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Choi et al.

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(54) **ELECTRONIC DEVICE DISPLAY WITH SWITCHABLE FILM STRUCTURES**

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G02F 1/13357 (2006.01)

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(52) **U.S. Cl.**

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CPC G02F 1/1323; G02F 1/134363; G02F 2001/13793; G02F 1/1343; G09G 2320/068

See application file for complete search history.

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Primary Examiner — Michael H Caley

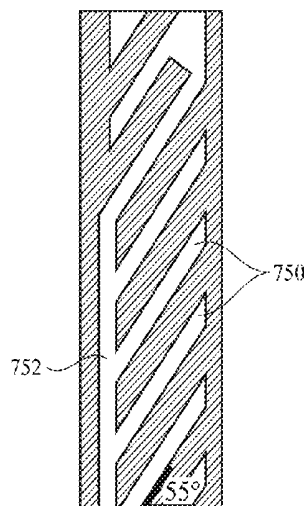
Assistant Examiner — Jonathan Y Jung

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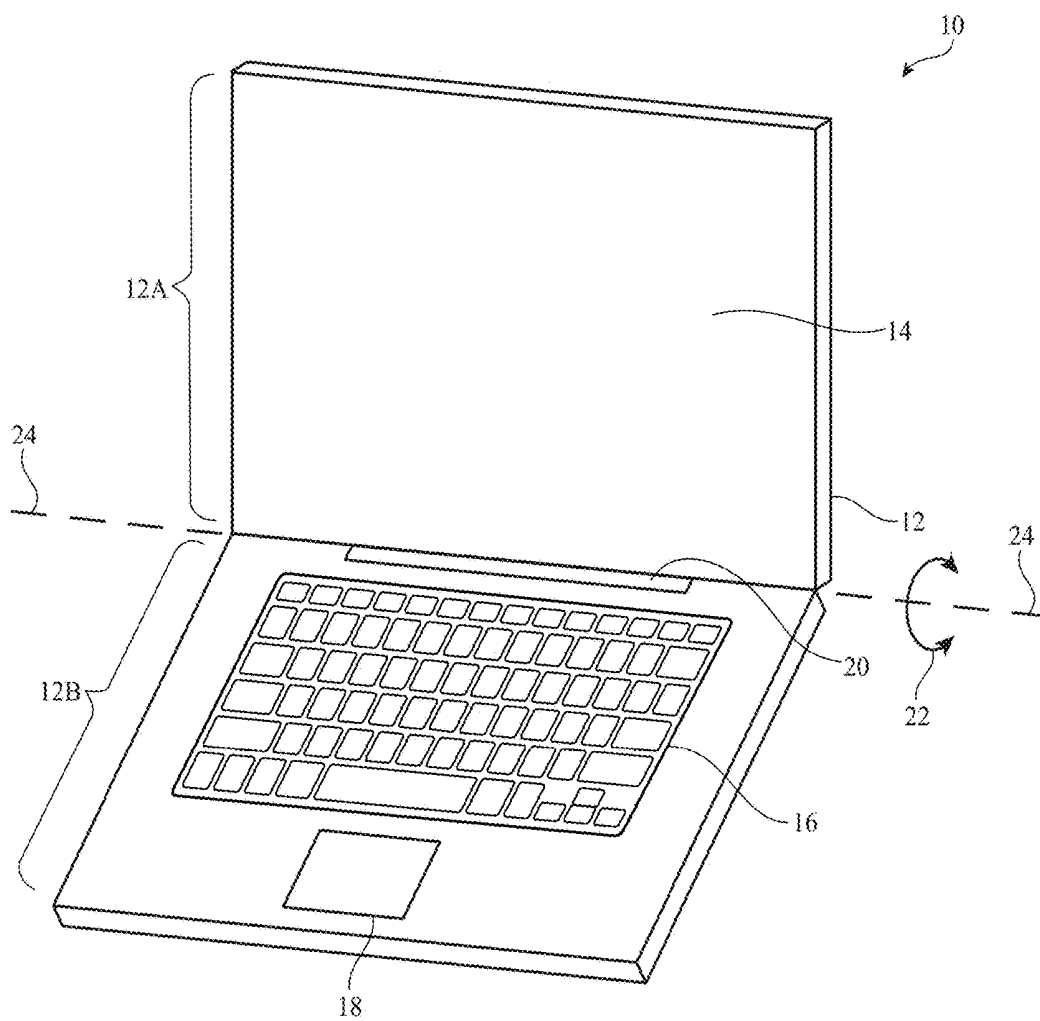
(57) **ABSTRACT**

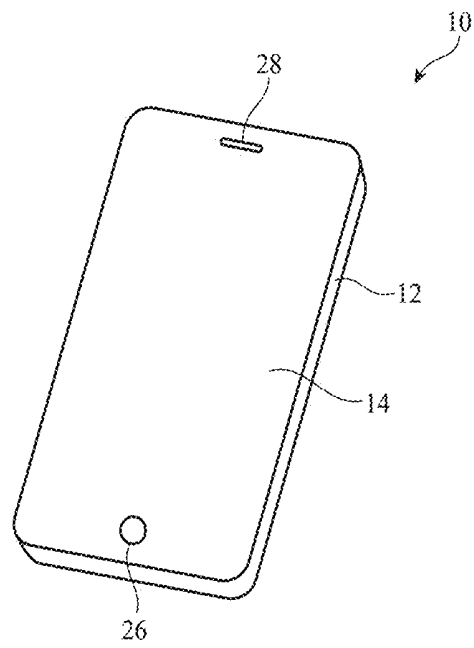
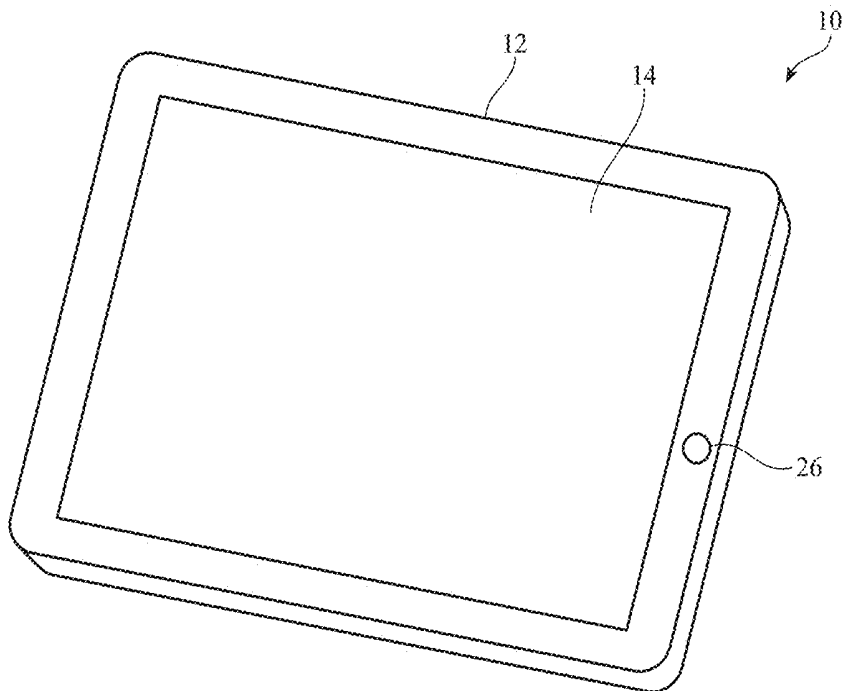
An electronic device may generate content that is to be displayed on a display. The display may have an array of liquid crystal display pixels for displaying image frames of the content. The display may be operated in at least a normal viewing mode, a privacy mode, an outdoor viewing mode, and a power saving mode. The different view modes may exhibit different viewing angles. In one configuration, the display may include a switchable phase retarder that can be selectively activated to help reduce contrast ratios at higher viewing angles. A rotated pixel design that includes one or more groups of parallel fingers can be used to help properly align the low contrast regions. In another configuration, the display may include multiple electrically controlled birefringence (ECB) layers that can be selectively activated to provide a desired cone of vision, a region outside of which exhibits substantially reduced contrast ratios.

14 Claims, 23 Drawing Sheets



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- (52) **U.S. Cl.**
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**FIG. 1**

