



US 20070115413A1

(19) **United States**(12) **Patent Application Publication** (10) **Pub. No.: US 2007/0115413 A1****Liu et al.**(43) **Pub. Date: May 24, 2007**(54) **LIQUID CRYSTAL DISPLAY AND
MANUFACTURING METHOD THEREFOR**(30) **Foreign Application Priority Data**

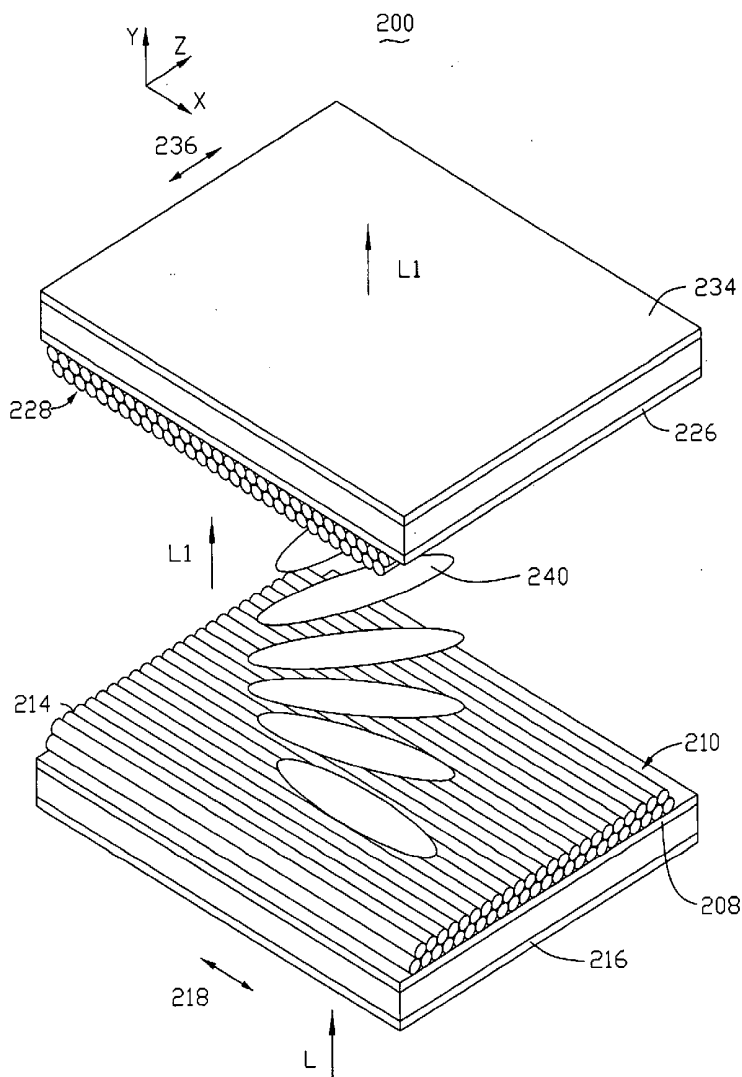
Oct. 27, 2005 (CN)..... 200510100793.5

(75) Inventors: **Liang Liu**, Bei-Jing (CN); **Kai-Li
Jiang**, Bei-Jing (CN); **Shou-Shan Fan**,
Bei-Jing (CN)**Publication Classification**(51) **Int. Cl.**
G02F 1/137 (2006.01)(52) **U.S. Cl.** **349/123**

Correspondence Address:

PCE INDUSTRY, INC.**ATT. CHENG-JU CHIANG JEFFREY T.
KNAPP****458 E. LAMBERT ROAD****FULLERTON, CA 92835 (US)**(57) **ABSTRACT**

A liquid crystal display (200) includes a first base plate (202), a second base plate (220), a liquid crystal layer (238) located between the first base plate and the second base plate, and two alignment films (210, 228). The two alignment films are respectively positioned on inner surfaces of the first base plate and the second base plate. Each alignment film is a film of oriented carbon nanotubes (212, 230). An oriented direction of the carbon nanotubes on the first base plate is perpendicular to that of the carbon nanotubes on the second base plate. A manufacturing method for the liquid crystal display is also disclosed.

