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(54) **LIQUID CRYSTAL DISPLAY SCREEN AND DISPLAY DEVICE**

(57) A liquid crystal display (LCD) and a display device are disclosed. The LCD is provided with a plurality of pixel units; each pixel unit comprises a plurality of sub-pixel units for displaying different colors; quantum dot (QD) layers (01) capable of allowing backlight to run through are disposed at positions of an array substrate (2), corresponding to the sub-pixel units of at least one color of the pixel units; the QD layers (01) are excited by ultraviolet light in sunlight and emit light which at least is of the color of the sub-pixel units; and color filters (02) are disposed between the QD layers (01) and the opposing substrate (1). The LCD has enhanced display brightness and higher outdoor viewability in the case of outdoor display.

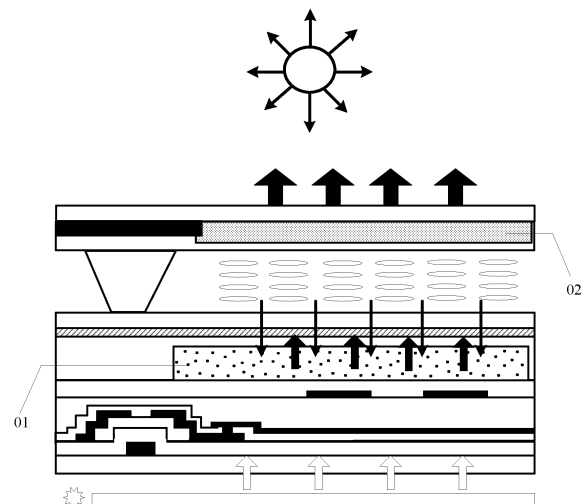


FIG. 2a

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Description

TECHNICAL FIELD

[0001] Embodiments of the present invention relate to a liquid crystal display (LCD) and a display device.

BACKGROUND

[0002] Quantum dots (QDs), also referred to as nanocrystals, are nanoparticles composed of group II-VI element or group III-V element. The particle size of the QDs is generally between 1 and 20 nm. As electrons and holes are subjected to quantum confinement, continuous energy band structures are converted into discrete energy level structures, and hence the QDs can emit fluorescent light after excitation.

[0003] The emission spectrum of QDs may be controlled by the variation of the size of QDs. The emission spectrum of QDs may cover the entire visible light spectrum by the variation of the size and the chemical composition of QDs. Taking CdTe QDs as an example, when the particle size of the QDs is increased from 2.5 nm to 4.0 nm, the emission wavelength of the QDs can be changed from 510 nm to 660 nm.

[0004] Currently, the QDs may be used as molecular probes and applied to fluorescent labels and also may be applied to display devices by means of the emission characteristic of the QDs. When monochromatic QDs are used for a light source of a backlight module of an LCD, the monochromatic QDs are excited by a blue-light light-emitting diode (LED) and emit white ambient light formed by the mixture of monochromatic light and blue light. The resultant light has a larger color gamut, so that the image quality can be improved.

[0005] A current LCD has relatively low display brightness in the situation of intense outdoor light when applied to outdoor display, and hence the viewing effect can be affected. In general, the transfective display mode can be adopted to brighten the LCD. However, the aperture ratio of pixel units in the LCD can be reduced when the transfective display mode is adopted.

SUMMARY

[0006] Embodiments of the present invention provide an LCD and a display device, which are configured to achieve high-brightness outdoor display.

[0007] One embodiment of the present invention provides an LCD, which comprises an opposing substrate, an array substrate and a liquid crystal layer disposed between the opposing substrate and the array substrate. The array substrate is provided thereon with a plurality of pixel units; each pixel unit comprises a plurality of sub-pixel units for displaying different colors; QD layers capable of allowing backlight to run through are disposed at positions of the array substrate, corresponding to the sub-pixel units of at least one color of the pixel units; the

QD layers are excited by ultraviolet light in sunlight and emit light which at least is of the color of the corresponding sub-pixel units; the LCD is provided with color filters corresponding to the sub-pixel units; and the color filters are disposed between the QD layers and the opposing substrate.

[0008] In the LCD provided by the embodiment of the present invention, in the case of outdoor display, ultraviolet light in sunlight will irradiate the QD layers which will emit light after excited by the ultraviolet light. In this way, light running through the color filters is the sum of the backlight and the light emitted by the QD layers after excitation. Therefore, the display brightness of the LCD can be enhanced and the outdoor viewability of the LCD can be improved.

[0009] For instance, in the LCD provided by the embodiment of the present invention, the QD layers are excited by the ultraviolet light in sunlight and emit monochromatic light of the color of the corresponding sub-pixel units, so that the light emitted by the QD layers after the excitation of the ultraviolet light can be maximally utilized. For instance, the QD layers are excited by the ultraviolet light in sunlight and emit white light. Compared with the case that the QD layers are excited to emit monochromatic light, the complexity of the preparation process can be reduced.

[0010] For instance, in the LCD provided by the embodiment of the present invention, the QD layer comprises a high molecular polymer network and QDs uniformly distributed in the high molecular polymer network.

[0011] For instance, in the LCD provided by the embodiment of the present invention, the QD layers are disposed on one side of the array substrate facing towards the liquid crystal layer or disposed on one side of the array substrate away from the liquid crystal layer.

[0012] For instance, in the LCD provided by the embodiment of the present invention, an electrode structure comprising a common electrode and a pixel electrode which are mutually insulated is disposed on one side of the array substrate facing towards the liquid crystal layer; and the QD layer is disposed on one side of the electrode structure facing towards the liquid crystal layer.

[0013] For instance, in the LCD provided by the embodiment of the present invention, a first planarization layer is disposed between the electrode structures and the QD layers.

[0014] For instance, in the LCD provided by the embodiment of the present invention, a quarter-wave optical retardation layer is disposed between the QD layers and the liquid crystal layer. The quarter-wave optical retardation layer may convert circularly polarized light emitted by the QD layers after excitation into linearly polarized light, so that the light emitted by the QD layers after excitation can be better utilized.

[0015] For instance, in the LCD provided by the embodiment of the present invention, a second planarization layer is disposed on one side of the QD layer facing towards the liquid crystal layer; and the quarter-wave op-

tical retardation layer is disposed on one side of the second planarization layer facing towards the liquid crystal layer.

[0016] For instance, in the LCD provided by the embodiment of the present invention, the color filters are disposed on one side of the array substrate facing towards the liquid crystal layer or disposed on one side of the opposing substrate facing towards the liquid crystal layer.

[0017] Another embodiment of the present invention provides a display device, which comprises the LCD provided by an embodiment of the present invention.

BRIEF DESCRIPTION OF THE DRAWINGS

[0018] Simple description will be given below to the accompanying drawings of the embodiments to provide a more clear understanding of the technical proposals of the embodiments of the present invention. It will be obvious to those skilled in the art that the drawings described below only involve some embodiments of the present invention but are not intended to limit the present invention.

FIGS. 1a and 1b are respectively schematic structural views of an LCD provided by an embodiment of the present invention;

FIGS. 2a and 2b are respectively schematic diagrams of the LCD provided by an embodiment of the present invention in outdoor display and indoor display respectively;

FIGS. 3a to 3m are respectively schematic structural views of the steps for manufacturing an array substrate in a first embodiment; and

FIGS. 4a to 4c are respectively schematic structural views of the steps for manufacturing an array substrate in a second embodiment.

DETAILED DESCRIPTION

[0019] For more clear understanding of the objectives, technical proposals and advantages of the embodiments of the present invention, clear and complete description will be given below to the technical proposals of the embodiments of the present invention with reference to the accompanying drawings of the embodiments of the present invention. It will be obvious to those skilled in the art that the preferred embodiments are only partial embodiments of the present invention but not all the embodiments. All the other embodiments obtained by those skilled in the art without creative efforts on the basis of the embodiments of the present invention illustrated shall fall within the scope of protection of the present invention.

