

(10) **Patent No.:** US 10,234,721 B2
(45) **Date of Patent:** Mar. 19, 2019

- (58) **Field of Classification Search**
CPC G02F 1/133555
See application file for complete search history.

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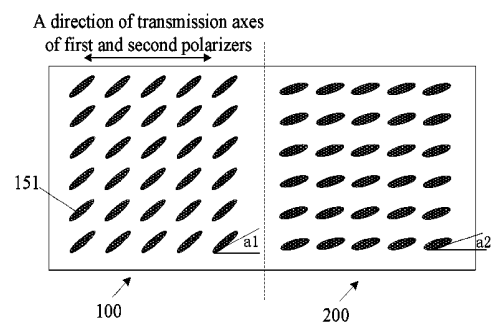
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- (57) **ABSTRACT**

A transreflective LCD device and a method of forming the same are proposed. The transreflective LCD includes a first substrate, a second substrate, a first alignment film, a second alignment film and a liquid crystal layer. The first substrate and the second substrate are divided into a transmissive area and a reflective area, in which areas of the first alignment film and the second alignment film are configured respectively by different aligning angles. The liquid crystal molecules in the liquid crystal layer corresponding to the transmissive area and the reflective area are tilted by different pretilt angles. Therefore, light going one-way through the liquid crystal layer corresponding to the transmissive area generates the same phase retardation as making a round-trip through the liquid crystal layer corresponding to the reflective area.

- 4 Claims, 3 Drawing Sheets**

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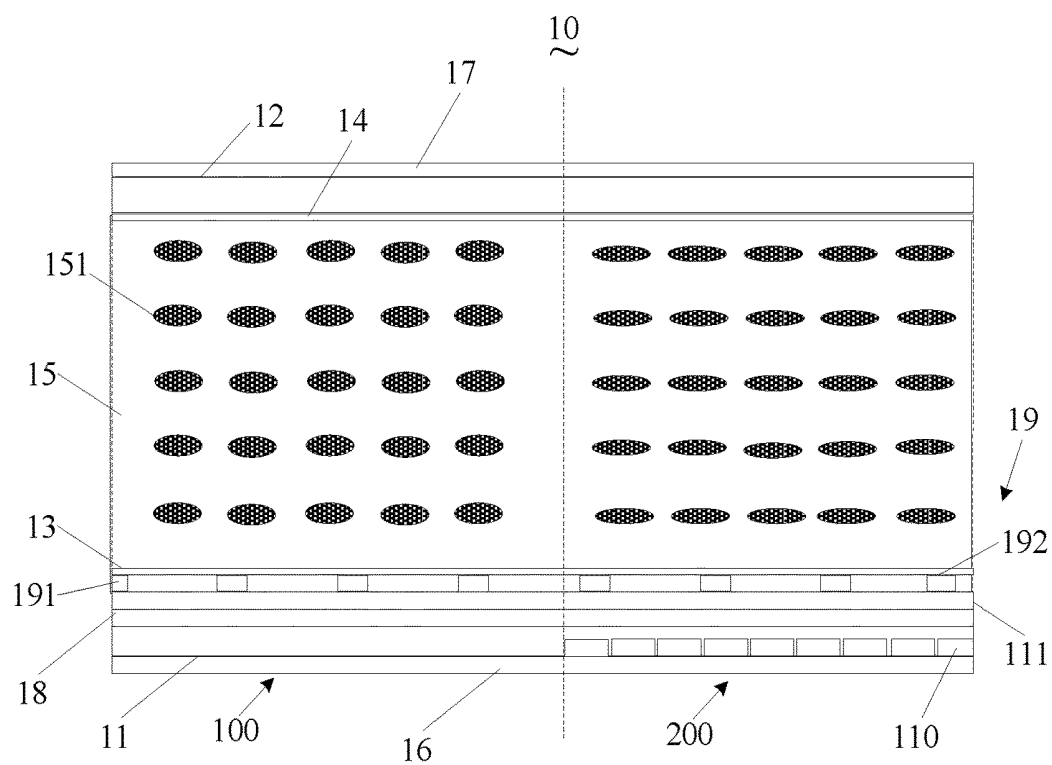


