



US008154691B2

(12) **United States Patent**  
**Searle**

(10) **Patent No.:** **US 8,154,691 B2**  
(45) **Date of Patent:** **Apr. 10, 2012**

(54) **ALTERING SURFACES OF DISPLAY  
SCREENS**

(75) Inventor: **Mark John Searle**, Cambridge (NZ)

(73) Assignee: **Pure Depth Limited**, Auckland (NZ)

(\*) Notice: Subject to any disclaimer, the term of this  
patent is extended or adjusted under 35  
U.S.C. 154(b) by 137 days.

(21) Appl. No.: **12/046,265**

(22) Filed: **Mar. 11, 2008**

(65) **Prior Publication Data**

US 2008/0152842 A1 Jun. 26, 2008

**Related U.S. Application Data**

(63) Continuation of application No. 10/416,885, filed as  
application No. PCT/NZ01/00258 on Nov. 16, 2001,  
now Pat. No. 7,352,424.

(30) **Foreign Application Priority Data**

Nov. 17, 2000 (NZ) ..... 508258  
Dec. 12, 2000 (NZ) ..... 508826

(51) **Int. Cl.**  
**G02F 1/1335** (2006.01)

(52) **U.S. Cl.** ..... **349/112; 349/187**

(58) **Field of Classification Search** ..... None  
See application file for complete search history.

(56) **References Cited**

**U.S. PATENT DOCUMENTS**

2,543,793 A 3/1951 Marks  
2,961,486 A 11/1960 Marks  
3,536,921 A 10/1970 Caulfield  
3,605,594 A 9/1971 Gerritsen

3,622,224 A 11/1971 Wysocki et al.  
3,863,246 A 1/1975 Trcka et al.  
3,891,305 A 6/1975 Fader  
3,918,796 A 11/1975 Fergason  
3,940,788 A 2/1976 Abe et al.  
3,955,208 A 5/1976 Wick et al.  
3,992,082 A 11/1976 Katz  
4,153,654 A 5/1979 Maffitt et al.  
4,165,922 A 8/1979 Morrissey  
4,190,856 A 2/1980 Ricks  
4,239,349 A 12/1980 Scheffler  
4,281,341 A 7/1981 Byatt  
4,294,516 A 10/1981 Brooks  
4,333,715 A 6/1982 Brooks  
4,447,141 A 5/1984 Eisenkraft

(Continued)

**FOREIGN PATENT DOCUMENTS**

AU 24806/00 7/2000

(Continued)

**OTHER PUBLICATIONS**

Office Action U.S. Appl. No. 10/475,432 Mail Date Aug. 28, 2008.

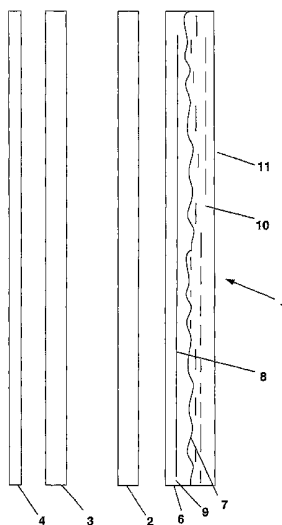
(Continued)

*Primary Examiner* — Timothy Rude

(57) **ABSTRACT**

A matte surface of a display screen is converted to an optically flat surface, for example, via an epoxy resin coating or the like which has a refractive index equal to that of the matte surface. A film with a substantially flat surface may be applied to the matte surface. Alternatively, the matte surface may be removed from the screen, and replaced with an optically smooth surface. The matte surface may be a diffusive surface formed on a birefringent film of an LCD screen. The display screen is the front screen of a multilevel three-dimensional display comprising layered screens, and altering the surface from matte to flat reduces the blurring of displayed images.

