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Oh et al.

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(54) **LIQUID CRYSTAL DISPLAY DEVICE AND
MANUFACTURING METHOD THEREOF**

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(*) Notice: Subject to any disclaimer, the term of this
patent is extended or adjusted under 35
U.S.C. 154(b) by 207 days.

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C09K 19/38 (2006.01)
C09K 19/56 (2006.01)
C09K 19/54 (2006.01)

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252/299.5

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349/143, 144; 252/299.4, 299.5

See application file for complete search history.

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(57) **ABSTRACT**

A liquid crystal display is provided that includes a first substrate; a second substrate facing the first substrate; a field generating electrode disposed on at least one of the first substrate and the second substrate; an alignment layer disposed on the field generating electrode; and a liquid crystal layer interposed between the first substrate and the second substrate and including a liquid crystal and an alignment polymer. The alignment layer initially contains an alignment material including an initiator, and the alignment polymer initially contains an alignment aid.

16 Claims, 9 Drawing Sheets

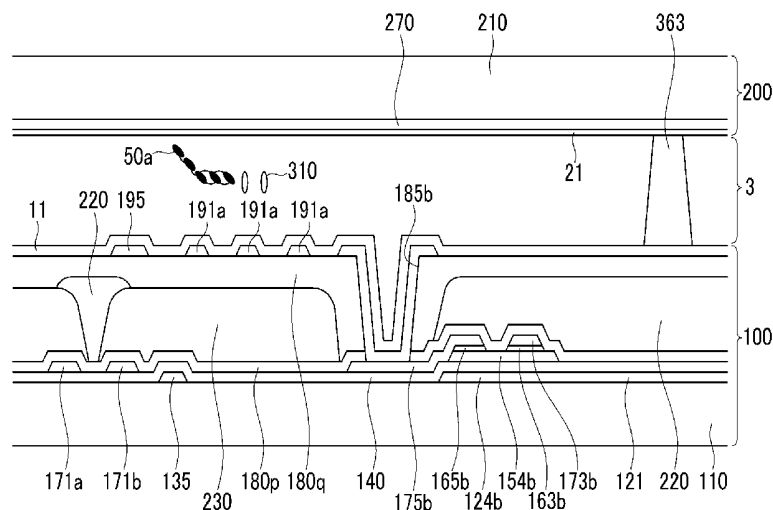


FIG. 1

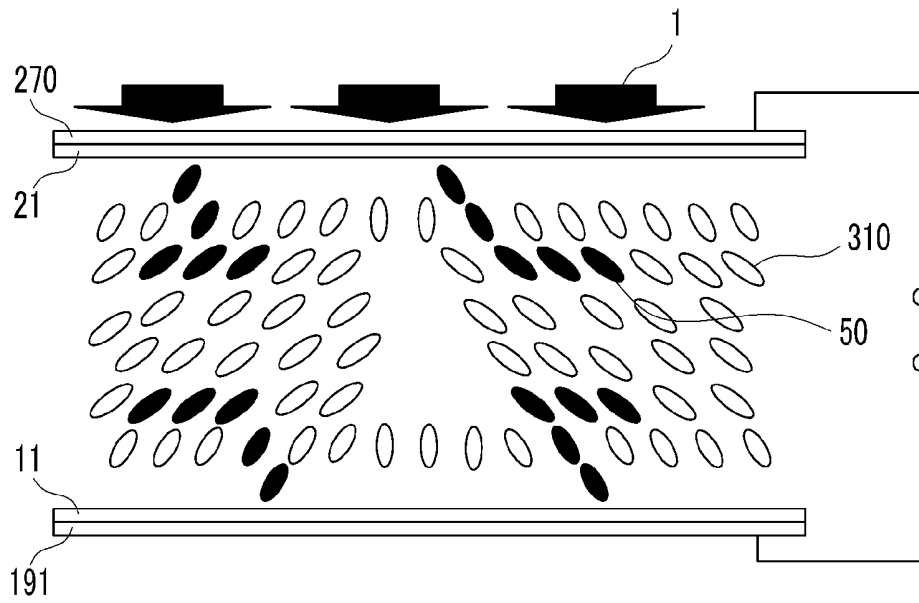


FIG. 2

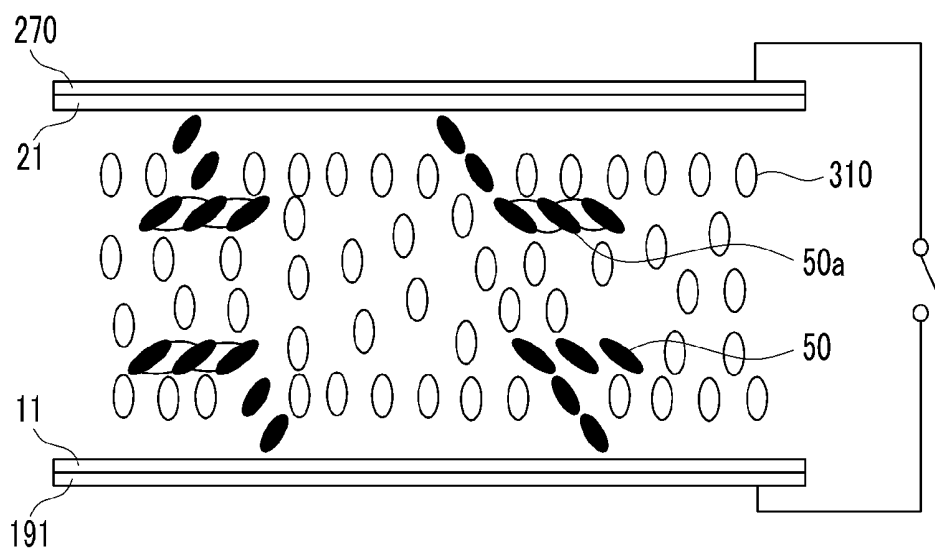


FIG.3

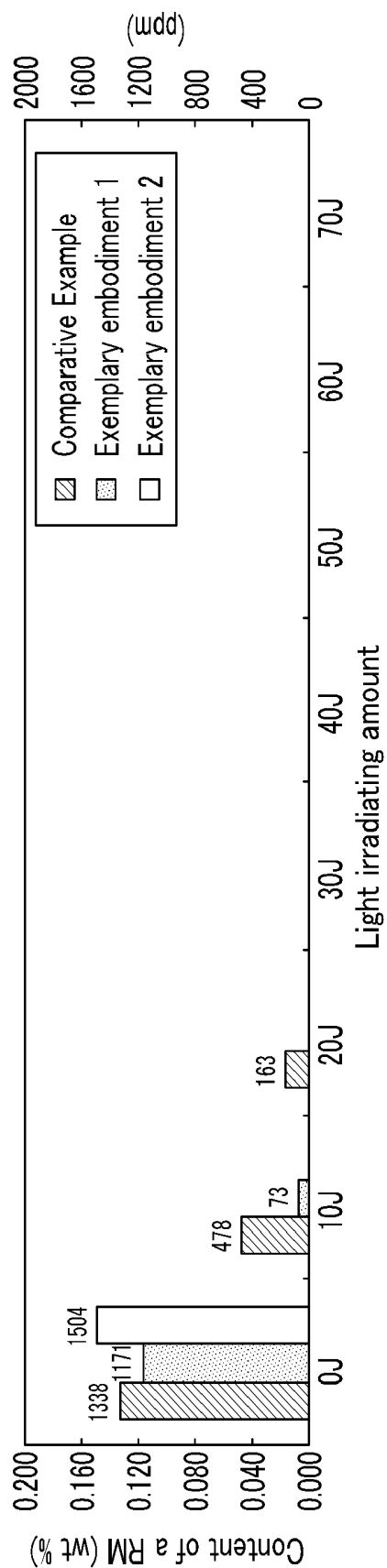


FIG. 4

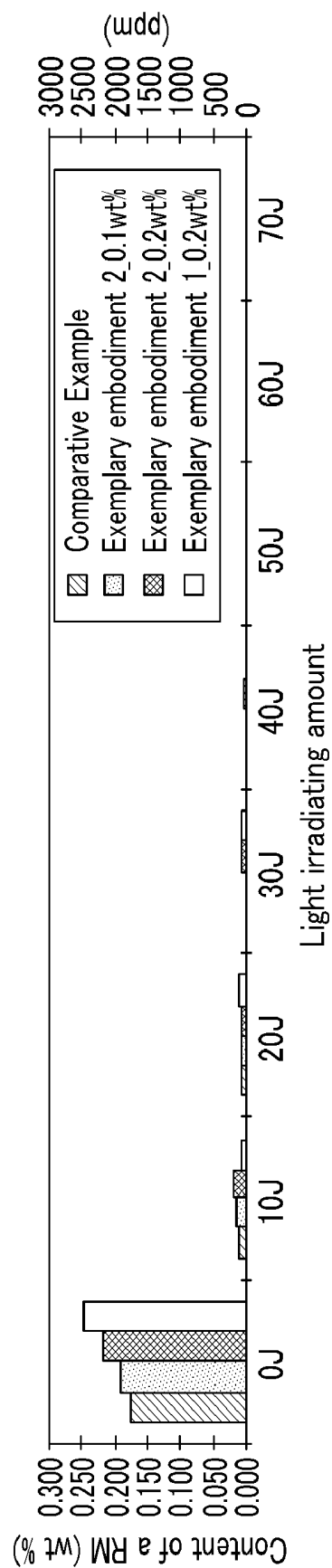


FIG.5

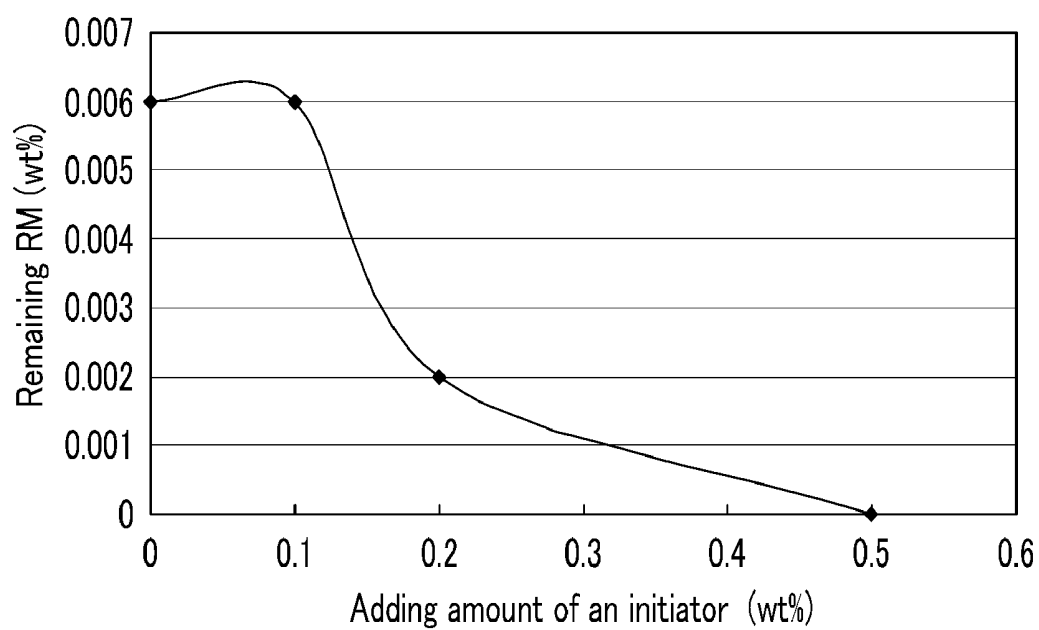
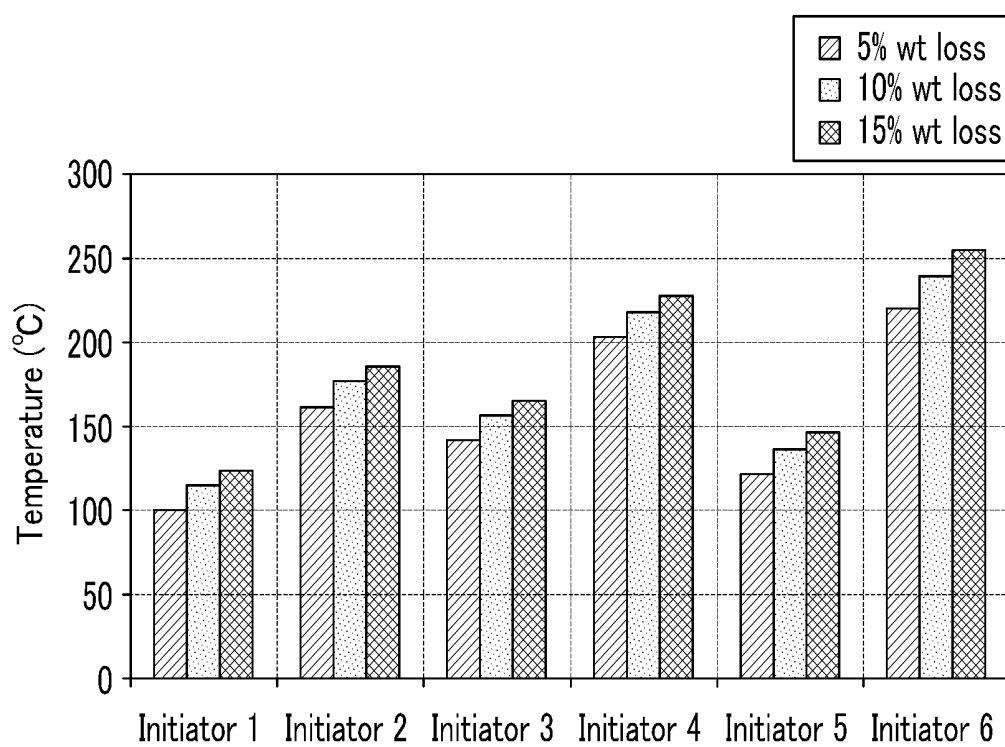


