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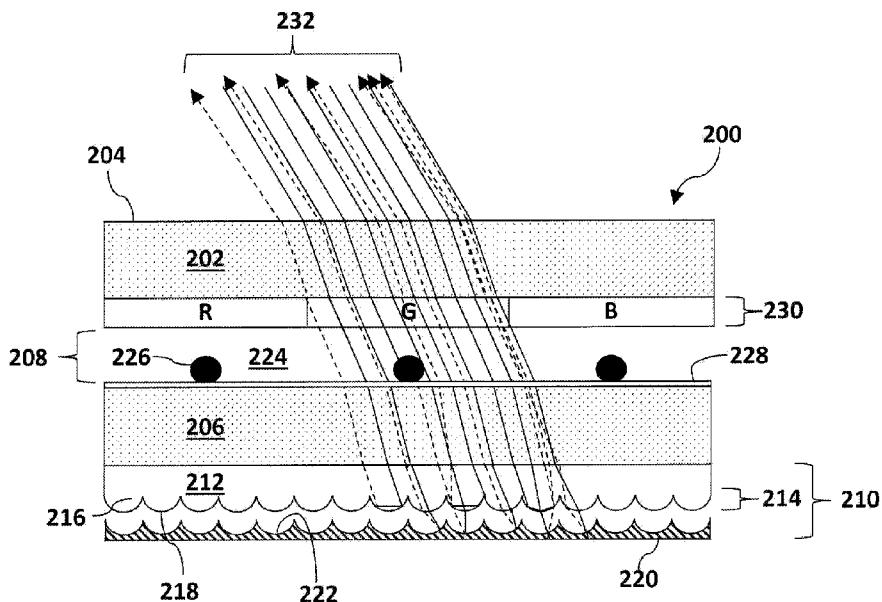


FIG. 5

(57) Abstract: A reflective image display comprising of a reflection enhancing layer comprising of a plurality of approximately spherical indentations is placed adjacent a sheet comprising of a plurality of hemispherical protrusions. The radii of curvature of the spherical indentations substantially coincides with the center of curvature of the adjacently located hemispheres to enhance the white paper-like appearance of the display while efficiently enabling optional color filters to yield saturated color.

METHOD AND APPARATUS FOR IMPROVED COLOR FILTER SATURATION

Related Applications

[0001] This application claims the filing date benefit of United States Provisional Application No. 61/826,236, filed on May 22nd, 2013, the entirety of which is incorporated herein.

Field

[0002] This disclosure relates to a method and apparatus for improved color filter saturation. More specifically, the disclosure relates to enhanced reflective displays to produce images having a white appearance through total internal reflection.

Background

[0003] Semi-retro-reflection refers to a reflection property of an approximately macroscopically planar structure wherein the planar structure reflects a substantial fraction of the light that strikes it, and does so with a special directional characteristic, especially for incident light that is within a range of directions deviating by less than approximately 45 degrees from the direction perpendicular to the macroscopically planar structure. The special directional characteristic is that for each incident light ray, the reflected light propagates backward in approximately the reverse direction, in other words, back towards the point of origin, with a deviation from the reverse direction that is macroscopically random and primarily less than a predetermined maximum deviation, wherein the predetermined maximum deviation being less than approximately 45 degrees. This semi-retro-reflection exhibits what is often called “optical gain”, meaning that it increases the apparent reflectance of the surface under common illumination and viewing conditions. Furthermore, the manner in which light is reflected from this structure results in a paper-like white appearance. A paper-like white appearance is generally preferable to the metallic luster normally observed in optical systems that exhibit optical gain.

[0004] A semi-retro-reflective characteristic can be approximated in a reflective display incorporating an array of convex or hemi-spherical protrusions or hemi-spheres (it should be noted that the terms “convex protrusions” and “hemi-spherical protrusions” and “hemi-spheres” will henceforth be used interchangeably). Depicted in Fig. 1 is a front sheet 100 of a reflective display with an outward front surface 102 facing the viewer and an inward surface 104 comprising of a plurality of hemi-spherical protrusions 106 which reflects light by means of total internal reflection (TIR) within the individual hemi-spheres 108. Typically only about half of the incident light rays on sheet 100 are totally internally reflected, impeding attainment of a white appearance, as depicted in enlarged detail of a portion of a hemi-spherical array in Fig. 2. In the Fig. 2 example, the incident light rays 110 (depicted as solid lines) are either totally internally reflected and emerge as reflected light rays 112 (depicted as dotted lines) back towards the viewer or they pass through the dark pupil region as non-totally reflected light rays 114. The incident light rays 110 deviate by about 30 degrees from the perpendicular direction, which represents a typical operating condition where high quality semi-retro-reflection is desired but not achieved due to the large fraction of light rays 114 that do not undergo total internal reflection within the hemi-spheres largely due to passing through the non-reflective dark pupil region as previously explained, for example, in United States Patent 6,885,496.

[0005] One approach to recovering a substantial portion of the light rays 114 that pass through the dark pupil region is to place a planar reflective element 116 beneath the hemi-spherical array as shown in Fig. 3 to improve reflectivity. However, although the planar reflector is able to cause most incident light rays 110 (depicted as solid lines) to undergo net reflection, most light rays reflected by the planar reflector do not have the desired semi-retro-reflection characteristic and emerge as light rays 118 (depicted as dotted lines) that instead are reflected away from the viewer and the source of incident light. High optical gain can be achieved by the system shown in Figure 3 if the incident light rays are incident perpendicular to the hemispherical array’s planar outward surface, but this has limited usefulness in practice.

