

# Collaborative VideoWalls

Laboratory for Computer Science Research

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# Vision: incorporating interactive video

Metropolis (1927)



Bell Labs, 1964 World's Fair



Total Recall (1990)



# 2015: Vision Realized

Skype



Facetime



# But current tech is still limited

How to enable natural **group** interactivity at a distance?

Workgroup (<10)



Seminar (~25)



Banquet (~150)



Lecture (>300)



# Existing models are limited approximations

Limited spatial perspectives (e.g., 3 cameras)

Manual control of perspective

Small viewing areas



# Approach and Principles

Goal: Enable **group interactivity** with existing models

- Core value of the educational processes

Principles:

- Emulate spatial experience with technology
- Users should not change – tech should accommodate
- Approximate spatial paradigms when necessary

Approach:

- Video: Array of cameras and monitors to emulate visual experience
- Audio: Array of microphones and speakers to emulate audio sensation

# Videowalls: Enabling Natural Human Interaction



# Outline

Introduction

Opportunity

Building video walls

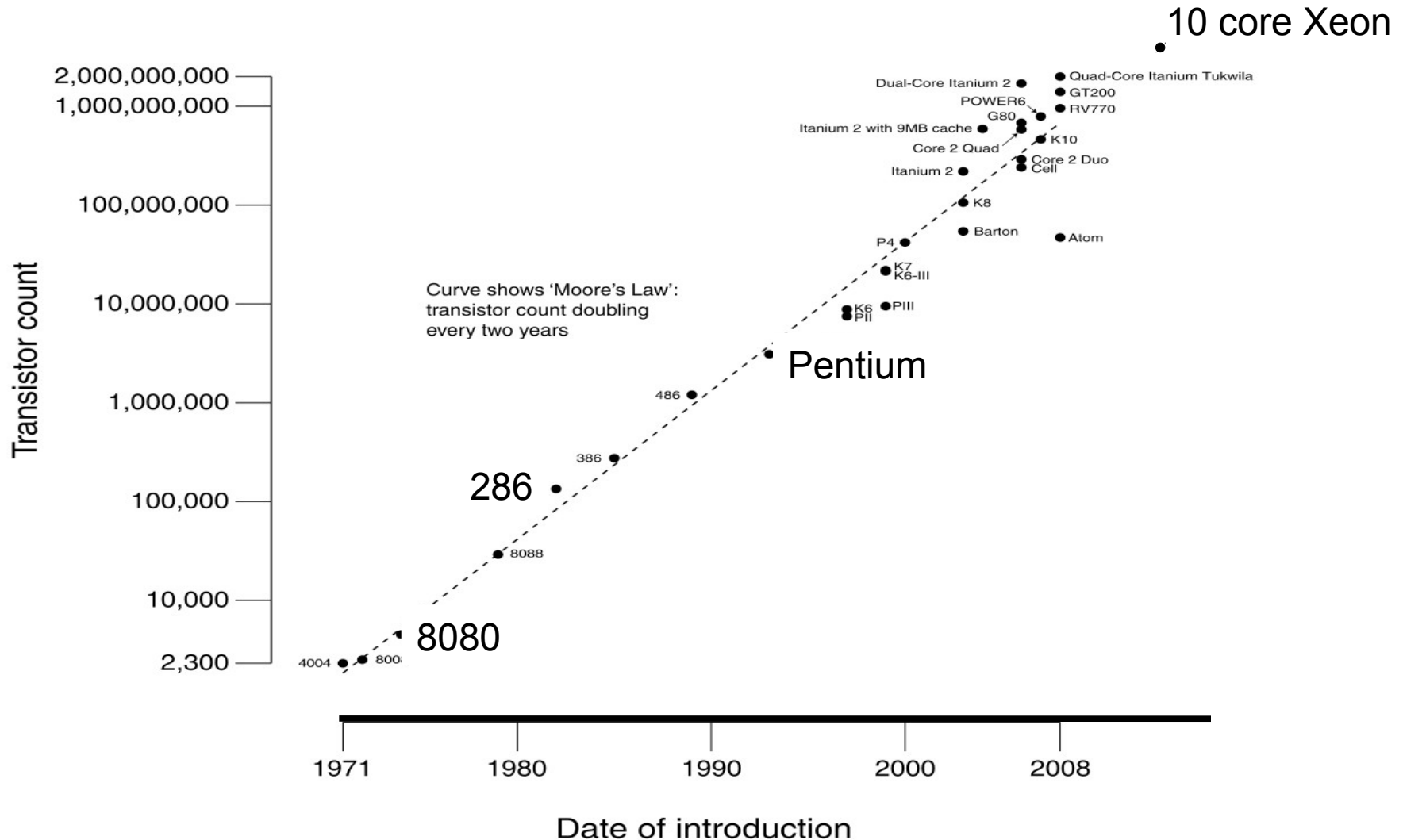
Experiences and use cases

Future work and conclusions

