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Jang et al.

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(54) **HOLOGRAPHIC VR DISPLAY**

(2013.01); *G03H 2001/2207* (2013.01); *G03H 2223/16* (2013.01); *G03H 2223/23* (2013.01);
(Continued)

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G06F 1/163

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(21) Appl. No.: **18/105,225**

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(60) Provisional application No. 63/426,338, filed on Nov. 17, 2022.

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(74) *Attorney, Agent, or Firm* — Greenberg Traurig, LLP

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G02B 27/01 (2006.01)
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G02F 1/1335 (2006.01)
G02F 1/1343 (2006.01)
G03H 1/02 (2006.01)

(Continued)

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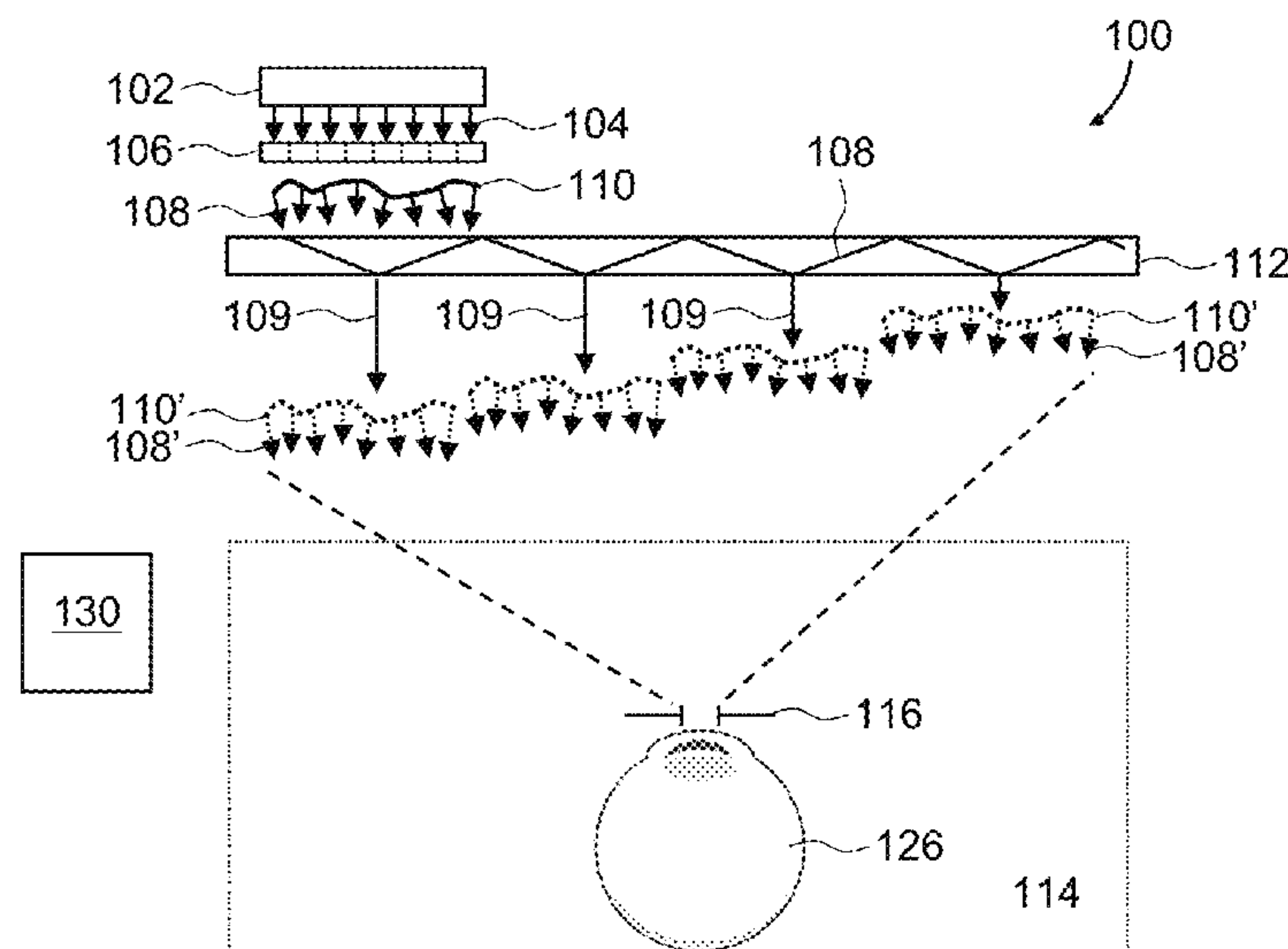
ABSTRACT

A holographic display includes an illuminator, a spatial light modulator (SLM) coupled to the illuminator, a beam redirector and an ocular lens coupled to the SLM. A controller is operably coupled to the SLM and the beam redirector and configured to provide exit pupils at eyebox locations where a holographic image may be observed. The exit pupils provided in a time-sequential manner, forming a grid of exit pupils/eyebox locations. An eye tracking system may be used to center the grid around the current eye pupil position, to provide a larger overall eyebox for viewing the holographically generated image.

(52) **U.S. Cl.**

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(2013.01); ***G02B 2027/0174*** (2013.01); ***G02B 2207/117*** (2013.01); ***G03H 2001/0224***

20 Claims, 19 Drawing Sheets



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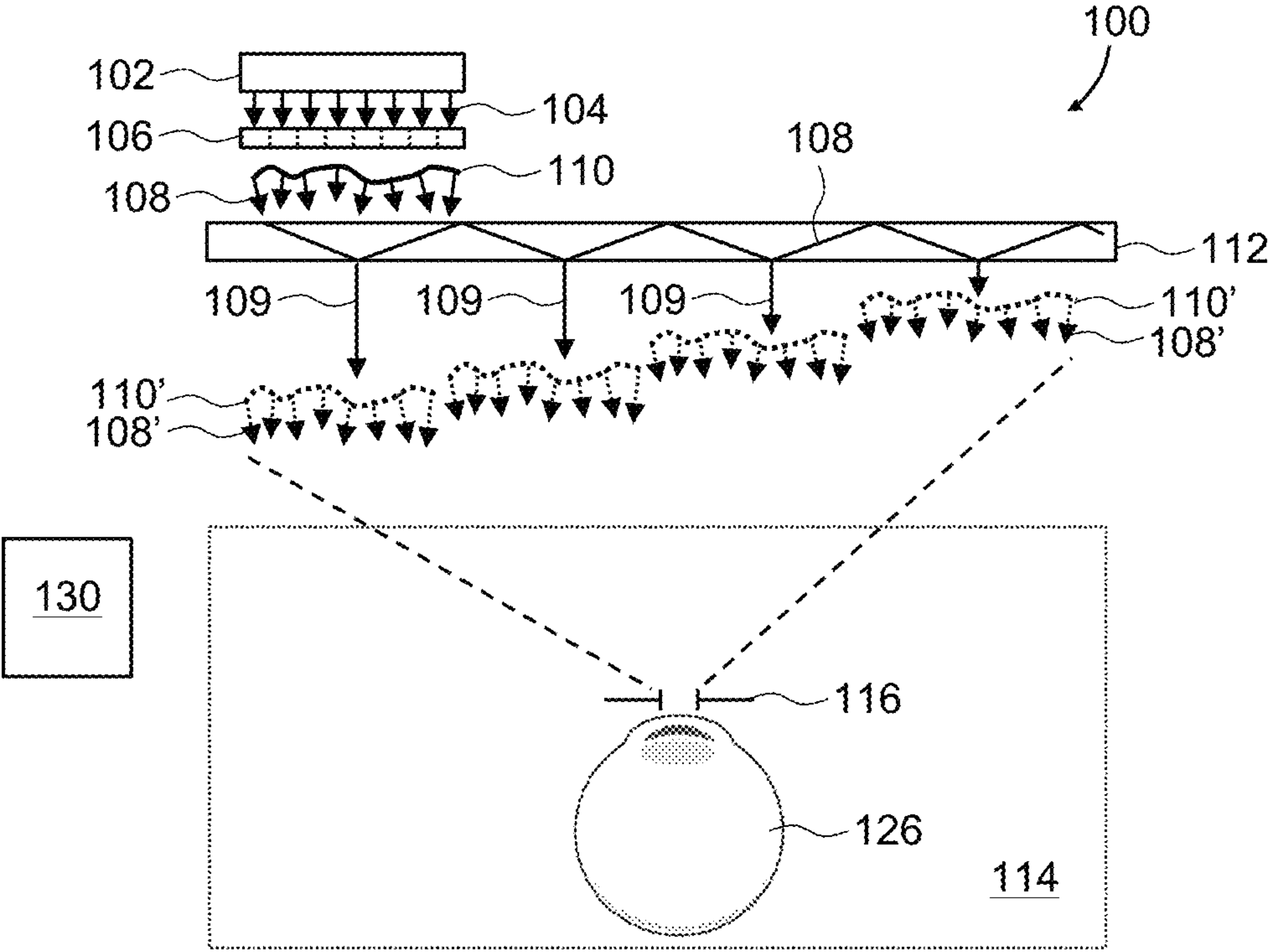


FIG. 1

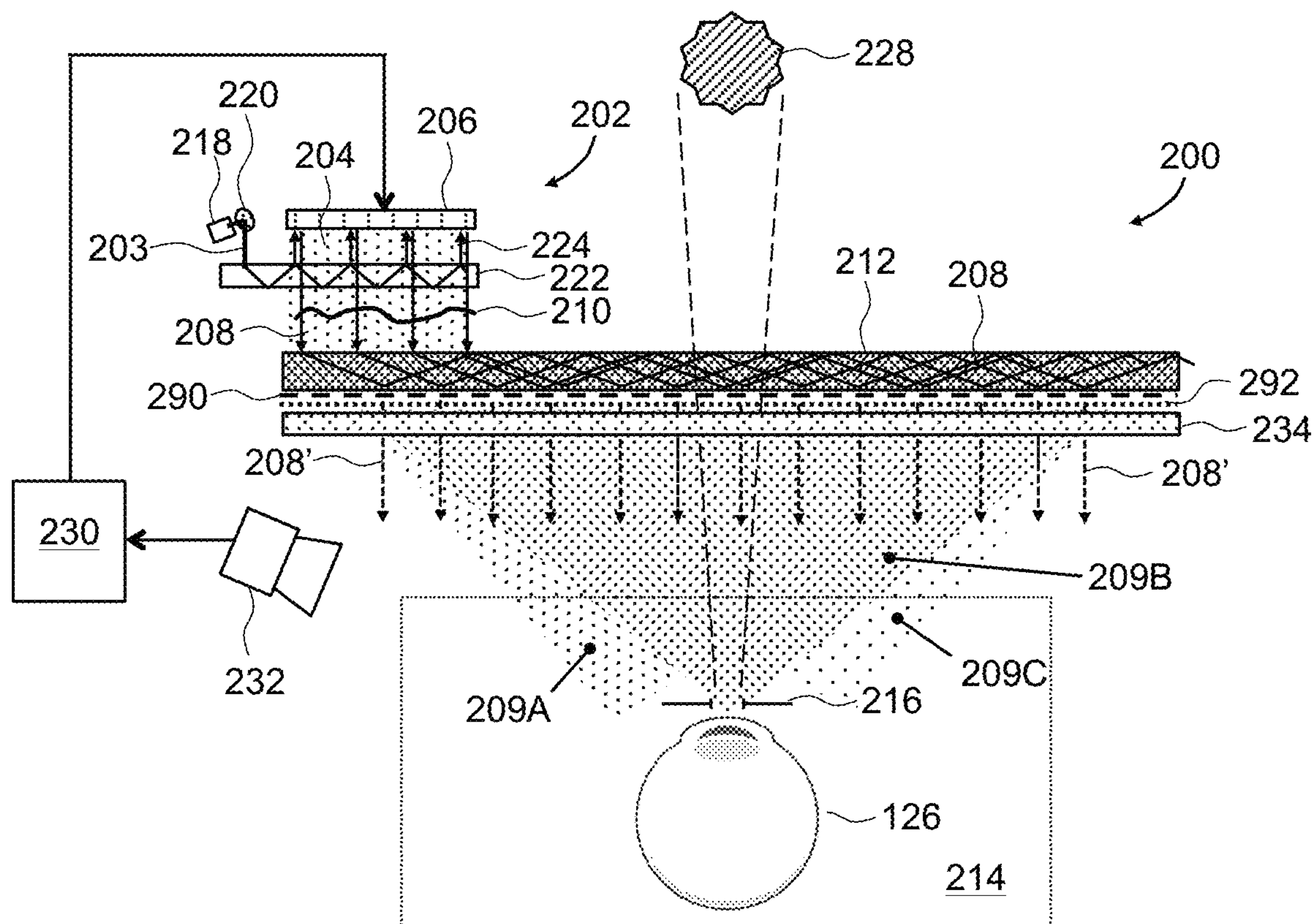


FIG. 2

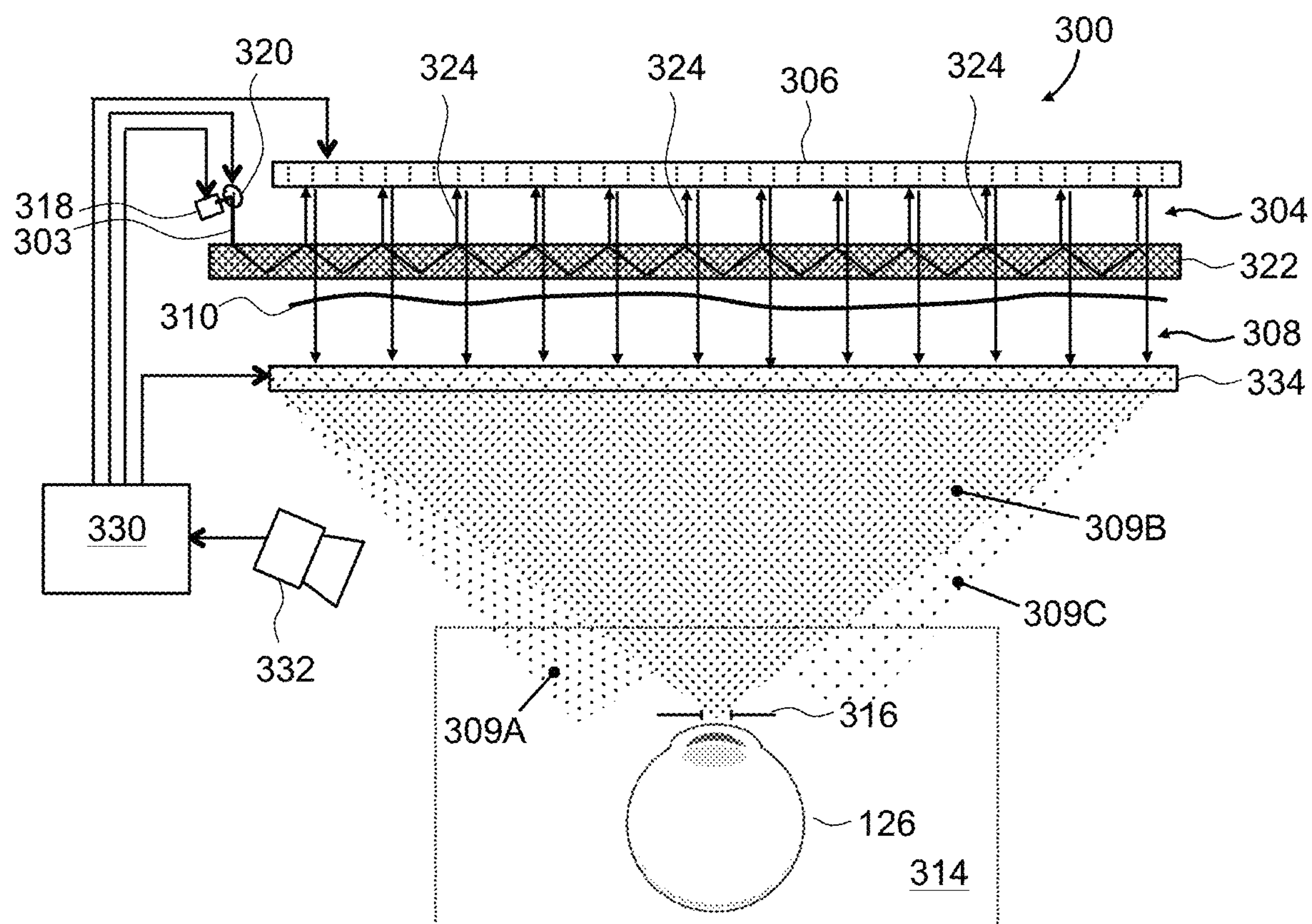


FIG. 3

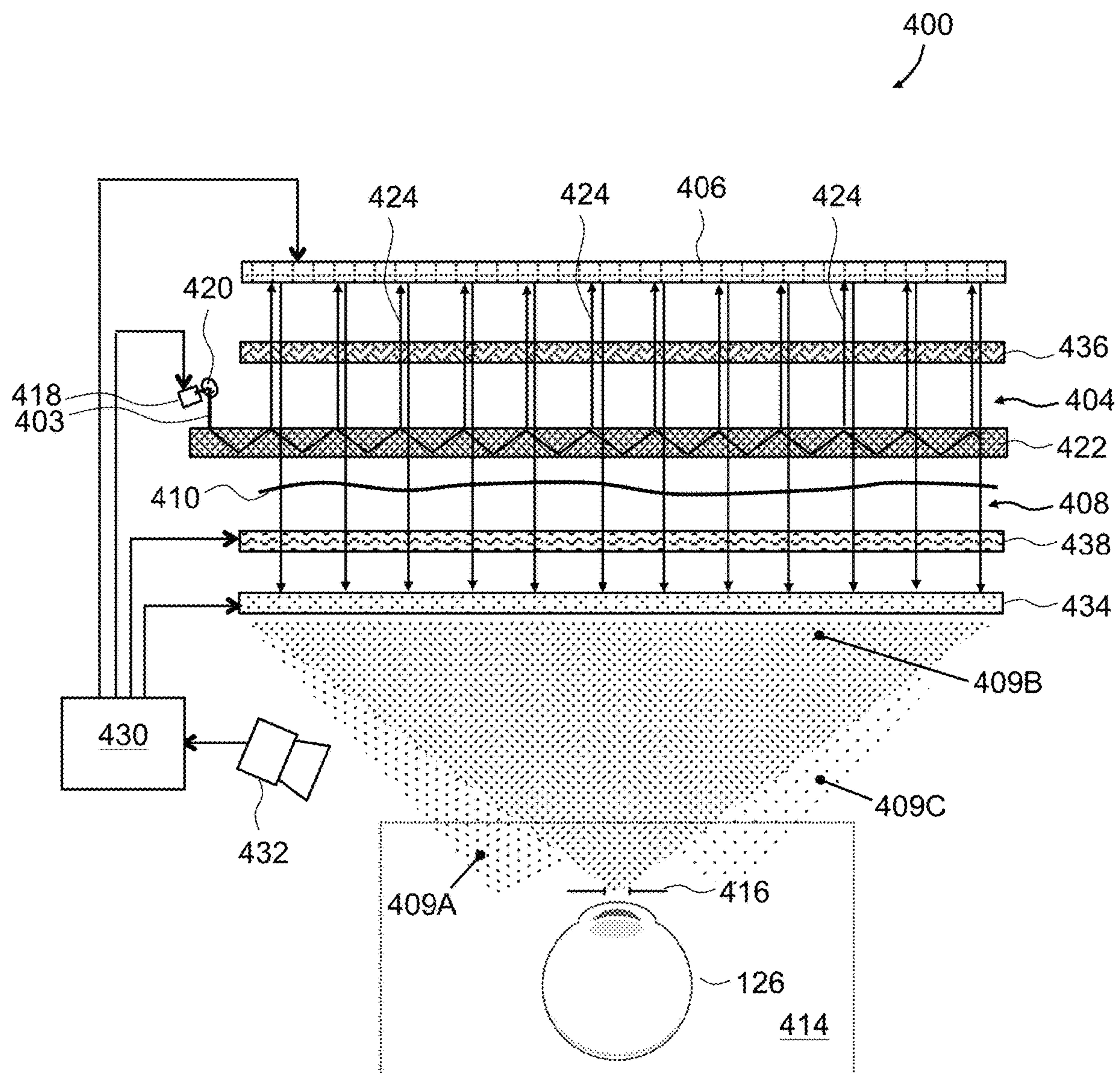


FIG. 4

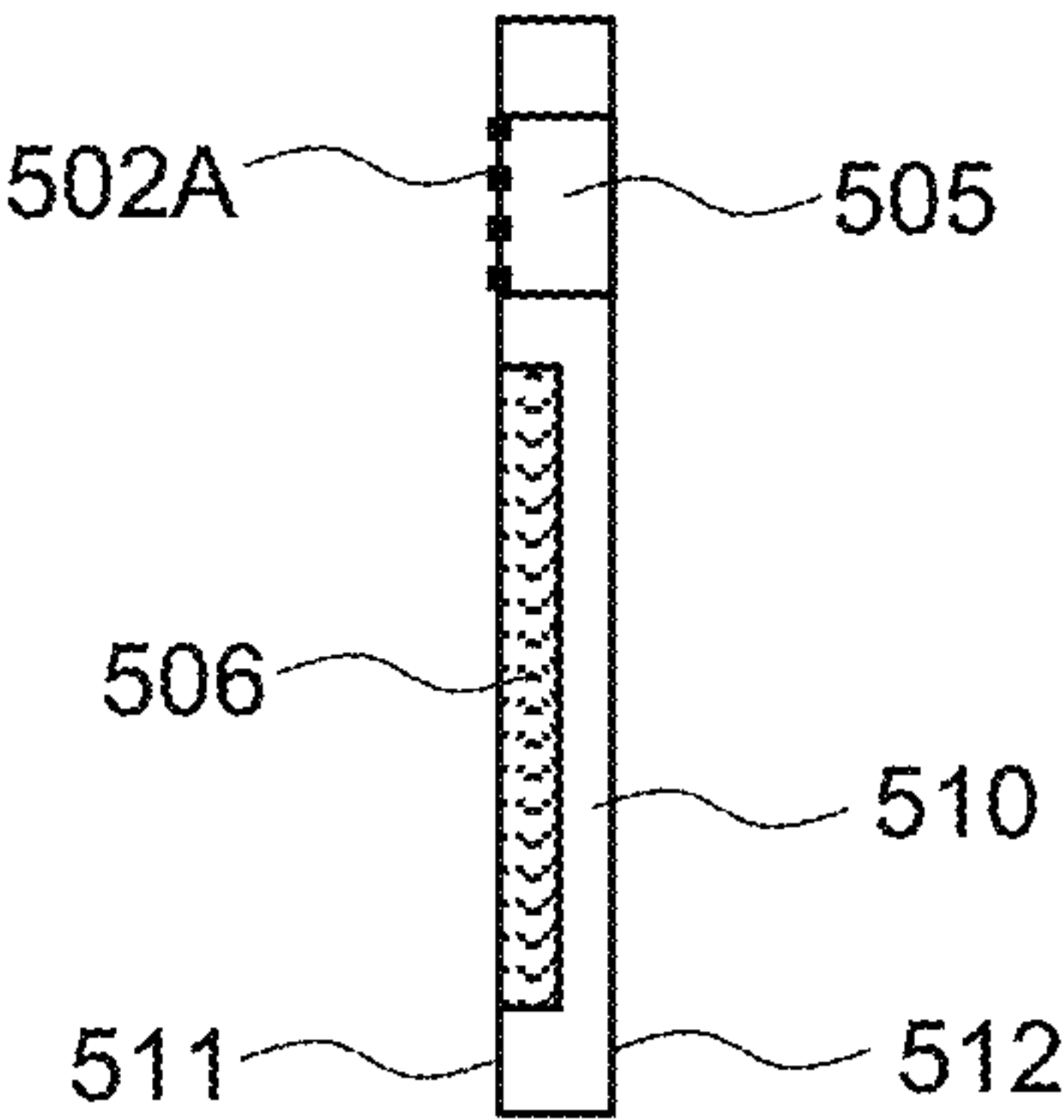
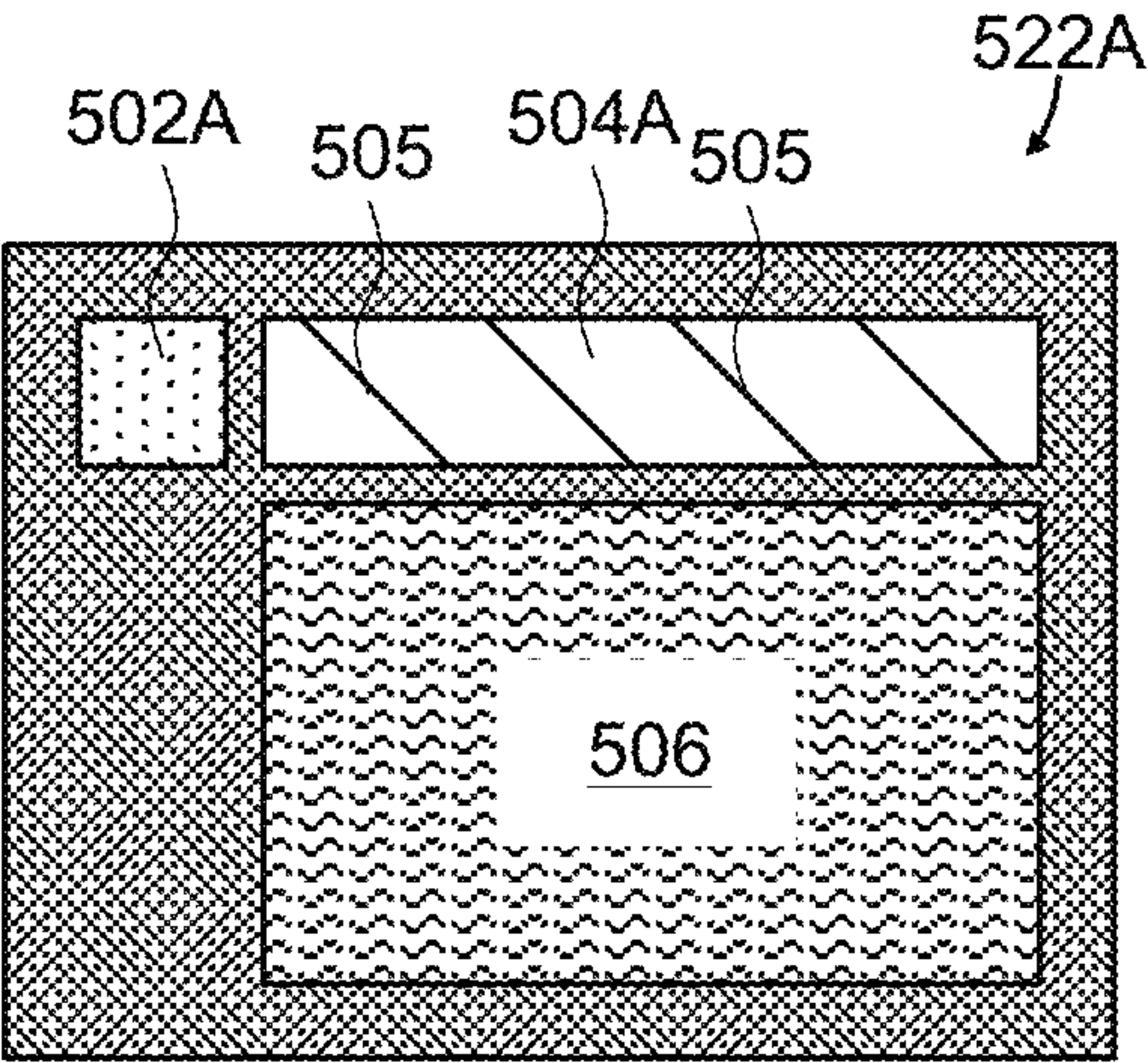