FIG. 6



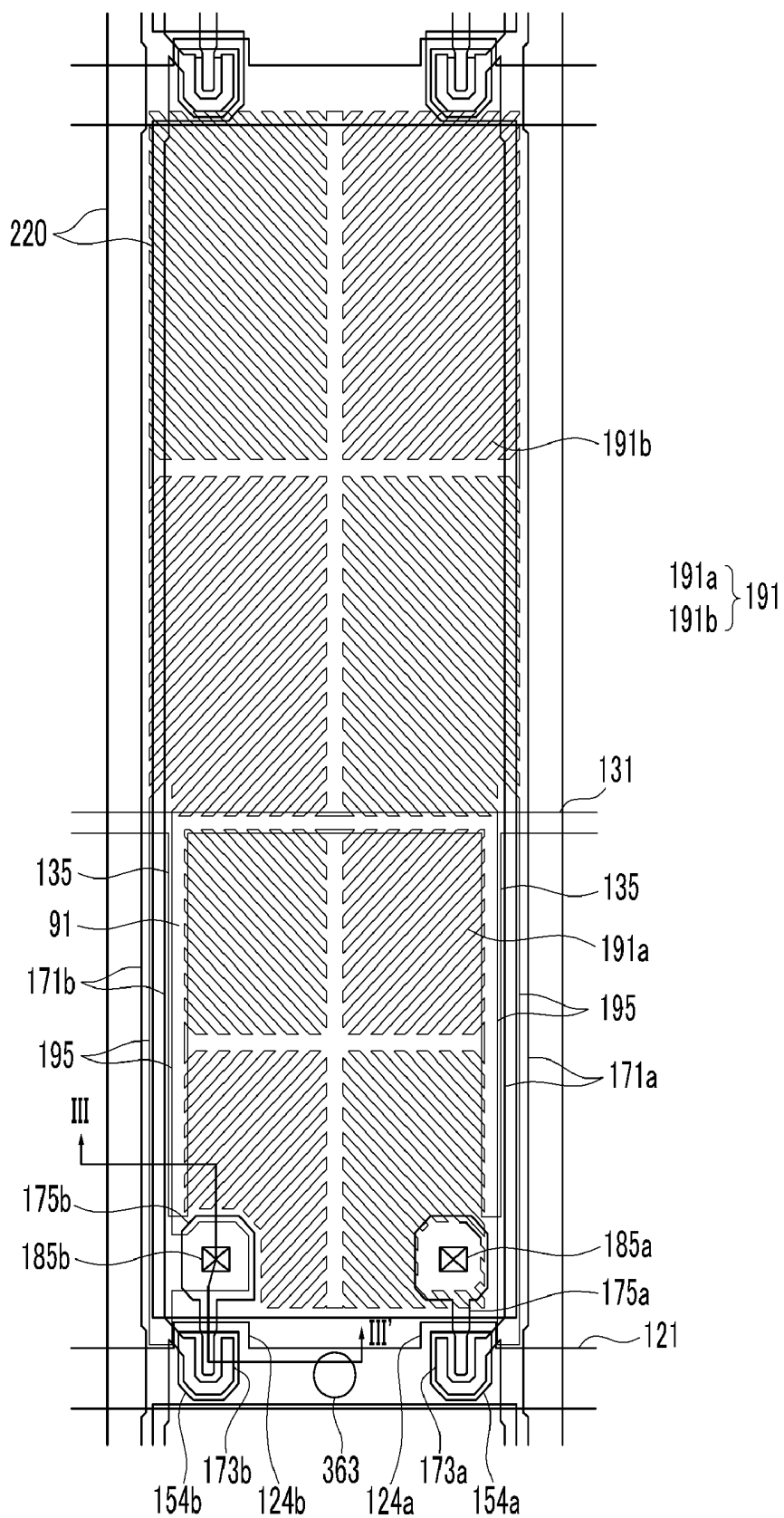


FIG. 9

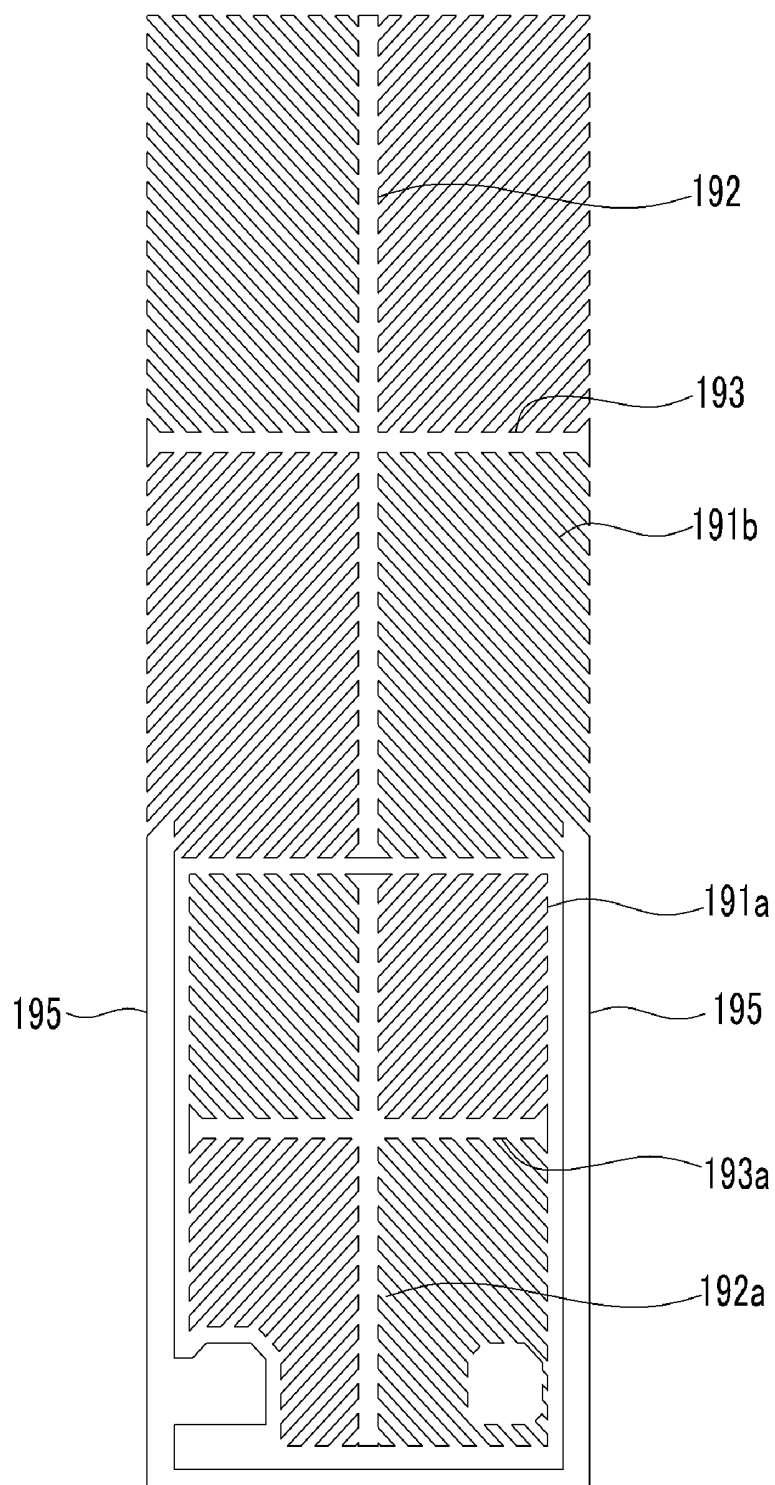
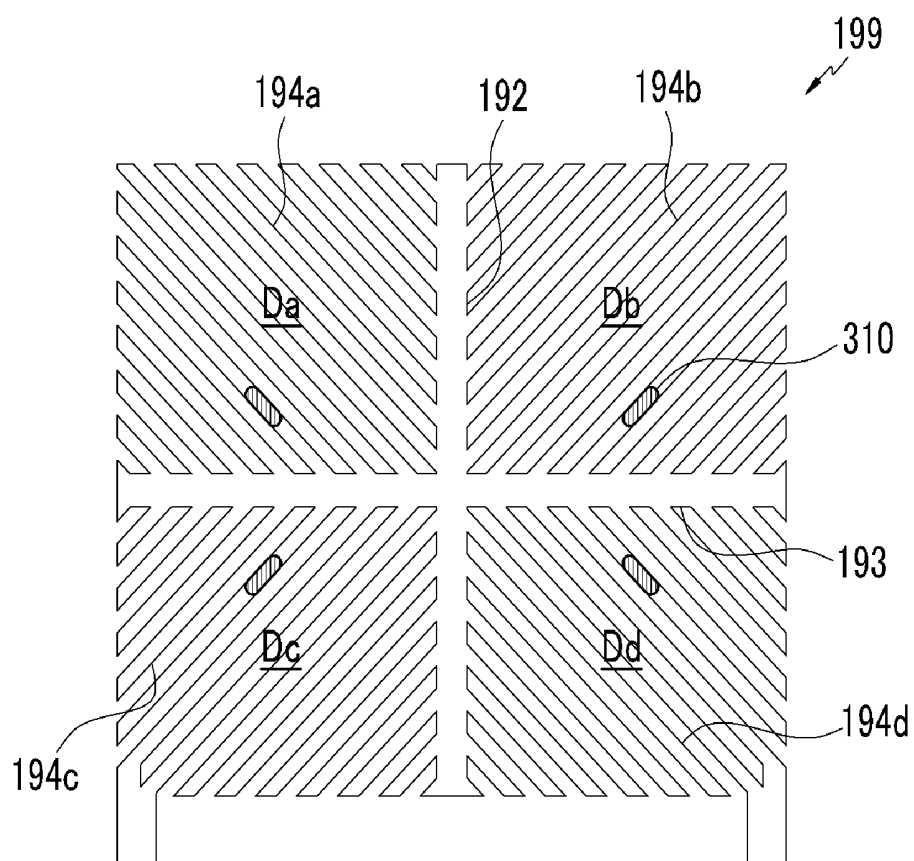


FIG. 10



LIQUID CRYSTAL DISPLAY DEVICE AND MANUFACTURING METHOD THEREOF

CROSS REFERENCE TO RELATED APPLICATION

This application claims priority from and the benefit of Korean Patent Application No. 10-2010-0036892, filed on Apr. 21, 2010, which is hereby incorporated by reference for all purposes as if fully set forth herein.

BACKGROUND OF THE INVENTION

1. Field of the Invention

Exemplary embodiments of the present invention relate to a liquid crystal display and a manufacturing method thereof.

2. Discussion of the Background

Liquid crystal displays are widely used as a type of flat panel display. A liquid crystal display generally has two display panels on which field generating electrodes such as pixel electrodes and a common electrode are formed with a liquid crystal layer interposed between the panels.

In the liquid crystal display (LCD), voltages are applied to the field generating electrodes to generate an electric field through the liquid crystal layer, and the alignment of liquid crystal molecules of the liquid crystal layer may be determined by the electric field. Accordingly, the polarization of incident light may be controlled by passage through the liquid crystal layer, thereby displaying an image.

Among these LCDs, a vertical alignment mode LCD, which aligns major axes of liquid crystal molecules perpendicular to the display panel when an electric field is not applied, has been developed.

Also, a method for providing a pretilt to the liquid crystal molecules in the absence of an electric field has been developed to improve the response speed of the liquid crystal layer while realizing a wide viewing angle in the vertical alignment (VA) mode LCD.

The information disclosed in this section is for enhancement of understanding of the background of the invention and may contain information that is not part of the prior art.

SUMMARY OF THE INVENTION

Exemplary embodiments of the present invention provide a liquid crystal display and a manufacturing method for the liquid crystal display that may increase reliability of display images by decreasing the effects of afterimages.

Exemplary embodiments of the present invention also provide a liquid crystal display having an alignment layer that includes an initiator with an improved hardening speed for a reactive mesogen.

