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Cho et al.

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(54) **DISPLAY AND DISPLAY APPARATUS USING THE SAME**

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G02F 2/02 (2006.01)

(52) **U.S. Cl.**

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(58) **Field of Classification Search**

CPC G02F 2001/133507; G02F 2001/133614
See application file for complete search history.

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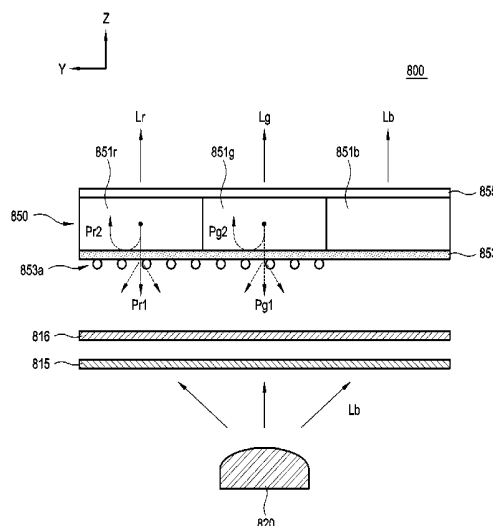
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(57) **ABSTRACT**

Disclosed is a display apparatus a display of which includes a liquid crystal panel; a light source configured to emit light toward the liquid crystal panel; a first polarization layer disposed on a first surface of the liquid crystal panel and configured to transmit a first polarized component of the light emitted from the light source; a second polarization layer disposed on a second surface of the liquid crystal panel opposed to the first surface and configured to transmit a second polarized component of light emitted from the liquid crystal panel; and a color filter disposed on a surface of the second polarization layer from which the second polarized component exits, the color filter comprising a quantum dot layer configured to filter light having preset colors out of the second polarized component exiting the second polarization layer.

12 Claims, 25 Drawing Sheets



(52) **U.S. Cl.**

CPC *G02F 2001/133548* (2013.01); *G02F 2001/133614* (2013.01); *G02F 2202/36* (2013.01)

