

液晶顯示技術的回顧與展望

Liquid Crystal Displays: Technology Development and Future Prospects

葉伯琦

(Pochi Yeh)

國立交通大學光電學院

College of Photonics*

National Chiao Tung University

Taiwan

January 29, 2011

Stanford, California

* On leave from University of California Santa Barbara

綱要 (Summary)

- 前言 (Introduction)
- 液晶顯示器的需求 (Demand of LCDs)
- 液晶顯示器的一些關鍵推手技術 (Enabling Technologies)
 - 液晶的發現, 液晶的物性 (Discovery of Liquid Crystals)
 - 偏光板的發明, 大面積聚合物光學薄膜 (Polarizers, Thin Films)
 - 薄膜電晶體 (TFT)
- 液晶顯示器的操作原理及畫質的改善 (Principles of Operation, Viewing Quality Improvement)
 - 雙折射光學補償膜 (Birefringent Thin Film Compensators)
- 液晶顯示器的展望 (Future Prospects)
 - 對比, 色彩, 灰階, 廣視角 (Contrast, Color, Grey Level, Wide View)
 - 節能, 高量度, 高速度 (Energy Efficiency, Brightness, High Speed)
 - 全像液晶顯示器 (Holographic 3D Displays)
- 結語 (Conclusion)

液晶顯示 (Liquid Crystal Displays)

跨領域的光電科技(Inter disciplinary Technology)

- 奈米光電: Pretilt, Alignment, Polarizers
- 通訊波導: Thin Film Waveguide (in BLU)
- 光電物理: Molecular rotation, relaxation, birefringence
- 半導體: Thin Film Transistors (TFT), ITO
- 光學薄膜: Birefringent Thin Films, Color Filters
- 影像顯示: Colors and Images
- 固態照明: LEDs, OLEDs, Lasers
- 光電材料: Liquid Crystals, Optical Polymers

日常生活中的液晶顯示器



- 筆記型電腦 (Notebook Computer)
- 手機 (Mobile Phone)
- 計算機顯示器 (Computer Monitor)
- 數位相機 (Digital Camera)
- 電視機 (Television)
- 個人數碼助理 (Personal Digital Assistant, PDA)



平面顯示器的需求

(Demand of Flat Panel Displays)

- 軍事應用 (Military Applications)
 - 軍機駕駛艙儀表顯示 (Cockpit Displays)
 - 雷達預警軍機雷達訊號處理顯示(AWACS Radar Signal Processing)
- 民航機應用 (Civilian Aircraft Applications)
 - 駕駛艙儀表顯示 (Cockpit Displays)
 - 客艙個人電視及娛樂系統 (Personal Entertainment Displays)
- 個人及家用 (Home and Personal Applications)
 - 電視機, 電腦顯示器, 手機, 數位相機, 等

雷達預警軍機 AWACS

(Airborne Warning and Control System)



- 配置 20 ~ 30 台電腦處理雷達訊號及通訊
- 電腦顯示
 - 陰極射線管 (Cathode Ray Tubes, CRTs)
 - 電激螢光板 (Electro-luminescence Panels, ELPs)
 - 液晶顯示器 (Liquid Crystal Displays, LCDs)
- 液晶顯示器的優點提供了更多的載重量 (Payload) 及更遠的航程 (Range)

民航機駕駛艙儀表



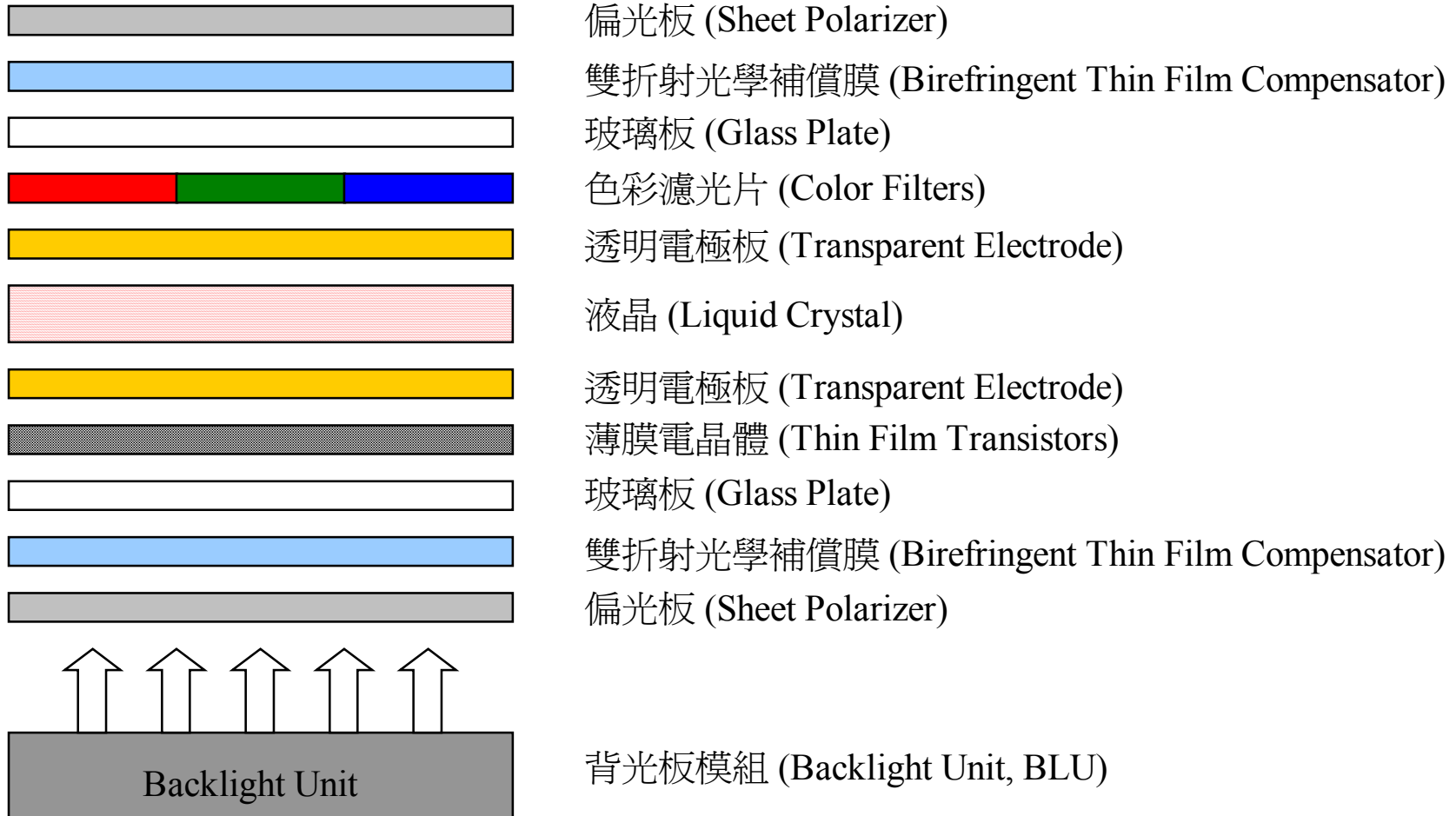
- 正駕駛副駕駛的正前方是“主要顯示裝置”(Primary Display Units), 它們顯示出地平線以及一些關鍵的飛行導航訊息
- 儀表顯示
 - 陰極射線管 (Cathode Ray Tubes, CRTs)
 - 電激螢光板 (Electro-luminescence Panels, ELPs)
 - 液晶顯示器 (Liquid Crystal Displays, LCDs)
- 正駕駛副駕駛必須互相核對儀表顯示
 - 液晶顯示器必須具有廣視角 (Large Viewing Angles)

民航機客艙



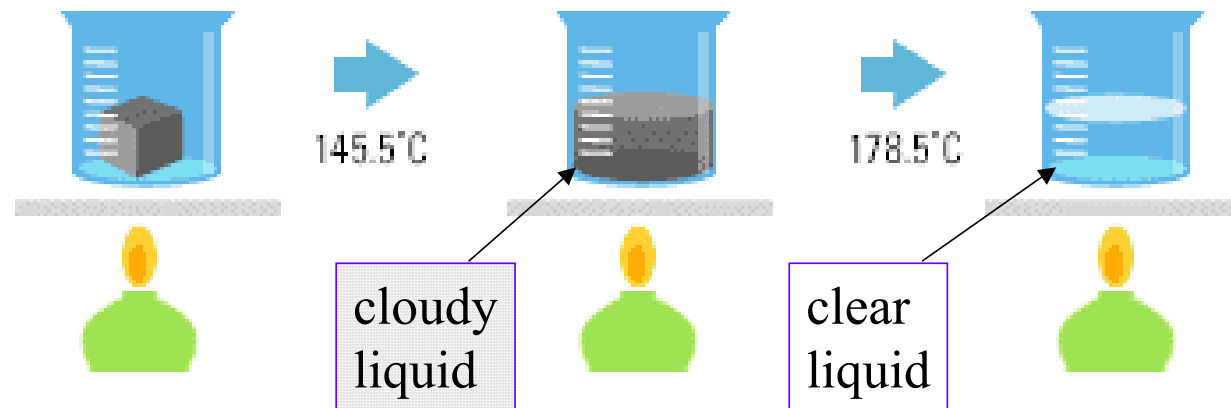
- 液晶顯示器的優點提供了個人娛樂通訊系統及更多的載重量及更遠的航程

液晶顯示器主要光電零件 (Optical Components in Liquid Crystal Displays)



液晶的發現

(Discovery of Liquid Crystals)



1888 年奧地利植物學家 Fredreich Rheinizer 發現一種甲苯酸鹽(cholesteryl benzoate) 具有兩個不同溫度的熔點的奇異現象

1904 年德國物理學家 Otto Lehmann 發現這種甲苯酸鹽的有雙折射現象, 由於這甲苯酸鹽

流起來像液體
看起來像晶體

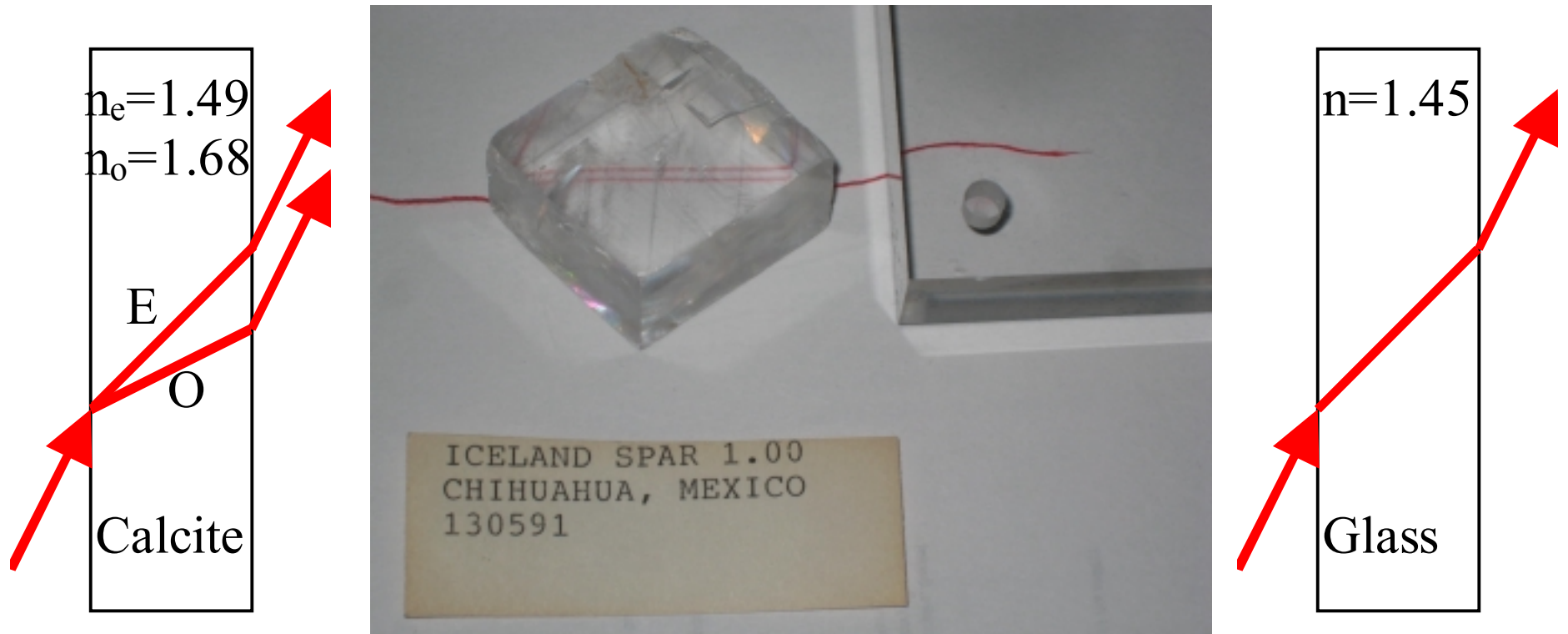
Otto Lehmann 把這種材料取名為液晶 (Liquid Crystal)

<http://www.samsung.com>

液晶的物性

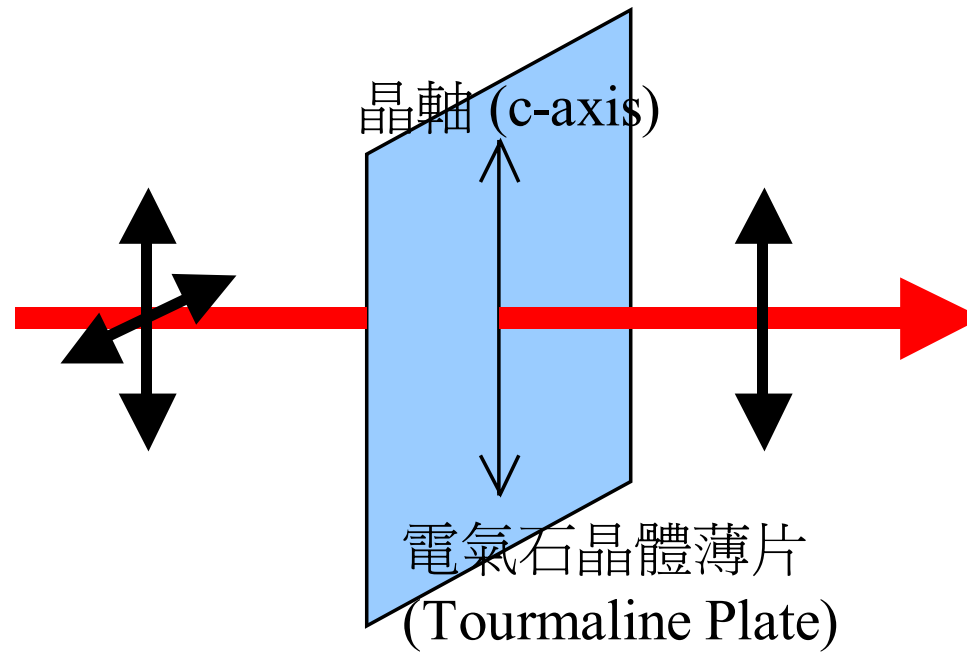
- 液晶同時具有流體的性質和透明晶體的雙折射
- 液晶的分子形狀: 柱狀 (Rod-like) 碟狀 (Disc-like)
- 物相: 向列相 (Nematic Phase), 近晶相 (Smectic Phase), 膽固醇相 (Cholesteric Phase), 藍相 (Blue Phase)等
- 向列相 (Nematic Phase) 最適於用來做液晶顯示器
- 液晶的分子相互作用造成配向排列: 透明, 雙折射, 介電各向異性 (Dielectric Anisotropy)
- 1991 年 諾貝爾物理頒給 Pierre-Gilles De GENNES 以表揚他對液晶分子配向的研究