Exemplary embodiments of the present invention further provide a liquid crystal display manufactured by a reduced process time and having decreased afterimage's, thereby improving the reliability of the liquid crystal display.

Additional features of the invention will be set forth in the description which follows and, in part, will be apparent from the description or may be learned by practice of the invention.

An exemplary embodiment of the present invention discloses a liquid crystal display that includes a first substrate; a second substrate facing the first substrate; a field generating electrode disposed on at least one of the first substrate and the second substrate; an alignment layer disposed on the field generating electrode; and a liquid crystal layer interposed between the first substrate and the second substrate and comprising a liquid crystal and an alignment polymer. The align-

ment layer initially comprises an alignment material comprising an initiator, and the alignment polymer initially comprises an alignment aid.

An exemplary embodiment of the present invention also discloses a method for manufacturing a liquid crystal display that includes forming a field generating electrode on at least one of a first substrate and a second substrate facing the first substrate; forming an alignment layer comprising an initiator on the field generating electrode; disposing a liquid crystal layer comprising a liquid crystal and an alignment aid between the first substrate and the second substrate; applying a first voltage to the first substrate and a second voltage to the second substrate, the first voltage and the second voltage being different from each other; and irradiating light to the alignment layer and the liquid crystal layer to form an alignment polymer.

It is to be understood that both the foregoing general description and the following detailed description are exemplary and explanatory and are intended to provide further explanation of the invention as claimed.

BRIEF DESCRIPTION OF THE DRAWINGS

The accompanying drawings, which are included to provide a further understanding of the invention and are incorporated in and constitute a part of this specification, illustrate embodiments of the invention and together with the description serve to explain the principles of the invention.

