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(54) **TRANSFLECTIVE TYPE LIQUID CRYSTAL
DISPLAY DEVICE AND METHOD FOR
MANUFACTURING THE SAME**

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349/106, 113, 114; 359/618, 620
See application file for complete search history.

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(57) **ABSTRACT**

A transflective type liquid crystal display device includes a first substrate having a pixel region, the pixel region including a transmission region and a reflection region that has a reflector formed thereon; a second substrate, which faces the first substrate, and on which a light guiding layer and a color filter layer are formed, the light guiding layer including a first medium and a second medium, a refractive index of the first medium and a refractive index of the second medium being different from each other; a liquid crystal layer interposed between the first and the second substrates; and a backlight assembly positioned outside of the first substrate to provide light onto the first medium in a reflection mode.

12 Claims, 8 Drawing Sheets

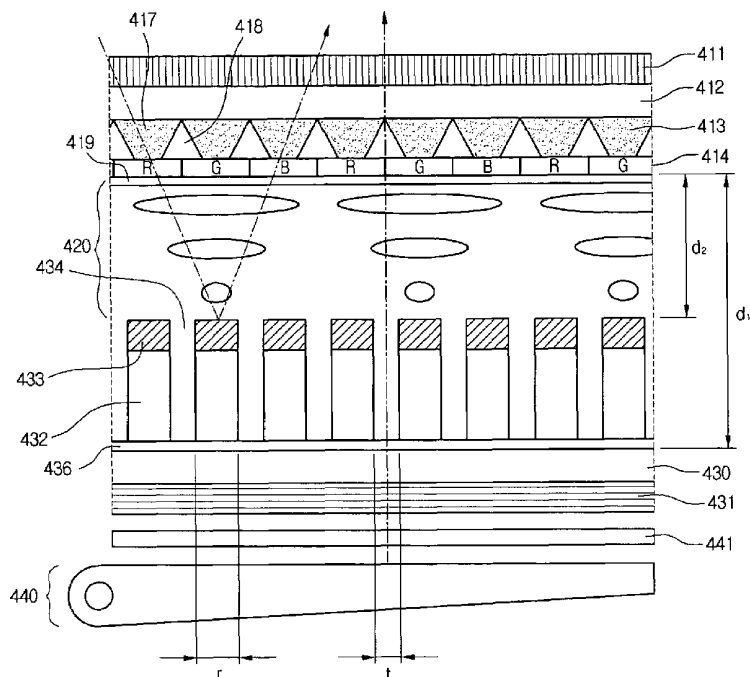


Fig. 1
Related Art

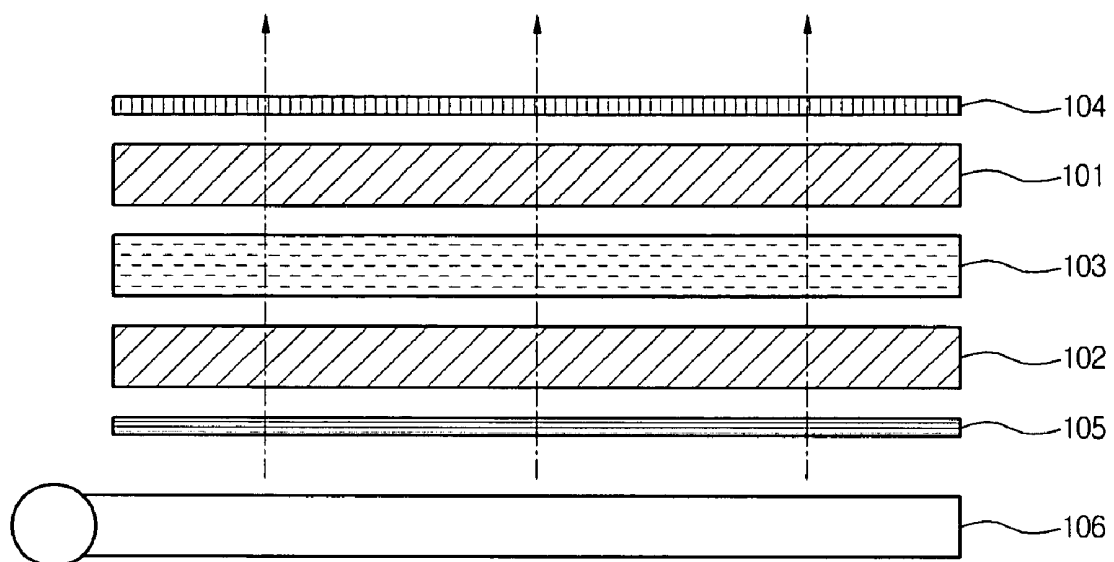


Fig.2
Related Art

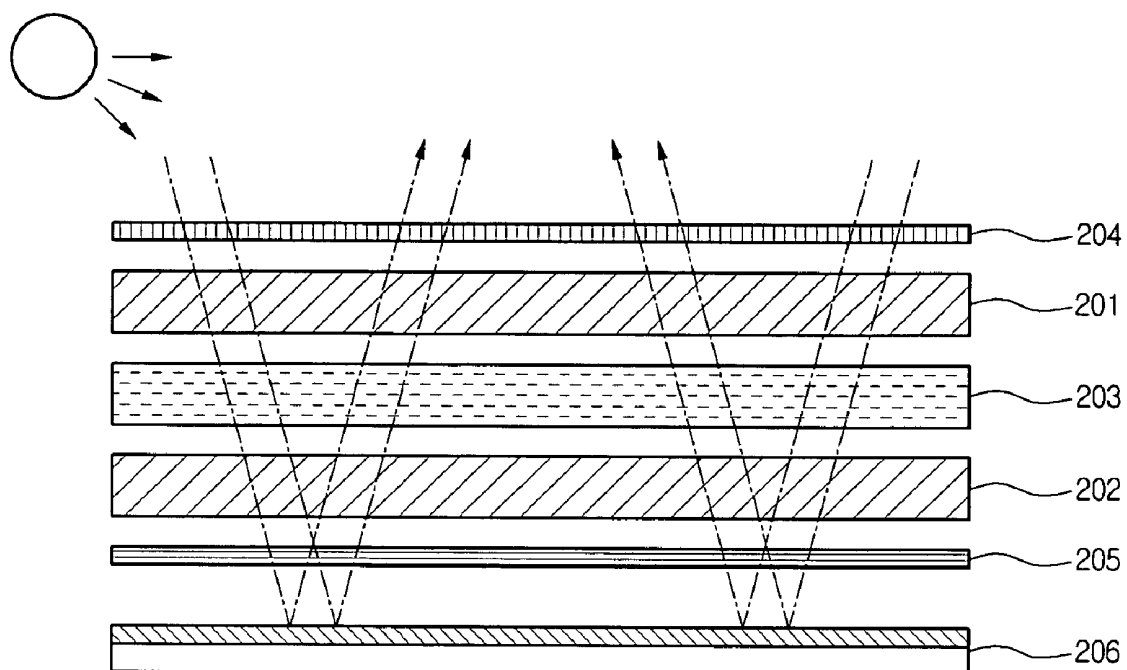


Fig.3
Related Art

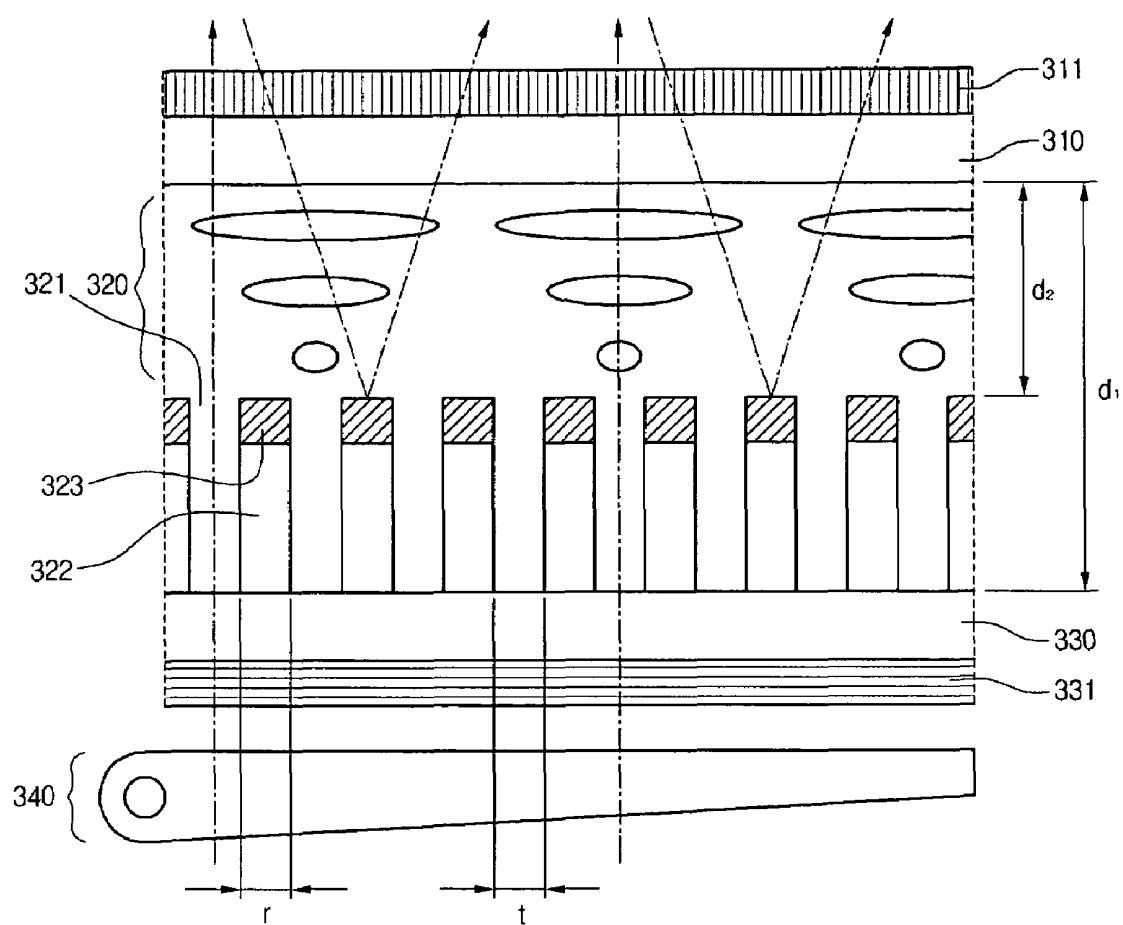


Fig.4

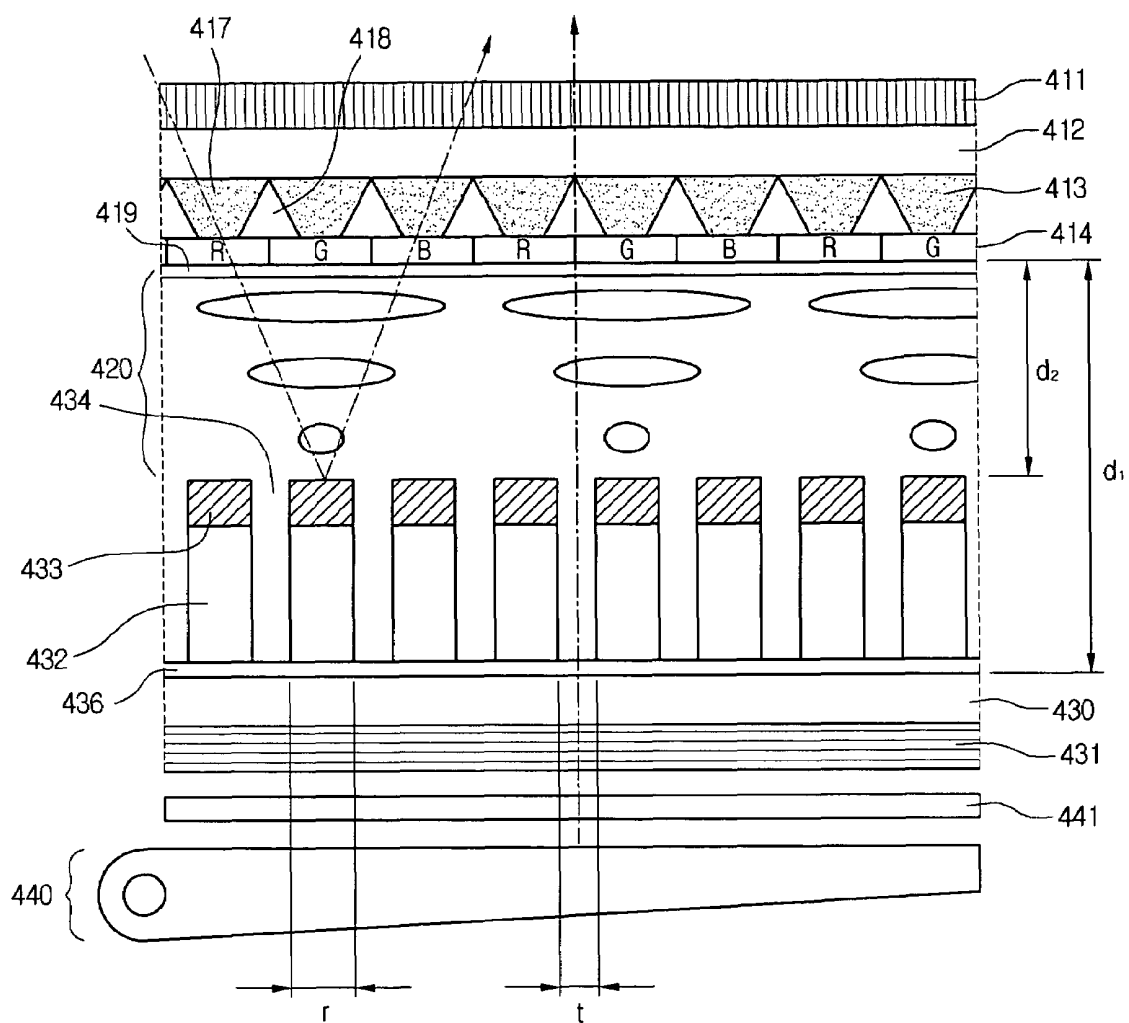


Fig.5

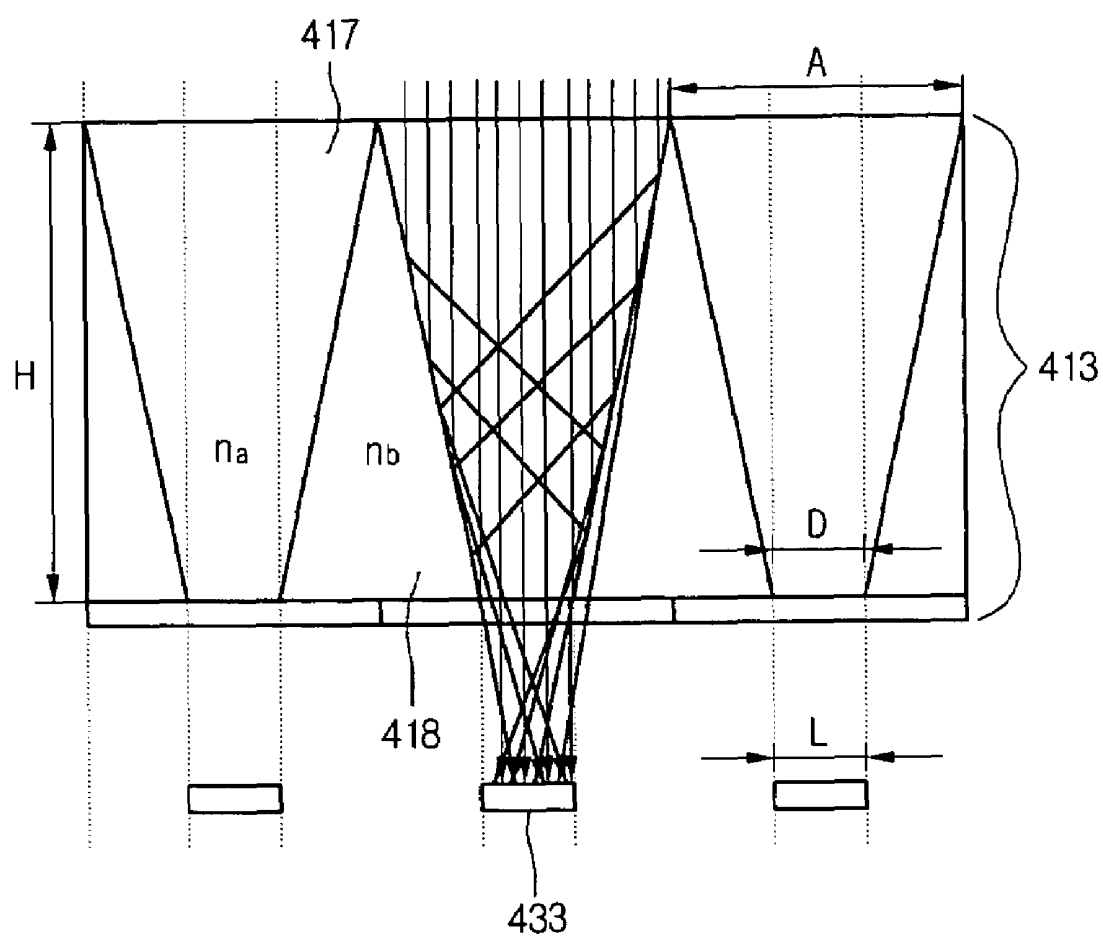


Fig.6A

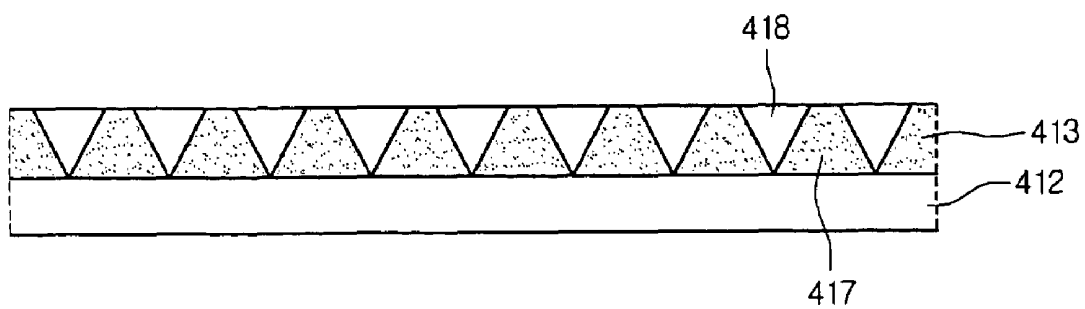


Fig.6B

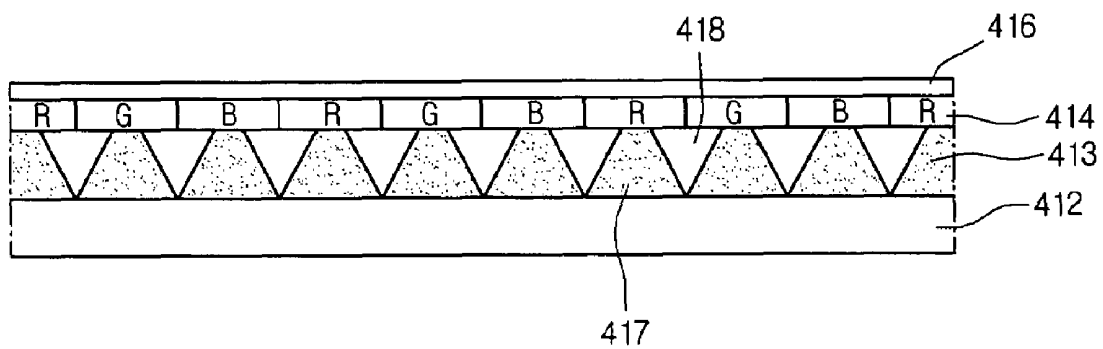


Fig.7

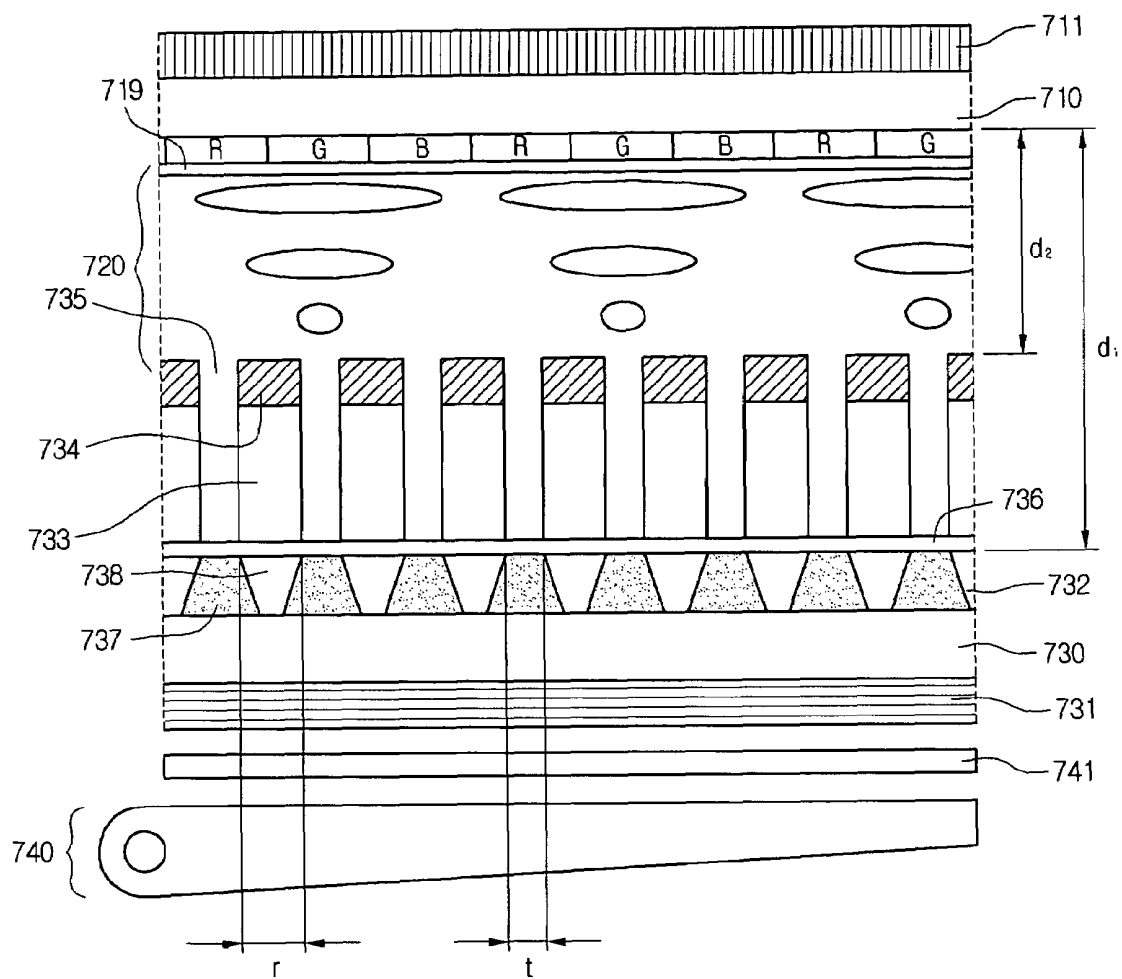


Fig.8A

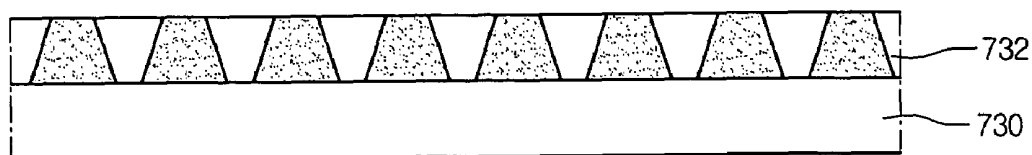


Fig.8B

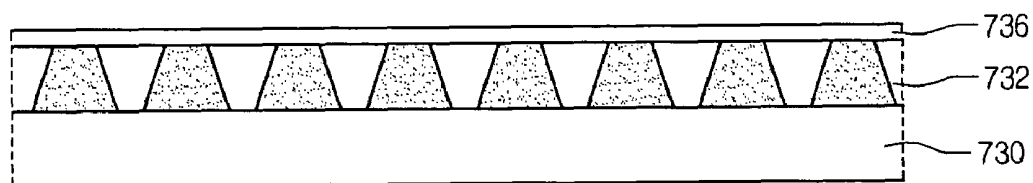
