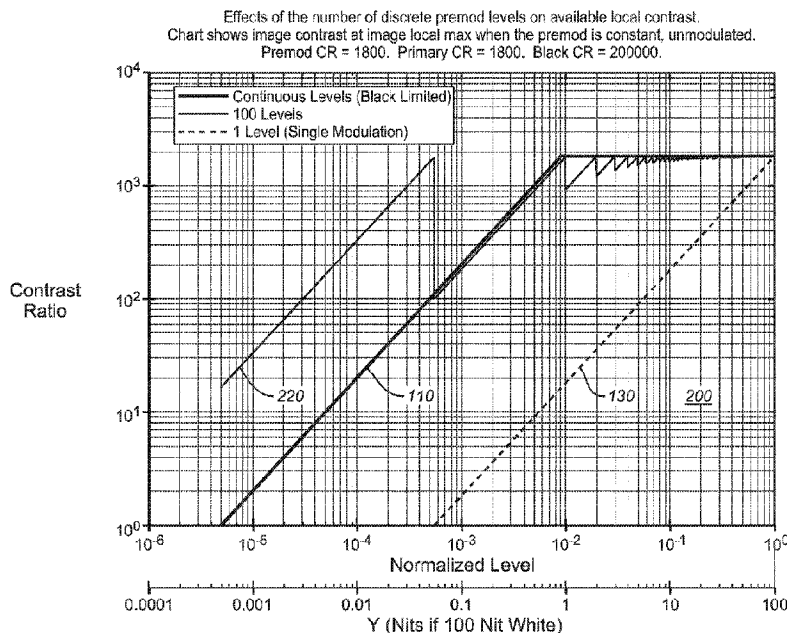




(22) Date de dépôt/Filing Date: 2014/04/14
(41) Mise à la disp. pub./Open to Public Insp.: 2014/11/13
(45) Date de délivrance/Issue Date: 2024/02/20
(62) Demande originale/Original Application: 3 002 343
(30) Priorités/Priorities: 2013/05/07 (US61/820683);
2013/05/07 (US61/820680)

(51) Cl.Int./Int.Cl. *G09F 9/30* (2006.01),
G09G 3/20 (2006.01), *H04N 5/74* (2006.01)
(72) Inventeurs/Inventors:
RICHARDS, MARTIN J., US;
SHIELDS, JEROME, US
(73) Propriétaire/Owner:
DOLBY LABORATORIES LICENSING CORPORATION,
US
(74) Agent: OYEN WIGGS GREEN & MUTALA LLP

(54) Titre : IMAGERIE EN DEMI-TEINTES MULTIPLES ET PROJECTION A MODULATION DOUBLE/PROJECTION
LASER A MODULATION DOUBLE
(54) Title: MULTI-HALF-TONE IMAGING AND DUAL MODULATION PROJECTION/DUAL MODULATION LASER
PROJECTION



(57) **Abrégé/Abstract:**

Smaller halftone tiles are implemented on a first modulator of a dual modulation projection system. This techniques uses multiple halftones per frame in the pre-modulator synchronized with a modified bit sequence in the primary modulator to effectively increase the nurnber of levels provided by a given tile size in the halftone modulator. It addresses the issue of reduced contrast ratio at low light levels for small tile sizes and allows the use of smaller PSFs which reduce halo artifacts in the projected image and may be utilized in 3D projecting and viewing.



(51) International Patent Classification:

G09G 3/30 (2006.01) G03B 21/14 (2006.01)
G02F 1/1333 (2006.01)

(21) International Application Number:

PCT/US2014/034010

(22) International Filing Date:

14 April 2014 (14.04.2014)

(25) Filing Language:

English

(26) Publication Language:

English

(30) Priority Data:

61/820,680 7 May 2013 (07.05.2013) US
61/820,683 7 May 2013 (07.05.2013) US

(71) Applicant: **DOLBY LABORATORIES LICENSING CORPORATION** [US/US]; 100 Potrero Avenue, San Francisco, California 94103 (US).

(72) Inventors: **RICHARDS, Martin J.**; c/o Dolby Laboratories, Inc., 100 Potrero Avenue, San Francisco, California 94103-4918 (US). **SHIELDS, Jerome**; c/o Dolby Laboratories, Inc., 100 Potrero Avenue, San Francisco, California 94103-4918 (US).

(74) Agents: **DOLBY LABORATORIES, INC.** et al.; Intellectual Property Group, 100 Potrero Avenue, San Francisco, California 94103 (US).

