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(54) **LIQUID CRYSTAL DISPLAY PANEL AND METHOD FOR FABRICATING THE SAME**

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(57) **ABSTRACT**

A liquid crystal display panel includes first and second substrates bonded to each other, a liquid crystal layer interposed therebetween, a plurality of first polarization wire grids formed on the first substrate, and a plurality of second polarization wire grids formed on the second substrate.

(73) Assignee: **LG.Philips LCD Co., Ltd.**

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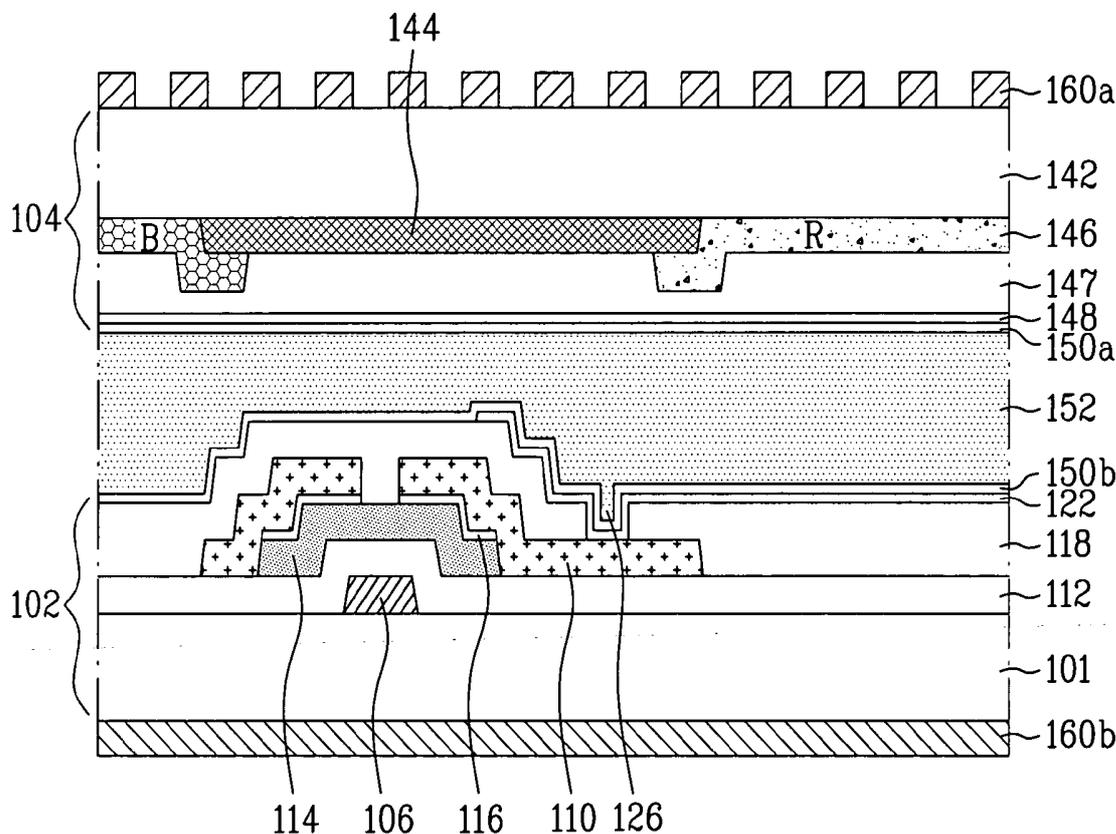


