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Yang

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(54) **FRINGE FIELD SWITCHING LIQUID CRYSTAL DISPLAY**

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Dec. 13, 2003 (CN) 2003 1 01174229

(51) **Int. Cl.**

G02F 1/1335 (2006.01)

G02F 1/1343 (2006.01)

(52) **U.S. Cl.** **349/106; 349/114; 349/141**

(58) **Field of Classification Search** **349/141, 349/113-114, 106**

See application file for complete search history.

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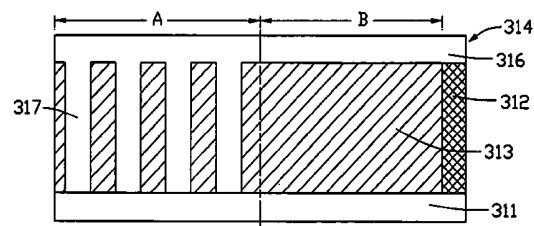
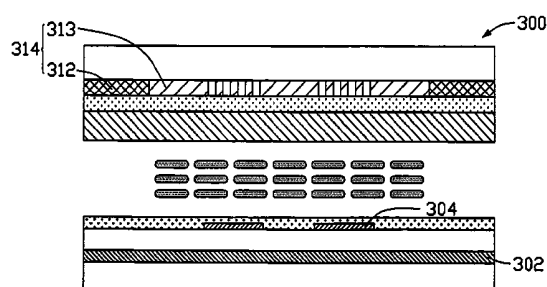
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(57) **ABSTRACT**

A fringe field switching liquid crystal display (100) includes a first substrate (101) and a second substrate (110) disposed opposite each other and spaced apart a predetermined distance. A liquid crystal layer (120) is interposed between the first substrate and the second substrate. A plurality of pixel electrodes (104) is formed on the first substrate, the pixel electrodes being parallel to each other. A counter electrode (102) is formed between the first substrate and the pixel electrodes, the counter electrode being overlapped partially by the pixel electrodes. A transparent insulating layer (103) is disposed between the counter electrode and the pixel electrodes. The pixel electrodes are used to reflect light beams. The fringe field switching liquid crystal display can thus utilize ambient reflected light as well as light provided by a backlight, so that the fringe field switching liquid crystal display has low power consumption.

