



(51) International Patent Classification:

F21V 8/00 (2006.01) G02B 27/01 (2006.01)
G02B 6/24 (2006.01) G02B 27/10 (2006.01)
G02B 6/26 (2006.01) G02B 27/28 (2006.01)

(21) International Application Number:

PCT/IL2021/051185

(22) International Filing Date:

01 October 2021 (01.10.2021)

(25) Filing Language:

English

(26) Publication Language:

English

(30) Priority Data:

63/086,136 01 October 2020 (01.10.2020) US
63/114,110 16 November 2020 (16.11.2020) US

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(81) Designated States (unless otherwise indicated, for every

kind of national protection available): AE, AG, AL, AM, AO, AT, AU, AZ, BA, BB, BG, BH, BN, BR, BW, BY, BZ, CA, CH, CL, CN, CO, CR, CU, CZ, DE, DJ, DK, DM, DO, DZ, EC, EE, EG, ES, FI, GB, GD, GE, GH, GM, GT, HN, HR, HU, ID, IL, IN, IR, IS, IT, JO, JP, KE, KG, KH, KN, KP, KR, KW, KZ, LA, LC, LK, LR, LS, LU, LY, MA, MD, ME, MG, MK, MN, MW, MX, MY, MZ, NA, NG, NI, NO, NZ, OM, PA, PE, PG, PH, PL, PT, QA, RO, RS, RU, RW, SA, SC, SD, SE, SG, SK, SL, ST, SV, SY, TH, TJ, TM, TN, TR, TT, TZ, UA, UG, US, UZ, VC, VN, WS, ZA, ZM, ZW.

(84) Designated States (unless otherwise indicated, for every

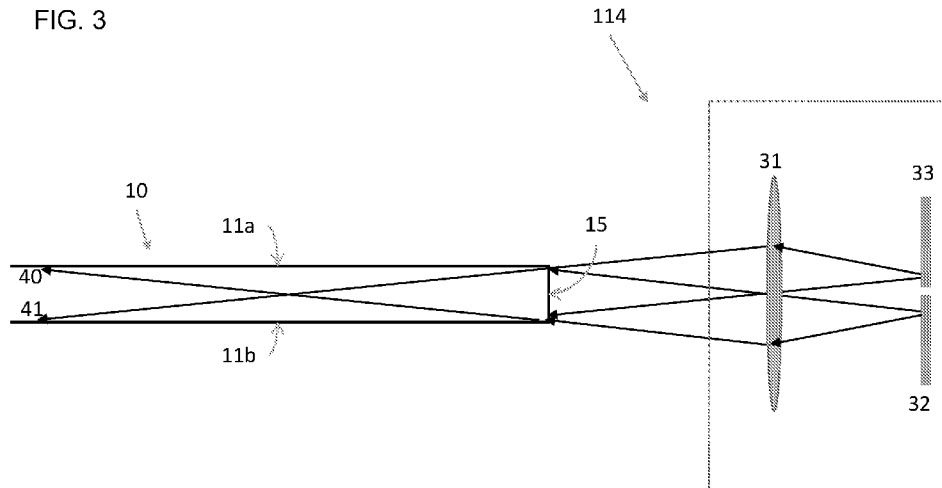
kind of regional protection available): ARIPO (BW, GH, GM, KE, LR, LS, MW, MZ, NA, RW, SD, SL, ST, SZ, TZ, UG, ZM, ZW), Eurasian (AM, AZ, BY, KG, KZ, RU, TJ, TM), European (AL, AT, BE, BG, CH, CY, CZ, DE, DK, EE, ES, FI, FR, GB, GR, HR, HU, IE, IS, IT, LT, LU, LV, MC, MK, MT, NL, NO, PL, PT, RO, RS, SE, SI, SK, SM, TR), OAPI (BF, BJ, CF, CG, CI, CM, GA, GN, GQ, GW, KM, ML, MR, NE, SN, TD, TG).

Declarations under Rule 4.17:

— of inventorship (Rule 4.17(iv))

(54) Title: COMPOUND LIGHT-GUIDE OPTICAL ELEMENTS

FIG. 3



(57) Abstract: An optical system (100) for directing an image towards a user for viewing includes a light-guide optical element (LOE) (10) having parallel major external surfaces (11a, 11b) for supporting propagation of an image by internal reflection, a coupling-out arrangement for coupling out the image towards an eye of the user, and a coupling-in aperture. An image projector (114) includes an image generator (32) for generating an image, collimating optics (31) for collimating the image, and an image conjugate generator (20, 33, 34). The image projector is coupled to the coupling-in aperture so as to introduce both the collimated image and its conjugate image into the LOE prior to the images impinging on either of major external surfaces. The image conjugate generator may be a second image generator (33), or may employ one or more reflecting surface (22, 23, 24, 34) non-contiguous with the major external surfaces of the LOE.



Published:

— *with international search report (Art. 21(3))*

Compound Light-Guide Optical Elements

FIELD OF THE INVENTION

The present invention relates to optical systems and, in particular, it concerns an optical system for displaying an image to a user.

5 BACKGROUND OF THE INVENTION

Various types of displays, and particularly near-eye displays (NED), typically employ one or more waveguides in which an image is injected from an image projector so as to propagate within the waveguide by total internal reflection (TIR), and is subsequently coupled out towards an observer's eye via one or more coupling-out
10 elements (e.g., partially-reflecting internal surfaces ("facets"), a diffraction grating, etc.). Such waveguides are made of a transparent substrate having a pair of parallel major external surfaces extending along the length of the waveguide between which the image and its conjugate are reflected. The image is preferably a collimated image, and the waveguide is preferably planar. For best performance, both the image and its
15 conjugate should completely fill the waveguide, so that illumination corresponding to each pixel of the image and each pixel of the conjugate image is present at every point within the thickness of the waveguide (for areas of the waveguide that contribute to the output image that can reach the eye of the user).

Filling of the waveguide can be achieved by providing a coupling-in prism with
20 a coupling-in surface which is oriented roughly perpendicular to the chief ray of the injected image, allowing the image to fall on an extended region of one surface of the waveguide so as to generate the conjugate image. However, particularly for implementations with images injected at relatively shallow-angles relative to the major external surfaces (i.e., close to 90 degrees to the normal of the surface), the length of the
25 coupling-in region required to fill the waveguide with the conjugate image adds significantly to the dimensions of the waveguide. This is illustrated in FIG. 2A which illustrates a typical coupling-in to a waveguide **10**. A coupling-in prism **14** cut from the waveguide substrate or attached thereto is used to direct rays **40**, **41** into the waveguide at shallow angles. As rays **40**, **41** propagate within the waveguide, ray **41** is reflected

off the top surface of the waveguide thereby becoming the conjugate of ray 40. As is apparent from Fig. 1, even with the coupling-in prism, a relatively large input aperture (and consequently larger projector) is required in order to produce the conjugates of shallow rays within the waveguide.

5 An alternative approach for filling the waveguide illustrated in Fig. 2B employs a 50% beam splitter (or “mixer”) 13 internally in the waveguide 10 at about the midpoint subdividing the thickness of the waveguide between the major external surfaces and extending at least part of the way along the length of the waveguide parallel to the external surfaces. The beam splitter is effective to partially reflect rays to
10 generate the conjugates thereof (e.g., ray 41) within the waveguide and allows for a smaller input aperture and wedge prism 14, as shown in FIG. 2A.

Although the presence of mixer 13 allows use of a smaller projector aperture and coupling prism, the mixer itself adds significantly to the dimensions of the waveguide. The minimal length required of mixer 13 can be expressed by the equation
15 $l_{\text{mixer}} = w \cdot \tan(\phi)$, where w is the width of the waveguide and ϕ is propagation of the angle of field (relative to the normal of the LOE major surfaces). Thus, the above constraints on the minimal length of the mixer requires making the waveguide longer to accommodate the mixer. Additionally, the incorporation of the mixer inside the waveguide requires greater accuracy in the production of the waveguide due to the
20 required parallelism with the waveguide surfaces.

