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(54) **IN-PLANE SWITCHING MODE LIQUID CRYSTAL DISPLAY PANEL**

(75) Inventors: **Suk Won Choi**, Anyang-shi; **Su Seok Choi**, Hanam-shi, both of (KR)

(73) Assignee: **LG. Philips LCD Co., LTD**, Seoul (KR)

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(30) **Foreign Application Priority Data**

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(51) **Int. Cl.**⁷ **G02F 1/1337; G02F 1/141**

(52) **U.S. Cl.** **349/141; 349/123; 349/133**

(58) **Field of Search** 349/123, 127, 349/133, 135, 141, 178; 428/1

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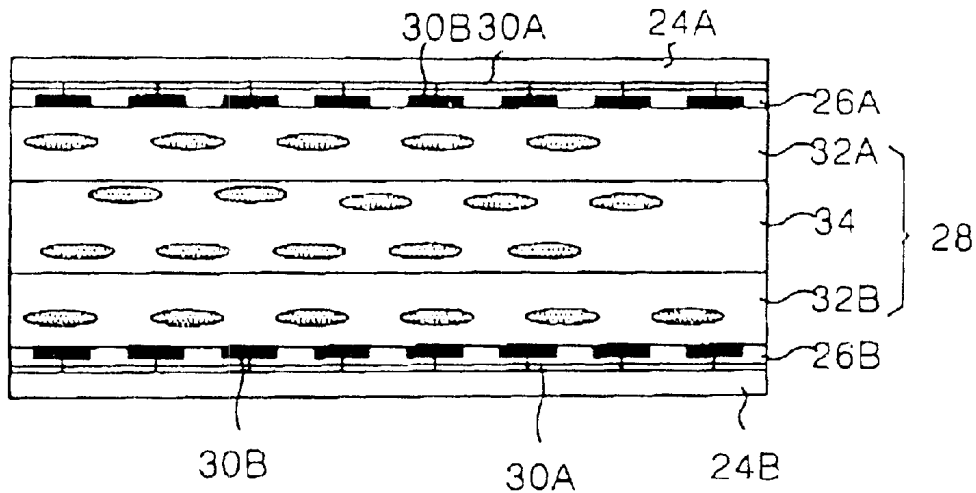
Primary Examiner—Toan Ton

(74) *Attorney, Agent, or Firm*—McKenna Long & Aldridge LLP

(57) **ABSTRACT**

A liquid crystal display panel employing an in plane switching (IPS) mode wherein an alignment direction of a liquid crystal is moved on a plane parallel to the surface of the panel. In the panel, electrode patterns are formed on each substrate in such a manner to be opposed to each other. A liquid crystal layer is filled between the substrates provided with the electrode patterns. Alignment films are formed on each of the substrates in such a manner to be positioned between the electrode patterns and the liquid crystal layer. The alignment films allow an alignment direction of the liquid crystal layer to be changed on a plane parallel to the surfaces of the substrates by an electric field applied between the electrode patterns.

