



Dolby Laboratories: Advanced Technology Group Info Session

Agenda

Intro to Dolby

Dolby Sound Technologies

Dolby Image Technologies

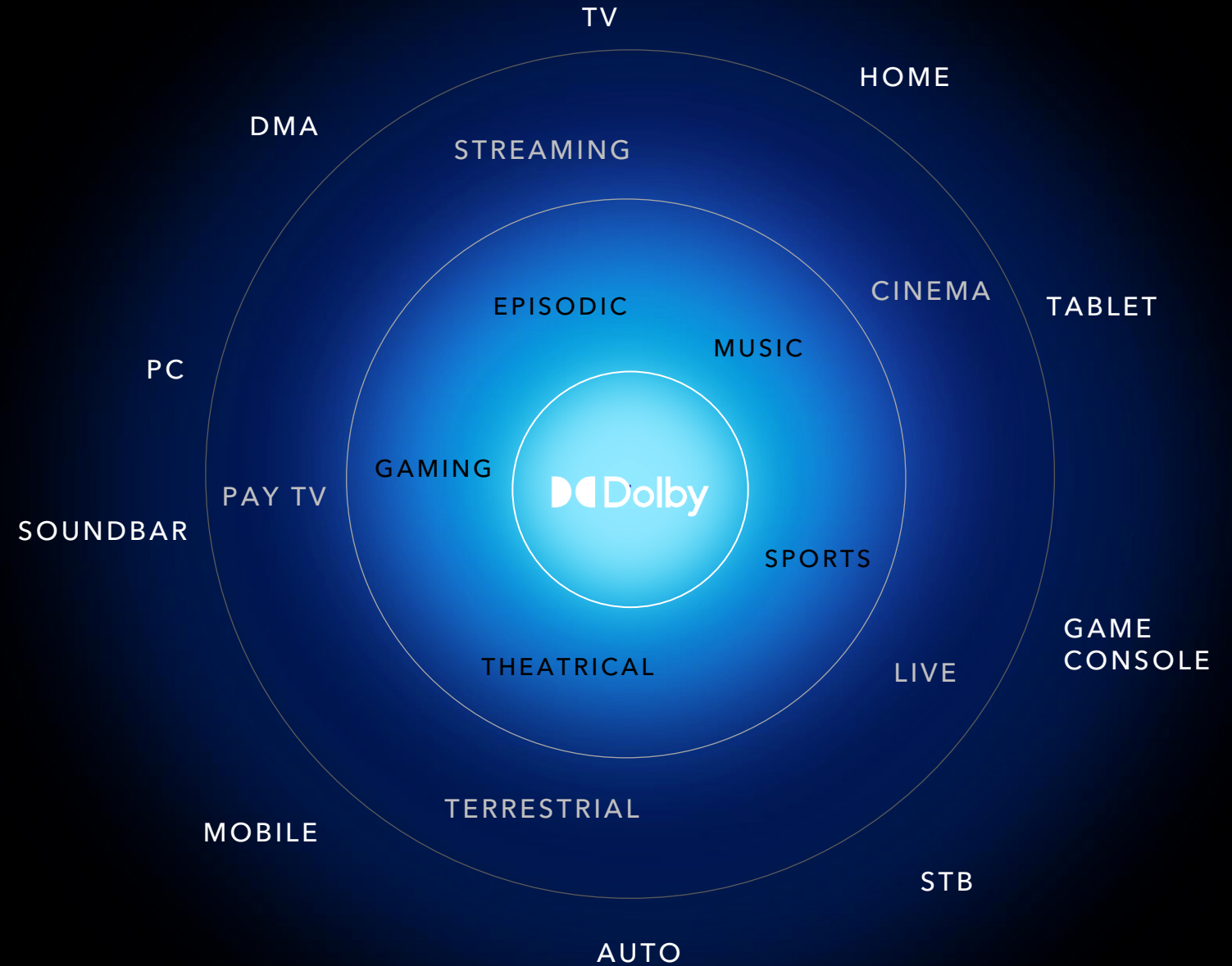
Dolby Network Coding Technologies

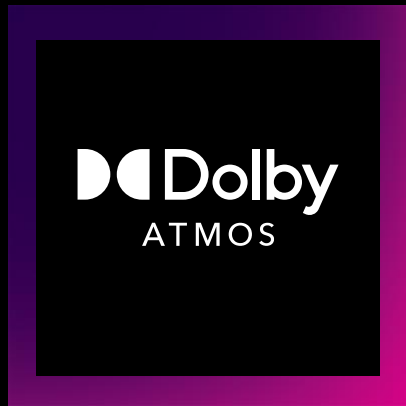


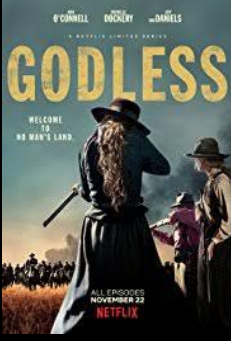
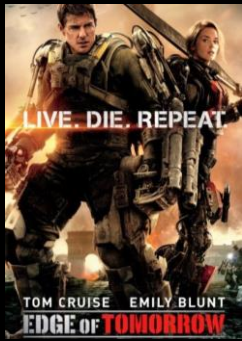
30+ CITIES
20+ COUNTRIES
2300+ PEOPLE

-  DOLBY OFFICES
-  RESEARCH & ENGINEERING

Enabling the Entertainment Ecosystem







Agenda

Intro to Dolby

Dolby Sound Technologies

Dolby Image Technologies

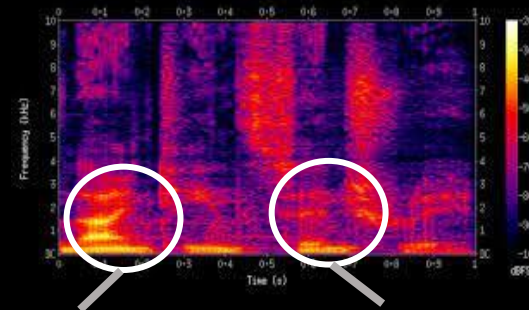
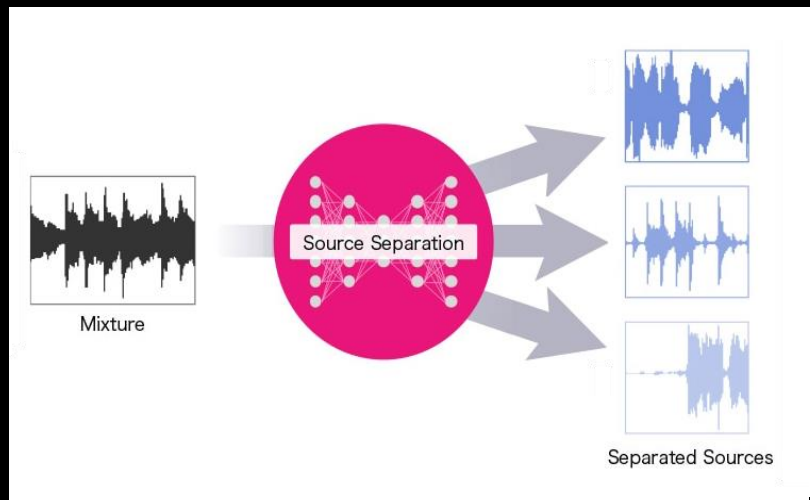
Dolby Network Coding Technologies

Sound Areas of Interest

- Deep Learning for audio applications
 - Source separation
 - Classification
 - Generative audio
- Multi-modal analytics (audio/video/etc.)
- Audio capture
- Audio coding
- Audio processing
- Data analytics
- Audio rendering (headphones, speakers)
- Game engines
- Virtual Reality
- Augmented Reality
- Immersive experiences
- Human perception
- Objective quality metrics

