

# Speckle Reduction With Multiple Laser Pulses

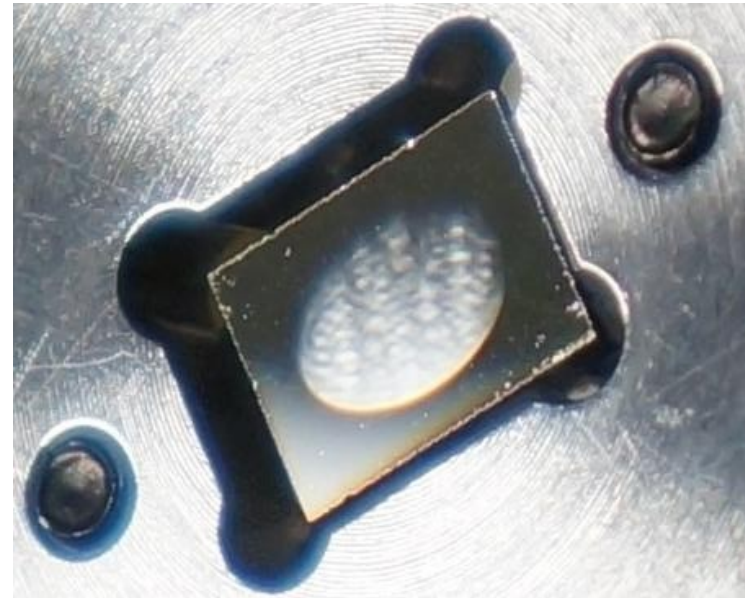
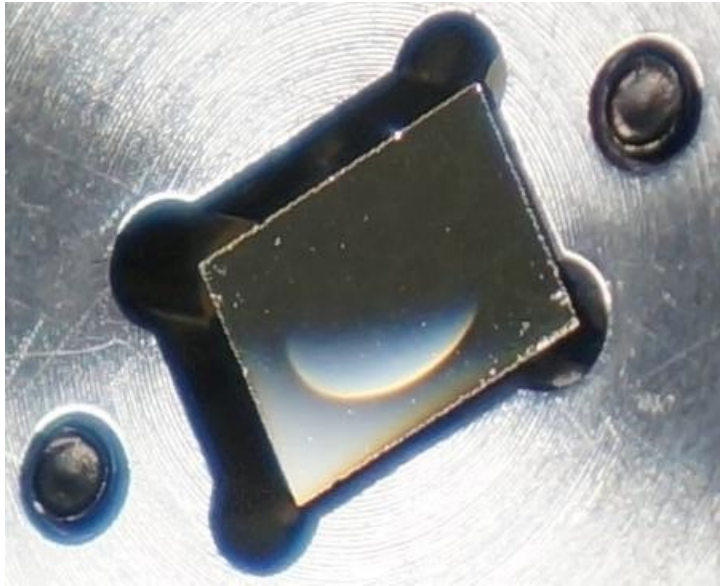
Fergal Shevlin, Ph.D.

CTO, Dyoptika.

***Laser Display Conference, LDC'13***

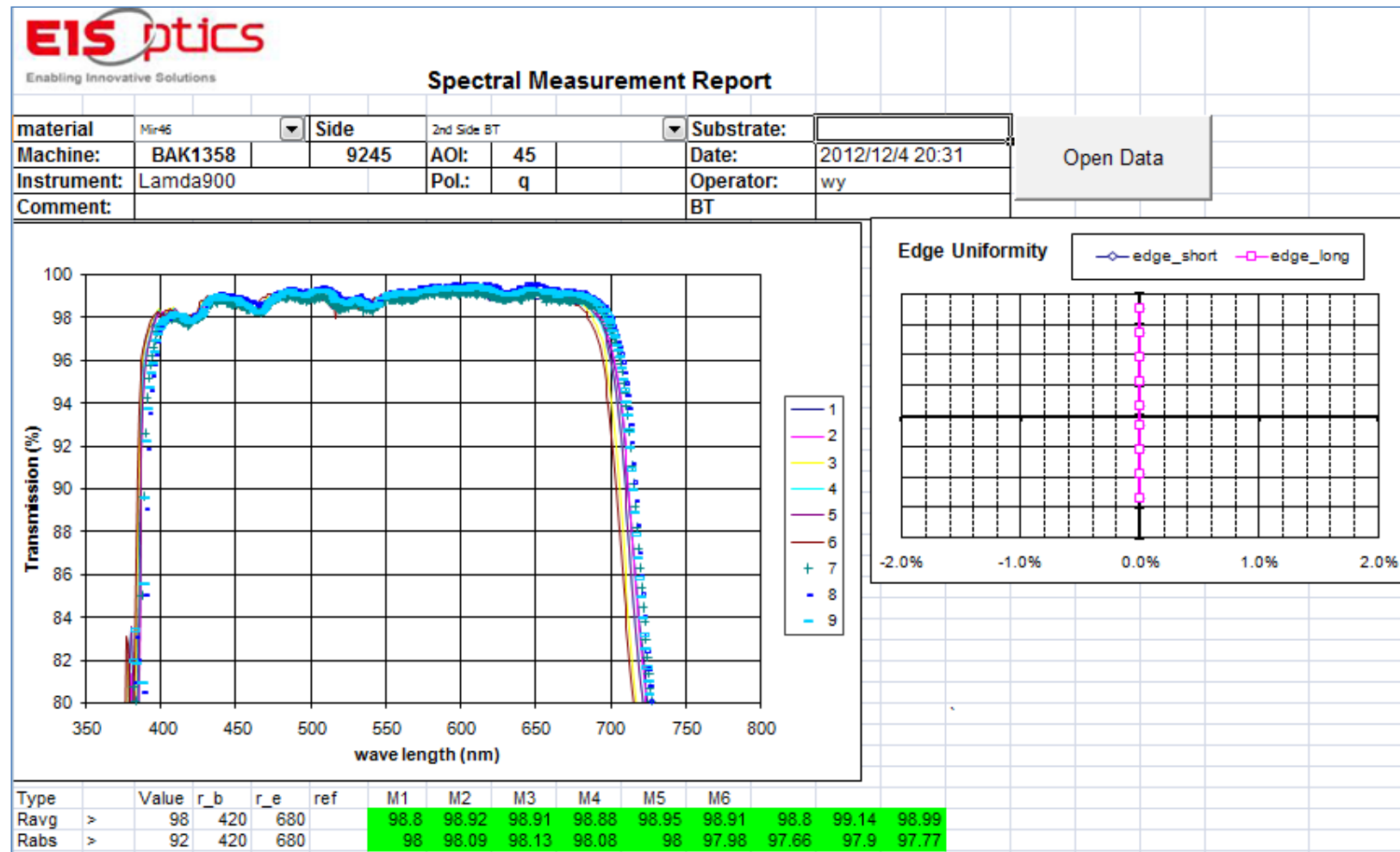
Yokohama, Japan, 2013/04/23-25

# Dyoptyka device for speckle reduction: phase randomizing deformable mirror

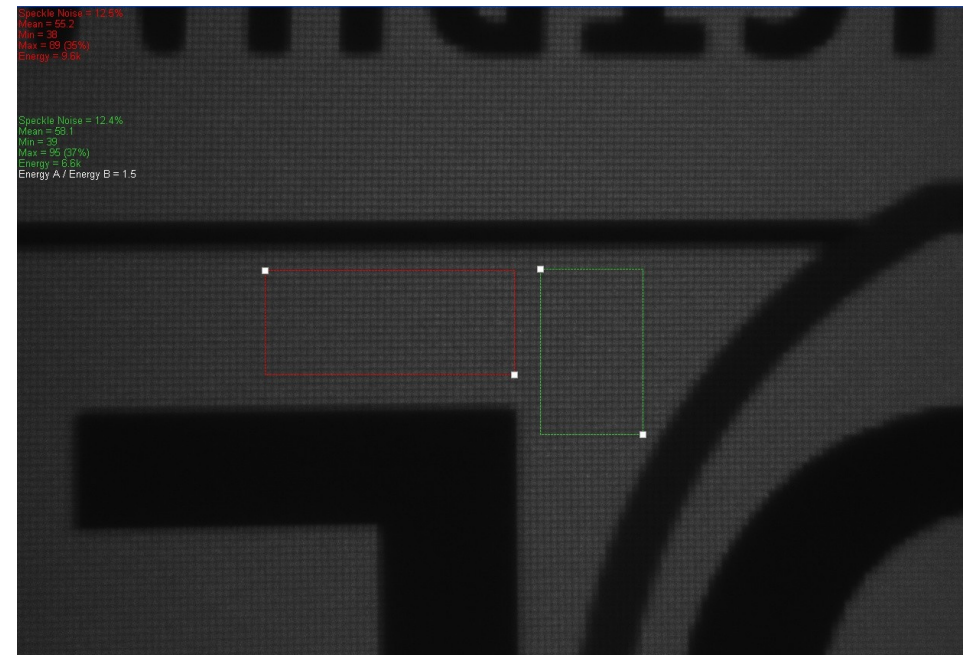
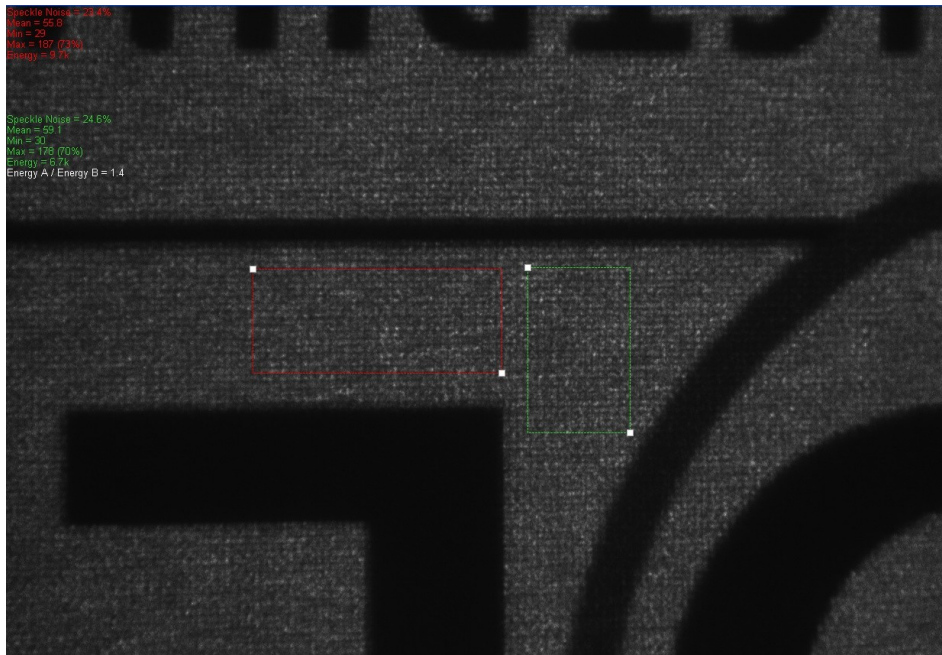


