Third Edition

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HANDBOOK OF OPTICS

Volume V

Atmospheric Optics, Modulators, Fiber Optics, X-Ray and Neutron Optics

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ISBN: 978-0-07-163314-7

MHID: 0-07-163314-6

The material in this eBook also appears in the print version of this title: ISBN: 978-0-07-163313-0, MHID: 0-07-163313-8.

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COVER ILLUSTRATIONS

Boadband supercontinuum. Generated in a photonic crystal fiber using a mode-locked Ti:Sapphire laser as pump source. The spectrum is much broader than seen in the photograph, extending from 400 nm to beyond 2 μm. (*Photo courtesy of the Optoelectronics Group, University of Bath.*)

Supernova remnant. A Chandra X-Ray Space Telescope image of the supernova remnant G292.0+1.8. The colors in the image encode the X-ray energies emitted by the supernova remnant; the center of G292.0+1.8 contains a region of high energy X-ray emission from the magnetized bubble of high-energy particles that surrounds the pulsar, a rapidly rotating neutron star that remained behind after the original, massive star exploded. (*This image is from NASA/CXC/Penn State/S.Park et al. and more detailed information can be found on the Chandra website: http://chandra.harvard.edu/photo/2007/g292/.*)

Crab Nebula. A Chandra X-Ray Space Telescope image of the Crab Nebula—the remains of a nearby supernova explosion first seen on Earth in 1054 AD. At the center of the bright nebula is a rapidly spinning neutron star, or pulsar, that emits pulses of radiation 30 times a second. (*This image is from NASA/CXC/ASU/J.Hester et al. and more detailed information can be found on the Chandra website: http://chandra.harvard.edu/photo/2002/0052/.*)

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where N represents molecular packing density, p is the molecular length-to-width (w) ratio, $J \cong J_o S$ is the Maier-Saupe mean-field coupling constant; k is the Boltzmann constant, T is the Kelvin temperature, S and P_4 are the nematic order parameters of the second and fourth order, respectively, and Λ is the friction coefficient of LC:

$$\Lambda \cong 100\ (1 - \Phi) N^2 w^6 p^{-2}\ [(kT)^5/G^3]\ (I_\perp/kT)^{1/2} \cdot \exp\ [3(G + I_o)/kT] \tag{21}$$

where Φ is the volume fraction of molecules ($\Phi = 0.5$ to 0.6 for dense molecular liquids), $G >> I_o$ is the isotropic intermolecular attraction energy, and $I_\perp$ and I_o are the inertia tensors.

From the above analysis, the parameters affecting the rotational viscosity of a LC are[53]

1. Activation energy ($E_a \sim 3G$): a LC molecule with low activation energy leads to a low viscosity.
2. Moment of inertia: a LC molecule with linear shape and low molecular weight would possess a small moment of inertia and exhibit a low viscosity.
3. Inter-molecular association: a LC with weak inter-molecular association, for example, not form dimer, would reduce the viscosity significantly.
4. Temperature: elevated temperature operation of a LC device may be the easiest way to lower viscosity. However, birefringence, elastic, and dielectric constants are all reduced as well.

8.6 LIQUID CRYSTAL CELLS

Three kinds of LC cells have been widely used for display applications. They are (1) twisted-nematic (TN) cell, (2) in-plane switching (IPS) cell, and multidomain vertical alignment (MVA) cell. For phase-only modulation, homogeneous cell is preferred. The TN cell dominates notebook market because of its high transmittance and low cost. However, its viewing angle is limited. For wide-view applications, for example, LCD TVs, optical film-compensated IPS and MVA are the two major camps. In this section, we will discuss the basic electro-optics of TN, IPS, and MVA cells.

Twisted-Nematic (TN) Cell

The first liquid crystal displays that became successful on the market were the small displays in digital watches. These were simple twisted nematic (TN) devices with characteristics satisfactory for such simple applications.[19] The basic operation principals are shown in Fig. 21. In the TN display, each LC cell consists of a LC material sandwiched between two glass plates separated by a gap of 5 to 8 μm.

The inner surfaces of the plates are deposited with transparent electrodes made of conducting coatings of indium tin oxide (ITO). These transparent electrodes are overcoated with a thin layer of polyimide with a thickness of about 80 angstroms. The polyimide films are unidirectional rubbed with the rubbing direction of the lower substrate perpendicular to the rubbing direction of the upper surface. Thus, in the inactivated state (voltage OFF), the local director undergoes a continuous twist of 90° in the region between the plates. Sheet polarizers are laminated on the outer surfaces of the plates. The transmission axes of the polarizers are aligned parallel to the rubbing directions of the adjacent polyimide films. When light enters the cell, the first polarizer lets through only the component oscillating parallel to the LC director next to the entrance substrate. During the passage through the cell, the polarization plane is turned along with the director helix, so that when the light wave arrives at the exit polarizer, it passes unobstructed. The cell is thus transparent in the OFF state; this mode is called normally white (NW).

