

# Crosstalk Measurement in AGH Krakow

Jarosław Bułat, Lucjan Janowski

June 7, 2011

## The Idea

- The existing equipment is expensive

## The Idea

- The existing equipment is expensive
- It would be a good idea to have the same equipment within different labs

## The Idea

- The existing equipment is expensive
- It would be a good idea to have the same equipment within different labs
- The expensive devices can do much more than we need

## The Idea

- The existing equipment is expensive
- It would be a good idea to have the same equipment within different labs
- The expensive devices can do much more than we need
- We can make a cheap device which will solve 95% of our problems

# Specification

- Luminance measurement (photo diode)

# Specification

- Luminance measurement (photo diode)
- Different scales (amplifier)

# Specification

- Luminance measurement (photo diode)
- Different scales (amplifier)
- Digital output (A/C conversion)



# Specification

- Luminance measurement (photo diode)
- Different scales (amplifier)
- Digital output (A/C conversion)
- High sampling rate (8000 samples per second)

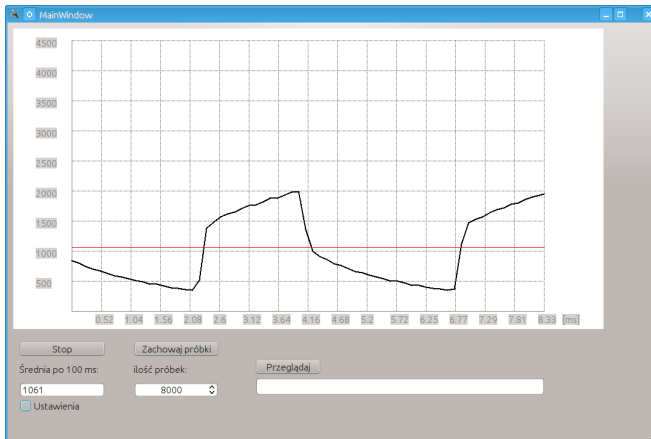
## Specification

- Luminance measurement (photo diode)
- Different scales (amplifier)
- Digital output (A/C conversion)
- High sampling rate (8000 samples per second)
- Upload to a PC (RS232 converted to USB interface)

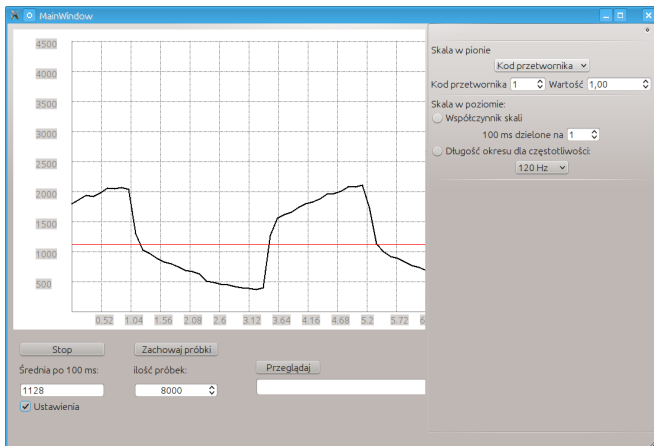
## Specification

- Luminance measurement (photo diode)
- Different scales (amplifier)
- Digital output (A/C conversion)
- High sampling rate (8000 samples per second)
- Upload to a PC (RS232 converted to USB interface)
- The output is 12 bits

