
Advanced Display Technology

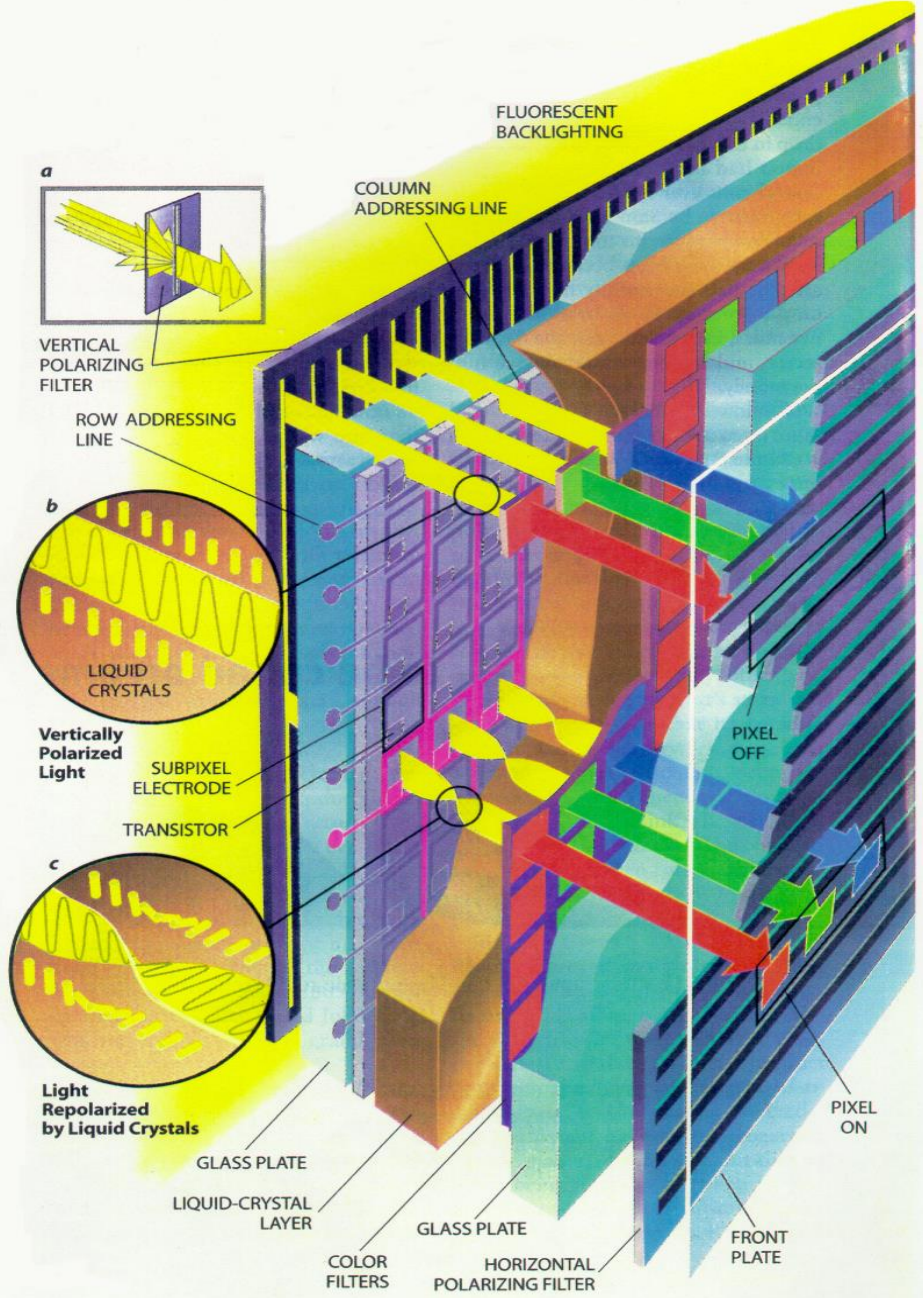
Lecture 13

October 15, 2020

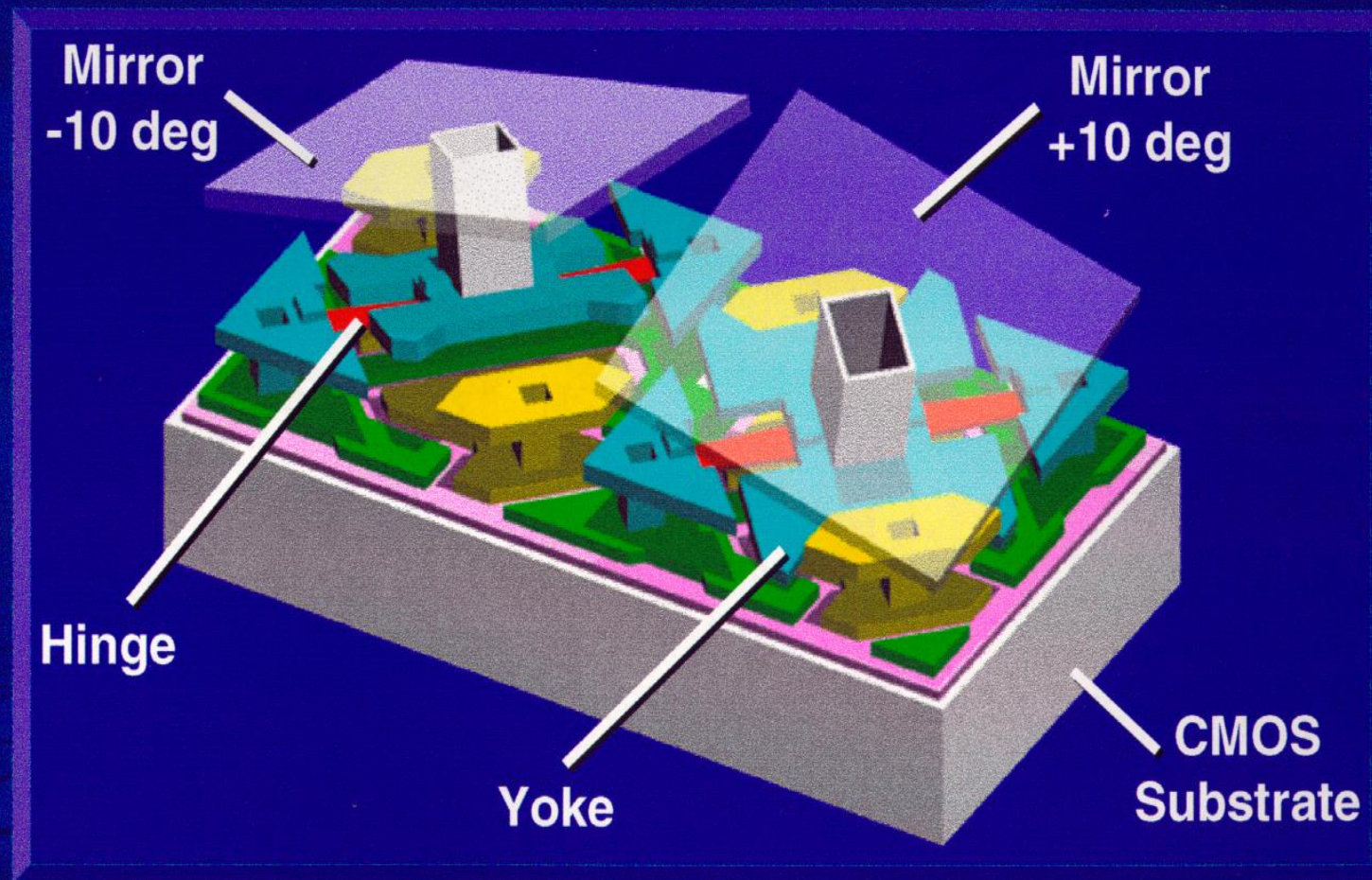
Imaging in the Electronic Age

Donald P. Greenberg

Liquid Crystal Color Display



DMD Structure

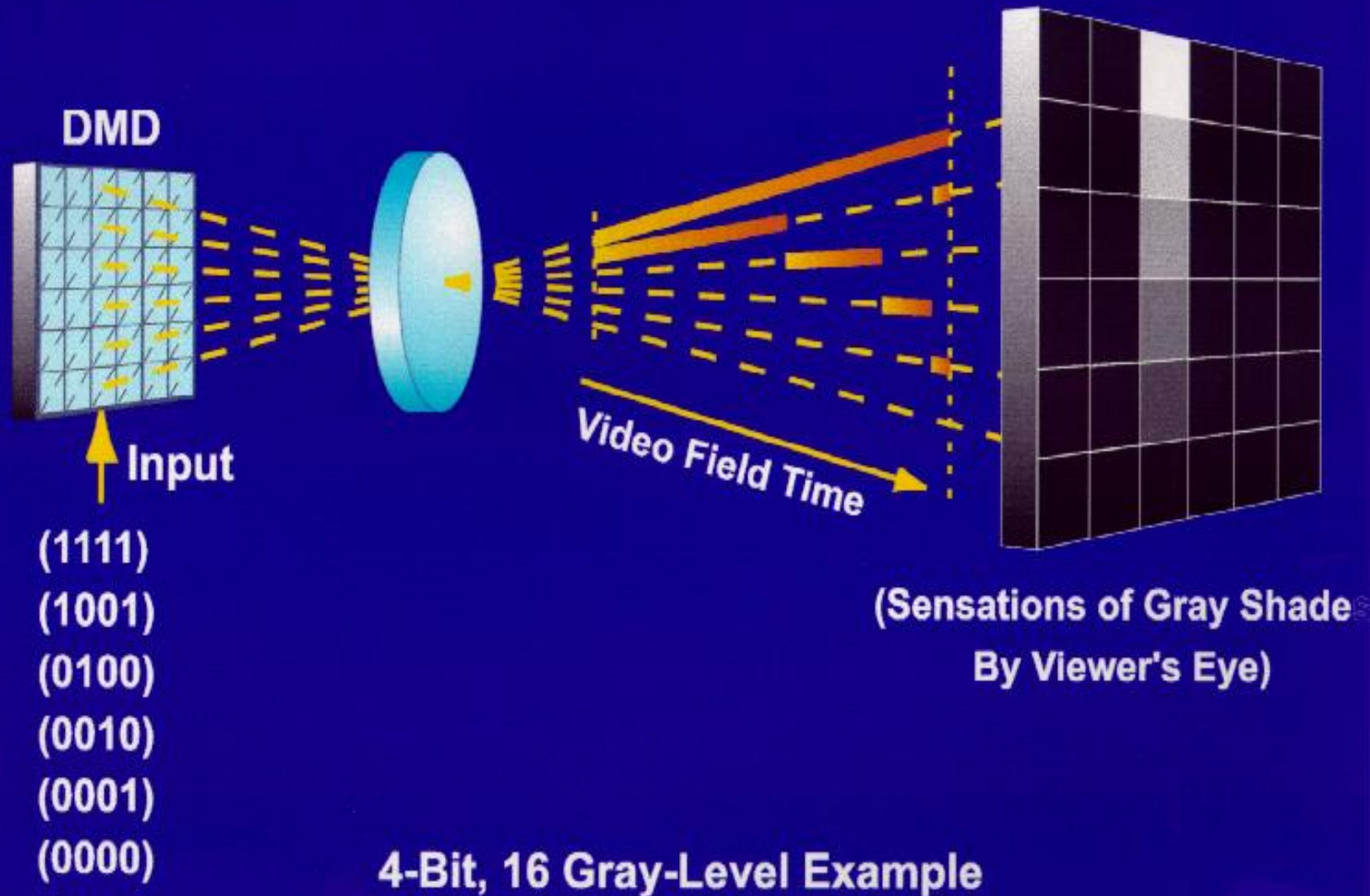


Digital Micromirror Device (DMD™)
A True Microelectromechanical System

DLP™
A TEXAS INSTRUMENTS TECHNOLOGY

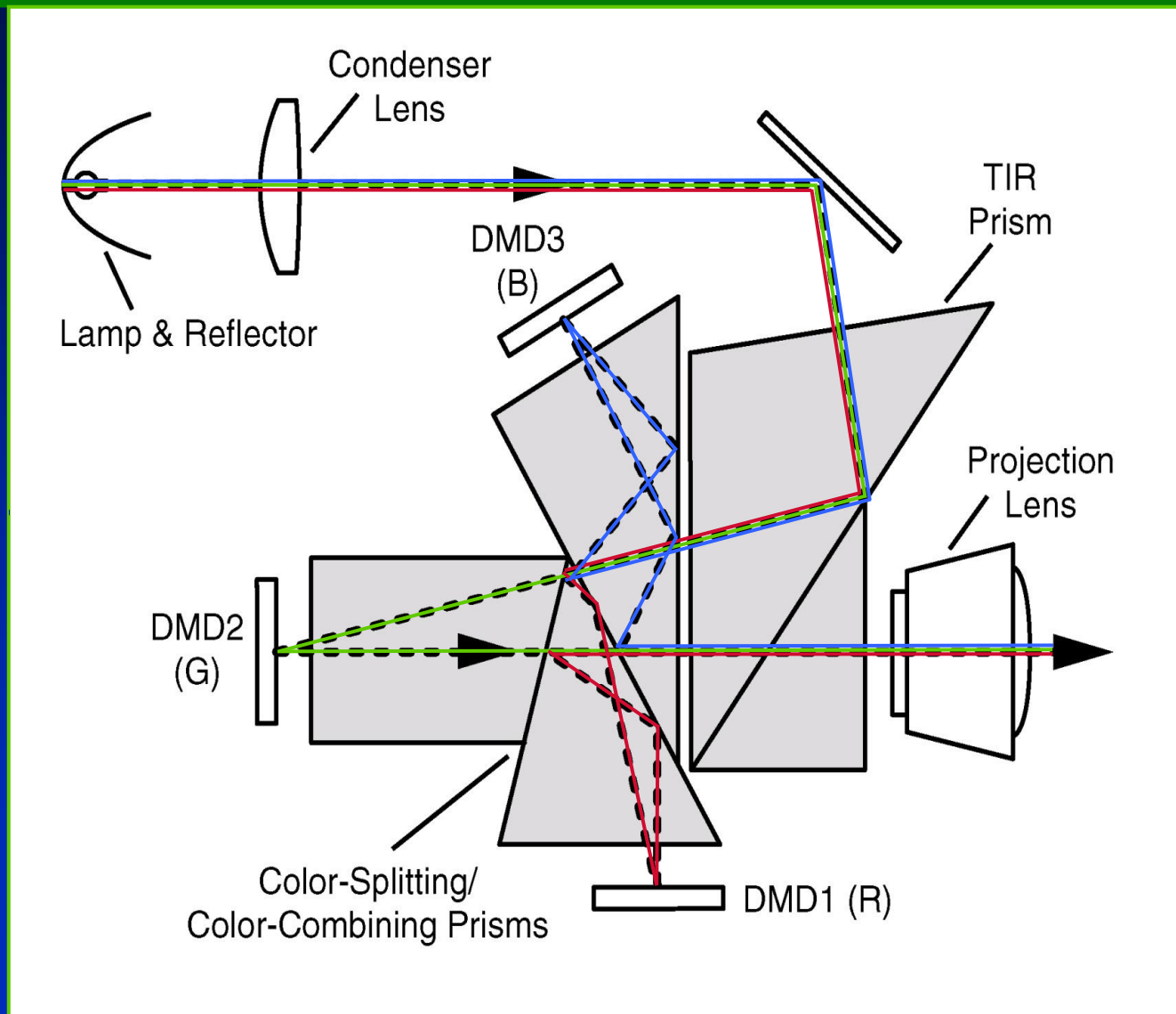
How Grayscale is Created

DMD™ Binary Pulsewidth Modulation

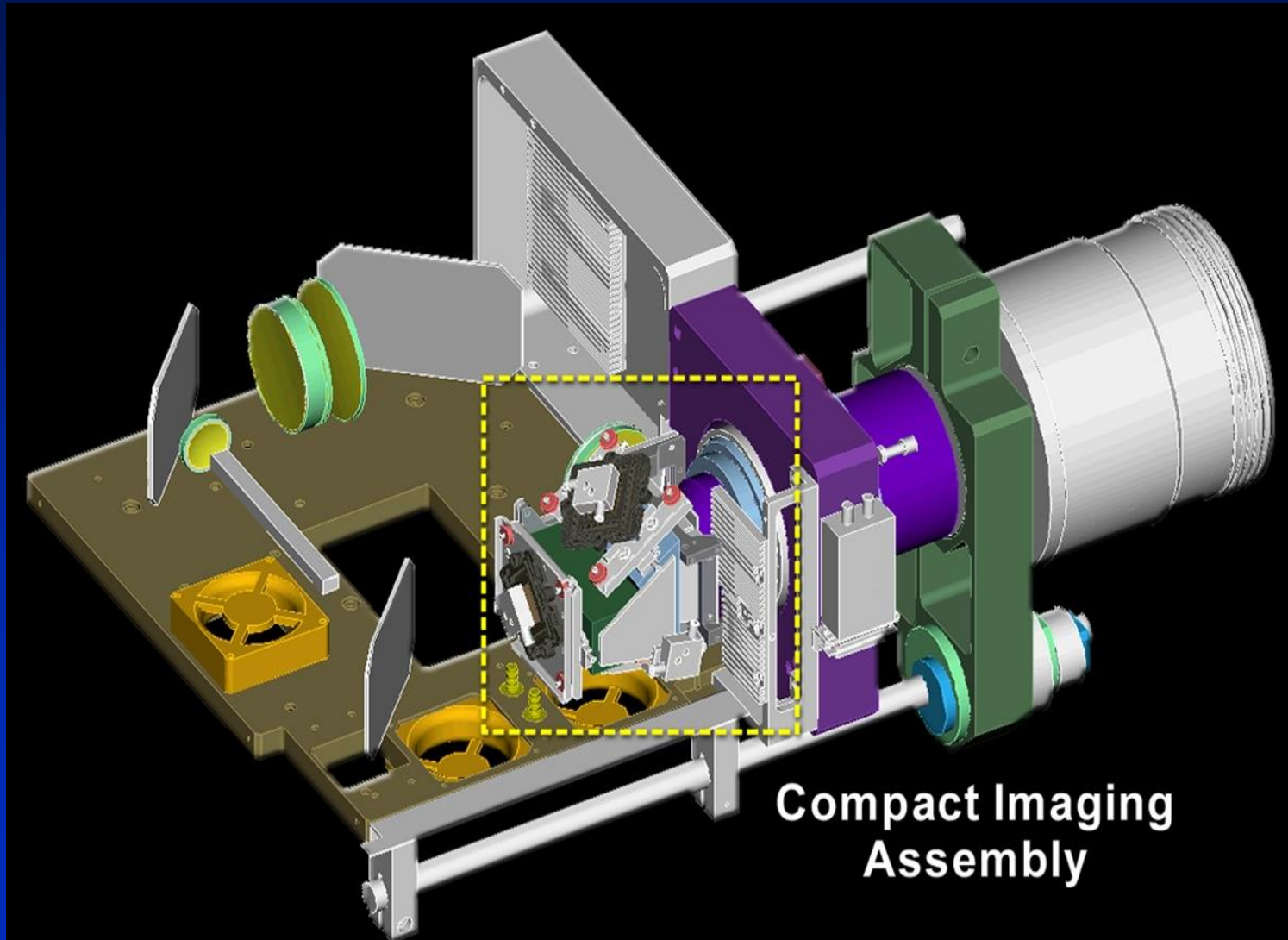


How can we extend this technology to color?

3-Chip DLP Color Optical System



DLP Projection System



Digital Micromirror Devices (DMD)

