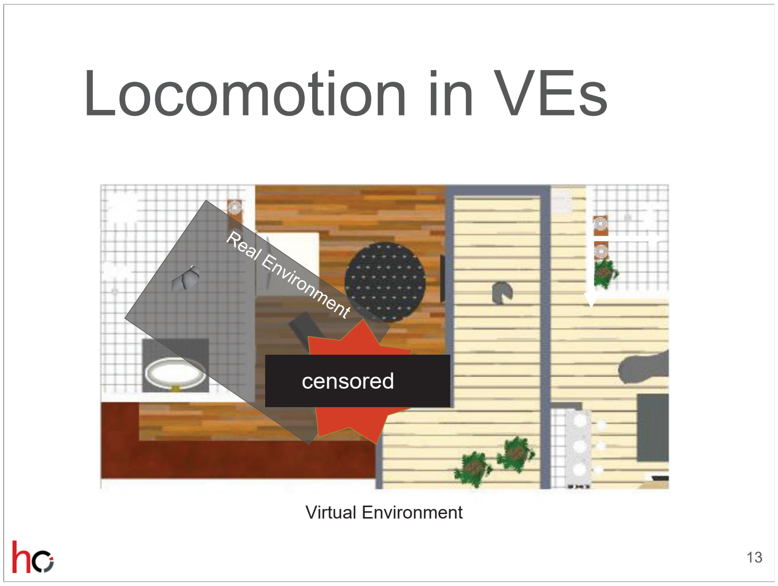
"With appropriate programming such a display could literally be ***the Wonderland into which Alice walked.****"*



AixCAVE, RWTH Aachen, 2012

Oculus VR, Oculus Rift, 2013

Case Study 3: Perception & Cognition during Redirected Walking



University of Utah: SARCOS Treadport, 2000

M. Schwaiger: CyberWalk, 2007

G. Burger: Infinadeck, 2014

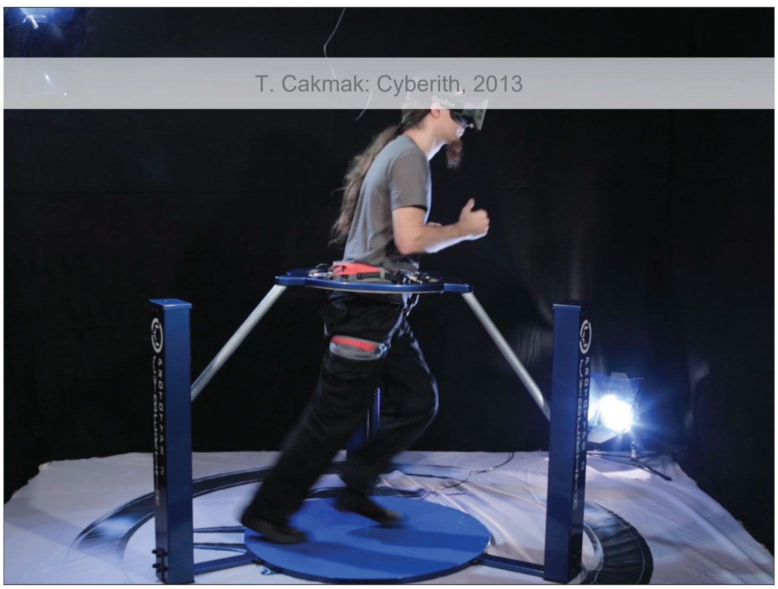
University of Warwick & VR Systems UK: Cybersphere, 2000

