

3D Optics

Outreach presentation developed by
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UCSD

CIAN

Crayola 3D chalk, 3D markers



Does this really work?
See for yourself!







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photo from chromadepth.com



TAKE A SHOT AT GREAT 3D

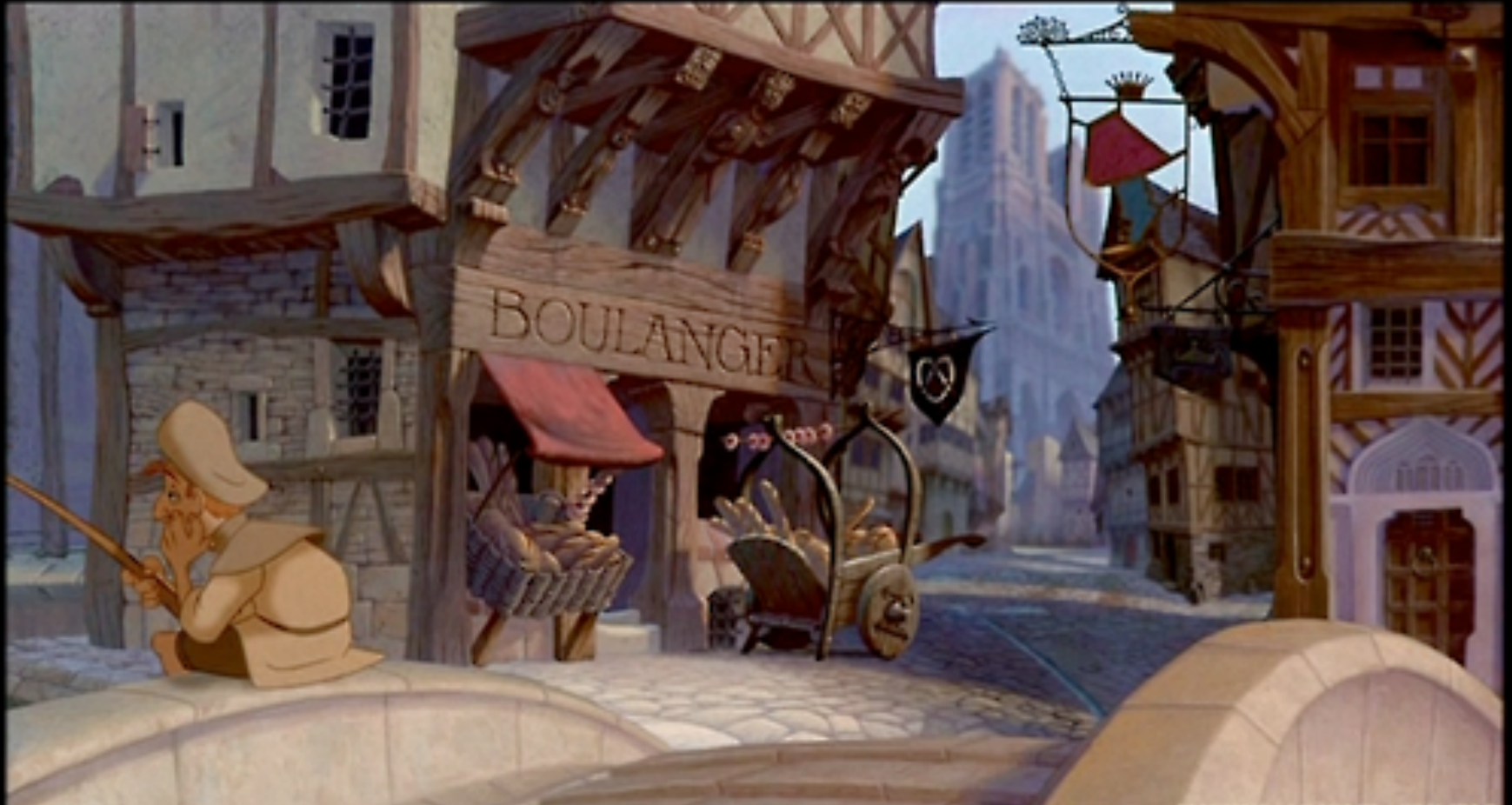


ChromaDepth®

from chromadepth.com

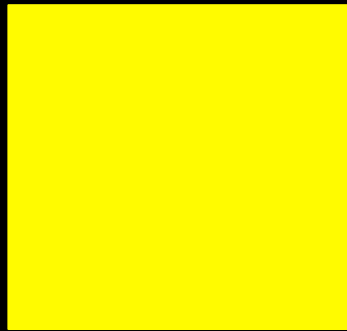
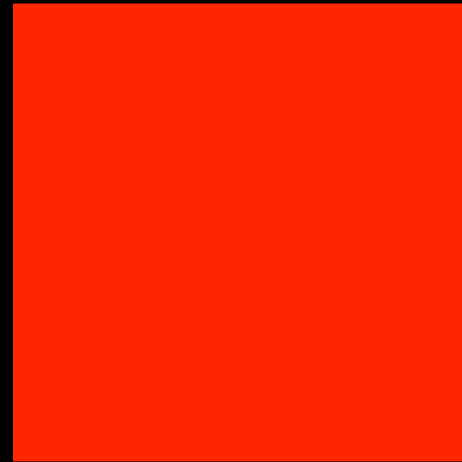
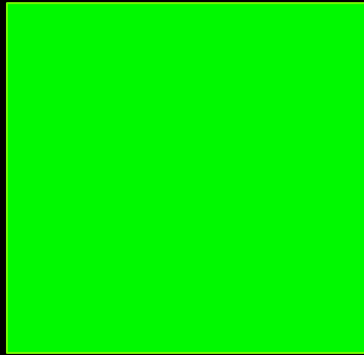
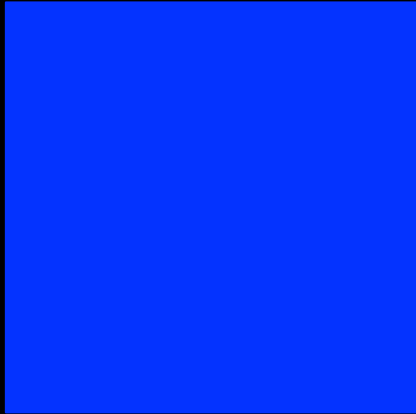


from chromadepth.com

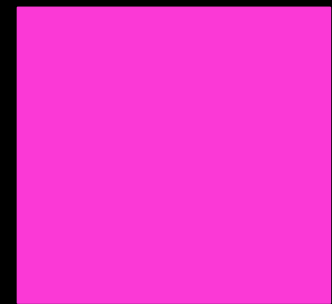


from Disney's The Hunchback of Notre Dame

3D glasses that work on color



Why does magenta look really weird?



