

(19)



(11)

EP 2 894 510 B1

(12)

EUROPEAN PATENT SPECIFICATION

(45) Date of publication and mention
of the grant of the patent:
27.05.2020 Bulletin 2020/22

(51) Int Cl.:
G02F 1/1335 (2006.01)

(21) Application number: **15150017.0**

(22) Date of filing: **02.01.2015**

(54) **Liquid crystal display device with a multi-layer wire-grid polariser**

Flüssigkristallanzeigevorrichtung mit einem Mehrschichtdrahtgitterpolarisator

Dispositif d'affichage à cristal liquide ayant un polariseur à grille de fils en plusieurs couches

(84) Designated Contracting States:
**AL AT BE BG CH CY CZ DE DK EE ES FI FR GB
GR HR HU IE IS IT LI LT LU LV MC MK MT NL NO
PL PT RO RS SE SI SK SM TR**

(30) Priority: **13.01.2014 KR 20140004085**

(43) Date of publication of application:
15.07.2015 Bulletin 2015/29

(73) Proprietor: **Samsung Display Co., Ltd.
Gyeonggi-do (KR)**

(72) Inventors:
• **Lee, Dae-Young
Seoul (KR)**
• **Park, Donggun
Seoul (KR)**

• **Kong, Hyang-Shik
Gyeonggi-do (KR)**
• **Nam, Jung Gun
Gyeonggi-do (KR)**
• **Jo, Gugrae
Chungcheongnam-do (KR)**

(74) Representative: **Mounteney, Simon James
Marks & Clerk LLP
15 Fetter Lane
London EC4A 1BW (GB)**

(56) References cited:
**EP-A1- 2 487 532 US-A1- 2008 100 781
US-A1- 2011 222 002 US-A1- 2011 310 328
US-A1- 2012 057 106**

EP 2 894 510 B1

Note: Within nine months of the publication of the mention of the grant of the European patent in the European Patent Bulletin, any person may give notice to the European Patent Office of opposition to that patent, in accordance with the Implementing Regulations. Notice of opposition shall not be deemed to have been filed until the opposition fee has been paid. (Art. 99(1) European Patent Convention).

Description

BACKGROUND

Field of disclosure

[0001] The present disclosure generally relates to a display device. More particularly, the present disclosure relates to a display device including an optical conversion layer.

Description of the Related Art

[0002] In general, a non-light emission display device, such as a liquid crystal display device, displays an image using an external light. For example, a liquid crystal display device includes a liquid crystal display panel and a backlight unit. The liquid crystal display panel displays the image using the light provided by the backlight unit.

[0003] The liquid crystal display panel includes two display substrates and a liquid crystal layer interposed between the two display substrates. Two polarizing films are respectively disposed on the two display substrates. The two polarizing films polarize the light emitted from the backlight unit. The light generated by the backlight unit may or may not be transmitted through the liquid crystal display panel depending on the arrangement of liquid crystal molecules in the liquid crystal layer.

[0004] EP2487532 describes a display panel and a display apparatus having the same, in which the display panel comprises a liquid crystal layer comprising first and second substrates which are disposed opposite to each other; and a color filter layer which is formed on a surface of one of the first and second substrates facing each other, and includes a first metal linear grid arranged at different pitches to emit a first polarized component of incident light with different colors. The provided display panel and display apparatus have decreased manufacturing costs and simplified manufacturing process.

[0005] US2011222002 describes a liquid crystal display includes a first substrate, and a first optical conversion layer disposed on the first substrate. The first optical conversion layer includes a reflecting unit reflecting incident light, and a polarizing unit. The polarizing unit transmits light which oscillates in a first direction among the incident light, and reflects light which oscillates in a second direction different from the first direction among the incident light. The reflecting unit and the polarizing unit of the first optical conversion layer may be disposed in at least one pixel area.

[0006] US2008100781 describes a liquid crystal display and a method of manufacturing the same. In US2008100781, a wire grid polarizing pattern is formed on at least one of thin film transistor and color filter substrates in a manufacturing process thereof. According to US2008100781, the thickness of an liquid crystal display panel can be reduced as compared with a method of attaching an existing polarizer to an liquid crystal display

panel, and the wire grid polarizing pattern can be built in an liquid crystal display panel without increasing the number of masking processes.

[0007] US2011310328 describes a method of manufacturing a polarization device having a plurality of metal layers provided on a substrate in a stripe shape in a plan view, and a dielectric layer provided on a surface of one metal layer among the plurality of metal layers, includes forming the dielectric layer by oxidizing a surface of one of the plurality of metal layers in an oxide gas atmosphere.

[0008] US20120057106 discloses (see Fig. 9 and paragraphs [0065], [0069] and [0070]) a liquid crystal display device which may comprise a reflective polarizer comprising three stacked and staggered parallel metal grids formed by the gate line, data line, and pixel electrode layers of the thin film transistor substrate of the liquid crystal display, so as to reduce the fabrication cost, the number of process steps, and the thickness of the liquid crystal display (see paragraph [0019]).

SUMMARY

[0009] The present disclosure provides a display device having improved display quality and light efficiency.

[0010] The present invention provides a display device according to claim 1. Preferred embodiments are defined in the dependant claims.

[0011] The first optical conversion layer and the second optical conversion layer may be disposed over the first base substrate.

[0012] The first optical conversion layer and the second optical conversion layer may be disposed such that the first base substrate is disposed between the first and second optical conversion layers.

[0013] The first optical conversion layer and the second optical conversion layer may be disposed between a surface of the first base substrate and the pixels.

[0014] Each of the first and second sets of lattice wires may have a height of about 50 nm to about 150 nm.

[0015] When a sum of a distance between two adjacent lattice wires in the first set of lattice wires in a direction in which the first set of lattice wires are arranged and a width of one lattice wire of the two adjacent lattice wires in the direction is defined as a pitch, the ratio of the width of the one lattice wire to the pitch in the direction may be in a range from about 0.3:1 to about 0.6:1.

[0016] The second set of lattice wires may have the same pitch as the first set of lattice wires and the second set of lattice wires may have the same width as the first set of lattice wires.

[0017] The second polarizer may be a stretch-type polarization film.

[0018] The display device may further include a black matrix overlapping the light blocking area when viewed in the direction perpendicular to the major surface of the first base substrate, and a plurality of color filters overlapping the light transmitting areas when viewed in the direction perpendicular to the major surface of the first

base substrate.

[0019] The reflection part included in the second optical conversion layers reflects the light provided from the backlight unit without absorbing the light. The reflected light is re-reflected by optical members included in the backlight unit, and then is incident to the liquid crystal display panel. Thus, the amount of the light, which is extinct, is decreased and the amount of the light incident to the liquid crystal display panel is increased, thereby improving the light efficiency.

BRIEF DESCRIPTION OF THE DRAWINGS

[0020] The above and other advantages of the present disclosure will become readily apparent by reference to the following detailed description when considered in conjunction with the accompanying drawings wherein:

FIG. 1 is a block diagram showing a display device according to an example embodiment of the present disclosure;

FIG. 2 is a perspective view showing a portion of a display panel shown in FIG. 1;

FIG. 3 is a plan view showing a pixel according to an example embodiment of the present disclosure;

FIG. 4 is a cross-sectional view of a display panel;

FIG. 5 is an enlarged view showing a portion AA shown in FIG. 4;

FIG. 6 is an enlarged view showing a lattice pattern shown in FIG. 5;

FIGS. 7A and 7B are plan views showing first and second optical conversion layers according to an example embodiment of the present disclosure;

FIG. 8 is a view showing an arrangement of first and second lattice patterns; FIG. 9 is a scanning electron microscope (SEM) image showing a damaged optical conversion layer;

FIG. 10 is a graph showing an extinction ratio according to a structure of the optical conversion layer and a damaged lattice pattern;

FIG. 11 is a cross-sectional view showing the direction in which a light provided to a first polarizer travels;

FIG. 12 is a plan view showing a second optical conversion layer according to an example embodiment of the present disclosure;

FIGS. 13A to 13E are cross-sectional views showing display panels; and

FIGS. 14A to 14I are perspective views showing a manufacturing method of a polarizer.

DETAILED DESCRIPTION

[0021] It will be understood that when an element or layer is referred to as being "on", "connected to" or "coupled to" another element or layer, it can be directly on, connected or coupled to the other element or layer or intervening elements or layers may be present. In con-

trast, when an element is referred to as being "directly on," "directly connected to" or "directly coupled to" another element or layer, there are no intervening elements or layers present. Like numbers refer to like elements throughout. As used herein, the term "and/or" includes any and all combinations of one or more of the associated listed items.

[0022] It will be understood that, although the terms first, second, 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 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 of the present disclosure.

[0023] Spatially relative terms, such as "beneath", "below", "lower", "above", "upper" and the like, may be used herein for ease of description to describe one element or feature's relationship to another element(s) or feature(s) as illustrated in the figures. It will be understood that the spatially relative terms are intended to encompass different orientations of the device in use or operation in addition to the orientation depicted in the figures. For example, if the device in the figures is turned over, elements described as "below" or "beneath" other elements or features would then be oriented "above" the other elements or features. Thus, the example term "below" can encompass both an orientation of above and below. The device may be otherwise oriented (rotated 90 degrees or at other orientations) and the spatially relative descriptors used herein are to be interpreted accordingly.

[0024] The terminology used herein is for the purpose of describing particular embodiments only and is not intended to limit the present invention. As used herein, the singular forms, "a", "an" and "the" are intended to include the plural forms as well, unless the context clearly indicates otherwise. It will be further understood that the terms "includes" and/or "including", when used in this specification, specify the presence of stated features, integers, steps, operations, elements, and/or components, but do not preclude the presence or addition of one or more other features, integers, steps, operations, elements, components, and/or groups thereof.

[0025] 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 the present 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 will not be interpreted in an idealized or overly formal sense unless expressly so defined herein.

[0026] Hereinafter, example embodiments of the present disclosure will be explained in detail with refer-

ence to the accompanying drawings.

[0027] FIG. 1 is a block diagram showing a display device according to an example embodiment of the present disclosure, and FIG. 2 is a perspective view showing a portion of a display panel shown in FIG. 1. The present example embodiment will be described using a liquid crystal display device as the display device, but the display device should not be limited to the liquid crystal display device, and the techniques of the present example embodiment may be applied or extended to any other display device that includes a polarizer.

[0028] Turning to FIG. 1, the liquid crystal display device includes a liquid crystal display panel DP, a signal controller 100, a gate driver 200, a data driver 300, a backlight unit BLU, and two polarizers (not shown).

[0029] The liquid crystal display panel DP includes a plurality of signal lines and a plurality of pixels PX11 to PXnm connected to the signal lines. The signal lines include a plurality of gate lines GL1 to GLn and a plurality of data lines DL1 to DLm. The gate lines GL1 to GLn extend in a first direction DR1 (e.g., horizontal direction in FIG. 1) and are arranged in a second direction DR2 (e.g., vertical direction in FIG. 1). The data lines DL1 to DLm are insulated from the gate lines GL1 to GLn while crossing the gate lines GL1 to GLn. For example, the data lines DL1 to DLm are not electrically connected to the gate lines GL1 to GLn. Although not shown in figures, the signal lines may further include a plurality of common lines corresponding to the gate lines GL1 to GLn.

[0030] As shown in FIG. 1, pixels PX11 to PXnm are arranged in a matrix form. Each of the pixels PX11 to PXnm is connected to a corresponding gate line of the gate lines GL1 to GLn and a corresponding data line of the data lines DL1 to DLm.

[0031] The liquid crystal display panel DP may be, but is not limited to, one of a vertical alignment (VA) mode liquid crystal display panel, a patterned vertical alignment (PVA) mode liquid crystal display panel, an in-plane switching (IPS) mode liquid crystal display panel, a fringe-field switching (FFS) mode liquid crystal display panel, and a plane to line switching (PLS) mode liquid crystal display panel.

[0032] The signal controller 100 receives input image signals RGB and converts the input image signals RGB to image data R'G'B' suitable for operating the liquid crystal display panel DP. In addition, the signal controller 100 receives various control signals CS, such as a vertical synchronization signal, a horizontal synchronization signal, a main clock signal, a data enable signal, etc., and outputs first and second control signals CONT1 and CONT2. For example, the first control signal CONT1 is transmitted to the gate driver 200, and the second control signal CONT2 is transmitted to the data driver 300. Further, the signal controller 100 outputs a third control signal CONT3 to control the backlight unit BLU. The third control signal CONT3 may include a dimming signal.

[0033] The gate driver 200 applies gate signals to the gate lines GL1 to GLn in response to the first control

signal CONT1. The first control signal CONT1 includes a vertical start signal to start an operation of the gate driver 200, a gate clock signal to determine an output timing of a gate voltage, and an output enable signal to determine an on-pulse width of the gate voltage.

[0034] The data driver 300 receives the control signal CONT2 and the image data R'G'B'. The data driver 300 converts the image data R'G'B' to data voltages and applies the data voltages to the data lines DL1 to DLm

[0035] The second control signal CONT2 includes a horizontal start signal to start an operation of the data driver 300, an inverting signal to invert a polarity of the data voltages, and an output indicating signal to determine an output timing of the data voltages from the data driver 300.

[0036] The backlight unit BLU provides the light to the liquid crystal display panel DP in response to the third control signal CONT3. The backlight unit BLU includes a light emitting device to emit the light. The backlight unit BLU may be edge-illumination type or direct-illumination type. An edge-illumination type backlight unit includes a light guide member, and a direct-illumination type backlight unit does not include a light guide member. Each of the edge-illumination type backlight unit BLU and the direct-illumination type backlight unit BLU may include an optical film. For example, the backlight unit BLU may be edge-illumination type and further include an optical film. In another example, the backlight unit BLU may be direct-illumination type and further include an optical film.

[0037] Turning to FIG. 2, a liquid crystal display panel DP including a first display substrate DS1 and a second display substrate DS2 is shown. The first and second display substrates DS1 and DS2 are spaced apart from each other in a thickness direction DR3 (hereinafter, referred to as a third direction) of the liquid crystal display panel DP. For example, the first and second display substrates DS1 and DS2 are a predetermined distance away from each other. The first and second display substrates DS1 and DS2 are coupled to each other by a sealant (not shown) provided on an edge of first or second display substrate DS1 or DS2. For example, in one embodiment, the sealant is provided on an edge of the first display substrate DS1. In another embodiment, the sealant is provided on an edge of the second display substrate DS2. In the example of FIG. 2, a liquid crystal layer LL is disposed between the first and second display substrates DS1 and DS2.

[0038] The liquid crystal display panel DP includes a plurality of transmitting areas TA and a light blocking area LSA disposed adjacent to the transmitting areas TA. For example, in each pixel, the light blocking area LSA may surround the transmitting area TA. The transmitting areas TA transmit the light generated by the backlight unit BLU and the light blocking area LSA blocks the light generated by the backlight unit BLU.

[0039] The gate lines GL1 to GLn and the data lines DL1 to DLm shown in FIG. 1 are disposed on the first display substrate DS1 and the second display substrate

DS2. The gate lines GL1 to GLn and the data lines DL1 to DLm are disposed such that they overlap with the light blocking area LSA. The pixels PX11 to PXnm are disposed to respectively correspond to the transmitting areas TA. For example, each transmitting area TA corresponds to one of the pixels PX11 to PXnm. Each of the pixels PX11 to PXnm may partially overlap with a corresponding transmitting area of the transmitting areas TA.

[0040] FIG. 3 is a plan view showing the pixel according to an example, and FIG. 4 is a cross-sectional view of the display panel according to an example. FIG. 3 shows the pixel PXij operated in a PLS mode, but the configuration of the pixel PXij should not be limited thereto or thereby, and the embodiments or techniques discussed herein may be applied or extended to pixels having other configurations. FIG. 4 shows a cross-sectional view taken along a line I-I' shown in FIG. 3.

[0041] Turning to FIGS. 3 and 4, the first display substrate DS1 includes a first base substrate SUB1, a gate line GLi, a data line DLj, a common line CLi, and a plurality of insulating layers 10, 20, 30, 40, and 50. The second display substrate DS2 includes a second base substrate SUB2, a black matrix BM, and a color filter CF.

[0042] As shown in FIG. 4, the second display substrate DS2 is disposed above the first display substrate DS1, but it should not be limited thereto or thereby. For example, in another embodiment, the first display substrate DS1 may be disposed above the second display substrate DS2.

[0043] The pixel PXij is disposed between the first base substrate SUB1 and the second base substrate SUB2. As shown in FIGS. 3 and 4, the pixel PXij is disposed on the first base substrate DS1. The pixel PXij includes a thin film transistor TFT, a common electrode CE, and a pixel electrode PE.