(73) Assignees: **Tsinghua University**, Beijing City (CN);
**HON HAI Precision Industry CO.,
LTD.**, Tu-Cheng City (TW)(21) Appl. No.: **11/473,217**(22) Filed: **Jun. 21, 2006**

200

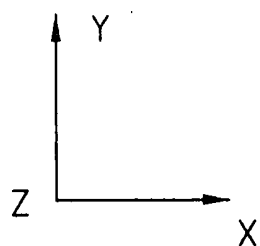
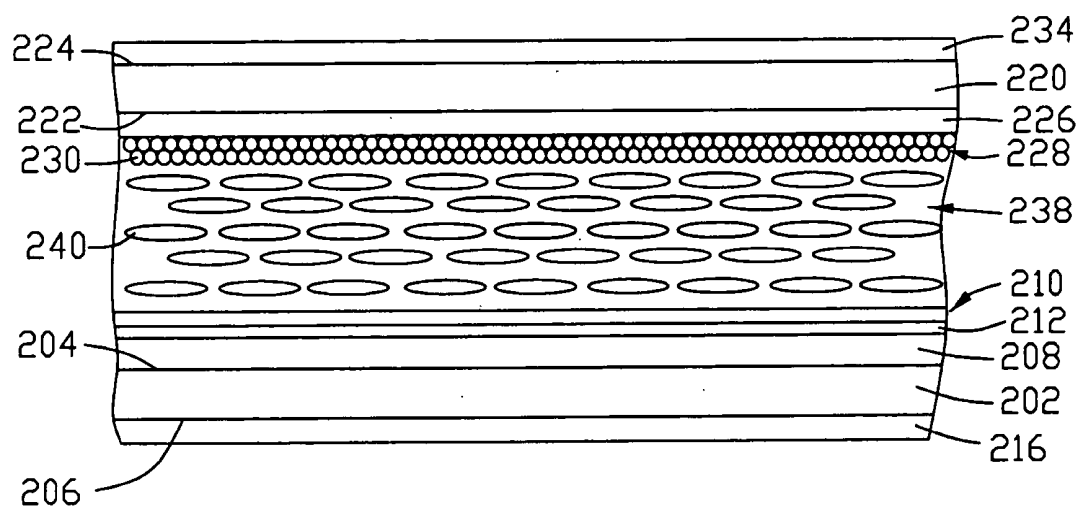


