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(54) **Liquid crystal display device**

Flüssigkristallanzeigevorrichtung

Dispositif d'affichage à cristaux liquides

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(73) Proprietor: **SAMSUNG ELECTRONICS CO., LTD.**
Suwon-City, Kyungki-do (KR)

(72) Inventors:
• **Lee, Moon-gyo**
Paldal-gu,
Suwon-city,
Kyungki-do (KR)
• **Choi, Hwan-young**
Dongan-gu,
Anyang-city,
Kyungki-do (KR)
• **Choi, Jin-seung**
Jangan-gu,
Suwon-city,
Kyungki-do (KR)

• **Min, Jee-hong**
Yongin-city,
Kyungki-do (KR)
• **Kim, Jin-hwan**
Paldal-gu,
Suwon-city,
Kyungki-do (KR)

(74) Representative: **Grünecker, Kinkeldey,**
Stockmair & Schwanhäusser
Anwaltssozietät
Maximilianstrasse 58
80538 München (DE)

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Description

BACKGROUND OF THE INVENTION

1. Field of the Invention

[0001] The present invention relates to a liquid crystal display device, and more particularly, to a liquid crystal display device having a backlight apparatus.

2. Description of the Related Art

[0002] FIG. 1 is a sectional view illustrating a conventional liquid crystal display device. Referring to FIG. 1, a liquid crystal display device includes a liquid crystal panel 10 and a backlight apparatus 30. The liquid crystal panel 10 is manufactured by sequentially depositing a lower substrate 1, a lower electrode 2, a liquid crystal layer 3, an upper electrode 4, and an upper substrate 5. Polarization panels 6 and 7 are further provided at a lower surface of the lower substrate 1 and an upper surface of the upper substrate 5, respectively. The liquid crystal panel 10 displays a desired image by changing orientation of liquid crystal molecules in the liquid crystal layer 3 according to an electric signal applied to the lower and upper electrodes 2 and 4 so as to transmit or block light input from the backlight apparatus 30.

[0003] The backlight apparatus 30 is an illumination apparatus for supplying light to the liquid crystal panel 10. The backlight apparatus 30 includes a light guide panel 12, a dispersion pattern 18, a reflection panel 11, and a light source 13. An optical film layer 20 is deposited on an upper surface of the light guide panel 12. The light emitted from the light source 13 is incident on a side surface of the light guide panel 12. The light guide panel 12 is a transmissive body having a refractive index of about 1.5, in which a critical angle is about 42°. Thus, of the light incident on the light guide panel 12, the light having an incident angle less than a critical angle with respect to the upper surface of the light guide panel 12 is exhausted through the upper surface of the light guide panel 12 and the remaining light is totally reflected and spreads in the entire area of the light guide panel 12. The dispersion pattern 18 is provided on a lower surface of the light guide panel 12. The dispersion pattern 18 disperses light and, as shown in FIG. 1, some of the dispersed light proceeds toward the upper surface of the light guide panel 12 and the light passing through the dispersion pattern 18 is reflected by the reflection panel 11 to proceed upward. Of the light proceeding upward, the light having an incident angle with respect to the upper surface of the light guide panel 12 is less than a critical angle is transmitted while the remaining light is totally reflected again and spreads inside the light guide panel 12. By repeating transmission, total reflection, and dispersion, the backlight 30 functions as a surface light source for supplying light to the liquid crystal panel 10.

[0004] The light passing through the upper surface of

the light guide panel 12 is incident on the liquid crystal panel 10 via the optical film layer 20. The optical film layer 20 can include a diffusion panel 14, prism sheets 15 and 16, and a protector 17. The diffusion panel 14 makes the strength of the light exhausted from the upper surface of the light guide panel 12 uniform by diffusing the light. The prism sheets 15 and 16 improve brightness in a normal direction.

Other possible configurations for lightning a liquid crystal display device have been proposed. EP-A-0 913 721 discloses for example a backlight based on refraction of light on a microstructure, wherein instead of a substrate a space filled with air is provided as a light guide. InJP-A-10035063 a front lightning system of a reflective liquid crystal display panel is proposed, which uses a holographic microstructure to refract light towards the display panel. Furthermore, EP-A-1 245 994 discloses the use of a transfective film to improve the brightness of a liquid crystal display device of the transfective type when used in the transmission mode with a light guide panel lightning it from the rear.

[0005] In the above-described liquid crystal display devices, loss of light is generated as the light emitted from the light source is absorbed by a plurality of optical media such as the light guide panel and the optical film while the light passes through the respective media and arrives at the liquid crystal panel. Thus, a high power light source is needed to obtain a desired brightness from the liquid crystal panel. However, the high power light source normally has a large size and a great power consumption. Furthermore, since the thickness of the light guide panel is about 2-3 mm, there is a limit to making a thin liquid crystal display panel with a backlight apparatus using the light guide panel.