[0020] The shape and size of film layers in the accompanying drawings do not reflect the true scale of an array substrate or an opposing substrate. The film layers are only partial structures of the array substrate and only intended to illustrate the content of the present invention.

[0021] An embodiment of the present invention provides an LCD. As illustrated in FIGS. 1a and 1b, the LCD comprises an opposing substrate 1, an array substrate 2 and a liquid crystal layer 3 disposed between the opposing substrate 1 and the array substrate 2. The array substrate 2 is provided thereon with a plurality of pixel units that are arranged in an array, and each pixel unit comprises a plurality of sub-pixel units (as illustrated by a dotted line frame in the figure) for displaying different colors.

[0022] The array substrate may be provided with a plurality of gate lines and a plurality of data lines which are intercrossed to define the pixel units arranged in a matrix. Each pixel unit comprises a thin-film transistor (TFT) functioning as a switch element and a pixel electrode configured to control the arrangement of liquid crystals, and may further include a common electrode as desired. For instance, a gate electrode of the TFT of each pixel is electrically connected or integrally formed with a corresponding gate line; a source electrode is electrically connected or integrally formed with a corresponding data line; and a drain electrode is electrically connected or integrally formed with corresponding pixel electrode.

[0023] QD layers 01 capable of allowing backlight to pass through are disposed at positions of the array substrate 2 corresponding to the sub-pixel unit of at least one color in the pixel units. The QD layers 01 are excited by ultraviolet light in sunlight and emit light which at least is of the color of corresponding sub-pixel units.

[0024] The LCD is provided with color filters 02 corresponding to the sub-pixel units. The color filters 02 are disposed between the QD layers 01 and the opposing substrate 1, for instance, may be disposed on the opposing substrate 1 (as illustrated in FIG. 1a) or disposed on the array substrate 2 (as illustrated in FIG. 1b).

[0025] It should be noted that the QD layers may be only disposed in a display area of the LCD or a QD layer may be formed in the whole layer as long as the backlight from the backlight module can transmit through the QD layer(s) and be used for display under the modulation of the liquid crystal layer because the QD layers are light-transparent in the corresponding display area of the LCD.

[0026] In the LCD provided by the embodiment of the present invention, as illustrated in FIG. 2a, in the case of outdoor display, the ultraviolet light in the sunlight will irradiate the QD layers 01 which will emit light after excited by the ultraviolet light, and the light can be emitted to the outside of the LCD again. In this way, the light running through the color filters 02 is the sum of the backlight from the backlight module 100 and the light emitted by the QD layers 01 after excitation, and hence the display brightness of the LCD can be enhanced and the outdoor viewability of the LCD can be improved. In the LCD provided by the embodiment of the present invention, as illustrated in FIG. 2b, in the case of indoor display, as the light intensity of indoor ultraviolet light is relatively weak, the QD layers 01 do not emit light. Therefore, the light running through the color filters 02 is only the back-

light from the backlight module 100, and the LCD can still display normally.

[0027] Moreover, in a specific example, the QD layers 01 may be disposed at positions of the array substrate 2, corresponding to portion of the sub-pixel units, according to actual brightness requirements of different sub-pixel units. Of course, the QD layers 01 may also be disposed at positions of the array substrate 2, corresponding to all the sub-pixel units. No limitation will be given here.

[0028] In a specific example, the LCD provided by the embodiment of the present invention may have the following structure that: the color filters 02 are disposed on the opposing substrate 1, namely a color filter substrate. As illustrated in FIG. 1a, the color filters 02 are disposed on one side of the opposing substrate 1 facing towards the liquid crystal layer 3. In the LCD, the light emitted by the QD layers 01 after excitation and the backlight from the backlight module will be used for display through the light filtering of the color filters 02 after being modulated by the liquid crystal layer 3.

[0029] Of course, the LCD provided by the embodiment of the present invention may also have the following structure that: the color filters 02 are disposed on the array substrate 2, namely the structure of Color-Filter-on-Array (COA). As illustrated in FIG. 1b, the color filters 02 are disposed on one side of the array substrate 2 facing towards the liquid crystal layer 3. In the LCD, the light emitted by the QD layers after excitation and the backlight from the backlight module will be used for display by means of the modulation of the liquid crystal layer 3 after being subjected to the light filtering of the color filters 02.

[0030] For instance, in the LCD provided by the embodiment of the present invention, the QD layers can emit monochromatic light of the color of corresponding sub-pixel units after excited by the ultraviolet light in the sunlight, and hence the display brightness of the LCD under the sunlight environment can be maximally improved.

[0031] Or, for instance, in the LCD provided by the embodiment of the present invention, the QD layers may emit white light after excited by the ultraviolet light in the sunlight. Compared with the case that the QD layers emit monochromatic light after excitation, although one part of light will lose, the QD layers in the sub-pixel units may be prepared by a same material, and hence the complexity of the preparation process can be reduced. In the case that the QD layers emit the white light after excited by the ultraviolet light in the sunlight, QDs of various sizes may be mixed to form the QD layers. For instance, QDs for generating red, green, and blue (RGB) light after excitation correspondingly are mixed to form the QD layers. Light of various colors generated by the QD layers after the excitation of the ultraviolet light is mixed to produce white light.

[0032] For instance, for the convenience of implementation, in the LCD provided by the embodiment of the present invention, the QD layer may be formed of a high

molecular polymer network and QDs uniformly distributed in the high molecular polymer network.

[0033] Moreover, for instance, the high molecular polymer network may be formed from the polymerization reaction of polymerizable monomers having double-bonds and organic modifiers, containing hydroxyl functional groups and sulfhydryl bonds, provided on surfaces of the QDs, and may also be formed from the polymerization of a mixture of phenolic resin derivatives and diazo naphthol derivatives after the irradiation of ultraviolet light under the action of a photoinitiator. Both the high molecular polymer networks produced by the two ways allow the QDs to be uniformly distributed in the high molecular polymer networks, so that the aggregation of the QDs can be prevented and the QD yield can be increased. Moreover, the high molecular polymer network can isolate the QDs from the atmosphere and prevent the QDs from contacting oxygen, and hence the service life of the QDs can be prolonged. Of course, the high molecular polymer network may also be made of other materials. No limitation will be given here.

[0034] Moreover, as the emission wavelength of the QDs is relevant to the particle size of the QDs and the material(s) of the QDs. Taking zinc sulfide (ZnS) QDs as an example, QDs with the size of 9 to 10 nm mainly emit red light; QDs with the size of 8 nm emit yellow light; and QDs with the size of 7 nm emit green light. Therefore, the QDs distributed in the high molecular polymer network may comprise QDs of the same material and the same size or may comprise QDs made of different materials, as long as the size of the QDs among the QDs made of the materials can be controlled in such a way that the QDs can emit monochromatic light of the color of corresponding sub-pixel units after excited by the ultraviolet light. No limitation will be given here. Or, the QDs distributed in the high molecular polymer network may comprise QDs with different sizes and may also comprise QDs made of different materials, as long as the QDs can emit white light after excited by the ultraviolet light. No limitation will be given here.

[0035] Of course, the materials of the QDs include, but are not limited to, the above-mentioned substances. Other materials which are the same as or similar to the above substances in characteristics are also applicable. For instance, the QDs in the embodiment may be made of at least one material selected from the group consisting of ZnS, zinc oxide (ZnO), gallium nitride (GaN), zinc selenide (ZnSe), cadmium sulfide (CdS), gallium selenide (GaSe), cadmium selenide (CdSe), zinc telluride (ZnTe), cadmium telluride (CdTe), gallium arsenide (GaAs), indium phosphide (InP), and lead telluride (PbTe).