FIG. 1  
Related Art

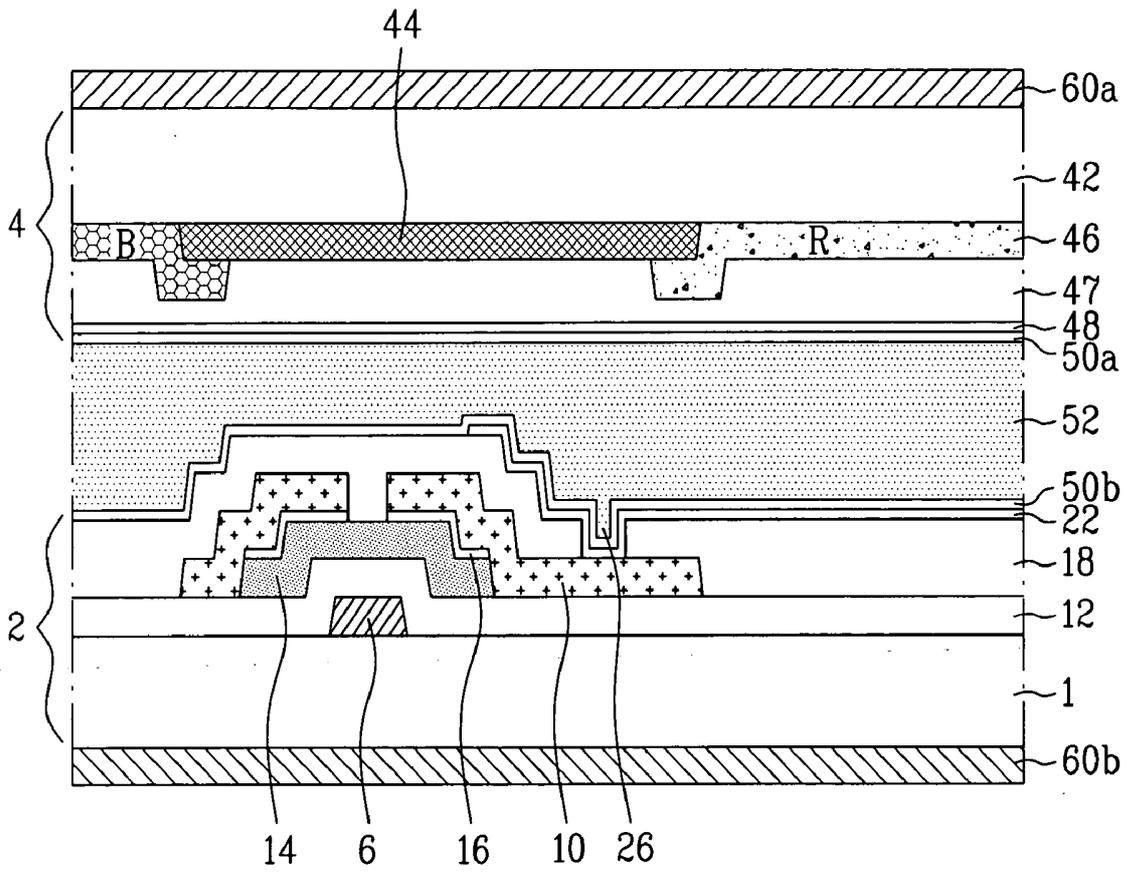


FIG. 2

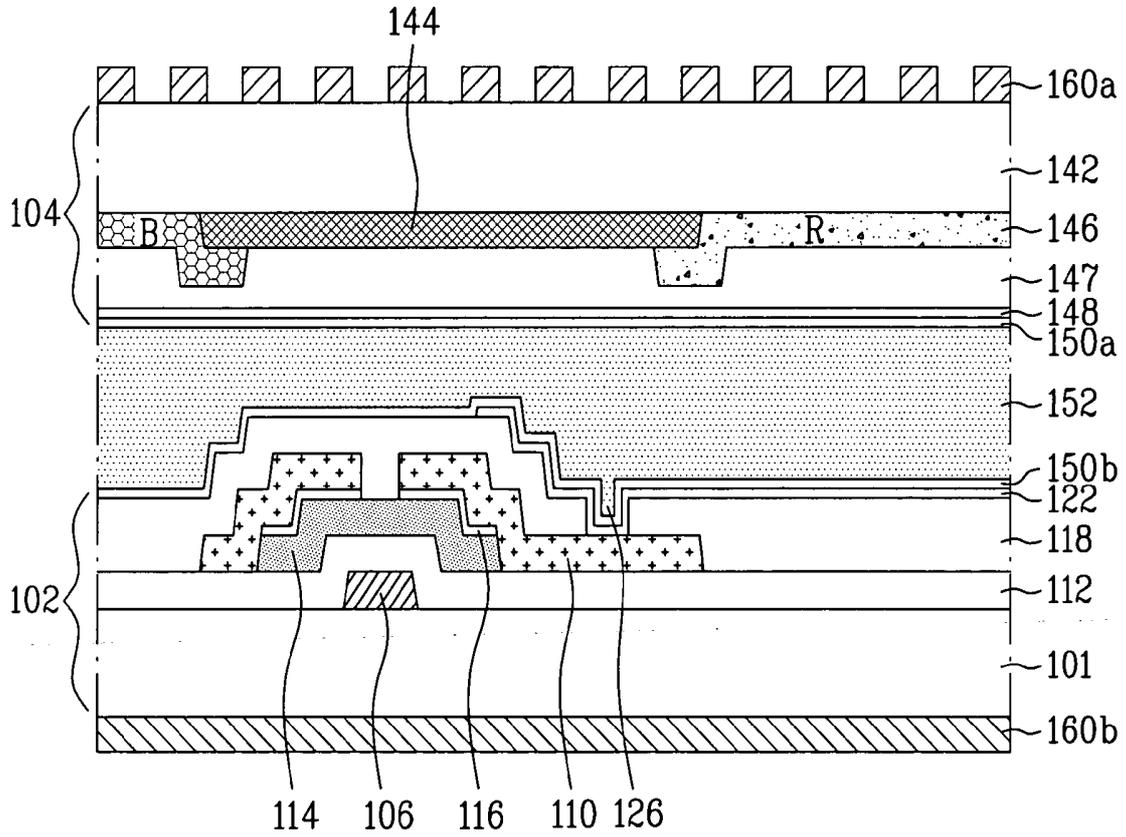


FIG. 3