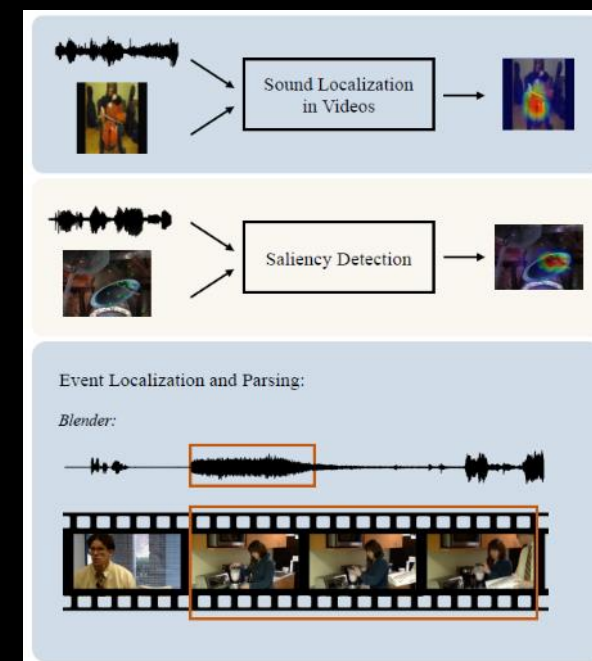
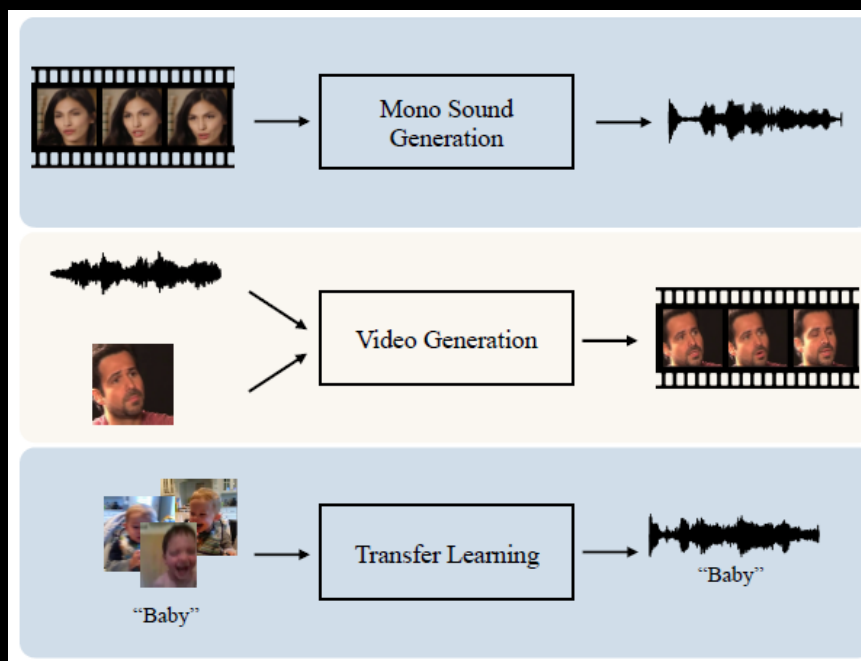
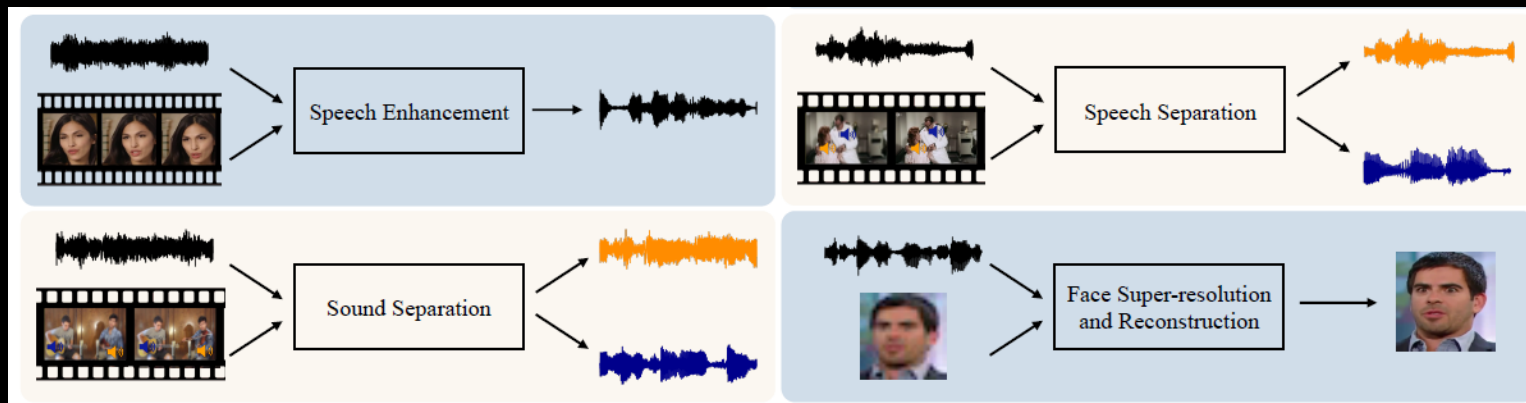
DEEP LEARNING FOR AUDIO APPLICATIONS

- Source Separation
- Classification
- Generative Audio



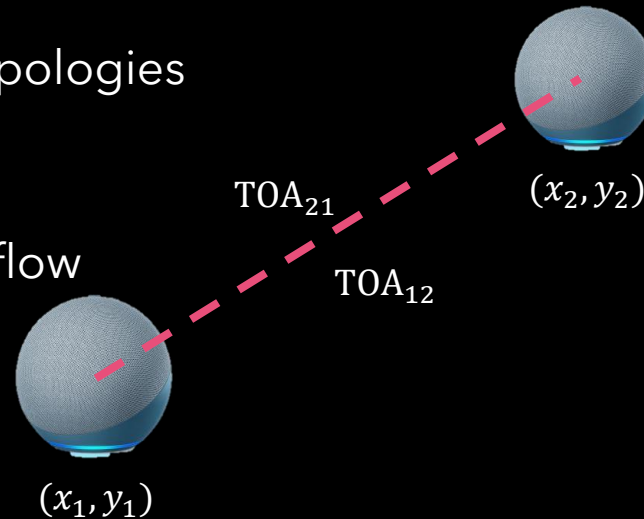
MULTIMODAL ANALYTICS

- Multi-Modality
 - Text/Audio/Video
 - Explore correlation
- Analysis
- Representation
- Generation
- Processing