FIG. 1

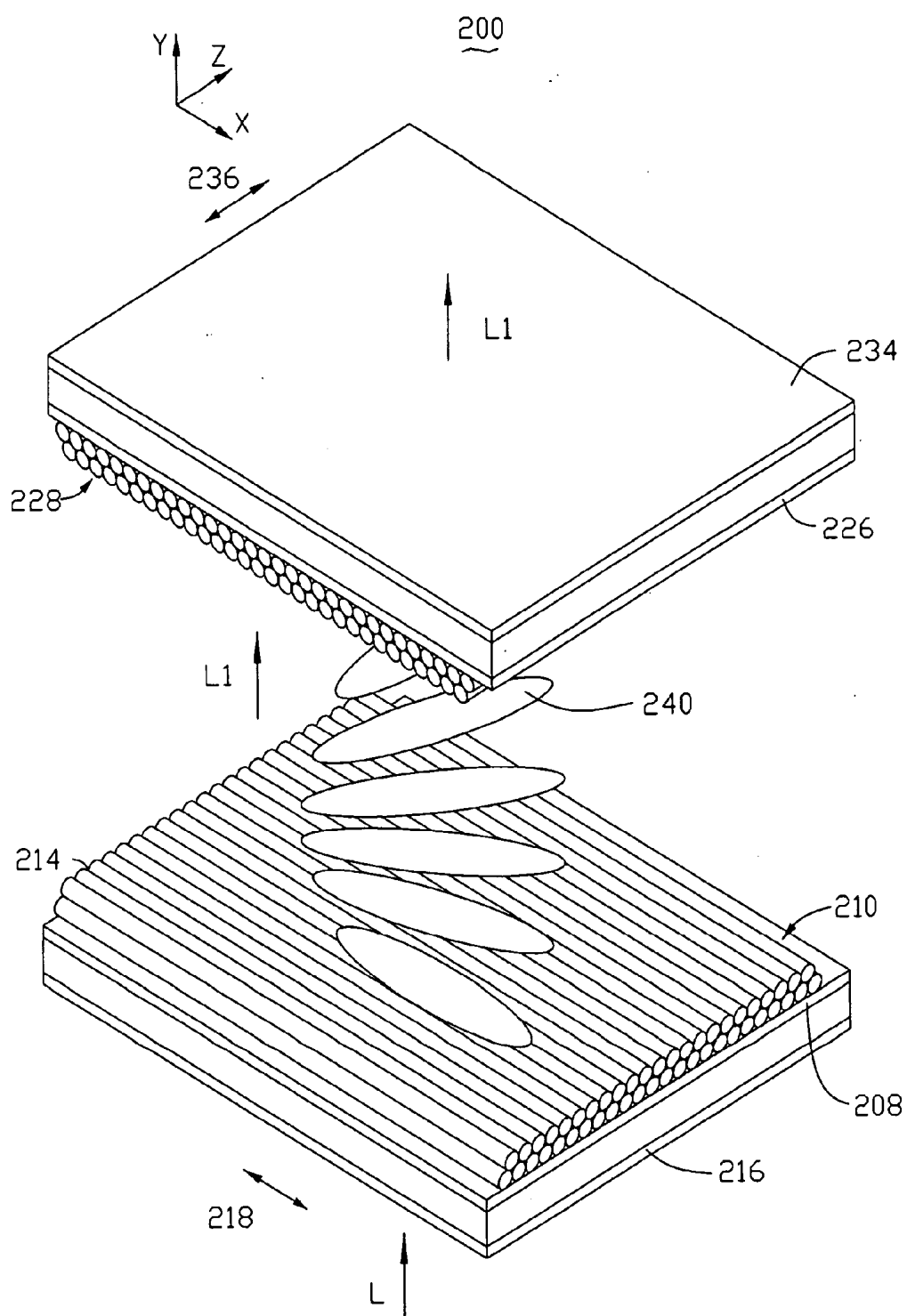


FIG. 2

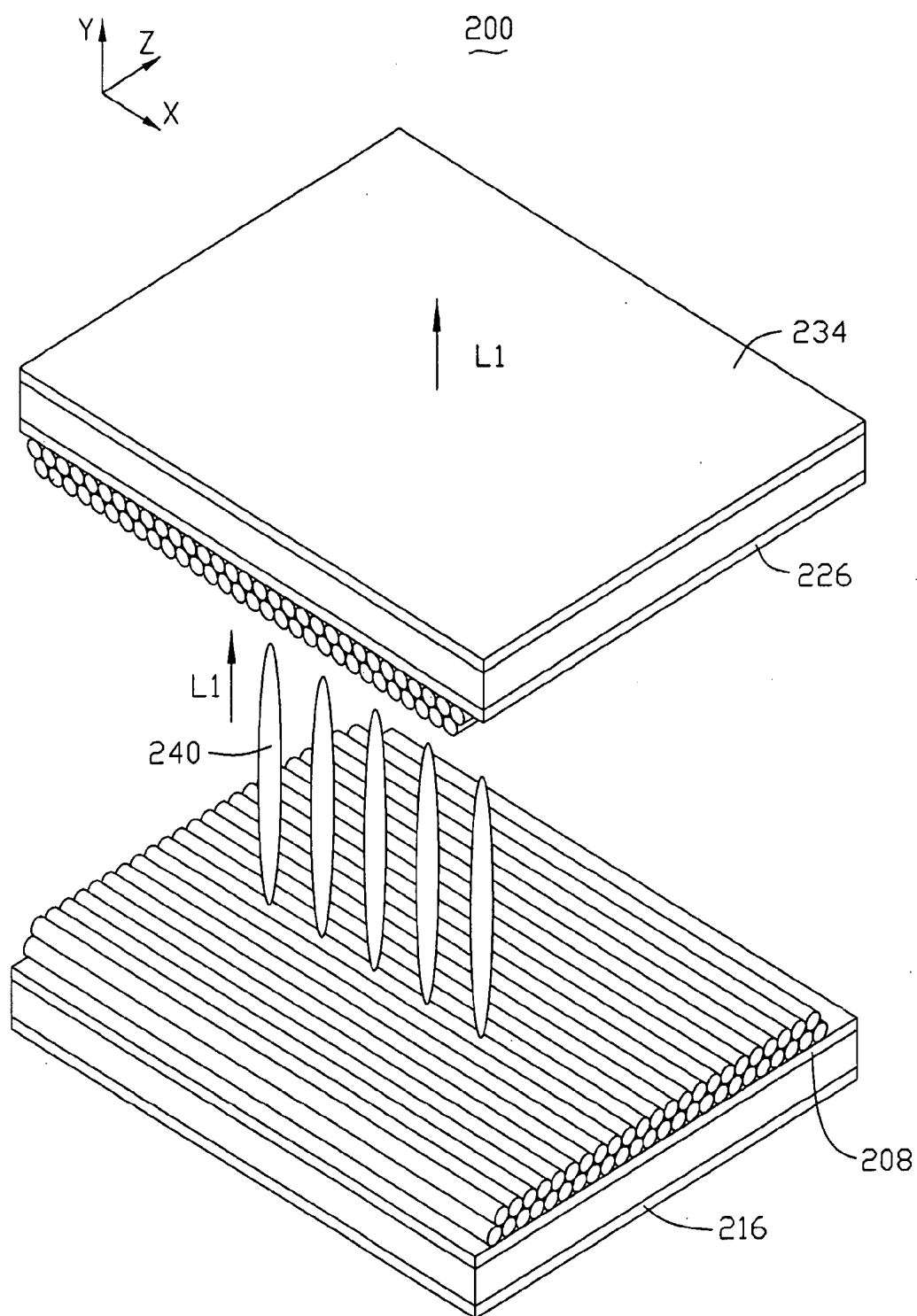


FIG. 3

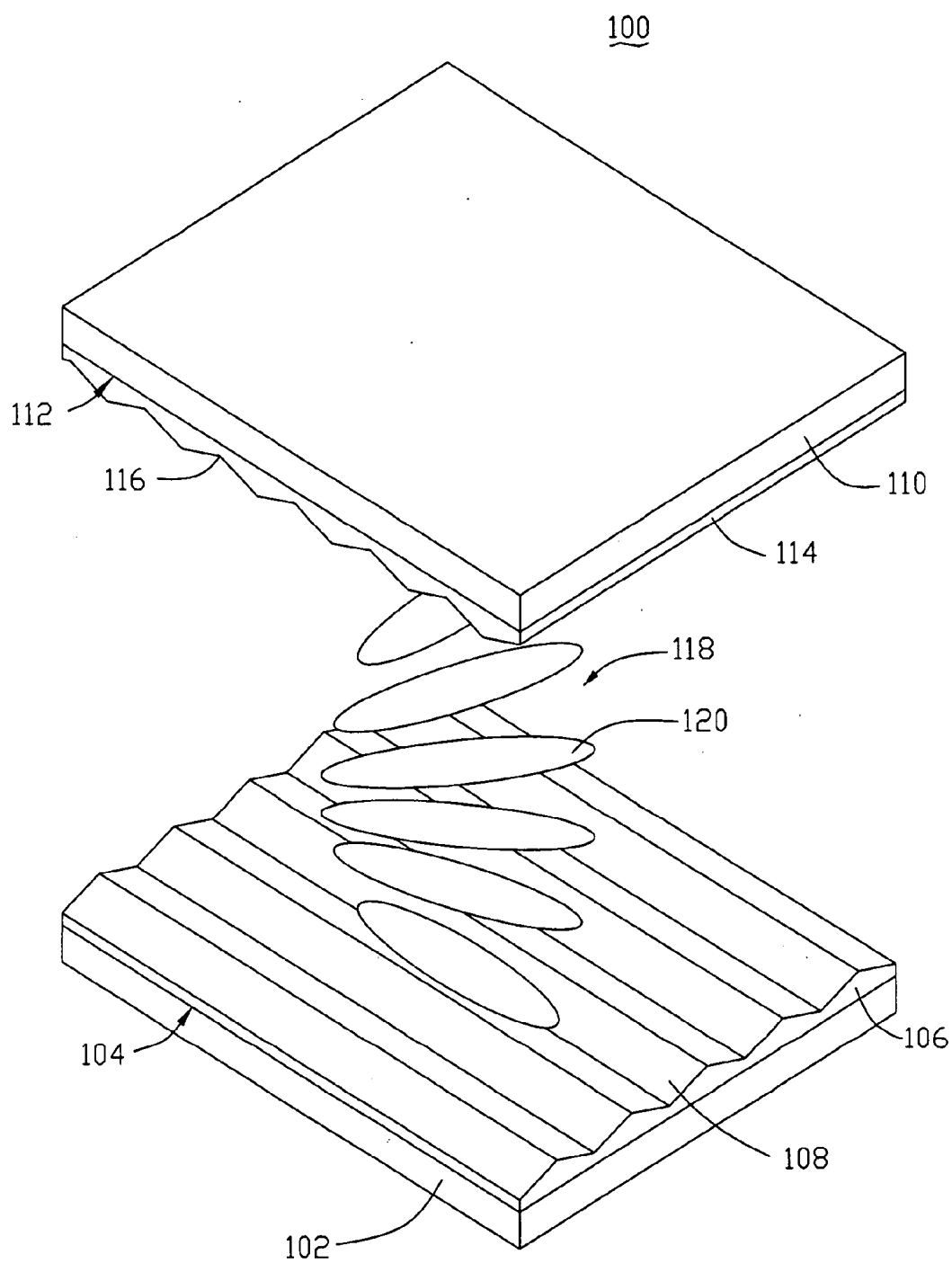


FIG. 4

LIQUID CRYSTAL DISPLAY AND MANUFACTURING METHOD THEREFOR

BACKGROUND

[0001] 1. Technical Field

[0002] The present invention relates to liquid crystal displays (LCDs) and manufacturing methods for the LCDs and, more particularly, to an LCD with alignment films and a manufacturing method for the LCD.

[0003] 2. Description of the Related Art

[0004] Because LCDs have the advantages of portability, low power consumption, and low radiation, they have been widely used in various portable information products such as notebooks, personal digital assistants (PDAs), video cameras, and the like. Furthermore, LCDs are considered to have the potential to completely replace cathode ray tube (CRT) monitors and televisions.

[0005] Referring to FIG. 4, a conventional LCD 100 generally includes a first base plate 102, a second base plate 110, and a liquid crystal layer 118 located