

Low-cost, Flexible Displays Using Nanoscale Droplets

Mateusz Bryning, Ph.D. CTO mbryning@zikon.com



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Zikon displays "Electric Ink"

We are developing a new type of display based on nanodroplets that move in electric fields.

- Reflective paper-like displays
- Transmissive displays



| 1 | 2 | 3 |
|-----|---|---|
| '-¦ | 5 | 5 |
| | | 5 |
| | | |

Why it's interesting

Big, beautiful, (relatively) inexpensive displays are everywhere.....

Samsung UN55HU7250 Curved 55-Inch 4K Ultra HD 120Hz Smart LED TV



... But the time is ripe for the next big leap forward

Current LCD

- Poor readability in sunlight
- Rigid substrates

- Fixed form factors
- Expensive compared to static prints
- Poor energy efficiency
- Incremental improvements squeeze margins

The next big leap in displays

- Sunlight readable paper-like appearance
- Flexible/bendable/ rollable
- Readily customizable form factors
- Paper-like price
- Very low power consumption
- New applications, new markets

Energy efficiency: The backlight

Backlight accounts for 2/3 of LCD TV power consumption

>90% of this light is wasted due to low LCD transmissivity

2008 PG&E study:

10% of power used by CA households is due to TV

Californians use... 9 Billion kWh per year or 5.2 Million barrels of oil equivalent (boe) ...for watching TV

10x improvement in transmissivity = reduce backlight power by 90%.



Save 2-3M barrels of oil/yr in CA alone

*Sources: Draft Efficiency Standards of Televisions, California Energy Commission, 2008; bioenergy.ornl.gov





80% Cost Reduction

Materials cost comparison between a basic monochrome LCD display and Zikon display



Sunlight Readability

Mobile devices, automotive applications, outdoor signage









Not just for advertising....





Display form factor Wearable and mobile devices, new applications

Current LCD

- Active matrix
- Choose from 780p, 1080p, 2160p, etc....
- Choose 4:3 or 16:9 or 16:10 aspect ratio
- Choose diagonal size
- · Custom shapes/sizes are \$M investment

Future displays

- Custom shape, size, resolution
- Small-batch customizability
- Flexible, bendable
- Round, irregular, conforming to shapes



Moto 360: 1.56" round display, 320 x 290, 205ppi



Technology – Zikon "electric" ink and paper

A modern analogue to a time-proven technology

Ink +

- > All liquid ink
- Provides color
- > Responds to electric fields
- Printable



Paper

- White background
- Holds the ink
- > Provides structural stability
- Flexible or rigid





Ink



Paper

Мад <u>5 µm</u>

Displays meet nanotechnology

Conceptually simple solution, cutting-edge science

Color nano-droplets

- Stable No sedimentation
- Light and responsive
- Self-assembled (mix and stir)
- > Off-the-shelf components
- Low cost
- Tailored properties
- Printable

Nanotechnology enables:

- Simple module design
- ✓ Low manufacturing cost
- Improved performance
- ✓ Energy efficiency
- Paper-like viewing angles
- Intrinsically a color technology
- Clean and "green" technology

Porous matrix on flexible conductive substrate

- Pores match ink droplets
- Off-the-shelf components
- 'Paint-on' deposition



The Ink Mix-and-stir formulation



"mix and stir" ink production Using off-the-shelf components.





AFM of dried out ink reveals features 160 nm to 220 nm diameter and up to 20 nm height

Representative droplet size data:



DLS of dilute ink sample reveals a single peak centered around **176nm**. Different ink formulations reveal droplet sizes as small as **40nm**

"Effect of nanodroplet ink concentration on switching response of reverse-emulsion electrophoretic displays", W. K. Wang, R. Cromer, M. Goedert, M. Mobed-Miremadi ; S. J. Lee Proc. SPIE 8643, 86430A, 2013



Reverse Emulsion Droplets in electric field

Charged droplets: Electrophoretic motion





Transmissive Display

Principle of operation

Electrically polarized ink droplets

When in an electric field, ink droplets are polarized, becoming nano-scale electrical dipoles. They self-assemble into thin chains under electric fields through dipole-dipole interactions.