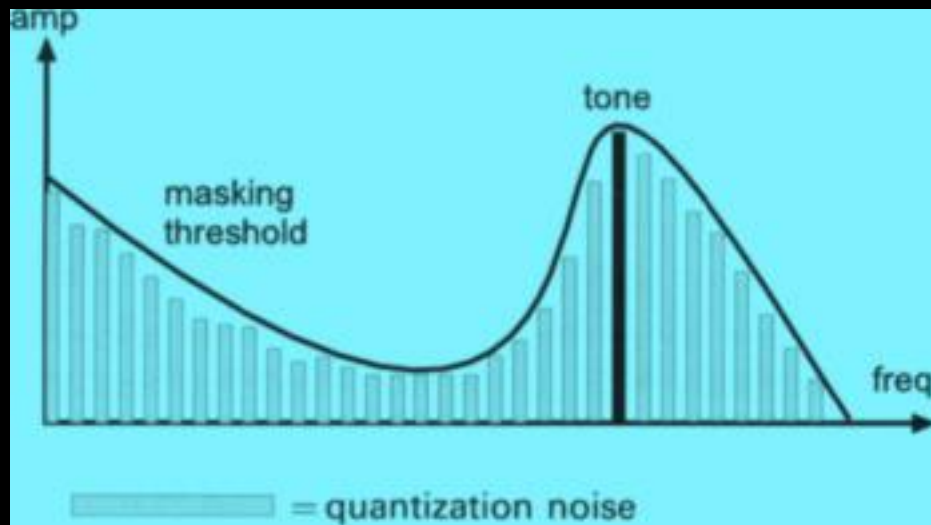
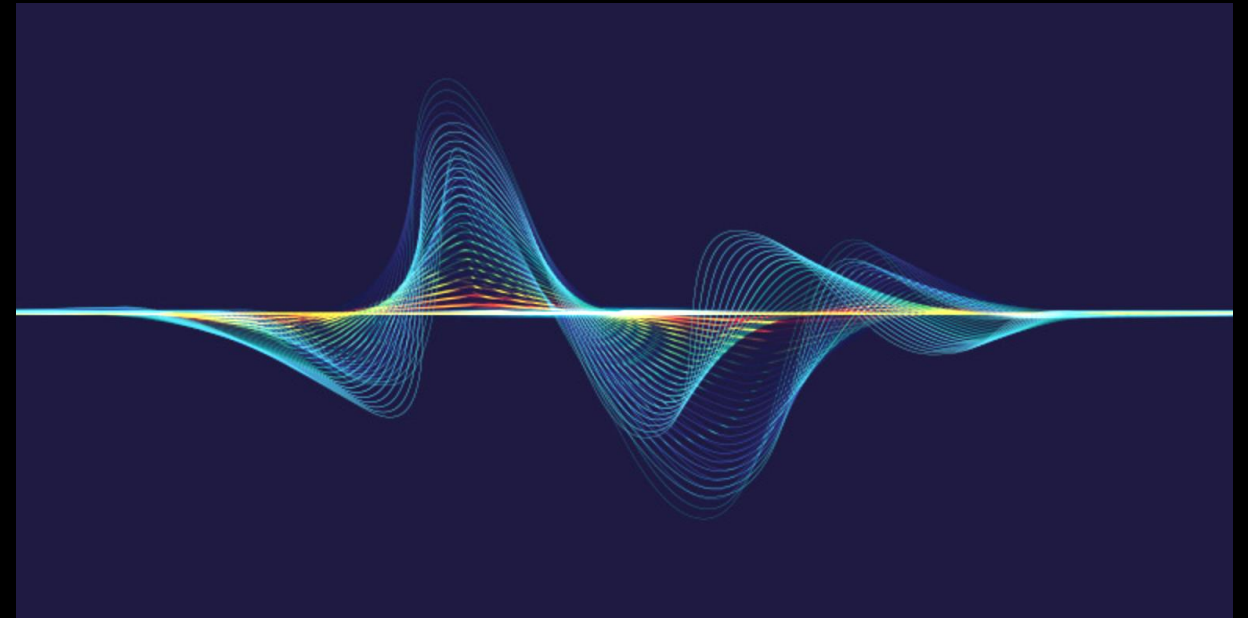
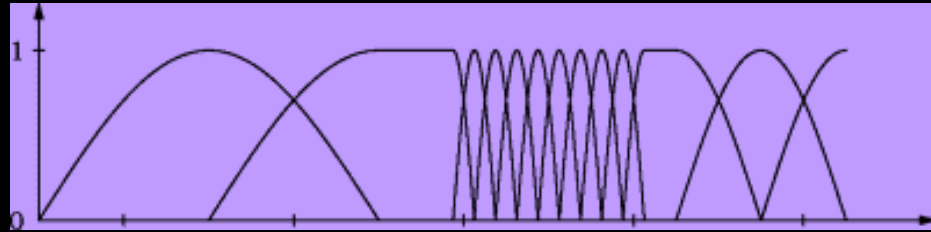


AUDIO CAPTURE

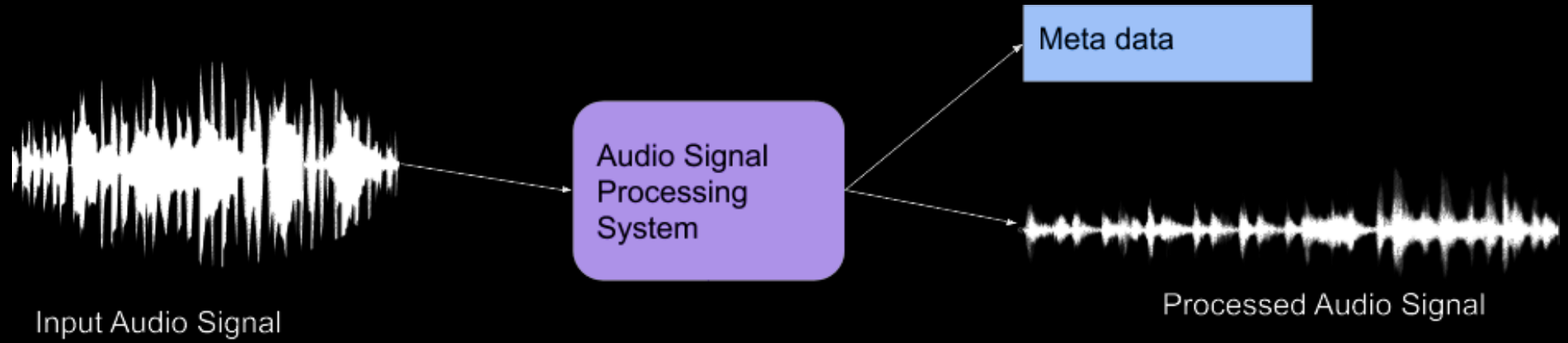
- Orchestrated capture
 - Distributed processing
 - Geometric inference
 - Room acoustics
- Spatial audio capture
 - Novel microphone array topologies
 - Higher Order Ambisonics
 - Dolby Atmos content workflow



AUDIO CODING



AUDIO PROCESSING



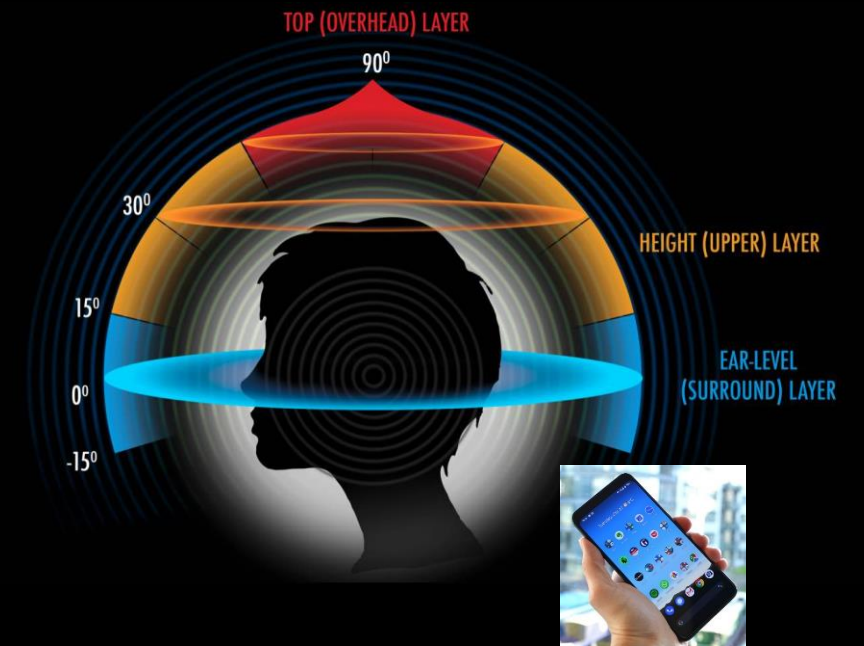
DATA ANALYTICS

- Understanding algorithm performance
- Measuring consumer engagement
- Improving performance and engagement



