

液晶与显示 2012, (4) 448-455 ISSN: CN:

[本期目录](#) | [下期目录](#) | [过刊浏览](#) | [高级检索](#)[\[打印本页\]](#) [\[关闭\]](#)

材料物理和化学

液晶材料与3D显示

张兴¹, 郑成武¹, 李宁¹, 周兴丹¹, 李正强¹, 华瑞茂^{1,2}

1. 石家庄诚志永华显示材料有限公司 北京研发中心, 北京 100083;

2. 清华大学 化学系, 北京 100084

摘要: 介绍了3D显示的基本原理,重点介绍了目前3D显示的主流技术类型,包含了眼镜式3D技术以及裸眼式3D技术,其中眼镜式3D技术包含色差式3D技术、偏光式主动快门式3D技术;裸眼式3D技术包含视差屏障式3D技术、柱状透镜式3D技术、指向光源式3D技术和多层显示式3D技术。阐述了各种3D显示技术的基本实现原理域、并对涉及液晶显示的几种3D技术的优缺点进行了对比。结合液晶材料的特点与3D液晶显示的实际要求,阐述了3D液晶面板对液晶材料快速响应方面的要求,以及液晶材料光学各向异性参数的要求。

关键词: 3D显示 眼镜式3D显示 裸眼式3D显示 液晶材料

Liquid Crystal Materials and 3D Display

ZHANG Xing¹, ZHENG Cheng-wu¹, LI Ning¹, ZHOU Xing-dan¹, LI Zheng-qiang¹, HUA Rui-mao^{1,2}

1. Beijing R&D Center, Shijiazhuang Chengzhi Yonghua Display Materials Co., Ltd., Beijing 100083, China;

2. Department of Chemistry, Tsinghua University, Beijing 100084, China

Abstract: The article describes the basic principles of the 3D display, highlights the current mainstream 3D display types, including glasses technology and naked eye 3D technology. Glasses 3D technology contains anaglyphic 3D, polarized 3D and active shutter 3D; naked eye 3D technology contains parallax barrier 3D, lenticular lens 3D, directional backlight 3D and multi-layer display 3D. The realization methods of 3D images and applications of the different 3D technologies mentioned above are described. Advantages and disadvantages of the 3D technology concerning liquid crystal display are discussed in details. According to the characteristics of liquid crystal materials and 3D liquid crystal display, the rapid response property of liquid crystal materials used in 3D display panels are concluded. Also requirements of the optical anisotropy parameters of liquid crystal materials are summarized.

Keywords: 3D display glasses 3D display naked eye 3D display liquid crystal materials

收稿日期 2012-05-03 修回日期 2012-05-18 网络版发布日期 2012-08-15

基金项目:

国家“863”计划资助项目(No.2008AA03A304)

通讯作者: 华瑞茂

作者简介:

作者Email: ruimao@tsinghua.edu.cn

参考文献:

- [1] Displaysearch. Shipments of 3D LCD TV panels reach 21M in 2011, reaching 10% penetration. http://www.displaysearch.com/cps/rde/xchg/displaysearch/hs.xml/120307_shipments_of_3d_lcd_tv_panels_reach_21m_in_2011_reaching_10_percent_penetration.
- [2] 王琼华. 3D显示技术与器件 [M]. 北京: 科学出版社, 2011.
- [3] Javidi B, Okano F. *Three-Dimensional Television, Video, and Display Technologies* [M]. New York, USA: Springer, 2002.
- [4] 王永, 孙可, 孙士祥. 3D显示技术的现状及发展 [J]. 现代显示, 2012, (2): 26-29.
- [5] Wikipedia. 3D display. http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/3D_display.
- [6] 百度百科. 裸眼3D. <http://baike.baidu.com/view/3442285.htm>.
- [7] Realcel. FAQ. <http://www.realcel.com/service.asp?rid=1>.
- [8] PureDepth. Multi-layer display. <http://www.puredepth.com>.
- [9] Johnson R B, Jacobsen G A. Advances in lenticular lens arrays for visual display [J]. *SPIE*, 2005, 5874: 587406 (1-11).
- [10] Nie X Y, Lu R B, Xianyu H Q, et al. Anchoring energy and cell gap effects on liquid crystal response time [J]. *J. Appl. Phys.*, 2007, 101(10): 103110(1-5).
- [11] Wang H Y, Wu T X, Zhu X Y, et al. Correlations between liquid crystal director reorientation and optical response time of a homeotropic J. *Appl. Phys.*, 2004, 95(10): 5502-5508.
- [12] 高鸿锦. 液晶化学 [M]. 北京: 清华大学出版社, 2011.
- [13] Kirsch P, Binder W, Hahn A, et al. Super-Fluorinated Liquid Crystals: Towards the Limits of Polarity [J]. *Eur. J. Org. Chem.*, 2008, 3479-3484.
- [14] Bartmann E. Liquid crystalline α , α -difluorobenzyl phenyl ethers [J]. *Adv. Mater.*, 1996, (8): 570-573.
- [15] Bartmann E, Hittich R, Hans A, et al. Difluoro-methylene compounds useful as low-viscosity components of liquid crystalline media for LCD crystal and electro-optical display elements: DE, 4006921.1989-03-18.
- [16] Shuichi M, Yasuyuki S, Kazutoshi M, et al. Liquid crystalline compound having a difluoropropyleneoxy group as bonding group, liquid crystal composition and liquid crystal display element: EP, 1179522A1.2002-02-13.
- [17] 牛磊, 徐丽华, 李曙新. 可实现2D/3D转换的液晶显示装置: CN, 200820095932.9.2009-05-13.
- [18] Kao Y Y, Huang Y P, Yang K X, et al. An auto-stereoscopic 3D display using tunable liquid crystal lens array that mimics effects of GRIN lenticular lens array // *2009 SID International Symposium Dig. Tech. Pap.*, San Antonio, USA: SID, 2009, XL: 111-114.
- [19] Francis M, Ionescu D, Goulding M, et al. Improved liquid crystal mixtures for STN displays [J]. *Mol. Cryst. Liq. Cryst.*, 2004, 411(1): 71-78
- [20] Kirsch P, Bremer M, Kirsch A, et al. Materials for liquid crystal displays with reduced power consumption [J]. *Mol. Cryst. Liq. Cryst.*, 2000, (1): 193-199.
- [21] 李宁, 华瑞茂, 张兴, 等. (多)氟取代苯基二乙炔(联)苯衍生物及其制备方法与应用: CN, 201110419503.9.2011-12-15.
- [22] 李辉, 杜渭松, 李建, 等. 芳环上氟原子对手性液晶分子扭曲力的影响 [J]. 液晶与显示, 2011, 26(1): 5-8.
- [23] 李娟丽, 安忠维. 侧向氟取代双烷基环己基联苯类液晶化合物的介晶性研究 [J]. 液晶与显示, 2006, 21(3): 214-217.
- [24] Dr P E, Volker M, Joachim K, et al. Liquid crystal compound, liquid crystal medium and liquid crystal display: JP, 2002012871A.2002-01-15
- [25] 陆刃波, 张素兵, 张建民, 等. 3D频道开播带动3D电视产业升级 // 中国电子商会2012年3D电视市场趋势座谈会. <http://info.homea.hc360.com/2012/01/161002869495.shtml>.

本刊中的类似文章

1. 陈瑞改, 陶宇虹, 谢佳, 张永栋, 李曙新. 基于头部追踪的宽视角裸眼3D显示系统[J]. 液晶与显示, 2013, 28(2): 233-237
2. 戴路, 金光, 徐伟, 谷松. 基于Matlab虚拟现实3D动画显示模块的卫星地面仿真系统[J]. 液晶与显示, 2011, 26(5): 688-692
3. 刘运, 张智勇, 任占冬, 戴志群, 未本美, 宣丽. 二氟亚甲氧基化合物对液晶低温黏度的影响[J]. 液晶与显示, 2010, 25(4): 490-493
4. 朱玉婵, 任占冬, 张智勇, 张开诚, 汪小燕. 用外加电场法提纯高电阻率液晶材料[J]. 液晶与显示, 2010, 25(4): 486-489

5. 李 帅, 李海峰, 彭祎帆, 刘 旭. 基于视场拼接的体视三维显示[J]. 液晶与显示, 2010, 25(4): 601-604

6. 陈瑞改. 基于头部追踪的宽视角裸眼3D显示系统[J]. 液晶与显示, (): 0-0