[0044] A first polarizer PL1 and a second polarizer PL2 are disposed to be spaced apart from each other such that the pixel PXij is disposed therebetween. At least one of the first and second polarizers PL1 and PL2 includes a plurality of optical conversion layers disposed on different layers from each other. For example, each of the plurality of optical conversion layers may be disposed sequentially in the thickness direction, and one or more insulating layers may be interposed between the plurality of optical conversion layers. Each optical conversion layer polarizes the light incident thereto.

[0045] In the example of FIG. 4, the first polarizer PL1 includes a first optical conversion layer LCL1 and a second optical conversion layer LCL2. The second optical conversion layer LCL2 is disposed on the first optical conversion layer LCL1. For example, the distance between the first optical conversion layer LCL1 and the liquid crystal layer LL is greater than the distance between the second optical conversion layer LCL2 and the liquid crystal layer LL. Each of the first and second optical conversion layers LCL1 and LCL2 includes a plurality of lattice patterns (not shown) to polarize the light incident thereto. Although the term "lattice pattern" is used herein

to describe a single strip shown in FIGS. 7A and 7B, the embodiments of the present disclosure are not limited thereto or thereby, and the term may also encompass a lattice wire, or any other term suitable for describing similar elements of a polarizing film.

[0046] Either the first optical conversion layer LCL1 or the second optical conversion layer LCL2 includes a reflection part and a polarization part. The reflection part reflects the incident light. The polarization part polarizes the incident light and substantially corresponds to the lattice patterns. In the example of FIG. 4, the second optical conversion layer LCL2 includes a reflection part RP and a polarization part PP.

[0047] According to the invention, the first polarizer PL1 further includes a third optical conversion layer. In addition, the first optical conversion layer may include a reflection part RP and a polarization part PP.

[0048] The second polarizer PL2 of the liquid crystal display panel DP according to the present example embodiment may be, but is not limited to, a stretch-type polarization film. The stretch-type polarization film includes a polyvinylalcohol-based polarizer. An iodine-based compound or a dichroic polarizing material is adsorbed into the polyvinylalcohol-based polarizer, and the polyvinylalcohol-based polarizer is stretched in one direction. The stretch-type polarization film may further include a triacetyl cellulose protective film that protects the polarizer.

[0049] Each of the first and second polarizers PL1 and PL2 has an optical axis, e.g., a transmission axis. The optical axis of the first polarizer PL1 is substantially perpendicular to or substantially parallel to the optical axis of the second polarizer PL2. In one example, the second polarizer PL2 may include a plurality of optical conversion layers.

[0050] Hereinafter, the first polarizer PL1 and the pixel PXij will be described in detail. According to the present example, the first polarizer PL1 and the pixel PXij are disposed on one surface of the first base substrate SUB1. For example, in the example of FIG. 4, both the first polarizer PL1 and the pixel PXij are disposed on an upper surface (e.g., facing the liquid crystal layer LL) of the first base substrate SUB1.

[0051] The first base substrate SUB1 may be a transparent substrate. For example, the first base substrate SUB1 may be a glass substrate, a plastic substrate, a silicon substrate, etc. In the example of FIG. 4, the first optical conversion layer LCL1 is disposed on the surface of the first base substrate SUB1, and the first insulating layer 10 is disposed on the first optical conversion layer LCL1. A buffer layer may be disposed between the surface of the first base substrate SUB1 and the first optical conversion layer LCL1.

[0052] The first insulating layer 10 has a refractive index smaller than or equal to about 1.5. In addition, the first insulating layer 10 has a thickness smaller than or equal to about 300nm. This is to minimize the polarization of the light exiting from the first optical conversion layer

LCL1 until the light reaches the second optical conversion layer LCL2.

[0053] In one embodiment, the first insulating layer 10 includes an organic material. In another embodiment, the first insulating layer 10 includes an inorganic material. The first insulating layer 10 may have a multi-layer structure. The first insulating layer 10 may include a silicon inorganic material. The silicon inorganic material may be at least one of silicon oxide and silicon nitride.

[0054] In the example of FIG. 4, the second optical conversion layer LCL2 is disposed on the first insulating layer 10. The reflection part RP of the second optical conversion layer LCL2 overlaps the light blocking area LSA, and the polarization part PP of the second optical conversion layer LCL2 overlaps the transmitting area TA. The reflection part RP covers the light blocking area LSA. For example, in one embodiment, the reflection part RP has substantially the same shape as the light blocking area LSA.

[0055] A second insulating layer 20 is disposed on the second optical conversion layer LCL2. The second insulating layer 20 may have the same layer structure and/or the same material as those of the first insulating layer 10. The gate line GLi and the common line CLi are disposed on the second insulating layer 20.

[0056] A gate electrode GE of the thin film transistor TFT is branched from the gate line GLi. For example, the gate electrode GE is electrically connected to the gate line GLi. The gate electrode GE includes the same material as the gate line GLi and has the same layer structure as the gate line GLi. The gate electrode GE and the gate line GLi may include copper (Cu), aluminum (Al), or alloys thereof. The gate electrode GE and the gate line GLi may have a multi-layer structure of an aluminum layer and another metal layer. The common line CLi includes the same material as the gate line GLi and has the same layer structure as the gate line GLi.

[0057] A third insulating layer 30 is disposed on the second insulating layer 20 and covers the gate line GLi and the common line CLi. For example, the third insulating layer 30 is disposed directly over the gate line GLi and the common line CLi. In one embodiment, the third insulating layer 30 includes an organic material. In another embodiment, the third insulating layer 30 includes an inorganic material. The third insulating layer 30 may have a multi-layer structure.

[0058] A semiconductor layer AL is disposed on the third insulating layer 30 to overlap with the gate electrode GE. An ohmic contact layer (not shown) may be further disposed on the third insulating layer 30. The data line DLj is disposed on the third insulating layer 30.

[0059] The data line DLj may include copper (Cu), aluminum (Al), or alloys thereof. The data line DLj may have a multi-layer structure of an aluminum layer and another metal layer, e.g., chromium or molybdenum. A source electrode SE of the thin film transistor TFT is branched from the data line DLj. For example, the source electrode SE may be electrically connected to the data line DLj.

The source electrode SE includes the same material as the data line DLj and has the same layer structure as the data line DLj.

[0060] A drain electrode DE is disposed on the third insulating layer 30 and spaced apart from the source electrode SE. The source electrode SE and the drain electrode DE overlap with the semiconductor layer AL.

[0061] A fourth insulating layer 40 is disposed on the third insulating layer 30 and covers the source electrode SE, the drain electrode DE, and the data line DLj. For example, the fourth insulating layer 40 is disposed directly over the source electrode SE, the drain electrode DE, and the data line DLj. The fourth insulating layer 40 provides a flat surface. The common electrode CE is disposed on the fourth insulating layer 40. The common electrode CE is connected to the common line CLi through a first contact hole CH1 formed through the third and fourth insulating layers 30 and 40. In one example embodiment, the common electrode CE may be disposed on the operation mode of the pixel PXij.

[0062] A fifth insulating layer 50 is disposed on the fourth insulating layer 40 and covers the common electrode CE. For example, the fifth insulating layer 50 is disposed directly over the common electrode CE. The pixel electrode PE is disposed on the fifth insulating layer 50 and overlaps with the common electrode CE. The pixel electrode PE is connected to the drain electrode DE through a second contact hole CH2 formed through the fourth and fifth insulating layers 40 and 50. A protective layer that protects the pixel electrode PE and an alignment layer may be further disposed on the fifth insulating layer 50.

[0063] The pixel electrode PE includes a plurality of slits SLT. In the example of FIG. 3, the pixel PE includes a first horizontal portion P1, a second horizontal portion P2 spaced apart from the first horizontal portion P1, and a plurality of vertical portions P3 that connects the first horizontal portion P1 and the second horizontal portion P2. The slits SLT are disposed between the vertical portions P3. However, the shape of the pixel electrode PE should not be limited thereto or thereby. For example, in another embodiment, the slits SLT may be formed in the common electrode CE instead of the pixel electrode PE.

[0064] The thin film transistor TFT outputs the data voltage applied to the data line DLj in response to the gate signal applied to the gate line GLi. The common electrode CE receives a common voltage and the pixel electrode PE receives a pixel voltage corresponding to the data voltage. The common electrode CE and the pixel electrode PE form a horizontal electric field. The horizontal electric field may cause the arrangement of directors in the liquid crystal layer LL to be changed.

[0065] The second base substrate SUB2 may be a transparent substrate, e.g., a glass substrate, a plastic substrate, a silicon substrate, etc. In the example of FIG. 4, the color filter CF and the black matrix BM are disposed on the second base substrate SUB2.

[0066] The color filter CF overlaps at least the transmitting area TA. The color filter CF covers the transmitting area TA when viewed in a plan view and partially overlaps the light blocking area LSA. The color filter CF may include a red, green, or blue color. In FIG. 4, one color filter CF corresponding to the pixel PX_{ij} has been shown, but the liquid crystal display panel DP includes a plurality of color filter groups having colors different from each other, wherein each of the pixels PX₁₁ to PX_{nm} belongs to one of the plurality of color filter groups.

[0067] The black matrix BM overlaps the light blocking area LSA. The light blocking area LSA may be referred to as an area in which the black matrix BM is disposed, and the transmitting area TA may be referred to as an area in which no black matrix BM is disposed.

[0068] The light blocking area LSA has a size determined based on the shape of the black matrix BM. As shown in FIGS. 3 and 4, the thin film transistor TFT may overlap with the light blocking area LSA, but it should not be limited thereto or thereby. For example, the thin film transistor TFT may overlap with the transmitting area TA.

[0069] FIG. 5 is an enlarged view showing the portion labeled AA in FIG. 4. FIG. 6 is an enlarged view showing the lattice pattern shown in FIG. 5. FIGS. 7A and 7B are plan views showing the first and second optical conversion layers according to an example embodiment of the present disclosure. FIGS. 7A and 7B further show areas in which the first and second optical conversion layers overlap with the pixel PX_{ij}, respectively. FIG. 8 is a view showing an arrangement of the first and second lattice patterns.

[0070] Turning to FIG. 5, the first polarizer PL1 includes the first optical conversion layer LCL1 and the second optical conversion layer LCL2. The first optical conversion layer LCL1 includes a plurality of lattice patterns WG1 and the second optical conversion layer LCL2 includes a reflection part RP and a polarization part PP. The polarization part PP includes a plurality of second lattice patterns WG2.

[0071] FIG. 6 shows two lattice patterns WG disposed on the first base substrate SUB1. The two lattice patterns WG may be a part of the first lattice patterns WG1 or a part of the second lattice patterns WG2.

[0072] Each of the lattice patterns WG has a predetermined height H₁₀. In one embodiment, each of the lattice patterns WG has the same height. In another embodiment, the lattice patterns WG have different heights as compared to one another. In one embodiment, the height H₁₀ ranges from about 50 nm to about 150 nm.

[0073] Each of the lattice patterns WG has a predetermined width W₁₀. The lattice patterns WG are spaced apart from each other by a predetermined distance L₁₀. The sum of the width W₁₀ and the distance L₁₀ is referred to as a pitch PT. In one embodiment, the pitch PT ranges from about 100 nm to about 150 nm. The ratio of the distance L₁₀ to the pitch PT may range from about 0.3:1 to about 0.6:1.

[0074] Each of the lattice patterns WG includes a metal

layer ML and a metal oxide layer MOL surrounding the metal layer ML. In one embodiment, the metal layer ML includes aluminum and the metal oxide layer MOL includes aluminum oxide.

[0075] The lattice patterns WG are formed by an imprint method, and the metal oxide layer MOL is formed while the lattice patterns WG are formed. The metal oxide layer MOL is formed by oxidizing a surface of the imprinted metal layer ML. The metal oxide layer MOL has a thickness of about a few nanometers. For example, the metal oxide layer may have a thickness of about 1 nm, about 2 nm, about 3 nm, about 4 nm, about 5 nm, about 6 nm, about 7 nm, about 8 nm, or about 9 nm.

[0076] FIG. 6 shows the lattice patterns WG each having a rectangular shape in a cross-section view, but they should not be limited to the rectangular shape. For example, in another embodiment, each lattice pattern WG may have a square shape or a trapezoidal shape.

[0077] Turning to FIGS. 7A and 7B, the first lattice patterns WG1 extend in the same direction as the second lattice patterns WG2. FIGS. 7A and 7B show the first and second lattice patterns WG1 and WG2 extending in the second direction DR2. The direction in which the first and second lattice patterns WG1 and WG2 extend does not necessarily match the direction in which the data lines DL1 to DL_m extend.

[0078] As shown in FIG. 7B, the second lattice patterns WG2 are spaced apart from the reflection part RP. The second lattice patterns WG2 are separated from the reflection part RP along a boundary line of the reflection part RP and the light blocking area LSA of the transmitting area TA.

[0079] The first lattice patterns WG1 may be substantially parallel to the second lattice patterns WG2. The term of "parallel" used herein means that an included angle θ between the first lattice pattern WG1 and the second lattice pattern WG2 (e.g., the smaller of the two angles) as shown in FIG. 8 is smaller than or equal to about 0.1 degrees.

[0080] Turning back to FIG. 5, portions of the first lattice patterns WG1, which correspond to portions of the second lattice patterns WG2, are completely overlapped with the corresponding patterns of the second lattice patterns WG2. For example, the first lattice patterns WG1 that have corresponding second lattice patterns WG2 may completely overlap with the corresponding second lattice patterns WG2, respectively. The corresponding first and second lattice patterns WG1 and WG2 may have the same pitch PT, the same width W₁₀, and the same height H₁₀.

[0081] In another example embodiment, the first lattice patterns WG1 may have different pitch PT, height H₁₀, and width W₁₀ from those of the second lattice patterns WG2. The pitch PT, height H₁₀, and width W₁₀ of each of the first lattice patterns WG1 and each of the second lattice patterns WG2 are in the ranges described in FIG. 6.

[0082] As shown in FIG. 5, the lights BL1 and BL2 gen-

erated by the backlight unit BLU are incident to the first optical conversion layer LCL1. Among the lights BL1 and BL2 generated by the backlight unit BLU, the light vibrating in the second direction DR2 in which the first lattice patterns WG1 extend is reflected and the light vibrating in the first direction DR1 in which the first lattice patterns WG1 are arranged is transmitted.

[0083] Among the lights BL1 and BL2 generated by the backlight unit BLU, the light BL1 is polarized by the first optical conversion layer LCL1 and incident to the polarization part PP of the second optical conversion layer LCL2. The light BL2 is polarized by the first optical conversion layer LCL1 and incident to the reflection part RP of the second optical conversion layer LCL2.

[0084] The light incident to the polarization part PP is transmitted through the second optical conversion layer LCL2 while maintaining the polarization of the light at the time the light passed through the first optical conversion layer LCL1. When a ratio of the distance L10 of the first lattice patterns WG1 to the pitch PT is the same as a ratio of the distance L10 of the second lattice patterns WG2 to the pitch PT, the polarization of the light may be maintained without the transmittance of the light being reduced.

[0085] The light incident to the reflection part RP is reflected to the backlight unit BLU. The light reflected to the backlight unit BLU is reflected again by an optical member (not shown) included in the backlight unit BLU. The re-reflected light may be incident to the polarization part PP. For example, the re-reflected light is incident to the pixel PXij (refer to FIG. 3). Due to the above-mentioned function of the reflection part RP, the light generated by the backlight unit BLU is provided to the pixel PXij without being absorbed by other components. As described above, since the light reflected by the reflection part RP is provided back to the pixel PXij, the light efficiency of the liquid crystal display device is improved.

[0086] FIG. 9 is an SEM image showing a damaged optical conversion layer, and FIG. 10 is a graph showing an extinction ratio according to the structure of the optical conversion layer and a damaged lattice pattern. For example, the extinction ratio may refer to the ratio of the transmission of the unwanted component to the wanted component. In FIG. 10, a first graph GP1 shows the extinction ratio of the polarizer including an optical conversion layer with a single-layer structure, which is not damaged, a second graph GP1 shows the extinction ratio of the polarizer including an optical conversion layer with a single-layer structure, which is damaged, a third graph GP1 shows the extinction ratio of the polarizer including an optical conversion layer that is damaged, and another optical conversion layer that is not damaged, and a fourth graph GP4 shows the extinction ratio of the polarizer including two optical conversion layers that are not damaged.

[0087] As shown in FIG. 9, the first lattice patterns WG1 and the second lattice patterns WG2 may be partially damaged during the manufacturing process. The lattice

patterns may not be completely printed during the imprinting process and portions of the lattice patterns may be attached to the printing device when the printing device is separated. Accordingly, the portions of the lattice patterns are damaged as represented by the dotted circles.