Fig. 1

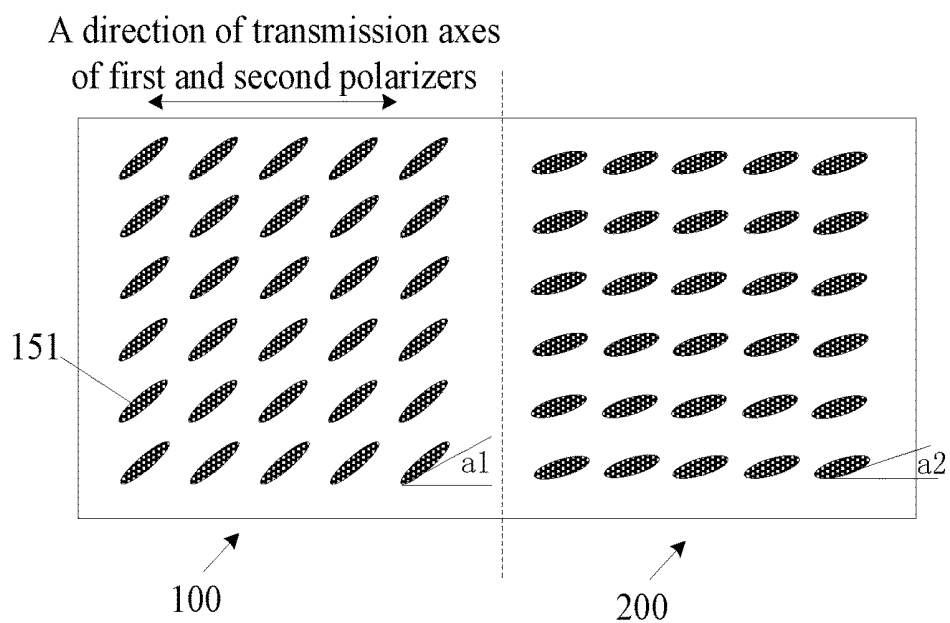


Fig. 2

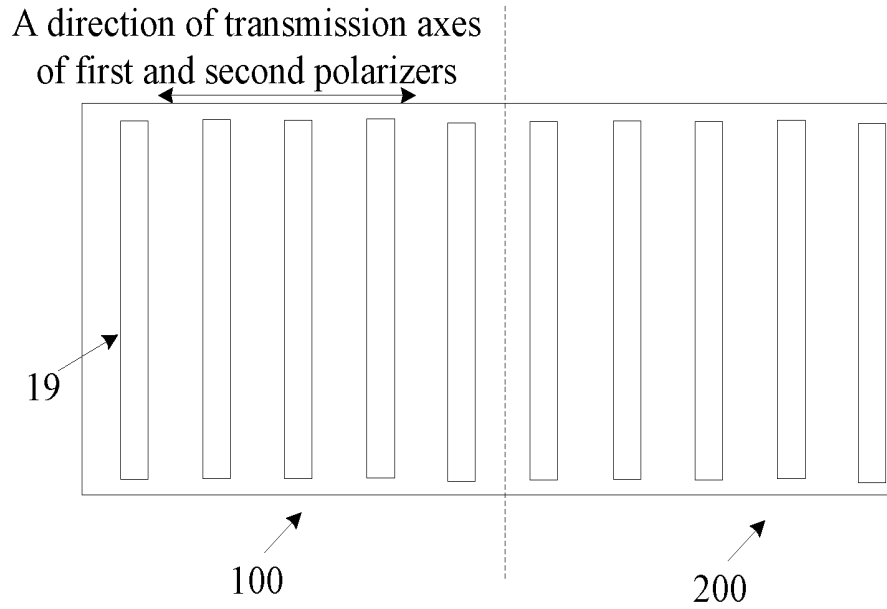


Fig. 3

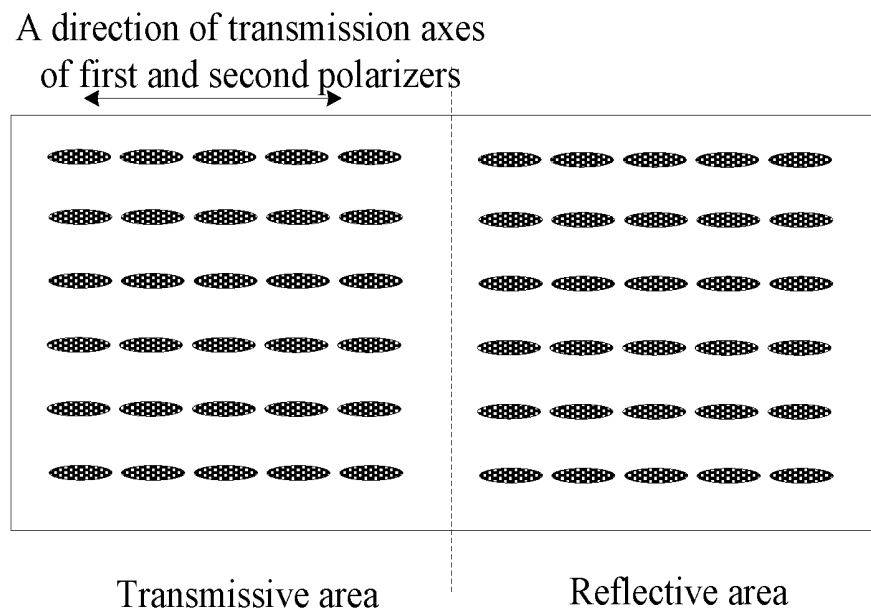


Fig. 4

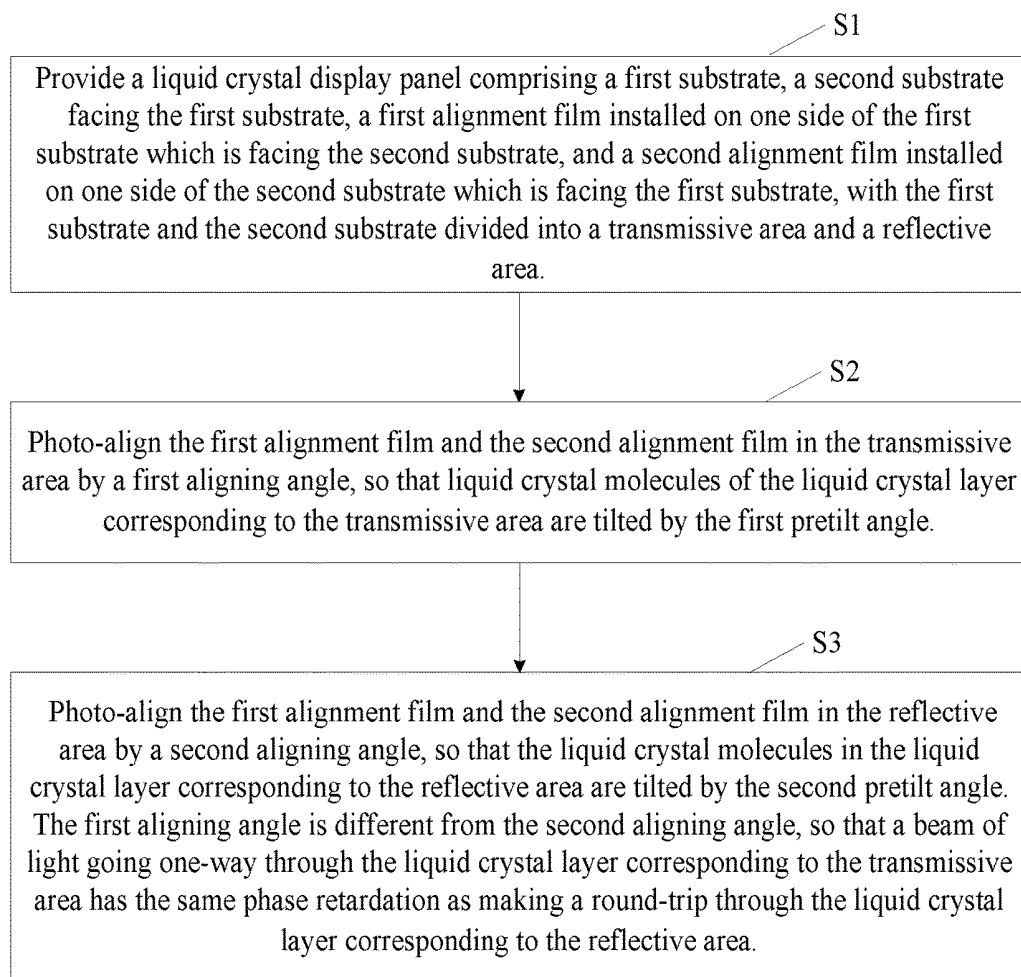


Fig. 5

TRANSFLECTIVE LIQUID CRYSTAL DISPLAY DEVICE AND METHOD OF FORMING THE SAME

CROSS REFERENCE TO RELATED APPLICATIONS

This is a divisional application of co-pending U.S. patent application Ser. No. 14/426,237, filed on Mar. 5, 2015, which is a national stage of PCT Application No. PCT/CN2014/095386, filed on Dec. 29, 2014, claiming foreign priority of Chinese Patent Application No. 201410790215.8, filed on Dec. 17, 2014.

FIELD OF THE INVENTION

The present invention relates to display technology, and more specifically, to a transfective liquid crystal display (LCD) device and its forming method.

DESCRIPTION OF THE PRIOR ART

In general, a LCD panel comprises a color film substrate and an array substrate combined together, encasing a liquid crystal layer in between. Given that liquid crystal molecules emit no light, a display panel needs a light source to show images. Based on the type of light sources adopted, LCD devices can be categorized as transmissive LCD, reflective LCD or transfective LCD.

A transmissive LCD panel mostly adopts a backlight source, which is installed on the back of the panel. Pixel electrodes on the array substrate are transparent, constituting a transmissive area, so that a beam from the backlight source can go through the liquid crystal layer and display images.

A reflective LCD panel mostly utilizes a front light or an external light as its light source. Pixel electrodes on the array substrate are reflective, constituting a reflective area capable of reflecting a beam from the front light source or external light source.

A transfective LCD panel can be taken as a mixture of the transmissive and reflective panels. Both a reflective area and a transmissive area are on the array substrate of the transfective LCD panel, so it is able to display images by using either the backlight source, or the front light source and external light source.

To build the transfective LCD panel, the conventional practice is to assemble two liquid crystal cells, one installed as the transmissive area and the other as the reflective area. In addition, an initial alignment of liquid crystal molecules is usually done by rubbing, which poses a technical challenge in the design of cells as a difference in thickness of the two cells will lead to poor rubbing and dark-state light leakage.

SUMMARY OF THE INVENTION

An object of the present invention is to provide a transfective LCD device and a method of forming the same as a simple solution to transfective display. The present invention can realize a single-cell transfective LCD, simplify technical difficulties, and reduce occurrences of poor rubbing and dark-state light leakage caused by a difference in thickness of two cells.

