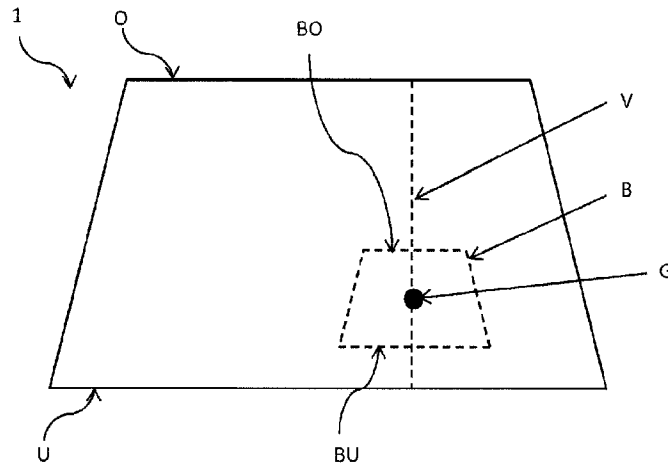




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(54) **Titre : SYSTEME DE PROJECTION POUR VISUALISATION TETE HAUTE (HUD)**
(54) **Title: PROJECTION ARRANGEMENT FOR A HEAD-UP DISPLAY (HUD)**



(57) **Abrégé/Abstract:**

The invention relates to a windshield having an upper edge and a lower edge and a head-up display (HUD) region irradiated by a projector which generates a virtual image which an observer situated within an eyebox (E) can perceive. The windshield has a vertical radius which is variable between the upper edge and the lower edge through a HUD reference point. The maximum of the vertical radius of curvature is situated in the section V' of the course V between the upper edge of the windshield and the lower edge of the HUD region above the HUD reference point. The vertical radius of curvature at the upper edge of the HUD region is greater than at the lower edge of the HUD region and decreases between the upper edge and the lower edge.

Abstract

The invention relates to a windshield having an upper edge and a lower edge and a head-up display (HUD) region irradiated by a projector which generates a virtual image which an observer situated within an eyebox (E) can perceive. The windshield has a vertical radius which is variable between the upper edge and the lower edge through a HUD reference point. The maximum of the vertical radius of curvature is situated in the section V' of the course V between the upper edge of the windshield and the lower edge of the HUD region above the HUD reference point. The vertical radius of curvature at the upper edge of the HUD region is greater than at the lower edge of the HUD region and decreases between the upper edge and the lower edge.

4351-X-29.117 WO

Projection Arrangement for a Head-Up Display (HUD)

The invention relates to a projection arrangement, a method for its production as well as its use as a head-up display.

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Modern automobiles are increasingly equipped with so called head-up displays (HUDs). With a projector, for example, in the region of the dashboard or in the roof region, images are projected onto the windshield, reflected there, and perceived by the driver as a virtual image (from his point of view) behind the windshield. Thus, important data can be projected
10 into the driver's field of vision, for example, the current driving speed, navigation or warning messages, which the driver can perceive without having to divert his glance from the road. Head-up displays can thus contribute significantly to an increase in traffic safety.

With the above described head-up displays, the basic problem arises that the projector
15 image is reflected on both surfaces of the windshield. Thus, the driver perceives not only the desired primary image but also a slightly offset secondary image, usually weaker in intensity. The latter is commonly referred to as a ghost image. As is known, this problem is resolved in that the reflecting surfaces are arranged at an angle relative to one another deliberately selected such that the primary image and the ghost image coincide, as a result of which the
20 ghost image is no longer distractingly noticeable. In prior art composite glasses for head-up displays, the angle is typically approx. 0.5 mrad.

Windshields comprise two glass panes that are laminated to one another via a thermoplastic film. If the surfaces of the glass panes are to be arranged at an angle as described, it is
25 customary to use a thermoplastic film with a non-constant thickness. This is also referred to as a wedge-shaped film or a wedge film. The angle between the two surfaces of the film is referred to as a wedge angle. Composite glasses for head-up displays with wedge films are known, for example, from EP1800855B1 or EP1880243A2.

30 In the simple case, the wedge angle is constant over the entire film (linear change in thickness). This has the disadvantage that the wedge angle is optimized to a single viewing position (so-called eye position). If the eyes of the actual driver are situated in a different position, for example, as a result of a different body size, the compensation of the ghost image is no longer optimum. This can be improved in that instead of a constant wedge
35 angle, a wedge angle variable in the vertical course is selected (nonlinear change in thickness), as is known, for example, from DE102007059323A1. There, the wedge angle increases (at least in the HUD region) from the top to the bottom.

Besides the ghost image in reflexion, another undesirable effect arises in windshields. As a result of the refractive behavior of the two glass panes, objects that are observed through the pane can also appear as a doubled image. This effect in transmission is commonly referred to as a double image. The double image can also be reduced by a nonlinear wedge angle, as
5 is known from DE102008008758A1. However, the wedge angle profile required for this is exactly opposite that for preventing the ghost image (decrease in the wedge angle from top to bottom). The requirements for ghost image and double image compensation are so to speak opposed to one another. A wedge angle profile that is optimized to avoid ghost images can, consequently, amplify the effect of the double image.

10

The object of the invention is to provide an improved projection arrangement for a head-up display (HUD) wherein both ghost images of the HUD projection as well as double images in transmission occur to a lesser extent.

15 The projection arrangement for a head-up display (HUD) according to the invention comprises at least a vehicle windshield (in particular of a motor vehicle, for example, of an automobile) and a projector. As customary with HUDs, the projector irradiates a region of the windshield, where the radiation is reflected in the direction of the observer (driver), by which means a virtual image is generated, which the observer perceives from his viewpoint as behind the
20 windshield. The region of the windshield which can be irradiated by the projector is referred to as the HUD region. The projector is aimed at the HUD region. The direction of irradiation of the projector can typically be varied by mirrors, in particular vertically, in order to adapt the projection to the body size of the observer. The region in which the eyes of the observer must be situated with a given mirror position is referred to as the eyebox window. This eyebox
25 window can be shifted vertically by adjustment of the mirrors, with the entire area thus available (i.e., the overlay of all possible eyebox windows) referred to as the eyebox. An observer situated within the eyebox can perceive the virtual image. This, of course, means that the eyes of the observer must be situated within the eyebox not, for example, the entire body.