Bonus: why does yellow look really weird?

How does it work?

- Hold your finger up by your nose and look at it first with one eye open, then the other.
- Now move it farther away and do the same thing.

Closer things move more between one eye and the other (parallax)

left eye



right eye



How the glasses use parallax to make red look closer



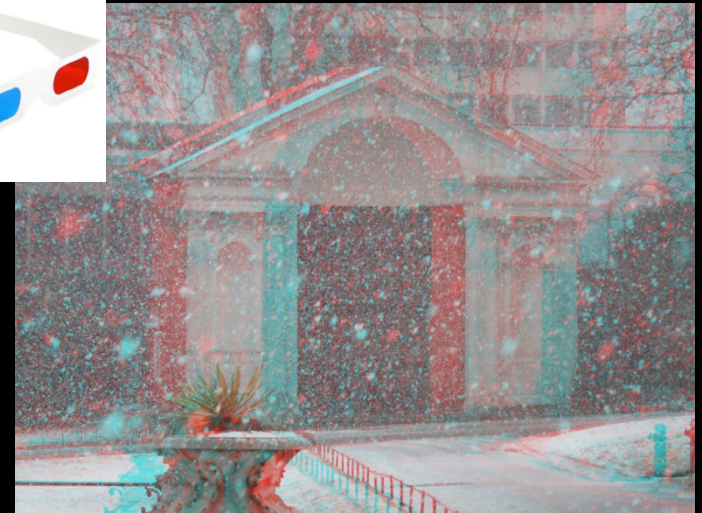
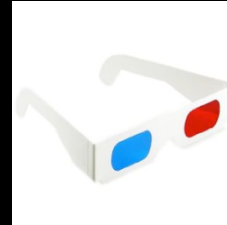
Using your glasses:

- Look at the picture with your left eye only
- Then look with your right eye only

Notice that the glasses move the red shape the most, then the green shape, then the blue shape.

Most 3D technology uses parallax

Red/blue 3D glasses



3Dguy.tv, ormaqstudios.com

Viewmaster

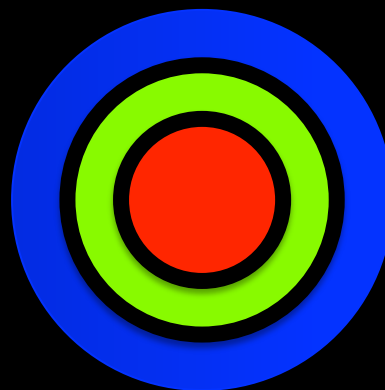
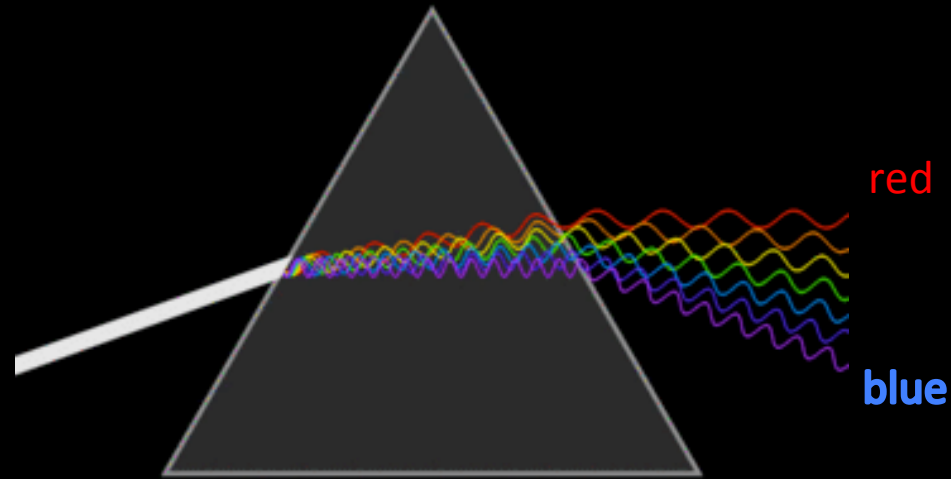


3D movies

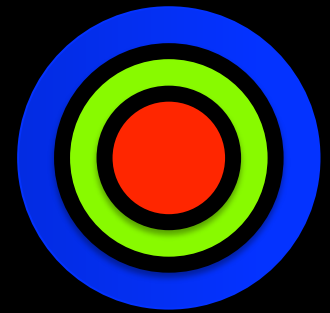


Wikimedia, Avatar

How do the glasses shift red over?