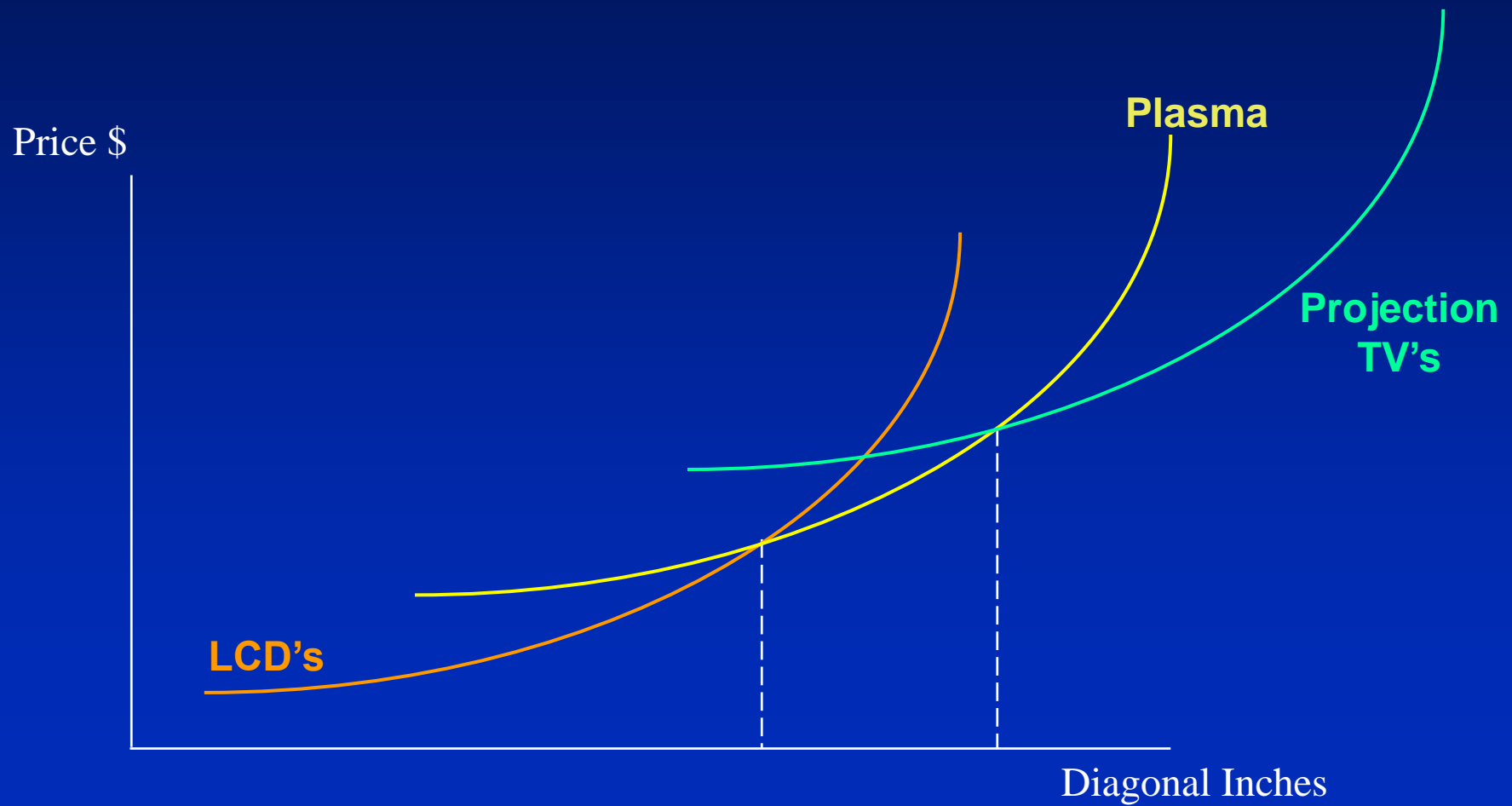
- Pioneered by Texas Instruments. The research on these micromechanical (MEMs) devices started in 1977.
- The first digital light valve projection systems (DLPs) had mirrors measuring 17 microns per side. At 1280 x 1028 resolution (HDTV) this resulted in a rather large chip in 1996.
- Today this technology is used in almost all digital theaters and some home televisions.
- Most theaters now use DLP with 4K resolution (4096 x 2160)

Christie CP4230 Digital Cinema Projector

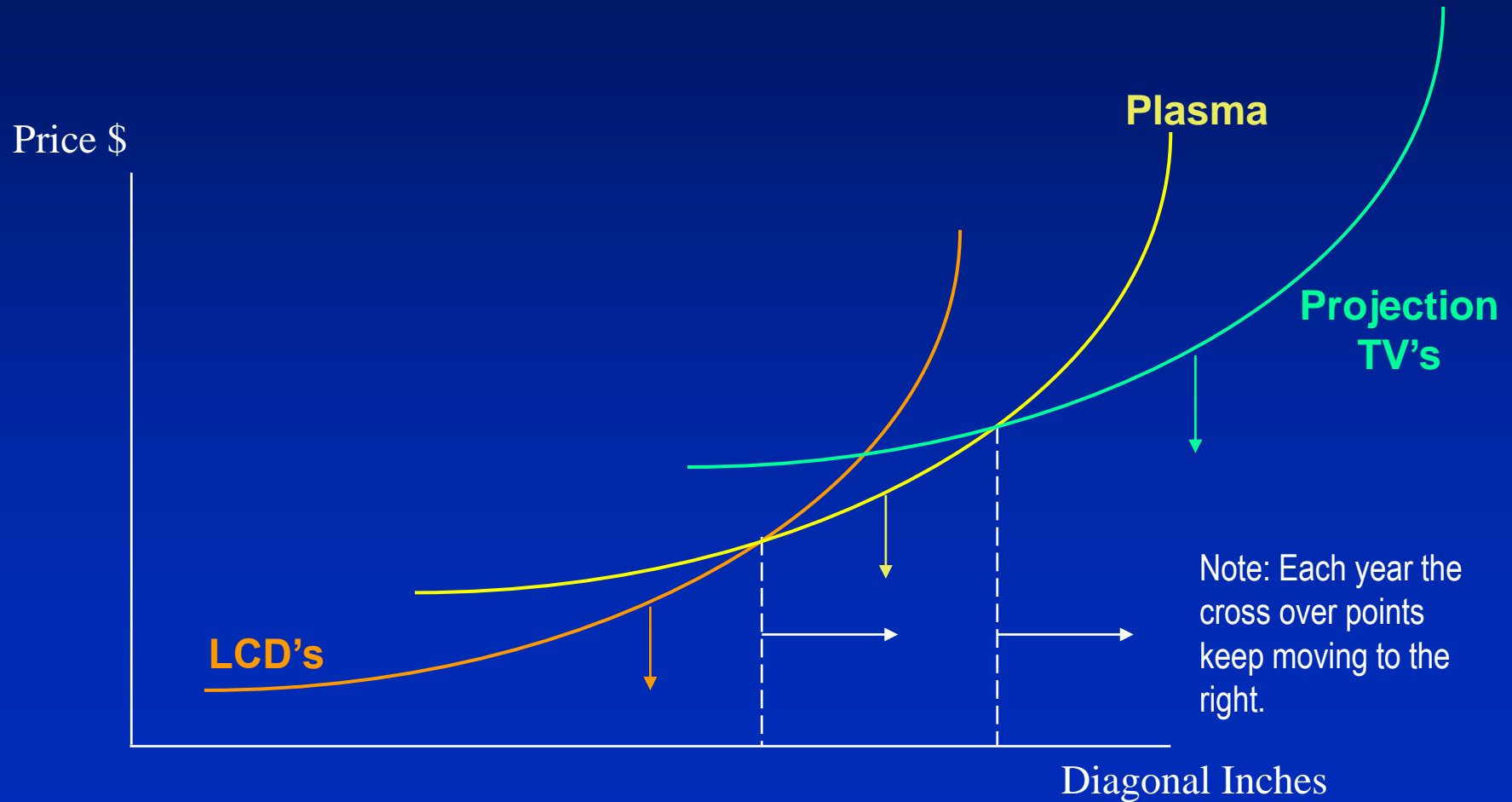
- 4K DLP
- Screen size up to 105ft (32m)
- 4096 x 2160 resolution
- 2100:1 contrast



