



NovaCLB-Screen

Full-Screen Calibration System

V6.0

User Manual

Change History

| Document Version | Release Date | Software Version |
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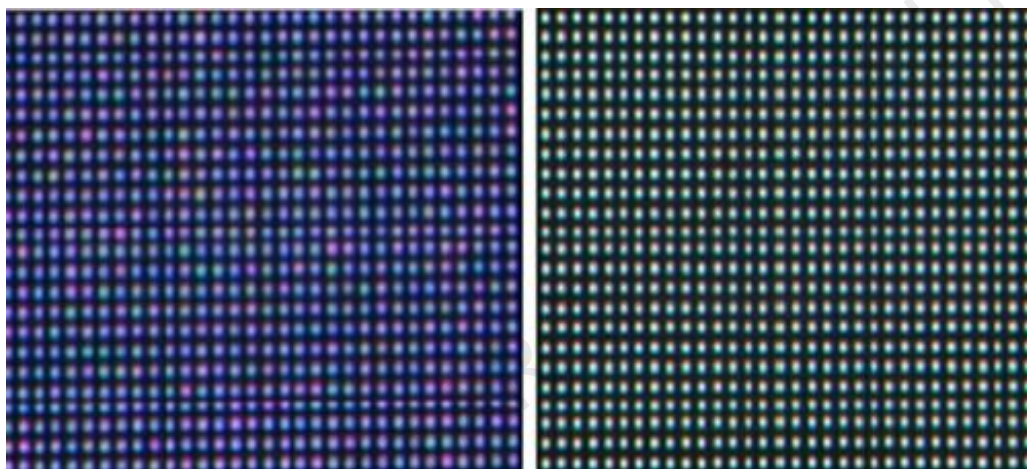
1 System Overview

1.1 Introduction

Brightness/Color uniformity is one of the most important factors that affect the image quality of a full color LED display. Because of the limitations of manufacturing process, including system structure design, LED lights selection, electronic components welding, system cooling, LED brightness decaying and many others, LED displays suffer the brightness/color uniformity loss, which is also the most serious problem of this field.

Facing this fact, Nova pixel level calibration system does not intervene the manufacturing process of a LED display to reduce its brightness/color uniformity. Instead, it performs brightness/color adjustment to the display after it has been completely produced. By adjusting the brightness/color of each LED light according to the software analytical results from the measured brightness/color values of the LED lights, Nova pixel level calibration system can help the LED display acquiring perfect uniformity.

Figure 1-1 The LED display effects comparison before and after calibration



NovaCLB is applicable for the following two occasions:

- Factory single cabinet pixel level calibration (Factory calibration). Correct each cabinet on the production line to ensure good brightness/color uniformity of the cabinets when produced.
- Field LED display pixel level calibration (Full-screen calibration). Perform calibration for an LED display at where it locates to improve its brightness/color uniformity.

Factory calibration is more efficient and lower in cost than Full-screen calibration. But for cabinets of which the LED lights optical axis directions consistency is not well managed, results of factory calibration will not be as good as that of field calibration. During factory calibration, the matching NovaCLB-Cabinet is needed.

Full-screen calibration requires engineers to be present and Full-screen installation of calibration instruments. And what's more, Full-screen calibration can only be performed only at night when it's dark. Despite its complexity and low efficiency (compared with factory calibration), Full-screen calibration can greatly improve the brightness/color uniformity of a LED display and thus results in amazing image quality of the display. During Full-screen calibration, the matching NovaCLB-Screen is needed.

This document introduces the detailed operations of full-screen calibration.

1.2 Advantages

- Camera calibration technology enabling accurate brightness/color measurement;
- Performance with brightness variation less than 1% and color variation less than 0.003;
- Be capable of eliminating color diversity of LED lights from different manufacturing batches;
- Be capable of eliminating brightness/color diversity between subareas or cabinets;
- Arc shape and irregular shape LED display calibration supported;
- Supporting automatic calibration for the replaced module;
- Precise calibration coefficients up to 16bits resulting in outstanding calibration

- Close loop intelligent calibration resulting in easy and high efficiency calibration. One LED display, one person; 25 minutes, 600K pixels;
- Adopt RGB to begin the collection mechanism and collection-processing mechanism at the same time during the calibration process so as to improve the efficiency;
- Support correction to the boundary difference between partitions so as to enable smooth transition between partitions;
- No extra power supply required.

1.3 System Structure

Figure 1-2 System architecture (NovaLCT)



Figure 1-3 System architecture for calibration of ultra-large screen – Using a single serial port

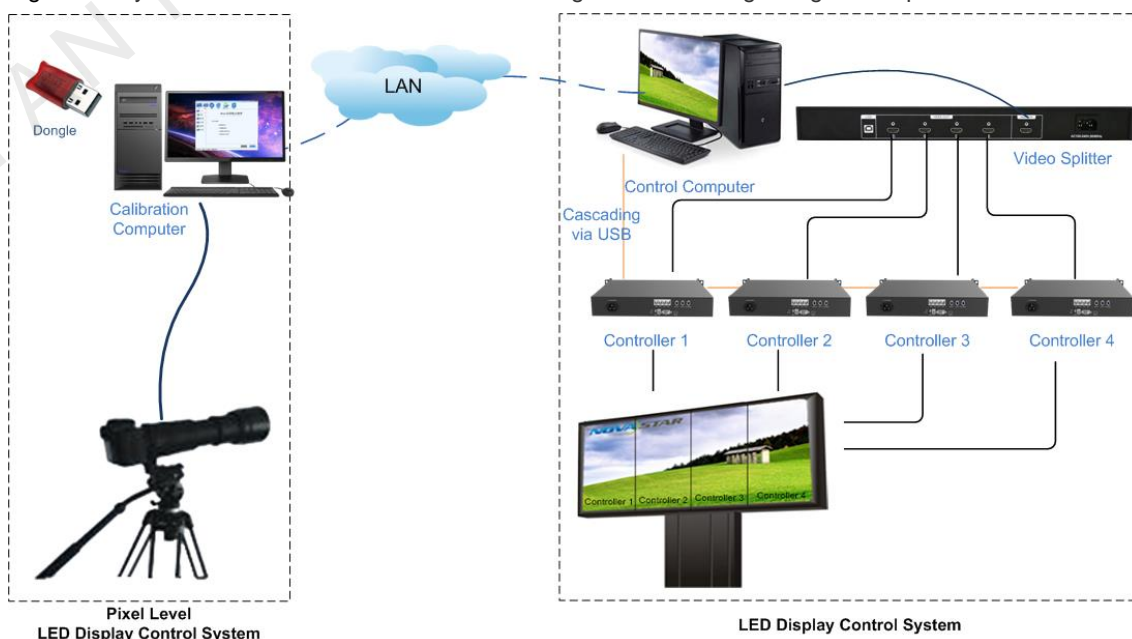
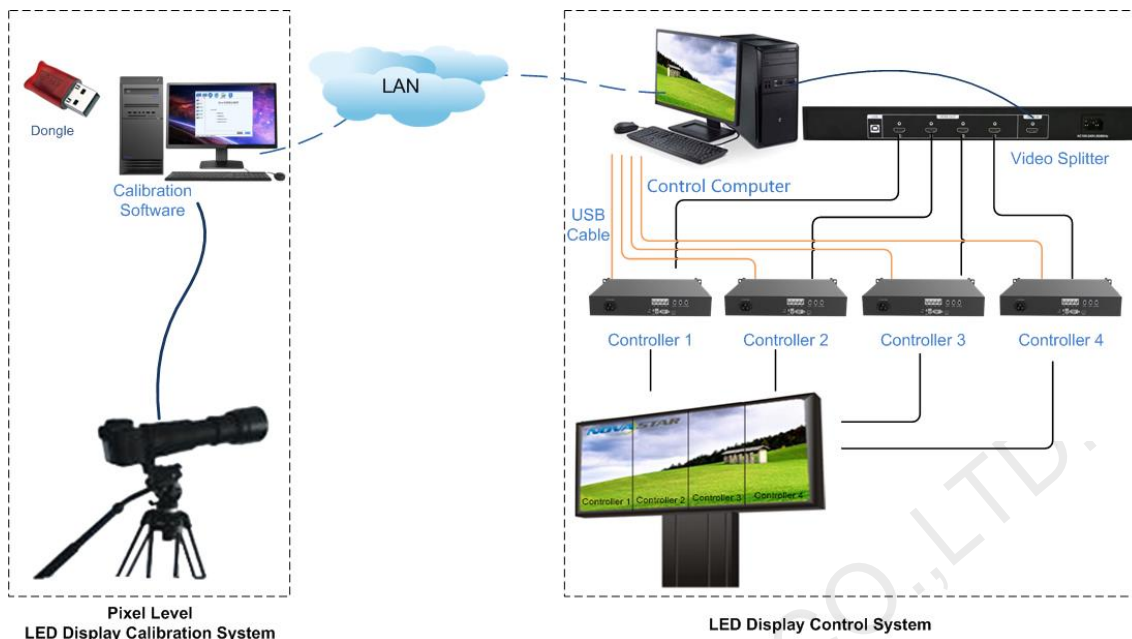


Figure 1-4 System architecture for calibration of ultra-large screen – Using multiple serial ports



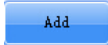
The controllers can be connected to the control computer via a single or multiple serial ports.

- Via a single serial port: Connect the control computer via USB cable to the control port of the first controller and cascade all the controllers via USB cables, as illustrated in [Figure 1-3](#).
- Via multiple serial ports: Connect the control computer to the control port of each controller, as illustrated in [Figure 1-4](#).

2 Authorization Management

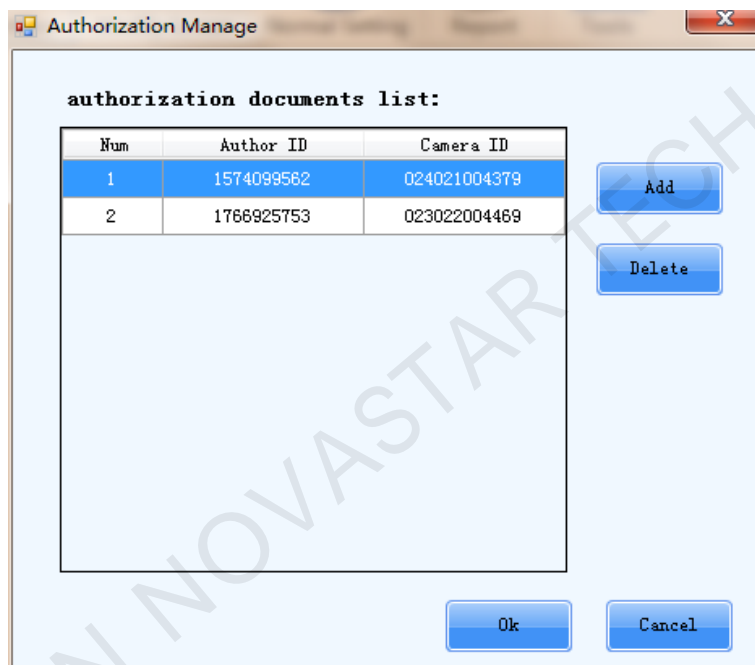
NovaCLB-Screen adopts the management methods of dongle and authorized file binding authorization; and every dongle corresponds to one authorized file, which is combined with the file authorization.

Insert dongle to the USB port of the computer; click menus "Author" on the main interface; enter to the

Authorization manage window, click  to import the authorized file (in the USB drive) corresponding to the dongle.

Multiple authorized file can be imported. Thus, dongles can be replaced directly when there are multiple dongles. It is not necessary to reload authorization file every time when replacing dongles. Plug in dongles and it can be used.

Figure 2-1 Authorization management



3 Calibration Modes

According to different requirements, calibration is divided into three modes: **full-screen pixel level calibration, seam brightness calibration, new module calibration and evaluation of the uniformity before and after calibration.**

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4 Full-Screen Calibration

Procedures of full-screen pixel level calibration:

1. Initialization

Online (online calibration with LCT), create new calibration information files, initializing specifications of modules.

2. Camera Settings

Choose a camera type: digital camera or Caliris camera. Then, click "Connect".

3. Partition Settings

Brightness and chroma of display screen will be collected by camera. The screen needs to be partitioned into multiple areas with appropriate size for calibration owing to the limitation of camera resolution.

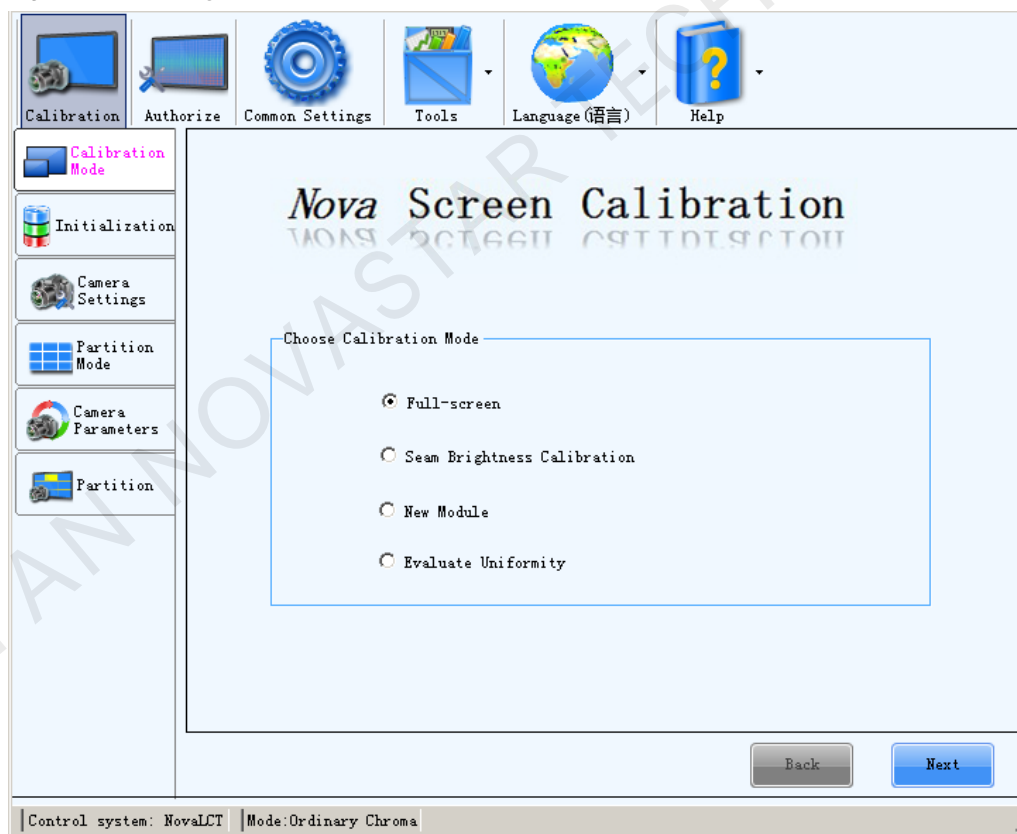
4. Camera Parameters

Adjust camera parameters.

5. Partitions Calibration

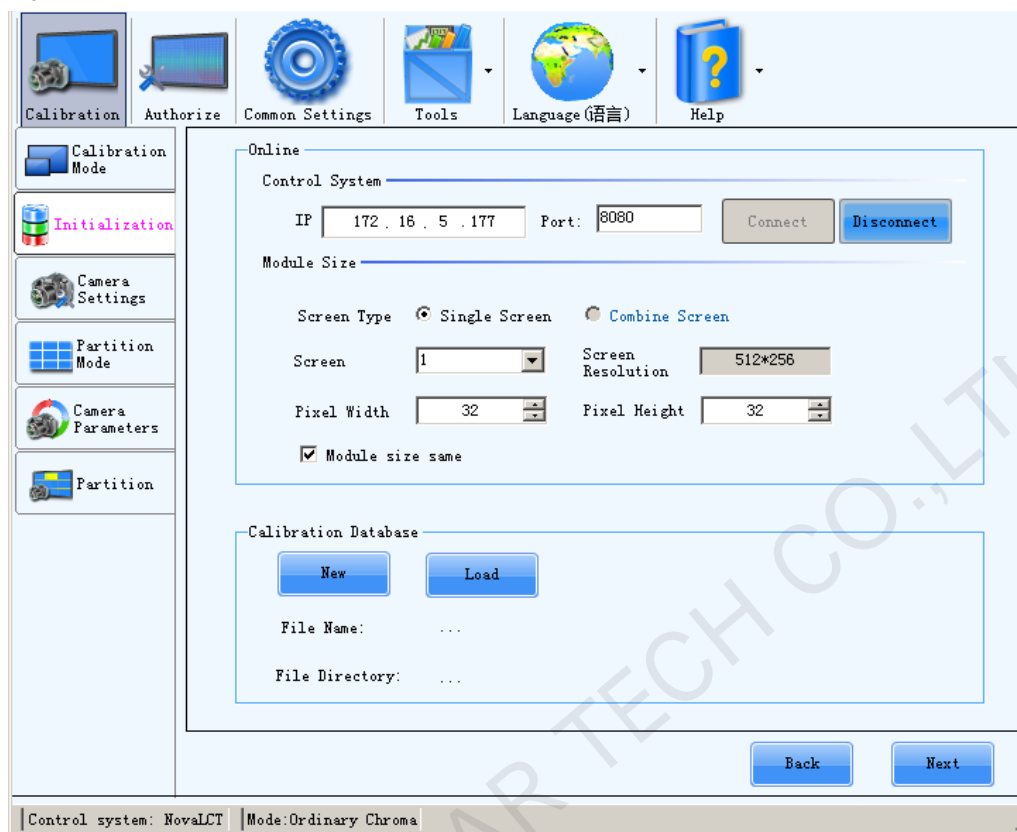
Guide customers to perform pixel level calibration on each LED, which signally improve the display uniformity.

Figure 4-1 Choosing calibration mode



4.1 Initialization

Figure 4-2 Calibration Initialization



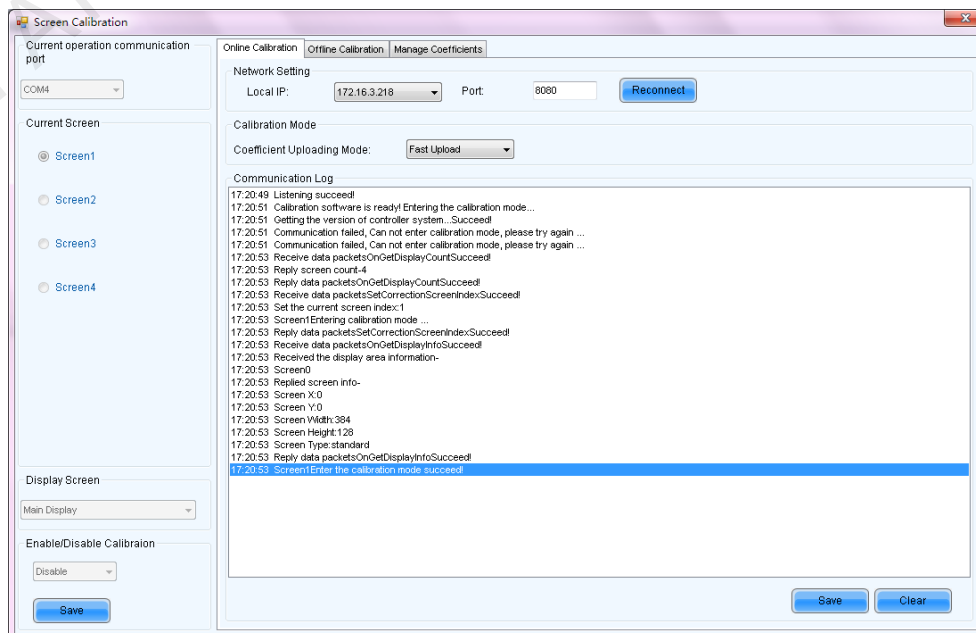
1. Control System Connection

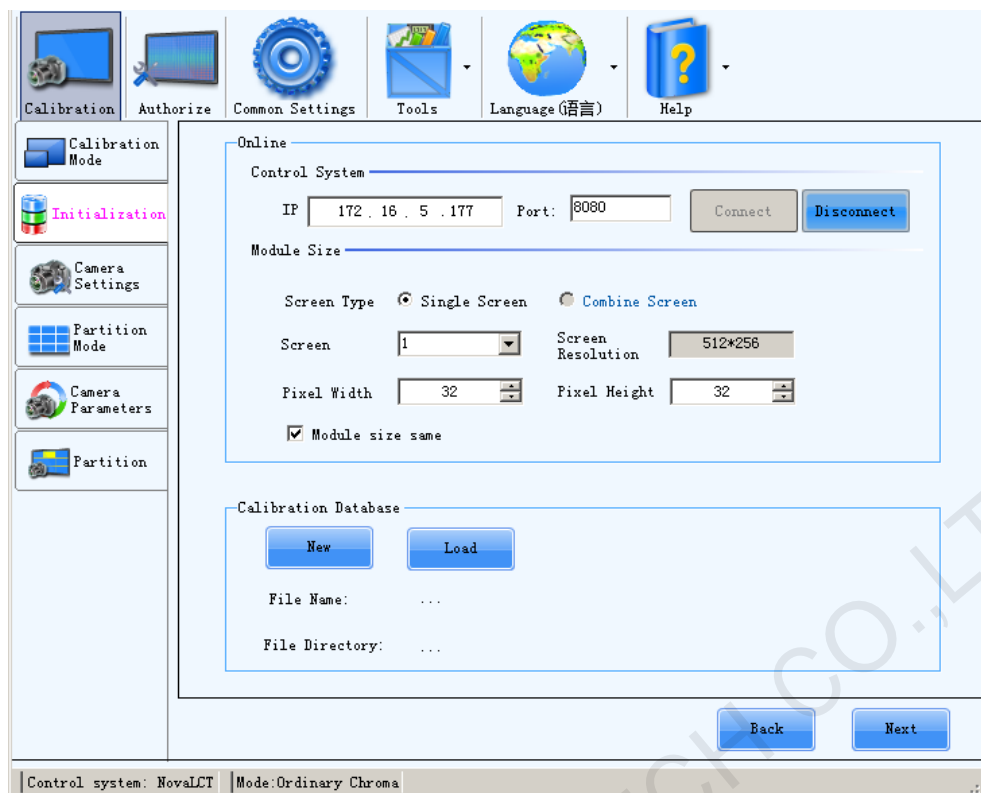
Use calibration software together with NovaLCT or connect NovaStar's video controller NovaPro HD via cable to calibrate display screen.

NovaLCT Connection:

Ensure that the NovaCLB-Screen computer can communicate with the NovaLCT computer well, fill the IP and port (The default is 8080, which can be modified) from NovaLCT in the location of IP and port from NovaCLB-Screen, then click "Connect" button. Figure 4-3 will pop up and the connection is done.

Figure 4-3 Prompt messages from NovaLCT and NovaCLB when connection is successful





2. Screen Type

"Single Screen" and "Combine Screen" are supported.

- Single screen: Refers to a screen configured on NovaLCT.
- Combine screen: Refers to a large screen that combines the screens configured on NovaLCT through "Multiple-screen Management".

3. Screen Resolution

The resolution of display is the width and height in the pixel level.

After NovaCLB-Screen is connected with NovaLCT or NovaPro successfully, the bottom of the interface will show display count and the corresponding resolution of connected NovaLCT or NovaPro. Users could choose display number as needed, the default value is the first one.

4. Module Size

Check "Module size same" and set the module width and module height of module if the size of all modules are same. The function of **Seam Brightness Calibration** will not be supported if the size of modules are not same. This will require another seam correction method (correction based on pixel).

5. Calibration Database

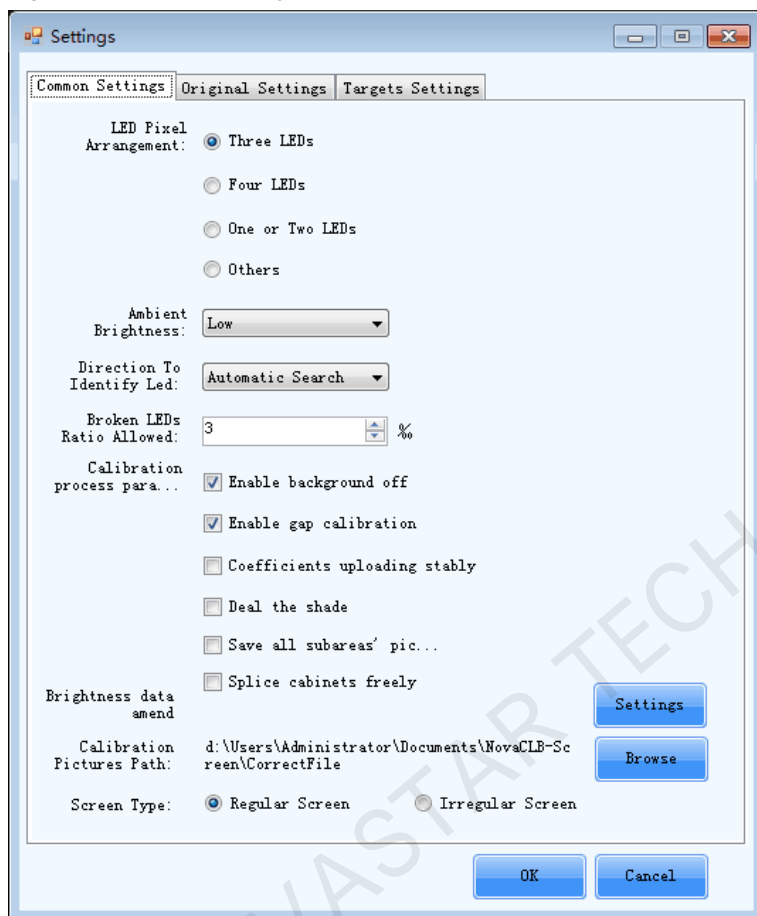
A new database can be created or an existing database can be loaded to store the information like calibration coefficients, calibration time, screen size, etc. It shall be kept properly.

In combined-screen mode, newly created database contains the database of each single screen (named by the sequence number of the com port and screen), which makes it convenient to maintain in future.

4.2 Settings

4.2.1 Common Settings

Figure 4-4 Common settings



1. LED Pixel Arrangement

Pixel Arrangement is the count of every pixel, the common ones are three LEDs arrangement, Virtual pixel of 3 led, four LEDs arrangement, etc.

2. Ambient Brightness

Ambient Brightness is the brightness of surrounding environment while calibrating. In general, darkroom is "none" and the brightness is "low" at night. It's "High" at nightfall or a cloudy day. It is unsuited to calibrate in sunny day.

3. Direction to Identify LED

The direction can be divided into four diagonal directions which are from four angles of rectangle. It is used when identify LED and the default direction is automatic search. The software will detect from four directions respectively and select the best result.

When the LED of top left angle can't display normally, please change the direction. For example, users try to identify LED from bottom right when the first row or the first column is covered.

4. Broken LEDs Ratio Allowed

If the LEDs which can't be identified in calibrating zone are greater than the ratio. The calibrating flow will stop and some prompt messages will be presented. Please be sure whether the "broken lights are too much" or "some LED pixels are covered" is appeared. If the problem can't be solved, users could turn up this ratio to calibrate forcibly.

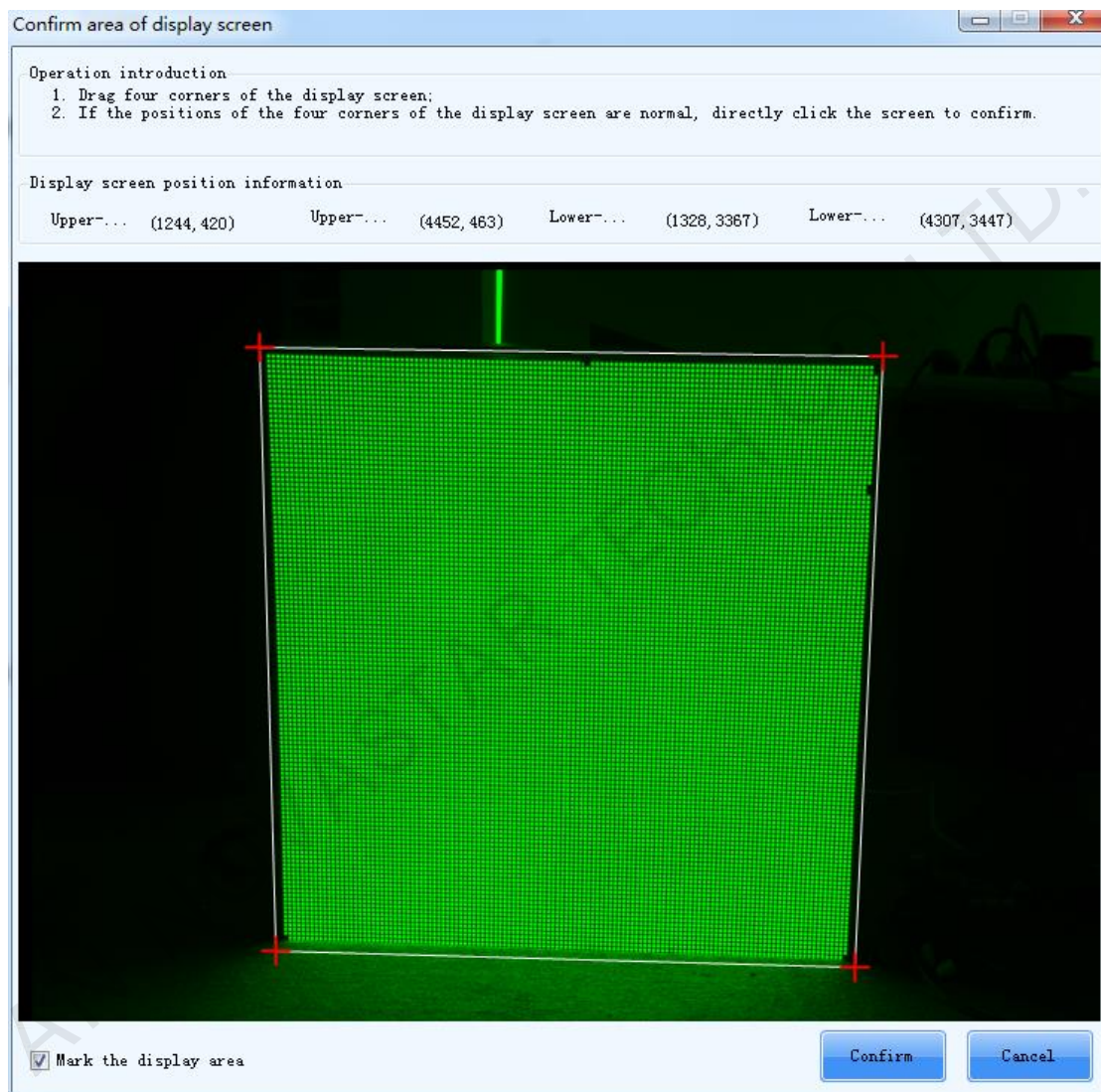
5. Calibration Process Parameters

- **Enable background off**

Background removal is to remove background light. Generally, calibration is required only to be conducted under relatively dark environment. But if background removal is enabled, calibration can be conducted even if the environment is not dark enough.

After "Enable background off" is selected, the interface shown in Fig. 4-5 is displayed when the calibration starts. Users can drag the four vertexes of the quadrangle or adjust the positions of the four vertexes with the mouse or the arrow keys on the keyboard. The area within the quadrangle is the valid calibration area. So, the unwanted light around the screen to be calibrated is removed.

Figure 4-5 Screen Area Determination



- **Enable gap calibration**

This is an option enabled during normal partition calibration. Gap calibration is mainly used for calibration of LED displays with small pixel pitch to solve the bright and dim line caused by cabinet assembly. Note: bright and dim line must be inside Partitions.

- **Coefficient Uploading Stably**

Coefficient uploading stably means to upload calibration coefficients via serial cable. The speed is slower. Default calibration coefficient uploading method is via video cable. The speed is faster. If there's something wrong with the video cable, serial cable can be used as alternative by selecting coefficient uploading stably.

- **Deal the shade**

Enable this option if some subareas are blocked by leaves, wires, etc. or the camera lens has dirty spots. The software will detect the blocked subareas automatically and deal with them.

- **Save all subareas' pictures**

Check "Save all subareas' pictures (Need more space)" to save all pictures of subareas. Don't check to only save the pictures of current subarea.

– **Splice cabinets freely**

If "**Splice cabinets freely**" is selected, the system will automatically calculate the calibration coefficients of the cabinet edges. After calibration, when the cabinets are used to form a screen next time, each cabinet can be placed at any position in the screen.

Note:

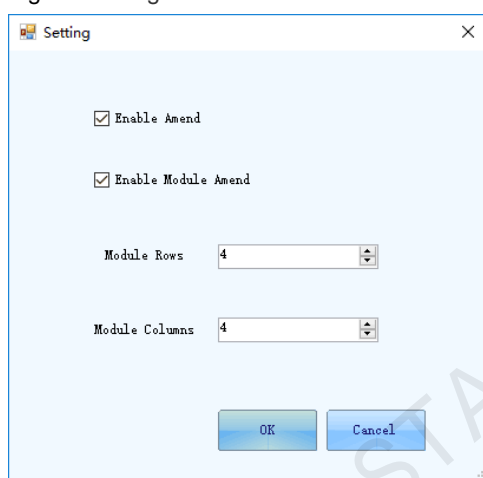
If "**Splice cabinets freely**" is selected, it requires that the cabinets in the screen must be from the same batch and there are no obvious dark or brighter blocks between cabinets.