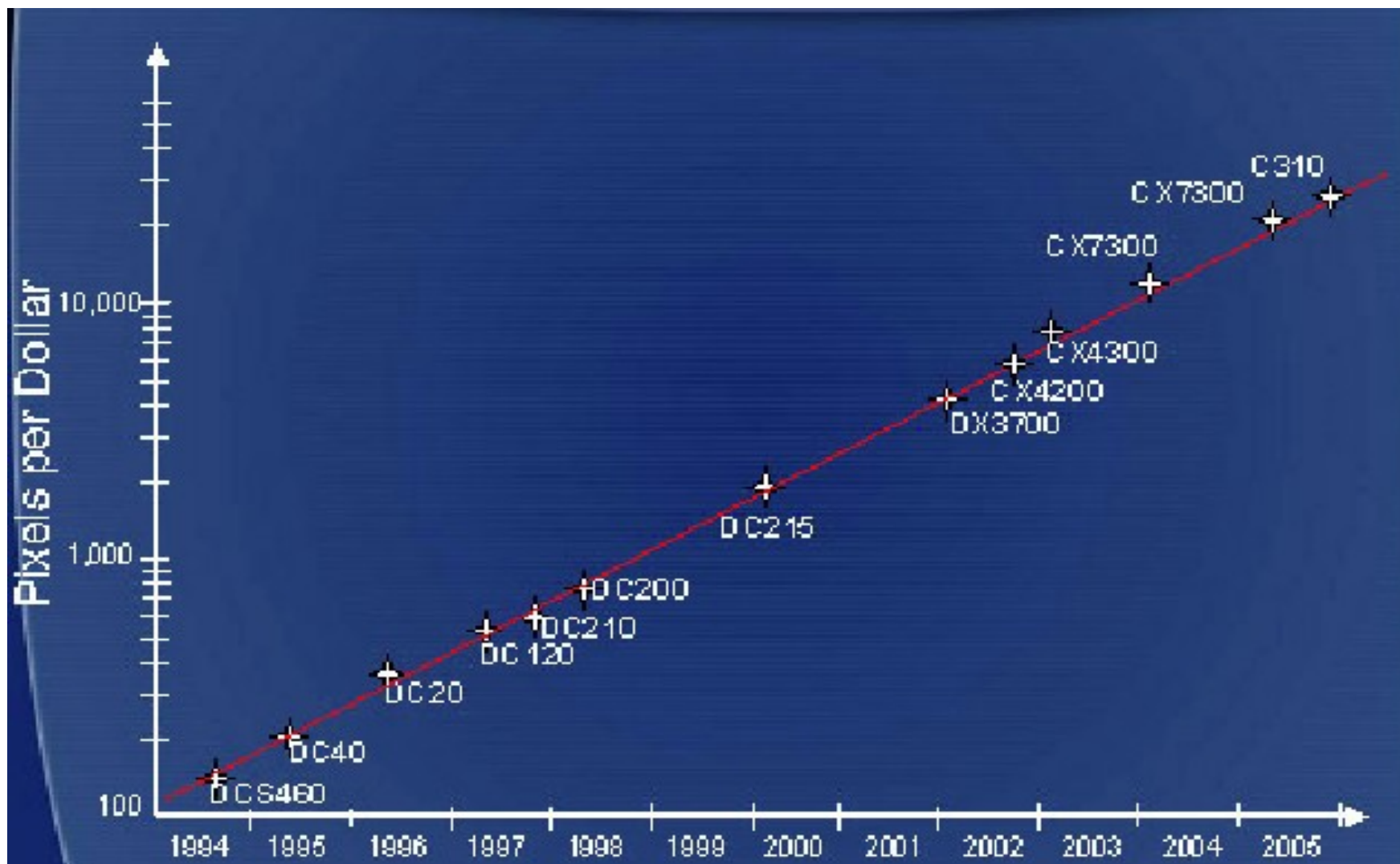


# Enabling Trend: Transistors per Chip

CPU Transistor Counts 1971-2008 & Moore's Law

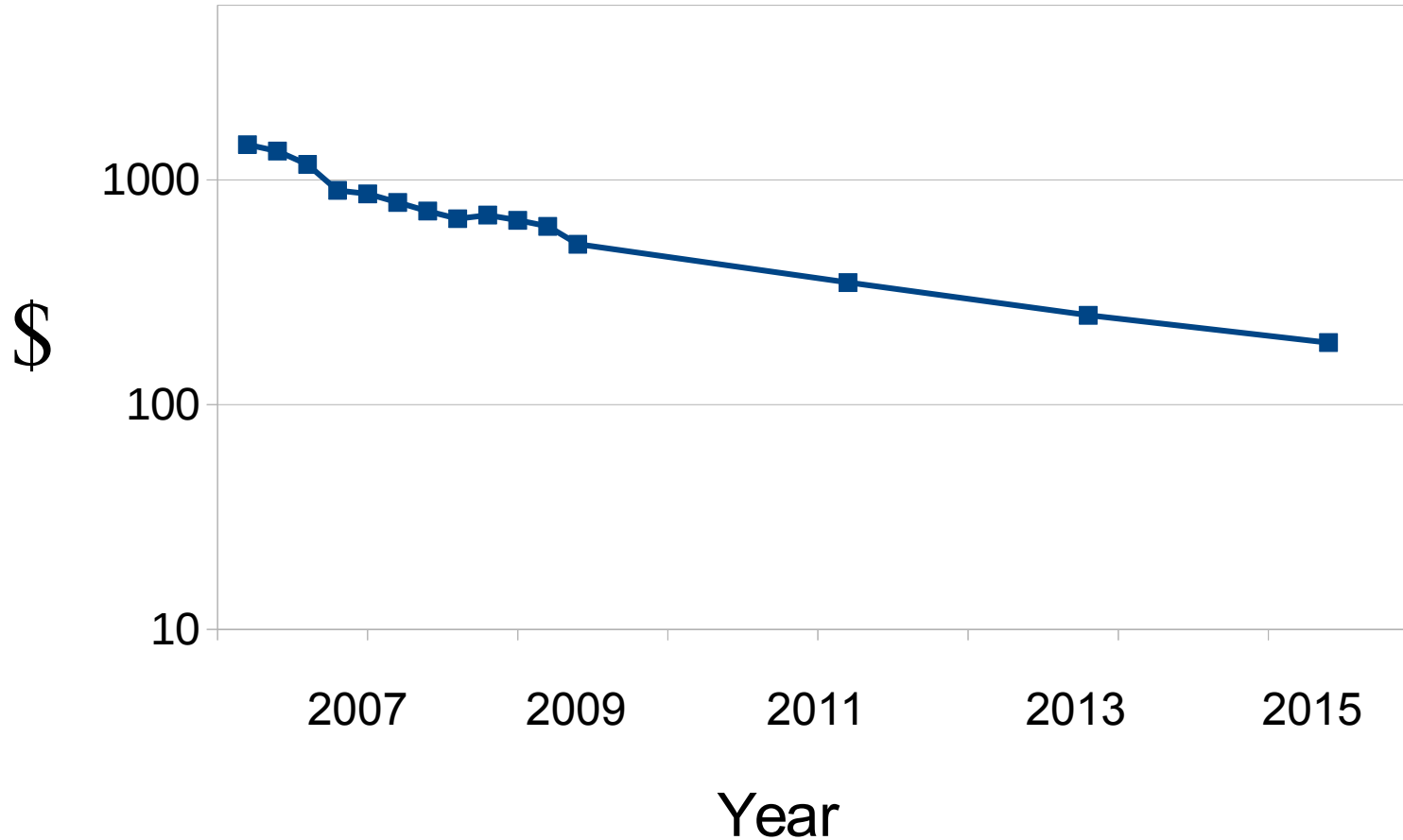


# Enabling Trend: Camera Pixels/\$



# Enabling Trend: Display Pixels/\$

## 32inch LCD prices



# Enabling Technology: Systems on a Chip

## BCM2835 SoC: Full Linux OS

- Networking
- Security
- Monitoring/reporting

512 MB DRAM

Hardware Video Stream

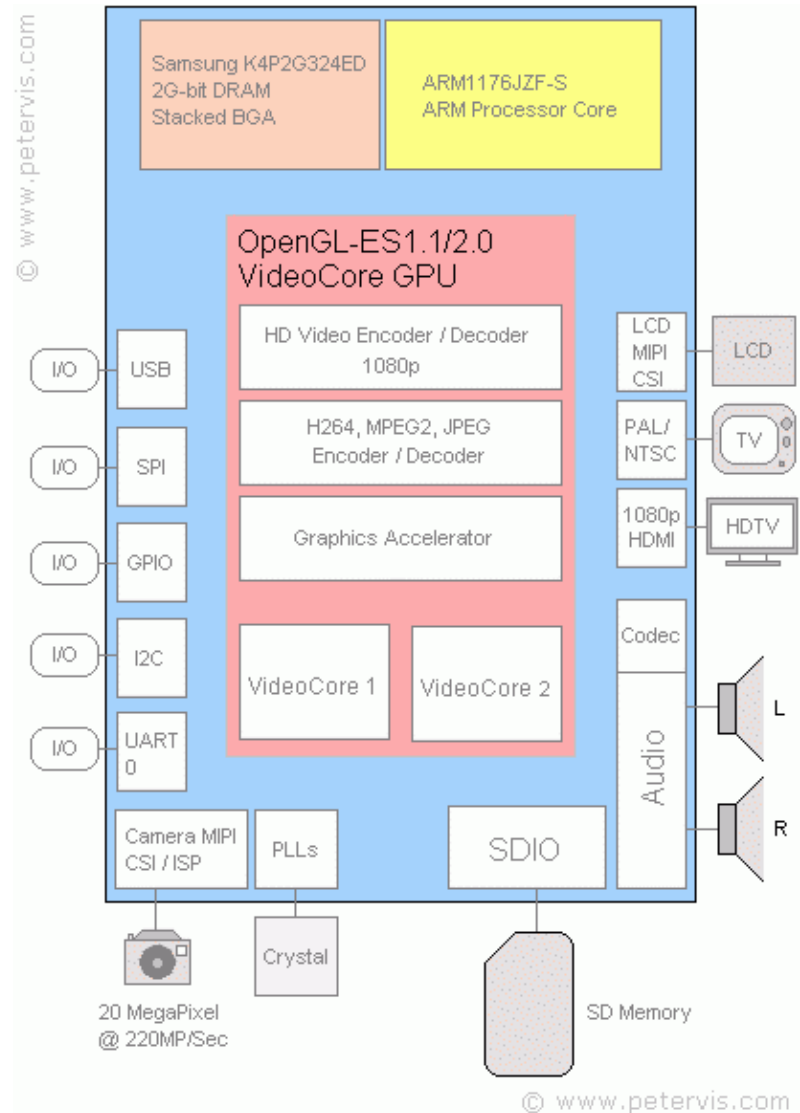
Encode/Decoders

Graphics/Rendering

Camera Encoders

HDMI output

Stereo audio out



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Experiences and use cases

Future work and conclusions

## Building a Wall: Architectural Approach

Use a collection of screens, cameras and microphones

- Similar to RAID storage, striped networks

Compressed Internet streams of video and audio are the unit of abstraction

Software combines streams into a single logical device

# Building a Wall: Display Architecture

Tiled set of screens instead of 1 large screen:

- Increased resolution maintaining commodity pricing (pixels/\$)
- Flexibility in sizing using different screen sizes and number of screens

Challenge:

- Introduces seam artifacts (bezels ... more later )

