

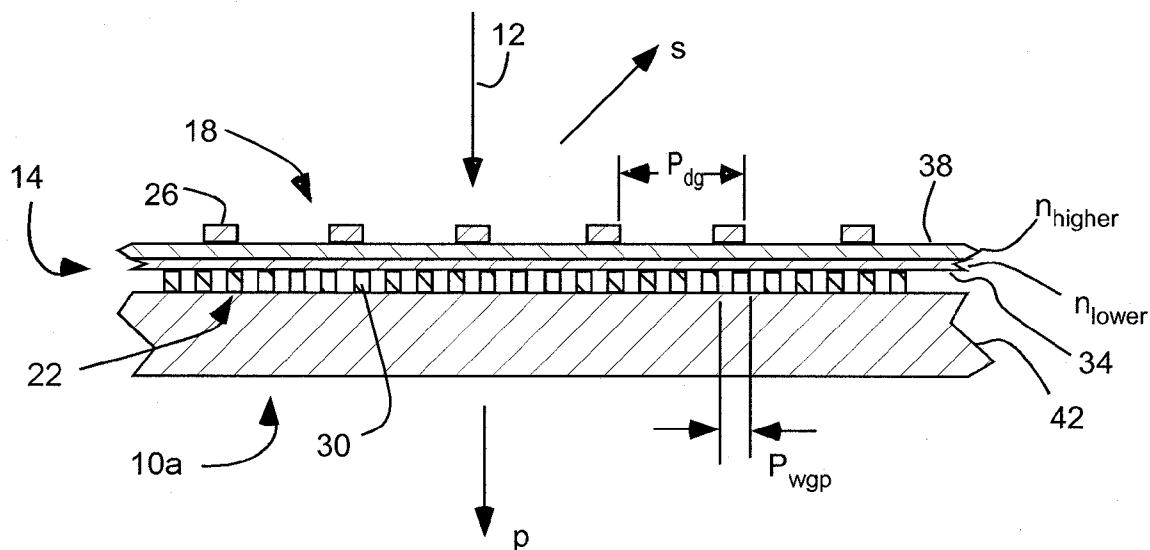


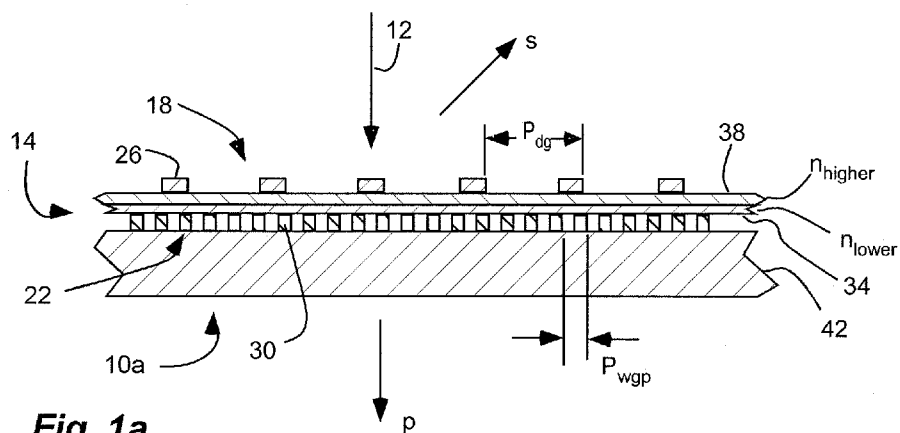
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(19) **United States**(12) **Patent Application Publication**  
**Perkins**(10) **Pub. No.: US 2010/0328769 A1**(43) **Pub. Date: Dec. 30, 2010**(54) **POLARIZATION DEVICE TO POLARIZE  
AND FURTHER CONTROL LIGHT**(22) Filed: **Sep. 3, 2010****Related U.S. Application Data**(75) Inventor: **Raymond T. Perkins, Orem, UT  
(US)**(63) Continuation of application No. 11/640,112, filed on  
Dec. 15, 2006, now Pat. No. 7,800,823, which is a  
continuation-in-part of application No. 11/005,927,  
filed on Dec. 6, 2004, now Pat. No. 7,570,424.**Publication Classification**(51) **Int. Cl.**  
**G02B 27/28** (2006.01)(52) **U.S. Cl.** ..... **359/486**(57) **ABSTRACT**

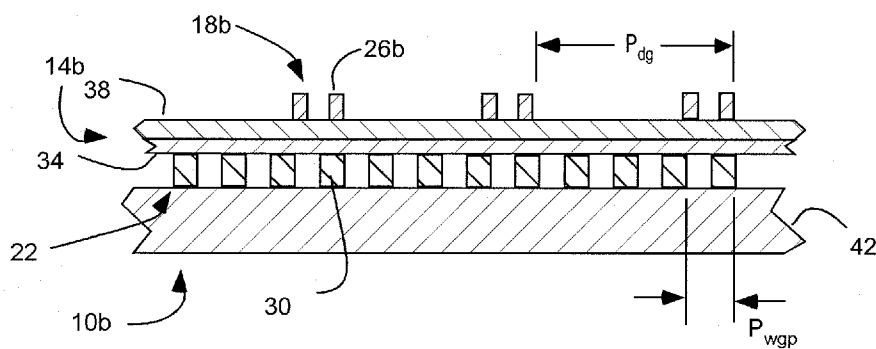
A polarization device includes an optical stack with a diffraction grating and a wire grid polarizer with one disposed over the other. The wire grid polarizer includes an array of elongated, parallel conductive wires. The diffraction grating includes an array of elongated parallel dielectric ribs.

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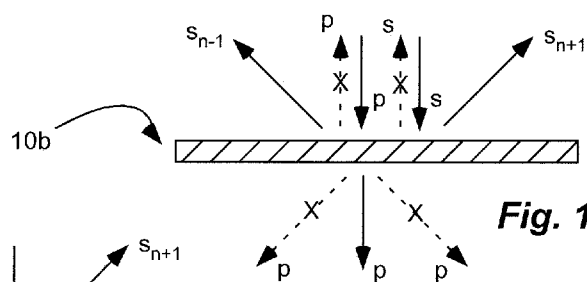
(73) Assignee: **Moxtek, Inc.**(21) Appl. No.: **12/875,894**