AUDIO RENDERING

- Speakers
- Smart speakers
- Headphones



GAME ENGINES

- Immersive Gaming
- Immersive audio for AR/VR/XR



IMMERSIVE EXPERIENCES

- Next Generation Immersive Experiences
- Entertainment
- Virtual Acoustics



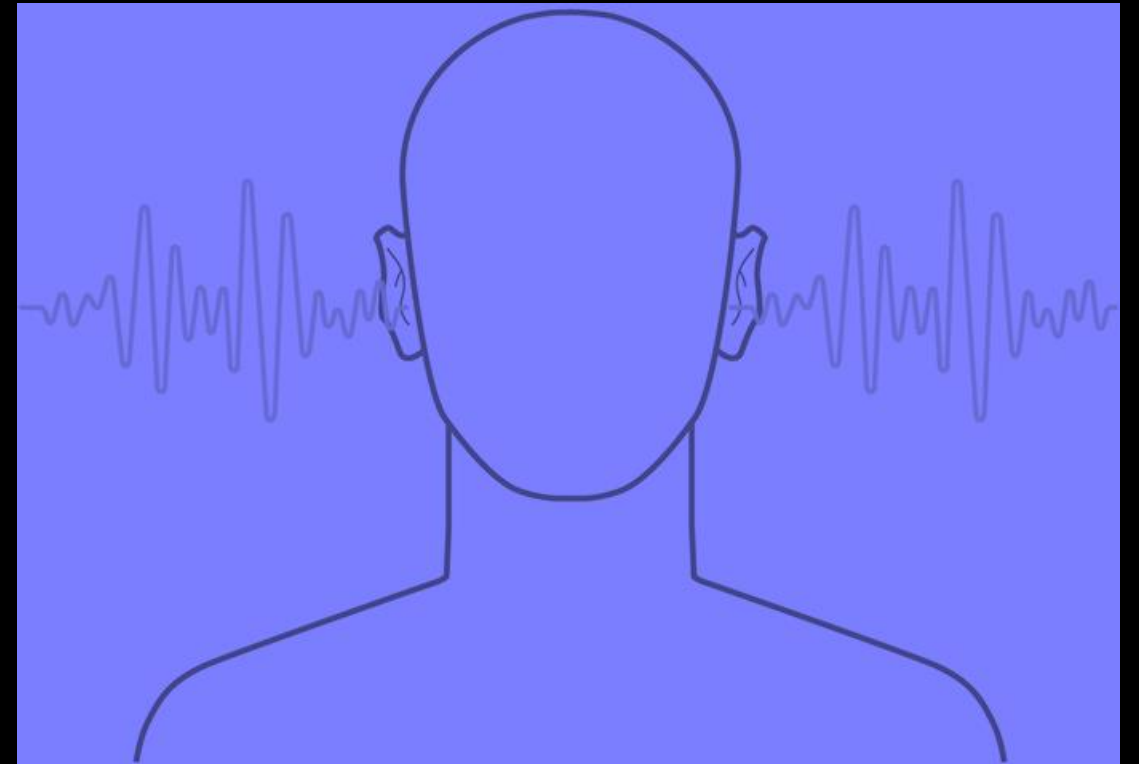
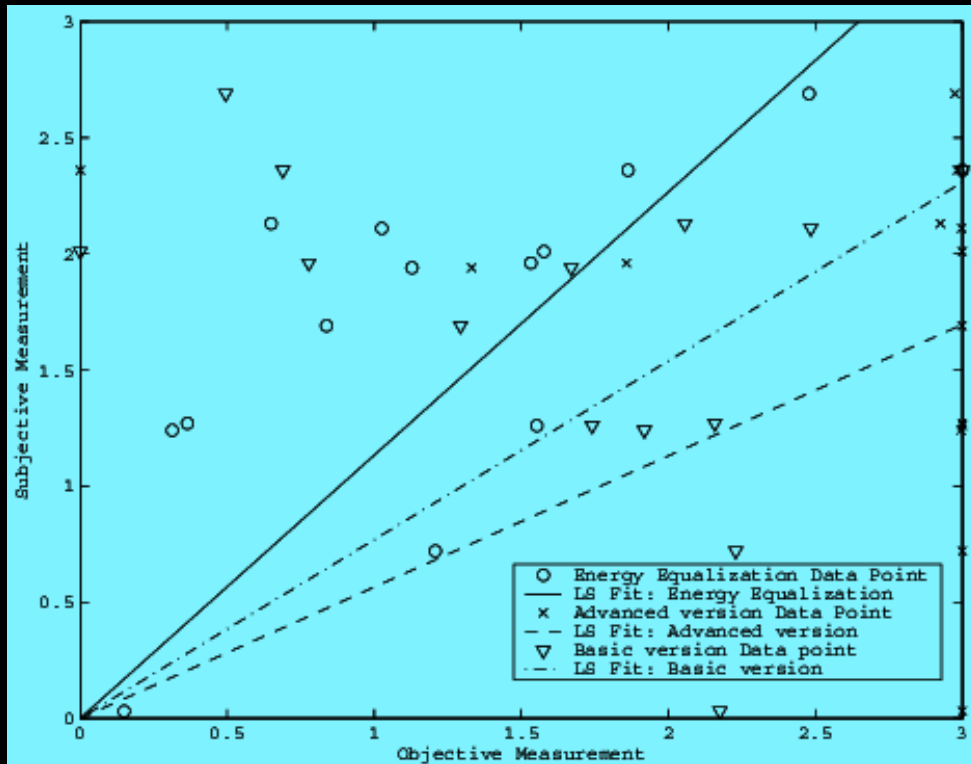
HUMAN PERCEPTION

- Psychoacoustics
- Cognition



OBJECTIVE QUALITY METRICS

- Machine-based Audio Quality Assessment
- Faster than Subjective Testing



Agenda

Intro to Dolby

Dolby Sound Technologies

Dolby Image Technologies

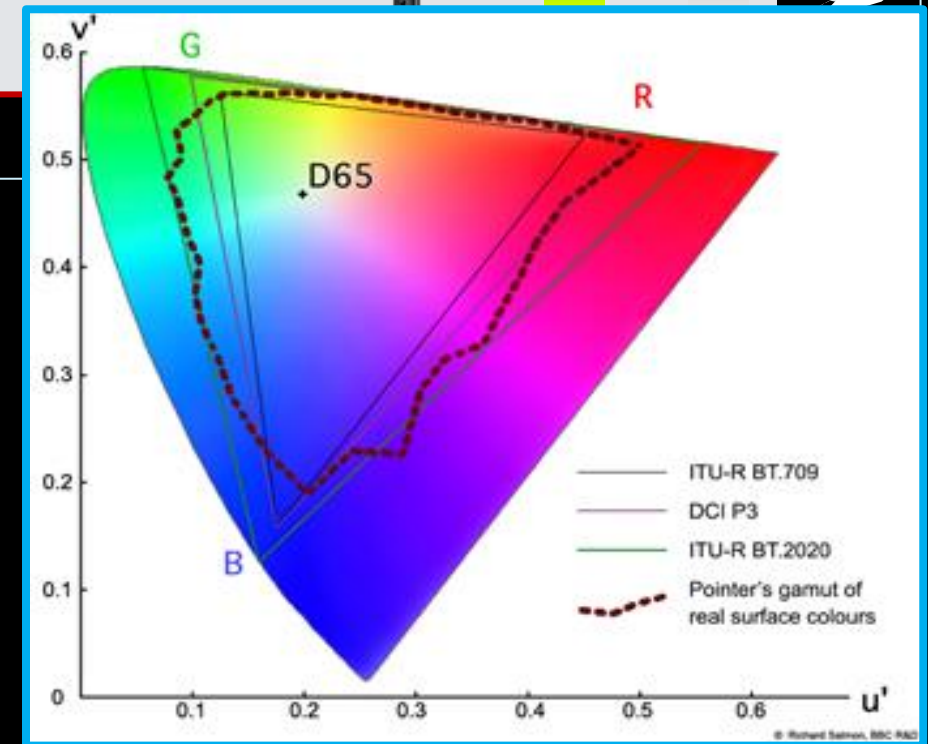
Dolby Network Coding Technologies

SDR => Dolby Vision: High Dynamic Range (HDR) & Wide Color (WCG)



