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Shim et al.

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(54) **REFLECTIVE LIQUID CRYSTAL DISPLAY
DEVICE USING A REFLECTIVE PLATE
HAVING LIGHT WEIGHT**

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(75) Inventors: **Hwan Soo Shim**, Kyoungki-do; **Dong Hae Seo**, Taegu; **Jae Jin Lee**; **Sang Un Choi**, both of Kyoungki-do, all of (KR)

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(73) Assignee: **Hyundai Display Technology Inc.**,
Kyoungki-do (KR)

Primary Examiner—William L. Sikes
Assistant Examiner—Julie Ngo

(*) Notice: Subject to any disclaimer, the term of this patent is extended or adjusted under 35 U.S.C. 154(b) by 24 days.

(74) *Attorney, Agent, or Firm*—Ladas & Parry

(57) **ABSTRACT**

The present invention discloses a reflective plate having lightweight functioning as a substrate and a reflective LCD using the same. The reflective LCD according to the present invention comprises: a transparent insulating substrate; a gate bus line and a data bus line formed at an inner side of the substrate and defining a pixel region; a pixel electrode formed in the pixel region; a switching device operating the pixel electrode by receiving the signals of the gate bus line and the data bus line; a black matrix formed on the surface of the substrate 1s and covering a portion at which the gate bus line, the data bus line, and the switching device are formed; color filters respectively formed at the outsides of the black matrix; and a plastic reflective plate opposing to the inner side of the substrate, wherein the plastic reflective plate comprises: a plastic plate; a photoresist layer disposed on the plastic plate and having an uneven portion on the surface thereof; a reflective film having a high reflectance coated on the photoresist layer having the uneven portion; a planarization layer formed on the photoresist layer so as to planarize the surface of the photoresist layer; a transparent electrode disposed over the planarization layer; and an alignment layer formed over the transparent electrode.

