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Cho et al.

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(54) **LIGHT GUIDE PLATE AND LIQUID CRYSTAL DISPLAY HAVING THE SAME**

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(*) Notice: Subject to any disclaimer, the term of this patent is extended or adjusted under 35 U.S.C. 154(b) by 0 days.

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(30) **Foreign Application Priority Data**

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(57) **ABSTRACT**

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

(52) **U.S. Cl.** **349/12**

(58) **Field of Classification Search** **349/12**
See application file for complete search history.

A liquid crystal display apparatus is disclosed. A first transparent electrode is disposed on an upper surface of the liquid crystal display panel for displaying an image. A second transparent electrode is disposed on a lower surface of a polarizer, and the second transparent electrode is opposite to the first transparent electrode. Accordingly, the entire thickness of the liquid crystal display apparatus may be decreased, and the manufacturing cost of the liquid crystal display apparatus may be reduced.

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13 Claims, 16 Drawing Sheets

2500

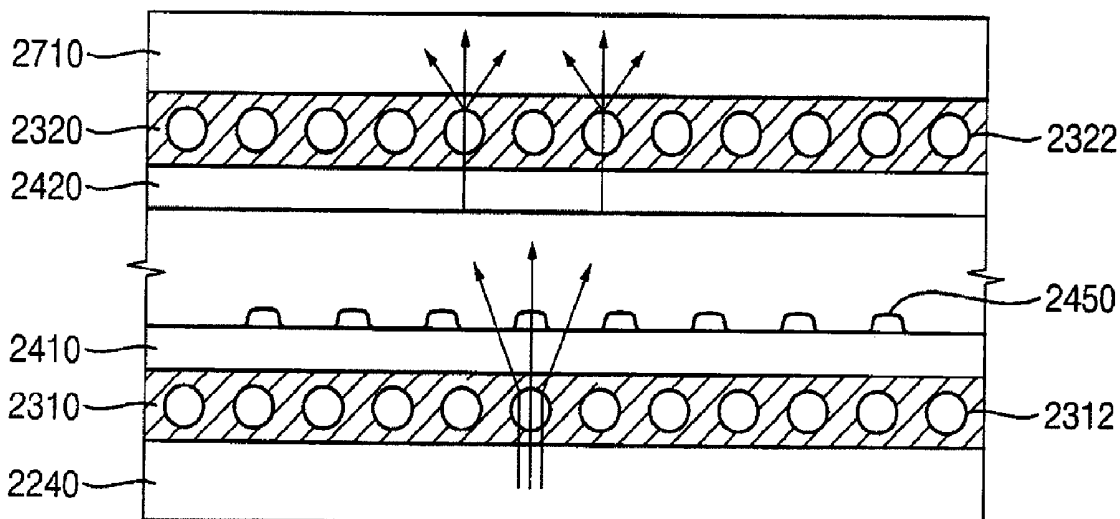


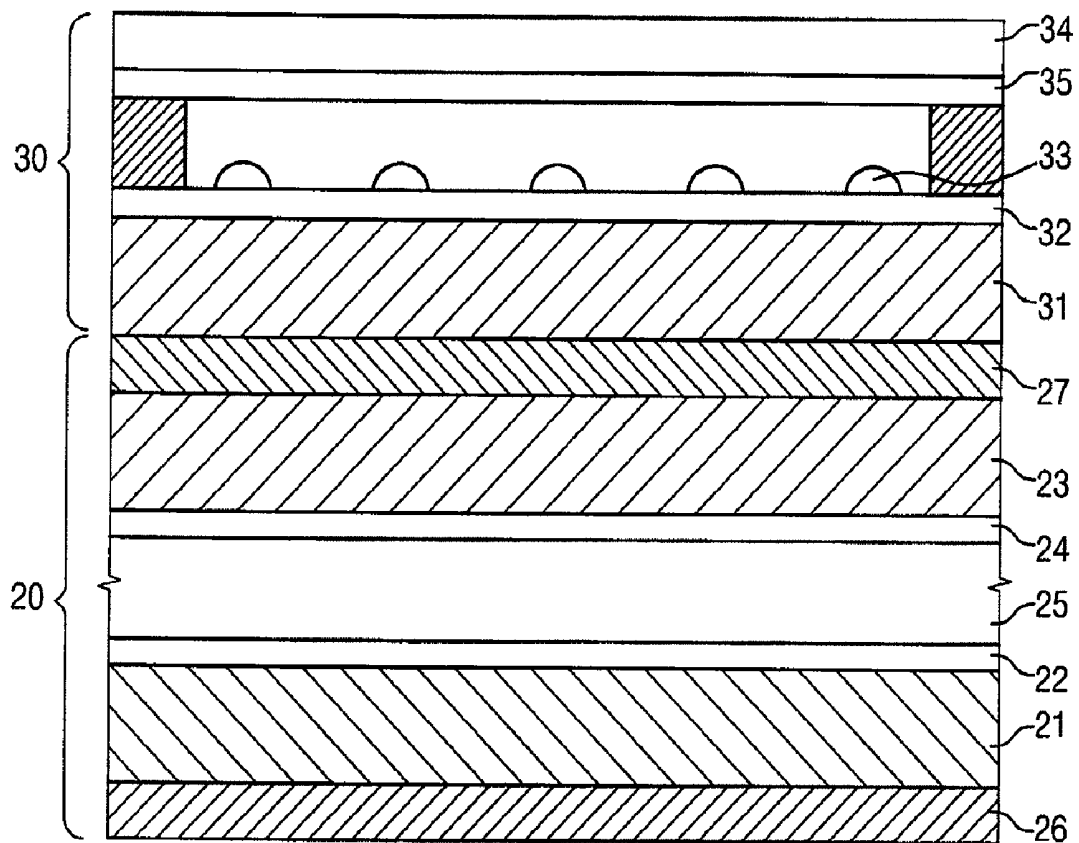
FIG. 1
(RELATED ART)10

FIG. 2

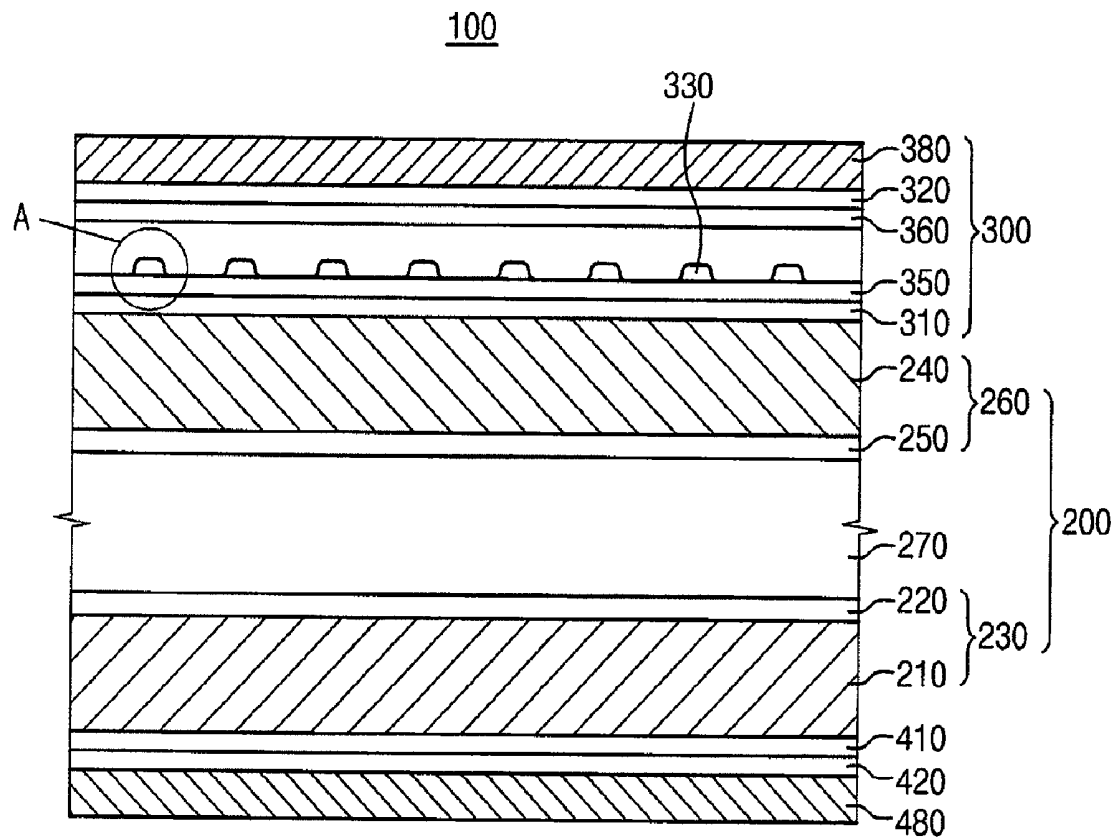


FIG. 3

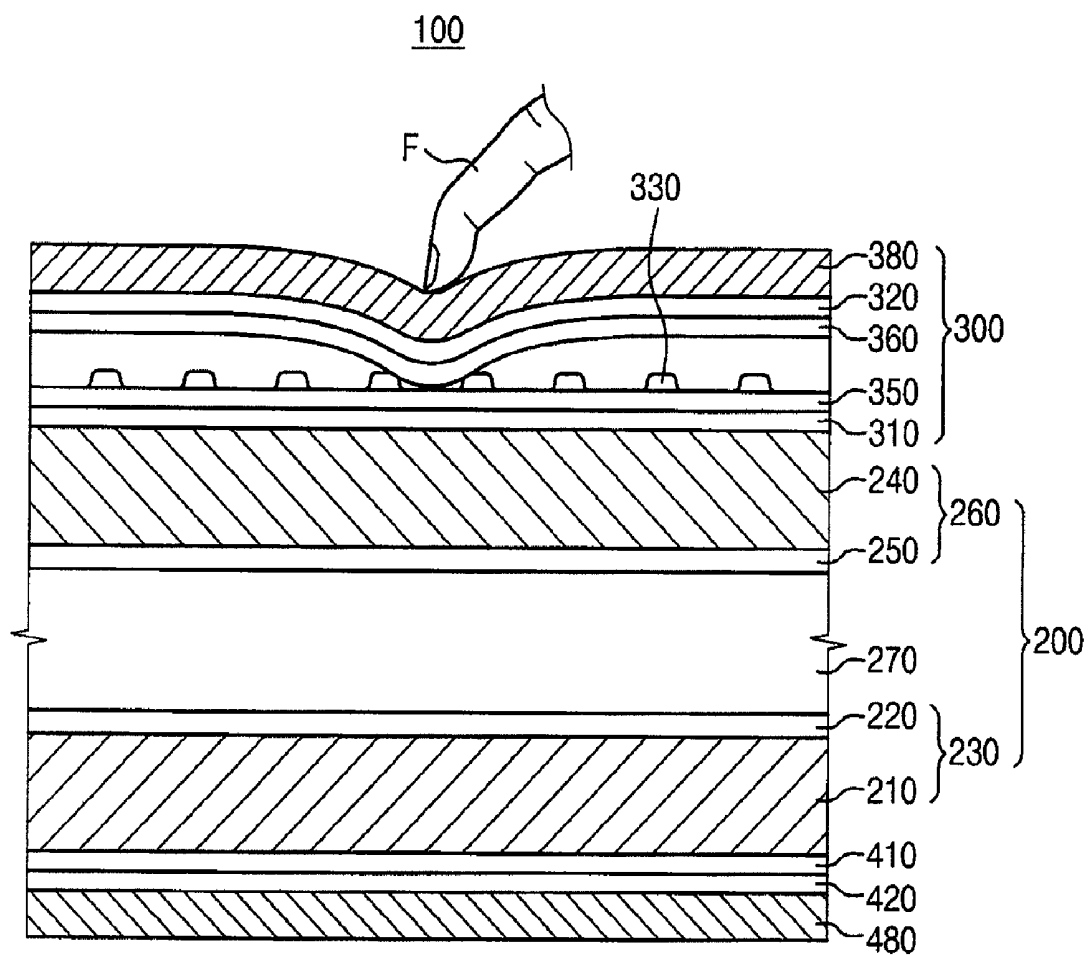


