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(54) **LIQUID CRYSTAL DISPLAY DEVICE**

FLÜSSIGKRISTALLANZEIGEVORRICHTUNG

DISPOSITIF D'AFFICHAGE À CRISTAUX LIQUIDES

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Description

TECHNICAL FIELD

[0001] The present invention relates to a liquid crystal display device and more particularly relates to a multi-domain type LCD with a vertical alignment liquid crystal layer.

BACKGROUND ART

[0002] Recently, a thin and lightweight LCD is often used as the display of a personal computer or the monitor screen of a mobile telecommunications device. However, conventional TN (twisted nematic) mode and STN (super twisted nematic) mode LCDs allow only a narrow viewing angle. To overcome that problem, various techniques have been researched and developed so far.

[0003] A multi-domain type LCD with a vertical alignment liquid crystal layer is known as one of those LCDs with improved viewing angle characteristics. Such LCDs are usually called "VA (vertical alignment) mode LCDs". Patent Document No. 1 discloses an MVA (multi-domain vertical alignment) mode LCD, which is one of those various VA mode LCDs. In the MVA mode LCD, an orientation control structure for controlling the orientation of liquid crystal molecules is provided for each of the two substrates that face each other with a liquid crystal layer interposed between them. Specifically, the orientation control structure may be either a projection made of a dielectric material or a slit that has been cut through an electrode. With such an orientation control structure such as a projection or a slit, when a voltage is applied to the liquid crystal layer, a number of regions in which liquid crystal molecules tilt in mutually different directions (which are usually called "liquid crystal domains") are produced, thus lightening the azimuth angle dependence of the display characteristic and improving the viewing angle characteristic.

[0004] As described above, a VA mode LCD will contribute to getting a quality display operation done with a wide viewing angle. Recently, however, more and more attention has been paid to the fact that the γ characteristic will vary according to the viewing angle (i.e., whether the viewer is viewing the screen straight or obliquely). In other words, a lot of people are now aware that the γ characteristic has viewing angle dependence. The γ characteristic is the grayscale dependence of a display luminance. That is why if the γ characteristic in a front viewing direction is different from the one in an oblique viewing direction, then the grayscale will be displayed differently according to the viewing direction. Consequently, the viewer may sometimes find the image on the screen unnatural depending on the viewing direction.

[0005] Thus, to overcome such a problem, Patent Document No. 2 discloses a technique for arranging an opaque layer in a predetermined region within each pixel. That opaque layer selectively shields some of the multi-

ple liquid crystal domains that will produce such an unnatural image from the light when the viewer is viewing obliquely, thereby minimizing such unnaturalness on the screen.

Patent Document No. 1: Japanese Patent Application Laid-Open Publication No. 11-242225

Patent Document No. 2: Japanese Patent Application Laid-Open Publication No. 2004-93846

DISCLOSURE OF INVENTION

PROBLEMS TO BE SOLVED BY THE INVENTION

[0006] If the opaque layer such as what is disclosed by Patent Document No. 2 were provided, however, the optical transmittance would also decrease even when the viewer is viewing straight. This is because the opaque layer that partially covers each pixel will also shield the pixel selectively even when the viewer is located right in front of the screen. To minimize such unnaturalness on the screen sufficiently, the opaque layer should have some broad width. That is why the optical transmittance in the front viewing direction would also decrease inevitably to a certain degree.

[0007] It is therefore an object of the present invention to provide a multi-domain type liquid crystal display device with a vertical alignment liquid crystal layer that can get a display operation done without making the viewer sense any such unnaturalness and with the decrease in optical transmittance minimized.

MEANS FOR SOLVING THE PROBLEMS

[0008] A liquid crystal display device according to the present invention includes a first substrate, a second substrate, and a vertical alignment liquid crystal layer interposed between the first and second substrates. The device has a number of pixels, each of which includes a first electrode that is arranged on the first substrate to face the liquid crystal layer, a second electrode that is arranged on the second substrate to face the liquid crystal layer, and the liquid crystal layer arranged between the first and second electrodes. A part of the liquid crystal layer located within each pixel has multiple liquid crystal regions in which liquid crystal molecules tilt in multiple different directions when a voltage is applied between the first and second electrodes. Each pixel has an opaque portion that is arranged on a boundary between the multiple liquid crystal regions. The opaque portion is provided for at least one of the first and second substrates so that when a voltage is applied between the first and second electrodes, the liquid crystal molecules neighboring the boundary will tilt while turning one of their end portions, which is located closer to the substrate with the opaque portion, away from the boundary. The opaque portion includes a first shielding layer and a second shielding layer, which overlaps with the first shielding layer with a

predetermined gap left between them.

