

---

# Current and Future Display Technology

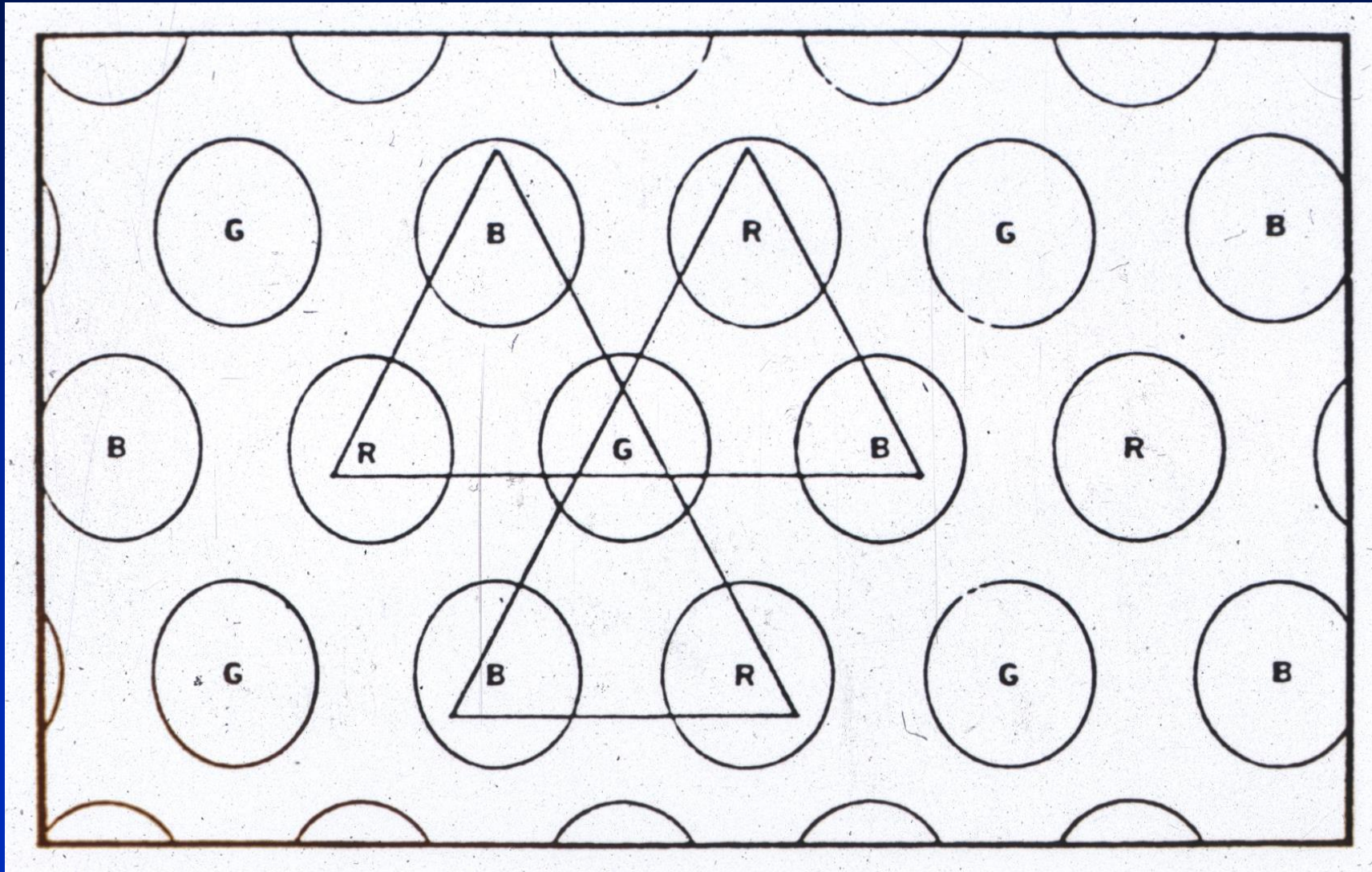
---

NBA 6120  
Donald P. Greenberg  
September 9, 2015  
Lecture #4

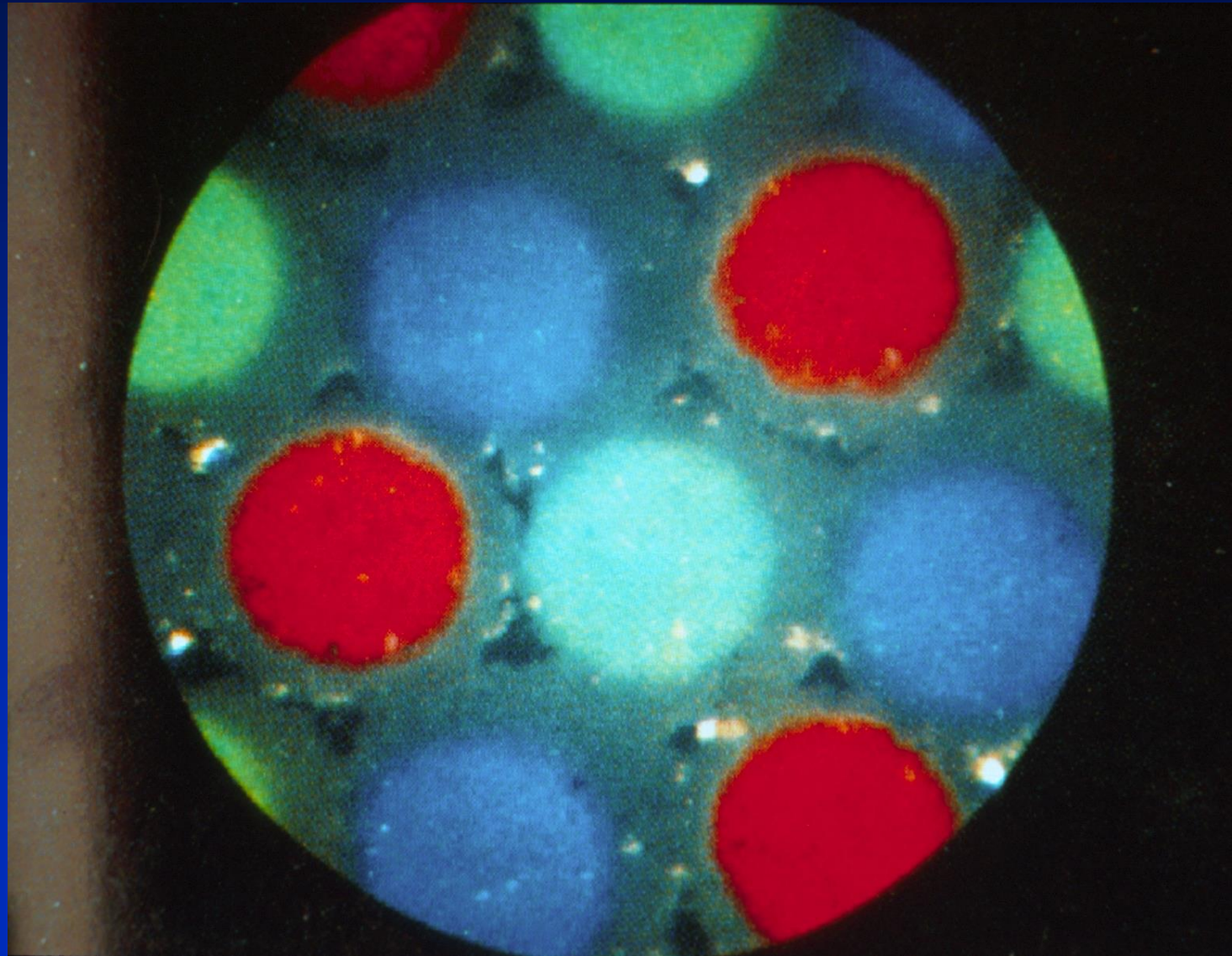


Georges Seurat, A Sunday on La Grande Jatte. 1884-1886

# A Pixel Consists of Approximately 2 2/3 Triads



# A Pixel Consists of Approximately $2 \frac{2}{3}$ Triads

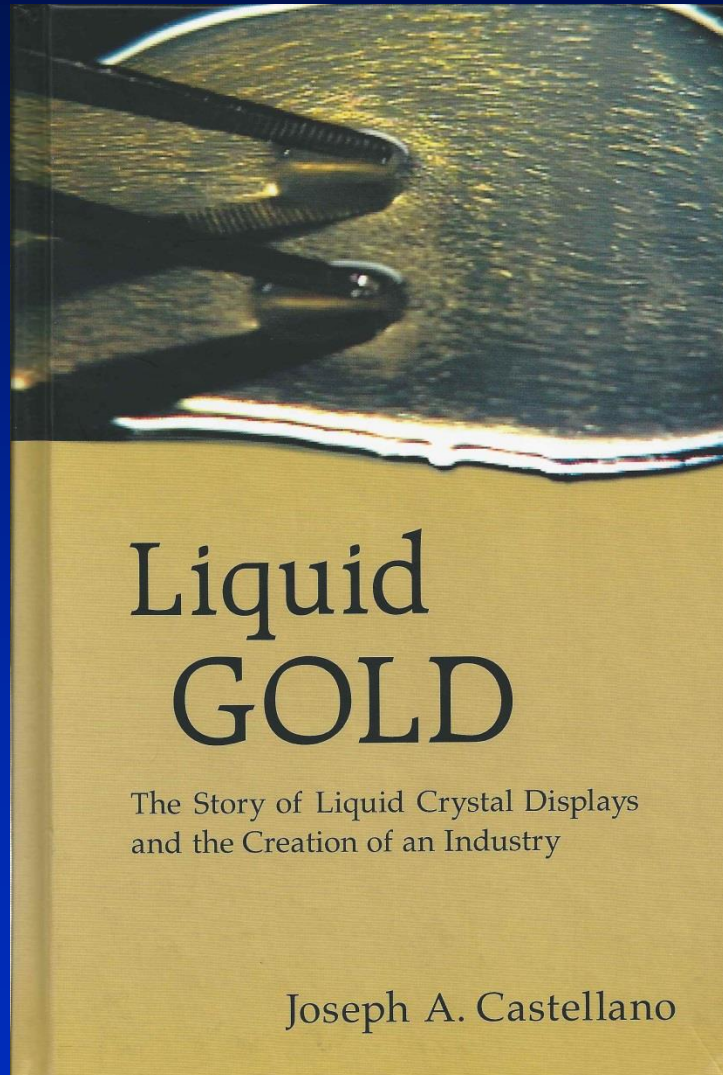


# Liquid Crystal Color Displays

---

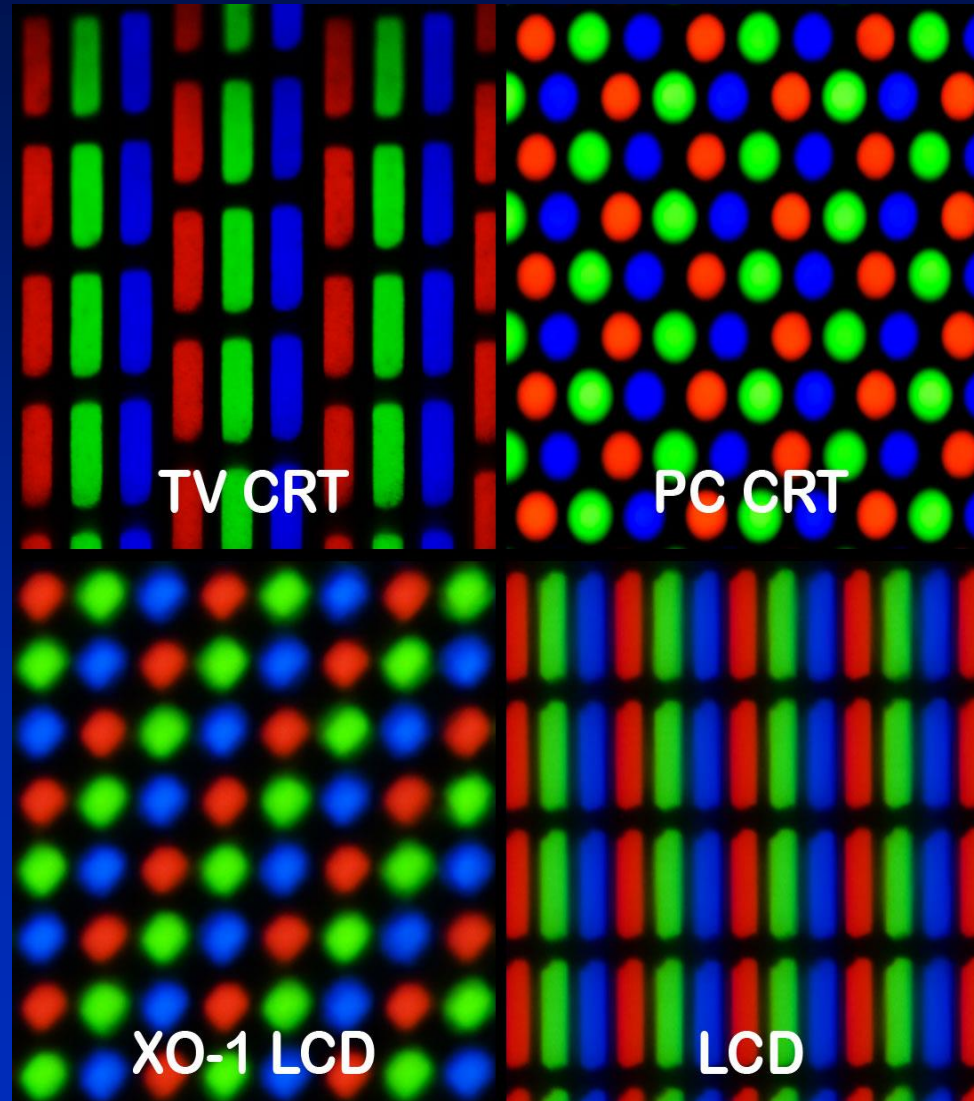
# Liquid Gold

---



# Different Pixel Configurations

---



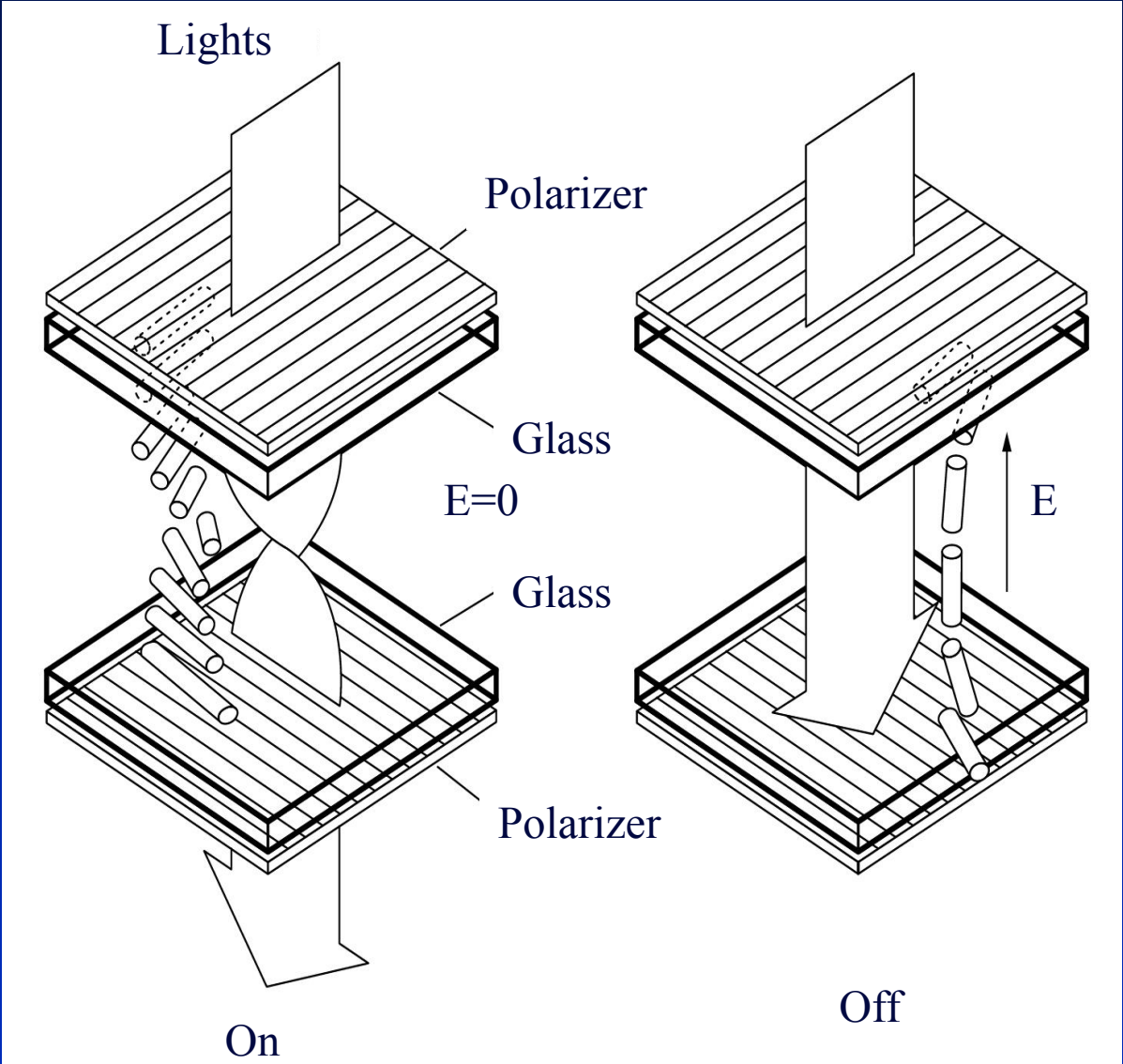
# Important Properties of Liquid Crystals