FIG. 4

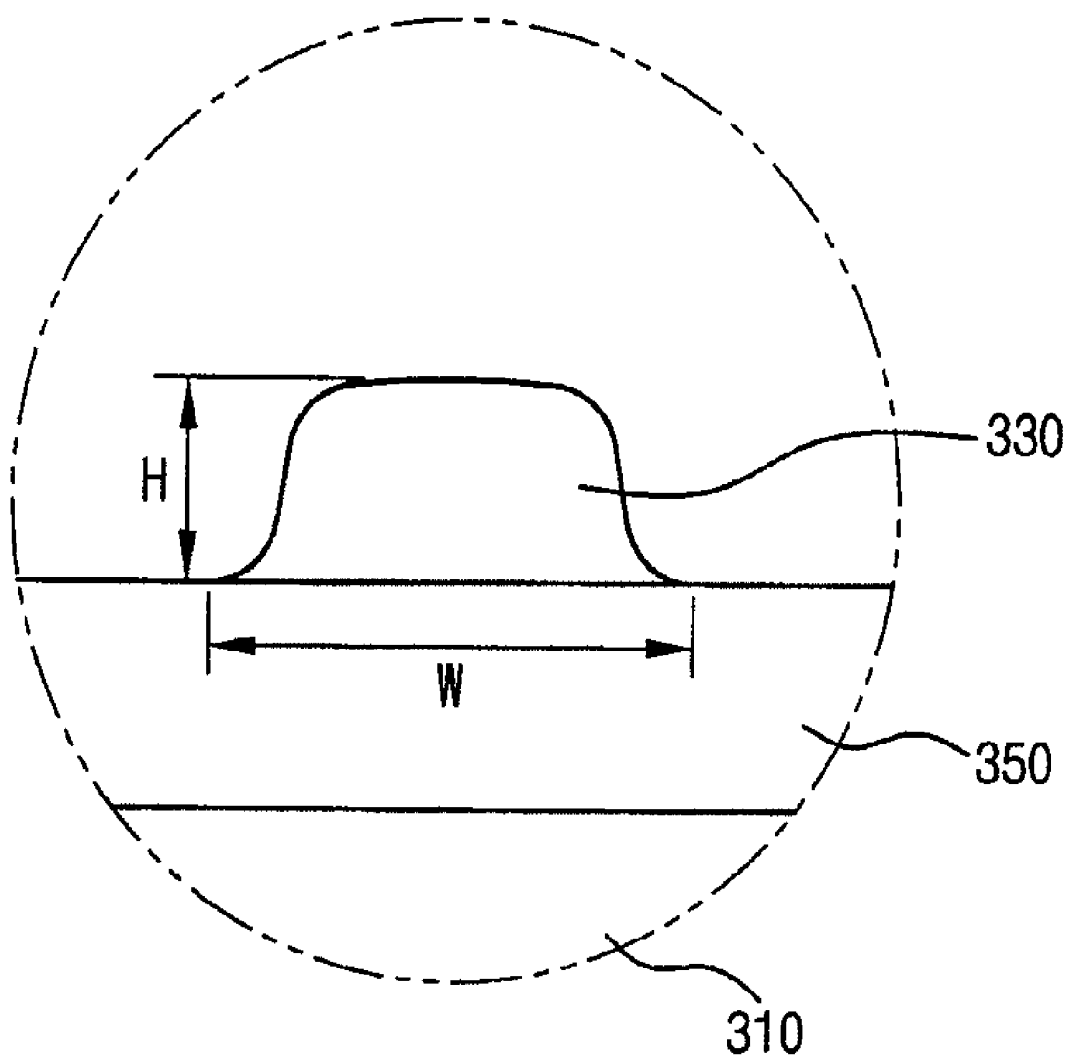


FIG. 5

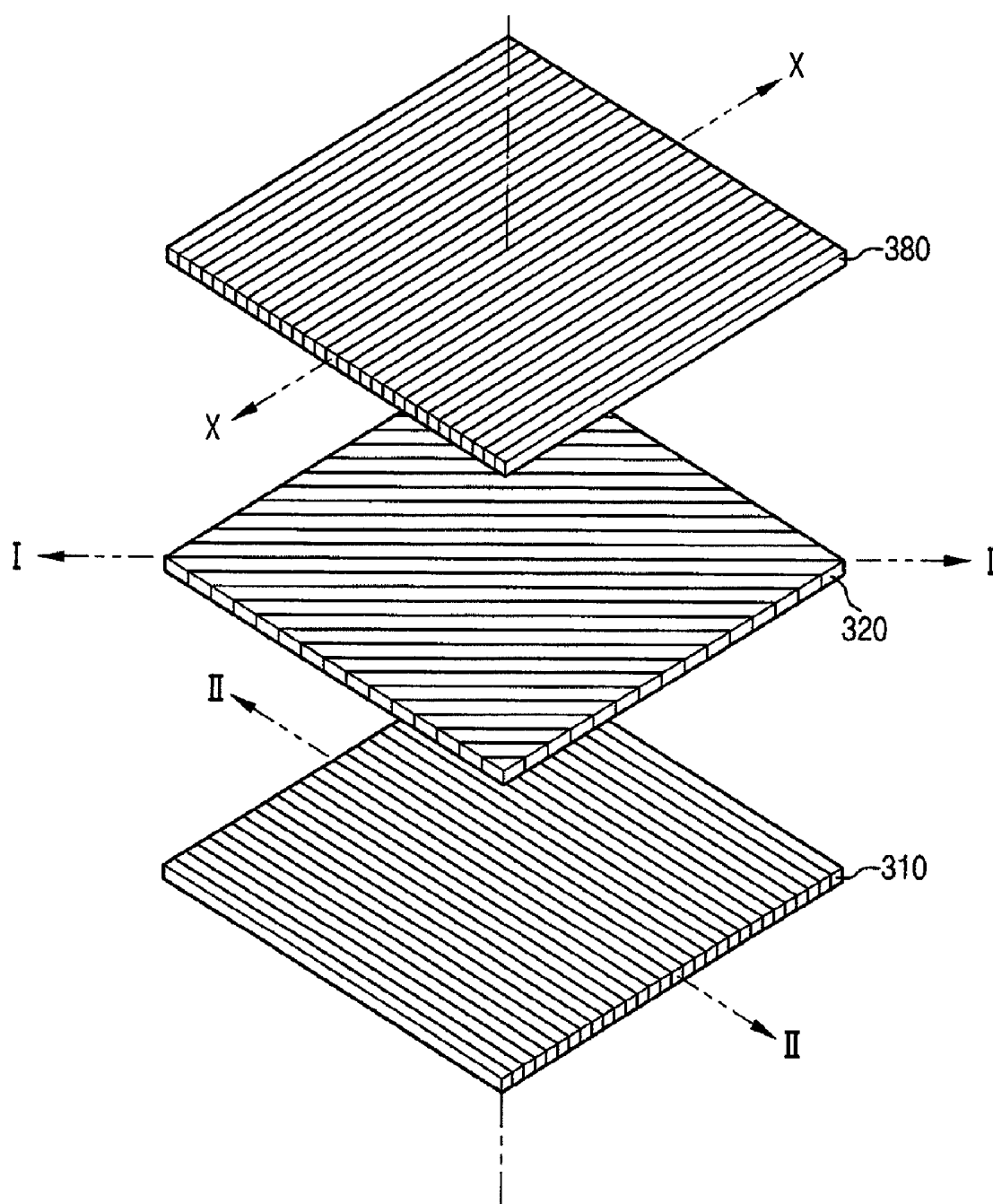


FIG. 6

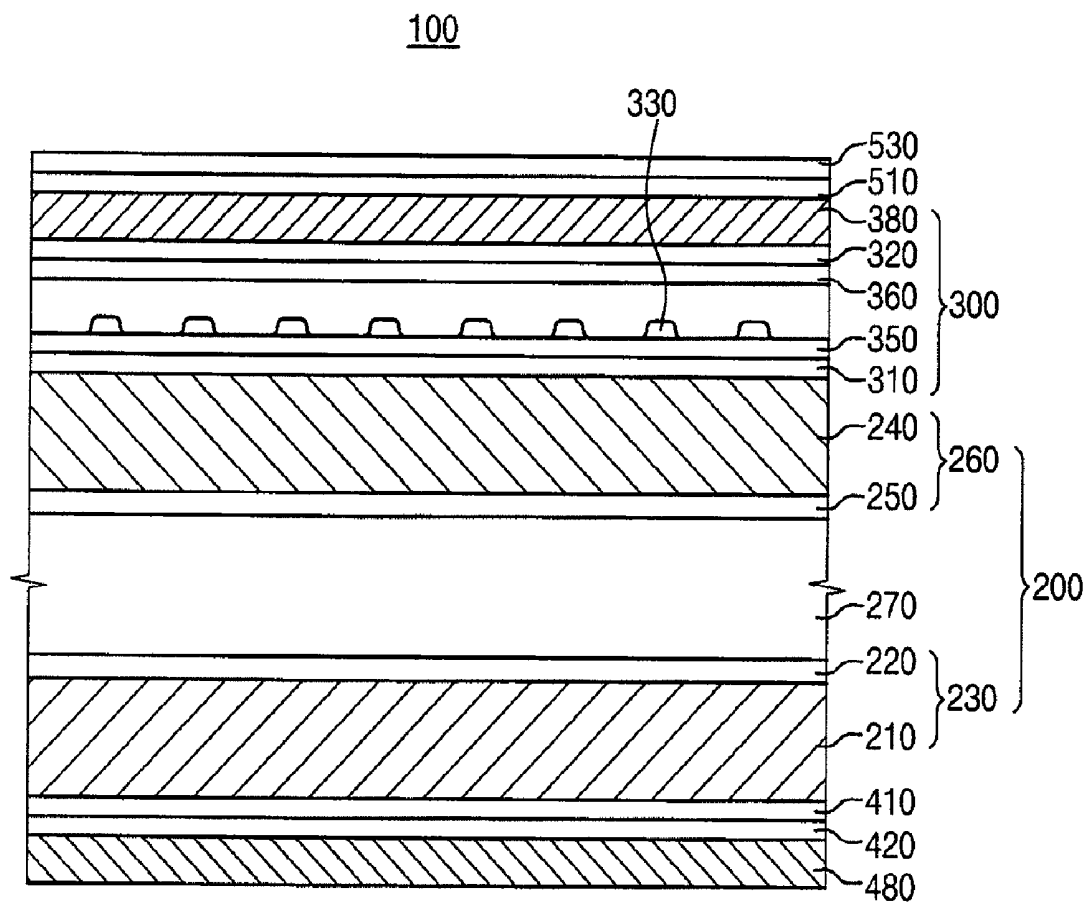


FIG. 7

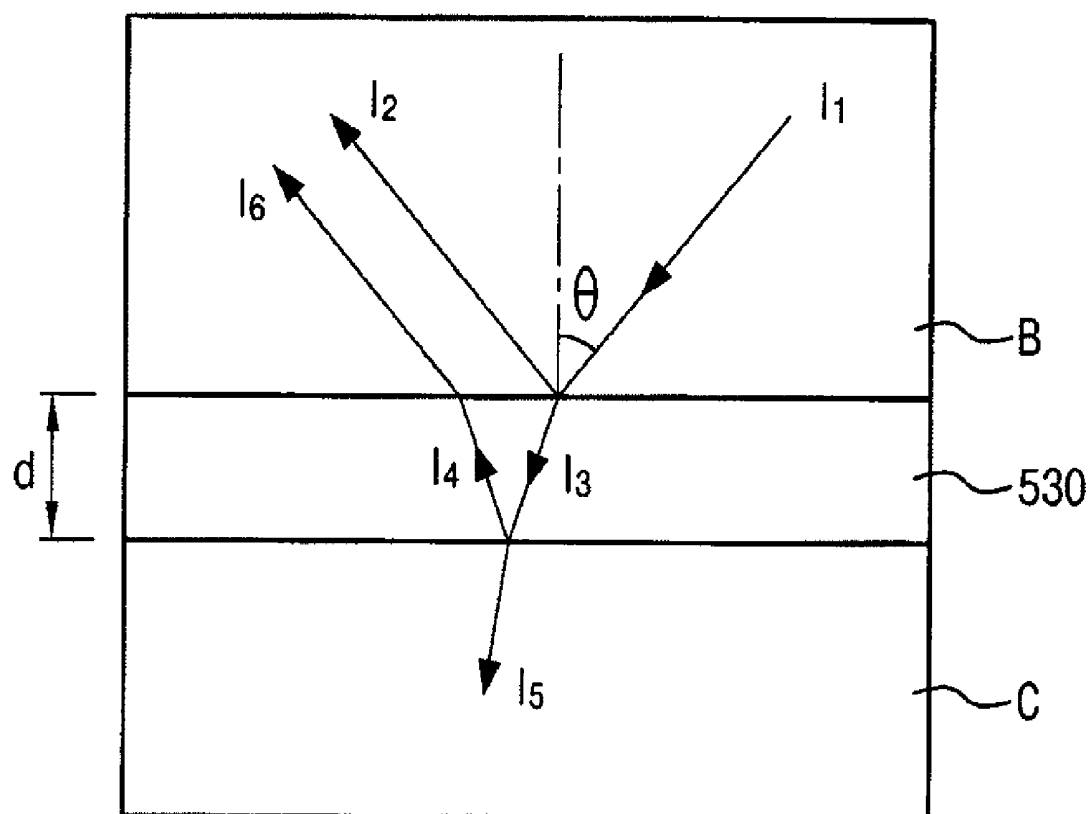


FIG. 8A

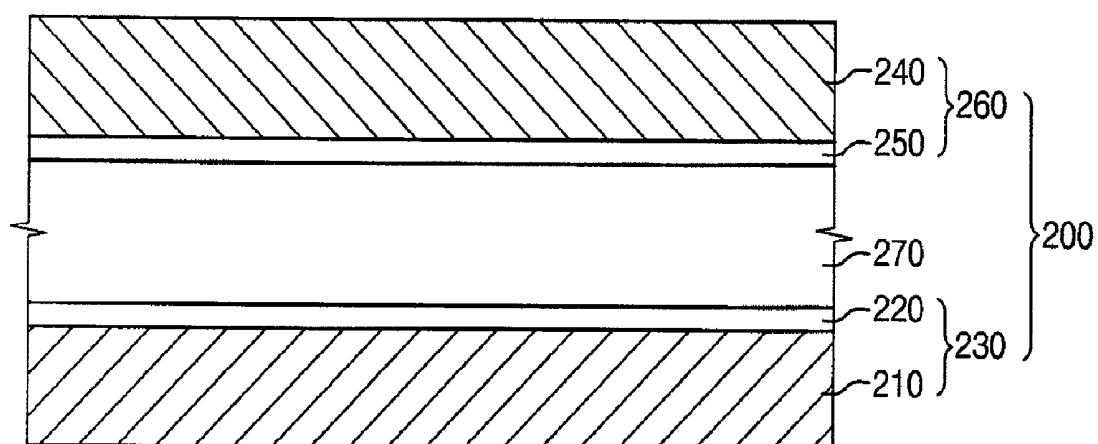


FIG. 8B

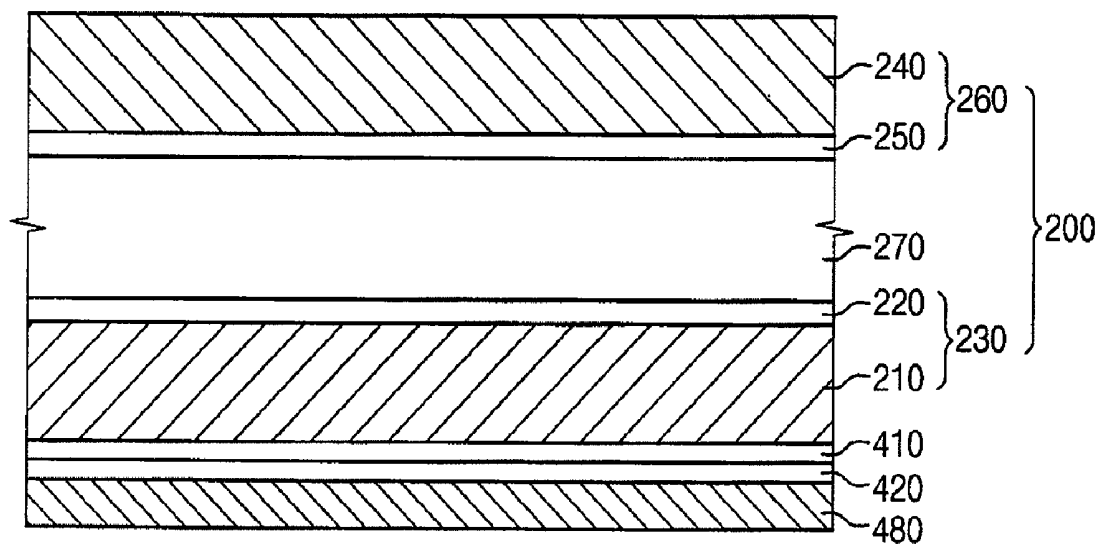


FIG. 8C

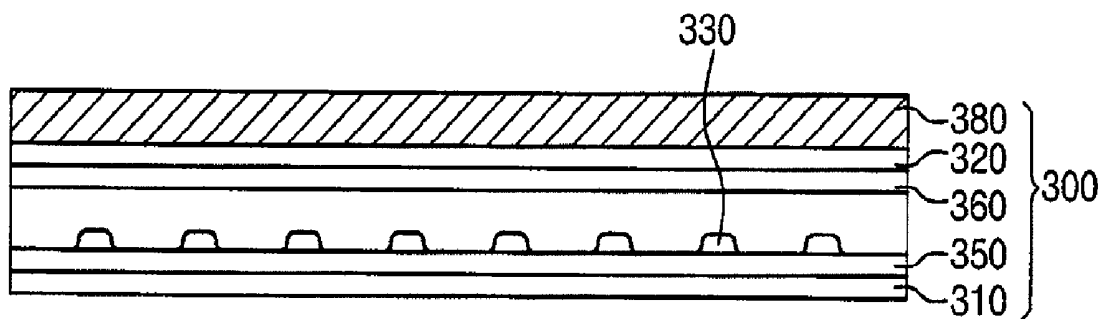


FIG. 9A

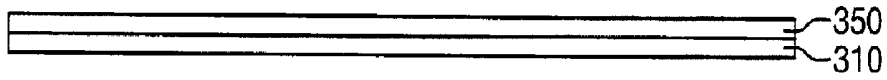


FIG. 9B

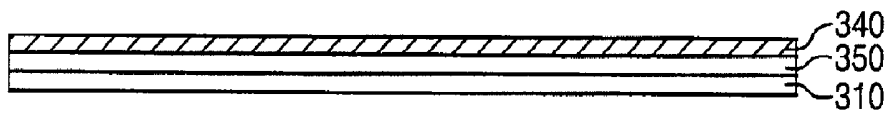


FIG. 9C

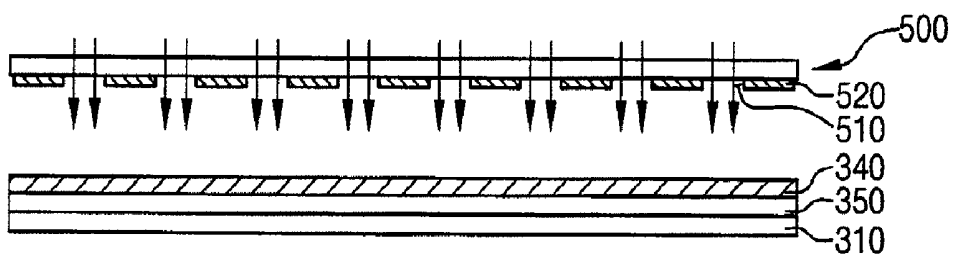


FIG. 9D

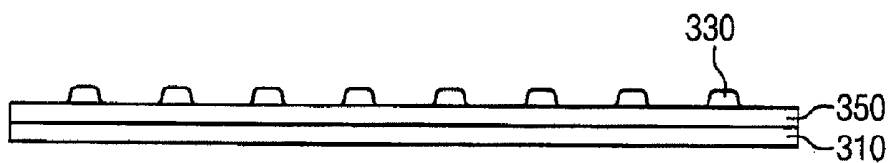


FIG. 10

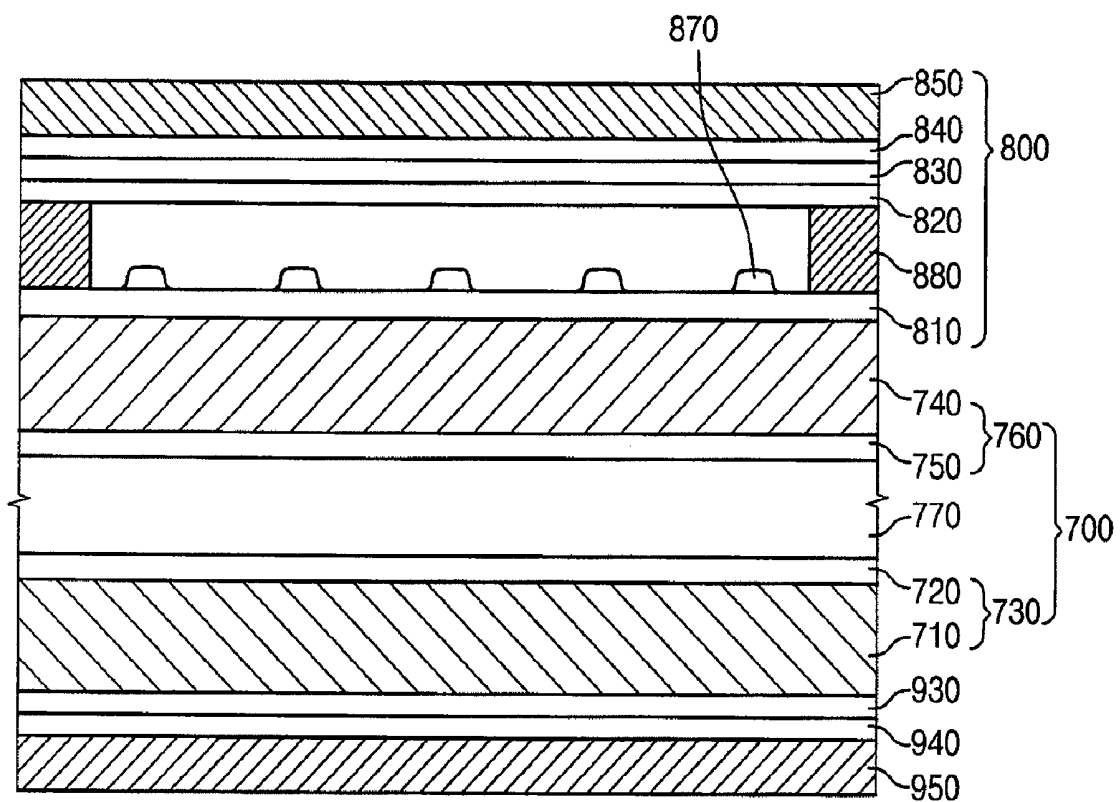
600

FIG. 11

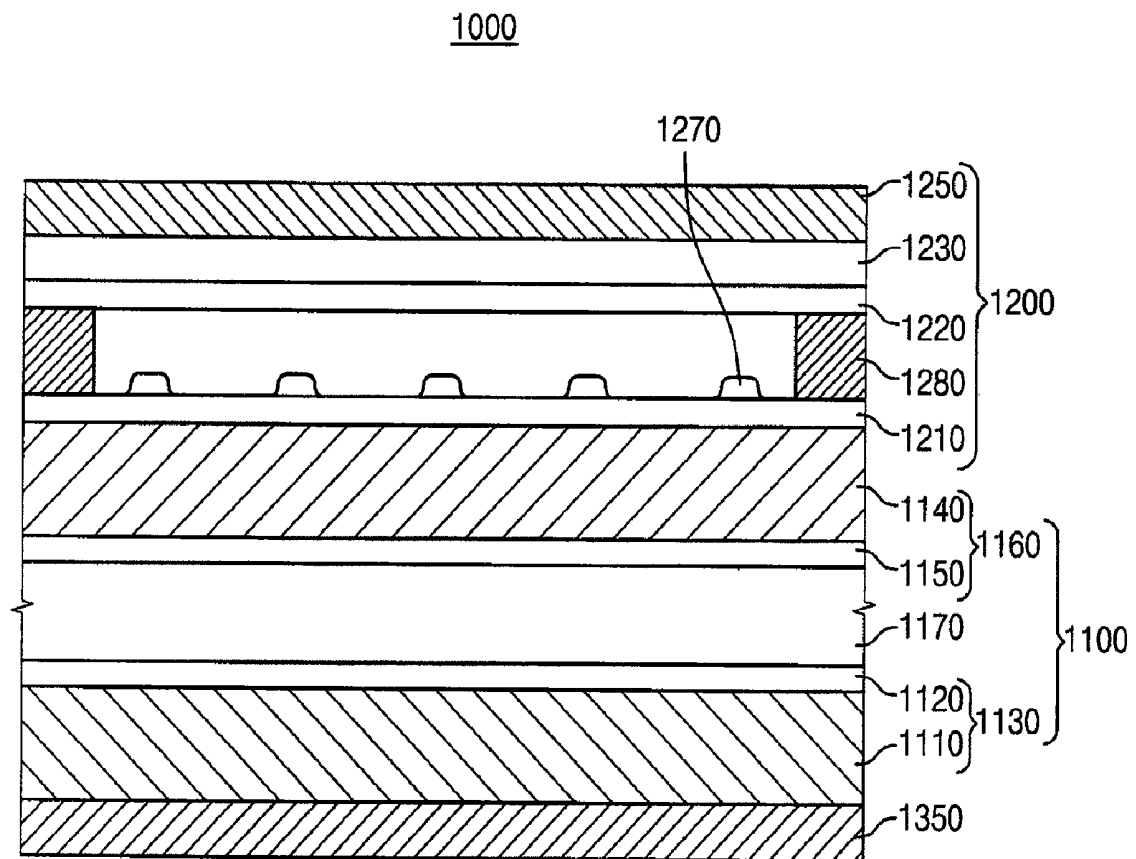


FIG. 12

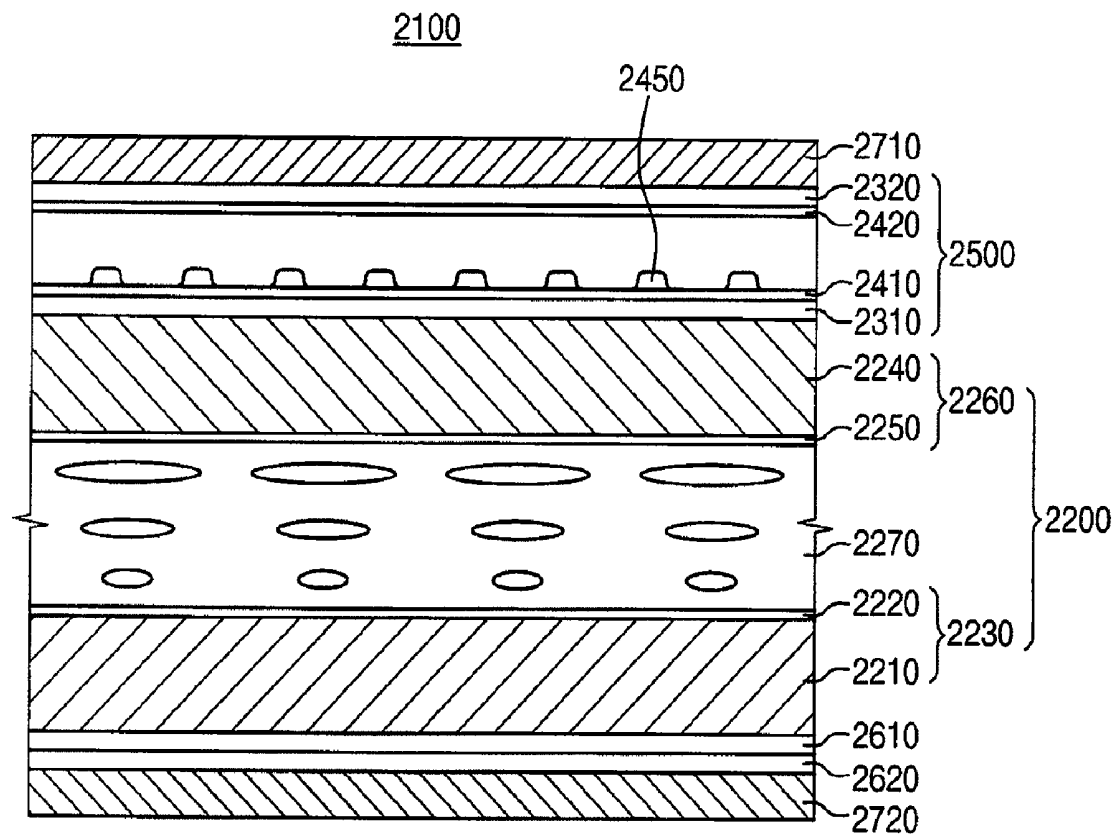


FIG. 13