FIG. 5A

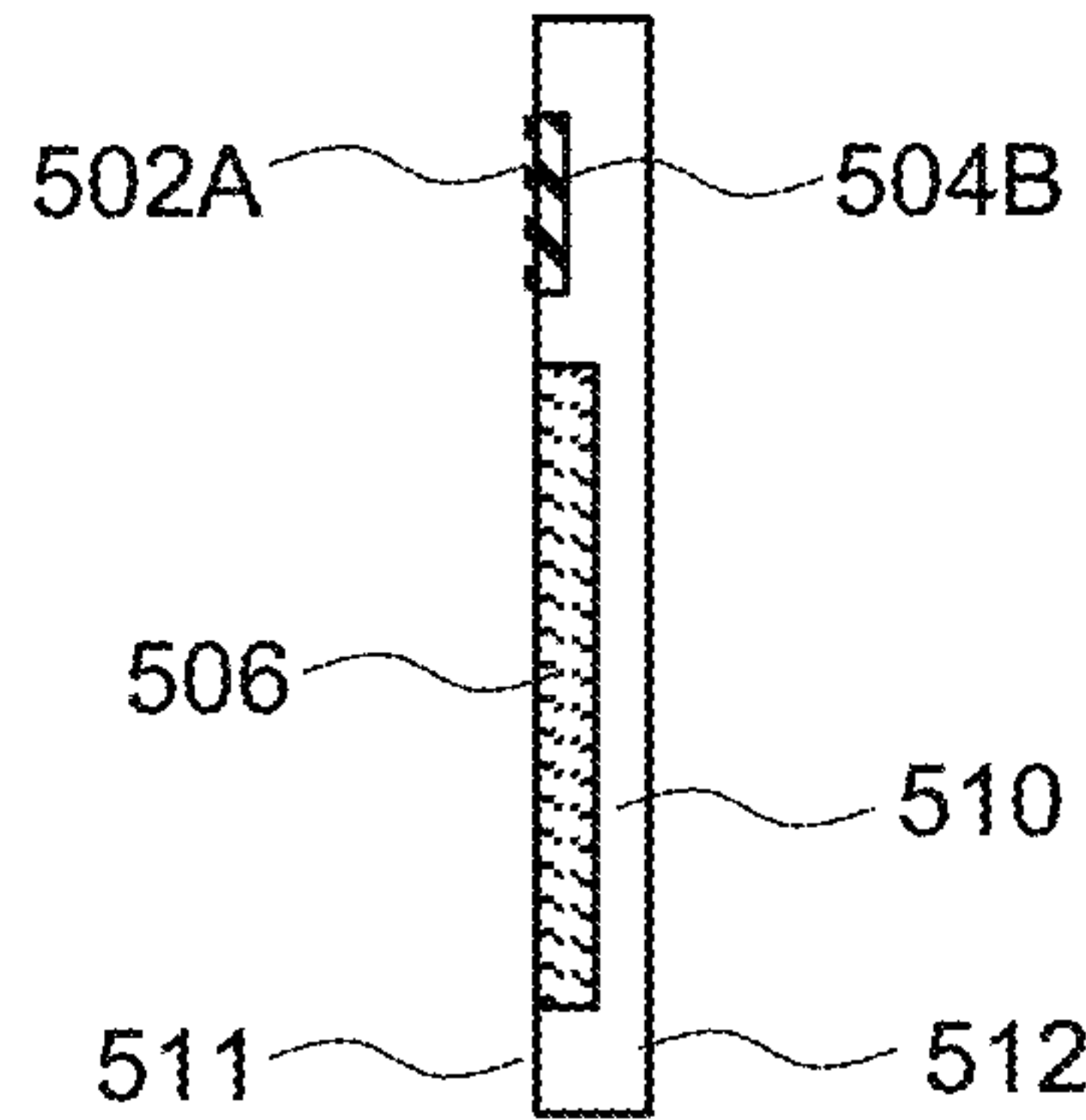
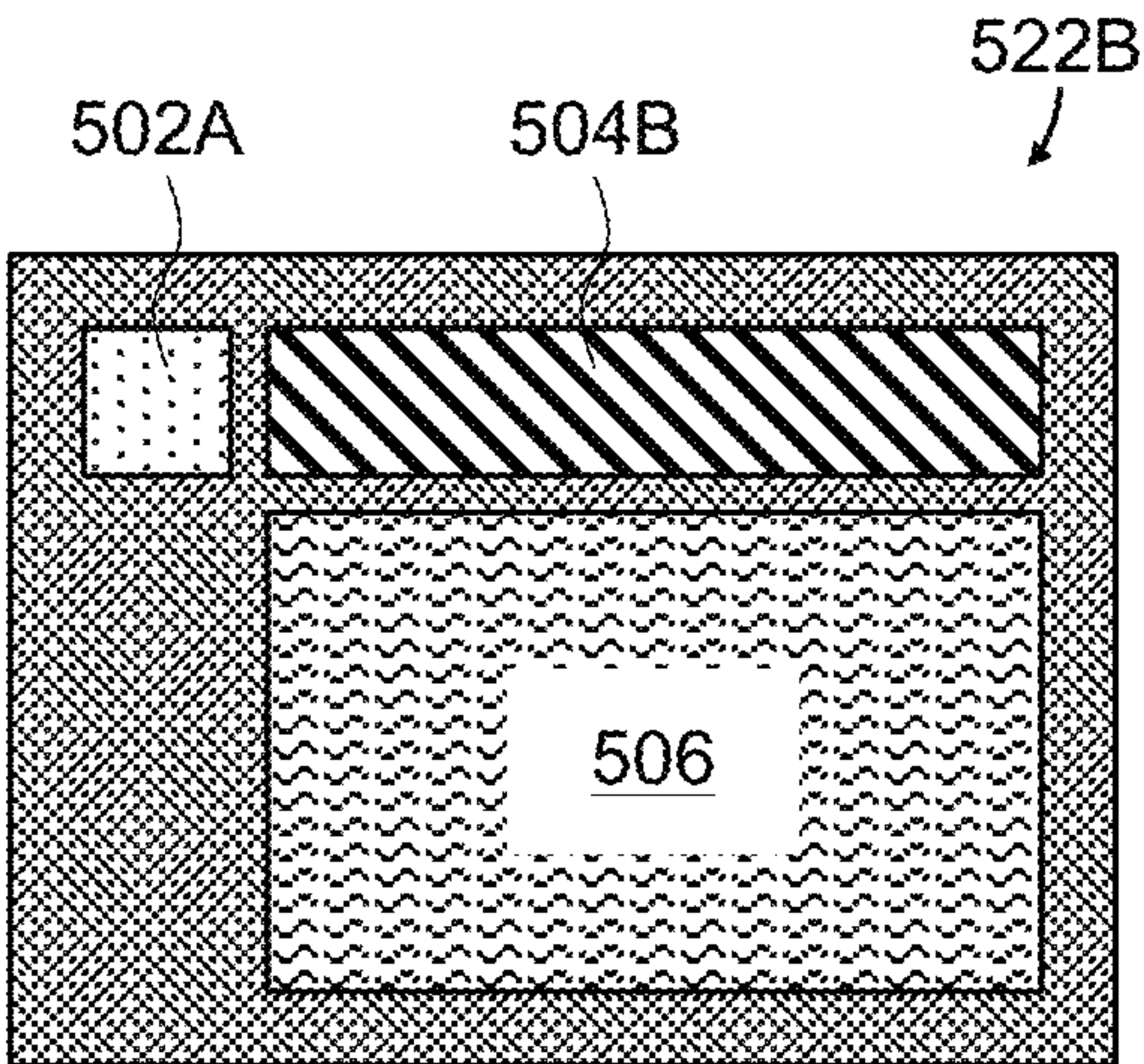


FIG. 5B

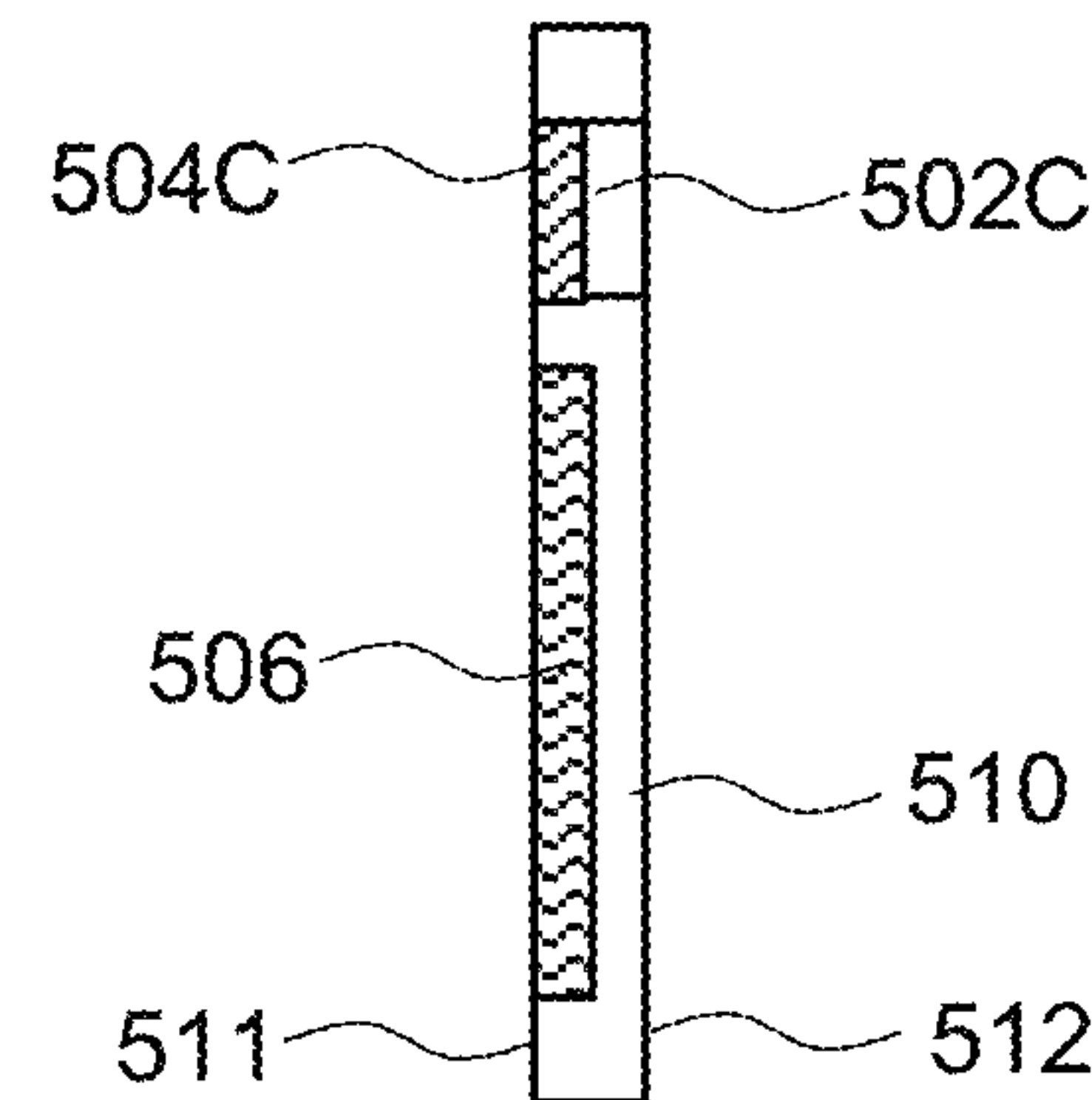
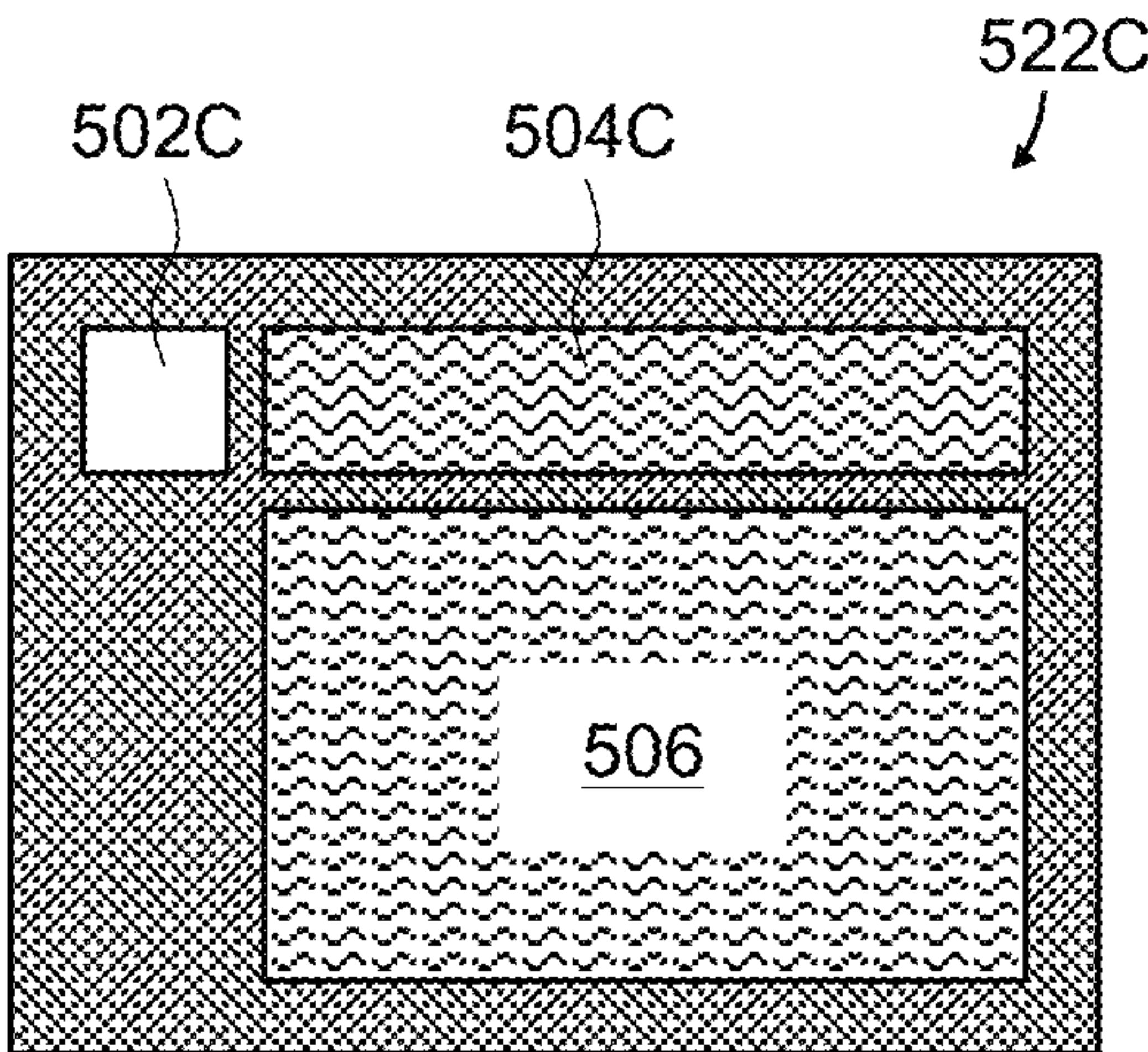