12 Claims, 4 Drawing Sheets



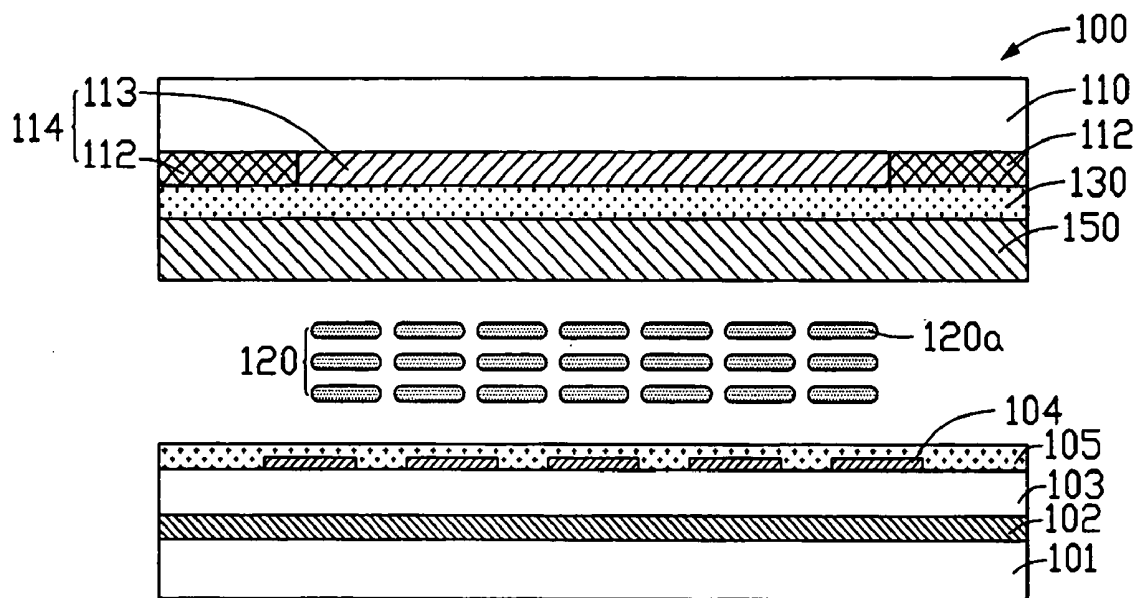


FIG. 1

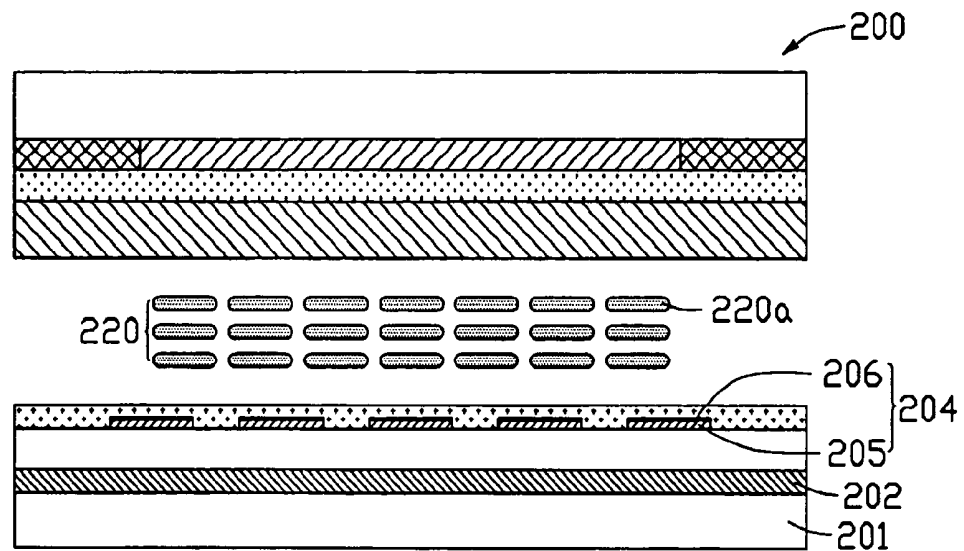


FIG. 2

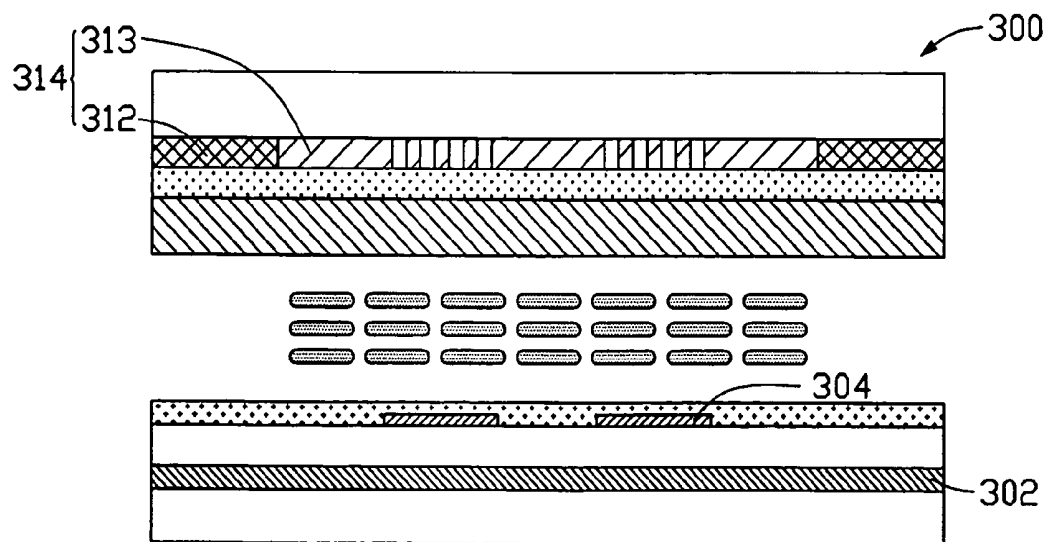


FIG. 3

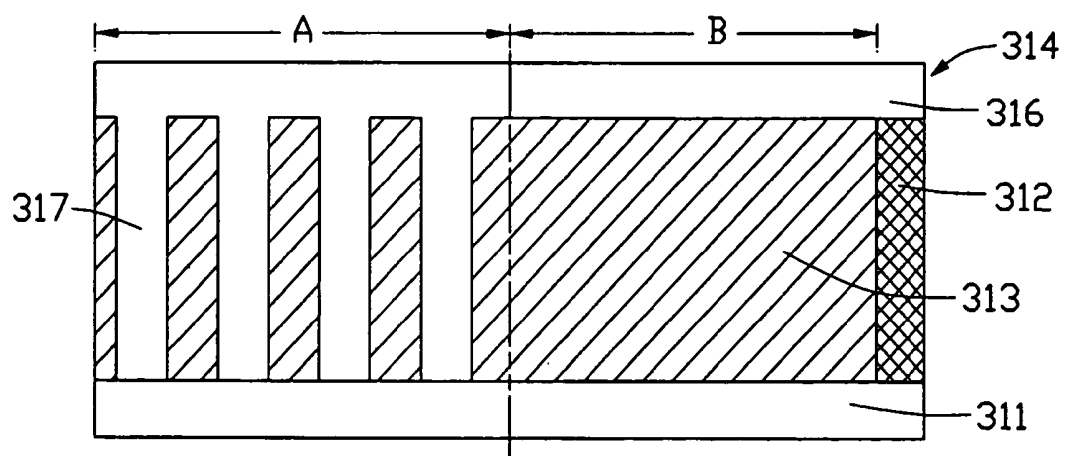


FIG. 4

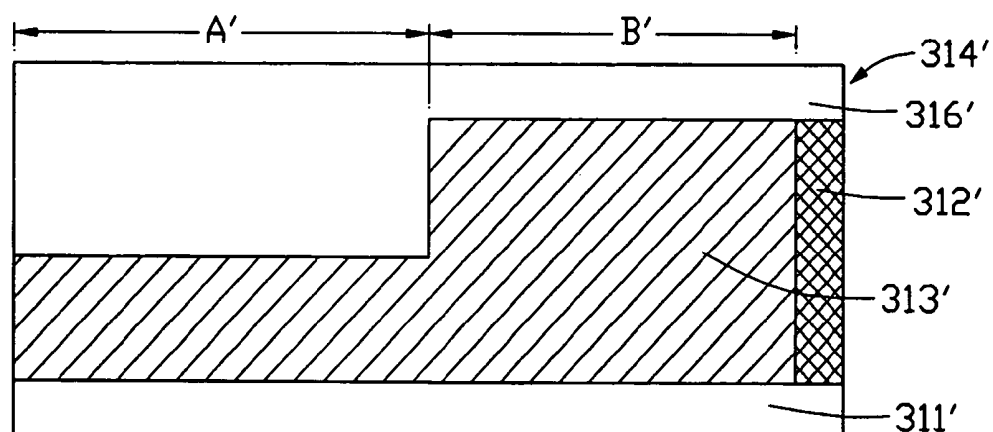


FIG. 5

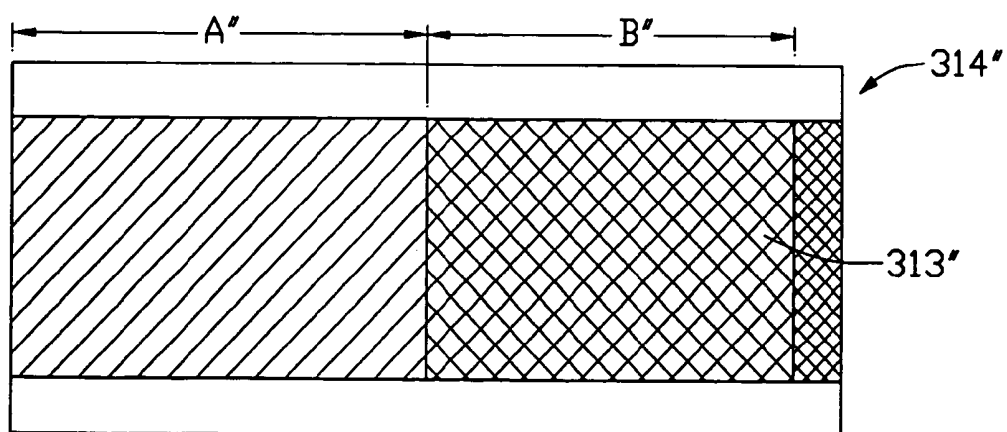


FIG. 6

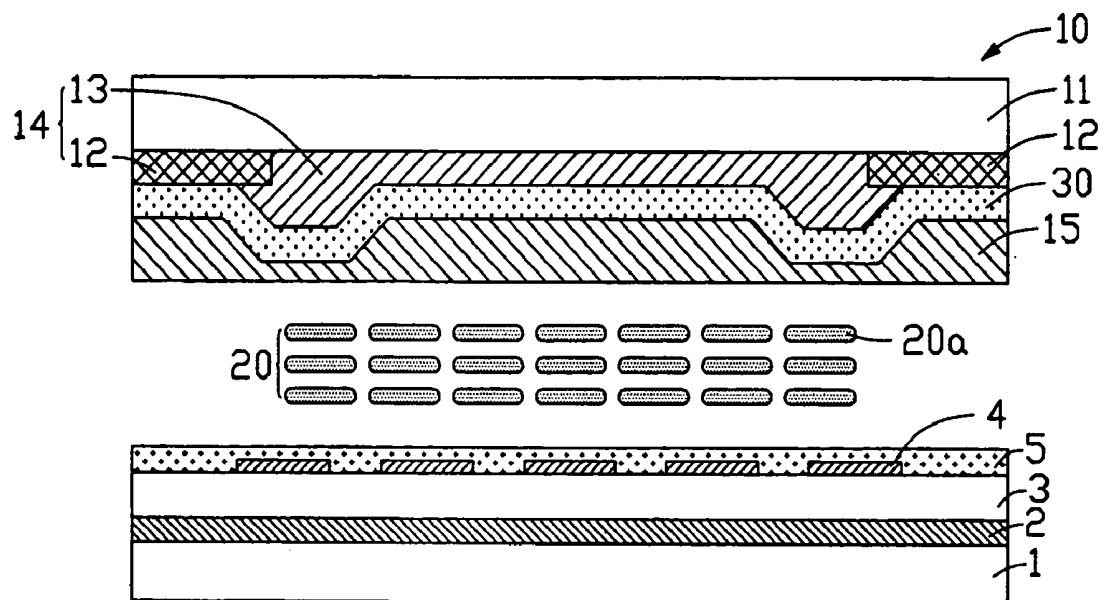


FIG. 7
(PRIOR ART)

FRINGE FIELD SWITCHING LIQUID CRYSTAL DISPLAY

BACKGROUND OF THE INVENTION

1. Field of the Invention

The present invention relates to a fringe field switching liquid crystal display (FFS-LCD), and especially to a transmissive mode FFS-LCD providing low power consumption.

2. Description of Prior Art

The in-plane switching liquid crystal display (IPS-LCD) has been developed in order to improve on the narrow viewing angle of the standard twisted nematic liquid crystal display (TN-LCD). The IPS-LCD has a counter electrode and a plurality of pixel electrodes all disposed on a same substrate of two opposite substrates, for driving liquid crystal molecules that are disposed between the substrates. The resulting electric field is substantially planar and parallel to a surface of said same substrate. This structure provides an improved viewing angle.

However, the counter electrode and pixel electrodes are formed of opaque metals, giving the IPS-LCD a low aperture ratio and low transmittance. Thus the so-called fringe field switching liquid crystal display (FFS-LCD) has been developed in order to improve on the aperture ratio and transmittance of IPS-LCDs. The FFS-LCD is characterized by the liquid crystal molecules being driven by a fringe electric field.

