

Description

The invention relates to a liquid crystal matrix display device comprising: two parallel supporting plates, patterns of strip-shaped electrodes crossing each other on facing surfaces of said supporting plates to form a matrix of display cells at said crossings, a layer of cholesteric liquid crystal between said facing surfaces and having a positive dielectric anisotropy, wherein said layer has — depending on the last texture it had before — either a substantially transparent planar-conical texture or a light-scattering focal-conical texture for applied electric fields below a first field strength E_1 , a transparent homeotropic-nematic texture above a second field strength E_2 , and — depending on the last texture before — either a light-scattering focal-conical texture or a transparent homeotropic-nematic texture at field strengths between E_1 and E_2 , such that said liquid crystal exhibits hysteresis upon application of voltage to said device, further comprising means for applying an electric field over each display cell to provide said transparent homeotropic-nematic texture in said display cells, means for applying display signals to at least selected display cells to provide said light-scattering focal-conical texture in said selected display cells, wherein non-selected display cells remain in said transparent homeotropic-nematic texture.

A cholesteric liquid crystal is to be understood to mean herein a nematic liquid crystal to which a certain quantity of cholesteric liquid crystal has been added and which mixture has a cholesteric texture.

Such a display device is known from the article "Speicher-effekte in cholesterinischen Flüssigkeiten mit positiver DK-anisotropie" from *Berichte der Bunsen-Gesellschaft* 78, No. 9, 1974, pp. 912—914. In this article the bistability effect is used which some cholesteric liquid crystals show, which effect will now first be explained. There is started from a substantially transparent planar-conical cholesteric texture in which the axes of the helices are perpendicular to the surfaces of the supporting plates. Above a certain threshold value E_m of the field strength, the substantially transparent planar-conical cholesteric texture changes into a light-scattering focal-conical texture in which the axes of the helices extend parallel to the surfaces of the supporting plates. When the field strength increases, the helices unwind and when the orientation of the liquid crystal molecules is perpendicular to the surfaces of the supporting plates the light-scattering focal-conical texture above a field strength E_2 changes into a transparent homeotropic-nematic texture. As a result of the hysteresis in the transmission versus field strength characteristic, the transparent homeotropic-nematic texture changes into the light-scattering focal-conical texture again only at a field strength E_1 smaller than the field strength E_2 .

In the matrix display device described in the

above-mentioned article, this bistability effect is used as follows. The electrodes are provided on the supporting plates in the form of parallel strips. The electrodes on one supporting plate cross the electrodes on the other supporting plate. The electrodes on one supporting plate constitute the so-called rows and the electrodes on the other supporting plate constitute the so-called columns of the matrix. The picture elements are at the crossings of the row and column electrodes. As a result of a sufficiently high voltage across the electrodes which results in a field strength above E_2 across the liquid crystal layer, all picture elements of the matrix are brought into the transparent homeotropic-nematic texture. A voltage is then applied across all elements which results in a field strength E_m between E_1 and E_2 . The liquid crystal layer now has the property of remaining in the transparent homeotropic-nematic state for some time. The rows are driven successively and the information is written on the columns per row. For the elements which are to change into the scattering condition, the voltage is made zero until the homeotropic-nematic texture changes into the focal-conical texture. The remaining elements of a row during writing are kept at a voltage which results in a field strength larger than or equal to E_m and consequently remain in the transparent homeotropic-nematic texture. A voltage which results in a field strength E_m across the liquid crystal layer is then applied again across all elements of a row.

During the time that a transparent homeotropic-nematic condition of a line remains stable, other lines can be driven. The stability of the transparent homeotropic-nematic texture at a field strength E_m , however, is restricted in that the surrounding of the picture element is in the focal-conical condition. The focal-conical texture in fact has the property of growing into the homeotropic-nematic texture, which results in disturbing light-scattering effects. As a result of this, the number of lines which can be written is restricted and a repeated writing of the information is necessary due to the restricted memory time of the display device being also restricted thereby. For applications, such as alphanumeric display devices, in which the information should be stored for a long time, such a matrix display device is therefore less suitable.

