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(57) **ABSTRACT**

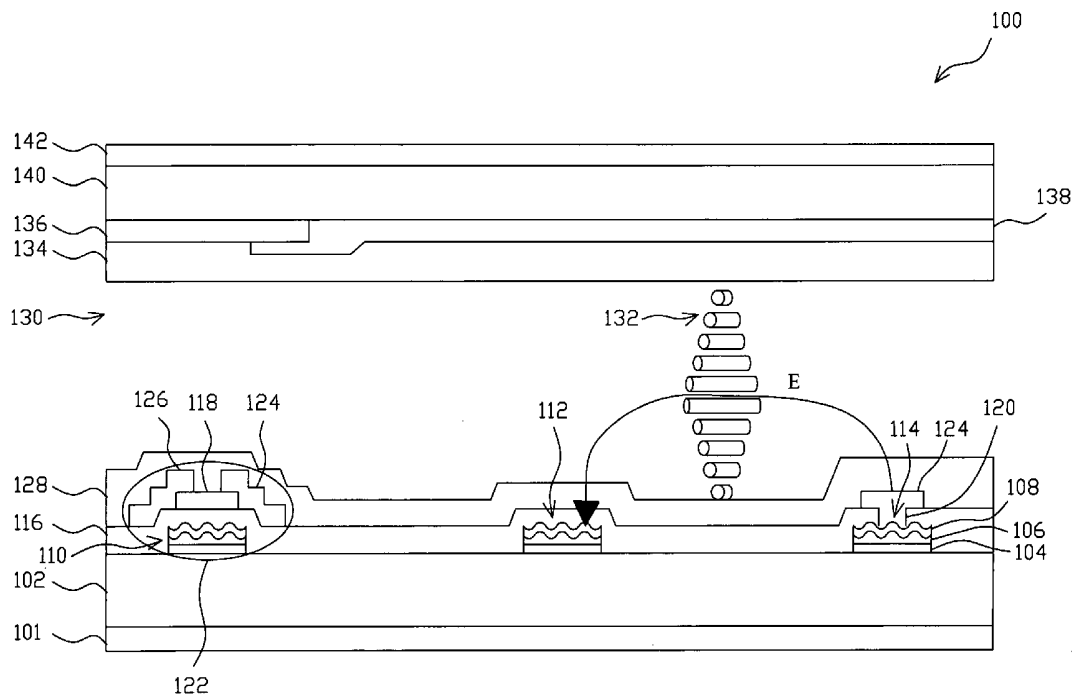
**3458 ELLICOTT CENTER DRIVE-SUITE 101
ELLICOTT CITY, MD 21043 (US)**

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Publication Classification

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A pixel and its process for an in-plane switching liquid crystal display achieves more spreading angles and smooth performance for scattering of light for image display thereby by using a reflector having a reflective surface with roughness in nanometer scale for light scattering and contrast improvement. As a result, the reflectivity doesn't change enormously with the viewing angle and excellent anti-glare effect is obtained. Moreover, the roughness of the reflective surface is formed by the crystallization and the characteristic of the material thereof owns, and thus no additional mask is required.



