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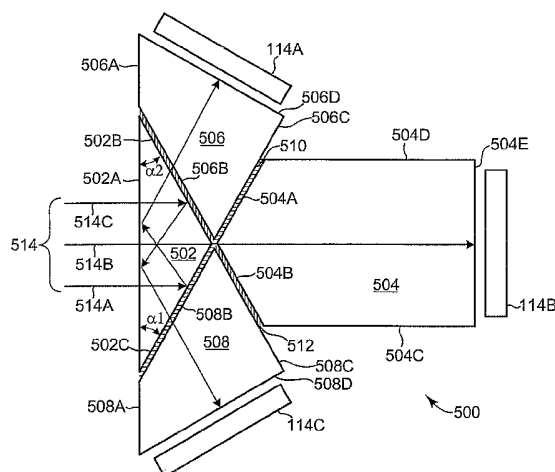
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[Continued on next page]

(54) Title: PRISM ASSEMBLY FOR SEPARATING LIGHT



(57) Abstract: A prism assembly (500) is provided. The prism assembly comprises a first prism component (502) having a triangular cross-section in a plane comprising an optical path, a second prism component (506) having a first quadrilateral cross-section in a plane comprising the optical path, a third prism component (508) having a second quadrilateral cross-section in a plane comprising the optical path, a fourth prism component (504) having a pentagon cross-section in a plane comprising the optical path, a first dichroic interface (512) between the first and second prism components and between the third and fourth prism components and configured to reflect a first range of wavelengths of the light, and a second dichroic interface (510) between the first and third prism components and between the second and fourth prism components and configured to reflect a second range of wavelengths of the light.



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PRISM ASSEMBLY FOR SEPARATING LIGHT

Reference to Related Application

10 This application is a continuation-in-part of commonly assigned United States patent application Serial Number 11/013,868, filed December 16, 2004, of which priority is hereby claimed.

Background

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Optical architectures of digital projectors typically include an illumination system, projection system, an optical modulator and one or more devices that couple the illumination system, projection system and the optical modulator. The illumination system illuminates the optical modulator. The optical modulator produces images by modulating the light falling across it by either reflecting or transmitting the light. The projection system images the optical modulator on the screen by capturing the modulated illumination of the optical modulator.

20 Generally, optical architectures have the optical axes of the projection and illumination paths either overlapping (across a portion of the system) or tilted substantially with respect to each other. For those systems that require or might benefit from a relatively on-axis or small incident angle illumination and projection paths on the optical modulator plane, such architectures may be inefficient, noisy, bulky or expensive. It would be desirable to be able to obtain high efficiency and low stray light in a compact package at a low cost in an optical architecture.

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Brief Description of the Drawings

Figure 1 is a block diagram illustrating an offset digital projection system according to one embodiment of the present invention.

5 Figure 2 is a schematic diagram illustrating an offset digital projection system according to one embodiment of the present invention.

Figure 3 is a schematic diagram illustrating an offset digital projection system according to one embodiment of the present invention.

10 Figure 4 is a flow chart illustrating a method for projecting an image using an offset digital projection system according to one embodiment of the present invention.

Figure 5 is a schematic diagram illustrating a prism assembly according to one embodiment of the present invention.

15 Figure 6 is a block diagram illustrating an on-axis digital projection system according to one embodiment of the present invention.

Detailed Description

20 In the following detailed description of the preferred embodiments, reference is made to the accompanying drawings, which form a part hereof, and in which is shown by way of illustration specific embodiments in which the invention may be practiced. It is to be understood that other embodiments may be utilized and structural or logical changes may be made without departing from the scope of the present invention. The following detailed description, 25 therefore, is not to be taken in a limiting sense.

As described herein, an optical architecture is provided for a digital projector that sets the optical axes of an illumination system and a projection system to be parallel and offset with respect to each other using coupling optics. The coupling optics allow the sharing of projection and illumination path spaces 30 while maintaining the separation of the actual projection and illumination beams.

In one embodiment, the coupling optics include a prism assembly. The prism assembly comprises a first prism component having a triangular cross-section along an optical path, a second prism component having a first

quadrilateral cross-section along the optical path, a third prism component having a second quadrilateral cross-section along the optical path, a fourth prism component having a pentagon cross-section along the optical path, a first dichroic interface between the first and second prism components and between
5 the third and fourth prism components and configured to reflect a first range of wavelengths of the light, and a second dichroic interface between the first and third prism components and between the second and fourth prism components and configured to reflect a second range of wavelengths of the light.

Figure 1 is a block diagram illustrating one embodiment of an offset
10 digital projection system 10. In projection system 10, an illumination source 102 generates and emits an illumination beam to an illumination relay 106 along an optical path 104. Illumination relay 106 integrates and collimates the illumination beam and provides the illumination beam to a coupling optics 110 along an illumination path 108 such that an optical axis of illumination path 108
15 is parallel or substantially parallel to a normal 100 to a plane 101 of a modulation device 114. Normal 100 is substantially perpendicular to plane 101, and plane 101 aligns with the modulating elements (not shown) of modulation device 114. Coupling optics 110 directs and focuses the illumination beam onto modulation device 114 along an illumination path 112. Illumination relay 106
20 images illumination source 102 onto modulation device 114 via coupling optics 110 such that modulation device 114 is uniformly illuminated with minimum overfill. Coupling optics 110 directs the illumination beam onto modulation device 114 at a non-zero angle of incidence. Coupling optics 110 are substantially centered with respect to modulation device 114.

25 Modulation device 114 modulates the illumination beam from coupling optics 110 according to an input signal, e.g., a computer or video input signal, (not shown) to form an imaging beam. The imaging beam is reflected from modulation device 114 through coupling optics 110 along an optical path 116. Coupling optics 110 directs the imaging beam from modulation device 114
30 through a projection lens 120 along a projection path 118 that an optical axis of projection path 118 is parallel or substantially parallel to normal 100 and the optical axis of illumination path 108. Projection lens 120 focuses and may zoom

the imaging beam along an optical path 122 to cause still or video images to be formed on a screen or other display surface. Projection lens 120 images modulation device 114 through coupling optics 110 onto the screen or other display surface used for final display.