- *High reflectivity, e.g. >99%.*
- *Randomized surface waves.*
- *Polarization preserving.*
- *Very fast actuation, e.g. 1 MHz.*

# Dielectric mirror coating reflectivity



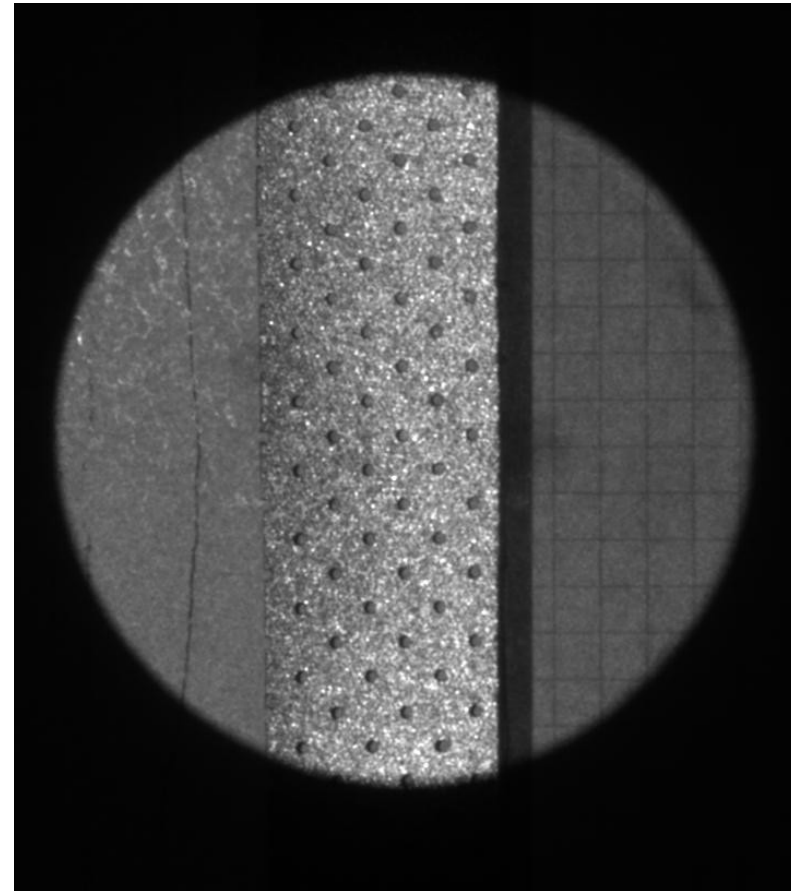
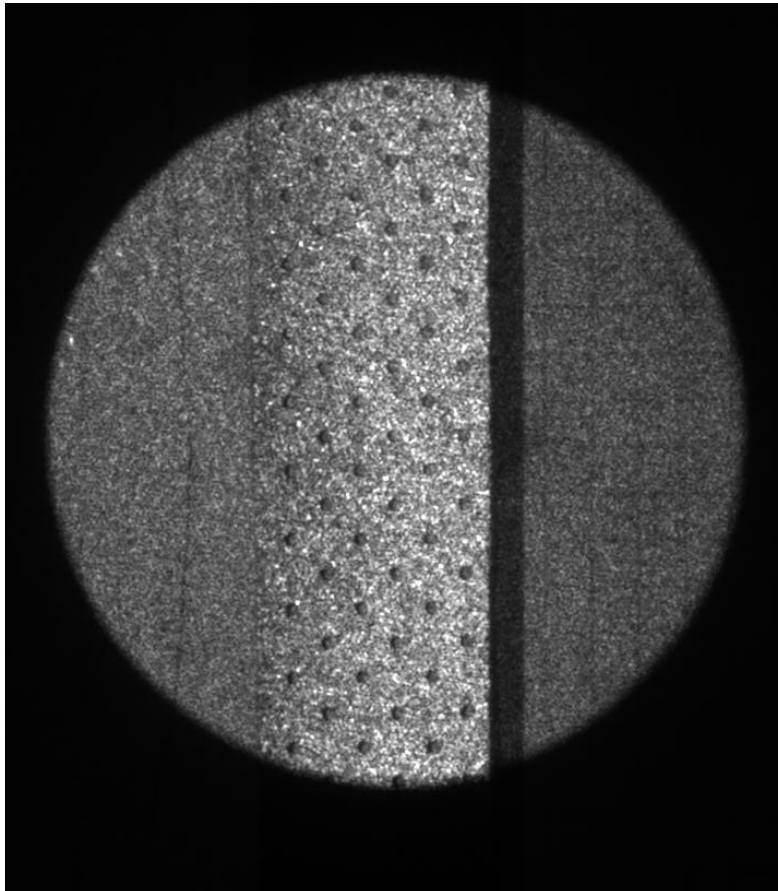
# Speckle reduction applications: projection display and LCD-BLU



*Laser -> Dyoptyka mirror -> DLP picoprojector*

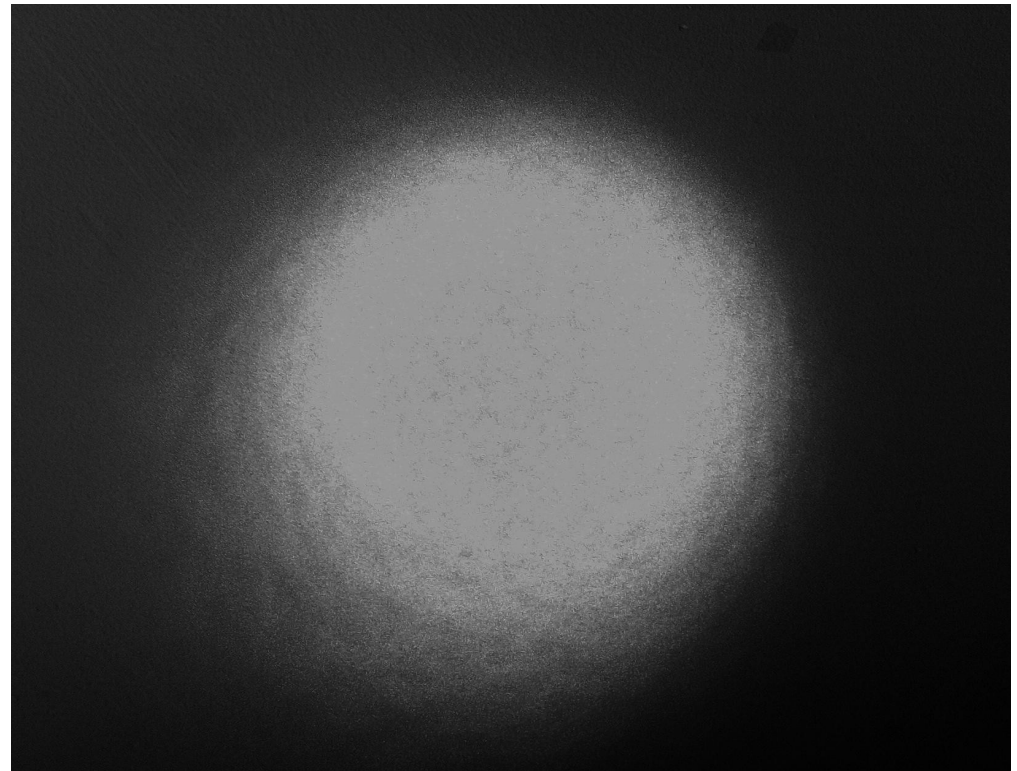
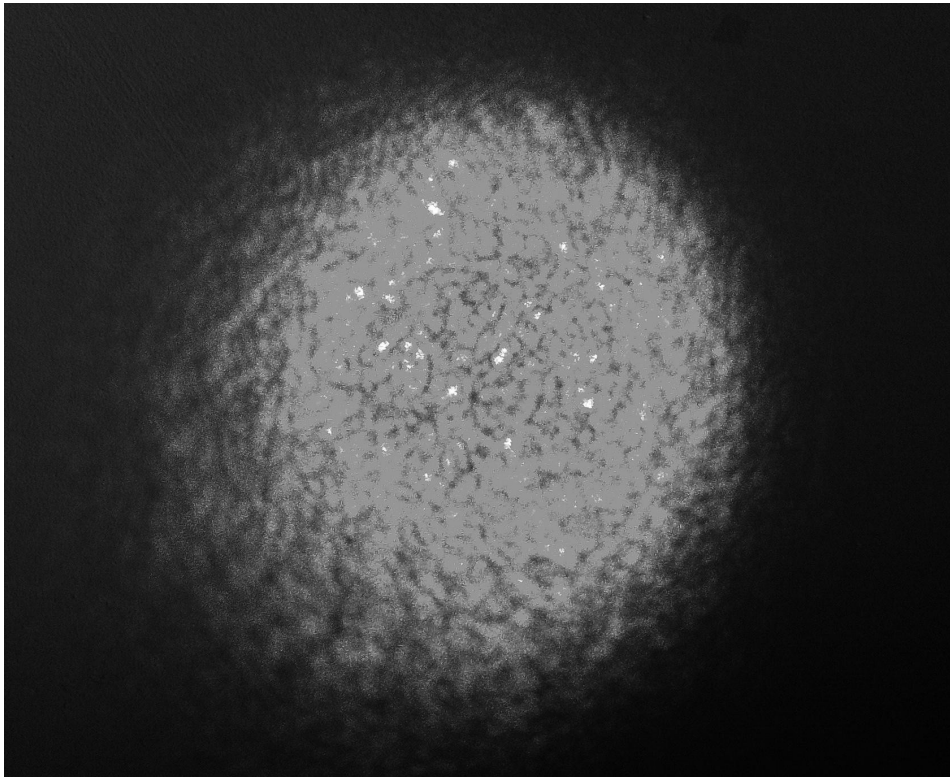