If "**Splice cabinets freely**" is not selected, after calibration, the position of each cabinet cannot be changed. That is to say, when the cabinets are used to form a screen next time, the position of each cabinet must be the same as their position during calibration.


6. Brightness Data Correction

Enable or disable brightness data correction. Module data correction is used when the brightness and Chroma have modular difference. Module size is the minimum unit module.

Figure 4-6 Brightness data correction



7. Calibration Pictures Path

Click  to set the position where the collected images are saved during calibration.

8. Screen Type

Set the type of the screen. Screen types include regular screen and irregular screen. Generally, regular screens refer to rectangular screen while irregular screens refer to non-rectangular screens such as round and triangle screens.

4.2.2 Original Settings

Use colorimeter to measure original values.

Original brightness and chroma is the original brightness and chroma parameters information of the display to be calibrated when calibration is closed.

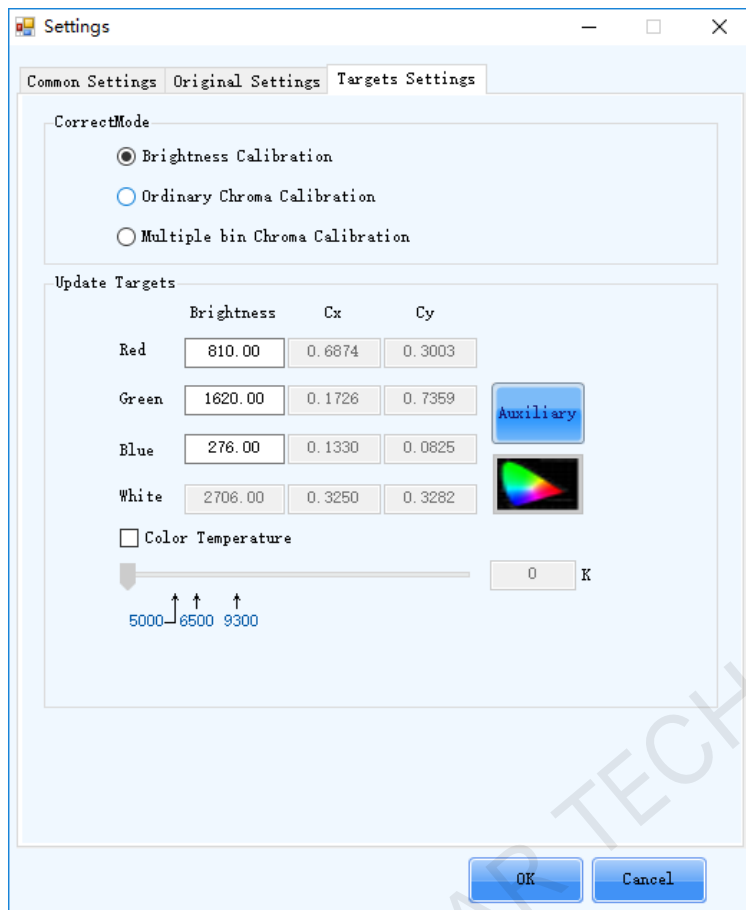
It's important to set these parameters correctly for the result of calibration.

The colorimeter here means instruments that can measure LED color, like: light gun, color analyzer, Spectral radiation brightness meter, etc.

4.2.3 Targets Settings

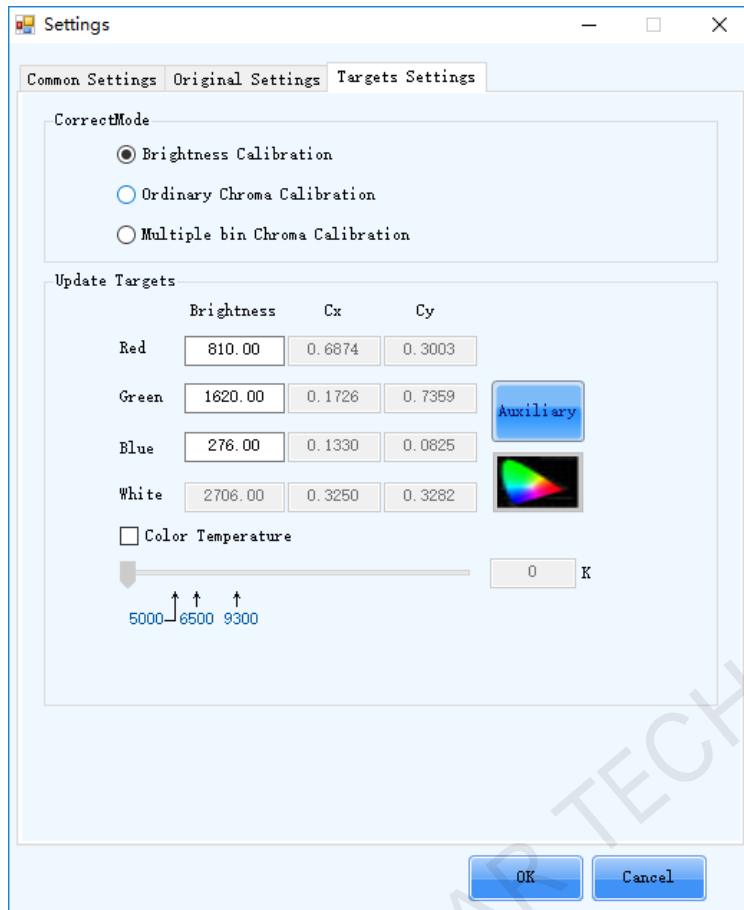
- Brightness calibration

Figure 4-7 Targets Settings



Brightness calibration can only change the brightness of R, G, B, and it will not attenuate the color gamut. But it can't eliminate the difference in color between LEDs.

Figure 4-8 Brightness adjustment




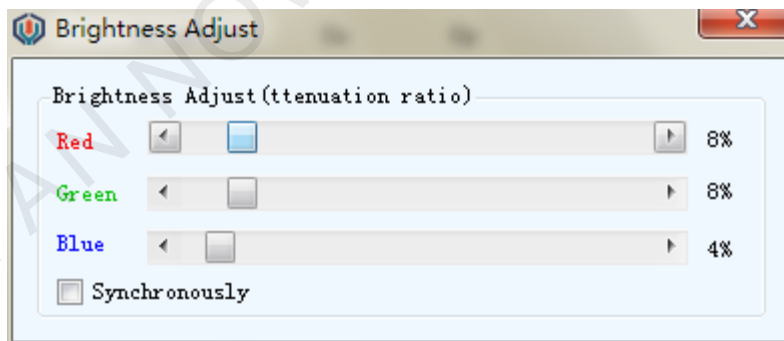

Adjust the RGB brightness in the figure above or click  to adjust in the figure below.

Figure 4-9 Adjusting brightness by auxiliary tool



- Ordinary Chroma calibration

Brightness and Color calibration can change the brightness of R, G, B, and attenuate the color gamut slightly. But it can uniform brightness and color between LEDs.

Users can adjust target brightness and color value by the  on the right, also users can input values in the textbox directly. Recommend using the first method.


After adjustment, click  button to look up the current brightness and color value in CIE 1931 Color Diagram, as shown in [Figure 4-11](#).

Figure 4-10 Ordinary Chroma Calibration

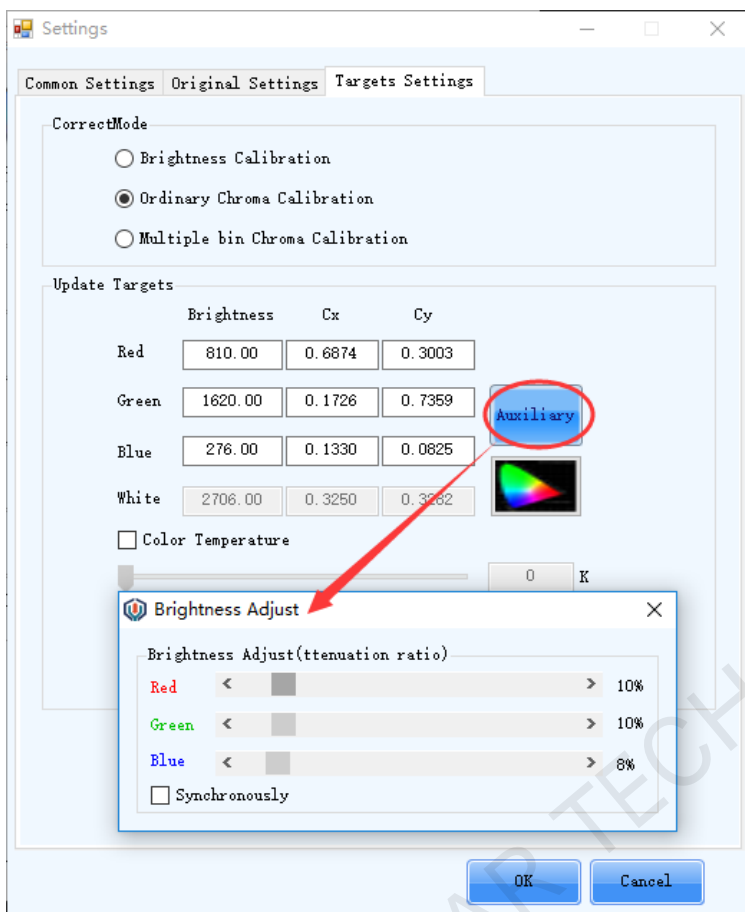
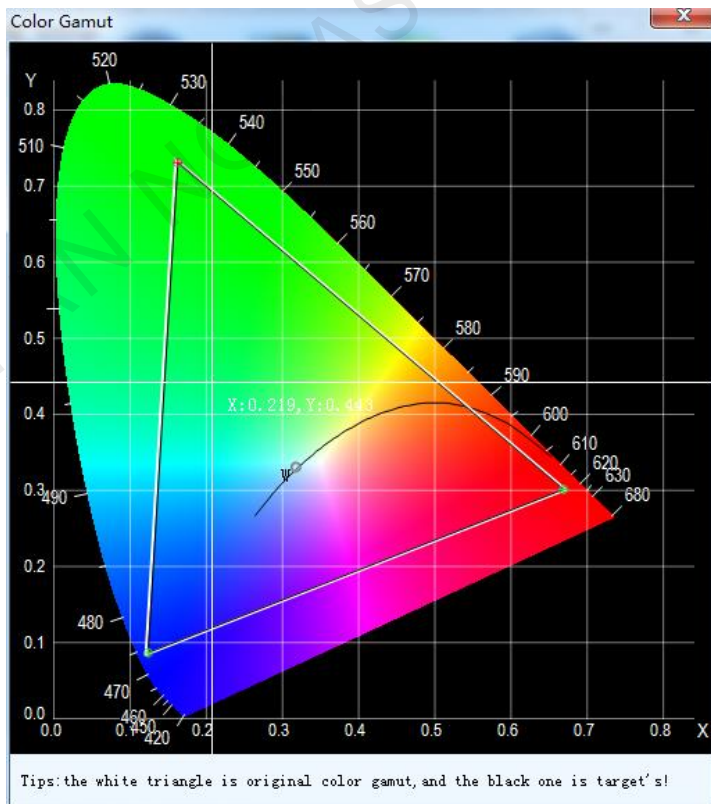


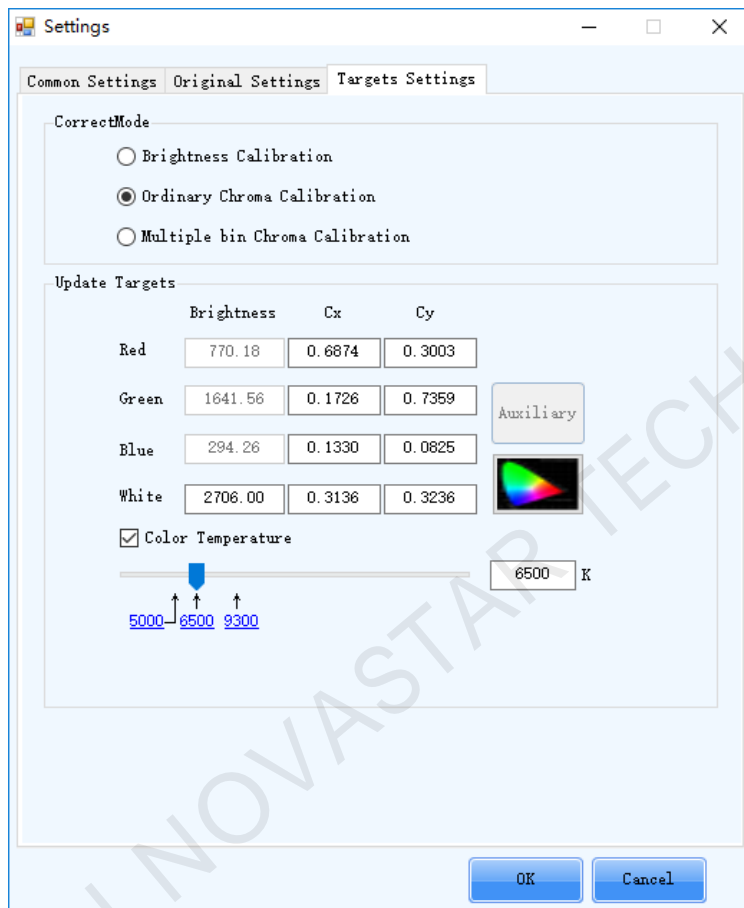
Figure 4-11 Measuring and Target Color Gamut in CIE 1931 Color Diagram



The white triangle in the image is corresponding to measuring color gamut, the black triangle is corresponding to target color gamut. To realize the uniformity after calibration, the target color gamut should less than measuring color gamut. From the image above, users can get the attenuation of color gamut. Users can also click the right mouse button in Color Diagram to choose to add the color coordinate to "Target Brightness and Color" value.

The former method is recommended. Users can also check "Color Temperature" and directly enter an appropriate color temperature value, or drag the bar to set color temperature value, or click to use the recommended color temperature value, where three commonly used color temperature values are provided: 5000K, 6500K, 9300K.

Figure 4-12 Expected Color Temperature



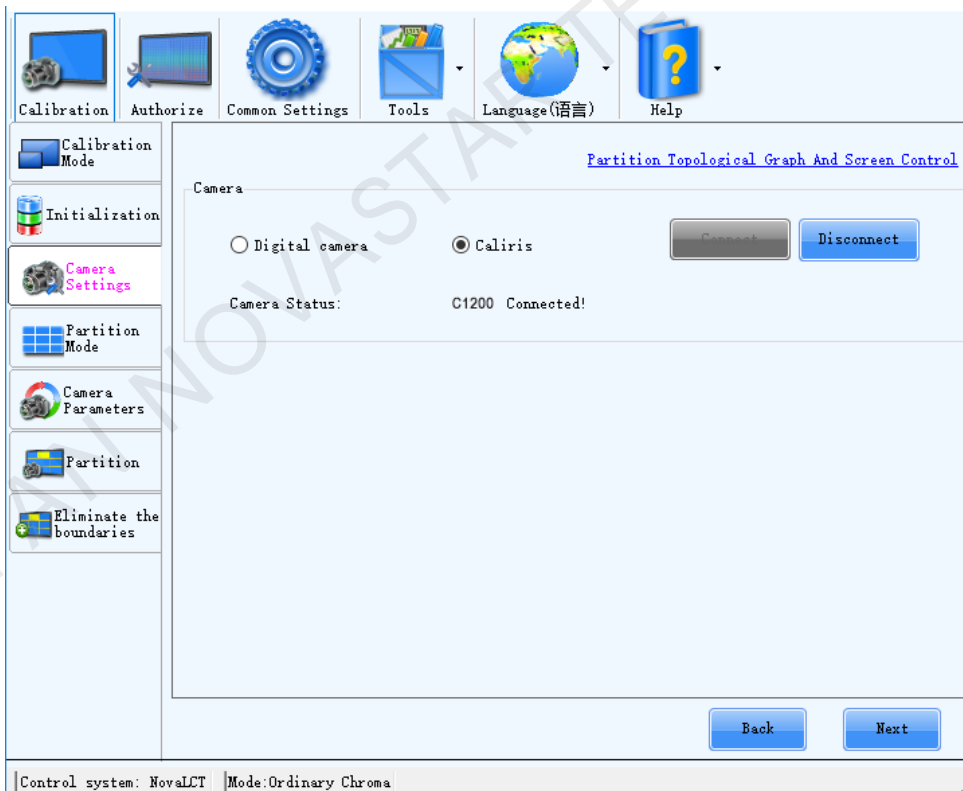
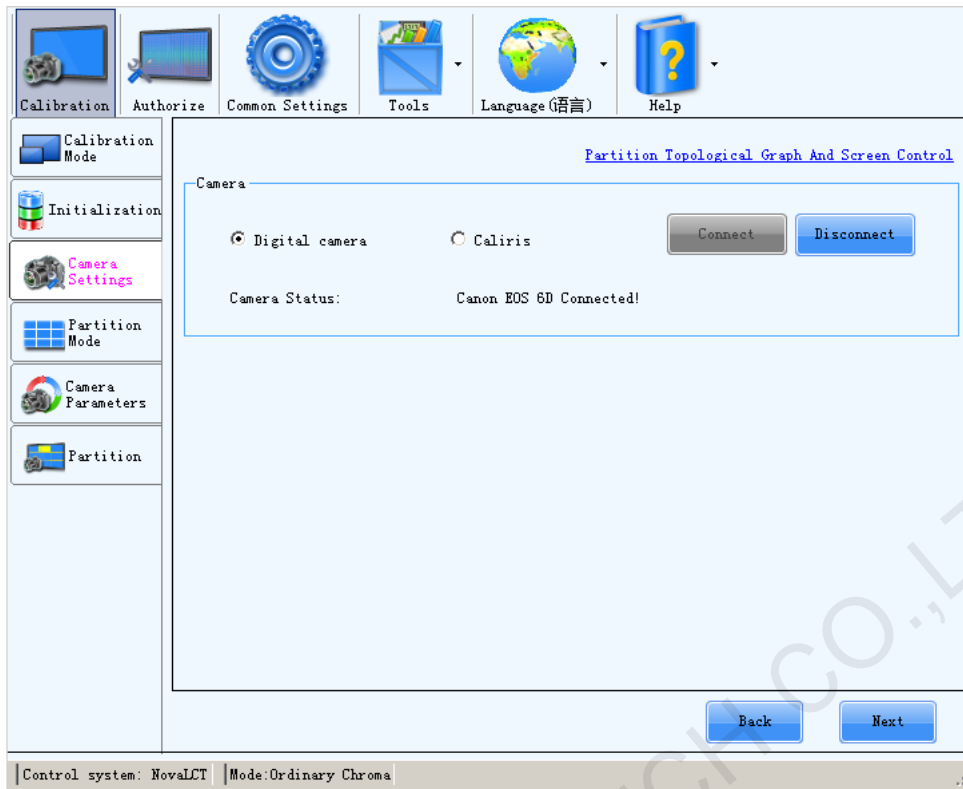
- Multiple bin Chroma calibration

Multiple bin chrome calibration is mainly used for adjusting the brightness difference after multi-batch of lamps or lamp panels have been mixed.

The operation steps of **multiple bin Chroma Calibration** is basically the same as "Ordinary Chroma Calibration" pattern.

4.3 Camera Settings

During calibration, camera must be connected computer correctly, aimed at the partition and be able to take photos normally. It is required to choose camera type before connecting camera. Digital camera refers to Canon camera. After the camera is connected, camera status is as the figure below. Click "Next" to move on to partition mode to do the relevant camera settings. See details in [13.4 Camera Operating Skills](#).

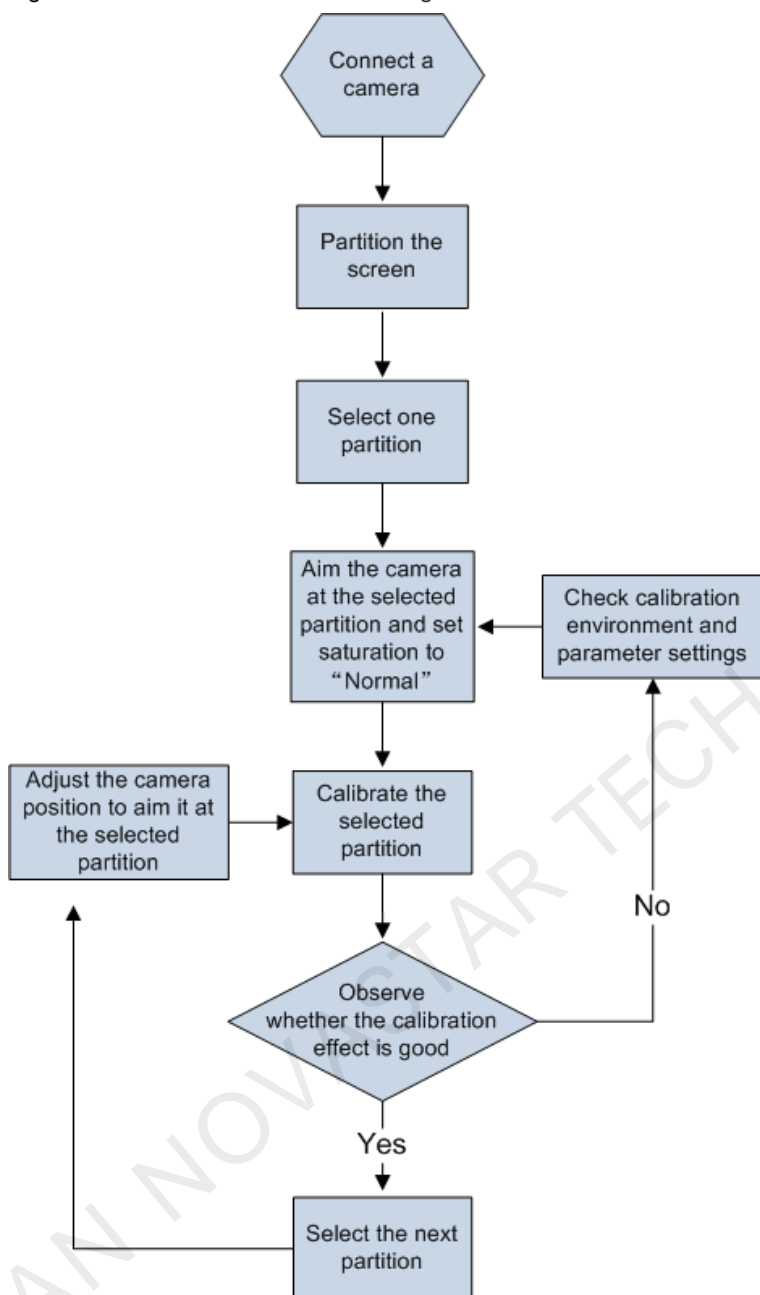


4.4 Partition Mode

Due to the limitation of the camera's resolution, the screen needs to be divided into several proper subareas to be calibrated.

Partition calibration can achieve the specific process of display calibration after the setting of calibration parameters is completed.

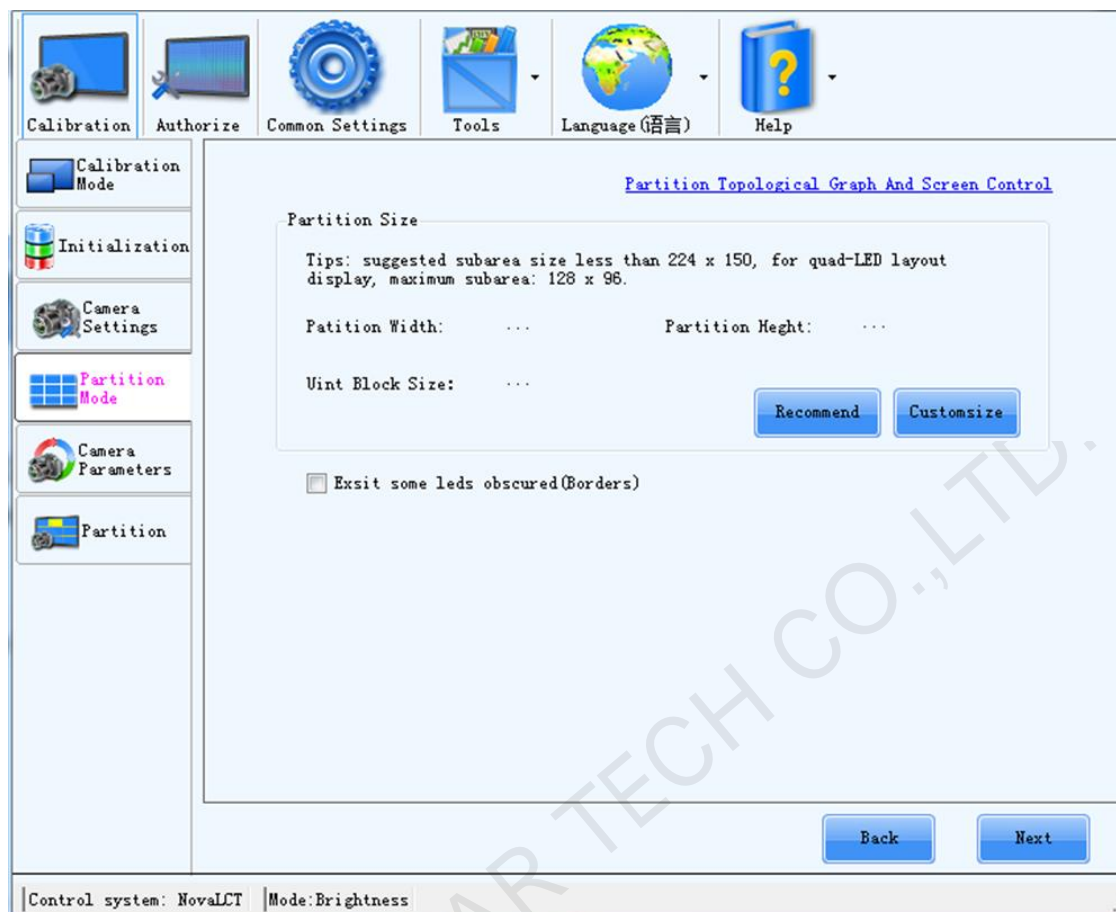
Figure 4-13 Partition calibration Flow Diagram



Note:

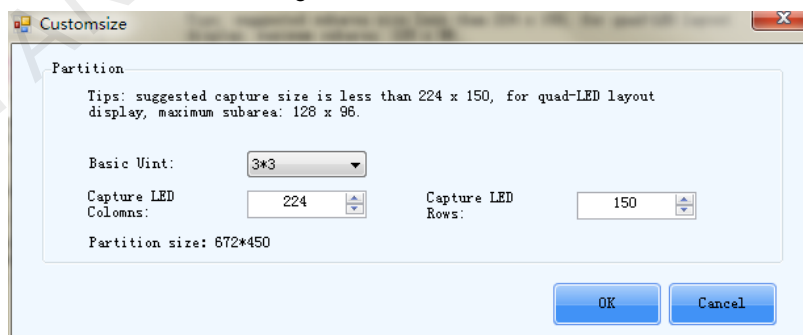
Please ensure that the distance between the camera and the screen is not changed before the last partition is calibrated. The angle of the camera can be adjusted.

Figure 4-14 Partition Mode



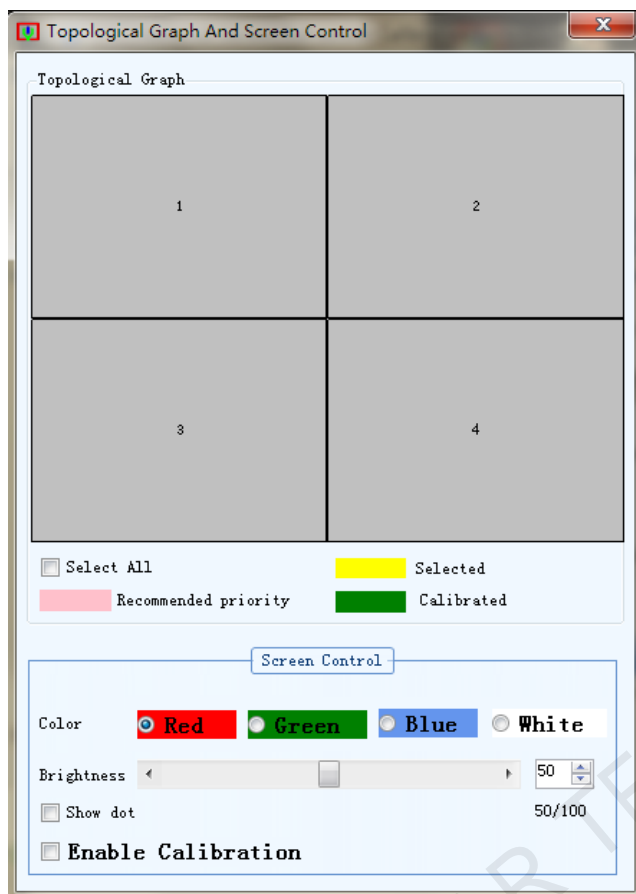
Click **Recommend**, thus the software will calibrate the proper pixel size of a single partition according to the display size and conduct auto-partition.

Click **Customsize** to set the unit size when adopting customized partition, where columns and rows collected by the camera cannot exceed the default value "224x150", while Caliris is "480x330". and the partition size (unit columns and rows x columns and rows collected by the camera) is displayed at the bottom of the interface. After setting is finished, click **OK**.



When finished, you can see the result as shown in [Figure 4-15](#).

Figure 4-15 Topography Graph And Screen Control Window



1. Topography Graph

It is composed of divided subareas. Number these subareas from left to right, from top to bottom.

2. Screen Control

It is used to realize the control of screen color, brightness and division switch.

The right window can move together with the main window, and can shut down if unnecessary. Click **"Partition Topological Graph And Screen Control"** on the right page, it will pop up.


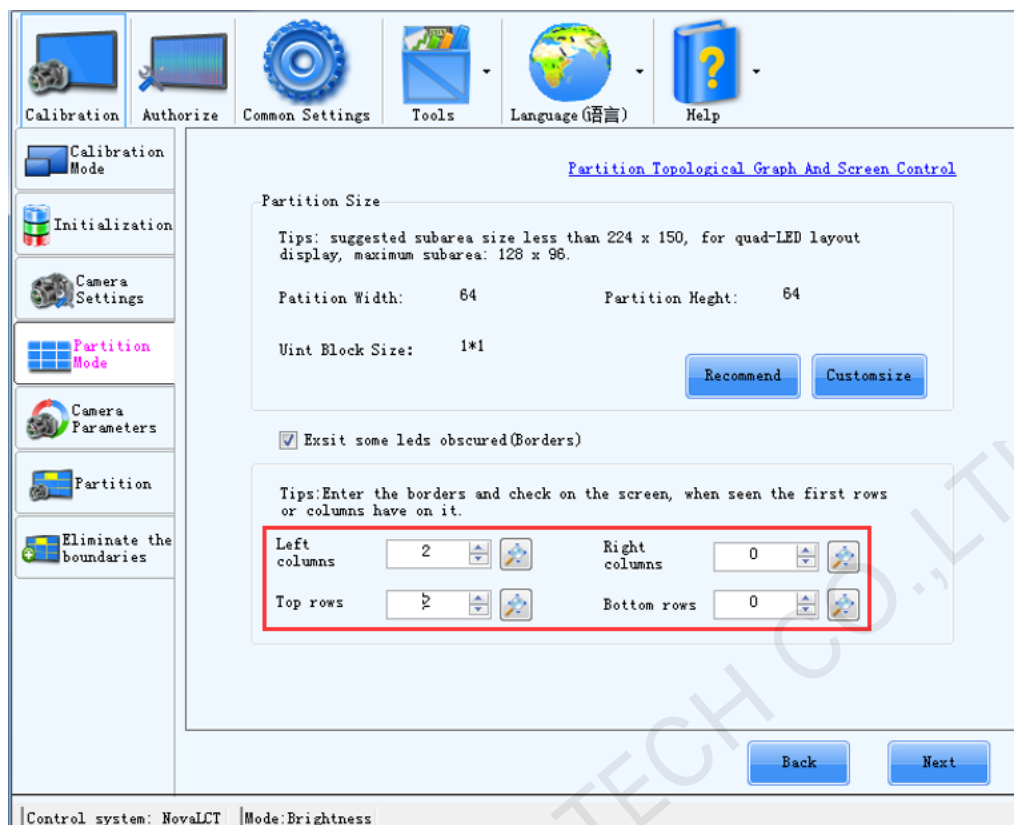
If there is binding around the display, it is necessary to check **"Exsit some leds obscured"** and input the columns and rows of borders and then click  to view the screen. The operation is successful when see the fist rows or columns have on it.

Figure 4-16 Setting the number of rows and columns of borders



After division, click "Next", enter into "Camera Parameters".

