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(54) **In-cell polariser, liquid crystal display including it and method of manufacturing the liquid crystal display**

Innenliegender Polarisator, Flüssigkristallanzeige umfassend denselbigen und Herstellungsverfahren der Flüssigkristallanzeige

Polariseur interne, dispositif d'affichage à cristaux liquides l'incluant et procédé de fabrication du dispositif d'affichage à cristaux liquides

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EP 2 894 511 B1

Description

BACKGROUND

FIELD OF INVENTION

[0001] Exemplary embodiments of the invention relate to a liquid crystal display ("LCD") including an in-cell polarizer and a method of manufacturing an LCD.

BACKGROUND OF THE INVENTION

[0002] In various application fields, in order to control light emitted from a light source, a polarization characteristic of the light is used. In the case of a liquid crystal display ("LCD") using a liquid crystal ("LC") panel, for example, LC molecules change a polarization direction of linear polarization in the LC panel so that the LC panel functions as a shutter for transmitting or blocking light. The LCD includes first and second polarizing plates having polarization directions which are orthogonal to each other, and an LC layer provided between the first and second polarizing plates. Each of pixels in the LCD includes a thin film transistor ("TFT"). Whether a voltage is applied to each of the pixels is determined in accordance with a switching operation of the TFT. When the voltage is applied to the pixel, for example, the LC molecules are linearly aligned so that incident light passes through the LC layer with no change in polarization direction thereof, and is blocked by the second polarizing plate. When the voltage is not applied to the pixel, the LC molecules are twisted so that incident light passes through the LC layer due to a change in polarization direction thereof in accordance with an arrangement of the LC molecules and passes through the second polarizing plate. That is, white is displayed when LC molecules are twisted and black is displayed when the LC molecules are linearly aligned.

[0003] US2011/0222002 describes a liquid crystal display with an optical conversion layer having a reflecting unit for reflecting incident light and a polarizing unit formed on a substrate, as recited in the preamble of appended claim 1.

[0004] Various devices having wire grid polarizers on opposite sides of a substrate are disclosed by US2003/0072079 and US2008/0198302.

[0005] US 2009/0170038 teaches a device with a substrate with a structure on one face having diffractive regions and polarizing regions.

[0006] EP 1 180 711 teaches a device with a wire grid polarizer on one face of a substrate and an alternative polarizer on the opposite face.

SUMMARY OF THE INVENTION

[0007] Since use efficiency of light by polarizing plates is low, light efficiency of a liquid crystal display ("LCD") deteriorates.

[0008] Provided is an LCD comprising an in-cell polarizer capable of simplifying manufacturing processes. Provided is a method of manufacturing an LCD capable of simplifying manufacturing processes.

[0009] Exemplary embodiments will be set forth in part in the description which follows.

[0010] According to an aspect of the invention, there is provided a liquid crystal display according to claim 1.

[0011] In an exemplary embodiment, the reflecting unit may have at least one tilted side surface in a cross section.

[0012] In an exemplary embodiment, the reflecting unit may include a plurality of unit bodies.

[0013] In an exemplary embodiment, the plurality of unit bodies each may have at least one tilted side surface and the plurality of unit bodies may be arranged in a one-dimensional array structure or a two-dimensional array structure.

[0014] In an exemplary embodiment, the plurality of unit bodies each may have at least one of trapezoidal cross-sections, semicircular cross-sections, and triangular cross-sections.

[0015] In an exemplary embodiment, the reflecting unit may include a body and an uneven unit provided on the body.

[0016] In an exemplary embodiment, the body may have a square cross-section or a trapezoidal cross-section.

[0017] According to the invention, a region in which the reflecting unit is provided and a region in which the wire grid polarizer is provided are separated from each other in a plan view and the reflecting unit and the wire grid polarisers are provided on opposite surfaces of one substrate.

[0018] According to another exemplary embodiment of the invention there is provided a method of manufacturing an LCD according to claim 6.

[0019] In an exemplary embodiment, the wire grid polarizer may be provided by one of a nanoimprint method, a block-copolymer lithography method, an e-beam lithography method, and a glancing angle deposition method.

[0020] In an exemplary embodiment, the reflecting unit may be provided by a photolithography method.

BRIEF DESCRIPTION OF THE DRAWINGS

[0021] These exemplary embodiments will become apparent and more readily appreciated from the following description of the embodiments, taken in conjunction with the accompanying drawings, in which:

FIG. 1 schematically illustrates an exemplary embodiment of a liquid crystal display ("LCD") according to the invention;

FIG. 2 illustrates a modification of the LCD of FIG. 1; FIG. 3 illustrates a modification of the LCD of FIG. 1 that does not fall under the scope of the appended claims ;

FIGS. 4 and 6 illustrate examples of an exemplary embodiment of an in-cell polarizer according to the invention;

FIG. 5 is a comparative example not falling under the scope of the appended claims ;

FIG. 7 illustrates a change in average illumination according to a slope of a side surface of a reflecting unit of the in-cell polarizer of FIG. 6;

FIGS. 8 to 14 illustrate examples of an exemplary embodiment of an in-cell polarizer according to the invention; and

FIGS. 15 to 17 illustrate an exemplary embodiment of a method of manufacturing an LCD according to the invention.

DETAILED DESCRIPTION

[0022] Exemplary embodiments of the invention now will be described more fully hereinafter with reference to the accompanying drawings, in which various embodiments are shown. Exemplary embodiments of the invention may, however, be embodied in many different forms, and should not be construed as limited to the embodiments set forth herein. Rather, these embodiments are provided so that exemplary embodiments of the invention will be thorough and complete, and will fully convey the scope of the invention as defined by the appended claims to those skilled in the art. Like reference numerals refer to like elements throughout.

[0023] It will be understood that when an element is referred to as being "on" another element, it can be directly on the other element or intervening elements may be therebetween. In contrast, when an element is referred to as being "directly on" another element, there are no intervening elements present.

[0024] Reference will now be made in detail to embodiments, examples of which are illustrated in the accompanying drawings, wherein like reference numerals refer to like elements throughout. In this regard, the embodiments may have different forms and should not be construed as being limited to the descriptions set forth herein. In the drawings, the thickness of layers and regions are exaggerated for clarity. It will also be understood that when an element is referred to as being "on" another element, it can be directly on the other element, or intervening elements may also be present.

[0025] It will be understood that, although the terms "first," "second," "third" etc. may be used herein to describe various elements, components, regions, layers and/or sections, these elements, components, regions, layers and/or sections should not be limited by these terms. These terms are only used to distinguish one element, component, region, layer or section from another element, component, region, layer or section. Thus, "a first element," "component," "region," "layer" or "section" discussed below could be termed a second element, component, region, layer or section without departing from the teachings herein.

[0026] The terminology used herein is for the purpose of describing particular embodiments only and is not intended to be limiting. As used herein, the singular forms "a," "an," and "the" are intended to include the plural forms, including "at least one," unless the content clearly indicates otherwise. "Or" means "and/or." As used herein, the term "and/or" includes any and all combinations of one or more of the associated listed items. It will be further understood that the terms "comprises" and/or "comprising," or "includes" and/or "including" when used in this specification, specify the presence of stated features, regions, integers, steps, operations, elements, and/or components, but do not preclude the presence or addition of one or more other features, regions, integers, steps, operations, elements, components, and/or groups thereof.

[0027] Furthermore, relative terms, such as "lower" or "bottom" and "upper" or "top," may be used herein to describe one element's relationship to another element as illustrated in the Figures. It will be understood that relative terms are intended to encompass different orientations of the device in addition to the orientation depicted in the Figures. In an exemplary embodiment, when the device in one of the figures is turned over, elements described as being on the "lower" side of other elements would then be oriented on "upper" sides of the other elements. The exemplary term "lower," can therefore, encompass both an orientation of "lower" and "upper," depending on the particular orientation of the figure. Similarly, when the device in one of the figures is turned over, elements described as "below" or "beneath" other elements would then be oriented "above" the other elements. The exemplary terms "below" or "beneath" can, therefore, encompass both an orientation of above and below.

[0028] "About" or "approximately" as used herein is inclusive of the stated value and means within an acceptable range of deviation for the particular value as determined by one of ordinary skill in the art, considering the measurement in question and the error associated with measurement of the particular quantity (i.e., the limitations of the measurement system). For example, "about" can mean within one or more standard deviations, or within $\pm 30\%$, 20% , 10% , 5% of the stated value.

