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(54) **LIGHT SOURCE DEVICE AND DISPLAY DEVICE**

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

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(57) **ABSTRACT**

Related U.S. Application Data

(63) Continuation of application No. 14/205,401, filed on Mar. 12, 2014, now Pat. No. 9,869,867.

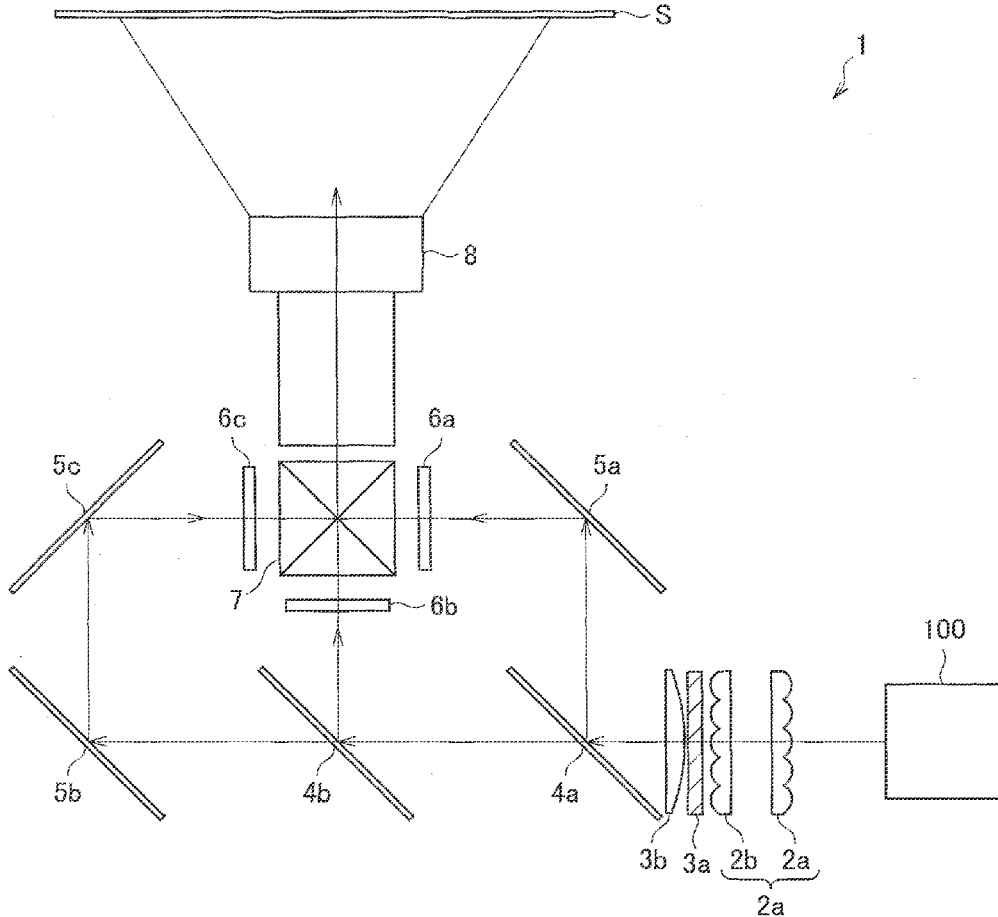
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There is provided a light source device including a first light source configured to emit light in a first wavelength region, a second light source configured to emit light in a second wavelength region different from the first wavelength region, a wavelength conversion unit including a fluorescent material and configured to emit fluorescent emission light in a different wavelength region upon irradiation with the light in the first wavelength region, and a combining unit that has wavelength selectivity to a specific wavelength region corresponding to the second wavelength region and combines the light in the first wavelength region from the first light source, the light in the second wavelength region from the second light source, and the fluorescent emission light which are incident on the combining unit with one another.



