

## Background:

One major fallback of LCD screens is outdoor use in the sun. Even in the shade, a bright day makes it uncomfortable to use any phone or tablet. Kindle displays, however, do not have this problem and can be used in direct sunlight, without strain. These displays are only available in black and white, therefore we present a reflector display that emits color.

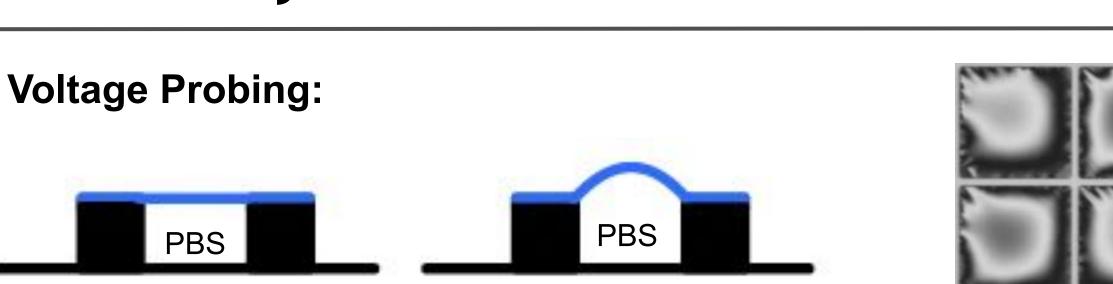
### Introduction:

#### We present an array of actuators with nanometer precision that tune to a given wavelength of light.

### <u>Using:</u>

- Surface Electrochemical actuators (SEAs)
- Platinum's flexibility
- 100 nm actuation gets us into visible light range





When we apply a negative bias, in reference to solution, the platinum absorbs negative ions changing the surface stress causing bending.

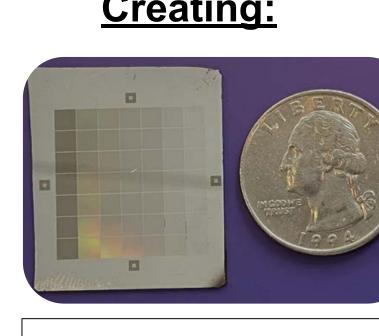
Original Fab Yield . . 100

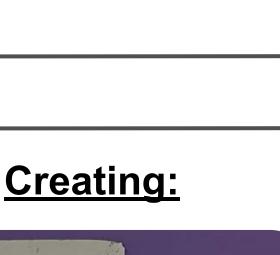
Size (um)

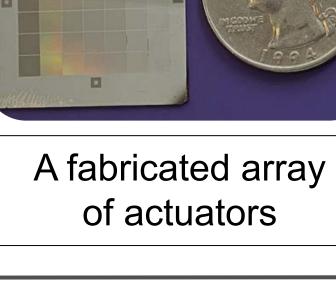
# Nanometer **R**OYGBIV **Reflector Displays** Adia Radecka<sup>1</sup>, David Gonzalez-Medrano<sup>2</sup>, Marc Miskin<sup>2</sup> <sup>1</sup>University of Illinois, Champaign, IL, USA <sup>2</sup>University of Pennsylvania, Philadelphia, PA, USA Fabrication: Si Light reflected from Kindle Light produced from iPad SiO2 Si **Creating:** controlled with voltage. SEAs<sup>1</sup>: • Small Size • Low voltage **Pixel Redesign:** • Ideal for Microelectronics A fabricated array of actuators Original t = 0st = 3s t = 1s A recipe change from Interference fringes can infer shape photoresist S1805 to AZ3330 developed the center cut feature. The original fabrication process produced pixel arrays that would rip during actuation producing inconsistent results. (SUNFEST).