[0006] Another approach to reflecting light rays that pass through the dark pupil regions of the individual convex or hemi-spherical protrusions as shown in Fig. 2 but in a semi-retro-reflective manner is to place a reflective element beneath the hemi-spherical array such that it reflects the light substantially back towards the direction of origin of the light rays. This may

be achieved by a reflective element which incorporates an array of approximately spherical indentations. The approximately spherical indentations each has a radius of curvature that substantially coincides with the center of curvature of the hemi-sphere located directly above it. The invention described in this application is directed to “recycling” of such light rays in a semi-retro-reflective manner to enhance the brightness in TIR-based displays. Furthermore, the invention described enables high efficiency and high color saturation in a reflective color display comprising of a color filter array.

Brief Description of Drawings

[0007] Exemplary embodiments are illustrated in referenced figures of the drawings. It is intended that the embodiments and figures disclosed herein are to be considered illustrative rather than restrictive:

[0008] Fig. 1 illustrates a portion of an array of hemi-spherical protrusions;

[0009] Fig. 2 illustrates an array of hemi-spherical protrusions exhibiting how a portion of incident light rays are totally internally reflected and a portion that are not reflected and pass through the dark pupil region of the individual hemi-spherical protrusions;

[0010] Fig. 3 illustrates a reflective structure comprising of an array of hemi-spherical protrusions exhibiting how the portion of incident light rays that are not reflected and pass through the dark pupil region of the individual hemi-spherical protrusions are reflected with a planar reflective element;

[0011] Fig. 4 illustrates a reflective structure comprising of an array of hemi-spherical protrusions exhibiting how the portion of incident light rays that are not reflected and pass through the dark pupil region of the individual hemi-spherical protrusions are retro-reflected with a reflective element comprising of a plurality of spherical indentations;

[0012] Fig. 5 illustrates a portion of a reflective display in the light reflecting (i.e. white) state incorporating a reflective element comprising of a plurality of spherical indentations;

[0013] Fig. 6 illustrates a portion of a reflective display in the light absorbing (i.e. dark) state incorporating a reflective element comprising of a plurality of spherical indentations.

Description

[0014] Fig. 4 depicts a reflective structure described herein in which a reflective element placed beneath the hemi-spherical array incorporates an array of approximately spherical indentations illustrating how light rays that pass through the dark pupil regions are semi-retro-reflected. Fig. 4 depicts a transparent sheet 100 with an outward surface 102 facing the viewer and an inward surface 104 opposite the viewer. Sheet 100 is further comprised of a plurality of convex protrusions or hemi-spherical protrusions or hemi-spheres 106 which reflects light by means of total internal reflection (TIR) within the individual hemi-spheres 108. Hemi-spheres 108 may also be hemi-spherical beads or hemi-beads. The reflective structure in Fig. 4 is further comprised of reflective element 120 with a reflective surface 122 placed behind sheet 100 and adjacent surface 104. Reflective element 120 is comprised of a plurality of spherical indentations 124, each of which has a radius of curvature that substantially coincides with the center of curvature of the hemi-sphere located directly above it. The ratio of the two radii of curvature influences the degree of angular deviation associated with the retro-reflection (where (radius of curvature of a spherical indentation)/(radius of curvature of a hemisphere)). Incident light rays 110 (depicted as solid lines) that pass through sheet 100 typically are totally internally reflected at the surface 104 of the hemi-spherical protrusions 108 about half of the time and are retro-reflected predominantly but not necessarily directly back towards the light source as seen in emerged light rays 112 (depicted as dotted lines). The remaining light rays that are not totally internally reflected 114 pass through the dark pupil of the individual hemi-spherical protrusions 108 and are semi-retro-reflected at the contoured surface 122 of the reflective element comprising of the plurality of spherical indentations 124. Unlike a planar reflective element described in Fig. 3 where light rays 118 are reflected away from the light source when the direction of the incident light rays is in a non-perpendicular direction to the surface of said planar reflective element, instead light rays 114 are substantially directed back towards the hemi-sphere by which they originated and emerge as light rays 112 directed towards the light source in a semi-retro-reflective manner. These light rays combine with the totally internally reflected light rays to enhance the reflectivity.

[0015] The structure described in Fig. 4 can be incorporated into a reflective display to enhance the reflectance and apparent brightness of the display. Fig. 5 embodiment depicts incorporation of a reflective structure depicted in Fig. 4 into a reflective display. Display 200 in Fig. 5 is comprised of a transparent front sheet 202 composed of, for example, glass or a polymer with an outer surface 204 facing the viewer. Display 200 further comprises a second transparent sheet 206 composed of, for example, glass or a polymer which forms a cavity 208 wherein said cavity comprises an optical modulation layer. On the opposite side of sheet 206 from cavity 208 is a rear reflective structure 210 similar to that described in Fig. 4. Reflective structure 210 is comprised of a transparent sheet 212 further comprised of a plurality of convex protrusions or hemi-spherical protrusions (i.e. hemi-spheres) 214 which reflects light by means of total internal reflection (TIR) within the individual hemi-spheres 216. The plurality of hemi-spheres 214 forms a contoured surface 218 wherein a reflective element 220 comprising of a plurality of spherical indentations with reflective surface 222 is placed adjacent. In one embodiment the ratio of the two radii of curvature is about 0.5 to 5 (where (radius of curvature of the spherical indentation)/(radius of curvature of a hemisphere) \approx 0.5-5). In another embodiment the ratio of the two radii of curvature is about 1 to 3. In another embodiment the ratio of the two radii of curvature is about 1 to 2. Though not shown, the display 200 in Fig. 5 may further comprise an optional front light.

