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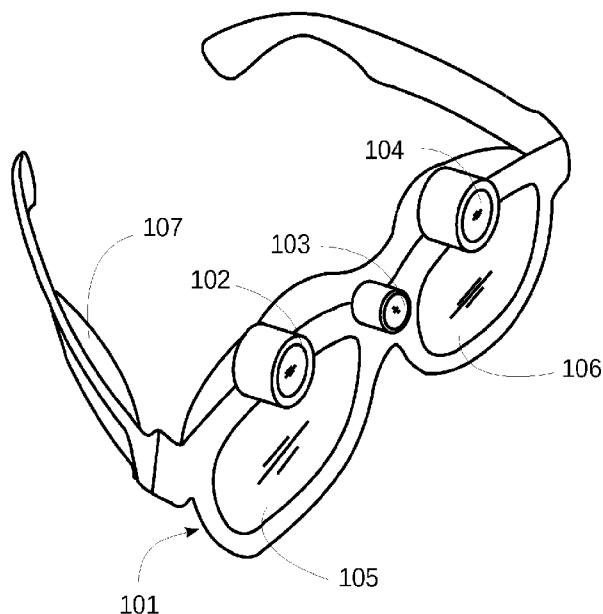


Fig. 1

(57) Abstract: A system comprising a head mounted display with sight line tracking is presented with an attachment for reconfiguration from projected augmented reality applications to those using closed virtual reality as well as mixed modes.

SYSTEM AND METHOD FOR RECONFIGURABLE PROJECTED AUGMENTED/VIRTUAL REALITY APPLIANCE

RELATED APPLICATIONS

The present application claims the benefit of provisional patent application No. 61/855,536 filed on May 17, 2013, entitled “Stereo 3D augmented reality display using retro-reflective screens and per eye filtering” by Jeri J. Ellsworth and No. 61/961,446 filed on October 15, 2013, titled “Reconfigurable Head Mounted Display System” also by Jeri J. Ellsworth, the entire contents of which are fully incorporated by reference herein.

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Field of the Invention:

This invention relates to the fields of virtual reality, augmented reality, board games and video games. More specifically this system allows multiple modes of operation from a reconfigurable head mounted display – projected images to surfaces, near to eye display and near to eye display with world image combiner for graphics overlay.

Description of the Related Art:

There are many examples of fixed optics head mounted display headsets, which typically consist of a display or plurality of displays and relay optics which deliver computer generated graphics to the eyes of users. Additional fixed optics may be included that combines light from the real world and allow graphics to be overlaid over that which the user views in the real world. Subsystems are often associated with these displays to track the sight line of the user so as to provide information that drives the rendering of a CGI scene for view in stereo vision, simulating 3D vision.

SUMMARY

The invention comprises a headset or glasses that contain a display or plurality of displays with mode of primary operation, such as projected imaging, a sight line tracking subsystem and an attachment for relaying the image directly to the eyes of the user and/or world image combining optics. The sight line tracking system provides the information needed to render a stereoscopic view of a computer generated scene such as used in first person point of view based video games or simulations.

BRIEF DESCRIPTION OF THE DRAWINGS

Figure 1. – A typical outward projected image headset, which comprises two projection display systems and apertures for light returning to the user from surfaces in the world, together with a camera for tracking a marker.

Figure 2. – A wired connection system for the headset in Fig. 1.

Figure 3. – A front view of the headset in Fig. 1, showing eye alignment with projectors.

Figure 4. – An alternate headset that relies on anisotropic reflectance.

Figure 5. – An alternate headset that uses a single projector.

Figure 6. – An active “marker” pad for use in sight line tracking.

Figure 7a. – Optical paths from and back to the headset of Fig. 1.

Figure 7b. – Optical paths from tracking marker illuminators to the headset of Fig. 1.

Figure 8a. – Optical path for “clip on” reconfiguration to closed virtual reality mode of operation.

Figure 8b. – Operation of hinged “flip up” to switch modes.

Figure 8c. – Front “transparent” view of “clip on” apparatus in closed position.

Figure 8d. – Single side application of “clip on” apparatus.

Figure 9. – Alternate “clip on” reconfiguration for mixed real/virtual mode.

Figure 10. – Alternate “clip on” reconfiguration with cameras for “electronic see through” mixed real/virtual mode.

DETAILED DESCRIPTION

The system of the present invention comprises glasses, or headset, that contain a display or projection system (Fig. 1-5) and line of sight tracking system (Fig. 6-7) as well as a mechanically attachable relay system (Fig. 8-10) to change the mode of operation from projected to near to eye viewing.

A glasses embodiment is shown in Fig. 1, in which a frame **101** supports a pair of image projectors **102** and **104**, a tracking camera or cameras **103** and viewing lenses **105** and **106**. A compartment is shown **107** that may hold power cells and driver electronics as well as wireless electronic communication devices. Alternately, Fig. 2 shows an embodiment with wired connections **201** to a circuit box **202** that may include connections for both a computer/cell phone interface **203** such as HDMI and/or connections for other peripherals **204** such as USB. The circuit box **202** may also include power cells.

The viewing lenses **105** and **106** in Fig. 1 provide means in conjunction with the projectors **102** and **104** to reject light that originates from the projector on the opposite side of the frame. Said means may be through selective orthogonal polarization (planer or circular), or time division multiplexed active shutters, or spectral filtering by emitter physics or software selected colors or passive filtering, or other such means known in the art.

As shown in Fig. 7a, depicting the projected augmented reality mode, the system relies on a retroreflective material **701** to return the majority of light **702** emitted by the projectors **102** and **104** in path **703** to the area overlapping the viewing lenses **105** and **106**. Prior art (e.g. Stanton US6,535,182) has taught systems in which projectors have been placed to the sides adjacent the hinges of the frame, but this carries the disadvantage

that when the frames are made large enough to fit over the user's existing eyewear, the off-axis distance of the projectors from the user's eyes reduces the brightness of the returned image while trying to achieve low crosstalk of unwanted images from opposite sides. Prior art (e.g. Fisher US5,572,229 and Fergason US5,606,458) has also taught the use of beamsplitters in front of the users eyes to direct the projected light coaxial with the user sight line, which adds unwanted forward weight and extension of the frame structure. Fig. 3 shows the preferred alignment of the embodiment of Fig. 1, such that the projectors are positioned closely above the centers of each of the user's eyes, without the need for beamsplitters. It should be noted that the projectors could as well be mounted below the eyes, centered on these same center lines, and that the retroreflective material may be partially transparent such that the user can see objects placed behind it.

An alternate embodiment the alignment shown in Fig. 3 may be used in conjunction with an anisotropic retroreflective screen such that the pattern of returned brightness of the projected images falls off more rapidly in the horizontal direction than in the vertical direction. Anisotropic retroreflectors may be fabricated based on slightly ellipsoidal reflecting spheres that have been aligned by axis, or holographic films on mirror surfaces or other means known in the retroreflector fabrication art, and in the art of autostereoscopic screens. This form of spatial isolation of left/right images is shown in Fig. 4, where the glasses frame **401** is open without filtering viewing lenses, but rather, relies on the anisotropic bright viewing return region **402** to limit the light crossing over to the opposite eye.

