

Capture4VR: From VR Photography to VR Video

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ABSTRACT

Virtual reality (VR) enables the display of dynamic visual content with unparalleled realism and immersion. However, VR is also still a relatively young medium that requires new ways to author content, particularly for visual content that is captured from the real world. This course, therefore, provides a comprehensive overview of the latest progress in bringing photographs and video into VR. Ultimately, the techniques, approaches and systems we discuss aim to faithfully capture the visual appearance and dynamics of the real world, and to bring it into virtual reality to create unparalleled realism and immersion by providing freedom of head motion and motion parallax, which is a vital depth cue for the human visual system. In this half-day course, we take the audience on a journey

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from VR photography to VR video that began more than a century ago but which has accelerated tremendously in the last five years. We discuss both commercial state-of-the-art systems by Facebook, Google and Microsoft, as well as the latest research techniques and prototypes. Course materials will be made available on our course website <https://richardt.name/Capture4VR>.

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COURSE OVERVIEW

We start with a brief introduction that welcomes the audience and covers the course's schedule and basic terminology. This is followed by a short review of history from the pre-computer era, including stereo photography and panoramic paintings. Each paragraph in this section corresponds to about 20 minutes of presentation.

We next cover traditional panorama stitching [Szeliski 2006], which has recently found its way into smartphones and consumer

360° cameras, omnidirectional stereo (ODS) panoramas [Richardt et al. 2013], which is the basis for many current VR photography techniques (e.g. Google Cardboard Camera), and recent approaches that reproduce motion parallax [Bertel et al. 2019; Luo et al. 2018].

Our focus then shifts towards VR photography approaches that reconstruct a textured 3D model of the scene from hand-held photos [Hedman et al. 2017; Hedman and Kopf 2018]. This makes exploration in VR more immersive, as it enables full 6 degrees-of-freedom (6-DoF) head motion, allowing users to look around freely in VR.

We conclude our coverage of VR photography approaches with a deep dive into the system that has shown the highest visual fidelity to date: Google’s panoramic light fields [Overbeck et al. 2018]. This system captures around a thousand photos of a scene, processes them using structure-from-motion and multi-view stereo techniques [Shum et al. 2007], and compresses them to enable real-time rendering of novel views for 6-DoF VR with unprecedented visual quality, including soft specular reflections off shiny surfaces.

After a short break, the course moves on from VR photography to VR video. We start with today’s most widespread VR video formats [Richardt et al. 2017]. 360° video can be captured with affordable consumer 360° cameras, but lacks depth. ODS video produces stereoscopic 360° video, but requires multi-camera rigs, such as the open-source Facebook Surround 360 design [Cabral 2016; Facebook 2016] or Google Jump [Anderson et al. 2016].

Existing ODS video approaches require computationally expensive off-line processing, which effectively prevents their use for live streaming. However, new imaging system designs with rotating sensors sidestep the computation and acquire ODS video directly [Konrad et al. 2017]. This enables live streaming of ODS video without computationally expensive preprocessing.

As in VR photography, there is currently a lot of research interest and excitement around enabling 6-DoF head motion within VR video [e.g. Huang et al. 2017], so that viewers can move their head around freely to explore a scene. We look at some of the latest camera rigs and techniques developed by Facebook, such as their x6, x24 and Manifold cameras [Facebook 2018], and the 6-DoF videos they can capture.

Finally, we turn cameras around from pointing outwards towards an environment to pointing inwards at objects of interests like people and animals to capture them volumetrically [Collet et al. 2015]. For this, we take a look at the technology behind Microsoft’s state-of-the-art commercial Mixed Reality Capture Studios. The captured ‘holograms’ can be inserted into virtual environments for VR experiences, or they can be used to augment real scenes using mixed-reality headsets like the Microsoft HoloLens.

We conclude with a short summary, highlight the remaining challenges towards ubiquitous 6-DoF VR photography and video, and provide an outlook of things to come. This will be followed by questions and answers.

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