**FIG. 2****FIG. 3**

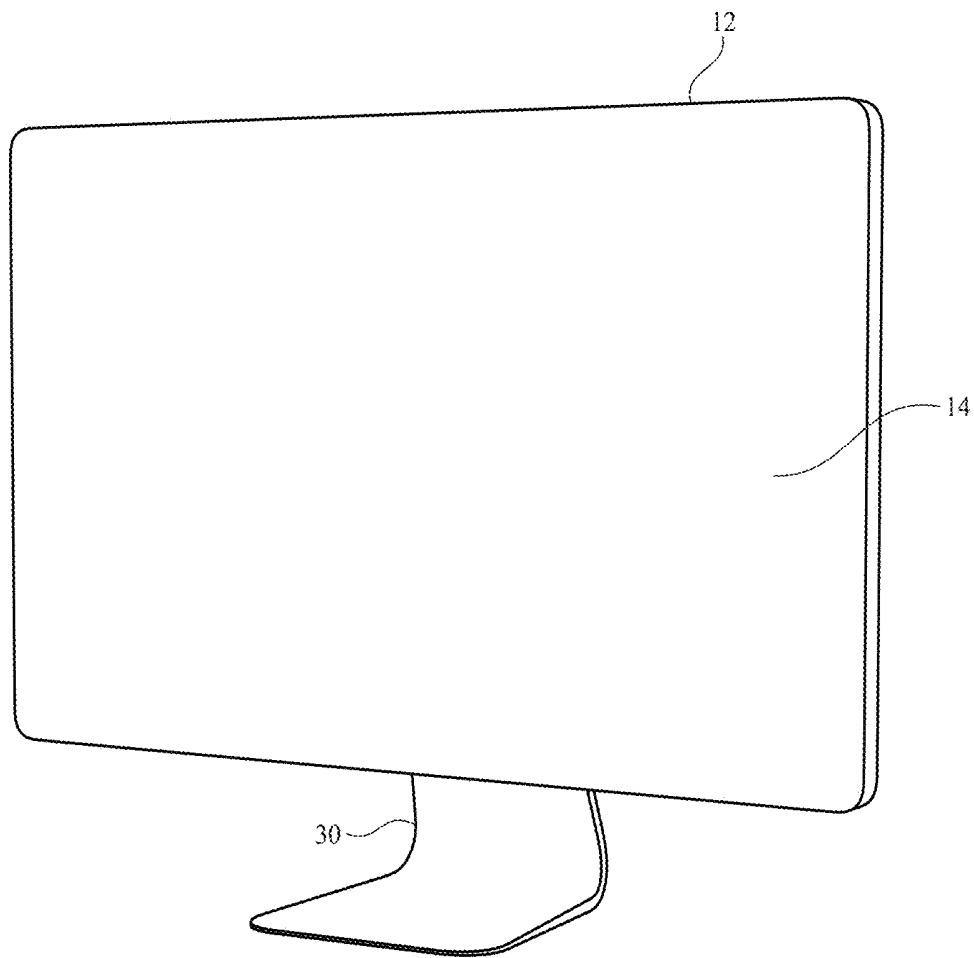


FIG. 4

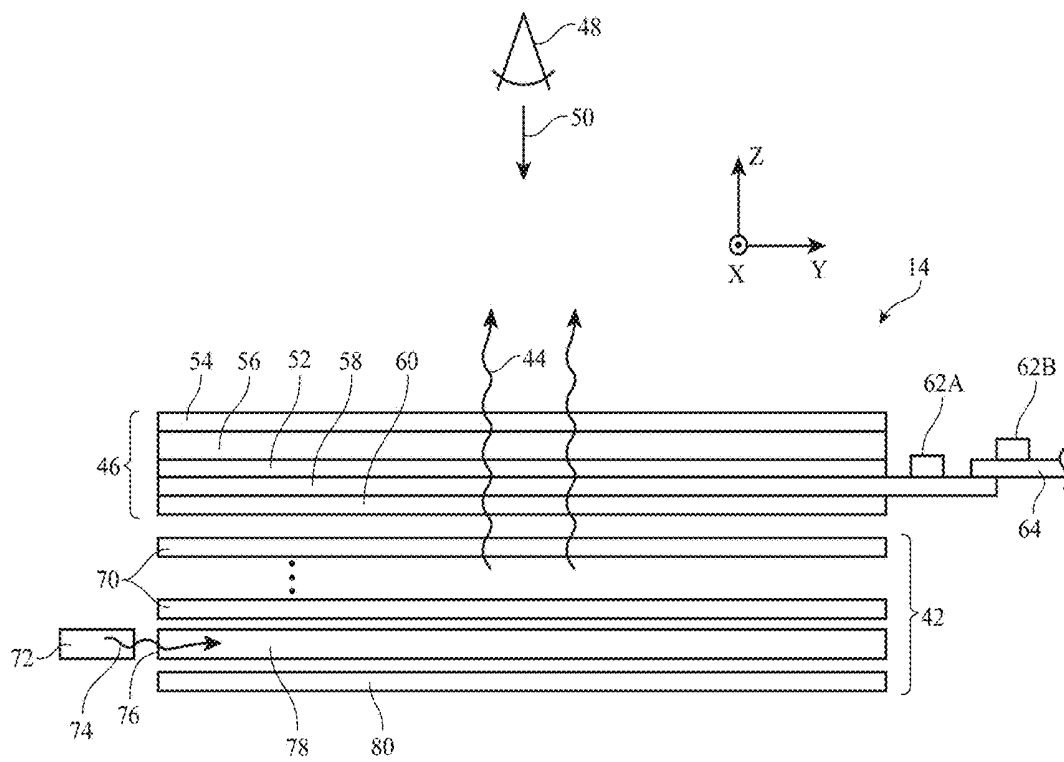
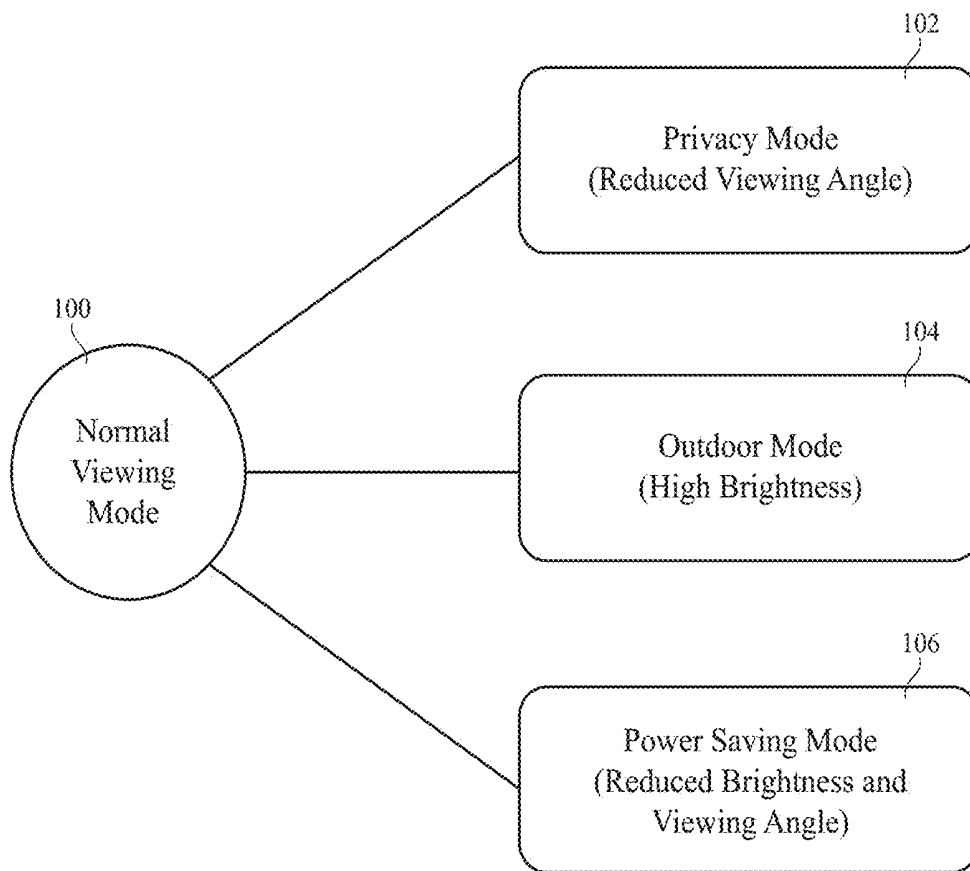
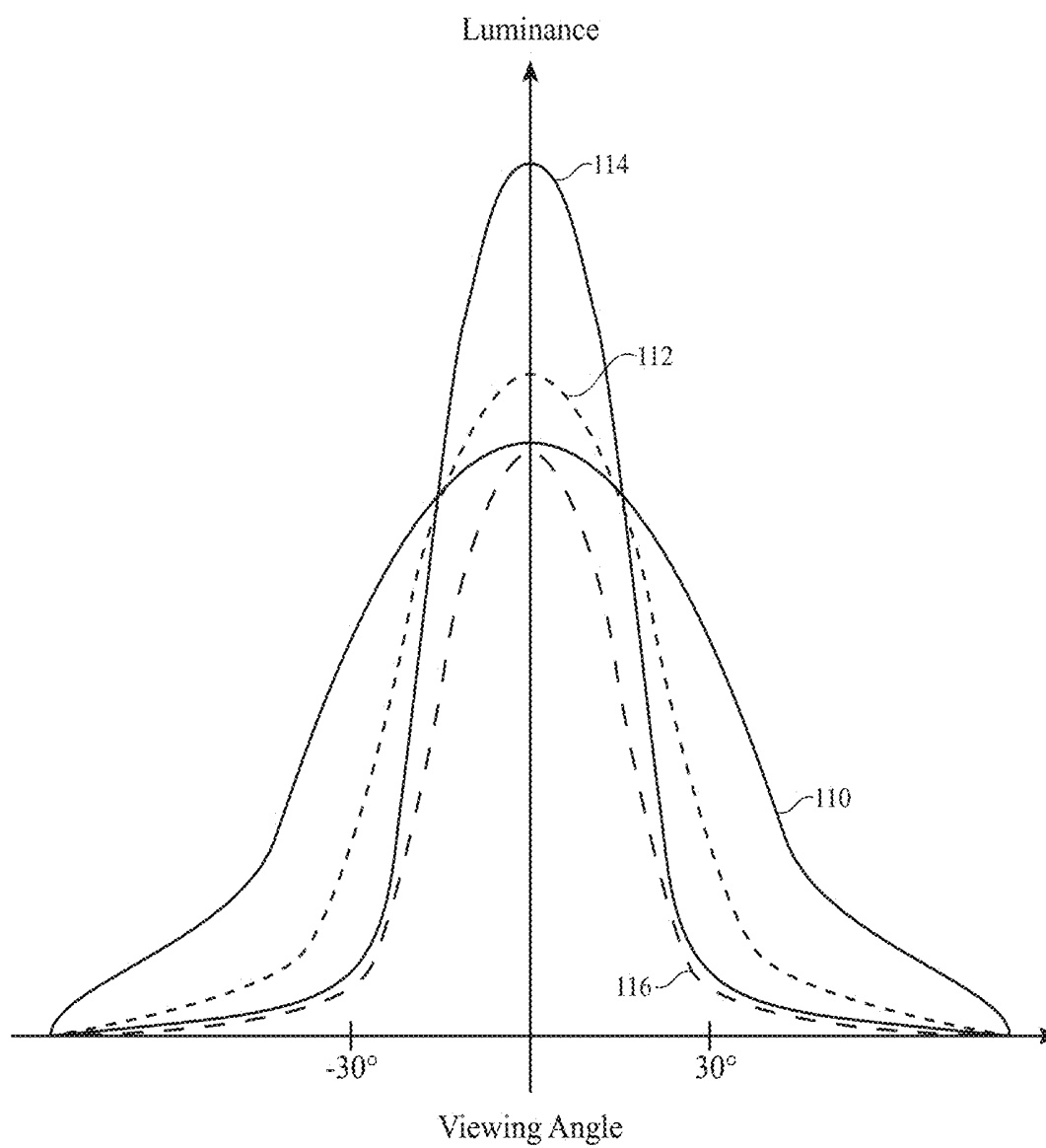


