(54) Title: HOLOGRAPHIC WAVEGUIDE EYE TRACKER
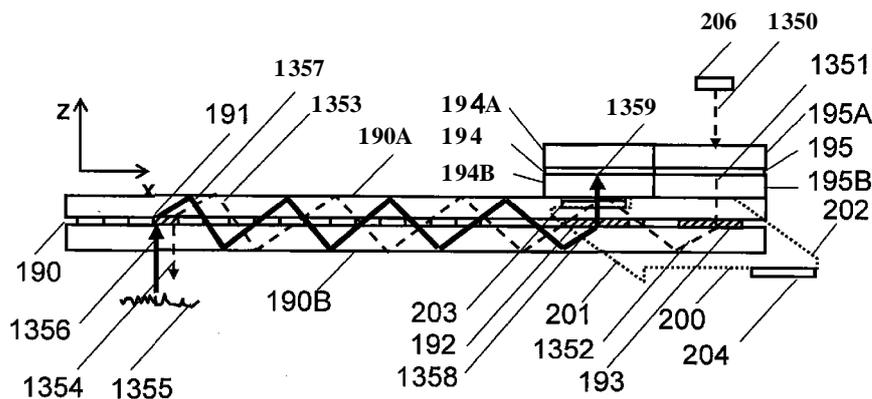
FIG.26

(57) **Abstract:** Provided in one embodiment is an eye tracker comprising: a first waveguide for propagating illumination light along a first waveguide path and propagting image light reflected from at least one surface of an eye along a second waveguide path. At least one grating lamina for deflecting the illumination light out of the first waveguide path towards the eye and deflecting the image light into the second waveguide path towards a detector is disposed adjacent an optical surface of the waveguide.

HOLOGRAPHIC WAVEGUIDE EYE TRACKER

PRIORITY REFERENCE AND CROSS REFERENCE TO RELATED APPLICATIONS

This application claims the priority of United States Provisional Patent Application No.

5   61/855,625 with filing date 20 May 2013 entitled IMPROVEMENTS TO APPARATUS FOR

EYE TRACKING.

The following patent applications are incorporated by reference herein in their entireties:

United States Patent No. 6,1 15,152 entitled HOLOGRAPHIC ILLUMINATION SYSTEM,

United States Patent No. 8,233,204 entitled OPTICAL DISPLAYS, United States Patent No.

10   8,565,560B2entitled LASER ILLUMINAITON DEVICE, PCT Application

No.:GB2013/000210 entitled APPARATUS FOR EYE TRACKING, PCT Application No.:

US2006/043938, entitled METHOD AND APPARATUS FOR PROVIDING A

TRANSPARENT DISPLAY, PCT Application No.: PCT/GB20 12/000680, entitled

IMPROVEMENTS TO HOLOGRAPHIC POLYMER DISPERSED LIQUID CRYSTAL

15   MATERIALS AND DEVICES, PCT Application No.: GB2012/000677 entitled WEARABLE

DATA DISPLAY, PCT Application No.: GB2013/000210 entitle APPARATUS FOR EYE

TRACKING, United States Patent Application No.: 13/317,468 entitled COMPACT EDGE

ILLUMINATED EYEGLASS DISPLAY, United States Patent Application No.: 13/869,866

entitled HOLOGRAPHIC WIDE ANGLE DISPLAY, and United States Patent Application No.:

20   13/844,456 entitled TRANSPARENT WAVEGUIDE DISPLAY.

BACKGROUND OF THE INVENTION

This invention relates to an eye tracking sensor, and more particularly to an eye tracker using electrically switchable gratings.

Eye tracking is important in Head Mounted Displays (HMDs) because it can extend the

5   ability of the user to designate targets well beyond the head mobility limits. Eye tracking technology based on projecting IR light into the users eye and utilizing the primary Purkinje reflections and the pupil-masked retina reflection have been around since the 1980's. The method tracks the relative motion of these images in order to establish a vector characterizing the point of regard. Most eye trackers have employed flat beam splitters in front of the users' eyes

10   and relatively large optics to image the reflections onto a sensor (generally a CCD or CMOS camera).

There is much prior art in the patent and scientific literature including the following United States filings:

1. United Stated Patent Application Publication No. US201 1019874 (Al) by Levola et al

15   entitled DEVICE AND METHOD FOR DETERMINING GAZE DIRECTION;

2. United States Patent No. 5410376 by Cornsweet entitled EYE TRACKING METHOD AND APPARATUS;

3. United States Patent No. US 3804496 by Crane et al entitled TWO DIMENSIONAL EYE TRACKER AND METHOD FOR TRACKING AN EYE TWO DIMENSIONAL EYE

20   TRACKER AND METHOD FOR TRACKING AN EYE ;

4. United States Patent No. US4852988 by Velez et al entitled VISOR AND CAMERA PROVIDING A PARALLAX-FREE FIELD-OF-VIEW IMAGE FOR A HEAD-MOUNTED EYE MOVEMENT MEASUREMENT SYSTEM ;

2

5. United States Patent No. US7542210 by Chirieleison entitled EYE TRACKING HEAD MOUNTED DISPLAY;

6. United Stated Patent Application Publication No. US 2002/0167462 A1 by Lewis entitled PERSONAL DISPLAY WITH VISION TRACKING; and

5   7. United States Patent No. US4028725 by Lewis entitled HIGH RESOLUTION VISION SYSTEM.

The exit pupil of these trackers is generally limited by either the size of the beamsplitter or the first lens of the imaging optics. In order to maximize the exit pupil, the imaging optics are positioned close to the beamsplitter, and represent a vision obscuration and a safety hazard.

10   Another known limitation with eye trackers is the field of view, which is generally limited by the illumination scheme in combination with the geometry of the reflected images off the cornea. The cornea is an aspheric shape of smaller radius that the eye-ball. The cornea reflection tracks fairly well with angular motion until the reflected image falls off the edge of the cornea and onto the sclera. The need for beam splitters and refractive lenses in conventional eye trackers results

15   in a bulky component that is difficult to integrate into a (HMD). The present invention addresses the need for a slim, wide field of view, large exit pupil, high-transparency eye tracker for HMDs.

The inventors have found that diffractive optical elements offer a route to providing compact , transparent, wide field of view eye trackers. One important class of diffractive optical elements is based on Switchable Bragg Gratings (SBGs). SBGs are fabricated by first placing a

20   thin film of a mixture of photopolymerizable monomers and liquid crystal material between parallel glass plates. One or both glass plates support electrodes, typically transparent indium tin oxide films, for applying an electric field across the film. A volume phase grating is then recorded by illuminating the liquid material (often referred to as the syrup) with two mutually

coherent laser beams, which interfere to form a slanted fringe grating structure. During the recording process, the monomers polymerize and the mixture undergoes a phase separation, creating regions densely populated by liquid crystal micro-droplets, interspersed with regions of clear polymer. The alternating liquid crystal-rich and liquid crystal-depleted regions form the

5 fringe planes of the grating. The resulting volume phase grating can exhibit very high diffraction efficiency, which may be controlled by the magnitude of the electric field applied across the film. When an electric field is applied to the grating via transparent electrodes, the natural orientation of the LC droplets is changed causing the refractive index modulation of the fringes to reduce and the hologram diffraction efficiency to drop to very low levels. Note that the

10 diffraction efficiency of the device can be adjusted, by means of the applied voltage, over a continuous range. The device exhibits near 100% efficiency with no voltage applied and essentially zero efficiency with a sufficiently high voltage applied. In certain types of HPDLC devices magnetic fields may be used to control the LC orientation. In certain types of HPDLC phase separation of the LC material from the polymer may be accomplished to such a degree that

15 no discernible droplet structure results.

SBGs may be used to provide transmission or reflection gratings for free space applications. SBGs may be implemented as waveguide devices in which the HPDLC forms either the waveguide core or an evanescently coupled layer in proximity to the waveguide. In one particular configuration to be referred to here as Substrate Guided Optics (SGO) the parallel

20 glass plates used to form the HPDLC cell provide a total internal reflection (TIR) light guiding structure. Light is "coupled" out of the SBG when the switchable grating diffracts the light at an angle beyond the TIR condition. SGOs are currently of interest in a range of display and sensor applications. Although much of the earlier work on HPDLC has been directed at reflection

holograms transmission devices are proving to be much more versatile as optical system building blocks. Typically, the HPDLC used in SBGs comprise liquid crystal (LC), monomers, photoinitiator dyes, and coinitiators. The mixture frequently includes a surfactant. The patent and scientific literature contains many examples of material systems and processes that may be

5   used to fabricate SBGs. Two fundamental patents are: United States Patent No.5,942,157 by Sutherland, and U. S Patent No. 5,751,452 by Tanaka et al. Both filings describe monomer and liquid crystal material combinations suitable for fabricating SBG devices. One of the known attributes of transmission SBGs is that the LC molecules tend to align normal to the grating fringe planes. The effect of the LC molecule alignment is that transmission SBGs efficiently

10 diffract P polarized light (ie light with the polarization vector in the plane of incidence) but have nearly zero diffraction efficiency for S polarized light (ie light with the polarization vector normal to the plane of incidence. Transmission SBGs may not be used at near-grazing incidence as the diffraction efficiency of any grating for P polarization falls to zero when the included angle between the incident and reflected light is small.

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There is a requirement for a compact, lightweight eye tracker with a large field of view, and a high degree of transparency to external light.

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SUMMARY OF THE INVENTION

It is a first object of the invention to provide a compact, lightweight eye tracker with a large field of view, and a high degree of transparency to external light.

It is a second object of the invention to provide a compact, lightweight eye tracker with a large field of view, and a high degree of transparency to external light implemented in a thin optical waveguide.

The objects of the invention are achieved in one embodiment of the invention in which there is provided an eye tracker comprising: a first waveguide for propagating illumination light along a first waveguide path and propagating image light reflected from at least one surface of an eye along a second waveguide path; a source of the illuminination light optically coupled to the waveguide and a detector optically coupled to the waveguide. At least one grating lamina for deflecting the illumination light out of the first waveguide path towards the eye and deflecting the image light into the second waveguide path towards the detector is disposed adjacent an optical surface of the waveguide. The optical surface of the waveguide is at least one of an internal surface or an external surface of the waveguide.

In one embodiment the grating lamina comprises an output grating for deflecting the illumination light out of the first waveguide path towards eye and an input grating for deflecting the image light into the second waveguide path towards the detector.

In one embodiment at least one of the input and output gratings comprises at least one switchable grating element having a diffracting state and a non diffracting state.

6

In one embodiment the grating lamina comprises at least one switchable grating element having a diffracting state and a non diffracting state. An element in the diffracting state deflects illumination light out of the first waveguide path towards the eye and deflects the image light into the second waveguide path towards the detector.

In one embodiment the switchable grating elements are elongate with longer dimension aligned perpendicular to at least one of the first and second waveguide paths.

In one embodiment the first and second waveguide paths are parallel.

In one embodiment the grating lamina further comprises at least one of: an input grating for deflecting illumination light from the source into the first waveguide path; and an output grating for deflecting image light out of the second waveguide path towards the detector.

In one embodiment the grating lamina further comprises a second waveguide containing a linear array of switchable grating elements optically coupled to the detector and overlaying the output grating. Each element when in its diffracting state samples a portion of the light in the first waveguide and deflects it along the second waveguide towards the detector.

In one embodiment the grating lamina further comprises a third waveguide containing a linear array of switchable grating elements optically coupled to the light source and overlaying

7

the input grating. Each element when in its diffracting state deflects light from the third waveguide into the first waveguide.

In one embodiment the output grating abuts an upper or lower edge of the output grating along the first waveguide path.

In one embodiment the output grating comprises upper and lower gratings disposed adjacent upper and lower edges of the output grating along the first waveguide path .

In one embodiment the input grating comprises a first array of switchable elongate beam deflection grating elements and an overlapping second array of switchable elongate beam deflection grating elements. The elements of the first and second arrays are disposed with their longer dimensions orthogonal.

In one embodiment at least one of the input and output gratings is a linear array of elongate switchable beam deflection elements with longer dimension aligned perpendicular to the first and second waveguide paths.

In one embodiment the grating lamina is one of a switchable Bragg grating, a switchable grating recorded in a reverse mode holographic polymer dispersed liquid crystal, a surface relief grating, and a non switching Bragg grating.

In one embodiment the image light has the characteristics of a speckle pattern

In one embodiment the eye surface being tracked is at least one of the cornea, lens, iris, sclera and retina.

In one embodiment the detector is a two dimensional array.

8

In one embodiment the at least one grating lamina encodes at least one of optical power and diffusing properties.

In one embodiment the detector is connected to an image processing apparatus for determining at least one spatio-temporal characteristic of an eye movement.

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In one embodiment an eye tracker comprises: a waveguide for propagating illumination light reflected from at least one surface of an eye along a waveguide path; a source of the illuminination light; a detector optically coupled to the waveguide. The waveguide contains at least one grating lamina for deflecting illumination light reflected of an eye surface into the

10   second waveguide path towards the detector.

In one embodiment the detector is connected to an image processing apparatus for determining at least one spatio-temporal characteristic of an eye movement.

In one embodiment the image light is a Purkinje reflection.

In one embodiment the source is a laser.

15   In one embodiment the source is a light emitting diode.

In one embodiment the illumination grating provides collimated light.

In one embodiment the illumination grating provides divergent light.

In one embodiment the input grating encodes optical power.

In one embodiment the output grating encodes optical power.

20   In one embodiment at least one of the grating lamina includes at least one turning grating.

In one embodiment the eye tracker image processing system includes a neural network.

9

A more complete understanding of the invention can be obtained by considering the following detailed description in conjunction with the accompanying drawings, wherein like index numerals indicate like parts. For purposes of clarity, details relating to technical material that is known in the technical fields related to the invention have not been described in detail.

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BRIEF DESCRIPTION OF THE DRAWINGS

FIG.lA is a schematic plan view of an eye tracker shown in relation to a human eye in one embodiment of the invention

FIG.IB is a schematic front elevation view showing elongate grating elements used in the

10 imaging grating in one embodiment of the invention.

FIG.IC is a schematic front elevation view showing a two dimensional array of grating elements used in the imaging grating in one embodiment of the invention.

FIG.2 is a schematic plan view of the eye tracker shown the imaging and illumination gratings and input and output gratings in one embodiment of the invention.

15 FIG.3 is a schematic plan view of the eye tracker shown the imaging and illumination gratings and input and output gratings in one embodiment of the invention.

FIG.4 is a plan view of the eye tracker shown the imaging and illumination gratings and input and output gratings in one embodiment of the invention.

FIG.5 is a schematic cross section view of an illumination grating used in one embodiment of the

20 invention.

FIG.6 is a schematic cross section view of an illumination grating used in one embodiment of the invention.

FIG.7 is a schematic cross section view of a first aspect of an imaging grating used in one embodiment of the invention.

FIG. 8 is a schematic cross section view of a second aspect of an imaging grating used in one embodiment of the invention.

5   FIG.9A is a schematic top elevation view of a first layer of a two layer imaging grating in one embodiment of the invention.

FIG.9B is a schematic plan view of a first layer of a two layer imaging grating in one embodiment of the invention.

FIG.9C is a schematic side elevation view of a first layer of a two layer imaging grating in one

10   embodiment of the invention.

FIG. lOA is a schematic top elevation view of a second layer of a two layer imaging grating in one embodiment of the invention.

FIG. lOB is a schematic plan view of a second layer of a two layer imaging grating in one embodiment of the invention.

15   FIG. 10C is a schematic side elevation view of a second layer of a two layer imaging grating in one embodiment of the invention.

FIG.1 1A is a schematic cross view of the human eye illustrating the formation of the Purkinje images.

FIG.1 IB is a schematic cross view of the human eye illustrating reflections from the retina and

20   iris.

FIG.12A is a a schematic plan view illustrating a first aspect of the localization of an eye feature by a two layer imaging grating each layer comprising elongate elements with the elements of the two gratings at right angle .

11

FIG.12B is a a schematic plan view illustrating a second aspect of the localization of an eye feature by a two layer imaging grating each layer comprising elongate elements with the elements of the two gratings at right angle.

FIG.13A is a schematic cross of the human eye in a first rotational state showing a typical speckle pattern formed by the cornea and retina.

FIG.13B is a schematic cross of the human eye in a first rotational state showing a typical speckle pattern formed by the cornea and retina.

FIG. 14 is a schematic front elevation view of a human eye show showing the directions of motions of speckle patterns produced by the retina and cornea.

FIG.15A is a schematic cross section view of a human eye in a first rotational state showing reflection from the retina and cornea.

FIG.15B is a schematic cross section view of a human eye in a second rotational state showing reflection from the retina and cornea.

FIG. 16 is a schematic cross section view of an imaging grating comprising an array of SBG lens elements with focal length varying across the exit pupil in one embodiment of the invention.

FIG.17A is a schematic cross section view of an imaging grating comprising an array of variable power lenses in one embodiment of the invention.

FIG. 17B is a detail of FIG. 17A showing a variable power lens comprising a variable index layer and a diffractive element of fixed focal length.

FIG. 18 is a schematic illustrate of an imaging grating in one embodiment of the invention in which the imaging grating comprises an array of interspersed grating elements having at least two different prescriptions.

FIG. 19 is a schematic cross section view of the illumination grating of an eye tracker using separate illumination and imaging gratings in one embodiment of the invention.

FIG.20 is a schematic plan view the illumination grating of an eye tracker using separate illumination and imaging gratings in one embodiment of the invention.

5   FIG.21 is a schematic cross section view of an alternative illumination grating of an eye tracker using separate illumination and imaging gratings in one embodiment of the invention.

FIG.22A is a schematic plan view of the imaging grating, the image sampling grating and the detector module of an eye tracker using separate illumination and imaging gratings in one embodiment of the invention.

10   FIG.22B is a schematic plan view of image sampling grating and the detector module of an eye tracker using separate illumination and imaging gratings in one embodiment of the invention.

FIG.22C is a schematic cross section view of the imaging grating and the image sampling grating of an eye tracker using separate illumination and imaging gratings in one embodiment of the invention.

15   FIG.22D is a schematic cross section view of image sampling grating and the detector module of an eye tracker using separate illumination and imaging gratings in one embodiment of the invention.

FIG.22E is a schematic cross section view of the imaging grating, the image sampling grating and the detector module of an eye tracker using separate illumination and imaging gratings in
20   one embodiment of the invention.

FIG.23 is a block diagram showing the principal modules of an eye tracker system using separate illumination and imaging gratings in one embodiment of the invention.

FIG.24 is a schematic illustration of a grating element switching scheme provided by the imaging grating and image sampling grating in one embodiment of the invention.

FIG.25 is a schematic plan view of an eye tracker using common illumination and imaging gratings in one embodiment of the invention.

5   FIG.26 is a schematic cross section view showing the imaging and illumination grating and the input, output, image sampling and detector sampling gratings of an eye tracker using common illumination and imaging gratings in one embodiment of the invention.

FIG.27A is a schematic plan view of the image sampling grating of an eye tracker using common illumination and imaging gratings in one embodiment of the invention.

10   FIG.27B is a schematic cross section view of the illumination sampling grating, the input grating and laser of an eye tracker using common illumination and imaging gratings in one embodiment of the invention.

FIG.27C is a schematic plan view image sampling grating and the detector module with detector overlaid of an eye tracker using common illumination and imaging gratings in one embodiment

15   of the invention.

FIG.27D is a schematic plan side elevation view showing the image sampling grating and detector of an eye tracker using common illumination and imaging gratings in one embodiment of the invention.

FIG.27E is a schematic cross section view of the output grating and the image sampling grating

20   an eye tracker using common illumination and imaging gratings in one embodiment of the invention.

14

FIG.27F is a schematic cross section view of the input grating and the illumination sampling of an eye tracker using common illumination and imaging gratings in one embodiment of the invention.