[0088] The polarizer according to the present example embodiment may provide the normally-polarized light to the pixel PXij since the first and second lattice patterns WG1 and WG2 optically compensate for each other even if portions of the first and second lattice patterns WG1 and WG2 are damaged. For instance, although portions of the first lattice patterns WG1 are damaged in the example of FIG. 9, the second lattice patterns WG2, which are not damaged, polarize the light incident to the polarizer.

[0089] As represented by the second graph GP2 shown in FIG. 10, when the optical conversion layer having the single-layer structure is damaged, the polarizer has the extinction ratio smaller than a reference value. For example, the reference value is indicated by the extinction ratio of the first graph GP1. In one embodiment, if the polarizer has an extinction ratio smaller than the reference value, the polarizer is considered to be defective or inferior.

[0090] As represented by the third graph GP3, although one of the optical conversion layers is damaged, the polarizer has the extinction ratio greater than the reference value since the extinction ratio is compensated by the other optical conversion layer. As represented by the fourth graph GP4, when the two optical conversion layers are not damaged, the polarizer has a relatively high extinction ratio.

[0091] FIG. 11 is a cross-sectional view showing a direction in which a light travels, which is provided to a first polarizer. FIG. 12 is a plan view showing the second optical conversion layer according to an example embodiment of the present disclosure. FIG. 11 corresponds to FIG. 5, and FIG. 12 corresponds to FIG. 7B. Hereinafter, the liquid crystal display panel will be described in detail with reference to FIGS. 11 and 12. In FIGS. 11 and 12, the same reference numbers denote the same elements in FIGS. 1 to 10, and thus detailed descriptions of the same elements will be omitted.

[0092] Turning to FIG. 11, the first polarizer PL1 includes the first optical conversion layer LCL1 and the second optical conversion layer LCL2. The first and second lattice patterns WG1 and WG2 have the same pitch PT, height H10, and width W10. The width W10 of the first lattice patterns WG1 may be the same as the distance L10 of the first lattice distances WG1. The width W10 of the second lattice patterns WG2 may be the same as the distance L10 of the second lattice distances WG2. In this case, the first lattice patterns WG1 may have the same width W10 as that of the second lattice patterns WG2.

[0093] In the example of FIG. 11, the first lattice patterns WG1 do not overlap with the second lattice patterns

WG2. The first lattice patterns WG1 are alternately arranged with respect to the second lattice patterns WG2. Although the first lattice patterns WG1 do not overlap with the second lattice patterns WG2, the light passing through the first polarizer PL1 may have the same polarization as that of the light passing through the first polarizer PL1 shown in FIG. 5.

[0094] In another example, the corresponding patterns between the first lattice patterns WG1 and the second lattice patterns WG2 partially overlap with each other. In this case, the light passing through the first polarizer PL1 may have the same polarization as that of the light passing through the first polarizer PL1 shown in FIG. 5.

[0095] Turning to FIG. 12, the second optical conversion layer LCL2 includes the reflection part RP and the polarization part PP, which are connected to each other. Both end portions of the second lattice patterns WG2 are respectively connected to the reflection part RP. The reflection part RP and the polarization part PP are integrally formed as a single unitary and individual unit. The reflection part RP and the polarization part PP, which are integrally formed as a single unitary and individual unit, are formed by patterning the slits SLT10.

[0096] FIGS. 13A to 13E are cross-sectional views showing liquid crystal display panels. FIGS. 13A to 13E correspond to FIG. 4. In FIGS. 13A to 13E, the same reference numerals denote the same elements in FIG. 10, and thus detailed descriptions of the same elements will be omitted.

[0097] Turning to FIG. 13A, a first polarizer PL10 of the liquid crystal display panel includes a first optical conversion layer LCL10 and a second optical conversion layer LCL20. The first optical conversion layer LCL10 and the second optical conversion layer LCL20 are disposed on the surface of the first base substrate SUB1. As shown in FIG. 13A, the first and second optical conversion layers LCL10 and LCL20 may be disposed in different layers.

[0098] In the example of FIG. 13, the second optical conversion layer LCL20 is disposed on the first optical conversion layer LCL10. The first optical conversion layer LCL10 includes the reflection part RP and the polarization part PP. The first and second optical conversion layers LCL10 and LCL20 shown in FIG. 13A correspond to the second and first optical conversion layers LCL2 and LCL1, respectively.

[0099] The liquid crystal display panel according to the present example may polarize the light incident to the first polarizer PL10 even though one of the first and second optical conversion layers LCL10 and LCL20 may be damaged. In addition, the reflection part RP of the first optical conversion layer LCL10 reflects the light without absorbing the light. The light reflected by the reflection part RP is incident to the liquid crystal display panel. Therefore, the amount of the light, which is extinct (e.g., absorbed by other elements), is decreased and the amount of the light incident to the liquid crystal display panel is increased, thereby improving the light efficiency.

[0100] Turning to FIG. 13B, a first polarizer PL10-1 of

the liquid crystal display panel includes a first optical conversion layer LCL10-1 and a second optical conversion layer LCL20-1. The first optical conversion layer LCL10-1 and the second optical conversion layer LCL20-1 correspond to the first optical conversion layer LCL1 and the second optical conversion layer LCL2 shown in FIG. 4, respectively.

[0101] In the example of FIG. 13B, the first optical conversion layer LCL10-1 is disposed on a lower surface of the first base substrate SUB1 and the second optical conversion layer LCL20-1 is disposed on an upper surface of the first base substrate SUB1. The first base substrate SUB1 has the same function as that of the first insulating layer 10 shown in FIG. 4. The positions of the first optical conversion layer LCL10-1 and the second optical conversion layer LCL20-1 may be changed with respect to each other. Although not shown in figures, an insulating layer or a protective layer may be further disposed on the lower surface of the first base substrate SUB1 to protect the first optical conversion layer LCL10-1.

[0102] Turning to FIG. 13C, a first polarizer PL10-2 of the liquid crystal display panel includes two first optical conversion layers LCL10-2 and LCL10-20 and one second conversion layer LCL20-2. The two first optical conversion layers LCL10-2 and LCL10-20 shown in FIG. 13C correspond to the first optical conversion layer LCL1 shown in FIG. 13C. The second optical conversion layer LCL20-2 corresponds to the second optical conversion layer LCL2 shown in FIG. 4. As shown in FIG. 13C, the second optical conversion layer LCL20-2 includes the reflection part RP and the polarization part PP.

[0103] The first optical conversion layer LCL10-2, the second optical conversion layer LCL20-2, and the first optical conversion layer LCL10-20 (hereinafter, referred to as a third optical conversion layer) are sequentially stacked on the upper surface of the first base substrate SUB1. A first insulating layer 10 disposed between the first optical conversion layer LCL10-2 and the second optical conversion layer LCL20-2 and a first insulating layer 10' disposed between the second optical conversion layer LCL20-2 and the third optical conversion layer LCL10-20 may be made of the same material. The stacking order of the first optical conversion layer LCL10-2, the second optical conversion layer LCL20-2, and the third optical conversion layer LCL10-20 should not be limited to the above-mentioned stacking order, and the optical conversion layers may be arranged in any other order.

[0104] The first polarizer PL20-2 employing the third optical conversion layer LCL10-20 has improved polarization since other conversion layers polarize the light even when one of the optical conversion layers is damaged.

[0105] In another example embodiment, the polarizer may include one first optical conversion layer and two second optical conversion layers. In yet another example embodiment, three optical conversion layers may be the same as the second optical conversion layer LCL2.

[0106] Turning to FIG. 13D, a second polarizer PL20 of the liquid crystal display panel includes a third optical conversion layer LCL3 and a fourth optical conversion layer LCL4. The third optical conversion layer LCL3 and the fourth optical conversion layer LCL4 shown in FIG. 13D correspond to the first optical conversion layer LCL1 shown in FIG. 4. According to the present example, the second polarizer, which is the stretch-type polarization film, shown in FIG. 4 is replaced with the polarizer including plural optical conversion layers.

[0107] The third optical conversion layer LCL3 is disposed on an upper surface of the second base substrate SUB2 and a sixth insulating layer 60 is disposed on the third optical conversion layer LCL3. The sixth insulating layer 60 may be the same as the first insulating layer 10 shown in FIG. 4. The fourth optical conversion layer LCL4 is disposed on the sixth insulating layer 60. A seventh insulating layer 70 is disposed on the fourth optical conversion layer LCL4. The seventh insulating layer 70 may be the same as the second insulating layer 20 shown in FIG. 4. A protective film PM is disposed on the seventh insulating layer 70 to protect the fourth optical conversion layer LCL4.

[0108] In another example, at least one of the third optical conversion layer LCL3 and the fourth optical conversion layer LCL4 is disposed on a lower surface of the second base substrate SUB2. At least one of the third optical conversion layer LCL3 and the fourth optical conversion layer LCL4 may be the same as the second optical conversion layer LCL2 shown in FIG. 4. In addition, the second polarizer PL20 may include three or more optical conversion layers.

[0109] Turning to FIG. 13E, a first polarizer PL10-3 of the liquid crystal display panel includes a first optical conversion layer LCL10-3 and a second optical conversion layer LCL10-30. A second polarizer PL20 includes a third optical conversion layer LCL3 and a fourth optical conversion layer LCL4. Each of the first, second, third, and fourth optical conversion layers LCL10-3, LCL10-30, LCL3, and LCL4 corresponds to the first optical conversion layer LCL1 shown in FIG. 4.

[0110] FIGS. 14A to 14I are perspective views showing a manufacturing method of a polarizer. FIGS. 14A to 14I show the manufacturing method of the first polarizer described with reference to FIGS. 4 to 7B.

[0111] Turning to FIG. 14A, a first metal layer ML1 is formed on a base substrate SUB. A first sacrificial layer SL1 is formed on the first metal layer ML1. A first mask layer MP1 is disposed on the first sacrificial layer SL1.

[0112] The base substrate SUB may be the first base substrate SUB1 (refer to FIG. 4) or a buffer layer disposed on the first base substrate SUB1. The metal layer ML1 is formed by a sputtering method and includes aluminum. The first sacrificial layer SL1 is formed by a depositing method and includes an inorganic material. The first mask layer MP1 includes a mask pattern through which a plurality of slits MP1-SLT is formed. The first mask layer MP is formed by the imprinting method and includes res-

in.

[0113] In FIG. 14B, the first sacrificial layer SL1 is patterned. Portions of the first sacrificial layer SL1 exposed through the first mask layer MP1 are removed by using a dry etch process. Accordingly, slits SL1-SLT are formed in the first sacrificial layer SL1.

[0114] In FIG. 14C, the first metal layer ML1 is patterned. Portions of the first metal layer ML1 exposed through the slits SL1-SLT of the first sacrificial layer SL1 are removed by using a dry etch process. The patterned first metal layer ML1 forms the first lattice patterns WG1 (refer to FIG. 7A).

[0115] In FIG. 14D, the first sacrificial layer SL1 and the first mask layer ML1 are removed and a first insulating layer IL1 is formed on the first lattice patterns WG1. The first insulating layer IL1 corresponds to the first insulating layer 10 shown in FIG. 4. The first insulating layer IL1 provides a flat surface on the first lattice patterns WG1. The first insulating layer IL1 may be filled in the slits SL1-SLT between the first lattice patterns WG1.

[0116] In FIG. 14E, a second metal layer ML2, a second sacrificial layer SL2, and a second mask layer MP2 are formed on the first insulating layer IL1. The second mask layer MP2 includes a mask pattern in which a plurality of slits MP2-SLT are defined.

[0117] In FIG. 14F, the second sacrificial layer SL2 is patterned. Slits SL2-SLT are formed in the second sacrificial layer SL2 in the same way as described in FIG. 14B.

[0118] In FIG. 14G, a protective layer PR is formed on the second mask layer MP2 to partially cover the second mask layer MP2. The protective layer PR protects portions of the second metal layer ML2 from being etched in the following processes. The protective layer PR overlaps the area in which the reflection part RP shown in FIG. 7 is disposed.

[0119] In FIG. 14H, the second metal layer ML2 exposed through the protective layer PR is patterned. Portions of the second metal layer ML2 exposed through the slits SL2-SLT of the second sacrificial layer SL2 are removed by using a dry etch process. The patterned second metal layer ML2 forms the second lattice patterns WG2 (refer to FIG. 7B) and the reflection part RP (refer to FIG. 7B).

[0120] In FIG. 14I, a second insulating layer IL2 is formed on the patterned second metal layer ML2. The second insulating layer IL2 corresponds to the second insulating layer 20 shown in FIG. 4. Then, the thin film transistor TFT, the common electrode CE, and the pixel electrode PE are formed.

[0121] In another example, when the processes described with reference to FIGS. 14A to 14D are performed on the second insulating layer IL2 again, an additional polarizer may be formed. In another example embodiment, when the processes described with reference to FIGS. 14A to 14D and the processes described with reference to FIGS. 14E to 14I are changed with respect to each other, the layer structure of the polarizer may be changed.

[0122] Although the example embodiments of the present invention have been described, it is understood that the present invention should not be limited to these example embodiments but various changes and modifications can be made by one ordinary skilled in the art within the scope of the present invention as hereinafter claimed.

Claims

1. A display device comprising:

a first base substrate comprising a plurality of light transmitting areas (TA) and a light blocking area (LSA) surrounding each of the light transmitting areas;
a second base substrate disposed to be spaced apart from the first base substrate;
a plurality of pixels (PXij) disposed between the first base substrate and the second substrate and respectively overlapping the light transmitting areas when viewed in a direction perpendicular to a major surface of the first base substrate; and
first and second polarizers (PL1, PL2) spaced apart from each other such that the pixels are disposed therebetween, wherein the first polarizer (PL1) comprises a plurality of optical conversion layers (LCL1, LCL2) disposed on different layers from each other, each of which comprises a plurality of lattice wires (WG1, WG2), wherein the plurality of optical conversion layers comprises:

a first optical conversion layer (LCL1) including a first set of lattice wires (WG1);
and
a second optical conversion layer (LCL2) including a second set of lattice wires (WG2), wherein the second set of lattice wires are substantially parallel to the first set of lattice wires;
a third optical conversion layer (LCL 10-20) including a third set of lattice wires extending in the same direction as the first set of lattice wires and being arranged in the same direction as the first set of lattice wires,

wherein the first optical conversion layer comprises a polarization part including the first set of lattice wires (WG1), and the second optical conversion layer comprises a polarization part (PP) including the second set of lattice wires (WG2), wherein the polarization parts of the first and second optical conversion layers overlap with the light transmitting areas when viewed in the direction perpendicular to the major surface

of the first base substrate,

characterized in that each of the first and second sets of lattice wires comprises a metal layer (ML) and a metal oxide layer (MOL) covering the metal layer, and **in that** the second optical conversion layer further comprises a reflection part (RP) that covers the light blocking area (LSA).

