



US007787064B2

(12) **United States Patent**  
**Kwon et al.**

(10) **Patent No.:** **US 7,787,064 B2**  
(45) **Date of Patent:** **Aug. 31, 2010**

(54) **AUTOMATIC HOLOGRAPHIC DISPLAY DEVICE HAVING CHOLESTERIC LIQUID CRYSTAL PANEL WITH BARRIER AND SLIT REGIONS AND FIRST AND SECOND PHASE DIFFERENCE PLATES ABOVE AND BELOW THE PANEL**

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(57) **ABSTRACT**

(\* ) Notice: Subject to any disclaimer, the term of this patent is extended or adjusted under 35 U.S.C. 154(b) by 204 days.

Provided is an automatic holographic display device including: a first liquid crystal panel, a second liquid crystal panel disposed below the first liquid crystal panel, and a backlight that is disposed below the second liquid crystal panel and emits light, wherein the second liquid crystal panel comprises a cholesteric liquid crystal panel in which a barrier region and a slit region are alternately arranged according to an applied electric field, a first phase difference plate disposed above the cholesteric liquid crystal panel, and a second phase difference plate disposed below the cholesteric liquid crystal panel, wherein the backlight comprises a reflection plate that reflects light. The automatic holographic display device includes a modulated cholesteric liquid crystal panel and a phase difference plate, and thus mutual conversion between 2D flat images and 3D holographic images can be easy, the process of manufacturing the device can be simplified, and the manufacturing costs can be decreased. In addition, an automatic holographic display device in which optical transmittance can be improved by the modulated cholesteric liquid crystal panel and the phase difference plates, and luminance reduction that commonly occurs using a parallax barrier method can be prevented is provided.

(21) Appl. No.: **12/191,619**

(22) Filed: **Aug. 14, 2008**

(65) **Prior Publication Data**

US 2009/0251625 A1 Oct. 8, 2009

(30) **Foreign Application Priority Data**

Apr. 8, 2008 (KR) ..... 10-2008-0032508

(51) **Int. Cl.**  
**G02F 1/1335** (2006.01)

(52) **U.S. Cl.** ..... **349/15; 348/51**

(58) **Field of Classification Search** ..... **349/15; 348/42-60**

See application file for complete search history.

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**9 Claims, 6 Drawing Sheets**