FIG.28 is a simplified representation of the imaging process an eye tracker using common illumination and imaging gratings in one embodiment of the invention.

FIG.29 provides a system block diagram showing the key modules of an eye tracker using common illumination and imaging gratings in one embodiment of the invention.

FIG.30 is a flow chart showing the process for determining eye displacement vectors from the recorded speckle data.

FIG.31A is a flowchart for a calibration process for an eye tracker using common illumination and imaging gratings in one embodiment of the invention.

FIG.31B is a schematic illustration of the initial calibration procedure used for an eye tracker in one embodiment of the invention.

FIG.32 is a schematic plan view of an eye tracker including an illumination sampling grating and an image sampling grating each based on gratings with grating vectors substantially aligned parallel to the waveguide plane in one embodiment of the invention.

FIG.33A is a schematic plan view illustrating a first aspect of an eye tracker including an illumination sampling grating and an image sampling grating in which the illumination light is angularly offset from the image light.

FIG.33B is a schematic plan view illustrating a second aspect of an eye tracker including an illumination sampling grating and an image sampling grating in which the illumination light is angularly offset from the image light.

FIG.34 is a block diagram showing the principal modules of an eye tracker system including a neural network in one embodiment of the invention.

FIG.35 is a block diagram showing the principal modules of an eye tracker system based common illumination and imaging grating in which the processing system includes a neural

5   network in one embodiment of the invention.

DETAILED DESCRIPTION OF THE INVENTION

The invention will now be further described by way of example only with reference to the accompanying drawings. It will apparent to those skilled in the art that the present invention

10   may be practiced with some or all of the present invention as disclosed in the following description. For the purposes of explaining the invention well-known features of optical technology known to those skilled in the art of optical design and visual displays have been omitted or simplified in order not to obscure the basic principles of the invention. Unless otherwise stated the term "on-axis" in relation to a ray or a beam direction refers to propagation

15   parallel to an axis normal to the surfaces of the optical components described in relation to the invention. In the following description the terms light, ray, beam and direction may be used interchangeably and in association with each other to indicate the direction of propagation of light energy along rectilinear trajectories. Parts of the following description will be presented using terminology commonly employed by those skilled in the art of optical design. It should

20   also be noted that in the following description of the invention repeated usage of the phrase "in one embodiment" does not necessarily refer to the same embodiment.

The proposed eye tracker aims to satisfy a suite of challenging requirements. Since it will

16

eventually be integrated into a head-worn display, it should make minimum impact on the overall optical performance.   The inventors' design goals are: a field of view (FOV) of 60° horizontal x 48° vertical; 17 mm eye relief; and eye motion box/exit pupil (20 mm. x 10-15mm). Moreover, the eye tracker must satisfy eye safety requirements for near-eye visual displays with

5   regard to weight (minimal), center of gravity (ergonomic), and profile. Furthermore it should not compromise: pixel resolution, see-through (>90%) and power consumption (minimal).

Eye Trackers based on classical Purkinje imaging methods suffer from high latency resulting mainly from the large delay incurred by feature recognition and tracking algorithms. The inventors are strongly motivated by a desire to develop an eye tracker that firstly simplifies

10   the image processing problems of classical eye tracking that often result in unacceptably high latency and secondly can make use of relatively unsophisticated detector technology. The proposed eye tracker avoids the cost and complexity of implementing classical Purkinje imaging methods by tracking eye signatures using low resolution high speed image sensors.   Ideally the detector technology would be equivalent in specification to that used in the infrared mouse a

15   device which is now ubiquitous and, more importantly, capable of being manufactured using sub dollar components. The signatures do not need to be images of eye features such as pupil edges but can be random structures such as speckle patterns (including reflections from multiple surfaces and scatter from the optical media inside the eye). However, it is important that whatever signature is tracked has a strong spatio-temporal variation with gaze direction.

20   The inventors believe that this approach offers significant advantages in terms of detector resolution, processing overhead and power consumption.

An eye tracker according to the principles of the invention provides an infrared illumination channel for delivering infrared illumination to the eye and an imaging channel for

17

forming an image of the eye at a sensor. In one embodiment of the invention illustrated in

FIGS. 1-2, the eye tracker comprises a waveguide 100 for propagating illumination light towards

an eye 116 and propagating image light reflected from at least one surface of an eye; a light

source 112 optically coupled to the waveguide; and a detector 113 optically coupled to the

5   waveguide. Disposed in the waveguide are: at least one input grating 114 for deflecting

illumination light from the source into a first waveguide path; at least one illumination grating

102 for deflecting the illumination light towards the eye; at least one imaging grating 101 for

deflecting the image light into a second waveguide path; and at least one output grating 115 for

deflecting the image light towards the detector. The inventors also refer to the waveguide 100 as

10   the DigiLens. The illumination and imaging gratings are arrays of switchable beam deflection

grating elements with the preferred grating technology being a SBG as described above. In one

embodiment of the invention shown in FIG. IB the grating elements in the imaging grating 120

are elongate as indicated by 121 with longer dimension orthogonal to the beam propagation

direction. In one embodiment of the invention shown in FIG.1C the imaging grating may

15   comprise a two dimensional array 122 of elements 123 each having optical power in two

orthogonal planes. Typically the first and second waveguide paths, that is, the imaging and

illumination paths in the waveguide are in opposing directions as illustrated in FIG.1A. The

illumination light will typically be fully collimated while the image light will have some

divergence of angle determined by the scattering angle from eye services, the angular bandwidth

20   of the gratings and the numerical aperture of the grating elements. As will be discussed later, in

one embodiment the imaging and illumination gratings are provided by a single grating with the

illumination and imaging ray paths. Where separate imaging and illumination gratings are used

the two gratings may employ different TIR angles witihn the waveguide. This is advantageous

18

in terms of avoiding the risk of cross coupling of illumination light into the detector and image light into the light source.

In FIG.l A the illumination light path is illustrated by the light 1010 from the source which is directed into a TIR path 1011 by the input grating and diffracted out of the waveguide as the light generally indicated by 1012. Typically the eye tracker will have a pupil of size 20-30 mm. to allow capture of light reflected from the eye to continue should the waveguide change position relative to the eye. Since the eye tracker will usually be implemented as part of a HMD its pupil should desirably match that of the HMD. FIG.1A shows return light 1013 reflected from the front surface of the cornea 117 and light 1014 reflected from the retina 118. The corneal and retinal image light enters the waveguide along tray paths such 1015, 1116 and is deflected into a TIR path such as 1017 by an active element of the imaging grating which is switched one element at a time. The light 1017 is deflected into a ray path 1018 toward the detector by the output grating. Advantageously, the detector reads out the image signal in synchronism with the switching of the SBG lens array elements. The detector is connected to an image processing apparatus for determining at least one spatio-temporal characteristic of an eye movement. The image processor, which is not illustrated, detects pre-defined features of the backscattered signals from the cornea and retina. For example, the image processor may be used to determine the centroid of an eye feature such as the pupil. Other trackable features of the eye will be well known to those skilled in arts of eye tracker design and visual optics.

The eye surfaces used for tracking are not necessarily limited to the front surface of the cornea and the retina. The invention can be applied using reflections from any of the surfaces of the lens, iris and sclera including any of the reflections normally referred to as Purkinje reflections. In one particularly important embodiment of the invention to be discussed later the

19

light reflected from the eye is speckle. The speckle may arise from reflections at any of the above surfaces or from the bulk medium of the cornea lens and other parts of the eye.

Advantageously, the light source is a laser emitting in the infrared band. Typically, the laser emits at a wavelength in the range 785-950 nm. The choice of wavelength will depend on laser efficiency, signal to noise and eye safety considerations. Light Emitting Diodes (LEDs) may also be used. In one embodiment of the invention the detector is a two dimensional array. However other types of detector may be used including linear arrays and analogue devices such as position sensing detectors. In the embodiment shown in FIG.1 the illumination grating provides divergent light. In alternative embodiments of the invention the illumination grating provides collimated light.

The gratings may be implemented as lamina within or adjacent an external surface of the waveguide. In other words the grating may be disposed adjacent an optical surface of the waveguide, comprising at least one of an internal surface or an external surface of the waveguide. For the purposes of discussing the invention we will consider Bragg gratings disposed within the waveguide. Advantageously the gratings are switchable Bragg gratings (SBGs). In certain embodiments of the invention passive gratings may be used. However, passive gratings lack the advantage of being able to direct illumination and collect image light from precisely defined areas of the pupil. In one embodiment the gratings are reverse mode SBGs. Although the invention is discussed in relation to transmission gratings it should be apparent to those skilled in the art that equivalent embodiments using reflection gratings should be feasible in most cases. The gratings may be surface relief gratings. However, such gratings will be inferior to Bragg gratings in terms of their optical efficiency and angular/wavelength selectivity.

The input and illumination gratings may be configured in many different ways. FIG.2 is a schematic plan view showing one possible implementation for use with the embodiment of FIG.l. Here the input grating comprises two grating elements 114A,114B and the illumination grating is also divided into the upper and lower gratings 120A,120B, each providing narrow

5   beam deflecting grating strips above and below the imaging grating 102 . The detector grating 115 is also indicated. Since the guided beams in the input and illumination grating are collimated, and likewise the guided beams in the imaging and detector gratings, there is no cross talk between the two regions of the waveguide.

In the embodiment of the invention shown in FIGS.3-4, which is similar to the one of

10   FIG.2, the upper and lower illumination grating may be arrays of switchable grating elements 121A,121B comprising switchable grating elements such as 122A,122B.   The SBG deflector arrays scroll illumination across the exit pupil in step with the activation of the imaging grating elements.   Finally, in the embodiment of FIG.4 the illumination grating comprises just one strip 123 containing elements 124 disposed along the top edge of the imaging grating.

15   The invention does not assume any particular configuration of the grating elements. It is important to note that the SBGs are formed as continuous lamina. Hence the illumination gratings elements may be considered to be part of the imaging grating. This is a significant advantage in terms of fabrication and overall form factor. In embodiments where the illumination grating is split into two elements as discussed above the input laser light may be

20   provided by one laser with the upper and lower beam being provided by a beam splitting means. Alternatively, two separate laser modules may be used to provide light that is coupled into the waveguide via the input gratings 114A,114B are illustrated in FIGS.3-4.   The invention does not assume any particular method for providing the laser input illumination or coupling the laser

21

light into the waveguide. Many alternative schemes should be apparent to those skilled in the art of optical design.

The illumination grating may provide illumination light of any beam geometry. For example, the light may be a parallel beam emitted normally to the surface of the eye tracker

5 waveguide. The illuminator grating is illustrated in more detail in the schematic side elevation view of FIG.5 in which the SBG linear array 130 is sandwiched between transparent substrates 130A,130B. Note that the substrate layers extended to cover the entire waveguide and therefore also act as the substrates for the imaging grating. Advantageously, the ITO layers are applied to the opposing surfaces of the substrates with at least one ITO layer being patterned such that SBG

10 elements may be switched selectively. The substrates and SBG array together form a light guide. Each SBG array element has a unique optical prescription designed such that input light incident in a first direction is diffracted into output light propagating in a second direction. FIG.5 shows TIR illumination beam 1020 being deflected by the active element 131 to provide divergent illumination light 1021.

15 An alternative embodiment of the linear deflector array is shown in the schematic side elevation view of FIG 6. In this cases the array 132 sandwiched by substrates 132A,132B is based on a lossy grating that diffracts incrementally increasing fractions of the guided beam out of the waveguide towards the eye. Beam portions 1023A-1023C diffracted by the grating elements 133A-133C are illustrated. Typically, the index modulation of the grating elements will

20 be designed to provide uniform extraction along the array and hence uniform output illumination. Note that the geometrical optics of FIGS.5-6 has been simplified for the sake of simplifying the description.

Advantageously, the illumination grating elements may encode optical power to provide

sufficient beam spread to fill the exit pupil with light. A similar effect may be produce by

encoding diffusion characteristics into the gratings. The apparatus may further comprise an array

of passive holographic beam-shaping diffusers applied to the substrate, overlapping the linear

5   SBG array, to enhance the diffusion.   Methods for encoding beam deflection and diffusion into

diffraetive devices are well known to those skilled in the art of diffractive optics.   Cross talk

between the imaging and illumination channels is overcome by configuring the SBGs such that

the illumination TIR path within the eye tracker lies outside the imaging TIR path.

In one embodiment of the invention the imaging grating may also encode optical power.

10   A two layer SBG imaging grating that encodes optical power is illustrated in FIGS.7-10. The

arrays are shown in their stacked configuration in FIG.7. The substrates 136A,136B and

139A,139B together provide the imaging waveguide as illustrated in FIG.8 where the ray path

from the eye into the waveguide via an activated SBG element 42 is represented by rays 1025-

1028. The arrays are shown in front, plan and side elevation views in FIGS.9-10. The arrays

15   comprise linear arrays of column elements each having the optical characteristics of a cylindrical

lens. The column vectors in the two arrays are orthogonal. The first array comprises the SBG

array 135 sandwiched by the substrates 136A,136B with one particular element 137 being

indicated. The second array comprises the SBG array 40 sandwiched by the substrates

139A,139B with one particular element 141 being indicated.

20   FIG 11A illustrates the principles of the formation of the first four Purkinje images

corresponding to reflections off the front of the corneal033,1043; the back of the cornea 1032,

1042; the front of the eye lensl031,1041; and the back of the eye lens 1030,1040. FIG.11B

illustrates the formation of images of the retina by rays 1034,1044 and the iris by rays

23

1035,1045.

FIG.12 shows how the first and second SBG lens arrays of FIGS. 7-10 may be used to localize an eye feature such as by scanning row and column SBG elements such as 142 and 143.

With regard to the use of speckle as an eye signature FIG. 13 illustrates how the size of speckle feature as recorded in two captured speckle images may vary with the eye orientation and displacement with respect to the eye optical axis 1050. FIG.13A illustrates speckle formed by illuminating the eye along the direction 1050A which is initially parallel to the eye optical axis. The components of the corneal and retinal speckle light parallel to the eye optical axis are indicated by 1050B,1050C. FIG.14A shows the formation of speckle with the eye rotated in the plane of the drawing. The detected corneal and retinal speckle light 1050D,1050E parallel to the direction 1050 which is now no longer parallel to the eye optical axis is shown. As shown by the insets 1051,1053 the size and spatial distribution of the speckles changes as the eye rotates. Correlation of the two speckle patterns will provide a measure of the eye rotation. Note that, typically, the speckle patterns recorded at the detector will combine separate speckle patterns from the cornea and retina as well as other surfaces and biological media interacting with the illumination beam. In one embodiment of the invention the eye tracker processor compares the speckle images due to light being scattered from the retina and cornea. When the eye is panned horizontally or vertically the relative position of the speckle pattern from the cornea and retina change accordingly allowing the direction of gaze to be determined from the relative trajectories of the reflected light beams.

FIG. 14 represents the front of the eye 146 cornea 147 and illuminated region 148 of the retina illustrates the direction of movement of corneal and retinal speckle features as indicated by the vectors 149,150 correspond to the ocular displaces illustrated in FIG.15. In general the ray

24

reflection vectors directions will be closely linked to eye rotation. FIG.15A represents the reflection of rays from the cornea 1056,1057 and retina 1054,1055 for one eye position. FIG.15B shows the reflection paths from the corneal 058,1059 and the retina 1060,1061 after a horizontal (or vertical) eye rotation. Reflection from the cornea has a strong secular component.

5 Retinal reflection is more diffuse. The size of the corneal reflected angles would ordinarily require a large angular separation between the illumination and detection optical axes. This would make eye tracking using corneal reflections over large FOVs very difficult. The invention avoids the problem of imaging large reflection angles (and dealing with are lateral and vertical eye movements which can arise from slippage) by using matched scrolling illumination and

10 detection. Hence the reflection angle becomes relatively small and can be approximated to: $\Psi \sim 2[(D/r - 1) \Phi + d/r]$ where r is the cornea radius Φ is the eye rotation and D is the distance of the eye centre from the displaced centre of curvature of the cornea and d is the lateral displacement of the eye centre.

15 In one embodiment of the invention based on the one of FIGS. 7-10 the imaging grating comprises an SBG array 143 in which the lens elements 144 have varying focal length across the exit pupil. In the embodiment of FIGS. 16 grating elements of first and second focal length indicated by the divergent beams 1062,1064 and 1063,1065 are uniformly interspersed . In one embodiment illustrated in FIG.17A the imaging waveguide comprises arrays 145 of variable

20 power lens elements 146. As shown in the detail of FIG.17B a variable power lens would be provided by combining a diffractive element 147 of fixed focal length with a variable index layer 148.

In one embodiment of the invention shown in the schematic view of FIG. 18 the imaging grating comprises a single layer two dimensional SBG array. A group of elements labelled 152 which comprises interspersed elements such as 153,154. The group forms the image region 151 at the detector 110. Each SBG element is characterised by one from a set of at least two different

5   prescriptions. FIG. 18 does not show the details of the waveguide and the illumination and input/output gratings. At least one of the SBG prescriptions corresponds to a lens for forming an image of the eye on the detector. At least one prescription is optimised for imaging a signature formed by a surface of the eye. Hence the embodiment of FIG. 18 allows eye tracking to be performed using speckle patterns and conventional features such as Purkinje reflections.

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FIGS. 19-24 provide schematic illustrations of aspects of an eye tracker based on the principles of FIGS. 1-6. In this embodiment of the invention the earlier described imaging, illumination, input and output gratings are augmented by an additional grating to be referred to as an image sampling grating which overlays the output grating. FIG. 19 shows a side elevation

15   view of the illumination grating 163. FIG 20 is a plan view showing the imaging grating 165, the illumination grating 163 and the image sampling grating 170 overlaid on the output grating 164. FIG. 21 is a side elevation view of an alternative embodiment of the illumination grating163. FIG.22A is a plan view of the imaging grating, the image sampling grating 14 and the detector module180. FIG.22B is a plan view of the image sampling grating and the detector

20   module. FIG.22C is a cross sectional view showing the imaging grating and the image sampling grating. FIG.22D is a cross sectional view of the image sampling grating and the detector module. Finally, FIG.22E is a cross sectional view of the imaging grating, the image sampling

grating and the detector module. To assist the reader the projection plane of each illustration is referred to a Cartesian XYZ reference frame.

The imaging grating 165 comprises an array of column-shaped SBG elements, such as the one labelled 167, sandwiched by substrates 168,169. Column elements of the imaging

5   grating 165 are switched on and off in scrolling fashion backwards and forward along the direction indicated by the block arrow 1320 in FIG.20 such that only one SBG column is in its diffractive state at any time .

The illuminator array 163 is shown in detail in FIG. 19 comprises substrates 161A,161B sandwiching an array of SBG rectangular elements such as 163A,163B. The SBG elements may

10 have identical diffracting characteristics or, as shown in FIG. 19, may have characteristics that vary with position along the array. For example, the element 163A provides a diffusion distribution 1310 centred on a vector at ninety degrees to the array containing rays such as 1311. However, the element 63B provides an angled distribution 1312 containing rays such as 1313. In an alternative embodiment shown in FIG.21 the diffusion polar distributions may have central

15 ray directions that varying in a cyclic fashion across the array as indicated by the rays 1313-1318.

The image sampling grating 170, comprising an array of rectangular SBG beam deflecting elements 173 such as 176 (shown in its diffracting state in FIG.22C) sandwiched by substrates 174,175. The waveguide containing the imaging grating 165, illumination grating

20 163 and the output grating 164 is separated from the image sampling grating 170 by a medium (not illustrated) which may be air or a low refractive index transparent material such as a nanoporous material.

Infrared light from a surface of the eye is coupled into the waveguide by an active imaging grating element, that is, by a diffracting SBG column. The guided beam undergoes TIR in the waveguide up to the output grating. As shown in FIG.22C the output grating 164 deflects the beam through ninety degrees into the direction 1322 towards the image sampling grating 170.