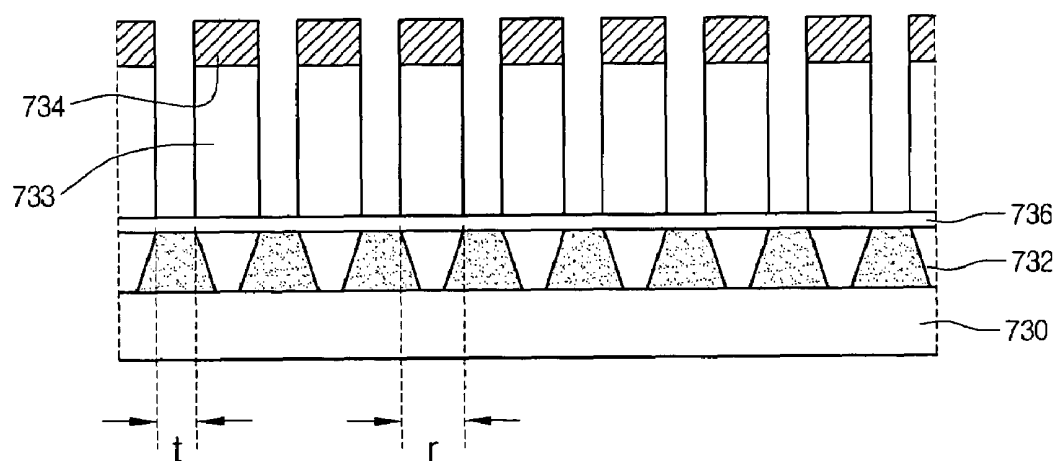


Fig.8C



TRANSFLECTIVE TYPE LIQUID CRYSTAL DISPLAY DEVICE AND METHOD FOR MANUFACTURING THE SAME

The present invention claims the benefit of Korean Patent Application No. 10-2003-100688 filed in Korea on Dec. 30, 2003, which is hereby incorporated by reference.

BACKGROUND OF THE INVENTION

1. Field of the Invention

The present invention relates to a liquid crystal display (LCD) device, and more particularly to a transmissive type liquid crystal display device and method for manufacturing the same.