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FIG. 1

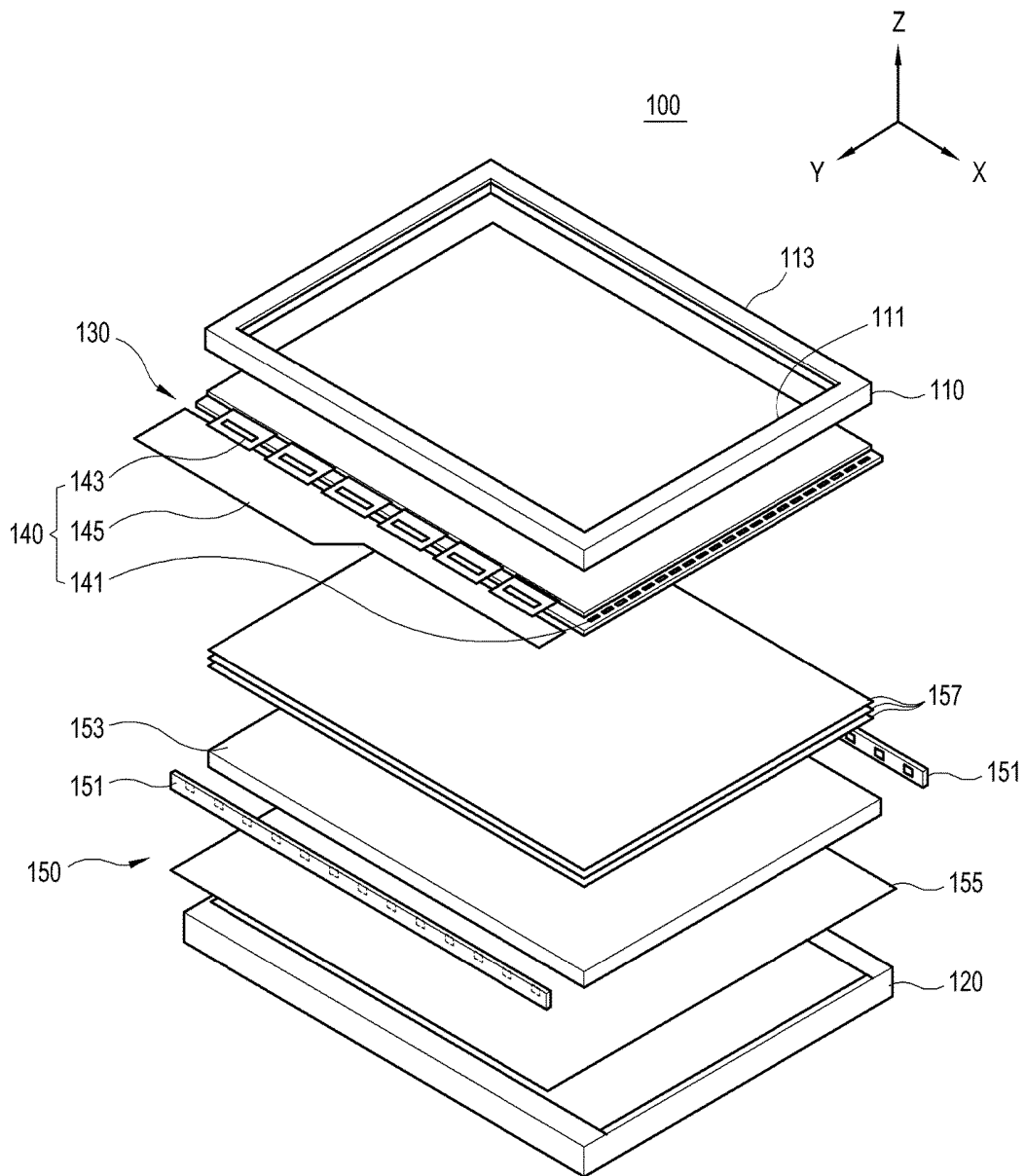


FIG. 2

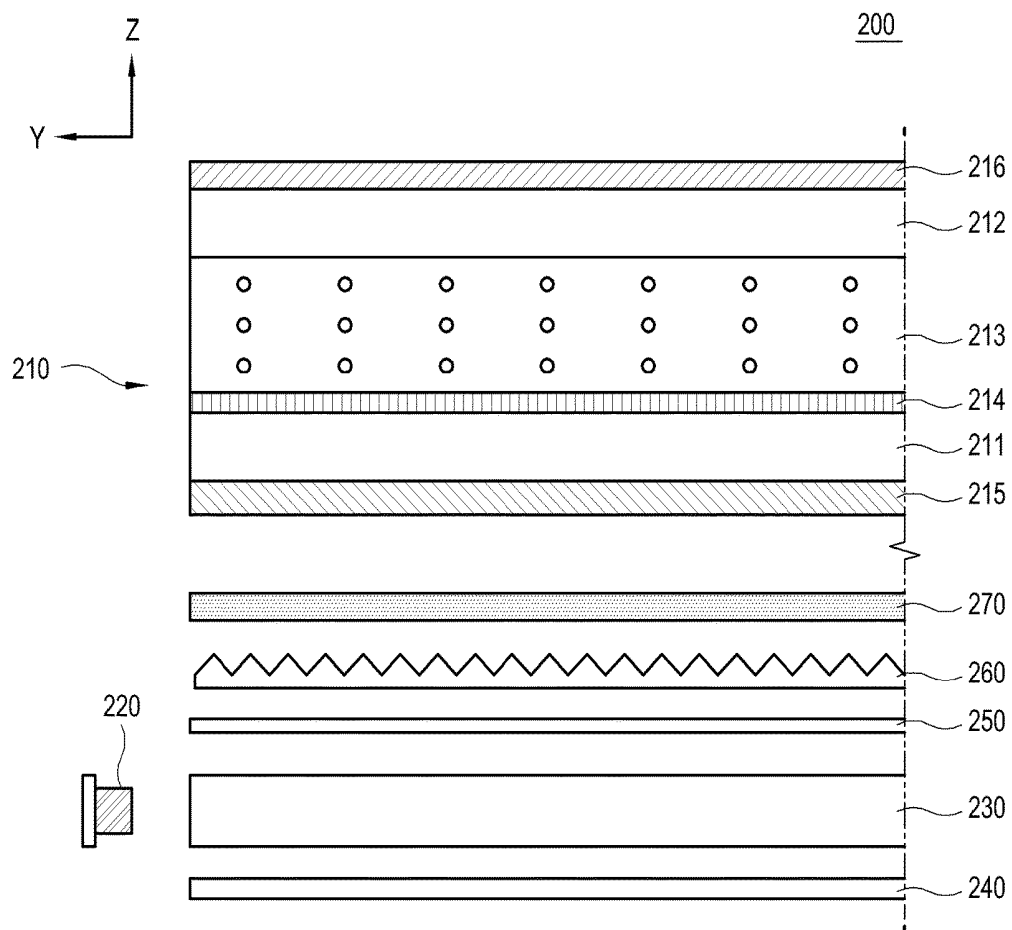


FIG. 3

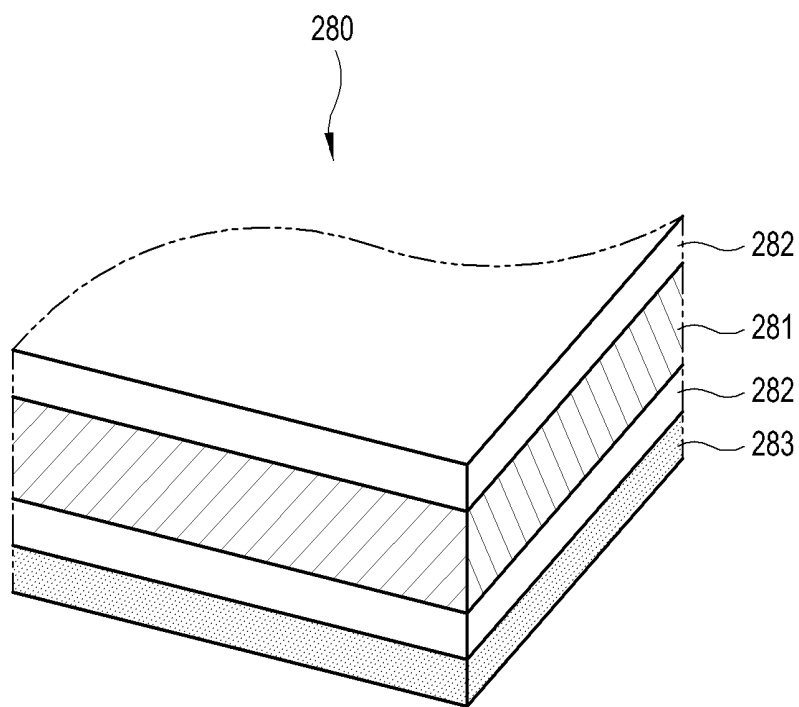


FIG. 4

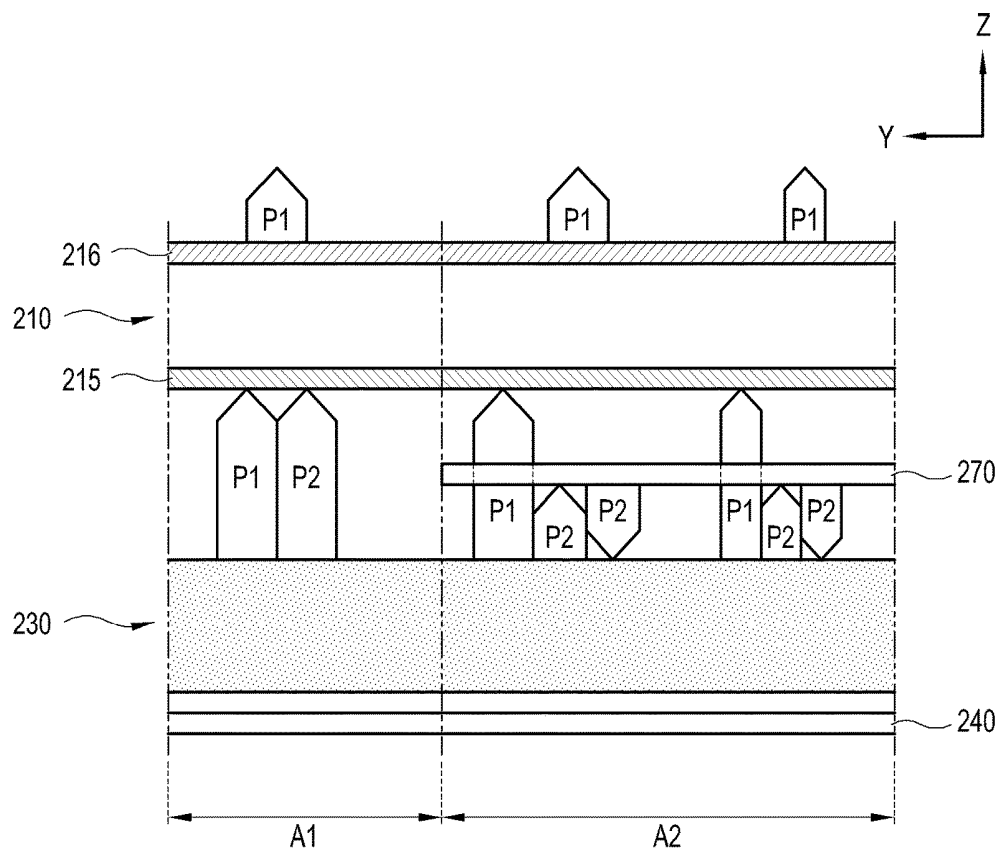


FIG. 5

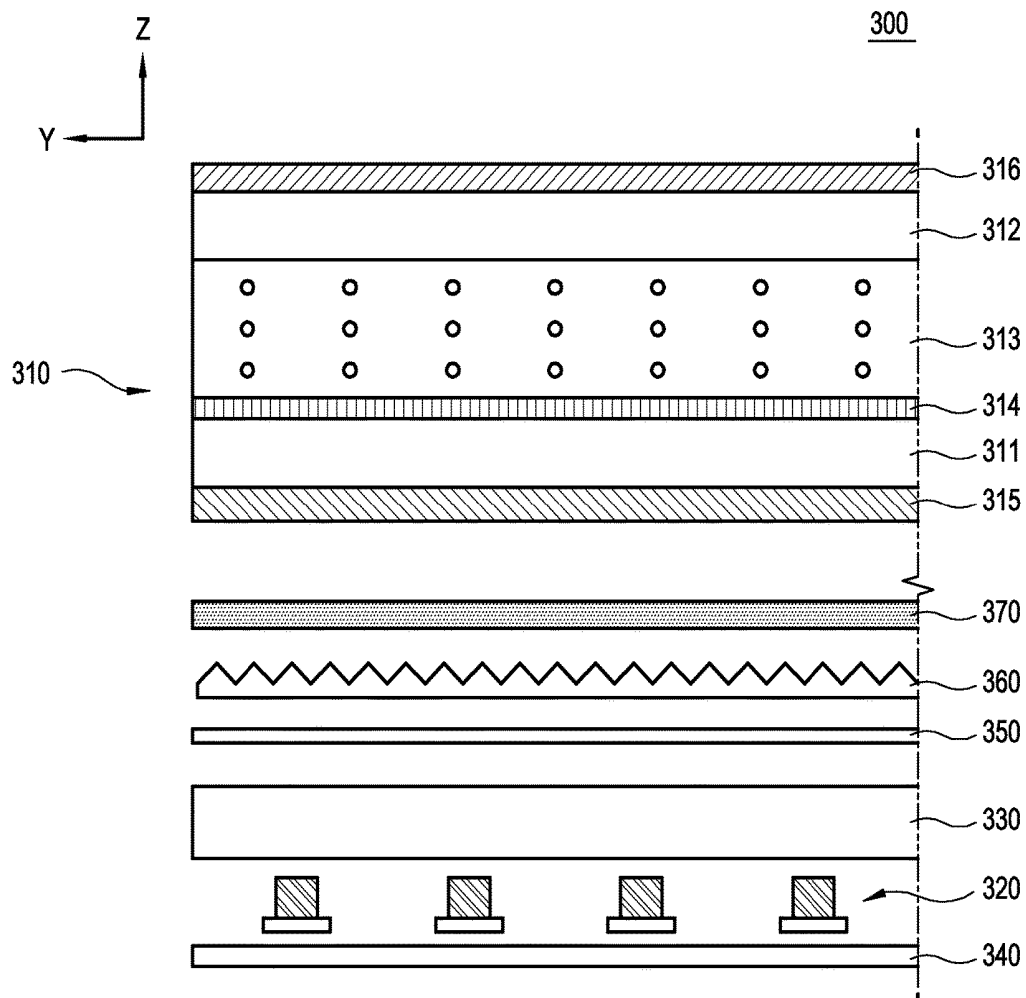


FIG. 6

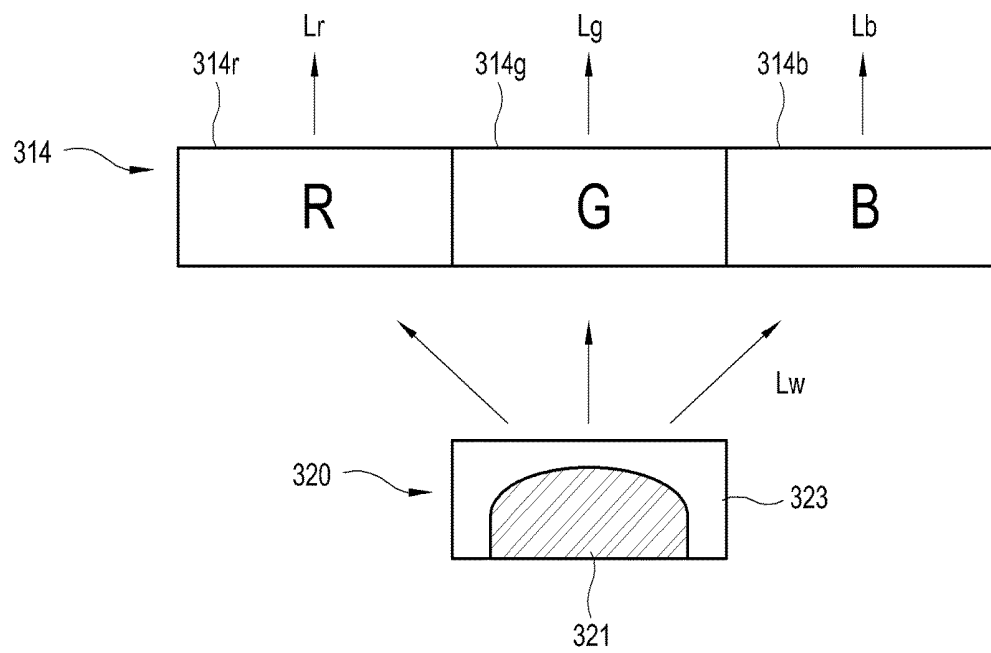


FIG. 7

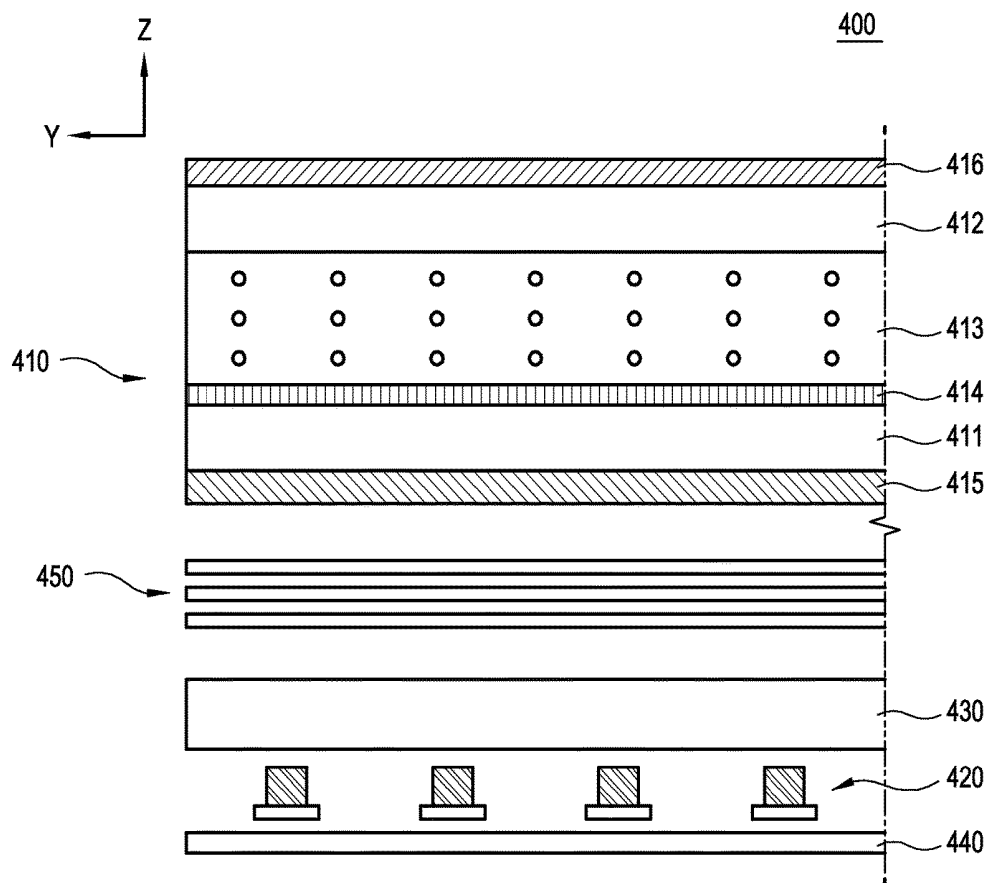


FIG. 8

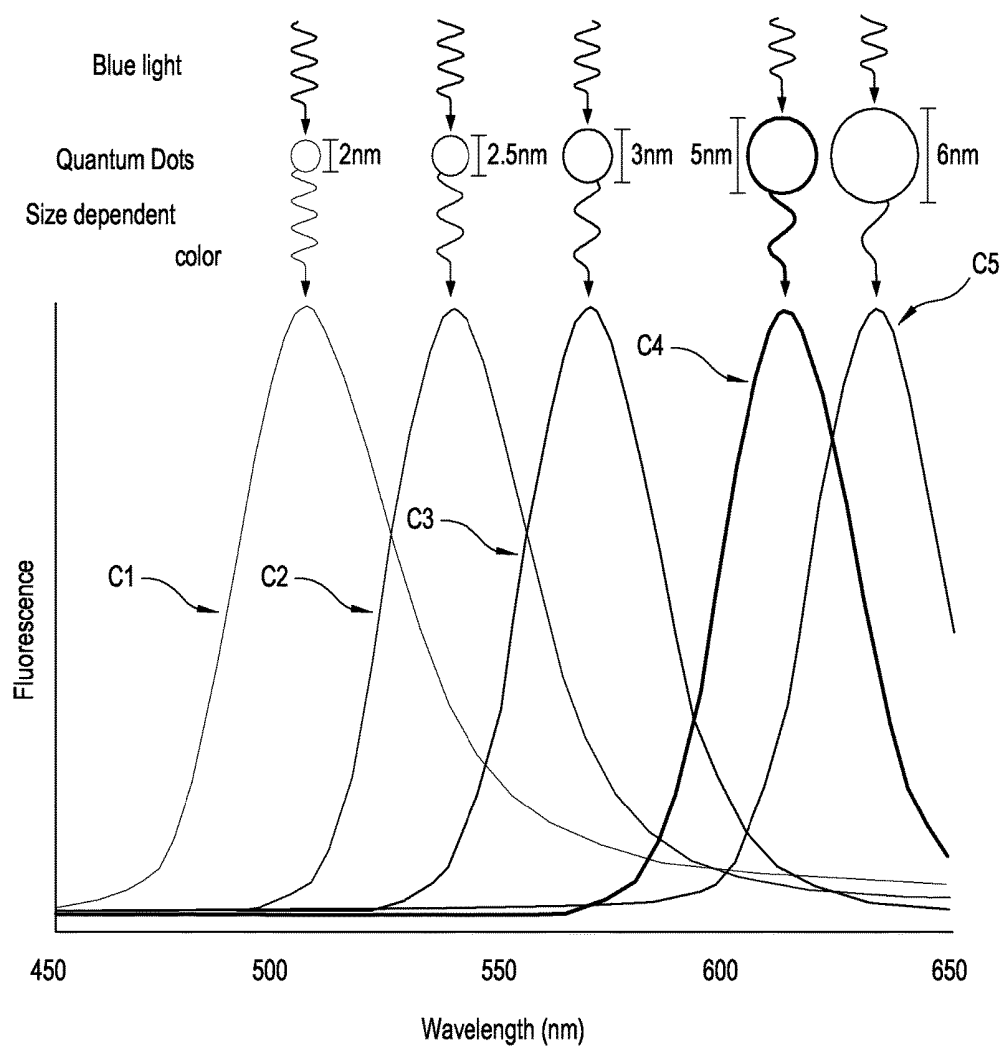


FIG. 9

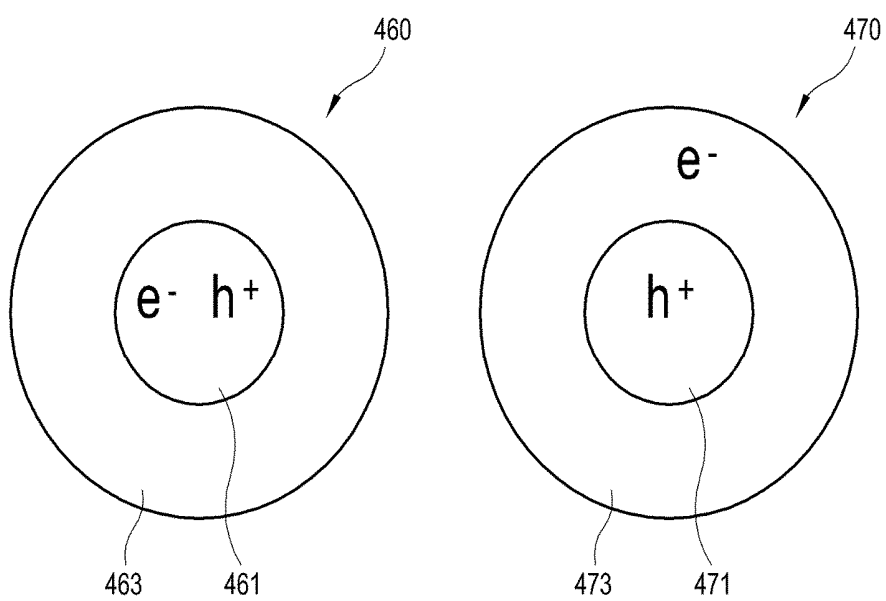


FIG. 10

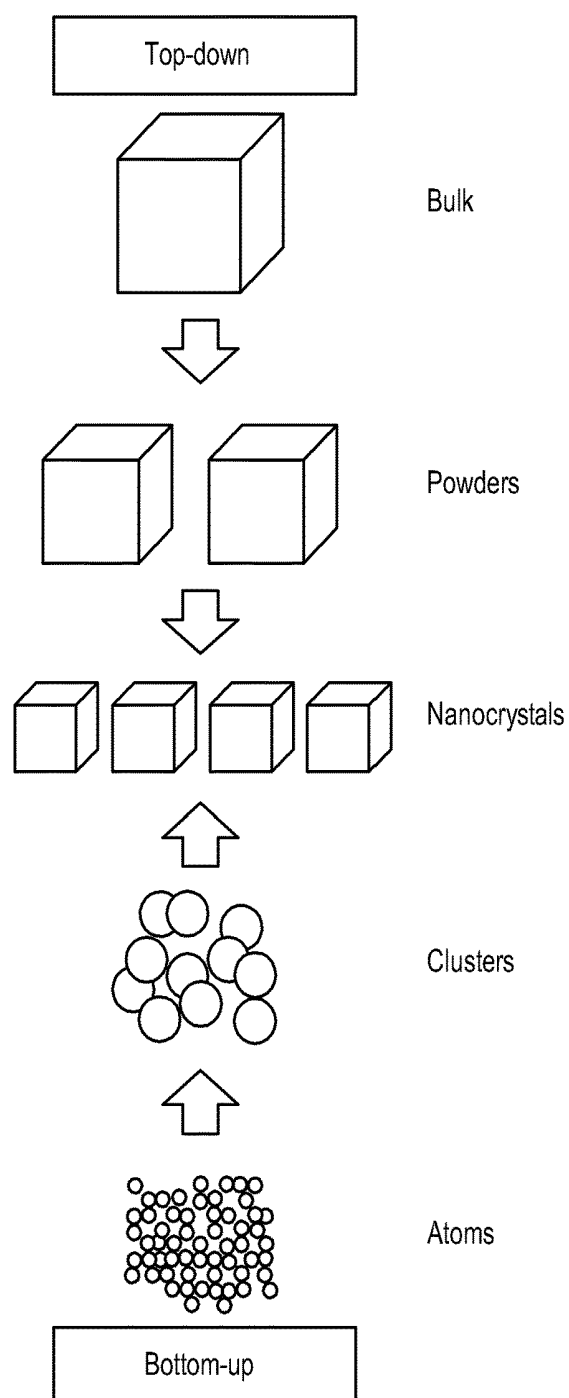


FIG. 11

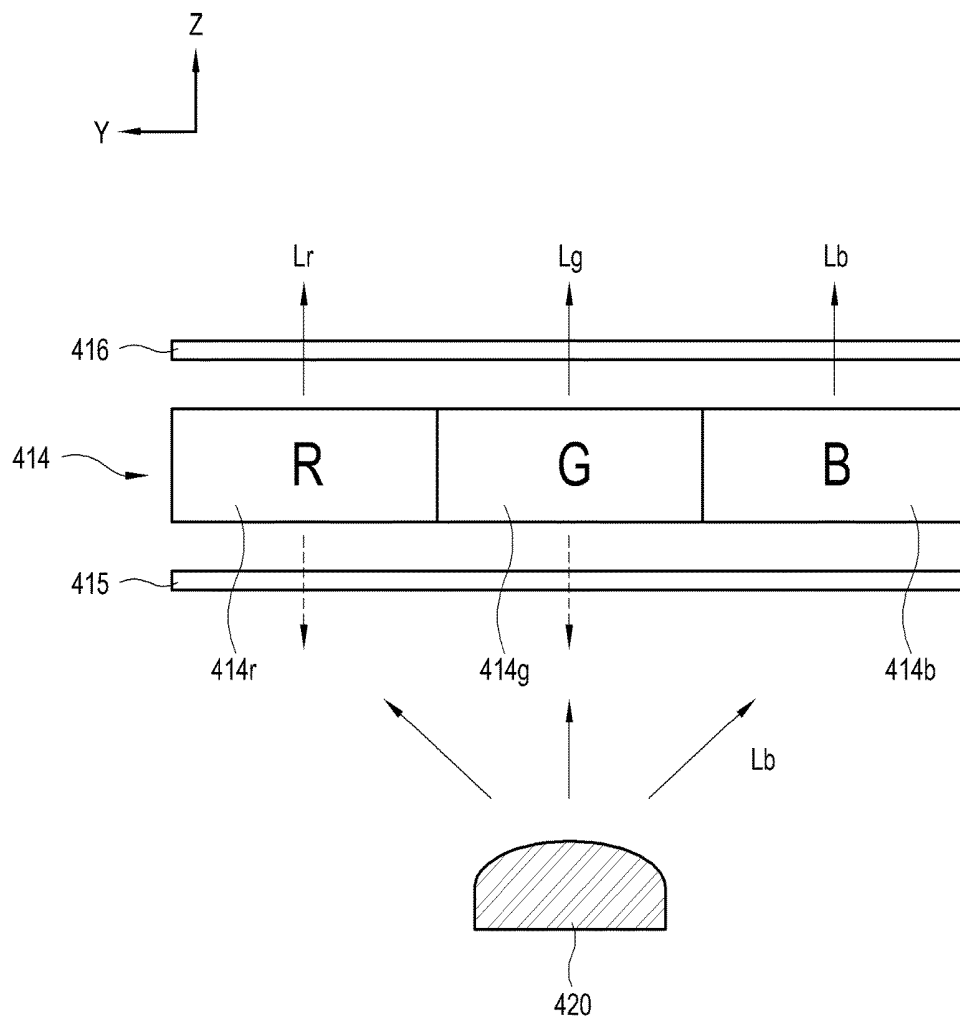


FIG. 12

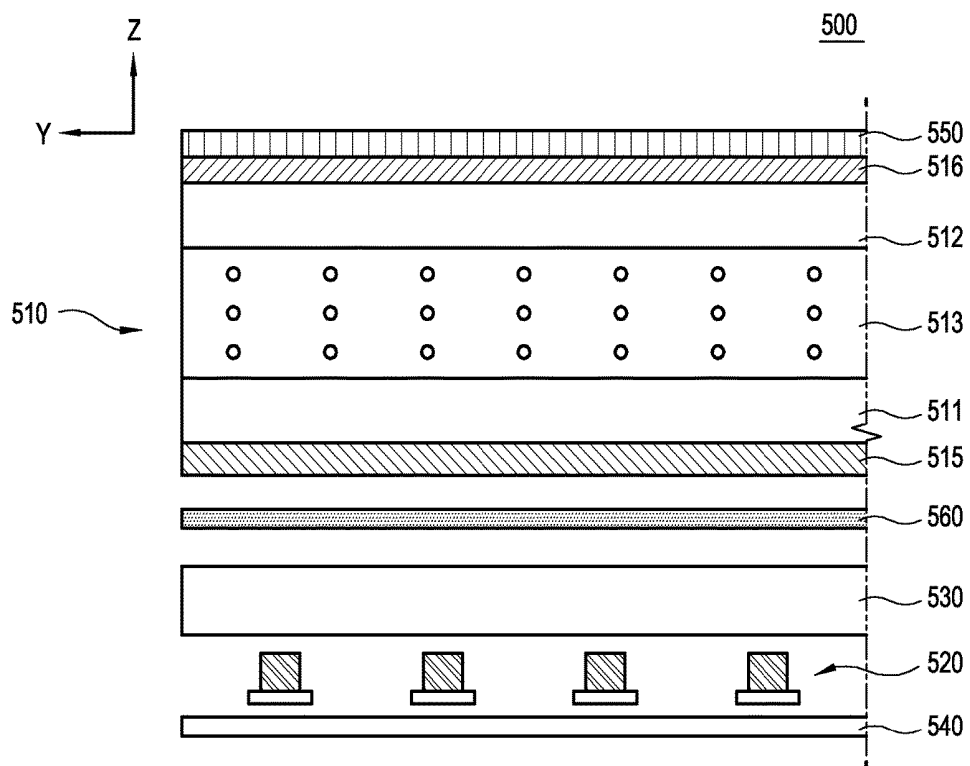


FIG. 13

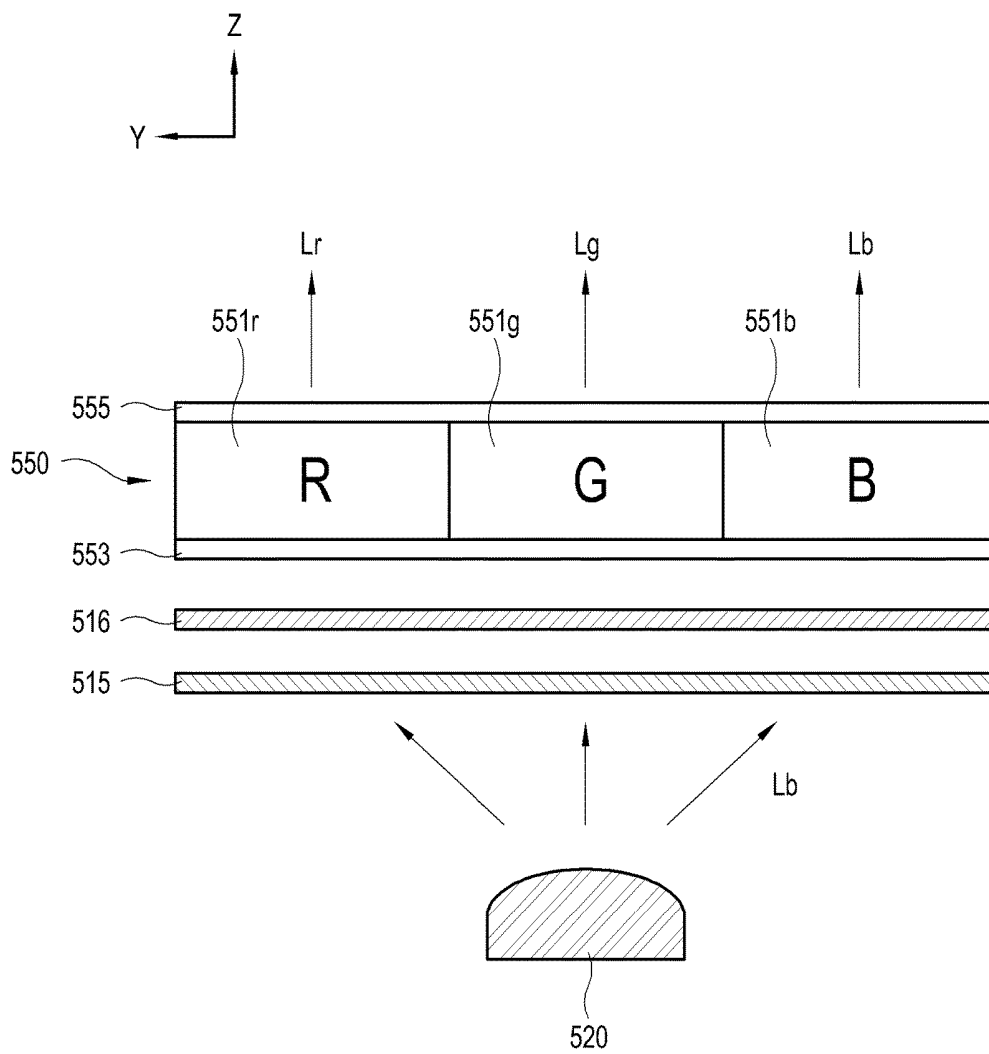


FIG. 14

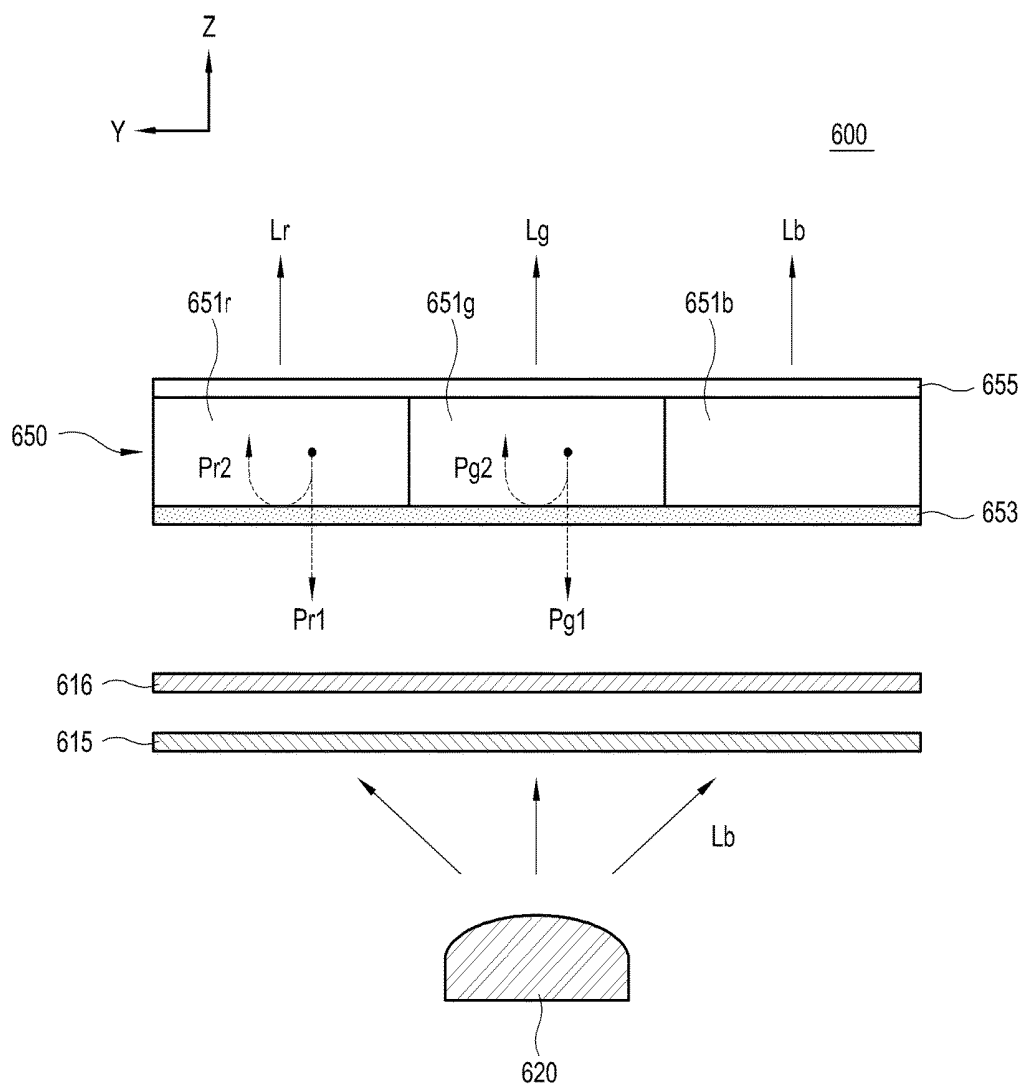


FIG. 15

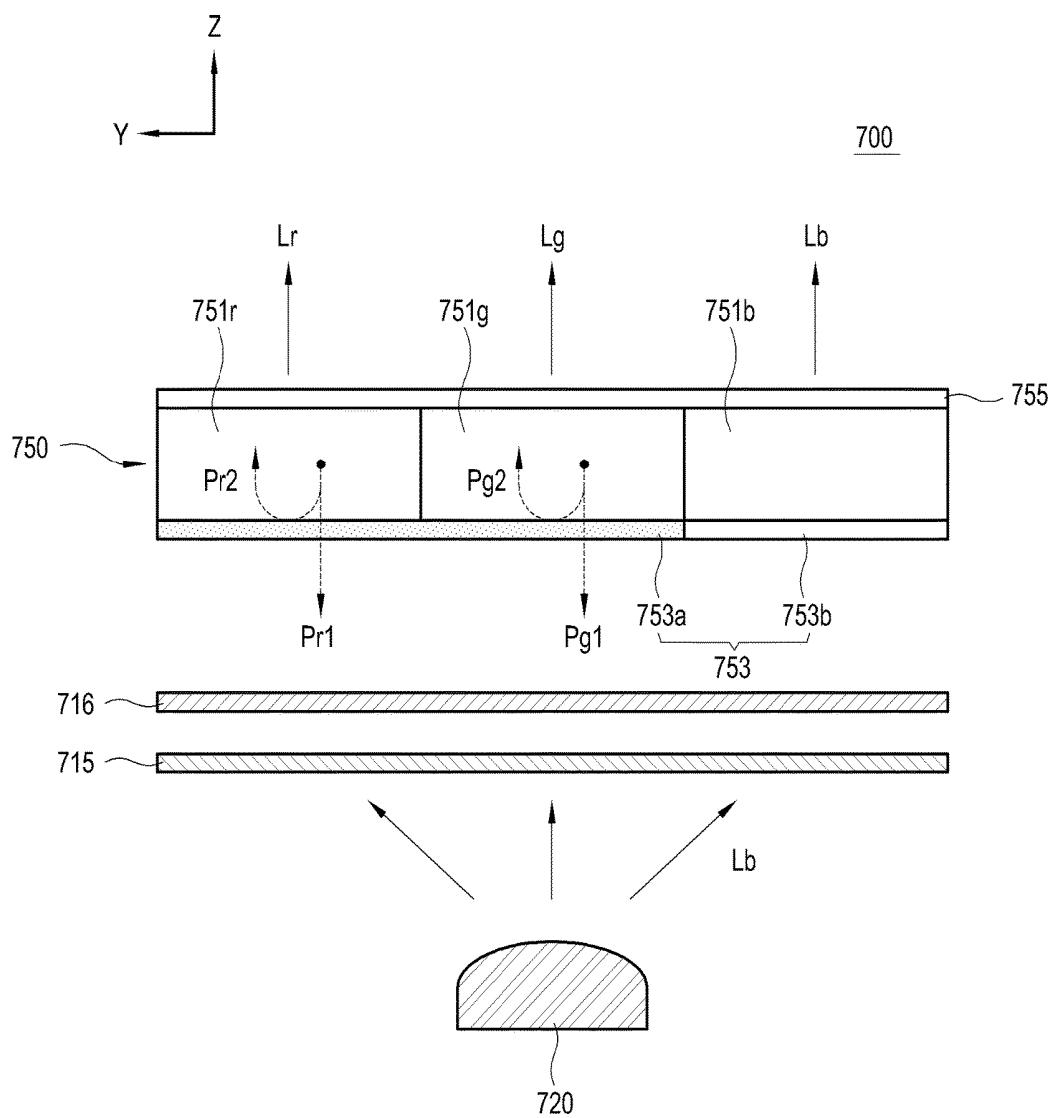


FIG. 16

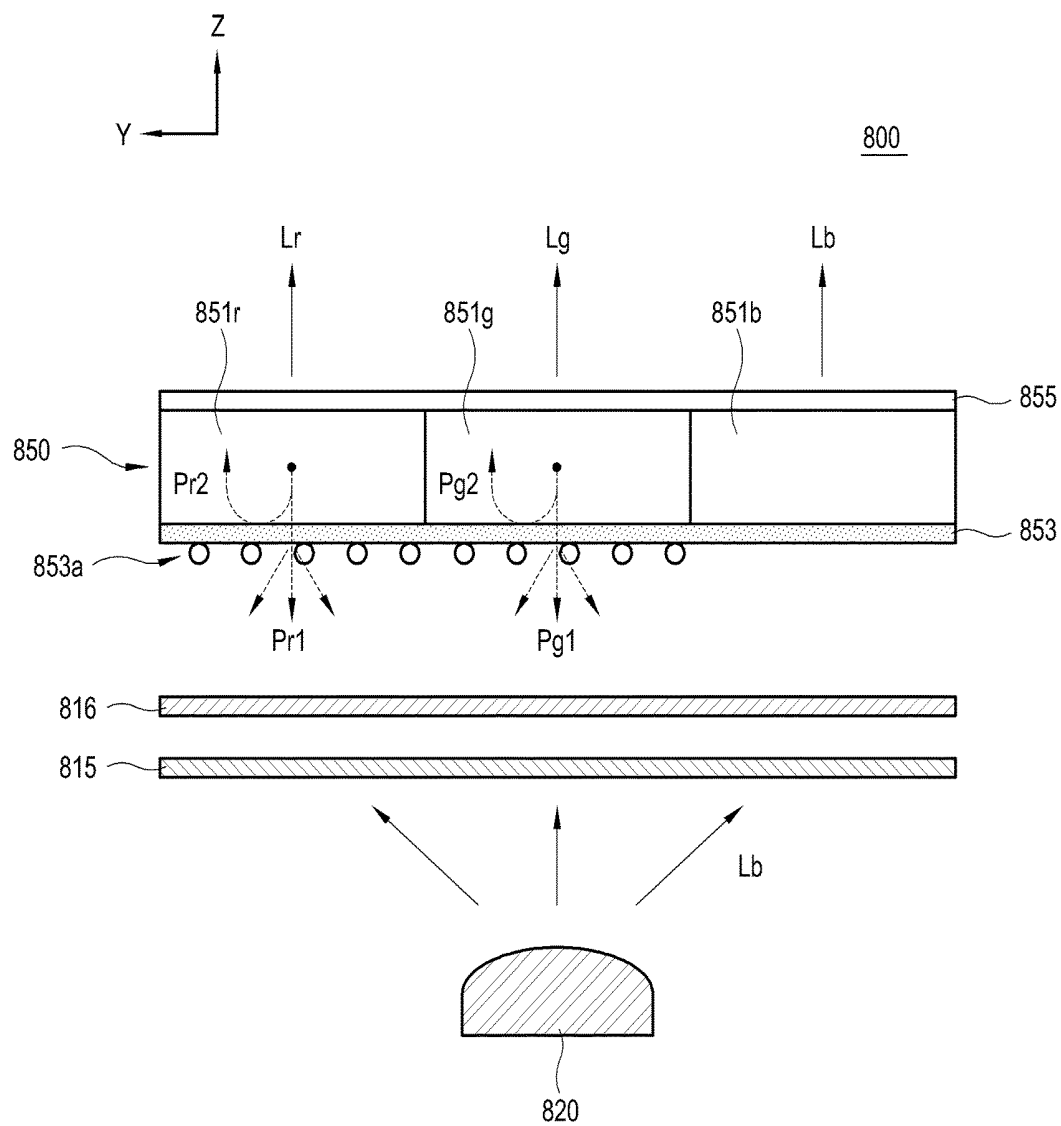


FIG. 17

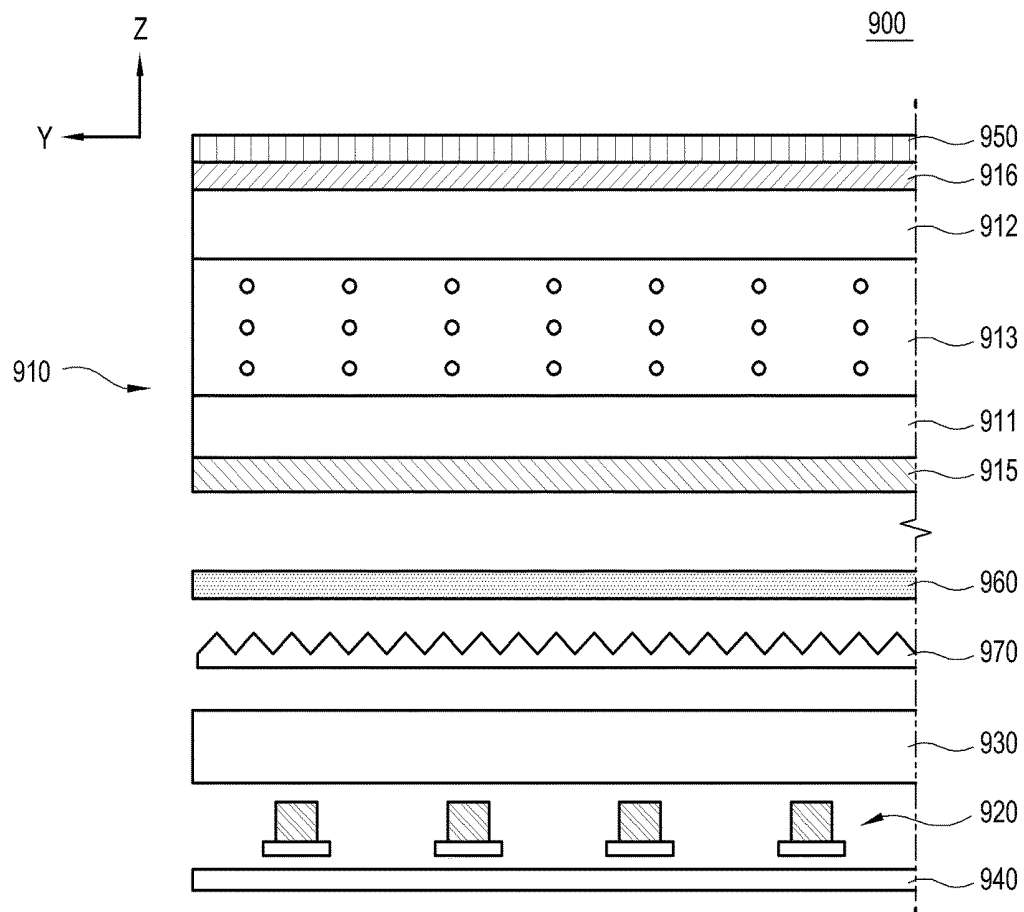


FIG. 18

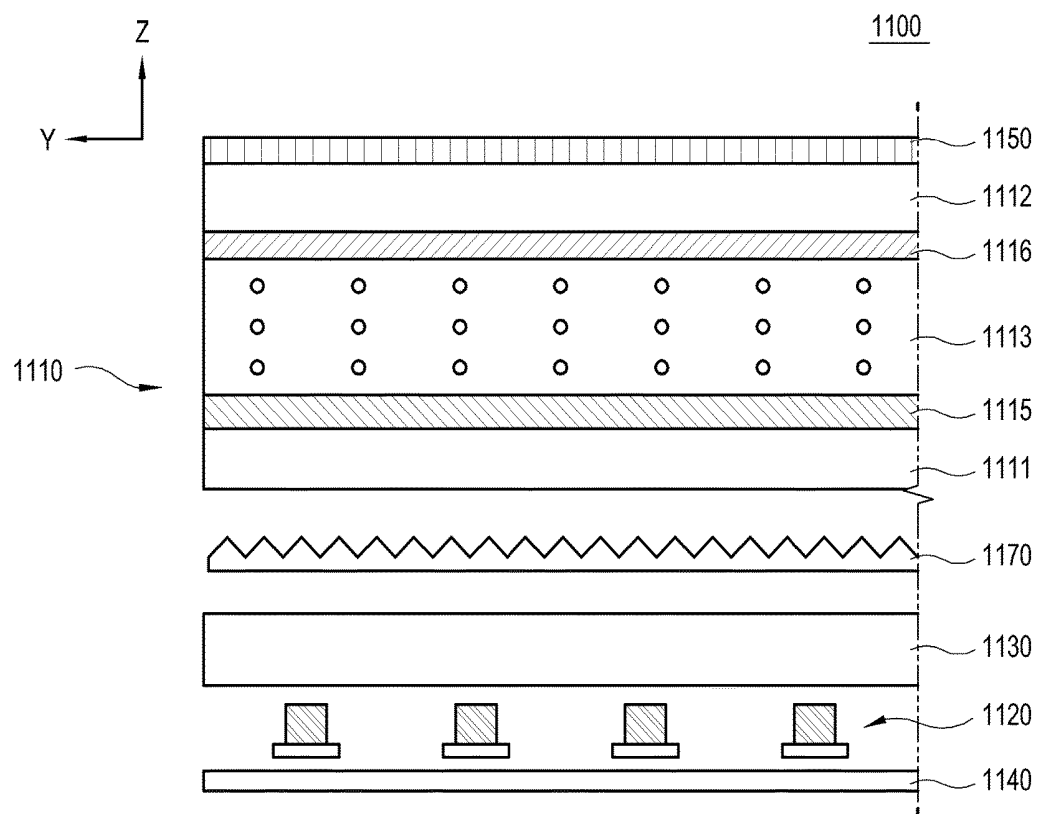


FIG. 19

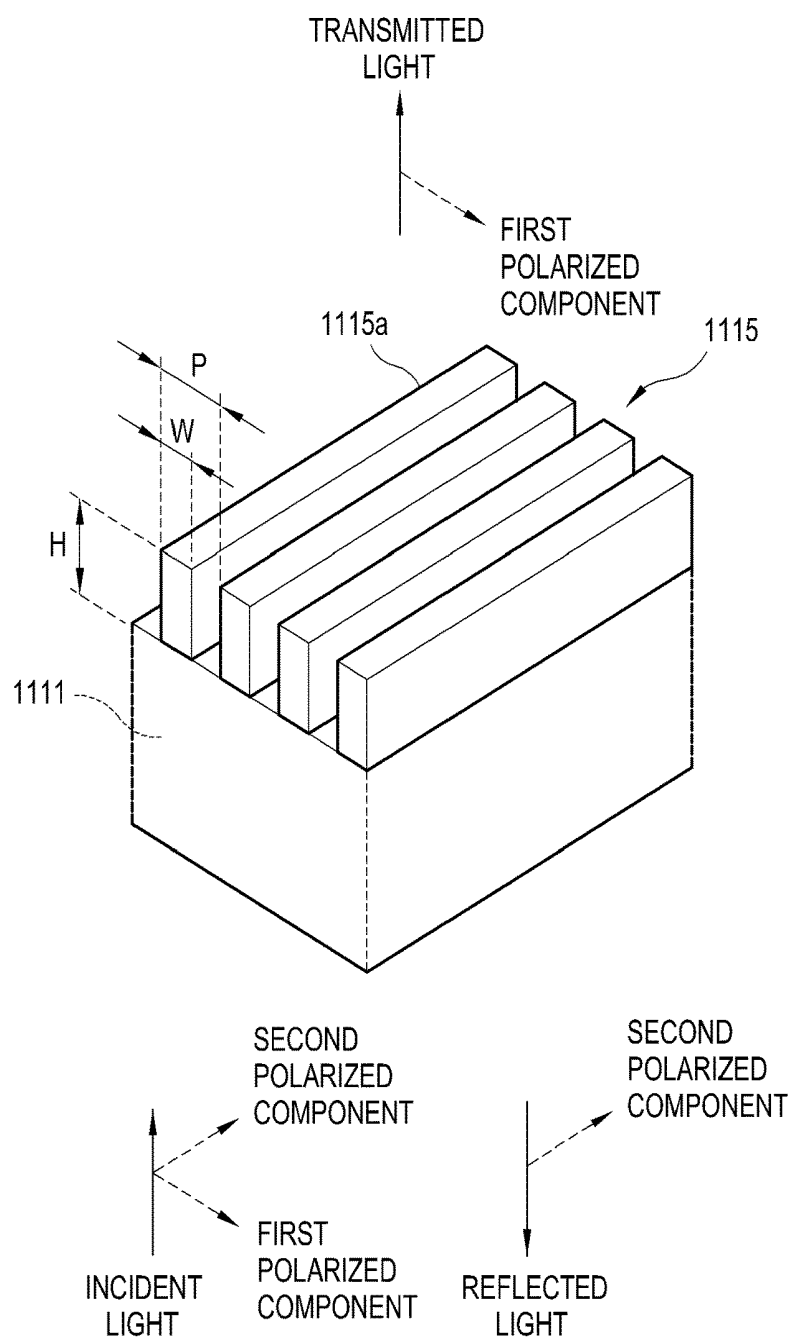


FIG. 20

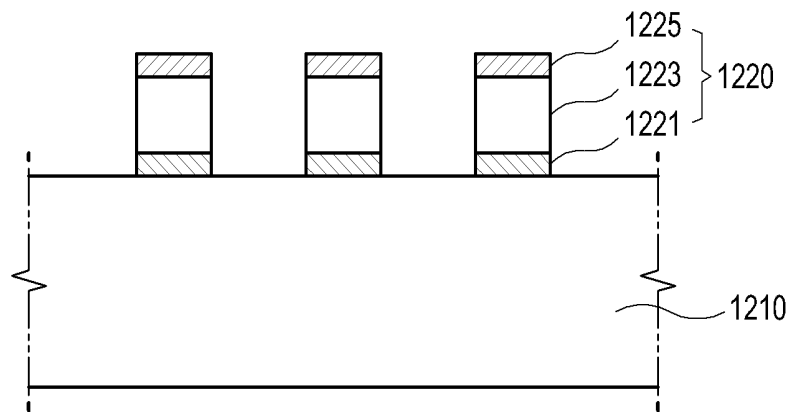


FIG. 21

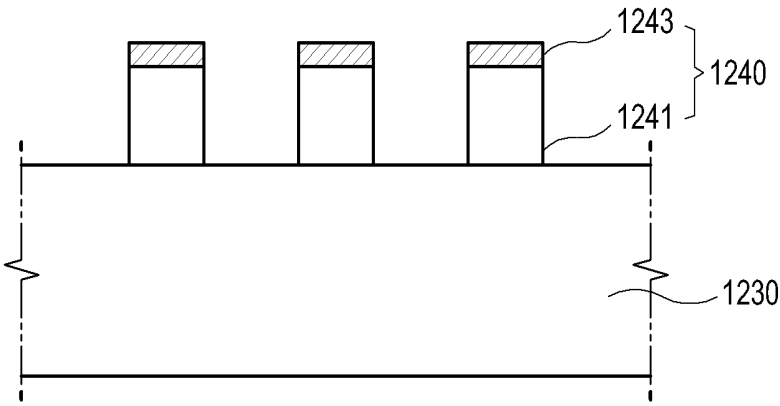


FIG. 22

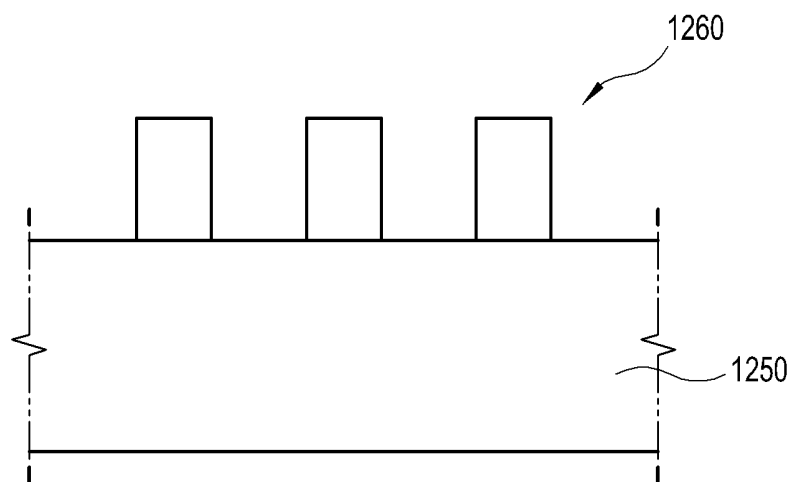


FIG. 23

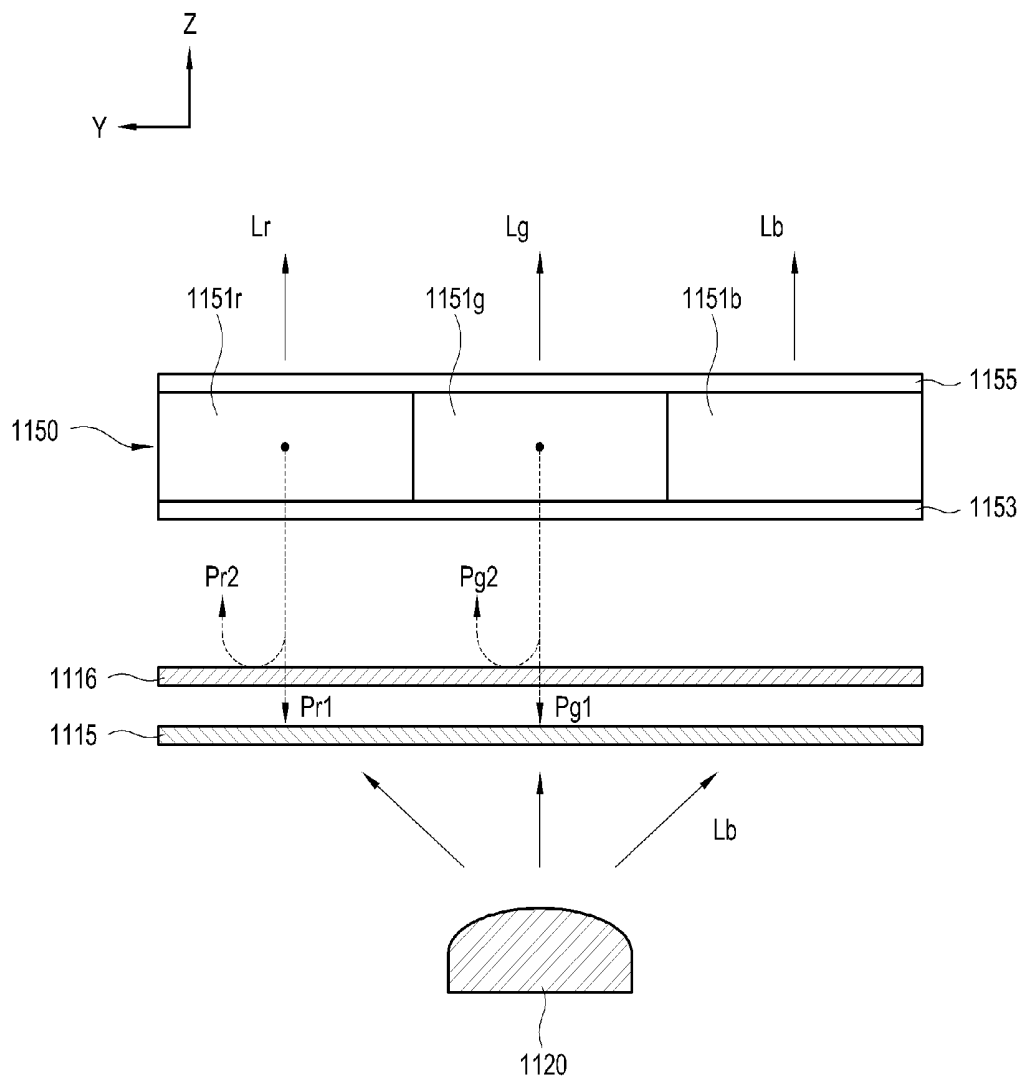


FIG. 24

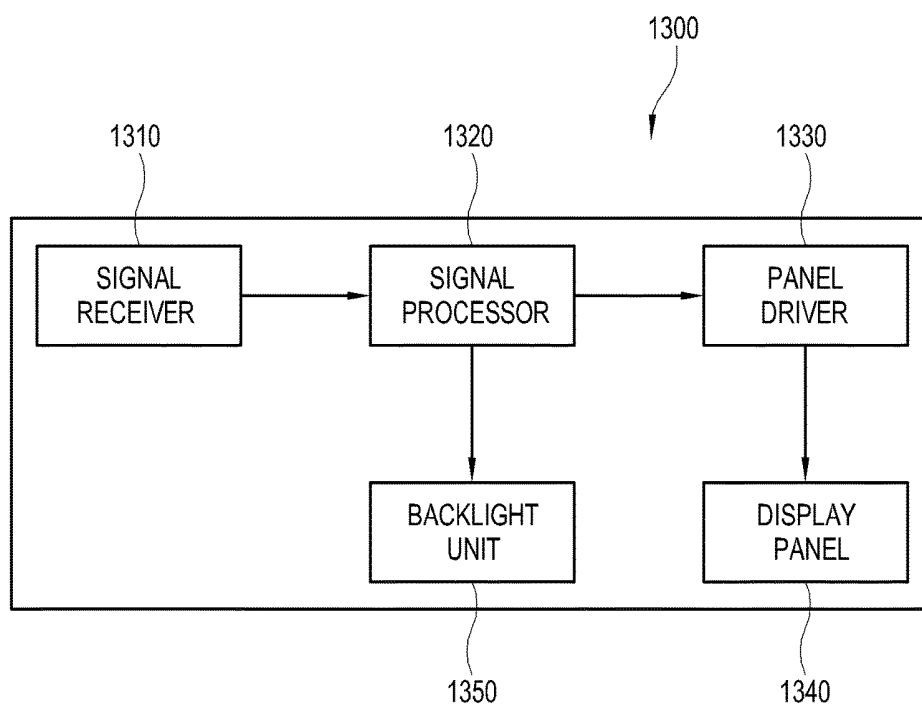
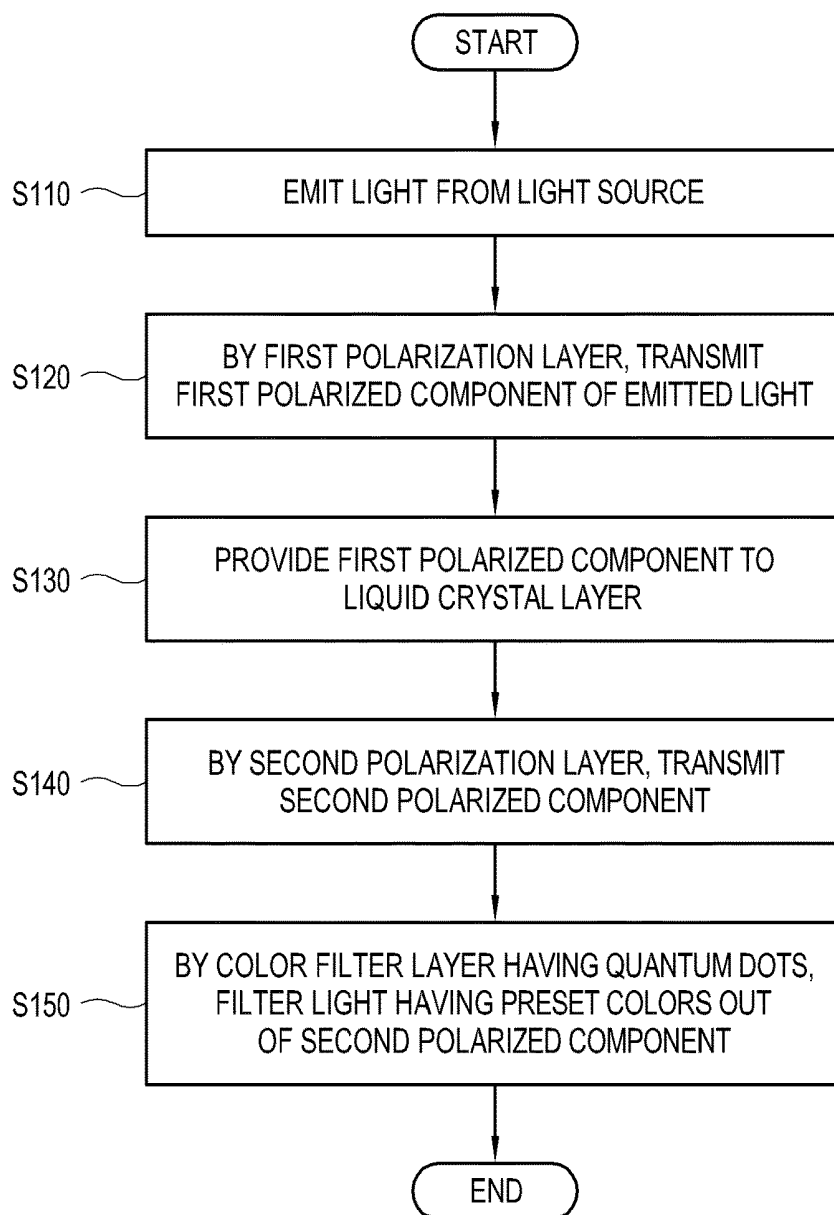


FIG. 25



DISPLAY AND DISPLAY APPARATUS USING THE SAME

CROSS-REFERENCE TO RELATED APPLICATIONS

This application claims priority from Korean Patent Application No. 10-2015-0060736, filed on Apr. 29, 2015 in the Korean Intellectual Property Office, the disclosure of which is incorporated herein by reference.

BACKGROUND

Field

Apparatuses and methods consistent with the exemplary embodiments described herein relate to a display and a display apparatus using the same, which uses a backlight unit to provide light to a display panel having a non-emissive structure so as to display an image, and more particularly to a display and a display apparatus using the same, in which an optical loss caused by optical components inside the display apparatus is minimized while light emitted from the backlight unit finally exits from the display panel to the outside, thereby improving optical efficiency.

Related Art

A display apparatus is an apparatus that includes a display panel for displaying an image based on a broadcast signal or an image signal/image data of various formats, and is achieved by a television (TV), a monitor, etc. The display panel may be one of various types of display panels such as a liquid crystal panel, a plasma panel, etc. in accordance with its characteristics and may be applied to various display apparatuses.

The display panel provided in the display apparatus may have a light receiving panel structure and a self-emissive panel structure. The light receiving panel structure is a non-emissive structure in which the display panel cannot emit light by itself, and thus needs a separate backlight unit to emit and provide light to the display panel. For example, a liquid crystal display (LCD) panel has such a light receiving panel structure. On the other hand, the self-emissive panel structure does not need a separate backlight unit since it can emit light by itself. For example, an organic light emitting diode (OLED) panel has such a self-emissive panel structure.