The thickness of the device can be reduced by using the lower substrate of the liquid crystal display panel itself as light guide panel. EP-A-1 168 051 and EP-A-1 197 789 propose such a configuration for a liquid crystal device with a backlight based on internal reflection.

SUMMARY OF THE INVENTION

[0006] To solve the above and/or other problems, the present invention provides a liquid crystal display device as defined in the claims, in which the number of optical media between the light source and the liquid crystal panel is reduced so that a thin, high bright, and low priced liquid crystal device is realized.

[0007] The liquid crystal display device further comprises a polarization panel polarizing light incident on the liquid crystal layer. The polarization panel is disposed between the microstructure and the reflection panel. The polarization panel is disposed above the selective reflection panel.

[0008] The selective reflection panel further includes a polarization function to polarize light.

[0009] The microstructure is a holographic pattern having a diffraction grating structure. The holographic

pattern is formed at at least one of a lower surface and the upper surface of the lower substrate. The interval between gratings of the holographic pattern is not greater than 2 μm .

[0010] According to another aspect of the present invention, a liquid crystal display device for displaying an image by changing orientation of a liquid crystal layer sealed between two substrates comprises a lower substrate having a microstructure which outputs light incident on a side surface of the lower substrate to an upper surface of the lower substrate, a light source emitting light to the side surface of the lower substrate, an optical panel provided on the upper surface of the lower substrate and including a selective reflection panel to reflect light having a predetermined incident angle or more and transmit the remaining light and a total reflection portion reflecting all light, and a reflection panel provided under the lower substrate.

[0011] The optical panel is formed such that at least one selective reflection portion and at least one total reflection portion are located in each of pixels.

[0012] The microstructure is selectively formed only at a position where light is transmitted through the selective reflection portion.

BRIEF DESCRIPTION OF THE DRAWINGS

[0013] The above features of the present invention will become more apparent by describing in detail preferred embodiments thereof with reference to the attached drawings in which:

FIG. 1 is a sectional view illustrating a conventional liquid crystal display device;

FIG. 2 is a sectional view illustrating a liquid crystal display device according to a preferred embodiment of the present invention;

FIG. 3 is a sectional view illustrating a liquid crystal display device according to another preferred embodiment of the present invention;

FIG. 4 is a plan view illustrating an optical panel shown in FIG. 3; and

FIG. 5 is a sectional view illustrating a liquid crystal display device according to yet another preferred embodiment of the present invention.

DETAILED DESCRIPTION OF THE INVENTION

[0014] Referring to FIG. 2, a liquid crystal display device according to a preferred embodiment of the present invention comprises an upper substrate 102, an upper electrode 103, a liquid crystal layer 104, a lower electrode 105, and a lower substrate. Liquid crystal molecules in the liquid crystal layer 104 are processed such that liquid crystal therein is oriented by an orientation film (not shown) in a predetermined direction. The lower substrate 110 and the upper substrate 102 are manufactured of normal glass into transmissive bodies. The upper elec-

trode 103 and the lower electrode 105 are transparent conductive films to change the orientation of the liquid crystal layer 103 according to an electric signal applied. A polarization panel 101 may be further provided on the upper substrate 102.

[0015] A light source 160 is installed near the side surface 112 of the lower substrate 110. The light source 160 may be a point light source such as an LED (light emitting diode) or a linear light source such as CCFL (cold cathode fluorescent lamp). The light source 160 may be installed in a multiple number. Also, the light source 160 may be installed not only at one side surface of the lower substrate 110 but also at the other side surface thereof.

[0016] A microstructure making the light emitted from the light source 160 and traveling inside the lower substrate 110 proceed upward is provided at the lower substrate 110. The microstructure may be a dispersion pattern or a holographic pattern having a diffraction grating structure. A holographic pattern having a grating interval of 2 μm or less is preferable in view of an efficiency in diffraction. In the present preferred embodiment, a holographic pattern 120 having a grating interval of 0.4 μm and a grating depth of 0.2 μm is formed as the microstructure. The holographic pattern 120 can be provided on a lower surface 113 and/or an upper surface 114 of the lower substrate 110.

[0017] A reflection panel 140 is provided under the holographic pattern 120. The reflection panel 140 reflects upward the light proceeding downward by being diffracted by the holographic pattern 120.

[0018] The liquid crystal display device according to the present invention is characteristic in that the lower substrate 110 functions as a light guide panel as well. Since, in the conventional liquid crystal display device, the lower electrode having a refractive index almost identical to that of the lower substrate is deposited on the upper surface of the lower substrate, a critical angle at which a total reflection occurs at a boundary surface between the lower substrate and the lower electrode is almost 90°. Thus, since the light input through the side surface of the lower substrate hardly generates total reflection at a boundary surface between the lower substrate and the lower electrode, the lower substrate cannot function as the light guide panel.