(81) Designated States (unless otherwise indicated, for every kind of national protection available): AE, AG, AL, AM, AO, AT, AU, AZ, BA, BB, BG, BH, BN, BR, BW, BY, BZ, CA, CH, CL, CN, CO, CR, CU, CZ, DE, DK, DM, DO, DZ, EC, EE, EG, ES, FI, GB, GD, GE, GH, GM, GT, HN, HR, HU, ID, IL, IN, IR, IS, JP, KE, KG, KN, KP, KR, KZ, LA, LC, LK, LR, LS, LT, LU, LY, MA, MD, ME, MG, MK, MN, MW, MX, MY, MZ, NA, NG, NI, NO, NZ, OM, PA, PE, PG, PH, PL, PT, QA, RO, RS, RU, RW, SA, SC, SD, SE, SG, SK, SL, SM, ST, SV, SY, TH, TJ, TM, TN, TR, TT, TZ, UA, UG, US, UZ, VC, VN, ZA, ZM, ZW.

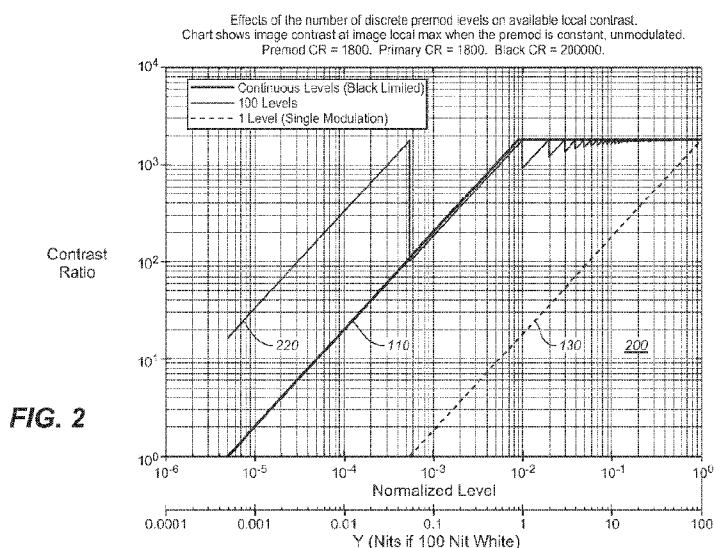
(84) Designated States (unless otherwise indicated, for every kind of regional protection available): ARIPO (BW, GH, GM, KE, LR, LS, MW, MZ, NA, RW, SD, SL, SZ, TZ, UG, ZM, ZW), Eurasian (AM, AZ, BY, KG, KZ, RU, TJ, TM), European (AL, AT, BE, BG, CH, CY, CZ, DE, DK, EE, ES, FI, FR, GB, GR, HR, HU, IE, IS, IT, LT, LU, LV, MC, MK, MT, NL, NO, PL, PT, RO, RS, SE, SI, SK, SM, TR), OAPI (BF, BJ, CF, CG, CI, CM, GA, GN, GQ, GW, KM, ML, MR, NE, SN, TD, TG).

Declarations under Rule 4.17:

- as to applicant's entitlement to apply for and be granted a patent (Rule 4.17(ii))
- as to the applicant's entitlement to claim the priority of the earlier application (Rule 4.17(iii))

[Continued on next page]

(54) Title: MULTI-HALF-TONE IMAGING AND DUAL MODULATION PROJECTION/DUAL MODULATION LASER PROJECTION



(57) Abstract: Smaller halftone tiles are implemented on a first modulator of a dual modulation projection system. This techniques uses multiple halftones per frame in the pre-modulator synchronized with a modified bit sequence in the primary modulator to effectively increase the number of levels provided by a given tile size in the halftone modulator. It addresses the issue of reduced contrast ratio at low light levels for small tile sizes and allows the use of smaller PSFs which reduce halo artifacts in the projected image and may be utilized in 3D projecting and viewing.

Published:

— *with international search report (Art. 21(3))*

**MULTI-HALF-TONE IMAGING AND DUAL MODULATION
PROJECTION/DUAL MODULATION LASER PROJECTION**

COPYRIGHT NOTICE

5 A portion of the disclosure of this patent
document contains material which is subject to
copyright protection. The copyright owner has no
objection to the facsimile reproduction by anyone of
the patent document or the patent disclosure, as it
appears in the Patent and Trademark Office patent
file or records, but otherwise reserves all
10 copyright rights whatsoever.

BACKGROUND OF THE INVENTION

Field of Invention

15 The present invention relates to display devices and
more particularly to dual modulation projectors (including
laser projectors) and the creation of half-tone images in a
pre-modulator of the projector.