5   As shown in FIG.22C a portion of the beam 1322 is deflected into the image sampling grating by an active SBG element 176 where it undergoes TIR in the direction indicated by the ray 1323 (and also by block arrow 1321 in FIG.20). The light that is not sampled by the image sampling grating indicated by 1320 1321 is trapped by a suitable absorbing material, which is not illustrated. The TIR beam is deflected in the detector module 180 by a first holographic lens 172

10   to provide out image light 1325. Turning now to FIG.22D we see that the detector module contains mirror surfaces 177A,177B and a further holographic lens 178 which forms an image of the eye features or speckle pattern that is being tracked on the detector array 166. Note the holographic lens 172,178 may be replaced by equivalent diffractive elements based on Bragg or surfaces relief gratings. Conventional refractive lens elements may also be used where size

15   constraints permit.

FIG.23 is a system block diagram of the eye tracker of FIGS. 19-22. The system modules comprise the imaging grating 300, illumination grating 301, illumination grating driver 302, illumination sampling grating 303, imaging grating driver 304, detector driver 30, image-sampling array driver 306, detector 166 and processor 307. The apparatus also comprises a laser

20   driver which is not illustrated. The optical links from the image grating to the image sampling array and the image sampling array to the detector are indicated by the block arrows 329,330. The processor 307 comprises a frame store 308 or other image memory device for the storage of captured eye image or speckle pattern frames and an image processor 309 further comprising

28

hardware or software modules for noise subtraction 310 and image analysis 311. The processor further comprises hardware control module 312 for controlling the illumination, imaging and image sampling grating drivers, all said modules operating under the control of a main processor 313. Data and control links between components of the system are indicated by 319-325. In particular, each driver module contains switching circuitry schematically indicated by 326-328 for switching the SBG elements in the imaging grating, illumination grating array, and image sampling grating.

FIG.24 illustrates the switching scheme used in the imaging grating and image sampling grating. The illumination grating elements are switched in phase with the imaging grating columns. Column element 165A of the imaging grating array 165 and element 170A of the readout array 170 are in their diffracting states. The projection (indicated by 170B) of element 170A on the column 65A defines an active detection aperture. Using such as scheme it is possible to track features of the eye using a X,Y localisation algorithm aided by predictions obtained from analysis of displacement vectors determined from successive frames. Methods for implementing such search schemes will be known to those skilled in the art. The invention does not rely on any particular algorithm or processing platform.

FIGS.25-27 provide schematic illustrations of aspects of an eye tracker that extends the embodiment of FIGS. 19-24 by introducing a further grating component to be referred to as an illumination sampling grating which overlays the input grating. The other feature of this embodiment is that the illumination grating is no longer separate from the imaging gratings.

29

Instead the two are combined in a bi-directional waveguide in which a common switchable column grating is used to illuminate and image the eye with the illumination and image wave-guided light propagating in opposing directions. The combined gratings will be referred to as the illumination and imaging grating. As will be explained below the function of the illumination

5 sampling grating, which is similar in structure to the image sampling grating, is to concentrate the available illumination into region of the eye selected by the image sampling grating. This confers the dual benefits of light efficiency and avoidance of stray light from regions of the eye that are not being tracked.

Turning now to the drawings, FIG.25 is a plan view showing the imaging and

10 illumination grating 190, the image sampling grating 194, illumination sampling grating 195 the input grating 193 and output grating 192 and the detector module 200 . Column elements of the illumination and imaging grating are switched on and off in scrolling fashion backwards and forward such that only one SBG column is in its diffractive state at any time. The counter propagating beam paths are indicated by 1341, 1342. FIG 26 shows the components of FIG.25

15 in a side elevation view. FIG.27A is a plan view of the illumination sampling grating. FIG.27B is a cross sectional view of the illumination sampling grating 195 including the input grating 193 and the laser 205. FIG.27C is a plan view of the image sampling grating 194 showing the detector module 200 and detector 205 overlaid.

FIG.27D is a side elevation view showing detector module 200 in more detail. The detector 205

20 and a cross section of the image sampling grating 194 are included. FIG.27E is a cross sectional view of the output grating 192 and the image sampling grating 194. FIG.27F is a cross section view of the input grating 193 and the illumination sampling grating 194. To assist the reader the projection plane of each illustration is referred to a Cartesian XYZ reference frame.

The illumination and imaging grating comprises the array 190 of colunuvshaped SBG elements, such as the one labelled 191 sandwiched by the transparent substrates 190A,190B. The input and output grating which are disposed in the same layer are labelled by 193,192 respectively. The detector module 200 is delineated by a dotted line in FIGS.25-26 and in more detail in FIG.27D. The image sampling grating 194, comprises an array of rectangular SBG beam deflecting elements (such as 197) sandwiched by substrates 194A,194B. Typically the imaging grating and image sampling grating are separated by a medium 198 which may be air or a low refractive index transparent material such as a nanoporous material. The illumination sampling grating 195 which is has a very similar architecture to the image sampling grating comprises an array of rectangular SBG beam deflecting elements (such as 196) sandwiched by substrates 195A,195B. Typically the imaging grating and image sampling grating are separated by a medium 199 which may be air or a low refractive index transparent material such as a nanoporous material.

Referring to FIG26 and FIG.27F illumination light 1350 from the laser is directed into the illumination sampling grating by a coupling grating 207. The light then proceeds along a TIR path as indicated by 1350A, 1350B up to an active element 208 where it is diffracted into the direction 1351 towards the input grating. Not that the image sampling grating directs all of the illumination light through the active element of the illumination sampling grating the elements of which are switched in synchronism with the elements of the image sampling grating to ensure that at any time the only the region of the that is being imaged receives illumination. The illumination path in the waveguide is indicated by 1352-1354.

Infrared light 1356 (also illustrated as the signature 1355) from one or more surfaces of the eye is coupled into the waveguide by a diffracting SBG column such as 191. The guided

31

beam indicated by 1357,1358 undergoes TIR in the waveguide up to the output grating 192. The output grating deflects the beam through ninety degree into the direction 1359 towards the image sampling grating. As shown in FIG.27E the beam in direction 1359 is deflected into the image sampling grating by an active SBG element 197 where it undergoes TIR along the ray path

5   indicated by 1360, 1361. The TIR beam is deflected into the detector module 200 as light 1363 by a first holographic lens 203. Any light that is not sampled by the image sampling grating is trapped by a suitable absorbing material, which is not illustrated. The absorbing material may be a prism, prism array, an infrared absorbing coating or some other means known to those skilled in the art.

10   The detector module contains mirror surfaces 201,202 and a further holographic lens 204 which forms an image of the eye signature that is being tracked on the detector array 205. The ray path from the image sampling grating to the detector is indicated by the rays 1363-1365. Advantageously, the mirror surfaces are coatings applied to opposing faces of a prismatic element. However, the invention does not rely on any particular scheme for steering the image

15   light towards the detector array. Note that the holographic lens 203,204 may be replaced by equivalent diffractive elements based on Bragg or surfaces relief gratings. Conventional refrace4ive lens elements may also be used where size constraints permit.

In one embodiment of the invention illumination light from laser module is converted into S-polarized light which is coupled into the eye tracker waveguide by the input grating. This

20   light is then converted into circularly polarized light using a quarter wave plate. An active SBG column will then diffract the P-component of the circularly polarized wave guided light towards the eye, the remaining P-polarized light being collected in a light trap. The P-polarized light reflected back from the eye (which will be substantially P-polarized) is then diffracted into a

return TIR path by the active SBG column and proceeds to the detector module as described above. This scheme ensures that image and illumination light is not inadvertently coupled into the input and output gratings respectively. In other embodiments of the invention the unwanted coupling of the image and illumination light may be overcome by optimizing the TIR angles, the

5   angular bandwidths of the imaging and illumination gratings, the spacings along the waveguide of the input and output gratings, and the illumination and imaging beam cross sections. In one embodiment the illumination light which will typically in most embodiments of the invention be collimated may be angled such that the waveguide propagation angle of the illumination beam differs from the waveguide angles of the image light.

10   An important feature of the invention is that elements of the illumination sampling grating are switched to allow illumination to be localized to a small region within the active column of the DigiLens ensuring that the illumination is concentrated exactly where it is needed. This also avoids stray light reflections a problem which can consume significant image processing resources in conventional eye tracker designs. Since the illumination is scrolled the

15   cornea and retina are not exposed to continuous IR exposure allowing higher exposures levels to be used leading to higher SNR. A safety interlock which is not illustrated may be included to switch off the laser when no tracking activity has been detected for a predefined time.

      The proposed scheme for switching the columns and readout elements in the

20   embodiments of FIGS. 25-27 is based on tracking the movement of the pupil using a X,Y localisation algorithm similar to the one illustrated in FIG.24 which shows the how the ith activated column of DigiLens and jth activated element of the readout array are used to select the speckle pattern region (X,Y).

FIG.28 is a simplified representation of the detection path starting with the collimated rays 1400 from an active column element 370 of the imaging array. The rays 1400 are sampled by an element 371 of the detector grating to provide the rays 1402 which are imaged by the holographic lens 372 to provide the rays 1403 incident on the detector 205.

5   FIG.29 provides a system block diagram of the eye tracker of FIGS.26-27. The system modules comprise the illumination and imaging grating 190, image sampling grating 194, illumination sampling grating 195, detector 205, laser 206, illumination sampling array driver 340, image sampling array driver 341, detector driver 342, laser driver 343, illumination and imaging grating driver 344and processor 345. The processor 345 comprises a frame store or

10   other image storage media 346 for the storage of captured eye image or speckle pattern frames and an image processor 347 further comprising hardware or software modules for noise subtraction 348 and image analysis 349. The processor further comprises hardware control module 350 for controlling the illumination, imaging and image sampling grating drivers, all said modules operating under the control of a main processor 351. The above described modules are

15   connected by communication and control links schematically indicated by 360-369 include control lines for switching the SBG elements in the imaging grating, illumination sampling grating array, and image sampling grating 367-369.

In one embodiment of the invention the detector array is a detector array of resolution 16x16 with a framing rate of 2300 fps of the type commonly used in infrared mouse equipment.

20   In alternative embodies similar sensor technology of resolution 64x64 operating at 670 fps may be used. The selection of a particular sensor will depend on factors such as the required tracking resolution and accuracy and the update rate of the eye tracker. Exemplary sensors are manufactured by Pixart Inc. The detector optical prescription will be determined by a detailed

34

ray-tracing analysis and will require trade-offs of speckle size, F- number and DigiLens column width. In the case of speckle tracking the detector lens aperture defines the limiting speckle size. The detector field of view is determined by the detector size and the detector lens focal length. However, the invention could be applied with any currently available imaging sensor technology.

5   In one embodiment the DigiLens provides 25 SBG scrolling columns x 17 SBG readout elements. The Agilent device can be programmed to switch 2300 fps So a complete scan of the FOV will take (25x17) / 2300 s. = 185 ms. However, in practice the eye tracker will use a more sophisticated X-Y search process that localises the pupil using column and readout element coordinates. It is anticipated that on average around 10 search steps may be needed to converge

10   on the pupil position resulting in a latency of 4.3 ms. On this basis the latency of the tracker is potentially x 100 lower than that of comparable image processing-based Purkinje-type eye trackers. It is also anticipated that the correlation process will be implemented in hardware resulting in a relatively modest data processing latency. The detected eye signature is stored and compared with other saved patterns to determine the eye gaze trajectory and to make absolute

15   determinations of the gaze direction (bore sighting). Initial calibration (that is, building up the database of saved patterns) is carried out by directing the user to look at test targets at predefined points in the field of view (FOV) over which the eye gaze is to be tracked. Since the frames are of low resolution large numbers of samples may be collected without significant computational overhead.

20   Although the invention may be used to detect any type of eye signature, speckle is attractive because it avoids the image analysis problems of identifying and tracking recognisable features of the eye that are encountered in Purkinje imaging schemes. Prerequisites for measuring eye displacement vectors (rotational and/or translational) include achieving an

35

adequate level of speckle contrast (after detector noise and ambient light have been subtracted from the detected signal) and being able to resolve individual speckle grains. A high signal to noise ratio (SNR) is essential for detecting variations in speckle properties at required angular resolution. The SNR depends on the speckle contrast, which is defined as the ratio of the root

5   means square (rms) variation of the speckle intensity to the mean intensity. The speckle contrast lies between 0-1 assuming Gaussian statistics. The detector should have low noise and a short integration time. If the motion of the eye is appreciably faster than the exposure time of the CCD camera rapid intensity fluctuations of the speckle pattern will occur, the average of the detected patterns resulting in a blurred image with reduced speckle contrast. The smallest speckle size is

10   set by the diffraction limit. Applying the well known formula from diffraction theory: $w = \sim 2.44 D/a$ (assuming: a detector lens to detector distance $D \sim 70$ mm.; IR wavelength $\lambda = 785$ nm.; and detector lens aperture $a \sim 3$mm.) we obtain a diffraction limited speckle diameter w at the detector of ~64 microns. The resolution of a typical mouse sensor is around 400-800 counts per inch (cpi), with rates of motion up to 14 inches per second (fps). Hence the limiting

15   speckle size is equivalent to one count per 64 micron at 400cpi which is roughly compatible with the expected speckle size.

The proposed strategy for processing speckle data captured by the eye tracker is based on the following assumptions.

a)   Speckle patterns provide unique "fingerprints" of regions of the cornea and retina.

20   b)   Unlike speckle interferometry which requires that the speckle motion is less than speckle size, speckle imaging using a detector array requires that the speckle displacement from frame to frame is greater than the speckle size

c)   A displacement of the cornea and retina relative to the detector will result in a shift of the

speckle pattern by the same amount

d) The shifts of the corneal and retinal speckle patterns will be in opposite directions.

e) The motion of the speckles can be determined from the correlation of two consecutive frame speckle patterns. This information together with the relative motion of the corneal and retinal speckle patterns can be used to determine eye displacement vectors.

f) The correlation and image analysis processes may take advantage standard techniques already developed in applications such as radar, biological imaging etc.

g) The speckle contrast and speckle size at the detector are compatible with the detector resolution and SNR.

The following characteristics of the speckle image may also be used to assist the tracking of the eye use speckle: speckle grain size; speckle brightness (either individual or collective brightness); speckle shape; rate of change of any of the preceding characteristics with ocular movement; and relative directions of corneal and retinal bema displacements. It is further recognized that each of these aspects of the speckle image will be dependent on the illumination beam direction (scanning or static); the detection optics and the focal length of the imaging optics. The rate of change of the corneal versus retinal speckles will depend on the focal length.

The flow chart in FIG. 30 summarizes the process for determining eye displacement vectors from the recorded speckle data. The process relies on a database of frame data collected during initial calibration and noise characteristics. The calculation of the displacement vectors uses inputs from a suite of mathematical models that simulate the first order eye optics, the eye tracker optics and the eye dynamics. The process may be interrupted by the user or

37

automatically when a DigiLens failure occurs. The process also includes DigiLens hardware

control to enable X,Y addressing of DigiLens columns and readout elements. The correlation

process for obtaining the eye displacement vector from two detected frames in one embodiment

may be summarised as follows. Each frame is subdivided into small sub frames. The sub-frame

5   coordinates may be predefined or alternatively may be determined by an interactive scheme

using the output from an Eye Dynamics Model. A 2D correlation map between the sub images

from the two frames is calculated starting with a one pixel step in the x and y directions and

repeat the calculation increasing the step size by one pixel at a time. Other statistical metrics may

also be computed at this stage to assist in refining the calculation. We then repeat the correlation

10   process for another selected frame region. A displacement vector is then computed using (for

the time period between the two analysed frames) using the peaks of the correlation maps.

Ideally the sub frames should be entirely within the corneal or retinal fields, the two being

distinguished by their opposing directions. Data which does not yield clear separation of the

two will be rejected) at this stage. The calculation is refined using data from an Eye Optical

15   Model which models of the eye dynamics and an Eye Tracker Model which models the optical

system. The verified displacement vector is used to determined the next search X,Y coordinates

(ie SBG column, row) for the Eye Tracker using predicted gaze trajectory calculated using a Eye

Dynamics Model. The basic ray optics used in the Eye Model in particular the relationship of

the first order corneal and retinal reflection paths of the eye may be modelled using ray-tracing

20   programmes such as ZEMAX . Standard eye models well known to those skilled in the art will

be adequate for this purpose. Further models may be used to simulate speckle from the retina

and the cornea. The Eye Dynamics Model carries out a statistical analysis of the displacement

vectors from previous frames to determine the most optical next X,Y search location (ie the

38

columns and readout elements to be activated in the DigiLens.

Initial calibration is carried out by directing the user to look at test targets at predefined

points in the FOV.   The bore-sighting process is illustrated in FIG.32 which shows a flowchart

5   (FIG.32A) and a schematic illustrates of the initial calibration procedure (FIG.32B). According

to FIG.31A the bore sighting procedure 400 comprises the following steps:

At step 401 present targets to the eye at location j;

At step 402 capture a series of frames at location j;

At step 403 store the capture frames;

10   At step 404 move to the next target position in the field of view (FOV).

At step 405 repeat the process while j is less than a predefined integer N; otherwise end the

process (at step 406).

Referring to FIG.31B we see that initial calibration will be carried by presenting targets

15   (typically lights sources, resolution targets etc) to the viewer at different points $1<j\leq N$ in the field

of view 410 (the point also being labelled as 4 11-413) and capturing and storing frames of

signature images at each location. The targets may be presented sequentially along the sweep

path labelled by 414. However, other presentation schemes may be used. The stored frames will

be processed to enhance SNR and extract statistical metrics (such as histograms, probability

20   density functions for speckle size etc) for subsequent "on-the-fly" frame comparison. Each frame

provides a "fingerprint" for the region of the FOV concerned. The signatures will vary in:

relative positions of the corneal and retinal reflections, or where speckle patterns are used:

speckle contrast; and speckle size distribution (which is linked to optical magnification).

39

In relation to the embodiment of FIG.25 we have described the use of an image sampling

grating overlaying the output grating. The image sampling grating comprises a linear array of

switchable grating elements, each element when in its diffracting state sampling a portion of the

light in the waveguide and deflecting it along the image sampling grating towards said detector.

5   In a similar fashion an illumination sampling grating overlays the input grating. The

illumination sampling grating is optically coupled to the light source and comprises a linear array

of switchable grating elements. Each element when in its diffracting state deflects light from the

illumination sampling grating into the waveguide. Turning to FIG.32 we next consider an

embodiment that implements image and illuminations sampling grating using a single grating

10   layer. The eye tracker 420 comprises a DigiLens 420, image sampling gating 422 illumination

sampling grating 423 containing elements such as 424 and 425 respectively. Output and input

gratings 426,427 link the sampling gratings to the detector and light sources respectively. As

indicated by the shading pattern of the grating elements each element comprising a switchable

grating with Bragg fringes slanted at 45 degrees with grating vectors in the plane of the drawing;

15   that is, in a plane parallel to the waveguiding surfaces. The inventors refer to these gratings as

turning gratings. Hence illumination ray 1422 undergoing TIR in the DigiLens is deflected

through an angle of ninety degrees by the active element 425 into the ray direction 1423.

Similarly the image ray 1420 is deflected through an angle of ninety degrees in the direction

1421 by the active element 424. It should also be apparent from consideration of the drawing

20   that all of the gratings may be formed in a single layer in a single waveguide (with the

appropriate electrode patterning of the sandwiching substrates. It should   also be apparent that

the turning grating principle may be applied in any of the above described embodiments

including those in which the DigiLens comprises separated overlapping illumination and

40

imaging gratings. The sampling gratings may overlap. The design of the turning gratings may be based on the teachings of United States Patent No. 8,233,204 entitled OPTICAL DISPLAYS which is incorporated herein by reference in its entirety.