It is also known from the above-mentioned article that, if after writing the voltage across the picture elements is made zero very rapidly, the picture elements which are in the metastable transparent homeotropic-nematic condition very rapidly change into the stable substantially transparent planar-conical condition. However, this rapid change occurs only in cholesteric liquid crystals having a small concentration of cholesteric material, i.e. when the concentration of cholesteric material is such that the ratio of the layer thickness d of the liquid crystal layer and the pitch p of the planar-conical texture is not larger than substantially $d/p=5$. However, this has for its disadvantage that in the field-free condition the

light-scattering focal-conical memory state returns comparatively rapidly to the transparent planar-conical texture, which means a restriction of the memory time.

The memory time increases exponentially with d/p , so that an increase of the concentration of the cholesteric material means an increase of the memory time. In this case, however, the rapid change from the metastable transparent homeotropic-nematic condition to the stable substantially transparent planar-conical condition does not occur. The transparent homeotropic-nematic condition first changes rapidly into a light-scattering focal-conical intermediate condition to then change only slowly into the substantially transparent planar-conical texture. During this change the written information is poorly visible or is not visible at all, which makes the display device unfit for practical applications.

It is therefore the object of the invention to provide a display device which has a long memory time and of which the information after writing is continuously visible.

For that purpose, a liquid crystal display device of the kind mentioned in the opening paragraph is characterized according to the invention in that said liquid crystal has a pitch smaller than substantially one fifth of the thickness of said layer and, in addition, has a negative dielectric anisotropy above a critical frequency of said electric field, such that said liquid crystal combines hysteresis with dielectric anisotropy inversion, in that the electric field providing said homeotropic-nematic texture has a frequency below said critical frequency and in that means are provided for applying an electric field at a frequency above said critical frequency over said non-selected display cells to provide said transparent planar-conical texture in said non-selected display cells, said selected display cells remaining in said light-scattering, focal-conical texture.

The invention is based on the following recognition. Prior to writing the information, all picture elements are brought into the transparent homeotropic-nematic condition by means of a field having a field strength above E_2 and a frequency below the critical frequency. A voltage is then applied across all elements which results in a field strength E_H between E_1 and E_2 . The picture elements of a driven row, which are to become light-scattering, are kept at a voltage zero for a given time so that the light-scattering focal-conical texture is formed. The voltage across said picture elements is then increased again in such manner that a field strength E_H between E_1 and E_2 is formed across the picture elements in which the light-scattering focal-conical structure remains. The remaining picture elements of a driven row during writing are kept in the transparent homeotropic-nematic condition at a field strength equal to or larger than E_H . After all the rows have been written in this manner, a field having a frequency above the critical frequency is applied across all picture elements,

above which frequency the cholesteric liquid crystal has a negative dielectric anisotropy. As a result of this, the homeotropic-nematic texture of the transparent picture elements changes into a planar-nematic texture. During the presence of said field, a spontaneous winding of helices will take place of the elements which are in the planar-nematic condition. After switching of the field, said texture changes into the substantially transparent planar-conical texture. With these changes the information remains visible continuously. The value and the duration of the field having a frequency above the critical frequency are such that the focal-conical texture of the light-scattering elements is substantially not disturbed. In addition, because the change from the transparent homeotropic-nematic condition to the light-scattering focal-conical intermediate condition does not occur, a larger concentration of cholesteric material may be added to the liquid crystal. As a result of this, a longer memory time is obtained. It is to be noted that, although in the said article on page 913 there is referred to a texture change by means of a liquid crystal the dielectric anisotropy of which above a certain critical frequency is negative, it relates in that case to a quite different field dependence of the liquid crystal. At very low concentrations of the cholesteric material in the liquid crystal mixture, the change-back from the homeotropic-nematic condition to the focal-conical condition does in fact no longer occur. The variation of the dielectric anisotropy is now used to still produce said change.

