



US009575377B2

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

(10) **Patent No.:** **US 9,575,377 B2**
(45) **Date of Patent:** **Feb. 21, 2017**

(54) **CURVED LIQUID CRYSTAL DISPLAY**

(56) **References Cited**

(71) Applicant: **SAMSUNG DISPLAY CO., LTD.**,
Yongin, Gyeonggi-Do (KR)

U.S. PATENT DOCUMENTS

(72) Inventors: **Min Wook Park**, Yongin (KR); **Joo Hwan Park**, Yongin (KR); **Jeong Man Son**, Yongin (KR); **Cheong Hun Lee**, Yongin (KR)

6,177,973 B1 1/2001 Lee et al.
7,538,850 B2* 5/2009 Kim G02F 1/13394
349/106

(Continued)

FOREIGN PATENT DOCUMENTS

(73) Assignee: **SAMSUNG DISPLAY CO., LTD.**,
Yongin, Gyeonggi-Do (KR)

JP 2012-242804 A 12/2012
JP 2013-050535 A 3/2013

(Continued)

(*) Notice: Subject to any disclaimer, the term of this patent is extended or adjusted under 35 U.S.C. 154(b) by 83 days.

OTHER PUBLICATIONS

(21) Appl. No.: **14/498,430**

Extended European Search Report for 14200206.2 dated May 28, 2015; Park, et al.

(22) Filed: **Sep. 26, 2014**

Primary Examiner — Kendrick Hsu

(65) **Prior Publication Data**

(74) *Attorney, Agent, or Firm* — Lee & Morse, P.C.

US 2015/0185565 A1 Jul. 2, 2015

(30) **Foreign Application Priority Data**

Dec. 30, 2013 (KR) 10-2013-0167557

(57) **ABSTRACT**

(51) **Int. Cl.**
G02F 1/1343 (2006.01)
G02F 1/1368 (2006.01)
(Continued)

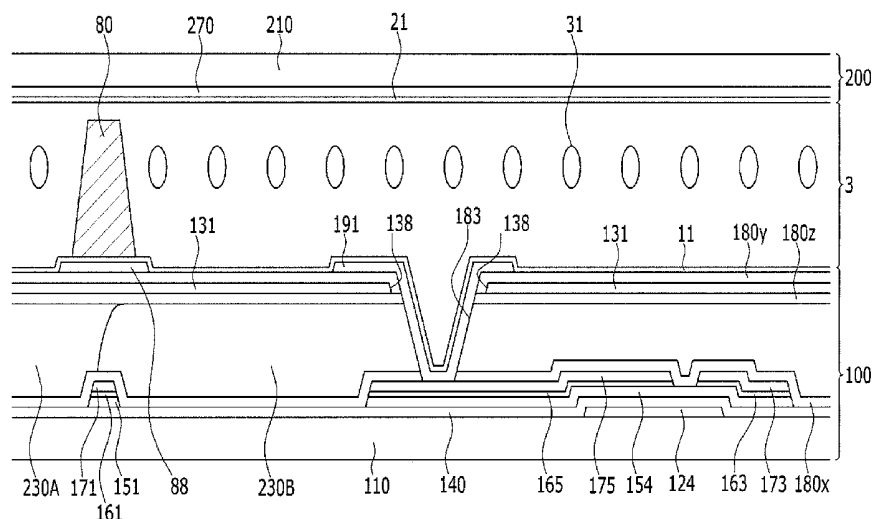
A curved liquid crystal display including a first substrate having a curved shape; a plurality of gate lines and data lines on the first substrate; a plurality of thin film transistors connected to the gate lines and data lines; a plurality of color filters on the thin film transistors; a plurality of pixel electrodes and common electrodes on the plurality of color filters, the plurality of pixel electrodes and common electrodes overlapping with each other with a first insulating layer therebetween; a second substrate having a curved shape, the second substrate facing the first substrate; vertical alignment layers on inner sides of the first substrate and the second substrate; and a liquid crystal layer between the vertical alignment layers, wherein liquid crystal molecules of the liquid crystal layer are aligned to be vertical to surfaces of the first substrate and the second substrate when an electric field is not formed.

(52) **U.S. Cl.**
CPC **G02F 1/134363** (2013.01); **G02F 1/1368** (2013.01); **G02F 1/13394** (2013.01);
(Continued)

(58) **Field of Classification Search**
CPC G02F 1/134363; G02F 2001/133742;
G02F 2001/136218; G02F 1/13394; G02F
2001/136222

See application file for complete search history.

15 Claims, 14 Drawing Sheets



(51) **Int. Cl.**

G02F 1/1335 (2006.01)
G02F 1/1339 (2006.01)
G02F 1/1337 (2006.01)
G02F 1/1333 (2006.01)
G02F 1/1362 (2006.01)

(52) **U.S. Cl.**

CPC .. **G02F 1/133345** (2013.01); **G02F 1/133512**
(2013.01); **G02F 1/133514** (2013.01); **G02F**
1/133753 (2013.01); **G02F 2001/133757**
(2013.01); **G02F 2001/136218** (2013.01);
G02F 2001/136222 (2013.01)

(56) **References Cited**

U.S. PATENT DOCUMENTS

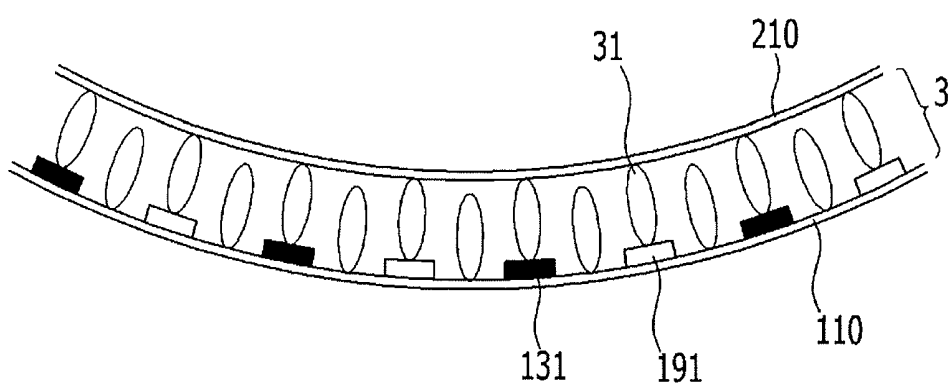
2009/0161048 A1* 6/2009 Satake G02F 1/133305
349/110
2011/0001910 A1 1/2011 Fujiyoshi et al.
2013/0077031 A1* 3/2013 Kim G02F 1/13394
349/106
2013/0300996 A1 11/2013 Takeuchi et al.
2015/0212377 A1* 7/2015 Imaoku G02F 1/134363
349/42

FOREIGN PATENT DOCUMENTS

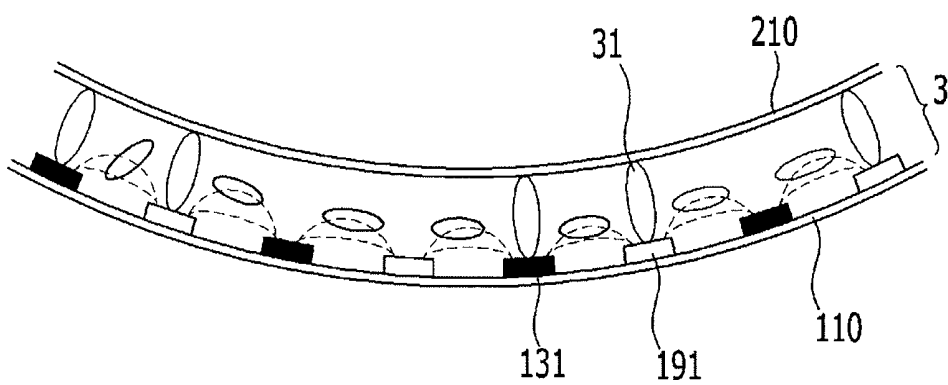
KR 10-2006-0016918 A 2/2006
KR 10-2008-0078993 A 8/2008
KR 10-2009-0036407 A 4/2009
KR 10-2014-0091100 A 7/2014

* cited by examiner

FIG. 1



(a)



(b)

