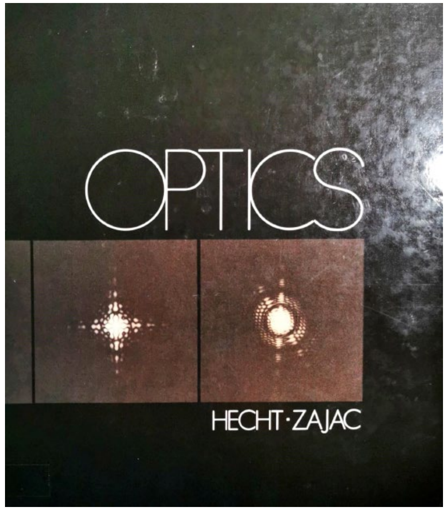
EOS Topical Meeting on Diffractive Optics, September 2019, Jena, Germany

Physical-optics analysis of lightguides for AR&MR glasses

F. Wyrowski*, C. Hellmann***, S. Steiner**, R. Knoth**, S. Zhang**
*University of Jena, ** LightTrans GmbH. ***Wyrowski Photonics

Example of Plate/Etalon



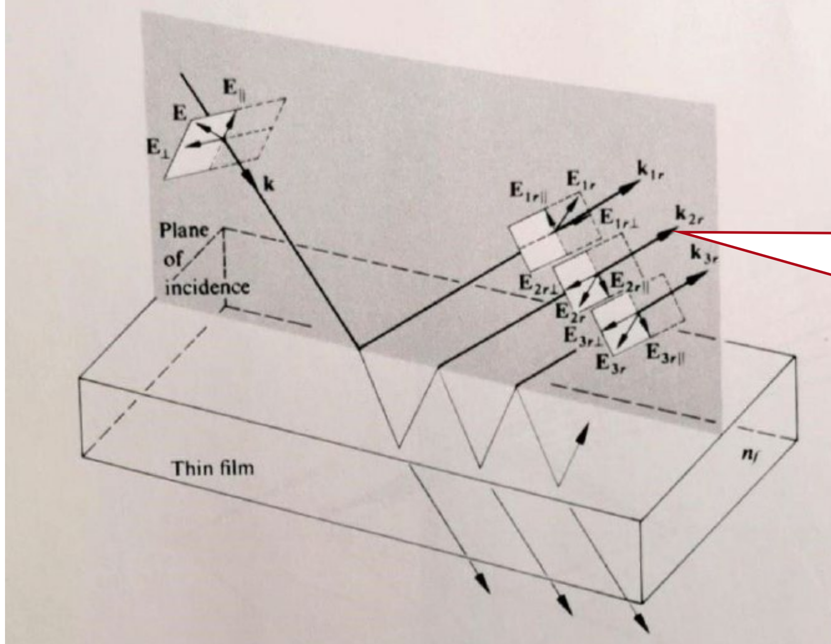


Fig. 9.41 Phase shifts arising purely from the reflections (internal $\theta_i < \theta_p'$).

at point *P*, is then

$$E_{0r} = E_0 r - (E_0 trt' + E_0 tr^3 t' + E_0 tr^5 t' + \cdots)$$

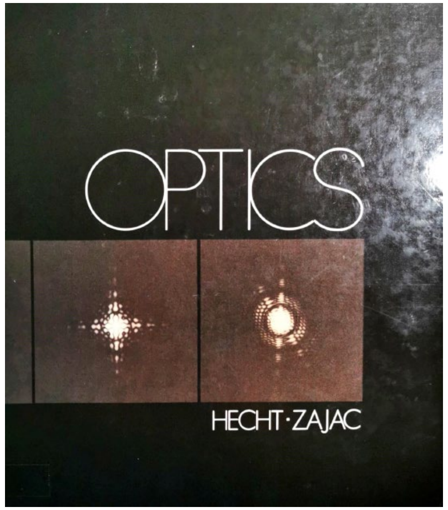
or

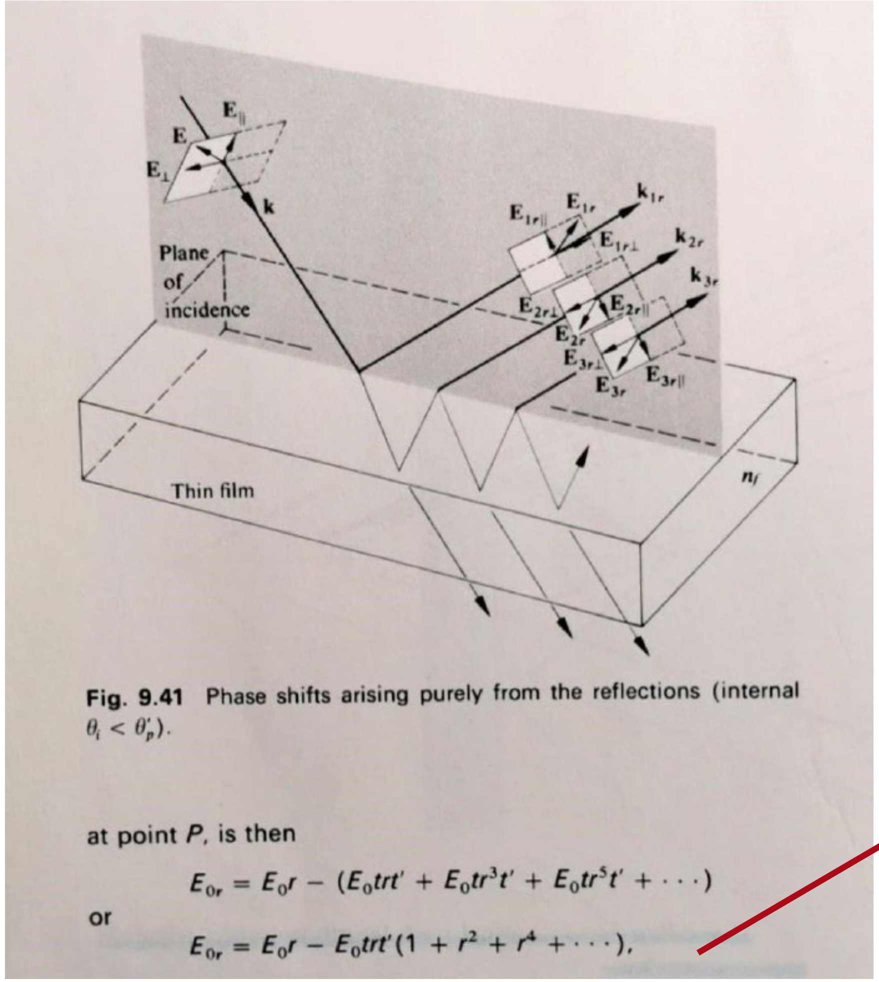
$$E_{0r} = E_0 r - E_0 trt'(1 + r^2 + r^4 + \cdots),$$

Different lightpaths because of non-sequential model

Sum of mutually coherent fields per lightpath

Example of Plate/Etalon





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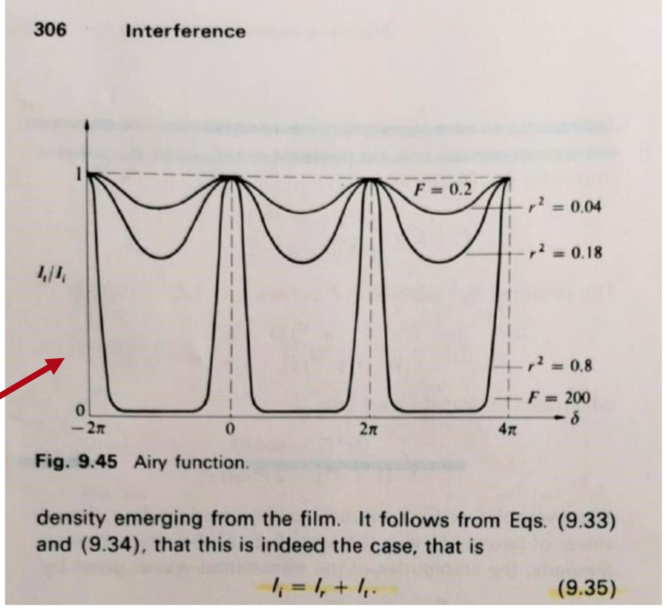
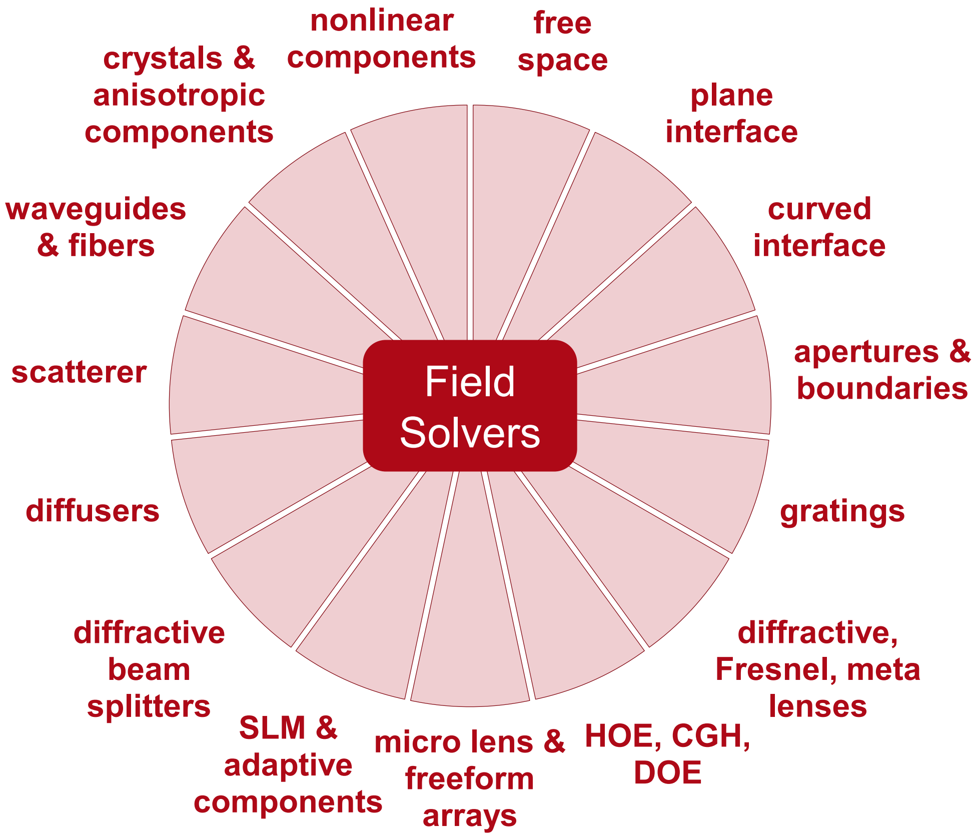


Fig. 9.45 Airy function.

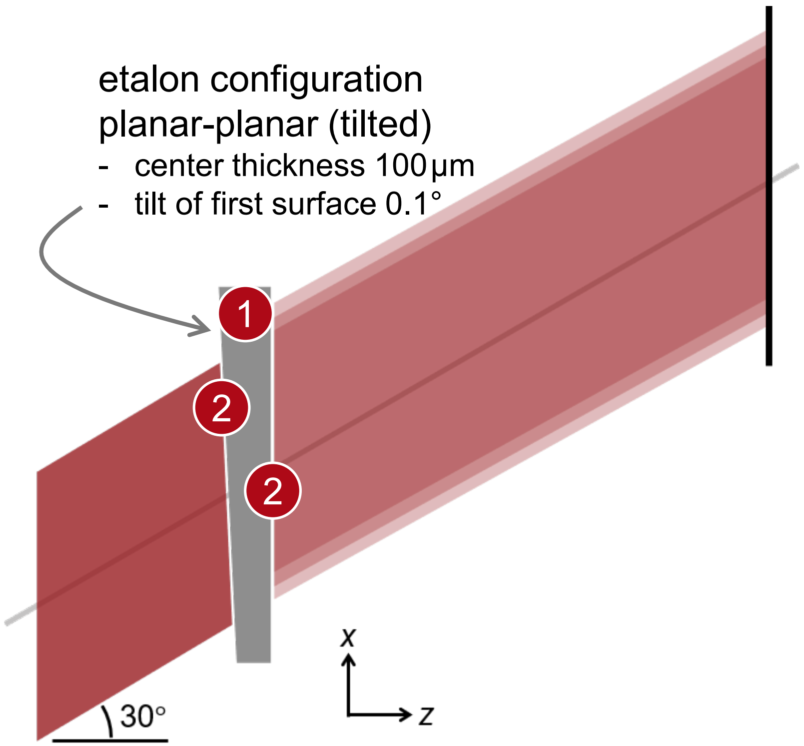
density emerging from the film. It follows from Eqs. (9.33) and (9.34), that this is indeed the case, that is

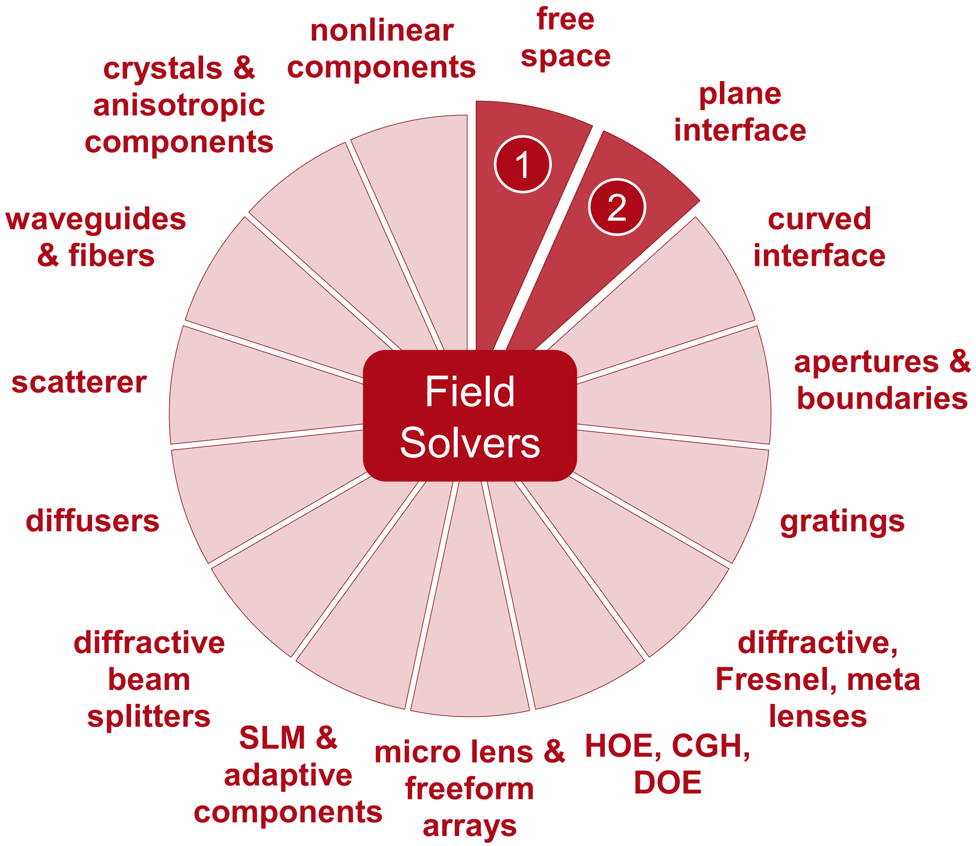
$$I_i = I_r + I_t. \qquad (9.35)$$

Connecting Field Solvers



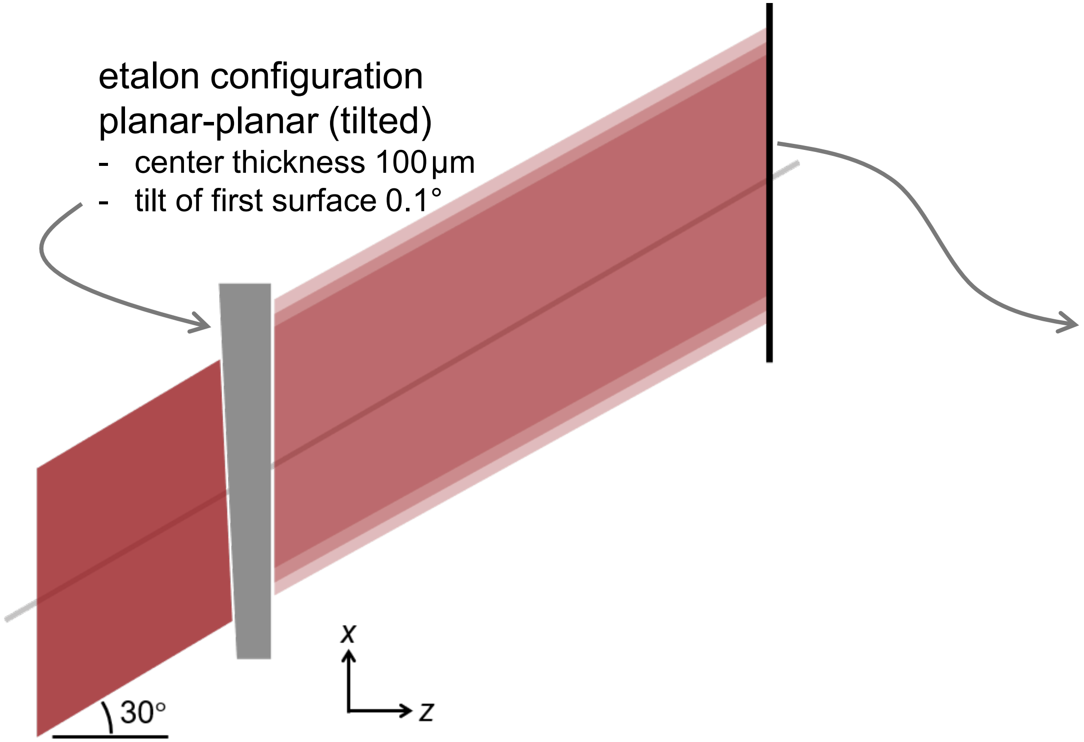
Connecting Field Solvers: Tilted Planar-Planar Surfaces

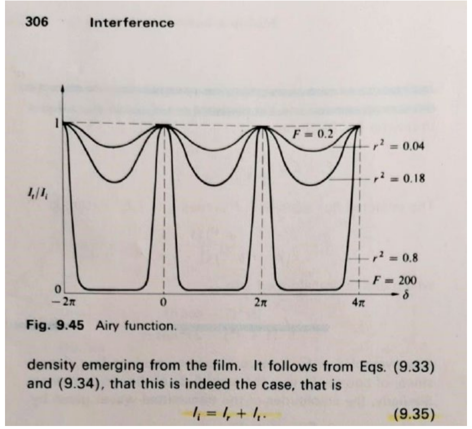




Connecting Field Solvers: Tilted Planar-Planar Surfaces

etalon configuration
planar-planar (tilted)
- center thickness 100 µm
- tilt of first surface 0.1°




306 Interference

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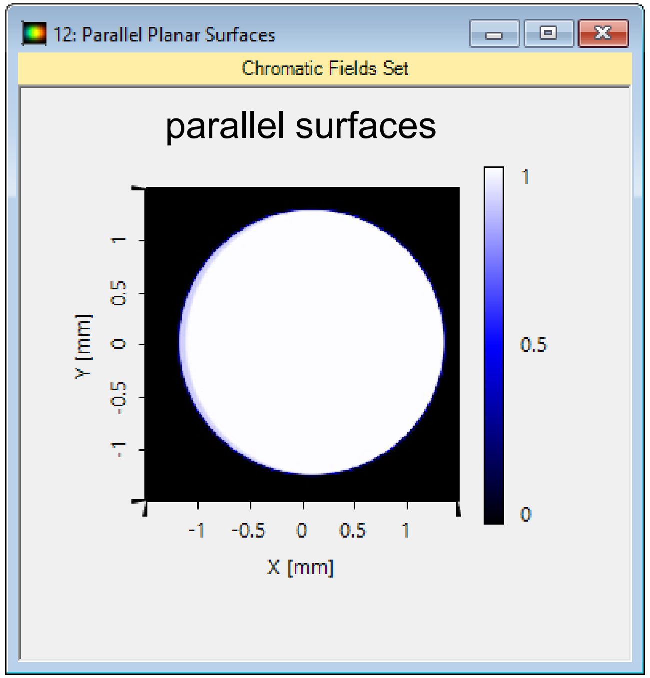

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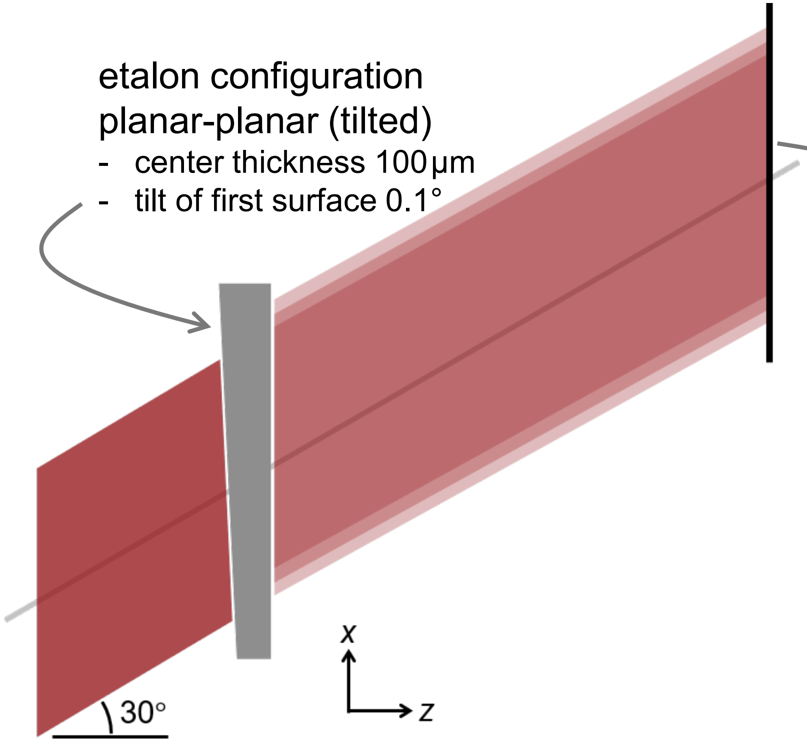
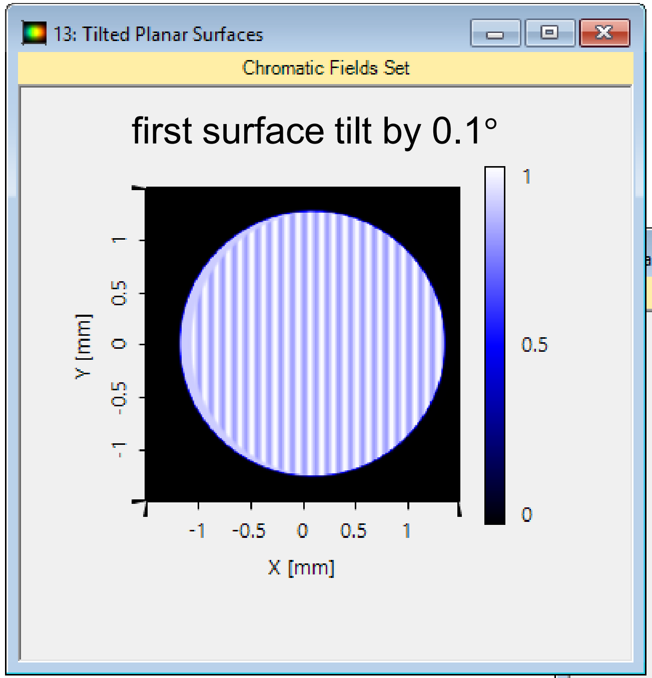
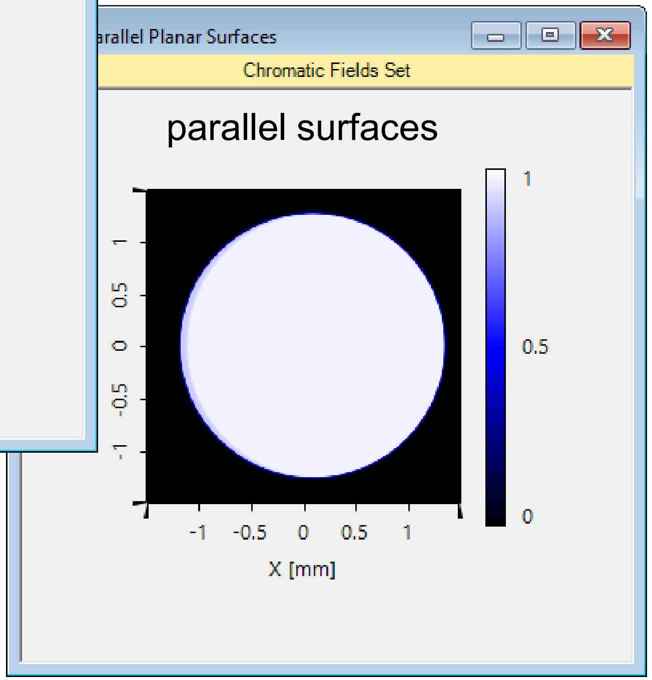
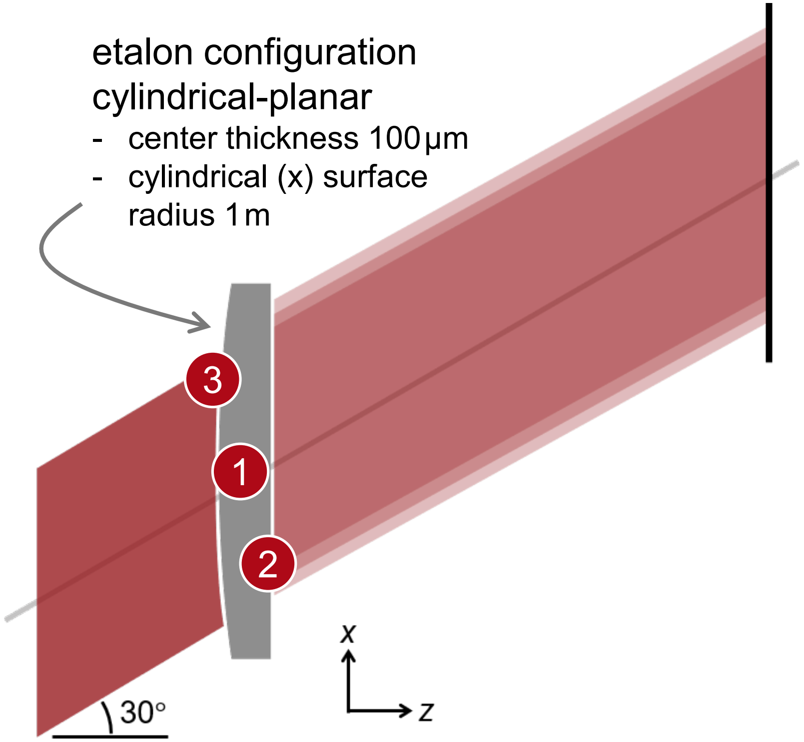


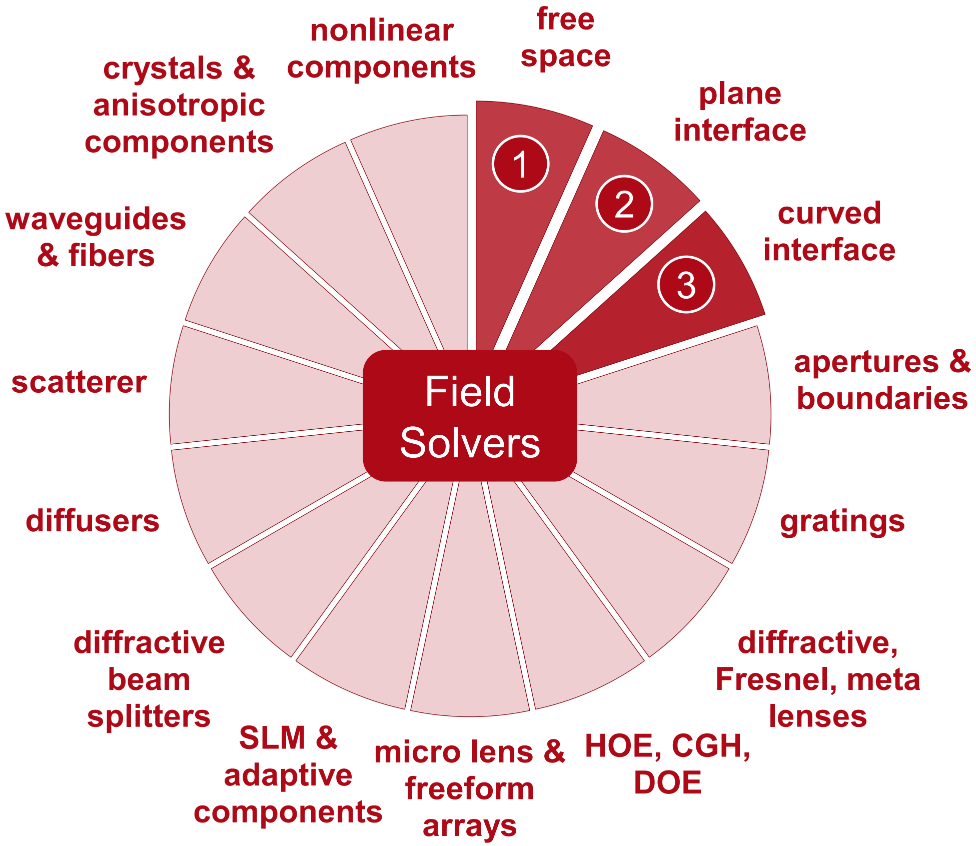




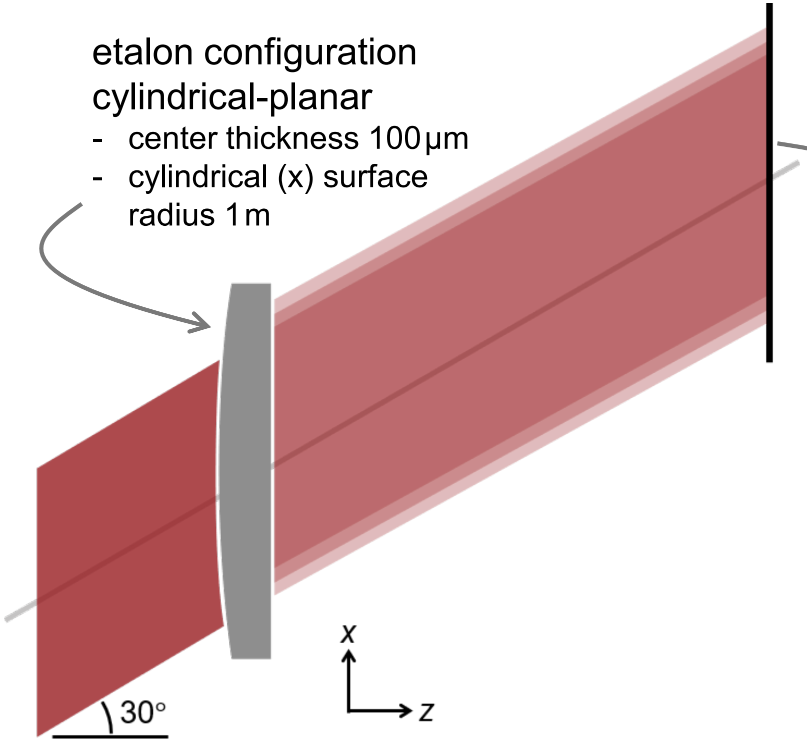
Linear interference fringes appear due to linear change of etalon thickness.