5   A challenge in a single layer eye tracker design of the type described above is to provide adequate eye illumination without compromising the ability of the DigiLens to collected scattered light from the eye. Most attempts to use gratings for light management in bi¬directional waveguides fail because of the fundamental principle of grating reciprocity. In practical terms this means that some of the image light almost always ends up getting coupled

10   into the illumination path to the source by the input grating. In the reciprocal process some of the illumination light is diffracted into the imaging path to the detector by the output grating. The amount of this cross coupling will depend on the beam divergence and waveguide dimensions. The proposed solution which is illustrated in FIG.33 assumes the common illumination and imaging waveguide architecture discussed above and, in particular, the one illustrated in FIG.25.

15   The apparatus comprises the DigiLens 450 which comprises an array of SBG columns such as 451 and a waveguide component 451 comprising the illumination sampling and imaging sampling gratings 452,453 and containing grating elements (which we may refer to as pixels) such as 454,455. A cross section of the illumination sampling grating is provided by 456. The cross section of the DigiLens is also shown and is indicated by 458. Gratings for coupling the

20   image and illumination light to the detector and laser are indicated by 458,459. Finally, an eye is represented by 460. The input and output gratings, which will typically overlap the sampling gratings as discussed earlier, are not illustrated. We next consider the ray paths, first defining a normal to the illumination waveguide as indicated by 1430. The path of an incident beam at an

41

angle Ul up the eye is indicated by the rays 1431-1436 comprising the TIR path 1432, coupling

into the DigiLens via the active element 455 as indicated by the ray 1433, propagating up to the

active column element 451 as indicated by ray 1434, diffraction towards the eye along1435, and

light 1436 striking a surface of the eye. The reflection light path from the eye to the detector is

5   indicated by the rays 1437-1440 with scattered light from the eye indicated by 1437 entering the

DigiLens as 1438 and propagating along the path 1439 before being diffracted into the image

sampling grating via the element454 and proceeding along the path 1440 leading the detector.

FIG.33B shows the corresponding ray paths 1441,1442 for an incident ray 1441 launched at the

angle U2 (greater than Ul) which terminates at the detector , the ray paths following the logic of

10   FIG.33A. In one embodiment of the invention the method illustrated in FIG.33 eliminates

unwanted light coupling by applying a small tilt to the input beam angle by an amount equivalent

to at least 1 pixel of the eye tracker imaging matrix, for a specular beam. In other embodiments

larger pixel offsets may be useful for better discrimination.   A similar tilt is required in the case

of diffuse beams. Gratings are currently the preferred option for producing the tilt. However,

15   alternative methods based on prisms may be used. In one embodiment the method illustrated in

FIG.33 is used to provide different grating tilts for the upper and lower halves of the waveguide,

thereby preventing over sizing of the lower portion of the waveguide.

In the description of the eye tracker data processing architecture we have discussed how

20   initial calibration will be carried by presenting targets (typically lights sources, resolution targets

etc) to the viewer at different points in the field of view and capturing and storing frames of

speckle pattern images at each location. These images are used aid the processing of live data

when the eye tracker is normal use. It is proposed that the process could be aided by

incorporating an artificial neural network within the processor. The bore sighting process would

correspond to training the networks. The network could be used to compensate at least part of

any systematic measurements errors occurring in the processing.   In one embodiment of the

invention shown in the block diagram of FIG.34 the eye tracker system comprises the eye tracker

5   waveguide 430, detector 43 1, processor comprising: main processor 432, waveguide SBG

control module 433, neural network 434 and image database 435. The system modules are

connected by communication and control links referenced by numerals 436-442. A more

detailed architecture incorporating a neural network is shown in FIG.35 This is architecture is

intended for use with a common illumination and imaging grating eye tracker designs such as the

10   one ofFIG.25 .

Although the description of the invention has emphasised the detection of speckle

patterns it should be apparent from consideration of the description and drawings that the same

optical architecture and indeed many features of the processing architecture may be used to

15   perform eye tracking using other optical signatures from the eye. For example features such as

bright or dark pupils and glint may provide suitable signatures. The blurring of the eye feature

being tracked does not present an impediment providing that the detected image contains enough

content for correlations to be made between captured frames and stored images capture in the

bore sighting (or neural network training) stage.

20

The optical design requires careful balancing of the high source flux needed to overcome

throughput inefficiencies arising from the small collection angles, low transmission thorough the

DigiLens and the low reflectivity of the eye (-2.5% at the surface of the cornea) with the requirement for eye-safe IR illumination levels. Typically, for applications in which the eye tracker is used for hours at a time under continuous IR exposure the eye irradiance should not exceed around 1 mW/cm2. The appropriate sstandards for eye safe infrared irradiance are well

5 known to those skilled in the art. Since the proposed eye tracker scrolls the illumination across the eye the cornea and retina are not exposed to continuous IR exposure allowing higher exposures levels to be used leading to higher speckle contrast level and therefore higher SNR at the detector. In a switchable grating based design there is the risk of a switching malfunction causing the laser beam scanning to freeze resulting in all of the available output laser power

10 being concentrated into a small area of the eye. To overcome this problem a safety interlock may be provided to switch off the laser when no tracking activity has been detected for a predefined time of, typically, a few minutes. During this dead time the IR exposure may be allowed to increase significantly without exceeding the safety threshold.

15

The proposed eye tracker avoids the cost and complexity of implementing classical Purkinje imaging methods by tracking eye signatures using low resolution high speed image sensors. The signatures do not need to be images of eye features such as pupil edges but can be random structures such as speckle patterns. However, it is important that whatever signature is

20 tracked has a strong spatio-temporal variation with gaze direction. Conventional iris image capture systems are an indicator the level of processing that will be required in an eye tracker. The iris image is typically acquired by a camera using infrared light in the 700nm-900nm band resolving in the region ofl 00-200 pixels along the iris diameter. The first step is usually to detect

44

and remove stray light before proceeding to determine the boundaries of the iris. Typically the centers and radii of iris and pupil are approximated initially by applying a circular edge detector. High accuracy and rapid response times require high-performance and high-cost microprocessors that are beyond the scope of consumer products. Traditional image processing designs based on

5   software are too slow.   It is known that significant improvements may result from an an iris recognition algorithms based on a hardware-software co-design using low-cost FPGAs The system architecture consists of a 32-bit general purpose microprocessor and several dedicated hardware units. The microprocessor executes in software the less computationally intensive tasks, whereas the coprocessors speed-up the functions that have higher computational cost.

10   Typically, depending on the function implemented, coprocessors speed-up the processing time by a factor greater than 10 compared to its software execution.   However, the best latency achieved with hardware-software co-designs, is typically in the range 500- 1000ms. It should be noted that an eye tracker is a much more demanding proposition for an image processor. Detecting a clean iris image is only the first step.   Applying the edge detection algorithms as the

15   eye moves around the eye box will require several frames to be analysed adding to the overall latency.

The proposed eye tracker is compatible with many display applications in consumer products, avionics and other fields such as Augmented Reality by enabling the features of: wide field of view; large exit pupil; thin form factor; low inertia; and easy integration with near-eye

20   display technologies.

It should be emphasized that the drawings are exemplary and that the dimensions have been exaggerated. For example thicknesses of the SBG layers have been greatly exaggerated.

In any of the above embodiments the waveguides may be curved or formed from a mosaic of planar or curved facets.

An eye tracker based on any of the above-described embodiments may be implemented using plastic substrates using the materials and processes disclosed in PCT Application No.:

5   PCT/GB2012/000680, entitled IMPROVEMENTS TO HOLOGRAPHIC POLYMER DISPERSED LIQUID CRYSTAL MATERIALS AND DEVICES.

Advantageously, the SBGs are recorded in a reverse mode HPDLC material in which the diffracting state of SBG occurs when an electric field is applied across the electrodes. An eye tracker based on any of the above-described embodiments may be implemented using reverse

10   mode materials and processes disclosed in PCT Application No.: PCT/GB20 12/000680, entitled IMPROVEMENTS TO HOLOGRAPHIC POLYMER DISPERSED LIQUID CRYSTAL MATERIALS AND DEVICES.

While the invention may be applied with gratings of any type including switching or non-switching gratings based on Bragg (volume) holograms, or surface-relief gratings the preferred

15   grating technology is a SBG, which offers the advantages of fast switching, high optical efficiency and transparency and high index modulation.

With regard to the use of grating arrays it should be appreciated the number of elements used in an array need not be very large, depending on the FOV over which gaze is to be tracked.

It should also be noted that the gratings used in the eye tracker are not necessarily all

20   switching gratings. Switching gratings may be used in combination with passive grating technologies. As has been indicated by the description and drawings more than one grating layer (lamina) may be used. The grating layers discussed above are SBGs disposed between internal waveguide surfaces (or in other words sandwiched between transparent substrates that combine

to form the waveguide. However in equivalent embodiments some of the gratings layers could be applied to external waveguide surfaces. This would apply in the case of surface relief gratings.

A glass waveguide in air will propagate light by total internal reflection if the internal

5   incidence angle is greater than about 42 degrees. Thus the invention may be implemented using transmission gratings if the internal incidence angles are in the range of 42 to about 70 degrees, in which case the light extracted from the light guide by the gratings will be predominantly p-polarized.

Using sufficiently thin substrates the eye tracker could be implemented as a long clear

10   strip applique running from the nasal to ear ends of a HMD with a small illumination module continuing laser dies, light guides and display drive chip tucked into the sidewall of the eyeglass. A standard index matched glue would be used to fix the display to the surfaces of the HMD.

The method of fabricating the SBG pixel elements and the ITO electrodes used in any of the above-described embodiments of the invention may be based on the process disclosed in the

15   PCT Application No. US2006/043938, entitled METHOD AND APPARATUS FOR PROVIDING A TRANSPARENT DISPLAY.

The invention does not rely on any particular methods for introducing light from a laser source into the eye tracker and directing light scattered from the eye onto a detector. In the preferred embodiments of the invention gratings are used to perform the above functions. The

20   gratings may be non switchable gratings. The gratings may be holographic optical elements. The gratings may be switchable gratings. Alternatively, prismatic elements may be used. The invention does not rely on any particular method for coupling light into the display.

47

It should be understood by those skilled in the art that while the present invention has

been described with reference to exemplary embodiments, it is to be understood that the

invention is not limited to the disclosed exemplary embodiments. Various modifications,

combinations, sub-combinations and alterations may occur depending on design requirements

5   and other factors insofar as they are within the scope of the appended claims or the equivalents

thereof.

CLAIMS

What is claimed is:

1. An eye tracker comprising:

   A first waveguide for propagating illumination light along a first waveguide path and
   propagating image light reflected from at least one surface of an eye along a second
   waveguide path;

   a source of said illumination light optically coupled to said waveguide;

   a detector optically coupled to said waveguide; and

   disposed adjacent an optical surface of said waveguide at least one grating lamina for
   deflecting said illumination light out of said first waveguide path towards said eye and
   deflecting said image light into said second waveguide path towards said detector.

2. The apparatus of claim 1 wherein said grating lamina comprises an output grating for
   deflecting said illumination light out of said first waveguide path towards eye and an input
   grating for deflecting said image light into said second waveguide path towards detector.

3. The apparatus of claim 2 wherein at least one of said input and output gratings comprises at
   least one switchable grating element having a diffracting state and a non diffracting state.

4. The apparatus of claim 1 wherein said grating lamina comprises at least one switchable
   grating element having a diffracting state and a non diffracting state wherein said element in
   said diffracting state deflects said illumination light out of said first waveguide path towards
   said eye and deflects said image light into said second waveguide path towards said detector.

49

5.   The apparatus of claim 4 wherein said switchable grating elements are elongate with longer dimension aligned perpendicular to at least one of said first and second waveguide paths.

6.   The apparatus of claim 1 wherein said first and second waveguide paths are parallel.

5

7.   The apparatus of claim 1 wherein said at least one grating lamina further comprises at least one of: an input grating for deflecting said illumination light from said source into said first waveguide path; and an output grating for deflecting said image light out of said second waveguide path towards said detector.

10

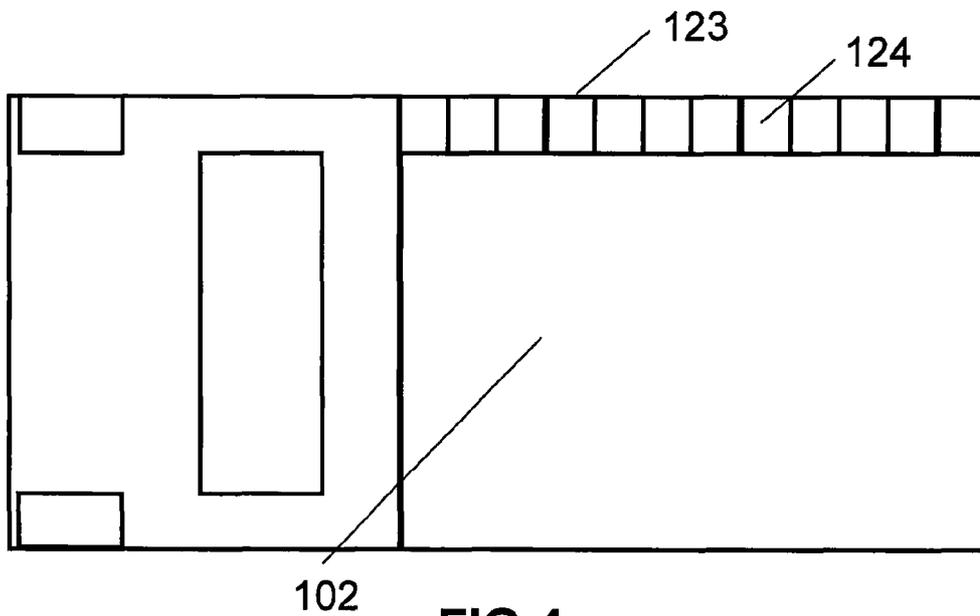8.   The apparatus of claim 7 further comprising a second waveguide containing a linear array of switchable grating elements optically coupled to said detector and overlaying said output grating, each said element when in its diffracting state sampling a portion of said light in said first waveguide and deflecting it along said second waveguide towards said detector.

15

9.   The apparatus of Claim 7 further comprising third waveguide containing a linear array of switchable grating elements optically coupled to said light source and overlaying said input grating, each said element when in its diffracting state deflecting light from said third waveguide into said first waveguide.

20

10.   The apparatus of claim 2 wherein said output grating abuts an upper or lower edge of said second grating along said first waveguide path.

11. The apparatus of claim 2 wherein said output grating comprises upper and lower gratings disposed adjacent upper and lower edges of the output grating along said first waveguide path.

12. The apparatus of claim X wherein said input grating comprises a first array of switchable elongate beam deflection grating elements and an overlapping second array of switchable elongate beam deflection grating elements, said elements of said first and second arrays being disposed with their longer dimensions orthogonal.

13. The apparatus of claim X wherein at least one of said input and output gratings is a linear array of elongate switchable beam deflection elements with longer dimension aligned perpendicular to said first and second waveguide path.

14. The apparatus of claim 1 wherein said optical surface of said waveguide is at least one of an internal surface or an external surface of said waveguide.

15. The apparatus of claim 1 wherein said at least one grating lamina is one of a switchable Bragg grating, a switchable grating recorded in a reverse mode holographic polymer dispersed liquid crystal, a switchable grating recorded in a reverse mode holographic polymer dispersed liquid crystal, a surface relief grating and a non switching Bragg grating.

16. The apparatus of claim 1 wherein said image light is speckle.

51

17. The apparatus of claim 1 wherein said eye surface is at least one of the cornea, lens, iris, sclera and retina.

18. The apparatus of claim 1 wherein said detector is a two dimensional array.

5

19. The apparatus of claim 1 wherein said at least one grating lamina encodes at least one of optical power and diffusing properties.

20. The apparatus of claim 1 wherein said detector is connected to an image processing apparatus

10   for determining at least one spatio-temporal characteristic of an eye movement.

21. The apparatus of claim 1 wherein said at least one of the grating lamina includes at least one turning grating.

15   22. The apparatus of claim 1 wherein said the eye tracker image processing system includes a neural network.

20

23. An eye tracker comprising:

a waveguide for propagating illumination light reflected from at least one surface of an eye

along a waveguide path;

a source of said illuminination light;

5   a detector optically coupled to said waveguide; and

disposed in said waveguide at least one grating lamina for deflecting said reflected

illumination light into said second waveguide path towards said detector.