Referring to FIG. 7, this is a cross-sectional representation of an FFS-LCD as disclosed in U.S. Pat. No. 6,642,985 issued on Nov. 4, 2003. The FFS-LCD 10 is a transmissive mode LCD, which utilizes a backlight as a light-illuminating section. The FFS-LCD 10 comprises an upper substrate 11 and a lower substrate 1 disposed opposite to each other and spaced apart a predetermined distance. A liquid crystal layer 20 having a plurality of liquid crystal molecules 20a is disposed between the upper and lower substrates 11, 1. A counter electrode 2 and pixel electrodes 4 are disposed on the lower substrate 1, with an insulating layer 3 interposed between the counter and pixel electrodes 2, 4. A lower alignment film 5 is disposed on an inner surface of the lower substrate 1. A color filter 14 is disposed on an undersurface of the upper substrate 11. The color filter 14 comprises a black matrix 12, and a color resin layer 13 having Red, Green and Blue segments. An indium tin oxide (ITO) layer 30 and an upper alignment film 15 are disposed at an underside of the color filter 14, in that order from top to bottom.

The counter electrode 2 is essentially planar, and each pixel electrode 4 is comb-shaped. The counter electrode 2 and the pixel electrode 4 are transparent conductors, which are made of a material such as ITO. Therefore, the aperture ratio of the FFS-LCD 10 is improved compared to that of an IPS-LCD. The pixel electrode 4 partially overlaps the counter electrode 2, and a distance between the counter electrode 2 and the pixel electrode 4 is less than that between the lower substrate 1 and the upper substrate 11. When the FFS-LCD 10 is driven, a fringe electric field is formed at upper portions of the counter electrode 2 and the pixel electrode 4. The liquid crystal molecules 20a disposed over the counter and pixel electrodes 2, 4 are all driven, thus giving the FFS-LCD 10 improved transmittance compared to that of an IPS-LCD.

However, the FFS-LCD 10 is a transmissive mode LCD, in which a backlight is utilized as a light-illuminating section. The backlight typically consumes 50% or more of the total power consumed by the FFS-LCD 10.

It is desired to provide an FFS-LCD that can solve the above-mentioned high power consumption problem.

SUMMARY OF THE INVENTION

An object of the present invention is to provide a fringe field switching liquid crystal display which has low power consumption.

To achieve the above object, a fringe field switching liquid crystal display of the present invention includes a first substrate and a second substrate disposed opposite each other and spaced apart a predetermined distance. A liquid crystal layer is interposed between the first substrate and the second substrate. A plurality of pixel electrodes is formed on the first substrate, the pixel electrodes being parallel to each other. A counter electrode is formed between the first substrate and the pixel electrodes, the counter electrode being overlapped partially by the pixel electrodes. A transparent insulating layer is disposed between the counter electrode and the pixel electrodes. The pixel electrodes are used to reflect light beams. The fringe field switching liquid crystal display can thus utilize ambient reflected light as well as light provided by a backlight, so that the fringe field switching liquid crystal display has low power consumption.

Other objects, advantages, and novel features of the present invention will become more apparent from the following detailed description when taken in conjunction with the accompanying drawings, in which:

BRIEF DESCRIPTION OF THE DRAWINGS

1 is a schematic, cross-sectional view of part of an FFS-LCD according to a first embodiment of the present invention;

FIG. 2 is a schematic, cross-sectional view of part of an FFS-LCD according to a second embodiment of the present invention;

FIG. 3 is a schematic, cross-sectional view of part of an FFS-LCD according to a third embodiment of the present invention;

FIG. 4 is an enlarged view corresponding to part of a color filter shown in the FFS-LCD of FIG. 3;

FIG. 5 is similar to FIG. 4, but shows an alternative color filter according to the present invention;

FIG. 6 is similar to FIG. 4, but shows a further alternative color filter according to the present invention; and

FIG. 7 is a schematic, cross-sectional view of part of a conventional FFS-LCD.