An alternate embodiment using a single projector is shown in Fig. 5, where the projector **502** sends alternate frames sequentially, and the filtering viewing lenses **505** and **506** selectively pass the left and right images to the corresponding eyes. As above, the single projector **502** may coordinate with the viewing lenses by switching polarization orthogonality (while using either planer or circular polarization), or time multiplexing by means of active shutters in the viewing lenses, or by means of projecting restricted colors re left/right sides, to be passed by spectral filters at the viewing lenses.

In order to facilitate the presentation of either virtual or advanced forms of augmented reality, it is necessary to calculate the sight line of the user. For the purposes of this specification the sight line is taken to be the line originating between the eyes of the user and extending forward parallel to the central projection lines of the projectors **102** and **104**, which are mounted so as to be parallel to each other.

The sight line tracking subsystem comprises the headset camera or plurality of cameras, **103**, which is mounted with central field of view line parallel to the central projection lines of **102** and **104**, and a “marker” or plurality of markers that may take the form of a “pad” as shown in Figure 6. In the current embodiment this pad or plate **601** comprises a set of five infrared light emitting diodes in which the four outer units **602-605** are in constant output mode while the offset inner diode **606** is modulated using an identifying code pattern. The power supply and modulation circuits for the emitters may be embedded in the material of the pad (not shown) or the emitters may be supplied by wire from elsewhere. The marker may also have a front surface comprising retroreflective material so as to be part of the surface returning projected images to the headset. A plurality of marker pads may be used in a given arrangement with different codes broadcast by the modulated IR source so as to be particularly identified by the headset firmware or software. Equivalent marker configurations will be apparent to designers skilled in the art.

Figure 7a shows the typical optical paths from the projectors on the headset to a retroreflective surface **701** mounted to a frame **705**. The nature of the retroreflective surface is such that the angle presented to the user is not critical and the surface may have bends, curves or flat sections. Figure 7b shows the optical paths **705** of light originating from a marker pattern **704** of illuminators that are tracked by the camera (**103** in Fig. 1) so as to provide geometric data that can be mathematically processed to calculate the user line of sight with respect to the fixed surface. In this figure the marker of Fig. 6 has been embedded into the surface **701** such that openings are provided for the IR illumination, or alternately, the surface may be transparent to IR with a marker pad behind it. For the purposes of this specification the term “retroreflector” should be taken as any surface,

transparent through opaque, that returns a significant amount of projected light directly back in the direction of the projector.

The headset in Fig. 1 may be converted from projected mode to an enclosed near to eye virtual reality display by means of a “clip on” optical relay system attachment that redirects the output of the projectors to an image forming path steered directly to each of the corresponding user eyes. A cutaway diagram of the optical path of one side of the attachment is shown in Fig. 8a. In said diagram, the enclosure **801** is held in place by a clamping means to projector housing **102** on the headset frame **101** with hinge mechanism **805**. The enclosure **801** contains means (not shown) to hold in place an arrangement of optical elements that steer the images generated by the projectors so as to be presented coaxial to the eyes of the user, and collimated to generate a visible image. In the shown embodiment the image from projector **102** is directed downward by mirror **802** and then forward by beamsplitter **803** and then reflected by shaped mirror **804** that provides a collimated image of correct polarization to go back through beamsplitter **803** and headset viewing lens **105**. Diffractive, reflective or refractive optical elements may be placed in the optical system to change image properties. While this optical path has been described for this embodiment, many examples exist of near eye optical relay means used in the art of head mounted display, and those skilled in the art may design any number of alternate paths for this attachment.

Figure **8b** shows the attachment as “flipped up” by means of hinge **805** such that the user may switch modes without completely removing the attachment. It is anticipated that the headset will have means (not shown) to electrically or optically detect the presence and position of the attachment such that the firmware and software associated with the system may make image corrections (such as inversion) necessary to support the mode in use. It is also anticipated that mechanical means (not shown) will be included such that the user can “flip down” the attachment from the raised position with a quick nodding head movement so as to switch to enclosed virtual reality mode without removing hands from keyboards, game controllers or other equipment.

Fig. 8c shows a front view of the attachment clamped to the projectors, in the engaged position covering the face of the headset. This is drawn in x-ray style to show the headset behind it, but it should be considered as opaque. Those skilled in the art may design many other enclosures and means of attachment, such as by means of magnets or snaps or hook and loop fasteners etc., but in all designs, the fixture must not cover the camera 103, or restrict its field of view. Also nothing in this description precludes an implementation of half of the attachment, shown in Figure 8d, such as would be used for augmented reality applications feeding closed images or information to only a single eye.

Also, it would be clear to someone skilled in the art of optical relay that an equivalent attachment can be designed for the single projector embodiment disclosed in Fig. 5. Such an embodiment might involve a beamsplitter or active beam switch that relays images laterally to each eye prior to entering a system analogous to that shown in Fig. 8a. Alternately, an optical relay may send the output of the projector to both eyes, where the unwanted frames are rejected by timed shutters or polarizing filters or spectral filters or other optical means.

In some augmented reality applications it is desirable to mix the images generated by the computer graphics system with the actual images of the real world. In order to achieve this end, the attachment may embody a means to provide a path for light to enter from the outside world as shown in Fig. 9. In this embodiment, the enclosure is fitted with an opening and a forward facing lens or lens system 901, to gather external light and pass it through filtering means 902 and semi reflective mirror 804 before joining the coaxial optical path described above in Fig. 8a. Optics, such as field of view, anamorphic, color correction and other properties of the projection or external path, can be modified by attachments with refractive, diffractive and reflective optical elements. The filtering means 902, may include polarizers or electronic shutters, or spectral filters, or other means of masking or blocking parts of the image gathered by lens or lens system 901. Electronic means for control of said optical operations are not shown but are known to those skilled in the art. Alternately, a “see through” mode can be achieved by attaching one or more cameras 1001 to the front of the enclosure as shown in Fig. 10. In this

embodiment the images of the external world are relayed electronically (not shown) to graphical mixing firmware and software (also not shown) which control the masking and substitution or overlaying of CGI images, as is well known in the art. The embodiment of Fig.10 is particularly useful when combined with image processing software such as has been developed to track finger movements and gestures by means of images returned by video cameras.

CONCLUSION

An illustrative embodiment has been described by way of example herein. Those skilled in the art will understand, however, that change and modifications may be made to this embodiment without departing from the true scope and spirit of the elements, products, and methods to which the embodiment is directed, which is defined by my claims.

CLAIMS

I claim:

1. A head mounted display comprising:
 - a headset or glasses frame supporting one or more image projectors;
 - said projectors mounted closely above or below the vertical pupil center line;
 - one or more retroreflective surfaces;
 - said surfaces returning projected images to said headset;
 - a filtering means to reduce the brightness of unwanted images originating from said projectors mounted on opposite sides of said headset.
2. The head mounted display of claim 1, wherein said filtering means comprises:
 - a first polarizing filter applied to a first projector;
 - a second polarizing filter applied to a second projector with polarization orientation of said second filter orthogonal to that of said first polarizing filter;
 - a first viewing lens with polarizing filter;
 - said first viewing lens on the same side of said headset as said first projector;
 - said first polarizing filter on said first viewing lens arranged so as to reject reflected images passed through said second polarizing filter on said second projector;
 - a second viewing lens with polarizing filter; said second viewing lens on the same side of said headset as said second projector;
 - said second polarizing filter on said second viewing lens arranged so as to reject reflected images passed through said first polarizing filter on said first projector.
3. The head mounted display of claim 2, wherein the polarization type of the light projected on each side is planar.
4. The head mounted display of claim 2, wherein the polarization type of said light projected on each side is circular.