53
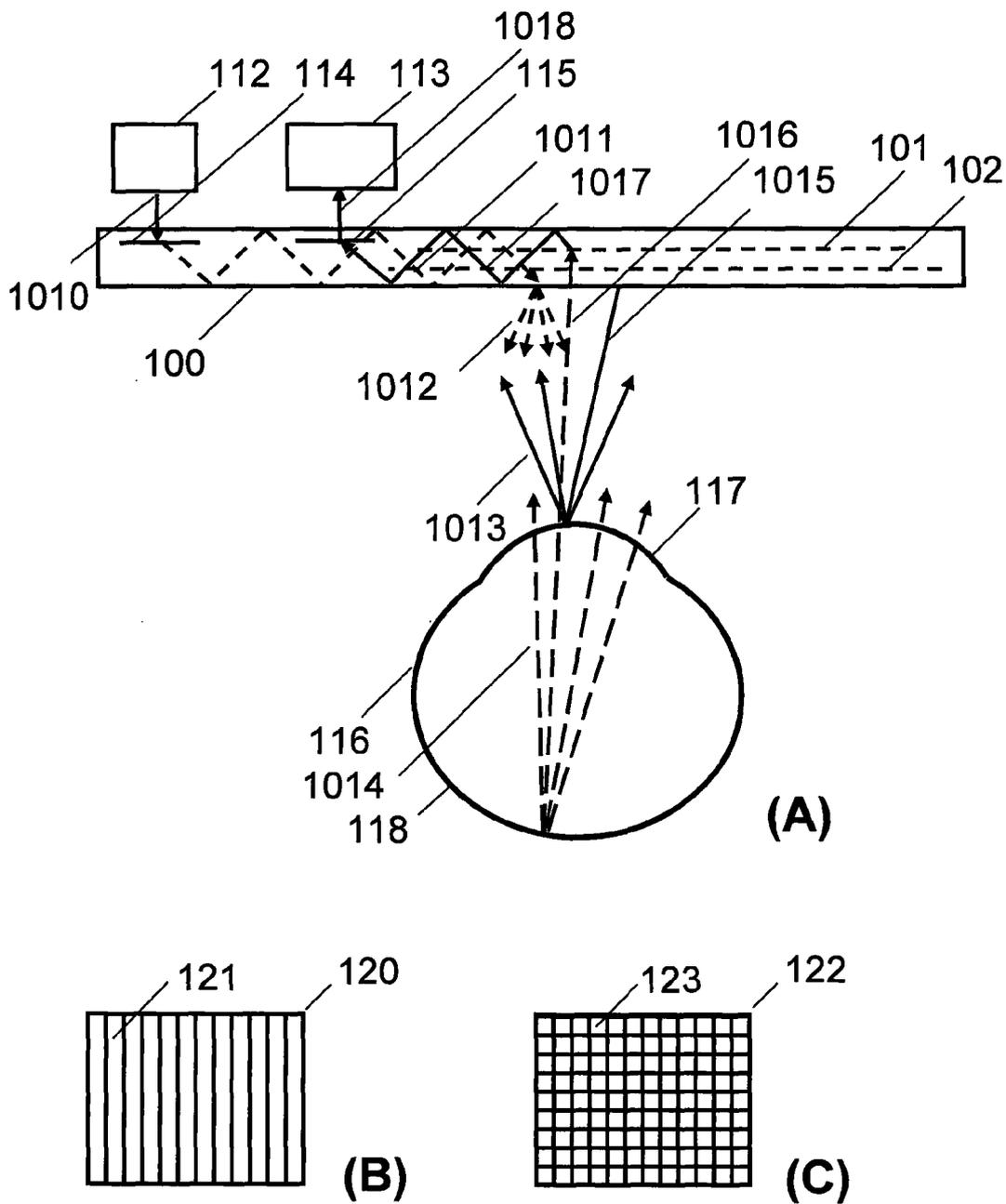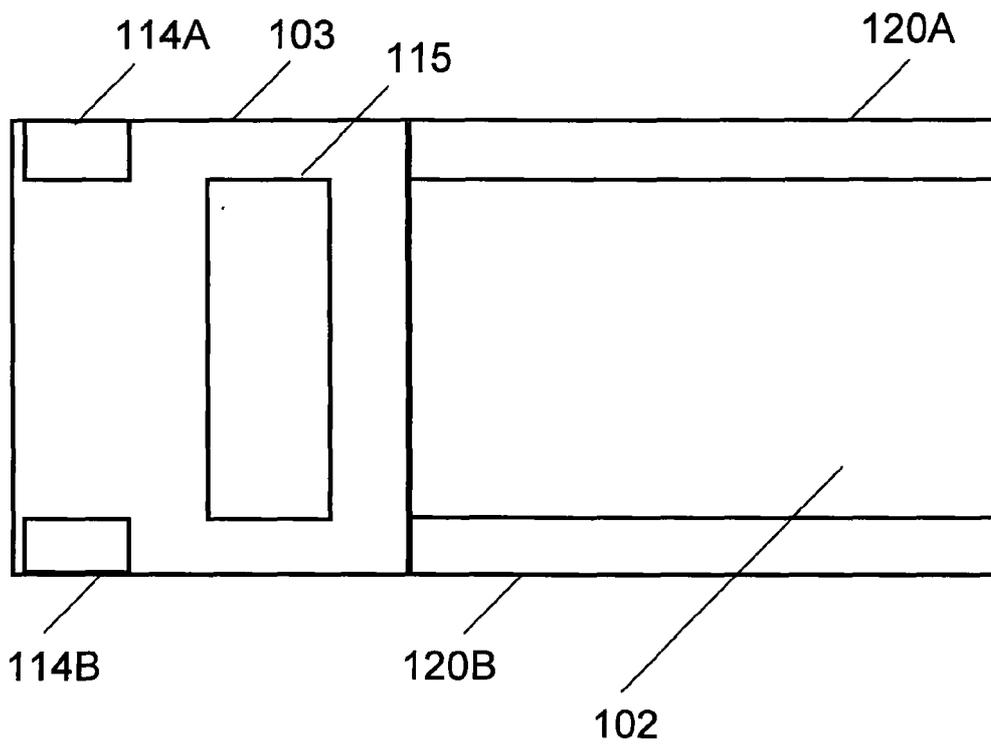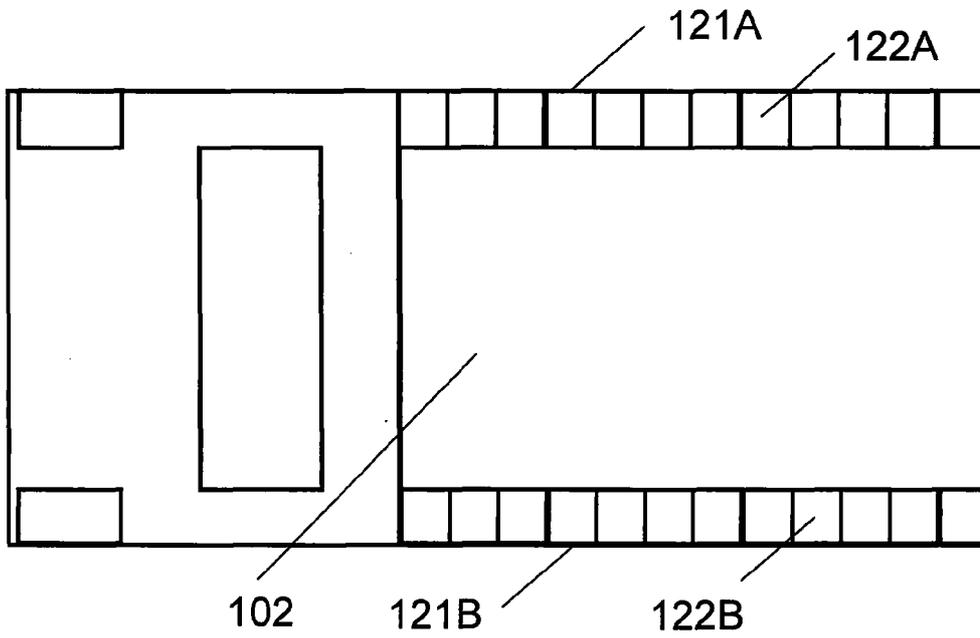
FIG.1

FIG.2

FIG.3

FIG.4
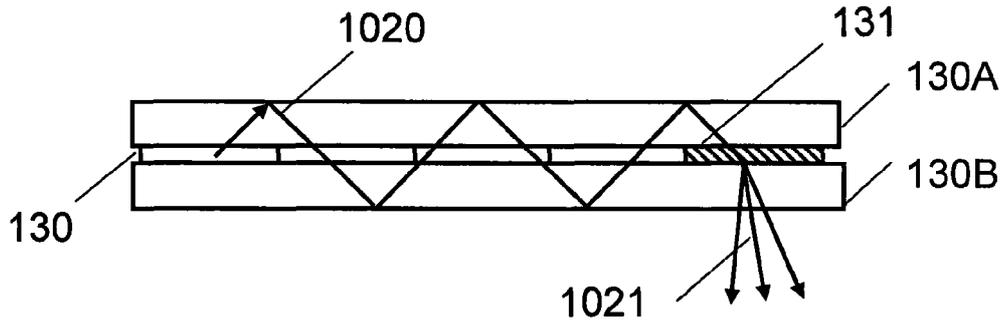
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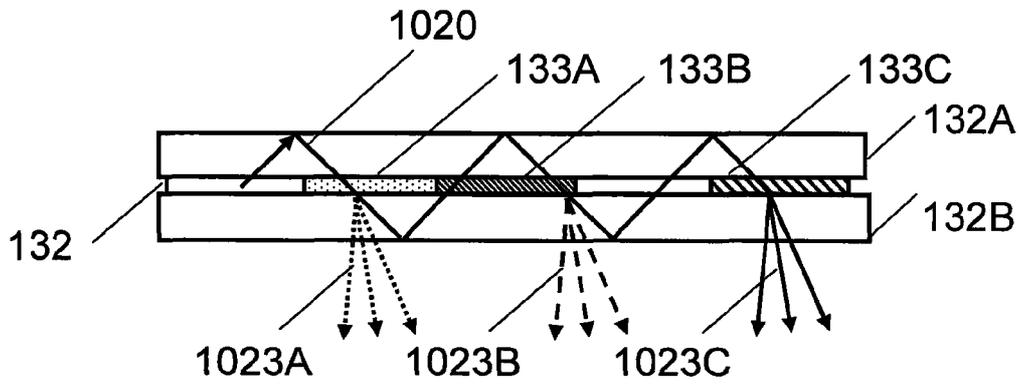
FIG.6
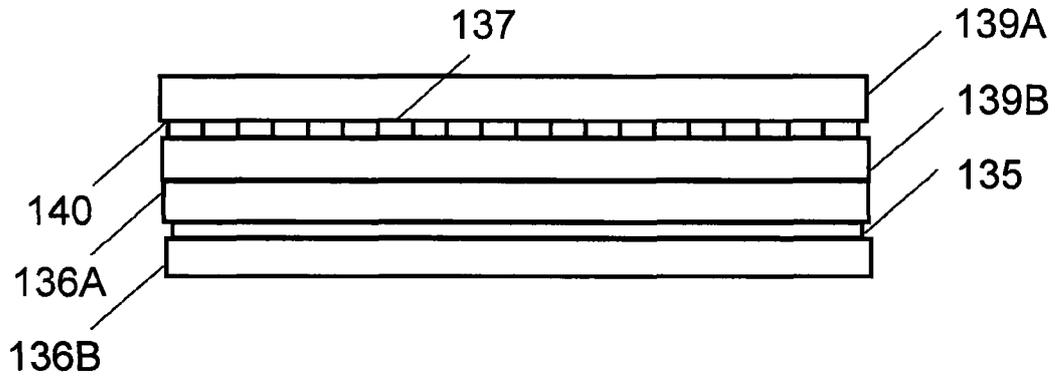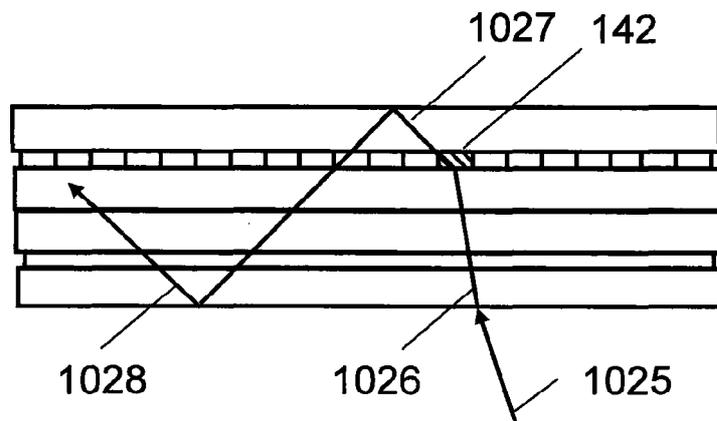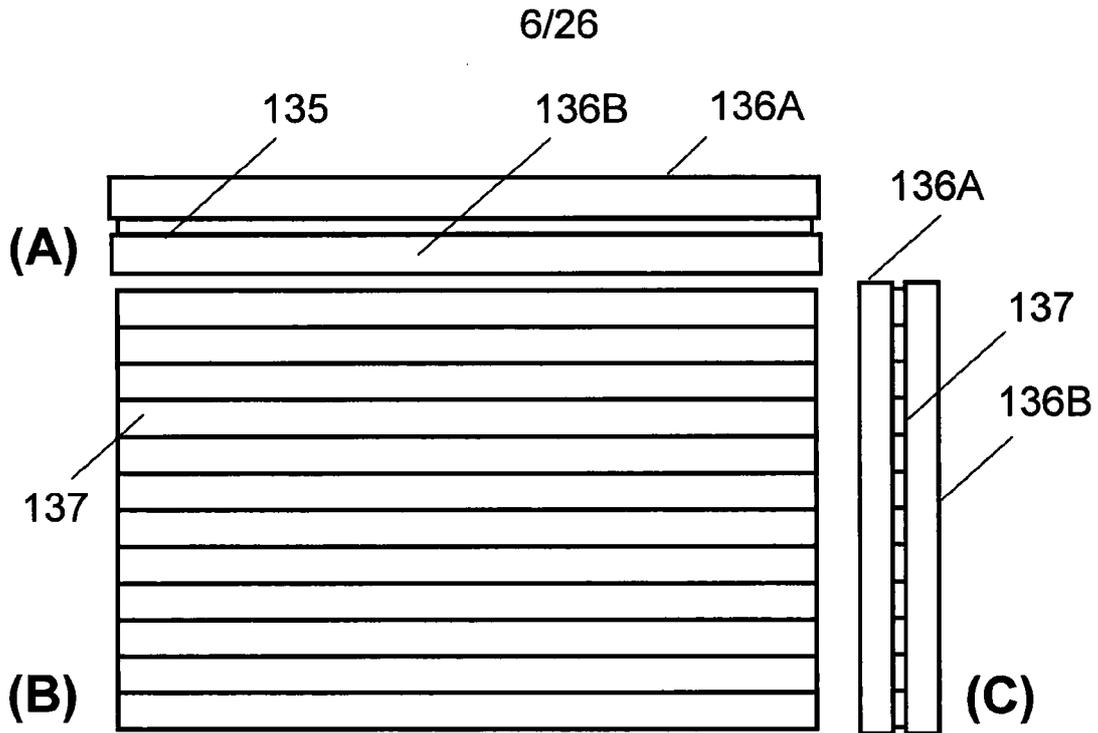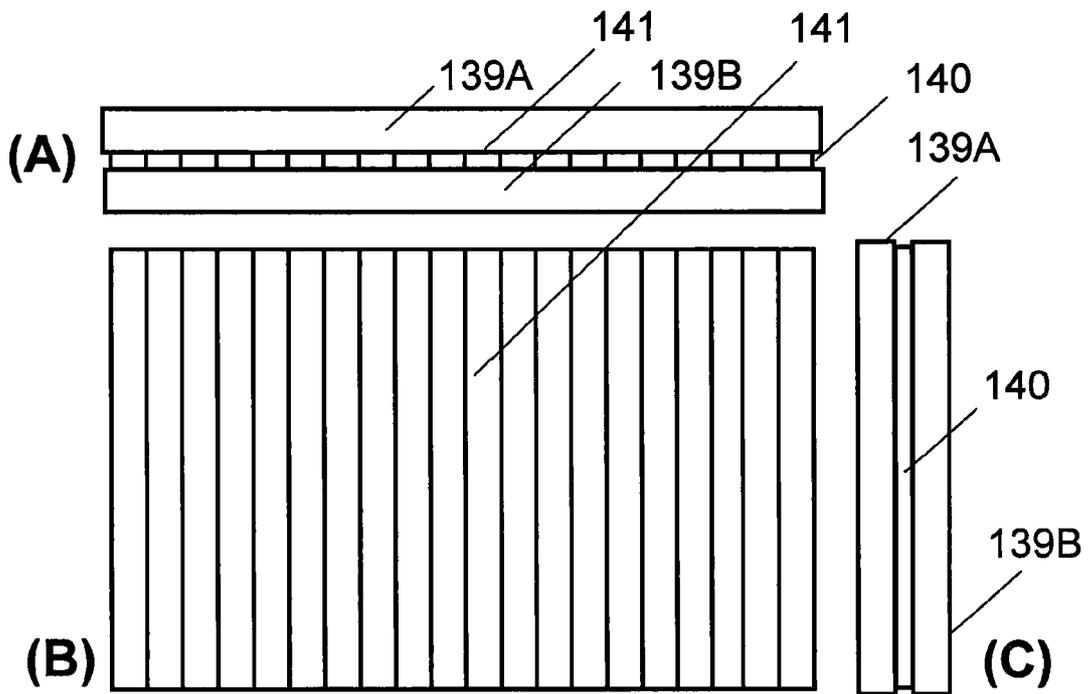
FIG.7

