

Impressive 3D CG technologies for automotive HUDs with wide FOV

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Abstract

We have developed various kinds of 3D CG technologies, moving shadow method (MSM) to improve the Field of View (FOV) and Infoball concept to achieve higher visibility of displayed images for the monocular HUD. As a results, we successfully realized novel 3D-HUD system with wide FOV and high visibility.

1. Introduction

We have been focusing on personalized immersive display for the next generation display for more than 10 years, as shown in Fig. 1.

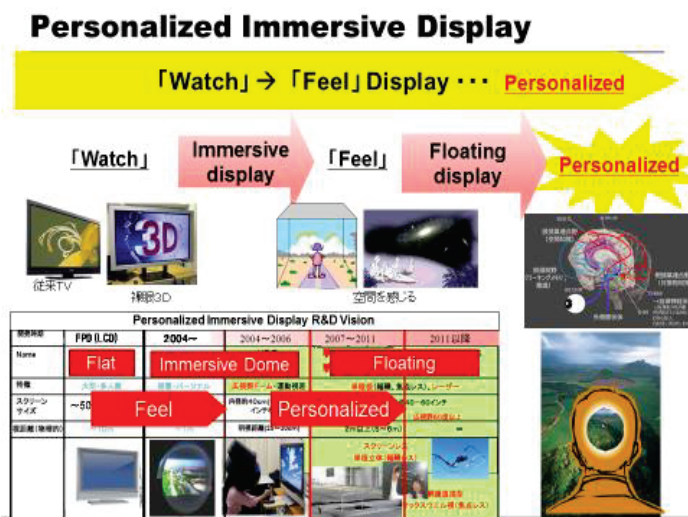


Figure 1. Next generation personalized display technology

In order to achieve a compact and wide viewing hyper-reality dome projector for personal use, and taking advantage of the compact and wide color gamut of LED light sources, we have developed a new concept of a hyper-reality head-mounted display called head dome projector (HDP) with a curved screen and compact LED projector with wider FOV than 160 degrees [1][2].

On the other hand, as next generation personal see-through type AR displays, a monocular Head-Up Display (HUD) has been developed [3]-[5], as shown in Fig.2.

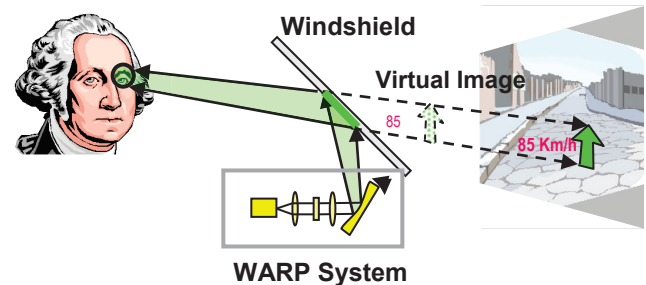


Figure 2. Monocular HUD concept: WARP

Monocular HUD is expected to offer the advantage of faster perception speed. In the case of usual binocular HUD, when a far point is viewed, the HUD image becomes blurred due to the location difference between HUD image and real background. This is double vision caused by binocular parallax (Figure 3). In the case of monocular HUD, the HUD image can be clearly seen irrespective of any fixed point. The monocular HUD allows the minimum accommodation time and the maximum perception speed.

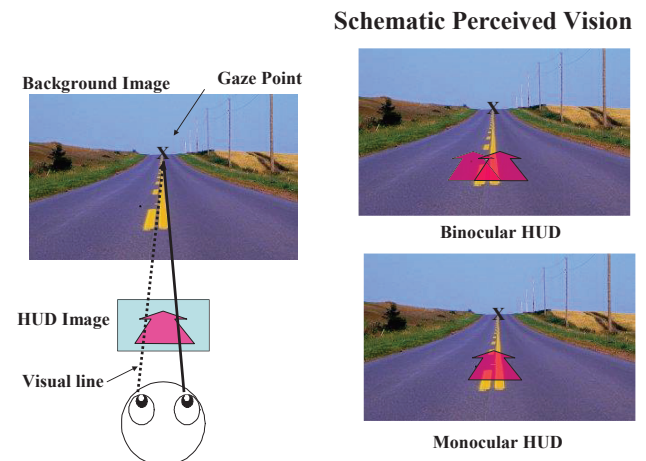


Figure 3. Schematic View of Binocular and Monocular HUD Images.