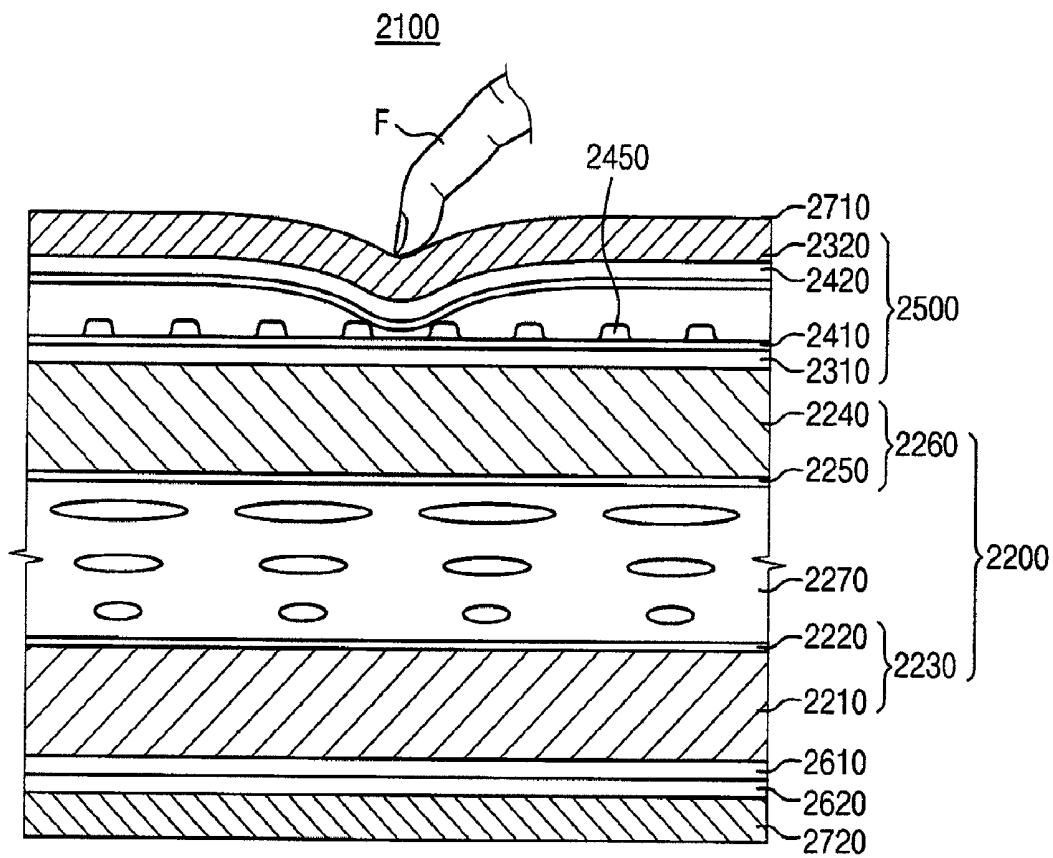


FIG. 14

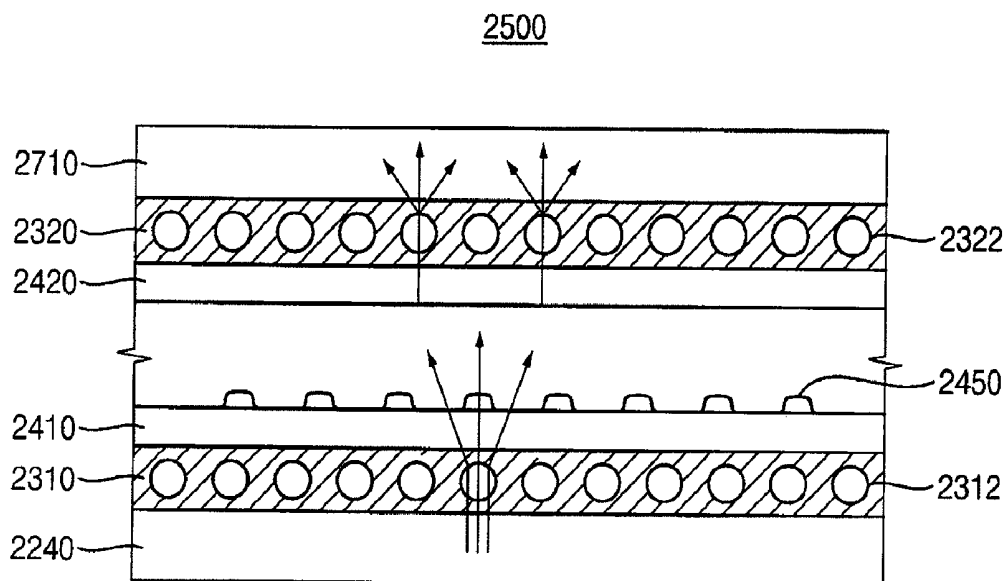


FIG. 15

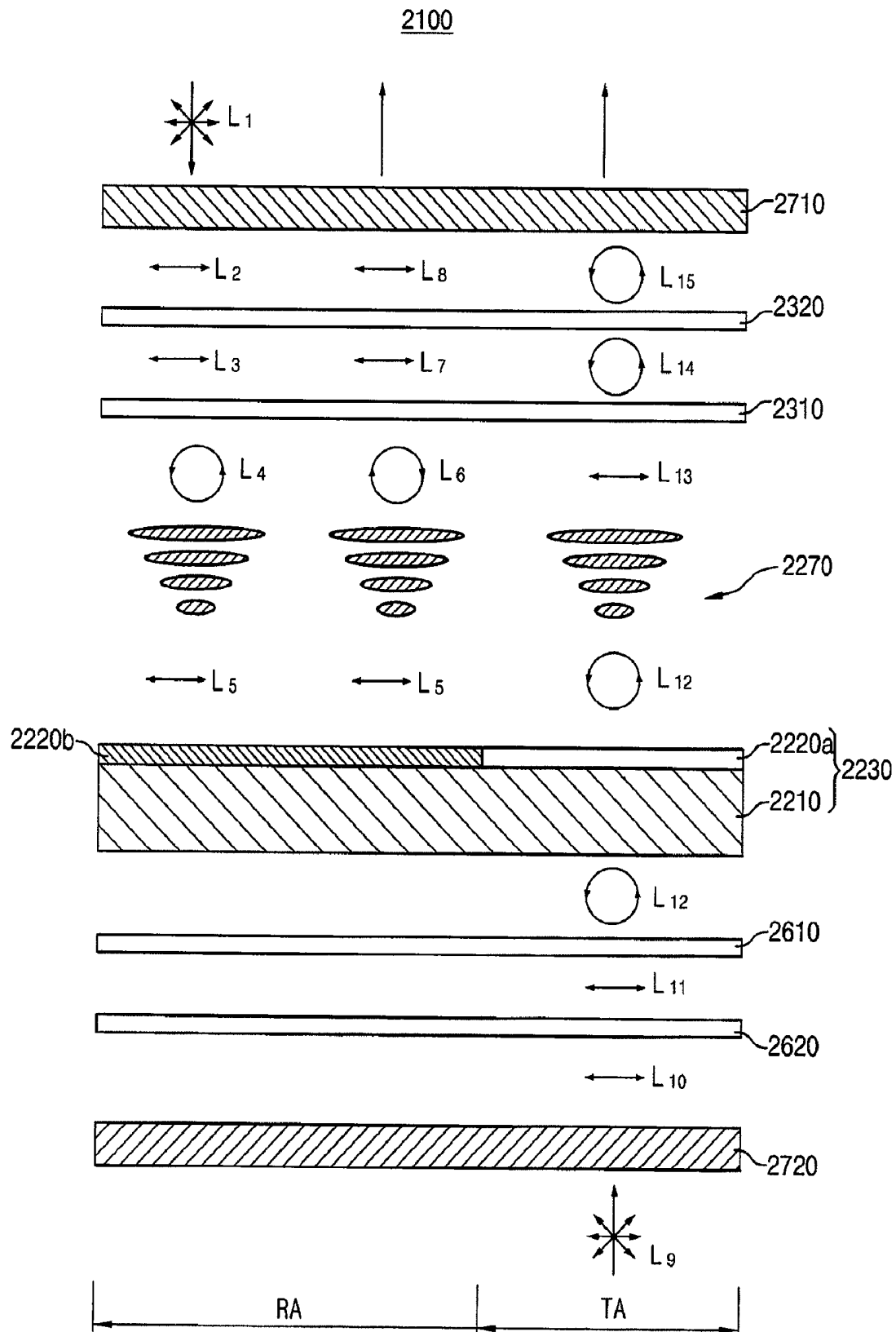
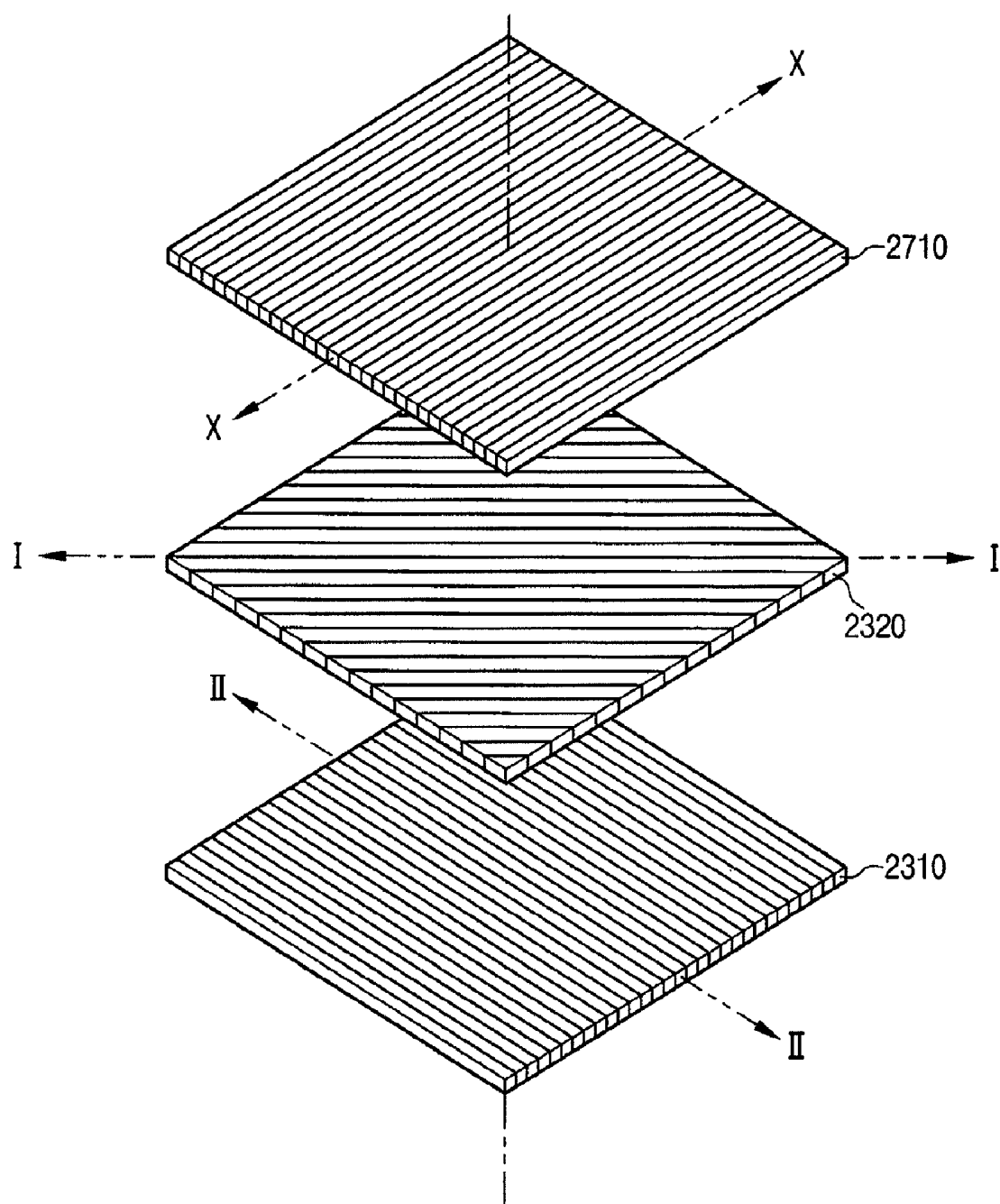


FIG. 16



LIGHT GUIDE PLATE AND LIQUID CRYSTAL DISPLAY HAVING THE SAME

CROSS REFERENCE TO RELATED APPLICATIONS

This application is a continuation-in-part of application Ser. No. 10/525,060, filed on Feb. 18, 2005, which claims priority to Korean Patent Applications No. 2002-49272 filed on Aug. 20, 2002, No. 2002-49273 filed on Aug. 20, 2002, and No. 2002-68250 filed on Nov. 5, 2002, and also relies for priority upon Korean Patent Application No. 2006-76978 filed on Aug. 16, 2006, the disclosures of which are hereby incorporated herein by reference in their entireties.