In a display apparatus having the light receiving panel structure, light emitted from a light source passes through many components such as a light guide plate, optical sheets, etc. before reaching the display panel, and subsequently passes through a polarization layer, a liquid crystal layer, etc. after passing through the display panel. Thus, the light is diffused, scattered, polarized and so as to adjust the optical properties of the light. However, some optical losses are caused in this process. Ultimately, the amount of light exiting from the display panel is remarkably less than the amount of light emitted from the light source. Therefore, the display apparatus may need to minimize such optical losses.

SUMMARY

According to an aspect of an exemplary embodiment, a display apparatus is provided including: a signal processor configured to process an image signal; and a display configured to display an image based on the image signal processed by the signal processor, the display comprising: a liquid crystal panel; a light source configured to emit light toward the liquid crystal panel; a first polarization layer

disposed on a first surface of the liquid crystal panel and configured to transmit a first polarized component of the light emitted from the light source; a second polarization layer disposed on a second surface of the liquid crystal panel opposed to the first surface and configured to transmit a second polarized component of light emitted from the liquid crystal panel; and a color filter disposed on a surface of the second polarization layer from which the second polarized component exits, the color filter comprising a quantum dot layer configured to filter light having preset colors out of the second polarized component exiting the second polarization layer. Since the light is filtered for polarization through the polarization layer and then converted by the quantum dots to have the preset colors, it is possible to reduce optical losses which may be caused by polarization filtering even though the light emitted from the light source becomes unpolarized due to collision with the quantum dots, thereby improving the optical efficiency of the display apparatus.

The display apparatus may further comprise a light compensation layer interposed in between the second polarization layer and the color filter, the light compensation layer may be configured to reflect a preset polarized component of light traveling from the color filter toward the second polarization layer toward the color filter. The light compensation layer may comprise a dual brightness enhancement film (DBEF). Thus, if the light exiting the quantum dots travels in an opposite direction to the light emitted from the light source, this light is at least partially reflected to thereby improve the optical efficiency.

The light compensation layer may comprise a diffusion layer formed on a surface thereof facing the second polarization layer, and the diffusion layer may diffuse light passed through the light compensation layer and traveling toward the second polarization layer. As a result, the light passed through the light compensation layer and traveling in an opposite direction to the light emitted from the light source may be diffused so as to be recycled again.