[0009] Another liquid crystal display device according to the present invention also includes a first substrate, a second substrate, and a vertical alignment liquid crystal layer interposed between the first and second substrates. The device has a number of pixels, each of which includes a first electrode that is arranged on the first substrate to face the liquid crystal layer, a second electrode that is arranged on the second substrate to face the liquid crystal layer, and the liquid crystal layer arranged between the first and second electrodes. A part of the liquid crystal layer located within each pixel has multiple liquid crystal regions in which liquid crystal molecules tilt in multiple different directions when a voltage is applied between the first and second electrodes. The liquid crystal regions include a first liquid crystal region in which a retardation value, calculated based on incoming light that has been incident on the liquid crystal layer obliquely with respect to a normal to the display screen, increases as the applied voltage rises, and a second liquid crystal region in which the retardation value once decreases and then increases. Each pixel has an opaque portion that is provided for at least one of the first and second substrates and that selectively shields the first liquid crystal region from the incoming light when a viewer is viewing obliquely with respect to the normal to the display screen. The opaque portion includes a first shielding layer and a second shielding layer, which overlaps with the first shielding layer with a predetermined gap left between them.

[0010] In one preferred embodiment, the liquid crystal display device further includes two polarizers that are arranged as crossed Nicols, and the direction in which the liquid crystal molecules tilt in each of the multiple liquid crystal regions defines an angle of approximately 45 degrees with respect to the axes of polarization of the two polarizers.

[0011] In this particular preferred embodiment, the liquid crystal regions include four liquid crystal regions in which the liquid crystal molecules tilt in first, second, third and fourth directions, respectively. The difference between any two of the first, second, third and fourth directions is substantially equal to an integral multiple of 90 degrees. In any two adjacent ones of the four liquid crystal regions, the direction in which the liquid crystal molecules tilt in one of the two regions is different by approximately 90 degrees from the direction in which the liquid crystal molecules tilt in the other region.

[0012] In a specific preferred embodiment, the first electrode has crossed trunk portions, which are arranged so as to overlap with the axes of polarization of the two polarizers, and a number of branch portions, which run from the trunk portion to define an angle of approximately 45 degrees with respect to the trunk portions. The opaque portion is arranged on the first substrate.

[0013] In another preferred embodiment, the liquid crystal display device further includes: two vertical alignment films, which are arranged between the first electrode and the liquid crystal layer and between the second

electrode and the liquid crystal layer, respectively; and an alignment sustaining layer, which is made of a photopolymerizable compound, which covers the respective surfaces of the two vertical alignment films so as to contact with the liquid crystal layer, and which defines the pretilt direction of the liquid crystal molecules of the liquid crystal layer when no voltage is applied to the liquid crystal layer.

EFFECTS OF THE INVENTION

[0014] The present invention provides a multi-domain type liquid crystal display device with a vertical alignment liquid crystal layer that can get a display operation done without making the viewer sense any unnaturalness and with the decrease in optical transmittance minimized.

BRIEF DESCRIPTION OF DRAWINGS

[0015]

[FIG. 1] A top view illustrating a portion of a liquid crystal display device **100**, which is allocated to each single pixel, as a preferred embodiment of the present invention.

[FIG. 2] Cross-sectional views as viewed on the plane **2A-2A'** shown in FIG. 1, where: **(a)** illustrates a state of the device **100** in which no voltage is applied to its liquid crystal layer; and **(b)** illustrates a state of the device **100** in which a predetermined voltage is applied to the liquid crystal layer.

[FIG. 3] A plan view illustrating the structure of a pixel electrode that the liquid crystal display device **100** has.

[FIG. 4] A cross-sectional view illustrating a liquid crystal display device **500** that has no opaque portions on the boundary between its liquid crystal regions.

[FIG. 5] A graph showing the voltage-transmittance characteristics of the liquid crystal display device **500** in a situation where the viewer was viewing the device **500** straight and in a situation where he or she was viewing it obliquely.

[FIG. 6] A graph showing voltage-transmittance characteristics in a situation where the viewer was viewing obliquely a liquid crystal region where liquid crystal molecules were tilted to face toward the viewer and in a situation where the viewer was viewing obliquely a liquid crystal region where liquid crystal molecules were tilted to face away from the viewer, respectively.

[FIG. 7] A diagram schematically illustrating a region to be shielded by the opaque portion when the liquid crystal display device **100** is viewed straight.

