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Lee et al.

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(54) **TRANSFLECTIVE TYPE DISPLAY PANEL
HAVING SUB PIXEL AREAS AND
PARTICULAR TRANSMISSION AND
REFLECTION ELECTRODE
ARRANGEMENT AND DISPLAY APPARATUS
HAVING THE SAME**

(52) **U.S. CL.** **349/114; 349/144**
(58) **Field of Classification Search** 349/114,
349/144

See application file for complete search history.

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(51) **Int. Cl.**

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G02F 1/1343 (2006.01)

(57) **ABSTRACT**

In a transfective-type display panel and a display apparatus having the transfective-type display panel, the transfective-type display panel includes a first display substrate, a second display substrate and a liquid crystal layer. The first display substrate includes a first substrate and a common electrode arranged on the first substrate. The second display substrate includes a second substrate having a main pixel area where a plurality of sub pixel areas are formed, a plurality of transmission electrodes formed in the sub pixel areas and coupled with each other, and a reflection electrode arranged in at least one sub pixel area. Thus, the transfective-type display panel improves a viewing angle and a display quality thereof and improves productivity.

18 Claims, 9 Drawing Sheets

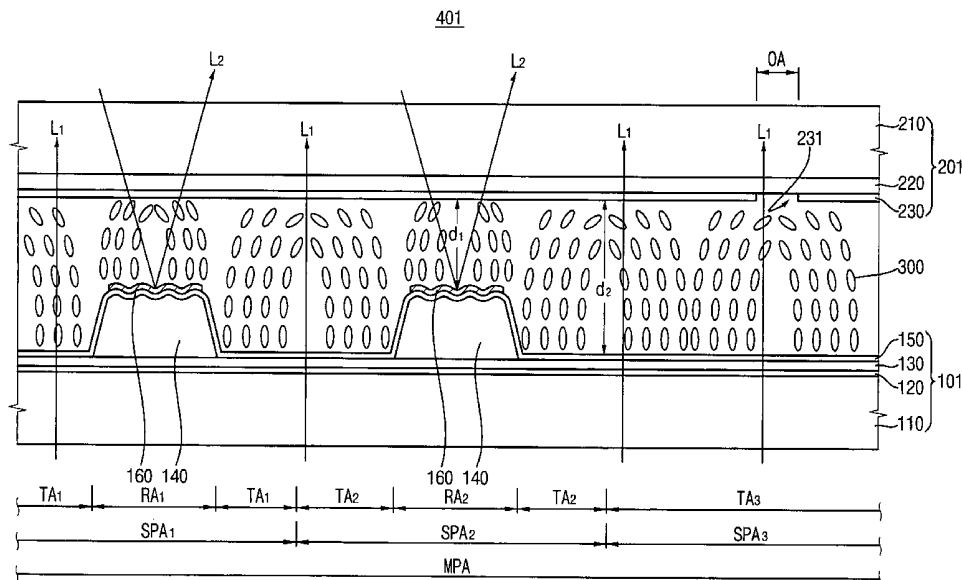


FIG. 1

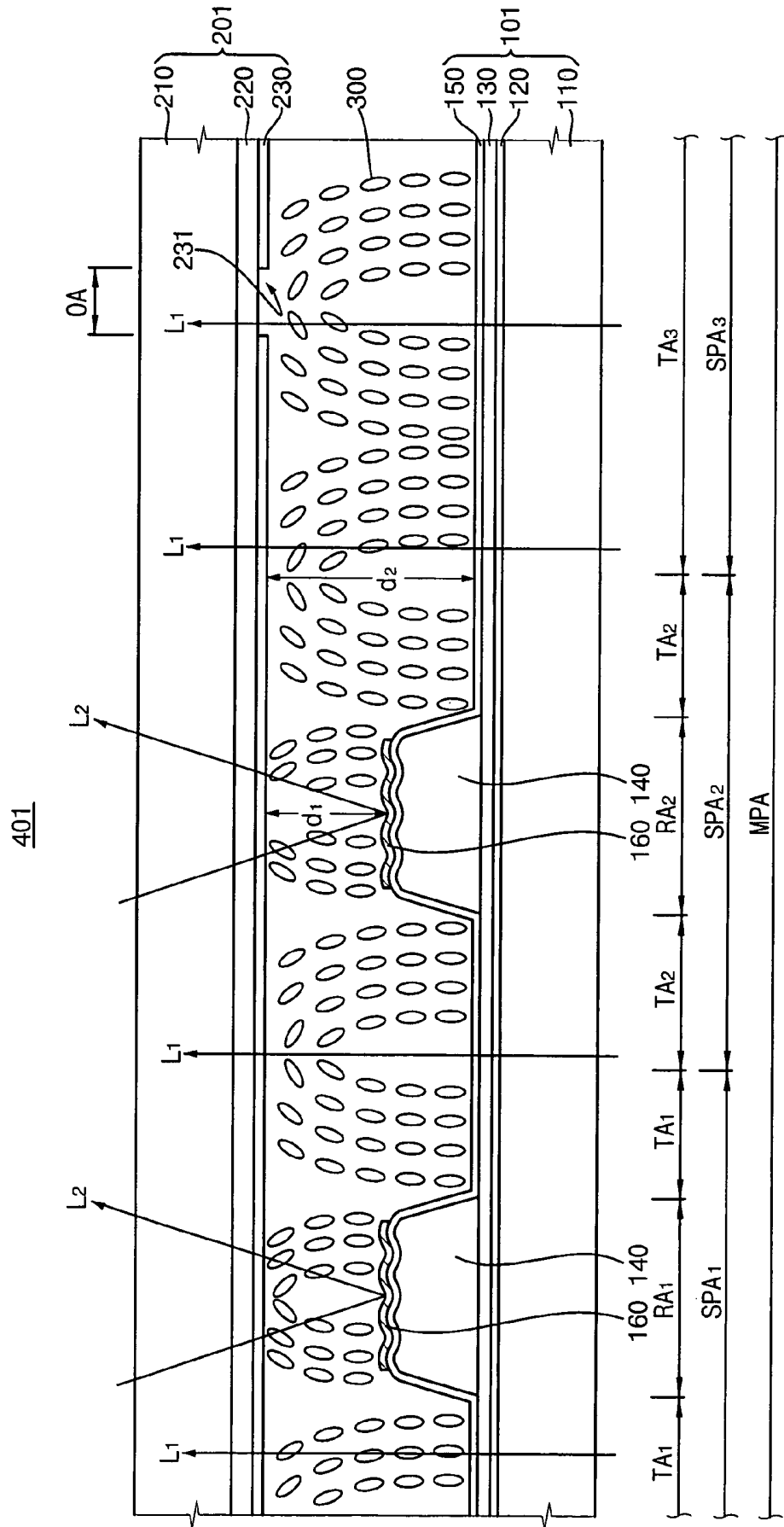


FIG. 2

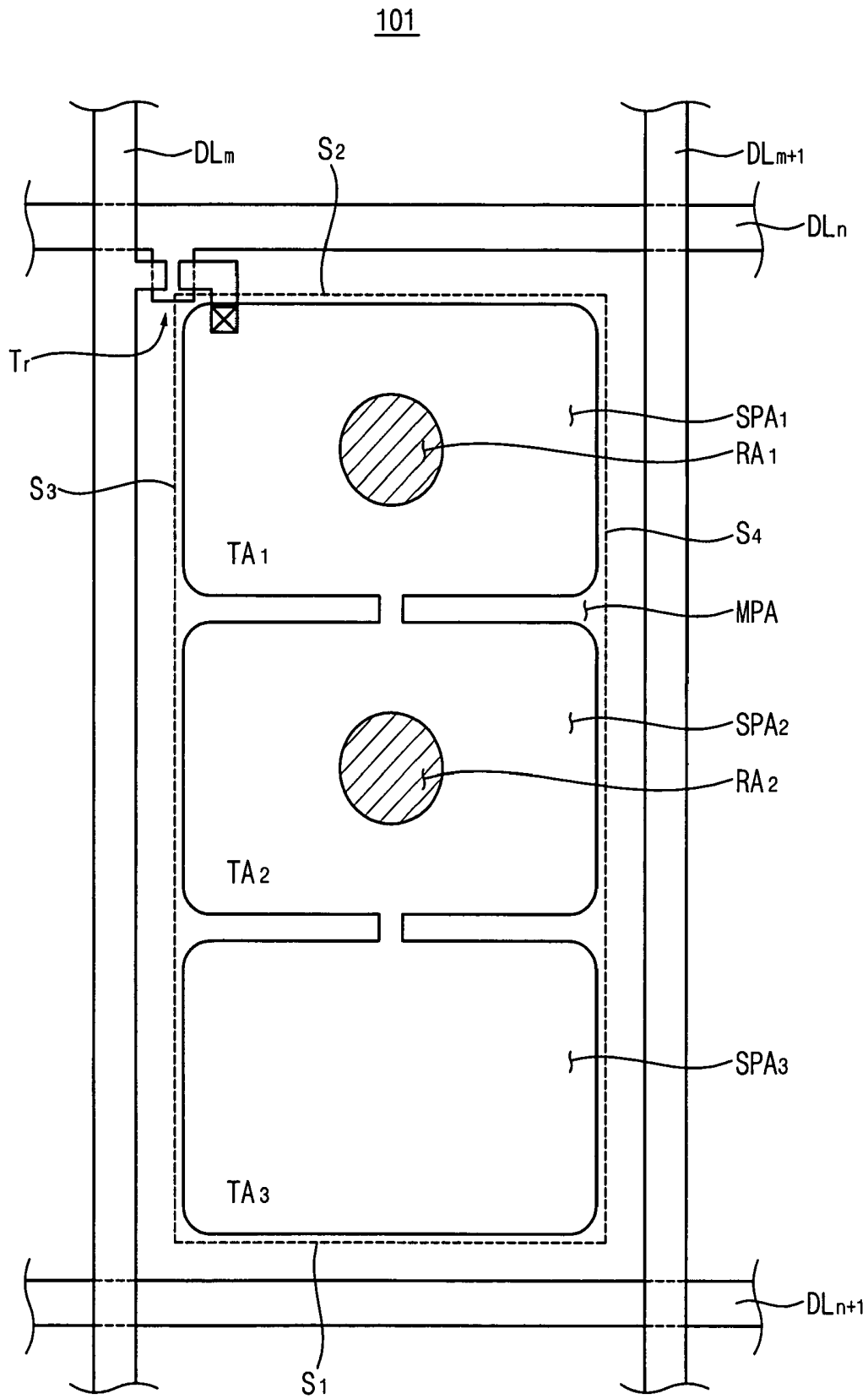


FIG. 3

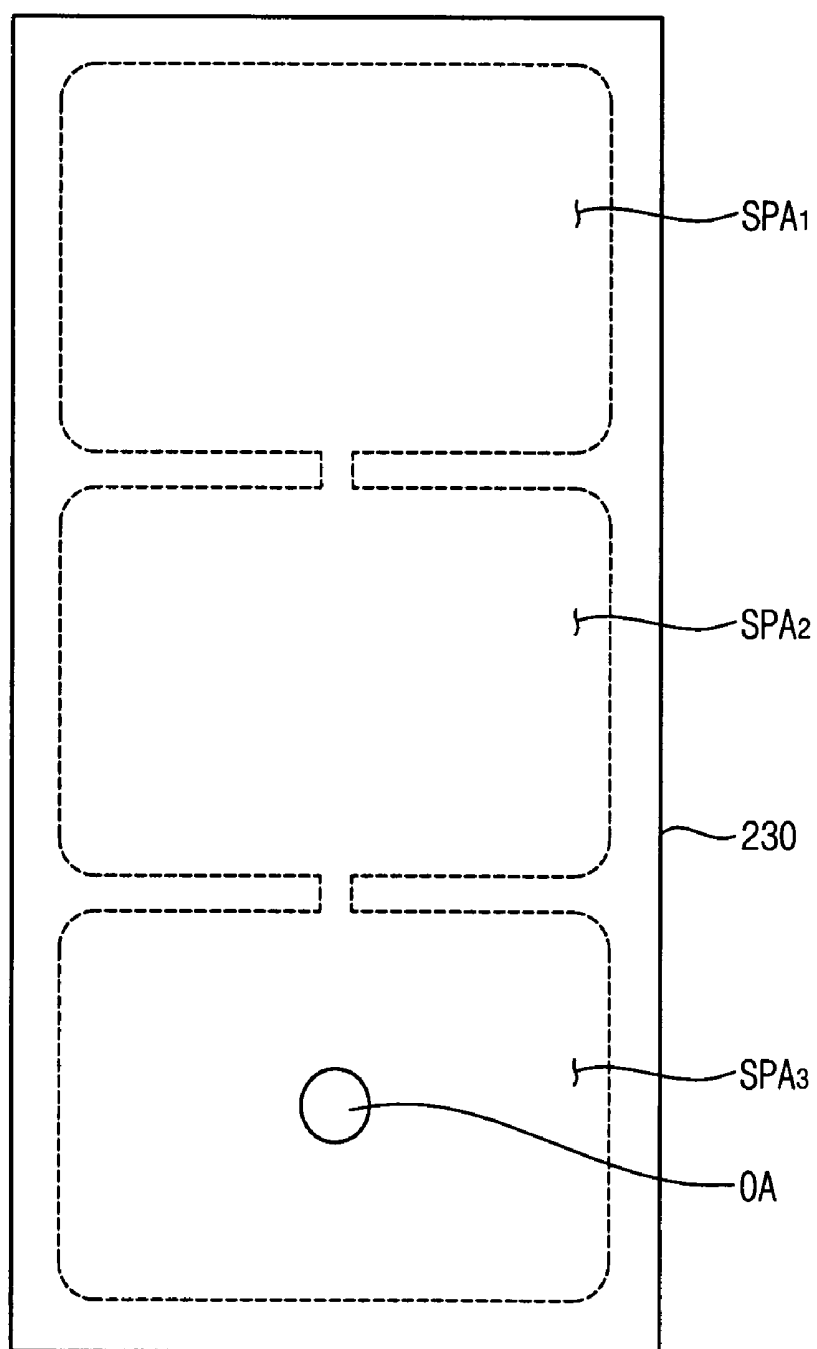
201

FIG. 4

402

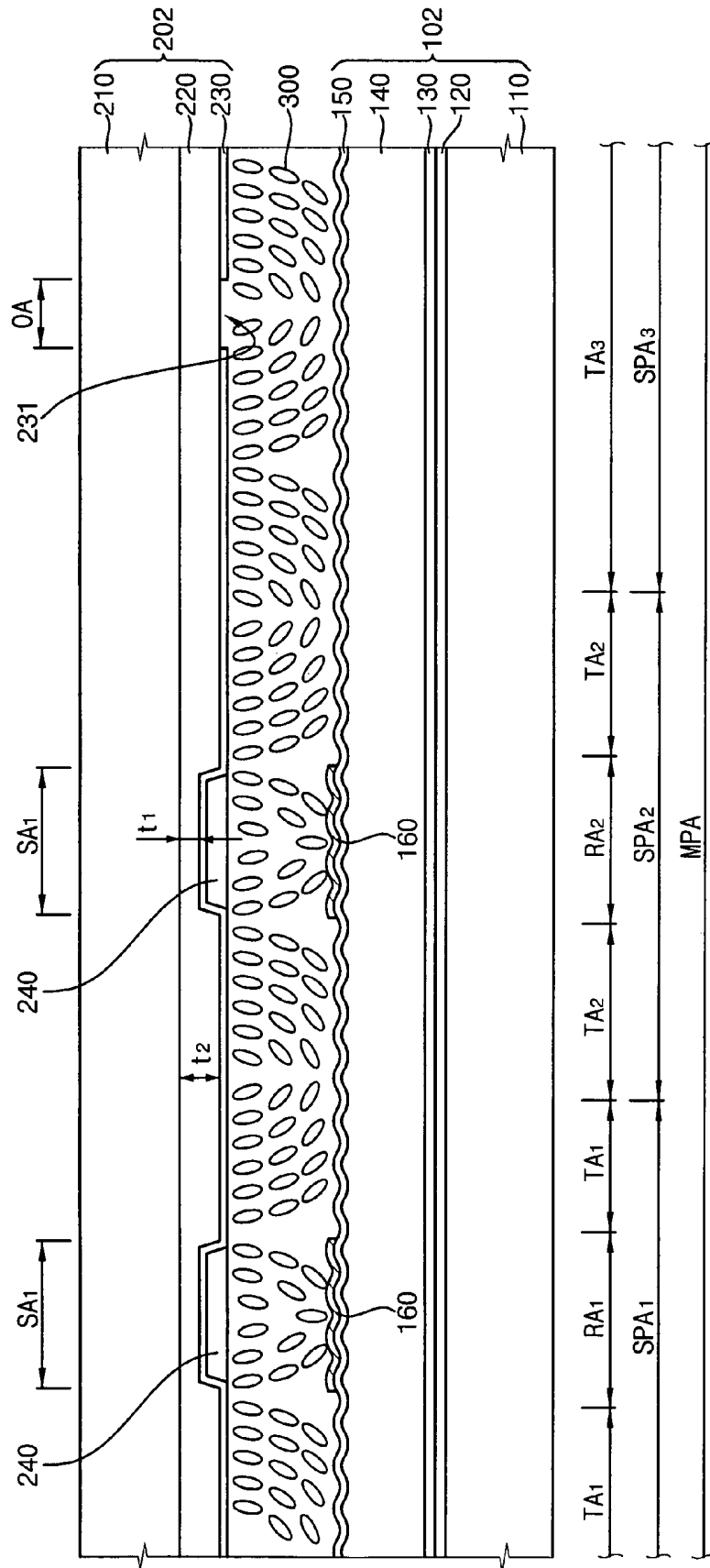


FIG. 5

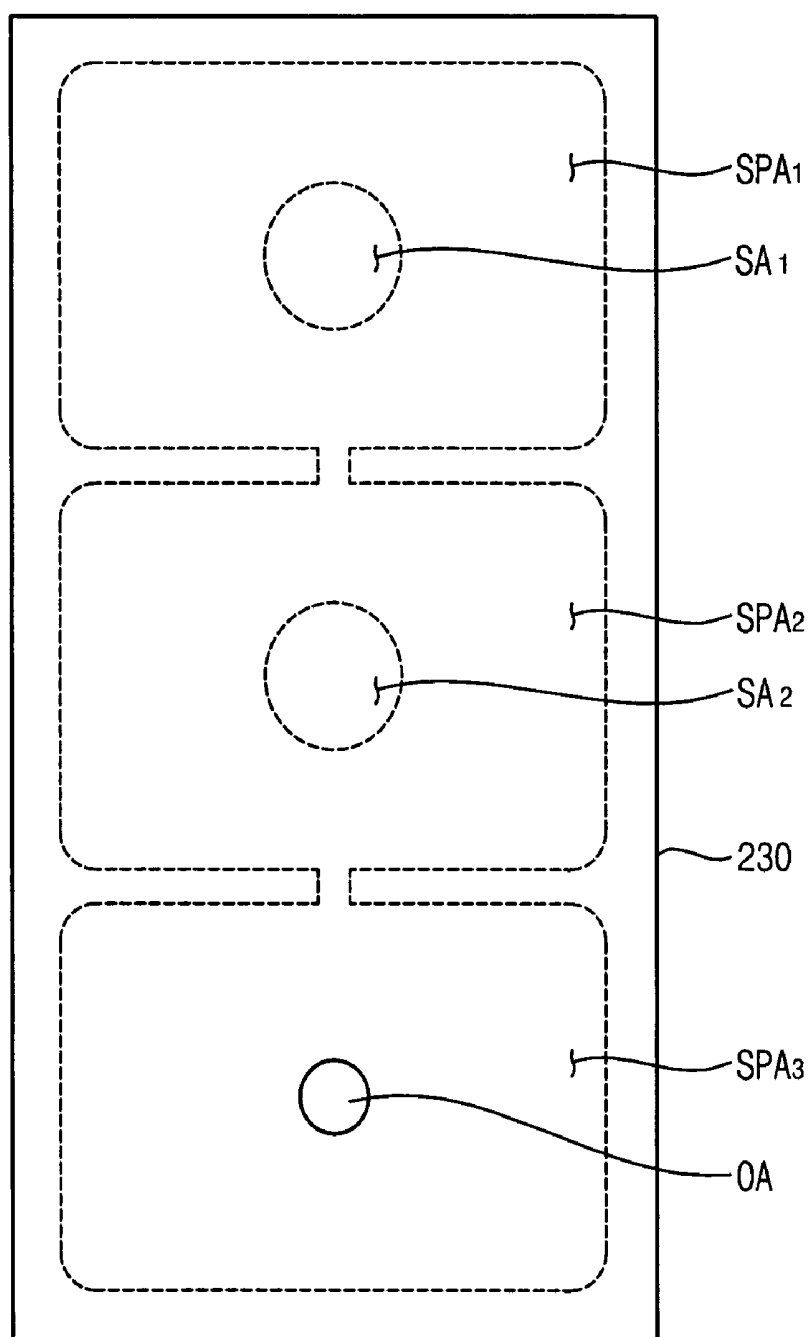
202

FIG. 6

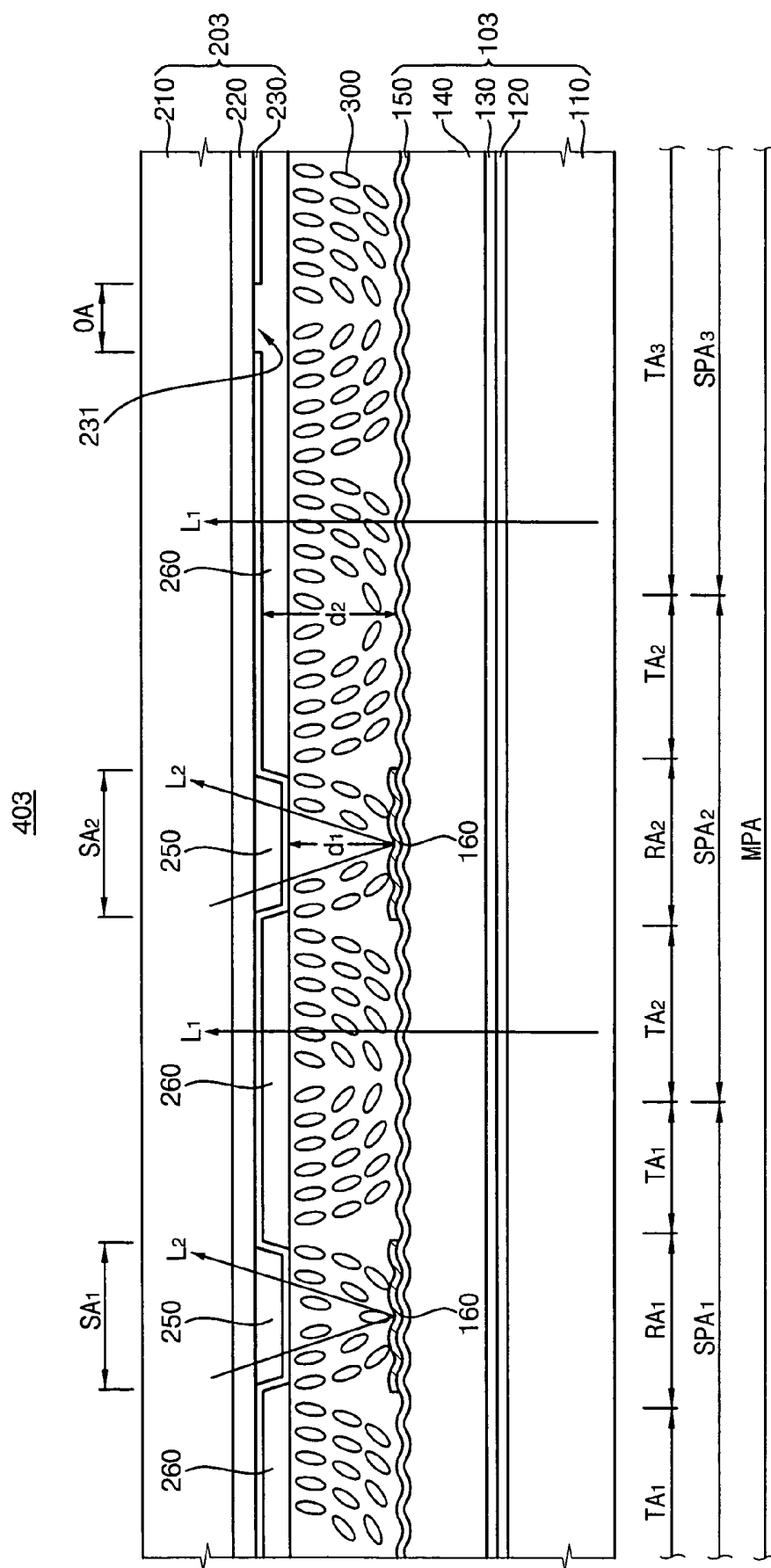


FIG. 8

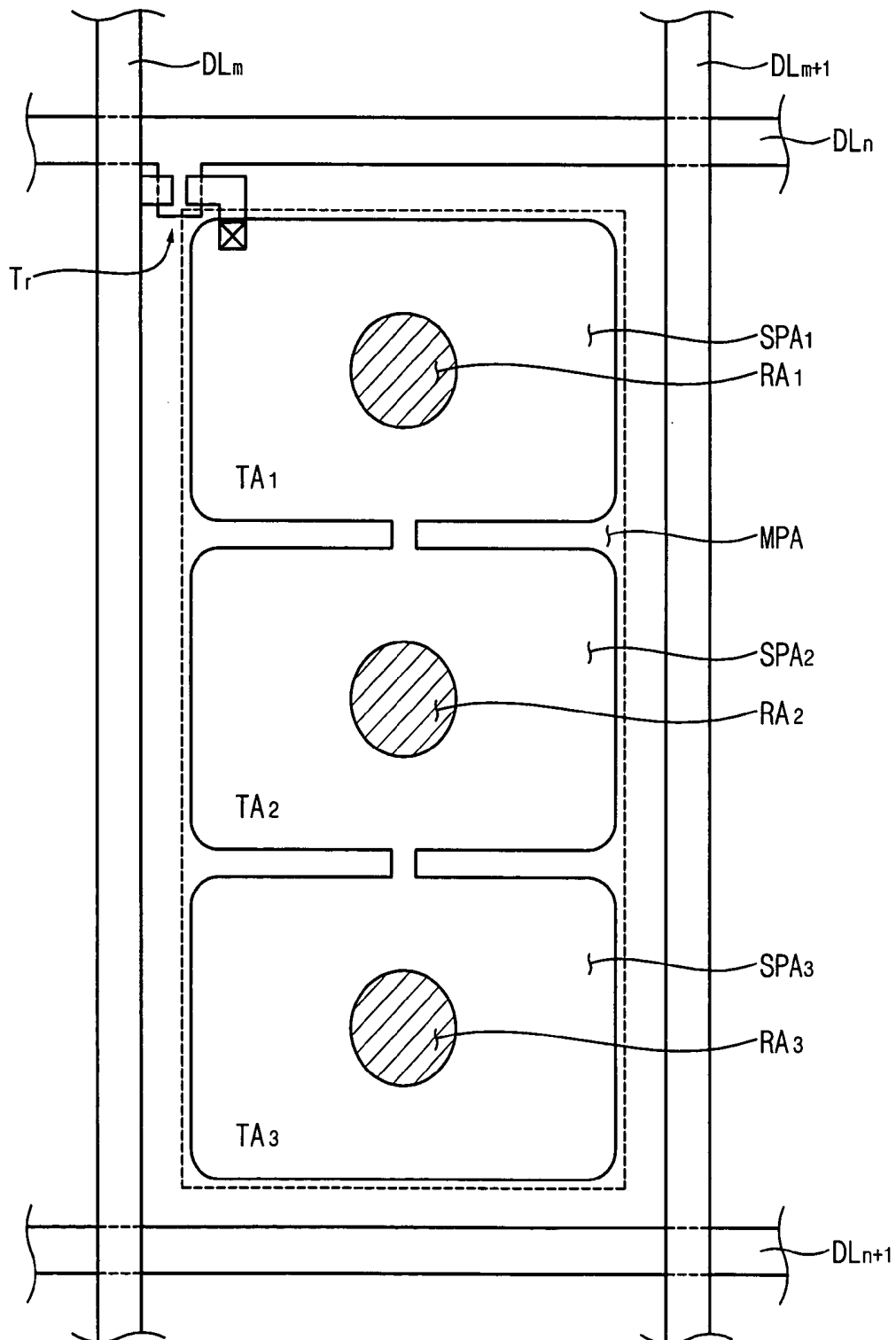
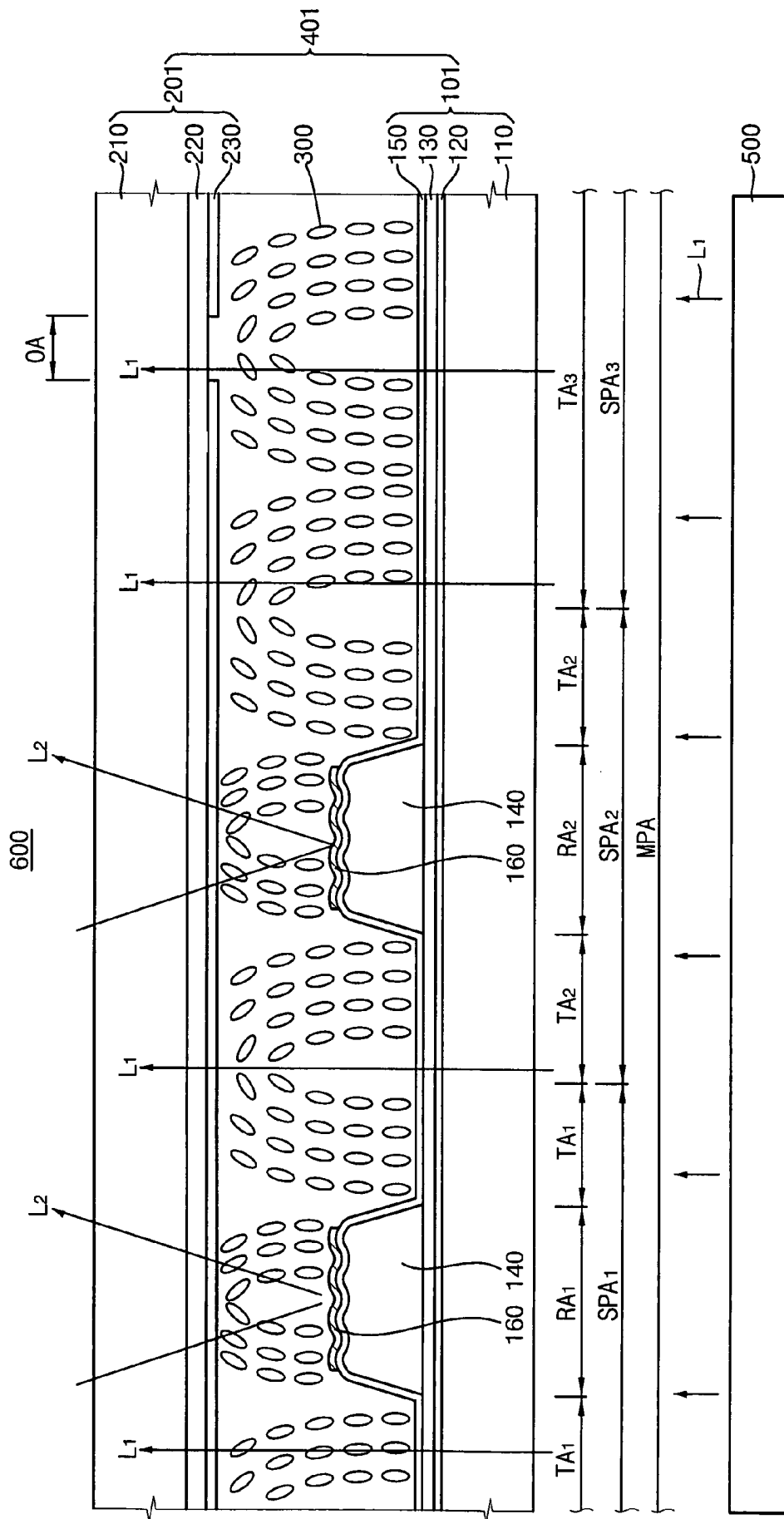
104