2. The display device of claim 1, wherein the first optical conversion layer (LCL1) and the second optical conversion layer (LCL2) are disposed over the first base substrate (SUB 1).
3. The display device of claim 2, wherein the first optical conversion layer (LCL1) and the second optical conversion (LCL2) layer are disposed between a surface of the first base substrate (SUB1) and the pixels.
4. The display device of claim 1, wherein the first optical conversion layer (LCL1) and the second optical conversion layer (LCL2) are disposed such that the first base substrate (SUB1) is disposed between the first and second optical conversion layers.
5. The display device of any one of the preceding claims, wherein each of the first and second sets of lattice wires has a height of about 50 nm to about 150 nm.
6. The display device of any one of the preceding claims, wherein, when a sum of a distance between two adjacent lattice wires in the first set of lattice wires in a direction in which the first set of lattice wires are arranged and a width of one lattice wire of the two adjacent lattice wires in the direction is defined as a pitch, the ratio of the width of the one lattice wire to the pitch in the direction is in a range from about 0.3:1 to about 0.6:1.
7. The display apparatus of claim 6, wherein the second set of lattice wires have the same pitch as the first set of lattice wires and the second set of lattice wires have the same width as the first set of lattice wires,
8. The display device of any one of the preceding claims, wherein the second polarizer is a stretch-type polarization film.
9. The display device of any one of the preceding claims, further comprising:
a black matrix (BM) overlapping the light blocking area (LSA) when viewed in the direction perpendicular to the major surface of the first base substrate;
and a plurality of color filters overlapping the light transmitting areas when viewed in the direction perpendicular to the major surface of the first base substrate

Patentansprüche

1. Anzeigevorrichtung, umfassend:

ein erstes Basissubstrat, umfassend eine Mehrzahl von lichtübertragenden Bereichen (TA) und einen lichtblockierenden Bereich (LSA), welcher jeden der lichtübertragenden Bereiche umschließt;
 ein zweites Basissubstrat, welches angeordnet ist, um von dem ersten Basissubstrat beabstandet zu sein;
 eine Mehrzahl von Pixeln (PX_{ij}), welche zwischen dem ersten Basissubstrat und dem zweiten Substrat angeordnet sind und jeweils die lichtübertragenden Bereiche überlappen, wenn diese in einer Richtung gesehen werden, welche zu einer Hauptfläche des ersten Basissubstrats senkrecht steht; und
 erste und zweite Polarisatoren (PL1, PL2), welche voneinander beabstandet sind, sodass die Pixel dazwischen angeordnet sind, wobei der erste Polarisator (PL1) eine Mehrzahl von optischen Konversionsschichten (LCL1, LCL2) umfasst, welche auf voneinander unterschiedlichen Schichten angeordnet sind, wobei jede eine Mehrzahl von Gitterdrähten (WG1, WG2) umfasst,
 wobei die Mehrzahl von optischen Konversionsschichten umfasst:

eine erste optische Konversionsschicht (LCL1), umfassend einen ersten Satz von Gitterdrähten (WG1);
 und eine zweite optische Konversionsschicht (LCL2), umfassend einen zweiten Satz von Gitterdrähten (WG2), wobei der zweite Satz von Gitterdrähten im Wesentlichen parallel zu dem ersten Satz von Gitterdrähten liegt;
 eine dritte optische Konversionsschicht (LCL10-20), umfassend einen dritten Satz von Gitterdrähten, welche sich in der selben Richtung wie die des ersten Satzes von Gitterdrähten erstreckt und in derselben Richtung wie die des ersten Satzes von Gitterdrähten angeordnet ist,
 wobei die erste optische Konversionsschicht einen Polarisationsanteil umfasst, welcher den ersten Satz von Gitterdrähten (WG1) umfasst, und die zweite optische Konversionsschicht einen Polarisationsanteil (PP) umfasst, umfassend den zweiten Satz von Gitterdrähten (WG2), wobei die Polarisationsanteile der ersten und der zweiten optischen Konversionsschicht mit den lichtübertragenden Bereichen überlappen, wenn in einer Richtung gesehen, die senkrecht

zu der Hauptfläche des ersten Basissubstrats liegt,

dadurch gekennzeichnet, dass jeder des ersten und zweiten Satzes von Gitterdrähten eine Metallschicht (ML) und eine Metalloxidschicht (MOL) umfasst, welche die Metallschicht abdeckt, und dass die zweite optische Konversionsschicht ferner einen Reflexionsteil (RP) umfasst, welche den lichtundurchlässigen Bereich (LSA) abdecken.

2. Anzeigevorrichtung nach Anspruch 1, wobei die erste optische Konversionsschicht (LCL1) und die zweite optische Konversionsschicht (LCL2) über dem ersten Basissubstrat (SUB1) angeordnet sind.
3. Anzeigevorrichtung nach Anspruch 2, wobei die erste optische Konversionsschicht (LCL1) und die zweite optische Konversionsschicht (LCL2) zwischen einer Oberfläche des ersten Basissubstrats (SUB1) und den Pixeln angeordnet sind.
4. Anzeigevorrichtung nach Anspruch 1, wobei die erste optische Konversionsschicht (LCL1) und die zweite optische Konversionsschicht (LCL2) so angeordnet sind, dass das erste Basissubstrat (SUB1) zwischen der ersten und zweiten optischen Konversionsschicht angeordnet ist.
5. Anzeigevorrichtung nach einem der vorhergehenden Ansprüche, wobei jeder des ersten und zweiten Satzes von Gitterdrähten eine Höhe von etwa 50 nm bis etwa 150 nm aufweist.
6. Anzeigevorrichtung nach einem der vorhergehenden Ansprüche, wobei, wenn die Summe des Abstands zwischen zwei anliegenden Gitterdrähten in dem ersten Satz von Gitterdrähten in einer Richtung in welcher der erste Satz von Gitterdrähten angeordnet ist und einer Breite eines Gitterdrahts der zwei anliegenden Gitterdrähten in der Richtung als Teilung definiert ist, ein Verhältnis zwischen der Breite des einen Gitterdrahts und der Teilung in der Richtung in dem Bereich zwischen etwa 0,3:1 und 0,6:1 liegt.
7. Anzeigevorrichtung nach Anspruch 6, wobei der zweite Satz von Gitterdrähten dieselbe Teilung wie die des ersten Satzes von Gitterdrähten und der zweite Satz von Gitterdrähten dieselbe Breite wie die des ersten Satzes von Gitterdrähten aufweist.
8. Anzeigevorrichtung nach einem der vorhergehenden Ansprüche, wobei der zweite Polarisator aus einem Polarisationsfilm des gestreckten Typs besteht.
9. Anzeigevorrichtung nach einem der vorhergehenden

den Ansprüche, ferner umfassend:

eine schwarze Matrix (BM), welche den lichtundurchlässigen Bereich (LSA) überlappt, wenn in der Richtung gesehen, die zur Hauptfläche des ersten Basissubstrats senkrecht steht; und eine Mehrzahl von Farbfiltern, welche die lichtübertragenden Bereiche überlappen, wenn in der Richtung gesehen, die zu der Hauptfläche des ersten Basissubstrats senkrecht steht.

Revendications

1. Dispositif d'affichage comprenant :

un premier substrat de base qui comprend une pluralité de zones de transmission de lumière (TA) et une zone de blocage de lumière (LSA) qui entoure chacune des zones de transmission de lumière ;

un second substrat de base qui est disposé de manière à ce qu'il soit espacé du premier substrat de base ;

une pluralité de pixels (PXij) qui sont disposés entre le premier substrat de base et le second substrat et qui chevauchent respectivement les zones de transmission de lumière tel que vu dans une direction qui est perpendiculaire à une surface principale du premier substrat de base ; et

des premier et second polariseurs (PL1, PL2) qui sont espacés l'un de l'autre de telle sorte que les pixels soient disposés entre eux, dans lequel le premier polariseur (PL1) comprend une pluralité de couches de conversion optique (LCL1, LCL2) qui sont disposées sur différentes couches les unes par rapport aux autres, dont chacune comprend une pluralité de fils de réseau (WG1, WG2) ;

dans lequel la pluralité de couches de conversion optique comprend :

une première couche de conversion optique (LCL1) qui inclut un premier jeu de fils de réseau (WG1) ; et

une deuxième couche de conversion optique (LCL2) qui inclut un deuxième jeu de fils de réseau (WG2), dans lequel le deuxième jeu de fils de réseau est sensiblement parallèle au premier jeu de fils de réseau ;

une troisième couche de conversion optique (LCL10-20) qui inclut un troisième jeu de fils de réseau qui s'étend dans la même direction que le premier jeu de fils de réseau et qui est agencé dans la même direction que le premier jeu de fils de réseau ;

dans lequel la première couche de conversion

optique comprend une partie de polarisation qui inclut le premier jeu de fils de réseau (WG1), et la deuxième couche de conversion optique comprend une partie de polarisation (PP) qui inclut le deuxième jeu de fils de réseau (WG2), dans lequel les parties de polarisation des première et deuxième couches de conversion optique chevauchent les zones de transmission de lumière tel que vu dans la direction qui est perpendiculaire à la surface principale du premier substrat de base ;

caractérisé en ce que chacun des premier et deuxième jeux de fils de réseau comprend une couche en métal (ML) et une couche en oxyde de métal (MOL) qui recouvre la couche en métal, **et en ce que** la deuxième couche de conversion optique comprend en outre une partie de réflexion (RP) qui recouvre la zone de blocage de lumière (LSA).

2. Dispositif d'affichage selon la revendication 1, dans lequel la première couche de conversion optique (LCL1) et la deuxième couche de conversion optique (LCL2) sont disposées au-dessus du premier substrat de base (SUB1).

3. Dispositif d'affichage selon la revendication 2, dans lequel la première couche de conversion optique (LCL1) et la deuxième couche de conversion optique (LCL2) sont disposées entre une surface du premier substrat de base (SUB1) et les pixels.

4. Dispositif d'affichage selon la revendication 1, dans lequel la première couche de conversion optique (LCL1) et la deuxième couche de conversion optique (LCL2) sont disposées de telle sorte que le premier substrat de base (SUB1) soit disposé entre les première et deuxième couches de conversion optique.

5. Dispositif d'affichage selon l'une quelconque des revendications qui précèdent, dans lequel chacun des premier et deuxième jeux de fils de réseau présente une hauteur d'environ 50 nm à environ 150 nm.

6. Dispositif d'affichage selon l'une quelconque des revendications qui précèdent, dans lequel, lorsqu'une somme d'une distance entre deux fils de réseau adjacents dans le premier jeu de fils de réseau dans une direction dans laquelle le premier jeu de fils de réseau est agencé et d'une largeur d'un fil de réseau des deux fils de réseau adjacents dans la direction est définie en tant que pas, le rapport de la largeur du fil de réseau considéré sur le pas dans la direction s'inscrit dans une plage qui va d'environ 0,3:1 à environ 0,6:1.

7. Dispositif d'affichage selon la revendication 6, dans lequel le deuxième jeu de fils de réseau présente le

même pas que le premier jeu de fils de réseau et le deuxième jeu de fils de réseau présente la même largeur que le premier jeu de fils de réseau.

8. Dispositif d'affichage selon l'une quelconque des revendications qui précèdent, dans lequel le second polariseur est un film de polarisation du type à étirement. 5
9. Dispositif d'affichage selon l'une quelconque des revendications qui précèdent, comprenant en outre : 10
une matrice noire (BM) qui chevauche la zone de blocage de lumière (LSA) tel que vu dans la direction qui est perpendiculaire à la surface principale du premier substrat de base ; et une pluralité de filtres couleur qui chevauchent les zones de transmission de lumière tel que vu dans la direction qui est perpendiculaire à la surface principale du premier substrat de base. 15
20
25
30
35
40
45
50
55