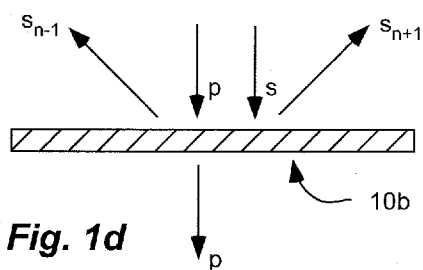
**Fig. 1a**



**Fig. 1b**

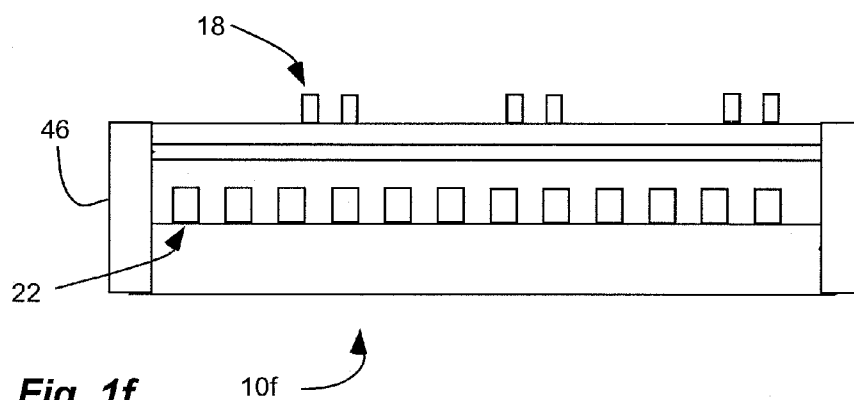


**Fig. 1c**

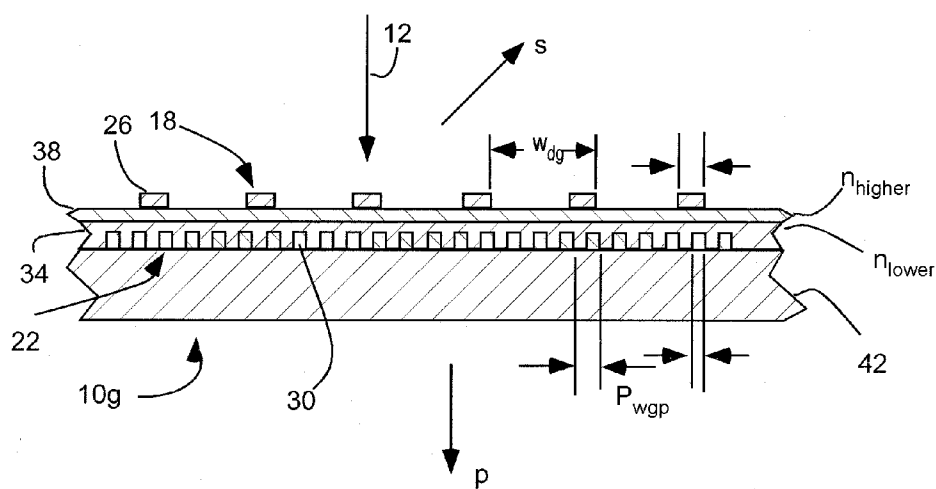


**Fig. 1d**

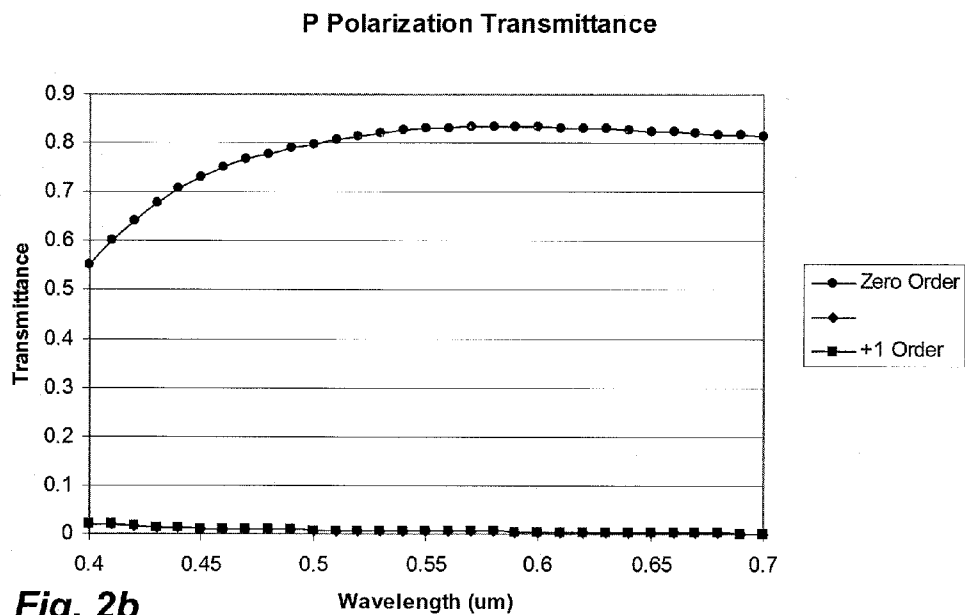
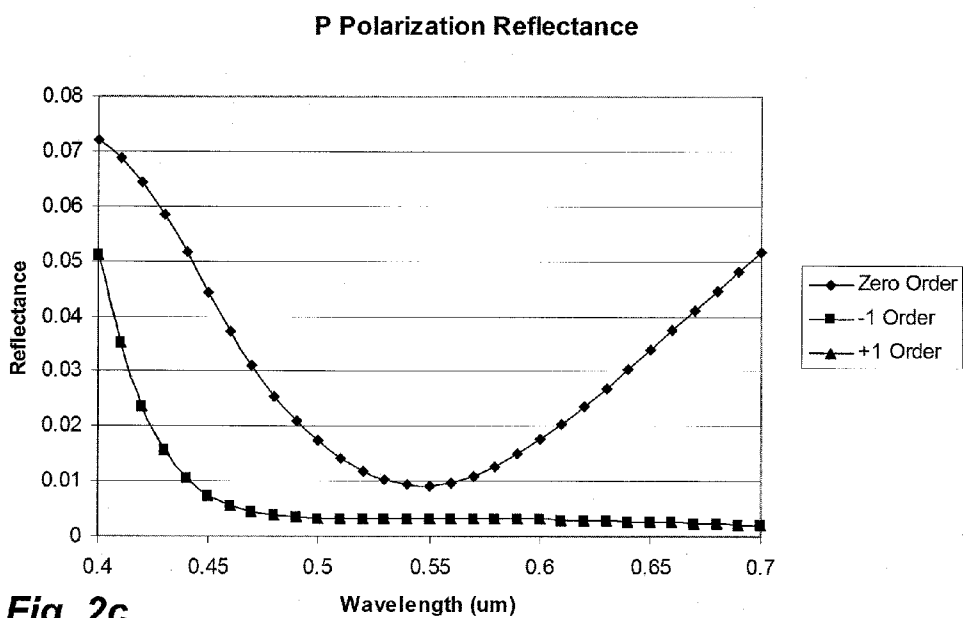
**Fig. 2a**