FIG. 9



1

**TRANSFLECTIVE TYPE DISPLAY PANEL
HAVING SUB PIXEL AREAS AND
PARTICULAR TRANSMISSION AND
REFLECTION ELECTRODE
ARRANGEMENT AND DISPLAY APPARATUS
HAVING THE SAME**

CROSS-REFERENCE TO RELATED
APPLICATIONS

This application claims priority to and the benefit of Korean Patent Application No. 10-2004-0094295, filed on Nov. 17, 2004, which is hereby incorporated by reference for all purposes as if fully set forth herein.

BACKGROUND OF THE INVENTION

1. Field of the Invention

The present invention relates to a display panel and a display apparatus having the display panel. More particularly, the present invention relates to a transfective-type display panel and such a display device.

2. Description of the Related Art

A liquid crystal display apparatus includes an array substrate, a color filter substrate facing the array substrate and a liquid crystal layer arranged between the array substrate and the color filter substrate.

The array substrate includes a plurality of pixels for displaying an image. Each pixel includes a gate line to which a gate signal is applied, a data line to which a data signal is applied, a thin film transistor connected to the gate line and the data line, and a pixel electrode applying a voltage to the liquid crystal layer in response to the data signal.

In a patterned vertical alignment (PVA) mode liquid crystal display apparatus, a common electrode formed on the color filter substrate has a predetermined pattern. Thus, a plurality of domains where liquid crystals between the common electrode and the pixel electrode are arranged in different directions from each other is formed. This improves a display quality and a viewing angle of the liquid crystal display.

However, productivity of the liquid crystal display apparatus decreases because of the complicated process for patterning the common electrode. Specifically, a small-sized or a medium-sized liquid crystal display apparatus has pixels that are relatively small, which makes the patterning process difficult. Further, display quality and light efficiency of the LCD apparatus decreases because of a misalignment between the patterned common electrode and the pixel electrode.

BRIEF SUMMARY OF THE INVENTION

The present invention provides a transfective-type display panel that is capable of improving a viewing angle and a display quality and increasing productivity.

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.

The present invention discloses a display panel, including a first display substrate; a second display substrate facing the first display substrate; and a liquid crystal layer arranged between the first display substrate and the second display substrate, wherein the first display substrate includes a first substrate including a main pixel area having a plurality of sub pixel areas; a plurality of transmission electrodes arranged at

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the sub pixel areas of the first substrate and coupled with each other; and a reflection electrode arranged in at least one of the sub pixel areas.

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 is a cross-sectional view showing a transfective-type display panel according to an embodiment of the invention.

FIG. 2 is a plan view showing a first display substrate shown in FIG. 1.

FIG. 3 is a plan view showing a second display substrate shown in FIG. 2.

FIG. 4 is a cross-sectional view showing a transfective-type display panel according to another embodiment of the invention.

FIG. 5 is a plan view showing a second display substrate shown in FIG. 4.

FIG. 6 is a cross-sectional view showing a transfective-type display panel according to another embodiment of the invention.

FIG. 7 is a cross-sectional view showing a display panel according to another embodiment of the invention.

FIG. 8 is a plan view of a first display substrate shown in FIG. 7.

FIG. 9 is a cross-sectional view showing a transfective-type display apparatus according to an embodiment of the invention.

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.

It is understood that when an element or layer is referred to as being "on" or "connected to" or "connected with" another element or layer, it can be directly on or directly connected to or with the other element or layer or intervening elements or layers may be present.

The present invention is described below with reference to the accompanying drawings.

FIG. 1 is a cross-sectional view showing a transfective-type display panel according to an embodiment of the invention. FIG. 2 is a plan view showing a first display substrate shown in FIG. 1. FIG. 3 is a plan view showing a second display substrate shown in FIG. 2. In the present invention, the transfective-type display panel includes a plurality of main pixel areas, but one main pixel area will be shown and described in FIGS. 1, 2, and 3 for purposes of convenience.

Referring to FIG. 1, a transfective-type display panel 401 includes a first display substrate 101, a second display sub-

strate **201** facing the first display substrate **101**, and a liquid crystal layer **300** arranged between the first display panel **101** and the second display substrate **201**.

As shown in FIG. 2, the first display substrate **101** includes a main pixel area MPA formed therein. The main pixel area MPA is defined by an n-th gate line GL_n, an (n+1)-th gate line GL_{n+1}, an m-th data line DL_m and an (m+1)-th data line, wherein n and m are natural numbers. A thin film transistor Tr is arranged adjacent to an end portion of the main pixel area MPA. The thin film transistor Tr includes a gate electrode branched from the n-th gate line GL_n, a source electrode branched from the m-th data line DL_m, and a drain electrode partially arranged on the gate electrode and spaced apart from the source electrode by a predetermined distance.

The main pixel area MPA may be divided into a first sub pixel area SPA1, a second sub pixel SPA2 and a third sub pixel SPA3. The main pixel area MPA has a substantially rectangular-like shape where a first side S1 and a second side S2 are substantially parallel to each other and each are shorter length than a third side S3 and a fourth side S4 that are substantially parallel to each other. In the present embodiment, the third side S3 and the fourth side S4 are at least three times longer than the first side S1 and the second side S2. Each of the first sub pixel area SPA1, the second sub pixel area SPA2, and the third sub pixel area SPA3 has a substantially rectangular-like shape. Corners of the first sub pixel area SPA1, the second sub pixel area SPA2, and the third sub pixel area SPA3 are curved.

The first sub pixel area SPA1, the second sub pixel area SPA2 and the third sub pixel area SPA3 are spaced apart from adjacent sub pixel areas by a predetermined distance. The first sub pixel area SPA1 is divided into a first transmission area TA1 and a first reflection area RA1, the second sub pixel area SPA2 is divided into a second transmission area TA2 and a second reflection area RA2. The third sub pixel area SPA3 is defined only as a third transmission area TA3. The first reflection area RA1 and the second reflection area RA2 are formed at center portions of the first sub pixel area SPA1 and the second sub pixel area SPA2, respectively. The first reflection area RA1 and the second reflection area RA2 have a substantially circular like shape.

Referring to FIG. 1, the first display substrate **101** includes a first substrate **110**, a gate insulating layer **120**, a passivation layer **130**, an organic insulating layer **140**, a transmission electrode **150**, and a reflection electrode **160**. The gate insulating layer **120** and the passivation layer **130** may be sequentially arranged on the first substrate **110** and correspond to the main pixel area MPA. The organic insulating layer **140** is arranged on the passivation layer **130** that corresponds to the first reflection area RA1 and the second reflection areas RA2. The organic insulating layer **140** includes a partially embossed surface.