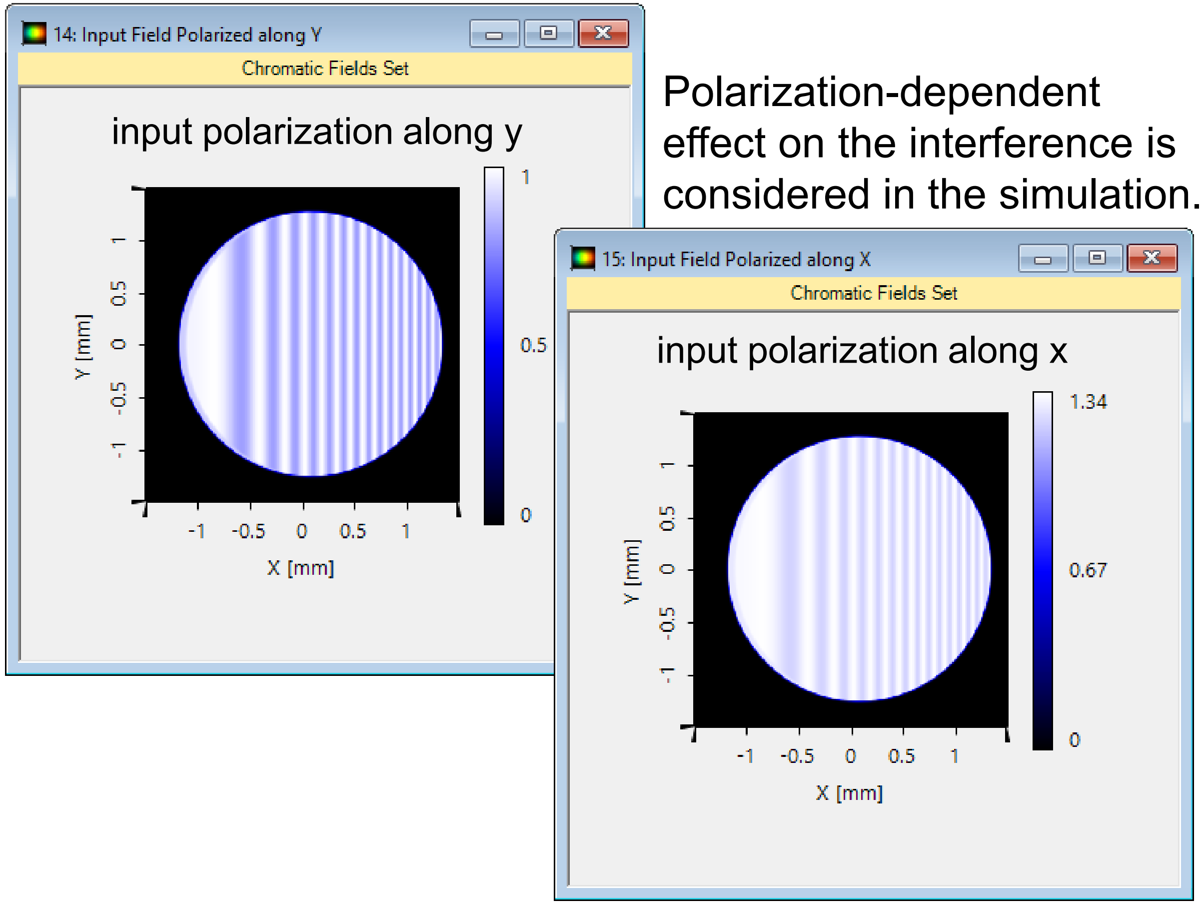
Connecting Field Solvers





Connecting Field Solvers: Cylindrical-Planar Surfaces



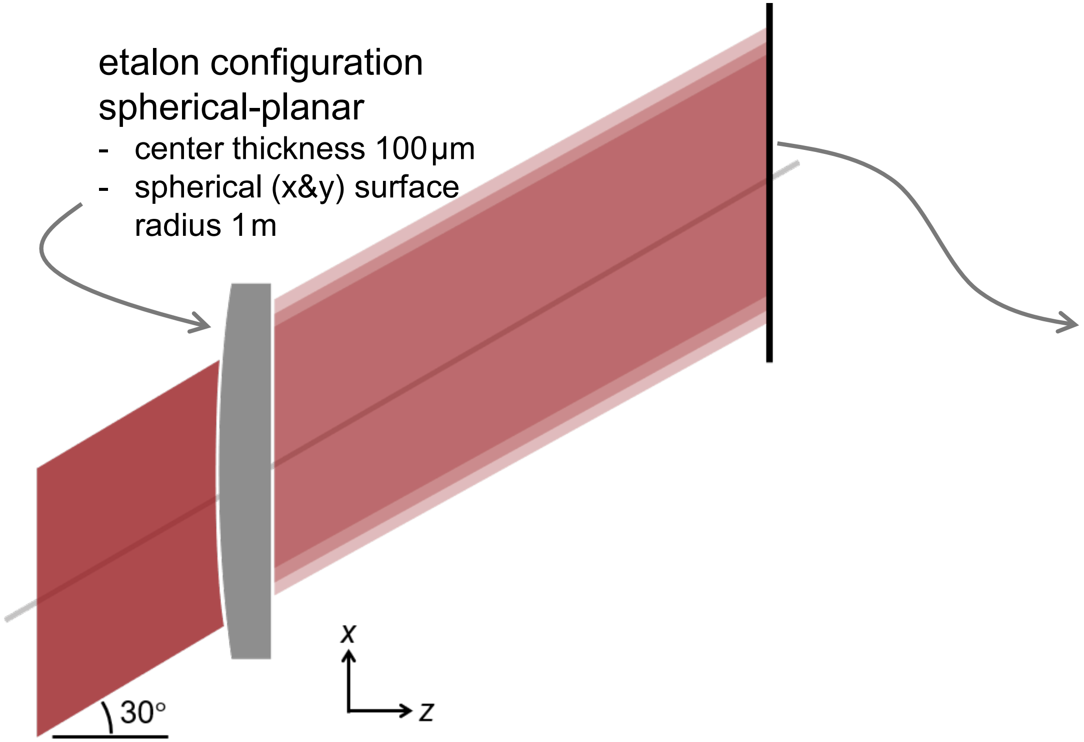


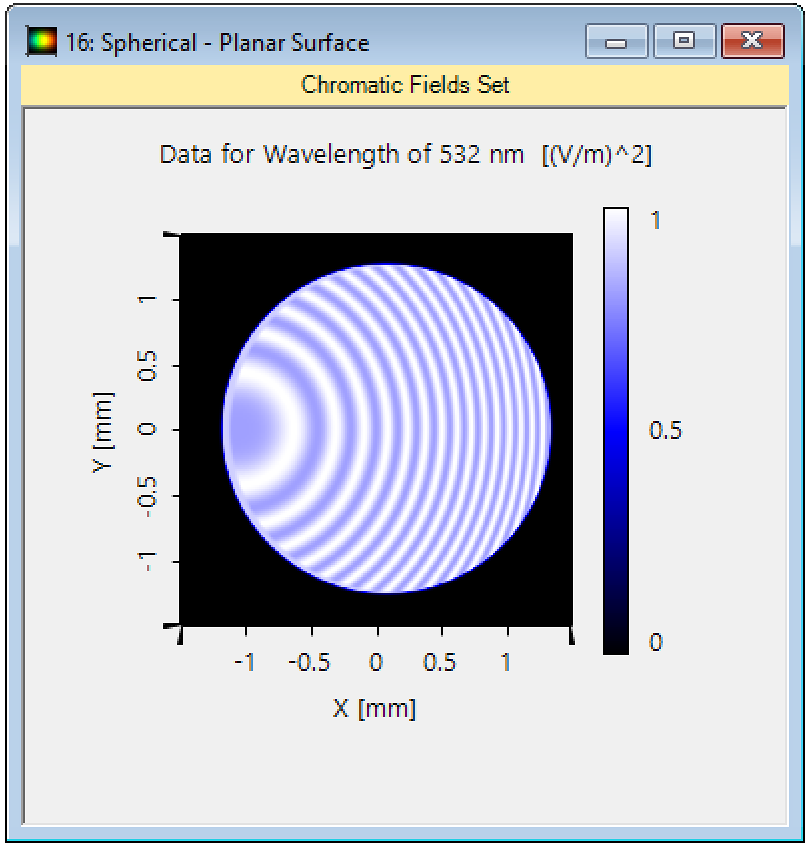
Polarization-dependent effect on the interference is considered in the simulation.

Connecting Field Solvers: Spherical-Planar Surfaces

etalon configuration
spherical-planar

- center thickness 100 µm
- spherical (x&y) surface radius 1 m





Non-sequential field tracing simulation of etalons allows the consideration of arbitrary surface types.

Connecting Field Solvers: Spherical-Planar Surfaces

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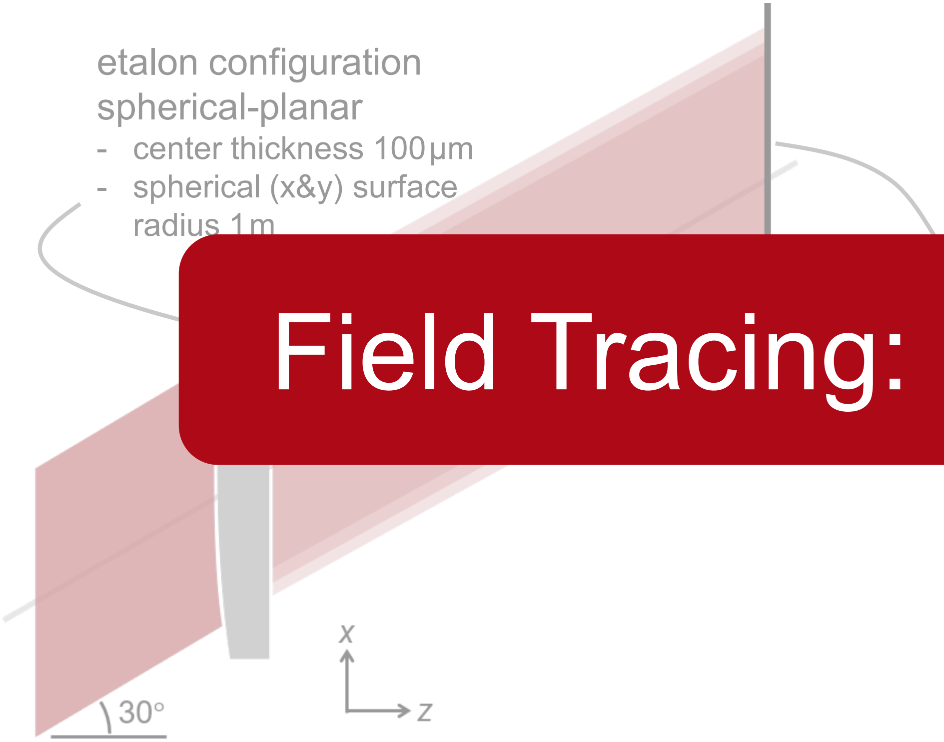
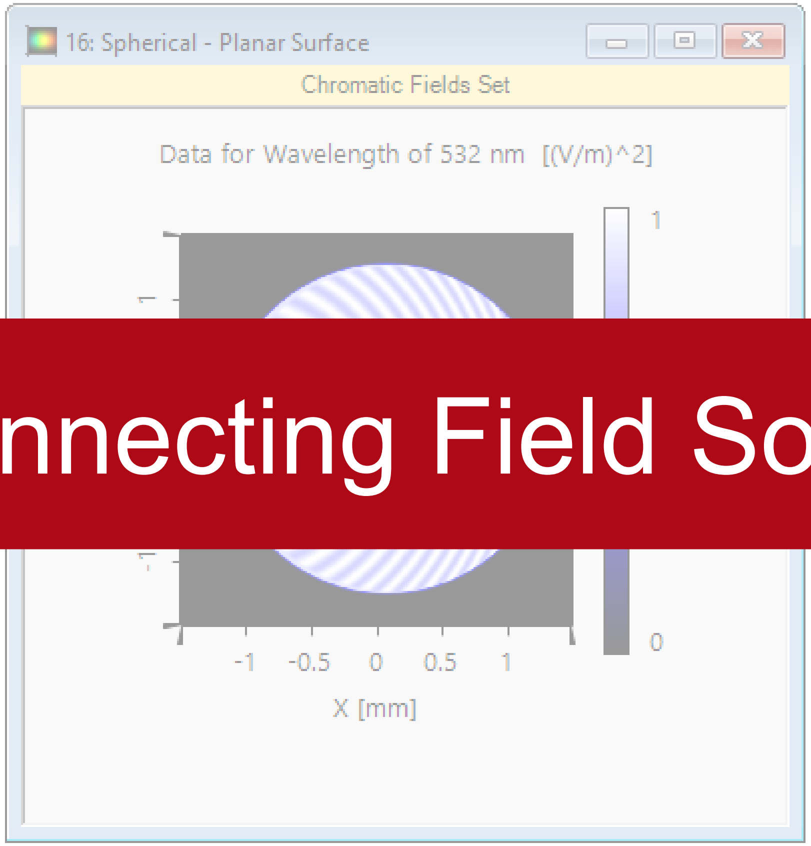
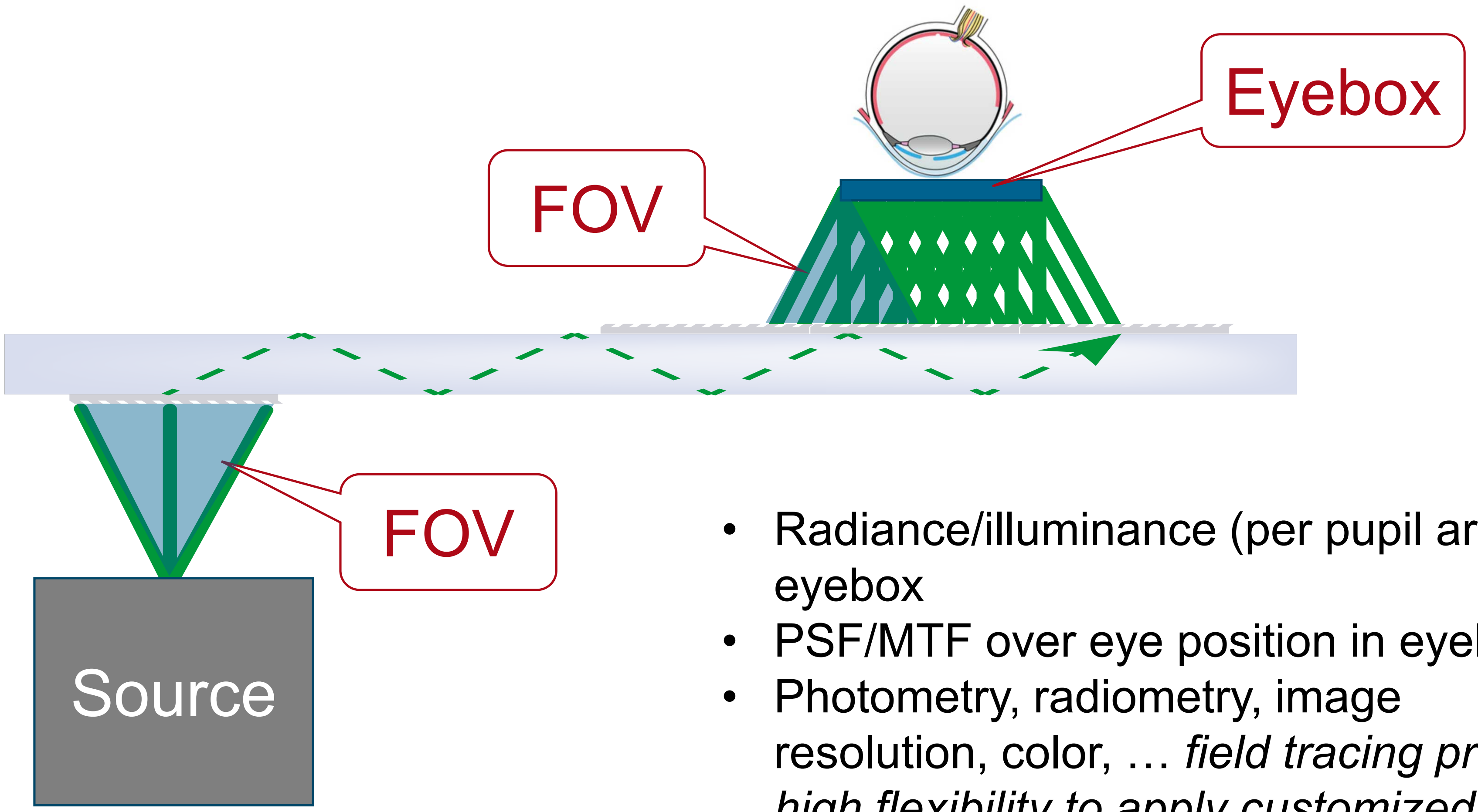




Non-sequential field tracing simulation of etalons allows the consideration of arbitrary surface types.

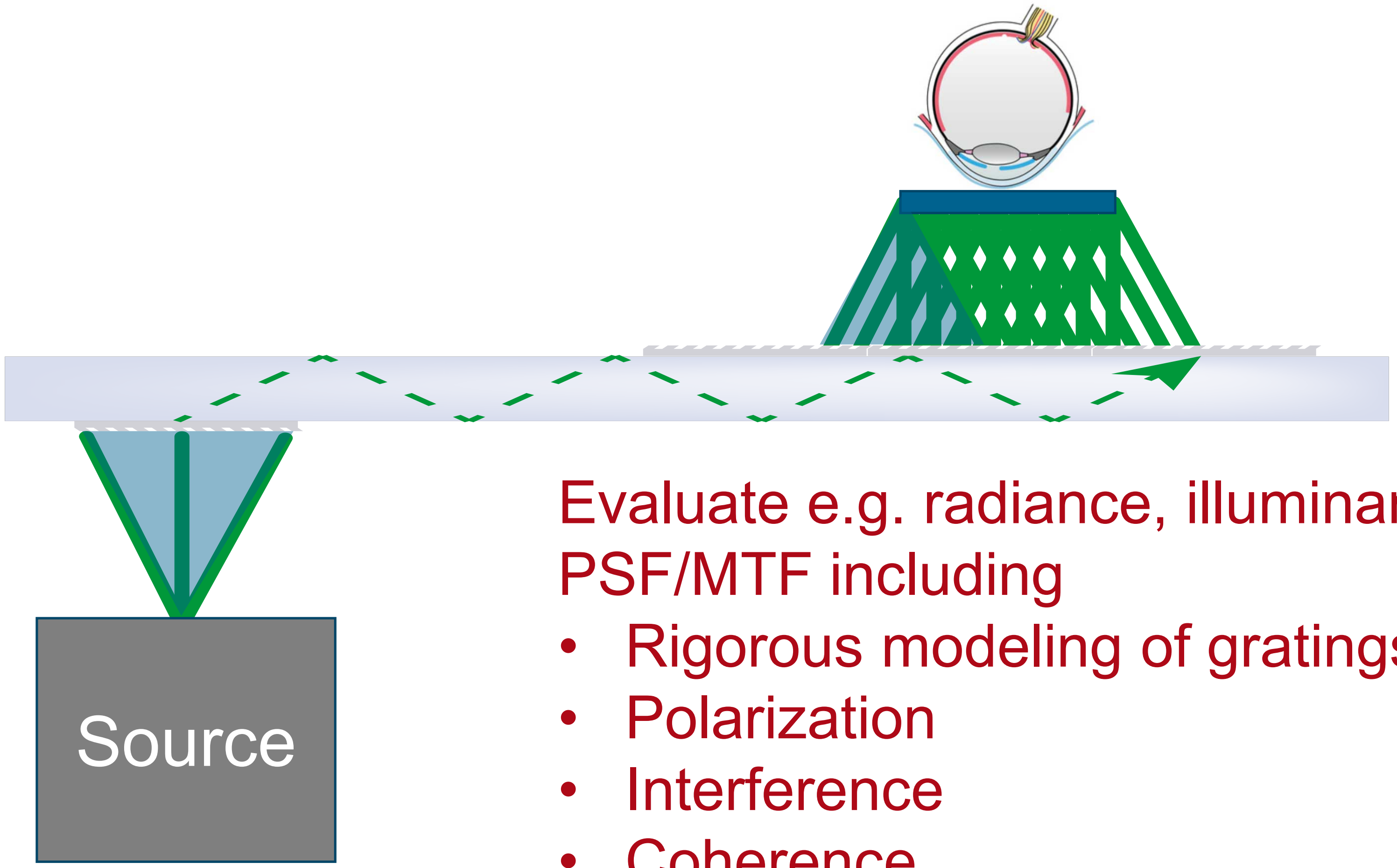
Field Tracing: Connecting Field Solvers

Lightguide Concept: Fundamental Detectors



- Radiance/illuminance (per pupil area) in eyebox
- PSF/MTF over eye position in eyebox
- Photometry, radiometry, image resolution, color, … *field tracing provides high flexibility to apply customized detector functions*

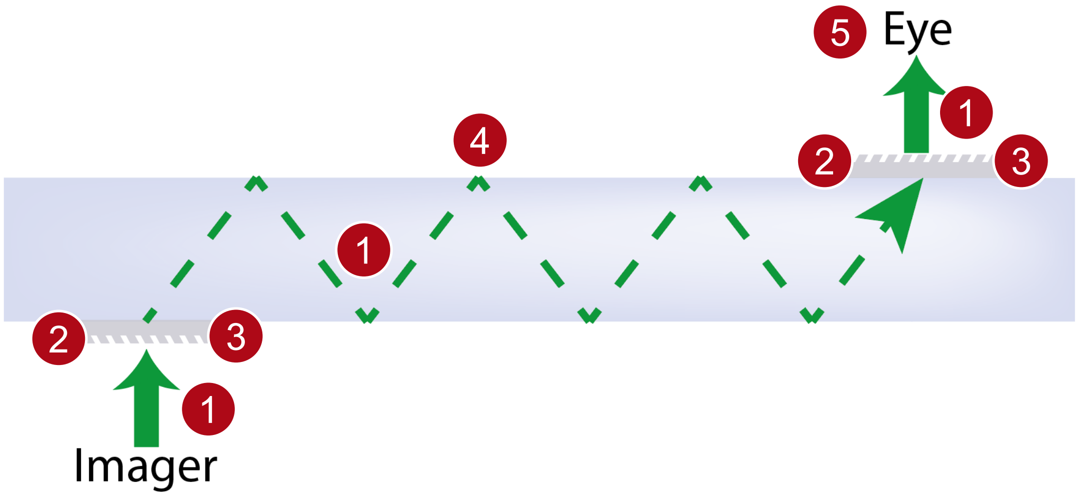
Lightguide Concept: Modeling Task

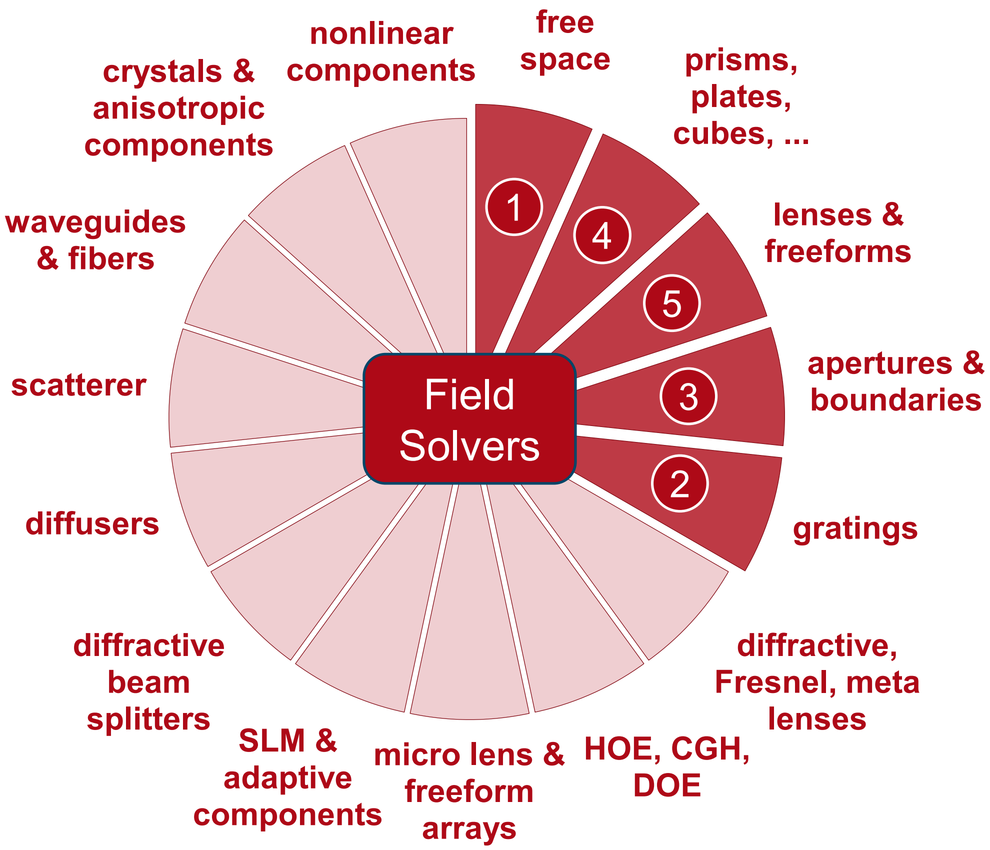


Evaluate e.g. radiance, illuminance, PSF/MTF including

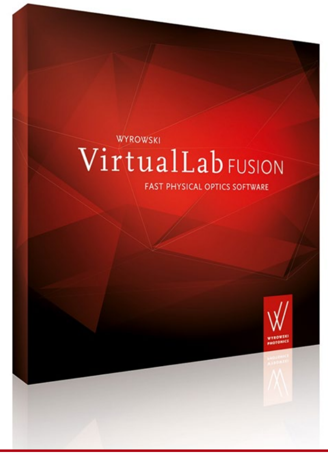
- Rigorous modeling of gratings
- Polarization
- Interference
- Coherence