**Fig. 1f**



**Fig. 3**

**Fig. 2b****Fig. 2c**

S & P polarization transmittance/reflectance

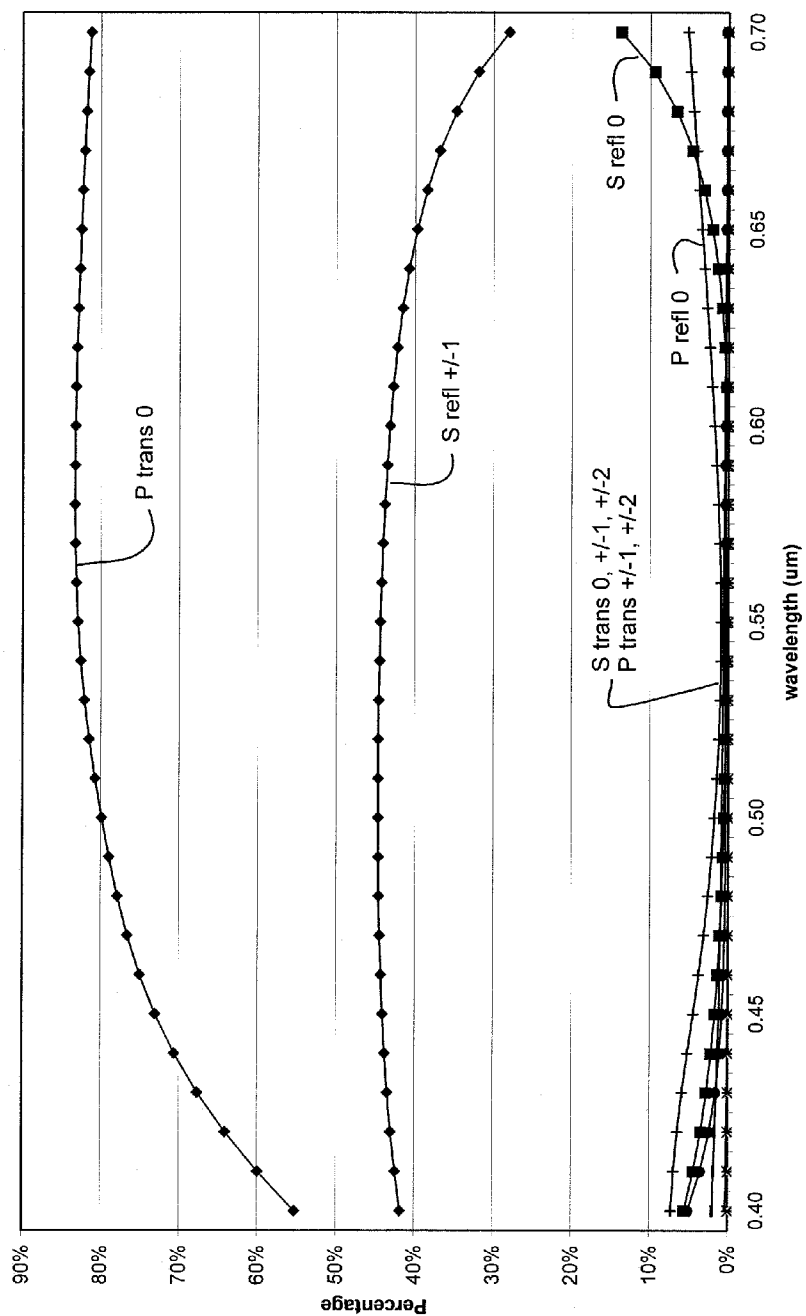


Fig. 2d

0 order S polarization reflection with and without grid

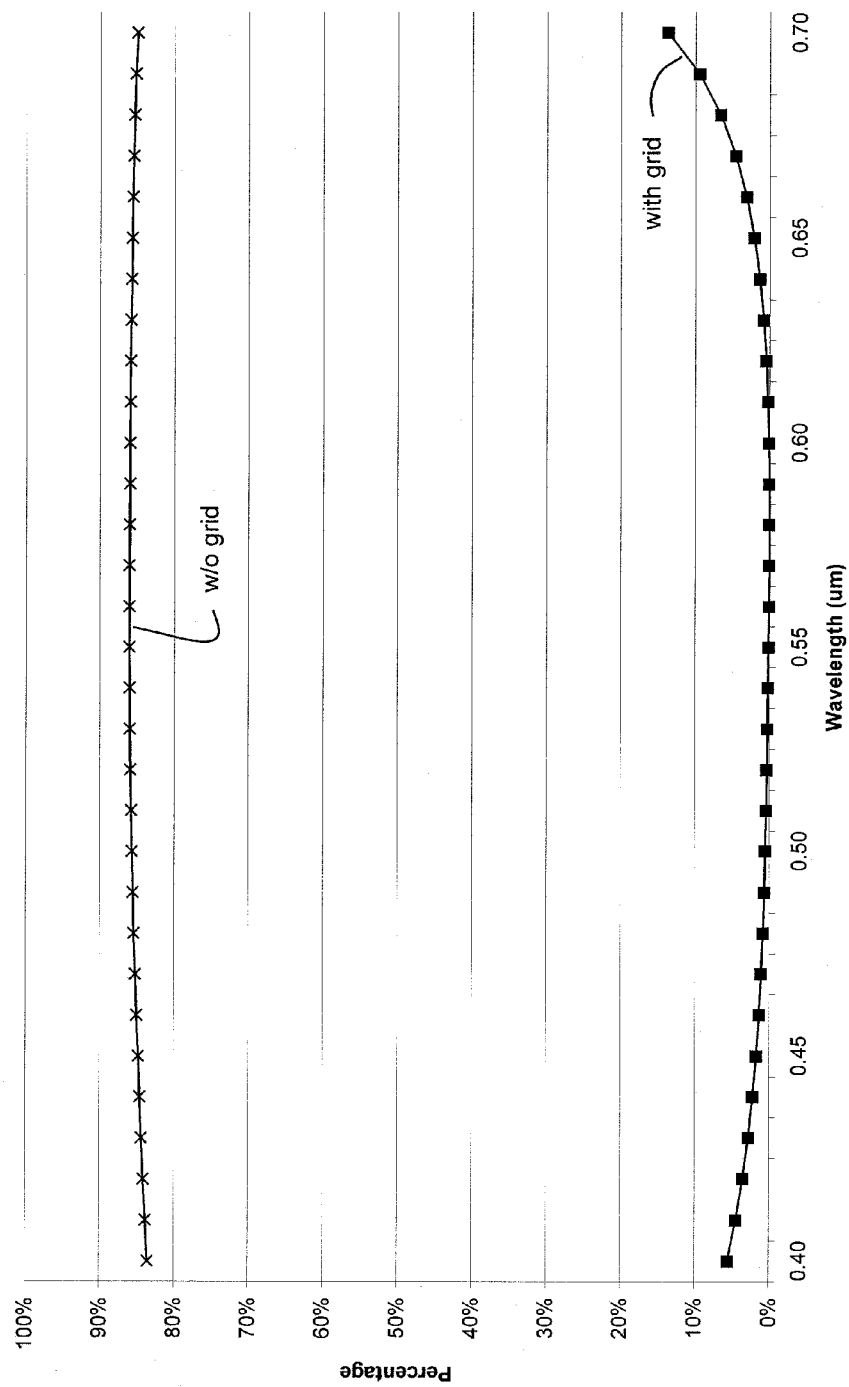
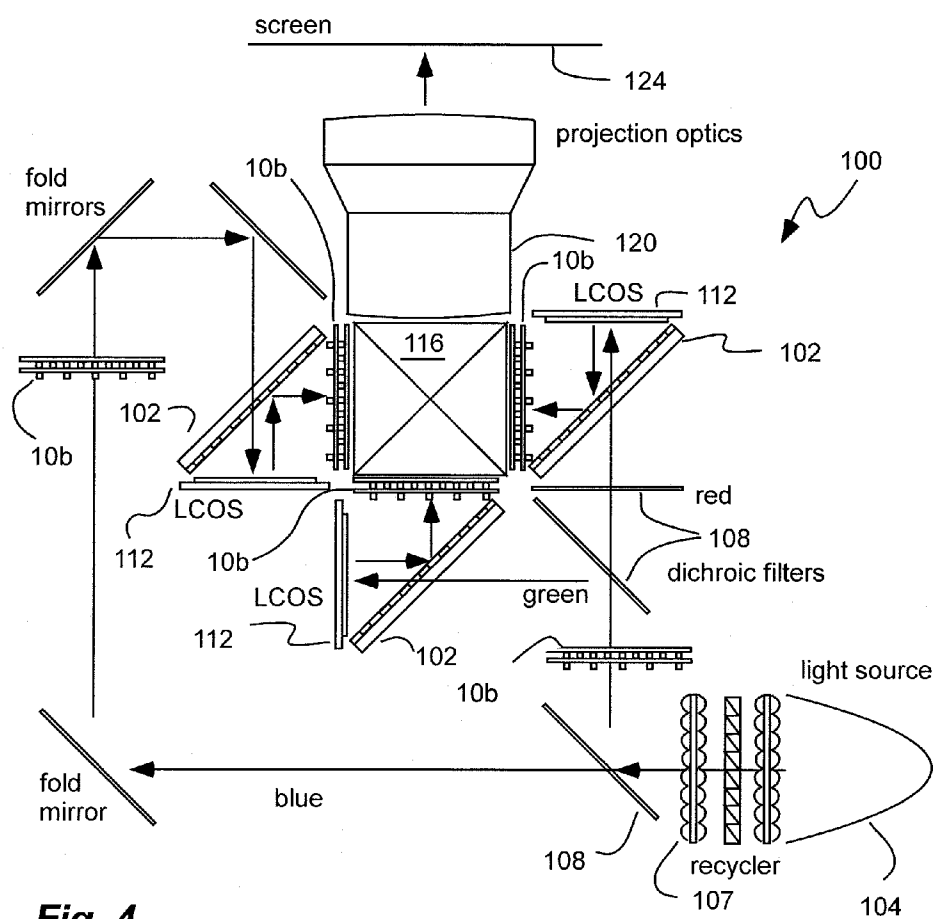
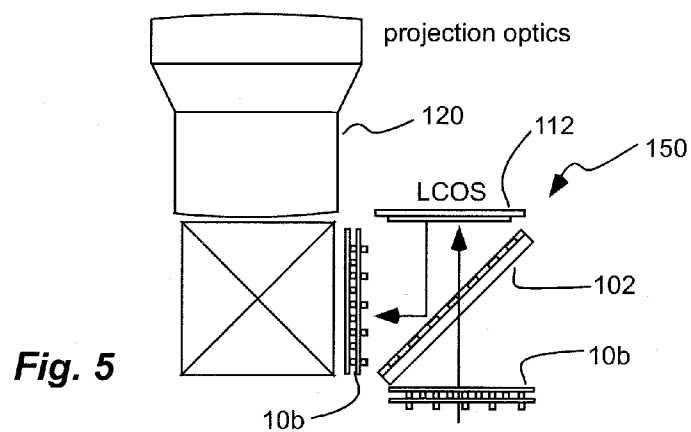