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The technical terms from the field of HUDs used here are generally known to the person skilled in the art. For a detailed presentation, reference is made to the dissertation

4351-X-29.117 WO

"Simulation-Based Metrology for Testing Head-Up Displays" by Alexander Neumann at the Informatics Institute of Munich Technical University (Munich: University Library of Munich TU, 2012), in particular to chapter 2 "The Head-Up Display".

5 The windshield comprises an outer pane and an inner pane, which are bonded to one another via a thermoplastic intermediate layer. The windshield is intended, in a window opening of a vehicle, to separate the interior from the outside environment. In the context of the invention, "inner pane" refers to the pane facing the interior (vehicle interior). "Outer pane" refers to the pane facing the outside environment.

10

The windshield has an upper edge and a lower edge. The term "upper edge" refers to the side edge that is intended to point upward in the installation position. "Lower edge" refers to the side edge that is intended to point downward in the installation position. The upper edge is frequently referred to as the roof edge and the lower edge as the engine edge.

15

The beam that runs between the projector and the center of the eyebox is commonly referred to as the central beam. It is a characteristic reference beam for the design of an HUD projection arrangement. The point at which the central beam strikes the inner pane is referred to, in the context of the invention, as the HUD reference point. The HUD reference point lies within the HUD region, typically roughly centrally.

20

The thickness of the intermediate layer is variable, at least in sections, in the vertical course between the upper edge and the lower edge of the windshield. Here, "in sections" means that the vertical course between the upper edge and the lower edge has at least one section in which the thickness of the intermediate layer varies depending on position, i.e., the intermediate layer has a wedge angle. The thickness of the intermediate layer is variable at least in the HUD region. However, the thickness can also vary in a plurality of sections or in the entire vertical course, for example, can increase monotonically from the lower edge to the upper edge. The term "vertical course" refers to the course between the upper edge and the lower edge with the direction of the course being substantially perpendicular to the upper edge. Since, in windshields, the upper edge can deviate greatly from a straight line, the vertical course in the context of the invention is more precisely expressed as perpendicular to the connecting line between the corners of the upper edge. The intermediate layer has, at least in sections, a finite wedge angle, i.e., a wedge angle greater than 0°, namely, in the section in which the thickness is variable.

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4351-X-29.117 WO

The term "wedge angle" refers to the angle between the two surfaces of the intermediate layer. If the wedge angle is not constant, the tangents to its surface must be used for its measurement at a point.

- 5 The wedge angle is variable at least in the HUD region. Preferably, the wedge angle increases monotonically in the vertical course from the upper edge of the HUD region to the lower edge of the HUD region. With such a wedge angle profile, ghost images as a result of double reflection of the projector image can be effectively avoided for different eye positions.
- 10 The invention is based on the the finding that the undesirable effect of the double image and its amplification by the variable wedge angle are decisively associated with the radii of curvature of the pane. Windshields typically have a vertical radius of curvature that is variable between the upper edge and the lower edge. The vertical radius of curvature refers to the curvature in the vertical dimension of the pane between the upper edge and the lower edge. Large radii of curvature
- 15 correspond to a weak curvature; small radii of curvature, to a strong curvature of the pane. In typical, prior art windshields, the vertical radius of curvature increases in the vertical course from the upper edge towards the lower edge.

- The inventors have now surprisingly found that this typical course of the radii of curvature is
- 20 associated with the amplification of the double image due to the variable wedge angle and that it is possible, so to speak, to decouple the ghost image and the double image effects by shifting the maximum of the radius of curvature upward compared to the prior art pane, at least to above the HUD reference point.

- 25 Consequently, the windshield according to the invention has a vertical radius of curvature in the vertical course that is variable between the upper edge and the lower edge. This vertical course, along which the radii of curvature are determined, is selected such that it runs through the HUD reference point.

- 30 Considering now the section of this vertical course between the upper edge of the windshield and the lower edge of the HUD region (i.e., the side edge of the HUD region that faces the lower edge of the windshield), the maximum of the vertical radius of curvature in this section is situated above the HUD reference point. Here, "above" means that the maximum is closer to the upper edge of the windshield than the HUD reference point.

- 35 Hence, the flattest spot of the pane is located above the HUD reference point.

Ideally, the maximum of the radius of curvature in the entire vertical course is through the HUD reference point above the HUD reference point. However, in actual panes, very flat spots, which are typically attributable to bending errors, can occur in the lower edge region. These do not, however, affect the function of the invention. Consequently, it suffices to determine the maximum in the section between the lower edge of the HUD region and the upper edge of the windshield. All preferred arrangements of the maximum curvature described refer ideally to the entire vertical course between the upper edge and the lower edge of the windshield instead of the section between the upper edge of the windshield and the lower edge of the HUD region.

In a preferred embodiment, the maximum of the vertical radius of curvature is situated above the HUD region. Thus, particularly good results are obtained in terms of prevention of double images. This variant can also be advantageous for the design, since the HUD reference point need not be known nor determined. The difference between the maximum radius of curvature and the radius of curvature at the upper edge of the HUD region is, in this case, preferably from 0.5 m to 2 m, particularly preferably from 1 m to 1.5 m.

In a preferred embodiment, the vertical radius of curvature is greater at the upper edge of the HUD region than at the lower edge of the HUD region and preferably decreases monotonically between the upper edge and the lower edge.

In a particularly preferred embodiment, the maximum of the vertical radius of curvature is situated at or above the upper edge of the field of view per Regulation No43 of the Economic Commission for Europe of the United Nations (UN/ECE) — Uniform provisions concerning the approval of safety glazing materials and their installation on vehicles (ECE-R43). Particularly good results are thus obtained.

The (variable) wedge angle is, in the HUD region, preferably from 0.05 mrad to 2 mrad, particularly preferably from 0.1 mrad to 1 mrad, in particular from 0.3 mrad to 0.8 mrad. Thus, in typical head-up displays, good results in terms of ghost image suppression are obtained.