# Building a Wall: Camera Architecture

## Tiled set of adjustable cameras

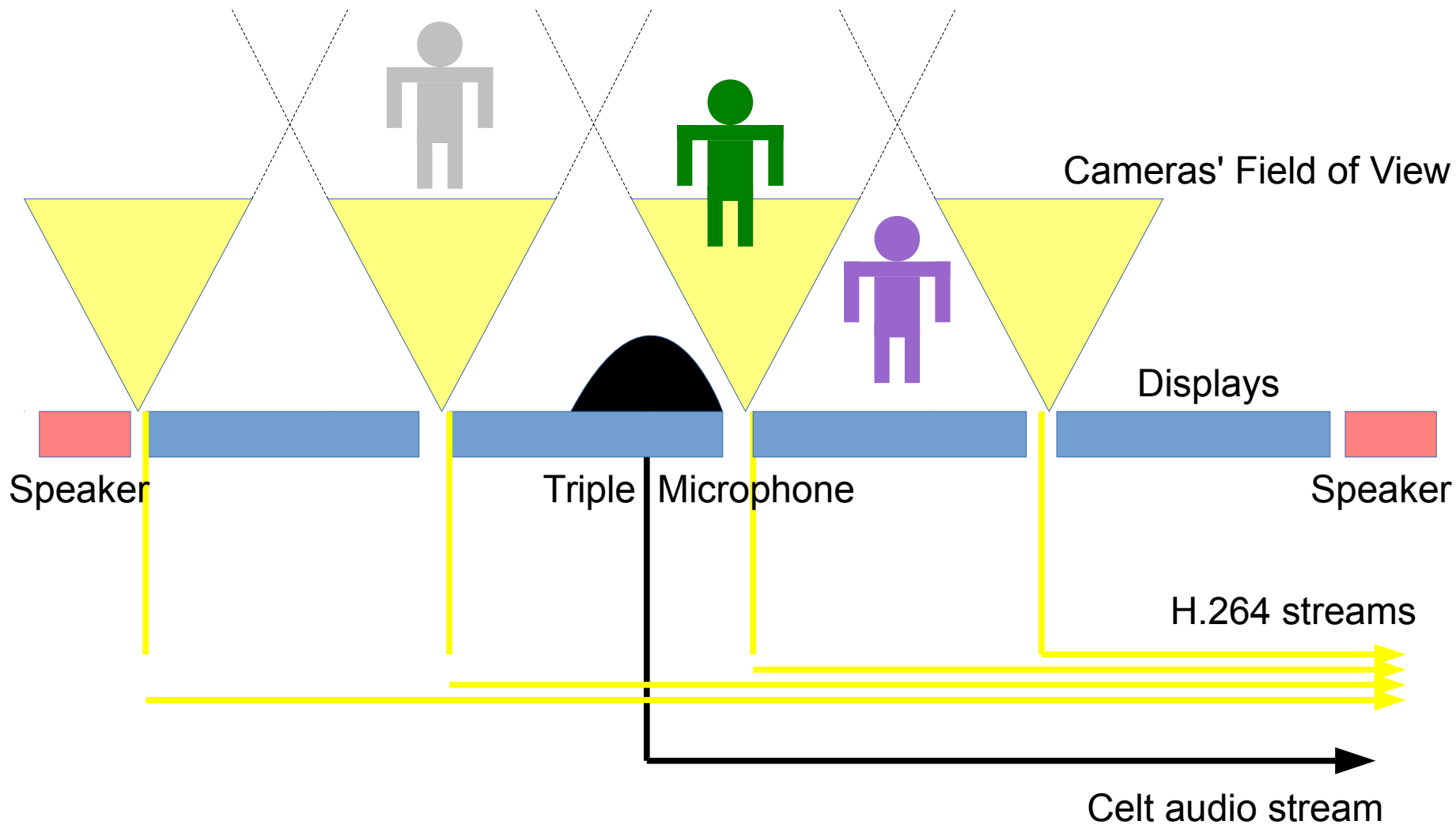
- Increased resolution with commodity pricing (pixels/\$)
- Allows multiple viewpoints for realistic perspectives
- Camera adjustment enables many room layouts.

## Challenges:

- Holes in view
- Overlaps in view
- Sweet spot is 5'-15' away



# Videowall Architecture



# Logical Object Discretization for Tiled Displays



# Additional Technical Challenges

## Network Bandwidth

- H.264 hardware encoders @ 1080p → 3.4 Mbps/stream
- Sensitive to loss → Use TCP

## Latency for Interactivity

- Challenge: keep one-way latency < ½ second for all streams
- H.264 encoder
  - Frame rate
  - Buffer sizes
- Audio processing
  - What layer to put echo cancellation?
  - Reduced a lot of processing to improve latency.