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G02F 1/1343

(52) **U.S. Cl.** **349/113**; 349/44; 349/106;
349/110; 349/139

(58) **Field of Search** 349/113, 44, 106,
349/110, 139

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9 Claims, 7 Drawing Sheets

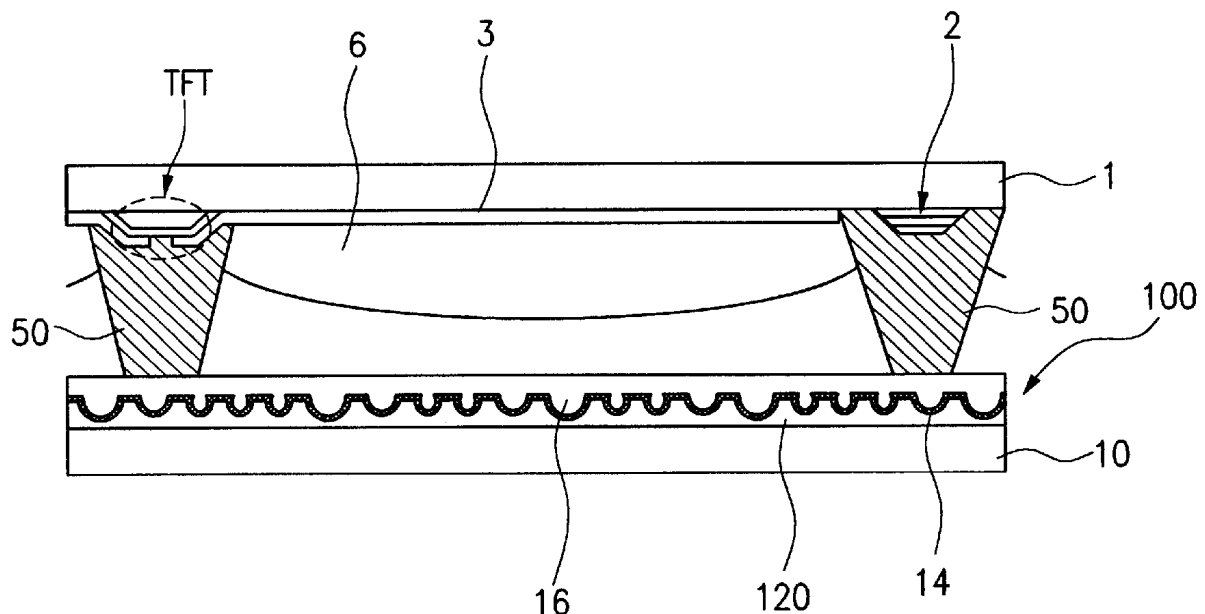


FIG. 1

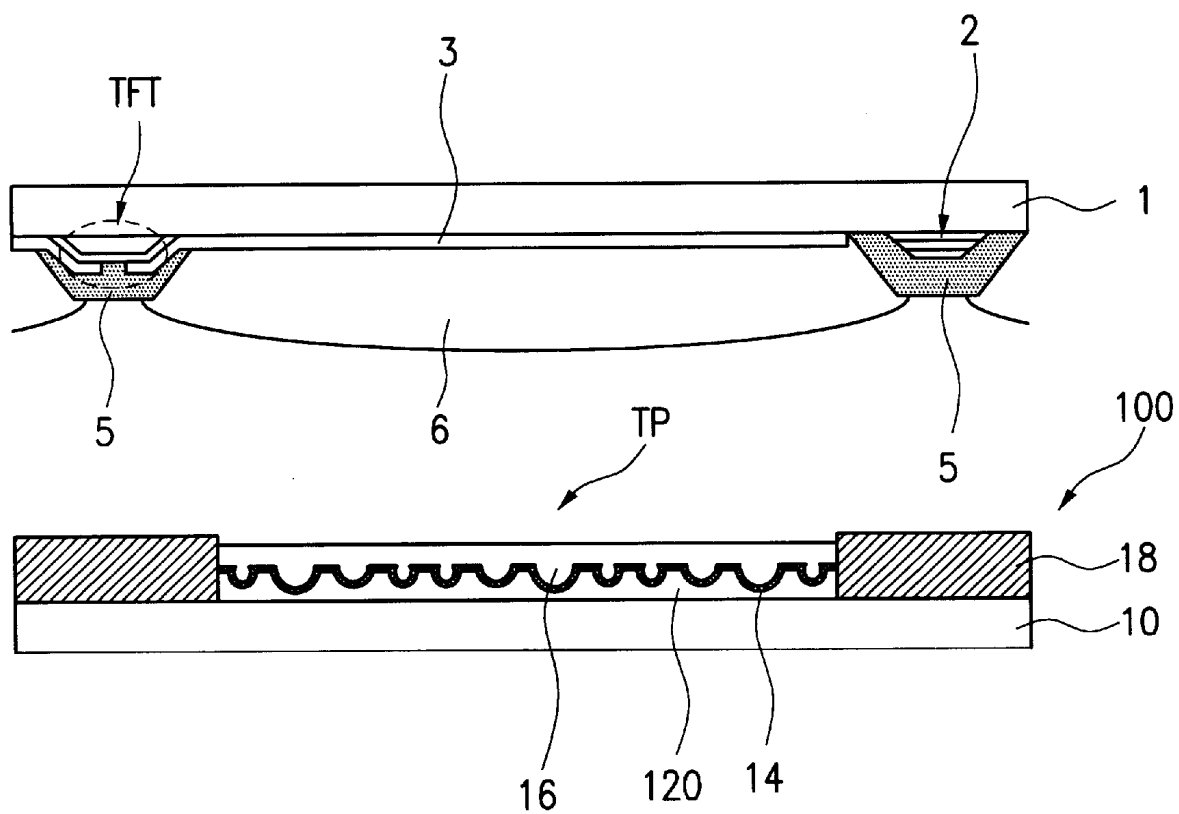


FIG. 2

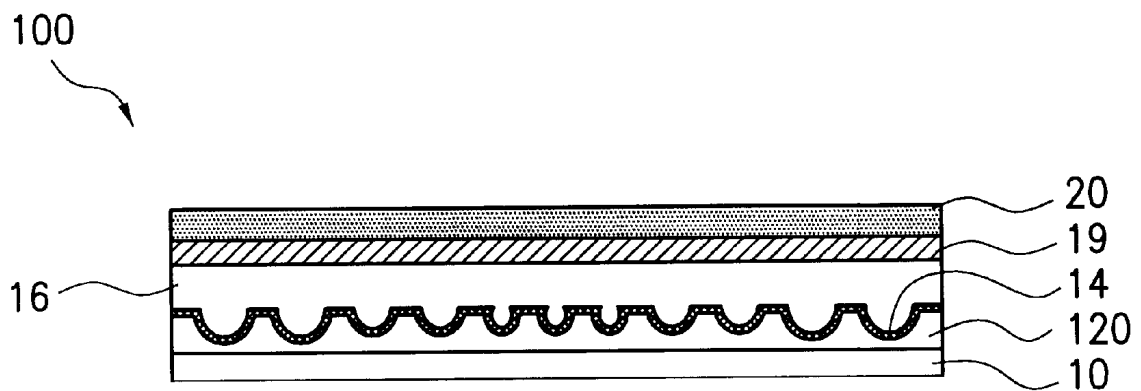


FIG. 3

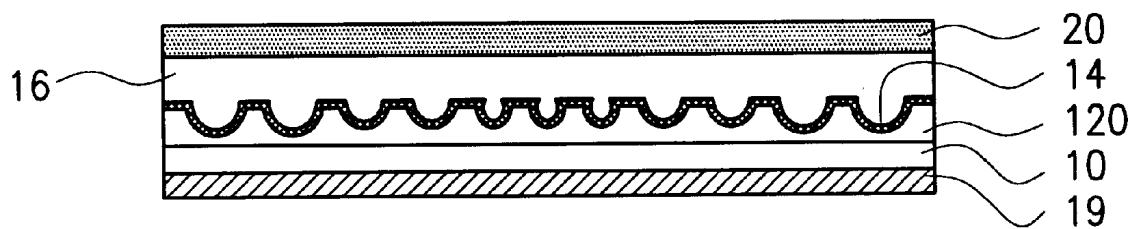


FIG. 4A