Without 3D glasses



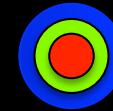
flat object



object seen
by left eye

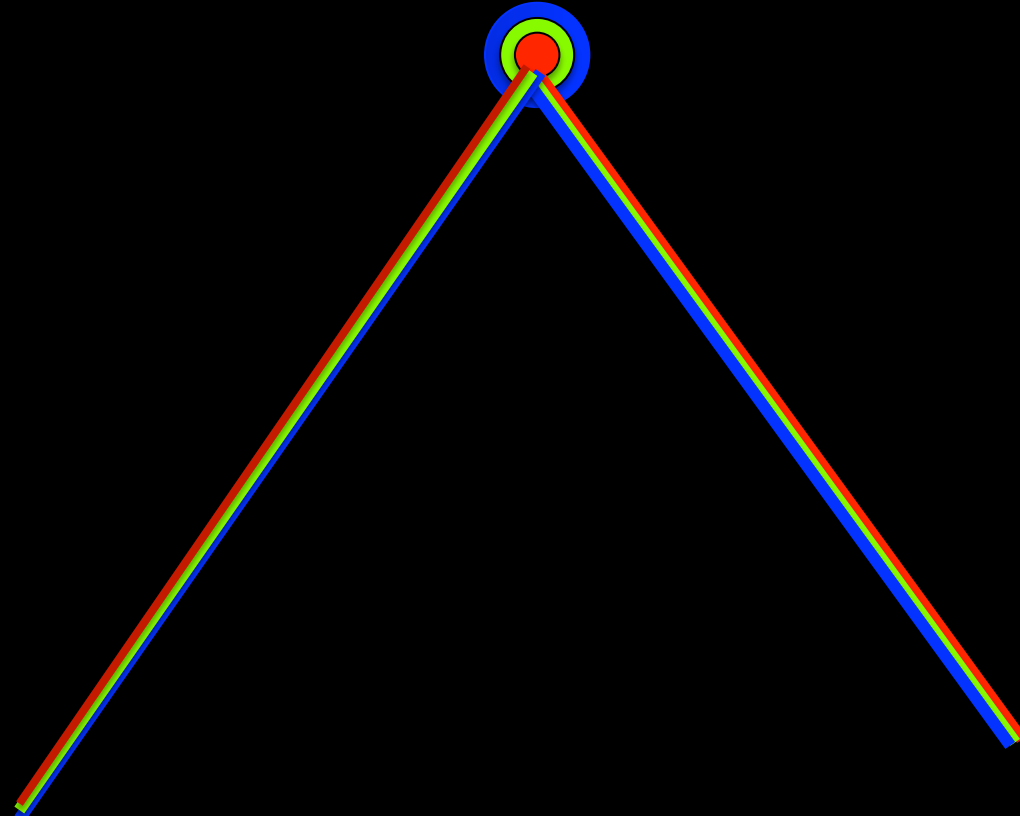


left eye

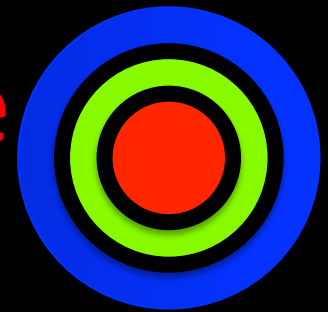


object seen
by right eye

right eye



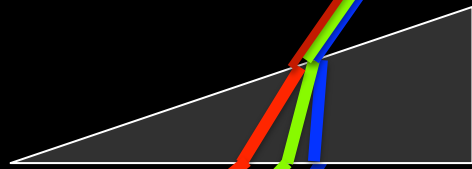
With prism on the left eye



flat object



glasses



prism separates the colors from each other



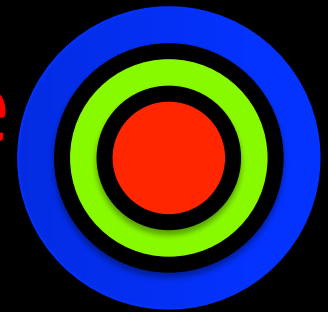
left eye



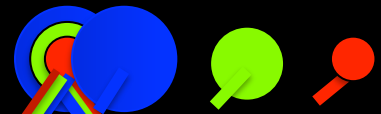
object seen by right eye

right eye

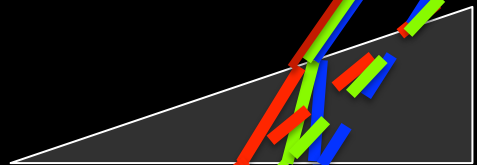
With prism on the left eye



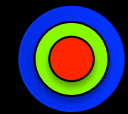
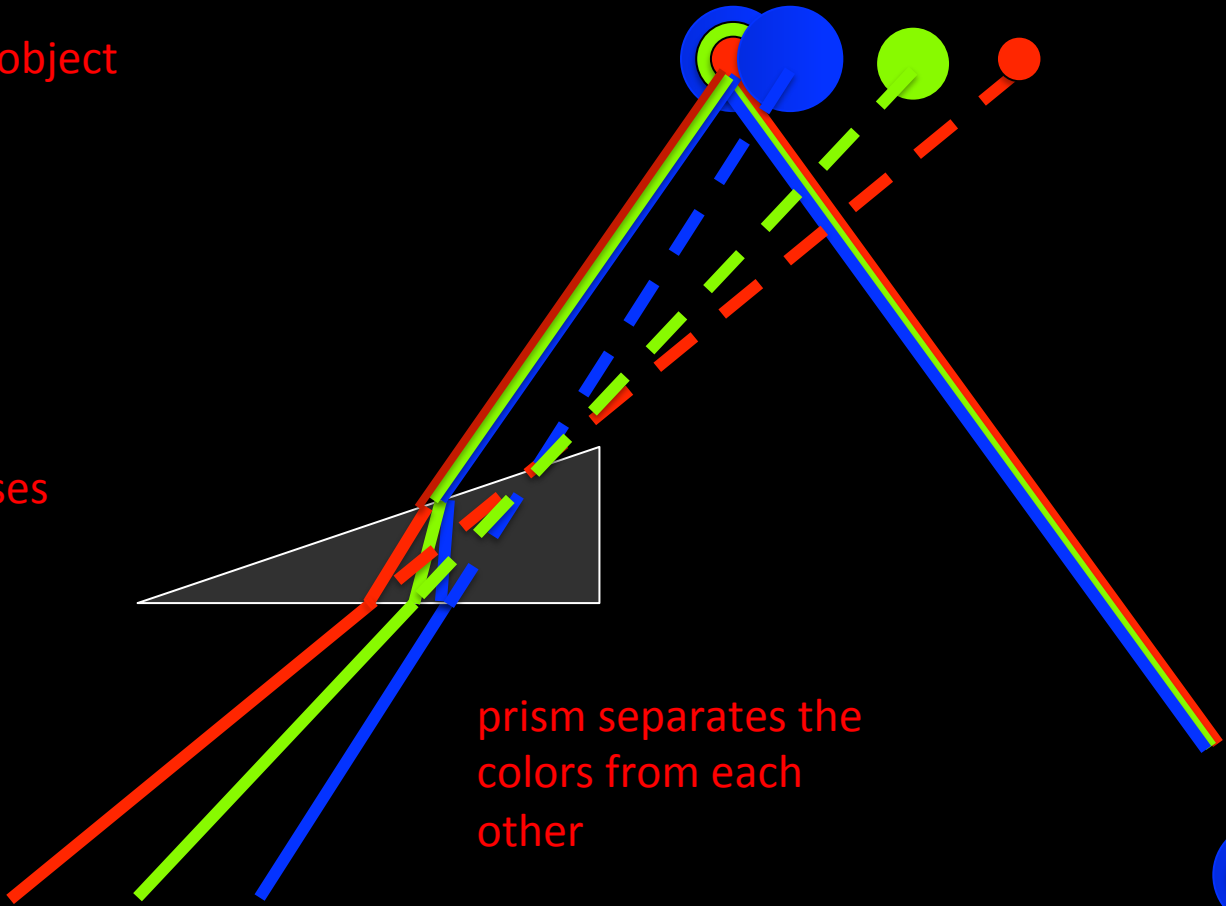
flat object