5. The head mounted display of claim 1, wherein said filtering means comprises:
a first spectral filter applied to a first projector; a second spectral filter applied to a second projector;
said second spectral filter passing parts of the visible spectrum disjoint from said first spectral filter;
a first viewing lens with spectral filter;
said first viewing lens on the same side of said headset as said first projector;
said first spectral filter at said first viewing lens arranged so as to reject reflected images passed through said second spectral filter at said second projector;
a second viewing lens with spectral filter;
said second viewing lens on the same side of said headset as said second projector;
said second spectral filter at said second viewing lens arranged so as to reject reflected images passed through said first spectral filter on said first projector.

6. The head mounted display of claim 5, wherein said spectral filtering of said projectors is by means of color selection in the encoding of the pixels of the images projected or by means of the emission spectrum of the physical illuminators employed.

7. The head mounted display of claim 1, wherein said filtering means comprises:
first and second said image projectors having alternate time slots for image projection;
first and second viewing lenses with attached or internal transparency switching means;
said switching means coordinated with said projection time slots so as to block images originating from opposite side projectors.

8. The head mounted display of claim 1, wherein said filtering means comprises:
an anisotropic retroreflective surface having long axis of anisotropy in the vertical orientation;
a vertical alignment of said projectors over or under the central position of the eye positions of said headset;
said anisotropic retroreflective having a reflective brightness pattern sufficiently narrow in the horizontal dimension so as to isolate reflected images.

9. A system comprising:

the head mounted display of claim 1;

one or more cameras mounted on said headset for receiving optical signals from a geometric array of optical emitters;

said emitters mounted in conjunction with said retroreflective surface wherein one of said emitters in said array sends a coded identification pattern.

10. The system of claim 9, wherein said emitters project infrared light.

11. The system of claim 9, further incorporating means to calculate the user sight line with regard to the said array of emitters from said optical signals.

12. A system comprising:

a projection augmented reality headset or glasses;

a removable attachment;

said attachment mountable to one side or both sides of the front of said headset;

said attachment incorporating means to reconfigure operation of said headset to that of a near eye display system.

13. The attachment of claim 12, further incorporating:

lenses for receiving images from the real world in front of the user;

means for mixing said images with images from said projectors.

14. The attachment of claim 13 further incorporating: means to mask spatial portions of said images from the real world prior to mixing with images from said projectors.

15. The attachment of claim 12 further incorporating:
a hinged mounting means;
said means facilitating the switching of operation mode of said headset by rotating said attachment in and out of the path of image projection by said headset.
16. The attachment of claim 15 further incorporating: an electrical or optical sensor;
said sensor incorporating means for providing information to the system firmware or software as to the presence and/or position of said attachment.
17. A method for displaying augmented reality comprising the steps:
projecting images from one or more head mounted image projectors;
reflecting said images back to said headset by means of one or more retroreflective surfaces;
filtering said reflected images by means selected from the set of time sequencing, polarization, spectral usage or spatial brightness pattern;
passing filtered images to selected user eyes.
18. A method for displaying virtual reality comprising the steps:
providing a head mounted projected augmented reality appliance;
attaching an optical apparatus to said appliance;
said apparatus redirecting projected images into near eye mode.
19. A method for switching the mode of operation of a head mounted display comprising the steps:
nodding of head causing the lowering of an optics apparatus without use of hands;
said apparatus redirecting projected images into near eye mode.
20. A method for tracking the sight line of a head mounted display comprising the steps:

imaging an asymmetric pattern of five or more infrared light emitting diodes with one or more high resolution electronic cameras;

fixing said pattern of emitters in position with respect to a world position;

modulating a diode among said emitters having unique position in the pattern with a unique identification code number;

encoding said modulation so as to enable demodulation by image processing of the signal from said imaging cameras;

extracting said unique identification code number from said demodulation;

looking up stored reference size and shape information related to said identification number;

solving for sight line coordinates by analyzing the image from said imaging cameras against the stored size and shape of said reference pattern.