12 Claims, 2 Drawing Sheets



Liquid Crystal Molecules

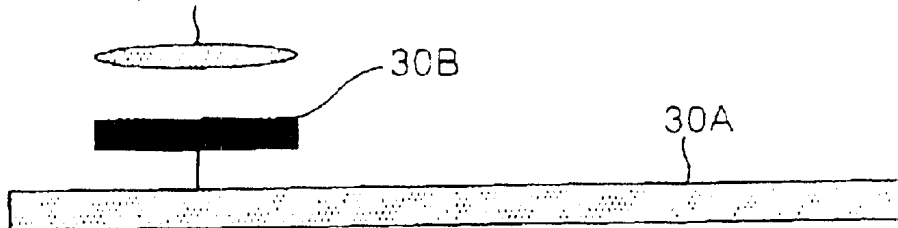


FIG 1
CONVENTIONAL ART

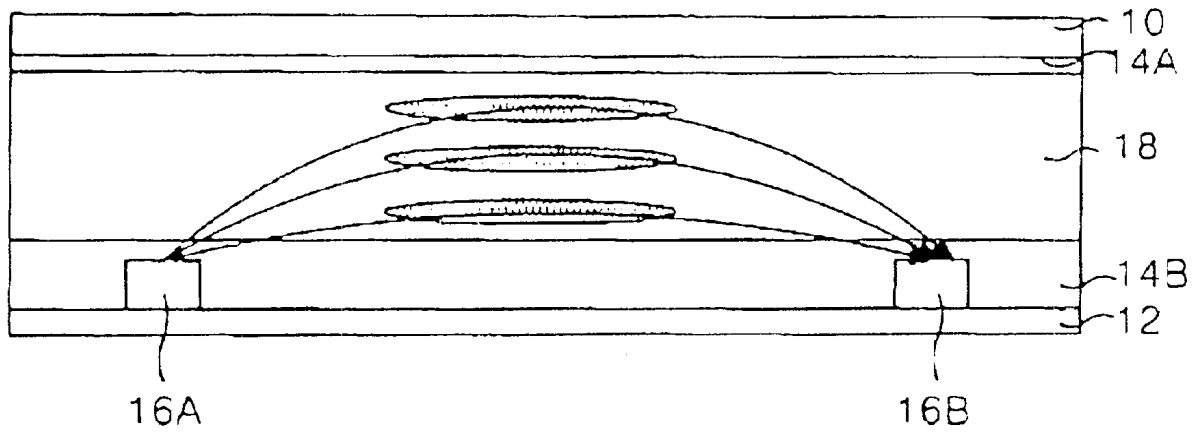


FIG 2

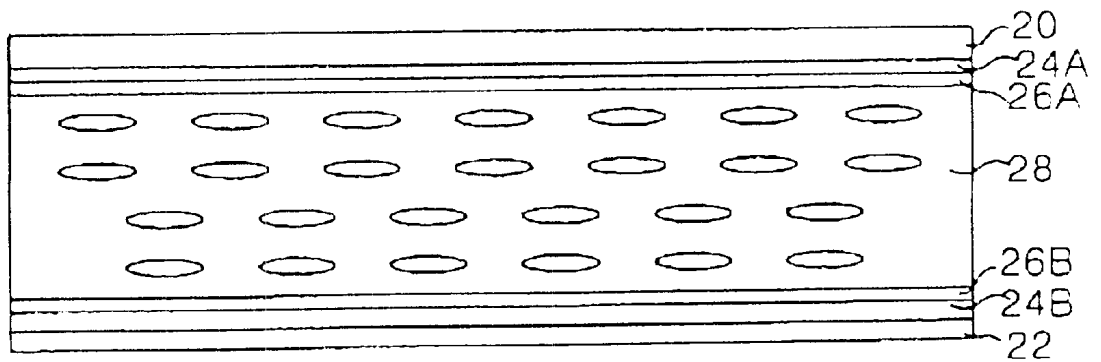


FIG 3

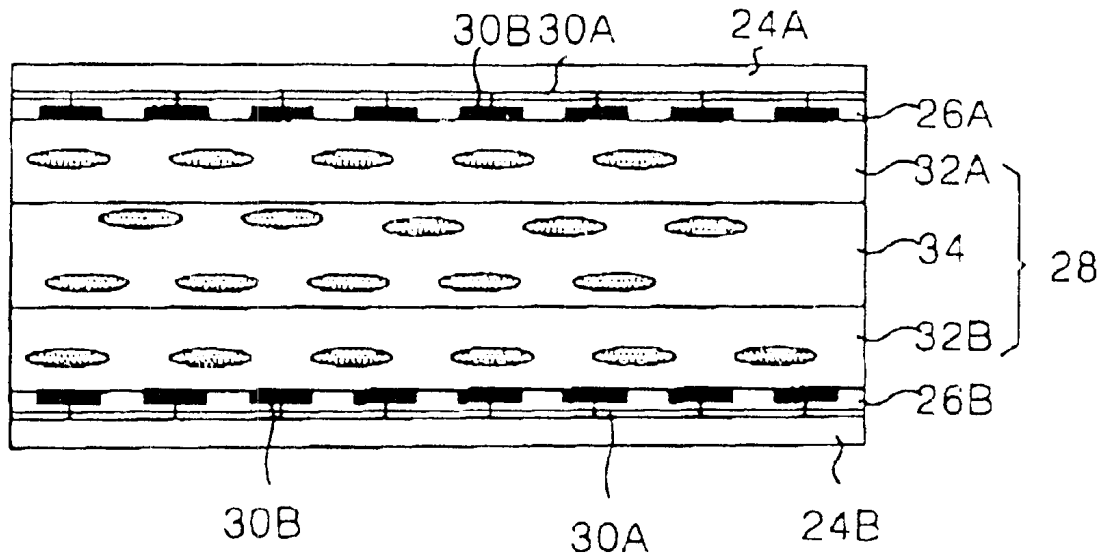
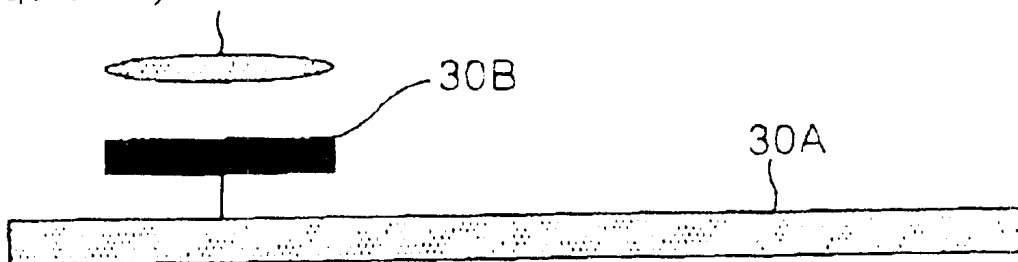


FIG 4

Liquid Crystal Molecules



IN-PLANE SWITCHING MODE LIQUID CRYSTAL DISPLAY PANEL

This application claims the benefit of Korean Patent Application No. 1999-68075, filed on Dec. 31, 1999, which is hereby incorporated by reference for all purposes as if fully set forth herein.

BACKGROUND OF THE INVENTION

1. Field of the Invention

The present invention relates to a liquid crystal display panel for controlling a light transmissivity by a liquid crystal to display a picture, and more particularly to a liquid crystal display panel employing an in plane switching (IPS) mode wherein an alignment direction of a liquid crystal is moved on a plane parallel to the surface of the panel.

2. Discussion of the Related Art

Generally, liquid crystal display (LCD) panels can be largely classified into a twisted nematic (TN) mode and an in plane switching (IPS) mode. In a TN mode LCD panel, liquid crystal molecules are moved on a basis of a direction perpendicular to the panel. To this end, the TN mode LCD panel allows an electric field to be applied to a liquid crystal layer in a direction vertical or perpendicular to the surface of the panel using transparent electrodes on two glass substrates opposed to each other. Such a TN mode LCD panel can obtain sufficient brightness, but has a narrow viewing angle.

On the other hand, in the IPS mode LCD panel, liquid crystal molecules move on a plane parallel to the panel to thereby enlarge viewing angle. To this end, the IPS mode LCD panel allows a traversing electric field to be applied to the liquid crystal molecules in a direction horizontal or parallel to the panel. The IPS mode LCD panel has a drawback in that, because a pixel electrode and a common electrode exist on the same substrate to generate such a traversing electric field, transmissivity of light from a light source and aperture ratio are deteriorated. For this reason, it is difficult for the IPS mode LCD panel to obtain sufficient brightness.