# Speckle reduction applications: area illumination



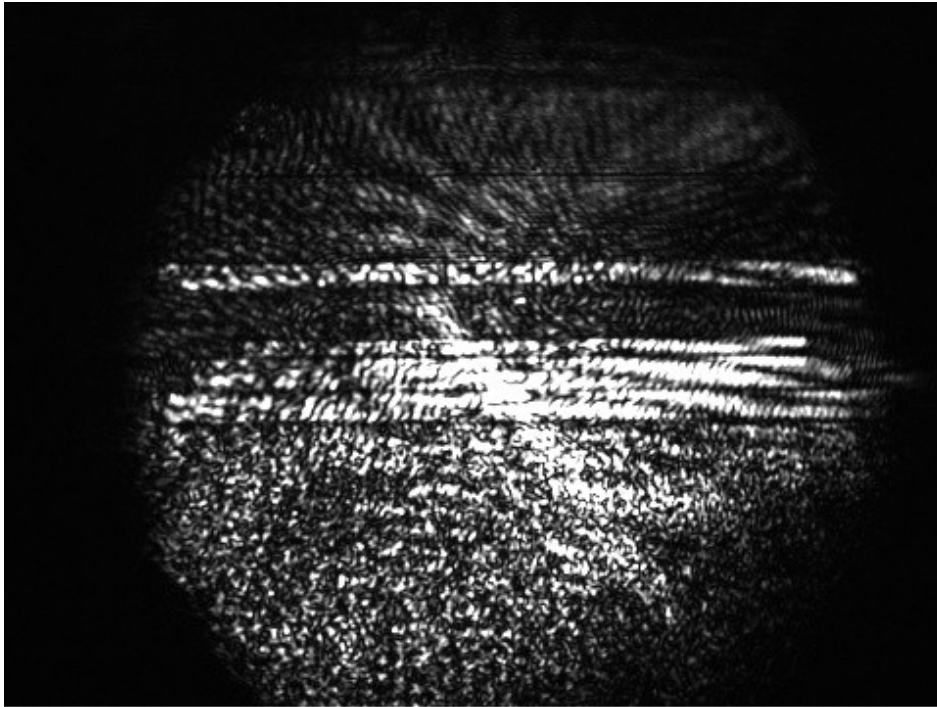
*Laser -> Dyoptyka mirror -> Lens -> 1,000 um fiber x 5 m -> Collimator  
-> Target (painted wall, rough metallic screen, paper.)*

# Speckle reduction applications: fiber mode mixing



*Laser -> Dyoptyka mirror -> Lens -> 105 um multimode fiber x 3 m  
-> Painted wall.*

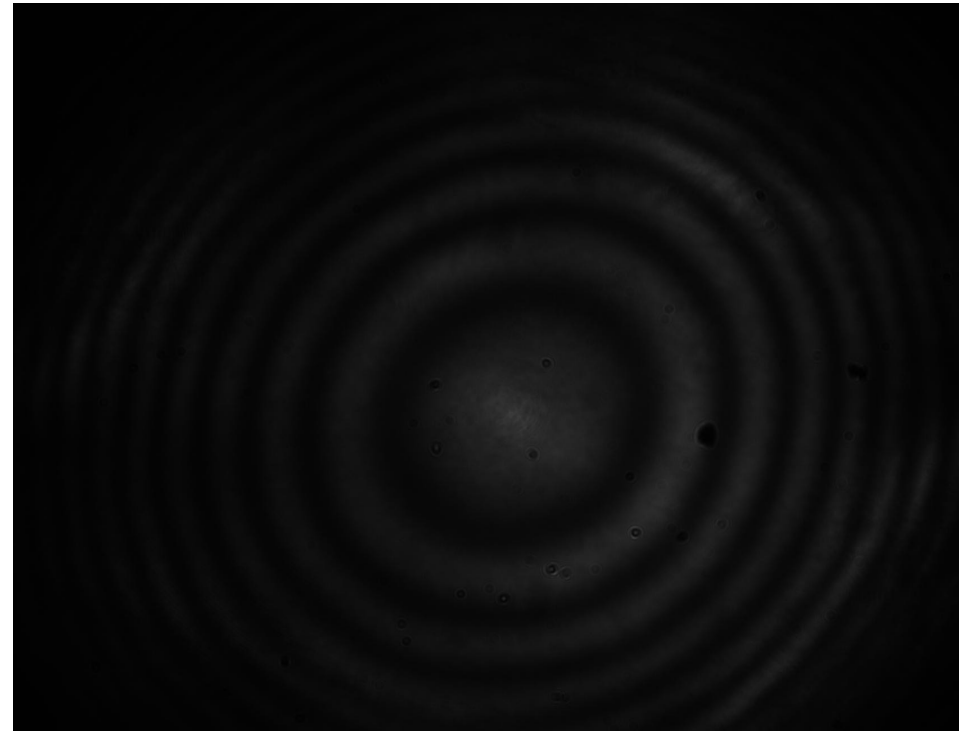
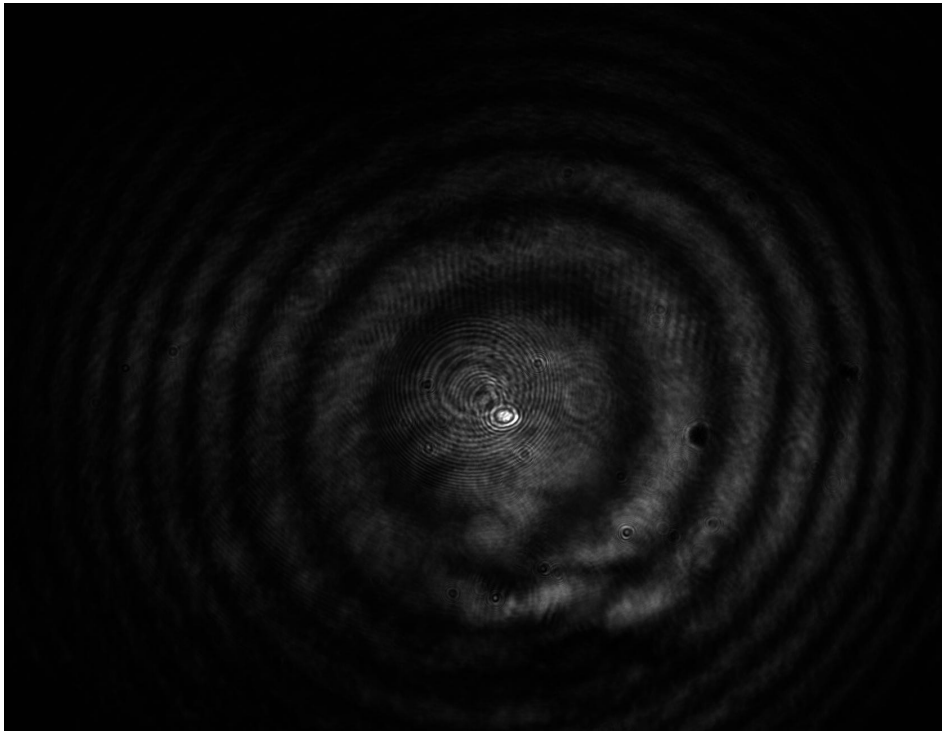
# Speckle reduction applications: microscopy