5 In projection system 10, illumination relay 106, coupling optics 110, and projection lens 120 are situated so as to minimize the overlap of the illumination and imaging beams along illumination path 108 and projection path 118. In particular, the illumination beam and the imaging beam each intersect different areas of an optical pupil plane 124 of the system such that the imaging beam is spatially separated from the illumination beam at pupil plane 124. Accordingly, 10 illumination path 108 is effectively separated from projection path 118. As shown in Figure 1, coupling optics 110 includes all optical elements between pupil plane 124 and modulation device 114.

Illumination source 102 may be a mercury ultra high pressure, xenon, 15 metal halide, or other suitable projector lamp that provides a monochromatic or polychromatic illumination beam. Modulation device 114 transmits or reflects selected portions of the illumination beam through coupling optics 110 and projection lens 120 in response to an image input signal (not shown) to cause images to be projected onto a screen or other surface. Modulation device 114 20 comprises at least one digital modulator such as a spatial light modulator like LCos, liquid crystal display (LCD), digital micromirror display (DMD) or other type. In one embodiment, modulation device 114 includes a separate digital modulator for each color, e.g., red, blue, and green.

Coupling optics 110 may include one or more color separation 25 components such as the embodiment of prism assembly 500 shown in Figure 5.

Figure 2 is a schematic diagram illustrating one embodiment of an offset digital projection system 10A. In projection system 10A, illumination source 102 generates and emits an illumination beam 202 to an illumination relay 106A along an optical path 104. Illumination relay 106A includes an integrating rod 30 200 that integrates illumination beam 202 and an illumination lens 204 that collimates illumination beam 202 and provides illumination beam 202 to a fold mirror 206. Illumination lens 204 includes lenses 204A, 204B, and 204C.

Fold mirror 206 reflects illumination beam 202 from illumination lens 204 through a coupling lens 110A along an illumination path such that an optical axis of the illumination path of illumination beam 202 is parallel or substantially parallel to an optical axis of modulation device 114 between fold mirror 206 and coupling lens 110A. In the embodiment shown in Figure 2, fold mirror 206 reflects illumination beam 202 at an angle of approximately ninety degrees between the optical axis of illumination lens 204 and the optical axis of coupling lens 110A. In other embodiments, fold mirror 206 may be positioned differently to reflect illumination beam 202 at any non-zero angle between the optical axis of illumination lens 204 and the optical axis of coupling lens 110A.

Coupling lens 110A refracts and focuses illumination beam 202 onto modulation device 114 through a beamsplitter 210. Beamsplitter 210 separates illumination beam 202 into separate components (e.g., red, blue, and green components) that are provided to different modulators 114A, 114B, and 114C of modulation device 114. Modulators 114A, 114B, and 114C may be set in any suitable arrangement with respect to beamsplitter 210. Beamsplitter 210 may be an embodiment of prism assembly 500 as shown in Figure 5. Beamsplitter 210 may be omitted in embodiments where modulation device 114 includes a single modulator. Coupling lens 110A refracts illumination beam 202 onto modulation device 114 at a non-zero angle of incidence. Coupling lens 110A, as shown, includes three lenses: 208A, 208B and 208C to refract illumination beam 202. In other embodiments, coupling lens 110A may be a combination of one or more spherical or aspherical lenses.

Modulation device 114 modulates the illumination beam from coupling lens 110A according to an input signal, e.g., a computer or video input signal, (not shown) to form an imaging beam 212. Imaging beam 212 is reflected from modulation device 114 through beamsplitter 210 and into coupling lens 110A. Coupling lens 110A refracts imaging beam 212 from modulation device 114 through a projection lens 120A using lenses 208A, 208B, and 208C such that imaging beam 212 travels along an optical axis of a projection path that is parallel or substantially parallel to normal 100 to plane 101 of modulation device

114 and an optical axis of the illumination path of illumination beam 202 between coupling lens 110A and an optical pupil plane 214.

Projection lens 120A focuses and may zoom imaging beam 212 along an optical path to cause still or video images to be formed on a screen or other display surface. Projection lens 120A, as shown, includes four lenses: 216A, 216B, 216C, and 216D. In other embodiments, projection lens 120A may be a combination of one or more spherical or aspherical lenses or mirrors.

In projection system 10A, illumination relay 106A, coupling lens 110A, and projection lens 120A are situated so as to minimize the overlap of illumination beam 202 and imaging beam 212 along the respective illumination and projection paths. In particular, the illumination beam and the imaging beam each intersect different areas of pupil plane 214 of the system such that imaging beam 212 is spatially separated from illumination beam 202 at pupil plane 214. Accordingly, the illumination path is effectively separated from the projection path. As shown in Figure 2, coupling lens 110A comprises all optical elements between pupil plane 214 and modulation device 114.

Figure 3 is a schematic diagram illustrating one embodiment of an offset digital projection system 10B. In projection system 10B, illumination source 102 generates and emits an illumination beam to illumination relay 106 along an optical path 104. Illumination relay 106 integrates and collimates the illumination beam and provides the illumination beam to coupling lens 110B along an illumination path 108 such that an optical axis of illumination path 108 is parallel or substantially parallel to normal 100 to plane 101 of modulation device 114 between illumination relay 106 and coupling lens 110B.

Coupling lens 110B refracts and focuses the illumination beam onto modulation device 114 through a beam splitter 304. Beam splitter 304 separates the illumination beam into separate components (e.g., red, blue, and green components) that are provided to different modulators 114A, 114B, and 114C of modulation device 114. Modulators 114A, 114B, and 114C may be set in any suitable arrangement with respect to beamsplitter 304. Beamsplitter 304 may be an embodiment of prism assembly 500 as shown in Figure 5. Beamsplitter 304 may be omitted in embodiments where modulation device 114

includes a single modulator. Coupling lens 110B refracts the illumination beam onto modulation device 114 at a non-zero angle of incidence as indicated by an optical path 112. Coupling lens 110B, as shown, includes three lenses: 302A, 302B and 302C to refract the illumination beam. In other embodiments, coupling lens may be a combination of one or more spherical or aspherical lenses.