DETAILED DESCRIPTION OF THE INVENTION

FIG. 1 is a schematic, cross-sectional view of a fringe field switching liquid crystal display (FFS-LCD) 100 according to the first embodiment of the present invention. The FFS-LCD 100 comprises a first substrate 101, a second substrate 110, and a liquid crystal layer 120 having a plurality of liquid crystal molecules 20a. The first substrate 101 and the second substrate 110 are spaced apart from each other, and the liquid crystal layer 120 is disposed therebetween. The first substrate 101 and the second substrate 110 are made of glass. Alternatively, the first substrate 101 and the second substrate 110 can be made of silicon dioxide (SiO₂).

A plurality of gate bus lines (not shown) and a plurality of data bus lines (not shown) are cross-arranged on an inner surface of the first substrate 101. A plurality of thin film

transistors (not shown) is disposed at intersections of the gate bus lines and the data bus lines. A counter electrode **102** and a plurality of pixel electrodes **104** are disposed on the first substrate **101**, with a transparent insulating layer **103** interposed between them. An alignment film **105** is formed between the liquid crystal layer **120** and the first substrate **101**. A color filter **114**, an insulating layer **130** and an alignment film **150** are formed on an underside of the second substrate **110**, in that order from top to bottom. Two polarizers (not shown) are formed on the first substrate **101** and the second substrate **110** respectively. The polarizing axes of the polarizers are perpendicular to each other.

The alignment films **105**, **150** are horizontal alignment layers with a low pretilt angle below 3°. The counter electrode **102** is plate-shaped, and each pixel electrode **104** is strip-shaped. The pixel electrodes **104** partially overlap the counter electrode **102**, and a distance between the counter electrode **102** and the pixel electrodes **104** is less than that between the first substrate **101** and the second substrate **110**. The counter electrode **102** is made of a transparent conductor, such as indium tin oxide (ITO) or indium zinc oxide (IZO). The pixel electrodes **104** are made of a metallic material having high reflectivity, such as aluminum (Al), silver (Ag), etc.

The color filter **114** comprises a black matrix **112**, and a color resin layer **113** having Red, Green and Blue segments. The black matrix **112** is disposed between the segments of the color resin layer **113**. The black matrix **112** is used to prevent light beams from leaking, and to protect the thin film transistors from damage. The insulating layer **130** is transparent, and is used to prevent electrostatic buildup and eliminate afterimage. The transparent insulating film **103** is made of SiO₂ or silicon nitride (SiNx).

Because the pixel electrodes **104** have high reflectivity, they serve as reflective electrodes for reflecting light beams coming from the ambient environment. The counter electrode **102** is transparent so that light beams from a backlight (not shown) can pass through the counter electrode **102** and the liquid crystal layer **120**. When no voltage is applied to the counter electrode **102** and pixel electrodes **104**, the liquid crystal molecules **120a** are arranged substantially parallel to the first substrate **101** and the second substrate **110**. Long axes of the liquid crystal molecules **120a** are parallel to the pixel electrodes **104**. The state of polarization of the light beams is not changed when the light beams pass through the liquid crystal layer **120**. Therefore the light beams can pass through the polarizer of the second substrate **110**. As a result, the FFS-LCD **100** is in a dark state. When a voltage is applied to the counter electrode **102** and the pixel electrodes **104**, a fringe electric field having horizontal components is produced therebetween. The long axes of the liquid crystal molecules **120a** are parallel to the fringe field. The polarization state of the light beams is changed when the light beams pass through the liquid crystal layer **120**. Therefore the light beams cannot pass through the polarizer of the second substrate **110**. As a result, the FFS-LCD **100** is in a white state.

The pixel electrodes **104** can reflect ambient light for display, and the counter electrode **102** can transmit light beams from the backlight for display. Therefore, the FFS-LCD **100** is a transreflective mode liquid crystal display. Because the transreflective mode LCD can make use of both internal and external light sources, it can be operated in bright ambient light with low power consumption. Further, the FFS-LCD **100** has a wide viewing angle.