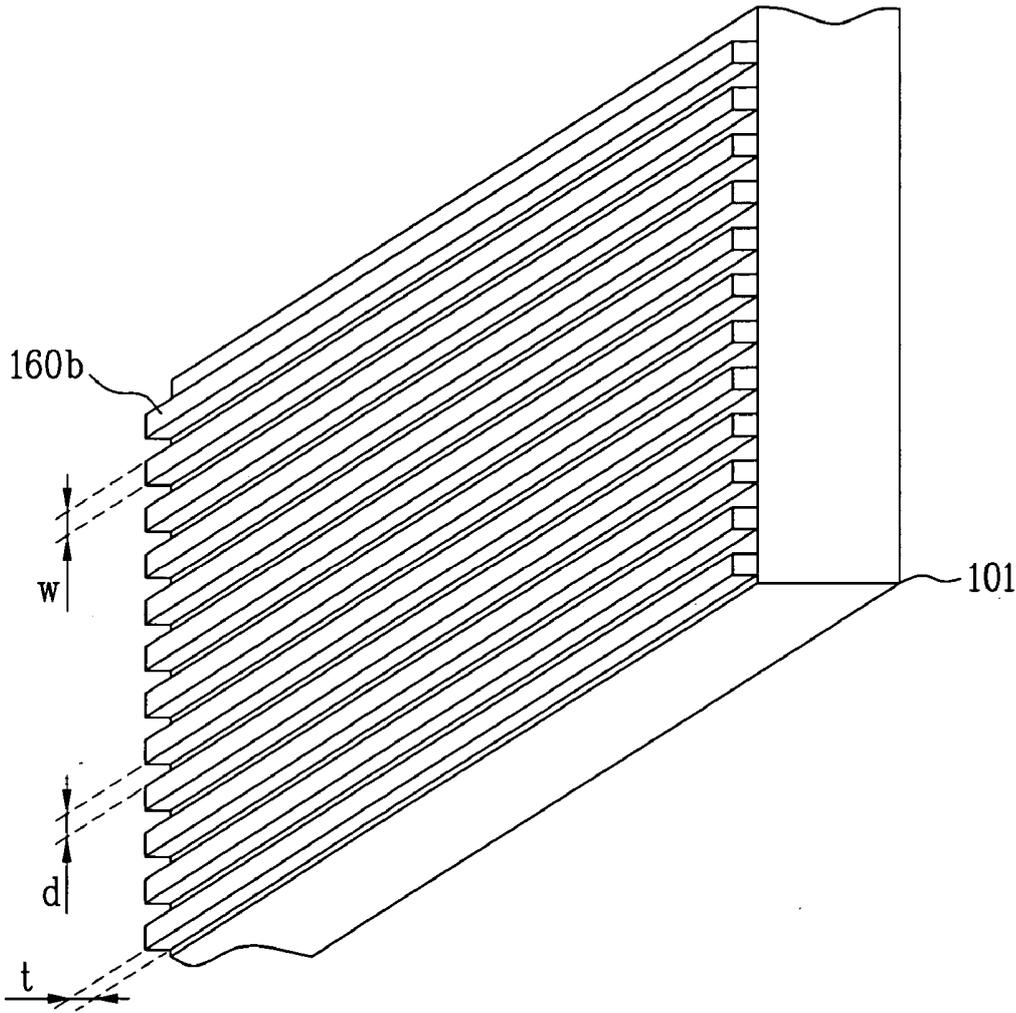


FIG. 4

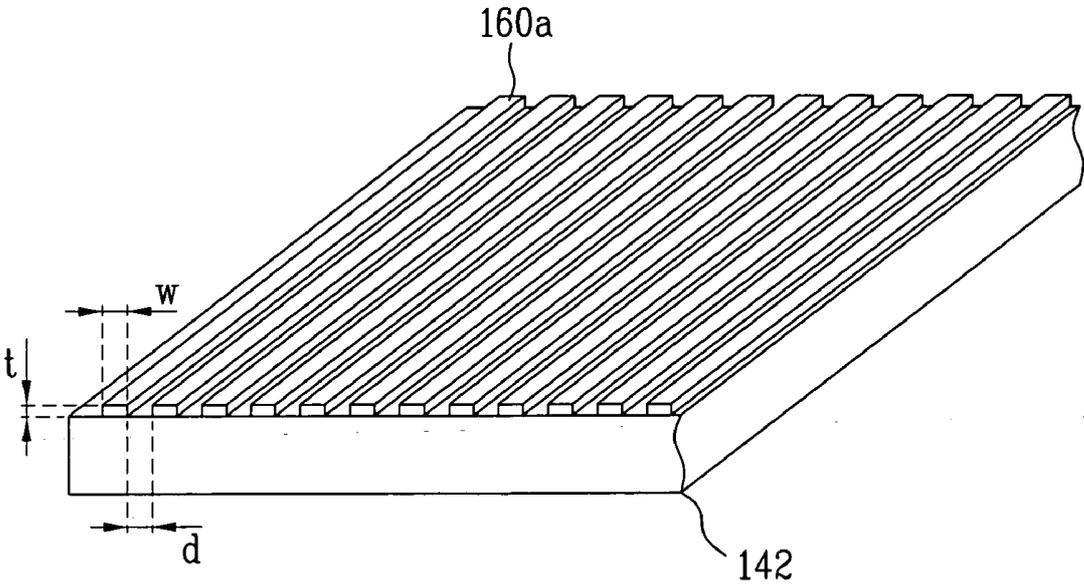
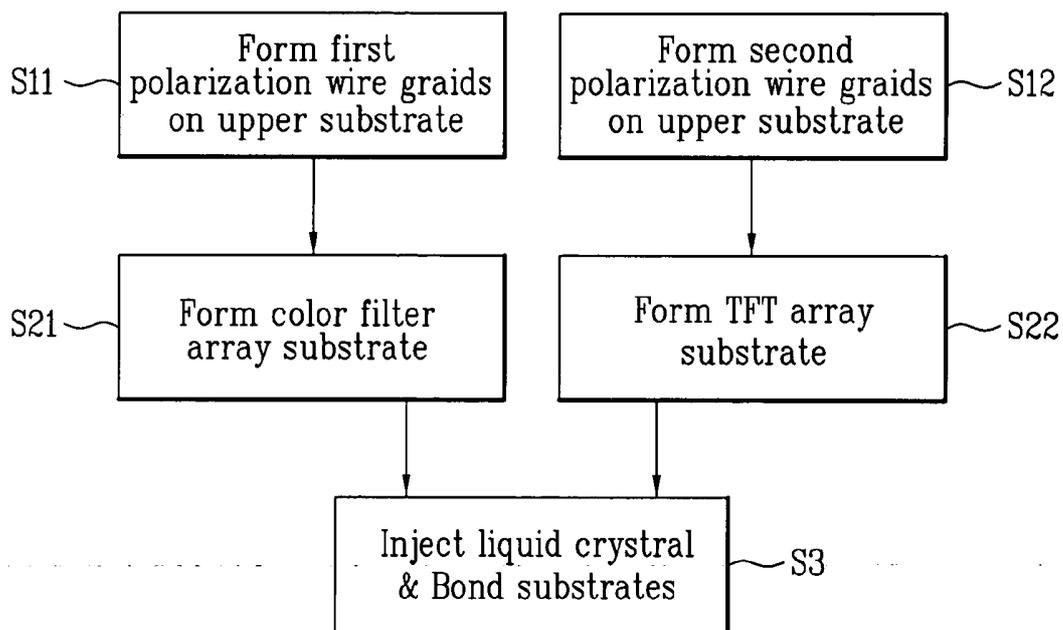