---

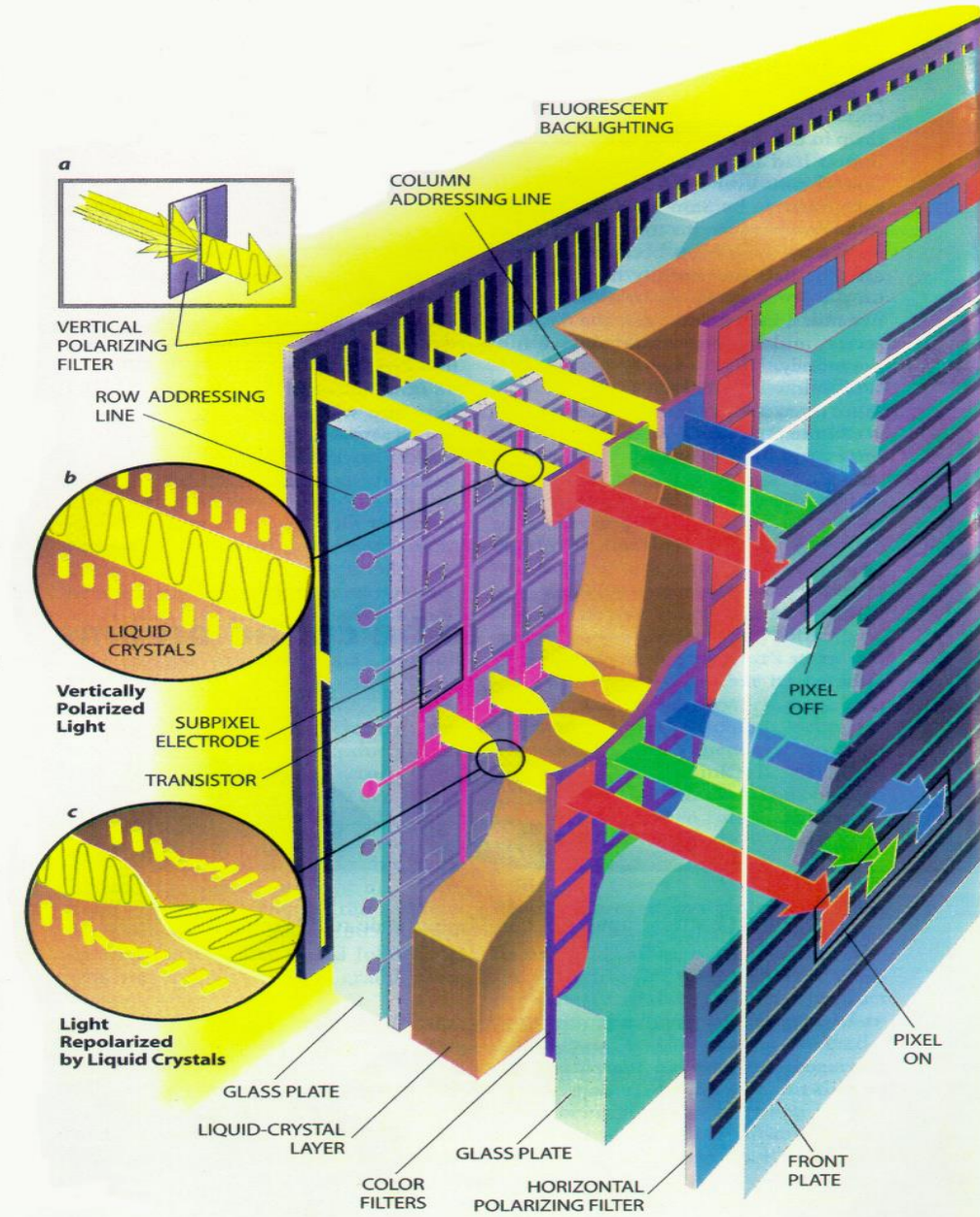
- Crystals are transparent
- Can alter the orientation of polarized light passing through them
- Polarization properties can be changed by applying electrical field
- Switching can be done fast



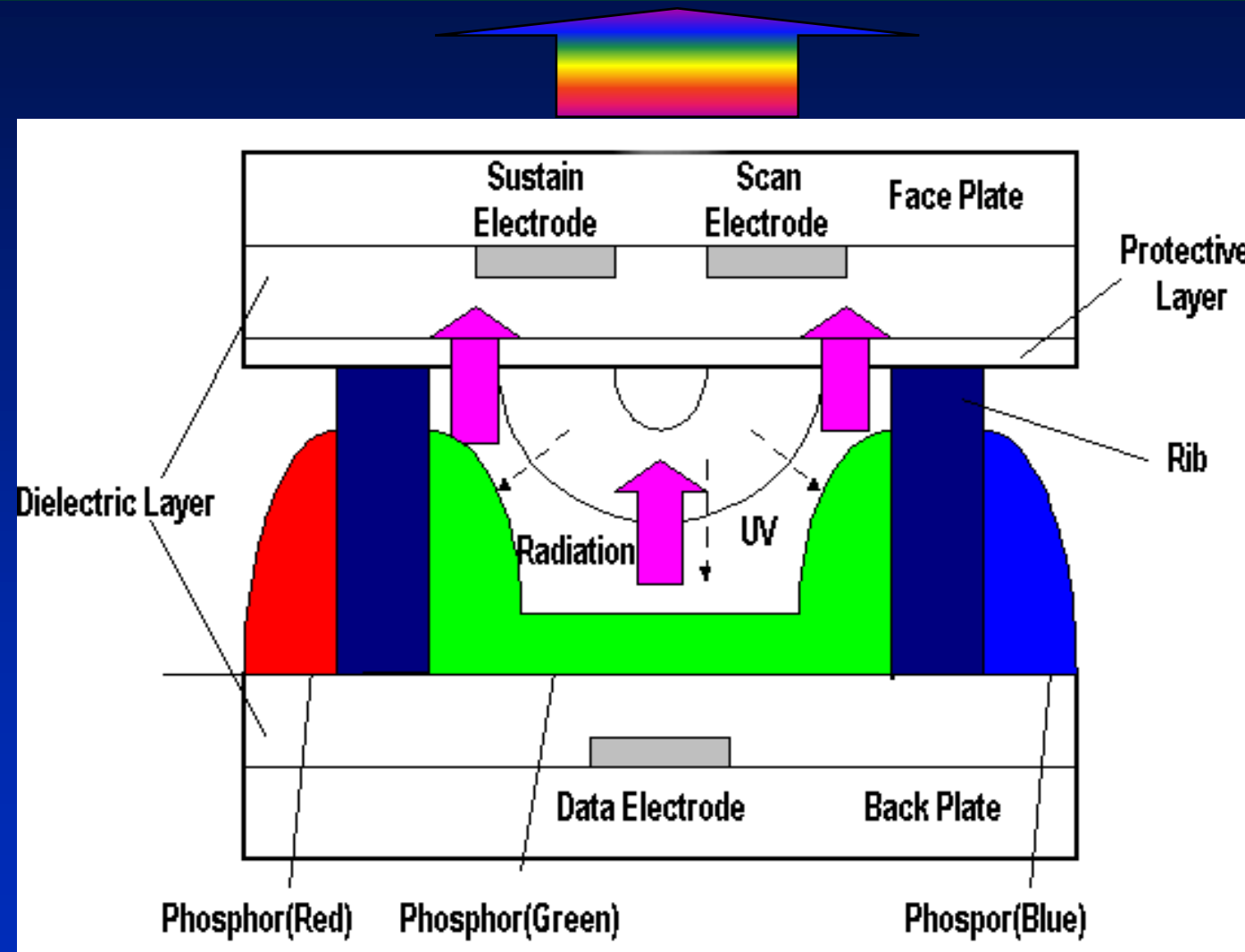
# Polarization of Liquid Crystal



# Liquid Crystal Color Display



# Plasma Display Technology

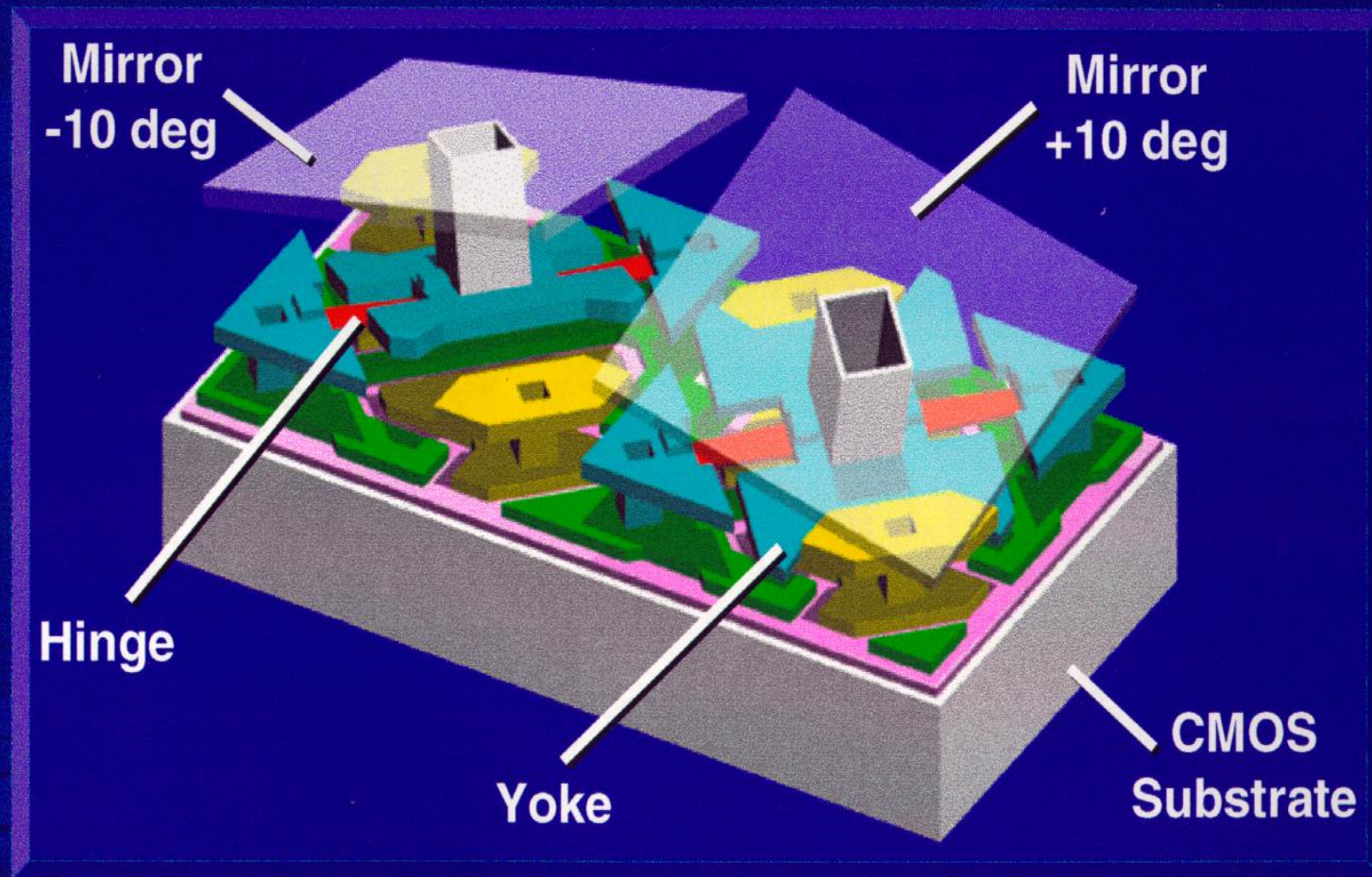


# Plasma Display: Advantages & Disadvantages

---

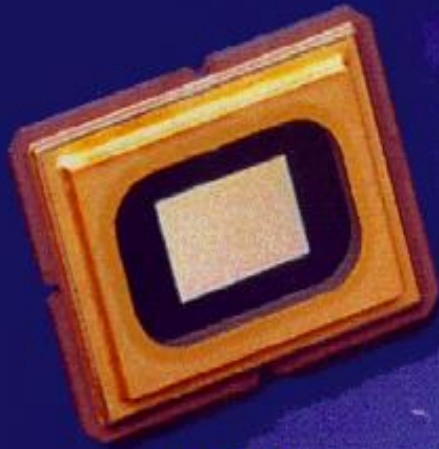
- The advantage is that they can have high brightness (at the expense of watts). Thus can be used in brightly lit areas.
- The difficulty with plasma displays is that the cell size (pixel) is large relative to a liquid crystal. Thus for a given resolution, the screens must be large.