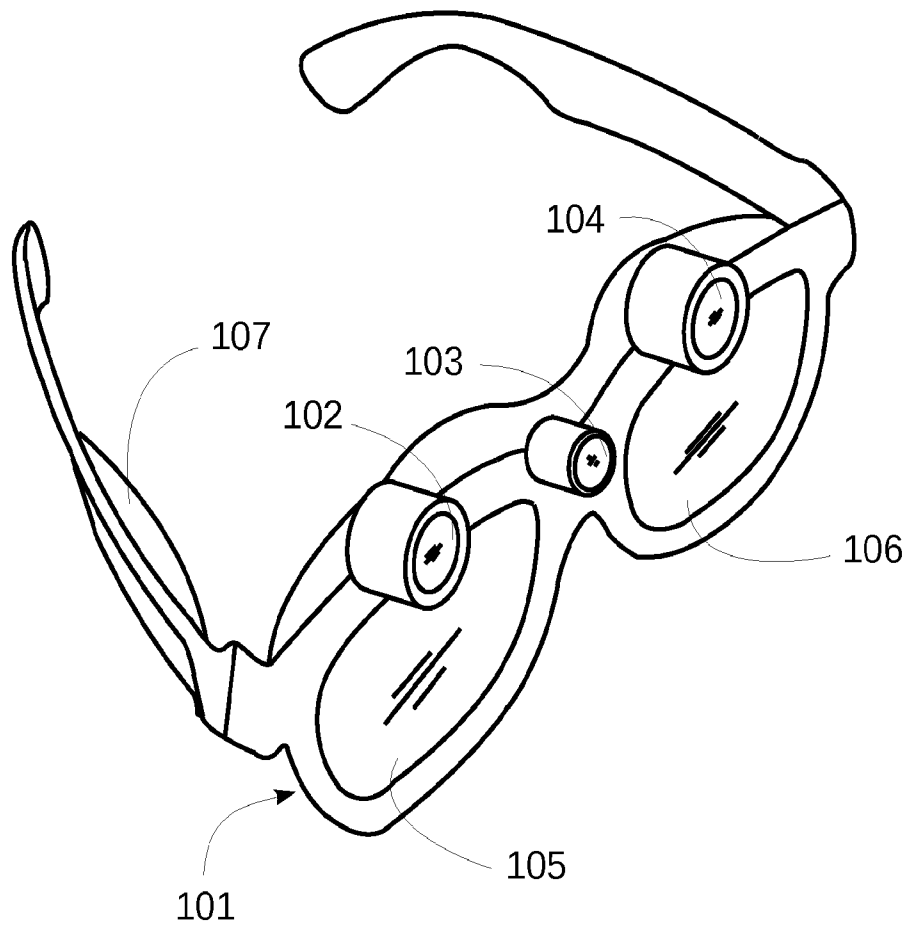


Fig. 1

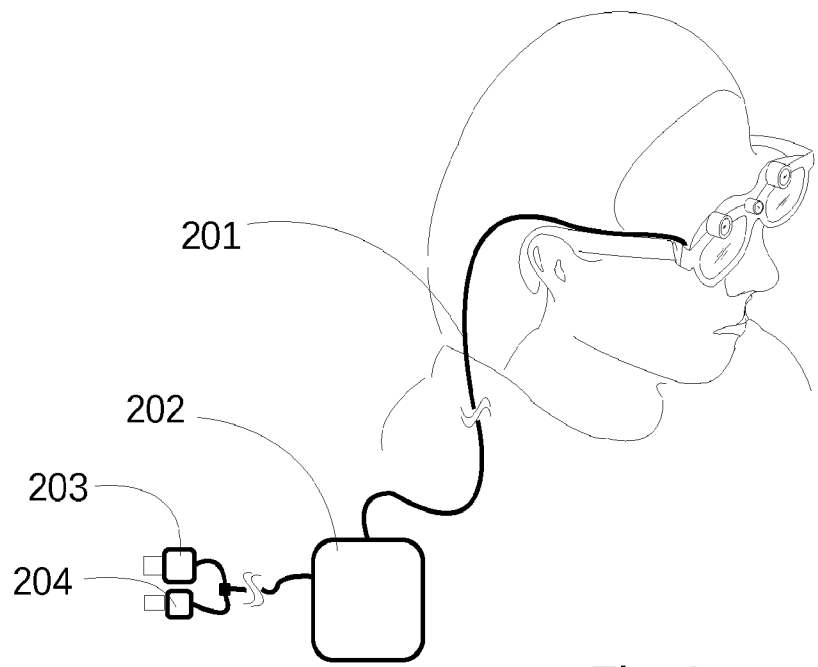


Fig. 2

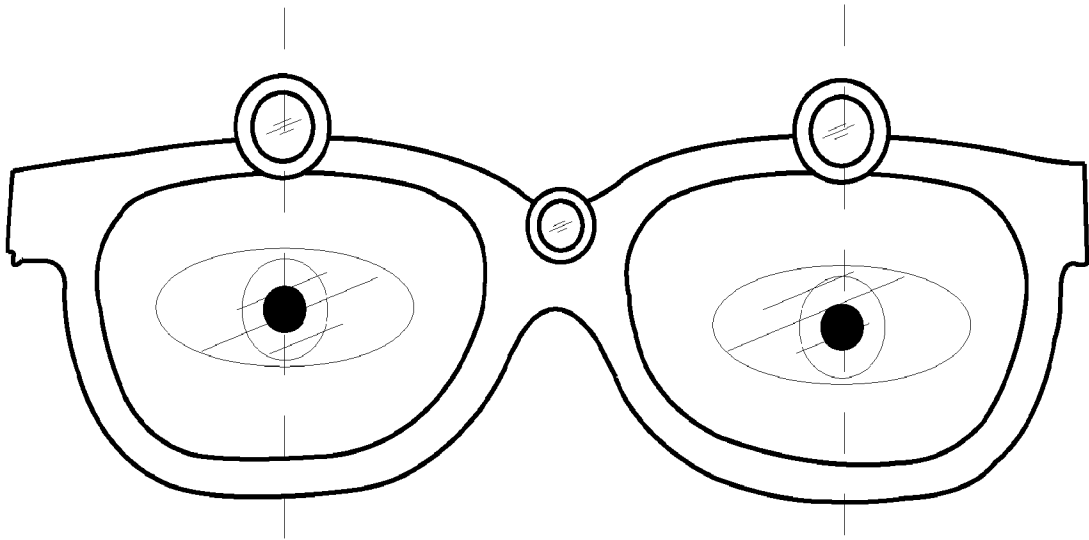


Fig. 3

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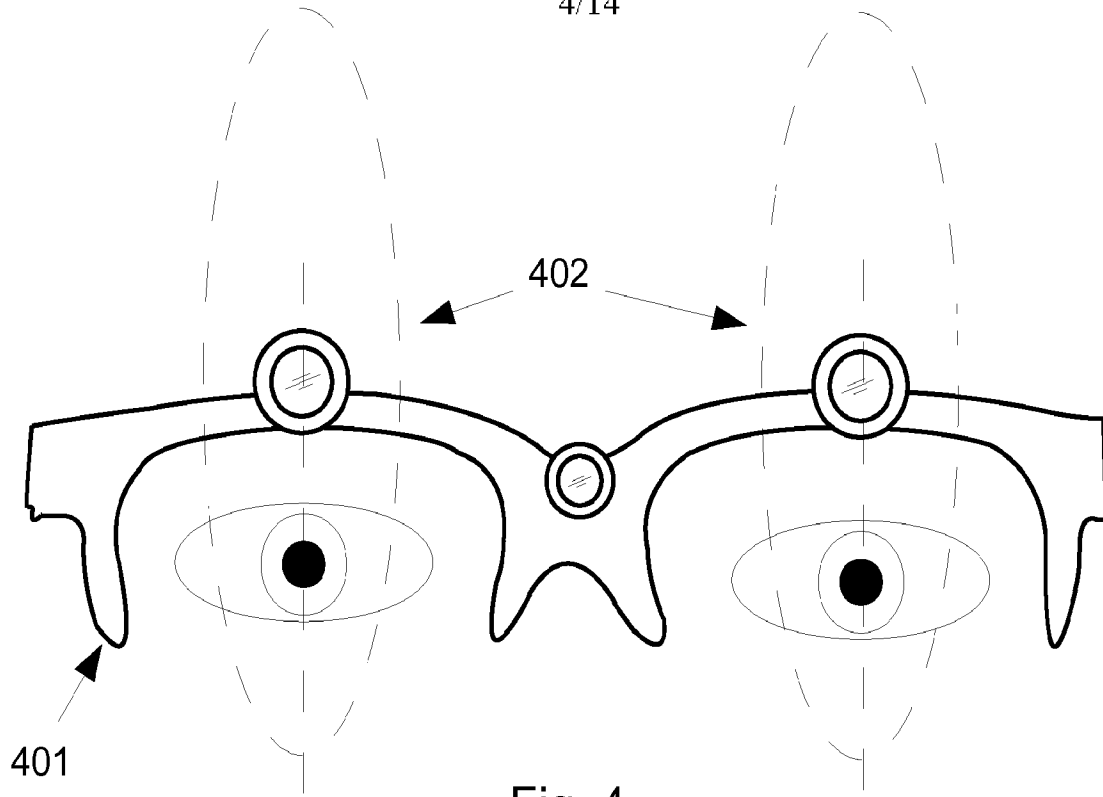