雙折射現象



- 方解石水晶 (Calcite, CaCO_3) 的折射率:
 - 尋常偏極化的光 (Ordinary Light) $n_o = 1.66$
 - 異常偏極化的光 (Extraordinary Light) $n_e = 1.49$

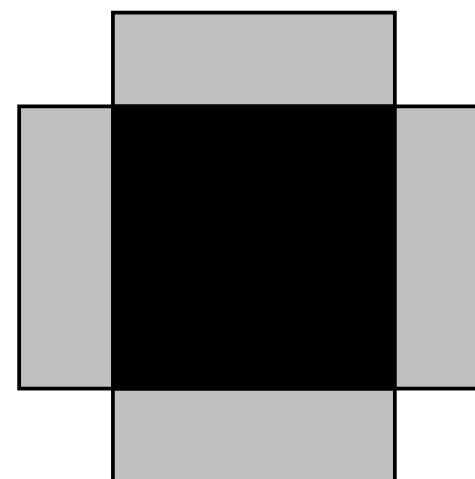
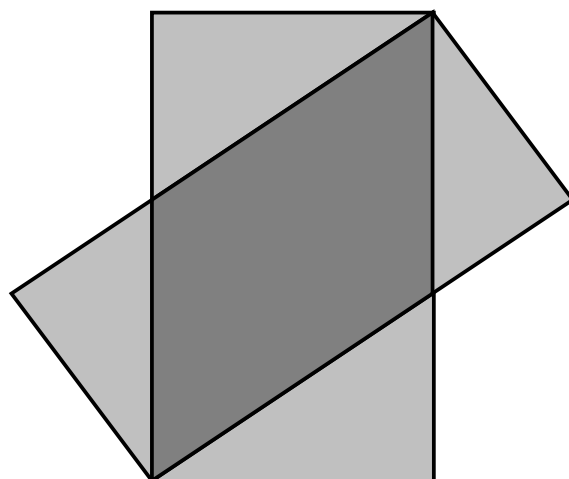
二向色性晶體 (Dichroic Crystals)



- 二向色性晶體: 例如電氣石 (Tourmaline)
- 尋常偏極化的光(Ordinary Light)被吸收
- 異常偏極化的光(Extraordinary Light)穿透
- 二向色性晶體薄片可用來做偏光片

偏光板的發明

(Invention of Sheet Polarizers)

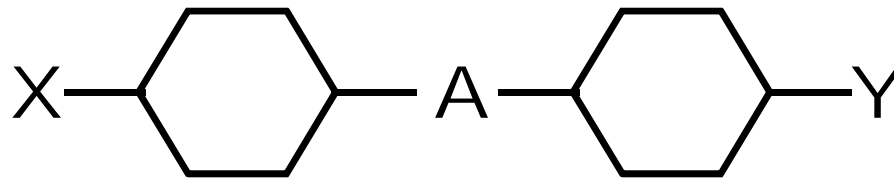


- 大面積的偏光單晶薄片不易取得
- 1932 年 Edwin H. Land 發現單一配向的碘晶細微針狀長柱具有偏光極化的功能
- 1937 年 Edwin H. Land 成功開發出 Polaroid 偏光板
- 2009: 目前偏光板的年需量約一億平方米

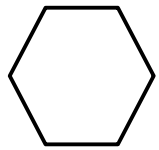
柱狀液晶分子

(Nematic (Rod-Like) Liquid Crystal Molecules)

Typical LC Molecule



Bond Lengths:
C-C : 1.4 ~ 1.5 Å
C-H : 1 Å

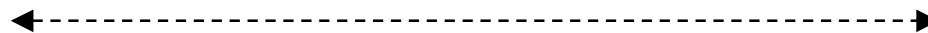
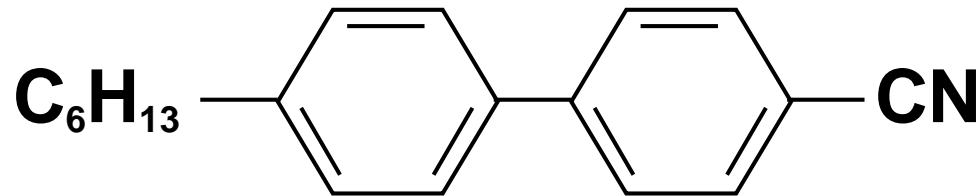


= Benzene Ring (C_6H_6) or Cyclohexane (C_6H_{12})

A = Linking group,

X , Y = Terminal groups

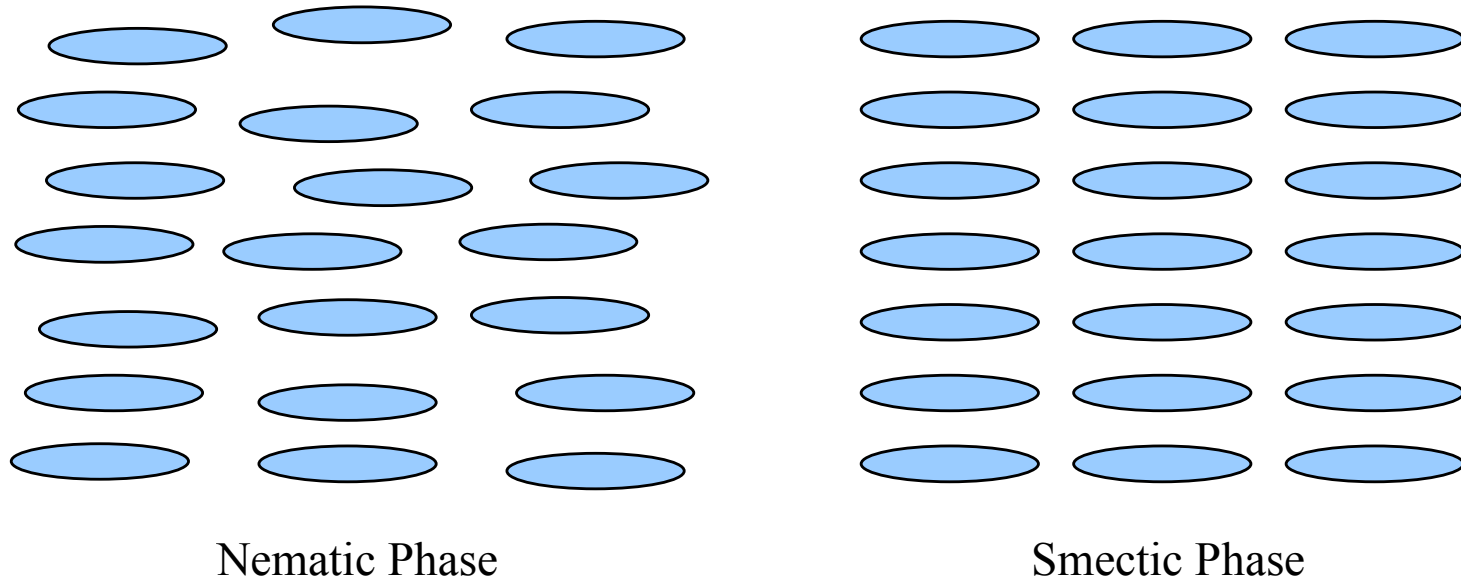
Example: 6CB



~ 20Å

柱狀液晶分子的配向

(Orientational Order of Nematic LC Molecules)

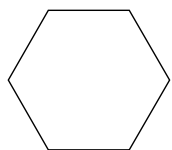
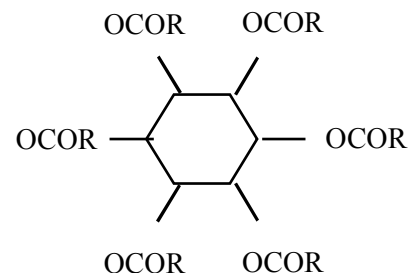
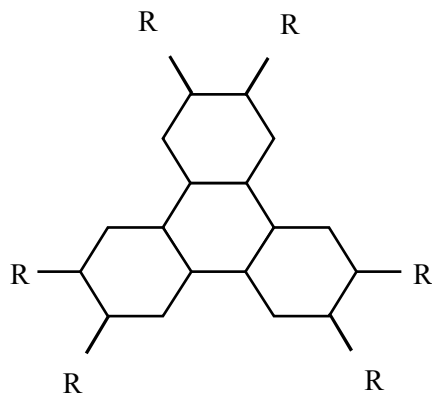


- 向列相 (Nematic Phase): 配向有序 位置無序
- 近晶相 (Smectic Phase): 配向有序 位置有序
- 液晶的晶軸 (c-axis) 平行於分子長軸
- Positive birefringence: $\Delta n = n_e - n_o > 0$

碟狀液晶分子

(Discotic (Disc-Like) Liquid Crystal Molecules)

Examples:



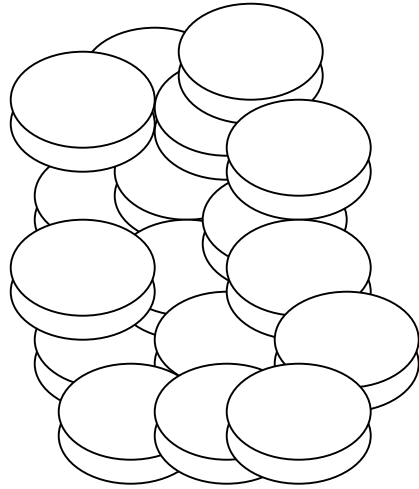
= Benzene Ring (C_6H_6) or Cyclohexane (C_6H_{12})

- Planar Molecules with 6 or 8 Long Chains
- Example: $R=C_5H_{11}O$, $C_7H_{15}O$, $C_{11}H_{23}COO$, $C_7H_{15}COO$

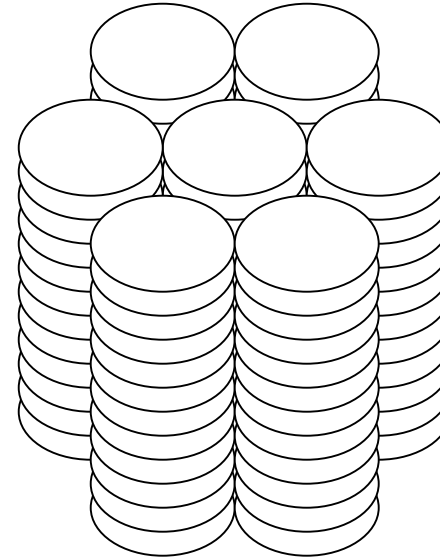
(a) hexa-n-alkanoates of triphenylene, (b) hexa-n-alkanoates of benzene

碟狀液晶分子的配向

(Orientational Order of Discotic LC Molecules)



Nematic Phase



Columnar Phase

- 向列相 (Nematic Phase): 配向有序 位置無序
- 柱狀相 (Columnar Phase): 配向有序 位置有序
- 液晶的晶軸 (c-axis) 垂直於分子平面
- Negative birefringence: $\Delta n = n_e - n_o < 0$

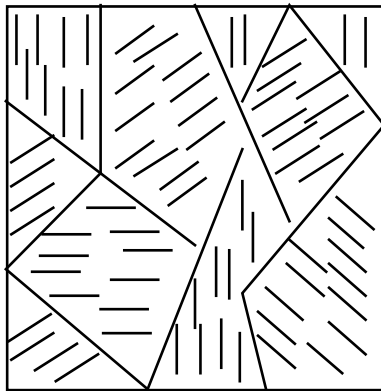
液晶的物相

(Phases of Liquid Crystals)

Example: 6CB, nematic range 15°C - 29°C

Nematic

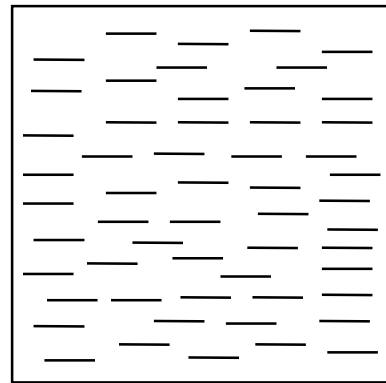
$15^{\circ}\text{C} < T < 29^{\circ}\text{C}$



(Multi-Domain)
Milky

Nematic

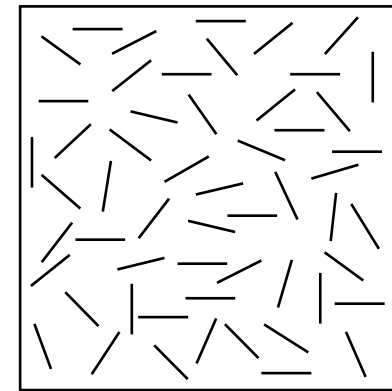
$15^{\circ}\text{C} < T < 29^{\circ}\text{C}$



(Single-Domain)
Clear

Isotropic

$29^{\circ}\text{C} < T$

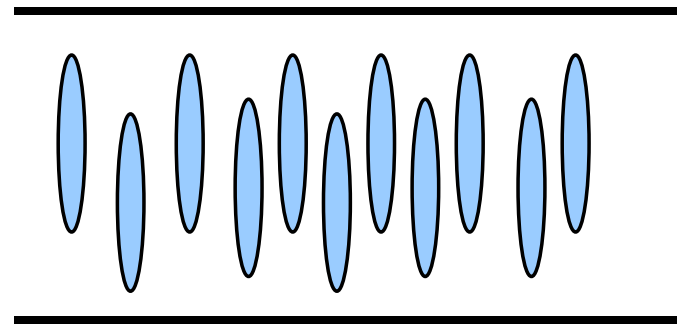


(Random)
Clear

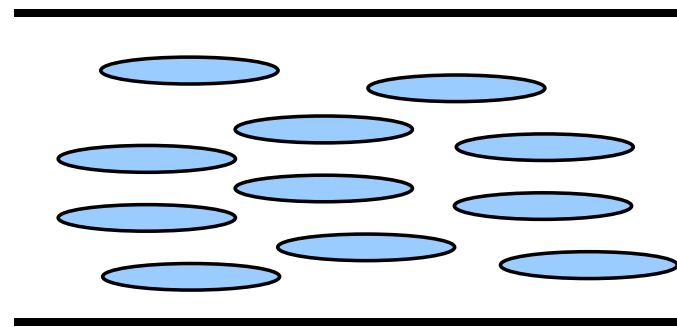
Single domain nematic phase can be obtained by external forces, e.g., surface buffing, electric field.