Referring to FIG. 2, this is a schematic, cross-sectional view of an FFS-LCD **200** according to the second embodi-

ment of the present invention. The FFS-LCD **200** is similar to the FFS-LCD **100** of the first embodiment, and comprises a first substrate **201**, a plurality of pixel electrodes **204**, a counter electrode **202** and a liquid crystal layer **220** having a plurality of liquid crystal molecules **220a**. Each pixel electrode **204** includes an electrode layer **205**, and a reflective layer **206** formed on the electrode layer **205**. The electrode layer **205** is made of a metallic material having high reflectivity, such as Al or Ag. Alternatively, the electrode layer **205** can be a transparent conductive film, such as one made from indium tin oxide or indium zinc oxide; and the reflective layer **206** can be made of a metallic material having high reflectivity, such as Al or Ag. When a voltage is applied to the pixel electrodes **204** and the counter electrode **202**, a fringe electric field having horizontal components parallel to the first substrate **201** is produced. The liquid crystal molecules **220a** are twisted such that the long axes thereof coincide with the direction of the electric field. The reflective layer **206** reflects ambient light beams for display.

Referring to FIG. 3, this shows a schematic, cross-sectional view of an FFS-LCD **300** according to the third embodiment of the present invention. The FFS-LCD **300** is the same as the FFS-LCD **100** of the first embodiment, except that the FFS-LCD **300** has a color filter **314** instead of the color filter **114**. FIG. 4 is an enlarged view of part of the color filter **314** shown in FIG. 3. The color filter **314** includes a transparent substrate **311**, and a black matrix **312**, a color resin layer **313** and a transparent protection film **316** that are all formed on the transparent substrate **311**. The color resin layer **313** comprises a plurality of RGB (Red Green Blue) segments. Each RGB segment comprises a Red (R) segment, a Green (G) segment and a Blue (B) segment. The RGB segments are arranged in a regular repeating array on the transparent substrate **311**. The black matrix **312** is disposed between the RGB segments, for preventing light beams from leaking and for protecting the thin film transistors from damage. The transparent protection layer **316** is coated on the color resin layer **313** and the black matrix **312**, and is made of SiO₂ or SiNx. Each RGB segment of the color resin layer **313** is divided into a plurality of first sections A and a plurality of second sections B, corresponding to the pixel electrodes **304** and to parts of the counter electrode **302** that are not overlapped by the pixel electrodes **304**, respectively. A thickness of the color resin layer **313** of each first section A is equal to that of each second section B. The first section A defines a plurality of holes **317** therein, which are areas having no color resin and which are filled with the transparent protection layer **316**. Portions of the first section A corresponding to the holes **317** are non-color portions, and the other portions of the first section A are color portions. The combined area of the non-color portions is equal to that of the color portions.

Ambient light beams pass through the first section A of the color resin layer **313**, are reflected by the pixel electrodes **304**, and then pass through the first section A again. Light beams from the backlight pass through the counter electrode **302** and second section B of the color resin layer **313** in a single traverse. Therefore, the distance traversed by the light beams passing through the first section A is twice than that of the second section B. The first section A is divided into the color portions and the non-color portions; thus the color characteristic of the light beams of the first section A is substantially the same as the color characteristic of the light beams of the second section B. In other words, the color saturation of the light beams emitting from the first section A is substantially the same as the color saturation of the light beams emitting from the second section B.

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FIG. 5 illustrates an alternative color filter 314' according to the present invention. The color filter 314' is similar to the color filter 314, and includes a transparent substrate 311', a black matrix 312', a color resin layer 313' and a transparent protection layer 316'. The color resin layer 313' comprises a plurality of RGB segments. A thickness of the color resin layer 313' in each first section A' is half that of the color resin layer 313' in each second section B'.

FIG. 6 illustrates a further alternative color filter 314" according to the present invention. The color filter 314" is similar to the color filter 314'. A thickness of a color resin layer 313" in each first section A" is equal to that of the color resin layer 313" in each second section B". A concentration of color resin in the first section A" is half of a concentration of color resin in the second section B".

The FFS-LCD of the present invention is a transreflective mode liquid crystal display, which can make use of both internal and external light sources. Therefore, the FFS-LCD can be operated in bright ambient light with low power consumption. Furthermore, the FFS-LCD has a wide viewing angle.