4.5 Camera Parameters

Figure 4-17 Camera settings – digital camera

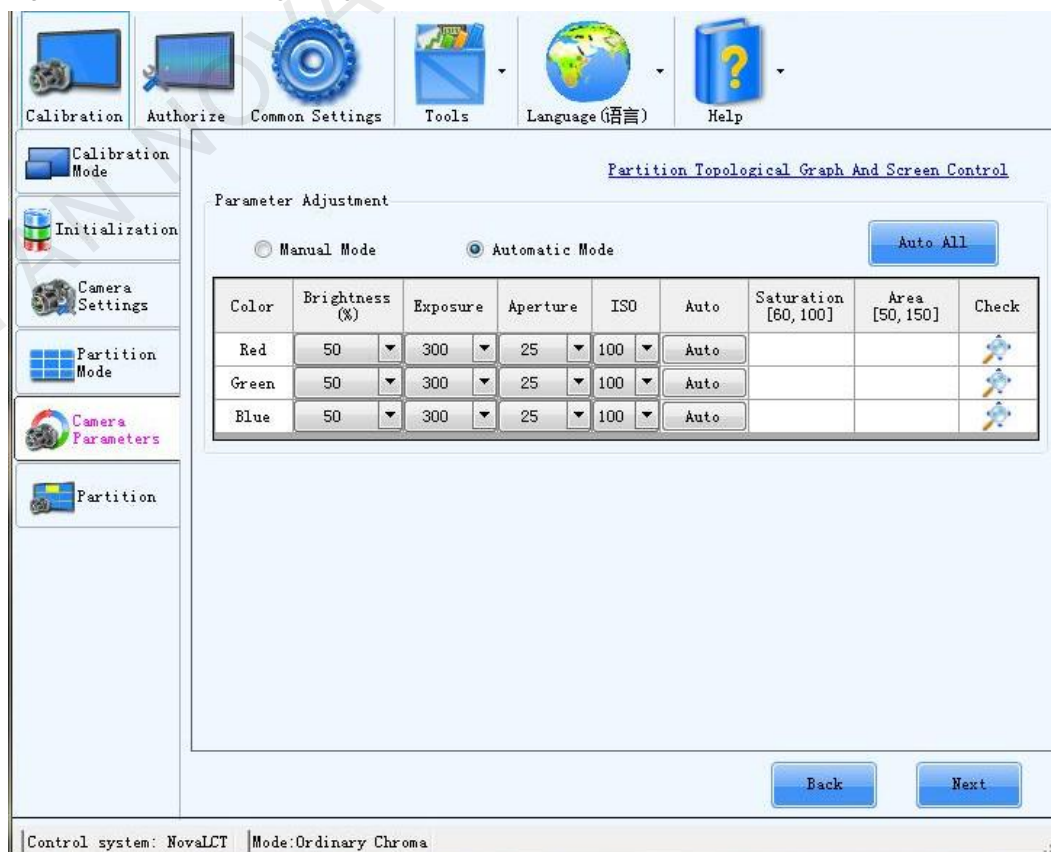
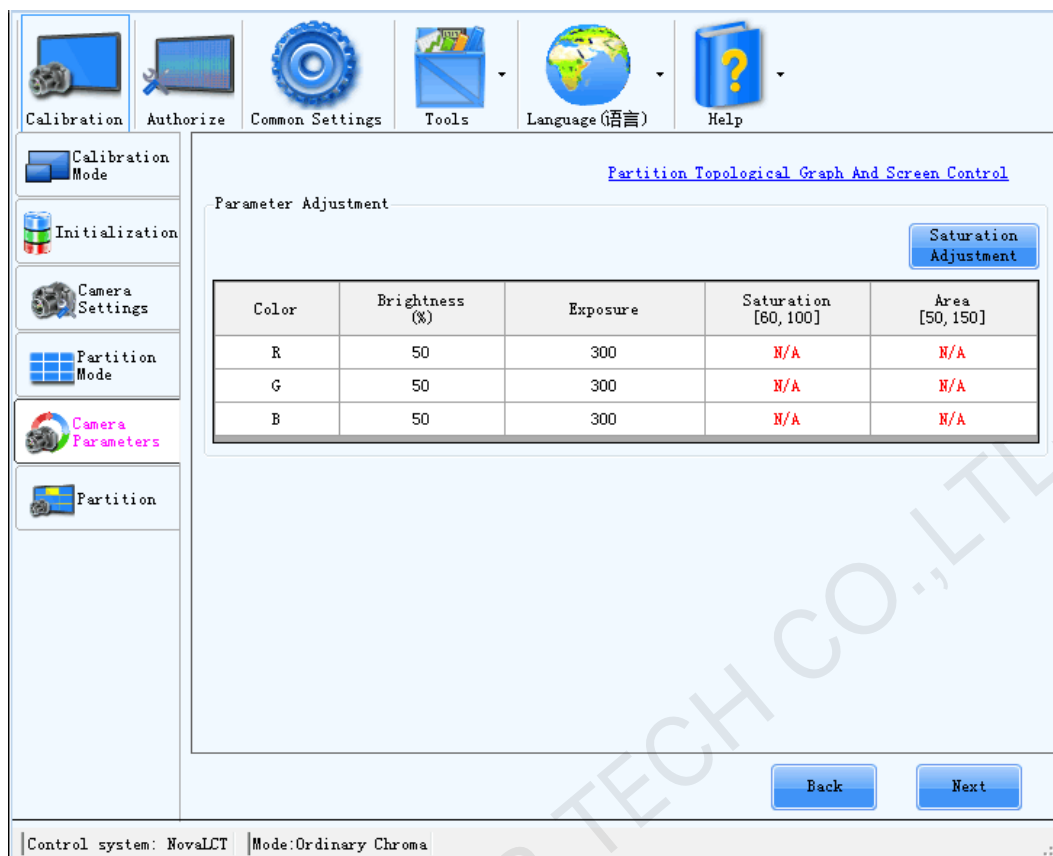



Figure 4-18 Camera settings – Caliris camera



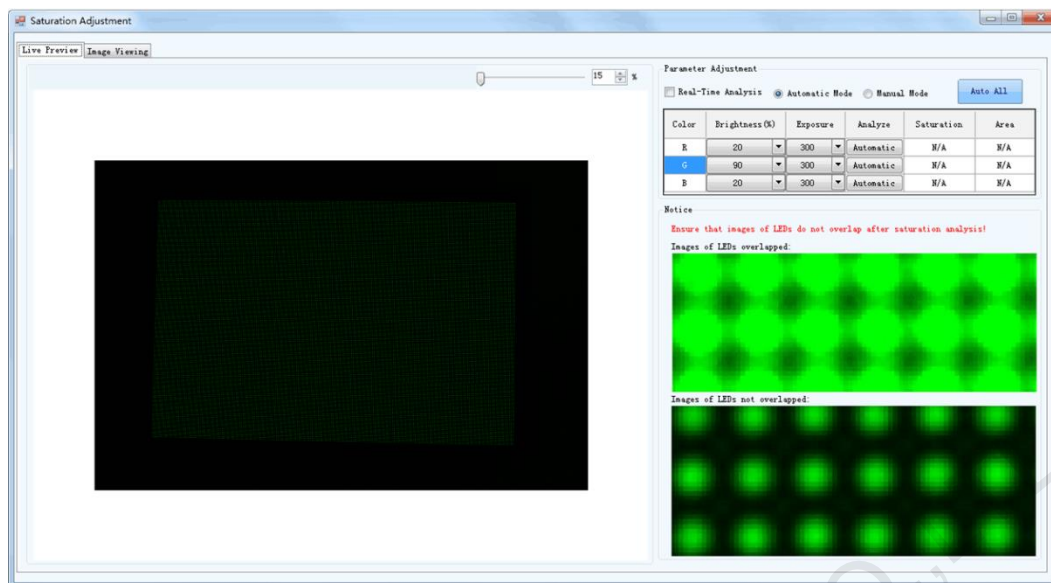
The figures above are the interfaces after the cameras are connected successfully. The Caliris camera does not have the preview window. To view the position of the screen in the camera, choose **Saturation**

Adjustment > Live Preview. For other operating skills of camera, click  to open the quick start guide. No matter manual mode or automatic mode is adopted, adjust the saturation till the result reaches "**Normal**", and adjust the image size to "**Fit**". During this process, make sure that the camera faces to the partition.

Note:


If the image area is relatively small when the saturation is normal, the micro focus ring can be adjusted to blur the image. After zooming the camera window, the image seen in camera window is different from the actual image. User can solve the problem by clicking the LED light spot in the image prompted by magnifying glass to separate them.

Figure 4-19 Adjusting saturation of Caliris camera



- **Live Preview:** Preview the live image of LED screen shown in the camera. The preview image can be zoomed by the following 2 methods with a zooming range of 15%–3200%.
 - Drag the slider.
 - In the preview area, click to zoom in and right-click to zoom out.
- **Image Viewing:** View the images captured by the camera during saturation analysis. Users can view the image in Red, Green and Blue separately.
- **Parameter Adjustment:** The **Real-Time Analysis** function is available only for Caliris camera.
 - If **Real-Time Analysis** is selected, after users select a color for preview, the system will analyze the image of that color in live preview in real time and adjust its **Saturation** and **Area** values to be **Normal**.
 - If **Real-Time Analysis** is not selected, the color selection buttons are hidden, but the **Automatic Mode**, **Manual Mode**, and **Auto All** buttons appear. The adjustment parameters for Caliris and digital cameras are the same.

- Automatic Mode

This mode is the default mode. Under this mode, users just need to click on  button, then the software will automatically analyze and adjust the saturation and finally achieves "normal". If failed, please check the calibration environment and parameters, then try again.


- Manual Mode

Under this mode, users should adjust calibrate brightness, exposure time and aperture size. When adjusting, give priority to "aperture", followed by "exposure", and finally "brightness".

For the Caliris camera, after saturation analysis, ensure that the images of LEDs are not overlapped. If they are overlapped, please adjust the camera parameters again to ensure that the saturation analysis result is normal and they are not overlapped.

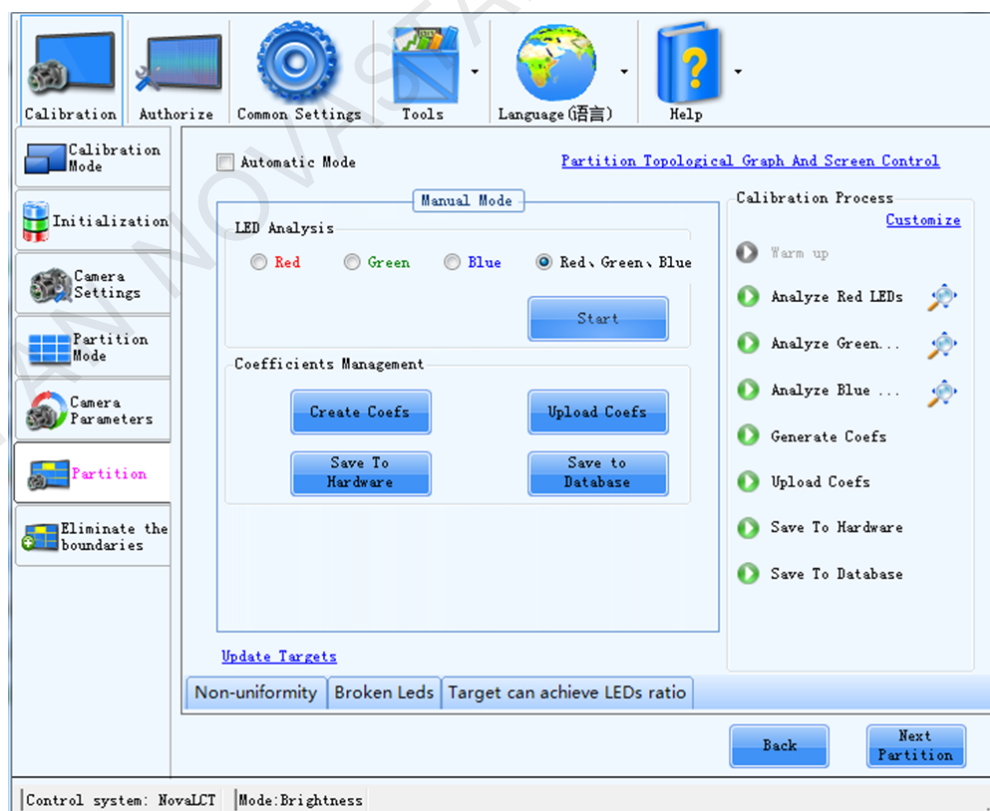
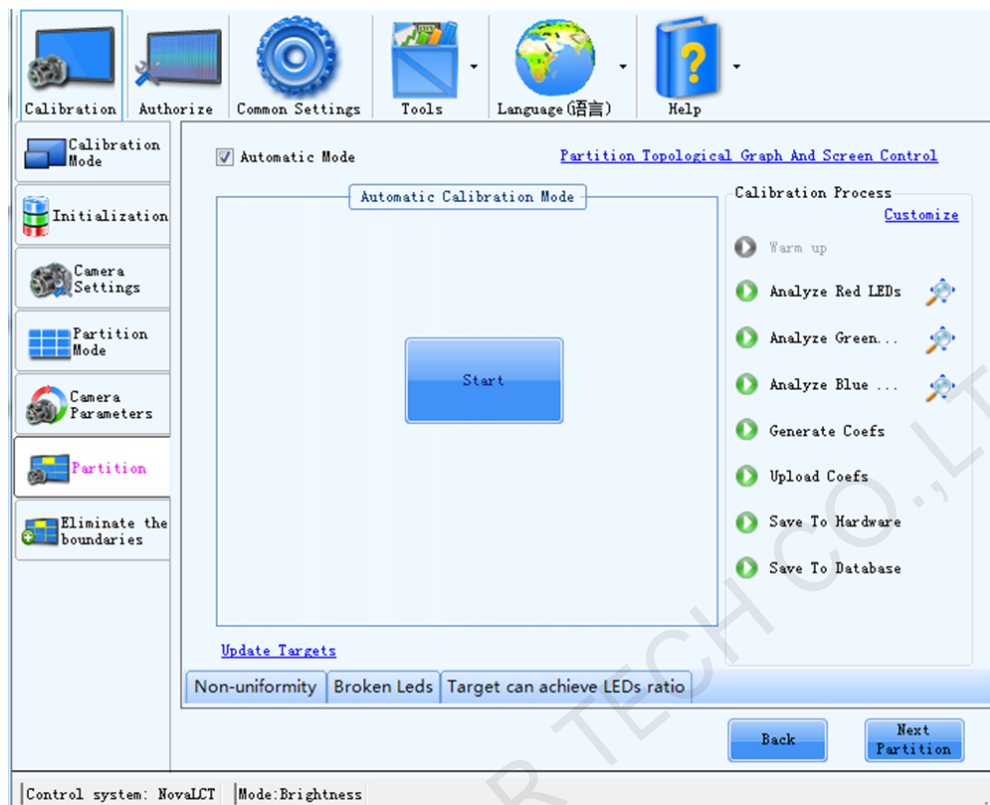
Note:

The default brightness 50. Automatic analysis is advisable. Manual adjustment can be carried out if experienced. Next step can be taken only if the analysis result is normal. Saturation between 60 and 100 is normal. It is proper to adjust the image size to 50~150.

You can click  to view the images obtained during saturation analysis in order to help find problems. When red, green, blue analyses are all completed, click **Next** to enter the **Partition** page. For the Caliris camera, you must close the **Saturation Adjustment** page to go back to the camera settings page and then click **Next** to enter the **Partition** page.

4.6 Partition

Figure 4-20 Partition

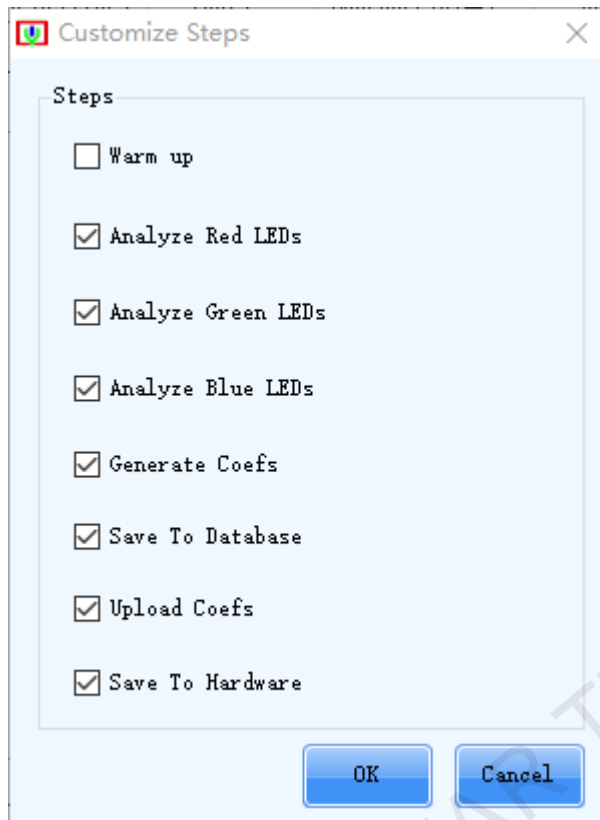


1. Automatic calibration Mode

Users just need to click "Start" button, the software can do the following things automatically: analyze red, green and blue led, generate coefficients, upload coefficients, save to hardware and to database. It will

make calibration more convenient and efficient. Users may also manage this flow according to their own requirements. Click "Customize", you can see the figure below.

Figure 4-21 Customize Window



2. Manual Calibration Mode

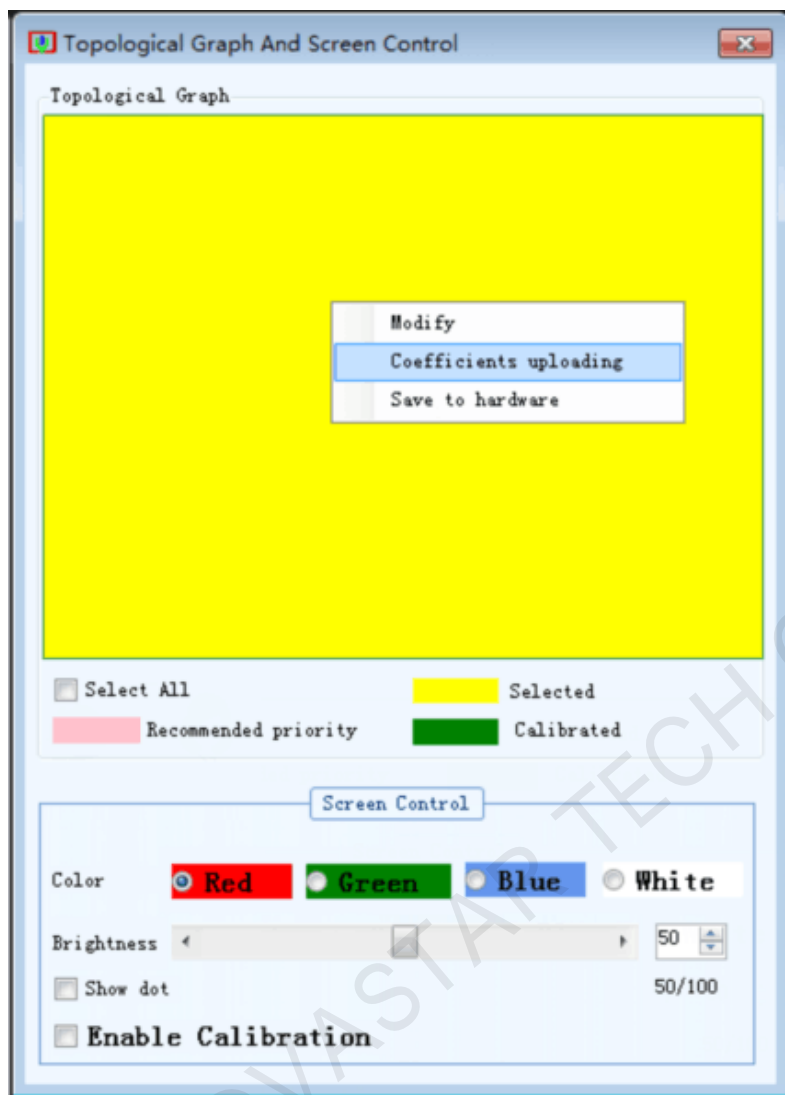
Users can separately operate every step of the calibration process.

For the partition is completed, users can test whether the calibration effect is good through "pictures control" on the right side of this window.

3. Upload calibration coefficients

Upload calibration coefficients to screen.

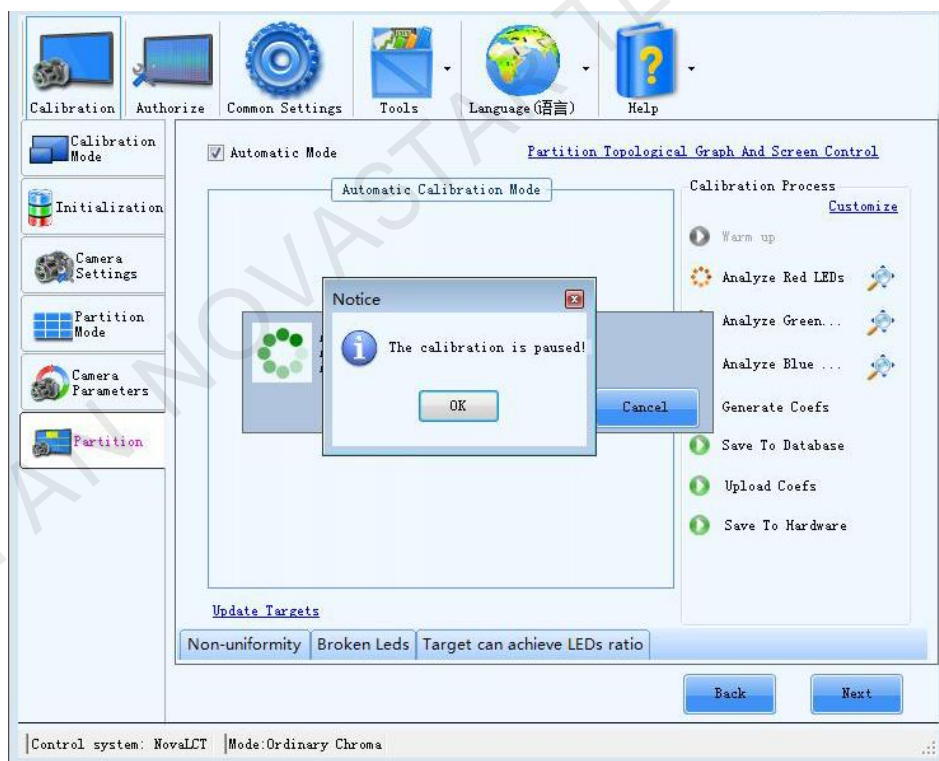
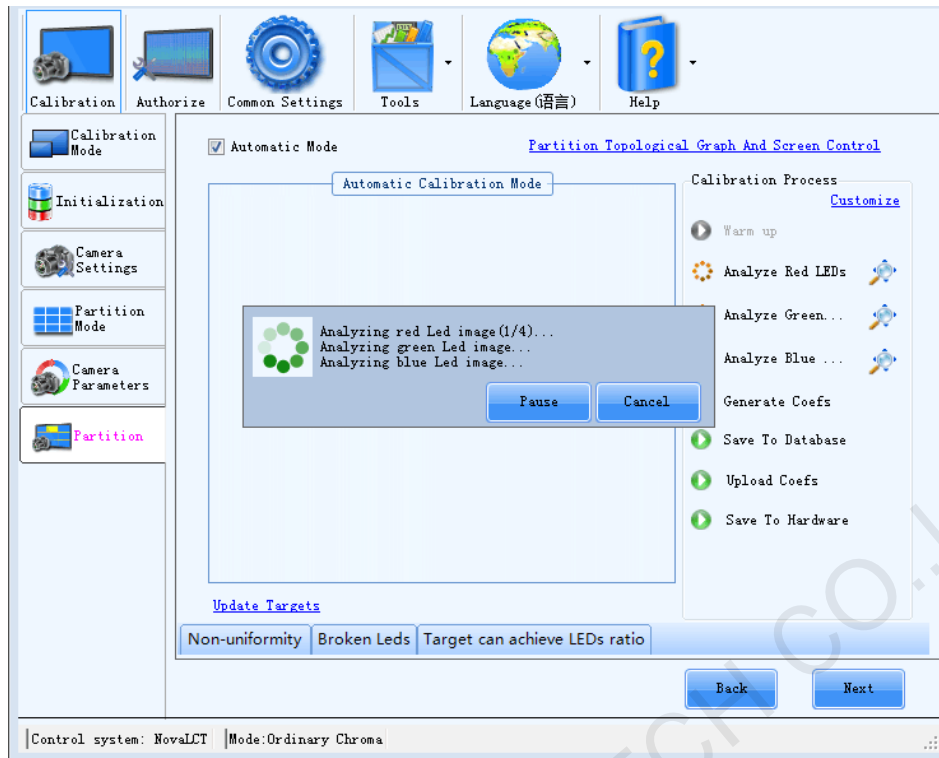
Figure 4-22 Uploading calibration coefficients via topological graph

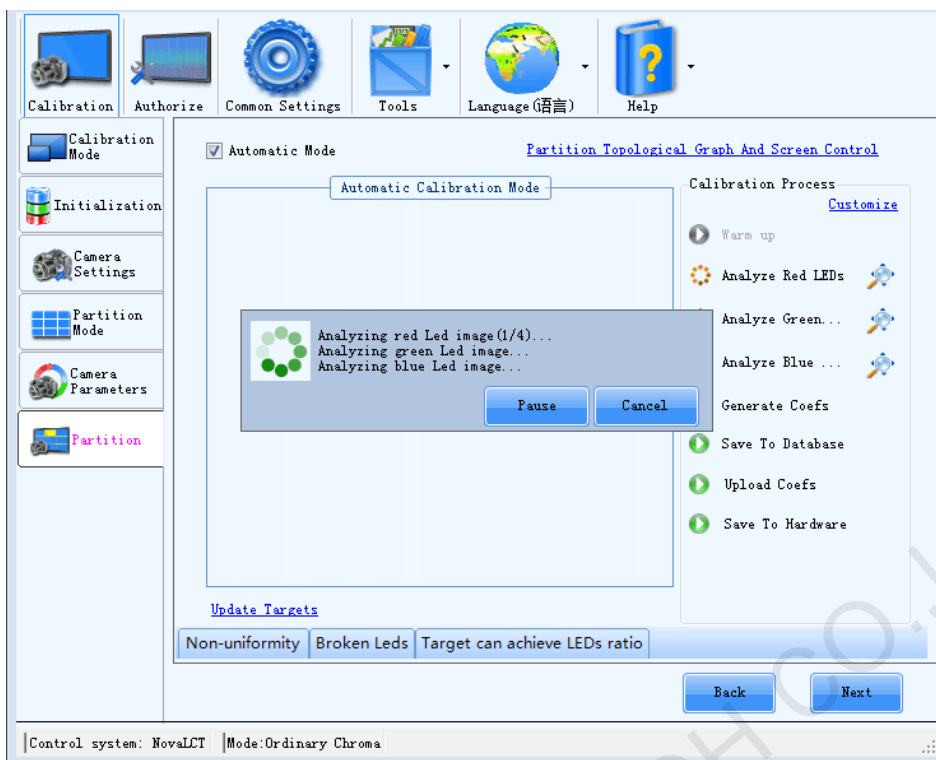


4. Pause Calibration

Some emergency situations may happen during the calibration process, such as sudden appearance of obstruction. User can click **Pause** to stop calibration under such condition. When user clicks **Continue** to continue calibration, the camera will start shooting from the last picture.

Figure 4-23 Pause Calibration





5. Change the target value

The user can click [Update Targets](#) to change the target value in target calibration interface if the calibration result is not satisfying after partition calibration. Brightness calibration, ordinary chroma calibration and multiple bin chroma are all supported. Multiple bin chroma calibration supports blue calibration which is mainly used for optimizing blue effect.


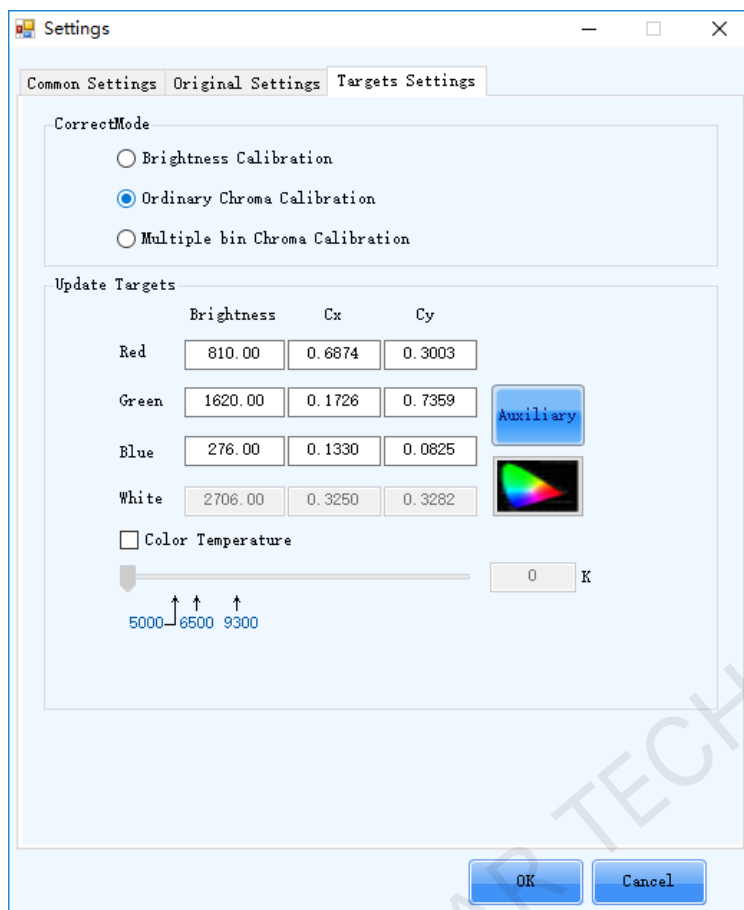

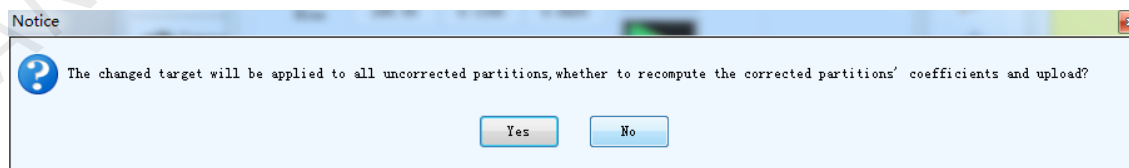
The user can input the value manually or modify the target value with auxiliary tools. Click  to view gamut distribution diagram after modification.

Figure 4-24 Change the target value



- **Restore:** Restore the calibration mode and target value to the value shown when the interface is opened just.
- **Preview:** View the effect on the display after the target value has been modified.
- **Enable correction:** this option to view the effect of the latest correction coefficient on the display.

Click  if the corrected target value is satisfying, and thus the system will prompts "Whether apply the corrected target value into all partitions?" Check 'Yes', and thus the system will recalculate the corrected correction coefficient of partition and load the new one. Click "No", and thus the target value will only be applied into the partition needs correction.



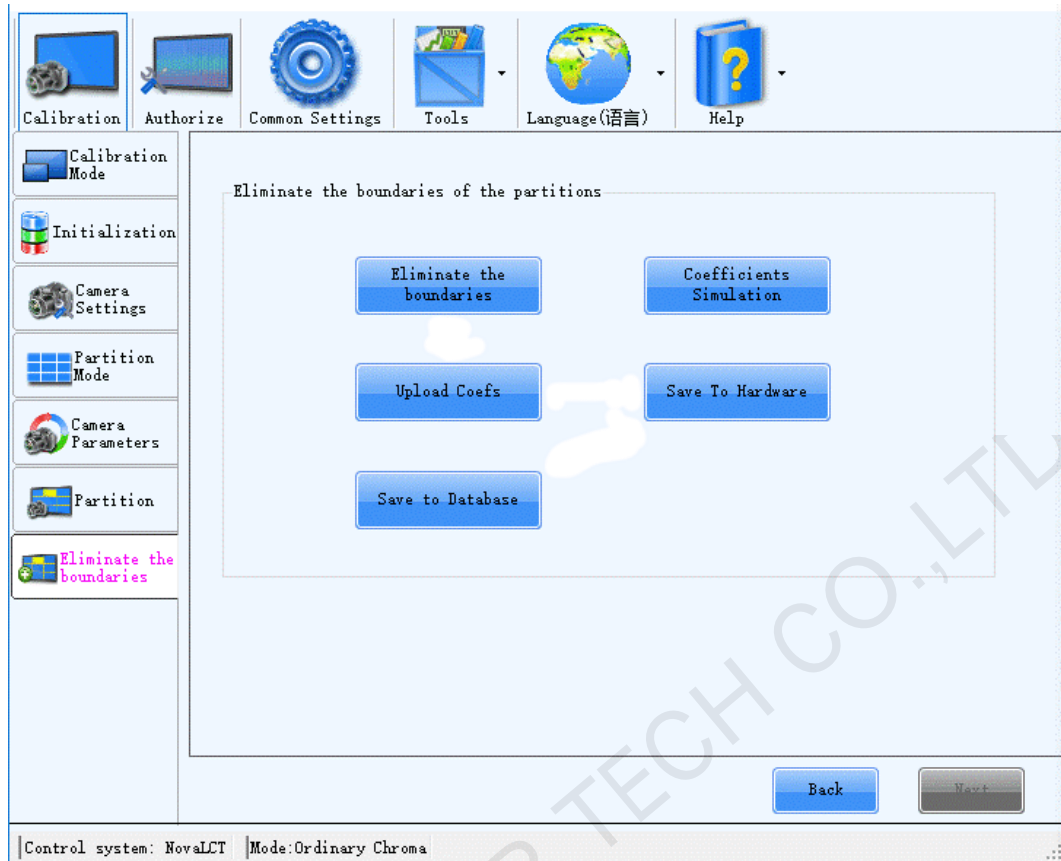
When the calibration of a partition is done, click "Next Partition" to calibrate the next partition. If the Caliris camera is used for calibration, change the partition and click "Image Preview" to view whether the camera faces the partition.