FIG. 5



## LIQUID CRYSTAL DISPLAY PANEL AND METHOD FOR FABRICATING THE SAME

[0001] This application claims the benefit of Korean Patent Application No. P2005-0092986, filed in Korea on Oct. 4, 2005, which is hereby incorporated by reference.

### BACKGROUND OF THE INVENTION

[0002] 1. Field of the Invention

[0003] The present invention relates to a liquid crystal display (LCD) panel, and more particularly, to an LCD panel, the thickness of which can be reduced, and a method for fabricating the same.

[0004] 2. Discussion of the Related Art

[0005] Recently, various flat panel display devices have been widely utilized to replace cathode ray tubes because of their light weight and small volume. Examples of the flat panel displays usually include LCDs, field emission displays, plasma display panels, and light emitting displays.

[0006] The LCD utilizes an electric field to adjust light transmittance of liquid crystal, thereby displaying an image. The LCD typically includes an LCD panel having liquid crystal cells arranged in a matrix shape, and a driving circuit for driving the LCD panel. The LCD panel is provided with pixel electrodes and a common electrode, which apply electric fields to the liquid crystal cells, respectively.

[0007] In general, the pixel electrodes are formed on a lower substrate of the LCD panel and correspond to the respective liquid crystal cells, and the common electrode is formed on the entire surface of an upper substrate of the LCD panel. The pixel electrodes are electrically connected to thin film transistors (TFTs) serving as switching elements. The TFTs supply data signals, by which the pixel electrodes together with the common electrode drive the liquid crystal cells.

[0008] FIG. 1 is a sectional view schematically illustrating an LCD panel according to the related art. As shown in FIG. 1, the related art LCD panel includes a color filter array substrate 4, a TFT array substrate 2, an upper polarization plate 160a attached to a front surface of the color filter array substrate 4, and a lower polarization plate 60b attached to a rear surface of the TFT array substrate 2. The color filter array substrate 4 is formed by sequentially depositing an upper substrate 42, a black matrix layer 44, a color filter layer 46, an overcoat layer 47, a common electrode 48, and an upper orientation film 50a. The TFT array substrate 2 further includes a lower substrate 1, TFTs, pixel electrodes 22 and a lower orientation film 50b formed on the lower substrate 1, liquid crystal 52 injected into a space between the color filter array substrate 4 and the TFT array substrate 2.

[0009] Each of the TFTs includes a gate electrode 6 connected to a gate line (not shown), a source electrode 8 connected to a data line (not shown), and a drain electrode 10 connected to corresponding one of the pixel electrodes 22 through a drain contact hole 26. Moreover, each of the TFTs further includes semiconductor layers 14 and 16 for forming a communication channel between the source electrode 8 and the drain electrode 10 by a gate voltage supplied to the gate electrode 6. The TFTs supply data signals from the data lines to the pixel electrodes 22 in response to gate signals from the gate lines.

[0010] The pixel electrodes 22 are located at pixel regions and are formed of a transparent conductive material with a high light transmittance. The pixel regions are divided from each other by the data lines and the gate lines. The pixel electrodes 22 are formed on a passivation film 18 formed on the front surface of the lower substrate 1, and are electrically connected to the drain electrodes 10 through the drain contact holes 26 formed through the passivation film 18. Moreover, the pixel electrodes 22 and the common electrode 48 generate a difference of electric potentials according to the data signals supplied from the TFTs. Due to the difference of electric potentials, the liquid crystal 52 located between the lower substrate 1 and the upper substrate 42 is rotated by isotropy of dielectric constants. The amount of light transmitted from a light source to the upper substrate 42 via the pixel electrodes 22 is adjusted by the rotated liquid crystal 52.

