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(54) **TRANSFLECTIVE LIQUID CRYSTAL
DISPLAY PANEL AND LIQUID CRYSTAL
DISPLAY DEVICE**

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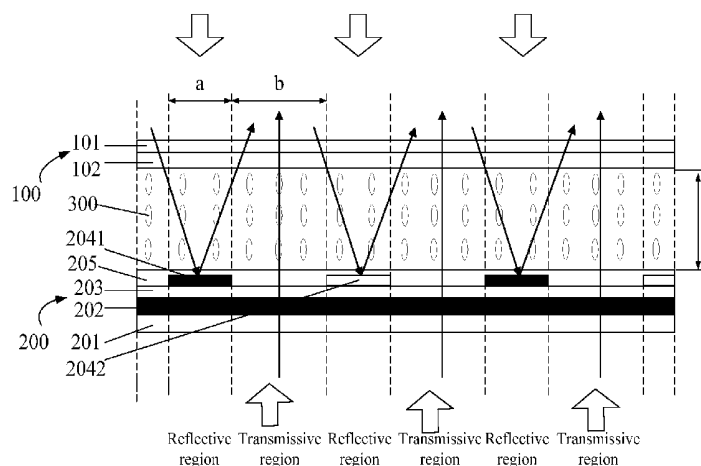
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(57) **ABSTRACT**

A transflective liquid crystal display panel and a liquid crystal display device are provided. The transflective liquid crystal display panel comprises a first substrate (100), a second substrate (200) opposed to the first substrate (100), and a liquid crystal layer disposed between the first substrate (100) and the second substrate (200); the first substrate (100) and the second substrate (200) comprise a plurality of sub-pixels, and each of the sub-pixels comprises a reflective region and a transmissive region; a common electrode (202) is provided on the second substrate (200) corresponding to

(Continued)



an entirety of the transmissive region and the reflective region, a reflective layer is provided at a side of the common electrode close to the first substrate (100) and at a portion corresponding to the reflective region; and the reflective layer comprises a first reflective layer (2041) which is configured as a reflective layer and pixel electrode and a second reflective layer (2042) is configured only to reflect light.

18 Claims, 2 Drawing Sheets

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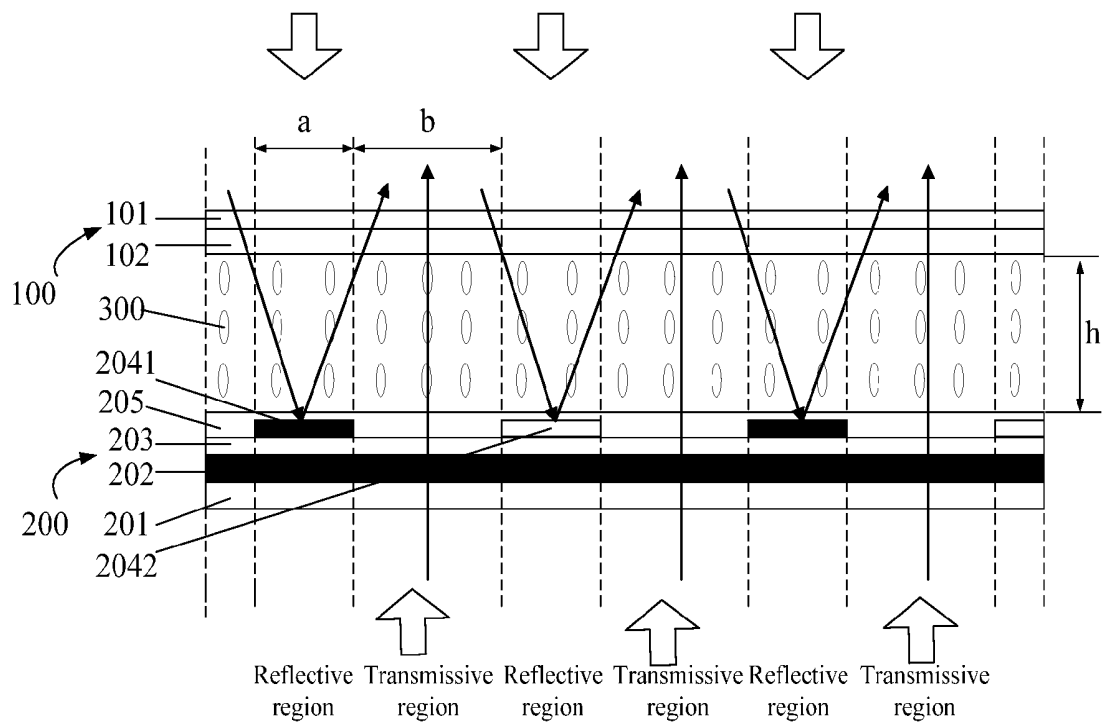