FIG. 1 and FIG. 2 show a method of forming a pretilt of a liquid crystal by an alignment aid according to an exemplary embodiment of the present invention.

FIG. 3 is a graph showing the relative amount that a reactive mesogen is decreased corresponding to the amount of light irradiated to a liquid crystal display according to an exemplary embodiment of the present invention.

FIG. 4 is a graph showing the amount that a reactive mesogen is decreased corresponding to an amount of an initiator and light irradiation of a liquid crystal display according to an exemplary embodiment of the present invention.

FIG. 5 is a graph showing the remaining amount of a reactive mesogen corresponding to an amount of initiator added in a liquid crystal display according to an exemplary embodiment of the present invention.

FIG. 6 is a graph showing thermal weight loss as a function of the initiator in a liquid crystal display according to an exemplary embodiment of the present invention.

FIG. 7 is a layout view of a liquid crystal display according to an exemplary embodiment of the present invention.

FIG. 8 is a cross-sectional view taken along line III-III' of FIG. 7.

FIG. 9 is a plan view of a pixel electrode according to an exemplary embodiment of the present invention.

FIG. 10 is a plan view of an electrode of a liquid crystal display according to an exemplary embodiment of the present invention.

DETAILED DESCRIPTION OF THE ILLUSTRATED EMBODIMENTS

The invention is described more fully hereinafter with reference to the accompanying drawings in which embodiments of the invention are shown. This invention may, however, be embodied in many different forms and should not be construed as limited to the embodiments set forth herein. Rather, these embodiments are provided so that this disclosure is thorough and will fully convey the scope of the invention to those skilled in the art. In the drawings, the size and relative

sizes of layers and regions may be exaggerated for clarity. Like reference numerals in the drawings denote like elements.

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, directly connected to, directly coupled to the other element or layer, or intervening elements or layers may be present. In contrast, 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.

FIG. 1 and FIG. 2 show a method of forming a pretilt in a liquid crystal by an alignment aid according to an exemplary embodiment of the present invention.

Referring to FIG. 1, a liquid crystal layer including an alignment aid **50** and liquid crystal molecules **310** is positioned between a pixel electrode **191** and a common electrode **270**.

Alignment layers **11** and **21**, which may be formed by coating an alignment material, are positioned on the pixel electrode **191** and the common electrode **270**, respectively. The alignment layers **11** and **21** according to an exemplary embodiment of the present invention include an initiator. The alignment layers **11** and **21** may be formed from a material such as a polyamic acid, a polysiloxane, or a polyimide.

The liquid crystal molecules **310** are arranged in a direction perpendicular to the pixel electrode **191** and the common electrode **270** when a voltage is not applied. Here, the pixel electrode **191** and the common electrode **270** are applied with a voltage.

The liquid crystal molecules **310** and the alignment aid **50** are inclined in a direction parallel to a length direction of minute branches, which are described below, of the pixel electrode **191** by the application of the voltage.

Light **1** is irradiated when voltages are applied to the pixel electrode **191** and common electrode **270** to produce an electric field between them. The light **1** may have a wavelength, e.g., ultraviolet wavelengths, that can polymerize the alignment aid **50**.

In the process of polymerizing the alignment aid **50** through the irradiation of the light **1**, the initiator included in the alignment layers **11** and **21** accelerates the polymerization of the alignment aid **50**.

The initiator according to an exemplary embodiment of the present invention is mixed in the alignment layers **11** and **21** and is formed on the pixel electrode **191** and the common electrode **270**, thereby assisting the polymerization of the alignment aid **50** on the surface of the alignment layers **11** and **21**.

The polymerization of the alignment aid **50** is mainly generated on the surface of the alignment layers **11** and **21** so that the initiator may not remain in the liquid crystal layer after the polymerization of the alignment aid **50** if the initiator is included in the alignment layers **11** and **21**. This methodology may improve display reliability by decreasing the effects of afterimages.

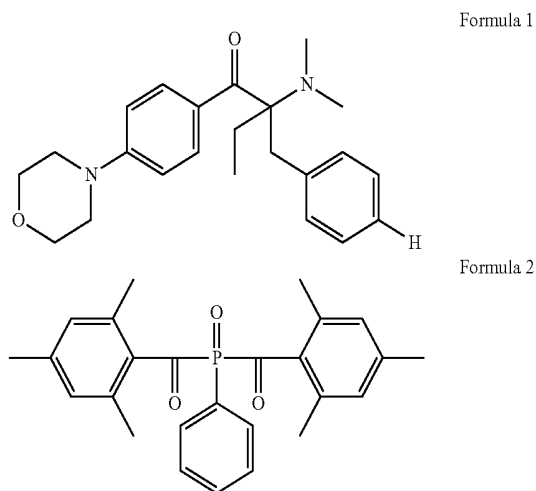
Also, the initiator included in the alignment layers **11** and **21** may be used for photopolymerization acceleration of the alignment aid **50**, and the initiator content may be reduced with small amounts of the initiator detected inside the alignment layers **11** and **21** after light irradiation.

Now, the initiator used in a liquid crystal display and a manufacturing method of the liquid crystal display according to an exemplary embodiment of the present invention is described. Below, the alignment aid **50** may be represented as a reactive mesogen (RM).

FIG. 3 is a graph showing the relative amount that a reactive mesogen is decreased corresponding to the amount of light irradiated to a liquid crystal display according to an exemplary embodiment of the present invention.

Table 1, shown below, lists the amount of the decrease of the reactive mesogen.

The Comparative Example corresponds to exclusion of the initiator, and Exemplary Embodiment 1 includes an initiator including a compound represented by Formula 1. Exemplary Embodiment 2 includes an initiator including a compound represented by Formula 2.



Referring to FIG. 3 and Table 1, when the light irradiation is greater than 30 J in the Comparative Example, the reactive mesogen is almost completely consumed. When the light irradiation is greater than 20 J in Exemplary Embodiment 1, the reactive mesogen is almost completely consumed. When the light irradiation is greater than 10 J in Exemplary Embodiment 2, the reactive mesogen is almost completely consumed.

Accordingly, as in Exemplary Embodiment 1 and Exemplary Embodiment 2, the content of the remaining reactive mesogen may be largely reduced when the initiator is added to the alignment layer and the light energy is more than 10 J. The reactive mesogen content may be reduced to less than a detectable limit when the light irradiation is greater than 20 J.