FIG. 5

**FIG. 6**

**FIG. 7**

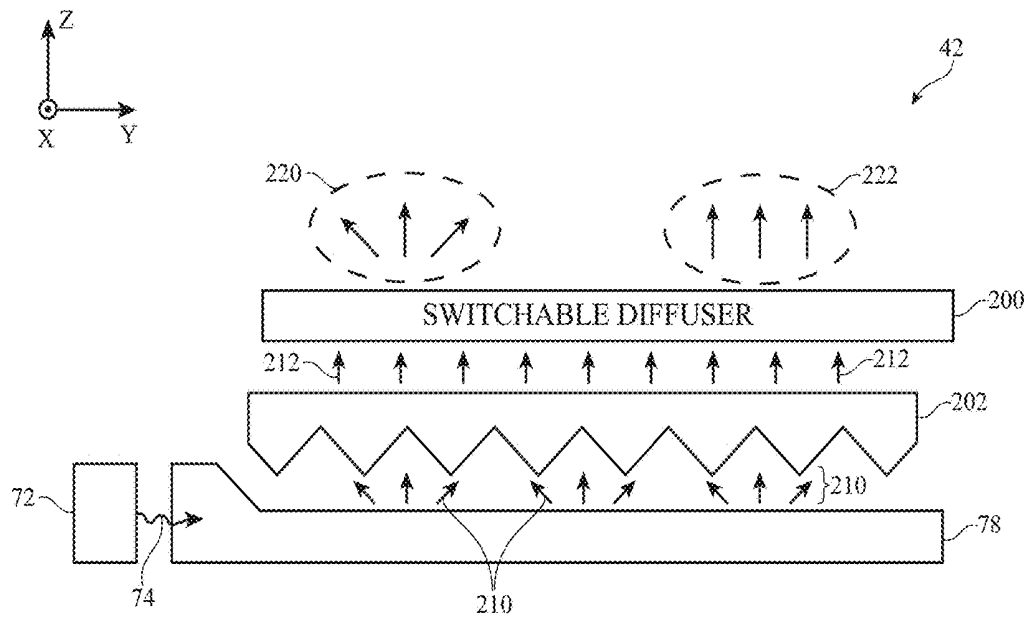


FIG. 8

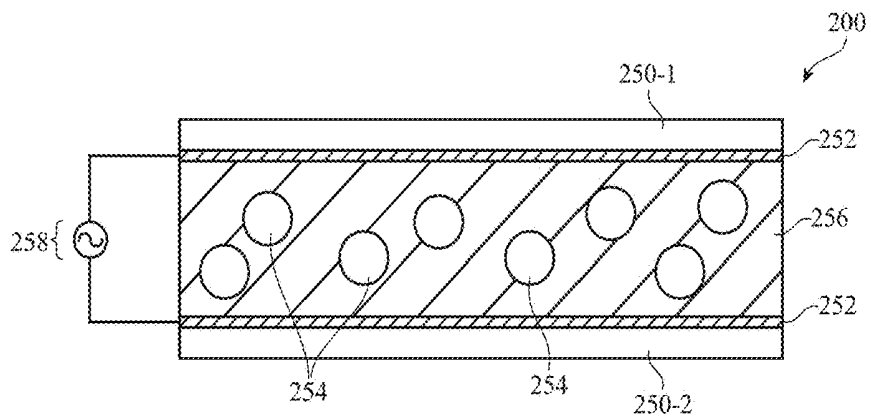


FIG. 9

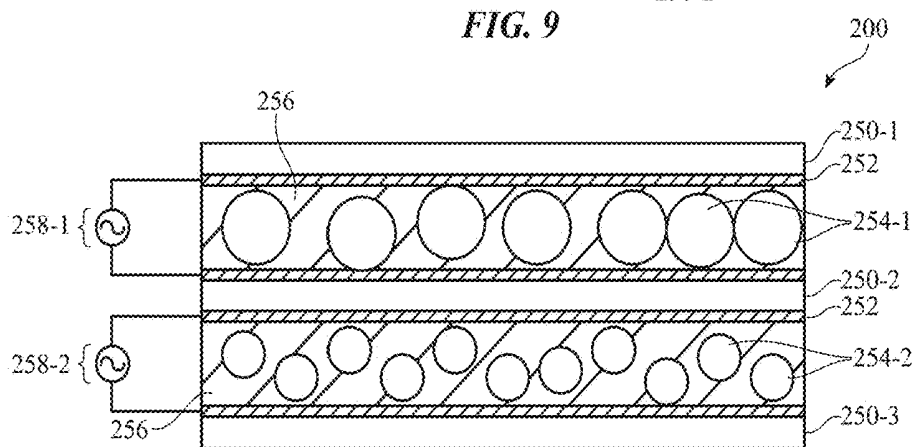


FIG. 10

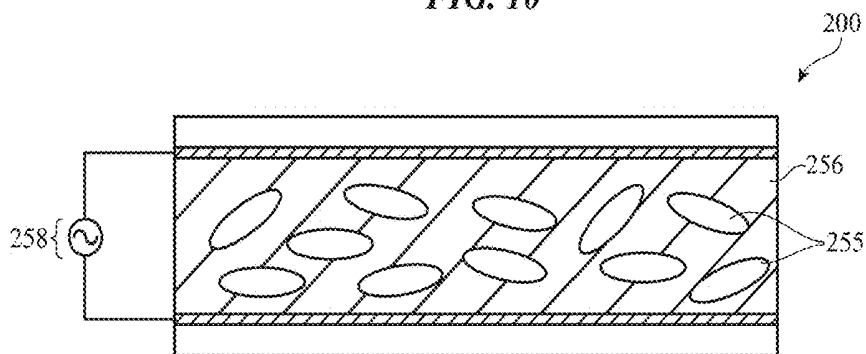


FIG. 11

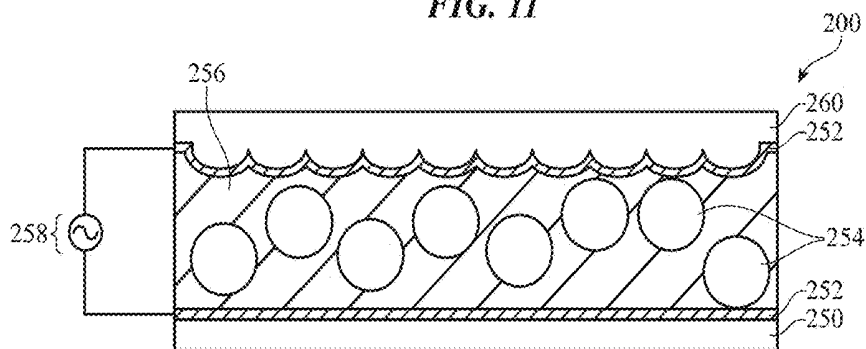


FIG. 12

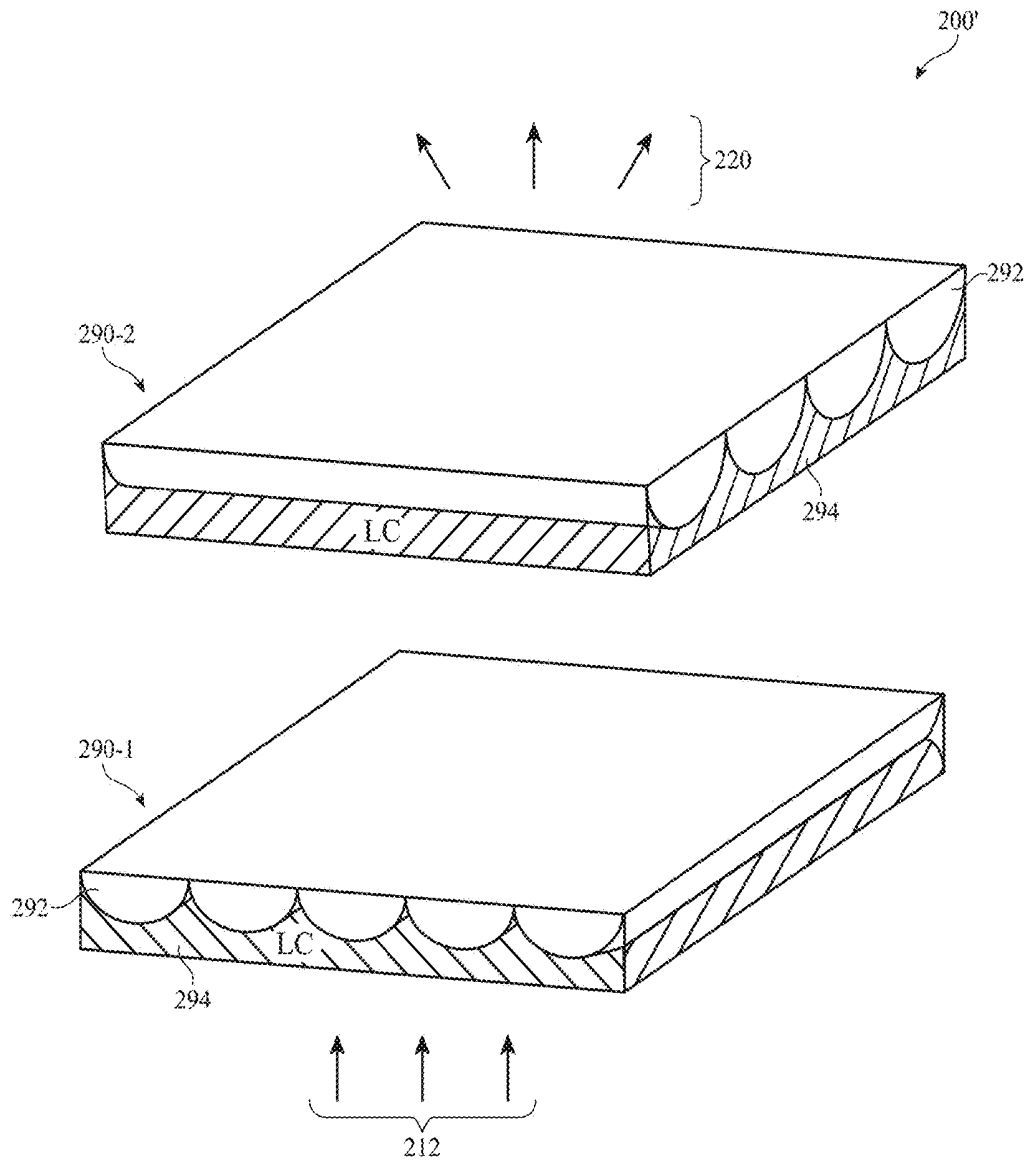


FIG. 13

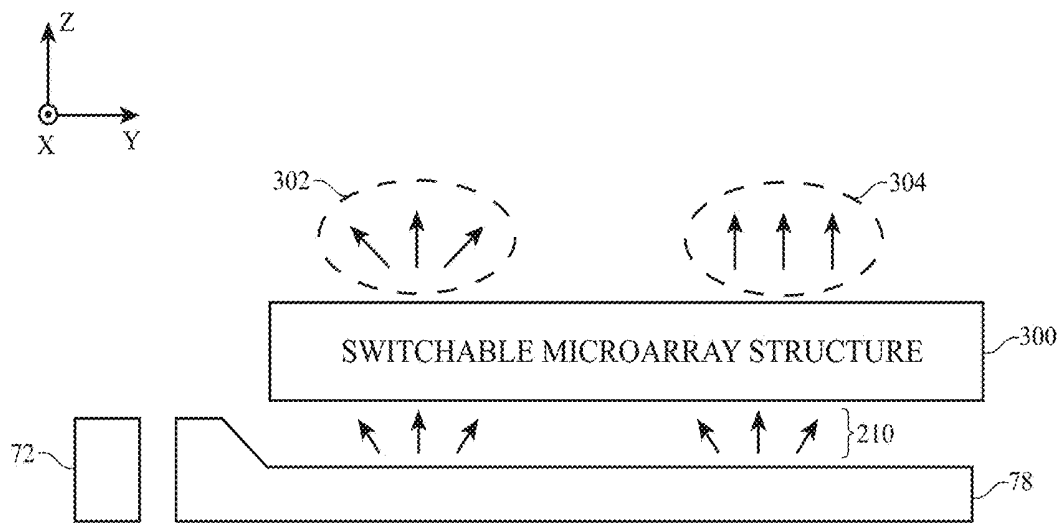


FIG. 14

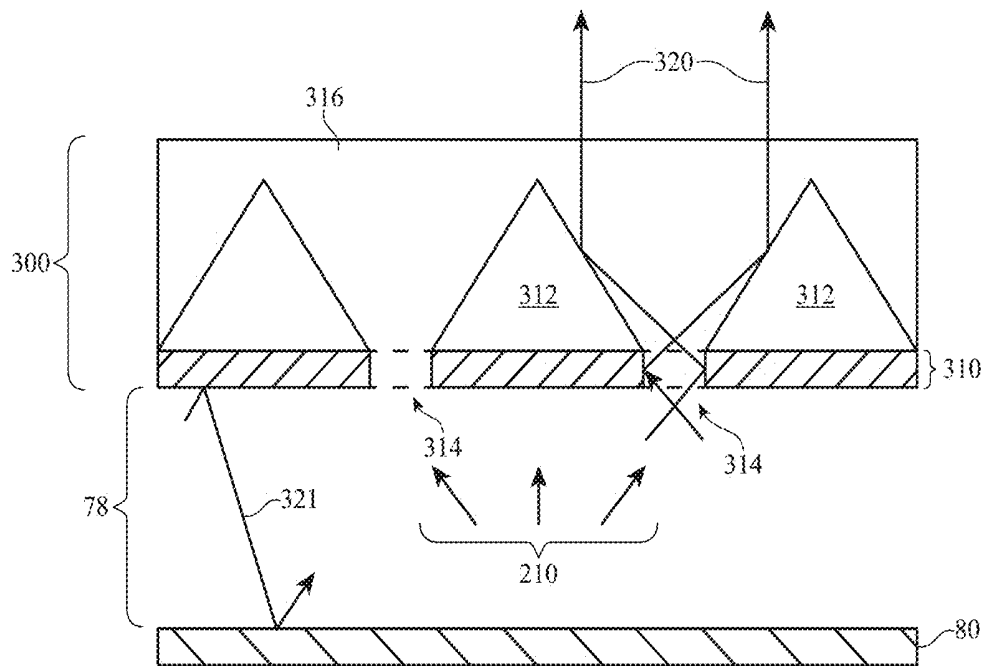


FIG. 15

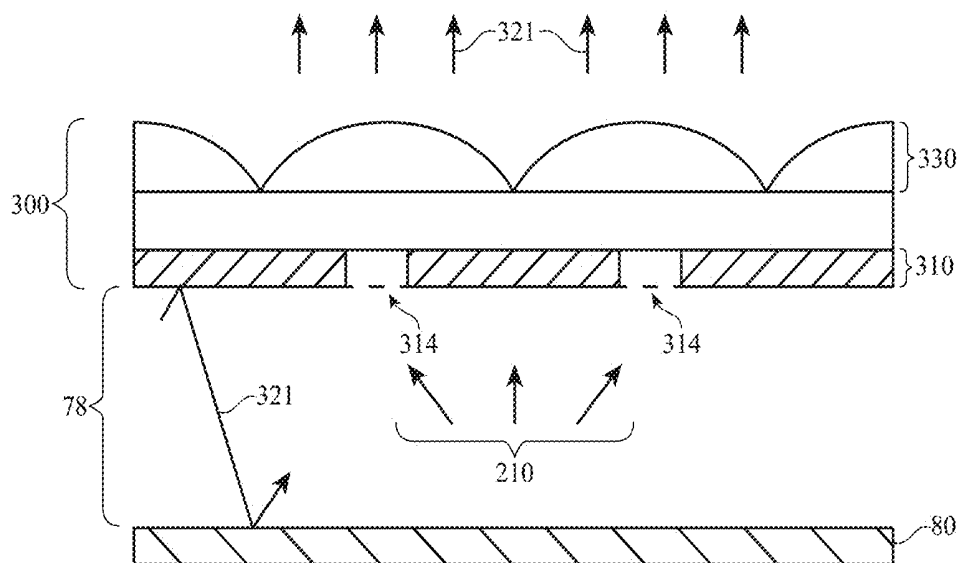


FIG. 16

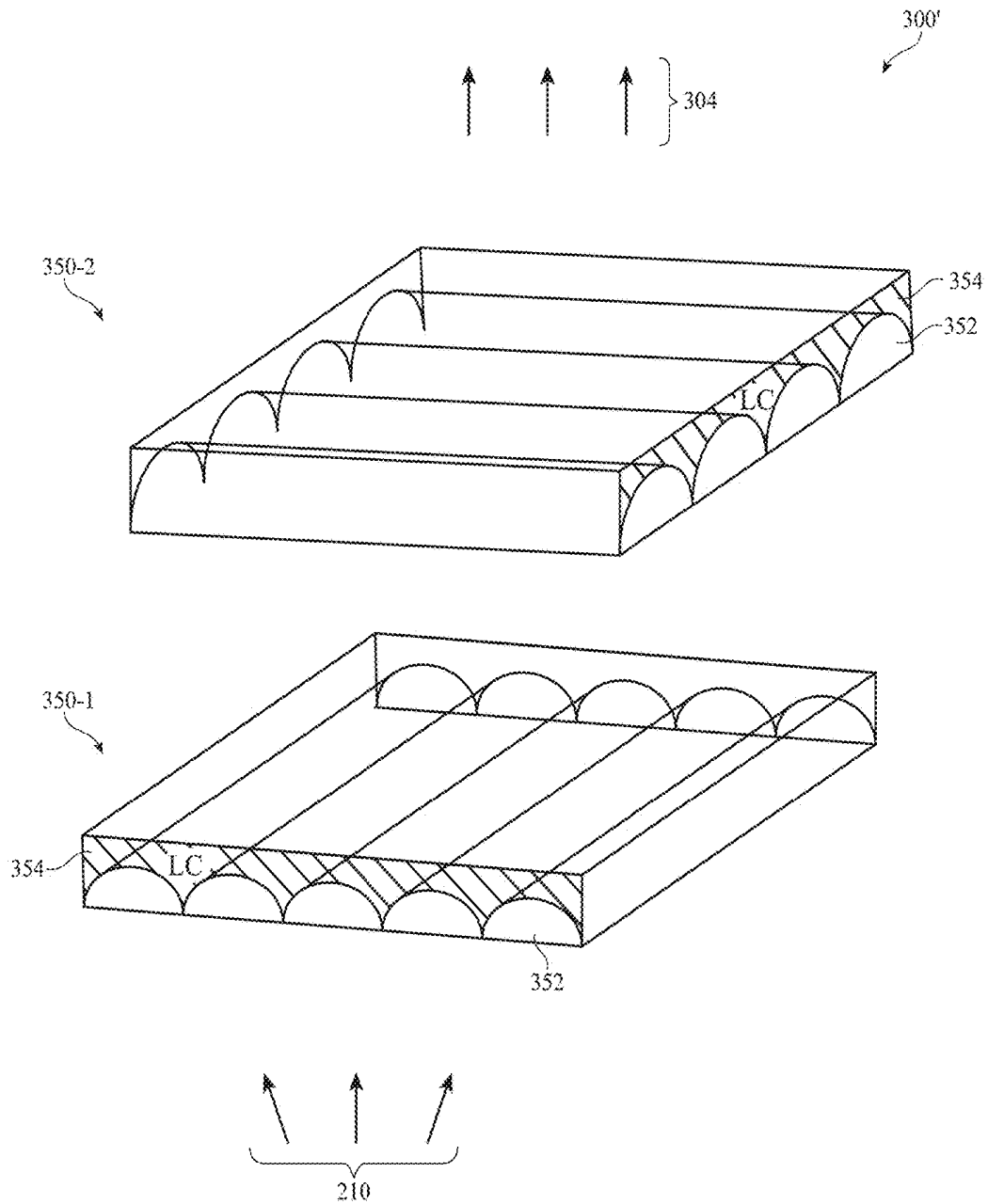


FIG. 17

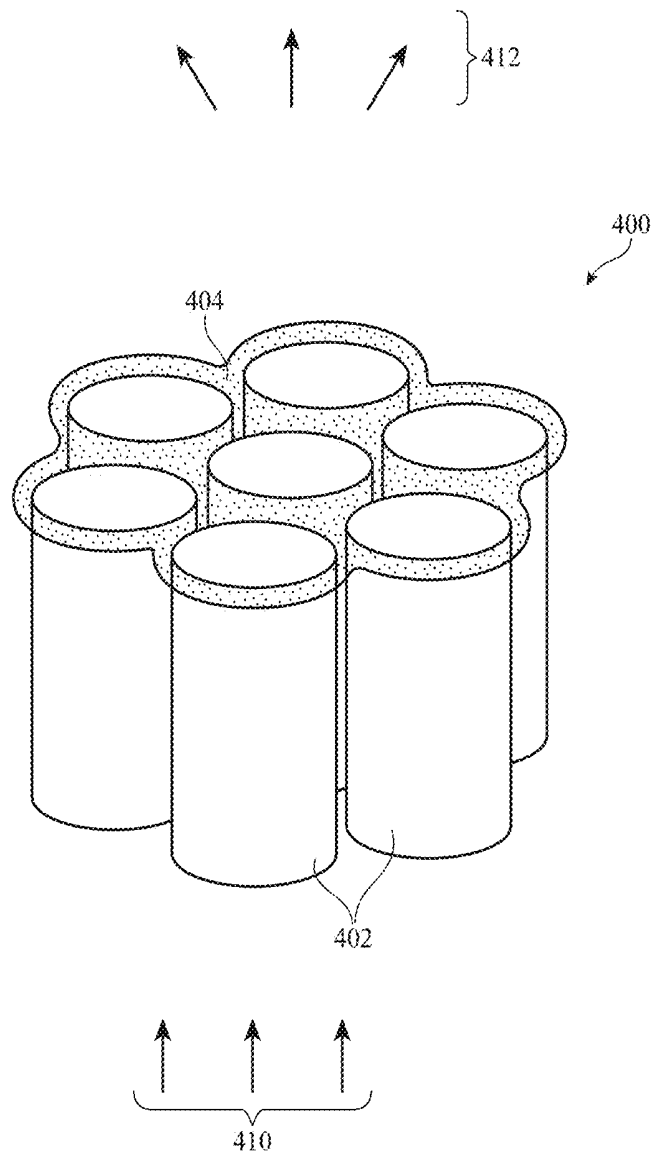
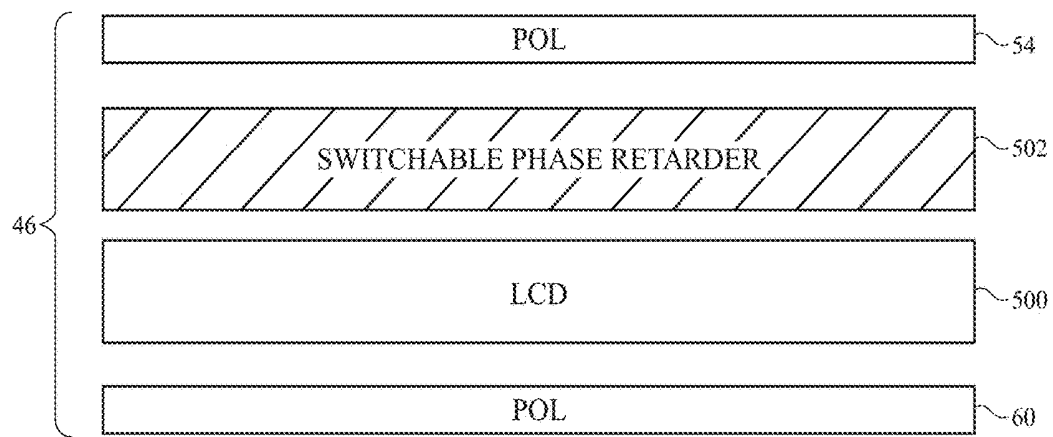