Modulation device 114 modulates the illumination beam from coupling lens 110A according to an input signal, e.g., a computer or video input signal, (not shown) to form an imaging beam. The imaging beam is reflected from modulation device 114 along an optical path 116 through beamsplitter 304 and into coupling lens 110B. Coupling lens 110B refracts the imaging beam from modulation device 114 to a fold mirror 306 using lenses 302A, 302B, and 302C such that the imaging beam travels along an optical axis of a projection path 118 that is parallel or substantially parallel to normal 100 to plane 101 of modulation device 114 and an optical axis of illumination path 108 of the illumination beam.

Fold mirror 306 reflects the imaging beam from coupling lens 110B into projection lens 120 along an optical path 308. In the embodiment shown in Figure 3, fold mirror 306 reflects the imaging beam at an angle of approximately ninety degrees between normal 100 and optical axis 308 of projection lens 120. In other embodiments, fold mirror 306 may be positioned differently to reflect the imaging beam at any non-zero angle between normal 100 and optical axis 308 of projection lens 120. Projection lens 120 focuses and may zoom the imaging beam from fold mirror 306 along optical path 122 to cause still or video images to be formed on a screen or other display surface.

In projection system 10B, illumination relay 106, coupling lens 110B, and projection lens 120 are situated so as to minimize the overlap of the illumination and imaging beams along illumination path 108 and projection path 118. In particular, the illumination beam and the imaging beam each intersect different areas of pupil plane 124 of the system such that the imaging beam is spatially separated from the illumination beam at pupil plane 124. Accordingly, illumination path 108 is effectively separated from projection path 118.

Figure 4 is a flow chart illustrating one embodiment of a method for projecting an image using an offset projection system. In Figure 4, an illumination beam is provided from an illumination relay to coupling optics as indicated in a block 402. The illumination beam is directed onto a modulation device using the coupling optics as indicated in a block 404. The illumination beam is modulated to form an imaging beam using the modulation device as indicated in a block 406. The imaging beam is directed parallel or substantially parallel to the illumination beam and a normal to the plane of the modulation device to a projection lens using the coupling optics as indicated in a block 408. The imaging beam is focused and may be zoomed in or out using the projection lens as indicated in a block 410.

In other embodiments, one or both of fold mirrors 206 and 306 may be replaced with other reflective surfaces. In addition, a system may include fold mirrors in both the illumination and projection paths in other embodiments.

An offset optical architecture as described herein may effectively separate the illumination and projection paths while maintaining the optical performance and highest possible efficiency and minimizing stray light. This architecture may also avoid complex and expensive optical components and may allow for a compact package that has a maximum number of small sized lenses to achieve a low cost compact system.

Figure 5 is a schematic diagram illustrating an embodiment of a prism assembly 500 from a top view. Prism assembly 500 may be used as part of coupling optics 110 in Figure 1 and in place of beamsplitter 210 in Figure 2 and beamsplitter 304 in Figure 3. Accordingly, prism assembly 500 separates light from the illumination paths and combines light from the projection paths in the embodiments of Figures 2 and 3. In other embodiments, prism assembly 500 separates light from an illumination path and / or combines light from a projection path.

Prism assembly 500 includes prism components 502, 504, 506, and 508. Prism 502 includes faces 502A, 502B, and 502C where faces 502A, 502B, and 502C are arranged substantially orthogonal to the optical path of light 514 and form a triangular cross-section. Prism 504 includes faces 504A, 504B, 504C,

504D, and 504E where faces 504A, 504B, 504C, 504D, and 504E are arranged substantially orthogonal to the optical path of light 514 and form a pentagon cross-section. Prism 506 includes faces 506A, 506B, 506C, and 506D where faces 506A, 506B, 506C, and 506D are arranged substantially orthogonal to the optical path of light 514 and form a quadrilateral cross-section. Prism 508 includes faces 508A, 508B, 508C, and 508D where faces 508A, 508B, 508C, and 508D are arranged substantially orthogonal to the optical path of light 514 and form a quadrilateral cross-section. Prism assembly 500 also includes a first dichroic interface 510 between faces 502C and 508B and between faces 504A and 506C and a second dichroic interface 512 between faces 502B and 506B and between faces 504B and 508C.

In operation, prism assembly 500 receives light 514 from illumination relay 106 or 106A through face 502A and separates light 514 into three colors 514A, 514B, and 514C. Each of the three colors corresponds to a mutually exclusive wavelength range of light such that each color may encompass one or more than one color range. For example, first color 514A may encompass the range of wavelengths that include red, second color 514B may encompass the range of wavelengths that include green, and third color 514C may encompass the range of wavelengths that include blue. In Figure 5, colors 514A, 514B, and 514C are shown schematically as being separate for illustration purposes. Light 514 passes through prism 502 onto first dichroic interface 510 and second dichroic interface 512. First dichroic interface 510 transmits the second and third colors 514B and 514C, and second dichroic interface 512 transmits the first and second colors 514A and 514B.

First color 514A reflects off of first dichroic interface 510 and totally internally reflects off of faces 502A and 506A onto modulator 114A through face 506D. More particularly, a first portion of first color 514A reflects off of the portion of first dichroic interface 510 between faces 502C and 508B, totally internally reflects off of face 502A, transmits through the portion of second dichroic interface 512 between faces 502B and 506B, and transmits through prism 506 onto modulator 114A through face 506D. A second portion of first color 514A transmits through the portion of second dichroic interface 512

between faces 502B and 506B into prism 506, reflects off of the portion of first dichroic interface 510 between faces 504A and 506C, and totally internally reflects off of face 506A onto modulator 114A through face 506D.