SUMMARY OF THE INVENTION

The present invention is an optical system for directing an image towards a user for viewing.

25 According to the teachings of an embodiment of the present invention there is provided, an optical system for directing an image towards a user for viewing, the optical system comprising: (a) a light-guide optical element (LOE) formed from transparent material and having first and second mutually-parallel major external surfaces for supporting propagation of an image by internal reflection at the first and second major external surfaces, the LOE having a coupling-out arrangement for
30 coupling out the image towards an eye of the user, the LOE having a coupling-in

aperture; (b) an image projector comprising an image generator for generating an image, collimating optics for collimating the image, and an image conjugate generator, the image projector being coupled to the coupling-in aperture so as to introduce into the coupling-in aperture the collimated image and its conjugate image prior to the collimated image and the conjugate image impinging on either of the first or second major external surfaces.

According to a further feature of an embodiment of the present invention, the image conjugate generator comprises a second image generator.

According to a further feature of an embodiment of the present invention, the image conjugate generator comprises at least one reflecting surface non-contiguous with the first and second major external surfaces.

According to a further feature of an embodiment of the present invention, the image conjugate generator comprises at least one reflecting surface non-parallel to the first and second major external surfaces.

According to a further feature of an embodiment of the present invention, the image conjugate generator comprises a beam multiplier comprising at least one beam splitter deployed between, and parallel to, two reflecting surfaces.

According to a further feature of an embodiment of the present invention, the beam multiplier comprises at least two of the beam splitters interposed between at least three of the reflecting surfaces.

According to a further feature of an embodiment of the present invention, the beam multiplier has an external thickness which differs from a thickness of the LOE.

According to a further feature of an embodiment of the present invention, the reflecting surfaces of the beam multiplier are reflective surfaces at an interface between layers of a layered structure, and wherein external surfaces of the layered structure are optically non-functional surfaces of the beam multiplier.

According to a further feature of an embodiment of the present invention, the LOE further comprises a coupling-in reflector deployed obliquely to the first and second major external surfaces, the coupling-in reflector being deployed to redirect the collimated image to impinge on the first major external surface and the conjugate image to impinge on the second major external surface.

According to a further feature of an embodiment of the present invention, the coupling-in reflector is deployed at 45 degrees to the first and second major external surfaces.

5 According to a further feature of an embodiment of the present invention, the image conjugate generator comprises a reflecting surface that traverses the LOE adjacent to the coupling-in reflector, a part of the reflecting surface that traverses the LOE being an angularly-selective reflecting surface.

10 According to a further feature of an embodiment of the present invention, the angularly-selective reflecting surface is implemented using an optical adhesive having a refractive index lower than a refractive index of the LOE adjacent to the coupling-in reflector.

15 There is also provided according to an aspect of the present invention, an optical beam multiplier comprising a stack of transparent plates defining a plurality of parallel interface planes, the plurality of parallel interface planes being provided with coatings that define: (a) a set of N reflectors, where N is at least three; (b) a set of at least N-1 partially-reflecting beam splitters, each of the beam splitters being interposed between two adjacent reflectors of the set of reflectors.

BRIEF DESCRIPTION OF THE DRAWINGS

20 The invention is herein described, by way of example only, with reference to the accompanying drawings, wherein:

FIGS. 1A and 1B are schematic isometric views of an optical system, constructed and operative according to the teachings of the present invention, implemented using a light-guide optical element (LOE), illustrating a top-down and a side-injection configuration, respectively;

25 FIG. 2A, described above, is a schematic side view illustrating conventional coupling-in of an image into an LOE via a coupling prism;

FIG. 2B, described above, is a schematic side view illustrating conventional coupling-in of an image into an LOE having an integrated beam multiplier;

30 FIG. 3 is a schematic side view of a part of the optical system of FIGS. 1A and 1B illustrating coupling-in to the LOE of an image-conjugate image pair;

FIG. 4A is a schematic side view of a part of the optical system of FIGS. 1A and 1B illustrating an alternative implementation of the present invention employing a beam multiplier;

FIG. 4B is an enlarged schematic view of the beam-multiplier of FIG. 4A;

5 FIG. 5 is a schematic side view of a part of the optical system of FIGS. 1A and 1B illustrating an alternative implementation of the present invention employing a beam multiplier and an obliquely-angled coupling-in reflector;

FIG. 6 is a ray-trace diagram for an implementation of the present invention according to FIG. 5 illustrating ray paths for different parts of an image directed
10 towards an eye of a user;

FIGS. 7A and 7B are enlarged partial views of a coupling-in region of the LOE from FIG. 6 each showing only half of the ray paths for a single image pixel, contributing to filling of the LOE with corresponding image illumination for that pixel; and

15 FIG. 8 is a schematic side view of a part of the optical system of FIGS. 1A and 1B illustrating an alternative implementation of the present invention employing a reflector surface which traverses a thickness of the LOE as an angularly-selective reflector.

DESCRIPTION OF THE PREFERRED EMBODIMENTS

20 The present invention is an optical system for directing an image towards a user for viewing.

Certain embodiments of the present invention provide an optical system including a light-guide optical element (LOE) for achieving optical aperture expansion for the purpose of a head-up display, and most preferably a near-eye display, which
25 may be a virtual reality display, or more preferably an augmented reality display.

An exemplary implementation of a device in the form of a near-eye display according to the teachings of an embodiment of the present invention, generally designated **100**, employing an LOE **10**, is illustrated schematically in FIGS. 1A and 1B. The near-eye display **100** employs a compact image projector (or “POD”) **114** optically
30 coupled so as to inject an image into LOE (interchangeably referred to as a

“waveguide,” a “substrate” or a “slab”) **10** within which the image light is trapped in one dimension by internal reflection at a set of mutually-parallel planar external surfaces.

Optical aperture expansion is achieved within LOE **10** by one or more
5 arrangement for progressively redirecting the image illumination, typically employing a set of partially-reflecting surfaces (interchangeably referred to as “facets”) that are parallel to each other, and inclined obliquely to the direction of propagation of the image light, with each successive facet deflecting a proportion of the image light into a deflected direction. For one-dimensional aperture expansion, the facets also couple-out
10 the image light towards the eye of the user. In some cases, as illustrated here, two-dimensional aperture expansion is achieved by employing a first set of facets in region **116** to progressively redirect the image illumination within the LOE, also trapped/guided by internal reflection. The deflected image illumination then passes into a second substrate region **118**, which may be implemented as an adjacent distinct
15 substrate or as a continuation of a single substrate, in which a coupling-out arrangement (for example, a further set of partially reflective facets) progressively couples out a proportion of the image illumination towards the eye of an observer located within a region defined as the eye-motion box (EMB), thereby achieving a second dimension of optical aperture expansion. Similar functionality may be obtained using diffractive
20 optical elements (DOEs) for redirecting and/or coupling-out of image illumination within one or both of regions **116** and **118**, as is known in the art.

The overall device may be implemented separately for each eye, and is preferably supported relative to the head of a user with the each LOE **10** facing a corresponding eye of the user. In one particularly preferred option as illustrated here, a
25 support arrangement is implemented as an eye glasses frame with sides **120** for supporting the device relative to ears of the user. Other forms of support arrangement may also be used, including but not limited to, head bands, visors or devices suspended from helmets.

Reference is made herein in the drawings and claims to an X axis which extends
30 horizontally (FIG. 1A) or vertically (FIG. 1B), in the general extensional direction of the first region of the LOE, and a Y axis which extends perpendicular thereto, i.e.,

vertically in FIG. 1A and horizontally in FIG. 1B. In very approximate terms, the first LOE, or first region **116** of LOE **10**, may be considered to achieve aperture expansion in the X direction while the second LOE, or second region **118** of LOE **10**, achieves aperture expansion in the Y direction. The details of the spread of angular directions in which different parts of the field of view propagate will be addressed more precisely below. It should be noted that the orientation as illustrated in FIG. 1A may be regarded as a “top-down” implementation, where the image illumination entering the main (second region) of the LOE enters from the top edge, whereas the orientation illustrated in FIG. 1B may be regarded as a “side-injection” implementation, where the axis referred to here as the Y axis is deployed horizontally. In the remaining drawings, the various features of certain embodiments of the present invention will be illustrated in the context of a “top-down” orientation, similar to FIG. 1A. However, it should be appreciated that all of those features are equally applicable to side-injection implementations, which also fall within the scope of the invention. In certain cases, other intermediate orientations are also applicable, and are included within the scope of the present invention except where explicitly excluded. The two-dimensional expansion embodiments illustrated here are merely exemplary, but the invention is also applicable to embodiments in which only a single dimension of aperture expansion is performed by the LOE.