*Laser -> Dyoptyka mirror -> MOK microscope.  
Pixel size at sample is 50 x 50 nm<sup>2</sup> !!!*



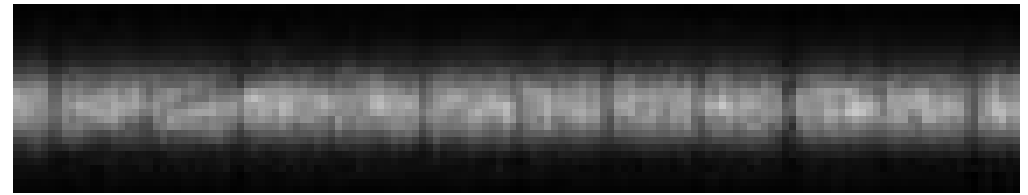
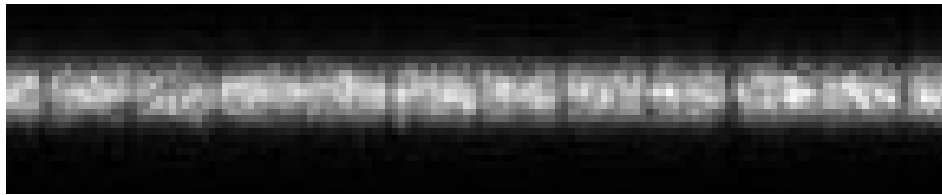
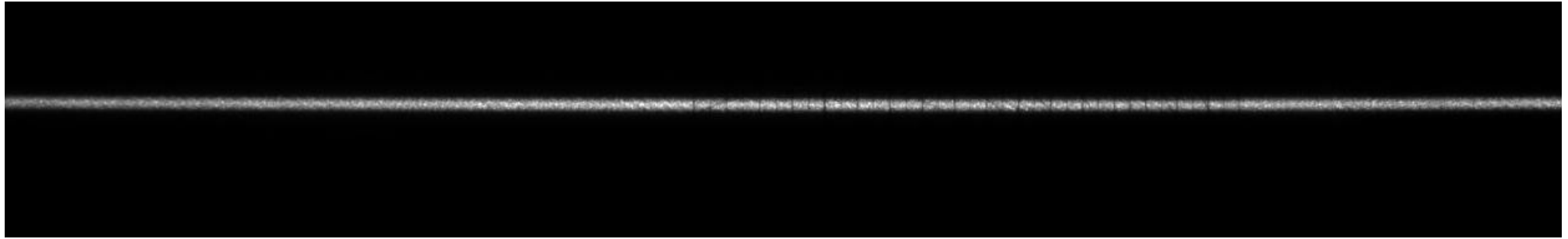
# Speckle reduction applications: interferometry



*Laser -> Dyoptyka mirror -> both interferometer arms.*



# Speckle reduction applications: barcode reader



*Laser -> Dyoptyka mirror ->  
Line projection (1 m x 5mm) at 1 m distance.*

# Speckle reduction applications:

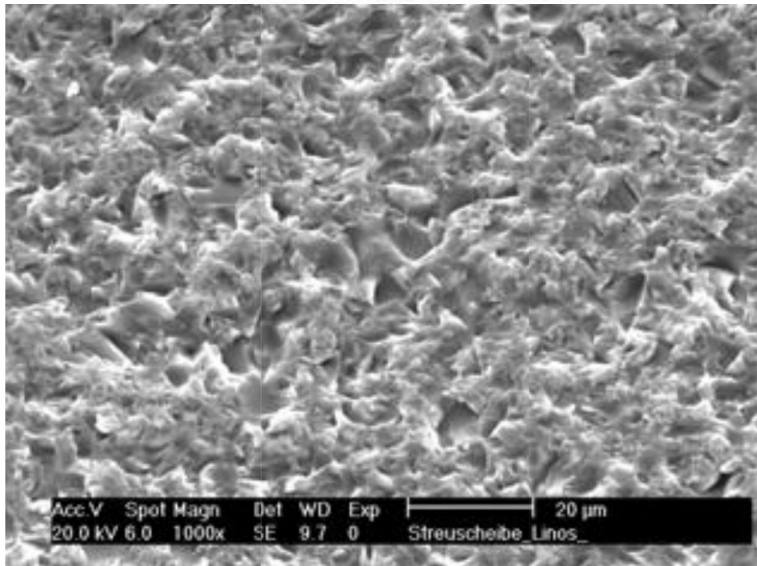
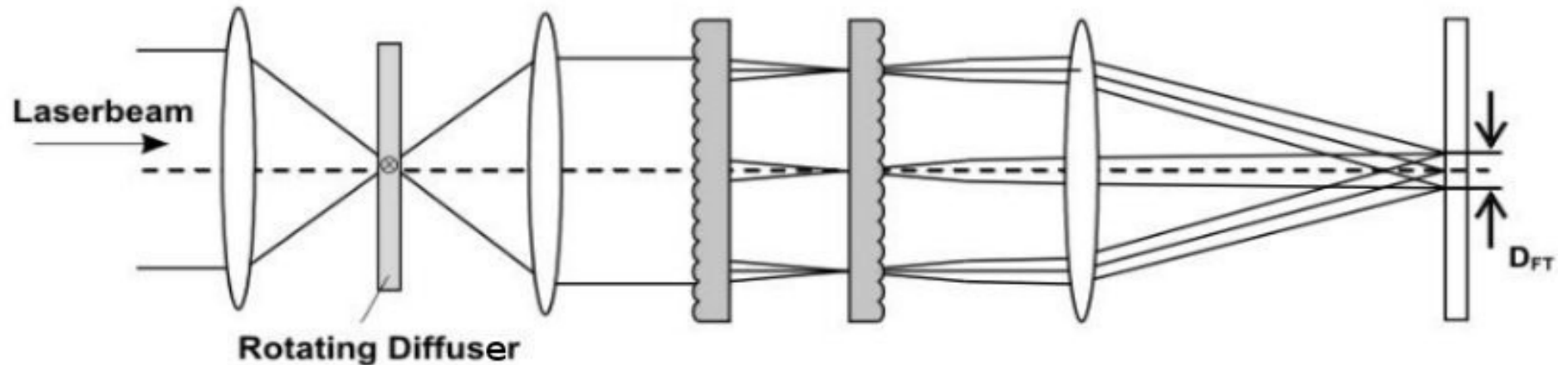
*Many others where Dyoptyka mirrors are being used:*

- *From 415 nm to 10.6  $\mu$ m wavelengths*
- *From 1 mW to 100 W optical power*
- *From 1 mm to 30 mm beam diameters*

# Important characteristics of a speckle reduction solution

- *Performance*
- *Optical efficiency*
- *Size*
- *Power consumption*
- *Speed*
- *Cost*

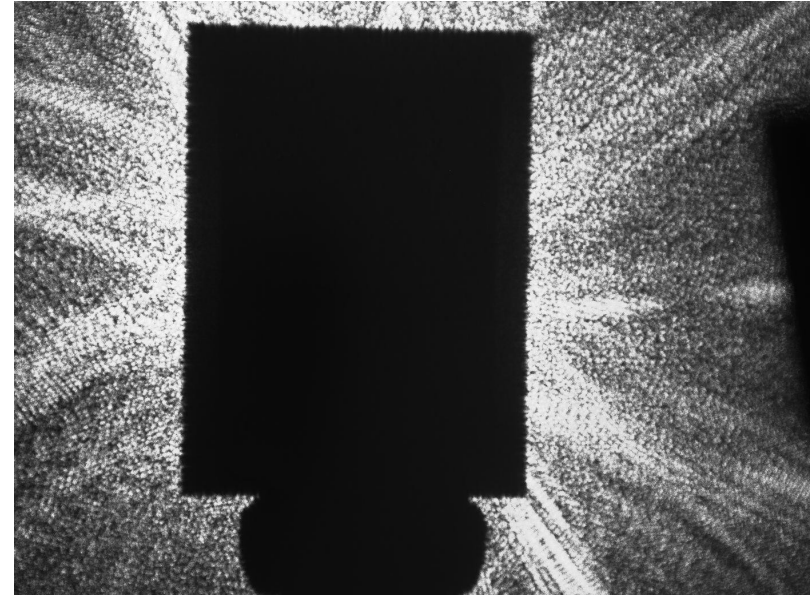
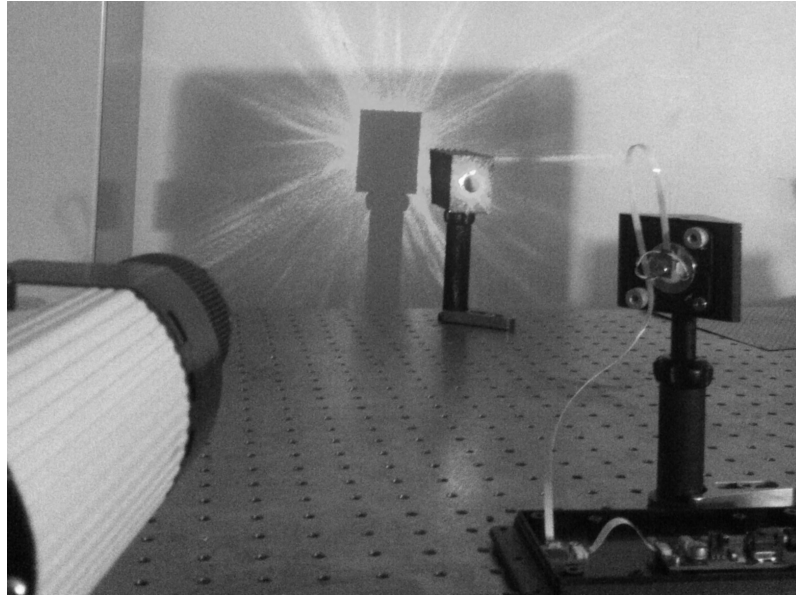
# Conventional projection display approach: *rotating diffuser in illumination optical system*