Figure 22 depicts the normalized voltage-dependent light transmittance ($T_\perp$) of the 90° TN cell at three primary wavelengths: $R = 650$ nm, $G = 550$ nm, and $B = 450$ nm. Since human eye has the greatest

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FIGURE 21 The basic operation principles of the TN cell.

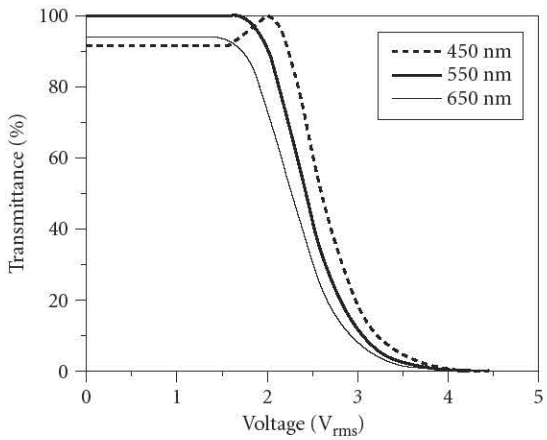

FIGURE 22 Voltage-dependent transmittance of a normally white 90° TN cell. $d\Delta n = 480$ nm.

sensitivity at green, we normally optimize the cell design at $\lambda \sim 550$ nm. To meet the Gooch-Tarry first minimum condition, for example, $d\Delta n = (\sqrt{3}/2)\lambda$, the employed cell gap is 5-μm and the LC birefringence is $\Delta n \sim 0.096$. From Fig. 22, the wavelength effect on the transmittance at V = 0 is within 8 percent. Therefore, the TN cell can be treated as an "achromatic" half-wave plate.

The response time of a TN LCD depends on the cell gap and the γ_1/K_{22} of the LC mixture employed. For a 5-μm cell gap, the optical response time is ~30 to 40 ms. At V = 5 V_{rms}, the contrast ratio (CR) reaches ~500:1. These performances, although not perfect, are acceptable for notebook computers. A major drawback of the TN cell is its narrow viewing angle and grayscale inversion originated from the LC directors tilting out of the plane. Because of this molecular tilt, the viewing angle in the vertical direction is narrow and asymmetric, and has grayscale inversion.[54] Despite a relatively slow switching time and limited viewing angle, the TN cell is still widely used for many applications because of its simplicity and low cost. Recently, a fast-response (~2 ms gray-to-gray response time) TN notebook computer has been demonstrated by using a thin cell gap (2 μm), low viscosity LC mixture, and overdrive and undershoot voltage method.

In-Plane Switching (IPS) Cell

In an IPS cell, the transmission axis of the polarizer is parallel to the LC director at the input plane.[55] The optical wave traversing through the LC cell is an extraordinary wave whose polarization state remains unchanged. As a result, a good dark state is achieved since this linearly polarized light is completely absorbed by the crossed analyzer. When an electric field is applied to the LC cell, the LC directors are reoriented toward the electric field (along the y axis). This leads to a new director distribution with a twist $f(z)$ in the xy plane as Fig. 23 shows.

Figure 24 depicts the voltage-dependent light transmittance of an IPS cell. The LC employed is MLC-6686, whose $\Delta\varepsilon = 10$ and $\Delta n = 0.095$, the electrode width is 4 μm, electrode gap 8 μm, and cell

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FIGURE 23 IPS mode LC display.

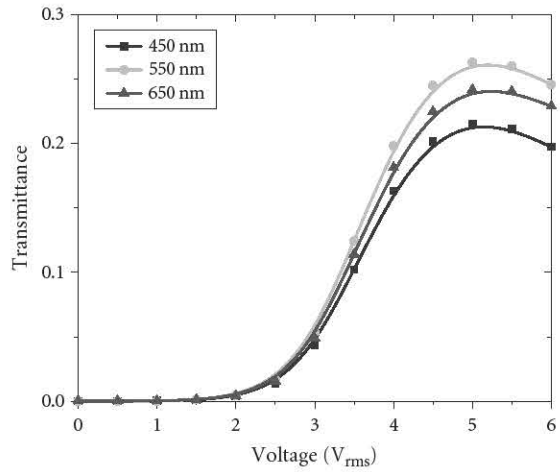

FIGURE 24 Voltage-dependent light transmittance of the IPS cell. LC: MLC-6686, $\Delta\varepsilon = 10$, electrode width = 4 μm, gap = 8 μm, and cell gap $d = 3.6$ μm.

gap $d = 3.6$ μm. The threshold voltage occurs at $V_{th} \sim 1.5\ V_{rms}$ and maximum transmittance at $\sim 5\ V_{rms}$ for both wavelengths. Due to absorption, the maximum transmittance of the two polarizers (without LC cell) is 35.4, 33.7, and 31.4 percent for RGB wavelengths, respectively.