As shown in FIG. 1, the IPS mode LCD panel includes an upper substrate **10** and a lower substrate **12**. A first alignment film **14A** is formed on the surface of the upper substrate **10**. A pixel electrode pattern **16A**, a common electrode pattern **16B** and a second alignment film **14B** are sequentially formed on the surface of the lower substrate **12**. The upper substrate **10** and the lower substrate **12** are adhered to each other in such a manner that the first alignment film **14A** is opposed to the second alignment film **14B**. A liquid crystal layer **18** is injected between the first and second alignment films **14A** and **14B**. Liquid crystal molecules constituting the liquid crystal layer **18** move on a plane parallel to the lower substrate **12** in response to a traversing electric field formed by an electrifying electrode pattern on the lower substrate **12**, thereby controlling light transmissivity.

As described above, in the conventional IPS mode LCD, because both the pixel electrode pattern **16A** and the common electrode pattern **16B** must be formed on any one of the substrates, aperture ratio of the pixel is small. For this reason, the quantity of light passing through the conventional IPS mode LCD panel is limited. As a result, the conventional IPS mode LCD panel fails to obtain sufficient brightness.

SUMMARY OF THE INVENTION

Accordingly, the present invention is directed to an in-plane switching mode liquid crystal display panel that

substantially obviates one or more of the problems due to limitations and disadvantages of the related art.

An object of the present invention is to provide an in plane switching (IPS) mode liquid crystal display panel that is adaptive for enlarging viewing angle as well as obtaining sufficient brightness.

Additional features and advantages of the present 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, an in plane switching (IPS) mode liquid crystal display device includes: first and second electrodes on first and second substrates; first and second alignment films on the first and second electrodes, the first and second alignment films having a main chain and a side chain and forming an alignment direction by applying an electric field; and a liquid crystal layer between the first and second substrates.

An in plane switching mode liquid crystal display device fabricating method includes: forming first and second electrodes on first and second substrates; forming first and second alignment films on the first and second electrodes, the first and second alignment films having a main chain and a side chain and being formed an alignment direction by applying an electric field; and forming a liquid crystal layer between the first and second substrates.

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 DRAWING

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 invention and together with the description serve to explain the principles of the invention.

In the drawings:

FIG. 1 is a schematic section view representing a structure of a conventional in plane switching (IPS) mode liquid crystal display (LCD) panel;

FIG. 2 is a schematic section view representing a structure of an IPS mode LCD panel according to an embodiment of the present invention;

FIG. 3 is section view for explaining an operation of the LCD panel shown in FIG. 2; and

FIG. 4 is a section view for explaining driving of a command liquid crystal layer by dynamic driving of an alignment layer.

DETAILED DESCRIPTION OF THE PREFERRED EMBODIMENTS

Reference will now be made in detail to the preferred embodiment of the present invention, example of which is illustrated in the accompanying drawings.

Referring to FIG. 2, there is shown an IPS mode LCD panel according to an embodiment of the present invention. The IPS mode LCD panel includes an upper substrate **20** and

a lower substrate **22** that are arranged in opposition to one another. On the surface of the upper substrate **20**, a first electrode pattern **24A** and a first alignment film **26A** are sequentially formed. Likewise, on the surface of the lower substrate **22**, a second electrode pattern **24B** and a second alignment film **26B** are sequentially formed. The first electrode pattern **24A** has a shape of one electrode plate to cover all of the pixels in an LCD panel in a manner similar to a TN mode LCD panel. The second electrode pattern **24B** also has a shape of one electrode plate to cover all of the pixels. Liquid crystal material **28** is injected between the first and second alignment films **26A** and **26B**.