The transmission electrode **150** is substantially uniformly arranged on the passivation layer **130** corresponding to the first transmission area TA1, the second transmission area TA2, and the third transmission area TA3 and on the organic insulating layer **140** corresponding to the first reflection area RA1 and the second reflection area RA2. The transmission electrode **150** is electrically connected, e.g., coupled, with the drain electrode of the thin film transistor Tr at the first sub pixel area SPA1. The transmission electrode **150** is then arranged in the first sub pixel area SPA1, the second sub pixel area SPA2, and the third sub pixel area SPA3.

The reflection electrode **160** is arranged on the transmission electrode **150** that corresponds to an area where the organic insulating layer **140** is arranged. Thus, the reflection electrode **160** arranged at the first reflection area RA1 and the second reflection area RA2 is electrically connected, e.g.,

coupled, with the drain electrode of the thin film transistor Tr through the transmission electrode **150**. The reflection electrode **160** is substantially uniformly arranged on the transmission electrode **150**. Thus, the reflection electrode **160** has substantially the same profile as the organic insulating layer **140**, thereby improving reflectivity of the reflection electrode **160**.

The first transmission area TA1, the second transmission area TA2, and the third transmission area TA3 transmit a first light L1 that is supplied from a rear side of the first substrate **110**. The first reflection area RA1 and the second reflection area RA2 reflect a second light L2 that is supplied from a front side of the first substrate **110**. Thus, the transfective-type display panel **401** may operate in a transmissive mode to display an image using the first light L1 or in a reflective mode to display the image using the second light L2.

Referring to FIG. 1 and FIG. 3, the second display substrate **201** includes a second substrate **210**, a color filter layer **220**, and a common electrode **230**. The color filter layer **220** and the common electrode **230** may be sequentially arranged on the second substrate **210** corresponding to the main pixel area MPA of the first display substrate **101**. The color filter layer **220** includes a plurality of color pixels, for example, a red color pixel, a blue color pixel, a green color pixel, or the like.

The common electrode **230** may be substantially uniformly provided on the color filter layer **220**. To partially expose the color filter layer **220**, a contact hole **231** may be formed through the common electrode **230**. Thus, an opening area OA from which the common electrode **230** is partially removed is provided at the third sub pixel area SPA3. The opening area OA has a substantially circular shape and is positioned at a substantially center portion of the third sub pixel area SPA3.

The reflection electrode **160** may be spaced apart from the common electrode **230** by a first distance d1 in the first and second reflection areas RA1 and RA2. The transmission electrode **230** may be spaced apart from the common electrode **230** by a second distance d2 that is greater than the first distance d1 in the first transmission area TA1, the second transmission area TA2, and third transmission area TA3. As described above, a cell gap provided at the first transmission area TA1, the second transmission area TA2, and the third transmission area TA3 is greater than a cell gap provided at the first reflection area RA1 and the second reflection area RA2. Thus, when the transfective-type display panel **401** operates in the transmissive mode, a transmittance of the transfective-type display panel **401** may be improved.

The liquid crystal layer **300** is arranged between the first display substrate **101** and the second display substrate **201**. In the first sub pixel area SPA1, liquid crystal molecules of the liquid crystal layer **300** are aligned at different angles from each other in relation to an interface between the first reflection area RA1 and the first transmission area TA1. Thus, domains having different liquid crystal alignment directions from each other are arranged at the first sub pixel area SPA1.

In the second sub pixel area SPA2, the liquid crystal molecules of the liquid crystal layer **300** are aligned at different angles from each other in relation to an interface between the second reflection area RA2 and the second transmission area TA2. Thus, domains having different liquid crystal alignment directions from each other are arranged at the second sub pixel area SPA2.

In the third sub pixel area SPA3, the liquid crystal molecules of the liquid crystal layer **300** are aligned at different angles from each other in relation to the opening area OA where the common electrode **230** is removed. Thus, domains

having different liquid crystal alignment directions from each other are arranged at the third sub pixel area SPA3.

As described above, a plurality of domains having different liquid crystal alignment directions may be arranged at one main pixel area MPA due to a step difference between the reflection area and the transmission area of the transfective-type display panel 401. Thus, the transmittance and the viewing angle of the transfective-type display panel 401 may be improved.

FIG. 4 is a cross-sectional view showing a transfective-type display panel according to another embodiment of the invention. FIG. 5 is a plan view showing a second display substrate shown in FIG. 4.

Referring to FIG. 4, a transfective-type display panel 402 includes a first display substrate 102 and a second display substrate 202. The first display substrate 102 includes a first substrate 110, a gate insulating layer 120, a passivation layer 130, an organic insulating layer 140, a transmission electrode 150, and a reflection electrode 160. The gate insulating layer 120 and the passivation layer 130 may be sequentially arranged on an area of the first substrate 110 corresponding to the main pixel area MPA. The organic insulating layer 140 is arranged over the passivation layer 130, and the organic insulating layer 140 has an embossed surface.

The transmission electrode 150 is arranged over the organic insulated layer 140, and the reflection electrode 160 is arranged formed on the transmission electrode 150.

The main pixel area MPA includes a first sub pixel area SPA1, a second sub pixel area SPA2, and a third sub pixel area SPA3. The first sub pixel area SPA1 includes a first transmission area TA1 and a first reflection area RA1. The second sub pixel area SPA2 includes a second transmission area TA2 and a second reflection area RA2. The third sub pixel area SPA3 is defined only as a third transmission area TA3.

The transmission electrode 150 is arranged over the first sub pixel area SPA1, the second sub pixel area SPA2, and the third sub pixel area SPA3. The reflection area 160 is arranged at the first reflection area RA1 and the second reflection area RA2. The first sub pixel area SPA1, the second sub pixel area SPA2, and the third sub pixel area SPA3 are defined as the first transmission area TA1, the second transmission area TA2, and the third transmission area TA3, respectively; however, the first reflection area RA1 and the second reflection area RA2 are not included at the first transmission area TA1, the second transmission area TA2, and the third transmission area TA3.

The second display substrate 202 includes a second substrate 210, a color filter layer 220, a common electrode 230, and a planarization layer 240. The color filter layer 220 is arranged on the second substrate 202. The color filter layer 220 has a first thickness t1 at the first reflection area RA1 and the second reflection area RA2 and a second thickness t2 that is thicker than the first thickness t1 at the first transmission area TA1, the second transmission area TA2, and the third transmission area TA3. Since the second thickness t2 of the color filter layer 220 formed at the first reflection area RA1 and the second reflection area RA2, a color reproducibility between the reflective mode and the transmissive mode of the transfective-type display panel 402 may be decreased.

As shown in FIG. 4, a first step difference area SA1 and a second step difference area SA2 are formed corresponding to the first reflection area RA1 and the second reflection area RA2, respectively, due to the increase of the second thickness t2 of the color filter layer 220 corresponding to the first

transmission area TA1, the second transmission area TA2, and third transmission area TA3. For example, a step difference is provided between the first reflection area RA1 and the second reflective area RA2 and the first transmission area TA1, the second transmission area TA2, and the third transmission area TA3. In the present embodiment, the first step difference area SA1 and the second step difference area SA2 have a substantially circular-like shape, which is substantially the same shape as the first reflection area RA1 and the second reflection area RA2.

The common electrode 230 is substantially uniformly arranged on the color filter layer 220. The planarization layer 240 is arranged at the first reflection area RA1 and the second reflection area RA2, so that the step difference between the first reflection area RA1 and the second reflection area RA2 and the first transmission area TA1, the second transmission area TA2, and the third transmission area TA3 may be decreased.