Vertical Alignment (VA) Cell

The vertically aligned LC cell exhibits an unprecedentedly high contrast ratio among all the LC modes developed.[56] Moreover, its contrast ratio is insensitive to the incident light wavelength, cell thickness, and operating temperature. In principle, in voltage-OFF state the LC directors are perpendicular to the cell substrates, as Fig. 25 shows. Thus, its contrast ratio at normal angle is limited by the crossed polarizers. Application of a voltage to the ITO electrodes causes the directors to tilt away from the normal to the glass surfaces. This introduces birefringence and subsequently light transmittance because the refractive indices for the light polarized parallel and perpendicular to the directors are different.

Figure 26 shows the voltage-dependent transmittance of a VA cell with $d\Delta n = 350$ nm between two crossed polarizers. Here, a single domain VA cell employing Merck high resistivity MLC-6608 LC mixture is simulated. Some physical properties of MLC-6608 are listed as follows: $n_e = 1.562$, $n_o = 1.479$ (at $\lambda = 546$ nm and $T = 20°C$); clearing temperature $T_c = 90°C$; $\Delta\varepsilon = -4.2$, and rotational viscosity $\gamma_1 = 186$ mPas at 20°C.

From Fig. 26, an excellent dark state is obtained at normal incidence. As the applied voltage exceeds the Freederickz threshold voltage ($V_{th} \sim 2.1\ V_{rms}$), LC directors are reoriented by the applied electric field resulting in light transmission from the crossed analyzer. From the figure, RGB wavelengths reach their peak at different voltages, blue at $\sim 4\ V_{rms}$, and green at $\sim 6\ V_{rms}$. The on-state dispersion is more forgiven than the dark state. A small light leakage in the dark state would degrade the contrast ratio significantly, but less noticeable from the bright state.

It should be mentioned that in Figs. 25 and 26 only a single domain is considered, thus, its viewing angle is quite narrow. To achieve wide view, four domains with film compensation are required. Several approaches, such as Fujitsu's MVA (multidomain VA) and Samsung's PVA (Patterned VA),

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FIGURE 25 VA mode LC display.

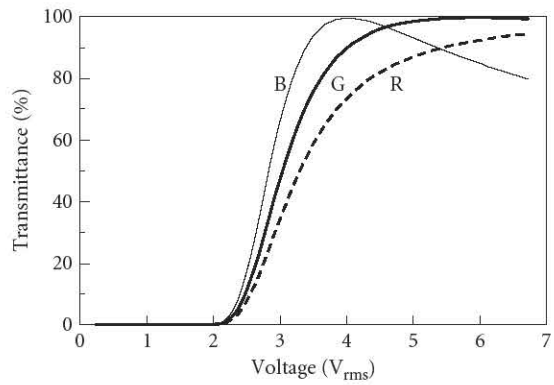

FIGURE 26 Voltage-dependent normalized transmittance of a VA cell. LC: MLC-6608. $d\Delta n$ = 350 nm. R = 650 nm, G = 550 nm, and B = 450 nm.

have been developed for obtaining four complementary domains. Figure 27 depicts the PVA structure developed by Samsung.

As shown in Fig. 27, PVA has no pretilt angle. The four domains are induced by the fringe electric fields. On the other hand, in Fujitsu's MVA, physical protrusions are used to provide initial pretilt direction for forming four domains. The protrusions not only reduce the aperture ratio but also cause light leakage in the dark state because the LCs on the edges of protrusions are tilted so that they exhibit birefringence. It would be desirable to eliminate protrusions for MVA and create a pretilt angle in each domain for both MVA and PVA to guide the LC reorientation direction. Based on this concept, surface polymer sustained alignment (PSA) technique has been developed.[57] A very small percentage (~0.2 wt %) of reactive mesogen monomer and photoinitiator are mixed in a negative $\Delta\varepsilon$ LC host and injected into a LCD panel. While a voltage is applied to generate four domains, a UV light is used to cure the monomers. As a result, the monomers are adsorbed onto the surfaces. These cured polymers, although in low density, will provide a pretilt angle within each domain to guide the LC reorientation. Thus, the rise time is reduced by nearly 2× while the decay time remains more or less unchanged.[58]

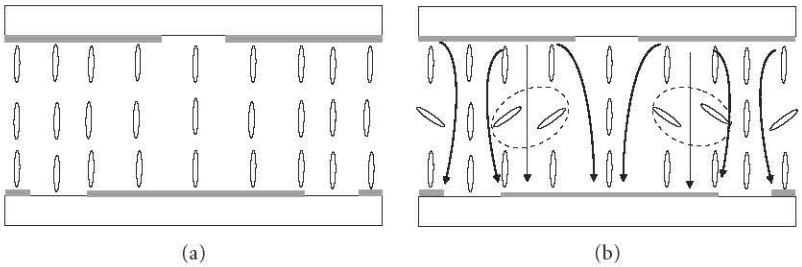

FIGURE 27 (*a*) LC directors of PVA at V = 0 and (*b*) LC directors of PVA at a voltage-on state. The fringe fields generated by the top and bottom slits create two opposite domains in this cross section. When the zigzag electrodes are used, four domains are generated.