- *Performance: OK (could be better.)*
- *Optical efficiency: very poor.*
- *Size: very poor.*
- *Power consumption: very poor.*
- *Speed: very poor.*
- *Cost: OK.*



# Engineered diffuser optical efficiency

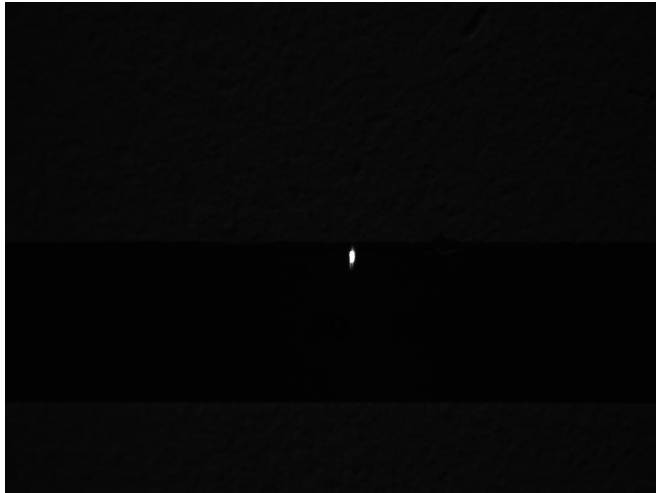


- Higher angle scattering losses.
- Sub-optimal anti-reflection coating.
- Correlation lengths  $\gg 100 \text{ um}$ .

# Dyoptyka mirror: low-angle, band-limited, randomized divergence

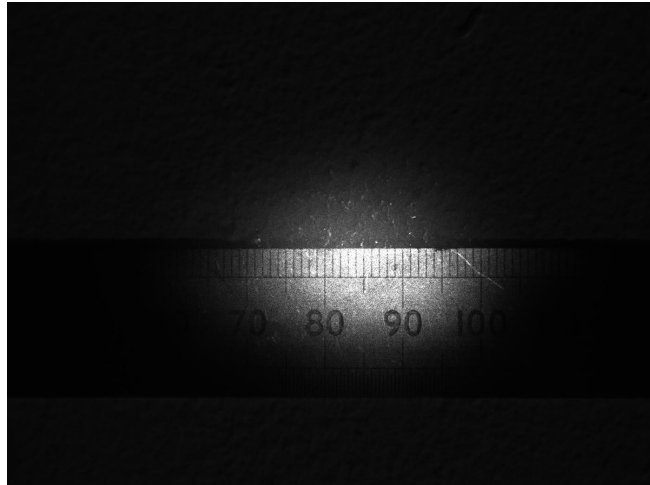
*Mirror off:*

*no divergence.*



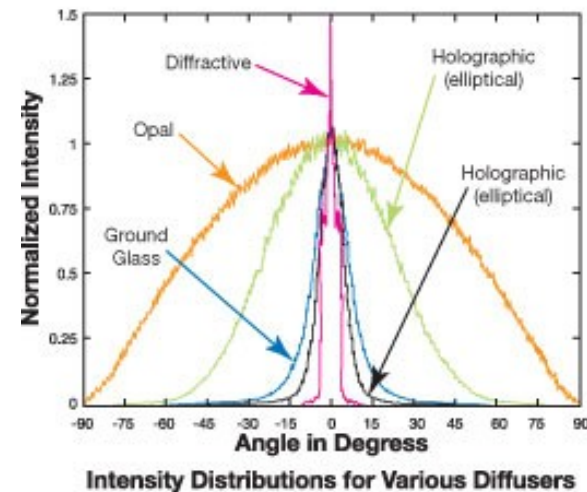
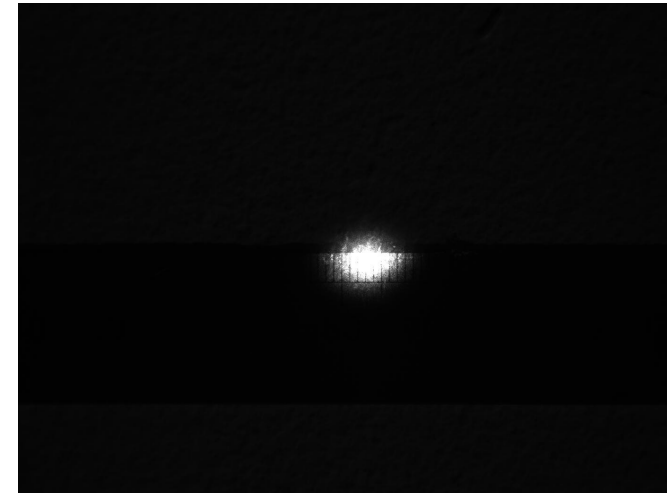
*Mirror on, 3.3V:*