The display apparatus may further comprise a light compensation layer interposed in between the second polarization layer and the color filter, the light compensation layer may be configured to transmit the second polarized component exiting the second polarization layer and to reflect a polarized component different from the second polarized component. As a result, it is possible to improve the optical efficiency of the light emitted from the light source.

The light source may emit blue light, and the quantum dot layer may comprise a red filter area for filtering red light out of the blue light, and a green filter area for filtering green light out of the blue light. As a result, it is possible to generate red light and green light while minimizing optical losses in the blue light emitted from the light source.

The color filter may comprise a light transmission area comprising a transparent material for transmitting the blue light; and the red filter area, the green filter area, and the light transmission area may be arranged corresponding to red, green, and blue (RGB) sub pixels of the liquid crystal panel, respectively. As a result, it is possible to improve an efficiency of generating light having the RGB colors in the display apparatus.

The second polarization layer may comprise a linear grid, the linear grid may comprise a plurality of bars defining a plurality of slits extending in a common direction, the linear grid may be configured to reflect the second polarized component of the light entering the second polarization layer. Thus, if the light exiting the quantum dots travels in a direction opposite to the light emitted from the light source even though a separate light compensation layer is not

interposed in between the color filter and the second polarization layer, this light may be partially reflected from the second polarization layer, thereby improving the optical efficiency.

The display apparatus may further comprise a prism sheet arranged in between the light source and the first polarization layer, the prism sheet configured to focus the light emitted from the light source. Thus, the light emitted from the light source may evenly enter the areas respectively corresponding to the colors of the color filter, so that the RGB colors can have normal proportions.

According to an aspect of an exemplary embodiment, a display is provided comprising: a liquid crystal panel; a first polarization layer disposed on a first surface of the liquid crystal panel and configured to transmit a first polarized component of the light emitted from the light source; a second polarization layer disposed on a second surface of the liquid crystal panel opposed to the first surface and configured to transmit a second polarized component of light emitted from the liquid crystal panel; and a color filter disposed on a surface of the second polarization layer from which the second polarized component exits, the color filter comprising a quantum dot layer configured to filter light having preset colors out of the second polarized component exiting the second polarization layer. Since the light is filtered for polarization through the polarization layer and then converted by the quantum dots to have the preset colors, it is possible to reduce optical losses which may be caused by the polarization filtering even though the light emitted from the light source becomes unpolarized due to collision with the quantum dots, thereby improving the optical efficiency of the display apparatus.