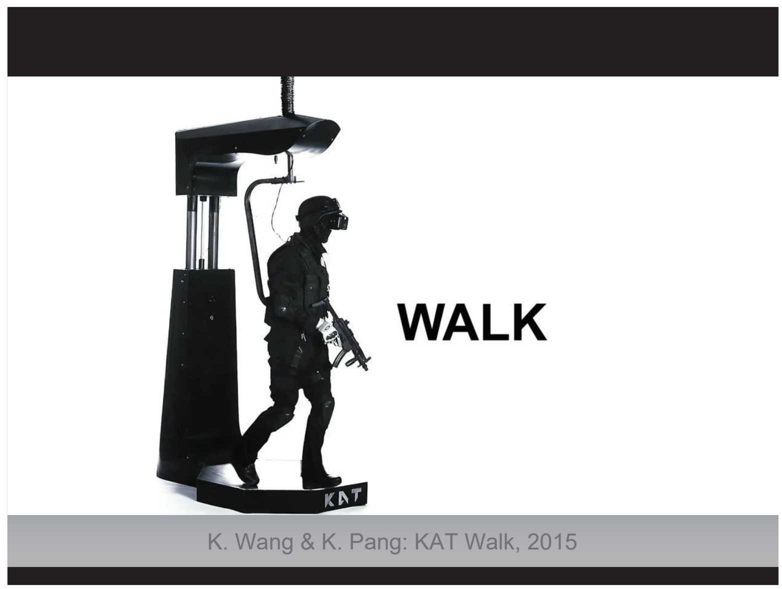
VirtuSphere Inc: VirtuSphere, 2013

Case Study 3: Perception & Cognition during Redirected Walking


WizDish ROVR, 2008


Virtuix: Omni, 2013

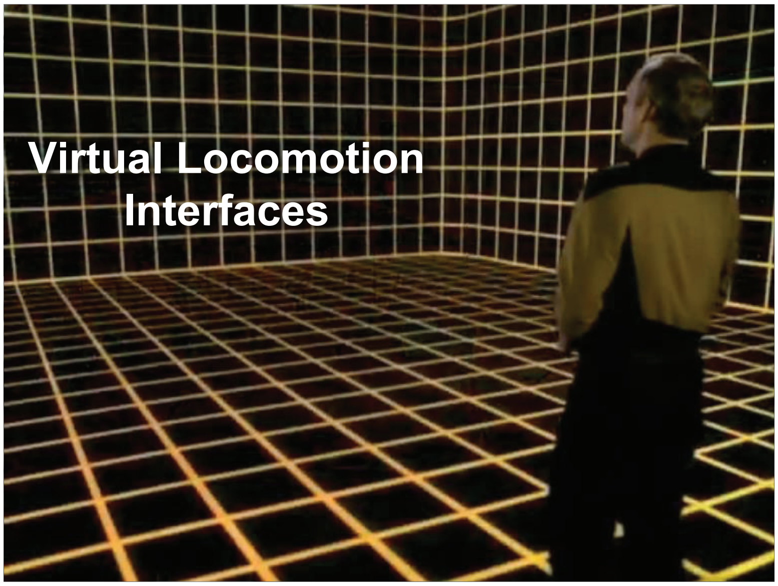

T. Cakmak: Cyberith, 2013

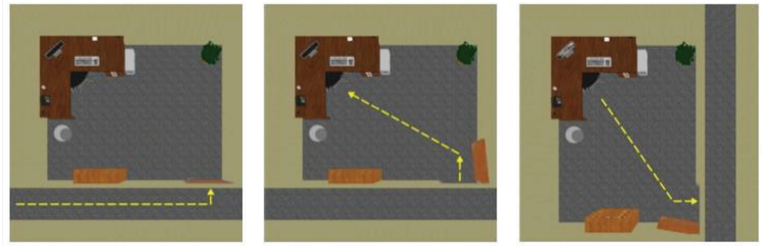


K. Wang & K. Pang: KAT Walk, 2015


Star Trek - The Next Generation, 1990

Case Study 3: Perception & Cognition during Redirected Walking



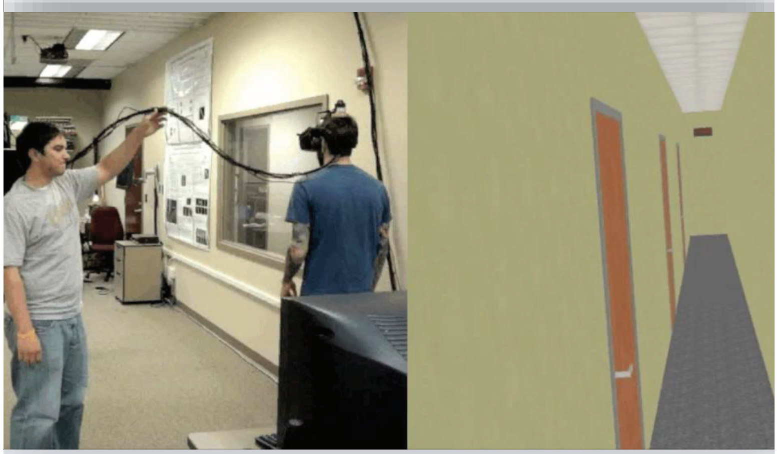


(a) **State 1**: The user approaches the doorway to the first room.