According to the present invention, a transfective liquid crystal display (LCD) device comprises: a first substrate; a second substrate, installed facing the first substrate; a first alignment film, installed on one side of the first substrate

which is facing the second substrate; a second alignment film, installed on one side of the second substrate which is facing the first substrate; a liquid crystal layer, installed between the first alignment film and the second alignment film, comprising a plurality of liquid crystal molecules. The first substrate and the second substrate are divided into a transmissive area and a reflective area, in which areas of the first alignment film and the second alignment film are configured respectively by different aligning angles, so that the plurality of liquid crystal molecules in the liquid crystal layer corresponding to the transmissive area and the reflective area are tilted by different pretilt angles, so that a beam of light going one-way through the liquid crystal layer corresponding to the transmissive area has the same phase retardation as making a round-trip through the liquid crystal layer corresponding to the reflective area.

The transfective LCD device further comprises a first polarizer and a second polarizer that are installed respectively on the first substrate and the second substrate, with transmission axes of the first polarizer and the second polarizer installed in parallel, the liquid crystal molecules being positive liquid crystal molecules. The first alignment film and the second alignment film making the long axes of the liquid crystal molecules are in parallel with the first substrate and the second substrate.

The pretilt angle of the liquid crystal molecules in the liquid crystal layer corresponding to the transmissive area is larger than the pretilt angle of the liquid crystal molecules in the liquid crystal layer corresponding to the reflective area.

The pretilt angles are formed by an intersection of long axes of the plurality of liquid crystal molecules and the transmission axis.

The areas of the first alignment film in the transmissive area and the reflective area being coplanar, and the areas of the second alignment film in the transmissive area and the reflective area being the same.

The pretilt angle of the liquid crystal molecules in the liquid crystal layer corresponding to the transmissive area is in a range from 30 to 60 degrees, and the pretilt angle of the plurality of liquid crystal molecules in the liquid crystal layer corresponding to the reflective area is in a range from 10 to 45 degrees.

In one aspect of the present invention, the transfective LCD device further comprises: a pixel electrode and a common electrode installed on the first substrate. The pixel electrode and common electrode, when a voltage is applied, generate an electric field in parallel with the first substrate and the second substrate, so that the long axes of the plurality of liquid crystal molecules are rotated to be in parallel with the transmission axes.

In another aspect of the present invention, the transfective LCD device further comprises: a reflective layer, installed in the reflective area on the side of the first substrate which is farther away from the second substrate, with its outer surface and the outer surface of the first substrate in the transmissive area being coplanar.

According to the present invention, a transfective liquid crystal display (LCD) device comprises: a first substrate; a second substrate, installed facing the first substrate; a first alignment film, installed on one side of the first substrate which is facing the second substrate; a second alignment film, installed on one side of the second substrate which is facing the first substrate; a liquid crystal layer, installed between the first alignment film and the second alignment film, comprising a plurality of liquid crystal molecules.

The first substrate and the second substrate are divided into a transmissive area and a reflective area, in which areas

of the first alignment film and the second alignment film are configured respectively by different aligning angles, so that the plurality of liquid crystal molecules in the liquid crystal layer corresponding to the transmissive area and the reflective area are tilted by different pretilt angles, so that a beam of light going one-way through the liquid crystal layer corresponding to the transmissive area has the same phase retardation as making a round-trip through the liquid crystal layer corresponding to the reflective area.

In one aspect of the present invention, the transreflective LCD device further comprises a first polarizer and a second polarizer that are installed respectively on the first substrate and the second substrate, with transmission axes of the first polarizer and the second polarizer installed in parallel, the liquid crystal molecules being positive liquid crystal molecules, the first alignment film and the second alignment film makes the long axes of the liquid crystal molecules aligning in parallel with the first substrate and the second substrate, wherein the pretilt angle of the liquid crystal molecules in the liquid crystal layer corresponding to the transmissive area is larger than the pretilt angle of the liquid crystal molecules in the liquid crystal layer corresponding to the reflective area, and wherein the pretilt angles are formed by an intersection of long axes of the plurality of liquid crystal molecules and the transmission axis.

In another aspect of the present invention, the areas of the first alignment film in the transmissive area and the reflective area being coplanar, and the areas of the second alignment film in the transmissive area and the reflective area being the same.

In another aspect of the present invention, the pretilt angle of the liquid crystal molecules in the liquid crystal layer corresponding to the transmissive area is in a range from 30 to 60 degrees, and the pretilt angle of the plurality of liquid crystal molecules in the liquid crystal layer corresponding to the reflective area is in a range from 10 to 45 degrees.

In still another aspect of the present invention, the transreflective LCD device further comprises: a pixel electrode and a common electrode installed on the first substrate. The pixel electrode and common electrode, when a voltage is applied, generate an electric field in parallel with the first substrate and the second substrate, so that the long axes of the plurality of liquid crystal molecules are rotated to be in parallel with the transmission axes

In yet another aspect of the present invention, the transreflective LCD device further comprises: a reflective layer, installed in the reflective area on the side of the first substrate which is farther away from the second substrate, with its outer surface and the outer surface of the first substrate in the transmissive area being coplanar.