**7 Claims, 3 Drawing Sheets**



## U.S. PATENT DOCUMENTS

4,448,489	A	5/1984	Sato et al.	6,679,613	B2	1/2004	Mabuchi
4,472,737	A	9/1984	Iwasaki	6,693,692	B1	2/2004	Kaneko et al.
4,523,848	A	6/1985	Gorman et al.	6,771,327	B2	8/2004	Sekiguchi
4,541,692	A	9/1985	Collins et al.	6,812,649	B2	11/2004	Kim
4,613,896	A	9/1986	Takita et al.	6,845,578	B1	1/2005	Lucas
4,648,691	A	3/1987	Oguchi et al.	6,897,855	B1	5/2005	Matthies et al.
4,649,425	A	3/1987	Pund	6,906,762	B1	6/2005	Witehira et al.
4,670,744	A	6/1987	Buzak	6,947,024	B2	9/2005	Lee et al.
4,734,295	A *	3/1988	Liu ..... 427/64	7,072,095	B2	7/2006	Liang et al.
4,736,214	A	4/1988	Rogers	7,205,355	B2	4/2007	Liang et al.
4,768,300	A	9/1988	Rutili	7,262,752	B2	8/2007	Weindorf
4,792,850	A	12/1988	Liptoh et al.	7,352,424	B2 *	4/2008	Searle ..... 349/122
5,032,007	A	7/1991	Silverstein et al.	7,372,447	B1	5/2008	Jacobsen et al.
5,046,826	A	9/1991	Iwamoto et al.	2001/0040652	A1 *	11/2001	Hayashi ..... 349/96
5,046,827	A	9/1991	Frost et al.	2002/0027608	A1	3/2002	Johnson et al.
5,086,354	A	2/1992	Bass et al.	2002/0047601	A1	4/2002	Shannon et al.
5,107,352	A	4/1992	Ferguson	2002/0064037	A1	5/2002	Lee
5,112,121	A	5/1992	Chang et al.	2002/0075211	A1	6/2002	Nakamura
5,124,803	A	6/1992	Troxel	2002/0105516	A1	8/2002	Tracy
5,132,839	A	7/1992	Travis	2002/0111195	A1	8/2002	Repin et al.
5,132,878	A	7/1992	Carey	2002/0154102	A1	10/2002	Huston
5,261,404	A	11/1993	Mick et al.	2002/0163728	A1	11/2002	Myers
5,337,181	A	8/1994	Kelly	2002/0163729	A1	11/2002	Myers
5,367,801	A	11/1994	Ahn	2003/0043106	A1	3/2003	Woo
5,473,344	A	12/1995	Bacon et al.	2003/0132895	A1	7/2003	Berstis
5,537,233	A	7/1996	Miura et al.	2003/0184665	A1	10/2003	Berstis
5,557,684	A	9/1996	Wang et al.	2004/0012708	A1	1/2004	Matherson
5,583,674	A	12/1996	Mosley	2005/0146787	A1	7/2005	Lukyanitsa
5,585,821	A	12/1996	Ishikura et al.	2006/0103951	A1	5/2006	Bell et al.
5,589,980	A	12/1996	Bass et al.	FOREIGN PATENT DOCUMENTS			
5,600,462	A	2/1997	Suzuki et al.	AU	24538/00	8/2000	
5,689,316	A	11/1997	Hattori et al.	AU	68219/01	12/2001	
5,695,346	A	12/1997	Sekiguchi et al.	CA	2009960	9/1990	
5,706,139	A	1/1998	Kelly	CA	2020372	1/1991	
5,745,197	A	4/1998	Leung et al.	CA	2104294	8/1992	
5,751,385	A	5/1998	Heinze	CA	2345128	3/2000	
5,764,317	A	6/1998	Sadovnik et al.	CN	1356584	7/2002	
5,796,455	A	8/1998	Mizobata et al.	CN	1369997	9/2002	
5,796,509	A	8/1998	Doany et al.	DE	2730785	1/1979	
5,822,021	A	10/1998	Johnson et al.	DE	19757378	A1	7/1998
5,825,436	A	10/1998	Knight	DE	29912074	11/1999	
5,838,308	A	11/1998	Knapp et al.	DE	19920789	5/2000	
5,924,870	A	7/1999	Brosh et al.	DE	19916747	10/2000	
5,956,180	A	9/1999	Bass et al.	EP	76651	4/1983	
5,976,297	A *	11/1999	Oka et al. .... 156/241	EP	0 195 584	9/1986	
5,990,990	A	11/1999	Crabtree	EP	409188	7/1989	
6,005,654	A	12/1999	Kipfer et al.	EP	0 336 351	10/1989	
6,018,379	A	1/2000	Mizobata et al.	EP	0389123	9/1990	
6,061,110	A	5/2000	Hisatake et al.	EP	454423	10/1991	
6,067,137	A	5/2000	Ohnishi et al.	EP	0573433	9/1992	
6,100,862	A	8/2000	Sullivan	EP	595387	5/1994	
6,114,814	A	9/2000	Shannon et al.	EP	0802684	10/1997	
6,122,103	A	9/2000	Perkins et al.	EP	1116070	3/2000	
6,141,067	A	10/2000	Ikka	EP	0999088	5/2000	
6,147,741	A	11/2000	Chen et al.	EP	1151430	8/2000	
6,204,902	B1	3/2001	Kim et al.	EP	1155351	8/2000	
6,239,852	B1	5/2001	Oono et al.	EP	1046944	10/2000	
6,287,712	B1	9/2001	Bulovic et al.	EP	1081774	3/2001	
6,300,990	B1	10/2001	Yamaguchi et al.	EP	1093008	4/2001	
6,326,738	B1	12/2001	McAndrew	EP	2000/0733927	7/2001	
6,341,439	B1	1/2002	Lennerstad	EP	1231757	8/2002	
6,351,298	B1	2/2002	Mitsui et al.	EP	1271944	1/2003	
6,377,306	B1	4/2002	Johnson et al.	EP	1287401	3/2003	
6,392,725	B1	5/2002	Harada et al.	EP	1923860	5/2008	
6,412,953	B1	7/2002	Tiao et al.	GB	1 448 520	9/1976	
6,443,579	B1	9/2002	Myers	GB	2107482	4/1983	
6,489,044	B1	12/2002	Chen et al.	GB	2312584	10/1997	
6,504,587	B1	1/2003	Morishita et al.	GB	2314943	A	1/1998
6,512,559	B1	1/2003	Hashimoto et al.	GB	2347003	8/2000	
6,515,881	B2	2/2003	Chou et al.	GB	2372618	8/2002	
6,557,999	B1 *	5/2003	Shimizu ..... 353/20	IL	93472	11/1994	
6,562,440	B1 *	5/2003	Tsuchiya et al. .... 428/195.1	JP	49096628	1/1973	
6,573,961	B2	6/2003	Jiang et al.	JP	56-007916	1/1981	
6,578,985	B1	6/2003	Seraphim et al.	JP	57-119389	7/1982	
6,590,605	B1 *	7/2003	Eichenlaub ..... 348/51	JP	60024502	2/1985	
6,593,904	B1	7/2003	Marz et al.	JP	60-103895	6/1985	
6,609,799	B1	8/2003	Myers	JP	60-122920	7/1985	
6,639,349	B1	10/2003	Bahadur	JP	60211830	10/1985	

JP	60-233684	11/1985
JP	60-244924	12/1985
JP	61-166524	7/1986
JP	61-200783	9/1986
JP	62-067094	3/1987
JP	62-122494	6/1987
JP	62-161294	7/1987
JP	62-191819	8/1987
JP	62-191820	8/1987
JP	62-235929	10/1987
JP	63-100898	5/1988
JP	63-203088	8/1988
JP	63-274918	8/1988
JP	63-318856	12/1988
JP	2-262119	10/1990
JP	03-002835	1/1991
JP	3021902	1/1991
JP	3-101581	4/1991
JP	3148622	6/1991
JP	3174580	7/1991
JP	3-233548	10/1991
JP	3226095	10/1991
JP	4-034521	2/1992
JP	4-034595	2/1992
JP	04-107540	4/1992
JP	4191755	7/1992
JP	5-007373	1/1993
JP	5-091545	4/1993
JP	5-142515	6/1993
JP	6-233328	8/1994
JP	63-039299	11/1994
JP	7006827	1/1995
JP	8-076139	3/1995
JP	7146473	6/1995
JP	07-198921	8/1995
JP	07-198942	8/1995
JP	7-209573	8/1995
JP	7-222202	8/1995
JP	8-036375	2/1996
JP	08335043 A	12/1996
JP	09-033858	2/1997
JP	9-043540	2/1997
JP	9-096789	4/1997
JP	9-102969	4/1997
JP	9-133893	5/1997
JP	09211392	8/1997
JP	9-282357	10/1997
JP	9-308769	12/1997
JP	10-003355	1/1998
JP	10039821	2/1998
JP	10-105829	4/1998
JP	10-228347	8/1998
JP	10232304 A	9/1998
JP	10-312033	11/1998
JP	11-066306	3/1999
JP	11-202793	7/1999
JP	11-205822	7/1999
JP	2000-075135	3/2000
JP	2000-111940	4/2000
JP	2000-113988	4/2000
JP	2000-142173	5/2000
JP	2001-56410	2/2001
JP	2002014772	1/2002
JP	2002-504764	2/2002
JP	2001-215332	4/2002
JP	2002-097269	4/2002
JP	2001-42310	8/2002
JP	2002-258284	9/2002
JP	2002-287144	10/2002
JP	2002-350772	12/2002
JP	2003-015555	1/2003
JP	2002-099223	10/2003
JP	2002-156608	12/2003
NO	20005178	4/2001
PL	343229	4/2001
WO	91/12554	8/1991
WO	91/15930	10/1991
WO	92/09003	5/1992
WO	92/15170	9/1992

WO	9627992	9/1996
WO	97/14987	4/1997
WO	98/04087	1/1998
WO	98/16869	4/1998
WO	98/47106	10/1998
WO	99/42889	8/1999
WO	99/44095	9/1999
WO	00/17708	3/2000
WO	00/36578	6/2000
WO	00/48167	8/2000
WO	00/49453	8/2000
WO	01/15128	3/2001
WO	01/95019	12/2001
WO	02/35277	5/2002
WO	02/091033	11/2002
WO	03/003109	1/2003
ZA	9703025	11/1997

## OTHER PUBLICATIONS

Office Action U.S. Appl. No. 10/492,624 Mail Date Jan. 5, 2009.