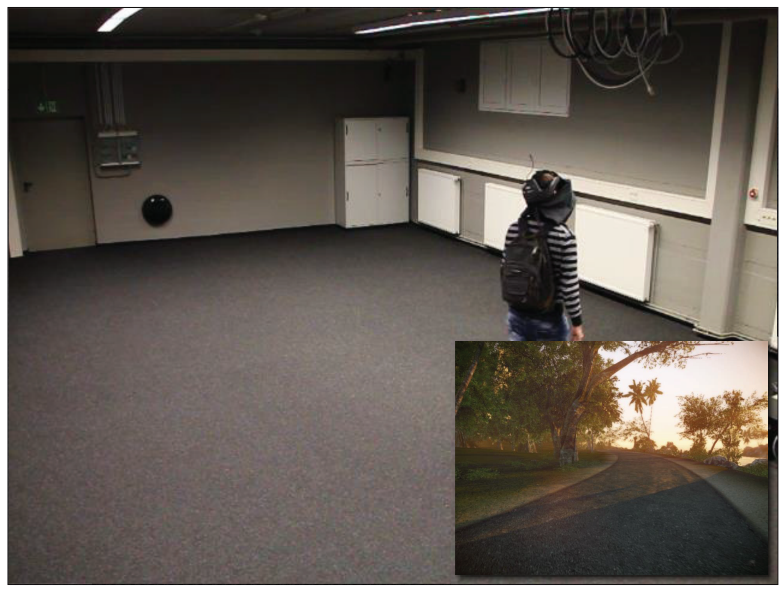
(b) **State 2**: The user enters the first room and walks towards the desk to activate the computer monitor.

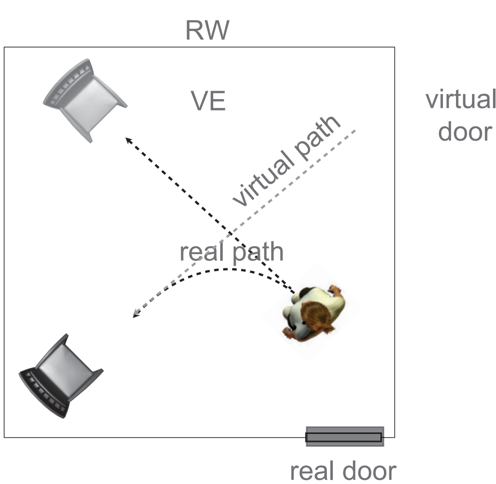
(c) **State 3**: When the user activates the monitor, the corridor and the door to exit the room are instantly rotated by 90 degrees. The user then turns around and exits the room.

Suma et al.: Change Blindness Illusions, 2010



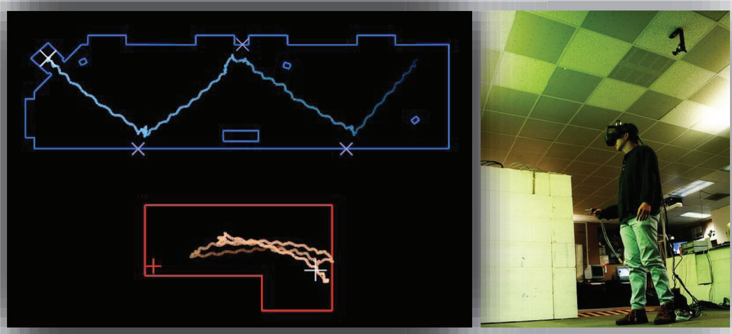
Suma et al.: Change Blindness Illusions, 2010



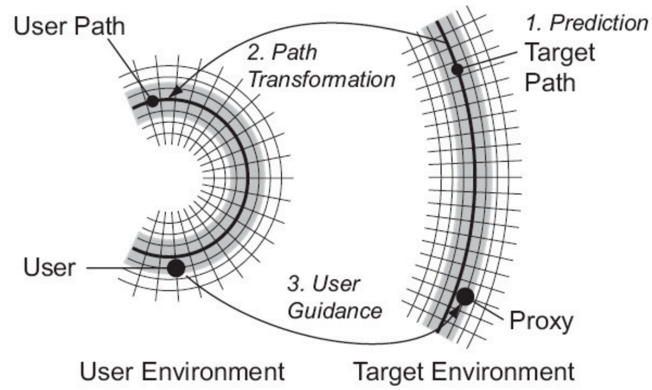


"A chair displayed in such a room would be good enough to sit in...