Standard Dynamic Range (SDR) =
Dynamic Range of 0-100 nits & Rec-709 Color Gamut

Dolby Vision is an end-to-end ecosystem: from content creation, to distribution, to consumption =
Dynamic Range of 0-10000 nits & Rec-2020 Color Gamut





MORE

DYNAMIC RANGE



Dolby Vision Partnership Momentum

15+

TOP TV BRANDS

with Dolby Vision, available at all price points

15+

GLOBAL CONSUMER BRANDS ASIDE FROM TV

supporting Dolby Vision playback across device types

10+

STREAMING SERVICES

delivering Dolby Vision content

16000+

DOLBY VISION TITLES

released for the home

Areas of Interest for Imaging

Dolby Vision/HDR Capture

Higher-Order Image Capture and Processing

Novel Capture Systems and Processing

Deep Learning based Image/Video Processing

Image/Video Restoration

HDR Still Image Compression and Processing

Human Machine Interface

Volumetric Immersive Experiences (AR/VR)

Deep learning Video Compression

3D Scene Representation & Processing

Multimodal Representation and Processing

Vision and Psychophysics

Human Perception

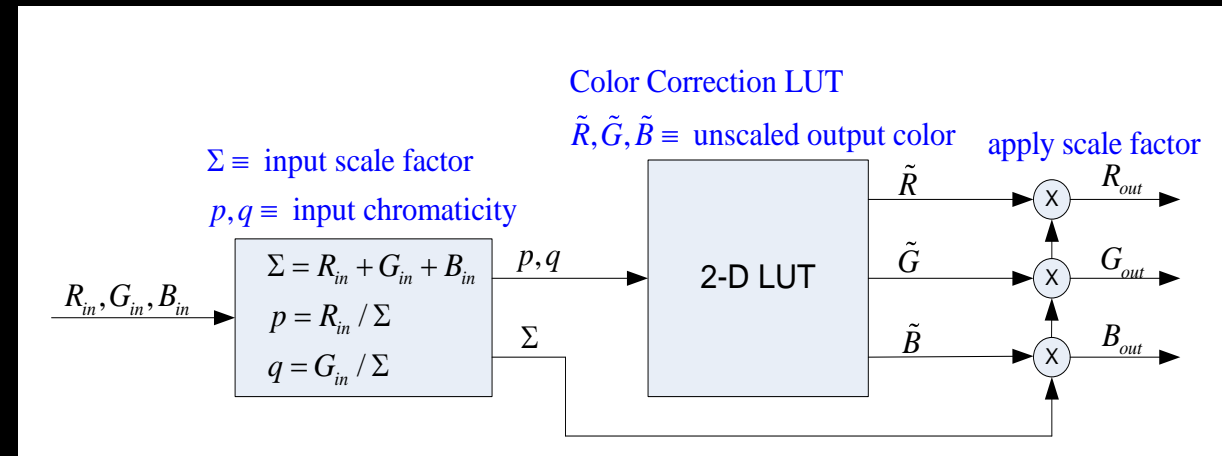
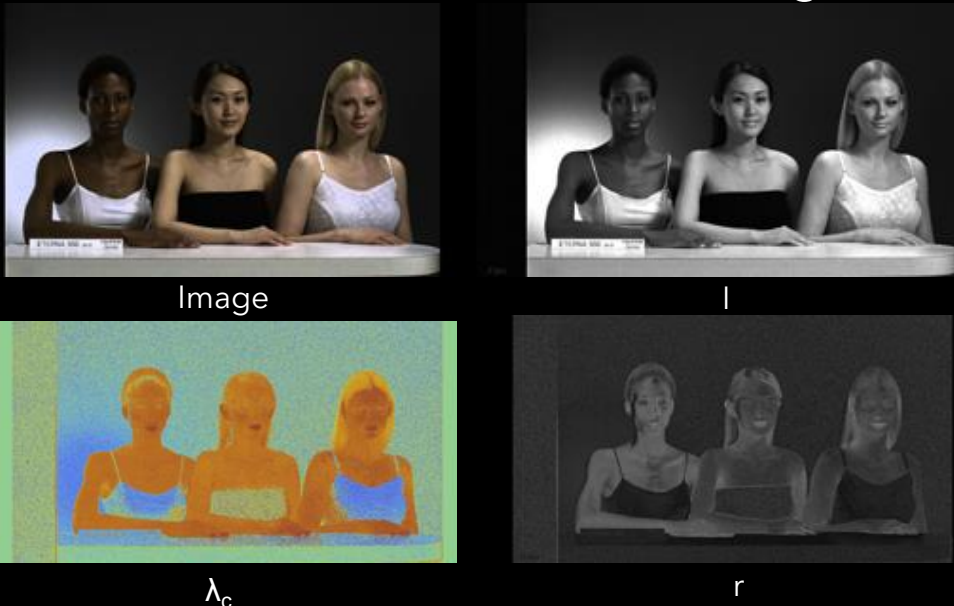
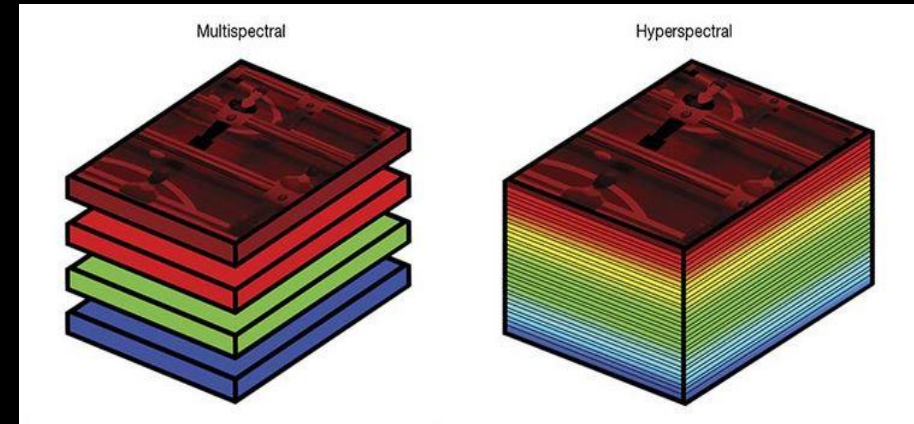
Video Quality Metrics

AR/VR Displays/Imaging Hardware

Personalization/Privacy/etc

Higher Order Image Capture + Processing

- Multi-spectral and hyper-spectral capture, processing
- Novel image signal representations
- Improved accuracy color transforms
- New 3A architectures and algorithms



Novel Capture Systems + Processing

- Under-display cameras
- Event cameras
- New sensor architectures (dynamic range, frame rate)