[FIG. 8] **(a)** and **(b)** schematically illustrate respective regions to be shielded by the opaque portion when the liquid crystal display device **100** is viewed obliquely.

[FIG. 9] A diagram schematically illustrating a region to be shielded by the opaque portion when a liquid crystal display device **600** with a single-layer opaque portion is viewed obliquely.

[FIG. 10] (a), (b) and (c) show the respective results of simulations that were carried out to get the distribution of transmittance in pixels in a white display state when the viewer was viewing straight the liquid crystal display device **500**, **600** or **100**.

[FIG. 11] (a), (b) and (c) show the respective results of simulations that were carried out to get the distribution of transmittance in pixels in a white display state when the viewer was viewing obliquely the liquid crystal display device **500**, **600** or **100**.

[FIG. 12] A graph showing optical transmittances obtained in the straight viewing direction (1) when no opaque portions were provided at all, (2) when a single-layer opaque portion having a shielding layer with a width of 1.5 μm was provided, (3) when a single-layer opaque portion having a shielding layer with a width of 3.0 μm was provided, and (4) when a multilayer (dual-layer in this case) opaque portion having two shielding layers with a width of 1.5 μm each were provided, respectively.

[FIG. 13] (a) through (d) show the results of simulations that were carried out to get the distributions of transmittance in pixels in a white display state and when the viewer was viewing straight in those four different situations (1) through (4), respectively.

[FIG. 14] A graph showing the grayscale dependences of normalized luminance in straight and 45 degree viewing directions, respectively.

[FIG. 15] Cross-sectional views illustrating a liquid crystal display device **100A** as another preferred embodiment of the present invention, where: (a) illustrates a state where no voltage is applied to its liquid crystal layer; and (b) illustrates a state where a predetermined voltage is applied to its liquid crystal layer.

[FIG. 16] (a) and (b) schematically illustrate regions to be shielded by the opaque portion when the liquid crystal display device **100A** is viewed obliquely.

[FIG. 17] A cross-sectional view schematically illustrating a liquid crystal display device **100B** as still another preferred embodiment of the present invention.

16, 26	polarizer
17, 27	opaque portion
17a, 27a	first shielding layer
17b, 27b	second shielding layer
22	counter electrode
30	liquid crystal layer
30a	liquid crystal molecule
100a	active-matrix substrate (TFT substrate)
100b	counter substrate (color filter substrate)
100, 100A, 100B	liquid crystal display device

BEST MODE FOR CARRYING OUT THE INVENTION

[0017] Hereinafter, preferred embodiments of the present invention will be described with reference to the accompanying drawings. In the following description, the present invention will be described as being applied to an active-matrix-addressed LCD with thin-film transistors (TFTs). However, the present invention is in no way limited to such specific preferred embodiments.

[0018] FIGS. 1 and 2 illustrate a liquid crystal display device **100** as a specific preferred embodiment of the present invention. Specifically, FIG. 1 is a top view illustrating a portion of the liquid crystal display device **100**, which is allocated to each single pixel, as viewed along a normal to the display screen. FIGS. 2(a) and 2(b) are cross-sectional views as viewed on the plane **2A-2A'** shown in FIG. 1. FIG. 2(a) illustrates a state of the device **100** in which no voltage is applied to its liquid crystal layer **30**, while FIG. 2(b) illustrates a state of the device **100** in which a predetermined voltage is applied to the liquid crystal layer **30**.

[0019] As shown in FIGS. 2(a) and 2(b), the liquid crystal display device **100** includes an active-matrix substrate **100a** (which will be referred to herein as a "TFT substrate"), a counter substrate **100b** (which will sometimes be referred to herein as a "color filter substrate"), and a vertical alignment liquid crystal layer **30** interposed between the TFT substrate **100a** and the counter substrate **100b**.

[0020] The liquid crystal display device **100** also has a number of pixels, each of which includes a pixel electrode **12** that is arranged on the TFT substrate **100a** to face the liquid crystal layer **30**, a counter electrode **22** that is arranged on the counter substrate **100b** to face the liquid crystal layer **30**, and the liquid crystal layer **30** arranged between the pixel electrode **12** and the counter electrode **22**. The pixel electrode **12** is arranged over a transparent substrate (such as a glass substrate) **11** with an interlayer insulating film **15** interposed between them, and has a fine-line striped pattern as will be described in detail later. On the other hand, the counter electrode **22** is arranged on another transparent substrate (e.g., a glass substrate) **21**. Although not shown in FIG. 2, color filters are arranged between the transparent substrate **21** and the counter electrode **22**.

