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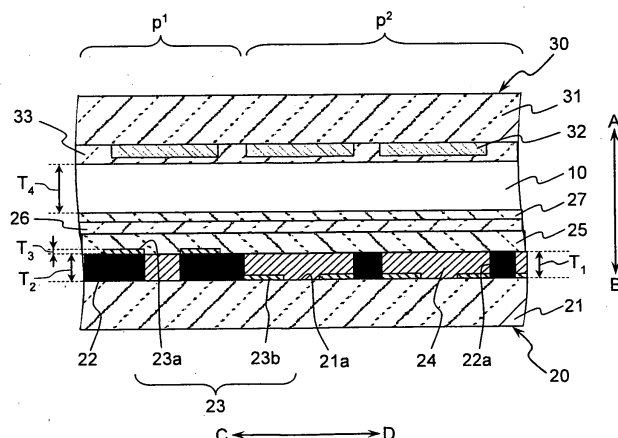
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(54) **LIQUID CRYSTAL DISPLAY PANEL, LIQUID CRYSTAL DISPLAY DEVICE AND METHOD FOR MANUFACTURING LIQUID CRYSTAL DISPLAY PANEL**

(57) A liquid crystal display panel, a liquid crystal display device and a manufacturing method of a liquid crystal display, which have excellent display properties and achieve high color purity in a transmissive display mode and high display brightness in monochrome display in a reflective display mode, are provided. A liquid crystal display panel X according to one of the present invention includes: a first base (20) having a display-area portion p_1 that includes a transparent substrate (21), a light shielding film (22) formed on a main surface of the trans-

parent substrate (21) and having through holes, a light reflecting film (23) formed on the light shielding film (22), a color filter (24) formed on the main surface of the transparent substrate (21) exposed in the through holes of the light shielding film (22), and a transparent electrode (26) formed on the main surface of the transparent substrate (21); a second base (30) that includes a transparent substrate (31), and a transparent electrode (32) formed on a main surface of the transparent substrate (31); and a sealing member (40) for sealing liquid crystal between the first base (20) and the second base (30).

FIG.2



Description

TECHNICAL FIELD

[0001] The present invention relates to a transreflective liquid crystal display panel having a display area of a plurality of pixels including a transmission area that passes light emitted from, for example, a backlight and a reflection area that reflects, for example, outside light, a liquid crystal display device, and a method of manufacturing the liquid crystal display panel.

BACKGROUND ART

[0002] In recent years, liquid crystal display devices with liquid crystal display panel have been widespread use for, not only in relatively small information communication equipment such as a portable information terminal, but also in relatively large electric equipment such as a monitor. In particular, portable information terminals and the like employ a transreflective liquid crystal display device that requires no backlight, aiming to reduce power consumption. Because a reflective liquid crystal display device uses outside light (e.g., sunlight) as light source, it is often difficult to recognize a display image in a dark room or the like. For this reason, transreflective liquid crystal display devices having properties of both transmissive and reflective displays have been developed to enable the user to recognize a display image appropriately even in a dark room or the like as well as to reduce power consumption.

[0003] In such a transreflective liquid crystal display device, a pixel has a transmission portion that light emitted from a backlight passes through, and a reflection portion that reflects outside light. With this configuration, the transreflective liquid crystal display device can display an image by using a backlight and transmitting the light through the transmission portion of each pixel in case of a dark room or the like (a transmissive display mode), and can display an image by using outside light and reflecting the light at the reflection portion of each pixel in case of bright outside (a reflective display mode). The transreflective liquid crystal display device with this configuration does not require the use of the backlight all the time, and thus is capable of reducing power consumption. For example, Patent Document 1 discloses a transreflective liquid crystal display device configured as above.

[0004] The transreflective liquid crystal display device disclosed in Patent Document 1 enables color display both in the transmissive display mode and the reflective display mode. However, it has a trade-off that increasing the color sharpness in the transmissive display mode leads to a reduction in brightness in the reflective display mode, whereas increasing the brightness in the reflective display mode leads to a reduction in color sharpness in the transmissive display mode.

[0005] Transreflective liquid crystal display devices capable of performing sharp color display in the transmis-

sive display mode and also bright monochrome display in the reflective display mode have been developed, as, for example, disclosed in Patent Document 2.

[Patent Document 1] Japanese Patent Application Laid-open No. H8-292413

[Patent Document 2] Japanese Patent Application Laid-open No. 2004-93670

DISCLOSURE OF INVENTION

PROBLEM TO BE SOLVED BY THE INVENTION

[0006] In the transreflective liquid crystal display device disclosed in Patent Document 2, when a color filter is formed on a portion where no reflecting film is formed, and no color filter is formed on a reflecting film, a large thickness difference occurs between the reflecting film (e.g., 0.1 micrometer) and the color filter (e.g., 1 micrometer to 2 micrometers). This results in a relatively large step therebetween (a step that cannot be covered by a general flattening film). Such a step generated causes a relatively large variation in the thickness (Gap) of a liquid crystal layer present between electrodes on substrates. As a result, for example, when display properties are optimized in one of the transmissive display mode and the reflective display mode, properties such as a contrast ratio are degraded in the other display mode. When the thickness of the flattening film is increased beyond a general range to reduce the effects of the relatively large step, the following four problems may occur. First, the increased thickness of the flattening film causes difficulty in ensuring a uniform thickness of the flattening film itself, causing variation in image quality of a displayed image. Second, increasing the thickness of the flattening film, which generally has a thickness of about 2 micrometers to 3 micrometers, causes spacers (particle diameter: about 4 micrometers to 6 micrometers) having a relatively higher hardness than the flattening film to cut deeper into the flattening film. The deeper cut causes a variation in cell gap more likely, resulting in variation in driving voltage. Third, since the flattening film is generally made of acrylic resin, the increased ratio of acrylic resin increases the hygroscopic properties thereof, degrading the liquid crystal properties accordingly. Fourth, using an increased amount of the flattening film leads to an increase in cost and weight. Patent Document 2 also discloses a transreflective liquid crystal display device including a reflecting film with apertures that is formed on a color filter provided over an entire substrate, aiming to reduce the effects of the step. This transreflective liquid crystal display device is not capable of achieving both monochrome display and color display in the reflective display mode.

[0007] Therefore, it is an object of the present invention to address the above problems in the conventional technology, which provides a liquid crystal display panel, a liquid crystal display device and a method of manufacturing the liquid crystal display panel, each of which im-

proves color impurity in the transmissive mode and display brightness in monochrome mode.

MEANS FOR SOLVING PROBLEM

[0008] According to a first aspect of the present invention, a liquid crystal display panel includes: a first base including a display-area portion that includes a transparent substrate, a light shielding film formed on a main surface of the transparent substrate and having a through hole penetrating therethrough in a thickness direction thereof, a light reflecting film formed on the light shielding film, a color filter formed on the main surface of the transparent substrate exposed in the through hole of the light shielding film, and a transparent electrode formed on the main surface of the transparent substrate; a second base that includes a transparent substrate, and a transparent electrode formed on a main surface of the transparent substrate; and a sealing member for sealing liquid crystal between the first base and the second base.

[0009] In the liquid crystal display panel, preferably, the light shielding film and the color filter are substantially equal in thickness.