*divergence 2.0 deg.*



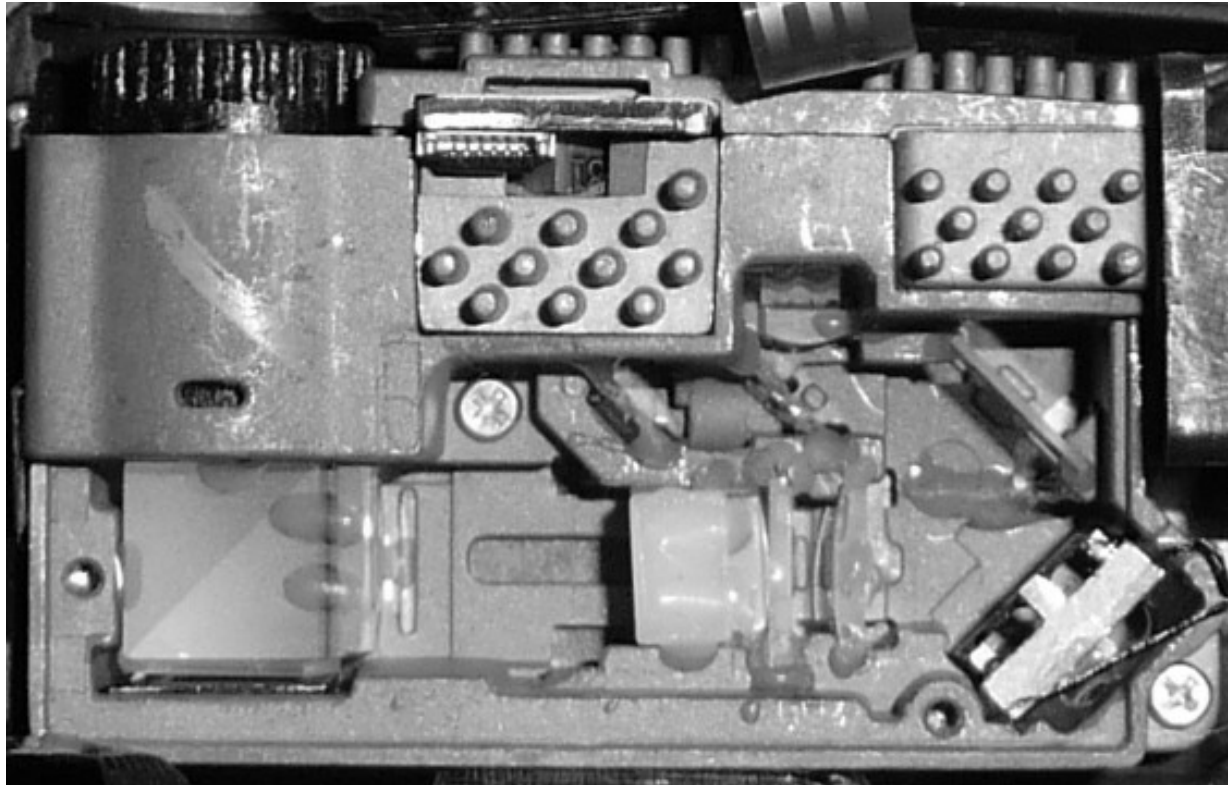
*Mirror on, 1.8V:*

*divergence 0.5 deg.*



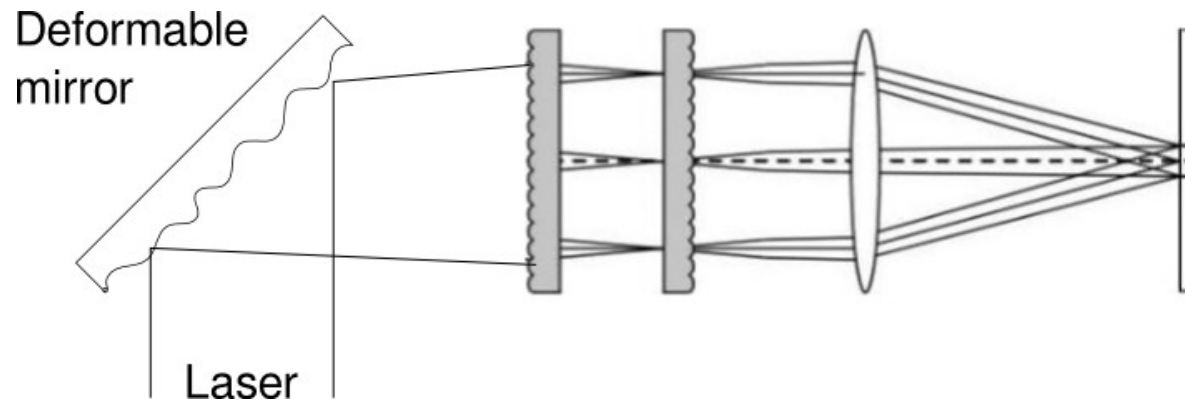
*(Figure from Thorlabs.)*

# Dyoptyka mirror used instead of moving diffuser before/between microlens arrays

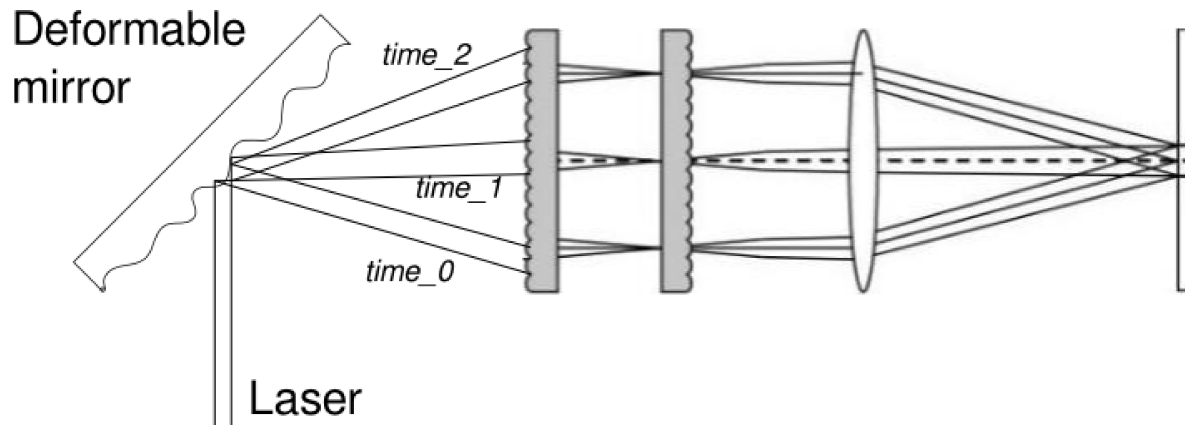


*... or before homogenizing rod/pipe, optical fiber,  
LCD-BLU light guide, etc.*

# Dyoptyka mirror operation modalities



*Full N.A. randomized divergence*



*Partial N.A. randomized divergence with fast tip/tilt*



# Limits of speckle reduction

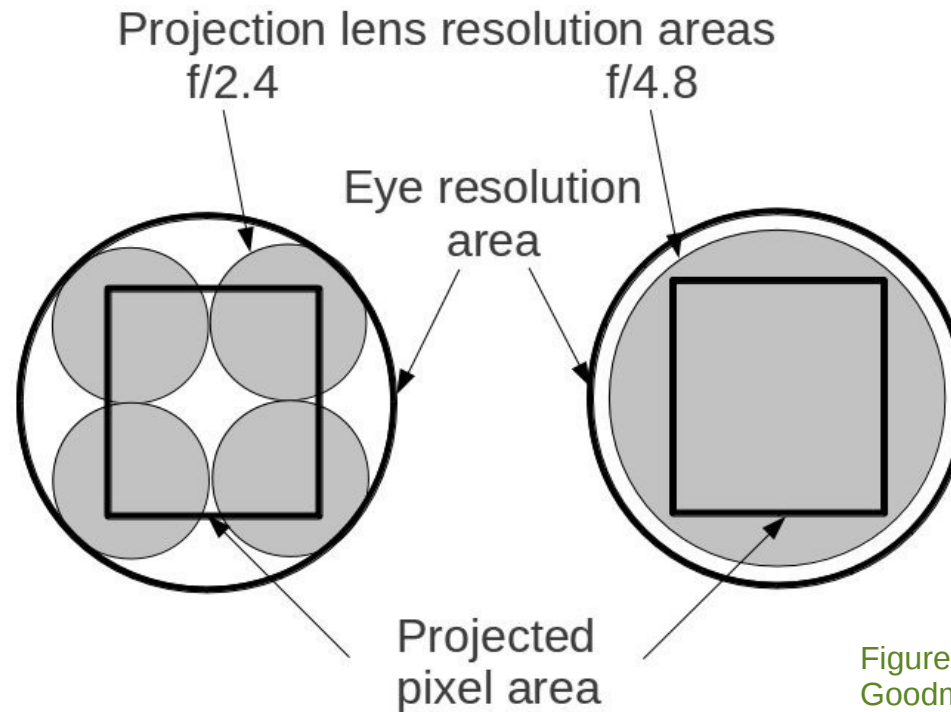


Figure inspired by  
Goodman (2007.)

*Minimum speckle contrast from a **single** coherent source proportional to: eye resolution / projection lens resolution.*

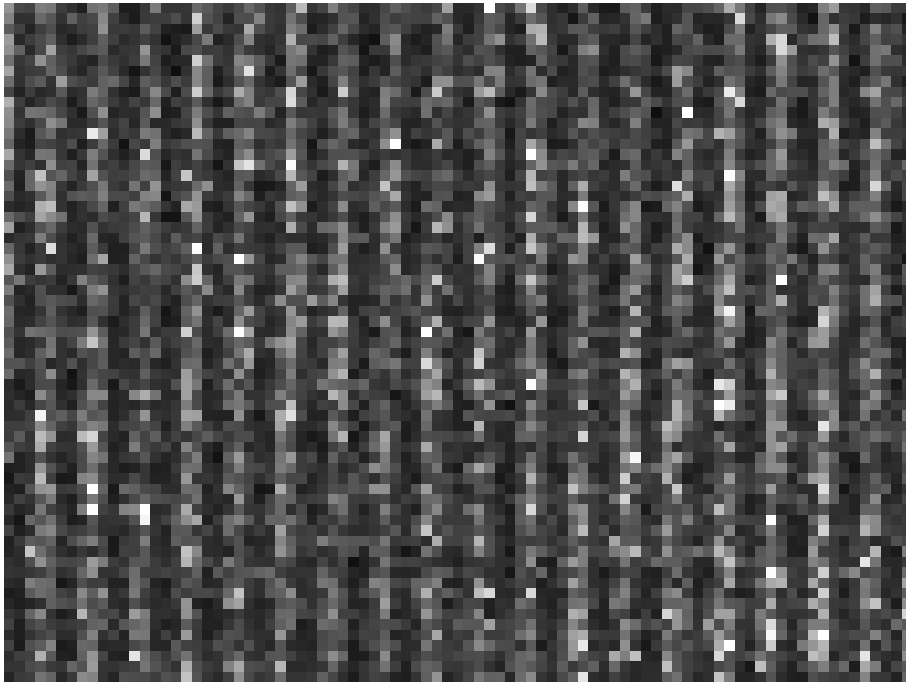
*Mutually-incoherent sources reduce speckle contrast further only if their **angular separation** is sufficient.*

# Laser Diode Pulses in Projection Displays

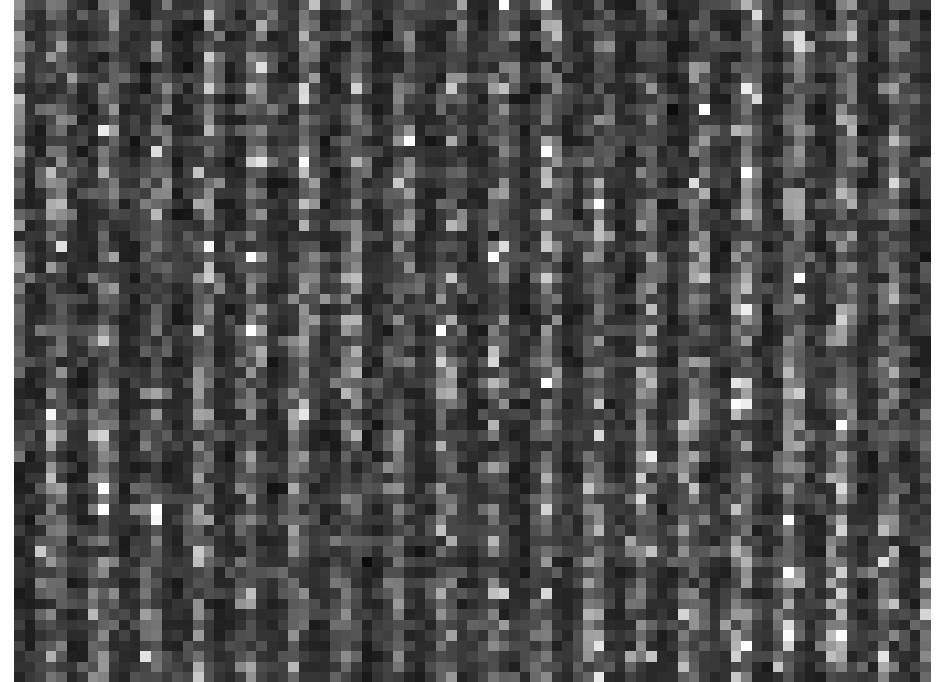
*[e.g. 1 us pulses. Short compared to microdisplay and eye. Not short enough to broaden linewidth.]*