[0036] The LCD provided by the embodiments of the present invention may be applied in various modes, for instance, may be applied to advanced super dimension switch (ADSDS) mode LCD and may also be applied to the traditional twisted nematic (TN) mode or vertical alignment (VA) mode LCD. No limitation will be given here. For instance, as for the TN mode LCD, a common

electrode may be formed on an opposing substrate as required and configured to cooperate with pixel electrodes on an array substrate to form electric fields for driving liquid crystal materials.

[0037] All the LCDs provided by the embodiments of the present invention are illustrated by taking the ADSDS mode LCD as an example.

[0038] For instance, in the LCD provided by an embodiment of the present invention, the QD layers 01 may be disposed on one side of the array substrate 2 facing towards the liquid crystal layer 3. Of course, the QD layers 01 may also be disposed on one side of the array substrate 2 away from the liquid crystal layer 3. No limitation will be given here.

[0039] Moreover, for instance, in the LCD provided by an embodiment of the present invention, as illustrated in FIGS. 1a and 1b, an electrode structure 03 formed by common electrodes 031 and pixel electrodes 032 which are mutually insulated are disposed on one side of the array substrate 2 facing towards the liquid crystal layer 3; and the QD layer 01 may be disposed on one side of the electrode structure 03 facing towards the liquid crystal layer 3. Of course, the QD layers 01 may also be disposed between other film layers in the array substrate 2 according to the requirement of the preparation process. No limitation will be given here. In addition, the common electrodes 031 and the pixel electrodes 032 of the electrode structure 03 may be as illustrated in FIGS. 1a and 1b: the common electrodes 031 are disposed above the pixel electrodes 032. The common electrodes 031 may also be disposed below the pixel electrodes 032. No limitation will be given here.

[0040] For instance, in the LCD provided by the embodiment of the present invention, for the convenience of arranging the QD layers 01, a first planarization layer 04 may further be disposed between the electrode structures 03 and the QD layers 01, as illustrated in FIGS. 1a and 1b.

[0041] In the LCD provided by an embodiment of the present invention, as the QD layers 01 may emit circularly polarized light in part after excited by the ultraviolet light, and the circularly polarized light cannot be modulated by liquid crystals. Therefore, in order to maximally utilize the light emitted by the QD layers after excitation, as illustrated in FIGS. 1a and 1b, in one example, a quarter-wave optical retardation layer 05 may further be disposed between the QD layers 01 and the liquid crystal layer 3 and can convert the circularly polarized light emitted by the QD layers 01 after excitation into linearly polarized light.

[0042] For instance, in the LCD provided by an embodiment of the present invention, for the convenience of arranging the quarter-wave optical retardation layer 05, a second planarization layer 06 may further be disposed on one side of the QD layer 01 facing towards the liquid crystal layer 3, and the quarter-wave optical retardation layer 05 is disposed on one side of the second planarization layer 06 facing towards the liquid crystal

layer 3. For instance, the quarter-wave optical retardation layer 05 may be directly disposed on the second planarization layer 06, as illustrated in FIGS. 1a and 1b.

[0043] Detailed description will be given below to the manufacturing process of the array substrate 2, in which the QD layers 01 are disposed on one side of the array substrate 2 facing towards the liquid crystal layer 3.

Example 1

[0044] The color filters 02 in the LCD are disposed on the opposing substrate 1. The manufacturing process of the corresponding array substrate 2 comprises the following steps:

- (1) forming patterns comprising gate lines (not shown) and gate electrodes 07 on the array substrate 2, as illustrated in FIG. 3a;
- (2) forming a gate insulating layer 08 on the patterns of the gate electrodes 07, as illustrated in FIG. 3b, in which the gate insulating layer 08 covers the gate lines and the gate electrodes 07;
- (3) forming a pattern comprising active layers 09 on the gate insulating layer 08 in which the active layers 09 are disposed over the gate electrodes 07 as illustrated in FIG. 3c;
- (4) forming patterns comprising data lines (not shown) and source/drain electrodes 10 on the pattern of the active layers 09, as illustrated in FIG. 3d;
- (5) forming a first insulating (PVX) layer 11 on the patterns of the source/drain electrodes 10 and the gate insulating layer 08, in which through holes 110 are formed in the first insulating layers 11, as illustrated in FIG. 3e;
- (6) forming pixel electrodes 032 on the first insulating (PVX) layer 11, in which the pixel electrodes 032 are connected with drain electrodes of the source/drain electrodes 10 via the through holes 110 in the first insulating layer 11 as illustrated in FIG. 3f;
- (7) forming a second insulating (PVX) layer 12 on the pixel electrode 032, as illustrated in FIG. 3g;
- (8) forming common electrodes 031 on the second insulating (PVX) layer 12, as illustrated in FIG. 3h;
- (9) forming a first planarization layer 04 on the common electrodes 031, as illustrated in FIG. 3i, for instance, the first planarization layer 04 may be made of a resin material;
- (10) preparing QD layers 01 on the first planarization layer 04, as illustrated in FIG. 3j;
- (11) forming a second planarization layer 06 on the QD layers 01, as illustrated in FIG. 3k, for instance, the second planarization layer 06 comprising a resin material;
- (12) forming a quarter-wave optical retardation layer 05 on the second planarization layer 06, as illustrated in FIG. 3l; and
- (13) forming a resin layer 13 on the quarter-wave optical retardation layer 05, as illustrated in FIG. 3m.

Example 2

[0045] The color filters 02 in the LCD are disposed on the array substrate 2. The manufacturing process of the corresponding array substrate 2 further comprises the following steps apart from comprising the steps (1) to (13) in the example 1:

(14) forming a black matrix 14 on the resin layer 13, as illustrated in FIG. 4a;

(15) forming color filters 02 on the resin layer 13, as illustrated in FIG. 4b; and

(16) forming a protective layer 15 on the black matrix 14 and the color filters 02, as illustrated in FIG. 4c.

[0046] Another embodiment of the present invention provides a display device, which comprises the LCD provided by an embodiment of the present invention and a backlight module. As the principle of the device in solving the problem is similar to that of the foregoing LCD, the implementation of the device may refer to the implementation of the LCD. No further description will be given here.

[0047] In the LCD and the display device provided by the embodiments of the present invention, the QD layers capable of allowing the backlight to run through are disposed at the positions of the array substrate, corresponding to the sub-pixel units of at least one color of the pixel units; the QD layers are excited by the ultraviolet light in the sunlight and emit the light which at least is of the color of the corresponding sub-pixel units; the LCD is provided with the color filters corresponding to the sub-pixel units; and the color filters are disposed between the QD layers and the opposing substrate. When the LCD is applied to outdoor display, the ultraviolet light in the sunlight will irradiate the QD layers which will emit light after excited by the ultraviolet light. Therefore, the light running through the color filters is the sum of the backlight and the light emitted by the QD layers after excitation, and hence the display brightness of the LCD can be enhanced and the outdoor viewability of the LCD can be improved.

[0048] The foregoing is only the preferred embodiments of the present invention and not intended to limit the scope of protection of the present invention. The scope of protection of the present invention should be defined by the appended claims.

Claims

1. A liquid crystal display (LCD), comprising an opposing substrate, an array substrate and a liquid crystal layer disposed between the opposing substrate and the array substrate, wherein the array substrate is provided thereon with a plurality of pixel units; each pixel unit comprises a plurality of sub-pixel units for displaying different colors; quantum dot (QD) layers capable of allowing back-

light to run through are disposed at positions of the array substrate, corresponding to the sub-pixel units of at least one color of the pixel units; the QD layers are excited by ultraviolet light in sunlight and emit light which at least is of the color of the corresponding sub-pixel units; and the LCD is provided with color filters corresponding to the sub-pixel units; and the color filters are disposed between the QD layers and the opposing substrate.