Typical Modeling Situation for AR&MR Lightguide





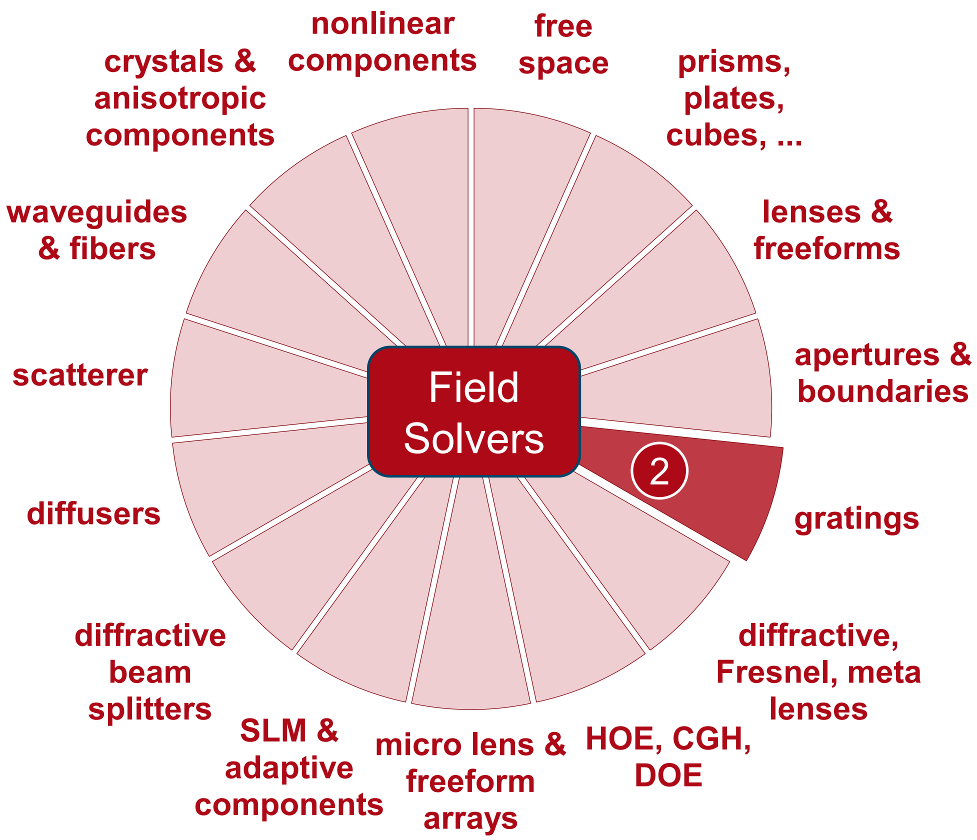
Grating Modeling



Two rigorous grating modeling techniques available in VirtualLab Fusion:

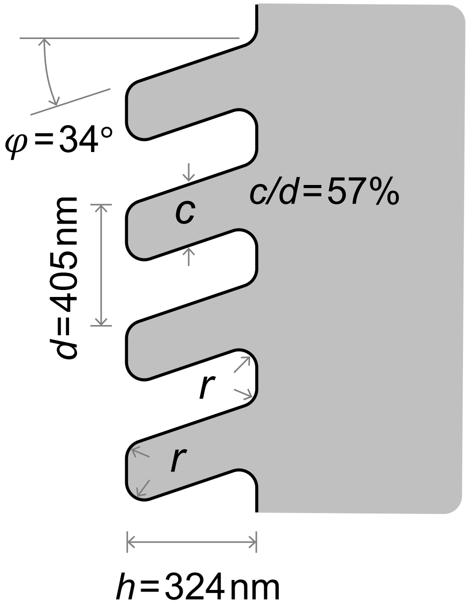
- Fourier Modal Method (FMM)
- Integral Method (IM)

WIAS Berlin; B. Kleemann

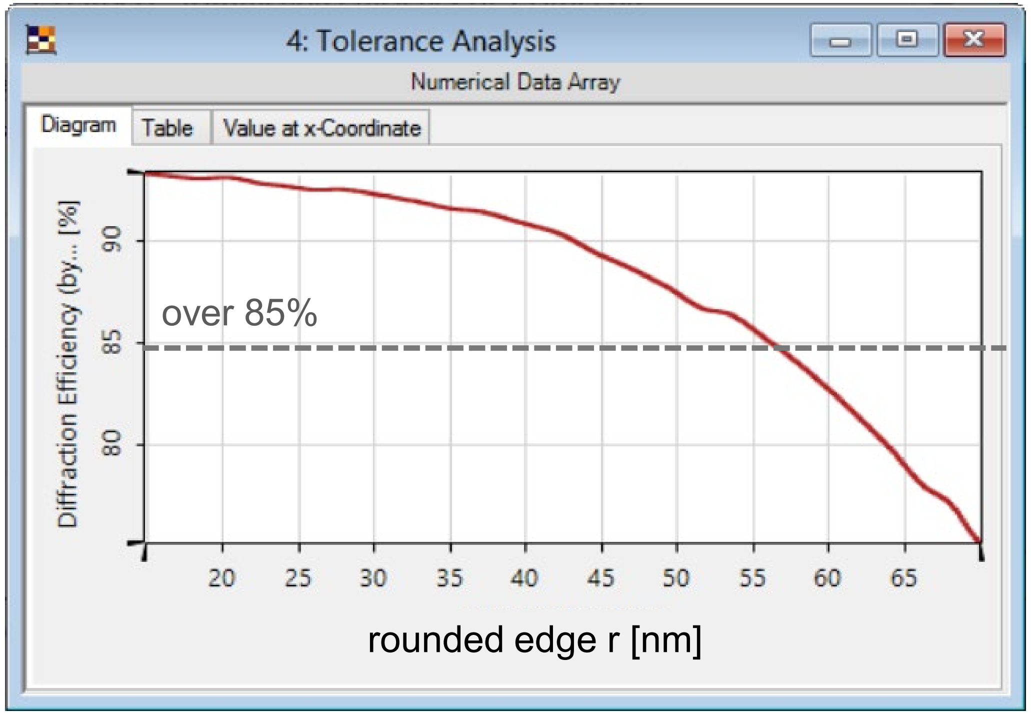


Tolerance Analysis by Integral Method

The fabricated slanted gratings often shows a deviation from the perfect parallel grating lines. The rounded edges should be taken into account for the tolerance analysis.

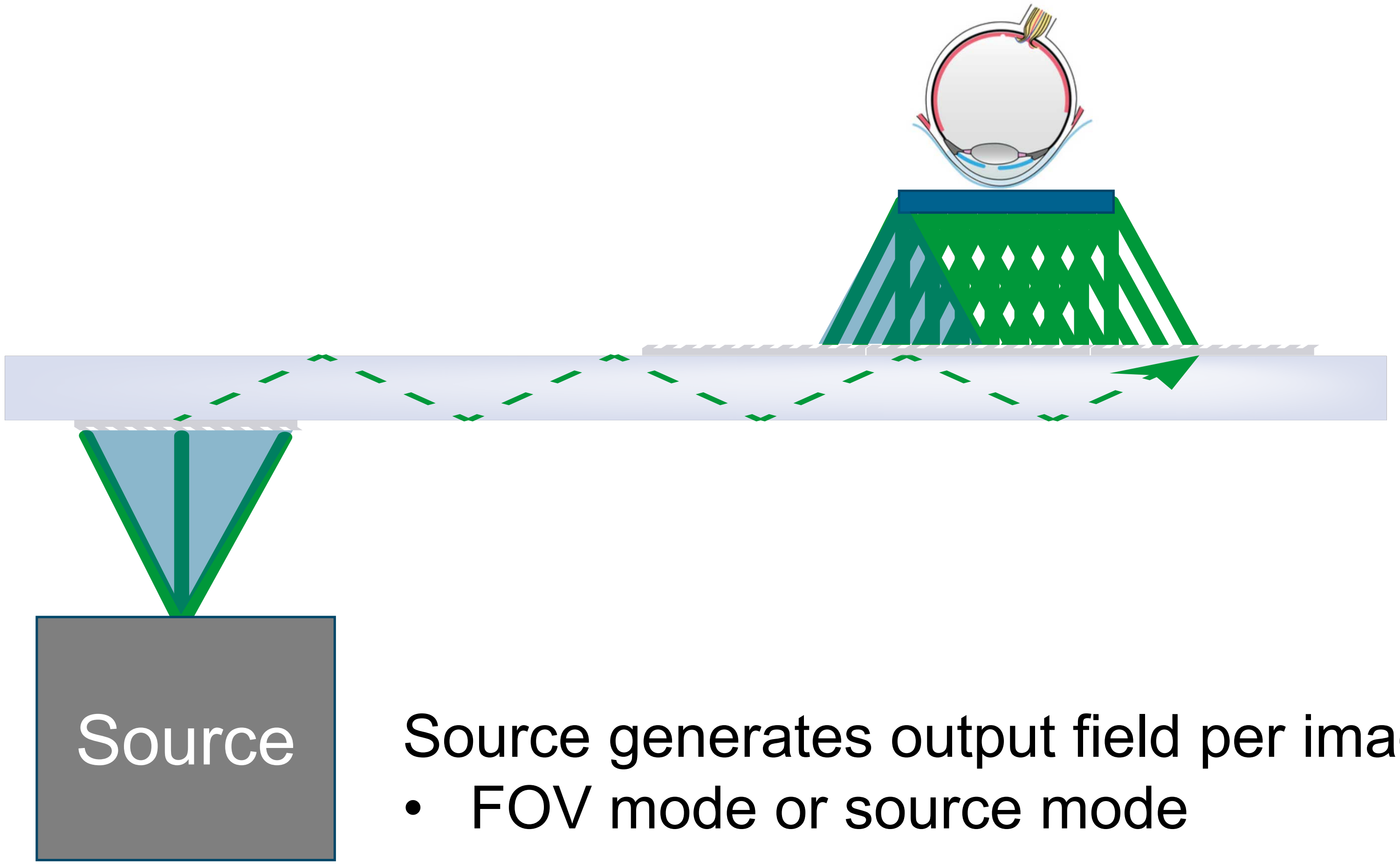


- fixed average slant angle $\varphi = 34°$
- fixed filling factor c/d=57%
- varying *r* from 15nm 70nm



Rigorous simulation with Integral Method (IM), for tolerance analysis over 30 steps, takes 9 seconds.

Lightguide Modeling: Source Modes



Source generates output field per image pixel:

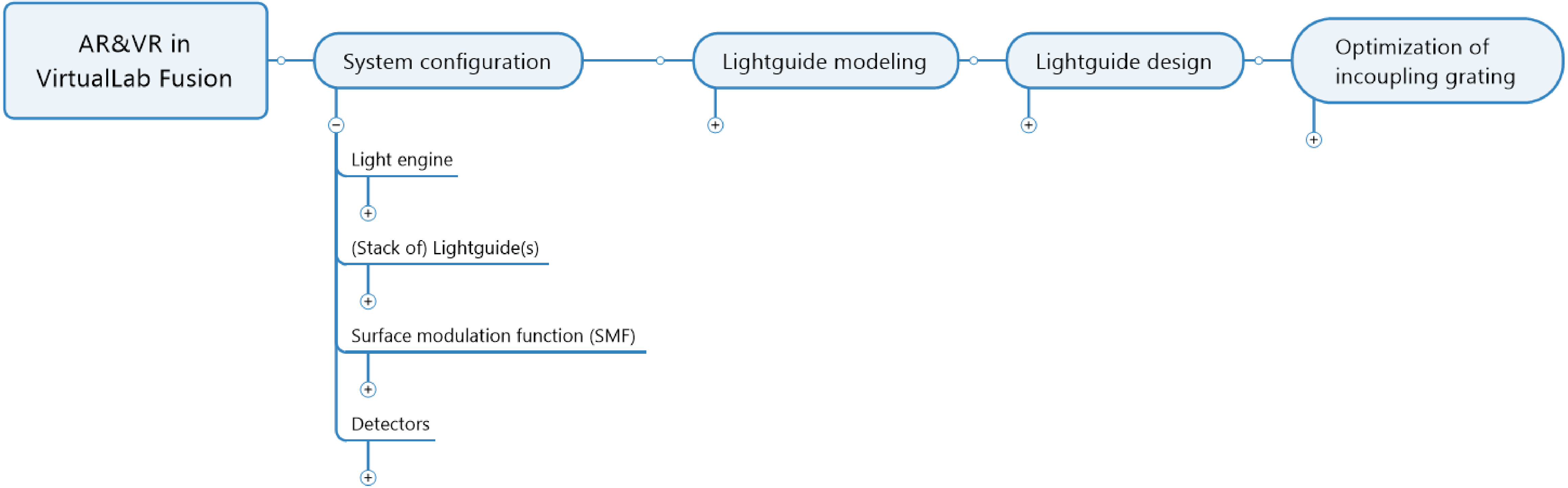
- FOV mode or source mode

Interference an coherence effects

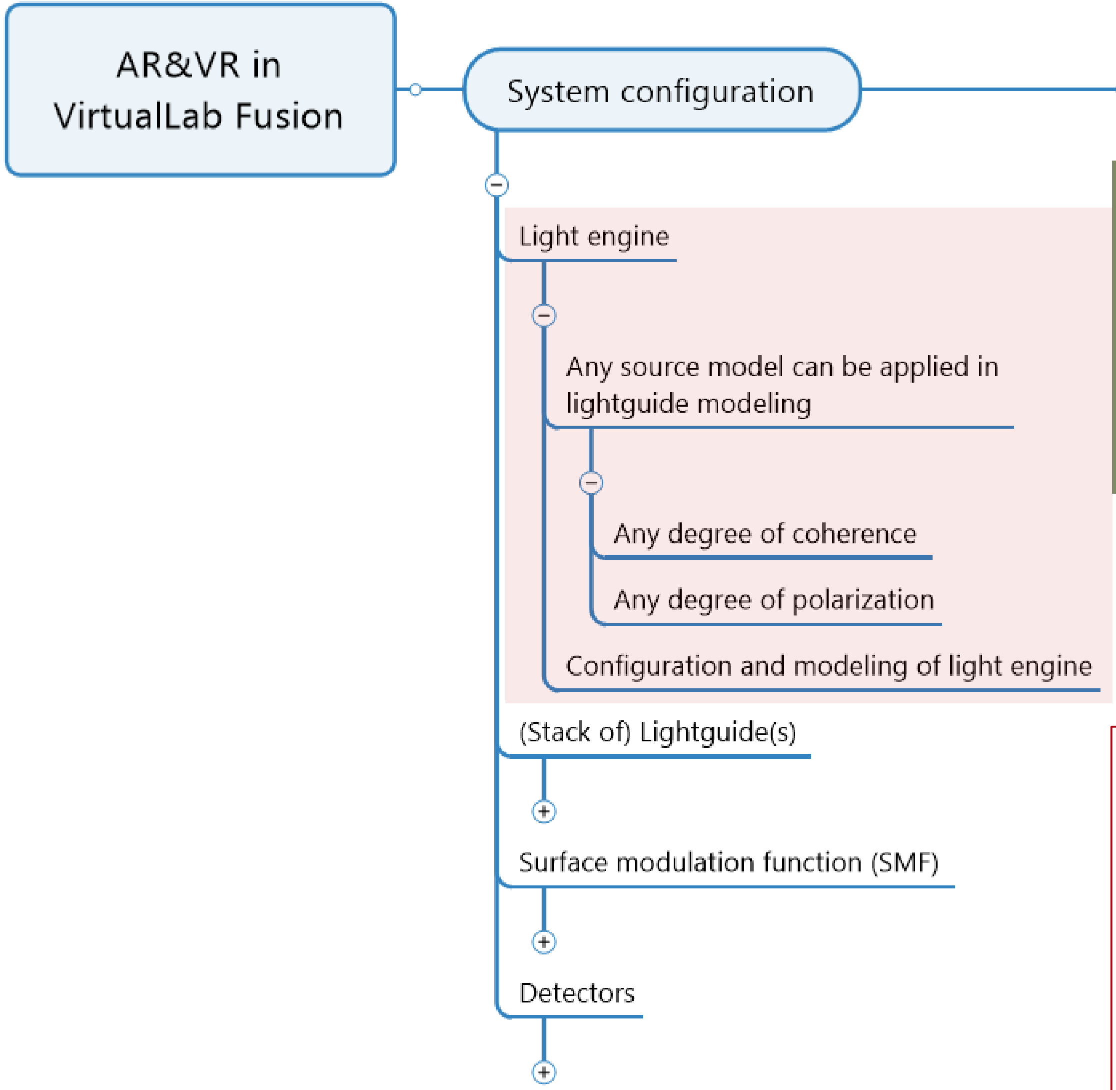
Correlation between Modes in Modeling

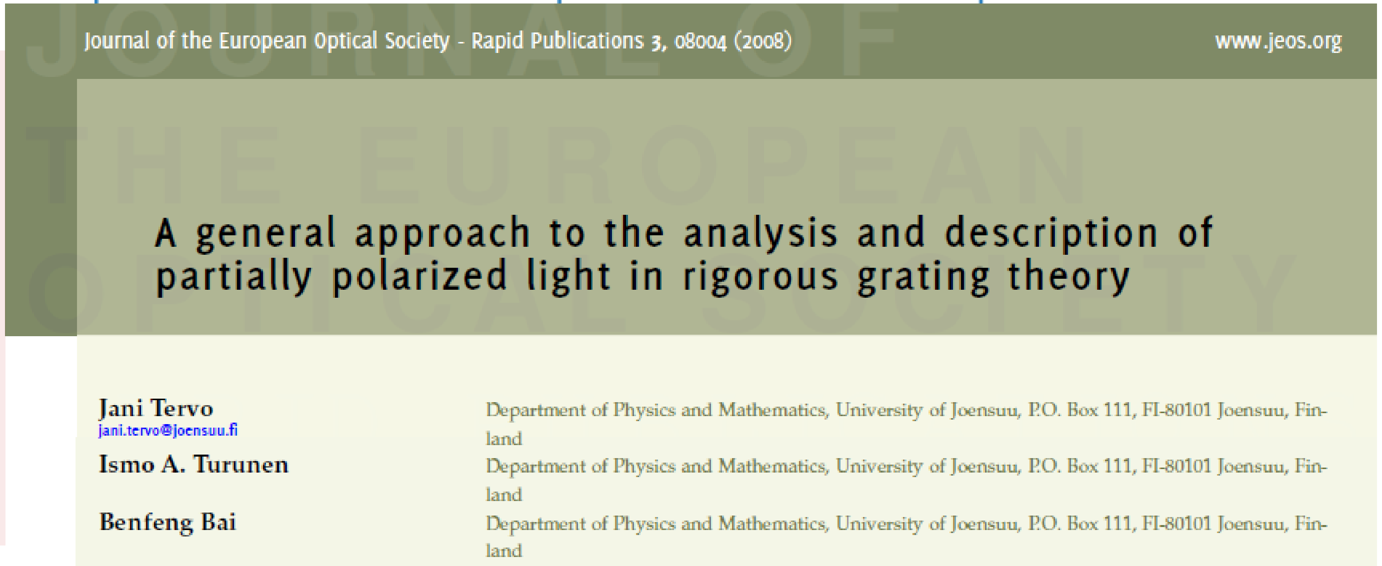
- FOV mode (one image pixel) represents electromagnetic field which consists of
  - Fully coherent modes per wavelength: spectral modes
  - Stationary sources: Spectral modes are mutually uncorrelated
  - Degree of polarization: Representation by two uncorrelated modes per spectral mode
- Each spectral mode propagates through lightguide and is split numerous times:
  - Channel modes (beams in eyebox)
  - Channel modes per spectral mode are mutually correlated!

Lightguide Modeling and Design



Lightguide Modeling and Design





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A general approach to the analysis and description of partially polarized light in rigorous grating theory

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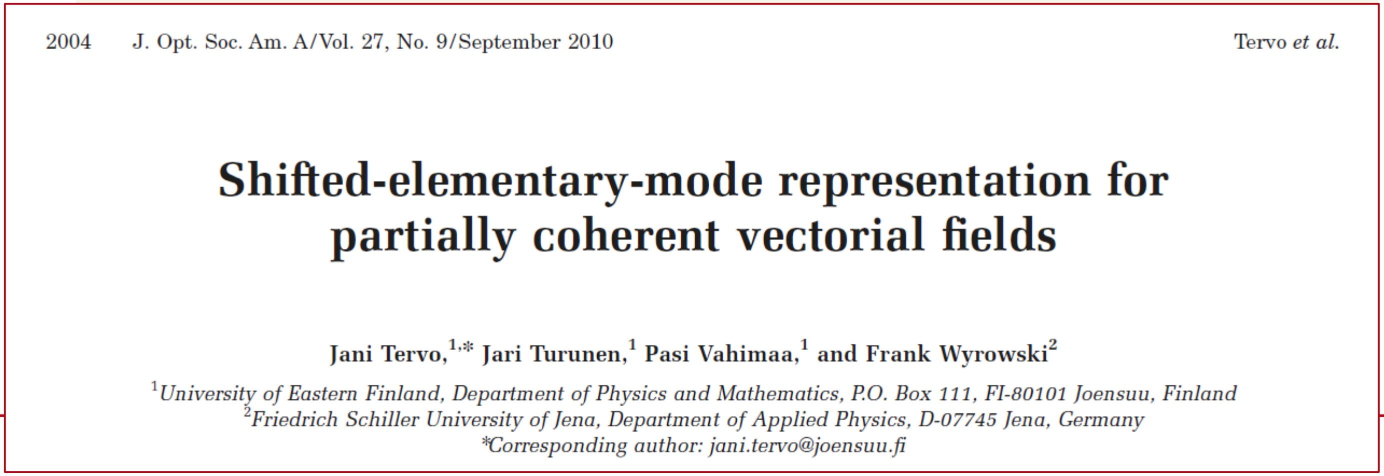

2004 J. Opt. Soc. Am. A/Vol. 27, No. 9/September 2010 Tervo *et al.*

Shifted-elementary-mode representation for partially coherent vectorial fields

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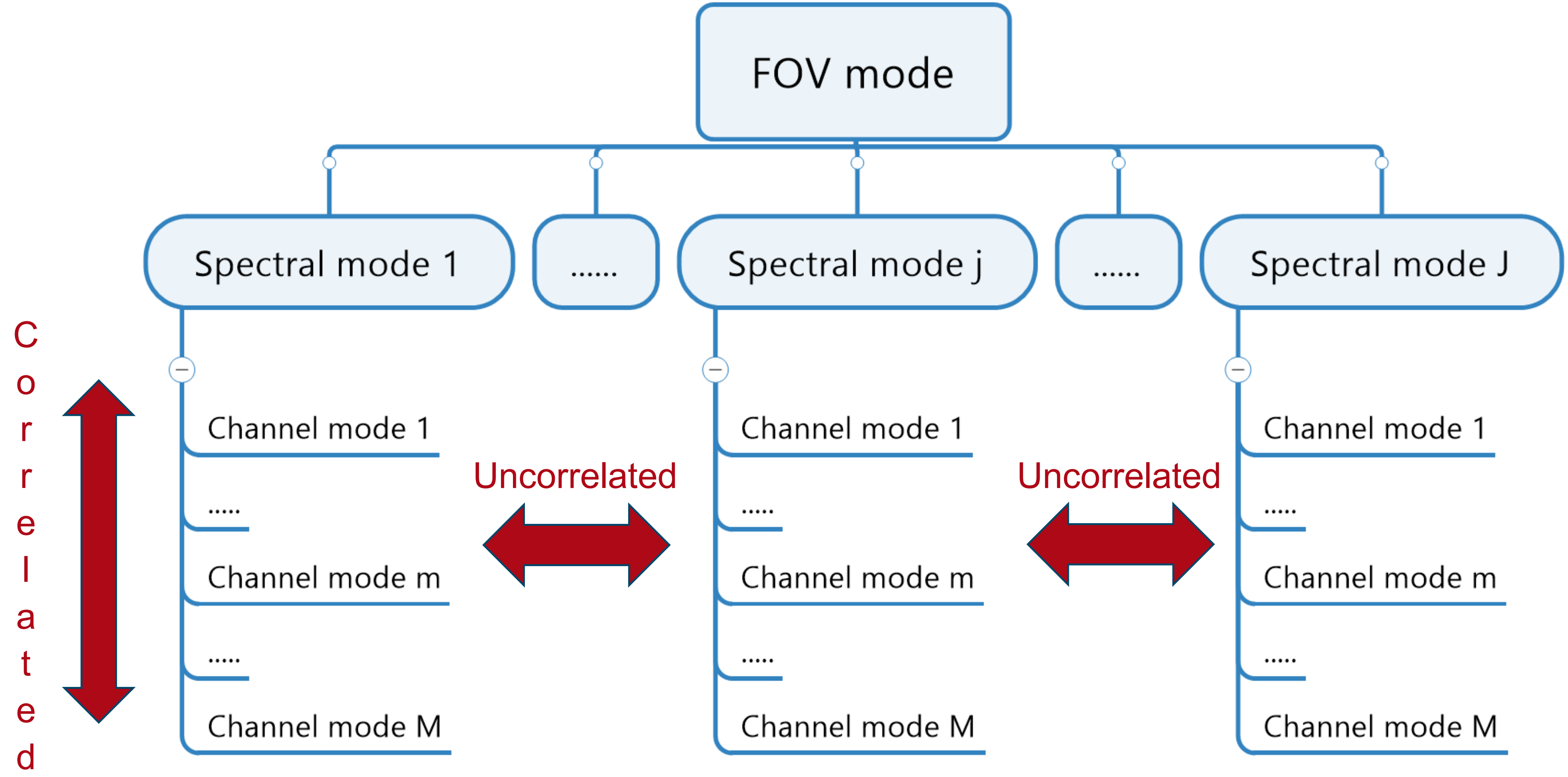
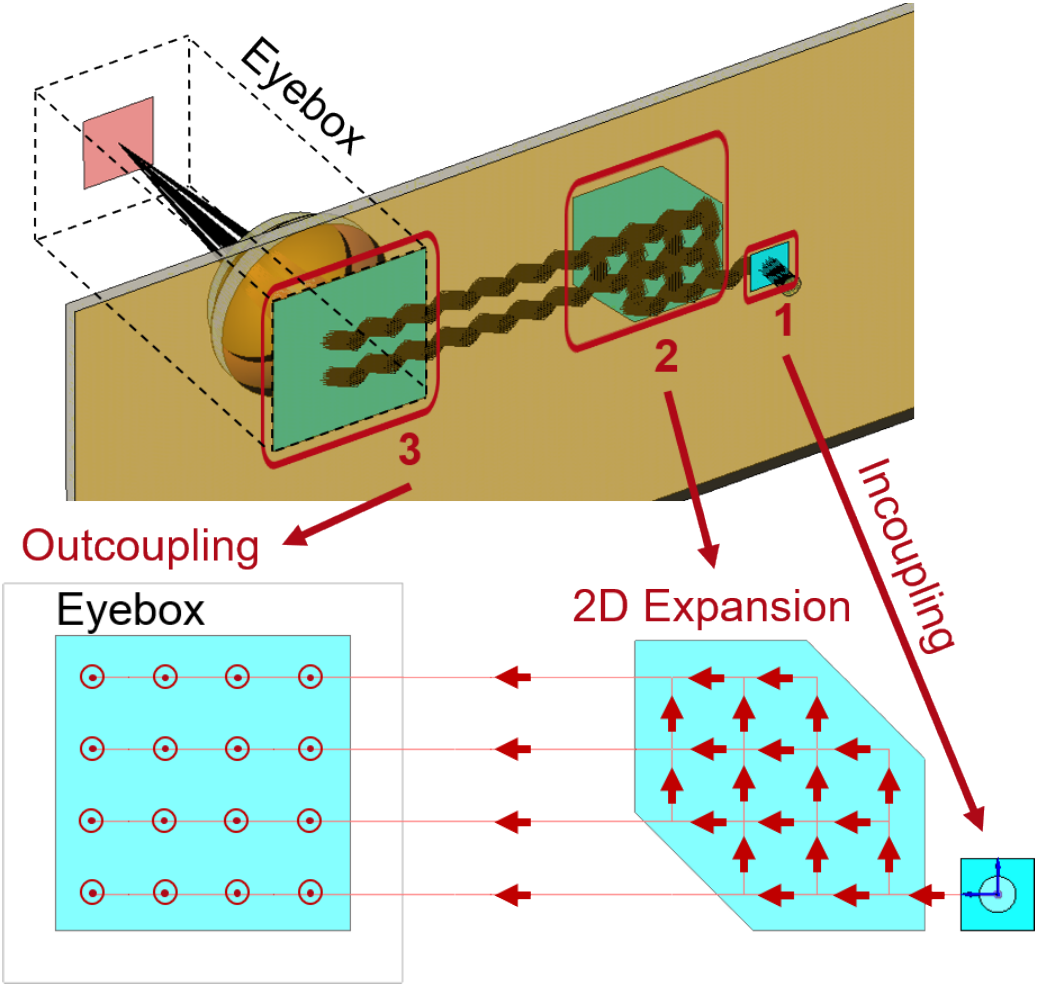
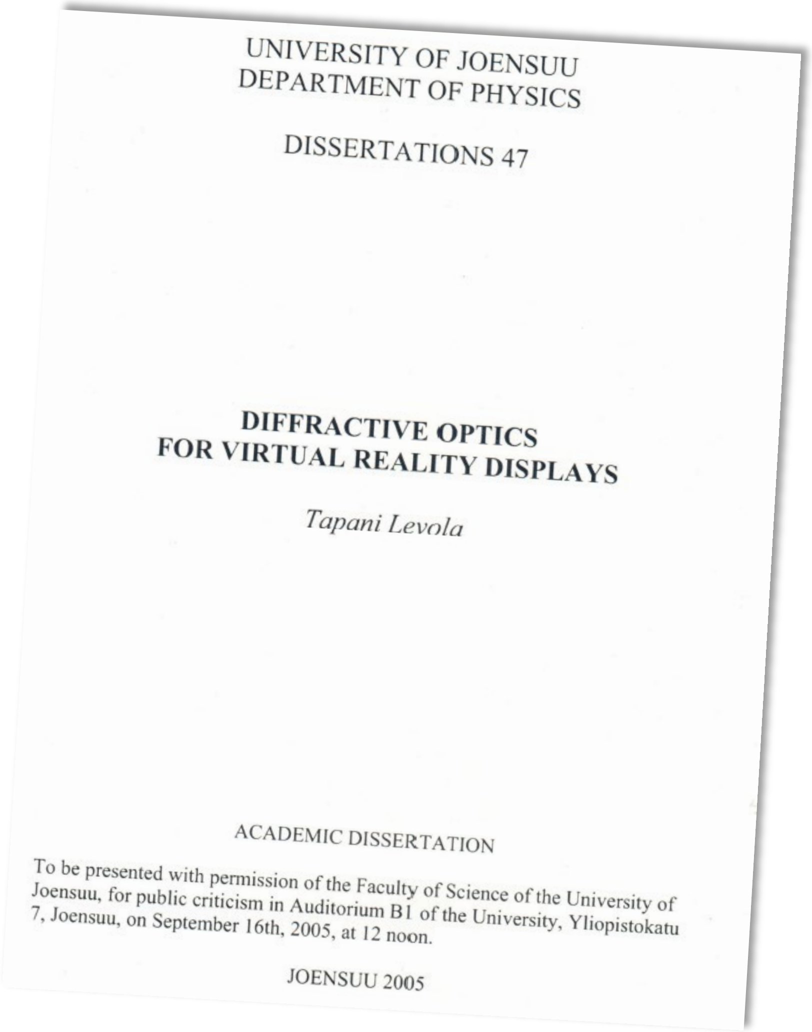
[2]*Friedrich Schiller University of Jena, Department of Applied Physics, D-07745 Jena, Germany*
Corresponding author: jani.tervo@joensuu.fi