It will be appreciated that the near-eye display **100** includes various additional components, typically including a controller **122** for actuating the image projector **114**, typically employing electrical power from a small onboard battery (not shown) or some other suitable power source. It will be appreciated that controller **122** includes all necessary electronic components such as at least one processor or processing circuitry to drive the image projector, all as is known in the art.

An aspect of the present invention relates to an implementation of image projector **114** which includes an image conjugate generator arranged so that the image projector injects both the collimated image and its conjugate image into the LOE **10**. Various non-limiting examples of the image conjugate generator will be illustrated herein below with reference to FIGS. 3-8.

Thus, referring to FIG. 3, there is shown an enlarged schematic partial view of the optical system of FIG. 1 for directing an image towards a user for viewing. The optical system includes LOE 10 formed from transparent material and having first and second mutually-parallel major external surfaces 11a and 11b for supporting propagation of an image by internal reflection at those surfaces. LOE 10 also has a coupling-out arrangement (in region 118 of FIG. 1, as described above and not shown here) for coupling out the image towards an eye of the user, and a coupling-in aperture 15 which, in this case, is shown as a side edge of LOE 10.

Instead of relying upon structures integrated with the LOE 10 to generate the image-conjugate pair, an image projector 114 according to this aspect of the present invention includes an image conjugate generator to generate the image-conjugate pair prior to either the collimated image or the conjugate image impinging on either of the major external surfaces 11a and 11b of LOE 10.

Thus, in the example of FIG. 3, image projector 114 includes an image generator 32 for generating an image, collimating optics 31 for collimating the image, and an image conjugate generator, here implemented as a second image generator 33 that generates the conjugate image. In the example illustrated here, image generators 32 and 33 share common collimating optics 31. Image projector 114 is coupled to coupling-in aperture 15 so as to introduce the collimated image and its conjugate image directly into LOE 10 prior to the collimated image or its conjugate image impinging on either of the major external surfaces 11a and 11b of LOE 10.

It will be appreciated that this solution contrasts clearly with the coupling-in arrangements of FIGS. 2A and 2B, where the conjugate image is generated within the LOE itself by reflections from the major external surfaces (or surfaces of a coupling prism which are a continuation of those surfaces and are defined for this purpose herein to be part of the major external surfaces of the LOE).

The two image generators 32 and 33 are driven to generate the same image with one inverted, and each field is identically shown from both fields. During assembly of the device, active alignment is preferably used, either by mechanical adjustment or more preferably by digital correction of the image display position, to move the two images on the image generators so that they are aligned as complementary conjugate

images within the LOE. The LOE is thus “filled” with both the primary image and its conjugate from the coupling-in aperture onwards throughout the LOE, without requiring any extension of the LOE to achieve such filling.

In this and all other implementations of the present invention, the image generator(s) may be any type of micro-display image generator known in the art. Suitable examples include, but are not limited to, spatial light modulators (SLMs) including transmissive SLMs such as LCD displays and reflective SLMs such as LCOS displays, and active light-generating displays, such as oLED displays. Scanning image generators, in which a rapidly scanning laser beam is modulated synchronously with its scanning motion, may also be used as image generators according to the present invention.

As an alternative to the second image generator **33**, other implementations of the present invention implement the image conjugate generator as at least one reflective surface non-contiguous with the major external surfaces to generate the conjugate image. Various examples of such implementations are presented with reference to FIGS. 4A-8.

FIG. 4A illustrates an implementation in which the image conjugate generator is a beam multiplier or “mixer” configuration **20** that is external to the waveguide **10**. One particularly preferred implementation of mixer **20**, which is considered patentable in its own right, is shown in more detail in FIG. 4B.

Conceptually, mixer **20** performs a function similar to that of mixer **13** of FIG. 2B, but in this case, it is not part of the waveguide **10** but rather part of the assembly of the image projector assembly **114**, positioned between the LOE **10** and the projector unit **30** containing the image generator and collimating optics. In this case, the projector unit **30** has a single image generator **32** that produces one image, while mixer **20** produces the image-conjugate pair by partially reflecting ray **40** to produce the conjugate (ray **41**). The image pair is then injected into the waveguide. Because mixer **20** is external to the waveguide, it can be actively aligned with the waveguide during assembly without imposing manufacturing constraints on the waveguide. Mixer **20** can include multiple layers of mirrors **22**, **24** and beam splitters **23**, as well as outer surfaces

21, which need not be of optical quality and need not be coplanar with the LOE external surfaces. This greatly simplifies the manufacturing constraints on the structure.

Regarding the structure of beam multiplier 20, the beam multiplier of the present invention is distinguished from those described in prior publications by the presence of at least one intermediate highly-reflective layer, effectively subdividing the mixer into two independent mixers stacked one above the other. Thus, optical beam multiplier 20 is preferably formed from a stack of transparent plates defining a plurality of parallel interface planes which are coated so as to define:

- (a) a set of N reflectors, where N is at least three;
- (b) a set of at least N-1 partially-reflecting beam splitters, each of the beam splitters being interposed between two adjacent reflectors of the set of reflectors.

The “reflectors” in this case are preferably highly reflective, meaning that they reflect at least 85%, more preferably at least 90%, and typically at least 95%, of incident light, at least in the angular range that is relevant for propagation along the LOE. The partially-reflecting beam splitters are preferably roughly 50% reflectors (50% \pm 10%). In applications in which the beam multiplier is outside the field of view of the user, both the reflectors and the beam splitters can advantageously be implemented using metallic coatings. Where transparency is required for viewing a scene through the beam multiplier, multilayer dielectric coatings are employed to provide the required levels of reflectivity at high angles, while providing relatively high transparency at small (near-orthogonal) angles, as is known in the art.

The intermediate reflector(s) effectively subdivide the mixer into two (or more) sub-mixers. This decreases by a factor of two the length needed for the mixer to achieve filling of the waveguide with the image and its conjugate. The input and output apertures of mixer 20 according to one example are shown as dark lines in Fig. 4B. These apertures do not need to fill the entire width of the mixer. In fact, it may be advantageous for all of the reflectors and beam splitters to be implemented at internal interface planes between transparent plates, while the external surfaces of the layered structure are optically non-functional surfaces. “Optically non-functional” here refers to surfaces which are not reached by the image light, or that any image light reaching them does not subsequently enter the LOE. In such a case, the outer surfaces need not be

polished surfaces, and do not need to be parallel to other elements. Thus, as illustrated in FIG. 4A, the external thickness of mixer **20** may be different, typically larger, than the thickness (i.e., distance between first and second major external surfaces **11a** and **11b**) of LOE **10**. The distance between the outermost reflectors **22** should match, or be slightly greater, than the LOE thickness, in order to fill the LOE.

Turning now to FIGS. 5-8, in some implementations, the use of an external image conjugate generator facilitates the use of a folded light path, thereby removing bulk from the lateral sides of the assembly. Thus, according to certain embodiments of the present invention, LOE **20** further includes a coupling-in reflector **12** deployed obliquely to the first and second major external surfaces to as to redirect the collimated image to impinge on the first major external surface **11a** and the conjugate image to impinge on the second major external surface **11b**. The coupling-in reflector **12** may be implemented at a range of angles, but is most preferably deployed at 45 degrees to the first and second major external surfaces, thereby effectively folding the optical axis of the image projector through 90 degrees. Unlike certain conventional coupling-in configurations, reflector **12** is specifically located within the thickness of the LOE **20**, so that it can deflect both the primary image and its conjugate image towards their respective up/down propagation directions.