液晶分子的配向

- 大部分的液晶顯示器需要液晶分子有均勻的配向
- 配向薄膜的存在加上液晶分子之間的電磁作用力會造成均勻的配向
- 常用的液晶配向有：
 - 垂直配向 (Vertical)
 - 平行配向 (Parallel)
 - 扭轉向列配向 (TN)



Homeotropic Alignment (Vertical alignment)



Parallel Alignment

電力作用(Electro-static Interaction)

液晶分子受到電場的作用, 感應產生
偶極子矩 (induced dipole moment) 可寫成:

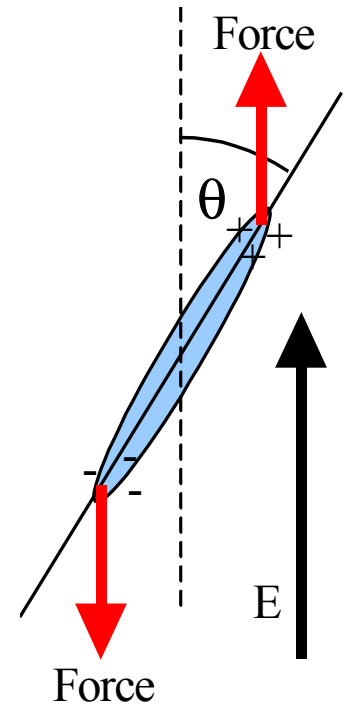
$$p_{\parallel} = \alpha_{\parallel} E \cos\theta$$

$$p_{\perp} = \alpha_{\perp} E \sin\theta$$

靜電場能量 (electrostatic energy) 的改變
可寫成:

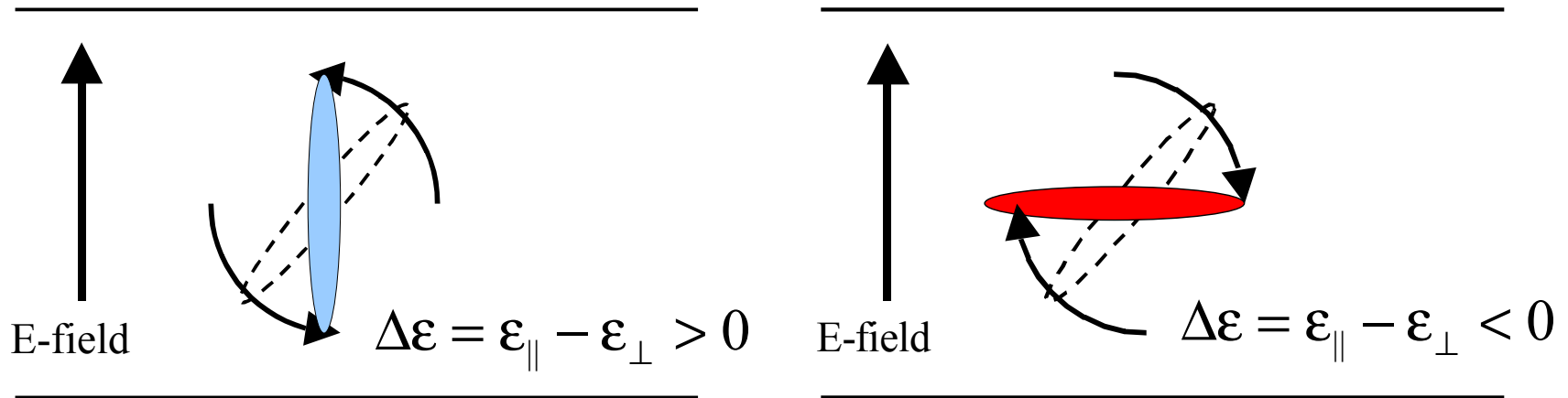
$$\Delta U_{ES} = -\int \mathbf{p} \cdot d\mathbf{E} = -\frac{1}{2} \alpha_{\parallel} E^2 \cos^2 \theta - \frac{1}{2} \alpha_{\perp} E^2 \sin^2 \theta$$

柱狀液晶分子 ($\alpha_{\parallel} > \alpha_{\perp}$) 與電場平行 ($\theta=0$)
時達最低靜電場能量



Negative Dielectric Anisotropy

$$(\Delta\varepsilon < 0)$$



液晶分子受到電力作用,分子被扭轉的方向與 $\Delta\varepsilon$ 的正負(Positive of Negative)有關

$\Delta\varepsilon < 0$ 的液晶用於VA-LCDs, FFS-LCDs

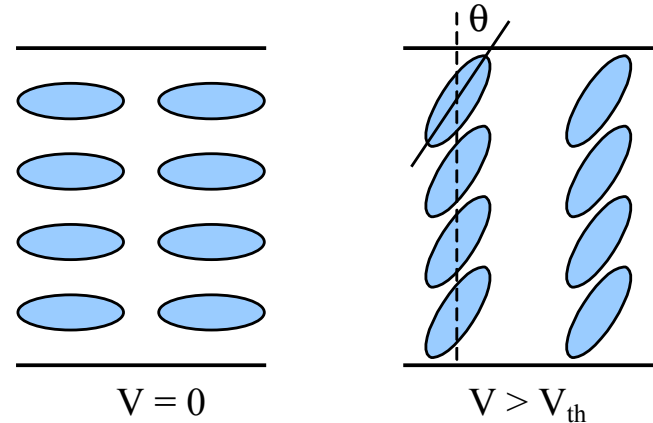
液晶的光電效應 (Electro-Optical Effect)

- 不加電壓時液晶的相位推遲 (Phase Retardation) 可寫成:

$$\Gamma = 2\pi(n_e - n_o)d / \lambda$$

- 電壓大於臨介電壓時液晶的相位推遲 (Phase Retardation) 可寫成:

$$\Gamma = 2\pi[n'_e(\theta) - n_o]d / \lambda$$



$$\frac{1}{n'^2_e(\theta)} = \frac{\cos^2 \theta}{n_o^2} + \frac{\sin^2 \theta}{n_e^2}$$

液晶的相位推遲 (Phase Retardation) 可由電壓控制

液晶導向軸的分布

(Oseen-Frank theory - Minimum Free Energy)

- 彈性能量密度 (Elastic Energy Density):

$$U_{\text{EL}} = \frac{1}{2}k_1(\nabla \cdot \mathbf{n})^2 + \frac{1}{2}k_2(\mathbf{n} \cdot \nabla \times \mathbf{n})^2 + \frac{1}{2}k_3(\mathbf{n} \times \nabla \times \mathbf{n})^2$$

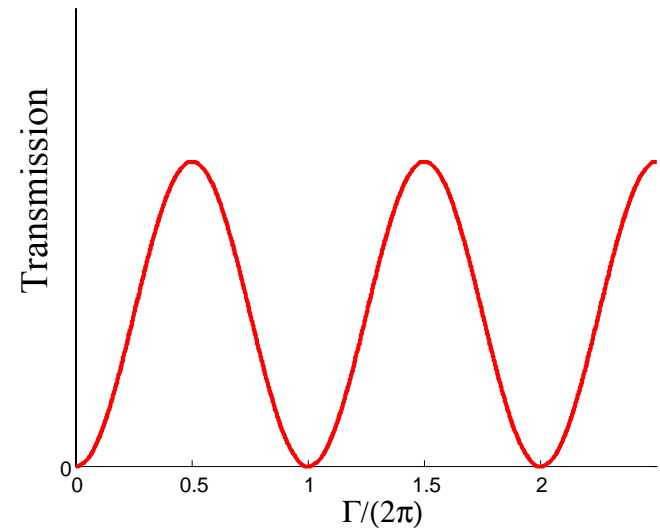
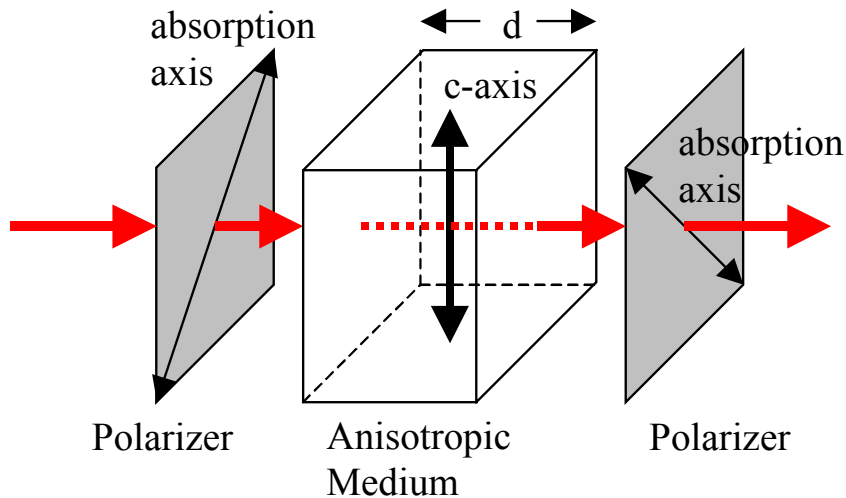
– \mathbf{n} = 液晶導向軸, k_1, k_2, k_3 = 液晶彈性系數

- 靜電能量密度 (Electrostatic Energy Density): $U_{\text{ES}} = \frac{1}{2}\mathbf{D} \cdot \mathbf{E}$
- 自由能量總合 (Total Free Energy):

$$U = \int (U_{\text{EL}} + \Delta U_{\text{ES}})$$

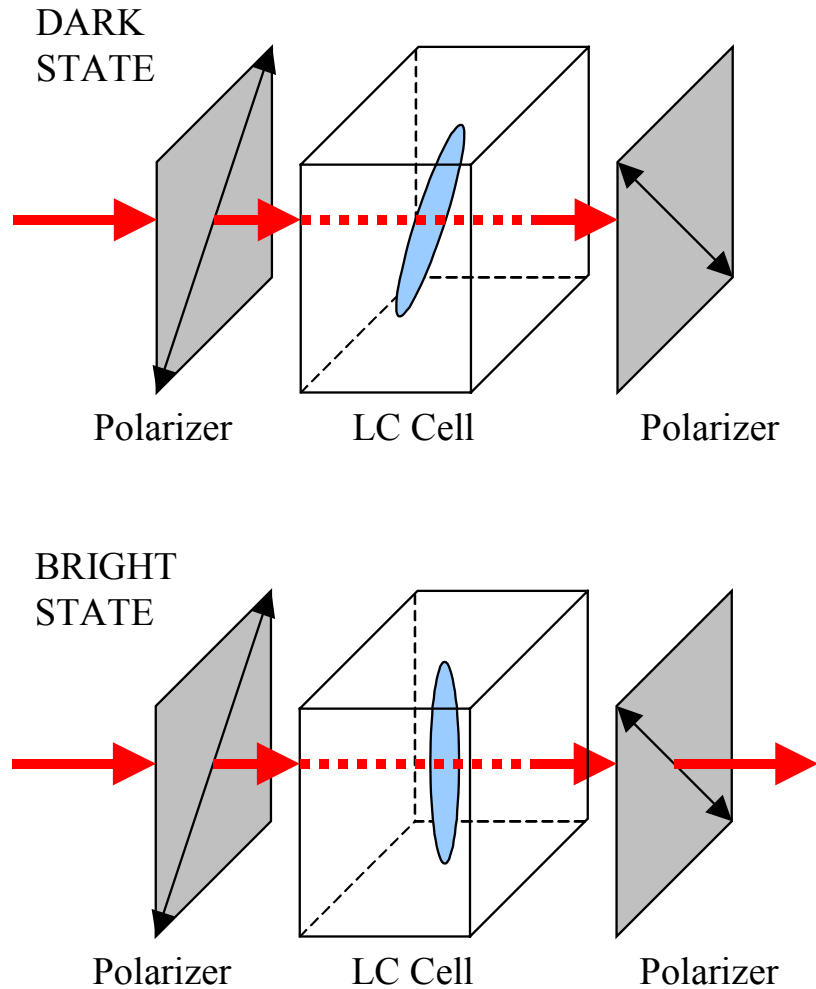
- 液晶導向軸的分布 (Director distribution $\mathbf{n}(z)$) 取決於最低自由能量, $\delta U=0$, 及邊界條件 (Boundary conditions)

極化干涉 (Polarization Interference)



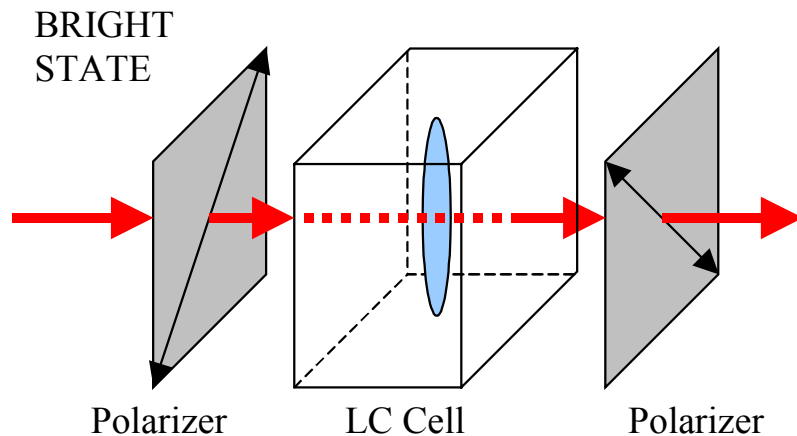
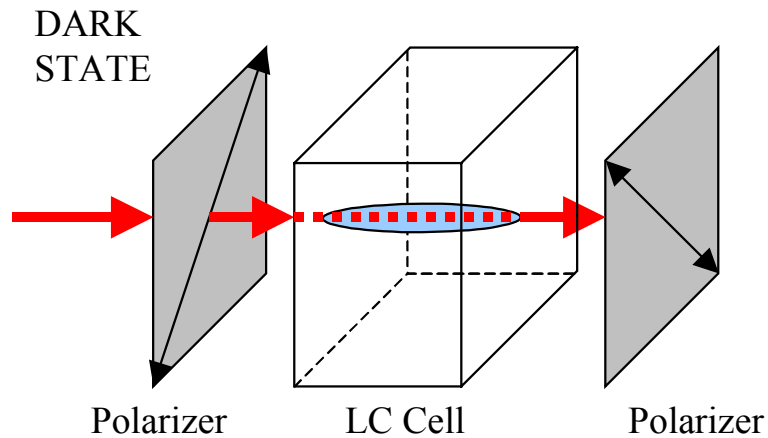
- 相位推遲 (Phase Retardation): $\Gamma = 2\pi(n_e - n_o)d/\lambda$
- 透射率 (Transmission):
$$T = \frac{1}{2} \sin^2\left(\frac{1}{2}\Gamma\right)$$
- 當 $\Gamma = \pi$ 時達最大透射率 (Maximum Transmission)
- $\Gamma = \Gamma(\theta, \phi)$ 隨入射角 (θ, ϕ) 而變