DESCRIPTION OF REFERENCE NUMERALS

[0016]

11, 21	transparent substrate
12	pixel electrode
12a	trunk portion
12b	branch portion
13, 23	vertical alignment film
14, 24	alignment sustaining layer
15	interlayer insulating film

[0021] Vertical alignment films **13** and **23** are arranged between the pixel electrode **12** and the liquid crystal layer **30** and between the counter electrode **22** and the liquid crystal layer **30**, respectively. The respective surfaces of the vertical alignment films **13** and **23** are covered with alignment sustaining layers **14** and **24**, respectively, which are made of a photopolymerizable compound and which are directly in contact with the liquid crystal layer **30**.

[0022] The alignment sustaining layers **14** and **24** are formed by polymerizing a photopolymerizable compound (typically a photopolymerizable monomer), which has been introduced in advance into the liquid crystal material, with a voltage applied to the liquid crystal layer **30** after the liquid crystal cell is completed. The liquid crystal molecules **30a** (which have negative dielectric anisotropy) contained in the liquid crystal layer **30** have their alignment state controlled by the vertical alignment films **13** and **23** until the photopolymerizable compound is polymerized. When a sufficiently high voltage (e.g., a white display voltage) is applied to the liquid crystal layer **30**, the liquid crystal molecules **30a** will tilt in a predetermined direction due to generation of an oblique electric field around the edges of the fine-line stripe pattern of the pixel electrode **12**. The alignment sustaining layers **14** and **24** work to maintain (or retain) the alignment of the liquid crystal molecules **30a** while a voltage is applied to the liquid crystal layer **30** as it is even after the voltage has been removed (or even when no voltage is applied). That is why the pretilt direction of the liquid crystal molecules **30a** defined by the alignment sustaining layers **14** and **24** (i.e., the direction in which the liquid crystal molecules **30a** tilt when no voltage is applied thereto) is the same as the direction in which the liquid crystal molecules **30a** tilt when a voltage is applied thereto.

[0023] Two polarizers **16** and **26** are arranged on the opposite side of the TFT substrate **100a** and the counter substrate **100b** (i.e., on their side that faces away from the liquid crystal layer **30**). In this case, the polarizers **16** and **26** are arranged as two crossed Nicols. In other words, the polarizers **16** and **26** are arranged so that their respective axes of polarization cross each other at right angles.

[0024] As shown in FIG. 1, the pixel electrode **12** has a fine-line stripe pattern, thereby dividing each pixel of the liquid crystal display device **100** into multiple regions. That is to say, the liquid crystal layer **30** has multiple liquid crystal regions **R** in which the liquid crystal molecules **30a** will tilt in mutually different directions when a voltage is applied thereto. Also, as will be described in detail later, there is an opaque portion **17** on the boundary between those liquid crystal regions **R**. Hereinafter, it will be described with reference to FIG. 3 exactly how the pixel electrode **12** with such a unique shape determines the tilt directions of the liquid crystal molecules **30a** in those liquid crystal regions **R**.

[0025] As shown in FIG. 3, the pixel electrode **12** is made up of two crossed trunk portions **12a**, which are

arranged so as to overlap with the respective axes of polarization of the polarizers **16** and **26**, and a number of branch portions **12b** that run from those trunk portions **12a** so as to define an angle of approximately 45 degrees with respect to the trunk portions **12a**. In the example illustrated in FIG. 3, one of the two polarizers **16** and **26** is arranged so that its axis of polarization runs horizontally, while the other polarizer **16** or **26** is arranged so that its axis of polarization runs vertically. That is why the trunk portions **12a** has a cross shape in which the two linear portions **12a1** and **12a2** thereof that respectively run horizontally and vertically cross each other around their center. A pixel electrode **12** with such a fine-line stripe pattern is disclosed in Japanese Patent Applications Laid-Open Publications Nos. 2003-149647 and 2006-78968. Also, such a pattern is sometimes called a "fishbone pattern".

[0026] The branch portions **12b** may be classified into four groups associated with the four regions that are defined by the crossed trunk portions **12a**. Comparing the display screen to the face of a clock and supposing that an azimuth angle of zero degrees is represented by three o'clock direction and that the counterclockwise direction is positive, the branch portions **12b** can be classified into first, second, third and fourth groups consisting of branch portions **12b1**, **12b2**, **12b3** and **12b4** that run to define azimuth angles of 45, 135, 225 and 315 degrees, respectively, (with respect to the three o'clock direction).