# DMD Structure



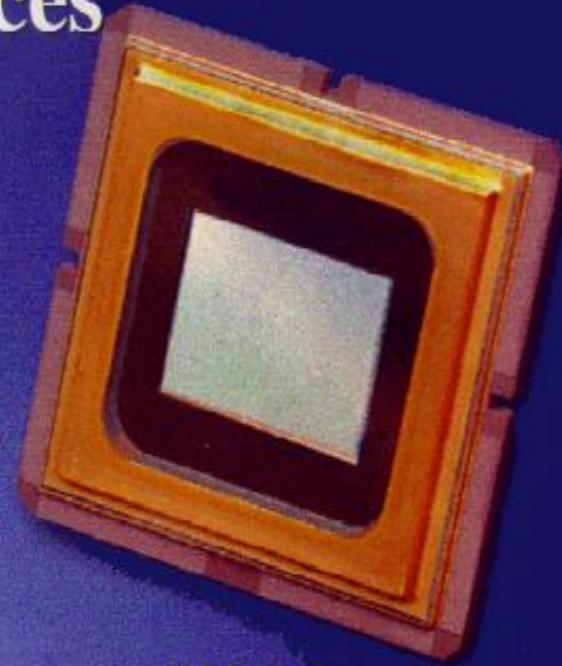
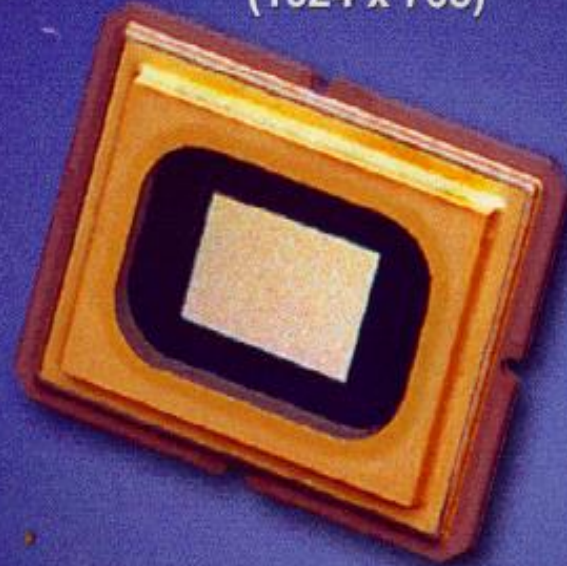
**Digital Micromirror Device (DMD™)**  
A True Microelectromechanical System

# DMD™ Devices



**SVGA**  
(800 x 600)

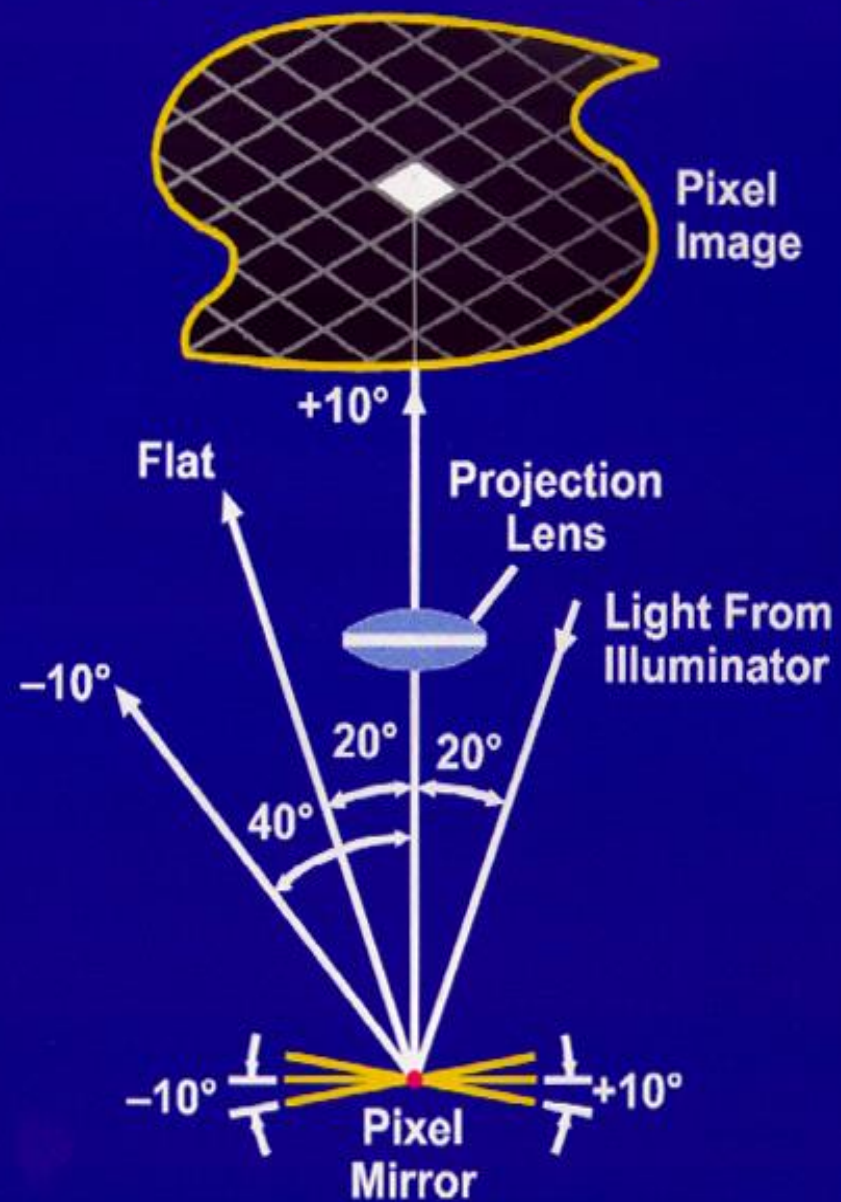
**XGA**  
(1024 x 768)



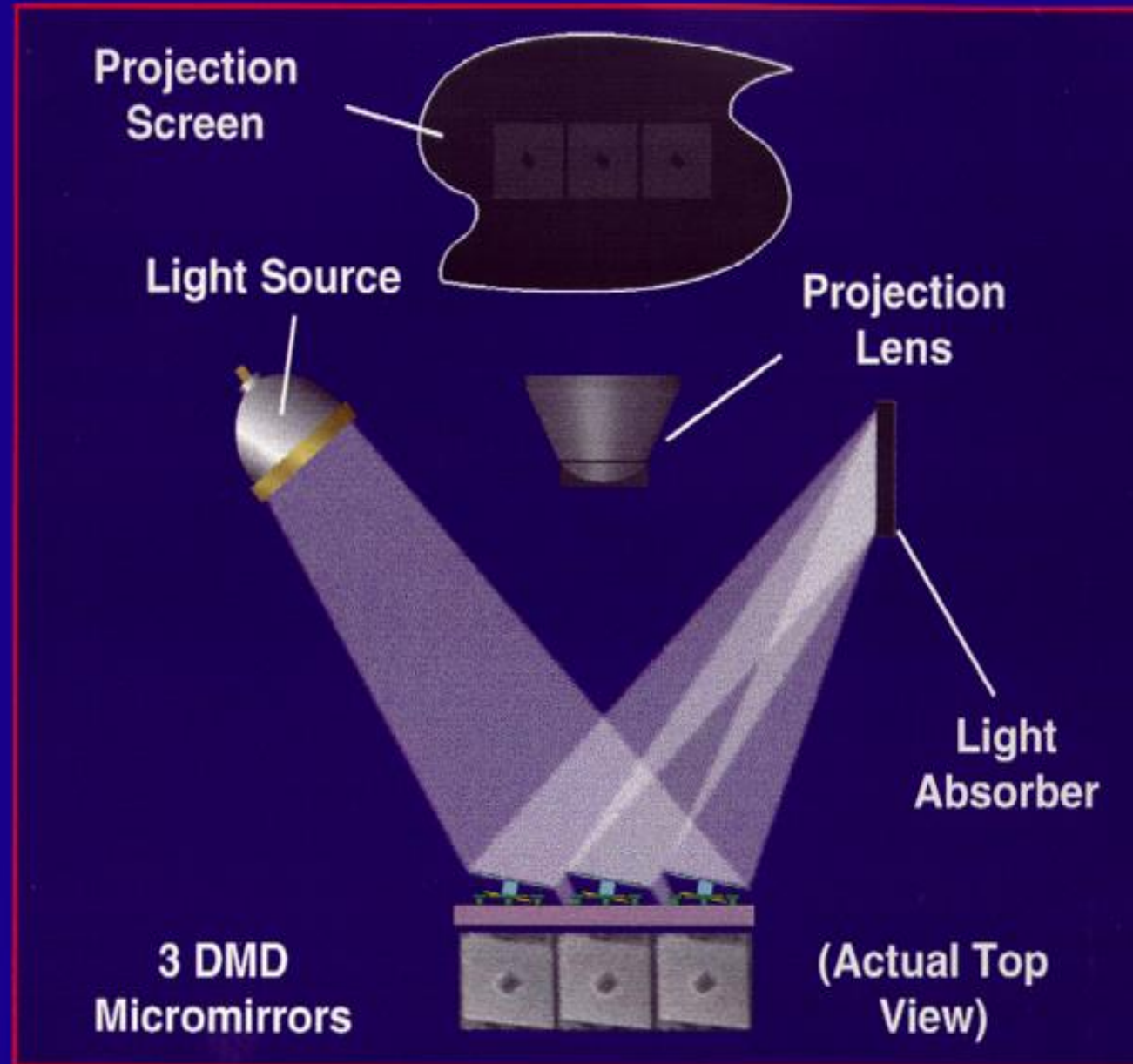
**SXGA**  
(1280 x 1024)