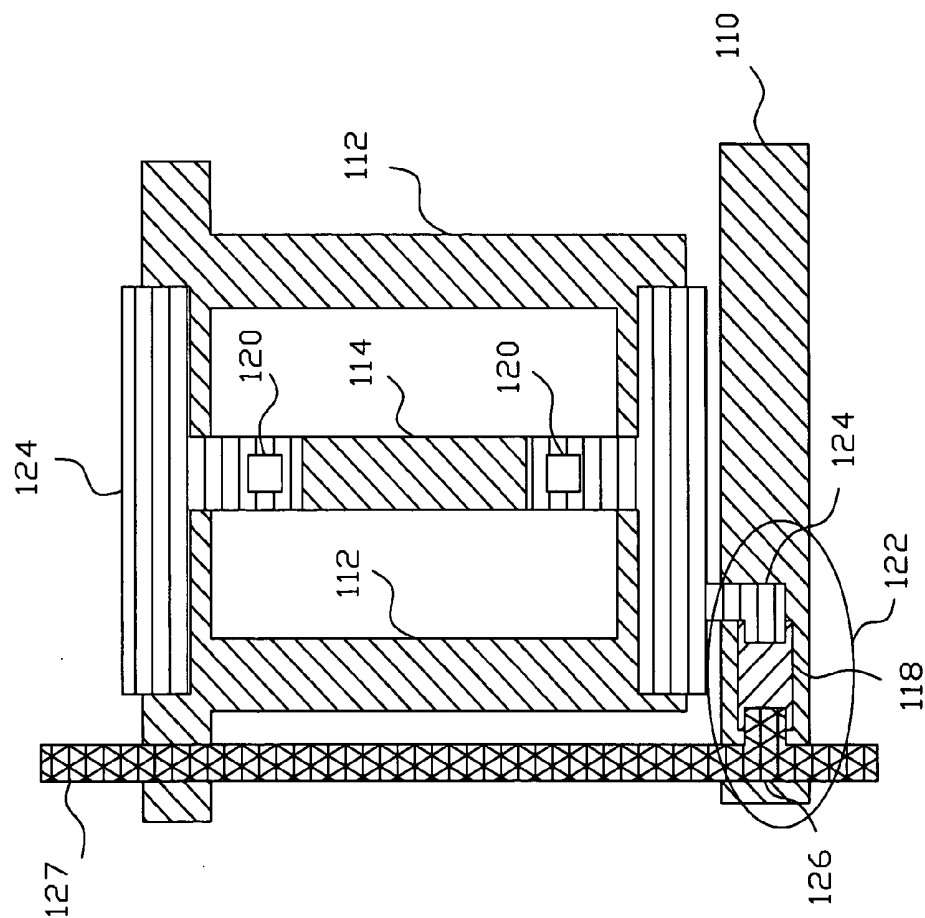


Fig. 2

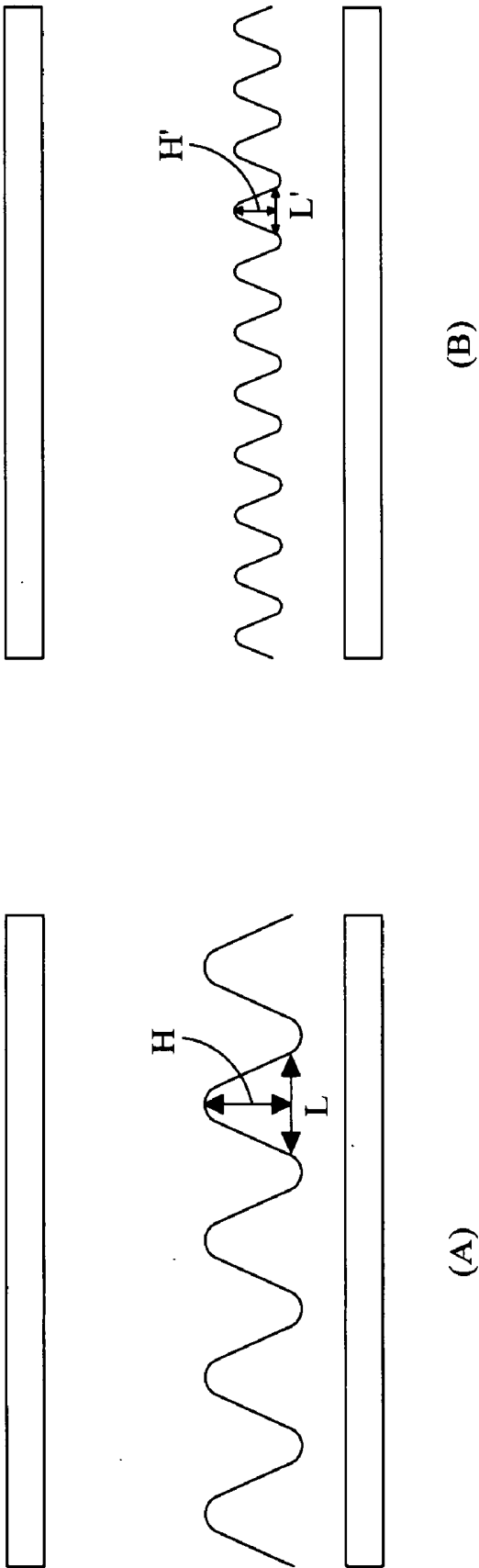


Fig. 3

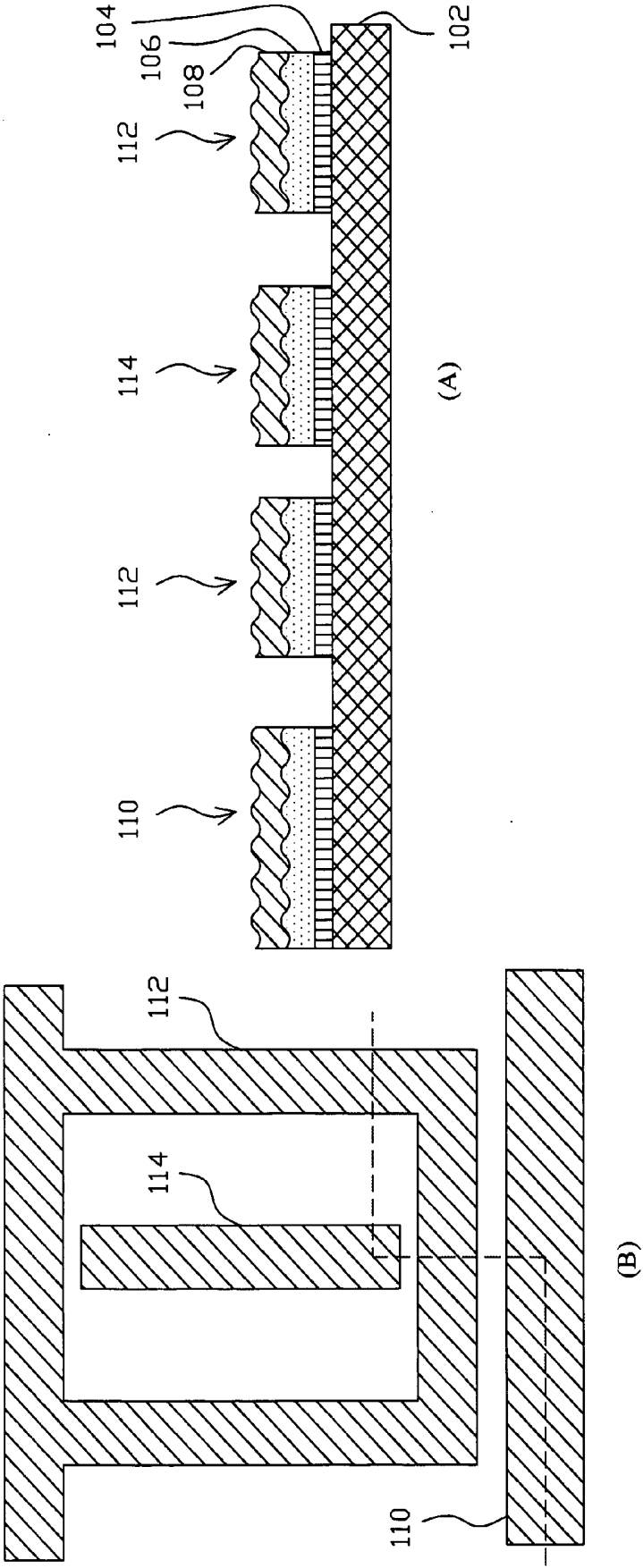


Fig. 4

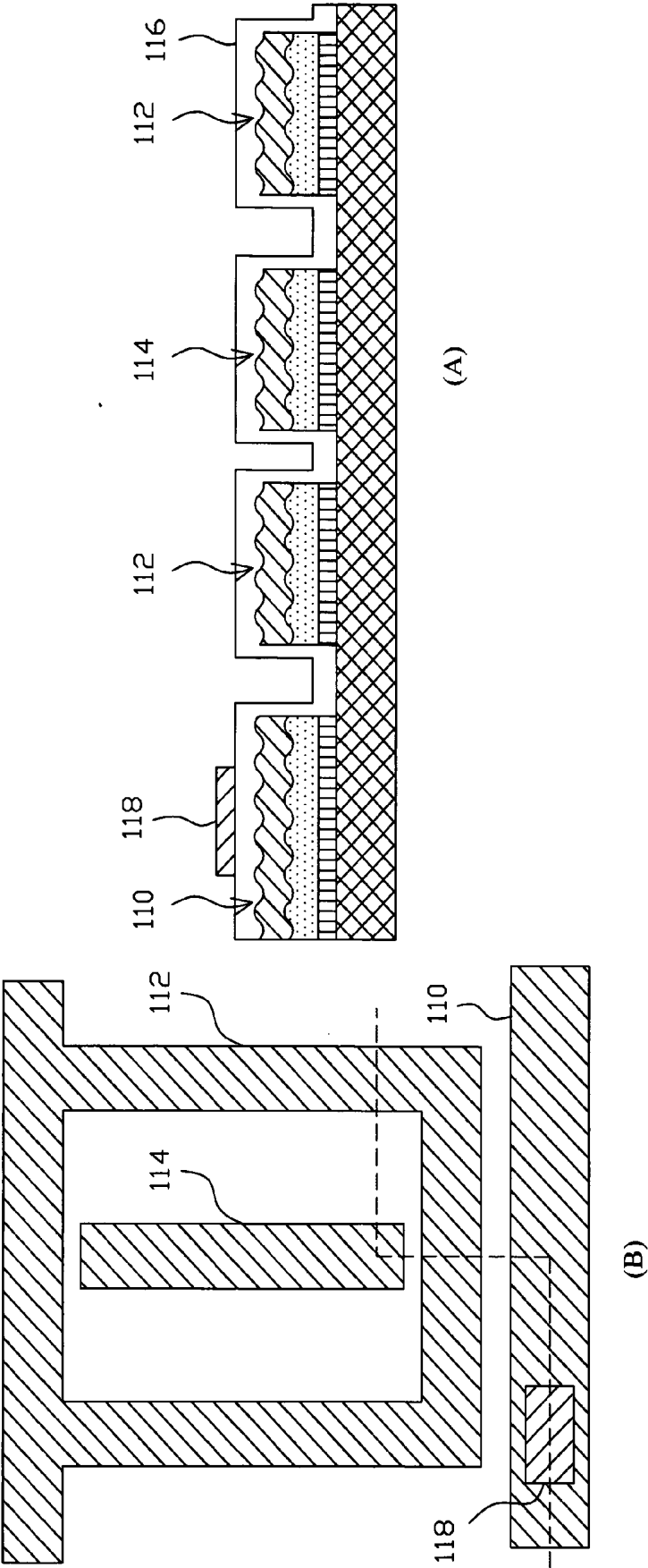


Fig. 5

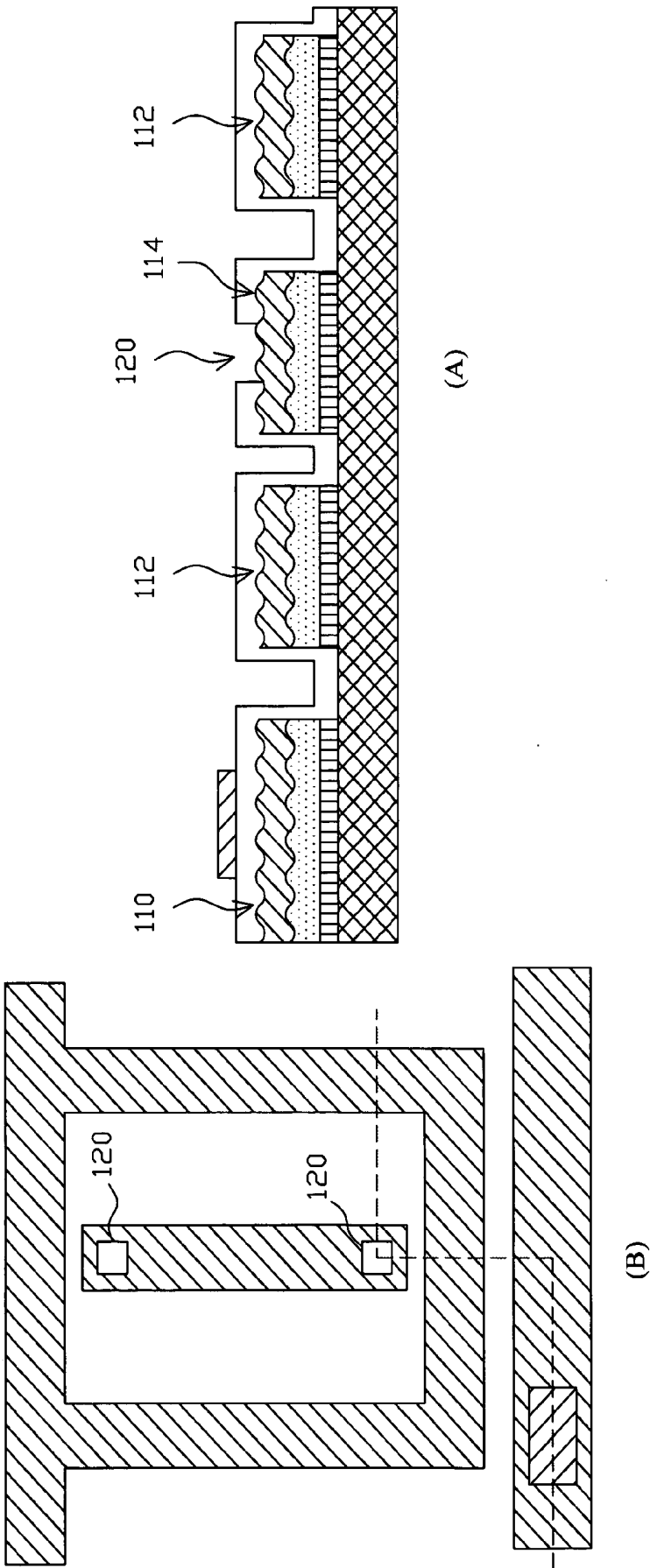


Fig. 6

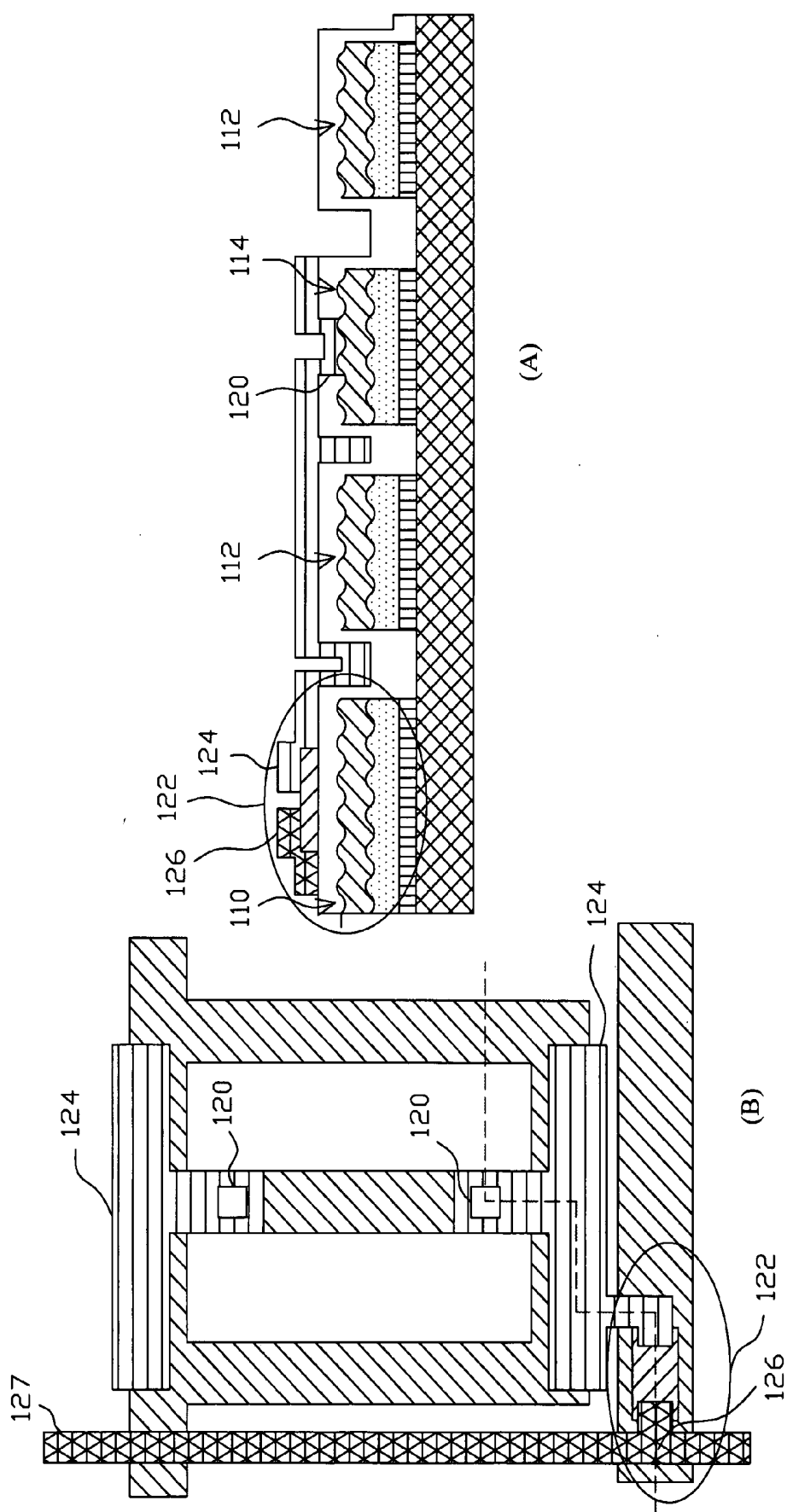


Fig. 7

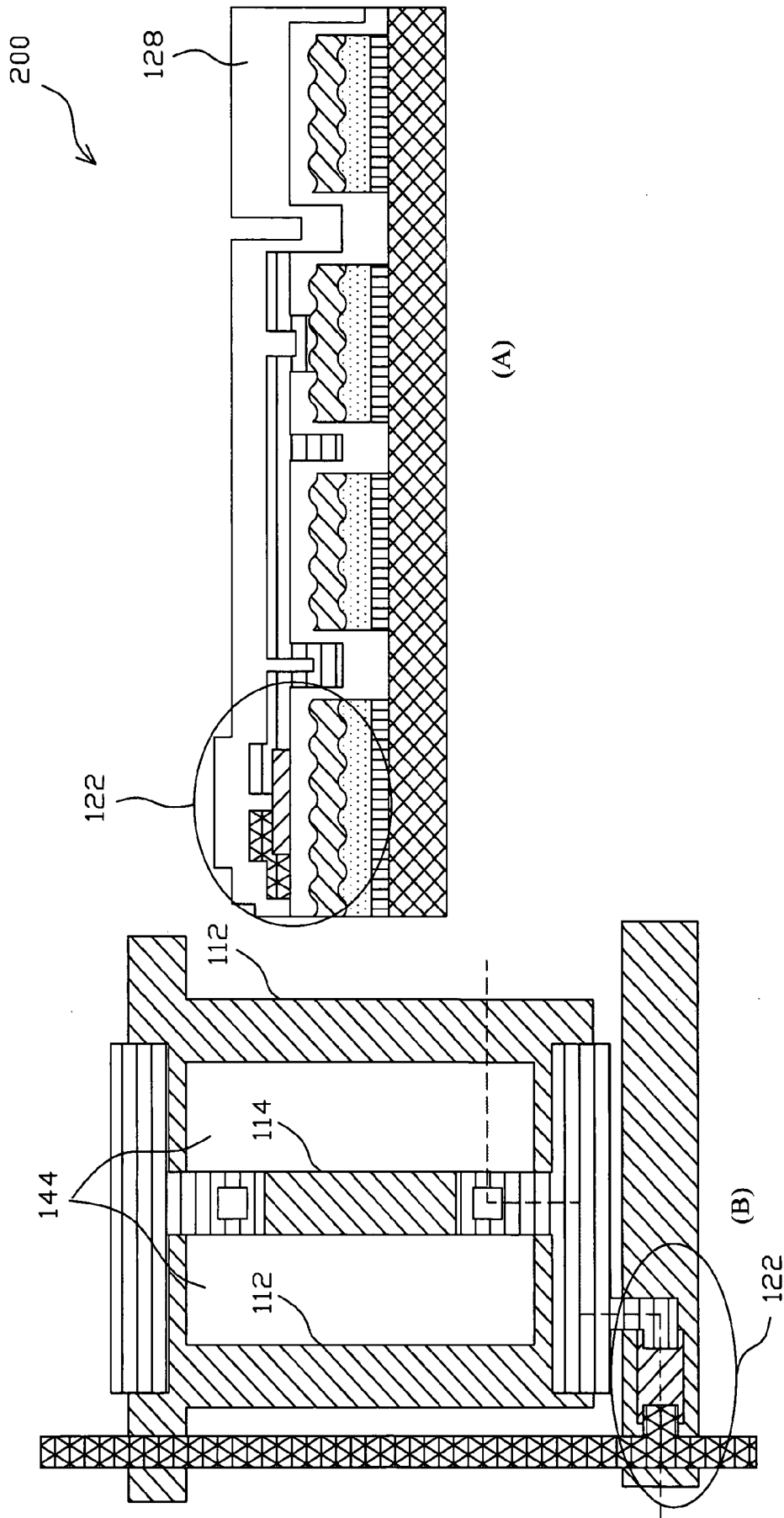


Fig. 8

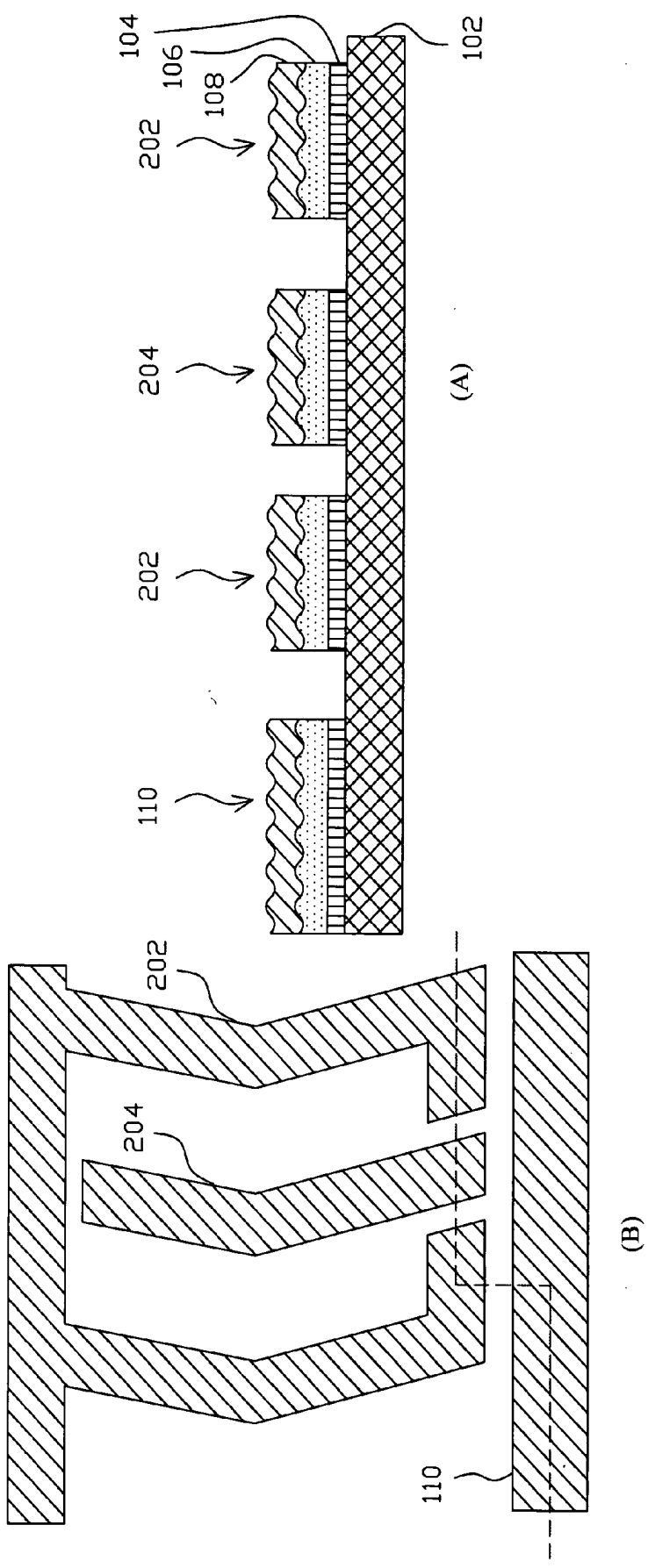


Fig. 9

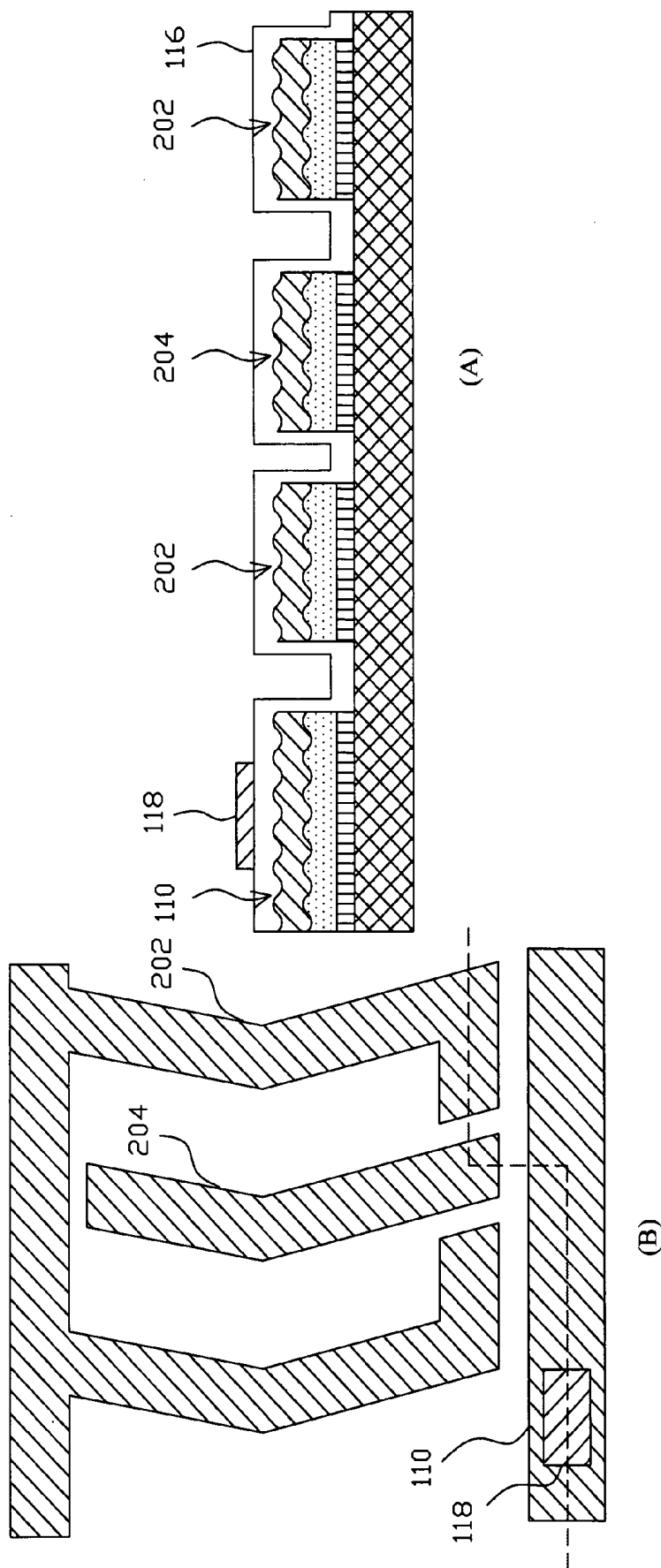


Fig. 10