The display may further comprise a light compensation layer interposed in between the second polarization layer and the color filter, the light compensation layer may be configured to reflect a preset polarized component of light traveling from the color filter toward the second polarization layer toward the color filter. The light compensation layer may comprise a DBEF. As a result, if the light exiting the quantum dots travels in a direction opposite to the light emitted from the light source, this light may be reflected to thereby improve the optical efficiency.

The light compensation layer may comprise a diffusion layer formed on a surface thereof facing the second polarization layer, and the diffusion layer may diffuse light passed through the light compensation layer and traveling toward the second polarization layer. Thus, the light passed through the light compensation layer and traveling in a direction opposite to the light emitted from the light source may be diffused so as to be recycled again.

The light source may emit blue light, and the quantum dot layer may comprise a red filter area for filtering red light out of the blue light, and a green filter area for filtering green light out of the blue light. Thus, it is possible to generate red light and green light while minimizing optical losses in the blue light emitted from the light source.

The color filter may comprise a light transmission area comprising a transparent material for transmitting the blue light; and the red filter area, the green filter area, and the light transmission area may be arranged corresponding to RGB sub pixels of the liquid crystal panel, respectively. Thus, it is possible to improve an efficiency of generating the light having the RGB colors in the display apparatus.

BRIEF DESCRIPTION OF THE DRAWINGS

The above and/or other aspects will become apparent and more readily appreciated from the following description of

exemplary embodiments, taken in conjunction with the accompanying drawings, in which:

FIG. 1 is an exploded perspective view of a display apparatus according to an exemplary embodiment;

FIG. 2 is a partial cross-section view schematically showing a display apparatus according to a related art with respect to the exemplary embodiment in FIG. 1;

FIG. 3 is a perspective view illustrating a structure of a polarizing film of the display apparatus of FIG. 2;

FIG. 4 is a schematic view illustrating differences in an optical efficiency of a display apparatus according to the presence and absence of a dual brightness enhancement film (DBEF);

FIG. 5 is a partial cross-section view schematically showing a display apparatus according to a related art with respect to the exemplary embodiment in FIG. 1;

FIG. 6 is a schematic view illustrating a principle that a color filter filters red, green, and blue (RGB) colors out of light from a light source of the display apparatus of FIG. 5;

FIG. 7 is a partial cross-section view schematically showing a display apparatus according to a related art with respect to the exemplary embodiment in FIG. 1;

FIG. 8 is a schematic view illustrating a principle that light is generated according to respective colors when blue light collides with quantum dots having different diameters;

FIG. 9 is a schematic view illustrating two heterostructures of a quantum dot;

FIG. 10 is a schematic view illustrating a principle of manufacturing quantum dots;

FIG. 11 is a schematic view illustrating a principle that a color filter filters the RGB colors out of blue light from a light source of the display apparatus of FIG. 7;

FIG. 12 is a partial cross-section view schematically showing a display apparatus according to an exemplary embodiment;

FIG. 13 is a schematic view illustrating a principle that a color filter filters the RGB colors out of blue light from a light source of the display apparatus of FIG. 12;

FIG. 14 is a schematic view illustrating a principle that a color filter filters the RGB colors out of blue light from a light source of a display apparatus according to an exemplary embodiment;

FIG. 15 is a schematic view illustrating a principle that a color filter filters the RGB colors out of blue light from a light source of a display apparatus according to an exemplary embodiment;

FIG. 16 is a schematic view illustrating a principle that a color filter filters the RGB colors out of blue light from a light source of a display apparatus according to an exemplary embodiment;

FIG. 17 is a partial cross-section view schematically showing a display apparatus according to an exemplary embodiment;

FIG. 18 is a partial cross-section view schematically showing a display apparatus according to an exemplary embodiment;

FIG. 19 is a partial perspective view of a portion of a lower polarization layer of the display apparatus of FIG. 18;

FIGS. 20-22 are lateral cross-section views illustrating exemplary stacking structures of a plurality of bars which form a linear grid applicable to the lower polarization layer of FIG. 19;

FIG. 23 is a schematic view illustrating a principle that a color filter filters the RGB colors out of blue light from a light source of the display apparatus of FIG. 18;

FIG. 24 is a block diagram of a display apparatus according to an exemplary embodiment; and

FIG. 25 is a flowchart showing a control method of a display apparatus according to an exemplary embodiment.

DETAILED DESCRIPTION OF EXEMPLARY EMBODIMENTS

Below, exemplary embodiments will be described in detail with reference to accompanying drawings. The following descriptions of the exemplary embodiments are made by referring to elements shown in the accompanying drawings, in which like numerals refer to like elements having substantively the same functions.

In the description of the exemplary embodiments, an ordinal number used in terms such as a first element, a second element, etc. is employed for describing a variety of elements, and the terms are used for distinguishing between one element and another element. Therefore, the meanings of the elements are not limited by the terms, and the terms are also used just for explaining the corresponding exemplary embodiment without limiting the scope of the present disclosure.

Further, the exemplary embodiments will describe only those elements directly related to the present disclosure, and description of other elements will be omitted. However, it will be appreciated that the elements, the descriptions of which are omitted, are not unnecessary to realize the apparatus or system according to the exemplary embodiments described herein. In the following descriptions, terms such as “include” or “have” refer to the presence of features, numbers, steps, operations, elements or combinations thereof, and do not exclude the presence or addition of one or more other features, numbers, steps, operations, elements or combinations thereof.

FIG. 1 is an exploded perspective view of a display apparatus 100 according to an exemplary embodiment. In this exemplary embodiment, a display panel 130 cannot emit light by itself. For example, the display panel 130 of the display apparatus 100 may have a liquid crystal structure.

The display apparatus 100 processes an image signal received from the exterior and displays the processed image in itself. The display apparatus 100 may be achieved by a TV, but not limited thereto. Alternatively, the display apparatus 100 may be achieved by various apparatuses such as a monitor, a portable multimedia player, a mobile phone, etc. as long as it includes the display panel 130 for displaying an image.

The display apparatus 100 includes cover frames 110 and 120 forming an accommodating space inside the display apparatus 100, the display panel 130 accommodated within the accommodating space formed by the cover frames 110 and 120 for displaying an image, a panel driver 140 for driving the display panel 130, and a backlight unit 150 arranged in back of the display panel 130 within the accommodating space formed by the cover frames 110 and 120 for providing light to the display panel 130.

First, directions shown in FIG. 1 are defined as follows. X, Y, Z directions respectively indicate horizontal, vertical and normal directions of the display panel 130. In FIG. 1, the display panel 130 is arranged in parallel with an X-Y plane formed by an axis of the X direction and an axis of the Y direction, and the cover frames 110 and 120, the display panel 130 and the backlight unit 150 are stacked along an axis of the Z direction. In addition, opposite directions to the X, Y and Z directions are respectively represented as -X, -Y and -Z.

Unless otherwise stated, “top/above” refers to the Z direction, and “bottom/below” refers to the -Z direction. For

example, the backlight unit 150 is arranged below the display panel 130, and light emitted from the backlight unit 150 enters a bottom surface of the display panel 130 and exits a top surface of the display panel 130.

The cover frames 110 and 120 are provided to form an outer appearance of a rectangular display apparatus 100, and support the display panel 130 and the backlight unit 150 accommodated therein. If the Z direction refers to upward or frontward and the -Z direction refers to downward or backward, the cover frames 110 and 120 include a front cover 110 for supporting the front of the display panel 130, and a rear cover 120 for supporting the back of the backlight unit 150 with respect to the display panel 130 in FIG. 1. The front cover 110 has an opening 111 on a plane parallel with the X-Y plane so that a surface of the display panel 130 for displaying an image can be exposed to the outside. Further, a bezel 113 is formed around the opening 111.

The display panel 130 is a non-emissive element that cannot emit light by itself. In this exemplary embodiment, the display panel 130 has a liquid crystal structure. In the liquid crystal display panel 130, a liquid crystal layer is filled in between two transparent substrates, and molecular orientation of the liquid crystal layer is altered by a driving signal to thereby display an image. Since the display panel 130 is a non-emissive element, the display panel 130 has to receive light from the backlight unit 150 in order to display an image. In this exemplary embodiment, the light enters the bottom surface of the display panel 130 and exits the top surface of the display panel 130.

The panel driver 140 inputs a driving signal for driving the liquid crystal layer of the display panel 130. The panel driver 140 includes a gate driving integrated circuit (IC) 141, a data chip film package 143, and a printed circuit board 145.

The gate driving IC 141 is mounted on a substrate of the display panel 130, and is connected to each gate line of the display panel 130.

The data chip film package 143 is connected to each data line of the display panel 130. The data chip film package 143 may include a tape automated bonding (TAB) tape where a semiconductor chip is adhered to a wiring pattern formed on a base film by TAB technique. For example, the data chip film package 143 may use a tape carrier package (TCP), a chip on film (COF) or the like.

The printed circuit board 145 inputs a gate driving signal to the gate driving IC 141, and a data driving signal to the data chip film package 143.

The panel driver 140 inputs the driving signals to each gate line and each data line of the display panel 130 and thus drives the liquid crystal layer of the display panel 130 in units of pixels.

The backlight unit 150 is arranged in the -Z direction of the display panel 130 so as to provide light to the bottom surface of the display panel 130. The backlight unit 150 includes a light source 151, a light guide plate 153 arranged in parallel with the display panel 130 and facing the bottom surface of the display panel 130, a reflection plate 155 arranged in between the light guide plate 153 and the rear cover 120 and facing a bottom surface of the light guide plate 153, and one or more optical sheets 157 interposed in between the display panel 130 and the light guide plate 153.

The light source 151 converts voltage supplied thereto into light and emits the light toward the display panel 130. In this exemplary embodiment, the light source 151 is arranged along the edge of the light guide plate 153, and therefore a light emitting direction of the light source 151 is perpendicular to a light exiting direction of the light guide plate 153. The backlight unit 150 having this structure will

be referred to as an “edge type backlight unit.” In some exemplary embodiments, the light emitting direction of the light source **151** is parallel to the light exiting direction of the light guide plate **153**. The backlight unit **150** having this structure will be referred to as a “direct type backlight unit.” In other words, if the light exiting direction of the light guide plate **153** is oriented in the Z direction, the light emitting direction of the light source **151** having the edge type structure is oriented in the Y direction or the -Y direction and the light emitting direction of the light source **151** having the direct type structure is oriented in the Z direction.

The light source **151** is achieved in such a manner that a plurality of light emitting devices arranged in a row is mounted onto the substrate extending in a certain direction. On the substrate, a wiring line is printed for supplying a voltage to the light emitting devices. The light emitting devices may be achieved variously. For example, the light emitting devices in this exemplary embodiment may be light emitting diodes (LEDs).

The light guide plate **153** is a plastic lens made by molding acrylic material and uniformly guides the light from the light source **151** to the entire surface of the display panel **130** for displaying an image. The bottom surface of the light guide plate **153** faces the reflection plate **155**, and the lateral edges of the light guide plate **153** between the top surface and the bottom surface face the light source **151**. In the case of the edge type backlight unit **150**, the light emitted from the light source **151** enters the lateral edges of the light guide plate **153**.

The light guide plate **153** has an optical pattern on the bottom surface thereof so that the light propagating within the light guide plate **153** can be irregularly reflected or be changed in a traveling direction. The light is irregularly reflected from the optical pattern and travels in the Z direction, so that the light from the light source **151** can exit the top surface of the light guide plate **153** as uniformly as possible.

The reflection plate **155** is arranged below the light guide plate **153**, and returns the light exiting the bottom surface of the light guide plate **153** to the light guide plate **153**. Specifically, the reflection plate **155** reflects light, which is reflected from the optical pattern of the light guide plate **153** in the -Z direction, again toward the Z direction so that the light can enter the light guide plate **153** again. To this end, total reflection occurs on the top surface of the reflection plate **155**.

One or more optical sheets **155** are stacked on the top surface of the light guide plate **153**, and adjust the optical properties of the light exiting from the top surface of the light guide plate **153** toward the display panel **130**. The optical sheets **155** may include a diffusion sheet, a prism sheet, a dual brightness enhancement film (DBEF), a protection sheet, etc. and two or more sheets of the optical sheets **155** may be combined to achieve desired optical properties.

FIG. 2 is a partial cross-section view schematically showing a display apparatus **200** according to a related art with respect to the exemplary embodiment in FIG. 1.

As shown in FIG. 2, the display apparatus **200** includes a display panel **210**, a light source **220**, a light guide plate **230**, a reflection plate **240**, and optical sheets **250**, **260** and **270**. Basically, these elements of the display apparatus **200** are substantially the same as those described with reference to the display apparatus **100**.

The display panel **210** includes a lower substrate **211**, an upper substrate **212** arranged to face the lower substrate **211**, a liquid crystal layer **213** sandwiched between the lower

substrate **211** and the upper substrate **212**, a color filter **214** interposed between the liquid crystal layer **213** and the lower substrate **211**, a lower polarization layer **215** arranged on the bottom surface of the lower substrate **211**, and an upper polarization layer **216** arranged on the top surface of the upper substrate **212**.

It should be appreciated that the structure of the display panel **210** represents only one of various structures that the liquid crystal display panel can have. Since various panel structures may be applied to the display panel **210** in accordance with designs, the structure of the display panel **210** is not limited to this exemplary embodiment. Further, this exemplary embodiment schematically shows only representative elements of the display panel **210**, and thus the actual structure of the display panel **210** may be more complicated and may additionally include elements not mentioned below. In the following exemplary embodiments, a basic structure of the display panel **210** directly related to the present disclosure will be described, and a detailed description of unrelated structures will be omitted for the sake of brevity.

The optical sheets **250**, **260** and **270** are interposed in between the top surface of the light guide plate **230** and the display panel **210**, and include one or more among various kinds of sheets. In this exemplary embodiment, the optical sheets **250**, **260** and **270** include a diffusion sheet **250**, a prism sheet **260** and a DBEF **270** which are stacked in sequence. This exemplary embodiment is for illustrative purposes only, and should not be considered to limit the structure of the optical sheets **250**, **260** and **270**.

Below, the elements of the display panel **210** will be described in detail.

The lower substrate **211** and the upper substrate **212** are transparent substrates arranged to face each other leaving a predetermined space along the Z direction. In terms of material, the lower substrate **211** and the upper substrate **212** may be made of glass or plastic. In those exemplary embodiments in which the lower substrate **211** and/or the upper substrate **212** are made of plastic, suitable plastics may include polycarbonate (PC), polyimide (PI), polyethersulfone (PES), polyacrylate (PAR), poly-ethylene-naphthalene (PEN), poly-ethylene-terephthalate (PET), etc.

The lower substrate **211** and the upper substrate **212** may be required to have individual properties in accordance with driving methods of the liquid crystal layer **213**. For example, if the liquid crystal layer **213** is driven by a passive matrix method, the lower substrate **211** and the upper substrate **212** may be made of soda lime glass. On the other hand, if the liquid crystal layer **213** is driven by an active matrix method, the lower substrate **211** and the upper substrate **212** may be made of alkali free glass and borosilicate glass.

The liquid crystal layer **213** is sandwiched in between the lower substrate **211** and the upper substrate **212**, and adjusts light transmission as an array of liquid crystal is altered in accordance with a driving signal. Generally, liquid has no regularity in molecular orientation and array, but liquid crystal is similar to a liquid phase having regularity to some extent. For example, some solids exhibit double refraction or anisotropic properties when heated and/or melted. The liquid crystal has optical properties such as double refraction or color change. Liquid crystal has the regularity of a crystal and the liquid properties of a liquid and is thus called “liquid crystal” since it has properties of both a liquid and a crystal. The optical properties of the liquid crystal may be changed as the molecular arrangement of the liquid crystal is varied in orientation depending on an applied voltage.

The liquid crystal of the liquid crystal layer **213** may be a nematic, cholesteric, smectic and/or ferroelectric liquid crystal, for example, in accordance with molecular arrangement of the liquid crystal.

The color filter **214** filters preset colors out of the incident light, and outputs light having corresponding colors. The color filter **214** includes sub pixel areas respectively corresponding to RGB colors. When white light is incident to the color filter **214**, the respective sub pixel areas of the color filter **214** convert the white light into the light having the RGB colors, thereby displaying a color image on the display panel **210**. That is, the color image is displayed on the display panel **210** in such a manner that white light emitted from the light source **220** is adjusted in its intensity while passing through the liquid crystal layer **213** and RGB colors of the light passed through the color filter **214** are mixed.

The color filter **214** is achieved by forming RGB patterns corresponding to the RGB colors on a black matrix. The black matrix is positioned in between the RGB patterns and is used for dividing RGB sub pixels and blocking the light, thereby enhancing contrast of an image. The RGB patterns in the color filter **214** are manufactured by coloring a light transmission film with pigments or dyes, and absorb light having colors except the color of the film from the incident light.

The lower polarization layer **215** is formed on the bottom surface of the lower substrate **211**, and the upper polarization layer **216** is formed on the top surface of the upper substrate **212**. That is, according to this exemplary embodiment, the lower substrate **211**, the liquid crystal layer **213** and the upper substrate **212** are interposed in between the lower polarization layer **215** and the upper polarization layer **216**. The lower polarization layer **215** and the upper polarization layer **216** are provided in the form of a polarizing film to be attached to the lower substrate **211** and the upper substrate **212**.

Fundamentally, the light is an electromagnetic wave, and an oscillation direction of the light is perpendicular to a traveling direction of the light. "Polarization" refers to the light polarized in the oscillation direction, i.e., the light strongly oscillating in a certain direction among the directions perpendicular to the traveling direction. The polarizing film divides the incident light into two polarized components orthogonal to each other, and transmits only one of the two polarized components.

The oscillation direction of the light emitted from the light source **220** has substantially the same probability with regard to all directions. The polarizing film transmits only a component of the incident light, which oscillates in the same direction as a polarizing axis, and blocks the light oscillating in the other directions, thereby providing light which oscillates in a predetermined direction.

Detailed structures of the polarizing films, applied to the lower polarization layer **215** and the upper polarization layer **216** according to an exemplary embodiment, will be described below.

The lower polarization layer **215** transmits only a component of the incident light, which has a preset first polarizing direction, and blocks the other components of the incident light. On the other hand, the upper polarization layer **216** transmits only a component of the incident light, which has a preset second polarizing direction, and blocks the other components of the incident light. In this exemplary embodiment, the first polarizing direction is different from the second polarizing direction, and more particularly, the first polarizing direction is perpendicular to the second polarizing direction. For example, the lower polarization

layer **215** is provided to transmit a P-polarized light, while the upper polarization layer **216** is provided to transmit an S-polarized light.

The reason why the polarizing direction of the lower polarization layer **215** and the polarizing direction of the upper polarization layer **216** are perpendicular to each other is because the polarizing direction of the light is rotated 90 degrees by the liquid crystal layer **213** as the light emitted from the light source **220** passes through the liquid crystal layer **213**. Thus, if the upper polarization layer **216** were to transmit a light component having the same direction as a first polarizing direction of the lower polarization layer **215**, the light of the first polarizing direction, which has passed through the lower polarization layer **215**, and which is changed to have a second polarizing direction by passing through the liquid crystal layer **213**, could not pass through the upper polarization layer **216**. Accordingly, the polarized direction of the light passed through the upper polarization layer **216** has to be perpendicular to the polarized direction of the light passed through the lower polarization layer **215**.