# DMD™ Optical Switching Principle

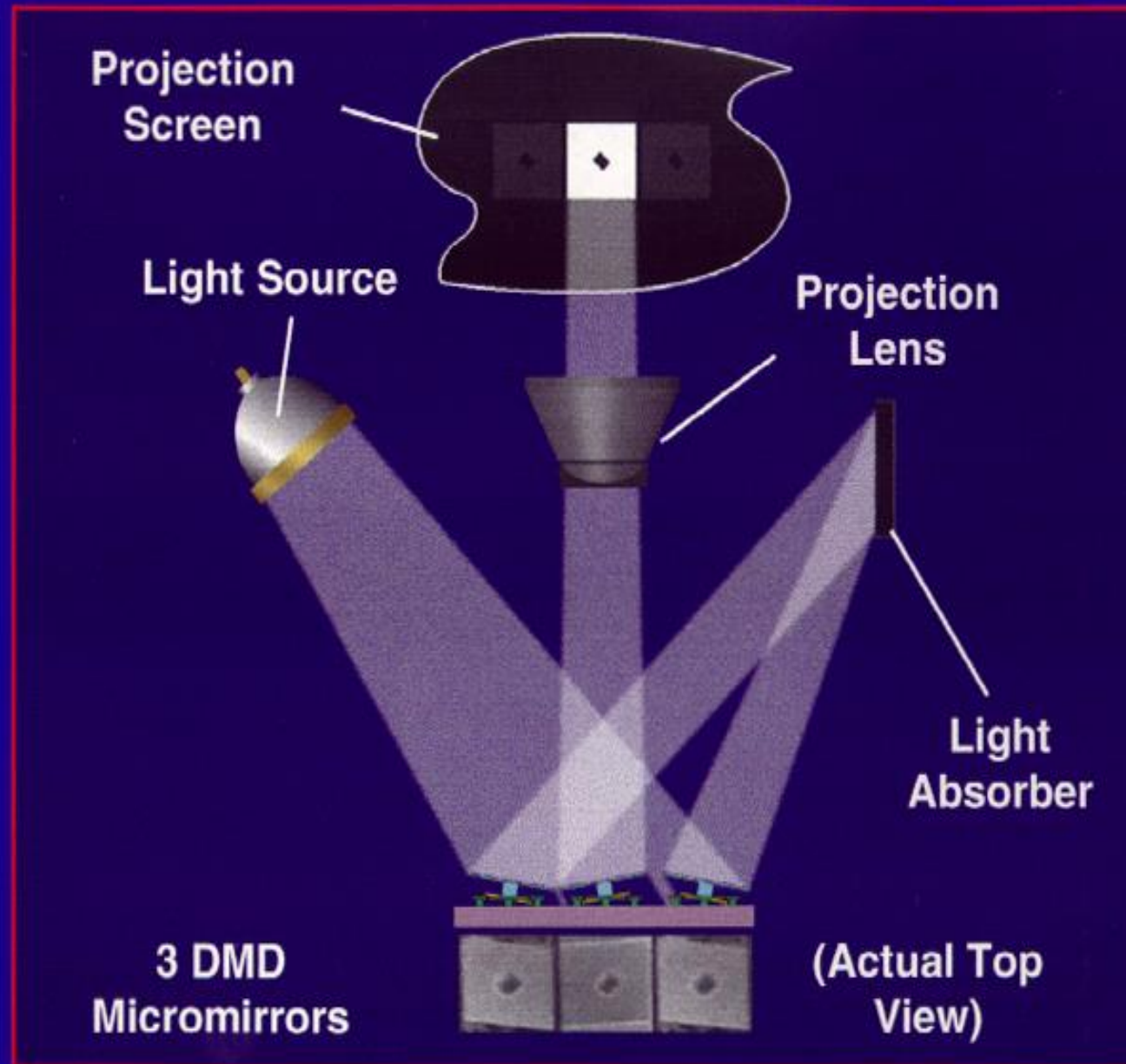


# DMD™ Switching Example (All Off)



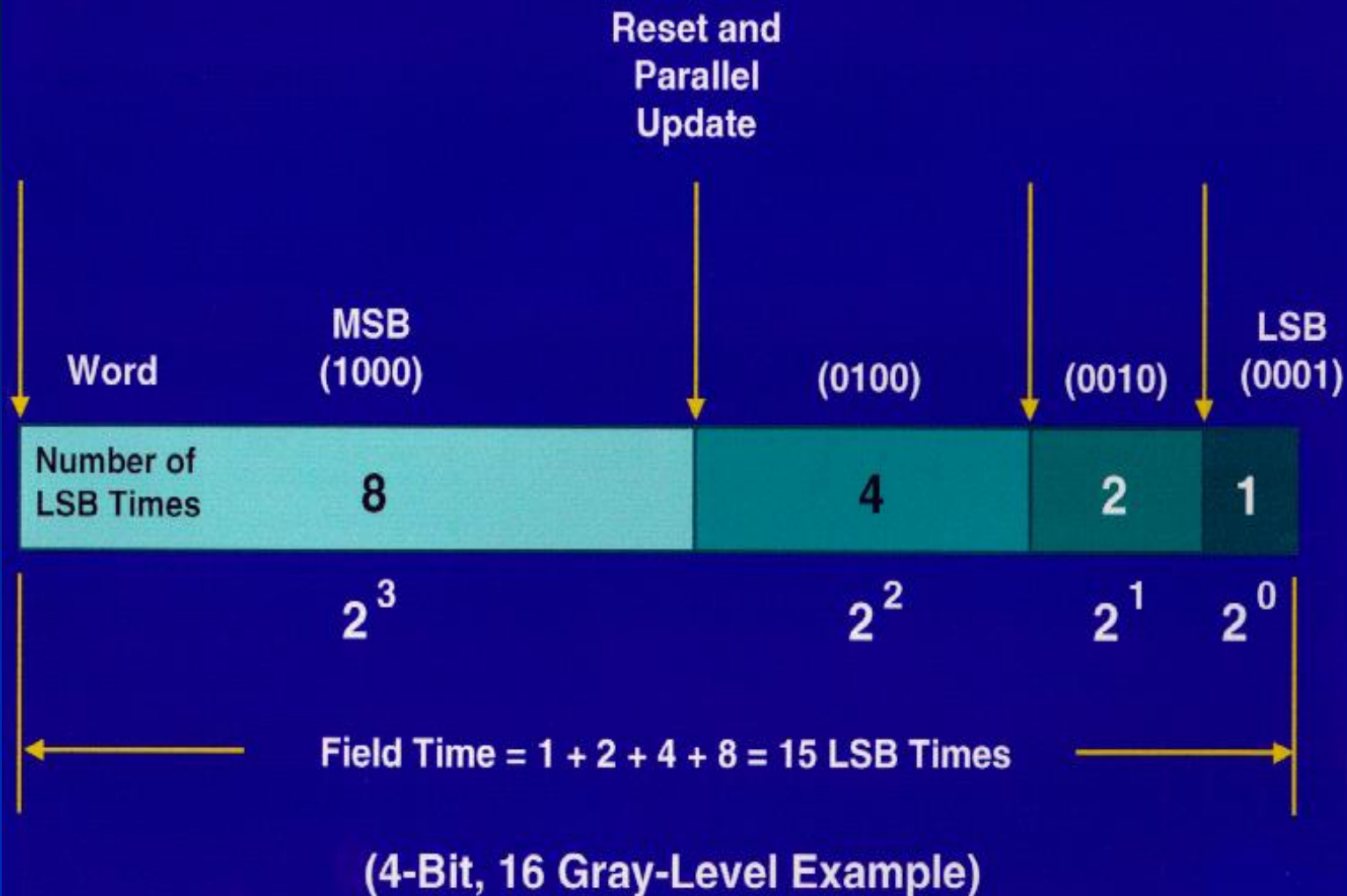


# DMD™ Switching Example (1 On)



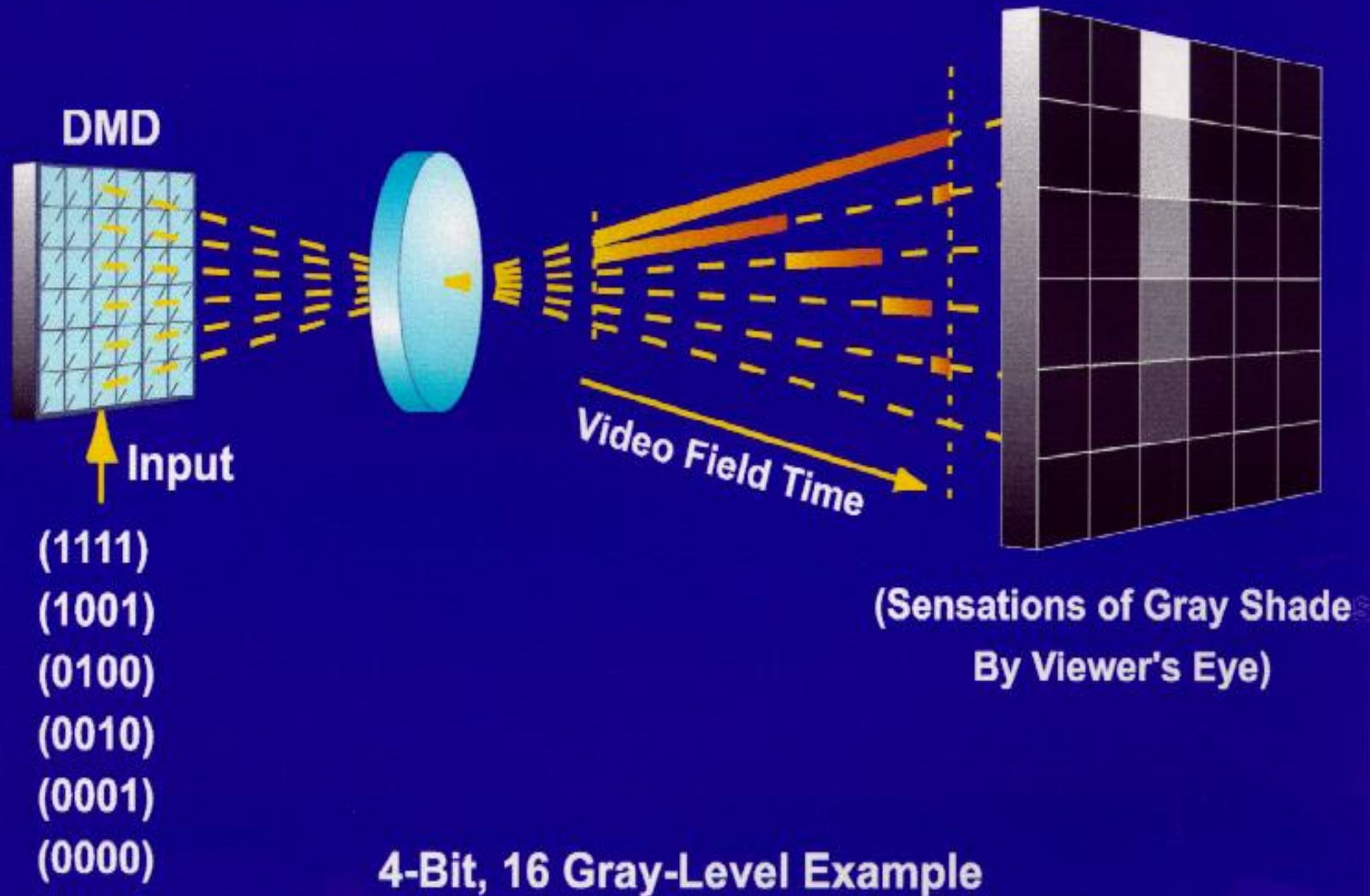
# DMD™ Grayscale Projection

## Pulsewidth Modulation

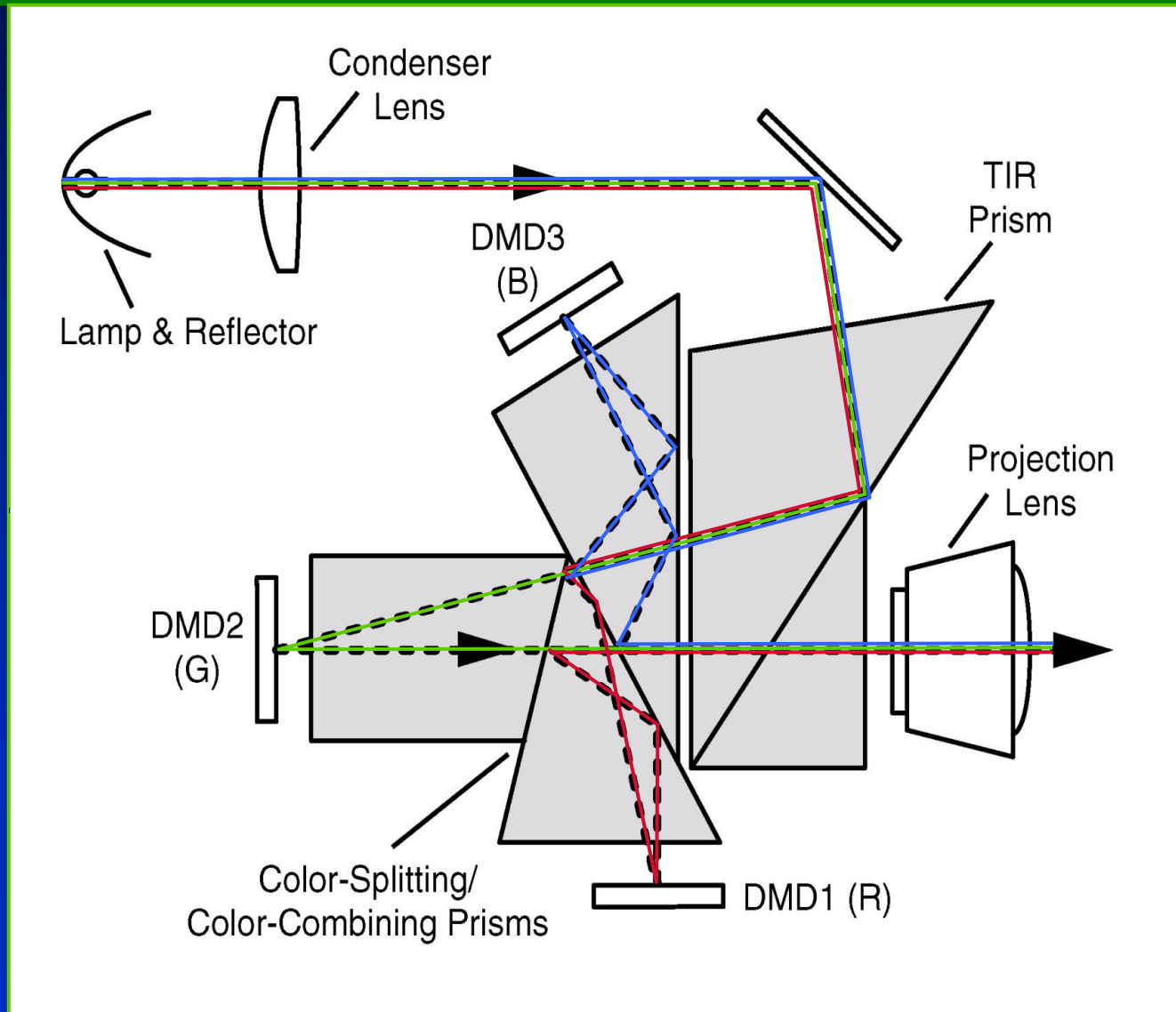


# How Grayscale is Created

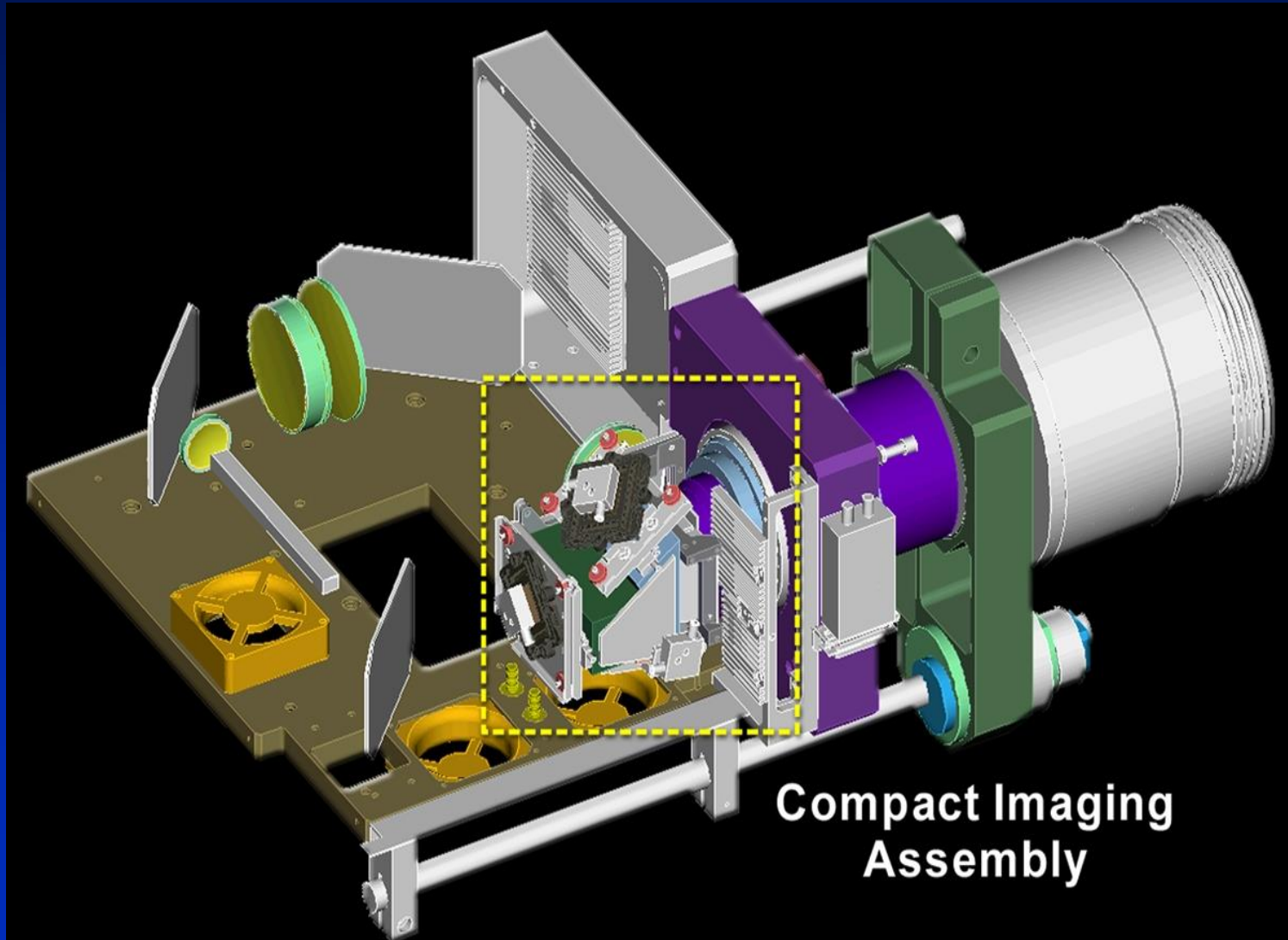
## DMD™ Binary Pulsewidth Modulation



# 3-Chip DLP Optical System



# DLP Projection System



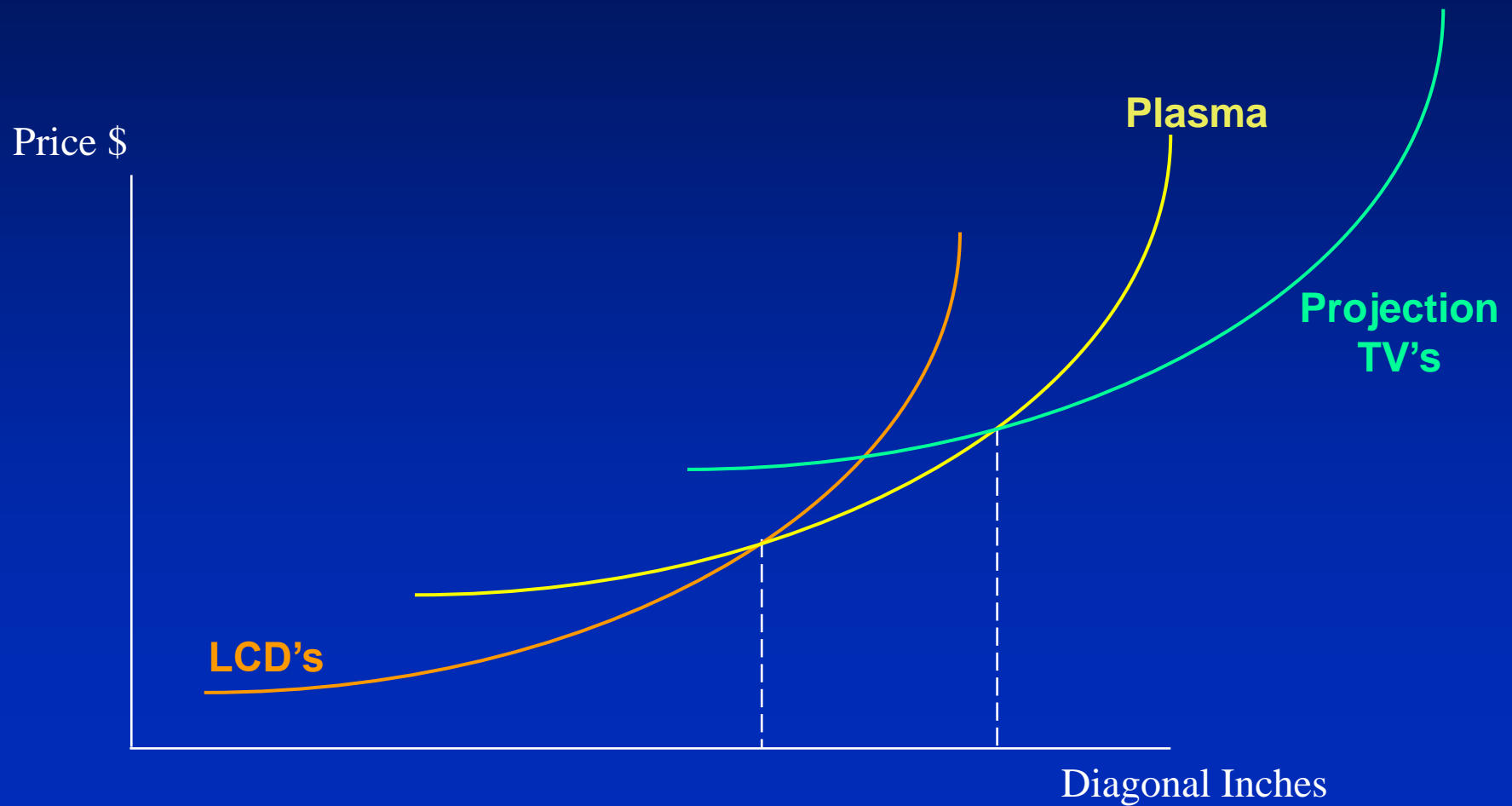
# Christie CP4230 Digital Cinema Projector