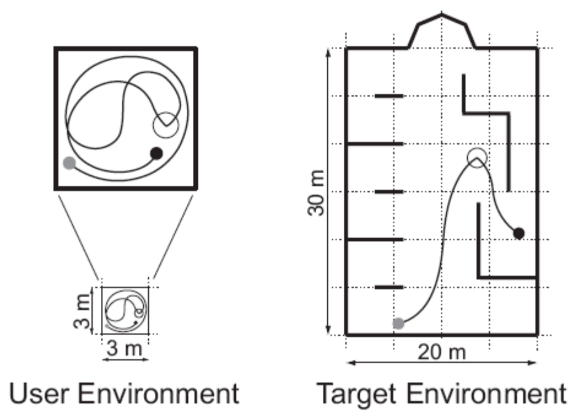
Case Study 3: Perception & Cognition during Redirected Walking



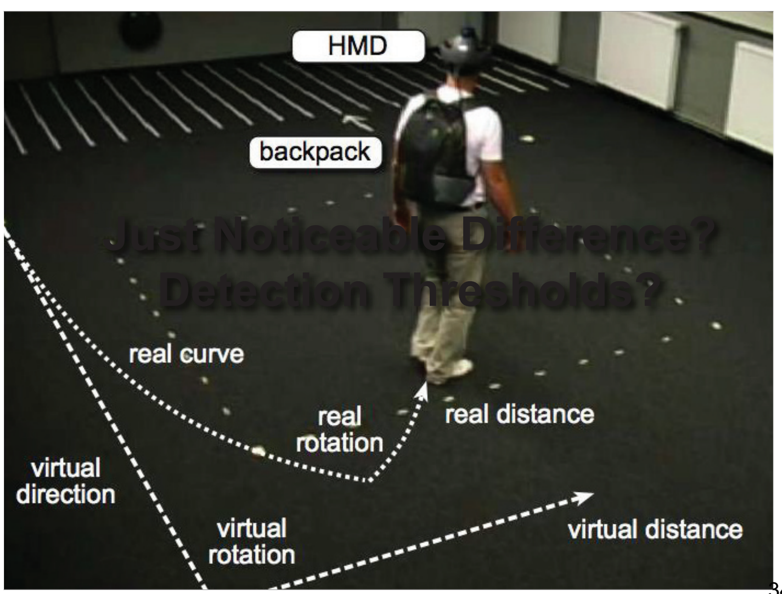
Razzaque et al.: Redirected Walking, 2001

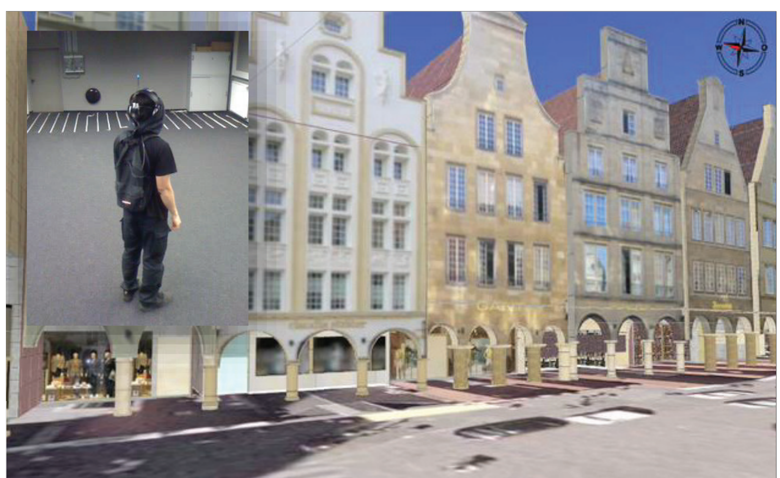


Nitzsche et al.: Motion Compression, 2004



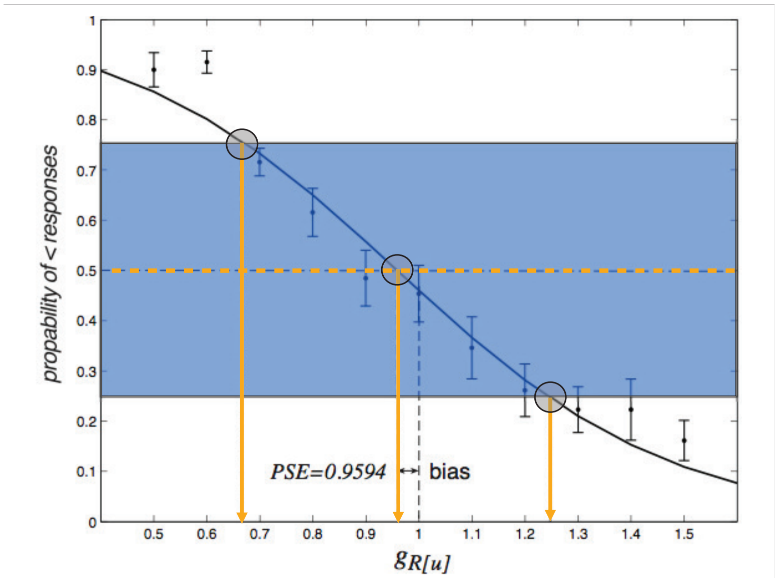
Nitzsche et al.: Motion Compression, 2004