[0019] In the present preferred embodiment, the lower substrate 110 is used as a light guide panel, a selective reflection panel 130 is provided on the upper surface 114 of the lower substrate 110. The selective reflection panel 130 reflects light having an incident angle A over a predetermined angle of the light incident on the upper surface 114 of the lower substrate 110 and transmits the remaining light. For example, for the lower substrate 110 to act as a PMMA light guide panel having a critical angle of about 42°, the selective reflection panel 130 is formed to reflect light having the incident angle A over 42° and transmit the light having the incident angle A not greater than 42°. The range of angles at which the selective reflection panel 130 transmits light can be appropriately

selected considering brightness and uniformity in brightness of the liquid crystal display device. Also, since it is preferable that the light is output from the lower substrate 110 almost perpendicularly to the upper surface 114, the selective reflection panel 130 can be formed to transmit only light having the incident angle A of 30° or less, that is, the light making an angle over 60° with respect to the upper surface of the lower substrate 110.

[0020] A polarization panel 150 can be provided between the holographic pattern 120 and the reflection panel 140. The polarization direction of the polarization panel 150 may be the same as or different from that of the polarization panel 101 and is determined the orientation direction of the liquid crystal layer 104 and according to whether light is transmitted or not when current is applied to the electrodes 103 and 105. The light is polarized in a predetermined direction before being input to the liquid crystal layer 104. Thus, the polarization panel 150 can be installed above the selective reflection panel 130.

[0021] In the operation and effect of the liquid crystal display device having the above structure according to the present invention, the light emitted from the light source 160 is incident on the lower substrate 110 through the side surface 112 of the lower substrate 110. The light proceeding toward the upper surface 114 in the lower substrate 110 transmits the selective reflection panel 130 and proceed upward when the incident angle A of the light is less than a predetermined angle. The remaining light is reflected and continues to travel in the lower substrate 110. Accordingly, the light can reach the entire area of the lower substrate 110 by the selective reflection panel 130, so that it functions as a light guide panel.

[0022] The light input to the holographic pattern 120 is diffracted and proceeds toward the reflection panel 140. Part of the light is reflected so as to travel inside the lower substrate 110. The light diffracted and transmitting the holographic pattern 120 is then polarized by the polarization panel 150. The polarized light is reflected by the reflection panel 140 and proceeds upward. When the light is input to the selective reflection panel 130, the light having the incident angle A which is not less than a predetermined angle is reflected while the light having the incident angle A which is less than the predetermined angle transmits the selective reflection panel 130 and is incident on the liquid crystal layer 104.

[0023] An electric signal is applied to the lower electrode 105 and the upper electrode 103 to make liquid crystal molecules in the liquid crystal layer 140 oriented in an appropriate direction according to an image to be displayed. The liquid crystal molecules make the light transmit toward the upper substrate 102 or block the light, according to the direction of orientation. Accordingly, a desired image is displayed on the liquid crystal display device.

[0024] Consequently, the lower substrate 110 constitutes a backlight apparatus with the light source 160, the selective reflection panel 130, and the microstructure.

[0025] As described above, the liquid crystal display

device according to the present invention does not need a light guide panel as in the conventional liquid crystal display device. Thus, a thin liquid crystal display device can be realized at a relatively low cost. Since an optical medium, that is, the light guide panel, is omitted in a passage from the light source to the liquid crystal layer, loss of light can be reduced so that an efficiency of use of light can be improved. Also, since various elements functioning as a backlight apparatus, for example, the selective reflection panel and the microstructure, are provided with respect to the lower substrate, all steps with respect to the lower substrate can be performed in a manufacturing process of the liquid crystal display device.

[0026] In the preferred embodiment shown in FIG. 2, the polarization panel 150 is separately provided. However, the selective reflection panel 130 can be formed to function as a polarization panel. Thus, an additional polarization panel is not needed.

[0027] FIG. 3 shows the liquid crystal display device according to another preferred embodiment of the present invention. FIG. 4 shows an optical panel 200.

[0028] Referring to FIG. 3, the liquid crystal display device according to another preferred embodiment of the present invention has almost same structure as that of the previous preferred embodiment. In the present preferred embodiment, instead of the selective reflection panel 130, an optical panel 200 is formed on the upper surface 114 of the lower substrate 110 to realize a semi-transparent type liquid crystal display device.