[0029] Unless otherwise defined, all terms (including technical and scientific terms) used herein have the same meaning as commonly understood by one of ordinary skill in the art to which exemplary embodiments of invention belongs. It will be further understood that terms, such as those defined in commonly used dictionaries, should be interpreted as having a meaning that is consistent with their meaning in the context of the relevant art and the exemplary embodiments of invention, and will not be interpreted in an idealized or overly formal sense unless expressly so defined herein.

[0030] Exemplary embodiments are described herein with reference to cross section illustrations that are schematic illustrations of idealized embodiments. As such,

variations from the shapes of the illustrations as a result, for example, of manufacturing techniques and/or tolerances, are to be expected. Thus, embodiments described herein should not be construed as limited to the particular shapes of regions as illustrated herein but are to include deviations in shapes that result, for example, from manufacturing. In an exemplary embodiment, a region illustrated or described as flat may, typically, have rough and/or nonlinear features. Moreover, sharp angles that are illustrated may be rounded. Thus, the regions illustrated in the figures are schematic in nature and their shapes are not intended to illustrate the precise shape of a region and are not intended to limit the scope of the claims.

[0031] Hereinafter, an in-cell polarizer, a liquid crystal display ("LCD"), and a method of manufacturing an LCD according to an exemplary embodiment of the invention will be described in detail with reference to the accompanying drawings.

[0032] FIG. 1 schematically illustrates an LCD 1 according to an exemplary embodiment of the invention. The LCD 1 includes a light source unit 20 and an in-cell polarizer IP for reflecting and transmitting some light emitted from the light source unit 20.

[0033] An electrode layer 40 and a second substrate 50 are separately arranged above the in-cell polarizer IP. A liquid crystal ("LC") layer 48 is provided between the electrode layer 40 and the second substrate 50. A polarizing plate 55 is provided on one surface of the second substrate 50.

[0034] A reflecting plate 10 is further provided below the light source unit 20.

[0035] In an exemplary embodiment, the light source unit 20 may be classified as either a direct light type light source unit or an edge light type light source unit in accordance with an arrangement of a light source with respect to the light source unit 20. In the direct light type light source unit, the light source is provided below the in-cell polarizer IP so that light is directly irradiated on the LCD. In the edge light type light source unit, light is irradiated on the in-cell polarizer IP through a light guide plate (not shown). Both the direct light type light source unit and the edge light type light source unit may be applied to the LCD according to the exemplary embodiment of the invention. In an exemplary embodiment, a light emitting diode ("LED"), an organic light emitting diode ("OLED"), and a cool cathode fluorescent light ("CCFL") may be used as the light source of the light source unit 20. However, the light source of the light source unit 20 is not limited thereto, and various other types of light sources may be used.

[0036] The in-cell polarizer IP includes a first substrate 30, a reflecting unit 25 provided on one surface of the first substrate 30, and a wire grid polarizer 35 provided on another surface of the first substrate 30. In an exemplary embodiment, the first substrate 30 is a transparent substrate that transmits light. In an exemplary embodiment, the first substrate 30 may be, for example, a glass

substrate or a transparent plastic substrate. The reflecting unit 25 and the wire grid polarizer 35 are provided on different surfaces of the first substrate 30. The first substrate 30 includes a first surface 30a facing the light source unit 20 and a second surface 30b facing away from the light source unit 20. In an exemplary embodiment, the reflecting unit 25 is provided on the first surface 30a and the wire grid polarizer 35 is provided on the second surface 30b.

[0037] The reflecting unit 25 includes a material that reflects light. In an exemplary embodiment, the reflecting unit 25 includes metal. In an exemplary embodiment, the reflecting unit 25 may include at least one of aluminum (Al), silver (Ag), gold (Au), and platinum (Pt), for example. The reflecting unit 25 is provided in a partial region of the first substrate 30. In an exemplary embodiment, the reflecting unit 25 is provided in a region corresponding to a black matrix 45 provided on the electrode layer 40.

[0038] The LCD 1 includes a plurality of pixels, and one pixel may display one color or a plurality of colors. In an exemplary embodiment, one pixel may include three sub-pixels that display a plurality of colors, for example, red, green, and blue. In the LCD 1 of FIG. 1, one pixel or one sub pixel is illustrated. The LCD 1 includes an opening area OA that transmits light and a non-opening area NOA that does not transmit light.

[0039] The black matrix 45 is provided on a part of the electrode layer 40 and is arranged in accordance with an electrode pattern of the electrode layer 40. The black matrix 45 is provided in order to prevent the electrode pattern from affecting an image. In an exemplary embodiment, a region in which the black matrix 45 is arranged is the non-opening area NOA that does not transmit light and a remaining region is the opening area OA that transmits light. The reflecting unit 25 is provided in the non-opening area NOA and the wire grid polarizer 35 is provided in the opening area OA. When the reflecting unit 25 is arranged in the non-opening area NOA, light efficiency may be improved. In a comparative example, in a plan view, the reflecting unit 25 may be arranged in a region larger than the non-opening area NOA, and the wire grid polarizer 35 may be arranged in a region larger than that including the opening area OA. In the present invention, the region in which the reflecting unit 25 is provided and the region in which the wire grid polarizer 35 is provided do not overlap.

[0040] In the wire grid polarizer 35, wires 35a are arranged on the first substrate 30 such that the wires 35a are separated from each other by a predetermined distance. In an exemplary embodiment, an arrangement period of the wires 35a may be smaller than a wavelength of incident light. Grooves 35b may be defined between adjacent wires 35a. A pitch between the wires 35a may be no more than a quarter of the wavelength of the incident light. In an exemplary embodiment, the pitch between wires may be larger than 0 and no more than about 200 nanometers (nm). A fill factor of the wire grid polarizer 35 may be no less than about 0.3 and smaller than about

1. The fill factor represents a cross-sectional area ratio between the wire 35a and the groove 35b. A height of the wire 35a taken along a vertical direction in a cross section may be no less than about 100 nm, and, for example, an aspect ratio of the wire 35a may be no less than about 1.

[0041] In an exemplary embodiment, the wire 35a may include metal, for example, at least one of Al, Ag, Au, copper (Cu), nickel (Ni), and Pt.

[0042] In an exemplary embodiment, the wire grid polarizer 35 may transmit only light of first polarization of the incident light and may reflect light of second polarization of the incident light, for example. The first polarization may be P polarization and the second polarization may be S polarization.

[0043] In an exemplary embodiment, since the reflecting unit 25 and the wire grid polarizer 35 are provided on different surfaces of the first substrate 30, the reflecting unit 25 and the wire grid polarizer 35 are manufactured by independent processes. As described above, the manufacturing processes of the reflecting unit 25 and the wire grid polarizer 35 are separately performed to simplify manufacturing processes of the in-cell polarizer IP. In the prior art, in contrast to the invention, when the reflecting unit 25 is manufactured in the same surface of the substrate as that of the wire grid polarizer 35, after the wire grid polarizer 35 is manufactured, since a process for protecting the wire grid polarizer 35 must be additionally performed while manufacturing the reflecting unit 25, the manufacturing processes of the in-cell polarizer may be very complicated. In addition, a position or the manufacturing processes of the reflecting unit 25 may vary in accordance with a pattern of the black matrix 45. Manufacturing processes of the wire grid polarizer 35 may become complicated in accordance with changes in the manufacturing processes of the reflecting unit 25. Since the reflecting unit 25 and the wire grid polarizer 35 according to the invention are arranged on different surfaces of the substrate to independently manufacture the reflecting unit 25 and the wire grid polarizer 35, the manufacturing processes of the in-cell polarizer may be simplified.

[0044] The electrode layer 40 is provided above the in-cell polarizer IP. In an exemplary embodiment, the electrode layer 40 may include a pixel electrode for driving the LC layer 48 and a thin film transistor ("TFT") for applying voltage to the pixel electrode, for example.

[0045] In an exemplary embodiment, the second substrate 50 may be a transparent substrate that transmits light and may be used as an electrode layer. In an exemplary embodiment, the second substrate 50 may include a transparent oxide semiconductor material. In an exemplary embodiment, the second substrate 50 may include a transparent conductive material such as indium tin oxide ("ITO"), indium zinc oxide ("IZO"), ZnO, and In_2O_3 .

[0046] The polarizing plate 55 is provided on one surface of the second substrate 50. In an exemplary embodiment, the polarizing plate 55 may be provided on an

upper or lower surface of the second substrate 50. In an exemplary embodiment, the polarizing plate 55 may be an absorbing type polarizing plate or a reflecting type polarizing plate, for example. When the polarizing plate 55 is a reflecting type polarizing plate, the polarizing plate 55 may be, for example, a wire grid polarizing plate.