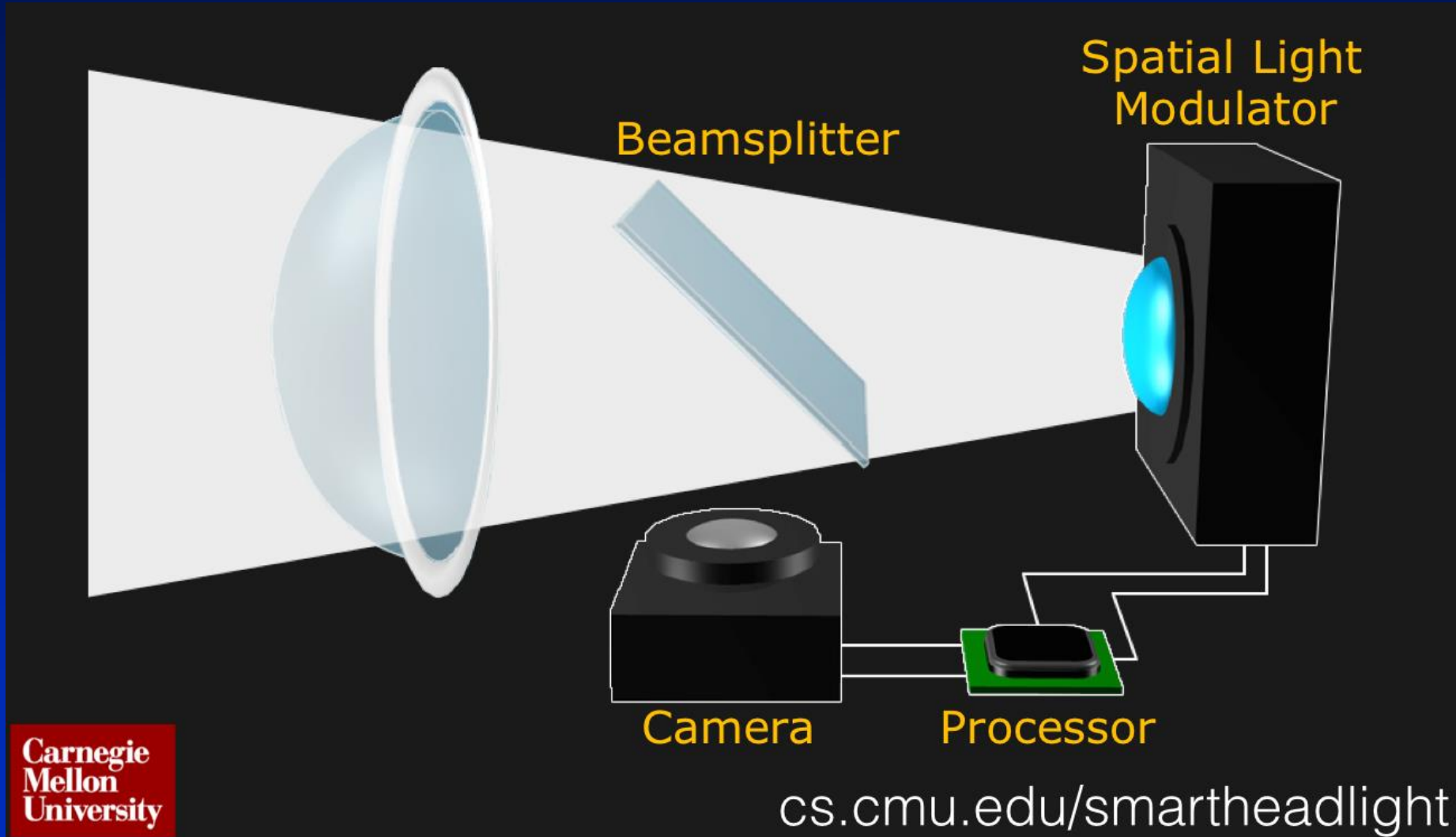
Cost of HDTV Displays



Cost of HDTV Displays



Smart Headlight



Headlights- Carnegie Mellon

Seeing Through Snow

Standard Headlight



Our Headlight

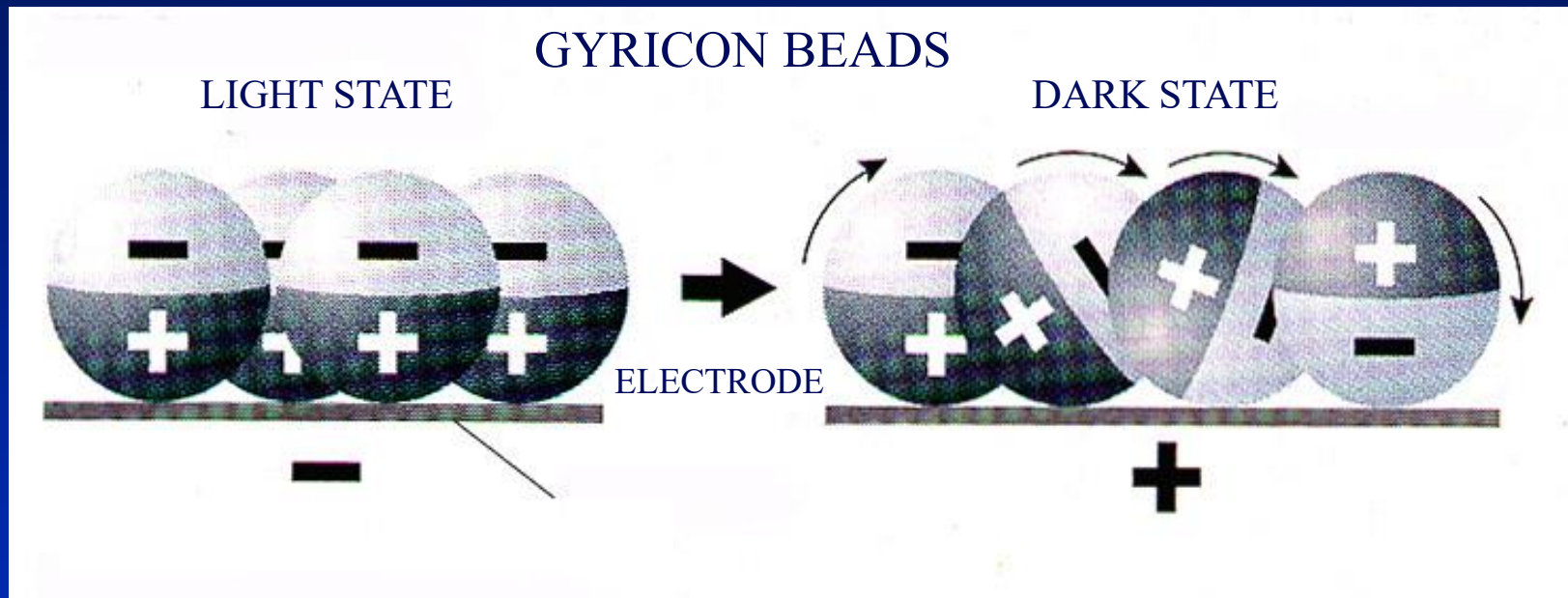


*Video captured at 30 Hz

Modifications to Existing Technology

- The quest for energy reduction

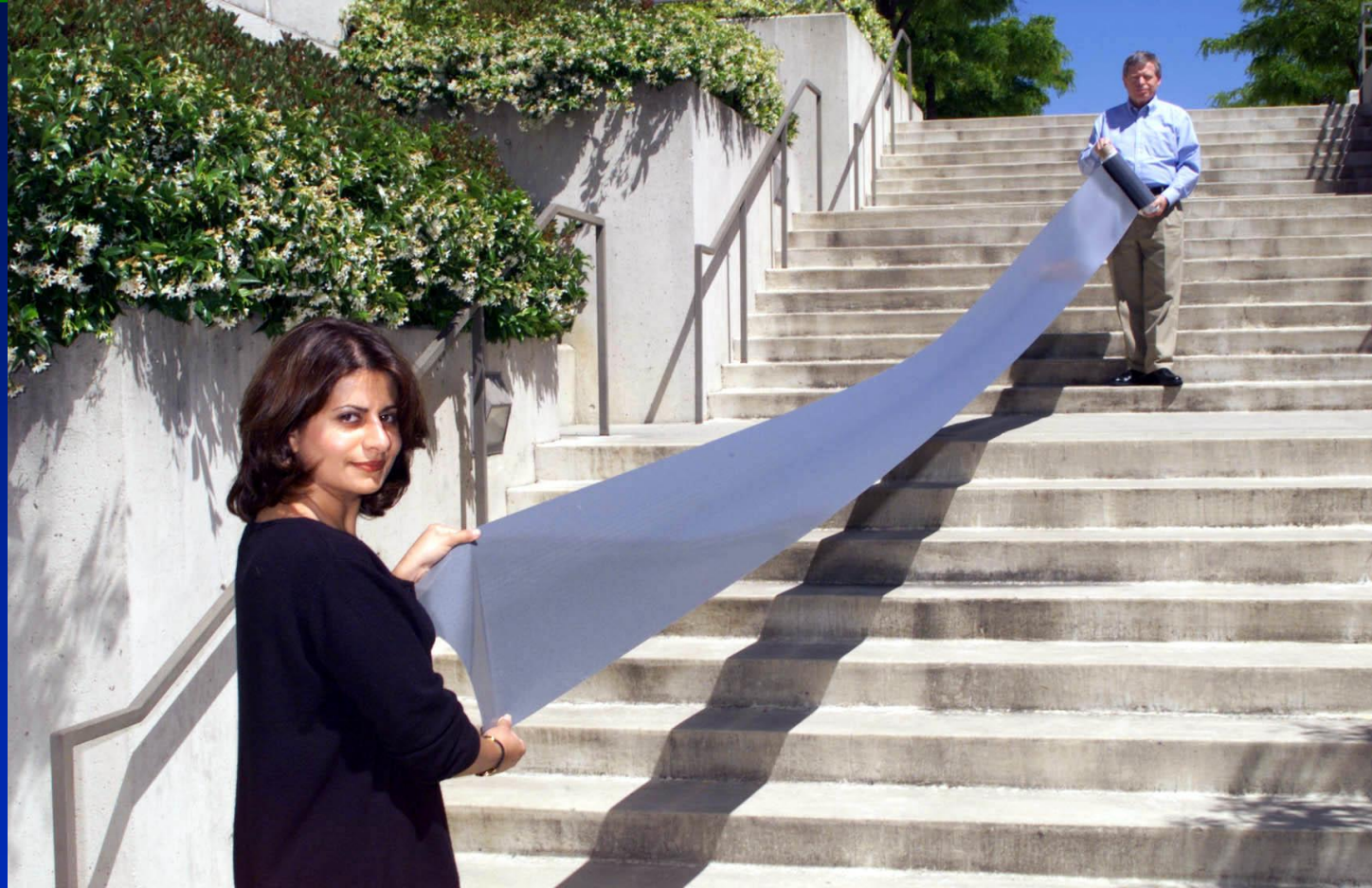
How E-Paper Works



Electronic Reusable Paper

The paper pulp of the future.

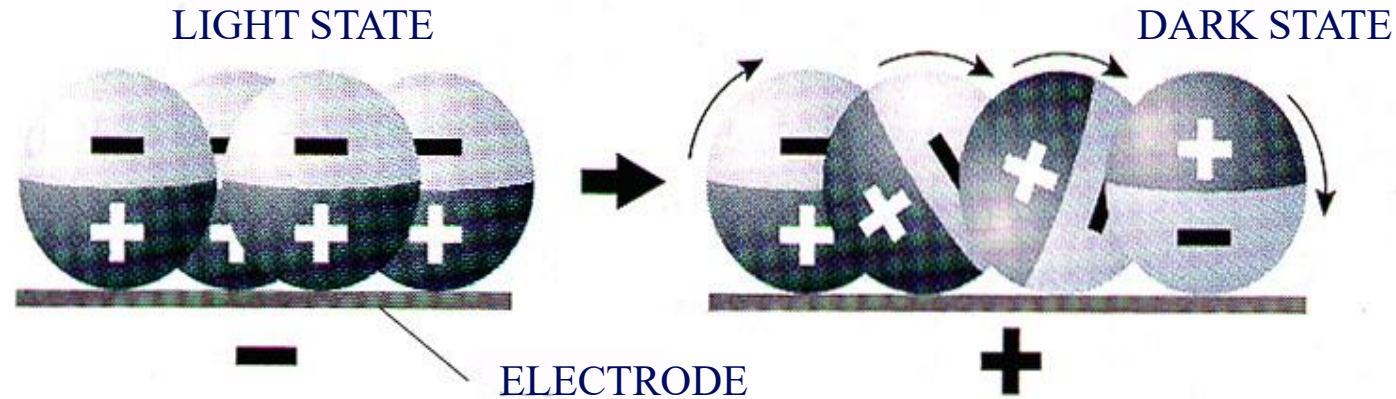




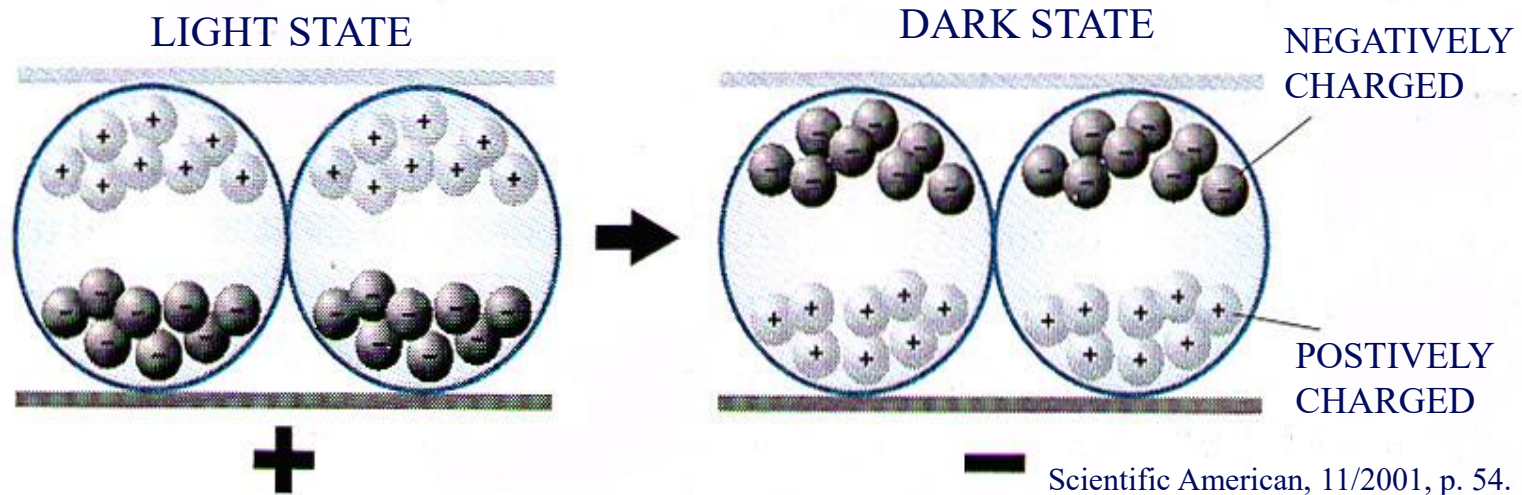
Nick Sheridan, Xerox PARC inventor of electronic reusable paper, and Fereshteh Lesani show off the first roll produced by 3M partners.