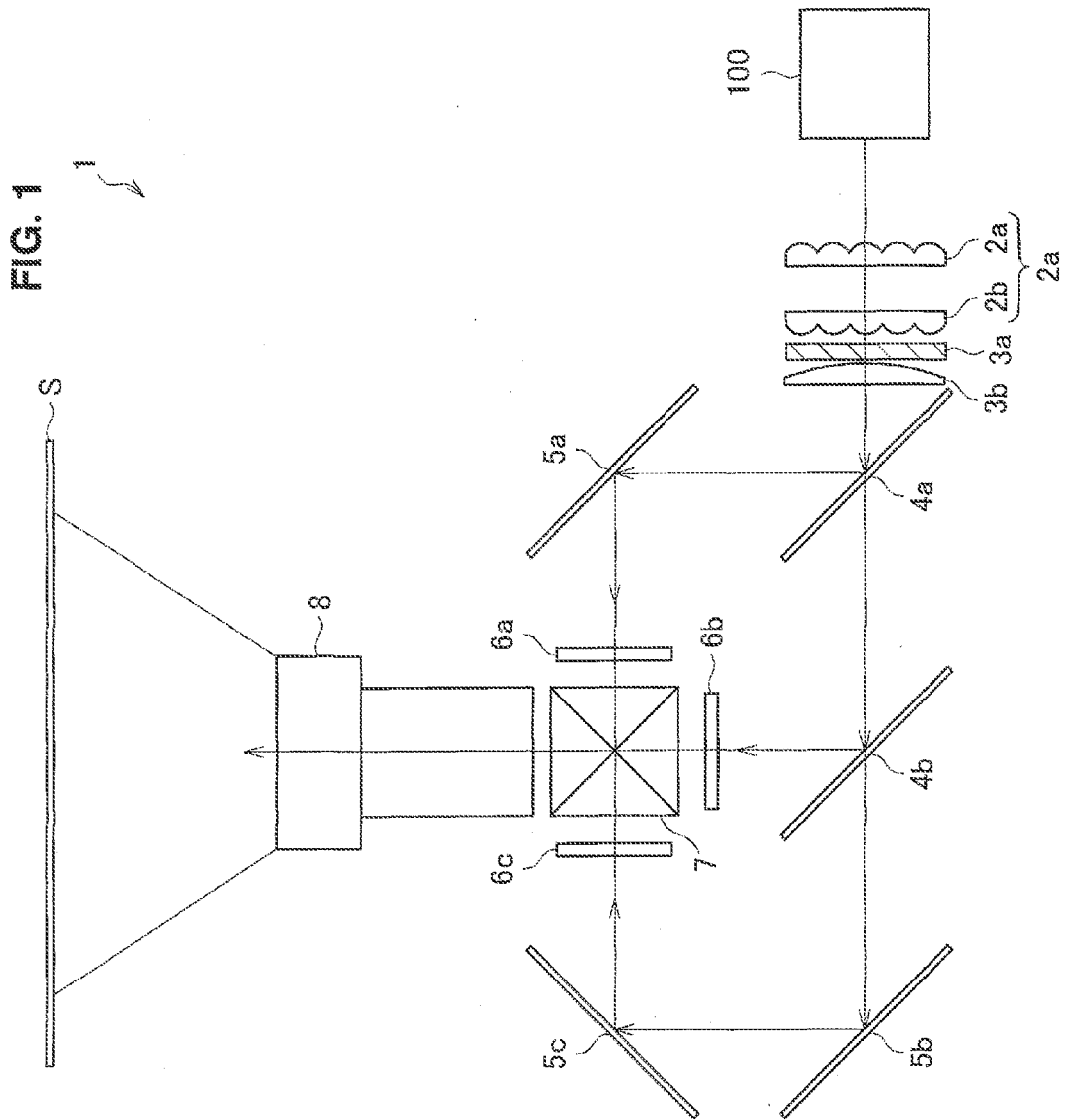


FIG. 2

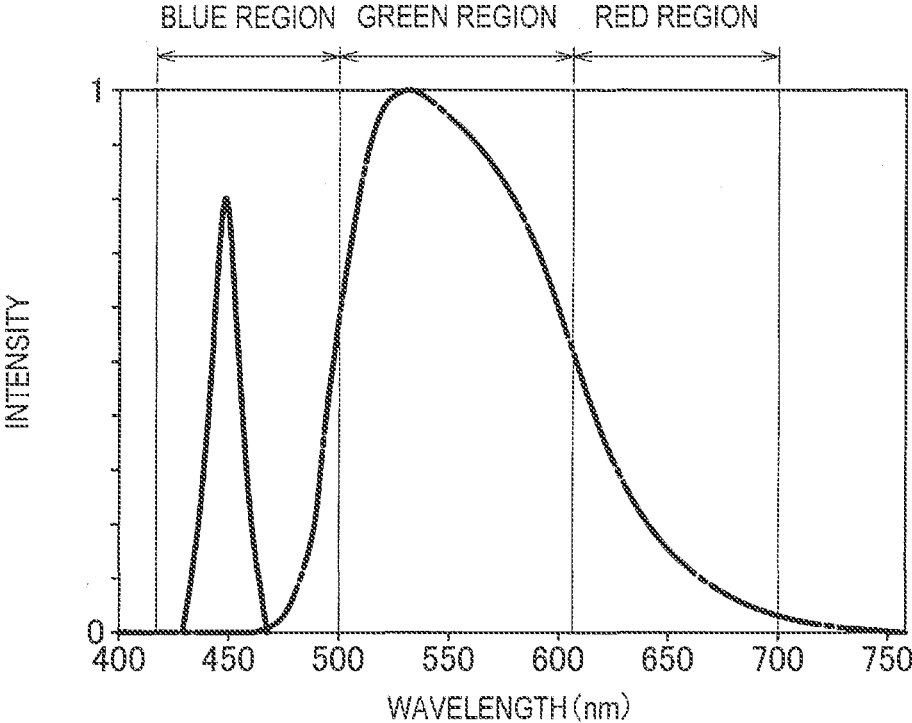


FIG. 3

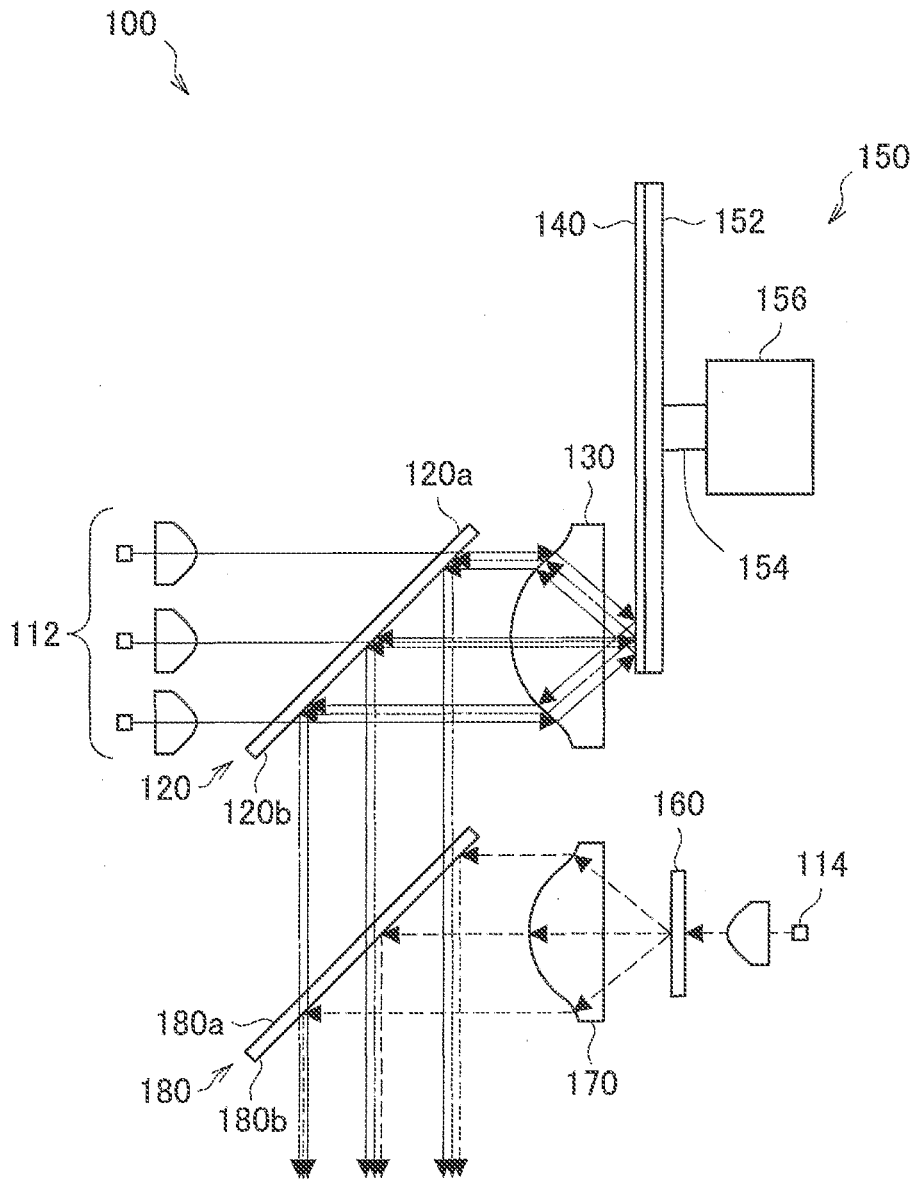


FIG. 4

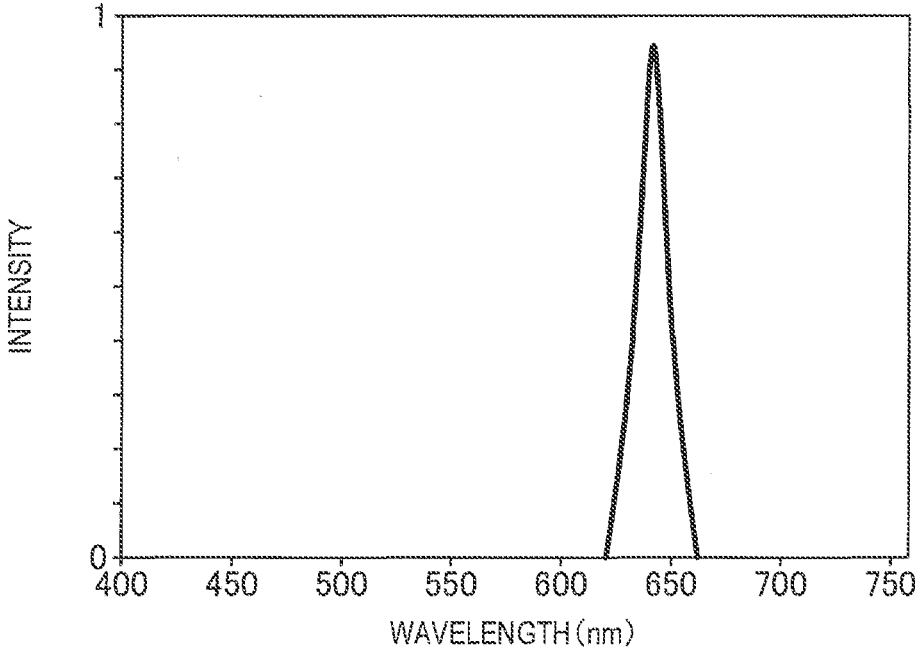


FIG. 5

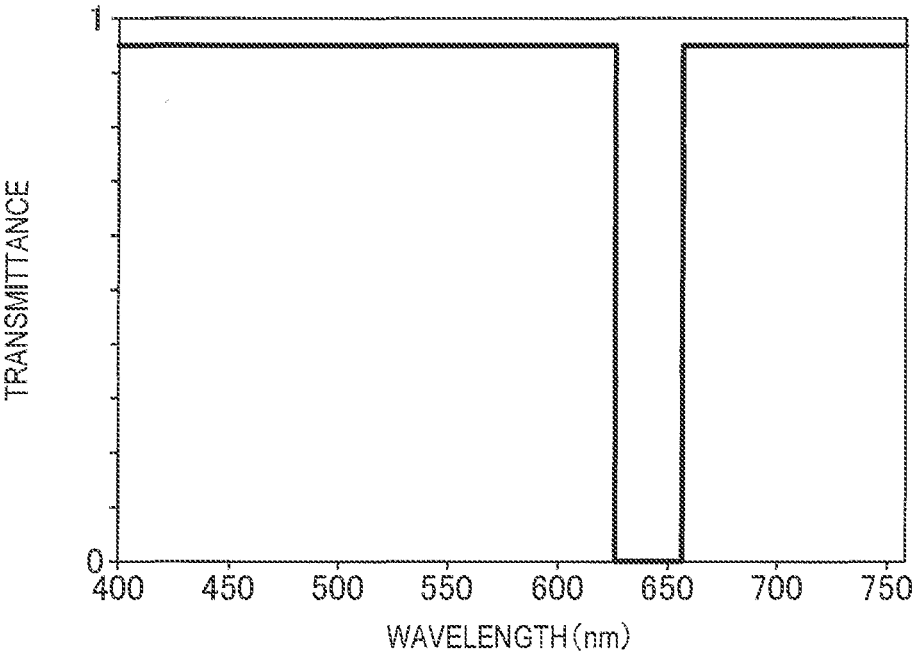


