



US007102705B2

(12) **United States Patent**
Kim et al.

(10) **Patent No.:** **US 7,102,705 B2**
(45) **Date of Patent:** **Sep. 5, 2006**

(54) **BACKLIGHT ASSEMBLY AND LIQUID CRYSTAL DISPLAY DEVICE HAVING THE SAME**

(75) Inventors: **Heu-Gon Kim**, Suwon-si (KR);
Kyu-Seok Kim, Yongin-si (KR);
Jae-Ho Jung, Yongin-si (KR);
Jong-Dae Park, Seoul (KR);
Jeong-Hwan Lee, Suwon-si (KR);
Dong-Hoon Kim, Suwon-si (KR)

(73) Assignee: **Samsung Electronics Co., Ltd.**, (KR)

(*) Notice: Subject to any disclaimer, the term of this patent is extended or adjusted under 35 U.S.C. 154(b) by 76 days.

(21) Appl. No.: **10/871,653**

(22) Filed: **Jun. 17, 2004**

(65) **Prior Publication Data**
US 2005/0068473 A1 Mar. 31, 2005

(30) **Foreign Application Priority Data**
Sep. 26, 2003 (KR) 10-2003-0066759
Sep. 26, 2003 (KR) 10-2003-0066761

(51) **Int. Cl.**
G02F 1/1335 (2006.01)

(52) **U.S. CL.** **349/65; 362/30**

(58) **Field of Classification Search** **349/58, 349/65; 362/30**

See application file for complete search history.

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Primary Examiner—James A. Dudek

(74) *Attorney, Agent, or Firm*—Cantor Colburn LLP

(57) **ABSTRACT**

A backlight assembly includes a light guide plate including a light incident face, a light exiting face extended from one end portion of the light incident face, and a reflection face extended from another end portion of the light incident face. The reflection face includes a first reflection face extended from another end portion of the light incident face, and a second reflection face horizontally extended from the first reflection face. The backlight assembly additionally includes a light adsorption member disposed adjacent to the reflection face to prevent the light from reflecting. A reflection plate and optical sheets are disposed adjacent to the light guide plate, so that entire thickness of the backlight assembly is reduced. In addition, leakage of the light incident around the third light exiting face is prevented to improve the quality of the image displayed through the LCD device.

34 Claims, 17 Drawing Sheets

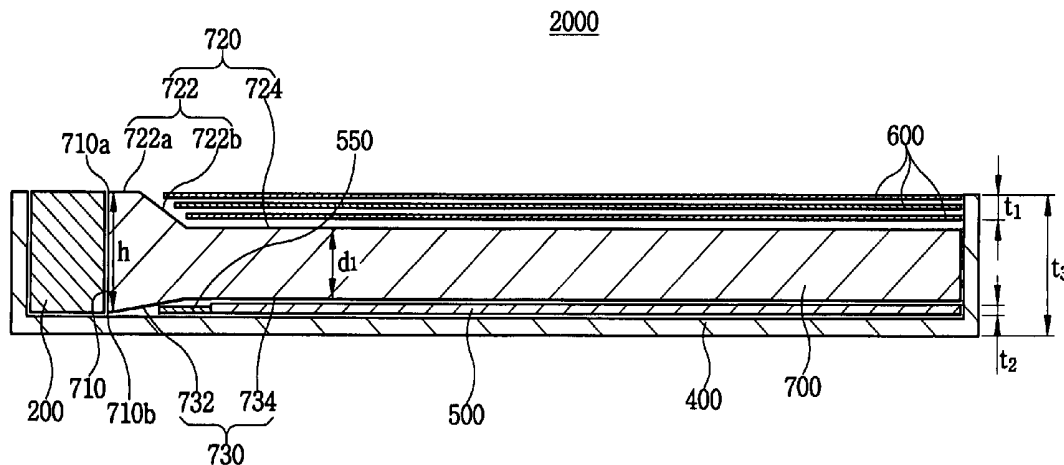


FIG. 1
(PRIOR ART)

