

Figure Caption

Fig. 1.1 Trnasmisive type LCD.....	2
Fig. 1.2 Reflective type LCD.....	3
Fig. 1.3 Transflective LCD.....	3
Fig. 1.4 Transflective type LCD with Transflector.....	4
Fig. 1.5 Single-cell gap transflective LCD.....	5
Fig. 1.6 Double-cell gap transflective LCD.....	6
Fig. 2.1 Schematic diagram of tunable mirror.....	10
Fig. 2.2 Schematic diagram of dielectric multilayer.....	10
Fig. 2.3 Illustrated figure of Micro-optics on transflective LCD.....	11
Fig. 2.4 Schematic diagram of Fresnel lens.....	12
Fig. 2.5 Schematic diagram of grating.....	12
Fig. 2.6 Schematic diagram of micro-lens.....	13
Fig. 2.7 Illustrated figure of definitions of dominant parameters for lens design.....	14
Fig. 2.8 Illustration of the minimum spot size as function of radius of micro-lens: (a) larger radius (b) proper radius and (c) smaller radius.....	15
Fig. 2.9 Whole structure of transflective LCD with a micro-lens array.....	16
Fig. 3.1 Phenomenon of misalignment.....	18
Fig. 3.2 The flow of fabrication process for the micro-lens array (a) first lithography (b) Sputtering metal film (c) Lift-off (d) Self-aligned exposure and (e) Thermal re-flow.....	20
Fig. 3.3 Schematic diagram of surface profile measuring.....	22
Fig. 3.4 Schematic diagram of SEM.....	23

Fig. 3.5 Display measurement setup of ELDIM EZContrast 160R	
(a) transmissive mode (b) reflective mode.....	24
Fig. 4.1 Comparison of fill factors of (a) circular-lens and (b) lenticular-lens.....	27
Fig. 4.2 Illustrative figures of the parameters of (a) a lenticular-lens structure and	
(b) a conventional structure.....	28
Fig. 4.3 Light efficiency enhancement as a fraction of diameter of lenticular-lens	
structure.....	28
Fig. 4.4 Illustrative diagram of the parameters for obtaining highest light efficiency in	
transmissive and reflective modes.....	29
Fig. 4.5 Simulation results of spot size as function of radius of lenticular-lens (R) and	
divergent angle of backlight (θ).....	30
Fig. 4.6 Schematic diagram of directional backlight.....	32
Fig. 4.7 The angular distribution of emitted light from lower grooved lightguide when	
$2\alpha =$ (a) 100° , (b) 120° , (c) 140° , (d) 160° , (e) 165° and (f) 170°	34
Fig. 4.8 The divergent angle of backlight module when $2\beta =$ (a) 20° , (b) 40° , (c) 60° ,	
(d) 65° , (e) 68° , (f) 70° , (g) 80° and (h) 90° , respectively.....	35
Fig. 4.9 Illustration of the relationship between the light efficiency enhancement in	
reflective mode to and radius of lenticular-lens structure.....	36
Fig. 4.10 Illustrated diagrams of (a) previous shape of reflective region and	
(b) Reorganized shape of reflective region.....	37
Fig. 4.11 Illustrated diagram of shadow regions on mask.....	37
Fig. 5.1 Illustrations of the influence of aperture size of reflective region (AP) on (a)	
fabrication of lenticular-lens structure and (b) application of improving light	
efficiency.....	40
Fig. 5.2 Illustration of ladder –shaped photoresist patterns caused by larger exposure	
gap.....	40

Fig. 5.3 Measured result of ladder –shaped photoresist patterns covered by metal film.....	41
Fig. 5.4 Illustrated figure of non-uniform metal film after sputter process.....	42
Fig. 5.5 Interpretation of the relationship between designed and fabricated aperture size of reflective regions.....	42
Fig. 5.6 SEM diagram of exposed structure as the exposure time varied from 3second to 9second.....	43
Fig. 5.7 Schematic diagram of definitions of aperture size of reflective region (AP), propagation distance (d) and wavelength of UV light (λ).....	44
Fig. 5.8 SEM diagrams of exposed photoresist with the exposure time of (a) 20second, (b) 30second and (c) 50second, respectively.....	45
Fig. 5.9 Illustrations of exposed structure with the exposure time of (a) 20second, (b) 30second and (c) 50second, respectively.....	47
Fig. 5.10 SEM diagram of a lenticular-lens structure with aspheric surface profile.....	48
Fig. 5.11 Graphical diagram of the lenticular-lens array fabricated by excimer laser system.....	49
Fig. 5.12 Interpretation of the relationship between the aperture size of reflective regions and the thickness of lenticular-lens structure.....	51
Fig. 5.13 Illustration of the features of lenticular-lens structures with exposure time of (a) 5second, (b) 10second and (c) 15second, respectively.....	52
Fig. 5.14 Illustrations of interference effect with exposure time of (a) 5second, (b) 10second, (c) 12second and (d) 15second, respectively.....	54
Fig. 5.15 Illustrations of the tendencies of thickness (T) and (D) of lenticular-lens structure as the aperture size of reflective regions (AP) changed from 20um to 29um.....	55

Fig. 5.16 SEM diagram of lenticular-lens array with radius of 66um and diameter of 68um as the aperture size of reflective regions equals to 27um.....55

Fig. 5.17 Angular distributions of (a) the designed directional backlight and (b) the fabricated directional backlight.....56

Fig. 5.18 Angular distributions of ORMON backlight.....58

Fig. 5.19 Luminance plots of conventional and proposed structures.....58

Fig. 5.20 Illustrations of fill factor of (a) designed structure and (b) fabricated structure.....59

Fig. 5.21 Illustration of reflective regions with compensated patterns59

Fig. 5.22 Photograph of lenticular-lens array with higher fill factor.....59

Fig. 6.1 Illustration of Reactive Ion Etching (RIE) technology to transfer patterned photoresist onto glass substrate.....64