2. Description of the Related Art

Generally, liquid crystal display (LCD) devices are widely used for portable computers, office automation machines, and audio/video apparatuses because they are lightweight, thin, and consume low power. An LCD device includes two substrates and a liquid crystal layer interposed between the two substrates. The LCD device uses ambient light or a backlight assembly to generate light. The LCD device displays an image by controlling light transmission through the liquid crystal layer using an applied electric field to change an orientation of liquid crystal molecules. Generally, LCD devices can be classified into two categories: transmission type LCD devices and reflection type LCD devices.

FIG. 1 is a cross-sectional view of a transmission type LCD device according to a related art. Referring to FIG. 1, the transmission type LCD device includes a first substrate 102, and a second substrate 101 facing the first substrate 102.

A plurality of thin film transistors (TFTs) functioning as switching elements are formed on the first substrate 102 adjacent to crossings of gate lines and data lines. A black matrix (BM) layer, a color filter layer, and a common electrode are formed on the second substrate 101. A liquid crystal layer 103 including liquid crystals is interposed between the first and the second substrates 102 and 101. A first polarizing plate 105 and a second polarizing plate 104 are arranged on an outer surface of each of the first and the second substrates 102 and 101. An optical transmission axis of the first polarizing plate 105 has an angle of 90° relative to that of the second polarizing plate 104. A backlight assembly 106 is disposed outside the first polarizing plate 105. The backlight assembly 106 generates light and directs the generated light toward the first substrate 102.

In the related art LCD device, when the TFTs are turned on by a scanning signal applied to a plurality of gate lines, and data signals are applied to a plurality of data lines, the data signals are applied to pixel electrodes through the turned-on TFTs. A common voltage is supplied to the common electrode of the second substrate 101. Accordingly, the liquid crystals are controlled by the electric field generated between the pixel electrodes and the common electrode to transmit or block light provided from the backlight assembly 106, thus displaying a predetermined image.

The volume of the related art transmission type LCD device is large, which increases the thickness of the LCD device. Also, the backlight assembly 106 is heavy, thus increasing the thickness of the LCD device. Moreover, a power consumption of the backlight assembly 106 is excessively high.

To address these problems, a reflection type LCD device has been introduced. The reflection type LCD device uses

ambient light in place of the backlight assembly 106. Such a reflection type LCD device has low power consumption. Consequently, the reflection type LCD device is widely used in portable display devices, such as electronic organizers and PDA (Personal Digital Assistant).

FIG. 2 is a cross-sectional view of a reflection type LCD device according to a related art. Referring to FIG. 2, the reflection type LCD device includes a first substrate 202 and a second substrate 201 facing the first substrate 202. A plurality of thin film transistors (TFTs) functioning as switching elements are formed on the first substrate 202 adjacent to crossings of gate lines and data lines. A black matrix (BM) layer, a color filter layer, and a common electrode are formed on the second substrate 201. A liquid crystal layer 203 including liquid crystals is interposed between the first and the second substrates 202 and 201. A first and a second polarizing plates 205 and 204 are arranged on an outer surface of each of the first and the second substrates 202 and 201. An optical transmission axis of the first polarizing plate 205 has an angle of 90° relative to that of the second polarizing plate 204. A reflector 206 is disposed outside the first polarizing plate 205. The reflector 206 reflects light provided from the ambient light of an outside and provides the same toward the first substrate 202.

In the LCD device having the foregoing structure, when a plurality of TFTs are turned on by scanning signals applied to a plurality of gate lines, and data signals are applied to a plurality of data lines, the data signals are applied to pixel electrodes through the turned-on TFTs. A common voltage is supplied to the common electrode of the second substrate 201. Accordingly, the liquid crystals are controlled by the electric field generated between the pixel electrodes and the common electrode to transmit or block ambient light reflected by the reflector 206, thereby displaying a predetermined image.

In the related art reflection type LCD device, when the intensity of ambient light is insufficient (for example, in dim light), the brightness level of the displayed image is low, and the displayed information is not readable. To resolve the above problems, a transmissive type LCD device, which combines advantages of reflection type LCD devices and the transmission type LCD devices, has been proposed.

FIG. 3 is a cross-sectional view of a transmissive type LCD device according to a related art. Referring to FIG. 3, the transmissive type LCD device includes, a first substrate 330 and a second substrate 310, which faces the first substrate 330. A plurality of thin film transistors (TFTs) functioning as switching elements are formed on the first substrate 330 at crossing of gate lines and data lines. A black matrix (BM) layer, a color filter layer, and a common electrode are formed on the second substrate 310. A liquid crystal layer 320 including liquid crystals is interposed between the first and the second substrates 330 and 310. A first and a second polarizing plates 331 and 311 are arranged on a lower surface of the first substrate 330 and an upper surface of the second substrates 310, respectively. An optical transmission axis of the first polarizing plate 331 has an angle of 90° relative to that of the second polarizing plate 311. A backlight assembly 340 is disposed outside the first polarizing plate 331.

A plurality of pixel electrodes are formed on the first substrate 330, each connected to one of a plurality of TFTs. A passivation layer 322 and a reflector 323 are sequentially formed on the pixel electrodes. The passivation layer 322 includes a transmission hole 321, which exposes a portion (transmission region) of each of the pixel electrodes.

The region corresponding to the reflector **323** is a reflection region 'r'. The region corresponding to the exposed portion of the pixel electrode is a transmission region 't'. The reflection region 'r' is the region within which incident ambient light is reflected in a reflection mode. The transmission region 't' is the region through which light emitted from the backlight assembly **340** propagates in a transmission mode. A cell gap **d1** of the transmission region 't' is about twice as large as a cell gap **d2** of the reflection region 'r' to reduce a difference in a light propagation distance between the transmission region 't' and the reflection region 'r'. Generally, a phase difference δ of a liquid crystal is obtained by the following formula:

$$\delta = \Delta n \cdot d$$

In the above equation, δ represents a phase difference of a liquid crystal, Δn is a refractive index of a liquid crystal, and d represents a cell gap. Thus, there is a difference in optical efficiency between the reflection mode, which uses light reflection, and the transmission mode, which uses light transmission. To reduce the difference in optical efficiency, the cell gap **d1** of the transmission region 't' should be greater than the cell gap **d2** of the reflection region 'r' such that the phase difference value of the liquid crystal layer **320** is maintained constant.

Even though the difference in optical efficiency is reduced by making the cell gap **d1** of the transmission region 't' different from the cell gap **d2** of the reflection region 'r', if the transmission region and the reflection region are not optimized, it is difficult to obtain optimized optical efficiency. For example, in the transmission mode, all of the light provided from the backlight assembly does not go through the transmission region. Part of the light emitted from the backlight assembly propagates within the reflection region and is not transmitted, thereby causing optical loss. Also, in the reflection mode, ambient light is not all reflected by the reflector. Instead, part of the ambient light propagates toward the backlight assembly through the transmission region, thereby causing optical loss.

SUMMARY OF THE INVENTION

Accordingly, the present invention is directed to a transreflective type liquid crystal display device and a method for manufacturing the same that substantially obviate one or more of problems due to limitations and disadvantages of the related art.