In an advantageous embodiment, the vertical radius of curvature in the HUD region is from 6 m to 10 m, preferably from 7 m to 9 m. Thus, double images can be particularly effectively prevented.

The maximum of the vertical radius of curvature is preferably from 8 m to 10 m.

4351-X-29.117 WO

The vertical radii of curvature of the entire windshield are preferably in the range from 1 m to 40 m, particularly preferably 2 m to 15 m, in particular 3 m to 13 m.

- The installation angle of the windshield is typically in the range from 55° to 75° relative to the horizontal, in particular from 58° to 72°. With these installation angles, the wedge angles according to the invention can be realized with no problem. In a particularly advantageous embodiment, the installation angle is from 60° to 68° relative to the horizontal, preferably 63° to 67°. Thus, particularly small wedge angles of the intermediate layer can be obtained.
- 10 The angle of incidence of the central beam on the windshield is preferably in the range from 50° to 75°, particularly preferably in the range from 60° to 70° and is, for example, 65°. The angle of incidence is measured relative to the direction of the perpendicular on the windshield.
- 15 The HUD region is, in the case of a contact analog HUD, typically larger than in the case of a conventional static HUD. In a preferred embodiment, the area of the HUD region according to the invention is at least 7% of the area of the windshield, particularly preferably at least 8%. The area of the HUD region of a static HUD is typically at most 4-5% of the area of the windshield. For example, the area of the HUD region is from 40,000 mm² to 125,000 mm².
- 20 The outer pane and the inner pane preferably contain glass, in particular soda lime glass. However, the panes can, in principle, also contain other types of glass, such as quartz glass or borosilicate glass, or even or rigid clear plastics, in particular polycarbonate or polymethyl methacrylate. The thickness of the outer pane and of the inner pane can vary widely.
- 25 Advantageously, the individual panes have, in each case, a thickness that is a maximum of 5 mm, preferably a maximum of 3 mm. Preferably panes with a thickness in the range from 0.8 mm to 5 mm, preferably from 1.4 mm to 2.5 mm, are used, for example, those with the standard thicknesses 1.6 mm or 2.1 mm.
- 30 The thermoplastic intermediate layer contains at least a thermoplastic polymer, preferably ethylene vinyl acetate (EVA), polyvinyl butyral (PVB), or polyurethane (PU) or mixtures or copolymers or derivatives thereof, particularly preferably PVB. The minimum thickness of the thermoplastic bonding film is preferably from 0.2 mm to 2 mm, particularly preferably from 0.3 mm to 1 mm. "Minimum thickness" refers to the thickness at the thinnest point of the
- 35 intermediate layer. The thermoplastic intermediate layer is formed by at least one thermoplastic bonding film with a variable thickness, a so-called "wedge film" with a variable wedge angle at least in sections.

4351-X-29.117 WO

The thickness of the intermediate layer can be constant in horizontal sections (i.e., sections roughly parallel to the upper edge and the lower edge). In that case, the thickness profile is constant over the width of the composite glass. However, the thickness can also be variable
5 in horizontal sections. In that case, the thickness is variable not only in the vertical but also in the horizontal course.

The intermediate layer can be implemented by a single film or even by more than one film. In the latter case, at least one of the films must be implemented with the wedge angle. The
10 intermediate layer can also be implemented as a so-called "acoustic film", which has a noise-damping effect, or contain such a film. Such films typically consist of at least three layers, with the middle layer having higher plasticity or elasticity than the outer layers surrounding it, for example, as a result of a higher plasticizer content.

15 The outer pane, the inner pane, and the thermoplastic intermediate layer can be clear and colorless, but also tinted or colored. In a preferred embodiment, the total transmittance through the composite glass is greater than 70%. The term "total transmittance" is based on the process for testing the light permeability of motor vehicle windows specified by ECE-R 43, Annex 3, §9.1.

20 The windshield according to the invention can have a functional coating, for example, an IR reflecting or absorbing coating, a UV reflecting or absorbing coating, a low emissivity coating, a heatable coating. The functional coating can be arranged on the outer pane or on the inner pane. The functional coating is preferably arranged on the surface of the pane
25 facing the thermoplastic intermediate layer, where it is protected against corrosion and damage. The functional coating can also be arranged on an insertion film in the intermediate layer, made, for example, of polyethylene terephthalate (PET).

The invention includes, moreover, a method for producing a projection arrangement for an
30 HUD, wherein the projection arrangement comprises:

- a motor vehicle windshield, including an outer pane and an inner pane, which are bonded to one another via a thermoplastic intermediate layer, with an upper edge and a lower edge and an HUD region, wherein the thickness of the thermoplastic intermediate layer is variable in the vertical course between the upper edge and the lower edge at least in
35 sections with a wedge angle, wherein the wedge angle is variable at least in the HUD region; and

4351-X-29.117 WO

- a projector, which is aimed at the HUD region and generates a virtual image that an observer situated within an eyebox can perceive.

The method according to the invention comprises at least the following process steps:

- 5 (a) Calculating an HUD reference point, at which the central beam running between the projector and the center of the eyebox strikes the inner pane, from the planned relative arrangement of the windshield, the projector, and the eyebox;
- (b) Creating a profile of the vertical radius of curvature, which is variable in the vertical course between the upper edge and the lower edge through the HUD reference point, such that the maximum of the vertical radius of curvature is situated in the section of the
10 course between the lower edge of the HUD region and the upper edge of the windshield above the HUD reference point;
- (c) Producing the windshield with the wedge angle and the calculated course of the vertical radius of curvature;
- 15 (d) Relative arrangement of the windshield and the projector, wherein the projection arrangement is created.

The particular advantage of the method resides in the fact that the curvature profile of the windshield is included in the design of the projection arrangement.

20

The thicknesses of the panes as well as the installation position are typically already defined in the design of the HUD. On this basis, a wedge angle can also be determined theoretically such that ghost images are optimally minimized. The calculation of the wedge angle course is done by means of simulations customary in the art.

25

Also, the relative arrangement between the windshield and the projector must be established. This yields the position of the eyebox. From these data, the central beam as well as the HUD reference point can be calculated.