FIG.8

FIG.9

FIG.10
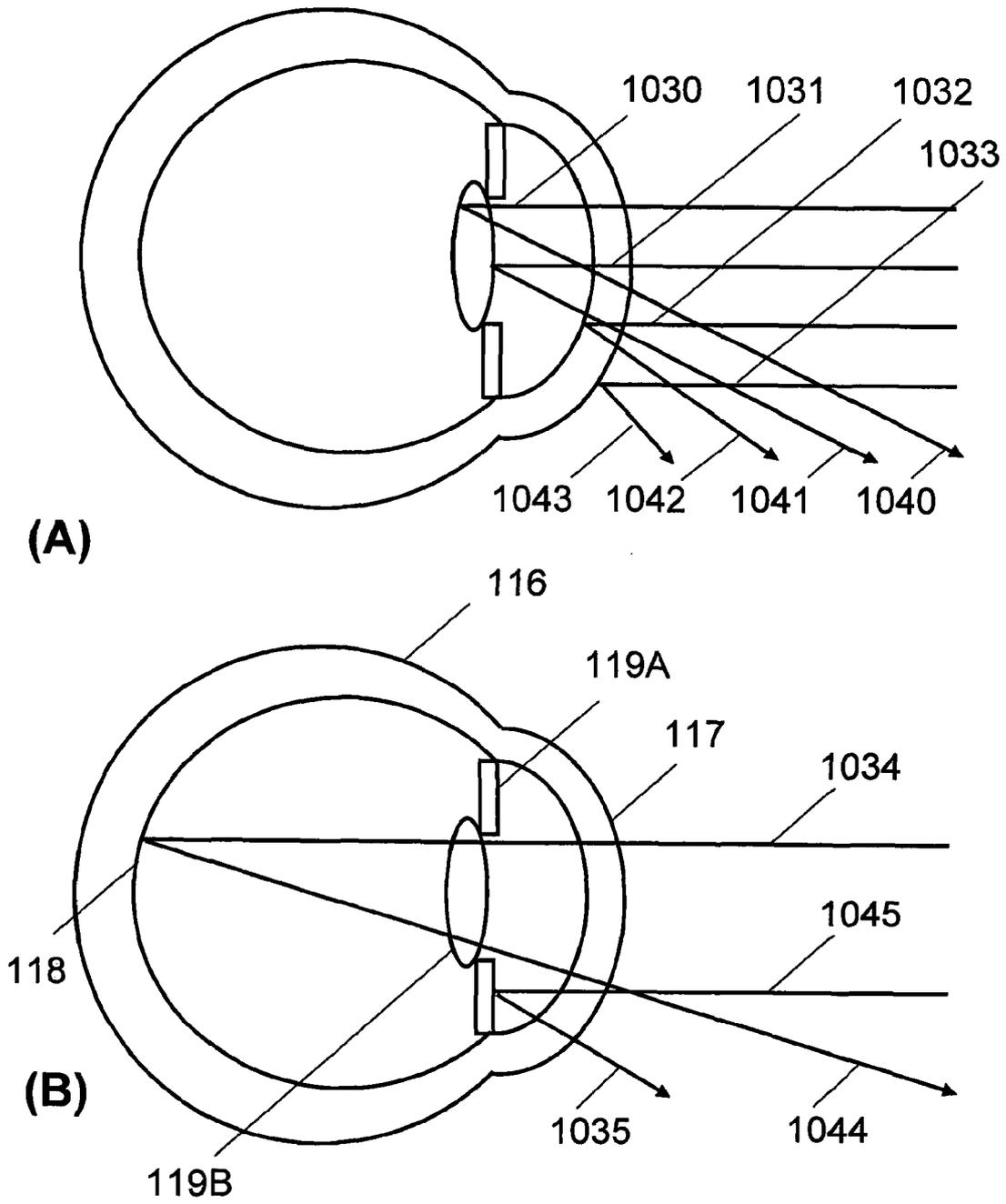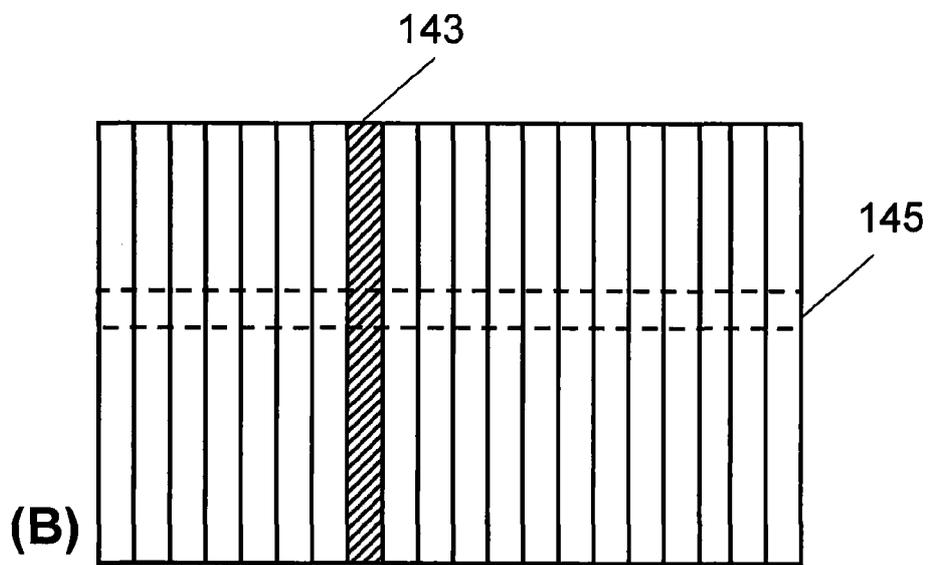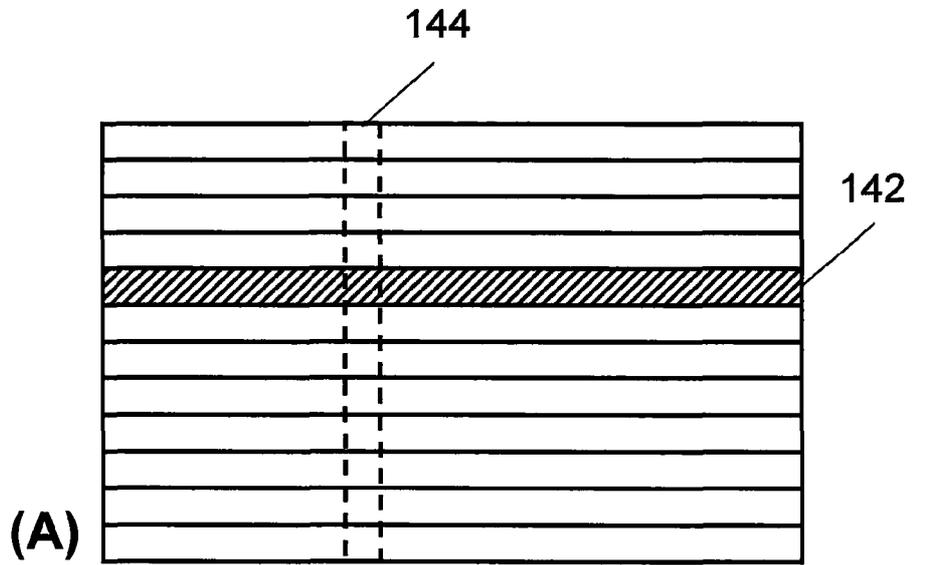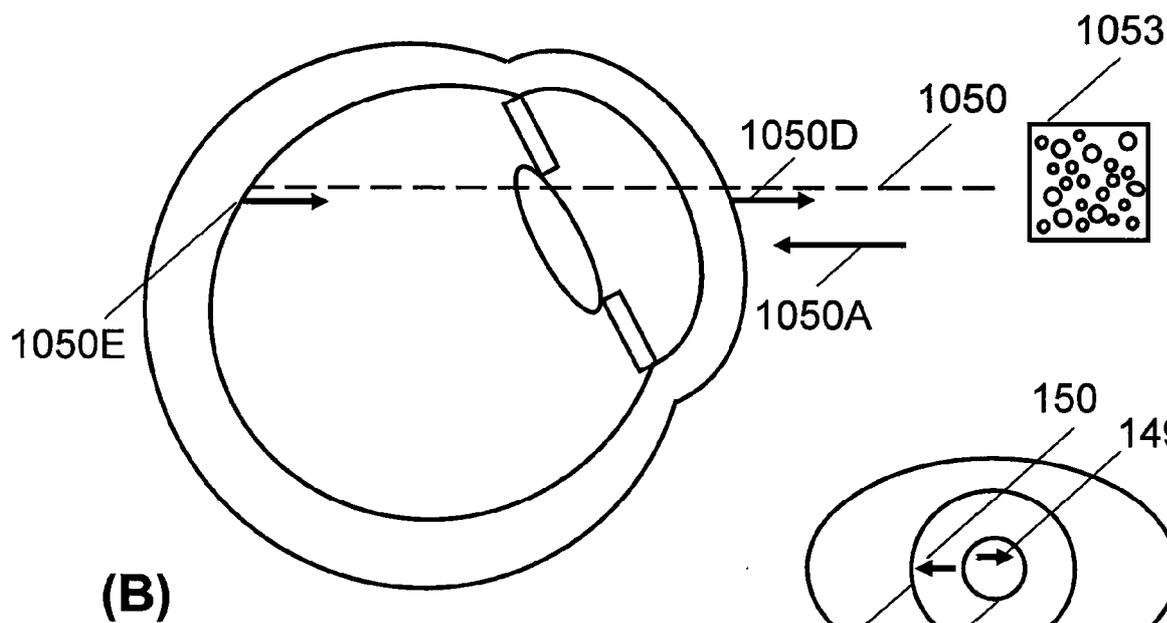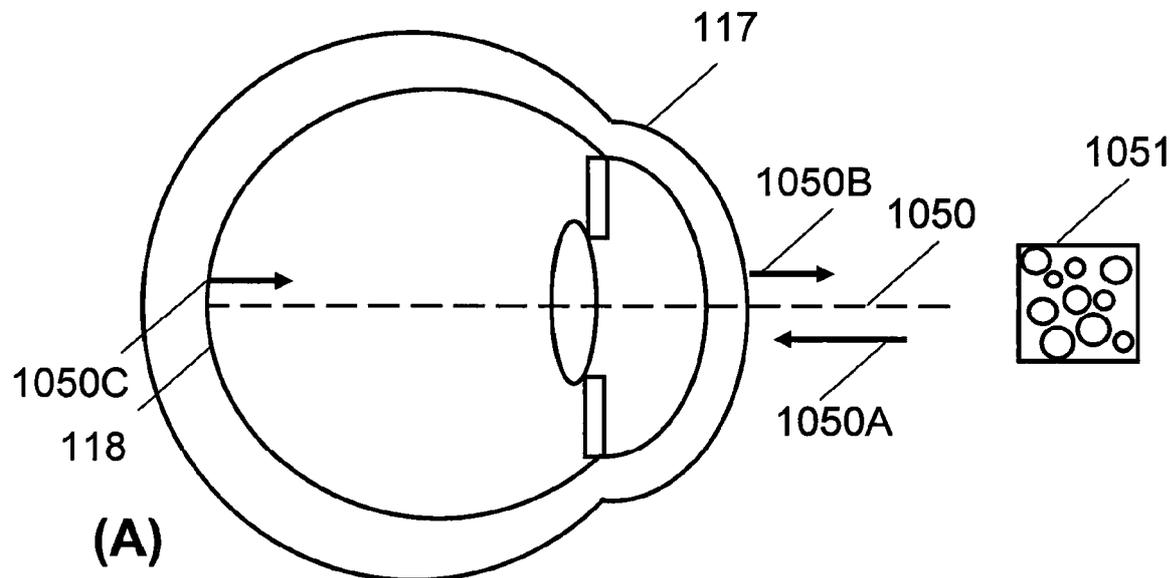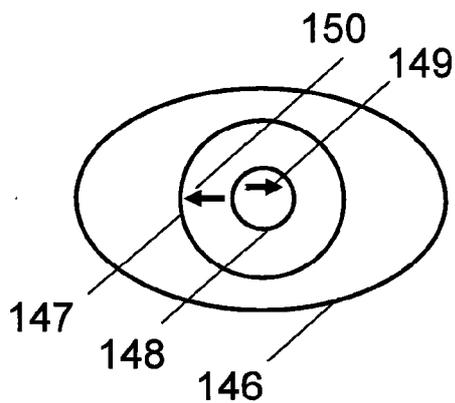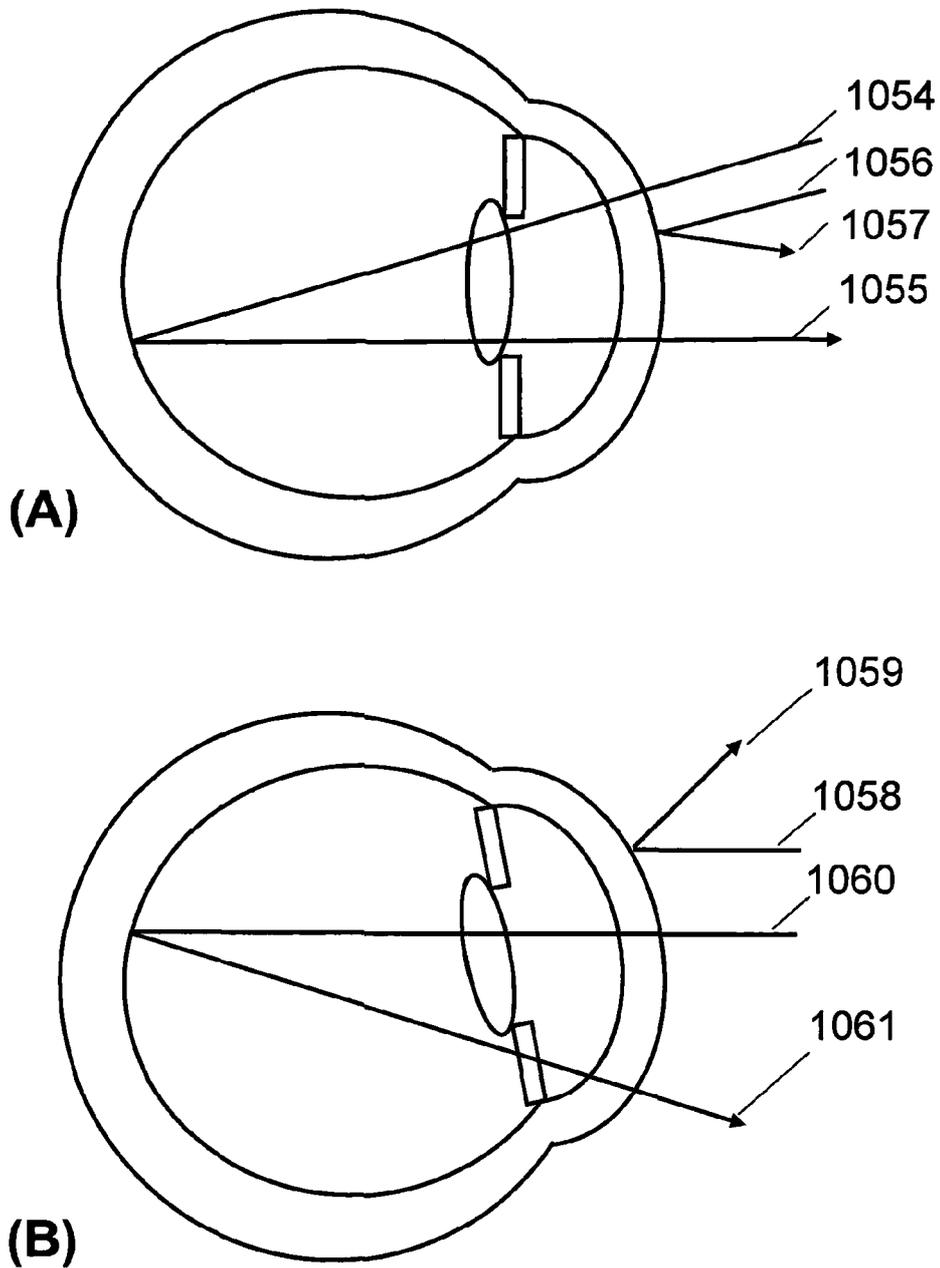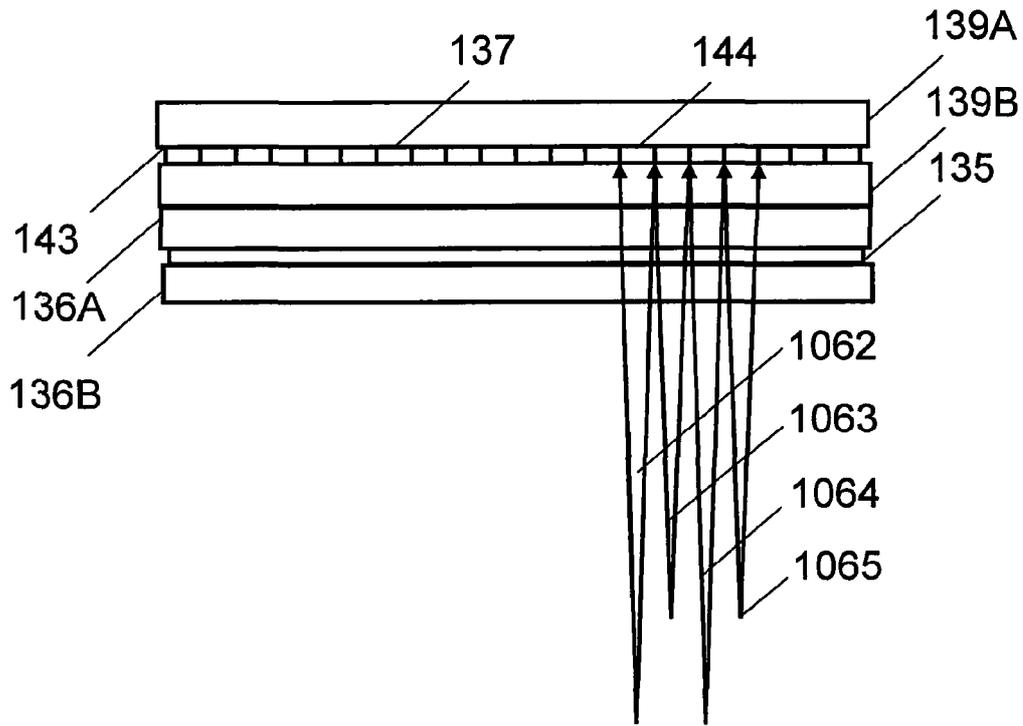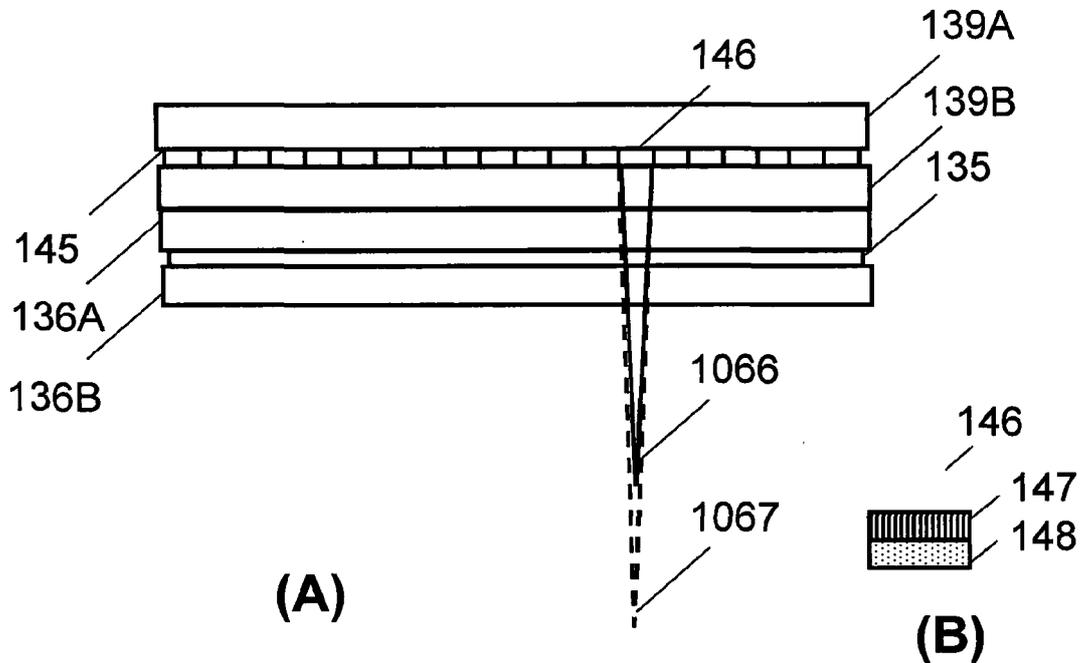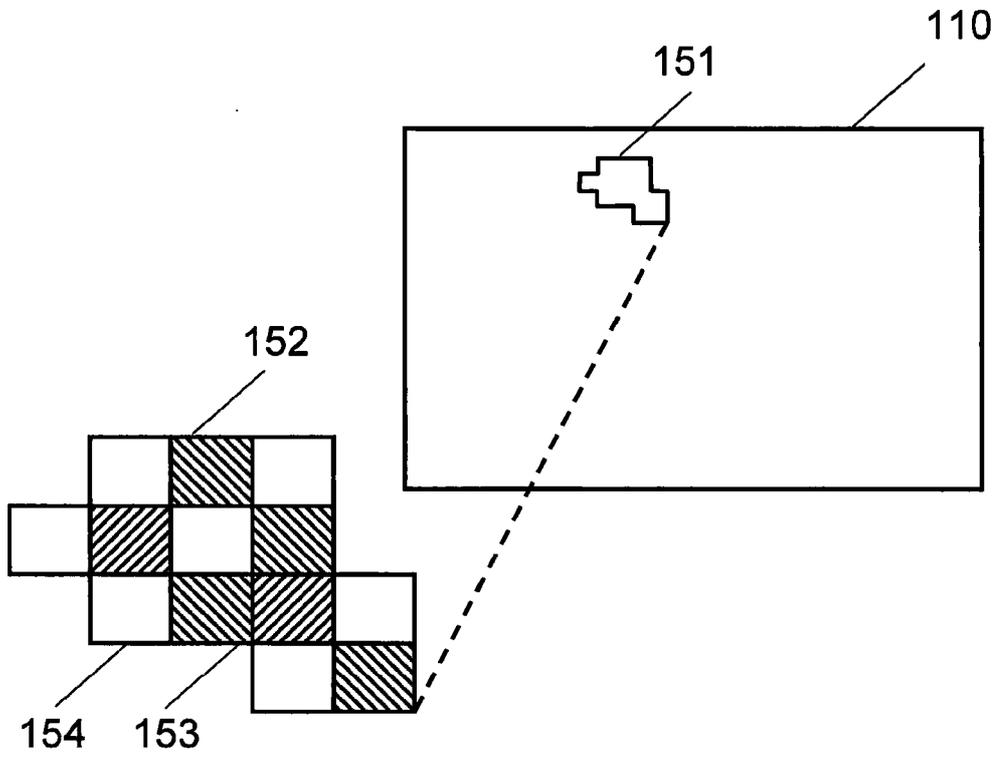
(A)

(B)

FIG.11

FIG.12

(A)

(B)

FIG.13

FIG.14

FIG.15

FIG.16

FIG.17

(A)

(B)

FIG.18

FIG.19

FIG.20

FIG.21

14/26

(A)

(B)

(C)

(D)

(E)

FIG.22

FIG.23

165A

106

164A

165   164

FIG.24

FIG.25

FIG.26

FIG.27

FIG.28

20/26

FIG.29

FIG.30

22/26

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                                                      ╱ 400
  ┌─────────────────────────────────────────┐
  │     Present targets to eye at Location j  │◀──┐
  └─────────────────────────────────────────┘   │
401              │                               │
                 ▼                               │
  ┌─────────────────────────────────────────┐   │
  │   Capture series of frames at Location j  │   │
  └─────────────────────────────────────────┘   │
402              │                               │
                 ▼                               │
  ┌─────────────────────────────────────────┐   │
  │              Store frames                 │   │
  └─────────────────────────────────────────┘   │
403              │                               │
                 ▼                               │
  ┌─────────────────────────────────────────┐   │
  │      Move to next target position in FOV  │   │
  └─────────────────────────────────────────┘   │
404              │                               │
                 ▼                               │
405                                        ┌──────────┐
          ◇ j = N? ◇ ───────────────────▶ │  j =j+1  │───┘
                 │                         └──────────┘
                 ▼
  ┌─────────────────────────────────────────┐
  │                  END.                     │
  └─────────────────────────────────────────┘
406
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(A)

FIG.31   (B)