Second color 514B transmits through both first dichroic interface 510 and
5 second dichroic interface 512 onto modulator 114B through face 504E. More particularly, a first portion of second color 514B transmits through the portion of second dichroic interface 512 between faces 502B and 506B and through the portion of first dichroic interface 510 between faces 504A and 506C. A second portion of second color 514B transmits through the portion of first dichroic
10 interface 510 between faces 502C and 508B and through the portion of second dichroic interface 512 between faces 504B and 508C. A third portion of second color 514B transmits through the intersection of first dichroic interface 510 and second dichroic interface 512.

Third color 514C reflects off of second dichroic interface 512 and totally
15 internally reflects off of face 502A onto modulator 114C through face 508D. More particularly, a first portion of third color 514C reflects off of the portion of second dichroic interface 512 between faces 502B and 506B, totally internally reflects off of face 502A, transmits through the portion of first dichroic interface 510 between faces 502C and 508B, and transmits through prism 508 onto
20 modulator 114C through face 508D. A second portion of third color 514C transmits through the portion of first dichroic interface 510 between faces 502C and 508B into prism 508, reflects off of the portion of second dichroic interface 512 between faces 504B and 508C, and totally internally reflects off of face 508A onto modulator 114C through face 508D.

25 Modulators 114A, 114B, and 114C modulate colors 514A, 514B, and 514C, respectively, to selectively reflect light from colors 514A, 514B, and 514C back through prism assembly 500 and along a projection path to form images as described above with reference to Figures 2 and 3.

Angles α_1 and α_2 of prism 502 are set to provide a relatively shallow
30 angle of incidence of first color 514A on first dichroic interface 510 and a relatively shallow angle of incidence of third color 514C on second dichroic interface 512, respectively. Angles α_1 and α_2 of prism 502 are also set to

ensure total internal reflection of colors 514A and 514C off of faces 502A, 506A, and 508A as described above. In one embodiment, angles α_1 and α_2 are each set to approximately 30 degrees. In other embodiments, angles α_1 and α_2 are each set to other values.

5 Prism components 506 and 508 (i.e., faces 506C and 508C) extend past the intersection with faces 504D and 504C, respectively, of prism component 504 to allow additional clearance for modulators 114A and 114C along faces 506D and 508D, respectively.

Prism components 502, 504, 506, and 508 are selected such that the
10 path lengths of colors 514A, 514B, and 514C between face 502A and modulators 114A, 114B, and 114C, respectively, are substantially equal. Prism components 502, 504, 506, and 508 may also be selected such that the path lengths are as short as possible. In one embodiment prism components 502, 504, 506, and 508 each comprise BK7 glass with an index of refraction of
15 approximately 1.517. In other embodiments, prism components 502, 504, 506, and 508 each comprise another type of glass with a different index of refraction.

In one embodiment, dichroic interfaces 510 and 512 each comprise a series of dielectric coatings applied to prism components 502, 504, 506, and / or 508. In other embodiments, dichroic interfaces 510 and 512 may be formed in
20 other ways.

Figure 6 is a block diagram illustrating an on-axis digital projection system 600 that includes prism assembly 500. System 600 also includes a polarizing beamsplitter 602, a retarder 604, a set of illumination lenses 606, a set of projection lenses 608, and modulators 114A, 114B, and 114C.

25 In operation, light 612 is polarized and reflected by polarizing beamsplitter 602 through retarder 604 and illumination lenses 606 into prism assembly 500. Light 612 is selected reflected by modulators 114A, 114B, and 114C back through prism assembly 500, illumination lenses 606, and retarder 604 to form an imaging beam. Retarder 604 rotates the polarization of the
30 imaging beam and transmits the imaging beam through polarizing beamsplitter 602 and projection lenses 608 to form a projection beam 614.

In other embodiments, retarder 604 may be replaced by retarders disposed between prism assembly 500 and modulators 114A, 114B, and 114C. More particularly, a first retarder (not shown) may be disposed between face 506D of prism component 506 and modulator 114A, a second retarder (not shown) may be disposed between face 504E of prism component 504 and modulator 114B, and a third retarder (not shown) may be disposed between face 508D of prism component 508 and modulator 114C.

In another embodiment that incorporates prism assembly 500, modulators 114A, 114B, and 114C each comprise a transmissive liquid crystal display (LCD). In this embodiment, colors 514A, 514B, and 514C are selectively transmitted through modulators 114A, 114B, and 114C, respectively, and into faces 506D, 504E, and 508D, respectively, of prism assembly 500. Prism assembly 500 combines the light from modulators 114A, 114B, and 114C to transmit images through face 502A of prism component 502.

Although specific embodiments have been illustrated and described herein for purposes of description of the preferred embodiment, it will be appreciated by those of ordinary skill in the art that a wide variety of alternate and/or equivalent implementations may be substituted for the specific embodiments shown and described without departing from the scope of the present invention. Those with skill in the optical, mechanical, electro-mechanical, electrical, and computer arts will readily appreciate that the present invention may be implemented in a very wide variety of embodiments. This application is intended to cover any adaptations or variations of the preferred embodiments discussed herein. Therefore, it is manifestly intended that this invention be limited only by the claims and the equivalents thereof.

What is Claimed is:

CLAIMS

1. A prism assembly (500) comprising:
 - a first prism component (502) having a triangular cross-section along an optical path;
 - a second prism component (506) having a first quadrilateral cross-section along the optical path;
 - a third prism component (508) having a second quadrilateral cross-section along the optical path;
 - a fourth prism component (504) having a pentagon cross-section along the optical path;
 - a first dichroic interface (512) between the first and second prism components and between the third and fourth prism components and configured to reflect a first range of wavelengths of the light; and
 - a second dichroic interface (510) between the first and third prism components and between the second and fourth prism components and configured to reflect a second range of wavelengths of the light.
2. The prism assembly of claim 1 wherein the optical path comprises an illumination path.
3. The prism assembly of claim 1 wherein the optical path comprises an projection path.
4. The prism assembly of claim 1 wherein the optical path comprises an illumination path and a projection path.
5. The prism assembly of claim 1 wherein the first dichroic interface and the second dichroic interface transmit a third range of wavelengths of the light into the fourth prism component.