How E-Paper Works

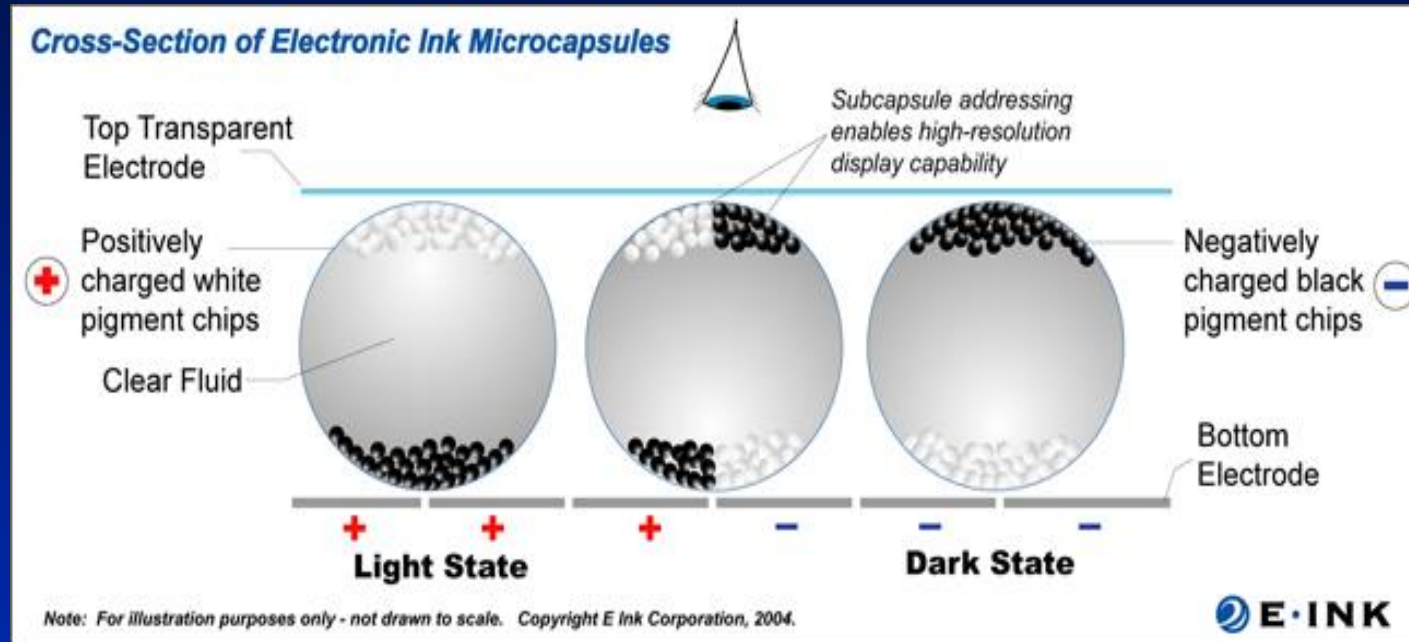
GYRICON BEADS



E INK MICROCAPSULES



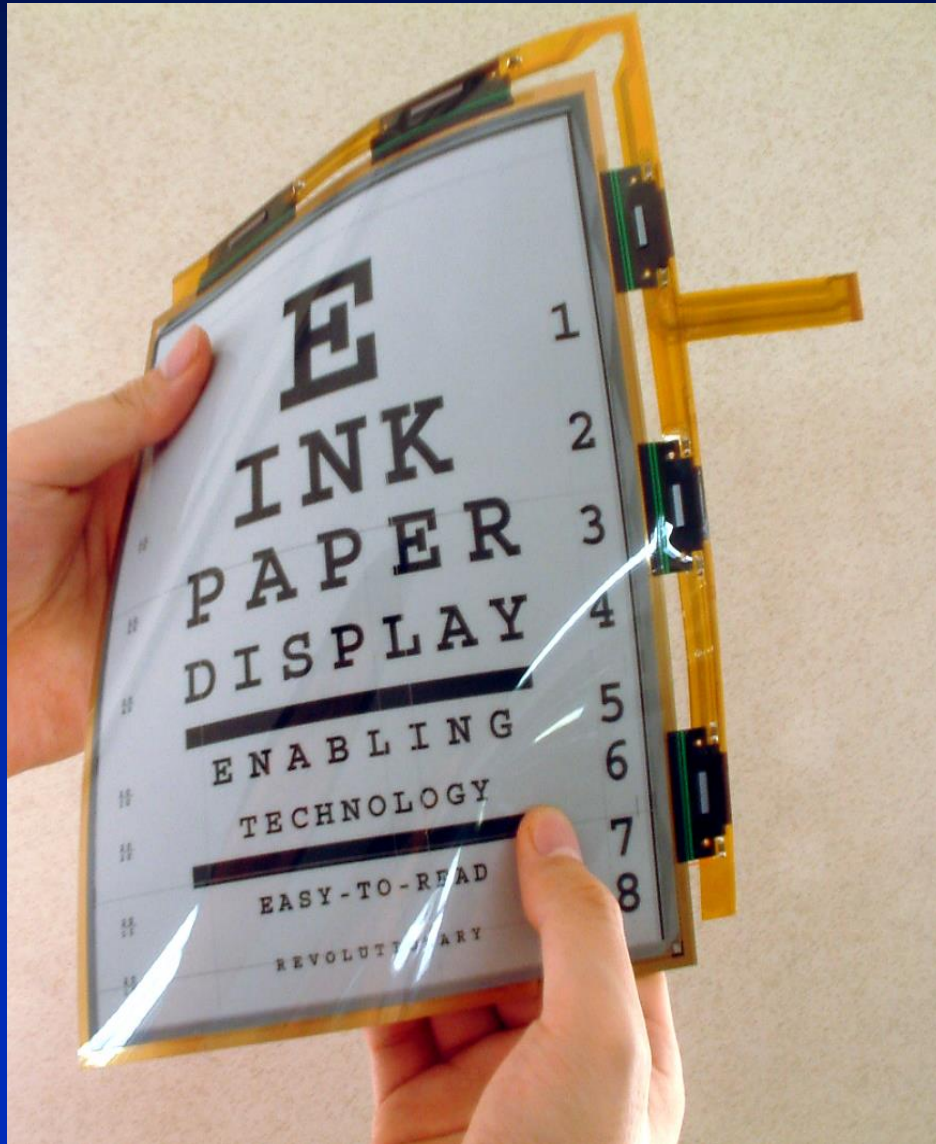
Flexible Electronic Paper Display



Electronic ink is a straightforward fusion of chemistry, physics and electronics to create this new material.

E-Ink

MIT, Late 1990's



Flexible Tablet-Sized Display From
L.G. Philips
LCD and E Ink Corporation

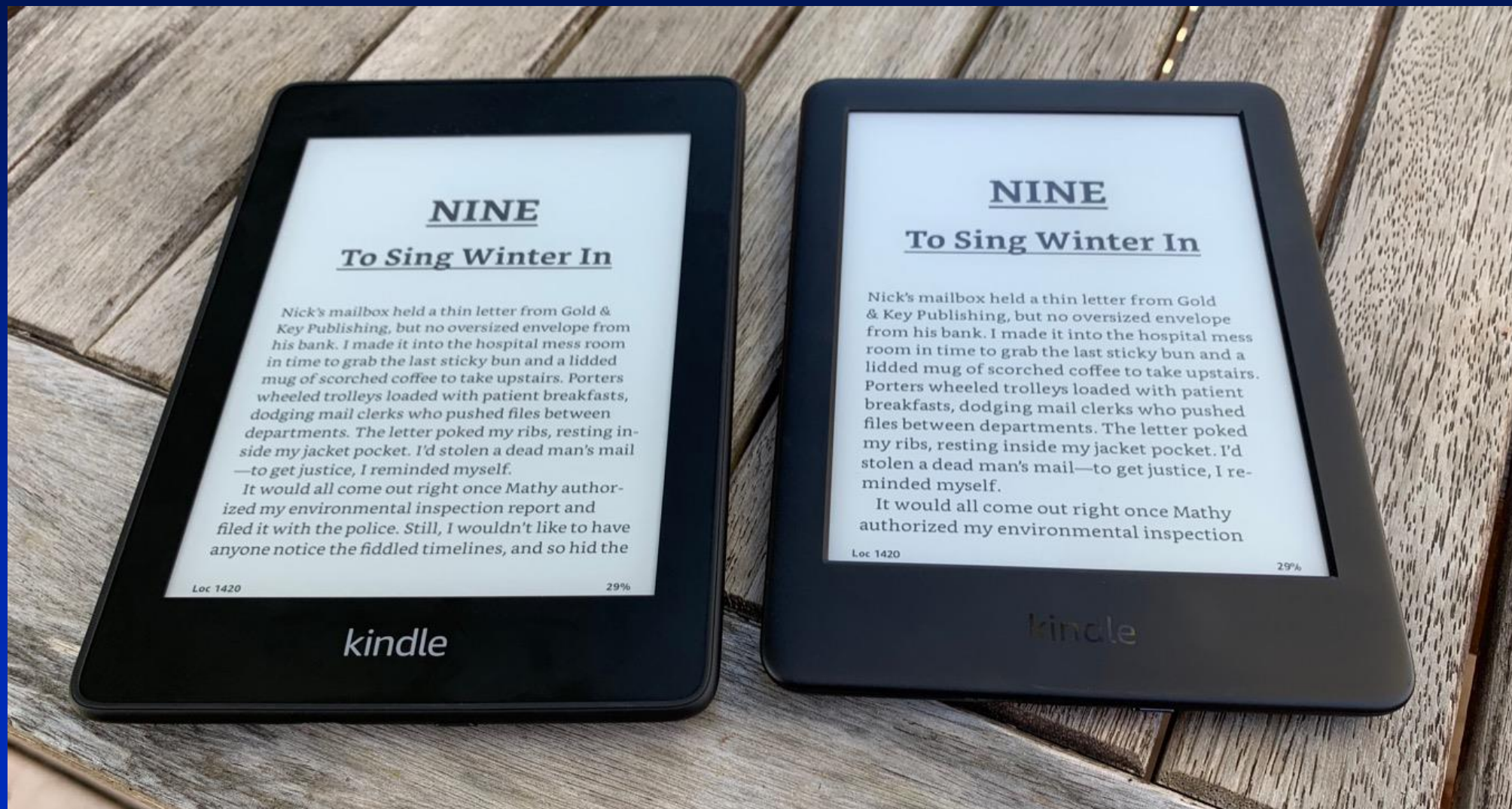
Plastic Logic

2000



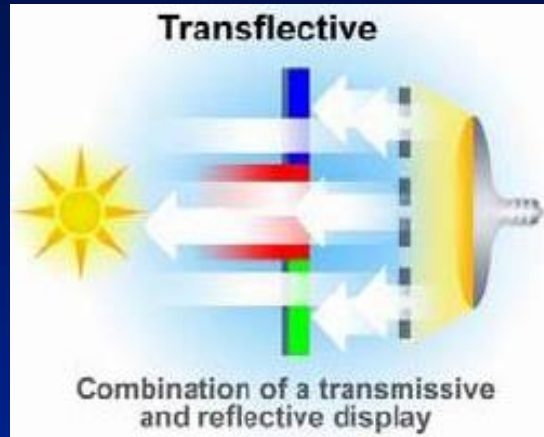
Kindle 9

2019



The XO and One Laptop Per Child

2005



The custom XO display contains a reflective layer between its backlight and the specially formatted LCD layer, allowing it to turn high ambient lighting conditions to its advantage.

The display is not only inexpensive (\$30/unit), but is also much easier on the eyes.