[0011] The black matrix layer 44 on the color filter array substrate 4 overlaps with TFT regions and the gate and data lines (not shown) of the lower substrate 1, and divides the pixel regions. The black matrix layer 44 serves to prevent light from leaking and to absorb external light, thereby increasing contrast. The color filter layer 46 is formed on the pixel regions, which are divided by the black matrix layer 44. The color filter layer 46 is differently formed according to Red (R), Green (G), and Blue (B) colors, thereby forming R, G, and B colors. The overcoat layer 47 is formed by applying a transparent resin having an insulating property on the upper substrate 42 including the color filter layer 46. The overcoat layer 47 serves to electrically insulate the black matrix layer 44, to which a designated voltage is applied, and the common electrode 48, to which a common voltage is applied, from each other.

[0012] In a TN mode LCD, the overcoat layer 47 is not utilized. In the event that the common voltage, serving as a reference when the liquid crystal 52 is driven, is applied to the common electrode 48, the common electrode 48 generates a difference of electric potentials with the pixel electrodes 22 formed on the lower substrate 1. In an IPS mode LCD, the common electrode is formed on the lower substrate 1.

[0013] The upper and lower orientation films 50a and 50b serve to orient the liquid crystal 52, and are respectively formed on the color filter array substrate 4 and the TFT array substrate 2 by applying an orienting material such as polyimide (PI), and performing a rubbing process. The lower polarization plate 60b is attached to the rear surface of the lower substrate 1 to polarize rays incident from a back light unit (not shown). The upper polarization plate 60a is attached to the front surface of the upper substrate 42 to polarize rays emitted from the LCD panel.

[0014] Each of the upper and lower polarization plates 60a and 60b is formed such that first and second passivation layers are stacked under the condition that a polarizer (not shown) is formed between the first and second passivation layers. Here, the polarizer is formed by stretching a Poly Vinyl Alcohol film and soaking the film in an iodine solution and a dye solution having a color differing from that of the iodine so that iodine molecules are arranged in parallel with the stretched direction. The first and second passivation layers are made of triacetate cellulose (TAC), and serve to prevent the stretched polarizer from being constricted and to

protect the polarizer. Thus, the upper and lower polarization plates **60a** and **60b** are respectively attached to the rear and front surfaces of the bonded lower and upper substrates **1** and **42** by a polarization plate attaching process.

[0015] However, the related art LCD panel has several problems due to the polarization plate attaching process. First, there are foreign substances introduced into spaces between the LCD panel and the polarization plates **60a** and **60b** during the polarization plate attaching process, thereby generating defects in the LCD panel. Second, the polarization plates **60a** and **60b** attached to the LCD panel during the polarization plate attaching process generate scratches in the LCD panel. Third, the polarization plates **60a** and **60b** attached to the front and rear surfaces **1** and **42** of the LCD panel for polarizing rays are expensive, thereby increasing the production costs and thickness of the LCD panel.

#### SUMMARY OF THE INVENTION

[0016] Accordingly, the present invention is directed to a liquid crystal display (LCD) panel and a method for fabricating the same that substantially obviate one or more problems due to limitations and disadvantages of the related art.

[0017] An object of the present invention is to provide an LCD panel, in which polarization wire grids are formed on surfaces of substrates, and a method for fabricating the same, thereby reducing the thickness of the LCD panel.

[0018] Additional advantages, objects, and features of the invention will be set forth in part in the description which follows, and in part will become apparent to those having ordinary skill in the art upon examination of the following or may be learned from practice of the invention. The objectives and other advantages of the invention may be realized and attained by the structure particularly pointed out in the written description and claims hereof as well as the appended drawings.

[0019] To achieve this object and other advantages and in accordance with the purpose of the invention, as embodied and broadly described herein, the LCD panel includes first and second substrates bonded to each other, a liquid crystal layer interposed therebetween, a plurality of first polarization wire grids formed on the first substrate, and a plurality of second polarization wire grids formed on the second substrate.

[0020] In another aspect of the present invention, the method for fabricating a LCD panel includes forming a plurality of first polarization wire grids on the front surface of a first substrate, on which a color filter array is formed, forming a plurality of second polarization wire grids on the rear surface of a second substrate, on which a TFT array is formed, and forming a liquid crystal layer between the first and second substrates.

[0021] It is to be understood that both the foregoing general description and the following detailed description of the present invention are exemplary and explanatory and are intended to provide further explanation of the invention as claimed.

#### BRIEF DESCRIPTION OF THE DRAWINGS

[0022] The accompanying drawings, which are included to provide a further understanding of the invention and are

incorporated in and constitute a part of this application, illustrate embodiments of the invention and together with the description serve to explain the principle of the invention. In the drawings:

[0023] FIG. 1 is a sectional view schematically illustrating a liquid crystal display (LCD) panel according to the related art;

[0024] FIG. 2 is a sectional view schematically illustrating an LCD panel in accordance with an exemplary embodiment of the present invention;

[0025] FIG. 3 is a perspective view schematically illustrating a plurality of second polarization wire grids are formed on a lower substrate of the LCD panel of FIG. 2;

[0026] FIG. 4 is a perspective view schematically illustrating a plurality of first polarization wire grids are formed on an upper substrate of the LCD panel of FIG. 2; and

[0027] FIG. 5 is a flow chart schematically illustrating a method for fabricating an LCD panel in accordance with an exemplary embodiment of the present invention.