FIG. 2

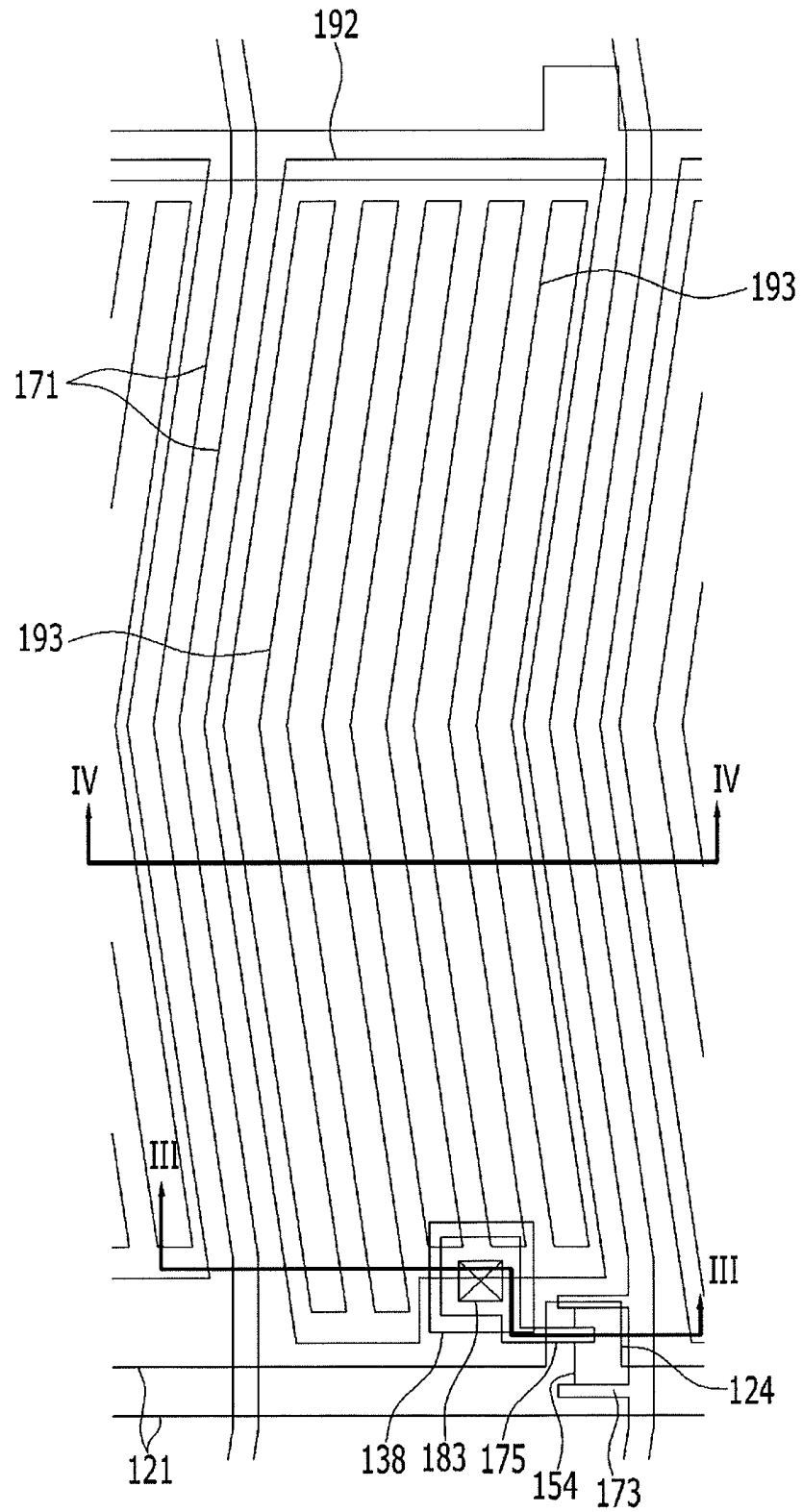


FIG. 3

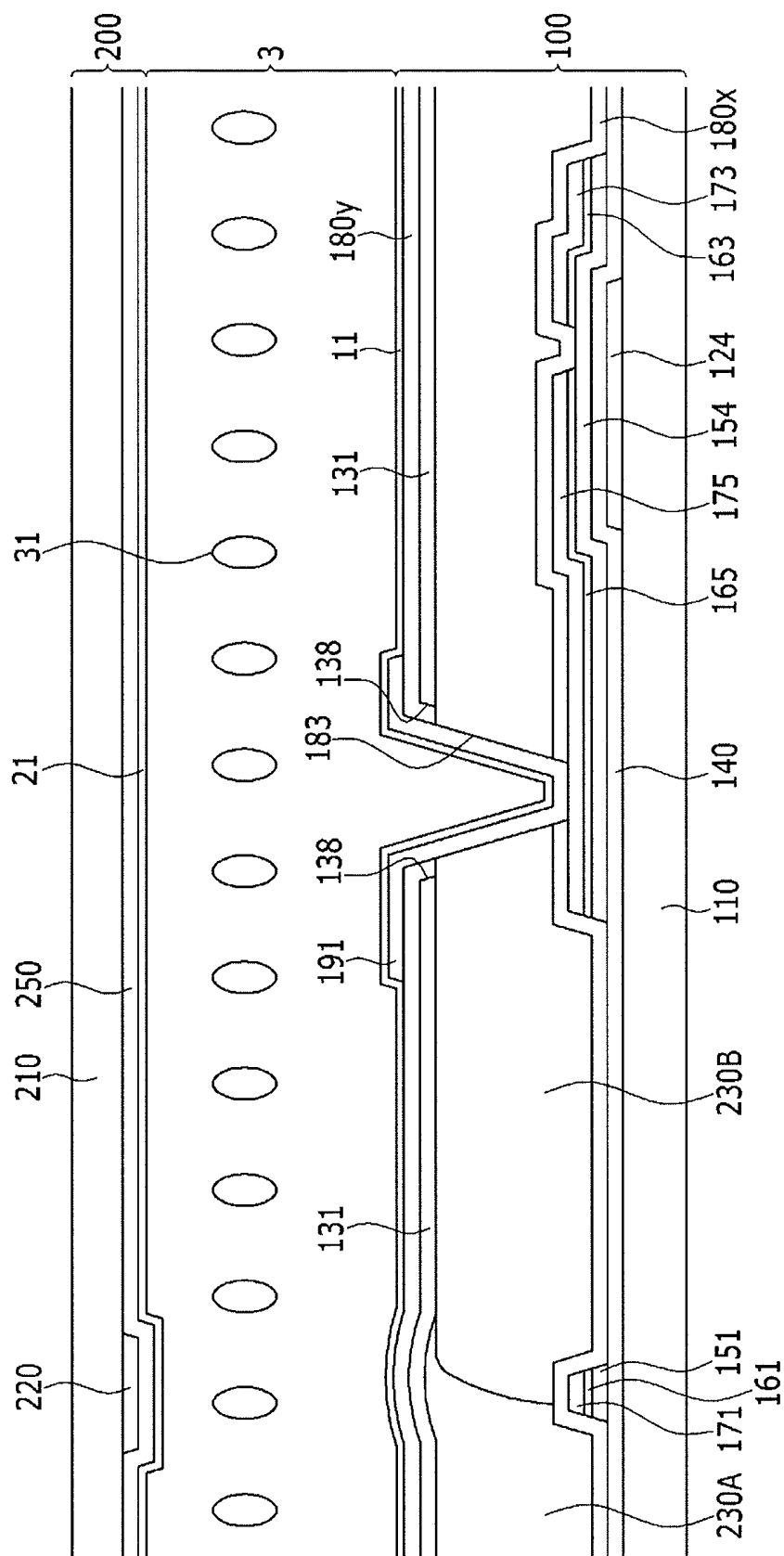


FIG. 4

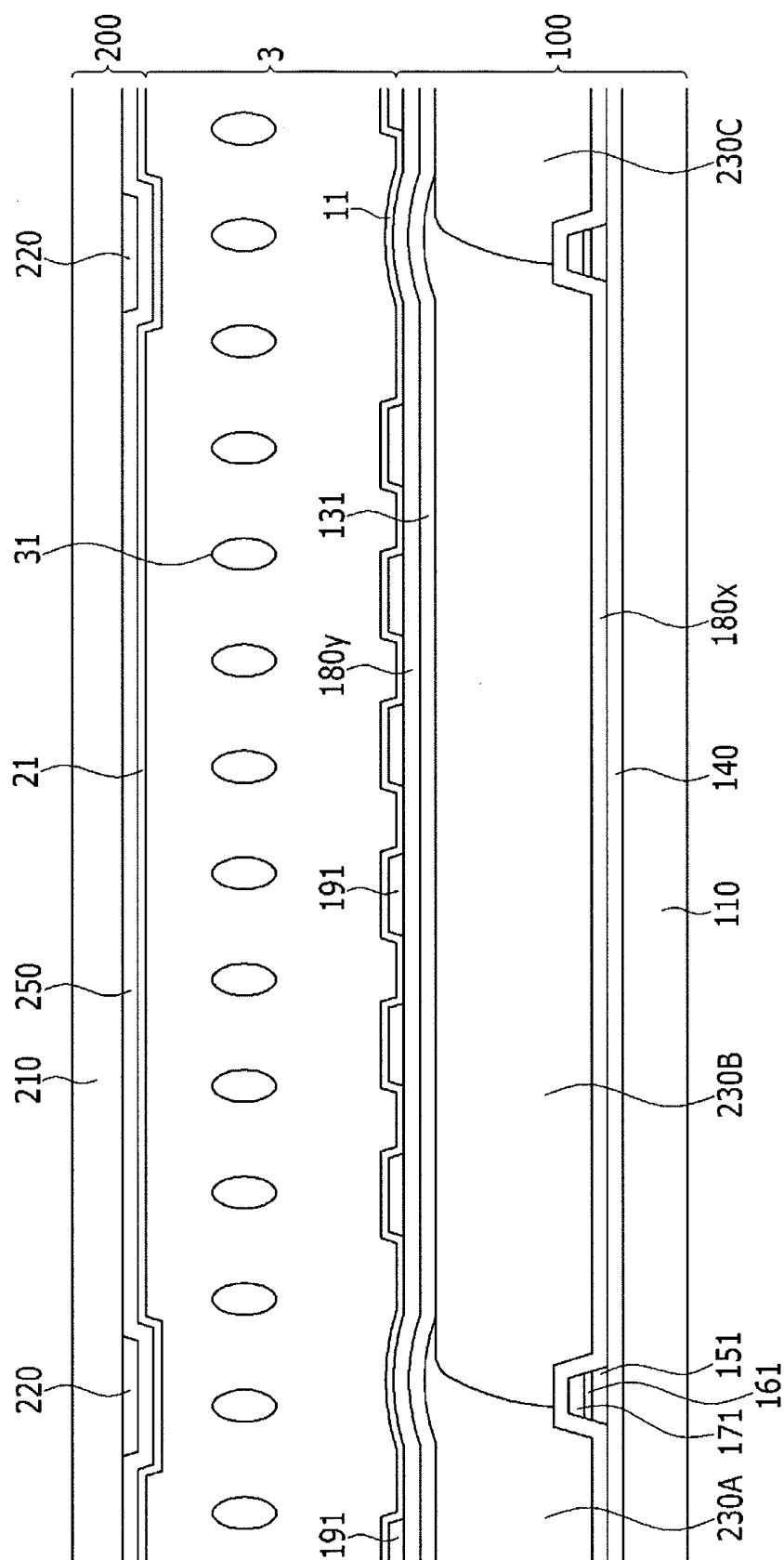


FIG. 5

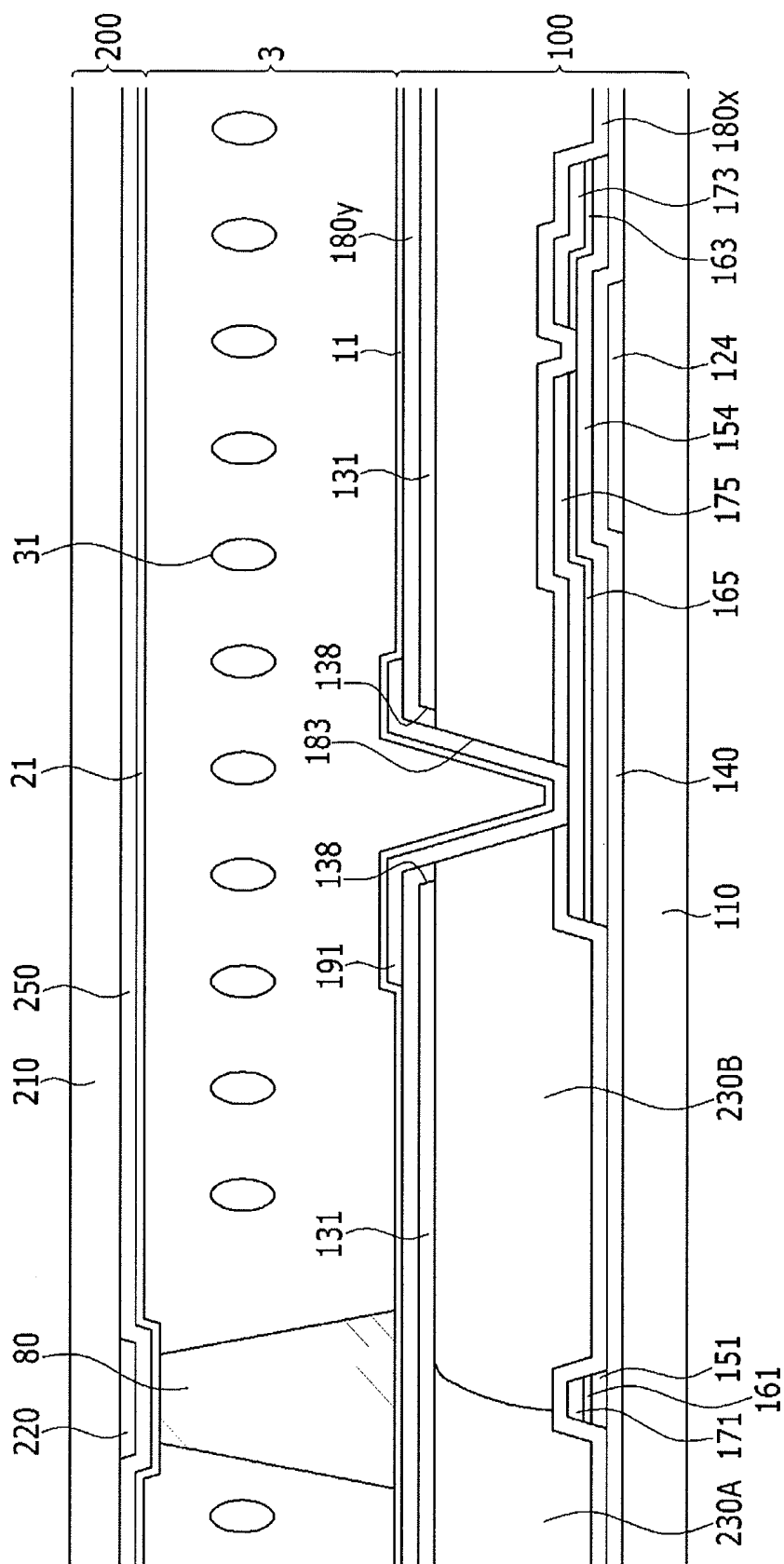


FIG. 6

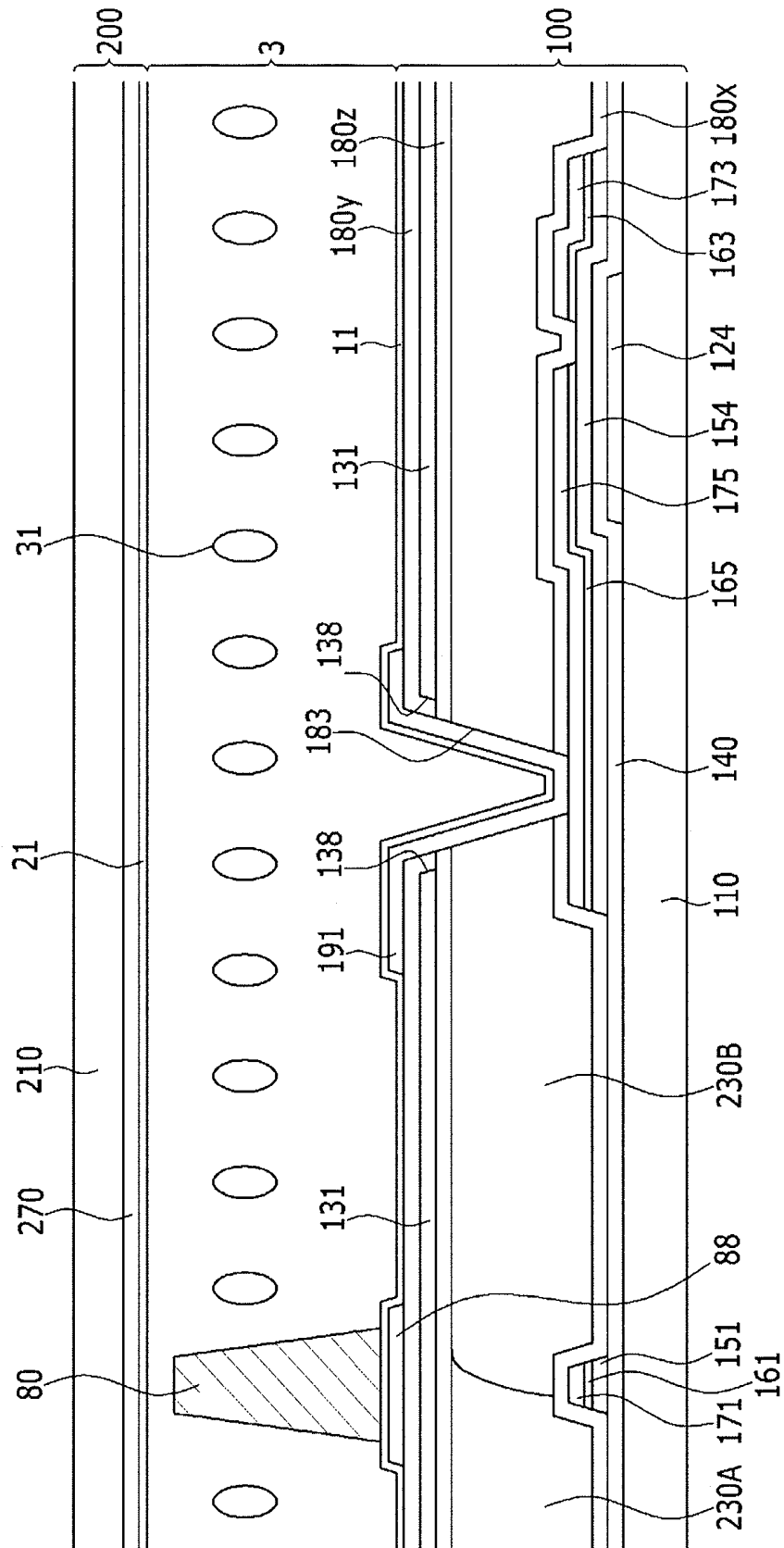


FIG. 7

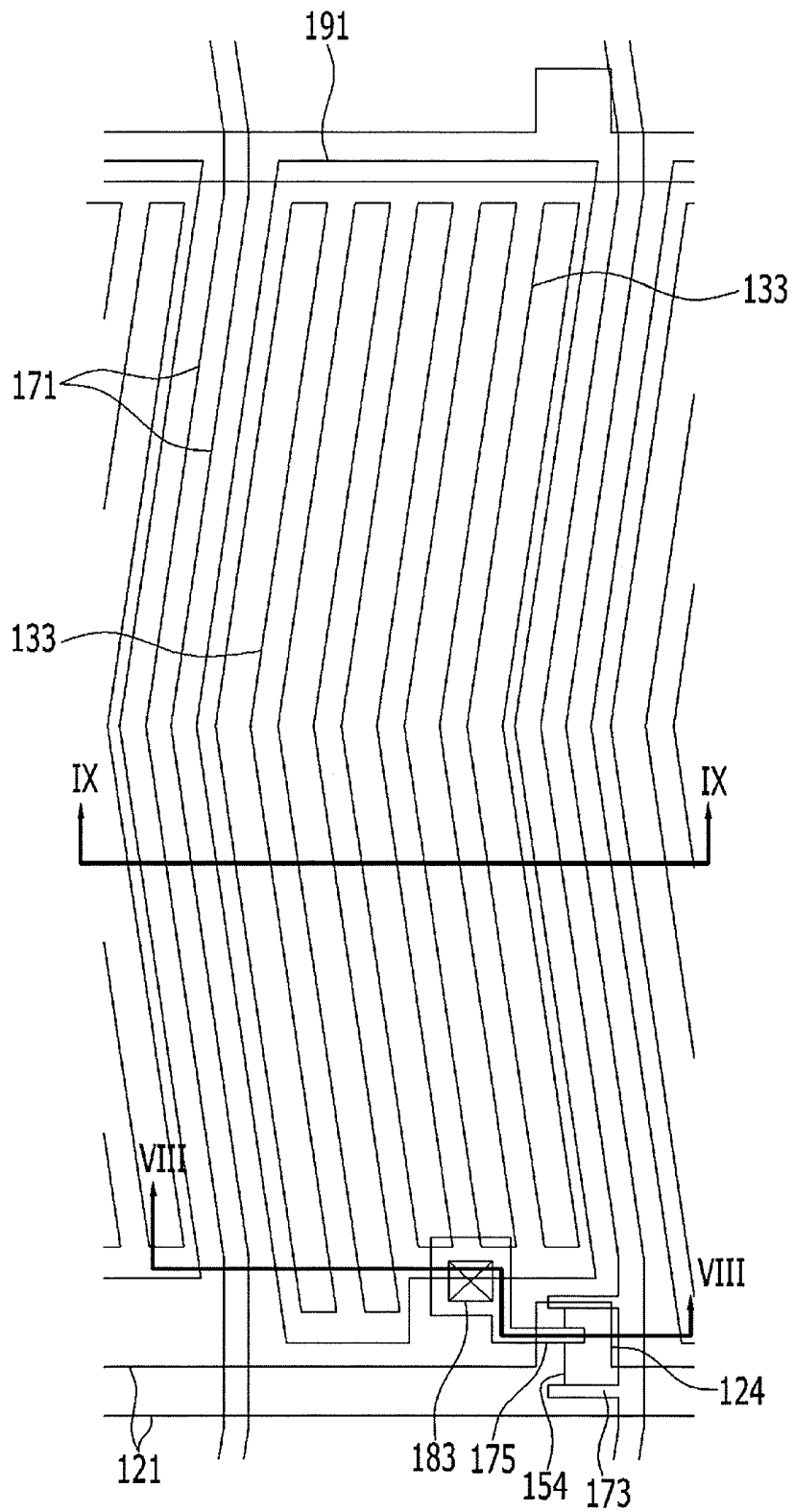


FIG. 8

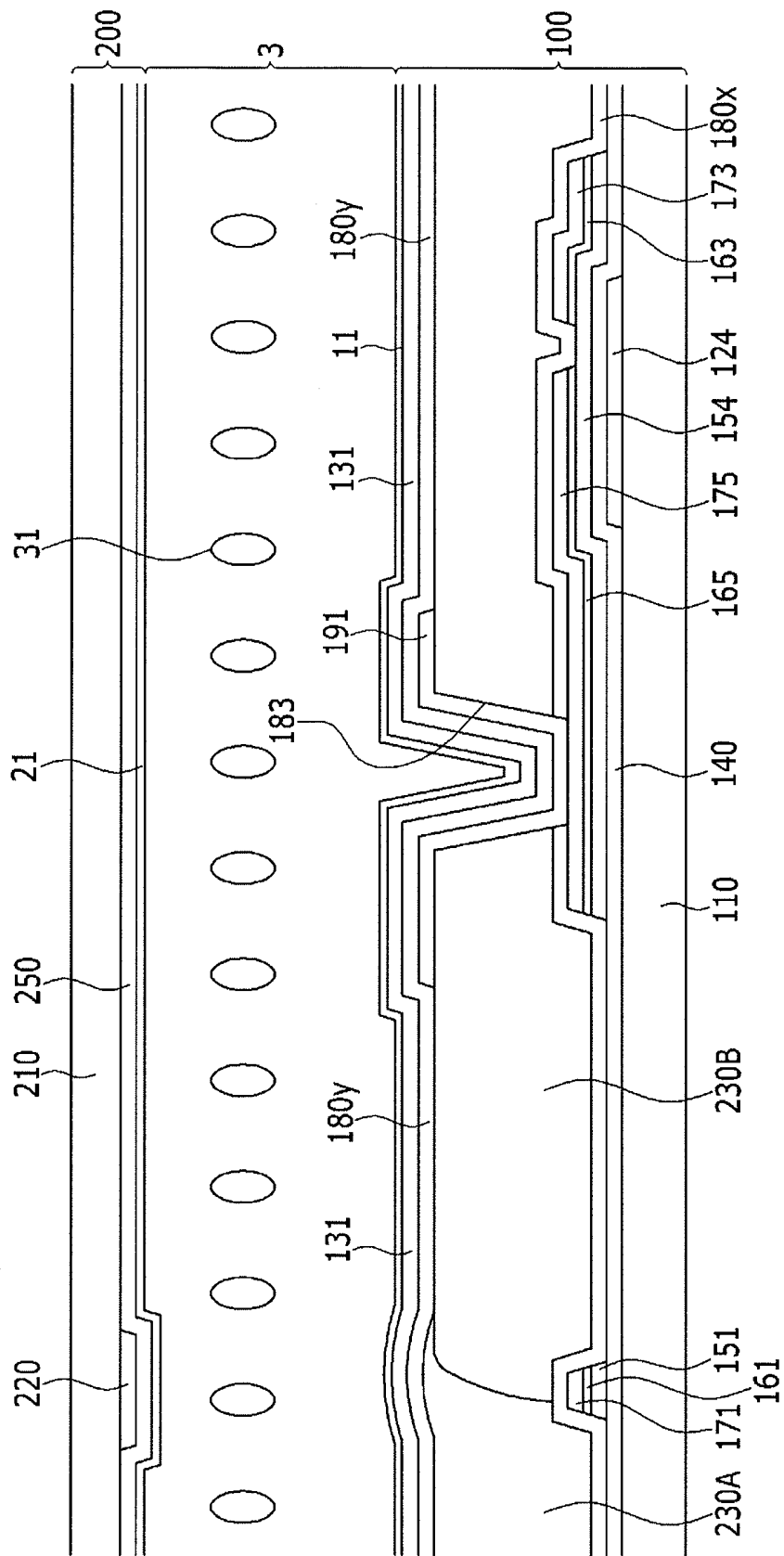


FIG. 9

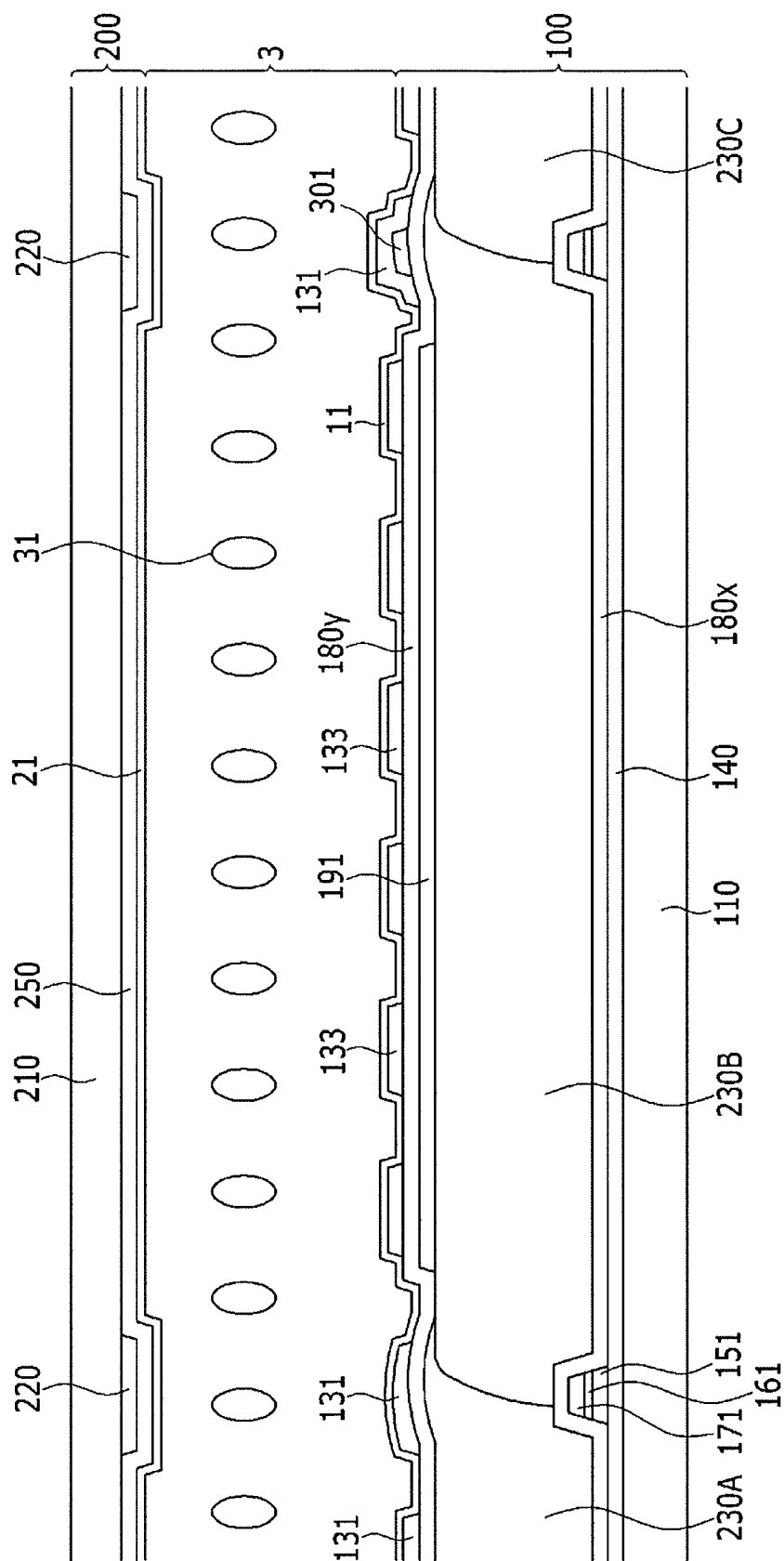


FIG. 10

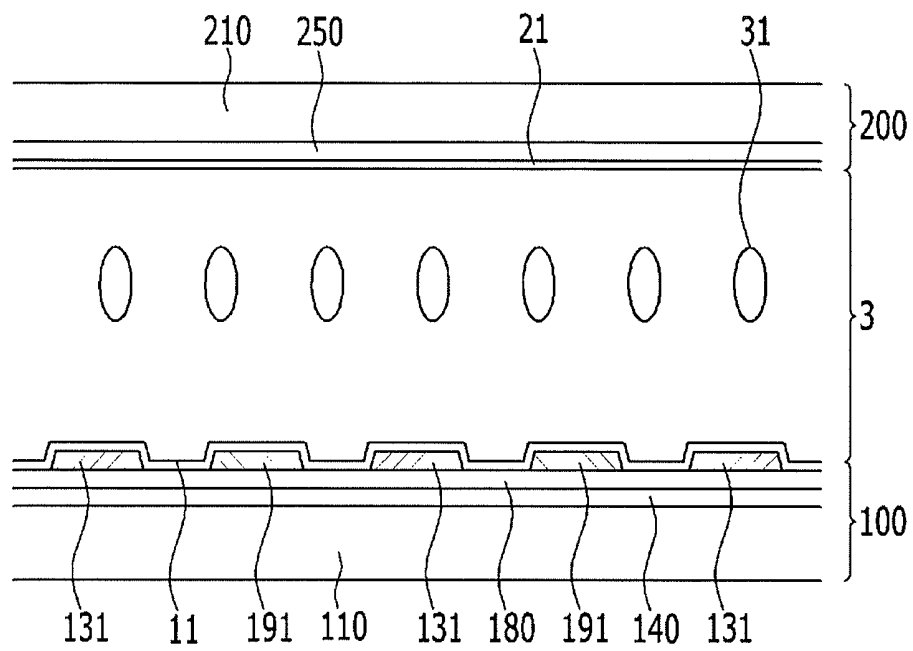


FIG. 11

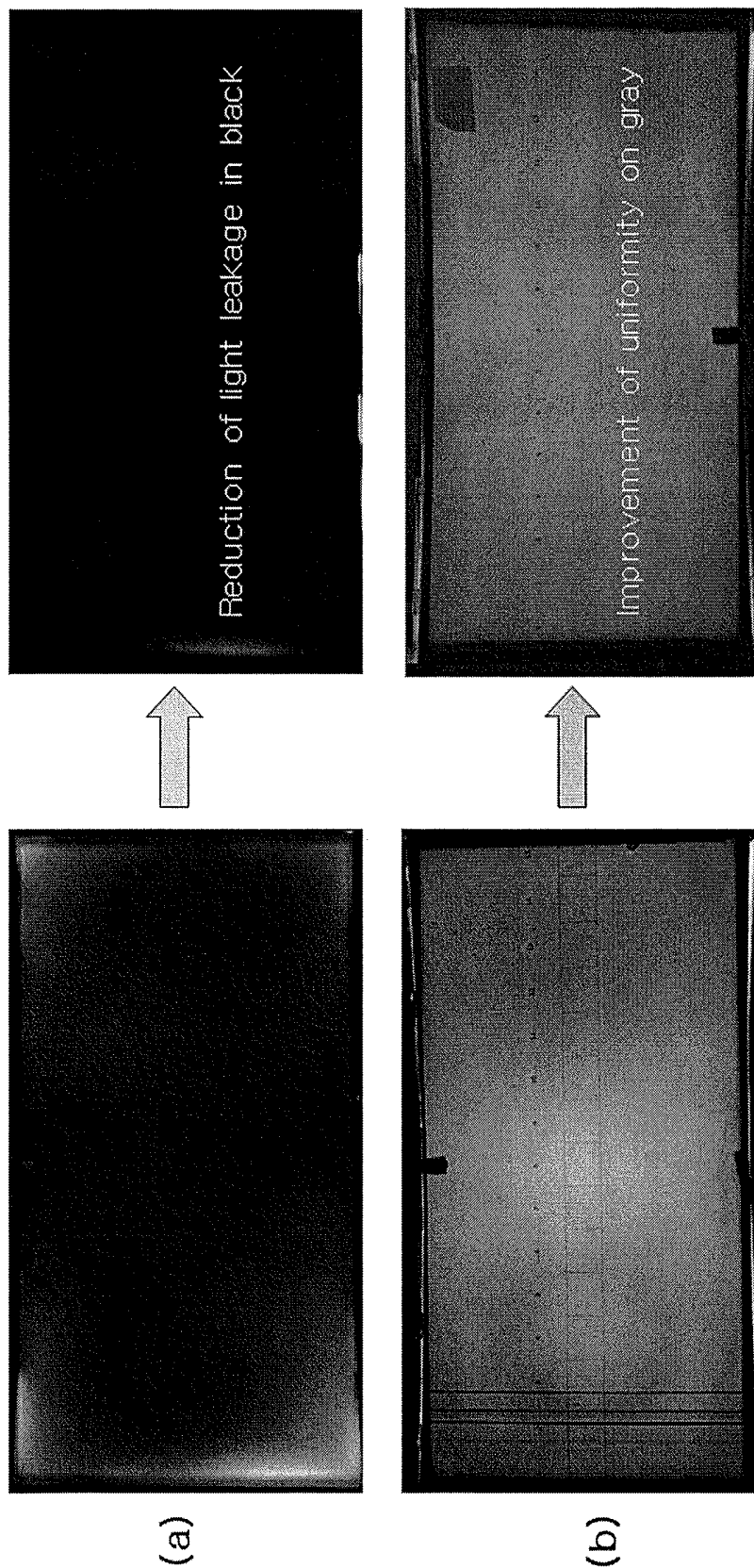


FIG. 12

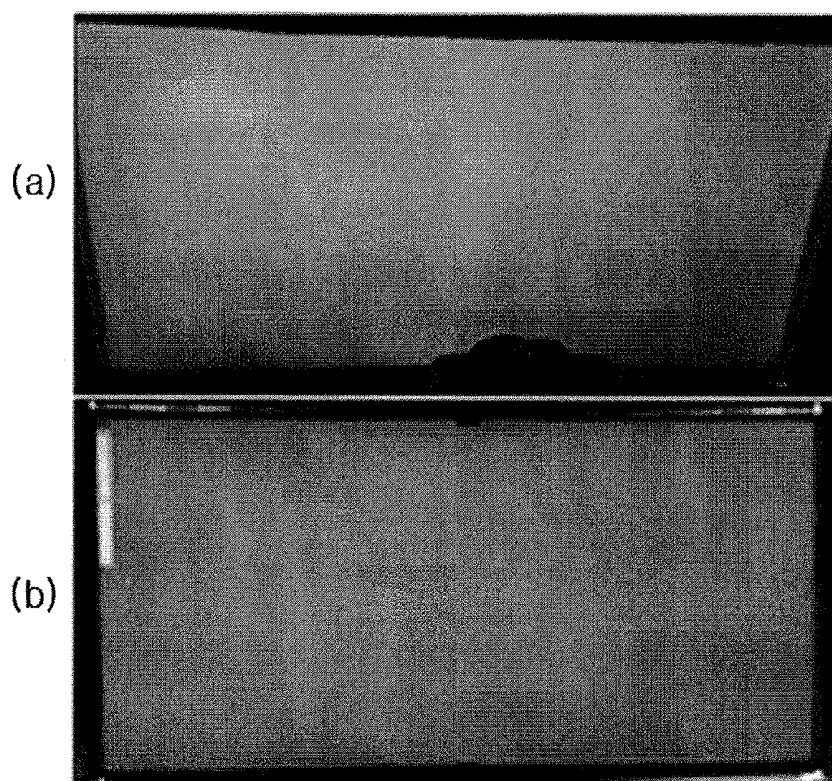


FIG. 13

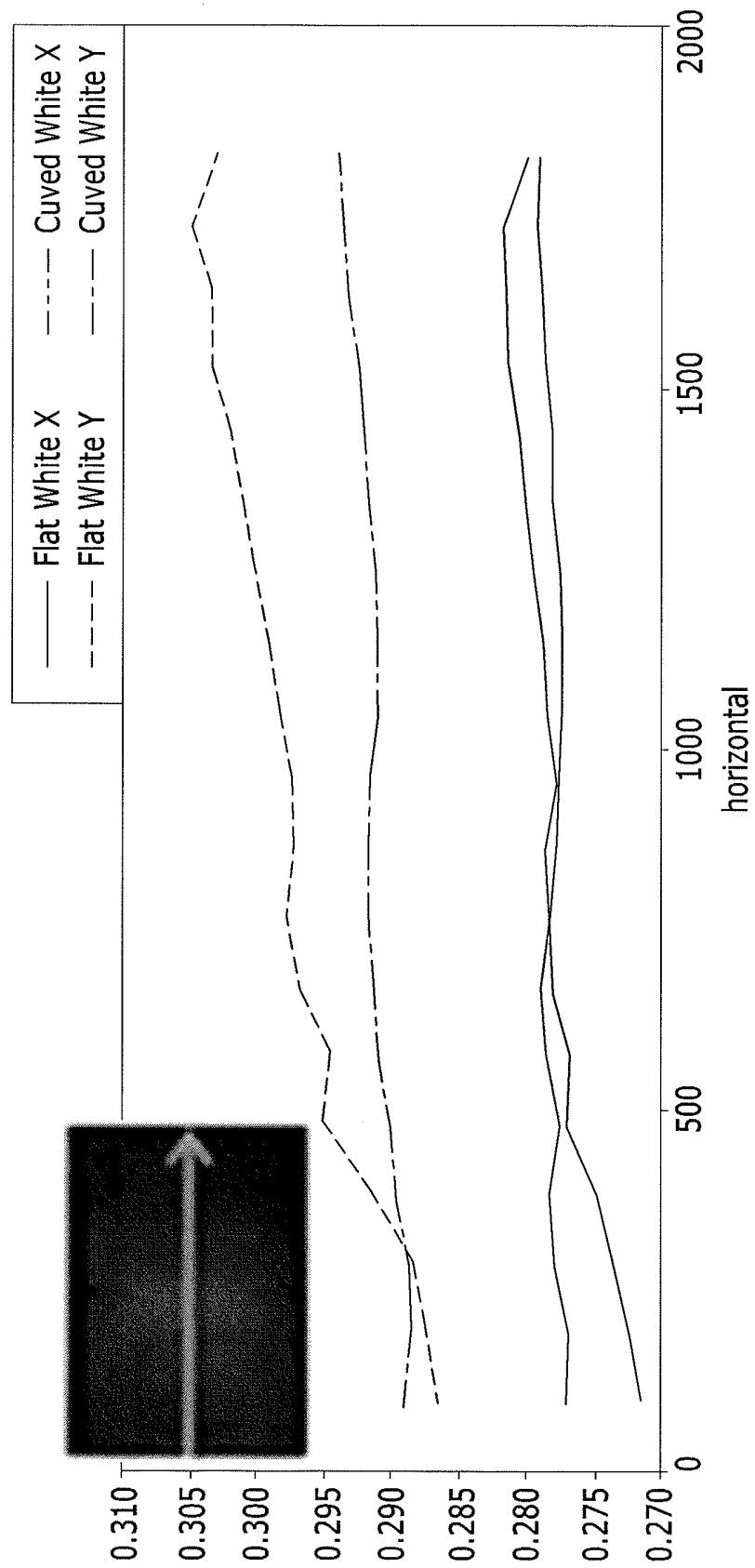
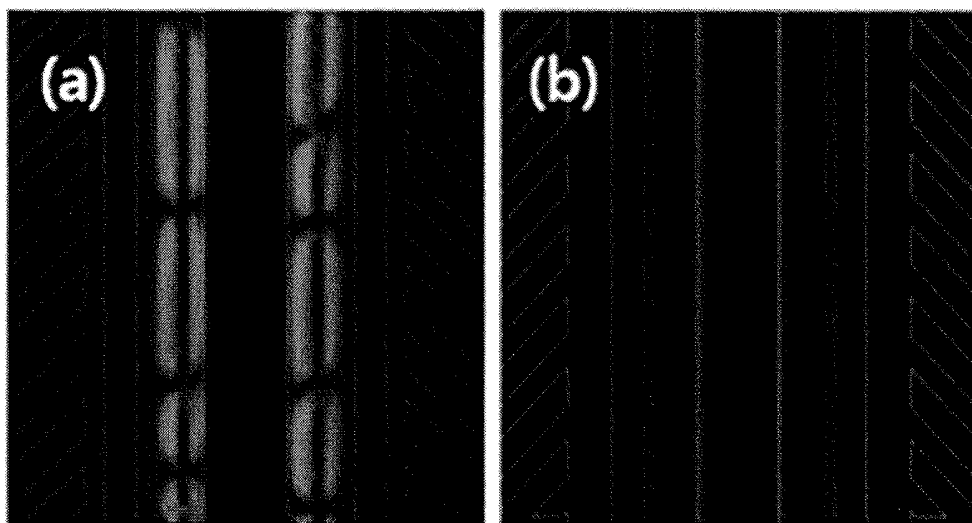


FIG. 14



CURVED LIQUID CRYSTAL DISPLAY**CROSS-REFERENCE TO RELATED APPLICATION**

Korean Patent Application No. 10-2013-0167557, filed on Dec. 30, 2013, in the Korean Intellectual Property Office, and entitled: "Curved Liquid Crystal Display," is incorporated by reference herein in its entirety.

BACKGROUND**1. Field**

Embodiments relate to a curved liquid crystal display.

2. Description of the Related Art

A liquid crystal display, which is one type of flat panel display, may include two sheets of display panels with field generating electrodes (such as a pixel electrode, a common electrode, or the like) and a liquid crystal layer interposed therebetween. The liquid crystal display device may generate an electric field in the liquid crystal layer by applying voltage to the field generating electrodes, and may determine or affect a direction of liquid crystal molecules of the liquid crystal layer by the generated electric field, thus controlling polarization of incident light so as to display images. Transmittance of the liquid crystal display may be increased as the liquid crystal molecules are effectively controlled.

The above information disclosed in this Background section is only for enhancement of understanding of the background of the invention and therefore it may contain information that does not form the prior art that is already known in this country to a person of ordinary skill in the art.

SUMMARY

Embodiments are directed to a curved liquid crystal display.

The embodiments may be realized by providing a curved liquid crystal display including a first substrate having a curved shape; a plurality of gate lines and a plurality of data lines on the first substrate; a plurality of thin film transistors connected to the plurality of gate lines and the plurality of data lines; a plurality of color filters on the plurality of thin film transistors; a plurality of pixel electrodes and common