6. The prism assembly of claim 1 wherein the first prism component includes a first face (502A) for receiving the light from the optical path, wherein at least a first portion of the first range of wavelengths of the light totally internally reflects off of the first face into the third prism component, and wherein at least a first portion of the second range of wavelengths of the light totally internally reflects off of the first face into the second prism component.

7. The prism assembly of claim 6 wherein the second prism component includes a second face (506A), wherein the third prism component includes a third face (508A), wherein at least a second portion of the first range of wavelengths of the light totally internally reflects off of the second face of the second prism component, and wherein at least a second portion of the second range of wavelengths of the light totally internally reflects off of the third face of the third prism component.

8. The prism assembly of claim 7 wherein the first and the second portions of the first range of wavelengths of the light transmit through the third prism component onto a first modulation device (114C), wherein the first and the second portions of the second range of wavelengths of the light transmit through the second prism component onto a second modulation device (114A), and wherein a third range of wavelengths of the light transmit through the fourth prism component onto a third modulation device (114B).

9. The prism assembly of claim 1 wherein the first dichroic interface is between a first face (502B) of the first prism component and a first face (506B) of the second prism component and between a first face (508C) of the third prism component and a first face (504B) of the fourth prism component, and wherein the second dichroic interface is between a second face (502C) of the first prism component and a second face (508B) of the third prism component

and between a second face (506C) of the second prism component and a second face (504A) of the fourth prism component.

10. The prism assembly of claim 9 wherein the first face of the third prism component extends beyond the first face of the fourth prism component, and wherein the second face of the second prism component extends beyond the second face of the fourth prism component.

11. A method comprising:

reflecting a first range of wavelengths of light from a first prism component (502) off of a first dichroic interface (510);

reflecting a second range of wavelengths of the light from the first prism component off of a second dichroic interface (512);

totally internally reflecting a first portion of the first range of wavelengths and a first portion of the second range of wavelengths off of a first face (502A) of the first prism component;

totally internally reflecting a second portion of the first range of wavelengths off of a second face (506A) of a second prism component (506);

totally internally reflecting a first portion of the second range of wavelengths off of a third face (508A) of a third prism component (508); and

transmitting a third range of wavelengths of the light from the first prism component through a fourth prism (504).

12. The method of claim 11 further comprising:

transmitting the second range of wavelengths of the light from the first prism component through the first dichroic interface.

13. The method of claim 11 further comprising:

transmitting the first range of wavelengths of the light from the first prism component through the second dichroic interface.

14. The method of claim 11 further comprising:
transmitting the third range of wavelengths of the light from the first prism component through the first dichroic interface and the second dichroic interface.