FIG. 5C

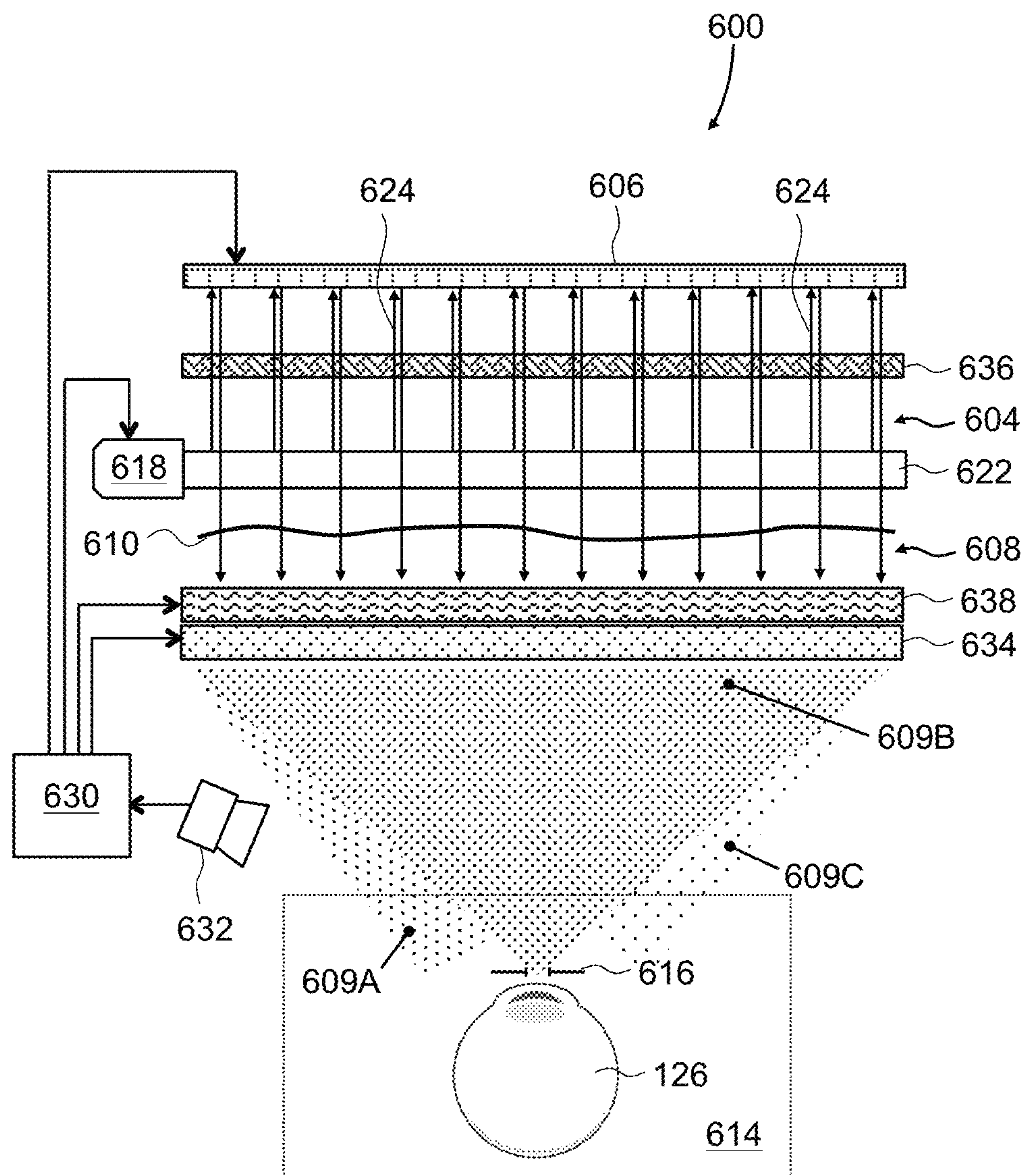


FIG. 6

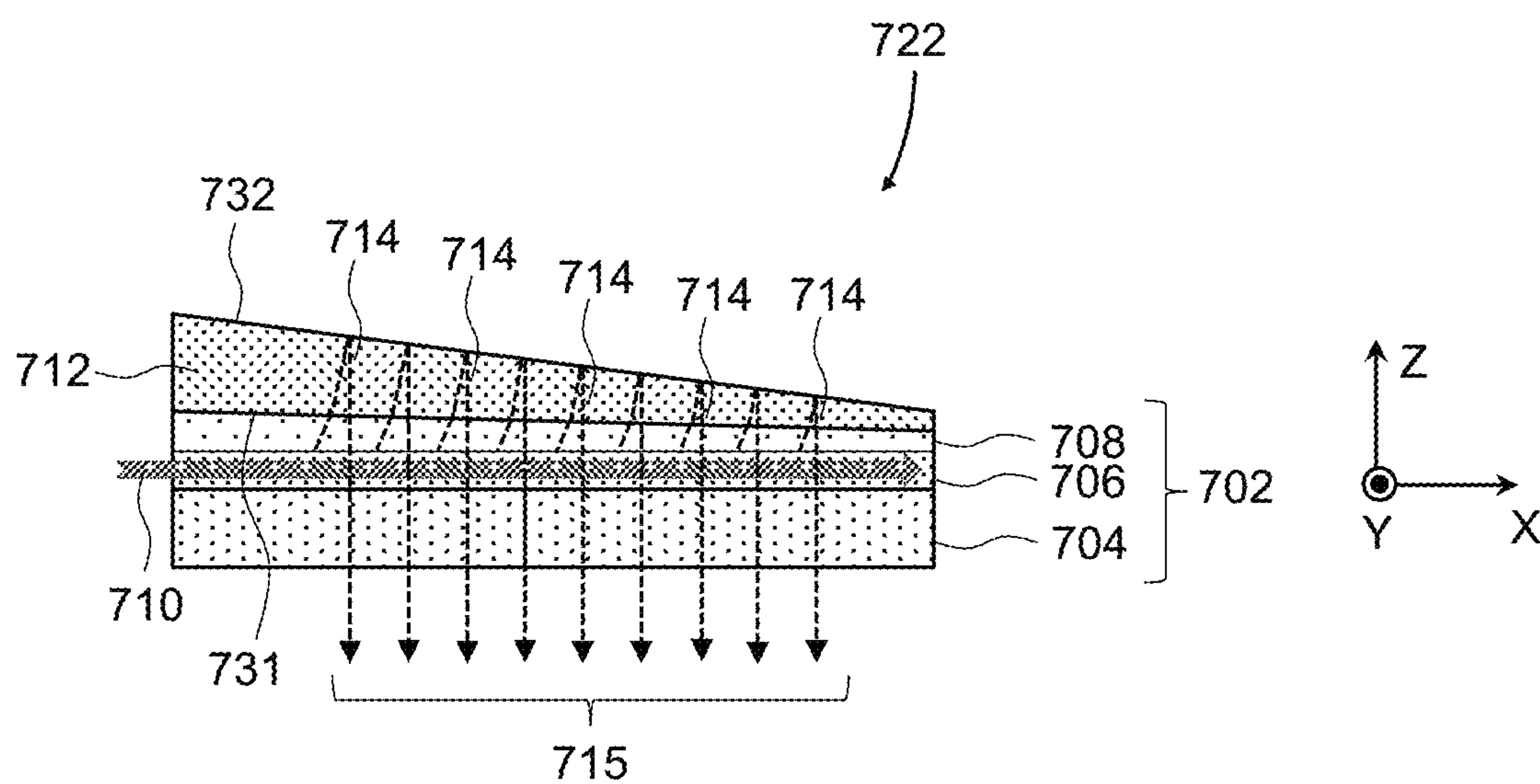


FIG. 7

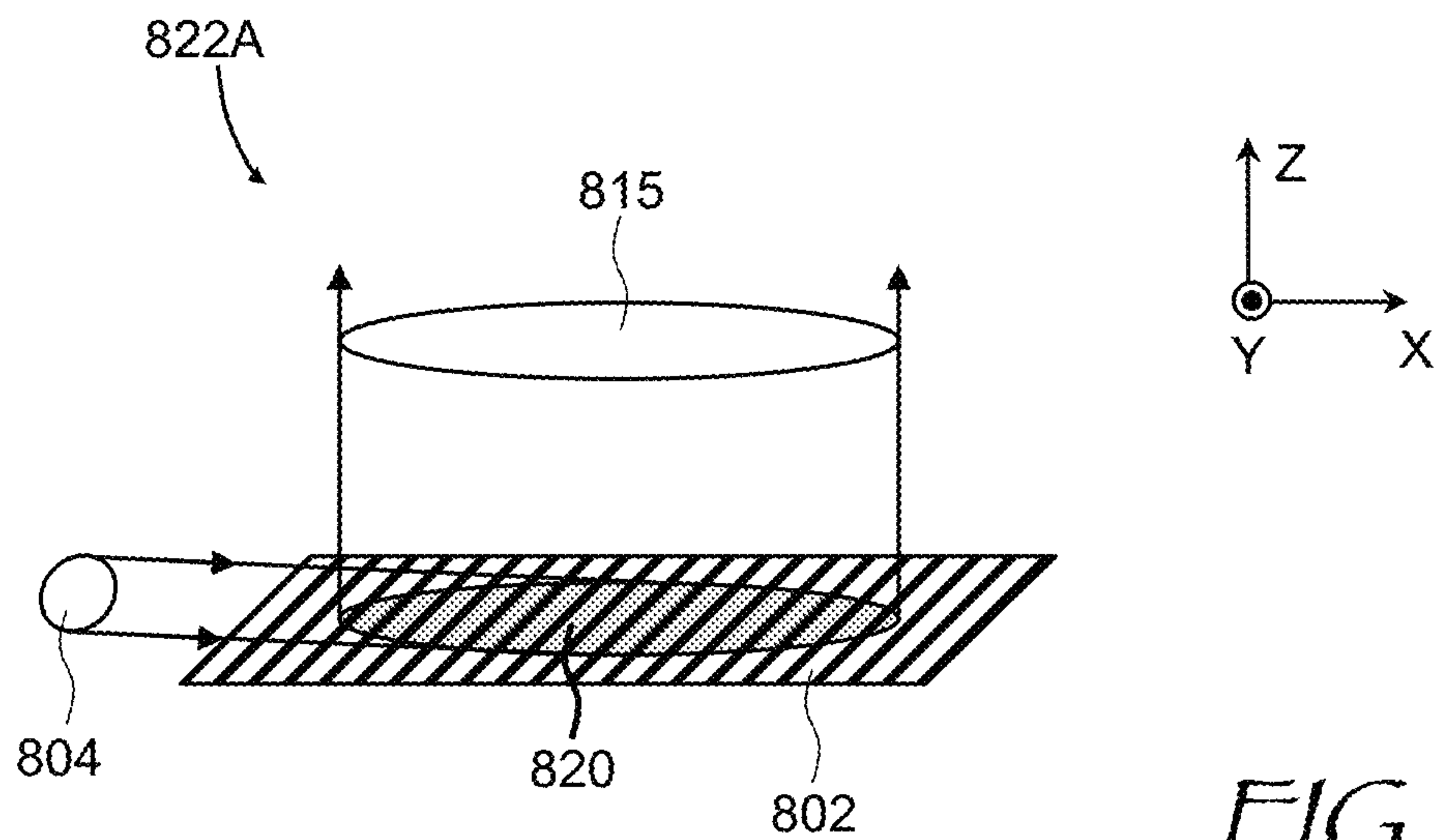


FIG. 8A

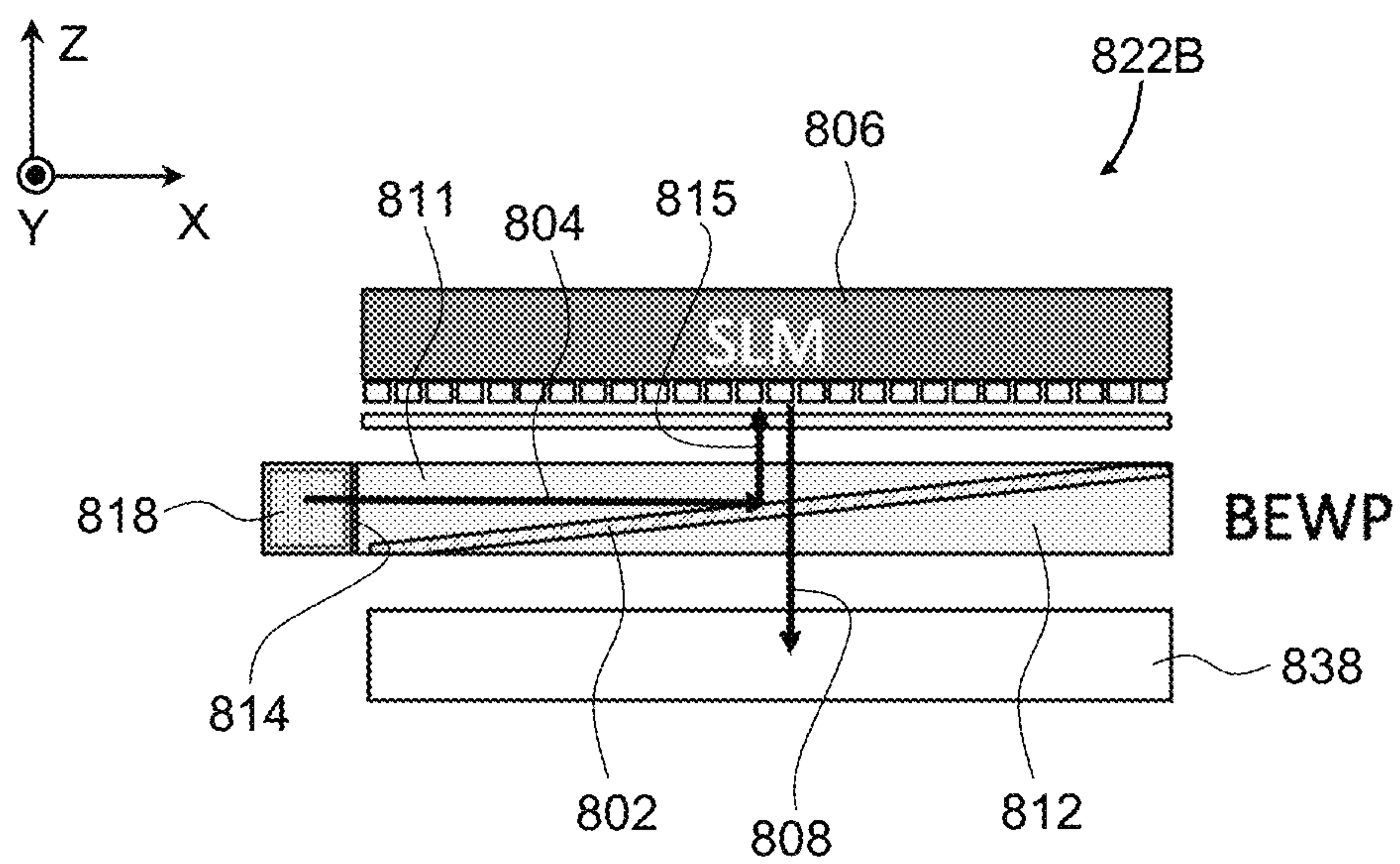


FIG. 8B

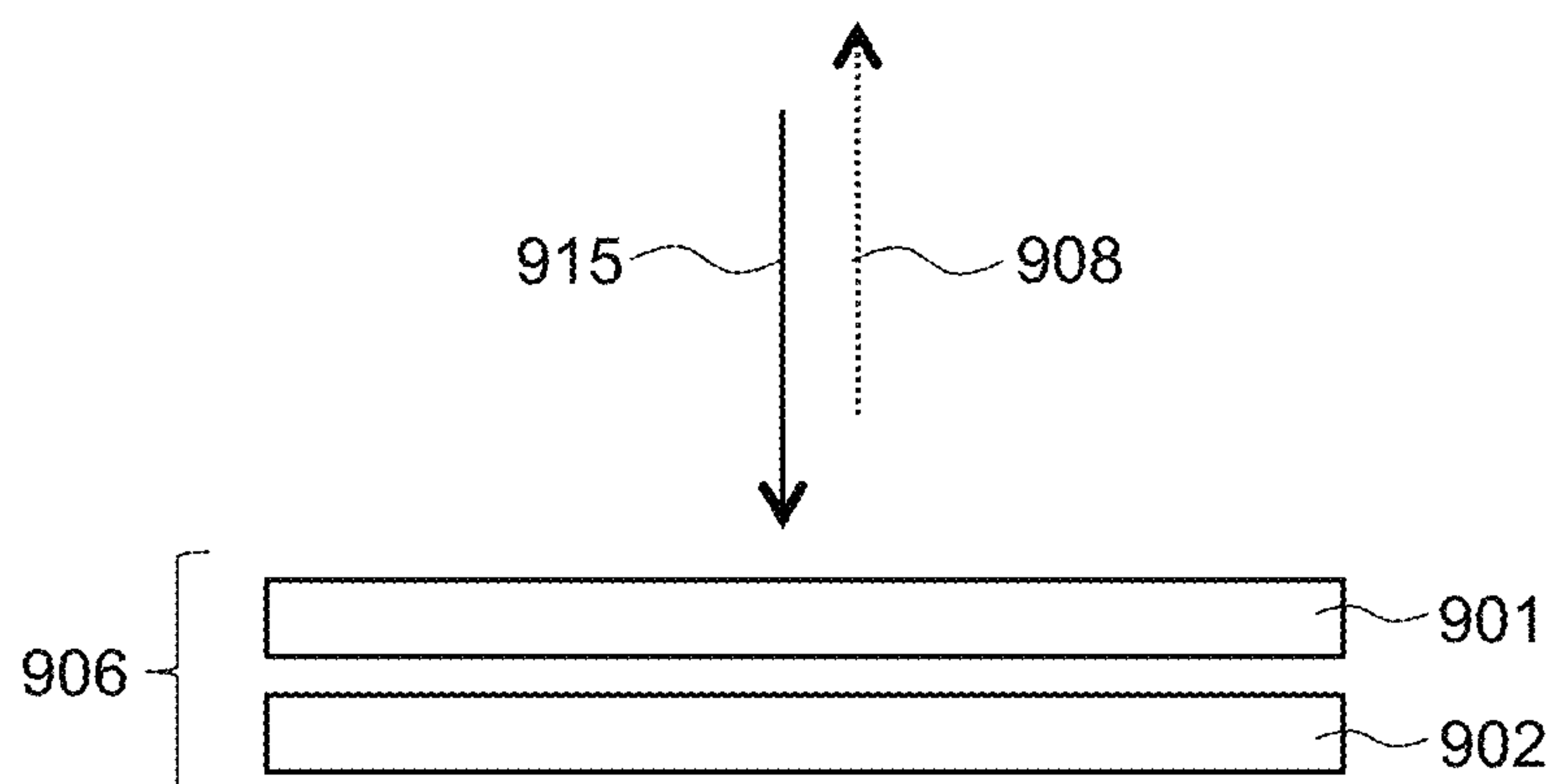


FIG. 9

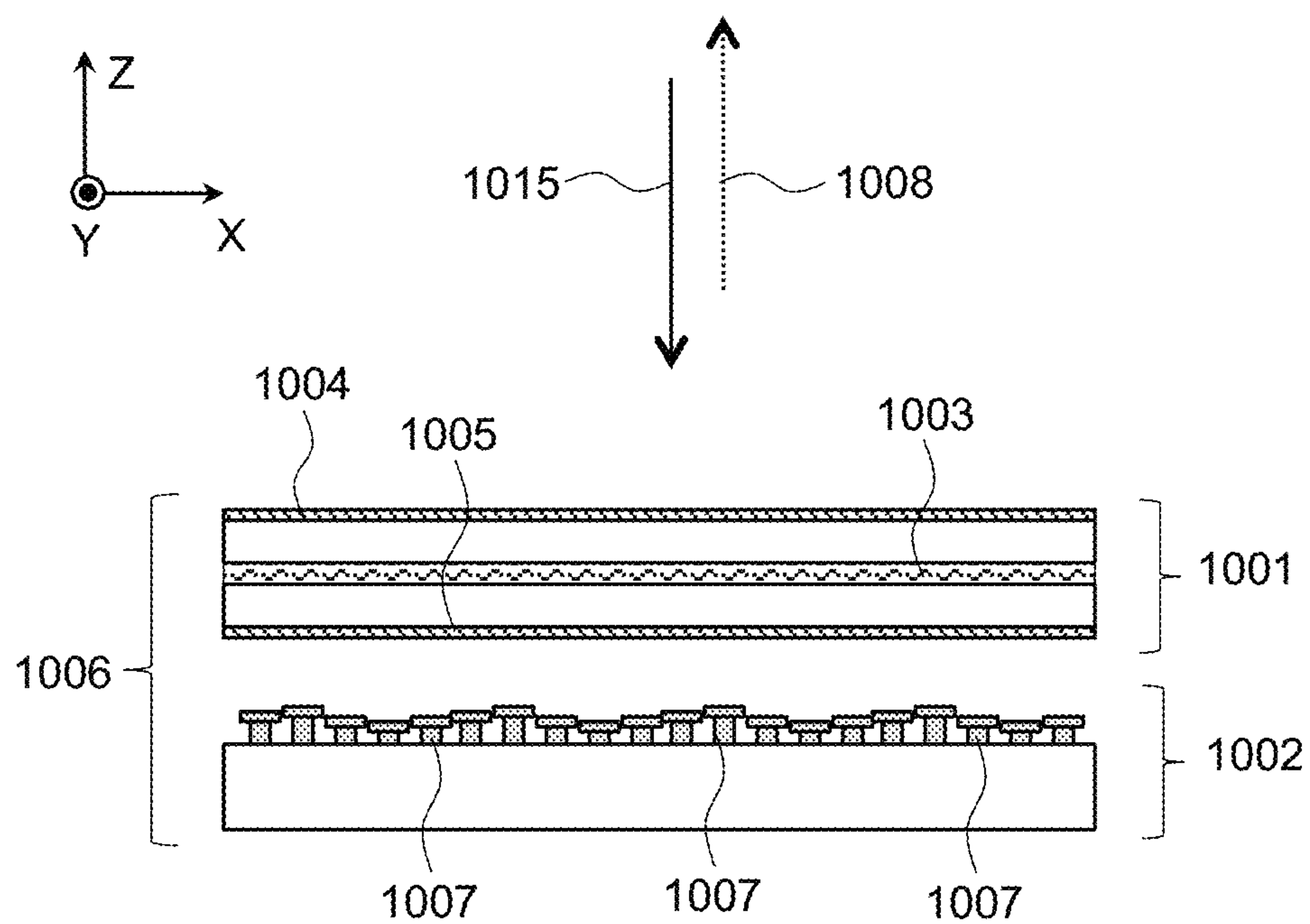
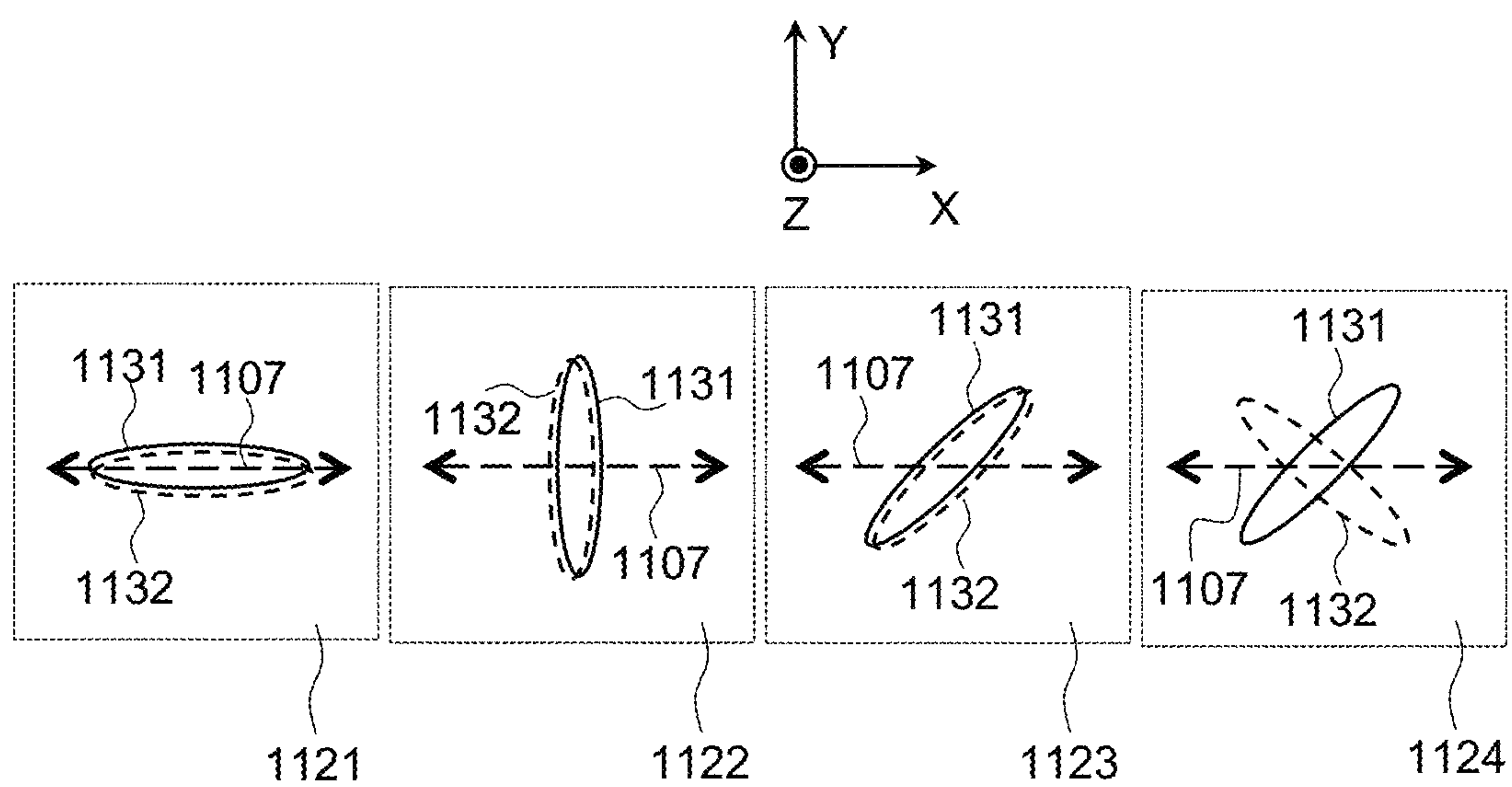
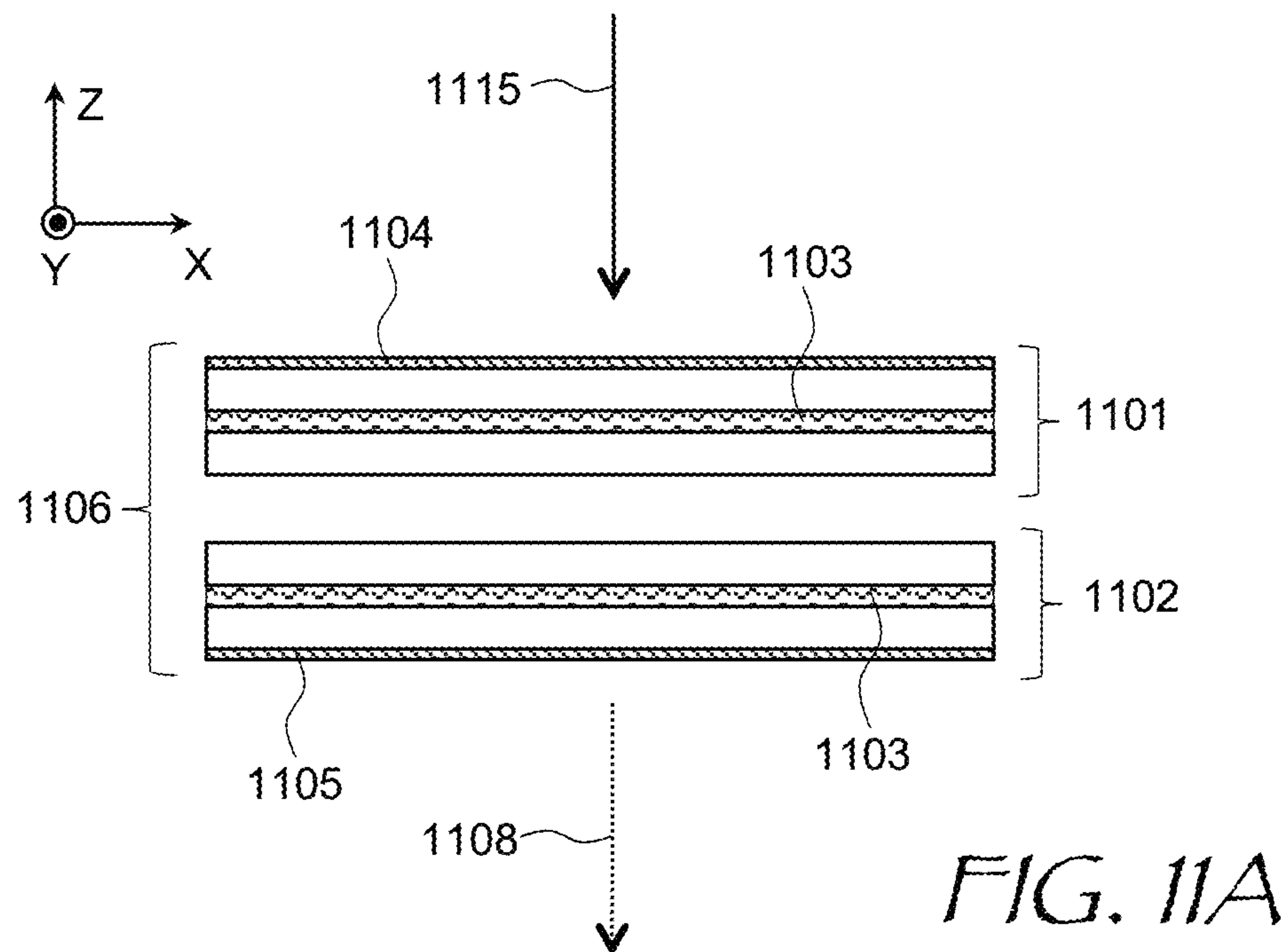
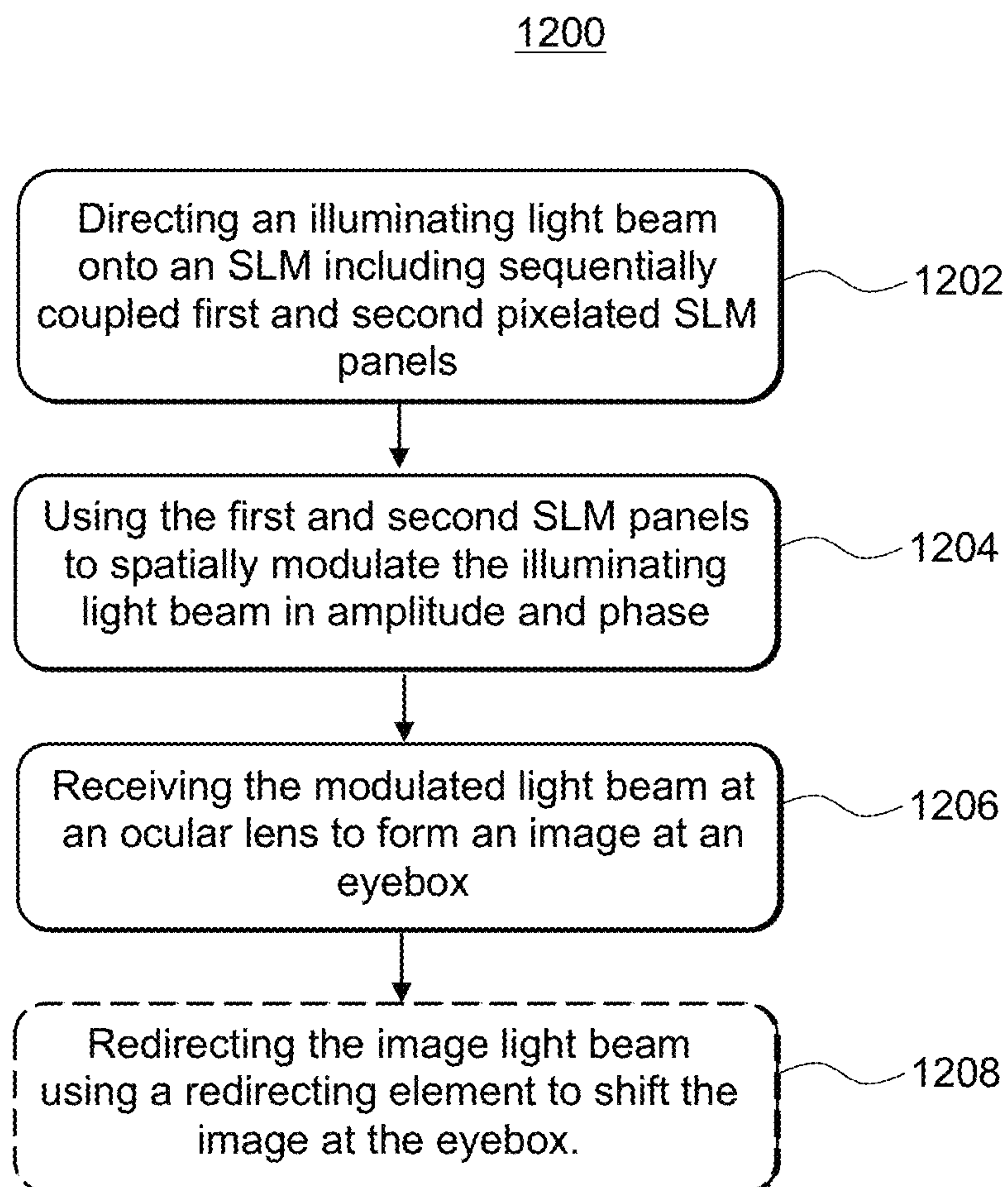