Correlation between Modes in Modeling



Levola Type Geometry of Eye Pupil Expansion (EPE)





UNIVERSITY OF JOENSUU
DEPARTMENT OF PHYSICS

DISSERTATIONS 47

DIFFRACTIVE OPTICS FOR VIRTUAL REALITY DISPLAYS

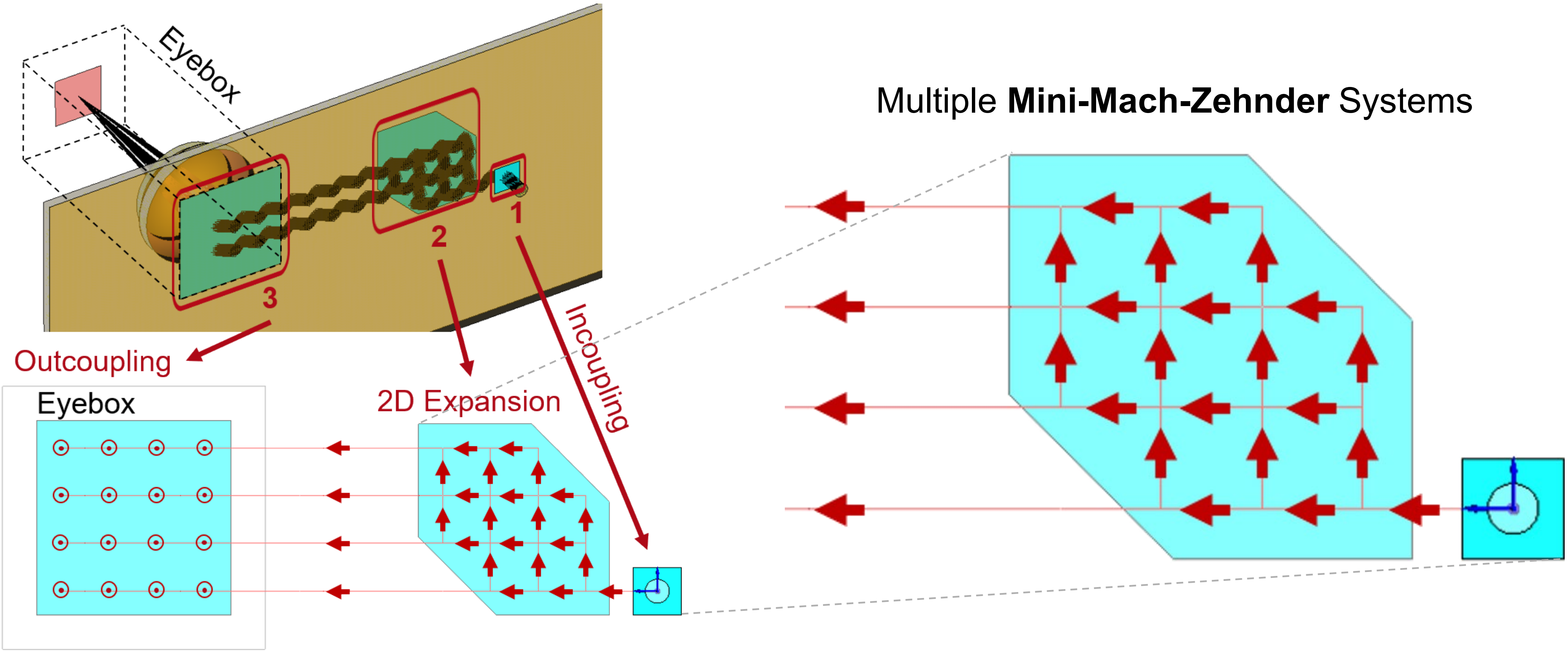
Tapani Levola

ACADEMIC DISSERTATION

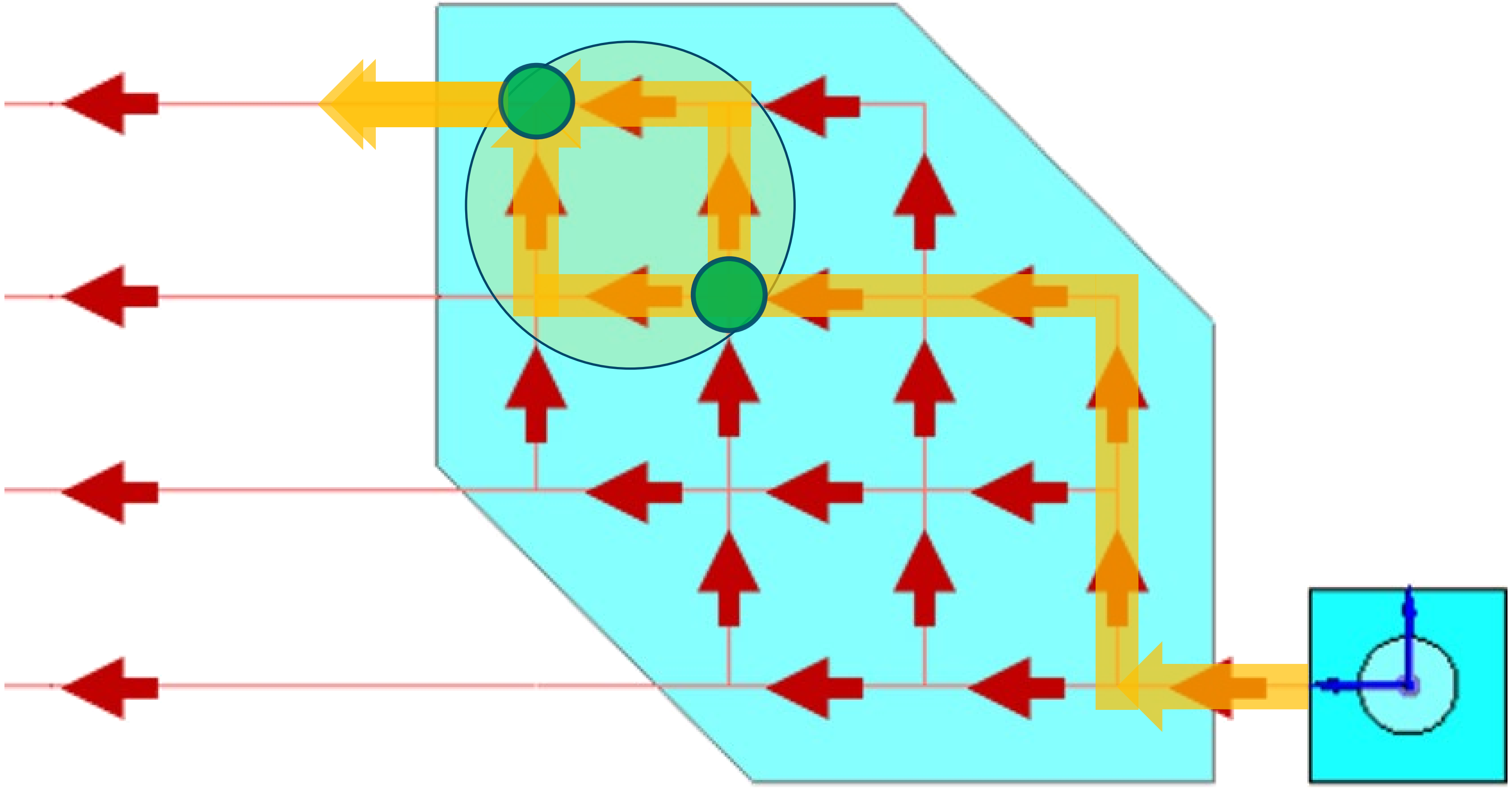
To be presented with permission of the Faculty of Science of the University of Joensuu, for public criticism in Auditorium B1 of the University, Yliopistokatu 7, Joensuu, on September 16th, 2005, at 12 noon.

JOENSUU 2005

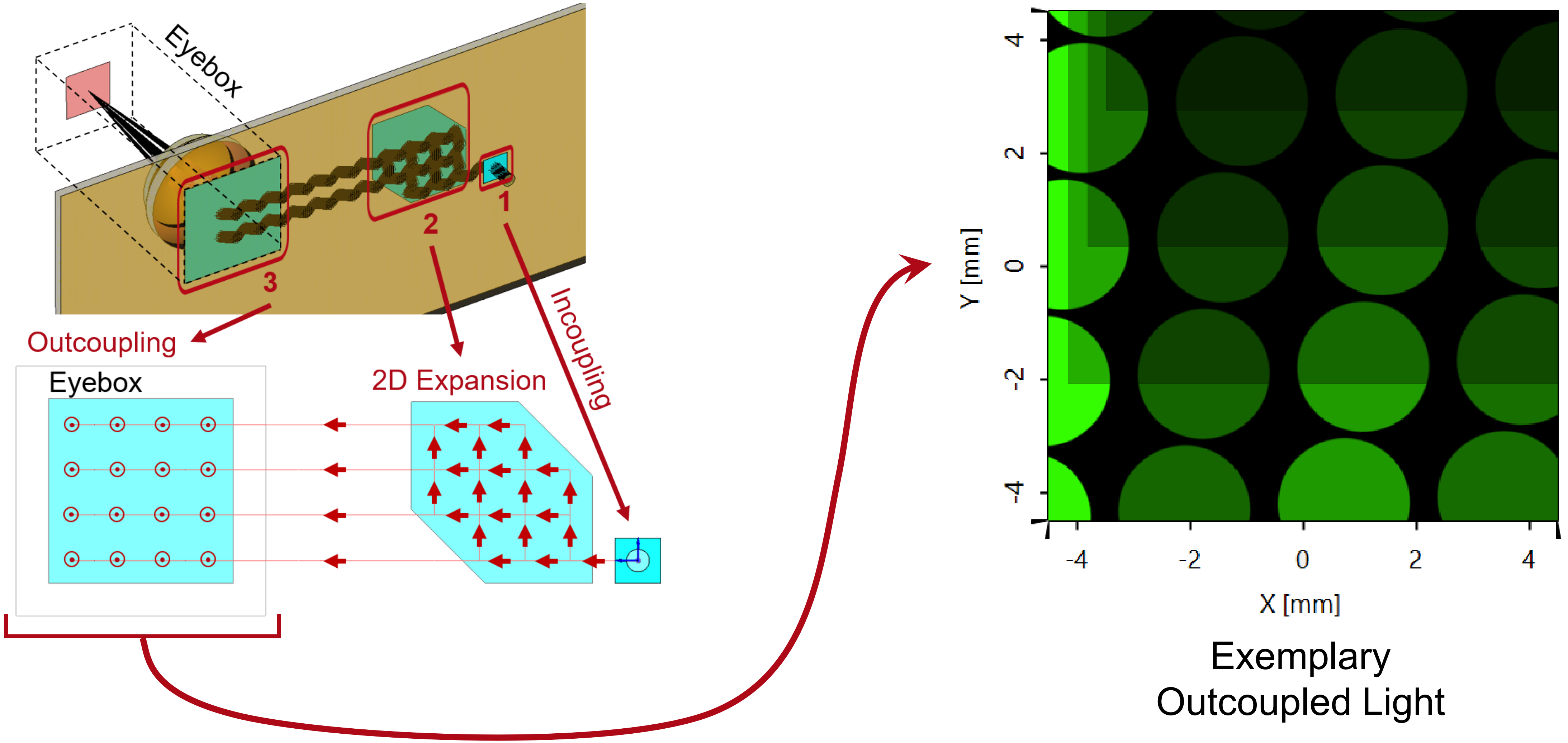
Levola Type Geometry of Eye Pupil Expansion (EPE)



Mini Mach-Zehnder Inferferometer Lightpaths: Channel Modes

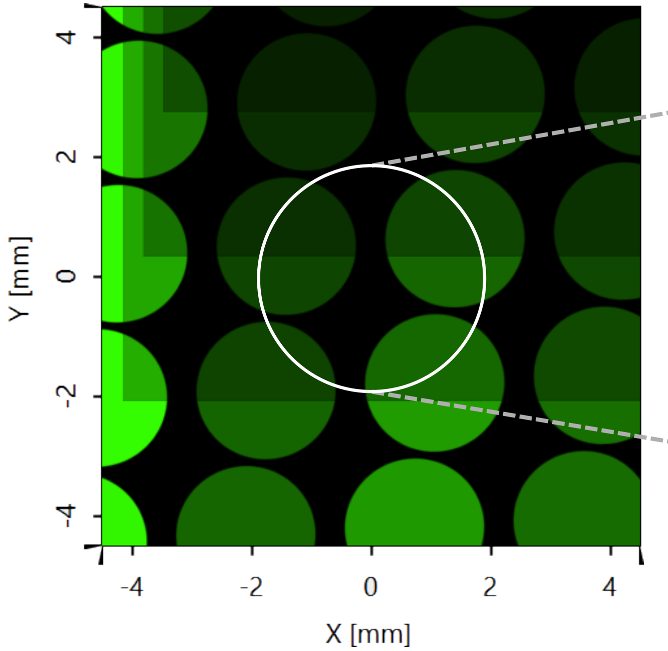


Lightguide Setup & Evaluation of Outcoupled Light



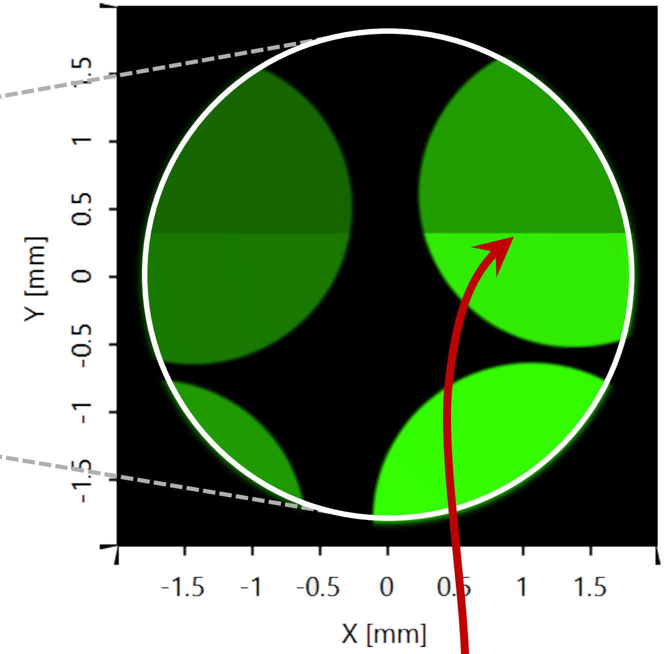
Exemplary
Outcoupled Light

Outcoupled Light Modes Passing Through Eye Pupil



marginal area
of outcouling grating region

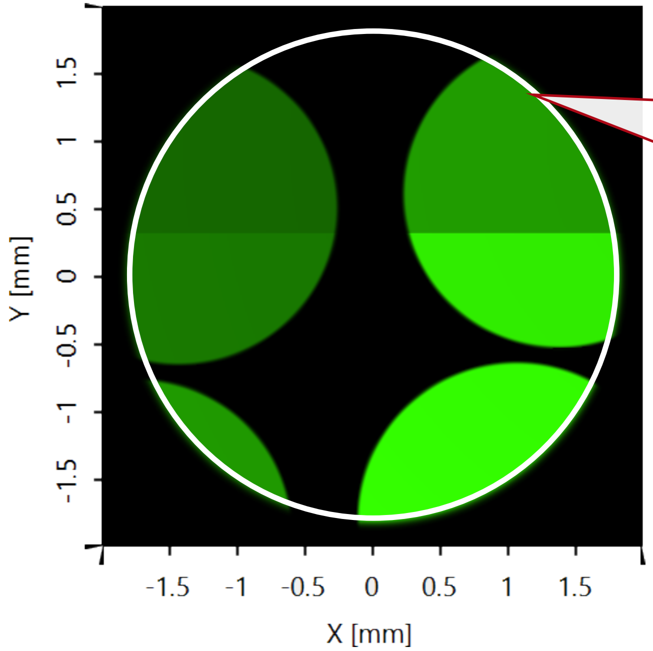
due to beams hitting the edge of any grating region, the further propagation varies for the different light portions; this causes these segmented beam footprints



light passing the eye pupil

each of these beam footprints derives from multiple light modes from different light paths

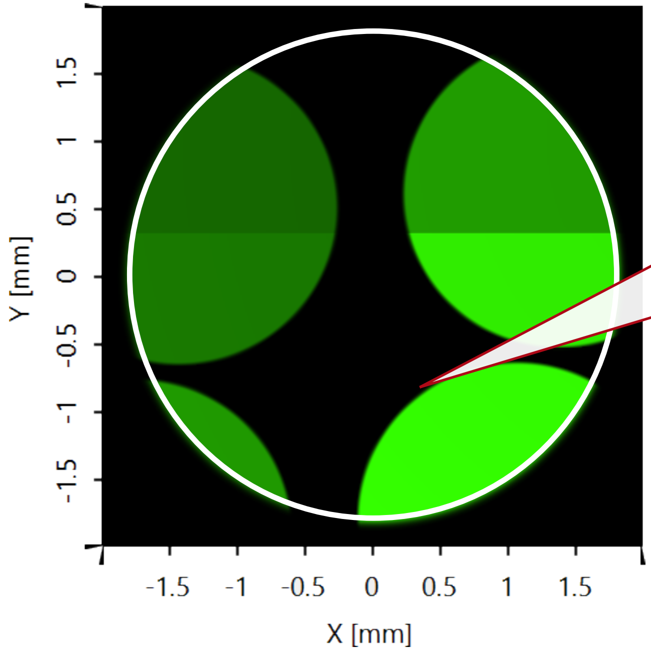
Outcoupled Light Modes Passing Through Eye Pupil



light passing the eye pupil

Boundary effects should be included in high resolution

Outcoupled Light Modes Passing Through Eye Pupil



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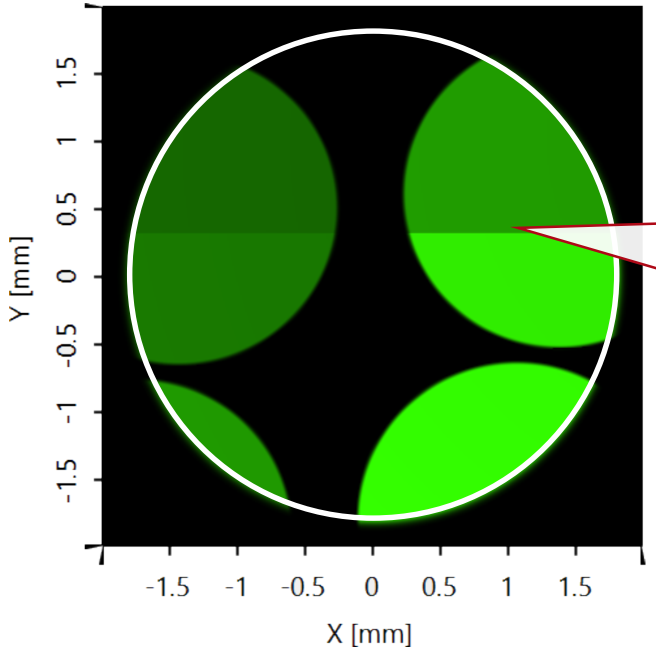

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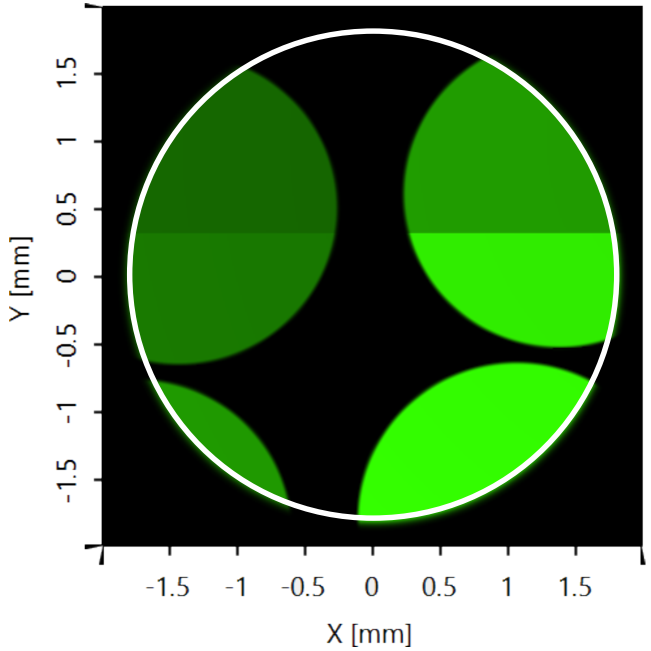
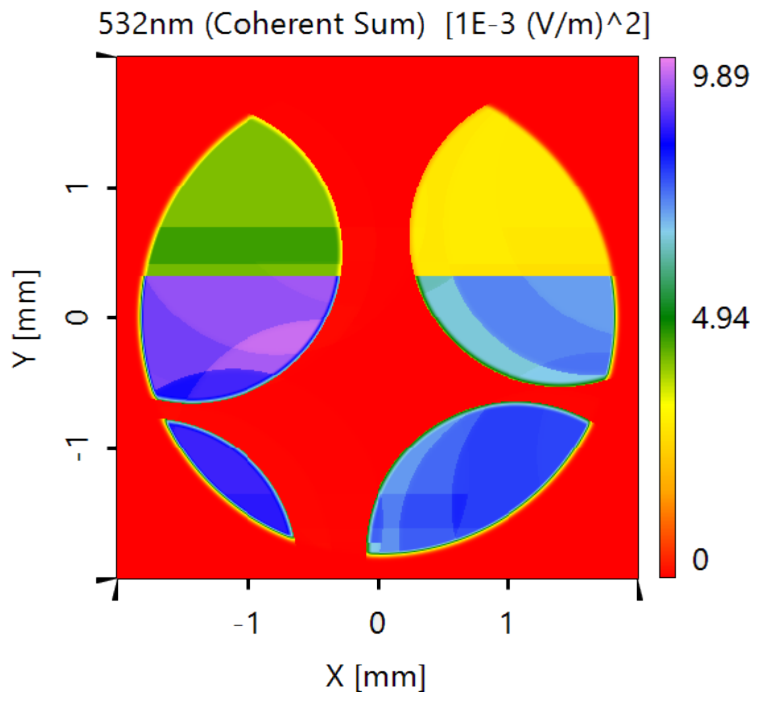


light passing the eye pupil

For one wavelength and one FOV the pupil is partly filled with mutually correlated channel modes.

Outcoupled Light Modes Passing Through Eye Pupil



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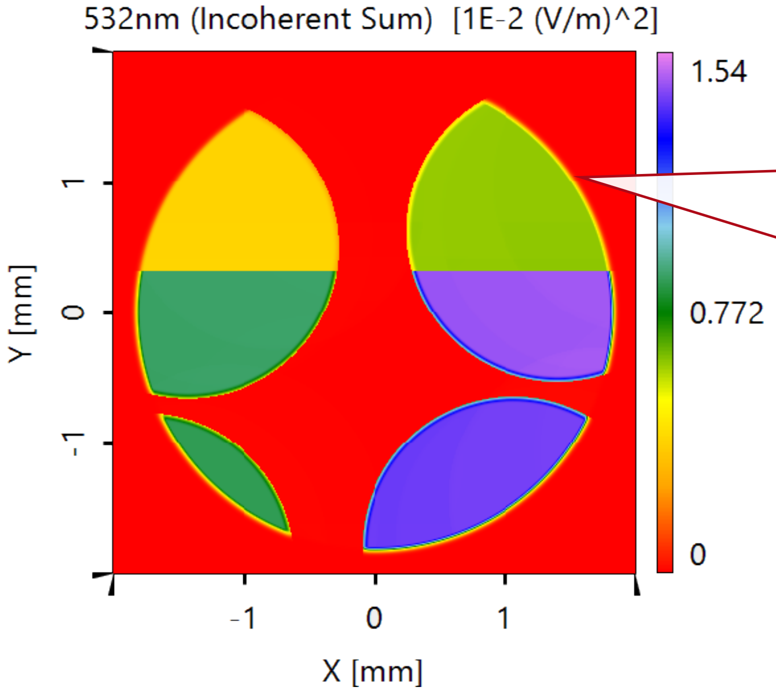
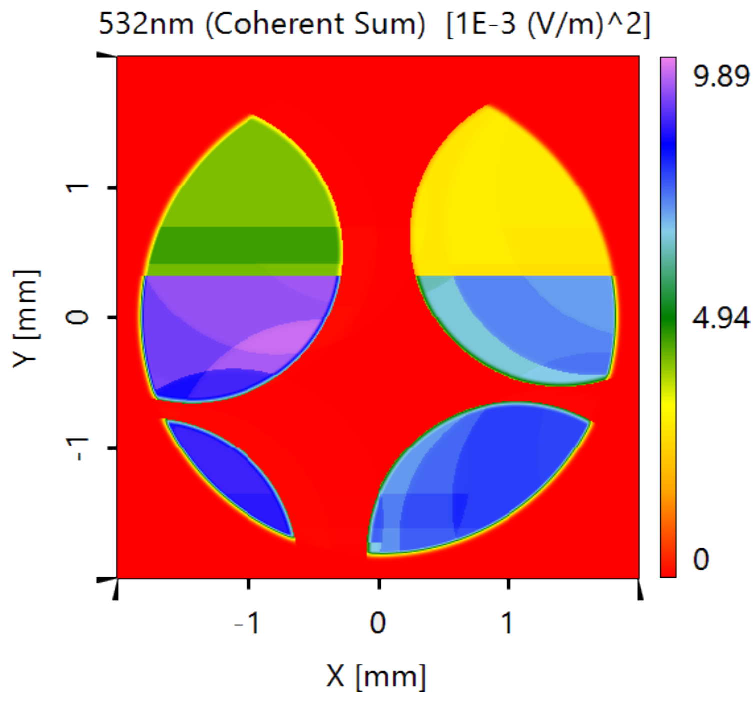
Outcoupled Light Modes Passing Through Eye Pupil



Assumption of uncorrelated modes leads to wrong result!

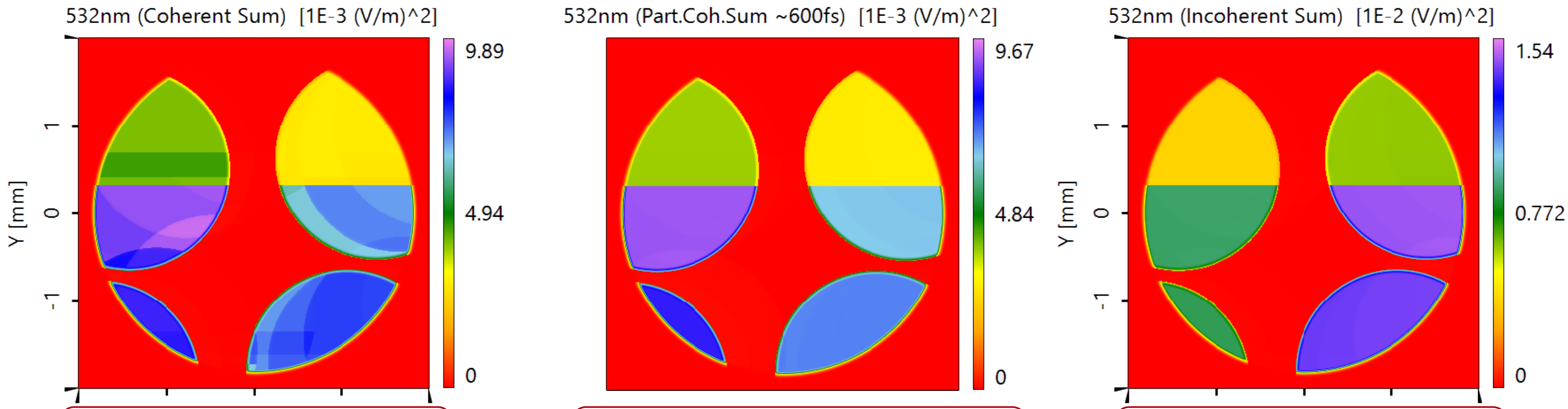
For one wavelength and one FOV the pupil is partly filled with mutually correlated channel modes.

