

# Research Laboratory MEMO REPORT

Copy No.

Class 4

Number.	9		
64-	MO-	0905	E

COLOR BAR SYSTEM DESIGN FOR T6 OPTICS

W. E. Glenn

Applied Physics Section
Electron Physics Research Department

## CLASS 4 - HIGHLY RESTRICTED DISTRIBUTION

Original distribution to those individuals personally responsible for the Company's interests in the subject.

Copies serially numbered, assigned, and recorded by name.

Material content, and knowledge of existence, restricted to copy holder.

#### COLOR BAR SYSTEM DESIGN FOR T6 OPTICS

Several optical systems are possible using the lenticular plates pressed for the T6 Talaria system. While there is little difference in the <u>resolution</u> obtained from the various systems, there is, however, some difference in the <u>ultimate brightness</u> available, and in the <u>color balance</u>.

In this report, the color balance and light output of two systems are analyzed. System A uses orthogonal bars, with green and magenta in separate areas. System B uses a superimposed bar system for the two colors.

It is assumed in the calculations that the dichroic mirrors have a transmission of 80 per cent in their pass band. It is also assumed that the lenticular lenses will focus 60 per cent of the light through the slots in bar system A. In order to analyze bar system B, the output transmission for white must be calculated separately from simply summing separate colors, because of the clear white areas in the bar system. Only magenta, green and white were analyzed. However, since the systems balance quite well between these colors, single colors and other mixtures should also balance well.

A drawing of the two bar systems considered is shown in Fig. 1. A table showing the different losses considered and the final light output is shown in Table I.

Both systems balance almost exactly for the magenta, green and white peak brightness. The "homogenized" bar system B would be harder to make than A but would give a more uniform field (a black-and-white field free of color shading) and about 25 per cent more light output.

#### Distribution

## Television Receiver Dept., Electronics Park, Syracuse, New York

VC Campbell AG Roussin P Humeniuk

AA Cavelos EF Schilling
WE Good TT True

FA Romano HJ Vanderlaan

### Research Laboratory

RR Brainard RS Powell AM Bueche
WE Glenn (2) K Rose W Grattidge
RN Landon Editorial Services FJ Martin
JL Lawson Whitney Library RH Pry

PE Pashler (2)

Table I

System	Color	Input Trans.	Input Area <u>Covered</u>	Output Trans.	Duty Cycle	Output Trans. in White	Relative Luminosity White	Filter Trans.	Lens Trans.	Fraction of Light Input in Output	White Lumens out for 4000 L in
	M	.6	.6	• 7	.6	• 7	• 4	. 8	• 7	.084	
(A)	G	. 6	• 4	• 7	• 9	• 7	• 6	.8	• 7	.084	
	W	o	0	0						.084	340
	M	• 45	1	.7	.6	. 4	. 4	.8	• 7	.105	
(B)	G	. 45	1	- 47	• 9	.14	.6	.8	• 7	.106	
	W	. 45	1	• 33	.6		1	1	• 7	.106	425

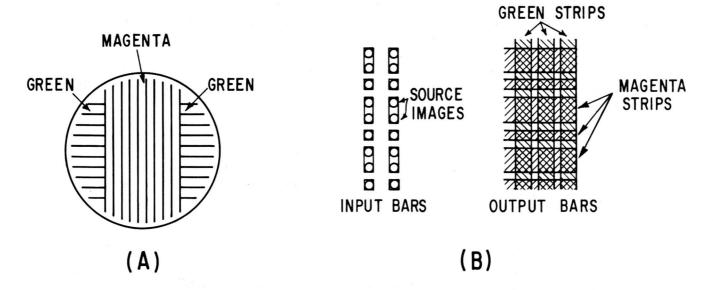


FIG. I