An object of the present invention is to provide a transreflective type liquid crystal display device having a maximum optical efficiency.

Another object of the present invention is to provide a method for manufacturing a transreflective type liquid crystal device having a maximum optical efficiency.

Additional features and advantages of the invention will be set forth in the description which follows and in part will be apparent from the description, or may be learned by practice of the invention. The objectives and other advantages of the invention will be realized and attained by the structure particularly pointed out in the written description and claims hereof as well as the appended drawings.

To achieve these and other advantages and in accordance with the purpose of the present invention, as embodied and broadly described, the transreflective type liquid crystal display device includes a first substrate having a pixel region, the pixel region including a transmission region and a reflection region that has a reflector formed thereon; a second substrate, which faces the first substrate, and on

which a light guiding layer and a color filter layer are formed, the light guiding layer including a first medium and a second medium, a refractive index of the first medium and a refractive index of the second medium being different from each other; a liquid crystal layer interposed between the first and the second substrates; and a backlight assembly positioned outside of the first substrate to provide light onto the first medium in a reflection mode.

In another aspect, the transreflective type liquid crystal display device includes a first substrate having a pixel region, the pixel region including a transmission region and a reflection region, the first substrate having a light guiding layer formed thereon, a reflector being formed on the light guiding layer within the reflection region, the light guiding layer including a first medium and a second medium, a refractive index of the first medium and a refractive index of the second medium being different from each other; a second substrate, which faces the first substrate, and on which a color filter layer is formed; a liquid crystal layer interposed between the first and the second substrates; and a backlight assembly positioned outside of the first substrate to provide light onto the first medium in a transmission mode.

In another aspect, the method for manufacturing a transreflective type liquid crystal display device includes depositing a first medium having a first refractive index on a substrate; forming a plurality of patterns on the substrate by etching the deposited first medium; forming a light guiding layer by depositing a second medium having a second refractive index between the plurality of patterns; and sequentially forming a color filter layer and a common electrode on the light guiding layer.

In another aspect, the method for manufacturing a transreflective type liquid crystal display device includes depositing a first medium having a first refractive index on a substrate; forming a plurality of patterns on the substrate by etching the first medium; forming a light guiding layer by depositing a second medium having a second refractive index, between the plurality of patterns; forming a thin film transistor and a pixel electrode on the light guiding layer within a pixel region, the pixel region including a transmission region and a reflection region; and forming a reflector on the reflection region of the pixel region.

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

BRIEF DESCRIPTION OF THE DRAWINGS

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

In the drawings:

FIG. 1 is a cross-sectional view of a transmission type LCD device according to a related art;

FIG. 2 is a cross-sectional view of a reflection type LCD device according to a related art;

FIG. 3 is a cross-sectional view of a transreflective type LCD device according to a related art;

FIG. 4 is a cross-sectional view of an exemplary structure of a transreflective type LCD device according to a first embodiment of the present invention;

FIG. 5 is a schematic view of light propagation through an exemplary light guiding layer in a reflection mode in accordance with an embodiment of the present invention;

FIG. 6A is a sectional view illustrating an exemplary method for forming 'V' shaped patterns while manufacturing a transfective type LCD device according to the first embodiment of the present invention;

FIG. 6B is a sectional view illustrating an exemplary method for forming a color filter layer and a common electrode layer while manufacturing a transfective type LCD device according to the first embodiment of the present invention;

FIG. 7 is a cross-sectional view illustrating an exemplary method for manufacturing a transfective type LCD device according to a second embodiment of the present invention;

FIG. 8A is a sectional view illustrating an exemplary method for forming a light guiding layer for the transfective type LCD device according to the second embodiment of the present invention;

FIG. 8B is a sectional view illustrating an exemplary method for forming a metal layer for the transfective type LCD device according to the second embodiment of the present invention; and

FIG. 8C is a sectional view illustrating an exemplary method for forming a reflection region for the transfective type LCD device according to the second embodiment of the present invention.

DETAILED DESCRIPTION OF THE INVENTION

Reference will now be made in detail to the embodiments of the present invention, examples of which are illustrated in the accompanying drawings.

FIG. 4 is a cross-sectional view of an exemplary structure of a transfective type LCD device according to a first embodiment of the present invention. Referring to FIG. 4, the transfective type LCD device includes a first substrate 430 and a second substrate 412. A plurality of gate lines and a plurality of data lines (not shown) define a pixel region on the first substrate 430. A thin film transistor, TFT, (not shown) is connected to a gate line and a data line, and a pixel electrode 436 is connected to a drain electrode of the TFT. Accordingly, the pixel region may include the TFT and the pixel electrode 436.

The second substrate 412 faces the first substrate 430. A reflector 433 is formed on the first substrate 430, with a pixel electrode 436 formed below the reflector 433. The reflector 433 partitions the pixel region into a reflection region 'r' and a transmission region 't'. A light guiding layer 413 and a color filter layer 414 are formed on the second substrate. A common electrode 419, to which a common voltage is applied, may be formed on the color filter layer 414. The light guiding layer 413 includes first and second media 417 and 418 having different refractive indexes. A liquid crystal layer 420 including liquid crystals is interposed between the first and the second substrates 430 and 412. First and the second polarizing plates 431 and 411 are arranged on a lower surface of the first substrate 430 and an upper surface of the second substrate 412, respectively. An optical transmission axis of the first polarizing plate 431 has an angle of 90° with respect to an optical transmission axis of the second polarizing plate 411.

The transfective type LCD device further includes a backlight assembly 440 disposed outside the first polarizing plate 431. A collimator 441 is disposed between the first polarizing plate 431 and the backlight assembly 440. The collimator 441 modulates an incident angle of light emitted from the backlight assembly 440 such that a light incident onto the first substrate 430 is parallel.

As discussed above, the pixel region can be divided into a reflection region 'r' and a transmission region 't'. A transmission hole 434 exposes the transmission region 't' of the pixel electrode 436. The passivation layer 432 and the reflector 433 thereon are disposed on the reflection region 'r' excluding the exposed transmission region 't'. The transmission region 't' and the reflection region 'r' are alternately arranged on the pixel electrode 436. The reflection region 'r' is the region where ambient light is reflected in a reflection mode, and the transmission region 't' is the region where light emitted from the backlight assembly 440 is transmitted in a transmission mode. A cell gap d1 in the transmission region 't' may be about twice as much as a cell gap d2 in the reflection region 'r' to reduce a difference in a light propagation distance between the transmission region 't' and the reflection region 'r'.

As discussed above, the light guiding layer 413, which includes first and second media 417 and 418 having different refractive indexes, is formed on the second substrate 412. The first medium 417 and the second medium 418 are alternately arranged in the light guiding layer 413. The first medium 417 has a first refractive index n_a . The second medium 418 has a second refractive index n_b smaller than the first refractive index n_a . A color filter layer 414 is formed on the light guiding layer 413. Here, a red sub-color filter R, a green sub-color filter G, and a blue sub-color filter B may be sequentially arranged in a unit pixel region of the color filter layer 414.

