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Paper + Data + Code



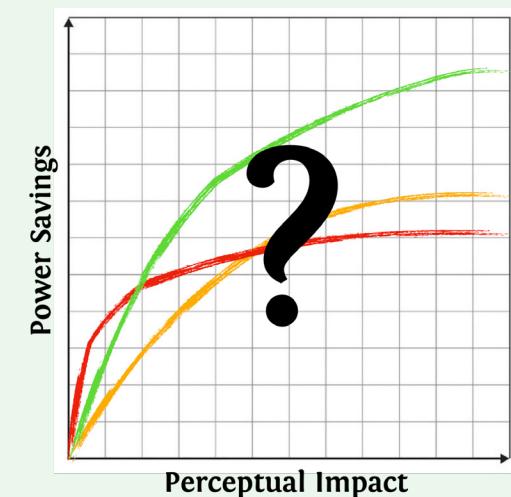
Problem

XR displays require *high...*

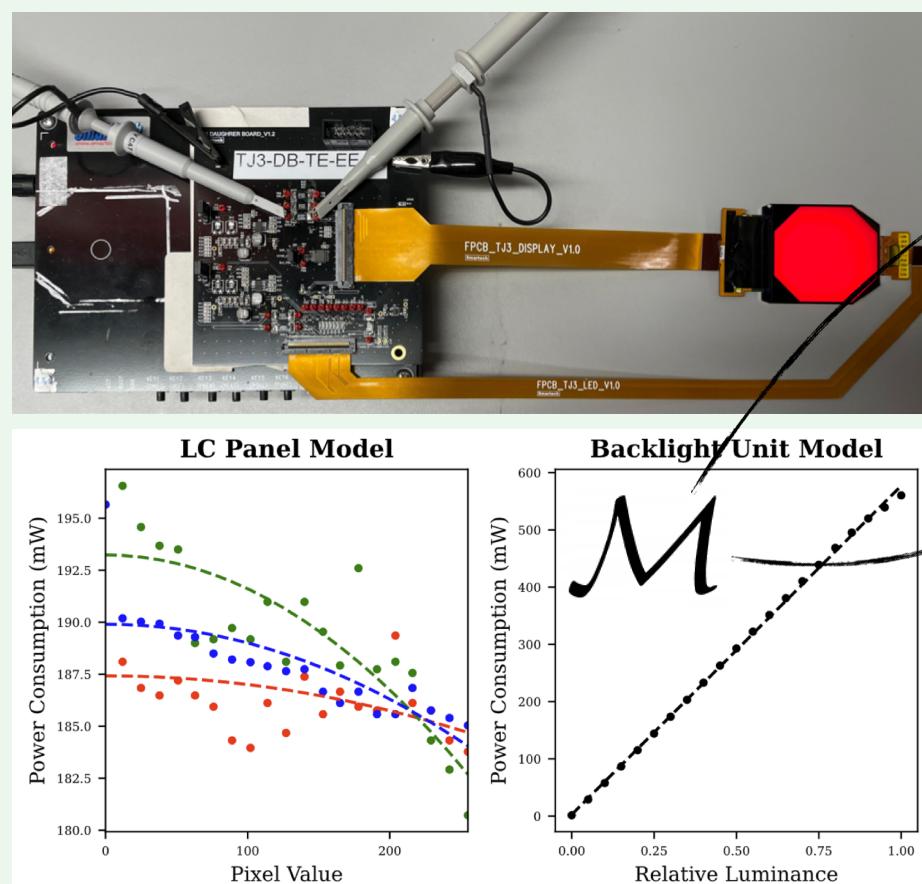
refresh rate, resolution, dynamic range, ...
 which requires **high power consumption!**

Many proposals for display power optimization exist, but their measurements of perceptual impact were not standardized.

This makes it difficult to compare different algorithms in terms of power savings and perceptual impact.