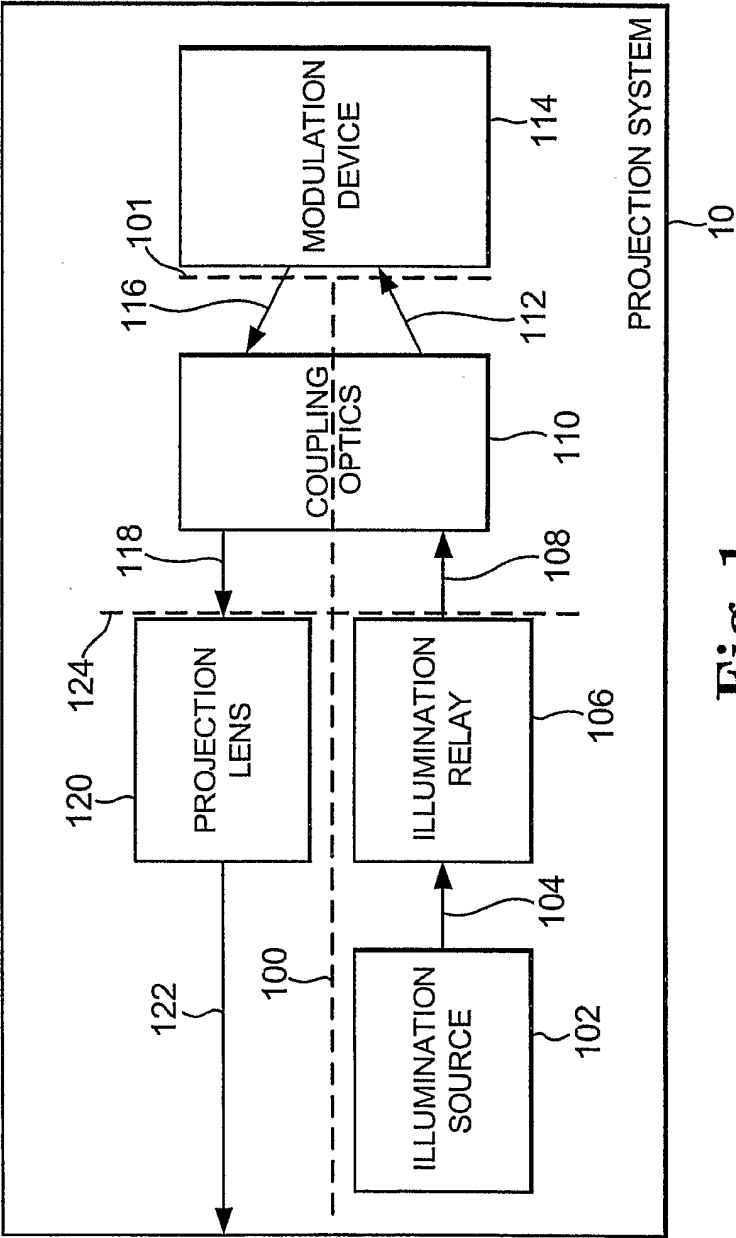


Fig. 1

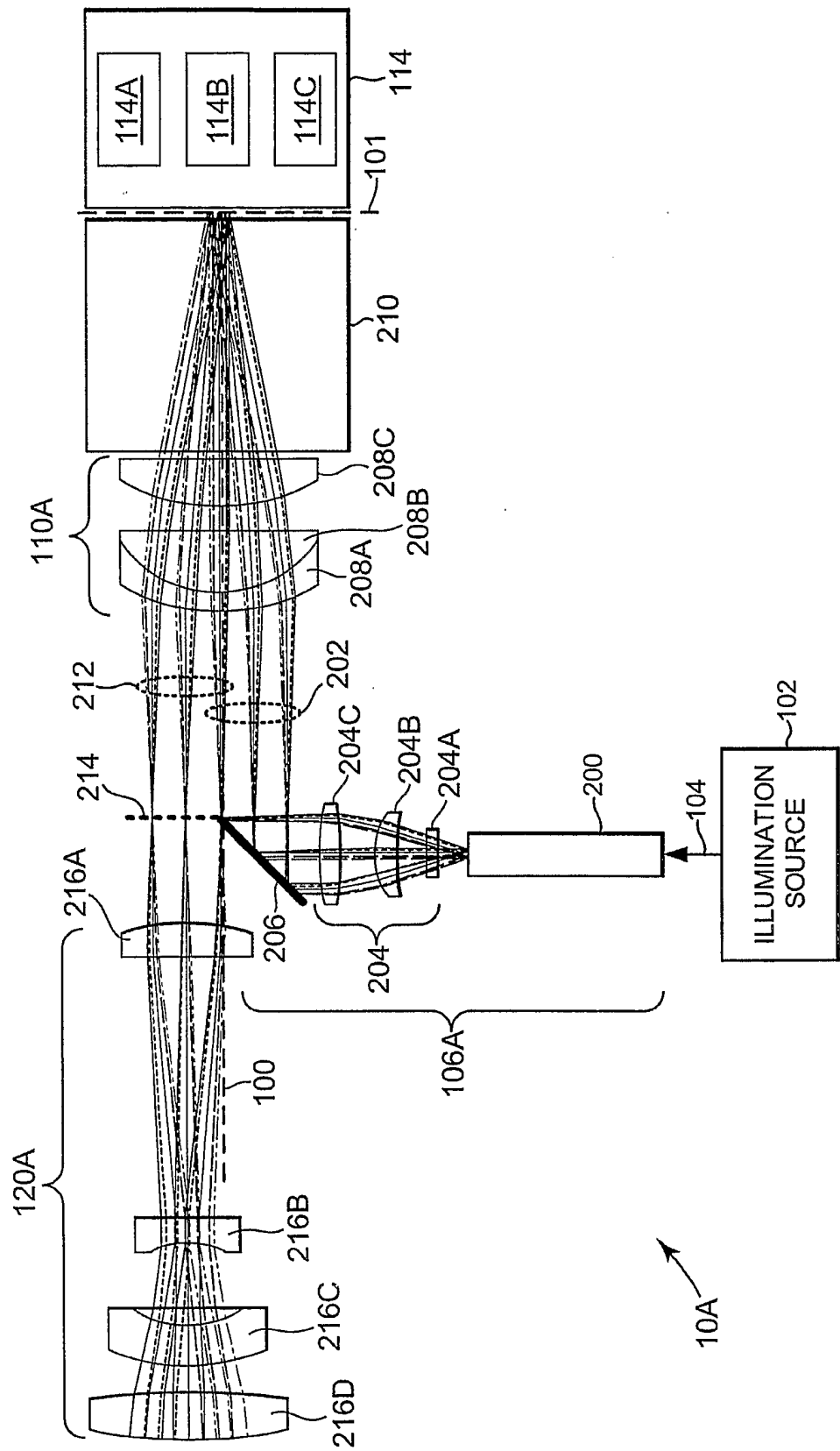