2. Integration of 3D-CG technologies on the monocular HUD

In case of monocular HUD, we can easily control the depth and visibility by using 3D-CG technologies. Therefore, integration of 3D-CG technologies on monocular HUD is very important for improving the hardware performance.

The dynamic perspective method uses a size and a position of an object image as depth cues that are important factors in

psychology [5][6]. An example of an object image is an arrow for navigation. When we want users to perceive near position, the object image on the monocular HUD is displayed bigger and lower. When we want users to perceive far position, the object image is displayed smaller and higher as the object image moves to the far position. Examples of object images based on the dynamic perspective method are shown in Figure 3. The dynamic perspective method achieved a depth perception position of 120 [m] within an error of 30%.

AR-HUD improved by Interactive Tech

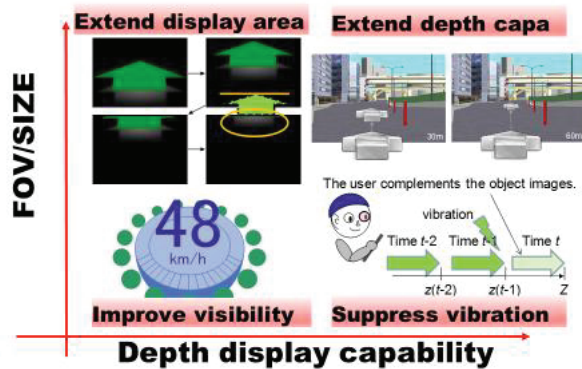


Figure 4. Monocular 3D CG Technologies for wide FOV and high visibility

2-1: Subjective evaluation

At first, we made subjective evaluation process consisting of 4 process to extract main factors of CG contents for HUDs, as shown in Fig.5.

Subjective Evaluation Process

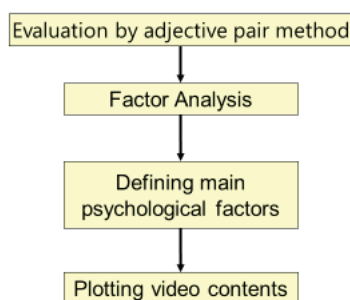


Figure 5. Subjective Evaluation Process of displayed CG contents for HUDs

(1) Evaluation by adjective pair method

This process is shown in Fig.6. We have 14 evaluation contents, 16 adjective pair evaluations with 7 scores done by 5 subjects.

Evaluation method

- **Evaluation Contents (14)**
 - Navigation Arrows (2)
 - Arrow only, Arrow with 3D-base
 - Speed meters (6)
 - Bar only, Bar with 3D-base
 - Meteor, Meteor with 3D-base
 - Fabric, Fabric with 3D-base
 - Attention indicator (6)
 - Single ball, Single ball with 3D-base
 - Rosary, Rosary with 3D-base
 - B H, B H with 3D-base
- **Evaluation item (16 items, 7 scores)**
 - Natural or not
 - Tired or not
 - Beautiful or not
 - Boring or not
 - Easily understandable or not
 - Impressive or not
 - Noticeable or not
 - Comfortable or not
 - Uneasy or not
 - Real or not
 - Visible or not
 - Depth capable or not
 - Motion sickness or not
 - Dirty or not
 - Fantastic or not
 - Easy seeing or not
- **Subjects 5**
 - Evaluation contents were randomly displayed

Figure 6. Evaluation method of displayed CG contents for HUDs

(2) Factor analysis

After evaluation, we made factor analysis to pick up main factors for the CG contents as shown in Fig.7.

Factor Analysis

Picking up main factor by using subjective data

Calculating Eigenvalue for the correlation matrix and Picking up main psychological factors

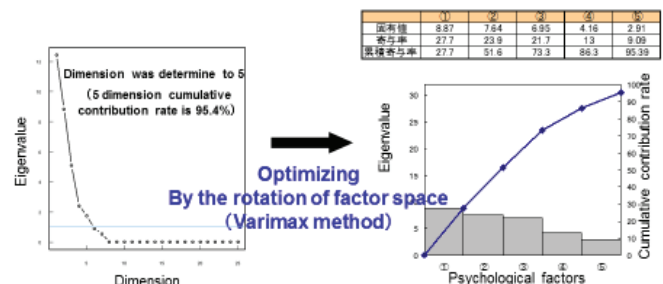


Figure 7. Factor analysis of displayed CG contents for HUDs

(3) Defining main psychological factors

After factor analysis, we picked up 5 main factors, as shown in Fig.8.