Images Through Screen Doors



Pixel Qi



Pixel Qi

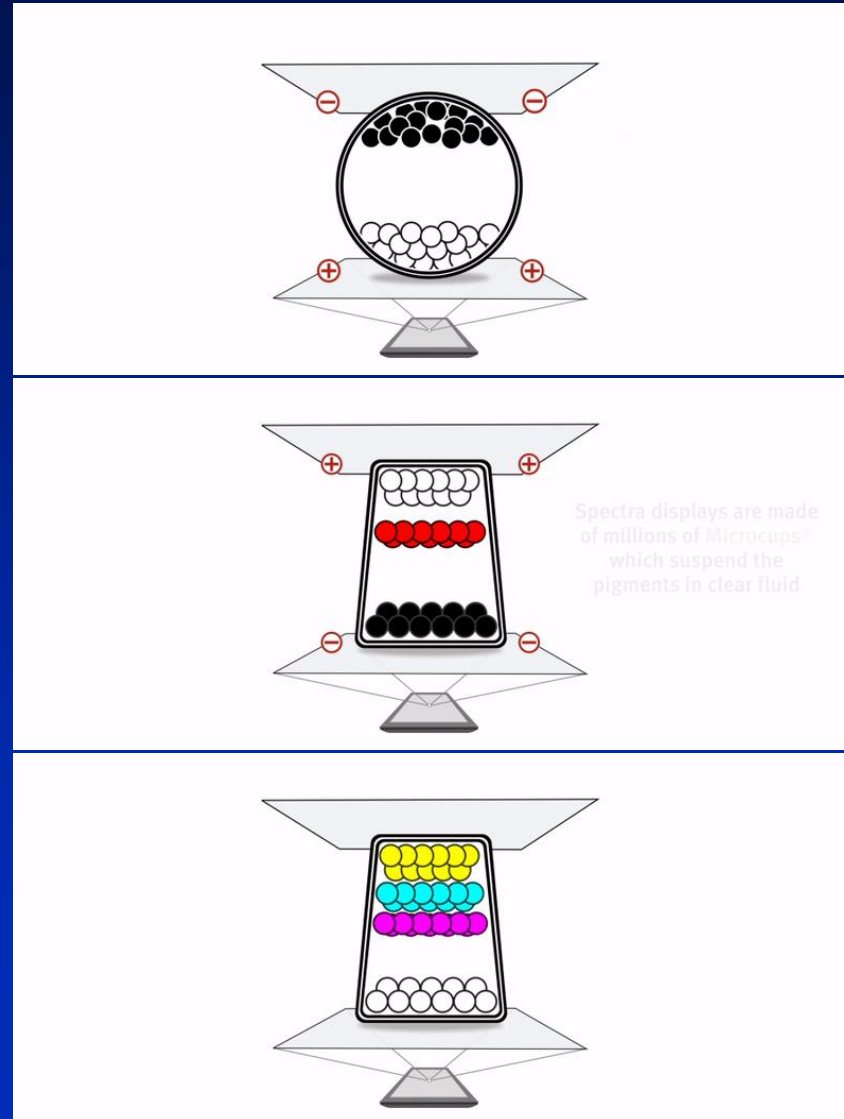
2008



E-Paper

The Quest for Color

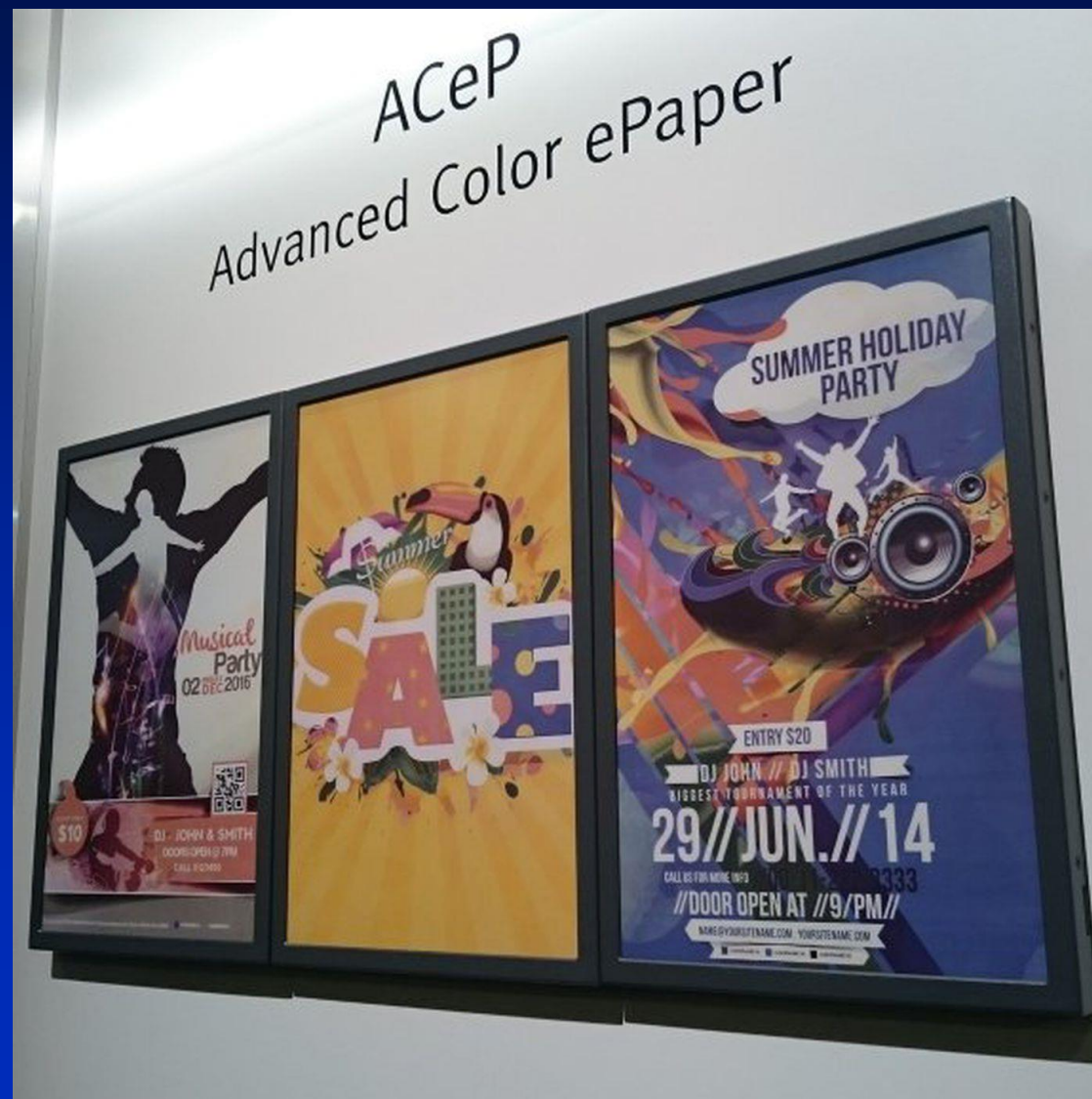




Spectral displays are made of millions of Microcapsules which suspend the pigments in clear fluid.

E-paper Technology

2019



E-paper Technology

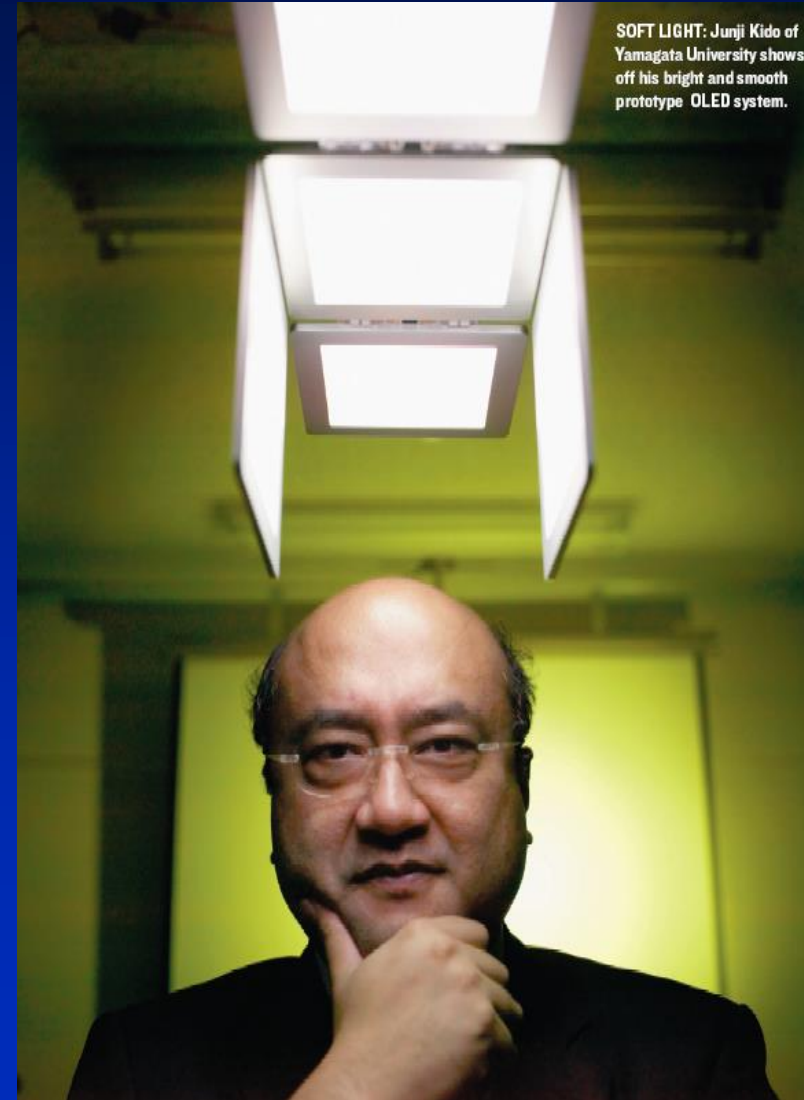
2019



Organic LEDs (OLEDs)

2007

SOFT LIGHT: Junji Kido of Yamagata University shows off his bright and smooth prototype OLED system.



SOFT LIGHT: Junji Kido of Yamagata University shows off his bright and smooth prototype OLED system.

Organic LEDs (OLEDs)

- Composed of a thin film of organic compounds and conductive layers sandwiched between two electrodes
- When the charges recombine in the organic layer, energy is released in the form of photons
- Can be made with fluorescent-based or phosphorescent material

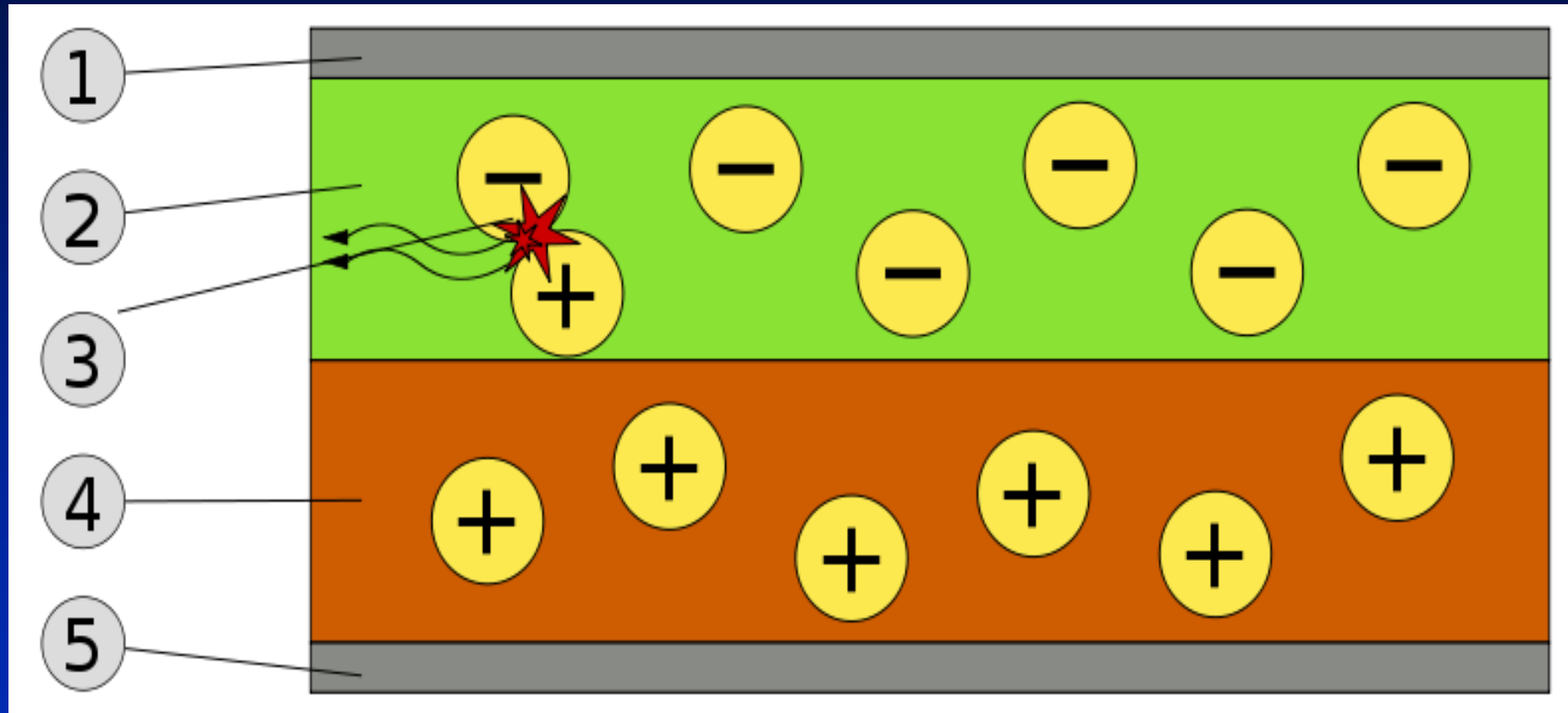
Organic LEDs (OLEDs) Advantages

- In theory, the energy of this conversion could reach 100%
- Thickness can be measured in nanometers (extremely thin and lightweight) excluding the substrate
- Can be manufactured in sheet form
- Can be put on a variety of substrates including flexible plastic
- Material is environmentally friendly (no harmful elements)

Potential Uses

- Could be applied as wallpaper for illumination purposes
- Very bright and can replace light bulbs – already 4x more efficient than light bulbs in terms of lumens/watt
- With ability to produce red, green, and blue (new), can be used for displays