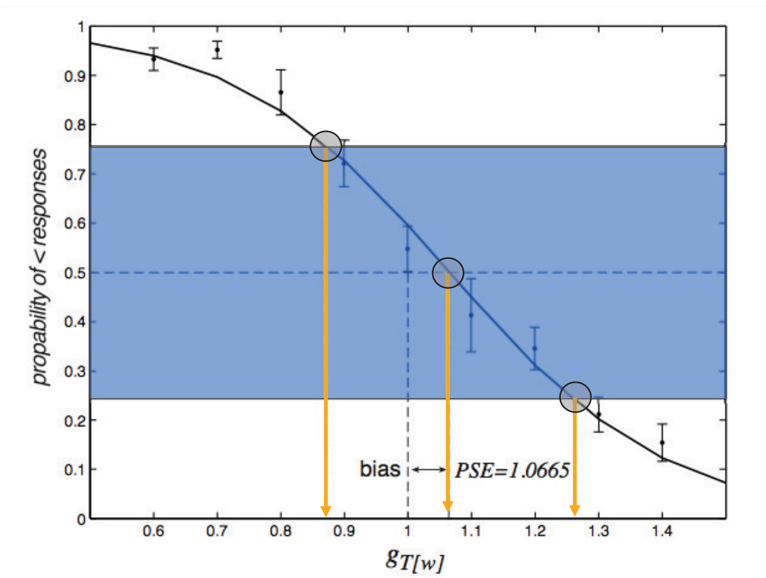


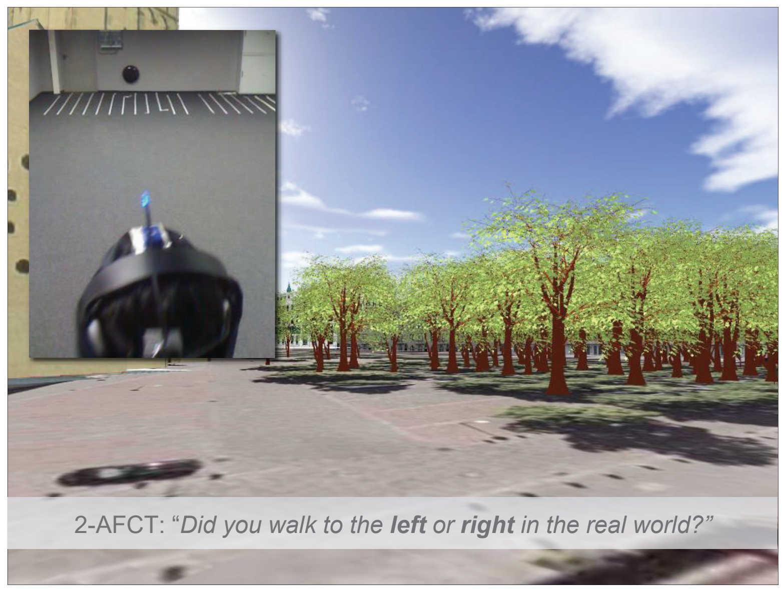


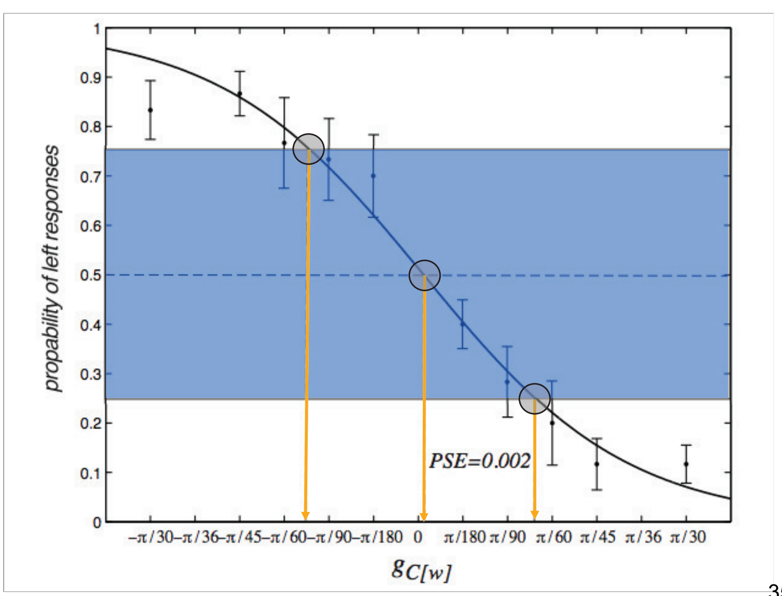
2-AFCT: “*Was virtual rotation* ***smaller*** *or* ***larger*** *than physical counterpart?*”