electrodes on the plurality of color filters, the plurality of pixel electrodes and common electrodes overlapping with each other with a first insulating layer therebetween; a second substrate having a curved shape, the second substrate facing the first substrate; vertical alignment layers on inner sides of the first substrate and the second substrate; and a liquid crystal layer between the vertical alignment layers, wherein liquid crystal molecules of the liquid crystal layer are aligned to be vertical to surfaces of the first substrate and the second substrate when an electric field is not formed.

The liquid crystal molecules may be aligned to be horizontal to the surfaces of the first substrate and the second substrate and in the direction of the electric field, when the electric field is formed in the liquid crystal layer.

The common electrode may be on the plurality of color filters, the first insulating layer may be on the common electrode, and the plurality of pixel electrodes may be on the first insulating layer.

The curved liquid crystal display may further include a light blocking member on the second substrate and at a position overlying a region where two adjacent color filters of the plurality of color filters overlap with each other.

A width of the light blocking member may be the same as or larger than a width of the data line.

The curved liquid crystal display may further include a column spacer attached to the light blocking member.

A portion of the color filters where the plurality of color filters overlaps with each other may have a flat shape.

The curved liquid crystal display may further include a shielding electrode on the first substrate, the shielding electrode being at a position overlying an interface between two adjacent color filters of the plurality of color filters and the data line; and an additional electrode on the second substrate.

The curved liquid crystal display may further include a column spacer attached onto the shielding electrode.

The plurality of pixel electrodes may be on the plurality of color filters, the first insulating layer may be on the pixel electrode, and the common electrode may be on the first insulating layer.

The curved liquid crystal display may further include a light blocking member on the second substrate and at a position overlying a region where two adjacent color filters among the plurality of color filters overlap with each other.

A width of the light blocking member may be the same as or larger than a width of the data line.

The curved liquid crystal display may further include a column spacer attached onto the light blocking member.