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8.7 LIQUID CRYSTALS DISPLAYS

The most common and well recognized applications of liquid crystals nowadays are displays. It is the most natural way to utilize extraordinary electro-optical properties of liquid crystals together with its liquid-like behavior. All the other applications are called as nondisplay applications of liquid crystals. Nondisplay applications are based on the liquid crystals molecular order sensitivity to the external incentive. This can be an external electric and magnetic field, temperature, chemical agents, mechanical stress, pressure, irradiation by different electromagnetic wave, or radioactive agents. Liquid crystals sensitivity for such wide spectrum of factors results in tremendous diversity of nondisplay applications. It starts from spatial light modulators for laser beam steering, adaptive optics through telecommunication area (light shutters, attenuators, and switches), cholesteric LC filters, LC thermometers, stress meters, dose meters to ends up with liquid crystals paints, and cosmetics. Another field of interest employing lyotropic liquid crystals is biomedicine where it plays an important role as a basic unit of the living organisms by means of plasma membranes of the living cells. More about existing nondisplays applications can be found in preferred reading materials.

Three types of liquid crystal displays (LCDs) have been developed: (1) transmissive, (2) reflective, and (3) transflective. Each one has its own unique properties. In the following sections, we will introduce the basic operation principles of these display devices.

Transmissive TFT LCDs

A transmissive LCD uses a backlight to illuminate the LCD panel to achieve high brightness (300 to 500 nits) and high contrast ratio (>2000:1). Some transmissive LCDs, such as twisted-nematic (TN), do not use phase compensation films or multidomain structures so that their viewing angle is limited and they are more suitable for single viewer applications, for example, mobile displays and notebook computers. With phase compensation films and multidomain structures, the direct-view transmissive LCDs exhibit a wide viewing angle and high contrast ratio, and have been widely used for desktop computers and televisions. However, the cost of direct-view large screen LCDs is still relatively expensive. To obtain a screen diagonal larger than 2.5 m, projection displays, such as data projector, using transmissive microdisplays are still a favorable choice. There, a high power arc lamp or light emitting diode (LED) arrays are used as light source. Using a projection lens, the displayed image is magnified by more than 50×. To reduce the size of optics and cost, the LCD panel is usually made small (<25 mm in diagonal) and each pixel size is ~20 to 40 μm. Thus, poly-silicon-based TFT LCD is the common choice.

Figure 28 shows the device structure of a transmissive thin-film-transistor (TFT) LCD using amorphous silicon (a-Si) transistors. LCD is a nonemissive display, that is, it does not emit light, instead, it functions as a two-dimensional spatial light modulator. Thus, a backlight is needed. A diffuser is used to homogenize the backlight in order to avoid hot spots. Some optical films are stacked to steer the Lambertian backlight to the central ±40° for improving display brightness. Since most LCDs require a linearly polarized light in order to obtain a high contrast ratio, two sheets of stretched dichroic polarizers are used for large size direct-view displays. The first glass substrate contains TFT arrays, which serve as independent light switches. Each display pixel is controlled by a TFT. Since TFT is sensitive and should be shielded from backlight illumination, the actual aperture ratio (the transparent ITO electrode area) is reduced to ~80 percent, depending on the pixel density. As the pixel density increases, the aperture ratio decreases. The LC layer is sandwiched between two ITO substrates whose inner surface is coated with a thin (80 to 100 nm) polyimide layer. Some LCDs (twisted-nematic, in-plane switching and fringe field switching) require rubbing but some (multidomain vertical alignment and patterned vertical alignment) do not. The cell gap is usually controlled at ~3.5 to 4.0 μm for a transmissive LCD. The performance of the display such as light throughput, response time, and viewing angle are all influenced by the LC configuration employed.

For direct-view LCDs, compact size, lightweight, and low power consumption are equally important as viewing angle, color, and contrast ratio. For direct-view LCDs, color filters are embedded in the inner side of the top (second) substrate. Three subpixels (red, green, and blue) form a color pixel. The size of

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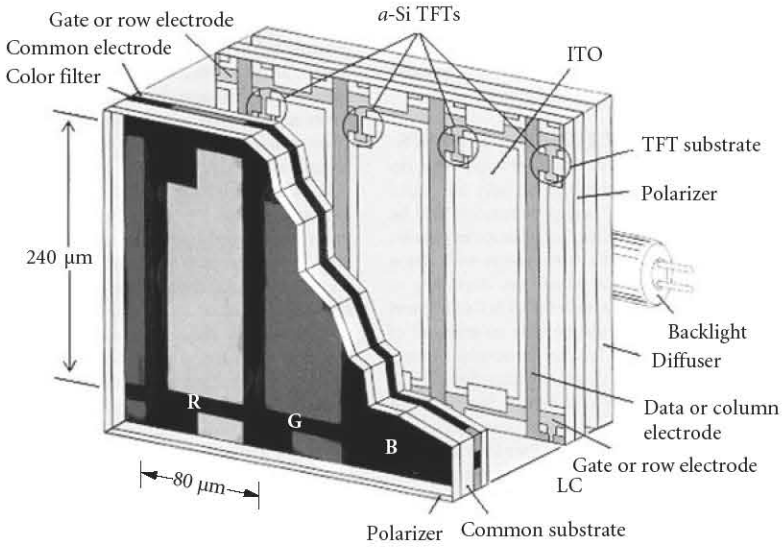