Office Action U.S. Appl. No. 10/492,624 Mail Date Aug. 1, 2007.

Office Action U.S. Appl. No. 10/508,726 Mail Date May 1, 2008.

Office Action U.S. Appl. No. 10/528,334 Mail Date Aug. 5, 2008.

Office Action U.S. Appl. No. 10/528,334 Mail Date Feb. 24, 2009.

"Clearboard 1991-1994," <http://web.media.mit.edu/~ishii/CB.html>.

"Teamworkstation 1989-1994," <http://web.media.mit.edu/~ishii/TWS.html>.

"Textarc: An Alternate Way to View a Text," <http://textarc.org>.

"Textarc: NYSCA Grant and Public Installation," <http://textarc.org>.

"Textarc: The Print and the Artist," <http://textarc.org>.

Courter et al., Microsoft Office 2000 Professional Edition, 1999, Sybex Inc., pp. xxxi, 543, 685.

Harrison et al., "Transparent Layered User Interfaces: An Evaluation of a Display Design to Enhance Focused and Divided Attention" ACM, 13 pages, 1995.

Ishii et al., "Iterative Design of Seamless Collaboration Media", Communications of the ACM, Aug. 1994, vol. 37, pp. 83-97.

Office Action U.S. Appl. No. 10/416,885 Jun. 15, 2006.

Office Action U.S. Appl. No. 10/416,885 Nov. 2, 2005.

Office Action U.S. Appl. No. 10/475,432 Feb. 1, 2006.

Office Action U.S. Appl. No. 10/475,432 Feb. 26, 2007.

Office Action U.S. Appl. No. 10/475,432 Jul. 28, 2006.

Office Action U.S. Appl. No. 10/475,432 Sep. 27, 2005.

Office Action U.S. Appl. No. 10/475,432 Oct. 5, 2007.

Office Action U.S. Appl. No. 10/475,432 Dec. 20, 2007.

Office Action U.S. Appl. No. 10/492,624 Aug. 1, 2007.

Office Action U.S. Appl. No. 10/508,726 Jun. 1, 2007.

Office Action U.S. Appl. No. 10/508,726 Sep. 21, 2007.

Office Action U.S. Appl. No. 10/508,726 Dec. 11, 2006.

Office Action U.S. Appl. No. 11/402,847 Jan. 14, 2008.

Office Action U.S. Appl. No. 11/402,847 Jun. 4, 2007.

Office Action U.S. Appl. No. 11/402,847 Sep. 12, 2007.

Office Action U.S. Appl. No. 11/402,847 Nov. 16, 2006.

Non Final OA Dated Jan. 5, 2009; U.S. Appl. No. 10/492,624.

Final OA Dated Feb. 24, 2009; U.S. Appl. No. 10/528,334.

Non Final OA Dated Apr. 29, 2009; U.S. Appl. No. 10/521,413.

Non Final OA Dated Apr. 14, 2009; U.S. Appl. No. 10/475,432.

Non-Final Office Action Dated Jun. 22, 2009; U.S. Appl. No. 10/492,624.

Non-Final Office Action Dated Sep. 1, 2009; U.S. Appl. No. 10/528,334.

"Kodak Datashow HR/M Projection Pad", Motion Picture & Audio-visual Products, Eastman Kodak Co., 1988.

Alampiev et al., "Technology of the Three Dimensional Electronic Matrix for Liquid Crystal Display" Jan. 1, 1976.

Blundell et al., "Volumetric Three-Dimensional Display Systems", pp. 1-7.

Buzak, "CRT Displays Full-color 3-D Images".

Cole, et al.; "A Three-Dimensional Display for Radar Returns", pp. 52-53.

General Electric, "3-D Liquid Crystal Display for Mine Detecting Radar" Apr. 1, 1974.

Hattori, T. et al.; "Spatial Modulation Display Using Spatial Light Modulators", Optical Engineering, vol. 31, No. 2, pp. 350-352, (Feb. 1992).

Kozo, T. "Three-Dimensional Display System by Laminated Liquid Crystal Display Device", Patent Abstracts of Japan 02-262119 A, vol. 15, No. 19, pp. 1153, (Jan. 16, 1998).

L.F. Hodges et al., "True Three-Dimensional CRT-Based Displays," Infor. Display, pp. 18-22 (May 1987).

Minoru, T. "Displaying Method for Stereoscopic Image Using Liquid Crystal Display Element", Patent Abstracts of Japan 62-235929 A, vol. 12, No. 102, pp. 684, (Apr. 5, 1998).

Tamura et al., "Multilayer 3-D Display Adapter", Applied Optics, vol. 17, No. 23, pp. 3695-3696 (Dec. 1, 1978).

Technical Report of the Institute of Television Engineers of Japan, vol. 20, No. 5, Feb. 1996.

Tomohiko Hattori et al: "Spatial Light Modulators" Optical Engineering, vol. 31, No. 2, Feb. 1, 1992, pp. 350-352.

Final Office Action Dated Oct. 19, 2009; U.S. Appl. No. 10/521,413. Office Action dated Feb. 5, 2010; U.S. Appl. No. 10/492,624.

Non-Final Office Action Dated Apr. 29, 2010; U.S. Appl. No. 10/521,413.

Final Office Action Mailed Aug. 30, 2010; U.S. Appl. No. 10/521,413.

Final Office Action Mailed Oct. 8, 2010; U.S. Appl. No. 10/492,624. Office Action Dated Feb. 15, 2011; U.S. Appl. No. 10/492,624.

Notice of Allowance Dated Apr. 21, 2011; U.S. Appl. No. 10/528,334.

Examiner'S Answer Dated May 25, 2011; U.S. Appl. No. 10/521,413.

Notice of Allowance Dated Mar. 9, 2010; U.S. Appl. No. 10/508,726.

Non-Final Office Action Dated Jul. 25, 2011; U.S. Appl. No. 12/765,670.

Notice of Allowance Dated Aug. 4, 2011; U.S. Appl. No. 10/528,334.

Notice of Allowance Dated Dec. 27, 2010; U.S. Appl. No. 10/528,334.

Notice of Allowance Dated Sep. 16, 2010; U.S. Appl. No. 10/528,334.