- 30 When the HUD reference point is determined, the profile of the vertical curvature profile is determined according to the invention. Since the curvature profile can also influence the ghost image, adaptation of the wedge angle can be necessary at this time. The final determination of the pane geometry with the wedge angle and the curvature profile can be done iteratively until the ghost and double image problems are minimized.

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4351-X-29.117 WO

All steps described thus far typically occur in the design phase, typically using the CAD data of the vehicle. After the final pane geometry has been established, the pane can be produced.

- 5 The thermoplastic intermediate layer is provided as a film. The wedge angle can be introduced into the film by stretching a film having (in the initial state) substantially constant thickness or by extrusion using a wedge-shaped extrusion die.

- 10 Before lamination, the outer pane and the inner pane are below subjected to a bending process corresponding to the calculated curvature profile. Preferably, the outer pane and the inner pane are bent congruently together (i.e., at the same time and by the same tool), since, thus, the shape of the panes is optimally matched for the subsequently occurring lamination. Typical temperatures for glass bending processes are, for example, 500 °C to 700 °C.

- 15 The production of the composite glass is done by lamination with customary methods known per se to the person skilled in the art, for example, autoclave methods, vacuum bag methods, vacuum ring methods, calender methods, vacuum laminators, or combinations thereof. The bonding of the outer pane and the inner pane is customarily done under the
20 action of heat, vacuum, and/or pressure.

- Then, the windshield and the projector are arranged relative to one another, typically by installation of the windshield and the projector in the vehicle body. Thus, the projection arrangement according to the invention is created.

- 25 The invention includes, moreover, the use of the projection arrangement according to the invention in a vehicle as a head-up display (HUD), preferably in a motor vehicle, particularly preferably in an automobile.

- 30 In the following, the invention is explained in detail with reference to drawings and exemplary embodiments. The drawings are schematic representations and are not true to scale. The drawings in no way restrict the invention.

They depict:

- 35 Fig. 1 a plan view of the windshield of a projection arrangement according to the invention,

Fig. 2 a cross-section through a projection arrangement according to the invention,

4351-X-29.117 WO

Fig. 3 a schematic diagram of the course of radii of curvature of the windshield according to the invention,

Fig. 4 a flowchart of an embodiment of the method according to the invention, and

Fig. 5 a graph of the vertical radius of curvature and of the resultant double image angle.

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Fig. 1 depicts a plan view of a windshield 1 of a projection arrangement according to the invention. The windshield 1 has an upper edge O, a lower edge U, and two side edges connecting them. The upper edge O points upward, in the installation position, toward the vehicle roof (roof edge); the lower edge U, downward toward the engine compartment (engine edge). The windshield 1 has an HUD region B, which, in the installation position, can be irradiated by the HUD projector and is irradiated during operation. The HUD region B is delimited by an upper edge (BO), a lower edge (BU), and two side edges connecting them. Also sketched in are the HUD reference point G, which is explained more precisely in the following, as well as the vertical course V between the upper edge O and the lower edge U through the HUD reference point G.

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Fig. 2 depicts a cross-section through a projection arrangement according to the invention along the vertical course V, comprising the windshield 1 of Fig. 1 as well as an HUD projector 5. The windshield 1 comprises an outer pane 2 and an inner pane 3, which are bonded to one another via a thermoplastic intermediate layer 4. The windshield separates the vehicle interior from the outside environment, wherein, in the installation position, the outer pane 2 faces the outside environment; the inner pane 3, the vehicle interior.

20

The outer pane 2 is made, for example, of soda lime glass with a thickness of 2.1 mm. The inner pane 3 is made, for example, of soda lime glass with a thickness of 1.6 mm. These panes are customary for windshields. The thickness of the intermediate layer 4 increases monotonically in the vertical course from the lower edge U to the upper edge O. For the sake of simplicity, the increase in thickness is depicted in the figure as linear with a constant wedge angle α between the two surfaces. The intermediate layer 4 according to the invention has, however, a more complex nonlinear increase in thickness, at least in sections, with a nonconstant wedge angle α . The intermediate layer 4 is formed from a single film made of PVB. The thickness of the intermediate layer 4 at the upper edge O is, for example, 1.25 mm and at the lower edge U, for example, 0.76 mm.

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The projector 5 is aimed at the HUD region B. Images are to be produced in this region by the projector 5. The projector image is reflected in the direction of the observer 6 (vehicle

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4351-X-29.117 WO

driver) by the windshield 1. Thus, a virtual image (not shown) is created behind the windshield 1 from the point of view of the observer 6. The the observer 6 can perceive the data thus represented without having to look away from the road.

5 By means of the wedge-shaped implementation of the intermediate layer 4, the two images that are produced by reflection of the projector image on the two surfaces of the outer pane 2 and the inner pane 3 turned away from the intermediate layer 4 coincide with one another. Consequently, disruptive ghost images occur to a lesser extent. The wedge angle α is variable, at least within the HUD region B in the vertical course and increases monotonically
10 from the upper edge BO to the lower edge BU. The wedge angle α is, for example, 0.3 mrad at the upper edge BO, 0.5 mrad at the HUD reference point G, and 0.8 mrad at the lower edge BU. The variable wedge angle α enables the optimization of the effect (suppression of ghost images) to various eye positions, resulting, for example, from different body sizes of drivers.

15 The region, within which the eyes of the observer 6 must be situated in order to perceive the virtual image, is referred to as the eyebox window. The eyebox window is vertically adjustable by mirrors in the projector 5 in order to be able to adapt the HUD to observers 6 of different body size and sitting position. The entire accessible region within which the
20 eyebox window can be shifted is referred to as the eyebox E. The beam that connects the projector 5 to the center of the eyebox E (usually the mirrors of the projector 5 are in the neutral position in this case) is referred to as the central beam M. The HUD reference point G corresponds to the point on the inner pane 3 at which the central beam M strikes. In the design of HUD projection arrangements, the reference point G is a characteristic variable.

25 Fig. 3 depicts a comparison of the profile of vertical radii of curvature R in the vertical course V between the lower edge U and the upper edge O of prior art windshields and an embodiment of the windshield 1 according to the invention. In prior art windshields, the vertical radius of curvature R typically increases continuously from the upper edge O to the
30 lower edge U.