FIG. 1

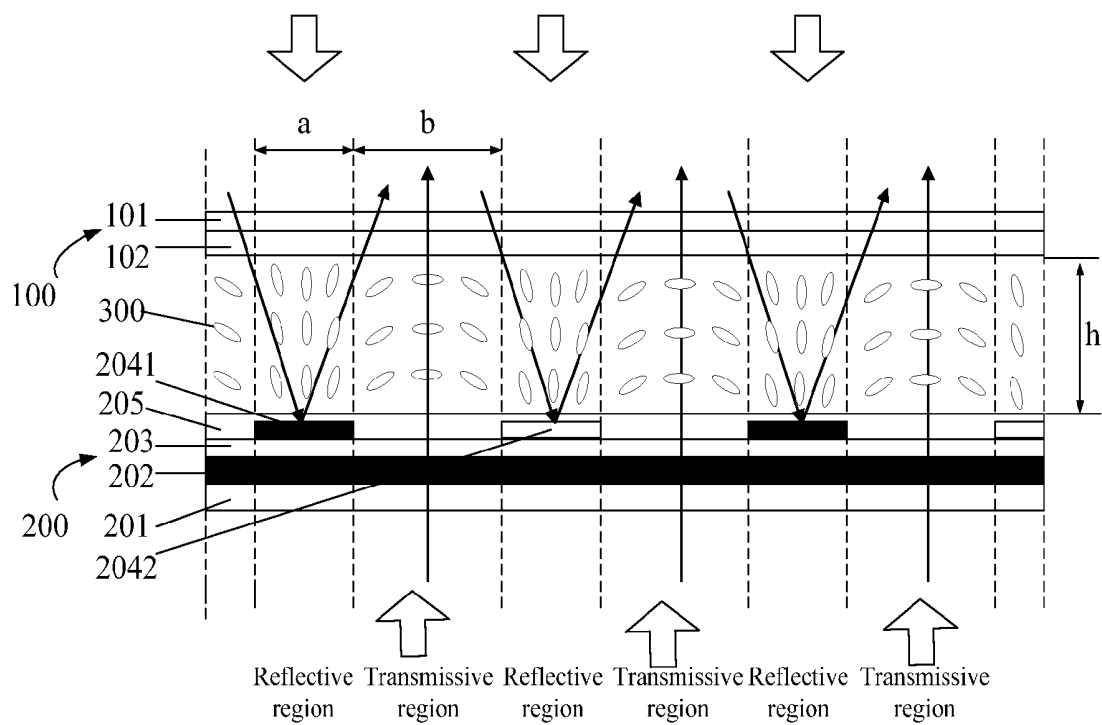


FIG. 2

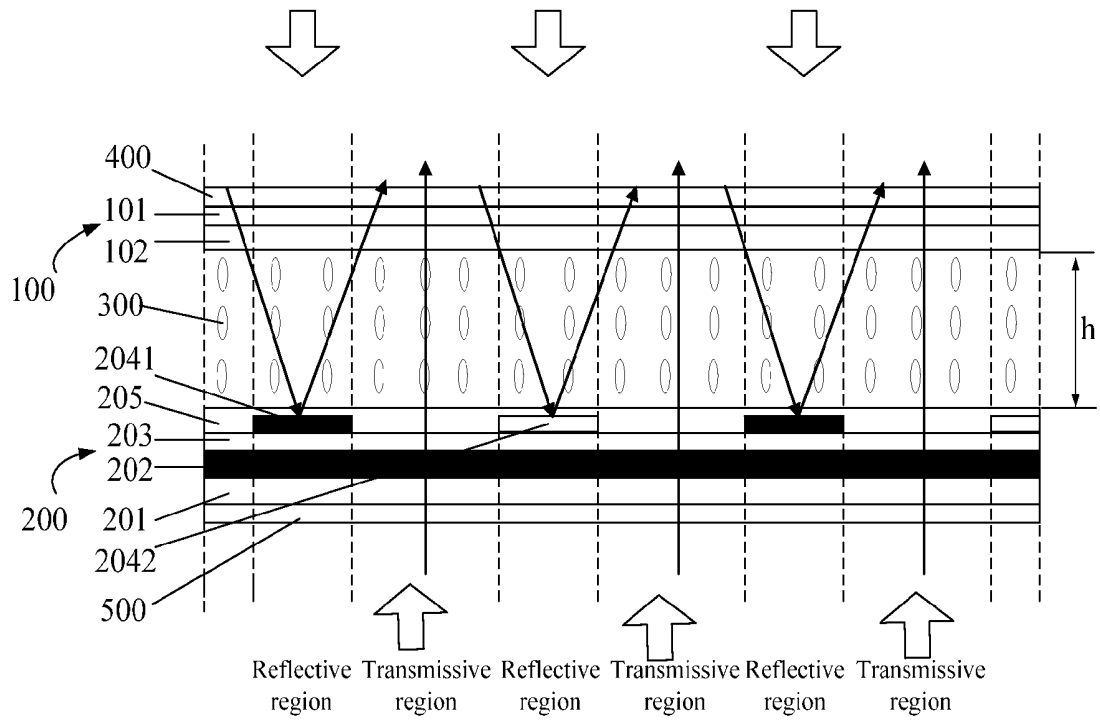


FIG. 3

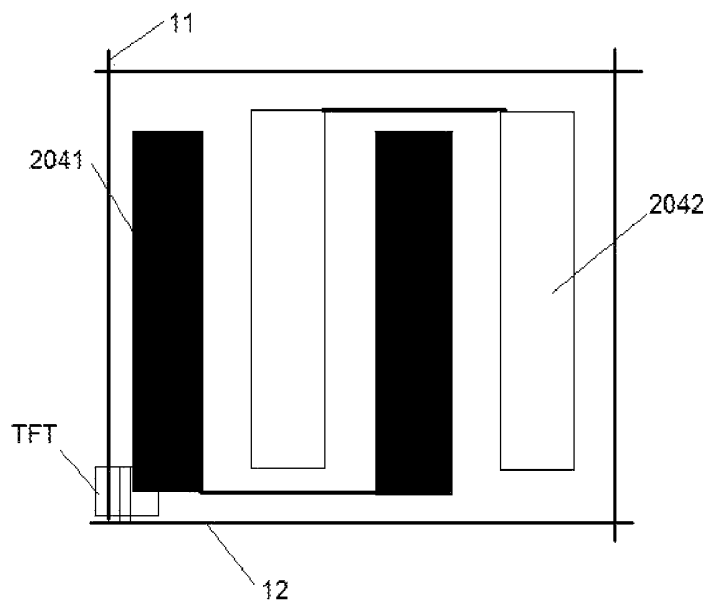


FIG. 4

TRANSFLECTIVE LIQUID CRYSTAL DISPLAY PANEL AND LIQUID CRYSTAL DISPLAY DEVICE

CROSS REFERENCE TO RELATED APPLICATIONS

This application is based on International Application No. PCT/CN2013/078209 filed on Jun. 27, 2013, which claims priority to Chinese National Application No. 201310099613.0 filed on Mar. 26, 2013. The entire contents of each and every foregoing application are incorporated herein by reference.

TECHNICAL FIELD

Embodiments of the present invention relate to a transmissive liquid crystal display panel and a liquid crystal display device.

BACKGROUND

A liquid crystal display panel is generally constituted by cell assembling a color filter substrate and an array substrate with a liquid crystal layer sealed therebetween. As a liquid crystal molecule itself does not emit light, a display requires a light source for image displaying. A liquid crystal display can be categorized as a transmissive type, a reflective type, or a transreflective type, based on the adopted types of the light source.

The transmissive type liquid crystal display mainly employs a backlight as the light source disposed behind the liquid crystal panel. The pixel electrode on the array substrate is a transparent electrode, used as a transmissive region, which facilitates light from the backlight to transmit through the liquid crystal layer to display images. The reflective type liquid crystal display mainly employs a front light or an exterior light as the light source, metal or other materials with excellent reflective properties is disposed on the array substrate as a reflective region, suitable for reflecting the light from the front light or the exterior light. The transreflective type liquid crystal display can be deemed as a combination of the transmissive type and the reflective type, where both the reflective region and the transmissive region are disposed on the array substrate, and both the backlight and the front light or the exterior light are used for image displaying.

The transmissive type liquid crystal display (LCD) has an advantage of being able to display a bright image in a dark environment; nevertheless, it has the disadvantage that only a low percentage of light from the backlight is transmitted, meaning a low utilization rate of the backlight. Improving the display brightness demands significantly raising the luminance of the backlight, necessitating high energy consumption.

The reflective type LCD has the advantage of being able to use sun light or front light source as the light source, and thus has relatively low energy consumption; it, however, cannot display an image in a dark environment, due to the dependency on exterior light.

The transreflective type liquid crystal display combines the advantages of the transmissive type and the reflective type liquid crystal panels, which can display a bright image in a dark environment, and can be used indoor or outdoor; therefore, it is widely used to display devices of electronic

products, such as, mobile products such as mobile phone, digital camera, handheld computer, GPRS.