Fig. 2e

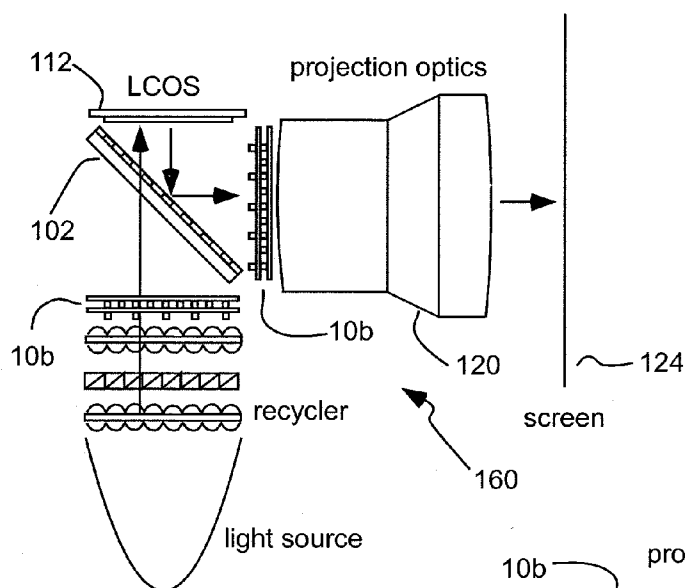


**Fig. 4**

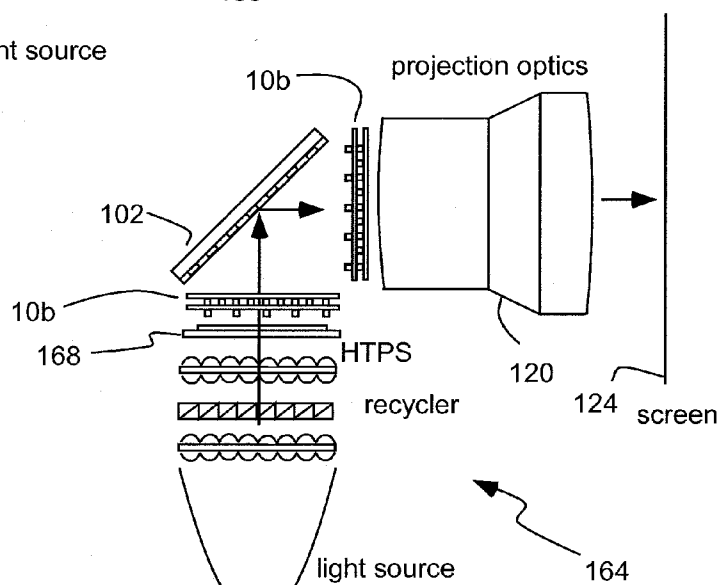


**Fig. 5**

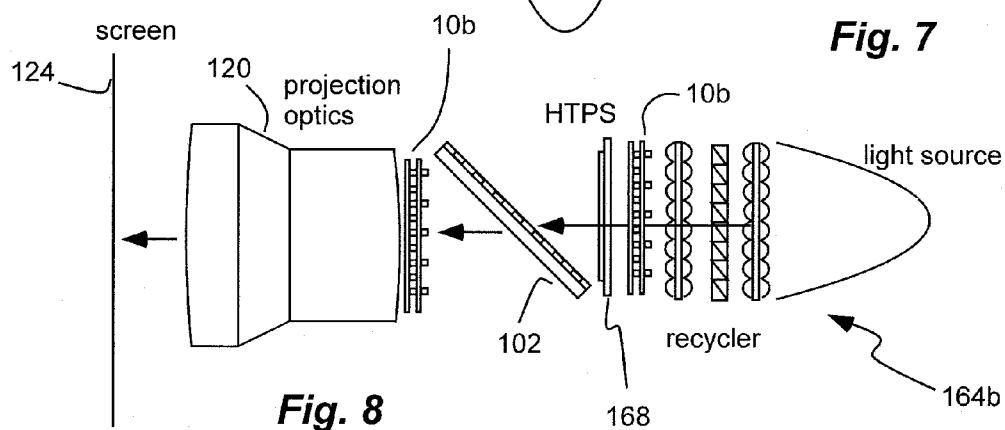




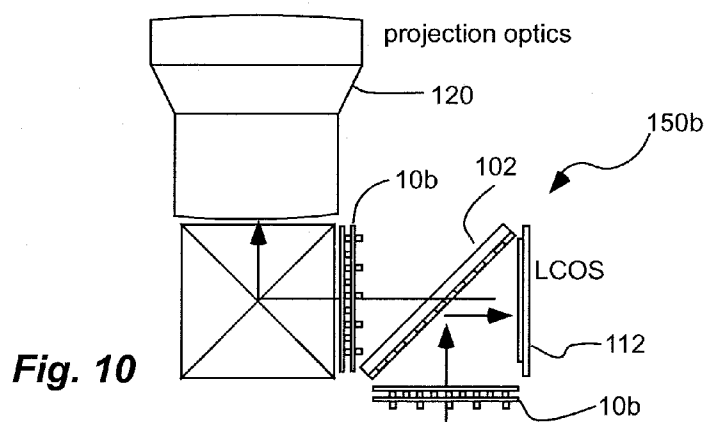
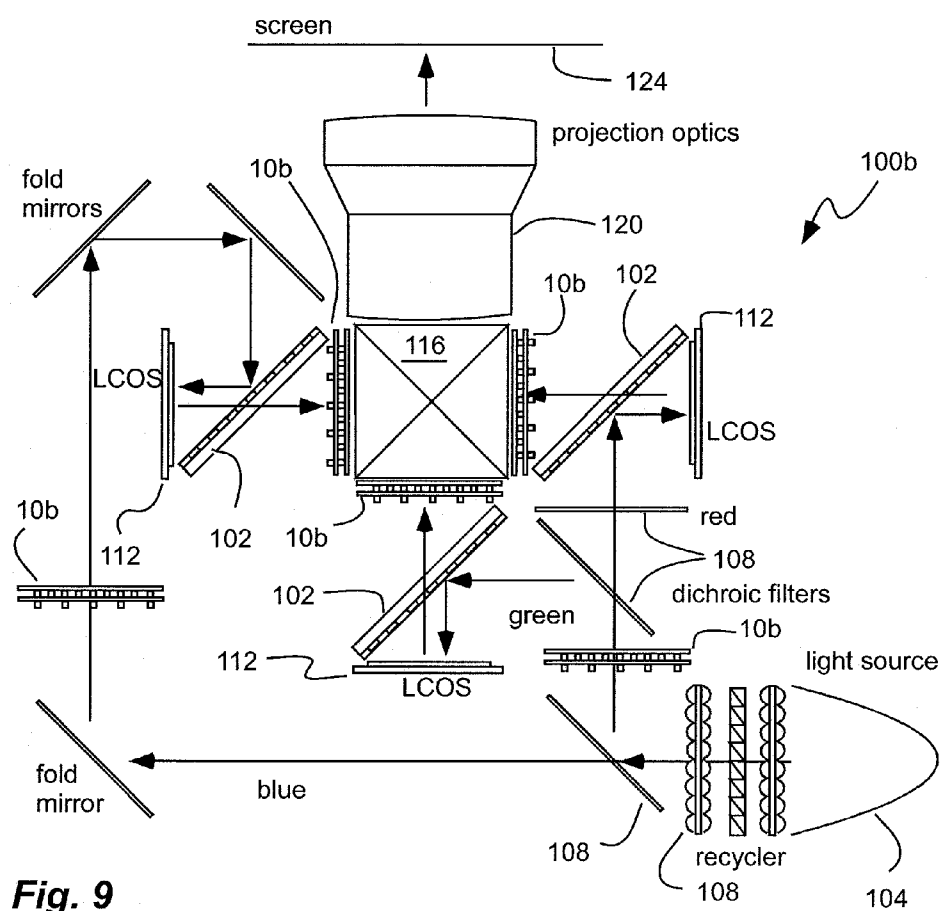
**Fig. 6**

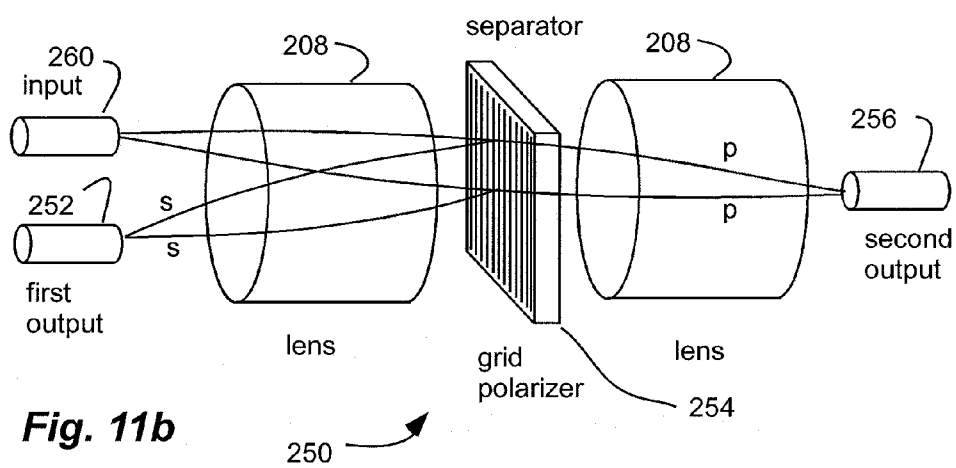
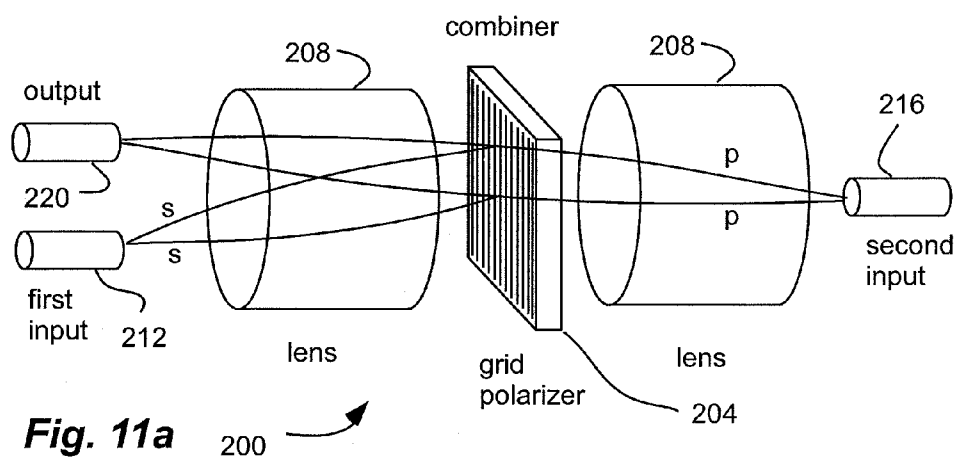