Discussion of Background

20 Dual modulation projectors and displays include display
devices (e.g., Whitehead US7403332, and Daly US7064740) and
projectors (e.g., Sayag US7002533).

SUMMARY OF THE INVENTION

25 The present inventors have realized the need for
improved half-toning of pre-modulator images. The invention
allows the use of smaller halftone tiles on the first
modulator of a dual modulation projection system. This
techniques uses multiple halftones per frame in the pre-
30 modulator synchronized with a modified bit sequence in the
primary modulator to effectively increase the number of

levels provided by a given tile size in the halftone modulator. It addresses the issue of reduced contrast ratio at low light levels for small tile sizes and allows the use of smaller PSFs which reduce halo artifacts in the projected image. The half toning may also be utilized to improve projection of color or polarization separated 3D imagery.

Portions of both the device and method may be conveniently implemented in programming on a general purpose computer, or networked computers, and the results may be displayed on an output device connected to any of the general purpose, networked computers, or transmitted to a remote device for output or display. In addition, any components of the present invention represented in a computer program, data sequences, and/or control signals may be embodied as an electronic signal broadcast (or transmitted) at any frequency in any medium including, but not limited to, wireless broadcasts, and transmissions over copper wire(s), fiber optic cable(s), and co-ax cable(s), etc.

BRIEF DESCRIPTION OF THE DRAWINGS

A more complete appreciation of the invention and many of the attendant advantages thereof will be readily obtained as the same becomes better understood by reference to the following detailed description when considered in connection with the accompanying drawings, wherein:

Fig. 1 is an illustration of the effects of the number of discrete pre-modulation levels on local contrast;

Fig. 2 is an illustration of improved results obtained when the halftone image is distributed across 4 subframes;

Fig. 3 is an illustration of an example PSF and a corrected PSF; and

Fig. 4 is a diagram of an example bit sequence.

DESCRIPTION OF THE PREFERRED EMBODIMENTS

The current dual modulation POC EDR projector uses a single half tone image per frame on the pre-modulator. To limit halo size on small bright features and to achieve high local contrast, a small PSF is desirable. The first nonzero premod level is achieved by superimposing a field of PSFs to achieve a relative flat light field. For a given (small) PSF size, the spacing of the half-tone non-zero pixels must be smaller than the PSF, and small enough to achieve this flat field. This limits the percentage of pixels that must be non-zero to a certain level, and this determines the first nonzero average level, and the number of discrete linear pre-modulation levels. For example, a PSF that must be repeated on a 5X5 grid will require 1 of 25 pre-modulator pixels to be turned on, resulting in a minimum 1/25 non-zero level, and 25 discrete premod levels.

The image from the system described can have about 25X the contrast ratio (CR) of the primary modulator; if the original CR of the primary modulator was 1800, then the final image could have CRs of 45,000:1. This assumes that 1 of 25 pixels are always on. Since the premod DMD is capable of >1800:1 CR, with the premod pixels off, the black level could be much better than 1/45000 of peak white; however turning off all of the premod pixels can have deleterious effects. These effects are also present in the images at low light levels, even with some pixels on. For example, some image features vary with spatial frequencies beyond those that can be represented by the premod light field. For these image features, the premod light field will be constant, un-modulated. The level of the premod light field will be determined by local max of the image feature. The primary DMD must reduce the premod light field to produce all levels of the local image feature. Depending on the

first nonzero premod level, the primary DMD might not have sufficient contrast to produce the lowest levels, limiting the local contrast of that image feature enough to affect its appearance. This is especially critical around the area where the last pixels on the premod tiles are turned off. In this area the local contrast goes down to around 20. These issues could be resolved by increasing the size of the PSF and tile, but this would increase the halo size, which also can produce visible artifacts.

Figure 1 helps illustrate the issues. The blue line (starting on the horizontal axis between $10E-6$ and $10E-5$) represents the best Contrast Ratio that could be achieved in this particular auditorium with an ideal infinite contrast ratio 100 nit capable projector. This limit is caused because the room has a dark level of 0.0005 nits as measured at the screen. This is from ambient room light in the room that reaches and is reflected from the screen to the viewer. The red line (starting on the horizontal axis between $10E-4$ and $10E-3$) represents a single modulation projector. The projector has an 1800:1 contrast ratio (simultaneous and sequential). As the peak level of the local image gets darker with this projector, the contrast ratio in the local image decreases proportionally because the dark level is constant. This is normal and expected behavior.