#### DETAILED DESCRIPTION OF THE PREFERRED EMBODIMENTS

[0028] Reference will now be made in detail to the preferred embodiments of the present invention, examples of which are illustrated in the accompanying drawings. Wherever possible, the same reference numbers will be used throughout the drawings to refer to the same or like parts.

[0029] FIG. 2 is a sectional view schematically illustrating of a liquid crystal display (LCD) panel in accordance with an exemplary embodiment of the present invention. As shown in FIG. 2, the LCD panel includes a color filter array substrate **104**, a thin film transistor (TFT) array substrate **102**, a plurality of first polarization wire grids **160a** formed on the color filter array substrate **104**, and a plurality of second polarization wire grids **160b** formed on the TFT array substrate **102**.

[0030] The TFT array substrate **102** further includes a lower substrate **101**, TFTs, pixel electrodes **122**, and a lower orientation film **150b** formed on the lower substrate **101**. Each of the TFTs includes a gate electrode **106** connected to a gate line (not shown), a source electrode **108** connected to a data line (not shown), and a drain electrode **110** connected to a corresponding one of the pixel electrodes **122** through a drain contact hole **126**. Each of the TFTs is also provided with semiconductor layers **114** and **116** for forming a communication channel between the source electrode **108** and the drain electrode **110** by a gate voltage supplied to the gate electrode **106**. Moreover, the TFTs selectively supply data signals from the data lines to the pixel electrodes **122** in response to gate signals from the gate lines.

[0031] The pixel electrodes **122** are located at pixel regions, which are divided by the data lines and the gate lines, and may be made of a transparent conductive material having a high light transmittance. The pixel electrodes **122** are arranged on a passivation film **118** formed on a front surface of the lower substrate **101**, and are electrically connected to the drain electrodes **110** through the drain contact holes **126** formed through the passivation film **118**. Moreover, the pixel electrodes **122** and a common electrode **148** formed on an upper substrate **142** generate a difference

of electric potentials according to the data signals supplied from the TFTs. Due to the difference of electric potentials, liquid crystal **152** located between the lower substrate **110** and the upper substrate **142** is rotated by isotropy of dielectric constants. The amount of light transmitted from a light source (not shown) to the upper substrate **142** via the pixel electrodes **122** is adjusted by the rotated liquid crystal **152**.

[0032] The color filter array substrate **104** may be formed by sequentially depositing the upper substrate **142**, a black matrix layer **144**, a color filter layer **146**, an overcoat layer **147**, the common electrode **148**, and an upper orientation film **150a**. The black matrix layer **144** of the color filter array substrate **104** overlaps with TFT regions and the gate and data lines (not shown) of the lower substrate **101**, and divides the pixel regions, on which the color filter layer **146** is formed. The black matrix layer **144** serves to prevent light from leaking and absorb external light, thereby increasing contrast.

[0033] The color filter layer **146** is arranged on the pixel regions. The color filter layer **146** may be differently formed according to Red (R), Green (G), and Blue (B) colors, thereby forming R, G, and B colors. The overcoat layer **147** is formed by applying a transparent resin having an insulating property on the upper substrate **142** including the color filter layer **146**. The overcoat layer **147** serves to electrically insulate the black matrix layer **144**, to which a designated voltage is applied, and the common electrode **148**, to which a common voltage is applied, from each other.

[0034] In a TN mode LCD, the overcoat layer **147** is not needed. In the event that the common voltage, serving as a reference when the liquid crystal **152** is driven, is applied to the common electrode **148**, the common electrode **148** generates a difference of electric potentials with the pixel electrodes **122** formed on the lower substrate **101**. In an IPS mode LCD, the common electrode is formed on the lower substrate **101**. The upper and lower orientation films **150a** and **150b** for orienting the liquid crystal **152** may be respectively formed on the color filter array substrate **104** and the TFT array substrate **102** by applying an orienting material such as polyimide (PI), and performing a rubbing process.

[0035] FIG. 3 is a perspective view schematically illustrating a plurality of second polarization wire grids **106b** are formed on the lower substrate **101** of the LCD panel of FIG. 2. As shown in FIG. 3, the plurality of second polarization wire grids **160b** are formed as parallel stripes, which are arranged at regular intervals (d) of several  $\mu\text{m}$  in a first direction on the rear surface of the lower substrate **101**.

[0036] Each of the plurality of second polarization wire grids **160b** may have a thickness (t) of several hundred-thousand  $\text{\AA}$  and a width (W) of several  $\mu\text{m}$ . The polarizing efficiency and characteristics of the plurality of second polarization wire grids **160b** may be changed by varying the intervals (d) between the neighboring second polarization wire grids **160b** and the thickness (t) and the width (W) of the second polarization wire grids **160b**. The plurality of second polarization wire grids **160b** polarize irregularly polarized light incident from a back light unit (not shown) using clearances of the intervals (d) of several  $\mu\text{m}$  between the second polarization wire grids **160b**, thereby generating linearly polarized light traveling in the first direction. The plurality of second polarization wire grids **160b** may be formed on the rear surface of the lower

substrate **101** by Hologram Lithography or E-beam Lithography and a Lift-OFF method using a metal, such as copper (Cu) or aluminum (Al).