FIGURE 28 Device structure of a color pixel of a transmissive TFT LCD.

each subpixel is ~80 μm × 240 μm. Each subpixel transmits only one color; the other colors are absorbed. Figure 29 depicts the emission spectra of a backlight (cold cathode fluorescent lamp, CCFL) and RGB light emitting diodes (LEDs), and the transmission spectra of RGB color filters.

From Fig. 29, the transmission spectra of RGB color filters are relatively broad. The advantage is to transmit more light however its color purity is degraded. The peak transmission of the RGB color filters is ~70, 80, and 90 percent, respectively. Roughly speaking, each color filter only transmits ~25 percent of the incident white light. The rest ~75 percent is absorbed by the color pigments. Moreover, CCFL emits two unwanted lines: blue-green (~480 nm) and orange (~580 nm). The blue-green light will transmit through the blue and green color filters simultaneously. Similarly, the orange light will transmit through the green and red color filters simultaneously. These leaked lights will downgrade the color purity (or color saturation) of the display. Therefore, the color gamut of a typical transmissive TFT LCD is ~75 percent of NTSC (National Television System Committee) standard. With improved CCFL spectra, the color gamut can reach ~92 percent. LEDs have narrower emission spectra that also match

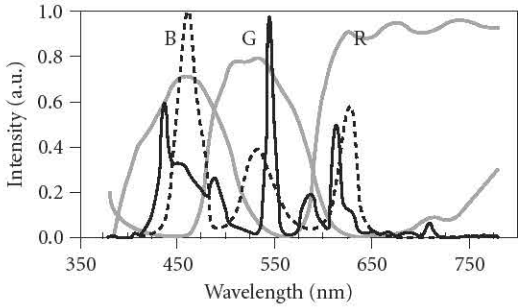

FIGURE 29 Transmission spectra of RGB color filters (thick gray lines), and emission spectra of CCFL backlight (thin black lines) and LEDs (dashed lines).

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better with the transmission spectra of the color filters, thus the color gamut reaches ~120 percent.[59] For a display device, a wider color gamut is not necessarily better; natural colors are also important. After all, display is an art where perception plays an important role.

After taking into account the optical losses from polarizers, color filters, and TFT aperture ratio, the overall system optical efficiency is about 6 to 7 percent for a direct-view LCD. If wide view technology is included,[60] the total light efficiency is decreased to ~5 percent. Low optical efficiency implies high power consumption and more heat generation inside the display chasse. For a thin LCD, thermal dissipation is a critical issue. For portable displays, low power consumption is desirable because it lengthens the battery operating hours. Several approaches have been developed to reduce power consumption, for example, polarization conversion of backlight[61] and two-dimensional LED backlight with local dimming capability.[62–64] The use of LED backlight offers several additional advantages such as wide color gamut, high dynamic contrast ratio (>50,000:1), ~2× reduction in power consumption, and fast turn-on and off times (~10 ns) for reducing the motion picture image blurs.[65] Some technological concerns are color and power drifting as the junction temperature changes, and cost.

Reflective LCDs

Figure 30 shows a device structure of a TFT-based reflective LCD. The top linear polarizer and a broadband quarter-wave film forms an equivalent crossed polarizer for the incident and exit beams. This is because the LC modes work better under crossed-polarizer condition. The bumpy reflector not only reflects but also diffuses the ambient light to the observer in order to avoid specular reflection and widen the viewing angle. This is a critical part for reflective LCDs. The TFT is hidden beneath the bumpy reflector, thus the R-LCD can have a large aperture ratio (~90%). The light blocking layer (LBL) is used to absorb the scattered light from neighboring pixels. Two popular LCD modes have been widely used for R-LCDs: (1) VA cell, and (2) mixed-mode twisted nematic (MTN) cell. The VA cell utilizes the phase retardation effect while the MTN cell uses the combination of polarization rotation and birefringence effects.

In a reflective LCD, there is no built-in backlight unit; instead, it utilizes ambient light for reading out the displayed images. In comparison to transmissive LCDs, reflective LCDs have advantages in lower power consumption, lighter weight, and better sunlight readability. However, a reflective LCD is inapplicable under low or dark ambient conditions. Therefore, the TFT-based reflective LCD is gradually losing its ground.