[0016] The optical modulating layer 208 of display 200 in Fig. 5 allows or prevents incident light from passing through sheet 206 towards the rear reflective element 214. The optical modulating layer may be comprised of an optical shutter based on any number of techniques that do not rely on polarization of reflected light such as, but not limited to, micro-electromechanical system (MEMS), electro-wetting system or electrophoretically mobile particles or a combination thereof. Display 200 depicts an optical modulating layer comprising of a liquid medium 224 with suspended electrophoretically mobile particles 226. Within cavity 208 and located on the front surface of transparent sheet 206 is an electrode layer 228 that may be comprised of a thin film transistor array, patterned electrode array or a combination thereof. Electrode layer 228 in combination with a voltage source (not shown) controls the optical modulation layer. It may be envisioned that the electrode layer could also be located on the rear surface of the color filter layer adjacent to liquid medium 224. Display 200 further comprises an optional color filter array layer 230 further comprised of red, green

and blue sub-pixels denoted R, G and B, respectively in Fig. 5. Alternatively, the sub-pixels could be composed of cyan, magenta and yellow.

[0017] As depicted in display 200 in Fig. 5, the optical modulation layer is set to transmit light. A voltage of appropriate polarity is applied such that the electrophoretically mobile particles 226 localize or group at specific locations at the electrode layer 228 such that they allow incident and reflected light rays 232 to pass. Incident light rays are depicted by the solid lines and the reflected light rays by the dotted lines. Light rays that pass through the several layers of display 200 either totally internally reflect at the convex protrusion or hemispherical array 214 or pass through the dark pupil regions of the individual hemi-spheres 216. The light rays that pass through the dark pupils are retro-reflected at the surface 222 of reflective element 220 such that the light rays are substantially reflected back towards the viewer from the direction by which they came (i.e. origin) thus enhancing the apparent brightness of the display.

[0018] The depiction shown in Fig. 5 illustrates an important property of the overall design described herein. Not only does it achieve high efficiency (i.e. high reflectivity of incident light rays) but the retro-reflection characteristic causes the incident light that is shown passing through the green sub-pixel filter to return substantially through the same green sub-pixel filter in the color filter layer 230 and back towards the direction of the incident light. This is critical to achieve high efficiency and high color saturation in a reflective color display. The reflective structure 210 facilitates production of a bright, white, paper-like appearance while efficiently enabling color filters to yield saturated color. These characteristics are preserved over a wide range of incident viewing angles, providing an excellent ergonomic viewing characteristic.

[0019] As depicted in display 200 in Fig. 6, the optical modulation layer comprising of a liquid medium 224 containing suspended electrophoretically mobile particles 226 is set to prevent transmission of light. In this example, the particles are delocalized into a substantially uniform layer onto the electrode layer 228 by application of an electric field of appropriate polarity such that incident light rays 232 that pass through the outer transparent sheet 202 and the optional color filter layer 230 are absorbed by the layer of particles 226 preventing light being reflected back resulting in a dark state of the display. Alternatively,

one could envision the electrode layer 228 being located on the inward surface of the color filter layer 230 in display 200.

[0020] In the display embodiments described herein, they may be used in applications such as in, but not limited to, electronic book readers, portable computers, tablet computers, wearables, cellular telephones, smart cards, signs, watches, shelf labels, flash drives and outdoor billboards or outdoor signs.

[0021] Embodiments described above illustrate but do not limit this application. While a number of exemplary aspects and embodiments have been discussed above, those of skill in the art will recognize certain modifications, permutations, additions and sub-combinations thereof. Accordingly, the scope of this disclosure is defined only by the following claims.

WHAT IS CLAIMED IS:

1. A reflective display with a brightness enhancing structure, the display comprising:
 - a first optically transparent sheet;
 - at least one electrode layer;
 - a second optically transparent sheet having a surface further comprising of a plurality of convex or hemi-spherical protrusions;
 - a reflection enhancing layer that substantially semi-retro-reflects light that passes through the dark pupil regions of the convex or hemi-spherical protrusions;
 - at least one optical modulation layer wherein light is prevented or allowed to pass; and
 - a voltage source to controllably modulate the optical layer.
2. A reflective display according to claim 1, wherein the voltage source is switchable to:
 - apply a voltage across the optical modulation layer of one polarity to allow light to pass; and
 - apply a voltage across the optical modulation layer of a second polarity to prevent light from passing.
3. The reflective display according to claim 2, wherein the reflection enhancing layer comprises an array of approximately spherical indentations, whereby each spherical indentation further comprises a radius of curvature that substantially coincides with the center of curvature of the convex or hemi-spherical protrusion located substantially above the array of approximately spherical indentations.
4. The reflective display according to claim 3, wherein the ratio of the radius of curvature of a spherical indentation to the radius of curvature of a hemi-spherical protrusion is about 0.5 to 5.
5. The reflective display according to claim 3, wherein the ratio of the radius of curvature of a spherical indentation to the radius of curvature of a hemi-spherical protrusion is about 1 to 3.