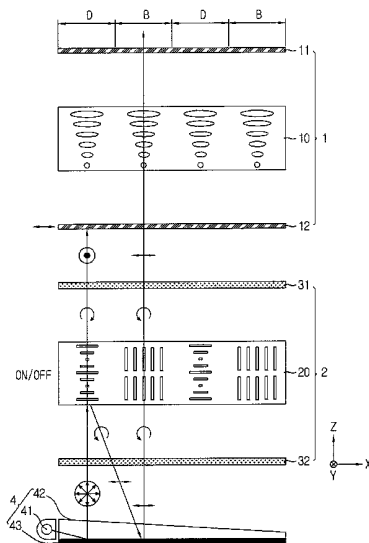


FIG. 1

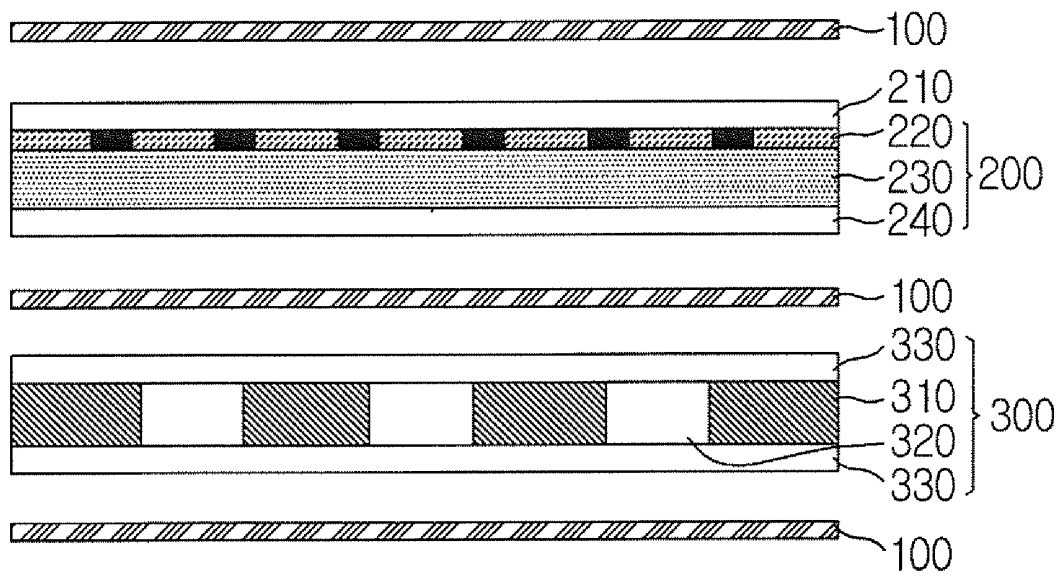


FIG. 2

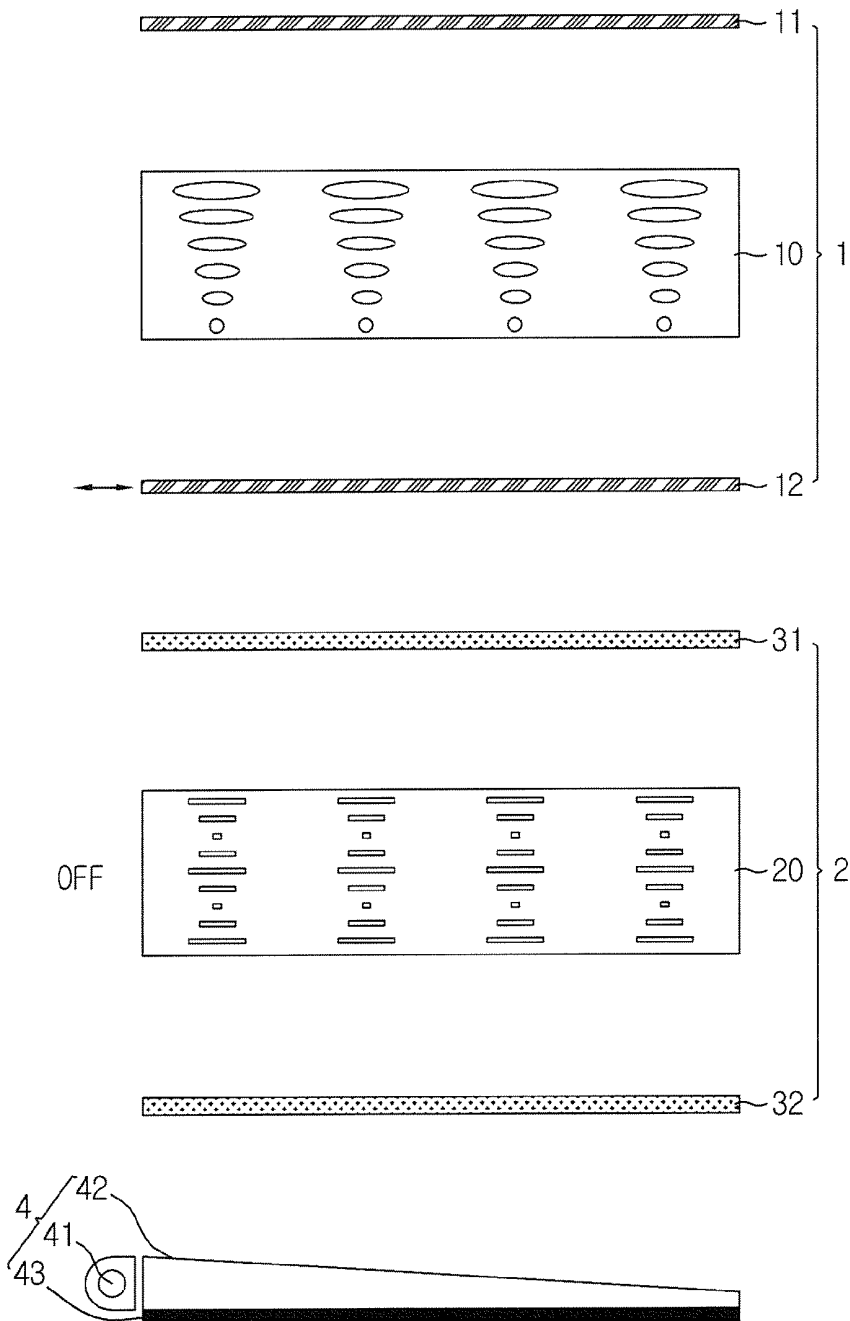


FIG. 3