FIG. 5 illustrates one such configuration in which external mixer **20** is positioned perpendicular to the waveguide. In this case, a 45-degree reflective coupling-in surface **12** folds the image exiting the mixer into the waveguide. A wedge prism **25** is preferably used to couple-in the central FOV light into the mixer at an angle normal to the prism surface. Due to the folding, the aperture width of the mixer must be larger than that of the waveguide. The exact size of the aperture depends on the angular FOV of the displayed light and the angle of folding of surface **12**. In this example, the width increases by 66%.

It should be noted that in this case, the mixer **20** is divided into three sub-mixers. As a result, the length of the mixer does not need to be increased (since as mentioned $l_{\text{mixer}} = w \cdot \tan(\phi)/2$, and after folding the width (w) is increased by 60%). Hence, the mixer is divided into three sub-mixers by two internal mirror facets **24**

between the external mirror facets **22**. A beam splitter **23** is provided at the center plane of each sub-mixer.

FIG. 6 shows a light path diagram of an overall optical system incorporating the mixer of FIG. 5. Three exemplary points (pixels) on image generator **32** are collimated by lens **31** to exit projector unit **30** into coupling wedge prism **25** and into mixer **20**. The mixer generates the conjugate fields, such that the entire image and its conjugate are coupled into waveguide **10** by coupling-in reflector **12**. In this example, the light is coupled out of the waveguide to an eye motion box (EMB) **200** by a set of parallel partially reflecting facets **11**. It should be noted that the example of facets **11** is only one non-limiting example, and other mechanisms of coupling-out, for example, holographic or dichroic gratings, are also possible and included within the scope herein. Finally, one can see that, although the angle of propagation of different fields can be very shallow, the input aperture between mixer **25** and projector unit **30** remains relatively small.

FIGS. 7A and 7B show two cross-sectional views of the image (FIG. 7A) and its conjugate (FIG. 7B) propagating within the waveguide. Overlaying FIGS. 7A and 7B demonstrates how the waveguide is completely filled with the image and its conjugate. As such, light homogenization is achieved within the waveguide. It should be noted that this illustration subdivides the illumination into “image” and “conjugate” according to an arbitrary location part-way along the LOE, but the light is constantly interchanging between image and conjugate as it is reflected from the first and second major external surfaces of the LOE as it propagates. A particular defining feature of one particularly preferred aspect of the present invention is that the illumination entering the coupling-in aperture of the LOE and reaching coupling-in reflector **12** already includes filling of the reflector with both the image and the conjugate image, one of which is directed upwards as shown, to impinge first on the first major external surface **11a**, and the other of which is directed downwards as shown, to impinge first on the second major external surface **11b**. The definitions of which image is the “primary image” and which is the “conjugate image”, as well as which surface is called the “first” or “second” major external surface, are arbitrary, and it is generally inconsequential whether the “primary

image” generated by the image generator is the image to be viewed by the user or an inverted version of that image, depending only on various design considerations.

It will be noted that some of the downward-directed rays reflected from coupling-in reflector **12** as seen in FIG. 7B impinge on the second major external surface **11b** in a region overlapped by beam multiplier **20**. In order to maintain TIR in that region of overlap, the device is preferably assembled either with a small air gap between the elements or, more preferably, using a low refractive-index adhesive between the components. Particularly for shallow-angle ray propagation, a relatively small difference in refractive index between the material of the LOE and the adhesive is sufficient to define a critical angle which will retain the propagating image illumination by TIR. Alternatively, an angularly-selective multilayer dielectric coating may be applied to the area of overlap with the LOE to provide suitable internal reflection properties.

In all of the above embodiments employing mixer **20**, the mixer is arbitrarily defined herein functionally to be part of the projector **114**, since it forms part of the optical system prior to injection of the images into the LOE **10** and does not include an extension of any surface of the LOE. In practical construction of a product, the mixer is not necessarily integrated with the projector unit **30** which combines the image generator and collimating optics, and may in some cases be more conveniently assembled by attachment to the LOE prior to positioning of the projector unit.

FIG. 8 illustrates a further feature of certain particularly preferred implementations of the present invention. According to this feature, the image conjugate generator includes a reflecting surface **34** that traverses a thickness of the LOE **10** adjacent to the coupling-in reflector **12**. A part **121** of reflecting surface **34** that traverses the LOE is implemented as an angularly-selective reflecting surface, so as to reflect rays entering the LOE from projector **114** prior to reflection at reflector **12**, while transmitting rays already reflected by reflector **12**, i.e., at angles relevant for image propagation along LOE **20**. Here too, the angularly-selective reflecting surface can most conveniently be implemented using an optical adhesive having a refractive index lower than a refractive index of the LOE adjacent to the coupling-in reflector, thereby providing a critical angle lying between the angles of incidence of the rays prior

to, and after, reflection at reflector **12**. The other options mentioned above, such as use of angularly-selective multilayer dielectric coatings, or inclusion of an air gap, could also be used.

In the non-limiting example illustrated in FIG. 8, projector **114** generates the conjugate image by use of a single extended reflecting surface **34** perpendicular to the major external surfaces of the LOE, rather than via an external mixer. Part of the projected collimated image is incident directly on coupling-in reflector **12**, corresponding to the primary image which is deflected upwards toward first major external surface **11a**. Another part of the image reflects from surface **34**, thereby generating the conjugate image, which is deflected by coupling-in reflector **12** downwards towards second major external surface **11b**. Reflecting surface region **121** contributes to filling of coupling-in reflector **12** with the conjugate image, while overlap region **122** is similarly treated to provide angularly-selective reflection, to avoid leakage of the downwardly-reflected conjugate image light in the region of overlap (as described above).

Other aspects of the structure of projector **114** of FIG. 8 are based on principles employed in conventional reflective-SLM image projectors based on polarizing beam splitter prisms. Specifically, an illumination source **40** introduces illumination into a PBS prism **35** where the light is reflected towards a reflective SLM **32**, such as an LCOS, DLP etc. The reflected image illumination passes through the PBS to a reflective collimating lens **310** associated with a quarter wave plate (not shown), so that the reflected collimated image is reflected from the PBS towards the LOE coupling-in aperture. Doubling-up of the image to provide both the image and its conjugate is achieved as described above by part of the image being incident directly on reflector **12** while other image illumination is first reflected from surface **34**. The region of surface **34** underlying reflective lens **310** may also advantageously be provided with an angularly-selective reflective coating, such as a low-index adhesive to achieve TIR at the relevant angles after reflection from the PBS. Other lenses could be added to improve the optical performances, such as a field lens **313**.

In this implementation, it is particularly advantageous that prism face **34** be orthogonal to the major surfaces of the waveguide **10**, and the two parallel rays

illustrated here leaving reflecting lens **310** will be conjugated before entering the waveguide. Furthermore, it could be seen that the required input direction of the illumination from source **40** is about 110 degrees relative to the waveguide's major surfaces, lending itself to a highly ergonomic design with slight divergence between the components which are to be integrated on either side of the device, as is well-suited to a glasses-frame form factor.

The use of a reflective surface **34** which traverses the thickness of the LOE at region **121** with angularly-selective reflective properties is applicable also to other implementations of the invention described above. For example, if one of the reflectors of the beam multiplier **20** of FIGS. 5-7B is implemented as a surface which traverses the thickness of LOE **20**, the required optical input and output apertures of the beam multiplier **20** can be significantly reduced, resulting in a more compact design.

It will be appreciated that the above descriptions are intended only to serve as examples, and that many other embodiments are possible within the scope of the present invention as defined in the appended claims.