TABLE 1

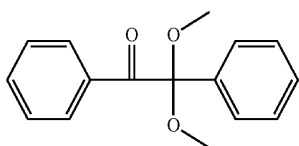
	Light Irradiation	Content of RM (wt %)	Percentage (%)	ppm
Comparative example	0 J	0.134	66.9	1338
	10 J	0.048	23.9	478
	20 J	0.016	8.2	163
	30 J	not detected		
	40 J	not detected		
	50 J	not detected		
	60 J	not detected		
Exemplary Embodiment 1	0 J	0.117	58.6	1171
	10 J	0.007	3.7	73
	20 J	Less than detection limit		
	30 J	not detected		
	40 J	not detected		
	50 J	not detected		
	60 J	not detected		
	70 J	not detected		

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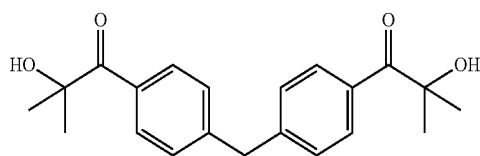
TABLE 1-continued

	Light Irradiation	Content of RM (wt %)	Percentage (%)	ppm
Exemplary	0 J	0.150	75.2	1504
Embodiment 2	10 J	Less than detection limit		
	20 J	not detected		
	30 J	not detected		
	40 J	not detected		
	50 J	not detected		
	60 J	not detected		
	70 J	not detected		

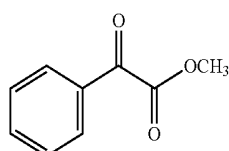
The initiator according to an exemplary embodiment of the present invention may include a compound represented by Formula 3, Formula 4, Formula 5, Formula 6, Formula 7, Formula 8, Formula 9, Formula 10, Formula 11, and Formula 12 below.



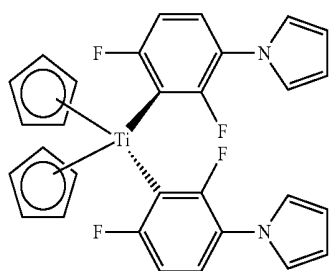
Formula 3



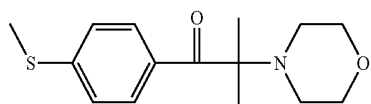
Formula 4



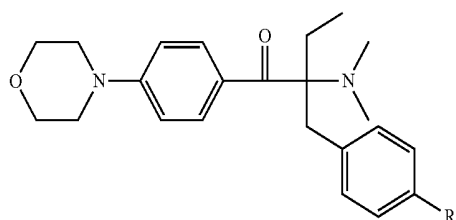
Formula 5



Formula 6



Formula 7

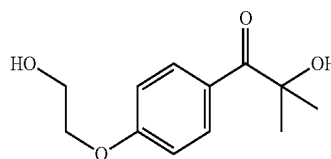


Formula 8

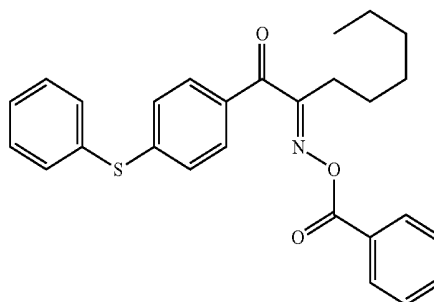
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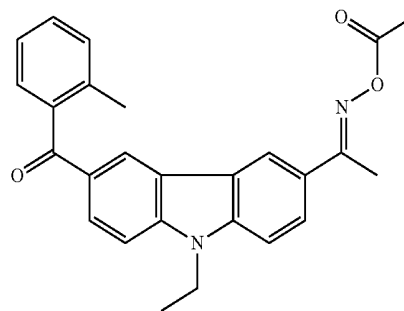
Formula 9



Formula 10



Formula 11



Formula 12

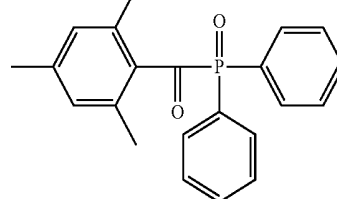


FIG. 4 is a graph showing the amount that a reactive mesogen is decreased corresponding to an amount of an initiator and light irradiation of a liquid crystal display according to an exemplary embodiment of the present invention.

Table 2, shown below, lists the decrease of the reactive mesogen according to the content of the initiator and the light irradiating amount.

The Comparative Example corresponds to exclusion of the initiator, and Exemplary Embodiment 1 includes an initiator represented by Formula 1. Exemplary Embodiment 2 includes an initiator represented by Formula 2. Data are for the initiator content of Exemplary Embodiment 1 at 0.2 wt % and the initiator content of Exemplary Embodiment 2 at 0.1 wt % and 0.2 wt %.

Referring to FIG. 4 and Table 2, when the light irradiating amount is more than 50 J in the Comparative Example, the reactive mesogen is almost completely consumed for all exemplary embodiments. When the light irradiating amount is 40 J in Exemplary Embodiment 1 corresponding to 0.2 wt % initiator, the reactive mesogen is almost completely consumed. For Exemplary Embodiment 2, two concentrations of initiator are studied corresponding to initiator contents of 0.1 wt % and 0.2 wt %.

When the light irradiating amount is 40 J for Exemplary Embodiment 2 with 0.1 wt % initiator, the reactive mesogen

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is almost completely consumed. When the light irradiating amount is 30 J in Exemplary Embodiment 2 with 0.2 wt % initiator, the reactive mesogen is almost completely consumed.

In the case of 0.1 wt % initiator, the consumption rate of the reactive mesogen is rapid compared to when the initiator is excluded, and the consumption rate is even greater at 0.2 wt % of initiator.

TABLE 2

	Light Irradiation	Content of RM (wt %)	Percentage (%)	ppm
Comparative example	0 J	0.217	108.5	2171
	10 J	0.017	8.5	170
	20 J	0.008	4.1	82
	30 J	0.006	2.9	57
	40 J	0.005	2.7	55
	50 J	Less than detection limit		
	60 J	not detected		
	70 J	not detected		
	0 J	0.249	124.5	2489
	10 J	0.009	4.3	87
Exemplary embodiment 2 (0.1 wt %)	20 J	0.010	5.1	102
	30 J	0.006	4.6	63
	40 J	Less than detection limit		
	50 J	Less than detection limit		
	60 J	not detected		
	70 J	not detected		
	0 J	0.175	87.6	1752
	10 J	0.012	6.0	121
	20 J	0.175	2.9	58
	30 J	Less than detection limit		
Exemplary Embodiment 2 (0.2 wt %)	40 J	Less than detection limit		
	50 J	Less than detection limit		
	60 J	not detected		
	70 J	not detected		
	0 J	0.193	96.7	1933
Exemplary Embodiment 1 (0.2 wt %)	10 J	0.016	7.8	155
	20 J	0.008	3.9	78
	30 J	Less than detection limit		
	40 J	Less than detection limit		
	50 J	Less than detection limit		
	60 J	Less than detection limit		
	70 J	not detected		

FIG. 5 is a graph showing the remaining amount of a reactive mesogen (RM) corresponding to an amount of initiator added in a liquid crystal display according to an exemplary embodiment of the present invention.

Referring to FIG. 5, results for the remaining amount of reactive mesogen are shown as a function of the amount of the initiator added in the alignment layer. When the amount of initiator is increased from 0.1 wt % to 0.2 wt %, the remaining amount of reactive mesogen noticeably decreases. When the initiator is increased to 0.5 wt %, the remaining reactive mesogen has a nearly undetectable signature, i.e., the remaining amount is nearly at the detection limit or within the background noise. Therefore, the initiator content according to an exemplary embodiment of the present invention preferably ranges from 0.2 wt % to 0.5 wt %.