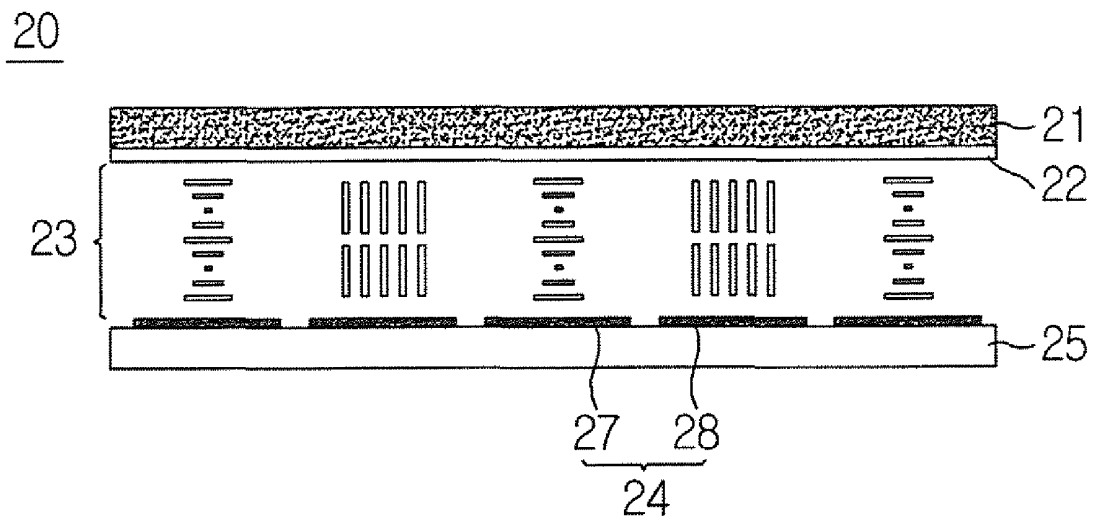


FIG. 4

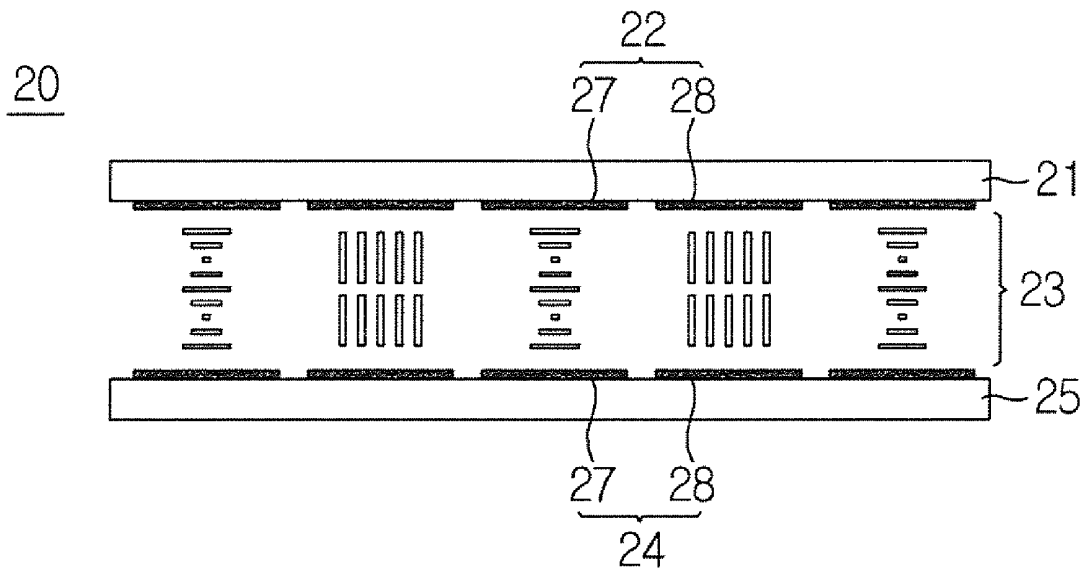


FIG. 5

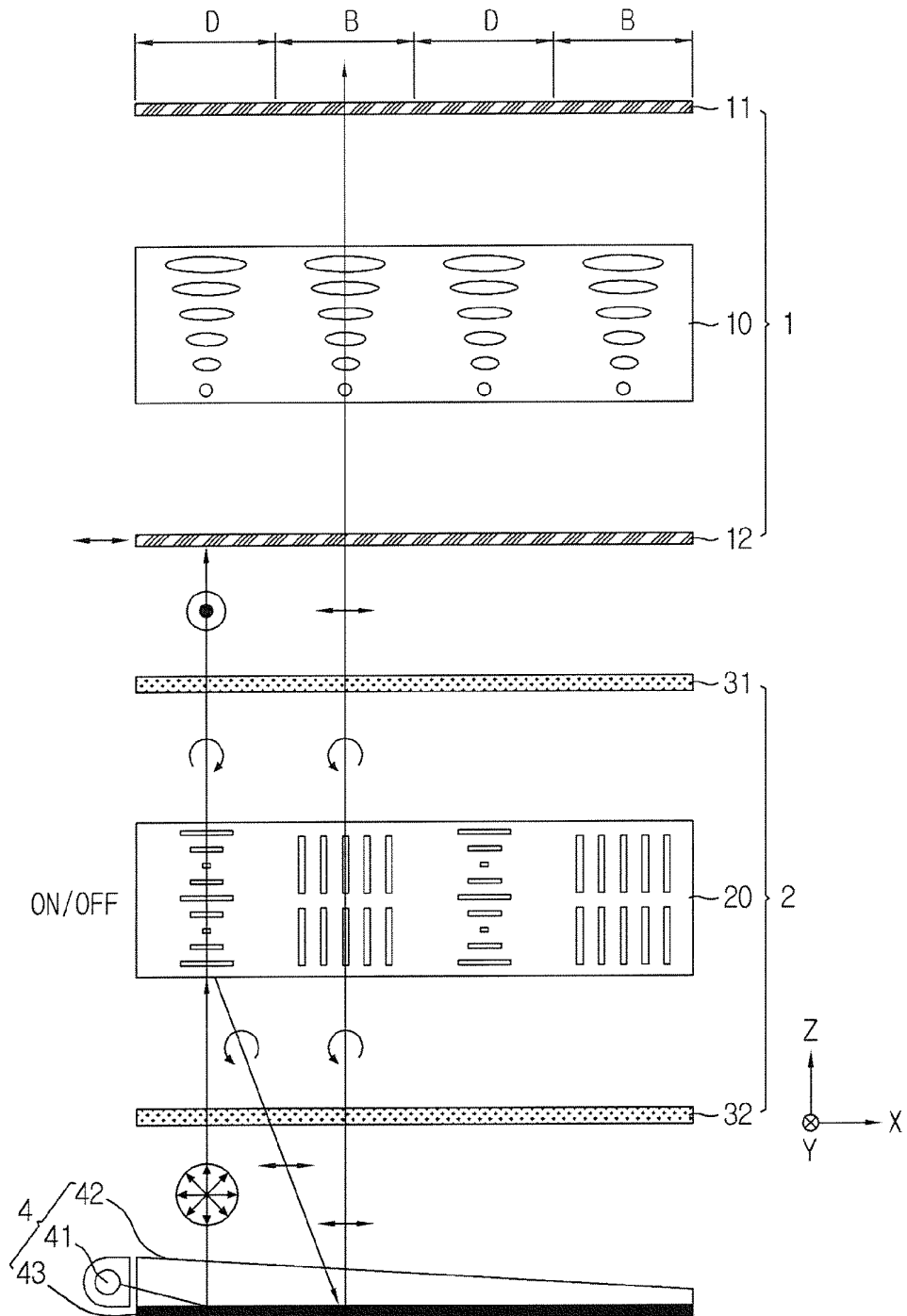
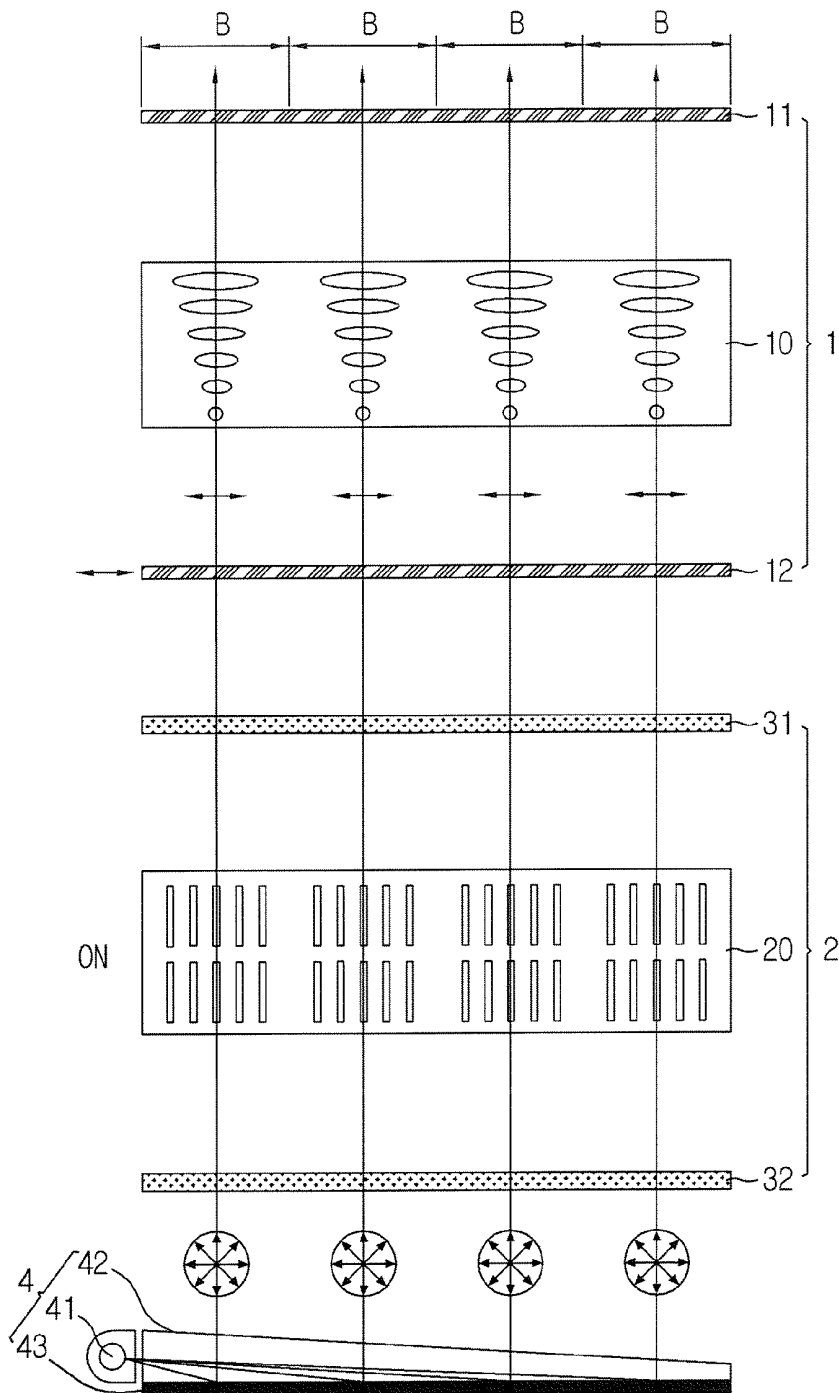