The light green line (the thinner line) represents the contrast ratio possible with a dual modulation projector with high spatial frequency components (where the premod is locally constant). As the projected image gets locally darker just out of peak white, the contrast ratio curve matches exactly the previous case. However, when the level reaches (in this example) about 24/25 of peak white, the premod can change its value from 25/25 to 24/25 pixels on, and the primary modulator can again use its full range.

Thus, for this lower light level we again have full 1800:1 local contrast ratio. For the situation just before the premod changed its value (to $23/25$), the local contrast ratio would be reduced to $24/25 \cdot 1800$. This situation
5 proceeds through each change in the premod, with the possible CR resetting back up to 1800 after each change. For example when 2 pixels are active, the CR goes down to 144 ($2/25 \cdot 1800$). When only a single pixel is active, the premod cannot change until the leakage light through the
10 pre-modular is high enough to achieve the desired output level with the primary modulator alone (full on). In the illustrative example, this level is $1/1800$ of the output peak. There is a large gap between the lowest modulation level achieved by the half-tone at $1/25$, and $1/1800$, and in
15 this zone the premod must be kept at the $1/25$ level. The primary modulator is the sole modulator for this region, and the contrast ratio falls to a level of about $1/25$ before the premod halftone can be set to zero. This level is significantly lower (below the blue line by about a factor
20 of 4) than what could be obtained in this room with an ideal projector.

One purpose of this invention is to reduce the effects of these artifacts by increasing the number of levels in the pre-modulator, but without increasing the tile size or PSF size. The concept is relatively simple; use more than a
5 single halftone image per frame. In the earlier description a 5X5 tile was examined. The following describes using a 5X5 tile, but using 4 subframe halftones per frame. In this example, on an individual pixel basis for each tile, the pixel can take on a sequence of 5 values, these being 0,
10 1,2,3, or 4 subframes (0 , $\frac{1}{4}$ frame, $\frac{1}{2}$ frame, $\frac{3}{4}$ frame, or 1 frame). This allows the 5X5 tile to express 100 positive values (and 0) rather than the original 25 values (and 0).

If a DMD (TI Digital Mirror Device) is used for the primary modulator, modification of the bit sequences for the modulation chips will be required. The DMD uses a form of pulse width modulation to modulate the light; therefore, the light is required to be constant during the entire frame period. Changing the pre-mod halftones during the frame (4 times) would produce a non-constant light, and interfere with the PWM result.

Normally the DMD is used with a single sequence per frame to obtain a 16 bit per pixel modulation. It is proposed to modify the bit sequence so that the higher order bits are spread across the frame period; therefore, they are repeated multiple times. For example, if the top 14 bits (of 16) are repeated, this would allow a pattern with the top 14 bits repeated 4 times. The lower significant bits would remain unaffected, (spread across the entire frame period). This type of repeated sequencing has been described in the literature and is used to reduce motion artifacts with DMD based projection systems. US5986640 describes a similar technique. The halftone image on the pre-modulator would be synchronized with the repeated sequences in the primary modulator such that both modulators would change to a new sequence at the same time.

Figure 2 illustrates the improved results obtained when the halftone image is distributed across 4 subframes as described above.

For this situation, the lowest contrast ratio from the projector is approximately equal to the results that could be obtained with an ideal projector in this room. This technique reduces the undesirable contrast ratio reduction
5 without increasing tile size and corresponding PSF size.

Fig. 3 shows an example image 310 and an example PSF 315 as well as a corrected image 320 having a corrected PSF 325.

Fig. 4 shows example bit sequences having 5 bits per
10 pixel. Single sequence 410 applies to a frame period 440. In example double sequence 420 some higher order bits of the sequence repeat once after the halfway point 445 of the frame period 440. In example quad sequence 430 some higher order bits of the sequence repeat after the one-quarter
15 point 452 of frame period 440, again after the halfway point 445 of frame period 440, and again after the three-quarter point 454 of frame period 440.

In describing preferred embodiments of the present invention illustrated in the drawings, specific terminology
20 is employed for the sake of clarity. However, the present invention is not intended to be limited to the specific terminology so selected, and it is to be understood that each specific element includes all technical equivalents which operate in a similar manner. Furthermore, the

25

inventors recognize that newly developed technologies not now known may also be substituted for the described parts and still not depart from the scope of the present invention. All other described items, including, but not limited to modulators, frames, sub-frames, etc. should also be considered in light of any and all available equivalents.

Portions of the present invention may be conveniently implemented using a conventional general purpose or a specialized digital computer or microprocessor programmed according to the teachings of the present disclosure, as will be apparent to those skilled in the computer art.