The liquid crystal layer 300 is arranged between the first display substrate 102 and the second display substrate 202. Due to the step difference of the common electrode 230, liquid crystal molecules of the liquid crystal layer 300 are aligned at different angles from each other in relation to an interface between the first reflection area RA1 and the first transmission area TA1. Thus, domains having different liquid crystal alignment directions from each other are arranged at the first sub pixel area SPA1.

Due to the step difference of the common electrode 230, the liquid crystal molecules of the liquid crystal layer 300 are aligned at different angles from each other in relation to an interface between the second reflection area RA2 and the second transmission area TA2. Thus, domains having different liquid crystal alignment directions from each other are arranged at the second sub pixel area SPA2.

In the third sub pixel area SPA3, the liquid crystal molecules of the liquid crystal layer 300 are aligned at different angles from each other in relation to the opening area OA where the common electrode 230 is removed. Thus, domains having different liquid crystal alignment directions from each other are arranged at the third sub pixel area SPA3.

As described above, a plurality of domains having different liquid crystal alignment directions may be arranged at one main pixel area MPA due to a step difference between the reflection areas and the transmission areas of the transfective-type display panel 402. Thus, the transmittance and the viewing angle of the transfective-type display panel 402 may be increased.

FIG. 6 is a cross-sectional view showing a transfective-type display panel according to another embodiment of the invention.

Referring to FIG. 6, a transfective-type display panel 403 includes a first display substrate 103 of which an organic insulating layer 140 is arranged over a first sub pixel area SPA1, a second sub pixel area SPA2, and a third sub pixel area SPA3, and a second display substrate 203 facing the first display substrate 103. A transmission electrode 150 and a reflection electrode 160 may be sequentially arranged on the organic insulating layer 140. The transmission electrode 150 is arranged over the first sub pixel area SPA1, the second sub pixel area SPA2, and the third sub pixel area SPA3, and the reflection electrode 160 is arranged at the first reflection area RA1 and the second reflection area RA2. In the first sub pixel area SPA1, the second sub pixel area SPA2, and third sub pixel area SPA3, areas where the reflection electrode 160 is not provided are defined as the first transmission area TA1, the second transmission area TA2, and the third transmission area TA3, respectively.

The second display substrate **203** includes a second substrate **210**, a color filter layer **220**, a first insulating layer **250**, a second insulating layer **260**, and a common electrode **230**.

The color filter layer **220** is substantially uniformly arranged on the second substrate **210**, and the first insulating layer **250** is arranged on the color filter layer **220** corresponding to the first reflection area **RA1** and the second reflection area **RA2**. The common electrode **230** is arranged on the first insulating layer **250** corresponding to the first reflection area **RA1** and the second reflection area **RA2** and on the color filter layer **220** corresponding to the first transmission area **TA1**, the second transmission area **TA2**, and the third transmission area **TA3**. Thus, the common electrode **230** provided at the first reflection area **RA1** and the second reflection area **RA2** is spaced further apart from the second substrate **210** than the common electrode **230**, which is arranged at the first transmission area **TA1**, the second transmission area **TA2**, and the third transmission area **TA3**. Thus, the common electrode **230** is spaced from the reflection electrode **160** by a first distance **d1** at the first reflection area **RA1** and the second reflection area **RA2**, and the common electrode **230** is spaced from the transmission electrode **150** at a second distance **d2** that is greater than the first distance **d1** in the first transmission area **TA1**, the second transmission area **TA2**, and the third transmission area **TA3**.

Thus, the transmittance of the transfective-type display panel **403** may be increased by increasing the second distance **d2** between the common electrode **230** and the transmission electrode **150** at the first transmission area **TA1**, the second transmission area **TA2**, and third transmission area **TA3**.

The common electrode **230** includes a contact hole **231** through which at least a portion of the color filter layer **220** is exposed. The contact hole **231** is provided at the third transmission area **TA3**. The second insulating layer **260** is arranged on the common electrode **230** corresponding to the first transmission area **TA1**, the second transmission area **TA2**, and the third transmission area **TA3**. The second insulating layer **260** reduces the step difference between the first insulating layer **250** and the color filter layer **220**, thereby substantially planarizing the surface of the second display substrate **203**.

The liquid crystal layer **300** is arranged between the first display substrate **103** and the second display substrate **203**. Due to the step difference of the common electrode **230**, a plurality of domains are formed at the first sub pixel area **SPA1** and the second sub pixel area **SPA2**. Liquid crystal molecules of the liquid crystal layer **300** have different liquid crystal alignment directions in the domains. In the third sub pixel area **SPA3**, the liquid crystal molecules of the liquid crystal layer **300** are aligned at different angles from each other in relation to the open area **OA** where the common electrode **230** is removed. Thus, domains having different liquid crystal alignment directions from each other are provided at the third sub pixel area **SPA3**.

As described above, since a plurality of domains may be formed in one main pixel area **MPA**, the transmittance and the viewing angle of the transfective-type display panel **403** may be increased.

FIG. 7 is a cross-sectional view showing a display panel according to another embodiment of the invention. FIG. 8 is a plan view of a first display substrate in FIG. 7.

Referring to FIG. 7 and FIG. 8, a transfective-type display panel **404** includes a first display substrate **104**, a second display substrate **204**, and a liquid crystal layer **300**. The first display substrate **104** includes a main pixel area **MPA** having a first sub pixel area **SPA1**, a second sub pixel area **SPA2**, and a third sub pixel area **SPA3**.

The first sub pixel area **SPA1** includes a first transmission area **TA1** and a first reflection area **RA1**, the second sub pixel area **SPA2** includes a second transmission area **TA2** and a second reflection area **RA2**, and the third sub pixel area **SPA3** includes a third transmission area **TA3** and a third transmission area **RA3**.

The first display substrate **104** includes a first substrate **110**, a gate insulating layer **120**, a passivation layer **130**, an organic insulating layer **140**, a transmission electrode **150** and a reflection electrode **160**. The gate insulating layer **120** and the passivation layer **130** may be sequentially arranged on the first substrate **110** corresponding to the main pixel area **MPA**. The organic insulating layer **140** is arranged on the passivation layer **130** corresponding to the first reflection area **RA1**, the second reflection area **RA2**, and the third reflection area **RA3**. The organic insulating layer **140** has an embossed surface.

The transmission electrode **150** is substantially uniformly arranged on the passivation layer **130** corresponding to the first transmission area **TA1**, the second transmission area **TA2**, and the third transmission area **TA3**, and on the organic insulating layer **140** corresponding to the first reflection area **RA1**, the second reflection area **RA2**, and the third reflection area **RA3**. The reflection electrode **160** is then arranged on the transmission electrode **150** corresponding to an area where the organic insulating layer **140** is provided. Thus, the reflection electrode **160** is arranged at the first reflection area **RA1**, the second reflection area **RA2**, and the third reflection area **RA3**.

The first transmission area **TA1**, the second transmission area **TA2**, and the third transmission area **TA3** transmit a first light **L1**, e.g., the first light **L1** being supplied from a rear side of the first substrate **110**, and the first reflection area **RA1**, the second reflection area **RA2**, and the third reflection area **RA3** reflect a second light **L2**, e.g., the second light **L2** being supplied from a front side of the first substrate **110**. Accordingly, the transfective-type display panel **404** may display an image using the first light **L1** or the second light **L2**.

The reflection electrode **160** of the transfective-type display panel **404** shown in FIG. 7 is arranged at the first pixel area **SPA1**, the second pixel area **SPA2**, and the third pixel area **SPA3**. Thus, the first reflection area **RA1**, the second reflection area **RA2**, and the third reflection area **RA3** are arranged at the first pixel area **SPA1**, the second pixel area **SPA2**, and the third sub pixel area **SPA3**, respectively. That is, the transfective-type display panel **404** shown in FIG. 7 may have a larger reflection area than the reflective area of the transfective-type display panel **401** shown in FIG. 1.

However, the total size of the first reflective area **RA1**, the second reflective area **RA2**, and the third reflection area **RA3** shown in FIG. 7 may be substantially equal to the total size of the first reflection area **RA1** and the second reflection area **RA2** shown in FIG. 1.