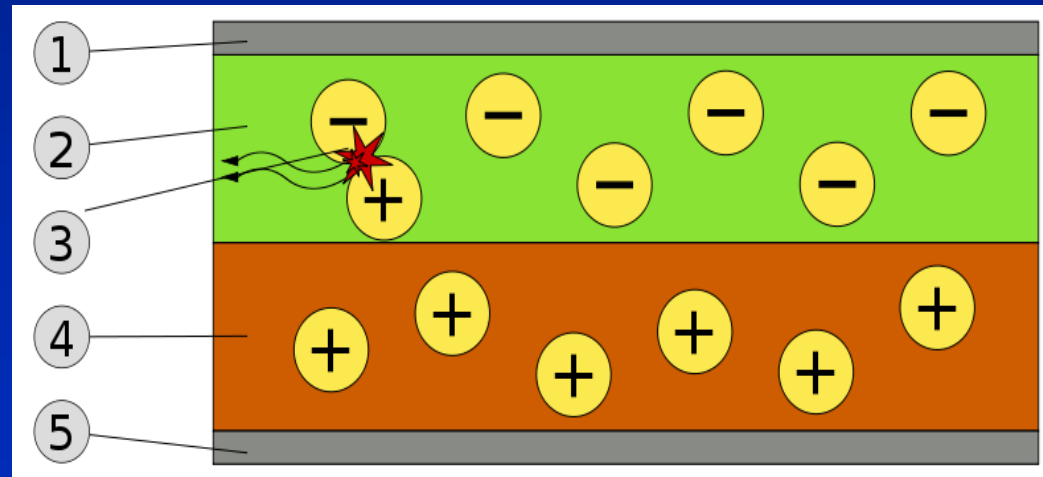
OLED schematic



1. Cathode (-), 2. Emissive Layer, 3. Emission of radiation, 4 . Conductive Layer, 5. Anode (+)

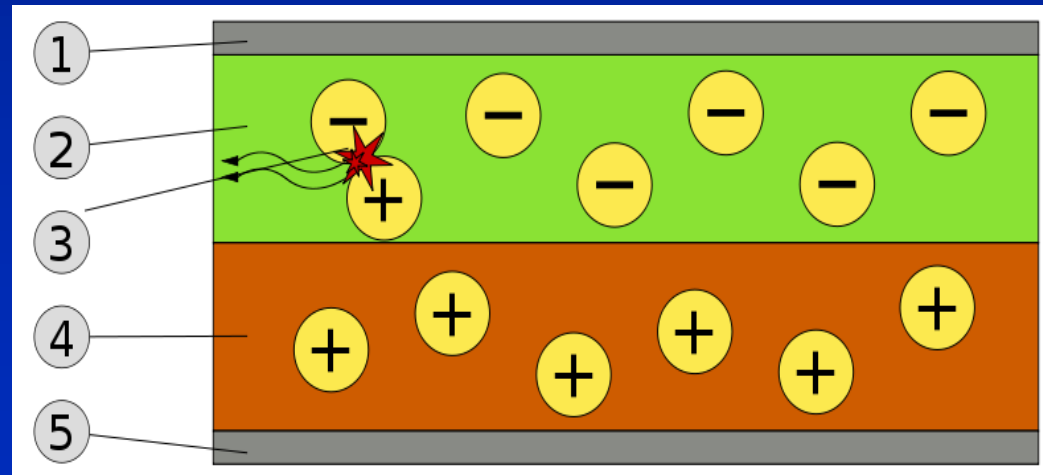
OLED Explanation

- A. A voltage is applied across the OLED such that the anode is positive with respect to the cathode. Electrons flow from cathode to anode.
- B. Thus the cathode gives electrons to the emissive layer and the anode withdraws electrons from the conductive layer (causing electron holes).



OLED Explanation

- C. Electrostatic forces bring the electrons and holes together and they recombine.
- D. In organic semiconductors, holes are more mobile than electrons. This happens closer to the emissive layer.
- E. The recombination causes an emission of radiation whose frequency is in the visible region.



Sony 11-inch OLED Panel

2007



Sony 27-inch OLED Panel

2007



Modifications to Existing Technology

- The quest for energy reduction
- The quest for size

Cornell Panoramic Projection System

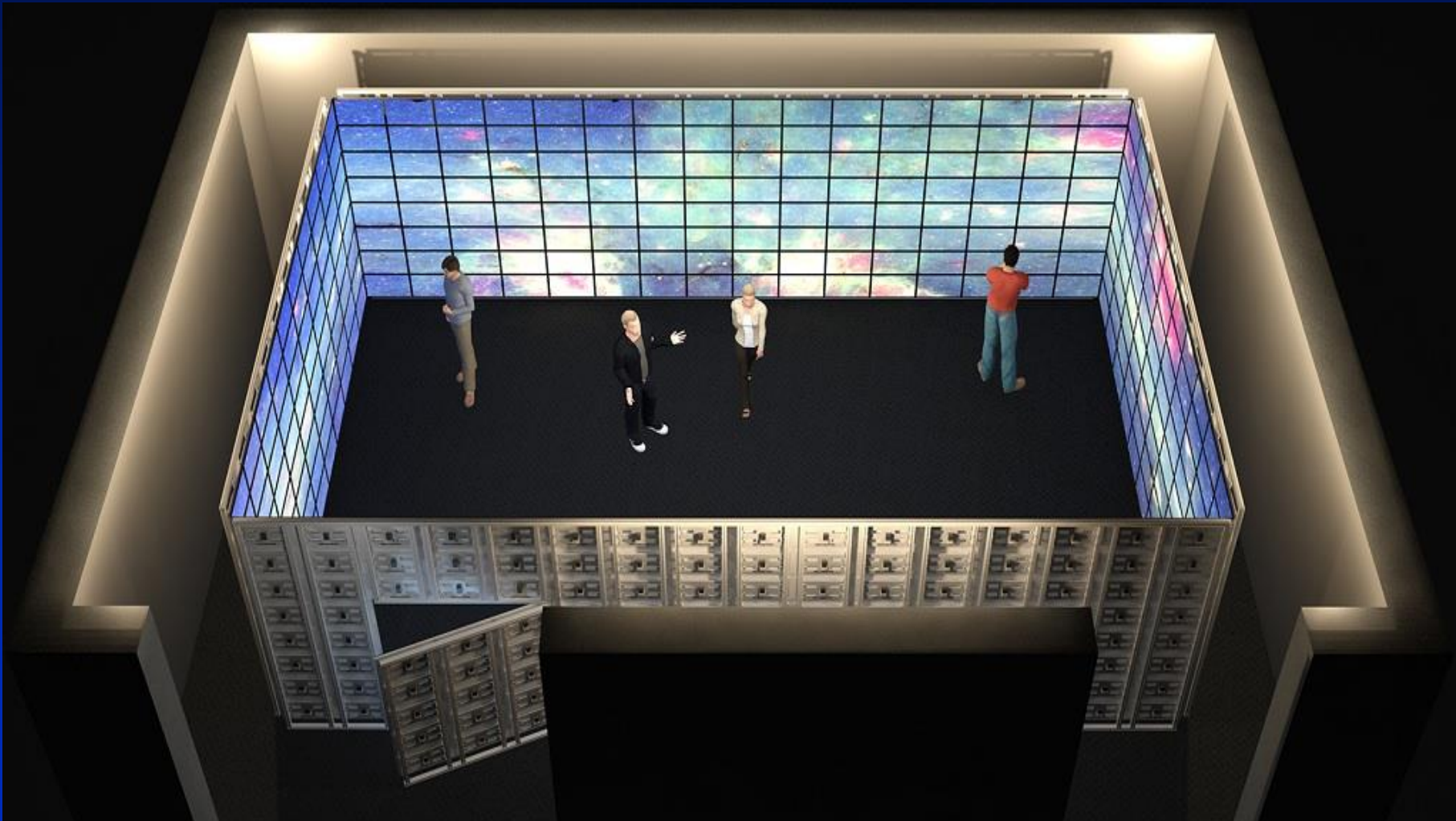


NASA Ames Control Room



FutureFlight Center at NASA-Ames

Stonybrook's Reality Deck



Stony Brook's Reality Deck



Samsung model S9 4K OLED TV, 98" behemoth 2013



Samsung 110-inch 4K UHD TV

2014



Samsung Curved OLED TV

55 inches



LG UHD Display

2019

88"



Crystal LED

SONY 2020

16 ft, 8K

9 ft.



\$877,000

Foldable Phones

2019



Foldable Laptops

2019



OLED TV RX



Flexible Displays



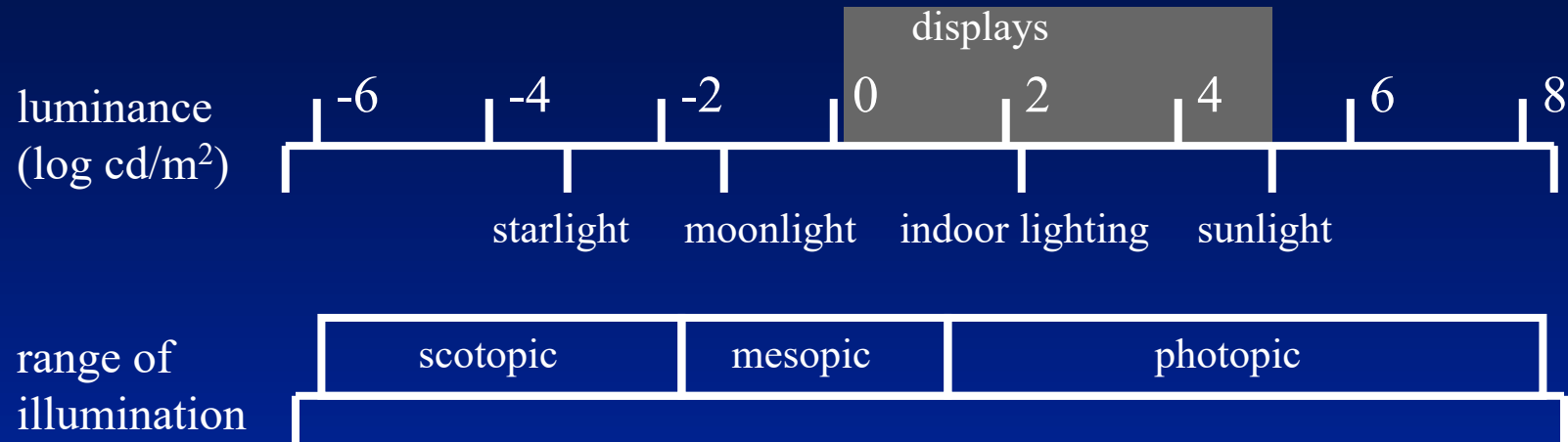
LG press-on 'wallpaper' TV under 1mm thick