The light guiding layer 413 may be formed by an etching process. In other words, after the first medium 417 is formed on the second substrate 412, the first medium 417 is etched to form a predetermined 'V' shaped pattern by tapering a width of the first medium 417 toward its inside. After the 'V' shaped pattern is formed through the etching process, the second medium 418 is formed by a coating process to complete the manufacturing of the light guiding layer 413.

Here, the first refractive index n_a of the first medium 417 should be greater than the second refractive index n_b of the second medium 418. As described above, in the reflection mode of operation, when the first refractive index n_a of the first medium 417 is greater than the second refractive index n_b of the second medium 418, externally provided ambient light propagates through the first medium 417 toward the reflector 433. The ambient light incident into the reflector 433 is reflected by the reflector 433 back toward the first medium 417, and propagates again through the first medium 417. Thus, in the reflection mode of operation, the light guiding layer 413 guides all ambient light to the reflector 433 provided on the reflection region 'r' without light loss, thereby possibly reflecting more ambient light using the reflector 433 and improving light reflectivity.

In the transmission mode, light emitted from the backlight assembly 440 propagates through the transmission region 't' of the first substrate and is incident onto the second medium 418. Since the second refractive index n_b of the second medium 418 is smaller than the first refractive index n_a of the first medium 417, the incident light has a transmission angle greater than its incident angle and propagates through the first medium 417 out of the LCD device.

FIG. 5 is a schematic view of light propagation through an exemplary light guiding layer in a reflection mode in accordance with an embodiment of the present invention. Referring to FIG. 5, the light guiding layer 413 includes the first and the second media 417 and 418, which are alternately arranged to form a 'V' shape pattern. When the first refractive index n_a of the first medium 417 is greater than the second refractive index n_b of the second medium 418,

ambient light can be totally internally-reflected and propagate through the first medium **417** without light loss to the surroundings.

A width A of an incident side of the first medium **417**, upon which ambient light is incident, is the same as a pitch of the pixel region. A width L of the reflector **433** should be greater than a width D of an exiting side of the first medium **417**, from which light emerges toward the reflector **433** ($L \geq D$). Also, the thickness H of the light guiding layer **413** should be greater than the width A in the incident side of the first medium **417**. With such a structure of the light guiding layer **413**, both the light reflectivity and the light transmittance can be improved.

FIG. 6A is a sectional view illustrating an exemplary method for forming 'V' shaped patterns while manufacturing a transfective type LCD device according to the first embodiment of the present invention. As shown in FIG. 6A, a first medium **417**, which has a first refractive index n_a , is deposited on a substrate **412** and patterned into a plurality of 'V' shaped portions. Then, a second medium **418**, which has the second refractive index n_b , is deposited on a dented portion between the 'V' shaped portions of the first medium **417**, thus forming a light guiding layer **413**.

Specifically, the first medium **417** is deposited on the substrate **412**. Thereafter, the deposited first medium **417** is etched such that it is tapered toward its inside, thereby forming the 'V' shaped pattern. Here, the 'V' shaped pattern includes a plurality of 'V' shaped portions. The etching process is performed such that a dented portion is formed between the 'V' shaped portions.

A variety of methods can be applied for the etching process. For example, in a photolithography process, a photoresist is coated on the first medium **417** to form a photoresist layer. Next, an exposure mask is positioned above the photoresist layer. Then, an exposure process is performed to expose a selected portion of the photoresist layer to light. The exposed photoresist layer is developed, thereby forming a patterned photoresist layer. Then, the first medium **417** is etched by using the patterned photoresist layer as a mask. Thereafter, the patterned photoresist layer is removed, thereby forming the first medium **417** having the 'V' shaped pattern on the substrate **412**.

The second medium **418** is deposited on the dented portion between the 'V' shaped portions of the first medium **417**, thereby forming a predetermined light guiding layer **413**. When ambient light is incident on the light guiding layer **413**, since the first refractive index n_a of the first medium **417** is greater than the second refractive index n_b of the second medium **418** ($n_a > n_b$), total internal reflection occurs inside the first medium **417**.

FIG. 6B is a sectional view illustrating an exemplary method for forming a color filter layer and a common electrode layer while manufacturing a transfective type LCD device according to the first embodiment of the present invention. Referring to FIG. 6B, a color filter layer **414** and a common electrode layer **416** are sequentially formed on the light guiding layer **413**. Specifically, the color filter layer **414**, which includes a red sub-color filter R, a green sub-color filter G, and a blue sub-color filter B, is formed on the light guiding layer **413**. Then, the common electrode **416**, which includes a transparent conductive material, is formed on the color filter layer **414**. Due to such a structure, in which the color filter layer **414** is formed on the light guiding layer **413** over the substrate **412**, the optical reflectance of the transfective type LCD device can be improved because all of the ambient light can be guided through the guiding layer **413** to be incident onto the reflector **433**.

FIG. 7 is a cross-sectional view illustrating an exemplary method for manufacturing a transfective type LCD device according to a second embodiment of the present invention. Referring to FIG. 7, the transfective type LCD device includes a first substrate **730** and a second substrate **710**. The second substrate **710** faces the first substrate **730**. A color filter layer and a common electrode **719** are formed on the second substrate **710**. A liquid crystal layer **720**, which includes liquid crystals, is interposed between the first and the second substrates **730** and **710**. A first polarizing plate **731** is arranged on a surface of the first substrate **730**. A second polarizing plate **711** is arranged on a surface of the second substrate **710**.

The transfective type LCD device further includes a backlight assembly **740** disposed outside the first polarizing plate **731**. A collimator **741** is disposed between the first polarizing plate **731** and the backlight assembly **740**. The collimator **741** modulates an incident angle of light emitted from the backlight assembly **740** such that a light incident onto the first substrate **730** is parallel.

A plurality of gate lines (not shown) and a plurality of data lines (not shown) form a pixel region on the first substrate **730**. A light guiding layer **732**, a pixel electrode **736**, and a reflector **734** are formed on the first substrate **730** within the pixel region. The reflector **734** partitions the pixel region into a reflection region 'r' and a transmission region 't'. A transmission hole **735** exposes the transmission region 't' of the pixel electrode **736**. A passivation layer **733** and the reflector **734** thereon are disposed on the reflection region 'r' excluding the exposed transmission region 't'. The transmission region 't' and the reflection region 'r' are alternately arranged on the pixel electrode **736**. The reflection region 'r' is the region where ambient light is reflected in a reflection mode, and the transmission region 't' is the region where light emitted from the backlight assembly **740** is transmitted in a transmission mode. A cell gap d_1 in the transmission region 't' may be about twice as wide as a cell gap d_2 in the reflection region 'r' to reduce a difference in a light propagation distance between the transmission region 't' and the reflection region 'r'.