FIG. 6

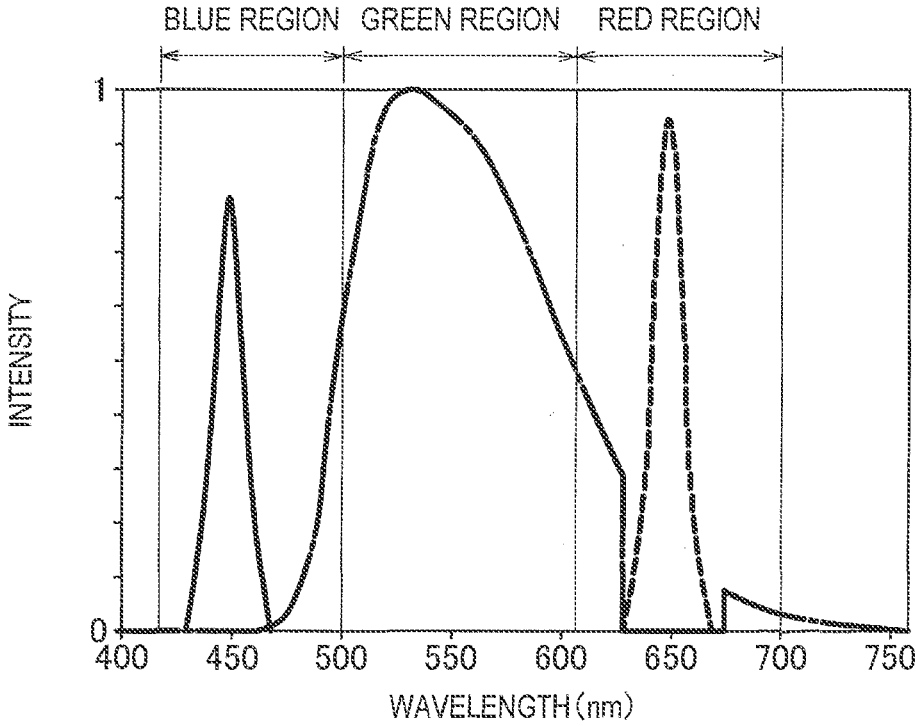


FIG. 7

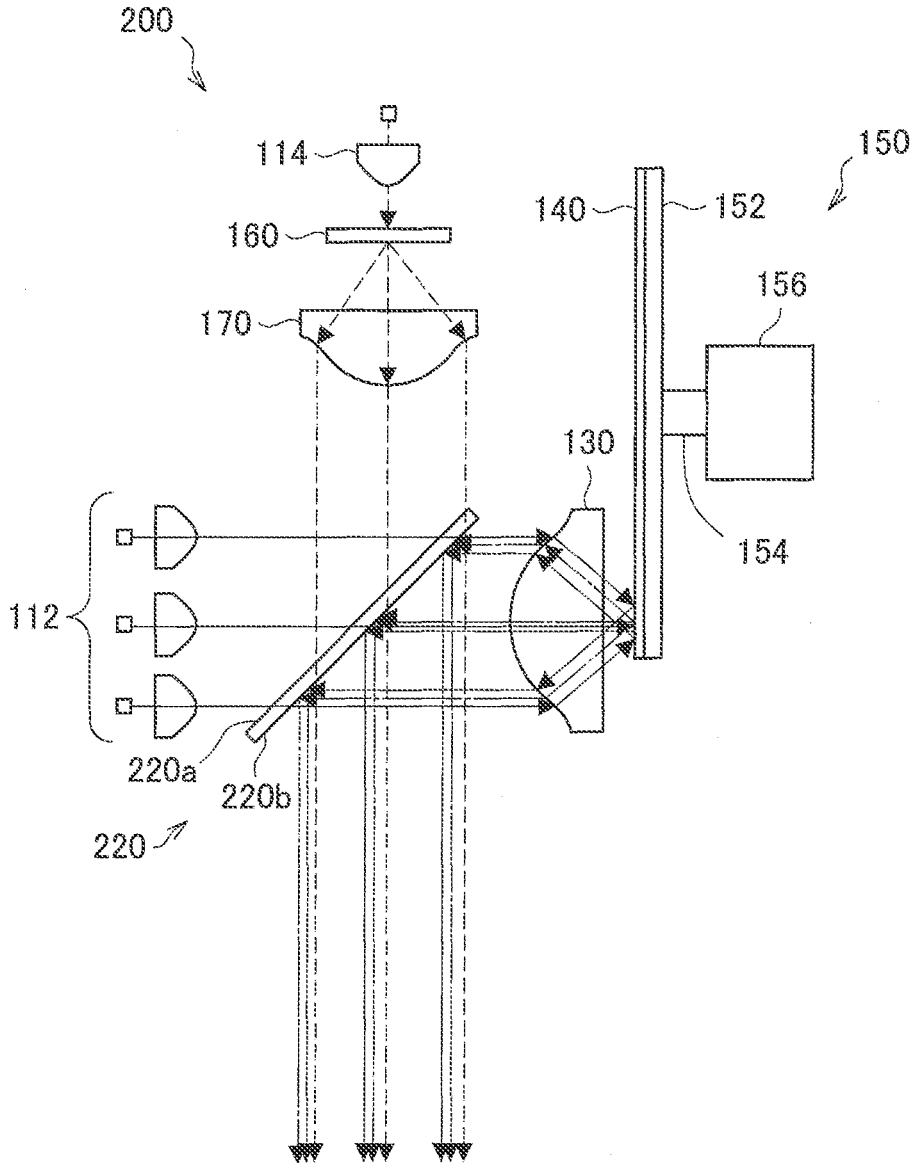


FIG. 8

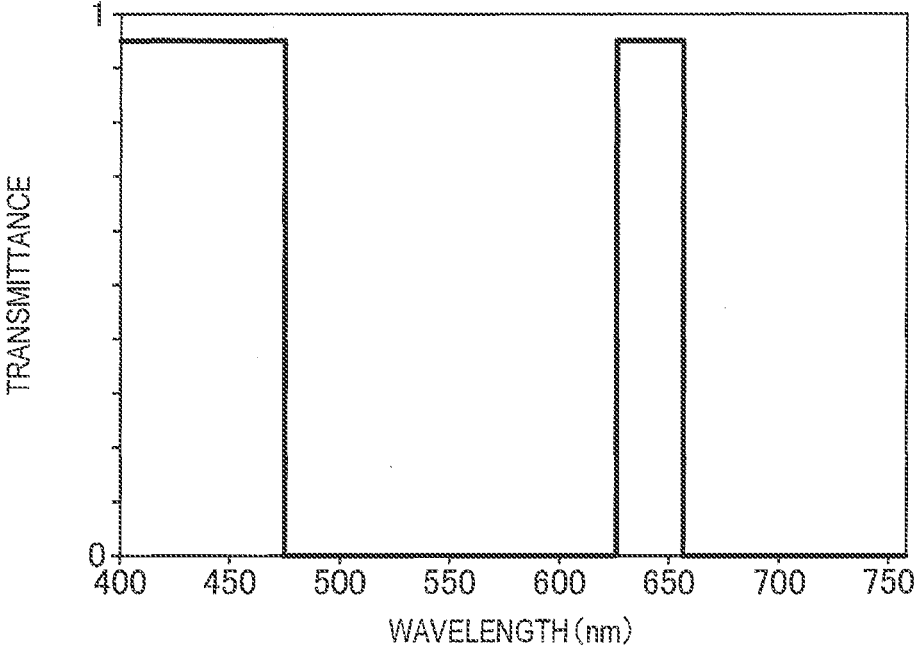


FIG. 9

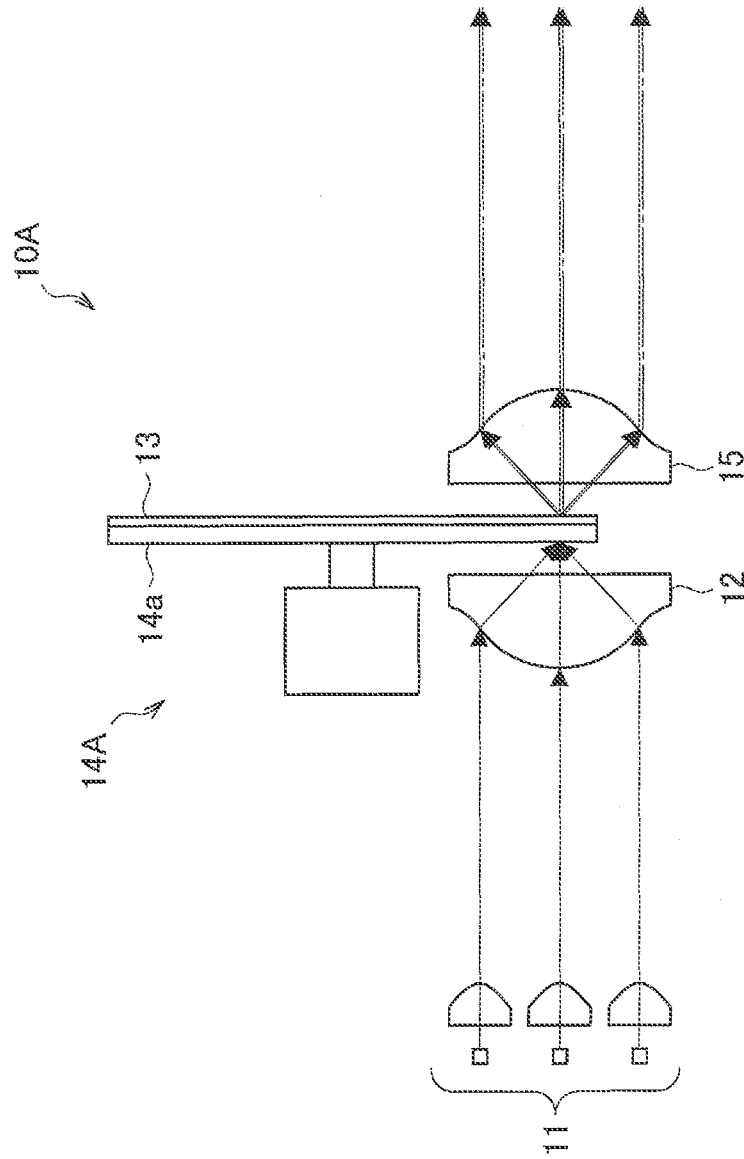


FIG. 10