Fig. 2

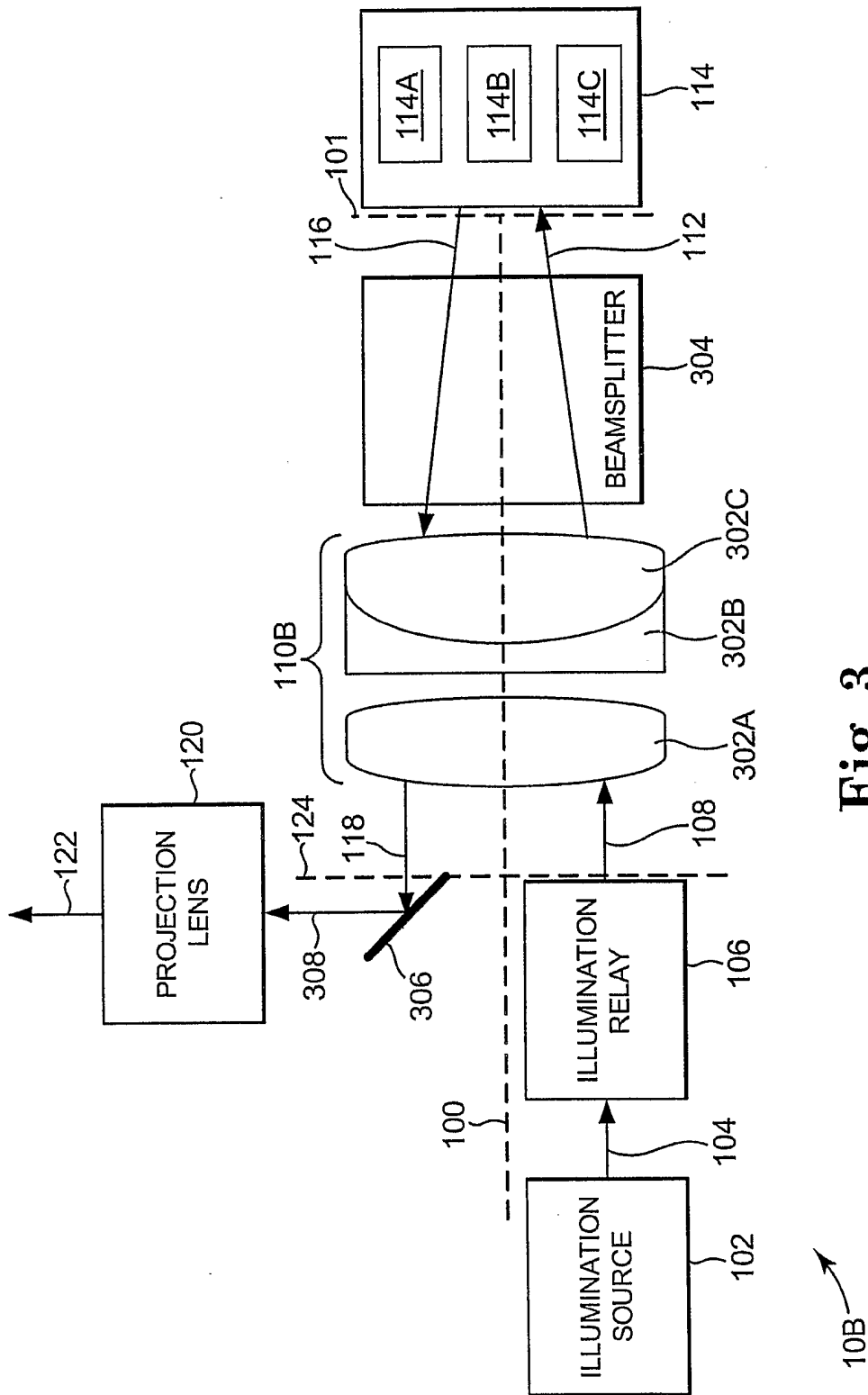
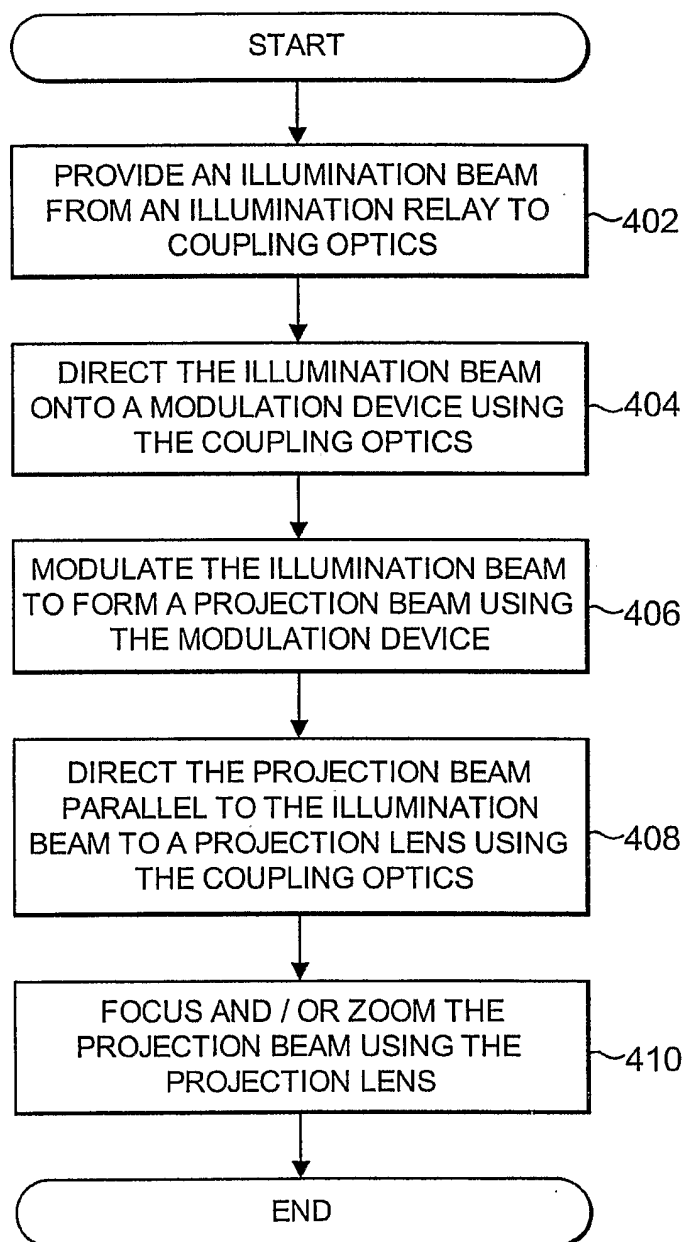