WHAT IS CLAIMED IS:

1. An optical system for directing an image towards a user for viewing, the optical system comprising:

- (a) a light-guide optical element (LOE) formed from transparent material and having first and second mutually-parallel major external surfaces for supporting propagation of an image by internal reflection at said first and second major external surfaces, said LOE having a coupling-out arrangement for coupling out the image towards an eye of the user, said LOE having a coupling-in aperture;
- (b) an image projector comprising an image generator for generating an image, collimating optics for collimating the image, and an image conjugate generator, said image projector being coupled to said coupling-in aperture so as to introduce into said coupling-in aperture the collimated image and its conjugate image prior to said collimated image and said conjugate image impinging on either of said first or second major external surfaces.

2. The optical system of claim 1, wherein said image conjugate generator comprises a second image generator.

3. The optical system of claim 1, wherein said image conjugate generator comprises at least one reflecting surface non-contiguous with said first and second major external surfaces.

4. The optical system of claim 1, wherein said image conjugate generator comprises at least one reflecting surface non-parallel to said first and second major external surfaces.

5. The optical system of claim 1, wherein said image conjugate generator comprises a beam multiplier comprising at least one beam splitter deployed between, and parallel to, two reflecting surfaces.

6. The optical system of claim 5, wherein said beam multiplier comprises at least two of said beam splitters interposed between at least three of said reflecting surfaces.

7. The optical system of claim 5, wherein said beam multiplier has an external thickness which differs from a thickness of said LOE.

8. The optical system of claim 5, wherein said reflecting surfaces of said beam multiplier are reflective surfaces at an interface between layers of a layered structure, and wherein external surfaces of said layered structure are optically non-functional surfaces of said beam multiplier.

9. The optical system of claim 1, wherein said LOE further comprises a coupling-in reflector deployed obliquely to said first and second major external surfaces, said coupling-in reflector being deployed to redirect the collimated image to impinge on said first major external surface and the conjugate image to impinge on said second major external surface.

10. The optical system of claim 9, wherein said coupling-in reflector is deployed at 45 degrees to said first and second major external surfaces.

11. The optical system of claim 9, wherein said image conjugate generator comprises a reflecting surface that traverses said LOE adjacent to said coupling-in reflector, a part of said reflecting surface that traverses said LOE being an angularly-selective reflecting surface.

12. The optical system of claim 11, wherein said angularly-selective reflecting surface is implemented using an optical adhesive having a refractive index lower than a refractive index of said LOE adjacent to said coupling-in reflector.

13. An optical beam multiplier comprising a stack of transparent plates defining a plurality of parallel interface planes, said plurality of parallel interface planes being provided with coatings that define:

- (a) a set of N reflectors, where N is at least three;
- (b) a set of at least $N-1$ partially-reflecting beam splitters, each of said beam splitters being interposed between two adjacent reflectors of said set of reflectors.

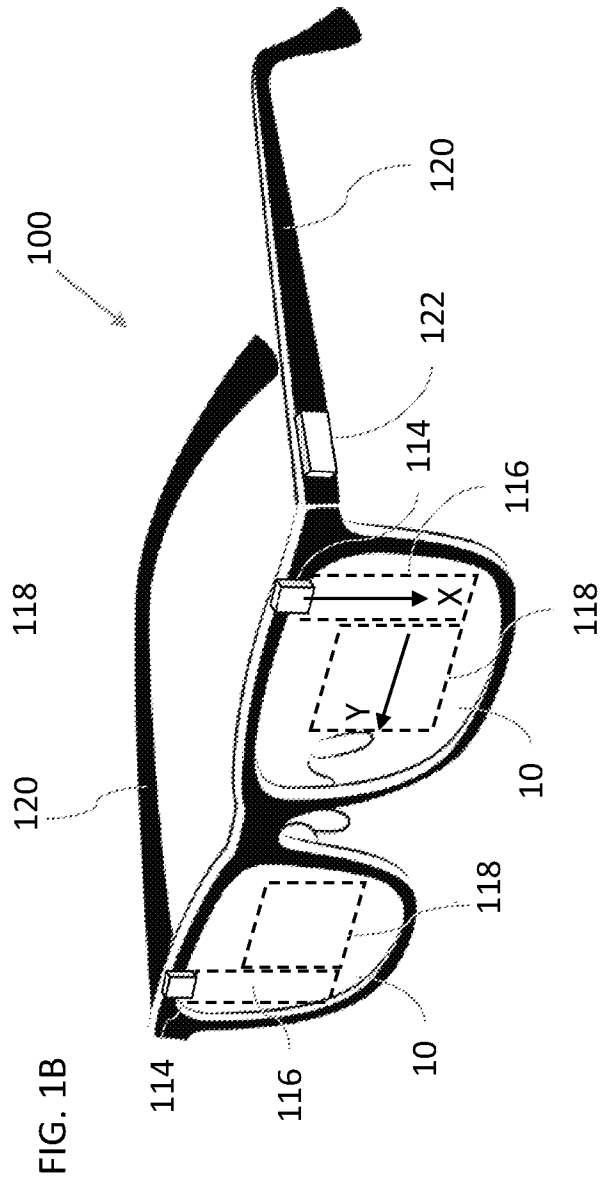
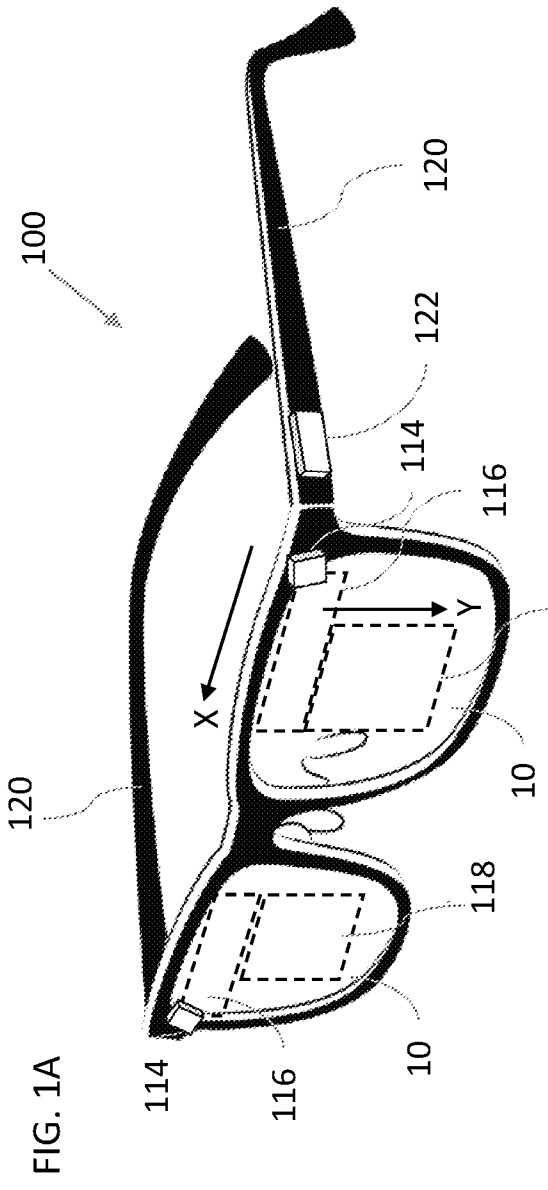


FIG. 2A (PRIOR ART)