According to the present invention, a method of forming a transreflective liquid crystal display (LCD) device comprises: providing a liquid crystal display panel comprising a first substrate, a second substrate facing the first substrate, a first alignment film installed on one side of the first substrate which is facing the second substrate, and a second alignment film installed on one side of the second substrate which is facing the first substrate, with the first substrate and the second substrate divided into a transmissive area and a reflective area; photo-aligning the first alignment film and the second alignment film in the transmissive area by a first aligning angle, so that liquid crystal molecules of the liquid crystal layer corresponding to the transmissive area are tilted by the first pretilt angle; and photo-aligning the first alignment film and the second alignment film in the reflective area by a second aligning angle, so that the liquid crystal molecules in the liquid crystal layer corresponding to the

reflective area are tilted by the second pretilt angle. The first aligning angle is different from the second aligning angle, so that a beam of light going one-way through the liquid crystal layer corresponding to the transmissive area has the same phase retardation as making a round-trip through the liquid crystal layer corresponding to the reflective area.

In one aspect of the present invention, the method further comprises: installing a first polarizer on the first substrate; installing a second polarizer on the second substrate. Transmission axes of the first polarizer and the second polarizer are installed in parallel, with the liquid crystal molecules being positive liquid crystal molecules, and the first alignment film and the second alignment film aligned horizontally, so that long axes of the liquid crystal molecules paralleling with the first substrate and the second substrate. The first pretilt angle is larger than the second pretilt angle. The first pretilt angle and the second pretilt angle are formed by intersection of the long axes of the liquid crystal molecules and the transmission axes.

In still another aspect of the present invention, the method further comprises: installing a pixel electrode and a common electrode on the first substrate. An electric field in parallel with the first substrate and the second substrate is generated when a voltage is applied across the pixel electrode and the common electrode, so that the long axes of the liquid crystal molecules are turned to be in parallel with the transmission axes.

In yet another aspect of the present invention, the method further comprises: installing a reflective layer in the reflective area on the side of the first substrate which is farther away from the second substrate, with an outer surface of the reflective layer and the outer surface of the first substrate in the transmissive area being coplanar.

In contrast to prior art, the present invention has an advantage of dividing a first substrate and a second substrate into the transmissive area and the reflective area. The transmissive and reflective areas on a first alignment film and second alignment film are aligned by different angles, thus the liquid crystal molecules in the liquid crystal layer of the corresponding transmissive and reflective areas are tilted by different pretilt angles. Therefore, a beam of light going one-way through the liquid crystal layer corresponding to the transmissive area generates the same phase retardation as making a round-trip through the liquid crystal layer corresponding to the reflective area. The present invention can thus realize the single-cell transreflective LCD, simplify technical difficulties, and reduce occurrences of poor rubbing and dark-state light leakage caused by the difference in thickness of two cells.

BRIEF DESCRIPTION OF THE DRAWINGS

FIG. 1 is a longitudinal section diagram of a transreflective LCD device according to an embodiment of the present invention.

FIG. 2 is a top view of the liquid crystal molecules when no voltage is applied on the transreflective LCD device of the present invention.

FIG. 3 shows a structure of a pixel electrode.

FIG. 4 is a top view of the liquid crystal molecules when a voltage is applied on the transreflective LCD device of the present invention.

FIG. 5 illustrates a flowchart of a method of forming a transreflective LCD device according to another embodiment of the present invention.

DETAILED DESCRIPTION OF PREFERRED EMBODIMENTS

Referring to FIGS. 1 and 2, FIG. 1 is a longitudinal section diagram of a transfective LCD device according to an embodiment of the present invention and FIG. 2 is a top view of the liquid crystal molecules when no voltage is applied on the transfective LCD device of the present invention. The transfective LCD device 10 of the present invention comprises a first substrate 11, a second substrate 12, a first alignment film 13, a second alignment film 14, and a liquid crystal layer 15.

The first substrate 11 and the second substrate 12, which may be made of glass materials, are installed facing each other.

The first alignment film 13 is installed on one side of the first substrate 11, which faces the second substrate 12. The second alignment film 14 is installed on one side of the second substrate 12, which faces the first substrate 11.

The first alignment film 13 and the second alignment film 14, after being irradiated to trigger a photoreaction, generate anisotropic films that induce liquid crystal molecules to align orderly. Preferred irradiation light is ultraviolet light with either linear polarization or non-linear polarization. The first alignment film 13 and the second alignment film 14 are made of photosensitive materials. Based on the type of anisotropic photoreactions triggered, photosensitive materials can be categorized into three groups: photoisomerization, with azobenzene group being a most representative material; photodimerization, with cinnamate and chalcone group being two most representative materials; and photodegradation, with cyclobutane dianhydride polyimide being a most representative material.

The liquid crystal layer 15, which is between the first substrate 11 and the second substrate 12, comprises a plurality of liquid crystal molecules 151. More specifically, the liquid crystal layer 15 is positioned between the first alignment film 13 and the second alignment film 14.

In the present embodiment, the first substrate 11 and the second substrate 12 are divided into a transmissive area 100 and a reflective area 200. The first alignment film 13 and the second alignment film 14 are aligned by different angles respectively for the transmissive area 100 and the reflective area 200, so that the liquid crystal molecules 151 in the liquid crystal layer 15 corresponding to the transmissive area 100 and the reflective area 200 are tilted by different pretilt angles (shown as a_1 and a_2 in FIG. 2). Therefore, a beam of light going one-way through the liquid crystal layer 15 corresponding to the transmissive area 100 has the same phase retardation as making a round-trip through the liquid crystal layer 15 corresponding to the reflective area 200.