A portion of the color filters where the plurality of color filters may overlap with each other has a flat shape.

The curved liquid crystal display may further include a light blocking member between two adjacent color filters among the plurality of color filters, the light blocking member being on the first substrate and at a position overlying the data line.

The curved liquid crystal display may further include a column spacer attached onto the light blocking member.

The embodiments may be realized by providing a curved liquid crystal display including a first substrate having a curved shape; a plurality of common electrodes and a plurality of pixel electrodes on the first substrate, the plurality of common electrodes and plurality of pixel electrodes being alternately separated from each other and being on a same layer; a second substrate having a curved shape, the second substrate facing the first substrate; vertical alignment layers on inner sides of the first substrate and the second substrate; and a liquid crystal layer between the vertical alignment layers, wherein liquid crystal molecules of the liquid crystal layer are aligned to be vertical to surfaces of the first substrate and the second substrate when an electric field is not formed.

The liquid crystal molecules may be aligned to be horizontal to the surfaces of the first substrate and the second substrate in the direction of the electric field, when the electric field is formed in the liquid crystal layer.

BRIEF DESCRIPTION OF THE DRAWINGS

Features will be apparent to those of skill in the art by describing in detail exemplary embodiments with reference to the attached drawings in which:

FIG. 1 illustrates a schematic diagram of a liquid crystal display according to an exemplary embodiment.

FIG. 2 illustrates a layout view of the liquid crystal display according to the exemplary embodiment.

FIG. 3 illustrates a cross-sectional view taken along line of FIG. 2.

FIG. 4 illustrates a cross-sectional view taken along line IV-IV of FIG. 2.

FIG. 5 illustrates a cross-sectional view of a liquid crystal display according to another exemplary embodiment, which is taken along line of FIG. 2.

FIG. 6 illustrates a cross-sectional view of a liquid crystal display according to yet another exemplary embodiment, which is taken along line of FIG. 2.

FIG. 7 illustrates a layout view of a liquid crystal display device according to yet another exemplary embodiment.

FIG. 8 illustrates a cross-sectional view taken along line IX-IX of FIG. 7.