[0047] Next, operation of the LCD1 will be described.

[0048] Light is emitted from the light source unit 20 and is incident on the in-cell polarizer IP. Of the light incident on the in-cell polarizer IP, light incident on the reflecting unit 25 is reflected to the light source unit 20 and light incident on a region excluding the reflecting unit 25 may pass through the first substrate 30 and then be reflected or transmitted by the wire grid polarizer 35 in a polarization direction. In an exemplary embodiment, the light of the P polarization may be transmitted and the light of the S polarization may be reflected.

[0049] The light reflected by the reflecting unit 25 and the light reflected by the wire grid polarizer 35 may be reflected by the light source unit 20 or a reflecting plate 10 back to the in-cell polarizer IP so as to be re-incident on the in-cell polarizer IP. The re-incident light is recycled by repeating the above processes so that light efficiency may be improved. In the invention, where the reflecting unit 25 is arranged on the first surface 30a of the first substrate 30, a recycling rate of light is higher than when the reflecting unit 25 is disposed on the second surface 30b of the first substrate 30. When the reflecting unit 25 is arranged to be closer to the light source unit 20, the recycling rate of the light is higher.

[0050] The light that passes through the in-cell polarizer IP is incident on the LC layer 48. A voltage is applied between the electrode layer 40 and the second substrate 50, and transmittance of the light may be controlled in accordance with the magnitude of the applied voltage. Grayscale may be displayed by controlling the transmittance of the light. In an exemplary embodiment, the polarizing plate 55 may have a polarization direction that is perpendicular to the polarization direction of the wire grid polarizer 35. In an exemplary embodiment, the polarizing plate 55 may transmit, for example, the light of the S polarization.

[0051] As described above, each pixel may control transmittance of light to display an image. A color filter may be provided to display a color image.

[0052] Next, FIG. 2 illustrates a modification of the LCD of FIG. 1.

[0053] As illustrated in FIG. 2, an LCD 1A includes an in-cell polarizer IPA. The in-cell polarizer IPA includes a first substrate 30, a reflecting unit provided on one surface of the first substrate 30, and a wire grid polarizer 35 provided on another surface of the first substrate 30. The reflecting unit includes a first reflecting unit 25a provided in one region of a first surface 30a of the first substrate 30 and a second reflecting unit 25b provided in another region of the first surface 30a of the first substrate 30. The wire grid polarizer 35 is provided in an opening-area OA between the first reflecting unit 25a and the second

reflecting unit 25b. The first reflecting unit 25a and the second reflecting unit 25b are provided in a non-opening area NOA corresponding to a region in which a first black matrix 45a and a second black matrix 45b are provided on an electrode layer 40.

[0054] In FIG. 2, since elements denoted by the same reference numerals as those of FIG. 1 actually have the same structures and perform the same operations as those of FIG. 1, repeated description thereof will not be given. In FIG. 2, an example is illustrated in which the first and second reflecting units 25a and 25b are provided and correspond to the non-opening area NOA in which the first and second black matrices 45a and 45b are provided.

[0055] FIG. 3 illustrates a modification of the LCD of FIG. 1 which does not fall under the scope of the claims. As illustrated in FIG. 3, an LCD 1C includes an in-cell polarizer IP. The in-cell polarizer IP may include a first substrate 30, a reflecting unit 25 provided on one surface of the first substrate 30, and a wire grid polarizer 35C provided on another surface of the first substrate 30. The reflecting unit 25 may be provided in a non-opening area NOA where a black matrix 45 is provided. The wire grid polarizer 35C may be provided on an entire second surface 30b of the first substrate 30. The wire grid polarizer 35C is provided on the entire second surface 30b so that manufacturing processes may be simplified in comparison with a case in which the wire grid polarizer 35C is provided in a partial region of the second surface 30b. This is because, when the wire grid polarizer 35C is provided in the partial region, a process of etching another partial region in which the wire grid polarizer 35C is not required is added. However, the etching process is not required for the structure illustrated in FIG. 3.

[0056] Next, various examples of the in-cell polarizer IP will be described.

[0057] The in-cell polarizer IP illustrated in FIG. 4 includes a first substrate 30, a wire grid polarizer 35 provided on a first surface 30a of the first substrate 30, and a reflecting unit 25 provided on a second surface 30b of the first substrate 30. In FIG. 4, an example is illustrated in which the reflecting unit 25 is provided on an upper surface of the first substrate 30 and the wire grid polarizer 35 is provided on a lower surface of the first substrate 30.

[0058] The in-cell polarizer IP illustrated in FIG. 5 does not fall under the scope of the claims and includes a first substrate 30, a wire grid polarizer 35 provided on a first surface 30a of the first substrate 30, and a reflecting unit 25 provided on a second surface 30b of the first substrate 30. In FIG. 5, an example is illustrated in which the wire grid polarizer 35 is provided on the entire first surface 30a of the first substrate 30.

[0059] The in-cell polarizer IP illustrated in FIG. 6 includes a first substrate 30, a reflecting unit 25-1 provided on a first surface 30a of the first substrate 30, and a wire grid polarizer 35 provided on a second surface 30b of the first substrate 30. The reflecting unit 25-1 may include at least one tilted side surface 26. In an exemplary em-

bodiment; the reflecting unit 25-1 may have a trapezoidal cross-section, for example. FIG. 7 illustrates a change in average illumination measured in terms of lux (lx) according to a tilt angle θ in degrees ($^{\circ}$) of the side surface 26 of the reflecting unit 25-1 in FIG. 6. FIG. 7 illustrates simulation results when heights h of the reflecting unit 25-1 are 16 micrometers (μm) and 8 μm . The average illumination is relatively high when the tilt angle θ of the side surface 26 of the reflecting unit 25-1 is, for example, in the range of about 60 degrees to about 80 degrees.

[0060] When the reflecting unit 25-1 has a side surface tilted with respect to the first surface 30a, the average illumination may be higher than when the reflecting unit 25-1 has a side surface that has a right angle with the first surface 30a.

[0061] Next, the in-cell polarizer IP illustrated in FIG. 8 includes a first substrate 30, a reflecting unit 25-2 provided on a first surface 30a of the first substrate 30, and a wire grid polarizer 35 provided on a second surface 30b of the first substrate 30. The reflecting unit 25-2 may have an array structure. In an exemplary embodiment, in the reflecting unit 25-2, as illustrated in FIG. 9, a plurality of unit bodies 25-2a may be arranged in a one-dimensional array structure. The unit bodies 25-2a may have various shapes. In an exemplary embodiment, the unit bodies 25-2a may have polygonal cross-sections. The unit bodies 25-2a may have, for example, square cross-sections, trapezoidal cross-sections, or triangular cross-sections.

[0062] As illustrated in FIG. 10, a reflecting unit 25-3 may include unit bodies 25-3a having semicircular cross-sections. In an exemplary embodiment, the unit bodies 25-3a may be, for example, semi-cylindrical, for example. In an exemplary embodiment, the unit bodies 25-3a may be arranged in a one-dimensional array structure.

[0063] Next, in the in-cell polarizer IP illustrated in FIG. 11, a reflecting unit 25-4 may have a two-dimensional array structure. The reflecting unit 25-4 may have a plurality of unit bodies 25-4a and the plurality of unit bodies 25-4a may be arranged in the two-dimensional array structure. The unit bodies 25-4a may be arranged to be separate from each other or to contact each other. The unit bodies 25-4a may have various shapes. In an exemplary embodiment, the unit bodies 25-4a may have polygonal cross-sections, for example. In exemplary embodiments, the unit bodies 25-4a may have, for example, square cross-sections or trapezoidal cross-sections.

[0064] As illustrated in FIG. 12, a reflecting unit 25-5 may include spherical unit bodies 25-5a, for example. In an exemplary embodiment, the unit bodies 25-5a may be arranged in a two-dimensional array structure, for example.

[0065] FIG. 13 illustrates another example of the in-cell polarizer IP. The in-cell polarizer IP includes a first substrate 30, a reflecting unit 25-6 provided on a first surface 30a of the first substrate 30, and a wire grid polarizer 35 provided on a second surface 30b of the first substrate 30. The reflecting unit 25-6 may include a body

25-6a and an uneven unit 25-6b provided on the body 25-6a. The body 25-6a may have a cross-section with various shapes. In an exemplary embodiment, the body 25-6a may have a polygonal cross-section, for example. The body 25-6a may have a trapezoidal cross-section. Reflection efficiency may be improved by the uneven unit 25-6b.