6. The reflective display according to claim 3, wherein the ratio of the radius of curvature of a spherical indentation to the radius of curvature of a hemi-spherical protrusion is about 1 to 2.
7. The reflective display according to claim 3, wherein the optical modulating layer is comprised of an electrophoretic medium further comprised of a plurality of suspended electrostatically charged light absorbing electrophoretically mobile particles.
8. The reflective display according to claim 3, wherein the optical modulating layer is comprised of an electro-wetting system.
9. The reflective display according to claim 3, wherein the optical modulating layer is comprised of a micro-electromechanical system.
10. The reflective display according to claim 7, wherein:
movement of the electrophoretically mobile particles by application of a voltage of one polarity creates a light state; and
movement of the electrophoretically mobile particles by application of a voltage of a second polarity creates a dark state.
11. The reflective display according to claim 1, further comprising a color filter array comprised of red, green and blue sub-pixels.
12. The reflective display according to claim 1, further comprising a color filter array comprised of cyan, magenta and yellow sub-pixels.
13. The reflective display according to claim 1, wherein at least one electrode layer comprises a thin film transistor array.
14. The reflective display according to claim 1, wherein at least one electrode layer comprises a patterned array.

15. The reflective display according to claim 1, further comprising spacers or spacer beads.
16. The reflective display according to claim 7, wherein the electrophoretically mobile particles are comprised of an organic material or an inorganic material or a combination of an inorganic and organic material.
17. The reflective display according to claim 7, wherein the electrophoresis medium is comprised of a hydrocarbon or a fluorocarbon or a combination of a hydrocarbon and fluorocarbon.
18. The reflective display according to claim 1, wherein the optically transparent sheet having a surface comprising of a plurality of convex protrusions or hemi-spherical protrusions may be formed by any one of embossing, etching, molding, self-assembly, printing, lithography or micro-replication.
19. The reflective display according to claim 3, wherein the reflection enhancing layer comprised of a plurality of spherical indentations may be formed by any one of embossing, etching, molding, self-assembly, printing, lithography or micro-replication.
20. The reflective display according to claim 1, further comprising a front light.
21. An electronic book reader, portable computer, tablet computer, wearable, cellular telephone, smart card, sign, watch, shelf label, flash drive, outdoor billboards or outdoor signs comprising a display according to any of claims 1-20.