[0027] In each of the first, second, third and fourth groups, the width **L** of those branch portions **12b** and the space **S** between two adjacent branch portions **12b** are typically within the range of 1.5 μm to 5.0 μm . In order to align the liquid crystal molecules **30a** with good stability and to increase the luminance as much as possible, the width **L** and the space **S** of the branch portions **12b** preferably fall within this range.

[0028] The tilt direction of the liquid crystal molecules **30a** (i.e., the azimuthal component of the major axis of the liquid crystal molecules **30a** that are tilted by the electric field) is determined by the oblique electric field to be generated between adjacent ones of the branch portions **12b** (i.e., the region from which the conductive film of the pixel electrode **12** is absent). And that direction not only is parallel to the direction in which the branch portions **12b** are arranged in stripes but also points toward the trunk portions **12a**. More specifically, the tilt directions defined by the first, second, third and fourth groups of branch portions **12b1**, **12b2**, **12b3** and **12b4** (which will be respectively referred to herein as first, second, third and fourth directions that are indicated by the arrows **A**, **B**, **C** and **D**) are approximately 225, 315, 45 and 135 degrees, respectively.

[0029] As described above, the liquid crystal layer **30** within each pixel has the four liquid crystal regions **R** in which the liquid crystal molecules **30a** tilt in mutually different directions responsive to a voltage applied. And each of the directions **A** through **D** in which the liquid crystal molecules **30a** tilt in those liquid crystal regions

R defines an angle of approximately 45 degrees with respect to the axes of polarization of the two polarizers **16** and **26**. Also, the difference between any two of the four directions **A** through **D** is substantially equal to an integral multiple of 90 degrees. Furthermore, in any two adjacent ones **R** of the four liquid crystal regions **R**, the direction in which the liquid crystal molecules **30a** tilt in one of the two regions **R** is different from the one in which the liquid crystal molecules **30a** tilt in the other region **R** by approximately 90 degrees.

[0030] It should be noted that the four liquid crystal regions **R** to be produced upon the application of a voltage are sometimes called "liquid crystal domains". And those four directions **A** through **D** are indicated by the respective directors of the four liquid crystal domains to be produced when a voltage is applied thereto. To realize a bright display by using the retardations caused by the liquid crystal molecules **30a** as efficiently as possible, it is most preferred that the director of each of those liquid crystal domains define an angle of approximately 45 degrees with respect to the axes of polarization of the two polarizers **16** and **26**. Also, such a structure in which four liquid crystal domains are formed in each pixel will be referred to herein as a "four domain structure" or simply "4D structure". In this example, one 4D structure is supposed to be formed in each pixel. Optionally, if each pixel has multiple such electrode structures, multiple 4D structures could be formed in each pixel, too.

[0031] The liquid crystal display device **100** further includes alignment sustaining layers **14** and **24**, which work to define the pretilt directions of the liquid crystal molecules **30a** in the four liquid crystal regions **R** when no voltage is applied to the liquid crystal layer **30**. And those pretilt directions agree with the directions **A** through **D** indicated by the respective directors of the liquid crystal domains with the 4D structure, which is defined by the electrode structure described above. With such alignment sustaining layers **14** and **24** provided, the stability of alignment and the response characteristic both improve.

[0032] The alignment sustaining layers **14** and **24** are made by so-called "polymer sustained alignment technology" (which will be sometimes referred to herein as "PSA technology"). Specific methods of making the alignment sustaining layers **14** and **24** by the PSA technology are disclosed in Japanese Patent Application Laid-Open Publication No. 2002-357830, as well as Japanese Patent Applications Laid-Open Publications Nos. 2003-149647 and 2006-78968 mentioned above.

[0033] Next, the configuration of the liquid crystal display device **100** will be described in further detail with reference to FIGS. **1** and **2**. In the liquid crystal display device **100** of this preferred embodiment, each pixel has an opaque portion **17**, which is arranged on the boundary between the liquid crystal regions **R**. Since the trunk portions **12a** of the pixel electrode **12** is located right over the boundary between the liquid crystal regions **R** in this preferred embodiment, the opaque portion **17** is arranged

to overlap with the trunk portions **12a** of the pixel electrode **12**.

[0034] In this example, the opaque portion **17** is arranged on the TFT substrate **100a** as shown in FIG. **2**. When a voltage is applied between the pixel electrode **12** and the counter electrode **22**, the liquid crystal molecules **30a** neighboring the boundary between the liquid crystal regions **R** will tilt while turning one of their end portions, which is located closer to the substrate with the opaque portion **17** (i.e., the TFT substrate **100a**), away from the boundary, as can be seen from FIG. **2(b)**.