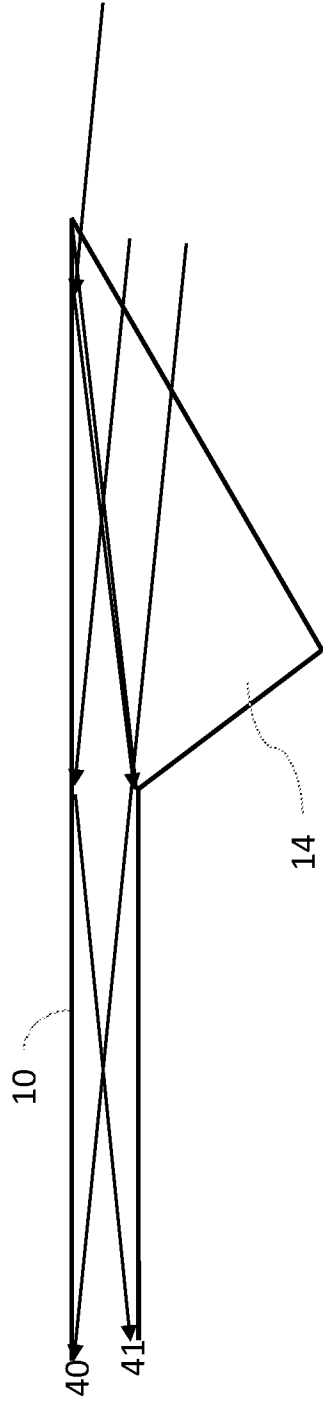
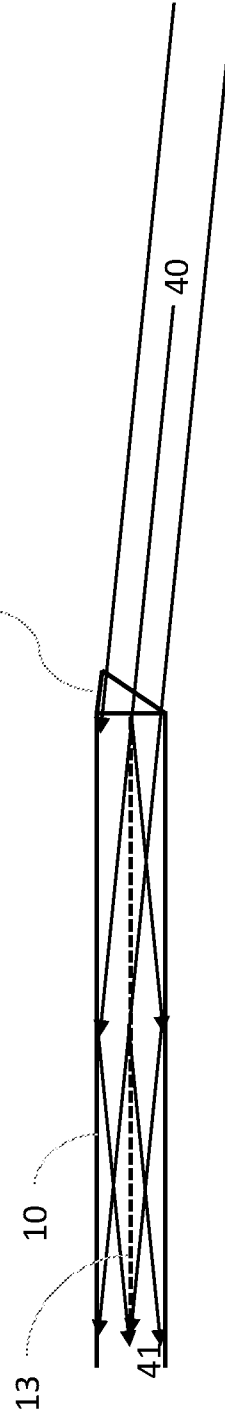


FIG. 2B (PRIOR ART)