glasses



prism separates the colors from each other

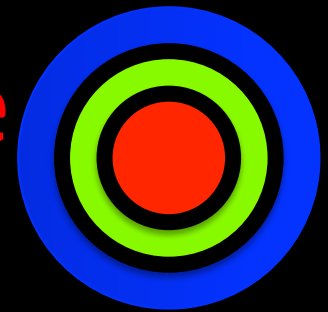


object seen by right eye

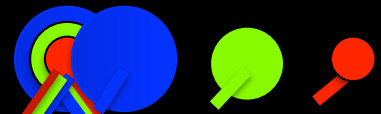
left eye

right eye

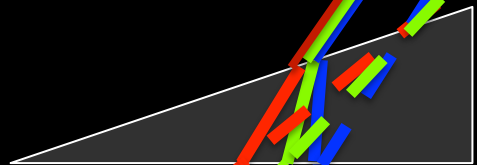
With prism on the left eye



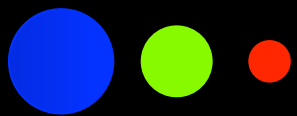
flat object



glasses



prism separates the colors from each other

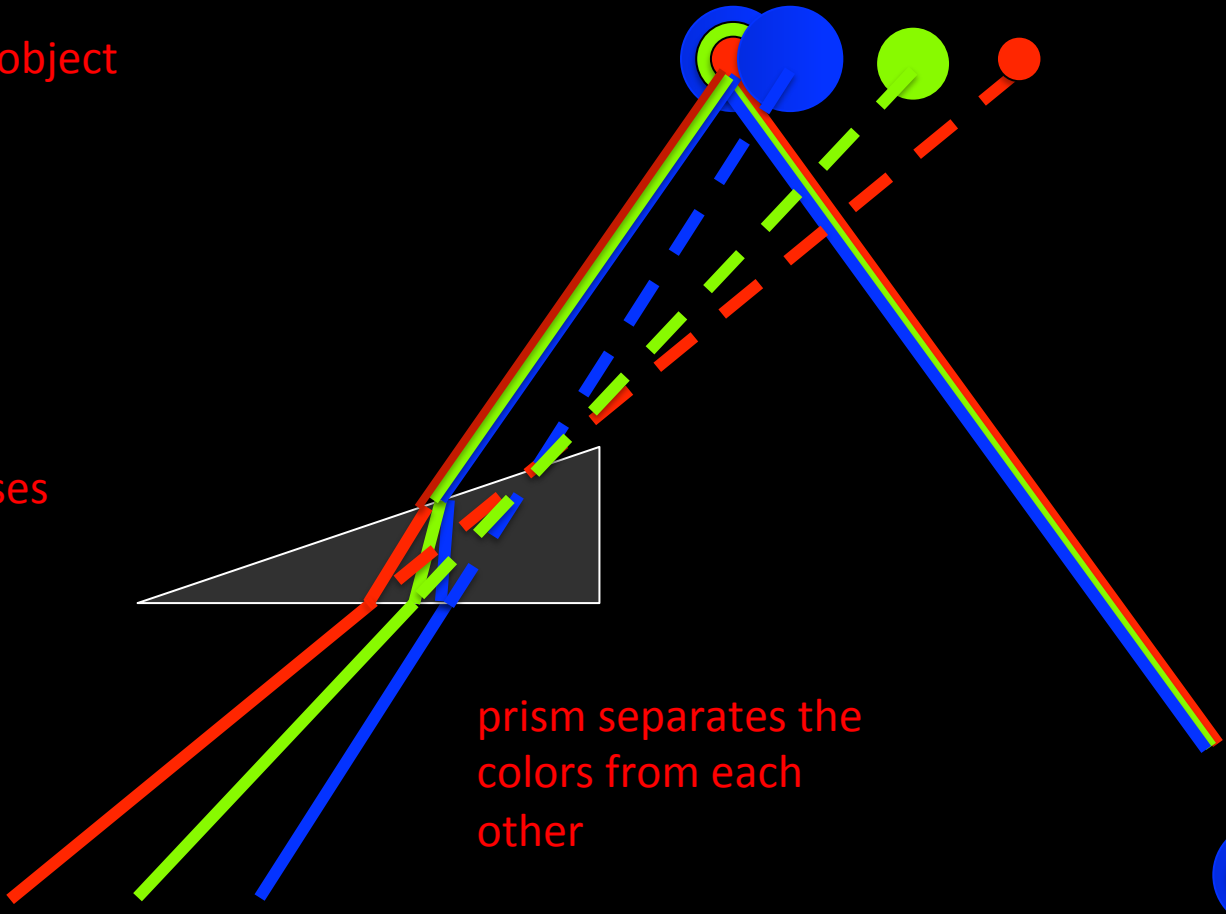


left eye

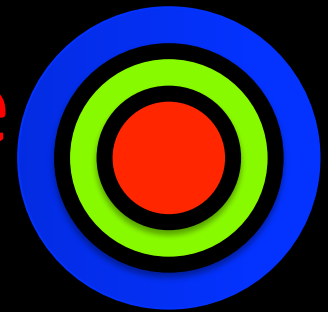


object seen by right eye

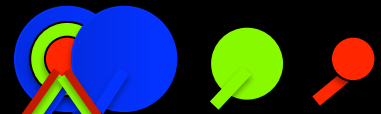
right eye



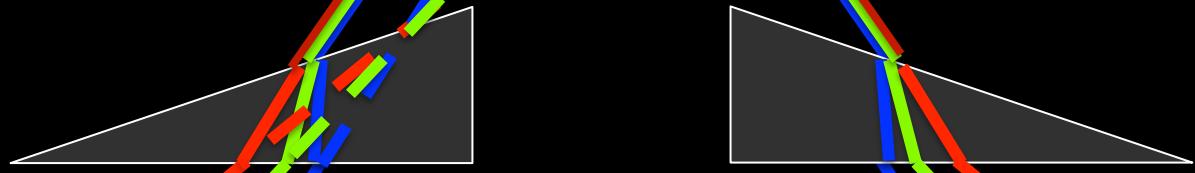
With prism on the left eye