Appropriate software coding can readily be prepared by skilled programmers based on the teachings of the present disclosure, as will be apparent to those skilled in the software art. The invention may also be implemented by the preparation of application specific integrated circuits or by interconnecting an appropriate network of conventional component circuits, as will be readily apparent to those skilled in the art based on the present disclosure.

The present invention includes a computer program product which is a storage medium (media) having instructions stored thereon/in which can be used to control, or cause, a computer to perform any of the processes of the present invention. The storage medium can include, but is not limited to, any type of disk including floppy disks, mini disks (MD's), optical discs, DVD, CD-ROMS, CD or DVD RW+/-, micro-drive, and magneto-optical disks, ROMs, RAMs, EPROMs, EEPROMs, DRAMs, VRAMs, flash memory devices (including flash cards, memory sticks), magnetic or optical cards, SIM cards, MEMS, nanosystems (including molecular memory ICs), RAID devices, remote data storage/archive/warehousing, or any type of media or device suitable for storing instructions and/or data.

Stored on any one of the computer readable medium (media), the present invention includes software for controlling both the hardware of the general purpose/specialized computer or microprocessor, and for enabling the computer or microprocessor to interact with a human user or other mechanism utilizing the results of the present invention. Such software may include, but is not limited to, device drivers, operating systems, and user applications. Ultimately, such computer readable media further includes software for performing the present invention, as described above.

Included in the programming (software) of the general/specialized computer or microprocessor are software modules for implementing the teachings of the present invention, including, but not limited to, preparing half-tone images corresponding to image data, dividing frames, synchronizing and applying bit sequences to DMDs, and the display, storage, or communication of results according to the processes of the present invention.

The present invention may suitably comprise, consist of, or consist essentially of, any of element (the various parts or features of the invention and their equivalents as described herein. Further, the present invention illustratively disclosed herein may be practiced in the absence of any element, whether or not specifically disclosed herein. Obviously, numerous modifications and variations of the present invention are possible in light of the above teachings. It is therefore to be understood that within the scope of the appended claims, the invention may be practiced otherwise than as specifically described herein.

WHAT IS CLAIMED

1. A method for dual modulation display, comprising:
 - identifying a Point Spread Function (PSF) of a set of relay optics, the PSF
 - 5 encoding non-uniformities in light transmitted through the relay optics from a pre-modulator to a primary modulator;
 - calculating a correction factor comprising a difference between a desired PSF and the PSF of the relay optics;
 - applying the correction factor to the image data to be sent to the pre-
 - 10 modulator; and
 - energizing the pre-modulator with the corrected pre-modulator image data.
2. The method of Claim 1, further comprising:
 - 15 illuminating the pre-modulator by a light source.
3. The method of Claim 1, wherein applying the correction factor further comprises applying the correction factor during multiple halftones per frame of the pre-modulator.
- 20 4. The method of Claim 3, wherein applying the correction factor during multiple halftones per frame of the pre-modulator is synchronized with a modified bit sequence in the primary modulator to produce a compensation image that reduces the non-uniformities of the PSF of the relay optics.
- 25 5. The method of Claim 3, wherein applying the correction factor during multiple halftones per frame of the pre-modulator further comprises applying the correction factor during a single frame period of a modulation period of the primary modulator and several sub-frame time periods of a modulation period of the pre-modulator.
- 30 6. The method of Claim 5, wherein pixel elements of the primary modulator are switched on/off once during the single frame period and pixel elements of the pre-modulator are switched on/off once during a single sub-frame period and further that the single frame period comprises a plurality of sub-frame time periods.

Effects of the number of discrete premod levels on available local contrast.
 Chart shows image contrast at image local max when the premod is constant, unmodulated.
 Premod CR = 1800. Primary CR = 1800. Black CR = 200000.