[0029] As shown in FIG. 4, the optical panel 200 includes a selective reflection portion 210 reflecting light having over a predetermined incident angle and transmitting the remaining light and a total reflection portion 220 reflecting all light, for each pixel P which is obtained by dividing the upper surface 114 of the lower substrate 110 pixel by pixel. At least one selective reflection portion 210 and at least one total reflection portion 220 are formed in one pixel P. For a color liquid crystal display device, a pixel P is made of three pixels of R (red), G (green), and B (blue).

[0030] The selective reflection portion 210 acts as the selective reflection panel 130 of FIG. 2. The total reflection portion 220 reflects all of the light input through the upper substrate 105 from the outside and the light emitted from the light source 160 and proceeding in the lower substrate 110.

[0031] In the operation and effects of the liquid crystal display device having the above structure according to another preferred embodiment of the present invention, the light emitted from the light source 160 is incident on the lower substrate 110 through the side surface 112. In the lower substrate 110, the light is incident on the selective reflection portion 210, the total reflection portion 220, and the holographic pattern 120. Part of the light incident on the holographic pattern 120 is reflected to proceed other areas of the lower substrate while part of the light is diffracted to proceed toward the reflection panel 140. Here, the light proceeding toward the reflection

panel 140 is polarized as it passes through the polarization panel 150. The light reflected by the reflection panel 140 proceeds upward and is incident on the total reflection portion 220 or the selective reflection portion 210. Of the selective reflection portion 210, the light having the incident angle A of over a predetermined angle and the light incident on the total reflection portion 220 are reflected and uniformly propagated throughout the overall areas of the lower substrate 110. The light directly incident on the optical panel 200 without contacting the holographic pattern 120 is uniformly propagated inside the lower substrate 110 in the above-described process. Of the light incident on the selective reflection portion 210, the light having the incident angle A within a predetermined angle is transmitted and proceeds upward.

[0032] The light incident from the outside is reflected by the total reflection portion 210 proceeds toward the liquid crystal layer 104 or can be incident on the lower substrate 110 through the selective reflection portion 210.

[0033] The above-described liquid crystal display device having the above structure has the follow effects in addition to the effects obtained by the previous preferred embodiment shown in FIG. 2.

[0034] The liquid crystal display device according to the present preferred embodiment can be operated in two modes. That is, when the liquid crystal display device is used in a bright space, since an external light can be used, power consumption can be reduced by decreasing the output power of the light source 160. In a dark space, since the external light source cannot be used, the light emitted from the light source 160 is used.

[0035] FIG. 5 is a sectional view illustrating a liquid crystal display device according to yet another preferred embodiment of the present invention. Referring to FIG. 5, a liquid crystal display device according to the present preferred embodiment has a structure almost similar to that of the liquid crystal display device shown in FIG. 4, except that the holographic pattern 120 is formed not throughout the entire lower surface 113 of the lower substrate 110 but only in an area where the light diffracted by the holographic pattern 120 can pass through the selective reflection portion 210.

[0036] When the holographic pattern 120 is formed throughout the entire surface of the lower surface 113 as shown in FIG. 4, the light proceeding toward the total reflection portion 220 of the light proceeding upward by being diffracted by the holographic pattern 120 is reflected and propagated in the lower substrate 110 and re-incident on the holographic pattern 120, and the above process is repeated. However, when the holographic pattern 120 is formed only in an area where the light diffracted by the holographic pattern 120 can pass through the selective reflection portion 210 as in the present preferred embodiment, the length of an optical path until the light escapes from the lower substrate 110 is shortened so that the amount of light lost by being absorbed by a medium while traveling along the optical path is decreased.

Thus, an efficiency of use of light is improved. That is, although a light source having the same output power is used, a brighter liquid crystal display device can be realized.

[0037] As described above, according to the liquid crystal display device according to the present invention, the liquid crystal display device can be made thin by using the lower substrate as the light guide panel. Also, the cost for manufacturing can be decreased and the loss of light can be reduced. Thus, when the light source having the same output power is used, a brighter liquid crystal display device can be realized.

[0038] While this invention has been particularly shown and described with reference to preferred embodiments thereof, it will be understood by those skilled in the art that various changes in form and details may be made therein without departing from the spirit and scope of the invention as defined by the appended claims.

Claims

1. A liquid crystal display device comprising a plurality of pixels (P) for displaying an image by changing orientation of a liquid crystal layer (104) sealed between first and second substrates (102, 110), the second substrate (110) having a first and a second surface, the first surface facing the liquid crystal layer (104) and the second surface being on the opposite side of the first surface, the device comprising:

a light source (160) emitting light to a lateral side surface (112) of the second substrate (110); and
a reflection panel (140) provided on the side of the second surface of the second substrate (110),

characterized by

a microstructure provided on at least one of the first and second surface of the second substrate (110) and adapted to redirect light incident on the lateral side surface (112) of the second substrate (110) such that it is outputted to the first surface of the second substrate (110); and

an optical panel (200) provided on the first surface of the second substrate (110), and including selective reflection portions (210) adapted to reflect light having a predetermined incident angle or more with respect to the normal to the first surface and to transmit the remaining light, and total reflection portions (220) adapted to reflect all light, wherein the optical panel (200) is formed such that at least one selective reflection portion (210) and at least one total reflection portion (220) are located in each of the pixels, (P), and wherein the microstructure is selectively formed only at a position where light is transmitted through the selective reflection portion (210).