FIG. 9 illustrates a cross-sectional view taken along line X-X of FIG. 7.

FIG. 10 illustrates a cross-sectional view of a liquid crystal display device according to yet another exemplary embodiment.

FIG. 11 illustrates a diagram of a result of measuring light leakage in black and uniformity of luminance on gray in curved liquid crystal displays according to an exemplary embodiment and a Comparative Example.

FIG. 12 illustrates a diagram of a result of measuring generation of spots in curved liquid crystal displays according to an exemplary embodiment and Comparative Example.

FIG. 13 illustrates a diagram of a result of measuring changes in color coordinates for each position before and after forming a curved surface in a curved liquid crystal display according to an exemplary embodiment.

FIG. 14 illustrates a diagram illustrating a result of measuring light leakage in a black state in curved liquid crystal displays according to an exemplary embodiment and Comparative Example.

DETAILED DESCRIPTION

Example embodiments will now be described more fully hereinafter with reference to the accompanying drawings; however, they may be embodied in different forms and should not be construed as limited to the embodiments set forth herein. Rather, these embodiments are provided so that this disclosure will be thorough and complete, and will fully convey exemplary implementations to those skilled in the art.

In the drawing figures, the dimensions of layers and regions may be exaggerated for clarity of illustration. Like reference numerals refer to like elements throughout.

It will be understood that when an element such as a layer, film, region, or substrate is referred to as being “on” another element, it can be directly on the other element or intervening elements may also be present. In contrast, when an element is referred to as being “directly on” another element, there are no intervening elements present.

First, a liquid crystal display according to an exemplary embodiment will be described in detail with reference to FIG. 1.

FIG. 1 illustrates a schematic diagram of a liquid crystal display according to an exemplary embodiment.

As illustrated in FIG. 1, the liquid crystal display according to the exemplary embodiment may include a lower insulation substrate 110, a plurality of common electrodes 131 and pixel electrodes 191 on the lower insulation substrate 110, an upper insulation substrate 210 facing the lower insulation substrate 110, and a liquid crystal layer 3 between the upper insulation substrate 210 and the lower insulation substrate 110.