FIG. 6



**AUTOMATIC HOLOGRAPHIC DISPLAY  
DEVICE HAVING CHOLESTERIC LIQUID  
CRYSTAL PANEL WITH BARRIER AND SLIT  
REGIONS AND FIRST AND SECOND PHASE  
DIFFERENCE PLATES ABOVE AND BELOW  
THE PANEL**

CROSS-REFERENCE TO RELATED PATENT  
APPLICATION

This application claims the benefit of Korean Patent Application No. 10-2008-0032508, filed on Apr. 8, 2008, in the Korean Intellectual Property Office, the disclosure of which is incorporated herein in its entirety by reference.

BACKGROUND OF THE INVENTION

1. Field of the Invention

The present invention relates to an automatic holographic display device, and more particularly, to an automatic holographic display device that can display 3-dimensional holographic images using a parallax barrier method by using a modulated cholesteric liquid crystal panel and a phase difference plate, wherein liquid crystal in the modulated cholesteric liquid crystal panel is directly driven by an electrode, thereby electrically enabling mutual conversion between two-dimensional flat images and three-dimensional holographic images, and improving transmittance of three-dimensional holographic images when displayed.

2. Description of the Related Art

In general, 3-dimensional holographic images can be displayed by separating left eye images and right eye images to have binocular disparity.

Therefore, users generally wear specific spectacles having different polarization components for the left and right eyes, and thus can view holographic images displayed in image display devices. However, users have to wear separate specific spectacles in order to view holographic images.

To overcome such inconvenience, image display devices in which left eye images and right eye images are directly separated, and thus users can view holographic images without wearing specific spectacles have been recently developed. In addition, automatic holographic display devices in which an intermediate via a switching element that separates left eye images and right eye images is formed, if desired, and thus 2D flat images can be viewed as is most often the case, and can be converted to 3D holographic images, if necessary have been developed.