---

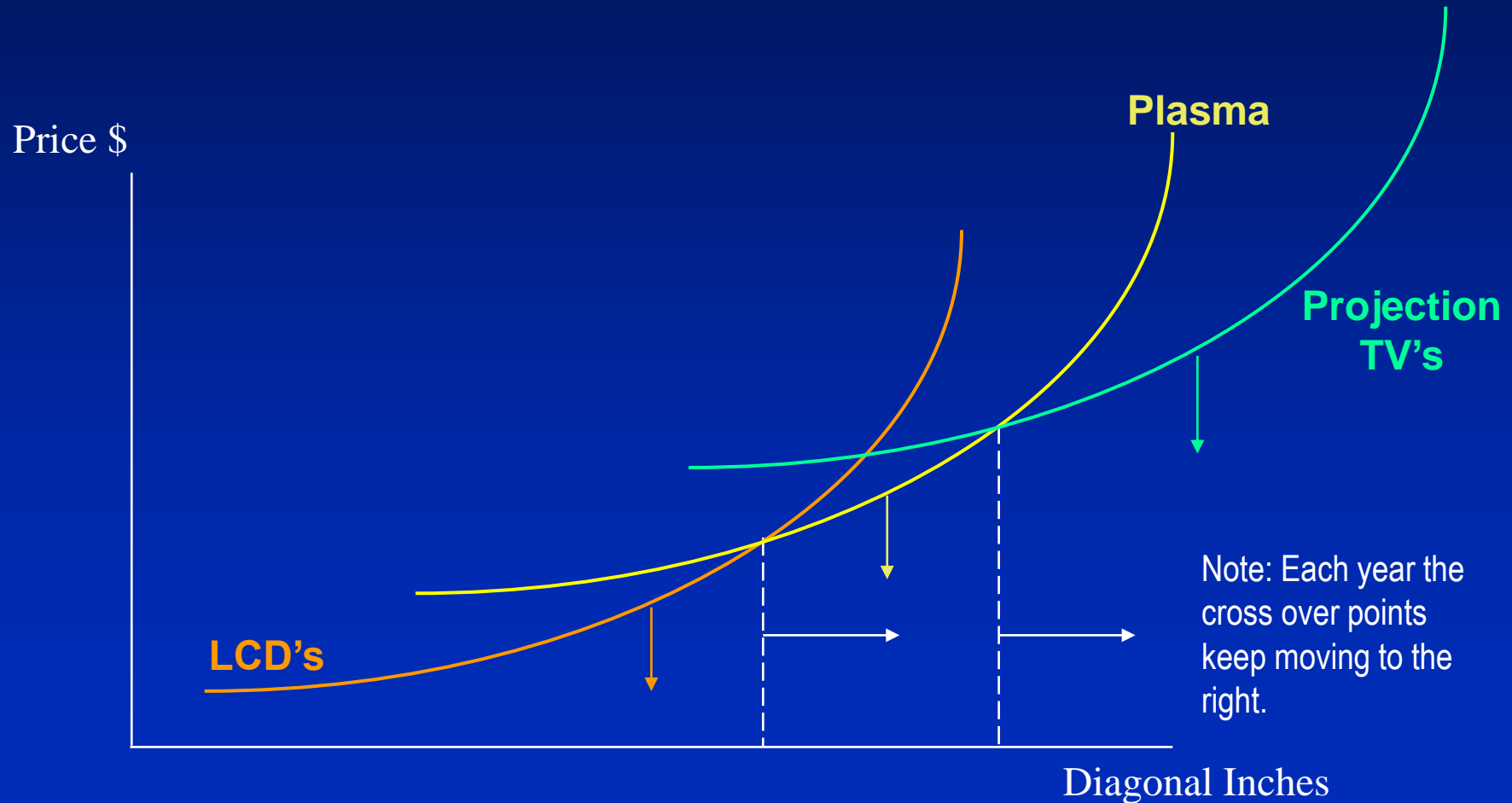
- 4K DLP
- Screen size up to 105ft (32m)
- 4096 x 2160 resolution
- 2100:1 contrast



# Cost of HDTV Displays



# Cost of HDTV Displays





# Modifications to Existing Technology

---

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

# Cornell Panoramic Projection System



# NASA Ames Control Room



# Stonybrook's Reality Deck

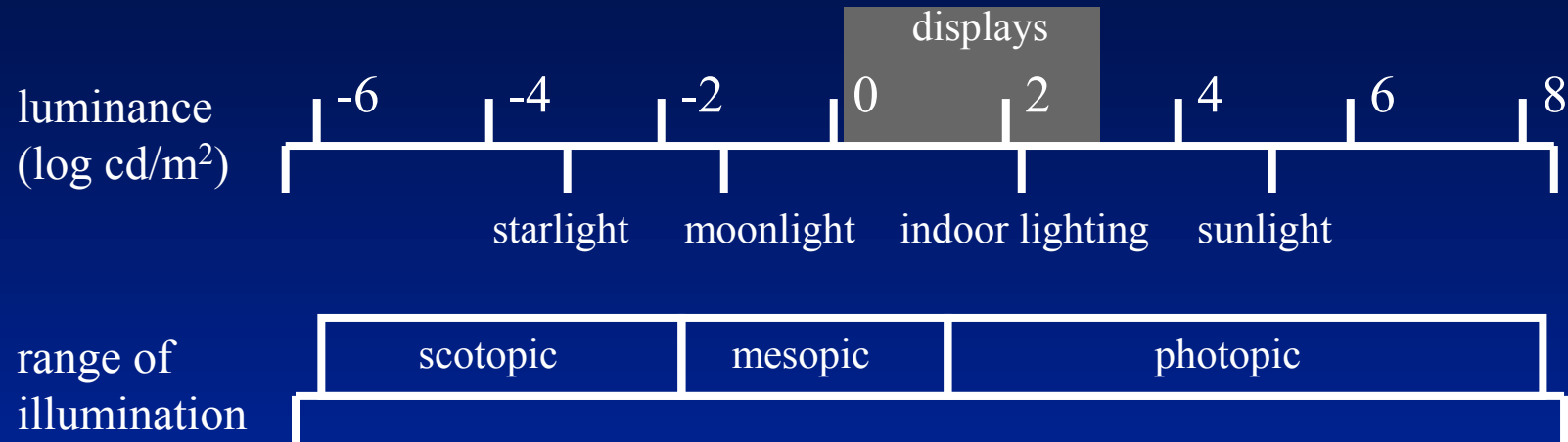
---



# Samsung 110-inch 4K UHD TV 2014



# Visual Adaptation



- poor contrast
- no color
- low acuity

- good contrast
- good color
- high acuity

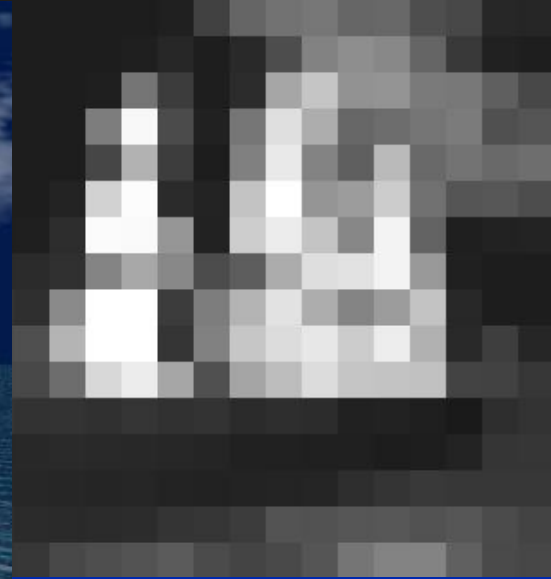
# Sunnybrook Display Technology



High resolution  
colour LCD

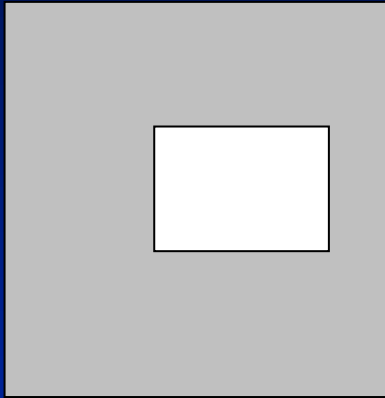


High Dynamic Range  
Display

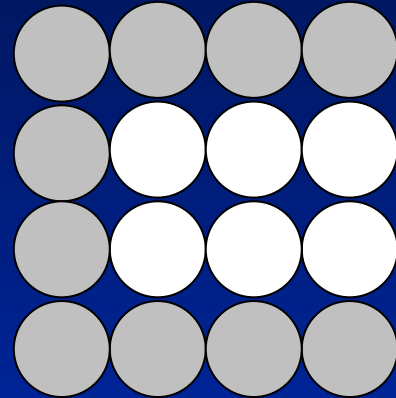


Low resolution  
Individually Modulated  
LED array

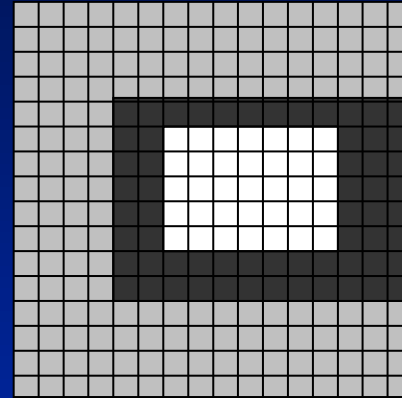
# Sunnybrook Display Technology



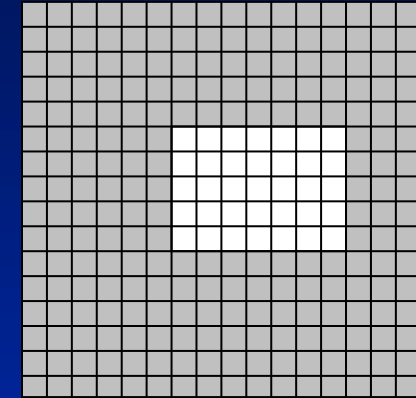
HDR Image



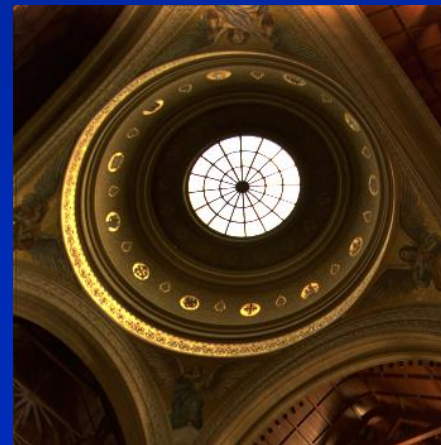
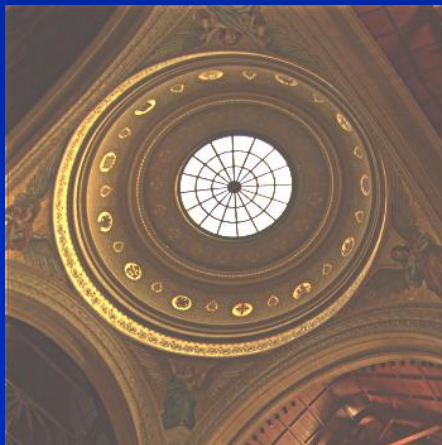
LED array



