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Chang et al.

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(54) **LIQUID CRYSTAL DISPLAY PANEL**

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(51) **Int. Cl.**⁷ **G02F 1/1343**

(52) **U.S. Cl.** **349/143; 349/113; 349/158**

(58) **Field of Search** 349/113, 114,
349/139, 143, 158

(56) **References Cited**

U.S. PATENT DOCUMENTS

6,195,140	B1	2/2001	Kubo et al.	349/44
6,441,873	B2 *	8/2002	Young	349/43
2001/0017679	A1	8/2001	Ha et al.	349/113
2002/0047970	A1 *	4/2002	Ono et al.	349/122

* cited by examiner

Primary Examiner—Tarifur R. Chowdhury

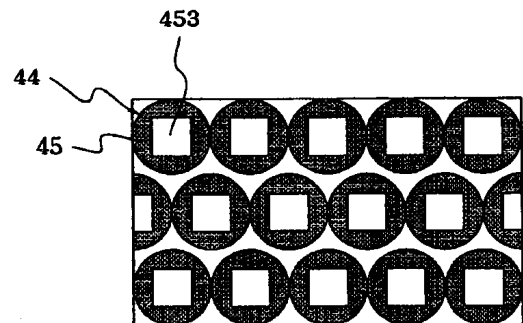
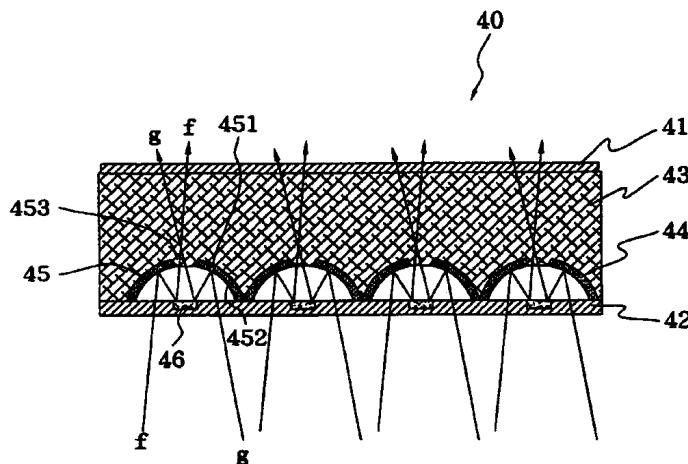
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(57) **ABSTRACT**

The present invention discloses a LCD panel, including a first substrate, a second substrate, a liquid crystal layer installed in between the first substrate and the second substrate, a plurality of pixel electrodes, in which each pixel electrode contains a plurality of protruded blocks, in which each protruded block includes a first reflection layer installed over the surface of the second substrate and is in a shape of hollow arc with an opening over the center of the arc, and a second reflection layer embedded in the surface of the second substrate and installed right beneath the opening of the first reflection layer.