TECHNICAL FIELD

The disclosure relates to a liquid crystal display (LCD) apparatus, and more particularly to a liquid crystal display apparatus having a touch panel.

BACKGROUND ART

A touch panel is a device for detecting a position of an object or a finger while the object or finger is touched on a point of the screen of a display device.

FIG. 1 is a cross sectional view showing a conventional liquid crystal display apparatus.

Referring to FIG. 1, the liquid crystal display apparatus includes a liquid crystal display panel 20 for displaying an image and a touch panel for detecting a position of an object that touches an outer surface of the touch panel.

The liquid crystal display panel 20 includes a thin film transistor (TFT) substrate 21, a color filter (C/F) substrate 23 and a liquid crystal layer 25 interposed between the TFT substrate 21 and the color filter substrate 23. A pixel electrode 22 is formed on an upper surface of the TFT substrate. The color filter substrate 23 faces the TFT substrate 21, and a common electrode 24 is formed on a lower surface of the color filter substrate.

A first polarizer 26 is formed on a lower surface of the TFT substrate 21, and a second polarizer 27 is formed on an upper surface of the color filter substrate 23.

The touch panel 30 includes a first substrate 31, a second substrate 34, a first transparent electrode 32 and a second transparent electrode 35. The second substrate is spaced apart from the first substrate by a predetermined distance. The first transparent electrode 32 is formed on an upper surface of the first substrate 31, and the second transparent electrodes 35 is formed on a lower surface of the second substrate 34. The upper surface of the first substrate 31 is opposite to the lower surface of the second substrate 34.

The first substrate 31 is comprised of a transparent material so that the light from the liquid crystal display panel may be transmitted through the first substrate 31. The second substrate 34 is comprised of an optical film having an isotropic refractivity.

The entire thickness of the liquid crystal display apparatus 10 is increased due to two substrates such as the color filter substrate 23 and the first substrate 31 disposed on both surfaces of the second polarizer 27.

In addition, loss of light is increased since the light incident into the liquid crystal display panel 20 and the light exiting from the liquid crystal display panel 20 pass through both color filter substrate 23 and first substrate 31.

DISCLOSURE OF THE INVENTION

Accordingly, the present invention is provided to substantially obviate one or more problems due to limitations and disadvantages of the related art.

It is one feature of the present invention to provide a liquid crystal display apparatus having a reduced thickness and manufacturing cost.

According to an aspect of the present invention for achieving one feature of the present invention, there is provided a liquid crystal display apparatus comprising a liquid crystal display panel for displaying an image; and a touch panel including i) a first retardation member being disposed on an upper surface of the liquid crystal display panel, ii) a first transparent electrode disposed on the first retardation member iii) a second transparent electrode separated from the first transparent electrode by a predetermined distance, iv) a second retardation member disposed on the second transparent electrode, and v) a first polarizing member disposed on the second retardation member, and the touch panel detecting a point where the first transparent electrode is electrically connected to the second transparent electrode to detect a position of an object that touches an outer surface of the touch panel.

According to another aspect of the present invention for achieving the fifth feature of the present invention, there is provided a liquid crystal display apparatus comprising: a liquid crystal display panel for displaying an image; and a touch panel including i) a first transparent electrode disposed on an upper surface of the liquid crystal display panel, ii) a second transparent electrode separated from the first transparent electrode by a predetermined distance, iii) a first retardation member disposed on the second transparent electrode, iv) a second retardation member disposed on the first retardation member, and v) a first polarizing member disposed on the second retardation member, and the touch panel detecting a point at which the first transparent electrode is electrically connected to the second transparent electrode to detect a position of an object that touches an outer surface of the touch panel.

According to still another aspect of the present invention for achieving the fifth feature of the present invention, there is provided a liquid crystal display apparatus comprising: a liquid crystal display panel for displaying an image; and a touch panel including i) a first transparent electrode disposed on an upper surface of the liquid crystal display panel, ii) a second transparent electrode separated from the first transparent electrode by a predetermined distance, iii) an optical film disposed on the second transparent electrode, iv) a first polarizing member disposed on the optical film, and v) a spacer disposed between the first and second transparent electrodes, and the touch panel detecting a point at which the first transparent electrode is electrically connected to the second transparent electrode to detect a position of an object that touches an outer surface of the touch panel.

According to still another aspect of the present invention for achieving another feature of the present invention, there is provided a liquid crystal display apparatus comprising a liquid crystal display panel and a touch panel. The liquid crystal display panel includes a color filter substrate, a thin film transistor substrate and a liquid crystal interposed between the color filter substrate and the thin film transistor substrate. The touch panel is disposed on the color filter substrate, and includes a first retardation film having a first transparent electrode and a second retardation film having a second transparent electrode spaced apart from the first transparent electrode and making contact with the first transparent electrode by an externally provided pressure to generate a position

information of the pressure. At least one of the first and second retardation films includes a plurality of scattering parts.

The first retardation film may include a plurality of first scattering parts, and the second retardation film may include a plurality of second scattering parts. A size of each of the first and second scattering parts may be from about 0.01 μm to about 200 μm . A summation of volume of the first and second scattering parts may be about 10% to about 80% of a total volume of the first and second retardation films.

The scattering parts may include scattering protrusions, scattering particles, scattering beads, scattering columns, scattering prisms, etc.

According to above liquid crystal display apparatus, the liquid crystal display panel and the polarizing member respectively substitute for a first substrate for supporting the first transparent electrode and a second substrate for supporting the second transparent electrode. Accordingly, an unnecessary substrate that causes the increase of the thickness of the liquid crystal display apparatus may be removed, the entire thickness of the liquid crystal display apparatus may be decreased, and the manufacturing cost of the liquid crystal display apparatus may be reduced.

According to the present invention, the liquid crystal display apparatus includes first and second transparent electrodes. The first and second transparent electrodes are comprised of a transparent conductive material and are spaced apart from each other by a predetermined distance.

The first transparent electrode is supported by the second transparent substrate of the color filter substrate. The second transparent electrode is supported by the polarizer.

Accordingly, another substrate that supports the first and second transparent electrodes may be removed, the entire thickness of the liquid crystal display apparatus may be decreased, and the manufacturing cost of the liquid crystal display apparatus may be reduced.

In addition, the number of the transparent substrates, through which the light incident into the liquid crystal display panel or the light exiting from the liquid crystal display panel is transmitted, is reduced, thereby reducing loss of light and enhancing optical characteristics of the liquid crystal display apparatus.

Furthermore, the first and second transparent electrodes are formed on the first and second retardation films so that the entire thickness of the liquid crystal display apparatus may be decreased, and the manufacturing cost of the liquid crystal display apparatus may be reduced. Also, the scattering parts are formed in the first and second retardation films to improve an image display quality of the liquid crystal display apparatus.

BRIEF DESCRIPTION OF THE DRAWINGS

The above and other advantages of the present invention will become more apparent by describing in detail exemplary embodiments thereof with reference to the accompanying drawings, in which:

FIG. 1 is a cross sectional view showing a conventional liquid crystal display apparatus;

FIG. 2 is a cross sectional view showing a liquid crystal display apparatus according to a first exemplary embodiment of the present invention;

FIG. 3 is a schematic view showing the liquid crystal display apparatus of FIG. 2 when a touch screen is pressed down;

FIG. 4 is an enlarged view of a portion 'A' in FIG. 2;

FIG. 5 is a schematic view showing an arrangement among a first polarizing film, a first retardation film and a second retardation film;

FIG. 6 is a cross sectional view showing a liquid crystal display apparatus that further includes a hard coated film and a reflection protection film in addition to the liquid crystal display apparatus of FIG. 2;

FIG. 7 is a schematic view showing the reflection protection film;

FIGS. 8A, 8B and 8C are cross sectional views showing a method of manufacturing the liquid crystal display apparatus according to the first exemplary embodiment of the present invention;

FIGS. 9A, 9B, 9C and 9D are cross sectional views showing a method of forming the spacer of FIG. 4;

FIG. 10 is a cross sectional view showing a liquid crystal display apparatus according to a second exemplary embodiment of the present invention;

FIG. 11 is a cross sectional view showing a liquid crystal display apparatus according to a third exemplary embodiment of the present invention;

FIG. 12 is a cross sectional view showing a liquid crystal display apparatus according to another exemplary embodiment of the present invention;

FIG. 13 is a cross sectional view showing operation of the liquid crystal display apparatus of FIG. 12;

FIG. 14 is an enlarged cross sectional view showing another exemplary touch panel of the liquid crystal display apparatus of FIG. 12;

FIG. 15 is a cross sectional view showing optical characteristics of the liquid crystal display apparatus of FIG. 12; and

FIG. 16 is a perspective view showing a first retardation film, a second retardation film and a first polarizer shown in FIG. 15.

BEST MODE FOR CARRYING OUT THE INVENTION

Hereinafter the preferred embodiment of the present invention will be described in detail with reference to the accompanying drawings.

FIG. 2 is a cross sectional view showing a liquid crystal display apparatus according to a first exemplary embodiment of the present invention.

Referring to FIG. 2, the liquid crystal display apparatus 100 according to the first embodiment of the present invention includes a liquid crystal display panel 200, a touch panel 300 and a plurality of optical plates 410, 420 and 480 disposed on a lower surface of the liquid crystal display panel 200. The liquid crystal display panel 200 displays an image. The touch panel 300 detects a position of an object that touches an outer surface of the touch panel.

The liquid crystal display panel 200 includes a TFT substrate 230, a color filter substrate 260 facing the TFT substrate 230, and a liquid crystal layer 270 interposed between the TFT substrate 230 and the color filter substrate 260.

The TFT substrate 230 includes a plurality of switching devices (not shown) and a plurality of pixel electrodes each electrically connected with each of the switching devices. The switching devices are formed on the first transparent substrate 210. The color filter substrate 260 includes color filters (not shown) and a common electrode 250 formed on the color filters. The color filters are formed on the second transparent substrate 240.

The touch panel 300 includes a first retardation film (or phase difference film) 310, a second retardation film 320 and a first polarizer 380 disposed on an upper surface of the

second retardation film **320**. The first retardation film **310** is disposed on an upper surface of the color filter substrate **260**, and a first transparent electrode **350** is formed on the first retardation film **310**. A second transparent electrode **360** that is spaced apart from the first transparent electrode **350** by a predetermined distance is formed on the second retardation film **320**. The first retardation film **310** is a $\lambda/4$ retardation film, and the second retardation film **320** is a $\lambda/2$ retardation film.

The first and second transparent electrodes **350** and **360** are comprised of a transparent conductive material such as indium tin oxide (ITO) or indium zinc oxide (IZO).

An adhesive (not shown) comprised of insulating material is interposed between the first and second transparent electrodes **350** and **360**. The adhesive combines the first and second transparent electrodes **350** and **360** with each other. The first transparent electrode **350** is separated from the second transparent electrode **360** by the thickness of the adhesive interposed between the first and second transparent electrodes **350** and **360**.

A plurality of spacers **330** is formed on the first transparent electrode **350**. The spacers **330** may be formed on the second transparent electrode **360**.

A third retardation film **410**, a fourth retardation film **420** and a second polarizer **480** may be disposed on a lower surface of the liquid crystal display panel **200**.

The third retardation film **410** is disposed on the lower surface of the liquid crystal display panel **200**, the fourth retardation film **420** is disposed on a lower surface of the third retardation film **410**, and the second polarizer **480** is disposed on a lower surface of the fourth retardation film **420**. The third retardation film **410** is a $\lambda/4$ retardation film, and the fourth retardation film **420** is a $\lambda/2$ retardation film.

The first, second, third and fourth retardation films **310**, **320**, **410** and **420** are comprised of polyarylate or polyether sulfone. The polyarylate is thermoplastic resin of aromatic polyester.

The first retardation film **310** on which the first transparent electrode **350** is formed is supported by the second transparent substrate **240** or the color filter substrate. The second retardation film **320** on which the second transparent electrode **360** is formed is supported by the first polarizer **380**. Accordingly, an unnecessary substrate that causes the increase in the thickness of the liquid crystal display apparatus may be removed, the entire thickness of the liquid crystal display apparatus may be decreased, and the manufacturing cost of the liquid crystal display apparatus may be reduced.

Although the above embodiments show a reflective and transmissive type liquid crystal display panel, a reflective liquid crystal display panel could be utilized to display an image, as would be known to one of the ordinary skill in the art. The liquid crystal display apparatus **100** may not have the third retardation film **410**, the fourth retardation film **420** and the second polarizer **480**.

FIG. 3 is a schematic view showing the liquid crystal display apparatus of FIG. 2 when a touch screen is pressed down, and FIG. 4 is an enlarged view of a portion 'A' of FIG. 2.