SUMMARY

One of technical problems solved by the present invention is providing a transreflective liquid crystal display panel and a liquid crystal display device, to realize a transreflective liquid crystal display structure with a single cell thickness, which use a new electrode structure to realize a transreflective display effect and simplify the manufacturing process.

An embodiment of the present invention provides a transreflective liquid crystal display panel, comprising: a first substrate, a second substrate opposed to the first substrate, and a liquid crystal layer disposed between the first substrate and the second substrate; wherein, the first substrate and the second substrate comprise a plurality of sub-pixels, and each of the sub-pixels comprises a reflective region and a transmissive region, wherein,

a common electrode is provided on the second substrate corresponding to the entirety of the transmissive region and the reflective region;

at a side of the common electrode close to the first substrate, a reflective layer is provided at the portion corresponding to the reflective region in each sub-pixel;

the reflective layer comprises a first reflective layer which is configured as a reflective layer and pixel electrode, and a second reflective layer which is configured only to reflect light; the first reflective layer is provided in one of two adjacent reflective regions, and the second reflective layer is provided in the other of the two adjacent reflective regions.

In one example, each of the sub-pixels on the second substrate comprises a plurality of first reflective layers and a plurality of second reflective layers arranged alternately.

In one example, in each of the sub-pixels, the reflective region and the transmissive region are arranged alternately.

In one example, on the second substrate, each of the sub-pixels comprises a thin film transistor used as a switch, and the first reflective layer is electrically connected to the drain electrode of the thin film transistor.

In one example, the first reflective layer is made of an opaque metal material.

In one example, the liquid crystal layer is a positive liquid crystal layer.

In one example, the transmissive region has a liquid crystal cell thickness equal to that of the reflective region.

In one example, the second substrate comprises:

a second base substrate;

the common electrode formed at the side of the second base substrate close to the first substrate and corresponding to the entirety of the reflective region and the transmissive region;

an insulating layer formed at the side of the common electrode close to the first substrate, and corresponding to the entirety of the reflective region and the transmissive region;

the first reflective layer and the second reflective layer formed at the side of the insulating layer close to the first substrate, and separately disposed corresponding to the reflective region; and

a second alignment layer formed at the side of the insulating layer close to the first substrate, located on the first reflective layer and the second reflective layer, and corresponding to the reflective region and the transmissive region.

In one example, the first substrate comprises:

a first base substrate; and

a first alignment layer formed at the side of the first base substrate close to the second substrate, and corresponding to the entity of the reflective region and the transmissive region.

In one example, the liquid crystal cell thickness is 3~6 μm ; the reflective region of the sub-pixels has a width of 2-10 μm ; and the transmissive region of the sub-pixels has a width of 1-8 μm .

In one example, the liquid crystal cell thickness is 4.4 μm ; the reflective region of the sub-pixels has a width of 6 μm ; and the transmissive region of the sub-pixels has a width of 4 μm .

In one example, the first substrate is a color filter substrate; and the second substrate is an array substrate.

Another embodiment of the present invention provides a liquid crystal display device, comprising the transfective liquid crystal display panel according to any embodiment of the present invention.

In one example, the liquid crystal display device further comprises:

a first polarizer formed at the side of the first substrate distal from the second substrate, and disposed corresponding to the entity of the reflective region and the transmissive region; and

a second polarizer formed at the side of the second substrate distal from the first substrate, and disposed corresponding to the entity of the reflective region and the transmissive region.

In the above solution, while the transfective display effect is achieved by designing the electrode structures of the transmissive region and the reflective region, the manufacturing process is simplified as a portion of the reflective layers of the reflective region can also be used as the pixel electrode; in addition, the structure of a single cell thickness can be realized and the difficulty of the process is reduced.

In addition, in a further technical solution of the present invention, as the first reflective layer used both as the pixel electrode and the reflective layer is made of an opaque metal material, it can reduce the resistance of the pixel electrodes and reduce the delay of pixel voltage signals.

BRIEF DESCRIPTION OF THE DRAWINGS

In order to more clearly illustrate the technical solutions of the embodiments of the invention, the drawings of the embodiments will be briefly described in the following; it is obvious that the described drawings are only related to some embodiments of the invention and thus are not limitative of the invention.

FIG. 1 is a structural schematic diagram of a transfective liquid crystal display panel upon no voltage being applied according to the present invention;

FIG. 2 is a structural schematic diagram of the transfective liquid crystal display panel upon a voltage being applied according to the present invention;

FIG. 3 is a structural schematic diagram of a transfective liquid crystal display device according to the present invention; and

FIG. 4 is a schematic diagram of arrangement of reflective layers in the transfective liquid crystal display panel according to the present invention.