14 Claims, 4 Drawing Sheets



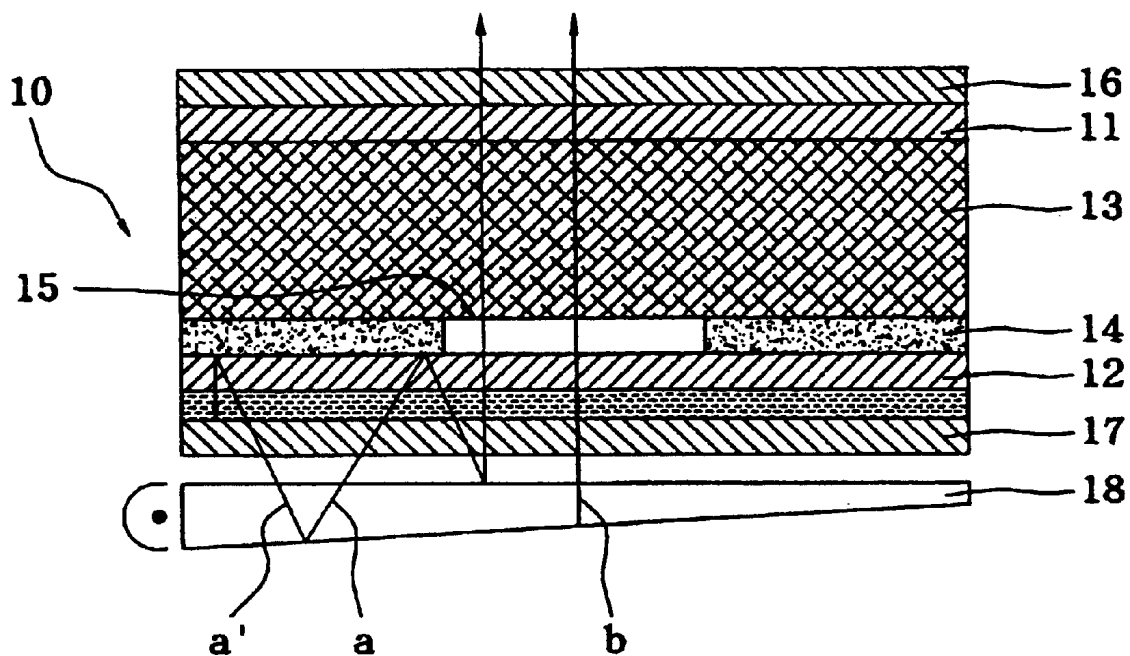


FIG. 1 (Prior Art)

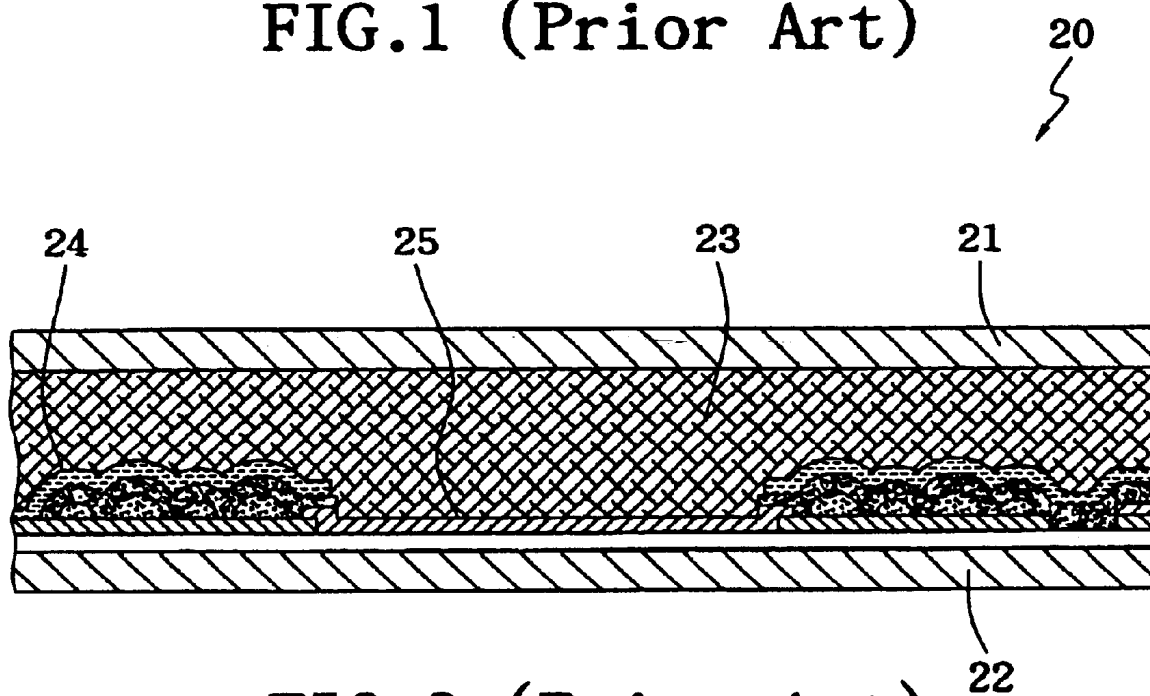


FIG. 2 (Prior Art)