[0010] In the liquid crystal display panel, preferably, the first base further includes another display-area portion that includes the transparent substrate, the light shielding film, another light reflecting film that is formed on the main surface of the transparent substrate exposed in the through hole of the light shielding film, and that has a through hole penetrating through the light reflecting film in a thickness direction thereof, another color filter that is formed on the main surface of the transparent substrate exposed in the through hole of the light shielding film and on the another light reflecting film, and the transparent electrode.

[0011] In the liquid crystal display panel, preferably, the light shielding film and the another color filter are substantially equal in thickness.

[0012] According to a second aspect of the present invention, a liquid crystal display device includes the liquid crystal display panel in the first aspect of the present invention, and a backlight that is located opposite the first base of the liquid crystal display panel.

[0013] According to a third aspect of the present invention, a method of manufacturing a liquid crystal display panel includes: forming, on a main surface of a transparent substrate, a light shielding film having a through hole penetrating through the light shielding film in a thickness direction thereof; forming light reflecting films including a first light reflecting film on the light shielding film in a first display-area portion, and a second light reflecting film on the main surface of the transparent substrate exposed in the through hole of the light shielding film in a second display-area portion, the second light reflecting film having a through hole penetrating through the second light reflecting film in a thickness direction thereof; forming color filters including a first color filter on the main surface of the transparent substrate exposed

in the through hole of the light shielding film in the first display-area portion, and a second color filter on the second light reflecting film and the main surface of the transparent substrate exposed in the through hole of the light shielding film in the second display-area portion; and forming a transparent electrode on the main surface of the transparent substrate after forming the color filters.

EFFECT OF THE INVENTION

[0014] According to the first aspect of the present invention, the liquid crystal display panel includes the first base on which a light reflecting film is formed on a light shielding film. In the liquid crystal display panel, even when the color filter is made to be thicker to improve color purity in the transmissive display mode, sufficient display brightness can be ensured in monochrome display in the reflective display mode. Thus, it is possible to achieve high color purity in the transmissive display mode as well as high display brightness in monochrome display in the transmissive display mode.

[0015] In the liquid crystal display panel, by making a difference between a thickness of the light shielding film and a thickness of a color filter small (without adjusting the thickness of the color filter with respect to the thickness of the light reflecting film), a step generated between an upper surface of the light reflecting film formed on the light shielding film and an upper surface of the color filter can be made small so that the step can be covered by a general flattening film or no flattening film is necessary. This allows the liquid crystal display panel to have a reduced variation in the thickness of a liquid crystal layer between the first substrate and a second substrate. In addition, because a sufficient thickness can be ensured for the color filter, the color purity is significantly improved in color display in the transmissive display mode. Thus, the liquid crystal display panel is effective in improving the display properties (e.g., white color purity and color gamut (NTSC ratio)).

[0016] In the liquid crystal display panel, when the light shielding film and the color filter are configured to have substantially the same thickness, the step generated between the upper surface of the light reflecting film formed on the light shielding film and the upper surface of the color filter is substantially the same as the thickness of the light reflecting film (e.g., 0.1 micrometer). This reduces variations in the thickness of the liquid crystal layer made of liquid crystal present between the first substrate and the second substrate. Accordingly, even when the display properties are optimized in either the transmissive display mode or the reflective display mode, the effects of the step on the properties such as the contrast ratio in the other display mode can be sufficiently reduced. Thus, the liquid crystal display panel is effective in improving the display properties (e.g., contrast, color purity, transmittance, and reflectance) in a display-area portion in any display mode.

[0017] In the liquid crystal display panel, when the first

base further has a portion that forms another display area including a transparent substrate, the light shielding film, another light reflecting film, another color filter, and a transparent electrode, both monochrome display and color display can be performed in the reflective display mode. For example, on portable telephones and fixed telephones, monochrome display suffices for indications of the remaining charge of the battery, radio wave conditions, time, and the like. If both monochrome display and color display are available, by displaying some part (a portion used to indicate the remaining charge of the battery or the like) in monochrome, it is possible to reduce power consumption during standby. This enables in particular mobile devices such as mobile telephones to be used for longer periods before recharging. Further, in areas other than the monochrome display area, color display can be performed even in the reflective display mode. Thus, color display allows high visibility in the reflective display mode using outside light even in daylight or in an environment where the visibility in the transmissive display mode is low due to the outside light having higher light intensity than the source light.

[0018] In the liquid crystal display panel, when the light shielding film and the another color filter are configured to have substantially the same thickness, the step generated between the upper surface of the light reflecting film formed on the light shielding film and the upper surface of the another color filter is equal to or less than the thickness of the light reflecting film. This reduces variation in the thickness of the liquid crystal layer made of liquid crystal present between the first substrate and the second substrate. Accordingly, even when the display properties are optimized in either the transmissive display mode or the reflective display mode, the effects of the step on the properties such as the contrast ratio in the other display mode can be sufficiently reduced. Thus, it is possible to effectively improve the display properties (e.g., contrast, color purity, transmittance, and reflectance) in a portion forming the display area in any display mode.

[0019] The liquid crystal display device according to the second aspect of the present invention achieves the same effect as described above for the liquid crystal display panel according to the first aspect of the present invention. Specifically, the liquid crystal display device achieves high color purity in the transmissive display mode and high display brightness in monochrome display in the reflective display mode, while improving the display characteristics (such as a contrast ratio).

[0020] According to the third aspect of the present invention, the method of manufacturing a liquid crystal display panel is effective in manufacturing the liquid crystal display panel according to the first aspect of the present invention. Specifically, with the manufacturing method, it is possible to form a light reflecting film for monochrome display in the reflective display mode (corresponding to the "light reflecting film" of the liquid crystal display panel according to the first aspect of the present invention),

and a light reflecting film for color display in the reflective display mode (corresponding to the "another light reflecting film" of the liquid crystal display panel according to the first aspect of the present invention) concurrently in one process. This improves work efficiency in manufacturing the liquid crystal display panel.

BEST MODE(S) FOR CARRYING OUT THE INVENTION

[0021] Fig. 1 is a schematic perspective view of a transmissive liquid crystal display panel X according to an embodiment of the present invention. Fig. 2 is an enlarged sectional view of a relevant portion of the liquid crystal display panel X illustrated in Fig. 1.

[0022] The liquid crystal display panel X includes a liquid crystal layer 10, a first base 20, a second base 30, and a sealing member 40. The liquid crystal layer 10 is interposed between the first base 20 and the second base 30, and sealed by the sealing member 40. In this way, a display area P is configured that includes a plurality of pixels G for displaying an image.

[0023] The liquid crystal layer 10 contains liquid crystal that exhibits electrical, optical, dynamic, or magnetic anisotropy, and that has solid regularity and liquid flowability. Examples of such liquid crystal include nematic liquid crystal, cholesteric liquid crystal, and smectic liquid crystal. In this embodiment, nematic liquid crystal (specifically, chiral nematic liquid crystal twisted at 200° to 260°) is employed. In the liquid crystal layer 10, for example, a plurality of particulate spacers (not shown) may be interposed to maintain a constant thickness.

[0024] The first base 20 includes a transparent substrate 21, a light shielding film 22, a light reflecting films 23, a color filter 24, a flattening film 25, transparent electrodes 26, and an alignment film 27.