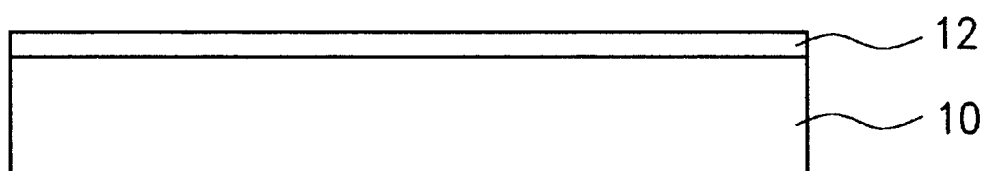


FIG. 4B

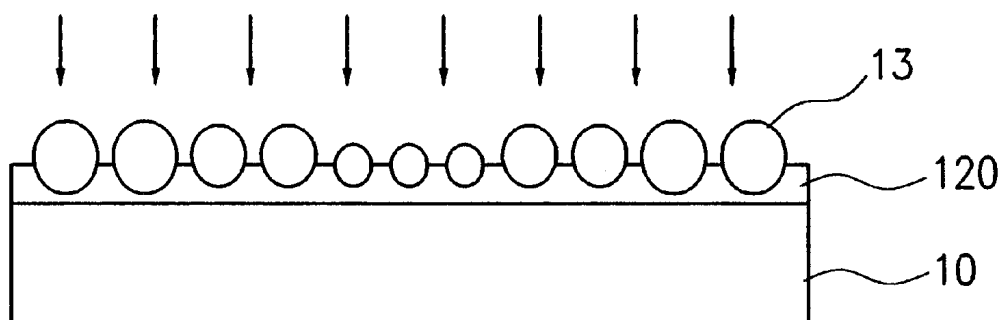


FIG. 4C

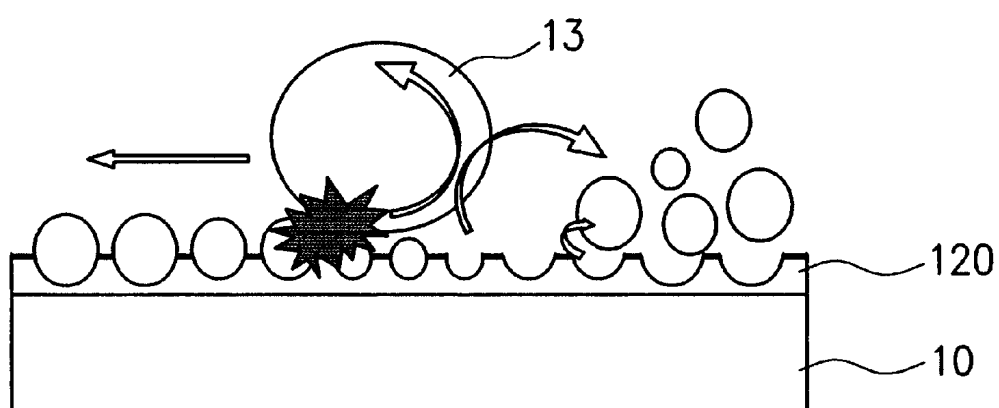


FIG. 4D

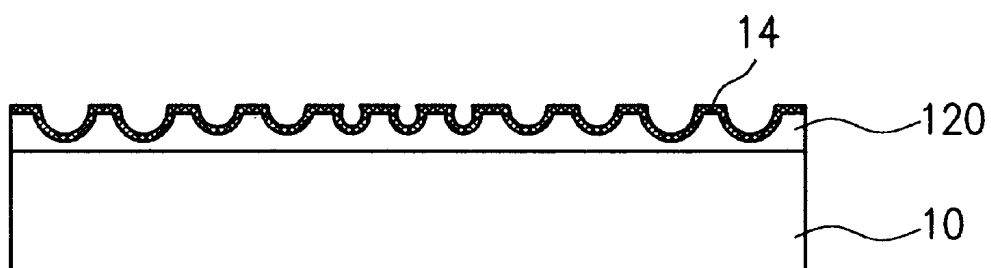
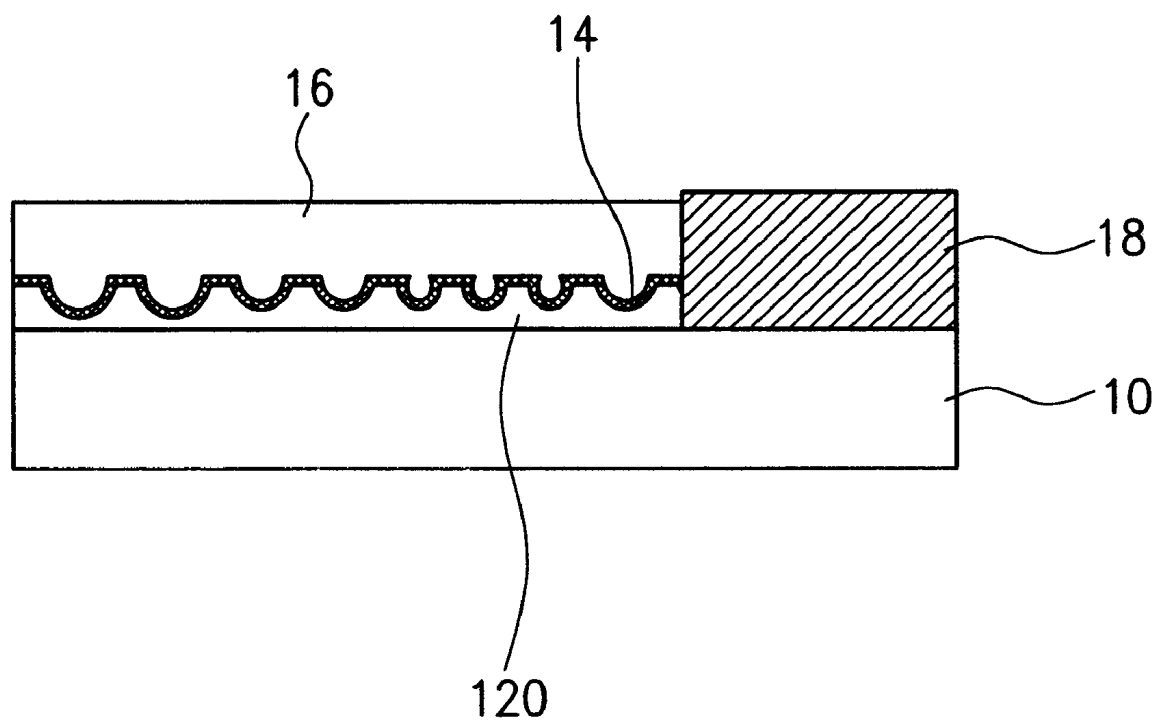