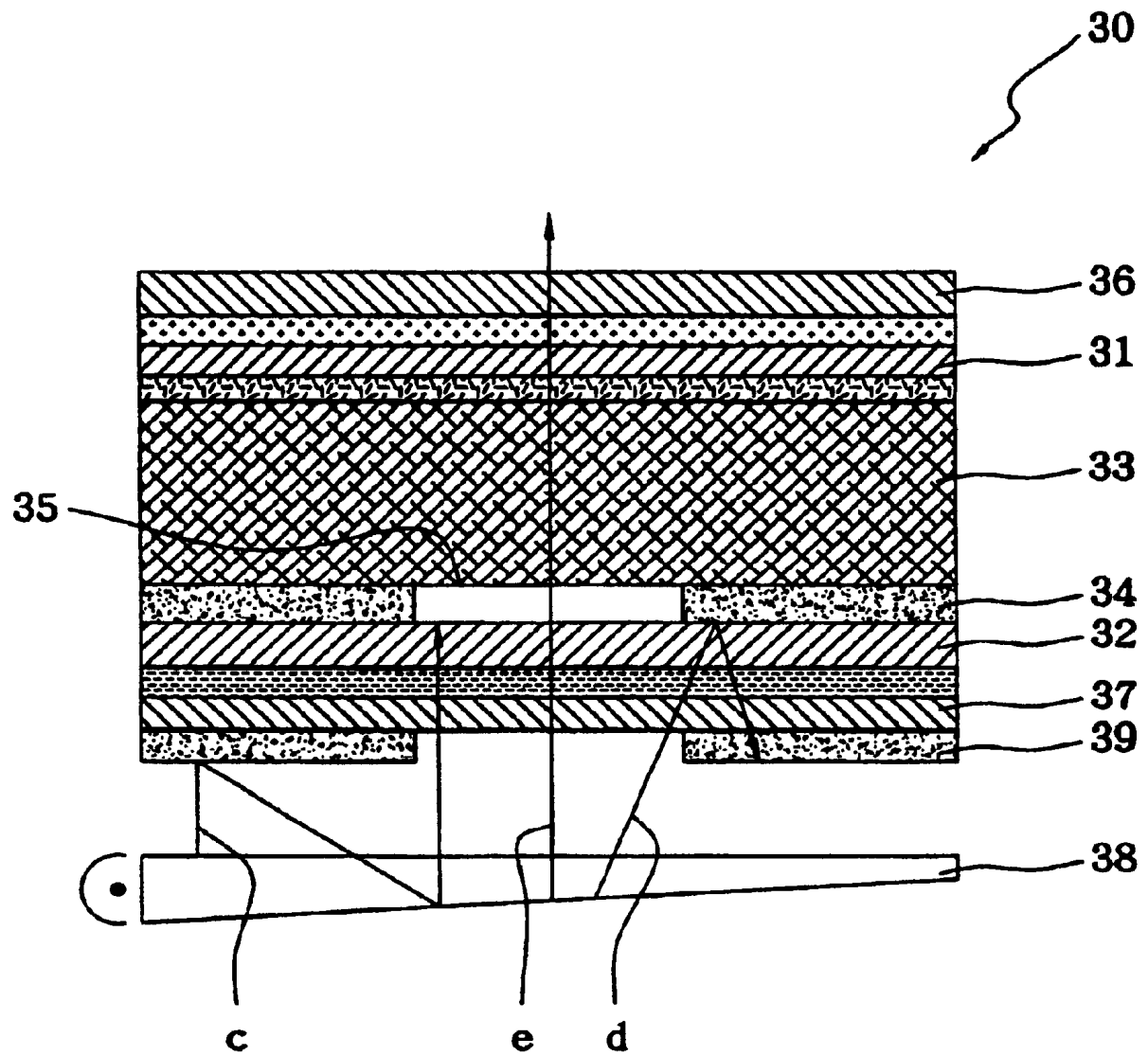


FIG.3 (Prior Art)