Light Modes Passing Through Eye Pupil: Single Spectral Mode



For one wavelength and one FOV the pupil is partly filled with mutually correlated channel modes.

Light Modes Passing Through Eye Pupil: 1nm Bandwidth



Coherent

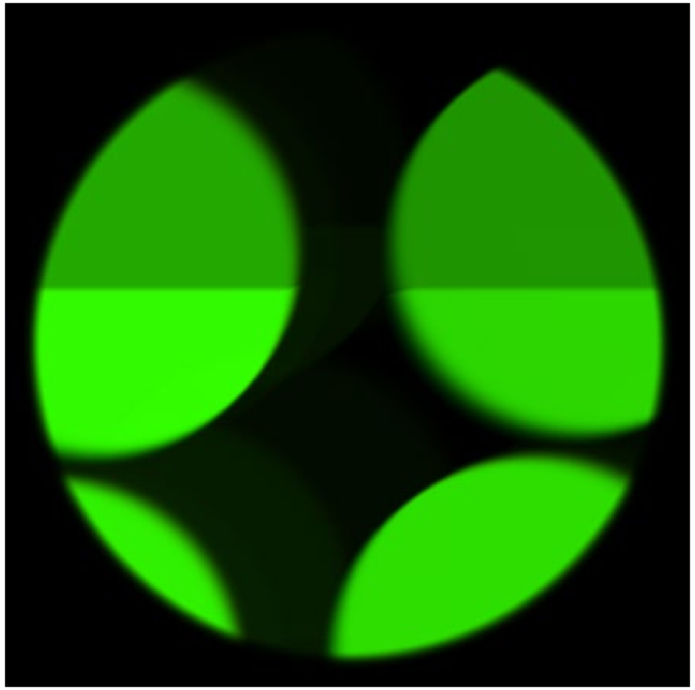
Partially Coherent

Incoherent

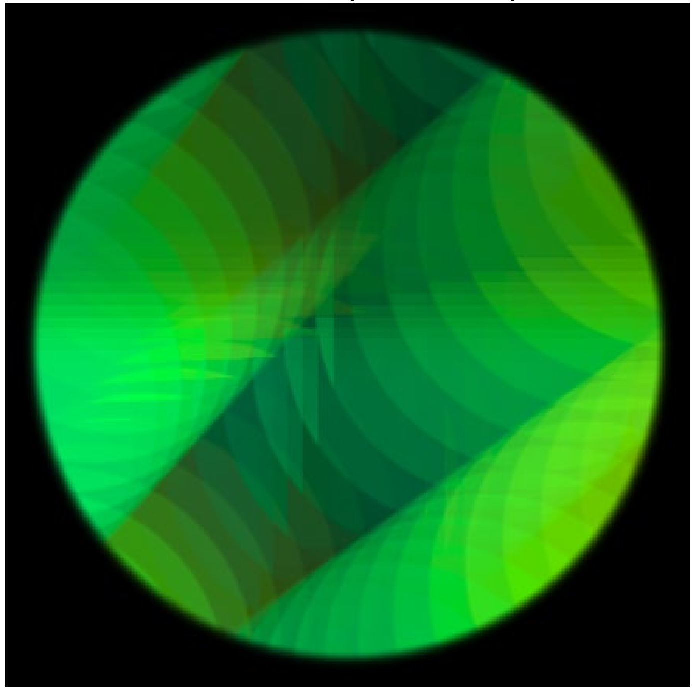
Pupil is partly filled with mutually correlated channel modes per uncorrelated spectral modes.

Light Modes Passing Through Eye Pupil

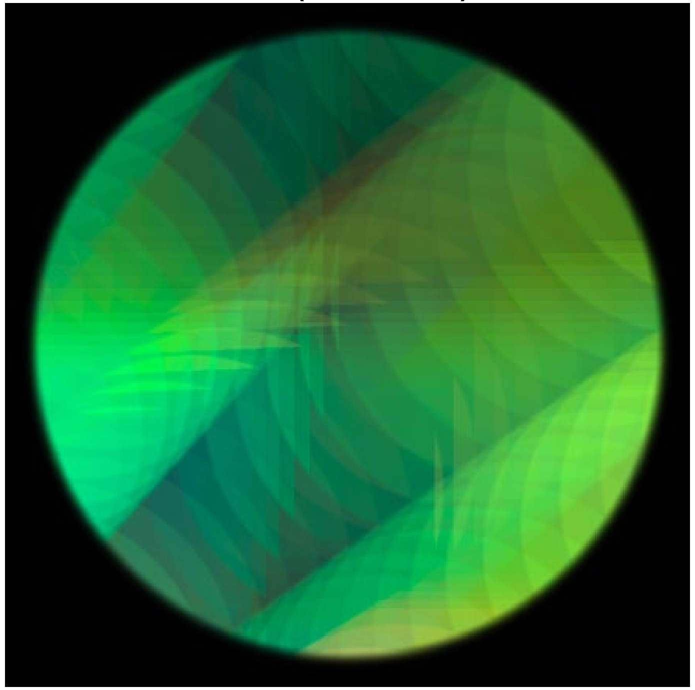
...of a
laser diode (~1 nm)



...of a
VCSEL (~20 nm)



...of an
LED (~40 nm)



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Light Modes Passing Through Eye Pupil

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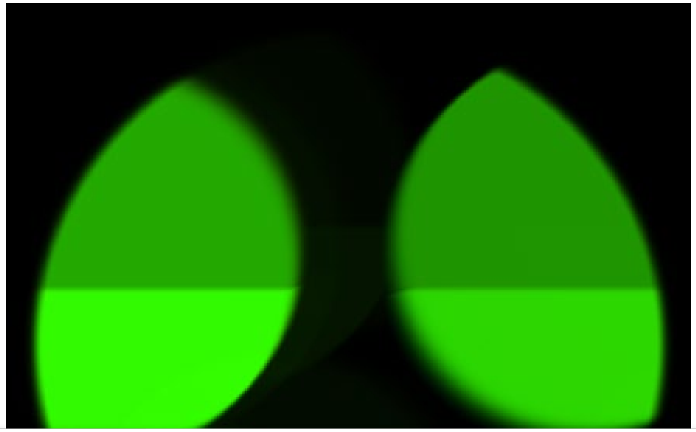
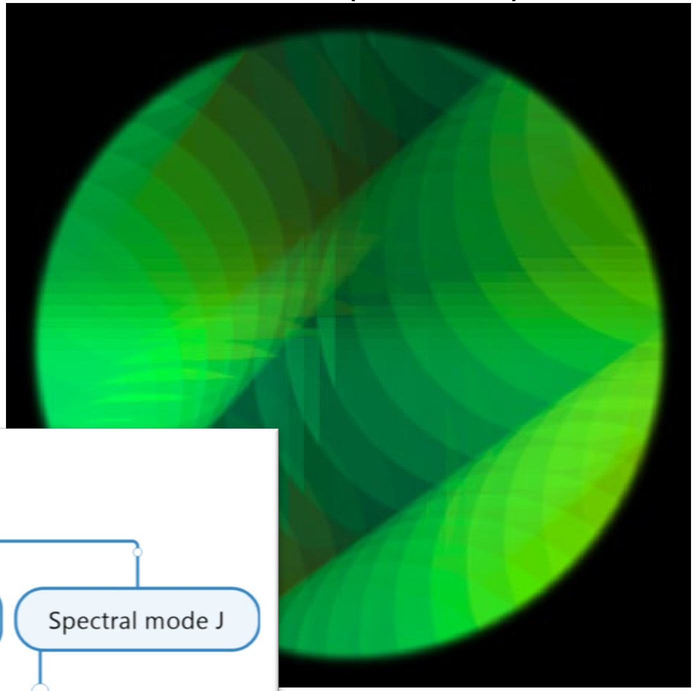
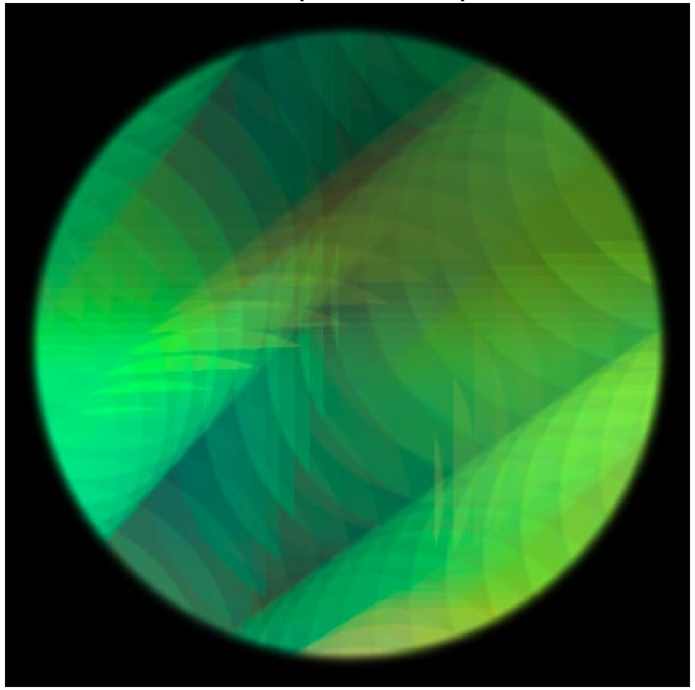
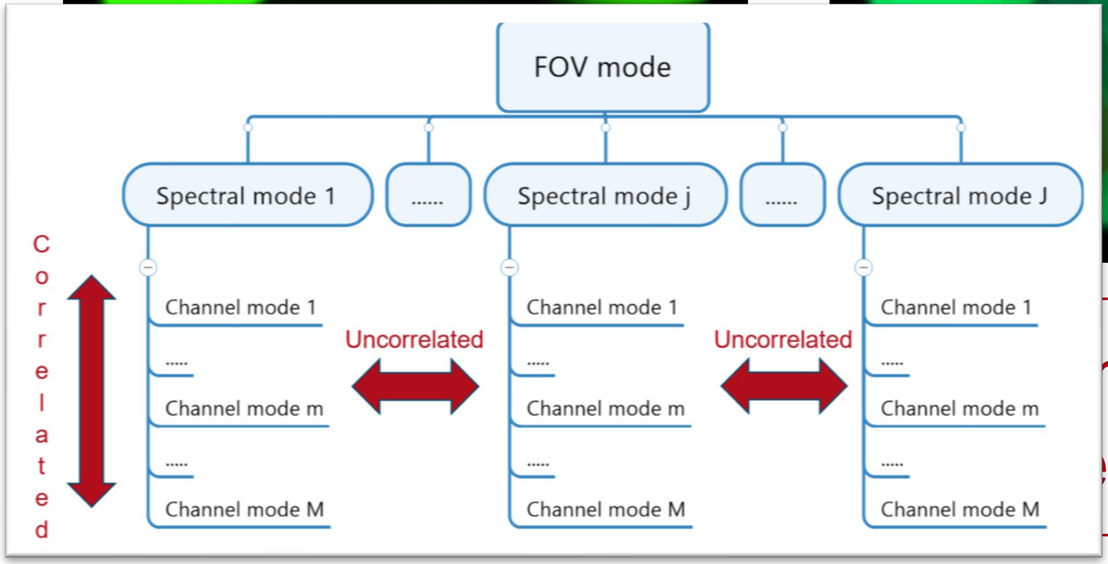


...of a
VCSEL (~20 nm)



...of an
LED (~40 nm)



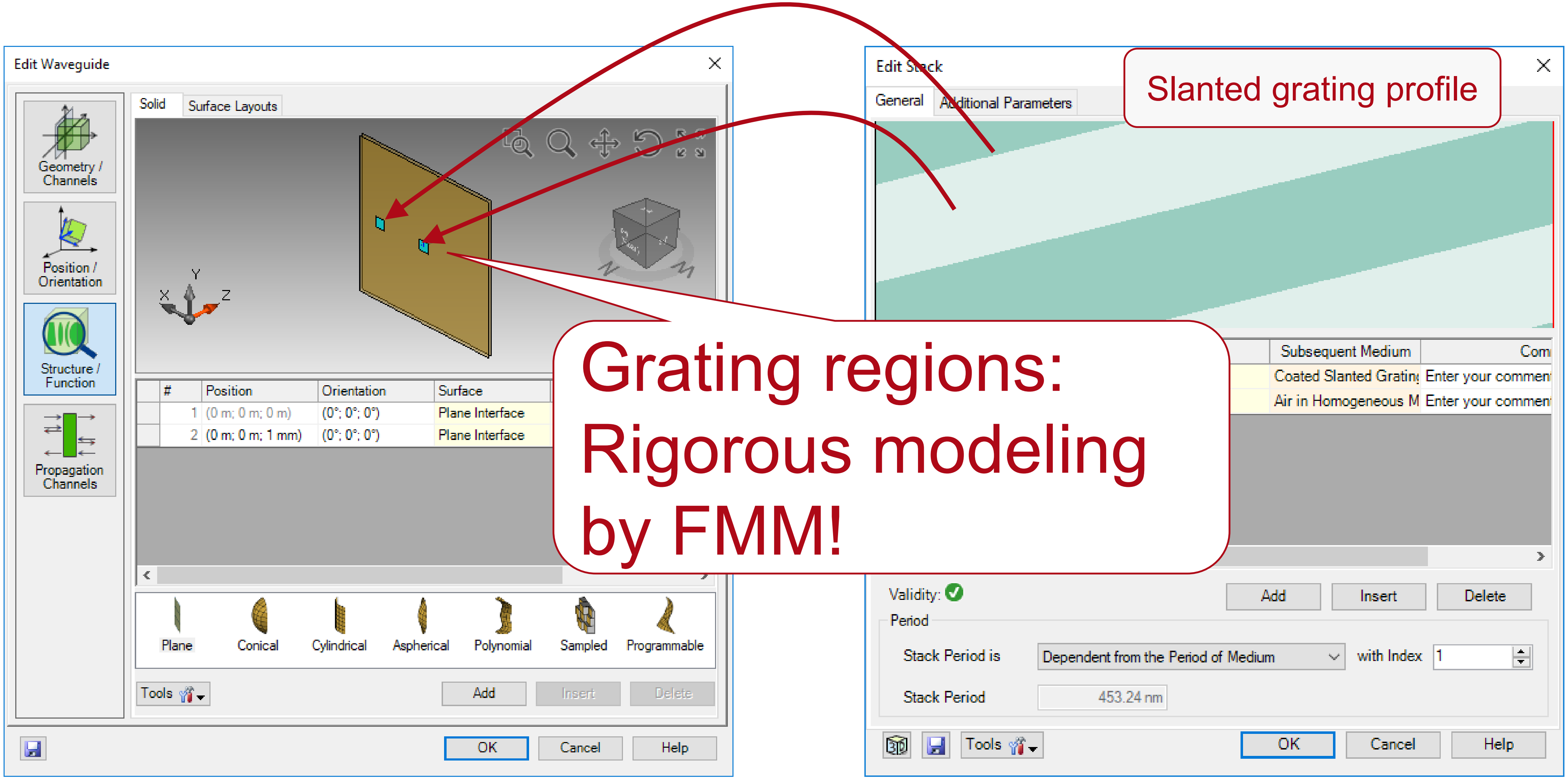


mutually correlated channel
lated spectral modes.

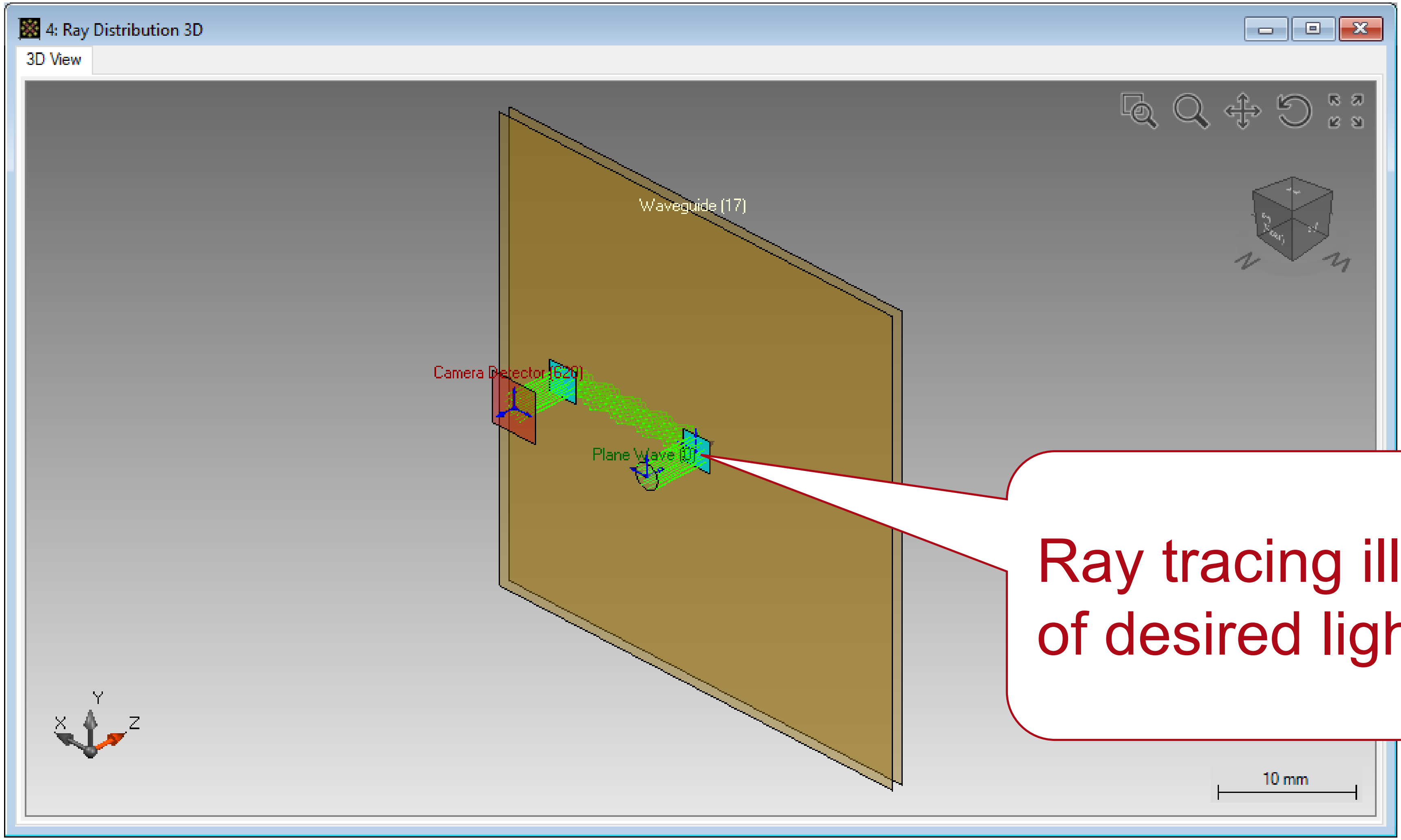
Energy conservation per spectral mode

Ultimate test: Evaluation of overall flux through all surfaces of waveguide must provide efficiency close to 100%

Modeling Task: In- and Outcoupling

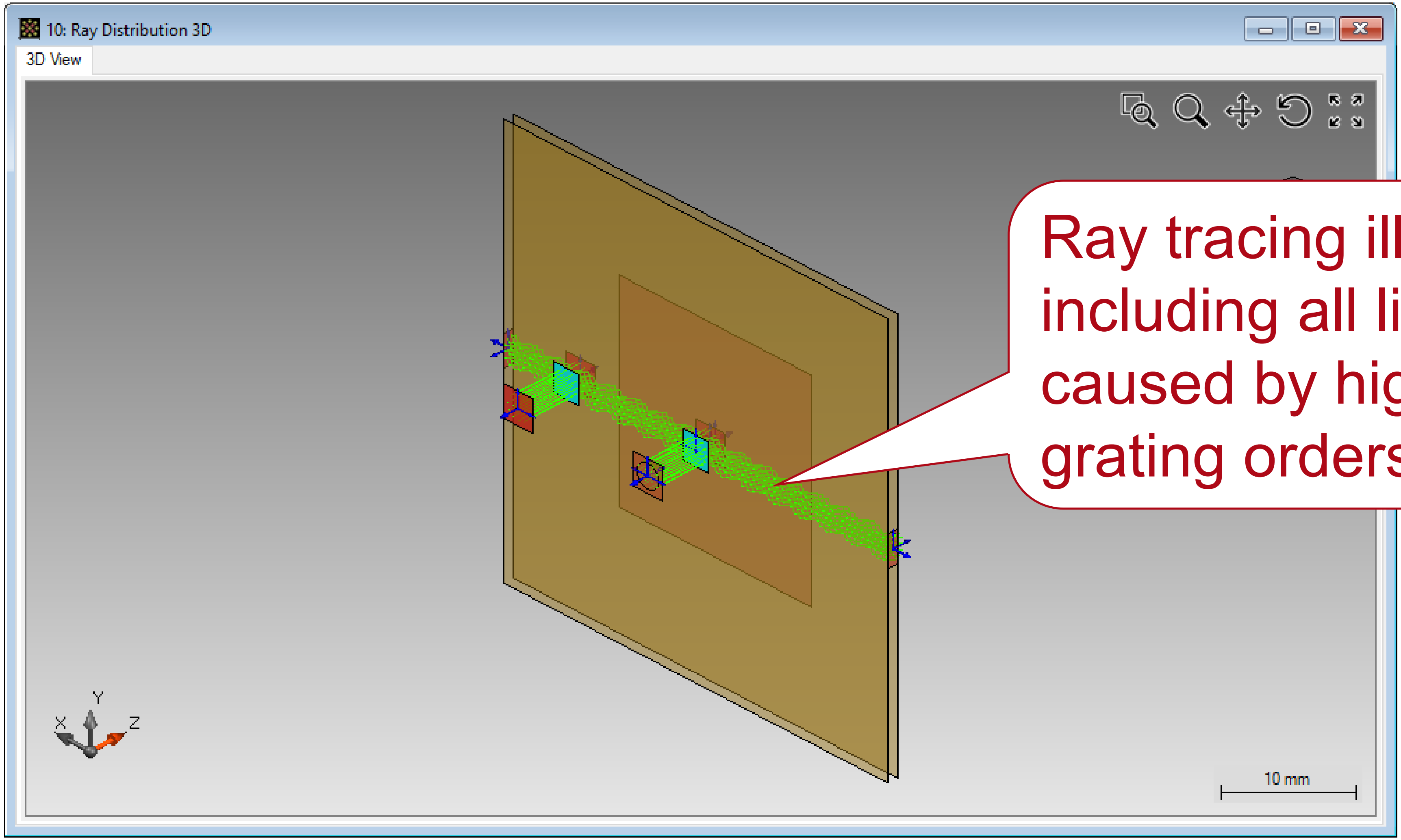


Result by 3D Ray Tracing (Working Orders)



Ray tracing illustration of desired lightpath.

Result by 3D Ray Tracing (All Orders)

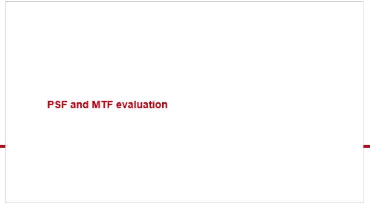


Ray tracing illustration including all lightpaths caused by higher grating orders.

Rigorous Overall Efficiency Evaluation

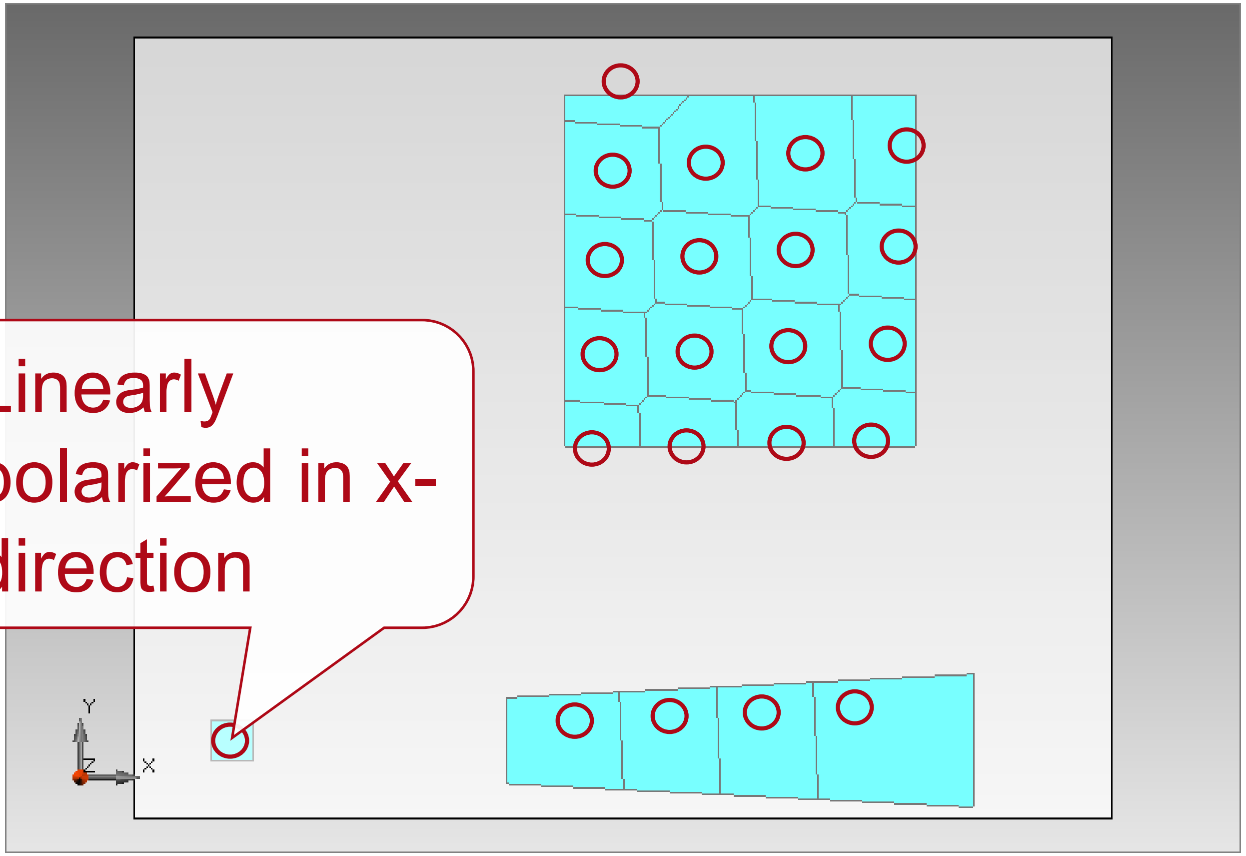
- Physical-optics analysis of all lightpaths.
- Combination including polarization and coherence!