Below, a process in which the light emitted from the light source **220** is provided to the display panel **210** will be described.

The light source **220** generates light in accordance with applied voltages and emits the light to the lateral edge of the light guide plate **230**. In this exemplary embodiment, the light source **220** generates white light.

The light emitted from the light source **220** enters the light guide plate **230** and exits the top surface of the light guide plate **230** after being scattered by the pattern on the bottom surface of the light guide plate **230** and reflected by the reflection plate **240**. The light exiting the top surface of the light guide plate **230** includes components of various angles and traveling directions with respect to the Z direction.

The light exiting the light guide plate **230** is changed in optical properties while passing through the diffusion sheet **250**, the prism sheet **260** and the DBEF **270**, and then reaches the lower polarization layer **215**.

The diffusion sheet **250** is formed by using a polymer sheet as a base and coating both sides thereof with micro-sized small diffusion pigment. Specifically, the diffusion sheet **250** is formed by applying a binder to both sides of the polymer sheet and coating beads on the binder. Since the beads diffuse the light, the diffusion sheet **250** serves to offset the patterns formed on the bottom surface of the light guide plate **230**.

The prism sheet **260** focuses the incident light of various directions toward the Z direction. The light passed through the diffusion sheet **250** is diffused in both directions, i.e., horizontal and vertical directions, and thus decreases in brightness. The prism sheet **260** refocuses the light diffused in many directions to thereby increase the brightness again. The prism sheet **260** may be formed by using polyethylene terephthalate (PET) as a base, and extending a plurality of prisms on the top surface of this PET base, from which the light exits, in one direction. The traveling direction of the incident light is varied depending on refraction in these prisms.

The DBEF **270** transmits one polarized-component of the light exiting the light guide plate **230** in the Z direction, and reflects the other polarized components in the -Z direction, thereby recycling the light. For example, the DBEF **270** transmits the P-polarized component of the light exiting the light guide plate **230** but reflects the S-polarized component toward the light guide plate **230**. The S-polarized component reflected toward the light guide plate **230** is returned to the DBEF **270** by re-scattering in the pattern on the light guide

plate **230** and re-reflection in the reflection plate **240**. In this process, the DBEF **270** transmits the P-polarized component of the recycled light, but reflects the other components. Therefore, the DBEF **270** has a relatively high optical efficiency of transmitting the light to the lower polarization layer **215**.

The polarizing direction of the light passed through the DBEF **270** is the same as that of the lower polarization layer **215**. For example, if the lower polarization layer **215** is provided to transmit the P-polarized component, the DBEF **270** is also provided to transmit the P-polarized component. Detailed functions of the DBEF **270** will be described in more detail below.

The lower polarization layer **215** polarizes the light from the DBEF **270** and transmits it to the color filter **214**. The color filter **214** filters and converts white light into light having RGB colors respectively corresponding to sub pixels and transmits it to the liquid crystal layer **213**. The light passed through the liquid crystal layer **213** having the RGB colors exits to the outside via the upper polarization layer **216**. Thus, it is possible to display a color image on the display panel **210**.

In the related art, the color filter **214** may include the filter colored with dyes. As a result, the light may be absorbed in the color filter **214** during a color filtering process for the incident light. This in turn may result in low optical efficiency which decreases the brightness of the image. To increase the optical efficiency, the color filter **214** needs to have an improved structure. The improved structure of the color filter **214** for enhancing the optical efficiency will be described in more detail below.

FIG. 3 illustrates a structure of a polarizing film **280**. In FIG. 3, the polarizing film **280** has the same basic structure as the lower polarization layer **215** (see FIG. 2) and the upper polarization layer **216** (see FIG. 2).

As shown in FIG. 3, the polarizing film **280** has a structure in which protection layers **282** made of a tri-acetate cellulose (TAC) film are adhered to both sides of a polarizing element **281** made of a PVA film colored with a dichroic material. This structure is the most fundamental structure of the polarizing film **280** and will be referred to as a three-layer structure of 'TAC-PVA-TAC.' The surface of the TAC film employed as the protection layer **282** may be subject to surface coating processes corresponding to required characteristics such as scattering, hardness enhancement, no reflection, low reflection, etc.

In addition, the polarizing film **280** includes an adhesive layer **283** formed on the protection layer **282** such that the polarizing film **280** may be attached to the lower substrate **211** (see FIG. 2) or the upper substrate **212** (see FIG. 2).

The polarizing film **280** may be manufactured by stretching a poly vinyl alcohol (PVA) film along a certain axis in order to orient polymer chains in the stretching direction, coloring the stretched PVA film with dichroic iodine molecules or dichroic dye molecules, and orienting the colored film in the stretching direction. Since dichroic iodine molecules and dye molecules are oriented parallel to the stretching direction, light oscillating in the stretching direction will be transmitted.

FIG. 4 schematically illustrates differences in an optical efficiency of the display apparatus in accordance with the presence and absence of the dual brightness enhancement film (DBEF) **270**.

As shown in FIG. 4, an area A1 where the DBEF **270** is not present and an area A2 where the DBEF **270** is present are set up to determine the performance of the DBEF **270**.

The area A1 and the area A2 have the same structure except for the presence of the DBEF **270**. The light exiting the light guide plate **230** includes the polarized component P1 and the polarized component P2. The polarizing direction of the polarized component P1 is perpendicular to the polarizing direction of the polarized component P2.

In the area A1, light having the polarized component P1 and the polarized component P2 is filtered for polarization by the lower polarization layer **215**. The polarized component P1 passes through the lower polarization layer **215**, but the polarized component P2 does not pass through the lower polarization layer **215**. Therefore, the light passed through the display panel **210** and ultimately exiting the upper polarization layer **216** in the area A1 has the amount of light corresponding to only the polarized component P1. In this exemplary embodiment, for comparison between the area A1 and the area A2, the amount of light lost inside the display panel **210** will be ignored.

On the other hand, if light having the polarized component P1 and the polarized component P2 reaches the DBEF **270** in the area A2, the component P1 is transmitted to the lower polarization layer **215** through the DBEF **270**. The light of the polarized component P1 passes through the lower polarization layer **215** and exits the upper polarization layer **216**. These steps are the same as those of the area A1.

The polarized component P2 is reflected in the -Z direction by the DBEF **270**. The reflected polarized component P2 enters the light guide plate **230** again, and becomes unpolarized by the optical pattern on the bottom surface of the light guide plate **230**. The unpolarized light is reflected by the reflection plate **240** in the Z direction and reaches the DBEF **270**. The DBEF **270** transmits the polarized component P1 to the lower polarization layer **215**, and reflects the polarized component P2 in the -Z direction. The polarized component P1 transmitted to the lower polarization layer **215** passes through the lower polarization layer **215** and exits the upper polarization layer **216**.

As these steps are repeated, the amount of light exiting from the area A2 becomes more than that exiting from the area A1. The presence of the DBEF **270** has an effect on increasing the optical efficiency by about 60% as compared with that in the absence of the DBEF **270**, in which the optical efficiency may be varied depending on environments of the apparatus.

The foregoing display apparatus **200** has the edge-type backlight structure, but is not limited thereto. Alternatively, the direct-type backlight structure may be used for the display apparatus **200**.

FIG. 5 is a partial cross-section view schematically showing a display apparatus **300** according to a related art with respect to the exemplary embodiment in FIG. 1.

As shown in FIG. 5, the display apparatus **300** includes a display panel **310**, a light source **320**, a light guide plate **330**, a reflection plate **340**, a diffusion sheet **350**, a prism sheet **360**, and a DBEF **370**. The display panel **310** includes a lower substrate **311**, an upper substrate **312**, a liquid crystal layer **313**, a color filter **314**, a lower polarization layer **315**, and an upper polarization layer **316**. In general, these elements have substantially the same functions and operations as those described above with reference to the display apparatus **200** (see FIG. 2), and thus repetitive descriptions thereof will be omitted for the sake of brevity.

However, this related art shows the direct-type backlight structure in which the light source **320** is interposed in between the bottom surface of the light guide plate **330** and the reflection plate **340**. That is, the light source **220** (see FIG. 2) described above with reference to the display

apparatus 200 emits light in the Y/Y direction so that the light can enter the lateral edges of the light guide plate 230 (see FIG. 2), whereas the light source 320 according to this exemplary embodiment emits light in the Z direction so that the light can enter the bottom surface of the light guide plate 330. The direct-type backlight structure may provide the advantage of making it easier to perform local dimming as compared to the edge-type backlight structure; however, both backlight structures use substantially the same steps to change optical properties.

The color filter 314 according to this related art includes a film colored with dye like that of the color filter 214 (see FIG. 2) described above with reference to the display apparatus 200, and thus absorbs the light, thereby lowering the optical efficiency. The color filter 314 will be described in more detail below with reference to FIG. 6.

FIG. 6 schematically illustrates a principle that the color filter 314 filters red, green and blue (RGB) colors out of light from the light source 320.

As shown in FIG. 6, the light source 320 generates and emits white light Lw. To generate the white light, the light source 320 includes a blue light LED 321 which emits blue light, and an RG fluorescent material 323 which surrounds the blue light LED 321 and thereby generates the red light and the green light by colliding with the blue light. The RG fluorescent material 323 includes a phosphor material.

Some photons of the blue light emitted from the blue light LED 321 collide with particles of the RG fluorescent material 323. The collision with the photons causes red light or green light to come out of the corresponding particles, and the other photons of the blue light, which do not collide with the particles of the RG fluorescent material 323, come out as blue light. Therefore, the red light, the green light and the blue light emitted from the RG fluorescent material 323 are mixed to thereby make the light source 320 emit the white light Lw.

A reason why the light source 320 requires such a structure to emit the white light Lw may be explained as follows: Since the wavelength of the blue light is shorter than wavelengths of the red light and the green light, the blue light LED 321 for emitting the blue light has a higher optical efficiency than red light LEDs for the red light or green light LEDs for the green light. That is, the blue light LED 321 can emit more light with respect to a certain voltage than red light LEDs or green light LEDs. Further, according to the second law of thermodynamics, energy flows or moves from high to low, and it is irreversible. Therefore, it is possible to generate the green light or the red light by differences in energy due to collision between the blue light and the phosphor particles, but it is impossible to generate the blue light by collision between the red light or the green light and the phosphor particles.

The white light Lw emitted from the light source 320 enters the respective sub pixel layers 314r, 314g and 314b of the color filter 314. The sub pixel layers 314r, 314g and 314b include a red dye layer 314r, a green dye layer 314g and a blue dye layer 314b, and convert the white light Lw into red light Lr, green light Lg and blue light Lb.

The color filter 314 according to an exemplary embodiment may include a filtering structure based on dye. As a result, an optical loss may occur because the light may be absorbed in the respective sub pixel layers 314r, 314g and 314b. For example, the red dye layer 314r transmits the red light Lr, but absorbs the green light Lg and the blue light Lb; the green dye layer 314g transmits the green light Lg, but absorbs the red light Lr and the blue light Lb; and the blue

dye layer 314b transmits the blue light Lb, but absorbs the red light Lr and the green light Lg.

In this manner, the color filter 314 may transmit 33% ($\frac{1}{3}$) of the white light Lw, but absorb about 66% ($\frac{2}{3}$) of the white light Lw. Therefore, $\frac{2}{3}$ of the total amount of light may be absorbed or lost in the color filter 314, thereby lowering the optical efficiency.

To increase the optical efficiency, a related art will be described in more detail below.

FIG. 7 is a partial cross-section view schematically showing a display apparatus 400 according to a related art with respect to the exemplary embodiment in FIG. 1.

As shown in FIG. 7, the display apparatus 400 includes a display panel 410, a light source 420, a light guide plate 430, a reflection plate 440, and an optical sheet 450. The display panel 410 includes a lower substrate 411, an upper substrate 412, a liquid crystal layer 413, a color filter 414, a lower polarization layer 415, and an upper polarization layer 416.

In general, all the elements except the light source 420 and the color filter 414 are substantially the same as those described above in the foregoing configurations, and thus repetitive descriptions thereof will be omitted for the sake of brevity. Although the light source 420 in this related art has the direct-type backlight structure, but is not limited thereto. Alternatively, the light source 420 may have the edge-type backlight structure.

According to this related art, the light source 420 emits blue light as opposed to white light. To this end, the light source 420 includes a blue LED. Further, the color filter 414 includes a quantum dot layer instead of the foregoing films colored with the dyes. That is, the color filter 414 according to this exemplary embodiment has a structure in which photons of the blue light collide with quantum dots to thereby generate light of RGB colors. In this exemplary embodiment, the color filter 414 is interposed in between the liquid crystal layer 413 and the lower substrate 411, but is not limited thereto. Alternatively, the color filter may be interposed in between the liquid crystal layer 413 and the upper substrate 412.

It should therefore be appreciated that contrary to the related art described above with reference to the display apparatus 300 (see FIG. 5), the present related art replaces the color filter 314 (see FIG. 5) having the films, which are colored with dyes, with the color filter 414 having the quantum dot structure, and includes the light source 420 which emits the blue light.

A principle of the quantum dot will be described in more detail below.

The quantum dot technology is applied to extend a color gamut of a liquid crystal display. The quantum dot is a highly-efficient phosphor crystal achieved by shaping a nano-scale semiconductor material into a molecular-sized sphere. If the photons of the blue light are pumped into the quantum dot, photons of a narrow spectrum distribution having a predetermined peak wavelength are emitted based on the size of the pumped quantum dot. With two optical properties, i.e., the narrow spectrum distribution and the tunability of the peak wavelength, the quantum dot makes the color filter 414 operate more efficiently so as to optimize the flux of the incident light, thereby providing a system having a large color gamut.

The quantum dot absorbs light having a short wavelength and emits light having a narrow spectrum in a long wavelength. As a result, the peak wavelength of the emitted light may be varied depending on the size of the quantum dot.

FIG. 8 schematically illustrates a principle that light is generated according to respective colors when the blue light collides with quantum dots having different diameters.

As shown in FIG. 8, if the photon of the blue light collides with a quantum dot having a diameter equal to or smaller than 3 nm, this quantum dot emits saturated green light. If the photon of the blue light collides with a quantum dot having a diameter greater than 3 nm but smaller than 7 nm, this quantum dot emits saturated red light.

For example, a curve C1 of the light emitted by a quantum dot having a diameter of 2 nm shows a color close to sky blue; a curve C2 of the light emitted by a quantum dot having a diameter of 2.5 nm shows a color of green mixed with blue; a curve C3 of the light emitted by a quantum dot having a diameter of 3 nm shows a color closer to green than the colors of C1 and C2; a curve C4 of the light emitted by a quantum dot having a diameter of 5 nm shows a color close to orange; and a curve C5 of the light emitted by a quantum dot having a diameter of 6 nm shows a more vivid red color.

For example, the blue light LED having a peak wavelength equal to or shorter than 445 nm can emit the green light having a peak wavelength equal to or shorter than 535 nm and a full-width half max (FWHM) equal to or shorter than 30 nm, and the red light having a peak wavelength equal to or shorter than 620 nm and an FWHM equal to or shorter than 35 nm. The FWHM is an expression of the extent of a function given by the difference between two extreme values of an independent variable at which a dependent variable is equal to half of its maximum value. By adjusting the size of the quantum dot, it is possible to tune the emitted light to a required wavelength within an allowable range of 1 nm.

FIG. 9 schematically illustrates two heterostructures of quantum dots 460 and 470.

The quantum dots 460 and 470 may have a defect since the atomic distribution on their surface may be larger than that of a bulk material and may lose electrons since their energy states are high. To solve these problems, a heterostructure is employed. In the heterostructure, cores 461 and 471 of the quantum dots 460 and 470 are surrounded with shells 463 and 473 of a different material.

If the material of the shell 463 has a wider band gap than the material of the core 461, the quantum dot 460 has a type-I structure. For example, the core 461 may contain CdSe, and the shell 463 may contain ZnS.

If a valence band and a conduction band of the shell 473 and the material of the core 471 overlap, the quantum dot 470 has a type-II structure. For example, the core 471 may contain CdTe and the shell 473 may contain CdSe. In each of the type-I structure and the type-II structure, various materials may be used for the cores 461 and 471 and the shells 463 and 473 without limitation.

The type-I quantum dot 460 is used for increasing a light-emitting efficiency since there is no outside loss of an electron-hole pair generated in the core 461. On the other hand, the type-II quantum dot 470 is used as a material for a photoelectron device, such as a solar cell, since an electron and a hole are partially separated in the core 471 and the shell 473.

FIG. 10 schematically illustrates a principle of fabricating the quantum dots.

As shown in FIG. 10, a method of fabricating the quantum dots is broadly divided into a 'top-down' method and a 'bottom-up' method.

The 'top-down' method refers to a method in which a bulk material is broken to make three-dimensional particles into a lower dimensional form. This method is generally

achieved by lithography, and may provide the advantages of accurate adjustment in the size of nanoparticles and arrangement at a desired position. On the other hand, the top-down method may include problems associated with impurities, structural instability, and difficulty in making nanoparticles having a size equal to or smaller than 10 nm. In general, an exciton of a semiconductor nanoparticle has a Bohr radius smaller than 10 nm, and it may thus be difficult to form a quantum dot that is quantum-limited.

Here, the exciton is a quasiparticle that consists of an electron and a hole in an insulator or a semiconductor, i.e., an electron-hole pair coupled by electrostatic force. Further, the Bohr radius refers to a radius of a ground state in the Bohr model of the hydrogen atom.

The 'bottom-up' method refers to a method in which chemical molecules or atomic precursors are used to synthesize a quantum dot in a solution, thereby making up for the shortcomings of the 'top-down' method. As a representative 'bottom-up' method, there is a non-hydrolytic synthesis that is a synthesis in a colloidal solution, which uses organic organometallic compound for nucleation and crystal growth. In the non-hydrolytic synthesis, nucleation is uniformly induced by thermally decomposing organic metal in a hot coordinating solvent, and then a quantum dot is synthesized to have a uniform size and a regular internal structure through Ostwald ripening and annealing processes.

In synthesizing the quantum dot, the coordinating solvent combines with the surface of the quantum dot and acts as an energy barrier in the growth of the quantum dot. It is thus possible to control the size and shape of the quantum dot in accordance with the kinds of coordinating solvent.

FIG. 11 schematically illustrates a principle that the color filter 414 filters the RGB colors out of the blue light Lb from the light source 420.

As shown in FIG. 11, the blue light Lb emitted from the light source 420 is primarily filtered for polarization by the lower polarization layer 415. The blue light Lb filtered for polarization by the lower polarization layer 415 is changed into the light having the RGB color by the color filter 414, and then secondarily filtered for polarization by the upper polarization layer 416.

The color filter 414 includes an R-sub pixel layer 414r, a G-sub pixel layer 414g, and a B-sub pixel layer 414b respectively corresponding to the RGB colors. The R-sub pixel layer 414r and the G-sub pixel layer 414g include quantum dots sized respectively corresponding to their colors. On the other hand, the B-sub pixel layer 414b does not include quantum dots, and is made of a transparent material through which the blue light Lb from the light source 420 is transmitted.