Fig. 4

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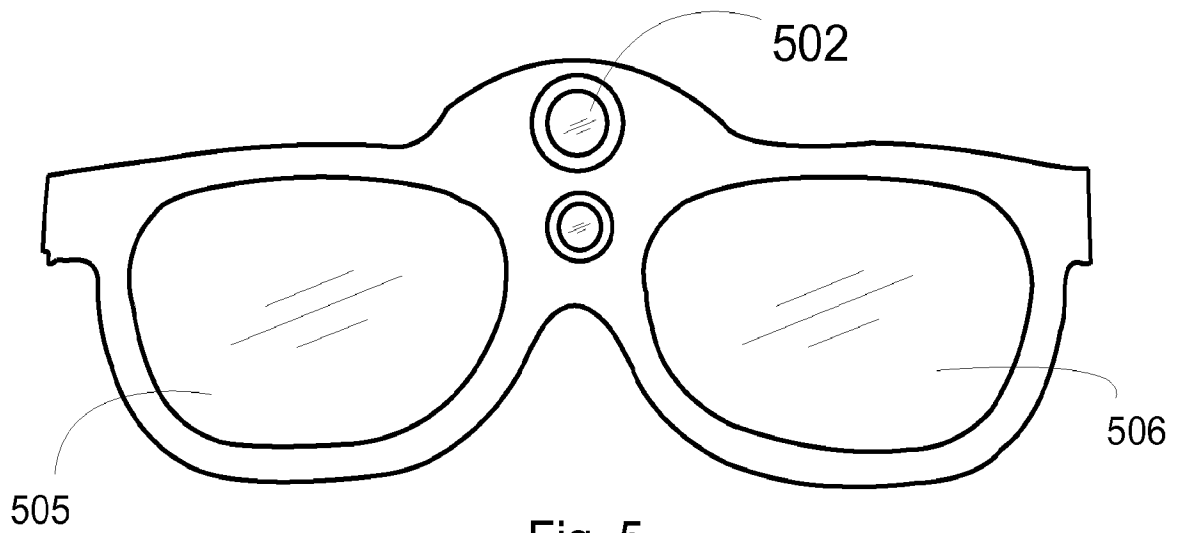


Fig. 5

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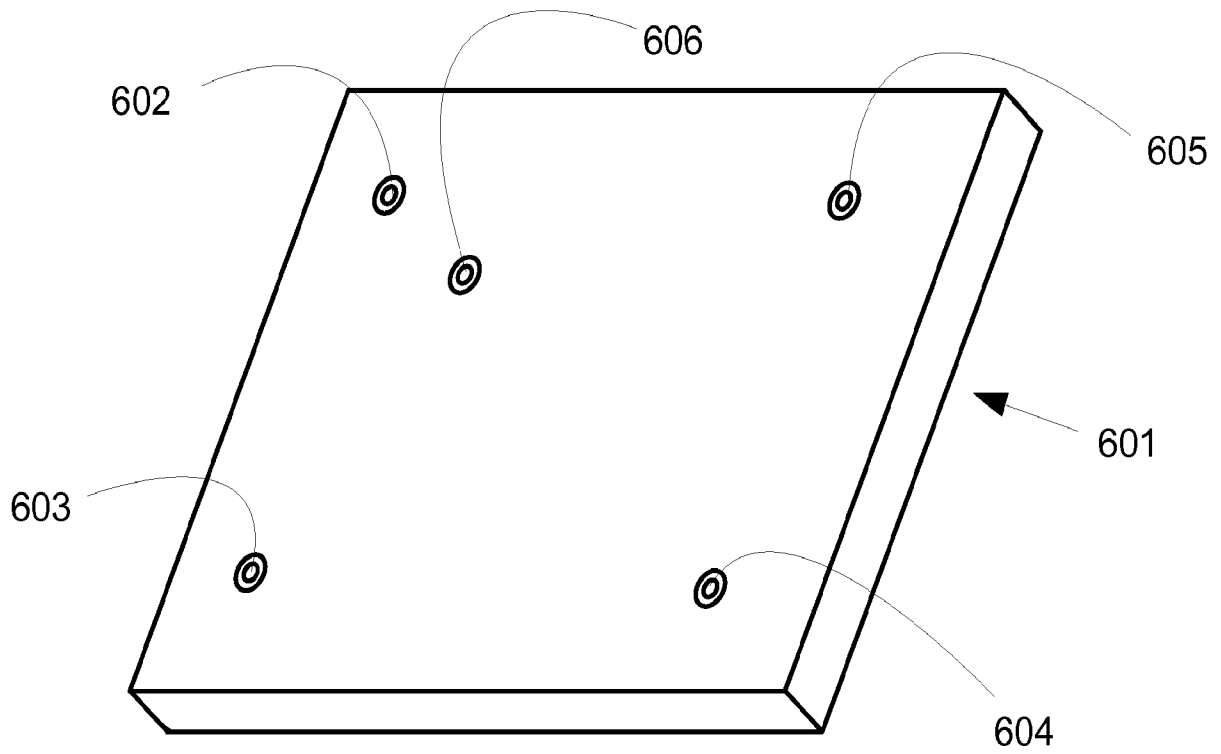


Fig. 6

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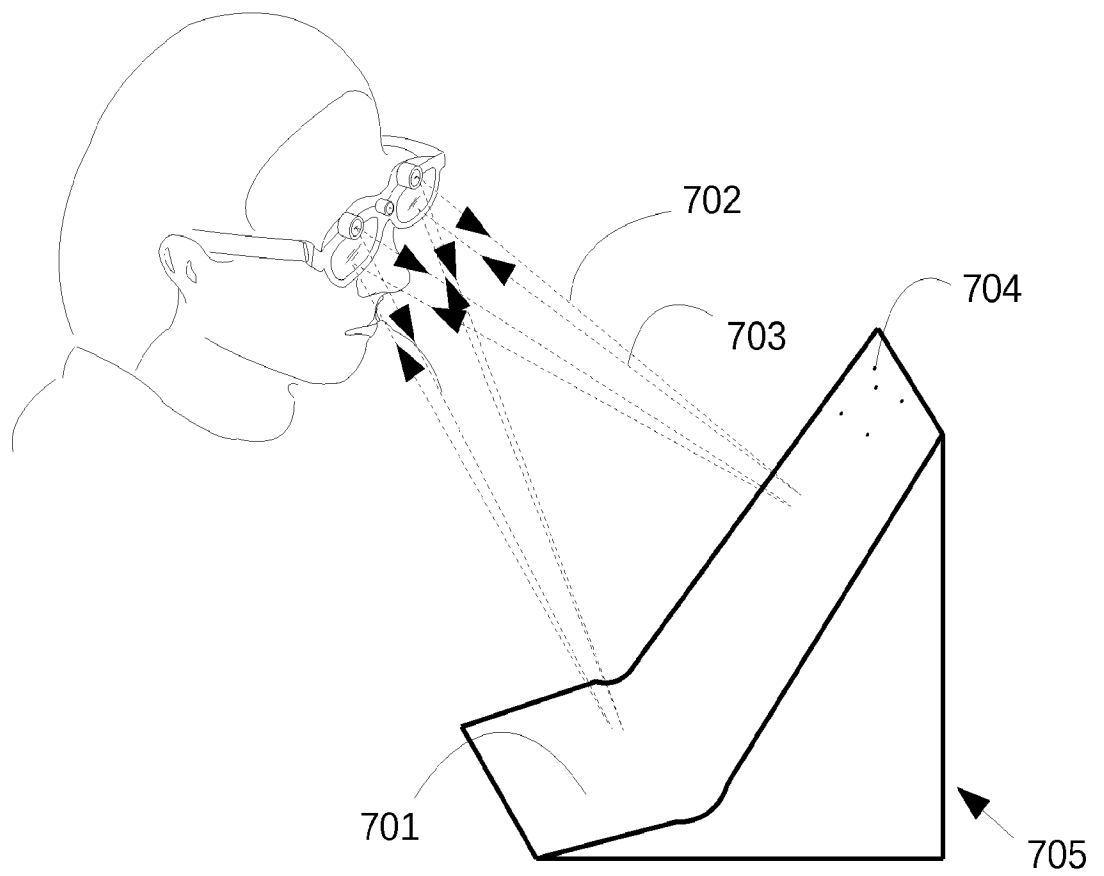