Microscopic images of blue (left) and clear (right) pixels

Video at www.zikon.com/demo

Analogy from Nature



Some animals, like squid, change color by *expanding* and *contracting* chromatophores. A similar principle creates the color and transparency/light state in Zikon displays





weak dipole moment, driven with DC +V, -V



Weak charge, weak dipole moment, driven with frequency



strong dipole moment, driven with +V, 0



Weak charge, strong dipole moment, driven with frequency

The paper component







SEM shows packed, bonded TiO2 particles



Reflective display: Principle of operation





Mix *ink* and white *TiO*₂ particles together into a *Paste*

Use enough TiO₂ to achieve **Dense packing,** up to ~40% TiO₂ by volume

Mix in spacers to control gap





"A thin porous substrate using bonded particles for reverse-emulsion electrophoretic displays", M. Ahumada, M. Bryning, R. Cromer, M. Hartono, S. J. Lee, Paper 8280-26, Proc. SPIE, Volume 8280, 2012



Challenges of unbonded matrix – TiO₂ particles shift and repack

- Image uniformity worsens over time
- Not fully bistable

The Bonded Matrix

- Improve image uniformity
- Improve matrix stability over time by immobilizing the matrix

Schematic Representation of Porous Network





Bonded vs. Unbonded



Unbonded TiO₂

Loose particles susceptible to repacking



Bonded TiO_2 10% adhesive, 25% TiO_2 (by volume)

- Immobilized particles cluster together due to adhesive
- Particle edges not as sharp as unbonded
- Good adhesive coverage
- Small pores are blocked
- Remaining pores give nano-droplets ability to move



Matrix spray deposition

Sprayer assembly



Arduino controller



Demonstration module assembly





Direct-write ITO patterning using plotter



Conductive Silver Epoxy Through hole (via)

Adhesive border





Typical optical performance and I-V curve



The "electric print shop"

Low cost, environmentally friendly manufacturing using simple tools



"mix and stir" ink production Using off-the-shelf components.



Low-cost, flexible (mylar, polypropylene, etc) substrate material.



Spray-on porous matrix deposition From non-toxic, water-based, suspensions.



Simple, direct-write electrode patterning using cutting plotter requires no lithography or toxic chemicals, and enables smallbatch production and **distributed manufacturing.**



Modular design for easy customizability.



Roll-to-roll or sheet-by-sheet manufacturing.



Logic-level (5v) digital addressing eliminates need for analog driving electronics, reducing cost and improving power efficiency.



First product: Electronic Shelf Label (ESL)

- ✓ Price control and integrity.
- ✓ Enhanced productivity and efficiency.
- ✓ Strategic, dynamic, and flexible pricing.
- ✓ Enhanced customer interaction.
- ✓ Environmentally friendly.



Our current ESL development effort is funded in part by National Science Foundation through an SBIR Phase II grant





First product - electronic shelf labels (ESL) Why do stores still use paper price tags?

Electronic labels that can be updated from a central location will save substantial labor costs, increase accuracy, and even enable dynamic pricing adjustments.

Why do we rarely see them? One reason. Current display technologies don't meet market needs.

ESLs require:

- ≻Very low cost
- >Very low power consumption
- Paper-like viewability

No current technology can fill all these needs

ESL market

Estimated market size (@ \$2 per tag)

> \$8B US \$20B Worldwide

Only 2% penetration (10,000 stores worldwide)



Some facts about paper tags

- ~1.5 Billion paper tags in US Supermarkets
- > 10 Billion paper tags Worldwide
- A typical grocery store has 20,000 products, with prices manually updated at least weekly



Competition in ESL displays

Liquid Crystal

- Poor viewability
 - narrow viewing angles
 - low contrast
- High cost to install and maintain
- High energy consumption
- Electrophoretic (EPD)
 - Prohibitively expensive for large-scale deployment

> Emerging technologies

- Electrowetting
- > MEMS
- PDLC and Ch-LC

Emissive (OLED, backlit LCD)

 Unsuitable due to high power consumption and high cost





Competition in ESL

Existing and emerging display technologies

Almost all existing ESLs use passive LCD displays, which suffer from poor readability. The remainder use very expensive E-ink technology



Typical ESL tag with a liquid crystal display (LCD)



Typical ESL tag with E-ink display

Indirect competition: emerging technologies (no significant market share)

- Electrochromic, aka. electrochemical displays (ECDs) (Acreo, Ntera).
- Electrowetting displays (EWDs) (Advanced Display Technology, Liquavista)
- Micro-Electro-Mechanical System (MEMS) displays, aka. IMOD (Qualcomm). *Qualcomm has stopped all development in July 2012
- **Ch (cholesteric) LCDs** (Kent Displays Inc., Fujitsu Frontech, Varitronix International.)