[0066] The in-cell polarizer IP illustrated in FIG. 14 includes a first substrate 30, a reflecting unit 25-7 provided on a first surface 30a of the first substrate 30, and a wire grid polarizer 35 provided on a second surface 30b of the first substrate 30. The reflecting unit 25-7 may include a body 25-7a and an uneven unit 25-7b provided on the body 25-7a. In an exemplary embodiment, the body 25-7a may have, for example, a square cross-section, for example.

[0067] FIGS. 6 to 14 illustrate the examples of the in-cell polarizer, in which the reflecting unit is provided on the first surface of the first substrate. However, the reflecting unit may be provided on the second surface of the first substrate.

[0068] Next, a method of manufacturing an LCD according to an exemplary embodiment of the invention will be described. In the method of manufacturing the LCD, referring to FIG. 1, the light source unit 20 is disposed and the in-cell polarizer IP is disposed on the light source unit 20. When the in-cell polarizer IP is manufactured, a process for an upper portion of the first substrate 30 and a process for a lower portion of the first substrate 30 are separately performed. In an exemplary embodiment, the reflecting unit 25 is disposed on one surface, for example, the first surface 30a of the first substrate 30, and the wire grid polarizer 35 is disposed on another surface, for example, the second surface 30b of the first substrate 30.

[0069] Processes of manufacturing the reflecting unit 25 will be described with reference to FIGS. 15 and 16. In an exemplary embodiment, the reflecting unit 25 may be provided by a photolithography method, for example. In an exemplary embodiment, a metal layer 23 is deposited on the first surface 30a of the first substrate 30 and a photolithography process using a mask is performed to provide a pattern for the reflecting unit 25. The metal layer 23 is etched in accordance with the pattern to expose a part of the first surface 30a of the first substrate 30 and to provide the reflecting unit 25 in a remaining region. The pattern may vary in accordance with the pattern of the black matrix provided on the electrode layer 40. The metal layer in a region corresponding to the opening area OA (refer to FIG. 1), in which the black matrix is not provided, is etched and the metal layer in a region corresponding to the non-opening area NOA (refer to FIG. 1), in which the black matrix is provided, is left to form the reflecting unit 25. In an exemplary embodiment, the metal layer 23 may include at least one of Al, Ag, Au, and Pt, for example. In exemplary embodiments, wet etching or dry etching may be used as an etching method, for example. Here, an etching condition such as etching time or etching solution is controlled to control a shape

and size of the reflecting unit 25.

[0070] Next, as illustrated in FIG. 17, the wire grid polarizer 35 is disposed on the second surface 30b of the first substrate 30. The wire grid polarizer 35 may be provided by one of a nanoimprint method, a block-copolymer lithography method, an e-beam lithography method, and a glancing angle deposition method.

[0071] Since the reflecting unit 25 and the wire grid polarizer 35 are disposed on different surfaces of the first substrate by independent processes, after the reflecting unit 25 is provided, when the wire grid polarizer 35 is manufactured, an additional process for protecting the reflecting unit 25 is not required. Therefore, the manufacturing processes of the in-cell polarizer may be simplified and manufacturing cost thereof may be reduced.

[0072] Next, referring to FIG. 1, the electrode layer 40 is disposed above the first substrate 30, and the second substrate 50 is provided to be separated from the electrode layer 40. The electrode layer 40 is disposed and the black matrix 45 is disposed thereon. The polarizing plate 55 is disposed on one surface of the second substrate 50. The LC layer 48 is provided between the electrode layer 40 and the second substrate 50.

[0073] It should be understood that the exemplary embodiments described therein should be considered in a descriptive sense only and not for purposes of limitation.

[0074] While one or more embodiments of the invention have been described with reference to the figures, it will be understood by those of ordinary skill in the art that various changes in form and details may be made therein.

Claims

1. A liquid crystal display having a surface (30a) facing the light source unit (20) and an opposite surface (30b) comprising:
 - a light source unit (20);
 - an in-cell polarizer (IP) comprising a first substrate (30) having a surface (30a) facing the light source unit (20) and an opposite surface (30b);
 - a reflecting unit (25) provided in a region (NOA) of the first substrate; and a wire grid polarizer (35) provided in another region (OA) of the first substrate (30), the first substrate (30) being provided on the light source unit (20);
 - an electrode layer (40) facing the opposite surface (30b) of the first substrate;
 - a second substrate (50) separate from the electrode layer;
 - a polarizing plate (55) provided on a surface of the second substrate;
 - a liquid crystal layer (48) disposed between the electrode layer and the second substrate;
 - a black matrix (45) provided on part of the electrode layer (40);

- wherein the reflecting unit (25) is formed by depositing and patterning a metal layer (23) and is arranged in the region (NOA) opposite to the black matrix (45) to reflect light from the light source unit (20), and the region (NOA) in which the reflecting unit (25) is provided and the region (OA) in which the wire grid polarizer (35) is provided do not overlap, **characterised in that** the reflecting unit (25) is provided on the surface (30a) of the first substrate facing the light source unit (20) and the wire grid polariser (35) is provided on the opposite surface (30b) of the first substrate.
2. The liquid crystal display of claim 1 wherein the wire grid polarizer (35) is provided in a partial region of the opposite surface (30b) the first substrate (30).
 3. The liquid crystal display of claim 2, wherein the wire grid polarizer (35) is arranged in the region corresponding to an opening area (OA) in which the electrode layer is exposed by the black matrix (45).
 4. The liquid crystal display of any of claims 1 to 3, wherein the reflecting unit (25) has at least one side surface (26) tilted in a cross section relative to the surface of the first substrate (30) on which it is provided.
 5. The liquid crystal display of any of claims 1 to 4, wherein the reflecting unit comprises a plurality of unit bodies (25-2a; 25-3a; 25-4a; 25-5a) ; wherein each of the plurality of unit bodies has at least one side surface tilted in a cross section relative to the surface of the first substrate (30) on which it is provided ; wherein the plurality of unit bodies (25-2a; 25-3a; 25-4a; 25-5a) is arranged in a one-dimensional array structure or a two-dimensional array structure, and preferably wherein each of the plurality of unit bodies (25-2a; 25-3a; 25-4a; 25-5a) has at least one of a trapezoidal cross-section, a semicircular cross-section, and a triangular cross-section.
 6. A method of manufacturing a liquid crystal display (30) on which it is provided, the method comprising the steps of:
 - providing a light source unit (20);
 - disposing a first substrate (30) having a surface (30a) and an opposite surface (30b) on the light source unit with the surface (30a) facing the light source unit;
 - disposing a reflecting unit (25) in a region of the first substrate;
 - disposing a wire grid polarizer (35) on another region of the first substrate by a process independent from a process for disposing the reflecting unit;
 - disposing an electrode layer (40) above the first substrate facing the opposite surface (30b);
 - providing a black matrix (45); on part of the electrode layer (40) providing a second substrate (50) to be separate from the electrode layer;
 - disposing a polarizing plate (55) on one surface of the second substrate; and
 - disposing a liquid crystal layer (48) between the electrode layer and the second substrate, wherein the step of disposing the reflecting unit (25) includes depositing and patterning a metal layer (23) arranged in a region opposite to the black matrix (45) and wherein the region in which the reflecting unit (25) is provided and the region in which the wire grid polarizer (35) is provided do not overlap; the method being **characterised in that** the reflecting unit (25) is provided on the surface (30a) of the first substrate (30) facing the light source unit (20) and the wire grid polariser (35) is provided on the opposite surface (30b) of the first substrate (30).
 7. A method of manufacturing a liquid crystal display (1) according to claim 6, wherein the wire grid polarizer (35) is provided by one of a nanoimprint method, a block-copolymer lithography method, an e-beam lithography method, and a glancing angle deposition method, preferably wherein the reflecting unit (25) is provided by a photolithography method.