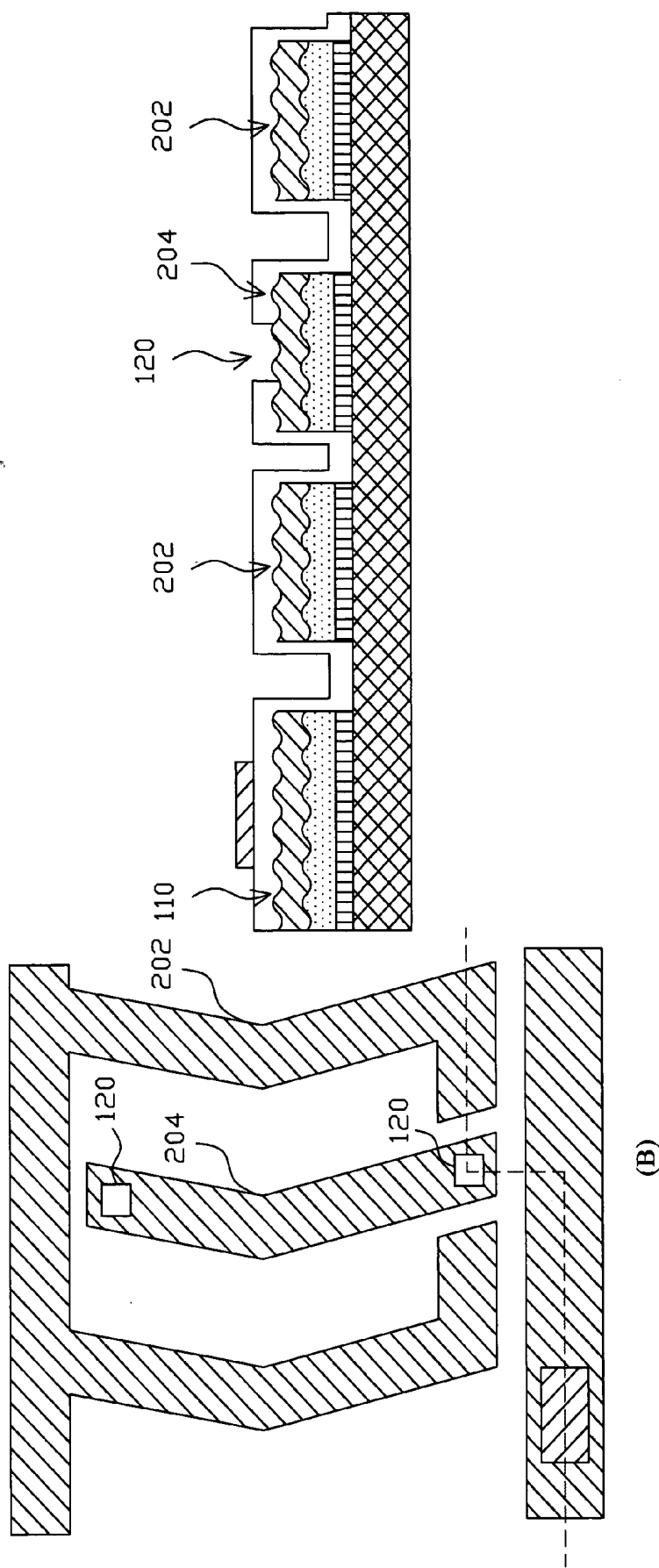


Fig. 11

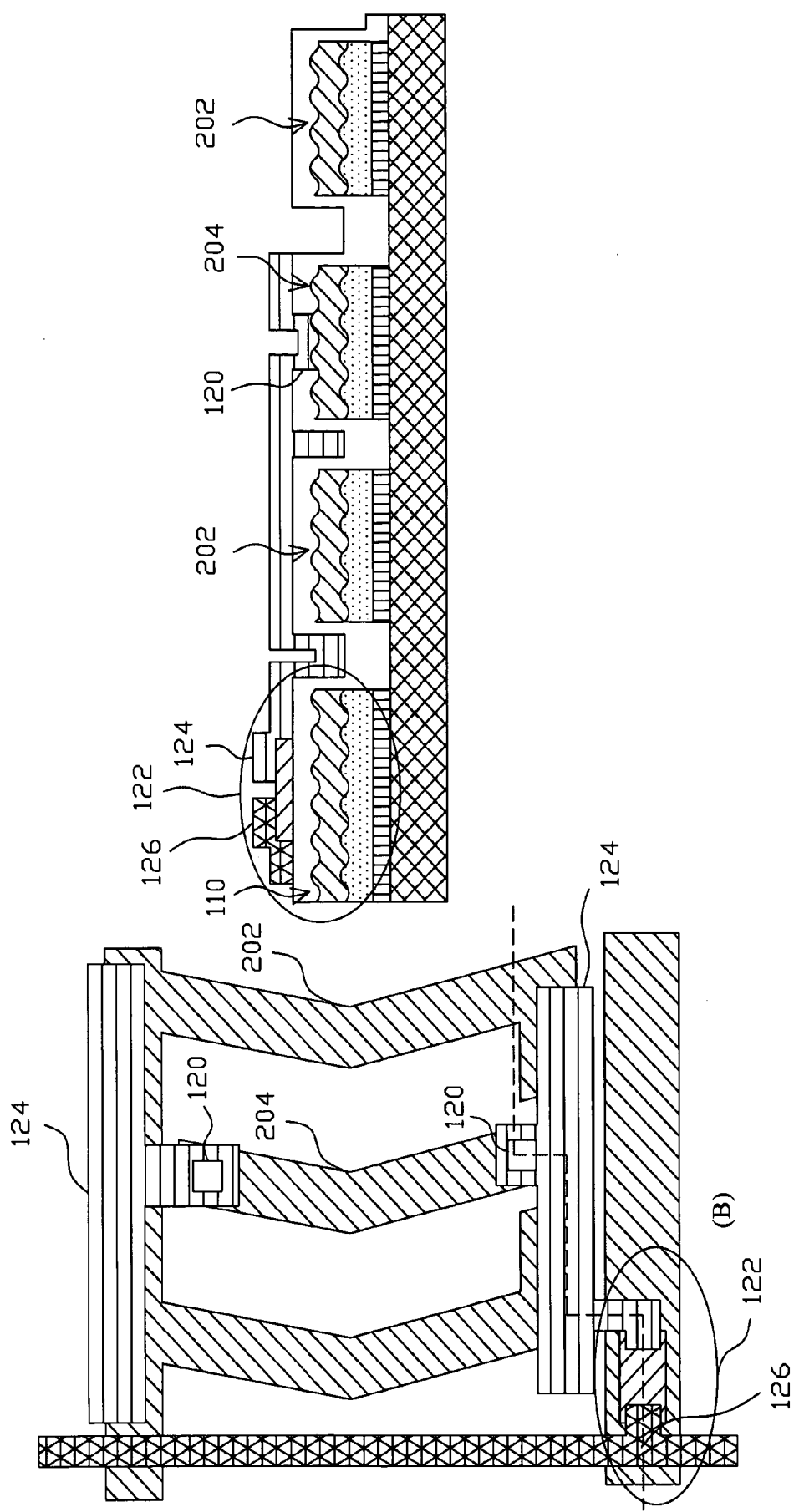


Fig. 12

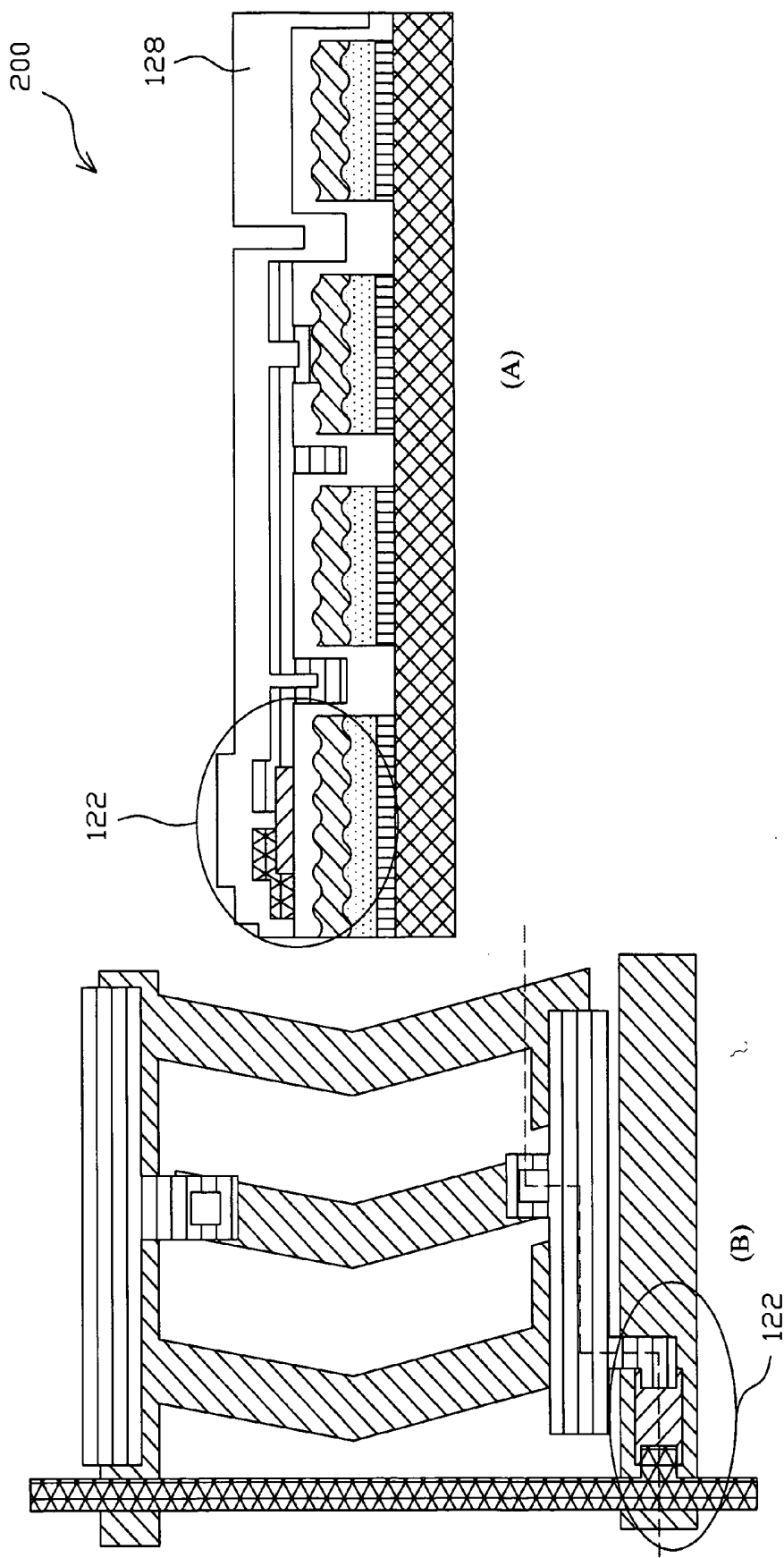


Fig. 13

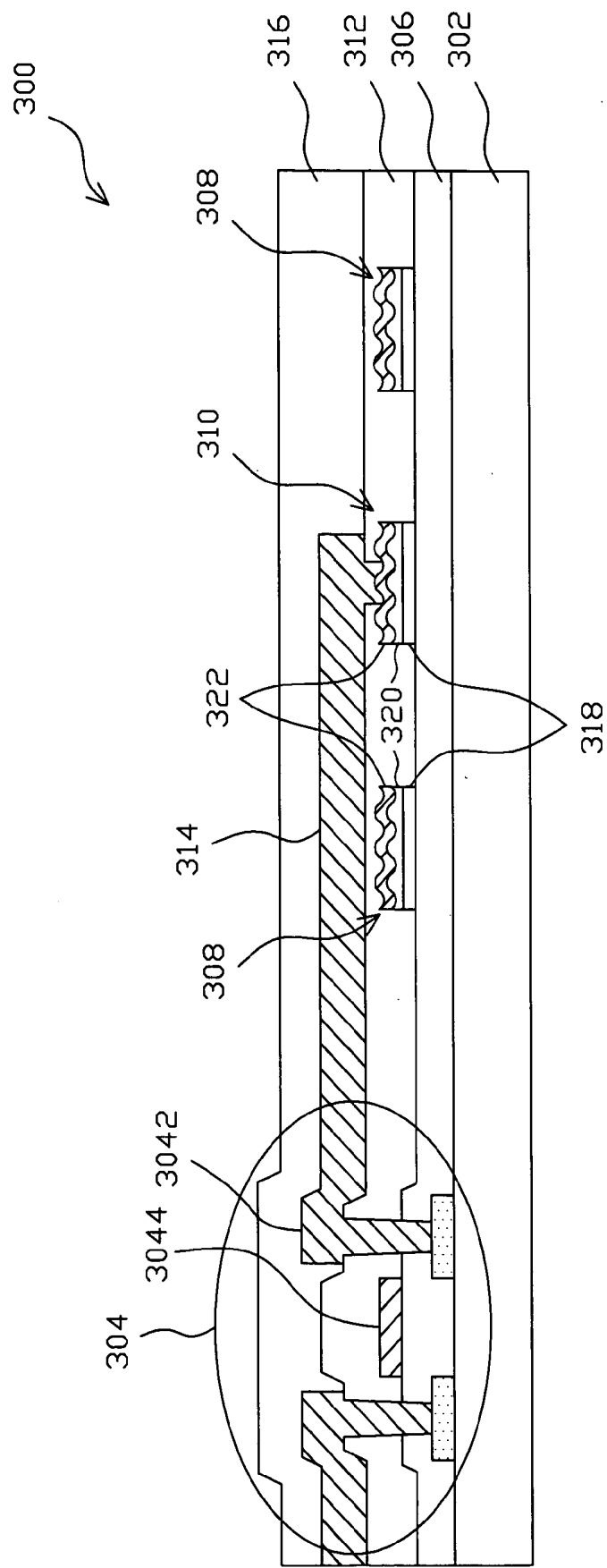


Fig. 14

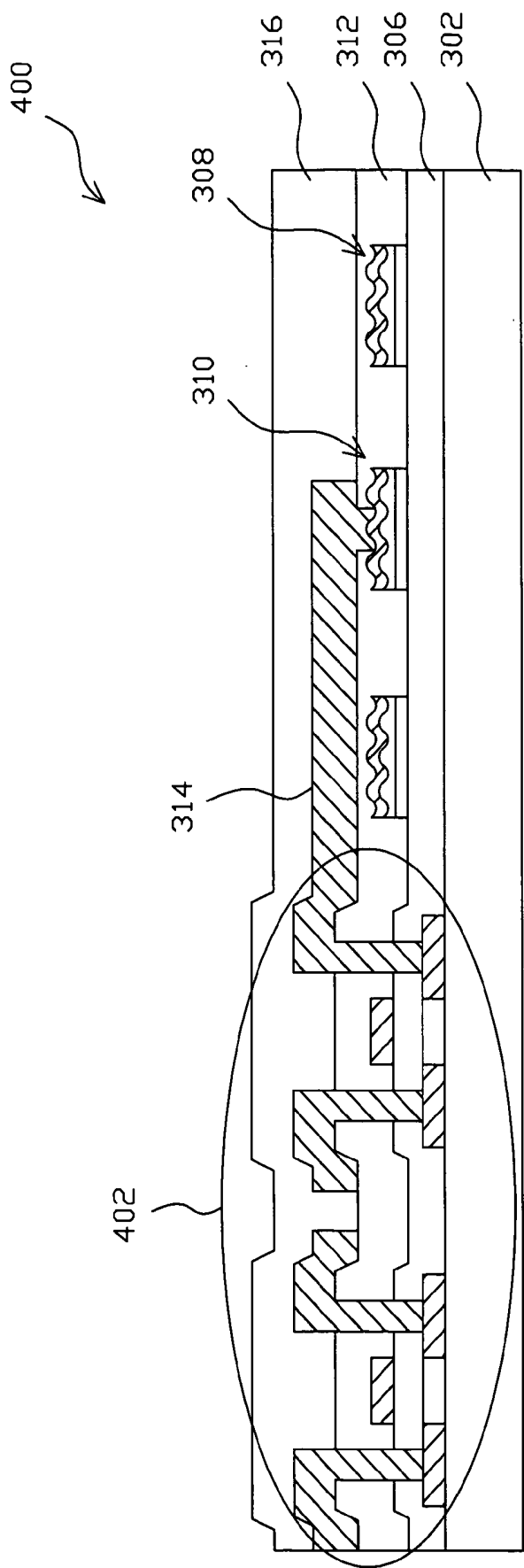


Fig. 15

PIXEL AND PROCESS FOR AN IN-PLANE SWITCHING LIQUID CRYSTAL DISPLAY

FIELD OF THE INVENTION

[0001] The present invention relates generally to an in-plane switching (IPS) liquid crystal display (LCD), and more particularly, to a pixel and its process for an IPS LCD using a reflector having a nanometer scale roughness surface.

BACKGROUND OF THE INVENTION

[0002] Typically, twisted nematic (TN) mode or super twisted nematic (STN) mode is employed in LCDs. Unfortunately, TN mode and STN mode LCDs are disadvantageous for their narrow viewing angles. IPS LCD is therefore proposed for wider viewing angle. In addition to the wider viewing angle, an IPS LCD has the advantages of no compensator and fast response, and furthermore, there is one mask less than the TN mode LCD for its manufacture. However, the pixel electrode and the counter electrode of an IPS LCD are made of opaque metal and thus have smooth surfaces, resulting in mirror reflection and lower contrast. Even a rough surface made of organic material such as resin can be formed underlying the pixel electrode and the counter electrode to improve this weakness, introduction of additional organic material requires more masks in the manufacture process and thus increases process complexity and cost. Furthermore, the thermal durability of the organic material is not good for it is up to only about 250° C. On the other hand, the large difference between the higher and the lower levels of the rough surface as of 0.5-1.5 μm forces the LCD to have its cell gaps being enormously varied, resulting in the reflection efficiency lowered from ideally 100% to 60-85%.