FIG. 1

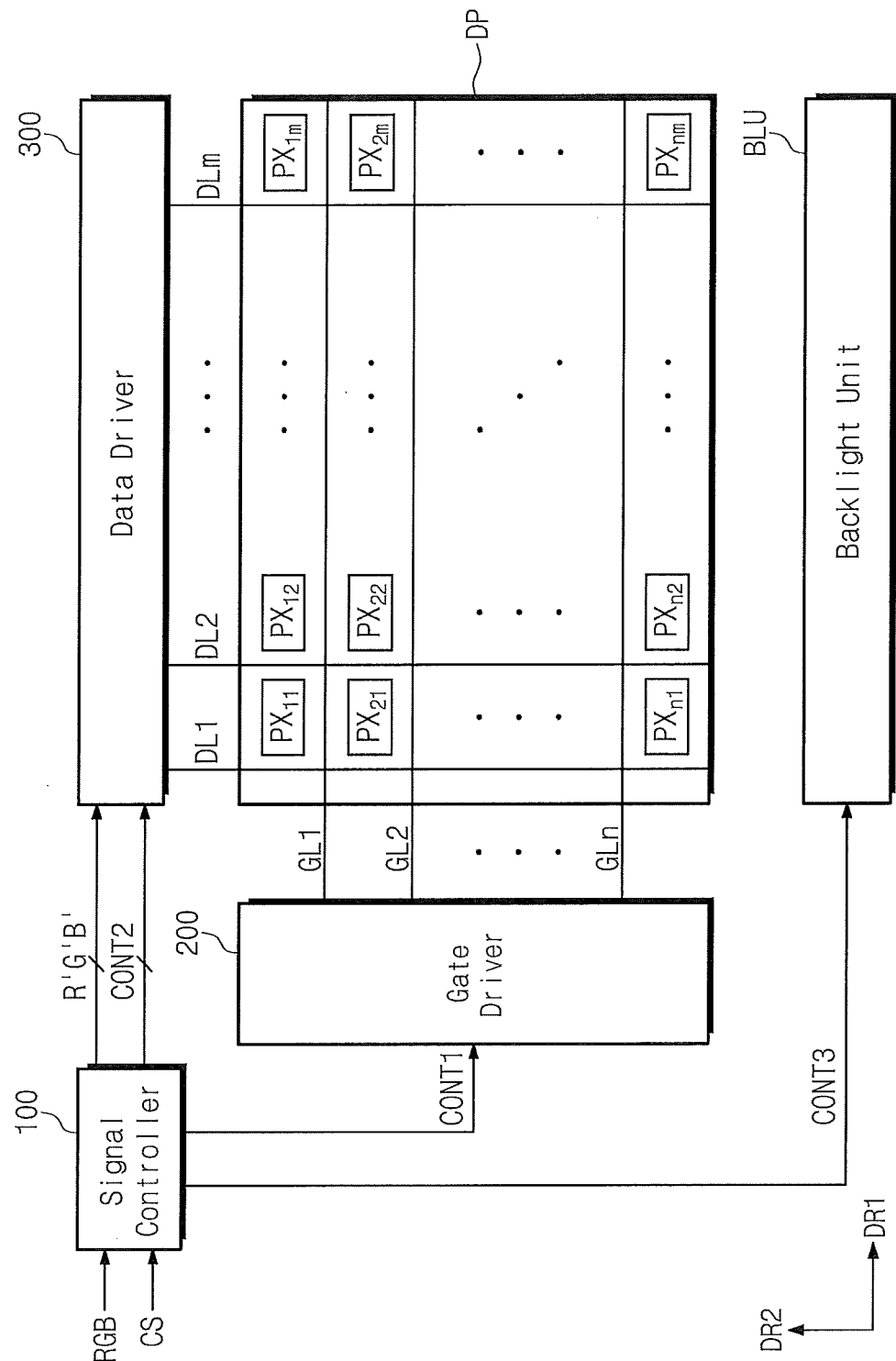


FIG. 2

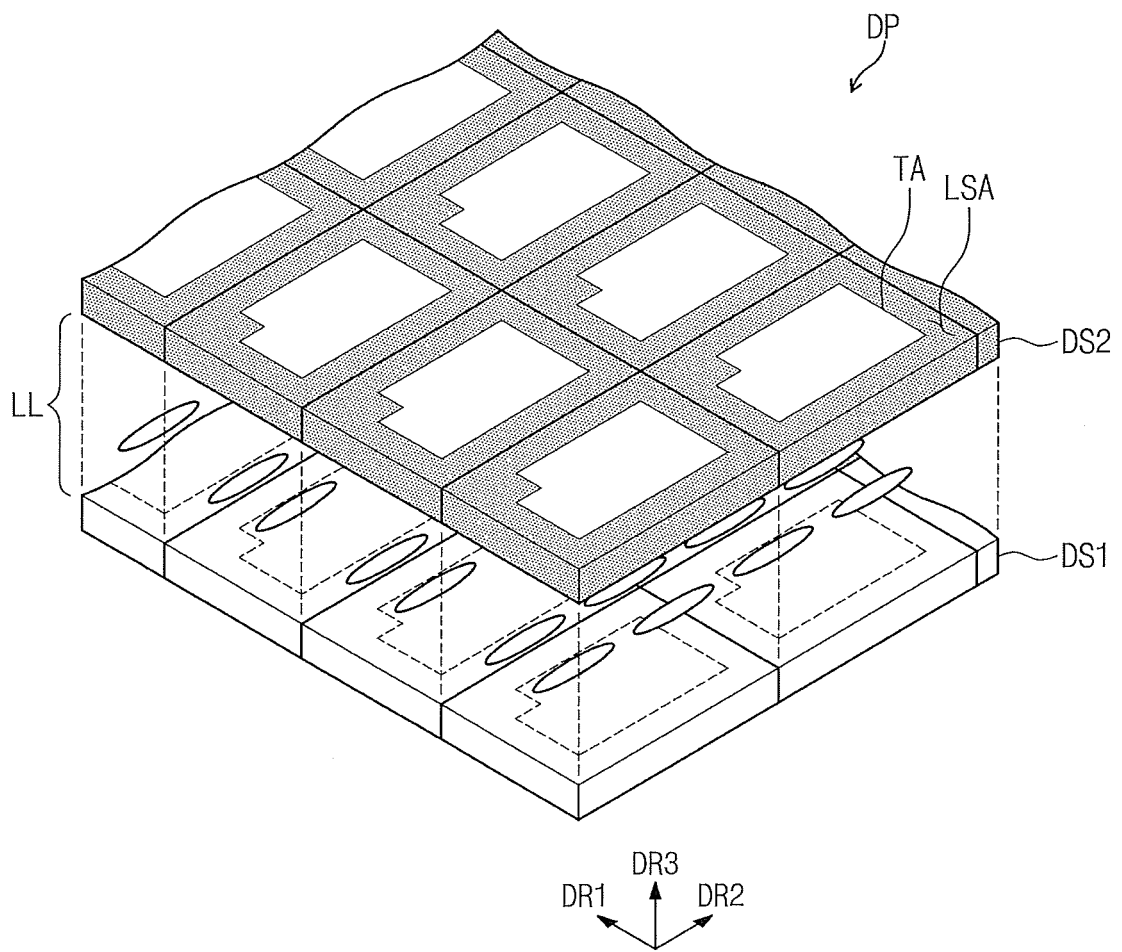


FIG. 3

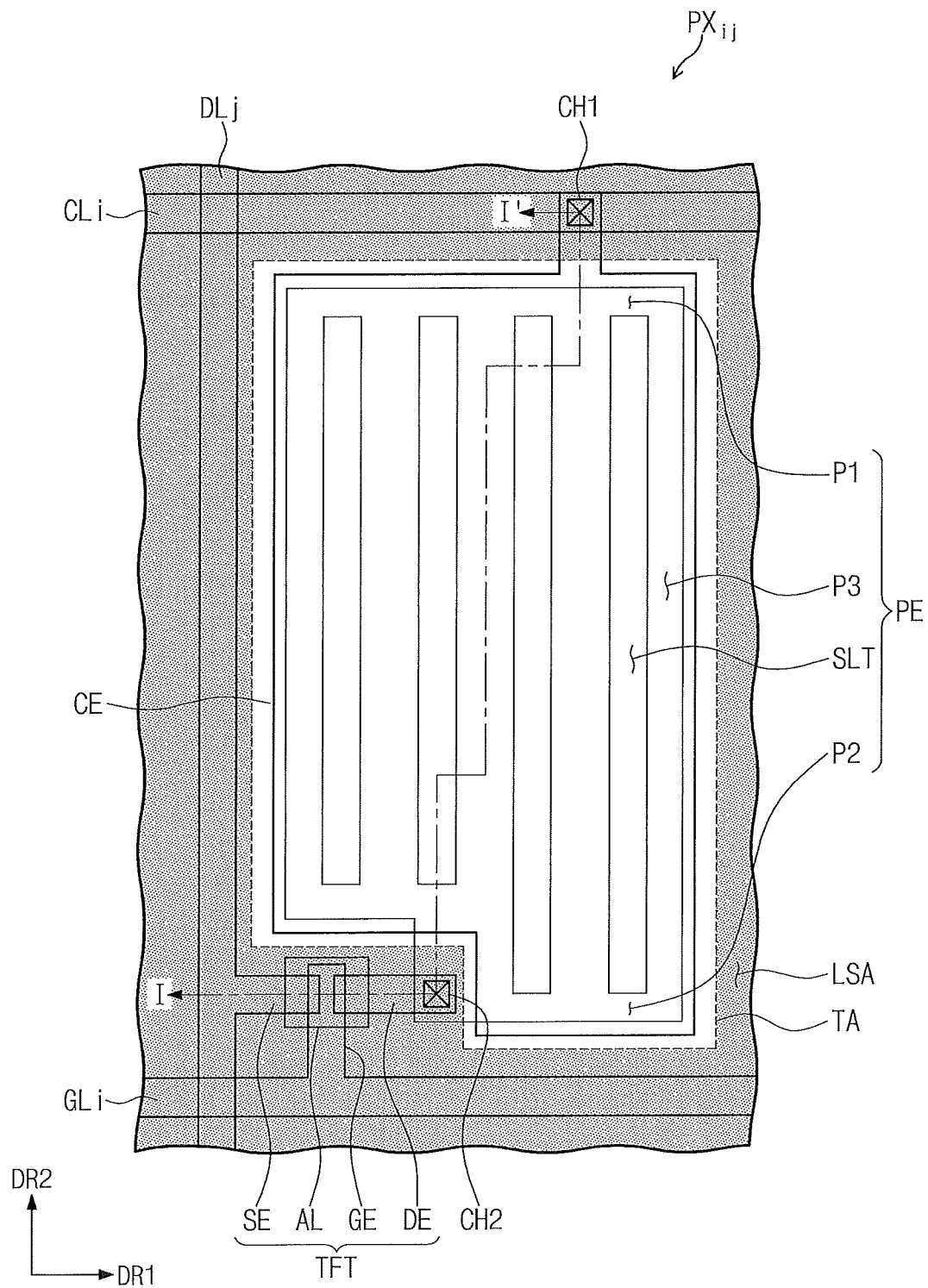


FIG. 4

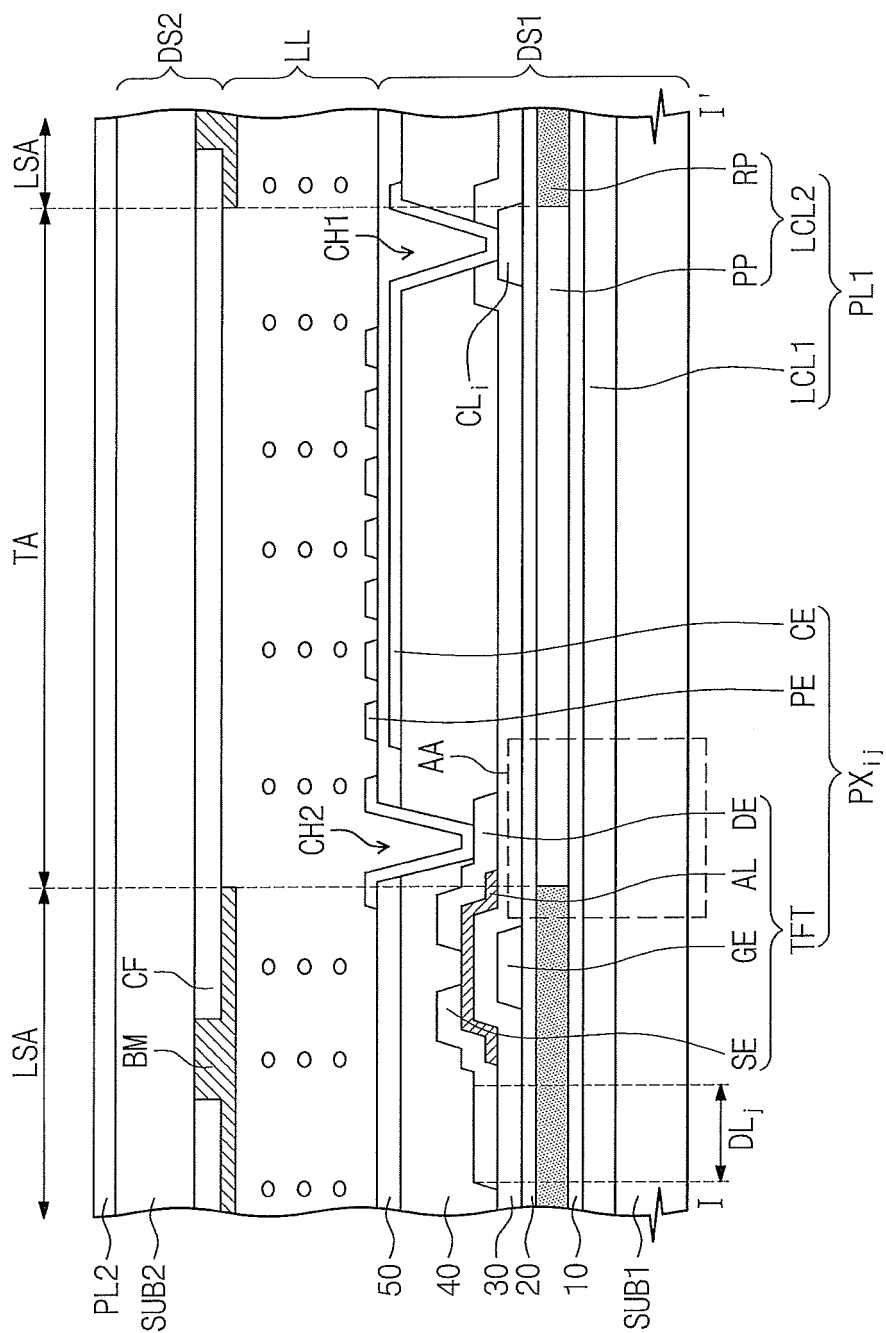


FIG. 5

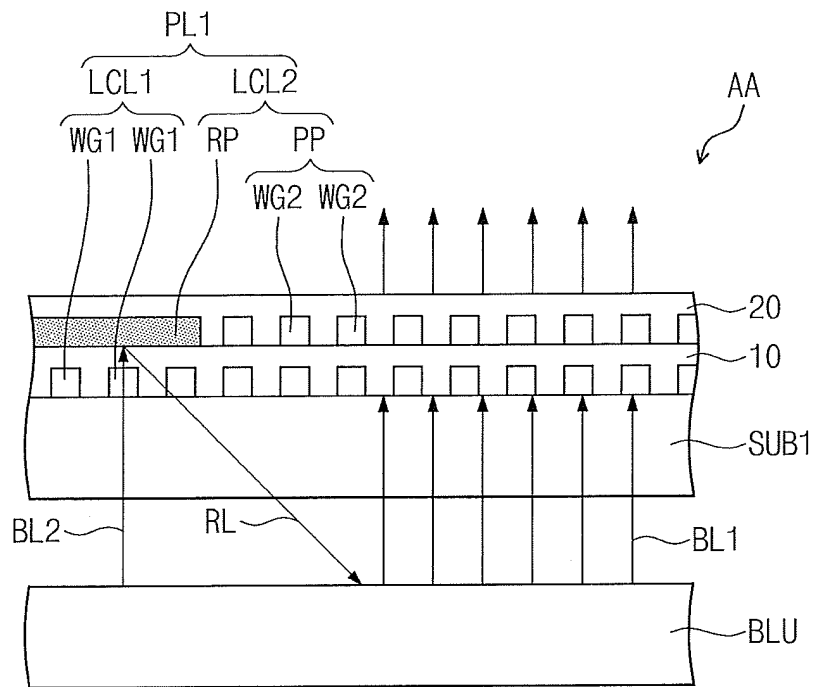


FIG. 6

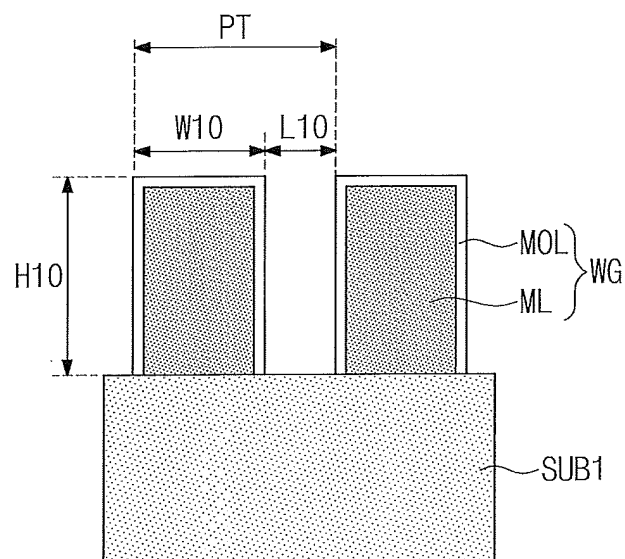


FIG. 7A

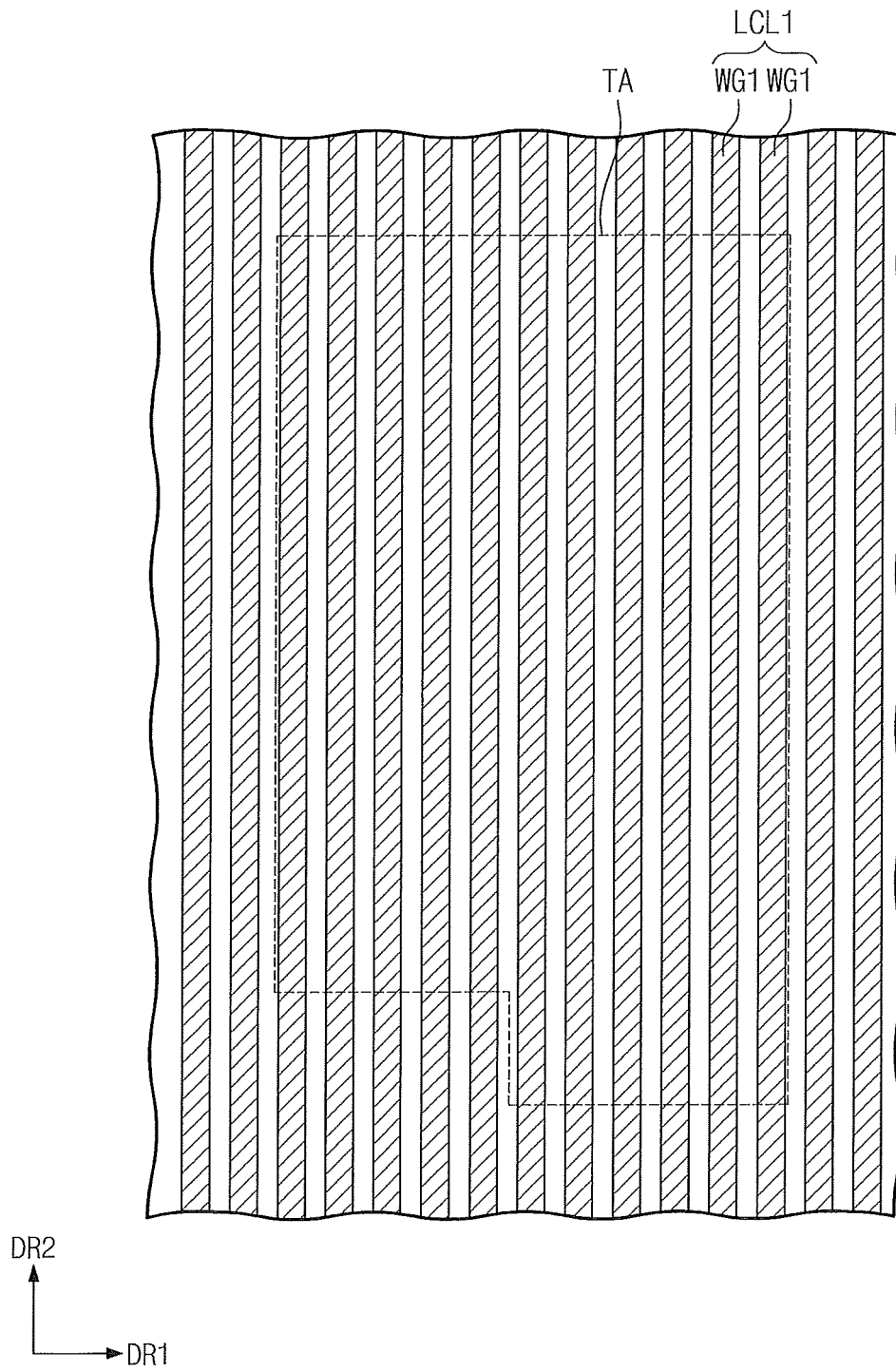


FIG. 7B

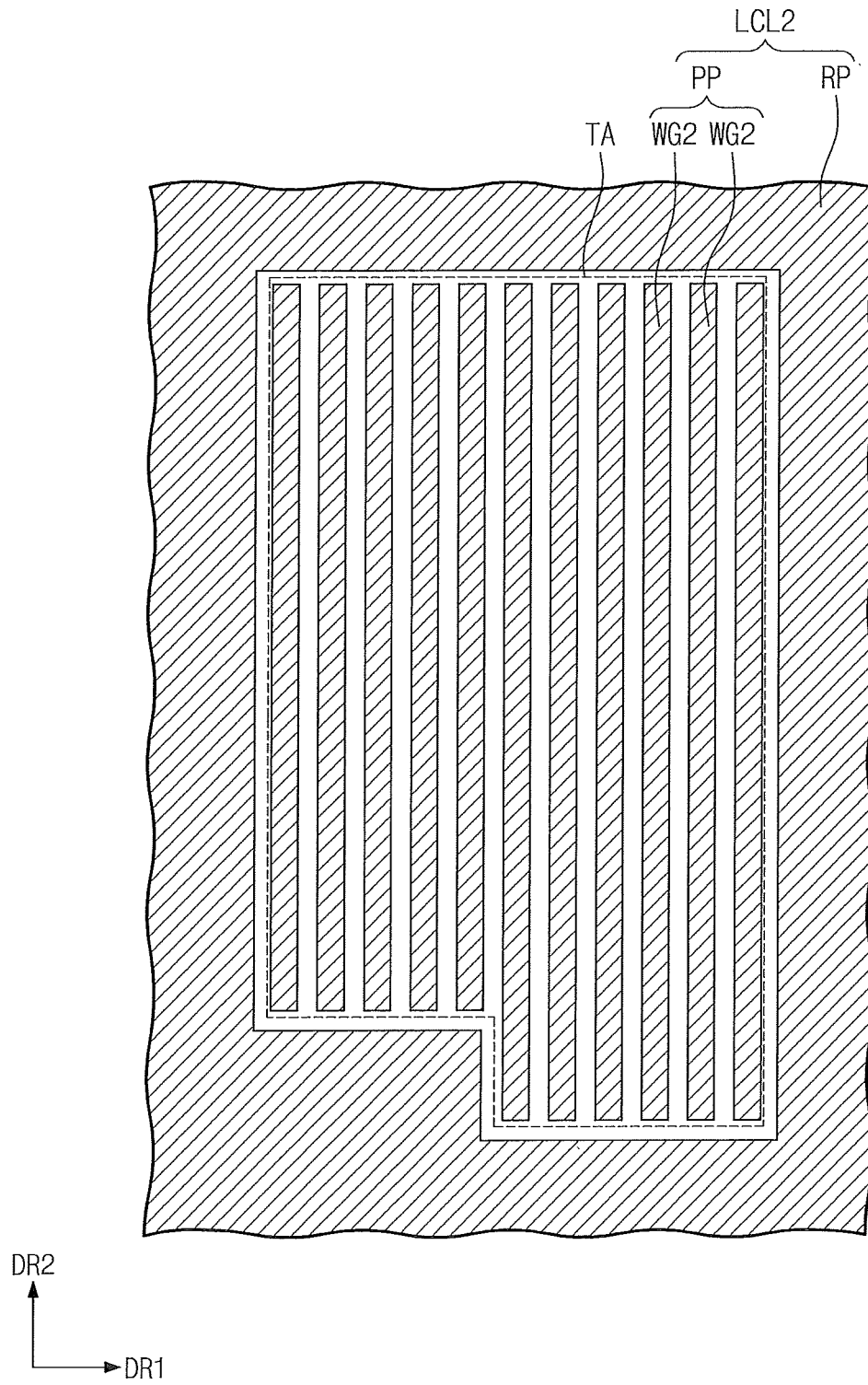


FIG. 8

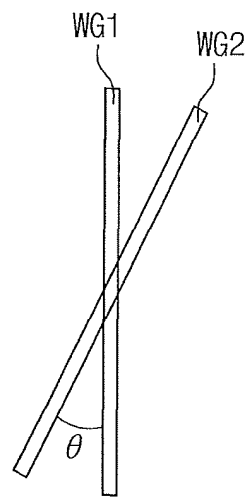


FIG. 9

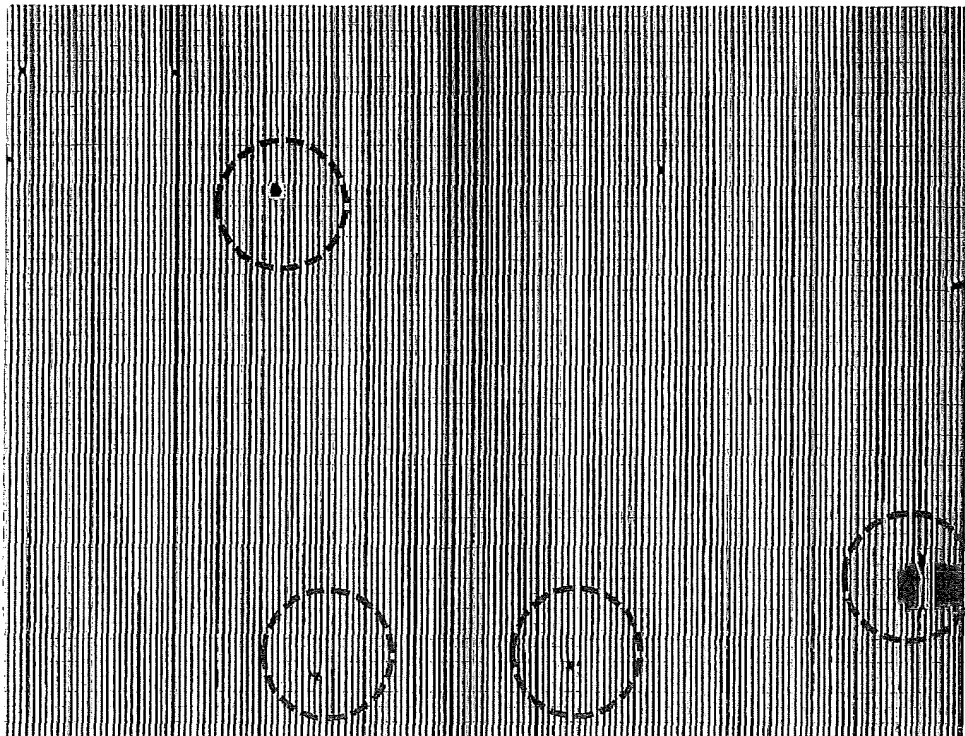


FIG. 10

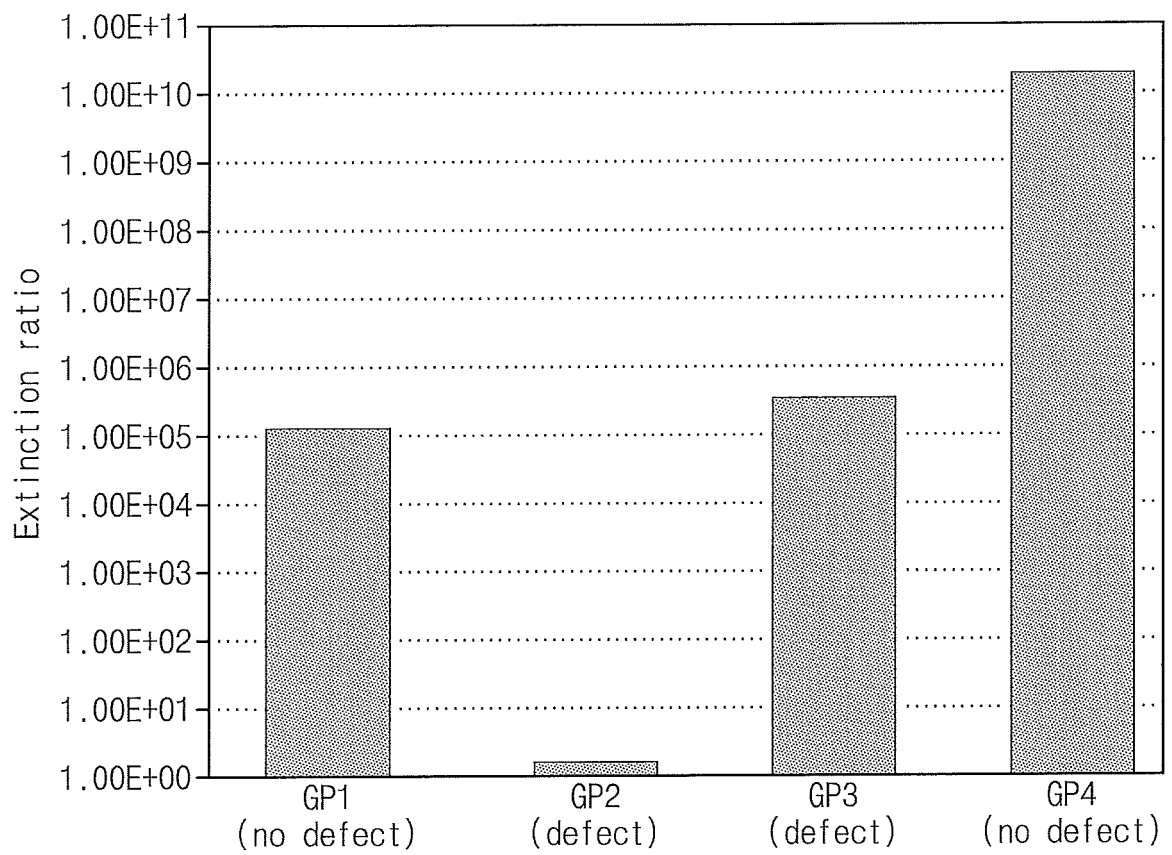


FIG. 11

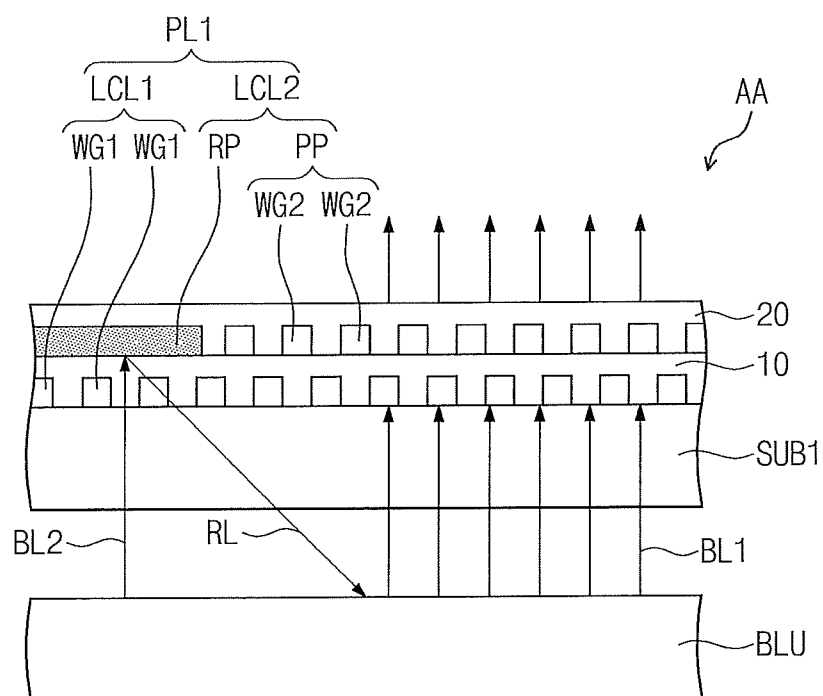


FIG. 12

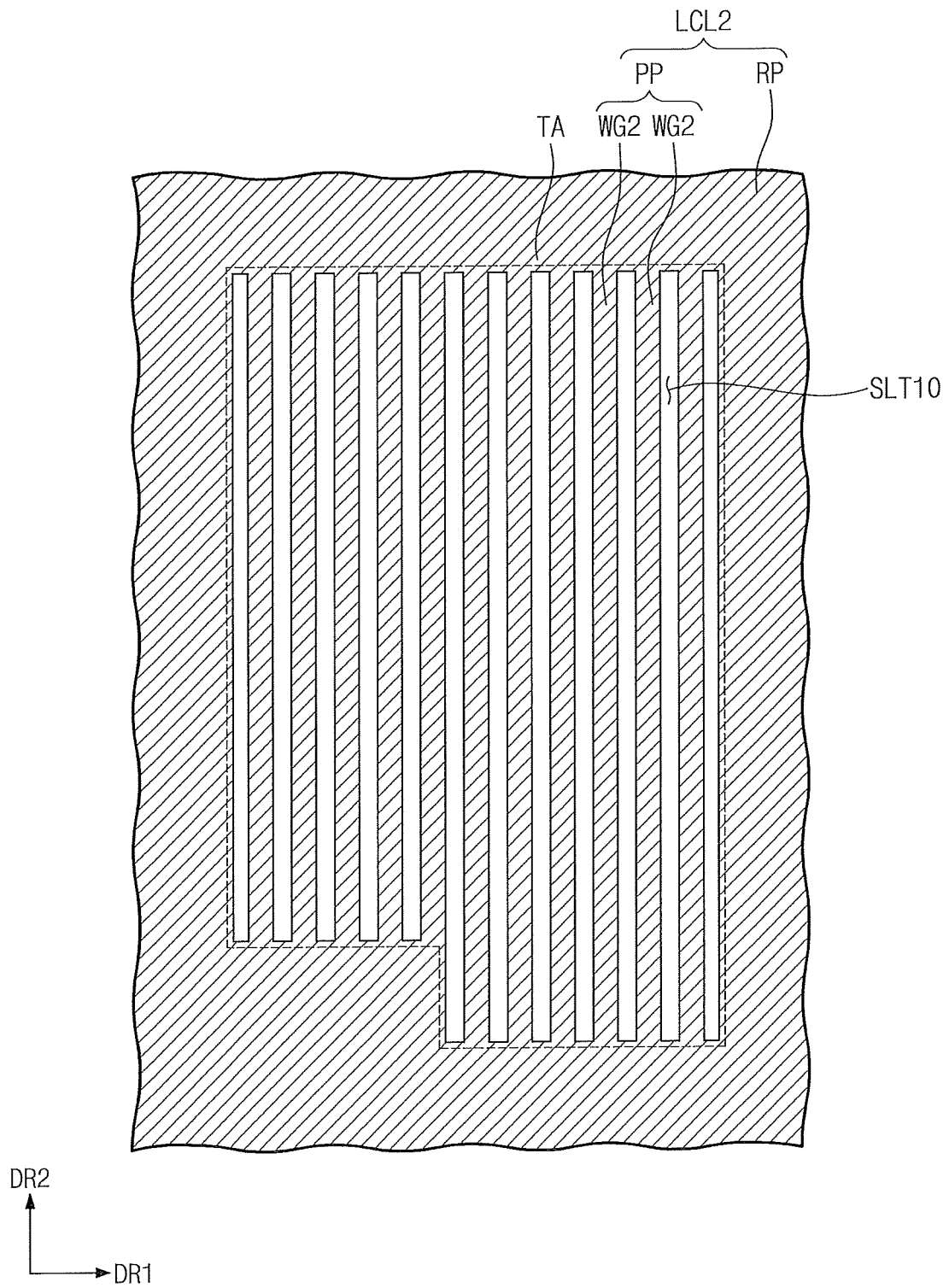