Modifications to Existing Technology

- The quest for energy reduction
- The quest for size
- The quest for brightness

Visual Adaptation



- poor contrast
- no color
- low acuity

- good contrast
- good color
- high acuity

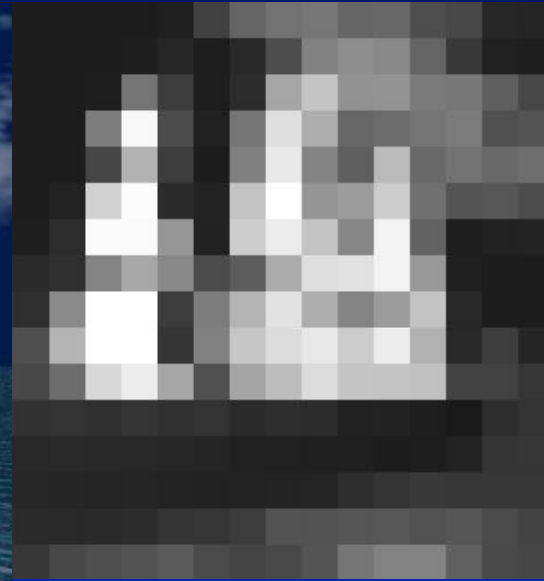
Sunnybrook Display Technology



High resolution
colour LCD



High Dynamic Range
Display



Low resolution
Individually Modulated
LED array

4K Ultra HD

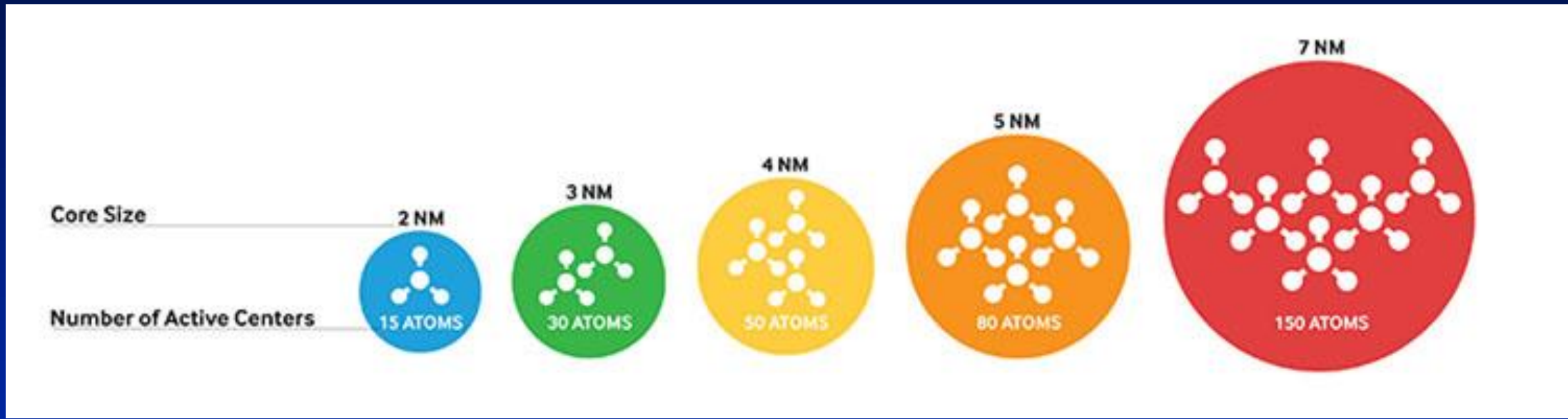
LG 2020



3840 x 2160 Pixels

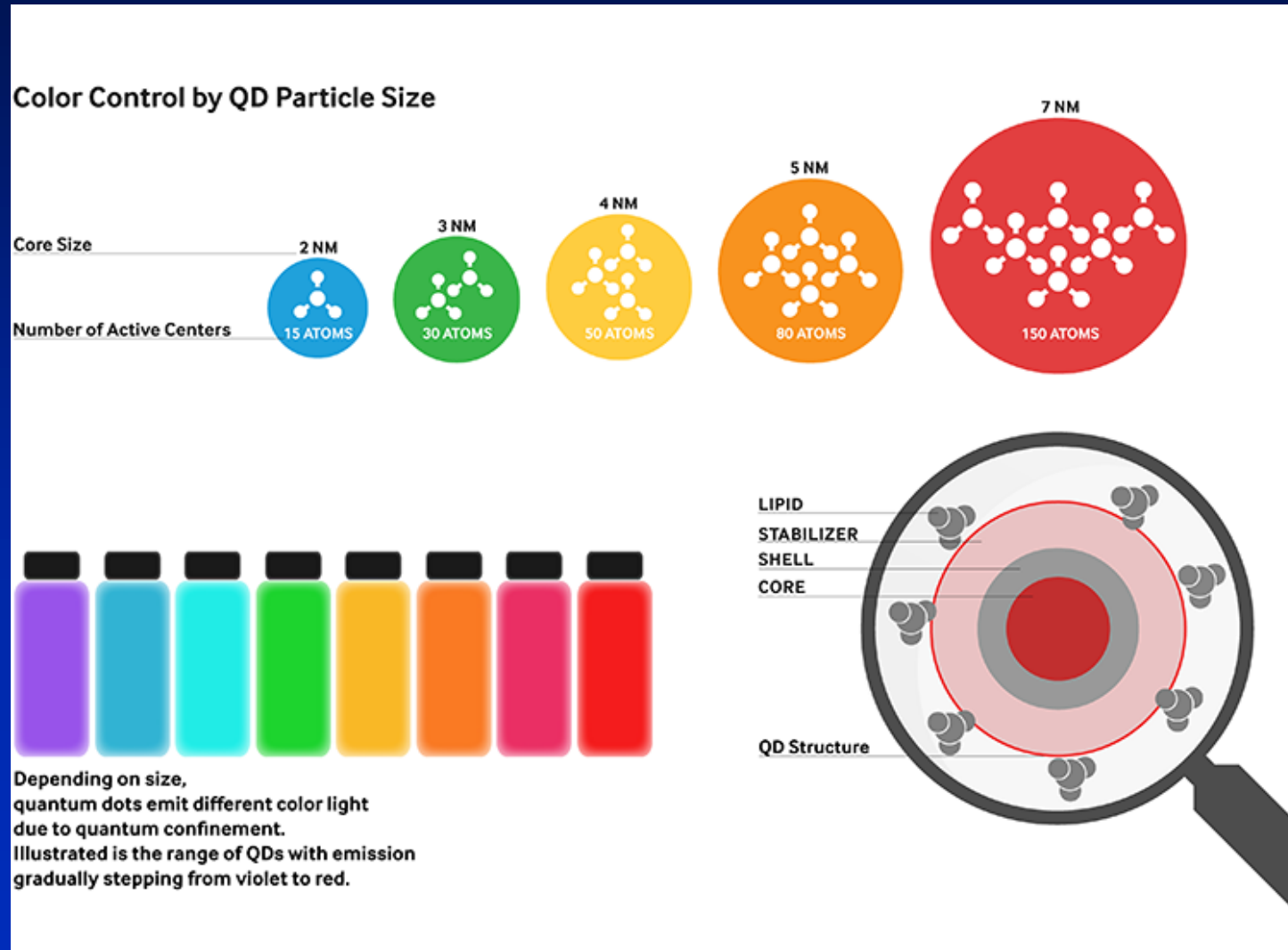
Quantum Dots

Quantum Dots



- QD's can generate spectrally narrow primaries
- Color can be easily controlled by quantum dot size
- QD technology is more cost-effective than OLED's

Color Control by QD Particle Size



Quantum Dot Manufacture

Nanosys/3M



Quantum Dot Advantages

- Saves watts as almost all energy is converted into light
- QD's are very small (1.5nm (violet) → 5.0nm (red)) allowing
- Very high resolution (ppi)
- QD's can support large flexible displays
- QD's offer high brightness (50-100x) LED's

Quantum Dot Backlighting

LCD

Quantum Dots used to create even white Backlighting Light passes through RGB filters.

QDEF LCD

Quantum Dots use a Blue LED and the Blue quantum dots to energize the red and green phosphors.

QD LED

Light from the Blue quantum dots pass directly through the black sub-pixels to illuminate the display.

Samsung Quantum Dot Display

2017

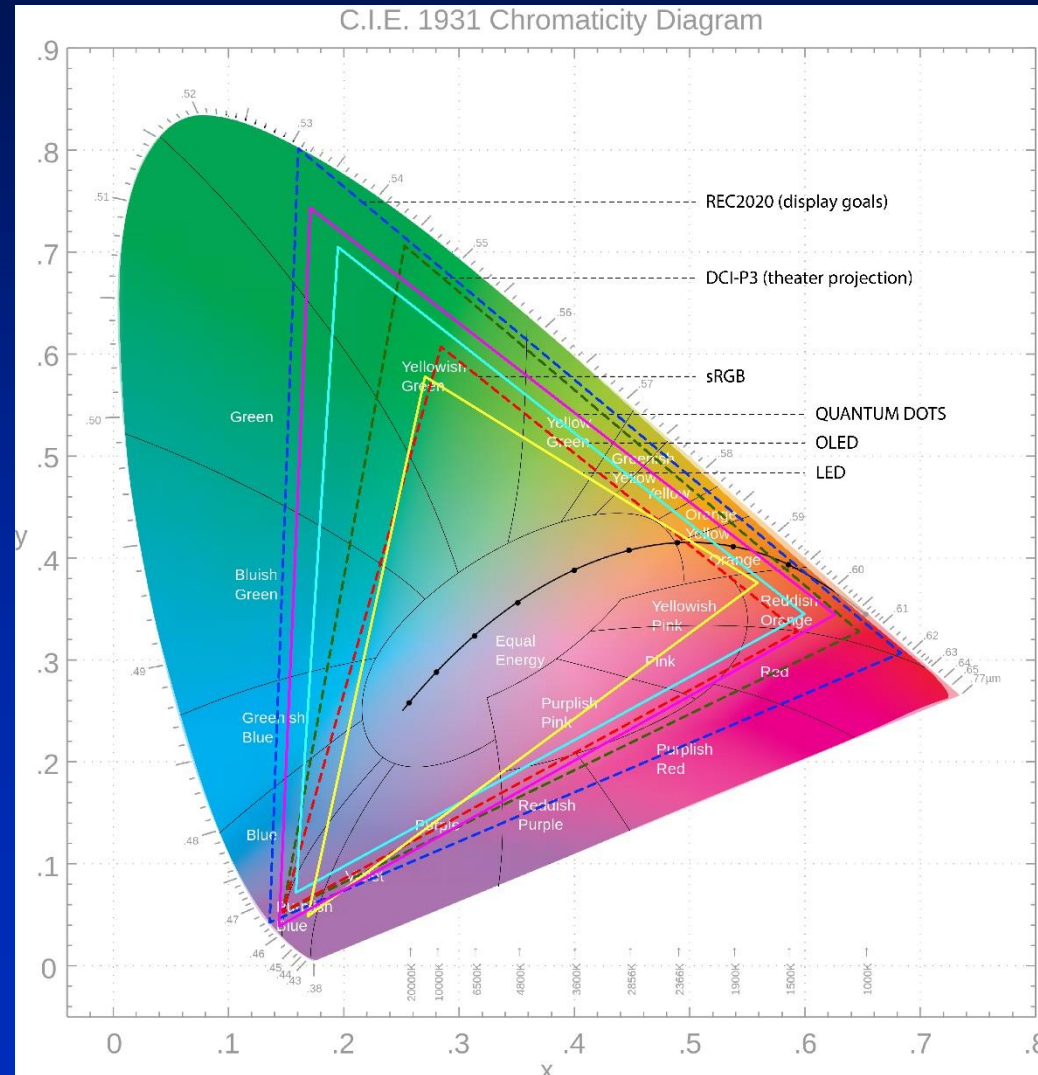


Modifications to Existing Technology

- The quest for energy reduction
- The quest for size
- The quest for brightness
- The quest for larger gamut