Detector	Calculated Efficiency
Transmission @ Incoupling	0.416%
Reflection @ Incoupling	11.997%
Side Wall #1	1.194%
Side Wall #2	6.778%
Reflection @ Outcoupling	77.983%
Transmission @ Outcoupling	1.546%
Total	**99.915%**



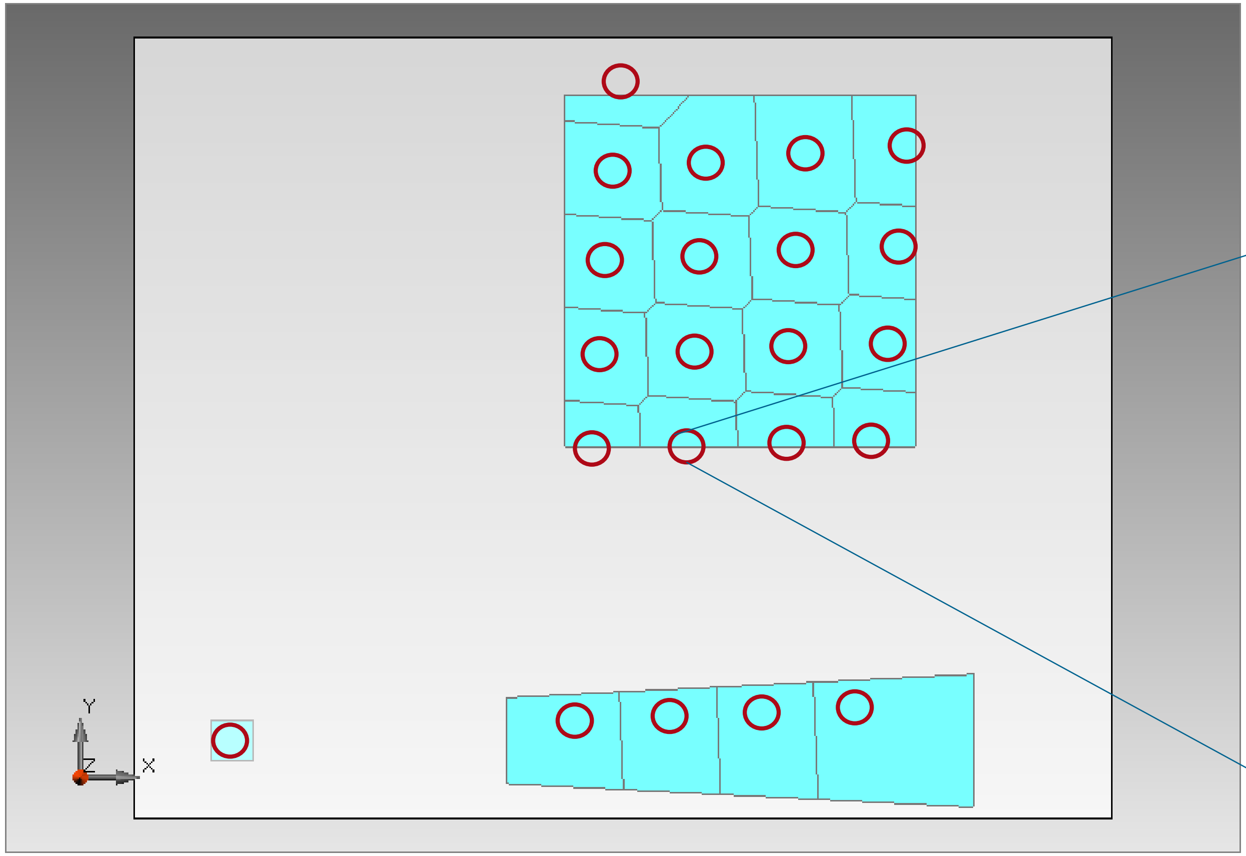
Polarization effects

Grating Design for FOV Angle (5°, 3°) – Polarization Evaluation

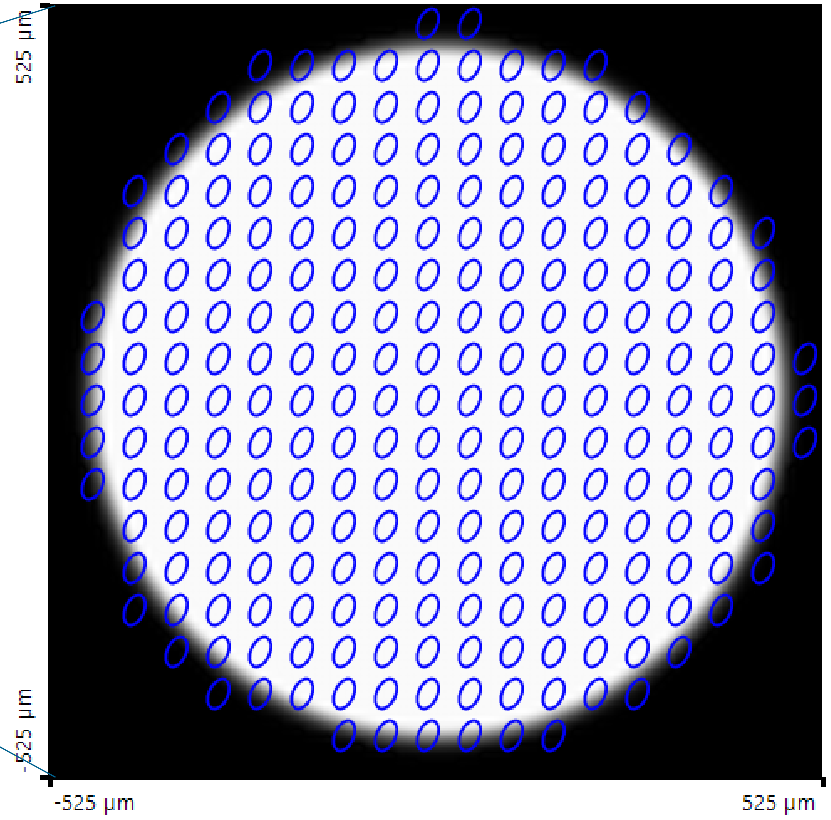


Linearly polarized in x-direction

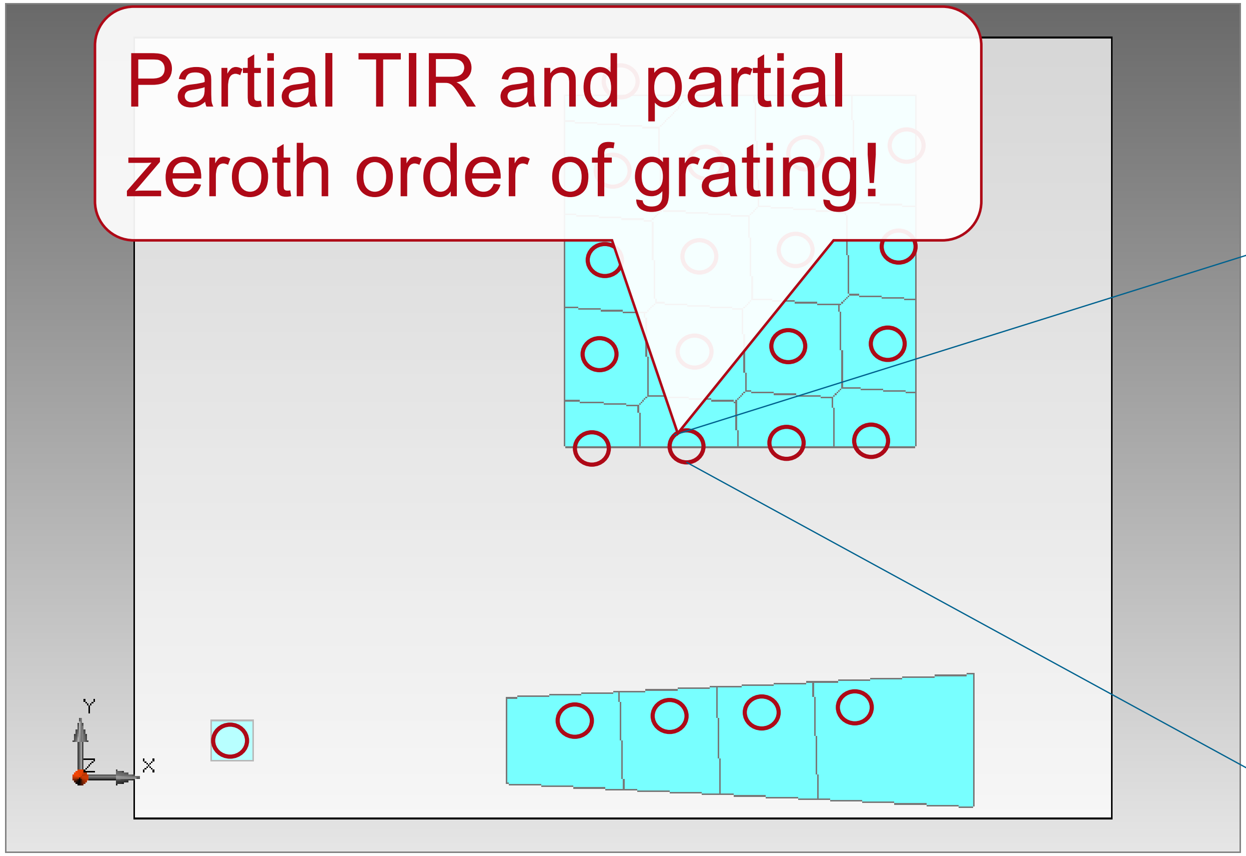
Grating Design for FOV Angle (5°, 3°) – Polarization Evaluation

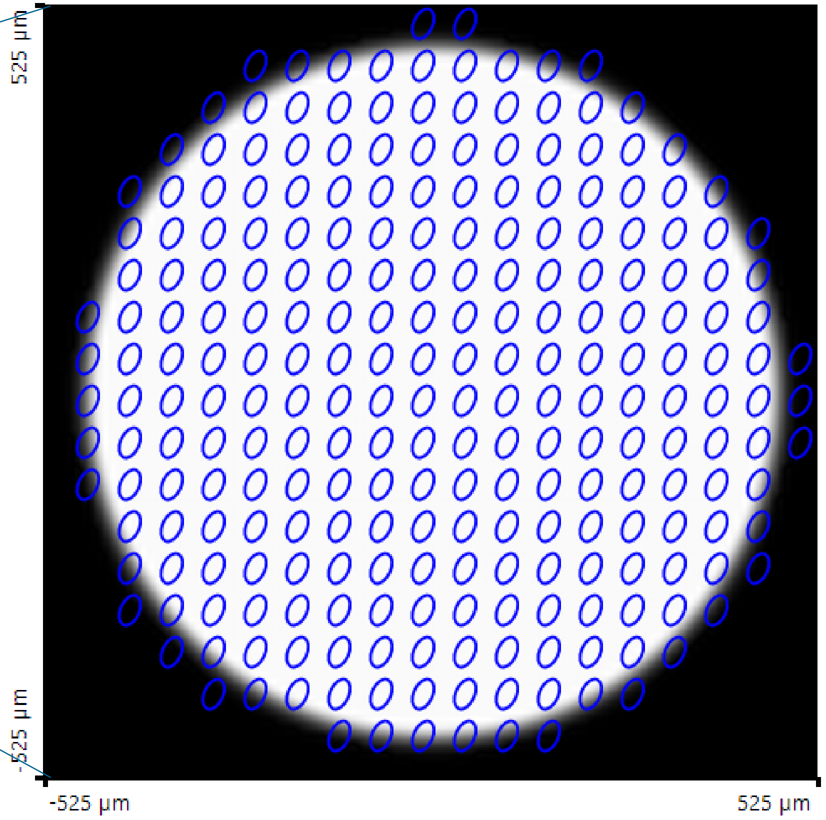


Incident light at grating interaction (uniform polarization)

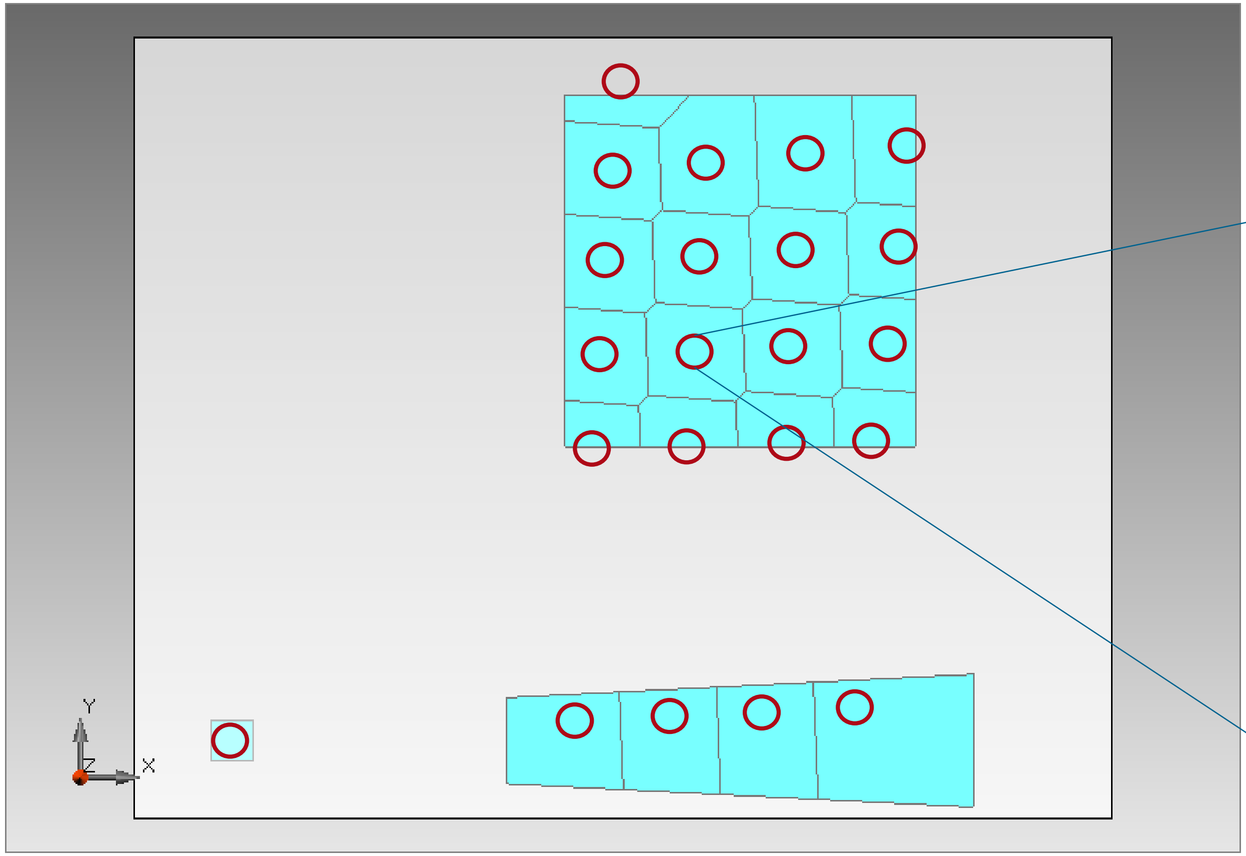


Grating Design for FOV Angle (5°, 3°) – Polarization Evaluation

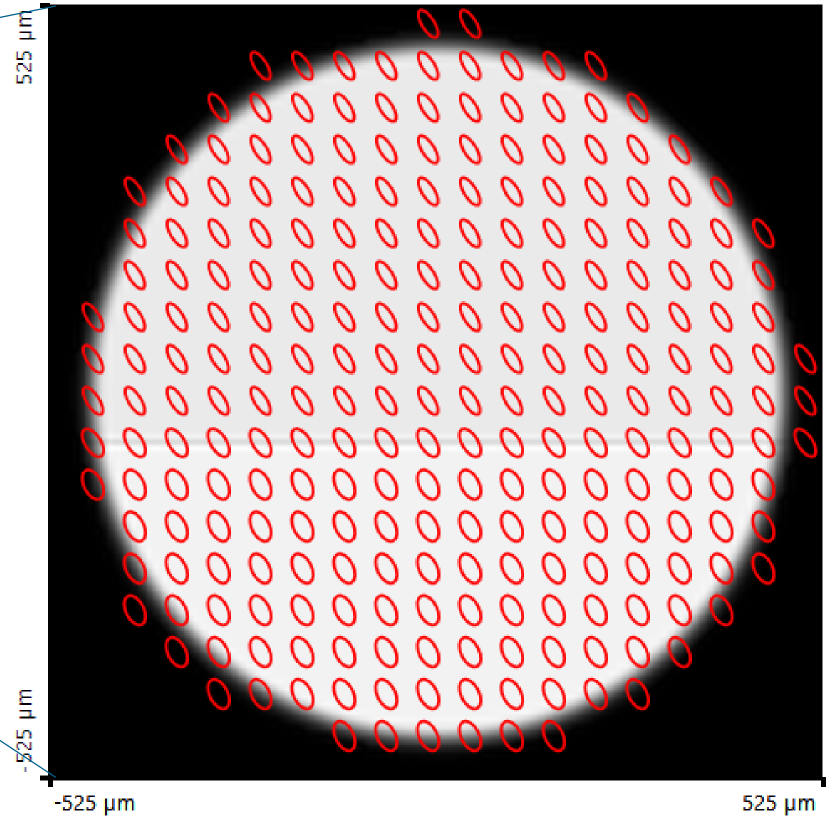




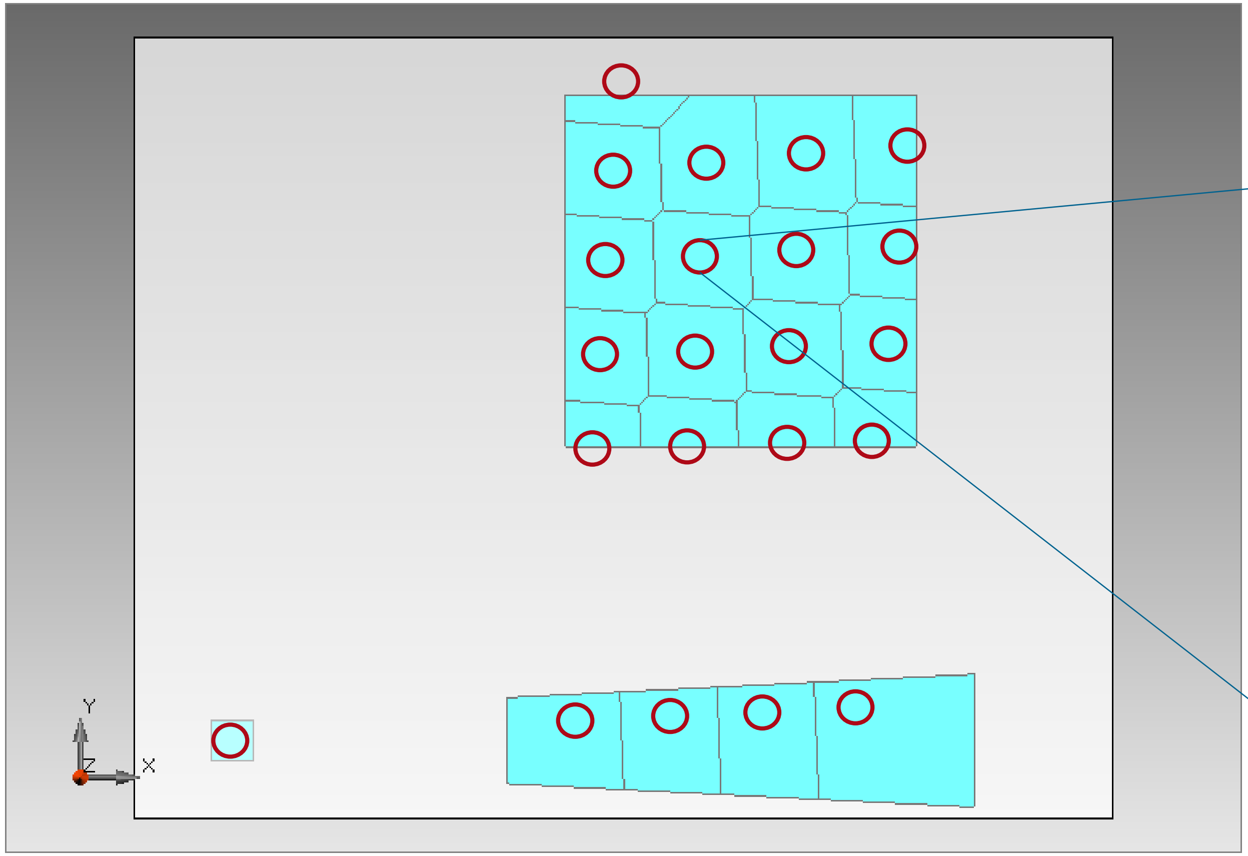
Grating Design for FOV Angle (5°, 3°) – Polarization Evaluation



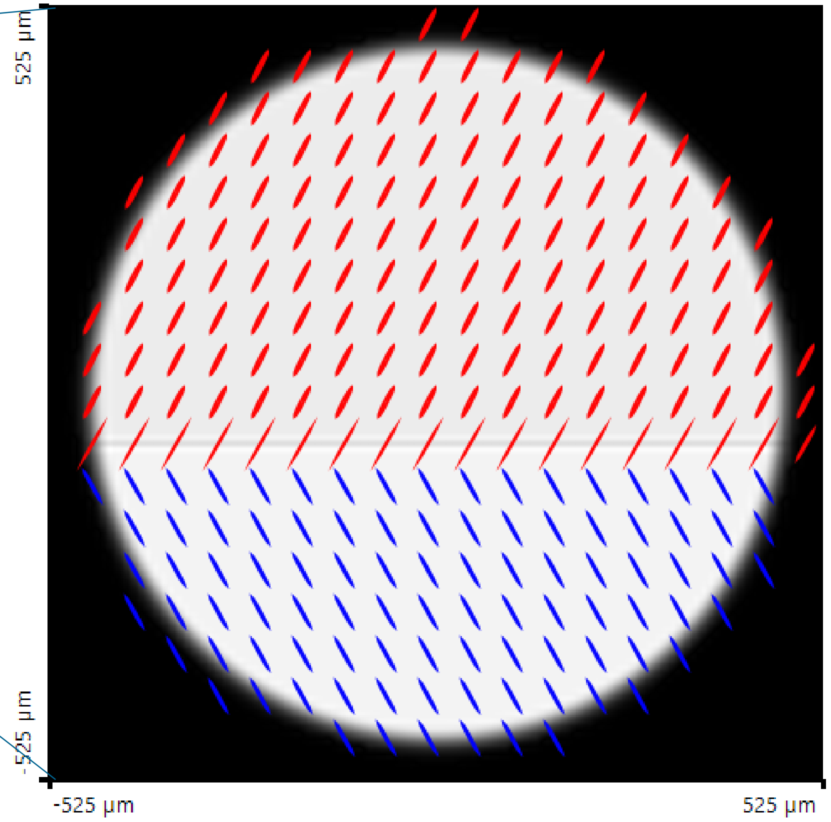
Incident light at grating interaction (non-uniform polarization)



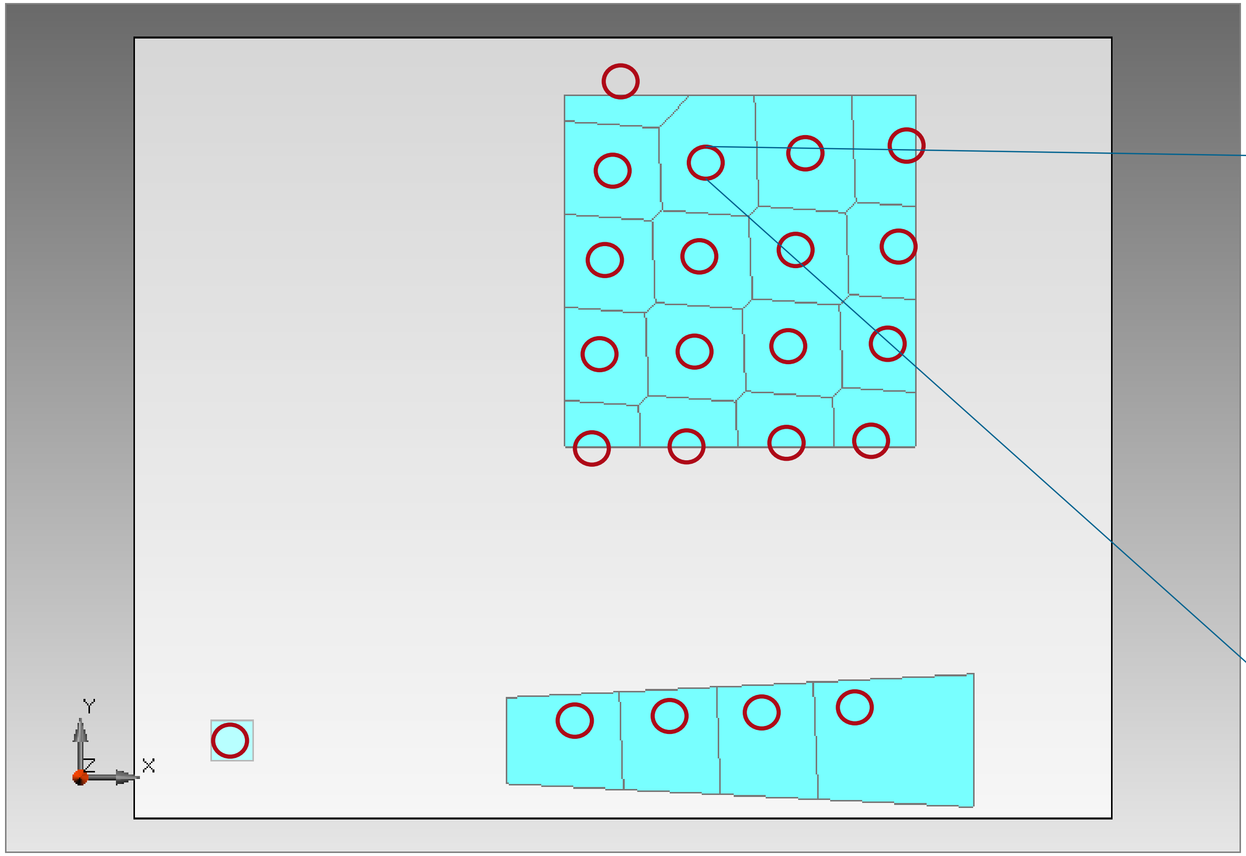
Grating Design for FOV Angle (5°, 3°) – Polarization Evaluation



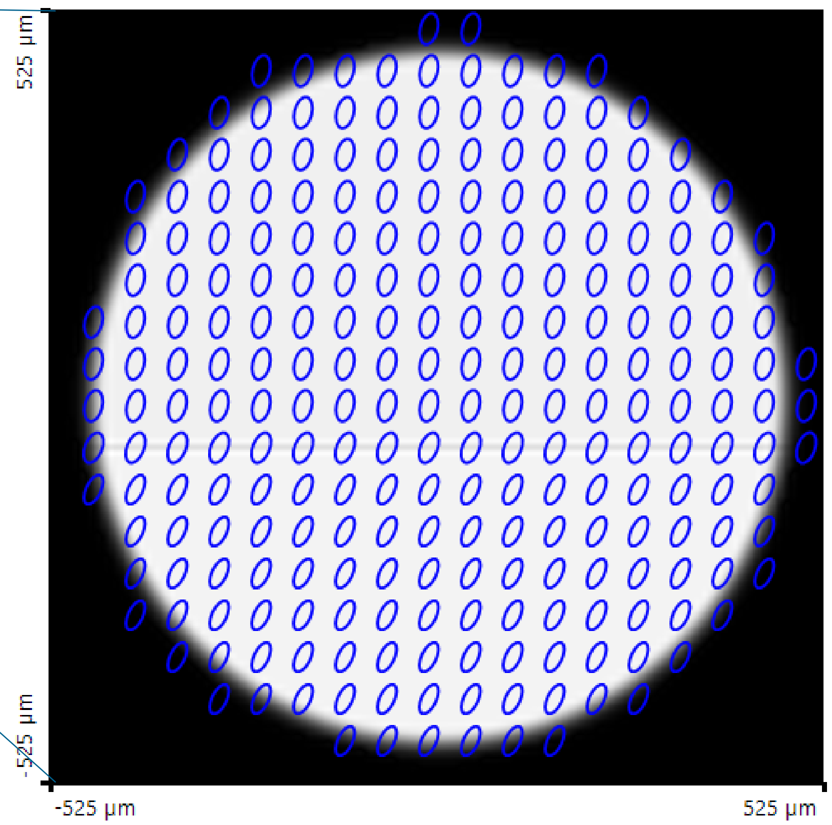
Incident light at grating interaction (non-uniform polarization)



Grating Design for FOV Angle (5°, 3°) – Polarization Evaluation



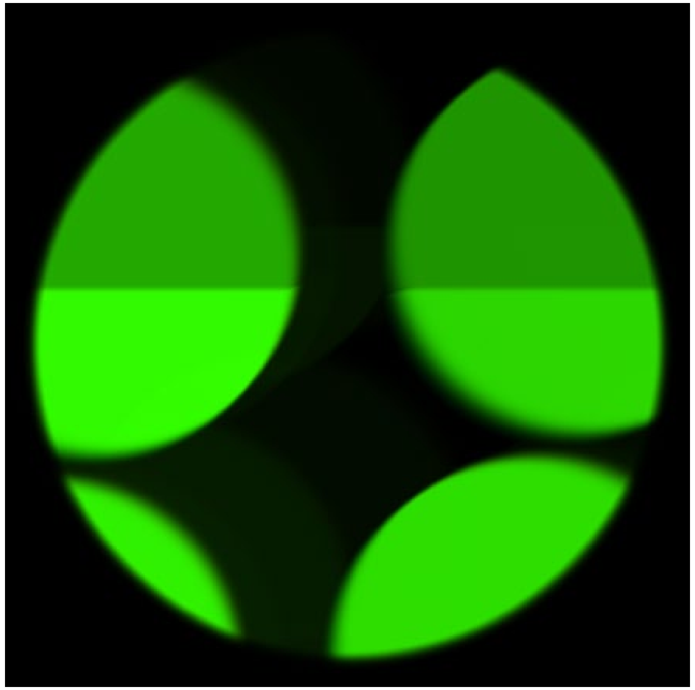
Incident light at grating interaction (non-uniform polarization)