2. The LCD according to claim 1, wherein the QD layers are excited by the ultraviolet light in the sunlight and emit white light or monochromatic light of the color of the corresponding sub-pixel units.
3. The LCD according to claim 1 or 2, wherein the QD layer comprise a high molecular polymer network and QDs uniformly distributed in the high molecular polymer network.
4. The LCD according to any one of claims 1 to 3, wherein the QD layers are disposed on one side of the array substrate facing towards the liquid crystal layer or disposed on one side of the array substrate away from the liquid crystal layer.
5. The LCD according to any one of claims 1 to 4, wherein an electrode structure formed by a common electrode and a pixel electrode which are mutually insulated is disposed on one side of the array substrate facing towards the liquid crystal layer; and the QD layer is disposed on one side of the electrode structure facing towards the liquid crystal layer.
6. The LCD according to claim 5, wherein a first planarization layer is disposed between the electrode structures and the QD layers.
7. The LCD according to any one of claims 1 to 6, wherein a quarter-wave optical retardation layer is disposed between the QD layers and the liquid crystal layer.
8. The LCD according to claim 7, wherein a second planarization layer is disposed on one side of the QD layer facing towards the liquid crystal layer; and the quarter-wave optical retardation layer is disposed on one side of the second planarization layer facing towards the liquid crystal layer.
9. The LCD according to any one of claims 1 to 8, wherein the color filters are disposed on one side of the array substrate facing towards the liquid crystal layer or disposed on one side of the opposing substrate facing towards the liquid crystal layer.
10. A display device, comprising the LCD according to

any one of claims 1 to 9.

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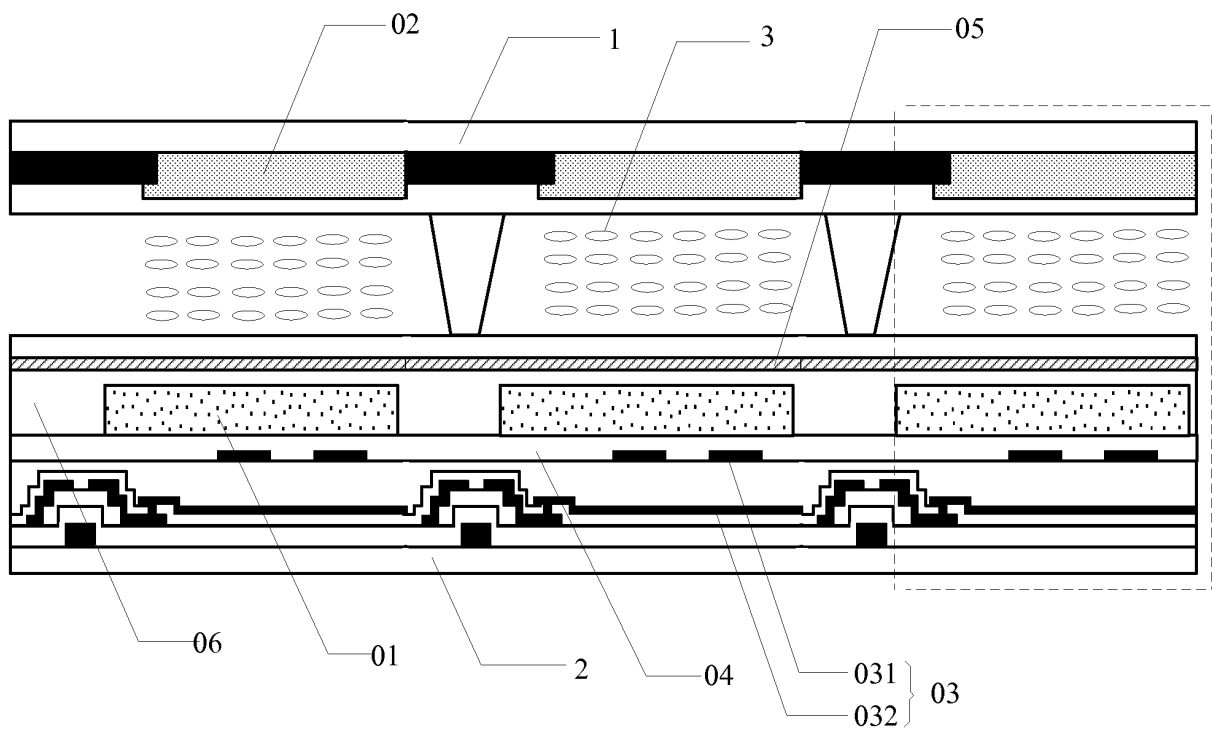