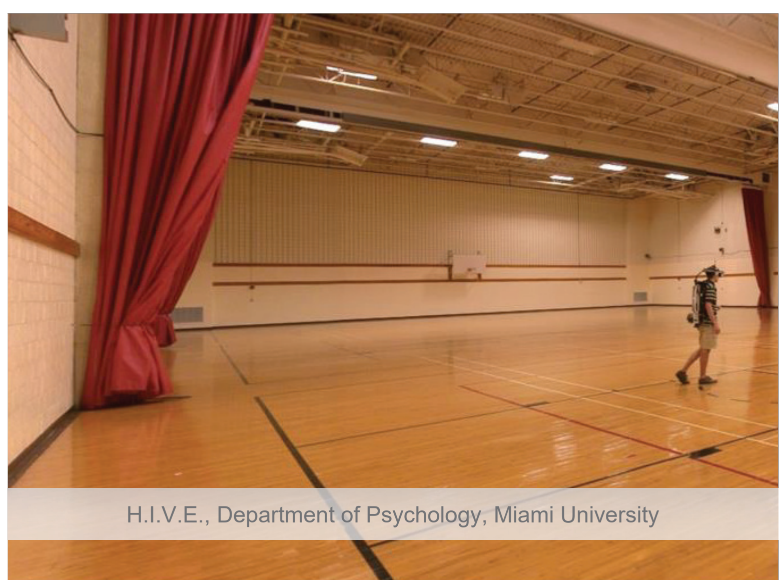
Case Study 3: Perception & Cognition during Redirected Walking