FIG. 10



*FIG. 12*

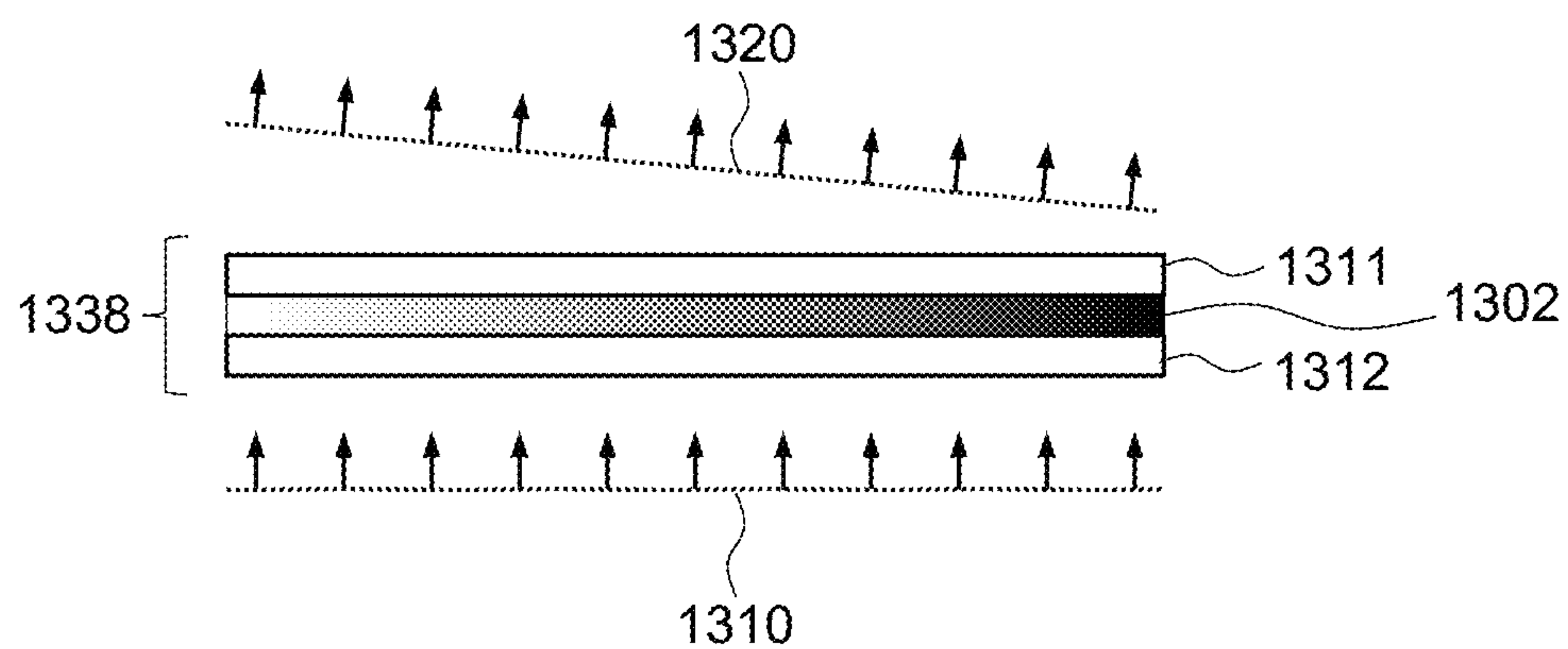


FIG. 13

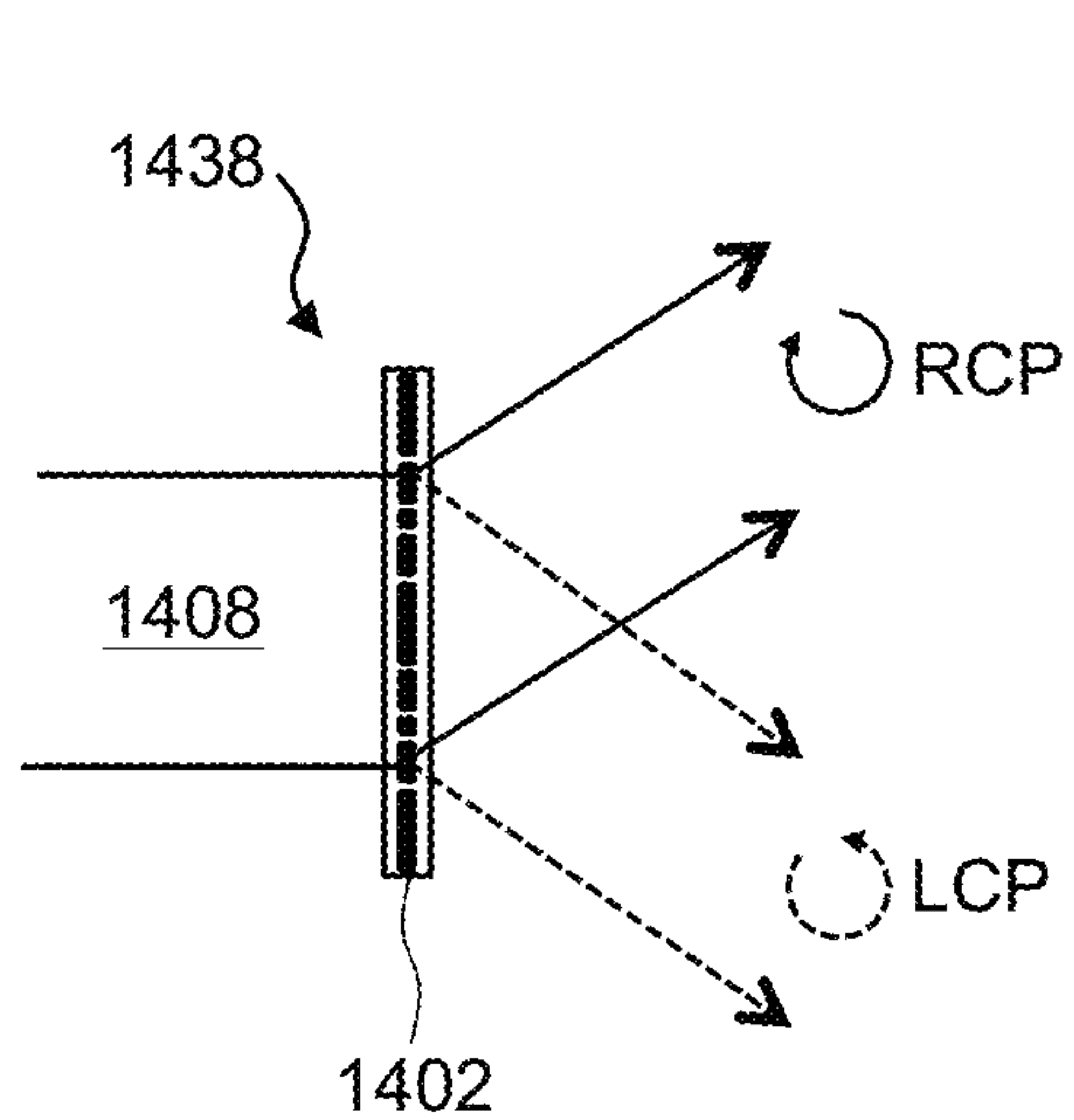


FIG. 14A

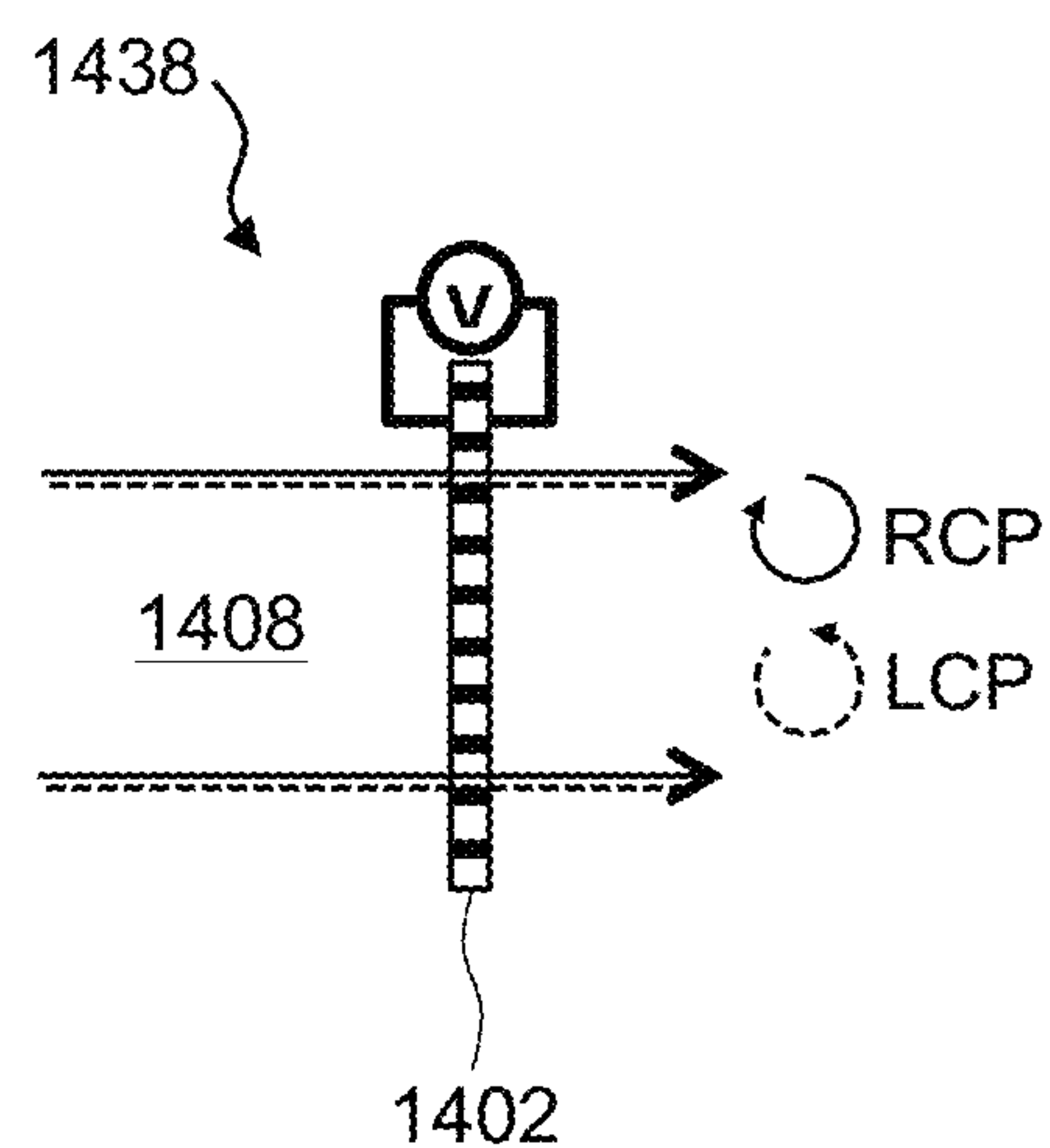


FIG. 14B

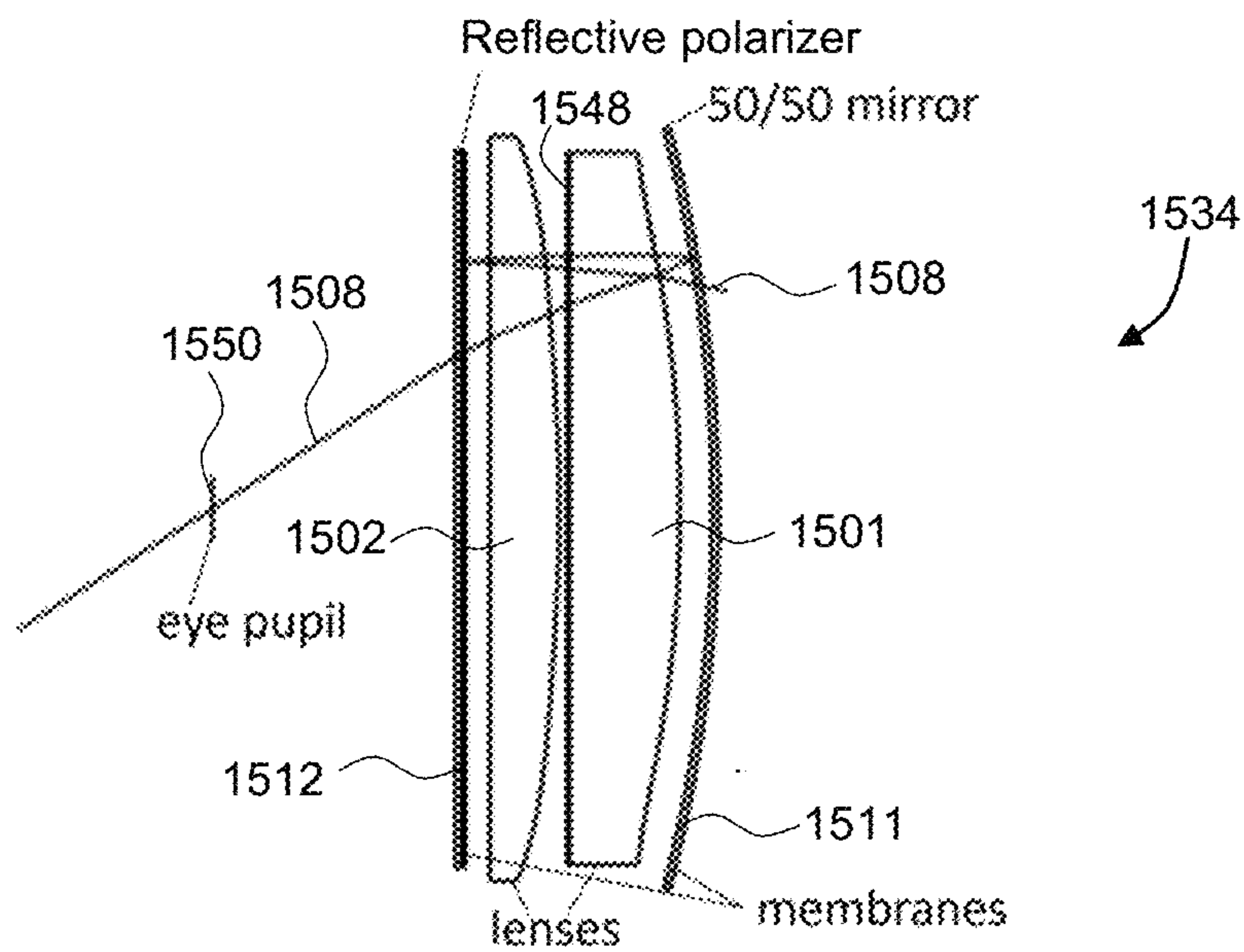


FIG. 15A

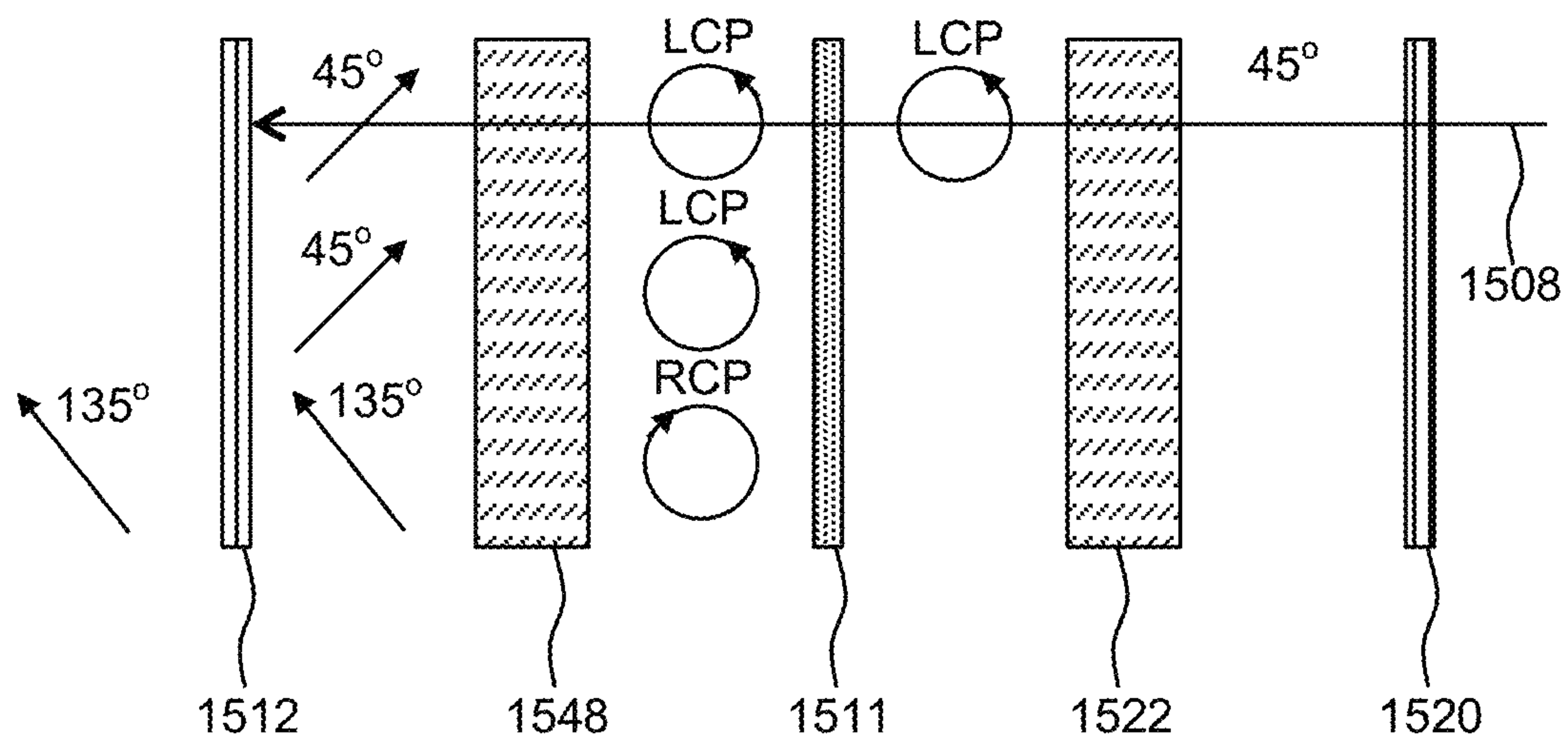
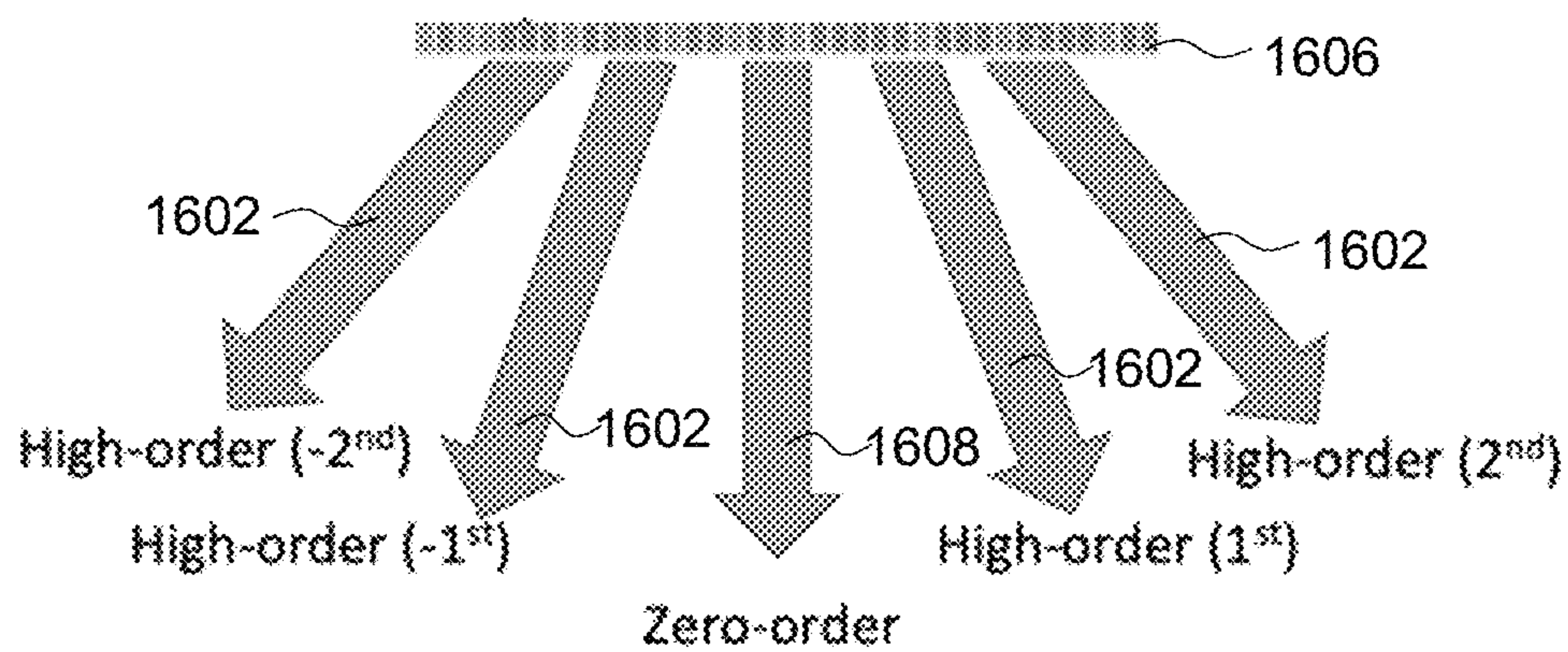
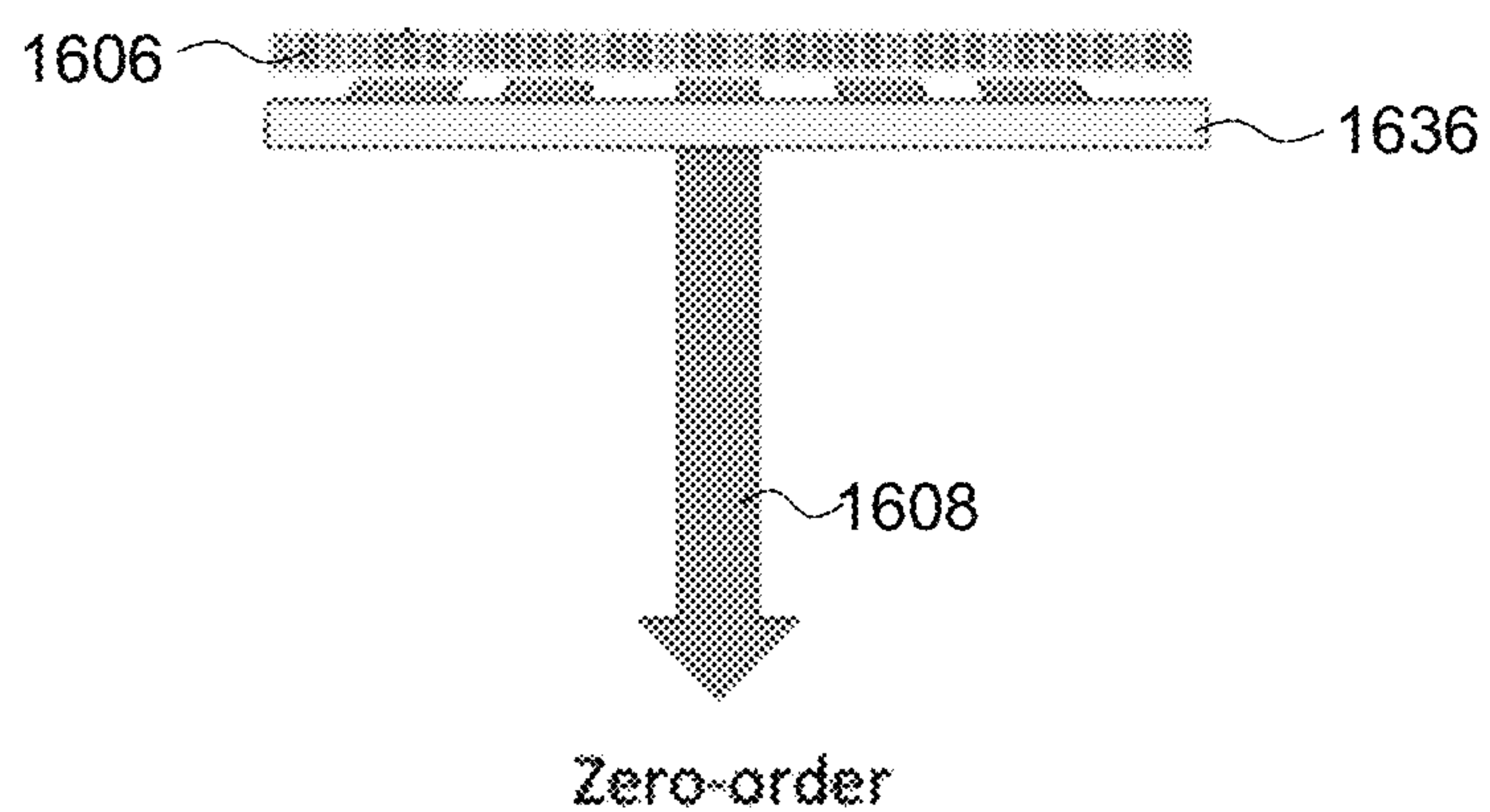