FIG. 18

*FIG. 19*

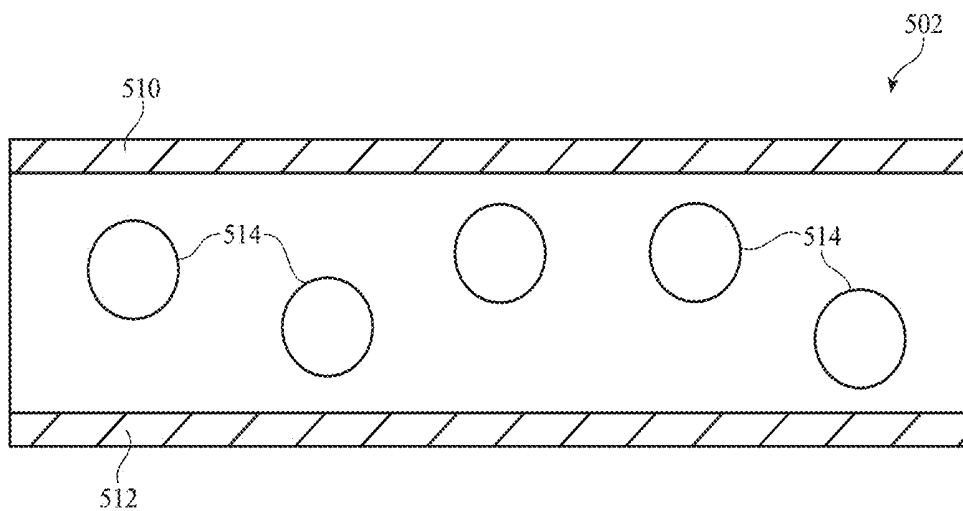


FIG. 20A

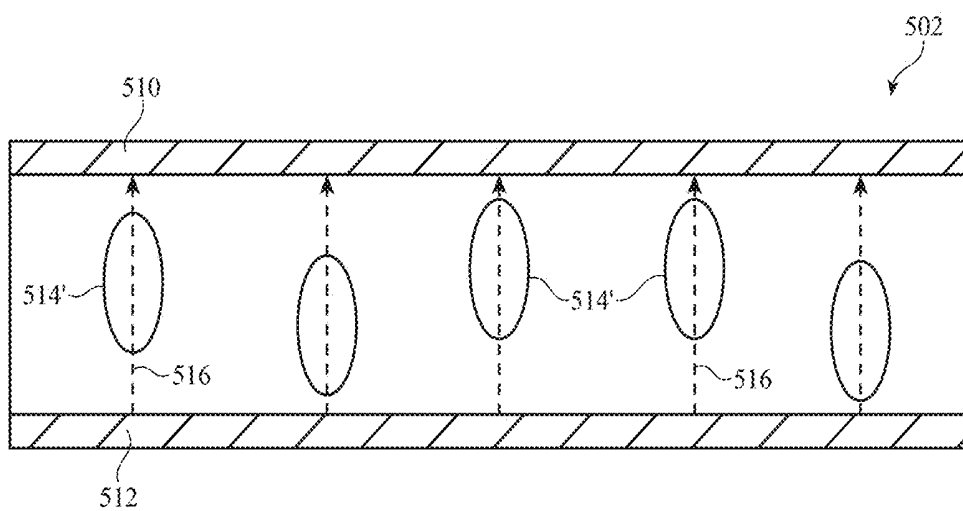


FIG. 20B

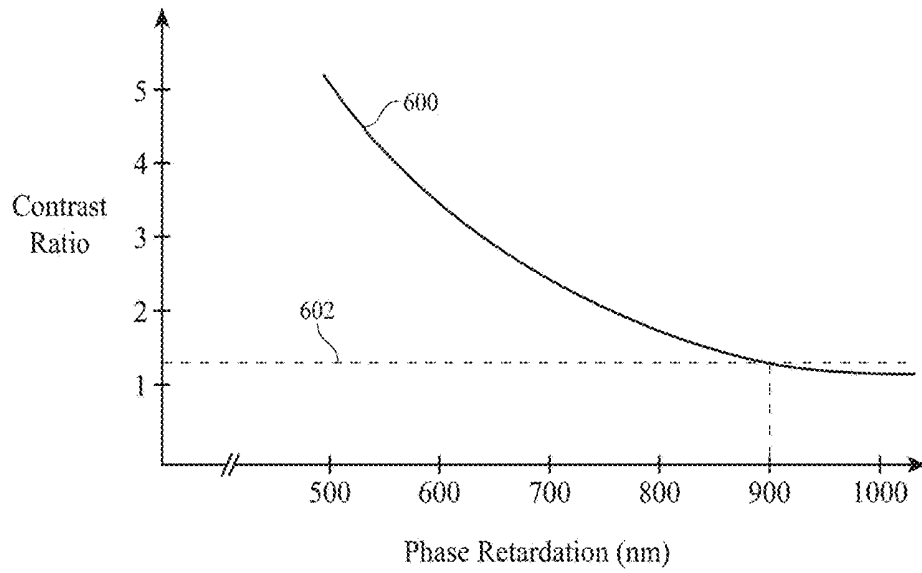


FIG. 21

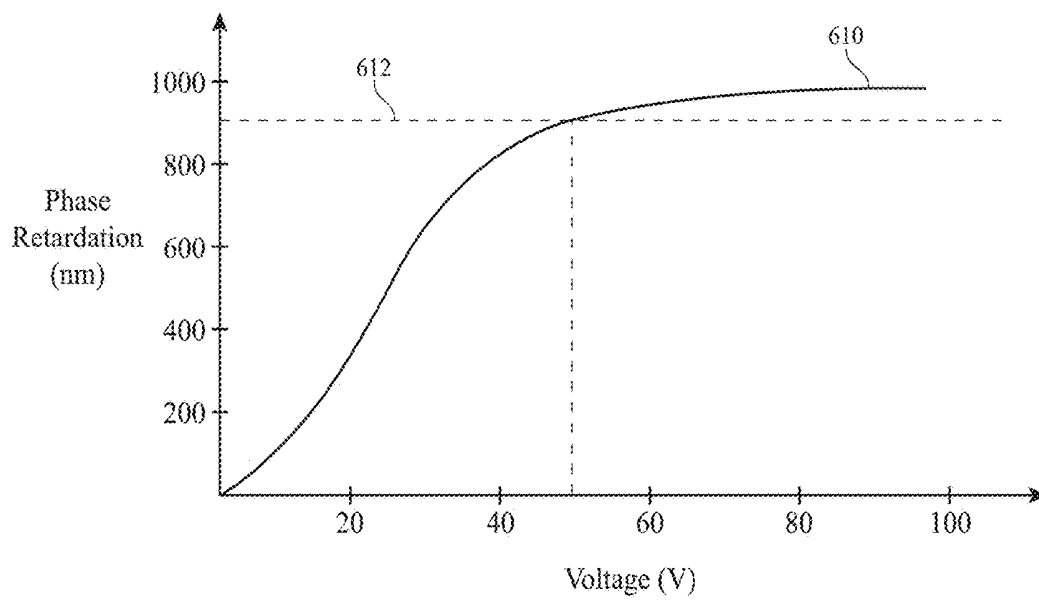
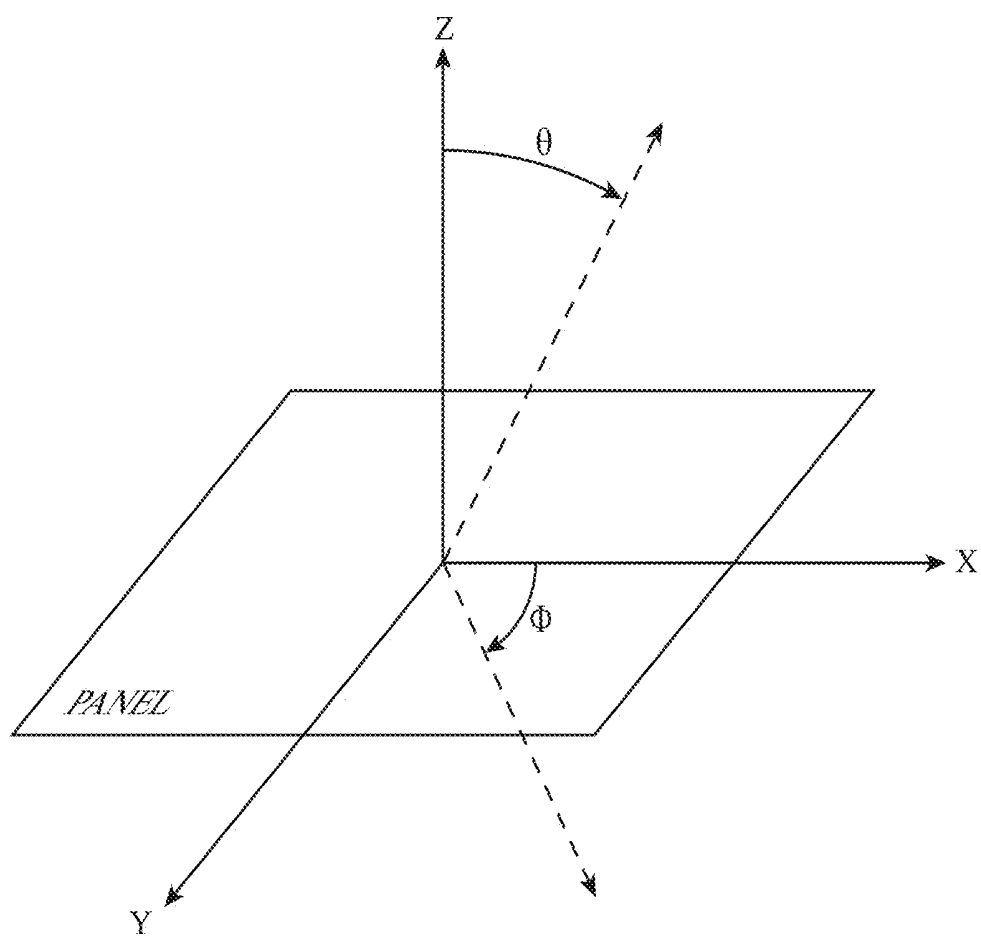