[0035] The opaque portion **17** includes a first shielding layer **17a** and a second shielding layer **17b**, which overlaps with the first shielding layer **17a** with a predetermined gap **G** left between them. That is to say, the opaque portion **17** is made up of two shielding layers **17a** and **17b** that overlap with each other when viewed along a normal to the display screen. In the example illustrated in FIGS. **2(a)** and **2(b)**, the respective widths **Wa** and **Wb** of the first and second shielding layers **17a** and **17b** are supposed to be equal to each other and smaller than the width of the trunk portions **12a** of the pixel electrode **12**. However, the present invention is in no way limited to that specific preferred embodiment. Alternatively, the widths **Wa** and **Wb** of the first and second shielding layers **17a** and **17b** could be different from each other and could be equal to or greater than the width of the trunk portions **12a** of the pixel electrode **12**.

[0036] The liquid crystal display device **100** has such an opaque portion **17**, and therefore, can conduct a display operation so as to make the viewer sense almost no unnaturalness with the variation in display performance, which would otherwise arise depending on whether the viewer is viewing straight or obliquely, minimized. Following is the reason.

[0037] First of all, it will be described why a conventional liquid crystal display device with no such opaque portions will make the viewer sense such unnaturalness. FIG. **4** illustrates a comparative liquid crystal display device **500** that has substantially the same configuration as the liquid crystal display device **100** except that the device **500** has no opaque portions on the boundary between the liquid crystal regions **R**.

[0038] In the liquid crystal display device **500**, each pixel is also divided into multiple liquid crystal regions **R**, and therefore, its display performance has lighter azimuth angle dependence. However, the display performance of the liquid crystal display device **500** will vary significantly depending on whether the viewer is located right in front of the screen or obliquely to the screen.

[0039] FIG. **5** shows normalized voltage-transmittance characteristics that were obtained in a situation where the viewer was viewing the liquid crystal display device **500** from right in front of the device **500** (i.e., in the direction indicated by the arrow **V1** in FIG. **4**) and in a situation where he or she was viewing it obliquely (i.e., in the direction indicated by the arrow **V2** in FIG. **4**) with the viewing angle tilted along the axis of polarization. In FIG. **5**,

the abscissa represents the voltage (V) applied to the liquid crystal layer **30** and the ordinate represents the normalized transmittance.

[0040] As can be seen from FIG. 5, the voltage-transmittance curve **L2** associated with the oblique viewing direction is steeper than the voltage-transmittance curve **L1** associated with the straight viewing direction. And when a half-scale tone voltage is applied, the transmittance in the oblique viewing direction is higher than the one in the straight viewing direction.

[0041] The transmittance in the oblique viewing direction increases at a half-scale tone voltage due to the behavior of the liquid crystal molecules **30a** in a particular one of the liquid crystal regions **R** within each pixel. More specifically, the transmittance is increased by the behavior of the liquid crystal molecules **30a** that tilt in the opposite direction to the oblique viewing direction (i.e., the molecules **30a** that tilt while turning one of its ends, which is located closer to the counter substrate **100b**, away from the viewer).

[0042] Now take a look at the two liquid crystal regions **R** shown in FIG. 4. When these two liquid crystal regions **R** are viewed with the viewing angle tilted along the axis of polarization (i.e., in the direction indicated by the arrow **V2** in FIG. 4), the liquid crystal molecules **30a** in both of these two liquid crystal regions will tilt so as to define an angle of 45 degrees with respect to the axis of polarization. However, the liquid crystal molecules **30a** in the liquid crystal region **R** on the left-hand side will face toward the viewer, while the liquid crystal molecules **30a** in the liquid crystal region **R** on the right-hand side will face away from the viewer.

[0043] FIG. 6 shows the voltage-transmittance characteristics that were obtained in a situation where the two liquid crystal regions **R** shown in FIG. 4 were viewed obliquely. More specifically, this is a graph showing voltage-transmittance curves **L3** and **L4** associated respectively with the liquid crystal region **R** in which the liquid crystal molecules **30a** tilting face toward the viewer (i.e., the liquid crystal region **R** shown on the left hand side of FIG. 4) and the liquid crystal region **R** in which the liquid crystal molecules **30a** tilting face away from the viewer (i.e., the liquid crystal region **R** shown on the right hand side of FIG. 4).