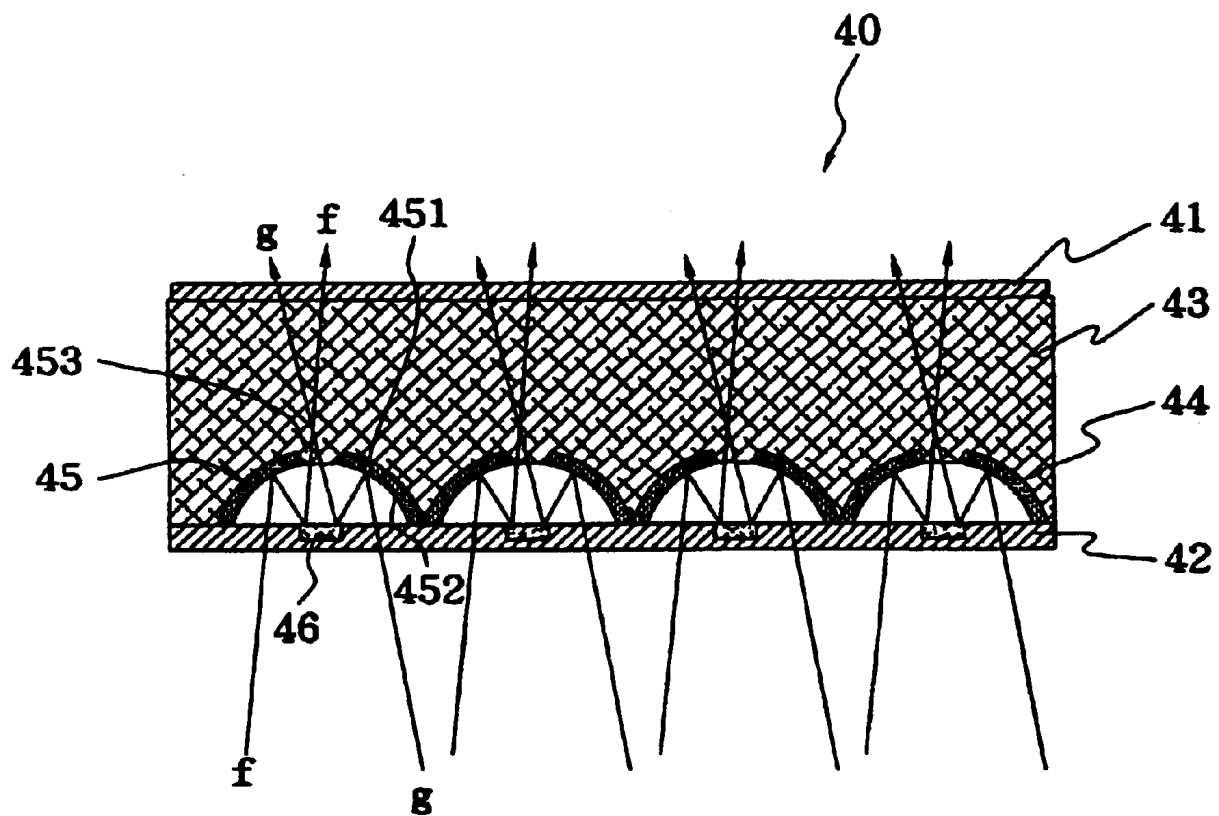


FIG. 4