• **TN (twisted nematic) liquid-crystal** displays (LCDs) (Nemoptic, ZBD Displays, Seiko Epson)

| Competitor | Market share | Markets served | Differentiator |
|------------|--------------|-------------------------------------|---------------------------------------|
| LCD | 99 | All | Relative low cost, poor visual appeal |
| EPD | 1 | High-end, low-volume installations. | Low power, paperlike, too expensive |

| Competitor | Strengths | Weaknesses | Our Response |
|------------|--------------------------|--------------------------|--|
| LCD | Low cost | Not bistable | Pseudo-bistable = lower power |
| | | Low contrast | Good contrast, paperlike viewability. No |
| | | Low viewing angle | viewing angle problem |
| | | | Lower manufacturing costs. |
| EPD | Good contrast and | Prohibitively high cost. | Low cost. Low driving voltages. |
| | viewing angle, low power | High driving voltages. | |



Zikon competitive advantages - ESL

Cost, appearance, power efficiency

Zikon's technology addresses three key factors that are holding back ESL systems:

Display cost

Appearance/readability.

Power efficiency

Additional benefits include **low voltage operation**, **no complex tooling requirements**, and **low environmental impact** of production.

| Specifications | ZIKON | LCD | EPD |
|-------------------------------|----------------|-----------|--------------|
| Driving Voltage, V | ±2.5V to ±3.5V | 3V to 10V | ±15V to ±20V |
| Peak Brightness (Luminance) | 50 | <20 | ~40 |
| Typical contrast ratio | 4-6 | 2 | 6 |
| Unit cost, 3 inch display, \$ | ~0.3 | 1 | 3-4 |
| Operating lifetime , Years | 5 | 3-5 | n/a |

Zikon's displays match or outperform the competition in key performance metrics desired in ESL applications

| ESL Display - Key Component Costs cts/square inch | | |
|--|-----|-------|
| sqinch 30 50 50 | | |
| st, cts/ | | |
| 3 0 | LCD | Zikon |
| Ink | 6 | 2 |
| Polarizer | 15 | 0 |
| Substrate | 10 | 4 |

Comparison of key component costs for monochrome LCD and Zikon displays

Display power consumption

| Technology | Power consumption (W/sq in) |
|--------------------------|---------------------------------|
| Backlit LCD* | 0.27 (2/3 of this is backlight) |
| CRT* | 0.23 |
| Backlit DLP* | 0.14 |
| Plasma* | 0.36 |
| Eink | ~0.03, in TFT w/electronics |
| Zikon (switching@30Hz)** | 0.0005 |
| Zikon (holding)** | 0.000 000 5*** |

Comparison of power consumption of existing technologies to Zikon displays. Of these, only Zikon and E-ink meet ESL low-power requirements.

*Source: Draft Efficiency Standards of Televisions, California Energy Commission, 2008 **Measured in segmented display, no backlight, not accounting for electronics. We estimate that Zikon power consumption in TFT is comparable to that of eink. *** calculated 30+ year lifetime from a standard 3V lithium watch battery



Small single-
pixel indicatorsMonochrome
SegmentedLow resolution X-YFull color, high resolution,
video-speed

Follow-on products Tapping the \$150B diverse, global display market







When a revenue stream is established in ESL arena, we will branch out further into the **immense** broader display market.

- Flexible displays
- Expanded color and full-color displays
- Wearable displays
- High-resolution text displays
- High resolution, video speed displays
- Large format, sunlight readable displays
- Transmissive displays for HUD and projection

Trends driving next-generation displays aligned with Zikon's technology:

- Flexible substrates
- Printable electronics
- Distributed manufacturing
- "Green" manufacturing
- Easy customization
- •Wearable displays
- •Sunlight readable
- •High contrast
- •Low voltage
- •Low power consumption
- •Low cost









Zikon Displays

We have demonstrated operation in a wide range of displays, including reflective and transmissive modes, and flexible and active matrix substrates.