FIG. 22

**FIG. 23**

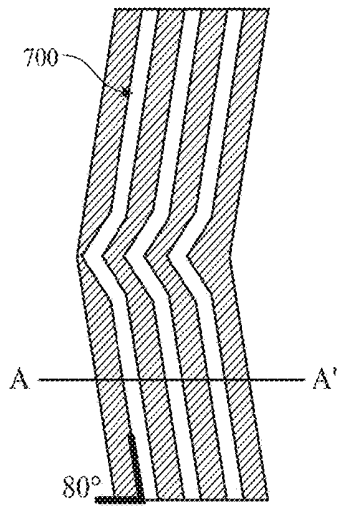


FIG. 24A

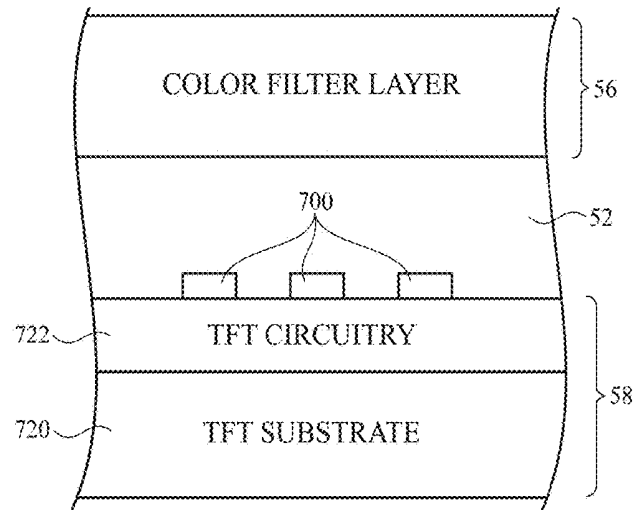


FIG. 24B

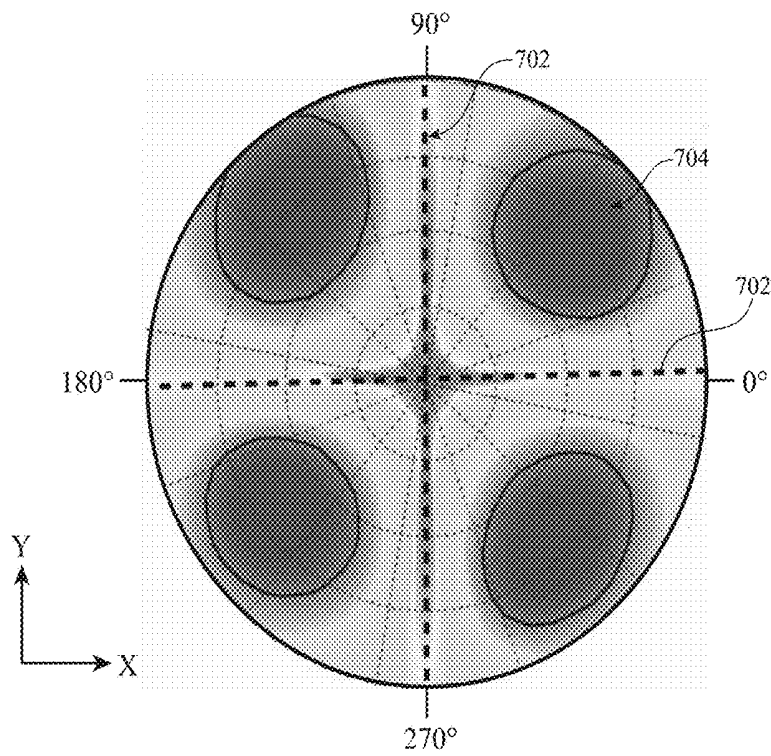


FIG. 25

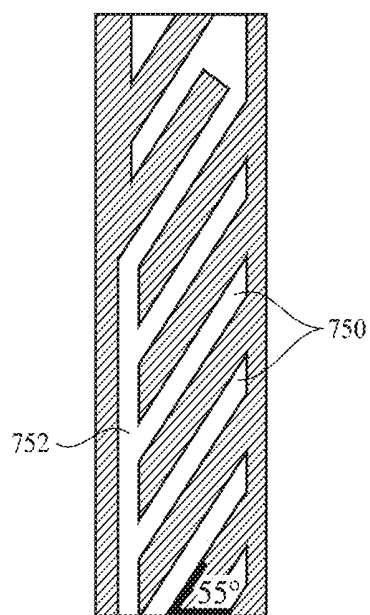


FIG. 26

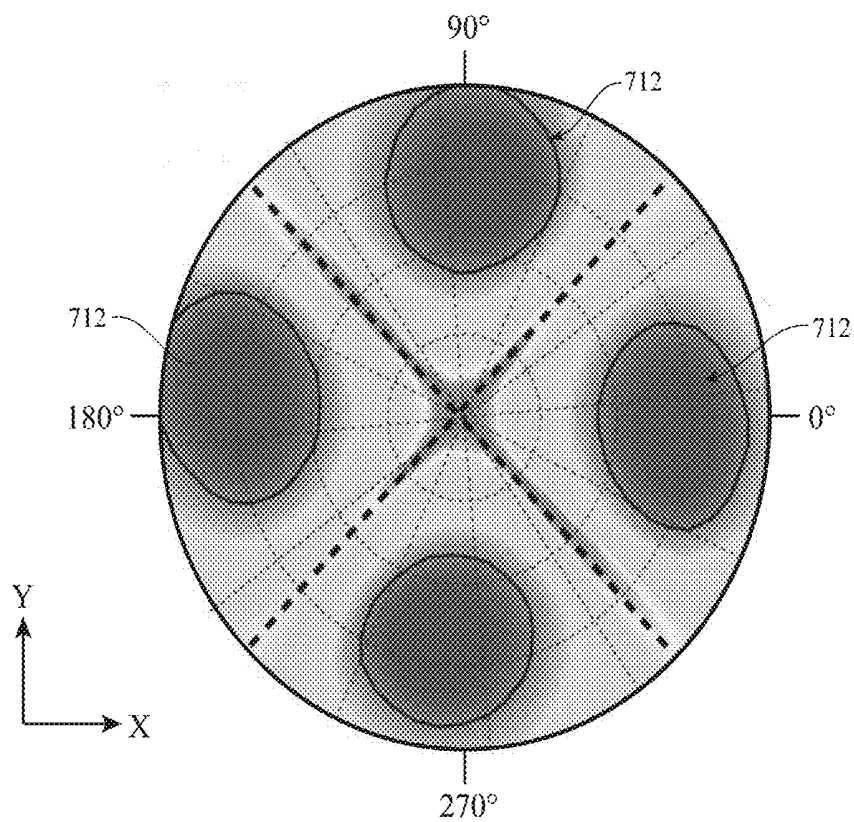


FIG. 27

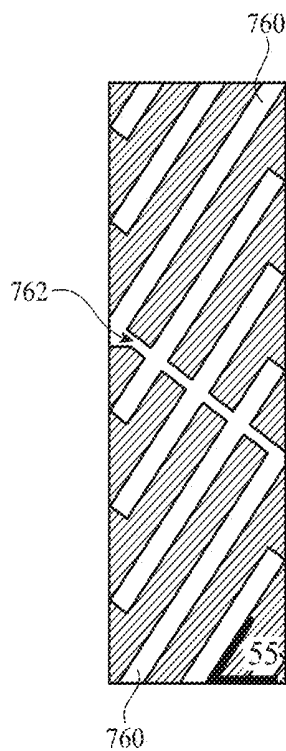


FIG. 28

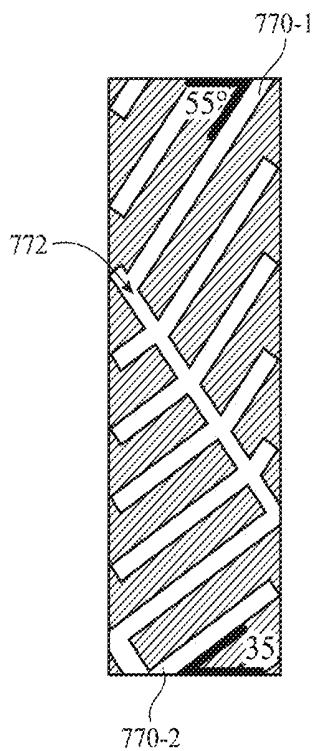
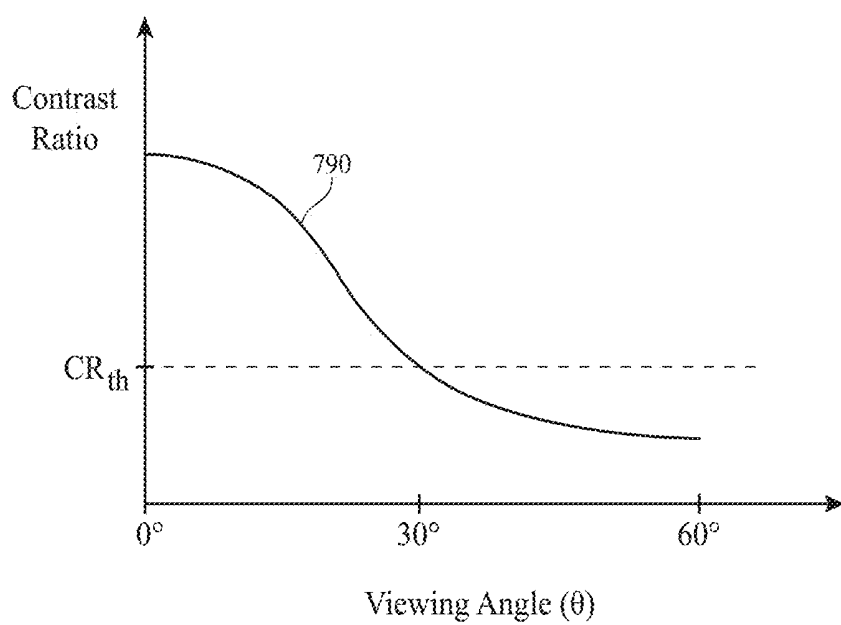


FIG. 29

**FIG. 30**

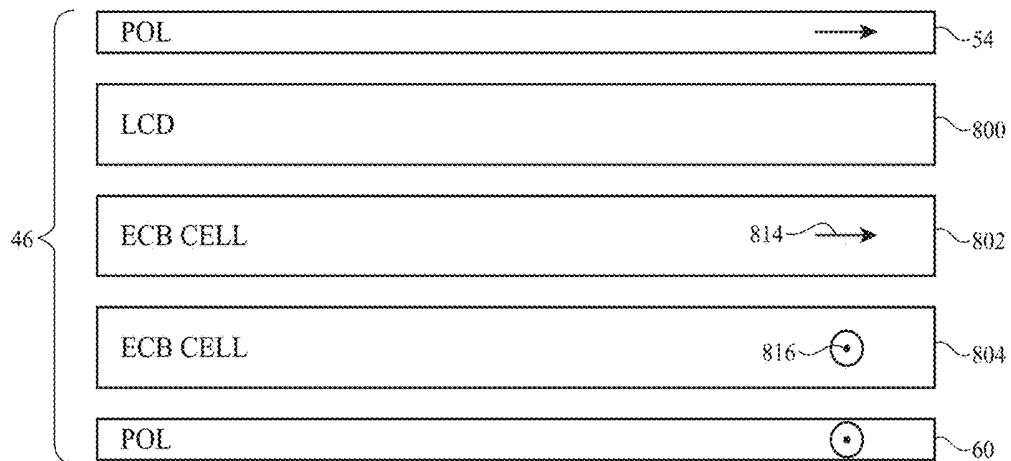


FIG. 31

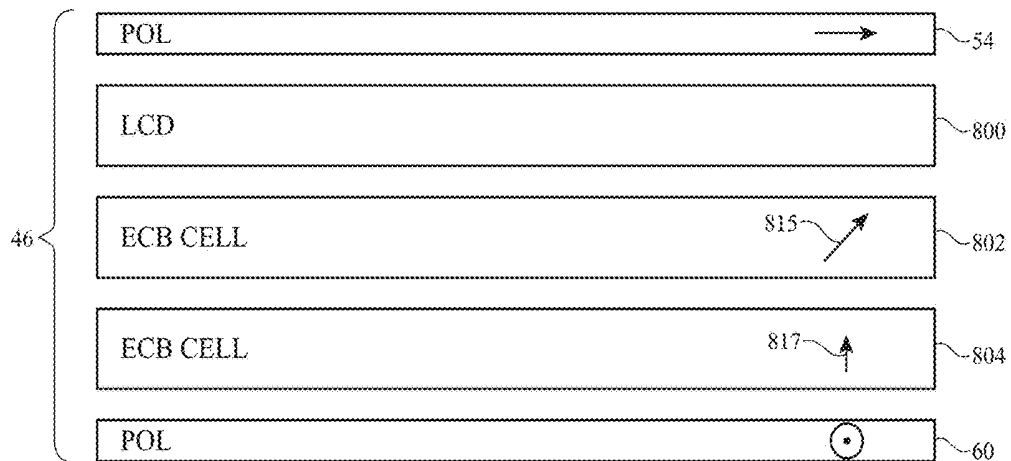
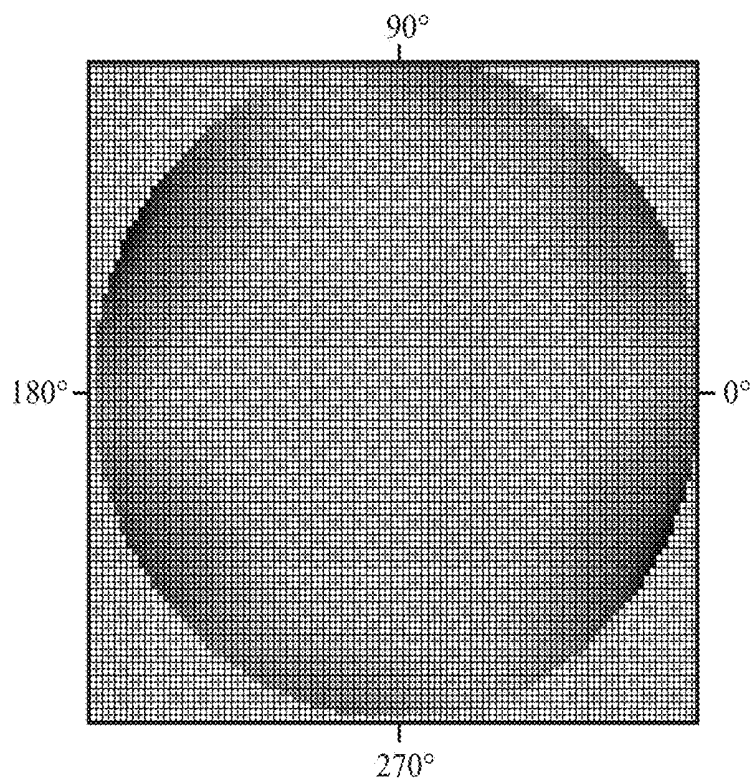
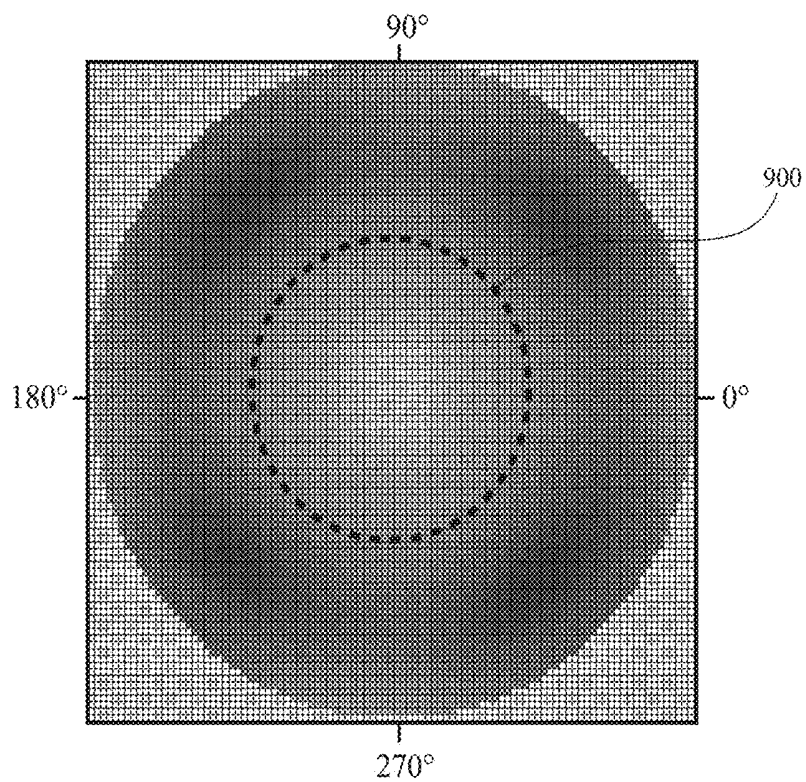


FIG. 32

*FIG. 33**FIG. 34*

ELECTRONIC DEVICE DISPLAY WITH SWITCHABLE FILM STRUCTURES

This application claims the benefit of provisional patent application No. 62/170,603 filed on Jun. 3, 2015, which is hereby incorporated by reference herein in its entirety.

BACKGROUND

This relates generally to electronic devices, and more particularly, to electronic devices with displays.

Electronic devices often include displays. For example, cellular telephones and portable computers often include displays for presenting information to a user.

Liquid crystal displays contain a layer of liquid crystal material. Pixels in a liquid crystal display contain thin-film transistors and pixel electrodes for applying electric fields to the liquid crystal material. The strength of the electric field in a pixel controls the polarization state of the liquid crystal material and thereby adjusts the brightness of the pixel.

Conventional liquid crystal displays typically exhibit a fixed viewing angle. For example, a user of the liquid crystal display may be able to view images on the display up to 45 degrees deviation from the normal viewing axis. In certain scenarios, however, it may be desirable to adjust and/or to reduce the viewing angle of the display. Existing solutions for reducing the viewing angle of liquid crystal displays involve use of an external privacy filter that needs to be mounted over the display. The use of external privacy filters or other types of external brightness adjustment films may, however, introduce unwanted reflections and glare and are often costly and unwieldy for the user to purchase and maintain.

It would therefore be desirable to be able to provide displays with built-in adjustable light output profiles.

SUMMARY

An electronic device may generate content that is to be displayed on a display. The display may be a liquid crystal display have an array of liquid crystal display pixels. Display driver circuitry in the display may display image frames on the array of pixels.

For example, the display may be operable in a normal viewing mode, a privacy mode, an outdoor viewing mode, and a power saving mode. When operated in the privacy mode, the display may be limited to at most a 30° viewing angle. The normal viewing mode may provide a nominal on-axis luminance level, whereas the outdoor viewing mode may provide an elevated on-axis luminance level that is greater than the nominal on-axis luminance level without actually consuming more power than in the normal viewing mode. In the power saving mode, the display may also provide the nominal on-axis luminance while actually consuming less power than the normal viewing mode.

In accordance with an embodiment, the display may include display layers having thin-film transistor structures and a switchable phase retarder that is configured in an isotropic state when the electronic device display is operated in the normal viewing mode and that is configured in an anisotropic state when the electronic device display is operated in the privacy mode (which may also include the outdoor viewing mode and the power saving mode).

The switchable phase retarder may include blue phase liquid crystal material. The switchable phase retarder may be used to provide reduced contrast ratios at viewing angles greater than 30° during the privacy mode. The switchable

phase retarder may receive a bias voltage during the privacy mode such that the switchable phase retarder is configured to provide a predetermined amount of phase retardation.

The display may be implemented using a pixel design having parallel pixel finger electrodes angled at less than 80° (e.g., less than 75°, less than 60°, equal to or less than 55°, equal to or less than 35°, etc.). The parallel pixel finger electrodes may be shorted using a conductive vertical side-bar. The parallel pixel finger electrodes may also be shorted using a conductive crossbar, which may have a different width than each of the finger electrodes.

In accordance with another suitable embodiment, display circuitry is provided that includes a front polarizer, a back polarizer, a liquid crystal display (LCD) layer, first and second electrically controlled birefringence (ECB) layers that are selectively activated to place the display circuitry in the privacy mode and deactivated to place the display circuitry in the normal viewing mode. The front polarizer may exhibit a first absorption (transmittance) axis while the back polarizer may exhibit a second absorption axis that is perpendicular to the first absorption axis.

During the normal viewing mode, the first ECB layer may exhibit an optical axis that is parallel to the first absorption axis, whereas the second ECB layer may exhibit an optical axis that is parallel to the second absorption axis. During the privacy mode, the optical axis of the first ECB layer is adjusted to be out of alignment from the first absorption axis while the optical axis of the second ECB layer is adjusted to be out of alignment from the second absorption axis. The first and second ECB layers help provide a uniform cone of vision during the privacy mode, where the contrast ratio is substantially reduced outside the cone of vision. In yet other suitable embodiments, the display may include only one ECB layer.

Further features of the invention, its nature and various advantages will be more apparent from the accompanying drawings and following detailed description.

BRIEF DESCRIPTION OF THE DRAWINGS

FIG. 1 is a perspective view of an illustrative electronic device such as a laptop computer with a display in accordance with an embodiment.

FIG. 2 is a perspective view of an illustrative electronic device such as a handheld electronic device with a display in accordance with an embodiment.

FIG. 3 is a perspective view of an illustrative electronic device such as a tablet computer with a display in accordance with an embodiment.

FIG. 4 is a perspective view of an illustrative electronic device such as a computer or other device with display structures in accordance with an embodiment.

FIG. 5 is a cross-sectional side view of an illustrative display in accordance with an embodiment.