Areas of the first alignment film 13 in the transmissive area 100 and the reflective area 200 are coplanar, and so are the areas of the second alignment film 14. Therefore, the present invention is able to realize the single-cell transfective LCD device 10.

The present embodiment makes it possible to utilize simple methods, such as photo-alignment, to realize semi-transmissive/semi-reflective display, lowering manufacturing difficulties. It can thus produce the single-cell transfective LCD device 10, simplify technical difficulties, and reduce occurrences of poor rubbing and dark-state light leakage caused by the difference in thickness of two cells.

The following is a specific process of aligning the first alignment film 13 and the second alignment film 14 by different angles respectively for the transmissive area 100 and the reflective area 200. First, areas of the first alignment film 13

and the second alignment film 14 corresponding to the reflective area 200 are shielded, and then, photo-alignment of the first alignment film 13 and second alignment film 14 is conducted at an aligning angle a_1 in the transmissive area 100, so that the liquid crystal molecules 151 in the liquid crystal layer 15 corresponding to the transmissive area 100 are tilted by the pretilt angle a_1 . The same process is also applied to the reflective area 200. First, areas of the first alignment film 13 and second alignment film 14 corresponding to the transmissive area 100 are shielded, and then, photo-alignment of the first alignment film 13 and the second alignment film 14 is conducted at an aligning angle a_2 in the reflective area 200, so that the liquid crystal molecules 151 in the liquid crystal layer 15 corresponding to the reflective area 200 are tilted by the pretilt angle a_2 .

It is noted that the aligning angles a_1 and a_2 have the same incident direction to ensure that liquid crystal molecules 151, albeit corresponding respectively to transmissive area 100 and reflective area 200, are turned in the same direction and form the pretilt angles a_1 and a_2 .

The range of the pretilt angle a_1 of the liquid crystal molecules 151 in the liquid crystal layer 15 corresponding to the transmissive area 100 is 30 to 60 degrees, while the range of the pretilt angle a_2 of the liquid crystal molecules 151 in the liquid crystal layer 15 corresponding to the reflective area 200 is 10 to 45 degrees.

The transfective LCD device 10 further comprises a first polarizer 16 installed on the first substrate 11 and a second polarizer 17 installed on the second substrate 12. More specifically, the first polarizer 16 is installed on one side of the first substrate 11 that is farther away from the second substrate 12, and the second polarizer 17 is installed on one side of the second substrate 12 that is farther away from the first substrate 11. The transmission axes of the first polarizer 16 and the second polarizer 17 are installed in parallel. Reference is made to FIG. 2 for the specific direction. The liquid crystal molecules 151 are positive molecules. The first alignment film 13 and the second alignment film 14 are aligned horizontally, so that long axes of liquid crystal molecules 151 are in parallel with the first substrate 11 and the second substrate 12. The pretilt angle a_1 of liquid crystal molecules 151 in the liquid crystal layer 15 corresponding to the transmissive area 100 is larger than the pretilt angle a_2 of liquid crystal molecules 151 in the liquid crystal layer 15 corresponding to the reflective area 200. The pretilt angles a_1 and a_2 are the angles formed by the intersecting long axes of liquid crystal molecules 151 and the transmission axes.

The transfective LCD device 10 further comprises a pixel electrode 19 and a common electrode 18. An electric field having a direction in parallel with the first substrate 11 and the second substrate 12 is generated when a voltage is applied across the pixel electrode 19 and the common electrode 18, thereby rotating the long axes of the liquid crystal molecules 151 to be in parallel with the transmission axis. The pixel electrode 19, as shown in FIG. 3, comprises a pixel electrode 191 in the transmissive area and a pixel electrode 192 in the reflective area. The pixel electrode 191 in the transmissive area 100 is a transparent conductive film, preferably an indium tin oxide (ITO) film. The pixel electrode 192 in the reflective area 200 is a reflective conductive film, such as metal. The pixel electrode 191 and the pixel electrode 192 are coplanar, so that the transfective LCD device 10 of the present invention can have a single-cell structure.

Between the pixel electrode 19 and the common electrode 18 there is an insulation layer 111 to insulate the pixel electrode 19 and the common electrode 18.

The transfective LCD device 10 also comprises a reflective layer 110, disposed in the reflective area 200, on the side of the first substrate 11 that is farther away from the second substrate 12. The outer surface of the reflective layer 110 and the outer surface of the first substrate 11 in the transmissive area 100 are coplanar. The reflective layer 110 can be made of the same material as that of the pixel electrode 192. The reflective layer 110 of the present invention can further reflect the light emitted by the pixel electrode 192, thus increasing reflectivity.

The principle of the transfective LCD device 10 of the present embodiment will be introduced as follows.

The first alignment film 13 and the second alignment film 14 are aligned horizontally, while the transmission axes of the first polarizer 16 and the second polarizer 17 are positioned horizontally as well.