If there are still differences among these partitions after all partitions are calibrated, select "Eliminate the boundaries" to eliminate the differences.

4.7 Eliminate Boundaries

If there are multiple partitions, click **Eliminate the boundaries** > **Coefficients simulation** > **Upload Coefs** > **Save to Hardware** > **Save to Database** buttons in order. The system will eliminate the boundaries, upload the coefficients, save the parameters to the hardware and save the adjustment data to database.

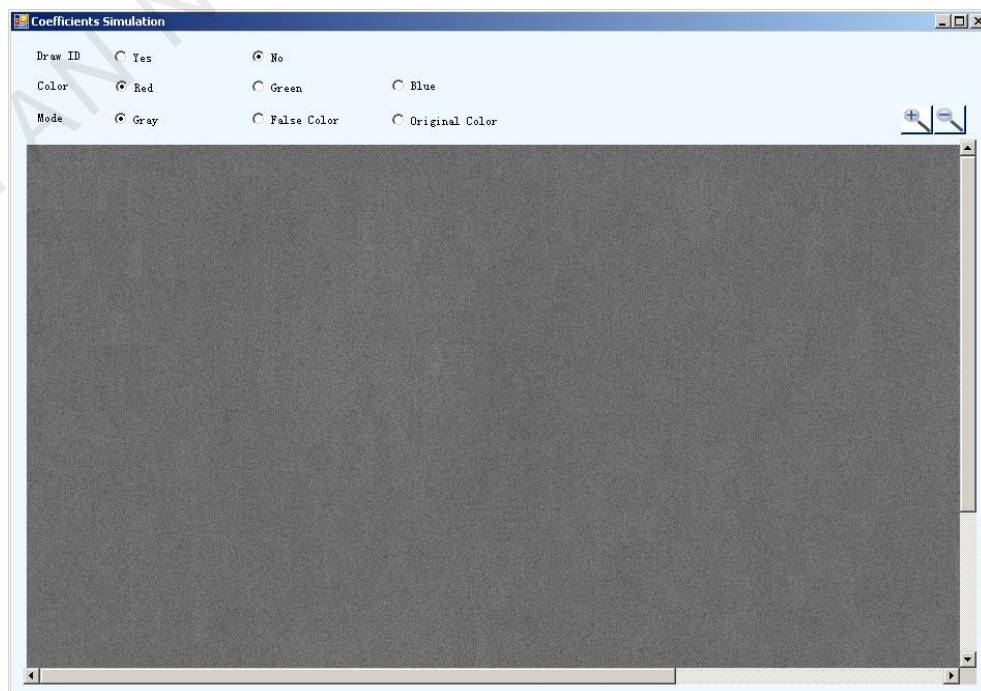
Figure 4-25 Eliminate partition boundaries



- **Eliminate the boundaries:** Eliminate the brightness and Chroma non-uniformities on the boundaries between partitions.
- **Coefficients Simulation:** The software uses the calibration coefficients to restore the display effect before calibration. The restored image is called simulation image. The calibration engineer can compare the effect on the simulation image and the actual effect before calibration to see whether they are consistent.

Click **Coefficients Simulation** to enter its page, as shown below.

Figure 4-26 Coefficients simulation



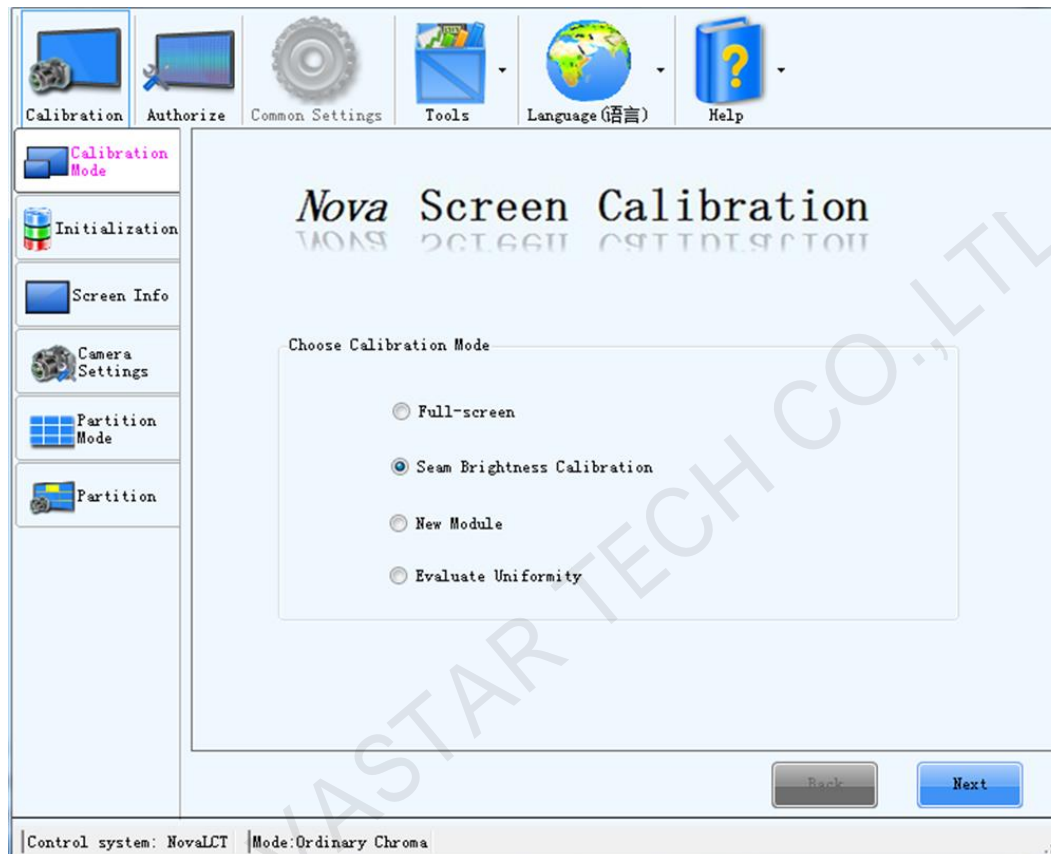
- Draw ID: Draw partition ID on the simulation image.
- Color: Indicates the display color on the screen that has been simulated.
- Mode: Indicates the mode of the simulation image. It has three modes: original color, gray and false color.
 - Original color mode: The simulation image is a color image. The color of the simulation image is the same as the display color.
 - Gray mode: The simulation image is a grayscale image in the selected display color.
 - False color mode: Use a color to represent a brightness range.
- **Upload Coefs:** Upload the coefficients to the receiving cards.
- **Save To Hardware:** Save the coefficients to the receiving cards.
- **Save to Database:** Save the coefficients to the database.

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5 Seam Brightness Calibration

The bright/dark line on the display can be adjusted by the function of **Seam Brightness Calibration** when it is located at the splice between lamp panels or cabinets. The effect can be very remarkable if the operation is proper.

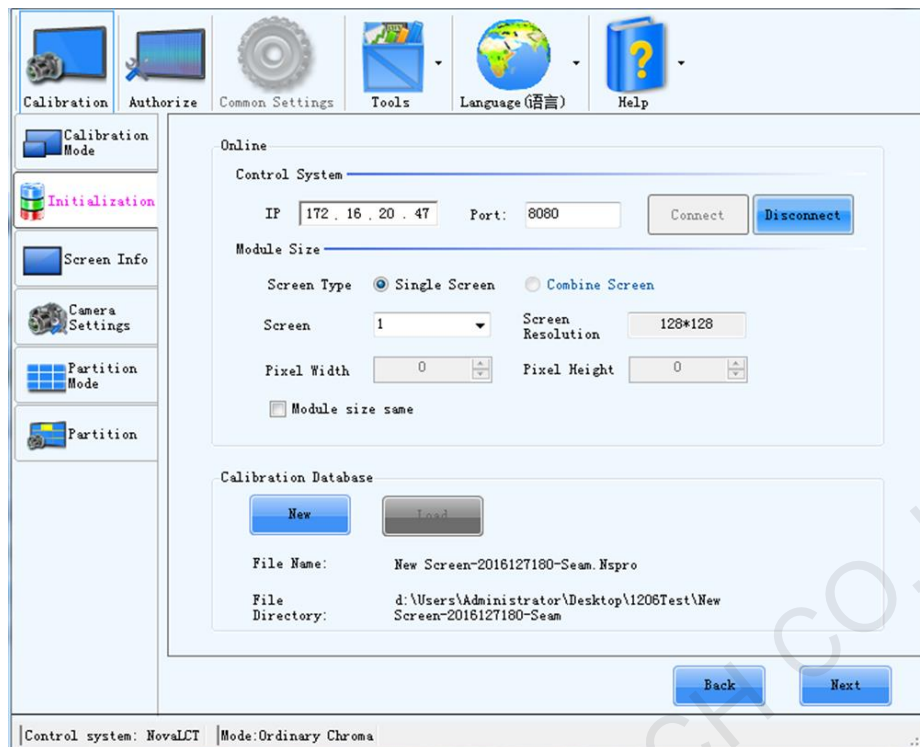
Select "**Seam Brightness Calibration**" as calibration mode.



5.1 Initialization

Setting of initialization is the same as pixel level calibration. Please refer to [4.1 Initialization](#).

Figure 5-1 Initialization

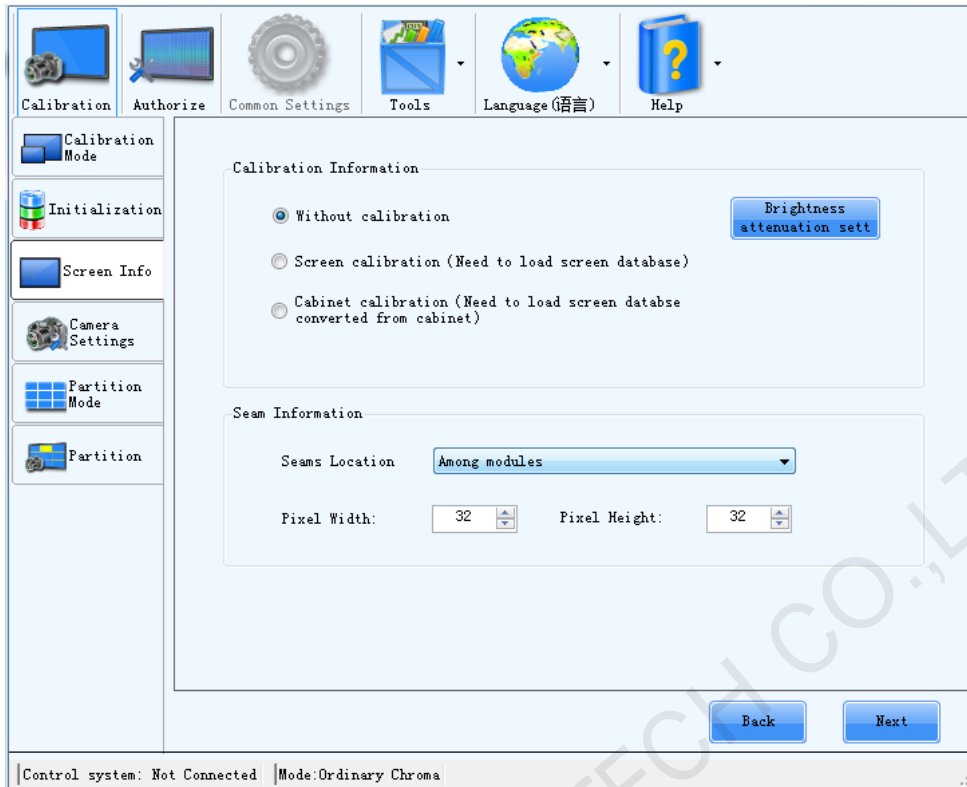


5.2 Screen Info

The operation process varies with the calibration of display and can be divided into without calibration, Screen calibration and Cabinet calibration. The user need to load database and pay attention to the following items in the latter two situations:


1. Screen Calibration, The full-screen calibration must be conducted with NovaCLB-Screen V4.0 or higher version; moreover, the size of module must be identical.
2. Cabinet calibration, the cabinet database must be converted to full-screen database at first.

Figure 5-2 Screen Info



3. Seam Information

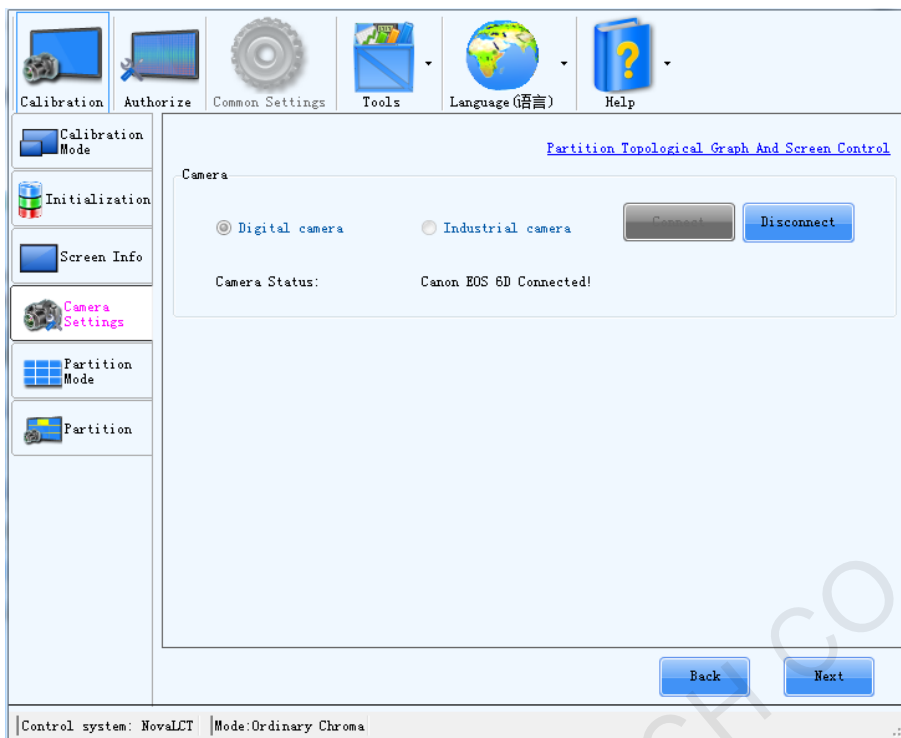
- Select the position of seams among two types: between cabinets or between modules (it is located between cabinets generally).
- Fill in the number of columns and rows of each module.

Click  after setting to enter the Partition Mode.

5.3 Camera Settings

Camera need to connect normally to computer, face directly toward the subarea and take pictures normally. Camera status is shown in the figure below. Click "Next" to start partition.

Figure 5-3 Camera Settings

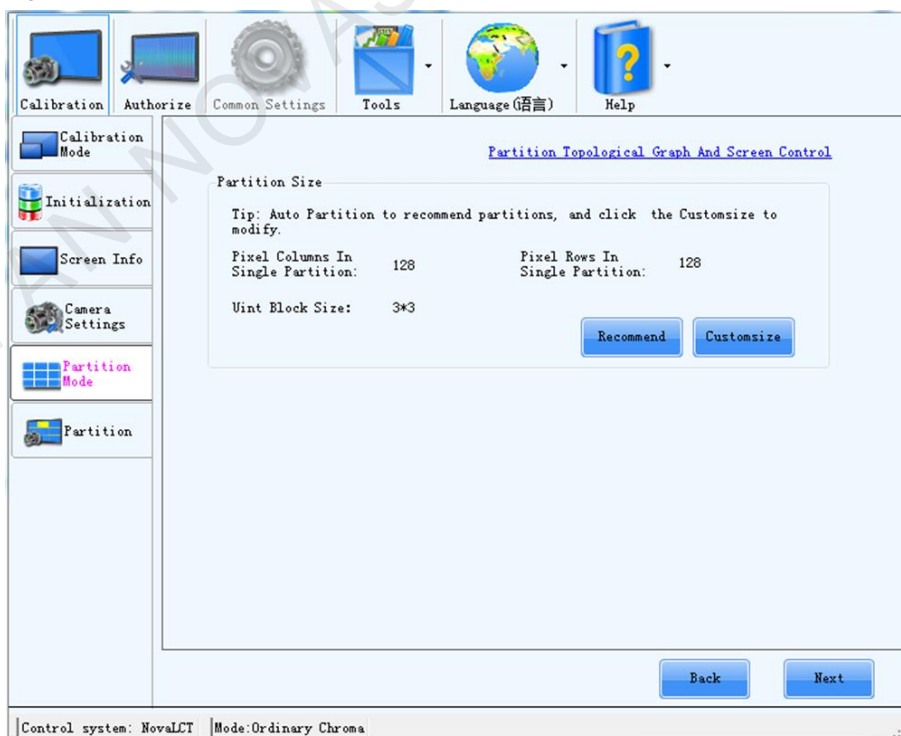


5.4 Partition Mode

Start to modify bright and dark lines when the initialization of calibration is completed. The screen need to be divided into multiple areas with appropriate size for calibration due to the limitation of camera resolution.

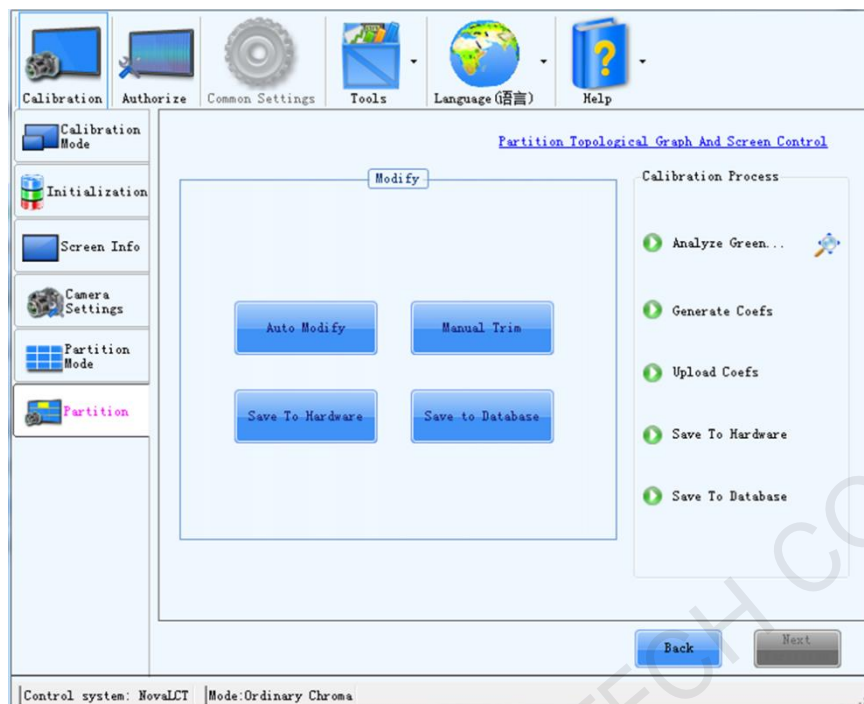
Please refer to 4.4 [Partition Mode](#) for the setting of partition.

Figure 5-4 Partition Mode



5.5 Partition

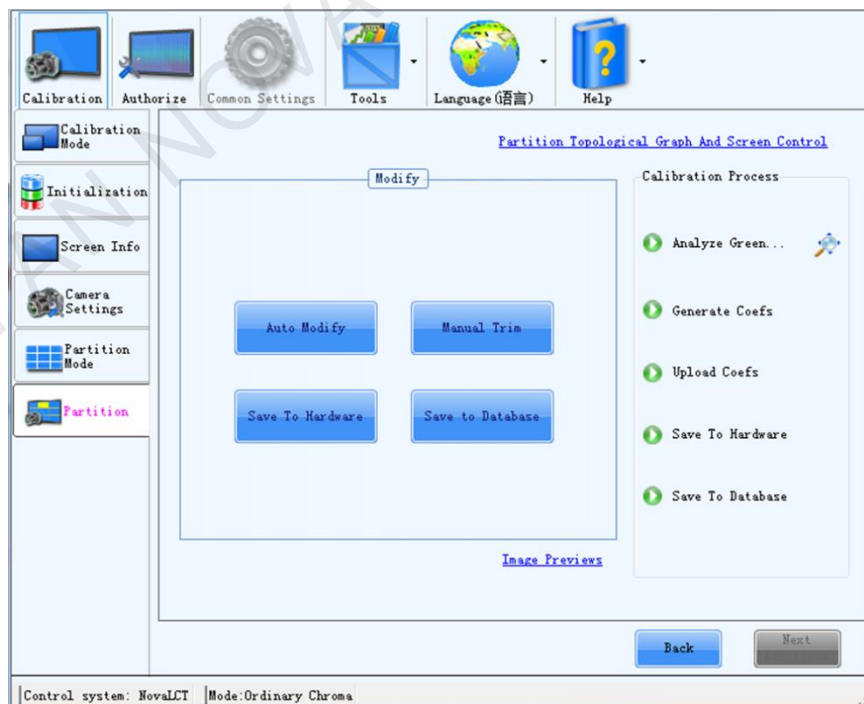
Figure 5-5 Modifying bright and dark lines



1. Preparation

Before enabling auto modification, point the camera to the partition and adjust the focal length and focus ring of the camera to make sure that the entire partition is within the viewfinder of the camera and each partition is separate. Click image preview to adjust the aperture size while using a Caliris camera.

Figure 5-6 Partition

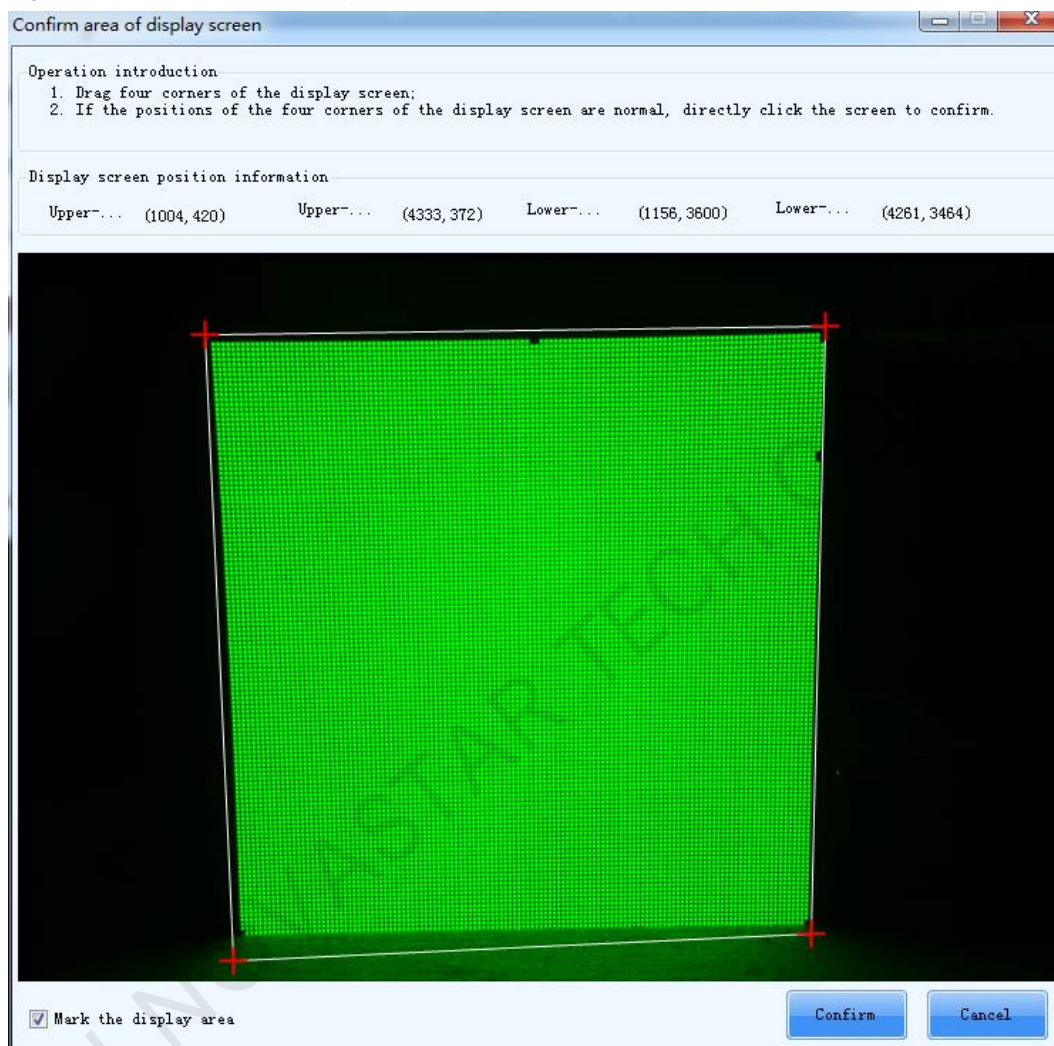


2. Auto Modify



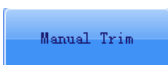
Click **Auto Modify** and the interface shown in Fig.5-8 will be displayed when start modify. Users can use the mouse to drag the four vertexes of the quadrangle to select the valid area to be calibrated. The unwanted light around the screen to be calibrated is removed.

Figure 5-7 Confirm area of display screen



3. Manual fine adjustment

The user can conduct manual trim if the modification result is not satisfying after auto-modification.



Click **Manual Trim** to enter the fine Manual Trim interface of system as shown below:

Figure 5-8 Manual trim



Operation steps of manual fine adjustment:

- a. Users can select the edge or point requiring fine adjustment by dragging mouse window or clicking the mouse. Yellow means that the whole edge is selected; green means that partial LEDs are selected.

As both directions in the window option are considered as checked in default setting, the edges in the rows and columns can be selected. If only "columns" is checked in the window option, user can only check the edge in the columns of the window.

Figure 5-9 Region option 1

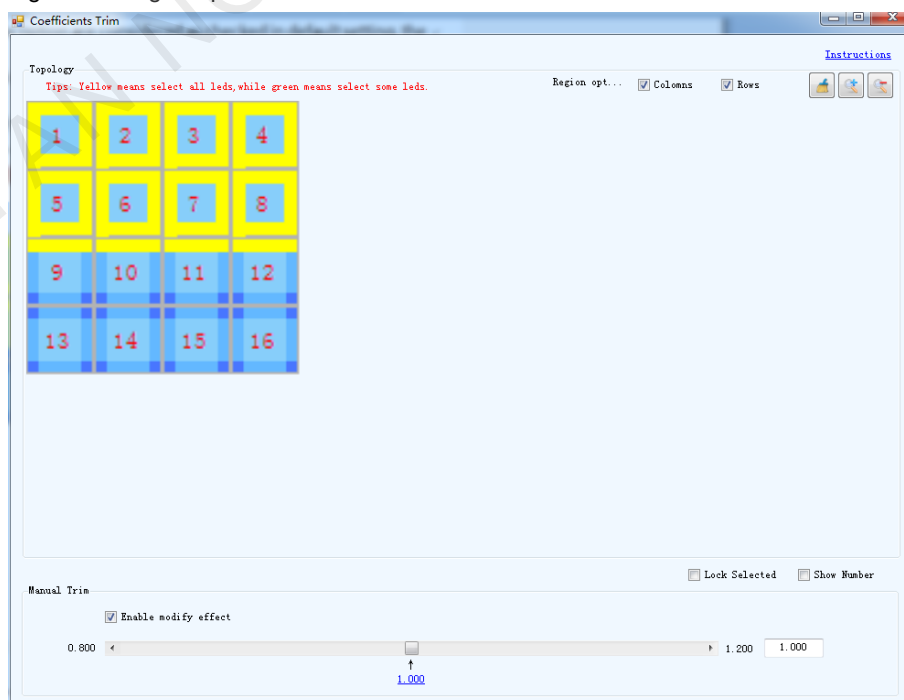
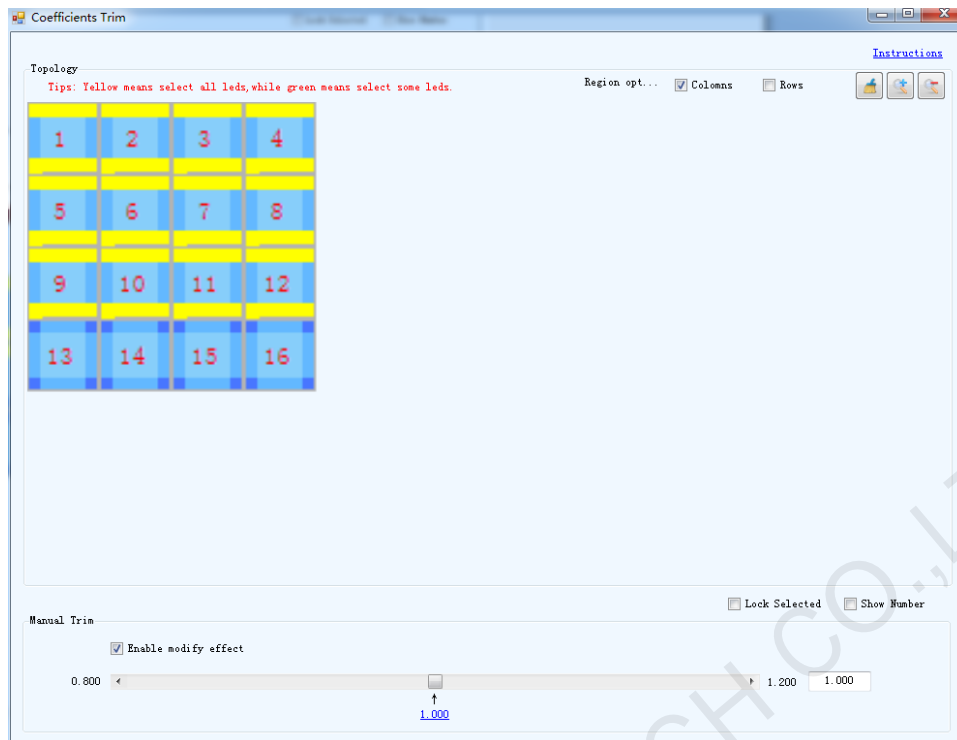


Figure 5-10 Region option 2



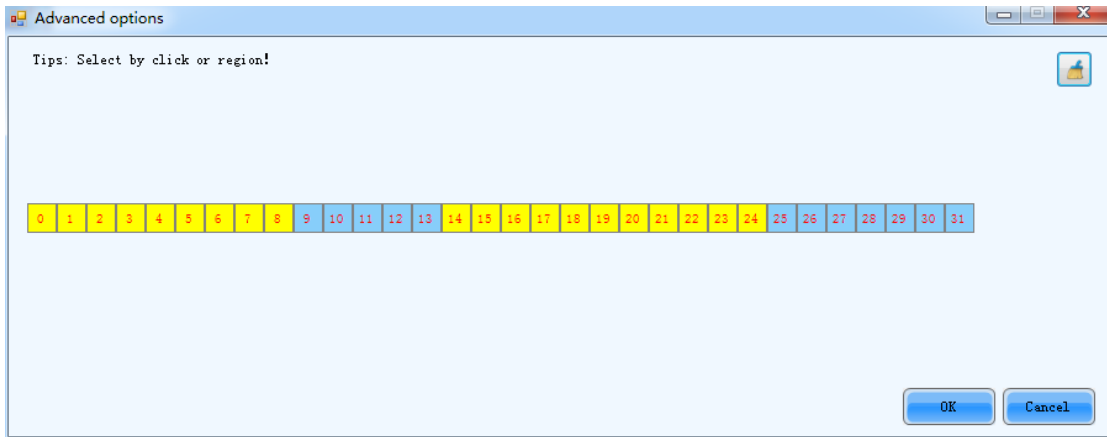
The edge that needs trimming can be selected with a single click of the mouse.