50

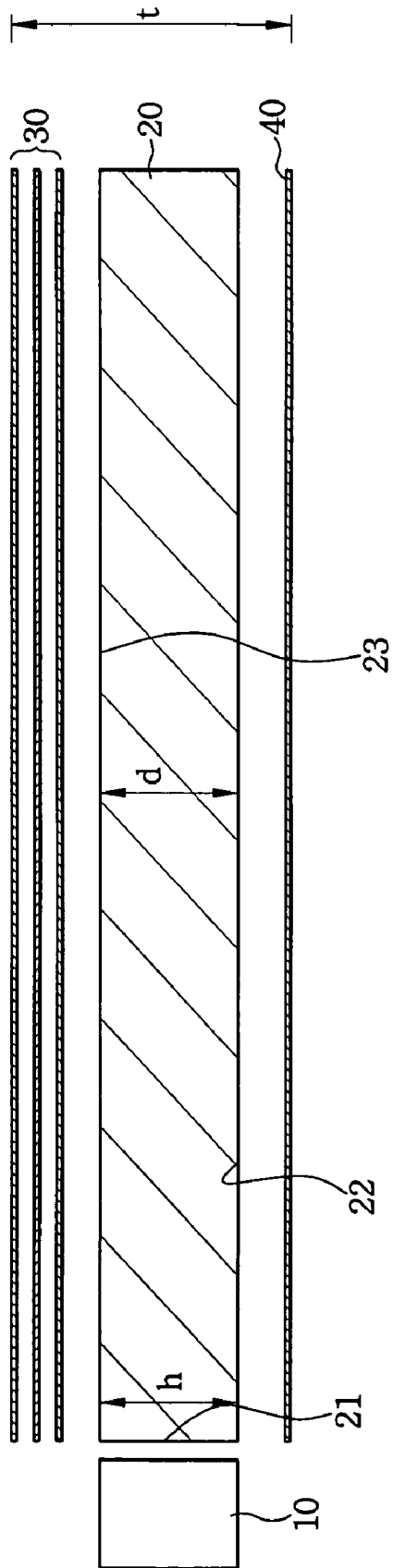


FIG. 2

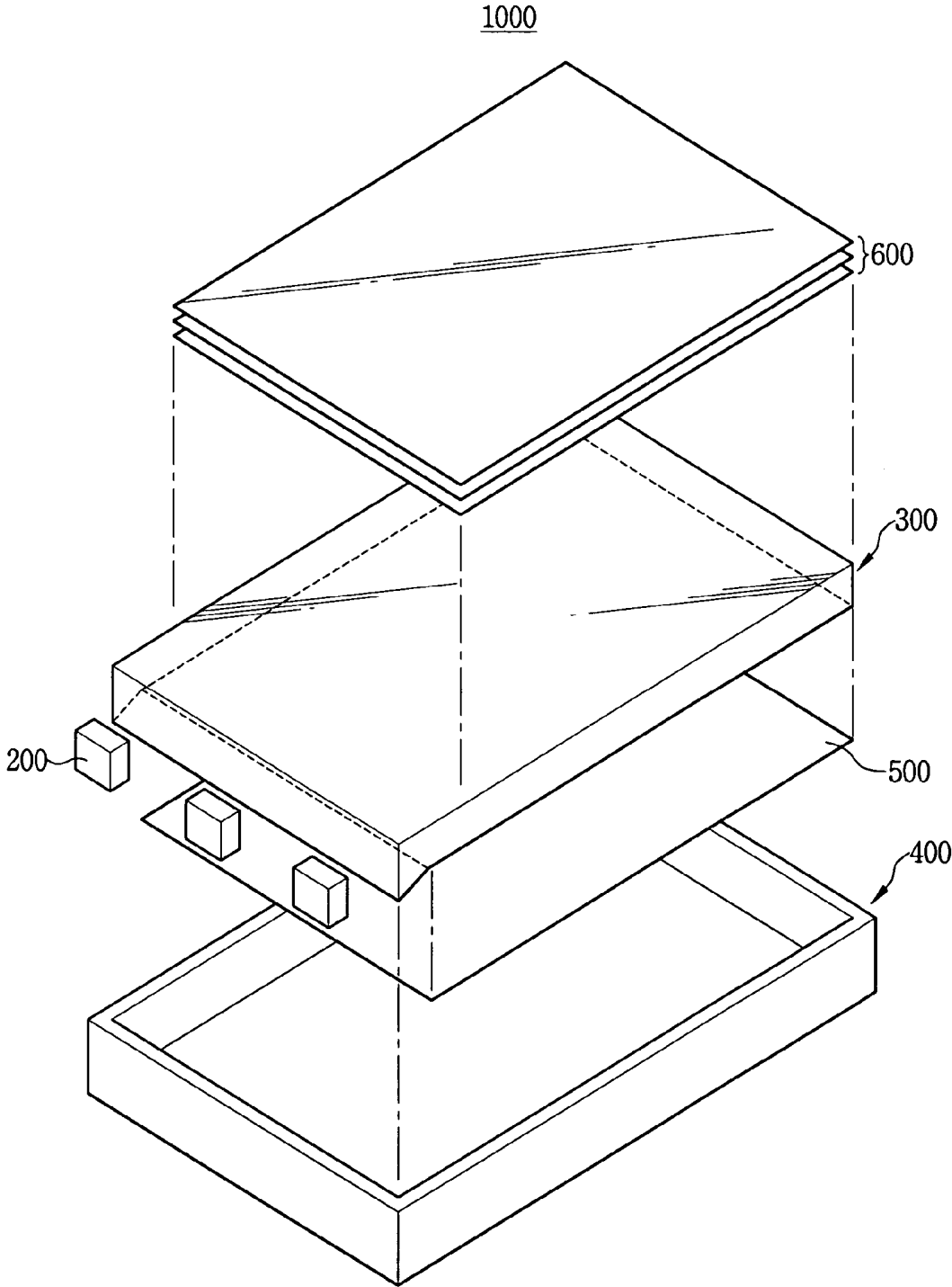


FIG. 3

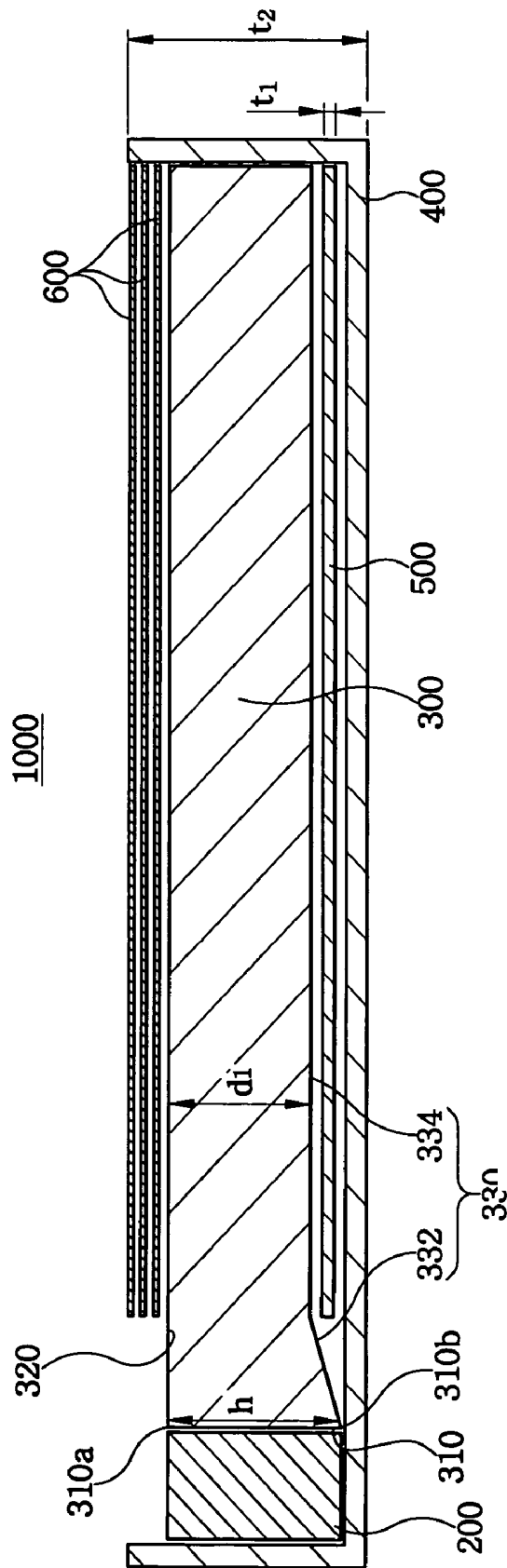


FIG. 4

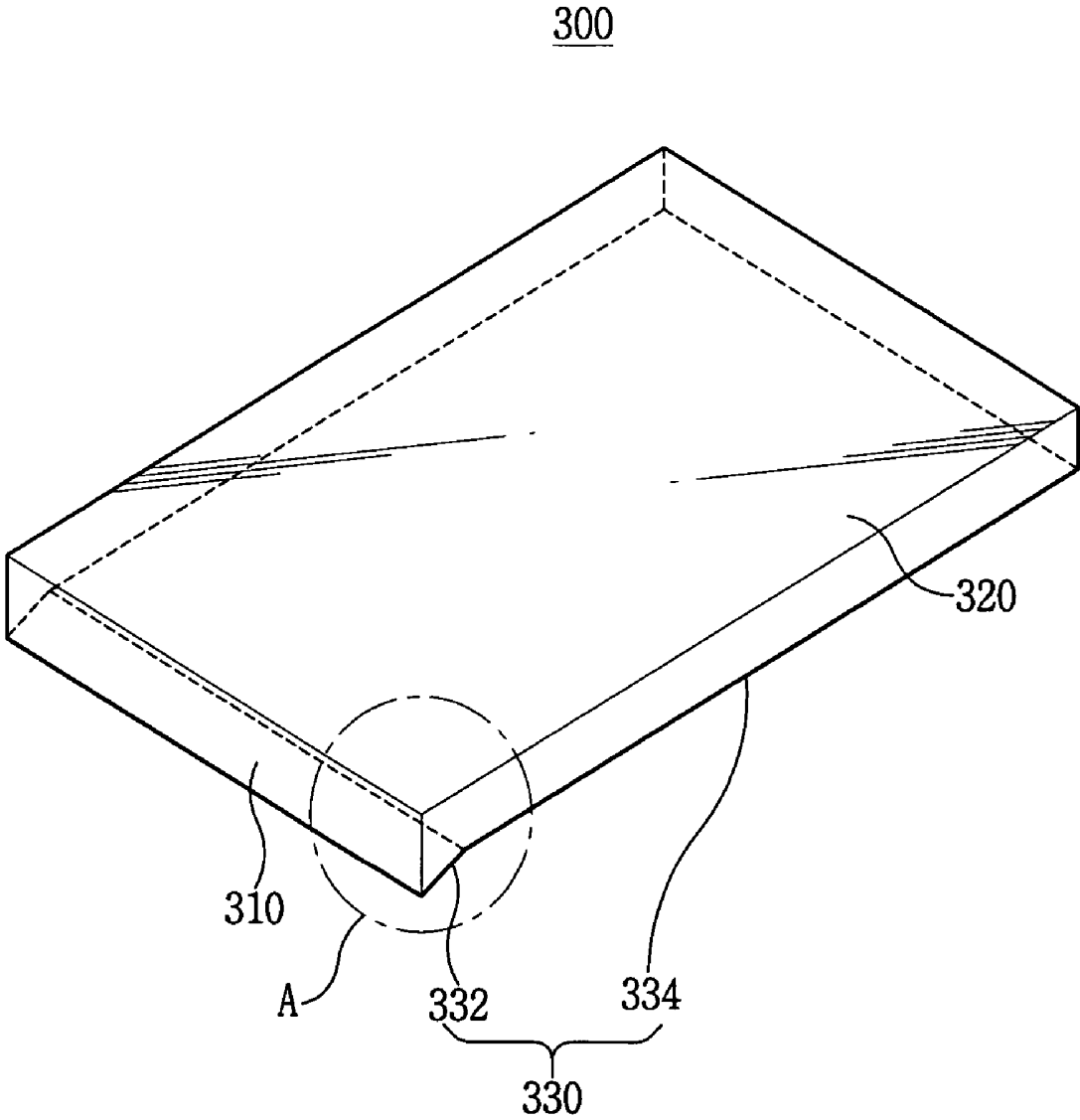


FIG. 5

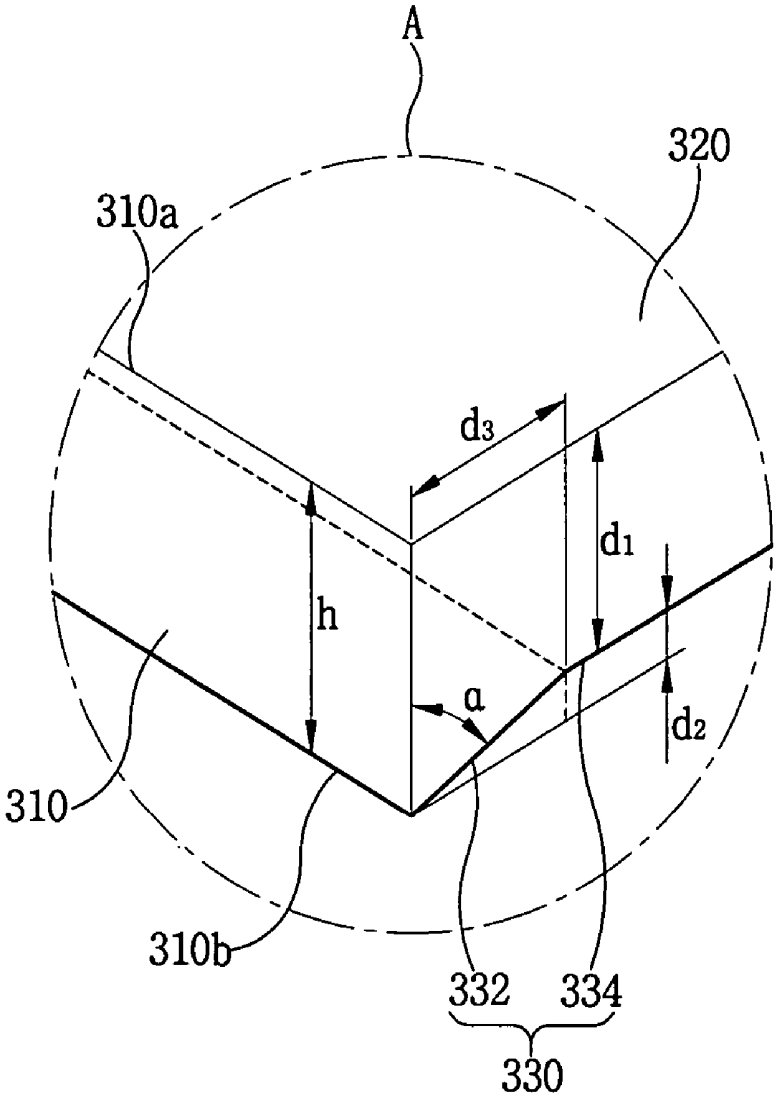


FIG. 6

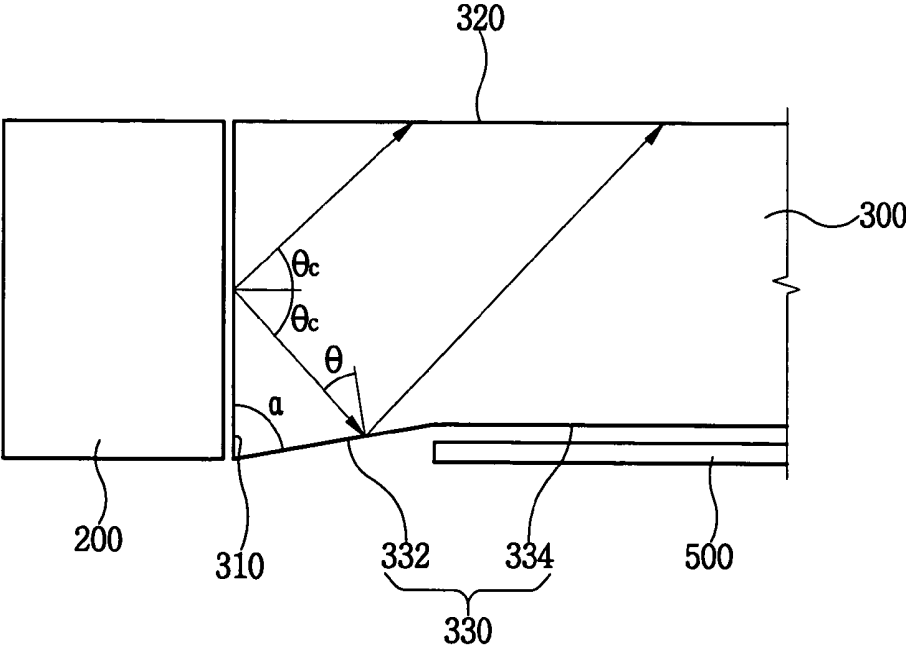