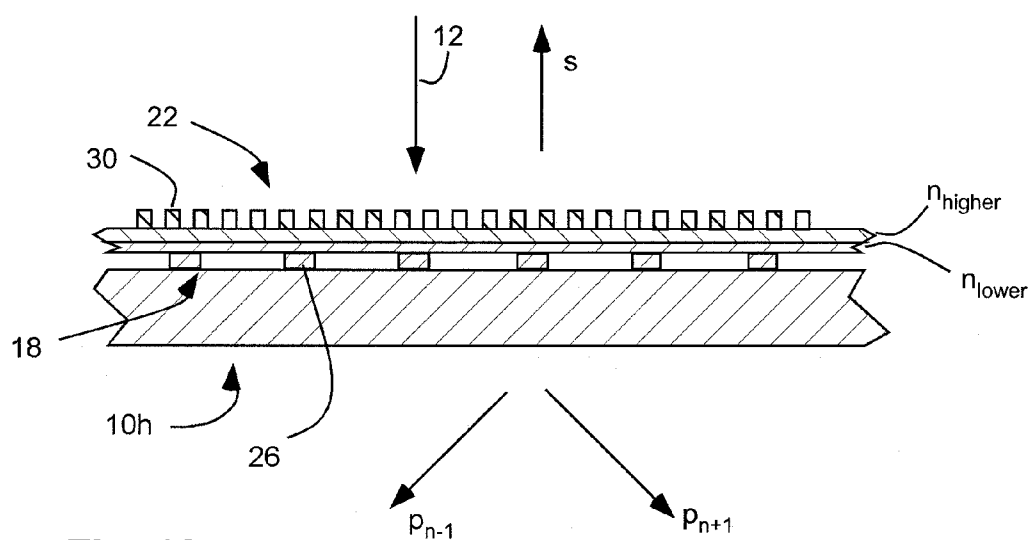
**Fig. 7**



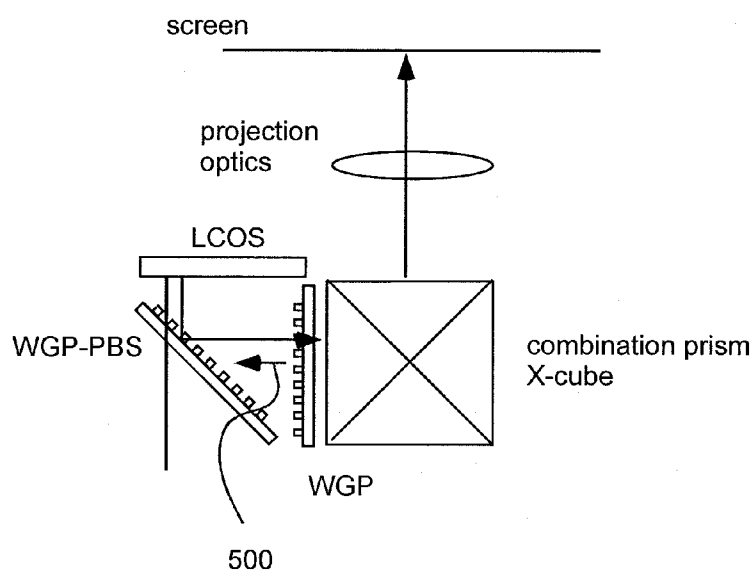
**Fig. 8**



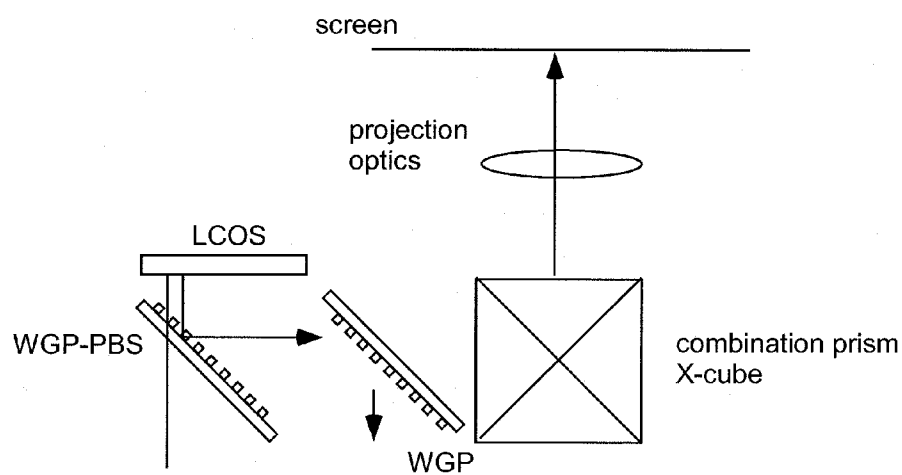




**Fig. 12**



**Fig. 13**  
**Prior Art**



**Fig. 14**  
**Prior Art**

## POLARIZATION DEVICE TO POLARIZE AND FURTHER CONTROL LIGHT

### RELATED APPLICATIONS & PRIORITY CLAIM

**[0001]** This is a continuation of U.S. patent application Ser. No. 11/640,112, filed Dec. 15, 2006; which is a continuation-in-part of U.S. patent application Ser. No. 11/005,927 filed Dec. 6, 2004, now U.S. Pat. No. 7,570,424; which are herein incorporated by reference.

**[0002]** This is related to U.S. patent application Ser. No. 11/669,765, filed Jan. 31, 2007, now U.S. Pat. No. 7,630,133; which is herein incorporated by reference. This is related to U.S. patent application Ser. Nos. 11/469,210; 11/469,226; 11/469,241; 11/469,253 and 11/469,266, filed Aug. 31, 2006; which are herein incorporated by reference.

**[0003]** This is related to U.S. patent application Ser. Nos. 11/475,857 and 11/478,459, filed Jun. 26, 2006; which are herein incorporated by reference.

### BACKGROUND

**[0004]** 1. Field of the Invention

**[0005]** The present invention relates generally to a combined polarizer and diffraction grating to polarize and further control light, such as by reducing zero order back reflection.

**[0006]** 2. Related Art

**[0007]** Diffraction gratings are a periodic structure of dielectric material with a period ( $p$ ) greater than about half the wavelength ( $\lambda$ ) of incident light, or  $p \geq \sim \lambda/2$ . The diffraction grating scatters the normally incident light at discrete angles or directions in accordance with  $m\lambda = p \sin \theta$ , where  $m$  is the order and  $\theta$  is the angle with respect to normal from the diffraction grating. Thus, different wavelengths are reflected or scattered at different angles.

**[0008]** Wire grid polarizers are a periodic structure of conductive elements with a length greater than the wavelength and a period less than about half the wavelength of the incident light, or  $p \leq \sim \lambda/2$ . Examples of wire grid polarizers are shown in 6,288,840; 6,243,199 and 6,122,103. Wire grid polarizers have been proven to be effective for visible light ( $\sim 400$ -700 nm, or  $\sim 0.4$ -0.7 microns or  $\mu\text{m}$ ) and their use demonstrated as polarizers and beam splitters in optical imaging systems. For example, see U.S. Pat. Nos. 6,234,634 and 6,447,120. Composite wire-grid polarizers have been proposed in which the wires include alternating layers of dielectric and conductive layers. For example, see U.S. Pat. Nos. 6,532,111; 6,665,119; 6,788,461 and 7,113,335. Such polarizers, however, can also back reflect a portion of the incident light resulting in a ghost image, indicated at 500 in FIG. 13. One solution has been to tilt or angle the polarizer to direct the back reflection out of or away from the optical path, as shown in FIG. 14. Tilting the polarizer, however, can take-up valuable space in a compact design, and can cause unwanted astigmatism.

### SUMMARY OF THE INVENTION

**[0009]** It has been recognized that it would be advantageous to develop a wire grid polarizer or polarizer device capable of reducing back reflection, and thus capable of reducing ghost images when used in an imaging system or display system. In addition, it has been recognized that it would be advantageous to develop a wire grid polarizer or polarizer device capable of polarizing and further controlling the light, such as the direction or modes of reflection. In addition, it has been recognized

that it would be advantageous to develop a non-zero order type polarizer device capable of polarizing light while reflecting only light of non-zero order, and without reflecting light of the zero order. Furthermore, it has been recognized that it would be advantageous to develop an imaging system with such a wire grid polarizer or polarizer device capable of conserving space in the optical design, and capable of reducing ghost images and unwanted astigmatism.

**[0010]** The invention provides a polarization device configured to polarize and further control light incident on the device. The device includes an optical stack with a diffraction grating and a wire grid polarizer with one disposed over the other and configured to be disposed in the light. The wire grid polarizer includes an array of elongated, parallel conductive wires with a period less than 0.21 microns to polarize the light by substantially reflecting light having an s-polarization orientation and substantially transmitting light having a p-polarization orientation. The diffraction grating includes an array of elongated parallel dielectric ribs with a period greater than 0.21 microns to substantially diffract light with the s-polarization orientation of non-zero order at a non-orthogonal angle, so that the diffraction grating and the wire grid polarizer together pass light having p-polarization orientation while diffracting light having s-polarization orientation.

### BRIEF DESCRIPTION OF THE DRAWINGS

**[0011]** Additional features and advantages of the invention will be apparent from the detailed description which follows, taken in conjunction with the accompanying drawings, which together illustrate, by way of example, features of the invention; and, wherein:

**[0012]** FIG. 1a is a cross-sectional side view of a polarizer device in accordance with an embodiment of the present invention;

**[0013]** FIG. 1b is a detailed cross-sectional side view of another polarizer device in accordance with another embodiment of the present invention;

**[0014]** FIGS. 1c and 1d are schematic side views of the polarizer device of FIG. 1a showing its operation;

**[0015]** FIG. 1e is a cross-sectional side view of an exemplary polarizer device in accordance with an embodiment of the present invention;

**[0016]** FIG. 1f is a cross-sectional side view of another polarizer device in accordance with another embodiment of the present invention;

**[0017]** FIG. 2a is a graph of s polarization reflectance with respect to wavelength for the polarizer device of FIG. 1e;

**[0018]** FIG. 2b is a graph of p polarization transmittance with respect to wavelength for the polarization device of FIG. 1e;

**[0019]** FIG. 2c is a graph of p polarization reflectance with respect to wavelength for the polarization device of FIG. 1e;

**[0020]** FIG. 2d is a graph of s and p polarization reflectance and transmittance for various orders with respect to wavelength for the polarization device of FIG. 1e;

**[0021]** FIG. 2e is a graph of zero order s polarization reflectance with respect to wavelength for the polarization device of FIG. 1e, compared to just a wire grid polarizer;

**[0022]** FIG. 3 is a cross-sectional side view of another polarizer device in accordance with another embodiment of the present invention;

**[0023]** FIG. 4 is a schematic view of a projection display system in accordance with an embodiment of the present invention;

[0024] FIG. 5 is a schematic view of a modulation optical system in accordance with an embodiment of the present invention;

[0025] FIG. 6 is a schematic view of a projection display system in accordance with an embodiment of the present invention;

[0026] FIG. 7 is a schematic view of a projection display system in accordance with an embodiment of the present invention;

[0027] FIG. 8 is a schematic view of a projection display system in accordance with an embodiment of the present invention;

[0028] FIG. 9 is a schematic view of another projection display system in accordance with an embodiment of the present invention;

[0029] FIG. 10 is a schematic view of another modulation optical system in accordance with an embodiment of the present invention;

[0030] FIG. 11a is a schematic view of a combiner with a polarizer device in accordance with an embodiment of the present invention;

[0031] FIG. 11b is a schematic view of a separator with a polarizer device in accordance with an embodiment of the present invention;

[0032] FIG. 12 is a cross-sectional side view of another polarizer device in accordance with another embodiment of the present invention.