Fig. 7a

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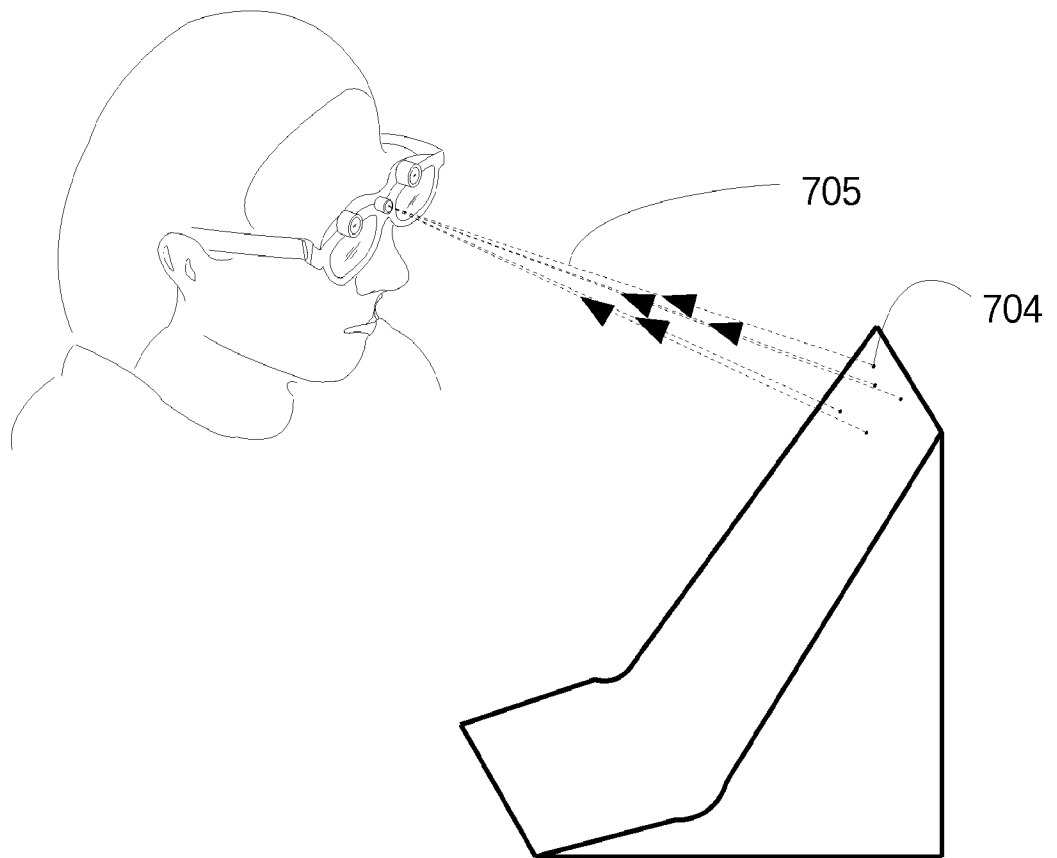
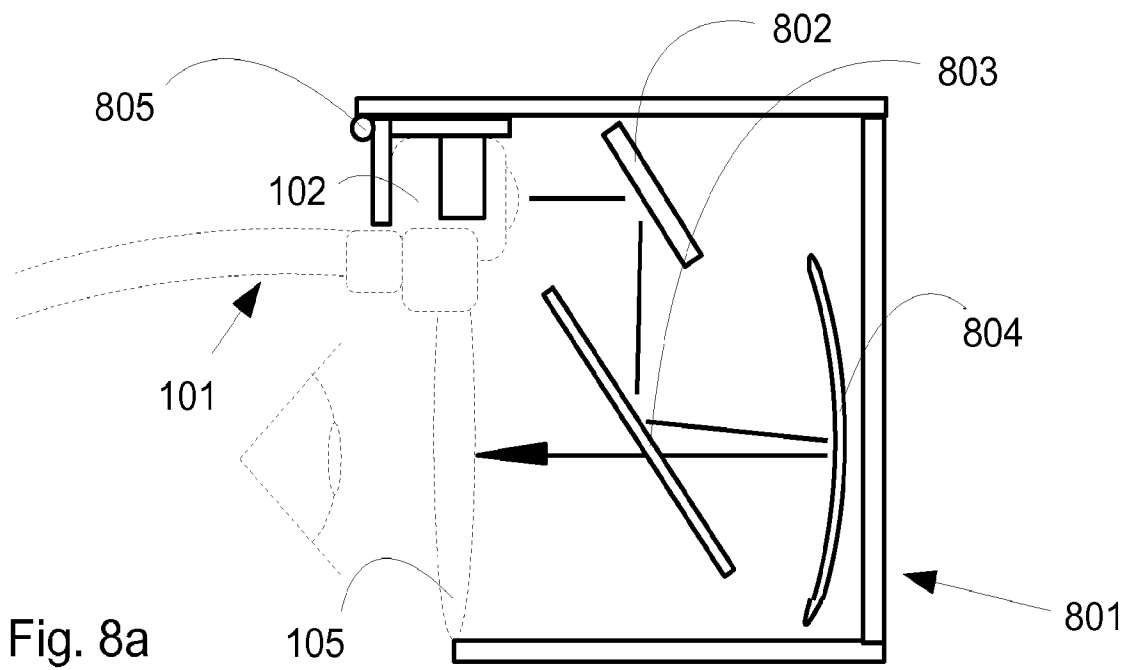