[0025] The transparent substrate 21 supports the light shielding film 22, the light reflecting films 23, the color filter 24, and a retardation film 50, described later, and that contributes to sealing the liquid crystal layer 10. The transparent substrate 21 can pass light appropriately in a direction intersecting its main surface (which is the direction shown by an arrow AB). The transparent substrate 21 may include glass, translucent plastic, or other materials.

[0026] The light shielding film 22 for shielding light (that is, for controlling an amount of light transmitted to be equal to or less than a predetermined value), and is formed on an upper surface 21a of the transparent substrate 21. The light shielding film 22 has through holes 22a that penetrate in a film thickness direction thereof (which is the direction shown by the arrow AB) to pass light. The light shielding film 22 may include dye or pigment of a color having a high light shielding effect (e.g., black), a resin to which carbon is added (e.g., acrylic-based resin), Cr, or other materials. With the light shielding film 22, a high contrast ratio is achieved in a displayed image.

[0027] The light reflecting films 23 for reflecting light include a light reflecting film 23a formed on the light shielding film 22, and a light reflecting film 23b formed on the transparent substrate 21 exposed in the through holes 22a of the light shielding film 22. In this embodiment, the light reflecting film 23a is formed on a predetermined position (e.g., around the through holes 22a) on the light shielding film 22, and the light reflecting film 23b is formed on a predetermined position (e.g., areas in the through holes 22a excluding center portion of the through hole 22a) on the transparent substrate 21 that is exposed in the through holes 22a of the light shielding film 22. The light reflecting films 23 may include chrome (Cr), aluminum (Al), silver (Ag), Ag alloy, or other materials.

[0028] The color filter 24 selectively absorbs light having a predetermined wavelength from light entering the color filter 24, and that selectively allows light having a predetermined wavelength to pass therethrough. The color filter 24 is configured by, for example, adding dye or pigment to acrylic-based resin. The color filter 24 is formed on the transparent substrate 21 that is exposed in the through holes 22a of the light shielding film 22 in a first display-area portion p_1 (described later), and the color filter 24 is formed on the transparent substrate 21 and the light reflecting film 23b that are exposed in the through holes 22a of the light shielding film 22 in a second display-area portion p_2 (described later). Examples of the color filter 24 may include a red color filter (R) that selectively passes a wavelength of red visible light, a green color filter (G) that selectively passes a wavelength of green visible light, and a blue color filter (B) that selectively passes a wavelength of blue visible light. The thickness of color filter 24, which may be set appropriately considering the amount of light to be transmitted, has a range, for example, from 1.0 micrometer to 2.0 micrometers.

[0029] The flattening film 25 is a film for flattening the unevenness generated by disposing the light reflecting films 23 and the color filter 24. The flattening film 25 may include transparent resin such as acrylic-based resin or other materials.

[0030] The transparent electrodes 26 for applying a predetermined voltage to the liquid crystal in the liquid crystal layer 10 positioned between the transparent electrodes 26 and transparent electrodes 32 of the second base 30 (described later). The transparent electrodes 26 are configured to pass the light entering from one side thereof (which is the lower side in the embodiment) to the other side (which is the upper side in the embodiment). The transparent electrodes 26 in this embodiment serve to propagate a predetermined signal (such as an image signal), and are mainly arranged to extend in the direction of arrow CD. The transparent electrodes 26 may include a conducting member having transmission properties, such as indium tin oxide (ITO) or tin oxide. The transmission properties mean properties that allow transmission of light by an amount equal to or more than a

reference value.

[0031] The alignment film 27 for aligning macroscopically-randomly-oriented liquid crystal molecules of the liquid crystal layer 10 (which have small regularity) to a predetermined direction, is formed on the transparent electrodes 26. The alignment film 27 is made of polyimide resin or other materials. Further, a thickness of the alignment film 27, which may be set appropriately as necessary, has a thickness of 0.05 micrometer, 0.05 micrometer. Although the alignment film 27 in this embodiment is directly formed on the transparent electrodes 26, an insulating film including insulating resin or silicon dioxide (SiO_2) may be interposed between the alignment film 27 and the transparent electrodes 26. With this configuration, even when a conductive foreign material is included between the transparent electrodes 26 of the first base 20 and the transparent electrodes 32 of the second base 30 (described later), sufficient insulation can be maintained between the transparent electrodes 26 and 32. Therefore, this configuration is a preferable configuration in view of preventing defects in display pixels.

[0032] The second base 30 includes a transparent substrate 31, the transparent electrodes 32, and an alignment film 33.

[0033] The transparent substrate 31 supports the transparent electrodes 32 and the alignment film 33 (described later), and that contributes to sealing the liquid crystal layer 10. The transparent substrate 31 can pass light appropriately in a direction intersecting its main surface (which is a direction shown by the arrow AB). The transparent substrate 31 may include the same material as the transparent substrate 21.

[0034] The transparent electrodes 32 for applying a predetermined voltage to the liquid crystal in the liquid crystal layer 10 between the transparent electrode 32 and the transparent electrodes 26 of the first base 20 are configured to pass the light entering from one side thereof (the lower side in the embodiment) to the other side (the upper side in the embodiment). The transparent electrodes 32 in this embodiment serve to propagate a predetermined signal (such as a scan signal) for controlling the switching an applied voltage to the liquid crystal layer 10, and are mainly arranged to extend in a direction perpendicular to a sheet surface of Fig. 2. The transparent electrodes 32 may include the same material as the transparent electrodes 26.

[0035] The alignment film 33 for aligning the macroscopically-randomly-oriented liquid crystal molecules (which have small regularity) to a predetermined direction is formed on the transparent electrodes 32. The alignment film 33 may include the same material as the alignment film 27. Further, the thickness of the alignment film 33, which may be set appropriately as necessary, has a thickness of, for example, 0.05 micrometer. Although the alignment film 33 in this embodiment is directly formed on the transparent electrodes 32, an insulating film including insulating resin or silicon dioxide (SiO_2) may be interposed between the alignment film 33 and the trans-

parent electrodes 32. With this configuration, even when a conductive foreign material is included between the transparent electrodes 26 of the first base 20 and the transparent electrodes 32 of the second base 30 (described later), sufficient insulation can be maintained between the transparent electrodes 26 and 32. Therefore, this configuration is a preferable configuration in view of preventing defects in display pixels.

[0036] The sealing member 40 contributes to sealing the liquid crystal layer 10 between the first base 20 and the second base 30, and serves to bond the first base 20 and the second base 30 with a predetermined interval therebetween. The sealing member 40 is made of insulating resin, sealing resin, or the like.

[0037] The liquid crystal display panel X in this embodiment has the light reflecting film 23 formed on the light shielding film 22 at the first base 20. Therefore, even when the liquid crystal display panel X has an increased thickness T_1 of the color filter 24 to improve the color purity in the transmissive display mode, sufficient display brightness can be maintained in monochrome display in the reflective display mode. This enables the liquid crystal display panel X to achieve high color purity in the transmissive display mode, and high display brightness in monochrome display in the reflective display mode.