FIG. 6 is a diagram showing how an illustrative display can be configured to operate in different viewing modes in accordance with an embodiment.

FIG. 7 is a diagram showing different light output profiles associated with the different view modes of FIG. 6 in accordance with an embodiment.

FIG. 8 is a cross-sectional side view of an illustrative backlight unit with a switchable diffuser in accordance with an embodiment.

FIG. 9 is a cross-sectional side view of an illustrative switchable diffuser having a single layer of polymer dispersed liquid crystal (PDLC) in accordance with an embodiment.

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FIG. 10 is a cross-sectional side view of an illustrative switchable diffuser having two layers of PDLC with different droplet sizes in accordance with an embodiment.

FIG. 11 is a cross-sectional side view of an illustrative switchable diffuser formed using PDLC with asymmetric droplets in accordance with an embodiment.

FIG. 12 is a cross-sectional side view of an illustrative switchable diffuser formed using PDLC with embedded microlens structures in accordance with an embodiment.

FIG. 13 is a perspective view of an illustrative switchable diffuser formed using switching liquid crystal (LC) lens array structures in accordance with an embodiment.

FIG. 14 is a cross-sectional side view of an illustrative switchable microarray structure for selectively collimating backlight in accordance with an embodiment.

FIG. 15 is a cross-sectional side view of an illustrative pyramid microarray with switchable mirror structures for selectively collimating backlight in accordance with an embodiment.

FIG. 16 is a cross-sectional side view of an illustrative microlens array with switchable mirror structures for selectively collimating backlight in accordance with an embodiment.

FIG. 17 is a perspective view of illustrative tunable microlens array structures for selectively collimating backlight in accordance with an embodiment.

FIG. 18 is a perspective view of illustrative switchable optical fiber bundle structures for selectively collimating backlight in accordance with an embodiment.

FIG. 19 is a cross-sectional side view of a display with a switchable phase retarder in accordance with an embodiment.

FIG. 20A is a diagram illustrating a switchable phase retarder in normal viewing mode in accordance with an embodiment.

FIG. 20B is a diagram illustrating a switchable phase retarder in privacy mode in accordance with an embodiment.

FIG. 21 is a plot of contrast ratio versus phase retardation that is provided by a switchable phase retarder at a particular viewing angle in accordance with an embodiment.

FIG. 22 is a plot of phase retardation versus bias voltage for a switchable phase retarder in accordance with an embodiment.

FIG. 23 is diagram illustrating different viewing angles of a display panel in accordance with an embodiment.

FIG. 24A is a diagram of an exemplary display pixel design in accordance with an embodiment.

FIG. 24B is a cross-sectional side view showing the conductive pixel fingers in accordance with an embodiment.

FIG. 25 is a plot showing regions of low contrast ratio for a display implemented using the display pixel design of FIG. 24A in accordance with an embodiment.

FIG. 26 is a diagram of an improved display pixel design having a rotated pixel alignment orientation in accordance with an embodiment.

FIG. 27 is a plot showing regions of low contrast ratio for a display implemented using the display pixel design of FIG. 26 in accordance with an embodiment.

FIG. 28 is a diagram of an illustrative single-domain display pixel design having a crossbar in accordance with an embodiment.

FIG. 29 is a diagram of an illustrative dual-domain display pixel design with a crossbar in accordance with an embodiment.

FIG. 30 is a plot of contrast ratio versus viewing angle for a display implemented using a display pixel design of the

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type shown in the embodiments of FIGS. 26, 28, and 29 in accordance with an embodiment.

FIG. 31 is a diagram of a display with multiple electrically controlled birefringence (ECB) layers in a normal viewing mode in accordance with an embodiment.

FIG. 32 is a diagram of the display of FIG. 31 configured in privacy mode in accordance with an embodiment.

FIG. 33 is a plot showing the contrast ratio for the display in FIG. 31 in accordance with an embodiment.

FIG. 34 is a plot showing regions of low contrast ratio for the display in FIG. 32 in accordance with an embodiment.

DETAILED DESCRIPTION

Electronic devices may include displays. The displays may be used to display images to a user. Illustrative electronic devices that may be provided with displays are shown in FIGS. 1, 2, 3, and 4.

FIG. 1 shows how electronic device 10 may have the shape of a laptop computer having upper housing 12A and lower housing 12B with components such as keyboard 16 and touchpad 18. Device 10 may have hinge structures 20 that allow upper housing 12A to rotate in directions 22 about rotational axis 24 relative to lower housing 12B. Display 14 may be mounted in upper housing 12A. Upper housing 12A, which may sometimes referred to as a display housing or lid, may be placed in a closed position by rotating upper housing 12A towards lower housing 12B about rotational axis 24.

FIG. 2 shows how electronic device 10 may be a handheld device such as a cellular telephone, music player, gaming device, navigation unit, watch, or other compact device. In this type of configuration for device 10, housing 12 may have opposing front and rear surfaces. Display 14 may be mounted on a front face of housing 12. Display 14 may, if desired, have openings for components such as button 26. Openings may also be formed in display 14 to accommodate a speaker port (see, e.g., speaker port 28 of FIG. 2). In compact devices such as wrist-watch devices, port 28 and/or button 26 may be omitted and device 10 may be provided with a strap or lanyard.

FIG. 3 shows how electronic device 10 may be a tablet computer. In electronic device 10 of FIG. 3, housing 12 may have opposing planar front and rear surfaces. Display 14 may be mounted on the front surface of housing 12. As shown in FIG. 3, display 14 may have an opening to accommodate button 26 (as an example).

FIG. 4 shows how electronic device 10 may be a display such as a computer monitor, a computer that has been integrated into a computer display, or other device with a built-in display. With this type of arrangement, housing 12 for device 10 may be mounted on a support structure such as stand 30 or stand 30 may be omitted (e.g., to mount device 10 on a wall). Display 14 may be mounted on a front face of housing 12.

The illustrative configurations for device 10 that are shown in FIGS. 1, 2, 3, and 4 are merely illustrative. In general, electronic device 10 may be a laptop computer, a computer monitor containing an embedded computer, a tablet computer, a cellular telephone, a media player, or other handheld or portable electronic device, a smaller device such as a wrist-watch device, a pendant device, a headphone or earpiece device, or other wearable or miniature device, a computer display that does not contain an embedded computer, a gaming device, a navigation device, an embedded system such as a system in which electronic equipment with a display is mounted in a kiosk or automo-

bile, equipment that implements the functionality of two or more of these devices, or other electronic equipment.

Housing 12 of device 10, which is sometimes referred to as a case, may be formed of materials such as plastic, glass, ceramics, carbon-fiber composites and other fiber-based composites, metal (e.g., machined aluminum, stainless steel, or other metals), other materials, or a combination of these materials. Device 10 may be formed using a unibody construction in which most or all of housing 12 is formed from a single structural element (e.g., a piece of machined metal or a piece of molded plastic) or may be formed from multiple housing structures (e.g., outer housing structures that have been mounted to internal frame elements or other internal housing structures).

Display 14 may be a touch sensitive display that includes a touch sensor or may be insensitive to touch. Touch sensors for display 14 may be formed from an array of capacitive touch sensor electrodes, a resistive touch array, touch sensor structures based on acoustic touch, optical touch, or force-based touch technologies, or other suitable touch sensor components.

Display 14 for device 10 may include pixels formed from liquid crystal display (LCD) components. A display cover layer may cover the surface of display 14 or a display layer such as a color filter layer or other portion of a display may be used as the outermost (or nearly outermost) layer in display 14. The outermost display layer may be formed from a transparent glass sheet, a clear plastic layer, or other transparent member.

A cross-sectional side view of an illustrative configuration for display 14 of device 10 (e.g., for display 14 of the devices of FIG. 1, FIG. 2, FIG. 3, FIG. 4 or other suitable electronic devices) is shown in FIG. 5. As shown in FIG. 5, display 14 may include backlight structures such as backlight unit 42 for producing backlight 44. During operation, backlight 44 travels outwards (vertically upwards in dimension Z in the orientation of FIG. 5) and passes through display pixel structures in display layers 46. This illuminates any images that are being produced by the display pixels for viewing by a user. For example, backlight 44 may illuminate images on display layers 46 that are being viewed by viewer 48 in direction 50.

Display layers 46 may be mounted in chassis structures such as a plastic chassis structure and/or a metal chassis structure to form a display module for mounting in housing 12 or display layers 46 may be mounted directly in housing 12 (e.g., by stacking display layers 46 into a recessed portion in housing 12). Display layers 46 may form a liquid crystal display or may be used in forming displays of other types.

Display layers 46 may include a liquid crystal layer such as a liquid crystal layer 52. Liquid crystal layer 52 may be sandwiched between display layers such as display layers 58 and 56. Layers 56 and 58 may be interposed between lower polarizer layer 60 and upper polarizer layer 54.

Layers 58 and 56 may be formed from transparent substrate layers such as clear layers of glass or plastic. Layers 58 and 56 may be layers such as a thin-film transistor layer and/or a color filter layer. Conductive traces, color filter elements, transistors, and other circuits and structures may be formed on the substrates of layers 58 and 56 (e.g., to form a thin-film transistor layer and/or a color filter layer). Touch sensor electrodes may also be incorporated into layers such as layers 58 and 56 and/or touch sensor electrodes may be formed on other substrates.

With one illustrative configuration, layer 58 may be a thin-film transistor layer that includes an array of pixel circuits based on thin-film transistors and associated elec-

trodes (pixel electrodes) for applying electric fields to liquid crystal layer 52 and thereby displaying images on display 14. Layer 56 may be a color filter layer that includes an array of color filter elements for providing display 14 with the ability to display color images. If desired, layer 58 may be a color filter layer and layer 56 may be a thin-film transistor layer. Configurations in which color filter elements are combined with thin-film transistor structures on a common substrate layer in the upper or lower portion of display 14 may also be used.

During operation of display 14 in device 10, control circuitry (e.g., one or more integrated circuits on a printed circuit) may be used to generate information to be displayed on display 14 (e.g., display data). The information to be displayed may be conveyed to a display driver integrated circuit such as circuit 62A or 62B using a signal path such as a signal path formed from conductive metal traces in a rigid or flexible printed circuit such as printed circuit 64 (as an example).

Backlight structures 42 may include a light guide plate such as light guide plate 78. Light guide plate 78 may be formed from a transparent material such as clear glass or plastic. During operation of backlight structures 42, a light source such as light source 72 may generate light 74. Light source 72 may be, for example, an array of light-emitting diodes.

Light 74 from light source 72 may be coupled into edge surface 76 of light guide plate 78 and may be distributed in dimensions X and Y throughout light guide plate 78 due to the principal of total internal reflection. Light guide plate 78 may include light-scattering features such as pits or bumps. The light-scattering features may be located on an upper surface and/or on an opposing lower surface of light guide plate 78. Light source 72 may be located at the left of light guide plate 78 as shown in FIG. 5 or may be located along the right edge of plate 78 and/or other edges of plate 78.

Light 74 that scatters upwards in direction Z from light guide plate 78 may serve as backlight 44 for display 14. Light 74 that scatters downwards may be reflected back in the upwards direction by reflector 80. Reflector 80 may be formed from a reflective material such as a layer of plastic covered with a dielectric mirror thin-film coating.

To enhance backlight performance for backlight structures 42, backlight structures 42 may include optical films 70. Optical films 70 may include diffuser layers for helping to homogenize backlight 44 and thereby reduce hotspots, compensation films for enhancing off-axis viewing, and brightness enhancement films (also sometimes referred to as turning films) for collimating backlight 44. Optical films 70 may overlap the other structures in backlight unit 42 such as light guide plate 78 and reflector 80. For example, if light guide plate 78 has a rectangular footprint in the X-Y plane of FIG. 5, optical films 70 and reflector 80 may have a matching rectangular footprint. If desired, films such as compensation films may be incorporated into other layers of display 14 (e.g., polarizer layers).

In accordance with an embodiment of the present invention, display 14 may be configured to operate in various user viewing modes. FIG. 6 is a diagram showing different viewing modes in which display 14 can be configured to operate. As shown in FIG. 6, display 14 may be configured to operate in at least a normal viewing mode 100, a privacy viewing mode 102, an outdoor viewing mode 104, and a power saving mode 106. Under normal lighting conditions (e.g., when display 14 is used indoors), display 14 may be placed in normal viewing mode 100 that exhibits a nominal viewing angle and a nominal display brightness level. When

it is desired to reduce the viewing angle of display **14** below the nominal view angle, display **14** may be placed in privacy mode **102**. Under bright ambient lighting conditions (e.g., when display **14** is used outdoors in bright sunny conditions), display **14** may be placed in outdoor viewing mode **104** that boosts the display brightness beyond the nominal level so that the content on display **14** is more visible to the user. When it is desired to minimize power consumption of the electronic device, display **14** may be placed in power saving mode **106** that exhibits a reduced display brightness level and optionally reduced viewing angle.

FIG. 7 is a diagram plotting average picture luminance versus viewing angle illustrating different light output profiles associated with the different view modes of FIG. 6. As shown in FIG. 7, curve **110** represents the light output profile for normal view mode **100**; curve **112** represents the light output profile for privacy mode **102**; curve **114** represents the light output profile for outdoor viewing mode **104**; and curve **116** represents the light output profile for power saving mode **106**. Curve **110** shows how the normal viewing mode exhibits a relatively wide viewing angle with a cone of vision of greater than 30° (e.g., with a viewing angle of more than 45° or more than 60°). While this may be convenient for collaborative purposes when display **14** is used to display content to a group of users positioned at varying angles relative to the normal viewing axis, the user may sometimes wish for the display to have a more limited cone of vision for privacy purposes. Curve **112** shows how the privacy mode exhibits a substantially reduced viewing angle with a viewing angle of less than 45° or less than 30° (see, curve **112** is substantially “narrower” than curve **110**).

Curve **114** shows how display **14** may be configured to focus its light output to provide a boosted on-axis luminance intensity during bright ambient lighting conditions. If desired, curve **114** may exhibit an even narrower cone of vision than curve **112**. By focusing the light towards the user without wasting energy emitting light at larger viewing angles, the outdoor viewing mode is able to provide a boosted brightness level (e.g., with up to two times or more of the on-axis luminance intensity of the normal viewing mode) without increasing a net neutral display power consumption relative to the normal viewing mode. Curve **116** shows how display **14** may be configured to save power by also reducing the viewing angle without compromising on the brightness level along the normal viewing axis. In certain embodiments, power saving mode **106** may be similar or identical to privacy mode **102** and/or outdoor mode **104**, except the on-axis luminance level for the outdoor mode may be higher to facilitate the display of content in sunny conditions.

In accordance with an embodiment, the different display modes described above may be implemented using a switchable diffuser film in the backlight unit. FIG. 8 is a cross-sectional side view showing how backlight unit **42** may be provided with a switchable diffuser. As shown in FIG. 8, backlight unit **42** may include a light source **72** (e.g., an LED light source) for emitting light **74** into light guide plate **78**, a brightness enhancement film such as a turning film **202**, and a switchable diffuser film **200**. Switchable diffuser **200** may be configured in an on state, an off state, or optionally one or more intermediate states for enhanced tunability.