FIG. 4E



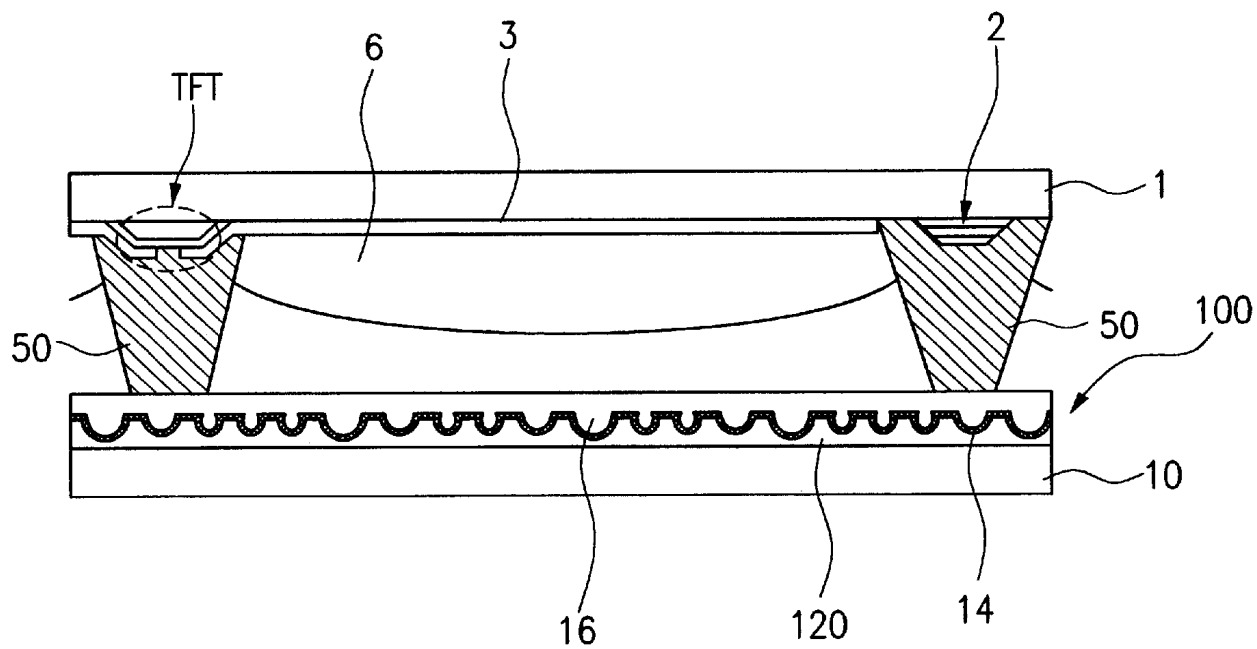
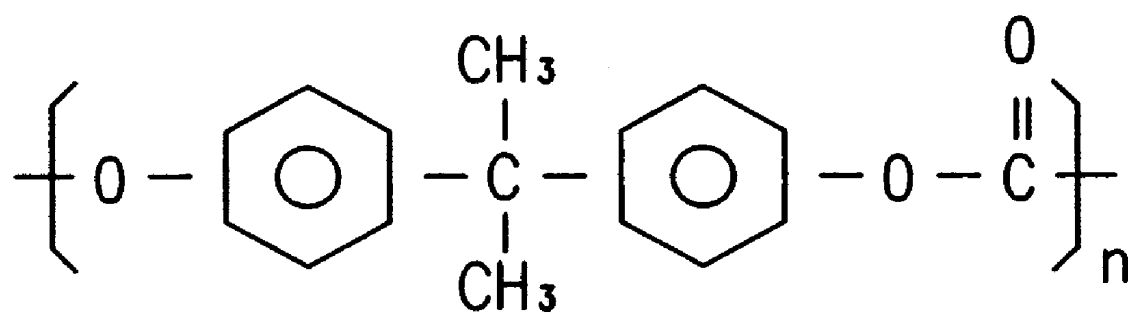


FIG. 6



REFLECTIVE LIQUID CRYSTAL DISPLAY DEVICE USING A REFLECTIVE PLATE HAVING LIGHT WEIGHT

BACKGROUND OF THE INVENTION

1. Field of the Invention

The present invention relates to a reflective liquid crystal display device (LCD) and more particularly to a reflective plate having lightweight and a reflective LCD using the same.

2. Description of the Related Art

A Reflective LCD generally comprises upper and lower substrates opposite to each other, a liquid crystal layer interposed between the upper and lower substrates, a polarization plate formed at an outside of an upper substrate, and a reflective plate formed at an outside of the lower substrate.

A black matrix is formed on the upper substrate so as to define a sub-pixel and a color filter is formed in the space surrounded by the black matrix.

A switching device and a pixel electrode are formed at each sub-pixel of the lower substrate.

Such reflective LCD utilizes natural light instead of separate light source.

Consequently, when a natural light is entered from the upper substrate, it is reflected again by a reflective plate at a lower face of the lower substrate after passing the upper substrate, the liquid crystal layer, and the lower substrate. At this time, the light is absorbed or passed depending on an arranged condition of liquid crystal molecules.

The thickness of upper and lower glass substrates has been reduced in order to lighten the aforementioned conventional reflective LCD as well as most LCDs.

However, since the thickness of a substrate now reaches the limit and is not fully lightened, an art capable of replacing materials of a substrate is on study.

For example, an art using a plastic substrate lighter than glass instead of a glass substrate is proposed. This plastic substrate, however, is thermally, chemically, and mechanically damaged during a formation process of an array pattern and a formation process of a color filter thereby deteriorating the picture quality of an LCD.

SUMMARY OF THE INVENTION

Accordingly, it is an object of the present invention to provide a reflective plate having lightweight as well as functioning as a substrate.

