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- (54) Light guide containing light-scattering particles arranged to realize desired light-output efficiency and method for designing the same
- (57) A light guide includes: an optical medium; and light-scattering particles each having a scattering cross section Φ and being contained in the optical medium with a density N_p so that light which enters the light guide from a first end face can propagate to a second end face while being scattered by the light-scattering particles. In the light guide, the product of the scattering cross sec-

tion Φ , the density N_p , the length L_G of the optical medium in the light propagation direction, and a correction coefficient K_c (empirically obtained when light propagates in an optical medium having a finite volume), is less than or equal to 0.9. Preferably, the product is less than or equal to 0.4.



Application Number

which under Rule 45 of the European Patent Convention EP 03 02 0064 shall be considered, for the purposes of subsequent proceedings, as the European search report

The Search Division considers that the present application, does not comply with the provisions of the EPC to such an extent that it is not possible to carry out a meaningful search into the state of the art on the basis of all claims

Reason:

CLASSIFICATION OF THE APPLICATION (Int.CI.7)

G02B6/28 F21V8/00 G02B6/00

1 Claim 1 relates to a method of design of a light guide defined by reference to a correction coefficient Kc, with no further description of parameter Kc.

Claims 2-7 relate to a light guide device defined by reference to a correction coefficient Kc, with no further description of that parameter and no explicit reference to claim 1 (or to the equation in method claim 1), so that correction coefficient Kc could be different from the one in claim 1.

The use of these parameters in the present context lacks clarity within the meaning of Article 84 EPC. It is impossible to compare the parameters the applicant has chosen to employ with what is set out in the prior art. The lack of clarity is such as to render a meaningful complete search impossible.

- 2 Furthermore, the description of the present application insufficiently discloses the correction coefficient Kc within the meaning of Article 83 EPC, for the following reasons:
- 2.1 According to the description, from page 15, line 24 to page 16, line 4 and on page 16, lines (11-14), the correction coefficient Kc is empirically obtained based on

a comparison between figures 4 and 5

other data items

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23 February 2004

Place of search Date

Examiner

Bourhis, J-F



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CLASSIFICATION OF THE APPLICATION (Int.Cl.7) The Search Division considers that the present application, does not comply with the provisions of the EPC to such an extent that it is not possible to carry out a meaningful search into the state of the art on the basis of all claims Reason: It is also explained on page 16, line 4 that the correction coefficient Kc is related to optical medium with a finite volume. 2.1.1 Figures 4 and 5 show data for one single value of Kc (namely 0.004), rendering impossible for the reader to determine Kc. Furthermore, the fact that the same value of Kc applies for three different sizes of objects appears in contradiction with the above cited explanation of page 16, line 4. 2.1.2 The description explicitly states on page 16, in line 12 and in line 14, that the other data items are not shown. 2.2 Hence, neither the determination of, nor the experiments required to empirically obtain Kc are explicitly disclosed in the description. 3 The possibility of an extrapolation of the correction coefficient from the set of data in the description has also been examined. The description gives two values of Kc, one on page 16, line 13, the other one on page 30, lines (23-26). The correction coefficient used in specific cases of light guides can also be derived from tables (1-9). 3.1 A value of Kc of 0.004 is obtained from lines 4,7,9 and 10 of table 1 (sheetlike rectangular parallelepiped light guide) and line 5 of table 4 (cylindrical light guide). Thus the same

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Reason:

value of correction coefficient is used for very different sizes and geometries of the light guide, again in apparent contradiction with above cited explanation on page 16, line 4.

- 3.2 A value of Kc of 4 is obtained from lines 1 and 2 of table 1 and line 1 of table 4, for cases where the scattering cross section is smaller than in the cases cited in part 3.1. Thus a correlation of Kc with the scattering cross section seems possible. However, the Kc value given on page 30, line (23-26) for conditions of scattering cross section and density of particles similar to the case in line 9 of table 1, is 0.01, not 0.004 as one could expect if scattering cross section would be the determining factor.
- 3.3 Hence, the determination of Kc by extrapolation from the set of data, i.e. an implicit disclosure of the correction coefficient Kc, is impossible and leave the reader in doubt about the true meaning of correction coefficient Kc.
- 4 The present application does not meet the requirements of sufficient disclosure of Article 83 EPC for the correction coefficient Kc which is essential in the definition of the method of claim 1 and the device of claims (2-7). A meaningful search is therefore not possible. Consequently, no search has been done.

The applicant's attention is drawn to the fact that a search may be carried out

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4



Application Number

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The Search Division considers that the present application, does not comply with the provisions of the EPC to such an extent that it is not possible to carry out a meaningful search into the state of the art on the basis of all claims		ovisions the CLASSIFICATION OF THE APPLICATION (Int.CI.7)
Reason:		
during examination following a declaration of no search under Rule 45 EPC, should the problems which led to the declaration being issued be overcome (see EPC Guideline C-VI, 8.5).		
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