The second display substrate **204** includes a second substrate **210**, a color filter layer **220**, and a common electrode **230**. The color filter layer **220** and the common electrode **230** may be sequentially arranged on the second substrate **210** corresponding to the main pixel area **MPA** of the first display substrate **104**.

When the first, second and third reflection areas **RA1**, **RA2** and **RA3** are arranged at the first sub pixel area **SPA1**, the second sub pixel area **SPA2**, and the third sub pixel area **SPA3**, respectively, the common electrode **230** corresponding to the third sub pixel area **SPA3** may be partially removed. Thus, a patterning process for the common electrode **230** may be omitted from manufacturing processes for the transfec-

tive-type display panel **404**, thereby increasing productivity of the transfective-type display panel **404**.

FIG. **9** is a cross-sectional view showing a transfective-type display apparatus according to an embodiment of the invention. In FIG. **9**, same reference numerals denote the same elements in FIG. **1**, and thus any repetitive description of the same elements will be omitted for purposes of convenience.

Referring to FIG. **9**, a transfective-type display apparatus **600** includes a backlight assembly **500** that emits the first light **L1** and the transfective-type display panel **401** that displays the image using the first light **L1** from the backlight assembly **500** and the second light **L2** provides externally. The transfective-type display panel **401** is arranged on the backlight assembly **500**. In the present embodiment, a detail description of the transfective-type display panel **401** is omitted because it has same structure and function as those of the transfective-type display panel shown in FIG. **1**.

The backlight assembly **500** is arranged adjacent to the first display substrate **101** of the transfective-type display panel **401**. The first light **L1** generated from the backlight assembly **500** is incident upon the first display substrate **101**. A portion of the first light **L1** incident upon the first display panel **401** may be blocked by the reflection electrode **160** provided on the first display substrate **101**, and a remaining portion of the first light **L1** may be transmitted to the second display substrate **201** after passing through the transmission electrode **150**. Thus, the transfective-type display panel **401** may display the image using the remaining portion of the first light **L1**.

Alternatively, the second light **L2** is incident upon the transfective-type display panel **401** through the second display substrate **201**. A portion of the incident second light **L2** may be reflected from the reflection electrode **160** provided on the first display substrate **101**, and a remaining portion of the second light **L2** exits the transfective-type display panel **401** after passing through the transmission electrode **150**. Thus, the transfective-type display panel **401** may display the image using the second light **L2** reflected from the reflection electrode **160**.

According to at least the above described and illustrated embodiments of the display panel and the display apparatus, the reflection area is arranged at substantially the center portion of the sub pixel area, and the transmission area is arranged at a position that is adjacent to the reflection area. Thus, the domains are provided at the sub pixel area, thereby increasing the viewing angle and the display quality and improving the productivity of the transfective-type display panel and the transfective-type display apparatus.

It will be apparent to those skilled in the art that various modifications and variation 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 cover 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 display panel, comprising:

a first display substrate;

a second display substrate facing the first display substrate; and

a liquid crystal layer arranged between the first display substrate and the second display substrate, wherein the first display substrate comprises:

a first substrate including a main pixel area having a plurality of sub pixel areas, wherein the main pixel area comprises a transmission area to transmit a first

light applied thereto, and a reflection area to reflect a second light applied thereto;

a first insulating layer formed on the first substrate in the sub pixel areas;

a plurality of transmission electrodes arranged at the sub pixel areas of the first substrate and coupled with each other;

a reflection electrode arranged in at least one of the sub pixel areas; and

a second insulating layer formed on the first insulating layer under the reflection electrode and exclusively in the reflection area, wherein the stacked combination of the first and second insulating layers forms a stepped portion, wherein the transmission electrode comprises a first area on the first and second insulating layers that corresponds to the reflection area, a second area on the first substrate corresponding to the transmission area, and a third area surrounding a side surface of the second insulating layer, wherein the reflection electrode is arranged on the first area of the transmission electrode to create a step difference between the reflection area and the transmission area so that liquid crystal molecules of the liquid crystal layer are aligned at different angles from each other in relation to an interface between the reflection area and the transmission area,

wherein the reflection electrode is surrounded by the sub pixel area in a plan view to be separated from an adjacent reflection electrode.

2. The display panel of claim 1, wherein the sub pixel areas have a substantially rectangular-like shape having at least one curved corner.

3. The display panel of claim 1, wherein the reflection area is arranged at a center portion of the sub pixel areas and is provided in at least one of the sub pixel areas, and

wherein the reflection area comprises a substantially circular shape.

4. The display panel of claim 1, wherein the second insulating layer has an embossed surface.

5. The display panel of claim 4, wherein the first display substrate further comprises a thin film transistor provided on the first substrate, and

the first insulating layer comprises a contact hole exposing a drain electrode of the thin film transistor.

6. The display panel of claim 5, wherein the transmission electrode is coupled with the drain electrode via the contact hole, and

the reflection electrode is coupled with the drain electrode via the transmission electrode.

7. The display panel of claim 1, wherein the combination of the first and second insulating layers on the reflection area is thicker than the first insulating layer on the transmission area.

8. The display panel of claim 1, wherein the second display substrate comprises:

a second substrate;

a color filter layer arranged on the second substrate; and a common electrode arranged on the color filter layer.

9. The display panel of claim 8, wherein the color filter layer arranged at the reflection area is thicker than the color filter layer arranged at the transmission area.

10. The display panel of claim 8, wherein the second display substrate further comprises:

a first insulating layer arranged between the color filter layer and the common electrode corresponding to the reflection area; and

a second insulating layer arranged on the common electrode corresponding to the transmission area.

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11. The display panel of claim 8, wherein the common electrode arranged on the second display substrate is partially removed, the removed portion corresponding to a substantially center portion of the sub pixel area where the reflection electrode is not arranged.

12. The display panel of claim 1, wherein the main pixel area comprises a substantially rectangular-like shape having a first side and a second side that are substantially parallel to each other and are shorter than a third side and a fourth side that are substantially parallel to each other, and

wherein the third side and the fourth side are at least three times longer than the first side and the second side.

13. The display panel of claim 12, wherein the main pixel area comprises a first sub pixel area, a second sub pixel area, and a third sub pixel area.

14. The display panel of claim 13, wherein the reflection electrode is arranged in at least two sub pixel areas from among the first sub pixel area, the second sub pixel area, and the third sub pixel area.

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15. A display apparatus, comprising:
a backlight assembly to emit a first light; and
the display panel of claim 1, wherein the display panel is arranged on the backlight assembly to display an image using the first light and the second light that is externally provided.

16. The display apparatus of claim 15, wherein the first light is applied to the transmission area from a rear side; and
the second light is applied to the reflection area from a front side of the display panel.

17. The display apparatus of claim 16, wherein each of the sub pixel areas comprises a substantially rectangular-like shape, and

at least one corner of the sub pixel areas is curved.

18. The display apparatus of claim 16, wherein the reflection area is provided in at least one sub pixel area and is arranged at a center portion of the sub pixel areas, and the reflection area comprises a substantially circular-like shape.

* * * * *

专利名称(译)	具有子像素区域的透反射型显示面板和特定的透射和反射电极布置以及具有该透射反射型显示面板的显示装置		
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申请(专利权)人(译)	SAMSUNG ELECTRONICS CO. , LTD.		
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摘要(译)

在半透射型显示面板和具有半透射型显示面板的显示装置中，半透射型显示面板包括第一显示基板，第二显示基板和液晶层。第一显示基板包括第一基板和布置在第一基板上的公共电极。第二显示基板包括第二基板和反射电极，第二基板具有形成多个子像素区域的主像素区域，多个传输电极形成在子像素区域中并且彼此耦合，反射电极布置在至少一个子区域中像素区域。因此，半透射型显示面板改善了视角和显示质量并提高了生产率。