Figure 5-11 Clicking the mouse to select the edge to be adjusted



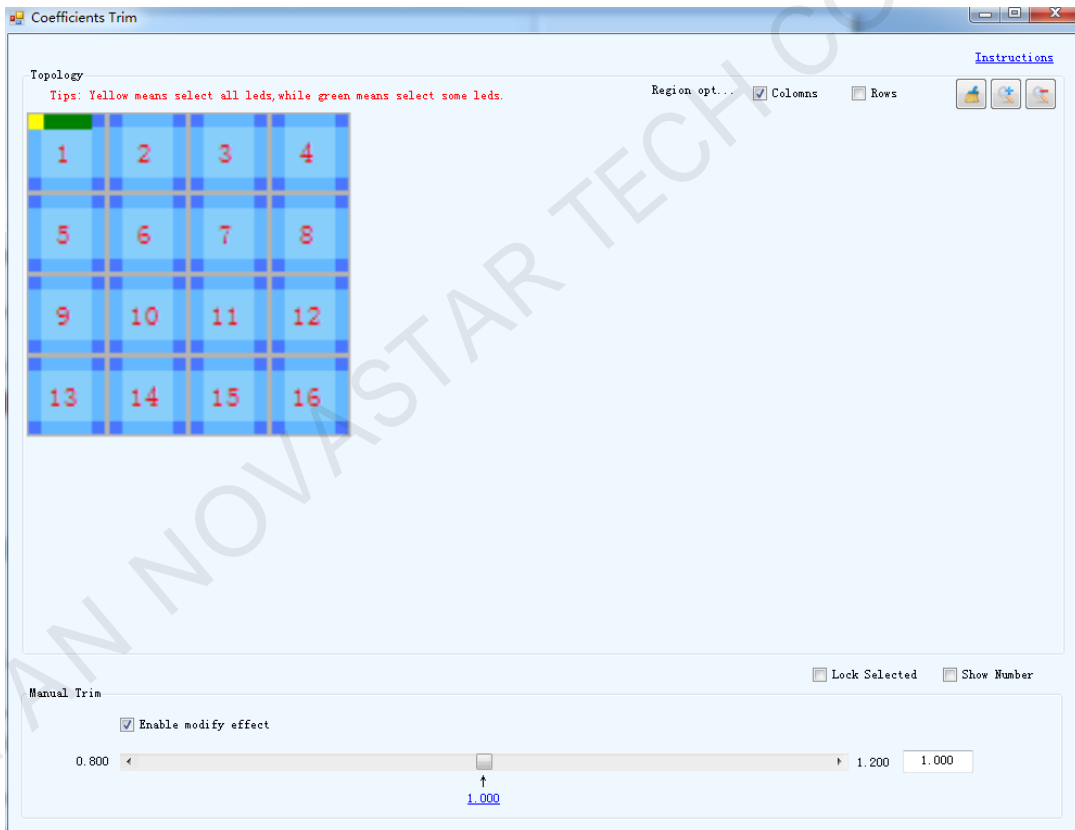
Double-click the edge to pop up the following screen, you can click or select the light spot to be trimmed. Hold Ctrl or shift key to click the mouse to select multiple spots

Figure 5-12 Select the light spots to be trimmed





After selecting the light spots, green indicates the light spots that have been selected, as shown below.

Figure 5-13 After selecting the light spots



- **Lock Selected:** Lock the selected edge or spot.
- **Show number:** When checked, number will be displayed on the screen.
- b. Drag the lever to fine adjust the coefficient. When checking “Enable modify effect”, it indicates that trimming is conducted based on the previous correction. When not checking, it indicates that trimming is conducted based on automatic correction.

4. If the **Modify effect** is satisfactory, click  to save the coefficient to hardware. And then click  to save the correction coefficient to database.

6 New Module

Connect control system (NovaLCT or NovaPro) to start on-line calibration.

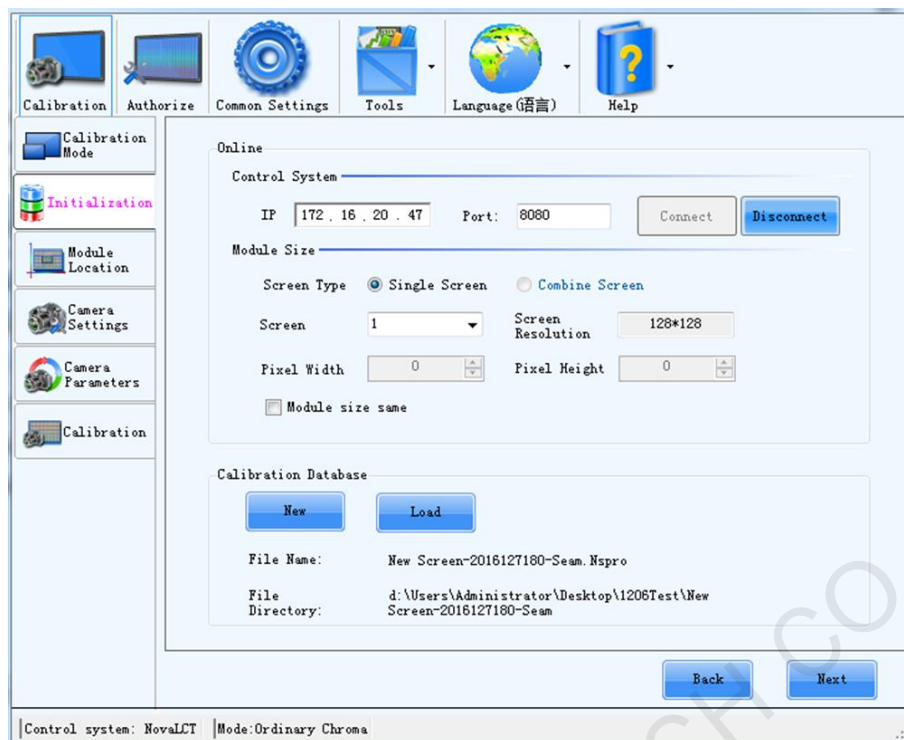
Select “**New Module**” as calibration mode and click “Next” to enter the interface of initialization.



6.1 Initialization

Setting of initialization is the same as pixel level calibration. Please refer to [4.1 Initialization](#).

Figure 6-1 Initialization



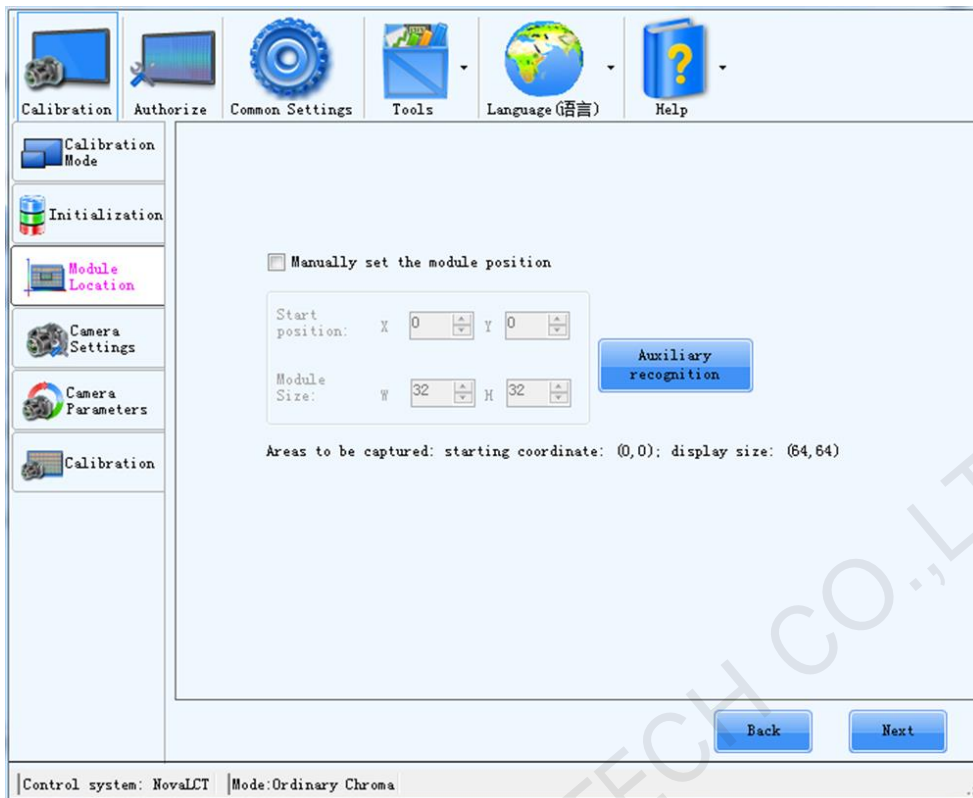
6.2 Module Location

The position of the new module shall be located accurately so as to perform accurate calibration for the new module.

Manual setting

If the calibration personnel knows clearly about the coordinate position of the new module, manual setting can be used to quickly set the coordinate and the module size, and click "Next" to connect to the camera.

Figure 6-2 Manually set the module position



Auxiliary recognition

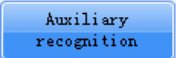
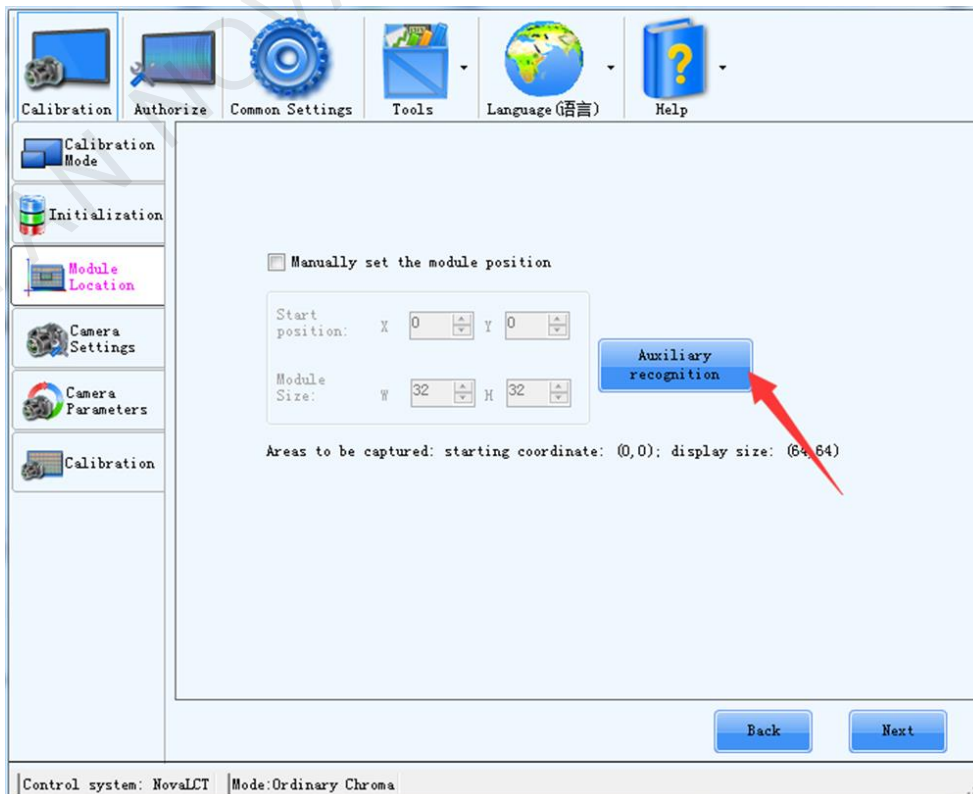
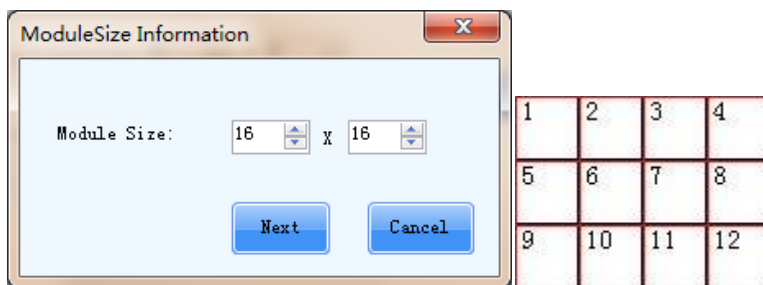
If the position of the new module cannot be located accurately, click ; and the following steps are as follows:

Figure 6-3 Auxiliary recognition



Step 1 Set the module size, click "Next", and it can be seen that the screen is divided into multiple partitions with numbers (the software defaults to conduct partition as every partition has 4x4 modules).

Figure 6-4 Module Size information



Step 2 Select number of the area where the new module is, then click "Next", and the screen displays the partition separately as well as the module number.

User can click "Reset the area size" to reset the amount of the module in every area, as shown in the following figure; after setting, click "Reposition", and click "OK", and the screen will display the area division after repositioning.

Figure 6-5 Select Region

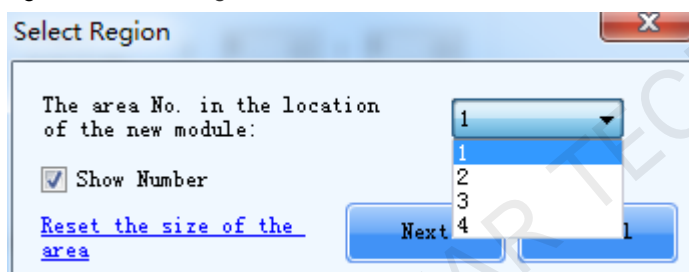
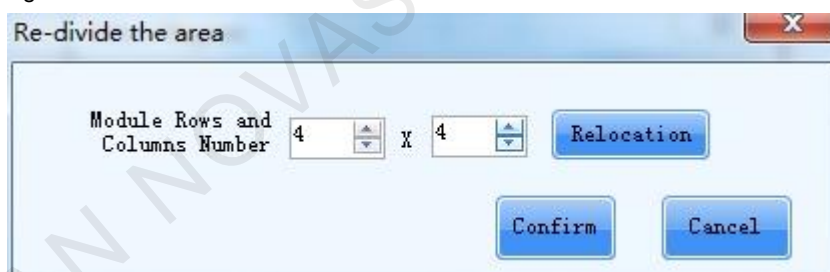
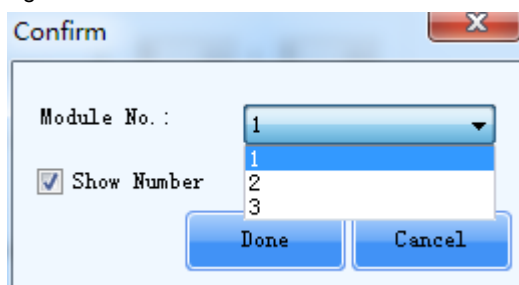


Figure 6-6 Re-divide the area



Step 3 Confirm the number of the new module, and click "OK".

Figure 6-7 Confirm Module location

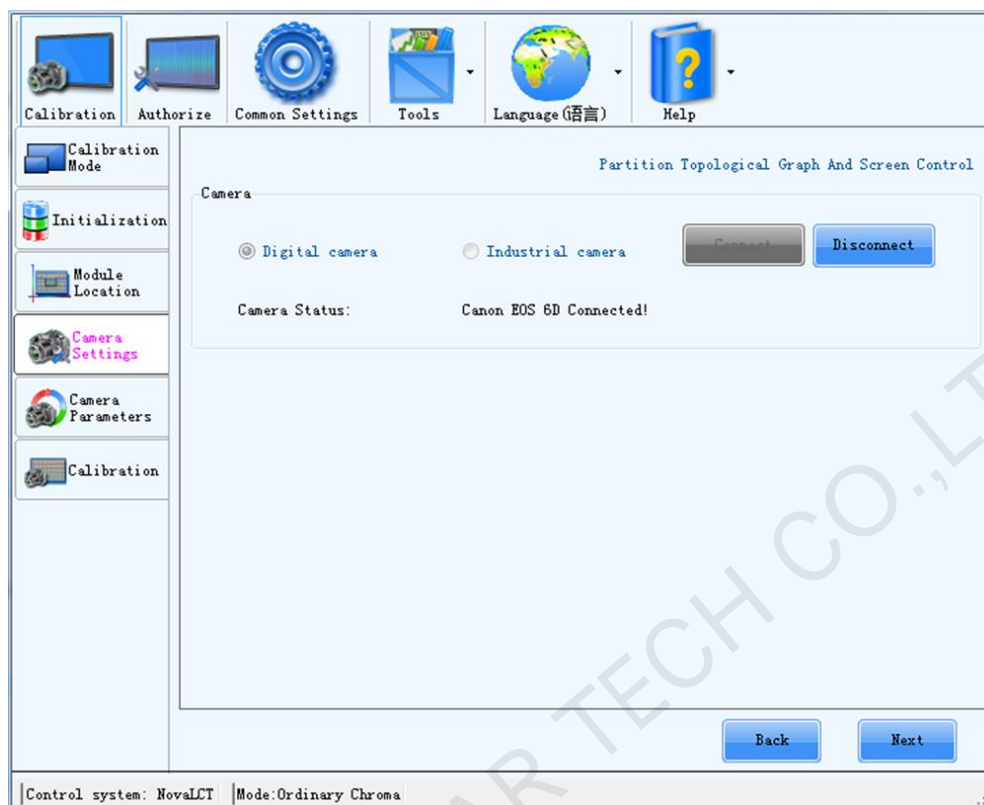


6.3 Camera Settings

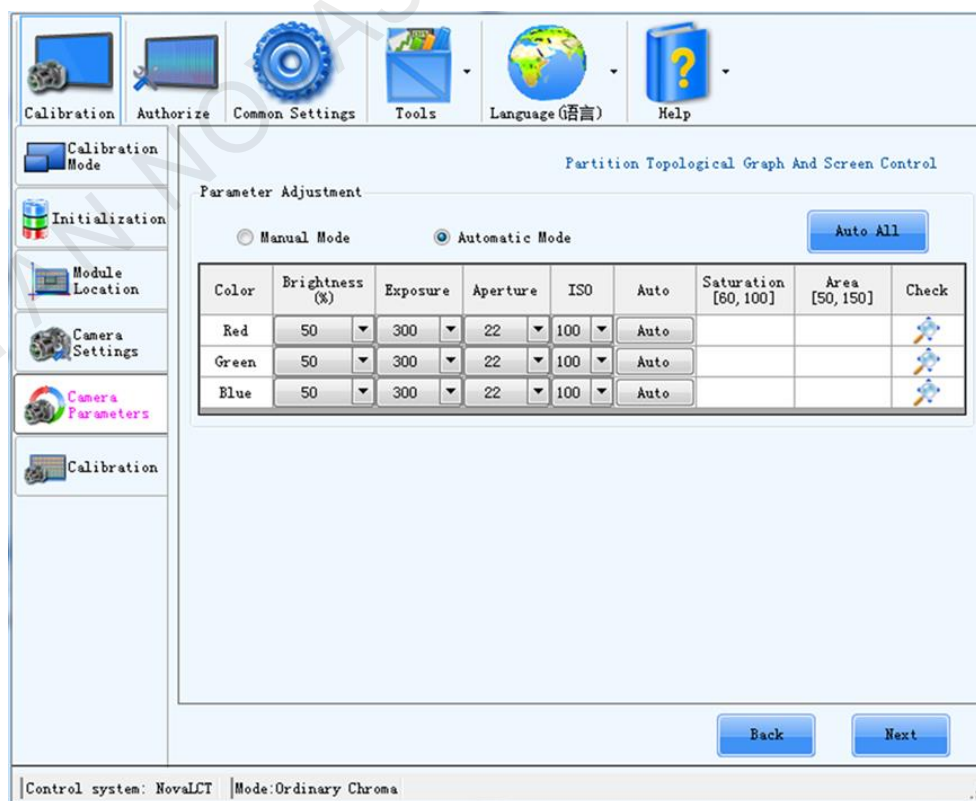
During calibration, the camera needs to connect normally to the computer, face directly toward the subarea and take pictures normally. After the camera is successfully connected to the computer, the camera status is

shown in the figure below. Click "Next" to enter partition calibration. For the camera connection, you need to perform camera related settings in advance. For details, see [13.4 Camera Operating Skills](#).

Figure 6-8 Camera Connection



6.4 Camera Parameters



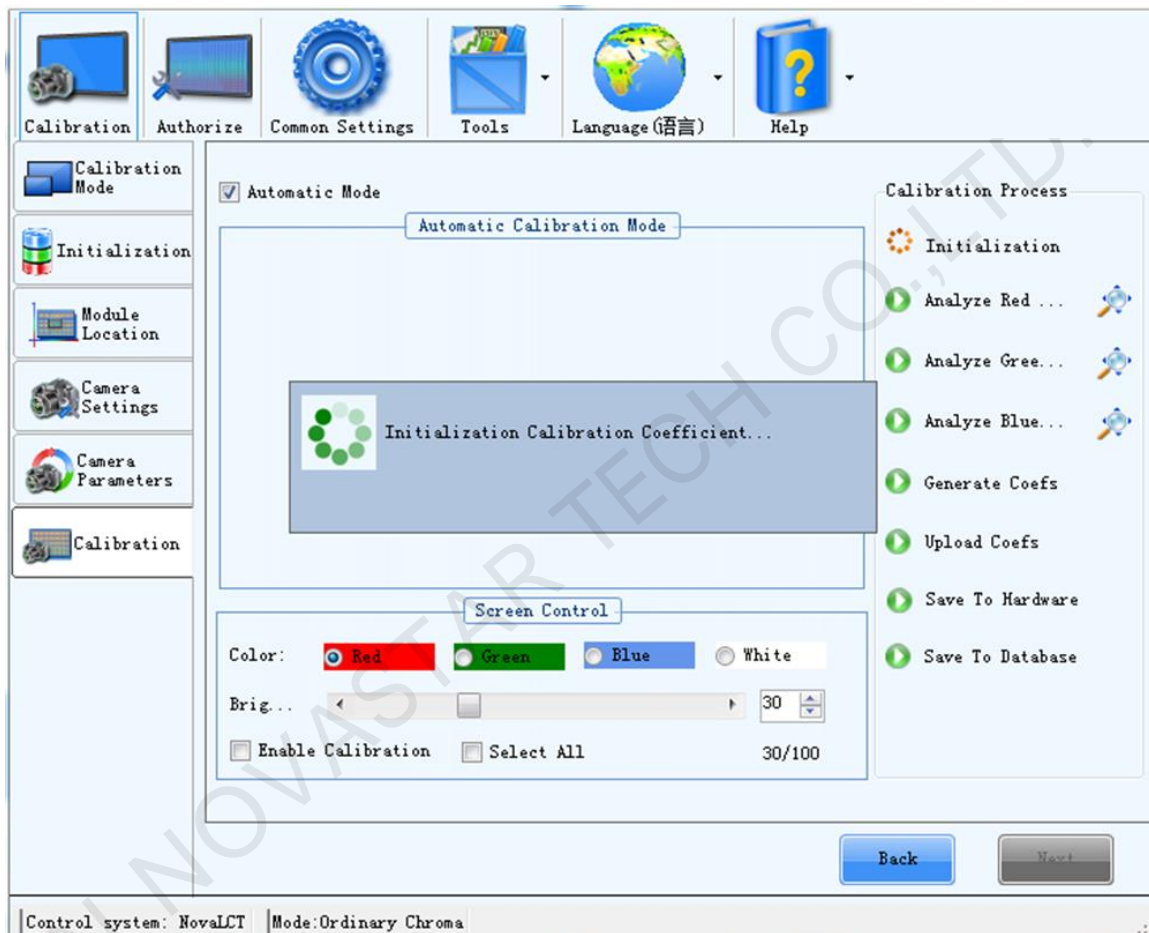
No matter manual mode or automatic mode is adopted, adjust the saturation till the result reaches "Normal", and adjust the image size to "Fit".

Please refer to [4.5 Camera Parameters](#) for detailed description.
After completing setting, click "Next".

6.5 Module Calibration

The software defaults to check "Automatic mode" and click "Start", and the software will finish the calibration to the module automatically. User can cancel checking "Automatic mode", and manually complete the module calibration according to the calibration procedures on the right.

Figure 6-9 Module calibration



7 Calibration Interruption (Searching LED position failed)

No matter full-screen calibration or module calibration, after the calibration is enabled, various problems at the site may cause led position failed leading to calibration interruption, such as screen binding, dead LED or interference light. Generally, artificial location is adopted to help solve these problems, and this section will introduce solutions for several common situation.

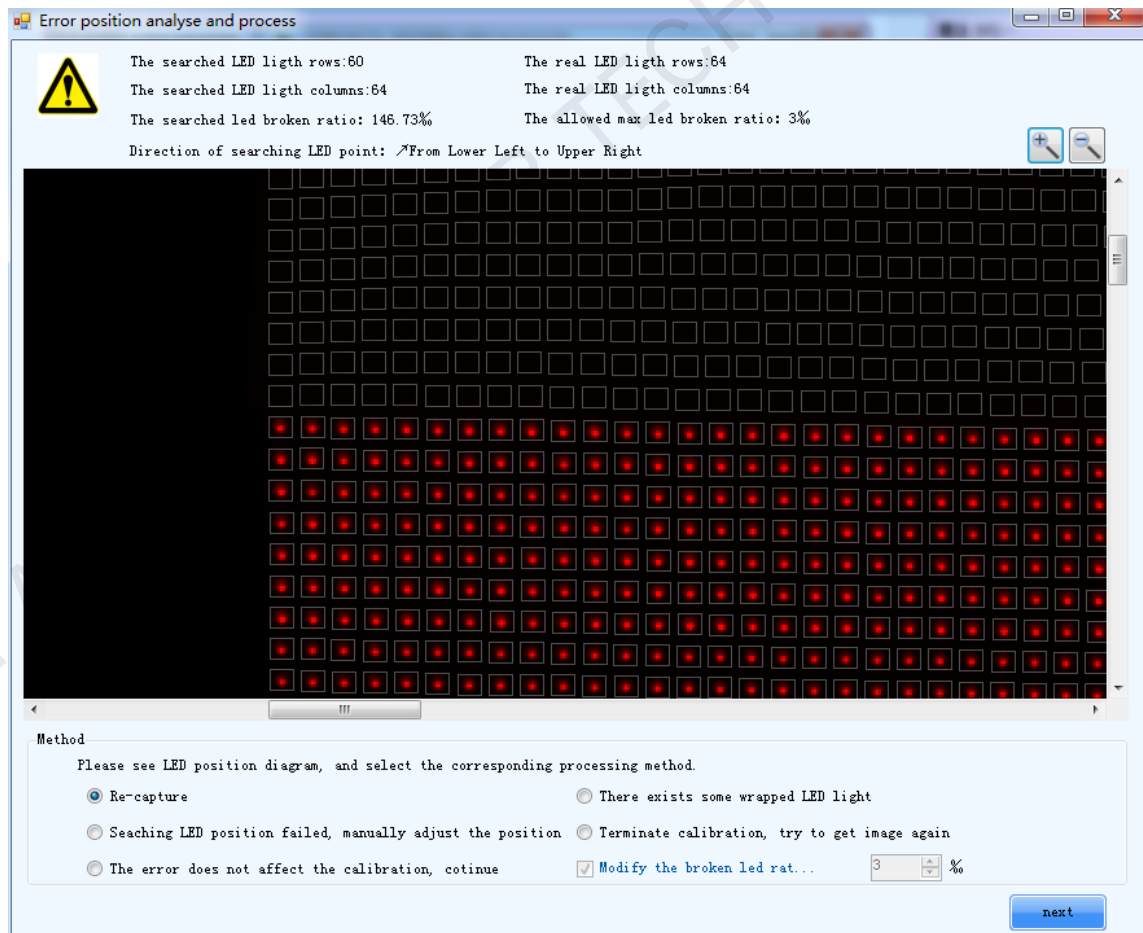
Normal binding

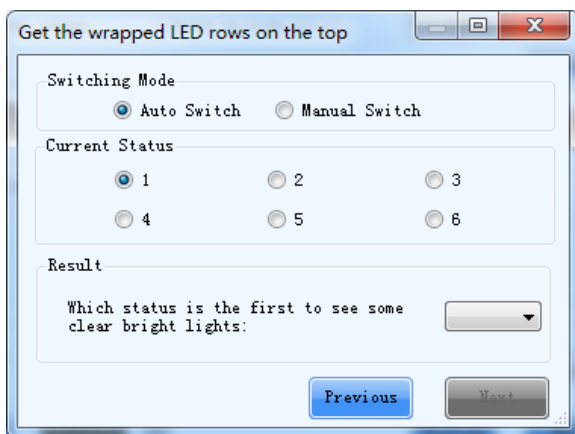
Normal binding means that the whole columns or rows at the edge of the screen is wrapped regularly, and the error of search appears as not enough detected columns and rows, as shown in the following figure:

Solution:

- Step 1 Check "There exists some wrapped LED light", and click "Next".
- Step 2 The software detects four sides of the screen respectively, and the software defaults "Auto switch". User needs to pay attention to the state of the software (namely at which row or column) while observing the lights lighting up at which stage of the screen, then record which state so as to select state at the "result" and click "Next".
- Step 3 After the four sides of the screen are detected, the software continues for calibration.

Figure 7-1 Solution for Normal binding





User considers the binding to be normal and calibration can be forced to continue

Sometimes, user considers the binding to have a little effect, then checks "The error does not affect the calibration, continue", then click "Next" to continue calibration.

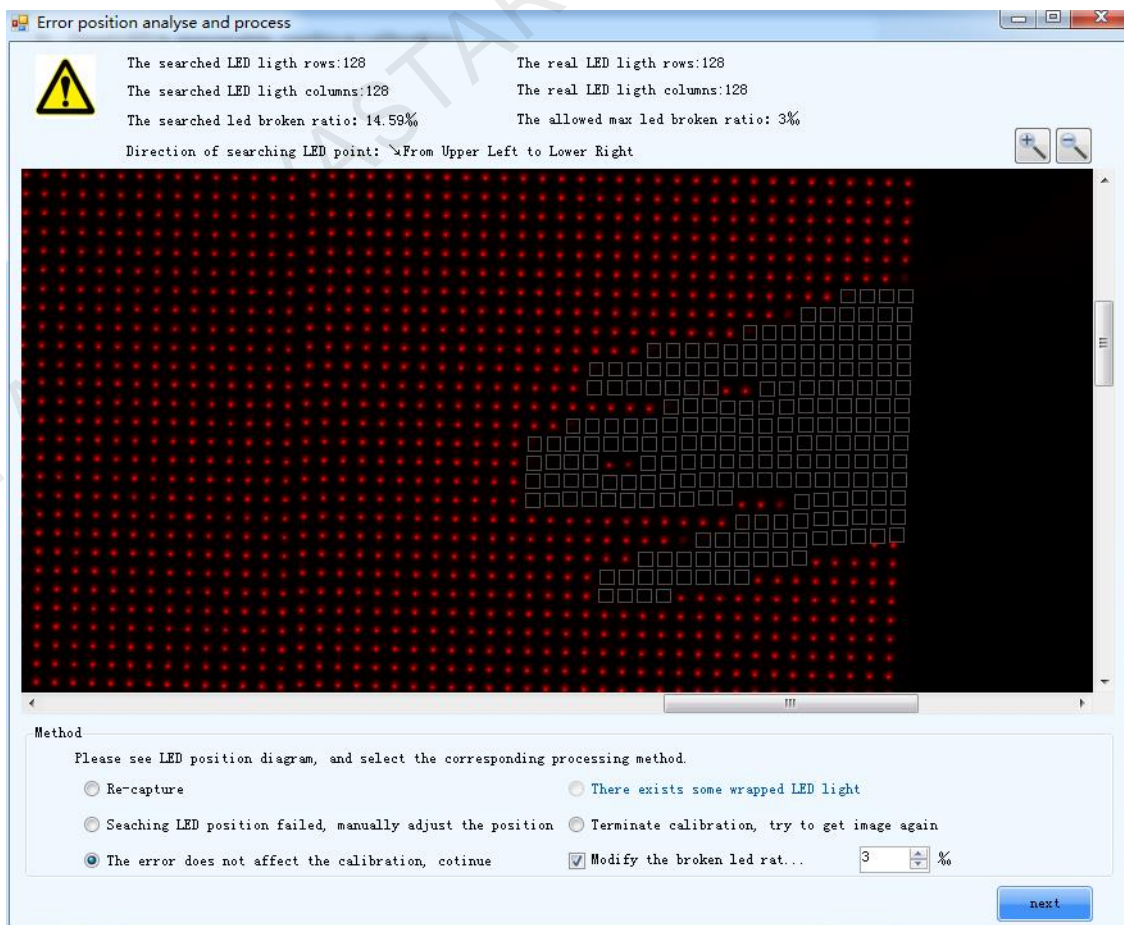
Dead LED is reasonable, continue calibration

The number and location of the Dead LED detected match the actual situation, which means that the screen actually has these Dead LEDs at these positions, and this situation is called normal Dead LED.

Solutions:

- Check "The error does not affect the calibration, continue" and click "Next" to continue calibrating.
- Check "Modify the broken led ratio" and turn up the allowable dead light rate.

Figure 7-2 Dead LED is reasonable



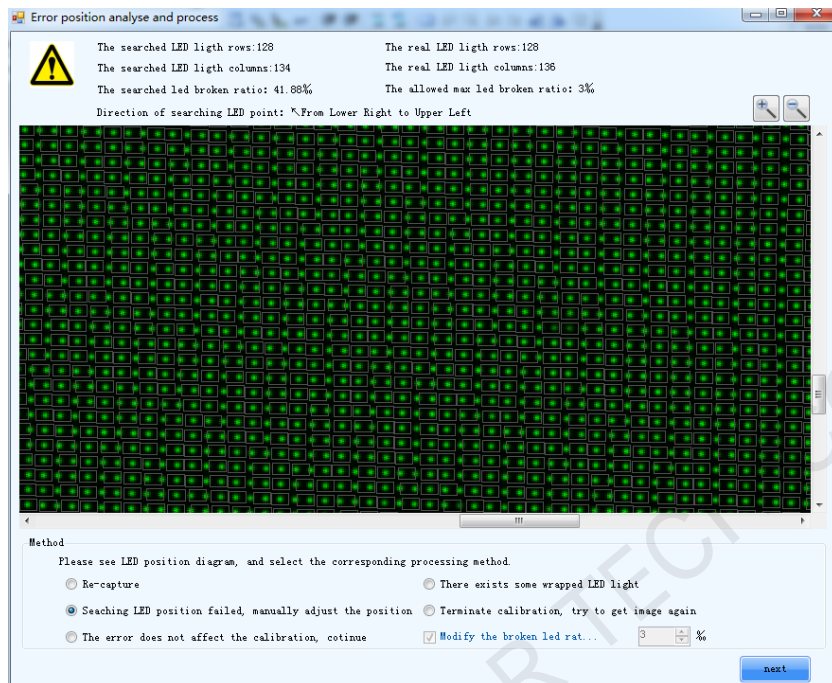
Dead LED increased by failure of searching

It is the failure of point location that leads to the increasing number of dead LEDs or the offset of point location.