FIG. 7

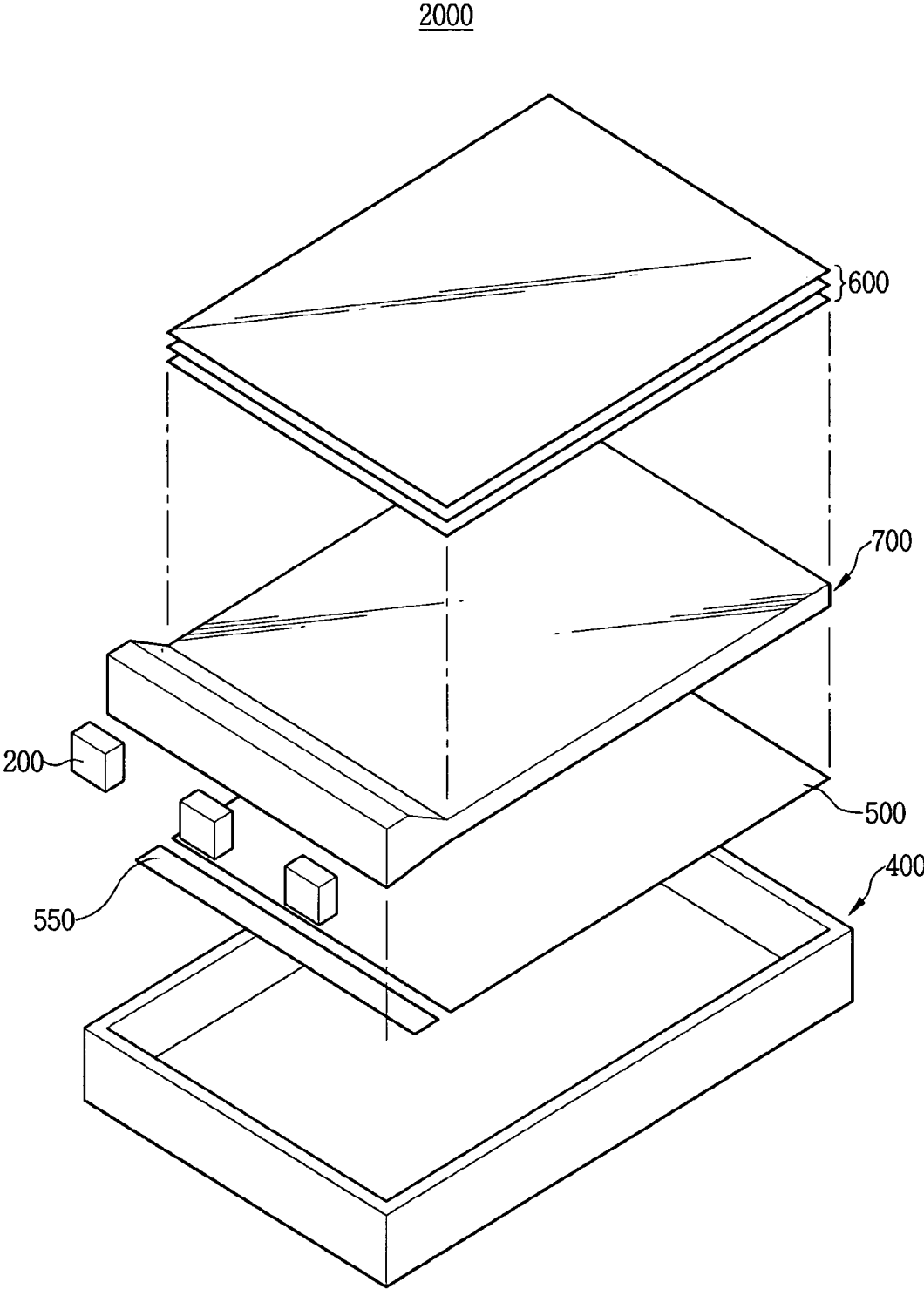


FIG. 8

2000

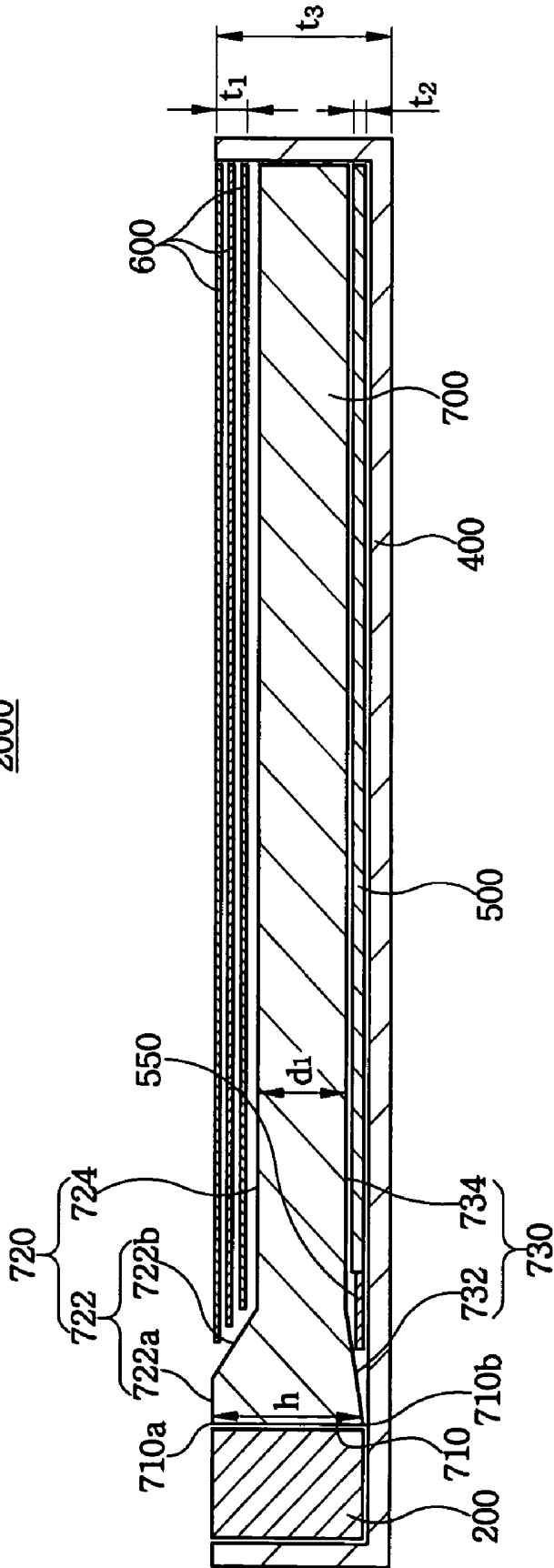


FIG. 9

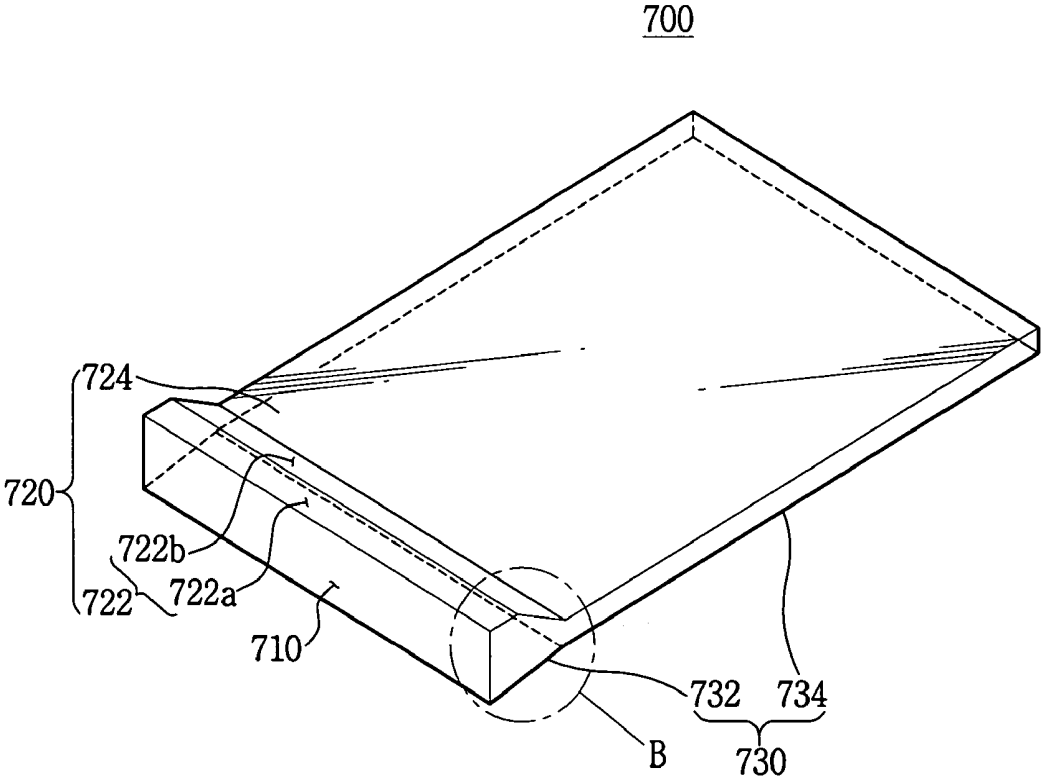


FIG.10

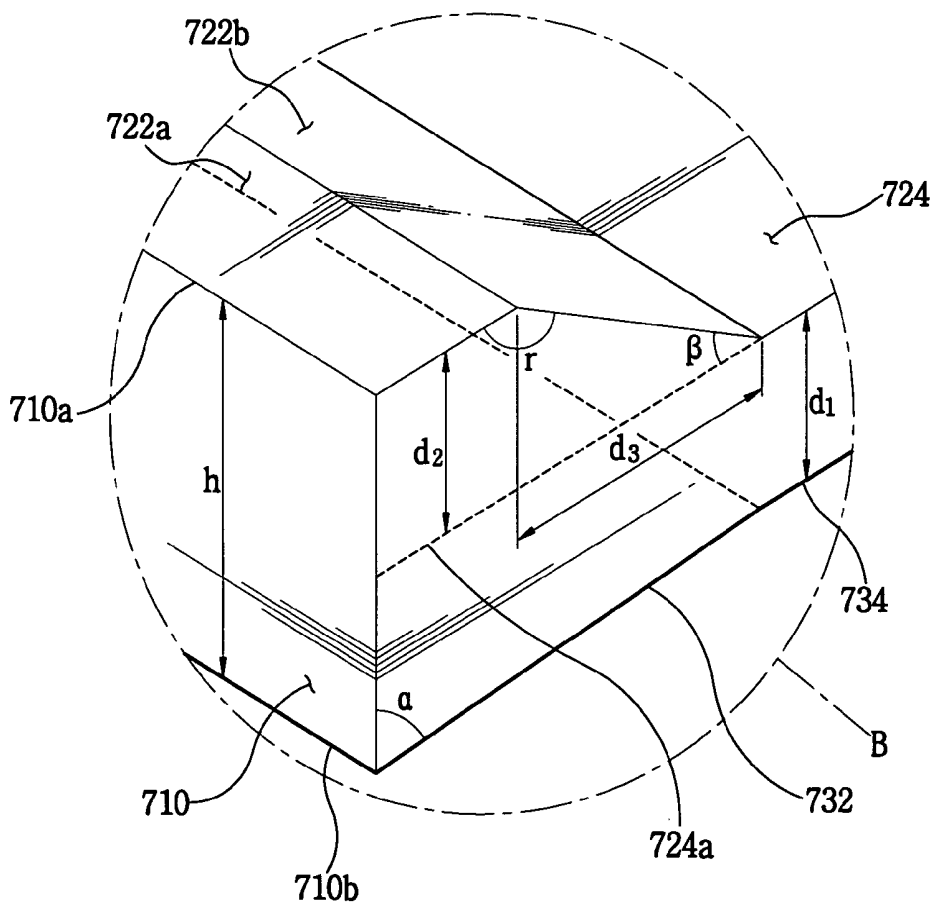


FIG. 11

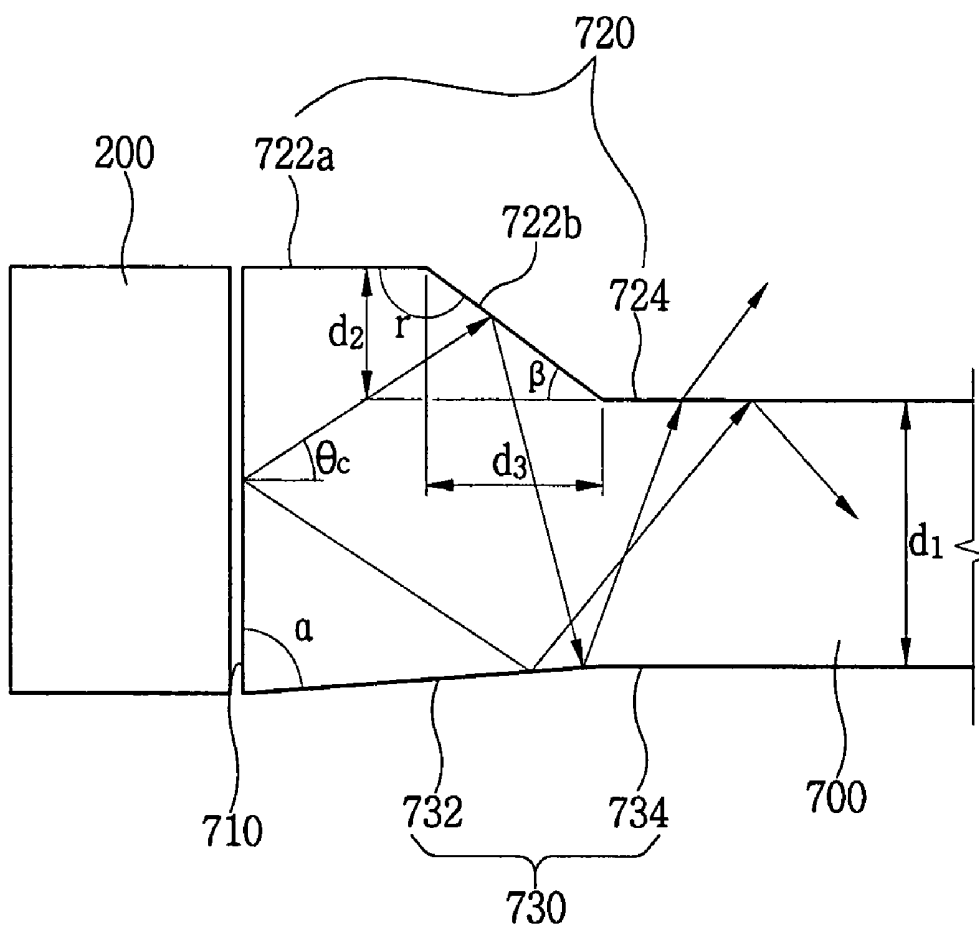


FIG. 12