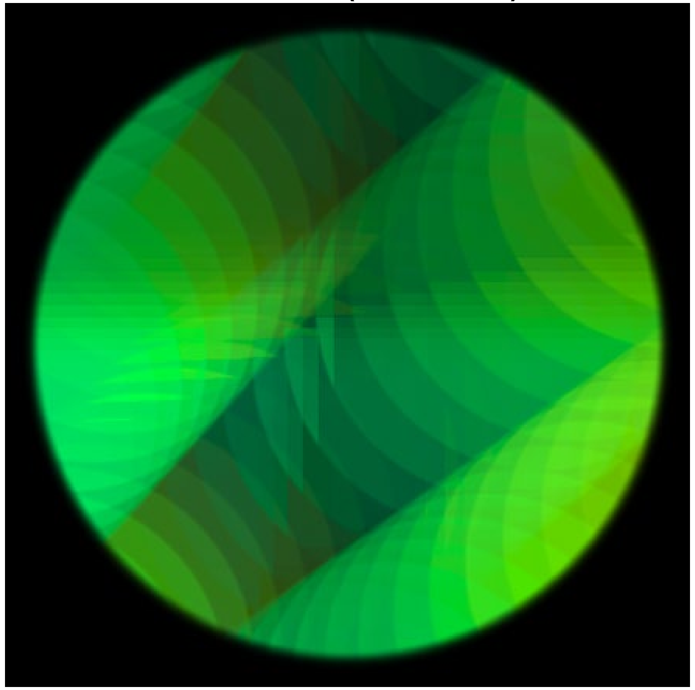
PSF and MTF evaluation

Light Modes Passing Through Eye Pupil

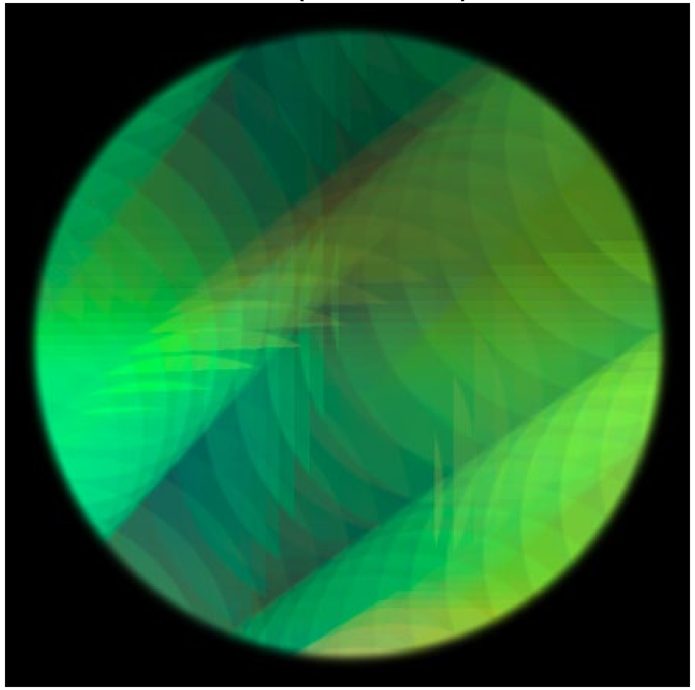
...of a
laser diode (~1 nm)



...of a
VCSEL (~20 nm)

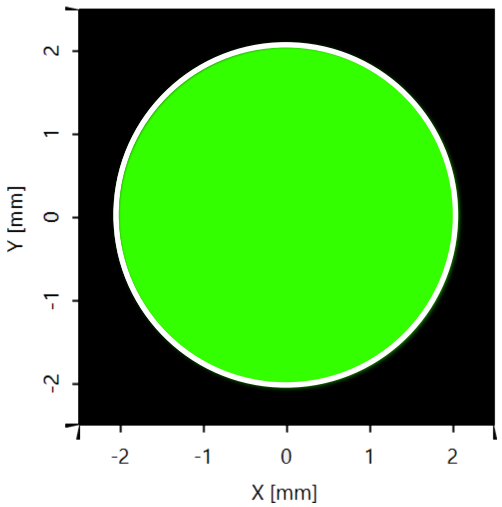


...of an
LED (~40 nm)

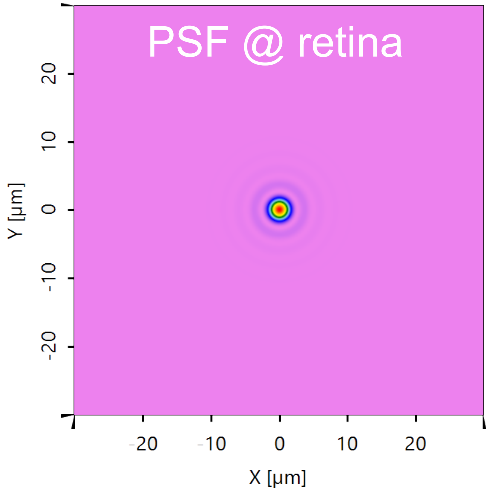


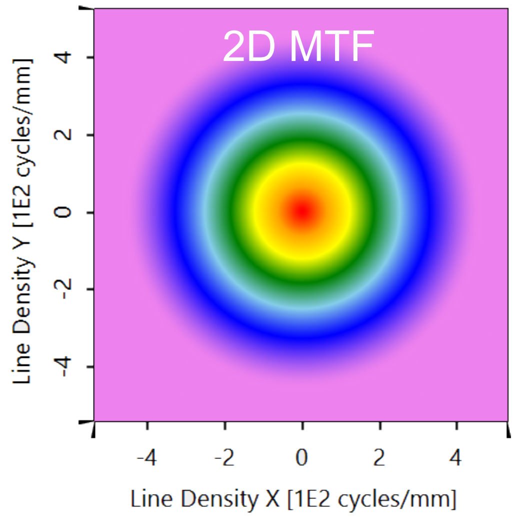
Pupil is partly filled with mutually correlated channel modes per uncorrelated spectral modes.

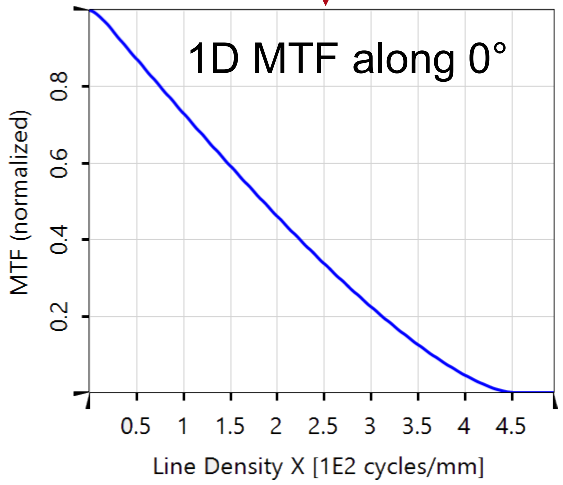
Results: Full Pupil Illumination

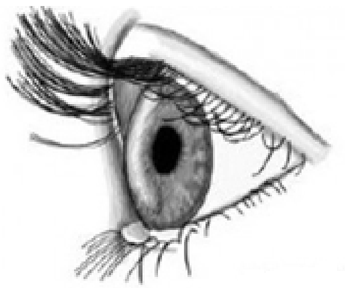


behind eye pupil





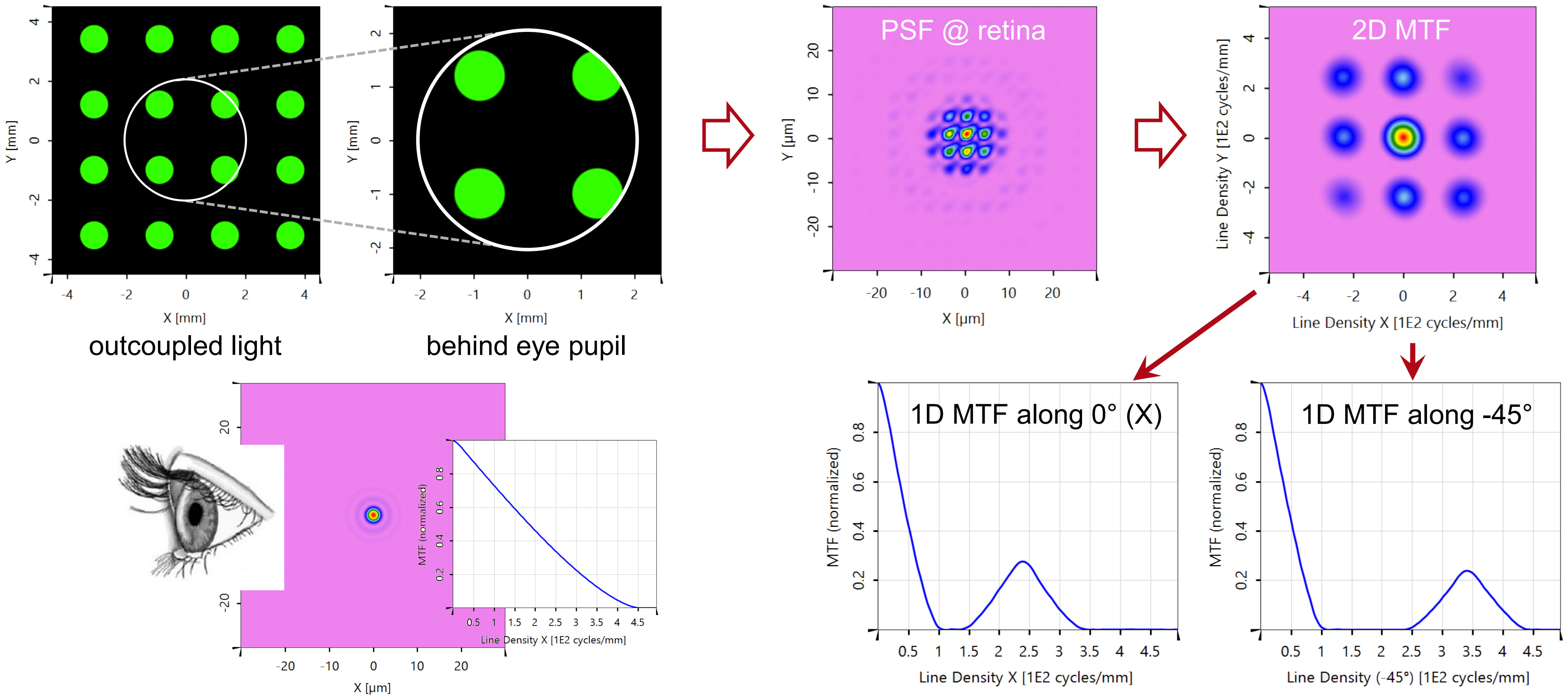




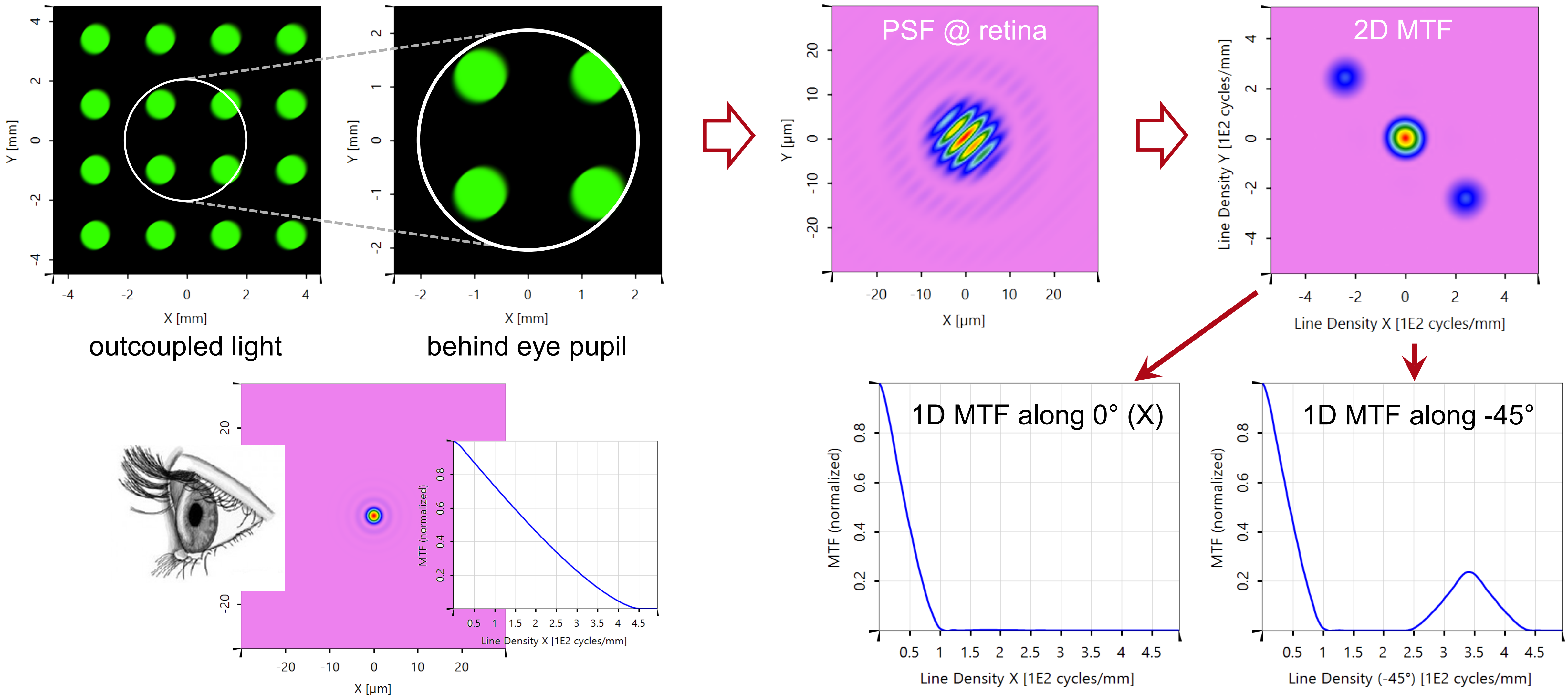
Ideal Eye Model

- pupil diameter = 4 mm
- ideal lens with focal length = 17 mm

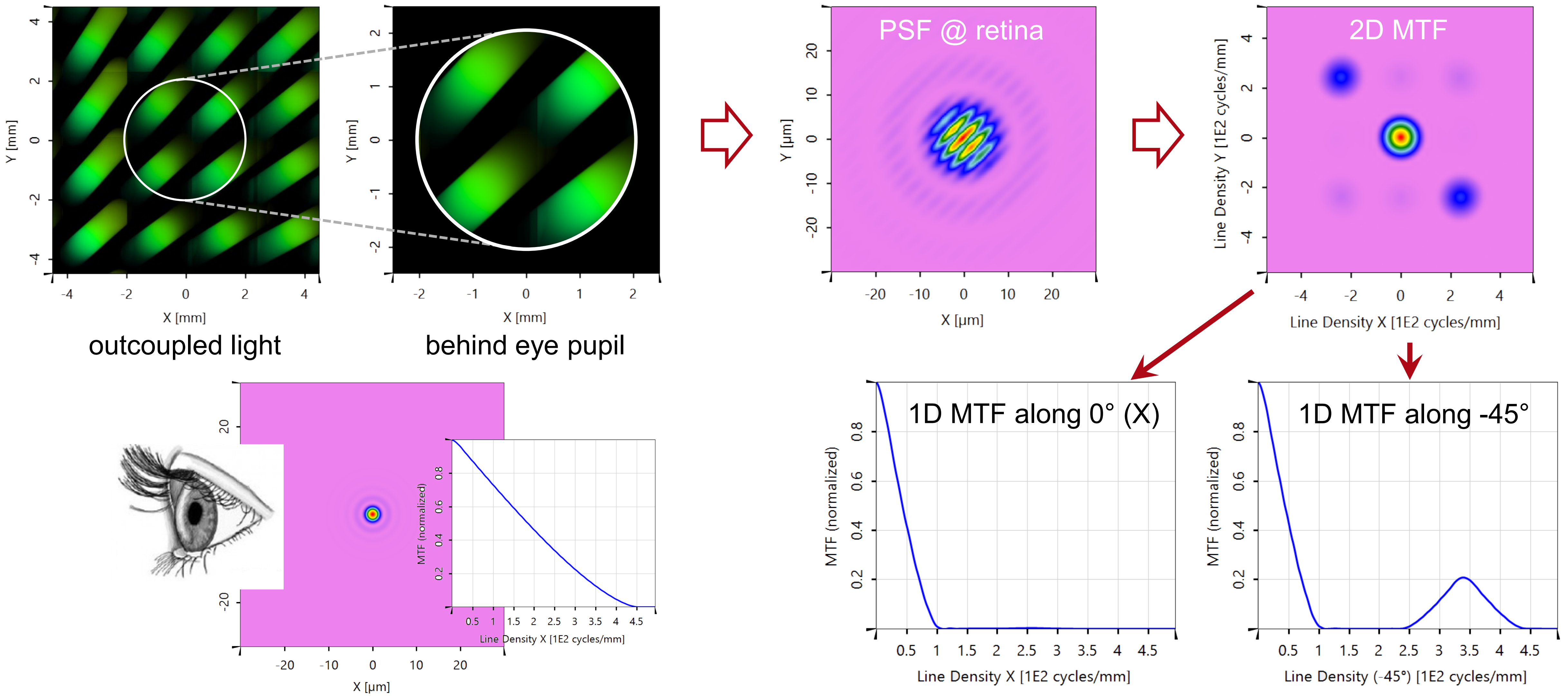
Results: FoV = (0°; 0°), Monochromatic 532nm



Results: FoV = (0°; 0°), Spectrum 1nm Bandwidth (24samples)



Results: FoV = (0°; 0°), Spectrum 10 nm Bandwidth (100 samples)



Light Modes Passing Through Eye Pupil

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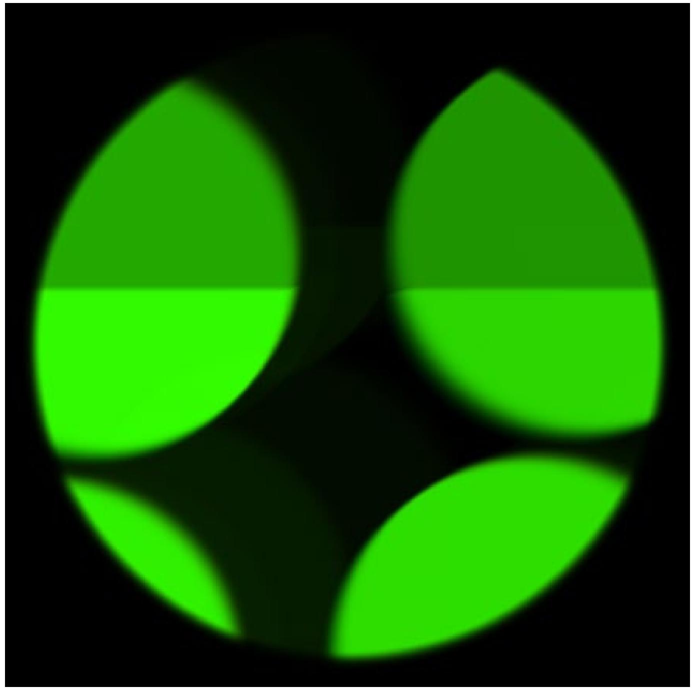
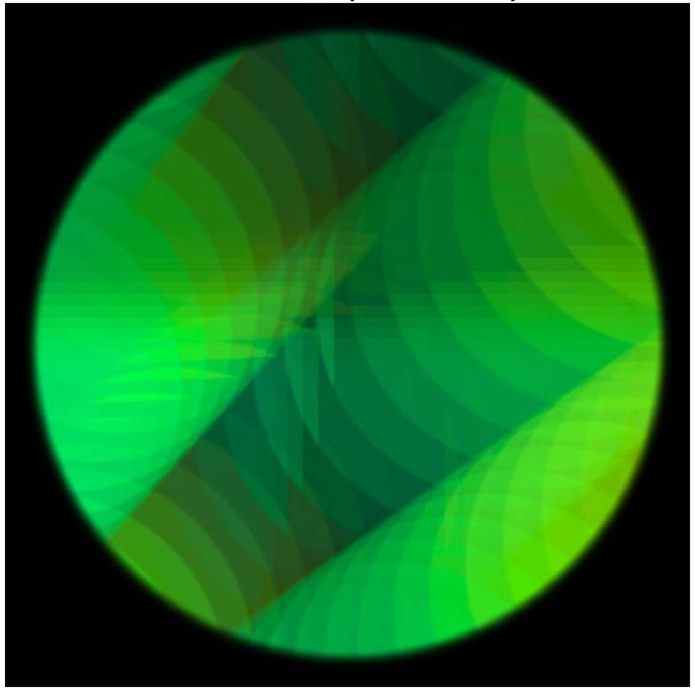
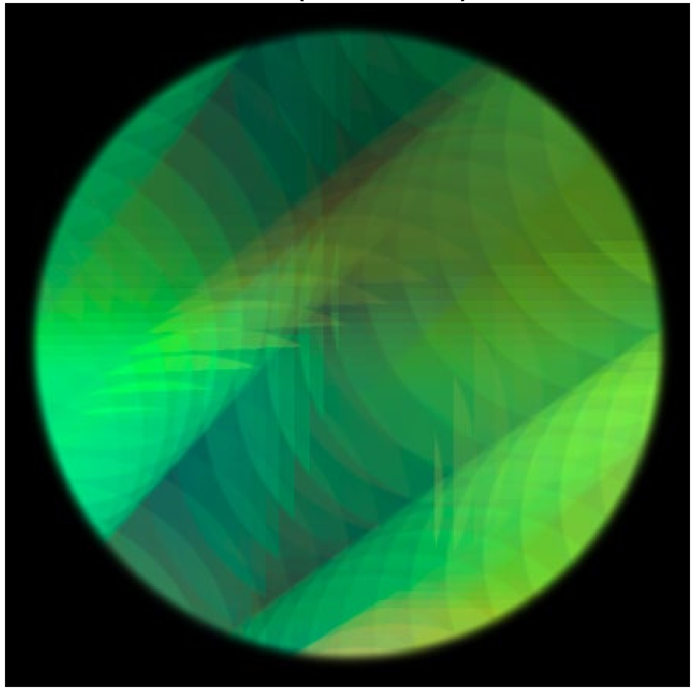
laser diode (~1 nm)



...of a
VCSEL (~20 nm)



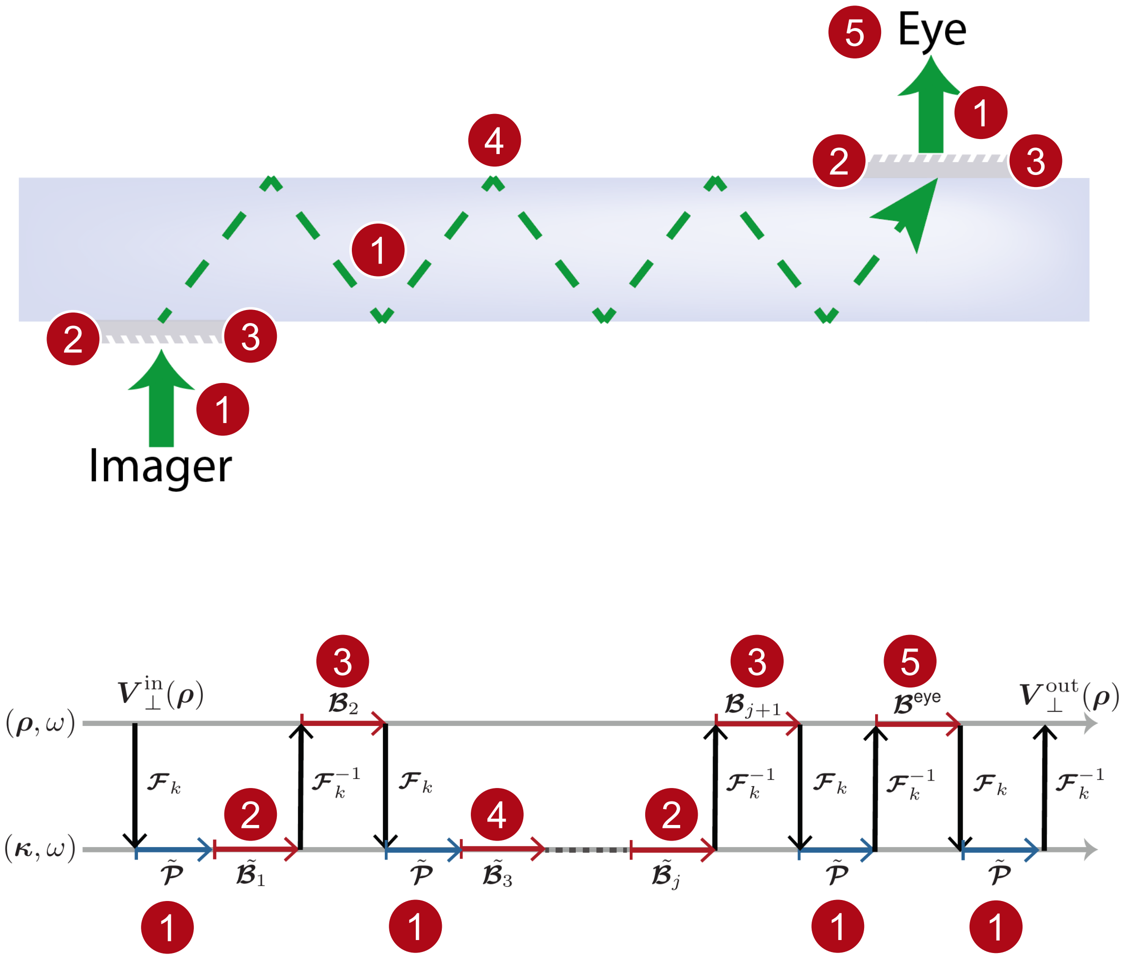
...of an
LED (~40 nm)

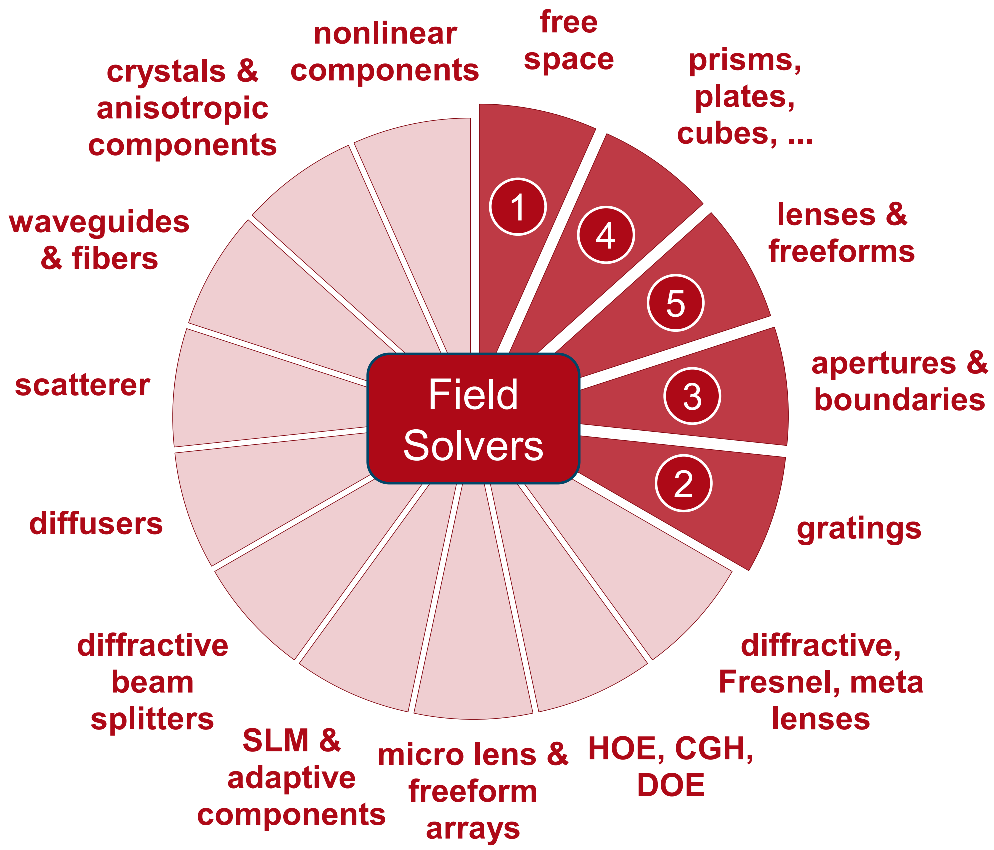


For one wavelength and one FOV the pupil is partly filled with mutually correlated channel modes.