Furthermore, it is another object of the present invention to provide a reflective LCD using a reflective plate with lightweight capable of improving the picture quality.

To accomplish the aforementioned objects of the present invention, a reflective plate of the present invention comprises: a plastic plate; a photoresist layer disposed on the plastic plate and having an uneven portion on the surface thereof; and a reflective film having a high reflectance coated on the photoresist layer having the uneven portion. Herein, the photoresist layer is a polycarbonate layer.

Moreover, the high reflective film further comprises: a planarization layer formed on the photoresist layer so as to planarize the surface of the photoresist layer; a transparent electrode disposed over the planarization layer; and an alignment layer formed over the transparent electrode.

Furthermore, the high reflective film further comprises: a planarization formed on the photoresist layer so as to

planarize the surface of the photoresist layer; an alignment layer disposed over the planarization layer; and a transparent electrode formed at the back side of the plastic substrate. The reflective film having a high reflectance is an aluminum layer.

And, a reflective LCD according to the present invention comprises: a transparent insulating substrate; a gate bus line and a data bus line formed at an inner side of the substrate and defining a pixel region; a pixel electrode formed in the pixel region; a switching device operating the pixel electrode by receiving the signals of the gate bus line and the data bus line; a black matrix formed on the surface of the substrate and covering a portion at which the gate bus line, the data bus line, and the switching device are formed; color filters respectively formed at the outsides of the black matrix; and a plastic reflective plate opposing to the inner side of the substrate. Herein, the plastic reflective plate comprises: a plastic plate; a photoresist layer disposed on the plastic plate and having an uneven portion on the surface thereof; a reflective film having a high reflectance coated on the photoresist layer having the uneven portion; a planarization layer formed on the photoresist layer so as to planarize the surface of the photoresist layer; a transparent electrode disposed over the planarization layer; and an alignment layer formed over the transparent electrode.

Further, a reflective LCD according to another embodiment of the present invention comprises: a transparent insulating substrate; a gate bus line and a data bus line formed at an inner side of the substrate and defining a pixel region; a pixel electrode formed in the pixel region; a switching device operating the pixel electrode by receiving the signals of the gate bus line and the data bus line; a black matrix formed on the surface of the insulating substrate and covering a portion at which the gate bus line, the data bus line, and the switching device are formed; color filters respectively formed at the outsides of the black matrix; and a plastic reflective plate opposing to the inner side of the insulating substrate. Herein, the plastic reflective plate comprises: a plastic plate; a photoresist layer disposed on the plastic plate and having an uneven portion on the surface thereof; a reflective film having a high reflectance coated on the photoresist layer having the uneven portion; a planarization layer formed on the photoresist layer so as to planarize the surface of the photoresist layer; an alignment layer disposed over the planarization layer; and a transparent electrode discharging static electricity at the back side of the plastic plate.

BRIEF DESCRIPTION OF THE DRAWINGS

The objects, aspects, and advantages of the present invention may be far more understood with reference to the following detailed description and the attached drawings.

FIG. 1 is a cross-sectional view of a reflective LCD using a reflective plate having lightweight according to the present invention.

FIG. 2 is a cross-sectional view of a reflective plate having lightweight applied to a twist nematic mode according to the present invention.

FIG. 3 is a cross-sectional view of a reflective plate having lightweight applied to an IPS mode according to the present invention.

FIGS. 4a to 4e are cross-sectional views for describing a method of fabricating a lightened reflective plate according to the present invention.

FIG. 5 is a cross-sectional view of a reflective LCD using a reflective plate having lightweight according to another embodiment of the present invention.

FIG. 6 is a drawing showing a chemical structure formula of a photoresist layer used in the present invention.

DETAILED DESCRIPTION OF THE INVENTION

Referring to FIG. 1, a transparent insulating substrate **1** opposes to a plastic reflective plate **100** at a selected distance.

A gate bus line(not shown) and a data bus line **2** are arranged in matrix types at an inner side of the insulating substrate **1**. A thin film transistor(TFT) as a switching device is formed at an intersection of the gate bus line and the data bus line **2**. A pixel electrode **3** is connected to one side of the TFT so that the pixel electrode is operated depending on the signals of the gate bus line and the data bus line **2**. A black matrix **5** is formed on the surfaces of the TFT, the gate bus line, and the data bus line of the substrate **1**. The black matrix **5** is made of an insulating material containing black dye. Color filters **6** are formed respectively on the surface of the substrate **1** at both sides of the black matrix **5**, preferably on the surface of the pixel electrode **3**.