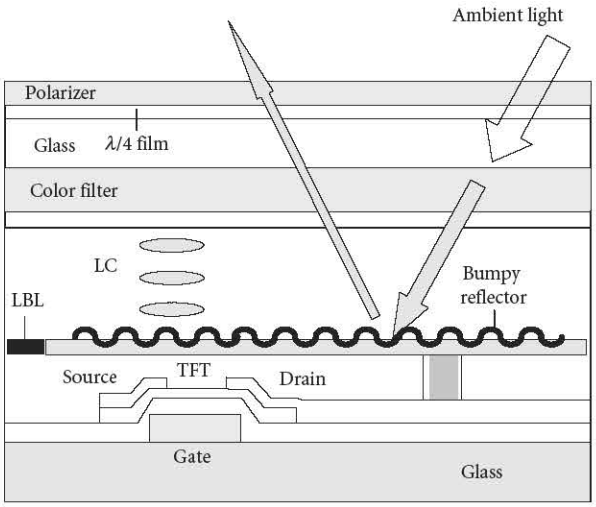

FIGURE 30 Device structure of a direct-view reflective LCD.

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Flexible reflective LCDs using cholesteric liquid crystal display (Ch-LCD) and bistable nematic are gaining momentum because they can be used as electronic papers. These reflective LCDs use ambient light to readout the displayed images. Ch-LCD has helical structure which reflects color so that the display does not require color filters, neither polarizer. Thus, the reflectance for a given color band which depends on the pitch length and refractive index of the employed LC is relatively high (~30%). Moreover, it does not require a backlight so that its weight is light and the total device thickness can be thinner than 200 μm. Therefore, it is a strong contender for color flexible displays. Ch-LCD is a bistable device so that its power consumption is low, provided that the device is not refreshed too frequently. A major drawback of a reflective direct-view LCD is its poor readability under low ambient light.

Another reflective LCD developed for projection TVs is liquid-crystal-on-silicon (LCoS) microdisplay. Unlike a transmissive microdisplay, LCoS is a reflective device. Here the reflector employed is an aluminum metallic mirror. Crystalline silicon has high mobility so that the pixel size can be made small (<10 μm) and aperture ratio >90 percent. Therefore, the image not only has high resolution but also is seamless. By contrast, a transmissive microdisplay's aperture ratio is about 65 percent. The light blocked by the black matrices show up in the screen as dark patterns (also known as screen door effect). Viewing angle of a LCD is less critical in projection than direct-view displays because in a projection display the polarizing beam splitter has a narrower acceptance angle than the employed LCD.

Transflective LCDs

In a transflective liquid crystal display (TR-LCD), a pixel is divided into two parts: transmissive (T) and reflective (R). The T/R area ratio can vary from 80/20 to 20/80, depending on the applications. In dark ambient the backlight is on and the display works as a transmissive one, while at bright ambient the backlight is off and only the reflective mode is operational.

Dual-Cell-Gap Transflective LCDs In a TR-LCD, the backlight traverses the LC layer once, but the ambient light passes through twice. As a result, the optical path length is unequal. To balance the optical path difference between the T and R regions for a TR-LCD, dual-cell-gap device concept is introduced. The basic requirement for a TR-LCD is to find equal phase retardation between the T and R modes, which is

$$d_T(\Delta n)_T = 2d_R(\Delta n)_R \tag{22}$$

If T and R modes have the same effective birefringence, then the cell gap should be different. This is the so-called dual cell gap approach. On the other hand, if the cell gap is uniform (single cell gap approach), then we should find ways to make $(\Delta n)_T = 2(\Delta n)_R$. Let us discuss the dual cell gap approaches first.

Figure 31*a* shows the schematic device configuration of a dual-cell-gap TR-LCD. Each pixel is divided into a reflective region with cell gap d_R and a transmissive region with cell gap d_T. The LC employed could be homogeneous alignment (also known as ECB, electrically controlled birefringence) or vertical alignment, as long as it is a phase retardation type. To balance the phase retardation between the single and double pass of the T and R parts, we could set $d_T = 2d_R$. Moreover, to balance the color saturation due to single and double-pass discrepancy, we could use thinner or holed color filters in the R part. The top quarter wave plate is needed mainly for the reflective mode to obtain a high contrast ratio. Therefore, in the T region, the optic axis of the bottom quarter-wave plate should be aligned perpendicular to that of the top one so that their phase retardations are canceled.

A thin homogeneous cell is difficult to find a good common dark state for RGB wavelengths without a compensation film.[55] The compensation film can be designed into the top quarter-wave film shown in Fig. 31*a* to form a single film. Here, let us take a dual cell gap TR-LCD using VA (or MVA for wide-view) and MLC-6608 ($\Delta\varepsilon = -4.2, \Delta n = 0.083$) as an example. We set $d_R = 2.25$ μm in the R region and $d_T = 4.5$ μm in the T region. Figure 31*b* depicts the voltage-dependent transmittance (VT) and reflectance (VR) curves at normal incidence. As expected, both VT and VR curves perfectly overlap with each other. Here $d_R\Delta n = 186.8$ nm and $d_T\Delta n = 373.5$ nm are intentionally designed to be larger than $\lambda/4$ (137.5 nm) and $\lambda/2$ (275 nm), respectively, in order to reduce the on-state voltage to ~5 V_{rms}.

