

Fig. 1. One-dimensional generation of a pulse-density modulation using error diffusion and correction. Arrows indicate how hard-clipping errors are transported to the nearest neighbors before they are binarized and produce new errors that are further transported.

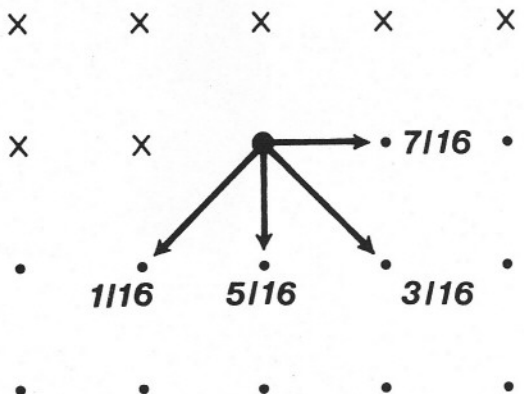


Fig. 2. Weight factors of the 2-D error-diffusion and -correction scheme.

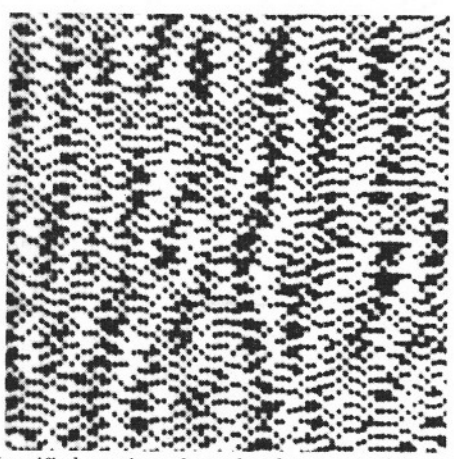


Fig. 4. Magnified portion of a pulse-density modulation Fourier hologram. Raster period, 10 μm .

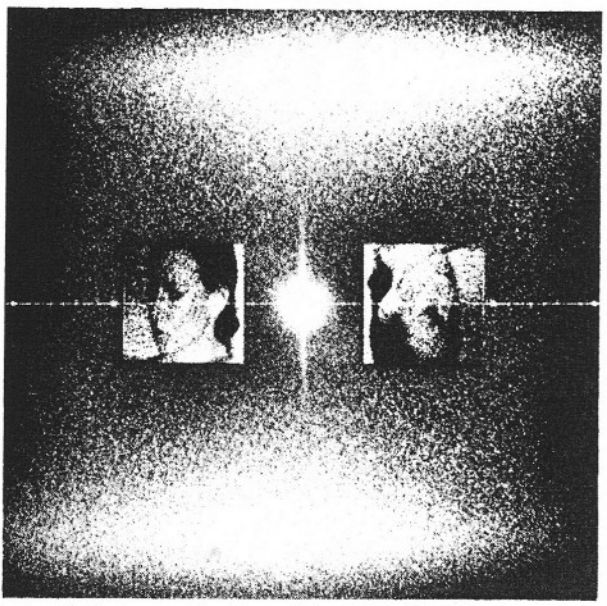


Fig. 5. Optical reconstruction of the CGH of Fig. 4.