DETAILED DESCRIPTION

In order to make objects, technical details and advantages of the embodiments of the invention apparent, the technical solutions of the embodiment will be described in a clearly

and fully understandable way in connection with the drawings related to the embodiments of the invention. It is obvious that the described embodiments are just a part but not all of the embodiments of the invention. Based on the described embodiments herein, those skilled in the art can obtain other embodiment(s), without any inventive work, which should be within the scope of the invention.

As illustrated in FIGS. 1 and 2, embodiments of the present invention provide a transfective liquid crystal display panel, comprising: a first substrate **100**, a second substrate **200** opposed to the first substrate **100**, and a liquid crystal layer disposed between the first substrate **100** and the second substrate **200**.

The first substrate **100** and the second substrate **200** comprise several sub-pixels, and each of the sub-pixels comprises a reflective region and a transmissive region. As illustrated in FIG. 1 or 2, the reflective region and the transmissive region are arranged alternately.

A common electrode is provided on the second substrate **200** corresponding to the entirety of the transmissive region and the reflective region.

A reflective layer is disposed at the side of the common electrode **202** close to the first substrate **100**, and corresponding to the portion of the reflective region, and the reflective layer comprises a first reflective layer **2041** and a second reflective layer **2042**. The first reflective layer **2041** is provided in one of the two adjacent reflective regions, and the second reflective layer **2042** is provided in the other of the two adjacent reflective regions. The first reflective layer **2041** can be used both as a reflective layer and a pixel electrode, while the second reflective layer **2042** only has a function of reflecting light, but is not used as the pixel electrode.

For example, data lines and gate lines crossing with each other are formed on the second substrate **200**, and the data lines and the gate lines surround to form sub-pixels arranged in matrix. Each of the sub-pixels is disposed with a TFT switch, wherein, the TFT switch comprises a gate electrode, a source electrode, a drain electrode and an active layer; the gate electrode is connected with the gate lines, the source electrode is connected with the data lines, the drain electrode is connected with the first reflective layer **2041**, and the active layer is formed between the source and drain electrodes and the gate electrode. Thus, the first reflective layer **2041** can be used as both the reflective layer and the pixel electrode.

For example, the liquid crystal layer is a positive liquid crystal layer. For example, a first alignment layer **102** is provided on the first substrate **100**, and a second alignment layer **205** is provided on the second substrate **200**. As illustrated in FIG. 1, upon no electricity being applied, in the transmissive region and the reflective region, both the first alignment layer **102** on the first substrate **100** (for example, a color filter substrate) and the second alignment layer **205** on the second substrate **200** (for example, an array substrate) adopt a vertical alignment manner in the embodiment of the present invention, such that positive liquid crystal molecules **300** are orientated vertically upon no electricity being applied, which can reduce light leak in a dark state and improve contrast.

In addition, for example, the transmissive region and the reflective region have an equal liquid crystal cell thickness.

In addition, in the transfective liquid crystal display panel provided by the present embodiment, the first reflective layer **2041** also used as the pixel electrode is made of opaque metal materials. Thus, as the pixel electrodes are made of

metal materials, the resistance of the pixel electrodes can be reduced and the delay of pixel voltage signals can be decreased.

For example, FIG. 4 is a schematic diagram of arrangement of the reflective layers **2041** and **2042** in one of the sub-pixels. As illustrated in FIG. 4, the reflective layers **2041** and the reflective layers **2042** are distributed alternately. In addition, each of the sub-pixels can comprise a thin film transistor as a switch. The gate electrode of the thin film transistor is electrically connected with a corresponding gate line **12**, and the source electrode of the thin film transistor is electrically connected with a corresponding data line **11**. The drain electrode of the thin film transistor is electrically connected with the reflective layer **2041**. In order to conveniently apply signals to the reflective layer **2041**, a plurality of the reflective layers **2041** in each of the sub-pixels can be electrically connected to each other. In addition, a plurality of the reflective layers **2042** in each of the sub-pixels can also be electrically connected to each other. It should be noted that FIG. 4 only schematically indicates the connection method of the reflective layers, and the embodiments of the present invention are not limited to this. As long as the reflective layer **2041** can be connected to the thin film transistor TFT to obtain data signals from the data lines, the embodiments of the present invention can adopt any appropriate connection method. In addition, FIG. 4 only indicates two reflective layers **2041** and two reflective layers **2042**, but the numbers are only exemplary, and can be adjusted according to needs.