FIG. 1a

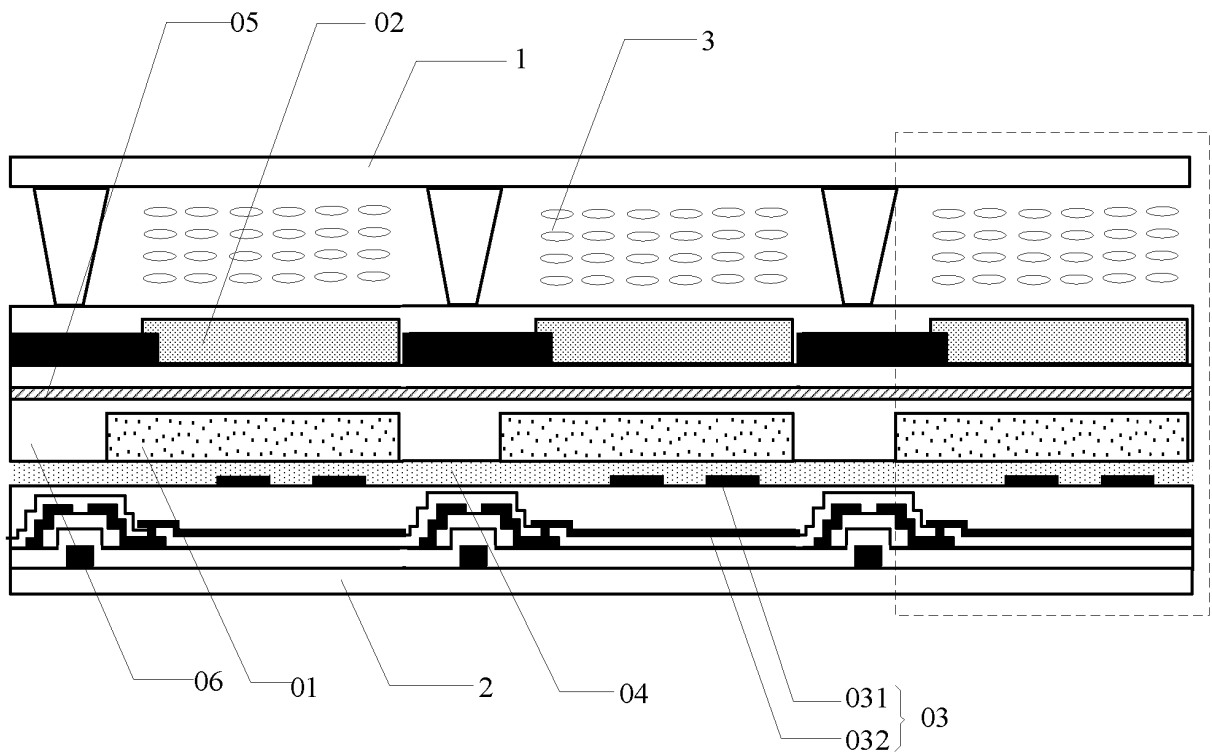


FIG. 1b

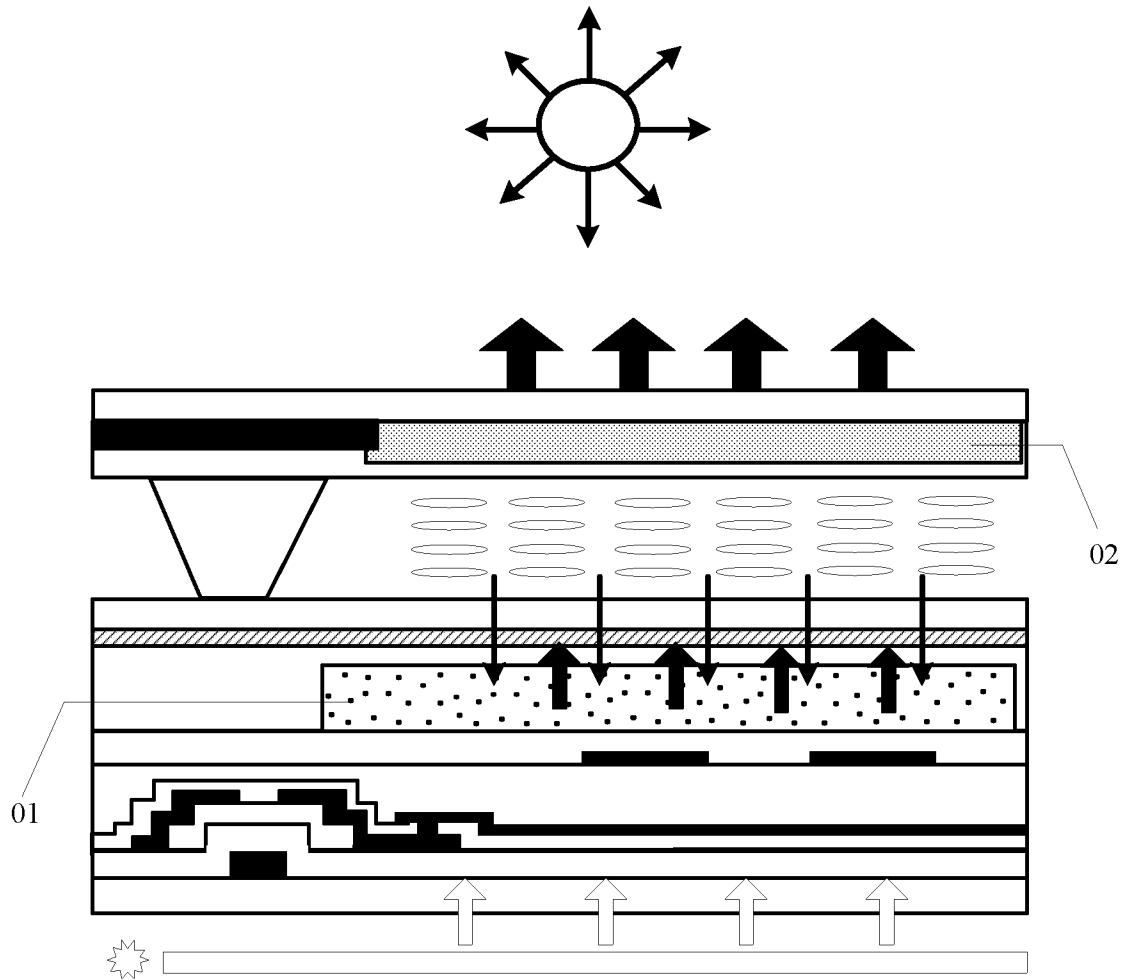


FIG. 2a

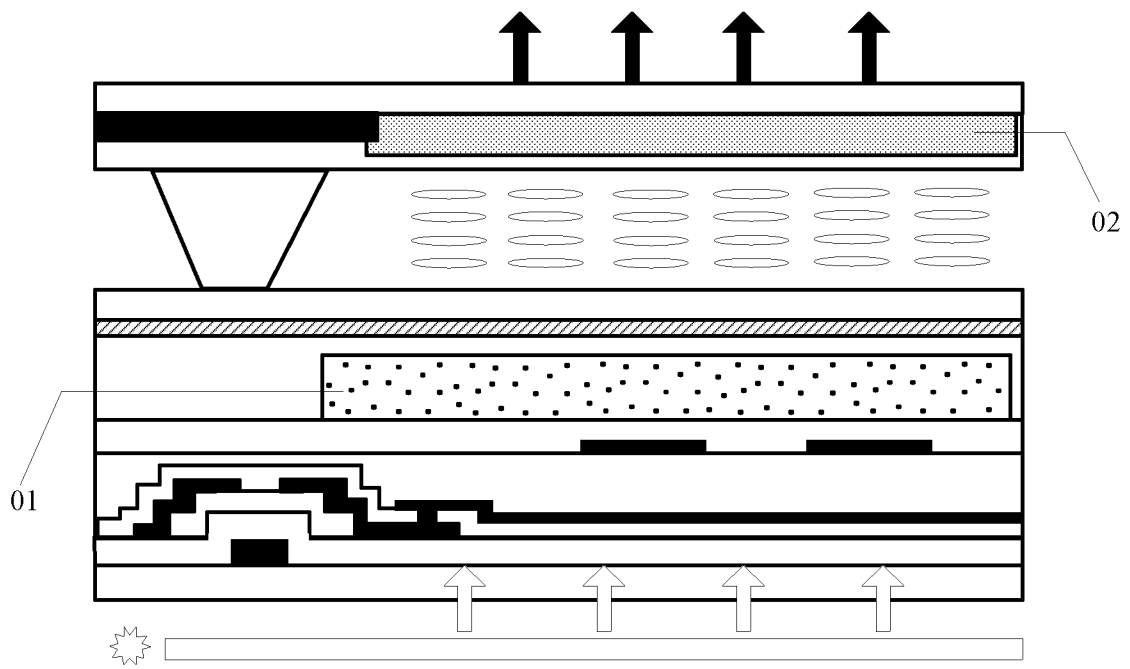


FIG. 2b

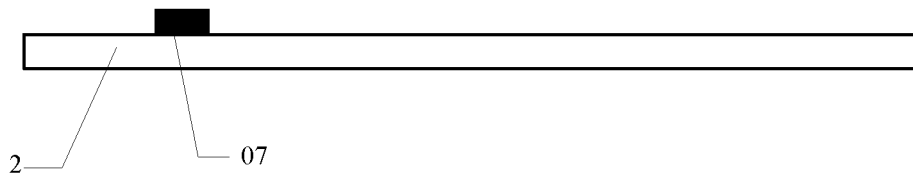


FIG. 3a

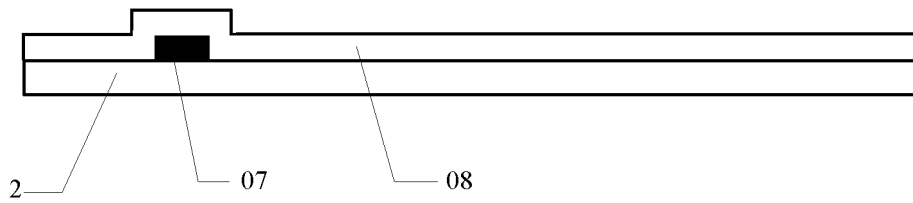


FIG. 3b

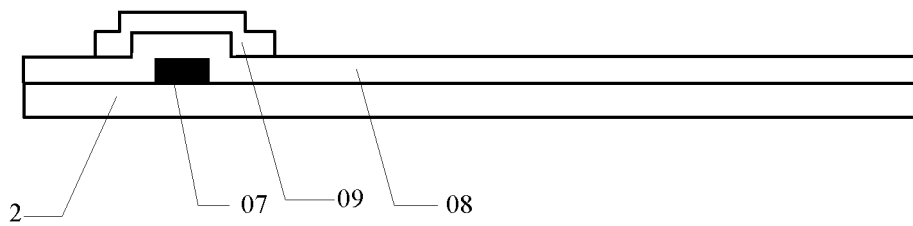


FIG. 3c

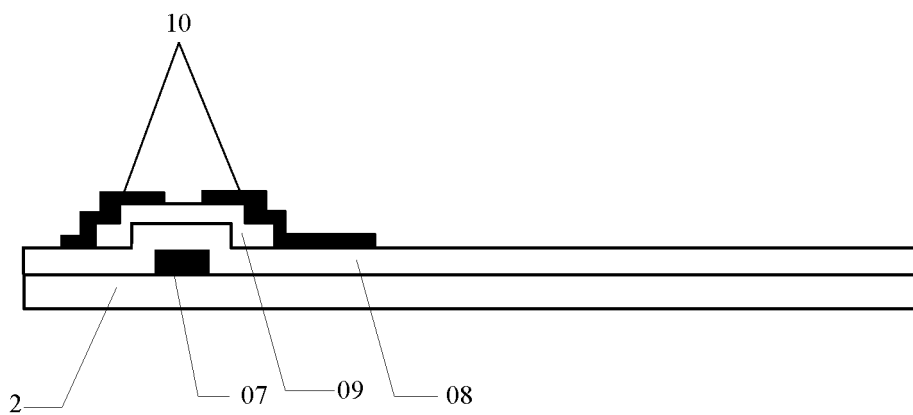


FIG. 3d

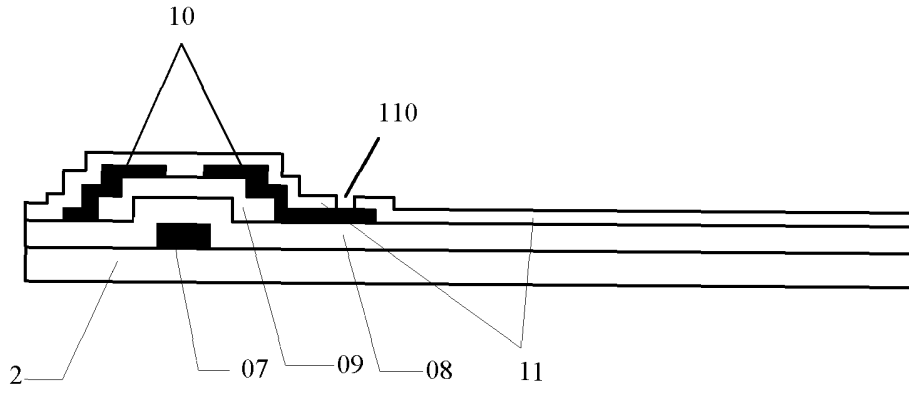


FIG. 3e

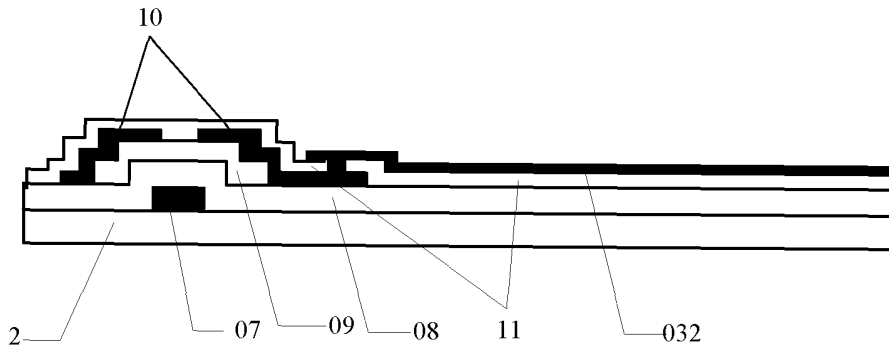


FIG. 3f

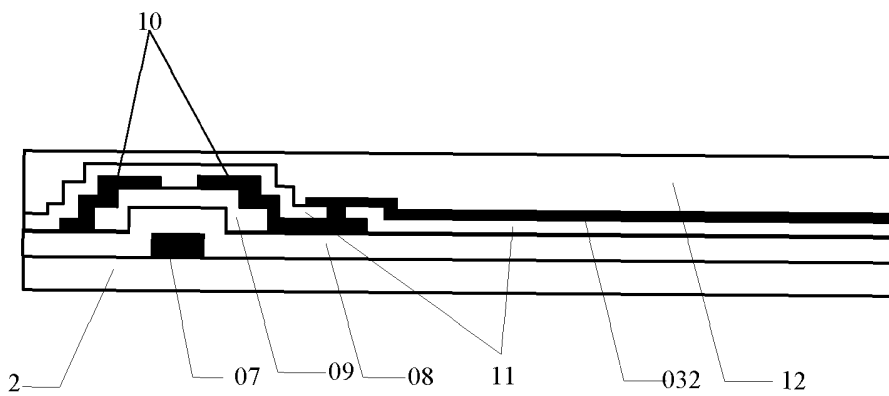


FIG. 3g

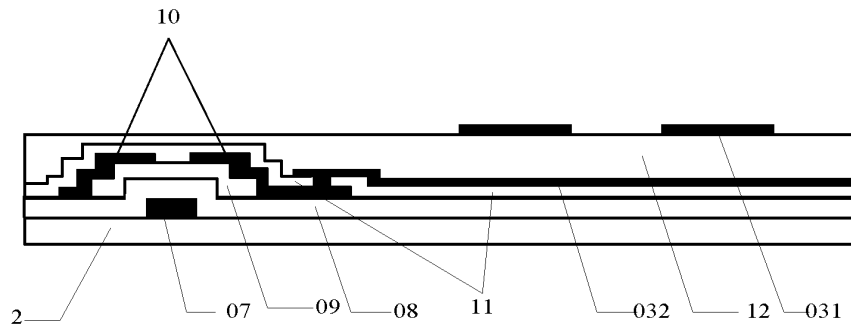


FIG. 3h

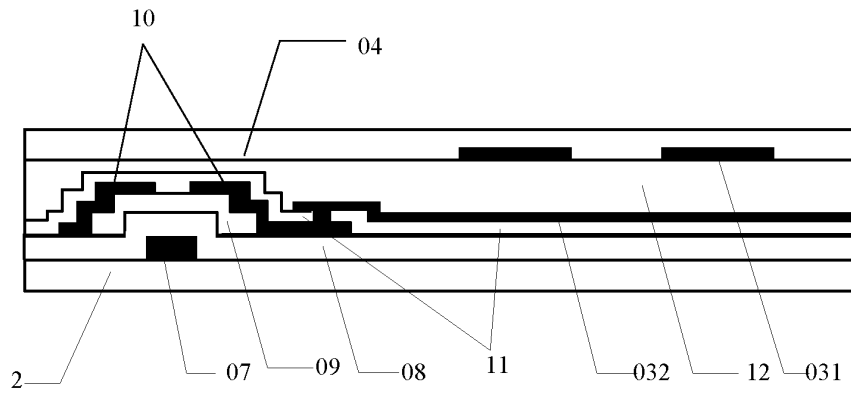


FIG. 3i

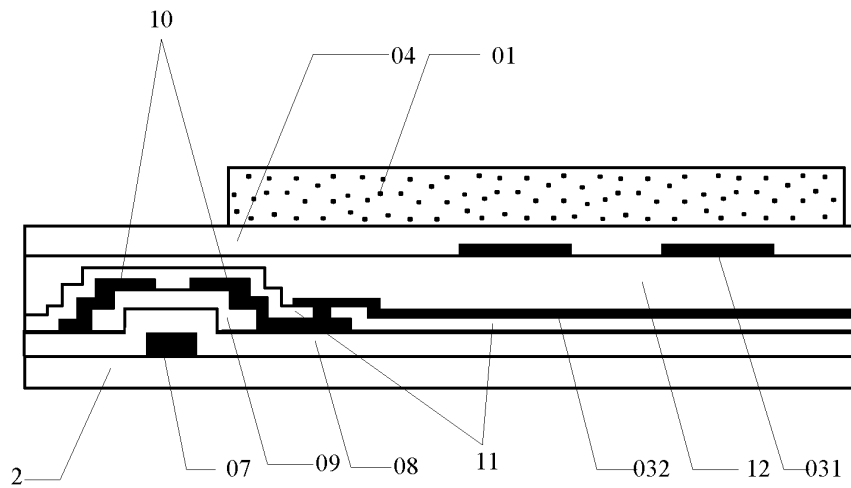


FIG. 3j

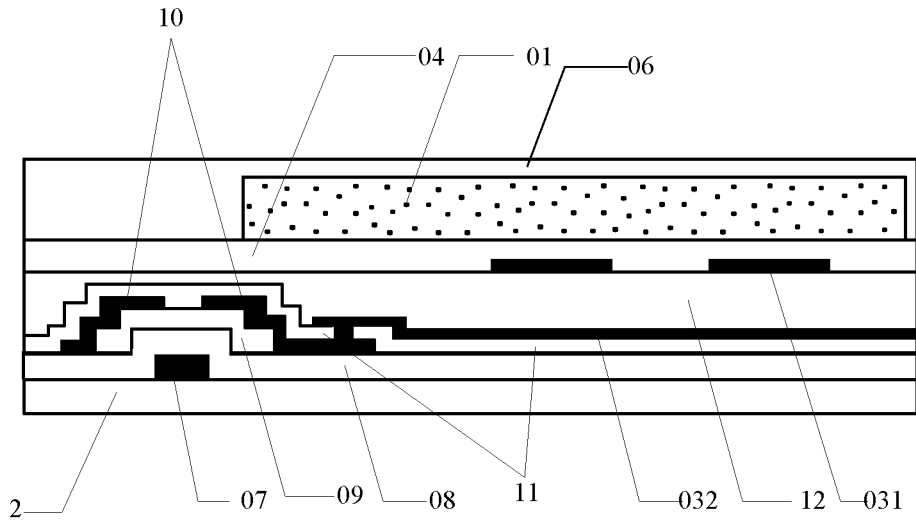


FIG. 3k

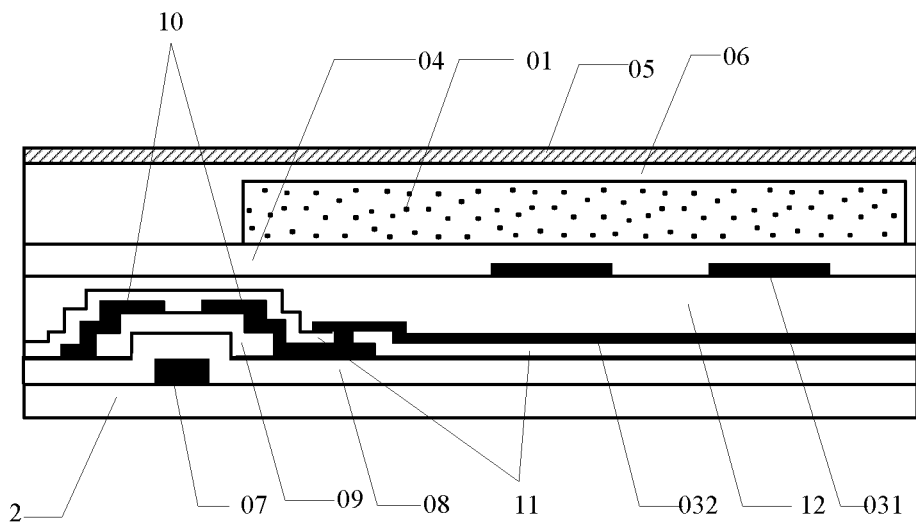


FIG. 3l

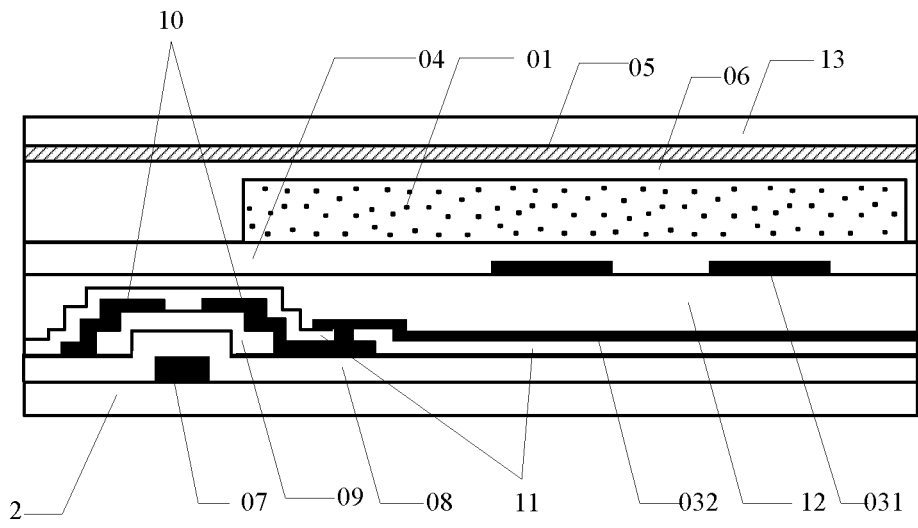


FIG. 3m

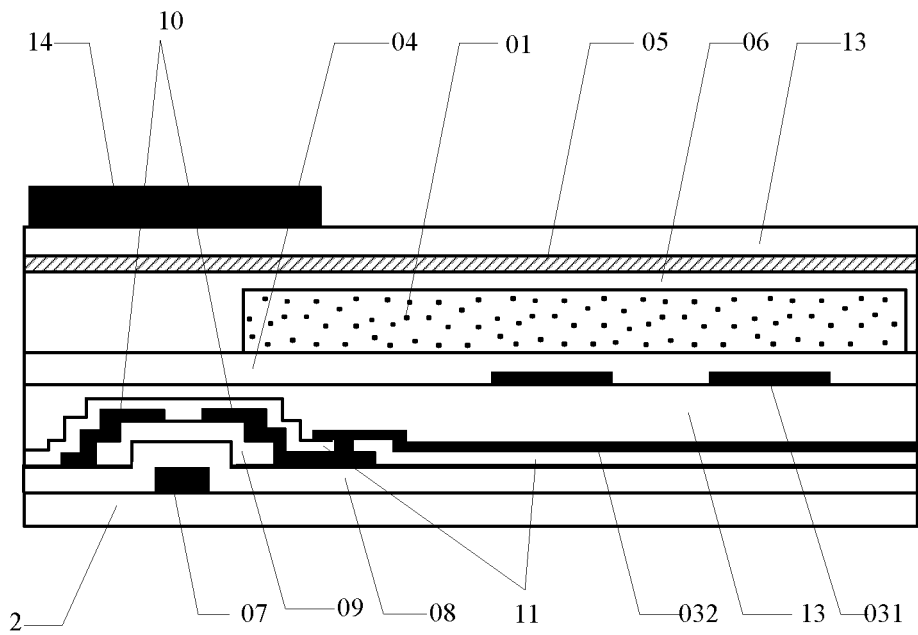


FIG. 4a

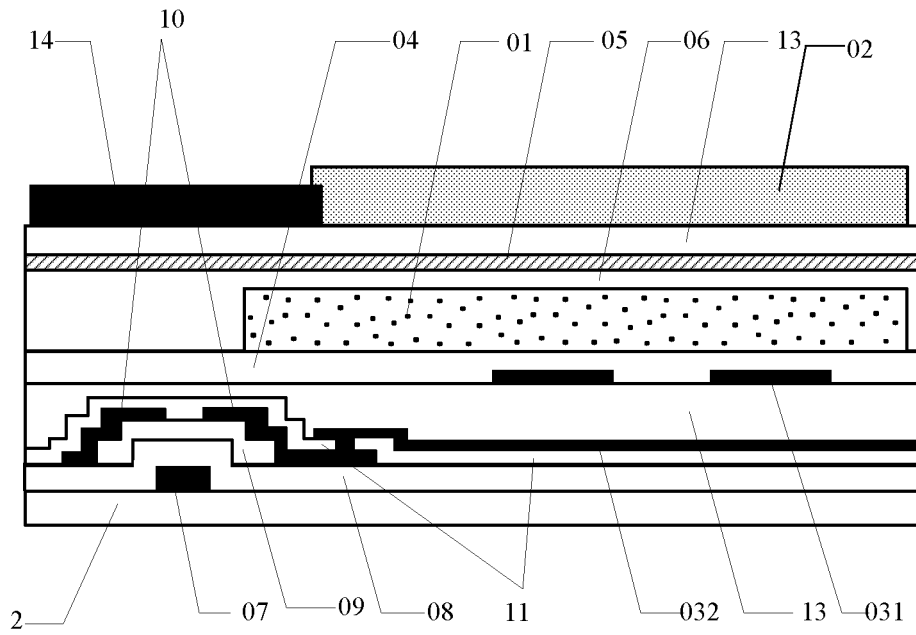


FIG. 4b

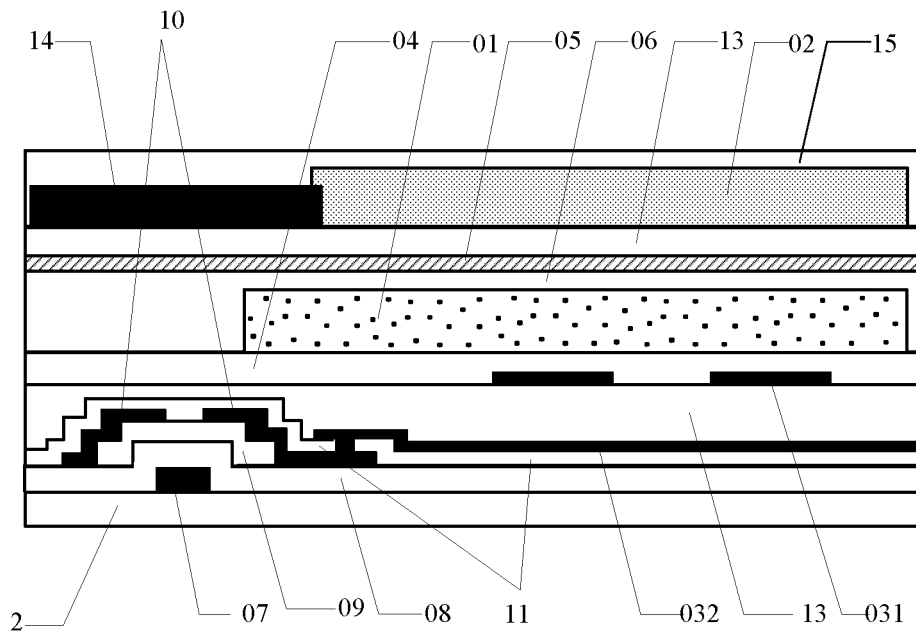


FIG. 4c

INTERNATIONAL SEARCH REPORT

International application No.

PCT/CN2013/084978

A. CLASSIFICATION OF SUBJECT MATTER

G02F 1/1335 (2006.01) i; G02F 1/136 (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)

G02F, F21V, F21S

Documentation searched other than minimum documentation to the extent that such documents are included in the fields searched