FIG. 15B

*FIG. 16A**FIG. 16B*

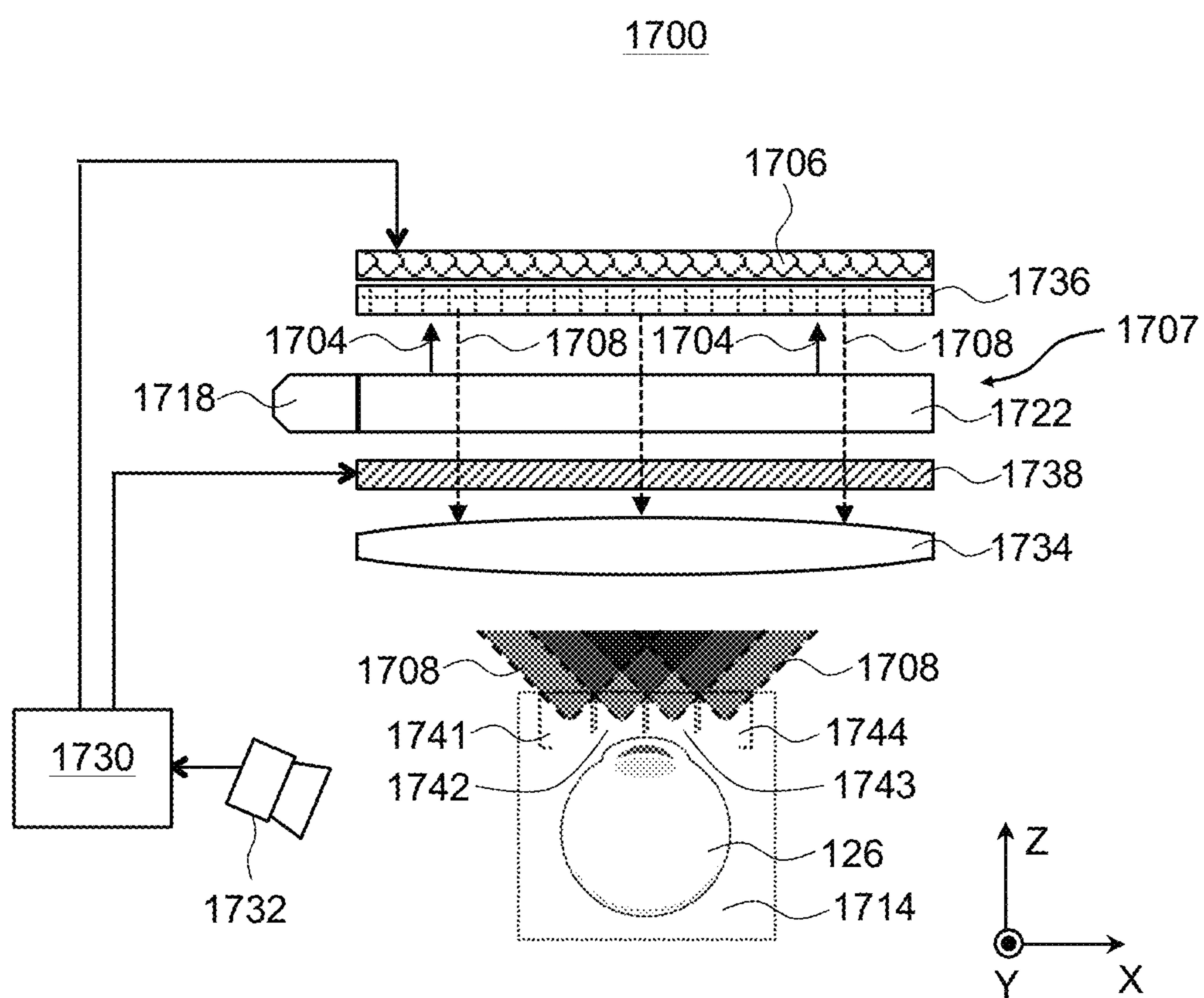


FIG. 17

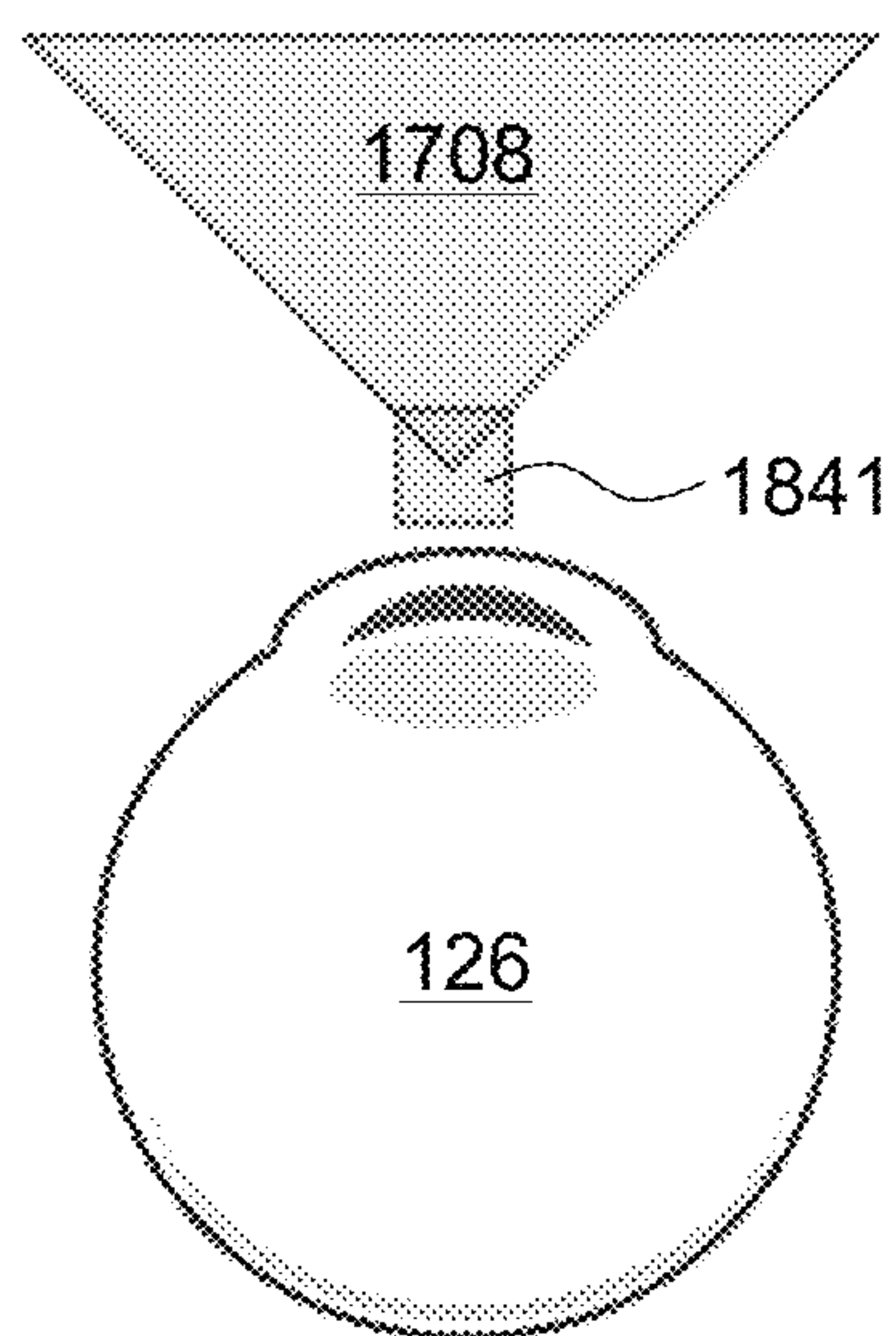


FIG. 18A

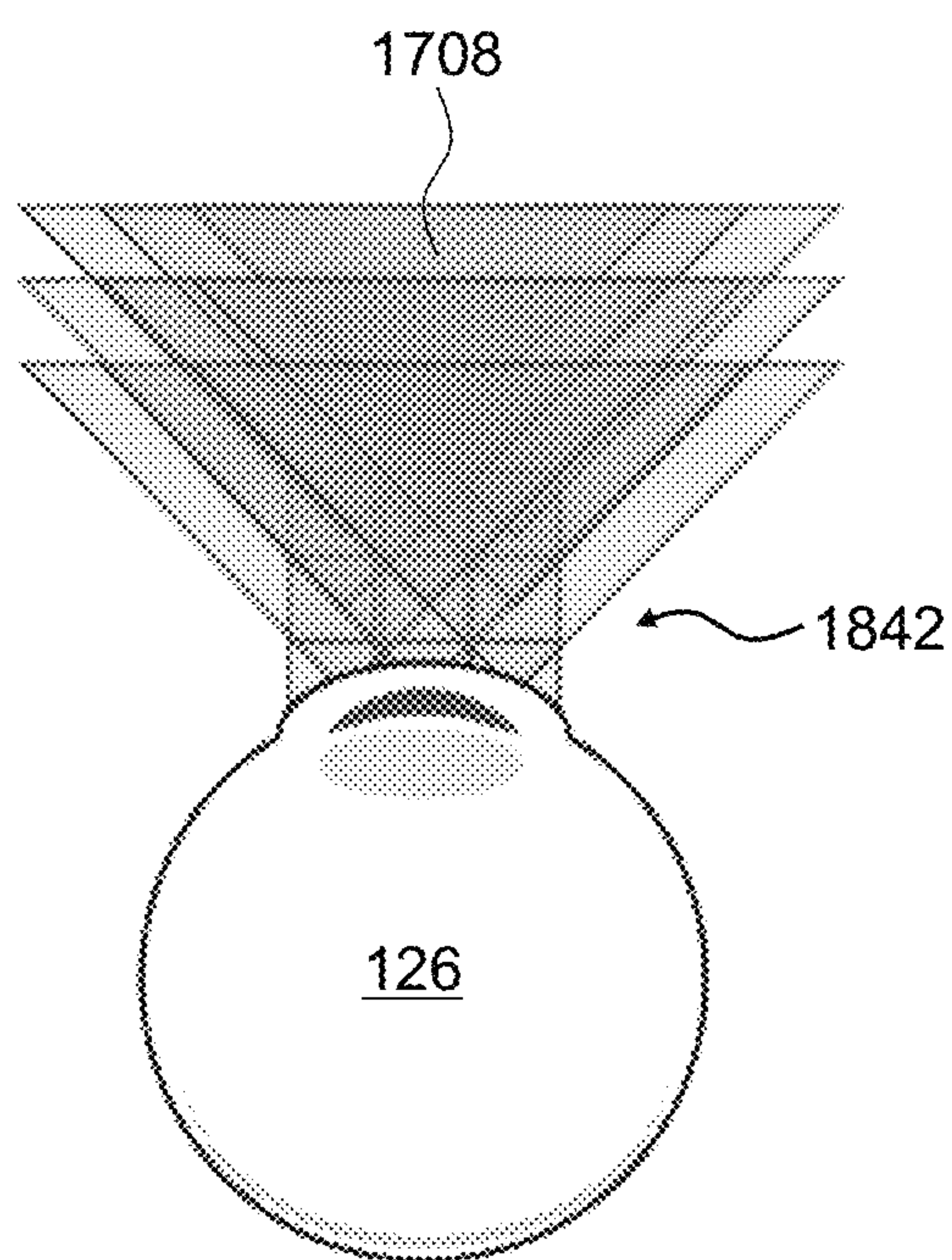
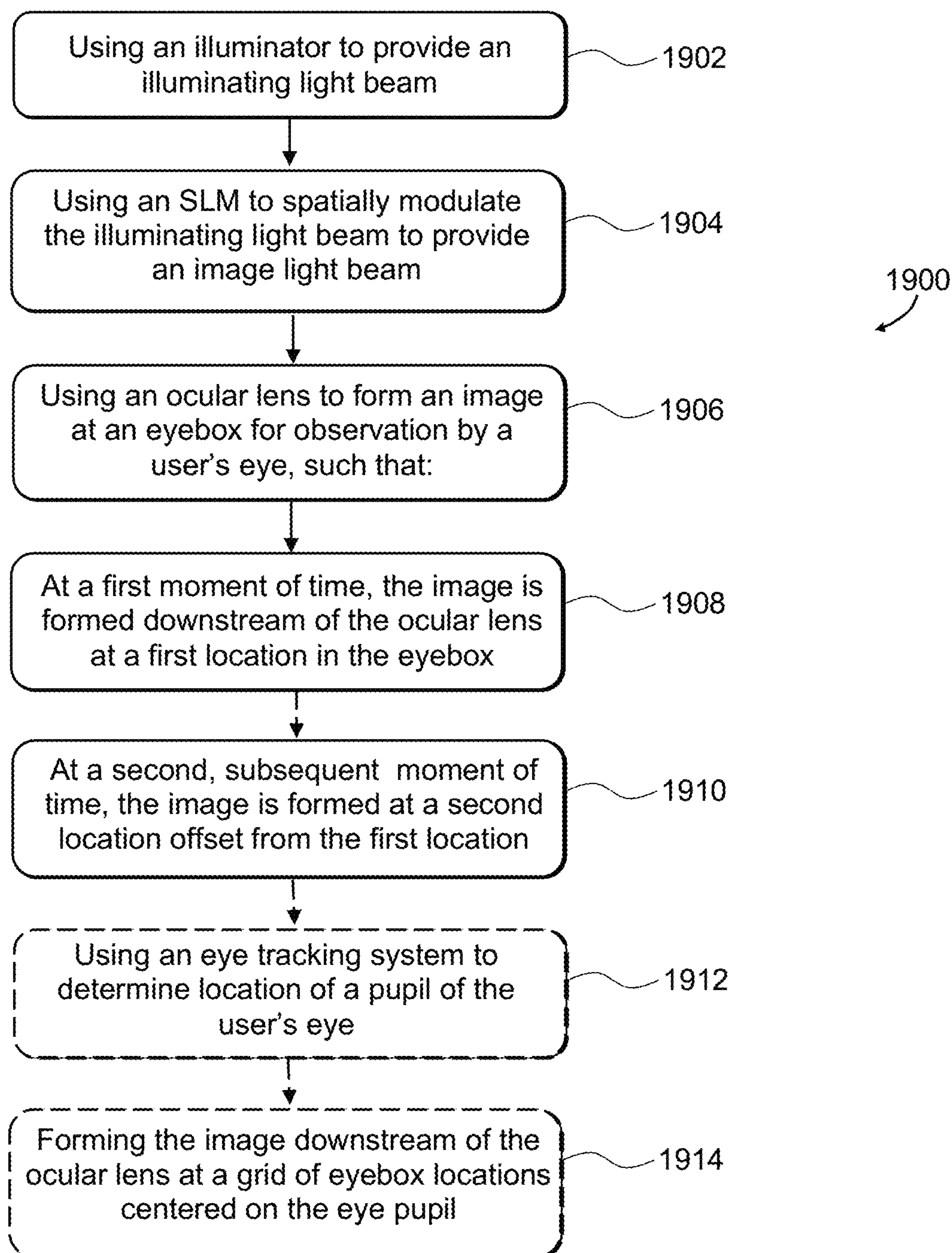


FIG. 18B

*FIG. 19*

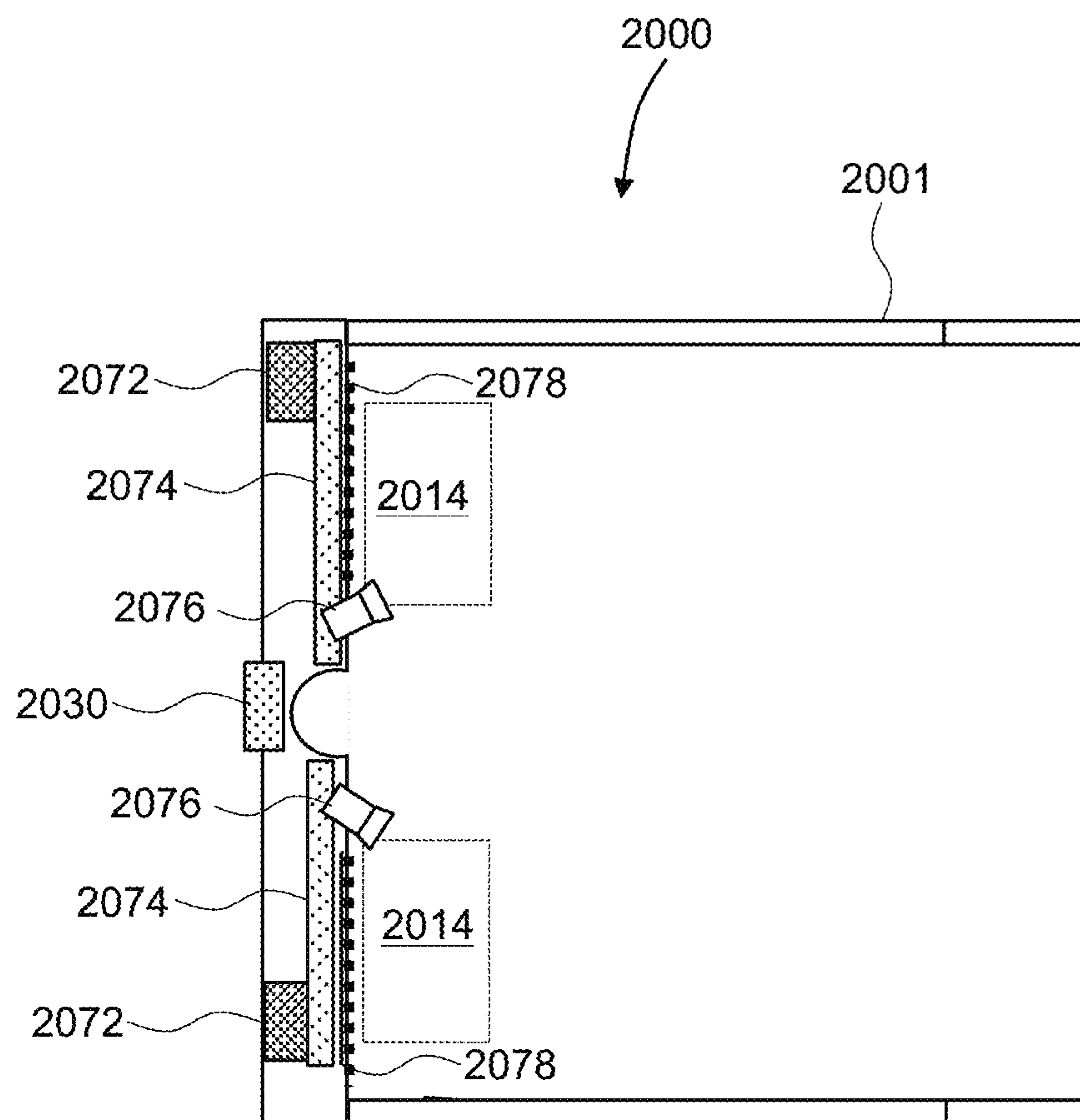


FIG. 20

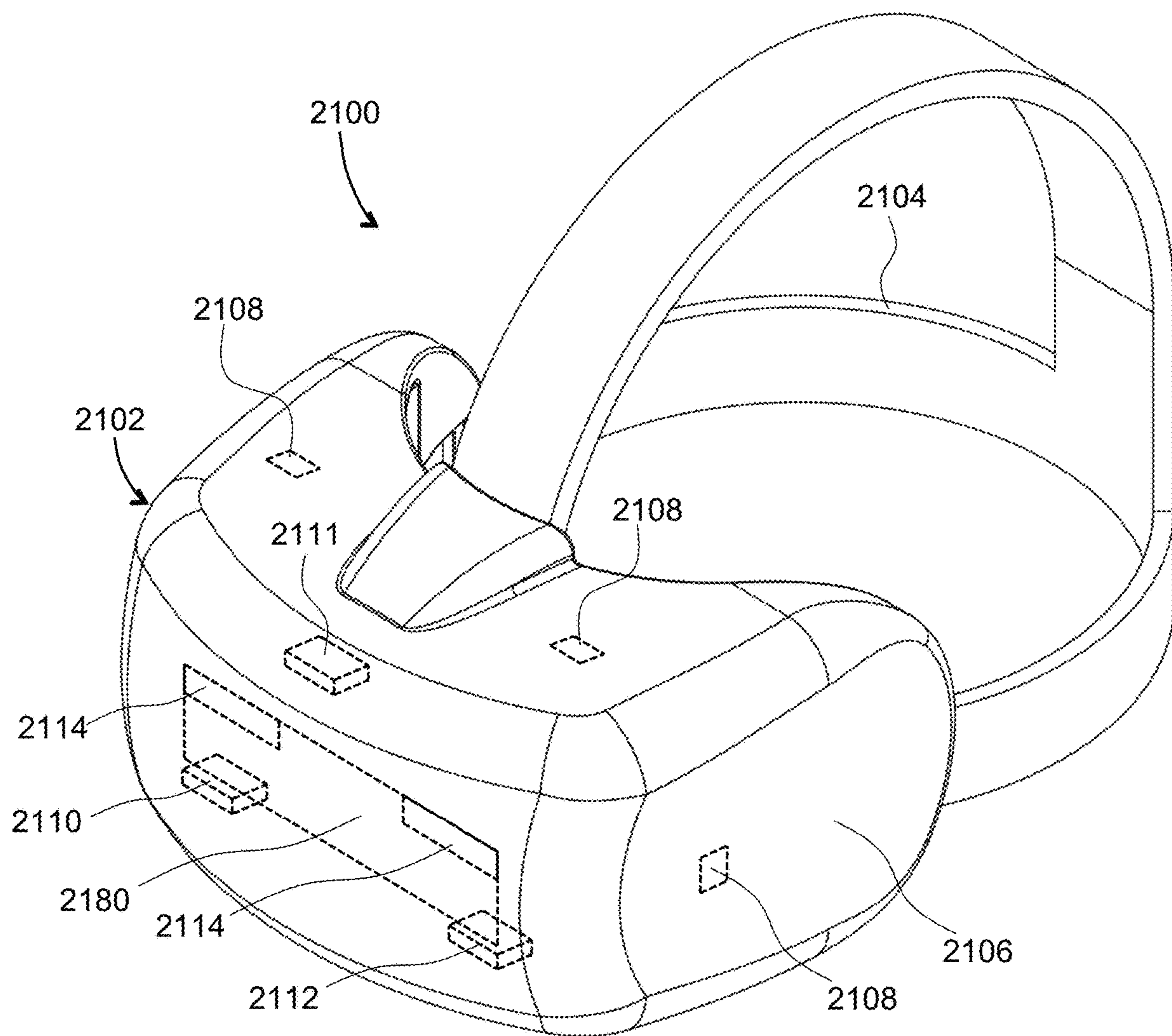


FIG. 21

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HOLOGRAPHIC VR DISPLAY

REFERENCE TO RELATED APPLICATION

This application claims priority from U.S. Provisional Patent Application No. 63/426,338 entitled "HOLOGRAPHIC VR DISPLAY", filed on Nov. 17, 2022 and incorporated herein by reference in their entirety.