In general, automatic holographic display devices display 3D holographic images by using a parallax barrier. A parallax barrier allows a display device to show three-dimensional images such that vertical or horizontal slits are formed in front of images corresponding to the left and right eyes, and holographic images synthesized through the slits are separated and observed.

Herein, automatic holographic display devices can be classified into front barrier type devices and rear barrier type devices depending on whether the parallax barrier is positioned in front of or behind an image panel that displays images.

FIG. 1 is a cross-sectional view of a conventional holographic display device. Referring to FIG. 1, the conventional holographic display device includes an image panel 200 and polarizers 100. The image panel 200 includes a color filter 220, an image liquid crystal layer 230 and a conventional thin film transistor (not shown) between an upper substrate 210 and a lower substrate 240, and displays images by an opera-

tion of the thin film transistor. The polarizers 100 are respectively disposed above and below the image panel 200.

A barrier panel 300 in which slits are formed through a parallax barrier 310 is disposed below the polarizer 100 disposed below the image panel 200, and another polarizer 100 is disposed below the barrier panel 300.

Reference numeral 330 denotes transparent plates that are respectively formed above and below the parallax barrier 310.

Herein, an aperture ratio of the barrier panel 300 directly affects transmittance when 3-dimensional images are viewed. In general, to display natural 3D images, the parallax barrier 310 should account for a large portion of the barrier panel.

In a liquid crystal display device using the barrier panel 300, the parallax barrier 310 is designed to have an aperture ratio of 40% or less. For example, if a 2D flat image has a luminance of 500 cd (candela) per unit area when viewed, a 3D holographic image has a maximum luminance of m 200 cd (candela) per unit area when viewed. Thus, the optical efficiency is largely decreased.

To address these problems, Korean Patent Application No. 10-2002-0085356 discloses a holographic display device. In this holographic display device, cholesteric liquid crystal layers are disposed to be separated from each other, and a liquid crystal panel is separately disposed between the cholesteric liquid crystal layers. A switching operation of the liquid crystal panel can enable mutual conversion between 2D flat images and 3D holographic images. In addition, a phase difference plate and a polarizer are disposed above the upper cholesteric liquid crystal layer.

However, the holographic display device disclosed in the aforementioned application has problems such that the liquid crystal panel has to be separately designed for mutual conversion between 2D flat images and 3D holographic images, multiple layers are adhered in the manufacturing process, thereby complicating the manufacturing process, optical transmittance is decreased, and luminance is reduced.

SUMMARY OF THE INVENTION

The present invention provides an automatic holographic display device in which manufacturing processes can be simplified and manufacturing costs can be reduced by including a modulated cholesteric liquid crystal panel and a phase difference plate.

The present invention also provides an automatic holographic display device in which optical transmittance can be improved by including a modulated cholesteric liquid crystal panel and a phase difference plate, and luminance reduction that frequently occurs using a parallax barrier method can be prevented.

According to an aspect of the present invention, there is provided an automatic holographic display device comprising: a first liquid crystal panel, a second liquid crystal panel disposed below the first liquid crystal panel, and a backlight that is disposed below the second liquid crystal panel and emits light, wherein the second liquid crystal panel comprises a cholesteric liquid crystal panel in which a barrier region and a slit region are alternately arranged according to an applied electric field, a first phase difference plate disposed above the cholesteric liquid crystal panel, and a second phase difference plate disposed below the cholesteric liquid crystal panel, wherein the backlight comprises a reflection plate that reflects light.

The first liquid crystal panel may comprise a liquid crystal panel that displays images, a first polarizer disposed above the liquid crystal panel, and a second polarizer disposed below the liquid crystal panel.

The cholesteric liquid crystal panel may comprise an upper plate, a lower plate, a first electrode formed on a back surface of the upper plate, a second electrode formed on a front surface of the lower plate to face the first electrode, and a cholesteric liquid crystal layer disposed between the upper plate and the lower plate.

At least one of the first electrode and the second electrode may comprise a barrier electrode corresponding to the barrier region and a slit electrode corresponding to the slit region, wherein the barrier electrode and the slit electrode are alternately arranged while being separated from each other.

The first phase difference plate and the second phase difference plate each may have a phase retardation value of  $\lambda/4$ .

A slow axis of at least one of the first phase difference plate and the second phase difference plate may be formed in the direction of any one of an angle of  $+45^\circ$  and an angle of  $-45^\circ$ .

#### BRIEF DESCRIPTION OF THE DRAWINGS

The above and other features and advantages of the present invention will become more apparent by describing in detail exemplary embodiments thereof with reference to the attached drawings in which:

FIG. 1 is a cross-sectional view of a conventional holographic display device;

FIG. 2 is a cross-sectional view of an automatic holographic display device according to an embodiment of the present invention;

FIG. 3 is a cross-sectional view of a cholesteric liquid crystal panel of the automatic holographic display device of FIG. 2, according to an embodiment of the present invention;

FIG. 4 is a cross-sectional view of a cholesteric liquid crystal panel of the automatic holographic display device of FIG. 2, according to another embodiment of the present invention; and

FIGS. 5 and 6 are cross-sectional views showing operational states of the automatic holographic display device of FIG. 2.

#### DETAILED DESCRIPTION OF THE INVENTION

Hereinafter, an automatic holographic display device according to exemplary embodiments of the present invention will be described more fully with reference to the accompanying drawings.