Electronic data base consulted during the international search (name of data base and, where practicable, search terms used)
CNTXT; CNABS; VEN: light, nanocrystalline, external light, natural, quantum dot?, QD?, natural light, ultraviolet light, sun+

C. DOCUMENTS CONSIDERED TO BE RELEVANT

Category*	Citation of document, with indication, where appropriate, of the relevant passages	Relevant to claim No.
Y	CN 102866535 A (LG DISPLAY CO., LTD.), 09 January 2013 (09.01.2013), description, paragraphs 0050-0106, and figure 4	1-10
Y	CN 101567406 A (NANOKING TECHNOLOGY CO., LTD. et al.), 28 October 2009 (28.10.2009), description, page 1, paragraph 3, and figure 1	1-10
A	WO 2010056240 A1 (HCF PARTNERS L P), 20 May 2010 (20.05.2010), the whole document	1-10
A	US 2007007881 A1 (KIM, B.K. et al.), 11 January 2007 (11.01.2007), the whole document	1-10
A	US 2005146258 A1 (ALIVISATOS, A.P. et al.), 07 July 2005 (07.07.2005), the whole document	1-10

Further documents are listed in the continuation of Box C. See patent family annex.

* Special categories of cited documents:	“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
“A” document defining the general state of the art which is not considered to be of particular relevance	“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