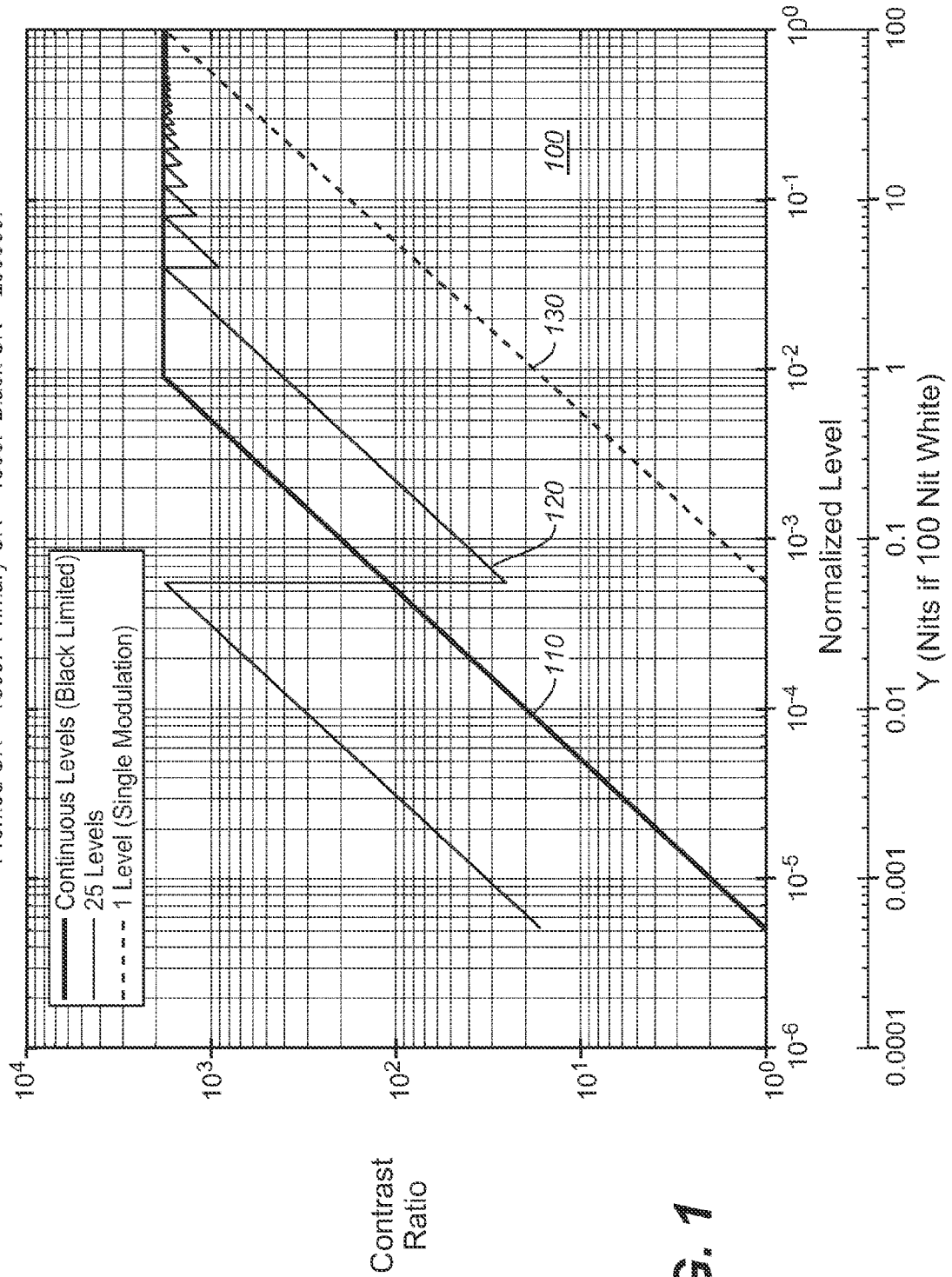


FIG. 1

Effects of the number of discrete premod levels on available local contrast.
 Chart shows image contrast at image local max when the premod is constant, unmodulated.
 Premod CR = 1800. Primary CR = 1800. Black CR = 200000.