# Outline

Introduction

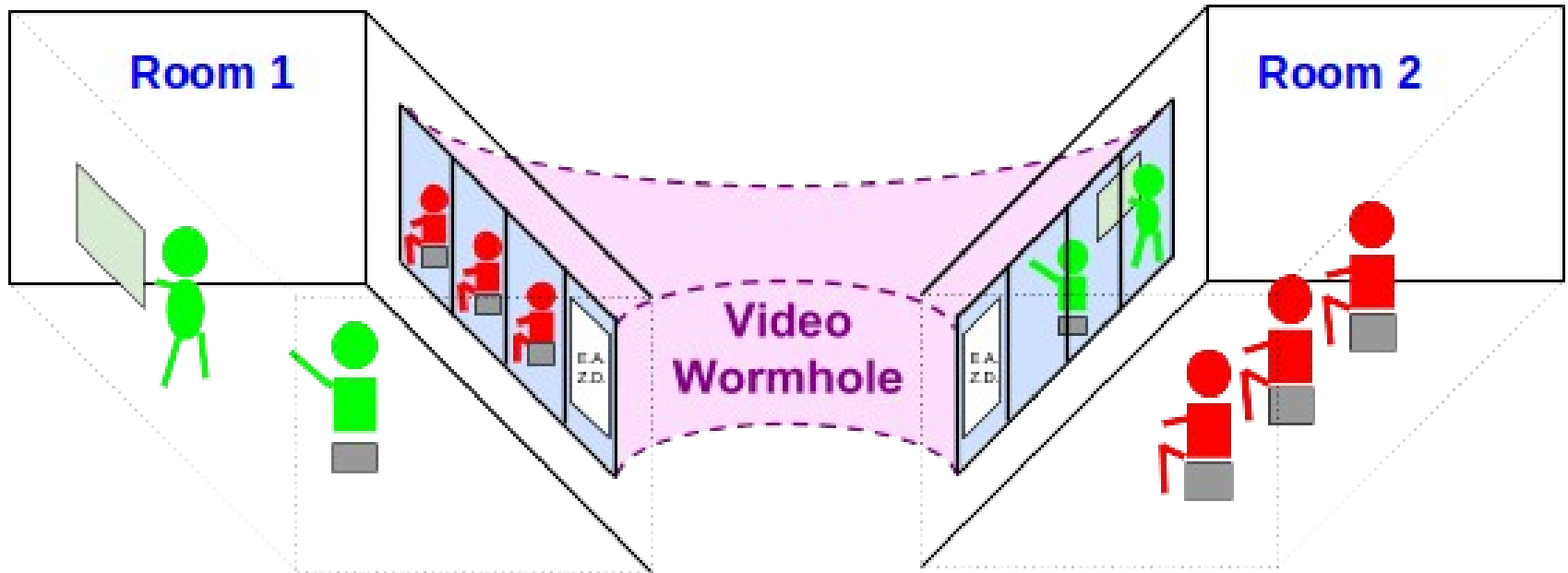
Opportunity

Building video walls

**Experiences and use cases**

**Future work and conclusions**

# Using Videowalls as Wormholes for workgroups and seminars



# Experiences with a Chinese lecture



- Small: 4 and 3, students, 1 instructor
- use of white board OK
  - Group results worked well

# Experiences with Colloquia



Added a camera  
focused on the  
speaker's slides

Display on a local  
projector

Can view the active  
participants

# Existing Deployments

Aidekman Seminar Room



Psychology Room 101  
Piscataway



Dana Library Newark



Language Laboratory  
New Brunswick





## Short term next steps

2 language classes between New Brunswick and Newark

- Portuguese for Business
- Brazilian Literature
- Instructors in Newark, students in Newark and New Brunswick