“E” earlier application or patent but published on or after the international filing date	“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
“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)	“&” document member of the same patent family
“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	

Date of the actual completion of the international search 23 April 2014 (23.04.2014)	Date of mailing of the international search report 09 May 2014 (09.05.2014)
Name and mailing address of the ISA/CN: State Intellectual Property Office of the P. R. China No. 6, Xitucheng Road, Jimenqiao Haidian District, Beijing 100088, China Facsimile No.: (86-10) 62019451	Authorized officer ZHANG, Fan Telephone No.: (86-10) 62085700

INTERNATIONAL SEARCH REPORT
Information on patent family members

International application No.

PCT/CN2013/084978

	Patent Documents referred in the Report	Publication Date	Patent Family	Publication Date
5	CN 102866535 A	09 January 2013	US 2013010229 A1	10 January 2013
10			KR 20130005175 A	15 January 2013
			JP 2013015812 A	24 January 2013
	CN 101567406 A	28 October 2009	CN 101567406 B	30 March 2011
	WO 2010056240 A1	20 May 2010	US 2011281388 A1	17 November 2011
15	US 2007007881 A1	11 January 2007	US 7649594 B2	19 January 2010
			KR 101110071 B1	24 February 2012
			KR 20060113160 A	02 November 2006
	US 2005146258 A1	07 July 2005	JP 2006310303 A	09 November 2006
20			US 2011299011 A1	08 December 2011