[0044] As shown in FIG. 6, in the liquid crystal region **R** in which the liquid crystal molecules **30a** face toward the viewer, as the voltage rises, the transmittance once decreases and then increases as represented by the curve **L3**. On the other hand, in the liquid crystal region **R** in which the liquid crystal molecules **30a** face away from the viewer, as the voltage rises, the transmittance increases almost monotonically as represented by the curve **L4**. These results were obtained because the retardation value with respect to the incoming light that strikes obliquely the liquid crystal layer **30** (i.e., obliquely with respect to a normal to the display screen) will once decrease and then increase with a rise in voltage in the liquid crystal region **R** where the liquid crystal molecules

30a face toward the viewer but will increase almost monotonically with a rise in voltage in the liquid crystal region **R** where the liquid crystal molecules **30a** face away from the viewer.

[0045] The voltage-transmittance characteristic associated with the oblique viewing direction shown in FIG. 5 was obtained by adding together the two voltage-transmittance characteristics associated with the respective liquid crystal regions **R** shown in FIG. 6. That is why the transmittance in the oblique viewing direction increases at a half-scale tone voltage probably due to the behavior of the liquid crystal molecules **30a** that face away from the viewer.

[0046] In the liquid crystal display device **100** of this preferred embodiment, the opaque portion **17** is arranged on the boundary between the multiple liquid crystal regions **R** and is provided for at least one of the two substrates (e.g., the TFT substrate **100a** as in this preferred embodiment) so that when a voltage is applied, the liquid crystal molecules **30a** neighboring the boundary will tilt while turning one of their end portions, which is located closer to the substrate with the opaque portion **17**, away from the boundary.

[0047] Such an opaque portion **17** selectively shields one of two adjacent liquid crystal regions **R**, where the liquid crystal molecules **30a** will face away from the viewer (and where the retardation value with respect to the obliquely incoming light will increase almost monotonically with a rise in voltage), from the incoming light when the viewer is viewing the screen obliquely (i.e., obliquely with respect to a normal to the display screen).

[0048] FIGS. 7 and 8 schematically illustrates regions to be shielded from incoming light by the opaque portion **17** when the liquid crystal display device **100** is viewed from the straight viewing direction **V1** and from the oblique viewing directions **V2** and **V3**, respectively.

[0049] As shown in FIG. 7, when the device **100** is viewed from the straight viewing direction **V1**, the opaque portion **17** shields a portion of the liquid crystal layer **30** that is located right over itself. That is why in such a situation, the two liquid crystal regions **R** continue to contribute to the display operation to the same degrees as usual.

[0050] On the other hand, when the device **100** is viewed from the oblique viewing direction **V2** as shown in FIG. 8(a), a parallax is produced, and therefore, the opaque portion **17** selectively shields the liquid crystal region **R** where the liquid crystal molecules **30a** face away from the viewer (i.e., the liquid crystal region **R** on the right hand side). Likewise, when the device **100** is viewed from the other oblique viewing direction **V3** as shown in FIG. 8(b), the opaque portion **17** also selectively shields the liquid crystal region **R** where the liquid crystal molecules **30a** face away from the viewer (i.e., the liquid crystal region **R** on the left hand side). That is why a part of such a liquid crystal region **R** where the liquid crystal molecules **30a** face away from the viewer no longer contributes to the display operation in the oblique viewing

direction. As a result, the increase in transmittance at a half-scale tone voltage can be minimized and the voltage-transmittance characteristic in the oblique viewing direction can be closer to the one in the straight viewing direction. Consequently, the display performance in the oblique viewing direction can be closer to the one in the straight viewing direction, thus making the viewer sense much less unnaturalness.

[0051] Also, the opaque portion 17 of the liquid crystal display device 100 of this preferred embodiment includes a first shielding layer 17a and a second shielding layer 17b, which overlaps with the first shielding layer 17a with a predetermined gap G left between them. With such a multilayer opaque portion 17, the optical transmittance in the straight viewing direction would decrease much less significantly than with a single-layer opaque portion as disclosed in Patent Document No. 2.

[0052] FIG. 9 illustrates an example of such a liquid crystal display device with a single-layer opaque portion. The liquid crystal display device 600 shown in FIG. 9 has substantially the same configuration as its counterpart 100 shown in FIG. 2 except that its opaque portion 17' consists of only one shielding layer 17c. When the device 600 is viewed from the oblique viewing direction V2 or V3, the opaque portion 17' can also selectively shield the liquid crystal region R where the liquid crystal molecules 30a face away from the viewer, thus getting a display operation done while making the viewer sense much less unnaturalness. Nevertheless, if a region of the same size needs to be shielded, the single-layer opaque portion 17' should use a shielding layer 17c with a broader width Wc than the multilayer opaque portion 17 as can be seen easily by comparing FIG. 9 to FIG. 8(a).