Fig. 3

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**Fig. 4**

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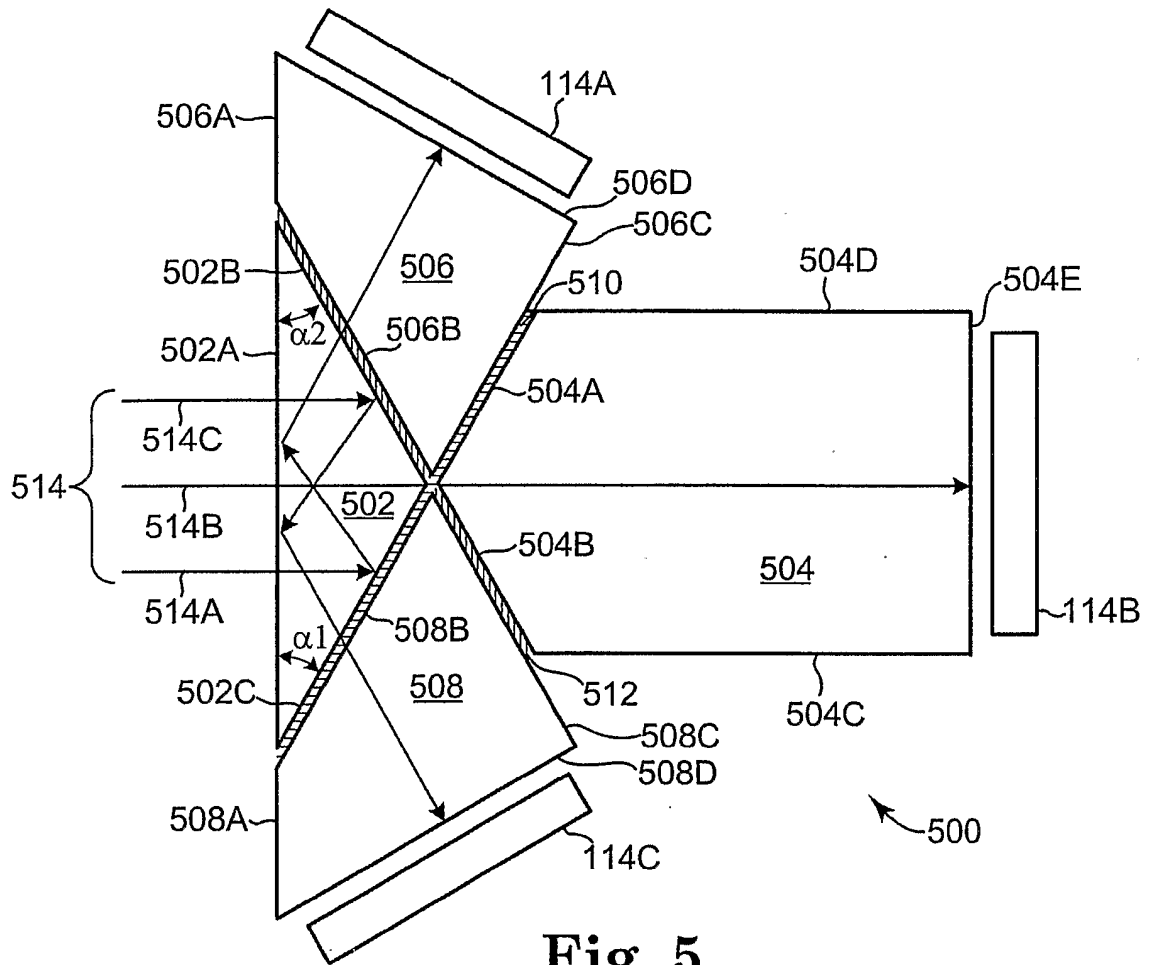


Fig. 5

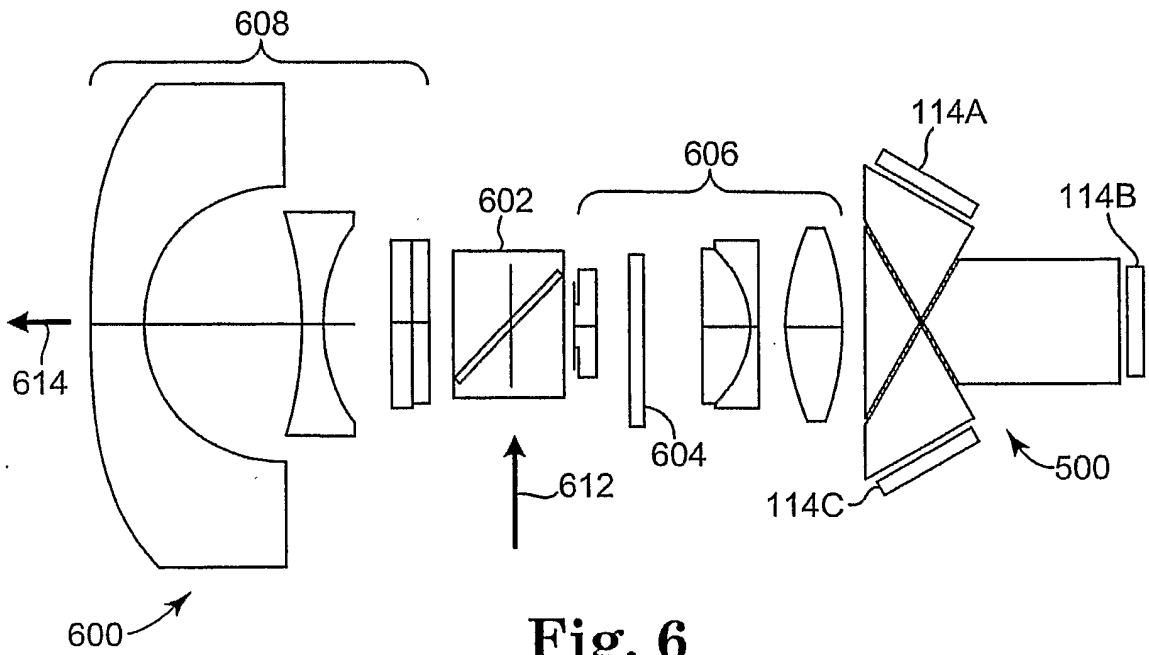


Fig. 6

INTERNATIONAL SEARCH REPORT

International application No
PCT/US2005/038513

A. CLASSIFICATION OF SUBJECT MATTER
H04N9/31 H04N5/74 G02B27/14

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)
H04N 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 practical, 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	US 6 238 051 B1 (HUANG AUSTIN L) 29 May 2001 (2001-05-29) abstract column 4, line 6 - line 37 column 5, line 35 - line 44 column 8, line 35 - column 9, line 56 figures 4,10	1-14
X	US 6 097 544 A (EDLINGER ET AL) 1 August 2000 (2000-08-01) column 7, line 15 - line 67 figure 6	1,3,5,9
X	US 2002/015134 A1 (SEKINE ATSUSHI) 7 February 2002 (2002-02-07) paragraph [0058] - paragraph [0059] figure 1	1,3,5,9
	----- -/--	

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

☒ See patent family annex.

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Date of the actual completion of the international search

2 March 2006

Date of mailing of the international search report

03/04/2006

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INTERNATIONAL SEARCH REPORT

International application No
PCT/US2005/038513

C(Continuation). DOCUMENTS CONSIDERED TO BE RELEVANT

Category*	Citation of document, with indication, where appropriate, of the relevant passages	Relevant to claim No.
T	US 2006/007401 A1 (HO FANG-CHUAN ET AL) 12 January 2006 (2006-01-12) paragraph [0015] - paragraph [0024] figures 2,3 -----	1,3,5,9

INTERNATIONAL SEARCH REPORT

International application No
PCT/US2005/038513

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