When the photons of the blue light Lb passed through the lower polarization layer 415 collide with the quantum dots of the R-sub pixel layer 414r and the G-sub pixel layer 414g, an energy loss occurs. This energy loss causes the red light Lr and the green light Lg to be emitted from the respective quantum dots. The color filter 414 does not absorb the photons when the quantum dots are applied to the color filter 414, and thus makes the optical efficiency higher than that of when the film colored with dye is used.

However, such a collision causes the following situations in the R-sub pixel layer 414r and the G-sub pixel layer 414g.

First, when the photons collide with the quantum dots, unpolarized light exits from the quantum dots. The blue light Lb entering the R-sub pixel layer 414r and the G-sub pixel layer 414g has been filtered by the lower polarization layer 415 in order to have a component polarized in a certain direction. As the blue light Lb collides with the quantum

dots and becomes unpolarized, the light exiting from the R-sub pixel layer **414r** and the G-sub pixel layer **414g** is also unpolarized. Therefore, the quantum dots make the lower polarization layer **415** operate improperly, and may therefore lower the efficiency of the light exiting the upper polarization layer **416**.

Second, when the photons collide with the quantum dots, the photons emitted from the quantum dots are scattered and thus travel in various directions including the Z direction in which normal photons travel. If the blue light Lb has been focused by the prism sheet or the like, the blue light Lb becomes out of focus, thereby lowering the optical efficiency.

Third, the photons emitted from the quantum dots may travel in the -Z direction opposite to the Z direction, i.e., toward the lower polarization layer **415**. When this occurs, these photons may not travel in the Z direction again due to the lower polarization layer **415**.

Due to these factors, optical losses may occur in the display apparatus **400** (see FIG. 7) with the color filter **414** because of the properties of the quantum dots. Although there may be differences in accordance with environments of the display apparatus **400**, an optical efficiency of about 40% is achieved in this related art, which is higher than the optical efficiency of 33% ($\frac{1}{3}$) achieved in the case described above with reference to the display apparatus **300**. The optical efficiency according to this related art is thus improved as compared to that of the case described above with reference to the display apparatus **300**, but may provide the foregoing factors.

Exemplary embodiments for addressing the foregoing factors will be described in more detail below.

FIG. 12 is a partial cross-section view schematically showing a display apparatus **500** according to an exemplary embodiment.

As shown in FIG. 12, the display apparatus **500** according to this exemplary embodiment includes a display panel **510**, a light source **520**, a light guide plate **530**, a reflection plate **540**, and a DBEF **560**. The display panel **510** includes a lower substrate **511**, an upper substrate **512**, a liquid crystal layer **513**, a lower polarization layer **515**, and an upper polarization layer **516**. These elements perform substantially the same functions as those of the previous exemplary embodiments, and thus repetitive descriptions thereof will be omitted for the sake of brevity.

According to this exemplary embodiment, the light source **520** emits blue light. Further, the display apparatus **500** includes a color filter **550** stacked on the outmost surface of the display panel **510**, i.e., the top surface of the upper polarization layer **516**. The color filter **550** includes quantum dots configured to emit green light and red light as a result of the blue light colliding with the quantum dots as described above with reference to the display apparatus **400**.

In comparison with the exemplary embodiment described above with reference to the display apparatus **400**, the color filter **550** according to this exemplary embodiment is arranged on the outmost surface of the display panel **510**, i.e., the top surface of the upper polarization layer **516**, as opposed to being arranged between the lower polarization layer **515** and the upper polarization layer **516**. Thus, the color filter **550** according to this exemplary embodiment prevents the light filtered for polarization by the lower polarization layer **515** from becoming unpolarized before passing through the upper polarization layer **516**, thereby improving the optical efficiency.

FIG. 13 schematically illustrates a principle that the color filter **550** filters the RGB colors out of the blue light Lb from the light source **520**.

As shown in FIG. 13, the blue light Lb emitted from the light source **520** is first filtered for polarization by the lower polarization layer **515**, and then filtered for polarization by the upper polarization layer **516**. The blue light Lb exiting the upper polarization layer **516** then enters the color filter **550**.

The color filter **550** includes an R-sub pixel layer **551r**, a G-sub pixel layer **551g**, and a B-sub pixel layer **551b**, which respectively correspond to the RGB colors; a lower barrier layer **553** covering the bottom surfaces of the sub pixel layers **551r**, **551g** and **551b**; and an upper barrier layer **555** covering the top surfaces of the sub pixel layers **551r**, **551g** and **551b**.

The R-sub pixel layer **551r** and the G-sub pixel layer **551g** include quantum dots sized respectively corresponding to their colors. On the other hand, the B-sub pixel layer **551b** does not include quantum dots, and is made of a transparent material through which the blue light Lb from the light source **420** is transmitted.

When the photons of the blue light Lb collide with the quantum dots of the R-sub pixel layer **551r** and the G-sub pixel layer **551g**, the red light Lr and the green light Lg are respectively emitted from their corresponding quantum dots. As discussed above, the red light Lr and the green light Lg which is emitted from the quantum dots is unpolarized. Since the color filter **550** in this exemplary embodiment is arranged outside the upper polarization layer **516**, there is no decrease in the optical efficiency even though the red light Lr and the green light Lg become unpolarized.

Therefore, the display apparatus **500** having the color filter **550** arranged according to this exemplary embodiment provides improved optical efficiency compared to that of the case described above with reference to the display apparatus **400**.

However, this exemplary embodiment also has a problem that the red light Lr and the green light Lg may partially travel in the -Z direction as a result of the collision with the quantum dots of the R-sub pixel layer **551r** and the G-sub pixel layer **551g**. This phenomenon still causes optical loss. Thus, exemplary embodiments for decreasing the amount of red light Lr and green light Lg traveling in the -Z direction in the R-sub pixel layer **551r** and the G-sub pixel layer **551g** will be described in more detail below.

FIG. 14 schematically illustrates a principle that a color filter **650** filters the RGB colors out of the blue light Lb from a light source **620** of a display apparatus **600** according to an exemplary embodiment.

As shown in FIG. 14, the display apparatus **600** according to this exemplary embodiment includes the light source **620**, a lower polarization layer **615**, an upper polarization layer **616**, and a color filter **650**. These elements of the display apparatus **600**, except for the color filter **650**, are substantially the same as those described above with reference to the display apparatus **500** (see FIG. 12), and thus repetitive descriptions thereof will be omitted for the sake of brevity.

The blue light Lb emitted from the light source **620** is first filtered for polarization by the lower polarization layer **615**, and then filtered for polarization by the upper polarization layer **616**. The blue light Lb exiting the upper polarization layer **616** then enters the color filter **650**.

The color filter **650** includes an R-sub pixel layer **651r**, a G-sub pixel layer **651g**, and a B-sub pixel layer **651b** respectively corresponding to the RGB colors; a lower barrier layer **653** covering the bottom surfaces of the sub

pixel layers **651r**, **651g** and **651b**; and an upper barrier layer **655** covering the top surfaces of the sub pixel layers **651r**, **651g** and **651b**.

The R-sub pixel layer **651r** and the G-sub pixel layer **651g** include quantum dots sized respectively corresponding to their colors. On the other hand, the B-sub pixel layer **651b** does not include quantum dots and is made of a transparent material through which the blue light Lb from the light source **620** is transmitted.

Contrary to the color filter **550** (see FIG. **13**) described above with reference to the display apparatus **500**, the color filter **650** according to this exemplary embodiment includes a DBEF in the lower barrier layer **653** of the color filter **650**. That is, the lower barrier layer **653** transmits first polarized components Pr1 and Pg1 of the light emitted from the quantum dots and traveling in the -Z direction, but reflects the second polarized components Pr2 and Pg2, which are perpendicular to the first polarized components Pr1 and Pg1, in the Z direction. The red light Lr and the green light Lg of the second polarized components Pr2 and Pg2 reflected by the lower barrier layer **653** then exit from the color filter **650** in the Z direction.

Specifically, when the blue light Lb enters the R-sub pixel layer **651r** and collides with the quantum dots, the red light Lr is emitted from the corresponding quantum dots in the Z direction and the -Z direction. The red light Lr emitted in the -Z direction includes the first polarized component Pr1 and the second polarized component Pr2, which are orthogonal to each other. The lower barrier layer **653** reflects the red light Lr of the second polarized component Pr2 in the Z direction.

Further, when the blue light Lb enters the G-sub pixel layer **651g** and collides with the quantum dots, the green light Lg is emitted from the corresponding quantum dots in the Z direction and the -Z direction. The green light Lg emitted in the -Z direction includes the first polarized component Pg1 and the second polarized component Pg2, which are orthogonal to each other. The lower barrier layer **653** reflects the green light Lg of the second polarized component Pr2 in the Z direction.

On the other hand, the B-sub pixel layer **651b** does not include quantum dots and directly transmits the blue light Lb, and thus there is no reflection of the light in the lower barrier layer **653**.

In this manner, the color filter **650** according to this exemplary embodiment includes the lower barrier layer **653** achieved by the DBEF formed on the surface for receiving the blue light Lb from the light source **620**. Thus, a part of light emitted from the R-sub pixel layer **651r** and the G-sub pixel layer **651g** of the color filter **650** in a second direction opposite to a first direction is at least partially reflected toward the first direction. Thus, it is possible to reduce the optical loss that occurs in the R-sub pixel layer **651r** and the G-sub pixel layer **651g**.

The lower barrier layer **653** including the DBEF according to this exemplary embodiment is configured to cover the entire bottom surface of each sub pixel layer **651r**, **651g** and **651b**. Exemplary embodiments different in structure in this aspect from this exemplary embodiment will be described in more detail below.

FIG. **15** schematically illustrates a principle that a color filter **750** filters the RGB colors out of the blue light Lb from a light source **720** of a display apparatus **700** according to an exemplary embodiment.

As shown in FIG. **15**, the display apparatus **700** according to this exemplary embodiment includes the light source **720**, a lower polarization layer **715**, an upper polarization layer

716, and a color filter **750**. These elements of the display apparatus **700**, except for the color filter **750**, are substantially the same as those described above with reference to the display apparatus **500** (see FIG. **12**), and thus repetitive descriptions thereof will be omitted for the sake of brevity.

The blue light Lb emitted from the light source **720** is first filtered for polarization by the lower polarization layer **715**, and then filtered for polarization by the upper polarization layer **716**. The blue light Lb exiting the upper polarization layer **716** then enters the color filter **750**.

The color filter **750** includes an R-sub pixel layer **751r**, a G-sub pixel layer **751g**, and a B-sub pixel layer **751b** respectively corresponding to the RGB colors; a lower barrier layer **753** covering the bottom surfaces of the sub pixel layers **751r**, **751g** and **751b**; and an upper barrier layer **755** covering the top surfaces of the sub pixel layers **751r**, **751g** and **751b**.

As compared with the color filter **650** (see FIG. **14**) of the display apparatus **600**, the color filter **750** according to this exemplary embodiment includes the lower barrier layer **753** which has a different structure from the lower barrier layer **653** (see FIG. **14**).

The lower barrier layer **753** according to this exemplary embodiment includes a DBEF area **753a** having a DBEF which covers an area corresponding to the R-sub pixel layer **751r** and the G-sub pixel layer **751g**, and a transmission area **753b** having no DBEF which covers an area corresponding to the B-sub pixel layer **751b**.

The DBEF area **753a** transmits first polarized components Pr1 and Pg1 of the light exiting from the quantum dots in the -Z direction due to a collision with the blue light Lb in the R-sub pixel layers **751r** and the G-sub pixel layer **751g**, but reflects second polarized components Pr2 and Pg2 perpendicular to the first polarized components Pr1 and Pg1 in the Z direction.

The transmission area **753b** allows the blue light Lb entering the B-sub pixel layer **751b** to directly exit from the B-sub pixel layer **751b**. Since the phenomena in the R-sub pixel layer **751r** and the G-sub pixel layer **751g** does not occur in the B-sub pixel layer **751b**, the transmission area **753b** includes no DBEF.

In the exemplary embodiments described above with reference to the display apparatuses **600** and **700**, the light directly emitted from the color filters **650** and **750** in the -Z direction has the first polarized components Pr1 and Pg1. Since the first polarized components Pr1 and Pg1 have already been filtered for polarization in a certain direction by the lower barrier layers **653** and **753**, the first polarized components Pr1 and Pg1 are blocked by the polarization layers **615**, **616**, **715** and **716** and are thus not reflected again toward the Z direction. Therefore, according to these exemplary embodiments, there is a loss in the light corresponding to the first polarized components Pr1 and Pg1.

Exemplary embodiments for decreasing such an optical loss will be described in more detail below.

FIG. **16** schematically illustrates a principle that a color filter **850** filters the RGB colors out of the blue light Lb from a light source **820** of a display apparatus **800** according to an exemplary embodiment.

As shown in FIG. **16**, the display apparatus **800** according to this exemplary embodiment includes the light source **820**, a lower polarization layer **815**, an upper polarization layer **816**, and the color filter **850**. These elements of the display apparatus **800**, except the color filter **850**, are substantially the same as those described above with reference to the display apparatus **500** (see FIG. **12**), and thus repetitive descriptions thereof will be omitted for the sake of brevity.

The blue light L_b emitted from the light source **820** is first filtered for polarization by the lower polarization layer **815**, and then filtered for polarization by the upper polarization layer **816**. The blue light L_b exiting the upper polarization layer **816** then enters the color filter **850**.

The color filter **850** includes an R-sub pixel layer **851r**, a G-sub pixel layer **851g**, and a B-sub pixel layer **851b** respectively corresponding to the RGB colors; a lower barrier layer **853** covering the bottom surfaces of the sub pixel layers **851r**, **851g** and **851b**; and an upper barrier layer **855** covering the top surfaces of the sub pixel layers **851r**, **851g** and **851b**.

As compared with the color filter **650** (see FIG. 14) of the display apparatus **600**, the color filter **850** according to this exemplary embodiment includes the lower barrier layer **853**, the bottom surface of which may be subjected to a process for light diffusion with respect to areas corresponding to the R-sub pixel layer **851r** and the G-sub pixel layer **851g**.

The process for light diffusion is configured to scatter and diffuse light exiting from the color filter **850** in the -Z direction such that the light may become unpolarized. For example, the process for light diffusion may be achieved by a method of applying beads **853a** to a bottom surface of the lower barrier layer **853** similar to a method of manufacturing a diffusion sheet. In addition, the process for light diffusion may be achieved by a method of forming preset diffusion patterns on the bottom surface of the lower barrier layer **853**.

From the discussion above, it should be appreciated that the process for light diffusion is not required for an area corresponding to the B-sub pixel layer **851b** on the bottom surface of the lower barrier layer **853**.

Suppose that there is a red light L_r traveling from the R-sub pixel layer **851r** in the -Z direction and having the first polarized component Pr₁ and the second polarized component Pr₂ perpendicular to each other. The lower barrier layer **853** reflects the second polarized component Pr₂ of the red light L_r in the Z direction, but allows the first polarized component Pr₁ to travel in the -Z direction. The first polarized component Pr₁ is diffused and scattered by the bottom surface of the lower barrier layer **853**, in which the bottom surface has been subjected to the process for light diffusion. The light, the first polarized component Pr₁ of which is diffused, is then recycled and enters the color filter **850** again.

Likewise, suppose that there is a green light L_g traveling from the G-sub pixel layer **851g** in the -Z direction and having the first polarized component Pg₁ and the second polarized component Pg₂ perpendicular to each other. The second polarized component Pg₂ of the green light L_g is reflected by the lower barrier layer **853** toward the Z direction, and the first polarized component Pg₁ is diffused and scattered by the bottom surface of the lower barrier layer **853**, in which the bottom surface has been subjected to the process for light diffusion. The light, the first polarized component Pg₁ of which is diffused, is then recycled and enters the color filter **850** again.

Thus, the color filter **850** according to this exemplary embodiment diffuses the polarized components Pr₁ and Pg₁ of the light, which are not reflected by the lower barrier layer **853** having the DBEF, so as to be recycled in the display apparatus **800**. Thus, the optical efficiency according to the present exemplary embodiment is improved compared to that of the exemplary embodiment described above with reference to the display apparatus **600**.

The exemplary embodiment described above with reference to the display apparatus **500** (see FIG. 12) discloses the structure wherein the DBEF **560** is interposed in between the

light guide plate **530** and the lower polarization layer **515**. In this manner, the optical efficiency may be improved by the DBEF **560**, but the traveling direction of the light is likely to deviate from the Z direction. Therefore, it may be difficult to control the RGB colors to have suitable proportions among them. Exemplary embodiments for solving this problem will be described in more detail below.

FIG. 17 is a partial cross-section view schematically showing a display apparatus **900** according to an exemplary embodiment.

As shown in FIG. 17, the display apparatus **900** according to this exemplary embodiment includes a display panel **910**, a light source **920**, a light guide plate **930**, a reflection plate **940**, a color filter **950**, and a DBEF **960**. The display panel **910** includes a lower substrate **911**, an upper substrate **912**, a liquid crystal layer **913**, a lower polarization layer **915**, and an upper polarization layer **916**. These elements perform substantially the same functions as those of the foregoing exemplary embodiments, and thus repetitive descriptions thereof will be omitted for the sake of brevity.

It should be appreciated, that the color filter **950** may include the elements described in the foregoing exemplary embodiments.

The display apparatus **900** according to this exemplary embodiment additionally includes a prism sheet **970** between the light guide plate **930** and the lower polarization layer **915**. The prism sheet **970** may be arranged beneath or on the DBEF **960**. The display apparatus **900** may additionally include a diffusion sheet on the light guide plate **930** as necessary.

The prism sheet **970** focuses the blue light exiting the light guide plate **930** in a direction normal to the surface of the display panel **910**. Thus, it is possible to easily control the amount of light entering the sub pixel layers according to the RGB colors of the color filter **950**.

From the foregoing exemplary embodiments it should be appreciated that a polarizing film may be applied to the lower polarization layer and the upper polarization layer of the display panel, and that a DBEF may be applied to the lower barrier layer of the color filter having the quantum dots. However, some exemplary embodiments may include a linear grid (or wire grid) structure for polarization. In such embodiments, the display apparatus may have an internal structure different from that of the foregoing exemplary embodiments. Exemplary embodiments of such structures will be described in more detail below.

FIG. 18 is a partial cross-section view schematically showing a display apparatus **1100** according to an exemplary embodiment.

As shown in FIG. 18, the display apparatus **1100** according to this exemplary embodiment includes a display panel **1110**, a light source **1120**, a light guide plate **1130**, a reflection plate **1140**, a color filter **1150**, and a prism sheet **1170**. The light source **1120**, the light guide plate **1130**, the reflection plate **1140**, and the prism sheet **1170** are substantially similar to those of the foregoing exemplary embodiments, and thus repetitive descriptions thereof will be omitted for the sake of brevity.

The display panel **1110** includes a lower substrate **1111**, an upper substrate **1112**, a liquid crystal layer **1113**, a lower polarization layer **1115**, and an upper polarization layer **1116**. The lower substrate **1111**, the upper substrate **1112**, and the liquid crystal layer **1113** are substantially similar to those of the foregoing exemplary embodiments, and thus repetitive descriptions thereof will be omitted for the sake of brevity.

