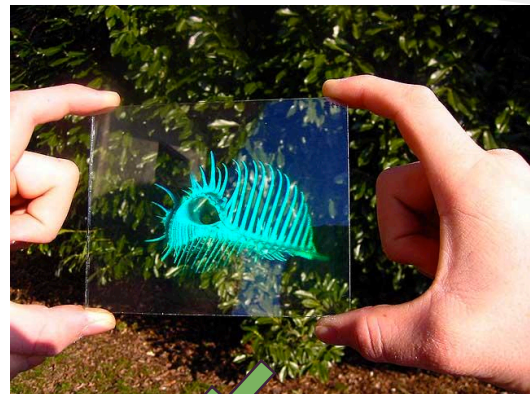
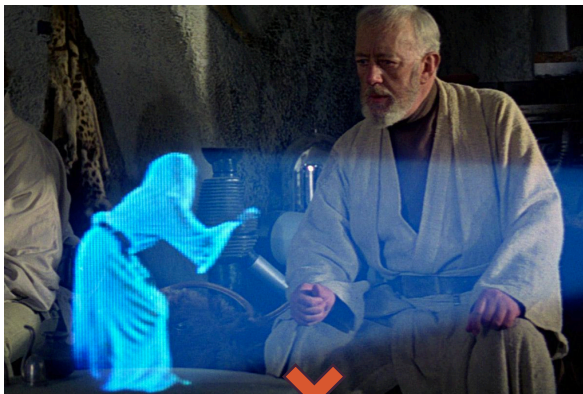


Computer Generated Holography

Luís Paulo Santos, Waldir Pimenta

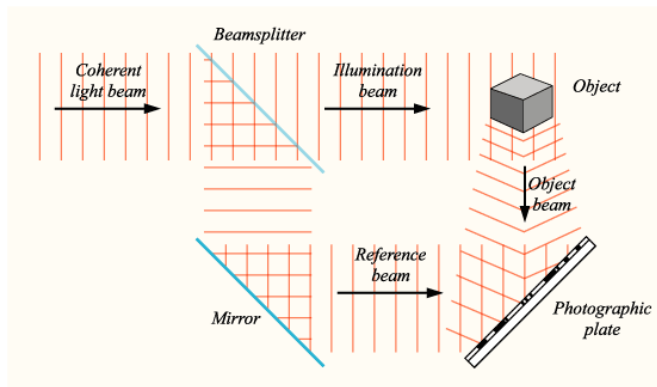
Universidade do Minho · Nov 2014

What is holography?

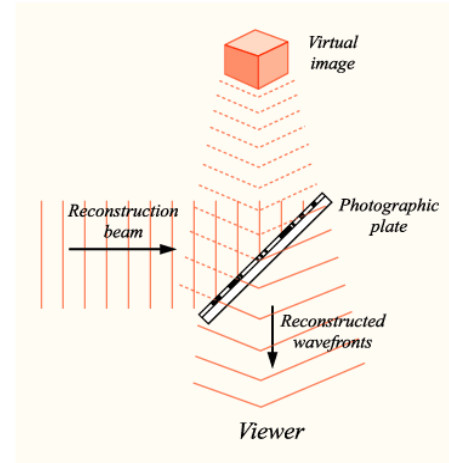


Classic holographic setup

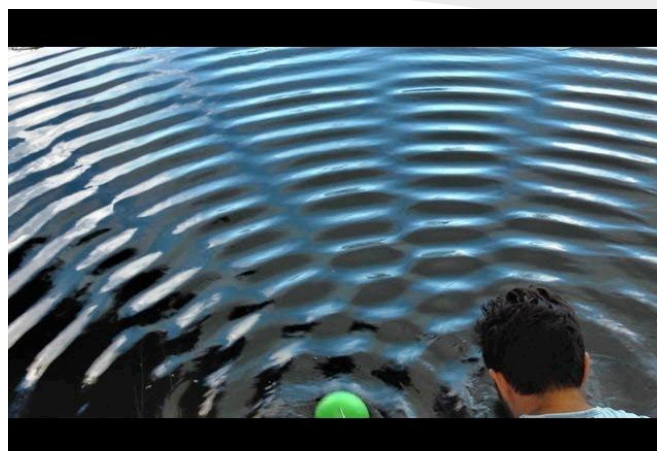
Recording:



Reconstruction:



Interference patterns

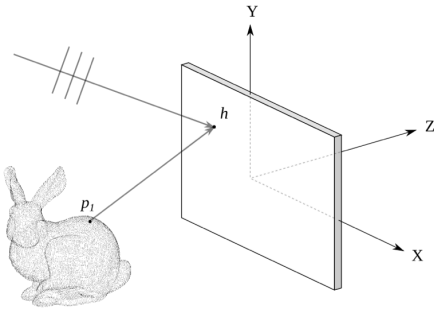


Demo:

<http://waldyrious.github.io/learning-holography/2d-hologram-viz.xhtml>

Computer-Generated Holography

- Physically-based CGH:
Simulate wave propagation and interference



- Combinatorially large:
number of object points \times
number of hologram pixels
 \rightarrow huge data and processing requirements

Computer-Generated Holography

Back-of-the-envelope calculations:

- 10×10 cm hologram @ $10 \mu\text{m}$ (2 540 dpi)
max. diffraction angle: only 2° !
- object point cloud: 1M vertices
- 10^{10} hologram pixels \times 10^6 object points
= 10^{16} iterations

Equation

$$I(h) = \int_0^T [\overbrace{A_1 \cos(\omega t - \varphi_1)}^{\text{amplitude of a wave}} + A_2 \cos(\omega t - \varphi_2)]^2 dt$$

intensity \rightarrow

initial phase ($0..2\pi$) at measuring point
= distance \times cycles per meter (spatial angular frequency, k)

= time elapsed \times cycles per second (*temporal* angular frequency)

Equation

$$I(h) = \int_0^T [A_1 \cos(\omega t - \varphi_1) + A_2 \cos(\omega t - \varphi_2)]^2 dt$$

$$\lim_{T \rightarrow \infty} I(h)/T = \frac{A_1^2}{2} + A_1 A_2 \cos(\varphi_1 - \varphi_2) + \frac{A_2^2}{2} \quad (\text{for 2 points})$$

$$\lim_{T \rightarrow \infty} I(h)/T = \sum_{n=1, m=1}^N A_n A_m \cos(\varphi_n - \varphi_m) / 2 \quad (\text{for n points})$$

Bipolar intensity

$$\lim_{T \rightarrow \infty} I(h)/T = \sum_{n=1, m=1}^N A_n A_m \cos(\varphi_n - \varphi_m)/2$$

$A_R A_R \cos(\varphi_R - \varphi_R)/2$	+	$A_R A_1 \cos(\varphi_R - \varphi_1)/2$	+	$A_R A_2 \cos(\varphi_R - \varphi_2)/2$	+	...	+	$A_R A_N \cos(\varphi_R - \varphi_N)/2$
$A_1 A_R \cos(\varphi_1 - \varphi_R)/2$	+	$A_1 A_1 \cos(\varphi_1 - \varphi_1)/2$	+	$A_1 A_2 \cos(\varphi_1 - \varphi_2)/2$	+	...	+	$A_1 A_N \cos(\varphi_1 - \varphi_N)/2$
$A_2 A_R \cos(\varphi_2 - \varphi_R)/2$	+	$A_2 A_1 \cos(\varphi_2 - \varphi_1)/2$	+	$A_2 A_2 \cos(\varphi_2 - \varphi_2)/2$	+	...	+	$A_2 A_N \cos(\varphi_2 - \varphi_N)/2$
...	+	...	+	...	+	...	+	...
$A_N A_R \cos(\varphi_N - \varphi_R)/2$	+	$A_N A_1 \cos(\varphi_N - \varphi_1)/2$	+	$A_N A_2 \cos(\varphi_N - \varphi_2)/2$	+	...	+	$A_N A_N \cos(\varphi_N - \varphi_N)/2$

Bipolar intensity

$$\lim_{T \rightarrow \infty} I(h)/T = \sum_{n=1, m=1}^N A_n A_m \cos(\varphi_n - \varphi_m)/2$$