Patentansprüche

1. Flüssigkristallanzeige (1), aufweisend:

eine Lichtquelleneinheit (20);
 einen innenliegenden Polarisator (IP), der ein erstes Substrat (30) aufweist mit einer Fläche (30a), die der Lichtquelleneinheit (20) zugewandt ist, und einer entgegengesetzten Fläche (30b);
 eine reflektierende Einheit (25), die in einem Bereich (NOA) des ersten Substrats bereitgestellt wird; und
 einen Drahtgitterpolarisator (35), der in einem anderen Bereich (OA) des ersten Substrats (30) bereitgestellt wird, wobei das erste Substrat (30) auf der Lichtquelleneinheit (20) bereitgestellt wird;
 eine Elektrodenschicht (40), die der entgegengesetzten Fläche (30b) des ersten Substrats zugewandt ist;
 ein zweites Substrat (50), getrennt von der Elektrodenschicht;
 eine polarisierende Scheibe (55), bereitgestellt auf einer Fläche des zweiten Substrats;
 eine Flüssigkristallschicht (48), angeordnet zwi-

- schen der Elektrodenschicht und dem zweiten Substrat;
eine Black Matrix (45), bereitgestellt auf einem Teil der Elektrodenschicht (40);
wobei die reflektierende Einheit (25) durch Beschichten und Musterung einer Metallschicht (23) ausgebildet wird und in dem Bereich (NOA) entgegengesetzt der Black Matrix (45) angeordnet ist, um Licht von der Lichtquelleneinheit (20) zu reflektieren, und der Bereich (NOA), in dem die reflektierende Einheit (25) bereitgestellt wird, und der Bereich (OA), in dem der Drahtgitterpolarisator (35) bereitgestellt wird, sich nicht überlappen, **dadurch gekennzeichnet, dass** die reflektierende Einheit (25) auf der Fläche (30a) des ersten Substrats bereitgestellt wird, die der Lichtquelleneinheit (20) zugewandt ist, und die Drahtgitterpolarisierung (35) auf der entgegengesetzten Fläche (30b) des ersten Substrats bereitgestellt wird.
2. Flüssigkristallanzeige nach Anspruch 1, wobei der Drahtgitterpolarisator (35) in einem Teilbereich der entgegengesetzten Fläche (30b) des ersten Substrats (30) bereitgestellt wird.
3. Flüssigkristallanzeige nach Anspruch 2, wobei der Drahtgitterpolarisator (35) in dem Bereich angeordnet ist, der einem Öffnungsbereich (OA) entspricht, in dem die Elektrodenschicht durch die Black Matrix (45) freigelegt wird.
4. Flüssigkristallanzeige nach einem der Ansprüche 1 bis 3, wobei die reflektierende Einheit (25) mindestens eine Seitenfläche (26) hat, die in einem Querschnitt relativ zu der Fläche des ersten Substrats (30) geneigt ist, auf dem sie bereitgestellt wird.
5. Flüssigkristallanzeige nach einem der Ansprüche 1 bis 4, wobei die reflektierende Einheit eine Mehrzahl von Einheitkörpern (25-2a; 25-3a; 25-4a; 25-5a) aufweist;
wobei jeder der Mehrzahl von Einheitkörpern mindestens eine Seitenfläche hat, die in einem Querschnitt relativ zu der Fläche des ersten Substrats (30) geneigt ist, auf dem sie bereitgestellt wird, wobei die Mehrzahl von Einheitkörpern (25-2a; 25-3a; 25-4a; 25-5a) in einer eindimensionalen Anordnungsstruktur oder einer zweidimensionalen Anordnungsstruktur angeordnet wird;
und bevorzugt, wobei jeder der Mehrzahl von Einheitkörpern (25-2a; 25-3a; 25-4a; 25-5a) mindestens eines von einem trapezförmigen Querschnitt, einem halbkreisförmigen Querschnitt und einem dreieckigen Querschnitt hat.
6. Verfahren zum Herstellen einer Flüssigkristallanzeige (1), wobei das Verfahren die Schritte aufweist

zum:

- Bereitstellen einer Lichtquelleneinheit (20);
Anordnen eines ersten Substrats (30) mit einer Fläche (30a) und einer entgegengesetzten Fläche (30b) auf der Lichtquelleneinheit, wobei die Fläche (30a) der Lichtquelleneinheit zugewandt ist;
Anordnen einer reflektierenden Einheit (25) in einem Bereich des ersten Substrats;
Anordnen eines Drahtgitterpolarisators (35) auf einem anderen Bereich des ersten Substrats durch einen Prozess, der von dem Prozess zum Anordnen der reflektierenden Einheit unabhängig ist;
Anordnen einer Elektrodenschicht (40) über dem ersten Substrat, die der entgegengesetzten Fläche (30b) zugewandt ist;
Bereitstellen einer Black Matrix (45) auf einem Teil der Elektrodenschicht (40);
Bereitstellen eines zweiten Substrats (50), so dass es getrennt von der Elektrodenschicht ist;
Anordnen einer polarisierenden Scheibe (55) auf einer Fläche des zweiten Substrats; und
Anordnen einer Flüssigkristallschicht (48) zwischen der Elektrodenschicht und dem zweiten Substrat,
wobei der Schritt des Anordnens der reflektierenden Einheit (25) Beschichten und Musterung einer Metallschicht (23) umfasst, angeordnet in einem Bereich entgegengesetzt der Black Matrix (45), und wobei der Bereich, in dem die reflektierende Einheit (25) bereitgestellt wird, und der Bereich, in dem der Drahtgitterpolarisator (35) bereitgestellt wird, sich nicht überlappen;
wobei das Verfahren **dadurch gekennzeichnet ist, dass** die reflektierende Einheit (25) auf der Fläche (30a) des ersten Substrats (30) bereitgestellt wird, die der Lichtquelleneinheit (20) zugewandt ist, und der Drahtgitterpolarisator (35) auf der entgegengesetzten Fläche (30b) des ersten Substrats (30) bereitgestellt wird.
7. Verfahren zum Herstellen einer Flüssigkristallanzeige (1) nach Anspruch 6, wobei der Drahtgitterpolarisator (35) durch eines von einem Nanoimprint-Verfahren, einem Block-Copolymer-Lithografieverfahren, einem Elektronenstrahl-Lithografieverfahren und einem Einfallswinkel-Beschichtungsverfahren bereitgestellt wird,
bevorzugt, wobei die reflektierende Einheit (25) durch ein Fotolithografie-Verfahren bereitgestellt wird.

Revendications

1. Écran à cristaux liquides (1), comprenant :

- une unité de source lumineuse (20) ;
 un polariseur in-cell (IP) comprenant un premier substrat (30) possédant une surface (30a) faisant face à l'unité de source lumineuse (20) et une surface opposée (30b) ;
 une unité réfléchissante (25) fournie dans une zone (NOA) du premier substrat ; et
 un polariseur à grille de fil (35) fourni dans une autre zone (OA) du premier substrat (30), le premier substrat (30) étant fourni sur l'unité de source lumineuse (20) ;
 une couche électrode (40) faisant face à la surface opposée (30b) du premier substrat ;
 un deuxième substrat (50) séparé de la couche électrode ;
 une plaque de polarisation (55) fournie sur une surface du deuxième substrat ;
 une couche de cristaux liquides (48) disposée entre la couche électrode et le deuxième substrat ;
 une matrice noire (45) fournie sur une partie de la couche électrode (40) ;
 dans lequel l'unité réfléchissante (25) est formée par dépôt et formation d'un motif d'une couche métallique (23) et est agencée dans la zone (NOA) opposée à la matrice noire (45) pour réfléchir la lumière depuis l'unité de source lumineuse (20), et la zone (NOA) dans laquelle l'unité réfléchissante (25) est fournie et la zone (OA) dans laquelle le polariseur à grille de fer (35) est fourni ne se chevauchent pas, **caractérisé en ce que** l'unité réfléchissante (25) est fournie sur la surface (30a) du premier substrat faisant face à l'unité de source lumineuse (20) et le polariseur à grille de fil (35) est fourni sur la surface opposée (30b) du premier substrat.
2. Écran à cristaux liquides selon la revendication 1, dans lequel le polariseur à grille de fil (35) est fourni dans une zone partielle de la surface opposée (30b) du premier substrat (30).
3. Écran à cristaux liquides selon la revendication 2, dans lequel le polariseur à grille de fil (35) est agencé dans la zone correspondant à une zone d'ouverture (OA) dans laquelle la couche électrode est exposée par la matrice noire (45).
4. Écran à cristaux liquides selon l'une quelconque des revendications 1 à 3, dans lequel l'unité réfléchissante (25) possède au moins une surface latérale (26) inclinée en coupe transversale par rapport à la surface du premier substrat (30) sur lequel elle est fournie.
5. Écran à cristaux liquides selon l'une quelconque des revendications 1 à 4, dans lequel l'unité réfléchissante comprend une pluralité de corps d'unité (25-2a ; 25-3a ; 25-4a ; 25-5a) ;
- dans lequel chacun de la pluralité de corps d'unité possède au moins une surface latérale inclinée en coupe transversale par rapport à la surface du premier substrat (30) sur lequel elle est fournie.
 dans lequel la pluralité de corps d'unité (25-2a ; 25-3a ; 25-4a ; 25-5a) est agencée dans une structure en réseau uni-dimensionnel ou une structure en réseau bi-dimensionnel,
 et de préférence dans lequel chacun de la pluralité de corps d'unité (25-2a ; 25-3a ; 25-4a ; 25-5a) possède au moins l'une d'une coupe transversale trapézoïdale, une coupe transversale semicirculaire et une coupe transversale triangulaire.
6. Procédé de fabrication d'un écran à cristaux liquides (1), le procédé comprenant les étapes de :
- fourniture d'une unité de source lumineuse (20) ;
 disposition d'un premier substrat (30) possédant une surface (30a) et une surface opposée (30b) sur l'unité de source lumineuse avec la surface (30a) faisant face à l'unité de source lumineuse ;
 disposition d'une unité réfléchissante (25) dans une zone du premier substrat ;
 disposition d'un polariseur à grille de fer (35) sur une autre zone du premier substrat par un processus indépendant d'un processus destiné à disposer l'unité réfléchissante ;
 disposition d'une couche électrode (40) au-dessus du premier substrat faisant face à la surface opposée (30b) ;
 fourniture d'une matrice noire (45) sur une partie de la couche électrode (40) ;
 fourniture d'un deuxième substrat (50) devant être séparé de la couche électrode ;
 disposition d'une plaque de polarisation (55) sur une surface du deuxième substrat ; et
 disposition d'une couche de cristaux liquides (48) entre la couche électrode et le deuxième substrat ;
 dans lequel l'étape de disposition de l'unité réfléchissante (25) inclut le dépôt et la formation d'un motif d'une couche métallique (23) agencée dans une zone opposée à la matrice noire (45) et dans lequel la zone dans laquelle l'unité réfléchissante (25) est fournie et la zone dans laquelle le polariseur à grille de fer (35) est fourni ne se chevauchent pas ;
 le procédé étant **caractérisé en ce que** l'unité réfléchissante (25) est fournie sur la surface (30a) du premier substrat (30) faisant face à l'unité de source lumineuse (20) et le polariseur à grille de fil (35) est fourni sur la surface opposée (30b) du premier substrat.
7. Procédé de fabrication d'un écran à cristaux liquides (1) selon la revendication 6, dans lequel le polariseur