TECHNICAL FIELD

The present disclosure relates to optical devices, and in particular to holographic display systems and modules.

BACKGROUND

Head mounted displays (HMD), helmet mounted displays, near-eye displays (NED), and the like are being used for displaying virtual reality (VR) content, augmented reality (AR) content, mixed reality (MR) content, etc. Such displays are finding applications in diverse fields including entertainment, education, training and science, to name just a few examples. The displayed VR/AR/MR content can be three-dimensional (3D) to enhance the experience and to match virtual objects to real objects observed by the user.

To provide better optical performance, display systems and modules may include various components such as lenses, waveguides, display panels, gratings, etc. Because a display of an HMD or NED is usually worn on the head of a user, a large, bulky, unbalanced, and/or heavy display device would be cumbersome and may be uncomfortable for the user to wear. Compact, lightweight, and energy-efficient head-mounted display devices and modules are desirable.

BRIEF DESCRIPTION OF THE DRAWINGS

Exemplary embodiments will now be described in conjunction with the drawings, in which:

FIG. 1 is a schematic view of a replicating lightguide based holographic display of this disclosure;

FIG. 2 is a cross-sectional exploded view of a display embodiment using an illumination replication lightguide;

FIG. 3 is a cross-sectional exploded view of a full-aperture lightguide illuminator display of this disclosure;

FIG. 4 is a cross-sectional exploded view of a display of this disclosure based on a full-aperture light steering stack;

FIG. 5A includes plan and side cross-sectional views of a multi-beam expander for a holographic display of this disclosure, the multi-beam expander including an array of partial mirrors;

FIG. 5B includes plan and side cross-sectional views of a multi-beam expander for a holographic display of this disclosure, the multi-beam expander including a surface-relief grating (SRG);

FIG. 5C includes plan and side cross-sectional views of a multi-beam expander for a holographic display of this disclosure, the multi-beam expander including a volume Bragg grating (VBG);

FIG. 6 is a schematic view of a holographic display with a single-beam expander;

FIG. 7 is a side cross-sectional view of a singlemode slab waveguide embodiment of the single-beam expander of FIG. 6;

FIG. 8A is a schematic view of a single-beam expander comprising a diffractive layer;

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FIG. 8B is a side cross-sectional view of an embodiment of the single-beam expander of FIG. 8A used to illuminate a reflective spatial light modulator (SLM);

FIG. 9 is a side cross-sectional view of a compound SLM of this disclosure;

FIG. 10 is a side cross-sectional view of a compound amplitude/phase SLM of FIG. 9 including serially coupled reflective microelectromechanical system (MEMS) and liquid crystal (LC) SLM panels;

FIG. 11A is a side cross-sectional view of a compound amplitude/phase SLM of FIG. 9 including serially coupled in-plane switching (IPS) LC panels;

FIG. 11B is a plan magnified of the view of four pixels of the compound amplitude/phase SLM of FIG. 11A;

FIG. 12 is a flow chart of a method for displaying content to a user using a pair of SLM panels;

FIG. 13 is a side cross-sectional view of an LC beam steering device for use in a holographic display of this disclosure;

FIG. 14A is a side cross-sectional view of a Pancharatnam-Berry phase (PBP) beam deflector in a deflecting state, for use in a holographic display of this disclosure;

FIG. 14B is a side cross-sectional view of the PBP beam deflector of FIG. 14A in a non-deflecting state;

FIG. 15A is a side schematic view of an ocular lens for a holographic display of this disclosure;

FIG. 15B is a polarization diagram of the ocular lens of FIG. 15A;

FIG. 16A is a side view of an SLM showing multiple orders of diffraction;

FIG. 16B is a side view of a low-pass spatial filter for blocking the higher orders of diffraction;

FIG. 17 is a schematic view of a holographic display with multiple exit pupils generated in a time-sequential manner;

FIGS. 18A and 18B are schematic views of the multiple exit pupils generated by the holographic display of FIG. 17;

FIG. 19 is a flow chart of a method for displaying an image with multiple exit pupils generation;

FIG. 20 is a view of an augmented reality (AR) display of this disclosure having a form factor of a pair of eyeglasses; and

FIG. 21 is an isometric view of a head-mounted virtual reality (VR) display of this disclosure.

DETAILED DESCRIPTION

While the present teachings are described in conjunction with various embodiments and examples, it is not intended that the present teachings be limited to such embodiments. On the contrary, the present teachings encompass various alternatives and equivalents, as will be appreciated by those of skill in the art. All statements herein reciting principles, aspects, and embodiments of this disclosure, as well as specific examples thereof, are intended to encompass both structural and functional equivalents thereof. Additionally, it is intended that such equivalents include both currently known equivalents as well as equivalents developed in the future, i.e., any elements developed that perform the same function, regardless of structure.

As used herein, the terms "first", "second", and so forth are not intended to imply sequential ordering, but rather are intended to distinguish one element from another, unless explicitly stated. Similarly, sequential ordering of method steps does not imply a sequential order of their execution, unless explicitly stated. In FIGS. 1 to 4, FIG. 6, and FIG. 17, similar reference numerals denote similar elements.

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A holographic display includes a spatial light modulator (SLM) in an optical configuration that reproduces a wavefront of a light field carrying an image to an exit pupil of the display. The image may be directly observed by a user when the user's eye is placed at the exit pupil. One advantage of a holographic display configuration is that the depth of field is reproduced naturally; that is, remote objects in the image require different eye focusing than near objects, such that there is no vergence-accommodation conflict. A challenge of a holographic display is that the eye needs to remain at the exit pupil to observe the image. Once the eye is shifted relative to the exit pupil, the image is no longer visible.

This disclosure utilizes a replicating lightguide that guides image light by series of total internal reflections (TIRs) from their outer surfaces, while out-coupling parallel shifted portions of the image light, thereby providing light coverage across an eyebox of the display, and enabling the image to be observed at a plurality of locations of the eye. In some embodiments, a replicating lightguide is replaced with a slab-type singlemode or multimode waveguide, and/or a diffractive beam expander to expand the light beam illuminating the SLM. In displays disclosed herein, replicating lightguides and/or beam-expanding waveguides are used in a holographic display configuration, enabling one to combine the advantage of depth of field afforded by a holographic display configuration with the ability to observe the displayed scenery at more than one eyebox location. In some embodiments, an effective exit pupil may be expanded by replicating the exit pupil at an array of laterally offset locations in a time-sequential manner.

In accordance with the present disclosure, there is provided a holographic display comprising an illuminator for providing an illuminating light beam, a spatial light modulator (SLM) operably coupled to the illuminator for receiving and spatially modulating the illuminating light beam to provide an image light beam, an ocular lens operably coupled to the SLM for receiving the image light beam and forming an image at an eyebox of the holographic display for observation by a user's eye, a beam redirector for at least one of redirecting or refocusing the image light beam, and a controller operably coupled to the SLM and the beam redirector. The controller is configured to form, at a first moment of time, the image downstream of the ocular lens at a first eyebox location, and to form at a second, subsequent moment of time, the image downstream of the ocular lens at a second eyebox location offset from the first eyebox location. In embodiments where the illuminator is a frontlight illuminator, the image light beam may propagate through the frontlight illuminator.

In some embodiments, the controller is configured to form the image at a grid of eyebox locations extending at least one of laterally or longitudinally around a center of the grid. An eye tracking system may be provided for determining a location of a pupil of the user's eye in the eyebox. The controller may be operably coupled to the eye tracking system and configured to form the image downstream of the ocular lens at the grid of eyebox locations, wherein the center of the grid is disposed at the location of the user's eye pupil.

In embodiments where the SLM is configured to spatially modulate the illuminating light beam in amplitude and phase, the SLM may include first and second SLM panels optically coupled to each other. In embodiments where the beam redirector is disposed in a path of the image light beam, the beam redirector may include a tunable liquid crystal steerer and/or a stack of active Pancharatnam-Berry phase (PBP) layers configured for switching a direction of

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propagation of the image light beam. The beam redirector may include a lens element having a tunable optical power.

In accordance with the present disclosure, there is provided a method for displaying an image. The method includes using an illuminator to provide an illuminating light beam, using an SLM to spatially modulate the illuminating light beam to provide an image light beam, using an ocular lens to receive the image light beam for forming an image at an eyebox, and using a beam redirector to at least one of redirect or refocus the image light beam, such that at a first moment of time, the image is formed downstream of the ocular lens at a first eyebox location, and at a second, subsequent moment of time, the image is formed downstream of the ocular lens at a second eyebox location offset from the first eyebox location. The image may be formed at a grid of eyebox locations extending at least one of laterally or longitudinally around a center of the grid.

The method may further include using an eye tracking system to determine a location of a pupil of a user's eye in the eyebox, and using the SLM and the beam redirector to form the image downstream of the ocular lens at the grid of eyebox locations. The center of the grid may be disposed at the determined location of the user's eye pupil. In embodiments where the illuminator comprises a frontlight illuminator, the SLM may include a reflective SLM, such that the image light beam formed by the SLM propagates through the frontlight illuminator. The SLM may spatially modulate the illuminating light beam in amplitude and phase. The beam redirector, which may be disposed in a path of the image light beam, may include a tunable liquid crystal steerer that redirects the image light beam and/or a stack of active PBP layers that switch a direction of propagation of the image light beam.

In accordance with the present disclosure, there is further provided a holographic display comprising an illuminator for providing an illuminating light beam, an SLM operably coupled to the illuminator for receiving and spatially modulating the illuminating light beam to provide an image light beam, an ocular lens operably coupled to the SLM for receiving the image light beam and forming an image at an eyebox of the holographic display for observation by a user's eye, a beam redirector for at least one of redirecting or refocusing the image light beam, and a low-pass spatial filter in a path of the image light beam between the SLM and the ocular lens, for blocking higher orders of diffraction of the illuminating light beam on the SLM while propagating a zeroth order of diffraction of the illuminating light beam. The holographic display may further include a controller operably coupled to the SLM and the beam redirector and configured to form, at a first moment of time, the image downstream of the ocular lens at a first eyebox location, and to form at a second, subsequent moment of time, the image downstream of the ocular lens at a second eyebox location offset from the first eyebox location.

Referring now to FIG. 1, a holographic display 100 includes an illuminator 102 for providing an illuminating light beam 104. A spatial light modulator (SLM) 106 is optically coupled to the illuminator 102 for receiving and spatially modulating a phase, an amplitude, or both the phase and the amplitude, of the illuminating light beam 104, to provide an image light beam 108 having a spatially varying wavefront 110. The wavefront 110 has a plurality of ridges and valleys as a result of the spatial modulation of the amplitude and phase.

A replicating lightguide 112 is optically coupled to the SLM 106 for receiving the image light beam 108 and providing multiple laterally offset portions 108', or replicas,

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of the image light beam **108**. The portions **108'** of the image light beam **108** have wavefronts **110'**. The portions **108'** propagate to an eyebox **114** of the display **100** and undergo optical interference, i.e. coherently add or subtract, depending on local relative optical phase, at an exit pupil **116** of the holographic display **100** in the eyebox **114**. Herein, the term “eyebox” means a geometrical area where an image of acceptable quality may be observed by a user of the holographic display **100**.

The SLM **106** modulates the image light beam **108** with a pre-computed amplitude and/or phase distribution, such that the portions **108'** of the image light beam **108** of the display add or subtract coherently at an exit pupil **116** to form an image for direct observation by a user's eye **126** located at the exit pupil **116**. In some embodiments, the amplitude and phase distribution may be computed by a controller **130** from the image to be displayed by numerically solving a following matrix equation describing the optical interference of the image light beam **108** portions **108'** with wavefronts **110'** at the exit pupil **116**:

$$H=M \cdot S \quad (1)$$

where H is the desired (target) hologram, S is a solution (amplitude and phase modulation of the illuminating light beam **104**), and M is a matrix of transformation accounting for coherent interference of the portions **108'** at the exit pupil **116**. For phase-only modulation, the equation may become non-linear. Iterative or encoding-based methods may be employed to compute a hologram from a non-linear equation.

The SLM **106** may operate in transmission or reflection, and may include a liquid crystal (LC) array, a microelectromechanical system (MEMS) reflector array, or be based on any other suitable technology. The replicating lightguide **112** may be e.g. a plano-parallel transparent plate including input and output grating couplers for in-coupling the image light beam **108** and out-coupling portions **108'** at a plurality of offset locations **109**, as illustrated in FIG. 1. The grating couplers may include, for example, surface relief grating (SRG) couplers, volume Bragg grating (VBG) couplers, etc. The image light beam **108** propagates in the plano-parallel plate by a series of total internal reflections (TIRs). In some embodiments, the plano-parallel plate may include an embedded partial reflector running parallel to the plate, to increase the density of pupil replication.

Several embodiments of a holographic display with replicating lightguide(s) will now be considered. Referring first to FIG. 2, a holographic display **200** is an embodiment of the holographic display **100** of FIG. 1, and includes similar elements. An illuminator **202** of the holographic display **200** of FIG. 2 includes a light source **218** emitting a collimated light beam **203**. The light source **218** is operably coupled, e.g. via a reflector **220** which may be tiltable, to a source replicating lightguide **222**. The source replicating lightguide **222** is configured to provide multiple portions **224** of the collimated light beam **203**, forming an illuminating light beam **204** for illuminating a reflective SLM **206**. The source replicating lightguide **222** may include input and output grating couplers for in-coupling the collimated light beam **203** and out-coupling the multiple portions **224** of the collimated light beam **203**.

The reflective SLM **206** is configured to form an image light beam **208** by reflecting the illuminating light beam **204** with spatially variant phase delays and/or spatially modulated amplitude or reflection coefficient. A wavefront of the image light beam **208** is illustrated at **210**. The image light beam **208** propagates back through the source replicating

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lightguide **222** and towards an image replicating lightguide **212**, which is analogous to the replicating waveguide **112** of the display **100** of FIG. 1. The image light beam **208** propagates back through the source replicating lightguide **222** without any further multiple reflections, i.e. straight down in FIG. 2.

The image replicating lightguide **212** forms multiple portions **208'** of the image light beam **208**. The portions **208'** may be focused by an ocular or a focusing element **234** such as a lens, for example. The portions **208'** are gathered to an exit pupil **216**, and optically interfere at the exit pupil **216**, forming an image that may be observed by the user's eye **126** placed near the exit pupil **216**, as illustrated in FIG. 2.

The image **212** and/or source **222** replicating lightguides may include grating couplers for in-coupling and out-coupling the illuminating light or image light. The grating couplers may include, for example, SRG couplers, Bragg grating couplers, etc. In some embodiments, the plano-parallel plate may include an embedded partial reflector running parallel to the plate, to increase density of pupil replication.

The holographic display **200** may further include a controller **230** operably coupled to the SLM **206**. The controller **230** may be configured, e.g. wired and/or programmed, to compute the shape of the spatially varying wavefront **210** such that the portions **208'** of the image light beam **208** add or subtract coherently at the exit pupil **216** of the display **200** to form the image for direct observation by the user's eye **126**. The controller **230** may then provide a control signal to the reflective SLM **206** to spatially modulate the illuminating light beam **204**, providing the image light beam **208** at the output. Since the image is formed holographically, complex optical fields representing three-dimensional target images may be formed at the exit pupil **216**. The shape of the spatially varying wavefront **210** may be computed such that, for example, a close virtual object **228** appears to the eye **126** as if present at a finite distance from the eye **126**, enabling the eye **126** to be naturally focused at the object **228**, thereby alleviating the vergence-accommodation conflict.

The image replicating lightguide **212** may include a grating out-coupler **290** for out-coupling the portions **208'** of the image light beam **208** from the image replicating lightguide **212**. In some embodiments, the grating out-coupler **290** may be configured to also scatter up a small portion, e.g. up to 0.01%, 0.1%, or up to 1% of intensity of at least some of the portions **208'** of the image light beam **208**, within a certain scattering angle, e.g. no greater than 3 degrees, or no greater than 10 degrees, or more. To provide the scattering capacity, a scattering material may be added to the grating out-coupler **290**.

In some embodiments, the scattering may be achieved by forming the grating coupler using a couple of recording beams, one being a clean plane- or spherical wave beam, and the other being slightly scattered beam. Surface relief gratings (SRG) may also be used. Alternatively, a separate diffuse scatterer **292** may be disposed downstream of the grating out-coupler **290**, for scattering at least a portion of optical power of the portions **208'** of the image light beam **208**. The function of adding a diffuse scatterer, either to the grating out-coupler **290** or as the separate diffuse scatterer **292**, is to reduce the spatial coherence or correlation between individual portions **208'** of the image light beam **208**, which may be beneficial for computation and optimization of the shape of the spatially varying wavefront **210**, by relieving constraints of such a computation. In some instances, the presence of a diffuse scatterer may further enhance the etendue of the holographic display **200** enabling

one e.g. to increase the field of view (FOV) of the holographic display **200**. Such a diffuse scatterer may also be added to the display **100** of FIG. 1, either as a separate scatterer downstream of the replicating lightguide **112** or a scattering out-coupler of the replicating lightguide **112**.

The holographic display **200** may further include an eye tracking system **232** configured to sense the user's eye **126** and determine a position of an eye pupil in an eyebox **214**. The controller **230** may be operably coupled to the eye tracking system **232** to set a position of the exit pupil **216** of the holographic display **200** based on the position of the eye **126** pupil determined by eye tracking system **232**. Once the position of the exit pupil **216** is set, the controller **230** may compute the amplitude and/or phase distribution of the image light beam **208** from the image to be displayed by numerically solving an equation describing the optical interference of the image light beam **208** portions **208'** at the location of the exit pupil **216**. Other locations at the eyebox **214** may be ignored in this computation to speed up the computation process.

In some embodiments, the reflector **220** is a tiltable reflector that may steer the collimated light beam **203** in a desired direction upon receiving a corresponding control signal from the controller **230**. When the collimated light beam **203** is steered by the reflector **220**, the angle of incidence of the collimated light beam **203** onto the source replicating waveguide **222** changes. Multiple portions **224** of the collimated light beam **203** are steered accordingly, because the source replicating waveguide **222** preserves the pointing angle of the collimated light beam **203**. The multiple portions **224** of the collimated light beam **203** form the illuminating light beam **204**, which repeats the steering of the collimating light beam **203**. The angle of the illuminating light beam **204** is converted by the focusing element **234** into a position of the focal spot of the illuminating light beam **204**. This enables one to steer the image light beam **208** portions **208'** e.g. between a variety of positions **209A**, **209B**, and **209C**. Steering the image light beam **208** portions **208'** enables one to steer a larger portion of the image light beam **208** towards the exit pupil **216**, thereby increasing the illumination of the exit pupil **216** of the holographic display **200**, and ultimately improving light utilization by the holographic display **200**.

Referring now to FIG. 3, a holographic display **300** includes a light source **318** emitting a collimated light beam **303**. The light source **318** is optically coupled to a tiltable reflector **320** which can steer, or variably redirect, the collimated light beam **303** upon receiving a corresponding command from a controller **330** operably coupled to the tiltable reflector **320**. A replicating lightguide **322** is optically coupled to the tiltable reflector **320** for receiving the collimated light beam **303** and providing multiple laterally offset parallel portions **324** of the collimated light beam **303** (shown with short upward pointing arrows). Together, the multiple laterally offset parallel portions **324** form an illuminating light beam **304**.

An SLM **306** is optically coupled to the replicating lightguide **322**. The SLM **306** receives and spatially modulates the illuminating light beam **304** in amplitude, phase, or both, producing an image light beam **308** having a wavefront **310**. The SLM **306** is a reflective SLM in this embodiment. A focusing element **334** may be optically coupled to the SLM **306**. The focusing element **334** focuses the image light beam **308** at an exit pupil **316** of the holographic display **300**, forming an image for direct observation by the user's eye **126**.

In FIG. 3, the SLM **306** is configured to form the image light beam **308** by reflecting the illuminating light beam **304** with at least one of spatially variant reflectivity or spatially variant phase. Upon reflection, the image light beam **308** propagates back through the replicating lightguide **322** and towards the focusing element **334**. More generally, the SLM **306** may operate in transmission or reflection. The SLM **306** may include an LC array, a MEMS reflector array, a combination of LC/MEMS arrays, etc. The replicating lightguide **322** may be a plano-parallel transparent plate including input and output grating couplers for in-coupling the collimated light beam **303** and out-coupling the portions **324** at a plurality of offset locations, as illustrated. The grating couplers may include, for example, SRG couplers, VBG couplers, etc. In some embodiments, the plano-parallel plate may include an embedded partial reflector running parallel to the plate, to increase density of pupil replication.

The holographic display **300** may further include an eye tracking system **332** configured to sense the user's eye **126** and determine a position of an eye pupil relative to an eyebox **314**. The controller **330** may be operably coupled to the eye tracking system **332** to operate the tiltable reflector **320** to redirect the collimated light beam **303** to redirect the illuminating light beam **304** between a plurality of positions **309A**, **309B**, and **309C**, and generally towards the pupil of the user's eye **126**. The controller **330** may be further configured to set a position of the exit pupil **316** of the display **300** based on the position of the eye **126** pupil determined by eye tracking system **332**. Once the position of the exit pupil **316** is set, the controller **330** may compute the amplitude and phase distribution of the image light beam **308** from the image to be displayed at the exit pupil **316**. The computation may be dependent upon an optical configuration used.