An embodiment of a display device is characterized in that the cholesteric liquid crystal is composed of a nematic liquid crystal mixture comprising 50% by weight of 4-n-pentylphenyl 2-chloro-4-(4-n-pentylbenzoyloxy) benzoate and 50% by weight of 4-n-octylphenyl 2-chloro-4-(4-n-heptylbenzoyloxy) benzoate, to which mixture 5% by weight of the cholesteric liquid crystal 4-cyano-4'-(2-methylbutyl)-bi-phenyl has been added. In general, liquid crystals of the cholesteric type may be used which show a relaxation of a positive to a negative dielectric anisotropy and the pitch of which is smaller than substantially one fifth of the layer thickness.

The invention will now be described in greater detail with reference to the accompanying drawing, of which:

Fig. 1 is a sectional view of a display device according to the invention,

Fig. 2 shows the principle of operation of a display device in accordance with the invention;

Fig. 3 shows the driving of a display device in accordance with the invention, and

Figs. 4a and 4b shows the variation of the voltage as a function of time across a light-scattering and transparent element, respectively.

Fig. 1 is a diagrammatic sectional view of a display device according to the invention. The display device comprises two glass supporting plates 1 and 2. The supporting plate 1 has a

pattern of strip-shaped electrodes 3 of indium oxide. The supporting plate 2 also has a pattern of strip-shaped electrodes 5 of indium oxide which cross the electrodes 3 substantially at right angles. In this manner the electrodes 3 form, for example, the rows and the electrodes 5 from the columns of a matrix of picture elements. The supporting plates 1 and 2 are kept at a distance of 10 μm from each other by a sealing rim 6 of polyethylene foil. In order to obtain a perpendicular orientation of the liquid crystal molecules at the interface of the supporting plates 1 and 2, the surfaces are treated, for example, with a solution of perfluorosilane in hexane. The layer of liquid crystal 8 is composed, for example, of a nematic liquid crystal mixture comprising 50 % by weight of 4 - n - pentylphenyl - 2 - chloro - 4 - (4 - n - pentylbenzoyloxy) benzoate and 50 % by weight of 4 - n - octylphenyl - 2 - chloro - 4 - (4 - n - heptylbenzoyloxy) benzoate, which substances are obtainable from Eastman Kodak, to which mixture 5 % by weight of the cholesteric liquid crystal 4 - cyano - 4' - (2 - methylbutyl) - biphenyl has been added, which substance is available from DDH Chemicals as CB 15. The critical frequency of this mixture at which a change from positive to negative dielectric anisotropy takes place lies at a frequency of 3200 Hz. This mixture shows a dielectric anisotropy of +5.9 at 50 Hz and a dielectric anisotropy of -2.4 at 30 kHz. These values have been measured at a temperature of 25°C.

The operating principle of a display device according to the invention will be explained with reference to Fig. 2. Fig. 2a shows a voltage (V) versus transmission (ϕ) characteristic of the display device. There is started from a substantially transparent planar-conical texture A as shown diagrammatically in Fig. 2b. The longitudinal axes of the liquid crystal molecules at the surface of the supporting plates are oriented perpendicularly to the surface. The pitch of the helices is dependent on the composition of the nematic-cholesteric liquid crystal mixture and on the cholesteric material used. Upon applying a voltage having a frequency below the critical frequency across the electrodes, the planar-conical texture changes into a light-scattering focal-conical texture (B) above a certain threshold voltage V_m , which is shown in Fig. 2c. The axes of the helices turn in a direction parallel to the supporting plates. When the voltage increases still with a frequency below the critical frequency above a certain value V_3 the helices unwind and as a result of the positive dielectric anisotropy a transparent homeotropic-nematic texture (C) is formed, as indicated in Fig. 2d. When the voltage decreases slowly, the transparent homeotropic-nematic texture D is maintained to a voltage $V_1 < V_3$, below which voltage V_1 (via the line E) the light-scattering focal-conical texture (F) is achieved again. At a voltage V_2 having a frequency below the critical frequency, where $V_1 < V_2 < V_3$, the liquid crystal layer may be in a transparent homeotropic-nematic condition, if the

voltage started at a voltage exceeding V_3 , or in a light-scattering focal-conical condition if the voltage started at a voltage smaller than V_1 . If the liquid crystal layer is in the homeotropic-nematic condition (D) the substantially transparent planar-conical condition (A) can be reached in a very short period of time by the temporary application of a sufficiently large voltage at a frequency above the critical frequency. As a result of the negative dielectric anisotropy occurring above the critical frequency, the homeotropic-nematic texture changes into a planar-nematic texture, as indicated in Fig. 2e. During the presence of this field, the helices wind spontaneously again so that after switching off, the substantially transparent planar-conical texture is formed.