[0038] The liquid crystal display panel X has the same thickness T_2 of the light shielding film 22 as the thickness T_1 of the color filter 24 nearly the same (without adjusting the thickness T_1 of the color filter 24 with respect to a thickness T_3 of the light reflecting film 23), whereby a step generated between an upper surface of the light reflecting film 23 formed on the light shielding film 22 and an upper surface of the color filter 24 is made substantially the same (e.g., 0.1 micrometer) as the thickness T_3 of the light reflecting film 23 (i.e., a step that can be sufficiently covered by the flattening film 25). The liquid crystal display panel X sufficiently reduces a variation in thickness T_4 of the liquid crystal layer 10 between the first base 20 and the second base 30 and including liquid crystal in the liquid crystal display panel X. This enables the liquid crystal display panel X to significantly improve display properties (e.g., contrast ratio, color purity, transmittance, and reflectance) in the display area P.

[0039] The display area P of the liquid crystal display panel X includes the first display-area portion p_1 that performs monochrome display in the reflective display mode, and the second display-area portion p_2 that performs color display in the reflective display mode. Thus, the liquid crystal display panel X can perform both monochrome display and color display in the reflective display mode. Since monochrome display may often suffice for indication for remaining charge of a battery, indication of radio wave conditions, and indication of time, or other indications in the displays of portable telephones or fixed telephones, this configuration performing both monochrome display and color display can reduce power consumption during standby by using a portion of the display (a portion used for the indication of remaining charge of

a battery or other indications) as a monochrome display. In particular, the airtime of portable telephones and other mobile devices can be increased. Further, the liquid crystal display panel X can perform color display with high visibility using the reflective display mode that utilizes outside light even in an environment such as daylight, where the visibility in the transmissive display mode is low due to the outside light having higher light intensity than the source light.

[0040] Fig. 3 illustrates schematic cross sectional views of a liquid crystal display device Y including the liquid crystal display panel X according to the present invention. Fig. 3(a) illustrates light paths in the reflective display mode, and Fig. 3(b) illustrates light paths in the transmissive display mode. The liquid crystal display device Y includes the liquid crystal display panel X, retardation films 50, 51, and 52, polarizers 60 and 61, a light diffusing layer 70, and a backlight 80.

[0041] The retardation films 50, 51, and 52 are optical compensation members for converting elliptically-polarized light that is converted from linearly polarized light due to the birefringence (phase shift) of the liquid crystal, from the elliptically polarized state to substantially linearly polarized state. Examples of the retardation films 50, 51, and 52 may include a uniaxially-stretched polymeric film having a predetermined retardation value that is set according to a retardation value of the liquid crystal layer 10. The retardation films 50, 51, and 52 may include polycarbonate (PC), polyvinyl alcohol (PVA), polyarylate (PA), polysulfone (Psu), polyolefin (PO), or other materials. PC is preferable regarding the consistency with the wavelength dispersion of the liquid crystal. Regarding adaptability to a circularly polarizing plate, PO is preferable due to its small photoelastic coefficient compared with the PC. In the embodiment, the retardation film 50 is provided on a lower surface of the transparent substrate 21 (near the backlight 80), and the retardation films 51 and 52 are disposed on an upper surface of the transparent substrate 31 (opposite the backlight 80). This configuration improves the contrast ratio of a displayed image. Although the three retardation films 50, 51, and 52 are used in the described positions in the embodiment, the position and the number of retardation films used may be set appropriately as necessary.

[0042] The polarizers 60 and 61 selectively serve to pass the light that oscillates in a predetermined direction. The polarizers 60 and 61 may include iodine-based material or the like. The polarizer 61 of the embodiment is provided to be orthogonal to an axial direction of the polarizer 60 (the polarizer 61 selectively passes light oscillating in a direction parallel to this axial direction). This configuration is a preferable configuration in view of that the polarizers 60 and 61 effectively serve as shutters for the light passing therethrough. Although the liquid crystal display panel X in the embodiment does not include the polarizers 60 and 61, the liquid crystal display panel X may include them.

[0043] The light diffusing layer 70 prevents light reflect-

ed from the light reflecting film 23a from being specularly reflected, and also serves to diffuse the light reflected from the light reflecting film 23a to provide a wide viewing angle in the reflective display mode. In the embodiment, the light diffusing layer 70 is provided between the retardation film 52 and the polarizer 61. As long as being above the transparent substrate 31, the light diffusing layer 70 may be interposed in any portion between the retardation films 51 and 52 and the polarizer 61. In the embodiment, the light diffusing layer 70 is formed by dispersing scattering particles for scattering light in an adhesive (e.g., glue) for bonding the retardation films 51 and 52 and the polarizer 61. The light diffusing layer 70 is not limited to this, and a film including the scattering particles scattered therein, for example, may be interposed between the retardation films 51 and 52 and the polarizer 61 with the adhesive. Examples of the adhesive may include acrylic, rubber, silicone, vinylalkyl ether, polyvinyl alcohol, polyacrylic amide, cellulose, or other materials. Examples of the scattering particles may include silica, alumina, titania, zirconia, tin oxide, indium oxide, cadmium oxide, antimony oxide, or organic materials.

[0044] The backlight 80 emits light from one side (the back) of the liquid crystal display panel X to the other side (the front). The backlight 80 includes a light source 81 and a light guide plate 82. The light source 81 emits light to the light guide plate 82, and is formed of a compact fluorescent lamp (CFL), a light emitting diode (LED), a halogen lamp, a xenon lamp, an electroluminescence (EL) light source, or the like. The light guide plate 82 introduces the light emitted from the light source 81 substantially uniformly over a lower surface of the liquid crystal display panel X. The light guide plate 82 includes a reflection sheet (not shown) that is generally provided on the rear surface (lower surface) of the liquid crystal display panel X, and reflects light; a diffusion sheet (not shown) that is provided on the front surface (upper surface) of the liquid crystal display panel X, and diffuses light to make more uniform surface-emitting light; and a prism sheet (not shown) that is provided on the front surface, and collects light to be in a substantially constant direction. The light guide plate 82 may include transparent resin such as acrylic resin or polycarbonate resin. In the embodiment, the backlight 80 of an edge light system is used in which the light source 81 is provided along a side surface of the light guide plate 82 as illustrated in Fig. 3. A backlight of other systems may be used, such as a direct light system in which the light source 81 is provided over the back surface of the liquid crystal display panel X.

[0045] Referring to Fig. 3, the following briefly describes the principle of color display or monochrome display in each display mode of the liquid crystal display device Y. In the reflective display mode as illustrated in Fig. 3(a), the outside light entering from above in the first display-area portion p_1 is reflected on the light reflecting film 23 and emitted upward, traveling through no color filter 24 interposed. Thus, monochrome display is per-

formed. In the second display-area portion p_2 , the outside light entering from above is reflected on the light reflecting film 23 and emitted upward, traveling through the color filter 24 interposed. Thus, color display is performed. On the contrary, in the transmissive display mode as illustrated in Fig. 3(b), the light emitted from the backlight 80 outgoes upward in the first display-area portion p_1 and the second display-area portion p_2 , traveling through the color filter 24 interposed. Thus, color display is performed.

[0046] The liquid crystal display device Y according to the present invention includes the liquid crystal display panel X, and therefore achieves the same advantages as the liquid crystal display panel X. Specifically, the liquid crystal display device Y achieves high color purity in the transmissive display mode and high display brightness in monochrome display in the reflective display mode, while improving the display properties (e.g., contrast ratio, color purity, transmittance, and reflectance).