The windshield according to the invention 1 is distinguished by a course of vertical radii of curvature R deviating therefrom. When one considers a section V' of the vertical course V between the lower edge BU of the HUD region B and the upper edge O of the windshield 1
35 and determines, in this section V', the maximum of the vertical radius of curvature R, this maximum is located above the HUD reference point G, in other words, between the HUD

4351-X-29.117 WO

reference point G and the upper edge O. In the preferred embodiment depicted, the maximum is situated above the HUD region B. In the HUD region B, the radius of curvature decreases monotonically from the upper edge BO to the lower edge BU.

- 5 The vertical radius of curvature R is, in the maximum, for example, 9.5 m and decreases in the HUD region from 9 m to the upper edge BO 27.5 at the lower edge BU.

The projection arrangement according to the invention includes, for the first time, the course of the radii of curvature of the windshield in the design of an HUD. The variable wedge
 10 angle, increasing from the top toward the bottom, which effectively reduces the ghost images in reflection, actually has until now resulted in the fact that double images in transmission are amplified. The inventors found that this effect is amplified by the curvature profile of prior art windshields, in which the flattest spot (maximum radius of curvature) is located below the HUD region. By means of the curvature profile according to the invention,
 15 in which the flattest spot is located above the HUD reference point G, the ghost image and the double image can, as it were, be decoupled from one another and the amplifying effect of the wedge angle course on the double image is reduced. This is the major advantage of the invention.

- 20 Fig. 4 depicts a flowchart of an exemplary embodiment of the method according to the invention for producing a projection arrangement for a head-up display.

Fig. 5 shows a graph that demonstrates the advantageous effect of the course of vertical radii of curvature R. In the upper diagram, the vertical course of the vertical radius of curvature R is plotted for a prior art windshield and a windshield according to the invention
 25 with, in each case, identically designed variable wedge angles. Whereas the vertical radius of curvature R according to the prior art increases constantly with a decreasing distance from the lower edge, in the example according to the invention, it has a maximum that is situated above the HUD region B and slightly above the upper edge of the A field of view per ECE-R43.
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- The effect is clear in the lower diagram, where the resultant double image angle is shown. The wedge angle course is optimized in the HUD region B to prevent a ghost image, such that reflections of the HUD projection on the different surfaces coincide with one another.
 35 However, this can result in the fact that the double image problem is amplified, i.e., objects observed through the pane appear amplified as a double image. It is discernible that the

4351-X-29.117 WO

double image angle is significantly reduced by the course according to the invention of the vertical radius of curvature R , as a result of which the double image is less disruptive.

- 5 The invention relates to a projection arrangement for a head-up display (HUD), at least comprising a vehicle windshield, comprising an outer pane and an inner pane, which are bonded to one another via a thermoplastic intermediate layer, with an upper edge and a lower edge and an HUD region; and a projector, which is aimed at the HUD region and generates a virtual image, which an observer situated within an eyebox can perceive,
- 10 wherein the windshield has an HUD reference point, at which a central beam running between the projector and the center of the eyebox strikes the inner pane, the thickness of the thermoplastic intermediate layer in the vertical course between the upper edge and the lower edge is variable at least in sections with a wedge angle (α), wherein the wedge angle (α) is variable at least in the HUD region, the windshield has a vertical radius of curvature,
- 15 which is variable in the vertical course between the upper edge and the lower edge through the HUD reference point, wherein the maximum of the vertical radius of curvature is situated in the section of the course between the upper edge of the windshield and the lower edge of the HUD region above the HUD reference point.

4351-X-29.117 WO

List of Reference Characters:

- (1) windshield
- (2) outer pane
- 5 (3) inner pane
- (4) thermoplastic intermediate layer

- (5) projector
- (6) observer / vehicle driver
- 10
- (O) upper edge of the windshield 1
- (U) lower edge of the windshield 1

- (B) HUD region of the windshield 1
- 15 (BO) upper edge of the HUD region B
- (BU) lower edge of the HUD region B

- α wedge angle of the intermediate layer 4
- R vertical radius of curvature of the windshield 1
- 20
- (V) vertical course of the radius of curvature R between the upper edge O and the lower edge U
- (V') section of V between the upper edge O of the windshield 1 and the lower edge BU

- 25 (E) eyebox
- (M) central beam (between the projector 5 and the center of the eyebox E)
- (G) HUD reference point

Claims

1. Projection arrangement for a head-up display (HUD), at least comprising
 - a vehicle windshield, comprising an outer pane and an inner pane, which are bonded to one another via a thermoplastic intermediate layer, with an upper edge (O) and a lower edge (U) and an HUD region (B), wherein the vehicle windshield has an installation angle in the range from 55° to 75°, and wherein the outer pane and the inner pane have in each case a thickness of a maximum of 5 mm; and
 - a projector, which is aimed at the HUD region (B) and generates a virtual image, which an observer situated within an eyebox (E) can perceive,
 wherein
 - the windshield has an HUD reference point (G), at which a central beam (M) running between the projector and the center of the eyebox (E) strikes the inner pane,
 - the thickness of the thermoplastic intermediate layer in the vertical course between the upper edge (O) and the lower edge (U) is variable at least in sections with a wedge angle (α), wherein the wedge angle (α) is variable at least in the HUD region (B),
 - the windshield has a vertical radius of curvature (R), which is variable in the vertical course (V) between the upper edge (O) and the lower edge (U) through the HUD reference point (G),
 wherein the maximum of the vertical radius of curvature (R) is situated in the section (V') of the course (V) between the upper edge (O) of the windshield and the lower edge (BU) of the HUD region (B) above the HUD reference point (G),
 wherein the vertical radius of curvature (R) at the upper edge (BO) of the HUD region (B) is greater than at the lower edge (BU) of the HUD region (B) and decreases monotonically between the upper edge (BO) and the lower edge (BU).

2. Projection arrangement according to claim 1, wherein the maximum of the vertical radius of curvature (R) is situated above the HUD region (B).

3. Projection arrangement according to claims 1 or 2, wherein the maximum of the vertical radius of curvature (R) is situated at or above the upper edge of an A field of view per ECE-R43.