Plan to connect Hickman Hall on Douglass campus to Marymount  
Manhattan College

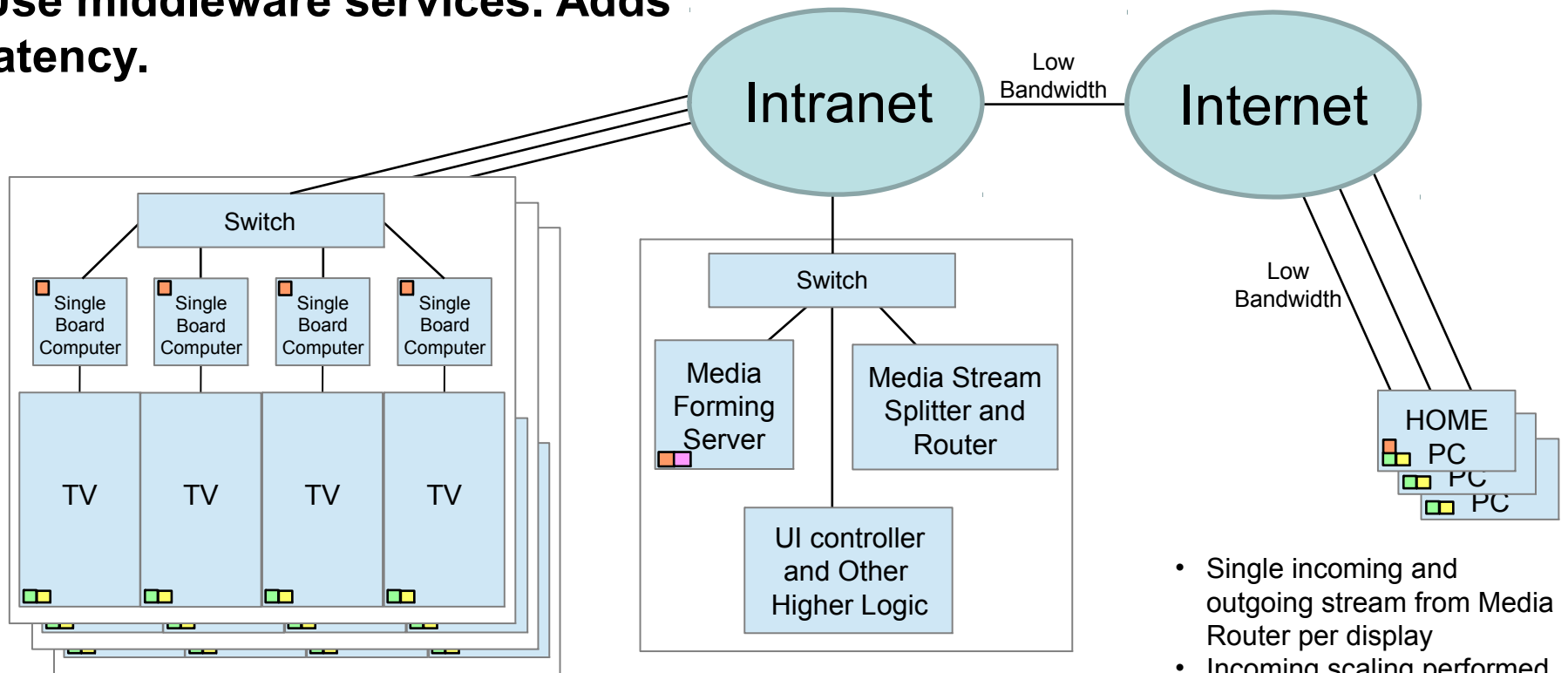
- Enable Masters in Political Science with Concentration in United Nations and Global Policy Studies
- Instructors and students in Manhattan and New Brunswick

## Future work: Tiled classroom



# Future architecture for remote users

**Use middleware services. Adds latency.**



- Single incoming and outgoing stream from Media Router per display.
- Incoming rotation and scaling performed.

- Incoming streams from all sources split and redistributed.
- Streams combined constructed
- Multiple outgoing scaling/quality performed.

- Single incoming and outgoing stream from Media Router per display
- Incoming scaling performed.

# Open Questions

## Video encoding

- Perform basic video operations while maintaining computational efficiency in real time?
  - E.g., Crop, scale, overlay, merge

## Audio:

- Real time surround sound?

## Usage: include remote users with small screens?

- Connectivity with other clients (e.g. Skype)
- How to present videowall at small scales?

## Working with seams

- Seamless displays are not necessary if logically discretized. APIs to support?

## Does network quality reach continental and international scales?

# Conclusions

Videowalls enable natural group interaction

- Goes beyond Skype, Facetime, Hangout, Cisco C90

Titled displays and distributed processing/network architecture

Using embedded SoCs key to reducing cost, power, and heat

More software development and experimentation are needed to enable remote users, better audio (e.g. music lesson), and multi-way walls.

More information

<http://videowall.rutgers.edu>



# Backup slides