The liquid crystal layer 3 may be formed in an in-plane switching mode, which may be driven by only an electric

field of the common electrode 131 and the pixel electrode 191 on the lower insulation substrate 210.

FIG. 1(a) illustrates an off state of the liquid crystal display, and FIG. 1(b) illustrates an on state of the liquid crystal display.

As illustrated in FIG. 1(a), liquid crystal molecules 31 (configuring the liquid crystal layer 3) may be in a vertically aligned state when the liquid crystal display is in the off state. As illustrated in FIG. 1(b), liquid crystal molecules 31 (configuring the liquid crystal layer 3) may be driven in an in-plane switching mode by the electric field of the plurality of common electrodes 131 and pixel electrodes 191 (formed only on the lower insulation substrate 210) when the liquid crystal display is turned on.

After the liquid crystal inside the liquid crystal display is manufactured in a vertical field mode, when the liquid crystal display is processed in a curved shape, there may be no large change in behavior of the liquid crystal molecules due to misalignment of the upper insulation substrate 210 and the lower insulation substrate 110.

However, in the case where the liquid crystal inside the liquid crystal display is manufactured in the in-plane switching mode, when the liquid crystal display is processed in a curved shape, there may be a large change in behavior of the liquid crystal molecules due to misalignment of the upper insulation substrate 210 and the lower insulation substrate 110. As a result, light leakage may occur to a greater degree, as compared with the vertical field mode. Accordingly, an initial alignment of the liquid crystal molecules 31 (configuring the liquid crystal layer 3) when the liquid crystal display is in the off state may be formed in a vertical alignment to prevent the light leakage.

Further, when the liquid crystal display is in the on state, the liquid crystal display may be implemented in an existing in-plane switching mode. For example, according to an embodiment, in an off state, the initial alignment of the liquid crystal molecules 31 of the liquid crystal layer 3 may be perpendicular to a tangent of the curved substrate 110 or 210. In an on state, the alignment of a liquid crystal molecule 31 that is under the influence of the electric field may be horizontal to the surface of the curved substrate 110 or 210, e.g., the liquid crystal molecule 31 may be parallel with a tangent line of the curved substrate 110 or 210.

Next, a liquid crystal display according to an exemplary embodiment will be described in detail with reference to FIGS. 2 to 4.

FIG. 2 illustrates a layout view of a liquid crystal display according to an exemplary embodiment. FIG. 3 illustrates a cross-sectional view taken along line of FIG. 2, and FIG. 4 illustrates a cross-sectional view taken along line IV-IV of FIG. 2.

The liquid crystal display according to the exemplary embodiment may include a lower panel 100 and an upper panel 200 facing each other, and a liquid crystal layer 3 between the two panels 100 and 200.

First, the lower panel 100 will be described.

A plurality of gate lines 121 may be formed on an insulation substrate 110.

The gate lines 121 may transfer gate signals and may extend in a horizontal direction. Each gate line 121 may include a plurality of gate electrodes 124.

A gate insulating layer 140 may be formed on the gate line 121. The gate insulating layer 140 may be made of or may include, e.g., an inorganic insulator such as silicon nitride (SiNx) or silicon oxide (SiOx).

A plurality of semiconductors 151 may be formed on the gate insulating layer 140. The semiconductor 151 may

include a protrusion **154** extending along the gate electrode **124**. In an implementation, the semiconductor **151** may be disposed only on the gate electrode **124**.

A plurality of ohmic contacts **161**, **163**, and **165** may be formed on the semiconductor **151**. The ohmic contacts **163** and **165** may face each other based on the gate electrode **124** and may be disposed on the semiconductor **154** to make a pair. The ohmic contacts **161**, **163**, and **165** may be made of a material, e.g., n⁺ hydrogenated amorphous silicon (in which an n-type impurity such as phosphorus is doped at high concentration) or a silicide. In an implementation, the ohmic contacts **161**, **163**, and **165** may be omitted.

Data conductors, including a plurality of data lines **171** and a plurality of drain electrodes **175**, may be positioned on the ohmic contacts **161**, **163**, and **165**.

The data lines **171** may transfer data signals and may extend in a vertical direction to cross the gate lines **121**. Each data line **171** may include a plurality of source electrodes **173** that extend toward the gate electrode **124**. The data line **171** may be periodically curved and may form an oblique angle with an extending direction of the gate line **121**. The oblique angle between the data line **171** and the extending direction of the gate line **121** may be about 45° or more. In an implementation, the data line **171** may extend in a straight line.

The drain electrode **175** may include a rod-shaped end portion that faces the source electrode **173**, based on the gate electrode **124** and the other wide end portion.

The gate electrode **124**, the source electrode **173**, and the drain electrode **175** may form a thin film transistor (TFT), which is a switching element, together with the semiconductor protrusion **154**. A semiconductor stripe **151** may have almost the same planar shape as the data line **171**, the drain electrode **175**, and the ohmic contacts **161** and **165** therebelow, except for the semiconductor protrusion **154** where the thin film transistor is positioned.

A first passivation layer **180x** may be positioned on the data conductors **171** and **175** and the exposed semiconductor protrusion **154**. The first passivation layer **180x** may be made of or may include, e.g., an organic insulating material, an inorganic insulating material, or the like.

A plurality of color filters **230A**, **230B**, and **230C** may be disposed on the first passivation layer **180x**. Each of the color filters **230A**, **230B**, and **230C** may uniquely display one of the primary colors, and an example of the primary colors may include three primary colors such as red, green, and blue, or yellow, cyan, magenta, and the like. Although not illustrated, the color filters may further include a color filter displaying a mixed color of the primary colors or white other than the primary colors. The color filters **230A**, **230B**, and **230C** may be made of or may include organic materials. Each of the color filters **230A**, **230B**, and **230C** may be elongated along the data line **171**, and two color filters **230A** and **230B**, or **230B** and **230C**, which are adjacent to each other on a boundary of the data line **171**, may be overlapped with each other.

A plurality of common electrodes **131** may be disposed on the color filters **230A**, **230B**, and **230C**. The common electrode **131** may be made of or may include a transparent conductive material such as ITO or IZO. The common electrode **131** (e.g., having a planar shape) may be formed on an entire surface of the insulation substrate **110** in a whole plate, and may have an opening **138** in a region corresponding to or overlying a periphery of the drain electrode **175**.

A second passivation layer **180y** may be disposed on the common electrode **131**. The second passivation layer **180y**

may be made of or may include an organic insulating material or an inorganic insulating material.

A pixel electrode **191** may be formed on the second passivation layer **180y**. The pixel electrode **191** may include a plurality of branch electrodes **193** (which may extend to be substantially parallel with each other and may be spaced apart from each other), and lower and upper horizontal portions **192** connecting upper and lower ends of the branch electrodes **193**. The branch electrode **193** of the pixel electrode **191** may be curved along the data line **171**. In an implementation, the data lines **171** and the branch electrode **193** of the pixel electrode **191** may extend in a straight line. The pixel electrode **191** may be made of or may include a transparent conductive material such as ITO or IZO.

A plurality of contact holes **183** (exposing a part of the drain electrode **175**) may be formed in the first passivation layer **180x**, the color filter **230B**, and the second passivation layer **180y**, and the pixel electrode **191** may be electrically connected with the drain electrode **175** through the contact hole **183** to receive a data voltage.

The contact hole **183** may be formed at a position corresponding to or aligned with the opening **138** in the common electrode **131**.

The pixel electrode **191** (receiving the data voltage) may generate an electric field in the liquid crystal layer **3** together with the common electrode **131** (receiving a common voltage).

The branch electrodes **193** of the pixel electrode **191** may overlap with the common electrode **131** (which may have the planar shape).

A first alignment layer **11** may be coated on an inner surface of the lower panel **100**.

Next, the upper panel **200** will be described.

The upper panel **200** may include an insulation substrate **210**, and a light blocking member **220** on the insulation substrate **210**. An overcoat **250** may be further formed on the light blocking member **220**.

A width of the light blocking member **220** may be larger than a width of the data line **171**.

A second alignment layer **21** may be coated on the overcoat **250**.

The first alignment layer **11** and the second alignment layer **21** may be vertical alignment layers for vertically aligning the liquid crystal molecules **31** inside the liquid crystal layer **3**.

The liquid crystal layer **3** between the lower panel **100** and the upper panel **200** may include liquid crystal molecules **31**. The liquid crystal molecules **31** may be aligned so that long axes thereof are vertical or perpendicular to the surfaces of the two panels **100** and **200** when an electric field is not applied.

The liquid crystal layer **3** may have positive dielectric anisotropy or may have negative dielectric anisotropy. The liquid crystal molecules of the liquid crystal layer **3** may be aligned to have pretilts in a predetermined direction, and the pretilt directions of the liquid crystal molecules may be changed according to dielectric anisotropy of the liquid crystal layer **3**.

As noted above, after the liquid crystal inside the liquid crystal display is manufactured in a vertical field mode, when the liquid crystal display is processed in a curved shape, there may be no large change in behavior of the liquid crystal molecules due to misalignment of the upper insulation substrate **210** and the lower insulation substrate **110**.

In the case where the liquid crystal inside the liquid crystal display is manufactured in the in-plane switching mode, when the liquid crystal display is processed in a

curved shape, there may be a large change in behavior of the liquid crystal molecules due to misalignment of the upper insulation substrate **210** and the lower insulation substrate **110**. As a result, light leakage may more frequently occur, as compared with the vertical field mode. Accordingly, an initial alignment of the liquid crystal molecules **31** (configuring the liquid crystal layer **3**) when the liquid crystal display is in the off state may be formed in a vertical alignment to prevent the light leakage.

A backlight unit (not illustrated) that generates light to supply the light to the two panels **100** and **200** may be further included at an outside of the substrate **110** of the lower panel **100**.

The pixel electrode **191** (to which the data voltage is applied) may generate an electric field in the liquid crystal layer **3** together with the common electrode **131** (receiving the common voltage) to determine or affect directions of the liquid crystal molecules of the liquid crystal layer **3** and may display the corresponding image.

Next, a liquid crystal display according to another exemplary embodiment will be described in detail with reference to FIG. 5.

FIG. 5 illustrates a cross-sectional view of a liquid crystal display according to another exemplary embodiment, which is taken along line III-III of FIG. 2.

The liquid crystal display according to the exemplary embodiment illustrated in FIG. 5 may be substantially the same as the liquid crystal display according to the exemplary embodiment illustrated in FIG. 4, except for a column spacer **80** and shapes of surfaces of color filters **230A**, **230B**, and **230C** on a lower surface of the column spacer **80**, and description for duplicated portions may be omitted.

The liquid crystal display according to another exemplary embodiment may further include a column spacer **80** attached to or on a top of the light blocking member **220** (which is on the upper panel **200**), unlike the liquid crystal display according to the exemplary embodiment illustrated in FIG. 4.

Further, an overlapping portion of the color filters **230A** and **230B** below or underlying the column spacer **80** may have a flat shape, unlike protruding in a convex shape above the lower panel **100** in the liquid crystal display according to the exemplary embodiment illustrated in FIGS. 2 to 4. For example, upper or outer surfaces of the color filters the color filters **230A** and **230B** below or underlying the column spacer **80** may be flat and may be parallel or coplanar with one another.

The column spacer **80** may support the upper panel **200** and the lower panel **100** to help maintain a predetermined cell gap between the upper panel **200** and the lower panel **100**.

When the curved liquid crystal display is manufactured, respective constituent elements of the upper panel **200** and the lower panel **100** may correspond to different positions from initially formed positions because the liquid crystal display is bent in a curved shape.

The upper panel **200** and the lower panel **100** may be bent in a curved shape, and the column spacer **80** attached to the upper panel **200** may correspond to or overlie a different position on the lower panel **100** from the initial corresponding or overlying position of the lower panel **100**. As a result, the column spacer **80** may overlap with the color filters **230A**, **230B**, and **230C** to be disposed over a convex portion above the lower panel **100** or a slope portion thereof. In this case, the initially formed cell gap and a cell gap after

completing the curved liquid crystal display may be different from each other, and as a result, a luminance characteristic may deteriorate.