The driving of the matrix display device according to the invention will be described by way of example with reference to Fig. 3. A and B denote two row electrodes and C, D and E denote three column electrodes of a matrix display device having n rows. The picture elements are at the crossings of the row and column electrodes. The display device is first erased for which purpose all picture elements are first brought into the homeotropic-nematic condition by applying a voltage V_A having a frequency below the critical frequency to the column electrodes and a voltage V_B having a frequency below the critical frequency to the row electrodes, which is shown in Fig. 3a by means of circles. The overall voltage $V_A + V_B$ is larger than the voltage V_3 denoted in Fig. 2a. For the given layer thickness of 10 μm and the cholesteric liquid crystal used, the voltage $V_A = 17V_{rms}$, 50 Hz and $V_B = -8V_{rms}$, 50 Hz, which voltages should be maintained for erasing for two seconds. The voltage V_A corresponds to the voltage V_2 indicated in Fig. 2. The row electrode A is then driven with a voltage $+V_A$ and the information is written on the column electrodes C, D and E by a voltage alternately $+V_A$ and $-V_A$. In the example, approximately 60 ms was necessary for writing. The picture elements across which there is an overall voltage 0, come in the focal-conical condition and become light-scattering. In Fig. 3b these elements are denoted by dots. The picture elements across which there is a voltage of $2V_A$, remain in the transparent homeotropic nematic condition. In this manner all rows are successively provided with information. A voltage V_C having a frequency above the critical frequency is then applied across all elements, which is shown in Fig. 3c. In the example described a voltage $V_C = +20V_{rms}$, 30 kHz was applied for 600 ms. As a result of this the homeotropic-nematic condition of the transparent picture elements changes into the planar-nematic condition. During the presence of said voltage the helices wind spontaneously so that after switching off the voltage the substantially transparent planar-conical condition is formed. The high frequency alternating voltage V_C does substantially not influence the focal-conical condition of the light-scattering picture elements. After switching off the voltage the information remains visible for a very long

period of time, in the given example longer than a few days.

Figs. 4a and 4b show diagrammatically the variation of the overall voltage across a light-scattering and a transparent element, respectively, as a function of the time during the driving described with reference to Fig. 3. The voltages having a frequency below the critical frequency are shown in solid lines and the voltages having a frequency above the critical frequency are denoted by broken lines. In these figures, t_w is the time required for writing the information per row and $n \times t_w$ is the time required for writing n rows.

Claims

1. A liquid crystal matrix display device comprising: two parallel supporting plates, patterns of strip-shaped electrodes crossing each other on facing surfaces of said supporting plates to form a matrix of display cells at said crossings, a layer of cholesteric liquid crystal between said facing surfaces and having a positive dielectric anisotropy, wherein said layer has — depending on the last texture it had before — either a substantially transparent planar-conical texture or a light-scattering focal-conical texture for applied electric fields below a first field strength E_1 , a transparent homeotropic-nematic texture above a second field strength E_2 , and — depending on the last texture before — either a light-scattering focal-conical texture or a transparent homeotropic-nematic texture at field strengths between E_1 and E_2 , such that said liquid crystal exhibits hysteresis upon application of voltage to said device, further comprising means for applying an electric field over each display cell to provide said transparent homeotropic-nematic texture in said display cells, means for applying display signals to at least selected display cells to provide said light-scattering focal-conical texture in said selected display cells, wherein non-selected display cells remain in said transparent homeotropic-nematic texture, characterized in that said liquid crystal has a pitch smaller than substantially one fifth of the thickness of said layer and, in addition, has a negative dielectric anisotropy above a critical frequency of said electric field, such that said liquid crystal combines hysteresis with dielectric anisotropy inversion, in that the electric field providing said homeotropic-nematic texture has a frequency below said critical frequency, and in that means are provided for applying an electric field at a frequency above said critical frequency over said non-selected display cells to provide said transparent planar-conical texture in said non-selected display cells, said selected display cells remaining in said light scattering focal-conical texture.