Active dimming sunglasses demonstration





High-contrast light valve demonstration



Custom designs demonstrating small-batch and one-off applications enabled by directwrite patterning of electrodes

Seven-segment modular display demonstration



Transmissive active matrix (TFT) display demonstration



High-contrast reflective display demonstration



Future Directions: Flexible substrate with carbon backing electrode



Conductive carbon layer deposited onto white matrix



Carbon layer can be patterned using CO₂ laser at low power



Passive matrix addressing using embedded porous electrodes



Remove need for active matrix addressing using embedded holding electrodes

Create easily customizable display formats

Future directions 2: Can we eliminate Indium Tin Oxide? Transparent ITO electrodes reduce brightness, crack under flexure, and create environmental/supply concerns



Bottom Electrode

White Pixel



Core Team

Core Team

Dr. Remy Cromer is Co-Founder and President of Zikon, with a Ph.D. in chemistry, has extensive expertise in nanotechnology, molecular self-assembly and supra-molecular chemistry. Expertise in colloid, polymer and surface chemistry, chemistry at the nanometer scale, self-assembly, inorganic and materials chemistry. He is intimately familiar with technology-based start-ups.

Dr. Mateusz Bryning, Chief Technology Officer of Zikon, Principal Investigator on this project, is a physicist specializing in emerging technologies in nanotechnology, complex fluids, and advanced materials fields. Dr. Bryning is an entrepreneur with ten years of experience in discovering, developing and transferring new materials technology into application. He is an Adjunct Faculty at San Jose State University, where he teaches a laboratory courses on MEMS and microfluidics, and co-advises several students. Dr. Bryning holds a Ph.D. in Physics from the University of Pennsylvania, where his research focused on carbon nanotube networks.

Alexander Fries, Chief Operating Officer, brings over 20 years of progressive experience in founding, funding, and managing global businesses. His recent entrepreneurial experiences include the co-founding of Playspan Inc, SDK Biotechnologies Inc., PURE SWISS AG, and SVOX AG. Mr. Fries is founder of the European-American Angels Club, heads Club Entrepreneur and Ecosystem Ventures, and serves on the Board of the Social Entrepreneurship Initiative

Winston Wang, R&D Engineer, MSME from San Jose State University. His master's thesis "Effect of nanodroplet ink concentration on image contrast for reverse-emulsion electrophoretic splays" was partly supported by Zikon's SBIR Phase I and Phase II NSF awards, and involved hands-on laboratory work and simulations of REED ink in electric fields. Winston Loves to explore outside of his comfort zone to learn and do things that have never been done before.



Advisors & Students

Advisors:



Prof. John Lee leads the subcontracting team at San Jose State University, and is an advisor to Zikon. Prof. Lee is Associate Professor in Mechanical Engineering at SJSU and conducts research primarily in the field of microfluidics. His doctoral work from MIT focused on a novel "three-dimensional printing" process using a variety of ceramic and metal powders, selectively bonded by custom-designed printheads for colloidal silica ink. He is co-inventor of 10 U.S. patents involving micro fuel cell design and fabrication, and is co-author of a book Microfabrication for Microfluidics (2010 Artech House, Boston, MA)

Dr. Daniel Colbert advises Zikon on business strategy, development, and technology. As a Professor of Chemistry at Rice University, Dr. Colbert was a pioneer in nanotechnology, with over 50 patents and over 50 research papers. He co-founded a leading nanotech startup with Nobel Laureate Rick Smalley, and led business development there. He has co-founded three technology startups, and twice been a venture investor in cleantech, materials, and nanotech.

Dr. Leslie Field advises Zikon primarily in technology, competitive landscape, fundraising and strategic partnerships. Dr. Field is the Founder and Managing Member of SmallTech Consulting, LLC and the Founder and CEO of MEMS Insight, Inc. She also serves as a Consulting Professor in Electrical Engineering at Stanford University. Dr. Field earned PhD and MS degrees in Electrical Engineering from UC Berkeley's Sensor & Actuator Center, and MS and BS degrees in Chemical Engineering from MIT.

SJSU Students:

Christopher Rose, Linh Tran, Manuel Ahumada, Sixto Betancourt, Kelly Li Tsui, Michelle Hartono



Summary

- Platform display technology applicable to a broad range of products
- Uses nanotechnology to:
 - Simplify display geometry
 - Reduce manufacturing costs
 - Improve performance
 - Improve energy efficiency
- First product = Electronic shelf labels
 - Low hanging fruit
 - Perfect fit for technology
 - Attractive market