LCD with correction

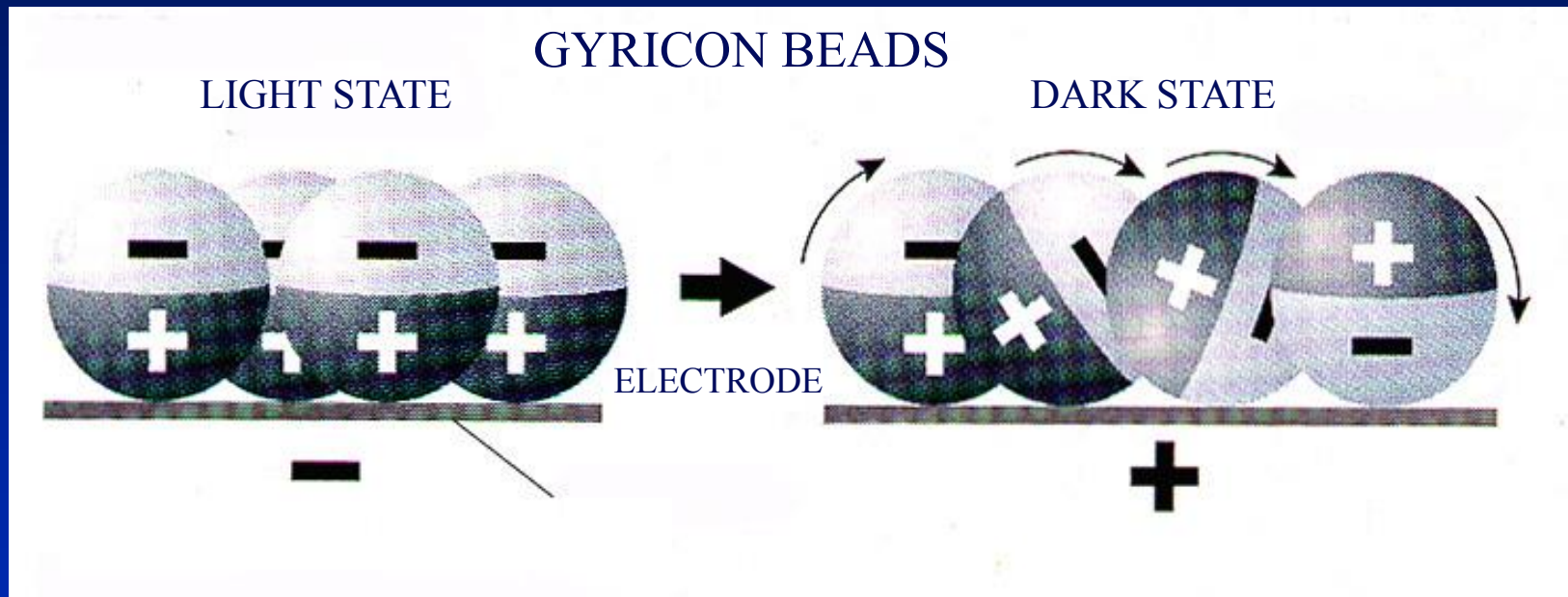


Output image



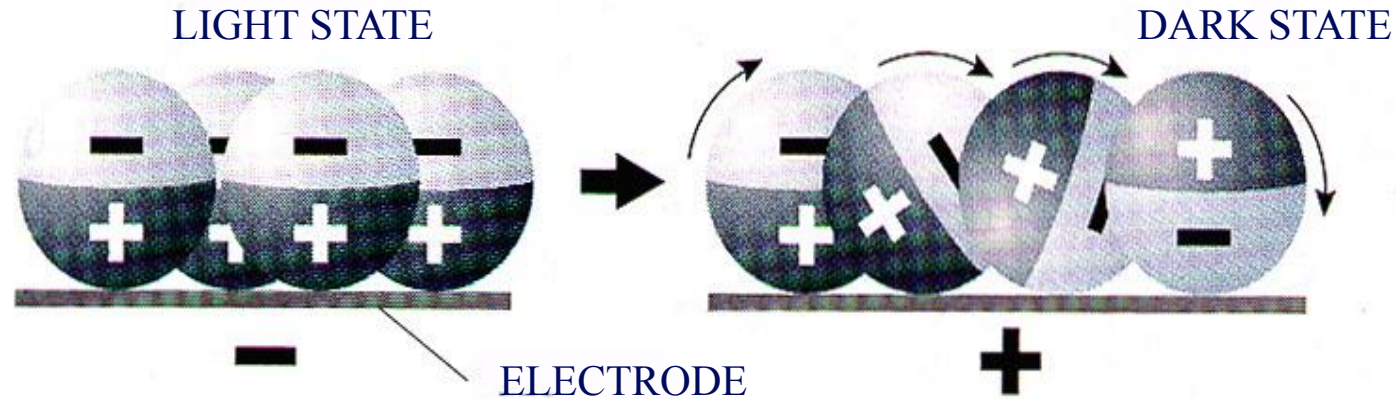


# How E-Paper Works

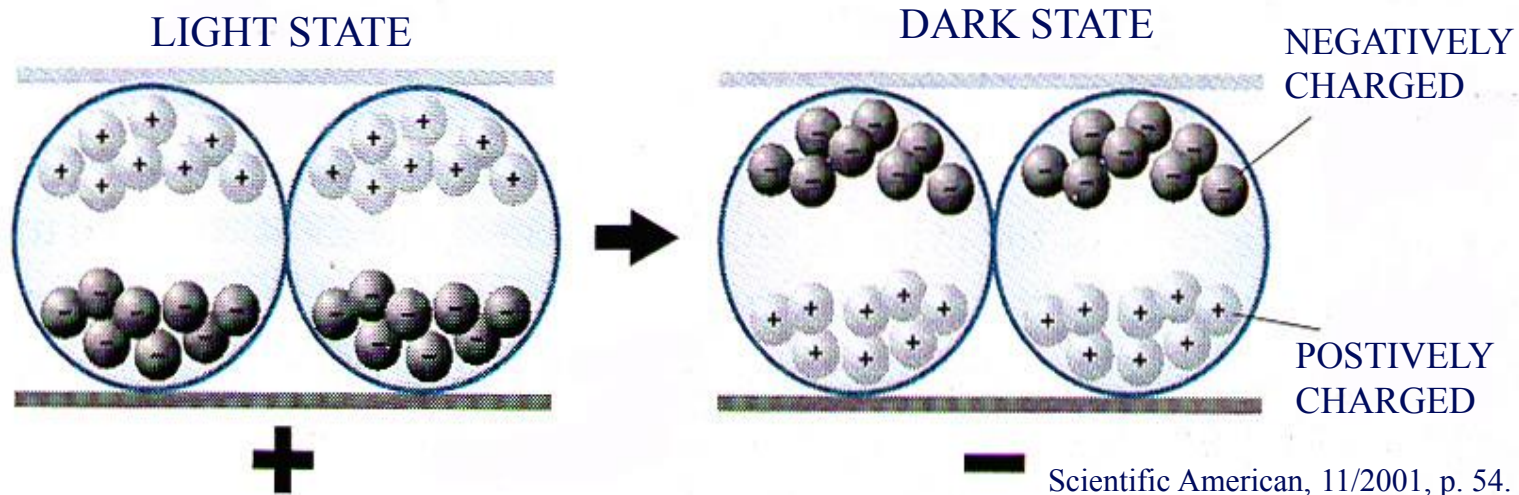


# How E-Paper Works

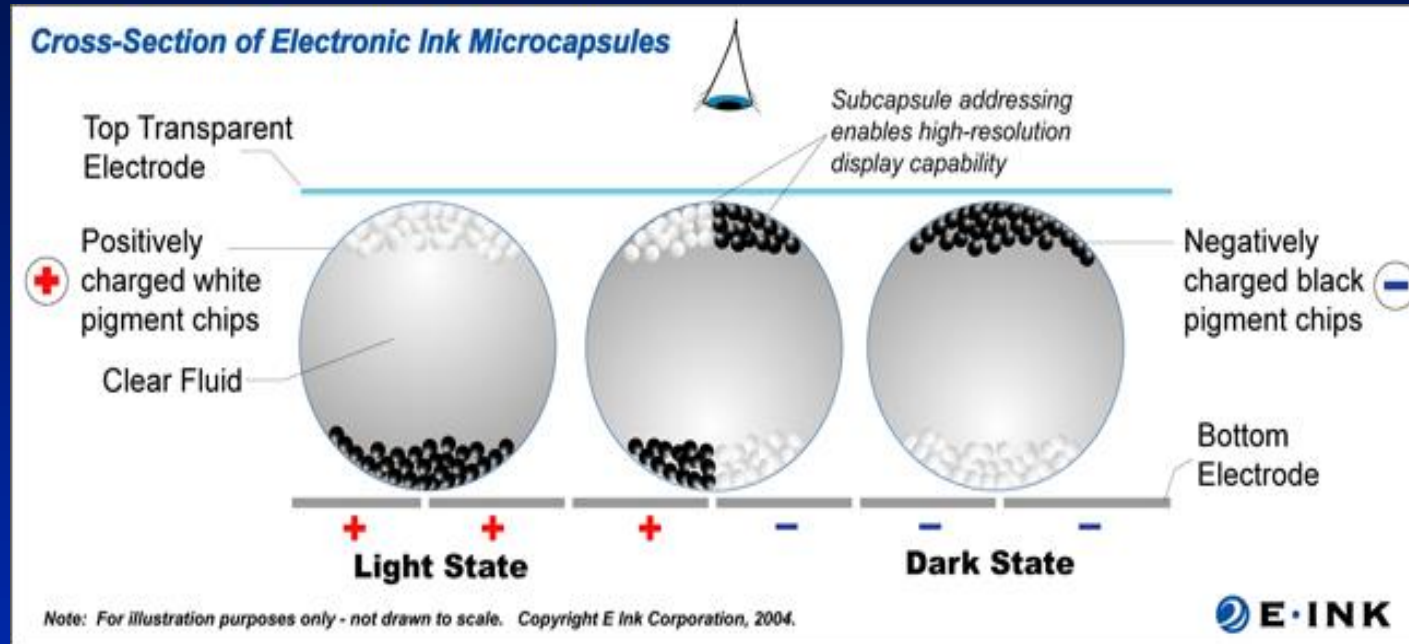
## GYRICON BEADS



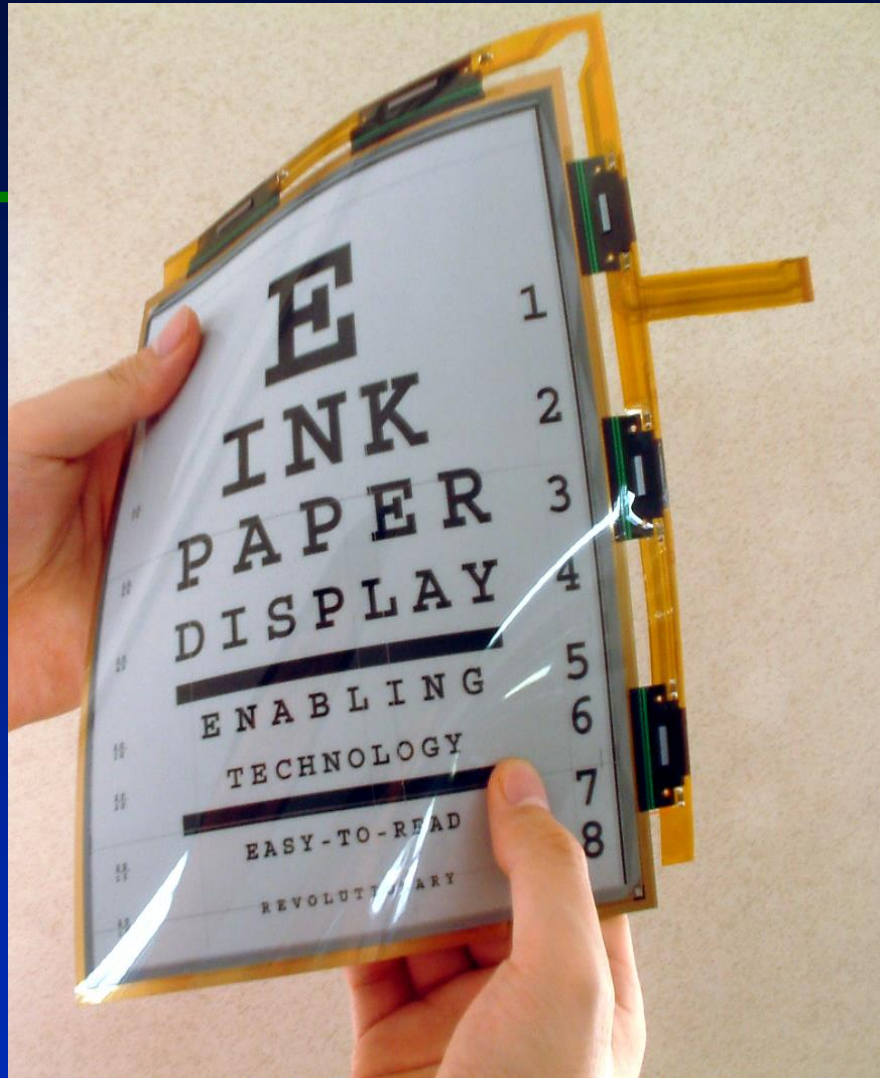
## E INK MICROCAPSULES



# Flexible Electronic Paper Display



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

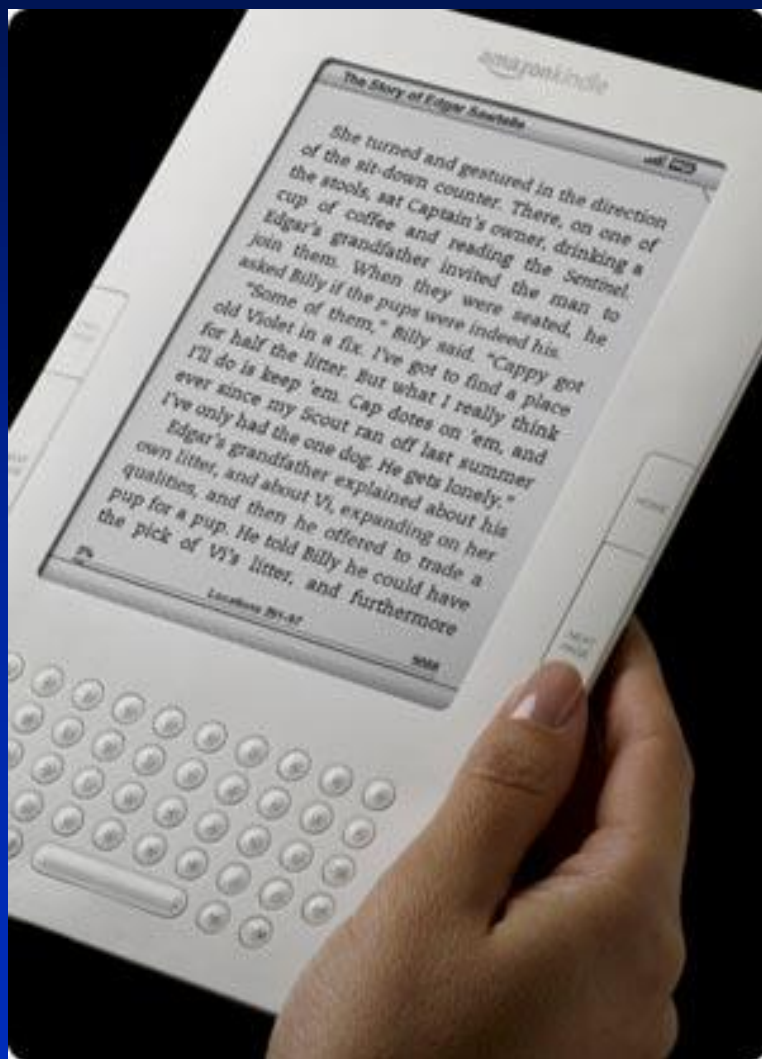


Flexible Tablet-Sized Display From L.G. Philips  
LCD and E Ink Corporation

# Plastic Logic

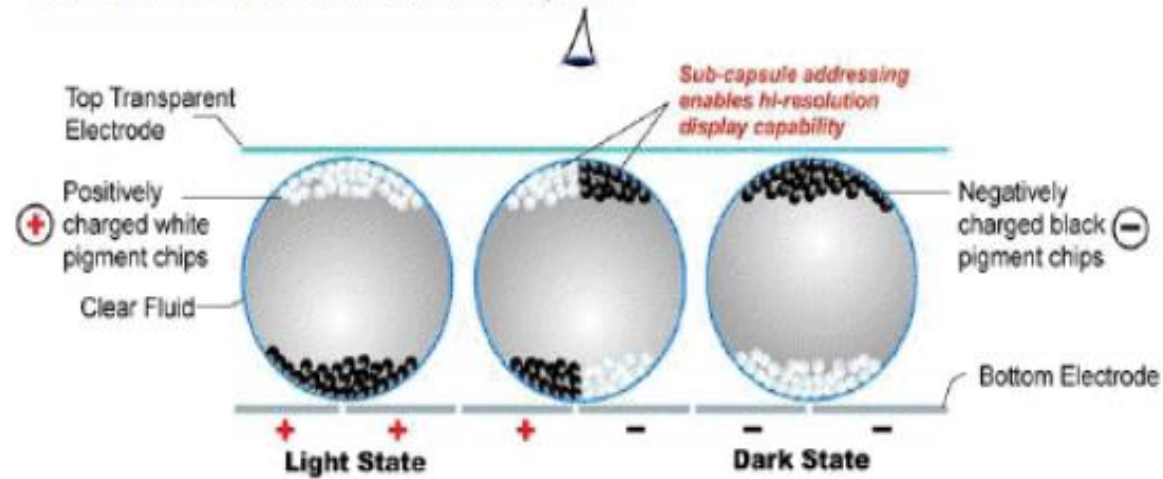


# Kindle 2



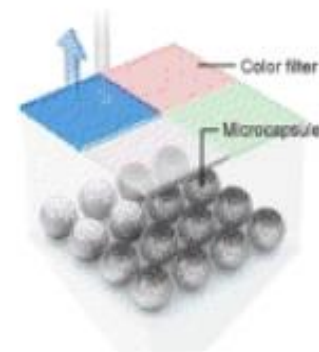
# E-ink Triton Technology

Cross-Section of Electronic-Ink Microcapsules



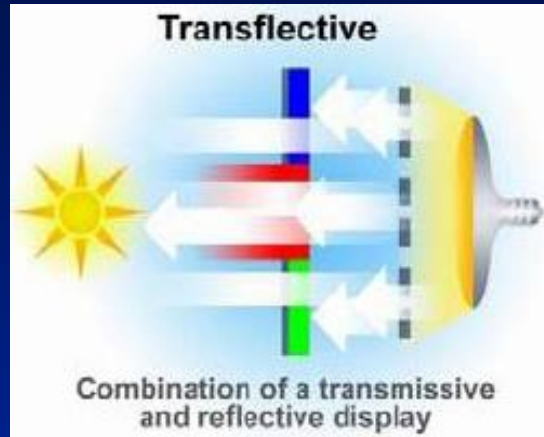
## E Ink Triton Color Imaging Film

With the E Ink Triton color configuration, a thin transparent colored filter array (CFA) is added in front of the black and white display. The CFA consists four sub-pixels – red, green, blue, and white – that are combined to create a full-color pixel. The result? A low-power, direct-sunlight, readable reflective display that is mass manufactured in a practical way.