液晶顯示器操作原理



- 液晶的雙折射性質與液晶分子的導向軸 (Director) 有關
- 加電壓可以把液晶導向軸 (Director) 轉 45°
- 用電壓可控制光的透射率
- IPS 液晶顯示器

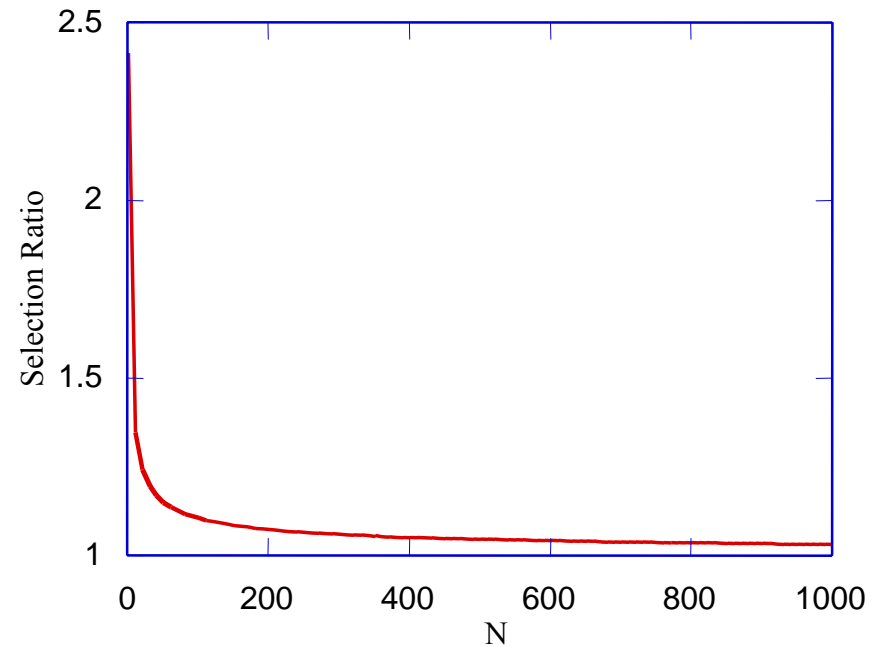
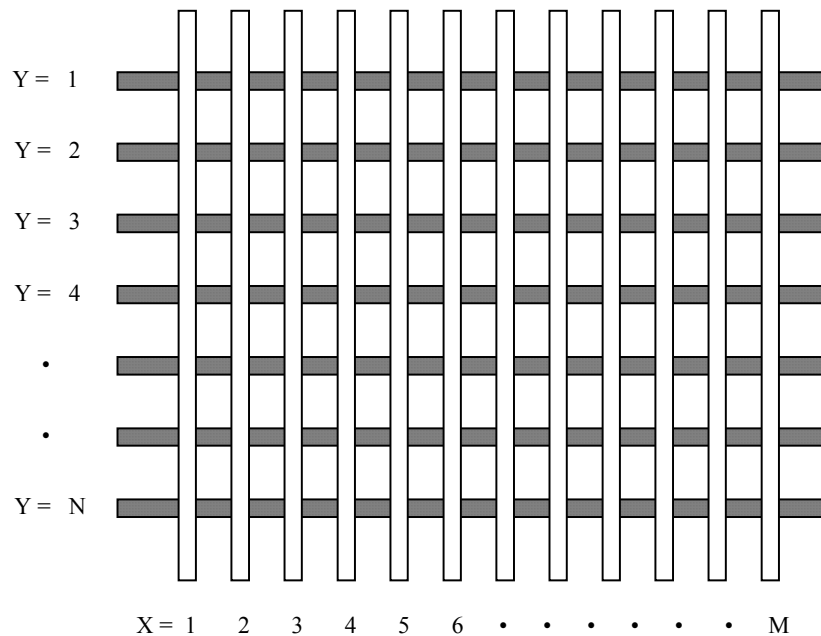
液晶顯示器操作原理



- 液晶的雙折射性質與液晶分子的導向軸 (Director) 有關
- 加電壓可以把液晶導向軸 (Director) 轉 90°
- 用電壓可控制光的透射率
- VA 液晶顯示器

多工電力驅動

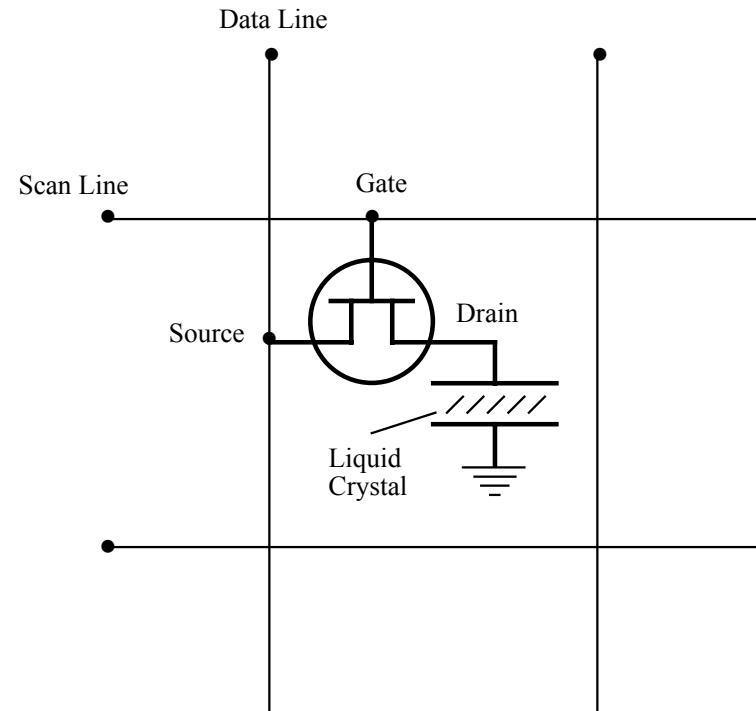
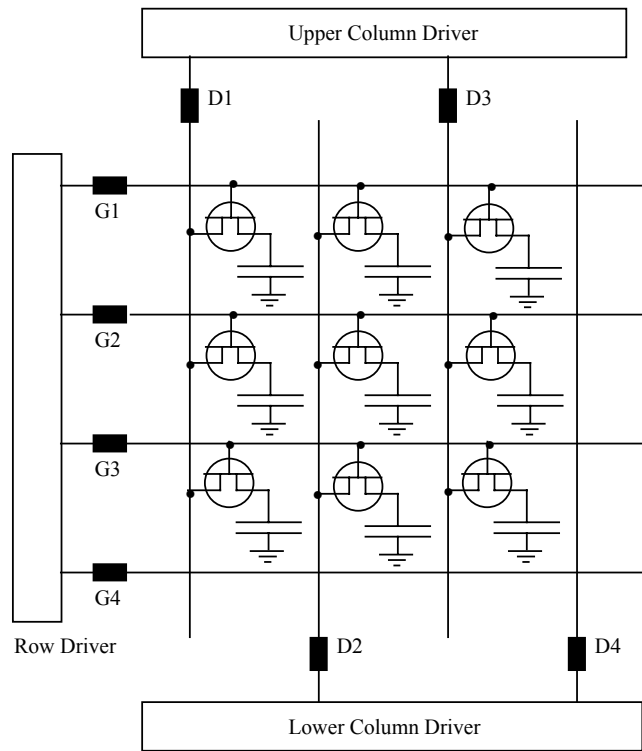
(Electrical Driving: Multiplexed Addressing)



- 利用多工電力驅動, $M \times N$ 個面版畫素只需要 N 行加上 M 列的電極來驅動, 這是個很大的方便
- 在多工電力驅動下, 一個畫素的電壓會受到旁邊畫素的影響, 這會使對比 (Contrast) 嚴重的下降 (Alt and Pleshko)
- 利用多工電力驅動, 畫素越多對比 (Contrast) 越差

主動電力驅動

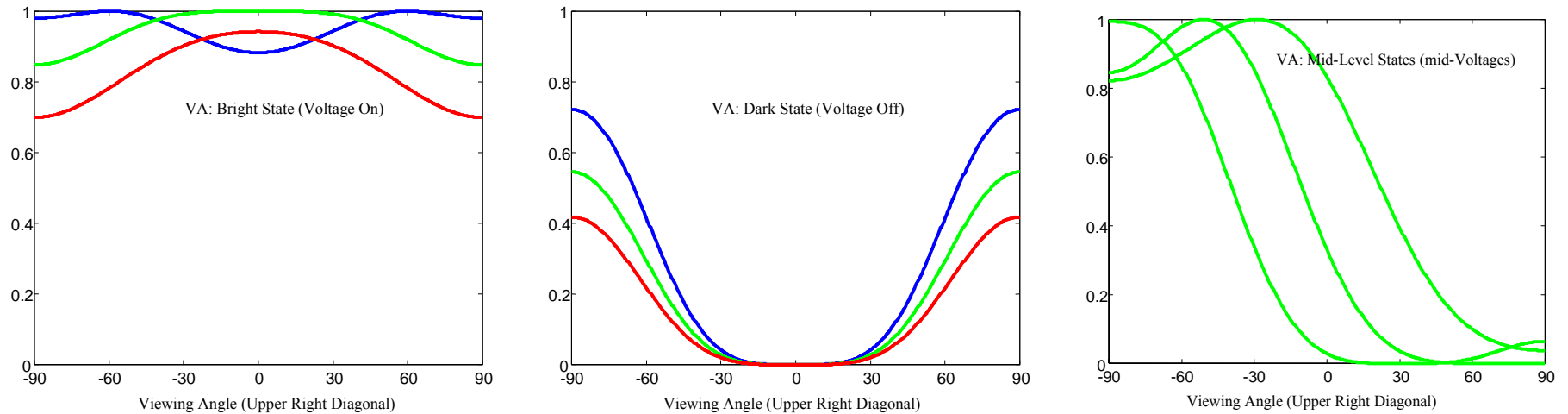
(Electrical Driving: Active Matrix)



- 每一個畫素有一個薄膜電晶體 (TFT) 控制它的電壓, 使它的電壓不受旁邊畫素的影響
- 1971 年 RCA 公司 Lechner 與同事首先提出薄膜電晶體 (TFT) 的概念

偏極化光干涉的一些基本問題

(Fundamental Issues in Polarization Interference)



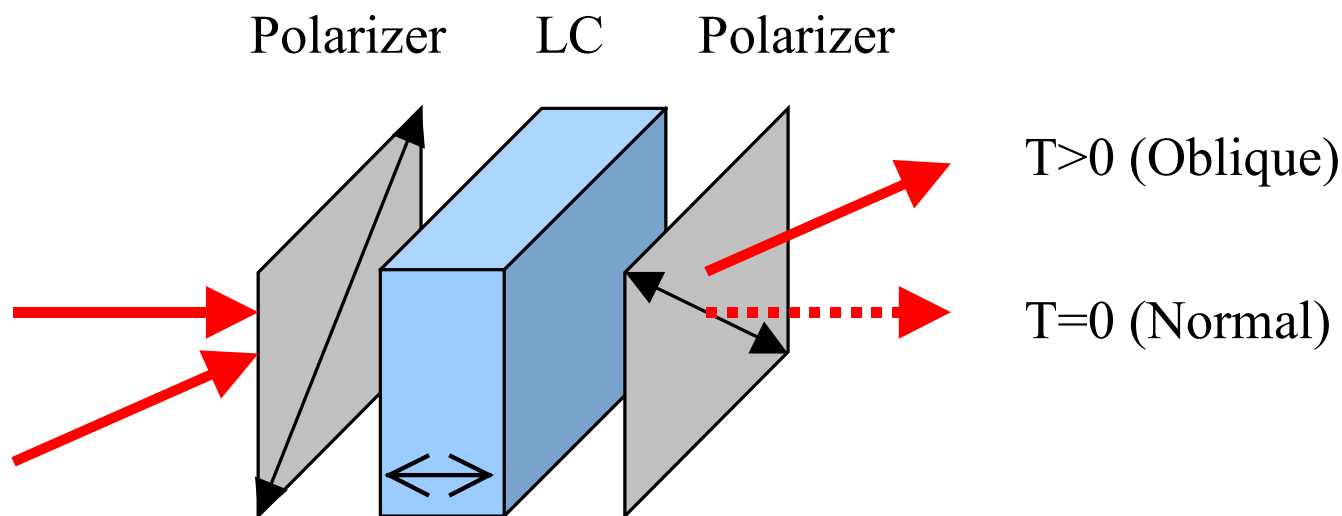
- 穿透率 $T(\lambda, \theta, \phi)$ 隨波長視角而變
- 色移(Color Shift): 顏色隨視角而變 (左圖)
- 漏光(Leakage): 暗態下從大角度漏光 (中圖)
- 灰階反向(Gray Level Reversal) (右圖)

液晶顯示器的明暗(黑白)對比 (Contrast Ratio of LCDs)

$$\text{Contrast ratio (CR)} = \frac{\text{Transmission at Bright State}}{\text{Transmission at Dark State}}$$

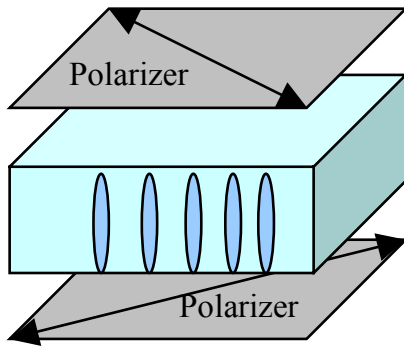
- 液晶顯示器的暗態 (**Dark state**) 要越暗越好, 以取得強烈的明暗(黑白)對比
- 液晶顯示器暗態 (**Dark state**) 的漏光會造成明暗(黑白)對比的下降以及色彩的不穩 (**Color instability**)