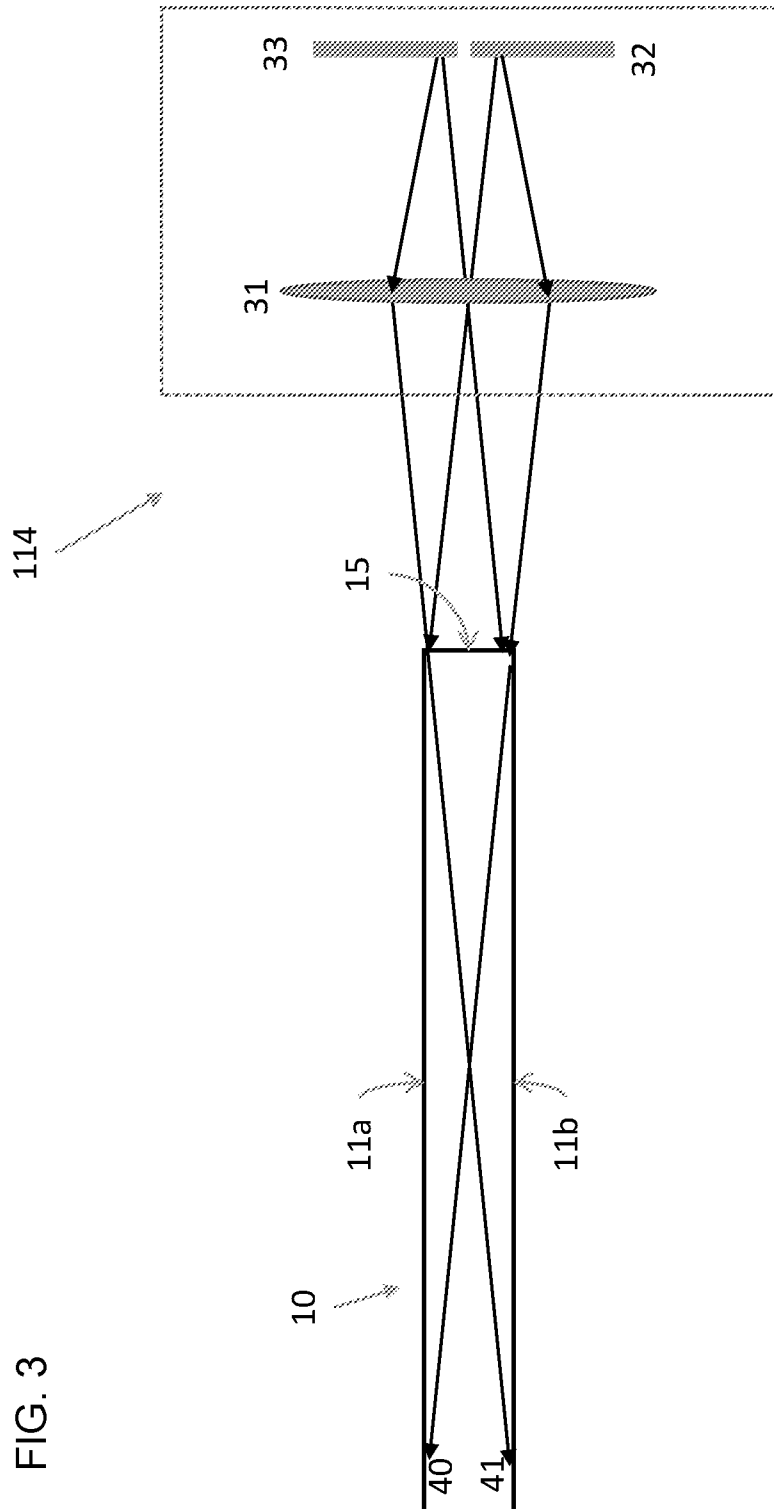


FIG. 3

FIG. 4A

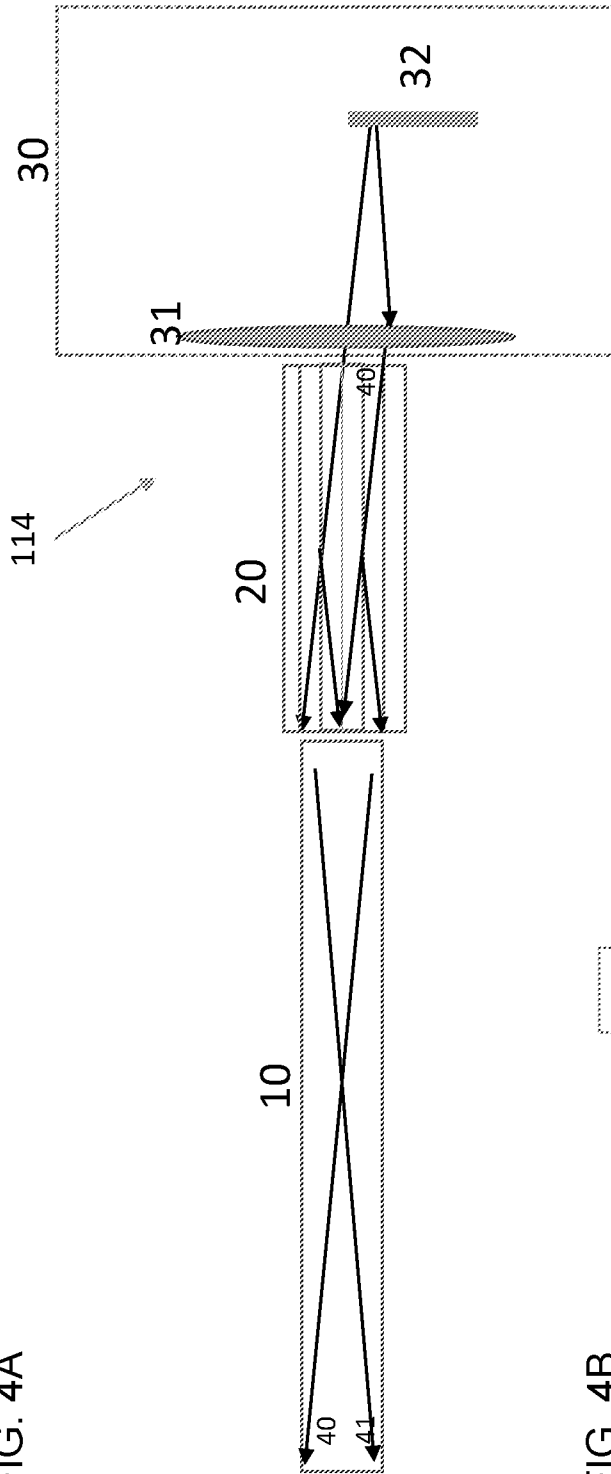


FIG. 4B

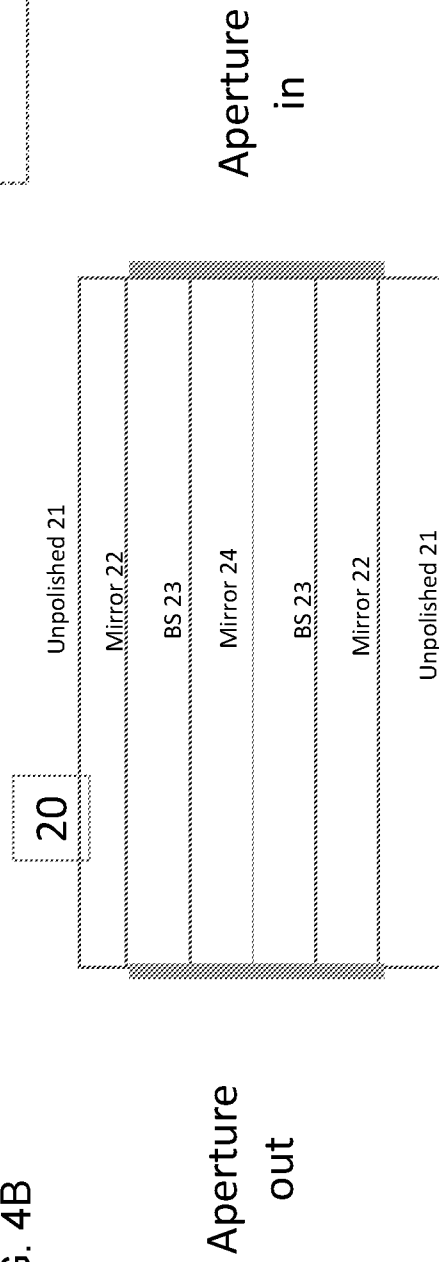
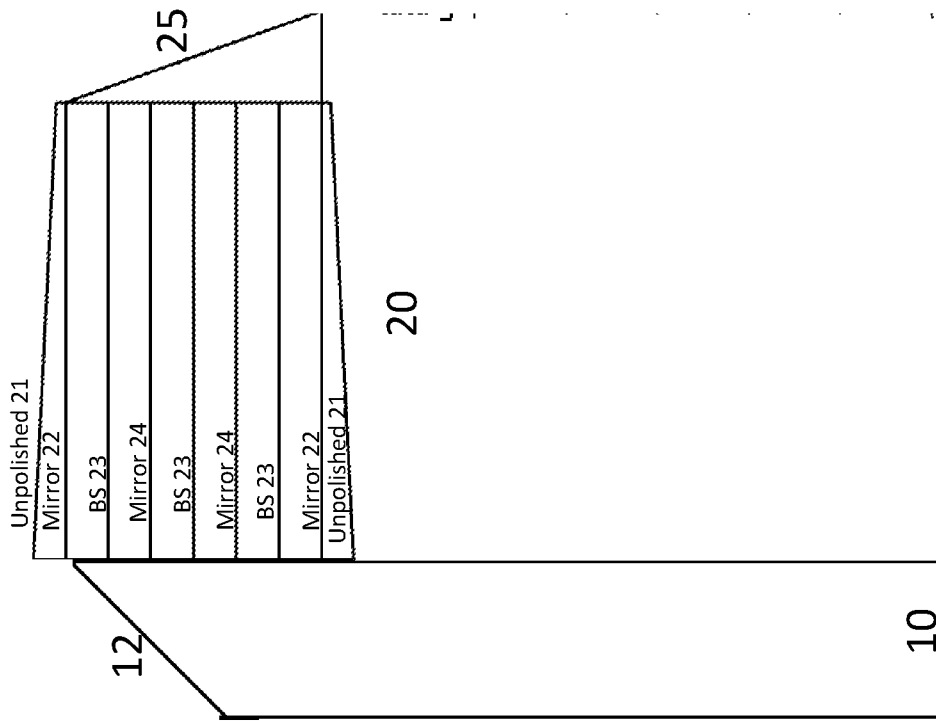