2. A display device according to claim 1, characterized in that said facing surfaces of said supporting plates have a homeotropic surface orientation.

3. A display device according to claim 1 or 2, characterized in that said cholesteric liquid crystal

is composed of a nematic liquid crystal mixture including 50% by weight of 4 - n - pentyl-phenyl - 2 - chloro - 4 - (4 - n - pentyl-benzoyloxy) benzoate and 50% by weight of 4 - n - octyl-phenyl - 2 - chloro - 4 - (4 - n - heptyl-benzoyloxy) benzoate to which mixture 5% by weight of a cholesteric liquid crystal, namely 4 - cyano - 4' - (2 - methylbutyl) biphenyl, has been added.

Revendications

1. Un dispositif d'affichage à cristal liquide comportant: deux plaques de support parallèles, des configurations d'électrodes en forme de bande qui se croisent sur les surfaces opposées des plaques de support afin de former une matrice de cellules d'affichage auxdits croisements, une couche de cristal liquide cholestérique entre lesdites surfaces opposées et présentant une anisotropie diélectrique positive, couche qui présente — suivant la dernière texture précédente, soit une texture planaire conique pratiquement transparente ou une texture focale conique dispersant de la lumière pour des champs électriques appliqués au-dessous d'une première intensité de champ E_1 , une texture homéotropique-nématique transparente au-dessus d'une deuxième intensité de champ E_2 et — suivant la dernière texture précédente — soit une texture focale conique dispersant de la lumière ou une texture homéotropique-nématique transparente aux intensités de champ comprises entre E_1 et E_2 , de façon que ledit cristal liquide présente une hystérésis par application d'une tension audit dispositif, comportant en outre des moyens pour appliquer un champ électrique à chacune des cellules d'affichage pour fournir ladite texture homéotropique nématique transparente dans lesdites cellules d'affichage, des moyens pour appliquer des signaux d'affichage à au moins des cellules d'affichage sélectionnées pour fournir ladite texture focal conique dispersant de la lumière dans ladite cellule d'affichage sélectionnée, alors que des cellules d'affichage non sélectionnées restent dans ladite texture homéotropique-nématique transparente, caractérisé en ce que ledit cristal liquide présente un pas inférieur à environ un cinquième de l'épaisseur de ladite couche et, de plus, une anisotropie diélectrique négative au-dessus d'une fréquence critique dudit champ électrique, ledit cristal liquide joignant l'hystérésis à une inversion d'anisotropie diélectrique, puis le champ électrique fournissant ladite texture homéotropique-nématique présente une fréquence au-dessous de ladite fréquence critique et des moyens sont prévus pour appliquer une champ électrique à une fréquence supérieure à ladite fréquence critique dans lesdites cellules d'affichage non sélectionnées afin de fournir ladite texture planaire conique transparente dans lesdites cellules d'affichage non sélectionnées, lesdites cellules d'affichage sélectionnées restant

period of time, in the given example longer than a few days.

Figs. 4a and 4b show diagrammatically the variation of the overall voltage across a light-scattering and a transparent element, respectively, as a function of the time during the driving described with reference to Fig. 3. The voltages having a frequency below the critical frequency are shown in solid lines and the voltages having a frequency above the critical frequency are denoted by broken lines. In these figures, t_w is the time required for writing the information per row and $n \times t_w$ is the time required for writing n rows.