In this exemplary embodiment, the lower polarization layer **1115** and the upper polarization layer **1116** comprise linear grid structures respectively formed on the top surface of the lower substrate **1111** and the bottom surface of the upper substrate **1112**. Each linear grid includes a plurality of bars extending in common direction. Since the polarized component which passes through the lower polarization layer **1115** is perpendicular to the polarized component which passes through the upper polarization layer **1116**, the common extending direction of the linear grid of the lower polarization layer **1115** is orthogonal to the common extending direction of the linear grid of the upper polarization layer **1116**.

The respective bars that constitute the linear grid are arranged to have pitches at preset intervals and extend in a direction corresponding to each polarization direction. In addition, the linear grid of the upper polarization layer **1116** protrudes from the upper substrate **1112** toward the liquid crystal layer **1113**, and the linear grid of the lower polarization layer **1115** protrudes from the lower substrate **1111** toward the liquid crystal layer **1113**. The linear grids will be described in more detail below.

Contrary to the foregoing film-type polarization layers, the lower polarization layer **1115** and the upper polarization layer **1116** are directly formed on the lower substrate **1111** and the upper substrate **1112** by an etching process or the like, and are placed inside the lower substrate **1111** and the upper substrate **1112**.

Due to the properties of the linear grids, the lower polarization layer **1115** and the upper polarization layer **1116** reflect the untransmitted polarized component as opposed to absorbing the untransmitted polarized component. That is, the lower polarization layer **1115** and the upper polarization layer **1116** according to this exemplary embodiment serve as the DBEF. As a result, it is possible to omit the DBEF film or DBEF structure from the display apparatus **1100**.

The linear grid structure of the lower polarization layer **1115** will now be described in more detail.

FIG. **19** is a partial perspective view showing a portion of the lower polarization layer **1115**.

As shown in FIG. **19**, the lower polarization layer **1115** comprises a plurality of bars **1115a** arranged on the lower substrate **1111**. The bars **1115a** extend in a common direction parallel to one another. Each bar **1115a** has a predetermined height H and a predetermined width W . The bars **1115a** are periodically arranged with a predetermined pitch P therebetween.

If the pitch P of the linear grid structure is adjusted to half a wavelength of light, only transmitted light and reflected light are present without diffracted light. Slits are formed between adjacent bars **1115a** within the linear grid, and the first polarized component in the first polarization direction perpendicular to the common extending direction of the bars **1115a** passes through the lower polarization layer **1115** while incident light passes through the slits. On the other hand, the second polarized component in the second polarization direction parallel to the common extending direction of the bars **1115a** does not pass through the lower polarization layer **1115** and is thus reflected in the incident direction. That is, with this linear grid structure, the light passing through the lower polarization layer **1115** is polarized in the first polarization direction.

The light reflected without passing through the lower polarization layer **1115** is reflected together with the emitted light of the light source **1120** (see FIG. **18**) from the reflective plate **1140** (see FIG. **18**) toward the lower polarization layer **1115**. As a result, the optical efficiency of the

display panel **1110** may be improved without using the DBEF since the light filtered without passing through the lower polarization layer **1115** can be reused.

To improve the polarization filtering performance of the lower polarization layer **1115**, a ratio of the width W to the height H of the bars **1115a**, i.e., an aspect ratio, may be equal to or greater than 1:3.

The upper polarization layer **1116** (see FIG. **18**) has a linear grid structure similar to that of the lower polarization layer **1115**, however, the linear grid of the upper polarization layer **1116** (see FIG. **18**) extends in a direction perpendicular to the linear grid of the lower polarization layer **1115**. Thus, the upper polarization layer **1116** (see FIG. **18**) transmits only the second polarized component and does not transmit the first polarized component.

The structure of the bars forming the linear grids will now be described in more detail.

FIGS. **20-22** are lateral cross-section views illustrating exemplary stacking structures of a plurality of bars which form the linear grids.

As shown in FIG. **20**, the linear grid forming the polarization layer includes a plurality of bars **1220**. Each bar **1220** has a three-layered structure including a first dielectric layer **1221**, a metal layer **1223**, and a second dielectric layer **1225** which are stacked in sequence on a substrate **1210**. Among other materials, the first dielectric layer **1221** may be made of silicon nitride SiNx , the metal layer **1223** may be made of a metal, and the second dielectric layer **1225** may be made of silicon dioxide SiO_2 . It should be appreciated, however, that various other materials may be applied to the respective layers.

The metal layer **1223** includes metal such as Au, Al, Cu, Ag or the like which is capable of reflecting light, and thus reflects the polarized component of the untransmitted light in the incident direction of the corresponding incident light. The second dielectric layer **1225** protects the metal layer **1223**, and may also serve as a light absorbing layer to absorb external light.

As shown in FIG. **21**, a plurality of bars **1240** may have a two-layered structure wherein a metal layer **1241** and a dielectric layer **1243** are sequentially stacked on a substrate **1230**. Again, the metal layer **1241** serves to reflect the untransmitted polarized component of the light.

As shown in FIG. **22**, a plurality of bars **1260** may have a single-layered structure wherein a metal layer **1260** is stacked on a substrate **1250**.

Referring to FIGS. **20-22**, the linear grid structure includes the reflection layer **1223**, **1241**, **1260** achieved by the metal layer for reflecting the light, and thus reflects the polarized component of the untransmitted light in the incident direction of the corresponding incident light.

As will be described in more detail below, the optical efficiency may be improved when the linear grid structure is applied to the lower polarization layer **1115** and the upper polarization layer **1116**.

FIG. **23** schematically illustrates a principle that the color filter **1150** filters the RGB colors out of the blue light L_b from the light source **1120** of the display apparatus **1100** (see FIG. **18**).

As shown in FIG. **23**, the blue light L_b emitted from the light source **1120** is first filtered for polarization by the lower polarization layer **1115**, and second filtered for polarization by the upper polarization layer **1116**. The blue light L_b exiting the upper polarization layer **1116** then enters the color filter **1150**.

The color filter **1150** includes an R-sub pixel layer **1151r**, a G-sub pixel layer **1151g**, and a B-sub pixel layer **1151b**

respectively corresponding to the RGB colors; a lower barrier layer **1153** covering the bottom surfaces of the sub pixel layers **1151r**, **1151g** and **1151b**; and an upper barrier layer **1155** covering the top surfaces of the sub pixel layers **1151r**, **1151g** and **1151b**.

The R-sub pixel layer **1151r** and the G-sub pixel layer **1151g** include quantum dots sized respectively corresponding to their colors. On the other hand, the B-sub pixel layer **1151b** does not include quantum dots, and is made of a transparent material through which the blue light **Lb** from the light source **1120** is transmitted.

When the photons of the blue light **Lb** collide with the quantum dots of the R-sub pixel layer **1151r** and the G-sub pixel layer **1151g**, the red light **Lr** and the green light **Lg** are respectively emitted from their corresponding quantum dots. A portion of the red light **Lr** and the green light **Lg** emitted from the quantum dots travels in the **Z** direction, and another portion travels in the **-Z** direction.

The red light **Lr** traveling in the **-Z** direction includes the first polarized component **Pr1** and the second polarized component **Pr2** perpendicular to each other. When the red light **Lr** reaches the upper polarization layer **1116**, the upper polarization layer **1116** reflects the second polarized component **Pr2** in the **Z** direction. Thus, the second polarized component **Pr2** is recycled.

Likewise, the green light **Lg** traveling in the **-Z** direction includes the first polarized component **Pg1** and the second polarized component **Pg2** perpendicular to each other. When the green light **Lg** reaches the upper polarization layer **1116**, the upper polarization layer **1116** reflects the second polarized component **Pg2** in the **Z** direction. Thus, the second polarized component **Pg2** is recycled.

Accordingly, the upper polarization layer **1116** of the linear grid structure having reflective properties serves to reflect the second polarized components **Pr2** and **Pg2** of the red light **Lr** and the green light **Lg** in the **Z** direction. That is, the upper polarization layer **1116** functions similar to the lower barrier layer **653** (see FIG. 14) having the DBEF. As such, a DBEF may be omitted from the lower barrier layer **1153**.

In addition, the lower polarization layer **1115** also has the linear grid structure and thus improves the optical efficiency even though a DBEF is not applied between the light guide plate **1130** (see FIG. 18) and the lower substrate **1111** (see FIG. 18).

In this exemplary embodiment, the linear grid structure is applied to both the lower polarization layer **1115** and the upper polarization layer **1116**, but is not limited thereto. Alternatively, the linear grid may be applied only one of the lower polarization layer **1115** and the upper polarization layer **1116**.

FIG. 24 is a block diagram of a display apparatus **1300** according to an exemplary embodiment.

As shown in FIG. 24, the display apparatus **1300** includes a signal receiver **1310** for receiving an image signal/image data, a signal processor **1320** for processing the image signal received in the signal receiver **1310** in accordance with a preset image processing processes, a panel driver **1330** for outputting a driving signal corresponding to the image signal processed by the signal processor **1320**, a display panel **1340** for displaying an image based on the image signal in response to the driving signal from the panel driver **1330**, and a backlight unit **1350** for emitting light to the display panel **1340** in accordance with the image signal processed by the signal processor **1320**.

In this embodiment, the display apparatus **1300** may comprise a television (TV), a monitor, a portable media player, a mobile phone, or any other device that can display an image.

The signal receiver **1310** receives an image signal/image data and transmits it to the signal processor **1320**. The signal receiver **1310** may comprise any number of various devices in accordance with the standards of the image signal to be received and/or in accordance with the various types of display apparatuses that the display apparatus **1300** may comprise. For example, the signal receiver **1310** may receive a radio frequency (RF) signal transmitted from a transmitter of a broadcasting station, or may receive an image signal based on composite video, component video, super video, Syndicat des Constructeurs d'Appareils Radiorecepteurs et Téléviseurs (SCART), high definition multimedia interface (HDMI), display port, unified display interface (UDI), wireless HD standards, or the like. If the image signal is a broadcasting signal, the signal receiver **1310** may include a tuner to be tuned to a channel corresponding to a broadcasting signal. Further, the signal receiver **1310** may receive an image data packet from a server through an electronic communications network, e.g., the internet.

The signal processor **1320** performs various image processing processes with regard to the image signal received by the signal receiver **1310**. The signal processor **1320** outputs the processed image signal to the panel driver **1330** so that an image based on the corresponding image signal can be displayed on the display panel **1340**.

There is no limit to the kind of image processing processes which may be performed by the signal processor **1320**. For example, the image processing processes may include decoding which corresponds to an image format of the image data, de-interlacing of converting interlaced image data into progressive image data, scaling of adjusting the image data to have a preset resolution, noise reduction for improving image quality, detail enhancement, frame refresh rate conversion, or the like.

The signal processor **1320** may comprise a system-on-chip where various functions may be merged, or an image processing board on which individual elements capable of independently performing such processes are mounted to a printed circuit board and then provided within the display apparatus **1300**.

The panel driver **1330**, the display panel **1340**, and the backlight unit **1350** are substantially the same as those of the foregoing exemplary embodiments, and thus repetitive descriptions thereof will be omitted for the sake of brevity.

Light emitted from a light source which exits a display panel of a display apparatus according to exemplary embodiments will be described in more detail below.

FIG. 25 is a flowchart showing a control method of a display apparatus according an exemplary embodiment.

As shown in FIG. 25, at step **S110** the light source emits light. In this exemplary embodiment, the light source emits blue light.

At step **S120**, a first polarization layer transmits a first polarized component of the light emitted from the light source. In some exemplary embodiments, the light may be focused by a prism sheet before the light emitted from the light source reaches the first polarization layer.

At step **S130**, the first polarized component of the light is provided to the liquid crystal layer and transmitted there-through.

At step **S140**, a second polarization layer transmits a second polarized component of the light emitted from the

liquid crystal layer. The second polarized component is perpendicular to the first polarized component.

At step S150, the second polarized component exiting the second polarization layer is changed into light having a preset color via a color filter which includes quantum dots. The light of the preset colors may include red light and green light. On the other hand, the blue light directly exits through an area of the color filter which does not include quantum dots.

As a result of these steps, the blue light emitted from the light source is converted into the light having the RGB colors and then exits the display panel.

The display panel may be formed with the color filter being included therein, or the color filter may be formed separately and then included in the display panel. The display panel may be composed of the color filter and other configurations, such as the liquid crystal panel, the polarization layer, and so on.

The methods according to the foregoing exemplary embodiments may be achieved in the form of a program command that can be implemented by various computers, and recorded in a computer readable medium. Such a computer readable medium may include a program command, a data file, a data structure or the like, or any combination thereof. For example, the computer readable medium may be stored in a voltage or nonvolatile storage such as a read only memory (ROM) or the like, regardless of whether it is deletable or rewritable, for example, a RAM, a memory chip, a device or integrated circuit (IC) like memory, or an optically or magnetically recordable or machine (e.g., a computer)-readable storage medium, for example, a compact disk (CD), a digital versatile disk (DVD), a magnetic disk, a magnetic tape, or the like. It will be appreciated that a memory, which can be included in a mobile terminal, is an example of the machine-readable storage medium suitable for storing a program having instructions for realizing the exemplary embodiments described herein. The program command recorded in this storage medium may be specially designed and configured according to the exemplary embodiments, or may be publicly known and available to those skilled in the art of computer software.

Although a few exemplary embodiments have been shown and described, it will be appreciated by those skilled in the art that changes may be made to these exemplary embodiments without departing from the principles and spirit of the present disclosure.

What is claimed is:

1. A display apparatus comprising:

a signal processor configured to process an image signal; and

a display configured to display an image based on the image signal processed by the signal processor, the display comprising:

a liquid crystal panel;

a light source configured to emit light toward the liquid crystal panel;

a first polarization layer disposed on a first surface of the liquid crystal panel and configured to transmit a first polarized component of the light emitted from the light source;

a second polarization layer disposed on a second surface of the liquid crystal panel opposed to the first surface and configured to transmit a second polarized component of light emitted from the liquid crystal panel;

a color filter disposed on a surface of the second polarization layer from which the second polarized component

exits, the color filter comprising a quantum dot layer configured to filter light having preset colors out of the second polarized component exiting the second polarization layer;

a light compensation layer interposed in between the second polarization layer and the color filter, the light compensation layer configured to reflect a preset polarized component of light traveling from the color filter toward the second polarization layer toward the color filter; and

a diffusion layer formed on a surface of the light compensation layer and facing the second polarization layer,

wherein the diffusion layer diffuses light passed through the light compensation layer and traveling toward the second polarization layer.

2. The display apparatus according to claim 1, wherein the light compensation layer comprises a dual brightness enhancement film (DBEF).

3. The display apparatus according to claim 1, wherein the light compensation layer is configured to transmit the second polarized component exiting the second polarization layer and to reflect a polarized component different from the second polarized component.

4. The display apparatus according to claim 1, wherein the light source emits blue light, and the quantum dot layer comprises:

a red filter area for filtering red light out of the blue light; and

a green filter area for filtering green light out of the blue light.

5. The display apparatus according to claim 4, wherein the color filter further comprises a light transmission area comprising a transparent material for transmitting the blue light, and

the red filter area, the green filter area, and the light transmission area are arranged corresponding to red, green, and blue sub pixels of the liquid crystal panel, respectively.

6. The display apparatus according to claim 4, wherein the second polarization layer comprises a linear grid, the linear grid comprising a plurality of bars defining a plurality of slits extending in a common direction, the linear grid configured to reflect the second polarized component of the light entering the second polarization layer.

7. The display apparatus according to claim 1, further comprising

a prism sheet arranged in between the light source and the first polarization layer, the prism sheet configured to focus the light emitted from the light source.

8. A display comprising:

a liquid crystal panel;

a light source configured to emit light toward the liquid crystal panel;

a first polarization layer disposed on a first surface of the liquid crystal panel and configured to transmit a first polarized component of the light emitted from the light source;

a second polarization layer disposed on a second surface of the liquid crystal panel opposed to the first surface and configured to transmit a second polarized component of light emitted from the liquid crystal panel; and

a color filter disposed on a surface of the second polarization layer from which the second polarized component exits, the color filter comprising a quantum dot

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layer configured to filter light having preset colors out of the second polarized component exiting the second polarization layer; and

a light compensation layer interposed in between the second polarization layer and the color filter, the light compensation layer configured to reflect a preset polarized component of the light traveling, from the color filter toward the second polarization layer toward the color filter,

wherein the light compensation layer comprises a dual brightness enhancement film (DBEF).

9. The display according to claim 8, further comprising a diffusion layer formed on a surface of the light compensation layer and facing the second polarization layer, and

wherein the diffusion layer diffuses light passed through the light compensation layer and traveling toward the second polarization layer.

10. The display according to claim 8, wherein the light source emits blue light, and the quantum dot layer comprises:

a red filter area for filtering red light out of the blue light; and

a green filter area for filtering green light out of the blue light.

11. The display according to claim 10, wherein the color filter comprises a light transmission area comprising a transparent material for transmitting the blue light, and

the red filter area, the green filter area, and the light transmission area are arranged corresponding to red, green, and blue sub pixels of the liquid crystal panel, respectively.

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12. A display apparatus comprising:

a signal processor configured to process an image signal; and

a display configured to display an image based on the image signal processed by the signal processor, wherein the display comprises:

a liquid crystal panel,

a light source configured to emit light toward the liquid crystal panel,

a first polarization layer disposed on a first surface of the liquid crystal panel and configured to transmit a first polarized component of the light emitted from the light source,

a second polarization layer disposed on a second surface of the liquid crystal panel opposed to the first surface and configured to transmit a second polarized component of light emitted from the liquid crystal panel,

a color filter disposed on a surface of the second polarization layer from which the second polarized component exits, the color filter comprising a quantum dot layer configured to filter light having preset colors out of the second polarized component exiting the second polarization layer, and

a light compensation layer interposed in between the second polarization layer and the color filter, the light compensation layer configured to reflect a preset polarized component of the light traveling from the color filter toward the second polarization layer toward the color filter,

wherein the light compensation layer comprises a dual brightness enhancement film (DBEF).

* * * * *

专利名称(译)	使用其的显示和显示设备		
公开(公告)号	US10001667	公开(公告)日	2018-06-19
申请号	US15/142014	申请日	2016-04-29
[标]申请(专利权)人(译)	三星电子株式会社		
申请(专利权)人(译)	SAMSUNG ELECTRONICS CO. , LTD.		
当前申请(专利权)人(译)	SAMSUNG ELECTRONICS CO. , LTD.		
[标]发明人	CHO JINHYUN HAN JONGHEE		
发明人	CHO, JINHYUN HAN, JONGHEE		
IPC分类号	G02F1/1335 G02F2/02		
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代理机构(译)	萨格鲁MION , PLLC		
优先权	1020150060736 2015-04-29 KR		
其他公开文献	US20160320665A1		
外部链接	Espacenet		

摘要(译)

公开了一种显示装置，其显示器包括液晶面板;光源，被配置为朝着液晶面板发射光;第一偏振层，设置在液晶面板的第一表面上并且被配置为透射从光源发射的光的第一偏振分量;第二偏振层，所述第二偏振层设置在所述液晶面板的与所述第一表面相对的第二表面上并且被配置为透射从所述液晶面板发射的光的第二偏振分量;以及设置在所述第二偏振层的从其出射所述第二偏振分量的表面上的滤色器，所述滤色器包括量子点层，所述量子点层被配置为过滤离开所述第二偏振层的所述第二偏振分量中具有预设颜色的光。