Solution:

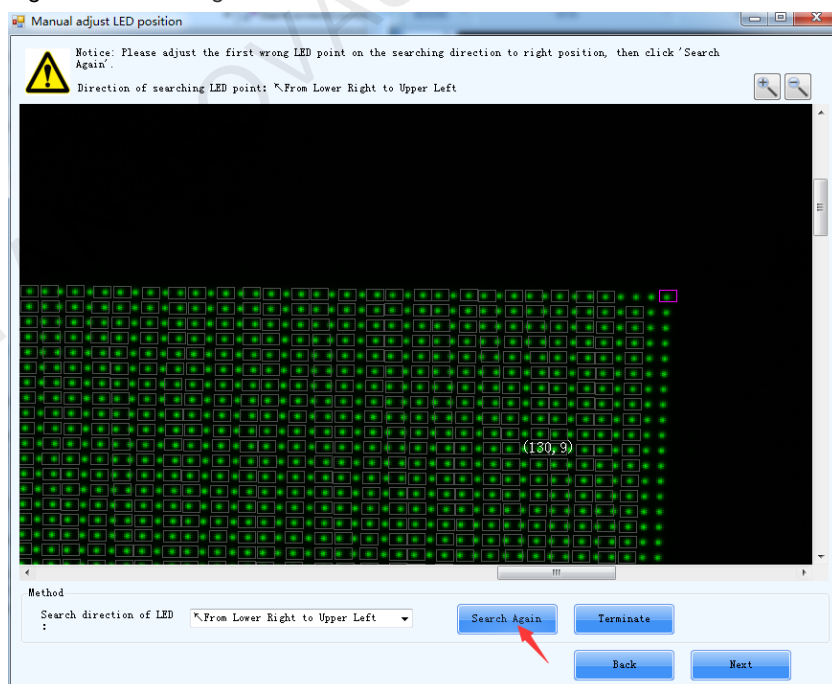
- Step 1 Check "Searching LED position failed, manually adjust the position", and click "Next";

Figure 7-3 Death light rate is more than the normal range



- Step 2 Adjust the first wrong LED point on the searching direction to right position, then click "search again".

Figure 7-4 Search again



Search again: Conduct search again according to the current location direction and initial point;

- Step 3 After the searching is successful, continue calibration.

Search result differs a lot from actual situations, calibration abandoned

If the result of search differs a lot from the actual situation, for example, searching result is that there are Dead LEDs at the up side and down side of the screen, but actually, there are Dead LEDs at left and right sides, under this situation, it is suggested to abandon calibration.

The number of rows and columns increases in the detection result

The result of search failed is that the number of rows or columns is greater than actual situation.

Solution:

This result is caused by two possibilities: one is interference light which is eliminated as the solution; the other is that the resolution of sending card is inconsistent with that of graphics card, then the resolution of the sending card shall be set on LCT.

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8 Evaluate Uniformity

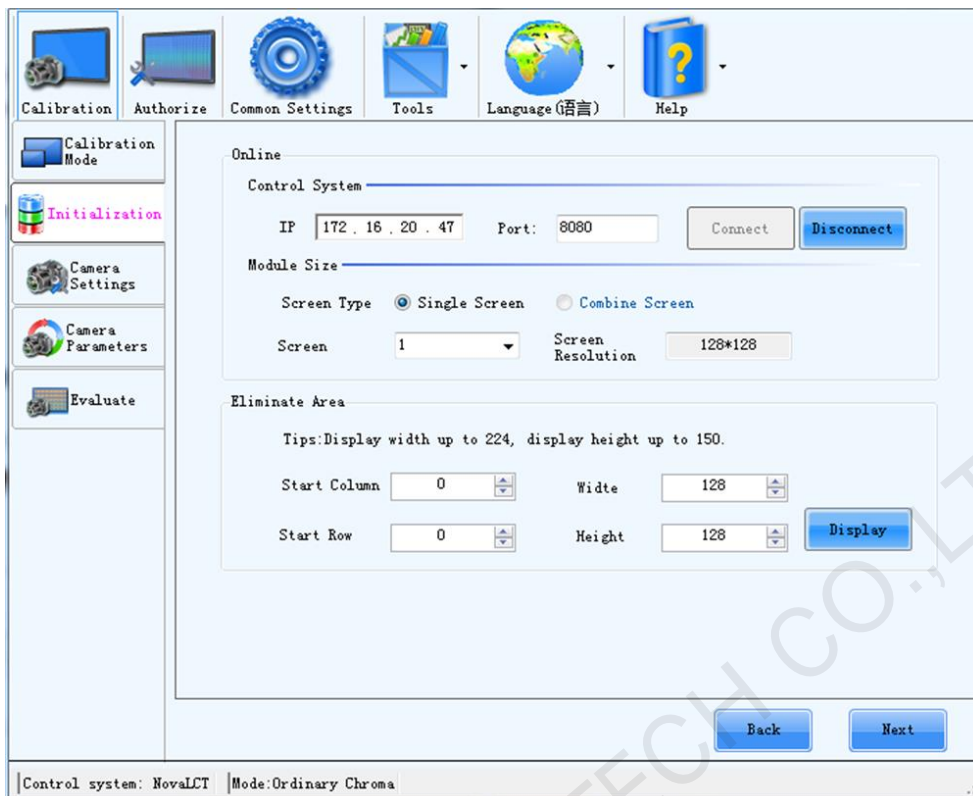
After the calibration is completed, evaluate the uniformity before and after calibration and you can find the uniformity changes obviously.



8.1 Initialization

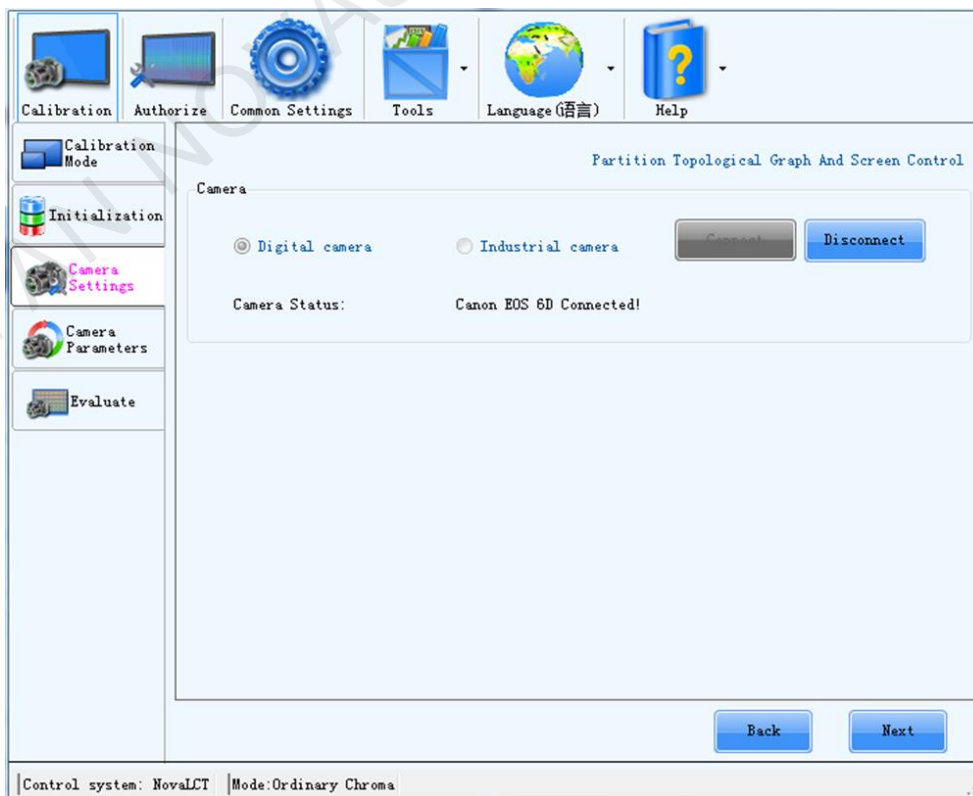
It is required to connect control system and set evaluation area during initialization. The maximum evaluation area can be up to 224X150.

Figure 8-1 Initialization

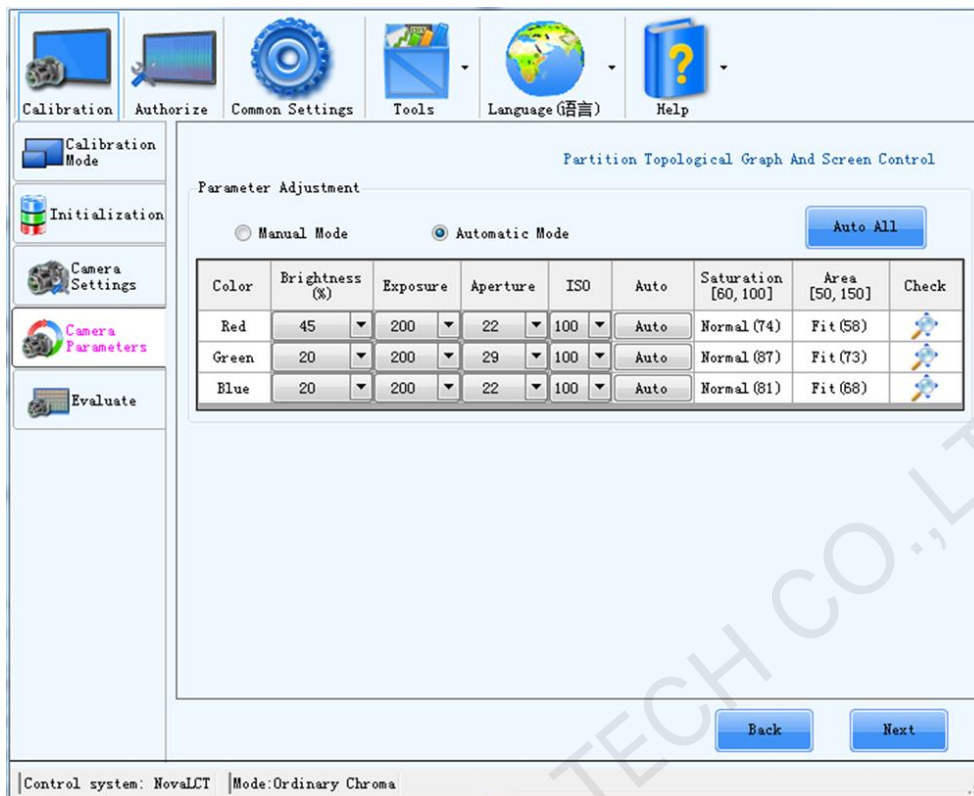


8.2 Camera Settings

During calibration, the camera needs to connect normally to the computer, face directly toward the subarea and take pictures normally. After the camera is successfully connected to the computer, the camera status is shown in the figure below. Click “Next” to enter camera parameter adjustment. For the camera connection, you need to perform camera related settings in advance. For details, see [13.4 Camera Operating Skills](#).



8.3 Camera Parameters



No matter manual mode or automatic mode is adopted, adjust the saturation till the result reaches "**Normal**", and adjust the image size to "**Fit**". Please refer to 4.5 [Camera Parameters](#) for detailed description. After completing setting, click "Next".

8.4 Uniformity Evaluation

After evaluation, you can see the parameters and visual image change obviously.



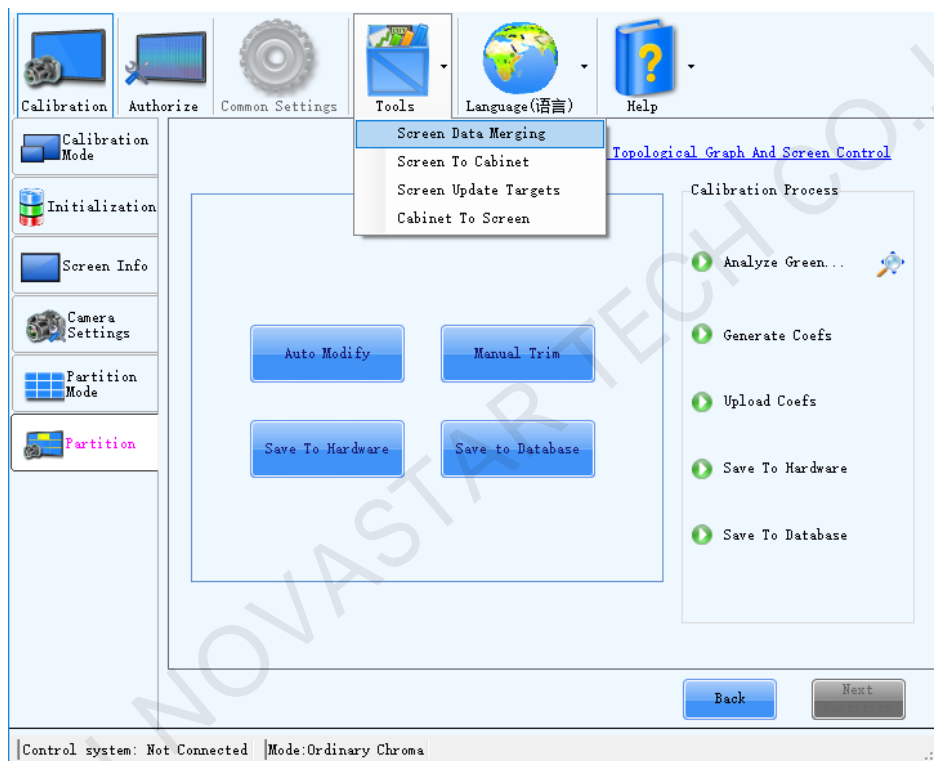
The closer the uniformity is to 0, the better the uniformity is. The narrower the wave peak of brightness distribution figure is, the better the uniformity is.

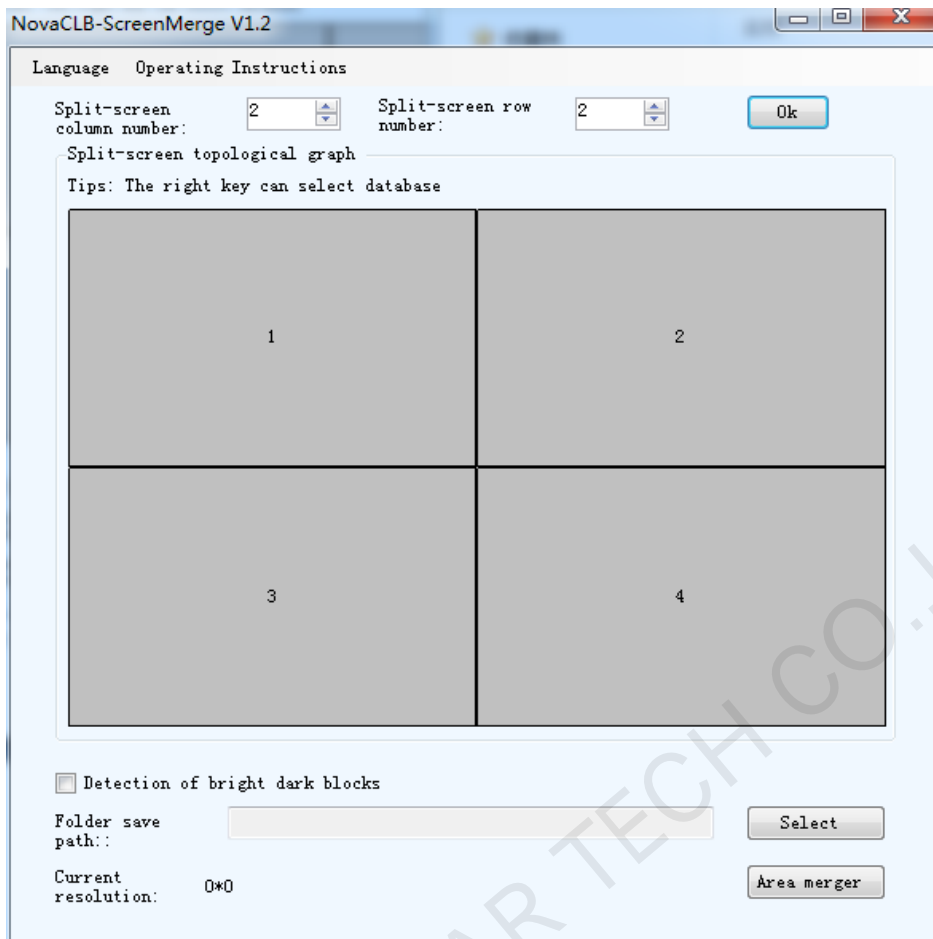
9 Screen Data Merging

Spot calibration often encounters such situation: a large screen is applied with multiple sending cards for loading, and a video processor and a video stitching device are used between the graphics card and the sending card to connect the frames; at this moment, the display and the large screen are not in point-to-point display, and during calibration, the video process equipment needs to be skipped, and the large screen shall be divided into multiple split screen for respective calibration; and after calibration, unsmooth transition may appear at the adjacent area of the split screens, which is commonly known as layering. The full screen date merging tool is for solving this problem.

At the main interface of the software, click "Tools" → "Full screen data merging"; after opening the tool, assume that the full screen has been divided into four regions for calibration, set 2 rows and 2 columns of split screen.

Figure 9-1 Full screen region data merging





Select one of the regions, click right button of the mouse → "Select database", load the corresponding full screen database; After loading successfully, see the information related to the database; and load the full screen database corresponding to all regions according to the same procedures, as shown in the figure below.

Figure 9-2 Loading the database



Click "Select" to set the storage directory for the database generated after merging.

Pay attention to whether current resolution ratio of all regions are matched to the full screen resolution or not; after confirming they are matched, click "Area merger".

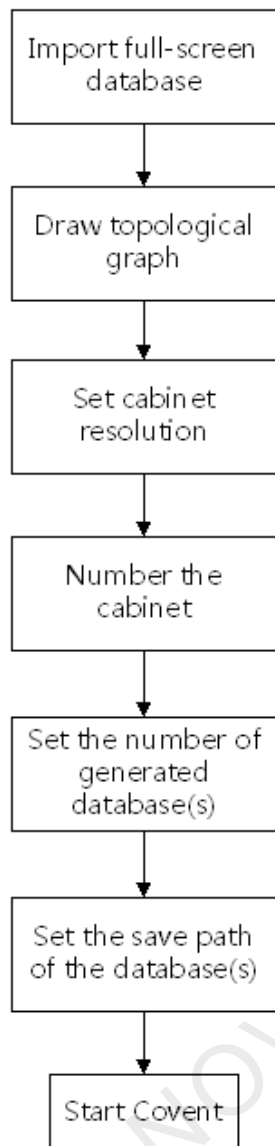
If the option "Split-screen databases" is checked, four databases after merging will be generated; if the option "Entire-screen databases" is checked, one database will be generated after merging.

10 Screen to Cabinet

Full-screen converting cabinet software can switch the full-screen database into cabinet or module database according to a certain resolution. It can be switched to single database or multiple databases based on different needs.



10.1 Operation procedure

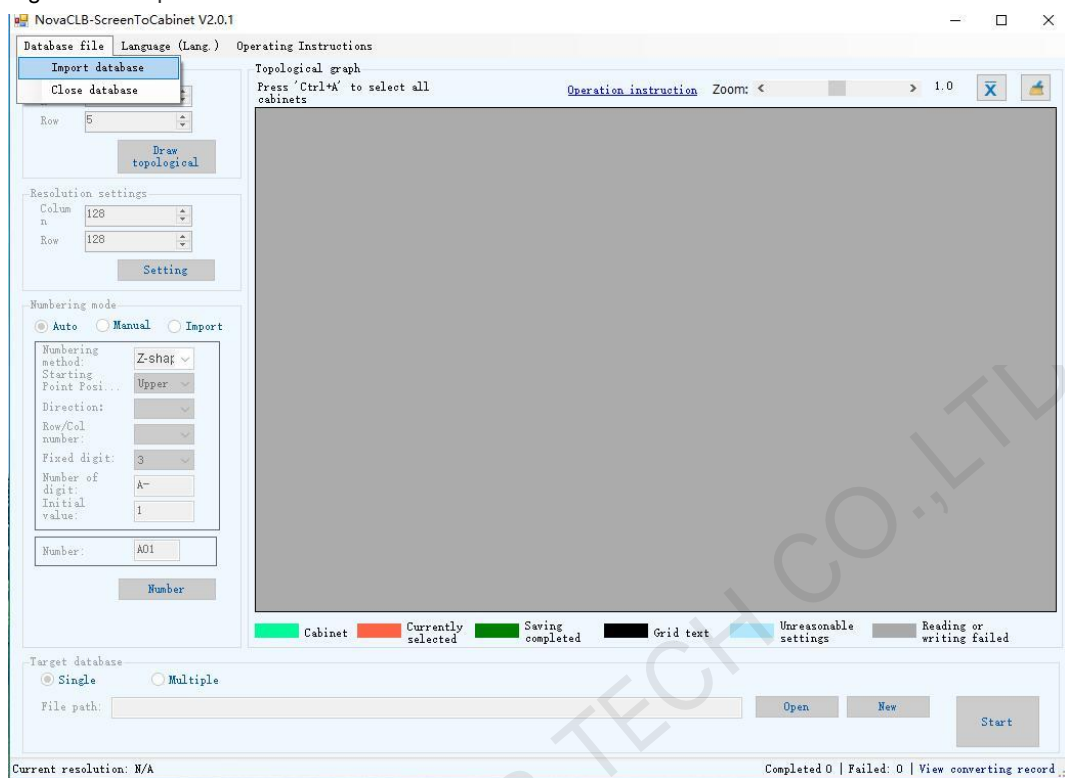


10.2 Operation instruction

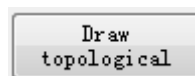
This chapter will illustrate operation steps of all procedures for users in detail.

10.2.1 Import database

Figure 10-1 Import Screen database



10.2.2 Draw topological graph

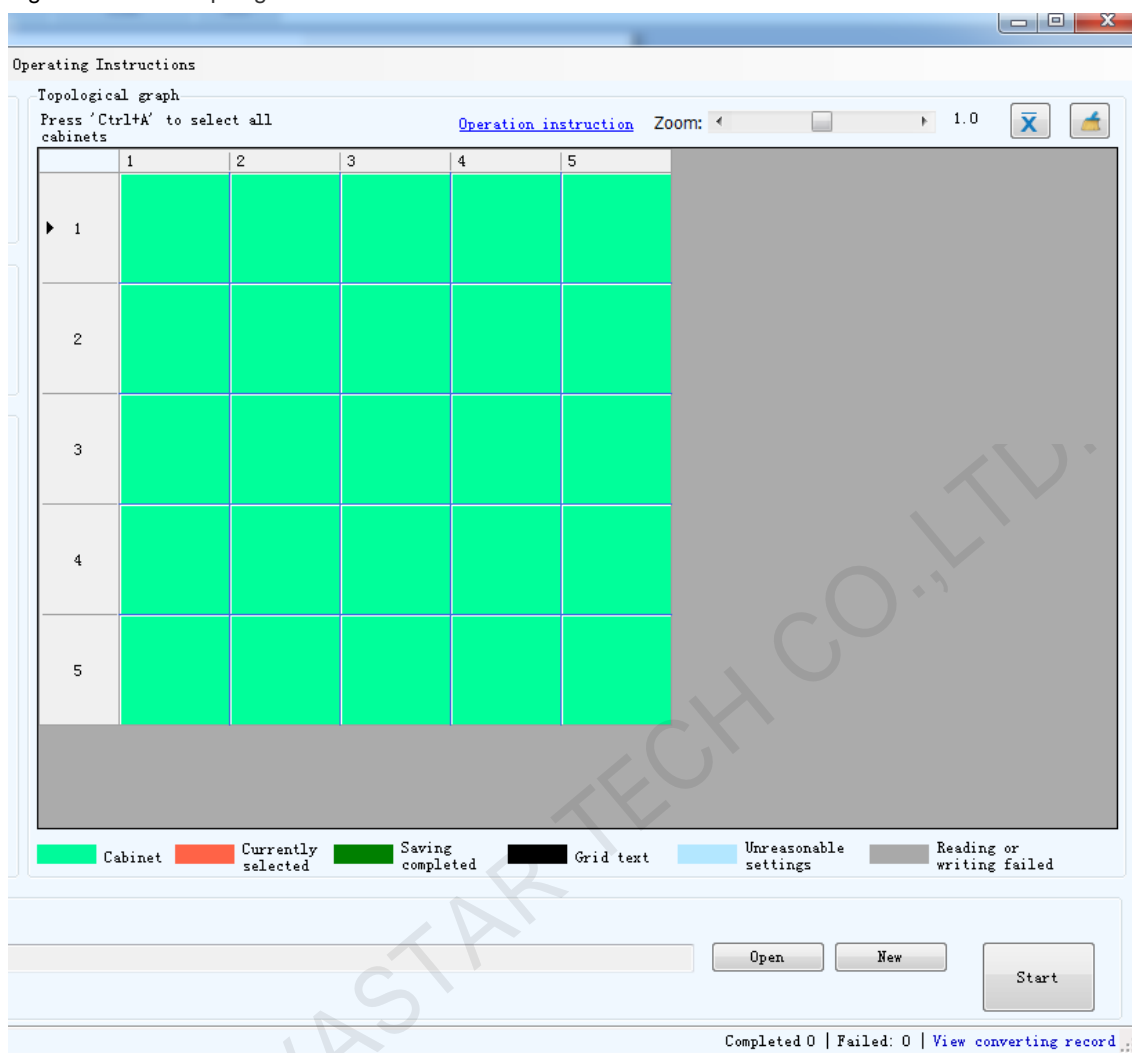


Set the number of rows and columns of the cabinet, and then click **Draw topological** to generate a topological graph in the right window of the software.

Note:

The sum of the resolution of all rows and all columns of the cabinet shall be equal to the resolution of the screen. Therefore, under the premise that resolution of each cabinet is known, number of rows and columns of the cabinet shall be calculated accurately.

Figure 10-2 Draw topological




10.2.3 Set resolution of each cabinet

First, select the cabinet which will be set in certain resolution, then set the resolution, and click



The cabinets can have different resolution; however, for cabinets on the same row, rows of the resolution shall be the same, and for cabinets on the same column, columns of the resolution shall be the same; when the

resolution setting is irrational, the color  will appear; the sum of the resolution of all rows and all columns of the cabinet shall be equal to the resolution of the screen.

Instruction of the right-click menu of the cabinet:

Right-click on the topological graph will show two options in the right-click menu, "Partition averagely" and "Clear settings". "Partition averagely": partition the resolution of the display averagely on the drawn topological graph of the cabinet with resolution of each cabinet being the same. "Clear settings": clear the resolution and cabinet name set on the topological graph.

The following methods can be used to select the cabinet:

1. Select the first cabinet, hold down the mouse and drag according to the direction of arrow in the figure; the result is as follows:

| | 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 |
|-----|---|---|---|---|
| 1 | | | | |
| 2 | | | | |
| ▶ 3 | | | | |
| 4 | | | | |
| 5 | | | | |
| 6 | | | | |

2. Press the "Ctrl" key to conduct multiple selections; the result is as follows:

| | 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 |
|-----|---|---|---|---|---|
| 1 | | | | | |
| 2 | | | | | |
| ▶ 3 | | | | | |
| 4 | | | | | |
| 5 | | | | | |

| | 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 |
|-----|---|---|---|---|---|
| 1 | | | | | |
| 2 | | | | | |
| 3 | | | | | |
| 4 | | | | | |
| ▶ 5 | | | | | |

3. Select one cabinet as the start, press the "Shift" key, and then select another cabinet as the end. In this way, the rectangular area from the start cabinet to the end cabinet can be selected; the result is as follows:

| | 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 |
|-----|---|---|---|---|
| ▶ 1 | | | | |
| 2 | | | | |
| 3 | | | | |
| 4 | | | | |
| 5 | | | | |
| 6 | | | | |

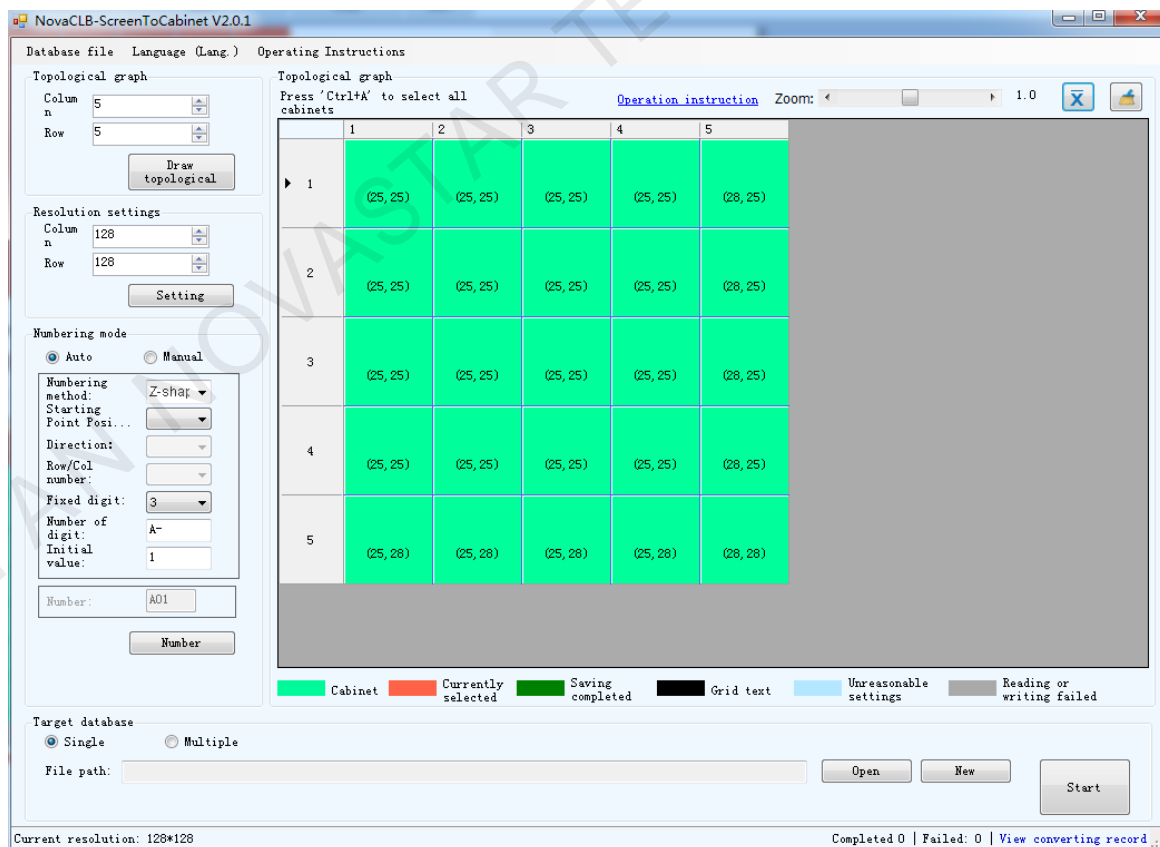
| | 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 |
|-----|---|---|---|---|
| 1 | | | | |
| 2 | | | | |
| 3 | | | | |
| ▶ 4 | | | | |
| 5 | | | | |
| 6 | | | | |

4. Press "Ctrl+A" to select all cabinets and the result is as follows:

| | 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 1 | | | | | |
| 2 | | | | | |
| 3 | | | | | |
| 4 | | | | | |
| 5 | | | | | |
| 6 | | | | | |
| 7 | | | | | |
| 8 | | | | | |

The topological graph with set resolution is shown as follows:

Figure 10-3 Resolution setting



10.2.4 Number the cabinet

Numbering can be automatic or manual.

Automatic numbering

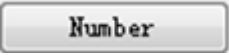
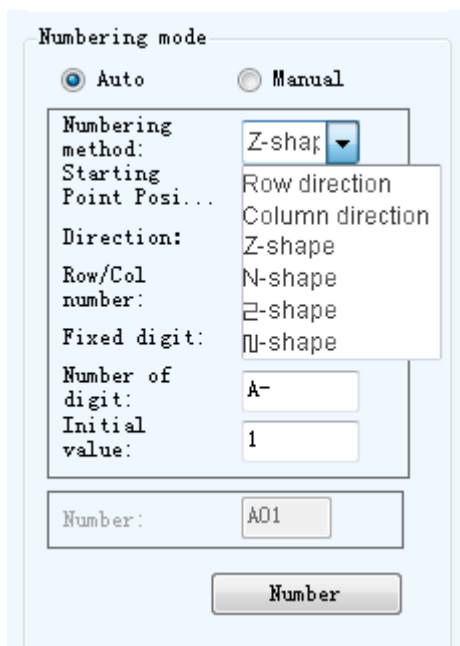
Check "Auto", select numbering method, row/column number, number of digit, and set fixed digit and initial value, and then click .

Figure 10-4 Select Numbering mode



The screenshot shows a dialog box titled "Numbering mode". At the top, there are two radio buttons: "Auto" (selected) and "Manual". Below this, there are several input fields and a dropdown menu. The "Numbering method:" dropdown is set to "Z-shape". A dropdown menu is open, showing options: "Row direction", "Column direction", "Z-shape", "N-shape", "Z-shape", and "N-shape". Below the dropdown, there are input fields for "Number of digit:" (containing "A-"), "Initial value:" (containing "1"), and "Number:" (containing "A01"). At the bottom of the dialog is a "Number" button.