à grille de fer (35) et fourni par l'un d'un procédé de nano-impression, un procédé de lithographie de copolymère à bloc, un procédé de lithographie par faisceaux d'électron, et un procédé de dépôt à angle d'incidence, de préférence dans lequel l'unité réfléchissante (25) est fournie par un procédé de photolithographie.

5

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FIG. 1

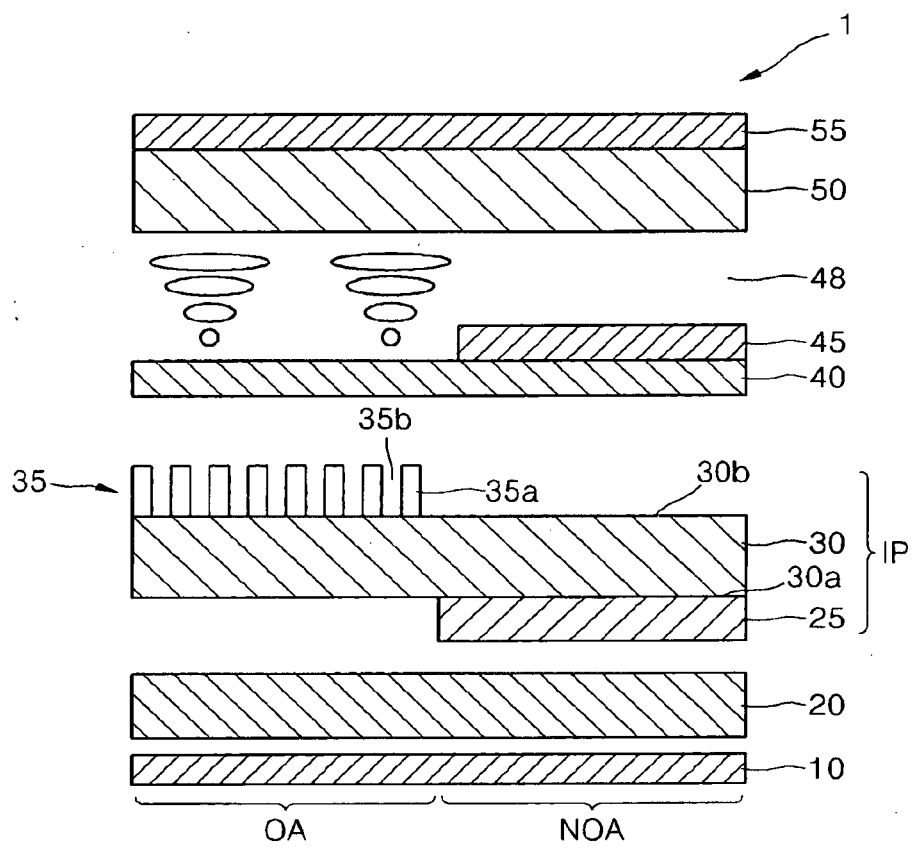


FIG. 2

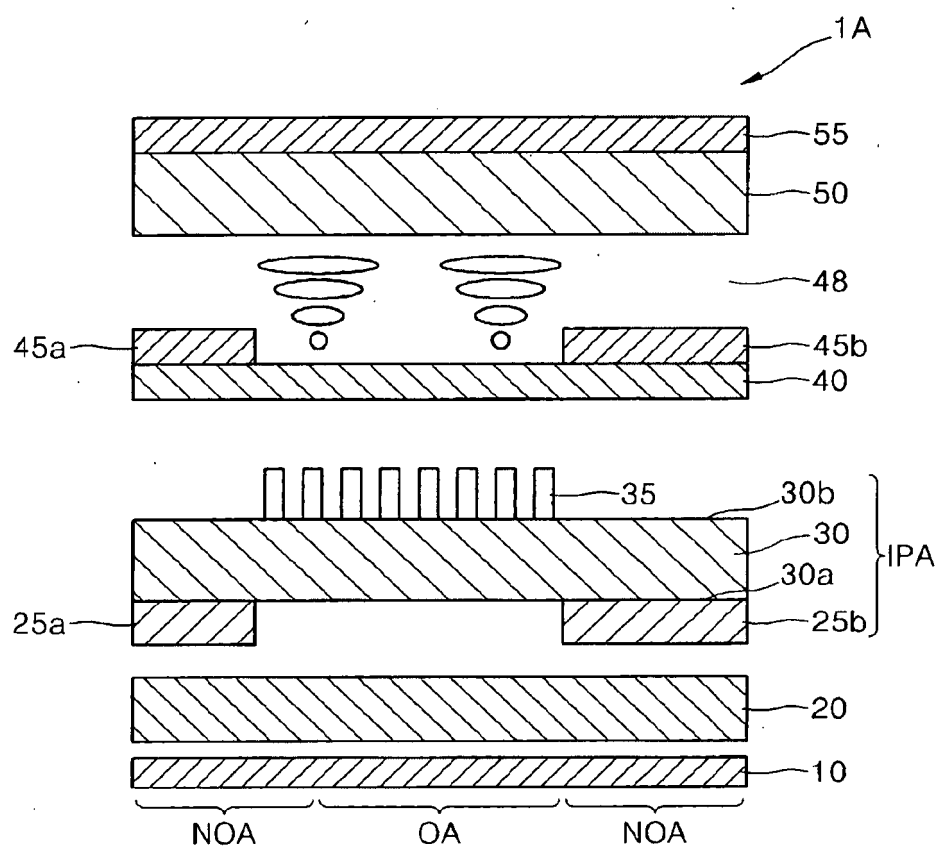


FIG. 3

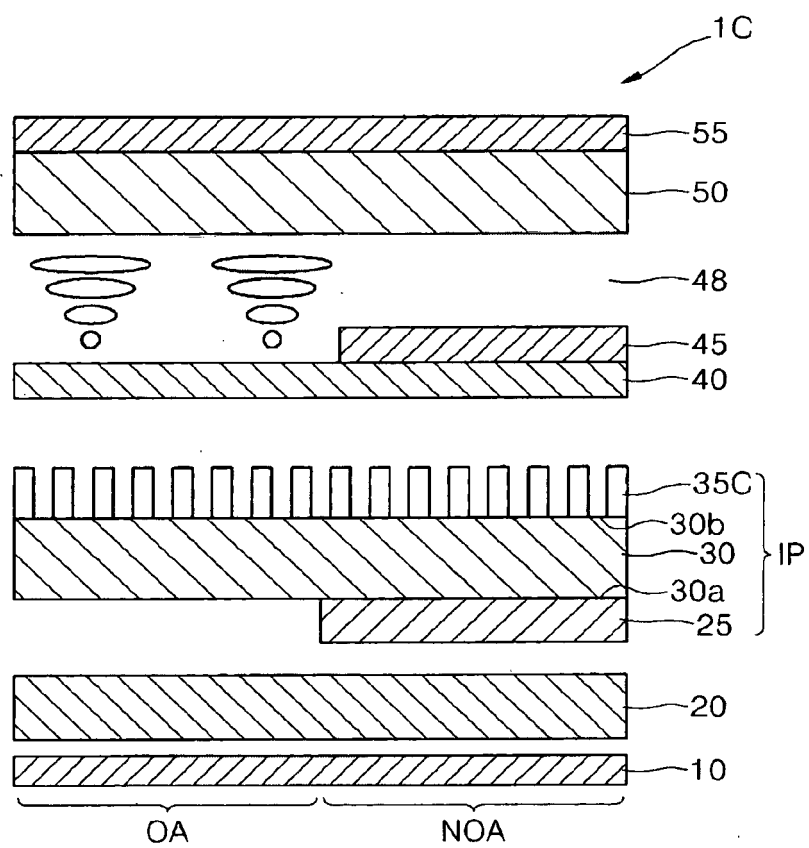


FIG. 4

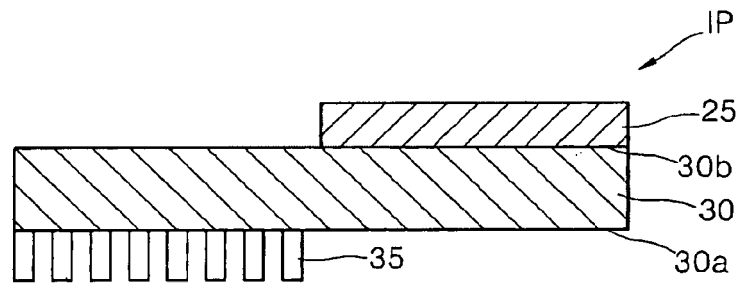


FIG. 5

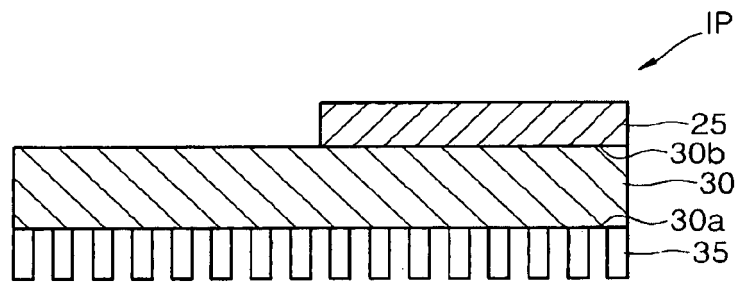


FIG. 6

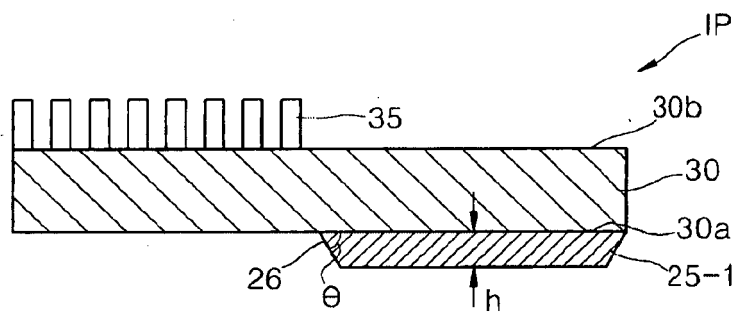