between the two base plates 102 and 110. An alignment layer 106 is formed on an inner surface 104 of the first base plate 102. An alignment layer 114 is formed on an inner surface 112 of the second base plate 110.

[0006] The liquid crystal layer 118 includes a plurality of rod-like liquid crystal molecules 120. A plurality of parallel fine grooves 108 is formed on an inner surface of the alignment layer 106. A plurality of parallel fine grooves 116 is formed on an inner surface of the alignment layer 114. Functions of the grooves 108 and 116 are to orient the liquid crystal molecules 120 in a homogeneous manner, i.e., to align the liquid crystal molecules 120 adjacent to the alignment layers 106 and 114 parallel to the grooves 108 and 116 respectively. When the grooves 108 and 116 are at right angles, the liquid crystal molecules 120 can automatically turn 90 degrees from top to bottom.

[0007] The alignment layers 106 and 114 are important to the LCD 100. Alignment qualities of the alignment layers 106 and 114 are one of the key factors that determine the display quality of the LCD 100. The alignment layers 106 and 114 can be made using a rubbing method. The rubbing method can be exemplified using the manufacturing method for the alignment layer 114 as below. The manufacturing method for the alignment layers 114 generally includes the steps of: coating a layer of alignment material, such as polyimide, on the inner surface 112 of the second base plate 110; and rubbing the surface of the alignment material using rubbing cloth to form the plurality of fine grooves 116.

[0008] However, some drawbacks arise from a mechanical contact of the rubbing cloth with the surface of the alignment material. This method is complicated because a baking process of the polyimide layer takes long time, and the rubbing introduces numerous electrostatic charges as well as plenty of dust contamination, which in turn needs other facilities and rinse process to eliminate. In addition, the rubbing cloth has a limited lifespan and needs to be replaced frequently.