FIG. 13A

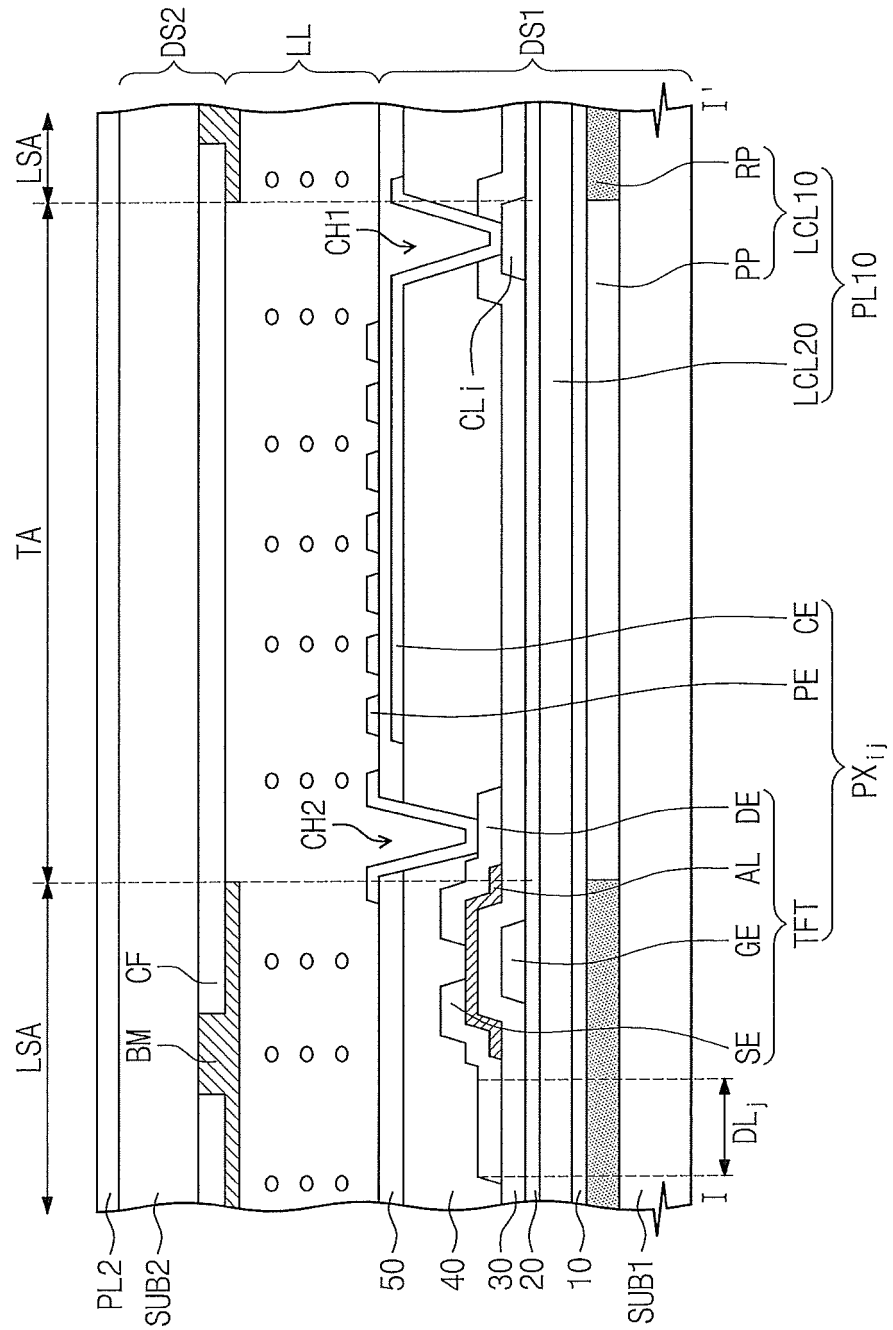


FIG. 13B

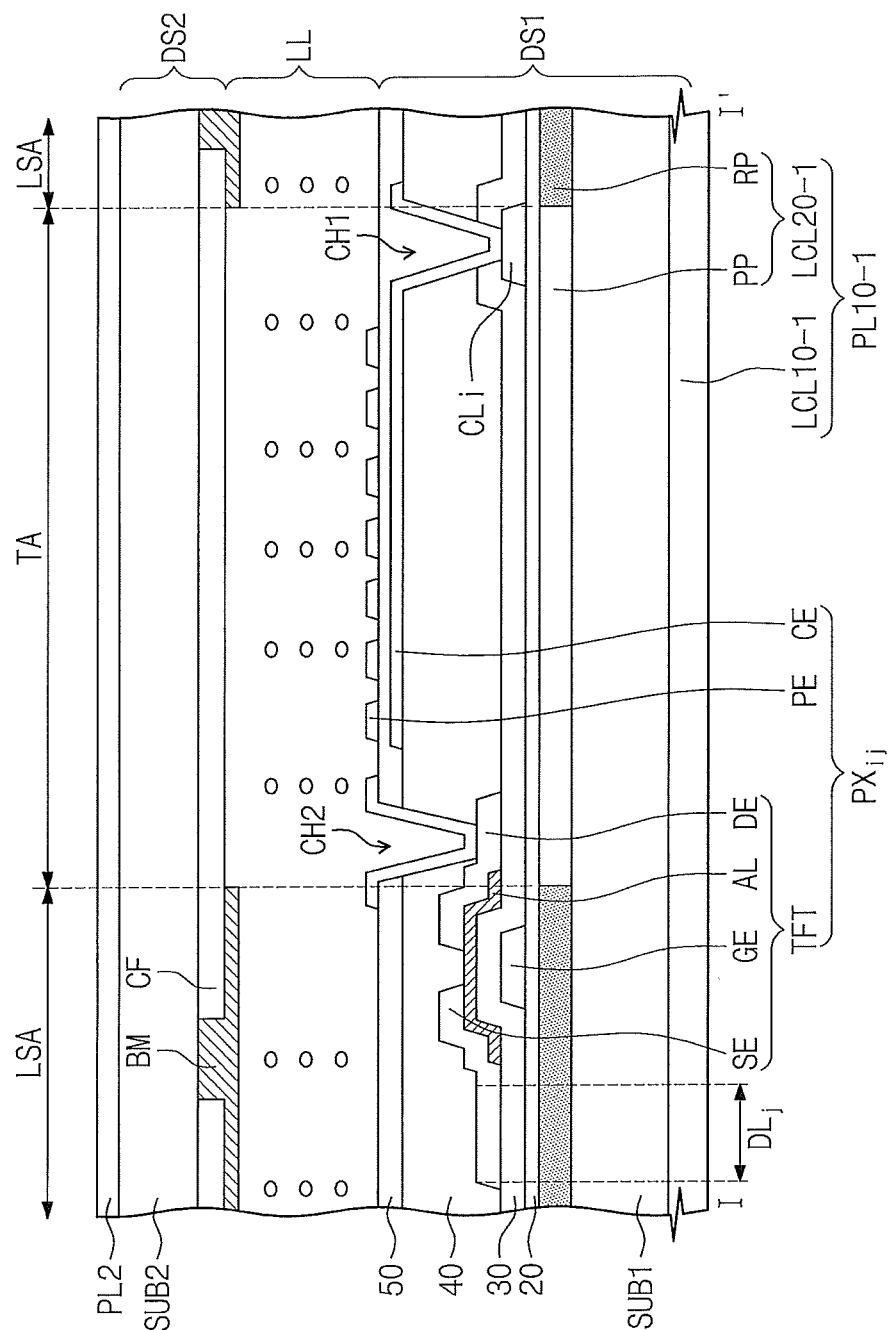


FIG. 13C

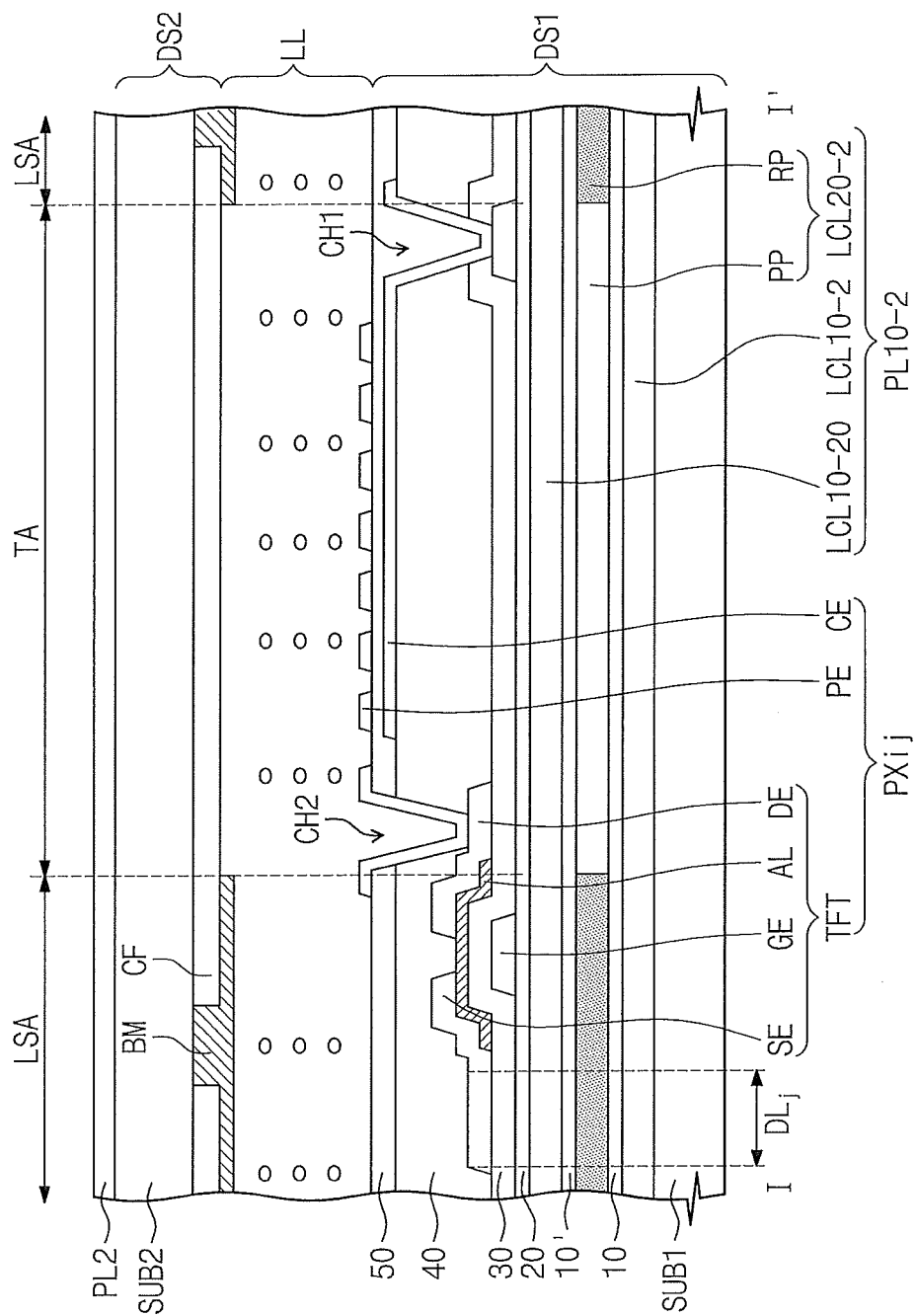


FIG. 13D

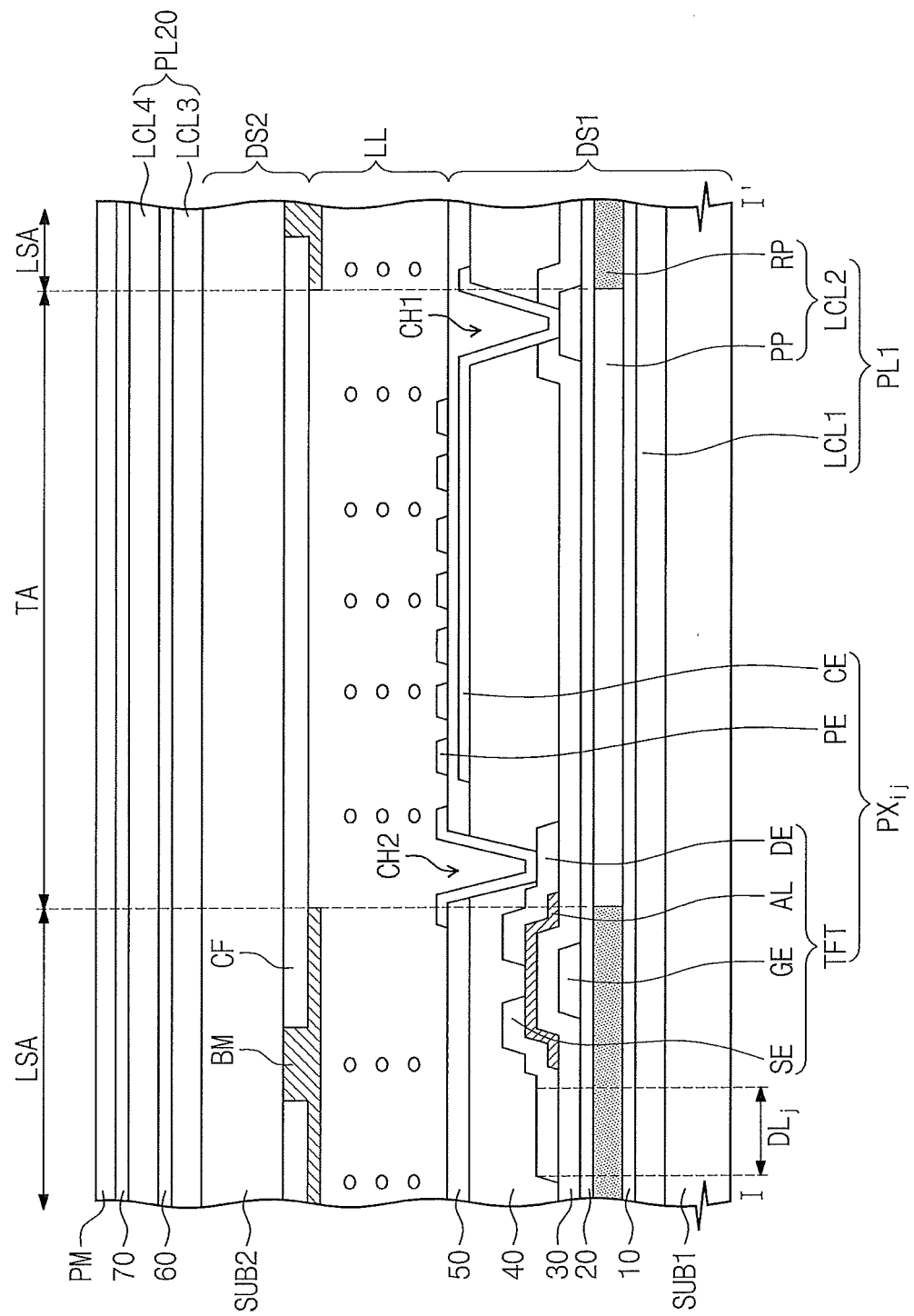


FIG. 13E

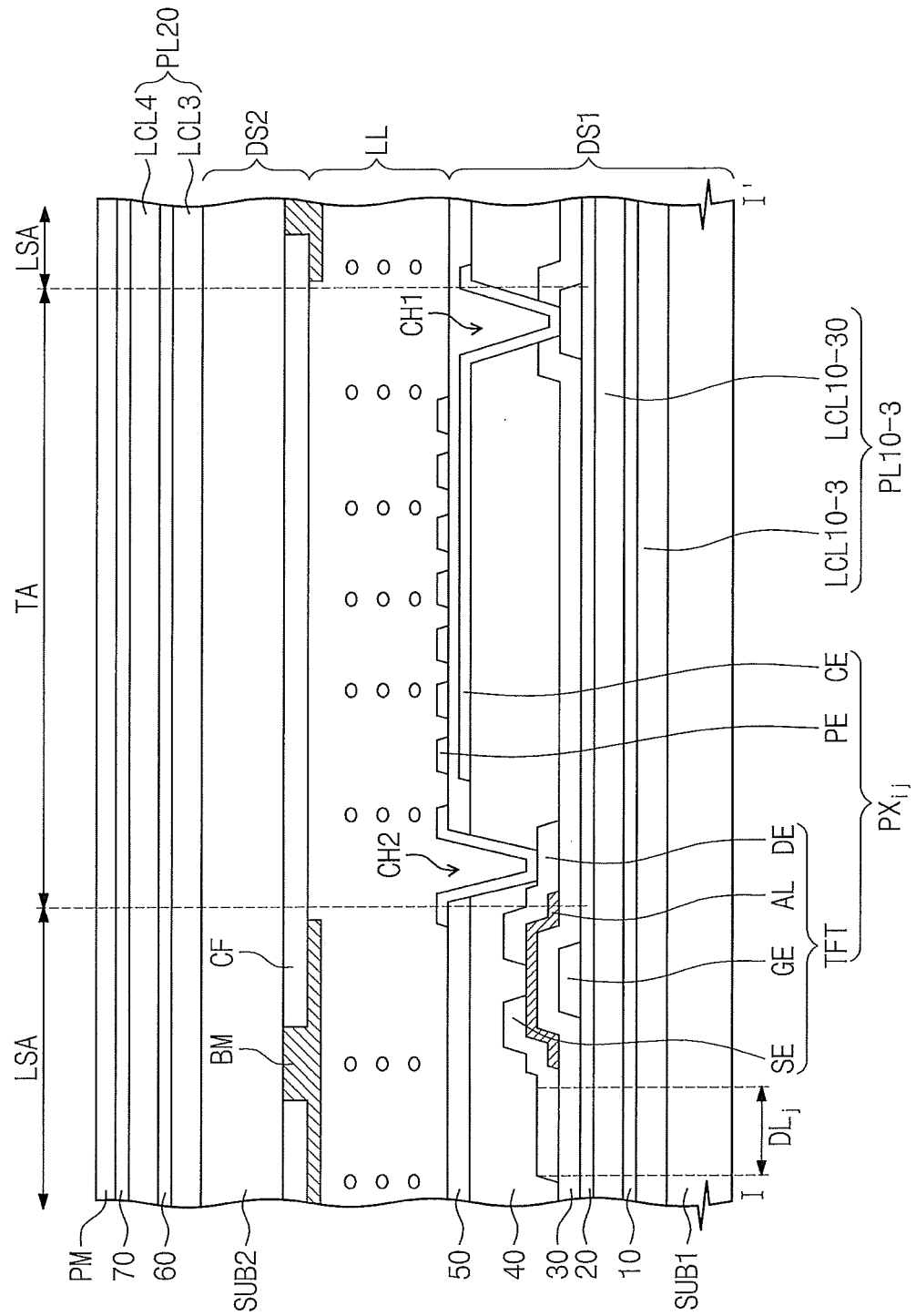


FIG. 14A

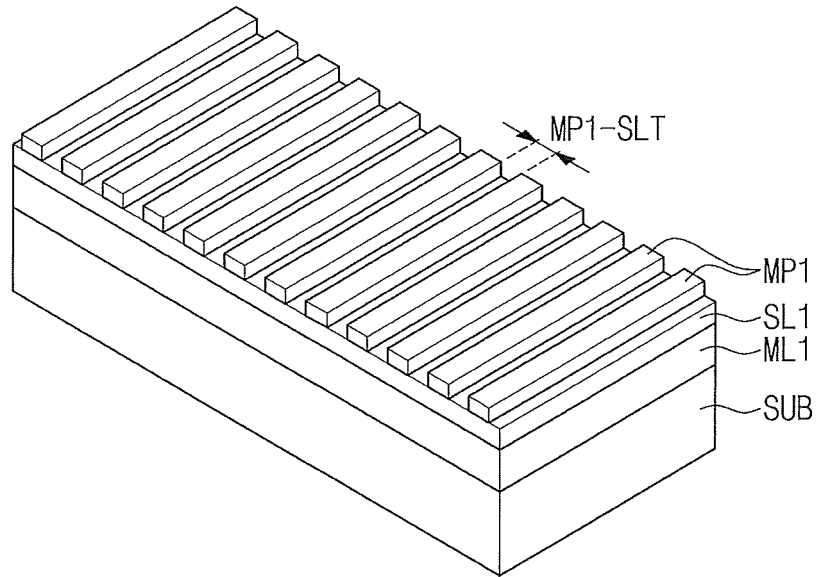


FIG. 14B

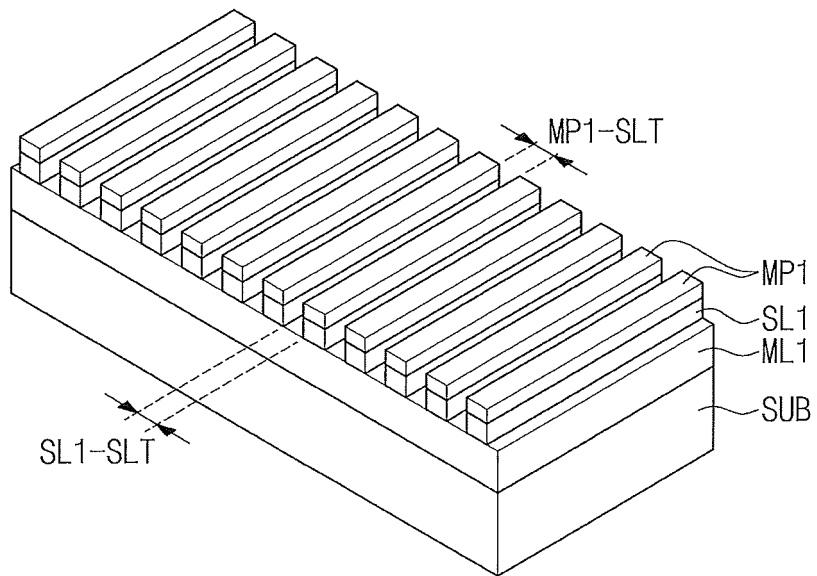


FIG. 14C

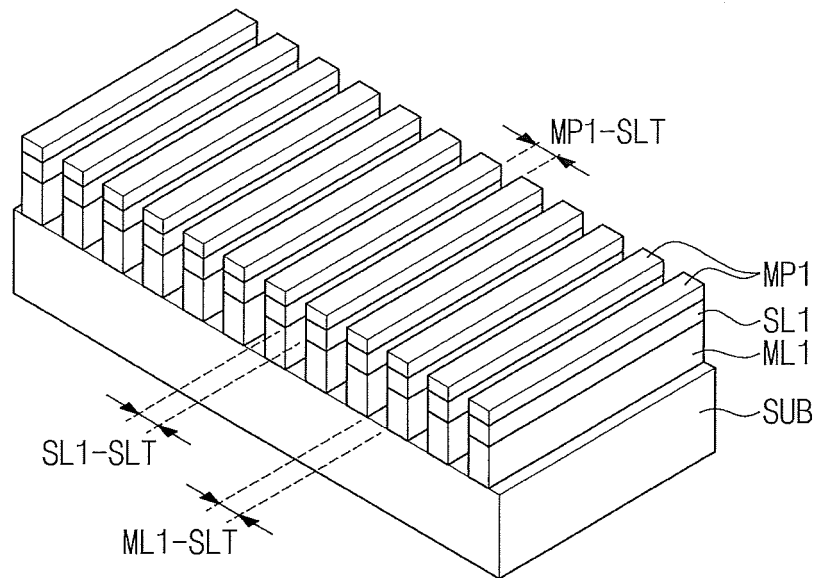


FIG. 14D

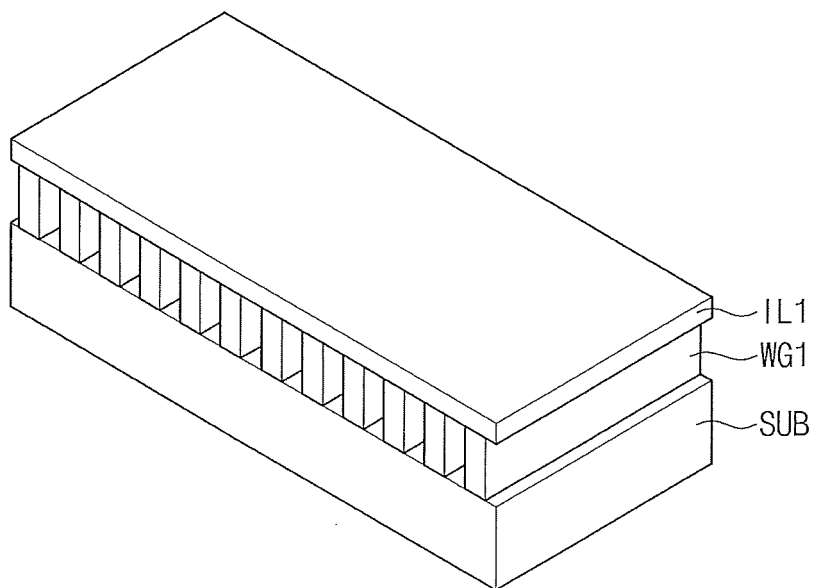


FIG. 14E

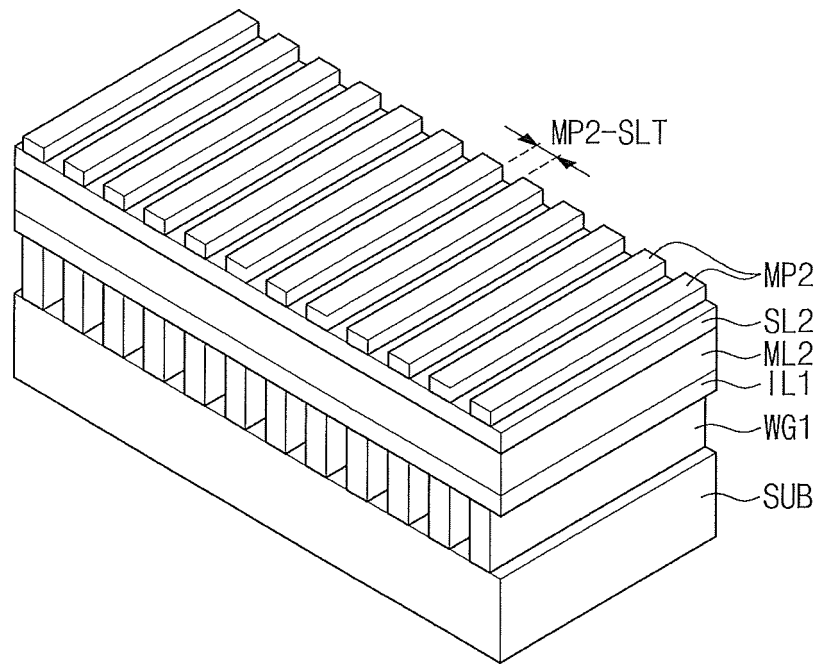


FIG. 14F

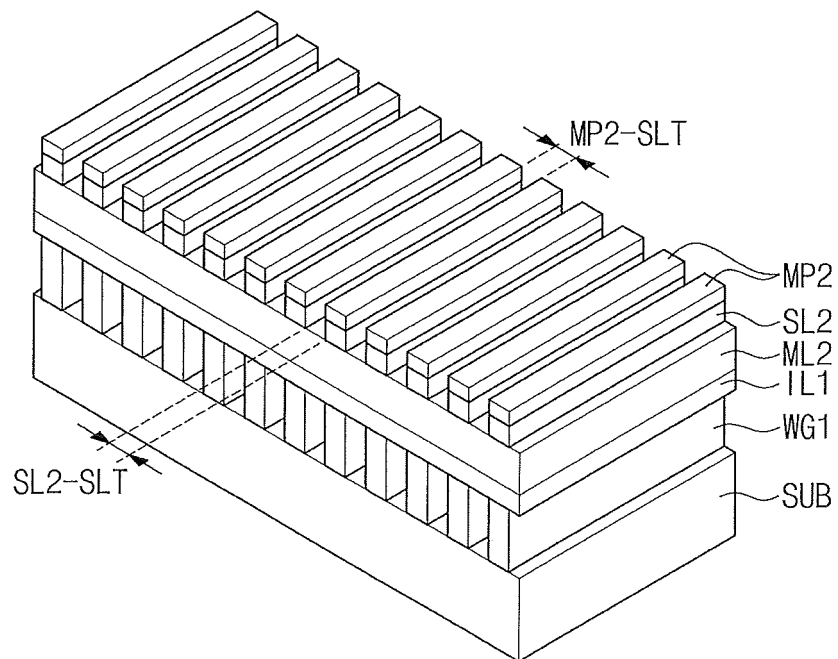


FIG. 14G

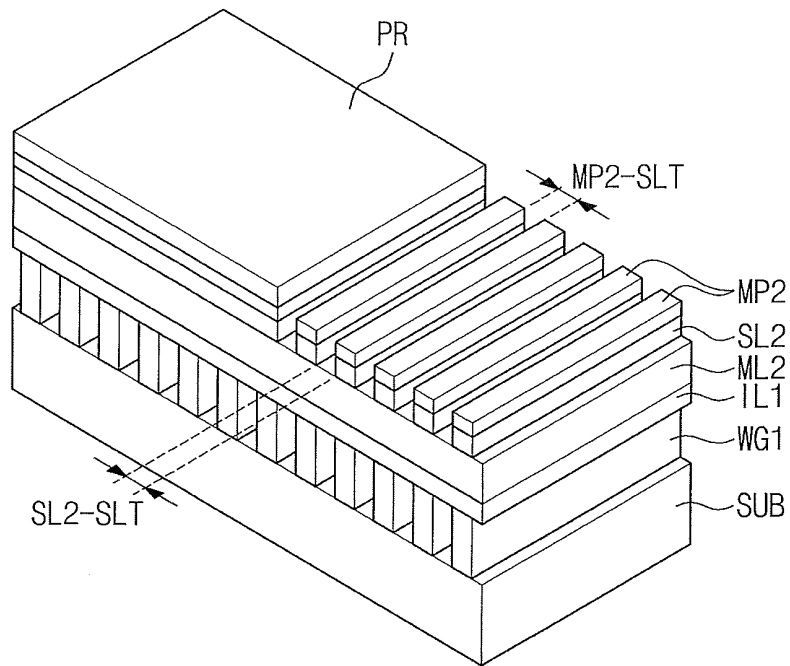