2. The liquid crystal display device as claimed in claim 1, further comprising a polarization panel (150) adapted to polarize light incident on the liquid crystal layer (104).
3. The liquid crystal display device as claimed in claim 2, wherein the polarization panel (150) is disposed between the microstructure and the reflection panel (140).
4. The liquid crystal display device as claimed in claim 2, wherein the polarization panel (150) is disposed between the optical panel (200) and the liquid crystal layer (104).
5. The liquid crystal display device as claimed in one of the claims 1 to 2, wherein the optical panel (200) further includes a polarization function to polarize light.
6. The liquid crystal display device as claimed in one of the claims 1 to 5, wherein the microstructure is a holographic pattern (120) having a diffraction grating structure.
7. The liquid crystal display device as claimed in claim 6, wherein the holographic pattern (120) is formed at at least one of a first surface and a second surface of the second substrate (110).
8. The liquid crystal display device as claimed in claim 6 or 7, wherein the interval between gratings of the holographic pattern (120) is not greater than 2 μm .

Patentansprüche

1. Flüssigkristallanzeigevorrichtung, die eine Vielzahl von Pixeln (P) umfasst, zum Anzeigen eines Bildes durch Ändern von Ausrichtung einer Flüssigkristallschicht (104), die zwischen einem ersten und einem zweiten Substrat (102, 110) eingeschlossen ist, wobei das zweite Substrat (110) eine erste und eine zweite Fläche hat, die erste Fläche der Flüssigkristallschicht (104) zugewandt ist und die zweite Fläche an der der ersten Fläche gegenüberliegenden Seite liegt, wobei die Vorrichtung umfasst:

eine Lichtquelle (160), die Licht auf eine seitliche Fläche (112) des zweiten Substrats (112) emittiert; und
eine Reflektionsplatte (140), die an der Seite der zweiten Fläche des zweiten Substrats (110) vorhanden ist,

gekennzeichnet durch

eine Mikrostruktur, die an wenigsten der ersten oder der zweiten Fläche des zweiten Substrats (110) vor-

handen und so eingerichtet ist, dass sie Licht, das auf die Seitenfläche (112) des zweiten Substrats (110) auftrifft, so umleitet, dass es auf die erste Fläche des zweiten Substrats (110) ausgegeben wird; und

eine optische Platte (200), die an der ersten Fläche des zweiten Substrats (110) vorhanden ist und Abschnitte (210) selektiver Reflexion, die so eingerichtet sind, dass sie Licht, das einen vorgegebenen oder einen größeren Auftreffwinkel in Bezug auf die Senkrechte zu der ersten Fläche hat, reflektiert und das verbleibende Licht durchlässt, sowie Abschnitte (220) totaler Reflexion enthält, die so eingerichtet sind, dass sie das gesamte Licht reflektieren, wobei die optische Platte (200) so ausgebildet ist, dass sich wenigstens ein Abschnitt (210) selektiver Reflexion und ein Abschnitt (220) totaler Reflexion in jedem der Pixel (P) befinden, und wobei die Mikrostruktur selektiv nur an einer Position ausgebildet ist, an der Licht durch den Abschnitt (210) selektiver Reflexion durchgelassen wird.

2. Flüssigkristallanzeigevorrichtung nach Anspruch 1, die des weiteren eine Polarisationsplatte (150) umfasst, die so eingerichtet ist, dass sie auf die Flüssigkristallschicht (104) auftreffendes Licht polarisiert.
3. Flüssigkristall-Anzeigevorrichtung nach Anspruch 2, wobei die Polarisationsplatte (150) zwischen der Mikrostruktur und der Reflektionsplatte (140) angeordnet ist.
4. Flüssigkristall-Anzeigevorrichtung nach Anspruch 2, wobei die Polarisationsplatte (150) zwischen der optischen Platte (200) und der Flüssigkristallschicht (104) angeordnet ist.
5. Flüssigkristall-Anzeigevorrichtung nach einem der Ansprüche 1 bis 2, wobei die optische Platte (200) des weiteren eine Polarisationsfunktion zum Polarisieren von Licht einschließt.
6. Flüssigkristall-Anzeigevorrichtung nach einem der Ansprüche 1 bis 5, wobei die Mikrostruktur ein holographisches Muster (120) ist, das eine Brechungs-gitterstruktur hat.
7. Flüssigkristall-Anzeigevorrichtung nach Anspruch 6, wobei das holographische Muster (120) an wenigstens einer ersten Fläche oder einer zweiten Fläche des zweiten Substrats (110) ausgebildet ist.
8. Flüssigkristall-Anzeigevorrichtung nach Anspruch 6 oder 7, wobei der Abstand zwischen Gittern des holographischen Musters (120) nicht größer als 2 μm ist.