Referring to FIGS. 3 and 4, the first and second transparent electrodes **350** and **360** of the liquid crystal display apparatus **100** make electrical contact with each other by an object such as a finger of a user.

The first polarizer **380** is pressed down by the user's finger when the user inputs information through the touch panel.

The first and second transparent electrodes **350** and **360** are comprised of a transparent conductive material having resistive property. The first and second transparent electrodes **350**

and **360** have linear voltage distribution when current is applied to the first and second transparent electrodes **350** and **360**.

Accordingly, when the first and second transparent electrodes **350** and **360** make contact with each other by the finger of the user, the voltage of the contact point between the first and second transparent electrodes **350** and **360** is measured, so that the position of an object that touches an outer surface of the touch panel can be detected.

A plurality of spacers **330** is formed on the first transparent electrode **350**. A height of each of the spacers **330** is smaller than the distance between the first and second transparent electrodes **350** and **360**.

The spacers **330** have a dot shape. Although the above embodiments discuss a spacer having a dot shape, a spacer having circular cylinder, elliptic cylinder shape or any other shapes known to one of the ordinary skill in the art may also be utilized in place of or in conjunction with the spacer having a dot shape.

A width of the lower face of the spacer **330** may be wider than a width of the upper face of the spacer **330**. For example, the width of the lower face of the spacer **330** may be between about 10 μm and about 80 μm , and the height of the spacer **330** may be between about 2 μm and about 20 μm .

The spacers **330** absorb the impact on the first and second transparent electrodes **350** and **360** when the second transparent electrode **360** is pressed and makes contact with the first transparent electrode **350**. In addition, the spacer **330** provide the second transparent electrode **360** with restoring forces so that the second transparent electrode **360** is separated from the first transparent electrode **350** when the user takes off (or withdraws) his finger from the touch panel **300**.

FIG. 5 is a schematic view showing an arrangement among a first polarizing film, a first retardation film and a second retardation film.

Referring to FIG. 5, the first retardation film **310**, the second retardation film **320** and the first polarizer **380** are arranged so as to enhance the optical characteristic of the light from the liquid crystal display panel **200**.

An X-axis is referred to as a polarizing axis of the first polarizer **380**, an I-axis is referred to as a retardation axis of the second retardation film **320**, and an II-axis is referred to as a retardation axis of the first retardation film **310**.

The second retardation film **320** is disposed under the first polarizer **380** so that the I-axis forms an angle between about 45° and about 135° with respect to the II-axis. In addition, the first retardation film **310** is disposed under the second retardation film **320** so that the II-axis forms an angle between about 90° and about 180° with respect to the X-axis.

The third retardation film **410**, the fourth retardation film **420** and the second polarizer **480** of FIG. 2 are arranged in the same manner as the first retardation film **310**, the second retardation film **320** and the first polarizer **380**.

FIG. 6 is a cross sectional view showing a liquid crystal display apparatus that further includes a hard coated film and a reflection protection film in addition to the liquid crystal display apparatus of FIG. 2.

Referring to FIG. 6, the hard coated film **510** and the reflection protection film **530** is disposed sequentially on the first polarizer **380**.

A portion of the surface of the first polarizer **380** in the touch panel **300** may be pressed down by the object or the finger of the user many times until the liquid crystal display apparatus may reach the expected life span thereof.

Accordingly, the surface of the first polarizer **380** may be easily damaged by the repeated pressing actions. The hard coated film **510** is formed on the first polarizer **380** so that the

first polarizer **380** should not be damaged. The hard coated film **510** may be comprised of polyacryl resin.

The reflection protection film **530** is formed on the hard coated film **510**, and prevents light from being reflected from the surface of the hard coated film **510**.

Although only the hard coated film **510** is formed on the first polarizer **380**, the hard coated film may prevent the light incident thereonto from being reflected therefrom because the hard coated film **510** absorbs external light incident thereonto.

In addition, only the reflection protection film **530** without the hard coated film **510** may protect the surface of the first polarizer **380** when the reflection protection film **530** has Mohs hardness of about 3 or more.

FIG. 7 is a schematic view showing the reflection protection film;

Referring to FIG. 7, a first light **I1** is incident onto the reflection protection film **530** from a first medium **B** in an incident angle θ . A portion of the first light **I1** is reflected from the reflection protection film **530** in the angle θ to be a second light **I2**. A remaining portion of the first light **I1** is refracted toward the reflection protection film **530** as a third light **I3**.

The third light **I3** advances into the reflection protection film **530**, a portion of the third light **I3** is reflected from an interface between the reflection protection film **530** and a second medium **C** to be a fourth light **I4**. A remaining portion of the third light **I3** is refracted toward the second medium **C** to be a fifth light **I5**.

The fourth light **I4** exits toward the first medium and is refracted as a sixth light **I6**.

The phase of the reflected light is not varied when the light advancing from a medium having high refractivity toward a medium having a low refractivity is reflected from the interface between the two mediums. The phase of the reflected light is varied by 180° when the light advancing from a medium having low refractivity toward a medium having a high refractivity is reflected from the interface between the two mediums. However, the phase of the transmitted light is not varied.

The thickness d of the reflection protection film **530** is determined in view of the refractivity n_a of the reflection protection film **530**, the refractivities n_b and n_c of the first and second medium **B** and **C** so that the second light **I2** and the sixth light **I6** are interfered with each other to disappear by a destructive interference on the surface of the reflection protection film **530**.

Accordingly, reflection phenomenon on the surface of the reflection protection film **530** may be prevented.

FIGS. 8A, 8B and 8C are cross sectional views showing a method of manufacturing the liquid crystal display apparatus according to the first exemplary embodiment of the present invention.

Referring to FIG. 8A, first, a liquid crystal display panel **200** is formed. The liquid crystal display panel **200** has a TFT substrate **230**, a color filter substrate **260** facing the TFT substrate **230** and a liquid crystal layer **270** interposed between the TFT substrate **230** and the color filter substrate **260**.

The TFT substrate **230** includes a plurality of switching devices (not shown) and a plurality of pixel electrodes, each of the pixel electrodes being electrically connected with each of the switching devices. The switching devices are formed on a first transparent substrate **210**. The color filter substrate **260** includes color filters (not shown) and a common electrode **250** formed on the color filters. The color filters are formed on a second transparent substrate **240**.

Referring to FIG. 8B, a third retardation film **410**, a fourth retardation film **420** and a second polarizer **480** are formed on a lower surface of the liquid crystal display panel **200**.

In detail, the third and fourth retardation films **410** and **420** are formed successively on the second polarizer **480**. Then, the second polarizer **480** having the third and fourth retardation films **410** and **420** is attached to the lower surface of the liquid crystal display panel **200**. The first transparent substrate **210** makes contact with the third retardation film **410**.

Referring to FIG. 8C, a second retardation film **320** is formed on the first polarizer **380**. Then, a transparent conductive material such as ITO or IZO is deposited on the second retardation film **320**, thereby forming a second transparent electrode **360**.

A first transparent electrode **350** is formed on the first retardation film **310**. A transparent conductive material such as ITO or IZO is deposited on the first retardation film **310**, thereby forming a first transparent electrode **350**.

Then, a plurality of spacers **330** is formed on the first transparent electrode **350**, an adhesive (not shown) comprised of insulating material is formed at the boundary portion of the first transparent electrode **350**.

The first transparent electrode **350** faces the second transparent electrode **360**. The second transparent electrode **360** is attached to the first transparent electrode **350** by means of the adhesive formed on the boundary portion of the first transparent electrode **350**. The first and second transparent electrodes **350** and **360** are separated from each other by the thickness of the adhesive.

Then, the first retardation film **310** is combined with the second transparent electrode **240** of the color filter substrate **260** of FIG. 2, thereby completing the liquid crystal display apparatus **100** of FIG. 2.

The step illustrated in FIG. 8C may be performed prior to the step illustrated in FIG. 8B.

FIGS. 9A, 9B, 9C and 9D are cross sectional views showing a method of forming the spacer of FIG. 4.

Referring to FIG. 9A, the first transparent electrode **350** comprised of a transparent conductive material such as ITO or IZO is formed on the first retardation film **310**.

Then, as shown in FIG. 9B, a photosensitive organic layer **340** is deposited in a uniform thickness on the first retardation film **310**.

Referring to FIG. 9C, a mask **500** is aligned over the photosensitive organic layer **340**. The mask **500** has a transmitting layer for transmitting light therethrough and the blocking layer for blocking the light. Then, an exposure process is performed by means of the mask **500**. In detail, ultra violet is applied onto the photosensitive organic layer **340** through the mask **500**.

The photosensitive organic layer **340** deposited on the first transparent electrode **350** may be a negative photoresist, and the exposed area of the photosensitive organic layer **340** onto which UV light is supplied is polymerized. Accordingly, an unexposed area that is not polymerized is etched away by a developer solution, thereby forming the spacers **330** of FIG. 9D. A baking process may be further performed so as to cure the spacers **330**.

FIG. 10 is a cross sectional view showing a liquid crystal display apparatus according to a second exemplary embodiment of the present invention.

Referring to FIG. 10, the liquid crystal display apparatus **600** according to the second exemplary embodiment of the present invention includes a liquid crystal display panel **700**, a touch panel **800** and a plurality of optical plates **930**, **940** and **950**. The liquid crystal display panel **700** displays an image, and the touch panel **800** detects the position of the object that

touches an outer surface of the touch panel **800**. The optical plates **930**, **940** and **950** are disposed on the lower surface of the liquid crystal display panel **700**.

The liquid crystal display panel **700** includes a TFT substrate **730**, a color filter substrate **760** facing the TFT substrate **730**, and a liquid crystal layer **770** interposed between the TFT substrate **730** and the color filter substrate **760**.

The TFT substrate **730** includes a plurality of switching devices (not shown) and a plurality of pixel electrodes each of which is electrically connected with each of the switching devices. The switching devices are formed on the first transparent substrate **710**. The color filter substrate **760** includes color filters (not shown) and a common electrode **750** formed on the color filters. The color filters are formed on the second transparent substrate **740**.

The touch panel **800** includes a first retardation film **810**, a second retardation film **820**, first and second retardation films **830** and **840** disposed on an upper surface of the second transparent electrode **820**, and a first polarizer **850** disposed on the second retardation film **840**. The first transparent electrode **810** is disposed on an upper surface of the color filter substrate **760**, and the second transparent electrode **760** is separated from the first transparent electrode **850** by a predetermined distance.

The first retardation film **810** is a $\lambda/4$ retardation film, and the second retardation film **840** is a $\lambda/2$ retardation film. The first and second transparent electrodes **810** and **820** are comprised of a transparent conductive material such as indium tin oxide (ITO) or indium zinc oxide (IZO).

An adhesive (not shown) comprised of an insulating material is interposed between the first and second transparent electrodes **810** and **820**. The adhesive combines the first and second transparent electrodes **810** and **820** with each other. The first transparent electrode **810** is separated from the second transparent electrode **820** by the thickness of the adhesive interposed between the first and second transparent electrodes **810** and **820**.

A plurality of spacers **870** is formed on the first transparent electrode **810**. The spacers **870** may be formed on the second transparent electrode **820**.

A detailed description about the spacer **870** will be omitted because the spacer **870** is the same as the spacer **330** of FIG. 4.

A third retardation film **930**, a fourth retardation film **940** and a second polarizer **950** may be disposed on a lower surface of the liquid crystal display panel **700**.

The third retardation film **930** is disposed on the lower surface of the liquid crystal display panel **700**, the fourth retardation film **940** is disposed on a lower surface of the third retardation film **930**, and the second polarizer **950** is disposed on a lower surface of the fourth retardation film **940**. The third retardation film **930** is a $\lambda/4$ retardation film, and the fourth retardation film **940** is a $\lambda/2$ retardation film.

The first, second third and fourth retardation films **830**, **840**, **930** and **940** are comprised of polyarylate or polyether sulfone resin.

The first retardation film **830**, the second retardation film **840** and the first polarizer **850** are arranged so as to enhance the optical characteristic of the light from the liquid crystal display panel **700**.

The second retardation film **840** is disposed under the first polarizer **850** so that the a polarizing axis of the first polarizer **850** forms an angle between about 45° and about 135° with respect to a retardation axis of the second retardation film **840**. In addition, the first retardation film **830** is disposed under the second retardation film **840** so that a polarizing axis

of the first polarizer **850** forms an angle between about 90° and about 180° with respect to a retardation axis of the first retardation film **830**.

A third retardation film **930**, a fourth retardation film **940** and a second polarizer **950** are arranged in the same manner as the first retardation film **830**, the second retardation film **840** and the first polarizer **850**.

In addition, the hard coated film and the reflection protection film illustrated in FIG. 6 may be further formed on the first polarizer **530**.

The first retardation film **310** on which the first transparent electrode **350** is formed is supported by the second transparent substrate **240** or the color filter substrate.

The first transparent electrode **810** is supported by the second transparent substrate **740** of the color filter substrate **760**. The second transparent electrode **820** is supported by the first polarizer **850**. Accordingly, an unnecessary substrate that causes the increase of the thickness of the liquid crystal display apparatus may be removed, the entire thickness of the liquid crystal display apparatus maybe decreased, and the manufacturing cost of the liquid crystal display apparatus may be reduced.

Although the above embodiments discuss a reflective and transmissive type liquid crystal display panel, a reflective liquid crystal display panel could be utilized to display an image, as would be known to one of the ordinary skill in the art. The liquid crystal display apparatus **600** may not have the third retardation film **930**, the fourth retardation film **940** and the second polarizer **950**.