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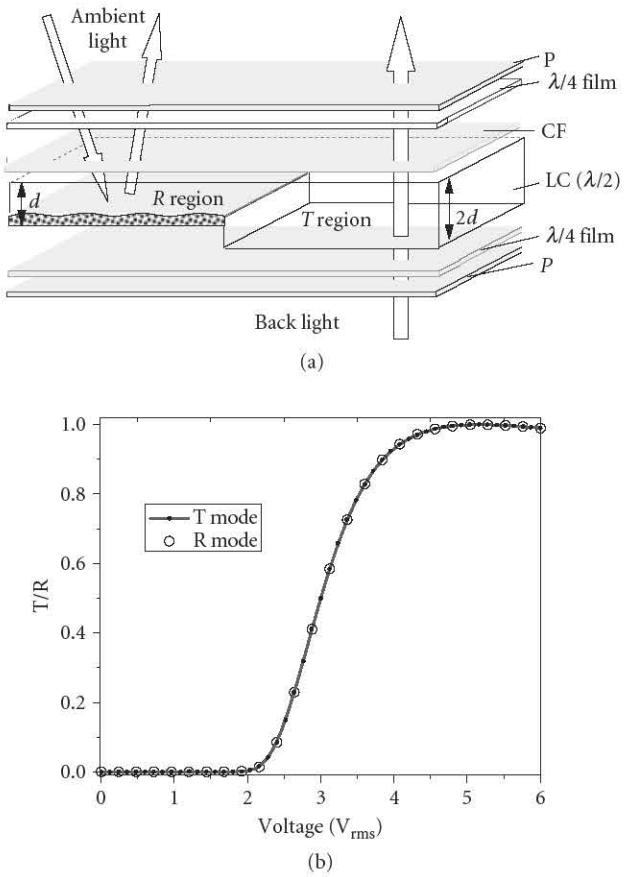

FIGURE 31 (*a*) Schematic device configuration of the dual-cell-gap TR-LCD. (*b*) Simulated VT and VR curves using VA (or MVA) cells. LC: MLC-6608, $dT = 4.5$ μm, $dR = 2.25$ μm, and $\lambda = 550$ nm.

Three problems of dual-cell-gap TR-LCDs are encountered: (1) Due to the cell gap difference the LC alignment is distorted near the T and R boundaries. The distorted LCs will cause light scattering and degrade the device contrast ratio. Therefore, these regions should be covered by black matrices in order to retain a good contrast ratio. (2) The thicker cell gap in the T region results in a slower response time than the R region. Fortunately, the dynamic response requirement in mobile displays is not as strict as those for video applications. This response time difference, although not perfect, is still tolerable. (3) The view angle of the single-domain homogeneous cell mode is relatively narrow because the LC directors are tilted out of the plane by the longitudinal electric field. To improve view angle, a biaxial film[66] or a hybrid aligned nematic polymeric film[67] is needed. Because the manufacturing process is compatible with the LCD fabrication lines, the dual-cell-gap TR-LCD is widely used in commercial products, such as iPhones.

Single-Cell-Gap Transflective LCDs As its name implies, the single-cell-gap TR-LCD has a uniform cell gap in the T and R regions. Therefore, we need to find device concepts to achieve $(\Delta n)_T = 2(\Delta n)_R$. Several approaches have been proposed to solve this problem. In this section, we will discuss two

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examples: (1) dual-TFT method in which one TFT is used to drive the T mode and another TFT to drive the R mode at a lower voltage,[68] and (2) divided-voltage method:[69] to have multiple R parts and the superimposed VR curve matches the VT curve.

Example 3: Dual-TFT Method Figure 32*a* shows the device structure of a TR-LCD using two TFTs to separately control the gamma curves of the T and R parts. Here, TFT-1 is connected to the bumpy reflector and TFT-2 is connected to the ITO of the transmissive part. Because of the double passes, the VR curve has a sharper slope than the VT curve and it reaches the peak reflectance at a lower voltage, as shown in Fig. 32*b*. Let us use a 4.5-μm vertically aligned LC layer with 88° pretilt angle as an example. The LC mixture employed is Merck MLC-6608 and wavelength is $\lambda = 550$ nm. From Fig. 32*b*, the peak reflectance occurs at 3 V_{rms} and transmittance at 5.5 V_{rms}. Thus, the maximum voltage of TFT-1 should be set at 5.5 V and TFT-2 at 3 V. This driving scheme is also called double-gamma method.[70] The major advantage of this dual-TFT approach is its simplicity. However, each TFT takes up some real estate so that the aperture ratio for the T mode is reduced.

