This article was downloaded by: On: *16 January 2011* Access details: *Access Details: Free Access* Publisher *Taylor & Francis* Informa Ltd Registered in England and Wales Registered Number: 1072954 Registered office: Mortimer House, 37-41 Mortimer Street, London W1T 3JH, UK



## Liquid Crystals Today

Publication details, including instructions for authors and subscription information: http://www.informaworld.com/smpp/title~content=t713681230

### Wide angle viewing on a par with conventional CRTs

To cite this Article (1995) 'Wide angle viewing on a par with conventional CRTs', Liquid Crystals Today, 5: 4, 12 To link to this Article: DOI: 10.1080/13583149508047624 URL: http://dx.doi.org/10.1080/13583149508047624

# PLEASE SCROLL DOWN FOR ARTICLE

Full terms and conditions of use: http://www.informaworld.com/terms-and-conditions-of-access.pdf

This article may be used for research, teaching and private study purposes. Any substantial or systematic reproduction, re-distribution, re-selling, loan or sub-licensing, systematic supply or distribution in any form to anyone is expressly forbidden.

The publisher does not give any warranty express or implied or make any representation that the contents will be complete or accurate or up to date. The accuracy of any instructions, formulae and drug doses should be independently verified with primary sources. The publisher shall not be liable for any loss, actions, claims, proceedings, demand or costs or damages whatsoever or howsoever caused arising directly or indirectly in connection with or arising out of the use of this material.



# Wide angle viewing on a par with conventional CRTs

#### Hitachi develops 13.3 inch 'Super' TFT-LCD with wide viewing angle

**Tokyo 16 October 1995.** Hitachi Limited has developed a 13.3 inch thin-film transistor (TFT) liquid crystal display employing a new, wide-viewing-angle 'super' TFT technology, thus overcoming a major drawback of conventional TFT–LCDs. The new TFT–LCD is XGA-compatible (1024 × 768 pixels) and capable of displaying 260 000 colours.

The new TFT display provides a vertical and horizontal viewing angle of 140 degrees. This is far wider than that of conventional TFT displays, which are restricted to about 40 degrees vertically and 90 degrees horizontally. In a conventional TFT display, two layers of TFT substrates are set crosswise to each other and separated by the liquid crystal, which is twisted through 90 degrees. Transparent electrodes on each substrate are used to apply an electrical field to untwist the liquid crystal, but when the molecular orientation is not fully perpendicular to the substrates, the viewing angle is restricted. This causes the contrast and colour to vary depending on the viewing angle, a problem that has been accentuated as LCDs have become larger and able to display more colours.

With Hitachi's new 'super' TFT display, electrodes on the lower substrate are used to apply an electrical field that imparts a horizontal orientation to the liquid crystals [1],



*Top* – 'super' TFT–LCD viewed at 30 degrees. *Bottom* – conventional TFT–LCD viewed at 30 degrees.

ensuring that the plane of rotation is parallel to the substrate plane. The result is a display that stays bright and clear over a wide range of viewing angles, as illustrated in the photograph.

[1] BAUR, G., KIEFER, R., KLAUSMANN, H., WINDSCHEID, F., 1995, *Liquid Crystals Today*, 5(3), 13.

Further information from Dr K. Kondo, Hitachi Research Laboratory, Hitachi Limited, 1–1, Omika-cho 7-chome, Hitachishi, Ibaraki-ken 319-12 Japan. Fax: +81–294–52–7627

# LIQUID CRYSTALS ON THE WORLD-WIDE WEB

The International Liquid Crystal Society now has a presence on the World-Wide Web through a server established at the Liquid Crystal Institute, Kent State University, Ohio, USA. The address of the server is:

### http://alcom.kent.edu/ILCS

Information available at present includes members' addresses, forthcoming meetings and positions vacant. It is expected that additional material will become accessible in the future.

> Enquiries may be addressed to: Peter Palffy-Muhoray, mpalffy@cpip.kent-edu