4. Projection arrangement according to any one of claims 1 through 3, wherein the maximum of the vertical radius of curvature (R) in the entire vertical course (V) between the

upper edge (O) of the windshield and the lower edge (U) of the windshield is situated above the HUD reference point (G).

5. Projection arrangement according to any one of claims 1 through 4, wherein the wedge angle (α) increases monotonically in the vertical course from the upper edge (BO) of the HUD region (B) to the lower edge (BU) of the HUD region (B).

6. Projection arrangement according to any one of claims 1 through 5, wherein the wedge angle (α) in the HUD region (B) is from 0.05 mrad to 2 mrad.

7. Projection arrangement according to claim 6, wherein the wedge angle (α) in the HUD region (B) is from 0.1 mrad to 1 mrad.

8. Projection arrangement according to any one of claims 1 through 7, wherein the vertical radius of curvature (R) in the HUD region (B) is from 6 m to 10 m.

9. Projection arrangement according to claim 8, wherein the vertical radius of curvature (R) in the HUD region (B) is from 7 m to 9 m.

10. Projection arrangement according to any one of claims 1 through 9, wherein the vertical radii of curvature (R) of the entire windshield are from 1 m to 20 m.

11. Projection arrangement according to claim 10, wherein the vertical radii of curvature (R) of the entire windshield are from 2 m to 15 m.

12. Projection arrangement according to any one of claims 1 through 11, wherein the outer pane and the inner pane contain soda lime glass and have a thickness from 0.8 mm to 5 mm

13. Projection arrangement according to claim 12, wherein the outer pane and the inner pane have a thickness from 1.4 mm to 2.5 mm.

14. Projection arrangement according to any one of claims 1 through 13, wherein the intermediate layer contains at least polyvinyl butyral (PVB), ethylene vinyl acetate (EVA), polyurethane (PU), or mixtures or copolymers or derivatives thereof, and has a minimum thickness from 0.2 mm to 2 mm.

15. Projection arrangement according to claim 14, wherein the intermediate layer contains PVB.

16. Projection arrangement according to claim 14 or 15, wherein the intermediate layer has a minimum thickness from 0.3 mm to 1 mm.

17. Projection arrangement according to any one of claims 1 through 16, wherein the intermediate layer is implemented as a noise-damping, multilayer film.

18. Method for producing a projection arrangement for a head-up display (HUD) according to any one of claims 1 through 17, comprising

- a vehicle windshield, including an outer pane and an inner pane, which are bonded to one another via a thermoplastic intermediate layer, with an upper edge (O) and a lower edge (U) and an HUD region (B), wherein the thickness of the thermoplastic intermediate layer in the vertical course between the upper edge (O) and the lower edge (U) is variable at least in sections with a wedge angle (α), wherein the wedge angle (α) is variable at least in the HUD region (B); and

- a projector, which is aimed at the HUD region (B) and generates a virtual image, which an observer within an eyebox (E) can perceive;

wherein the method comprises at least the following steps:

- (a) calculating an HUD reference point (G), at which a central beam (M) running between the projector and the center of the eyebox (E) strikes the inner pane, from a planned relative arrangement of the windshield, the projector, and the eyebox (E);

- (b) creating a profile of the vertical radius of curvature (R), which is variable in the vertical course (V) between the upper edge (O) and the edge (U) through the HUD reference point (G) such that the maximum of the vertical radius of curvature (R) in the section (V') of the course (V) between the lower edge (BU) of the HUD region (B) and the upper edge (O) of the windshield is situated above the HUD reference point (G);

- (c) producing the windshield with the wedge angle (α) and a calculated vertical radius of curvature (R);

- (d) relatively arranging the windshield and the projector, wherein the projection arrangement is created.

19. Use of the projection arrangement according to any one of claims 1 through 17 in a vehicle as a head-up display (HUD).

20. Use of the projection arrangement according to any one of claims 1 through 17 as a head-up display (HUD) in a motor vehicle.

21. Use of the projection arrangement according to any one of claims 1 through 17 as a head-up display (HUD) in an automobile.