- ① Visibility
- ② Impression
- ③ Discomfort
- ④ Sharpness

⑤Smoothness

Defining main psychological factors

Based on the factor loadings of adjective pairs, main psychological factors are defined:

Visibility, Impressiveness, Discomfort, Sharpness, Smoothness

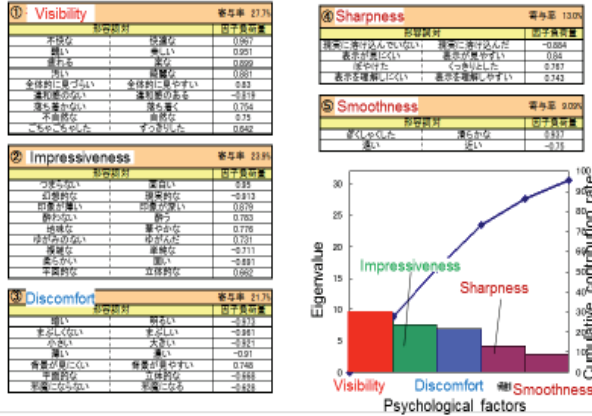


Figure 8. Defining main psychological factors of displayed CG contents for HUDs

(4)Plotting CG contents in the most important two factors: Visibility and impressiveness

Information with 2D, 3D-objects

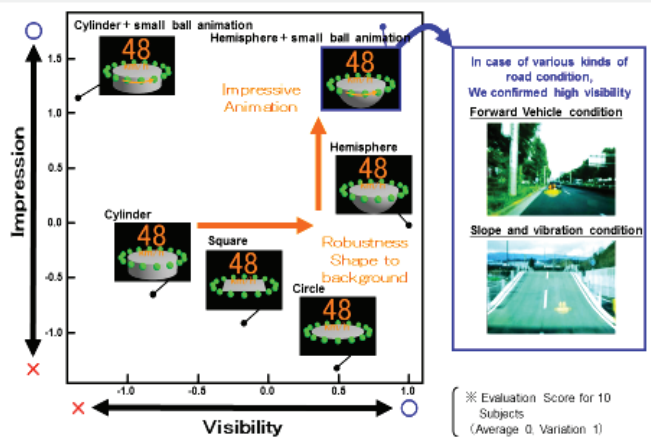


Figure 9. Plotting displayed CG contents for HUDs at two axes of main factors

Figure 9 shows CG contents for HUDs plotted in the visibility vs impressiveness axes. We picked up information display content based on a spherical object as most impressive CG contents for HUDs, FOBIC(Floating Object Based Information Creation), shown in Fig.10. The base object, hemispherical object, can be located naturally as floating object so that it can be overlapped naturally on any real background, such as road or sky. That is the main reason why FOBIC

concept is most suitable to make AR-HUD contents with high impression and visibility.

InfoBall concept based contents creation

Effective video contents for HUDs based on subjective evaluation

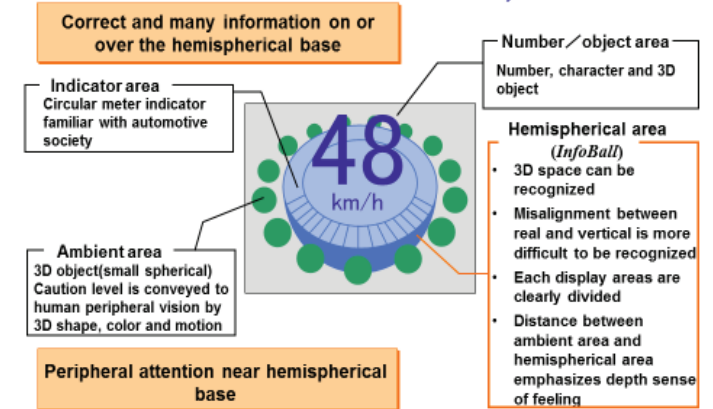


Figure 10. Our proposed impressive CG contents for HUDs

2-2: 3D-CG display method to extend display area

The tradeoff between wide FOV and compact HUD size have been one of the most difficult issues to be solved. Therefore, we have developed novel concept of fresnel reflector [7]. We developed another solution called moving shadow method (MSM) by using 3D-CG technologies, as shown in Fig. 11.