FIG. 11 is a cross sectional view showing a liquid crystal display apparatus according to a third exemplary embodiment of the present invention.

Referring to FIG. 11, the liquid crystal display apparatus **1000** according to the third exemplary embodiment of the present invention includes a liquid crystal display panel **1100**, a touch panel **1200** and a second polarizer **1350**. The liquid crystal display panel **1100** displays an image, and the touch panel **1200** detects the position of the object that touches an outer surface of the touch panel **1200**. The second polarizer **1350** is disposed on a lower surface of the liquid crystal display panel **1100**.

The liquid crystal display panel **1100** includes a TFT substrate **1130**, a color filter substrate **1160** facing the TFT substrate **1130**, and a liquid crystal layer **1170** interposed between the TFT substrate **1130** and the color filter substrate **1160**.

The TFT substrate **1130** includes a plurality of switching devices (not shown) and a plurality of pixel electrodes **1120** each of which is electrically connected with each of the switching devices. The switching devices are formed on the first transparent substrate **1110**. The color filter substrate **1160** includes color filters (not shown) and a common electrode **1150** formed on the color filters. The color filters are formed on the second transparent substrate **1140**.

The touch panel **1200** includes a first transparent electrode **1210**, a second transparent electrode **1220**, an optical film **1230** and a first retardation film **1250**. The first transparent electrode **1210** is disposed on an upper surface of the color filter substrate **1160**, and the second transparent electrode **1220** is separated from the first transparent electrode **1210** by a predetermined distance. The optical film **1230** is disposed on an upper surface of the second transparent electrode **1220**, and the first polarizer **1250** is disposed on an upper surface of the optical film **1230**.

The optical film **1230** is comprised of a material having an isotropic refractivity such as polycarbonate.

An adhesive **1280** comprised of an insulating material is interposed between the first and second transparent electrodes **1210** and **1220**. The adhesive **1280** combines the first and second transparent electrodes **1210** and **1220** with each other. The first transparent electrode **1210** is separated from the second transparent electrode **1220** by the thickness of the adhesive interposed between the first and second transparent electrodes **1210** and **1220**.

A plurality of spacers **1270** is formed on the first transparent electrode **1210**. The spacers **1270** may be formed on the second transparent electrode **1220**.

A detailed description about the spacer **1270** will be omitted because the spacer **1270** is the same as the spacer **330** of FIG. 4.

A second polarizer **1350** may be disposed on a lower surface of the liquid crystal display panel **1100**.

In addition, the hard coated film and the reflection protection film illustrated in FIG. 6 may be further formed on the first polarizer **1250**.

The first transparent electrode **1210** is supported by the second transparent substrate **1140** of the color filter substrate **1160**. The second transparent electrode **1220** is supported by the first polarizer **1250**. Accordingly, an unnecessary substrate that causes the increase of the thickness of the liquid crystal display apparatus may be removed, the entire thickness of the liquid crystal display apparatus may be decreased, and the manufacturing cost of the liquid crystal display apparatus may be reduced.

Although the above embodiment discuss a reflective and transmissive type liquid crystal display panel, a reflective liquid crystal display panel could be utilized to display an image, as would be known to one of the ordinary skill in the art. The liquid crystal display apparatus **1000** may not have the second polarizer **1350**.

FIG. 12 is a cross sectional view showing a liquid crystal display apparatus according to another exemplary embodiment of the present invention.

Referring to FIG. 12, the liquid crystal display apparatus **2100** includes a liquid crystal display panel **2200**, a touch panel **2500**, a third retardation film **2610**, a fourth retardation film **2620**, a first polarizer **2710** and a second polarizer **2720**. The touch panel **2500** includes a first retardation film **2310** and a second retardation film **2320**.

For example, the touch panel **2500** is disposed on the liquid crystal display panel **2200**. The first polarizer **2710** is disposed on the touch panel **2500**. The third and fourth retardation films **2610** and **2620** are disposed under the liquid crystal display panel **2200**, in sequence. The second polarizer **2720** is under the fourth retardation film **2620**.

The liquid crystal display panel **2200** displays an image using light. The liquid crystal display panel **2200** includes a thin film transistor (TFT) substrate **2230**, a color filter substrate **2260** and a liquid crystal layer **2270**. The liquid crystal layer **2270** is interposed between the TFT substrate **2230** and the color filter substrate **2260**.

The TFT substrate **2230** includes a first transparent substrate **2210** and a plurality of thin film transistors (not shown) that are formed on the first transparent substrate **2210**. A pixel electrode **2220** is formed on the TFT substrate **2230** to receive a driving voltage, thereby driving the liquid crystal layer **2270**.

The color filter substrate **2260** faces the TFT substrate **2230**. The color filter substrate **2260** includes a second transparent substrate **2240** and a plurality of color filters (not shown) that are formed on the second transparent substrate **2240**. A common electrode **2250** facing the pixel electrode **2220** is formed on the color filter substrate **2260**.

The touch panel **2500** includes a first retardation film **2310**, a second retardation film **2320**, a first transparent electrode **2410** and a second transparent electrode **2420**. The first transparent electrode **2410** of the touch panel **2500** may be electrically connected to the second transparent electrode **2420** to detect an input information of a user.

In FIG. 12, one of the first and second retardation films **2310** and **2320** may include a plurality of scattering particles (not shown) to diffuse the light incident into the first retardation film **2310** or the second retardation film **2320**. The scattering particles will be explained.

Linearly polarized light having passed through the first polarizer **2710** that is on the first retardation film **2310** includes a X component and a Y component that is substantially in perpendicular to the X component. The X component is substantially in perpendicular to a propagation direction of the linearly polarized light.

For example, the first retardation film **2310** is on the second transparent substrate **2240** of the color filter substrate **2260**. The first retardation film **2310** changes a phase of the light incident into the first retardation film **2310** so that a phase difference between the X component and the Y component of the light is about $\lambda/4$. Thus, the linearly polarized light is changed into a circularly polarized light. In addition, when the circularly polarized light is incident into the first retardation film **2310**, the circularly polarized light is changed into the linearly polarized light.

The second retardation film **2320** may be spaced apart from the first retardation film **2310**. The second retardation film **2320** has an anisotropic refractivity. The second retardation film **2320** changes a phase of the light incident into the second retardation film **2320** so that a phase difference between the X component and the Y component of the light is about $\lambda/2$. Thus, when the linearly polarized light is incident into the second retardation film **2320**, a vibration axis of light may be changed. Alternatively, the second retardation film **2320** may change the linearly polarized light into an elliptically polarized light.

A first transparent electrode **2410** and a second transparent electrode **2420** are formed on opposite surfaces of the first and second retardation films **2310** and **2320** so that the first transparent electrode **2410** is spaced apart from the second transparent electrode **2420**. For example, the first transparent electrode **2410** is formed on an upper surface of the first retardation film **2310**, and the second transparent electrode **2420** is formed on a lower surface of the second retardation film **2320**. Examples of a transparent conductive material that can be used for the first and second transparent electrodes **2410** and **2420** include indium tin oxide (ITO), indium zinc oxide (IZO), etc.

A plurality of dot spacers **2450** is formed on the first transparent electrode **2410**, and a height of each of the dot spacers **2450** is smaller than a distance between the first and second transparent electrodes **2410** and **2420**. In FIG. 12, the dot spacers **2450** are formed on the first transparent electrode **2410**. Alternatively, the dot spacers **2450** may be formed on the second transparent electrode **2420**.

Insulating adhesives may be interposed between peripheral portions of the first and second transparent electrodes **2410** and **2420** so that the first transparent electrode **2410** is combined with the second transparent electrode **2420**, and is spaced apart from the second transparent electrode **2420**.

The third and fourth retardation films **2610** and **2620** are interposed between the TFT substrate **2230** and the second polarizer **2720** to change a phase of the light having passed through the second polarizer **2710**. For example, the third retardation film **2610** is on a lower surface of the first trans-

parent substrate **2210** of the TFT substrate **2230**, and the fourth retardation film **2620** is interposed between the third retardation film **2610** and the second polarizer **2720**.

For example, the third retardation film **2610** is a $\lambda/4$ phase difference film, and may function as substantially the same function as the first retardation film **2310**. In addition, the fourth retardation film **2620** is a $\lambda/2$ phase difference film, and may function as substantially the same function as the second retardation film **2320**.

Examples of a transparent material that can be used for the first, second, third and fourth retardation films **2310**, **2320**, **2610** and **2620** include polycarbonate, polyarylate, polyethersulfone, etc.

The first polarizer **2710** is spaced apart from the color filter substrate **2260** on the color filter substrate **2260**. For example, the first polarizer **2710** may be formed on the first retardation film **2320**. The first polarizer **2710** transmits a portion of light vibrating in a direction substantially in parallel with a polarizing axis of the first polarizer **2710**, and blocks a remaining portion of light vibrating in a different direction from the polarizing axis, thereby changing the light into the linearly polarized light.

The second polarizer **2720** is spaced apart from the TFT substrate **2230** under the TFT substrate **2230**. For example, the second polarizer **2720** is disposed under the fourth retardation film **2620**. The second polarizer **2720** transmits a portion of light vibrating in a direction substantially in parallel with a polarizing axis of the second polarizer **2720**, and blocks a remaining portion of light vibrating in a different direction from the polarizing axis. Thus, the light generated from a lighting unit (not shown) that is disposed under the liquid crystal display panel **220** is changed into the linearly polarized light.

For example, the polarizing axis of the first polarizer **2710** may be substantially in perpendicular to the polarizing axis of the second polarizer **2720**. Alternatively, the polarizing axis of the first polarizer **2710** may be substantially in parallel with the polarizing axis of the second polarizer **2720**. The first and second polarizers **2710** and **2720** may be on an upper surface and a lower surface of the liquid crystal display panel **2200**, respectively. A luminance of the light having passed through the liquid crystal display panel **2200** may be changed by an angle formed between the polarizing axis of the first polarizer **2710** and the polarizing axis of the second polarizer **2720**.

In FIG. **12**, the first and second transparent electrodes **2410** and **2420** are formed on the first and second retardation films **2310** and **2320** so that a thickness of the liquid crystal display apparatus **2100** having the integrally formed touch panel is decreased, and manufacturing cost is also decreased.

In addition, the liquid crystal display panel **2200** may be a transfective liquid crystal display panel. Alternatively, the liquid crystal display panel **2200** may be a reflective liquid crystal display panel, and the third retardation film **2610**, the fourth retardation film **2620** and the second polarizer **2720** may be omitted.

FIG. **13** is a cross sectional view showing an operation of the liquid crystal display apparatus of FIG. **12**.

Referring to FIGS. **12** and **13**, when a finger F touches the liquid crystal display apparatus **2100**, the first transparent electrode **2400** is electrically connected to the second transparent electrode **2420**.

Each of the first and second transparent electrodes **2410** and **2420** is a conductive electrode having a predetermined resistance. When a current is applied between the first and second transparent electrodes **2410** and **2420**, the first and second transparent electrodes **2410** and **2420** have a linear voltage distribution. Therefore, the voltage difference

between the first and second transparent electrodes **2410** and **2420** that are electrically connected to each other is detected to determine a position of the finger F of a user.

The dot spacers **2450** are formed on the first transparent electrode **2410**, and are spaced apart from each other by a constant distance. For example, a height of each of the dot spacers **2450** is smaller than the distance between the first and second transparent electrodes **2410** and **2420**.

When the first transparent electrode **2410** makes contact with the second transparent electrode **2420** by the finger F, the dot spacers **2450** buffer an impact applied between the first and second transparent electrodes **2410** and **2420** by the finger F. In addition, when the finger F is removed from the liquid crystal display apparatus, the second transparent electrode **2420** recovers original position by the dot spacers **2450** so that the second transparent electrode **2420** is spaced apart from the first transparent electrode **2410**. For example, the dot spacers **2450** have elasticity, and transmits light so that the light having passed through the first transparent electrode **2410** may pass through the dot spacers **2450**.

In FIG. **13**, the dot spacers **2450** are formed on the upper surface of the first transparent electrode **2410**. Alternatively, the dot spacers **2450** may be formed on the lower surface of the second transparent electrode **2420**.

For example, the dot spacers **2450** may be protruded from the first transparent electrode **2410**. Each of the dot spacers **2450** may have a circular columnar shape or an elliptical columnar shape.

In addition, a lower portion of each of the dot spacers **2450** making contact with the first transparent electrode **2410** may have a greater cross sectional area than an upper portion of each of the dot spacers **2450**. For example, a height of each of the dot spacers **2450** may be from about 2 μm to about 10 μm , and a width of the lower portion of each of the dot spacers **2450** may be from about 10 μm to about 80 μm .

The liquid crystal display apparatus **2100** may be pushed by the finger F as shown in FIG. **13** for tens of thousands times to hundreds of thousands times during a lifetime of the liquid crystal display apparatus **2100**. A hard coating layer may be coated on the first polarizer **2710** to protect the first polarizer **2710** from being pushed by the finger F. For example, the hard coating layer may include polyacryl. In addition, an anti reflection layer may be formed on the first polarizer **2710** or the hard coating layer to decrease reflection of light that is irradiated onto an upper surface of the liquid crystal display apparatus **2100**.

FIG. **14** is an enlarged cross sectional view showing another exemplary touch panel of the liquid crystal display apparatus of FIG. **12**.