Notice of Allowance Dated Apr. 14, 2010; U.S. Appl. No. 10/528,334.

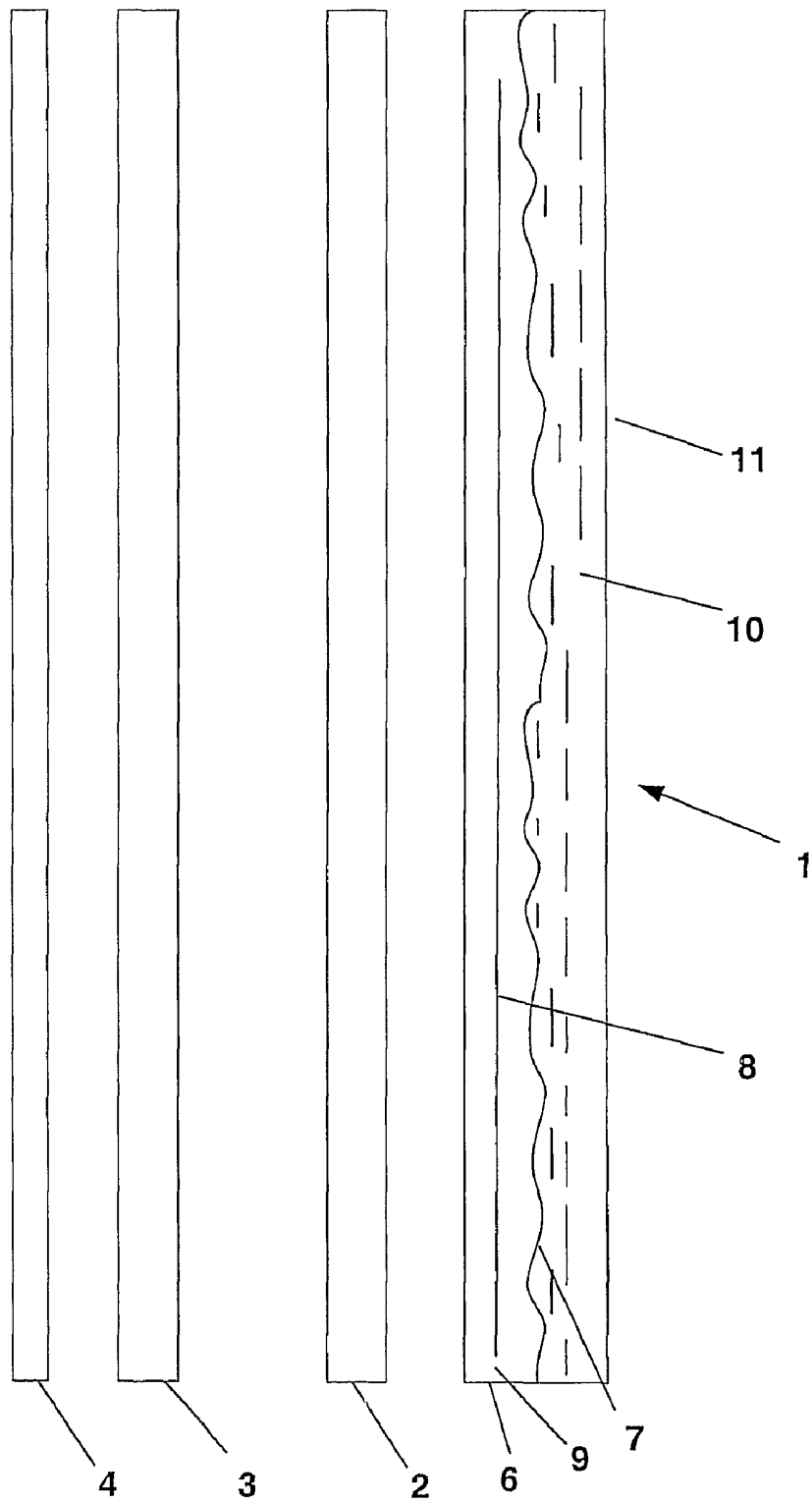
Notice of Allowance Dated Feb. 22, 2010; U.S. Appl. No. 10/475,432.

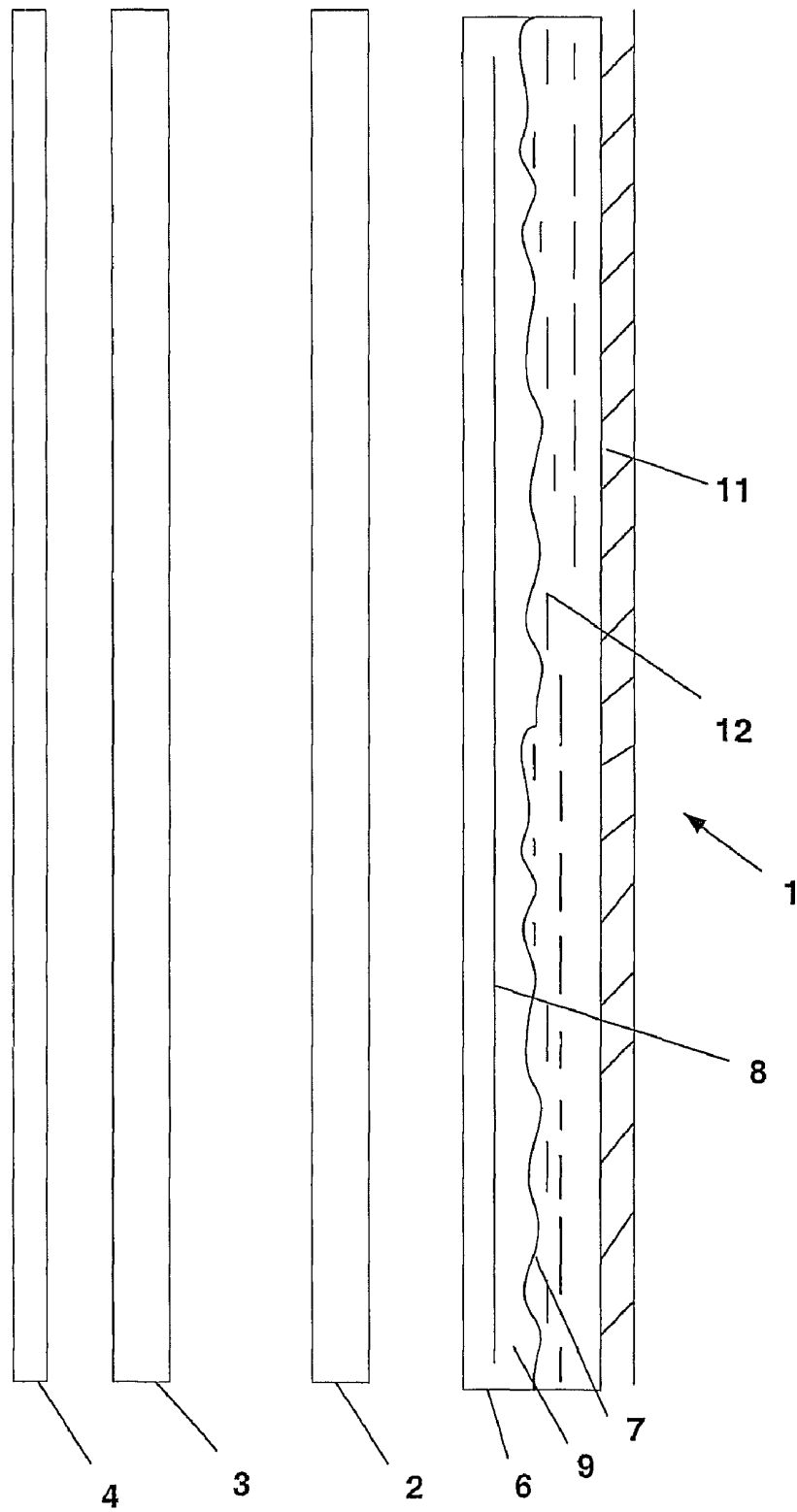
Notice of Allowance Dated Aug. 11, 2011; U.S. Appl. No. 10/492,624.