液晶顯示器暗態的漏光 (Leakage of Light in Dark State of LCDs)

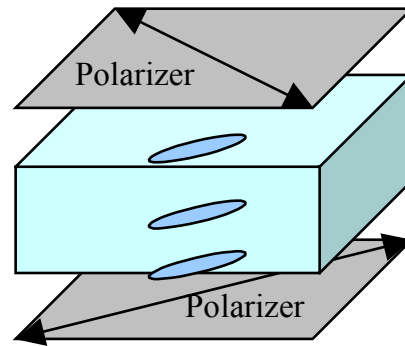


- 上圖的液晶 (e.g. VA cell) 夾在兩片吸收軸互相垂直的偏光板之間
- 液晶的導向軸 (LC Director) 垂直於面板
- 垂直入射光 (沿著液晶的導向軸傳播) 無法穿透
- 斜角入射光經過液晶後變成橢圓偏振態 (Elliptical polarization state), 造成部分光的透過：漏光

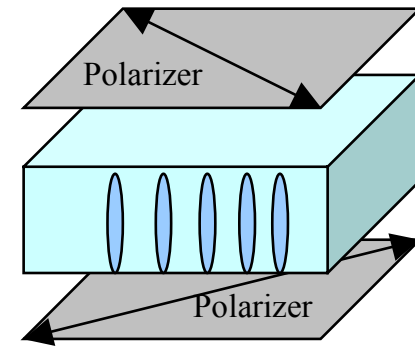
液晶顯示器的暗態 (Dark State of LCDs)



VA ($V < V_{th}$)



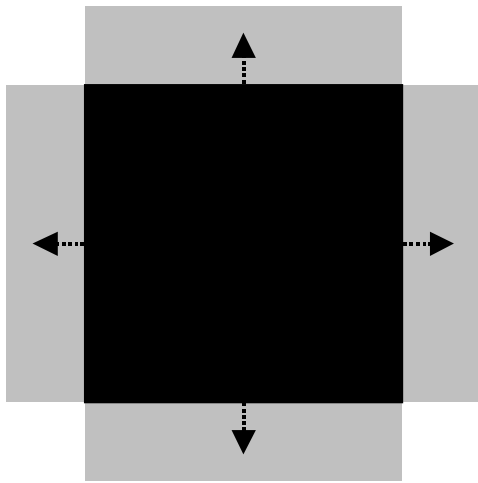
IPS ($V < V_{th}$)



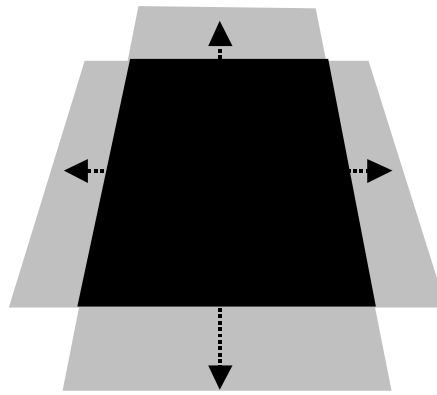
TN ($V \gg V_{th}$)

- 上圖描繪出暗態 (Dark State) 的液晶的導向軸
 - VA cell ($V < V_{th}$) 的液晶導向軸 (Director) 垂直於面板
 - IPS cell ($V < V_{th}$) 的液晶導向軸 (Director) 平行於面板
 - TN cell ($V > V_{th}$) 的液晶導向軸 (Director) 大約垂直於面板
- 斜角入射光經過TN和VA液晶後變成橢圓偏振態造成相當嚴重的漏光
- 斜角入射光經過IPS液晶後仍是線性偏振態, 漏光問題不大

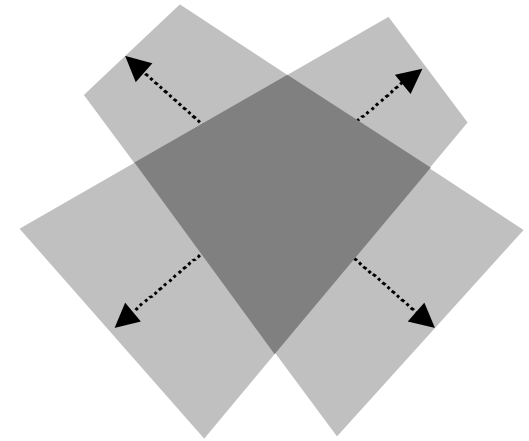
吸收軸互相垂直的兩片偏光板也會漏光 (Leakage of Light through Crossed Polarizers)



Normal Viewing
($\theta=0^\circ$, $\phi=0^\circ$)



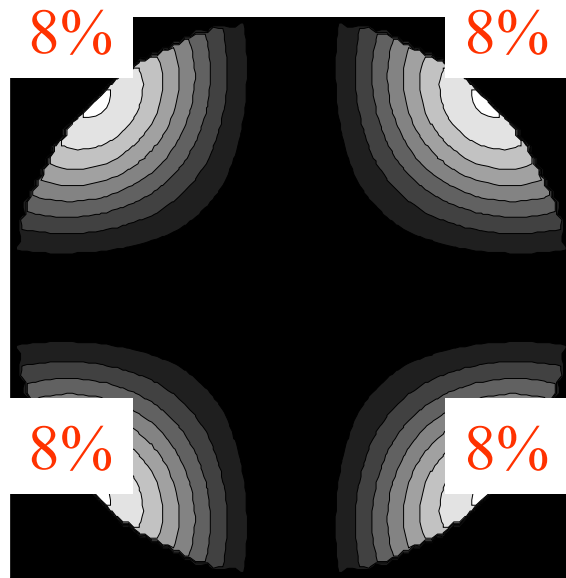
Oblique Viewing
($\theta=60^\circ$, $\phi=0^\circ$)



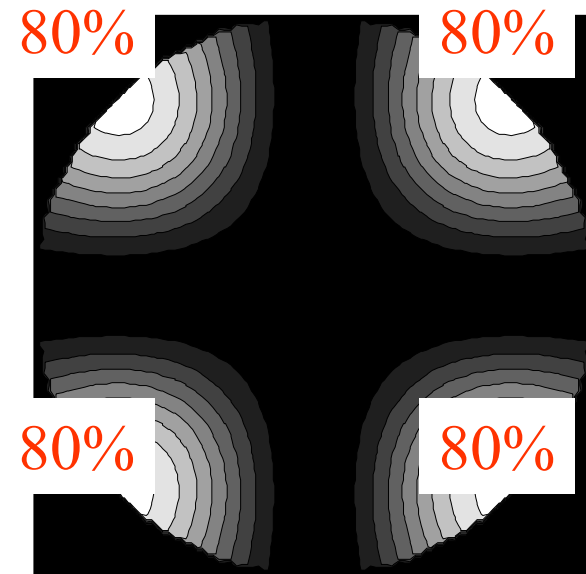
Oblique Viewing
($\theta=60^\circ$, $\phi=45^\circ$)

- 液晶顯示器的暗態要靠吸收軸互相垂直的兩片偏光板
- 吸收軸互相垂直的兩片偏光板斜視時會漏光
- 偏光板的斜視漏光率可高到 8%

VA-液晶顯示器暗態的漏光 (Leakage of Light in Dark State of VA-LCD)



Crossed Polarizers

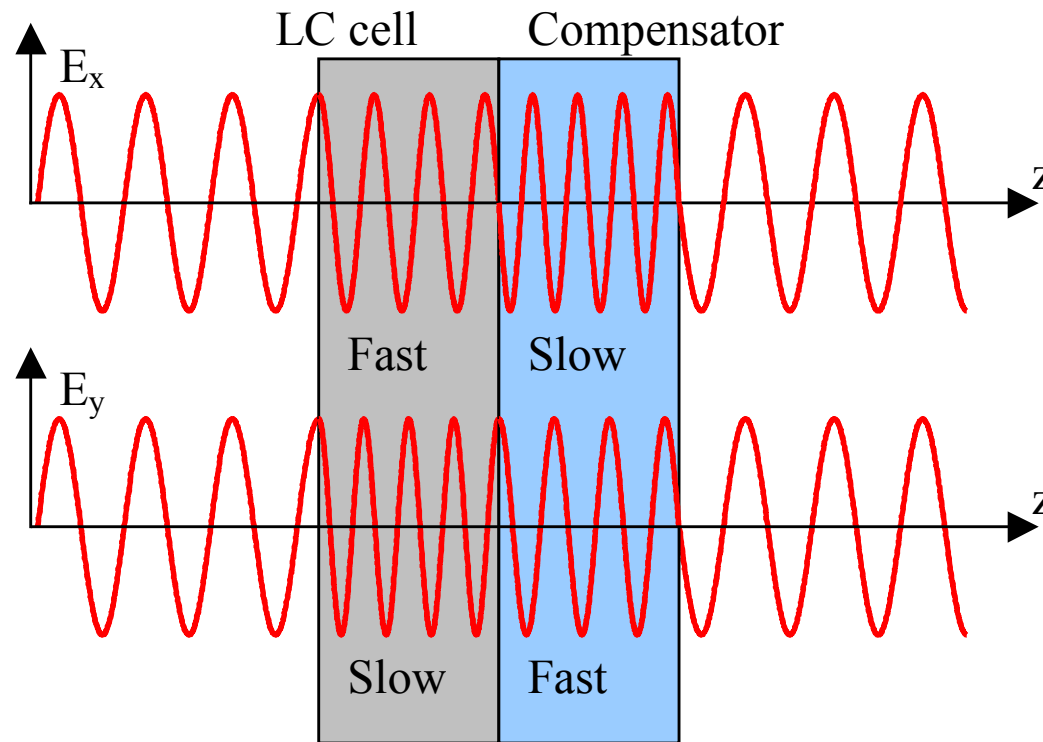


Crossed Polarizers with LC

- 偏光板的斜視漏光率可高到 8%
- 斜角入射光經過 VA-液晶後變成橢圓偏振態 (Elliptical polarization state) 造成更多的漏光
- 總計由偏光板和VA-液晶所造成的漏光率可高達80%
- 漏光會造成對比的下降及色彩的不穩定

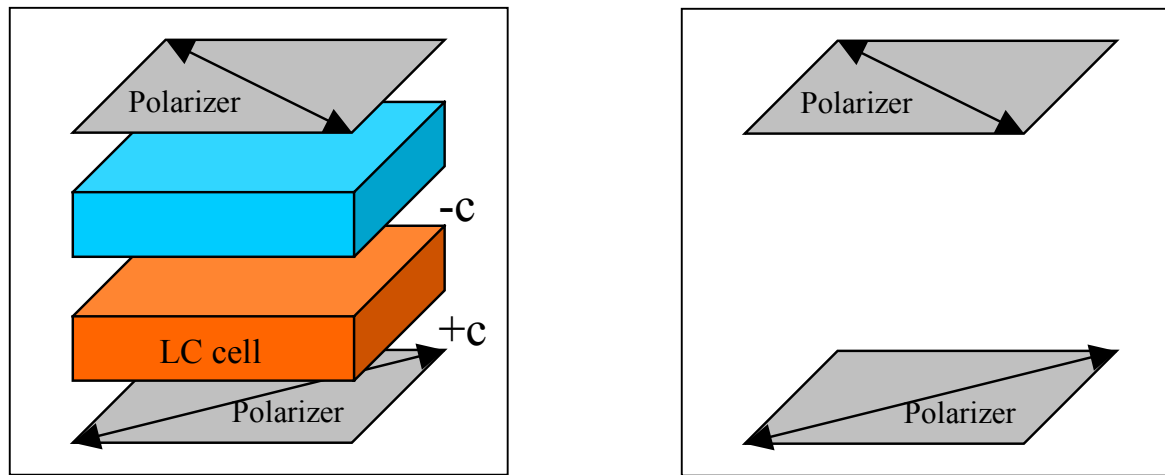
雙折射補償

(Birefringence Compensation)



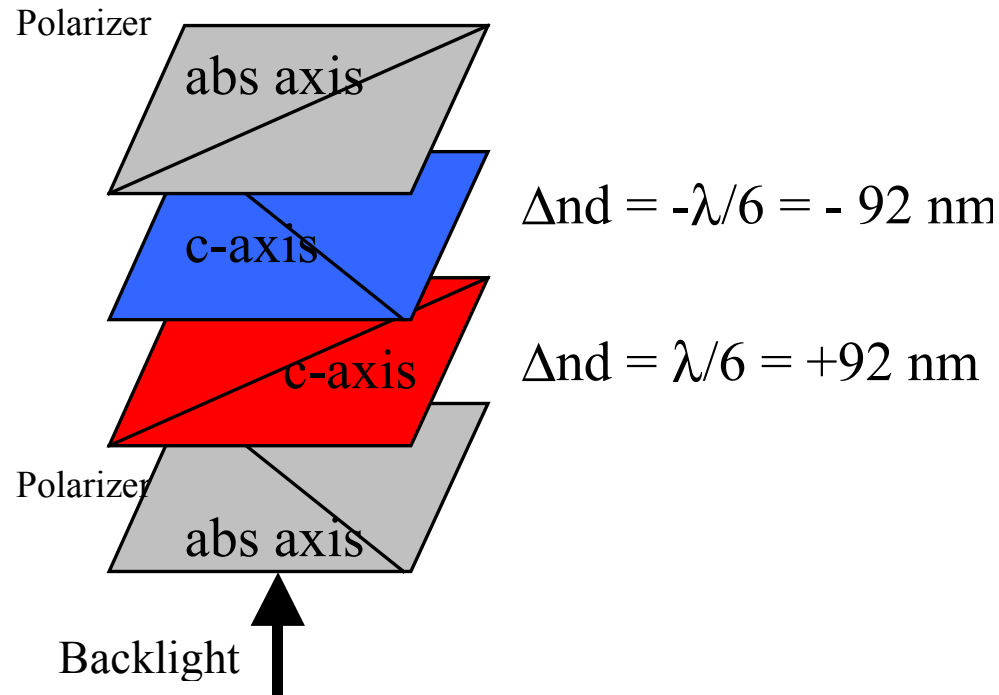
- 一般補償膜的材料具有負的雙折射 (Negative birefringence), 可以補償液晶的正雙折射 (Positive birefringence)
- 經過補償之後, 光的偏振態恢復到本來的線性偏振態

雙折射補償片 (Negative C-plate)