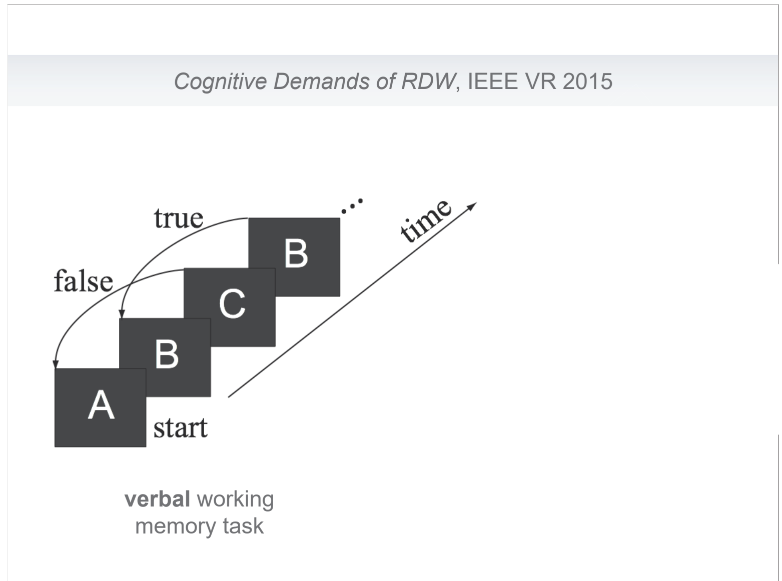


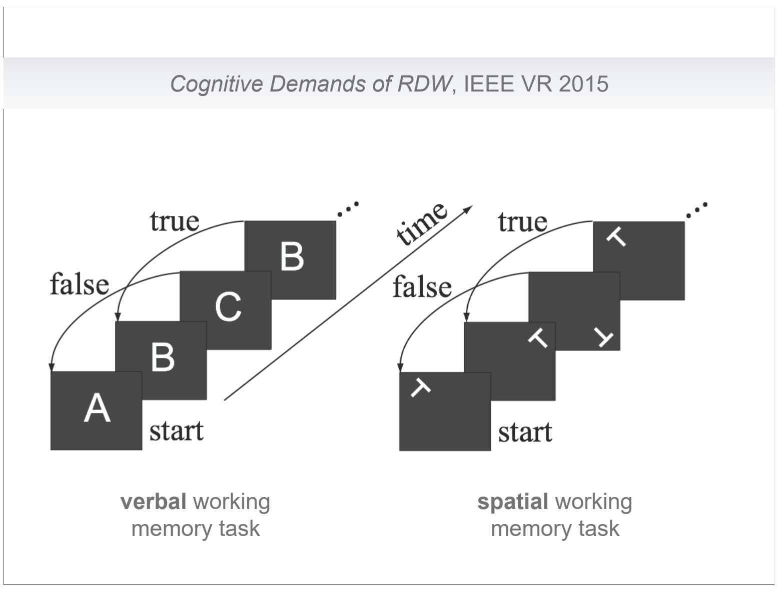


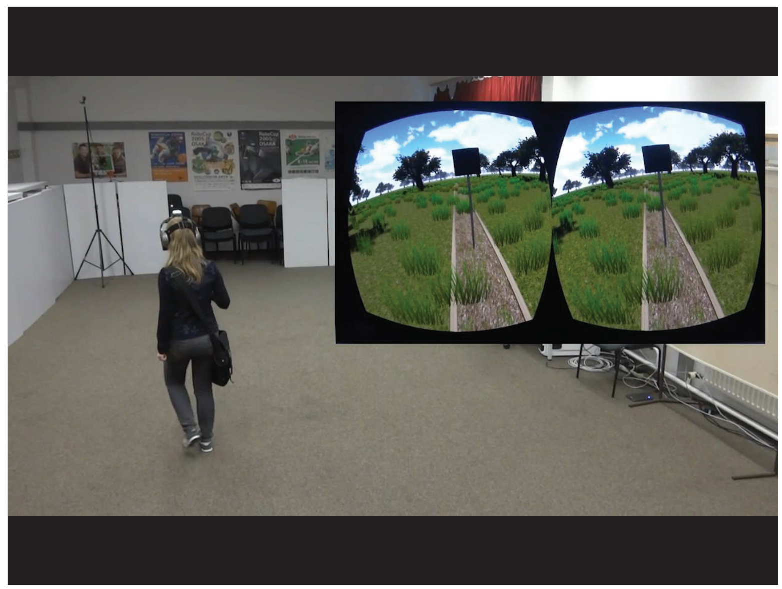


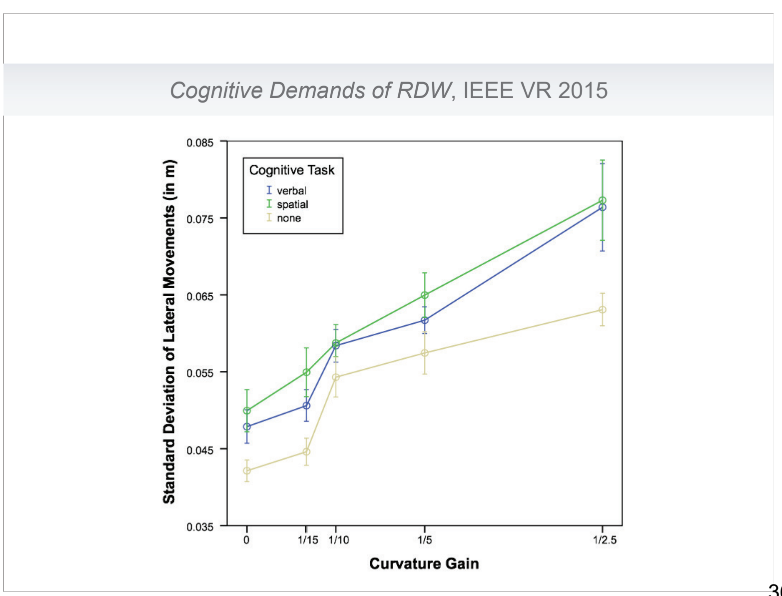


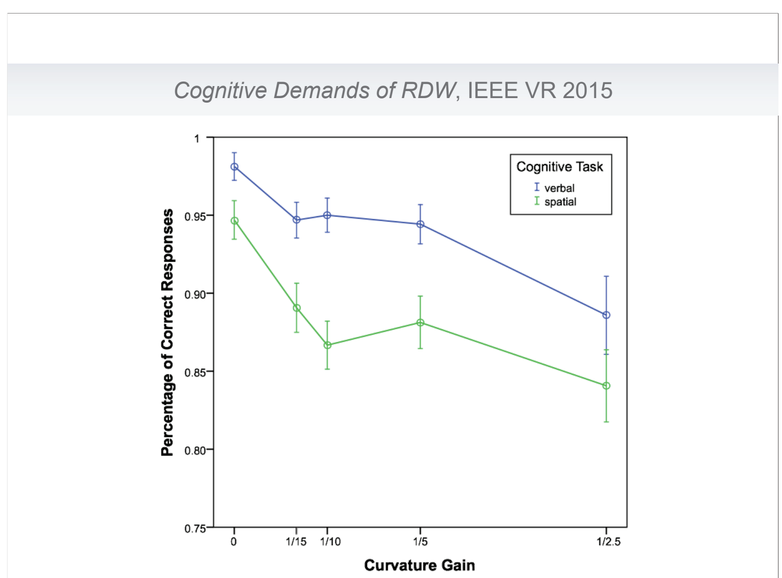
Case Study 3: Perception & Cognition during Redirected Walking