The touch panel of FIG. **14** is same as in FIG. **12** except for a first retardation film and a second retardation film. Thus, the same reference numerals will be used to refer to the same or like parts as those described in FIG. **12**, and any further explanation concerning the above elements will be omitted.

Referring to FIG. **14**, the touch panel **2500** includes a first retardation film **2310**, a second retardation film **2320** and a plurality of dot spacers **2450**. A first transparent electrode **2410** is formed on the first retardation film **2310**. A second transparent electrode **2420** is formed on the second retardation film **2320**. The dot spacers **2450** are formed between the first and second transparent electrodes **2410** and **2420**.

At least one of the first and second retardation films **2310** and **2320** may include a plurality of scattering particles. For example, the first retardation film **2310** includes a plurality of first scattering particles **2312**, and the second retardation film **2320** includes a plurality of second scattering particles **2322**. The first and second scattering particles **2312** and **2322** dif-

fuse and scatter light incident into the first and second retardation films **2310** and **2320** to increase luminance uniformity. For example, the first and second scattering particles **2312** and **2322** may be formed through a polymer blending method so that the first and second scattering particles **2312** and **2322** are formed in the first and second retardation films **2310** and **2320** and are distributed in a random arrangement.

Each of the first and second scattering particles **2312** and **2322** may have a substantially circular cross section or a substantially elliptical cross section. Thus, each of the first and second scattering particles **2312** and **2322** may scatter the light in various directions.

For example, the first and second scattering particles **2312** and **2322** may have various refractive indexes so that the first and second retardation films **2310** and **2320** may have a haze value of more than a predetermined value. Examples of a transparent material that can be used for the first and second scattering particles **2312** and **2322** include silica, acrylate, polyarylate, etc. Alternatively, each of the first and second scattering particles **2312** and **2322** may include an air bubble.

Therefore, the first and second retardation films **2310** and **2320** may include the first and second scattering particles **2312** and **2322** having various refractive indexes so that the haze value of the first and second retardation films **2310** and **2320** is increased although a density of the first and second scattering particles **2312** and **2322** is decreased.

In FIG. 14, a diameter of each of the first and second scattering particles **2312** and **2322** may be from several nanometers to a thickness of each of the first and second retardation films **2310** and **2320**. For example, the diameter of each of the first and second scattering particles **2312** and **2322** may be from about 0.01 μm to about 200 μm . The first and second scattering particles **2312** and **2322** may have substantially the same size. Alternatively, the first and second scattering particles **2312** and **2322** may have various sizes.

A summation of volume of the first scattering particles **2312** may be about 10% to about 80% of a total volume of the first retardation film **2310**, and a summation of volume of the second scattering particles **2322** may be about 10% to about 80% of a total volume of the second retardation film **2320**. For example, a summation of volume of the first and second scattering particles **2312** and **2322** may be about 10% to about 80% of a total volume of the first and second retardation films **2310** and **2320**.

An amount of the second scattering particles **2122** in the second retardation film **2320** may be greater than that of the first scattering particles **2312** in the first retardation film **2310** in decrease effulgence of an externally provided light on a surface of the liquid crystal display apparatus **2100**. For example, the summation of the volume of the first scattering particles **2312** may be about 10% of the total volume of the first retardation film **2310**, and the summation of the volume of the second scattering particles **2322** may be about 70% of the total volume of the second retardation film **2320**.

FIG. 15 is a cross sectional view showing optical characteristics of the liquid crystal display apparatus of FIG. 12. Optical characteristics of a transreflective liquid crystal display apparatus is illustrated in FIG. 15.

Referring to FIG. 15, a liquid crystal layer **2270** of the liquid crystal display apparatus **2100** includes twisted nematic liquid crystals, and has a normally white mode. An upper portion of liquid crystal layer **2270** including the twisted nematic liquid crystals forms about 90 degree with respect to a lower portion of the liquid crystal layer **2270** including the twisted nematic liquid crystals. For example, when an electric field is not applied to the liquid crystal layer **2270**, the liquid crystal display apparatus **2100** transmits light. However,

when the electric field is applied to the liquid crystal layer **2270**, the liquid crystal display apparatus **2100** blocks the light.

The liquid crystal display apparatus **2100** includes a reflection region RA and a transmission region TA based on a method of light supplication.

Hereinafter, the reflection region RA of the liquid crystal display apparatus **2100** will be described.

An external light L1 is provided from an exterior to the liquid crystal display apparatus **2100**. The external light L1 passes through a first polarizer **2710** to be changed into a first linearly polarized light L2 that vibrates in a polarizing axis of the first polarizer **2710**. The first linearly polarized light L2 passes through a second retardation film **2320** that is a $\lambda/2$ phase difference film to be changed into a second linearly polarized light L3. The second linearly polarized light L3 passes through a first retardation film **2310** that is a $\lambda/4$ phase difference film to be changed into a first circularly polarized light L4. The first circularly polarized light L4 may be a right circularly polarized light or a left circularly polarized light.

The first circularly polarized light L5 passes through the liquid crystal layer **2270** to be changed into a third linearly polarized light L5. When the electric field is not applied to the liquid crystal layer **2270**, the liquid crystals of the liquid crystal layer **2270** is twisted by about 90 degree. The third linearly polarized light L5 is reflected from a reflection member **2220b** formed on a TFT substrate **2230**. The reflected third linearly polarized light L5 passes through the liquid crystal layer **2270** to be changed into a second circularly polarized light L6.

The second polarized light L6 passes through the first retardation film **2310** to be changed into a fourth linearly polarized light L7. The fourth linearly polarized light L7 passes through the second retardation film **2320** to be changed into a fifth linearly polarized light L8. The fifth linearly polarized light L8 vibrates in a direction substantially in parallel with the polarizing axis of the first polarizer **2710** so that the fifth linearly polarized light L8 passes through the first polarizer **2710**.

An internal light L9 passes through the transmission region TA. The liquid crystal display apparatus **2100** may further include a backlight assembly (not shown) that generates the internal light toward the liquid crystal display panel **2200**.

The internal light L9 generated from the backlight assembly is incident into the second polarizer **2720**. The internal light L9 passes through the second polarizer **2720** to be changed into a sixth linearly polarized light L10 the vibrates in a direction substantially in parallel with a polarizing axis of the second polarizer **2720**. The sixth linearly polarized light L10 passes through a fourth retardation film **2620** to be changed into a seventh linearly polarized light L11. The seventh linearly polarized light L11 passes through a third retardation film **2610** to be changed into a third circularly polarized light L12. The third circularly polarized light L12 may be a right circularly polarized light or a left circularly polarized light.

The third circularly polarized light L12 passes through the liquid crystal layer **2270** to be changed into an eighth circularly polarized light L13. The eighth linearly polarized light L13 passes through the first retardation film **2310** that is the $\lambda/4$ phase difference film to be changed into a fourth circularly polarized light L14. The fourth circularly polarized light L14 passes through the second retardation film **2320** that is the $\lambda/2$ phase difference film to be changed into a fifth circularly polarized light L15. A portion of the fifth circularly polarized light L15 vibrating in the direction substantially in

parallel with the polarizing axis of the second polarizer **2350** passes through the second retardation film **2710**.

FIG. **16** is a perspective view showing a first retardation film, a second retardation film and a first polarizer shown in FIG. **15**.

Referring to FIG. **16**, an arrangement of the first retardation film **2310**, the second retardation film **2320** and the first polarizer **2710** is adjusted to improve optical characteristics of the liquid crystal display apparatus.

The polarizing axis of the first polarizer **2710** is represented by X axis. A longitudinal axis of the second retardation film **2320** is represented by I axis. A longitudinal axis of the first retardation film **2310** is represented by II axis.

The second retardation film **2320** is disposed under the first polarizer **2710**. The I axis of the second retardation film **2320** forms an angle of about 45 degree to about 135 degree with respect to the X axis of the first polarizer **2710**. For example, the I axis of the second retardation film **2320** may form an angle of about 45 degree or about 135 degree with respect to the X axis of the first polarizer **2710**. The first retardation film **2310** is disposed under the second retardation film **2320**. The II axis of the first retardation film **2310** forms an angle of about 90 degree to about 180 degree with respect to the X axis of the first polarizer **2710**. For example, the II axis of the first retardation film **2310** may form an angle of about 90 degree or about 180 degree with respect to the X axis of the first polarizer **2710**.

The third retardation film **2610**, the fourth retardation film **2620** and the second polarizer **2720** shown in FIG. **15** may also be disposed in substantially the same arrangement as the first retardation film **2310**, the second retardation film **2320** and the first polarizer **2710** show in FIG. **16**.

This invention has been described with reference to the exemplary embodiments. It is evident, however, that many alternative modifications and variations will be apparent to those having skill in the art in light of the foregoing description. Accordingly, the present invention embraces all such alternative modifications and variations as fall within the spirit and scope of the appended claims.

What is claimed is:

1. A liquid crystal display apparatus comprising:
 - a liquid crystal panel including a color filter substrate, a thin film transistor substrate and a liquid crystal interposed between the color filter substrate and the thin film transistor substrate; and
 - a touch panel on the color filter substrate, the touch panel including a first retardation film having a first transparent electrode and a second retardation film having a second transparent electrode spaced apart from the first transparent electrode and making contact with the first transparent electrode by an externally provided pressure to generate a position information of the pressure, wherein a plurality of scattering parts are disposed inside at least one of the first and second retardation films.
2. The liquid crystal display apparatus of claim 1, wherein the first retardation film comprises a plurality of first scattering parts, and the second retardation film comprises a plurality of second scattering parts.

3. The liquid crystal display apparatus of claim 2, wherein a size of each of the first and second scattering parts is from about 0.01 μm to about 200 μm .

4. The liquid crystal display apparatus of claim 2, wherein a summation of volume of the first scattering parts is about 10% to about 80% of a total volume of the first retardation film, and a summation of volume of the second scattering parts is about 10% to about 80% of a total volume of the second retardation film.

5. The liquid crystal display apparatus of claim 4, wherein a summation of volume of the first and second scattering parts is about 10% to about 80% of a total volume of the first and second retardation films.

6. The liquid crystal display apparatus of claim 2, wherein each of the first and second scattering parts comprise polyarylate.

7. The liquid crystal display apparatus of claim 2, wherein each of the first and second scattering parts comprises an air bubble.

8. The liquid crystal display apparatus of claim 1, further comprising:

- a third retardation film disposed under the thin film transistor substrate; and
- a fourth retardation film disposed under the third retardation film.

9. The liquid crystal display apparatus of claim 8, further comprising:

- a first polarizer disposed on the second retardation film; and
- a second polarizer disposed under the fourth retardation film.

10. The liquid crystal display apparatus of claim 9, wherein each of the first and third retardation films comprises a $\lambda/4$ retardation film, and each of the second and fourth retardation films comprises a $\lambda/2$ retardation film.

11. The liquid crystal display apparatus of claim 1, further comprising a plurality of dot spacers formed on one of corresponding surfaces of the first and second transparent electrodes.

12. The liquid crystal display apparatus of claim 1, wherein the plurality of scattering parts are disposed at scattering sites distributed in the at least one of the first and second retardation films.

13. A liquid crystal display apparatus comprising:

- a liquid crystal panel including a color filter substrate, a thin film transistor substrate and a liquid crystal interposed between the color filter substrate and the thin film transistor substrate; and
- a touch panel on the color filter substrate, the touch panel including a first retardation film, a first transparent electrode on a surface of the first retardation film, a second retardation film and a second transparent electrode formed on the second retardation film, the second transparent electrode being spaced apart from the first transparent electrode and making contact with the first transparent electrode by an externally provided pressure to generate a position information of the pressure, wherein the first retardation film and the second retardation film comprise a plurality of first scattering parts.

UNITED STATES PATENT AND TRADEMARK OFFICE
CERTIFICATE OF CORRECTION

PATENT NO. : 7,583,326 B2
APPLICATION NO. : 11/774345
DATED : September 1, 2009
INVENTOR(S) : Jong-Whan Cho et al.

Page 1 of 1

It is certified that error appears in the above-identified patent and that said Letters Patent is hereby corrected as shown below:

Title Page

Add item

“(63) Related U.S. Application Data

Continuation-in-Part of Application No. 10/525,060 filed on Feb. 18, 2005, now Pat. No. 7,405,774”

In item

(30) Foreign Application Priority Data

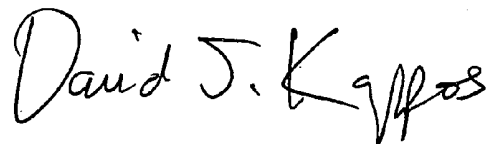
Add “Aug. 20, 2002 (KR).....10-2002-0049272

Aug. 20, 2002 (KR).....10-2002-0049273

Nov. 5, 2002 (KR).....10-2002-0068250”

Signed and Sealed this

Tenth Day of November, 2009

A handwritten signature in black ink, reading "David J. Kappos". The signature is written in a cursive, flowing style with a large initial 'D' and 'K'.

David J. Kappos
Director of the United States Patent and Trademark Office

专利名称(译)	导光板和具有该导光板的液晶显示器		
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申请(专利权)人(译)	SAMSUNG ELECTRONICS CO. , LTD.		
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外部链接	Espacenet USPTO		

摘要(译)

公开了一种液晶显示装置。第一透明电极设置在液晶显示面板的上表面上，用于显示图像。第二透明电极设置在偏振器的下表面上，第二透明电极与第一透明电极相对。因此，可以减小液晶显示装置的整体厚度，并且可以降低液晶显示装置的制造成本。