FIG. 2 is a cross-sectional view of an automatic holographic display device according to an embodiment of the present invention. FIG. 3 is a cross-sectional view of a cholesteric liquid crystal panel of the automatic holographic display device of FIG. 2, according to an embodiment of the present invention. FIG. 4 is a cross-sectional view of a cholesteric liquid crystal panel of the automatic holographic display device of FIG. 2, according to another embodiment of the present invention.

Referring to FIGS. 2 through 4, the automatic holographic display device according to the current embodiment of the present invention includes a first liquid crystal panel 1, a second liquid crystal panel 2, and a backlight 4.

The first liquid crystal panel 1 displays 2-dimensional flat images or 3-dimensional holographic images, and includes a liquid crystal panel 10, a first polarizer 11, and a second polarizer 12.

The liquid crystal panel 10 generally includes an upper substrate including a color filter, a lower substrate that is separated from the upper substrate and includes a thin film transistor, and a liquid crystal layer injected between the upper and lower substrates.

The first polarizer 11 is disposed above the liquid crystal panel 10. The second polarizer 12 is disposed below the liquid crystal panel 10 to polarize light incident on the first liquid crystal panel 1.

The second liquid crystal panel 2 can be electrically converted to separate an image for the left eye and an image for the right eye, and includes a cholesteric liquid crystal panel 20, a first phase difference plate 31, and a second phase difference plate 32. The second liquid crystal panel 2 is disposed below the first liquid crystal panel 1.

The cholesteric liquid crystal panel 20 can be switched to convert an image to a 2D flat image or a 3D holographic image, and is driven using a parallax barrier method. The cholesteric liquid crystal panel 20 has a structure in which a barrier region D (refer to FIG. 5) and a slit region B (refer to FIG. 5) are alternately arranged according to an electric field applied when a 3D holographic image is displayed.

In the current embodiment of the present invention, cholesteric liquid crystal is used for preventing luminance reduction which may occur when the 3D holographic image is displayed using the parallax barrier method.

Generally, cholesteric liquid crystals have a selective reflection characteristic in which a helical direction of a spiral liquid crystal structure and a direction of circularly polarized light are consistent with each other, and only circularly polarized light of which wavelength is the same as the spiral pitch of the liquid crystal is reflected (hereinafter, referred to as "Bragg reflection"). Cholesteric liquid crystals may have a right-handed structure or a left-handed structure according to a torsional direction (spiral winding direction). In the current embodiment, by using a cholesteric liquid crystal having a right-handed structure, right circularly polarized light is transmitted, and left circularly polarized light is reflected.

Referring to FIG. 3, the cholesteric liquid crystal panel 20 includes an upper plate 21, a first electrode 22, a cholesteric liquid crystal layer 23, a second electrode 24, and a lower plate 25.

The upper plate 21, which is transparent, is disposed above the cholesteric liquid crystal layer 23, and the lower plate 25, which is transparent, is disposed below the upper plate 21 and the cholesteric liquid crystal layer 23.

The cholesteric liquid crystal layer 23 is formed of the cholesteric liquid crystal described above.

The first electrode 22 is disposed on a back surface of the upper plate 21 to form an electrical field for driving the cholesteric liquid crystal layer 23, and is formed as a transparent electrode plate.

The second electrode 24 is disposed on a front surface of the lower plate 25 to face the first electrode 22, forms an electrical field for driving the cholesteric liquid crystal layer 23, and includes a barrier electrode 27 and a slit electrode 28.

The barrier electrode 27 and the slit electrode 28 are alternately arranged in the second electrode while being separated from each other. In addition, when electric sources are respectively applied to the barrier electrode 27 and the slit electrode 28, a parallax barrier in which the barrier region D (refer to FIG. 5) and the slit region B (refer to FIG. 5) are alternately arranged is formed according to the presence of the applied electric sources.

Alternatively, the first electrode 22 may include the barrier electrode 27 and the slit electrode 28, and the second electrode 24 may be formed as a transparent electrode plate. Alternatively, as illustrated in FIG. 4, both the first electrode 22 and the second electrode 24 may include the barrier electrode 27 and the slit electrode 28 to correspond to each other, wherein the barrier electrode 27 and the slit electrode 28 are alternately arranged. As illustrated in FIG. 4, the configura-

tion in which both the first electrode **22** and the second electrode **24** include the barrier electrode **27** and the slit electrode **28** that are alternately arranged can clearly define the barrier region D (refer to FIG. 5) and the slit region B (refer to FIG. 5) according to the applied electric field. Thus, the cholesteric liquid crystal layer **23** can easily be driven.

That is, at least one of the first electrode **22** and the second electrode **24** includes the barrier electrode **27** and the slit electrode **28**, and the barrier electrode **27** and the slit electrode **28** are alternately arranged while being separated from each other.

The first phase difference plate **31** is disposed above the cholesteric liquid crystal panel **20**, and is disposed between the second polarizer **12** and the cholesteric liquid crystal panel **20**. In addition, the first phase difference plate **31** converts circularly polarized light of incident light to linearly polarized light.

The second phase difference plate **32** is disposed below the cholesteric liquid crystal panel **20**, and is disposed between the cholesteric liquid crystal panel **20** and the backlight **4**. In addition, the second phase difference plate **32** converts circularly polarized light reflected from the cholesteric liquid crystal panel **20** to linearly polarized light, or converts linearly polarized light reflected from the backlight **4** to circularly polarized light.

Herein, the first and second phase difference plates **31** and **32** have a phase retardation value of  $\lambda/4$ , and thus facilitate conversion between the linearly polarized light and the circularly polarized light.

In the current embodiment, a slow axis of the first phase difference plate **31** is formed in the direction of an angle of  $-45^\circ$ , and a slow axis of the second phase difference plate **32** is formed in the direction of an angle of  $+45^\circ$ .