As for the above solution, as the transfective liquid crystal display panel provided by the present embodiment adopts an electrode structure similar to an electrode structure of an ADS mode (Advanced Super Dimension Switch, a multidimensional electrical field is formed by the electrical field generated at the edge of the slit electrodes within one plane and the electrical field generated between the slit electrode layer and plate-like electrodes, such that the liquid crystal molecules of all orientations between the slit electrodes and directly above the electrodes can rotate within the liquid crystal cell, thus the liquid crystal operational efficiency is improved and the transmittance is enhanced), and in a sub-pixel region, for two adjacent reflective layers, one is used as the pixel electrode while the other is not used as the pixel electrode. (That is, the reflective layer used as the pixel electrode and the reflective layer not used as the pixel electrode are arranged alternately), upon electricity being applied, the positive liquid crystal molecules **300** can be deflected toward a horizontal direction under the effect of a horizontal electrical field, generate phase delay along the horizontal direction, where the arrangement manner of the liquid crystal molecules is illustrated in FIG. 2, and the liquid crystal molecules can generate a relatively large horizontal phase delay under the effect of the horizontal electrical field of the transmissive region, while generate a relatively small horizontal phase delay under the effect of the horizontal electrical field in the reflective region, and finally the phase delays of the transmissive region and the reflective region are matched, to achieve the transfective display effect; and, as a part of the reflective layers of the reflective region can be used as the pixel electrode at the same time, the manufacturing process is simplified; in addition, structure of the single cell thickness can simplify the difficulty of the process.

For example, FIG. 1 is a structural schematic diagram of the transfective liquid crystal display panel upon no electricity being applied according to the present embodiment; and FIG. 2 is a structural schematic diagram of the trans-

fective liquid crystal display panel upon electricity being applied according to the present embodiment. Both FIGS. 1 and 2 indicate the structure of only one sub-pixel. The liquid crystal display panel, however, can have a plurality of sub-pixel structures arranged in a two-dimensional matrix.

As illustrated in FIG. 1, as the first alignment layer **102** is provided on the first substrate **100** and the second alignment layer **205** is provided on the second substrate **200**, upon no electricity being applied, in the transmissive region and the reflective region, both the first alignment layer **102** on the first substrate **100** (for example, the color filter substrate) and the second alignment layer **205** on the second substrate **200** (for example, the array substrate) adopt the vertical alignment manner in the embodiment of the present invention, such that positive liquid crystal molecules **300** are orientated vertically upon no electricity being applied, which reduces light leak in a dark state and improves the contrast.

As illustrated in FIG. 2, upon electricity being applied, in the transmissive region, the positive liquid crystal molecules **300** are gradually changed into an approximately horizontal alignment manner as illustrated in FIG. 2 due to the effect of the horizontal electrical field, and generate a horizontal phase delay.

Upon electricity being applied, in the reflective region, the positive liquid crystal molecules **300** are generally changed into an alignment manner as illustrated in FIG. 2 due to the effect of the electrical field, and generate a relatively small horizontal phase delay.

If a transfective display effect of a single cell thickness structure is desired, the width of the transmissive region, the width of the reflective region and the liquid crystal cell thickness can be optimized such that the light passing through the transmissive region can generate more phase delay than the reflective region.

Suppose the relatively large horizontal phase delay generated by the light passing through the positive liquid crystal in the transmissive region under the effect of the horizontal electrical field is $\Delta n1$; and the relatively small horizontal phase delay generated by the positive liquid crystal in the reflective region under the effect of an inclined electrical field is $\Delta n2$. To achieve the transfective display, the phase delay of the light passing through the liquid crystal of the transmissive region is: $\Delta n1 \times dn = \lambda/2$; wherein, dn is the optical path of the light passing through the liquid crystal of the transmissive region; the phase delay of the light passing through the liquid crystal of the reflective region at one time is: $\Delta n2 \times dm = \lambda/4$; wherein, dm is the optical path of the light passing through the liquid crystal of the reflective region at one time;

As for the transmissive region and the reflective region, if Δn of the liquid crystal of the entire transmissive region under the effect of the electrical field is twice of the reflective region, i.e., $\Delta n1/\Delta n2=2$, the optical path of the light passing through the liquid crystal in the transmissive region is equivalent to the optical path of the light passing through the liquid crystal in the reflective region at one time, i.e., $dn=dm$; from the overall effect, $\Delta n1 \times dn = 2\Delta n2 \times dm$; while in the reflective region, the light needs to pass through the liquid crystal of the reflective region twice, thus, the phase delay of the light passing through the liquid crystal in the transmissive region match the phase delay of the light passing through the liquid crystal in the reflective region, and finally the transfective display effect is achieved.

A preferable solution is provided as follows in which the width b of the transmissive region, the width a of the reflective region and the liquid crystal cell thickness h are

optimized to achieve the transfective display effect. It should be explained that, as the entirety of the reflective layers is disposed corresponding to the reflective region, the width *a* of the reflective region is the total width of the first reflective layer **2041** and the second reflective layer **2042**.