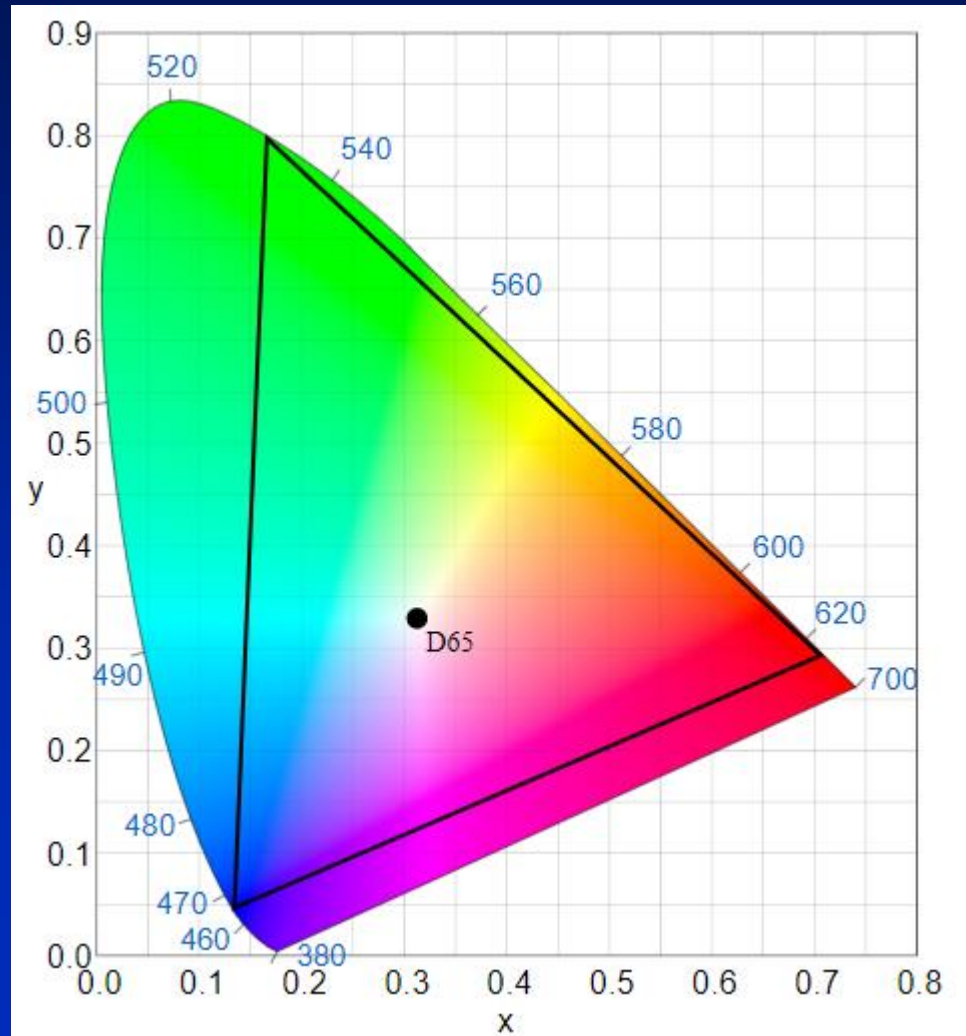
Color Gamut Comparison

2019



Color Gamut

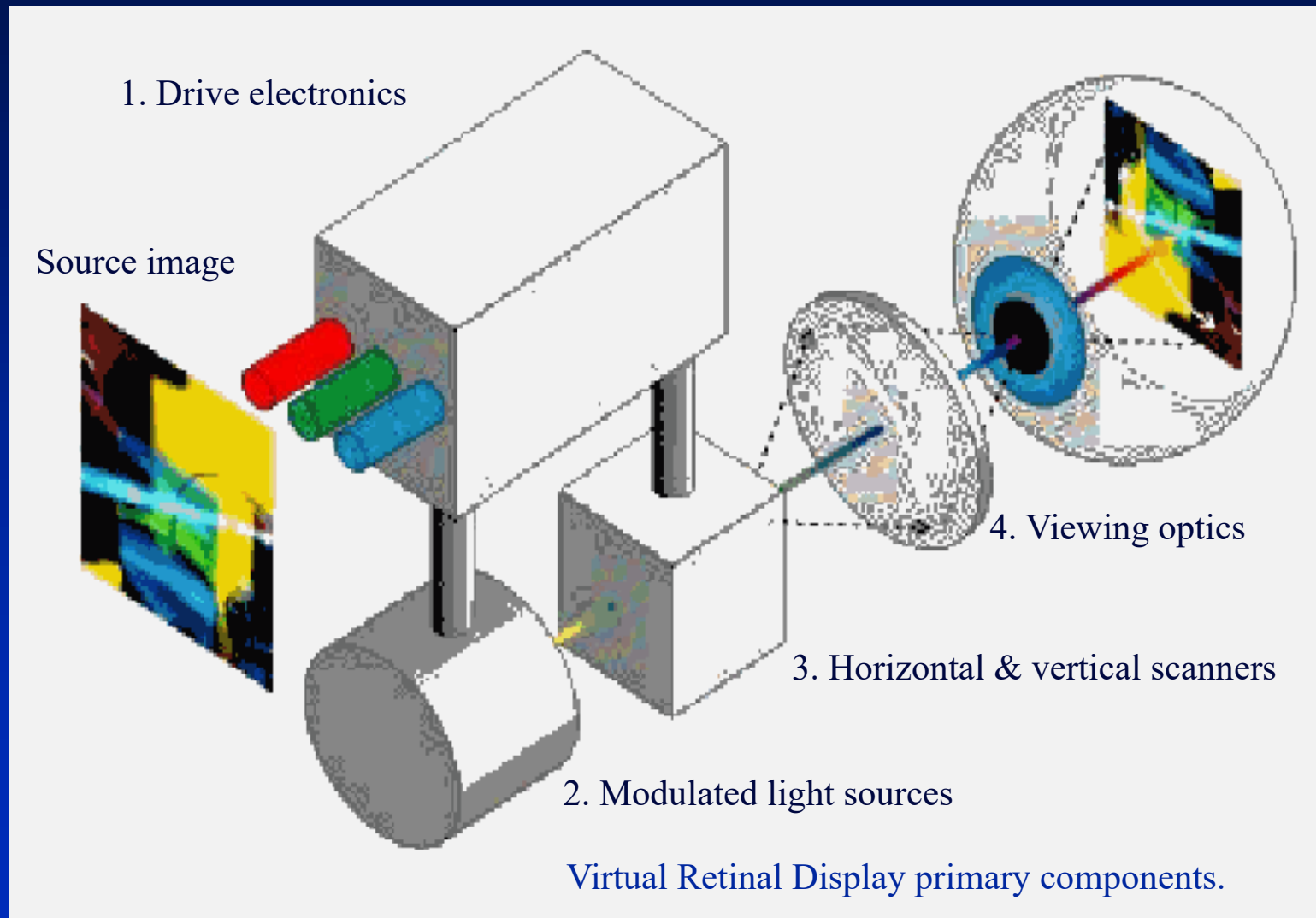
2020



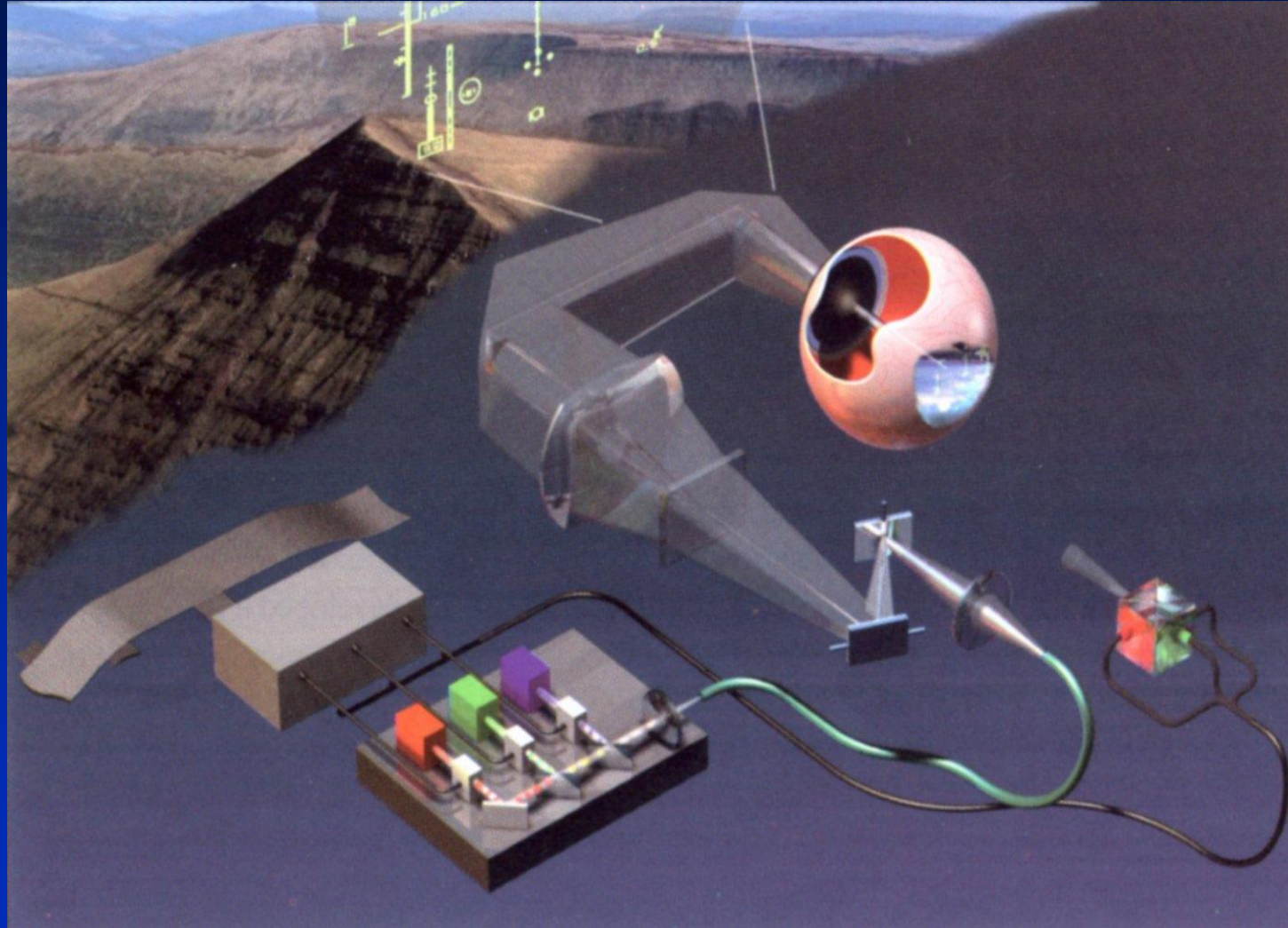
Modifications to Existing Technology

- The quest for energy reduction
- The quest for size
- The quest for brightness
- The quest for larger gamut
- The quest for resolution

Retinal Displays

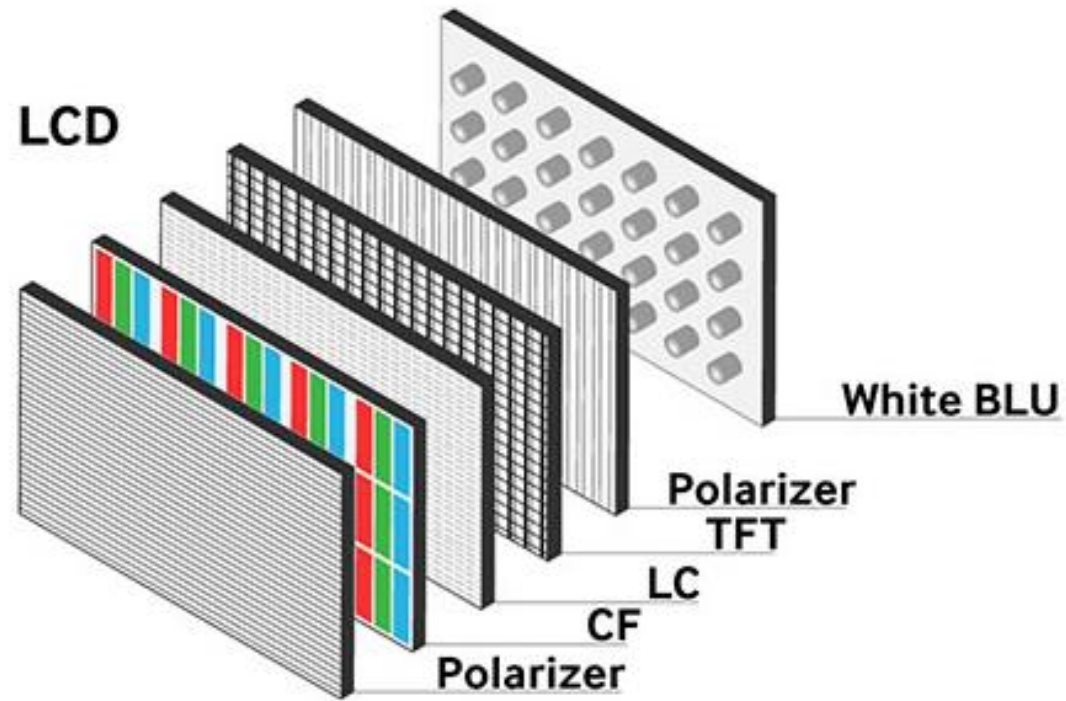


This schematic diagram illustrates the functional components of a laser-scanned display system.

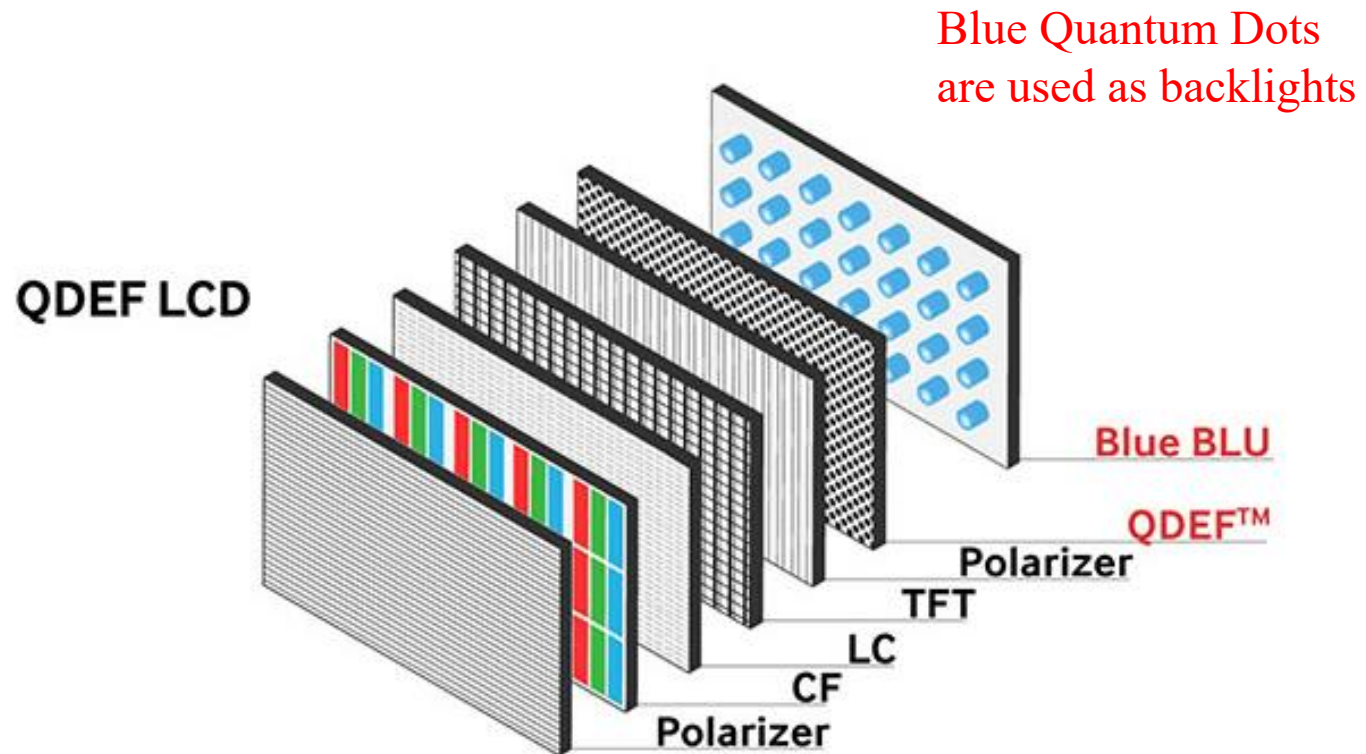


End

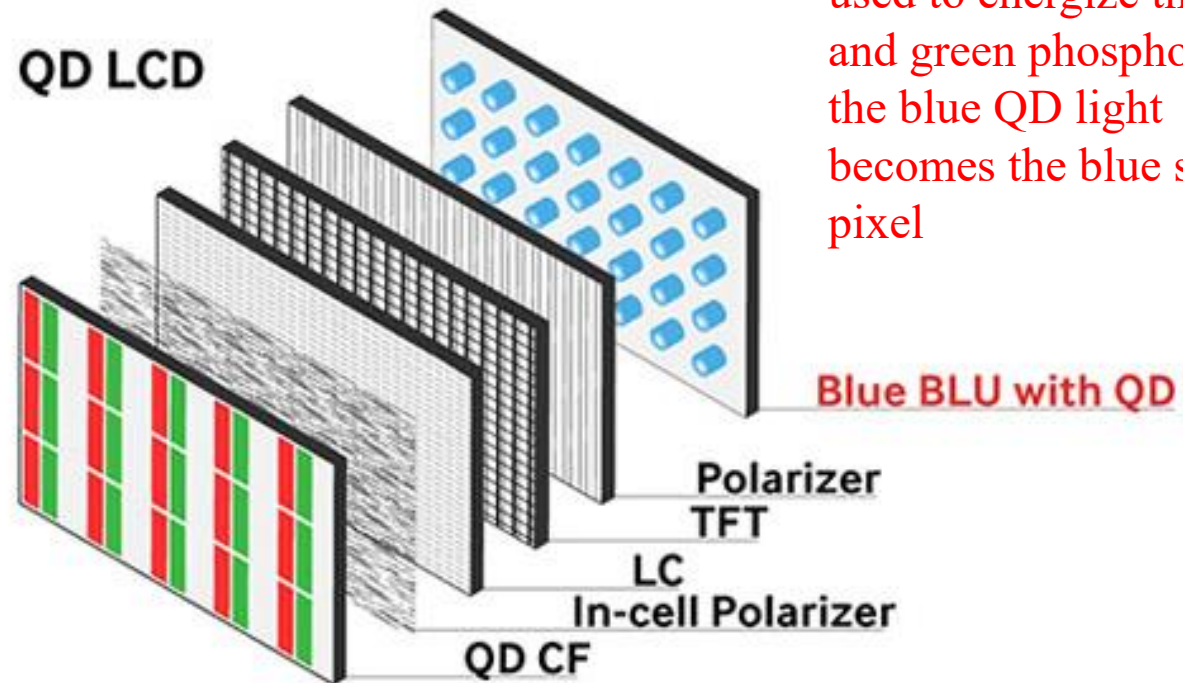
Liquid Crystal Display (LCD)



QDEF LCD



QD LCD



Blue Quantum Dots are used to energize the red and green phosphors and the blue QD light becomes the blue sub-pixel