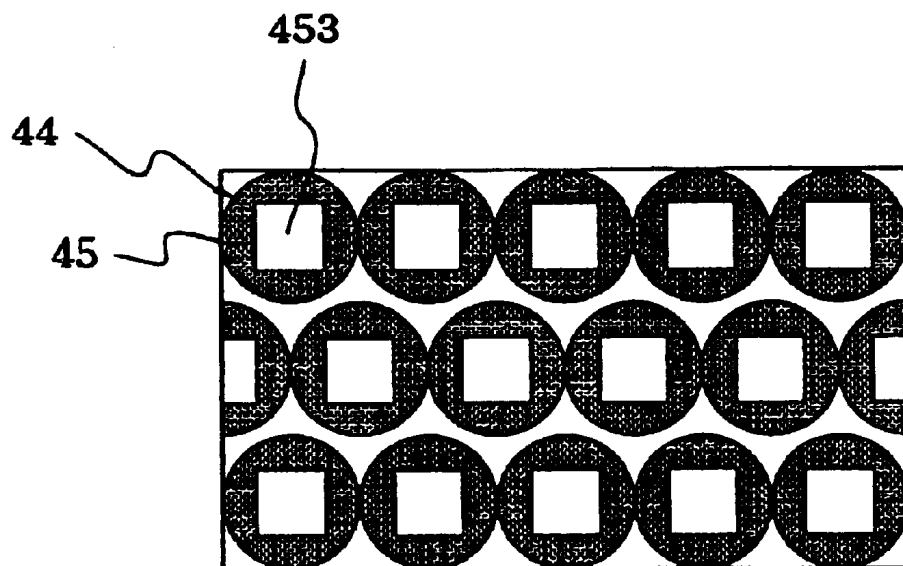
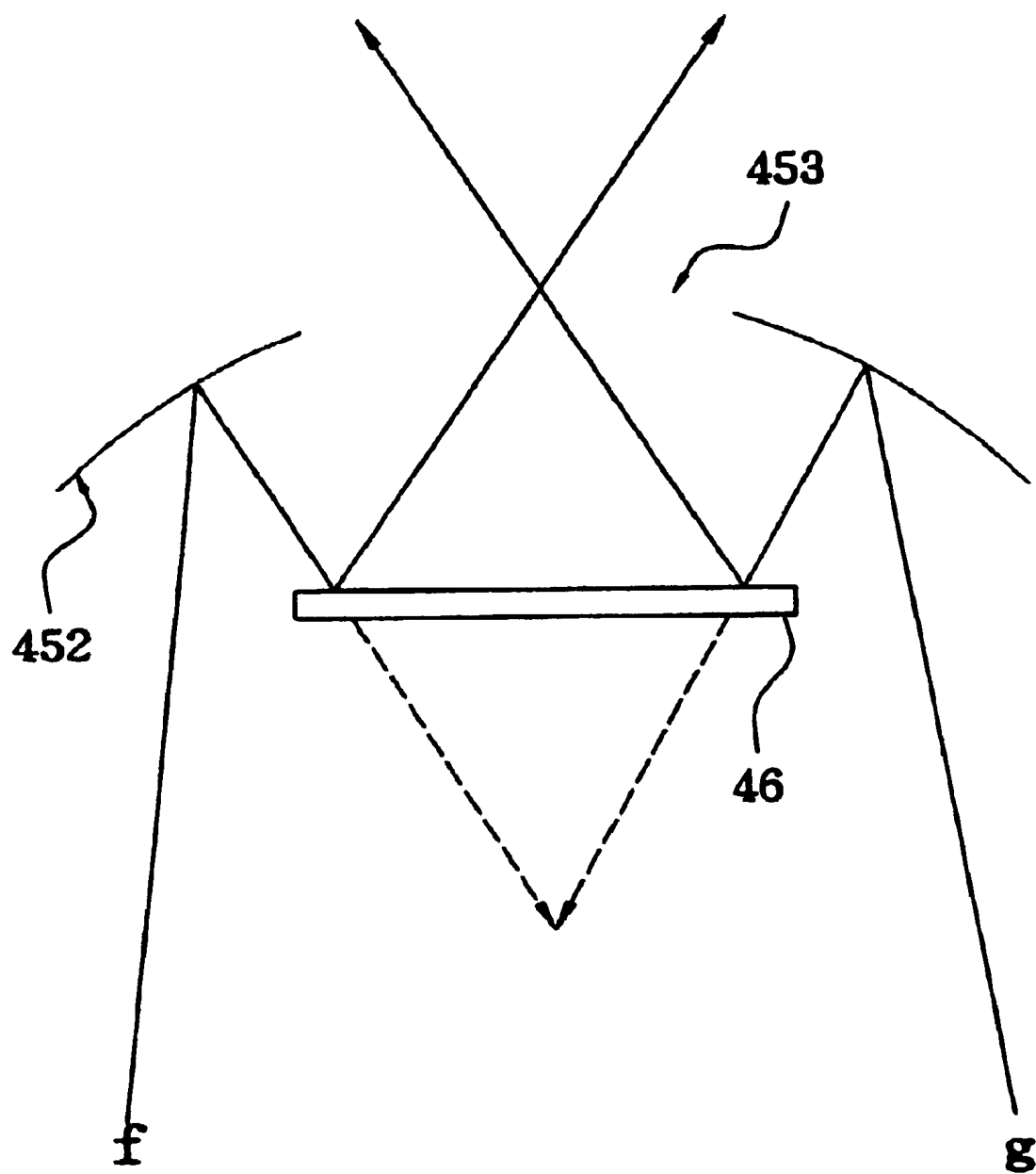