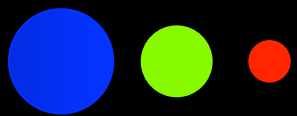
flat object



glasses

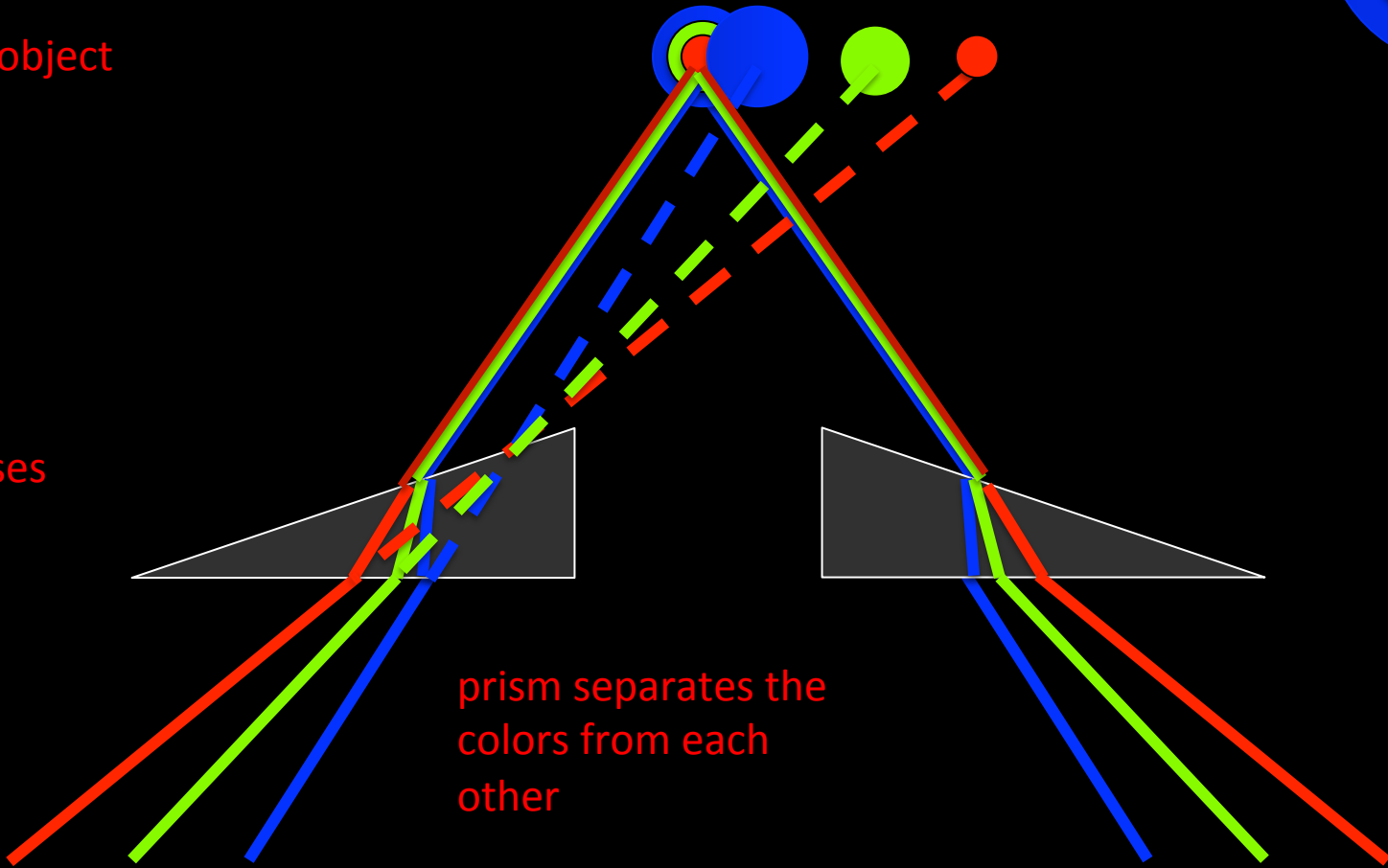


prism separates the colors from each other

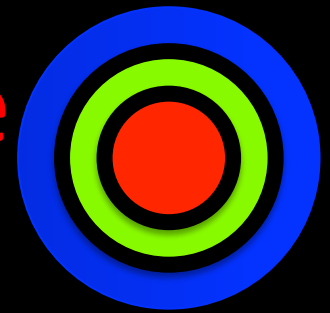


left eye

right eye



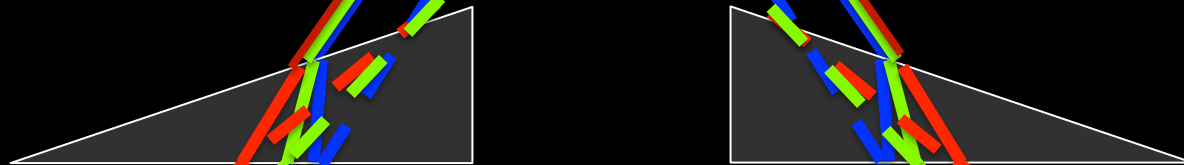
With prism on the left eye



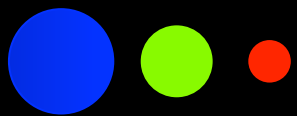
flat object



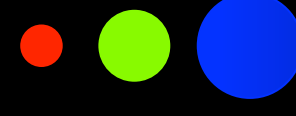
glasses



prism separates the colors from each other

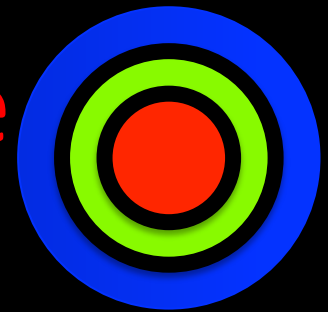


left eye



right eye

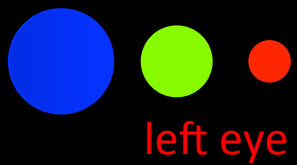
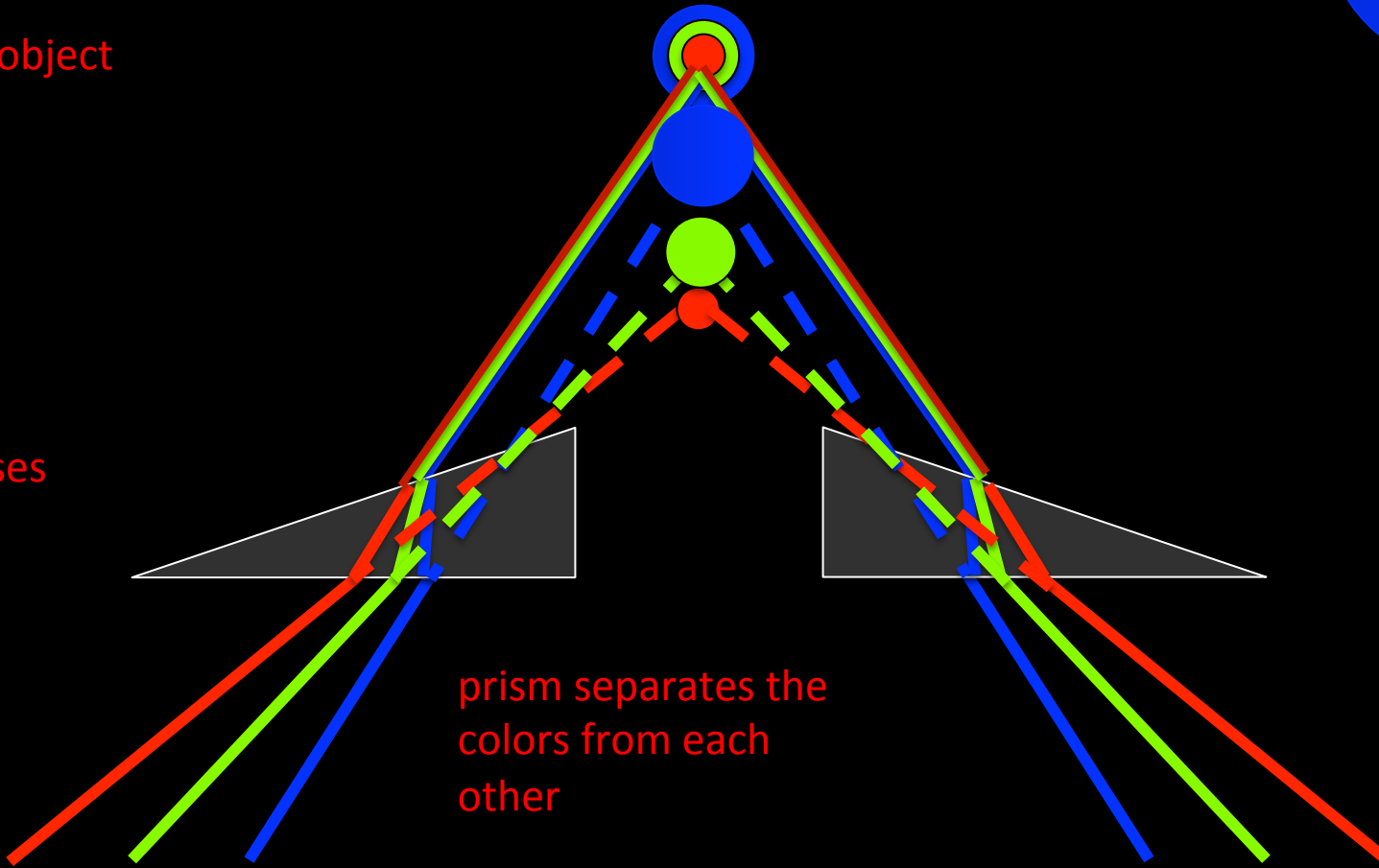
With prism on the left eye