An uneven portion(TP) is formed on a reflective plate corresponding to the color filter **6**. The reflective plate **10** opposing to the substrate **1** has the uneven portion at portion corresponding to the color filter **6** and a light absorption layer **18** for preventing a light interference phenomenon due to the uneven portion(TP) are disposed at the portions opposing to the black matrix **5**. The surface of the uneven portion(TP) is planarized by a transparent planarization layer **16**.

The structure of such reflective plate according to the present invention will be described in detail with reference to FIGS. 2 and 3. Herein FIG. 2 shows a reflective plate applied to a twist nematic mode and FIG. 3 shows a reflective plate applied to an IPS mode wherein IPS is In Plane Switching.

Referring to FIGS. 2 and 3, a hardened photoresist layer **120** having an uneven portion is disposed on the plastic plate **10**. Polycarbonate having an excellent adhesion strength to plastic is used as the photoresist layer **120**. A reflective film **14** having a high reflectance is formed on the photoresist layer **120**. An aluminum layer is used as the reflective film **14**. A planarization layer **16** is formed on the photoresist layer **120** having the uneven portion.

In case of a twist nematic mode, a transparent electrode **19** is formed on the planarization layer **16** so as to form an electric field with the pixel electrode **3** of the transparent insulating substrate **1** and an alignment layer **20** is formed on the transparent electrode **19**. In case of an IPS mode, an alignment layer **20** is formed on the planarization layer **16** and a transparent electrode **19** is disposed at the back side of a plastic substrate **10** so as to be used for only discharging static electricity. At this time, in case of the IPS mode, a common electrode is formed on the transparent insulating substrate.

Such reflective plate **100** has a reflective film, a transparent electrode, and an alignment layer thereby functioning as a substrate as well as a reflective plate. And, since the reflective plate **100** does not undergo a patterning process, a plastic plate can be used as the reflective plate **100**. Therefore, the reflective plate has lighter weight than the conventional reflective plate using a glass substrate.

A method of fabricating such reflective plate **100** is as follows.

First, as shown in FIG. 4a, a photoresist layer **12** is formed on a plastic plate **10**. The photoresist layer **12** has an

excellent adhesion strength to the plastic plate **10**, e.g. uses a polycarbonate layer having a chemical structure formula as shown in FIG. 6.

Next, as shown in FIG. 4b, spacers **13** are spread in the photoresist layer **120**. At this time, spread of the spacers **13** can be differently controlled every sub-pixel R, G, and B. The photoresist layer **120** in which the spacers **13** are spread is hardened. The hardening process is performed by heat or UV. The hardened photoresist layer in the drawings is marked with **120**.

Afterward, as shown in 4c, the hardened photoresist layer **120** is rubbed so as to remove the spacers **13** from the photoresist layer **120**.

Next, as shown in FIG. 4d, the spacers **13** are removed thereby forming an uneven portion on the surface of the photoresist layer **120**. A reflective film **14** having a high reflectance is formed, e.g. by coating an aluminum layer, on the surface of the photoresist layer **120** having the uneven portion.

Sequentially, as shown in FIG. 4e, a planarization layer **16** is formed over the photoresist layer **120** on which the reflective film **14** is formed. A light absorption layer **18** absorbing light is formed on a selected portion.

Meanwhile, as shown in FIG. 5, a light absorption layer is not formed and the height of a black matrix **50** in the transparent insulating substrate **1** is extended by a distance between the substrate **1** and the reflective plate **100**. If so, the black matrix **50** functions as a wall intercepting light interference thereby completely intercepting light interference as above.

As described in detail above, in a reflective LCD according to the present invention, a gate bus line, a data bus line, a TFT and a pixel electrode are disposed on a transparent insulating substrate, a black matrix is formed on a resultant, and a color filter is formed over the pixel electrode. The opposing reflective plate is made of a plastic plate with an uneven portion, and a transparent electrode and an alignment layer are formed over the reflective plate.

Consequently, a reflective plate is made of plastic with lightweight and functions as a reflective plate and a substrate thereby lightening a reflective LCD.

Furthermore, since the reflective plate made of plastic does not undergo a patterning process, damage to the plastic plate is not caused. Therefore, picture quality is not deteriorated.

Various other modifications will be apparent to and can be readily made by those skilled in the art without departing from the scope and spirit of the present invention.

What is claimed is:

1. A reflective plate having light weight, comprising:

a plastic plate;

a photoresist layer disposed on the plastic plate and having an uneven portion in the surface thereof;

a reflective film having a high reflectance coated on the photoresist layer having the uneven portion;

a planarization layer formed on the photoresist layer so as to planarize the surface of the photoresist layer;

an alignment layer disposed over the planarization layer; and

a transparent electrode formed at the back side of the plastic substrate.