The color filter overlay on the monochrome display

# The XO and One Laptop Per Child



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



# 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)

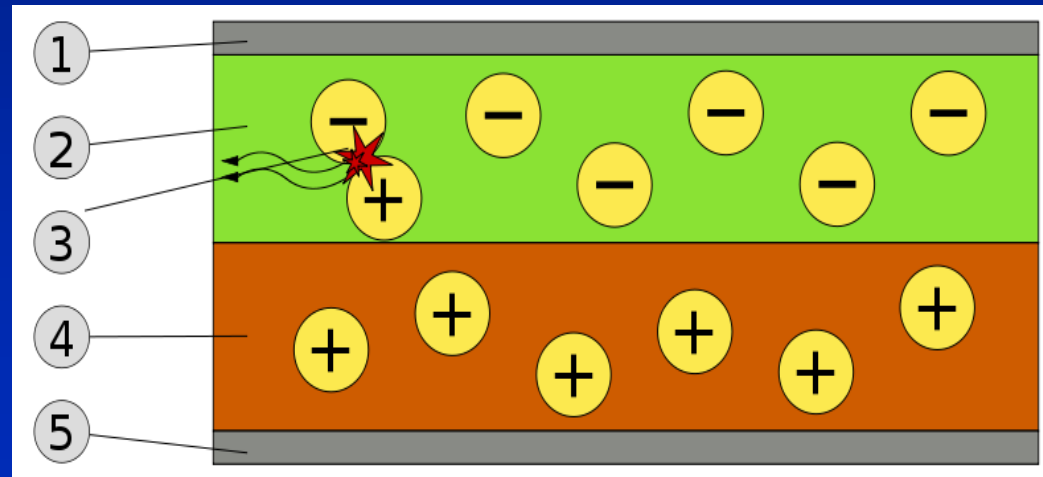
# Potential Uses

---

- 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

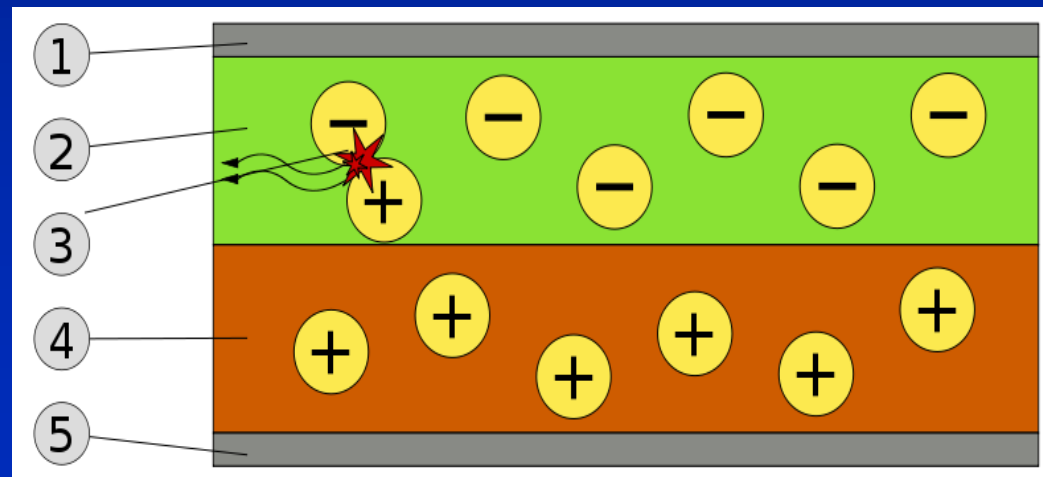
# OLED Explanation

- 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 27-inch OLED Panel

2007



# SAMSUNG's 40" OLED Display

2012



# LG 55" curved OLED TV LG

2013

4mm thin

1000x faster refresh  
compared to LCDs



# Samsung Curved OLED TV

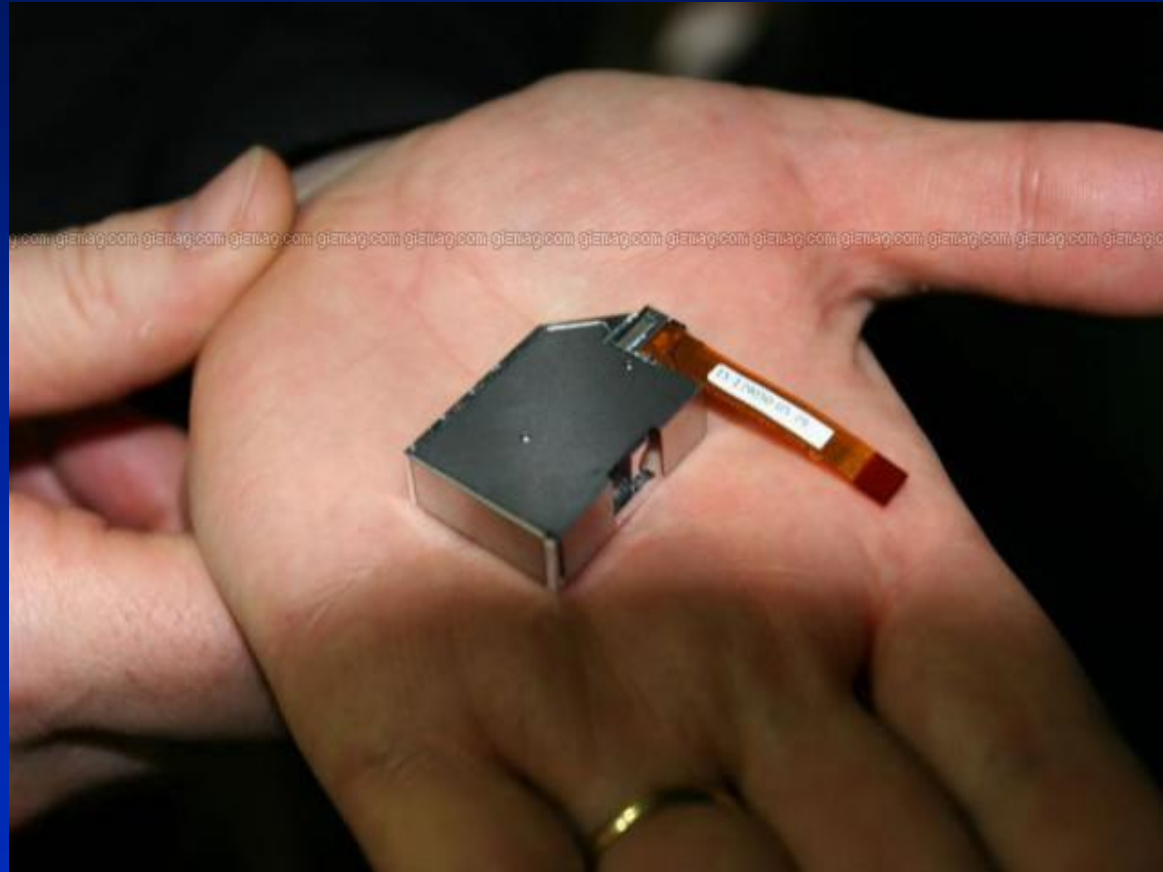
---



**“It’s a small world after all”**

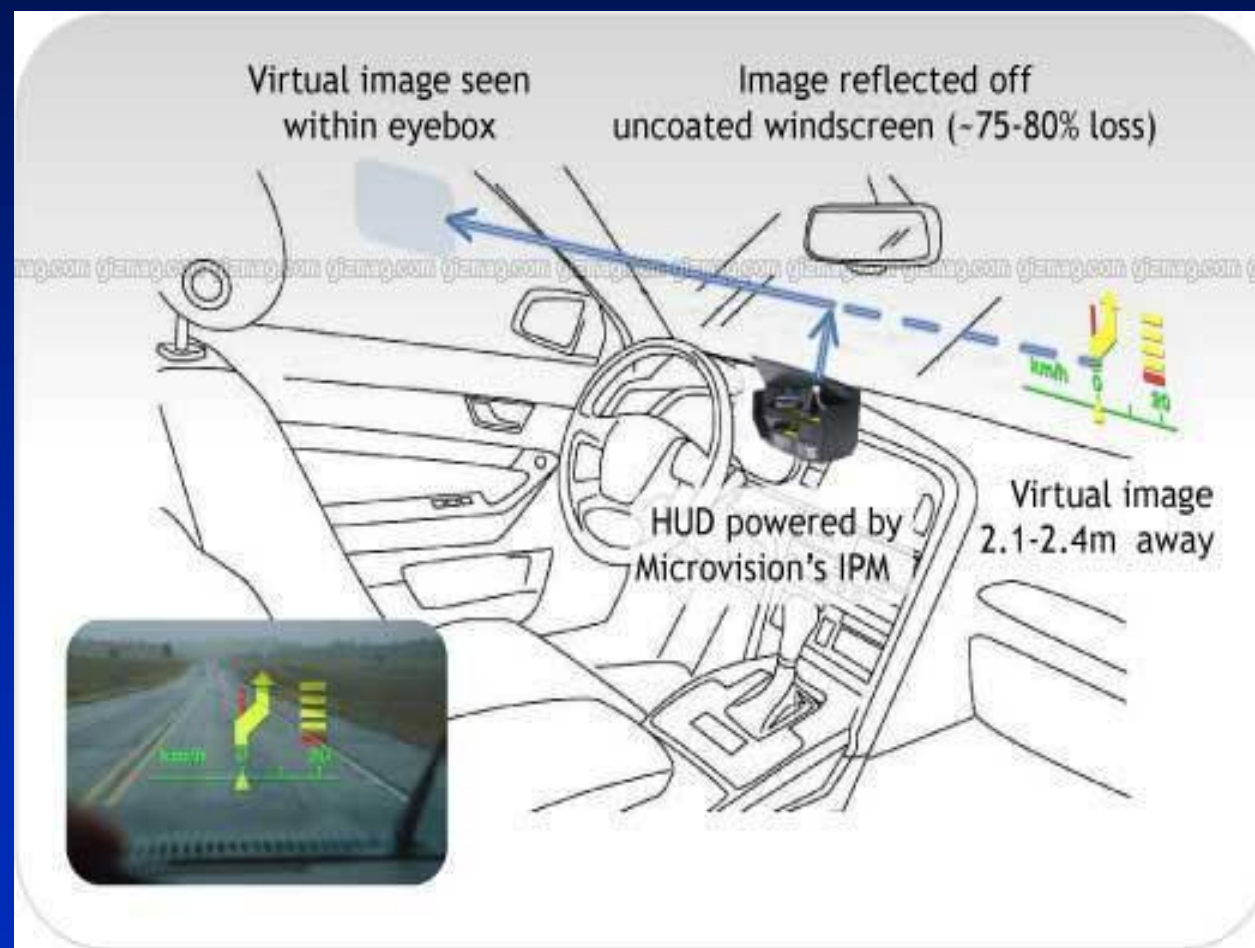
---

# Ultra-Miniature Projection Display Prototype 1/9/07



# Ultra-Miniature Projection Display Prototype

1/9/07



# Microvision





# Potential Smart Device Designs



# Sony Smartwatch 2 (SW2)

2013



1.3 inch OLED screen

220 x 176 resolution

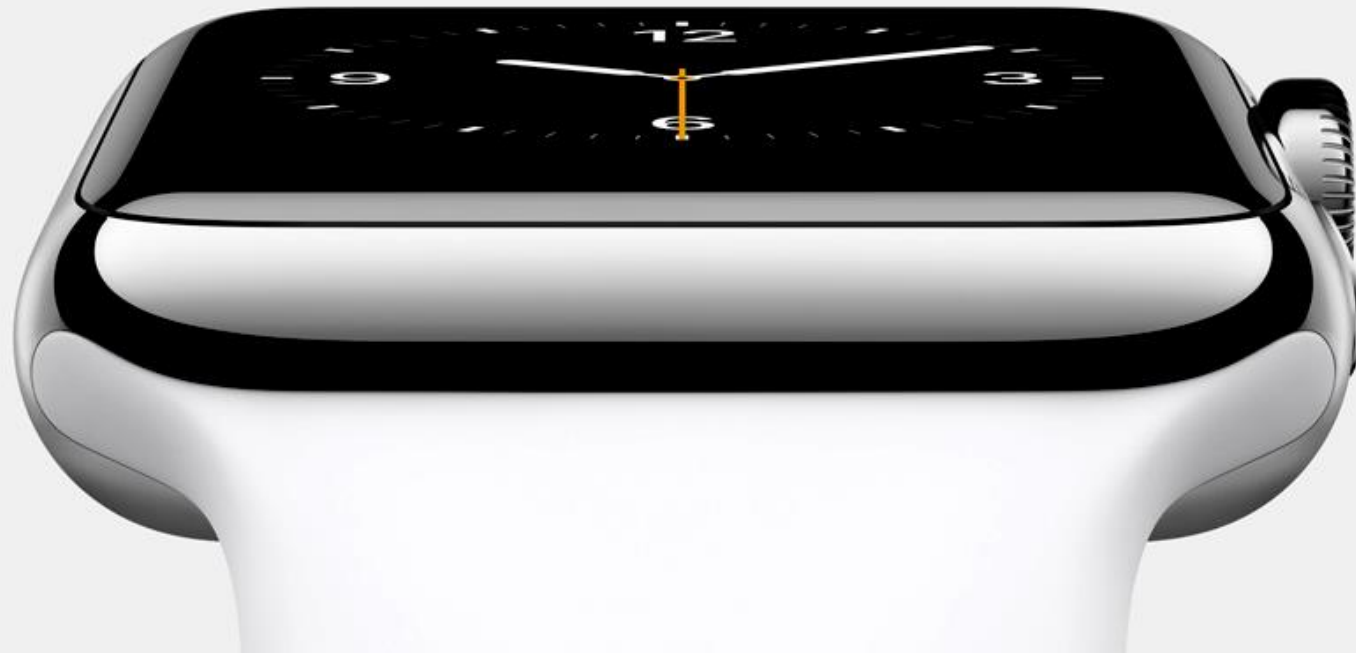
Battery life of 3-4 days or  
14 hours of continual use