Power Optimization in XR Displays



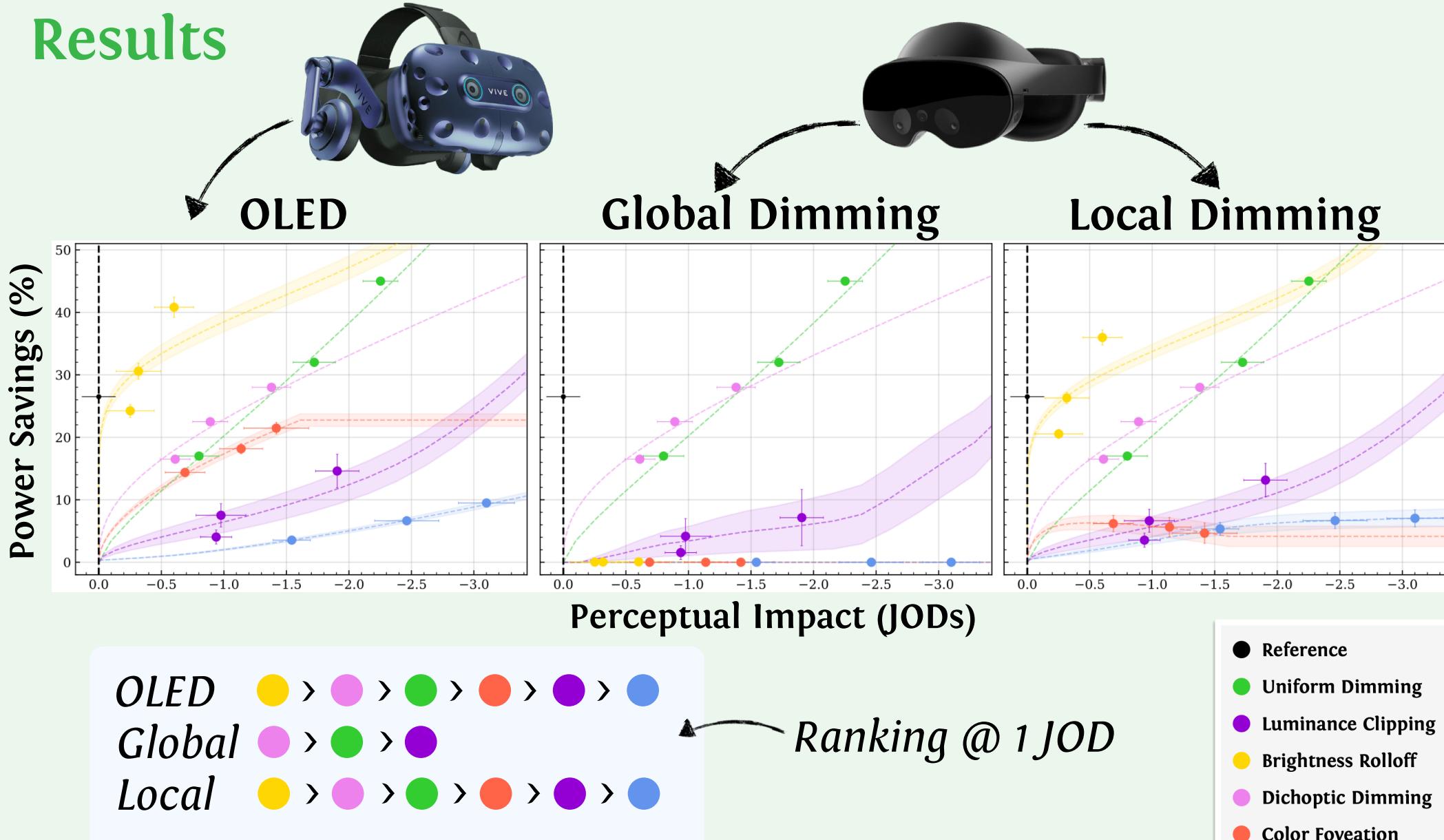
Global Dimming: $\mathcal{P}(\mathcal{I}) = \mathcal{M}(\max\{\mathbf{c} : \mathbf{c} \in \mathcal{I}\})$

Local Dimming: $\mathcal{P}(\mathcal{I}) = \frac{1}{N} \sum_{i=1}^N \mathcal{M}(d_i)$

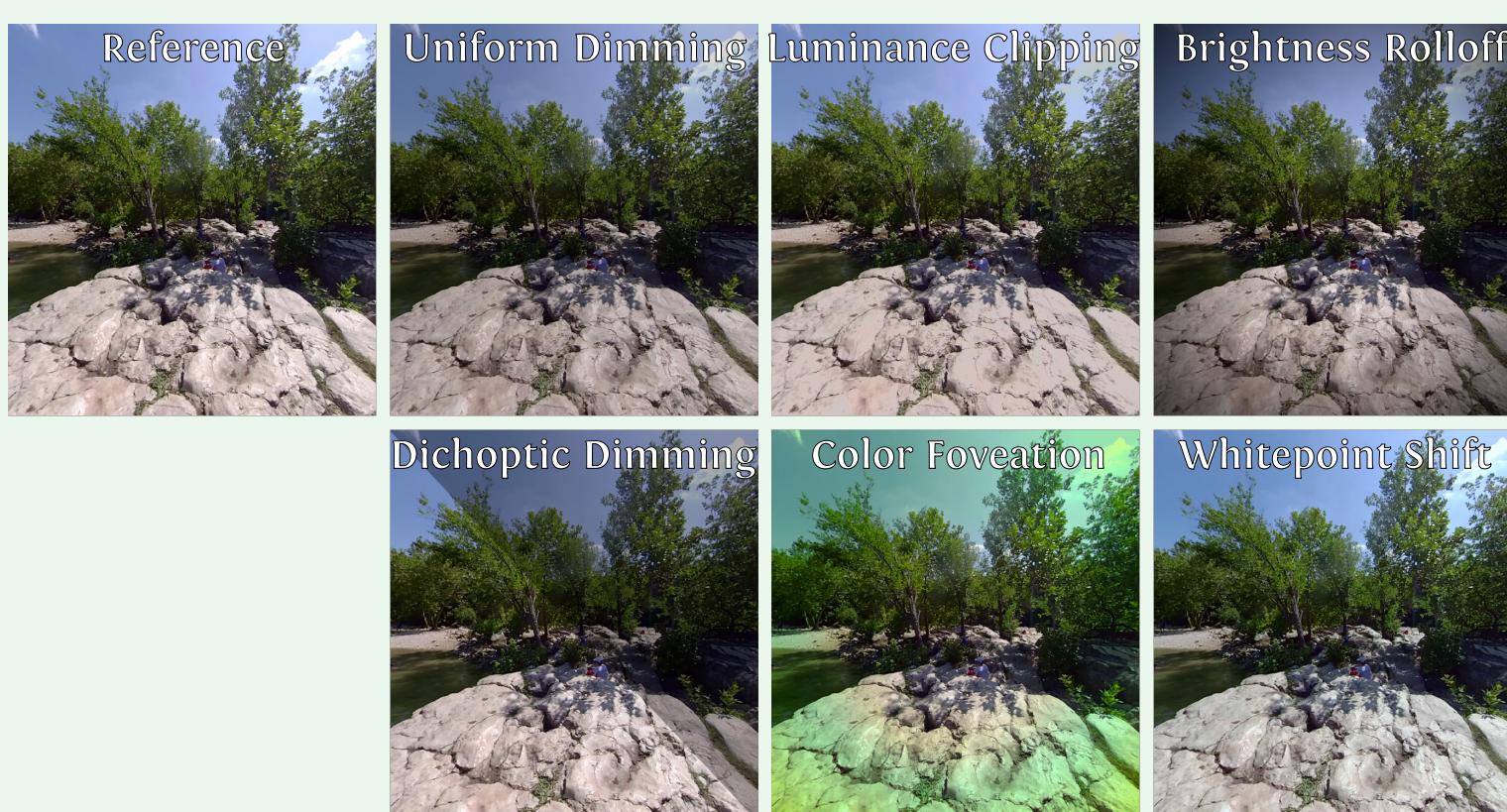
OLED Display: $\mathcal{P}(\mathcal{I}) = \sum_{\mathbf{c} \in \mathcal{I}} \mathbf{p}^\top \mathbf{c}$