Dot-Drop solution



Under-display Camera solution

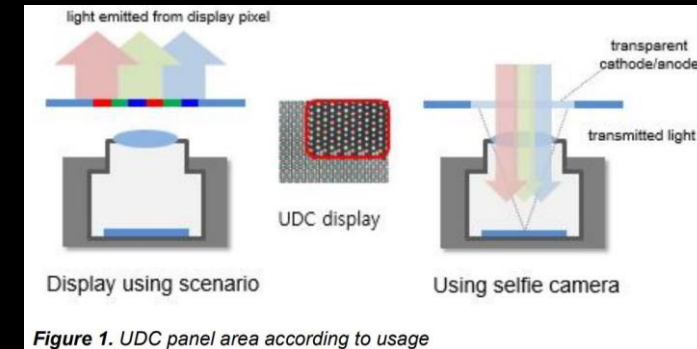
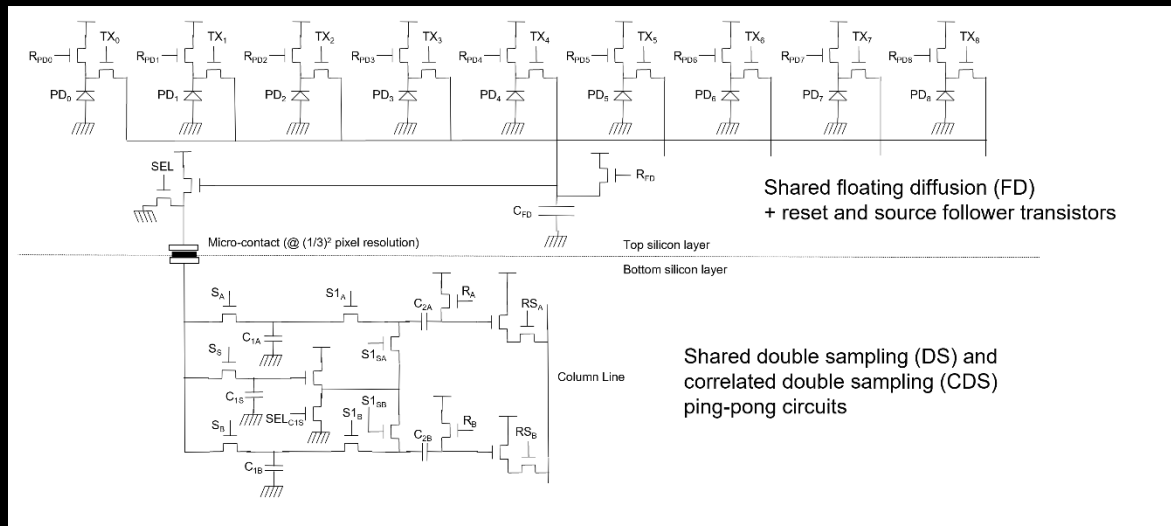


Figure 1. UDC panel area according to usage

Lee, et al, *Proc. IS&T Int'l. Symp. on Electronic Imaging: Imaging Sensors and Systems*, 2021, pp 68-1 - 68-5



IEEE Spectrum, 20 Feb 2020

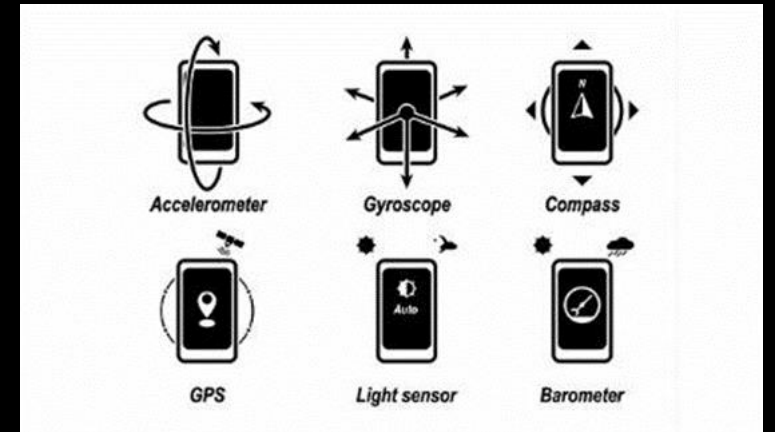
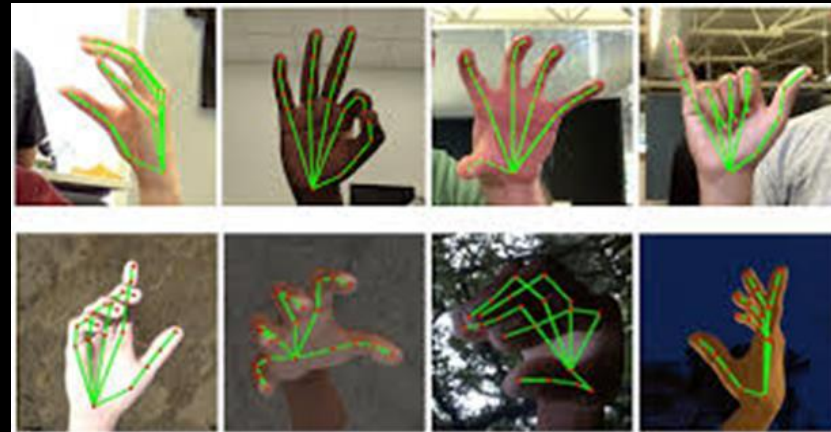
Deep Learning Video Processing

- Video Restoration and Video Enhancement
- Photo/Video Immersive Experience



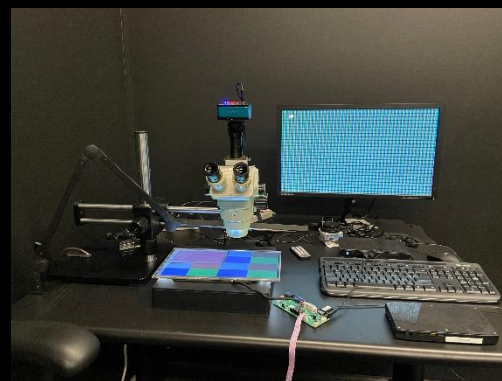
Human Machine Interface

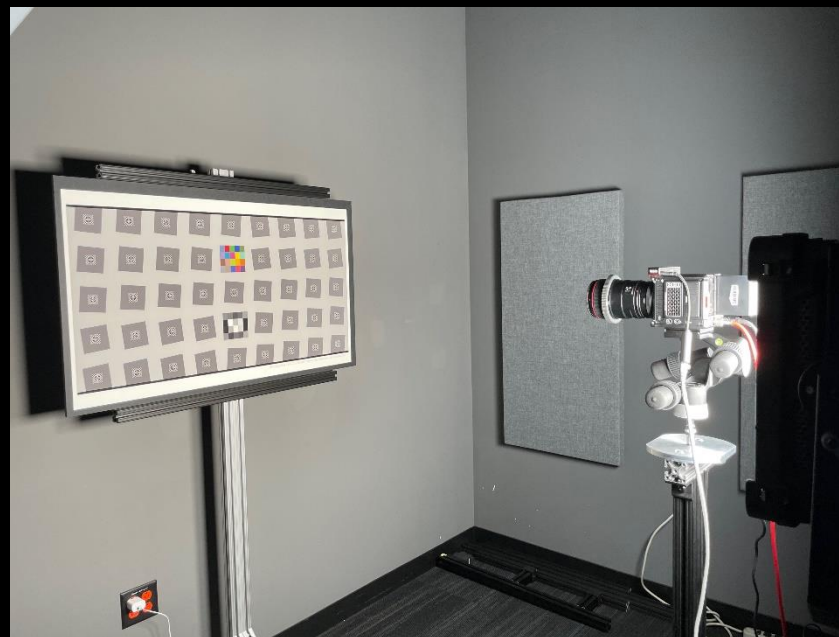
- Enable interactivity and immersion
- Computer vision/sound understanding
- Camera, microphone, and sensor