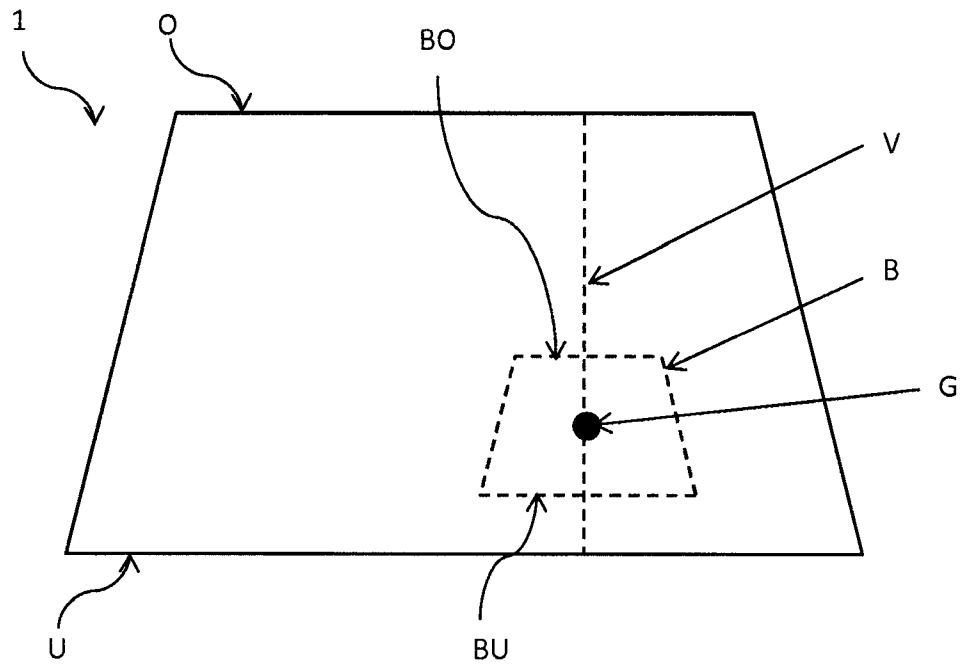


Fig. 1

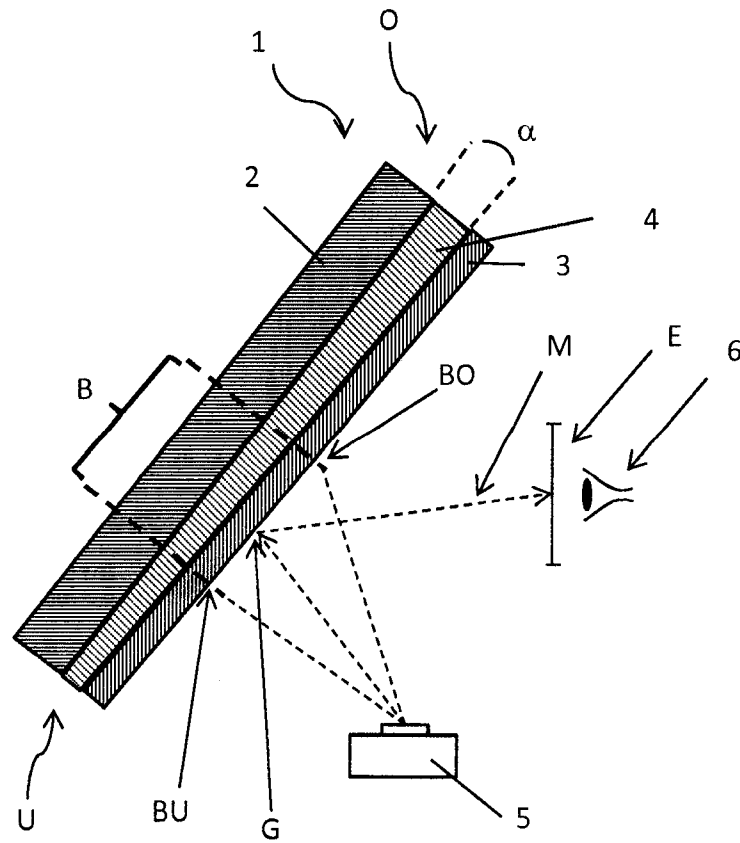
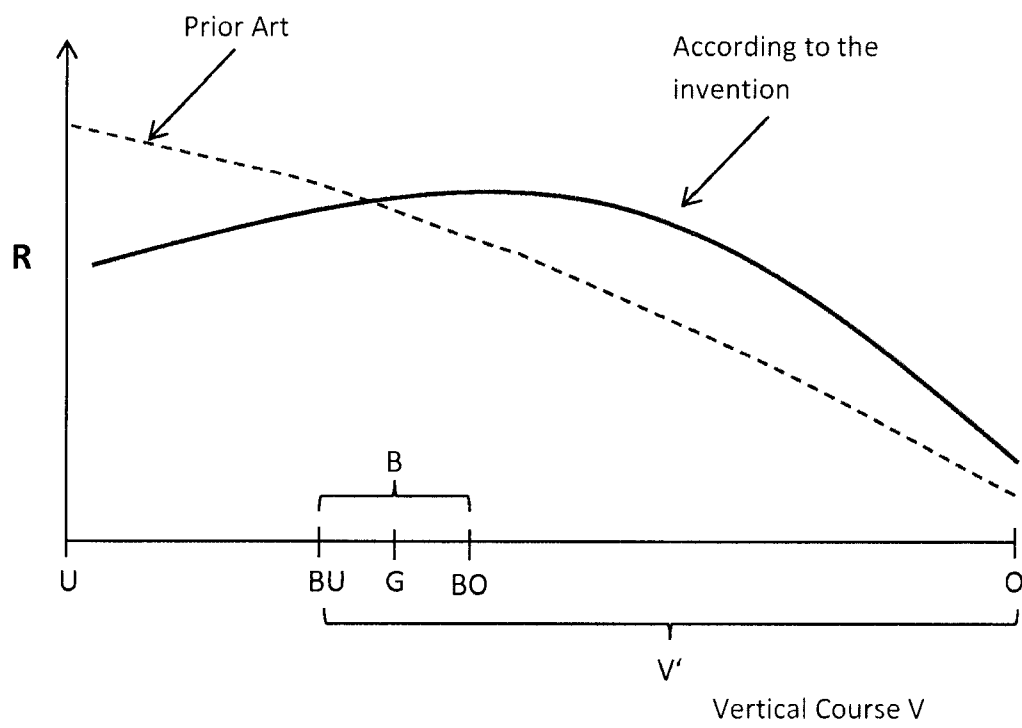