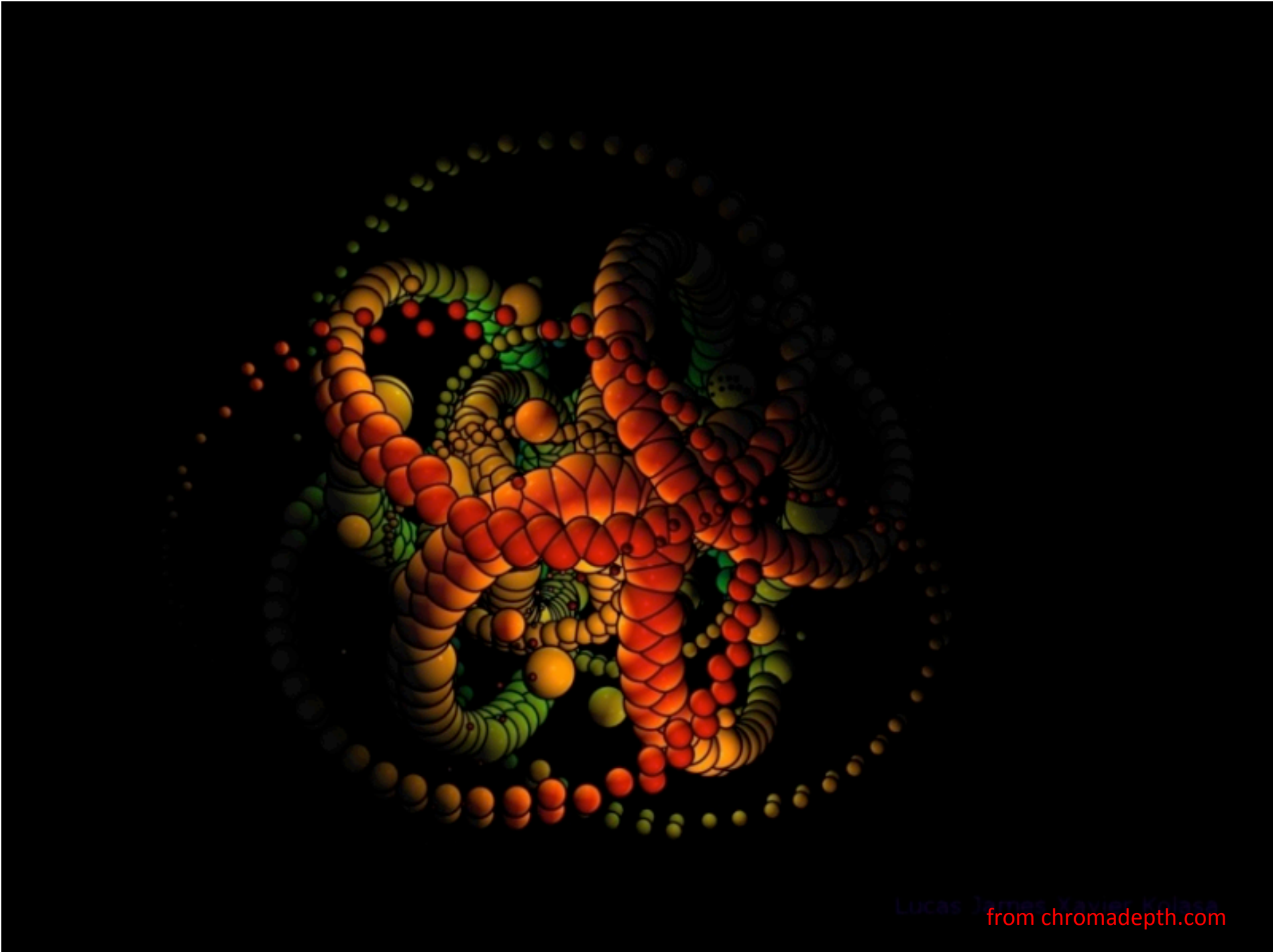


flat object

glasses

prism separates the colors from each other

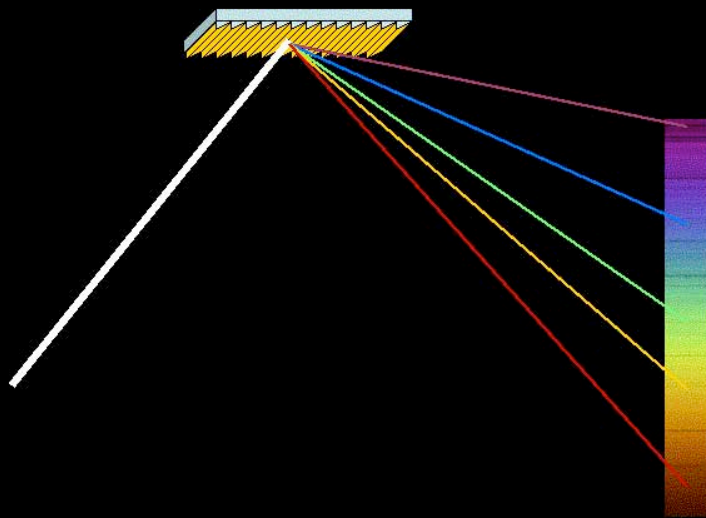




Lucas James Taylor Nelson
from chromadepth.com



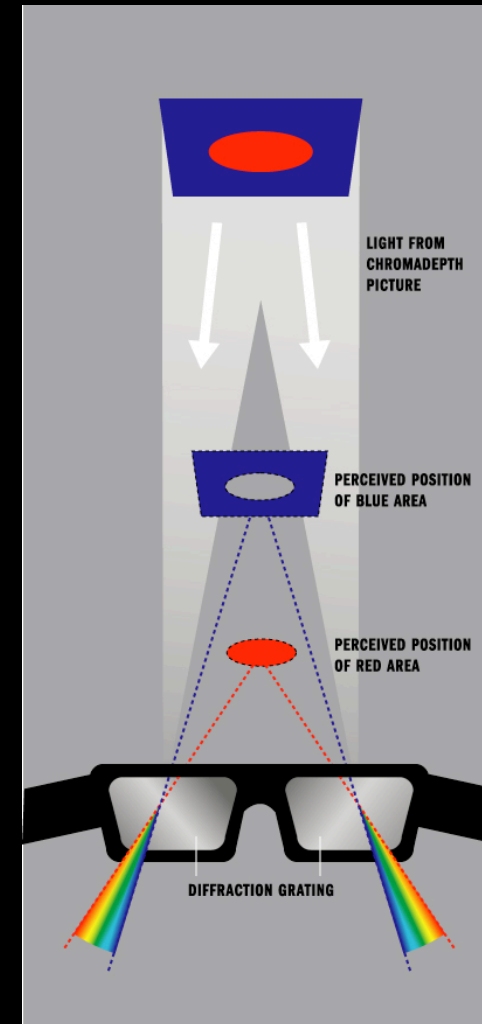