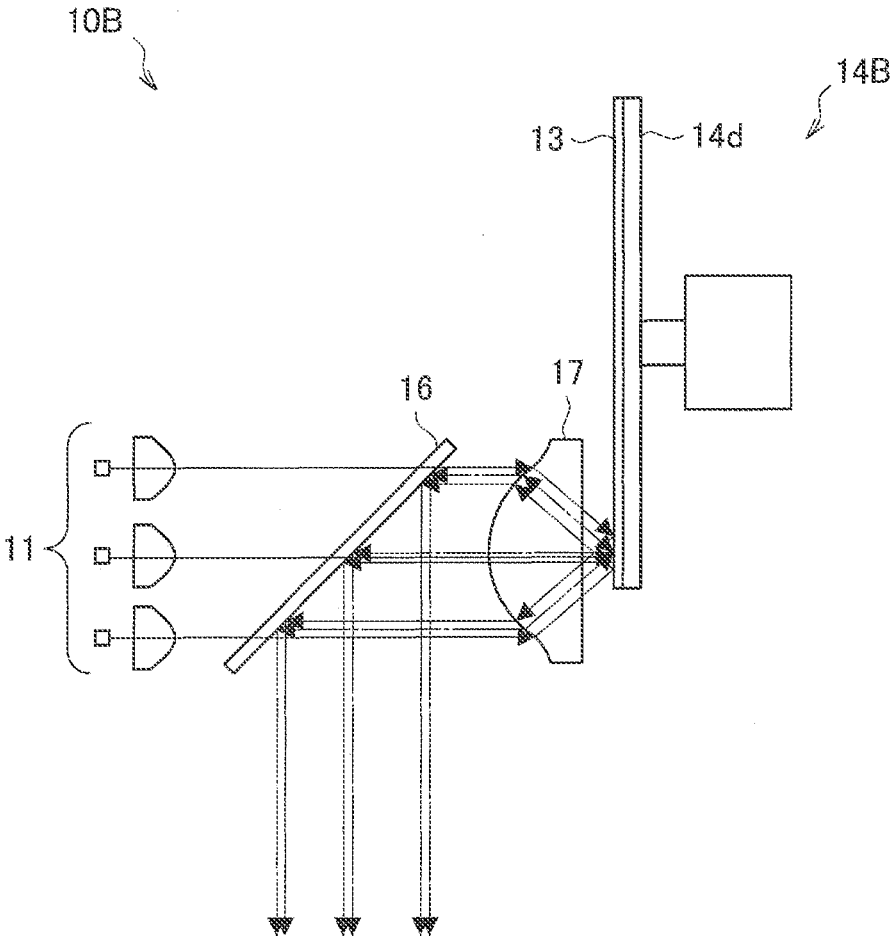


FIG. 11

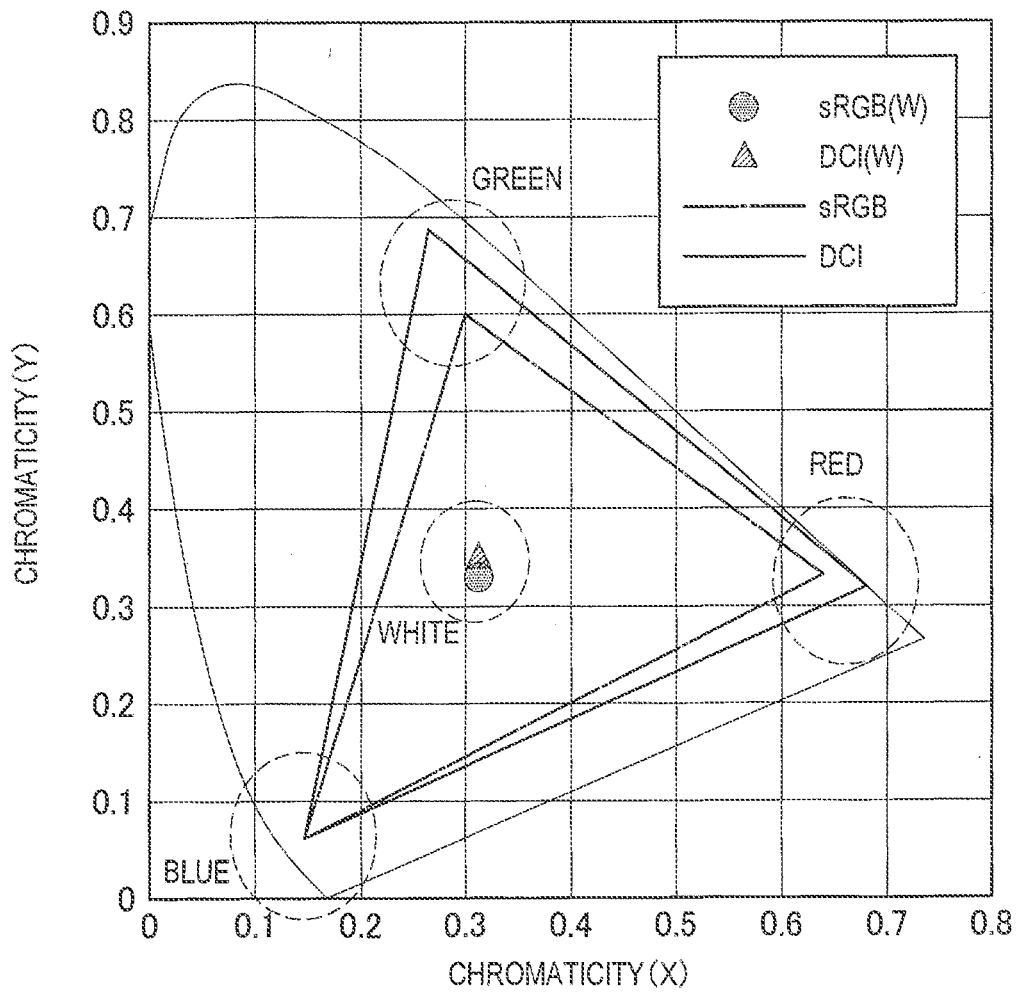


FIG. 12

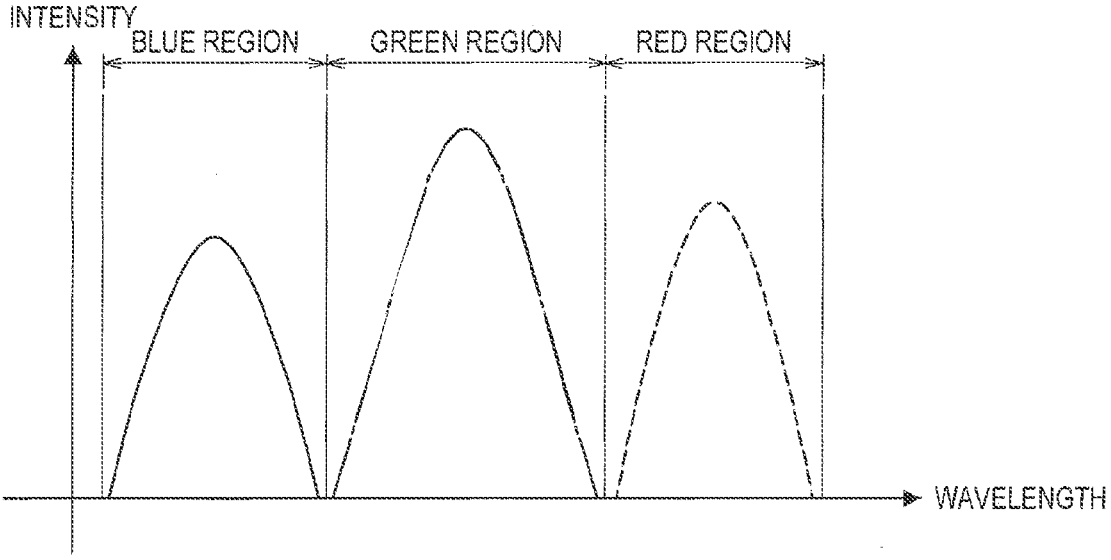


FIG. 13

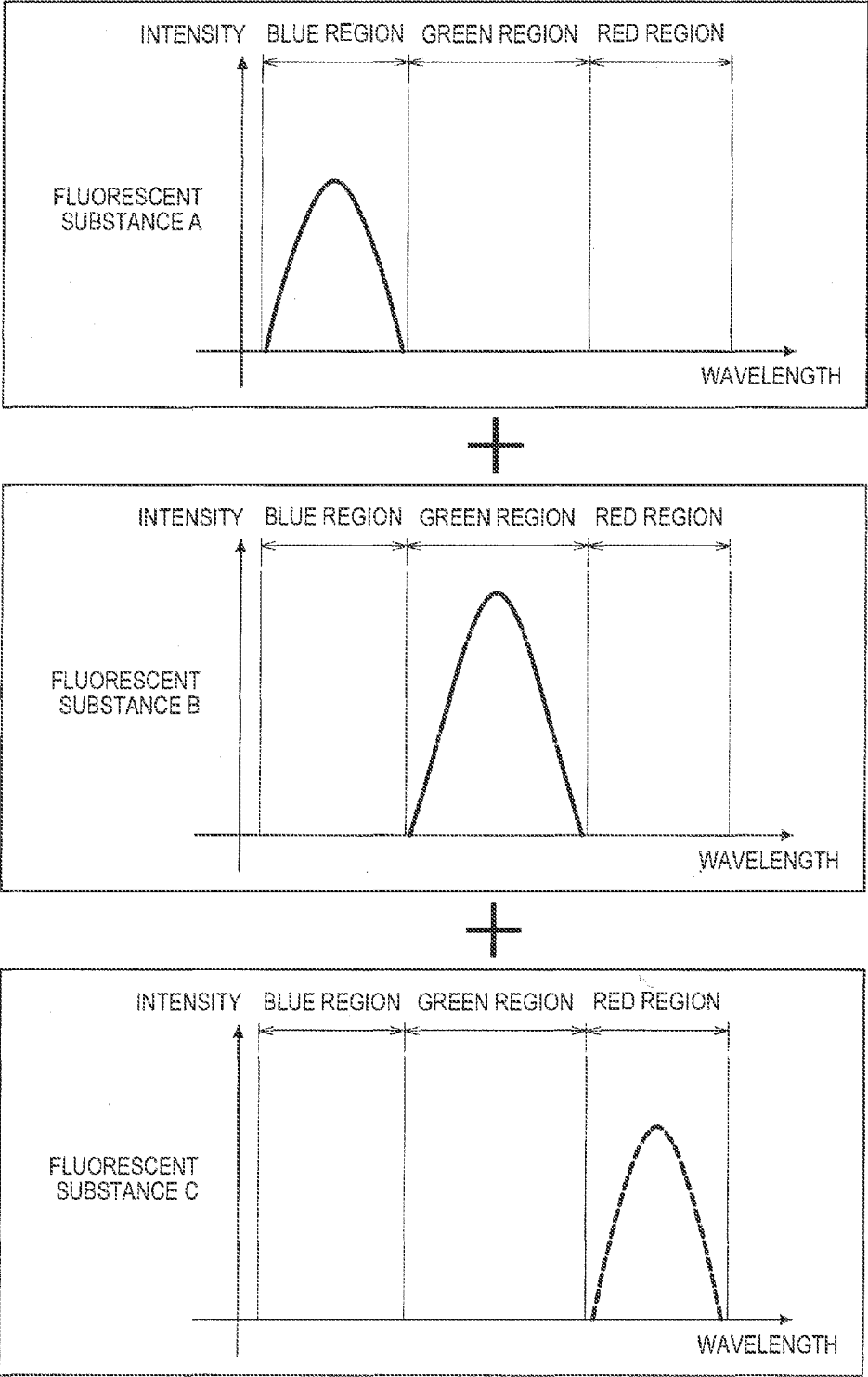
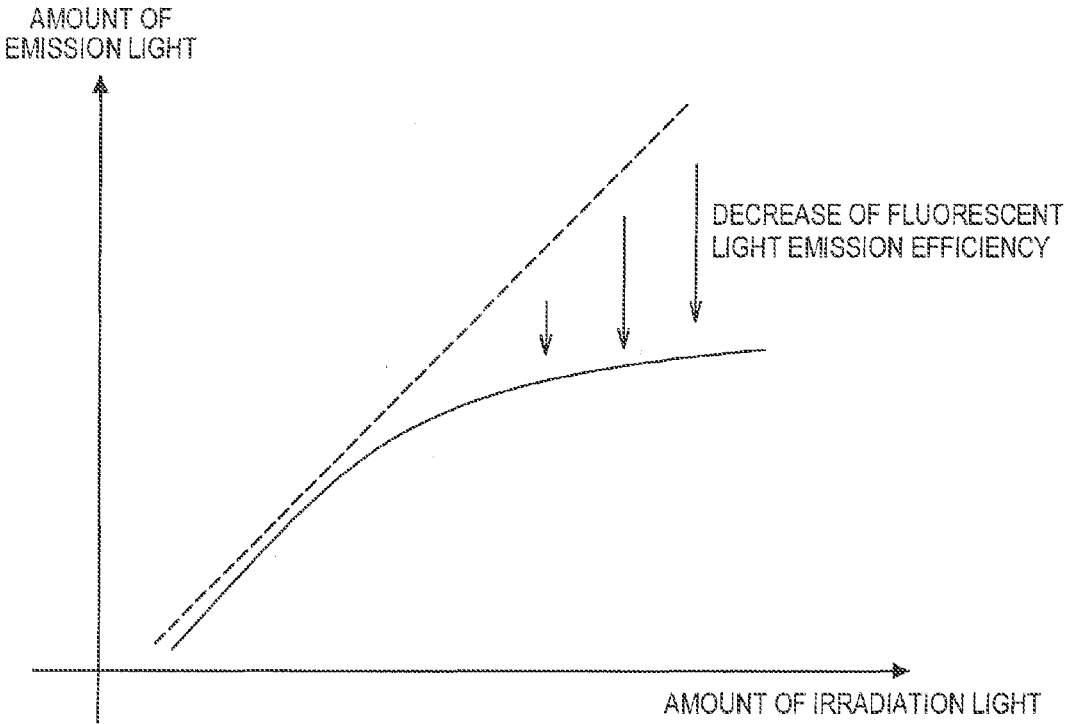