[0037] FIG. 4 is a perspective view schematically illustrating a plurality of first polarization wire grids **106a** formed on an upper substrate of the LCD panel of FIG. 2. As shown in FIG. 4, the plurality of first polarization wire grids **160a** are formed as parallel stripes, which are arranged at regular intervals (d) of several  $\mu\text{m}$  in a second direction, orthogonal to the first direction, on the front surface of the upper substrate **142**.

[0038] Each of the plurality of first polarization wire grids **160a** has a thickness (t) of several hundred-thousand  $\text{\AA}$ , and a width (W) of several  $\mu\text{m}$ . The polarizing efficiency and characteristics of the plurality of first polarization wire grids **160a** may be changed by varying the intervals (d) between the neighboring first polarization wire grids **160a** and the thickness (t) and the width (W) of the first polarization wire grids **160a**. Also, the plurality of first polarization wire grids **160a** polarize irregularly polarized light emitted from the LCD panel using clearances of the intervals (d) between the first polarization wire grids **160a**, thereby generating linearly polarized light traveling in the second direction. The plurality of first polarization wire grids **160a** may be formed on the front surface of the upper substrate **142** by Hologram Lithography or E-beam Lithography and a Lift-Off method using a metal, such as copper (Cu) or aluminum (Al). Moreover, the plurality of first polarization wire grids **160a** may be arranged in the first direction the same as the plurality of second polarization wire grids **160b**.

[0039] As described above, the LCD panel of the exemplary embodiment of the present invention is provided with the polarization wire grids **160a** and **160b** that are arranged at the regular intervals (d) on the front surface of the upper substrate **142** and the rear surface of the lower substrate **101** to polarize incident light by patterning. According to such an arrangement of the exemplary embodiment, there is no need to add a separate polarization plate, thereby skipping a process for attaching the polarization plate.

[0040] FIG. 5 is a flow chart schematically illustrating a method for fabricating a LCD panel in accordance-with an exemplary embodiment of the present invention. Hereinafter, the method for fabricating a LCD panel will be described with reference to FIGS. 2 and 5.

[0041] First, as Step S11, the plurality of first polarization wire grids **160a** are prepared in a stripe shape, each grid **160a** having a thickness (t) of several hundred-thousand  $\text{\AA}$  and a width (W) of several  $\mu\text{m}$ , and are thus arranged in parallel at regular intervals (d) of several  $\mu\text{m}$  in a first direction on the front surface of the upper substrate **142**.

[0042] At Step S12, the plurality of second polarization wire grids **160b** are prepared in a stripe shape, each grid **160b** having a thickness (t) of several hundred-thousand  $\text{\AA}$  and a width (W) of several  $\mu\text{m}$ , and are thus arranged in parallel at regular intervals (d) of several  $\mu\text{m}$  in a second direction, orthogonal to the first direction, on the rear surface of the lower substrate **101**. The plurality of second polarization wire grids **160b** may be formed in the first direction the same as the plurality of first polarization wire grids **160a**.

[0043] Thereafter, at Step S21, the black matrix layer **144**, the color filter layer **146**, the overcoat layer **147**, the com-

mon electrode **148**, and the upper orientation film **150a** are sequentially formed on the rear surface of the upper substrate **142**, which has the plurality of first polarization wire grids **160a** formed on its front surface, thereby fabricating the color filter array substrate **104**.

[0044] Further, at Step **S22**, the TFTs, the pixel electrodes **122** and the lower orientation film **150b** are formed on the front surface of the lower substrate **101**, which has the plurality of second polarization wire grids **160b** formed on its rear surface, thereby fabricating the TFT array substrate (**S22**).

[0045] Finally, at Step **S33**, a sealant is applied to at least one of the color filter array substrate **102** and the TFT array substrate **104**. In the event that a liquid crystal injection method is used, a liquid crystal inlet is formed through the sealant applied to at least one of the color filter array substrate **102** and the TFT array substrate **104**. Thus, the two array substrates **102** and **104** are bonded to each other, and liquid crystal is injected into a space between the two array substrates **102** and **104** through the liquid crystal inlet. Then, the two array substrates **102** and **104** are firmly bonded to each other, thereby fabricating the LCD panel.

[0046] In the event that a liquid crystal drop method is used, the liquid crystal is dropped on one of the two array substrates **102** and **104** inside the applied sealant. Thus, the substrate, on which the liquid crystal is dropped, is located at the lower part, and the other substrate of the two array substrates **102** and **104** is reversed. Then, the two array substrates **102** and **104** facing each other are bonded to each other, thereby fabricating the LCD panel.

[0047] As described above, the method for fabricating the LCD panel according to the exemplary embodiment of the present invention includes forming the polarization wire grids **160a** and **160b** at the regular intervals (d) on the front surface of the upper substrate **142** and the rear surface of the lower substrate **101** for polarizing incident light by patterning, and therefore no separate polarization plate is needed, thereby omitting a process for attaching the polarization plate.

[0048] As described above, the LCD panel and the method for fabricating the same in accordance with the exemplary embodiments of the present invention have several effects. That is, since direct polarization wire grids for polarizing incident light are arranged on the front surface of an upper substrate and the rear surface of a lower substrate at regular intervals (d) of several  $\mu\text{m}$  by patterning, a separated polarization plate and a process for attaching the polarization plate are not needed. Thus, the omission of the expensive polarization plate can reduce the thickness of the LCD panel as well as production costs of the LCD panel, and further can prevent the occurrence of defects in the LCD panel caused by foreign substances generated due to the attachment of the polarization plate.