Volumetric Immersive eXperiences

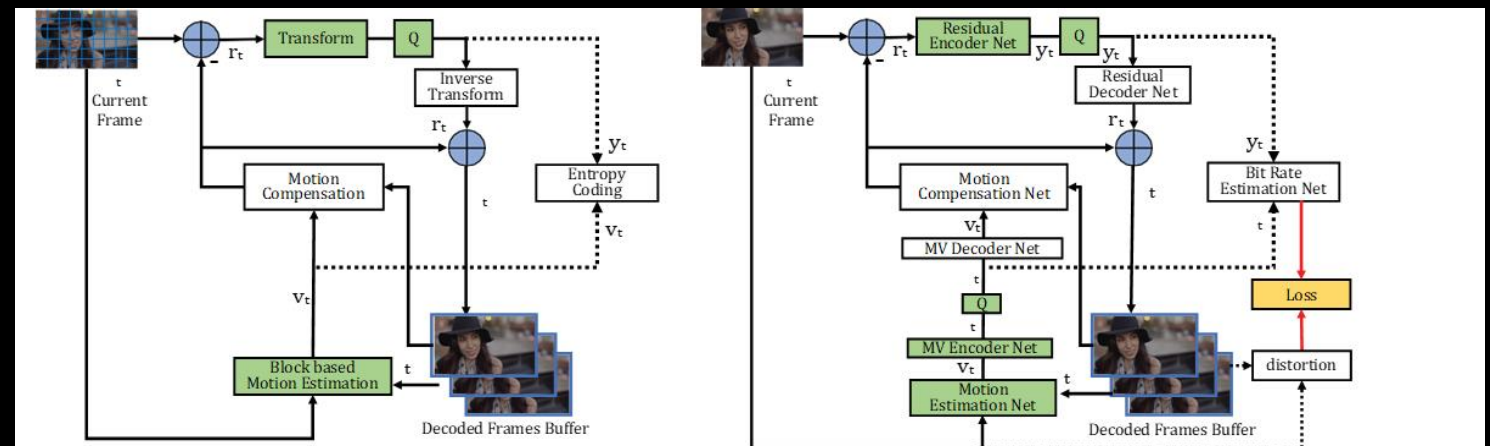
- Volumetric Capture
- Novel postproduction techniques
- Scene analysis
- Real time high frame rate novel view synthesis
- Volumetric codecs
- VR and AR HMD research
- Novel camera and display panel research





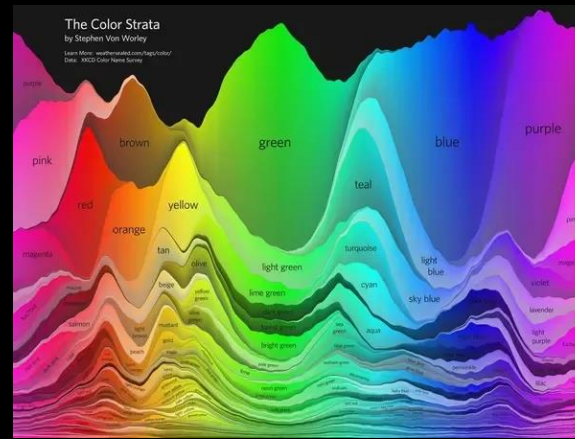
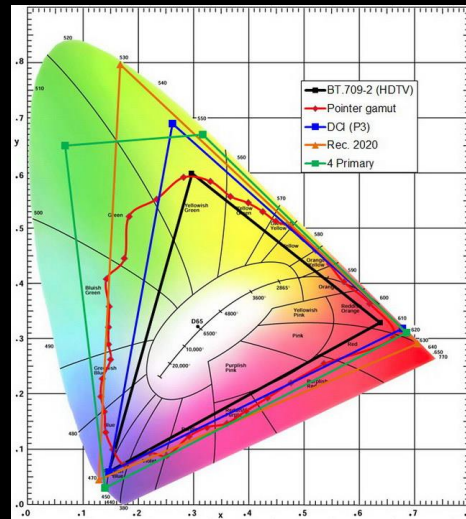
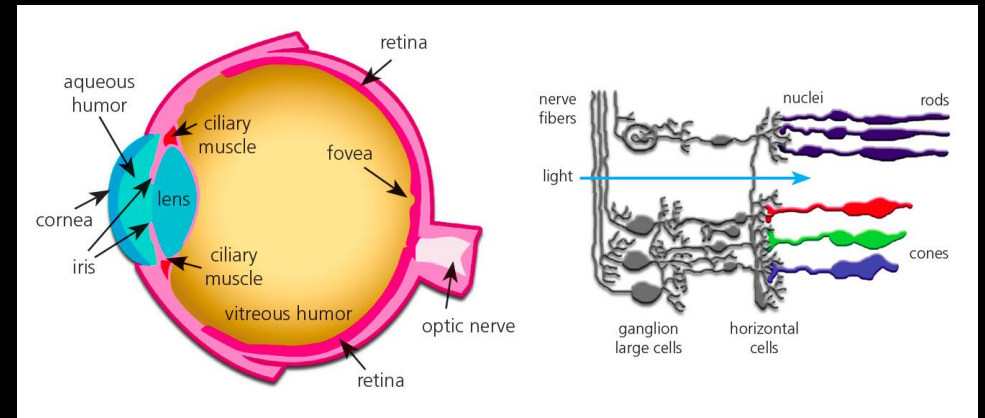
Deep Learning Video Compression

- Hybrid Approach
- End-to-end Approach
- 2D/Stereo/360/Volumetric Video



Vision and Psychophysics

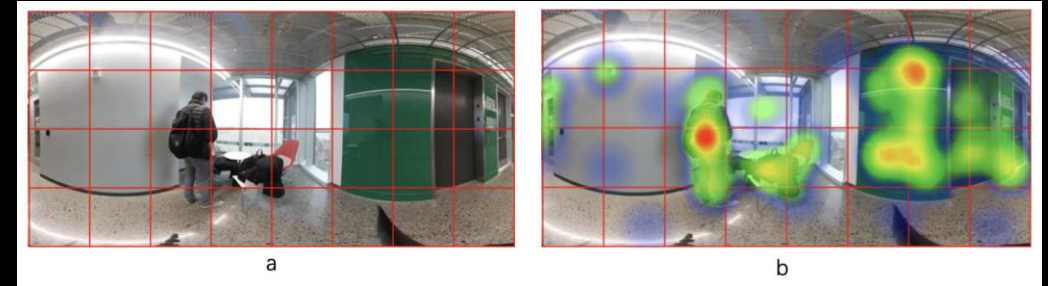
- Viewer comfort and adaptation
- Multi-spectral display
- Color and frequency perception



Royal Museum, Greenwich

Human Perception

- Deep Learning based perception modeling
- Complete "experience" modeling
- Multi-illuminant adaptation