FIG. 14



LIGHT SOURCE DEVICE AND DISPLAY DEVICE

CROSS REFERENCE TO RELATED APPLICATIONS

[0001] The present application is a continuation application of U.S. patent application Ser. No. 14/205,401, filed Mar. 12, 2014, which claims the benefit of priority from prior Japanese Priority Patent Application JP 2013-060060 filed Mar. 22, 2013, the entire contents of which are incorporated herein by reference. Each of the above-referenced applications is hereby incorporated herein by reference in its entirety.

BACKGROUND

[0002] The present disclosure relates to a light source device used for a display device such as a projector and a display device including the same.

[0003] A light source for a projector mainly employs an extra-high pressure mercury lamp in view of brightness and cost performance, and meanwhile, a solid-state light source, which has long service life and wide color gamut, has attention in view of the long service life and additional high functions. The solid-state light source is a light source utilizing light emission from a p-n junction of semiconductor, such as an LED and a laser diode (LD). Recently, for example, as in JP 2012-27052A, a light source device is used for a projector in which device the solid-state light source irradiates, with light, a fluorescent material which is irradiated with the light in a specific wavelength region to emit light in a different wavelength region and the resulting fluorescent emission light is utilized.

[0004] For example, FIG. 9 represents a transmission-type light source device 10A for collecting light emitted from a first light source 11 on a transmission member 14a such as glass on which a fluorescent material 13 is provided using a lens 12 and outputting the light having passed through the transmission member 14a to be parallel light using a lens 15. FIG. 10 represents a reflection-type light source device 10B for collecting light emitted from the first light source 11 on a reflection member 14d on which the fluorescent material 13 is provided using a lens 17 and reflecting the light reflected by the reflection member 14d with a dichroic mirror 16 to be outputted.

[0005] Such light source devices using a fluorescent material have a merit of long service life compared with an existing high pressure mercury lamp used for a projector. Usage of a fluorescent material can also reduce speckle noise of glistening spots on the surface of the irradiated object.

SUMMARY

[0006] Meanwhile, a fluorescent material with an emission spectrum suitable for a projector has not yet been put into practical use in fact.

[0007] A light source for a projector is desirable to present the standardized color gamut and white for a video display device based on the DCI standard or the sRGB standard as illustrated in FIG. 11. In order to present such color gamut, ideal one is a light source with emission spectra for the blue wavelength region, the green wavelength region and the red wavelength region as illustrated in FIG. 12. Such a light source with the emission spectra can present colors close to

those in the standard for the primary colors of red, green and blue and for white in presenting the primary colors at the same time.

[0008] Methods for realizing the spectra using fluorescent substances include a method of using a mixture of fluorescent substances with the individual emission spectra. For example, as illustrated in FIG. 13, a mixture of a fluorescent substance A having the blue light emission wavelength region, a fluorescent substance B having the green light emission wavelength region and a fluorescent substance C having the red light emission wavelength region is used. The light emission of fluorescent substances, however, suffers luminance saturation and temperature quenching, these meaning the strong light which is incident on the fluorescent substances to cause a decrease of the fluorescent light emission efficiency as illustrated in FIG. 14. Therefore, the fluorescent substances low in light emission efficiency do not promise a light source bright and excellent in efficiency.

[0009] It is desirable to attain a light source device high in efficiency and excellent in color reproducibility.

[0010] According to an embodiment of the present disclosure, there is provided a light source device including a first light source configured to emit light in a first wavelength region, a second light source configured to emit light in a second wavelength region different from the first wavelength region, a wavelength conversion unit including a fluorescent material and configured to emit fluorescent emission light in a different wavelength region upon irradiation with the light in the first wavelength region, and a combining unit that has wavelength selectivity to a specific wavelength region corresponding to the second wavelength region and combines the light in the first wavelength region from the first light source, the light in the second wavelength region from the second light source, and the fluorescent emission light which are incident on the combining unit with one another.

[0011] According to an embodiment of the present disclosure, there is provided a light source device including a first light source configured to emit light in a first wavelength region, a second light source configured to emit light in a second wavelength region different from the first wavelength region, a wavelength conversion unit including a fluorescent material and configured to emit fluorescent emission light in a different wavelength region upon irradiation with the light in the first wavelength region, and a combining unit that has wavelength selectivity to a specific wavelength region corresponding to the first wavelength region and the second wavelength region and combines the light in the first wavelength region from the first light source, the light in the second wavelength region from the second light source, and the fluorescent emission light which are incident on the combining unit with one another.

[0012] According to an embodiment of the present disclosure, there is provided a display device including a light source unit, a light modulating/combining system configured to modulate and combine incident light, an illumination optical system configured to guide light emitted from the light source unit to the light modulating/combining system, and a projection optical system configured to perform projection of an image emitted from the light modulating/combining system. The light source unit includes a first light source configured to emit light in a first wavelength region, a second light source configured to emit light in a second wavelength region different from the first wavelength

region, a wavelength conversion unit including a fluorescent material and configured to emit fluorescent emission light in a different wavelength region upon irradiation with the light in the first wavelength region, and a combining unit that has wavelength selectivity to a specific wavelength region corresponding to the second wavelength region and combines the light in the first wavelength region from the first light source, the light in the second wavelength region from the second light source, and the fluorescent emission light which are incident on the combining unit with one another.

[0013] According to an embodiment of the present disclosure, there is provided a display device including a light source unit, a light modulating/combining system configured to modulate and combine incident light, an illumination optical system configured to guide light emitted from the light source unit to the light modulating/combining system, and a projection optical system configured to perform projection of an image emitted from the light modulating/combining system. The light source unit includes a first light source configured to emit light in a first wavelength region, a second light source configured to emit light in a second wavelength region different from the first wavelength region, a wavelength conversion unit including a fluorescent material and configured to emit fluorescent emission light in a different wavelength region upon irradiation with the light in the first wavelength region, and a combining unit that has wavelength selectivity to a specific wavelength region corresponding to the first wavelength region and the second wavelength region and combines the light in the first wavelength region from the first light source, the light in the second wavelength region from the second light source, and the fluorescent emission light which are incident on the combining unit with one another.

[0014] According to an embodiment of the present disclosure, the wavelength conversion unit combines the fluorescent emission light obtained by conversion of the light in the first wavelength region, the light in the first wavelength region from the first light source, and the light in the second wavelength region from the second light source with one another on a same axis. The combined light has the wavelength spectra of the first wavelength region, the second wavelength region and the fluorescent emission light. Thereby, the light in the first wavelength region from the first light source and the fluorescent emission light, which have a deficiency in their emission spectra, can be effectively supplemented with the light in the second wavelength region using the second light source.

[0015] As described above, according to the present disclosure, a light source device high in efficiency and excellent in color reproducibility can be attained.

BRIEF DESCRIPTION OF THE DRAWINGS

[0016] FIG. 1 is a schematic configuration diagram illustrating one exemplary configuration of a display device including a light source unit according to a first embodiment of the present disclosure;

[0017] FIG. 2 is a graph illustrating a representative emission spectrum of a YAG-based fluorescent material and a spectrum of excited light;

[0018] FIG. 3 is a schematic configuration diagram illustrating a configuration of the light source unit according to the embodiment;

[0019] FIG. 4 is a graph illustrating one example of a wavelength spectrum for a laser emitting light in the red wavelength region;

[0020] FIG. 5 is an explanatory drawing illustrating one example of characteristics of a second dichroic mirror;

[0021] FIG. 6 is an explanatory drawing illustrating one example of a wavelength spectrum of light emitted from the light source unit according to the embodiment;

[0022] FIG. 7 is a schematic configuration diagram illustrating a configuration of a light source unit according to a second embodiment of the present disclosure;

[0023] FIG. 8 is an explanatory drawing illustrating one example of characteristics of a dichroic mirror according to the embodiment;

[0024] FIG. 9 is an explanatory drawing illustrating one example of a transmission-type light source device according to the related art to the present technology;

[0025] FIG. 10 is an explanatory drawing illustrating one example of a reflection-type light source device according to the related art to the present technology;

[0026] FIG. 11 is a graph illustrating an xy chromaticity chart in the XYZ color system and the color gamuts in DCI and sRGB;

[0027] FIG. 12 is an explanatory drawing illustrating an example of ideal emission spectra of a light source;

[0028] FIG. 13 is an explanatory drawing of a concept of mixing a plurality of fluorescent substances; and

[0029] FIG. 14 is an explanatory drawing of a decrease of fluorescent light emission efficiency caused by luminance saturation and temperature quenching.