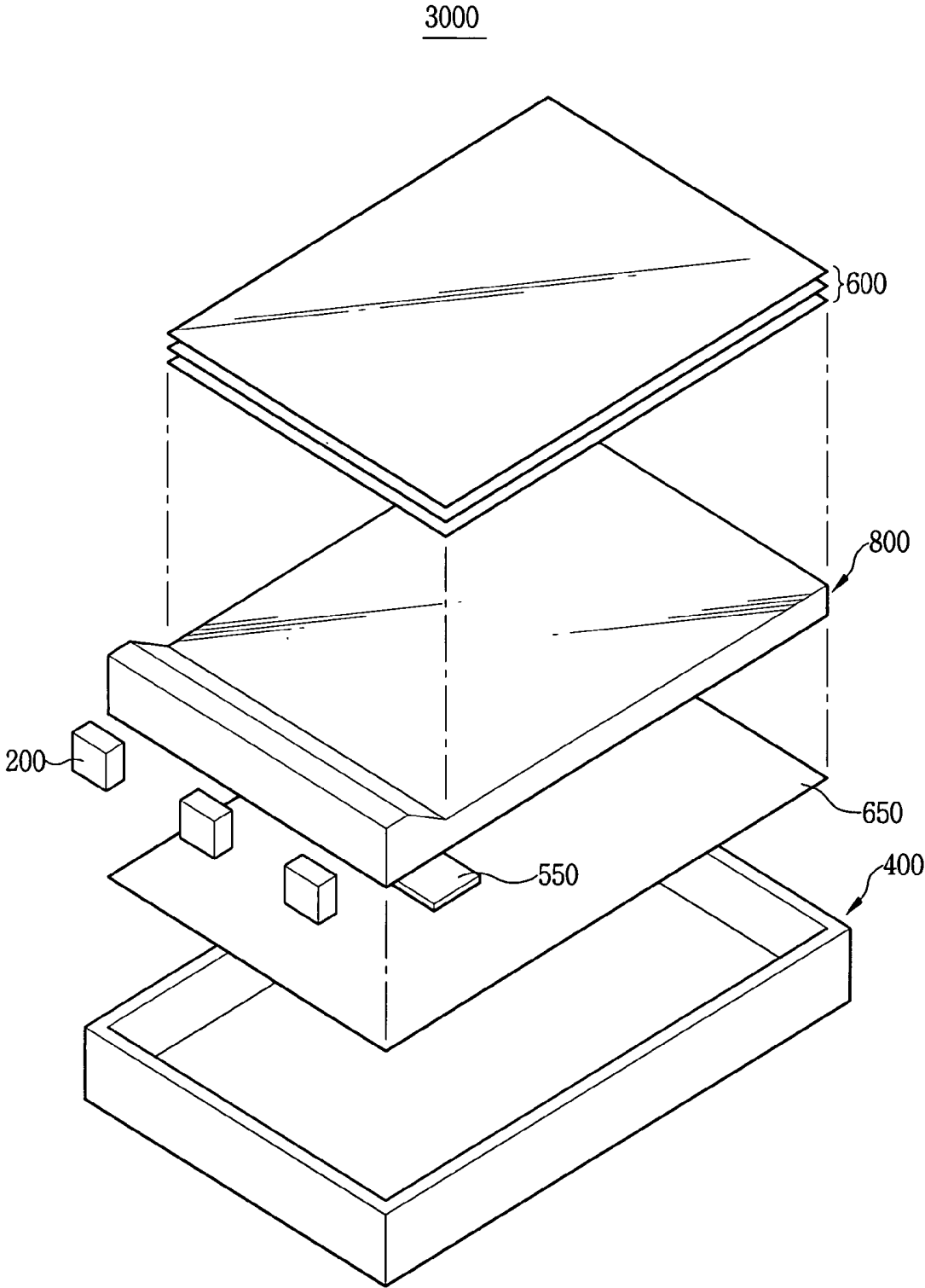


FIG.13

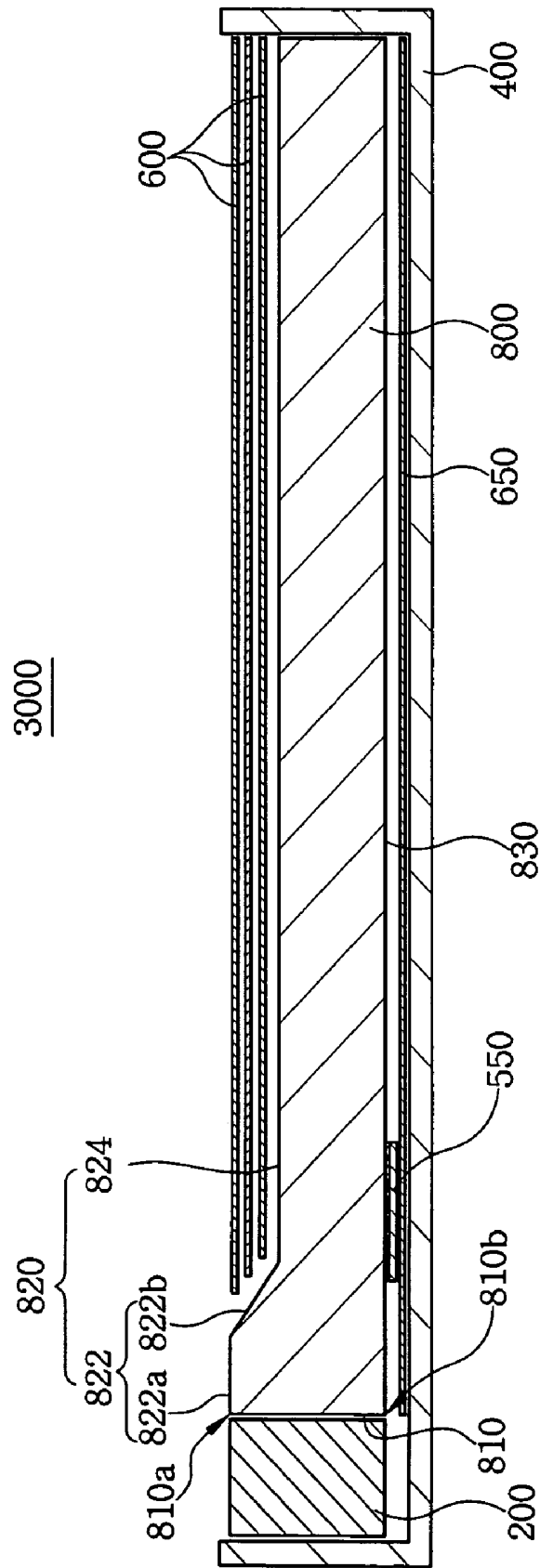


FIG. 14

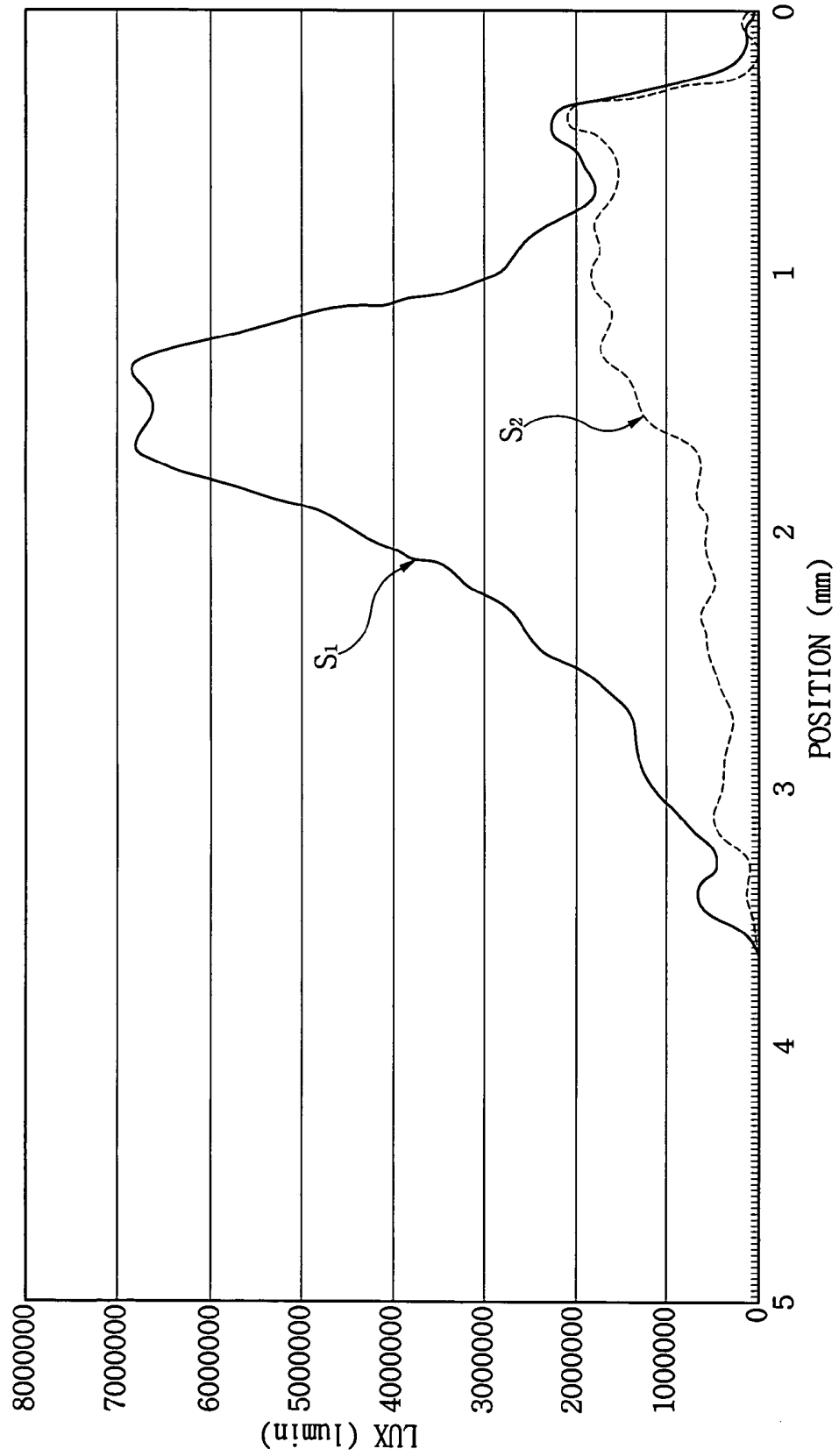


FIG. 15

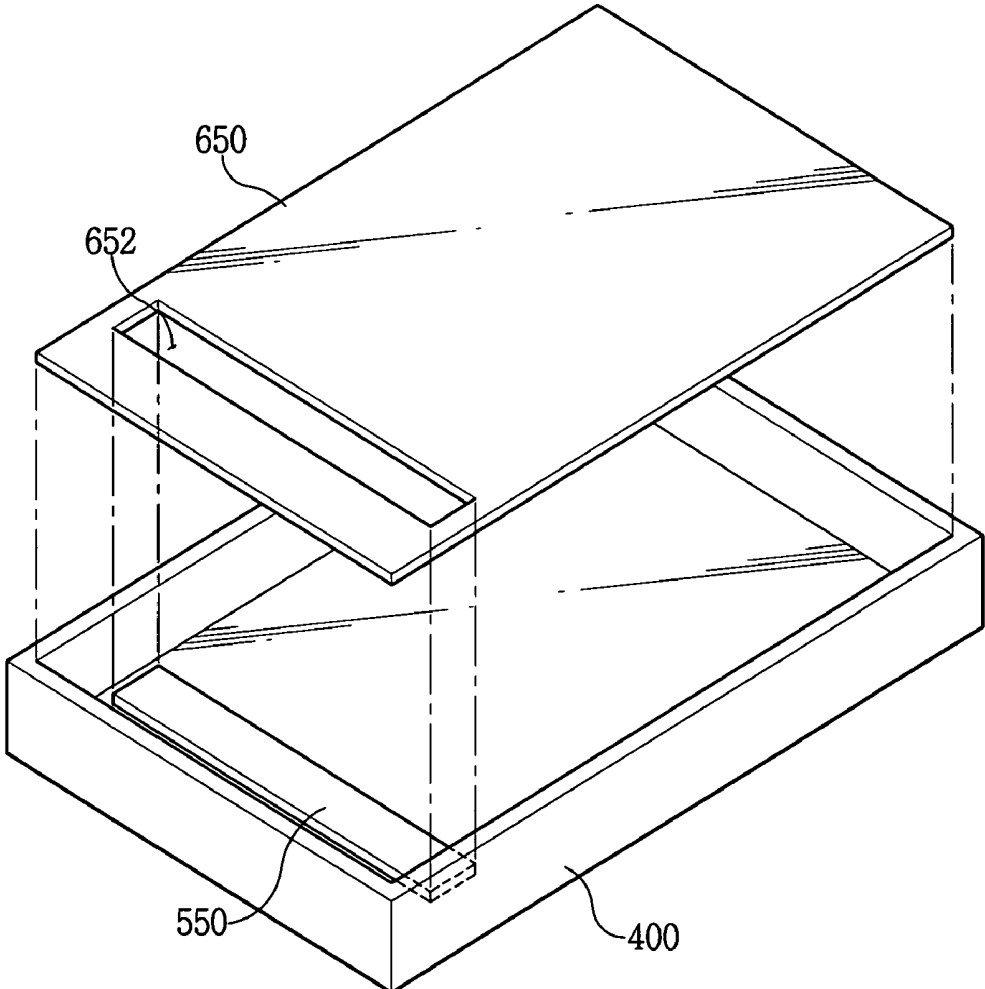


FIG. 16

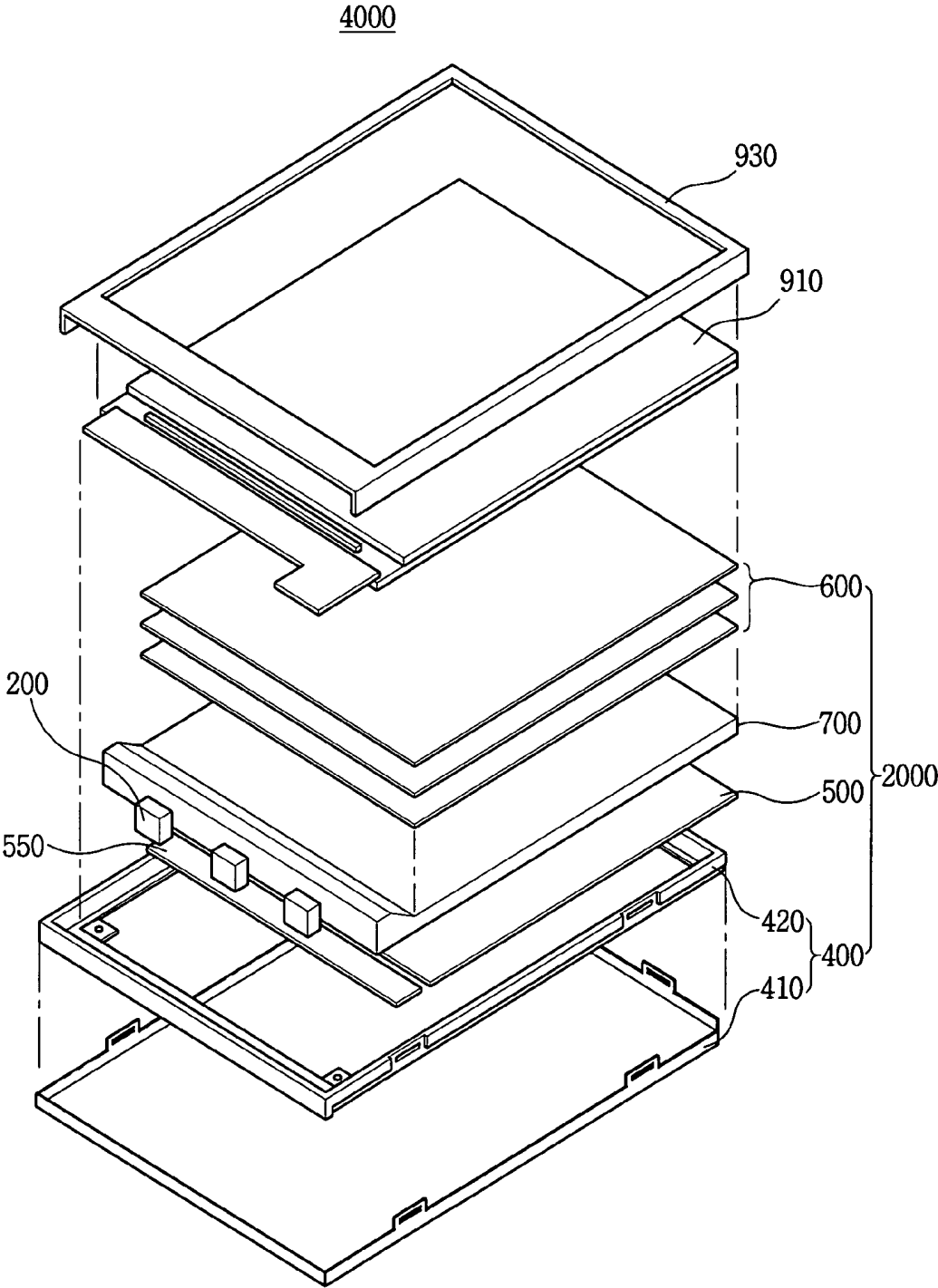
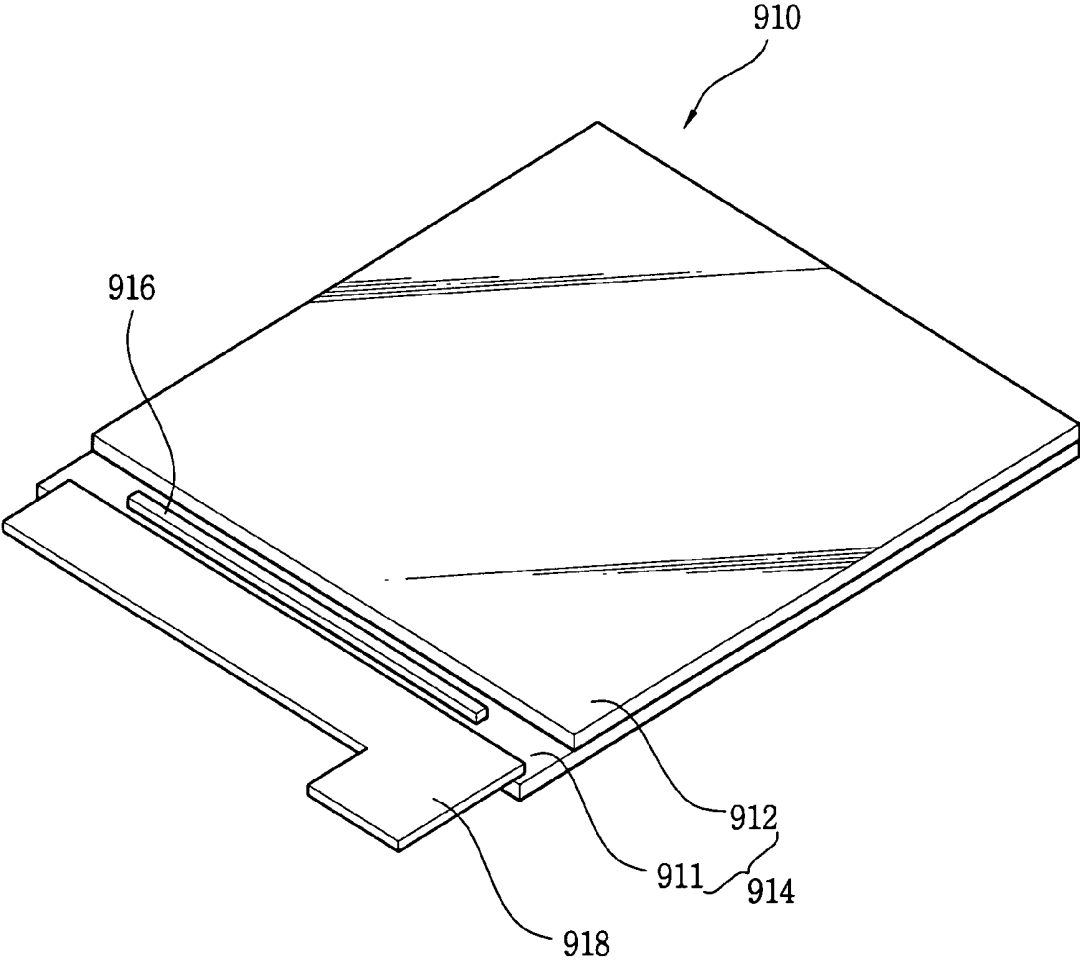