[0047] The following describes a method of manufacturing the liquid crystal display panel X according to the present invention. Figs. 4 and 5 are cross sectional views of the first base 20 of the liquid crystal display panel X, illustrating changes with time.

[0048] As illustrated in Fig. 4(a), the light shielding film 22 is formed on the upper surface of the transparent substrate 21.

[0049] As illustrated in Fig. 4(b), the through holes 22a are made at predetermined positions in the light shielding film 22 by well-known processing technology (e.g., photolithography).

[0050] As illustrated in Fig. 4(c), the light reflecting films 23 are formed on the light shielding film 22 in the first display-area portion p_1 and formed on the transparent substrate 21 in the through holes 22a of the light shielding film 22 in the second display-area portion p_2 by well-known film forming technology (e.g., sputtering or vapor-deposition method). Then, by known processing technology (e.g., photolithography), patterning is performed to leave the light reflecting films 23 at predetermined positions (around the through holes 22a in the embodiment) on the light shielding film 22 in the first display-area portion p_1 and at predetermined positions (areas in the through holes 22a excluding the center portions of the through holes 22a) on the transparent substrate 21 in the through holes 22a of the light shielding film 22 in the second display-area portion p_2 .

[0051] As illustrated in Fig. 5(a), after the color filter 24 of a first color (e.g., red) is formed on the transparent substrate 21 having the patterned light reflecting films 23 formed thereon, patterning for the color filter is performed by well-known processing technology (e.g., photolithography). The patterning is performed such that the color filter 24 of the first color is formed in predetermined through holes 22a of the light shielding film 22 which is arranged in the first display-area portion p_1 and in predetermined through holes 22a of the light shielding film 22 in the second display-area portion p_2 . The color filter

24 of other colors (e.g., green, blue) is also formed in a similar manner.

[0052] As illustrated in Fig. 5(b), the flattening film 25, the transparent electrodes 26, and the alignment film 27 are stacked in this order on the upper surface of the transparent substrate 21 where the light shielding film 22, the light reflecting film 23a, and the color filter 24 are formed.

[0053] The liquid crystal display panel X is manufactured through the process that the first base 20 formed as described above, and the second base including a stack of the transparent electrodes 32 and the alignment film 33 both formed on the lower surface of the transparent substrate 31 are bonded with the sealing member 40 that seals the liquid crystal between the upper surface of the first base 20 and the lower surface of the second base 30. The liquid crystal display panel X may be in a condition that the liquid crystal is already interposed between the upper surface of the first base 20 and the lower surface of the second base 30, or may be in a condition that liquid crystal is yet to be interposed therebetween.

[0054] The method of manufacturing the liquid crystal display panel X is effective regarding work efficiency in manufacturing the liquid crystal display panel X. Specifically, with this manufacturing method, the light reflecting film 23a for monochrome display in the reflective display mode, and the light reflecting film 23b for color display in the reflective display mode can be formed concurrently at one process. This improves the work efficiency, compared with forming the light reflecting film 23a and the light reflecting film 23b at separate processes. The light reflecting film for monochrome display in the reflective display mode, and the light reflecting film for color display in the reflective display mode may be formed at separate processes, for example, when the light reflecting film for the monochrome display is formed on the color filter aiming to perform both monochrome display and color display in the reflective display mode.

[0055] Although the invention has been fully described in connection with embodiments thereof, it is to be noted that the invention is not limited to the above embodiments and various changes and modification may be included within the scope of the invention.

[0056] The liquid crystal display panel X includes, as the display area P, the first display-area portion p_1 and the second display-area portion p_2 . The liquid crystal display panel X is not limited to these portions and may include only the first display-area portion p_1 as illustrated in Fig. 6.

[0057] In the liquid crystal display panel X, the flattening film 25 is not an essential element and may be removed when the step can be made sufficiently small enough as configured in the present invention, no flattening film 25 is necessary. Such a configuration improves the light transmittance, achieving a cost reduction and improved work efficiency. Further, since this configuration enables the light reflecting film 23a to be stacked on the transparent electrodes 25, the resistance of the electrodes is reduced. As a result, the effects of the resistance

on the display properties (e.g., a variation in driving voltage) can be smaller.

[0058] In the liquid crystal display panel X, the through holes of the light shielding film 22 and the light reflecting film 23 are formed near the center portion. The forming positions are not limited to this and may be changed appropriately as required.

BRIEF DESCRIPTION OF DRAWINGS

[0059]

[Fig. 1] Fig. 1 is a schematic perspective view of a transfective liquid crystal display panel according to an embodiment of the present invention.

[Fig. 2] Fig. 2 is an enlarged sectional view of a relevant portion of the liquid crystal display panel illustrated in Fig. 1.

[Fig. 3] Fig. 3 is schematic cross sectional views of a liquid crystal display device including the liquid crystal display panel illustrated in Fig. 1, in which Fig. 3(a) illustrates light paths in a reflective display mode, and Fig. 3(b) illustrates light paths in a transmissive display mode.

[Fig. 4] Fig. 4 is cross sectional views of a first base of the liquid crystal display panel illustrated in Fig. 1, illustrating changes with time during manufacture.

[Fig. 5] Fig. 5 is cross sectional views illustrating processes subsequent to those of Fig. 4.

[Fig. 6] Fig. 6 is an enlarged sectional view of a relevant portion of a transfective liquid crystal display panel according to another embodiment of the present invention.

EXPLANATIONS OF LETTERS OR NUMERALS

[0060]

X	liquid crystal display panel
Y	liquid crystal display device
P	display area
10	liquid crystal layer
20	first base
21	transparent substrate
22	light shielding film
23	light reflecting film
24	color filter
25	flattening film
26	transparent electrode
27	alignment film
30	second base
31	transparent substrate
32	transparent electrode
33	alignment film
40	sealing member
50, 51, 52	retardation film
60, 61	polarizer
70	light diffusing layer

80 backlight

a backlight that is located opposite the first base of the liquid crystal display panel.

Claims

1. A liquid crystal display panel comprising:

a first base including a display-area portion that includes

a transparent substrate,
a light shielding film formed on a main surface of the transparent substrate and having a through hole penetrating through the light shielding film in a thickness direction thereof,
a light reflecting film formed on the light shielding film,
a color filter formed on the main surface of the transparent substrate exposed in the through hole of the light shielding film, and
a transparent electrode formed on the main surface of the transparent substrate;

a second base that includes a transparent substrate, and a transparent electrode formed on a main surface of the transparent substrate; and
a sealing member for sealing liquid crystal between the first base and the second base.

2. The liquid crystal display panel according to claim 1, wherein the light shielding film and the color filter are substantially equal in thickness.

3. The liquid crystal display panel according to claim 1 or 2, wherein the first base further includes another display-area portion that includes the transparent substrate, the light shielding film, another light reflecting film that is formed on the main surface of the transparent substrate exposed in the through hole of the light shielding film, and that has a through hole penetrating through the another light reflecting film in a thickness direction thereof, another color filter that is formed on the main surface of the transparent substrate exposed in the through hole of the light shielding film and on the another light reflecting film, and the transparent electrode.

4. The liquid crystal display panel according to claim 3, wherein the light shielding film and the another color filter are substantially equal in thickness.