DETAILED DESCRIPTION OF THE EMBODIMENT(S)

[0030] Hereinafter, preferred embodiments of the present disclosure will be described in detail with reference to the appended drawings. Note that, in this specification and the appended drawings, structural elements that have substantially the same function and structure are denoted with the same reference numerals, and repeated explanation of these structural elements is omitted.

[0031] Incidentally, the description is made in the following order.

1. First Embodiment (Light Source Unit Including Two Dichroic Mirrors)

1.1. Configuration of Display Device

1.2. Configuration of Light Source Unit

2. Second Embodiment (Light Source Unit Including One Dichroic Mirror)

1. First Embodiment

[1.1. Configuration of Display Device]

[0032] First, referring to FIG. 1, one exemplary configuration of a display device **1** including a light source unit **100** according to a first embodiment of the present disclosure is described. FIG. 1 is a schematic configuration diagram illustrating one exemplary configuration of the display device **1** including the light source unit **100** according to the embodiment.

[0033] The display device **1** according to the embodiment represents one exemplary configuration of a projector for collecting light from a light source which emits the light, emitting the light from a projection lens through a device causing display of an image, and projecting the image on a display plane such as a screen **S**. The display device **1** illustrated in FIG. **1** is one exemplary configuration of a projector using 3 LCDs as microdisplays.

[0034] Light emitted from the light source unit **100** passes through an integrator lens **2** constituted of a first lens array **2a** and a second lens array **2b** in order to maintain its brightness still at the edges of the display image, after that, passes through a polarization conversion element **3a** and a condenser lens **3b**, and is separated into components for individual wavelength regions.

[0035] The light having passed through the condenser lens **3b** is incident on a first reflection dichroic mirror **4a** reflecting only the light in the red wavelength region and allowing the light in the other wavelength regions to pass through. Thereby, the light in the red wavelength region is reflected by the first reflection dichroic mirror **4a** and proceeds toward a reflection mirror **5a**. The light in the red wavelength region is further reflected by the reflection mirror **5a** and is incident on a red liquid crystal panel **6a**.

[0036] The light in the other wavelength regions having passed through the first reflection dichroic mirror **4a** is incident on a second reflection dichroic mirror **4b**. The second reflection dichroic mirror **4b** reflects only the light in the green wavelength region and allows the light in the other wavelength region, that is, the light in the blue wavelength region to pass through. The light in the green wavelength region reflected by the second reflection dichroic mirror **4b** is incident on a green liquid crystal panel **6b**. Moreover, the light in the blue wavelength region having passed through the second reflection dichroic mirror **4b** is reflected by reflection mirrors **5b** and **5c**, and after that, is incident on a blue liquid crystal panel **6c**.

[0037] Each of the liquid crystal panels **6a** to **6c** for the individual colors modulates the light incident on each of those according to an input image signal, and generates signal light of the image corresponding to each of R, G and B. For the liquid crystal panels **6a** to **6c**, for example, transmissive liquid crystal elements using high temperature polysilicon TFTs may be employed. The signal light obtained by the modulation with each of the liquid crystal panels **6a** to **6c** is allowed to be incident on a dichroic prism **7** and the individual components thereof are combined with one another. The dichroic prism **7** is formed into a rectangular solid with four triangular prisms to reflect the red signal light and the blue signal light but to allow the green signal light to pass through. The signal light for the colors obtained by the combining with the dichroic prism **7** is incident on a projection lens **8** to be projected on the display plane of the screen **S** or the like as an image.

[0038] In the display device **1**, the liquid crystal panels **6a** to **6c** and the dichroic prism **7** function as a light modulating/combining system for modulating and combining the incident light. Moreover, the integrator lens **2**, the polarization conversion element **3a**, the condenser lens **3b**, the reflection dichroic mirrors **4a** and **4b** and the reflection mirrors **5a** to **5c** function as an illumination optical system for guiding the light from the light source unit **100** to the liquid crystal panels **6a** to **6c** constituting the light modulating/combining

system. Furthermore, the projection lens **8** functions as a projection optical system for projecting the image emitted from the dichroic prism **7**.

[1.2. Configuration of Light Source Unit]

[0039] As the light source unit **100** of such a display device **1**, in the present technology, a light source device is employed in which a solid-state light source irradiates a fluorescent material with light and the resulting fluorescent emission light is utilized. Few fluorescent materials are excellent in heat durability and light stability in terms of light emission efficiency and some suffer luminance saturation and temperature quenching to cause a decrease of the fluorescent light emission efficiency. For example, since SCASN-based or CASN-based fluorescent materials with the emission spectra of the primary colors illustrated in FIG. **13** rapidly cause luminance saturation and temperature quenching, a bright light source is difficult to be attained. Namely, the fluorescent material irradiated with strong light from a laser or the like causes a decrease of the fluorescent light emission efficiency, but a less irradiation amount of the light causes a less fluorescent emission light intensity in turn, this leading to the light emitted from the light source unit **100** to be less bright.

[0040] A YAG-based fluorescent material is a fluorescent material that hardly causes luminance saturation and temperature quenching and can attain a light source to be bright. FIG. **2** illustrates representative emission spectra for the YAG-based fluorescent material. Irradiation light (exciting light) of the YAG-based fluorescent material typically employs blue light and the blue light and fluorescent emission light of the YAG-based fluorescent material can be used for the light source. Namely, the emission spectrum (solid line) in the blue wavelength region illustrated in FIG. **2** is the emission spectrum of the irradiation light and the emission spectrum (dot and dash line) in the green wavelength region is the emission spectrum attributable to the fluorescent emission light of the YAG-based fluorescent material. Compared with the ideal emission spectra illustrated in FIG. **12**, the emission spectra illustrated in FIG. **2** are weak as to the light in the red wavelength region and present imbalance for the three primary colors. Presenting white based on these emission spectra causes white considerably close to pale blue to be presented.

[0041] In consideration of the above, the light source unit **100** according to the embodiment is configured to supplement the emission spectra for the fluorescent material with light in a wavelength region of the color lacking therein to be close to the ideal emission spectra illustrated in FIG. **12**. FIG. **3** illustrates a configuration of the light source unit **100** according to the embodiment. The light source unit **100** illustrated in FIG. **3** is a light source device using a reflection-type fluorescent material.

[0042] As illustrated in FIG. **3**, the light source unit **100** according to the embodiment includes a first light source **112** and a second light source **114** as light sources. The first light source **112** is a light source for irradiating (for exciting) a fluorescent material and may employ, for example, a laser. The first light source **112** allows a fluorescent material which is a wavelength conversion unit to emit light efficiently and employs a laser with the blue wavelength region (approximately 420 to 500 nm) in the embodiment. The second light source **114** emits light in a wavelength region of the color lacking in the first light source **112** and in the fluorescent

emission light with the fluorescent material. Since the first light source **112** employs a laser with the blue wavelength region and the fluorescent material employs a YAG-based fluorescent material in the embodiment, the light with the wavelength spectra as illustrated in FIG. 2 is obtained. The light is weak in the red wavelength region (approximately 610 to 700 nm), and therefore, the second light source **114** according to the embodiment is configured, for example, of a laser emitting light in the red wavelength region as illustrated in FIG. 4.

[0043] Light emitted from the first light source **112** is allowed to be light in two wavelength regions with a first dichroic mirror **120**, a lens **130** and a fluorescent material **140** which is provided in a rotation wheel unit **150**, these constituting the light source unit **100**. The lens **130** is disposed on the same optical path as that of first light source **112** and the first dichroic mirror **120** is disposed between the first light source **112** and the lens **130**. The first dichroic mirror **120** is provided, for example, to incline by approximately 45° relative to the optical path between the first light source **112** and the lens **130**. Moreover, the fluorescent material **140** is disposed such that the lens **130** collects the light on the fluorescent material **140**. Here, the lens **130** is desirable to collect the light on the circumferential part of a wheel **152** rather than the vicinity of the center thereof in order to enhance cooling performance of the wheel **152** as mentioned later.

[0044] The light emitted from the first light source **112** is incident on a first plane **120a** of the first dichroic mirror **120**. The first dichroic mirror **120** allows the light of the first light source **112** incident on the first plane **120a** to pass through. Moreover, the first dichroic mirror **120** reflects, on a second plane **120b**, the reflected light led from the first light source **112** and fluorescent emission light from the fluorescent material **140** which is disposed opposite to the first light source **112** via the first dichroic mirror **120** and the lens **130**. The light emitted from the first light source **112** passes through the first dichroic mirror **120** and is collected with the lens **130** for irradiation of the fluorescent material **140**.

[0045] The fluorescent material **140** is a YAG-based fluorescent material. Upon irradiation with the light in the blue wavelength region from the first light source **112**, it absorbs the light and emits light in a different wavelength region from the blue wavelength region. The fluorescent material **140** is applied, for example, on the wheel **152** in a disc shape which is made of metal such as aluminum as illustrated in FIG. 3. The fluorescent material **140** may be applied on the entire surface of the wheel **152** or only on the circumferential part thereof.

[0046] The wheel **152** is rotated by a driving unit **156** such as a motor about a rotation shaft **154** which is the rotation center and provided at the center of the wheel **152**, constituting the rotation wheel unit **150**. This is a mechanism for preventing the wheel **152** from holding the heat due to the irradiation with the light, and thus, causing a decrease of the light emission efficiency of the fluorescent material **140** and preventing a melt of a resin used for adhesion of the fluorescent material **140** with the wheel **152**. The rotation of the wheel **152** with the rotation wheel unit **150** to rotate the fluorescent material **140** can enhance cooling performance of the wheel **152** and improve light emission efficiency of the fluorescent material **140**.