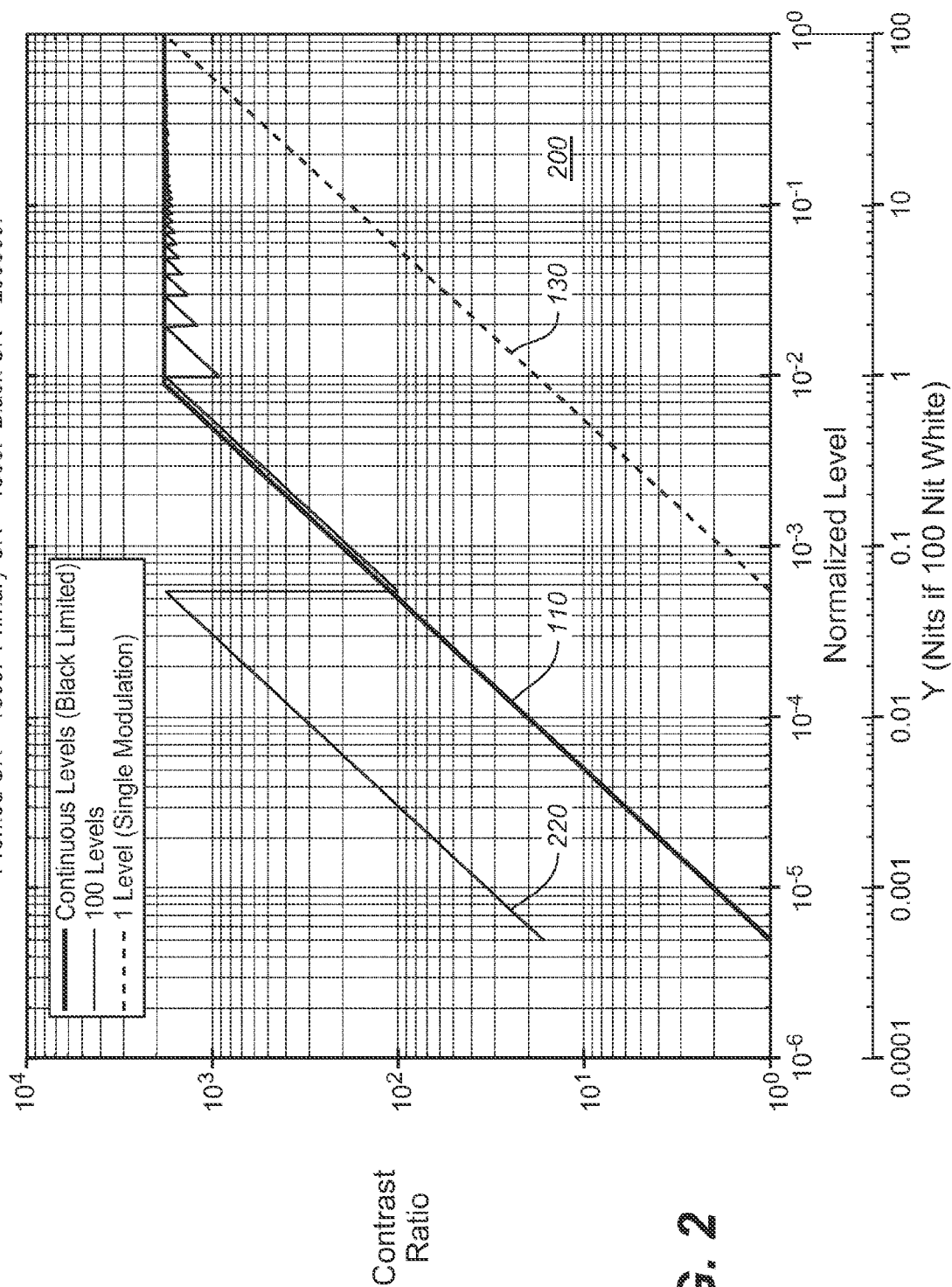
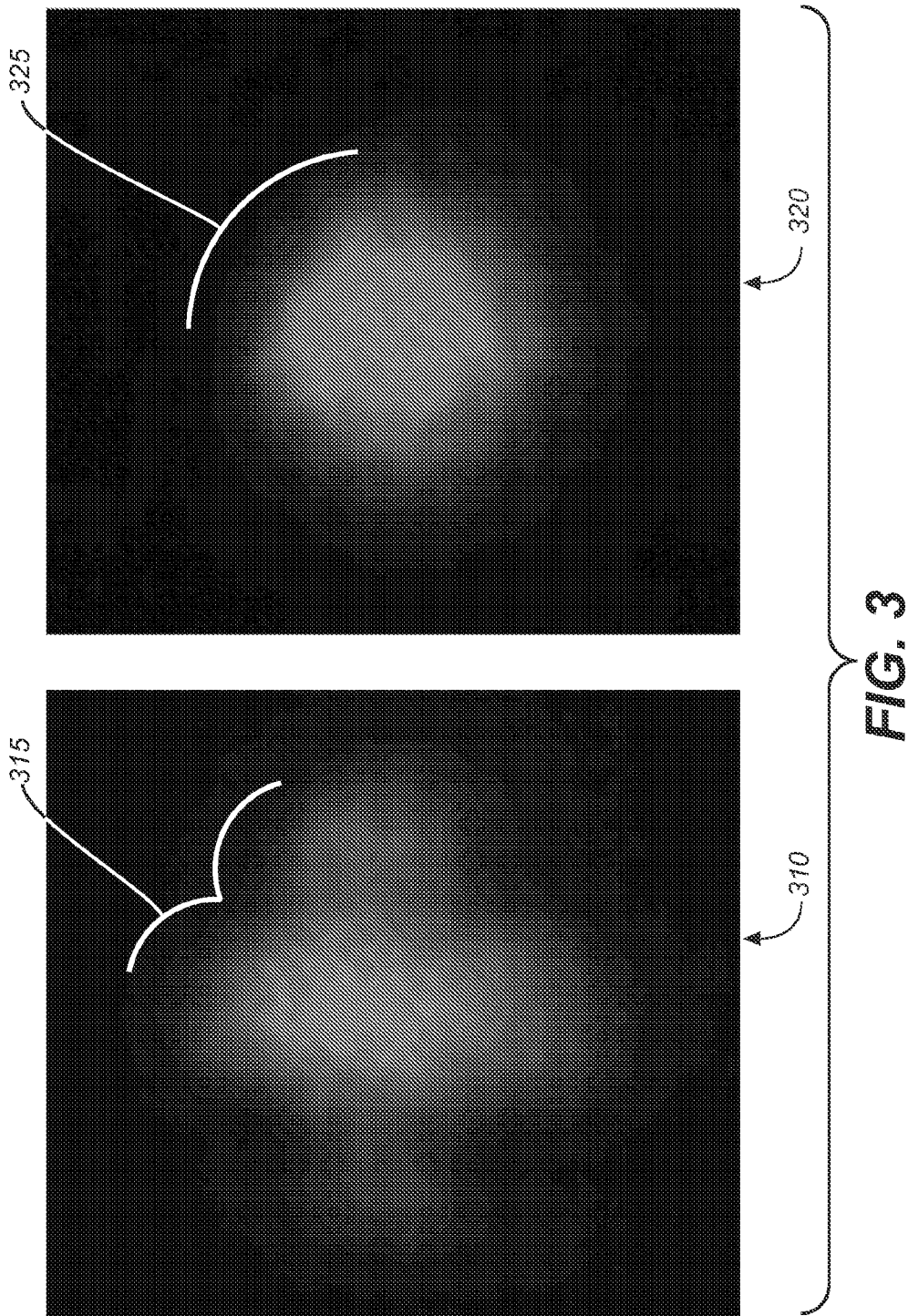