In order to help prevent the deterioration of the luminance characteristic, in the case where the column spacer **80** is attached to or on the upper panel **200**, the overlapping portions **230A** and **230B** or **230B** and **230C** of the color filters **230A**, **230B**, and **230C** on the lower panel **100** facing the upper panel **200** may have a flat shape.

A liquid crystal display according to yet another exemplary embodiment will be described in detail with reference to FIG. 6.

FIG. 6 illustrates a cross-sectional view of a liquid crystal display according to yet another exemplary embodiment, which is taken along line of FIG. 2.

The liquid crystal display according to the exemplary embodiment illustrated in FIG. 6 is substantially the same as the liquid crystal display according to the exemplary embodiment illustrated in FIGS. 2 to 4 described above, except for a column spacer **80** and a shielding electrode **88** positioned on a lower surface of the column spacer **80**, and description for duplicated portions may be omitted.

In the liquid crystal display according to yet another exemplary embodiment illustrated in FIG. 6, a shielding electrode **88** may be disposed on the data line **171**, unlike the liquid crystal display according to the exemplary embodiment illustrated in FIGS. 2 to 4. The shielding electrode **88** may be positioned at both sides on the data line **171** along an edge of one pixel area. The shielding electrode **88** may include vertical portions on edges of the pixel area, and a horizontal portion connecting the vertical portions.

The shielding electrodes may not be separated from each other for every pixel area, and may be connected to the entire adjacent pixels to be integrally formed. For example, the vertical portions of the pixel electrode at the edges, and one or more horizontal portions connecting the vertical portions, may exist for every pixel area, and the shielding electrodes may have a mesh form in all the pixels.

The shielding electrode **88** may be made of or may include a transparent conductive material such as indium tin oxide (ITO) or indium zinc oxide (IZO), or a reflective metal such as aluminum, silver, chromium, or an alloy thereof.

Further, an additional electrode **270** may be disposed on the upper panel **200** to apply the same voltage as the additional electrode **270** of the upper panel **200** to the shielding electrode **88**, and the same voltage may be applied between both electrodes. As a result, an electric field may not be generated between the shielding electrode **88** and the additional electrode **270** of the upper panel **200**, and the liquid crystal layer positioned therebetween may not be aligned. In this case, the liquid crystal between the shielding electrode **88** and the additional electrode **270** of the upper panel **200** may be in a black state, and as a result, in the case where the liquid crystal expresses black, the liquid crystal itself may serve as the light blocking member **220**. Accordingly, in the liquid crystal display according to yet another exemplary embodiment, the light blocking member **220** of the upper panel **200** may be omitted, unlike the liquid crystal display illustrated in FIGS. 2 to 4.

Further, the liquid crystal display according to yet another exemplary embodiment may further include a third passivation layer **180z** between the color filters **230A**, **230B**, and **230C** and the common electrode **131**. The third passivation layer **180z** may be made of or may include an organic material, and may have a flat surface. The third passivation layer **180z** may be between the adjacent pixels to help reduce a step due to the color filters **230A**, **230B**, and **230C**, and

may help the alignment layer **11** to be uniformly rubbed. Further, the third passivation layer **180z** may be an inorganic insulating layer, and may help prevent components of the color filters from being exposed outside, and in this case, the third passivation layer **180z** may be formed at a lower temperature than the gate insulating layer **140** to help prevent the color filters **230A**, **230B**, and **230C** therebelow from being deformed or discolored. The third passivation layer **180z** may help reduce transmittance loss due to a difference in refractive index between the color filters (disposed therebelow) and the organic insulating layer.

The liquid crystal display according to yet another exemplary embodiment may further include a column spacer **80** attached to or on a position corresponding to or overlying the shielding electrode **88** on the lower panel **100**, unlike the liquid crystal display according to the exemplary embodiment illustrated in FIGS. **2** to **4**.

When the curved liquid crystal display is manufactured, respective constituent elements of the upper panel **200** and the lower panel **100** may correspond to different positions from initially formed positions because the liquid crystal display may be realigned or misaligned in a curved shape.

If the light blocking member **220** is formed on the upper panel **200**, and the upper panel **200** and the lower panel **100** are bent in a curved shape, the column spacer **80** (attached to the lower panel **100**) may correspond to a different position from the initial corresponding position of the upper panel **200**. Accordingly, the column spacer **80** may be disposed over the protrusion where the light blocking member **220** positioned on the upper panel **200** is positioned or positioned at the contact hole portion, and in this case, the initially formed cell gap and a cell gap after completing the curved liquid crystal display may be different from each other, and as a result, a luminance characteristic may deteriorate.

Further, if the light blocking member **220** is formed on the upper panel **200**, and the upper panel **200** and the lower panel **100** are bent in a curved shape, the column spacer **80** attached to the lower panel **100** may correspond to a different position from the initial corresponding position of the upper panel **200**. Accordingly, the light blocking member **220** may be positioned at an undesired position to cover the display area, and in this case, an aperture ratio may be decreased.

The removing or omission of the light blocking member **220** formed on the upper panel **200** and the forming of the shielding electrode **88** on the lower panel may help prevent the luminance characteristic from deteriorating due to a change of the cell gap or reduction of the aperture ratio of the liquid crystal display by an effect of the light blocking member **220** and the column spacer **80**, by removing or omitting the light blocking member **220** on the upper panel **200** facing the lower panel **100** in the case where the column spacer **80** is attached to the lower panel **100**.

Next, a liquid crystal display according to yet another exemplary embodiment will be described in detail with reference to FIGS. **7** to **9**.

FIG. **7** illustrates a layout view of a liquid crystal display device according to another exemplary embodiment. FIG. **8** illustrates a cross-sectional view taken along line IX-IX of FIG. **7**, and FIG. **9** illustrates a cross-sectional view taken along line X-X of FIG. **7**.

The liquid crystal display according to yet another exemplary embodiment may include a lower panel **100** and an upper panel **200** facing each other, and a liquid crystal layer **3** between the two display panels **100** and **200**.

First, the lower panel **100** will be described.

A plurality of gate lines **121** (including a plurality of gate electrodes **124**) may be positioned on an insulation substrate **110**, and a gate insulating layer **140** may be formed on the gate line **121**. A plurality of semiconductors **151** (including a plurality of protrusions **154**) may be disposed on the gate insulating layer **140**, and a plurality of ohmic contacts **161**, **163**, and **165** may be disposed on the semiconductors **151** and **154**. A data conductor (including a plurality of data lines **171** and a plurality of drain electrodes **175**) may be positioned on the ohmic contacts **161**, **163**, and **165**. The data line **171** may be periodically curved, and may form an oblique angle with an extending direction of the gate line **121**. The oblique angle between the data line **171** and the extending direction of the gate line **121** may be about 45° or more. In an implementation, the data line **171** may extend in a straight line.

A first passivation layer **180x** may be positioned on the data conductor **171** and **175** and the exposed semiconductor protrusion **154**, and the first passivation layer **180x** may be made of or may include an organic insulating material, an inorganic insulating material, or the like.

A plurality of color filters **230A**, **230B**, and **230C** may be disposed on the first passivation layer **180x**. Each of the color filters **230A**, **230B**, and **230C** may uniquely display one of the primary colors, and an example of the primary colors may include three primary colors such as red, green, and blue, or yellow, cyan, magenta, and the like. Although not illustrated, the color filters may further include a color filter displaying a mixed color of the primary colors or white other than the primary colors. The color filters **230A**, **230B**, and **230C** may be made of or may include organic materials. Each of the color filters **230A**, **230B**, and **230C** may be elongated along the data line **171**, and two of the color filters **230A** and **230B**, or **230B** and **230C** (which are adjacent to each other on a boundary of the data line **171**) may be overlapped with each other. For example, an edge or portion of one of the color filters may overlap an edge or portion of another of the color filters at the boundary of the data line **171**.

A plurality of pixel electrodes **191** may be disposed on the color filters **230A**, **230B**, and **230C**. The pixel electrode **191** may have a planar shape that almost fills a region surrounded by the gate line **121** and the data line **171**. An overall shape of the pixel electrode **191** may be generally a polygon having sides that are substantially parallel to the gate line **121** and the data line **171**. The pixel electrode **191** may be made of or may include a transparent conductive material such as ITO or IZO.

A plurality of contact holes **183** (exposing a part of the drain electrode **175**) may be formed in the first passivation layer **180x** and the color filter **230A**, and the pixel electrode **191** may be electrically connected with the drain electrode **175** through the contact hole **183** to receive a data voltage.

A second passivation layer **180y** may be disposed on the color filters **230A**, **230B**, and **230C** and the pixel electrode **191**. The second passivation layer **180y** may include an organic insulator or an inorganic insulator.

A common electrode **131** may be disposed on the second passivation layer **180y**. The common electrode **131** may be made of or may include a transparent conductive material such as ITO or IZO. The common electrodes **131** of adjacent pixels may be connected to each other. The common electrode **131** may include a plurality of branch electrodes **133** in each pixel area. The branch electrodes **133** may be substantially parallel to each other and may be curved along

11

the data line **171**. In an implementation, the data line **171** and the branch electrodes **133** of the pixel electrode **131** may extend in a straight line.

The branch electrodes **133** of the common electrode **131** may overlap with or overlies the pixel electrode **191**.

The pixel electrode **191** (receiving the data voltage) may generate an electric field in the liquid crystal layer **3**, together with the common electrode **131** (receiving the common voltage).

Next, the upper panel **200** will be described.

The upper panel **200** may include an insulation substrate **210** and a light blocking member **220** on the insulation substrate **210**. An overcoat **250** may be further formed on the light blocking member **220**.

A width of the light blocking member **220** may be larger than a width of the data line **171**.

A second alignment layer **21** may be coated on the overcoat **250**.

The first alignment layer **11** and the second alignment layer **21** may be vertical alignment layers for vertically aligning the liquid crystal molecules **31** inside the liquid crystal layer **3**.

The liquid crystal layer **3** between the lower panel **100** and the upper panel **200** may include liquid crystal molecules **31**, and the liquid crystal molecules **31** may be aligned so that long axes thereof are vertical or perpendicular to the surfaces of the two panels **100** and **200** while an electric field is not applied.

The liquid crystal layer **3** may have positive dielectric anisotropy or may have negative dielectric anisotropy. The liquid crystal molecules of the liquid crystal layer **3** may be aligned to have pretilts in a predetermined direction, and the pretilt directions of the liquid crystal molecules may be changed according to dielectric anisotropy of the liquid crystal layer **3**.

As noted above, after the liquid crystal inside the liquid crystal display is manufactured in a vertical field mode, when the liquid crystal display is processed in a curved shape, there may be no large change in behavior of the liquid crystal molecules due to misalignment of the upper insulation substrate **210** and the lower insulation substrate **110**.

In the case where the liquid crystal inside the liquid crystal display is manufactured in the in-plane switching mode, when the liquid crystal display is processed in a curved shape, there may be a large change in behavior of the liquid crystal molecules due to misalignment of the upper insulation substrate **210** and the lower insulation substrate **110**, and as a result, light leakage may more frequently occur, as compared with the vertical field mode. Accordingly, an initial alignment of the liquid crystal molecules **31** (configuring the liquid crystal layer **3**) when the liquid crystal display is in the off state may be formed in a vertical alignment to help prevent the light leakage.

A backlight unit (not illustrated) that generates light to supply the light to the two panels **100** and **200** may be further included outside of the substrate **110** of the lower panel **100**.

The pixel electrode **191** to which the data voltage is applied may generate an electric field in the liquid crystal layer **3** together with the common electrode **131** (receiving the common voltage) to determine or affect directions of the liquid crystal molecules of the liquid crystal layer **3** and to display the corresponding image.

A liquid crystal display according to yet another exemplary embodiment will be described in detail with reference to FIG. **10**.

12

FIG. **10** illustrates a cross-sectional view of a liquid crystal display according to yet another exemplary embodiment.