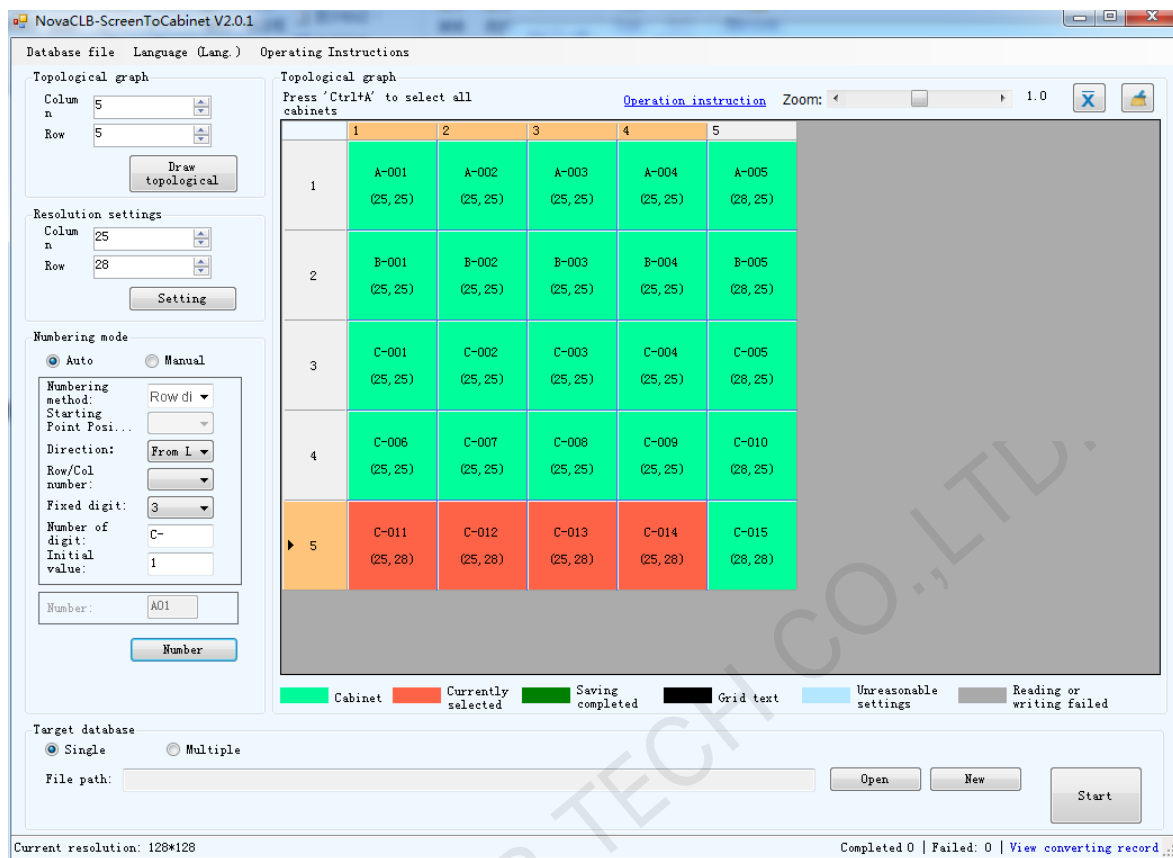
- **Numbering method:** column direction, row direction, Z-shaped, -shaped, -shaped, N-shaped.
- **Row/column number:** When selecting column direction and row direction, it needs to select the first row/column, the second row/column, the third row/column..., the nth row/column, and number them respectively. The following figure is the topological graph after being numbered.

Figure 10-5 Numbering according to row, column



- If Z-shaped, ~-shaped, 己-shaped, N-shaped is selected, there is no need to select row/column number every time. The software will number all the cabinets according to the Z-shaped, as shown in the following figure:

Figure 10-6 Z-shaped Numbering

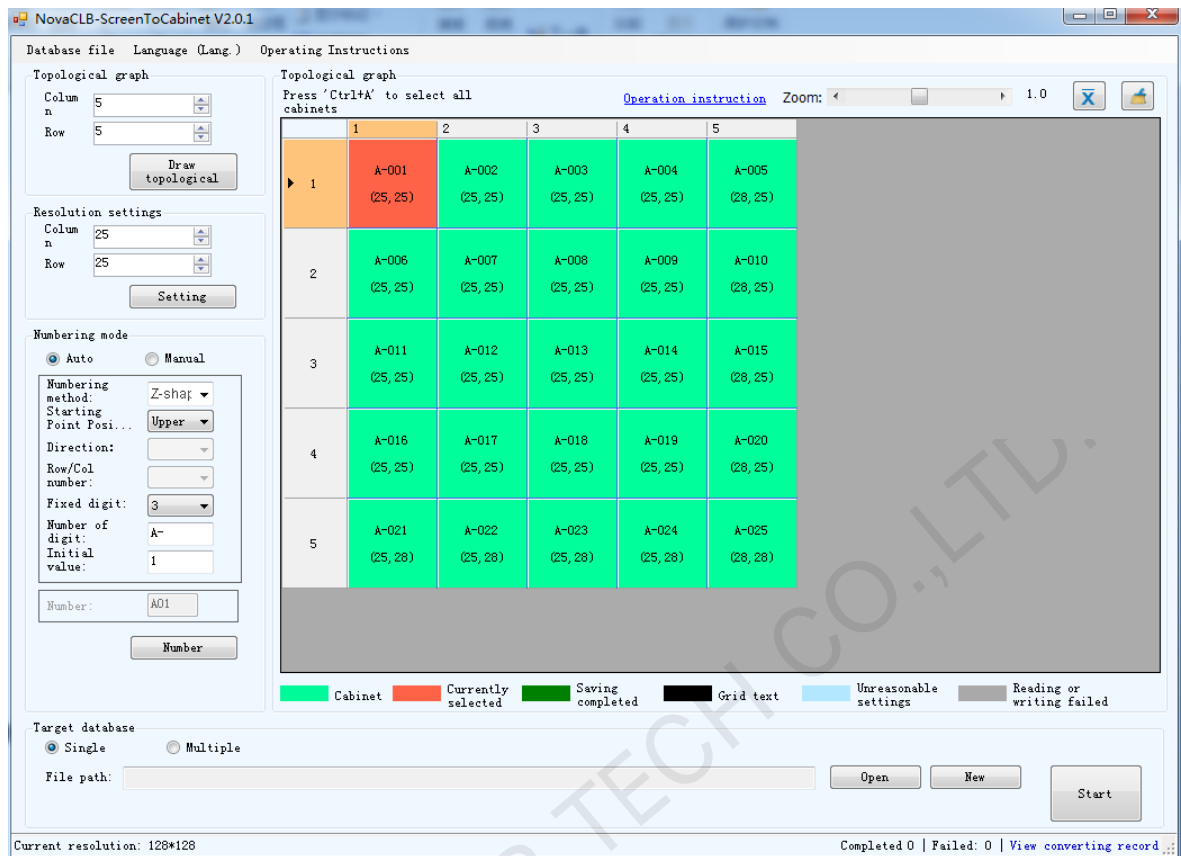


Figure 10-7 ~-shaped Numbering

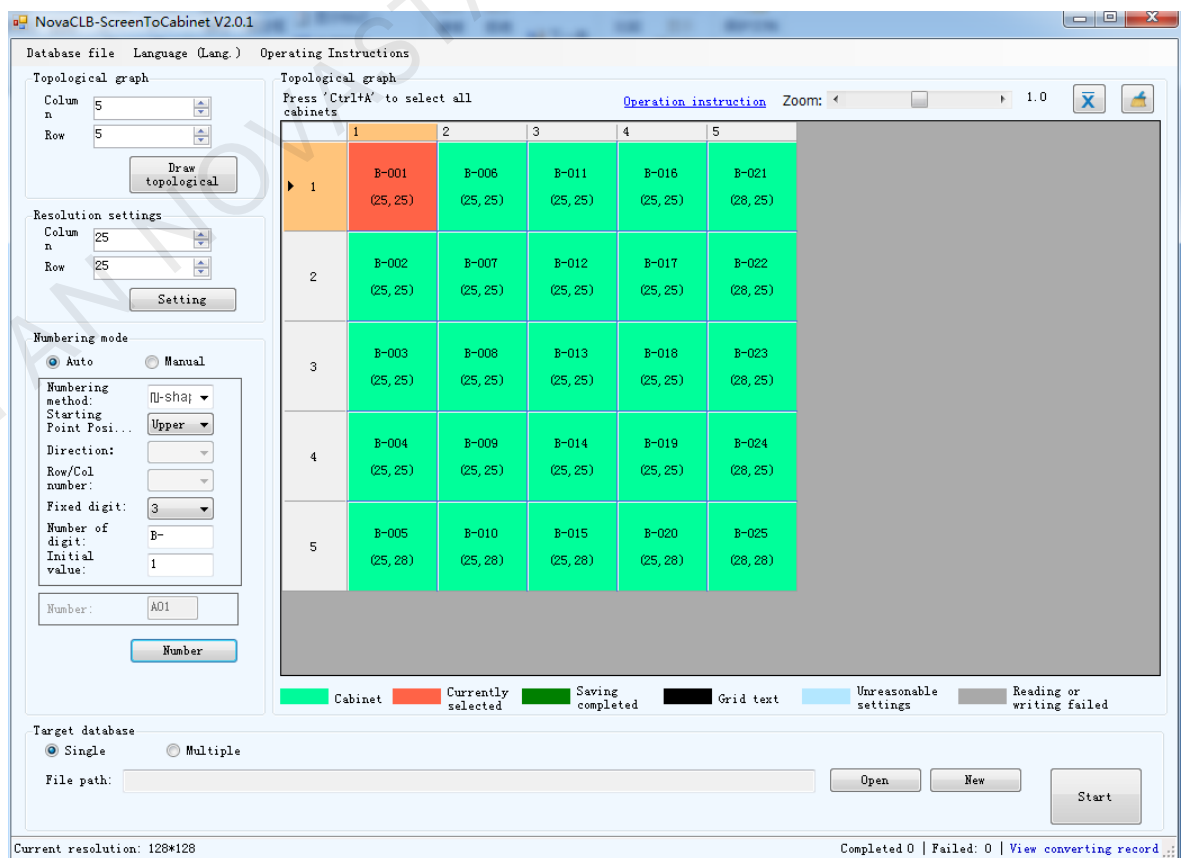


Figure 10-8 ㄱ-shaped Numbering

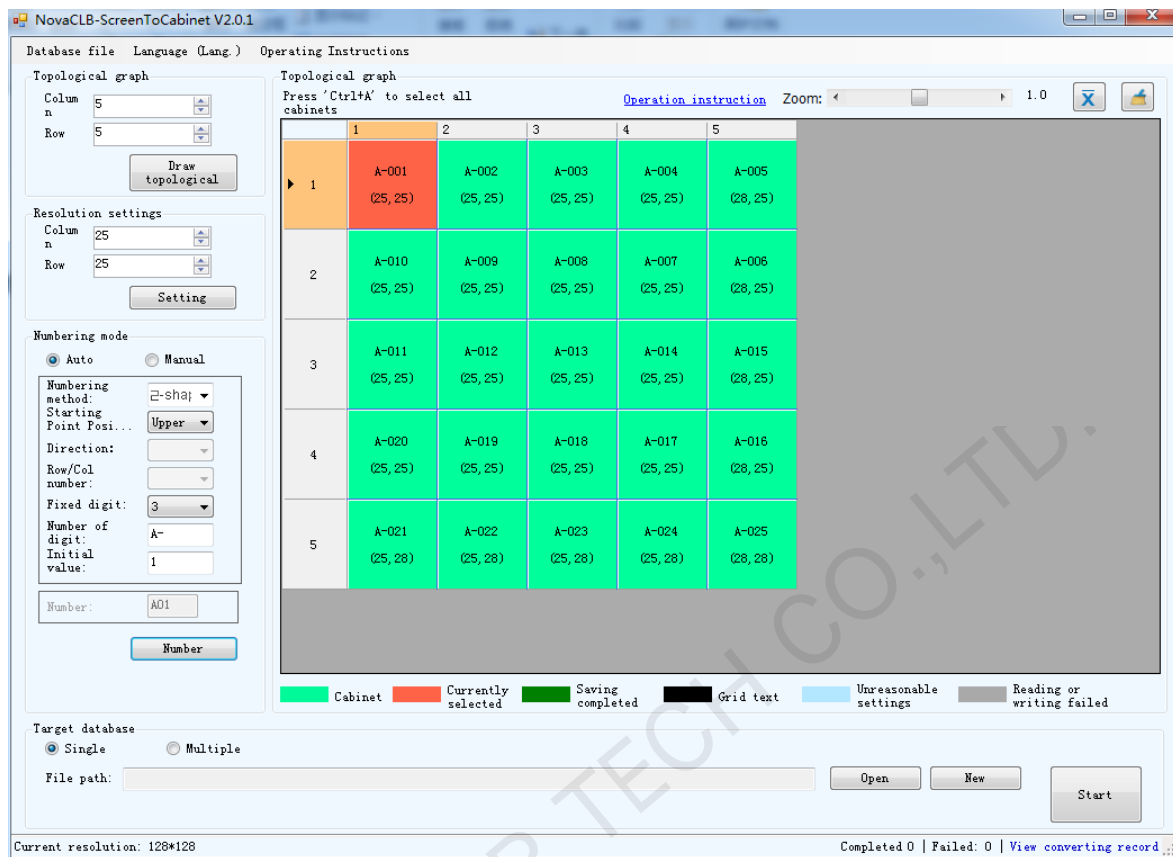
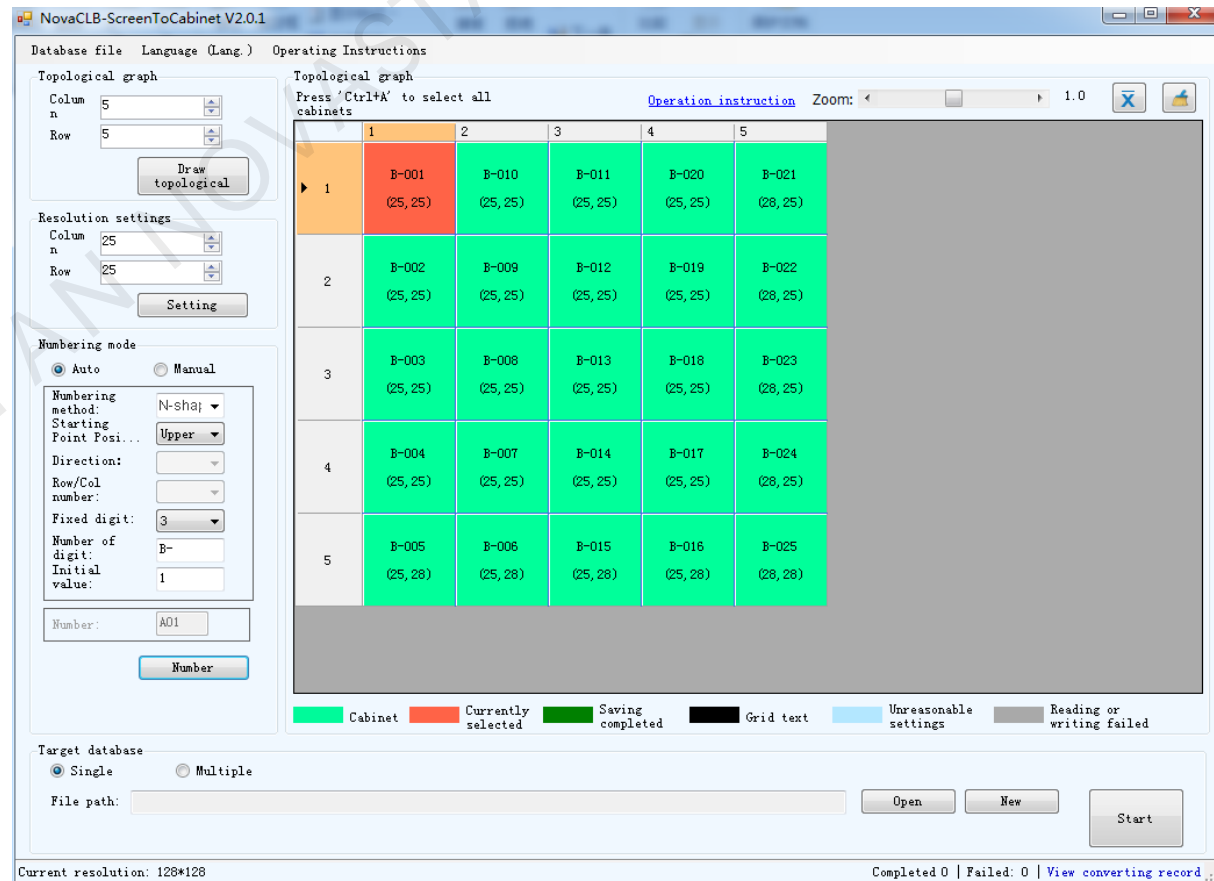
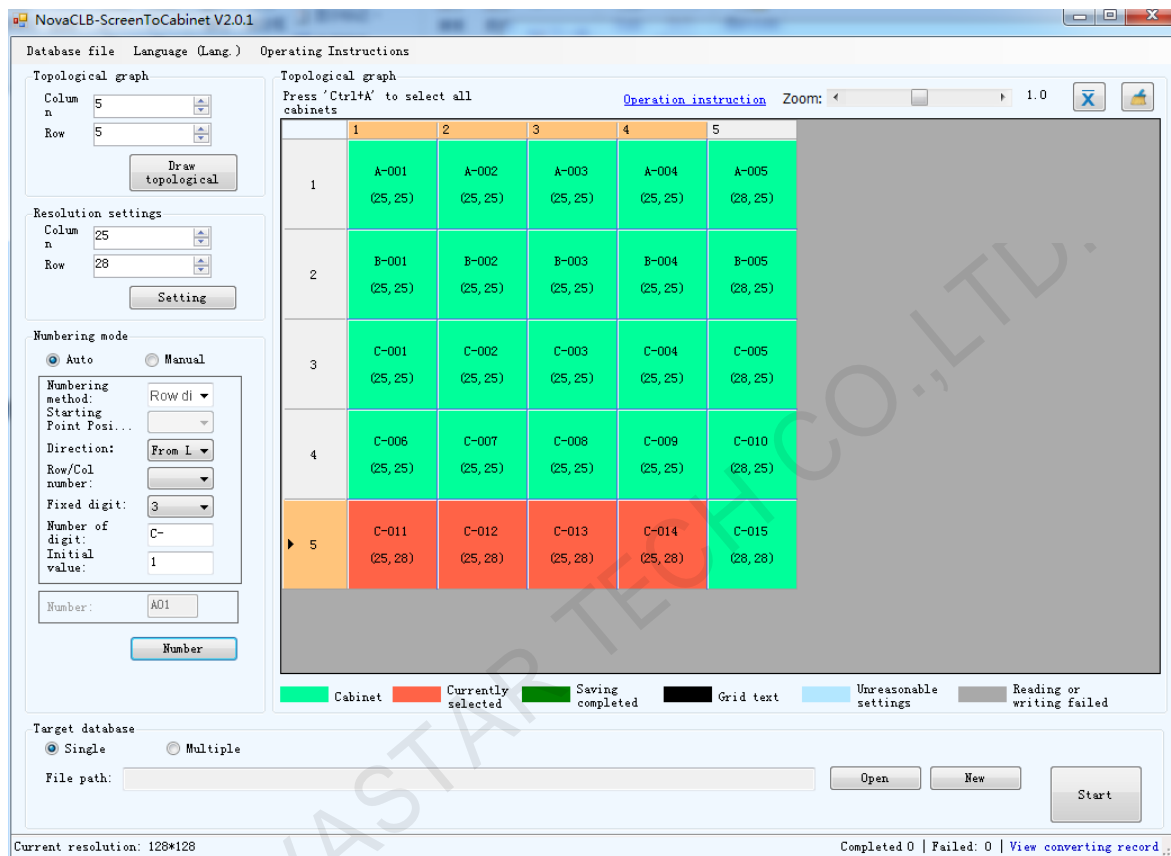


Figure 10-9 N-shaped Numbering



- **Fixed digit:** fixed numbering character at the beginning of the number which can be set by the user; it can be any character, for example, A-, B-, number-, etc.
- **Number of digit:** number of digit for the number, 1-4 digits; as shown in the following figure, the numbers of the first and second column have 2 digits; the number of the second column has one digit; the fourth column has 4 digits; and the fifth column has 3 digits.

Figure 10-10 Set the number of digit



Initial value: it means the initial value of the digit position in a single numbering process; for example, A-01 to A-08 can be used for the first column, and the initial value of the second column can be set as 9.

Manual numbering

Each time, number shall be entered manually; for example, enter the number A01, select the first cabinet, and

then click to finish the numbering of the first cabinet; then enter A02, select the second

cabinet, and then click to finish the numbering of the second cabinet; and the following can be done in a similar way to finish numbering of all cabinets.

Figure 10-11 Select Manual numbering mode

Numbering mode

Auto Manual

Numbering method: N-sha;
 Starting Point Posi...: Upper
 Direction:
 Row/Col number:
 Fixed digit: 3
 Number of digit: B-
 Initial value: 1

Number: A01

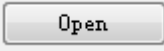

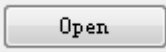
Number

Double click, number will add 1 automatically


10.2.5 Set target database

There can be single target database or multiple target databases. For single target database, all cabinets or modules will be saved to one database and one database will be generated. For multiple target databases, single cabinet or module will be saved as one database, and multiple databases will be generated which are named after the number of each cabinet or module.

10.2.6 File path

- In the case of saving as one single database, there are two situations. One is to save the cabinet data to the existing database which requires clicking  to open the existing database. The other is to save the cabinet data to a new database, which requires clicking  to create a new database on some path of the computer.
- In the case of saving as multiple databases, click  to select the saving path of the cabinet database.

10.2.7 Switch

After completion of settings of all the options above, click .

11 Screen Update Targets

If the brightness and chroma of the full screen is not satisfactory after the calibration is completed, the full-screen target value can be modified through this function.

The operation is as follows:

Figure 11-1 Screen update targets



Figure 11-2 Screen update targets



Click the first **Browse** and it can be individually loaded into the database or project. After being individually loaded into the database, the colorimetric correction mode cannot be changed. After being loaded into project, the correction modes can be changed freely. The information of modules also can be modified.

Then click the second **Browse** to set the path of the target database.

The target value can be changed in the same way as the setting in 4.2.3 [Targets Settings](#).

After the change, click **Apply** to save the target value and apply.

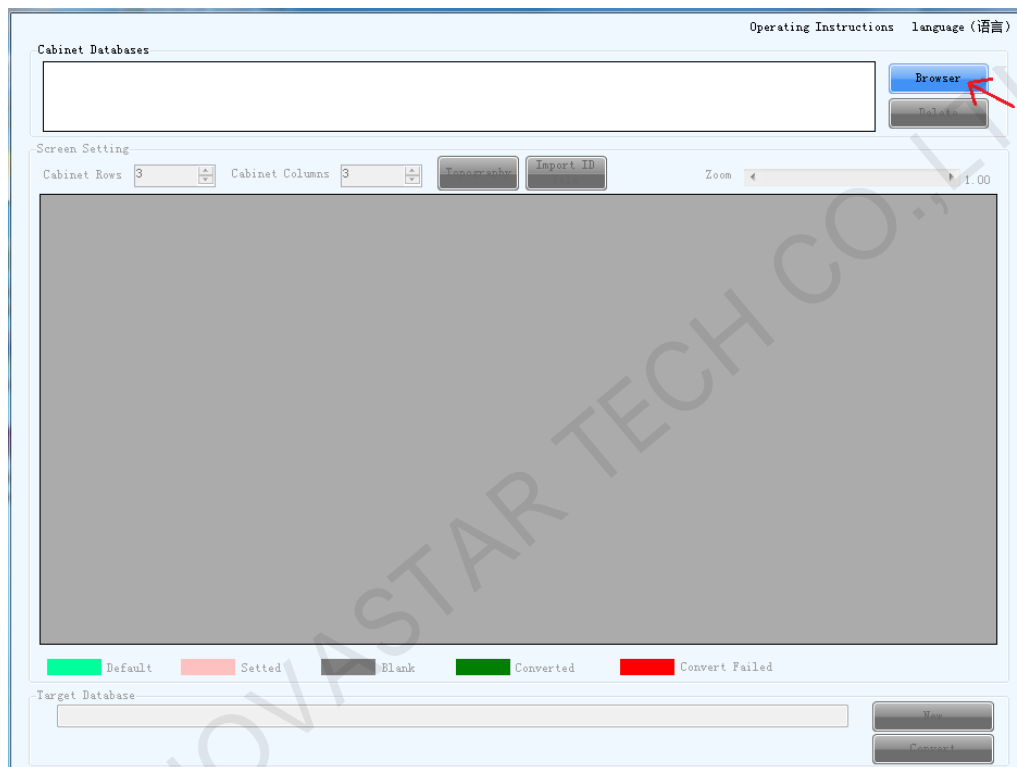
12 Cabinet to Screen

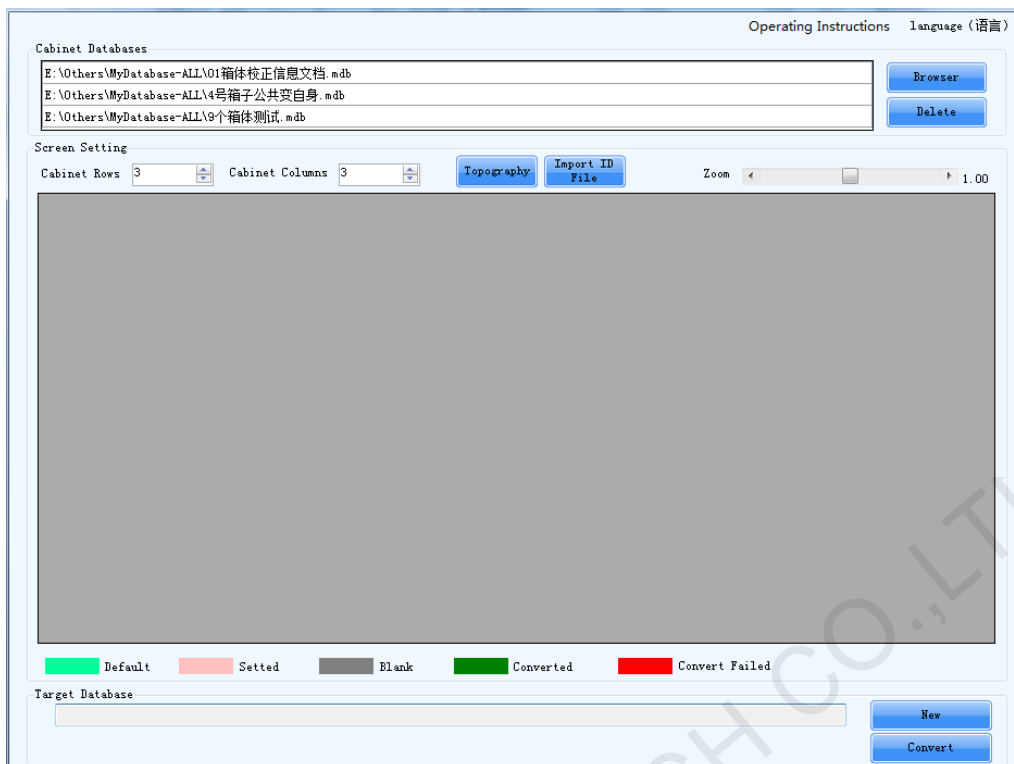
To upload cabinet database, upload one cabinet at a time. For a screen that is composed of many cabinets, it takes a lot of time to upload databases of all cabinets. Now, use the cabinet-to-screen tool NovaCLB-Cabinet-To-Screen to change cabinet database into a screen database, and database uploading can be completed once.

The specific operation is as follows:

- Step 1 Load cabinet databases.

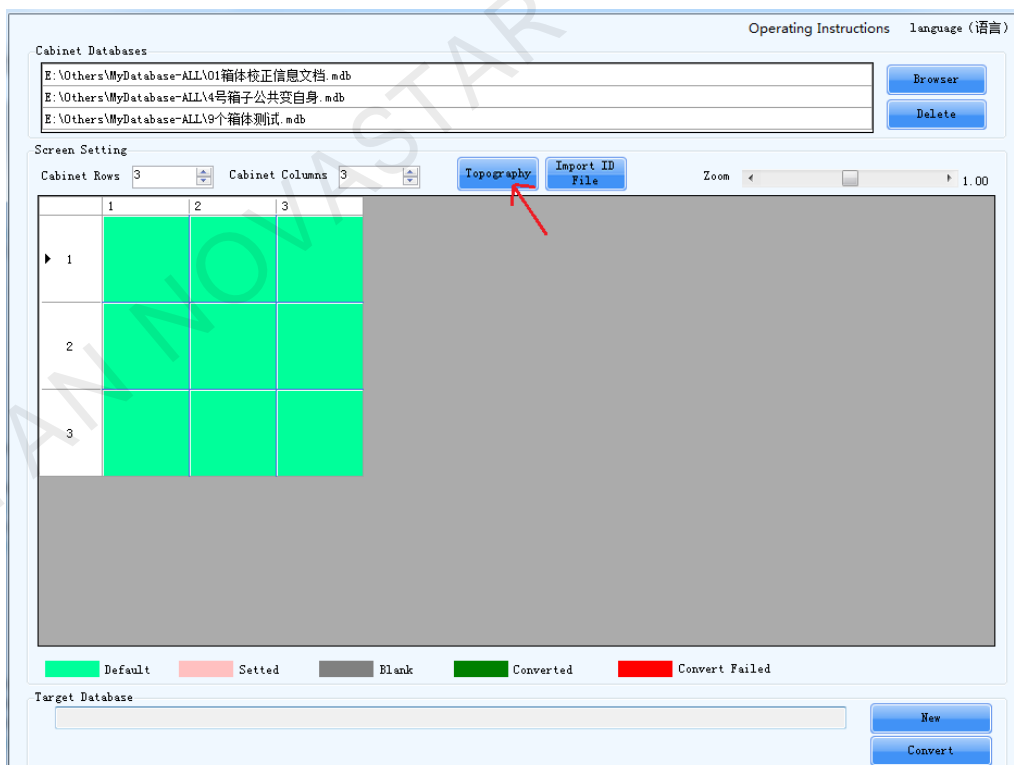
Figure 12-1 Load Cabinet Databases





Step 2 Configure the topography.

Figure 12-2 Topography



Step 3 Set cabinet ID by manually entering the cabinet ID or batch importing cabinet IDs with file.

- Manually enter the cabinet ID

Double click a cabinet on the topology and enter its ID (for viewing onsite). Cabinet ID should be manually entered for all the cabinets.

To set a position of the screen blank, double-click this position, check “set blank”, and enter the pixel row and column number.