FIG. 17



**BACKLIGHT ASSEMBLY AND LIQUID
CRYSTAL DISPLAY DEVICE HAVING THE
SAME**

CROSS REFERENCE TO RELATED
APPLICATIONS

This application claims priorities under 35 USC § 119 to Korean Patent Application No. 2003-66759 filed on Sep. 26, 2003 and Korean Patent Application No. 2003-66761 filed on Sep. 26, 2003, the contents of which are herein incorporated by reference in their entireties for all purposes.

BACKGROUND OF THE INVENTION

1. Field of the Invention

The present invention relates to a backlight assembly and a liquid crystal display device having the backlight assembly. More particularly, the present invention relates to a backlight assembly having a thin thickness and achieving an improved image quality, and a liquid crystal display device having the backlight assembly.

2. Description of the Related Art

Generally, liquid crystal display (LCD) devices correspond to flat panel display devices that display an image using liquid crystal (LC) installed therein. The LCD device includes a liquid crystal display panel for displaying the image, and a backlight assembly disposed behind the liquid crystal display panel for providing a light to the liquid crystal display panel.

In general, the backlight assembly may determine a weight, a volume and a power consumption of the LCD device. Particularly, the LCD device applied to electronic apparatus such as a cellular phone or a notebook computer is in demand to have a thin thickness, a lightweight and low power consumption. Thus, the backlight assembly has been developed to meet above demands of the LCD device. For example, Korean Patent Laid-Open Publication No. 2003-80825 discloses the back light assembly.

FIG. 1 is a cross-sectional view illustrating a conventional backlight assembly.

Referring to FIG. 1, the conventional backlight assembly 50 includes a light source 10 for generating a light and a light guiding plate 20 for guiding the light in a predetermined direction.

The light source 10 has at least one light emitting diode (LED) so that the backlight assembly 50 has a lightweight and low power consumption.

The light guiding plate 20 includes a light incident face 21, a reflection face 22 and a light exiting face 23. The light generated from the light source 10 is irradiated into the light incident face 21. The reflection face 22 is extended from one end portion of the light incident face 21, and the light exiting face 23 is enlarged from another end portion opposing the light incident face 21. The light incident into the light incident face 21 is emitted through the light exiting face 23. Here, the light guiding plate 20 has a flat shape in which the light exiting face 23 is substantially parallel to the reflection face 22. In addition, a height h of the light incident face 21 is substantially identical to a distance d between the reflection face 22 and the light exiting face 23.

The backlight assembly 50 further includes a plurality of optical sheets 30 disposed over the light exiting face 23 to improve characteristics of the light emitted through the light exiting face 23. A reflection plate 40 is additionally disposed under the reflection face 22 to reflect a light leaked from the

light guiding plate 20 toward the light guiding plate 20, thereby increasing an efficiency of the backlight assembly 50.

In the conventional backlight assembly 50, a size of the light source 10 may determine the height h of the light incident face 21 and the distance d between the reflection face 22 and the light exiting face 23. As the size of the light source 10 increases, the height h and the distance d also increase. Additionally, an increase of the size of the light source 10 augments an entire thickness t of the backlight assembly 50 including the optical sheets 30 and the reflection plate 40. On the other hand, when the size of the light source 10 is reduced, the entire thickness t of the backlight assembly 50 is also decreased.

However, the reduction of the entire thickness t of the backlight assembly 50 may be limited in accordance with the size reduction of the light source 10. In addition, since the backlight assembly 50 includes the optical sheets 30 and the reflection plate 40, the entire thickness t of the backlight assembly 50 may not be further reduced.

SUMMARY OF THE INVENTION

The present invention provides a backlight assembly having a thin thickness and achieving an improved image quality.

The present invention also provides a liquid crystal display device including the backlight assembly.

In accordance with one aspect of the present invention, a backlight assembly includes a light source generating a light, a light guiding plate guiding the light in a predetermined direction, a receiving container receiving the light source and the light guiding plate therein, and a reflection plate disposed between the reflection face and the receiving container to reflect a light leaked from the reflection face. The light guiding plate includes a light incident face where the light generated from the light source is incident, a light exiting face extended from a first end portion of the light incident face, and a reflection face extended from a second end portion of the light incident face. Here, the reflection face includes a first reflection face extended from the second end portion of the light incident face by a predetermined angle, and a second reflection face extended from the first reflection face in a horizontal direction respect to the light incident face.

In accordance with another aspect of the present invention, a backlight assembly includes a light source generating a light, a light guiding plate, a receiving container receiving the light source and the light guiding plate therein, and a light absorption member disposed between the reflection face and the receiving container to correspond to the reflection face so that the light absorption member prevents a reflection of a light leaked from the reflection face. The light guiding plate includes a light incident face where the light generated from the light source is incident, a light exiting face having a guiding portion extended from a first end portion of the light incident face and a first light exiting face extended from the guiding portion in a horizontal direction relative to the light incident face, and a reflection face extended from a second end portion of the light incident face. Here, the guiding portion includes a second light exiting face extended from the first end portion of the light incident face in a horizontal direction relative to the light incident face, and a third light exiting face extended from the second light exiting face to the first light exiting face by a predetermined angle.

In accordance still another aspect of the present invention, a liquid crystal display device includes a light source generating a light, a light guiding plate, a receiving container receiving the light source and the light guiding plate, a light absorption member, and a liquid crystal display panel. The light guiding plate includes a light incident face where the light generated from the light source is incident, a light exiting face having a guiding portion extended from a first end portion of the light incident face and a first light exiting face extended from the guiding portion in a horizontal direction relative to the light incident face, and a reflection face extended from a second end portion of the light incident face. The light absorption member is disposed between the reflection face and the receiving container to correspond to the reflection face. Here, the light absorption member prevents a reflection of a light from the reflection face. The liquid crystal display panel is disposed over the light exiting face to display an image using a light exiting from the light exiting face.

According to the backlight assembly of the present invention, a light guiding plate of the backlight assembly includes a reflection face and a light exiting face. The reflection face of the light guiding plate includes a first reflection face inclined by a predetermined angle, and the light exiting face includes a third light exiting face inclined by a predetermined angle. A reflection plate and a plurality of optical sheets are disposed in spaces provided by the inclined first reflection face and the third light exiting face, respectively. Thus, an entire thickness of the backlight assembly is reduced by a thickness of the reflection plate and a thickness of the optical sheets. In addition, a leakage of the light incident around the third light exiting face is prevented because a light adsorption member for preventing the light from reflecting is disposed near the reflection face of the light guiding plate, thereby enhancing image display quality.

BRIEF DESCRIPTION OF THE DRAWINGS

The above and other features and advantages of the present invention will become readily apparent by reference to the following detailed description when considered in conjunction with the accompanying drawings wherein:

FIG. 1 is a cross-sectional view illustrating a conventional backlight assembly;

FIG. 2 is an exploded perspective view illustrating a backlight assembly in accordance with one embodiment of the present invention;

FIG. 3 is a cross-sectional view illustrating the backlight assembly in FIG. 2;

FIG. 4 is a perspective view illustrating the light guiding plate in FIG. 2;

FIG. 5 is an enlarged perspective view illustrating a portion 'A' in FIG. 4;

FIG. 6 is an enlarged cross-sectional view illustrating the light guiding plate in FIG. 4;

FIG. 7 is an exploded perspective view illustrating a backlight assembly according to one embodiment of the present invention;

FIG. 8 is a cross-sectional view illustrating the backlight assembly in FIG. 7;

FIG. 9 is a perspective view illustrating the light guiding plate in FIG. 7;

FIG. 10 is an enlarged perspective view illustrating a portion 'B' in FIG. 9;

FIG. 11 is a schematic cross-sectional view illustrating the light guiding plate in FIG. 9;

FIG. 12 is an exploded perspective view illustrating a backlight assembly according to one embodiment of the present invention;

FIG. 13 is a cross-sectional view illustrating the backlight assembly in FIG. 12;

FIG. 14 is a graph illustrating a bright distribution of a light emitted through a light guiding plate in FIG. 12;

FIG. 15 is an exploded perspective view illustrating a reflection plate according to one embodiment of the present invention;

FIG. 16 is an exploded perspective view illustrating an LCD device according to one embodiment of the present invention; and

FIG. 17 is an enlarged perspective view illustrating a display unit in FIG. 16.

DETAILED DESCRIPTION OF THE PREFERRED EMBODIMENTS

It should be understood that the exemplary embodiments of the present invention described below may be varied modified in many different ways without departing from the inventive principles disclosed herein, and the scope of the present invention is therefore not limited to these particular following embodiments. Rather, these embodiments are provided so that this disclosure will be thorough and complete, and will fully convey the concept of the invention to those skilled in the art by way of example and not of limitation.

Hereinafter the preferred embodiments of the present invention will be explained with reference to the accompanying drawings. In the following drawings, like reference numerals identify similar or identical elements.

Backlight Assembly

FIG. 2 is an exploded perspective view illustrating a backlight assembly in accordance with one embodiment of the present invention, and FIG. 3 is a cross-sectional view illustrating the backlight assembly in FIG. 2.

Referring to FIGS. 2 and 3, a backlight assembly **1000** of this embodiment includes a light source **200** for generating a light, a light guiding plate **300** for guiding the light in a predetermined direction, a receiving container **400** for receiving the light source **200** and the light guiding plate **300**, and a reflection plate **500** for reflecting a light leaked from the light guiding plate **300**.

Particularly, the light source **200** includes a plurality of light emitting diodes (LED) as a dot light source. The light source **200** for generating the light is disposed adjacent to one end portion of the light guiding plate **300**.

The light guiding plate **300** includes a light incident face **310**, a light exiting face **320** and a reflection face **330**. The light generated from the light source **200** is incident into the light incident face **310**. The light exiting face **320** is horizontally extended from a first end portion **310a** of the light incident face **310**. The reflection face **330** is extended from a second end portion **310b** of the light incident face **310**. The reflection face **330** is partially inclined relative to the light incident face **310**.

The reflection face **330** includes a first reflection face **332** and a second reflection face **334**. The first reflection face **332** is inclined relative to the second end portion **310b** of the light incident face **310** by a predetermined angle. The second reflection face **334** is horizontally extended relative to the light incident face **310**. The first reflection face **332** is extended from the second end portion **310b** of the light incident face **310** and is inclined toward the light exiting face **320**. Here, an angle between the light incident face **310** and

the first reflection face 332 is in a range of about 0 to about 90°. Hence, a height h of the light incident face 310, which is a thickness of the light incident face 310 or a distance between the first end portion 310a and the second end portion 310b, is greater than a distance d1 between the light exiting face 320 and the second reflection face 334. The height h of the light incident face 310 is determined in accordance with a size of the light source 200. When the height h of the light incident face 310 is substantially identical to the size of the light source 200, the efficiency of the light generated from the light source 200 may be improved.