FIG.32

FIG.33

25/26

EYE TRACKER WAVEGUIDE — 430

DETECTOR — 436, 431

CONTROL MODULE — 433

MAIN PROCESSOR — 432, 437

IMAGE DATABASE — 435

NEURAL NETWORK — 434

438

440

441

439

442
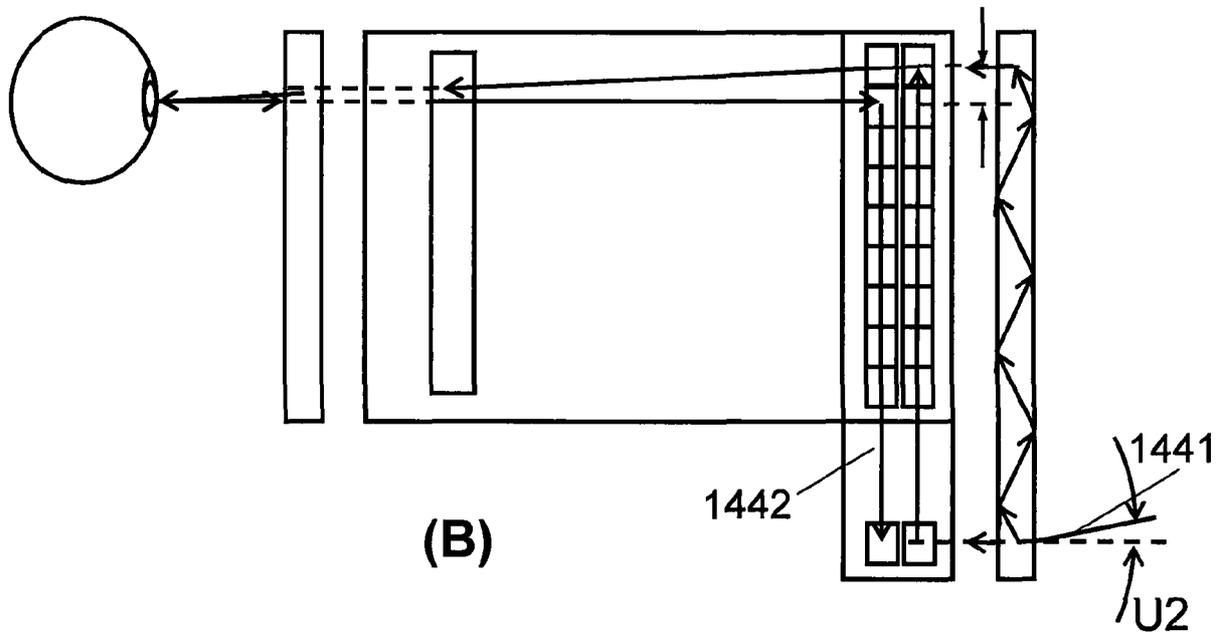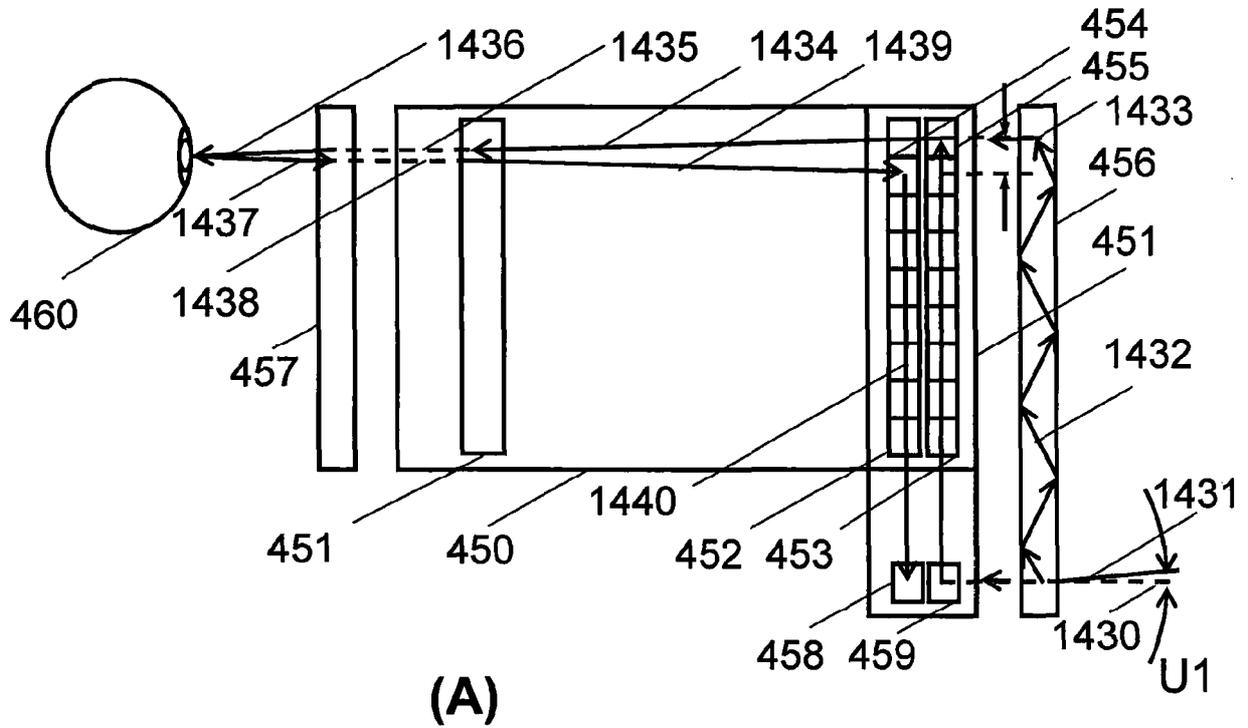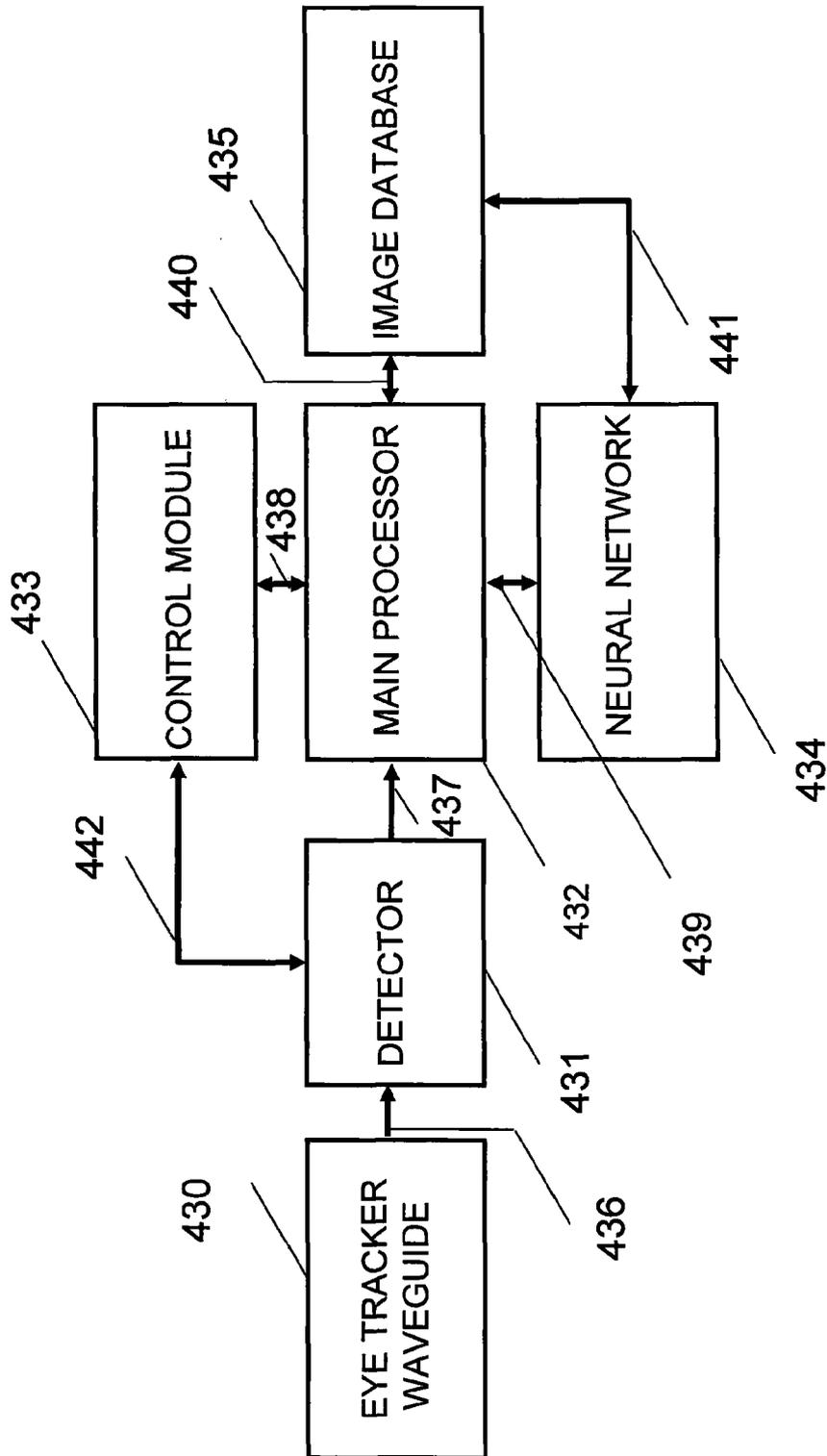
FIG.34

