

# The grass really is greener on TV and computer screens, thanks to quantum dots

10 August 2014



Quantum dots make greens and reds pop on screens (left) compared with other types of displays (right).  
Credit: Credit: 3M

High-tech specks called quantum dots could bring brighter, more vibrant color to mass market TVs, tablets, phones and other displays. Today, a scientist will describe a new technology called 3M quantum dot enhancement film (QDEF) that efficiently makes liquid crystal display (LCD) screens more richly colored.

His talk will be one of nearly 12,000 presentations at the 248th National Meeting & Exposition of the American Chemical Society (ACS) taking place here through Thursday.

"Green grass just pops out at you from these displays," says Eric Nelson, Ph.D., who helped create the plastic films that hold the [quantum dots](#) in a screen. "We believe this is the most efficient way to get to a high-color display."

That's because quantum dot, or "QD," displays need less energy compared to other high-color options. QDs are superconducting crystals so

small that 10,000 could fit across the width of a human hair.

Almost all electronics sold today, from TVs to smartphones, use LCDs. A typical LCD works by shining white light through a series of filters that produce the colors the viewer sees. To achieve the best color, these filters need to be fairly dark. However, it takes a lot of energy to make the light bright enough for the viewer's eye. The other problem, says Nelson, who is at the 3M Company, is that "you always tend to leak a bit of green into red, and blue into green, and so forth. So instead of ending up with a very pure red, you end up with an orange-y color. It's difficult to get roses or apples to look very red on a conventional LCD."

Rather than filtering light, QDs change it into a different color. The dots—made for 3M by Nanosys, Inc.—produce specific colors of light based on how big they are. In 3M QDEF displays, the LCD's white backlight is replaced with a blue one, and a sheet of plastic embedded with QDs that produce red and green light is placed over it. The display combines these three colors to produce all the colors the viewer sees.

One drawback of the dots is that they break down quickly when exposed to water and oxygen in the air. To address this challenge, Nelson helped create the plastic sheathing that protects them. They sandwiched the QDs between two polymer films, with the QDs embedded in an epoxy glue. "The polymer/quantum dot sandwich looks like a piece of plastic film," says Nelson. Coatings on the film provide further protection and enhance the viewing experience.

Nelson also will describe the environmental advantages of the technology. Because the QDEF displays need less light, they consume less electricity and help device batteries last longer than other high-color solutions. He says 3M's tests have shown that the dots' heavy metals—many of which

are already found in today's electronics—are entirely sealed inside the film. That means they won't leach out during the products' lifetime or as they languish in landfills if the displays aren't recycled.

3M hopes QDEF technology will compete well with more costly displays like those that use organic light-emitting diodes (OLEDs). Nelson explains that OLEDs produce similarly brilliant colors to the QDEF displays, but they use individual lights to make different colors. The drawback to OLEDs is that they are much more costly to manufacture.

Although QDEF displays are more expensive than conventional low-color LCDs, Nelson says the cost will come down as the technology becomes more widespread and as manufacturing costs come down with increased production scale. Several devices featuring QDEF are already on the market, and more are on the way.

**More information:** Title: Quantum dot films in display technology

### **Abstract**

This submission will describe the application of Quantum Dot Films in Liquid Crystal Displays (LCD). Quantum Dots (QD) are nanocrystals of semiconductor material that exhibit unique emission properties. Specifically, the excitons are confined with the QD, and therefore the size of the dot determines the energy level of the emission. In fluorescent applications, the frequency of emitted light increases as the size of the quantum dot decreases, allowing the emission to be highly tunable. Based on the tunability and the narrow emission spectra, QDs have been described for use in LCD's to improve the color gamut.

A color LCD is lit by conventional white LEDs that are color filtered to produce red, green, and blue pixels. However by switching to a blue-emitting LED, a portion of the blue light can be converted into green and red light by the quantum dots. This produces a white backlight for an LCD panel which can provide improved color gamut for the display. One drawback of QDs is their susceptibility to oxidization and hydrolysis. To maintain their high fluorescence quantum yield, the QDs must be maintained in an air free environment. Therefore to make a commercial LCD application possible, a

delivery format that maintains an air free environment and can be easily handled is required. This presentation will explore the application and the polymer properties required to bring this technology to commercial success.

Provided by American Chemical Society

APA citation: The grass really is greener on TV and computer screens, thanks to quantum dots (2014, August 10) retrieved 21 April 2021 from <https://phys.org/news/2014-08-grass-greener-tv-screens-quantum.html>

*This document is subject to copyright. Apart from any fair dealing for the purpose of private study or research, no part may be reproduced without the written permission. The content is provided for information purposes only.*