2. The reflective plate according to claim 1, wherein the photoresist layer is a polycarbonate layer.

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3. The reflective plate according to claim 1, wherein the reflective film having a high reflectance is an aluminum layer.

4. A reflective liquid crystal display device using a reflective plate having light weight, comprising:

a transparent insulating substrate;

a gate bus line and a data bus line formed at an inner side of the substrate and defining a pixel region;

a pixel electrode formed in the pixel region;

a switching device operating the pixel electrode by receiving the signals of the gate bus line and the data bus line;

a black matrix formed on the surface of the substrate and covering a portion at which the gate bus line, the data bus line, and the switching device are formed;

color filters respectively formed between the black matrixes; and

a plastic reflective plate opposing to the inner side of the substrate, wherein the plastic reflective plate comprises: a plastic plate; a photoresist layer disposed on the plastic plate and having an uneven portion on the surface thereof; a reflective film having a high reflectance coated on the photoresist layer having the uneven portion; a planarization layer formed on the photoresist layer so as to planarize the surface of the photoresist layer; an alignment layer disposed over the planarization layer; and a transparent electrode formed at the back side of the plastic plate.

5. The reflective plate according to claim 4, wherein the photoresist layer is a polycarbonate layer.

6. The reflective plate according to claim 4, wherein the reflective film having a high reflectance is an aluminum layer.

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7. A reflective liquid crystal display device using a reflective plate having light weight, comprising:

a transparent insulating substrate;

a gate bus line and a data bus line formed at an inner side of the substrate and defining a pixel region;

a pixel electrode formed in the pixel region;

a switching device operating the pixel electrode by receiving the signals of the gate bus line and the data bus line;

a black matrix formed on the surface of the insulating substrate and covering a portion at which the gate bus line, the data bus line, and the switching device are formed;

color filters respectively formed between the black matrixes; and

a plastic reflective plate opposing to the inner side of the insulating substrate,

wherein the plastic reflective plate comprises: a plastic plate; a photoresist layer disposed on the plastic plate and having an uneven portion on the surface thereof; a reflective film having a high reflectance coated on the photoresist layer having the uneven portion; a planarization layer formed on the photoresist layer so as to planarize the surface of the photoresist layer; an alignment layer disposed over the planarization layer; and a transparent electrode discharging static electricity at the back side of the plastic plate.

8. The reflective plate according to claim 7, wherein the photoresist layer is a polycarbonate layer.

9. The reflective plate according to claim 7, the reflective film having a high reflectance is an aluminum layer.

* * * * *

专利名称(译)	使用重量轻的反射板的反射型液晶显示装置		
公开(公告)号	US6473145	公开(公告)日	2002-10-29
申请号	US09/656371	申请日	2000-09-06
[标]申请(专利权)人(译)	现代显示技术		
申请(专利权)人(译)	韩国现代显示技术股份有限公司.		
当前申请(专利权)人(译)	BOE-HYDIS TECHNOLOGY CO. , LTD.		
[标]发明人	SHIM HWAN SOO SEO DONG HAE LEE JAE JIN CHOI SANG UN		
发明人	SHIM, HWAN SOO SEO, DONG HAE LEE, JAE JIN CHOI, SANG UN		
IPC分类号	G02F1/1333 G02F1/1335 G02F1/13 G02F1/1343 G02F1/136 G02F1/133		
CPC分类号	G02F1/133305 G02F1/133553 G02F1/133512 G02F1/134363 G02F2001/133334		
代理机构(译)	LADAS & PARRY		
优先权	1019990038378 1999-09-09 KR		
外部链接	Espacenet USPTO		

摘要(译)

本发明公开了一种具有轻质功能的反射板作为基板和使用该反射板的反射型LCD。根据本发明的反射型LCD包括：透明绝缘基板；栅极总线和数据总线形成在基板的内侧并限定像素区域；形成在像素区域中的像素电极；开关装置，通过接收栅极总线和数据总线的信号来操作像素电极；黑矩阵形成在基板1s的表面上并覆盖形成栅极总线，数据总线 and 开关器件的部分；滤色器分别形成在黑色矩阵的外侧；塑料反射板，与所述基板内侧相对，所述塑料反射板包括：塑料板；光刻胶层设置在塑料板上并且在其表面上具有不平坦部分；具有高反射率的反射膜涂覆在具有不平坦部分的光刻胶层上；在光致抗蚀剂层上形成平坦化层，以平坦化光致抗蚀剂层的表面；透明电极，设置在平坦化层上；以及在透明电极上形成的配向层。