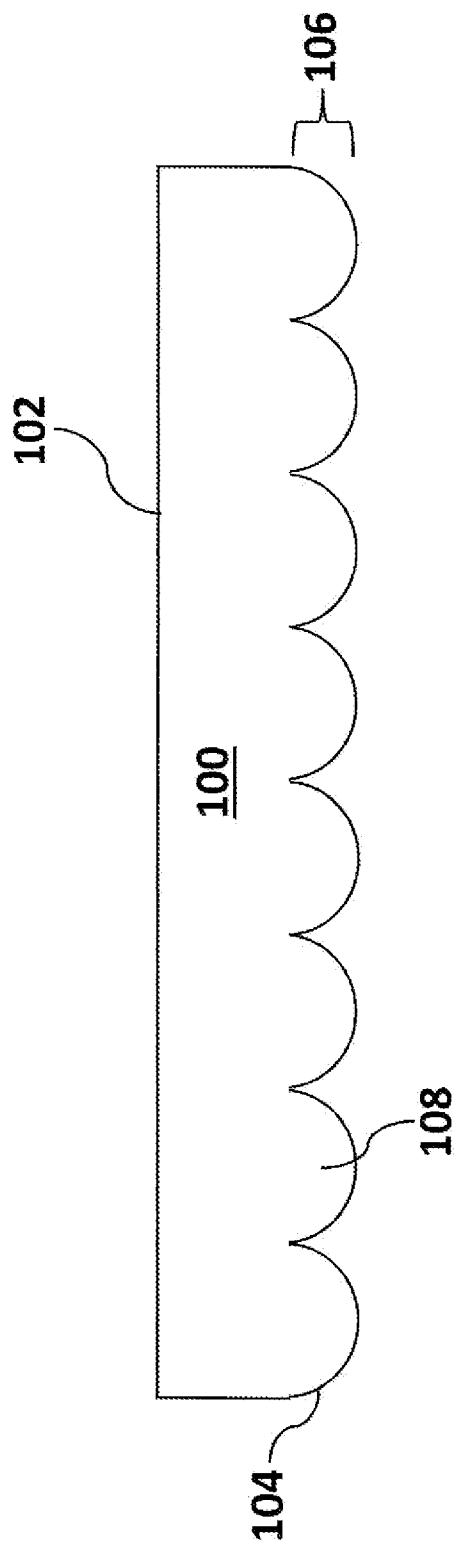


FIG. 1

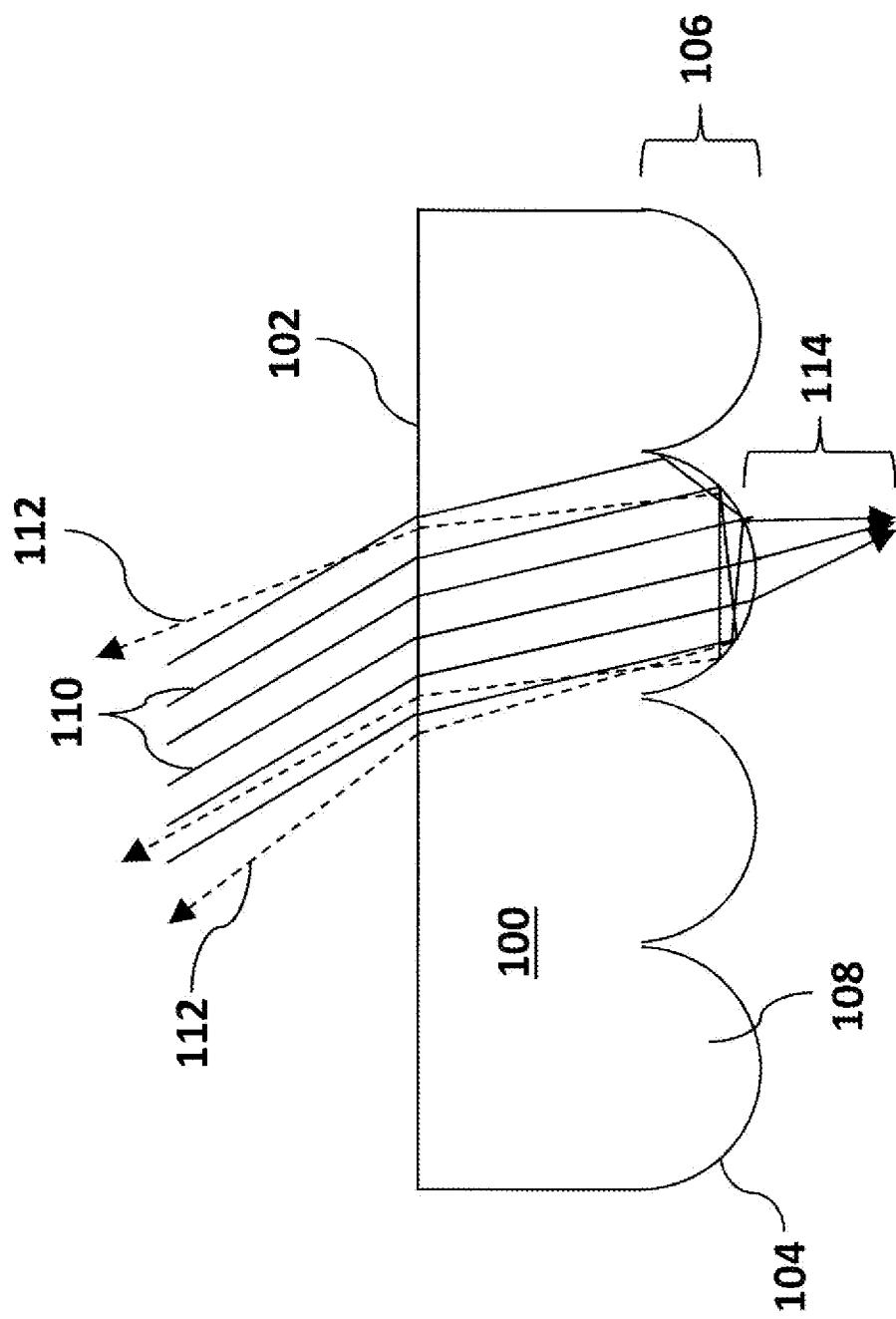


FIG. 2

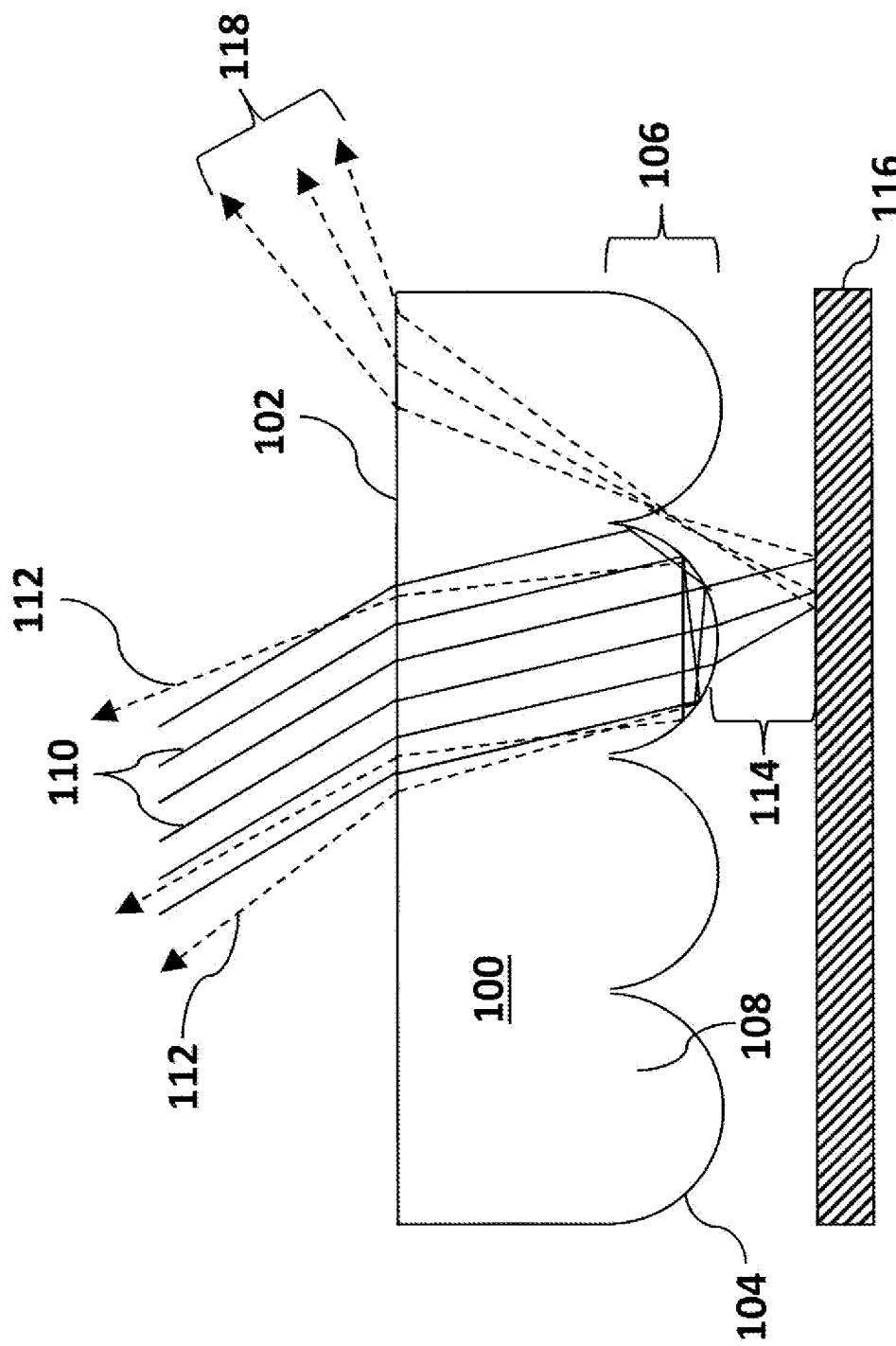


FIG. 3

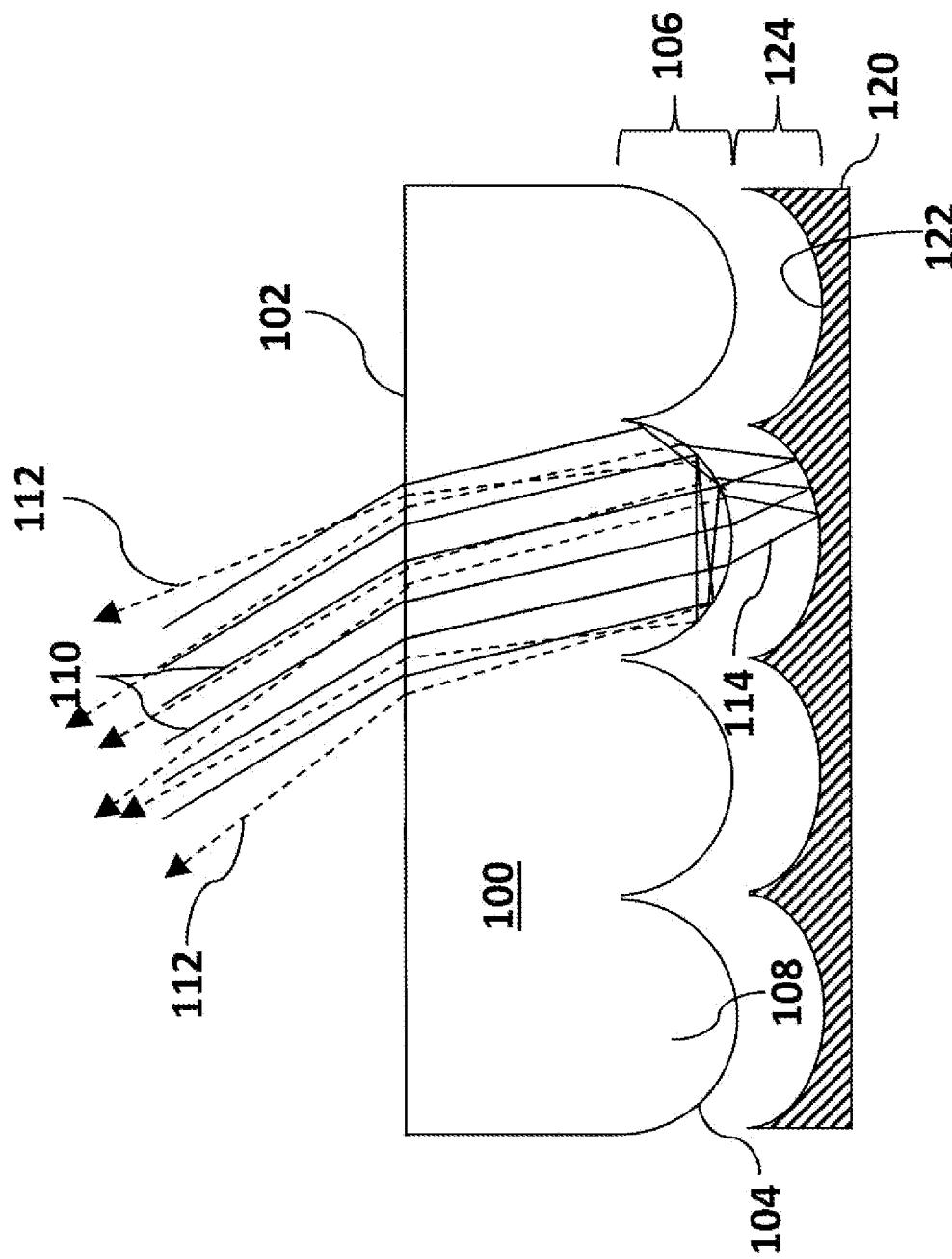


FIG. 4

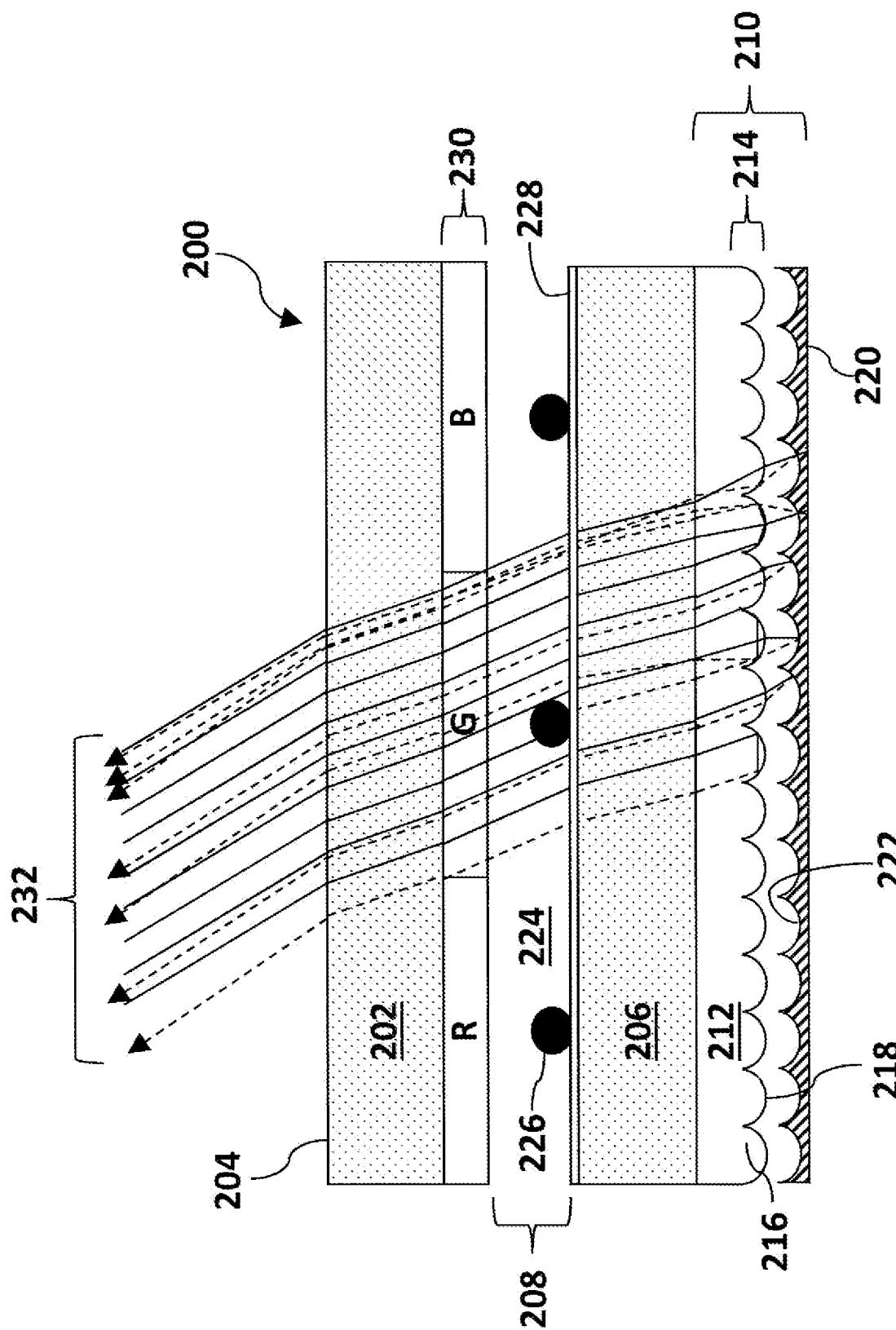


FIG. 5

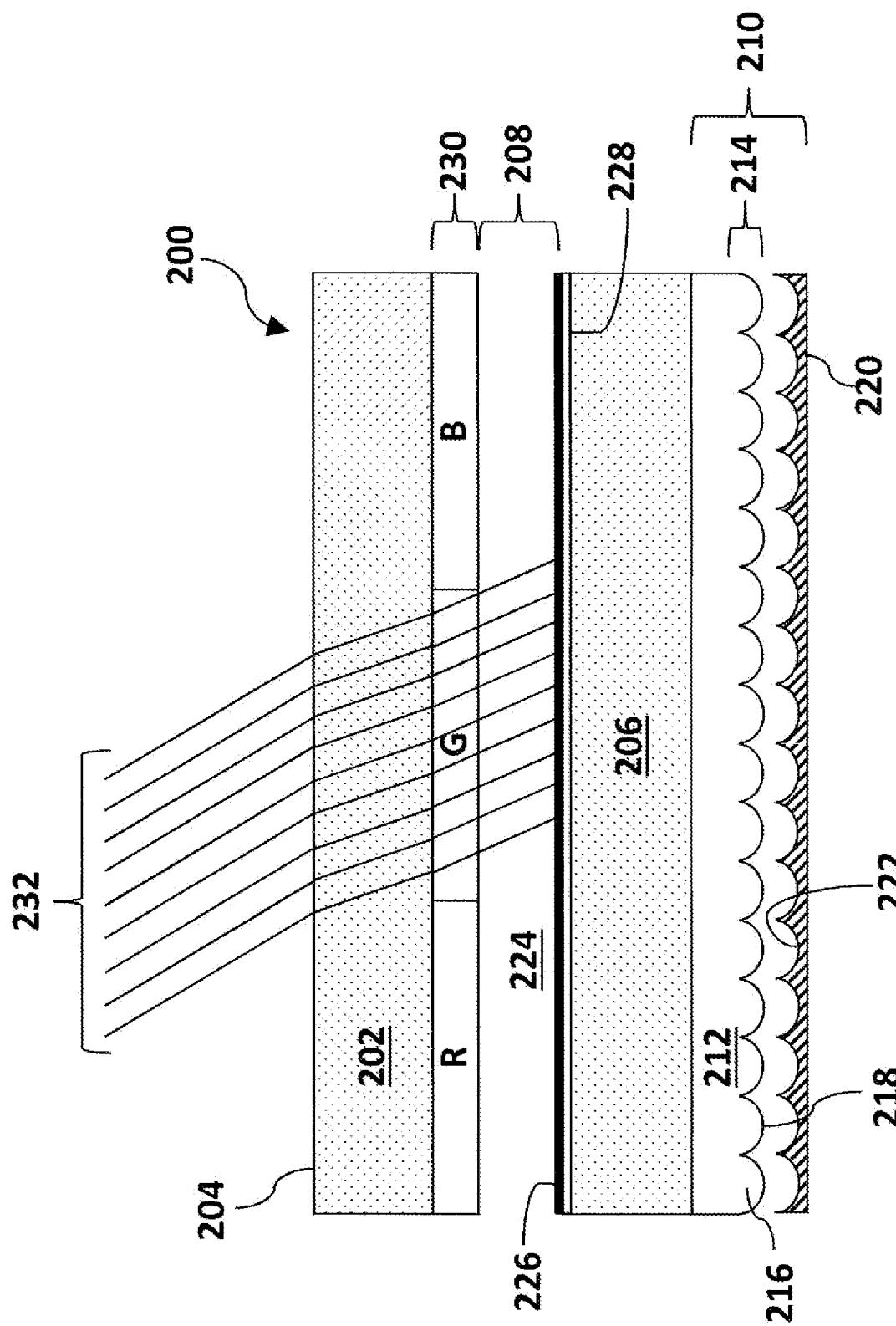


FIG. 6

INTERNATIONAL SEARCH REPORT

PCT/US2014/038091

International application No.

PCT/US2014/038091

A. CLASSIFICATION OF SUBJECT MATTER

IPC(8) - G02B 26/00 (2014.01)

CPC - G02B 26/0841 (2014.02)

According to International Patent Classification (IPC) or to both national classification and IPC

B. FIELDS SEARCHED