Non-Final Office Action Dated Jun. 22, 2010; U.S. Appl. No. 10/492,624.

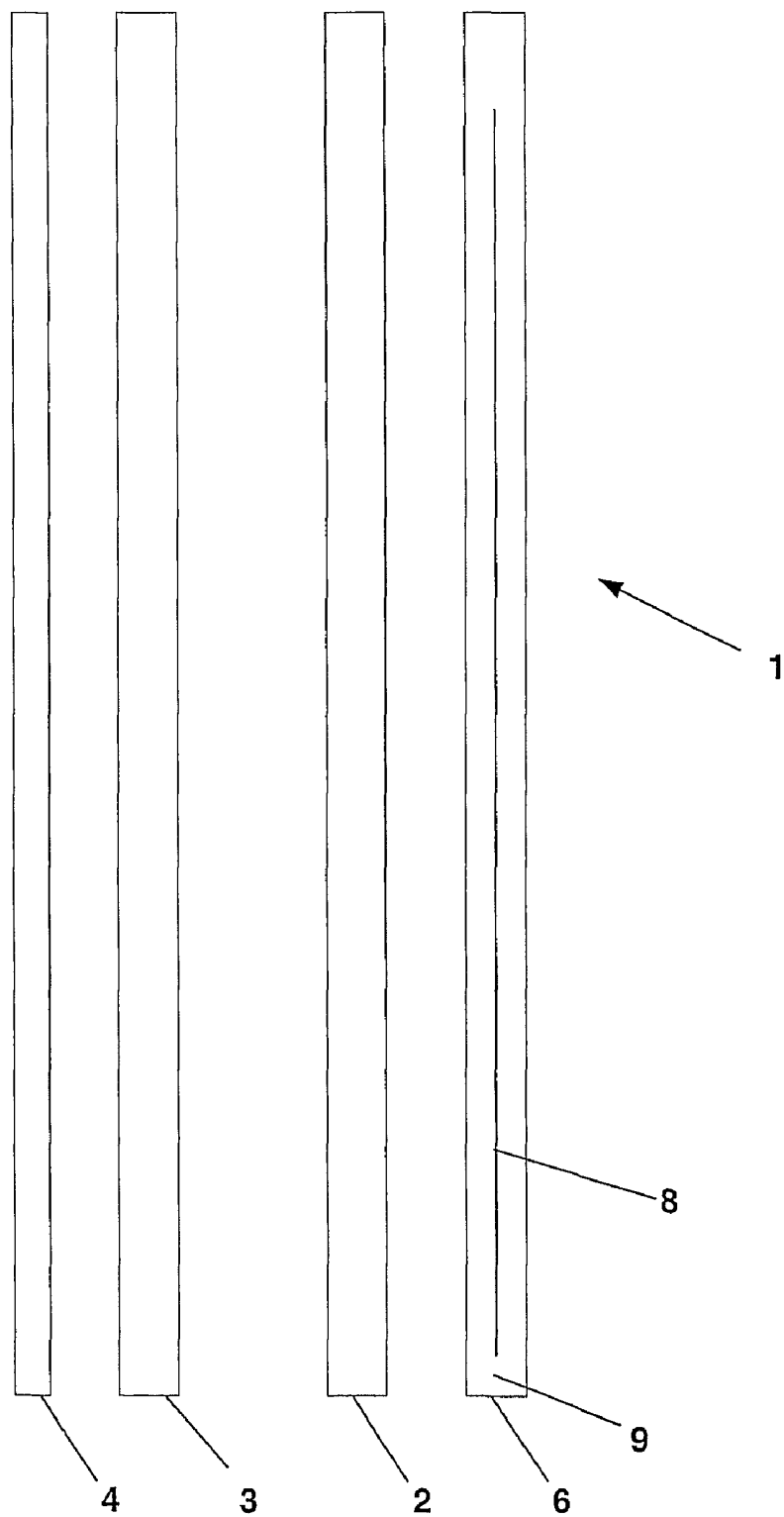
\* cited by examiner

**Figure 1**



**Figure 2**

**Figure 3**



## ALTERING SURFACES OF DISPLAY SCREENS

### RELATED APPLICATIONS

The present application is a continuation of and claims the benefit of U.S. patent application Ser. No. 10/416,885, filed Nov. 20, 2003, naming Mark J. Searle as the inventor, assigned to the assignee of the present invention, and, which claims the benefit of PCT International Application Number PCT/NZ2001/000258, filed Nov. 16, 2001, which claims the benefit of New Zealand Patent Application Number 508258, filed Nov. 17, 2000, and which also claims the benefit of New Zealand Patent Application Number 508826, filed Dec. 12, 2000. These applications are incorporated herein by reference in their entirety and for all purposes.

### FIELD OF THE INVENTION

This invention relates to improved viewing technology. In particular, this invention will be discussed in relation to 3-dimensional display technology such as that described in the Patent Applications PCT/NZ0098/00098 and PCT/0099/00021. It should be seen however, that the principles of the present invention should not be limited to this use and can be applied elsewhere, particularly to display technology whereby a viewer looks through a screen or the like to see another image in the background. Reference shall now be made to use of the present invention in relation to the technology as disclosed in the above referenced patent applications.

### BACKGROUND OF THE INVENTION

The applicant has previously developed a 3-dimensional viewing technology. This technology uses in preferred embodiments two or more overlapping liquid crystal display (LCDs) screens positioned parallel to but spaced apart from each other. In addition to the more obvious benefits of 3-dimensional displays in terms of realistic portrayal of depth, the applicant's display technology provides additional potential benefits in terms of preattentive information processing.