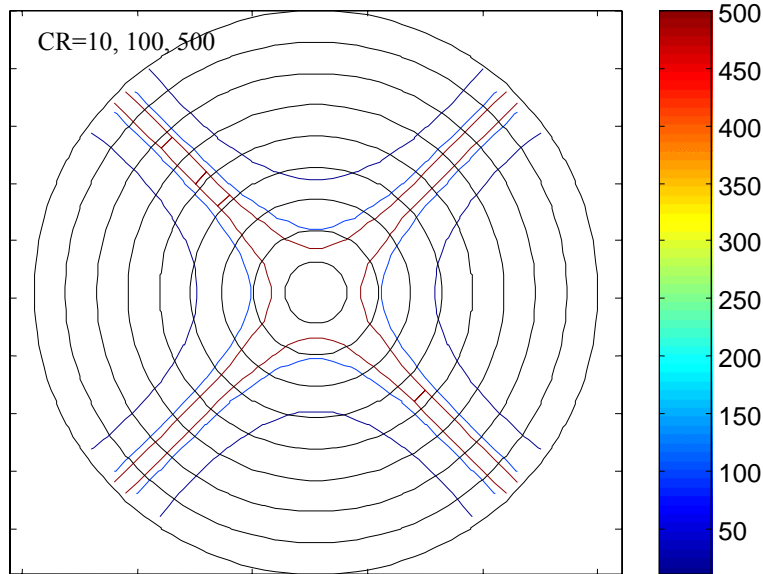
- 經過補償之後, 本來因為液晶造成的橢圓偏振態而產生的漏光問題已不存在
- 由於補償膜與液晶互相抵消, 左上圖的透光與右上圖相同
- 吸收軸互相垂直的兩片偏光板仍會漏過一小部分的光
- 這一小部分的漏光可用偏極化補償膜消除, 以爭取零漏光的境界和最高的對比

偏極化補償片 (Polarization Compensator)

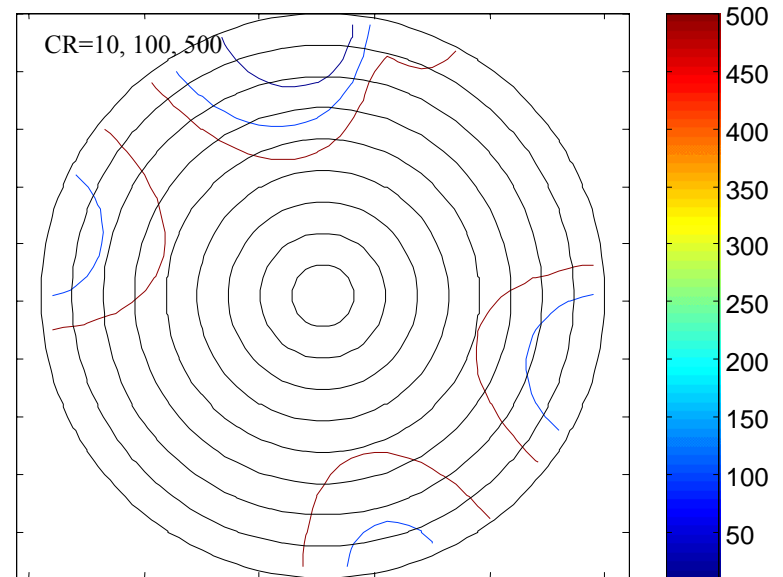


- 上圖: 用兩片 $\lambda/6$ 相位推遲板可以消除偏光板的漏光
- 用一片或兩片雙軸半波相位推遲板 (**Biaxial Half-Wave Plate**)也可以消除偏光板的漏光

VA 液晶顯示器視角的改善



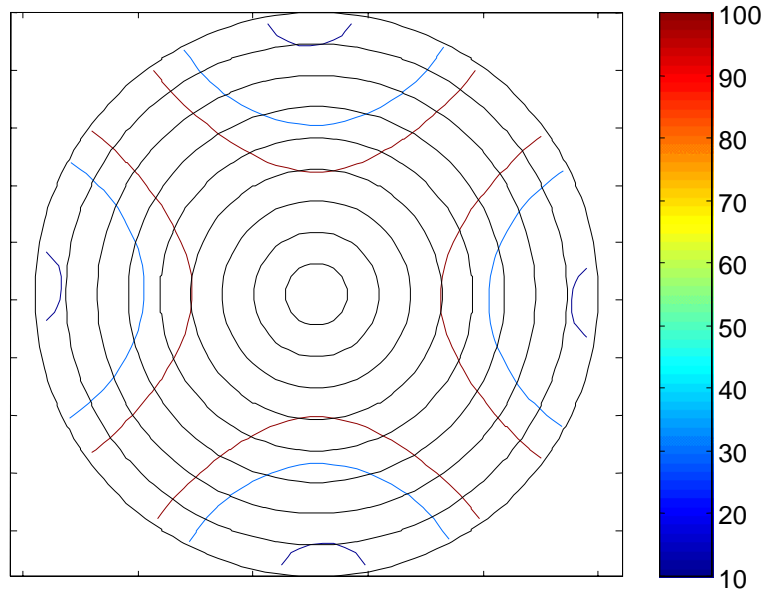
VA-LCD without Compensator



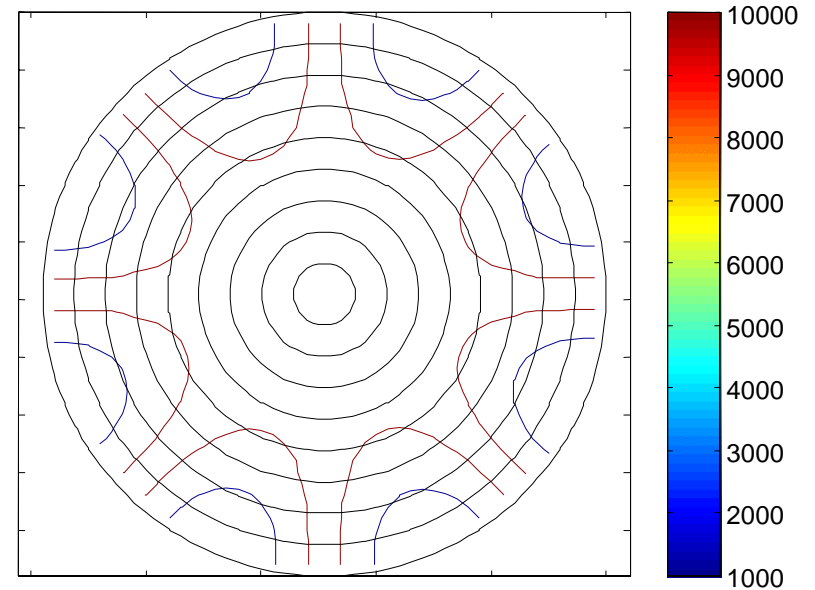
VA-LCD with Compensators

- 用光學補償膜之後，對比500的視角由30度擴增到100度

IPS 液晶顯示器視角的改善



IPS-LCD without Compensator



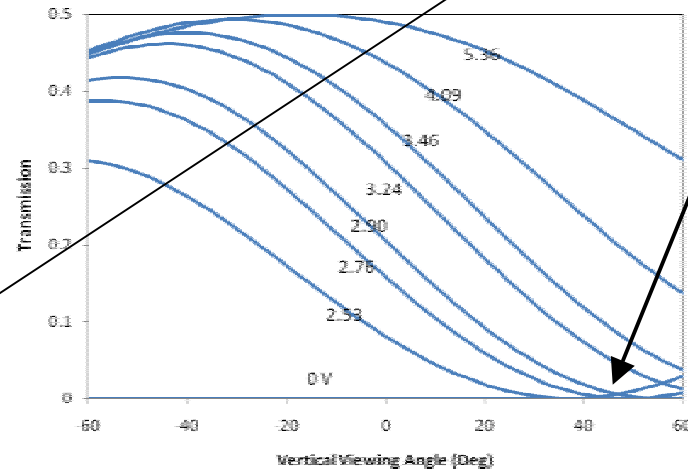
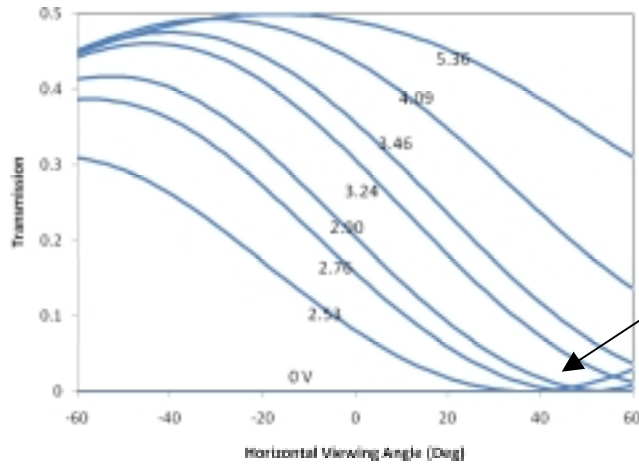
IPS-LCD with AA Compensator

- 用光學補償膜之後，對比 100 的視角由 ± 40 度擴增到 ± 90 度

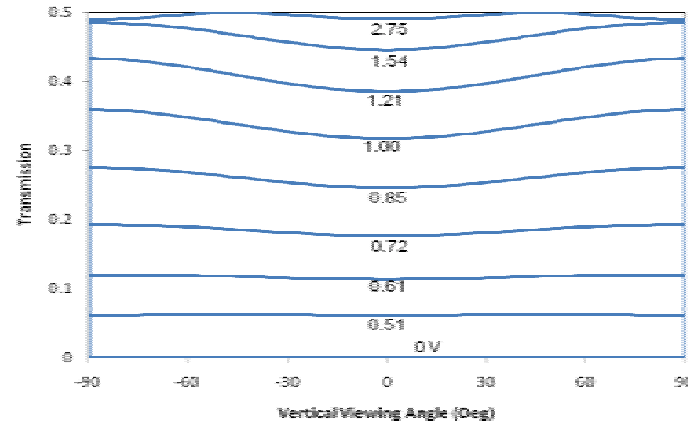
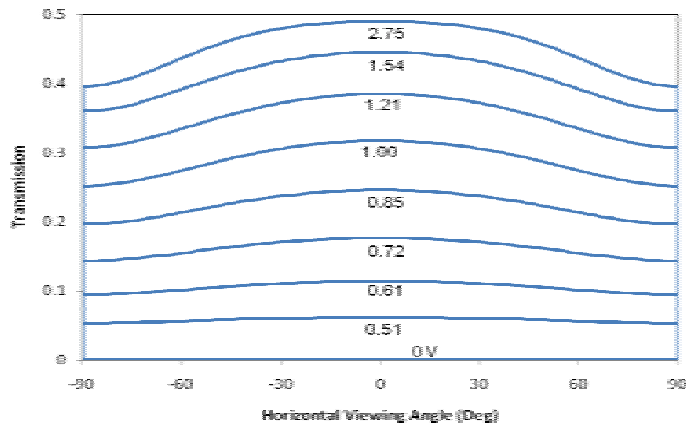
灰階 (Gray Levels)

Gray Level Reserval

VA



IPS



- VA 液晶顯示器的灰階仍有改善的空間

液晶顯示器的一些問題

	LCD	OLED
Color Shift	Yes	No
Gray Level Reversal	Yes	No
Motion Blur	Yes	No
Viewing Angles	Yes	No
Contrast Ratios	10 –10,000	1,000,000

- LCD 大部份的問題已逐漸改善
- OLED 也已逐漸改善，仍有下列問題：Mura (むら, 斑臭), Lifetime
- 由於OLED 的急起直追，LCD 必須更加改善它的畫質 (color, contrast ratios, gray levels, frame rates, etc.)

OLED 顯示器的挑戰



- OLED 顯示器不需要背光板，沒有色移，沒有動畫模糊(Motion Blur)
- OLED 顯示器色移鮮艷，廣視角，高對比
- Sony 11” OLED TV (XEL-1) 賣價 US\$2,000
- 大面板有困難 (Sony, Nov. 2009)

液晶顯示器的展望

- 液晶顯示器的色彩視角對比仍有改善的空間
 - 補償薄膜 (Compensation Films)
- 液晶顯示器的畫面速度仍有改善的空間
 - 脈衝驅動 (Impulse Driving, Over Driving)
 - 雙頻材料 (Dual-Frequency Materials)
 - 動畫添加 (Motion Interpolation)
 - 藍相液晶顯示器 (Blue Mode LCDs): 10 – 100 microsecond switching
- 量度和耗電也有改善的空間
 - 無損耗色彩濾光片 (Lossless Color Filters)
 - 無損耗偏光板 (Lossless Polarizers)
- 更多的隨身行動顯示 (Mobile Displays)
- 全像液晶顯示器 – Holographic LCDs

液晶分子的轉動

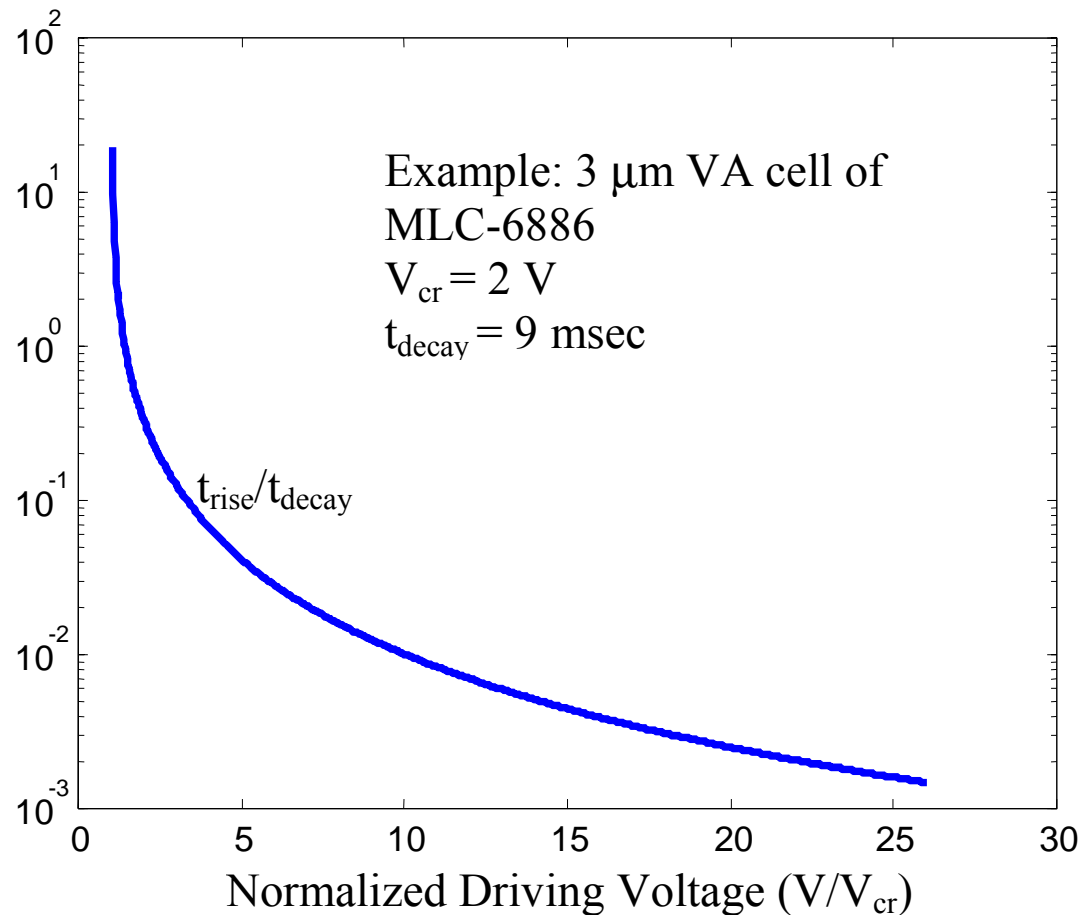
$$I \frac{d^2\theta}{dt^2} = (\tau_x)_{EM} + (\tau_x)_{EL} - \gamma \frac{d\theta}{dt}$$