FIG. 5



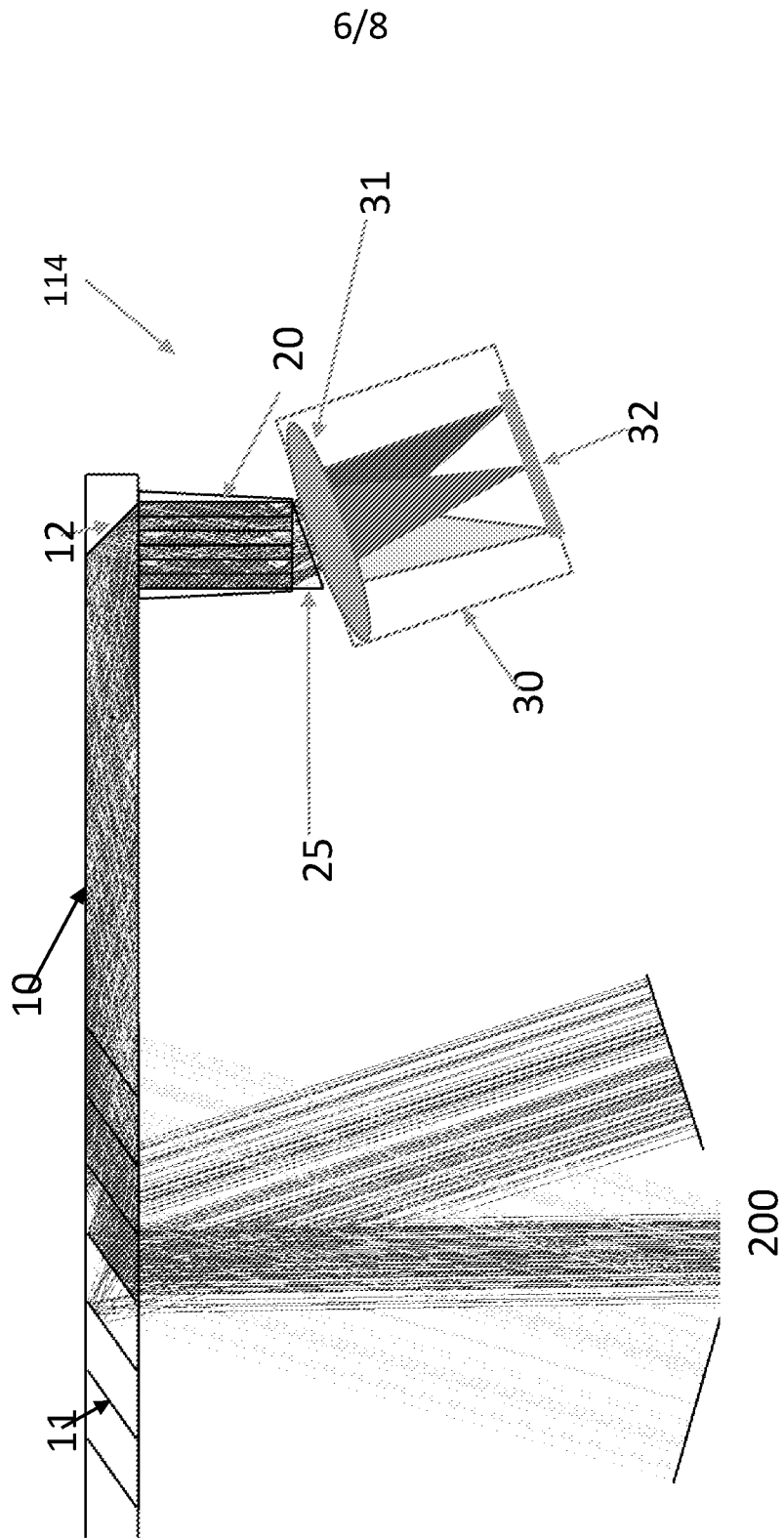


FIG. 6

FIG. 7A

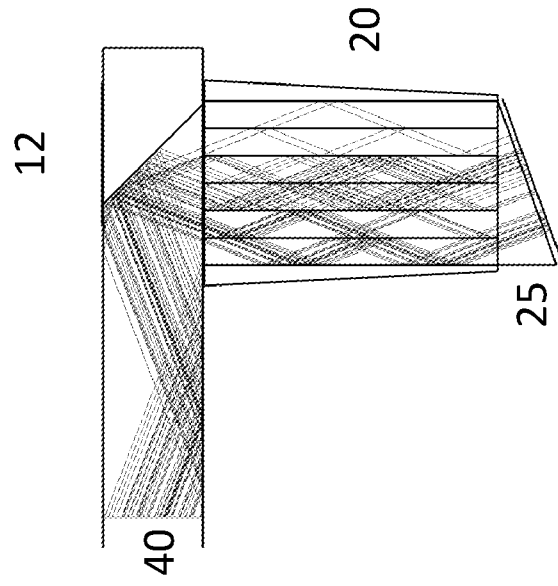
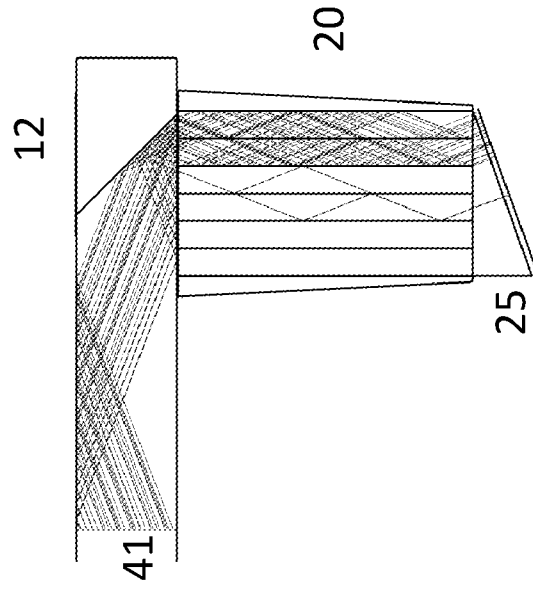


FIG. 7B



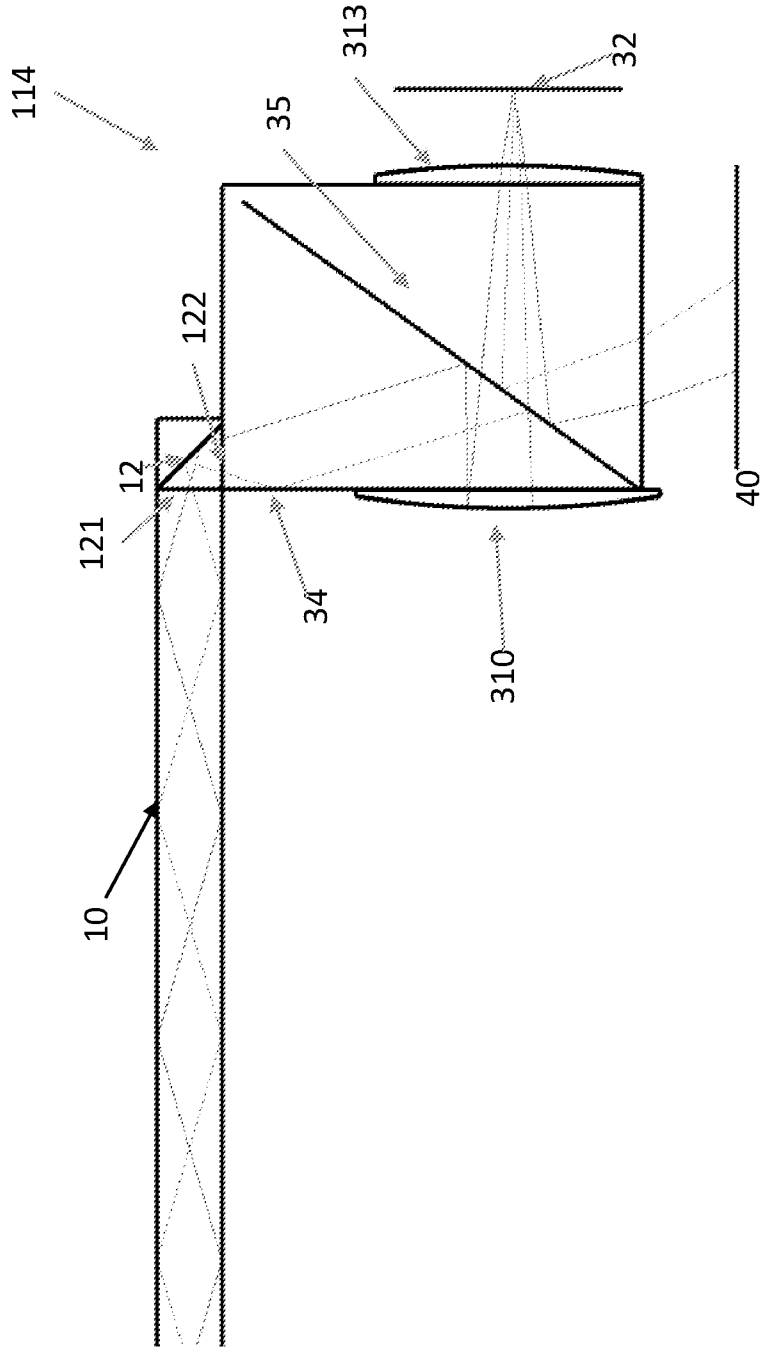


FIG. 8

INTERNATIONAL SEARCH REPORT

International application No.

PCT/IL2021/051185

A. CLASSIFICATION OF SUBJECT MATTER
See extra sheet.

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)
See extra sheet.

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

Electronic data base consulted during the international search (name of data base and, where practicable, search terms used)
Databases consulted: Google Patents, Orbit

C. DOCUMENTS CONSIDERED TO BE RELEVANT

Category*	Citation of document, with indication, where appropriate, of the relevant passages	Relevant to claim No.
X	US 2018210202 A1 LUMUS LTD 26 Jul 2018 (2018/07/26) The whole document	1-13
X	US 2019227215 A1 LUMUS LTD 25 Jul 2019 (2019/07/25) The whole document	1-13
X	WO 2020152688 A1 LUMUS LTD 30 Jul 2020 (2020/07/30) The whole document	1-13
X	WO 2020044198 A1 LUMUS LTD 05 Mar 2020 (2020/03/05) The whole document	1-13
X	WO 2019224764 A1 LUMUS LTD 28 Nov 2019 (2019/11/28) The whole document	1-13

Further documents are listed in the continuation of Box C.

See patent family annex.

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“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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“&” document member of the same patent family

Date of the actual completion of the international search

10 Jan 2022

Date of mailing of the international search report

11 Jan 2022

Name and mailing address of the ISA:

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Email address: pctoffice@justice.gov.il

Authorized officer

ZREIQI Asia

Telephone No. 972-73-3927231

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C (Continuation). DOCUMENTS CONSIDERED TO BE RELEVANT		
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A. CLASSIFICATION OF SUBJECT MATTER:

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CPC (20130101) G02B 6/0013, G02B 6/0011, G02B 6/0001, G02B 6/0023, G02B 6/24, G02B 6/26, G02B 27/0172, G02B 27/10, G02B 27/283, G02B 27/285

B. FIELDS SEARCHED:

* Minimum documentation searched (classification system followed by classification symbols)

IPC (20220101) F21V 8/00, G02B 6/24, G02B 6/26, G02B 27/01, G02B 27/10, G02B 27/28

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