In the embodiment of FIG. 8, light guide plate **78** may include light scattering features for emitting a generally scattered light source **210** upwards in direction **Z**. Turning film **202** may serve to convert scattered light **210** into a collimated light source **212**. The use of turning films as part

of the backlight unit is generally relatively rare in the art since turning films output a light source with a fairly limited cone of vision, which is oftentimes unsuitable for use in normal electronic device displays. Turning film **202** can, however, be paired with switchable diffuser **200** to either generate scattered light **220** when switchable diffuser **200** is the off state or to pass through the focused light **222** when switchable diffuser **200** is in the on state. The configuration of the different display modes in FIG. 6 can therefore be controlled by adjusting the state of switchable diffuser **200** (e.g., diffuser **200** can be turned off to place the display in normal viewing mode or can be turned on to place the display in one of modes **102**, **104**, or **106**).

FIG. 9 is a cross-sectional side view of an illustrative switchable diffuser film **200** having a single layer of polymer dispersed liquid crystal (PDLC) in accordance with an embodiment. As shown in FIG. 9, liquid crystal droplets **254** may be dispersed in a layer of polymer **256** between transparent substrates **250-1** and **250-2**. Substrates **250-1** and **250-2** may be formed from glass, plastic, or other transparent substrate material. Transparent conductive materials such as a layer of indium tin oxide (ITO) **252** may be formed on each of substrates **250-1** and **250-2** to control the behavior of the PDLC. In the example of FIG. 9, a voltage source **258** may be used to apply some amount of voltage onto layers **252** to control the orientation of the liquid crystal material in droplets **254**. For example, switchable diffuser **200** may be placed in the off state when no voltage is applied or may be placed in the on state when a nominal voltage level is applied. If desired, an intermediate voltage level that is between zero volts and the nominal high voltage level may be applied to fine tune the optical behavior of diffuser film **200** to place display **14** in a selected one of the user viewing modes (e.g., the different viewing modes as described in connection with FIG. 6).

FIG. 10 shows another suitable arrangement in which switchable diffuser **200** is provided with two layers of PDLC. As shown in FIG. 10, liquid crystal droplets **254-1** formed between transparent substrates **250-1** and **250-2** may have a first size, whereas liquid crystal droplets **254-2** formed between transparent substrates **250-2** and **250-3** may have a second size that is different than the first size. A first voltage source **258-1** may be used to control the behavior of droplets **254-1**, whereas a second voltage source **258-2** may be used to control the behavior of droplets **254-2**. For example, display **14** may be placed in the normal viewing mode by turning off both voltage sources **258-1** and **258-2**. Display **14** may be placed in the privacy mode by turning on only voltage source **258-1**, in the outdoor mode by turning on only voltage source **258-2**, or in the power saving mode by turning on both voltage sources **258-1** and **258-2**. This example is merely illustrative. If desired, voltage sources **258-1** and **258-2** can be tuned individually to provide the desired light output profile for each of the various user viewing modes.

FIGS. 11 and 12 show other suitable arrangements of the switchable diffuser film **200**. As shown in FIG. 11, the switchable diffuser film may be provided with asymmetric droplets **255**. As shown in FIG. 12, the switchable diffuser may be provided with embedded microlens structures **260** for further control of the transmitted light. The microlens structures **260** of FIG. 12 may not be switchable.

The different embodiments of FIGS. 9-12 for implementing a switchable diffuser film using PDLC is merely illustrative and do not serve to limit the scope of the present invention. If desired, switchable diffuser film **200** may be implemented using polymer network liquid crystal (PNLC)

material, polymer stabilized cholesteric texture (PSCT) material, a combination of these materials, and/or other suitable adjustable light diffusing materials.

In another suitable arrangement, the switchable diffuser film may also be implemented using a switchable liquid crystal (LC) lens array structure (see, e.g., switchable diffuser **200'** in FIG. **13**). As shown in FIG. **13**, switchable diffuser **200'** may include a first adjustable LC lens array **290-1** stacked with a second adjustable LC lens array **290-2**. Each layer of adjustable LC lens array may include rows of cylindrical lenses **292** covered with liquid crystal material **294**. The cylindrical microlenses in layer **290-1** may be formed perpendicular to the cylindrical microlenses in layer **290-2** to help focus light from two orthogonal directions. In particular, lenses **292** may be polymer microlenses and may exhibit a "concave-up" orientation for selectively scattering light. Layers **290-1** and **290-2** may be provided with patterned electrodes (e.g., conductive ITO structures) that may be selectively biased using voltage sources (not shown) to modulate the optical properties of the LC material **294**.

For example, a high voltage may be applied across the liquid crystal material **294** so that the liquid crystal material **294** exhibits the same index of refraction as the polymer microlenses **292**. When microlenses **292** and the liquid crystal material **294** are index-matched, no lensing effect is provided and the collimated light **212** from the backlight unit is allowed to pass through substantially unscattered. When a low voltage is applied across the liquid crystal material **294**, the liquid crystal material **294** may exhibit a different refractive index as the polymer microlenses **292**. When the index of refraction of the microlenses **292** and the liquid crystal material **294** are mismatched, microlenses **292** are effectively switched into use to scatter the incoming collimated backlight **212** to generate a scattered outgoing light **220**. This example is merely illustrative. In general, any desired amount of voltage can be applied to the LC material so that switchable diffuser **200'** exhibits the desired optical transmission/scattering property for each of the different view modes described in connection with FIG. **6**. The example of FIG. **13** in which the microlenses are formed in a regular periodic configuration is merely illustrative. If desired, the microlens structures may be formed with random varying pitches and widths and may exhibit non-cylindrical shapes.

In certain embodiments, the switchable diffuser may also be implemented using a switchable optical fiber bundle. As shown in FIG. **18**, switchable optical fiber bundle **400** may include optical fibers **402** made of glass, plastic, or other suitable fiber material bundled together and bonded using polymer adhesive **404**. In one configuration, switchable material such as PDLC or PNLC may be used as the binding material. In another configuration, the switchable material may be filled within the core of each optical fiber. When the switchable material is placed in a first state, the incoming collimated light **410** may be allowed to pass through substantially unaltered. When the switchable material is placed in a second state that is different than the first state, the incoming collimated light **410** may be altered and output as scattered light **412**. If desired, the switchable optical fiber bundle **400** may also receive scattered backlight and can be used to selectively output collimated light.

In accordance with another embodiment, the different display modes described above may be implemented using a switchable microarray structure in the backlight unit. FIG. **14** is a cross-sectional side view showing how backlight unit **42** may be provided with a switchable microarray structure

300 that may be configured in an on state, an off state, or optionally one or more intermediate states for enhanced tunability.

In the embodiment of FIG. **14**, light guide plate **78** may include light scattering features for emitting a generally scattered light source **210** upwards in direction **Z**. Switchable microarray structure **300** may directly receive the scattered light source **210** (without an intervening turning film) and may serve to convert the scattered light **210** into a collimated light source **304** or may otherwise pass through or further scatter the incoming light **210** to output scattered light **302**. The configuration of the different display modes in FIG. **6** can therefore be controlled by adjusting the state of switchable microarray structure **300** (e.g., diffuser **300** can be turned off to place the display in normal viewing mode or can be turned on to place the display in one of modes **102**, **104**, or **106**).

FIG. **15** is a cross-sectional side view of an illustrative pyramid microarray with switchable mirror structures for selectively collimating backlight in accordance with an embodiment. As shown in FIG. **15**, microarray structure **300** may include switchable mirror layer **310** having openings **314** and polymer material **316** that is formed over switchable mirror layer **310** and that may be patterned to form pyramid-shaped cavities **312**. The cavities **312** may be filled with air or other material having a refractive index that is different than polymer **316**.

Switchable mirror layer **310** may be implemented using cholesteric liquid crystal material, electrochromic material, or other types of materials with adjustable reflectivity. Similar to the PDLC material, mirror layer **310** may be selectively activated using a voltage source (not shown). When mirror **310** is configured in the on state, any backlight striking mirror **310** will be reflected back down towards reflector **80** (as indicated by path **321**) whereas light may only be allowed to travel through layer **310** via the gaps **314**. Any light that propagates through these gaps **314** will be guided by the pyramid-shaped cavities **312** to generate a collimated light source **320**. The switchable mirror **310** operated in this way helps to convert the light emit directly from the light guide plate **78** into an array of point light sources. Light reflected from the mirror will therefore be recycled through the light guide and reflector **80**, which helps to improve output efficiency. When mirror **310** is configured in the off state, mirror **310** will be effectively switched out of use (e.g., mirror **310** will no longer exhibit reflective capabilities) and light exiting structures **300** will remain uncollimated in the scattered state.

The pyramidal shape of cavities **312** in structure **300** is merely illustrative. If desired, cavities **312** may be formed with a conical shape, a trapezoidal shape, or other suitable shapes for guiding and focusing the light in a way to produce the desired viewing angle when mirror **310** is switched into use.

FIG. **16** shows yet another suitable arrangement in which structure **300** includes a microlens array **330** that is formed over switchable mirror structures **310**. As shown in FIG. **16**, the center of each microlens in array **330** may be aligned to corresponding gaps **314** in mirror layer **310**. When mirror **310** is activated, any backlight striking mirror **310** will be reflected back down towards reflector **80** (as indicated by path **321**) while some of the light may travel through layer **310** via openings **314**. Any light that propagates through these openings will be focused using the microlens structures **330** to generate a collimated light source **321**. The switchable mirror **310** operated in this way serves to convert the light emit from the light guide plate **78** into an array of

point light sources at the gap locations. When switchable mirror **310** is deactivated, mirror **310** will be effectively switched out of use (e.g., mirror **310** will no longer exhibit reflective capabilities) and light exiting structure **300** will remain uncollimated in the scattered state.

In another suitable embodiment, the adjustable microarray structure may be implemented using a switchable liquid crystal (LC) lens array structure (see, e.g., switchable microlens array structure **300'** in FIG. 17). As shown in FIG. 17, structure **300'** may include a first adjustable LC lens array **350-1** stacked with a second adjustable LC lens array **350-2**. Each layer of adjustable LC lens array may include rows of cylindrical lenses **352** covered with liquid crystal material **354**. The cylindrical microlenses in layer **350-1** may be formed perpendicular to the cylindrical microlenses in layer **350-2** to help focus light from two orthogonal directions. In particular, lenses **352** may be polymer microlenses and may exhibit a "concave-down" orientation for selectively focusing light when the microlenses are switched into use. Layers **350-1** and **350-2** may be provided with patterned electrodes (e.g., conductive ITO structures) that can be selectively biased using voltage sources (not shown) to modulate the optical properties of the LC material **354**.

For example, a high voltage may be applied across the liquid crystal material **354** so that the liquid crystal material **354** exhibits the same index of refraction as the polymer microlenses **352**. When the polymer microlenses **352** and the liquid crystal material **354** are index-matched, no lensing effect is provided and the incoming scattered light **210** from the backlight unit is allowed to pass through without being collimated. When a low voltage is applied across the liquid crystal material **354**, the liquid crystal material **354** may exhibit a different refractive index as the polymer microlenses **352**. When the index of refraction of the microlenses **352** and the liquid crystal material **354** are mismatched, microlenses **352** are effectively switched into use to collimate the incoming scattered backlight **210** to generate a collimated outgoing light **304**. This example is merely illustrative. In general, any desired amount of voltage can be applied to the LC material so that switchable microarray structure **300'** exhibits the desired optical transmission/scattering property for each of the different view modes described in connection with FIG. 6. The example of FIG. 17 in which the microlenses are formed in a regular periodic configuration is merely illustrative. If desired, the microlens structures may be formed with random varying pitches and widths and may exhibit non-cylindrical shapes.

The tunable lens structures described in connection with FIGS. 13 and 17 are merely illustrative and do not serve to limit the scope of the present invention. In yet other suitable embodiments, the tunable microlens array structures may be implemented using mechanically driven microlens structures, microfluidic devices, polymer network liquid crystal (PNLC) based microlens structures, piezoelectrically driven liquid lens structures (e.g., dynamorph microlenses), ultrasonic transparent gel based lens structures, just to name a few. If desired, these tunable lens structures may be used in conjunction with switchable mirror structures (e.g., mirror **310** of FIGS. 15 and 16) and switchable diffuser film structures (e.g., as part of the embedded microlens array **260** of FIG. 12) to provide further tunability in the output light profile.

The embodiments described above in which the light output from the backlight unit is selectively collimated depending on the current viewing mode effectively reduces the luminance at higher viewing angles (e.g., the display appears darker as the user moves away from the normal axis

of the display panel) and are therefore sometimes referred to as implementing a "black" mode.

In accordance with another suitable arrangement of the present invention, a switchable structure may be placed above the liquid crystal display layer to dynamically adjust the contrast ratio as a function of the viewing angle. For example, the switchable structure may be configured to reduce the contrast ratio as the user moves away from the normal axis of the display panel, thereby making the display appear lighter or more faded. Privacy mode implemented by reducing the contrast ratio is therefore sometimes referred to as "white" mode.

In accordance with an embodiment, the white privacy mode can be implemented using a switchable phase retarder that is stacked with the liquid crystal display (LCD) layer. As shown in FIG. 19, display layers **46** may include an LCD layer **500** formed between upper polarizer **54** and lower polarizer **60** and a dynamically tunable structure such as switchable phase retarder layer **502** interposed between upper polarizer **54** and LCD layer **500**. Layer **500** may, for example, include layers **56**, **52**, and **50** of FIG. 5.

The exemplary configuration of FIG. 19 in which switchable phase retarder **502** is formed between upper polarizer **54** and LCD layer **500** is merely illustrative and does not serve to limit the scope of the present invention. If desired, switchable phase retarder **502** may be alternatively formed between lower polarizer **60** and LCD layer **500**. In yet other suitable arrangements, a first switchable phase retarder may be sandwiched between upper polarizer **54** and LCD layer **500** while a second switchable phase retarder is sandwiched between bottom polarizer **54** and LCD layer **500**.

Switchable phase retarder layer **502** may be configured to control the contrast of the display image at higher, oblique viewing angles (e.g., from 30° to 90°). Typically, display **14** may include phase compensation films such as optical films **70** described in connection with FIG. 5 to suppress light leakage at large viewing angles (i.e., to help enhance off-axis viewing by providing high contrast at wide viewing angles). By adding an additional switchable phase retarder film such as switchable phase retarder **502** into the display stack, the phase compensation function for oblique viewing angles can be adjusted.

Switchable phase retarder **502** may be operable in at least two modes. FIG. 20A shows switchable phase retarder **502** configured in normal viewing mode, whereas FIG. 20B shows switchable phase retarder **502** configured in privacy mode (which may also include the outdoor viewing mode and the power saving mode). As shown in FIG. 20, liquid crystal molecules **514** may be dispersed between transparent substrates **510** and **512**. Substrates **510** and **512** may be formed from glass, plastic, or other transparent substrate material. Transparent conductive materials such as a layer of indium tin oxide (ITO) may be formed on each of substrates **510** and **512** to control the behavior of molecules **514**.

In the example of FIG. 20A, retarder layer **502** may be placed in an off state when no voltage is applied so that molecules **514** are in an isotropic state. When operated in the isotropic mode, the phase retarder does not affect any phase or polarization of the propagating light because the retarder is optically isotropic with visible light; the retarder is therefore effectively switched out of use.