- $I =$ Moment of Inertia, $\gamma =$ Rotational Viscosity
- $(\tau_x)_{EM} =$ Electric Torque, $(\tau_x)_{EL} =$ Elastic Torque
- 由於液晶相當濃黏，角加速度可忽略
- 因此角速度約正比於驅動扭力 (Driving Torque)

- Decay Time:
$$t_{\text{decay}} = \frac{\gamma}{k_3} \left(\frac{d}{\pi} \right)^2 = \frac{\gamma}{(\epsilon_{\parallel} - \epsilon_{\perp}) E_{c3}^2}$$

- Rise Time:
$$t_r = \frac{\gamma}{(\epsilon_{\parallel} - \epsilon_{\perp})(E^2 - E_{c3}^2)} \approx \left(\frac{V_{c3}}{V} \right)^2 t_{\text{decay}}$$

Rise Time vs Voltage



- Frame time $\sim (t_{\text{rise}} + t_{\text{decay}})$
- t_{rise} can be shortened by overdrive

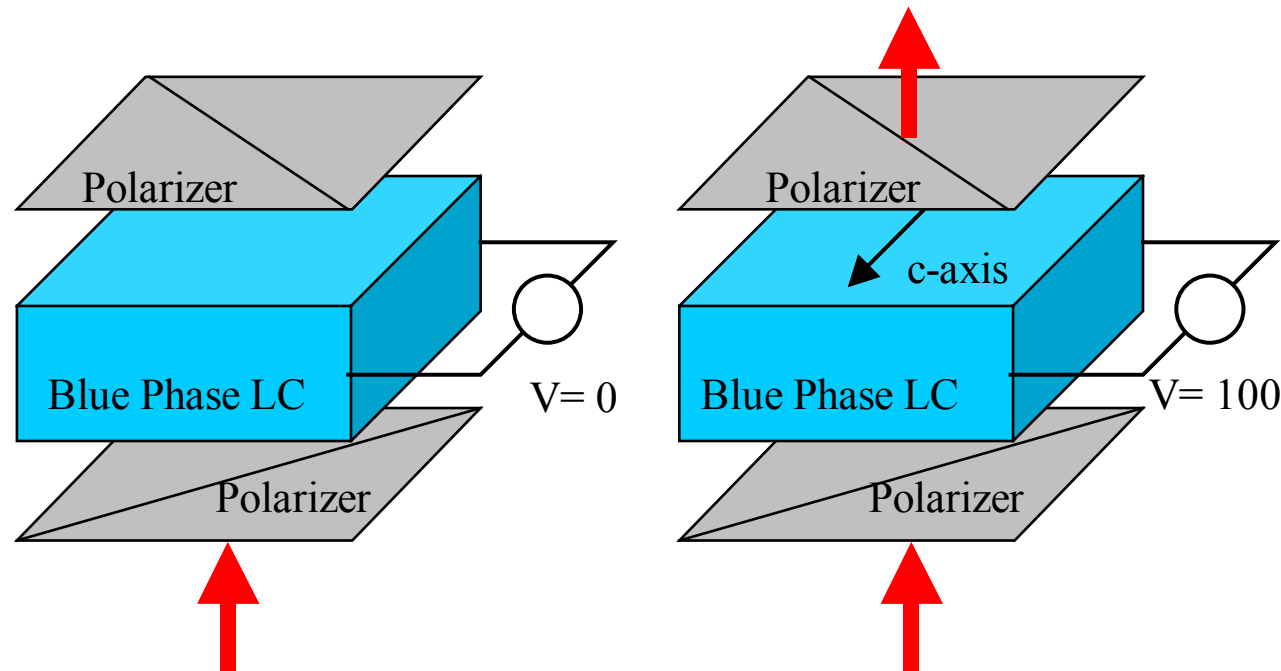
液晶的藍相 (Blue Phase)

- In 2007 H. Kikuchi, et al. reported “Fast Electro-Optical Switching in Polymer-Stabilized Liquid Crystalline Blue Phases for Display Application,” SID’2007 Digest, pp. 1737-1740
- Kerr coefficient of a Blue phase LC mixture is about 1000 times that of nitrobenzene ($C_6H_5NO_2$) liquid
- Optically isotropic in the absence of field
- Cubic lattice of defects— optically isotropic

藍相液晶顯示器(Blue Mode LCDs)

- Blue mode is a highly twisted cholesteric phase of liquid crystals.
- The blue phase resembles a crystalline phase with a very “soft” 3D lattice which exhibits an extremely large Kerr effect.
- Samsung unveiled a 15” prototype at SID’2009 in Los Angeles.
- Blue mode exhibits a superior response speed in the range of 10 - 100 microseconds (much faster than conventional LCDs)

藍相液晶顯示器(Blue Mode LCDs)



- Blue mode LC cell is optically isotropic in the absence of applied field.
- The LC cell, behaving as a Kerr medium, becomes uniaxially birefringent with an applied in-plane switching (IPS) field. The c-axis is parallel to the field.

動畫添加(Motion Interpolation)

Frame-Rate Compensation for LCD-TV

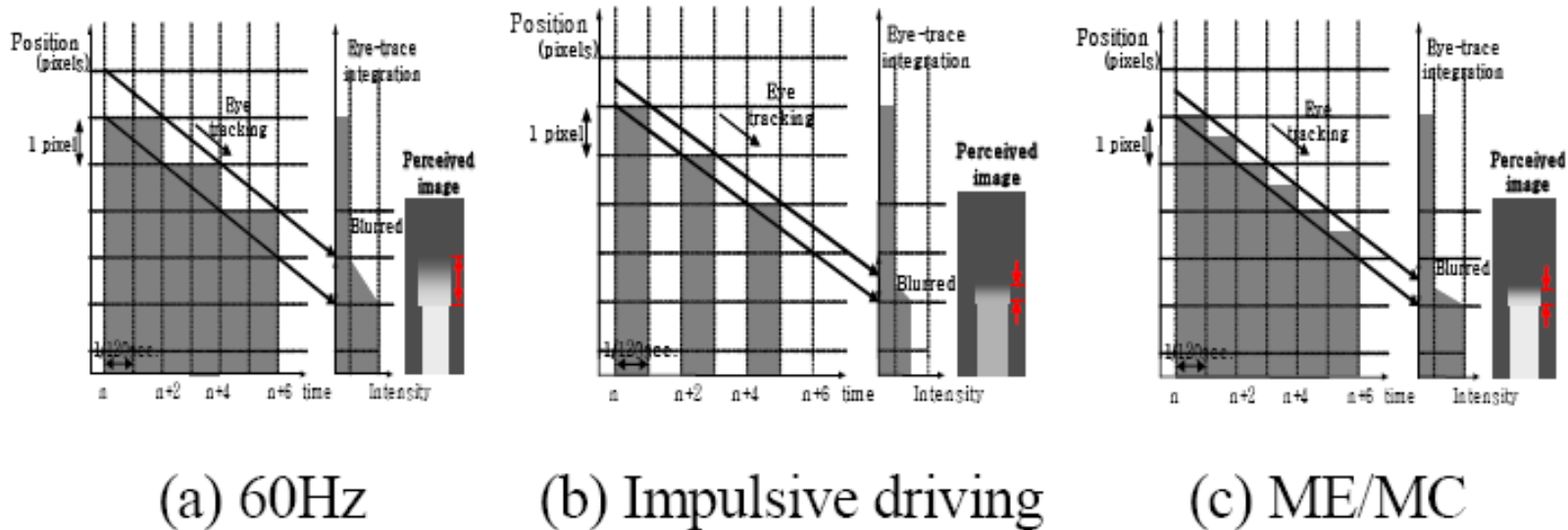
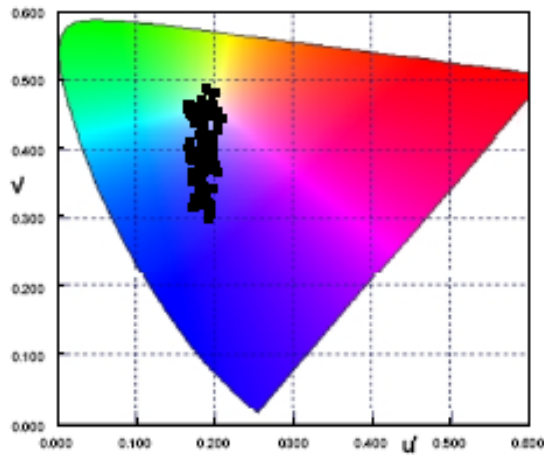


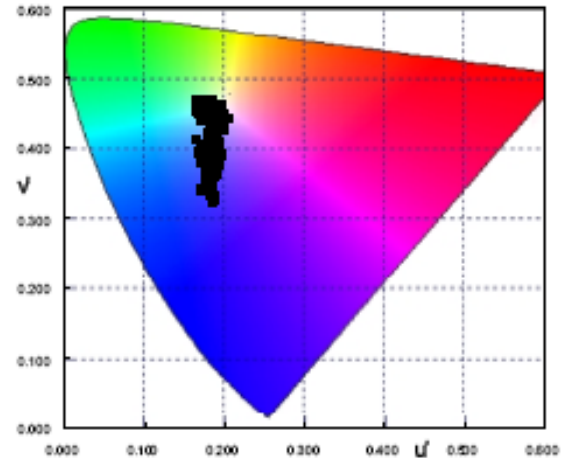
Figure 1. Conventional, impulsive, and high speed ME/MC driving

- Hold-type driving in LCD leads to motion blur of moving images
- Hold time (integration time) reduction using faster LC materials
- Impulsive driving achieves hold time reduction by blinking/scanning the backlight unit (BLU) or by inserting black/gray data. Side effect: brightness loss and flicker
- 120Hz/100Hz driving with motion estimation/ motion compensation (ME/MC) cuts hold time in half by inserting motion interpolated frames between the original 60Hz/50Hz frames. No brightness loss or flicker.
- B. H. Berkeley, paper 26.1, SID'2008

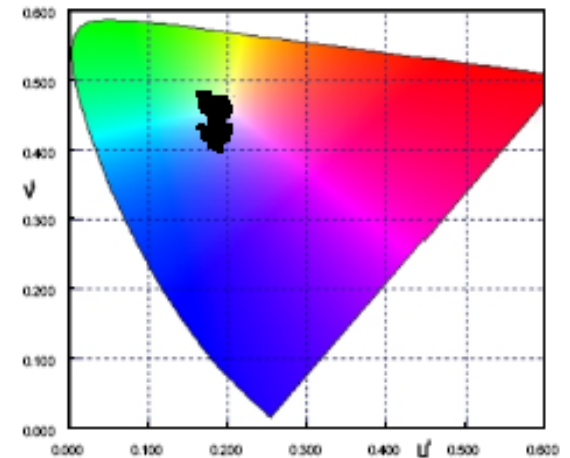
Color Shift Improvement



**WV-EA
using conventional AG film**



**WV-EA
using a new surface film**



**New WV film
using a new surface film**

- Color shift improvement can be achieved via scattering effect and dispersion of compensation films
- T. Ito, et al, paper 11.1, SID'2008

液晶顯示器的亮度問題

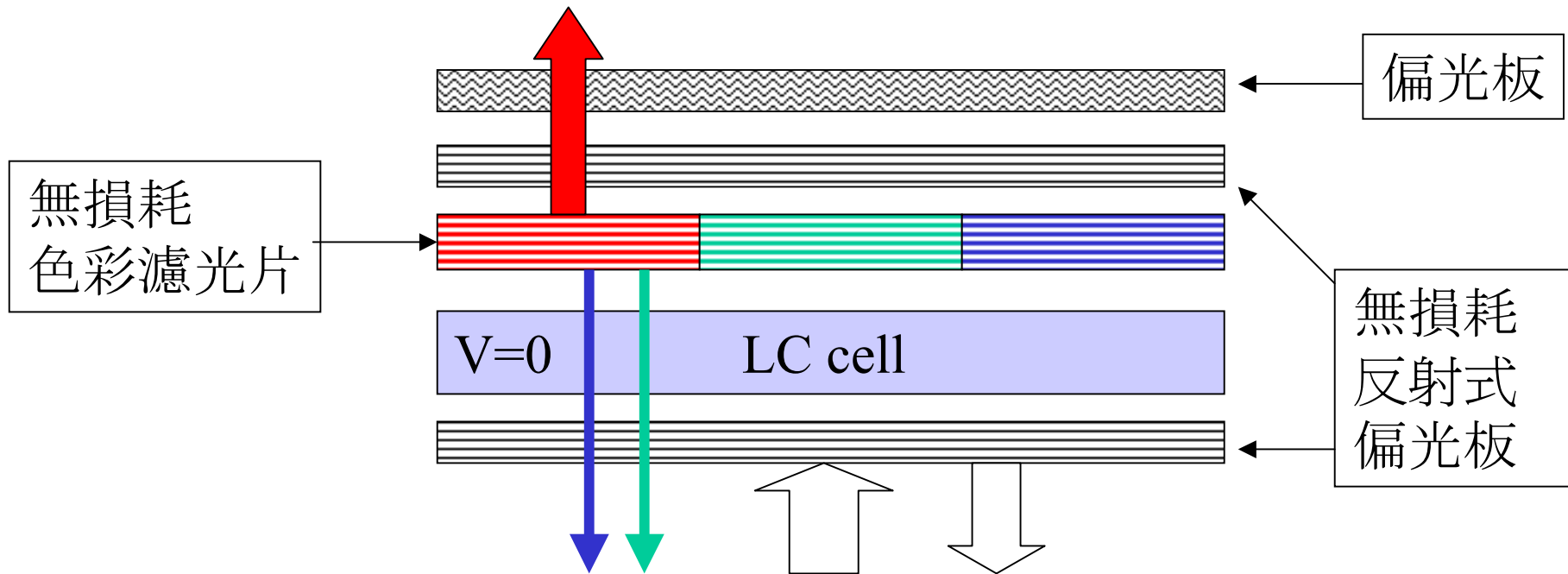
- 約 60% 的光被偏光板吸收
- 約 70% 的光被色彩濾光片
- 偏光板和色彩濾光片總共吸收約 88% 的光
- 目前的能效率 (Energy Efficiency) 僅 ~ 5%
- 亮度有二十倍的改善空間
- 無損耗偏光板, 無損耗色彩濾光片有待開發