5. A liquid crystal display device comprising:

the liquid crystal display panel according to any one of claims 1 to 4; and

6. A method of manufacturing a liquid crystal display panel, comprising:

forming on a main surface of a transparent substrate a light shielding film having a through hole penetrating through the light shielding film in a thickness direction thereof;
forming light reflecting films including a first light reflecting film on the light shielding film in a first display-area portion, and a second light reflecting film on the main surface of the transparent substrate exposed in the through hole of the light shielding film in a second display-area portion, the second light reflecting film having a through hole penetrating through the second light reflecting film in a thickness direction thereof;
forming color filters including a first color filter on the main surface of the transparent substrate exposed in the through hole of the light shielding film in the first display-area portion, and a second color filter on the second light reflecting film and on the main surface of the transparent substrate which is exposed in the through hole of the light shielding film in the second display-area portion; and
forming a transparent electrode on the main surface of the transparent substrate after forming the color filters.

FIG.1

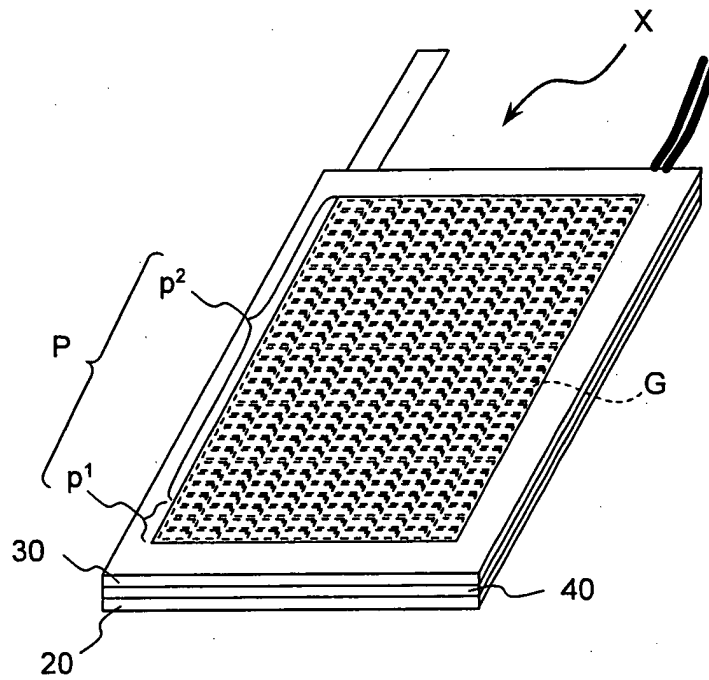


FIG.2

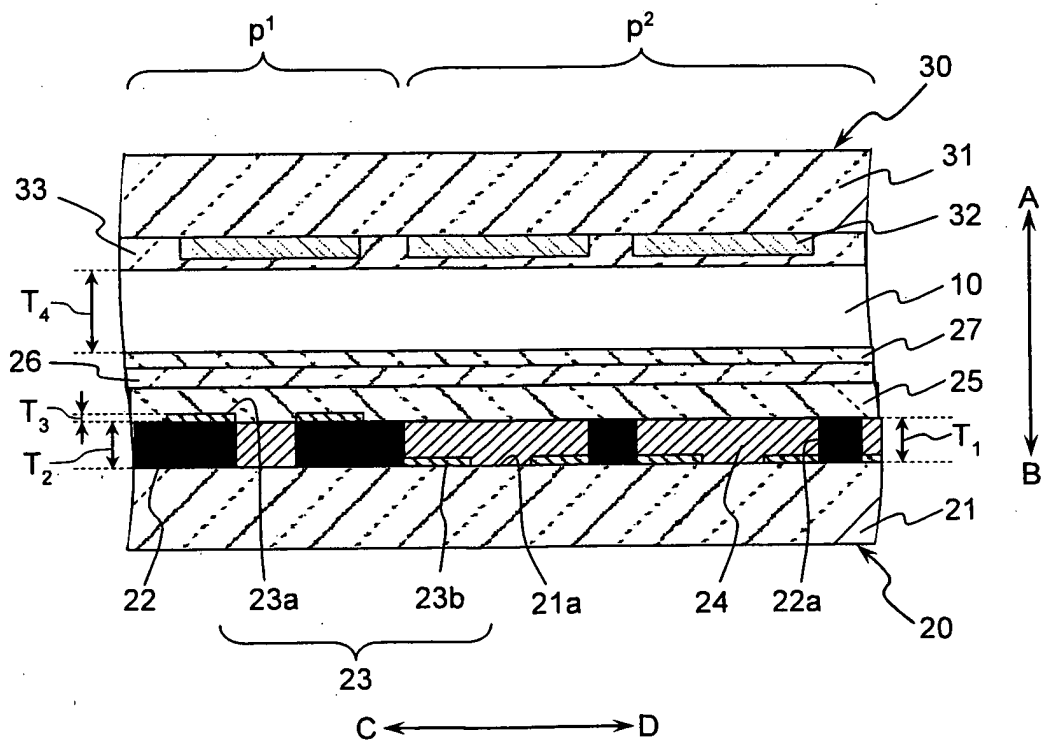


FIG.3(a)

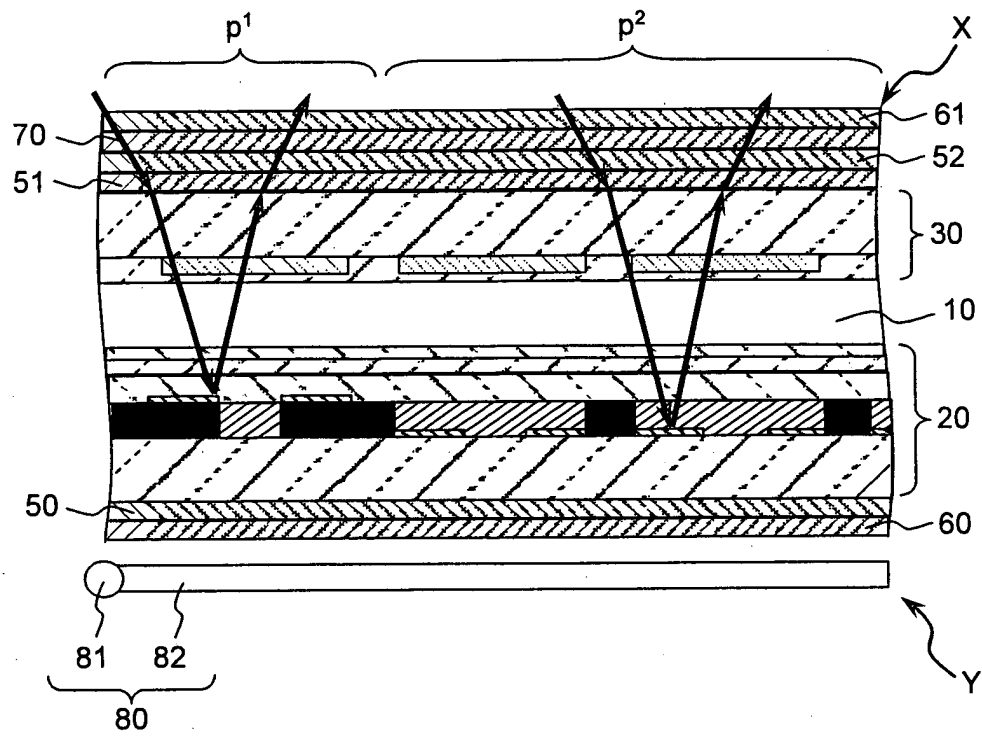


FIG.3(b)