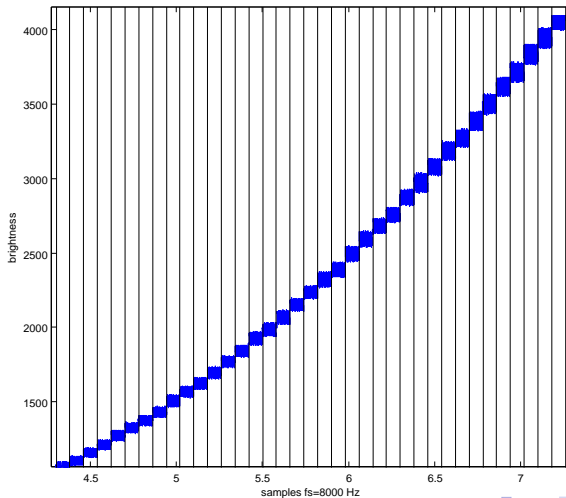
# The Interface



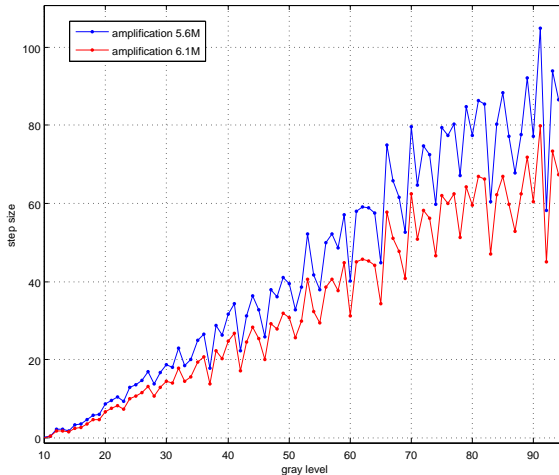
# The Interface



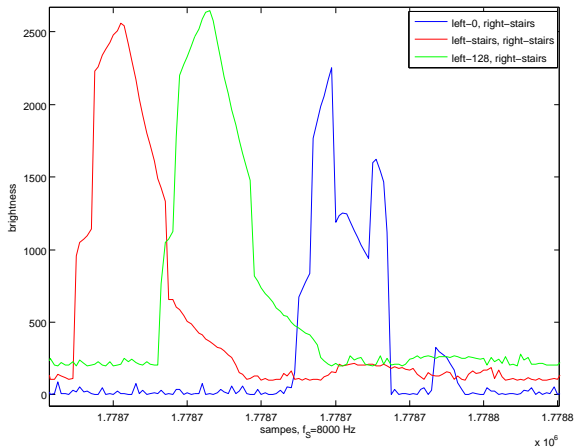
# Synchronization



# Similarity for Different Amplification



## Detail View



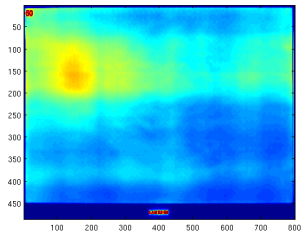
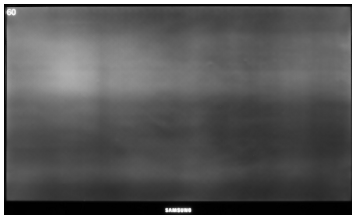


## Our Equipment

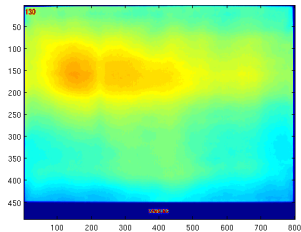
- Polarization Display: Hyundai W240S
- Shutter Glasses 3DTV: SAMSUNG UE40C8000 + SAMSUNG SSG-2200AR

The results are obtained for Samsung TV set.

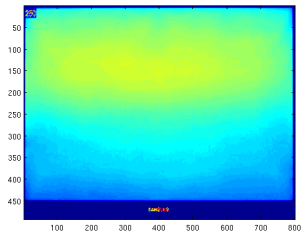
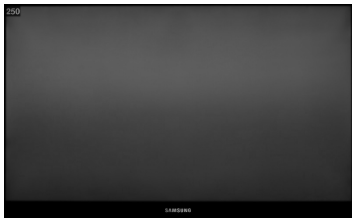
# Samsung Characteristic Space Crosstalk Change



# Samsung Characteristic Space Crosstalk Change

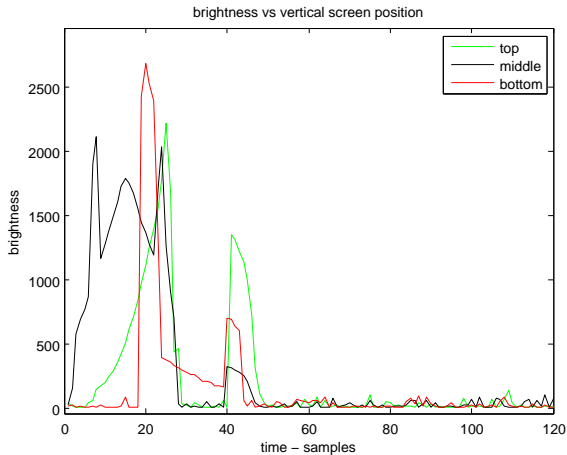


# Samsung Characteristic Space Crosstalk Change



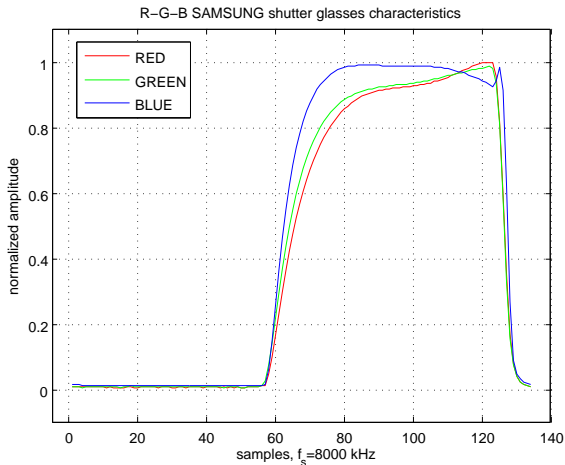
# Samsung Characteristic

## Space Luminance Change



# Samsung Characteristic

## Shutter Glasses' Characteristics



## Conclusions

- Luminance is a function of the screen coordinates

## Conclusions

- Luminance is a function of the screen coordinates
- Luminance measurement through right or left glass can give different results