[4]

Results

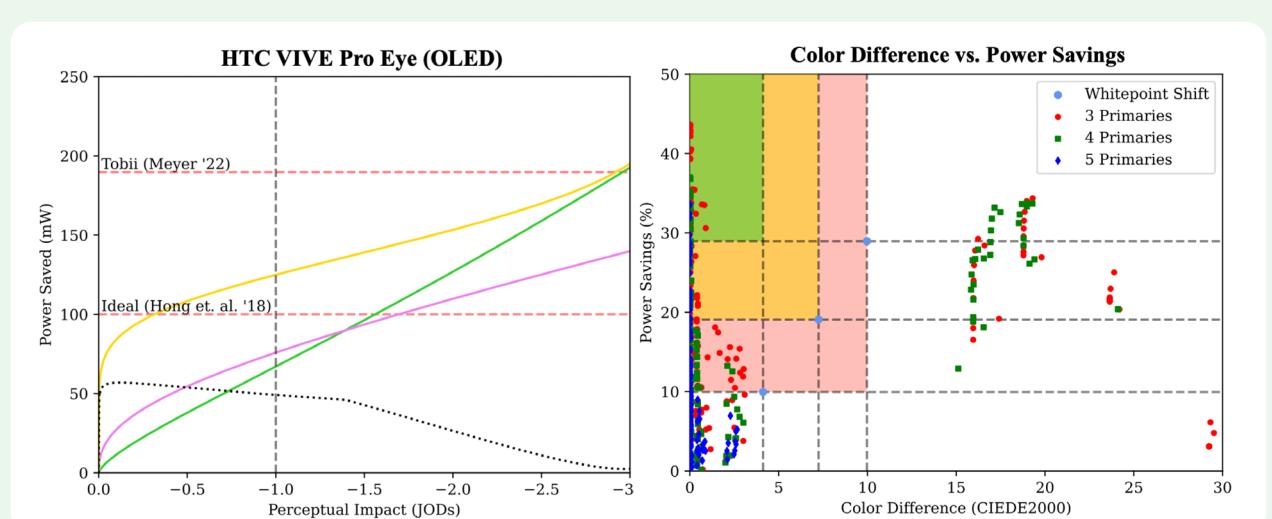


Perceptual Evaluation of Algorithms



- Show users reference and 2 videos with power-saving algorithms applied,
- Ask users “which video has higher quality?”
- Statistical scaling in perceptual JOD unit.

Applications



Considering eye tracker power, brightness rolloff saves less power than uniform/dichoptic dimming.

Found primaries in multi-primary display which minimize color difference.

References

- [1] Brightness preservation for LCD backlight dimming, Kerofsky & Daly, 2006
- [2] Chameleon: A color-adaptive web browser for mobile OLED displays, Dong & Zhong, 2011
- [3] Peripheral dimming: A new low-power technology for OLED display based on gaze tracking, Kim & Lee, 2020
- [4] Color-Perception-Guided Display Power Reduction for Virtual Reality, Duinkharjav & Chen et. al., 2022
- [5] FocusVR: Effective 8 usable VR display power management, Wee et. al., 2018