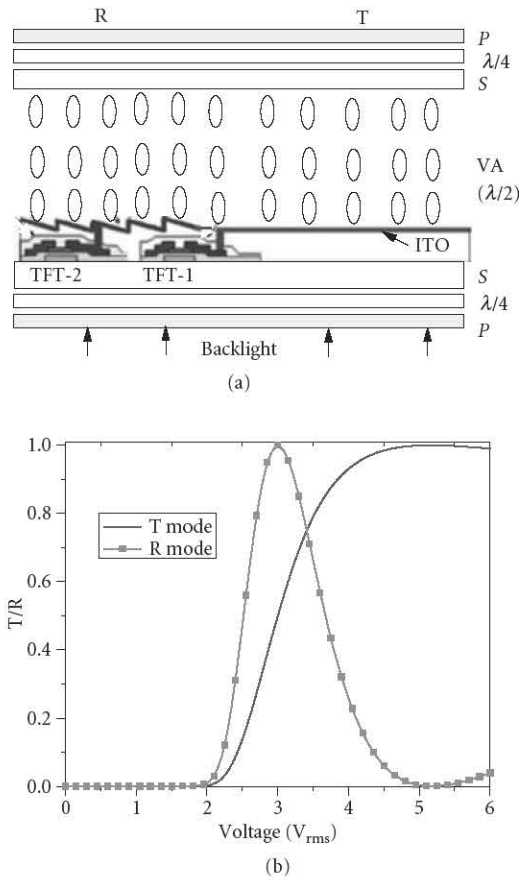

FIGURE 32 (*a*) Device structure of a dual-TFT TR-LCD and (*b*) simulated VT and VR curves using a 4.5-μm, MLC-6608 LC layer.

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For a TR-LCD, the T mode should have priority over R mode. The major function of R mode is to preserve sunlight readability. In general, the viewing angle, color saturation, and contrast ratio of R mode are all inferior to T mode. In most lighting conditions except under direct sunlight, T mode is still the primary display.

Example 4: Divided-Voltage Method Figure 33*a* shows the device structure of a TR-LCD using divided voltage method.[71] The R region consists of two sub-regions: R-I and R-II. Between R-II and bottom ITO, there is a passivation layer to weaken the electric field in the R-II region. As plotted in Fig. 33*b*, the VR-II curve in the R-II region has a higher threshold voltage than the VT curve due to this voltage shielding effect. To better match the VT curve, a small area in the T region is also used for R-I. The bumpy reflector in the R-I region is connected to the bottom ITO through a channeled electrode. Because of the double passes of ambient light, the VR-I curve is sharper than the VT curve. By properly choosing the R-I and R-II areas, we can match the VT and VR curves well, as shown in Fig. 33*b*.

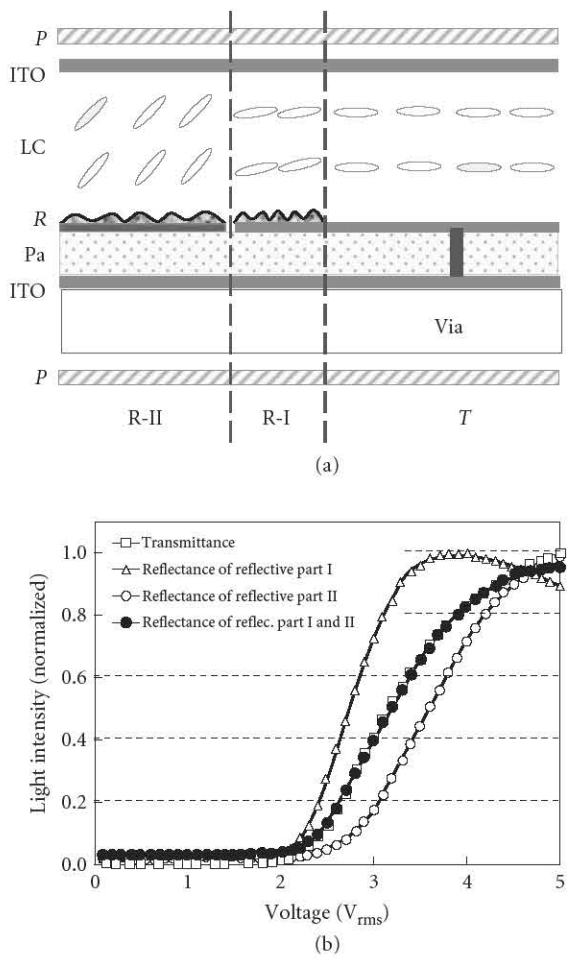

FIGURE 33 A transflective LCD using divided-voltage approach. (*a*) Device structure and (*b*) VT and VR curves at different regions. Here, *P*: polarizer, *R*: bumpy reflector, and Pa: passivation layer. (*Redrawn from Ref. 71.*)

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