The reflection plate 500 is disposed between the reflection face 330 of the light guiding plate 300 and the receiving container 400 so that the reflection plate 500 reflects the light leaked from the reflection face 330 toward the light guiding plate 300. The reflection plate 500 has a thickness t1 substantially equal to or smaller than a distance between the second end portion 310b of the light incident face 310 and the second reflection face 334. Thus, the reflection plate 500 is inserted between the second reflection face 334 and the receiving container 400. Additionally, the reflection plate 500 has a size substantially identical to that of the second reflection face 334. Since the reflection plate 500 is installed between the second reflection face 334 and the receiving container 400, an entire thickness t2 of the backlight assembly 1000 is reduced by the thickness t1 of the reflection plate 500.

The backlight assembly 1000 further includes a plurality of optical sheets 600 disposed over the light exiting face 320 of the light guiding plate 300. The optical sheets 600 improve characteristics of the light emitted through the light exiting face 320 so that the optical sheets 600 enhance a brightness of the light and a viewing angle of an image. The optical sheets 600 include at least one light-collecting sheet for collecting the light emitted from the light exiting face 320. Alternatively, the optical sheets 600 include at least one light-diffusing sheet for diffusing the light emitted from the light exiting face 320.

FIG. 4 is a perspective view illustrating the light guiding plate in FIG. 2, and FIG. 5 is an enlarged perspective view illustrating a portion 'A' in FIG. 4.

Referring to FIGS. 4 and 5, the light guiding plate 300 includes the light incident face 310 having the predetermined height h, the light exiting face 320 horizontally extended from the first end portion 310a of the light incident face 310, and a reflection face 330 extended from the second end portion 310b of the light incident face 310. The light generated from the light source 200 is incident into the light incident face 310 and depart through the light exiting face 320. The reflection face 330 includes the first reflection face 332 slantingly extended from the second end portion 310b of the light incident face 310 by a predetermined angle α , and the second reflection face 334 horizontally extended from the first reflection face 332 relative to the light exiting face 320.

Particularly, the first reflection face 332 is extended from the second end portion 310b of the light incident face 310 by a predetermined extended length d3 and is inclined relative to the second end portion 310b by the predetermined angle α . Here, an angle α between the light incident face 310 and the first reflection face 332 is in a range of about 0 to about 90°. Preferably, the first reflection face 332 is inclined relative to the light incident face 310 to meet a total reflection condition in which the light incident through the light incident face 310 is entirely reflected from the first

reflection face 332 without any transmission of the light through the first reflection face 332.

In one embodiment of the present invention, the extended length d3 of the first reflection face 332 may vary in accordance with the angle α and the thickness t1 of the reflection plate 300. Preferably, the first reflection face 332 is extended with a length substantially identical to a width of a non-display region of the LCD device generated in accordance with the light source 200 having the form of the dot light source including the light emitting diodes. Hence, the backlight assembly has a reduced size according to the first reflection face 332 having a limited length. Here, the light emitting diodes generate the light by a limited angle. Therefore, a dark region of the LCD device may be formed at a portion between the light incident face 310 and the first reflection face 332 corresponding to a position of the light emitting diodes so that the portion including the dark region may not be utilized as a display region of the LCD device. In this embodiment, the extended length d3 of the first reflection face 332 is substantially corresponding to the non-display region so that the image of the LCD device may not be affected by the extension of the first reflection face 332.

In one embodiment of the present invention, a reflection pattern (not shown) is formed on the second reflection face 334 to improve a brightness uniformity of the light emitted from the light exiting face 320. The reflection pattern scatters the light incident onto the second reflection face 334 toward the light exiting face 320. Additionally, the reflection pattern controls an amount of the light emitted from the light exiting face 320 to thereby improve the brightness uniformity of the light.

As the first reflection face 332 is inclined relative to the light incident face 310 by the predetermined angle α , the distance d1 between the light exiting face 320 and the second reflection face 334 is substantially smaller than the height h of the light incident face 310. Thus, a space is provided under the light guiding plate 300. The height of the space is substantially identical to the distance d2 between the second end portion 310b of the light incident face 310 and the second reflection face 334. As a result, the reflection plate 500 is inserted into the space, thereby reducing the entire thickness t2 of the backlight assembly 1000.

FIG. 6 is an enlarged cross-sectional view illustrating the light guiding plate in FIG. 4.

Referring to FIGS. 4 and 6, the light generated from the light source 200 is incident into the light incident face 310 by an angle of about 0 to about 180°. Here, the light passing the light incident face 310 advances into the light guide plate 300 within a critical incident angle θ_c . The critical incident angle θ_c indicates a maximum incident angle of the light that advances into the light guide plate 300 centering around a line substantially perpendicular to the light incident face 310 after the light passes the light incident face 310. The critical angle θ_c is obtained in accordance with the following equation (1):

$$n_1 \cdot \sin \theta_1 = n_2 \cdot \sin \theta_2 \quad (1)$$

wherein n_1 indicates a refractive index of a first medium before the light is incident thereto, and n_2 represents a refractive index of a second medium after the light is incident therein. In addition, θ_1 represents an angle between the incident light and a line substantially perpendicular to the light incident face, and θ_2 indicates an angle between the line substantially perpendicular to the light incident face and the light exiting the light exiting face.

When the light generated from the light source **200** is incident into the light incident face **310** by varying a first angle θ_1 from about 0 to about 90° with respect to a normal line in accordance with the above equation (1), a second angle θ_2 of the light incident into the light guide plate **300** is obtained. A maximum value of the obtained second angle θ_2 corresponds to the critical angle θ_c . That is, when n_1 represents a refractive index of a material disposed between the light source and the light guide plate, and n_2 represents a refractive index of a material of the light guide plate, the critical angle θ_c may be represented as the following equation (2).

$$\theta_c = \sin^{-1}(n_1/n_2) \quad (2)$$

Thus, the light generated from the light source **200** passes the light incident face **310**, and then is incident into the light guiding plate **300** within the critical angle θ_c .

In the light guiding plate **300**, the light advances toward the light exiting face **320** and the reflection face **330**. When the light reaches the light exiting face **320** and the reflection face **330**, the light meeting a total reflection condition is reflected into the light guiding plate **300**, whereas the light out of the total reflection condition is emitted from the light guiding plate **300**.

Particularly, the light advances from the light source **200** into the light guiding plate **300** after passing through the light incident face **310**, and then reaches the light exiting face **320** and the reflection face **330** within the critical angle θ_c . Among the light reaching the first reflection face **332**, the light incident into the first reflection face **332** is reflected into the light guiding plate **300** when the light is incident into the first reflection face **332** by an angle larger than the critical angle θ_c respect to a line substantially perpendicular to the first reflection face **332**. On the other hand, the light exists from the light guiding plate **300** when the light is incident into the first reflection face **332** by an angle smaller than the critical angle θ_c . Hence, when the first reflection face **332** is disposed with an angle respect to the light incident face **310** in which all the light incident into the first reflection face **332** meets the total reflection condition, the space is provided under the light guiding plate **300** without any reduction of the light efficiency of the light guiding plate **300**. A minimum value of the angle α between the light incident face **310** and the first reflection face **332** is obtained using a triangle of the light incident into light incident face **310** and the light reflecting face **332** within the critical angle θ_c in accordance with the following equation (3).

$$(90-\theta_c)+(90-\theta)+\alpha=180 \quad (3)$$

Thus, angle θ satisfies the following condition $\theta=\alpha-\theta_c$. Then, when the angle θ is no less than the critical angle θ_c , a light that arrives at the first reflecting face **332** is totally reflected. Therefore, in order to prevent a leakage of a light, the following equation (4) should be satisfied.

$$\alpha \geq 2\theta_c = 2 \sin^{-1}(n_1/n_2) \quad (4)$$

According to the above equation (4), α corresponds to $2\theta_c$ or $2 \sin^{-1}(n_1/n_2)$. That is, the minimum value of the angle α between the light incident face **310** and the first reflection face **332** is about $2\theta_c$ under the total reflection condition in which the light may not be leaked from the first reflection face **332**.

The minimum value of the angle α between the light incident face **310** and the first reflection face **332** may vary in accordance with a refractive index of the light guide plate **300**. For example, when the light guide plate **300** includes a

polymethylmethacrylate (PMMA) plate of acryl resin, the angle α and the critical angle θ_c may be obtained as follows.

The PMMA plate has a refractive index of about 1.49. In the above equation (2), when 1 corresponding to a refractive index of an air is substituted as n_1 , and 1.49 corresponding to the refractive index of the PMMA plate is substituted as n_2 , about 42.16° is obtained as the critical angle θ_c of the PMMA plate. In the above equation (4), when the critical angle θ_c is about 42.16° , the minimum value of the angle α between the light incident face **310** and the first reflection face **332** is about 84.32° . Therefore, when the first reflection face **332** is extended from the second end portion **310b** and is inclined relative to the light incident face **310** with an angle of about 5.68° , a leakage of the light from the first reflection face **332** is prevented and the space is also provided under the light guide plate **300**.

FIG. 7 is an exploded perspective view illustrating a backlight assembly according to one embodiment of the present invention, and FIG. 8 is a cross-sectional view illustrating the backlight assembly in FIG. 7. In this embodiment, the backlight assembly is substantially identical to the backlight assembly illustrated in FIG. 2 except for a light guide plate and a light absorption member.

Referring to FIGS. 7 and 8, the backlight assembly **2000** of this embodiment includes a light source **200** for generating a light, a light guide plate **700** for guiding the light generated from the light source **200** in a predetermined direction, and a receiving container for receiving the light source **200** and the light guide plate **700**.

The light guide plate **700** includes a light incident face **710**, a light exiting face **720** and a reflection face **730**. The light generated from the light source **200** is incident into the light incident face **710**. The light exiting face **720** is horizontally extended from a first end portion **710a** of the light incident face **710**. The reflection face **730** is extended from a second end portion **710b** of the light incident face **710**. The reflection face **730** is partially inclined relative to the light incident face **710**.

Particularly, the light exiting face **720** includes a guiding portion **722** and a first light exiting face **724**. The guiding portion **722** is extended from the first portion of the light incident face **710**, and the first light exiting face **724** is extended from the guiding portion **722** in a horizontal direction relative to the light incident face **710**.

The guiding portion **722** includes a second light exiting face **722a** and a third light exiting face **722b**. The second light exiting face **722a** is horizontally extended from the first end portion **710a** of the light incident face **710**. The third light exiting face **722b** is disposed between the second light exiting face **722a** and the first light exiting face **724**. The third light exiting face **722b** is inclined relative to the second light exiting face **722a**. Here, the third light exiting face **722b** is inclined toward the reflection face **730**. An angle between the second light exiting face **722a** and the third light exiting face **722b** is in a range of about 90 to about 180° .

The reflection face **730** includes a first reflection face **732** and a second reflection face **734**. The first reflection face **732** is inclined relative to the second end portion **710b** of the light incident face **710** by a predetermined angle. The second reflection face **734** is horizontally extended relative to the light incident face **710**. The first reflection face **732** is extended from the second end portion **710b** of the light incident face **710** and is inclined toward the light exiting face **720**. Here, an angle between the light incident face **710** and the first reflection face **732** is in a range of about 0 to about 90° . Alternatively, a reflective pattern (not shown) may be

formed on the second reflection face **734** to improve a brightness of the light passing toward the light exiting face **720**.

A height h of the light incident face **710**, which is a thickness of the light incident face **710** or a distance between the first end portion **710a** and the second end portion **710b**, is larger than a distance $d1$ between the first light exiting face **724** and the second reflection face **734**. The height h of the light incident face **710** is determined in accordance with a size of the light source **200**. When the height h of the light incident face **710** is substantially identical to the size of the light source **200**, the efficiency of the light generated from the light source **200** may be improved.

The backlight assembly **2000** further includes a plurality of optical sheets **600**, a reflection plate **500**, and a light absorption member **550**. The optical sheets **500** are disposed adjacent to the light exiting face **720** of the light guiding plate **700**, whereas the reflection plate **500** and the light absorption member **550** are disposed adjacent to the reflection face **730** of the light guide plate **700**.

The optical sheets **600** includes at least one light diffusing sheet for diffusing the light passing the light guide plate **700**, and at least one light collecting sheet for collecting the light advancing toward the light guide plate **700**. Hence, the optical sheets **600** improve the brightness of the light and a viewing angle of an image displayed by the LCD device. An entire thickness $t1$ of the optical sheets **600** is substantially equal to or less than a difference between the second light exiting face **722a** and the first light exiting face **724**.

The reflection plate **500** is disposed between the second reflection face **734** of the light guide plate **700** and the receiving container **400** so that the reflection plate **500** reflects the light leaked from the second reflection face **734** toward the light guide plate **700**. The reflection plate **500** has a thickness $t2$ substantially equal to or smaller than a difference between the second end portion **710b** of the light incident face **710** and the second reflection face **734**.

The light absorption member **550** is disposed between the reflection face **730** and the receiving container **400**. Here, the light absorption member **550** is adjacent to the light incident face **710**. Preferably, the light absorption member **550** corresponds to a region of the reflection face **730** where a light reflected from the third reflection face **722b** reaches after the light passes the light incident face **710**. The light absorption member **550** includes a black light absorption plate of predetermined dimensions to prevent a reflection of the light reaching to the reflection plate **730**. The light absorption member **550** prevents the reflection of the light so that the light may not be leaked from the light incident face **710** of the light guiding plate **700**. Alternatively, the light absorption member **550** includes a black tape or a black printed plate.