Minimum documentation searched (classification system followed by classification symbols)

IPC(8) - G02B 26/00, 27/10; G03B 21/60 (2014.01)

USPC - 359/290, 291, 292, 296, 620, 626, 627

Documentation searched other than minimum documentation to the extent that such documents are included in the fields searched
CPC - G02B 26/0841, 26/001, 26/0833 (2014.02)

Electronic data base consulted during the international search (name of data base and, where practicable, search terms used)

Orbit, Google Patents, ProQuest,

C. DOCUMENTS CONSIDERED TO BE RELEVANT

Category*	Citation of document, with indication, where appropriate, of the relevant passages	Relevant to claim No.
Y	US 2010/0085627 A1 (WHITEHEAD) 08 April 2010 (08.04.2010) entire document	1-21
Y	US 5,871,653 A (LING) 16 February 1999 (16.02.1999) entire document	1-21
Y	JP 2007/279641 A (HIGUCHI et al) 25 October 2007 (25.10.2007) see English translation entire document	3-10, 16-17, 19
Y	US 2006/0148262 A1 (LEE et al) 06 July 2006 (06.07.2006) entire document	9
Y	US 2012/0113367 A1 (KITSON et al) 10 May 2012 (10.05.2012) entire document	11
Y	US 2011/0299014 A1 (JANG et al) 08 December 2011 (08.12.2011) entire document	12
Y	US 4,821,092 A (NOGUCHI) 11 April 1989 (11.04.1989) entire document	13
Y	US 2004/0174584 A1 (WHITEHEAD et al) 09 September 2004 (09.09.2004) entire document	17
Y	US 2008/0297496 A1 (WATSON et al) 04 December 2008 (04.12.2008) entire document	21
A	US 7,852,430 B1 (GETTMEY) 14 December 2010 (14.12.2010) entire document	1-21
A	US 2009/0201565 A1 (BITA et al) 13 August 2009 (13.08.2009) entire document	1-21

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Date of the actual completion of the international search

23 August 2014

Date of mailing of the international search report

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