For example, as illustrated in FIGS. 1 and 2, for the transfective liquid crystal display panel provided by the present embodiment, the liquid crystal cell thickness *h* is 3~6 μm ; the width *a* of the reflective region of the sub-pixels is 2~10 μm ; and the width *b* of the transmissive region of the sub-pixels is 1~8 μm .

In one example, the liquid crystal cell thickness *h* is 4.4 μm ; the width *a* of the reflective region of the sub-pixels is 6 μm ; and the width *b* of the transmissive region of the sub-pixels is 4 μm .

It should be understood that, in the actual application, the width *b* of the transmissive region, the width *a* of the reflective region and the liquid crystal cell thickness *h* and etc. are not limited to the preferable solution provided by the present embodiment.

In addition, the present embodiment further provides a preferable assembling method for the first substrate **100** and the second substrate **200**.

As illustrated in FIGS. 1 and 2, the first substrate **100** comprises:

a first base substrate **101**; and

a first alignment layer **102** formed at a side of the first base substrate **101** close to the second substrate **200**, and disposed corresponding to an entirety of the reflective region and the transmissive region.

The second substrate **200** comprises:

a second base substrate **201**;

a common electrode **202** formed at a side of the second base substrate **201** close to the first substrate **100**, and disposed corresponding to the entirety of the reflective region and the transmissive region;

an insulating layer **203** formed at a side of the common electrode **202** close to the first substrate **100**, and disposed corresponding to the entirety of the reflective region and the transmissive region;

the first reflective layer **2041** and the second reflective layer **2042** formed at a side of the insulating layer **203** close to the first substrate **100**, and disposed corresponding to two adjacent reflective regions spaced apart; and

a second alignment layer **205** formed at a side of the insulating layer **203** close to the first substrate **100**, located on the first reflective layer **2041** and the second reflective layer **2042**, and disposed corresponding to the reflective region and the transmissive region.

The insulating layer **203** is located between the common electrode **202** and the first reflective layer **2041** (pixel electrode) and has the function of insulation.

The second alignment layer **205** is located at the side of the insulating layer **203** close to the first substrate **100**, and located above the first reflective layer **2041** and the second reflective layer **2042**, and on the one hand, it has the function to align the positive crystal molecules **300** vertically upon no electricity being applied, and on the other hand, it has the function of avoiding unequal cell thicknesses of the transmissive region and the reflective region due to the arrangement of the first reflective layer and the second reflective layer.

In addition, the first base substrate **101** and the second base substrate **201** can select materials such as glass, quartz, transparent resin, and this is not defined herein.

In addition, it should be described that, for the transfective liquid crystal display panel provided by the present

embodiment, the voltages applied to the pixel electrodes in the reflective region of the sub-pixels are equivalent to each other, the power can either be supplied by the same TFT switch, or by different TFT switches.

For example, the first substrate **100** in the transfective liquid crystal display panel provided by the present embodiment is a color filter substrate, and the second substrate **200** is an array substrate.

Another embodiment of the present invention provides a liquid crystal display device comprising the above transfective liquid crystal display panel. The liquid crystal display device can be products or members having a display function such as mobile phone, flat computer, television, displays, notebook computer, digital photo frame and navigators.

As illustrated in FIG. 3, the liquid crystal display device provided by the present embodiment further comprises: a first polarizer **400** formed at the side of the first substrate **100** distal from the second substrate **200**, and disposed corresponding to the entirety of the reflective region and the transmissive region; and a second polarizer **500** formed at the side of the second substrate **200** distal from the first substrate **100**, and disposed corresponding to the entirety of the reflective region and the transmissive region.

The embodiments described above are just exemplary one of the present invention, and are not intended to limit the scope of protection of the invention. The scope of protection of the present invention shall be defined by the appended claims.

The invention claimed is:

1. A transfective liquid crystal display panel, comprising: a first substrate, a second substrate opposed to the first substrate, and a liquid crystal layer disposed between the first substrate and the second substrate; wherein, the first substrate and the second substrate comprise a plurality of sub-pixels, and each of the sub-pixels comprises a reflective region and a transmissive region, wherein,

a common electrode is provided on the second substrate corresponding to an entirety of the transmissive region and the reflective region,

a reflective layer is provided at a side of the common electrode close to the first substrate and at a portion corresponding to the reflective region in each sub-pixel; the reflective layer comprises a first reflective layer which is configured as a reflective layer and pixel electrode and a second reflective layer which is configured only to reflect light; the first reflective layer is provided in one of two adjacent reflective regions, and the second reflective layer is provided in the other of the two adjacent reflective regions, and

the transmissive region has a liquid crystal cell thickness equal to that of the reflective region.

2. The transfective liquid crystal display panel according to claim 1, wherein, each of the sub-pixels on the second substrate comprises a plurality of first reflective layers and a plurality of second reflective layers arranged alternately.