$A_R A_R \cos(\varphi_R - \varphi_R)/2$	+	$A_R A_1 \cos(\varphi_R - \varphi_1)/2$	+	$A_R A_2 \cos(\varphi_R - \varphi_2)/2$	+	...	+	$A_R A_N \cos(\varphi_R - \varphi_N)/2$
$A_1 A_R \cos(\varphi_1 - \varphi_R)/2$	+	$A_1 A_1 \cos(\varphi_1 - \varphi_1)/2$	+	$A_1 A_2 \cos(\varphi_1 - \varphi_2)/2$	+	...	+	$A_1 A_N \cos(\varphi_1 - \varphi_N)/2$
$A_2 A_R \cos(\varphi_2 - \varphi_R)/2$	+	$A_2 A_1 \cos(\varphi_2 - \varphi_1)/2$	+	$A_2 A_2 \cos(\varphi_2 - \varphi_2)/2$	+	...	+	$A_2 A_N \cos(\varphi_2 - \varphi_N)/2$
...	+	...	+	...	+	...	+	...
$A_N A_R \cos(\varphi_N - \varphi_R)/2$	+	$A_N A_1 \cos(\varphi_N - \varphi_1)/2$	+	$A_N A_2 \cos(\varphi_N - \varphi_2)/2$	+	...	+	$A_N A_N \cos(\varphi_N - \varphi_N)/2$

$$2 \sum_{n=1}^N A_R A_n \cos(\varphi_R - \varphi_n)/2 = A_R \sum_{n=1}^N A_n \cos(\varphi_R - \varphi_n)$$

Basic algorithm

```
for ( p = 1 --> numPts ) {  
    for ( h = 1 --> holoWidth * holoHeight ) {  
        hologram[h] += cos ( k * dot(ref, h) - k * dist(p, h) );  
    }  
}
```

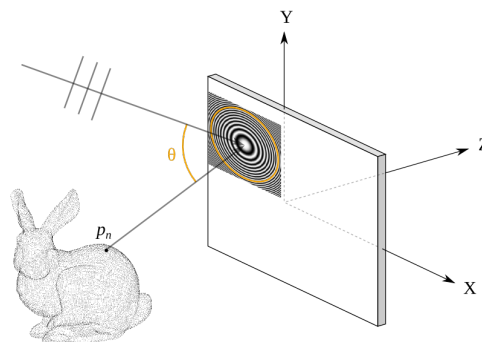
$$I(h) = A_R \sum_{n=1}^N A_n \cos(\varphi_R - \varphi_n)$$

difference of phases determines resulting phase for this pair
(wave interference)

Irregularity

Not all object points contribute to all hologram pixels:

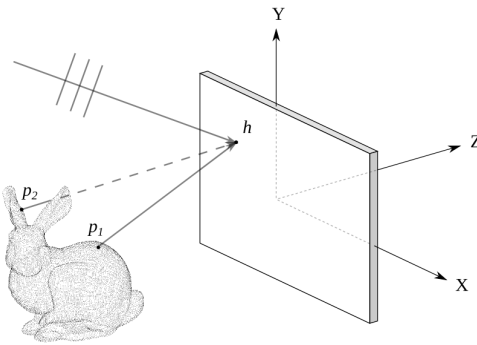
- Aliasing



Irregularity

Not all object points contribute to all hologram pixels:

- Aliasing
- Occlusion



Irregularity

algorithm with alias verification

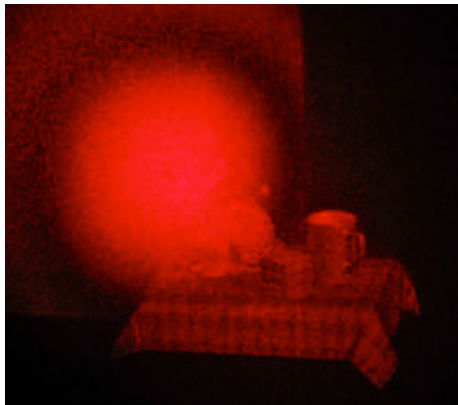
```
for ( p = 1 --> numPts ) {  
    for ( h = 1 --> holoWidth * holoHeight ) {  
        if ( angle( vec(p, h), ref ) <= maxFreqAngle ) {  
            hologram[h] += cos ( <phase> );  
        }  
    }  
}
```

Irregularity

algorithm with visibility evaluation

```
for ( p = 1 --> numPts ) {  
    for ( h = 1 --> holoWidth * holoHeight ) {  
        if ( angle( vec(p, h), ref ) <= maxFreqAngle ) {  
            if ( visible(p, h) ) {  
                hologram[h] += cos ( <phase> );  
            }  
        }  
    }  
}
```

Sample results



optical reconstruction



digital reconstruction