Revendications

1. Dispositif d'affichage à cristaux liquides comprenant une pluralité de pixels (P) pour afficher une image en changeant l'orientation d'une couche à cristaux liquides (104) enfermée entre des premier et second substrats (102, 110), le second substrat (110) ayant une première et une seconde surface, la première surface faisant face à la couche à cristaux liquides (104) et la seconde surface étant sur le côté opposé de la première surface, le dispositif comprenant :

une source de lumière (160) émettant de la lumière vers une surface de côté latérale (112) du second substrat (110) ; et
un panneau de réflexion (140) prévu sur le côté de la seconde surface du second substrat (110),

caractérisé par

une microstructure réalisée sur au moins l'une de la première et de la seconde surfaces du second substrat (110) et adaptée pour rediriger la lumière incidente sur la surface de côté latérale (112) du second substrat (110) de telle sorte qu'elle soit délivrée en sortie vers la première surface du second substrat (110) ; et

un panneau optique (200) réalisé sur la première surface du second substrat (110), et comprenant des parties de réflexion sélectives (210) adaptées pour réfléchir la lumière ayant un angle d'incidence prédéterminé ou supérieur par rapport à la normale sur la première surface et pour transmettre la lumière restante, et des parties de réflexion totale (220) adaptées pour réfléchir toute la lumière, dans lequel le panneau optique (200) est formé de telle sorte qu'au moins une partie de réflexion sélective (210) et au moins une partie de réflexion totale (220) soient situées dans chacun des pixels (P), et dans lequel la microstructure est formée sélectivement uniquement à une position où la lumière est transmise via la partie de réflexion sélective (210).

2. Dispositif d'affichage à cristaux liquides selon la revendication 1, comprenant en outre un panneau de polarisation (150) adapté pour polariser la lumière incidente sur la couche à cristaux liquides (104).
3. Dispositif d'affichage à cristaux liquides selon la revendication 2, dans lequel le panneau de polarisation (150) est disposé entre la microstructure et le panneau de réflexion (140).
4. Dispositif d'affichage à cristaux liquides selon la revendication 2, dans lequel le panneau de polarisation (150) est disposé entre le panneau optique (200) et la couche à cristaux liquides (104).
5. Dispositif d'affichage à cristaux liquides selon l'une

quelconque des revendications 1 à 2, dans lequel le panneau optique (200) comprend en outre une fonction de polarisation pour polariser la lumière.

6. Dispositif d'affichage à cristaux liquides selon l'une quelconque des revendications 1 à 5, dans lequel la microstructure est un motif holographique (120) ayant une structure à réseau de diffraction.
7. Dispositif d'affichage à cristaux liquides selon la revendication 6, dans lequel le motif holographique (120) est formé au moins à l'une d'une première surface et d'une seconde surface du second substrat (110).
8. Dispositif d'affichage à cristaux liquides selon la revendication 6 ou 7, dans lequel l'intervalle entre les réseaux du motif holographique (120) n'est pas supérieur à 2 μm .

FIG. 1 (PRIOR ART)