FIG. 5

**FIG. 6**

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LIQUID CRYSTAL DISPLAY PANEL

BACKGROUND OF THE INVENTION

1. Field of the Invention

The invention relates to a liquid crystal display (LCD) panel, in particular to a LCD panel capable of enhancing a light utilization and penetration.

2. Description of Related Art

The conventional penetration LCD panel **10** includes a first substrate **11**, a second substrate **12**, a liquid crystal layer **13**, a first polarizer **16**, a second polarizer **17** and a plurality of pixel electrodes in which each pixel electrode contains a reflection area **14** and a penetration area **15** as shown in FIG. **1**. An incident light of a back light source **18** passes through the LCD panel **10** to hereby display the picture recognizable by naked eyes. The path of the incident light into the liquid crystal layer **13** of the back light source **18** can be expressed by paths a, a' and a path b. Although part of the incident lights can directly penetrates by passing through area **15** as shown in path b. However, when incident lights are beneath the reflection area **14**, a small portion of those will penetrate by passing through an area **15** as a result of the reflection area **14** and the reflection effect of the back light source **18**, while they will be weakened due to the absorption of the second polarizer **17** in reflection process as shown in path a. Moreover, most of the incident lights under the reflection area **14** are exhausted due to the obstruction of the reflection area **14** or the absorption of the second polarizer **17** as shown in path a'. In general, the penetration rate of conventional half penetration LCD panels **10** is about 25%. A U.S. Pat. No. 6,195,140 discloses a LCD panel **20** providing a first substrate **21**, a second substrate **22**, a liquid crystal layer **23**, a reflection area **24** with uneven surface and a penetration area **25** as shown in FIG. **2**, while it is not significant to improve the utilization efficiency of surrounding light sources and back light source.

In addition, U.S. Patent Publication No. 2001/0017679A1 discloses a LCD panel **30**, in which a reflection layer **39** is installed under a second polarizer **37** so that the incident light of the back light source **38** can further reflect, making it capable of passing through the penetration area **35** without being directly blocked by the reflection area **34** or absorbed by the second polarizer **37** as shown in path c. Inevitably, part of light sources are consumed by the obstruction of the reflection area **34** as shown in path d and as it is necessary to further coat a reflection layer **39** under the polarizer **37**, an alignment defect and so on resulted in the production process make the manufacturing process more uncontrollable.

SUMMARY OF THE INVENTION

The goal of the invention provides a LCD panel with a higher light efficiency so that the penetration rate increases but its reflection rate won't be reduced.