In the backlight assembly **2000** of this embodiment, a space is provided between the second light exiting face **722a** and the first light exiting face **724** so that the optical sheets **600** are disposed in the space. Further, an additional space is formed between the second end portion **710b** of the light incident face **710** and the second reflection face **734** to thereby install the reflection plate **500** and the light absorption member **550** in the additional space. Therefore, an entire thickness $t3$ of the backlight assembly **2000** is reduced by the thickness $t1$ of the optical sheets **600** and the thickness $t2$ of the reflection plate **500**.

FIG. **9** is a perspective view illustrating the light guide plate in FIG. **7**, and FIG. **10** is an enlarged perspective view illustrating a portion 'B' in FIG. **9**.

Referring to FIGS. **9** and **10**, the light guide plate **700** includes the light incident face **710** having a predetermined height h , the light exiting face **720**, and the reflection face **730**. The light generated from the light source **200** is incident through the light incident face **710**. The light exiting face **720** is extended from the first end portion **710a** of the light incident face **710**, whereas the reflection face **730** is extended from the second end portion **710b** of the light incident face **710**.

The reflection face **730** includes the first reflection face **732** and the second reflection face **734**. The first reflection face **732** is extended from the first end portion **710a** of the light incident face **710** by a predetermined angle α , whereas the second reflection face **734** is extended from the first reflection face **732** in a horizontal direction relative to the light incident face **710**. The reflection face **730** of this embodiment is substantially identical to that described with reference to FIGS. **4** and **6**.

The light exiting face **720** includes the guiding portion **722** and the first light exiting face **724**. The guiding portion **722** is extended from the first end portion **710a** of the light incident face **710**, and the first light exiting face **724** is extended from the guiding portion **722** in a horizontal direction relative to the light incident face **710**. In addition, the guiding portion **722** includes the second light exiting face **722a** and the third light exiting face **722b**. The second light exiting face **722a** is extended from the first end portion **710a** of the light incident face **710** in the horizontal direction relative to the light incident face **710**. The third light exiting face **722b** is extended from the second light exiting face **722a** by the predetermined angle.

Particularly, the third light exiting face **722b** is extended from the second light exiting face **722a** to the first light exiting face **724** by a predetermined angle. Here, the third light exiting face **722b** is inclined toward the reflection face **730**. An angle β between the third light exiting face **722b** and the first light exiting face **724** is an angle β between the third light exiting face **722b** and a line **724a** horizontally extended from the first light exiting face **724**, and is in a range of about 0 to about 90° . Meanwhile, an angle γ between the first light exiting face **722a** and the third light exiting face **722b** is in a range of about 90 to about 180° . Here, the angle β between the third light exiting face **722b** and the line **724a** horizontally extended from the first light exiting face **724** depends on a length $d3$ of the third light exiting face **722b** as well as a height $d2$ of the third light exiting face **722b**. The height $d2$ of the third light exiting face **722b** is substantially equal to or less than the entire thickness $t1$ of the optical sheets **600**.

Since the light guide plate **700** includes the third light exiting face **722b**, a direction of the light passing the light incident face **710** may be altered in the light guide plate **700**.

FIG. **11** is a schematic cross-sectional view illustrating the light guide plate in FIG. **9**.

Referring to FIGS. **9** and **11**, the light generated from the light source **200** is incident into the light incident face **710** by an angle of about 0 to about 90° with respect to the normal line. The light is incident into the light guide plate **700** through the light incident face **710** within the critical angle θ_c described in the above equation (1). For example, when the light guide plate **700** includes the PMMA plate, the critical angle θ_c of the PMMA plate is about 42.16° . In addition, the height $d2$ of the third light exiting face **722b** is about 0.2 mm and the length $d3$ of the third light exiting face **722b** is about 0.5 mm. Here, the angle β between the third light exiting face **722b** and the line **724a** of the first light exiting face **724** is about 21.8° . Thus, the light generated

from the light source **200** is incident into the light guide plate **700** through the light incident face **710** within an angle of about $\pm 42.16^\circ$ centering around the vertical line relative to the light incident face **710**.

After the light passes the light guide plate **700**, the light reaches the light exiting face **720** and the reflection face **730**. Here, when the light meets the total reflection condition, the light is reflected into the light guide plate **700**. On the other hand, when the light does not meet the total reflection condition, the light exits from the light guide plate **700**. Namely, when the light is incident into the light guide plate **700** by an angle of above about 42.16° , the light is reflected into the light guide plate **700**. However, when the light is incident into the light guide plate **700** by an angle of below about 42.16° , the light exits from the light guide plate **700**. In particular, when the light is incident into the light guide plate **700** by an angle of about 0 to about 42.16° centering around the vertical line relative to the light incident face **710**, the light reaches the first to the third light exiting faces **724**, **722a** and **722b**. Since the light reaches the first and the second light exiting faces **724** and **722a** by an angle of above about 47.84° centering around vertical lines relative to the first and the second light exiting faces **724** and **722a**, the light meets the total reflection condition so that the light is totally reflected into the light guide plate **700**.

One portion of the light reached to the third light exiting face **722b** is reflected, whereas another portion of the light reached to the third light exiting face **722b** is emitted from the third light exiting face **722b**. Particularly, because the angle between the third light exiting face **722b** and the line **724a** of the first light exiting face **724** is about 21.8° , the light is incident into the third light exiting face **722b** by an angle of above about 26.04° centering around the vertical line relative to the third light exiting face **722b**. Thus, one portion of the light incident into the third light exiting face **722b** by an angle of about 26.04° to about 42.16° is emitted from the third light exiting face **722b**, whereas another portion of the light incident into the third light exiting face **722b** by an angle of above about 42.16° is reflected toward the reflection face **730**. The light reflected from the third light exiting face **722b** reaches the reflection face **730** by an angle of above about 20.36° centering around a line substantially perpendicular to the reflection face **730**. The light incident into the reflection face **730** by an angle of about 20.36 to about 42.16° is emitted through the reflection face **730**. The light emitted through the reflection face **730** is repeatedly reflected from the reflection plate **500** into the light guide plate **700**, thereby causing the leakage of the light around the light exiting face **720**. Because the backlight assembly **2000** of this embodiment includes the light adsorption member **550** corresponding to a region of the reflection face **730** where the light reflected from the third light exiting face **722b** reaches, the light adsorption member **550** may effectively prevent the leakage of the light around the light exiting face **720**.

After the light incident into the light guide plate **700** by an angle of about 0 to about -42.16° centering around a line perpendicular to the light incident face **710**, the light reaches the first and second reflection faces **732** and **734** of the light guide plate **700**. Because the light reached to the first and second reflection faces **732** and **734** meets the total reflection condition as described above, the light is entirely reflected toward the light exiting face **720**.

As for the light guide plate **700**, a position where the first reflection face **732** meets the second reflection face **734** preferably corresponds to a position where the guiding portion **722** is connected to the first reflection face **724**. The

guiding portion **722** preferably has an extended length corresponding to the non-display region of the LCD device because the light source **200** is a dot shape light source. When the guiding portion **722** and the first reflection face **724** correspond to the non-display region of the LCD device, an entire thickness of the backlight assembly **2000** may be reduced without increasing dimensions of the backlight assembly **2000**.

FIG. **12** is an exploded perspective view illustrating a backlight assembly according to one embodiment of the present invention, and FIG. **13** is a cross-sectional view illustrating the backlight assembly in FIG. **12**. In this embodiment, the backlight assembly has a construction substantially identical to that of the backlight assembly described with reference to FIG. **7** except for a light guide plate, a light adsorption member and a reflection plate.

Referring to FIGS. **12** and **13**, the backlight assembly **3000** of this embodiment includes a light source **200** for generating a light, a light guide plate **800** for guiding the light generated from the light source **200** in a predetermined direction, a receiving container **400** for receiving the light source **200** and the light guide plate **800** therein, and a light adsorption member **550** disposed between the light guide plate **800** and the receiving container **400**.

The light guide plate **800** includes a light incident face **810** where the light generated from the light source **200** is incident, a light exiting face **820**, and a reflection face **830**. The light exiting face **820** includes a guiding portion **822** extended from a first end portion **810a** of the light incident face **810**, and a first light exiting face **824** horizontally extended from the guiding portion **822**. The reflection face **830** is extended from a second end portion **810b** of the light incident face **810**.

The guiding portion **822** includes a second light exiting face **822a** extended from the first end portion **810a** of the light incident face **810**, and a third light exiting face **822a** extended from the second light exiting face **822a** by a predetermined angle. That is, the inclined third light exiting face **822b** is positioned between the second light exiting face **822a** and the first light exiting face **824**. Here, the third light exiting face **822b** is inclined toward the reflection face **830**. An angle between the second light exiting face **822a** and the third light exiting face **822b** is in a range of about 90 to about 180° . The light exiting face **820** has a structure substantially identical to that of the light exiting face **720** in FIG. **8**. Thus, detailed description of the light exiting face **820** will be omitted.

The reflection face **830** is extended from the second end portion **810b** of the light incident face **810** in a direction substantially perpendicular to the light incident face **810**. The light adsorption member **550** and the reflection plate **650** are disposed under the reflection face **830**.

The light adsorption member **550** is interposed between the light guide plate **800** and the reflection plate **650**. Preferably, the light adsorption member **550** and the reflection plate **650** are integrally formed. The light adsorption member **550** includes a black material to prevent a reflection of the light therefrom. For example, the light adsorption member **550** has a plate attached to the reflection plate **650**. A position of the light adsorption member **550** is determined in accordance with a shape of the third light exiting face **822b** of the light guide plate **800**. Particularly, after the light generated from the light source **200** is incident into the light incident face **810**, a portion of the light reflected from the third light exiting face **822b** reaches the reflection face **830**. Here, the light adsorption member **550** corresponds to a region of the reflection face **830** where the portion of the

light reaches by an angle less than the critical angle θ_c centering around a line perpendicular to the reflection face **830**. That is, the light adsorption member **550** absorbs the light passing the reflection face **830** after the light is reflected from the third light exiting face **822b**, thereby preventing a leakage of the light around the light incident face **810** of the light guide plate **800**.

Alternatively, the light adsorption member **550** includes a black tape attached to the reflection face **830** of the light guide plate **800** or the reflection plate **650**. In addition, the light adsorption member **550** is formed by printing a black material on the reflection plate **650** or the reflection face **830** of the light guide plate **800**. Further, any other material for adsorbing a light may be used to form the light adsorption member **550**.

A light adsorption rate of the light adsorption member **550** may be varied to adjust an amount of the light leaked around the light incident face **810** of the light guide plate **800**. Hence, the light emitted through the light exiting face **820** of the light guide plate **800** may have enhanced brightness and uniformity.

FIG. **14** is a graph illustrating a bright distribution of a light emitted through a light guide plate in FIG. **12**. FIG. **14** shows a bright distribution **S1** of a light without the light adsorption member **550** and a bright distribution **S2** of a light with the light adsorption member **550**. Here, the third light exiting face **822b** of the light guide plate **800** has a height **d2** of about 0.2 mm and a length **d3** of about 0.5 mm. In FIG. **14**, an X-axis indicates a position of the light emitted through the third light exiting face **822b** from a point where the second light exiting face **822a** meets the third light exiting face **822b** to the first light exiting face **824**, whereas a Y-axis represents the brightness of the light emitted through the third light exiting face **822b**.

Referring to FIG. **14**, when the light adsorption member **550** is not formed, a maximum brightness distribution **S1** of the light, that is emitted through a portion of the third light exiting face **822b** separated from the second light exiting face **822a** by a distance of about 1 to about 2 mm, is about $7 \cdot 10^6$ lumin. Other brightness distribution **S1** of the light that is emitted through other portions of the third light exiting face **822b** is relatively low because the light reflected from the third light exiting face **822b** is leaked through the light incident face **820**.

When the light adsorption member **550** is formed, the bright distribution **S2** of the light indicates that the leakage of the light is slightly generated near a portion of the third light exiting face **822b** separated from the second light exiting face **822a** by a distance of about 0.5 mm, whereas the leakage of the light may not be generated at other portions of the third light exiting face **822b**. The leakage of the light generated at the portion of the third light exiting face **822b** separated from the second light exiting face **822a** by a distance of about 0.5 mm is caused by a direct emission of the light through the third light exiting face **822b** after the light is incident into the light incident face **810**. The leakage of the light may not be generated at other portions of the third light exiting face **822b** since the light is reflected from the third light exiting face **822b**. Therefore, the light adsorption member **550** may effectively prevent the leakage of the light around the light incident face **810** of the light guide plate **800**.

FIG. **15** is an exploded perspective view illustrating a reflection plate according to one embodiment of the present invention.

Referring to FIG. **15**, a reflection plate **650** includes a light adsorption member **550** formed on a bottom face of a

receiving container **400**. The reflection plate **650** includes an opening **652** corresponding to the light adsorption member **550**.

The light adsorption member **550** includes a black material to prevent a light from reflecting thereof. For example, the light adsorption member **550** includes a black plate or a black tape. The light adsorption member **550** is attached to or printed on the bottom face of the receiving container **400**. Since the reflection plate **650** is mounted on the light adsorption member **550** formed on the bottom face of the receiving container **400**, the light adsorption member **550** may not directly contact a light guide plate **800** installed on the reflection plate **650**. The light adsorption member **550** prevents a leakage of the light around a light incident face of the light guide plate **800** because the light adsorption member **550** does not directly contact a reflection face **830** of the light guide plate **800**. Additionally, since the light adsorption member **550** does not directly contact the reflection face **830** of the light guide plate **800**, the light reflected into the light guide plate **800** may not be adsorbed by the light adsorption member **550**, thereby preventing a brightness of the light from decreasing.