- *Optimize peak power and/or energy efficiency?*
- *Improve image contrast?*
- *Reduce rainbow effect?*
- ***Reduce speckle?***

# 1 us pulse(s) with Dyoptyka mirror inactive



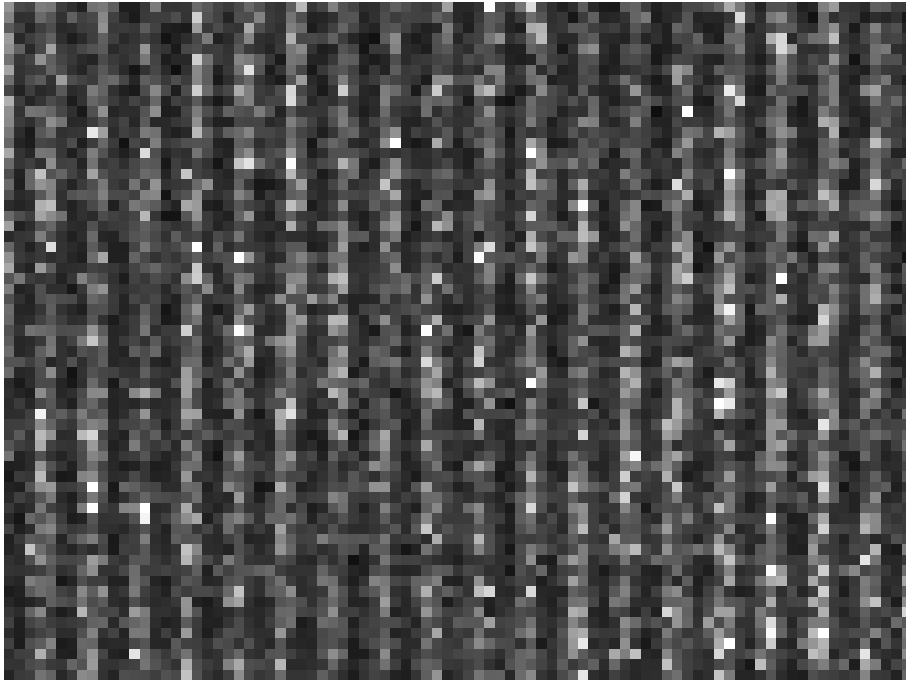
*1 x 1 us pulse.  
SCR 40.7%*



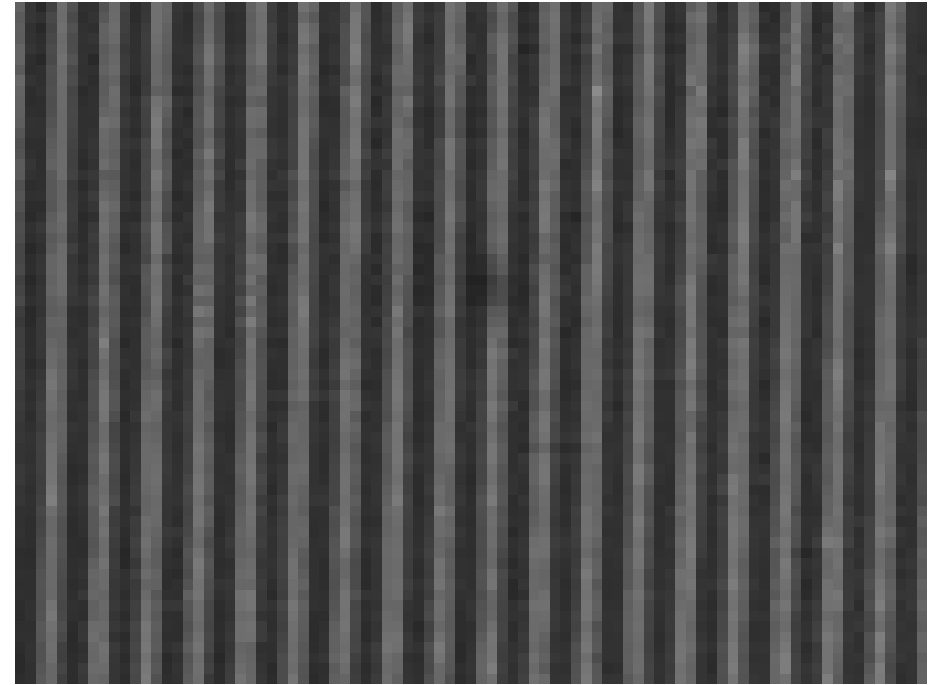
*25 x 1 us pulses, averaged.  
SCR 40.7%*

*[SCR: 1 pulse == 25 pulses == CW with short coherence length == CW with long coherence length!]*