Royal Museum, Greenwich

Agenda

Intro to Dolby

Dolby Sound Technologies

Dolby Image Technologies

Dolby Network Coding Technologies

Areas of Interest for Networking & Cloud

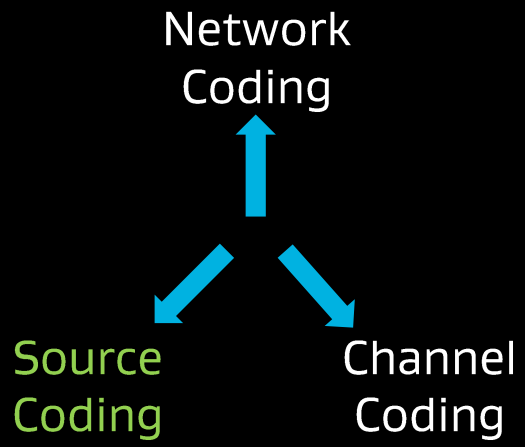
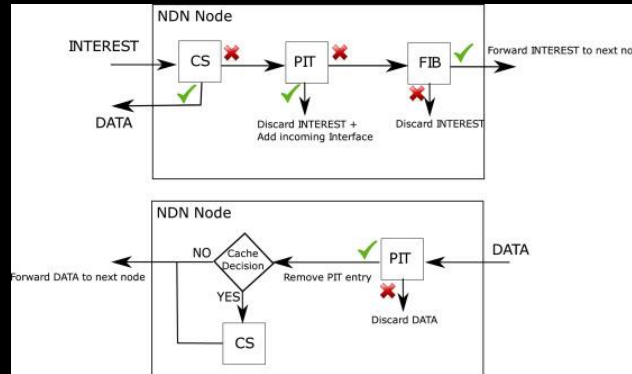
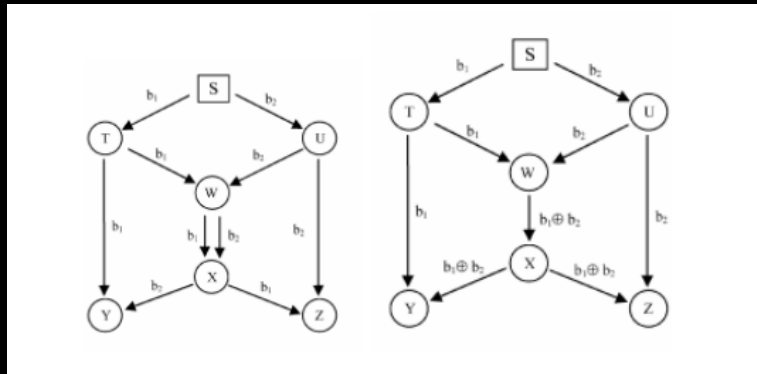
Application Areas

- Streaming Media
- Networking Protocols
- Software-Defined Networks & Virtualization
- Data-driven Media Experience Management
- Distributed Compute & Storage

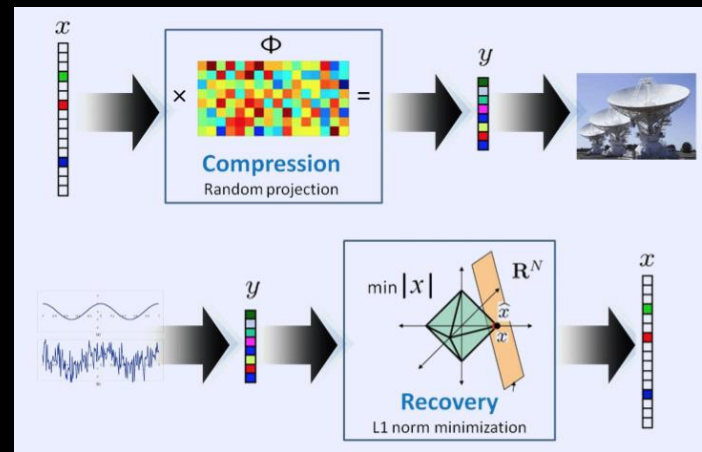
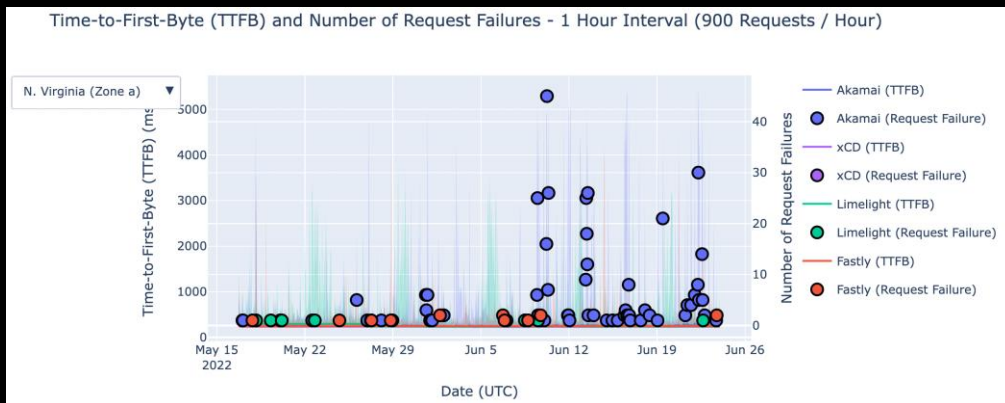
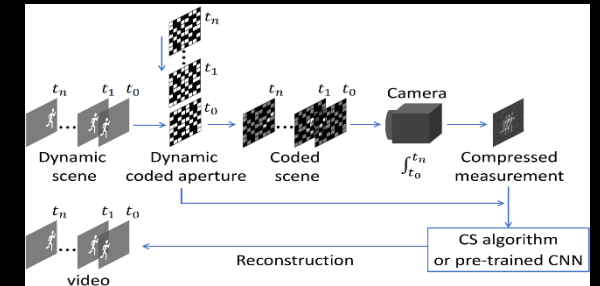
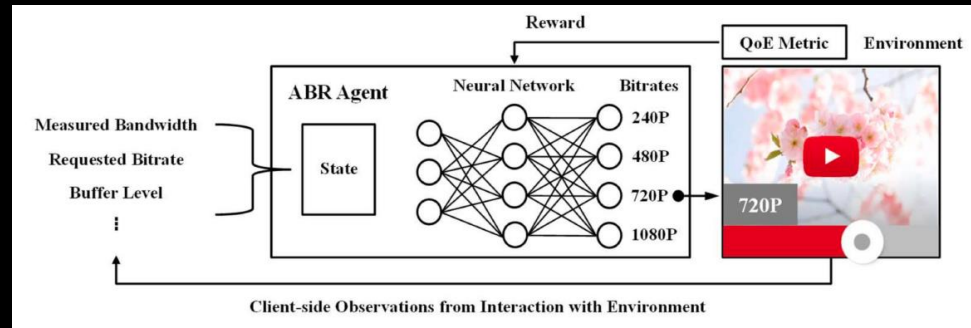
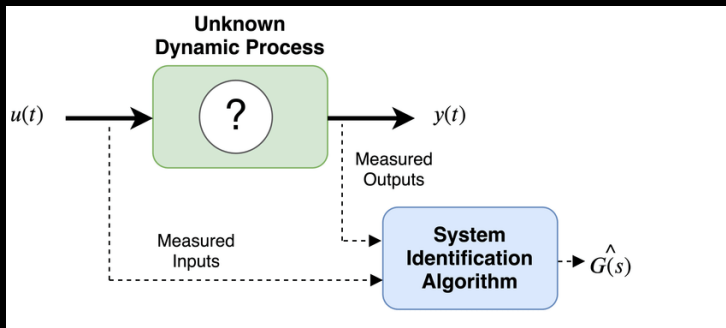
Research Areas

- Network and Channel Coding
- Advanced Networking Protocols / Content-centric Paradigms
- Decentralized / Distributed Systems and Compute
- Dynamic System Identification & Control (via DNN)
- Sparse Modeling / Sensing
- E2E Insight / Performance Measurement

Info Theory & Coding, Protocols & Paradigms



Dynamic System Identification/Control, Sparse Sampling



SPARSE MODELING

Given the observed value y , the purpose is to find the factor x from which the value y was obtained.

$$y = f(x)$$

(Inverse problem)

Focus on finding out **WHY** the value y was obtained



Q&A