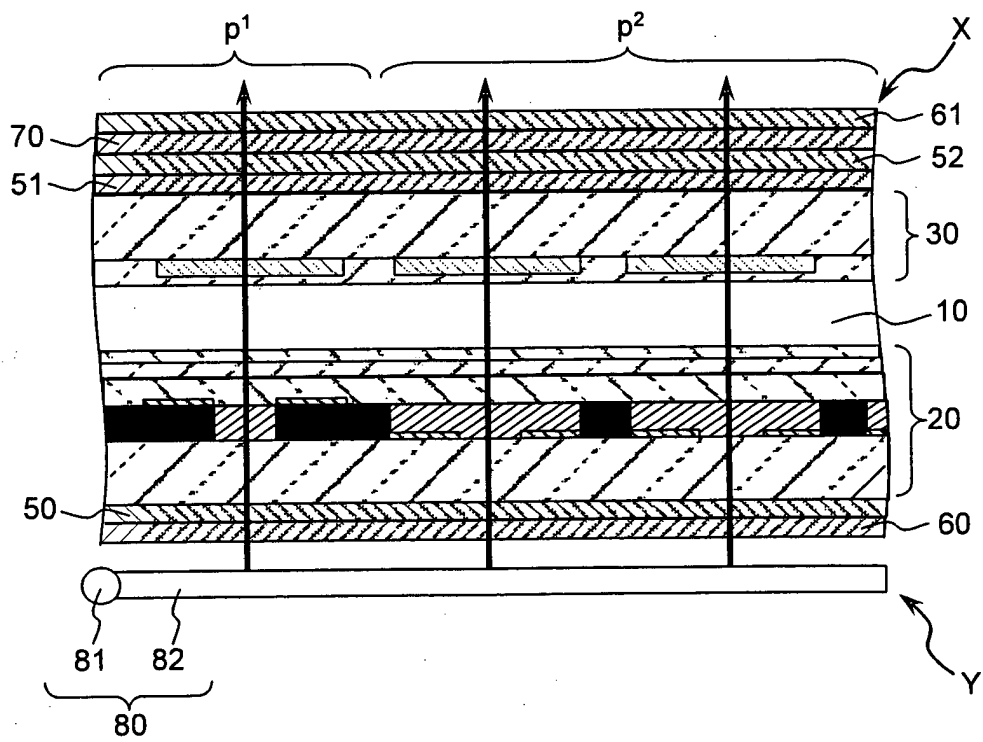


FIG.4(a)



FIG.4(b)

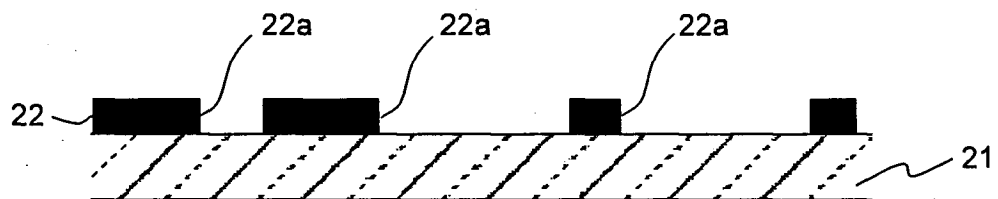


FIG.4(c)

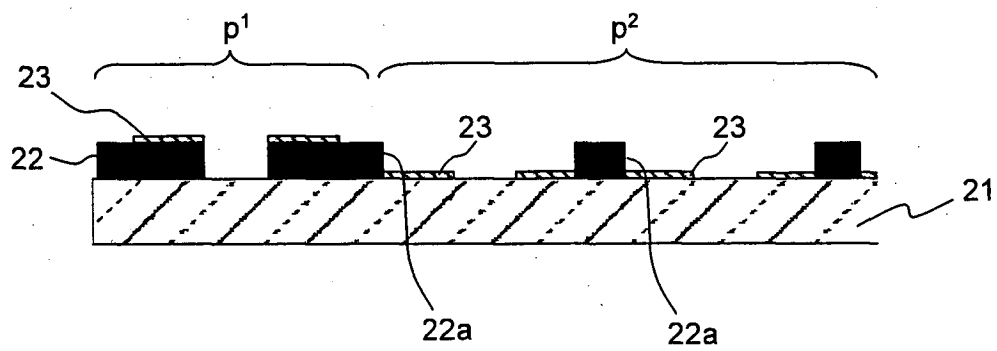


FIG.5(a)

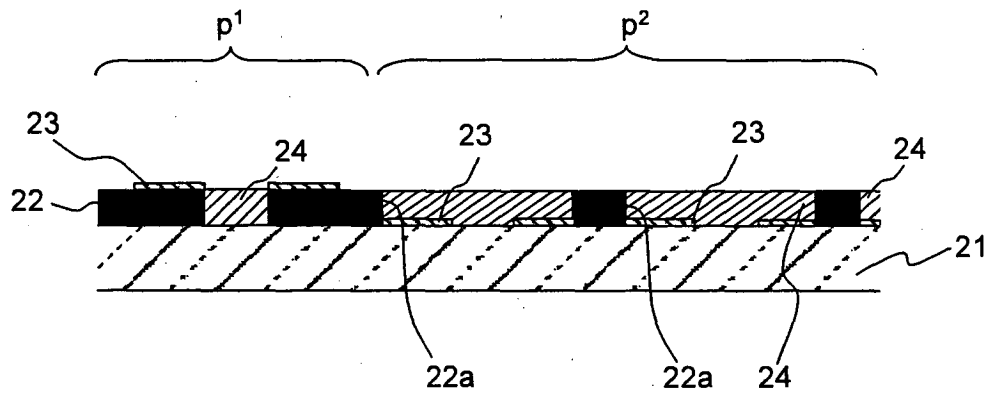


FIG.5(b)