The pretilt angle $a1$ of the liquid crystal molecules 151 in the transmissive area 100 is larger than the pretilt angle $a2$ of the liquid crystal molecules 151 in the reflective area 200. The present invention optimizes the pretilt angles $a1$ and $a2$ of the liquid crystal molecules 151, so that an optical path generated by light traveling in a one way through the transmissive area 100 is larger than that generated when light traveling in a one way through the reflective area 200. The relationship of the two optical paths can be written as $\Delta n1 = 2 * \Delta n2$, with $\Delta n1$ being the optical path of the light traveling through the transmissive area 100 and $\Delta n2$ being the optical path of the light traveling through reflective area 200. In addition, because of reflection, the light in the reflective area 200 has to travel through the liquid crystal layer 15 twice. This means the relationship of the paths the light must go through the liquid crystal layer 15 in the transmissive area 100 and the reflective area 200 can be written as $d1 = 2 * d2$, with $d1$ being the path the light must travel in the reflective area 200 and $d2$ the path the light must travel in the transmissive area 100. To sum up, as $(\Delta n1 * d2) = (\Delta n2 * d1)$, the same light retardation is attained to with the transmissive area 100 and the reflective area 200, meaning that the phase retardation in the transmissive area 100 and reflective area 200 are equivalent, and eventually a transfective display effect is realized.

When a voltage is applied, the positive liquid crystal molecules 151 in the transmissive area 100 and reflective area 200 deflect horizontally, as shown in FIG. 4. It is because the liquid crystal molecules are influenced by the horizontal electric field that is generated by the pixel electrode 19 and the common electrode 18 and in parallel with the first substrate 11 and the second substrate 12. The liquid crystal molecules 151 in the transmissive area 100 and the reflective area 200 are aligned in the direction parallel to the first alignment film 13 and the second alignment film 14.

Now, if a vertical incident light goes through the horizontally aligned liquid crystal layer 15, the phase retardation generated from the transmissive area 100 and the reflective area 200 will be the same. Due to the fact that the outgoing light does not change its direction of polarization, and the transmission axes of the first polarizer 16 and the second polarizer 17 of the present invention are lined horizontally, the light will go out through the transmission axis of the second polarizer 17 and realize a bright-state display.

Therefore, the present embodiment makes it possible to utilize simple methods, such as photo-alignment, to realize transfective display, lowering manufacturing difficulties. It can thus produce the single-cell transfective LCD device 10, simplify technical difficulties, and reduce occurrences of poor rubbing and dark-state light leakage caused by the difference in thickness of two cells.

Based on the aforementioned transfective LCD device 10, the present invention further provides a forming method of a transfective LCD device 10. Reference is made to FIG. 5 for specific details.

As shown in FIG. 5, a method of forming a transfective LCD device 10 according to the present invention comprises the following steps:

Step S1: provide a liquid crystal panel comprising a first substrate, a second substrate installed facing the first substrate, a first alignment film installed on one side of the first substrate that is facing the second substrate, and a second alignment film installed on one side of the second substrate that is facing the first substrate. The first substrate and the second substrate are divided into a transmissive area and a reflective area.

The areas of the first alignment film in the transmissive area and reflective area are coplanar, and so are the areas of the second alignment film. The present invention can thus realize the single-cell transfective LCD device.

In this step, a liquid crystal layer, which comprises a plurality of liquid crystal molecules, is encased between the first alignment film and the second alignment film.

Step S2: photo-align the first and the second alignment films in the transmissive area at a first aligning angle, so that the liquid crystal molecules in the liquid crystal layer corresponding to the transmissive area are tilted at a first pretilt angle.

A more detailed explanation of Step S2: Shield areas of the first alignment film 13 and the second alignment film 14 in the reflective area, and then photo-align the first alignment film 13 and the second alignment film 14 in the transmissive area by the aligning angle $a1$, so that liquid crystal molecules 151 in the liquid crystal layer 15 corresponding to the transmissive area are tilted by the pretilt angle $a1$.

Step S3: Photo-align the first and second alignment films in the reflective area by the second aligning angle, so that the liquid crystal molecules in the liquid crystal layer corresponding to the reflective area are tilted by the second pretilt angle. The first pretilt angle is different from the second one, so that the light going one-way through the liquid crystal layer corresponding to the transmissive area has the same phase retardation as making a round-trip through the liquid crystal layer corresponding to the reflective area.

A more detailed explanation of Step S3: Shield areas of the first alignment film 13 and second alignment film 14 in the transmissive area, and then photo-align the first alignment film 13 and the second alignment film 14 in the reflective area by the aligning angle $a2$, so that liquid crystal molecules 151 in the liquid crystal layer 15 corresponding to the reflective area are tilted by the pretilt angle $a2$.

The aligning angles $a1$ and $a2$ have the same incident direction, so to ensure that liquid crystal molecules in the transmissive area and reflective area would turn in the same direction and form the pretilt angles $a1$ and $a2$.

The range of the pretilt angle $a1$ of the liquid crystal molecules in the liquid crystal layer corresponding to the transmissive area is 30 to 60 degrees, while the range of the pretilt angle $a2$ of the liquid crystal molecules in the liquid crystal layer corresponding to the reflective area is 10 to 45 degrees.

The present method further installs a first polarizer on the first substrate and a second polarizer on the second substrate. More specifically, the first polarizer is installed on the side of the first substrate that is farther away from the second substrate, and the second polarizer is installed on the side of the second substrate that is farther away from the first substrate.