[0009] What is needed, therefore, is an LCD with a good alignment quality and a simple manufacturing method therefor.

SUMMARY

[0010] An LCD according to an embodiment includes a first base plate, a second base plate, a liquid crystal layer located between the first base plate and the second base plate, and two alignment films. The two alignment films are respectively positioned on inner surfaces of the first base plate and the second base plate. Each alignment film is a film of oriented carbon nanotubes.

[0011] A manufacturing method for an LCD according to an embodiment includes the steps of: arranging a plurality of carbon nanotubes on a first base plate to form a first alignment film; arranging a plurality of carbon nanotubes on a second base plate to form a second alignment film; assembling the first base plate and the second base plate and making the first alignment film face the second alignment film to form a liquid crystal cell; and filling liquid crystal molecules into the liquid crystal cell.

[0012] Other advantages and novel features will become more apparent from the following detailed description of the present LCD and its manufacturing method, when taken in conjunction with the accompanying drawings.

BRIEF DESCRIPTION OF THE DRAWINGS

[0013] Many aspects of the present LCD and its manufacturing method can be better understood with reference to the following drawings. The components in the drawings are not necessarily to scale, the emphasis instead being placed upon clearly illustrating the principles of the present LCD and its manufacturing method. Moreover, in the drawings, like reference numerals designate corresponding parts throughout the several views.

[0014] FIG. 1 is a schematic, plan view of an LCD in accordance with a preferred embodiment;

[0015] FIG. 2 is a schematic, isometric view of the LCD of FIG. 1 in a light transmitting state;

[0016] FIG. 3 is a schematic, isometric view of the LCD of FIG. 1 in a light blocking state; and

[0017] FIG. 4 is a schematic, isometric view of a conventional LCD.

DETAILED DESCRIPTION OF PREFERRED EMBODIMENTS

[0018] Reference will now be made to the drawings to describe preferred embodiment of the LCD and its manufacturing method, in detail.

[0019] Referring to FIG. 1, an LCD 200 in accordance with a preferred embodiment is shown. The LCD 200 mainly includes a first base plate 202, a second base plate 220, and a liquid crystal layer 238.

[0020] The first base plate 202 is opposite to the second base plate 220. The liquid crystal layer 238 includes a plurality of rod-like liquid crystal molecules 240 and is located between the two base plates 202 and 220. A first transparent electrode layer 208 and a first thin film of carbon nanotubes 210 are positioned on an inner surface 204 of the first base plate 202 in that order. A first polarizer 216 is positioned on an outer surface 206 of the first base plate 202. A second transparent electrode layer 226 and a second thin film of carbon nanotubes 228 are positioned on an inner

surface **222** of the second base plate **220** in that order. A second polarizer **234** is positioned on an outer surface **224** of the second base plate **220**.

[0021] The first thin film of carbon nanotubes **210** includes a plurality of carbon nanotubes **212** oriented on the first transparent electrode layer **208** along the direction of x-axis. The carbon nanotube **212** can be selected from a group consisting of single-walled carbon nanotube (SWNT), multi-walled carbon nanotube (MWNT), single-walled carbon nanotube bundle (SWNT bundle), multi-walled carbon nanotube bundle (MWNT bundle), super-aligned MWNT yarn, and so on. The super-aligned MWNT yarn has been introduced by Kaili Jiang et al. in an article titled "spinning continuous carbon nanotube yarns" (Nature, vol. 419, pp. 801, 2002), the disclosure thereof is incorporated herein by reference. A thickness of the first thin film of carbon nanotubes **210** varies in accordance with kinds of the carbon nanotubes being adopted, i.e., the thickness can be equal to or slightly larger than a diameter of the carbon nanotube being adopted. For example, when a single layer of the SWNTs is adopted, the thickness of the first thin film of carbon nanotubes **210** can be about 1 nanometer. When the super-aligned MWNT yarns is adopted, the thickness of the first thin film of carbon nanotubes **210** can be up to 10 microns. A length of each carbon nanotube **210** can be equal to the width of the first base plate **202** in the direction of x-axis, and also can be shorter than this width.