Table 3 and Table 4 show experimental data for the elemental composition of the remaining components in the alignment layer determined by an electron probe micro-analyzer

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(EPMA) after light irradiation. The initiator in the experimental examples is the compound represented by Formula 2, and, as an analyte, phosphorus (P) is not detected in the alignment layer. The data shows the initiator content decreases after the initiator is used for acceleration of the polymerization of the reactive mesogen and is nearly undetectable in the alignment layer after the light irradiation. As a result, the probability of the initiator remaining in the alignment layer as an impurity is low.

TABLE 3

(Addition of 0.1 wt % initiator)		
wt (%)	Mol (%)	Element
47.150	65.628	C
23.315	24.363	O
13.998	2.038	In
7.010	4.173	Si
3.041	1.884	Al
2.459	0.429	Mo
2.137	1.114	S
0.890	0.371	Ca

TABLE 4

(Addition of 0.2 wt % initiator)		
wt (%)	mol (%)	Element
49.590	68.482	C
20.455	21.207	O
13.637	1.970	In
7.453	4.402	Si
3.266	2.007	Al
2.527	0.437	Mo
2.165	1.120	S
0.907	0.376	Ca

FIG. 6 is a graph showing thermal weight loss as a function of the initiator in a liquid crystal display according to an exemplary embodiment of the present invention.

Referring to FIG. 6, Initiator 1 is Darocur 1173 (CIBA Company); Initiator 2 is Irgacure 184; Initiator 3 is Irgacure 500; Initiator 4 is Irgacure 2959; Initiator 5 is Darocur MBF; and Initiator 6 is Irgacure 754.

The results of measuring the thermal weight losses for the initiators using a thermal weight analyzer indicate that Initiator 6 has the lowest thermal weight loss at various temperatures. Accordingly, when a high temperature process is required, Initiator 6 may be added to the alignment layer.

Next, a liquid crystal display and a manufacturing method of the liquid crystal display according to an exemplary embodiment of the present invention is described with reference to FIG. 1, FIG. 2, FIG. 7, FIG. 8, FIG. 9, and FIG. 10.

FIG. 7 is a layout view of a liquid crystal display according to an exemplary embodiment of the present invention, and FIG. 8 is a cross-sectional view taken along line III-III' of FIG. 7. FIG. 9 is a plan view of a pixel electrode according to an exemplary embodiment of the present invention, and FIG. 10 is a plan view of an electrode of a liquid crystal display according to an exemplary embodiment of the present invention.

Referring to FIG. 7 and FIG. 8, a thin film transistor array panel 100 and a common electrode panel 200 are shown.

A manufacturing method of the lower panel 100 is as follows.

A plurality of thin films are deposited and patterned on a substrate 110 sequentially to form a gate line 121 including

gate electrodes **124a** and **124b** (reference number **124** includes reference numerals **124a** and **124b**), a gate insulating layer **140**, semiconductors **154a** and **154b**, data lines **171a** and **171b** including source electrodes **173a** and **173b**, drain electrodes **175a** and **175b**, and a lower passivation layer **180p**. A storage electrode line **131**, **135** may be formed on the same layer as the gate line **121**. The storage electrode lines **131**, **135** includes a stem line **131** extending substantially parallel to the gate line **121** and a storage electrode **135** extending away from the stem line **131**.

Ohmic contact layers **163b** and **165b** may be disposed between the semiconductor **154b** and the source electrode **173b** or between the semiconductor **154b** and the drain electrode **175b**, respectively. Next, a color filter **230** is formed on the lower passivation layer **180p**, and a light blocking member **220** for preventing light leakage is formed on the color filter **230**. An upper passivation layer **180q** is formed on the light blocking member **220** and the color filter **230**.

A conductive layer such as indium tin oxide (ITO) or indium zinc oxide (IZO) is deposited and patterned on the upper passivation layer **180q**, as shown in FIG. 9 and FIG. 10; to form a pixel electrode **191** including a longitudinal portion **192**, a transverse portion **193**, and a plurality of minute branches **194a**, **194b**, **194c**, and **194d** extended from them. Next, an alignment material including the initiator is coated on the pixel electrode **191** to form the alignment layer **11**.

The upper panel **200** is manufactured as follows.

A common electrode **270** is formed on the substrate **210**. Then, an alignment material including the initiator is coated on the common electrode **270** to form the alignment layer **21**.

Next, the lower panel **100** and the upper panel **200** that are manufactured through the above-described method are assembled, and a liquid crystal layer **3** is formed by injecting a mixture of liquid crystal molecules **310** and the alignment aid between the lower panel **100** and the upper panel **200**.

Alternatively, the liquid crystal layer **3** may be formed by a method in which the mixture of the liquid crystal molecules **310** and the alignment aid is dripped on the lower panel **100** or the upper panel **200**.

Next, referring to FIG. 1 and FIG. 2, the pixel electrode **191** and the common electrode **270** are applied with the voltages.

The liquid crystal **310** and the alignment aid **50** are inclined in the direction parallel to the length direction of the minute branches **194a**, **194b**, **194c**, and **194d** of the pixel electrode **191** by the application of the voltages.

The light **1** is irradiated when the pixel electrode **191** and the common electrode **270** are applied with the voltages. The light **1** has a wavelength, e.g., ultraviolet wavelengths, that may polymerize the alignment aid **50**.

Referring to FIG. 8, after the light irradiation, the alignment aid **50** gathered in adjacent positions to the alignment layer **121** is light-polymerized thereby forming an alignment polymer **50a**.

Here, the initiator according to an exemplary embodiment of the present invention is a mixture in the alignment layer **21**, and the initiator accelerates the polymerization of the alignment aid **50** near the surface of the alignment layer **21**.

The alignment polymer **50a** is arranged according to the alignment of the liquid crystal, and the arrangement is maintained after the applied voltage is removed thereby controlling the pretilt of the liquid crystal **310**.

Spacer **363** for maintaining an interval between the upper panel **200** and the lower panel **100** may be formed between the upper and lower panels **200** and **100**.

As described above, according to an exemplary embodiment of the present invention, the alignment layer includes the initiator such that the hardening rate of the reactive

mesogen may be improved and the processing time thereof may be reduced, and a small remaining mesogen amount may be obtained through a slight light irradiation amount such that damage to the organic layer may be minimized.

It will be apparent to those skilled in the art that various modifications and variations can be made in the present invention without departing from the spirit or scope of the invention. Thus, it is intended that the present invention covers the modifications and variations of this invention provided they come within the scope of the appended claims and their equivalents.