Claims

1. A liquid crystal matrix display device comprising: two parallel supporting plates, patterns of strip-shaped electrodes crossing each other on facing surfaces of said supporting plates to form a matrix of display cells at said crossings, a layer of cholesteric liquid crystal between said facing surfaces and having a positive dielectric anisotropy, wherein said layer has — depending on the last texture it had before — either a substantially transparent planar-conical texture or a light-scattering focal-conical texture for applied electric fields below a first field strength E_1 , a transparent homeotropic-nematic texture above a second field strength E_2 , and — depending on the last texture before — either a light-scattering focal-conical texture or a transparent homeotropic-nematic texture at field strengths between E_1 and E_2 , such that said liquid crystal exhibits hysteresis upon application of voltage to said device, further comprising means for applying an electric field over each display cell to provide said transparent homeotropic-nematic texture in said display cells, means for applying display signals to at least selected display cells to provide said light-scattering focal-conical texture in said selected display cells, wherein non-selected display cells remain in said transparent homeotropic-nematic texture, characterized in that said liquid crystal has a pitch smaller than substantially one fifth of the thickness of said layer and, in addition, has a negative dielectric anisotropy above a critical frequency of said electric field, such that said liquid crystal combines hysteresis with dielectric anisotropy inversion, in that the electric field providing said homeotropic-nematic texture has a frequency below said critical frequency, and in that means are provided for applying an electric field at a frequency above said critical frequency over said non-selected display cells to provide said transparent planar-conical texture in said non-selected display cells, said selected display cells remaining in said light scattering focal-conical texture.

2. A display device according to claim 1, characterized in that said facing surfaces of said supporting plates have a homeotropic surface orientation.

3. A display device according to claim 1 or 2, characterized in that said cholesteric liquid crystal

is composed of a nematic liquid crystal mixture including 50% by weight of 4 - n - pentyl-phenyl - 2 - chloro - 4 - (4 - n - pentyl-benzoyloxy) benzoate and 50% by weight of 4 - n - octyl-phenyl - 2 - chloro - 4 - (4 - n - heptyl-benzoyloxy) benzoate to which mixture 5% by weight of a cholesteric liquid crystal, namely 4 - cyano - 4' - (2 - methylbutyl) biphenyl, has been added.

Revendications

1. Un dispositif d'affichage à cristal liquide comportant: deux plaques de support parallèles, des configurations d'électrodes en forme de bande qui se croisent sur les surfaces opposées des plaques de support afin de former une matrice de cellules d'affichage auxdits croisements, une couche de cristal liquide cholestérique entre lesdites surfaces opposées et présentant une anisotropie diélectrique positive, couche qui présente — suivant la dernière texture précédente, soit une texture planaire conique pratiquement transparente ou une texture focale conique dispersant de la lumière pour des champs électriques appliqués au-dessous d'une première intensité de champ E_1 , une texture homéotropique-nématique transparente au-dessus d'une deuxième intensité de champ E_2 et — suivant la dernière texture précédente — soit une texture focale conique dispersant de la lumière ou une texture homéotropique-nématique transparente aux intensités de champ comprises entre E_1 et E_2 , de façon que ledit cristal liquide présente une hystérésis par application d'une tension audit dispositif, comportant en outre des moyens pour appliquer un champ électrique à chacune des cellules d'affichage pour fournir ladite texture homéotropique-nématique transparente dans lesdites cellules d'affichage, des moyens pour appliquer des signaux d'affichage à au moins des cellules d'affichage sélectionnées pour fournir ladite texture focal conique dispersant de la lumière dans ladite cellule d'affichage sélectionnée, alors que des cellules d'affichage non sélectionnées restent dans ladite texture homéotropique-nématique transparente, caractérisé en ce que ledit cristal liquide présente un pas inférieur à environ un cinquième de l'épaisseur de ladite couche et, de plus, une anisotropie diélectrique négative au-dessus d'une fréquence critique dudit champ électrique, ledit cristal liquide joignant l'hystérésis à une inversion d'anisotropie diélectrique, puis le champ électrique fournissant ladite texture homéotropique-nématique présente une fréquence au-dessous de ladite fréquence critique et des moyens sont prévus pour appliquer un champ électrique à une fréquence supérieure à ladite fréquence critique dans lesdites cellules d'affichage non sélectionnées afin de fournir ladite texture planaire conique transparente dans lesdites cellules d'affichage non sélectionnées, lesdites cellules d'affichage sélectionnées restant



dans ladite texture focal conique dispersant de la lumière.

2. Dispositif d'affichage selon la revendication 1, caractérisé en ce que lesdites surfaces opposées desdites plaques de support présentent une orientation superficielle homéotropique.