[0047] The fluorescent emission light emitted from the fluorescent material **140** is, for example, light in the green

wavelength region and passes through the lens **130** along with the light in the blue wavelength region which is not absorbed by the fluorescent material **140** and is reflected on the wheel **152** to be incident on the second plane **120b** of the first dichroic mirror **120**. Here, the light in the blue wavelength region which is reflected on the surface of the wheel **152** can be efficiently reflected by the first dichroic mirror **120** when a function of rotating or scrambling polarized light is provided. The first dichroic mirror **120** reflects the fluorescent emission light and the reflected light which are incident on the second plane **120b** toward a second dichroic mirror **180**.

[0048] Meanwhile, the light emitted from the second light source **114** is incident on the second dichroic mirror **180** via a diffusion lens **160** and a lens **170** which constitute the light source unit **100**. The diffusion lens **160** and the lens **170** are disposed sequentially on the same optical path as that of the second light source **114** and the second dichroic mirror **180** is disposed on the path beyond them. The reflected light on the first dichroic mirror **120** is also incident on the second dichroic mirror **180**, therefore, which is provided at the position where the incident direction of the reflected light crosses the optical path of the second light source **114**, the diffusion lens **160** and the lens **170**. The second dichroic mirror **180** is provided, for example, to be substantially parallel to the first dichroic mirror **120** and to incline by approximately 45° relative to the optical path of the second light source **114**, the diffusion lens **160** and the lens **170**.

[0049] The second dichroic mirror **180** allows the fluorescent emission light and the reflected light which are reflected by the first dichroic mirror **120** and incident on the first plane **180a** to pass through and reflects the light of the second light source **114** which is incident on the second plane **180b**. Namely, the second dichroic mirror **180** functions as a filter having characteristics in which light in a specific wavelength region to be combined is reflected and light in the other wavelength regions is allowed to pass through. The second dichroic mirror **180** is configured, for example, to have characteristics of a notch filter as illustrated in FIG. 5. Thereby, it reflects only the light in the wavelength region which is led from the second light source **114** and incident on the second plane **180b** as illustrated in FIG. 4.

[0050] The second dichroic mirror **180** is configured to limit the reflected light to a part thereof corresponding to the wavelength region of the second light source **114** for supplementation. Narrowing the wavelength region to be filtered with the second dichroic mirror **180** allows the light in the red wavelength region which is contained in the fluorescent emission light with the fluorescent material **140** out of the light incident from the first dichroic mirror **120** to be reflected to as less an extent as possible. The second light source **114** for supplementation with the light in the red wavelength region according to the embodiment is typically weak in output and the second light source **114** can be insufficient for the supplementation. Therefore, in order to use the light in the red wavelength region contained in the fluorescent emission light effectively, the second dichroic mirror **180** is configured to be a narrow band filter such as a notch filter.

[0051] Thus, the second dichroic mirror **180** combines the light in the red wavelength region led from the second light source **114** onto the emitted light led from the first light source **112** constituted of the fluorescent emission light and

the reflected light. The resulting light has wavelength spectra, for example, as illustrated in FIG. 6 eventually. The emission spectrum (broken line) for the red wavelength region in FIG. 6 is attributable to the light from the second light source 114. As above, according to the light source unit 100 according to the embodiment, the light led from the first light source 112 and the fluorescent emission light with the fluorescent material 140, which have a deficiency in their emission spectra, can be effectively supplemented with the light in the red wavelength region using the second light source 114.

[0052] Moreover, as in the light source unit 100 according to the embodiment, employing a laser as the second light source 114 for supplementation narrows the width of the emission spectrum. Thereby, the light in the red wavelength region contained in the fluorescent emission light can be cut to as less an extent as possible and the cut light in the red wavelength region can be supplemented by the second light source 114.

2. Second Embodiment

[0053] Next, based on FIG. 7 and FIG. 8, one exemplary configuration of a light source unit 200 according to a second embodiment of the present disclosure is described. FIG. 7 is a schematic configuration diagram illustrating one exemplary configuration of the light source unit 200 according to the embodiment. FIG. 8 is an explanatory drawing illustrating one example of characteristics of a dichroic mirror 220 according to the embodiment. In FIG. 7, the constituents same as those of the light source unit 100 according to the first embodiment are given with the same signs and the detailed description for those is omitted.

[0054] As in the first embodiment, the light source unit 200 according to the embodiment is provided as a light source unit, for example, for the display device 1 illustrated in FIG. 1. The light source unit 200 is different in the first dichroic mirror 120 which reflects the fluorescent emission light with the fluorescent material and also has the characteristics of the second dichroic mirror 180 functioning as a filter for combination to be integrated into one compared with the light source unit 100 according to the first embodiment. Thereby, the number of constituent components can be made less and not only the light source unit 200 but also the display device 1 are attained to be small, this enabling costs to be reduced.

[0055] As illustrated in FIG. 7, the light source unit 200 includes the first light source 112 and the second light source 114 as light sources similarly to the light source unit 100 according to the first embodiment. The first light source 112 is a light source for irradiating (for exciting) a fluorescent material and may employ, for example, a laser. The first light source 112 allows a fluorescent material to emit light efficiently and employs a laser with the blue wavelength region also in the embodiment. The second light source 114 emits light in a wavelength region of the color lacking in the first light source 112 and in the fluorescent emission light with the fluorescent material. Also in the embodiment, since the first light source 112 employs a laser with the blue wavelength region and the fluorescent material employs a YAG-based fluorescent material similarly to the first embodiment, the light is weak in the red wavelength region, and therefore, the second light source 114 according to the embodiment is also configured, for example, of a laser emitting light in the red wavelength region as illustrated in FIG. 4.

[0056] Light emitted from the first light source 112 is allowed to be light in two wavelength regions with the dichroic mirror 220, the lens 130 and the fluorescent material 140 which is provided in the rotation wheel unit 150, these constituting the light source unit 200. The lens 130 is disposed on the same optical path as that of the first light source 112 and the dichroic mirror 220 is disposed between the first light source 112 and the lens 130. Moreover, the fluorescent material 140 is disposed such that the lens 130 collects the light on the fluorescent material 140. Here, the lens 130 is desirable to collect the light on the circumferential part of the wheel 152 rather than the vicinity of the center thereof in order to enhance cooling performance of the wheel 152 similarly to the first embodiment.

[0057] Since the light from the second light source 114 is also incident on the dichroic mirror 220, the dichroic mirror 220 is provided at the position where the incident direction of the incident light crosses the optical path between the first light source 112 and the lens 130. The dichroic mirror 220 is provided, for example, to incline by approximately 45° relative to the optical path between the first light source 112 and the lens 130 and the incident direction from the second light source 114.

[0058] The dichroic mirror 220 allows the light of the first light source 112 incident on a first plane 220a to pass through. Furthermore, the dichroic mirror 220 also allows the light which is led from the second light source 114 and incident on the first plane 220a to pass through. Moreover, the dichroic mirror 220 reflects, on a second plane 220b, the reflected light led from the first light source 112 and the fluorescent emission light from the fluorescent material 140 which is disposed opposite to the first light source 112 via the dichroic mirror 220 and the lens 130. Namely, as illustrated in FIG. 8, the dichroic mirror 220 is configured to have characteristics in which the light in the blue wavelength region and the red wavelength region is allowed to pass through and the light in the other wavelength regions such as the green wavelength region not to pass through.

[0059] The light emitted from the first light source 112 passes through the dichroic mirror 220 and is collected with the lens 130 for irradiation of the fluorescent material 140. The fluorescent material 140 is a YAG-based fluorescent material. Upon irradiation with the light in the blue wavelength region from the first light source 112, it absorbs the light and emits light in a different wavelength region from the blue wavelength region. The fluorescent material 140 may be provided on the wheel 152 of the rotation wheel unit 150 to be rotated in order to enhance cooling performance and improve light emission efficiency.

[0060] The fluorescent emission light emitted from the fluorescent material 140 is, for example, light in the green wavelength region and passes through the lens 130 along with the light in the blue wavelength region which is not absorbed by the fluorescent material 140 and is reflected on the wheel 152 to be incident on the second plane 220b of the dichroic mirror 220. The dichroic mirror 220 reflects the fluorescent emission light and the reflected light which are incident on the second plane 220b in the emission direction of the light of the light source unit 200.

[0061] Meanwhile, the second light source 114 is disposed, relative to the first light source 112, such that the emission directions of the light of these are substantially normal to each other. The light emitted from the second light source 114 is incident on the first plane 220a of the dichroic

mirror **220**. The first plane **220a** of the dichroic mirror **220** also allows the light in the wavelength region for the second light source **114** to pass through. Accordingly, the light from the second light source **114** passes through the dichroic mirror **220** still to proceed in the emission direction of the light of the light source unit **200**.

[0062] Thus, the dichroic mirror **220** combines the light in the red wavelength region led from the second light source **114** onto the emitted light led from the first light source **112** constituted of the fluorescent emission light and the reflected light. The resulting light has wavelength spectra, for example, as illustrated in FIG. **6** eventually. According to such a configuration of the light source unit **200**, the light led from the first light source **112** and the fluorescent emission light led from the fluorescent material **140**, which have a deficiency in the emission spectra, can be effectively supplemented with the light in the wavelength region of the deficiency using the second light source **114**.

[0063] It should be understood by those skilled in the art that various modifications, combinations, sub-combinations and alterations may occur depending on design requirements and other factors insofar as they are within the scope of the appended claims or the equivalents thereof.

[0064] For example, in the above-mentioned embodiments, a projector with 3 LCDs as illustrated in FIG. **1** is exemplarily presented as the display device **1** to which the light source unit **100** or **200** is applied, whereas the present technology is not limited to such examples. The system of the display device **1** to which the light source unit **100** or **200** is applied is not limited particularly but a DLP system or a LCOS system may be applied to the display device, for example.