[0049] It will be apparent to those skilled in the art that various modifications and variations can be made in the LCD panel and the method of fabricating the same of the present invention without departing from the spirit or scope of the inventions. 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 (LCD) panel comprising:
  - a first substrate and a second substrate bonded to each other;
  - a liquid crystal layer interposed between the first and second substrates;
  - a plurality of first polarization wire grids formed on the first substrate; and
  - a plurality of second polarization wire grids formed on the second substrate.
2. The LCD according to claim 1, wherein the plurality of first polarization wire grids are formed in a stripe shape and are arranged in parallel at regular intervals of several  $\mu\text{m}$  in a first direction on a front surface of the first substrate, and the plurality of second polarization wire grids are formed in a stripe shape and are arranged in parallel at regular intervals of several  $\mu\text{m}$  in a second direction, orthogonal to the first direction, on a rear surface of the second substrate.
3. The LCD according to claim 1, wherein the plurality of first polarization wire grids are formed in a stripe shape and are arranged in parallel at regular intervals of several  $\mu\text{m}$  in a first direction on a front surface of the first substrate, and the plurality of second polarization wire grids are formed in a stripe shape and are arranged in parallel at regular intervals of several  $\mu\text{m}$  in the first direction on a rear surface of the second substrate.
4. The LCD according to claim 2, wherein each of the plurality of first polarization wire grids has a thickness of several hundred~thousand  $\text{\AA}$ , and a width of several  $\mu\text{m}$ .
5. The LCD according to claim 2, wherein each of the plurality of second polarization wire grids has a thickness of several hundred~thousand  $\text{\AA}$ , and a width of several  $\mu\text{m}$ .
6. The LCD according to claim 1, wherein the plurality of first polarization wire grids and the plurality of second polarization wire grids are made of a metal material, which includes one of copper and aluminum.
7. A method for fabricating a liquid crystal display (LCD) panel comprising:
  - forming a plurality of first polarization wire grids on a front surface of a first substrate, on which a color filter array is formed;
  - forming a plurality of second polarization wire grids on a rear surface of a second substrate, on which a thin film transistor (TFT) array is formed; and
  - forming a liquid crystal layer between the first and second substrates.
8. The method according to claim 7, wherein the plurality of first polarization wire grids are formed in a stripe shape and are arranged in parallel at regular intervals of several  $\mu\text{m}$  in a first direction on the front surface of the first substrate, and the plurality of second polarization wire grids are formed in a stripe shape and are arranged in parallel at regular intervals of several  $\mu\text{m}$  in a second direction, orthogonal to the first direction, on the rear surface of the second substrate.
9. The method according to claim 7, wherein the plurality of first polarization wire grids are formed in a stripe shape and are arranged in parallel at regular intervals of several  $\mu\text{m}$  in a first direction on the front surface of the first substrate, and the plurality of second polarization wire grids are formed in a stripe shape and are arranged in parallel at

regular intervals of several  $\mu\text{m}$  in the first direction on the rear surface of the second substrate.

**10.** The method according to claim 7, wherein each of the plurality of first and second polarization wire grids has a thickness of several hundred~thousand  $\text{\AA}$ , and a width of several  $\mu\text{m}$ .

**11.** The method according to claim 7, wherein the plurality of first and second polarization wire grids are made of a metal material, which includes one of copper and aluminum.

**12.** The method according to claim 7, wherein the liquid crystal layer is formed by applying a sealant including a liquid crystal inlet to at least one of the first and second substrates and injecting liquid crystal into a space between the first and second substrates through the liquid crystal inlet.

**13.** The method according to claim 7, wherein the liquid crystal layer is formed by applying a sealant to an edge of one of the first and second substrates and dropping liquid crystal inside the sealant.

**14.** The method according to claim 13, wherein the substrate, on which the liquid crystal is dropped, is arranged as a lower substrate, and the other substrate of the first and second substrates is reversed as an upper substrate, thereby bonding the two substrates to each other.

**15.** The method according to claim 7, wherein the color filter array is formed on a rear surface of the first substrate.

**16.** The method according to claim 7, wherein the TFT array is formed on a front surface of the second substrate.

\* \* \* \* \*

专利名称(译)	液晶显示面板及其制造方法		
公开(公告)号	<a href="#">US20070076143A1</a>	公开(公告)日	2007-04-05
申请号	US11/454972	申请日	2006-06-19
[标]申请(专利权)人(译)	乐金显示有限公司		
申请(专利权)人(译)	LG.PHILIPS LCD CO. , LTD.		
当前申请(专利权)人(译)	LG DISPLAY CO. , LTD.		
[标]发明人	PALK SANG YOON NAM SUNG LIM		
发明人	PALK, SANG YOON NAM, SUNG LIM		
IPC分类号	G02F1/1335		
CPC分类号	G02B5/3058 G02F1/133528 G02F2001/133548 G02F2203/01		
优先权	1020050092986 2005-10-04 KR		
其他公开文献	US8467016		
外部链接	<a href="#">Espacenet</a> <a href="#">USPTO</a>		

摘要(译)

液晶显示面板包括彼此接合的第一和第二基板，插入其间的液晶层，形成在第一基板上的多个第一偏振线栅格，以及形成在第二基板上的多个第二偏振线栅格。