[0003] Therefore, it is desired an IPS LCD with improved rough surface for the reflector thereof and decreased number of mask in its manufacture process.

SUMMARY OF THE INVENTION

[0004] An object of the present invention is to propose a pixel and its manufacture process for an IPS LCD with a reflector having a reflective surface with roughness in a nanometer scale.

[0005] Another object of the present invention is to propose a pixel and its manufacture process for an IPS LCD with decreased number of mask for the reflector formation.

[0006] In a pixel of an IPS LCD, according to the present invention, there are included a first structure on a substrate with a reflective surface having a nanometer scale roughness for light scattering and contrast enhancement, a second structure for switch device formation over a first part of the first structure, an LC layer over the second structure and a second part of the first structure, and a third structure above the LC layer, of which the second part of the first structure includes a reflector having the nanometer scale roughness surface, and the third structure is an optical stack. In addition, positive or negative LC may be used for the LC layer. The proposed rough surface is formed from the crystallization and the characteristic of an insulator, and due to the first part and the reflector in the second part of the first structure manufactured at a same step, only four masks are

required for manufacture of an LCD, which is half of the eight or nine mask process used for a conventional scattering transreflective LCD and thereby decreasing the cost enormously. Furthermore, since the roughness of the reflective surface of the reflector is in a nanometer scale, it is achieved wider spreading angles and smooth performance for the light scattering therewith, which means the reflectivity does not vary enormously with the viewing angle and an excellent anti-glare effect is obtained additionally. On the other hand, due to the reduced difference of the height on the reflective surface of nanometer scale roughness even smaller than that of the conventional interlayer diffusion reflector (IDR), the variation between the cell gaps is lowered, and the reflection efficiency is kept at the best condition. The reflector is formed by inorganic film process and thus it endures higher temperature than that of a usual organic material.

[0007] Alternatively, an embodied bottom plate comprises a substrate, a thin film transistor (TFT) on the substrate, a plurality of reflectors, a passivation covered over the reflectors, and a metal on the passivation and connected to one of the reflectors through the passivation. Each of the reflectors includes a micro scattering layer having a nanometer scale roughness surface, and a reflective layer on the micro scattering layer and conformal to the nanometer scale roughness surface, and the reflective layer is formed with the same metal layer as that of the gate electrode of the TFT. The micro scattering layer includes a conductor of ITO and an insulator thereon. The nanometer scale roughness surface is formed from the material property of the insulator, and the reflective layer is formed of metal with high reflectivity. Since the gate of the TFT and the reflective layer in the alternative embodiments are not formed at the same step, one more mask is required additionally.

BRIEF DESCRIPTION OF THE DRAWINGS

[0008] The above and other objects, features and advantages of the present invention will become apparent to those skilled in the art upon consideration of the following description of the preferred embodiments of the present invention taken in conjunction with the accompanying drawings, in which:

[0009] **FIG. 1** shows an embodiment pixel for an IPS LCD of the present invention;

[0010] **FIG. 2** is the top view of the pixel shown in **FIG. 1**;

[0011] **FIG. 3A** shows the rough surface of a conventional reflector;

[0012] **FIG. 3B** shows the rough surface of the reflector of the present invention;

[0013] **FIGS. 4-8** show a process for the structure formation of the IPS TFT shown in **FIG. 1**;

[0014] **FIGS. 9-13** show a process for the structure formation of another IPS TFT;

[0015] **FIG. 14** shows another embodiment for the bottom plate for the pixel shown in **FIG. 1**; and

[0016] **FIG. 15** shows a further embodiment for the bottom plate for the pixel shown in **FIG. 1**.

DETAILED DESCRIPTION OF THE INVENTION

[0017] **FIG. 1** shows the first embodiment of the present invention by a pixel structure **100** of an IPS LCD that is a

transreflective LCD, which comprises a first structure on a substrate **102**, having a nanometer scale roughness surface thereof and including a first part with a gate electrode **110** and a second part with reflectors **112** and **114**, a passivation **116** covered over the first structure, a second structure on the passivation **116** lying upon the gate electrode **110**. The second structure includes a drain electrode **124**, a source electrode **126** and a channel formed in an amorphous silicon semiconductor layer **118** between the drain electrode **124** and the source electrode **126**. The gate electrode **110** and the second structure form a switch device, i.e., a TFT **122**, and the drain electrode **124** is connected to the reflector **114** through a contact hole **120** in the passivation **116**. When voltages are applied to the TFT **122**, corresponding transverse electric field E is built up between the reflectors **112** and **114** to twist LC **132** above the second part. Another passivation **128** is covered over the second structure, a bottom polarizer is arranged behind the substrate **102**, LC **130** is arranged between the passivation **128** and a third structure. In this embodiment, the LC **130** and **132** are selected of negative type, even though either positive type or negative type LC are available for the present invention, preferably with birefringence Δn ranged between 0.05-0.14 and phase retardation $\Delta n \times d$ of 50-410 nm. Moreover, the TFT **122** is NMOS.

[0018] The third structure includes a color filter **138**, a scattering film between the color filter **138** and the LC **130**, a black matrix **136** made of black resin instead of Cr metal arranged in front of the color filter **138**, a compensator **140** on the color filter **138**, a top polarizer **142** on the compensator **140**. The structure of the gate electrode **110** and the reflectors **112** and **114** includes a conductor **104** such as ITO and IZO, an insulator **106** such as silicon nitride (SiN_x) over the conductor **104**, and a reflective layer **108** made of high reflective metal such as aluminum, silver and aluminum alloy over the insulator **106**. When the insulator **106** is formed on the conductor layer **104**, due to crystallization and the characteristic of the material, the surface of the insulator **106** becomes of roughness in nanometer scale. Thus, there's no need to apply resin thereon to form a rough surface as in conventional process. Furthermore, since the reflectors **112** and **114** are manufactured at the same step for the gate electrode **110**, the pixel structure **100** of an LCD can be manufactured by four mask process, which is only half of the 8 or 9 mask process used for conventional scattering transreflective LCDs and thus reduces the cost enormously.

[0019] The rough surfaces of the reflectors **112** and **114** have smaller waviness difference and waviness period, so there's wider scattering angle and smooth effect, which means that the reflectivity does not vary with the viewing angle enormously and excellent anti-glare effect is obtained. As a result, the reflection efficiency can be kept at the best condition. In addition, since inorganic film process is used, the inventive reflector can endure higher temperature than conventional organic reflector.

[0020] FIG. 2 is the top view of the LCD pixel structure **100** shown in FIG. 1, in which the source electrode **126** is connected to bus **127**.

[0021] FIG. 3 is for comparison between the rough surfaces of the reflector of the present invention and the conventional reflector. In FIG. 3A, the rough surface of a conventional reflector has waviness difference H of 0.5-1.5

μm and waviness period L of 5-20 μm . In contrast, the rough surface of the reflector of the present invention shown in FIG. 3B has the difference in height H' of 5-50 nm and the waviness period L' of under 20 nm. Since the difference in height of the rough surface of the ultra micro reflector (UMR) is smaller, the gap variation of the LC is reduced, thereby keeping the reflection efficiency at the best condition, and making the scattering angle wider and more uniform simultaneously.

[0022] FIGS. 4-8 show the top views and cross-sectional views of the LCD pixel structure **100** during its manufacture process. As shown in FIG. 4, a conductor **104** made of ITO is first deposited on the substrate **102**, and an insulator **106** composed of SiN_x is then deposited on the conductor **104**. When the insulator **106** is formed on the conductor **104**, a nanometer scale roughness is formed on the surface of the insulator **106** due to the crystallization and the characteristic of the material itself, as shown in FIG. 3B. In follow, a metal with high reflectivity, such as aluminum, silver and aluminum alloy, is deposited on the insulator **106** to form the reflective layer **108**. The reflective layer **108** is conformal to the rough surface of the insulator **104** so as to have the roughness in nanometer scale. Then, the reflective layer **108**, the insulator **106** and the conductor **104** are etched to form the electrodes **110**, **112** and **114** that have the roughness in nanometer scale on their surfaces.