However, the present invention is not limited thereto, and the slow axis of at least one of the first and second phase difference plates **31** and **32** may be formed in the direction of at least one of the angles  $+45^\circ$  and  $-45^\circ$  according to the operation of the cholesteric liquid crystal panel **20** described above and a transmission axis of the second polarizer **12**.

The backlight **4** emits light to supply uniform light to the first liquid crystal panel **1** and the second liquid crystal panel **2**, and includes a light source **41**, a light guide plate **42**, and a reflection plate **43**. The backlight **4** is disposed below the second liquid crystal panel **2**.

In the current embodiment, the light source **41** is an edge type light source. However, the present invention is not limited thereto, and a direct type light source can be used. The light guide plate **42** uniformly transmits light emitted from the light source **41** to the first liquid crystal panel **1** and the second liquid crystal panel **2**. The reflection plate **43** reflects light emitted from the light source **41** or light reflected from the cholesteric liquid crystal panel **20**.

Hereinafter, an operation of the automatic holographic display device according to the current embodiment of the present invention will be described.

FIGS. 5 and 6 are cross-sectional views showing operational states of the automatic holographic display device of FIG. 2. FIG. 5 illustrates an operation of the automatic holographic display device when a 3D holographic image is displayed, and FIG. 6 illustrates an operation of the automatic holographic display device when a 2D flat image is displayed.

In the automatic holographic display device according to the current embodiment, the transmission axis of the second polarizer **12** is formed as a horizontal transmission axis to be parallel with a width direction X of the automatic holographic display device. In addition, the slow axis of the first phase difference plate **31** is formed in the direction of an angle of

$-45^\circ$ , thus having a phase retardation value of  $\lambda/4$ , and the slow axis of the second phase difference plate **32** is formed in the direction of an angle of  $+45^\circ$ , thus having a phase retardation value of  $\lambda/4$ .

In addition, the cholesteric liquid crystal panel **20** is the same as illustrated in FIG. 3, and includes cholesteric liquid crystal having a right-handed structure.

Referring to FIG. 5, when an electric source is applied to the first electrode **22** and the slit electrode **28** of the second electrode **24** in the cholesteric liquid crystal panel **20**, the cholesteric liquid crystal layer **23** disposed above the barrier electrode **27** is not driven, thus having a spiral structure, and the cholesteric liquid crystal layer **23** disposed above the slit electrode **28** is driven, thus being uniformly arranged in a height direction Z.

Herein, while light emitted from the backlight **4** is transmitted through the cholesteric liquid crystal layer **23** above the barrier electrode **27**, only right circularly polarized light is transmitted, and left circularly polarized light is reflected towards the reflection plate **43** of the backlight **4**. While transmitting through the first phase difference plate **31**, the right circularly polarized light that is transmitted through the cholesteric liquid crystal layer **23** above the barrier electrode **27** is vertically linearly polarized parallel to a depth direction Y of the automatic holographic display device, and the vertically linearly polarized light cannot be transmitted through the second polarizer **12**. Thus, a region formed above the barrier electrode **27** is the barrier region D through which light emitted from the backlight **4** cannot be transmitted.

In addition, while transmitting through the second phase difference plate **32**, the left circularly polarized light reflected towards the reflection plate **43** is horizontally linearly polarized parallel to a width direction X of the automatic holographic display device, and the horizontally linearly polarized light is reflected by the reflection plate **43**. The reflected horizontally linearly polarized light is left circularly polarized while transmitting through the second phase difference plate **32** again, and the left circularly polarized light is directly transmitted through the cholesteric liquid crystal layer **23** above the slit electrode **28**.

The left circularly polarized light transmitted through the cholesteric liquid crystal layer **23** is horizontally linearly polarized while transmitting through the first phase difference plate **31**. The horizontally linearly polarized light is finally transmitted through the second polarizer **12** to be transmitted through the first liquid crystal panel **1**, and as a result, is emitted to the outside. Therefore, a region formed above the slit electrode **28** is the slit region B through which light of the backlight **4** is transmitted.

The barrier region D and the slit region B formed as described above are alternately arranged as in the case of the barrier electrode **27** and the slit electrode **28** to be in a parallax barrier form. In addition, although not illustrated, even when an electric source is applied to only the barrier electrode **27** and is not applied to the slit electrode **28**, the parallax barrier structure in which the barrier region D and the slit region B are alternately arranged as described above is formed.

That is, by converting the transmission axis of the second polarizer **12**, by applying an electric source to any one of the barrier electrode **27** and the slit electrode **28**, and by converting the slow axis of at least one of the first and second phase difference plates **31** and **32**, the automatic holographic display device of the present invention can display 3D holographic images using a parallax barrier method.

Referring to FIG. 6, to display 2D flat images, when an electric source is applied to both the first electrode **22** and the

second electrode **24** in the cholesteric liquid crystal panel **20**, all portions of the cholesteric liquid crystal layer **23** are driven.

Herein, light emitted from the backlight **4** passes through the second phase difference plate **32**, the cholesteric liquid crystal layer **23**, and the first phase difference plate **31**. Then, the light is horizontally linearly polarized while finally transmitting through the second polarizer **12** to be transmitted through the first liquid crystal panel **1**, and as a result, is emitted to the outside. Accordingly, 2D flat images can be displayed in the first liquid crystal panel **1** that is conventionally driven.

In the present invention, the cholesteric liquid crystal panel is modulated so that cholesteric liquid crystal thereof is directly driven by an electrode. Thus, a barrier region and a slit region are formed.