To achieve the above goal and avoid the disadvantages of the conventional techniques, the invention discloses a LCD panel, including a first substrate, a second substrate, a liquid crystal layer installed in between the first substrate and the second substrate, a plurality of pixel electrodes, in which each pixel electrode contains a plurality of protruded blocks, in which each protruded block includes a first reflection layer installed over the surface of the second substrate and is in a shape of hollow arc with an opening over the center of the arc, and a second reflection layer embedded in the

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surface of the second substrate and installed right beneath the opening of the first reflection layer.

As such, the incident light of the back light source can pass through the opening of the first reflection layer by utilizing double reflection effects, making the originally blocked incident light by reflection layer once again become a penetrating light to increase the light utilization.

BRIEF DESCRIPTION OF THE DRAWINGS

The present invention will be described according to the appended drawings in which:

FIG. **1** shows a cross sectional view of prior LCD panels;

FIG. **2** shows another cross sectional view of prior LCD panels;

FIG. **3** shows another cross sectional view of prior LCD panels;

FIG. **4** shows a cross sectional view of a LCD panel of one embodiment according to the present invention;

FIG. **5** shows a top view of a LCD panel of one embodiment according to the present invention; and

FIG. **6** shows a hint diagram of a reflection theorem of LCD panels according to the present invention.

DETAILED DESCRIPTION OF THE INVENTION

FIG. **4** shows a cross sectional view of a LCD panel of one embodiment according to the present invention, including a first substrate **41**, a second substrate **42**, a liquid crystal layer **43** and a plurality of pixel electrodes (not shown). The liquid crystal layer **43** is installed in between the first substrate **41** and the second substrate **42** and each pixel electrode comprises a plurality of protruded blocks **44**.

Each protruded block **44** contains a first reflection layer **45** and a second reflection layer **46**. The first reflection layer **45** is installed on top of the surface of the second substrate **42** and is in a shape of an arc with an opening **453** over the arc center. The first reflection layer **45** provides a first surface **451** and a second surface **452**, in which the first surface **451** is used to reflect surrounding light sources while the second surface **452** is used to reflect the incident light sources. The second reflection layer **46** is embedded in the surface of the second substrate **42** and is under the opening **453** of the first reflection layer **45**. The first reflection layer **45** and the second reflection layer **46** are made from the materials with conductivity and high reflection rate, which can be chosen from the following groups, aluminum, silver, gold, neodymium and their alloy. The opening **453** of the first reflection layer **45** and the shape of the second reflection layer **46** are not subject to any rule. The better one is in shapes of rectangular, circular or square. Furthermore, the surfaces of the first reflection layer **45** and the second reflection layer **46** are smooth planes or concaved planes to facilitate the reflection or focusing.

FIG. **5** shows a top view of a LCD panel of one embodiment according to the present invention, which uses the opening **453** of each protruded block **44** as the penetration area, thus the incident light from the back light source can penetrate through opening **453** and the drawback of lower light utilization in prior arts as a result of obstruction of reflection layer can be avoided.

FIG. **6** shows a hint diagram of a reflection theorem of LCD panels according to the present invention. The incident light from back light source penetrates the opening **453** of the first reflection layer **45** by means of double reflections.

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As far as the paths f and g are concerned, the incident light from the back light source will go through the second surface 452 of the first reflection layer 45 for the first reflection to the surface of the second reflection layer 46 and go through the second reflection layer 46 for the second reflection penetrating through the opening 453. Therefore, the incident light consumed by the obstruction of the reflection area in prior arts can be further reflected to form a penetration light. The penetration rate of the present invention can be achieved by three times of prior art.

The penetration rate of the invention can be controlled with the arc of the first reflection layer 45, a distance between the second reflection layer 46 and the opening 453 and the size of the second reflection layer 45 and the opening 453. For this, it is not subject to any limitation in the invention.

In one embodiment of the invention, the distance between the opening 453 of the first reflection layer 45 and the second reflection layer 46 is located at about $\frac{1}{3}$ to $\frac{2}{3}$ of the focal length of the first reflection layer 45 and is better yet located at $\frac{1}{2}$ focal length of it. In addition, the width of the opening 453 of the first reflection layer 45 and the width of the second reflection layer 46 can be roughly set up as the same. The widths of the opening 453 and the second reflection layer 46 are in between $\frac{1}{3}$ to $\frac{2}{3}$ the radius of the first reflection layer 45 and are better yet $\frac{1}{2}$ the radius of the reflection layer 45.