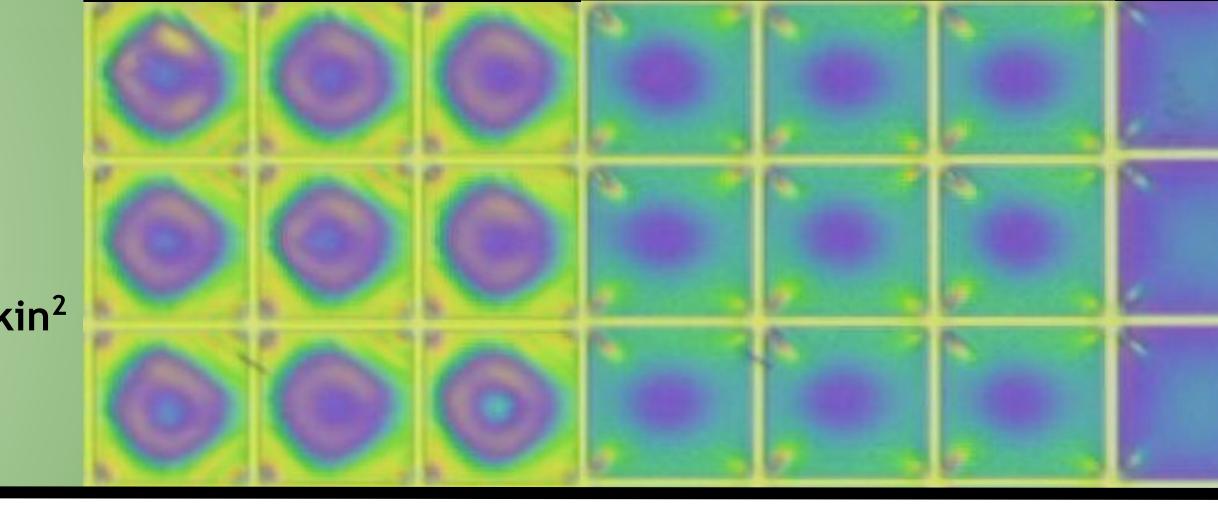


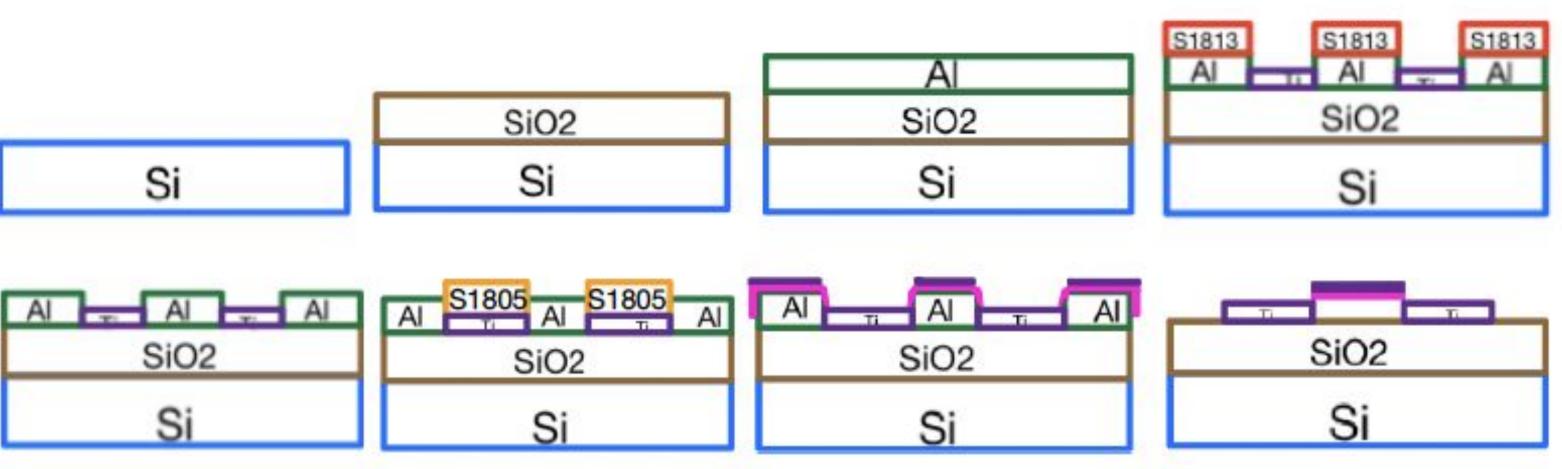




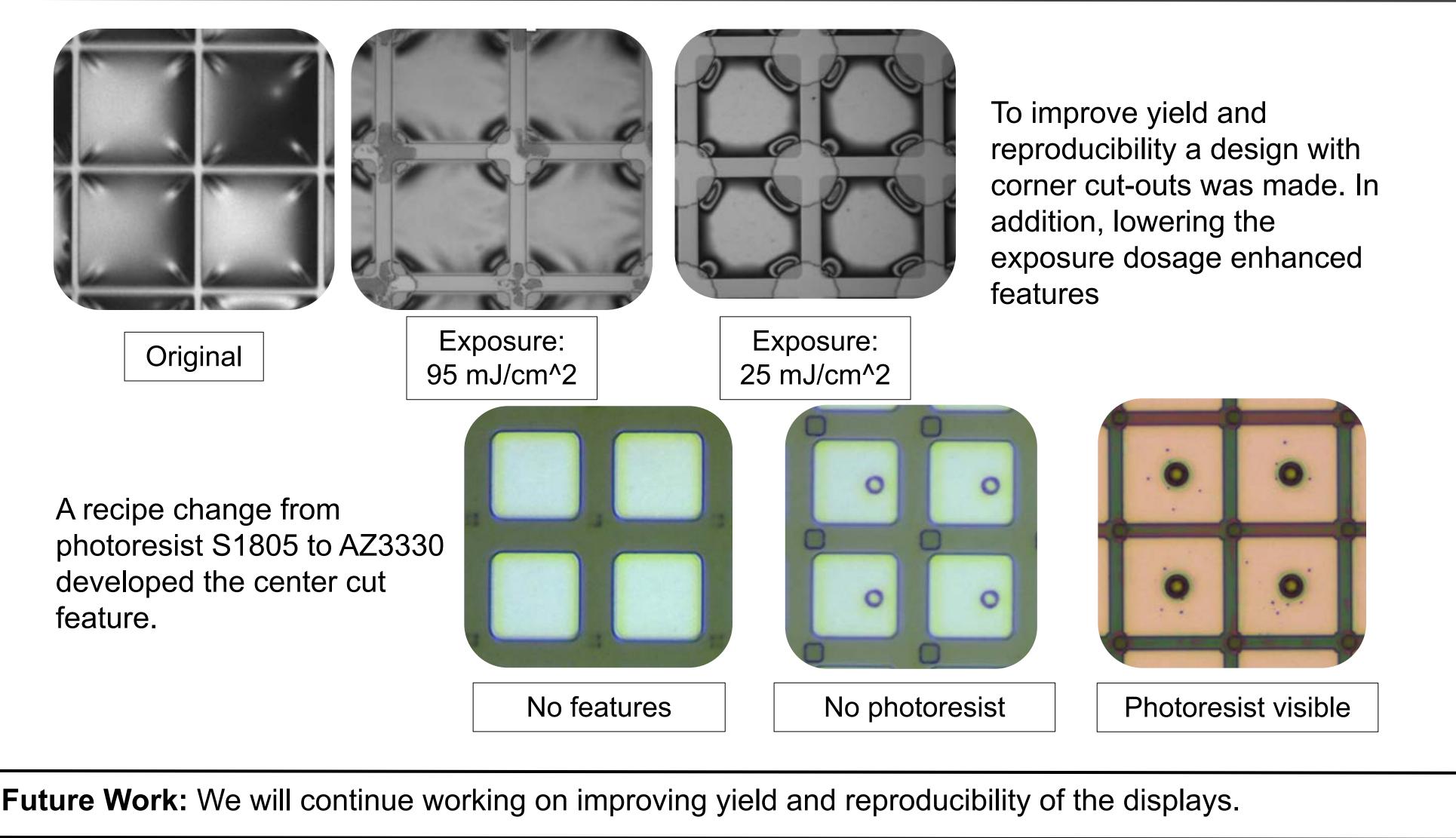


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The fabrication process has three main features: deposition, etching and liftoff. The end result is a layer of platinum above a gap, which can be



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