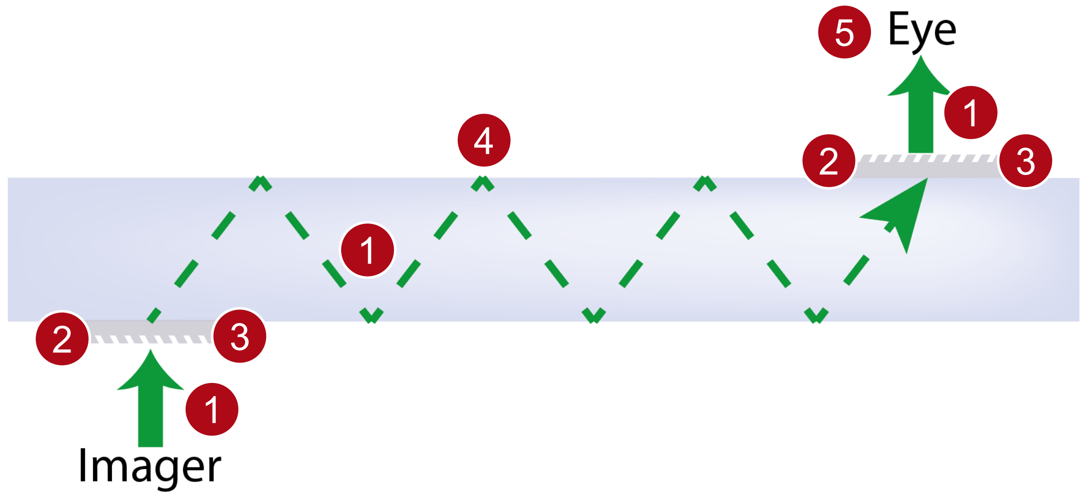
Diffraction in Lightguide

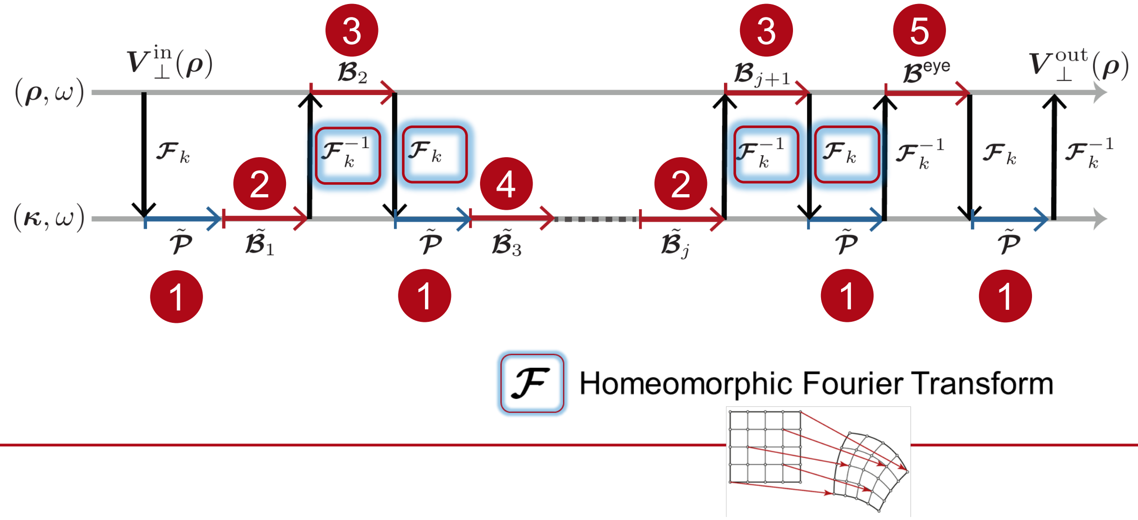
Typical Modeling Situation for AR&MR Lightguide

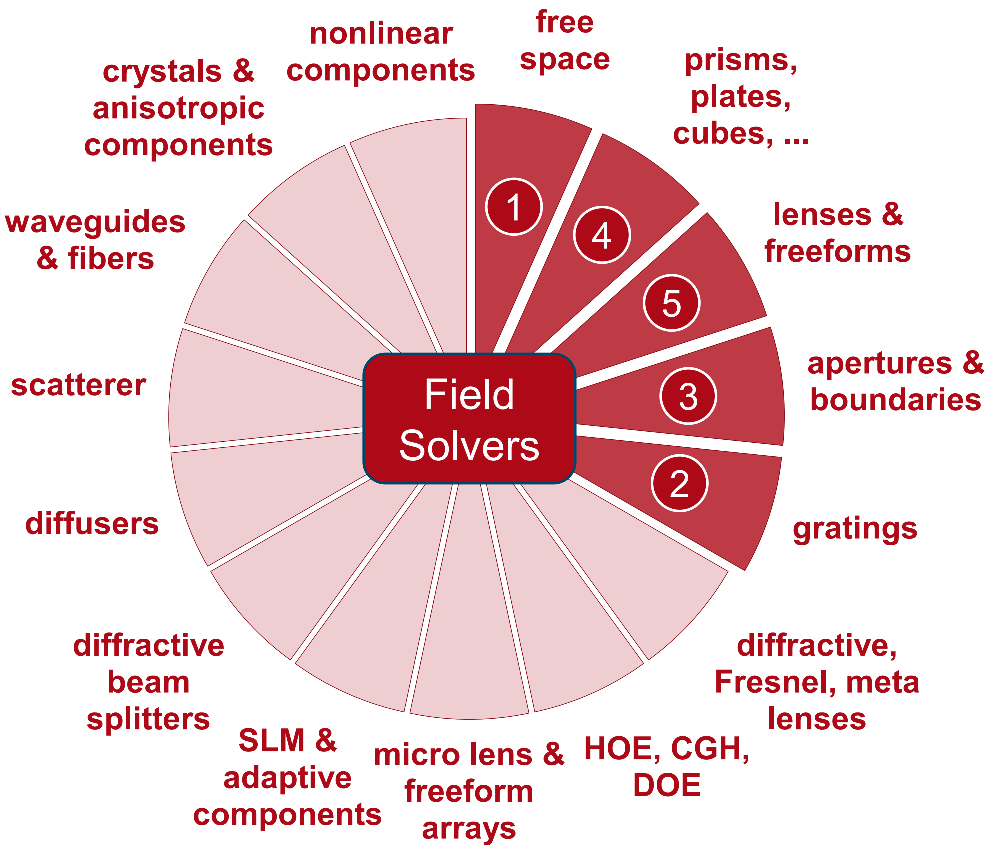




Typical Modeling Situation for AR&MR Lightguide



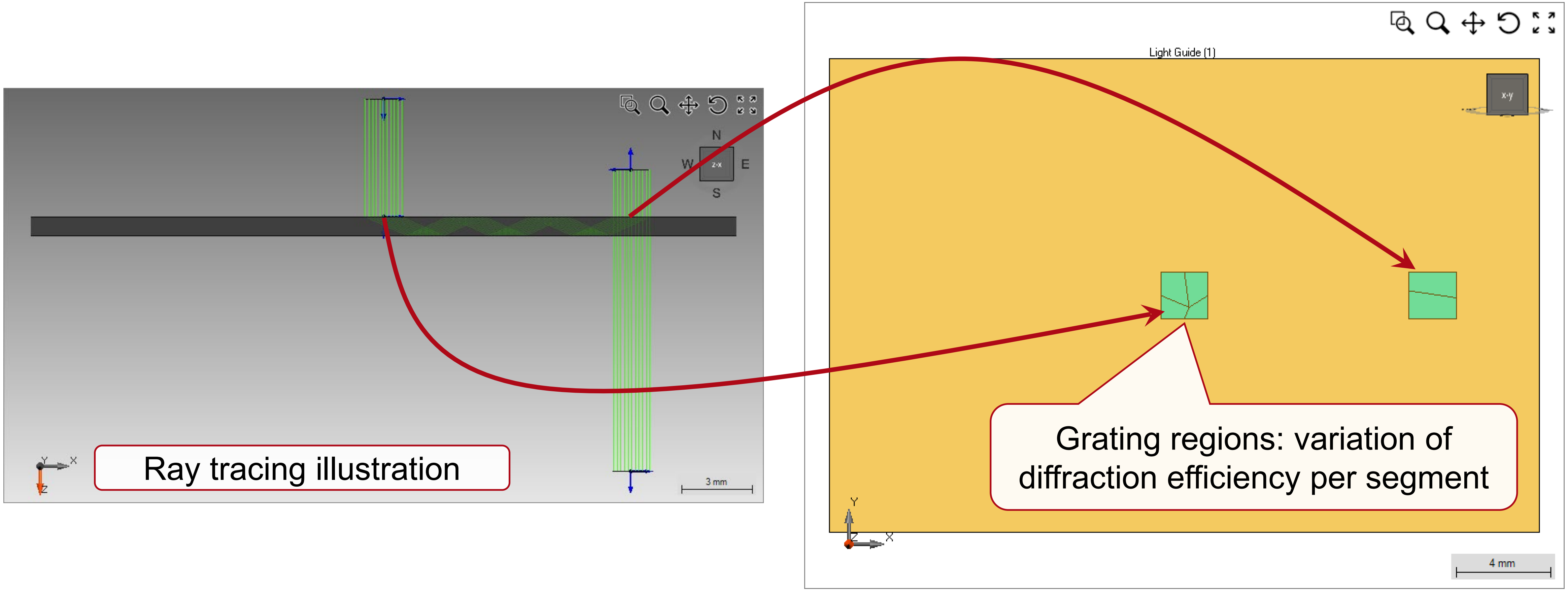




Cascaded Diffraction in Lightguide Modeling: Layout

Lightguide: Front View

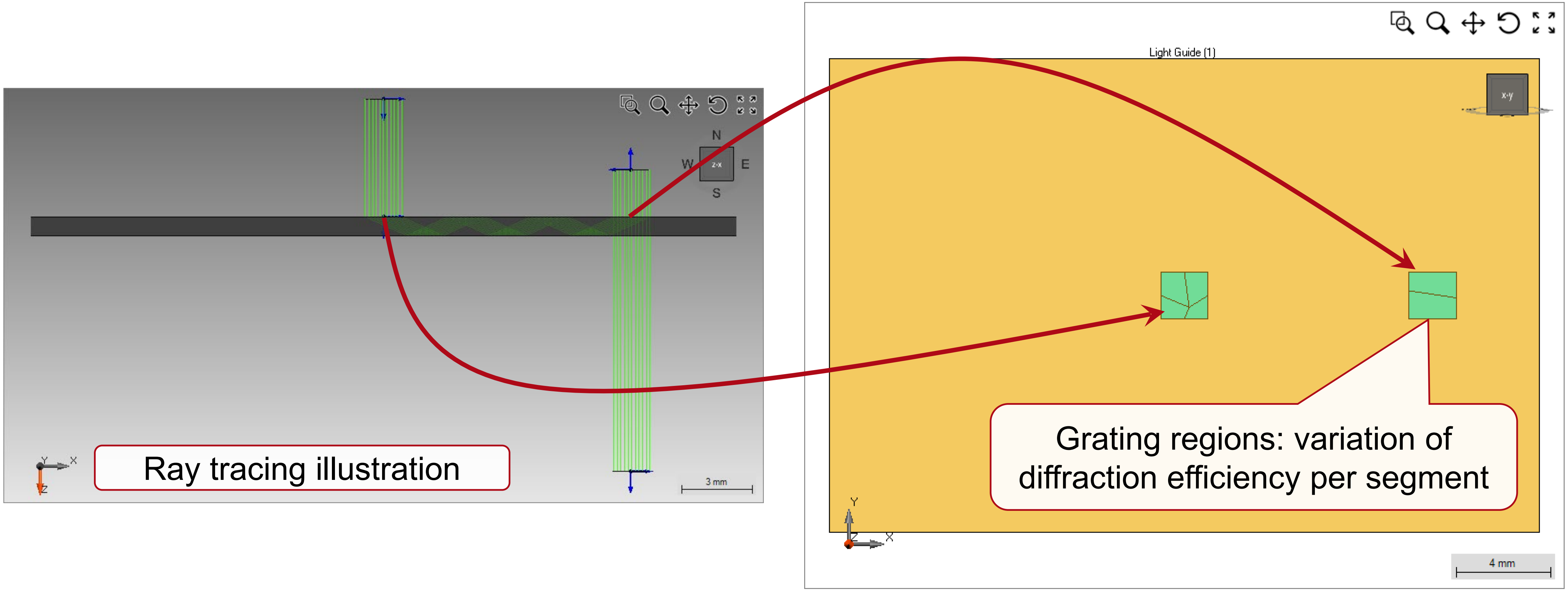
Lightguide: Top View



Cascaded Diffraction in Lightguide Modeling: Layout

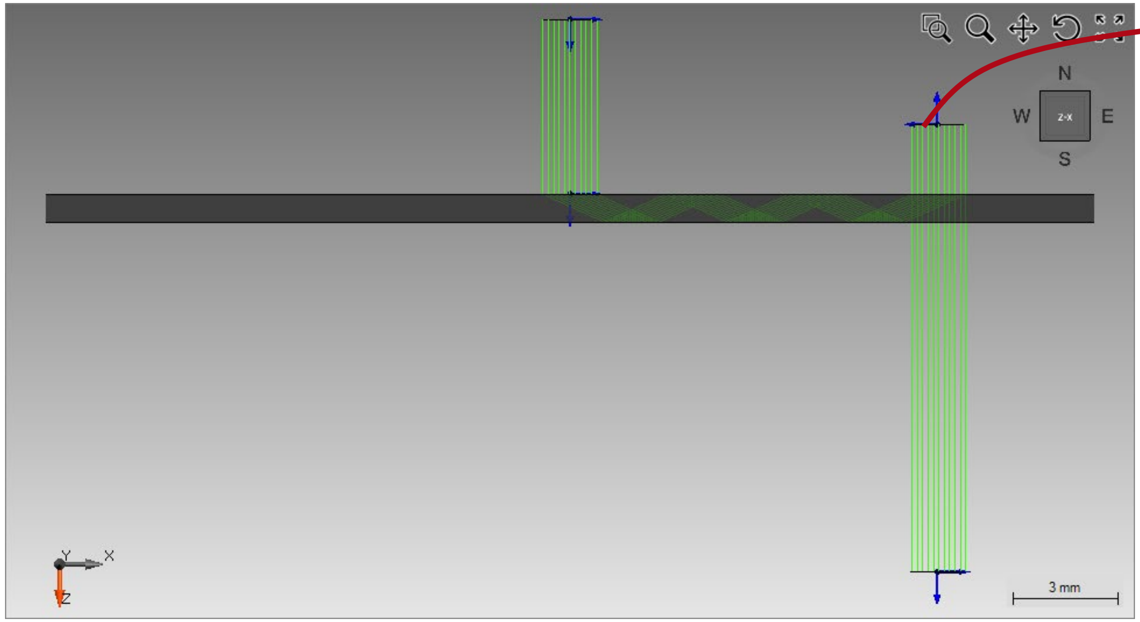
Lightguide: Front View

Lightguide: Top View

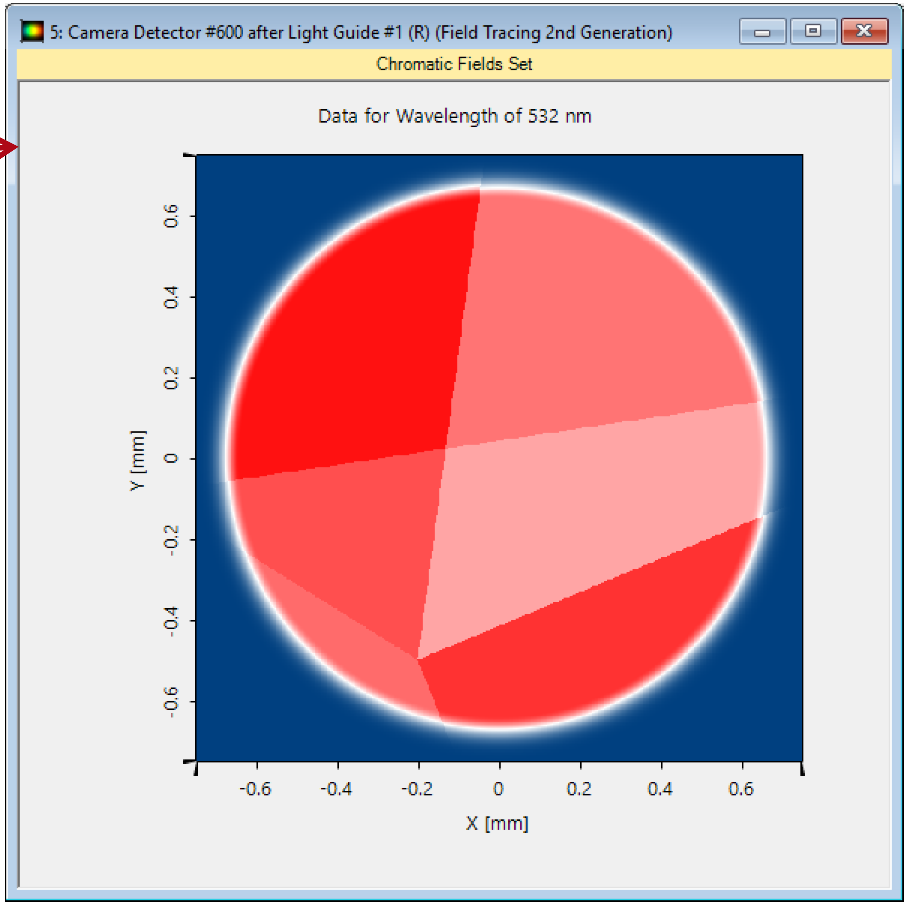


Lightguide Modeling: Suppressed Diffraction Effects (Homeomorphic)

Lightguide: Front View



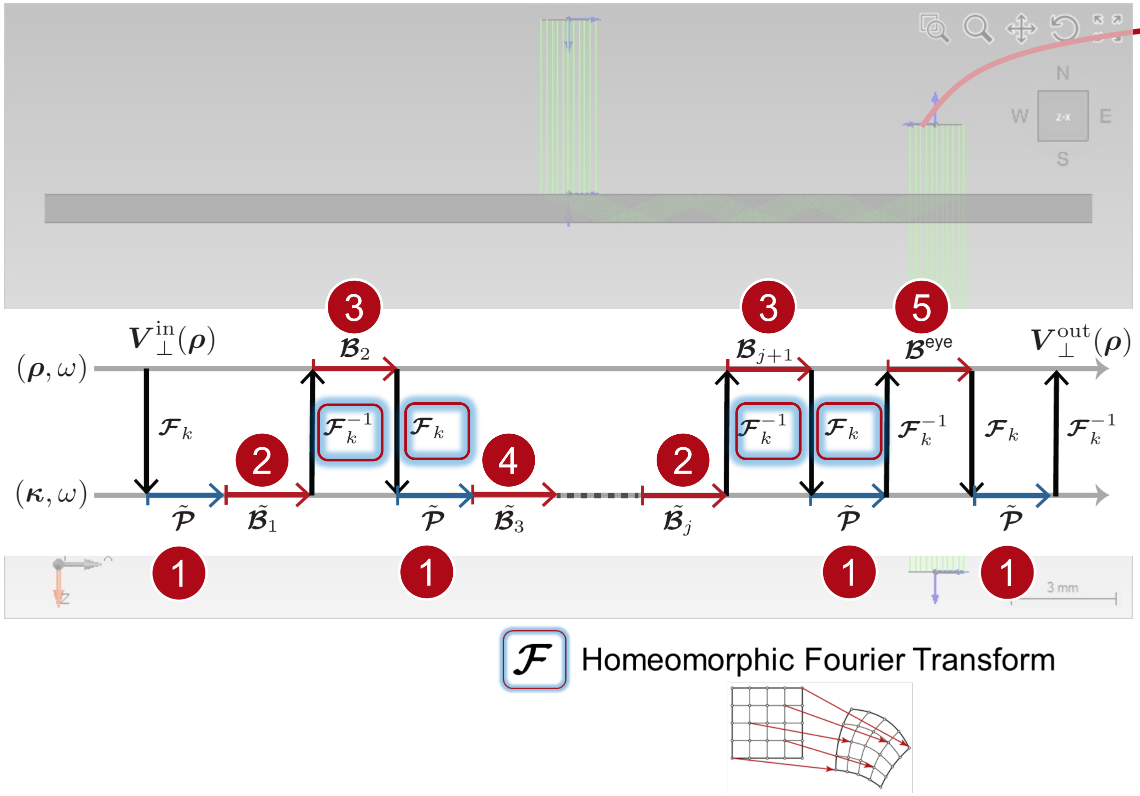
Intensity (homeomorphic model)



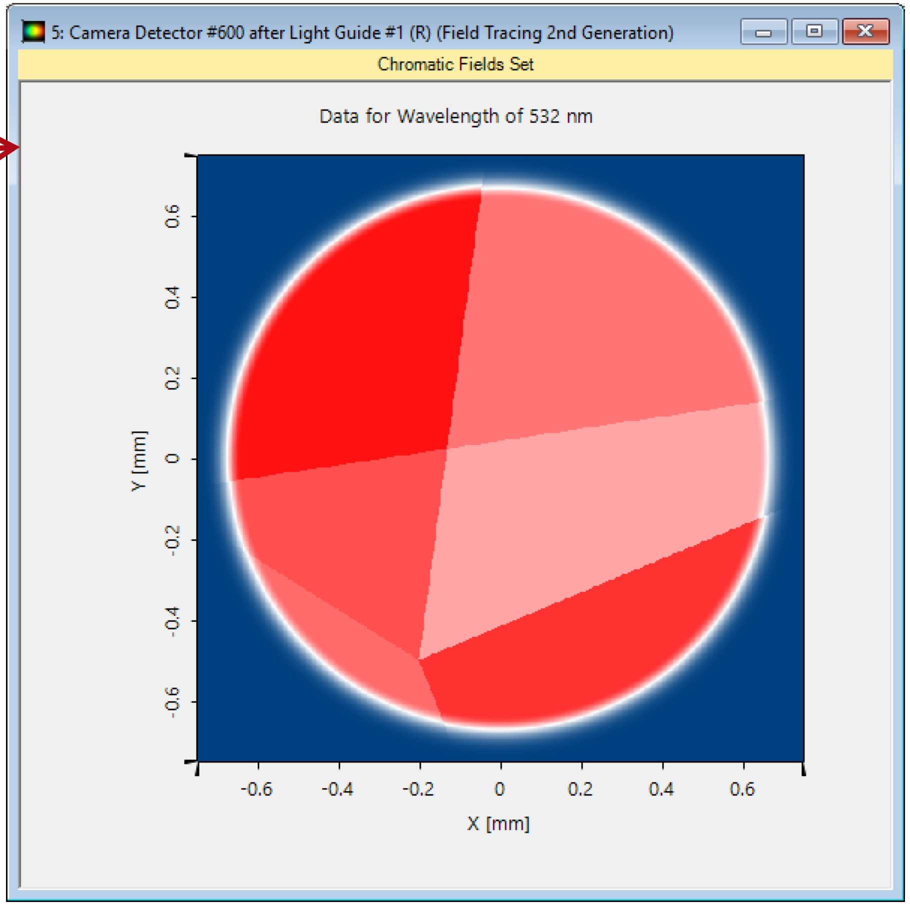
$$I(\boldsymbol{\rho}) = |E_x(\boldsymbol{\rho})|^2 + |E_y(\boldsymbol{\rho})|^2 + |E_z(\boldsymbol{\rho})|^2$$

Lightguide Modeling: Suppressed Diffraction Effects (Homeomorphic)

Lightguide: Front View



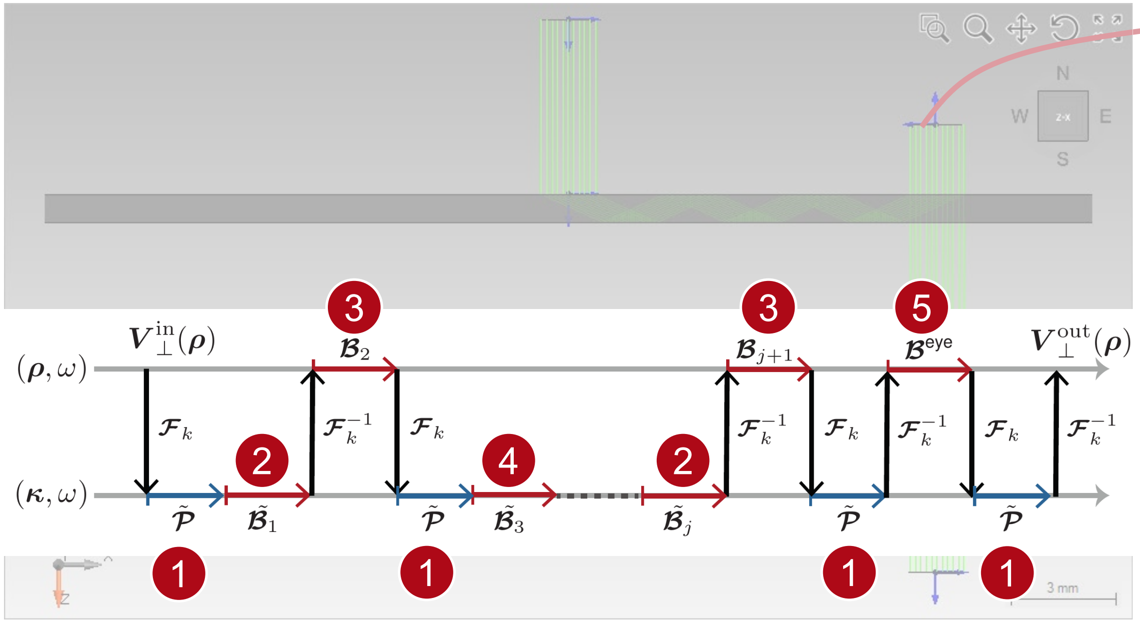
Intensity (homeomorphic model)



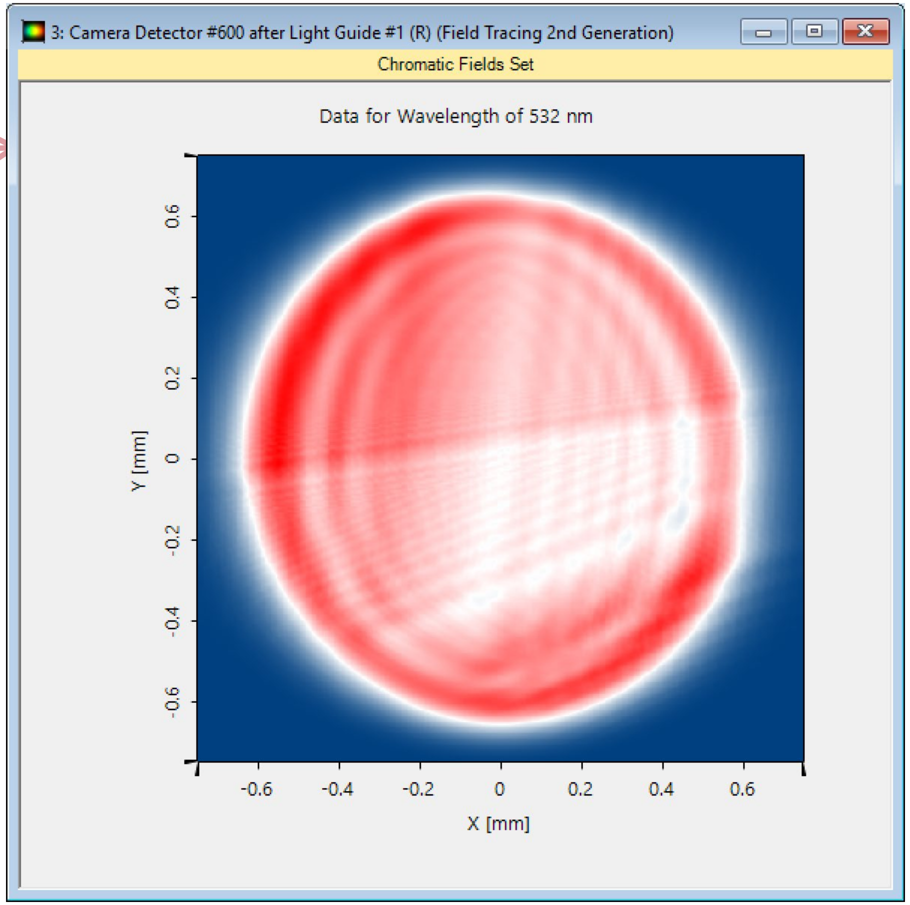
$$I(\boldsymbol{\rho}) = |E_x(\boldsymbol{\rho})|^2 + |E_y(\boldsymbol{\rho})|^2 + |E_z(\boldsymbol{\rho})|^2$$

Lightguide Modeling: Diffraction Effects Included

Lightguide: Front View



Intensity

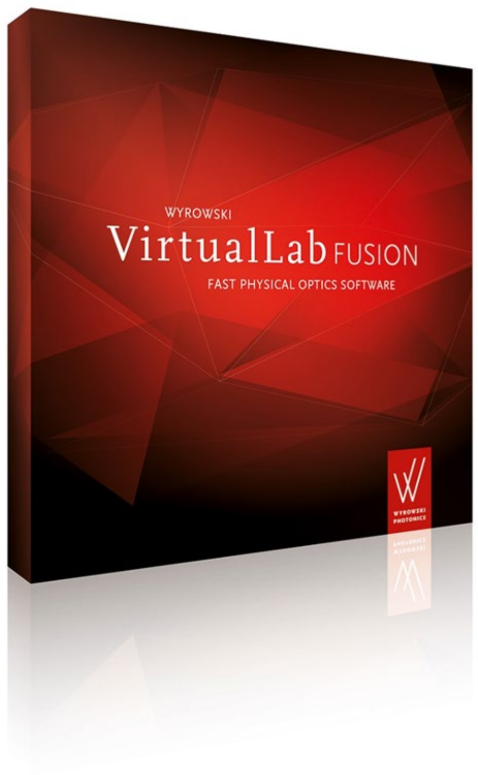


$$I(\rho) = |E_x(\rho)|^2 + |E_y(\rho)|^2 + |E_z(\rho)|^2$$

Conclusion

- Connecting field solvers enables practical and fast physical-optics modeling of lightguides for AR&VR.
- VirtualLab Fusion provides all demanded modeling techniques on one single platform
  - Ray tracing
  - Physical-optics modeling
- Dependent on the lightguide architecture and the light engine, interference, coherence, polarization, and diffraction effects can be important and are fully included in modeling.

Steady R&D in lightguide modeling and design.



Thank You!