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## **Xerox Canada develops organic monitor screen**

STAMFORD, Conn., Feb. 15 — Xerox Corporation has announced that the Xerox Research Centre of Canada, the company's imaging materials research centre in Mississauga, Ont., has developed an organic light-emitting diode (OLED) display device that can tolerate temperatures of 70 to 100 degrees Celsius for 10,000 hours, about 10 times longer than current OLED industry benchmarks. The device can also survive high temperatures, long a chronic problem with OLEDs, which are regarded as potential replacements for liquid-crystal display screens in laptop computers, mobile phones, airplanes and automobiles. OLEDs emit light that can be viewed from any angle, are expected to be cheaper to manufacture, use less power to operate, emit brighter and sharper images, and "switch" images faster for smoother operation of videos or animation. Xerox said it intends to commercialize the technology through licensing and joint development with major display companies. Flat-panel display research company DisplaySearch has estimated that the OLED market will be a \$2.5-billion (U.S.) market worldwide by 2005. An OLED consists of several thin layers of various organic materials, together 0.1 microns thick, sandwiched between conductive glass and a metallic electrode that provides electric current. Complementing the development, Xerox also announced it has developed a Black Cathode OLED electrode that boosts the display's contrast to create a better picture. The Xerox scientists behind the new OLED are physicists Hany Aziz and Zoran Popovic and chemist Nan-Xing Hu, all of XRCC.

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