In some embodiments, the focusing element **334** may include a varifocal element, such as a lens having a switchable focal length, for example, a switchable Pancharatnam-Berry Phase (PBP) lens, a stack of switchable PBP lenses, a metalens, etc. The controller **330** may be operably coupled to the switchable lens(es) and configured to switch the switchable lens(es) to shift the exit pupil **316** of the display **300** to the eye **126** pupil, e.g. to better match the eye relief distance of a particular user. The switchable lens(es) may also be used to change the location of virtual objects in 3D space. In some embodiments, the focusing element **334** may further include a steering element such as a switchable grating, for example. The varifocal and/or steering focusing element **334** may be used in combination with the tiltable reflector **320** to separate the focus modulation and shift modulation, or use both to expand the shifting angle.

Turning to FIG. 4, a holographic display **400** is similar to the holographic display **300** of FIG. 3, and includes similar elements. The holographic display **400** of FIG. 4 includes an illuminator **418** for providing a collimated light beam **403**. A replicating lightguide **422** is optically coupled to the illuminator **418** e.g. by a reflector **420**. The replicating lightguide **422** receives the collimated light beam **403** and provides multiple laterally offset parallel portions **424** of the collimated light beam **403**. The portions **424** form an illuminating light beam **404**, which propagates through an optional angular filter **436** and impinges onto an SLM **406**. The SLM **406** receives and spatially modulates the illuminating light beam **404** in at least one of amplitude or phase, so as to encode an image information onto a wavefront **410** of an image light beam **408**. In the embodiments shown in FIG. 4, the SLM **406** is a reflective SLM forming the image light beam **408** by reflecting the illuminating light beam **404**.

with at least one of spatially variant reflectivity or spatially variant optical phase. It is to be understood that the multiple laterally offset parallel portions **424**, although shown as perpendicular to the replicating lightguide **422** and the SLM **406**, may propagate at an oblique angle w.r.t. the replicating lightguide **422**. Furthermore, the image light beam **408**, although shown as collimated perpendicular to the replicating lightguide **422** and the SLM **406**, may be diverging/converging or may have a complex shape of the wavefront **410**.

The image light beam **408** propagates through the angular filter **436**. The purpose of the angular filter **436** is to block non-zero orders of diffraction, which may appear upon spatially modulating the illuminating light beam **404** by the SLM **406**. The angular filter **436** may include a volume hologram, for example. Then, the image light beam **408** propagates straight through the replicating lightguide **422**, i.e. substantially without being captured or redirected by the replicating lightguide **422**.

A beam redirector **438** is disposed in an optical path downstream of the SLM **406** for variably redirecting the image light beam **408** between a plurality of positions **409A**, **409B**, and **409C**, and generally towards the pupil of the user's eye **126**. To that end, the beam redirector **438** may include an LC steering element, a switchable diffraction grating, a switchable PBP grating or a binary stack of such gratings, a metalens, etc. A focusing element **434** is disposed in the optical path downstream of the SLM **406** for focusing the image light beam **408** at an exit pupil **416** of the display **400** to form an image for direct observation by the user's eye **126**. The focusing element **434** may include, for example, a diffractive lens, a refractive lens, a Fresnel lens, a PBP lens, or any combination or stack of such lenses. The order of the beam redirector **438** and the focusing element **434** may be reversed; furthermore, in some embodiments, the focusing **434** and redirecting **438** elements may be combined into a single stack and/or a single optical subassembly enabling variable steering and focusing of the image light **408**.

An eye tracking system **432** may be provided. The eye tracking system **432** may be configured to sense the user's eye **126** and determine a position and/or orientation of the eye pupil relative to an eyebox **414**. A controller **430** may be operably coupled to the SLM **406**, the beam redirector **438**, and the eye tracking system **432**. The controller **430** may be configured to obtain the position of the eye pupil from the eye tracking system **432**, cause the beam redirector **438** to redirect the image light beam **408** towards the eye pupil position, and cause the SLM **406** to spatially modulate the illuminating light beam **404** so as to generate a desired image at the exit pupil **416**. The focusing element **434** may include comprises a varifocal element operably coupled to the controller **430**. The controller **430** may be configured to adjust a focal length of the varifocal element to shift the exit pupil of the display **400** to the position of the eye pupil of the user's eye **126**.

The holographic display **200** of FIG. 2, the holographic display **300** of FIG. 3, and the holographic display **400** of FIG. 4 use pupil-replicating lightguides **222**, **322**, and **422** to expand the illuminating light beams **203**, **303** and **403** by providing multiple offset portions **224**, **324**, and **424** of the collimated light beams **203**, **303** and **403**, respectively. Non-limiting illustrative examples of such multi-beam expanders of illuminating light are presented in FIGS. 5A, 5B, and 5C.

Referring first to FIG. 5A, a multi-beam expander **522A** includes a slab **510** of transparent material such as glass, plastic, sapphire, etc. The slab **510** has first **511** and second

512 opposed parallel surfaces. The multi-beam expander **522A** includes an in-coupler **502A**, in this example a volume Bragg grating (VBG) coupler, and an out-coupler **506**, in this example a VBG coupler as well. The multi-beam expander **522A** may further include a beam expanding section **504A**, which in this example includes a plurality of slanted partial bulk mirrors **505**. In operation, the in-coupler **502A** in-couples a light beam from a light source into the slab **510** to propagate in the slab **510** by alternating internal reflections from the first **511** and second **512** surfaces through the beam expanding section **504A**. The slanted partial bulk mirrors **505** redirect portions of the light beam downwards in FIG. 5A, towards the out-coupler **506**, which in its turn out-couples laterally offset portions of the light beam forming an illuminating light beam for illuminating of the SLM.

Referring now to FIG. 5B, a multi-beam expander **522B** is similar to the multi-beam expander **522A** of FIG. 5A, and includes similar elements. The multi-beam expander **522B** of FIG. 5B includes the slab **510**, the VBG in-coupler **502A**, and the VBG out-coupler **506**. The multi-beam expander **522B** may further have a beam expanding section **504B**, which includes a surface-relief grating. In operation, the in-coupler **502A** in-couples a light beam from a light source into the slab **510** to propagate in the slab **510** by alternating internal reflections from the first **511** and second **512** surfaces through the beam expanding section **504B**, which diffracts portions of the light beam downwards in FIG. 5B, towards the out-coupler **506**. The out-coupler **506** out-couples laterally offset portions of the light beam forming an illuminating light beam for illuminating of the SLM.

Turning to FIG. 5C, a multi-beam expander **522C** is similar to the multi-beam expander **522A** of FIG. 5A, and includes similar elements. The multi-beam expander **522C** of FIG. 5C includes the slab **510**, a slanted mirror in-coupler **502C**, and the VBG out-coupler. The multi-beam expander **522C** may further have a beam expanding section **504C**, which in this example includes a VBG. In operation, the in-coupler **502C** in-couples a light beam from a light source into the slab **510** to propagate in the slab **510** by alternating internal reflections from the first **511** and second **512** surfaces through the beam expanding section **504C**, which diffracts portions of the light beam downwards in FIG. 5C, towards the out-coupler **506**. The out-coupler **506** out-couples laterally offset portions of the light beam forming an illuminating light beam for illuminating of the SLM.

One drawback of the multi-beam expanders **522A**, **522B**, and **522C** is that the laterally offset portions of the wide illuminating light beam may interfere with one another causing local optical power density and phase variations of the wide illuminating light beam. The optical power density/phase variations of the wide light beam may be calibrated out by pre-emphasizing the SLM amplitude/phase response to offset or compensate the variations. However, such compensations often attenuate but not completely eliminate such variations due to calibration errors, temperature changes, etc. The residual calibration errors tend to be noticeable due to their periodic nature. Furthermore, such compensations take away from the dynamic range of the SLM, leaving less of the dynamic range for holographic image generation.

In accordance with this disclosure, a continuous, wide-beam illuminator may be provided for a holographic display. The wide illuminating beam is free of local intensity or phase modulations caused by multi-beam nature of the compound wide beam. Referring for a non-limiting illustrative example to FIG. 6, a holographic display **600** is similar to the holographic display **400** of FIG. 4, but has an

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illuminator providing a wide homogeneous beam. The illuminator of the holographic display 600 of FIG. 6 includes a light source 618 and a single-beam expander 622 optically coupled the light source 618 (FIG. 6). The single-beam expander 622 expands a light beam of the light source 618, providing a wide homogeneous illuminating beam represented by upward facing arrows 624. The wide homogeneous illuminating beam propagates through an optional angular filter 636 and impinges onto an SLM 606. The SLM 606 receives and spatially modulates the wide illuminating beam in at least one of amplitude or phase, so as to encode an image information onto a wavefront 610 of an image light beam 608 represented by downward facing arrows. It is to be understood that the image light beam 608, although shown with parallel downward arrows, may be diverging/converging, or may have a complex shape of the wavefront 610.

The image light beam 608 propagates through the angular filter 636, which blocks non-zero orders of diffraction. Then, the image light beam 608 propagates through the single-beam expander 622 without being captured or redirected by the single-beam expander 622.

A beam redirector 638 is disposed in an optical path downstream of the SLM 606 for variably redirecting the image light beam 608 e.g. between a plurality of positions 609A, 609B, and 609C, and generally towards the pupil of the user's eye 126. A focusing element 634, also termed "ocular lens", is disposed in the optical path downstream of the SLM 606 for focusing the image light beam at an exit pupil 616 of the display 600 to form an image for direct observation by the user's eye 126. The beam redirector 638 and the focusing element 634 are similar to those of the holographic display 400 of FIG. 4. The order of the beam redirector 638 and the focusing element 634 (FIG. 6) may be reversed. Furthermore, the focusing and redirecting elements may be combined into a single stack and/or a single optical subassembly enabling variable steering and focusing of the image light 408.

An eye tracking system 632 may be provided in the holographic display 600. The eye tracking system 632 may be configured to image the user's eye 126 and determine a position and/or orientation of the eye pupil relative to an eyebox 614. A controller 630 may be operably coupled to the SLM 606, the beam redirector 638, and the eye tracking system 632. The controller 630 may be configured to obtain the position of the eye pupil from the eye tracking system 632, cause the beam redirector 638 to redirect the image light beam 608 towards the eye pupil position, and cause the SLM 606 to spatially modulate the illuminating light beam 604 so as to generate a desired image at the eye pupil position. To that end, the controller 630 may be configured to adjust a focal length of the focusing element to shift the exit pupil 616 of the display 600 to the position of the eye pupil of the user's eye 126.

Example embodiments of the single-beam expander 622 will now be considered. Referring first to FIG. 7, an evanescent beam expander 722 includes a slab waveguide 702, e.g. a singlemode slab waveguide, having a substrate 704, a slab core layer 706 on the substrate 704, and a cladding layer 708 over the core layer 706. Thickness of the cladding layer 708 may change, i.e. may vary spatially, in a direction of light 710 propagation in the core layer 706. The light 710 propagates in X-direction in FIG. 7, and the thickness (measured in Z-direction) gradually decreases in going along the X-direction, i.e. left to right in FIG. 7.

A light extractor 712, e.g. a thin prism, is disposed on the top cladding layer 708. The light extractor 712 has a

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refractive index n_{ext} higher than an effective refractive index n_{eff} of a mode of propagation of the light 710 in the slab waveguide 702, and the cladding layer 708 is thin enough for evanescent out-coupling of the light 710 from the core layer 706 into the light extractor 712. By way of illustration, the thickness of the cladding layer 708 may be between 0.3 and 3 micrometers, or even between 0.1 micrometer and 5 micrometers in some embodiments.

In operation, the light 710 propagates in the core layer 706 in X-direction, as shown with a gray arrow. Portions 714 of the light 710 are out-coupled into the light extractor 712 as the light 710 propagates in the core layer 106. Angle θ (relative to the waveguide normal) at which the portions 714 are out-coupled depends only on the ratio of the effective refractive index n_{eff} of the waveguide mode to the refractive index n_{ext} of the extractor 712:

$$\theta = \sin^{-1}(n_{eff}/n_{ext}) \quad (1)$$

Eq. (1) follows from the law of momentum conversion applied to light. The rate of light tunneling is controlled by the thickness of the cladding layer 708.

The thickness of the cladding layer 708 may decrease in the direction of the light 710 propagation (i.e. along X-axis), so as to offset depleting optical power level of the light 710 as portions 714 are evanescently out-coupled, and thereby increase spatial uniformity of homogeneous collimated light 715 out-coupled from the core layer 706 through the top cladding layer 708 and into the light extractor 712. The wedging may be obtained, for example, by low resolution graytone etching techniques. There may be an AR coating between the cladding layer 708 and the light extractor 712. The AR coating may be applied to either top of the cladding layer 708, the bottom of the light extractor 712, or both, depending on the refractive index of the light extractor 712, the cladding layer 708, and the bonding material used.

In the embodiment shown, the light extractor 712 is a thin prism, e.g. thinner than 1 mm, having first 731 and second 732 faces forming a small acute angle. The second face 732 may include a reflector, e.g. metal or dielectric reflector, for reflecting the light portions 714 out-coupled by the prism to propagate back through the slab waveguide 702 at an angle close to normal angle. For example, for 0.95 mm tall light extractor 712, the angle may be about 26 degrees; it may be as low as within 15 degrees of the normal angle for some materials. The reflector at the second face 732 may be polarization selective in some embodiments. In applications where a wider beam is needed, a thicker prism may be used. The prism's height may still remain less than one half of the beam diameter in that case. The second face 732 may be polished to a radius of curvature, so that the reflector has an optical (i.e. focusing or defocusing) power. It is noted that the term "prism", as used herein, includes prisms with curved outer faces.

Referring now to FIG. 8A, a diffractive beam expander 822A includes a diffractive layer 802 configured for diffracting a collimated light beam 804 at an oblique angle of incidence, such that a beam spot 820 of the collimated light beam 804 on the diffractive layer 802 is elongated as shown. The collimated light beam 804 diffracts by the diffractive layer 802 at an angle of diffraction close to a normal angle, i.e. the angle of diffraction is small as compared to the angle of incidence. For example, the angle of incidence may be at least 75 degrees, and the angle of diffraction may be no greater than 15 degrees. As a result, a lateral size (X-size in this example) of a diffracted light beam 815 is greater than the diameter of the impinging collimated light beam 804.

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Thus, the size of the collimated light beam measured along X-axis (i.e. X-size) increases upon diffraction on the diffractive layer **802**.

Turning to FIG. **8B**, an embodiment **822B** of the diffractive beam expander **822A** of FIG. **8A** includes first **811** and second **812** prismatic elements each having a diagonal face, the diagonal faces of the first **811** and second **812** prismatic elements facing each other. The first prismatic element **811** includes a side face **814** joining its diagonal face, for receiving the light beam **804**, which is emitted by a light source **818**. The diffractive layer **802** is sandwiched between the diagonal faces of the first **811** and second **812** prismatic elements. The diffractive layer **802** may include a volume Bragg grating (VBG) and/or a polarization volume hologram (PVH), for example. The assembly is termed herein “beam-expanding wedge prism” (denoted as BEWP in FIG. **8B**). The purpose of the BEWP is to expand the collimated light beam **804** along X-axis, and redirect the expanded light beam towards the SLM **806**.

In operation, the light source **818** emits the collimated light beam **804**, which enters the first prismatic element **811** at the side face **814**. The collimated light beam **804** diffracts on the diffractive layer **802**, increasing its X-size, as explained above with reference to FIG. **8A**. The diffracted light beam **815** is reflected by an SLM **806**, modulating its amplitude and/or phase and providing a modulated light beam **808**. The modulated light beam **808** may be redirected by a beam redirector **838**, e.g. a Pancharatnam-Berry phase (PBP) stack, a tunable LC steerer, or a stack thereof, for steering the modulated light towards the user’s eye.

Example embodiments of the SLM **606** of the holographic display **600** of FIG. **6** will now be considered. The embodiments to be considered also apply to the holographic displays **100**, **200**, **300**, and **400** of FIGS. **1**, **2**, **3**, and **4** respectively, and to the SLM **806** of FIG. **8B**. Referring first to FIG. **9**, an SLM **906** includes sequentially coupled first **901** and second **902** pixelated SLM panels for spatially modulating an illuminating light beam **915** in amplitude and phase to provide an image light beam **908**. In some embodiments, one of the first **901** or second **902** pixelated SLM panels may perform an amplitude modulation, and the other one may perform the phase modulation. In some embodiments, the first **901** and second **902** SLM panels work together to provide both amplitude and phase modulation. The first **901** and/or second **902** SLM panels may include, for example, liquid crystal (LC) panels including liquid crystal on silicon (LCoS) panels, in-plane switching (IPS) LC panels, and/or a binary phase change material SLM including a polymer layer having a bistable optical phase. The first **901** and/or second **902** SLM panels may also include microelectromechanical system (MEMS) panels.

In operation, the light may propagate through the second SLM panel **902**, impinge onto the first SLM panel **901**, get reflected thereby, and propagate back through the second SLM panel **902**. It is to be noted that although the SLM **906** is shown as a reflective SLM where the illuminating **915** and image **908** light beams are counter-propagating, SLM configurations are also possible where the illuminating **915** and image **908** light beams propagate generally in a same direction.

Referring to FIG. **10** for a non-limiting illustrative example of a reflective dual-panel configuration, a reflective SLM **1006** includes a pixelated LC panel **1001** and an array **1002** of MEMS reflectors sequentially coupled to the pixelated LC panel. The pixelated LC panel **1001** may include an array of LC light valves for modulating an impinging illuminating light beam **1015** in amplitude. For example, the

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LC light valves may tune polarization of impinging light, and the pixelated LC panel **1001** may include an LC layer **1003** between a pair of polarizers **1004**, **1005**, one for polarizing the impinging illuminating light beam **1015**, and one for converting the polarization distribution into the optical power density distribution, thus modulating the impinging light beam in amplitude. In some embodiments, only the top polarizer **1004** is provided. Polarizerless configurations of the LC panel **1001** are also possible.

In the embodiment shown, the array **1002** of MEMS reflectors is an array of piston-type MEMS reflectors **1007** for modulating the impinging light beam in phase. The height of each piston-type MEMS reflector **1007** is individually adjustable along Z-axis, thus modulating the impinging light beam **1008** in phase. In operation, the illuminating light beam **1015** propagates through the pixelated LC panel **1001**, impinges onto the array **1002** of piston-type MEMS reflectors **1007**, gets reflected by the piston-type MEMS reflectors **1007**, and propagates back through the pixelated LC panel **1001**, forming an image light beam **1008** modulated in amplitude—by double-pass propagation through the pixelated LC panel **1001**, and phase—by reflecting from the piston-type MEMS reflectors **1007** of the array **1002** of piston-type MEMS reflectors **1007**.

Turning to FIG. **11A** for a non-limiting illustrative example of a transmissive dual-panel configuration. A transmissive SLM **1106** includes first **1101** and second in-plane switching (IPS) LC panels. Orientation of LC molecules in each pixel of the first **1101** and second IPS LC panels can be changed in-plane of the panels, i.e. in XY plane in FIG. **11A**, by applying voltage to pairs of in-plane electrodes acting upon LC layers **1103**.

In operation, an impinging illuminating light beam **1115** is polarized by a first linear polarizer **1104**. Depending on the orientation of the LC molecules w.r.t. the transmission axis of the first linear polarizer **1104**, a portion of the illuminating light beam **1115** propagated through a pixel of the first **1101** and second **1102** IPS LC panels may change its polarization state, or may retain original polarization state. The state of polarization will be converted into optical power density or intensity after propagating through a second linear transmission polarizer **1105**, forming an image light beam **1108**. In the embodiment shown, the transmissive SLM **1106** is absent a linear polarizer between the first **1101** and second **1102** IPS LC panels.

The operation of the transmissive SLM **1106** is further illustrated in FIG. **11B**, which shows four pixels **1121-1124** of the first **1101** and second **1102** IPS LC panels. The transmission axes **1107** of the first linear polarizer **1104** and the second linear polarizer **1105** are horizontal, i.e. the transmission axes **1107** are parallel to X-axis. LC molecules **1131** of the first IPS LC panel **1101** are shown with solid lines, and LC molecules **1132** of the second IPS LC panel **1102** are shown with dashed lines. In a first pixel **1121**, both are oriented parallel to X-axis, i.e. parallel to the transmission axes of the first **1104** and second **1105** linear polarizers. At this configuration, the polarization of the propagating illuminating light beam **1115** (propagating along Z-axis) does not change, and the illuminating light beam **1115** will propagate through the second polarizer **1105**.

In a second pixel **1122**, the LC molecules **1131** of the first IPS LC panel **1101** and LC molecules **1132** of the second IPS LC panel **1102** are oriented parallel to Y-axis, i.e. perpendicular to the transmission axes of the first **1104** and second **1105** linear polarizers. At such configuration, the polarization of the propagating illuminating light beam **1115** does not change, and the illuminating light beam **1115** will

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propagate through the second polarizer **1105**. What is different, however, is the amount of the phase delay: due to the perpendicular orientation of the LC molecules **1131**, **1132** to the polarization direction, the effective refractive index is smaller than in the case of the first pixel **1121** and, accordingly, the phase delay will be less in the second pixel **1122** as compared to the first pixel **1121**.

In a third pixel **1123**, the LC molecules **1131** of the first IPS LC panel **1101** and LC molecules **1132** of the second IPS LC panel **1102** are oriented at 45 degrees w.r.t. the X-axis, i.e. at 45 degrees to the transmission axes of the first **1104** and second **1105** linear polarizers. At such configuration, the polarization of the propagating illuminating light beam **1115** is rotated by 90 degrees, and the portion of the illuminating light beam **1115** impinging onto the third pixel **1123** will be blocked by the second polarizer **1105**.

In a fourth pixel **1124**, the LC molecules **1131** of the first IPS LC panel **1101** and LC molecules **1132** of the second IPS LC panel **1102** are oriented at ± 45 degrees w.r.t. the X-axis, i.e. at ± 45 degrees to the transmission axes of the first **1104** and second **1105** linear polarizers. At such configuration, the polarization of the propagating illuminating light beam **1115** does not change, and the illuminating light beam **1115** will propagate through the second polarizer **1105**. What is different, however, is the amount of the phase delay. Thus, phase delay and the attenuation may be both adjusted by the transmissive SLM **1106**.

Referring now to FIG. 12, a method **1200** for displaying content to a user includes directing (**1202**) an illuminating light beam onto an SLM including sequentially coupled first and second pixelated SLM panels such as, for example, the reflective SLM **1006** of FIG. 10 or the transmissive SLM **1106** of FIGS. 11A and 11B. The first and second pixelated SLM panels are used (**1204**) to spatially modulate the illuminating light beam in amplitude and phase as explained above. The first pixelated SLM panel may operate in transmission to spatially modulate the illuminating light beam in amplitude, while the second pixelated SLM panel may operate in reflection to spatially modulate the illuminating light beam in phase, as in the compound reflective SLM **1006** of FIG. 10. In some embodiments, e.g. in the one presented in FIG. 11A, both SLM panels operate in transmission. As a result of the modulation, an image light beam is obtained.

The image light beam is received (**1206**) at an ocular lens such as, for example, the ocular lens **634** of the holographic display **600** of FIG. 6. The ocular lens forms an image at an eyepiece at a focal plane of the ocular lens for observation by an eye of the user, e.g. the eye **126**. The image light beam may also be redirected (**1208**) e.g. using the beam redirector **638** of the holographic display **600** of FIG. 6, to shift the formed image. The modulation by the SLM may need to be adjusted for the new location of the formed image. The beam redirection and focusing functions may be performed by a single combined element.

Non-limiting exemplary embodiments of beam redirectors of this disclosure will now be considered. Referring first to FIG. 13, a tunable LC beam redirector **1338** includes an LC layer **1302** between first **1311** and second **1312** substrates with electrode structures for applying voltage gradients to the LC layer **1302**. When a voltage gradient applied to the LC layer **1302**, the LC fluid responds by changing its effective refractive index. An incoming wavefront **1310** is delayed with a spatially variable delay, e.g. gradually increasing delay in going from left to right in FIG. 13, causing an outgoing wavefront **1320** to be tilted. It is to be noted that the flat wavefront **1310** is used herein as an

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example. Non-flat wavefronts i.e. the image light modulated by the SLM, may also be redirected by the tunable LC beam redirector **1338**.