[0022] Because the carbon nanotube **210** has a shape of round tube, every two adjacent carbon nanotubes **210** define a fine groove **214** (referring to FIG. 2) therebetween. Thus, the first thin film of carbon nanotubes **210** can align the liquid crystal molecules **240** adjacent thereto parallel to the grooves **214**.

[0023] The structure and function of the second thin film of carbon nanotubes **228** are the same with the first thin film of carbon nanotubes **210**, the difference is that carbon nanotubes **230** of the second thin film of carbon nanotubes **228** are oriented on the second transparent electrode layer **226** along the direction of z-axis.

[0024] Referring to FIG. 2, when no voltage is applied to the transparent electrode layers **208** and **226**, the arrangement of the liquid crystal molecules **240** is in accordance with alignment directions of the thin films of carbon nanotubes **210** and **228**. In this embodiment, the alignment directions of the thin films of carbon nanotubes **210** and **228** are at right angles, so the liquid crystal molecules **240** can automatically turn 90 degrees from top to bottom. When incident light L is incident upon the first polarizer **216**, because a transmission axis **218** of the first polarizer **216** is along the direction of x-axis, only polarization light L1 with a polarization direction parallel to the transmission axis **218** can pass through the first polarizer **216**. During the polarization light L1 passes through the liquid crystal molecules **240**, because the liquid crystal molecules **240** turn 90 degrees from top to bottom, the polarization direction of the polarization light L1 is also turned 90 degrees and is parallel to the direction of z-axis. The polarization light L1 passing through the liquid crystal molecules **240** can pass through the second polarizer **234** because a transmission axis **236** of the second polarizer **234** is along the direction of z-axis. As a result, the LCD **200** is in a light transmitting state.

[0025] Referring to FIG. 3, when there is voltage applied to the transparent electrode layers **208** and **226**, an electrical

field with a direction perpendicular to the transparent electrode layers **208** and **226** is formed. Under an influence of the electrical field, the arrangement of the liquid crystal molecules **240** is parallel to the direction of the electrical field. Now, the polarization light L1 passing through the liquid crystal molecules **240** cannot be turned and cannot pass through the second polarizer **234**. As a result, the LCD **200** is in a light blocking state.

[0026] A manufacturing method for the present LCD in accordance with a preferred embodiment will be described with reference to FIG. 1 as below. The method mainly includes the steps of: arranging the plurality of carbon nanotubes **212** on the inner surface **204** of the first base plate **202** using a chemical vapor deposition method, a solution deposition method, or a directly laying method to form the first thin film of carbon nanotubes **210**, wherein the carbon nanotube **210** can be selected from the group consisting of SWNT, MWNT, SWNT bundle, MWNT bundle, super-aligned MWNT yarn, and so on; forming the second thin film of carbon nanotubes **228** using the same method, wherein the plurality of carbon nanotubes **230** are arranged on the inner surface **222** of the second base plate **220** along the direction of z-axis; assembling the first base plate **202** and the second base plate **220** to form a liquid crystal cell; filling the liquid crystal molecules **240** into the cell to achieve the present LCD **200**.

[0027] The present LCD utilizes carbon nanotubes as alignment material and no rubbing process is needed, so the problem of electrostatic charge and dust contamination can be avoided, and the present LCD manufacturing method can be simplified.

[0028] It is to be understood that the above-described embodiment is intended to illustrate rather than limit the invention. Variations may be made to the embodiment without departing from the spirit of the invention as claimed. The above-described embodiments are intended to illustrate the scope of the invention and not restrict the scope of the invention.

What is claimed is:

1. A liquid crystal display, comprising:

a first base plate having an inner surface;

a second base plate having an inner surface and being opposite to the first base plate;

a liquid crystal layer located between the first base plate and the second base plate and being adjacent to the inner surfaces; and

two alignment films respectively positioned on the inner surfaces of the first base plate and the second base plate, wherein each alignment film is a film of oriented carbon nanotubes.

2. The liquid crystal display as claimed in claim 1, wherein the carbon nanotube is selected from a group consisting of single-walled carbon nanotube, multi-walled carbon nanotube, single-walled carbon nanotube bundle, multi-walled carbon nanotube bundle, and super-aligned multi-walled carbon nanotube yarn.