The term preattentive processing has been coined to denote the act of the subconscious mind in analysing and processing visual information which has not become the focus of the viewer's conscious awareness.

When viewing a large number of visual elements, certain variations or properties in the visual characteristics of elements can lead to rapid detection by preattentive processing. This is significantly faster than requiring a user to individually scan each element, scrutinising for the presence of the said properties. Exactly what properties lend themselves to preattentive processing has in itself been the subject of substantial research. Color, shape, three-dimensional visual clues, orientation, movement and depth have all been investigated to discern the germane visual features that trigger effective preattentive processing.

Researchers such as Triesman [1985] conducted experiments using target and boundary detection in an attempt to classify preattentive features. Preattentive target detection was tested by determining whether a target element was present or absent within a field of background distractor elements. Boundary detection involves attempting to detect the boundary formed by a group of target elements with a unique visual feature set within distractors. It may be readily visualised for example that a red circle would be immediately discernible set amongst a number of blue circles.

Equally, a circle would be readily detectable if set amongst a number of square shaped distractors. In order to test for preattentiveness, the number of distractors as seen is varied and if the search time required to identify the targets remains constant, irrespective of the number of distractors, the search is said to be preattentive. Similar search time limitations are used to classify boundary detection searches as preattentive.

A widespread threshold time used to classify preattentiveness is 200-250 msec as this only allows the user opportunity for a single 'look' at a scene. This timeframe is insufficient for a human to consciously decide to look at a different portion of the scene. Search tasks such as those stated above may be accomplished in less than 200 msec, thus suggesting that the information in the display is being processed in parallel unattendedly or pre-attentively.

However, if the target is composed of a conjunction of unique features, i.e. a conjoin search, then research shows that these may not be detected preattentively. Using the above examples, if a target is comprised for example, of a red circle set within distractors including blue circles and red squares, it is not possible to detect the red circle preattentively as all the distractors include one of the two unique features of the target.

Whilst the above example is based on a relatively simple visual scene, Enns and Rensink [1990] identified that targets given the appearance of being three dimensional objects can also be detected preattentively. Thus, for example a target represented by a perspective view of a cube shaded to indicate illumination from above would be preattentively detectable amongst a plurality of distractor cubes shaded to imply illumination from a different direction. This illustrates an important principle in that the relatively complex, high-level concept of perceived three dimensionality may be processed preattentively by the sub-conscious mind.

In comparison, if the constituent elements of the above described cubes are reorientated to remove the apparent three dimensionality, subjects cannot preattentively detect targets which have been inverted for example. Additional experimentation by Brown et al [1992] confirm that it is the three dimensional orientation characteristic which is preattentively detected. Nakayama and Silverman [1986] showed that motion and depth were preattentive characteristics and that furthermore, stereoscopic depth could be used to overcome the effects of conjoin. This reinforced the work done by Enns and Rensink in suggesting that high-level information is conceptually being processed by the low-level visual system of the user. To test the effects of depth, subjects were tasked with detecting targets of different binocular disparity relative to the distractors. Results showed a constant response time irrespective of the increase in distractor numbers.

These experiments were followed by conjoin tasks whereby blue distractors were placed on a front plane whilst red distractors were located on a rear plane and the target was either red on the front plane or blue on the rear plane for stereo color (SC) conjoin tests, whilst stereo and motion (SM) trials utilized distractors on the front plane moving up or on the back plane moving down with a target on either the front plane moving down or on the back plane moving up.

Results showed the response time for SC and SM trials were constant and below the 250 msec threshold regardless of the number of distractors. The trials involved conjoin as the target did not possess a feature unique to all the distractors. However, it appeared the observers were able to search each plane preattentively in turn without interference from distractors in another plane.

This research was further reinforced by Melton and Scharff [1998] in a series of experiments in which a search task



consisting of locating an intermediate-sized target amongst large and small distractors tested the serial nature of the search whereby the target was embedded in the same plane as the distractors and the preattentive nature of the search whereby the target was placed in a separate depth plane to the distractors.

The relative influence of the total number of distractors present (regardless of their depth) verses the number of distractors present solely in the depth plane of the target was also investigated. The results showed a number of interesting features including the significant modification of the response time resulting from the target presence or absence. In the target absence trials, the reaction times of all the subjects displayed a direct correspondence to the number of distractors whilst the target present trials did not display any such dependency. Furthermore, it was found that the reaction times in instances where distractors were spread across multiple depths were faster than for distractors located in a single depth plane.

Consequently, the use of a plurality of depth/focal planes as a means of displaying information can enhance preattentive processing with enhanced reaction/assimilation times.

Although not restricted to the exclusive use of same, LCD screens are particularly suited for use with the applicant's display technology. As is well known in the art, LCD screens are typically configured with crossed polarizers on either side of the liquid crystals layer. This configuration would therefore block the passage of light through two or more successive LCD screens arranged with identical polarization axes.

In one means of addressing this problem, the applicants place a bi-refracting film between adjacent LCD screens. This film transforms the polarization of the light coming from the rear LCD screen from linear polarization to elliptical polarization, before it passes through the front LCD screen. This enables the viewer to see an image displayed on the rear LCD screen through the front screen as the effect of the orthogonal polarizers is overcome.

However, further problems occur with the introduction of this extra element. Birefringent films do not have a uniform thickness even though the variance is only in the range of micrometres. Therefore, the different wavelengths of incident light such as that comprising 'normal' white light results in polarization ellipsoids of different axial ratio and/or tilt angle, after transmission through the aforementioned birefringent film. Therefore, varying amounts of light of different wavelengths will pass through the polarizers of the front LCD, and the user will see bands of color.

A further problem of viewing one LCD screen through another LCD screen is that the viewer's perception of the electronic tracery pattern used to address each of the pixels on the LCD screen. The combination of viewing the tracery on the back screen overlaid with the tracery on the front screen causes Moiré interference patterns which are very noticeable and unwelcome to the viewer.

In order to address the above-described problems, the applicants formed the birefringent film with optically diffusive properties, by etching a matte surface onto one side of the film. This remedies the visual color anomalies, and the viewer's perception of the tracery on the rear screen. Thus, it can be seen that the introduction of a diffuse element to this technology plays a pivotal role in producing an optically usable multi-LCD screen display.

It is important that the diffuse bi-refracting element is located close to the rear screen to provide the viewer with the greatest divergence of light and thereby providing a wider viewing angle.

A necessary effect of the diffusive nature of the bi-refracting film is a slight blurring of the image on the rear LCD screen. The optimum level of diffusion is the minimum amount that renders the appearance of Moiré interference patterns invisible or insignificant. Further diffusion or blurriness is not only unnecessary but detrimental to the perceived quality of the image on the rear screen and hence that of the combined multi-screen display system.