FIG. 2



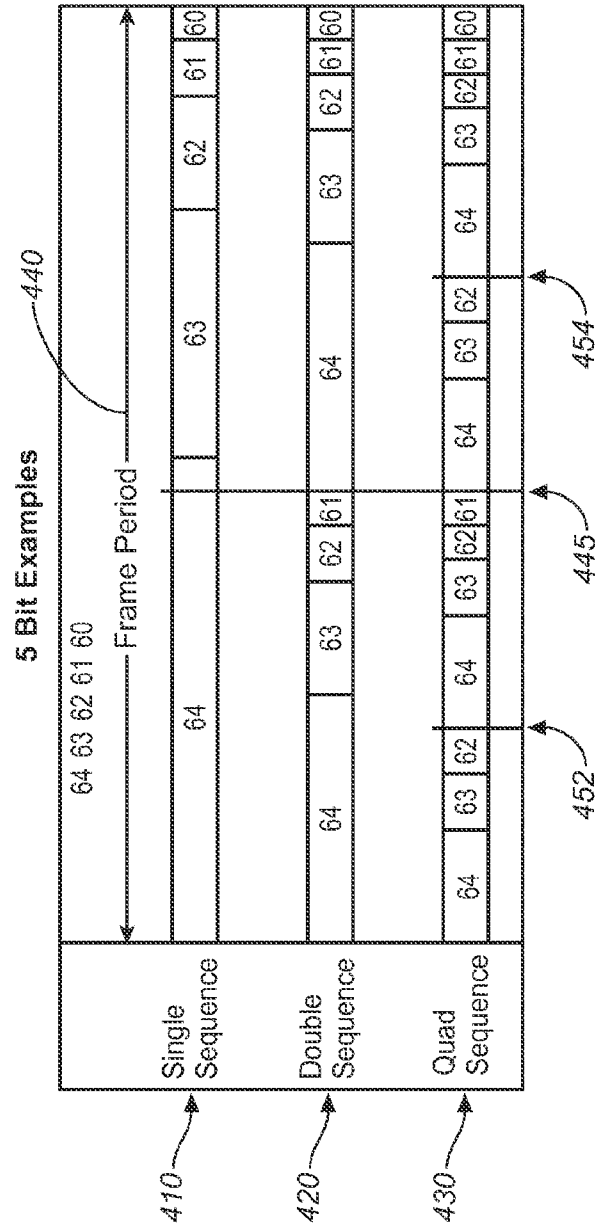


FIG. 4

Effects of the number of discrete premod levels on available local contrast.
 Chart shows image contrast at image local max when the premod is constant, unmodulated.
 Premod CR = 1800. Primary CR = 1800. Black CR = 200000.