In the example of FIG. 20B, a voltage source may apply some amount of voltage across substrates **510** and **512** to create an electric field **516** so that the molecules are placed in an anisotropic state **514'** (sometimes referred to as a chiral nematic phase). In the anisotropic mode, light coming from on-axis will not experience any phase retardation, and the

polarization of the on-axis light is maintained. However, light passing through retarder **502** at oblique angles will experience phase retardation. As a result, images view on-axis will exhibit high contrast while images view from oblique angles will exhibit low contrast. By controlling the voltage applied, the resulting electric field may induce a birefringence in any suitable liquid crystal material via the Kerr effect to switch layer **502** between the two modes. As examples, switchable phase retarder **502** may be implemented using blue phase LC material, discotic phase LC material, bowlic phase LC material, lyotropic LC materials, micellar cubic phase LC materials, hexagonal phase LC material, metallotropic LC material, a combination of these materials, and/or other suitable types of switchable material.

FIG. **21** is a plot of contrast ratio versus phase retardation that can be provided by switchable phase retarder **502** at an exemplary viewing angle of 30° in accordance with an embodiment. As shown by curve **600** in FIG. **21**, contrast ratio may generally decrease as the amount of phase retardation is increased. In particular, line **602** may represent a threshold level below which the contrast ratio should be maintained in privacy mode. For example, a maximum contrast ratio of 1.2 may be deemed a sufficiently low contrast ratio to prevent users from reading the display at viewing angles greater than 30° . In the example of FIG. **21**, a minimum phase retardation of 900 nanometers (nm) may be necessary to maintain the contrast ratio below predetermined threshold **602**.

The amount of phase retardation may be controlled by the voltage applied across the switchable phase retarder. FIG. **22** is a plot of phase retardation versus bias voltage for switchable phase retarder **502** in accordance with an embodiment. As shown by curve **610** in FIG. **22**, the amount of phase retardation generally increases as a function of applied voltage. To meet the 900 nm phase retardation requirement discussed in connection with FIG. **21** (as indicated by dotted threshold line **612** in FIG. **22**), a minimum bias voltage of 50 V may have to be applied across the switchable phase retarder. Voltages of greater than 50 V may also be applied to provide extra margin at the expense of power consumption. The amount of phase retardation and the amount of bias voltage that are required to provide the desired contrast ratio shown in FIGS. **21** and **22** are merely illustrative and are not intended to limit the scope of the present invention. Other threshold contrast levels corresponding to other phase retardation and bias voltage levels may be used to provide the desired amount of privacy.

FIG. **23** is diagram illustrating different viewing angles of a display panel. The X-Y axes form a plane that is coplanar with the display panel, whereas the Z axis represents a normal axis that is orthogonal to the plane of the display panel. Angle θ represents a viewing angle from the Z axis. If angle ϕ is fixed at zero degrees, then angle θ will correspond to the viewing angles illustrated and described in connection with FIG. **7**. On the other hand, angle ϕ represents a viewing angle in the X-Y plane. Assuming the display panel is in the upright position on the tabletop, a viewer's elevation will change as angle ϕ is varied. In general, it is desirable for a display to exhibit reduced contrast ratios for angles θ greater than 30° at an angle ϕ of zero or 180 degrees during privacy viewing modes.

FIG. **24A** is a diagram of an exemplary display pixel design in accordance with an embodiment. As shown in FIG. **24A**, the display may include pixel electrodes **700** patterned in a conventional chevron formation, where each separate electrode is angled at approximately 80° .

FIG. **24B** is a cross-sectional side view of the display pixel circuitry shown in FIG. **24A** cut along line AA'. As shown in FIG. **24B**, pixel electrodes **700** (e.g., indium tin oxide electrodes or "fingers") may be formed on TFT layer **58** (see, e.g., FIG. **5**). TFT layer **58** may include TFT circuitry **722** such as thin-film transistor structures formed over TFT substrate **720**. Liquid crystal material **52** may be formed over pixel fingers **700** between TFT layer **58** and color filter layer **56**. If desired, the order of TFT layer **58** and color filter layer **56** can be flipped such that light exits the display by passing through color filter layer **56** before passing through TFT layer **58**.

FIG. **25** is a plot showing regions of low contrast ratio in the X-Y plane for a display implemented using the chevron pixel electrode arrangement of FIG. **24A**. As shown in FIG. **25**, the lighter regions corresponding to dotted axes **702** where angle ϕ is approximately zero or 90 degrees represent areas of high contrast, whereas the darker regions **704** centered at angles ϕ of approximately 45, 135, 215, and 315 degrees represent areas of low contrast. Note that the contrast ratio generally decreases as one moves away from the center of the plot (i.e., as viewing angle θ increases).

In the example of FIG. **25**, the low contrast regions **704** are undesirably offset by 45° . As described above, it is generally desirable to align the low contrast regions to angles ϕ of zero or 180 degrees since that would reduce view-ability from undesired, nearby or adjacent onlookers. In an effort to effectively rotate the contrast profile provided by the switchable phase retarder, an improved display pixel design is provided (see, e.g., FIG. **26**). As shown in FIG. **26**, the pixel electrodes **750** (sometimes referred to here as conductive "fingers") are angled at 55° . This difference in finger angle relative to the chevron design of FIG. **25** provides the desired rotation. The pixel fingers **750** may be formed from indium tin oxide (ITO) or other suitable transparent conductive material and may be interconnected using a vertical shorting sidebar member **752**.

FIG. **27** is a plot showing regions of low contrast ratio in the X-Y plane for a display implemented using the rotated pixel finger arrangement of FIG. **26**. As shown in FIG. **26**, the low contrast regions **712** have been aligned to angles ϕ of zero and 180 degrees. Additionally, users viewing from directly above and below (i.e., at ϕ of 90 and 270 degrees) will also perceive the reduced contrast ratio. Configured in this way, the display will be able to provide the desired privacy protection from viewers sitting laterally with respect to the intended user.

In accordance with another suitable arrangement, FIG. **28** shows a rotated pixel design having fingers **760** interconnected by a conductive crossbar such as ITO crossbar **762**. In the example of FIG. **28**, crossbar **762** may be relatively thinner than fingers **760** to help improve transmittance. As an example, the fingers **760** may be 3 microns wide while crossbar **762** may be only 2 microns wide. The configuration of FIG. **28** may also provide a contrast profile similar to that shown in FIG. **27**. The embodiments of FIGS. **26** and **28** in which all of the conductive fingers are formed parallel to one another are sometimes referred to as a single-domain pixel electrode implementation.

In accordance with yet another suitable arrangement, FIG. **29** shows a rotated pixel design having fingers formed at multiple different angles. As shown in FIG. **29**, a first group of parallel fingers **770-1** may be formed at an angle of 55° , whereas a second group of parallel fingers **770-2** may be formed at angle of 35° . The two groups of fingers **770-1** and **770-2** may be shorted using a conductive crossbar such as ITO crossbar **772**. This configuration in which there are two

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sets of conductive fingers formed at slightly different angles is sometimes referred to as a dual-domain pixel electrode implementation.

The pixel designs of FIGS. 26, 28, and 29 are merely illustrative and are not intended to limit the scope of the present invention. The pixel electrodes in FIGS. 26, 28, and 29 can also be formed as part of TFT layer 58 as shown in FIG. 24B. In general, the display may include pixel electrode fingers patterned at any suitable angle that yields the contrast plot of FIG. 27 and may include any number of domains of parallel fingers.

FIG. 30 is a plot of contrast ratio versus viewing angle for a display implemented using a display pixel finger design of the type shown in the embodiments of FIGS. 26, 28, and 29 in accordance with an embodiment. As shown by curve 790 in FIG. 30, the contrast ratio falls below the threshold level CR_{th} for viewing angle θ of greater than 30° . Curve 790 in FIG. 30 corresponds to the contrast profile at ϕ of zero degrees. If desired, the crossover point where curve 790 intersects with the desired privacy threshold level CR_{th} may be adjusted (e.g., to 45° , 60° , etc.) by changing the amount of phase retardation, the amount of bias voltage, the pixel electrode finger design, the type of switchable phase retarder material, etc.

In accordance with another suitable embodiment, display layers 46 may also be provided with electrically controlled birefringence (ECB) layers that can help provide reduced visibility during privacy mode (which may also include the outdoor viewing mode and the power saving mode). FIG. 31 is a diagram of a display with multiple electrically controlled birefringence (ECB) layers in a normal viewing mode in accordance with an embodiment. As shown in FIG. 31, a first ECB cell 802 and a second ECB cell 804 may be interposed between LCD layer 800 and lower polarizer 60. Layer 800 may, for example, include layers 56, 52, and 58 of FIG. 5. This is merely illustrative. In another suitable arrangement, first and second ECB cells 802 and 804 may be interposed between upper polarizer 54 and LCD layer 800. In yet another suitable arrangement, first ECB cell 802 may be interposed between upper polarizer 54 and LCD layer 800 while second ECB cell 804 may be interposed between lower polarizer 60 and LCD layer 800.

Front polarizer 54 may have an absorption axis (sometimes also referred to as transmittance axis) oriented towards the right of the page, whereas back polarizer 60 may have an absorption axis oriented straight out of the page. During normal viewing mode, the ECB cells may be switched out of use such that ECB cell 802 exhibits an optical axis 814 that is parallel to the absorption axis of upper polarizer 54 while ECB cell 804 exhibits an optical axis 816 that is parallel to the absorption axis of lower polarizer 60.

FIG. 32 shows the display layers 46 when privacy mode is engaged. Voltage may be applied to rotate the optical axes of the ECB cells. As shown in FIG. 32, the optical axis of ECB cell 802 may be rotated to a new orientation 815 (e.g., towards the right of the page but slightly up towards the front polarizer) that is out of alignment with the absorption axis of front polarizer 54. Similarly, the optical axis of ECB cell 804 may also be rotated to a new orientation 817 (e.g., out of the page but slightly up towards the front polarizer) that is out of alignment with the absorption axis of back polarizer 60.

FIG. 33 is a plot showing the contrast ratio for the display in FIG. 31 during normal user mode. As shown in FIG. 33, the display does not exhibit any reduction in contrast ratio in any direction when the ECB cells are switched out of use. FIG. 34 is a plot showing the contrast ratio for the display

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in FIG. 32 during privacy mode (or outdoor viewing mode or power saving mode). As shown in FIG. 34, the display may exhibit high contrast for the intended cone of vision 900 while providing substantially reduced contrast levels outside region 900. Comparing the profiles of FIG. 34 with that of FIG. 27, the dual ECB cell implementation may provide additional privacy since it offers reduced visibility from all directions.

The dual ECB layer implementation described in connection with FIGS. 31 and 32 is merely illustrative and is not intended to limit the scope of the present embodiments. If desired, only one ECB layer or more than two ECB layers may be provided in the display. If desired, other types of nematic display layers may be engaged to help limit the viewability of the display to the desired cone of vision. For example, one or more dual-domain ECB cells (e.g., an ECB cell in which the optical axis in different regions of the ECB cell tilt in opposite directions but in the same plane) may also be used within the display.

The foregoing is merely illustrative and various modifications can be made by those skilled in the art without departing from the scope and spirit of the described embodiments. The foregoing embodiments may be implemented individually or in any combination.

What is claimed is:

1. An electronic device display, comprising:

a switchable phase retarder that is configured in an isotropic state when the electronic device display is operated in a normal viewing mode and that is configured in an anisotropic state when the electronic device display is operated in a privacy mode to provide a contrast profile having low contrast regions and high contrast regions, wherein the display is coplanar with an X-Y plane; and

display layers having thin-film transistor structures, wherein the display layers comprise parallel pixel finger electrodes shorted by a conductive sidebar, wherein the parallel pixel finger electrodes are tilted at an angle with respect to the conductive sidebar so that the low contrast regions are positioned at viewing angles of 0° and 180° in the X-Y plane during the privacy mode, and wherein the angle is within a range of 10° to 55° .

2. The electronic device display of claim 1, further comprising:

an upper polarizer; and

a lower polarizer, wherein the switchable phase retarder is interposed between the upper polarizer and the display layers.

3. The electronic device display of claim 1, further comprising:

an upper polarizer; and

a lower polarizer, wherein the switchable phase retarder is interposed between the lower polarizer and the display layers.

4. The electronic device display of claim 1, wherein the switchable phase retarder comprises blue phase liquid crystal material.

5. The electronic device display of claim 1, wherein the switchable phase retarder provides reduced contrast ratios at viewing angles greater than 30° during the privacy mode.

6. The electronic device display of claim 1, wherein the switchable phase retarder receives a bias voltage during the privacy mode such that the switchable phase retarder is configured to provide a predetermined amount of phase retardation.

7. The electronic device display of claim 1, wherein the angle is 35° .

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8. An electronic device display, comprising:
display layers having thin-film transistor structures,
wherein the display layers comprise parallel pixel finger
electrodes, wherein the parallel pixel finger elec-
trodes are shorted by a conductive crossbar that is
perpendicular to the parallel pixel finger electrodes, and
wherein the conductive crossbar bisects only one of the
parallel pixel finger electrodes into two equal and
colinear segments; and
a switchable phase retarder that is configured in an
isotropic state when the electronic device display is
operated in a normal viewing mode and that is config-
ured in an anisotropic state when the electronic device
display is operated in a privacy mode.
9. The electronic device display of claim 8, wherein the
conductive crossbar and the parallel pixel finger electrodes
have different widths.
10. An electronic device display, comprising:
display layers having thin-film transistor structures,
wherein the display layers comprise:
a switchable phase retarder that is configured in an
isotropic state when the electronic device display is
operated in a normal viewing mode and that is
configured in an anisotropic state when the electronic

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- device display is operated in a privacy mode to
provide a contrast profile;
a conductive crossbar;
a first set of parallel pixel electrode fingers formed at a
first non-obtuse angle with respect to the conductive
crossbar; and
a second set of parallel pixel electrode fingers formed
at a second non-obtuse angle with respect to the
conductive crossbar, wherein the second non-obtuse
angle is different than the first non-obtuse angle, and
wherein the first and second sets of parallel pixel
electrode fingers are shorted to the conductive cross-
bar.
11. The electronic device display of claim 10, wherein the
first non-obtuse angle is equal to 90 degrees.
12. The electronic device display of claim 11, wherein the
second non-obtuse angle is less than 90 degrees.
13. The electronic device display of claim 1, wherein the
low contrast regions are further positioned at viewing angles
of 90° and 270° in the X-Y plane during the privacy mode.
14. The electronic device display of claim 1, wherein the
high contrast regions are positioned at viewing angles of 45°
and 135° in the X-Y plane during the privacy mode.

* * * * *

专利名称(译)	具有可切换薄膜结构的电子设备显示器		
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摘要(译)

电子设备可以生成要在显示器上显示的内容。显示器可以具有用于显示内容的图像帧的液晶显示像素阵列。可以以至少正常观看模式，隐私模式，室外观看模式和省电模式操作显示器。不同的视图模式可以呈现不同的视角。在一种配置中，显示器可以包括可切换的相位延迟器，其可以被选择性地激活以帮助降低在较高视角处的对比度。包括一组或多组平行指状物的旋转像素设计可用于帮助适当地对准低对比度区域。在另一种配置中，显示器可以包括多个电控双折射 (ECB) 层，其可以被选择性地激活以提供期望的视锥，其外部区域表现出显着降低的对比度。