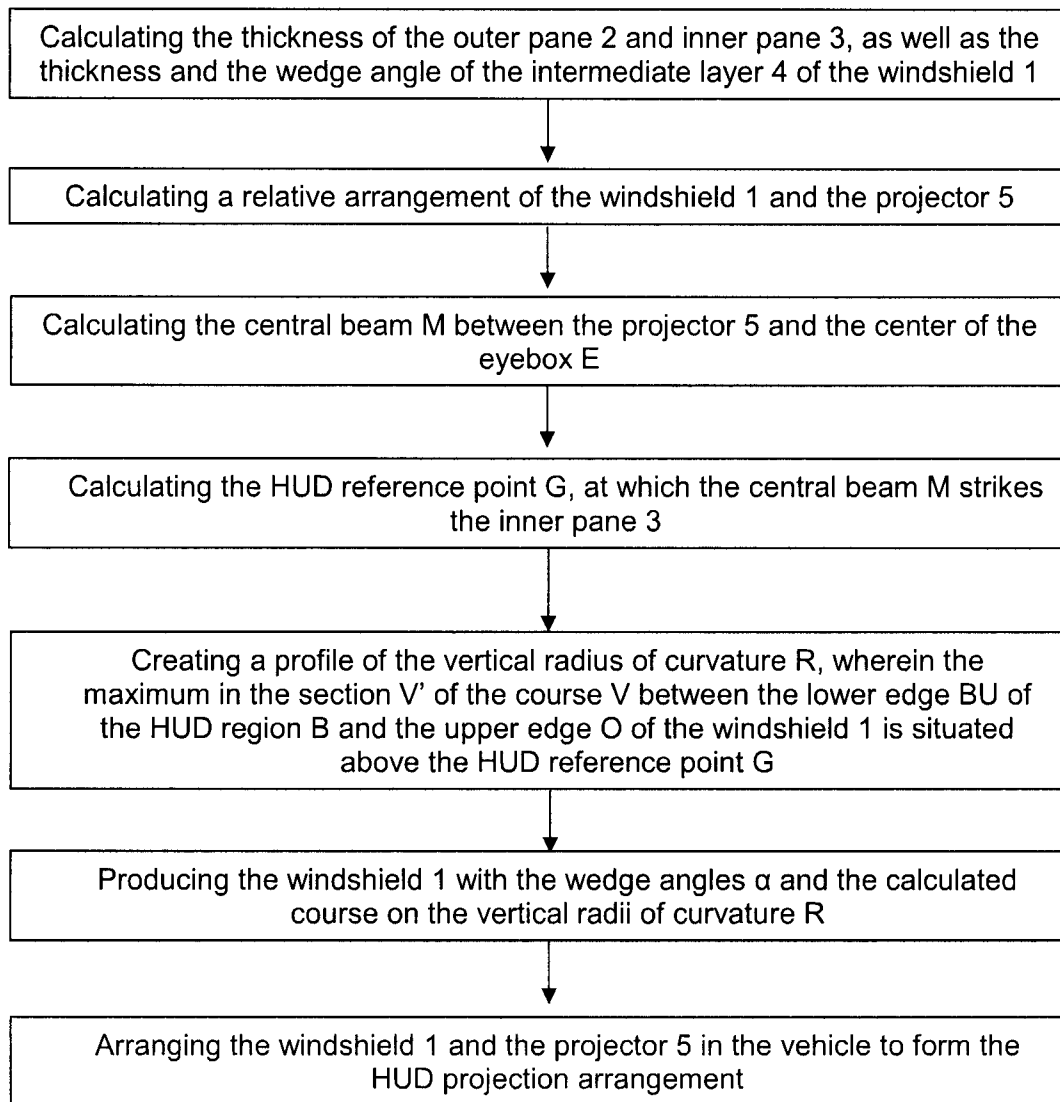
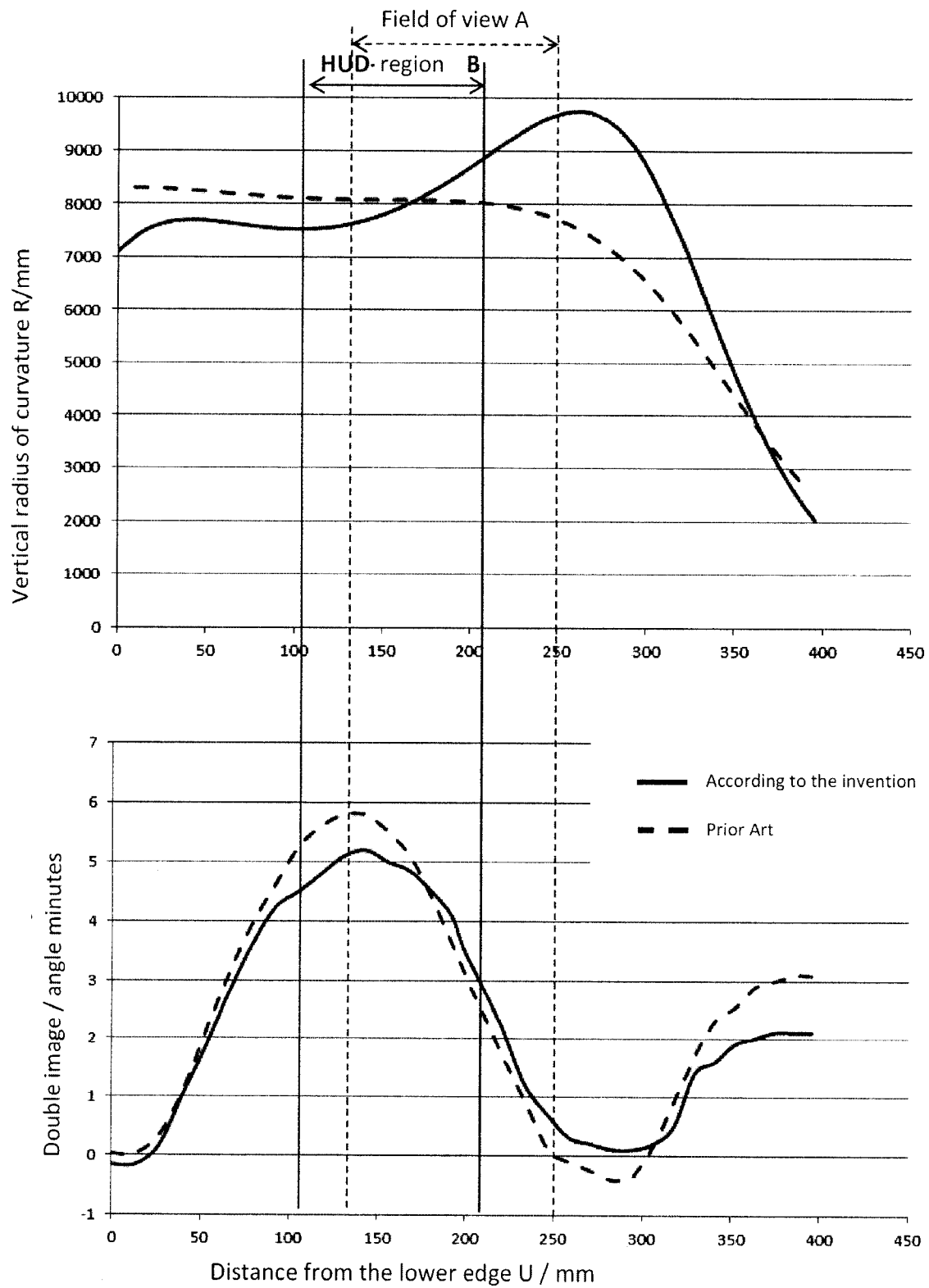


Fig. 2

**Fig. 3**

3/4

**Fig. 4**

**Fig. 5**