加州民用電視現況

電視	數量 (10 ⁶)		平均耗電功率
陰極管 CRT	22.3		101 W
投影 Projection	0.7		245 W
液晶 LCD	10.6		144 W
電漿 Plasma	1.8		361 W

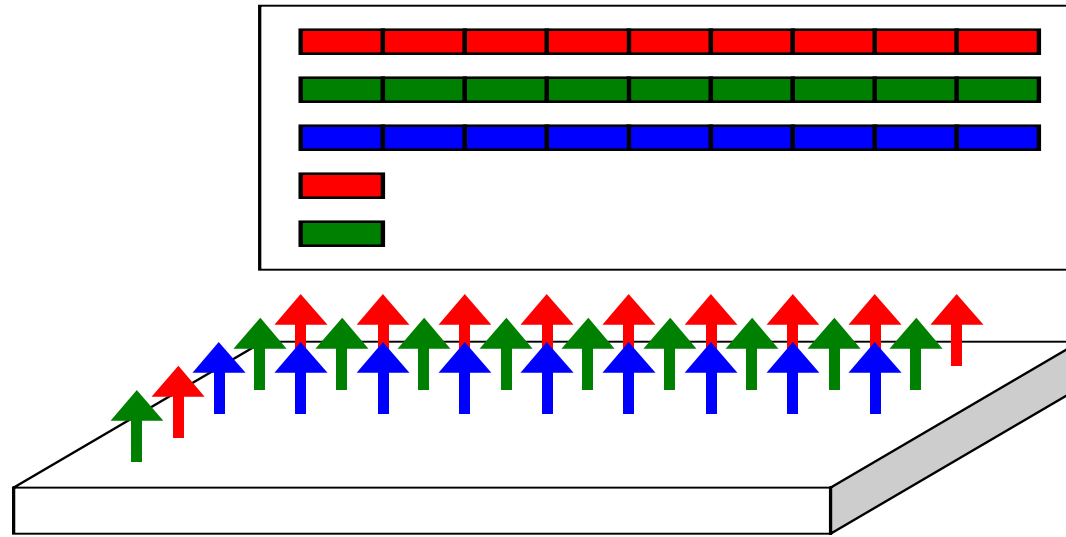
- 加州能源署領先美國訂下電視機節能嚴規，
2011年電視機節能33%，2013年電視機節能50%
(洛杉磯時報, Los Angeles Times, November 19, 2009)

高亮度液晶顯示器



- 無損耗反射式偏光板可增加一倍的量度
- 無損耗色彩濾光片可增加兩倍的量度
- 用以上無損耗元件, 量度可以增加五倍
- 目前液晶顯示器的量度僅 5%, 還有二十倍的成長空間

紅綠藍 LED 背光及紅綠藍三色波導

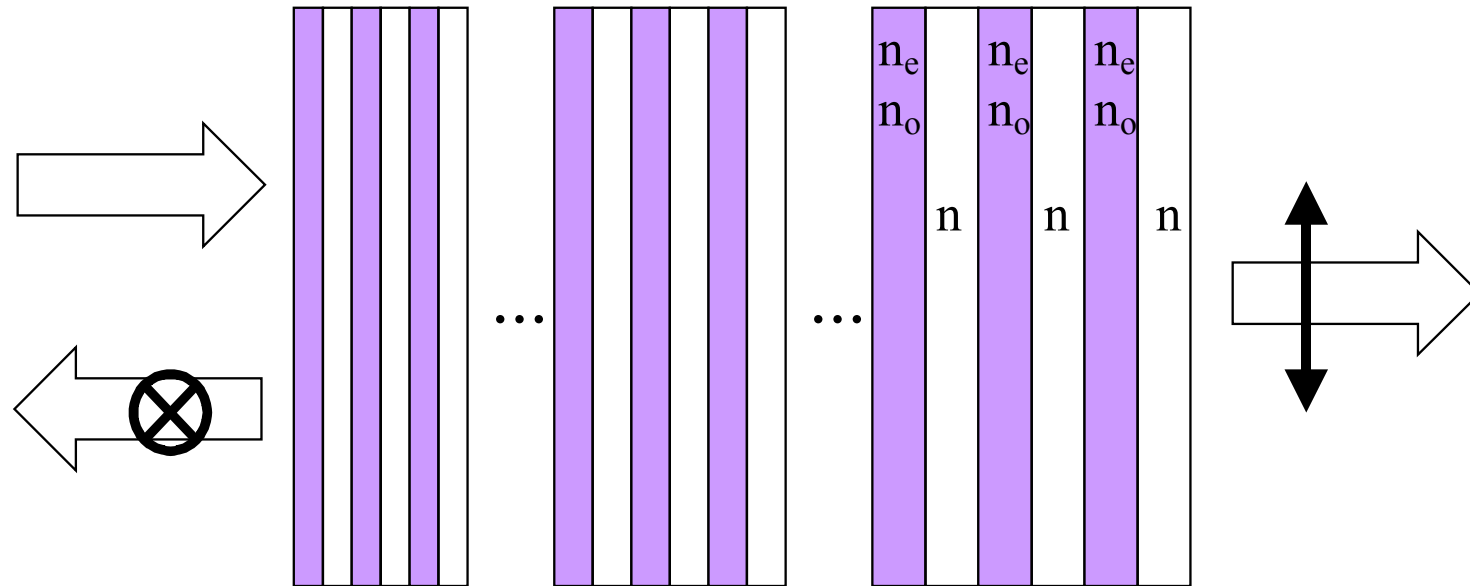


- 利用特殊設計的紅綠藍三色波導, 把三個顏色分別送到紅綠藍的畫素
- 取消所有的色彩濾光片
- 管道波導陣列 (Channel Waveguide Array) 或光子晶體波導 (Photonic Crystal Waveguides) 有待開發

高量度低耗電液晶顯示器

- 背光是液晶顯示器耗電最多的地方
- 高量度顯示器是電視的最大賣點
 - 用無損耗元件加上回收的設計可提高量度
 - 用無損耗元件, 沒有熱消耗, 可提高背光的強度而不會讓面板變熱 – 再一次提高面板的量度
- 低耗電筆記型電腦顯示器可延長電池一次充電的使用時間

無損耗反射式偏光板 (Lossless Reflective Polarizers)



- 雙折射布拉格反射鏡 (Birefringent Bragg Reflectors)
- 需要多層雙折射薄膜加上折射率的匹配
- 利用折射率匹配(Index Matching), 例如 $n_o = n$ 尋常偏極化的光 (Ordinary Wave) 可完全穿透

立體顯示 (3D Displays)

- 現況

- Swept Volume 3D Displays
- Multi-Plane 3D Displays
- Stereoscopic 3D Displays

- Direct Viewing
- With Glasses – Polarizers, Shutters

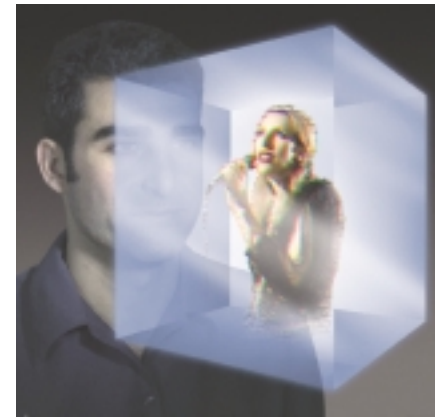
- 全像液晶顯示器

- Enabling Technologies

- Spatial Coherent Backlight
- Extremely High Definition (small pixel sizes) LC panels

- Flat Panel Display of 3D Images

- Directing Viewing
- Liquid Crystal Display of Holographic Images



Source: Alan Sullivan, April 2005 |IEEE Spectrum

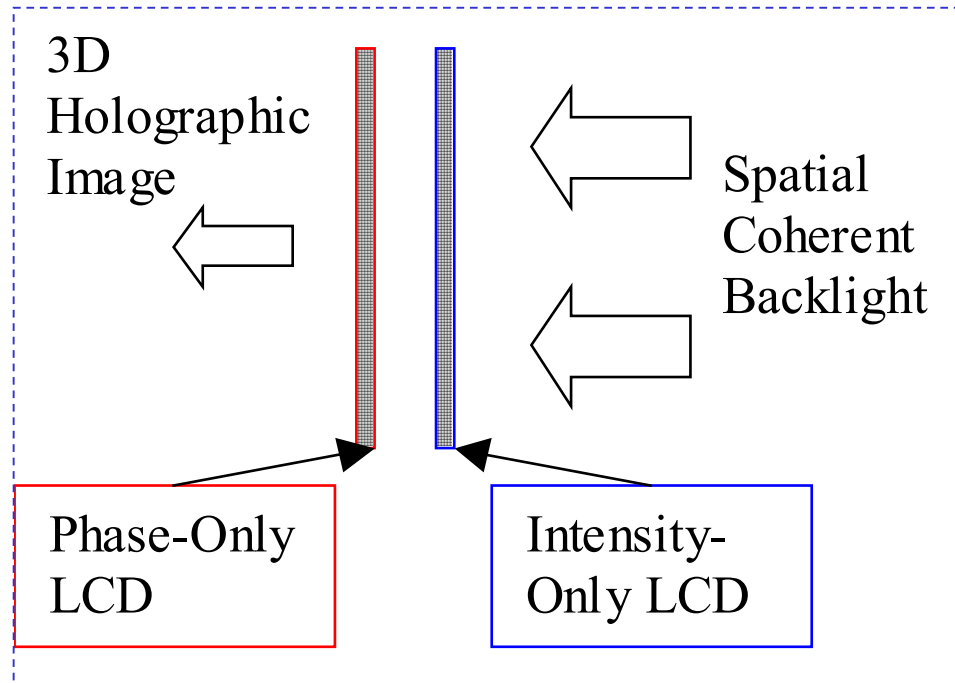
全息影像

- 一個全息影像可寫成:

$$E(x, y) = A(x, y) \exp[i\phi(x, y)]$$

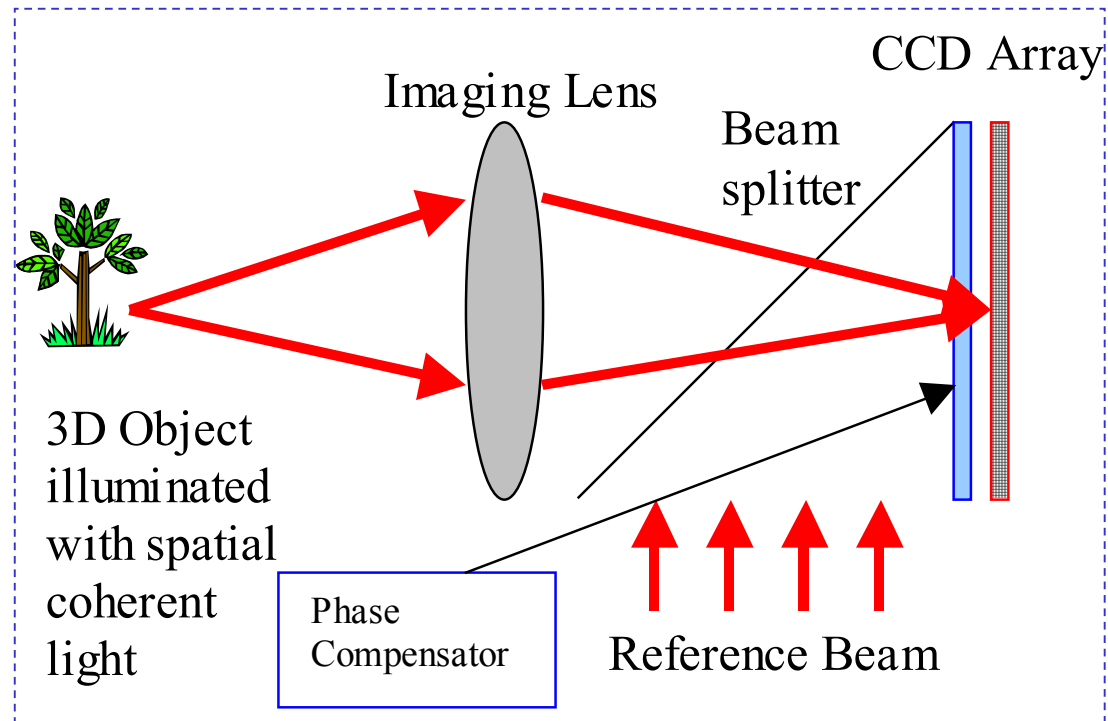
- $A(x, y)$ = 振幅 (amplitude); $\phi(x, y)$ = 相位 (phase)
- 普通的錄影機只錄振幅 $A(x, y)$, 完全忽略相位 $\phi(x, y)$
- 普通的液晶顯示器只顯示振幅 $A(x, y)$
- 全像顯示器必須顯示振幅 $A(x, y)$ 和相位 $\phi(x, y)$
- 特殊設計的液晶顯示器可以顯示振幅 $A(x, y)$ 和相位 $\phi(x, y)$

全像液晶顯示器



- 必須有顯示光強 (Intensity) 的顯示器
- 必須有顯示相位 (Phase) 的顯示器
- 必須有空間同相光源 (Spatially Coherent Light)

全像錄影系統



- 照明光與參考光都必須是空間同相光源 (Spatially Coherent Light)
- 必須用高解析度的焦平面 CCD 陣列
- 必須用光干涉錄下光強與相位

全像液晶顯示 – 技術的挑戰

- 空間同相光源 (Spatially Coherent Light)
- 次微米畫素 (Submicron Pixels)
- 總畫素 (Total Pixels)
- 面板取樣照射 – 能源效率

結語

- 液晶－發明與物性
- 顯示器－光學性質與電力驅動
- 大面積偏光板與大面積聚合物光學薄膜
- 薄膜電晶體 (TFT)
- **AMOLED** 的挑戰
- 畫質的改善－雙折射光學補償膜
- 液晶顯示器的展望
 - － 更高畫質, 更高畫面速度, 更高亮度(節能)
 - － 立體全相顯示