The transmission axes of the first polarizer and the second polarizer are installed in parallel. The liquid crystal molecules are positive. The first alignment film and the second alignment film are aligned horizontally, so that the long axes of the liquid crystal molecules are in parallel with the first and second substrates. The pretilt angle $a1$ of the liquid crystal molecules in the liquid crystal layer corresponding to the transmissive area is larger than the pretilt angle $a2$ of the liquid crystal molecules in the liquid crystal layer corresponding to the reflective area. The pretilt angles $a1$ and $a2$ are the angles formed by the intersecting long axes of the liquid crystal molecules and the transmission axes.

In addition, a pixel electrode and a common electrode are installed on the first substrate, and an insulation layer is inserted between the two electrodes. When a voltage is applied, the pixel electrode and common electrode generate an electric field that parallels the first substrate and the second substrate, and turns the long axes of the liquid crystal molecules to be in parallel with the transmission axes.

The pixel electrode comprises pixel electrodes in the transmissive area and reflective area. The pixel electrode in the transmissive area **100** is a transparent conductive film, preferably an indium tin oxide (ITO) film. The pixel electrode in the reflective area **200** is a reflective conductive film, such as metal. The pixel electrode in the transmissive area and the pixel electrode in the reflective area are coplanar, so that the present invention can form the structure of a single-cell transreflective LCD device.

Furthermore, a reflective layer is disposed in the reflective area on the side of the first substrate that is farther away from the second substrate. The outer surface of the reflective layer and the outer surface of the first substrate in the transmissive area are coplanar.

To sum up, the present invention can realize the single-cell transreflective LCD device **10** with a simple method, lower the manufacturing difficulties, and reduce occurrences of poor rubbing and dark-state light leakage caused by the difference in thickness of two cells.

Those skilled in the art will readily observe that numerous modifications and alterations of the device and method may be made while retaining the teachings of the invention. Accordingly, the above disclosure should be construed as limited only by the metes and bounds of the appended claims.

What is claimed is:

1. A method of forming a transreflective liquid crystal display (LCD) device, comprising:
 - providing a liquid crystal display panel comprising a first substrate, a second substrate facing the first substrate, a first alignment film installed on one side of the first

substrate that is facing the second substrate, and a second alignment film installed on one side of the second substrate that is facing the first substrate, wherein the first substrate and the second substrate are divided into a transmissive area and a reflective area; photo-aligning the first alignment film and the second alignment film in the transmissive area at a first aligning angle, so that liquid crystal molecules of the liquid crystal layer corresponding to the transmissive area are tilted at a first pretilt angle; and photo-aligning the first alignment film and the second alignment film in the reflective area at a second aligning angle, so that the liquid crystal molecules in the liquid crystal layer corresponding to the reflective area are tilted at a second pretilt angle,

wherein the first aligning angle is different from the second aligning angle, so that a beam of light going one-way through the liquid crystal layer corresponding to the transmissive area has the same phase retardation as making a round-trip through the liquid crystal layer corresponding to the reflective area; and

installing a first polarizer on the first substrate and installing a second polarizer on the second substrate,

wherein transmission axes of the first polarizer and the second polarizer are installed in parallel, with the liquid crystal molecules being positive liquid crystal molecules, and the first alignment film and the second alignment film aligned horizontally, so that long axes of the liquid crystal molecules paralleling with the first substrate and the second substrate.

2. The method according to claim 1, wherein the first pretilt angle is larger than the second pretilt angle and the first pretilt angle and the second pretilt angle are formed by intersection of the long axes of the liquid crystal molecules and the transmission axes.

3. The method according to claim 1 further comprising: installing a pixel electrode and a common electrode on the first substrate, wherein an electric field in parallel with the first substrate and the second substrate is generated when a voltage is applied across the pixel electrode and the common electrode, so that the long axes of the liquid crystal molecules are turned to be in parallel with the transmission axes.

4. The method according to claim 1 further comprising: installing a reflective layer in the reflective area on the side of the first substrate that is farther away from the second substrate, with an outer surface of the reflective layer and the outer surface of the first substrate in the transmissive area being coplanar.

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专利名称(译)	透反液晶显示装置及其形成方法		
公开(公告)号	US10234721	公开(公告)日	2019-03-19
申请号	US16/016930	申请日	2018-06-25
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IPC分类号	G02F1/1335 G02F1/1337 G09G3/36 G02F1/136		
CPC分类号	G02F1/133555 G02F1/136 G02F1/1335 G09G3/3648 G02F1/133788 G09G2300/08 G02F2001/133761 G09G2300/0456		
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优先权	14/426237 2015-03-05 US		
其他公开文献	US20180307097A1		
外部链接	Espacenet		

摘要(译)

提出了一种透反射LCD装置及其形成方法。透反射LCD包括第一基板，第二基板，第一配向膜，第二配向膜和液晶层。第一基板和第二基板分为透射区域和反射区域，其中第一取向膜和第二取向膜的区域分别通过不同的对准角度配置。对应于透射区域和反射区域的液晶层中的液晶分子以不同的预倾角倾斜。因此，单向通过对应于透射区域的液晶层的光产生与通过对应于反射区域的液晶层的往返相同的相位延迟。