It is to be understood, however, that even though numerous characteristics and advantages of the present invention have been set forth in the foregoing description, together with details of the structure and function of the invention, the disclosure is illustrative only, and changes may be made in detail, especially in matters of shape, size and arrangement of parts within the principles of the invention to the full extent indicated by the broad general meaning of the terms in which the appended claims are expressed.

What is claimed is:

1. A fringe field switching liquid crystal display comprising:

- a first substrate and a second substrate disposed opposite each other and spaced apart a predetermined distance;
- a liquid crystal layer interposed between the first substrate and the second substrate;
- a plurality of pixel electrodes formed on the first substrate, the pixel electrodes being parallel to each other and being used to reflect light beams;
- a counter electrode formed between the first substrate and the pixel electrodes, the counter electrode being overlapped partially by the pixel electrodes; and
- a color filter having a color resin layer containing color resin;

wherein the color resin layer comprises RGB (Red Green Blue) segments, each RGB segment comprises at least one first section and at least one second section, said at

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least one first section corresponds to a respective one of the pixel electrodes, and said at least one second section corresponds to a respective portion of the counter electrode which is not overlapped by said respective one of the pixel electrodes.

2. The fringe field switching liquid crystal display as claimed in claim 1, wherein the pixel electrodes comprise aluminum.

3. The fringe field switching liquid crystal display as claimed in claim 1, wherein the pixel electrodes comprise silver.

4. The fringe field switching liquid crystal display as claimed in claim 1, wherein each pixel electrode comprises an electrode layer and a reflective layer.

5. The fringe field switching liquid crystal display as claimed in claim 4, wherein the electrode layer comprises aluminum or silver.

6. The fringe field switching liquid crystal display as claimed in claim 4, wherein the electrode layer is made of a transparent conductive material.

7. The fringe field switching liquid crystal display as claimed in claim 6, wherein the reflective layer comprises silver or aluminum.

8. The fringe field switching liquid crystal display as claimed in claim 1, wherein the counter electrode is made of indium tin oxide or indium zinc oxide.

9. The fringe field switching liquid crystal display as claimed in claim 1, wherein the counter electrode is substantially planar.

10. The fringe field switching liquid crystal display as claimed in claim 1, wherein said at least one first section has a plurality of holes, and an area of the holes is substantially equal to an area of the color resin in said at least one first section.

11. The fringe field switching liquid crystal display as claimed in claim 1, wherein a thickness of the color resin layer at said at least one first section is substantially half a thickness of the color resin layer at said at least one second section.

12. The fringe field switching liquid crystal display as claimed in claim 1, wherein a thickness of the color resin layer at said at least one first section is substantially equal to a thickness of the color resin layer at said at least one second section, and a concentration of the color resin in said at least one first section is substantially half a concentration of the color resin in said at least one second section.

* * * * *

专利名称(译)	边缘场切换液晶显示器		
公开(公告)号	US7369194	公开(公告)日	2008-05-06
申请号	US10/996919	申请日	2004-11-24
[标]申请(专利权)人(译)	杨秋兴留置权		
申请(专利权)人(译)	杨秋兴留置权		
当前申请(专利权)人(译)	群创光电		
[标]发明人	YANG CHIU LIEN		
发明人	YANG, CHIU-LIEN		
IPC分类号	G02F1/1335 G02F1/1343 G02F1/1333		
CPC分类号	G02F1/133555 G02F1/134363		
优先权	200310117422.9 2003-12-13 CN		
其他公开文献	US20050128414A1		
外部链接	Espacenet USPTO		

摘要(译)

边缘场切换液晶显示器 (100) 包括彼此相对设置并且间隔开预定距离的第一基板 (101) 和第二基板 (110)。液晶层 (120) 介于第一基板和第二基板之间。多个像素电极 (104) 形成在第一基板上，像素电极彼此平行。对电极 (102) 形成在第一基板和像素电极之间，对电极部分地与像素电极重叠。透明绝缘层 (103) 设置在对电极和像素电极之间。像素电极用于反射光束。因此，边缘场切换液晶显示器可以利用环境反射光以及由背光提供的光，使得边缘场切换液晶显示器具有低功耗。