Communicates with  
Android 2.1+  
smartphones

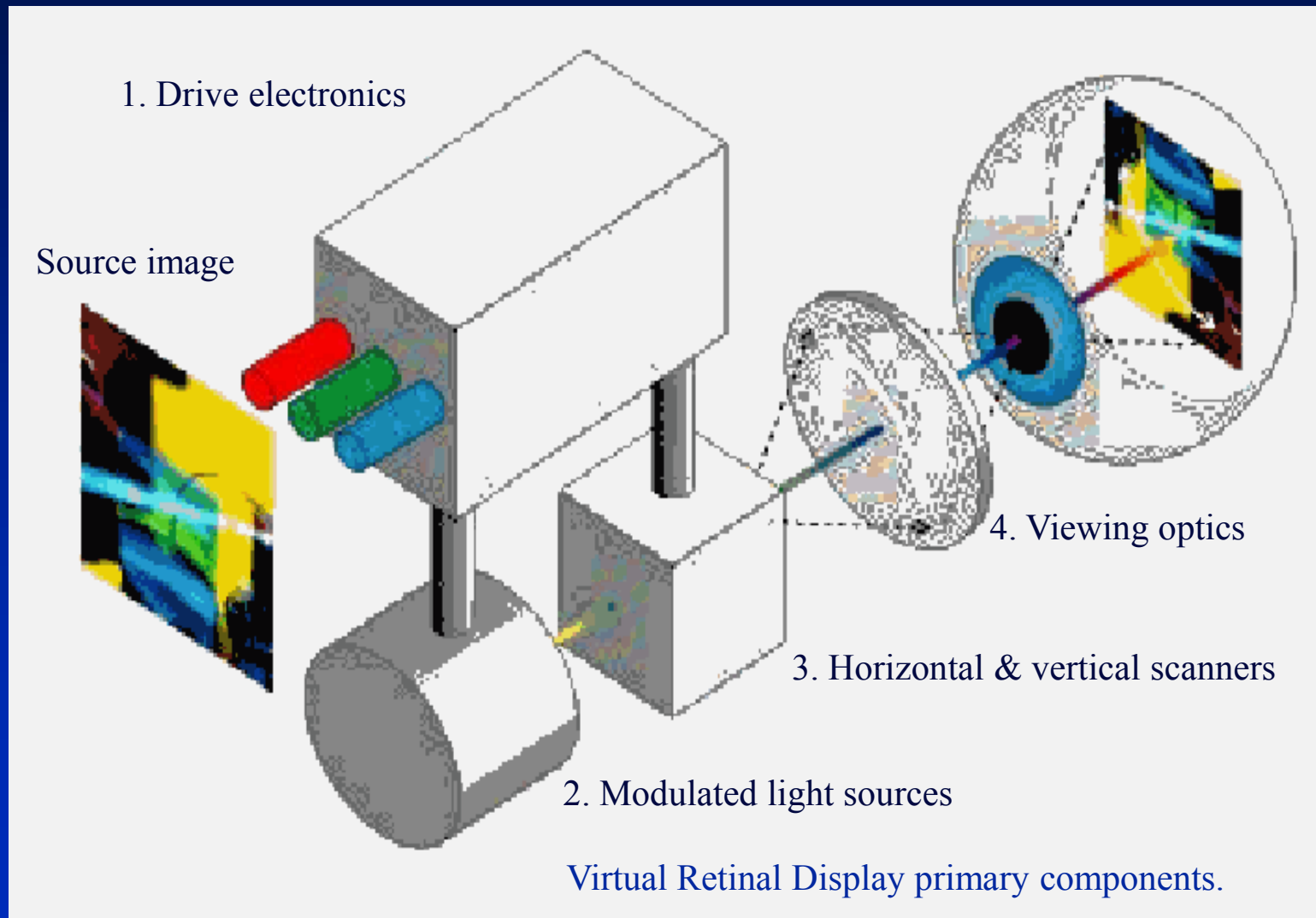
**Apple Watch**

**OLED Display**

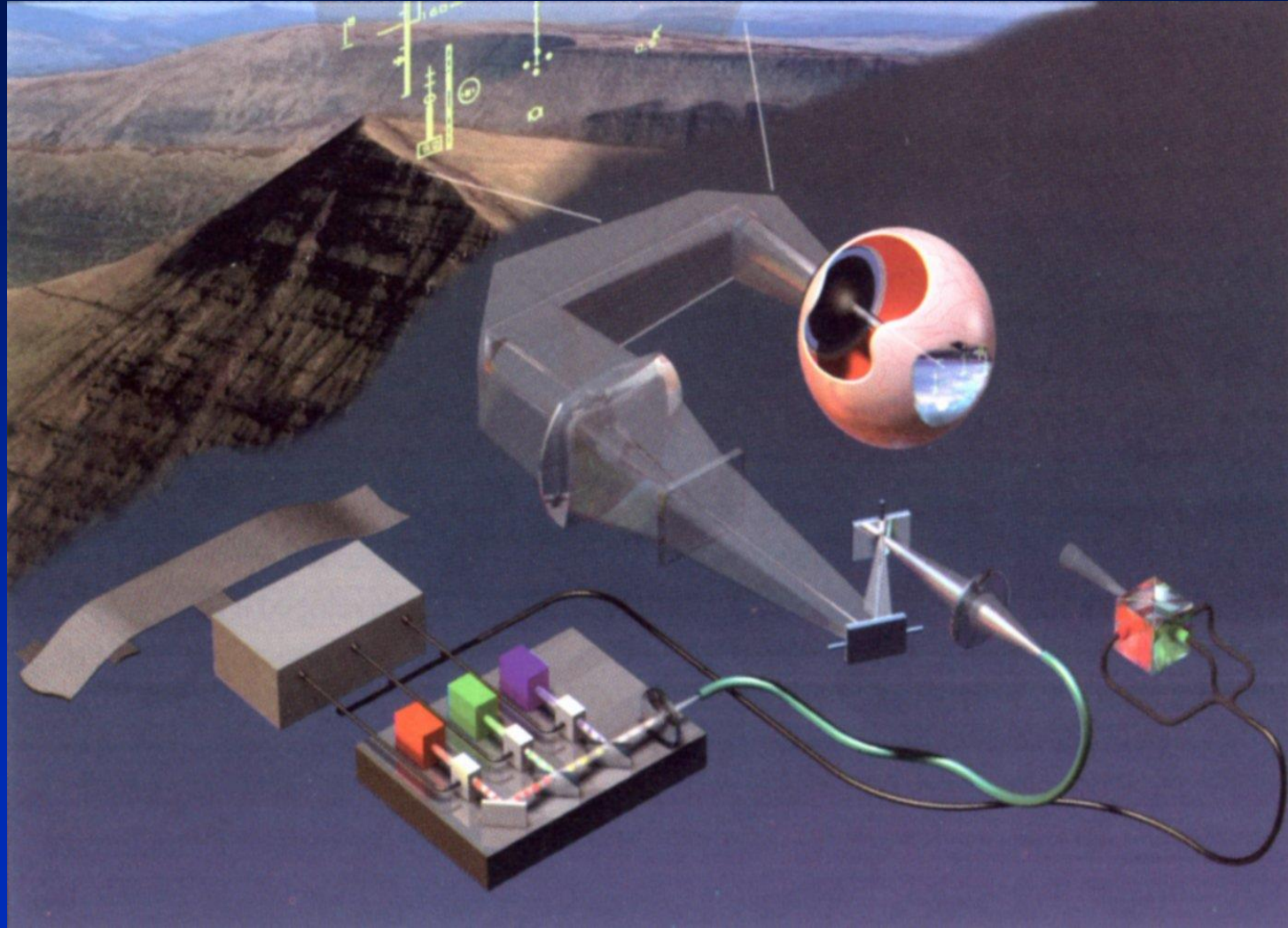
 **WATCH**



# Retinal Displays



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

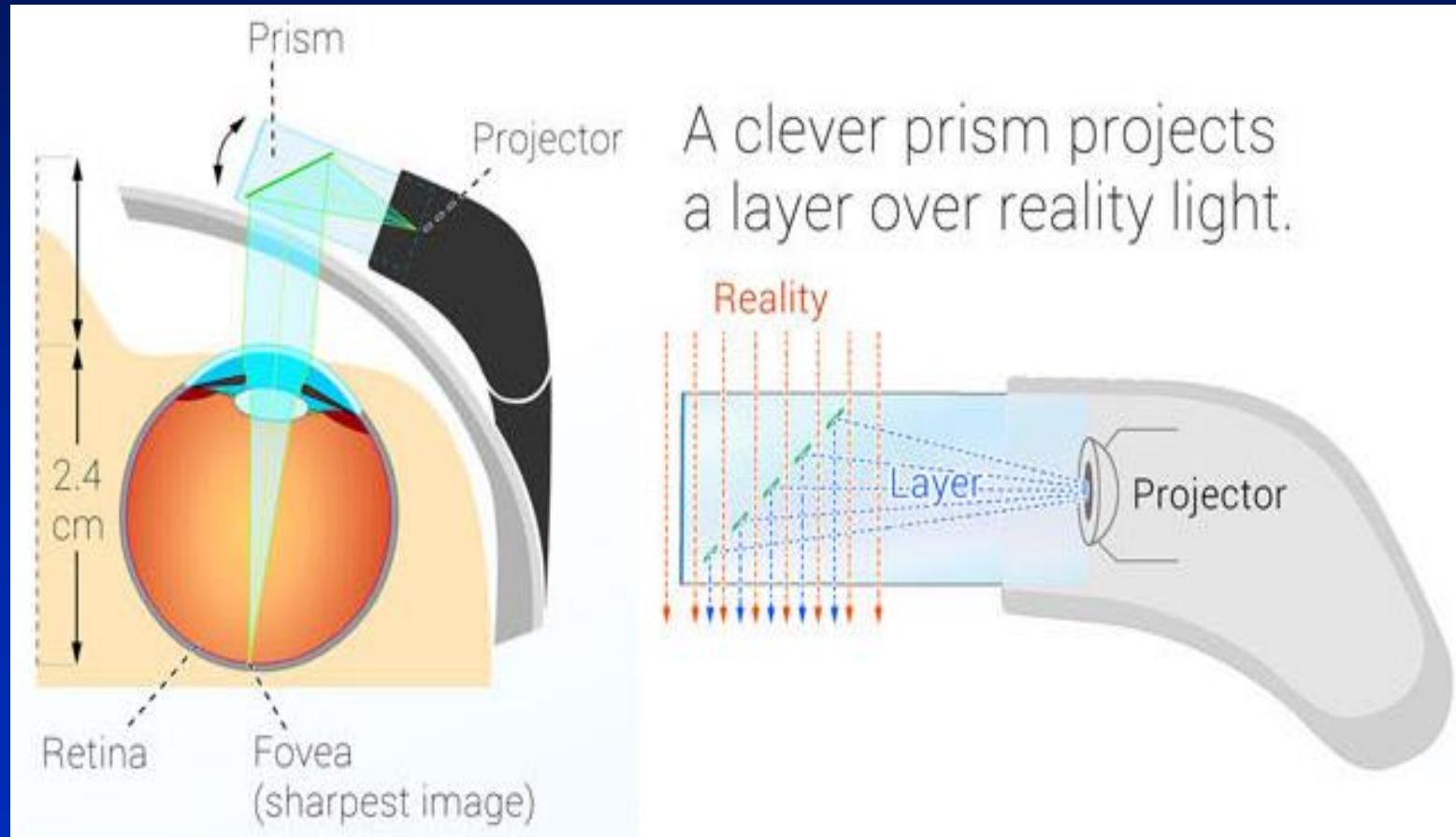


# Sergey Brin with Google Glass

---



# Google Glass Projection System



# Human Computer Interfaces

---



# Impedance-matching our Senses: Limitations of WIMP GUI

Limited Vision  
(Flat, 2D)

No Speech

No Gestures



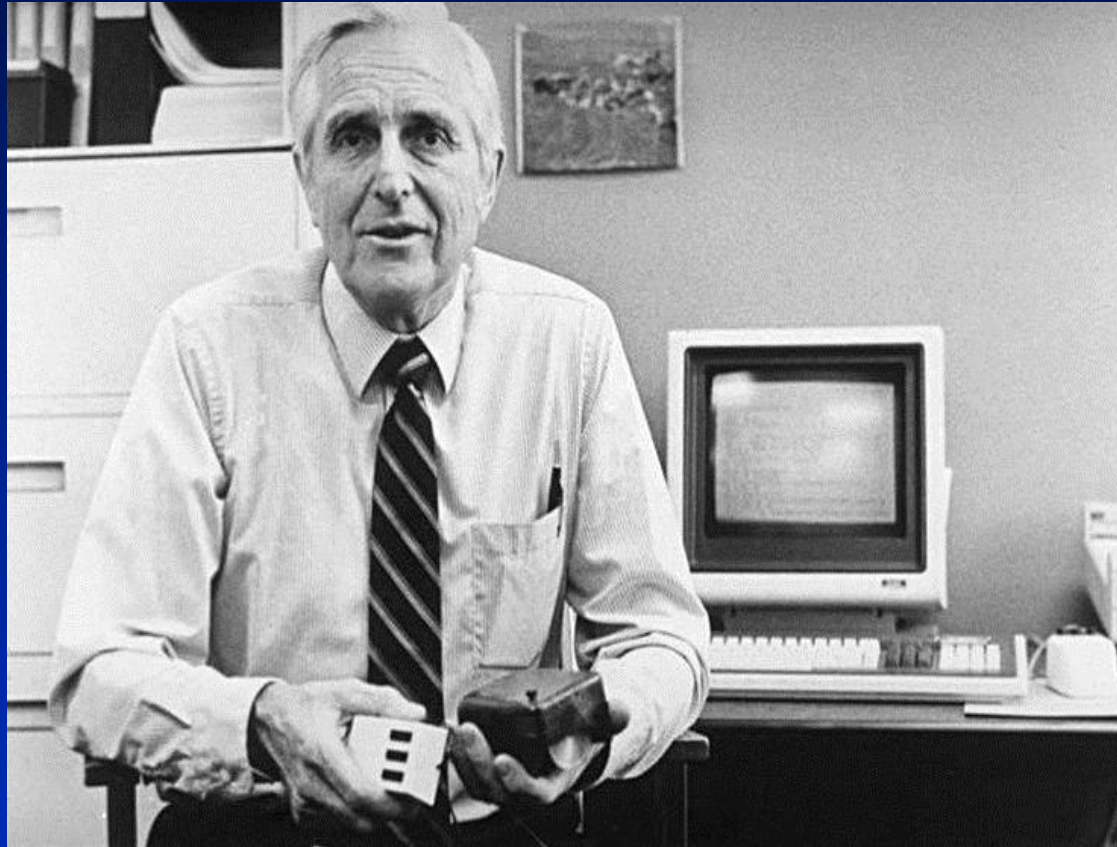
Limited Audio

One Hand Tied Behind  
Back

Limited Tactile

# Dr. Douglas C. Engelbart

# Computer Mouse



The first computer mouse held by Engelbart showing the wheels that directly contact the working surface.

# Crossing the Chasm: Time from Concept to Mass Adoption



1965

First Computer Mouse

1982



1995

Contemporary Computer Mouse



1982

Multi-touch Tablet

2008



iPhone

# Touch Panel Displays

---

- The ability to display dynamic color images on a flat, rigid surface has enabled new modes of interaction – Touch Panel Displays
- The most popular are:
  - Resistive systems
  - Capacitive systems
  - Infra-red optical systems
  - Frustrated total internal reflections
- There are many others such as:
  - Surface acoustic waves
  - Strain gauges
  - Thermal
  - Etc.

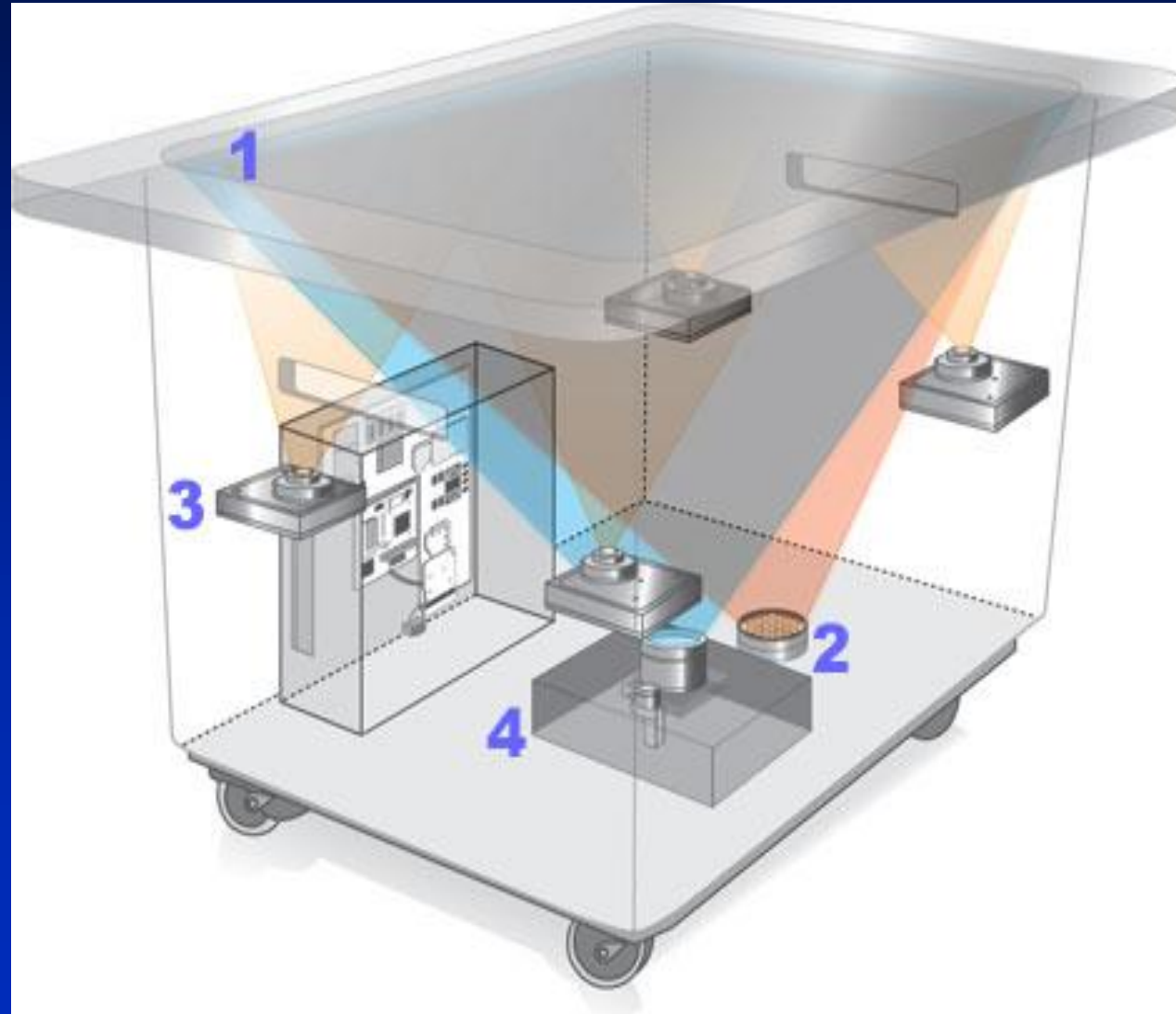
# Infra-red optical systems

---

- Surface is bathed with near infra-red light at 850 nanometers so that it is not visible to the human eye
- When an object touches the table top, light is reflected to multiple infra-red cameras with a net resolution of 1280 x 960 allowing it to sense and react to items touching the table top

# Microsoft Surface (old): Behind the Scenes

- 1) Screen
- 2) Infrared
- 3) CPU
- 4) Projector



# Capacitive Systems

---

- In the capacitive system, a layer that stores electrical charge is placed on the glass panel of the monitor
- When the user touches the monitor with his/her finger, some of the charge is transferred to the user
- The decrease is measured by circuits located at the corners of the display and the coordinate of the touch event are calculated
- Advantage – Transmits 90% of light from the monitor

# Apple's iPhone

---

- Uses a capacitive technology on an LCD manufactured by Balda (a German company)
- Users tap soft buttons on this display
- Eliminates the WIMP interface (Windows, Icons, Menus, Pointing)
- Uses accelerometers, similar to Nintendo's Wii game console interface
- Everything else is standard



# SONY's Crystal LED Display 2012

CES



3 LEDs per pixel

**End**

---