Thinner version of a prism: diffraction grating



jpl.nasa.gov



hyperphysics.com



Mike Bailey, Oregon State University

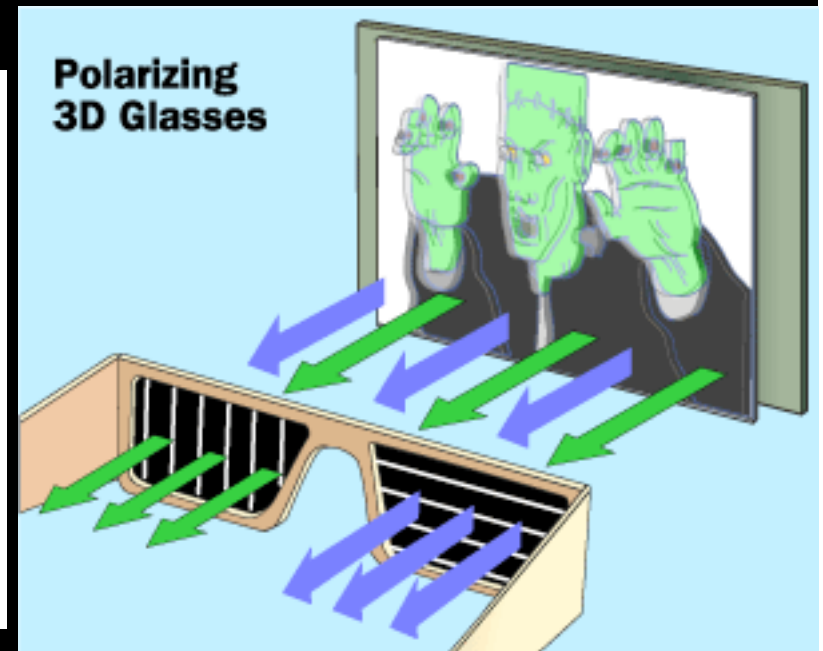
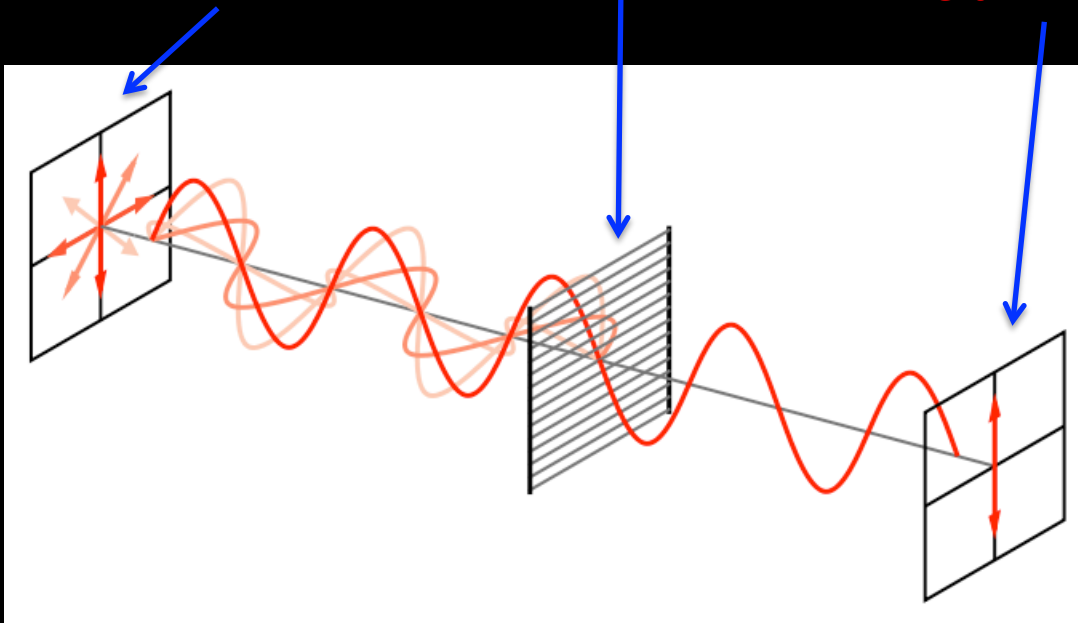
How do 3D movies do it?