[0033] FIG. 13 is a schematic view of a prior art projection system; and

[0034] FIG. 14 is a schematic view of a proposed solution.

[0035] Reference will now be made to the exemplary embodiments illustrated, and specific language will be used herein to describe the same. It will nevertheless be understood that no limitation of the scope of the invention is thereby intended.

## DETAILED DESCRIPTION OF EXAMPLE EMBODIMENT(S)

### Definitions

[0036] The term dielectric is used herein to mean non-metallic.

[0037] The terms polarizer and polarizing beam splitter are used interchangeably herein. Specifically, the terms wire-grid polarizer (WGP) and wire-grid polarizing beam splitter (WGP PBS) are used interchangeably herein.

[0038] The term continuous is used here to denote continuous in at least two dimensions, such as continuous in a plane or continuous across a planar surface in both directions.

### DESCRIPTION

[0039] Polarizer devices in exemplary implementations of the invention are shown which can be used to polarize and further control light, and which can be used with image or display systems. Such polarizer devices can polarize and further control light, such as by reducing zero order reflections, or back reflection. Such polarizer devices can be a combination of a wire grid polarizer and a diffraction grating, configured to reduce zero order back reflections of s-polarized light. It will be appreciated that other configurations are possible depending on the intended application. Image or display systems in exemplary implementations of the invention are shown using the polarizer devices. Such display systems can utilize such polarizer devices to reduce ghost

images, conserve space in the optical design by being oriented orthogonal to the incident light, and thus reduce unwanted astigmatism. It will be appreciated that other applications are possible, including for example fiber optics.

[0040] Referring to FIG. 1a, a polarizer device 10a is shown disposed in a beam of incident light or an incident light beam 12. Such an incident light beam 12 can be an unpolarized light beam, a polarized light beam, a light beam with image information encoded thereon, an image beam, a color beam, etc. The polarizer device 10a includes an optical stack 14 with a plurality of layers. In one aspect, the device 10a or optical stack 14 is oriented normal or orthogonal ( $\theta=0$ ) to the incident light beam 12, as shown. The optical stack includes a diffraction grating 18 and a wire grid polarizer 22 disposed one over the other. In one aspect, the diffraction grating 18 is stacked over the wire grid polarizer 22, with the visible light beam incident on the diffraction grating, or encountering the diffraction grating prior to encountering the wire grid polarizer. Thus, the incident light beam first encounters the diffraction grating, and subsequently encounters the wire grid polarizer. In addition, the diffraction grating 18 can "face" the incident light beam, or be oriented so that the incident light beam strikes the ribs of the diffraction grating. It is of course understood that the diffraction grating may be covered with further layers, or that the optical stack can include additional layers over the diffraction grating, such as anti-reflective coatings, etc. The diffraction grating 18 and wire grid polarizer 22 can be combined together, or affixed together, in a single unit or optical stack to conserve space in an optical design, and for ease of handling or installing, as shown in FIG. 1a or 1b. Alternatively, a device 10/can include the diffraction grating 18 and the wire grid polarizer 22 spaced-apart from one another to facilitate fabrication, as shown in FIG. 1f.

[0041] The diffraction grating 18 can include an array of elongated parallel dielectric ribs 26 with a period in accordance with  $P_{DG} > \lambda/2$ , where  $P_{DG}$  is the period of the ribs (and  $\lambda$  is the wavelength of the visible light beam). In one aspect, the period  $P_{DG}$  can be greater than 0.21 microns and less than 1 micron or micrometer. (As described below, the period of the diffraction grating can be approximately five times greater than the period of the wire grid polarizer.) Thus, the diffraction grating diffracts reflected or transmitted light, and specifically substantially diffracts light with the s-polarization orientation of non-zero order at a non-orthogonal angle ( $\theta \neq 0$ ) or angle greater than zero ( $\theta > 0$ ). Furthermore, each rib 26 can be split into at least a pair of ribs, as shown in FIG. 1b. It is believed that splitting the ribs 26 facilitates suppression of zero order reflected light and non-zero order transmitted light. Thus, the diffraction grating 18 includes a periodic array of rib pairs.

[0042] The wire grid polarizer 22 includes an array of elongated, parallel conductive wires 30 with a period in accordance with  $P_{WGP} < \lambda/2$  where  $P_{WGP}$  is the period of the wires (and  $\lambda$  is the wavelength of the visible light beam). In one aspect, the period can be less than about 0.21 microns to polarize the incident light. The wire grid polarizer 22 substantially reflects the incident light with s-polarization orientation, and substantially transmits the incident light with p-polarization orientation. Thus, the wire grid polarizer 22 acts like a plane mirror to s-polarized light. Various aspects of wire grid polarizers are described in U.S. Pat. Nos. 6,208,463; 6,288,840; 6,243,199; 6,122,10; 6,785,050; 6,532,111;

6,714,350; 6,844,971; 6,665,119; and 6,788,461; which are herein incorporated by reference.

[0043] The array of conductive wires **30** of the wire grid **22** and the array of dielectric ribs **26** of the diffraction grating **18** can be substantially parallel with one another, as shown. In other words, the wires **30** can be parallel with the ribs **26**. As stated above, the period  $P_{DG}$  of the diffraction grating **18** can be greater than the period  $P_{WGP}$  of the wire grid polarizer **22**. It is believed that a diffraction grating period  $P_{DG}$  approximately five times greater ( $P_{DG} \approx 5 P_{WGP}$ ) than the wire grid polarizer period  $P_{WGP}$  will provide adequate diffraction of the light with s-polarization orientation or adequate reduction of light with the s-polarization orientation of zero-order. The arrays of both the wires and the ribs can be aligned so that the period of one begins at the period of another, as shown. Alternatively, the arrays can be staggered so that the starting period of one does not correspond to the other.

[0044] The optical stack **14** can also include one or more continuous layers disposed between the wire grid polarizer and the diffraction grating. The layers can include at least two layers having different refractive indices. A lower layer **34** can be disposed over the wire grid polarizer **22**, and an upper layer **38** can be disposed over the lower layer. The upper layer **34** can have a refractive index  $n_{upper}$  greater than a refractive index  $n_{lower}$  of the lower layer **38** ( $n_{upper} > n_{lower}$ ). The lower layer or a single layer can have a refractive index less than a refractive index  $n_s$  of a substrate.

[0045] The wire grid polarizer **22** can include, or the wires **30** and optical stack **14** can be supported by, a substrate **42**. The wires **30** can be formed or deposited on the substrate, such as by using a lithography process. The other layers can be formed or deposited over the wires. Similarly, the ribs **26** can be formed using a lithography process.

[0046] Referring to FIG. 1b, a polarizer device **10b** or optical stack **14b** is shown that is similar to that described above and the above description is incorporated herein. The ribs **26b** of the diffraction grating **18b** and the wires **30** of the wire grid polarizer **22** can form periodic structures or discontinuous layers with spaces between the ribs or wires. The spaces between the ribs or wires can contain a material different than the material of the ribs or wires. For example, the spaces between the wires **30** can be filled with a dielectric material.

[0047] Referring to FIGS. 1c and 1d, the operation of the device **10b** or optical stack **14b** is shown. Specifically, FIG. 1c shows the polarization and diffraction of s and p polarized light, including which orders are suppressed. Namely, the polarizer device **10b** with split ribs (FIG. 1b) eliminates or reduces back reflection of both s-polarization orientation and p-polarization orientation (shown crossed out in dashed lines), and specifically eliminates or reduces back reflection of light having s-polarization orientation of zero order and diffracting light having s-polarization orientation of non-zero order. Thus, the rejected s-polarization orientation is not back reflected. FIG. 1d shows the resulting light beams and their polarization orientation (s or p). It can be seen that the diffraction grating **18** and the wire grid polarizer **22** together (or the device **10a** or optical stack **14**) pass light having p-polarization orientation while diffracting light having s-polarization orientation. More specifically, light with p-polarization orientation is substantially passed, light with s-polarization orientation is substantially reflected, but light with s-polarization orientation having a non-zero order is also diffracted, or reflected at a non-orthogonal or a non-zero angle ( $\theta \neq 0$ ) or an angle greater than zero ( $\theta > 0$ ). Thus, the resulting light is

substantially transmitted p-polarized light and diffracted s-polarized light so that s-polarized light is not back reflected, as shown in FIG. 1d. It is believed that the polarizer device **10a** without split ribs (FIG. 1a) can suppress back reflection of light of s-polarization orientation, but has difficulty suppressing non-zero transmitted light of p-polarization orientation.