[0023] Referring to FIG. 5, a passivation **116** is formed to cover on the electrodes **110**, **112** and **114**, and an amorphous semiconductor layer **118** is formed on the top surface of the electrode **110**. Then, as shown in FIG. 6, the passivation **116** on the electrode **114** is etched until the electrode **114** is exposed so as to form a contact hole **120**.

[0024] Furthermore, a second metal is deposited on the passivation **116**, followed by selective etch to form the TFT **122**, as shown in FIG. 7. The gate electrode of the TFT **122** is the electrode **110**, and the second metal after selectively etched becomes the drain electrode **124** and the source electrode **126**. The drain electrode **124** is connected to the reflector **114** through the contact hole **120**, and the source electrode **126** is connected to the bus **127**. Finally, a second passivation **128** is deposited to cover on the TFT **122**, as shown in FIG. 8. In FIG. 8, the area ratio of the transparent region **144** to the reflective region formed by the reflector **112** and **114** is in the range of 10-400%.

[0025] FIGS. 9-13 show a manufacture process for another IPS TFT structure **200**, which is similar to that shown in FIGS. 4-8, only that the reflectors **202** and **204** within the TFT structure **200** are bent.

[0026] FIG. 14 shows another embodiment for the bottom plate for the pixel shown in FIG. 1. A bottom plate **300** comprises a substrate **302**, a TFT **304** on the substrate **302**, an insulator **306** on the substrate **302**, reflectors **308** and **310** on the insulator **306**, a passivation **312** covered on the reflectors **308** and **310**, a metal **314** on the passivation **312** and connected to the reflector **310** through the passivation **312**, and another passivation **316** covered on the metal **314**. The TFT **304** herewith is PMOS, and the metal **314** and the drain electrode **3042** of the TFT **304** are made of the same layer of metal. The reflectors **308** and **310** both include a micro scattering layer formed with an ITO **318** and an insulator **320** that has a rough surface with roughness in nanometer scale, and a reflective layer **322** on the insulator

320 conformal to the rough surface of the insulator **320** to have the nanometer roughness. The reflective layer **322** and the gate **3044** of the TFT **304** are made of the same layer of metal. In addition to the material in the foregoing description, the insulator **320** may be made of amorphous silicon or poly-silicon. Alternatively, the micro scattering layer may be formed by a layer of crystalline seeds and an insulator formed by high temperature sintering crystallization. In this embodiment, the gate electrode **3044** of the transistor **304** and the reflectors **308** and **310** are not made at a same step, and thus one more mask than the first embodiment is needed.

[0027] **FIG. 15** shows a further embodiment for the bottom plate for the pixel shown in **FIG. 1**. Similar to the bottom plate **300**, the structure of bottom plate **400** also comprises a substrate **302**, a TFT **402**, an insulator **306**, reflectors **308** and **310**, a passivation **312**, a metal **314**, and another passivation **316**. However, the TFT **402** is a CMOS.

[0028] While the present invention has been described in conjunction with preferred embodiments thereof, it is evident that many alternatives, modifications and variations will be apparent to those skilled in the art. Accordingly, it is intended to embrace all such alternatives, modifications and variations that fall within the spirit and scope thereof as set forth in the appended claims.

What is claim d is:

1. A pixel for an in-plane switching liquid crystal display, comprising:

- a first structure on a substrate having a reflective surface with a nanometer scale roughness for light scattering and contrast enhancement;
- a second structure on a first part of the first structure having a switch device thereof;
- a liquid crystal layer above the second structure and a second part of the first structure; and
- a third structure on the liquid crystal layer.

2. The pixel of claim 1, wherein the first structure comprises:

- a micro scattering layer on the substrate with the nanometer scale roughness; and
- a reflective layer made of high reflective metal on the micro scattering layer and conformal to the micro scattering layer to thereby form the reflective surface.

3. The pixel of claim 2, wherein the micro scattering layer comprises:

- a conductor on the substrate; and
- an insulator on the conductor with the nanometer scale roughness.

4. The pixel of claim 2, wherein the micro scattering layer comprises:

- a layer of crystalline seeds; and
- an insulator on the layer of crystalline seeds with the nanometer scale roughness.

5. The pixel of claim 1, wherein the second part comprises a plurality of reflectors having the reflective surface with the nanometer scale roughness.

6. The pixel of claim 5, wherein the plurality of reflectors are bent.

7. The pixel of claim 1, wherein the third structure comprises:

- a color filter;
- a scattering film between the color filter and the liquid crystal layer; and
- a polarizer above the color filter.

8. The pixel of claim 1, wherein the first structure further comprises a transparent region having a first area, and the second part comprises a second area of the reflective surface, with an area ratio of the first area to the second area ranged between 10% and 400%.

9. A method of forming a pixel for an in-plane switching liquid crystal display, comprising the steps of:

- forming a first structure on a substrate having a reflective surface with a nanometer scale roughness;
- selectively etching the first structure for forming a first part and a second part;
- forming a second structure on the first part for forming a switch device thereof;
- arranging a liquid crystal layer above the second structure and the second part; and
- arranging a third structure on the liquid crystal layer.

10. The method of claim 9, wherein the step of forming a first structure comprises the steps of:

- forming a micro scattering layer on the substrate; and
- forming a reflective layer with a high reflectivity on the micro scattering layer.

11. The method of claim 10, wherein the step of forming a micro scattering layer comprises the steps of:

- forming a conductor on the substrate; and
- depositing an insulator on the conductor having a top surface with the nanometer scale roughness.

12. The method of claim 10, wherein the step of forming a micro scattering layer comprises forming an insulator having a top surface with the nanometer scale roughness.

13. The method of claim 10, wherein the step of forming a micro scattering layer comprises the steps of:

- forming a layer of crystalline seeds; and
- forming an insulator on the layer of crystalline seeds with the nanometer scale roughness.

14. The method of claim 13, wherein the step of forming an insulator comprises high temperature crystallization.

15. The method of claim 9, wherein the step of forming a second part comprises forming a plurality of reflectors having the reflective surface with the nanometer scale roughness.

16. The method of claim 9, wherein the step of forming a second part comprises forming a plurality of bent reflectors having the reflective surface with the nanometer scale roughness.

17. The method of claim 9, wherein the step of forming a third structure comprises the steps of:

- forming a scattering film;
- forming a color filter on the scattering film; and
- forming a polarizer on the color filter.

18. A bottom plate for a pixel of an in-plane switching liquid crystal display, comprising:

a substrate;

a thin film transistor on the substrate;

a plurality of reflectors each including:

a micro scattering layer having a top surface with the nanometer scale roughness; and

a reflective layer on the micro scattering layer and conformal to the top surface to thereby form a reflective surface, wherein the reflective layer is made of a same metal of forming a gate of the thin film transistor;

a passivation covered on the plurality of reflectors; and

a conductor on the passivation and passing therethrough for connected to one of the plurality of reflectors.

19. The bottom plate of claim 18, wherein the micro scattering layer comprises:

a conductor; and

an insulator on the conductor having the top surface with the nanometer scale roughness.

20. The bottom plate of claim 18, wherein the micro scattering layer comprises an insulator having the top surface with the nanometer scale roughness.

21. The bottom plate of claim 18, wherein the micro scattering layer comprises:

a layer of crystalline seeds; and

an insulator on the layer of crystalline seeds having the top surface with the nanometer scale roughness.

22. The bottom plate of claim 18, further comprising a transparent region having a first area, and the plurality of reflectors having the top surface of a second area in total, with an area ratio of the first area to the second area ranged between 10% and 400%.

* * * * *

专利名称(译)	用于面内切换液晶显示器的像素和处理		
公开(公告)号	US20050128403A1	公开(公告)日	2005-06-16
申请号	US10/733300	申请日	2003-12-12
[标]申请(专利权)人(译)	刘红		
申请(专利权)人(译)	刘宏-DA		
当前申请(专利权)人(译)	WISTRON OPTRONICS公司		
[标]发明人	LIU HONG DA		
发明人	LIU, HONG-DA		
IPC分类号	G02F1/1335 G02F1/1343		
CPC分类号	G02F1/134363 G02F1/133502		
其他公开文献	US7057697		
外部链接	Espacenet USPTO		

摘要(译)

用于面内切换液晶显示器的像素及其处理通过使用具有纳米级粗糙度的反射表面的反射器实现光散射和对比度改善，从而实现更多的散射角和用于图像显示的光散射的平滑性能。结果，反射率不会随着视角而极大地改变，并且获得了优异的防眩光效果。而且，反射表面的粗糙度是通过结晶形成的，并且其材料的特性具有，因此不需要额外的掩模。