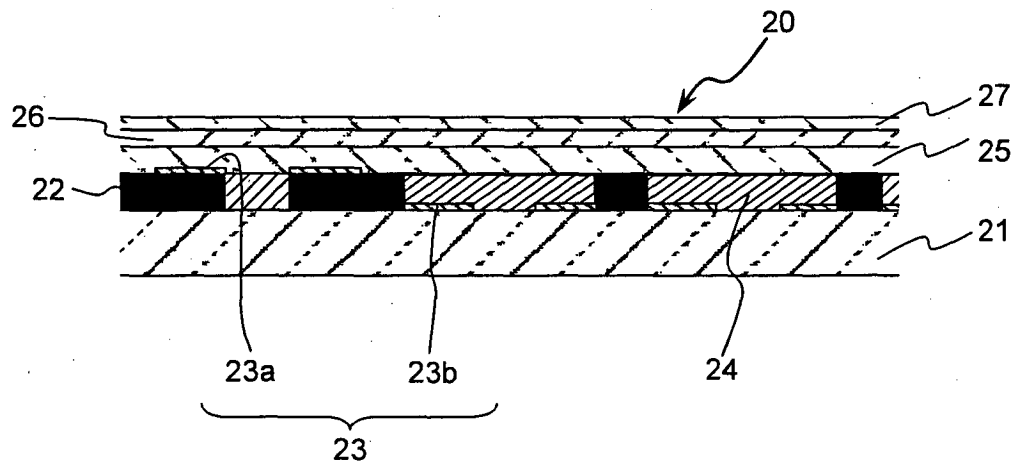
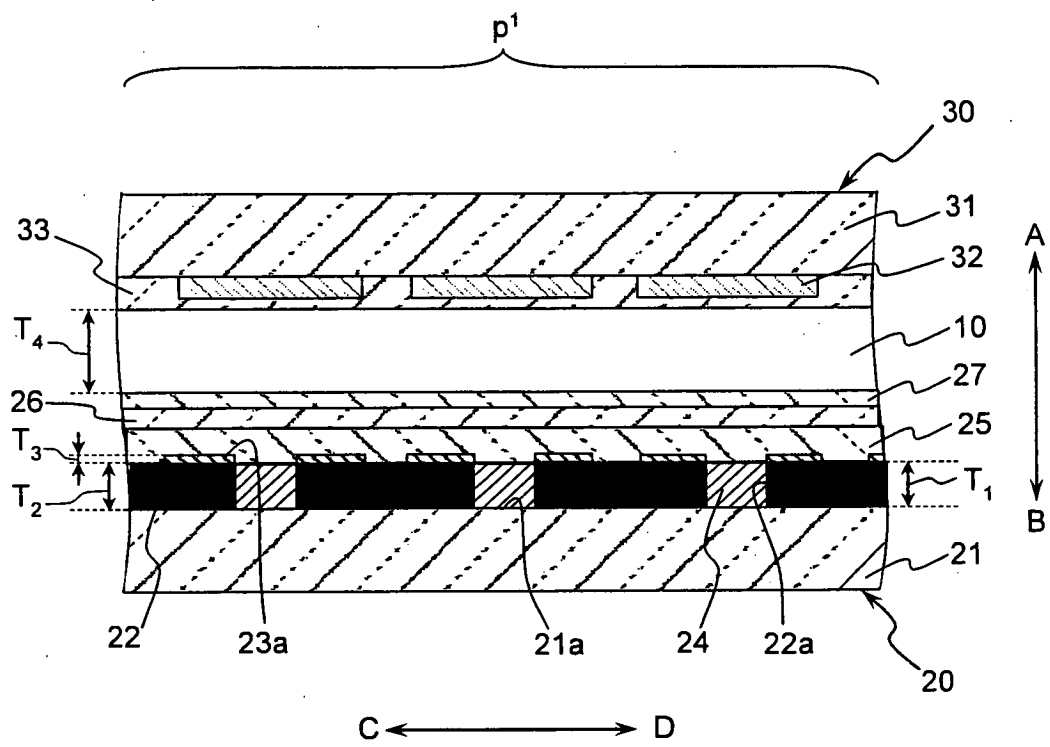


FIG.6



INTERNATIONAL SEARCH REPORT

International application No.
PCT/JP2007/060508

A. CLASSIFICATION OF SUBJECT MATTER G02F1/1335 (2006.01) i		
According to International Patent Classification (IPC) or to both national classification and IPC		
B. FIELDS SEARCHED		
Minimum documentation searched (classification system followed by classification symbols) G02F1/1335		
Documentation searched other than minimum documentation to the extent that such documents are included in the fields searched Jitsuyo Shinan Koho 1922-1996 Jitsuyo Shinan Toroku Koho 1996-2007 Kokai Jitsuyo Shinan Koho 1971-2007 Toroku Jitsuyo Shinan Koho 1994-2007		
Electronic data base consulted during the international search (name of data base and, where practicable, search terms used)		
C. DOCUMENTS CONSIDERED TO BE RELEVANT		
Category*	Citation of document, with indication, where appropriate, of the relevant passages	Relevant to claim No.
A	JP 2003-043239 A (Seiko Epson Corp.), 13 February, 2003 (13.02.03), Full text; all drawings (Family: none)	1-6
A	JP 2003-222851 A (Kyocera Corp.), 08 August, 2003 (08.08.03), Full text; all drawings (Family: none)	1-6
A	JP 2003-270628 A (Seiko Epson Corp.), 25 September, 2003 (25.09.03), Full text; all drawings & US 2003/0076464 A1 & US 2004/0007363 A1 & CN 1410812 A	1-6
☐ Further documents are listed in the continuation of Box C. ☐ See patent family annex.		
* Special categories of cited documents: "A" document defining the general state of the art which is not considered to be of particular relevance "E" earlier application or patent but published on or after the international filing date "L" document which may throw doubts on priority claim(s) or which is cited to establish the publication date of another citation or other special reason (as specified) "O" document referring to an oral disclosure, use, exhibition or other means "P" document published prior to the international filing date but later than the priority date claimed "T" later document published after the international filing date or priority date and not in conflict with the application but cited to understand the principle or theory underlying the invention "X" document of particular relevance; the claimed invention cannot be considered novel or cannot be considered to involve an inventive step when the document is taken alone "Y" document of particular relevance; the claimed invention cannot be considered to involve an inventive step when the document is combined with one or more other such documents, such combination being obvious to a person skilled in the art "&" document member of the same patent family		
Date of the actual completion of the international search 23 July, 2007 (23.07.07)		Date of mailing of the international search report 31 July, 2007 (31.07.07)
Name and mailing address of the ISA/ Japanese Patent Office		Authorized officer
Facsimile No.		Telephone No.

REFERENCES CITED IN THE DESCRIPTION

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Patent documents cited in the description

- JP H8292413 B [0005]
- JP 2004093670 A [0005]

专利名称(译)	液晶显示面板，液晶显示装置和液晶显示面板的制造方法		
公开(公告)号	EP2023189A1	公开(公告)日	2009-02-11
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[标]申请(专利权)人(译)	京瓷株式会社		
申请(专利权)人(译)	京瓷株式会社		
当前申请(专利权)人(译)	京瓷株式会社		
[标]发明人	MIYAZAKI YOSHIO TSUCHIDA KATSUMI		
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IPC分类号	G02F1/1335		
CPC分类号	G02F1/133555 G02F1/133512 G02F1/133514 G02F2001/133391 G02F2001/133626		
优先权	2006149690 2006-05-30 JP		
其他公开文献	EP2023189A4		
外部链接	Espacenet		

摘要(译)

液晶显示面板，液晶显示装置和液晶显示器的制造方法，其具有优异的显示特性并且在透射显示模式下实现高色纯度并且在反射显示模式下在单色显示中具有高显示亮度，提供。根据本发明的液晶显示面板X包括：第一基底（20），其具有包括透明基板（21）的显示区域部分p1，形成在主表面上的遮光膜（22）。透明基板（21），具有通孔，形成在遮光膜（22）上的光反射膜（23），形成在透明基板（21）的主表面上的滤色器（24）光屏蔽膜（22）的孔和形成在透明基板（21）的主表面上的透明电极（26）；第二基板（30），包括透明基板（31）和形成在透明基板（31）的主表面上的透明电极（32）；密封件（40），用于在第一基座（20）和第二基座（30）之间密封液晶。