- Using polarized light

Light waves
oscillating in all
directions

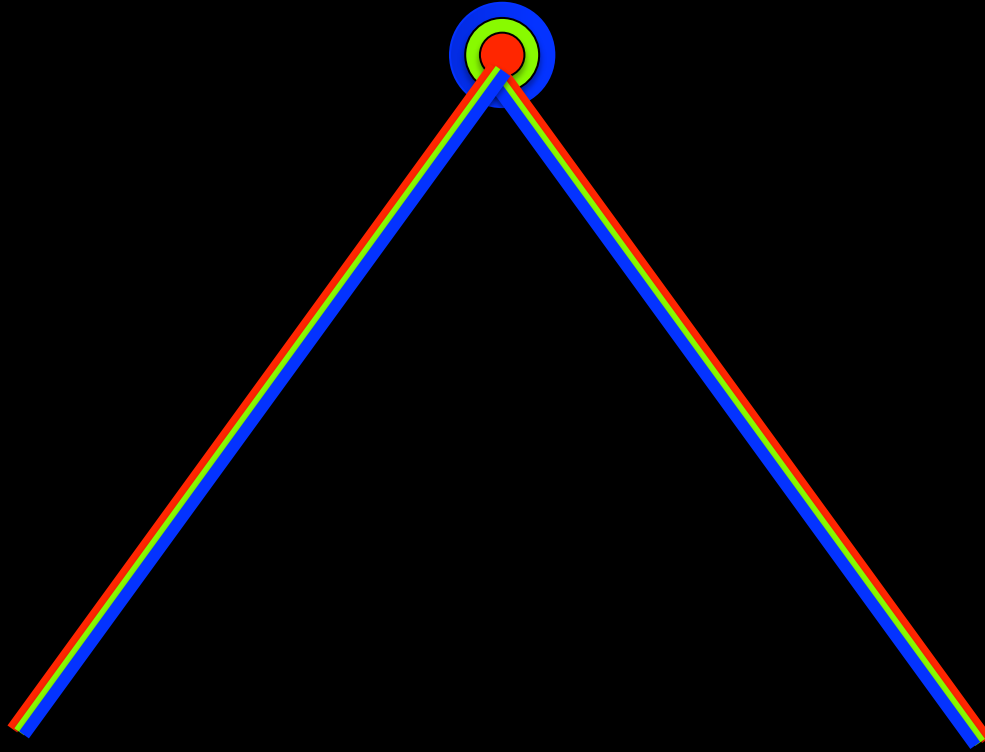
Polarizing filter

Only vertical
waves are
left



Without 3D glasses

flat object



object seen
by left eye



left eye



object seen
by right eye

right eye

With grating on the left eye

flat object

glasses

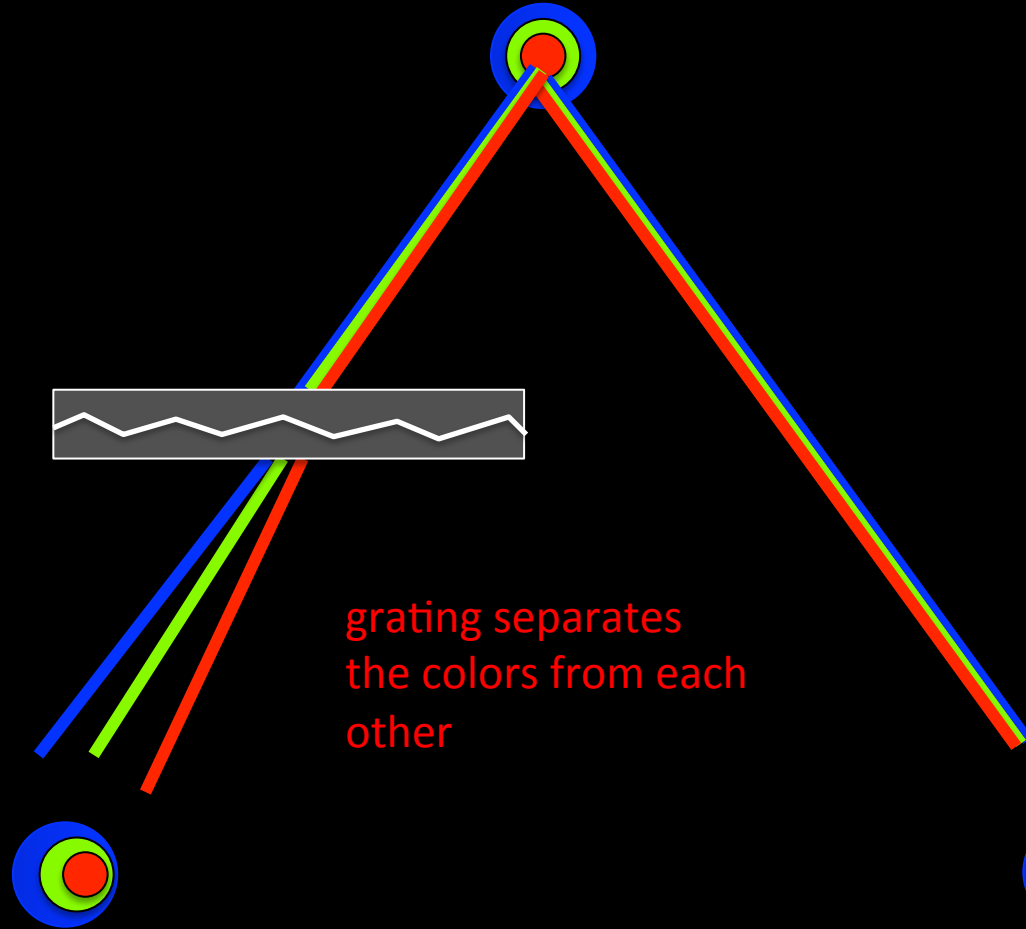
grating separates
the colors from each
other

object seen
by left eye

object seen
by right eye

left eye

right eye



With grating on the left eye