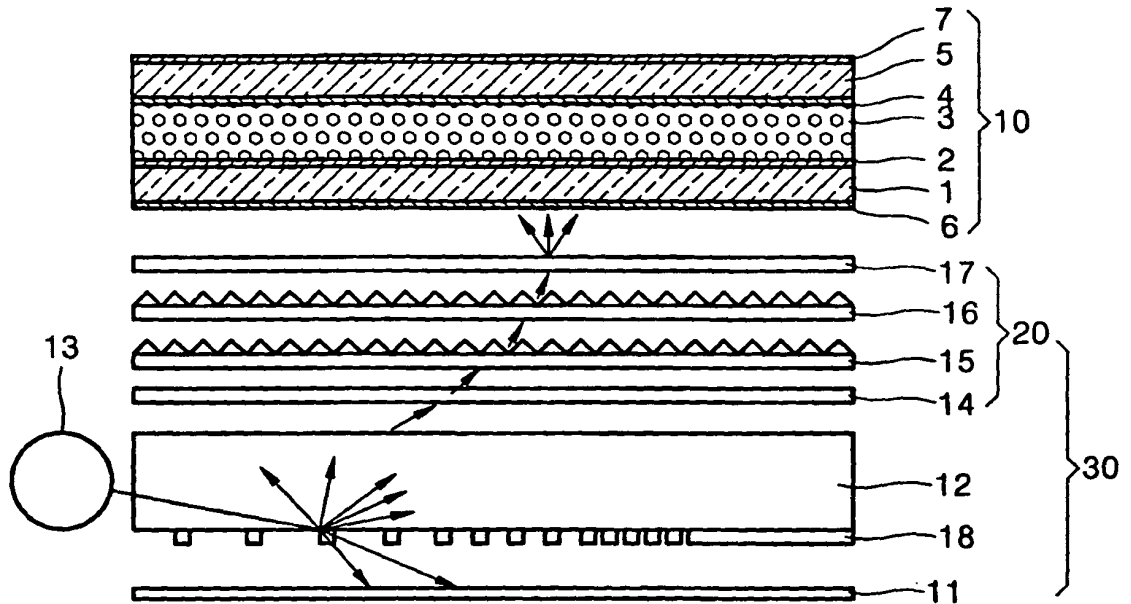


FIG. 2

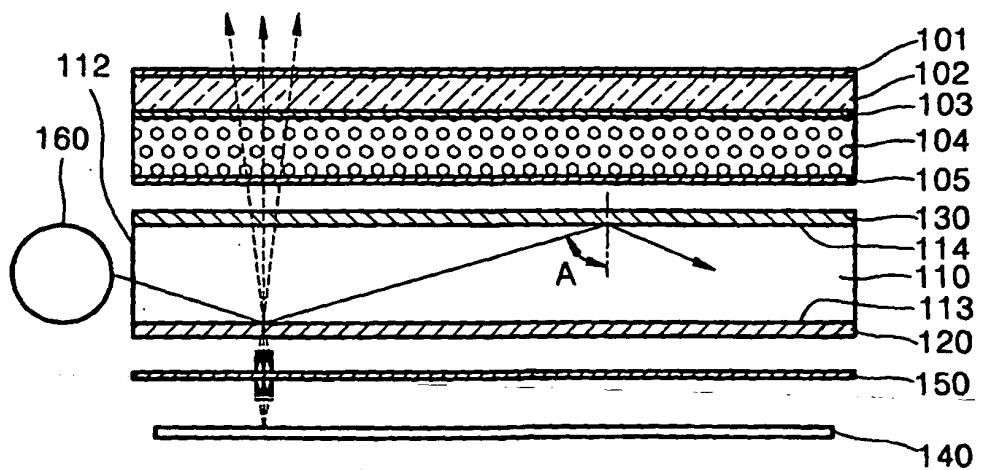


FIG. 3

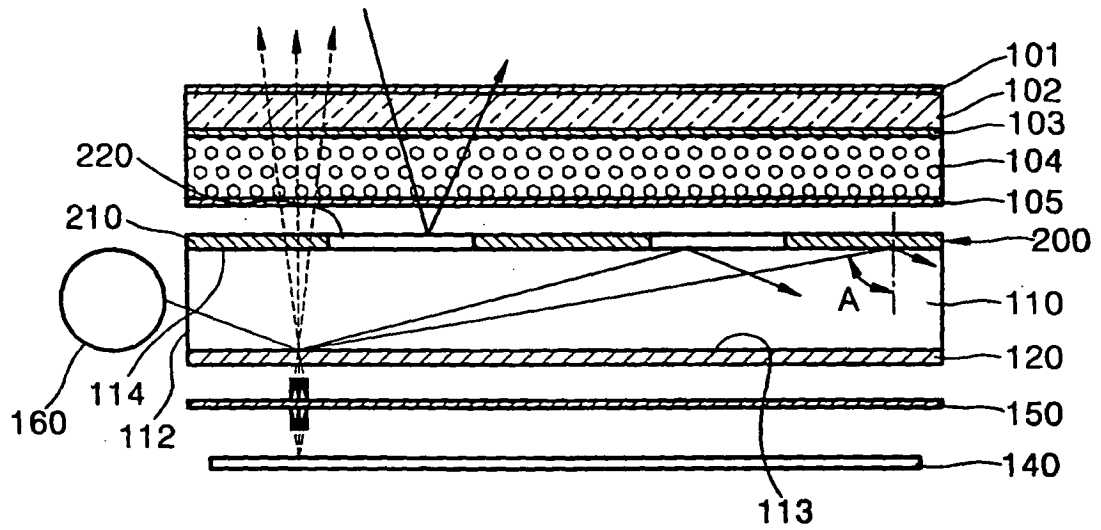


FIG. 4

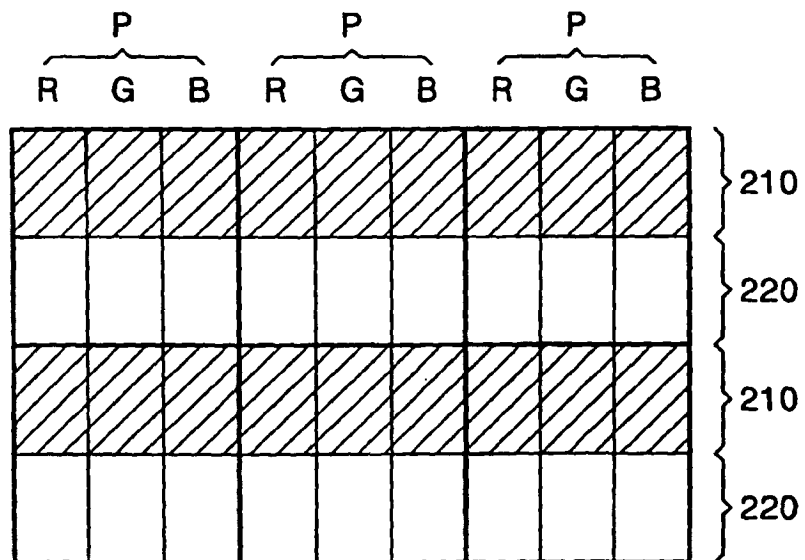
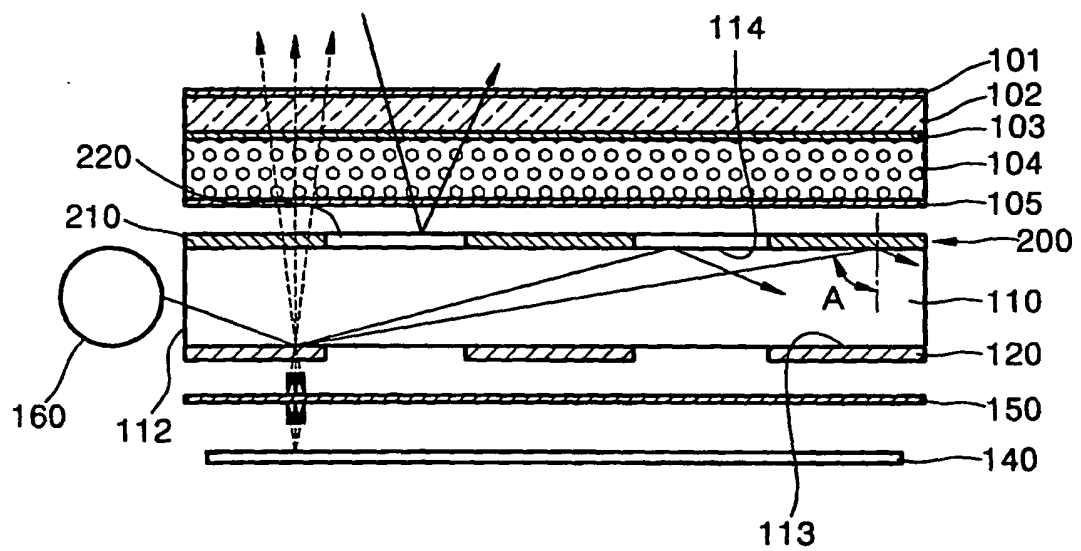


FIG. 5



专利名称(译)	液晶显示装置		
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[标]申请(专利权)人(译)	三星电子株式会社		
申请(专利权)人(译)	SAMSUNG ELECTRONICS CO. , LTD.		
当前申请(专利权)人(译)	SAMSUNG ELECTRONICS CO. , LTD.		
[标]发明人	LEE MOON GYO CHOI HWAN YOUNG CHOI JIN SEUNG MIN JEE HONG KIM JIN HWAN		
发明人	LEE, MOON-GYO CHOI, HWAN-YOUNG CHOI, JIN-SEUNG MIN, JEE-HONG KIM, JIN-HWAN		
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其他公开文献	EP1439409A1		
外部链接	Espacenet		

摘要(译)

一种用于通过改变密封在两个基板之间的液晶层的取向来显示图像的液晶显示装置包括：下基板，其具有将入射在下基板的侧表面上的光输出到下基板的上表面的微结构；光源，发射光到下基板的侧表面；选择性反射面板，设置在下基板的上表面上，以反射具有预定入射角以上的光并透射剩余的光；以及反射面板，设置在下基板基质。

FIG. 1 (PRIOR ART)

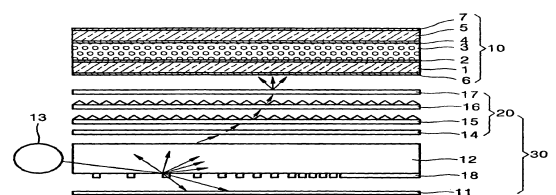


FIG. 2