In addition, by facilitating mutual conversion between circular polarization and linear polarization by using each phase difference plate, mutual conversion between 2D flat images and 3D holographic images is easy. In addition, when 3D holographic images are displayed using a parallax barrier method, the transmittance can be improved.

According to the present invention, an automatic holographic display device includes a modulated cholesteric liquid crystal panel and a phase difference plate, and thus mutual conversion between 2D flat images and 3D holographic images can be easy, the process of manufacturing the device can be simplified, and the manufacturing costs can be decreased.

In addition, an automatic holographic display device in which optical transmittance can be improved by the modulated cholesteric liquid crystal panel and the phase difference plates, and luminance reduction that commonly occurs using a parallax barrier method can be prevented is provided.

In addition, reflected light can be reused according to characteristics of cholesteric liquid crystal, and thus an automatic holographic display device with improved luminance can be obtained.

In addition, cholesteric liquid crystal is driven according to an electric field to define a barrier region and a slit region, and thus a parallax barrier type automatic holographic display device can be obtained.

In addition, an automatic holographic display device in which polarization of light can easily be adjusted by a phase difference plate is provided.

While the present invention has been particularly shown and described with reference to exemplary embodiments thereof, it will be understood by those of ordinary skill in the art that various changes in form and details may be made therein without departing from the spirit and scope of the present invention as defined by the following claims.

What is claimed is:

1. An automatic holographic display device comprising: a first liquid crystal panel, a second liquid crystal panel disposed below the first liquid crystal panel, and a backlight that is disposed below the second liquid crystal panel and emits light,

wherein the second liquid crystal panel comprises a cholesteric liquid crystal panel in which a barrier region and a slit region are alternately arranged according to an applied electric field, a first phase difference plate disposed above the cholesteric liquid crystal panel, and a second phase difference plate disposed below the cholesteric liquid crystal panel,

wherein the backlight comprises a reflection plate that reflects light.

2. The automatic holographic display device of claim 1, wherein the first liquid crystal panel comprises a liquid crystal panel that displays images, a first polarizer disposed above the liquid crystal panel, and a second polarizer disposed below the liquid crystal panel.

3. The automatic holographic display device of claim 1, wherein the cholesteric liquid crystal panel comprises an upper plate, a lower plate, a first electrode formed on a back surface of the upper plate, a second electrode formed on a front surface of the lower plate to face the first electrode, and a cholesteric liquid crystal layer disposed between the upper plate and the lower plate.

4. The automatic holographic display device of claim 3, wherein at least one of the first electrode and the second electrode comprises a barrier electrode corresponding to the barrier region and a slit electrode corresponding to the slit region, wherein the barrier electrode and the slit electrode are alternately arranged while being separated from each other.

5. The automatic holographic display device of claim 1, wherein the first phase difference plate and the second phase difference plate each have a phase retardation value of  $\lambda/4$ .

6. The automatic holographic display device of claim 5, wherein a slow axis of at least one of the first phase difference plate and the second phase difference plate is formed in the direction of any one of an angle of  $+45^\circ$  and an angle of  $-45^\circ$ .

7. The automatic holographic display device of claim 2, wherein the first phase difference plate and the second phase difference plate each have a phase retardation value of  $\lambda/4$ .

8. The automatic holographic display device of claim 3, wherein the first phase difference plate and the second phase difference plate each have a phase retardation value of  $\lambda/4$ .

9. The automatic holographic display device of claim 4, wherein the first phase difference plate and the second phase difference plate each have a phase retardation value of  $\lambda/4$ .

\* \* \* \* \*

专利名称(译)	自动全息显示装置，具有带有阻挡和狭缝区域的胆甾型液晶面板以及面板上方和下方的第一和第二相位差板		
公开(公告)号	<a href="#">US7787064</a>	公开(公告)日	2010-08-31
申请号	US12/191619	申请日	2008-08-14
[标]申请(专利权)人(译)	京东方显示器科技公司		
申请(专利权)人(译)	京东方委彦良CO., LTD.		
当前申请(专利权)人(译)	京东方HYDIS TECHNOLOGY CO., LTD.		
[标]发明人	KWON OHJEONG BAEK DOHYEON		
发明人	KWON, OHJEONG BAEK, DOHYEON		
IPC分类号	G02F1/1335 G02B30/25		
CPC分类号	G02B27/2214 H04N13/0452 H04N13/0411 H04N13/0413 G02F1/13363 G02F1/1347 G02F1/13718 G02B30/27 H04N13/312 H04N13/315 H04N13/356		
审查员(译)	海曼, JOHN		
优先权	1020080032508 2008-04-08 KR		
其他公开文献	US20090251625A1		
外部链接	<a href="#">Espacenet</a> <a href="#">USPTO</a>		

摘要(译)

一种自动全息显示装置，包括：第一液晶面板，设置在第一液晶面板下方的第二液晶面板，以及设置在第二液晶面板下方并发光的背光，其中第二液晶面板包括胆甾型液晶面板，其中阻挡区域和狭缝区域根据施加的电场交替排列，第一相位差板设置在胆甾型液晶面板上方，第二相位差板设置在胆甾型液晶下方面板，其中背光包括反射光的反射板。自动全息显示装置包括调制胆甾型液晶面板和相位差板，因此2D平面图像和3D全息图像之间的相互转换可以很容易，制造装置的过程可以简化，并且制造成本可以是降低。另外，提供一种自动全息显示装置，其中可以通过调制的胆甾醇型液晶面板和相位差板来改善光学透射率，并且可以防止通过使用视差屏障方法共同发生的亮度降低。