# 1 us pulse with deformable mirror inactive / active



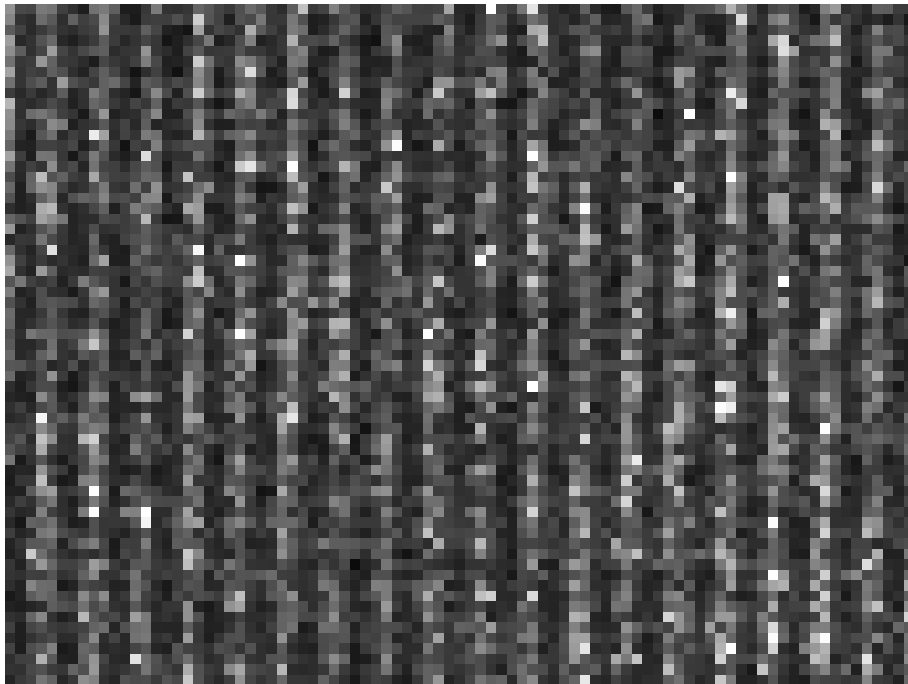
*Inactive: SCR 40.7%*



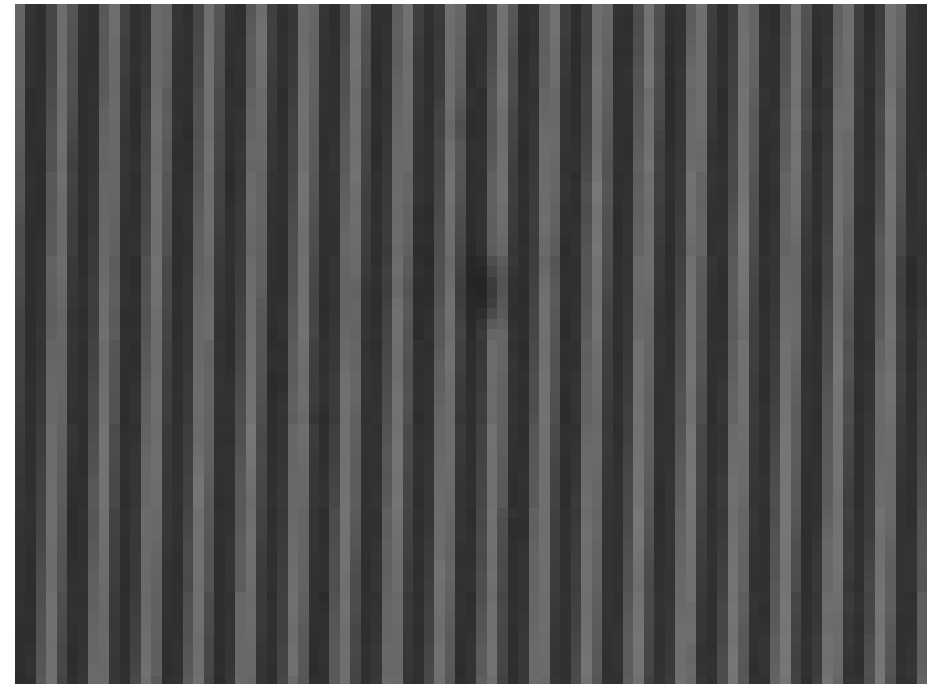
*Active: SCR 5.9%*



# 25 x 1 us pulses with deformable mirror inactive / active



*Inactive: SCR 40.6%*



*Active: SCR 2.8%*

*[Active SCR: the same for both mirror operation modalities!]*

# Speckle Contrast Ratios

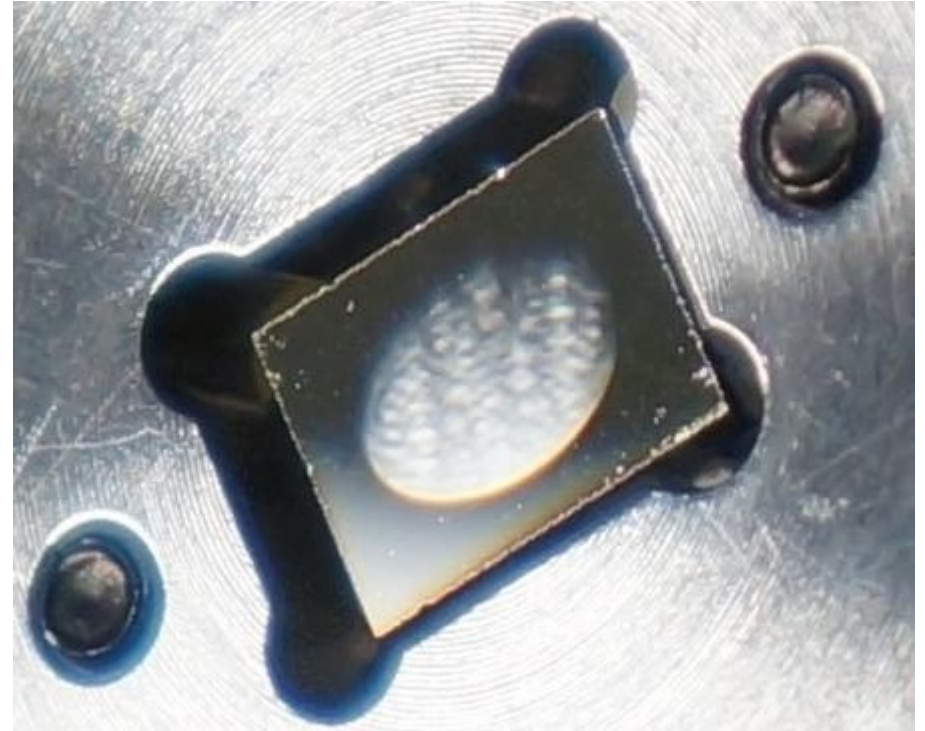
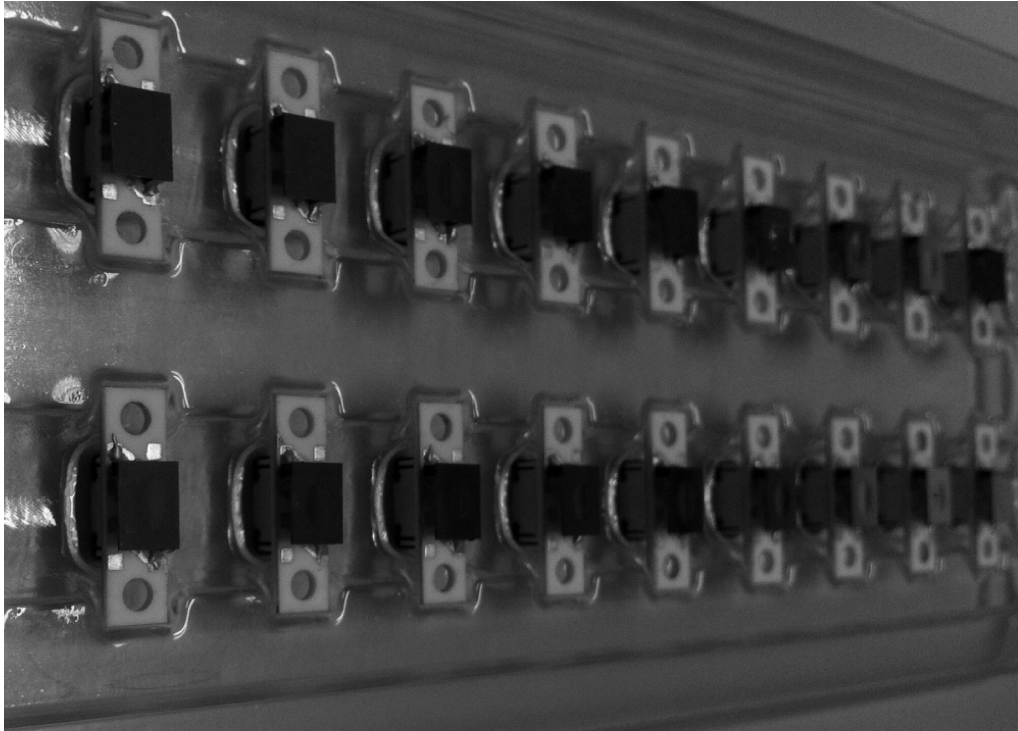
Pulses	DM Inactive	DM Active
1	40.72%	5.93%
1	40.75%	6.25%
1	40.65%	5.92%
1	40.70%	6.06%
1	40.82%	5.75%
1	40.73%	5.48%
1	40.85%	5.78%
1	40.84%	5.87%
1	40.71%	5.50%
4	40.63%	4.05%
9	40.60%	3.30%
16	40.58%	3.00%
25	40.56%	2.81%

Table 1: Speckle contrast ratios calculated for individual pulses (above) and sequences of pulses (below) with the deformable mirror (DM) inactive and active.

# Conclusions about Dyoptyka mirror performance with multiple pulses

- *Tip/tilt introduces sufficient angular separation between mutually-incoherent pulses from a single source to achieve same speckle reduction as from multiple sources.*
- *Because a larger  $f/\#$  lens is required to allow appropriate angular separation, speckle reduction is equivalent between full N.A. and partial N.A. with tip/tilt operation modalities.*
- *So there's no benefit to speckle reduction.*
- *But power/energy efficiency, image contrast, and rainbow effect benefits may still apply.*

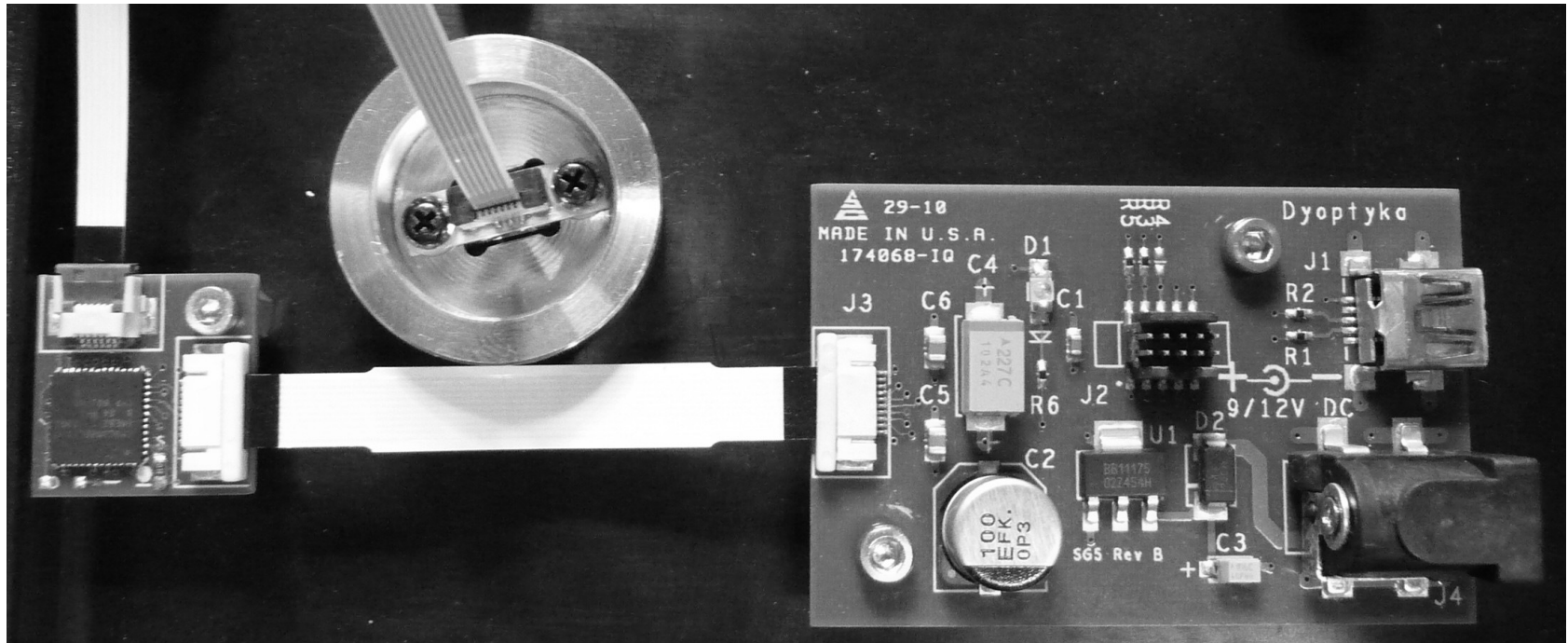
# Thank You!



# Questions?



# Availability



- *Evaluation systems with reconfigurable control electronics and PC-hosted reconfiguration software available now.*
- *Price is appropriate for consumer products in volumes as low as 1,000/month.*