## Conclusions

- Luminance is a function of the screen coordinates
- Luminance measurement through right or left glass can give different results
- The distance and angle influence obtained results

## Conclusions

- Luminance is a function of the screen coordinates
- Luminance measurement through right or left glass can give different results
- The distance and angle influence obtained results
- The crosstalk links both views values i.e. measuring through left glass we have to take into consideration the right view luminance

## Luminance Function

$$I(x, y, g, l_l, l_r, d, \alpha, s, D)$$

- $x, y$  are the coordinates of the point which is central to the measurement device
- $g$  indicates through which glass we are looking,  $r$  for right and  $l$  for left
- $l_l$  is the value which was set to the  $x, y$  pixel of the left view in the sequence.  $l_r$  similarly is the value for the right view
- $d$  is the distance to the screen
- $\alpha$  is the angle of view
- $s$  software used to play
- $D$  display model, maybe even a particular unit

## Luminance Function Modification

$$I(g, l_l, l_r)$$

Let us fix all other variables.

If we normalize the value of  $I(\cdot)$  to 0, 255 we can very intuitively define crosstalk as

$$C_r = \frac{l_r - I(g = r, l_l, l_r)}{l_r}$$

where  $C_r$  is a crosstalk for the right view.

Such definition says that crosstalk is the difference between the value which we wish to display and the value seen by a viewer.

## Reasons to have crosstalk

- Glasses incorrect filtering

## Reasons to have crosstalk

- Glasses incorrect filtering
- Glasses and display incorrect synchronization

## Reasons to have crosstalk

- Glasses incorrect filtering
- Glasses and display incorrect synchronization
- Display turning on-off delay

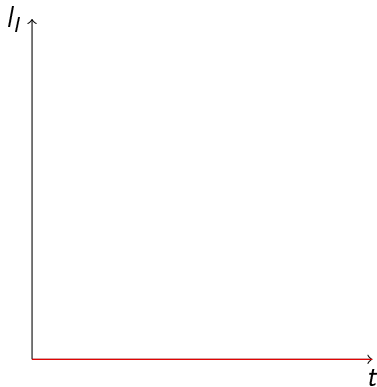
## Reasons to have crosstalk

- Glasses incorrect filtering
- Glasses and display incorrect synchronization
- Display turning on-off delay
- Crosstalk cancellation or other active function(s)