[0065] Moreover, in the above-mentioned embodiments, the first light source **112** is a light source for obtaining light in a specific wavelength region (blue wavelength region in the above-mentioned embodiments) and light for irradiation of a fluorescent material, whereas the present technology is not limited to such examples. For example, the light in a specific wavelength region and the light for irradiation of a fluorescent material may be obtained by different light sources. For example, the configuration of the light source unit **100** illustrated in FIG. **3** employs the first light source **112** for the light for irradiation of a fluorescent material. Another light source for the blue wavelength region to obtain the light in the blue wavelength region is provided such that its incident direction of the light is substantially normal to that of the first light source **112** and its light is incident on the first plane **120a** of the first dichroic mirror **120**. Namely, the light source for the blue wavelength region is provided such that its optical axis coincides with the emission direction of the light of the light source unit **110**. Such a configuration can attain the similar effects to those in the above-mentioned embodiments.

[0066] Furthermore, in the above-mentioned embodiments, the first light source **112** and the second light source **114** employ lasers, whereas the present technology is not limited to such examples. For example, they only have to be solid-state light sources such as LEDs. A laser is suitable for application to the light source units **100** and **200** according to an embodiment of the present technology, having straightness.

[0067] Moreover, the present technology is not limited to the configurations of the light source units **100** and **200** according to the above-mentioned embodiments illustrated

in FIG. **3** and FIG. **7**. The optical systems can be properly changed to be arranged, and correspondingly, characteristics of the optical systems may be changed. For example, the second dichroic mirror **180** has the characteristics in which the light in a specific wavelength region (red wavelength region) to be combined is reflected and the light in the other wavelength regions is allowed to pass through in the above-mentioned first embodiment. Alternatively, it may have characteristics in which the light in a specific wavelength region (red wavelength region) to be combined is allowed to pass through and the light in the other wavelength regions is reflected according to the incident direction and the emission direction of the light of the second light source **114**. In addition, the light source units **100** and **200** are desirable to be disposed such that the light beams in the blue wavelength region, the green wavelength region and the red wavelength region are overlapped in the emission direction of the light of the light source units **100** and **200** to have the same optical axis, and after that, to be emitted.

[0068] Furthermore, for the above-mentioned embodiments, the description is made, supposing that the second light source **114** which emits the light in the red wavelength region for the light source units **100** and **200** is provided directly on bases of the light source units **100** and **200**, whereas the present technology is not limited to such examples. The wavelength region of the laser emitting the light in the red wavelength region is liable to change depending on its usage temperature. Hence, the second dichroic mirror **180** according to the first embodiment which is configured, for example, as a narrow band filter which reflects the light in the red wavelength region can cause a shift of the wavelength region of the second light source **114**, this causing a displacement of the wavelength region of reflection on the second dichroic mirror **180**. In turn, a proper supplementation with the light in the wavelength region for the second light source **114** is not attained, this causing imbalance for the color gamut.

[0069] Therefore, for example, the second light source **114** may be provided on the base via a temperature keeping mechanism configured of a Peltier element and the like to keep the usage temperature of the second light source **114** constant, and thus, to maintain the wavelength region of the light of the light source **114**. Thereby, variation of the wavelength region of the light of the second light source **114** can be reduced regardless of an environment of usage. Moreover, still when variation in production of the second dichroic mirrors **180** causes a displacement of the wavelength region of the reflection from the wavelength region of the light of the second light source **114**, the wavelength region of the light of the second light source **114** can be allowed to meet the characteristics of the second dichroic mirror **180**.

[0070] Additionally, the present technology may also be configured as below.

[0071] (1) A light source device including:

[0072] a first light source configured to emit light in a first wavelength region;

[0073] a second light source configured to emit light in a second wavelength region different from the first wavelength region;

[0074] a wavelength conversion unit including a fluorescent material and configured to emit fluorescent emission light in a different wavelength region upon irradiation with the light in the first wavelength region; and

[0075] a combining unit that has wavelength selectivity to a specific wavelength region corresponding to the second wavelength region and combines the light in the first wavelength region from the first light source, the light in the second wavelength region from the second light source, and the fluorescent emission light which are incident on the combining unit with one another.

[0076] (2) The light source device according to (1),

[0077] wherein the light in the first wavelength region, the light in the second wavelength region, and the fluorescent emission light are combined with one another on a same axis.

[0078] (3) The light source device according to (1) or (2),

[0079] wherein the wavelength conversion unit is provided to be rotatable on a plane which crosses an incident direction of the light of the first light source.

[0080] (4) The light source device according to any one of (1) to (3),

[0081] wherein the first wavelength region is a blue wavelength region.

[0082] (5) The light source device according to any one of (1) to (4),

[0083] wherein the second wavelength region is a red wavelength region.

[0084] (6) The light source device according to any one of (1) to (5),

[0085] wherein at least any one of the first light source and the second light source is a laser diode.

[0086] (7) The light source device according to any one of (1) to (6), further including:

[0087] a fluorescent light reflection unit that is provided between the first light source and the wavelength conversion unit, allows the light in the first wavelength region to pass through and reflects the fluorescent emission light toward the combining unit.

[0088] (8) A light source device including:

[0089] a first light source configured to emit light in a first wavelength region;

[0090] a second light source configured to emit light in a second wavelength region different from the first wavelength region;

[0091] a wavelength conversion unit including a fluorescent material and configured to emit fluorescent emission light in a different wavelength region upon irradiation with the light in the first wavelength region; and

[0092] a combining unit that has wavelength selectivity to a specific wavelength region corresponding to the first wavelength region and the second wavelength region and combines the light in the first wavelength region from the first light source, the light in the second wavelength region from the second light source and the fluorescent emission light which are incident on the combining unit with one another.

[0093] (9) A display device including:

[0094] a light source unit;

[0095] a light modulating/combining system configured to modulate and combine incident light;

[0096] an illumination optical system configured to guide light emitted from the light source unit to the light modulating/combining system; and

[0097] a projection optical system configured to perform projection of an image emitted from the light modulating/combining system,

[0098] wherein the light source unit includes

[0099] a first light source configured to emit light in a first wavelength region,

[0100] a second light source configured to emit light in a second wavelength region different from the first wavelength region,

[0101] a wavelength conversion unit including a fluorescent material and configured to emit fluorescent emission light in a different wavelength region upon irradiation with the light in the first wavelength region, and

[0102] a combining unit that has wavelength selectivity to a specific wavelength region corresponding to the second wavelength region and combines the light in the first wavelength region from the first light source, the light in the second wavelength region from the second light source, and the fluorescent emission light which are incident on the combining unit with one another.

[0103] (10) A display device including:

[0104] a light source unit;

[0105] a light modulating/combining system configured to modulate and combine incident light;

[0106] an illumination optical system configured to guide light emitted from the light source unit to the light modulating/combining system; and

[0107] a projection optical system configured to perform projection of an image emitted from the light modulating/combining system,

[0108] wherein the light source unit includes

[0109] a first light source configured to emit light in a first wavelength region,

[0110] a second light source configured to emit light in a second wavelength region different from the first wavelength region,

[0111] a wavelength conversion unit including a fluorescent material and configured to emit fluorescent emission light in a different wavelength region upon irradiation with the light in the first wavelength region, and

[0112] a combining unit that has wavelength selectivity to a specific wavelength region corresponding to the first wavelength region and the second wavelength region and combines the light in the first wavelength region from the first light source, the light in the second wavelength region from the second light source, and the fluorescent emission light which are incident on the combining unit with one another.

What is claimed is:

1. A light source device, comprising:

a first light source configured to emit a first light;

a second light source configured to emit a second light different from the first light;

a conversion unit that includes a fluorescent material and is configured to emit fluorescent emission light upon irradiation with one of the first light or the second light; and

a combining unit configured to combine the first light, the second light, and the fluorescent emission light which are incident on the combining unit.

2. The light source device according to claim 1, wherein the first light has a first wavelength region and the second light has a second wavelength region.

3. The light source device according to claim 1, wherein the combining unit is further configured to combine the first light, the second light, and the fluorescent emission light on a same axis.

4. The light source device according to claim 1, wherein the conversion unit is further configured to rotate on a plane which crosses an incident direction of the first light.

5. The light source device according to claim 1, wherein the first light is a blue wavelength region.

6. The light source device according to claim 1, wherein the second light is a red wavelength region.

7. The light source device according to claim 1, wherein at least one of the first light source or the second light source is a laser diode.

8. The light source device according to claim 1, further comprising:

a fluorescent light reflection unit between the first light source and the conversion unit, wherein the fluorescent light reflection unit is configured to allow the first light to pass through and reflect the fluorescent emission light toward the combining unit.

9. The light source device according to claim 2, wherein the combining unit has wavelength selectivity to a specific wavelength region corresponding to the second wavelength region.

10. The light source device according to claim 1, wherein the conversion unit is further configured to rotate on a plane which crosses an incident direction of the first light.

11. The light source device according to claim 1, further comprising:

a first fluorescent light reflection unit between the first light source and the conversion unit.

12. The light source device according to claim 11, wherein the first fluorescent light reflection unit is configured to allow the first light to pass through and reflect the fluorescent emission light.

13. The light source device according to claim 11, further comprising:

a second fluorescent light reflection unit different from the first fluorescent light reflection unit.

14. The light source device according to claim 13, wherein the second fluorescent light reflection unit is con-

figured to allow the first light and the fluorescent emission light reflected from the first fluorescent light reflection unit to pass through, and reflect the second light.

15. A light source device, comprising:

a first light source configured to emit a first light;
a second light source configured to emit a second light different from the first light;

a conversion unit having a fluorescent material, configured to emit fluorescent emission light upon irradiation with one of the first light or the second light; and

a combining unit configured to combine the first light, the second light, and the fluorescent emission light which are incident on the combining unit.

16. A display device, comprising:

a light source unit;

a light modulating/combining system configured to modulate incident light and combine the modulated incident light;

an illumination optical system configured to guide light emitted from the light source unit to the light modulating system; and

a projection optical system configured to project of an image emitted from the light modulating/combining system,

wherein the light source unit includes:

a first light source configured to emit a first light,

a second light source configured to emit a second light different from the first light;

a conversion unit having a fluorescent material and the conversion unit is configured to emit fluorescent emission light upon irradiation with one of the first light or the second light; and

a combining unit combine the first light, the second light, and the fluorescent emission light which are incident on the combining unit.

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