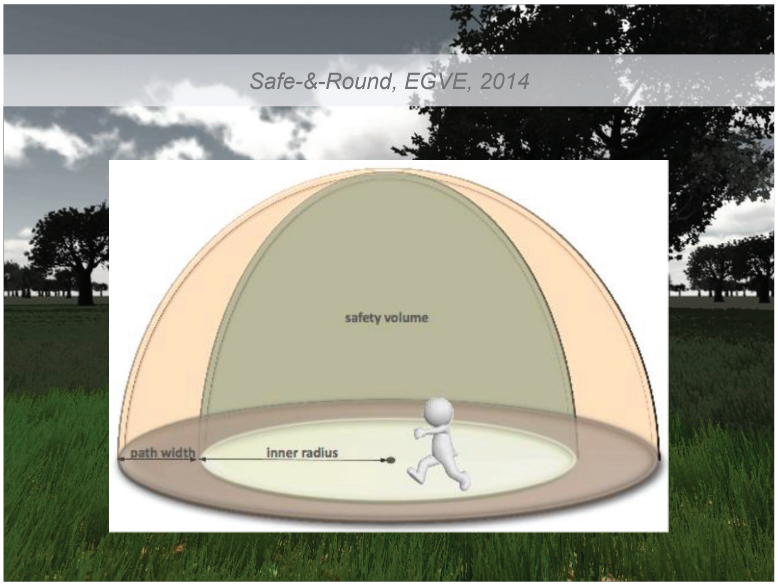








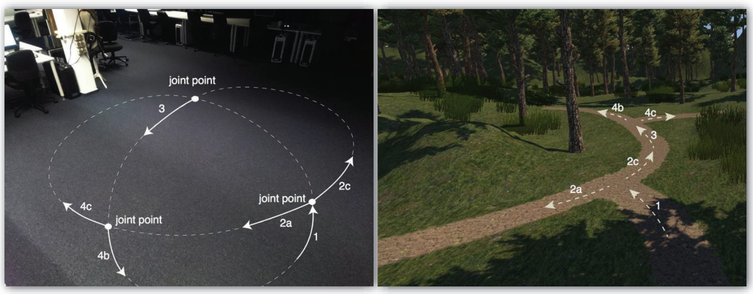
Case Study 3: Perception & Cognition during Redirected Walking



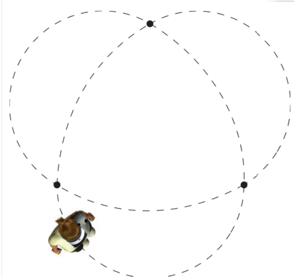
Safe-&-Round, EGVE, 2014

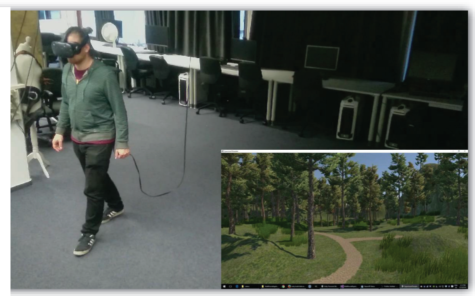
Langbehn et al.: Bending the Curve, 2016

Langbehn et al.: Bending the Curve, 2016



Langbehn et al.: Bending the Curve, 2016





Conclusion

Modern VR is an exciting platform for creating novel and immersive visual experiences that promise to revolutionize all aspects of our lives, including gaming, education, communication, business, and healthcare. Performance, visual quality and comfort are some of the challenges that limit the practical use of contemporary VR devices.

Research in human visual perception will play a key role in unlocking this protential. The case studies included in this course demonstrate that perceptual approaches have provided solutions to several of these challenges. Foveated rendering, improvement in focus cues, and redirected walking offer significant improvements to the quality and capabilities of VR experience, and are thus likely to be included in a large proportion of future pipelines.

However, despite the success of these efforts, VR graphics still has a long way to go for the ultimate viewing experience: retinal resolution, full field of view, and comfortable viewing without noticeable latency. Thus it is important to continue to search for insights in human visual perception, and how they apply to VR graphics. As more immersive and unique VR devices get developed, they will undoubtedly uncover more challenges, further enhancing the need for more perceptual research in the area. We hope to address both classes of challenges in future iterations of this course.