The first and second alignment films **26A** and **26B** are made from a material having molecules re-arranged or repositioned by an electric field applied between the first and second electrode patterns **24A** and **24B**, i.e., an electric field in a direction perpendicular to the surface of the panel. Also, the first and second alignment films **26A** and **26B** must be selected from a material having a high dielectric constant, so that they can stand the majority of a voltage applied between the first and second electrode patterns **24A** and **24B**. For instance, the first and second alignment films **26A** and **26B** are made from a material having a high dielectric constant 10 to 1000 times larger than a polyimide used in conventional LCD devices. Alignment material constituting the first and second alignment films **26A** and **26B** is re-arranged or repositioned such that the surface layer portions of the first and second alignment films **26A** and **26B** adjacent to the liquid crystal layer **28**, i.e., boundary portions, are provided with a main chain **30A** and a side chain **30B** as shown in FIG. 3. The alignment films may be formed with the ferroelectric liquid crystal polymer.

In FIG. 3, the side chain **30B** of the first and second alignment films **26A** and **26B** takes a side branch shape extended in the side direction from the main chain **30A**. Also, the structure of the side chain **30B** changes in a plane direction parallel to the surfaces of the alignment films **24A** and **24B** in accordance with an electric field applied between the first and second electrode patterns **24A** and **24B**. In other words, the side chain **30B** moves in a plane direction parallel to the surfaces of the alignment films **26A** and **26B** in accordance with the intensity of an electric field applied between the first and second electrode patterns **24A** and **24B**.

The liquid crystal layer **28** must be not influenced by the electric field applied between the first and second electrode patterns **24A** and **24B**. In other words, the liquid crystal layer **28** has a low dielectric anisotropy such that liquid crystal molecules do not move due to its dielectric anisotropy. The liquid crystal layer **28** having such a low dielectric anisotropy can be selected from any one of a positive-type nematic liquid crystal material and a negative-type nematic liquid crystal. Preferably, a negative-type nematic liquid crystal is used as the liquid crystal layer **28**. Such liquid crystal molecules allow the liquid crystal layer **28** filled interposed between the alignment films **26A** and **26B** to be divided into first and second command layers **32A** and **32B** and a soldier layer **34** depending on or based on their positions.

Referring to FIG. 3, the first command layer **32A** corresponds to an upper surface portion of the liquid crystal layer **28** adjacent to the first alignment film **24**, while the second command layer **32B** is defined by a lower surface portion of the liquid crystal layer **28** adjacent to the second alignment film **24B**. When an electric field is applied between the first and second electrode patterns **24A** and **24B**, liquid crystal molecules included in the first command layer **32A** move on a plane parallel to the surface of the first alignment film **26A**, i.e.,

a motion of the side chain **30B** on or at the boundary surface of the first alignment film **26A**. Similarly, when an electric field is applied between the first and second electrode patterns **24A** and **24B**, liquid crystal molecules included in the second command layer **32B** also move on a plane parallel to the surface of the second alignment film **26B** by a mechanical moment of the second alignment film **26B**, i.e., a motion of the side chain **30B** on or at the boundary surface of the second alignment film **26B**.

The soldier layer **34** is defined by the remaining liquid crystal layer **28** excluding the first and second command layers **32A** and **32B**, i.e., the upper and lower surface portions thereof. Liquid crystal molecules included in the soldier layer **34** are moved in a plane direction parallel to the surfaces of the alignment films **26A** and **26B** by a mechanical moment (or motion) of the liquid crystal molecules in the adjacent first or second command layer **32A** or **32B**. As shown in FIG. 4, a divided voltage is applied to a high dielectric alignment film by means of an electric field. To this end, the command layers **32A** and **32B** respond to a confirmation variation of the side chain **30B** having a spontaneous polarization on a boundary surface alignment film and force the liquid crystal to be dynamically varied.

As a result, the first and second alignment films **26A** and **26B** change the structure of the side chain **30B** on the boundary surfaces in response to an electric field applied between the first and second electrode patterns **24A** and **24B**, thereby sequentially moving liquid crystal molecules in the first and second command layers **32A** and **32B** and the soldier layer **34** in a plane direction parallel to the surfaces of the substrates **20** and **22**.