Fig. 7b



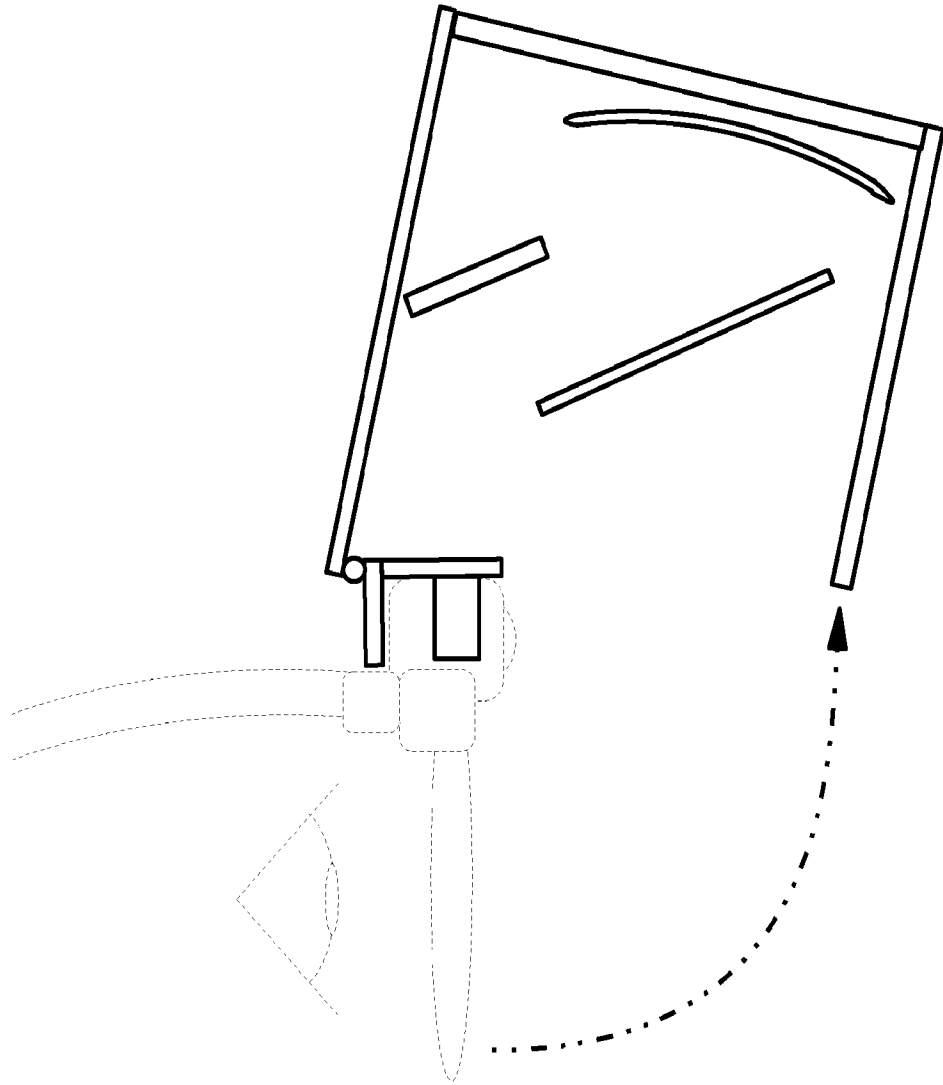


Fig. 8b

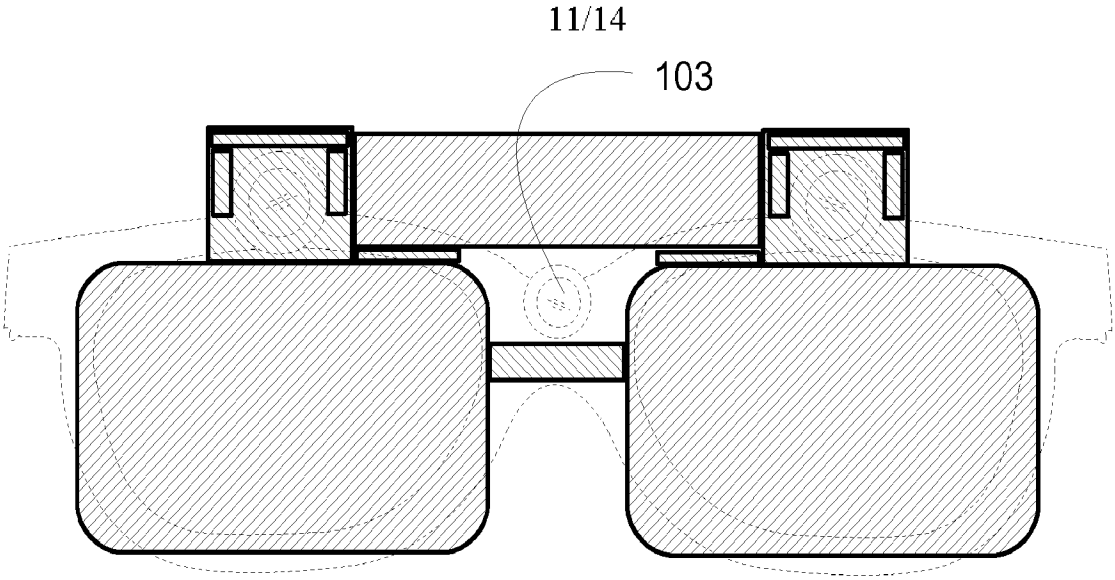


Fig. 8c

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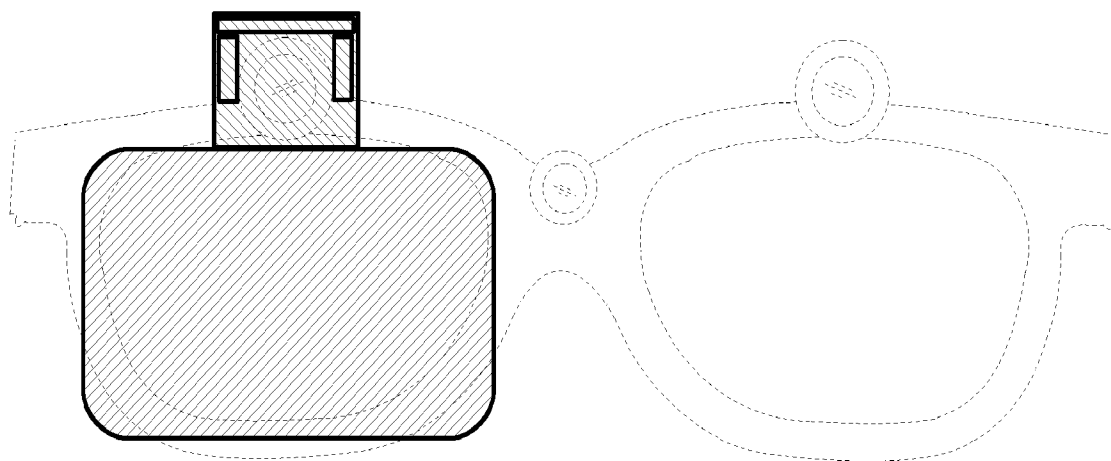