Referring now to FIGS. 14A and 14B, a PBP beam redirector **1438** is based on an active PBP LC grating including a layer **1402** of LC material with spatially varying orientation of LC molecules, so as to define a PBP grating pattern which may be "erased" by application of voltage across the layer of LC material. In FIG. 14A, the PBP LC grating is in OFF state, such that its LC molecules are disposed predominantly in the plane of the layer **1402**, i.e. in XY plane. When an incoming light beam **1408** is left-circular polarized (LCP), the PBP LC grating redirects the beam **1408** upwards, which becomes right-circular polarized (RCP). The RCP deflected **1408** is shown with solid lines. When an incoming light beam **1408** is right-circular polarized (RCP), the PBP LC grating redirects the beam **1408** downwards, which becomes left-circular polarized (LCP). The LCP deflected beam **1408** is shown with dashed lines. Applying a voltage to the PBP LC grating reorients the LC molecules as shown in FIG. 14B. As a result, the light beam **1408** retains its original direction, whether it is LCP or RCP. Thus, the active PBP LC grating has a variable beam steering property. To provide more steering angle values, a stack of PBP LC gratings may be used, e.g. a binary stack where the deflection angles by different PBP LC layers are in a binary relationship with respect to each other. Furthermore, the beam redirector configurations considered herein may include an element providing tunable optical power (i.e. refocusing power) to the beam redirector.

Non-limiting exemplary embodiments of ocular lenses for use in holographic displays of this disclosure will now be considered. Referring to FIG. 15, a pancake lens **1534** may be used as an ocular lens in a holographic display of this disclosure. The pancake lens **1534** includes opposed first **1511** and second **1512** reflectors with optional first **1501** and second **1502** refractive lens elements disposed in series between the first **1511** and second **1512** reflectors. The first reflector **1511** is configured to at least partially transmit a light beam **1508** through the first reflector **1511** to impinge onto the second reflector **1512**. The second reflector **1512** is configured to at least partially reflect the light beam **1508** propagated through the first reflector **1511** back to the first reflector **1511**. The first reflector **1511** is further configured to at least partially reflect the light beam **1508** reflected by the second reflector **1512** back to the second reflector **1512**. The second reflector **1512** is further configured to at least partially transmit the light beam **1508** reflected by the first reflector **1511**, to the eye pupil **1550**.

The pancake lens **1534** has optical power, i.e. focusing or defocusing power, due to presence of elements having optical power. For instance, the first reflector **1511** may be curved as shown in FIG. 15A. The optional first **1501** and second **1502** refractive lens elements may also provide optical power for the pancake lens **1534**. The curvature of individual optical elements may be selected so as to offset or reduce overall optical aberrations.

The first reflector **1511** may be a partially reflective mirror such as, for example, a 50/50 mirror which reflects the same amount of light as it transmits; that is, the optical power density of the transmitted and reflected light is the same. The second reflector **1512** may be a reflective polarizer, e.g. a linear reflective polarizer. The pancake lens **1534** may further include a quarter-wave plate (QWP) **1548** disposed between the first **1511** and second **1512** reflectors for converting a polarization state of the light beam **1508** from a first polarization state to a second, orthogonal polarization

state upon a double pass propagation of the light beam through the QWP 1508. In FIG. 15A, the QWP 1548 is shown laminated onto the first refractive lens element 1501 as a non-limiting example.

FIG. 15B provides an illustration of implementing the folded optical path of the light beam 1508 by using a reflective polarizer, a QWP, and a partial reflector. A linear transmission polarizer 1520 may be coupled to an upstream QWP 1522. The light beam 1508 emitted is left-circular polarized (LCP) upon propagating through the upstream QWP 1522.

The LCP light beam 1508 propagates through the first reflector 1511, i.e. the 50/50 reflector in this embodiment, and impinges onto the QWP 1548, which converts the polarization state to a linear polarized state at 45 degrees. The second reflector 1512, i.e. the linear reflective polarizer in this embodiment, is configured to reflect the 45 degrees linearly polarized light, so the light beam 1508 is reflected from the second reflector 1512 to propagate back through the QWP 1548, which converts the polarization state back to LCP. Upon reflection from the first reflector 1511, the LCP light beam 1508 becomes right circular polarized (RCP), because the direction of propagation of the light beam 1508 changes. The RCP light beam 1508 propagates through the QWP 1548, becomes linearly polarized at 135 degrees, and is transmitted by the reflective polarizer to the eye pupil 1550. It is to be noted that the polarization states and angles of linear polarization are only meant as an example, and other configurations for folding a light beam path by polarization are possible.

The lens 1534 is an embodiment of a pancake lens usable as an ocular lens of a holographic display. The polarization beam folding of the pancake lens enables a very compact overall NED configuration. Such pancake lens includes a partial reflector (the first reflector 1511); a linear reflective polarizer (the second reflector 1512); and a quarter-wave plate (the QWP 1548) in an optical path between the partial reflector and a linear reflective polarizer. At least one of the partial reflector or linear reflective polarizer may be curved to provide optical power for the pancake lens.

Referring to FIGS. 16A and 16B, an angular filter 1636 (FIG. 16B) may be placed downstream of the SLMs of the holographic displays of FIGS. 1-4, FIG. 6, and FIG. 8B. The angular filter 1636 is placed downstream of SLM 1606 to remove or suppress diffraction orders 1602 of a light beam 1608 impinging onto the SLM, thus reducing the formation of ghost images. The angular filter 1636 may include e.g. a volume Bragg grating (VBG) filter that suppresses light propagation directions exceeding a threshold beam angle, such that the zeroth order of diffraction of the image light beam 1608 propagates through the angular filter 1636 while higher orders of diffraction, i.e. the first order, the second order, etc., are blocked.

Turning now to FIG. 17, a holographic display 1700 includes an illuminator 1707 for providing an illuminating light beam 1704. The illuminator 1707 may include a light source 1718 coupled to a beam expander 1722. The beam expander 1722 may include any of the beam expanders considered herein, e.g. the multi-beam expanders 522A, 522B, or 522C of FIGS. 5A to 5C respectively, the evanescent beam expander 722 of FIG. 7, the diffractive beam expander 822A or 822B of FIGS. 8A and 8B respectively, etc.

The holographic display 1700 includes an SLM 1706 operably coupled to the illuminator 1707 in a frontlight configuration, for receiving and spatially modulating the illuminating light beam 1704 to provide an image light beam

1708. The SLM 1706 may include any of the SLMs disclosed herein, e.g. the compound SLM 906 of FIG. 9, the MEMS-LC SLM 1006 of FIG. 10, and/or the dual IPS LC SLM 1106 of FIG. 11A. The image light beam 1708 propagates through an optional spatial filter 1736 such as, for example, the spatial filter 1636 of FIG. 16B, propagates through the illuminator 1707 (FIG. 17) and impinges onto a beam redirector 1738, for at least one of redirecting or refocusing the image light beam 1708. The beam redirector 1738 may include any of the beam redirectors disclosed herein, including without limitation the tunable LC beam redirector 1338 of FIG. 13 and/or the switchable PBP beam redirector 1438 of FIG. 14.

An ocular lens 1734 is operably coupled to the SLM 1706 for receiving the image light beam 1708 and forming an image at an eyebox 1714 of the holographic display 1700 for observation by a user's eye 1726. The ocular lens may include e.g. the pancake lens 1534 of FIG. 15A.

A controller 1730 is operably coupled to the SLM 1706 and the beam redirector 1738. The controller 1730 may be configured to operate the SLM 1706 and the beam redirector 1738 to provide holographic images at a grid of eyebox locations 1741, 1742, 1743, and 1744. To that end, at a first moment of time, the controller 1730 may cause the SLM 1706 to form the image downstream of the ocular lens 1734 at the first eyebox location 1741. At a second, subsequent moment of time, the controller 1730 may cause the SLM 1706 to form the image downstream of the ocular lens at the second eyebox location 1742 offset from the first eyebox location, and so on. To offset the location, the controller 1730 may operate the beam redirector 1738 placed upstream of the ocular lens 1738. It is to be noted that the controller 1730 may need to re-compute the hologram to be displayed by the SLM 1706 at the offset eyebox locations.

The controller 1730 may be configured to form the image at the grid of eyebox locations 1741 . . . 1744 extending at least one of laterally or longitudinally around a center of the grid, i.e. extending along X, Y, and/or Z axes. An eye tracking system 1732 may be provided for determining a location of a pupil of the user's eye 1726 in the eyebox 1714. The controller 1730 may then select the grid for providing the images such that the center of the grid is disposed at the location of the user's eye pupil. This enables one to effectively expand the viewing area of the holographic image. The expanded viewing area enables a larger variation in the eye relief distance and the eye locations in the eyebox. This relaxes the tolerances on the eye position required to observe the holographic image.

The effect of expanding the viewing area, i.e. the expanded eyebox of a holographic display, is illustrated in FIGS. 18A and 18B. FIG. 18A illustrates a holographic display without time-sequential eyebox replication. In FIG. 18A, the holographic image is formed at a small box 1841. Any deviation of the eye 126 from being centered on the box 1841 causes the holographic image to fade away. FIG. 18B illustrates a holographic display with the time-sequential eyebox replication. In FIG. 18B, the holographic image is formed at a grid 1842 of boxes in a time-sequential manner, e.g. the image is formed at a first box of the grid 1842 in a first time interval, at a second, different box of the grid 1842 in a second time interval, and so on. The grid 1842 of boxes is centered on the eye 126 or, more specifically, at its pupil. When the eye 126 deviates from the nominal location at the center of the grid, the eye 126 is still able to view the holographic image for as long as the eye 126 remains within the grid limits. When the eye 126 deviates from the grid

limits, the eye tracking system **1732** (FIG. **17**) senses the new eye location, allowing the controller **1730** to shift the grid to the new eye location.

Referring now to FIG. **19** with further reference to FIG. **17**, a method **1900** for displaying an image includes using an illuminator, e.g. the illuminator **1707** of FIG. **17**, to provide (FIG. **19**; **1902**) an illuminating light beam. An SLM, e.g. the SLM **1706**, is used to spatially modulate (**1904**) the illuminating light beam to provide an image light beam. An ocular lens, e.g. the ocular lens **1734**, receives (**1906**) the light beam and forms an image at an eyebox, e.g. the eyebox **1714**, for observation by the user's eye **126**. A beam redirector, e.g. the beam redirector **1738**, redirects and/or re-focuses the image light beam. The refocusing function may be performed by the ocular lens **1734**. The SLM and the beam redirector/re-focuser operate such that at a first moment of time, the image is formed (**1908**) downstream of the ocular lens at a first eyebox location, and at a second, subsequent moment of time, the image is formed (**1910**) downstream of the ocular lens at a second eyebox location offset from the first eyebox location. As explained above with reference to FIGS. **17** and **18A**, **18B**, the image may be formed at a grid of eyebox locations extending at least one of laterally or longitudinally around a center of the grid. An eye tracking system, e.g. the eye tracking system **1732**, may be used to determine (**1912**) a location of a pupil of the user's eye in the eyebox. The SLM and the beam redirector may then be used (**1914**) to form the image downstream of the ocular lens at the grid of eyebox locations, such that the center of the grid is disposed at the determined location of the user's eye pupil. For frontlight configurations with a reflective SLM, the image light beam may propagate through the frontlight illuminator and through the beam redirector. As explained above, the beam redirector may use a tunable LC steerer and/or a stack of active PBP layers to redirect the image light.

Referring to FIG. **20**, an AR/VR near-eye display **2000** includes a frame **2001** having a form factor of a pair of eyeglasses. The frame **2001** supports, for each eye: an illuminator assembly **2072**; an optical stack **2074** coupled to the assembly **2072**; an eye-tracking camera **2076**; and a plurality of eyebox illuminators **2078** (shown as black dots) for illuminating an eye in an eyebox **2014**. The eye illuminators **2078** may be supported by the optical stack **2074**. For AR applications, the optical stack **2074** can be transparent or translucent to enable the user to view the outside world together with the images projected into each eye and superimposed with the outside world view. The images projected into each eye may include objects disposed with a simulated parallax, so as to appear immersed into the real world view.

The illuminator assembly **2072** may include any of the illuminators/light sources disclosed herein, for example the illuminator **102**—SLM **106** stack of the holographic display **100** of FIG. **1**, the illuminator **202**—SLM **206** stack of the holographic display **200** of FIG. **2**, the light source **318** of the holographic display **300** of FIG. **3**, the illuminator **418** of the holographic display **400** of FIG. **4**, the light source **618** of the holographic display **600** of FIG. **6**, and/or the light source **1718** of the holographic display **1700** of FIG. **17**. The optical stack **2074** may include any of the full-aperture optical elements or stacks disclosed herein. Herein, the term "full-aperture" means extending over most of the field of view of a user's eye placed in the eyebox **2014**. Examples of full-aperture elements or stacks include e.g. the replicating lightguide **112** of the display **100** of FIG. **1**, the replicating lightguide **212** of the display **200** of FIG. **2**, the stack of the SLM **306**, the replicating lightguide **322**, and the

focusing element **334** of the display **300** of FIG. **3**, and/or the stack of the SLM **406**, the angular filter **436**, the replicating lightguide **422**, the beam redirector **438**, and the focusing element **434** of the display **400** of FIG. **4**. Other examples of full-aperture stacks include the stacks of optical elements or layers between and including the SLM and the beam redirecting/focusing elements of the holographic display **600** of FIG. **6** and the holographic display **1700** of FIG. **17**.

The purpose of the eye-tracking cameras **2076** is to determine position and/or orientation of both eyes of the user. Once the position and orientation of the user's eyes are known, the eye pupil positions are known, a controller **2030** of the AR/VR near-eye display **2000** may compute the required SLM phase and/or amplitude profiles to form an image at the location of the eye pupils, as well as to redirect light energy to impinge onto the eye pupils. A gaze convergence distance and direction may also be determined. The imagery displayed may be adjusted dynamically to account for the user's gaze, for a better fidelity of immersion of the user into the displayed augmented reality scenery, and/or to provide specific functions of interaction with the augmented reality.

In operation, the eye illuminators **2078** illuminate the eyes at the corresponding eyeboxes **2014**, to enable the eye-tracking cameras **2076** to obtain the images of the eyes, as well as to provide reference reflections i.e. glints. The glints may function as reference points in the captured eye image, facilitating the eye gazing direction determination by determining position of the eye pupil images relative to the glints images. To avoid distracting the user with illuminating light, the latter may be made invisible to the user. For example, infrared light may be used to illuminate the eyeboxes **2014**.

The controller **2030** may then process images obtained by the eye-tracking cameras **2076** to determine, in real time, the eye gazing directions of both eyes of the user. In some embodiments, the image processing and eye position/orientation determination functions may be performed by a dedicated controller or controllers, of the AR/VR near-eye display **2000**.

Embodiments of the present disclosure may include, or be implemented in conjunction with, an artificial reality system. An artificial reality system adjusts sensory information about outside world obtained through the senses such as visual information, audio, touch (somatosensation) information, acceleration, balance, etc., in some manner before presentation to a user. By way of non-limiting examples, artificial reality may include virtual reality (VR), augmented reality (AR), mixed reality (MR), hybrid reality, or some combination and/or derivatives thereof. Artificial reality content may include entirely generated content or generated content combined with captured (e.g., real-world) content. The artificial reality content may include video, audio, somatic or haptic feedback, or some combination thereof. Any of this content may be presented in a single channel or in multiple channels, such as in a stereo video that produces a three-dimensional effect to the viewer. Furthermore, in some embodiments, artificial reality may also be associated with applications, products, accessories, services, or some combination thereof, that are used to, for example, create content in artificial reality and/or are otherwise used in (e.g., perform activities in) artificial reality. The artificial reality system that provides the artificial reality content may be implemented on various platforms, including a wearable display such as an HMD connected to a host computer system, a standalone HMD, a near-eye display having a form factor of eyeglasses, a mobile device or computing system,

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or any other hardware platform capable of providing artificial reality content to one or more viewers.

Turning to FIG. 21, an HMD 2100 is an example of an AR/VR wearable display system which encloses the user's face, for a greater degree of immersion into the AR/VR environment. Any of the displays considered herein may be used in the HMD 2100. The function of the HMD 2100 is to augment views of a physical, real-world environment with computer-generated imagery, or to generate the entirely virtual 3D imagery. The HMD 2100 may include a front body 2102 and a band 2104. The front body 2102 is configured for placement in front of eyes of a user in a reliable and comfortable manner, and the band 2104 may be stretched to secure the front body 2102 on the user's head. A display system 2180 may be disposed in the front body 2102 for presenting AR/VR imagery to the user. The display system 680 may include any of the displays considered herein, e.g. the holographic display 100 of FIG. 1, the holographic display 200 of FIG. 2, the holographic display 300 of FIG. 3, the holographic display 400 of FIG. 4, the holographic display 600 of FIG. 6, and the holographic display 1700 of FIG. 17. Sides 2106 of the front body 2102 may be opaque or transparent.

In some embodiments, the front body 2102 includes locators 2108 and an inertial measurement unit (IMU) 2110 for tracking acceleration of the HMD 2100, and position sensors 2112 for tracking position of the HMD 2100. The IMU 2110 is an electronic device that generates data indicating a position of the HMD 2100 based on measurement signals received from one or more of position sensors 2112, which generate one or more measurement signals in response to motion of the HMD 2100. Examples of position sensors 2112 include: one or more accelerometers, one or more gyroscopes, one or more magnetometers, another suitable type of sensor that detects motion, a type of sensor used for error correction of the IMU 2110, or some combination thereof. The position sensors 2112 may be located external to the IMU 2110, internal to the IMU 2110, or some combination thereof.

The locators 2108 are traced by an external imaging device of a virtual reality system, such that the virtual reality system can track the location and orientation of the entire HMD 2100. Information generated by the IMU 2110 and the position sensors 2112 may be compared with the position and orientation obtained by tracking the locators 2108, for improved tracking accuracy of position and orientation of the HMD 2100. Accurate position and orientation is important for presenting appropriate virtual scenery to the user as the latter moves and turns in 3D space.

The HMD 2100 may further include a depth camera assembly (DCA) 2111, which captures data describing depth information of a local area surrounding some or all of the HMD 2100. To that end, the DCA 2111 may include a laser radar (LIDAR), or a similar device. The depth information may be compared with the information from the IMU 2110, for better accuracy of determination of position and orientation of the HMD 2100 in 3D space.

The HMD 2100 may further include an eye tracking system 2114 for determining orientation and position of user's eyes in real time. The obtained position and orientation of the eyes also allows the HMD 2100 to determine the gaze direction of the user and to adjust the image generated by the display system 2180 accordingly. In one embodiment, the vergence, that is, the convergence angle of the user's eyes gaze, is determined. The determined gaze direction and vergence angle may also be used for real-time compensation of visual artifacts dependent on the angle of view and eye

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position. Furthermore, the determined vergence and gaze angles may be used for interaction with the user, highlighting objects, bringing objects to the foreground, creating additional objects or pointers, etc. An audio system may also be provided including e.g. a set of small speakers built into the front body 2102.

The present disclosure is not to be limited in scope by the specific embodiments described herein. Indeed, other various embodiments and modifications, in addition to those described herein, will be apparent to those of ordinary skill in the art from the foregoing description and accompanying drawings. Thus, such other embodiments and modifications are intended to fall within the scope of the present disclosure. Further, although the present disclosure has been described herein in the context of a particular implementation in a particular environment for a particular purpose, those of ordinary skill in the art will recognize that its usefulness is not limited thereto and that the present disclosure may be beneficially implemented in any number of environments for any number of purposes. Accordingly, the claims set forth below should be construed in view of the full breadth and spirit of the present disclosure as described herein.

What is claimed is:

1. A holographic display comprising:

an illuminator for providing an illuminating light beam;
a spatial light modulator (SLM) operably coupled to the illuminator for receiving and spatially modulating the illuminating light beam to provide an image light beam;
an ocular lens operably coupled to the SLM for receiving the image light beam and forming an image at an eyebox of the holographic display for observation by a user's eye;

a beam redirector configured to variably redirect the image light beam towards the eyebox;

a controller operably coupled to the SLM and the beam redirector and configured to:

at a first moment of time, form the image downstream of the ocular lens at a first eyebox location; and

at a second, subsequent moment of time, form the image downstream of the ocular lens at a second eyebox location offset from the first eyebox location; and

a low-pass spatial filter in a path of the image light beam between the SLM and the ocular lens, wherein the low-pass filter is configured to block higher orders of diffraction of the illuminating light beam on the SLM while propagating a zeroth order of diffraction of the illuminating light beam.

2. The holographic display of claim 1, wherein the controller is configured to form the image at a grid of eyebox locations extending at least one of laterally or longitudinally around a center of the grid.

3. The holographic display of claim 2, further comprising an eye tracking system for determining a location of a pupil of the user's eye in the eyebox;

wherein the controller is operably coupled to the eye tracking system and configured to form the image downstream of the ocular lens at the grid of eyebox locations, wherein the center of the grid is disposed at the location of the user's eye pupil.

4. The holographic display of claim 1, wherein:
the illuminator is a frontlight illuminator; and
in operation, the image light beam propagates through the frontlight illuminator.

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5. The holographic display of claim 1, wherein the SLM is configured to spatially modulate the illuminating light beam in amplitude and phase.

6. The holographic display of claim 5, wherein the SLM comprises first and second SLM panels optically coupled to each other.

7. The holographic display of claim 1, wherein the beam redirector is disposed in a path of the image light beam.

8. The holographic display of claim 7, wherein the beam redirector comprises a tunable liquid crystal steerer.

9. The holographic display of claim 7, wherein the beam redirector comprises a stack of active Pancharatnam-Berry phase (PBP) layers configured for switching a direction of propagation of the image light beam.

10. The holographic display of claim 1, wherein the beam redirector comprises a lens element having a tunable optical power.

11. A method for displaying an image, the method comprising:

using an illuminator to provide an illuminating light beam;

using a spatial light modulator (SLM) to spatially modulate the illuminating light beam to provide an image light beam;

using an ocular lens to receive the image light beam for forming an image at an eyebox;

using a beam redirector to variably redirect the image light beam towards a pupil the eyebox; and

using a low-pass spatial filter, positioned in a path of the image light beam between the SLM and the ocular lens, to block higher orders of diffraction of the illuminating light beam on the SLM while propagating a zeroth order of diffraction of the illuminating light beam.

12. The method of claim 11, wherein the image is formed at a grid of eyebox locations extending at least one of laterally or longitudinally around a center of the grid.

13. The method of claim 12, further comprising:

using an eye tracking system to determine a location of a pupil of a user's eye in the eyebox; and

using the SLM and the beam redirector to form the image downstream of the ocular lens at the grid of eyebox locations, wherein the center of the grid is disposed at the determined location of the user's eye pupil.

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14. The method of claim 11, wherein the illuminator comprises a frontlight illuminator and the SLM comprises a reflective SLM, wherein the image light beam propagates through the frontlight illuminator.

15. The method of claim 11, wherein the SLM spatially modulates the illuminating light beam in amplitude and phase.

16. The method of claim 11, wherein the beam redirector is disposed in a path of the image light beam.

17. The method of claim 16, wherein the beam redirector comprises a tunable liquid crystal steerer that redirects the image light beam.

18. The method of claim 16, wherein the beam redirector comprises a stack of active Pancharatnam-Berry phase (PBP) layers that switch a direction of propagation of the image light beam.

19. A holographic display comprising:

an illuminator for providing an illuminating light beam;

a spatial light modulator (SLM) operably coupled to the illuminator for receiving and spatially modulating the illuminating light beam to provide an image light beam;

an ocular lens operably coupled to the SLM for receiving the image light beam and forming an image at an eyebox of the holographic display for observation by a user's eye;

a beam redirector configured to variably redirect the image light beam towards the eyebox; and

a low-pass spatial filter in a path of the image light beam between the SLM and the ocular lens, for blocking higher orders of diffraction of the illuminating light beam on the SLM while propagating a zeroth order of diffraction of the illuminating light beam.

20. The holographic display of claim 19, further comprising a controller operably coupled to the SLM and the beam redirector and configured to:

at a first moment of time, form the image downstream of the ocular lens at a first eyebox location; and

at a second, subsequent moment of time, form the image downstream of the ocular lens at a second eyebox location offset from the first eyebox location.

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