3. Dispositif d'affichage selon la revendication 1 ou 2, caractérisé en ce que le cristal liquide cholestérique est composé d'un mélange de cristal liquide nématique contenant 50% en poids de benzoate de 4 - n - pentylphényl - 2 - chloro - 4 - (4 - n - pentylbenzoyloxy) et 50% en poids de benzoate de 4 - n - octylphényl - 2 - chloro - 4 - (4 - n - heptylbenzoyloxy) additionné de 5% en poids du cristal liquide cholestérique 4 - cyano - 4' - (2 - méthylbutyl) - bi - phényle.

Patentansprüche

1. Flüssigkristallmatrixwiedergabevorrichtung mit zwei parallelen Trägerplatten, Mustern sich kreuzender streifenförmiger Elektroden auf den einander zugewandten Oberflächen der Trägerplatten zur Bildung einer Matrix von Anzeigezellen auf den Kreuzungen, einer cholesterinischen Flüssigkristallschicht zwischen den einander zugewandten Oberflächen und mit positiver dielektrischer Anisotropie, welche Flüssigkristallschicht abhängig von der direkt vorangehenden letzten Struktur, unter einer ersten Feldstärke E_1 entweder eine im wesentlichen transparente planar-konische Struktur oder eine lichtstreuende fokalkonische Struktur, über einer zweiten Feldstärke E_2 eine transparente homeotropisch-nematische Struktur und für Feldstärken zwischen E_1 und E_2 , abhängig von der direkt vorangehenden Struktur, eine lichtstreuende focal-konische Struktur oder eine transparente homeotropisch-nematische Struktur derart aufweist, dass die cholesterinische Flüssigkristallschicht beim Anlegen von Spannung an die Vorrichtung Hysterese aufweist, weiter Mittel

zum Anlegen eines elektrischen Felds über jede Anzeigezelle zum Erzeugen der transparenten homeotropisch-nematischen Struktur in den Anzeigezellen, und Mittel zum Anlegen von Anzeigesignalen zumindest an ausgewählte Anzeigezellen zum Erzeugen der lichtstreuenden focal-konischen Struktur in den ausgewählten Anzeigezellen aufweist, wobei nichtausgewählte Anzeigezellen die transparente homeotropisch-nematische Struktur beibehalten, dadurch gekennzeichnet, dass die Flüssigkristallschicht eine Ganghöhe im wesentlichen kleiner als ein Fünftel der Dicke der Schicht und eine negative dielektrische Anisotropie über einer kritischen Frequenz des elektrischen Felds hat, so dass die Flüssigkristallschicht Hysterese mit dielektrischer Anisotropie-Inversion kombiniert, dass das elektrische Feld, das die homeotropisch-nematische Struktur versorgt, eine Frequenz unter der kritischen Frequenz aufweist, und das Mittel zum Anlegen eines elektrischen Feldes mit einer Frequenz über der kritischen Frequenz über die nichtgewählten Anzeigezellen zum Erhalten der transparenten planar-konischen Struktur in den nichtausgewählten Anzeigezellen vorgesehen sind, wobei die ausgewählten Wiedergabezellen die lichtstreuende focal-konische Struktur beibehalten.

2. Wiedergabevorrichtung nach Anspruch 1, dadurch gekennzeichnet, dass die einander zugewandten Oberflächen der Trägerplatten eine homeotropische Flächenorientierung haben.

3. Wiedergabevorrichtung nach Anspruch 1 oder 2, dadurch gekennzeichnet, dass die cholesterinische Flüssigkristallschicht aus einer nematischen Flüssigkristallmischung besteht, die 50 Gew.% 4 - n - Pentylphenyl - 2 - Chloro-4 - (4 - n - Pentyl-Benzoyloxy)benzoat und 50 Gew.% 4 - n - Octyl-Phenyl - 2 - Chloro - 4 - (4 - n - Heptylbenzoyloxy)benzoat enthält, welcher Mischung 5 Gew.% eines cholesterinischen Flüssigkristalls, insbesondere 4 - Cyano - 4' - (2 - Methylbutyl)biphenyl, zugesetzt sind.