Liquid Crystal Display Device

FIG. **16** is an exploded perspective view illustrating an LCD device according to one embodiment of the present invention, and FIG. **17** is an enlarged perspective view illustrating a display unit in FIG. **16**.

Referring to FIGS. **16** and **17**, an LCD device **4000** of this embodiment includes a backlight assembly **2000** for providing a light, a display unit **910** for displaying an image using the light provided from the backlight assembly **2000**, and a top chassis **930** for fixing the display unit **910** on the backlight assembly **2000**.

The backlight assembly **2000** has a construction substantially identical to that of the backlight assembly described with reference to FIGS. **7** to **11**. Thus, a description of the backlight assembly **2000** may be omitted. However, a receiving container **400** of the backlight assembly **2000** may include one container or two containers. That is, the receiving container **400** includes a bottom chassis **410** and a mold frame **420**. The mold frame **420** includes four sidewalls to precisely receive a light source **200** and a light guiding plate **700**. The mold frame **420** also includes an opened bottom. The bottom chassis **410** includes a bottom face and four sidewalls extended from the bottom face. For example, the bottom chassis **410** is combined with the mold frame **420** by a hook.

A reflection plate **500**, a light adsorption member **550**, the light source **200**, the light guide plate **700** and a plurality of optical sheets **600** are subsequently installed in the receiving container **400**.

The display unit **910** is mounted on the backlight assembly **2000** so as to display the image using the light generated from the backlight assembly **2000**. The display unit **910** includes a liquid crystal display panel **914**, a driving chip **916** and a ductile circuit **918**.

The liquid crystal display panel **914** includes a first substrate **911**, a second substrate **912** corresponding to the first substrate **911**, and a liquid crystal layer (not shown) interposed between the first substrate **911** and the second substrate **912**.

The first substrate **911** includes a plurality of pixels arranged as a matrix type. Each of the pixels includes a gate line extended in a first direction, a data line extended in a second direction substantially perpendicular to the first direction, and a pixel electrode. The data line is insulated from the gate line. Each of the pixels further includes a thin

film transistor (TFT, not shown) that is electrically connected to the gate line, the data line and the pixel electrode.

The second substrate **912** includes red (R), green (G) and blue (B) pixels formed by a thin film formation process, and a common electrode corresponding to the R G B pixels. The arrangement of the liquid crystal display layer varies in accordance with an electric field generated between the pixel electrode and the common electrode, thereby adjusting a permeability of the light provided from the backlight assembly **2000**.

The driving chip **916** is mounted on the first substrate **911** for applying driving signals to the data line and the gate line. The driving chip **916** is mounted on the first substrate **911** by a chip on glass (COG) process. Two driving chips **916** may be mounted on the first substrate **911** for the data line and the gate line, respectively. Alternatively, one integrated driving chip **916** may be mounted for the data and gate lines.

The ductile circuit **918** is attached to the first substrate **911** adjacent to the driving chip **916** so as to apply a control signal for controlling the driving chip **916**. The ductile circuit **918** includes a timing controller for controlling a driving signal or a memory for storing a data signal. The ductile circuit **918** is electrically connected to the first substrate **911** using an anisotropic conductive film.

According to the backlight assembly of the present invention, a light guide plate of the backlight assembly includes a reflection face and a light exiting face. The reflection face of the light guide plate includes a first reflection face inclined by a predetermined angle, and the light exiting face includes a third light exiting face inclined by a predetermined angle. A reflection plate and a plurality of optical sheets are disposed in spaces provided by the inclined first reflection face and the third light exiting face, respectively. Thus, an entire thickness of the backlight assembly is reduced by a thickness of the reflection plate and a thickness of the optical sheets.

In addition, a leakage of the light incident around the third light exiting face is prevented because a light adsorption member for preventing the light from reflecting is disposed near the reflection face of the light guide plate.

The present invention has been described with reference to various exemplary embodiments thereof. The scope of the present invention must not be interpreted, however, as being restricted to these exemplary embodiments. Rather, it will be apparent to those of ordinary skill in the art that various modifications may be made to the described embodiments without departing from the spirit and scope of the invention.

What is claimed is:

1. A backlight assembly comprising:

a light source to generate a light;

a light guide plate including i) a light incident face where the light generated from the light source is incident, ii) a light exiting face extended from a first end portion of the light incident face, and iii) a reflection face extended from a second end portion of the light incident face, wherein the reflection face includes a first reflection face extended from the second end portion of the light incident face by a predetermined angle, and a second reflection face extended from the first reflection face in a direction substantially parallel to the light exiting face;

a receiving container to receive the light source and the light guide plate therein; and

a reflection plate disposed between the reflection face and the receiving container to reflect a light leaked from the reflection face;

wherein an angle between the first reflection face and the light incident face is in a range of about 0° to about 90°.

2. The backlight assembly of claim **1**, wherein the angle between the first reflection face and the light incident face is greater than about $2 \sin^{-1}(n_1/n_2)$ wherein n_1 represents a refractive index of a material disposed between the light source and the light guide plate, and the n_2 represents a refractive index of a material of the light guide plate.

3. The backlight assembly of claim **2**, wherein the light guiding plate comprises a polymethylmethacrylate (PMMA) plate having a refractive index of about 1.49, the critical angle is about 42.16°, and the angle between the first reflection face and the light incident face is about 84.32°.

4. The backlight assembly of claim **1**, wherein the reflection plate corresponds to the second reflection face.

5. The backlight assembly of claim **1**, wherein the light exiting face comprises a guiding portion extended from the first end portion of the light incident face, and a first light exiting face extended from the guiding portion in a direction substantially parallel to the second reflection face.

6. The backlight assembly of claim **5**, wherein the guiding portion comprises a second light exiting face extended from the first end portion of the light incident face in a direction substantially parallel to the first light exiting face, and a third light exiting face extended from the second light exiting face to the first light exiting face by a predetermined angle.

7. The backlight assembly of claim **6**, wherein an angle between the second light exiting face and the third light exiting face is in a range of about 90 to about 180°.

8. The backlight assembly of claim **5**, wherein a distance between the first light exiting face and the second reflection face is substantially larger than a height of the light incident face.

9. The backlight assembly of claim **7**, wherein a point where the first light exiting face is connected to the third light exiting face corresponds to a point where the first reflection face is connected to the second reflection face.

10. The backlight assembly of claim **6**, further comprising a light absorption member disposed adjacent to the reflection face of the light guide plate to prevent a reflection of a light leaked from the reflection face.

11. The backlight assembly of claim **10**, wherein the light absorption member corresponds to a region of the reflection face where a light reflected from the third light exiting face reaches after the light passes the light incident face.

12. The backlight assembly of claim **6**, further comprising at least one optical sheet disposed over the first light exiting face to improve characteristics of a light exiting the first light exiting face.

13. The backlight assembly of claim **12**, wherein an entire thickness of the optical sheet is substantially equal to or less than a difference between the second light exiting face and the first light exiting face.

14. A backlight assembly comprising:

a light source to generate a light;

a light guide plate including i) a light incident face where the light generated from the light source is incident, ii) a light exiting face having a guiding portion extended from a first end portion of the light incident face, and a first light exiting face extended from the guiding portion in a direction substantially parallel to the guiding portion, and iii) a reflection face extended from a second end portion of the light incident face;

a receiving container to receive the light source and the light guide plate therein; and

a light absorption member disposed between the reflection face and the receiving container to correspond to the

reflection face so that the light absorption member prevents a reflection of a light leaked from the reflection face.

15. The backlight assembly of claim 14, wherein the guiding portion comprises a second light exiting face extended from the first end portion of the light incident face in a direction substantially parallel to the light exiting face, and a third light exiting face extended from the second light exiting face to the first light exiting face by a predetermined angle.

16. The backlight assembly of claim 15, wherein an angle between the second light exiting face and the third light exiting face is in a range of about 90 to about 180°.

17. The backlight assembly of claim 15, wherein a difference between the first light exiting face and the reflection face is substantially smaller than a difference between the second light exiting face and the reflection face.

18. The backlight assembly of claim 15, further comprising at least one optical sheet disposed over the first light exiting face to improve characteristics of a light exiting the first light exiting face; and

a reflection plate between the reflection face and the receiving container to reflect a light leaked from the reflection face.

19. The backlight assembly of claim 18, wherein an entire thickness of the optical sheet is substantially equal to or less than a difference between the second light exiting face and the first light exiting face.

20. The backlight assembly of claim 19, wherein the light absorption member corresponds to a region of the reflection face where a light reflected from the third light exiting face reaches after the light passes the light incident face.

21. The backlight assembly of claim 20, wherein the light absorption member is disposed between the reflection face and the reflection plate.

22. The backlight assembly of claim 20, wherein the light absorption member is positioned on a bottom face of the receiving container, and the reflection plate includes an opening corresponding to the light absorption member.

23. The backlight assembly of claim 20, wherein the light absorption member comprises a black tape or a black printed plate.

24. A liquid crystal display device comprising:

a light source to generate a light;

a light guide plate including i) a light incident face where the light generated from the light source is incident, ii) a light exiting face having a guiding portion extended from a first end portion of the light incident face, and a first light exiting face extended from the guiding portion in a direction substantially parallel to the guiding portion, and iii) a reflection face extended from a second end portion of the light incident face;

a receiving container to receive the light source and the light guide plate therein;

a light absorption member disposed between the reflection face and the receiving container to correspond to the

reflection face, wherein the light absorption member prevents a reflection of a light from the reflection face; and

a liquid crystal display panel disposed over the light exiting face to display an image using a light exiting from the light exiting face.

25. The liquid crystal display device of claim 24, wherein the guiding portion comprises a second light exiting face extended from the first end portion of the light incident face in a direction substantially parallel to the first light exiting face, and a third light exiting face extended from the second light exiting face to the first light exiting face by a predetermined angle.

26. The liquid crystal display device of claim 25, wherein a difference between the first light exiting face and the reflection face is substantially smaller than a difference between the second light exiting face and the reflection face.

27. The liquid crystal display device of claim 24, wherein the reflection face comprises a first reflection face extended from the second end portion of the light incident face by a predetermined angle, and a second reflection face extended from the first reflection face in a direction substantially parallel to the first light exiting face.

28. The liquid crystal display device of claim 27, wherein an angle between the first reflection face and the light incident face is in a range of about $2 \sin^{-1}(n_1/n_2)^\circ$ to about 90°, wherein n_1 represents a refractive index of a material disposed between the light source and the light guide plate, and the n_2 represents a refractive index of a material of the light guide plate.

29. The liquid crystal display device of claim 25, wherein the light absorption member corresponds to a region of the reflection face where a light reflected from the third light exiting face reaches after the light passes the light incident face.

30. The liquid crystal display device of claim 26, further comprising at least one optical sheet disposed over the first light exiting face to improve characteristics of a light exiting the first light exiting face.

31. The liquid crystal display device of claim 30, wherein an entire thickness of the optical sheet is substantially equal to or less than a difference between the second light exiting face and the first light exiting face.

32. The liquid crystal display device of claim 28, further comprising a reflection plate disposed between the second reflection face and the receiving container to reflect a light leaked from the second reflection face.

33. The liquid crystal display device of claim 32, wherein a thickness of the reflection plate is substantially equal to or less than a difference between the second end portion of the light incident face and the second reflection face.

34. The liquid crystal display device of claim 32, wherein the light absorption member is disposed between the reflection face and the reflection plate.

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专利名称(译)	背光组件和具有该背光组件的液晶显示装置		
公开(公告)号	US7102705	公开(公告)日	2006-09-05
申请号	US10/871653	申请日	2004-06-17
[标]申请(专利权)人(译)	KIM HEU GON 金圭SEOK 郑在HO 朴钟DAE 李贞焕 金东勋		
申请(专利权)人(译)	KIM HEU-GON 金圭硕 郑在HO 朴钟DAE 李贞焕 金东勋		
当前申请(专利权)人(译)	三星DISPLAY CO. , LTD.		
[标]发明人	KIM HEU GON KIM KYU SEOK JUNG JAE HO PARK JONG DAE LEE JEONG HWAN KIM DONG HOON		
发明人	KIM, HEU-GON KIM, KYU-SEOK JUNG, JAE-HO PARK, JONG-DAE LEE, JEONG-HWAN KIM, DONG-HOON		
IPC分类号	G02F1/1335 G02B6/00 F21V8/00 F21Y101/02 G02F1/133 G02F1/13357		
CPC分类号	G02B6/0018 G02B6/0055 G02B6/0086		
代理机构(译)	康托科尔伯恩LLP		
优先权	1020030066761 2003-09-26 KR 1020030066759 2003-09-26 KR		
其他公开文献	US20050068473A1		
外部链接	Espacenet USPTO		

摘要(译)

一种背光组件，包括：导光板，包括光入射面；光入射面，从光入射面的一个端部延伸；以及反射面，从光入射面的另一个端部延伸。反射面包括从光入射面的另一端部延伸的第一反射面和从第一反射面水平延伸的第二反射面。背光组件还包括邻近反射面设置的光吸附构件，以防止光反射。反射板和光学片邻近导光板设置，从而减小了背光组件的整个厚度。另外，防止了入射在第三光出射面周围的光的泄漏，从而改善了通过LCD装置显示的图像的质量。