The above-described embodiments of the present invention are intended to be illustrative only. Numerous alternative embodiments may be devised by those skilled in the art without departing from the scope of the following claims.

What is claimed is:

1. A liquid crystal display panel, comprising:

a first substrate;

a second substrate;

a liquid crystal layer installed between said first substrate and said second substrate; and

a plurality of pixel electrodes installed on a surface of said second substrate, said pixel electrodes comprising a plurality of protruded blocks, and each of said protruded blocks including:

(a) a first reflection layer installed over a surface of said second substrate, and a central position of said first reflection layer having an opening; and

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(b) a second reflection layer installed on a surface of said second substrate and beneath said opening of said first reflection layer.

2. The liquid crystal display panel of claim 1, wherein a material of said first reflection layer is selected from the group essentially consisting of aluminum, silver, gold, neodymium and their alloy thereof.

3. The liquid crystal display panel of claim 1, wherein a material of said second reflection layer is selected from the group essentially consisting of aluminum, silver, gold, neodymium and their alloy thereof.

4. The liquid crystal display panel of claim 1, wherein said first reflection layer is in an arc shape.

5. The liquid crystal display panel of claim 1, wherein said second reflection layer is in a shape of rectangular, circular or square.

6. The liquid crystal display panel of claim 1, wherein said second reflection layer is a smooth plane or a concave plane.

7. The liquid crystal display panel of claim 1, wherein said opening of said first reflection layer is in a shape of rectangular, circular or square.

8. The liquid crystal display panel of claim 1, wherein said second reflection layer is located at one half of a focal length of said first reflection layer.

9. The liquid crystal display panel of claim 1, wherein a width of said opening of said first reflection layer is approximately equal to a width of said second reflection layer.

10. The liquid crystal display panel of claim 1, wherein a width of said opening of said first reflection layer is in between one third to two third radius of said first reflection layer.

11. The liquid crystal display panel of claim 1, wherein a width of said opening of said first reflection layer is approximately equal to one half radius of said first reflection layer.

12. The liquid crystal display panel of claim 1, wherein a width of said opening of said second reflection layer is in between one third to two third radius of said first reflection layer.

13. The liquid crystal display panel of claim 1, wherein a width of said opening of said second reflection layer is approximately equal to one half radius of said first reflection layer.

14. The liquid crystal display panel of claim 1, wherein said second reflection layer is embedded in a surface of said second substrate.

* * * * *

专利名称(译)	液晶显示面板		
公开(公告)号	US6727969	公开(公告)日	2004-04-27
申请号	US10/308643	申请日	2002-12-03
[标]申请(专利权)人(译)	统宝光电股份有限公司		
申请(专利权)人(译)	统宝光电股份有限公司		
当前申请(专利权)人(译)	统宝光电股份有限公司		
[标]发明人	CHANG WEI CHIH LAY CHUNG WEN		
发明人	CHANG, WEI-CHIH LAY, CHUNG-WEN		
IPC分类号	G02F1/13 G02F1/1335 G02B5/02 G02B5/08 G02F1/1343		
CPC分类号	G02F1/133555		
代理机构(译)	LADAS & PARRY		
优先权	090133494 2001-12-31 TW		
其他公开文献	US20030133061A1		
外部链接	Espacenet USPTO		

摘要(译)

本发明公开了一种液晶显示面板，包括第一基板，第二基板，安装在第一基板和第二基板之间的液晶层，多个像素电极，每个像素电极包含多个凸块，其中每个突出块包括安装在第二基板表面上的第一反射层，并且呈中空弧形，在弧的中心上方具有开口，第二反射层嵌入在第二基板的表面中，安装在第一反射层开口的正下方。