#### Example 1

[0048] Referring to FIG. 1e, a first non-limiting example of a polarizer device **10e** is shown. The polarizer device **10e** includes a substrate **42** of BK7 glass ( $n_s = 1.5185$ ). A wire grid polarizer **22e** is disposed on the substrate. The wire grid polarizer **22e** includes an array of elongated, parallel conductive wires **30** formed of aluminum, with a pitch or period  $P_{wgp}$  of 144 nm, a thickness of 150 nm, and a duty cycle (ratio of period to width) of 0.50 or width of 72 nm. A layer **34e** of silicon dioxide ( $\text{SiO}_2$ ) ( $N = 1.46$ ) is disposed over the wire grid **22e**. A diffraction grating **18e** is disposed over the layer **34e**. The diffraction grating **18e** includes an array of elongated parallel dielectric ribs **26** with a period or pitch  $P_{dg}$  of 720 nm, a thickness of 60 nm, and an index of refraction of 2.6. The ribs of the diffraction grating are split, as shown. The present configuration is configured for non-zero order diffraction in reflection.

[0049] Table 1 shows the calculated performance of the polarization device **10e** with respect to just a wire grid polarizer (without a diffraction grating).

TABLE 1

		Example 1		
		Diffraction Order		
		0	-1	1
s Polarization	No grating	86%	0%	0%
Reflectance	With grating	0.13%	44.40%	44.40%
p Polarization	No grating	4.00%	0%	0%
Reflectance	With grating	0.90%	0.30%	0.30%
Transmittance	No grating	82.30%	0%	0%
	With grating	82.90%	0.60%	0.60%

[0050] Referring to Table 1, it can be seen that reflectance of the zero order s polarization is suppressed by the polarization device **10e**, namely suppressed from 86% to 0.13%. In addition, zero order p polarization transmission is significantly unaffected.

[0051] Referring to FIG. 2a, it can be seen that the zero order reflection of s polarized light has been substantially suppressed; and across most of the visible spectrum the zero order is effectively suppressed. In comparison, a normal wire grid polarizer has approximately 84-86% reflection of the zero order (See FIG. 2e).

[0052] Referring to FIG. 2b, it can be seen that the zero order transmission of p polarized light has been substantially maintained.

[0053] Referring to FIG. 2c, it can be seen that the p polarization reflectance is small.

[0054] Referring to FIG. 2d, it can again be seen that zero order transmission of p polarized light is high, while zero order reflection of s polarized light is low.

[0055] Referring to FIG. 2e, s polarization reflectance of the zero order is compared with a wire grid polarizer. It can be



seen that the present example significantly suppresses zero order s polarization reflectance.

[0056] Referring to FIG. 1f, the polarizer device 10f can include separate and spaced-apart wire grid polarizer 22 and diffraction grating 18. A support structure 46 can hold the wire grid polarizer and the diffraction grating together for ease of handling or assembly. The diffraction grating 18 may include another substrate to support the ribs.

[0057] Referring to FIG. 3, the polarizer device 10g can include a material, such as the lower layer 34, in the spaces between the wires 30. In addition, further layers may be disposed over the diffraction grating, including additional diffraction gratings. Furthermore, additional layers can be disposed between the diffraction grating and the wire grid polarizer, or between the substrate and the wires.

[0058] As stated above, such a polarizer device described above can be utilized in an image or projection display system.

[0059] Referring to FIG. 4, a projection display system 100 utilizing a polarizer device (represented by 10b) is shown in accordance with the present invention. The polarizing device 10b can be any described above. The system 100 includes a light source 104 to produce a light beam. The light beam can be any appropriate type, as known in the art, including an arc light, an LED array, etc. The beam can be treated by various optics, including beam shaping optics, recycling optics 107, polarizing optics, etc. (Various aspects of using a wire-grid polarizer in light recycling are shown in U.S. Pat. Nos. 6,108,131 and 6,208,463; which are herein incorporated by reference.) One or more color separator(s) 108, such as dichroic filters, can be disposable in the light beam to separate the light beam into color light beams, such as red, green and blue. One or more polarizer devices 10b, with a wire-grid polarizer and dielectric grid, can be disposed in the color light beams to transmit p polarized light of the zero order, but without substantially reflecting s polarized light of the zero order. Thus, light is not back reflected into the system. In addition, the polarizer device 10b can be oriented substantially orthogonal to the light beam or optical path to save space. The polarizer device 10b can transmit a polarized color light beam. One or more beam splitters 102 can be disposed in the light beam to also polarize the light. Such beam splitters are described in U.S. Pat. Nos. 6,208,463; 6,243,199; 6,122,103; 6,228,840; 6,785,050; 6,532,111; 6,785,050; 6,714,350; 6,844,971; U.S. patent application Ser. No. 11/478,459, filed Jun. 26, 2006; and U.S. patent application Ser. Nos. 11/469,210; 11/469,226; 11/469,241; 11/469,253 and 11/469,266, filed Aug. 31, 2006; which are herein incorporated by reference. At least one reflective spatial light modulator 112, such as an LCOS panel, can be disposable in the polarized color light beam to encode image information thereon to produce an image bearing color light beam. The beam splitter 102 can be disposable in the image bearing color light beam to separate the image information and to reflect a polarized image bearing color light beam. As shown, three beam splitters 102 and three spatial light modulators 112 can be used, one for each color of light (blue, green, red). The polarized image bearing color light beams can be combined with an X-cube or recombination prism 116. Projection optics 120 can be disposable in the polarized image bearing color light beam to project the image on a screen 124. One or more polarizer devices 10b can be disposed in the image bearing color light beams.

[0060] A polarizer device (represented by 10b in FIG. 4) can be utilized as an analyzer, post polarizer, or clean-up

polarizer, and disposed between the recombination prism and the LCOS/WGP-PBS pair, or immediately subsequent to the WGP-PBS in the optical path. Thus, the polarizer device 10b can further analyze or clean-up the image beam reflected from the WGP-PBS to further improve contrast, particularly for certain wavelength, such as the blue color channel. In addition, as described above, the polarizer device 10b also substantially diffracts light of the s-polarization orientation, and substantially reduces back reflection of light of the s-polarization of the zero-order, and thus reduces ghost images in the system. In addition, the polarizer device 10b can be oriented orthogonal to the incident light to maintain a compact design. Therefore, the polarizer device 10b can be configured or oriented in a projection system to be orthogonal or normal to the optical path, both efficiently utilizing space and reducing unwanted astigmatism, and reducing back reflection and ghost images.

[0061] In addition, a polarizer device (represented by 10b in FIG. 4) can be disposed in other locations where a polarizer can be used, such as in the light source, the beam shaping optics, after the beam shaping optics, and/or before the LCOS/WGP-PBS pair as a pre-polarizer. For example, the polarizer device 10b can be disposed prior to the WGP-PBS 102. Again, the polarizer device 10b can both polarize (or further polarize) the incident light and reduce back reflection in the optical path.

[0062] Referring to FIG. 5, it will be appreciated that the polarizer device (represented by 10b) described above can be used in a subsystem of the projection display, such as a light engine or a modulation optical system 150, which includes the spatial light modulator 112 and beam splitter 102. Such a modulation optical system may also include a light source, color separators, beam shaping optics, light recycler, pre-polarizers, post-polarizers, and/or an x-cube. One or more modulation optical systems can be combined with other optics and components in a projection system.

[0063] As described above, the reflective spatial light modulator 112 can be configured to selectively encode image information on a polarized incident light beam to encode image information on a reflected beam. The beam splitter 102 can be disposed adjacent the reflective spatial light modulator to provide the polarized incident light beam to the reflective spatial light modulator, and to separate the image information from the reflected beam. The polarizer device 10b can be disposed before and/or after the beam splitter 102.

[0064] Although a three channel, or three color, projection system has been described above, it will be appreciated that a display system 150, 150b, 160, 164 or 164b can have a single channel, as shown in FIGS. 5-8 and 10. Alternatively, the single channels shown in FIGS. 5-8 and 10 can be modulated so that multiple colors are combined in a single channel. In addition, although the grid polarizer has been described above as being used with a reflective spatial light modulator, such as an LCOS panel (in FIGS. 4-6, 9 and 10), it will be appreciated that the grid polarizer can be used with a transmissive spatial light modulator 168, as shown in FIGS. 7 and 8. The transmissive spatial light modulator can be a high-temperature polysilicon (HTPS) panel.

[0065] Although a projection system and modulation optical system were shown in FIGS. 5-8 with the beam splitter in reflection mode (or with the image reflecting from the beam splitter), it will be appreciated that a projection system 100b or modulation optical system 150b or 164b can be configured

with the beam splitter in transmission mode (or with the image transmitting through the beam splitter), as shown in FIGS. 9-11.

[0066] Referring to FIG. 8, a projection system 164b is shown with a transmissive spatial light modulator 168 and a beam splitter 102 used in transmission mode (or with the image transmitted through the beam splitter). It is believed that such a configuration can take advantage of the improved transmission contrast of the beam splitter 102.