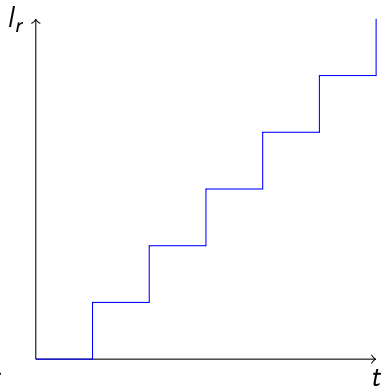


## The Sequence

We measure through the right glass.  
Left sequence

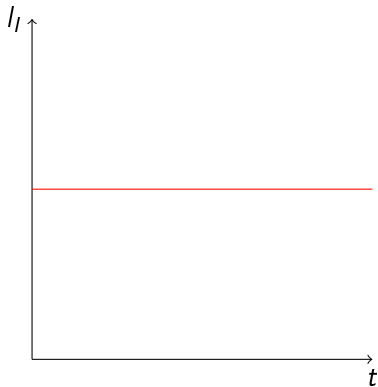


Right sequence

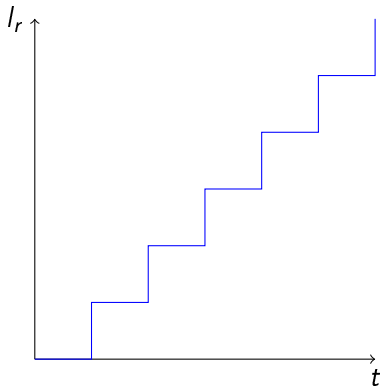


## The Sequence

We measure through the right glass.  
Left sequence

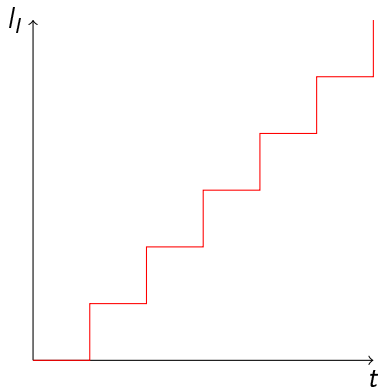


Right sequence

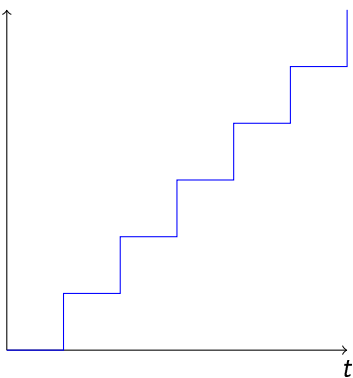


## The Sequence

We measure through the right glass.  
Left sequence

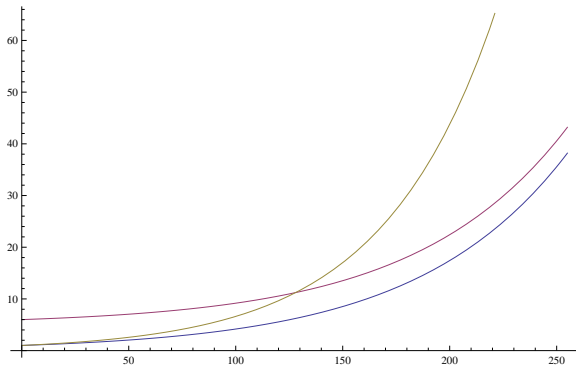


Right sequence

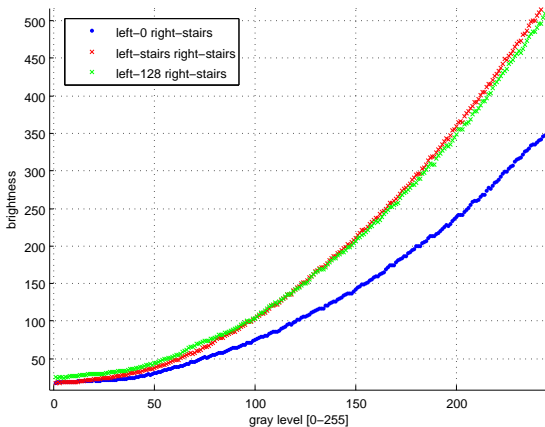


# Theory

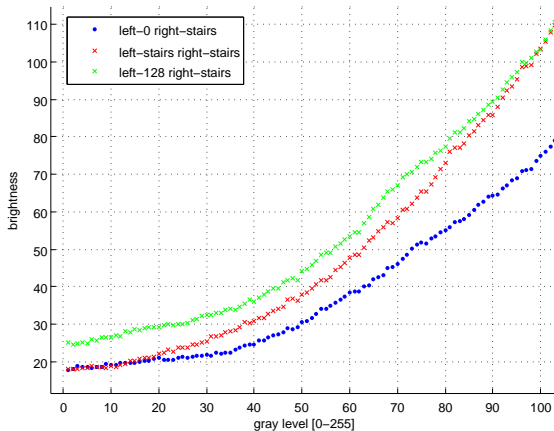
Let us assume that glasses and glasses-tv set synchronization is the main reason of crosstalk



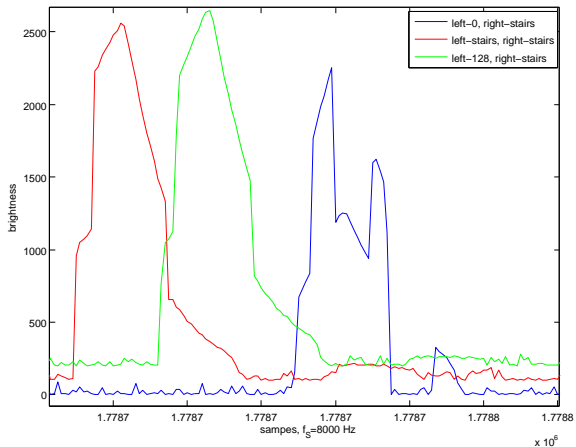
# The Obtained Result



# The Obtained Result Zoom



# Time Change



## Conclusions

- We have a nice tool :)



## Conclusions

- We have a nice tool :)
- Can we think about other crosstalk definition?

## Conclusions

- We have a nice tool :)
- Can we think about other crosstalk definition?
- At least on our TV set we have large differences in the crosstalk luminance depending on the pixel coordinates

## Conclusions

- We have a nice tool :)
- Can we think about other crosstalk definition?
- At least on our TV set we have large differences in the crosstalk luminance depending on the pixel coordinates
- It seems that the most important crosstalk reason is active crosstalk “compensation”

## Conclusions

- We have a nice tool :)
- Can we think about other crosstalk definition?
- At least on our TV set we have large differences in the crosstalk luminance depending on the pixel coordinates
- It seems that the most important crosstalk reason is active crosstalk “compensation”
- **The final crosstalk value(s) should be strongly simplified**