FIG. 14H

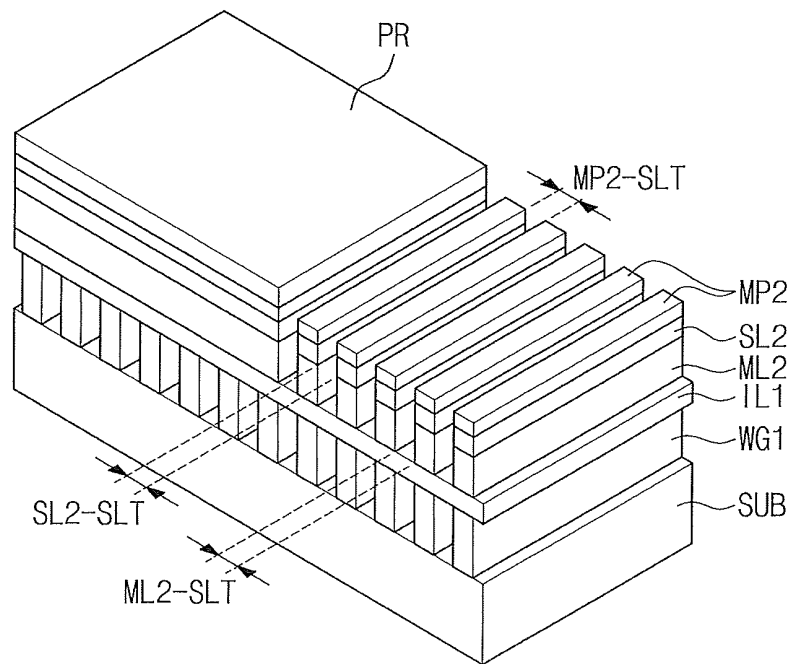
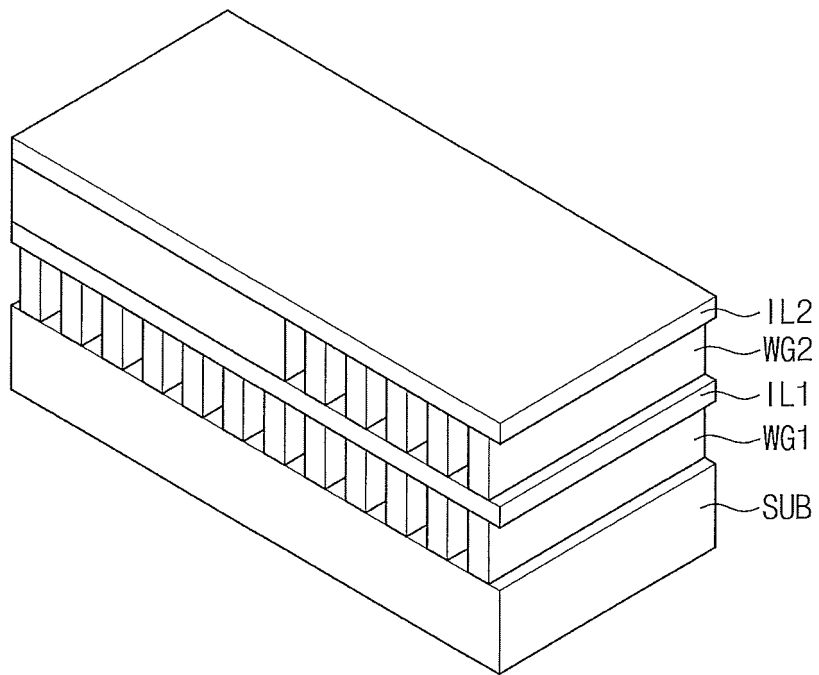


FIG. 14I



REFERENCES CITED IN THE DESCRIPTION

This list of references cited by the applicant is for the reader's convenience only. It does not form part of the European patent document. Even though great care has been taken in compiling the references, errors or omissions cannot be excluded and the EPO disclaims all liability in this regard.

Patent documents cited in the description

- EP 2487532 A [0004]
- US 2011222002 A [0005]
- US 2008100781 A [0006]
- US 2011310328 A [0007]
- US 20120057106 A [0008]

专利名称(译)	具有多层线栅偏振器的液晶显示装置		