The blurring of the rear screen is compounded by the way that LCD manufacturers presently manufacture their screens. At present, almost all LCD manufacturers produce screens that have a matte surface on one or both sides. This matte surface is intended to reduce glare on the LCD screen by randomly scattering the light reflected off the front of the LCD screen, so that a mirror-type reflected image is not perceived by a viewer. This matte finish may also be on the rear surface of the LCD screen to help to diffuse the screen's normal backlight source.

Unfortunately, this also increases the diffusion of the light being emitted by the rear screen when this standard LCD screen, with matte finish applied to the front and/or rear surface, is used with the applicant's technology as described. This results in an unnecessarily blurred rear image thereby restricting the utility of the 3-dimensional display.

It is an object of the present invention to address the foregoing problems or at least to provide the public with a useful choice.

Further aspects and advantages of the present invention will become apparent from the ensuing description which is given by way of example only.

#### SUMMARY OF THE INVENTION

According to one embodiment of the present invention, there is provided a method of converting a matte surface of a front screen of a multi focal-plane display configured with two or more optically overlapping screens, characterized by altering the matte surface to provide the front screen with an optically smooth surface.

Each screen may be any type of screen used in known display technology such as, for example, a glass or plastic surface used with cathode ray technology and so forth. Reference throughout this specification to a screen being an LCD (liquid crystal display) screen is purely exemplary and should not be viewed as limiting in any way.

The term 'matte surface' as used herein denotes a surface which diffuses light to a greater degree than an optically smooth or glossy surface.

The matte surface typically used in display technologies (for example LCD screens) has an optically rough or irregular surface composed of numerous pits and bumps.

The combined effect of this irregular surface together with differing refractive index between the surface material and the ambient air causes both reflected and transmitted light to scatter or otherwise be diffused. In some embodiments, the matte surface may be formed on a polarizer film. More specifically, the polarizing film may be formed from a protective transparent layer encapsulating a polarizing layer.

According to one embodiment, altering the matte surface to provide the front screen with an optically smooth surface includes applying an at least partially transparent coating to the matte surface. Preferably, the coating is applied as a flowable substance and subsequently hardened to form an optically flat outer surface.

Preferably, the coating is of a material with substantially the same refractive index as the material having the matte surface.

Preferably, the coating flows over, around and/or inside any optical irregularities, distortions, protrusions, or discontinuities of said matte surface to a sufficient thickness to form a substantially optically flat outer surface.

The coating may be applied by a variety of methods including painting, spraying, sputtering, vapor deposition, slurry coating, chemical deposition, screen printing or roll coating.

In an alternative embodiment of the present invention, altering the matte surface to provide the front screen with an optically smooth surface includes attaching an optically smooth transparent film to the matte surface by a transparent adhesive interposed between the film and the matte surface.

Preferably, the adhesive is initially applied to a lower surface of the film, though alternatively, the adhesive may be applied to the matte surface independently from the film.

Preferably, the said adhesive and film are of materials having substantially the same refractive index as the material having the matte surface.

Preferably, the adhesive is capable of flowing over, around and/or inside any optical irregularities, distortions, protrusions, or discontinuities of said matte surface to a sufficient thickness to form a substantially optically flat outer surface.

It should be appreciated that the term film means any layer or material that performs the function as described above.

In a yet further embodiment of the present invention, altering the matte surface to provide the front screen with an optically smooth surface includes removing the existing the material having the matte surface and replacing same with a material having an optically smooth surface.

Preferably said material having an optically smooth surface is a polarizer film, preferably formed from a protective transparent layer encapsulating a polarizing layer.

According to a further aspect of the present invention, there is provided a display produced by any one of the above-described methods.

Consequently, it has been found that by performing altering the matte surface to provide the front screen with an optically smooth surface as described in any of the above-described embodiments, any effect of the scattering or diffusion of light both transmitted through and reflected from the display technology (in this example LCD screen) is substantially ameliorated.

When a screen which has been converted in accordance with the present invention is used with 3-dimensional technology as described previously, a highly improved clarity in the images viewed on the rear screen is achieved.

The application of any of the aforementioned steps for altering the matte surface of the front screen to an optically smooth surface does not interfere in any way with the operation of the diffuse bi-refracting film in that there are no visible color patches and/or Moiré interference discernible to viewer.

The present invention also has a number of other advantages including the creation of images with improved clarity with a wide angle of view, but without requiring the production of expensive customized screens.

This invention allows all the necessary diffusion of the image on the rear screen to be achieved immediately in front of the rear screen, thus giving the greatest angle of view for the given amount of diffusion, due to the diffuse or scattering element being as far away from the viewer as possible.

#### BRIEF DESCRIPTION OF THE DRAWINGS

FIG. 1 shows an exemplary cross sectional view of a multi-component display in accordance with a first embodiment of the present invention.

FIG. 2 shows an exemplary cross sectional view of a multi-component display in accordance with a second embodiment of the present invention.

FIG. 3 shows an exemplary cross sectional view of a multi-component display in accordance with a third embodiment of the present invention.

#### DETAILED DESCRIPTION OF THE INVENTION

FIGS. 1-3 illustrate preferred embodiments of the present invention implemented with a dual screen display (1) composed of a plurality of transparent imaging screens in the form of a front LCD screen (2), parallel to, but spaced apart from a rear display screen (3) provided with a backlight (4).

It should be apparent to one skilled in the art that a number of alternative display technologies may be utilized in place of the LCD screens. Furthermore, although FIG. 1 shows a single screen (2) in front of the rear display (3) for the sake of clarity and convenience, any number of additional (at least partially transparent) imaging screens (2) may be incorporated. Although the rear screen (3) may also be an LCD screen, it will be apparent that alternative, non-transparent display technology may be employed.

Such displays provide a three dimensional quality the scene viewed by an observer, as described in the applicants co-pending patents PCT No. PCT/NZ98/00098 and PCT/NZ99/00021, incorporated by reference herein.

As previously discussed, a number of practical considerations need to be overcome to produce a functional display of this type including the reduction or elimination of Moiré interference effects, colored fringes, and crossed-polarizers, which are addressed in a number of ways including the use of diffusers, optical retarders and other optical materials and/or material finishes. However, these are not specifically germane to the present invention.

Thus, for the sake of clarity and to aid understanding of the present invention, the display (1) and associated display screens (2,3) are shown in simplified, schematic form in the drawings; elements not essential to illustrate the present invention are omitted from the drawings to aid comprehension.

Although the visual color anomalies and the viewer's perception of the tracery on the rear screen are remedied by use of a bi-refracting film with an optically diffusive matte surface etched onto one side of the film, further difficulties result from this configuration.

Due to the intrinsic diffusive nature of the bi-refracting film, a slight blurring of the image on the rear LCD screen (2) renders the appearance of Moiré interference patterns invisible or insignificant. However, further diffusion or blurriness is detrimental to the clarity of the image perceived by an observer.