As described above, the IPS mode LCD panel according to the present invention allows the alignment films to generate a mechanical moment changing in a plane direction parallel to the surface of the panel by virtue of an electric field perpendicular to the surface of the panel. Thus, an alignment direction of the liquid crystal molecules move on a plane parallel to the surface of the panel. Since the IPS mode panel can be implemented with the pixel electrode and common electrode patterns within the same substrate for applying a traversing electric field to the liquid crystal layer, it can dramatically improve an aperture ratio. As a result, the present IPS mode LCD panel is capable of enlarging viewing angle as well as obtaining sufficient brightness.

It will be apparent to those skilled in the art that various modifications and variation can be made in 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 liquid crystal display device employing an in plane switching mode, comprising:
 - first and second electrodes on first and second substrates;
 - first and second alignment films on the first and second electrodes, the first and second alignment films having a main chain and a side chain and having an alignment direction caused by an electric field; and
 - a liquid crystal layer between the first and second substrates;
 wherein the side chain has a structure that changes in a plane direction parallel to surfaces of the first and second alignment films.
2. The device of claim 1, wherein the liquid crystal layer includes a negative dielectric anisotropy constant.

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- 3. The device of claim 1, wherein the first alignment layer includes a ferroelectric liquid crystal polymer.
- 4. The device of claim 1, wherein the second alignment layer includes a ferroelectric liquid crystal polymer.
- 5. The device of claim 1, wherein the side chain includes a spontaneous polarization.
- 6. The device of claim 5, wherein the liquid crystal layer forms a plane parallel to the surfaces of the first and second substrates by changing the side chain.
- 7. A method for fabricating a liquid crystal display device employing an in plane switching mode, comprising:
 - forming first and second electrodes on first and second substrates;
 - forming first and second alignment films on the first and second electrodes, the first and second alignment films having a main chain and a side chain and being formed in an alignment direction by applying an electric field; and

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- forming a liquid crystal layer between the first and second substrates;
- wherein the side chain has a structure that changes in a plane direction parallel to surfaces of the first and second alignment films.
- 8. The method of claim 7, wherein the liquid crystal layer includes a negative dielectric anisotropy constant.
- 9. The method of claim 7, wherein the first alignment layer includes a ferroelectric liquid crystal polymer.
- 10. The method of claim 7, wherein the second alignment layer includes a ferroelectric liquid crystal polymer.
- 11. The method of claim 7, wherein the side chain includes a spontaneous polarization.
- 12. The method of claim 11, wherein the liquid crystal layer forms a plane parallel to the surfaces of the first and second substrates by changing the side chain.

* * * * *

专利名称(译)	面内切换模式液晶显示面板		
公开(公告)号	US6417907	公开(公告)日	2002-07-09
申请号	US09/750248	申请日	2000-12-29
[标]申请(专利权)人(译)	崔硕原 蔡苏SEOK		
申请(专利权)人(译)	崔硕原 蔡苏SEOK		
当前申请(专利权)人(译)	LG.飞利浦液晶CO., LTD		
[标]发明人	CHOI SUK WON CHOI SU SEOK		
发明人	CHOI, SUK WON CHOI, SU SEOK		
IPC分类号	G02F1/1337 G02F1/13 G02F1/1343 G02F1/133 G02F1/141		
CPC分类号	G02F1/133711 G02F1/13378 G02F1/134363 G02F2001/133726 G02F2001/133769		
优先权	1019990068075 1999-12-31 KR		
其他公开文献	US20010006407A1		
外部链接	Espacenet USPTO		

摘要(译)

一种采用面内切换 (IPS) 模式的液晶显示面板, 其中液晶的取向方向在平行于面板表面的平面上移动。在面板中, 电极图案以彼此相对的方式形成在每个基板上。在设置有电极图案的基板之间填充液晶层。以这样的方式在每个基板上形成取向膜, 使其位于电极图案和液晶层之间。取向膜允许通过施加在电极图案之间的电场在平行于基板表面的平面上改变液晶层的取向方向。