			US 8026661 B2	27 September 2011
			US 8678871 B2	25 March 2014
25			US 2009230412 A1	17 September 2009
			US 2008088225 A1	17 April 2008
			US 7696684 B2	13 April 2010
30			US 2011312116 A1	22 December 2011
			US 8648524 B2	11 February 2014
35				
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45				
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Form PCT/ISA/210 (patent family annex) (July 2009)

专利名称(译)	液晶显示屏和显示装置		
公开(公告)号	EP3026486A4	公开(公告)日	2017-03-29
申请号	EP2013854211	申请日	2013-10-10
[标]申请(专利权)人(译)	京东方科技集团股份有限公司 北京京东方光电科技有限公司		
申请(专利权)人(译)	京东方科技集团股份有限公司. 北京京东方光电科技有限公司.		
当前申请(专利权)人(译)	京东方科技集团股份有限公司. 北京京东方光电科技有限公司.		
[标]发明人	GUO RENWEI DONG XUE GUO JIAN		
发明人	GUO, RENWEI DONG, XUE GUO, JIAN		
IPC分类号	G02F1/1335 G02F1/136 G02F1/1362		
CPC分类号	G02F1/133617 B82Y30/00 C09K11/565 G02B5/201 G02F1/133514 G02F1/13363 G02F1/134336 G02F1/1362 G02F1/1368 G02F2001/133357 G02F2001/133565 G02F2001/133614 G02F2001/133638 G02F2001/136222 G02F2201/086 G02F2202/108 G02F2202/36 G02F2203/01		
优先权	201310313938.4 2013-07-24 CN		
其他公开文献	EP3026486A1 EP3026486B1		
外部链接	Espacenet		

摘要(译)

公开了一种液晶显示器 (LCD) 和显示装置。 LCD 具有多个像素单元;每个像素单元包括多个子像素单元, 用于显示不同的颜色;能够允许背光穿过的量子点 (QD) 层 (01) 设置在阵列基板 (2) 的位置处, 对应于像素单元的至少一种颜色的子像素单元; QD 层 (01) 被太阳光中的紫外光激发并发出至少具有子像素单元颜色的光;滤色器 (02) 和滤色器 (02) 设置在 QD 层 (01) 和相对基板 (1) 之间。在户外显示的情况下, LCD 具有增强的显示亮度和更高的户外可视性。