公开(公告)号	EP2894510B1	公开(公告)日	2020-05-27
申请号	EP2015150017	申请日	2015-01-02
[标]申请(专利权)人(译)	三星显示有限公司		
申请(专利权)人(译)	三星DISPLAY CO. , LTD.		
当前申请(专利权)人(译)	三星DISPLAY CO. , LTD.		
[标]发明人	LEE DAE YOUNG PARK DONGGUN KONG HYANG SHIK NAM JUNG GUN JO GUGRAE		
发明人	LEE, DAE-YOUNG PARK, DONGGUN KONG, HYANG-SHIK NAM, JUNG GUN JO, GUGRAE		
IPC分类号	G02F1/1335		
CPC分类号	G02F1/133528 G02F1/133553 G02F1/1362 G02F1/1368 G02F1/136209 G02F2001/133548 G02F2001/133565 G02F1/133602		
优先权	1020140004085 2014-01-13 KR		
其他公开文献	EP2894510A1		
外部链接	Espacenet		

摘要(译)

显示装置包括第一基础基板 (SUB1) , 第二基础基板, 像素, 第一偏振器 (PL1) 和第二偏振器。至少第一偏振器 (PL1) 包括多个光学转换层 (LCL1 , LCL2) , 每个光学转换层包括多个晶格线 (WG1 , WG2) 。