Referring to FIG. **10**, the liquid crystal display according to yet another exemplary embodiment may include a lower panel **100** including a thin film transistor, an upper panel **200** facing the lower panel **100**, and a liquid crystal layer **3** between the lower panel **100** and the upper panel **200**.

The common electrode **131** and the pixel electrode **191** (for forming the electric field) may be formed on the lower panel **100**, and the common electrode **131** and the pixel electrode **191** may be formed at various electrode distances in one pixel area. Further, the liquid crystal molecules **31** inside the liquid crystal layer **3** may be vertically aligned on the lower panel **100** and the upper panel **200**, when the electric field is not applied.

A plurality of gate lines (not illustrated) may be formed on the insulation substrate **110** (made of transparent glass or plastic), and a plurality of gate electrodes (not illustrated), protruding upwardly and downwardly from each gate line, may be formed. A storage electrode (not illustrated), made of the same material as the gate line, may be further formed on the same layer as the gate line.

A gate insulating layer **140** may be formed on the gate line.

On the gate insulating layer **140**, a semiconductor (not illustrated), an ohmic contact (not illustrated), a data line (not illustrated), source/drain electrodes (not illustrated), and the like may be formed, and a passivation layer **180** may be formed thereon.

A plurality of common electrodes **131** and pixel electrodes **191** may be formed at various electrode distances on the passivation layer **180**, and a first alignment layer **11** may be formed on the common electrode **131** and the pixel electrode **191**.

The upper panel **200** may include an insulation substrate **210** made of transparent glass or plastic. A plurality of color filters (not illustrated) may be formed on the insulation substrate **210**, an overcoat **250** may be formed on the color filter, and a second alignment layer **21** may be formed on the overcoat **250**.

Here, the first alignment layer **11** and the second alignment layer **21** may be vertical alignment layers. Accordingly, when the electric field is not formed in the liquid crystal display, the liquid crystal molecules **31** may be almost vertical to the surfaces of the upper panel **200** and the lower panel **100**.

Further, when the electric field is formed in the liquid crystal display, a vertical field may be formed around the common electrode **131** and the pixel electrode **191**, and the liquid crystal molecules **31** may be aligned in an in-plane switching mode in a direction of the electric field.

For example, in order to observe display quality of the curved liquid crystal display according to the exemplary embodiment, light leakage in black and uniformity of luminance on gray were measured. The result is illustrated in FIG. **11**.

FIG. **11(a)** illustrates an image obtained by measuring light leakage in black of a curved liquid crystal display according to a Comparative Example and a curved liquid crystal display according to an exemplary embodiment, and FIG. **11(b)** illustrates an image obtained by measuring uniformity of luminance on gray of a curved liquid crystal display according to a Comparative Example and a curved liquid crystal display according to an exemplary embodiment.

13

As illustrated in FIGS. 11(a) and 11(b), in the curved liquid crystal display according to the exemplary embodiment, it may be seen that light leakage in black is reduced, and uniformity of luminance on gray is improved.

In order to observe the display quality of the curved liquid crystal display according to the exemplary embodiment, generation of spots of the display device were measured. The result is illustrated in FIG. 12.

FIG. 12(a) illustrates an image obtained by measuring a white driving state of a curved liquid crystal display according to a Comparative Example, and FIG. 12(b) illustrates an image obtained by measuring a white driving state of a curved liquid crystal display according to an exemplary embodiment.

As illustrated in FIGS. 12(a) and 12(b), in the case of the curved liquid crystal display according to the Comparative Example, a yellowish phenomenon was observed at left and right sides of the display device, while in the case of the curved liquid crystal display according to the exemplary embodiment, the yellowish phenomenon was completely improved.

Further, in order to observe generation of spots of the curved liquid crystal display according to the exemplary embodiment, changes in color coordinates for each position before and after forming the curved shape of the curved liquid crystal display according to the exemplary embodiment were measured, and the result is illustrated in FIG. 13.

As illustrated in FIG. 13, it may be seen that there was little change in color coordinate for each position before and after forming the curved shape of the curved liquid crystal display, and as a result, it may be seen that a spot phenomenon is improved.

The light leakage in the black state of the curved liquid crystal display according to the exemplary embodiment was measured, and the result is illustrated in FIG. 14.

FIG. 14(a) illustrates an image showing a simulation result of light leakage of a curved liquid crystal display according to a Comparative Example, and FIG. 14(b) illustrates an image showing a simulation result of light leakage of a curved liquid crystal display according to an exemplary embodiment.

As illustrated in FIGS. 14(a) and 14(b), in the curved liquid crystal display according to the exemplary embodiment, it may be seen that light leakage was significantly improved, as compared with the curved liquid crystal display according to the Comparative Example.

By way of summation and review, in the liquid crystal display, the pixel electrode and the common electrode (generating the electric field in the liquid crystal layer) may be provided on one display panel with a switching element. In the case where an in-plane switching mode liquid crystal display (in which the liquid crystal is driven by only an electric field of the lower electrode) is manufactured in a curved shape, light leakage due to distortion of the liquid crystal molecules may occur.

The embodiments may provide a curved liquid crystal display in which liquid crystal molecules are vertically aligned in an in-plane switching mode.

The embodiments may provide a curved liquid crystal display that helps prevent light leakage in an in-plane switching mode by vertically aligning initial liquid crystal molecules while driving a liquid crystal by an electric field of only a lower electrode.

The embodiments may provide a curved liquid crystal display having excellent display quality even if misalignment of an upper panel and a lower panel of the curved liquid crystal display were to occur.

14

As described above, the curved liquid crystal display according to the exemplary embodiment may have advantages of preventing light leakage of the curved liquid crystal display by vertically aligning initial liquid crystal molecules in an in-plane switching mode (in which a liquid crystal is driven by only an electric field of a lower electrode) and having excellent display quality, even in the case where misalignment of an upper panel and a lower panel of the curved liquid crystal display occurs.

Example embodiments have been disclosed herein, and although specific terms are employed, they are used and are to be interpreted in a generic and descriptive sense only and not for purpose of limitation. In some instances, as would be apparent to one of ordinary skill in the art as of the filing of the present application, features, characteristics, and/or elements described in connection with a particular embodiment may be used singly or in combination with features, characteristics, and/or elements described in connection with other embodiments unless otherwise specifically indicated. Accordingly, it will be understood by those of skill in the art that various changes in form and details may be made without departing from the spirit and scope of the present invention as set forth in the following claims.

<Description of symbols>

3: Liquid crystal layer	110, 210: Substrate
100, 200: Display panel	250: Overcoat
121: Gate line	124: Gate electrode
131: Common electrode	140: Gate insulating layer
151, 154: Semiconductor	161, 165: Ohmic contact
171: Data line	175: Drain electrode
180x, 180y, 180z: Passivation layer	183: Contact hole
191: Pixel electrode	220: Light blocking member
230: Color filter	

What is claimed is:

1. A curved liquid crystal display, comprising:

- a first substrate having a curved shape;
- a plurality of gate lines and a plurality of data lines on the first substrate;
- a plurality of thin film transistors connected to the plurality of gate lines and the plurality of data lines;
- a plurality of color filters on the plurality of thin film transistors;
- a plurality of pixel electrodes and common electrodes on the plurality of color filters, the plurality of pixel electrodes and common electrodes overlapping with each other with a first insulating layer therebetween;
- a second substrate having a curved shape, the second substrate facing the first substrate;
- vertical alignment layers on inner sides of the first substrate and the second substrate;
- a liquid crystal layer between the vertical alignment layers;
- a shielding electrode on the first substrate, the shielding electrode being at a position overlying an interface between two adjacent color filters of the plurality of color filters; and
- a column spacer overlapping the shielding electrode, wherein liquid crystal molecules of the liquid crystal layer are aligned to be vertical to surfaces of the first substrate and the second substrate when an electric field is not formed in the liquid crystal layer.

2. The curved liquid crystal display as claimed in claim 1, wherein the liquid crystal molecules are aligned to be horizontal to the surfaces of the first substrate and the second

15

substrate and in the direction of the electric field, when the electric field is formed in the liquid crystal layer.

3. The curved liquid crystal display as claimed in claim 2, wherein:

the common electrode is on the plurality of color filters, the first insulating layer is on the common electrode, and the plurality of pixel electrodes is on the first insulating layer.

4. The curved liquid crystal display as claimed in claim 3, further comprising a light blocking member on the second substrate and at a position overlying a region where two adjacent color filters of the plurality of color filters overlap with each other.

5. The curved liquid crystal display as claimed in claim 4, wherein a width of the light blocking member is the same as or larger than a width of the data line.

6. The curved liquid crystal display as claimed in claim 4, wherein a portion of the color filters where the plurality of color filters overlaps with each other has a flat shape.

7. The curved liquid crystal display as claimed in claim 3, further comprising:

an additional electrode on the second substrate.

8. The curved liquid crystal display as claimed in claim 7, wherein the column spacer is attached onto the shielding electrode.

9. The curved liquid crystal display as claimed in claim 2, wherein:

16

the plurality of pixel electrodes is on the plurality of color filters,

the first insulating layer is on the pixel electrode, and the common electrode is on the first insulating layer.

10. The curved liquid crystal display as claimed in claim 9, further comprising a light blocking member on the second substrate and at a position overlying a region where two adjacent color filters among the plurality of color filters overlap with each other.

11. The curved liquid crystal display as claimed in claim 10, wherein a width of the light blocking member is the same as or larger than a width of the data line.

12. The curved liquid crystal display as claimed in claim 10, wherein the column spacer is attached onto the light blocking member.

13. The curved liquid crystal display as claimed in claim 12, wherein a portion of the color filters where the plurality of color filters overlaps with each other has a flat shape.

14. The curved liquid crystal display as claimed in claim 9, further comprising a light blocking member between two adjacent color filters among the plurality of color filters, the light blocking member being on the first substrate and at a position overlying the data line.

15. The curved liquid crystal display as claimed in claim 14, wherein the column spacer is attached onto the light blocking member.

* * * * *

专利名称(译)	弯曲的液晶显示器		
公开(公告)号	US9575377	公开(公告)日	2017-02-21
申请号	US14/498430	申请日	2014-09-26
[标]申请(专利权)人(译)	三星显示有限公司		
申请(专利权)人(译)	三星DISPLAY CO. , LTD.		
当前申请(专利权)人(译)	三星DISPLAY CO. , LTD.		
[标]发明人	PARK MIN WOOK PARK JOO HWAN SON JEONG MAN LEE CHEONG HUN		
发明人	PARK, MIN WOOK PARK, JOO HWAN SON, JEONG MAN LEE, CHEONG HUN		
IPC分类号	G02F1/1343 G02F1/1368 G02F1/1335 G02F1/1339 G02F1/1337 G02F1/1333 G02F1/1362		
CPC分类号	G02F1/134363 G02F1/1368 G02F1/13394 G02F1/133345 G02F1/133512 G02F1/133514 G02F1/133753 G02F2001/133757 G02F2001/136218 G02F2001/136222 G02F1/1337 G02F1/136286 G02F2001/133742 G02F2201/121 G02F2201/123 G02F2201/56		
优先权	1020130167557 2013-12-30 KR		
其他公开文献	US20150185565A1		
外部链接	Espacenet USPTO		

摘要(译)

一种弯曲液晶显示器，包括：具有弯曲形状的第一基板；多条栅极线和数据线，位于所述第一基板上；连接到所述栅极线和数据线的多个薄膜晶体管；在所述薄膜晶体管上的多个滤色器；在所述多个滤色器上的多个像素电极和公共电极，所述多个像素电极和公共电极彼此重叠，其间具有第一绝缘层；具有弯曲形状的第二基板，所述第二基板面向所述第一基板；在所述第一基板和所述第二基板的内侧上的垂直取向层；以及在所述垂直取向层之间的液晶层，其中，当没有形成电场时，所述液晶层的液晶分子被取向为垂直于所述第一基板和所述第二基板的表面。