Figure 12-3 Setting Cabinet ID

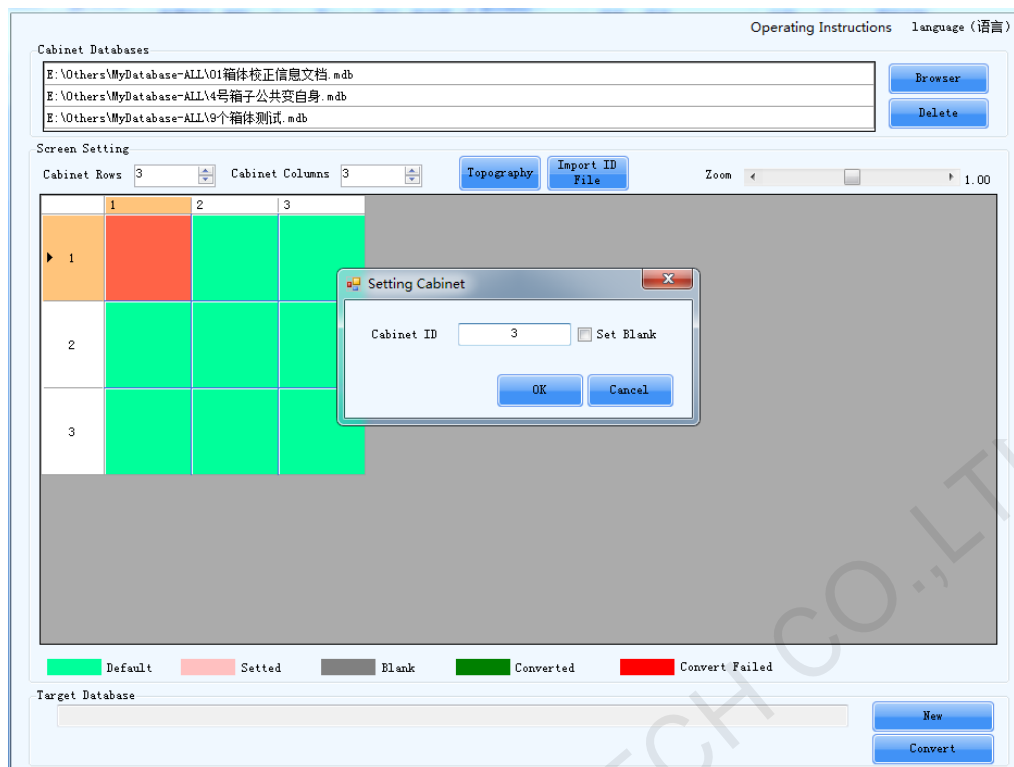
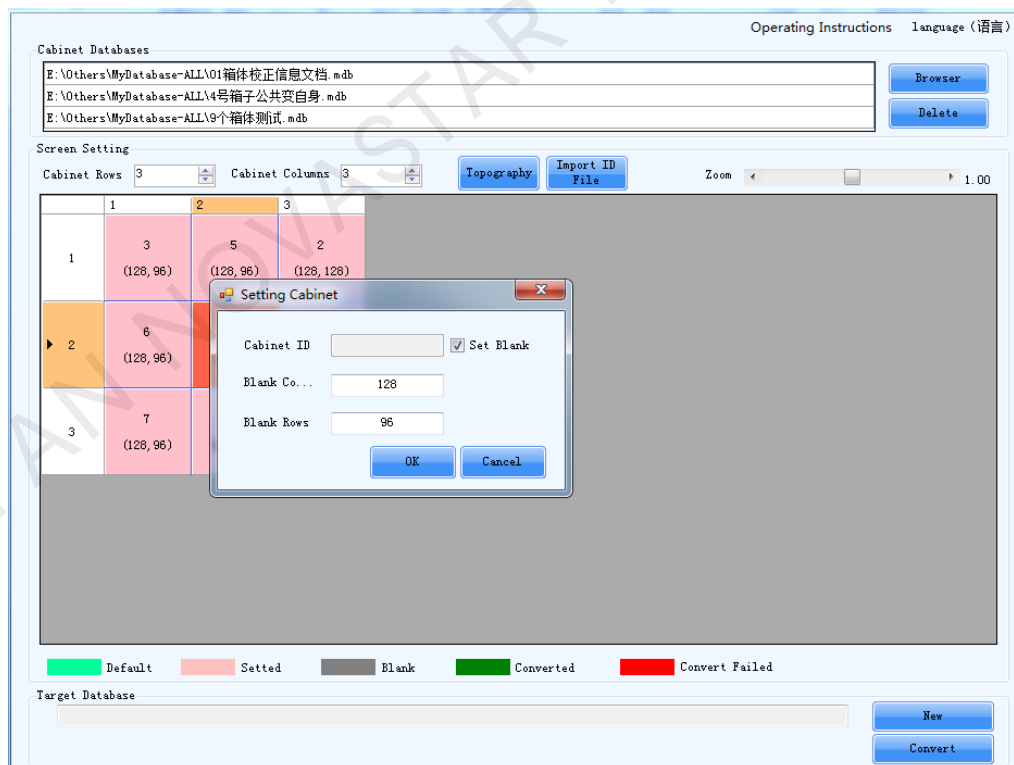


Figure 12-4 Set Blank



- Import cabinet IDs
Click "Import ID File" to import the existing cabinet IDs. The cabinet ID files (Excel files) exported from NovaLCT are supported.

Note:

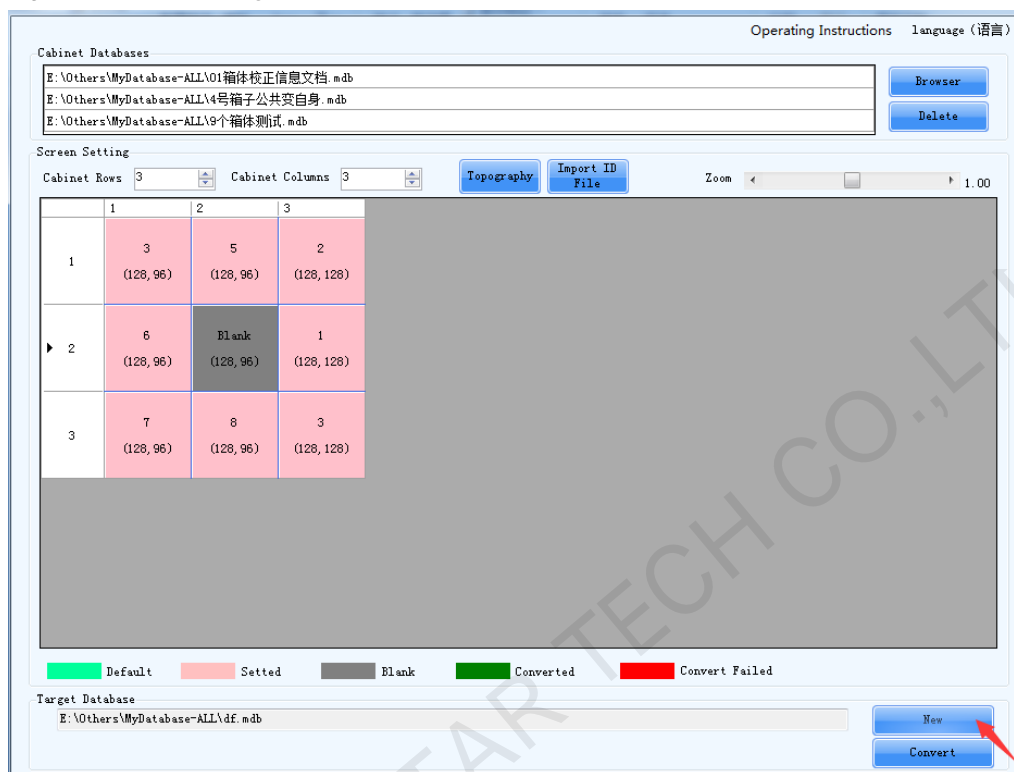
Do the following steps to obtain the cabinet ID file from NovaLCT.

1. Run NovaLCT, log in to it, and click "Calibration".
2. On the "Manage Coefficients" tab page, select "Upload coefficientgs (for factory use)".

3. Click "Read Back ID" to obtain the target cabinet IDs.
4. Click "Export Full Screen Cabinet ID File" to obtain the .xls file.

Step 4 Create a target database, that is, a full-screen database.

Figure 12-5 Create a target database



Step 5 Click "Convert" to convert the cabinet database into a full-screen database.

Figure 12-6 Conversion process

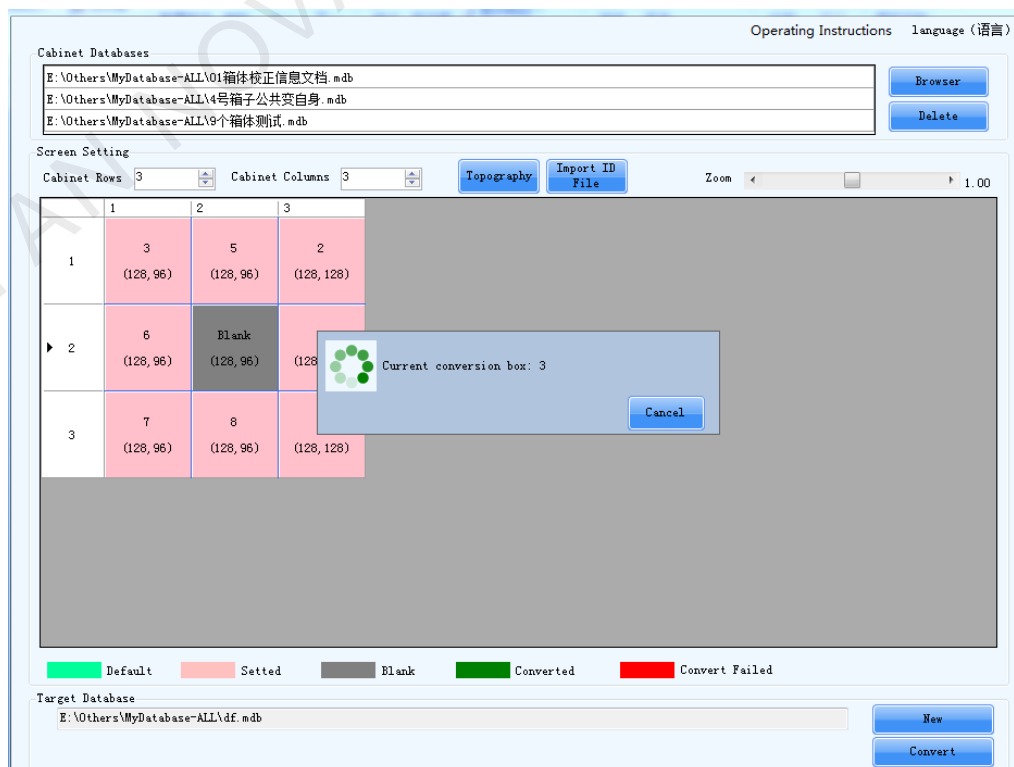
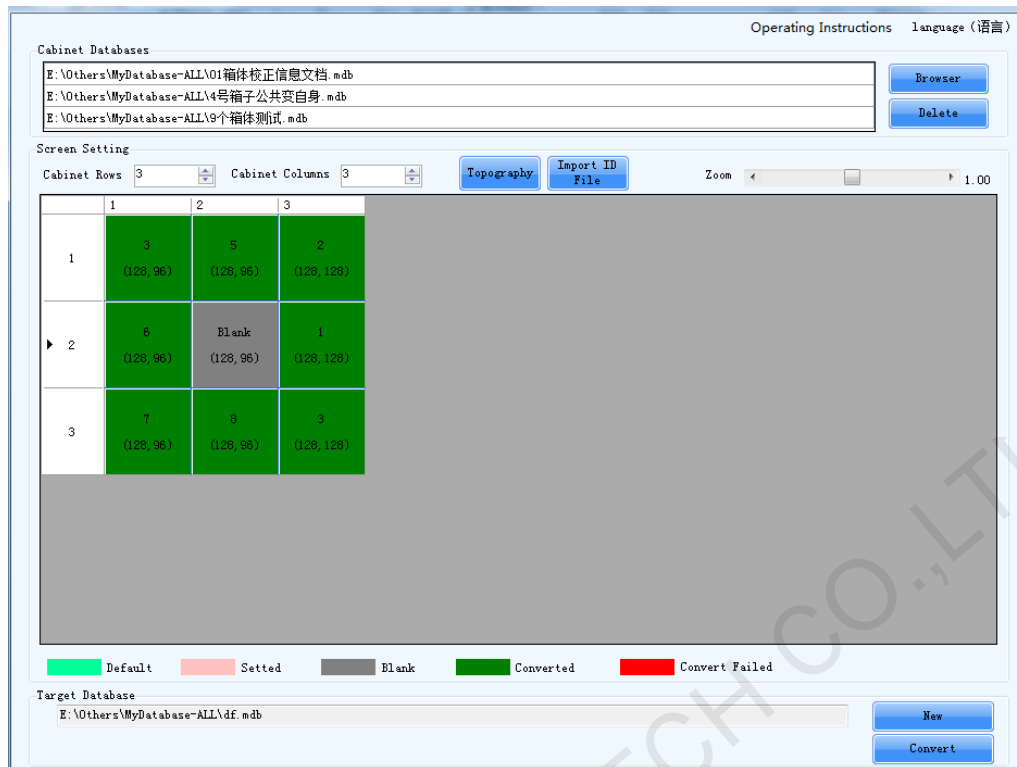


Figure 12-7 Conversion is over



13 NovaCLB-Screen Help

13.1 Network Settings

If the distance between the calibration computer and the NovaLCT or NovaPro control computer is within 100m when performing calibration, Ethernet cables can be used to connect the two computers. Otherwise, wireless routers should be used.

Here the wireless router in the figure below will be taken as an example to introduce how to set and use a wireless router.

Figure 13-1 Wireless router



Step 2 Connect the wireless router to the control computer through network cable into the yellow interface.

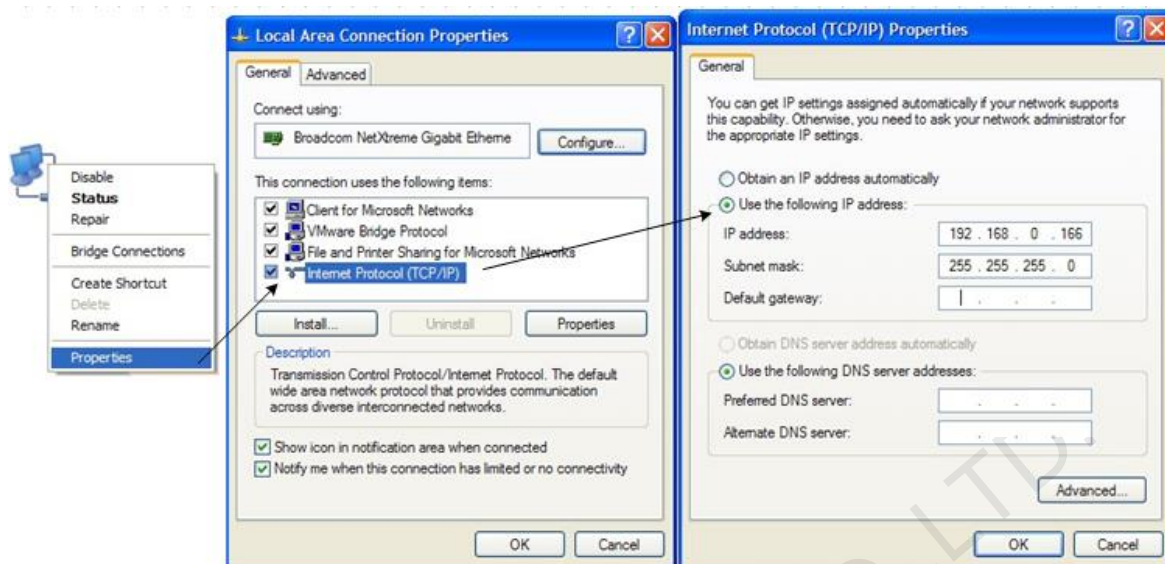
Figure 13-2 Ports for Connection



Step 3 Enable the wireless networking capabilities of calibration computer to connect to wireless router.

Note: whether using network cable or wireless router, you need to set the IP of the two computers and the default IP of wireless router to be within the network segment while calibrating with NovaLCT.

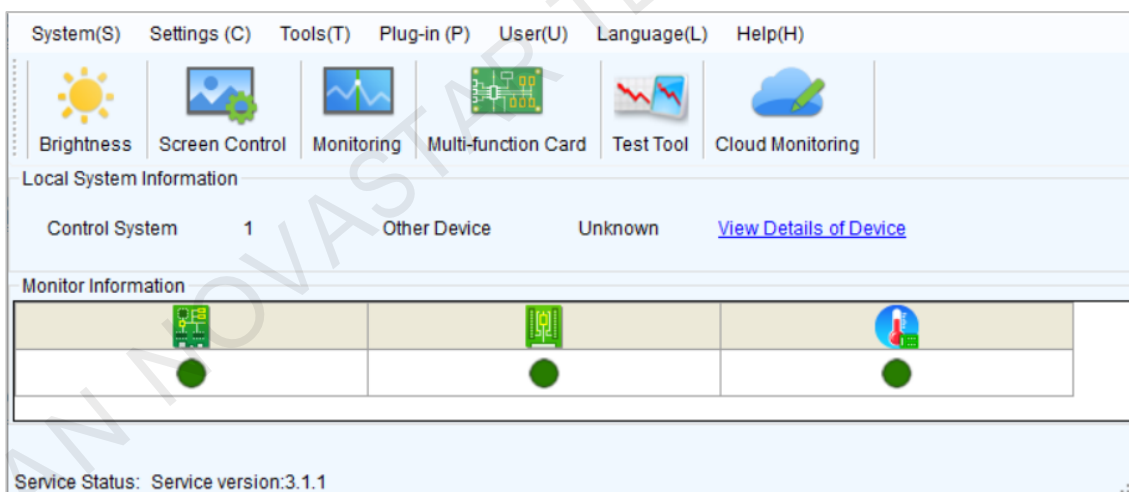
Figure 13-3 IP Configurations



13.2 LCT Monitor Settings

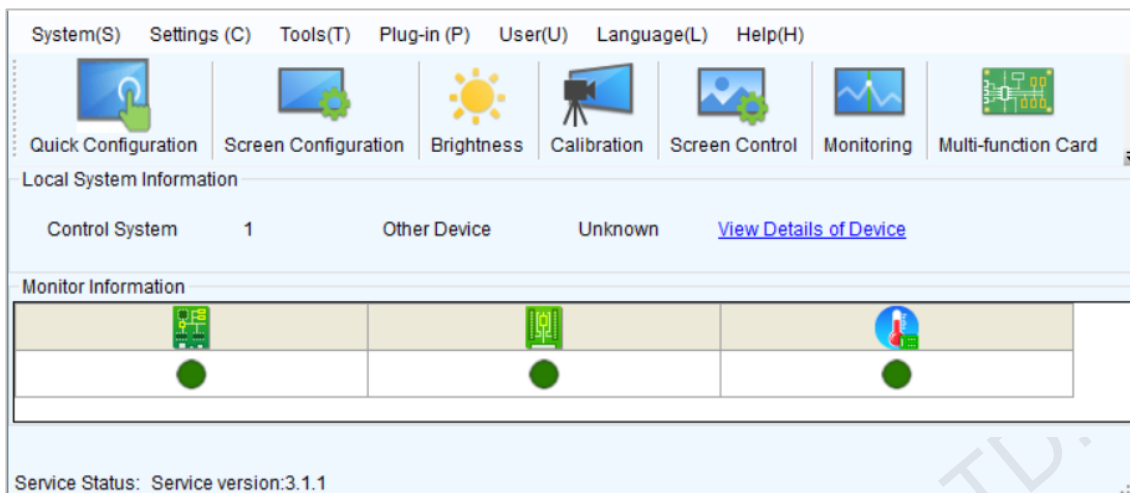
Ensure that network is normal. Then users need to open NovaLCT-Mars, and choose advanced users. The password is **admin**, as shown in Figure 13-4.

Figure 13-4 LCT Main Interface



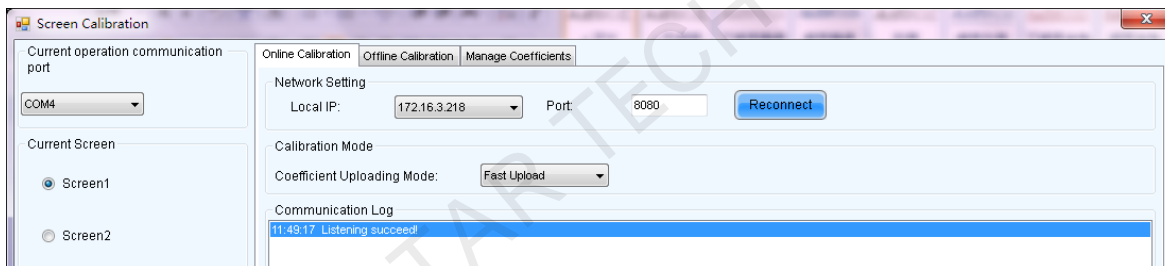
After loading by advanced user, calibration options will appear on NovaLCT-Mars toolbar. Click into the calibration page.

Figure 13-5 Calibration Page



After getting into the calibration page, please check the network settings to make sure network is normal and then click "Reconnect". The message of "Listening succeed" shown in the following message window indicates that calibration service has been activated. If not, please check the network.

Figure 13-6 Enter into Calibration Mode

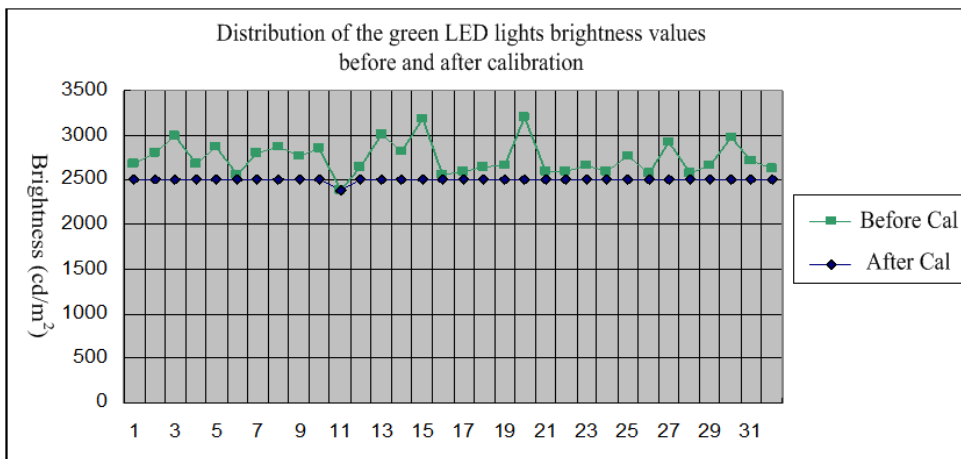


13.3 Difference and Principle of Brightness and Color Calibration

Generally speaking, it is recommended that users select brightness and color calibration mode. Higher uniformity can be obtained. For some customers demanding more colorful and brighter, they can choose brightness calibration only.

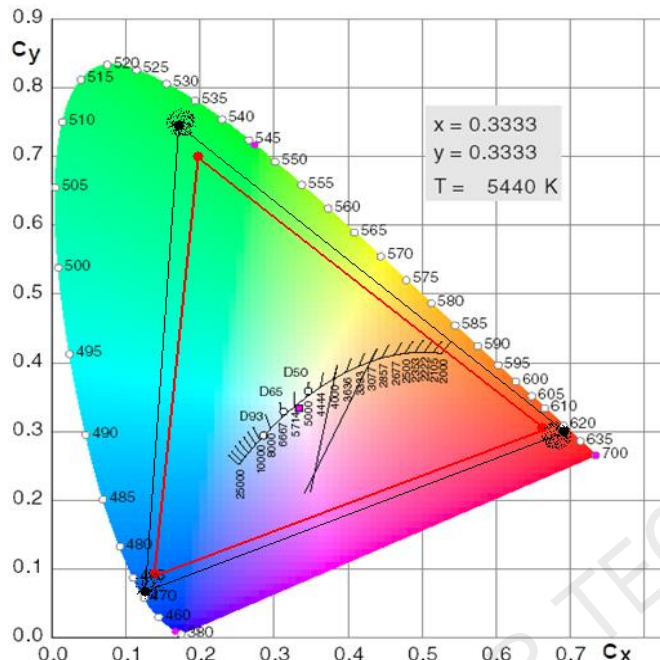
- Brightness calibration:** Brightness calibration is to adjust the brightness of LED lights to improve the brightness uniformity. In the brightness calibration, brightness of most lights will be properly lowered. Figure13-7 shows an example of brightness adjustment of green LED lights, in which there are two brightness distribution curves corresponding to before and after calibration (adjustment) respectively. Before calibration, the brightness values of green LED lights are scattered between 2400 – 3300 cd/m², but after calibration those are concentrated almost at 2500 cd/m², representing high brightness uniformity.

Figure 13-7 Brightness Values Distribution Before and After Calibration



- Brightness and color calibration:** Brightness and color calibration is based on the theory of RGB color match. It adjusts the coordinates of LED lights in the RGB color coordinate system to reduce the color diversity. As shown in Fig.13-8, the large triangle is the gamut of an LED display before calibration, while the small one is the gamut of same LED display after calibration. The R, G and B color coordinates of LED lights scatter in relative large areas when before corrected while those after calibration are concentrated, which represents high color uniformity.

Figure 13-8 Gamut of an LED Display Before and After Calibration







When performing the brightness and color calibration, proper coordinates for R, G and B should be chosen in order to avoid color distortion.

13.4 Camera Operating Skills



Digital Camera

Step 1 Connect the camera to the computer through USB. Set the camera to "ON". Click "Connect to camera." After "Connected" is displayed, the camera will be automatically controlled by the software.

Step 2 Set the mode dial  to "M" (manually) and lens focus  to "MF" (manual focus). If the lens supports the anti-shake function ("OS" on Sigma cameras), set  to "OFF."

Step 3 Switch between the viewfinder and LCD: Enable "Live view shoot" in the "MENU" of the camera and press  to switch between the viewfinder and LCD.

Note:

When LCD framing is enabled, users can press  to switch among original size, five times of the original size, and ten times of the original size for images. 

Caliris Camera

Step 1 Connect the camera to the power supply and use a USB cable to connect the camera to the computer. Please make sure that the indicator on the camera turns green.

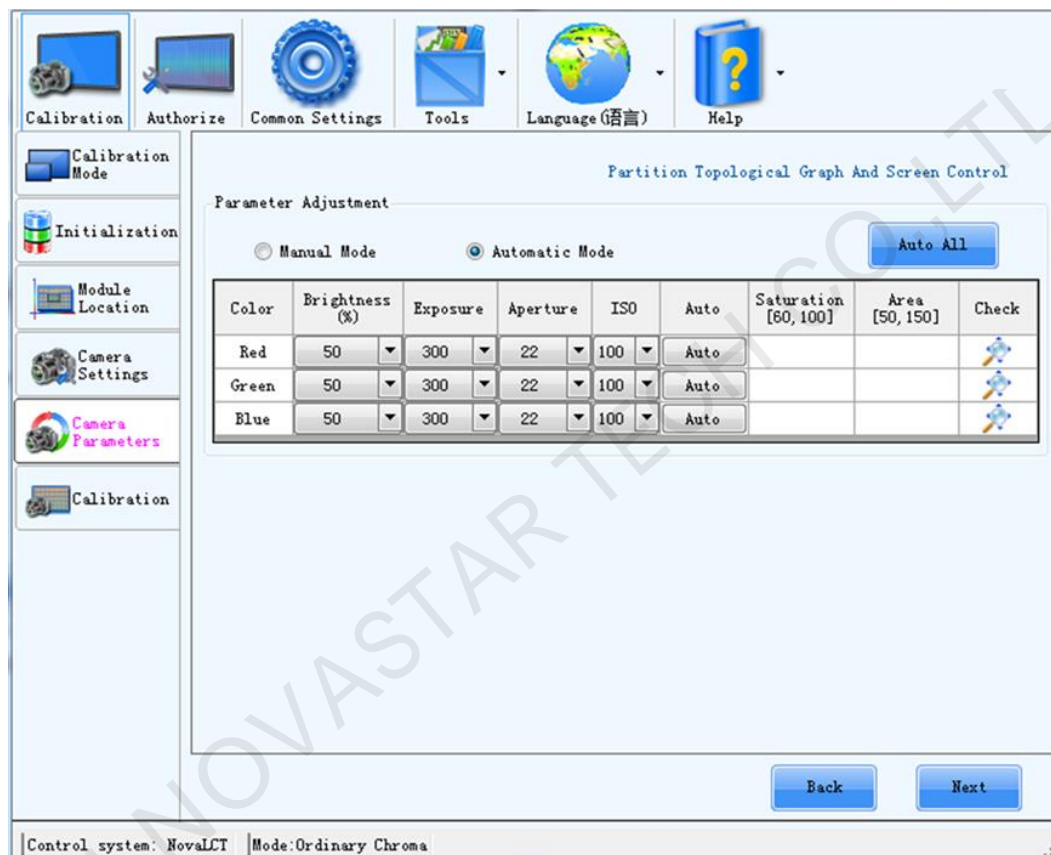
Step 2 Click "Image Preview" on the software to view the image collected by the camera in real time.

Step 3 Adjust the focal length and focus ring to make the image larger than the red box in the image preview window. If the image is too bright, adjust the aperture to decrease its size.

Adjustment of the Camera Saturation

Click "Analyze." The software automatically calculates the saturation. Adjust the aperture size, time of exposure and calibration brightness value to enable the saturation to be normal. The saturation value ranging from 60 to 100 is normal, and the area value ranging from 50 to 150 is fit. The adjustment principle is as follows: the adjustment must be conducted in the following order: aperture size > time of exposure > calibration brightness value. Generally, the aperture value is inversely proportional to the saturation, and the time of exposure and brightness are directly proportional to the saturation.

Figure 13-9 Camera Parameters Adjustment



13.5 Subarea Imaging Operating Skills

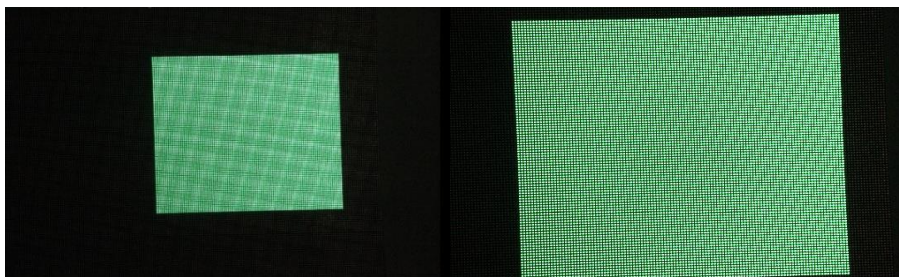
During the calibration for large screens, point the camera toward the partition to be calibrated and adjust the focal length to make sure the partition is in the viewfinder. You can view the partition through the LCD while using a digital camera, or through the image preview function while using a Caliris camera.

Because of the outer part of the lens decreases in imaging quality, the direction of the camera should be adjusted to ensure the subarea image is at the central part of the whole image. And the size of the subarea image should be about 4/5 of the whole image size. That is to leave 1/10 of the whole image at sides

Figure 13-10 Imaging of A Subarea



(a) Suitable Subarea Image Size



(b) Subarea Image Too Small

(c) Subarea Image Too Large

For factory calibration, it is not recommended to use the maximum lens focus length. Because the pixel size is less than the supported maximum subarea size, the suitable focus length is that makes the cabinet view center is at the center of the whole view. Length and width are half of the length and width of imaging of a subarea, i.e., reserve 1/5 for top, bottom, left and right respectively.

13.6 Steps to Check Calibration Effects

It may occur unsatisfactory calibration effects in some areas of screen after calibration, then troubleshoot according to calibration effect is needed. Before checking, users should know how to check "Camera Image Collection".


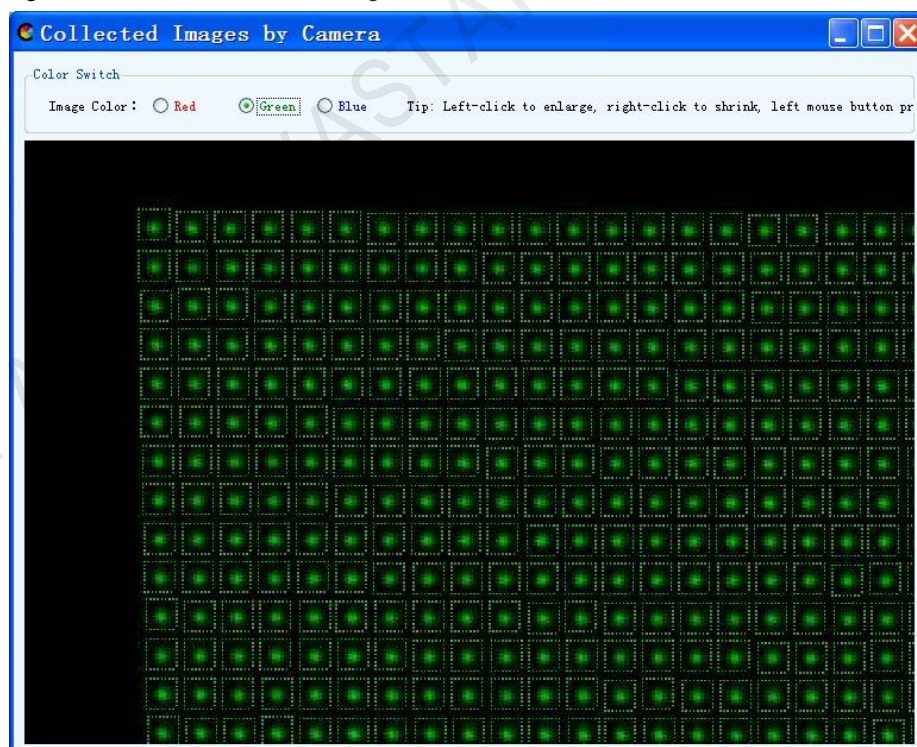
Click magnifying glass icon  in Partition calibration page, then measurement image page appears. First, observe the image resolution and integrity, second, observe whether all led points have been selected, as shown in [Figure 13-11](#).

Figure 13-11 View of Collection Images



- Screen fuzzy phenomenon 1:** there appears some bright or dark lines in vertical direction between subareas.

Analysis: Generally speaking, it is because of poor quality of imaging, users may check whether LED image clear or not on "Camera Image Collection". Generally both Oversize resolution when partition setting and not clear focus when the imaging may lead poor quality of imaging.
- Screen fuzzy phenomenon 2:** there appears water ripples in subareas

Analysis: Generally speaking, it is because of inadequate sampling. Show red, green and blue image on LED screen after calibration to find out undesirables color. Slightly adjust the focus or re-focus, then repeat the calibration of the color, you can solve the problem.

Moreover, some scene reasons may also lead unsatisfactory, for example, outside light interference, lens jitter by site windy and imaging fuzzy by rain and snow. In order to reach the most ideal effect, engineers need to avoid these influences of external environment.

13.7 Water Ripple in Full-Screen Calibration

Full-screen calibration may appear full screen of a color rendering water ripple, blue share the highest frequency. This is due to that the display resolution is too large, and the relative lack of camera resolution leads the low sampling frequency. It is known as moiré patterns phenomenon in optical imaging.

Try below resolutions to solve this problem, and then collect R/G/B again.

- Step 1 Change camera angle. Rotate camera lightly to change its angle to eliminate or reduce the existing moiré patterns.
- Step 2 Change camera position. Move camera up or down or left or right to reduce moiré patterns.
- Step 3 Change camera focusing. Too clear focus and details may cause moiré patterns, please adjust camera aperture to reduce camera focus Clarity, furthermore to reduce moiré patterns.
- Step 4 Change camera lens. Try different focus length to reduce or eliminate moiré patterns.

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