3. The liquid crystal display as claimed in claim 1, further comprising two polarizers respectively positioned on two

outer surfaces of the first base plate and the second base plate, the outer surfaces being opposite to the liquid crystal layer.

4. The liquid crystal display as claimed in claim 1, further comprising a first transparent electrode layer located between the first base plate and the alignment film on the first base plate, and a second transparent electrode layer located between the second base plate and the alignment film on the second base plate.

5. The liquid crystal display as claimed in claim 1, wherein a thickness of the alignment film ranges about from 1 nanometer to 10 microns.

6. The liquid crystal display as claimed in claim 1, wherein an oriented direction of the carbon nanotubes on the first base plate is perpendicular to that of the carbon nanotubes on the second base plate.

7. A liquid crystal display, comprising:

an alignment film, wherein the alignment film is a film of oriented carbon nanotubes.

8. The liquid crystal display as claimed in claim 7, wherein the carbon nanotube is selected from a group consisting of single-walled carbon nanotube, multi-walled carbon nanotube, single-walled carbon nanotube bundle, multi-walled carbon nanotube bundle, and super-aligned multi-walled carbon nanotube yarn.

9. A manufacturing method for a liquid crystal display, comprising the steps of:

arranging a plurality of carbon nanotubes on a first base plate to form a first alignment film;

arranging a plurality of carbon nanotubes on a second base plate to form a second alignment film;

assembling the first base plate and the second base plate and making the first alignment film face the second alignment film to form a liquid crystal cell; and

filling liquid crystal molecules into the liquid crystal cell.

10. The manufacturing method as claimed in claim 9, wherein the carbon nanotubes are arranged on the base plates using one of a chemical vapor deposition method, a solution deposition method, and a directly laying method.

11. The manufacturing method as claimed in claim 9, wherein a thickness of the alignment film ranges about from 1 nanometer to 10 microns.

12. The manufacturing method as claimed in claim 9, wherein the carbon nanotube is selected from a group consisting of single-walled carbon nanotube, multi-walled carbon nanotube, single-walled carbon nanotube bundle, multi-walled carbon nanotube bundle, and super-aligned multi-walled carbon nanotube yarn.

13. The manufacturing method as claimed in claim 9, wherein an arranged direction of the carbon nanotubes on the first base plate is perpendicular to that of the carbon nanotubes on the second base plate.

* * * * *

| | | | |
|----------------|--|---------|------------|
| 专利名称(译) | 液晶显示器及其制造方法 | | |
| 公开(公告)号 | US20070115413A1 | 公开(公告)日 | 2007-05-24 |
| 申请号 | US11/473217 | 申请日 | 2006-06-21 |
| [标]申请(专利权)人(译) | 清华大学 鸿海精密工业股份有限公司 | | |
| 申请(专利权)人(译) | 清华大学 鸿海精密工业股份有限公司. | | |
| 当前申请(专利权)人(译) | 清华大学 鸿海精密工业股份有限公司. | | |
| [标]发明人 | LIU LIANG JIANG KAI LI FAN SHOU SHAN | | |
| 发明人 | LIU, LIANG JIANG, KAI-LI FAN, SHOU-SHAN | | |
| IPC分类号 | G02F1/1337 | | |
| CPC分类号 | B82Y20/00 G02F1/1337 G02F2001/133765 G02F2202/36 Y10S977/742 Y10S977/755 Y10S977/932 | | |
| 优先权 | 200510100793.5 2005-10-27 CN | | |
| 其他公开文献 | US7630040 | | |
| 外部链接 | Espacenet USPTO | | |

摘要(译)

液晶显示器 (200) 包括第一基板 (202) , 第二基板 (220) , 位于第一基板和第二基板之间的液晶层 (238) , 以及两个取向膜 (210 , 228) 。两个取向膜分别位于第一基板和第二基板的内表面上。每个取向膜是取向碳纳米管 (212,230) 的膜。第一基板上的碳纳米管的取向方向垂直于第二基板上的碳纳米管的取向方向。还公开了一种液晶显示器的制造方法。