The blurring of the rear screen (2) is compounded by the current production techniques and practices employed by LCD manufacturers.

Currently, the predominant majority of LCD screen manufacturers produce screens that have a matte surface on one or both sides intended to reduce glare. However, this matte surface applied to the front and/or rear surface increases the diffusion of the light being emitted by the rear screen (3) when used with the applicant's display technology blurring and thus degrading the resultant display (1) image. The present invention addresses this problem by altering the matte surface to provide the front screen with an optically smooth surface.

A number of ways to achieve this effect have been investigated. The applicant initially tried to even the surface of the

screen through polishing, though unfortunately, this was found to be impractical due to the hardness of the materials from which the screens (2,3) are made.

FIG. 1 shows a first embodiment in which the front layer (6) of the front screen (2) is formed with a matte surface (7), depicted with exaggerated proportions to aid understanding of the invention. In the embodiment shown, the front layer (6) of the front screen (2) is a comprised of a polarizer (8), encapsulated within a protective laminate (9).

According to one aspect of the present invention there is provided a method of altering the matte surface (7) of the front screen (2), to an optically smooth surface by applying an at least partially transparent coating (10) to the matte surface (7).

The application of various flowable substances to the screen have been examined. While all oil based substances tested (for example silicon grease) provided the optical requirements, they are impractical in that they can be readily rubbed off from the screen.

As the matte surface (7) consists of optical irregularities, distortions, protrusions, or discontinuities, the coating (10) is applied in a flowable form to cover these irregularities to a depth sufficient to form a substantially optically flat outer surface (11).

Therefore, the coating is applied as a flowable substance and subsequently hardened to form an optically flat outer surface.

The coating (10) may be applied by a variety of methods including painting, spraying, sputtering, vapor deposition, slurry coating, chemical deposition, screen printing or roll coating.

It has been determined that the coating required would preferably have the following qualities:

To be capable of covering all the surface irregularities of the matte surface (7) without forming any voids or optical distortions.

To possess substantially the same refractive index as the material having the matte surface.

Be readily applied, and thereupon hardening to a resilient finish.

To provide an optically homogenous finish.

To be durable and resistant to temperature variations and stress.

One material that meets all of these requirements is a lacquer or two-pot epoxy resin. While many epoxy resins are suitable, one example is that sold under the brand name of DuPont Centuri690S 2PAC High Build Clear according to one embodiment.

While this material works particularly well, it should be appreciated that other materials which have the required properties may also be used.

FIG. 2 shows a further embodiment in which the coating (10) is replaced, both physically and operationally, by an optically smooth transparent film (11) and a transparent adhesive (12) interposed between the film and the matte surface.

The adhesive (12) may be applied to a lower surface of the film (11) prior to being applied (in conjunction with the film 11) to the matte surface (7), though alternatively, the adhesive (12) may be applied to the matte surface (7) independently from the film (11).

This second embodiment is still required to fulfill the above-listed criteria given for the first embodiment. Consequently, the adhesive (12) and film (11) are formed from materials having substantially the same refractive index as the material (9) having the matte surface (7).

Preferably, the adhesive is capable of flowing over, around and/or inside any optical irregularities, distortions, protrusions, or discontinuities of said matte surface to a sufficient thickness to form a substantially optically flat outer surface.

In a yet further embodiment (e.g., shown in FIG. 3), altering the matte surface to provide the front screen (2) with an optically smooth surface includes removing the existing material having the matte surface and replacing same with a material having an optically smooth surface. The matte surface (7) of a polarizer (8) and protective laminate (9) of existing LCD screen (as shown in FIGS. 1 and 2) of the type predominantly produced by large volume LCD screen manufacturers is replaced by an LCD screen (2) having an optically smooth (i.e., non-matte) outer surface.

In the embodiment shown in FIG. 3, the optically smooth outer surface is formed by the surface of the protective coating (9) of a polarizer (8). Such operations may only be performed by relatively specialized and commensurately expensive companies.

Therefore, unless further operations (unrelated to the present invention) are required to be performed on the LCD screen, this technique is less desirable than the first or second embodiments described above.

It should be seen that the present invention provides an improved display technology and encompasses a method of converting existing screens, the converted screen itself, and other technology which incorporates the converted screen.

Aspects of the present invention have been described by way of example only and it should be appreciated that modifications and additions may be made thereto without departing from the scope of the embodiments of the present invention.

What is claimed is:

1. A method of altering a matte surface, said method comprising:

removing a first component of a display device, wherein said first component comprises said matte surface, wherein said display device comprises a first display screen and a second display screen, wherein said first and second display screens overlap, wherein said first display screen is operable to display a first image using a first plurality of pixels, wherein said second display screen is operable to display a second image using a second plurality of pixels; and replacing said first component with a second component comprising a smooth surface.

2. The method of claim 1, wherein said second component comprises a polarizing film.

3. The method of claim 2, wherein said polarizing film comprises a polarizer encapsulated within a protective laminate.

4. The method of claim 1, wherein a blurriness of said first image viewed through said second component is less than a blurriness of said first image viewed through said first component.

5. The method of claim 1, wherein said removing further comprises removing said first display screen, and wherein said replacing further comprises replacing said first display screen with a third display screen comprising said second component.

6. The method of claim 1, wherein said first display screen comprises a liquid crystal display.

7. The method of claim 1, wherein said second display screen comprises a liquid crystal display.

\* \* \* \* \*

专利名称(译)	改变显示屏的表面		
公开(公告)号	<a href="#">US8154691</a>	公开(公告)日	2012-04-10
申请号	US12/046265	申请日	2008-03-11
申请(专利权)人(译)	PURE深度有限公司		
当前申请(专利权)人(译)	PURE深度有限公司		
[标]发明人	SEARLE MARK JOHN		
发明人	SEARLE, MARK JOHN		
IPC分类号	G02F1/1335 G02B1/10 G02F1/13363		
CPC分类号	G02B1/10 G02F1/133502 Y10T428/1036 G02F1/13363 Y10T156/10 G02F1/133528		
审查员(译)	粗鲁, TIMOTHY		
优先权	508258 2000-11-17 NZ 508826 2000-12-12 NZ PCT/NZ2001/000258 2001-11-16 WO		
其他公开文献	US20080152842A1		
外部链接	<a href="#">Espacenet</a> <a href="#">USPTO</a>		

#### 摘要(译)

显示屏的无光泽表面例如通过环氧树脂涂层等转换成光学平坦表面，所述环氧树脂涂层等具有与无光泽表面的折射率相等的折射率。可以将具有基本平坦表面的膜施加到无光泽表面。或者，可以从屏幕上除去无光泽表面，并用光学上光滑的表面代替。无光泽表面可以是形成在LCD屏幕的双折射膜上的漫射表面。显示屏是包括分层屏幕的多级三维显示器的前屏幕，并且从哑光到平面改变表面减少了显示图像的模糊。