3D CG display method to extend display area

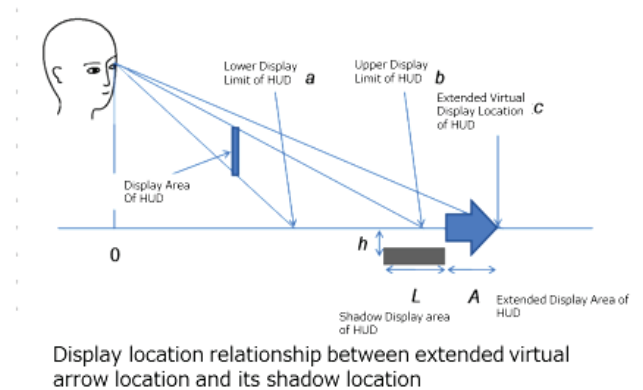
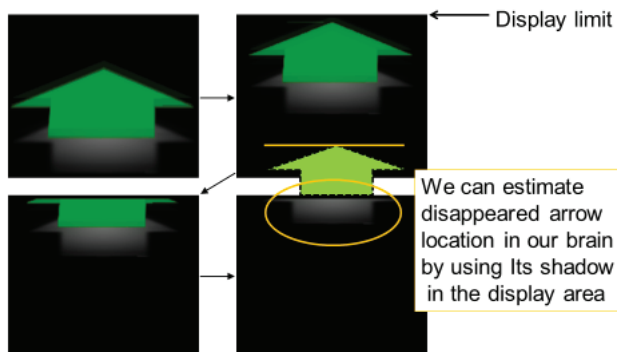


Figure 11. 3D CG display method to extend display area for HUDs

It is common that the displayed information is limited in the HUD area. However, in the case of moving objects, if the shadow of the objects remain in the HUD area, we can estimate

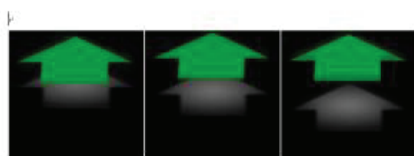
disappeared object location in our brain. Therefore, by using 3D-CG shadow, we can extend the HUD area, as shown in Fig.12.

Moving Shadow Method (MSM)

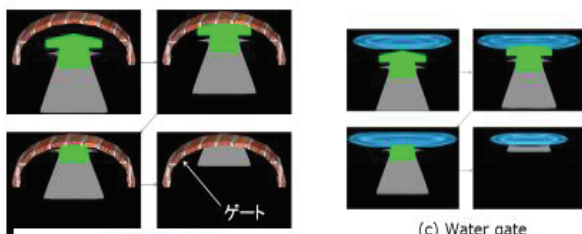


(a) Principle of MSM

Moving Shadow Method (MSM) to extend FOV



(a) Only shadow without gate



(b) Solid gate

(c) Water gate

Recognized virtual arrow location difference depending on the shadow and gate location

(b) Various kinds of MSM

Figure 12. Our proposed Moving Shadow Method (MSM), as an example of 3D CG display method to extend display area for HUDs

Figure 13 shows the result of HUD area extension by using MSM. 1.25 times extension as depth of 40m to 50m has been achieved.

Extended HUD area by using MSM

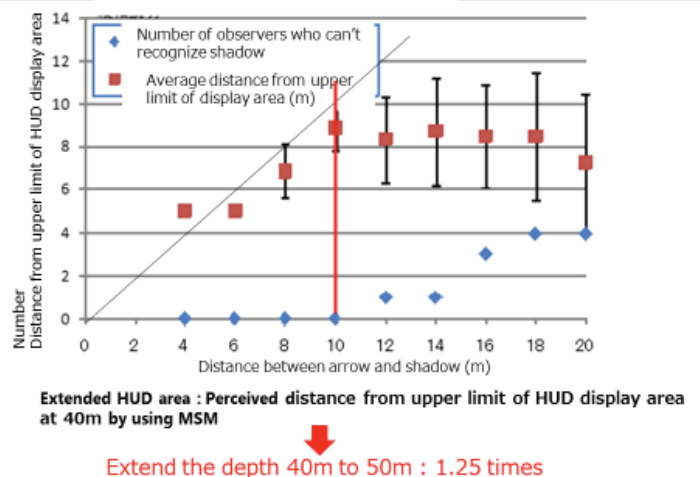


Figure 13. Results of extended display area by using the MSM

3. Conclusions

We have developed novel 3D-CG technologies for monocular HUD.

- (1) Main psychological factors for monocular HUD contents were extracted. : ①Visibility, ②Impression, ③Discomfort, ④Sharpness, ⑤Smoothness
- (2) FOBIC concept to create 3D-CG contents for monocular HUD was proposed and as one of the examples, InfoBall content was developed.
- (3) HUD area extension: 1.25 times extension as depth of 40m to 50m has been achieved by using moving shadow method (MSM).

4. References

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