The embodiment of the invention depicted in FIG. 7 is similar to the embodiment depicted in FIG. 4. However, in the first embodiment of the present invention as depicted in FIG. 4, the light guiding layer **413** is formed on the second substrate **412**, on which the color filter layer **414** is formed. In contrast, in the second embodiment of the present invention as depicted in FIG. 7, the light guiding layer **732** is formed on the first substrate **730**. Therefore, the transfective LCD device embodied in FIG. 7 is designed to improve light transmittance in the transmission mode.

Referring to FIG. 7, the light guiding layer **732** includes first and second media **737** and **738**. The first and second media **737** and **738** are formed by a series of process and have different refractive indexes. Refractive indexes of the first and the second media **737** and **738** are different from each other. The refractive index of the first medium **737** should be greater than the refractive index of the second medium **738**. Also, the first medium **737** is tapered toward its inside. Accordingly, light transmitted from the backlight assembly **740** can propagate through the first medium **737**, due to total internal reflection in the first medium in the transmission mode.

It is preferable that a width in the outgoing side of the first medium **737** is the same as a width of the transmission region. Thus, by making the width in the outgoing side of the first medium **737** to be equal to the width of the transmission region as described above, light propagated through the first

medium 737 by total internal reflection can be provided onto the transmission region without loss. Thus, optical transmittance is improved by such a reduction in light loss. Also, since a width in the incident side of the first medium 737 is greater than the width in the outgoing side of the first medium 737, a much greater portion of the light transmitted from the backlight assembly 740 can be incident onto the first medium 737, thereby improving further the optical transmittance. Thus, in the transfective type LCD device having the above-described structure, optical transmittance is improved by the formation of the light guiding layer 732 on the substrate where the pixel region is defined, because light transmitted from the backlight assembly 740 in the transmission mode propagates without loss through the light guiding layer 732.

FIG. 8A is a sectional view illustrating an exemplary method for forming a light guiding layer for the transfective type LCD device according to the second embodiment of the present invention. Referring to FIG. 8A, a light guiding layer 732 is formed on the first substrate 730 by an etching process similar to the above-described etching process. The light guiding layer 732 includes a first medium having a first refractive index and a second medium having a second refractive index that is smaller than the first refractive index.

FIG. 8B is a sectional view illustrating an exemplary method for forming a metal layer for the transfective type LCD device according to the second embodiment of the present invention. As shown in FIG. 8B, a metal layer 736 is subsequently formed on the light guiding layer 732. The metal layer 736 can include a gate line, a data line, a thin film transistor, and a pixel electrode.

FIG. 8C is a sectional view illustrating an exemplary method for forming a reflection region for the transfective type LCD device according to the second embodiment of the present invention. As shown in FIG. 8C, a passivation layer 733 and a reflector 734 are sequentially deposited on the pixel electrode to form a reflection region 'r'. The deposited passivation layer 733 and the reflector 734 are patterned to form a transmission region 't' by exposing a portion of the pixel electrode.

As described above, in accordance with a first embodiment of the present invention, a light guiding layer is formed on a substrate where a color filter layer is formed such that ambient light is guided toward a reflection region lossless, thereby improving the light reflectivity. Also, in accordance with a second embodiment of the present invention, the light guiding layer is formed on the substrate where the pixel region is defined, so that light transmitted from the backlight assembly is guided to the transmission region lossless, thereby improving the optical transmittance. Accordingly, embodiments of the present invention maximize optical efficiency by increasing the optical reflectance and transmittance in the transfective type LCD device in the reflection and the transmittance modes, respectively. According to embodiments of the present invention, a maximum optical efficiency is achieved by forming a delta film inside the transfective type liquid crystal display device, and guiding light in the reflection mode or the transmission mode.

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

What is claimed is:

1. A transfective type liquid crystal display device, comprising:

a first substrate having a pixel region, the pixel region including a transmission region and a reflection region that has a reflector formed thereon;

a second substrate, which faces the first substrate, and on which a light guiding layer and a color filter layer are formed, the light guiding layer including a first medium and a second medium, a refractive index of the first medium and a refractive index of the second medium being different from each other;

a liquid crystal layer interposed between the first and the second substrates; and

a backlight assembly positioned outside of the first substrate to provide light onto the first medium in a reflection mode.

2. The transfective type liquid crystal display device according to claim 1, wherein first and second polarizing plates whose optical transmission axes are perpendicular to each other are arranged on outer surfaces of the first and the second substrates.

3. The transfective type liquid crystal display device according to claim 1, wherein a collimator is arranged between the first substrate and the backlight assembly, the collimator modulating a light emitted from the backlight assembly into a parallel light.

4. The transfective type liquid crystal display device according to claim 1, wherein a boundary between the first medium and the second medium is formed in a 'V' shape.

5. The transfective type liquid crystal display device according to claim 1, wherein the refractive index of the first medium is greater than the refractive index of the second medium.

6. The transfective type liquid crystal display device according to claim 1, wherein a width of an incident side of the first medium is greater than a width of an outgoing side of the first medium.

7. The transfective type liquid crystal display device according to claim 1, wherein a width of an incident side of the first medium is the same as a pitch of the pixel region.

8. The transfective type liquid crystal display device according to claim 1, wherein a width of the reflector is greater than a width of an outgoing side of the first medium.

9. The transfective type liquid crystal display device according to claim 1, wherein a thickness of the light guiding layer is greater than a width of an incident side of the first medium.

10. A method for manufacturing a transfective type liquid crystal display device, the method comprising:

depositing a first medium having a first refractive index on a substrate;

forming a plurality of patterns on the substrate by etching the deposited first medium;

forming a light guiding layer by depositing a second medium having a second refractive index between the plurality of patterns; and

sequentially forming a color filter layer and a common electrode on the light guiding layer.

11. The method according to claim 10, wherein the plurality of patterns are formed in a 'V' shape tapered toward an inside of the first medium.

12. The method according to claim 10, wherein the first refractive index is greater than the second refractive index.

* * * * *

专利名称(译)	半透射型液晶显示装置及其制造方法		
公开(公告)号	US7184114	公开(公告)日	2007-02-27
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[标]申请(专利权)人(译)	乐金显示有限公司		
申请(专利权)人(译)	LG.PHILIPS LCD CO. , LTD.		
当前申请(专利权)人(译)	LG DISPLAY CO. , LTD.		
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摘要(译)

一种半透射型液晶显示装置，包括具有像素区域的第一基板，所述像素区域包括透射区域和反射区域，所述反射区域具有形成在其上的反射器；第二基板，其面对第一基板，并且在其上形成导光层和滤色器层，导光层包括第一介质和第二介质，第一介质的折射率和折射率第二种媒介彼此不同；插入在第一和第二基板之间的液晶层；以及位于第一基板外部的背光组件，以反射模式将光提供到第一介质上。