[0067] Various display systems are shown in U.S. Pat. Nos. 6,234,634; 6,447,120; 6,666,556; 6,585,378; 6,909,473; 6,900,866; 6,982,733; 6,954,245; 6,897,926; 6,805,445; 6,769,779 and U.S. patent application Ser. Nos. 10/812,790; 11/048,675; 11/198,916; 10/902,319, which are herein incorporated by reference.

[0068] Although the polarizer device has been described above with respect to visible light applications, and more specifically with respect to projection display devices, the polarizer device can be configured for operation with other wavelengths, such as infrared light ( $>700$  nm), and other applications, such as telecommunications, including combiners and/or separators. Thus, a polarizer device 204 or 254 for use with infrared light can have a similar structure, but different periods or pitches, than those described above. For example, the wires of the wire grid polarizer can have a pitch or period less than the wavelength being treated. For infrared applications ( $\lambda \approx 1300$ -1500 nm), such as telecommunication systems, the wires can have a pitch or period less than 1 micron (1  $\mu$ m or 1000 nm) in one aspect, or less than 0.4 microns (0.40  $\mu$ m or 400 nm) in another aspect. The ribs of the dielectric grid can have a period or pitch approximately five times greater, or approximately 5 microns (5  $\mu$ m or 5000 nm) in one aspect, or 2 microns (2.0  $\mu$ m or 2000 nm) in another aspect.

[0069] Referring to FIG. 11a, a combiner 200 is shown with a polarizer device 204 described above. The combiner 200 includes a polarizer device 204 as described above disposed between collimating/focusing lenses 208, such as graded index lenses, that can be oriented in a coaxial configuration so that their optical axes align to define an optical axis. First and second optical input fibers 212 and 216 are disposed on opposite sides of the combiner and oriented parallel to the optical axis. An optical output fiber 220 is disposed adjacent to the first input fiber 212 at an end of the lens and oriented parallel to the optical axis. The fibers can be polarizing maintaining fibers. The first input fiber 212 can contain a polarized beam of s-polarization orientation while the second input fiber 216 can contain a polarized beam of p-polarization orientation. The polarizer device 10b combines the beams into an output beam in the output fiber 220. The polarizer device 10b reflects the beam of the s-polarization orientation of non-zero order and into the output fiber, and passes the beam of p-polarization orientation. The reflected beam and the transmitted beam combine to form a composite depolarized output beam having both polarization states.

[0070] Referring to FIG. 11b, a separator 250 is shown with a polarizer device 254. The separator 250 includes a polarizer device 254 as described above disposed between collimating/focusing lenses 208, such as graded index lenses, that can be oriented in a coaxial configuration so that their optical axes align to define an optical axis. First and second optical output fibers 252 and 256 are disposed on opposite sides of the combiner and oriented parallel to the optical axis. An optical input fiber 260 is disposed adjacent to the first output fiber 252

at an end of the lens and oriented parallel to the optical axis. The fibers can be polarizing maintaining fibers. The input fiber 260 can contain an unpolarized beam. The polarizer device 10b splits the beams into a reflected beam of s-polarization orientation directed towards the first output fiber, and a transmitted beam of p-polarization orientation directed towards the second output fiber.

[0071] Referring to FIG. 12, another polarizer device 10h is shown that is similar to those described above, but is configured to control light in a different way, namely to split beams, split colors and/or steer beams. Specifically, the polarizer device 10h has a wire grid polarizer 22 disposed over a diffraction grating 18, opposite to that described above. Thus, in addition to substantially polarizing the incident light beam 12 (reflect light of s-polarization orientation and pass light of p-polarization orientation), the device 10h also diffracts or reflects the light of p-polarization orientation of non-zero order, and resists passing light of p-polarization orientation of zero-order. Thus, the device can be utilized to split the transmitted beam, split the transmitted beam into different colors, and/or steer or direct the transmitted beam.

[0072] It will be appreciated that a polarizer device as described above and shown in the Figures can be used in other applications, including for example, flat panel displays, optical data storage devices, light recyclers, etc.

[0073] While the forgoing examples are illustrative of the principles of the present invention in one or more particular applications, it will be apparent to those of ordinary skill in the art that numerous modifications in form, usage and details of implementation can be made without the exercise of inventive faculty, and without departing from the principles and concepts of the invention. Accordingly, it is not intended that the invention be limited, except as by the claims set forth below.

1. A polarization device configured to polarize and further control visible light incident on the device, comprising:

an optical stack with a diffraction grating and a wire grid polarizer with one disposed over the other and configured to be disposed in the light,

the wire grid polarizer including an array of elongated, parallel conductive wires with a period less than 0.21 microns to polarize the light by substantially reflecting light having an s-polarization orientation and substantially transmitting light having a p-polarization orientation, and

the diffraction grating including an array of elongated parallel dielectric ribs with a period greater than 0.21 microns to substantially diffract light with s-polarization orientation of non-zero order at a non-orthogonal angle, so that the diffraction grating and the wire grid polarizer together pass light having p-polarization orientation while diffracting light having s-polarization orientation.

2. A device in accordance with claim 1, wherein the period of the diffraction grating is approximately five times greater than the period of the wire grid polarizer.

3. A device in accordance with claim 1, wherein the diffraction grating is stacked over the wire grid polarizer with the incident light incident on the diffraction grating; and wherein the diffraction grating diffracts reflected light with the s-polarization orientation of non-zero order.

4. A device in accordance with claim 1, wherein the wire grid polarizer is stacked over the diffraction grating with the

incident light incident on the wire grid polarizer; and wherein the diffraction grating diffracts transmitted light with p-polarization.

5. A device in accordance with claim 1, further comprising: a continuous layer disposed between the wire grid polarizer and the diffraction grating, and having a refractive index less than a refractive index of a supporting substrate.

6. A device in accordance with claim 1, further comprising: at least two continuous layers disposed between the wire grid polarizer and the diffraction grating, including an upper layer with a refractive index greater than a refractive index of a lower layer.

7. A device in accordance with claim 1, wherein the ribs of the diffraction grating are split into a pair of ribs so that the diffraction grating includes a periodic array of rib pairs.

8. A device in accordance with claim 1, further comprising an imaging system including:

a spatial light modulator including a liquid crystal material; and

a polarization beam splitter.

9. A polarization device configured to control light of a light beam incident on the device, the device comprising:

an optical stack with a diffraction grating stacked over a wire grid polarizer, with the light beam incident on the diffraction grating at substantially an orthogonal orientation,

the wire grid polarizer including an array of elongated, parallel conductive wires in accordance with  $P_{WGP} < \lambda/2$  where  $P_{WGP}$  is a period of the wires and  $\lambda$  is the wavelength of the light beam, to polarize the light beam by substantially reflecting light having an s-polarization orientation and substantially transmitting light having a p-polarization orientation, and

the diffraction grating including an array of elongated parallel dielectric ribs in accordance with  $P_{DG} > \lambda/2$  where  $P_{DG}$  is a period of the ribs, to substantially diffract light with s-polarization orientation of non-zero order at a non-orthogonal angle, so that the diffraction grating and the wire grid polarizer together pass light having p-polarization orientation while diffracting light having s-polarization orientation.

10. A device in accordance with claim 9, wherein the period of the diffraction grating is approximately five times greater than the period of the wire grid polarizer.

11. A device in accordance with claim 9, further comprising:

a continuous layer disposed between the wire grid and the diffraction grating, and having a refractive index less than a refractive index of a supporting substrate.

12. A device in accordance with claim 9, further comprising:

at least two continuous layers disposed between the wire grid polarizer and the diffraction grating, including an upper layer with a refractive index greater than a refractive index of a lower layer.

13. A device in accordance with claim 12, wherein the lower layer extends into spaces between the wires of the wire grid polarizer.

14. A device in accordance with claim 9, wherein the array of conductive wires of the wire grid and the array of dielectric ribs of the diffraction grating are parallel with one another.

15. A device in accordance with claim 9, wherein the device substantially transmits light with p-polarization orientation and substantially diffracts light with s-polarization orientation of non-zero order, without substantially back reflecting light with s-polarization orientation of zero order.

16. A device in accordance with claim 9, wherein the ribs of the diffraction grating are split into two ribs.

17. A device in accordance with claim 9, wherein the period of the wires is less than about 0.21 microns; and wherein the period of the ribs is greater than 0.21 microns and less than 0.7 microns.

18. A device in accordance with claim 9, further comprising an imaging system including:

a spatial light modulator including a liquid crystal material; and

a polarization beam splitter.

19. An image system, comprising:

a light source capable of producing a light beam;

a polarizing beam splitter disposable in the light beam and capable of reflecting or transmitting a polarized light beam;

a spatial light modulator disposable in the polarized beam and capable of encoding image information on the polarized beam to create an encoded image beam;

the polarizing beam splitter also being disposable in the encoded image beam and capable of reflecting or transmitting an image beam; and

a polarization device disposable in the image beam and including a diffraction grating stacked over a wire grid polarizer, with the image beam incident on the diffraction grating at substantially an orthogonal orientation, the wire grid polarizer including an array of elongated, parallel conductive wires with a period less than about 0.21 microns, the diffraction grating including an array of elongated parallel dielectric ribs with a period greater than 0.21 microns and less than 0.7 microns.

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