Fig. 8d

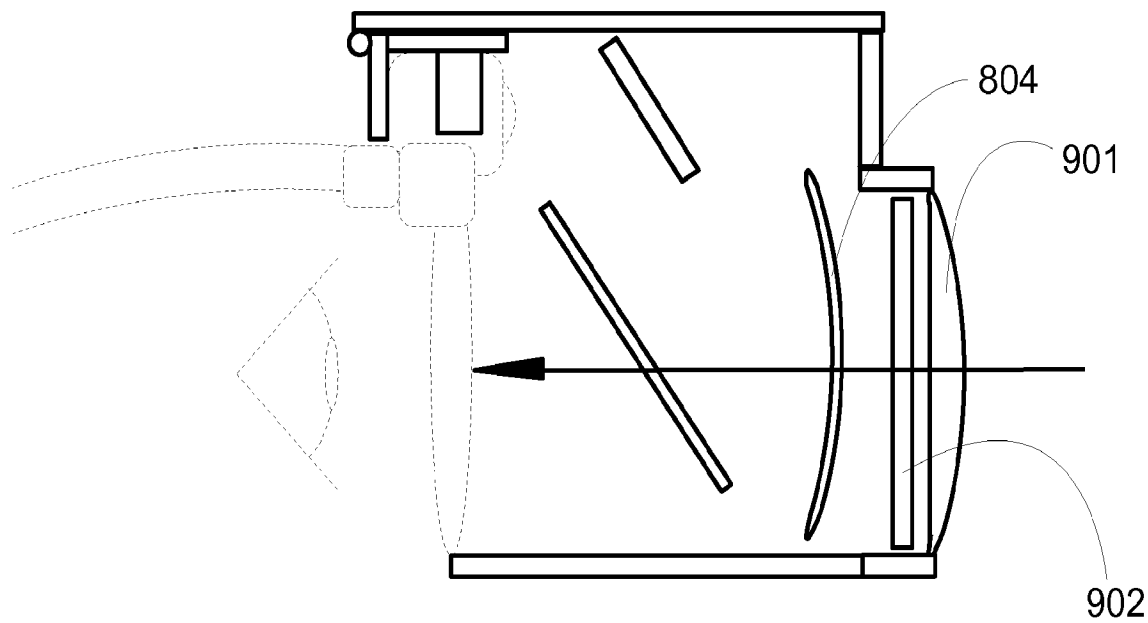


Fig. 9

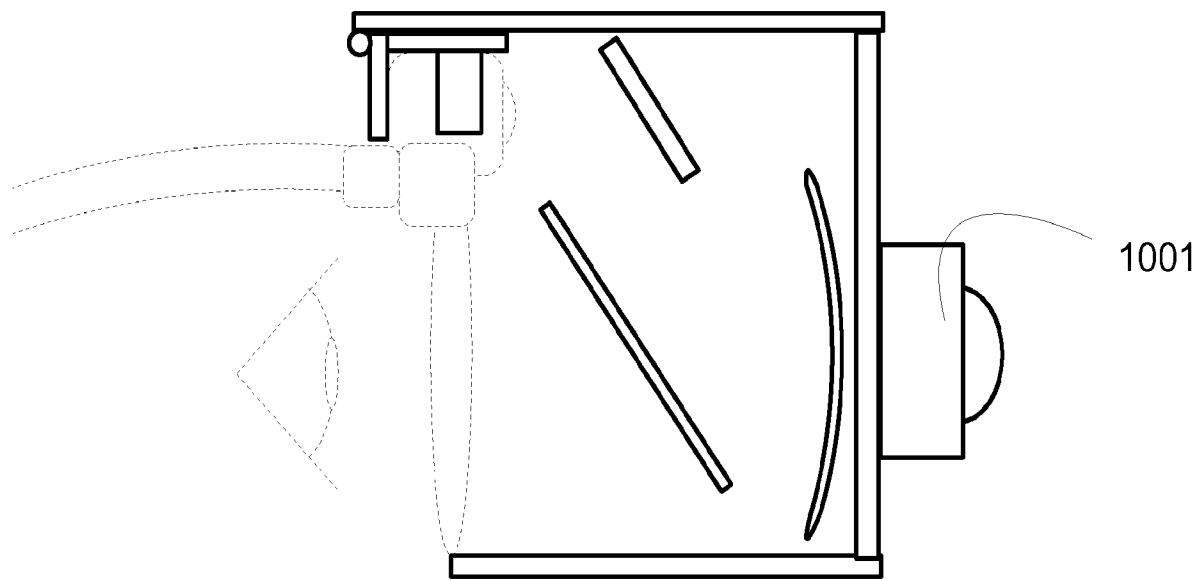


Fig. 10

INTERNATIONAL SEARCH REPORT

International application No.

PCT/US2014/060020

A. CLASSIFICATION OF SUBJECT MATTER IPC(8) - G02B 27/01 (2014.01) CPC - G02B 27/017 (2014.12) 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) IPC(8) - G02B 27/01, 27/02; G06F 3/01 (2014.01) CPC - G02B 2027/0138, 27/017, 27/0172, 2027/0178 (2014.12) Documentation searched other than minimum documentation to the extent that such documents are included in the fields searched USPC - 345/8, 630, 633 (keyword delimited) Electronic data base consulted during the international search (name of data base and, where practicable, search terms used) PatBase, YouTube, Google Patents, Google Scholar Search terms used: augmented, reality, glasses, retroreflective, surface, filter		
C. DOCUMENTS CONSIDERED TO BE RELEVANT		
Category*	Citation of document, with indication, where appropriate, of the relevant passages	Relevant to claim No.
A	HOLLISTER. How two Valve engineers walked away with the company's augmented reality glasses. The Verge. 18 May 2013. [retrieved on 23 December 2014]. Retrieved from internet: <URL: http://www.theverge.com/2013/5/18/4343382/technical-illusions-valve-augmented-reality-glasses-jeri-ellsworth-rick-johnson > Pages 1-8	1-20
A	US 2008/0062297 A1 (SAKO et al) 13 March 2008 (13.03.2008) entire document	1-20
A	US 6,356,392 B1 (SPITZER) 12 March 2002 (12.03.2002) entire document	1-20
A	US 4,340,274 A (SPOONER) 20 July 1982 (20.07.1982) entire document	1-20
<input type="checkbox"/> Further documents are listed in the continuation of Box C. <input type="checkbox"/>		
* Special categories of cited documents: "A" document defining the general state of the art which is not considered to be of particular relevance "E" earlier application or patent but published on or after the international filing date "L" document which may throw doubts on priority claim(s) or which is cited to establish the publication date of another citation or other special reason (as specified) "O" document referring to an oral disclosure, use, exhibition or other means "P" document published prior to the international filing date but later than the priority date claimed "T" later document published after the international filing date or priority date and not in conflict with the application but cited to understand the principle or theory underlying the invention "X" document of particular relevance; the claimed invention cannot be considered novel or cannot be considered to involve an inventive step when the document is taken alone "Y" document of particular relevance; the claimed invention cannot be considered to involve an inventive step when the document is combined with one or more other such documents, such combination being obvious to a person skilled in the art "&" document member of the same patent family		
Date of the actual completion of the international search 23 December 2014		Date of mailing of the international search report 22 JAN 2015
Name and mailing address of the ISA/US Mail Stop PCT, Attn: ISA/US, Commissioner for Patents P.O. Box 1450, Alexandria, Virginia 22313-1450 Facsimile No. 571-273-3201		Authorized officer: Blaine R. Copenheaver PCT Helpdesk: 571-272-4300 PCT OSP: 571-272-7774

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"O" document referring to an oral disclosure, use, exhibition or other means

"P" document published prior to the international filing date but later than the priority date claimed

"T" later document published after the international filing date or priority date and not in conflict with the application but cited to understand the principle or theory underlying the invention

"X" document of particular relevance; the claimed invention cannot be considered novel or cannot be considered to involve an inventive step when the document is taken alone

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Date of the actual completion of the international search

23 December 2014

Date of mailing of the international search report

22 JAN 2015

Name and mailing address of the ISA/US

Mail Stop PCT, Attn: ISA/US, Commissioner for Patents

P.O. Box 1450, Alexandria, Virginia 22313-1450

Facsimile No. 571-273-3201

Authorized officer:

Blaine R. Copenheaver

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