FIG. 7

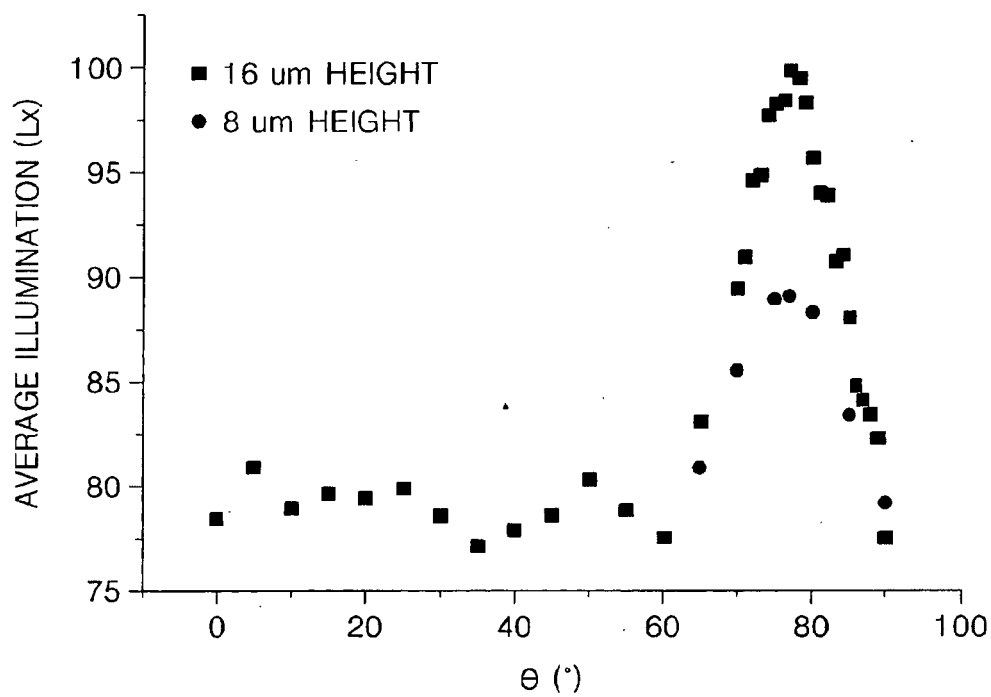


FIG. 8

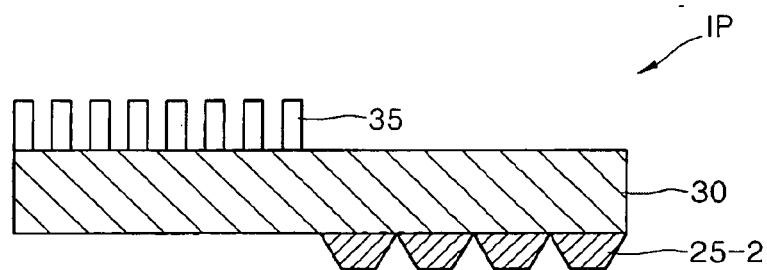


FIG. 9

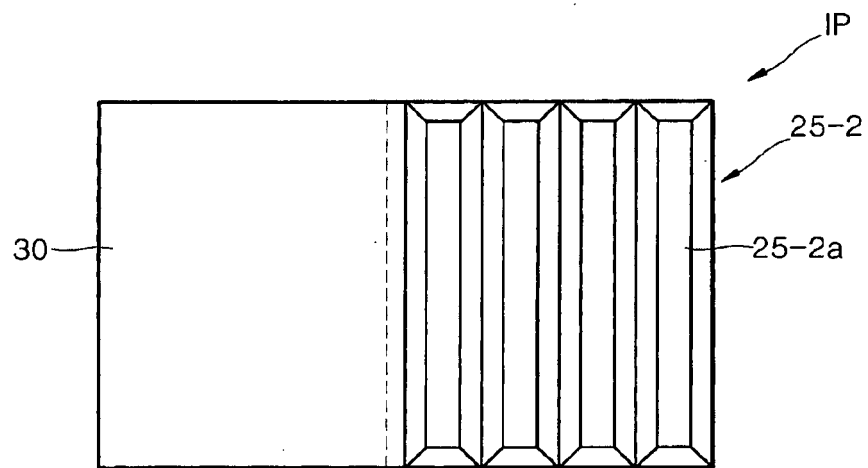


FIG. 10

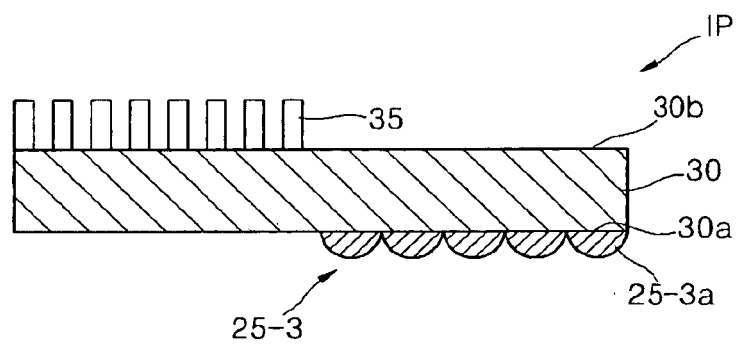


FIG. 11

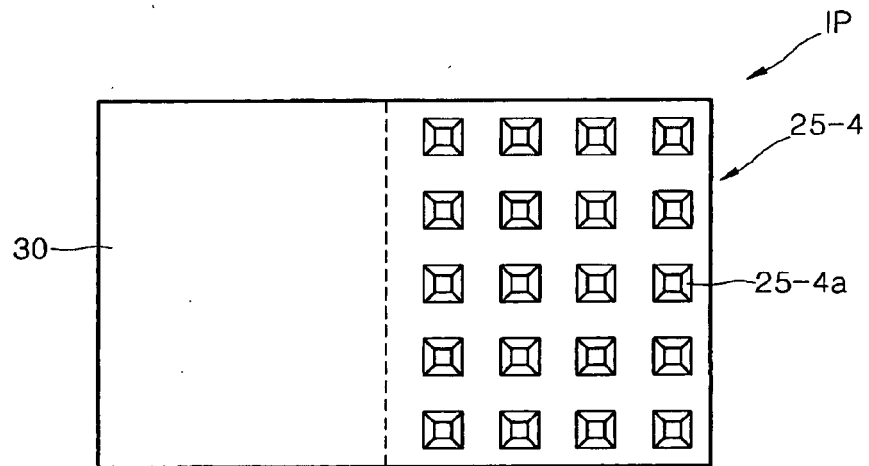


FIG. 12

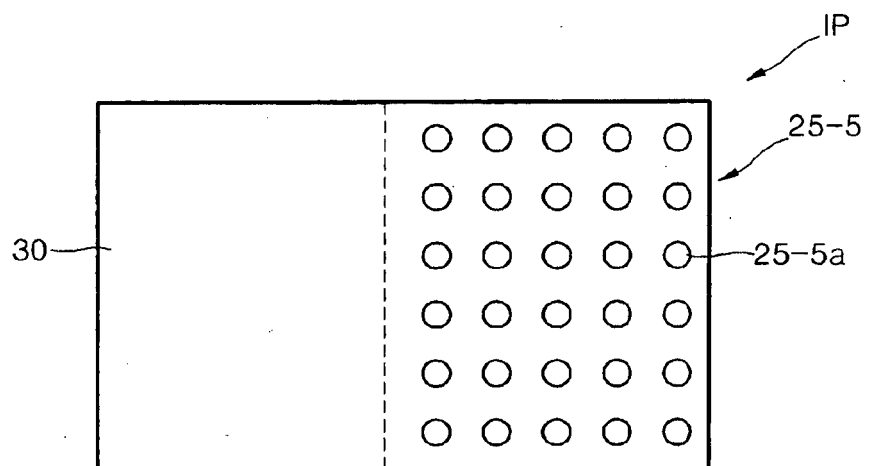


FIG. 13

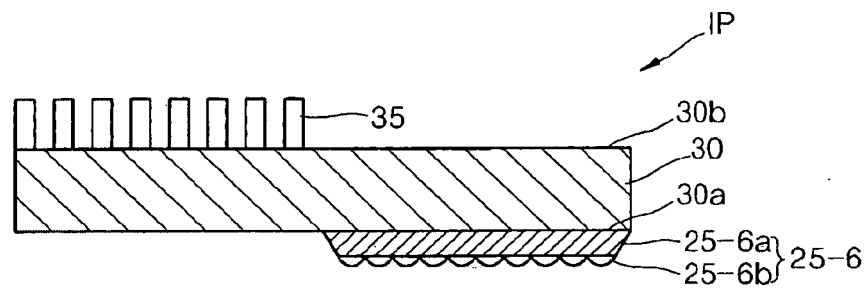


FIG. 14

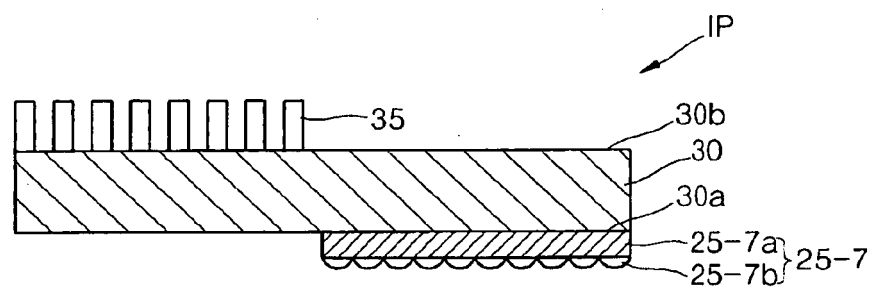


FIG. 15

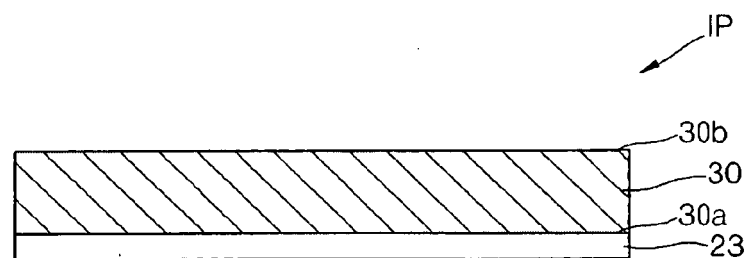


FIG. 16

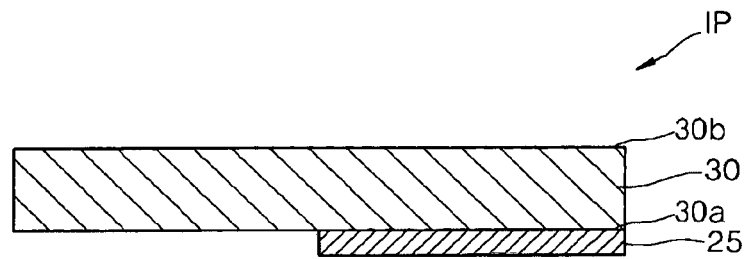
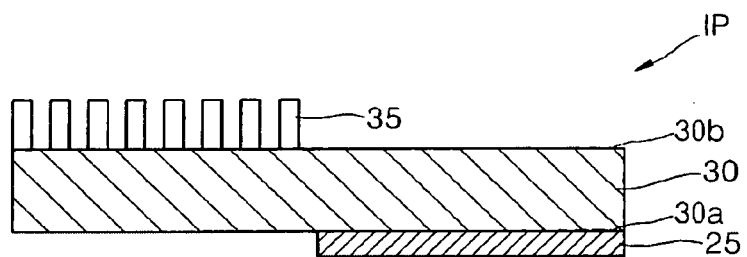


FIG. 17



REFERENCES CITED IN THE DESCRIPTION

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专利名称(译)	内嵌式起偏器，包括它的液晶显示器和制造液晶显示器的方法		
公开(公告)号	EP2894511B1	公开(公告)日	2018-03-14
申请号	EP2015150428	申请日	2015-01-08
[标]申请(专利权)人(译)	三星电子株式会社 三星显示有限公司		
申请(专利权)人(译)	三星电子有限公司 三星DISPLAY CO. , LTD.		
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IPC分类号	G02F1/1335		
CPC分类号	G02F1/133536 G02F1/133555 G02F2001/133548 G02F2001/133565 G02B5/3058 G02F1/133528 G02F1/133605 G02F1/13362		
优先权	1020140004061 2014-01-13 KR		
其他公开文献	EP2894511A1		
外部链接	Espacenet		

摘要(译)

液晶显示器 (1) 包括光源单元 (20)，设置在光源单元 (20) 上的第一基板 (30)，设置在第一基板 (30) 上的电极层 (40)，第二基板 (50) 与电极层 (40) 分离，设置在第二基板 (50) 的表面上偏振板 (55)，设置在电极层 (40) 和第二基板之间的液晶层 (48) (50)，设置在第一基板 (30) 的表面 (30a) 上的反射单元 (25)；线栅偏振器 (35) 设置在第一基板 (30) 的相对表面 (30b) 上。

FIG. 1