FIG.35
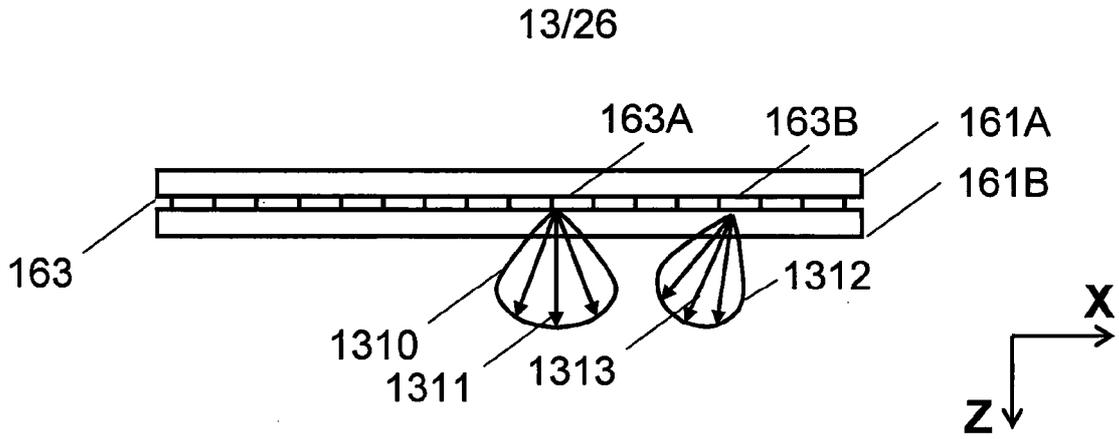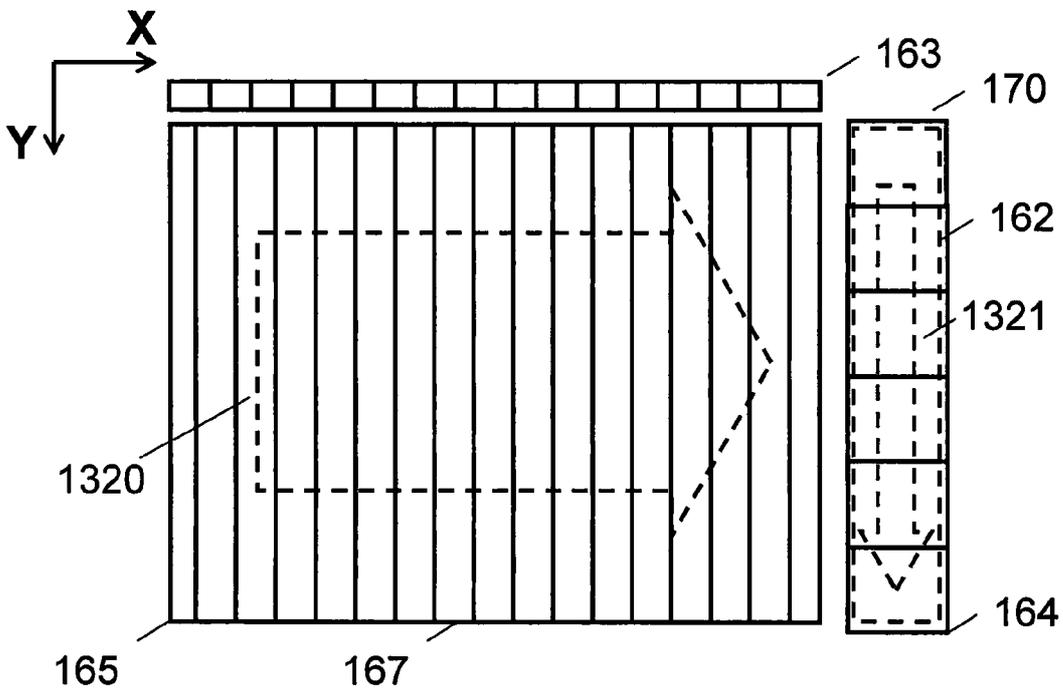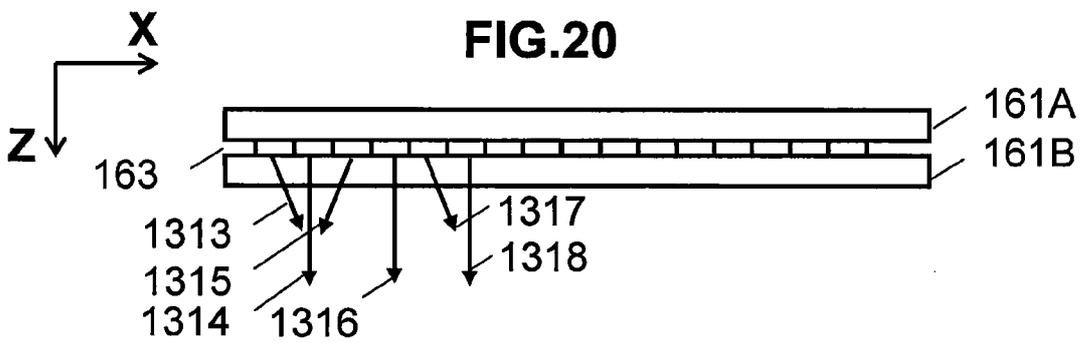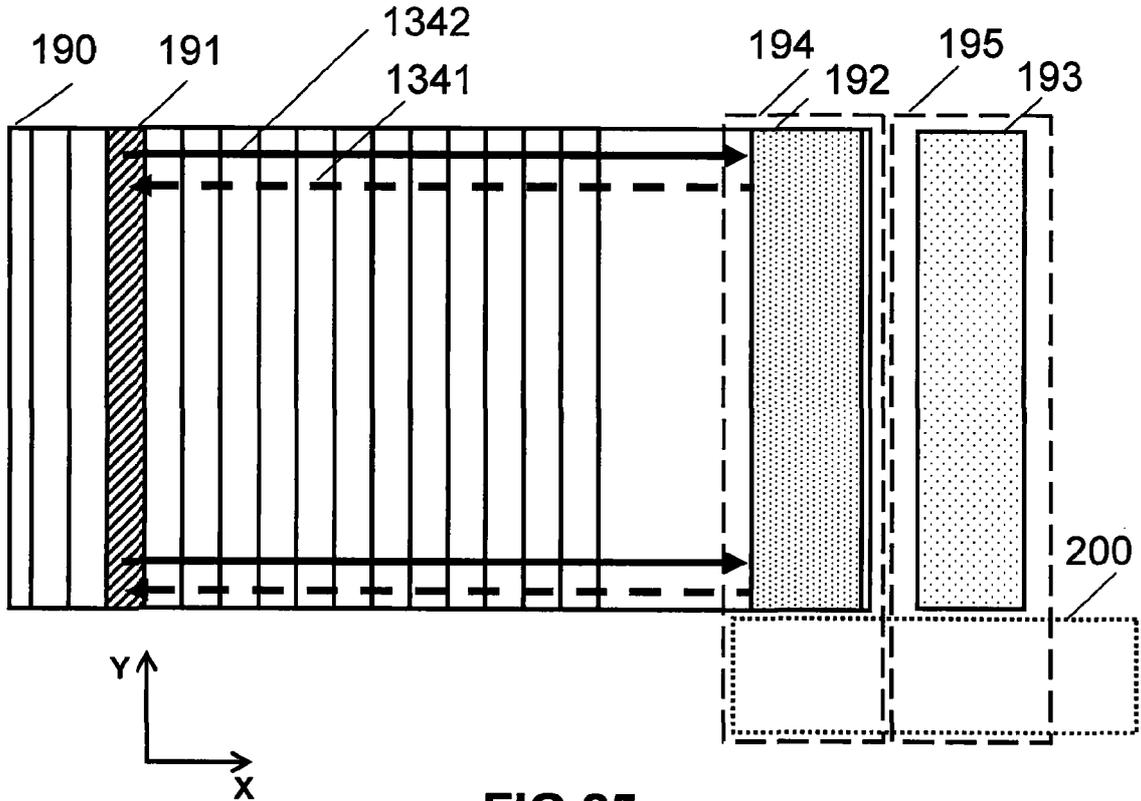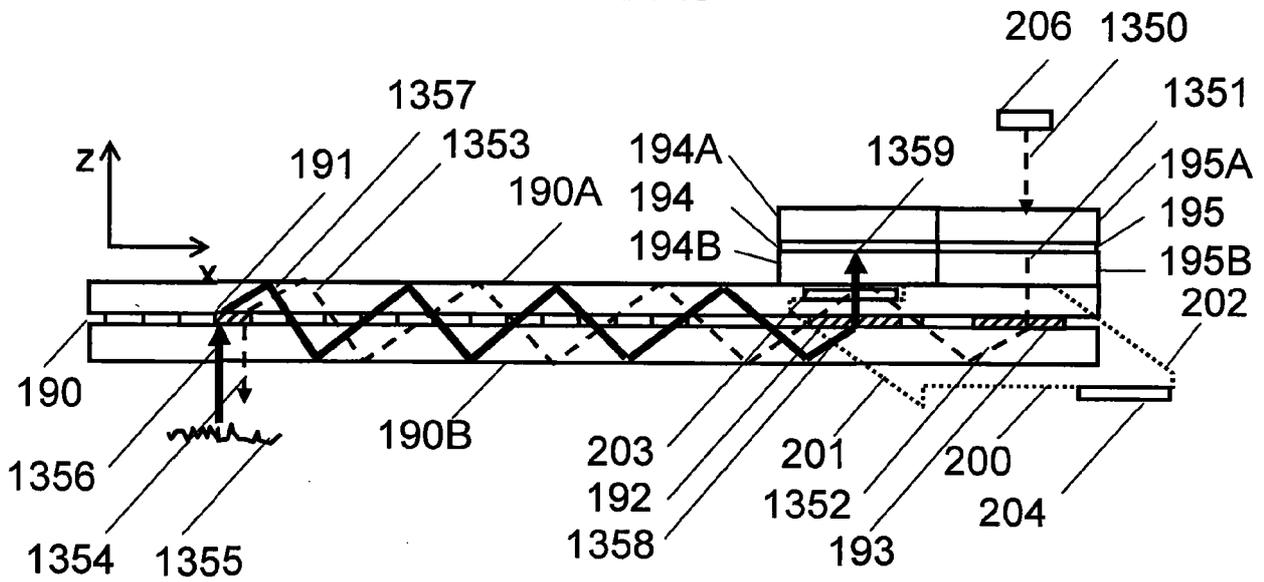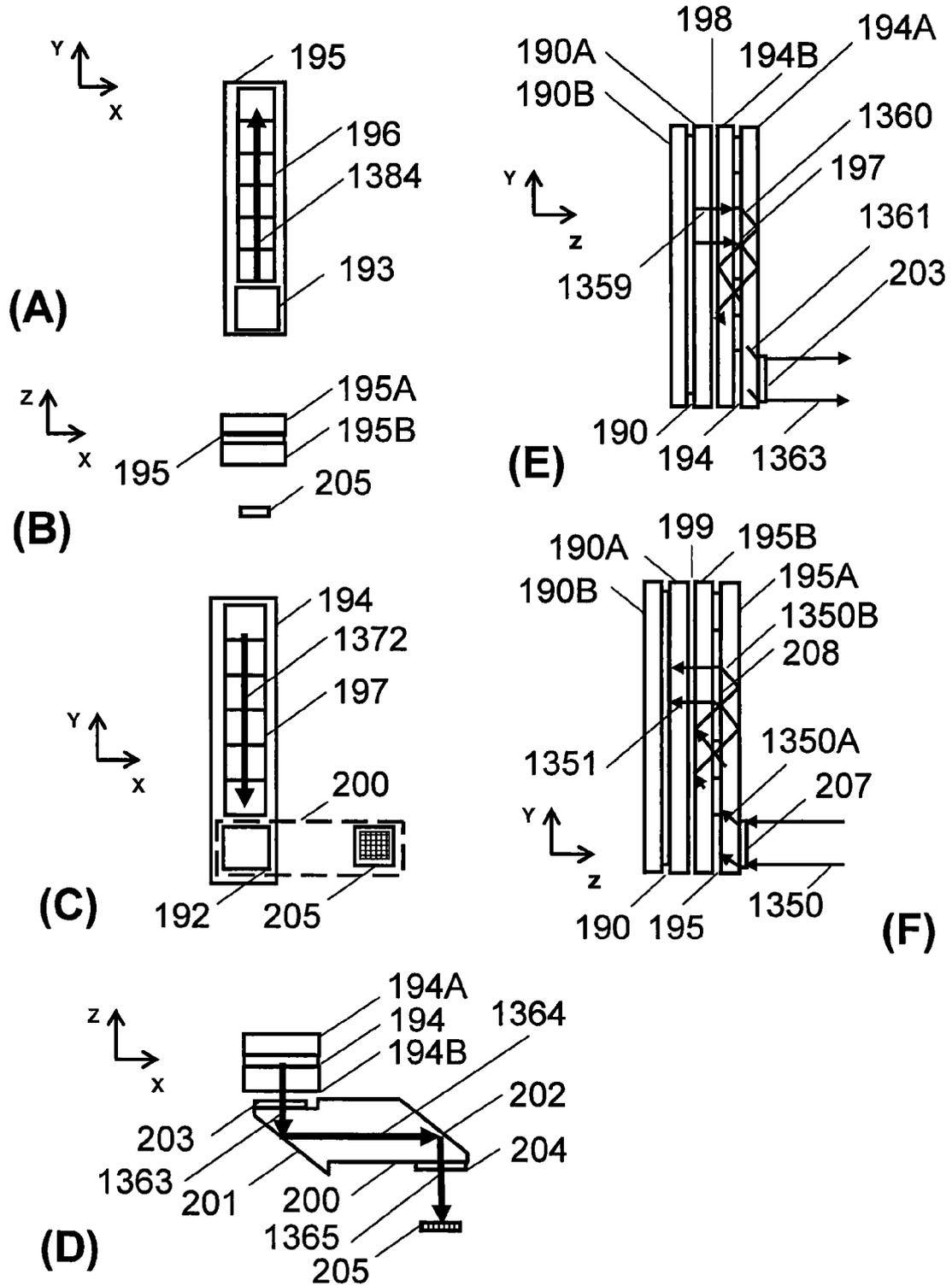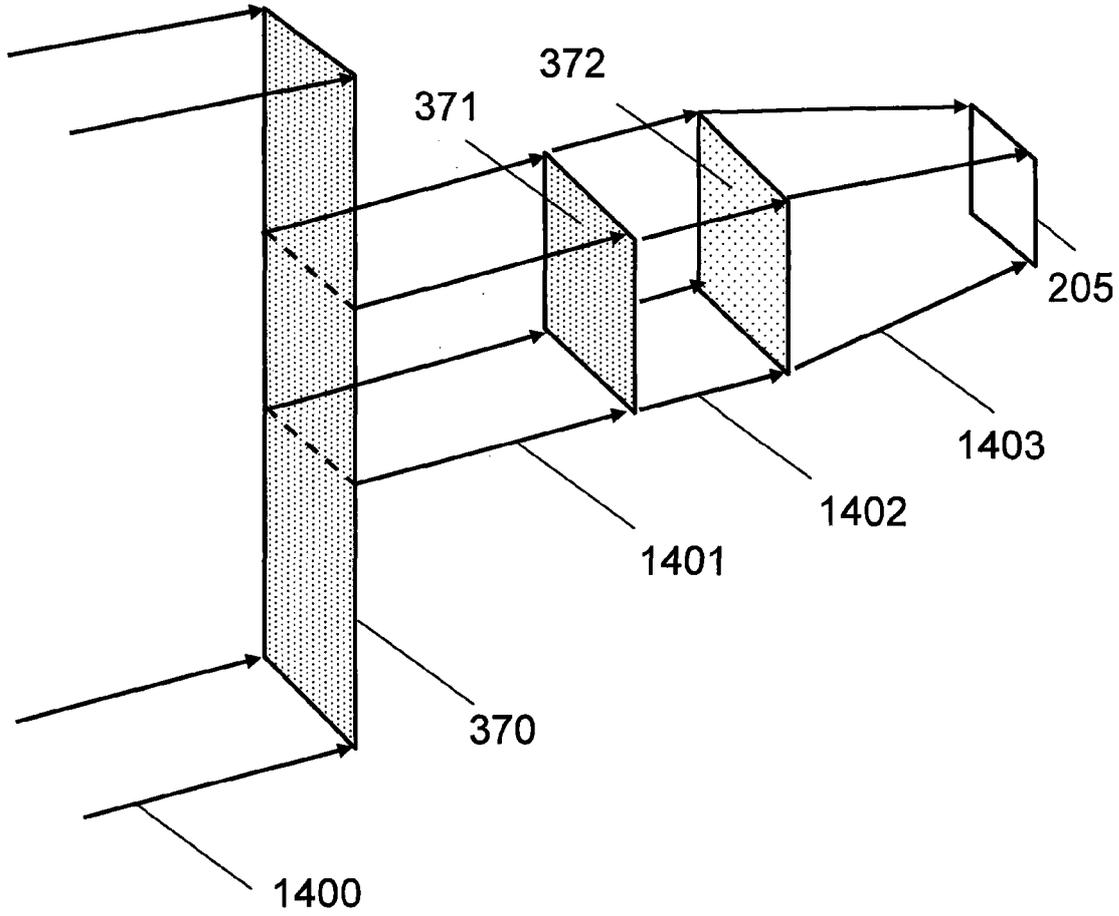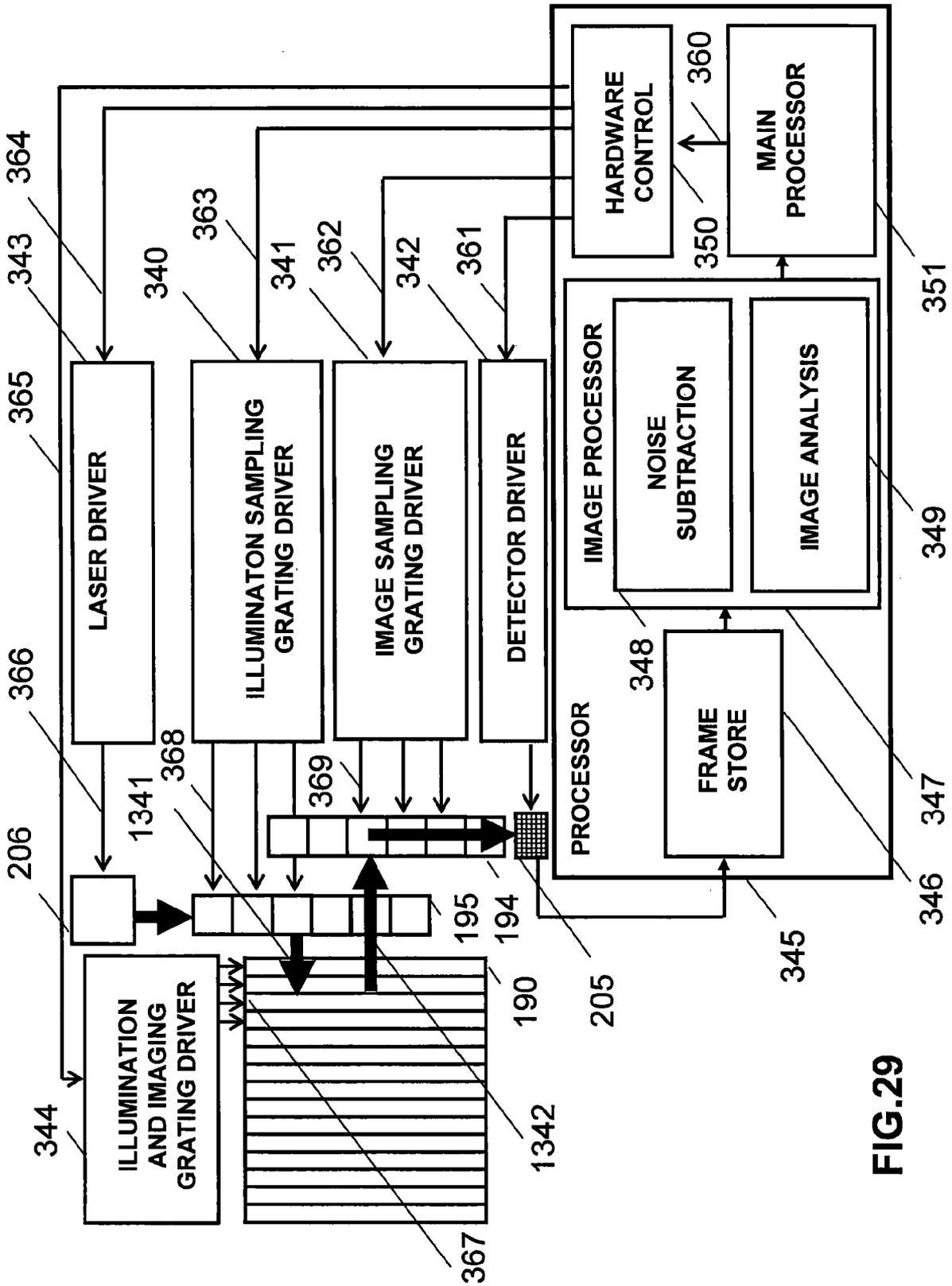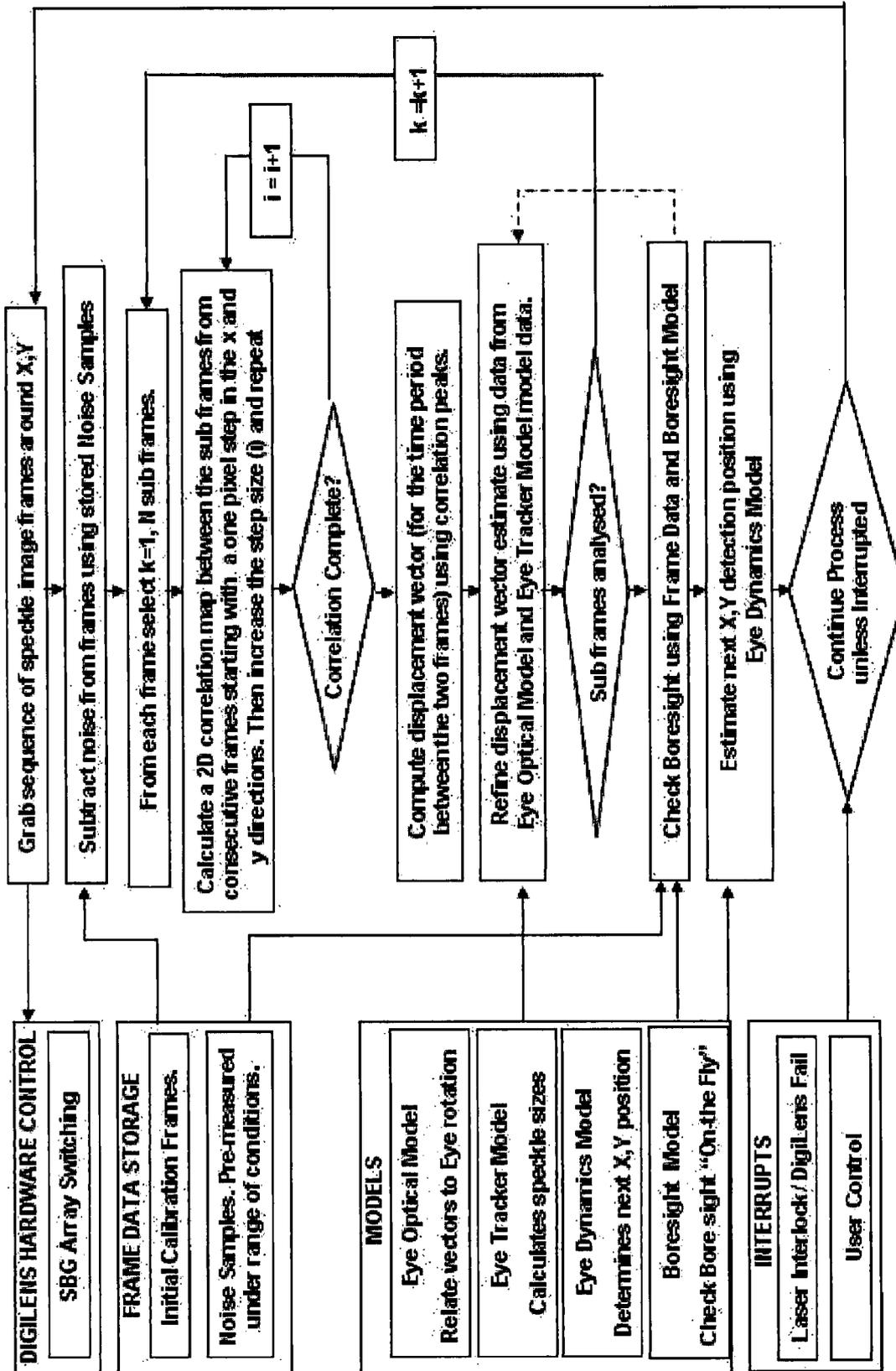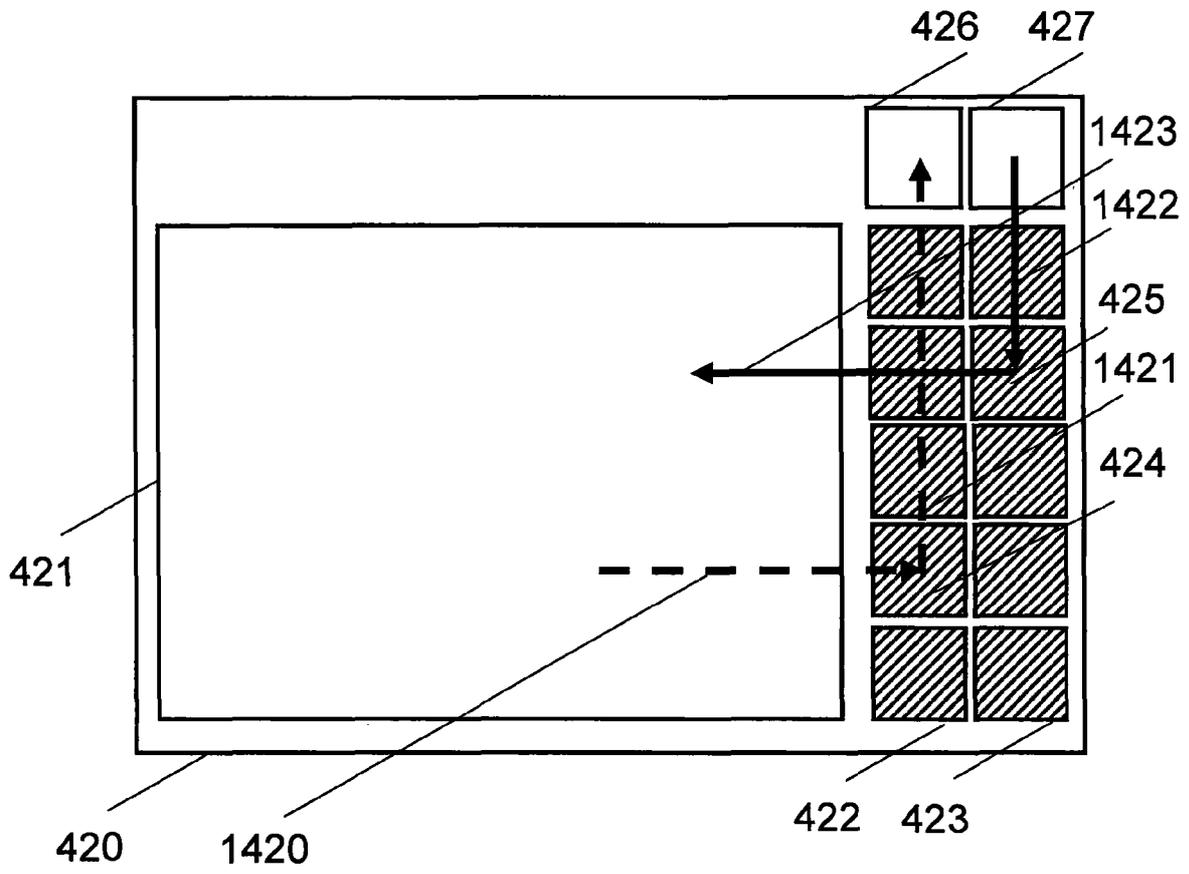
INTERNATIONAL SEARCH REPORT

International application No

PCT/GB2014/000197

A. CLASSIFICATION OF SUBJECT MATTER

INV. G02B27/01 G02B27/00
ADD.

According to International Patent Classification (IPC) or to both national classification and IPC

B. FIELDS SEARCHED

Minimum documentation searched (classification system followed by classification symbols)

G02B

Documentation searched other than minimum documentation to the extent that such documents are included in the fields searched

Electronic data base consulted during the international search (name of data base and, where practicable, search terms used)

EPO-Internal , WPI Data

C. DOCUMENTS CONSIDERED TO BE RELEVANT

Category*	Citation of document, with indication, where appropriate, of the relevant passages	Relevant to claim No.
X,P	WO 2013/167864 Al (POPOVICH MILAN MOMCILO [GB] ; WALDERN JONATHAN DAVID [US] ; GRANT ALASTA) 14 November 2013 (2013-11-14) cited in the application	1-21 ,23
L	figures 1-31 page 17 - page 22 claims 1-20 -----	
X	US 2013/077049 Al (BOHN DAVID D [US]) 28 March 2013 (2013-03-28)	1,23
Y	figures 1-2C paragraph [0033] - paragraph [0047] paragraph [0079] - paragraph [0082] -----	22
Y	US 6 351 273 Bl (LEMELSON JEROME H [US] ET AL) 26 February 2002 (2002-02-26) column 16 -----	22

☐ Further documents are listed in the continuation of Box C.

☒ See patent family annex.

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"&" document member of the same patent family

Date of the actual completion of the international search	Date of mailing of the international search report
31 July 2014	07/08/2014

Name and mailing address of the ISA/ European Patent Office, P.B. 5818 Patentlaan 2 NL - 2280 HV Rijswijk Tel. (+31-70) 340-2040, Fax: (+31-70) 340-3016	Authorized officer Beutter, Matthias

Form PCT/ISA/210 (second sheet) (April 2005)

INTERNATIONAL SEARCH REPORT

Information on patent family members

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WO 2013167864	A1	14-11-2013	NONE		
US 2013077049	A1	28-03-2013	CN 102955255	A	06-03-2013
			TW 201314263	A	01-04-2013
			US 2013077049	A1	28-03-2013
			WO 2013049012	A1	04-04-2013
US 6351273	B1	26-02-2002	US 6351273	B1	26-02-2002
			US 6421064	B1	16-07-2002
			US 2003020755	A1	30-01-2003