3. The transfective liquid crystal display panel according to claim 2, wherein, in each of the sub-pixels, the reflective region and the transmissive region are arranged alternately.

4. The transfective liquid crystal display panel according to claim 2, wherein, on the second substrate, each of the sub-pixels comprises a thin film transistor used as a switch, and the first reflective layer is electrically connected to a drain electrode of the thin film transistor.

5. The transfective liquid crystal display panel according to claim 2, wherein, the first reflective layer is made of an opaque metal material.

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6. The transfective liquid crystal display panel according to claim 2, wherein, the liquid crystal layer is a positive liquid crystal layer.

7. The transfective liquid crystal display panel according to claim 2, wherein, the second substrate comprises:

a second base substrate;

the common electrode formed at a side of the second base substrate close to the first substrate and corresponding to the entirety of the reflective region and the transmissive region;

an insulating layer formed at a side of the common electrode close to the first substrate, and corresponding to the entirety of the reflective region and the transmissive region;

the first reflective layer and the second reflective layer formed at a side of the insulating layer close to the first substrate, and separately disposed corresponding to the reflective region; and

a second alignment layer formed at a side of the insulating layer close to the first substrate, located on the first reflective layer and the second reflective layer, and corresponding to the reflective region and the transmissive region.

8. The transfective liquid crystal display panel according to claim 1, wherein, in each of the sub-pixels, the reflective region and the transmissive region are arranged alternately.

9. The transfective liquid crystal display panel according to claim 1, wherein, on the second substrate, each of the sub-pixels comprises a thin film transistor used as a switch, and the first reflective layer is electrically connected to a drain electrode of the thin film transistor.

10. The transfective liquid crystal display panel according to claim 1, wherein, the first reflective layer is made of an opaque metal material.

11. The transfective liquid crystal display panel according to claim 1, wherein, the liquid crystal layer is a positive liquid crystal layer.

12. The transfective liquid crystal display panel according to claim 1, wherein, the second substrate comprises:

a second base substrate;

the common electrode formed at a side of the second base substrate close to the first substrate and corresponding to the entirety of the reflective region and the transmissive region;

an insulating layer formed at a side of the common electrode close to the first substrate, and corresponding to the entirety of the reflective region and the transmissive region;

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the first reflective layer and the second reflective layer formed at a side of the insulating layer close to the first substrate, and separately disposed corresponding to the reflective region; and

a second alignment layer formed at a side of the insulating layer close to the first substrate, located on the first reflective layer and the second reflective layer, and corresponding to the reflective region and the transmissive region.

13. The transfective liquid crystal display panel according to claim 1, wherein, the first substrate comprises:

a first base substrate; and

a first alignment layer formed at a side of the first base substrate close to the second substrate, and corresponding to the entirety of the reflective region and the transmissive region.

14. The transfective liquid crystal display panel according to claim 1, wherein,

the display panel has a liquid crystal cell thickness of 3~6 μm ;

the reflective region of the sub-pixels has a width of 2-10 μm ; and

the transmissive region of the sub-pixels has a width of 1-8 μm .

15. The transfective liquid crystal display panel according to claim 14, wherein,

the liquid crystal cell thickness is 4.4 μm ;

the reflective region of the sub-pixels has a width of 6 μm ; and

the transmissive region of the sub-pixels has a width of 4 μm .

16. The transfective liquid crystal display panel according to claim 1, wherein,

the first substrate is a color filter substrate; and the second substrate is an array substrate.

17. A liquid crystal display device, comprising the transfective liquid crystal display panel according to claim 1.

18. The liquid crystal display device according to claim 17, further comprising:

a first polarizer formed at a side of the first substrate distal from the second substrate, and disposed corresponding to the entirety of the reflective region and the transmissive region; and

a second polarizer formed at a side of the second substrate distal from the first substrate, and disposed corresponding to the entirety of the reflective region and the transmissive region.

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专利名称(译)	透反液晶显示面板和液晶显示装置		
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摘要(译)

提供透反液晶显示面板和液晶显示装置。透反液晶显示面板包括第一基板 (100) , 与第一基板 (100) 相对的第二基板 (200) , 液晶层设置在第一基板 (100) 和第二基板 (200) 之间;第一基板 (100) 和第二基板 (200) 包括多个子像素, 每个子像素包括反射区域和透射区域;公共电极 (202) 设置在对应于整个透射区域和反射区域的第二基板 (200) 上, 反射层设置在一侧公共电极靠近第一基板 (100) 和对应于反射区域的部分;反射层包括第一反射层 (2041) , 其配置为反射层和像素电极, 第二反射层 (2042) 仅配置为反射光。