What is claimed is:

1. A liquid crystal display, comprising:

a first substrate;

a second substrate facing the first substrate;

a field generating electrode disposed on at least one of the first substrate and the second substrate;

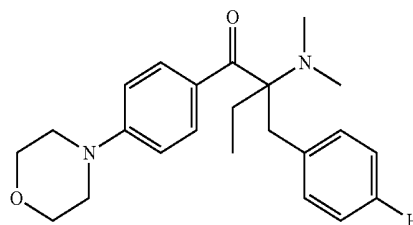
an alignment layer disposed on the field generating electrode; and

a liquid crystal layer interposed between the first substrate and the second substrate and comprising a liquid crystal and an alignment polymer,

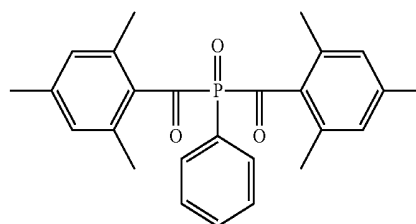
wherein the alignment layer initially comprises an alignment material comprising an initiator, and the alignment polymer initially comprises an alignment aid.

2. The liquid crystal display of claim 1, wherein the initiator comprises at least one member of compounds represented by Formula 1, Formula 2, Formula 3, and Formula 4 below and mixtures thereof:

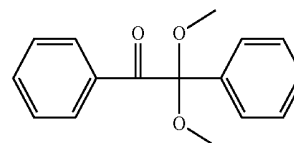
Formula 1



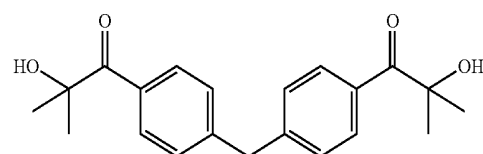
Formula 2



Formula 3



Formula 4



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3. The liquid crystal display of claim 2, wherein the initiator in the alignment material ranges from 0.2 wt % to 0.5 wt %.

4. The liquid crystal display of claim 3, wherein the alignment material comprises one of a polyamic acid, a polyimide, and a polysiloxane.

5. The liquid crystal display of claim 1, wherein the first substrate comprises a thin film transistor array panel, the second substrate comprises a common electrode panel, and at least one of a color filter and a black matrix is disposed on the thin film transistor array panel.

6. The liquid crystal display of claim 5, wherein the field generating electrode comprises a plurality of minute branches.

7. The liquid crystal display of claim 6, further comprising:

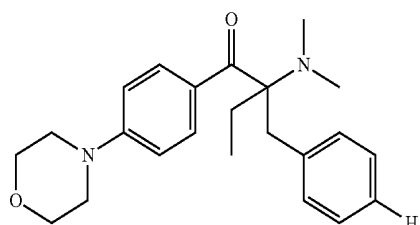
- a gate line disposed on the first substrate;
- a first data line disposed on the first substrate;
- a second data line disposed on the first substrate;
- a first thin film transistor connected to the gate line and the first data line; and
- a second thin film transistor connected to the gate line and the second data line,

wherein the field generating electrode further comprises a first sub-pixel electrode connected to the first thin film transistor and a second sub-pixel electrode connected to the second thin film transistor.

8. A method for manufacturing a liquid crystal display, comprising:

- forming a field generating electrode on at least one of a first substrate and a second substrate facing the first substrate;
- forming an alignment layer comprising an initiator on the field generating electrode;
- disposing a liquid crystal layer comprising a liquid crystal and an alignment aid between the first substrate and the second substrate;
- applying a first voltage to the first substrate and a second voltage to the second substrate, the first voltage and the second voltage being different from each other; and
- irradiating light to the alignment layer and the liquid crystal layer to form an alignment polymer.

9. The method of claim 8, wherein the initiator comprises at least one member of compounds represented by Formula 1, Formula 2, Formula 3, and Formula 4 below and mixtures thereof:

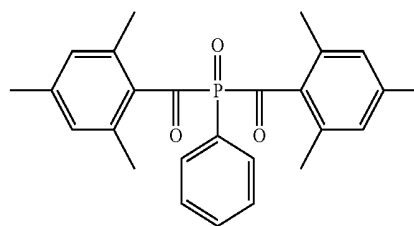


Formula 1

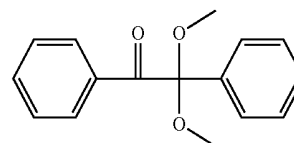
12

-continued

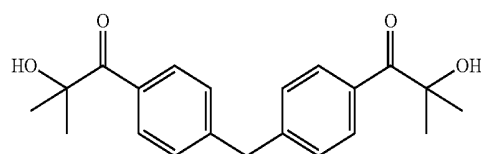
Formula 2



Formula 3



Formula 4



10. The method of claim 9, wherein the initiator ranges from 0.2 wt % to 0.5 wt %.

11. The method of claim 10, wherein an alignment material in the alignment layer comprises one of a polyamic acid, a polyimide, and a polysiloxane.

12. The method of claim 8, wherein the light comprises ultraviolet wavelengths.

13. The method of claim 8, wherein the alignment polymer is formed by polymerizing the alignment aid, and the initiator does not remain in the alignment layer after the alignment polymer is formed.

14. The method of claim 8, wherein the first substrate comprises a thin film transistor array panel, the second substrate comprises a common electrode panel, and at least one of a color filter and a black matrix is formed on the thin film transistor array panel.

15. The method of claim 8, wherein the field generating electrode comprises a plurality of minute branches.

16. The method of claim 8, further comprising:

- forming a gate line on the first substrate;
 - forming a first data line on the first substrate;
 - forming a second data line on the first substrate;
 - forming a first thin film transistor connected to the gate line and the first data line; and
 - forming a second thin film transistor connected to the gate line and the second data line,
- wherein the field generating electrode further comprises a first sub-pixel electrode connected to the first thin film transistor and a second sub-pixel electrode connected to the second thin film transistor.

* * * * *

专利名称(译)	液晶显示装置及其制造方法		
公开(公告)号	US8304039	公开(公告)日	2012-11-06
申请号	US12/902770	申请日	2010-10-12
[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)	三星DISPLAY CO. , LTD.		
[标]发明人	OH HO KIL KIM SU JEONG WOO SU HAN LYU JAE JIN KIM MIN HEE		
发明人	OH, HO-KIL KIM, SU-JEONG WOO, SU-HAN LYU, JAE-JIN KIM, MIN-HEE		
IPC分类号	G02F1/1337 G02F1/1343 C09K19/54 C09K19/56 C09K19/38		
CPC分类号	G02F1/133723 G02F1/133788 G02F1/133753 G02F2001/133742 Y10T428/1014 Y10T428/1023 Y10T428/1018 Y10T428/1005 G02F2001/13775		
优先权	1020100036892 2010-04-21 KR		
其他公开文献	US20110261278A1		
外部链接	Espacenet USPTO		

摘要(译)

提供一种液晶显示器，包括第一基板;面向第一基板的第二基板;场发生电极，设置在第一基板和第二基板中的至少一个上;设置在场发生电极上的取向层;液晶层介于第一基板和第二基板之间，包括液晶和取向聚合物。取向层最初包含包含引发剂的取向材料，取向聚合物最初包含取向助剂。