[0053] Stated otherwise, in the liquid crystal display device 100 of this preferred embodiment, the minimum required widths of the first and second shielding layers 17a and 17b (i.e., the widths Wa and Wb shown in FIG. 2(a)) to eliminate the sense of unnaturalness as much as possible can be reduced. This is because the first and second shielding layers 17a and 17b that are stacked one upon the other along a normal to the display screen with a predetermined gap G left between them can shield mutually different regions (which may naturally overlap with each other in some cases, though) when the viewer is viewing obliquely. As a result, the decrease in optical transmittance in the straight viewing direction can be minimized and a brighter display is realized. Hereinafter, it will be described in further detail how effectively the decrease in optical transmittance can be minimized by the multilayer opaque portion 17.

[0054] FIGS. 10 and 11 show the results of simulations that were carried out to get the distribution of transmittance in pixels in a white display state on the liquid crystal display device 500 with no opaque portions at all, the liquid crystal display device 600 with the single-layer opaque portion 17', and the liquid crystal display device 100 with the multilayer opaque portion 17. Specifically, FIGS. 10(a), 10(b) and 10(c) show the distributions of

transmittance that were obtained when the viewer was viewing straight. On the other hand, FIGS. 11(a), 11(b) and 11(c) show the distributions of transmittance that were obtained when the viewer was viewing obliquely (i.e., if the viewing angle is tilted toward the three o'clock direction represented by an azimuth angle of zero degrees).

[0055] In this case, the pixels that were used to make the simulations had pitches of $25.5\ \mu\text{m} \times 76.5\ \mu\text{m}$, which are large enough to make a 2 to 3 inch VGA class LCD. As for the pixel electrode 12 with a fishbone pattern, its trunk portions 12a had a thickness (i.e., the width of the horizontally and vertically running linear portions 12a1 and 12a2) of $2.5\ \mu\text{m}$, there were four branch portions 12b per liquid crystal region corresponding to any of the four liquid crystal domains, and the branch portions 12b had a width L of $2.5\ \mu\text{m}$ and a space S of $2.5\ \mu\text{m}$. Each of the shielding layers 17a, 17b and 17c had a width of $1.5\ \mu\text{m}$.

[0056] As shown in FIG. 10(a), when the viewer was viewing straight the liquid crystal display device 500 with no opaque portions, the four liquid crystal domains had substantially uniform white display state and the boundary between those liquid crystal domains was clearly seen as crossed dark lines parallel to the axes of absorption of the polarizers that were arranged as two crossed Nicols. Consequently, it can be seen that the 4D structure had definitely been formed and that almost all of the liquid crystal molecules 30a within each liquid crystal domain were aligned in their predetermined director orientation (i.e., so as to define an angle of 45 degrees with respect to the axes of polarization of the polarizers). Also, since no opaque portions were provided for the boundary between the liquid crystal domains of the liquid crystal display device 500, no liquid crystal domain was shielded in particular even when the viewer was viewing obliquely. As a result, respective portions of the liquid crystal domains that contributed to getting a display operation done had substantially equal areas as shown in FIG. 11(a).

[0057] Meanwhile, in the liquid crystal display device 600 with the single-layer opaque portion 17' and in the liquid crystal display device 100 with the multilayer opaque portion 17, when the viewer was viewing straight one of them, the boundary between the liquid crystal domains was shielded with the opaque portion 17' or 17 as shown in FIGS. 10(b) and 10(c), respectively. On the other hand, when the viewer was viewing one of them obliquely, the opaque portion 17' or 17 selectively shielded two of the four liquid crystal domains on the right-hand side as shown in FIGS. 11(b) and 11(c), respectively. Nevertheless, as can be seen easily by comparing FIGS. 11(b) and 11(c) to each other, the multilayer opaque portion 17 shielded a greater area than the single-layer opaque portion 17' did.

[0058] As can be seen, supposing their shielding layers have the same width, the multilayer opaque portion 17 can shield a greater area than the single-layer opaque portion 17'. Thus, supposing the multilayer opaque por-

tion **17** and the single-layer opaque portion **17'** are shielding regions of the same size from incoming light for the viewer who is viewing the LCD obliquely, the respective widths **Wa** and **Wb** of the shielding layers **17a** and **17b** that form the multilayer opaque portion **17** are smaller than the width **Wc** of the only shielding layer **17c** of the single-layer opaque portion **17'**. Consequently, the liquid crystal display device **100** of this preferred embodiment can get a display operation done almost without making the viewer sense any unnaturalness and with the decrease in optical transmittance minimized.

[0059] FIG. 12 shows the optical transmittances that were measured in the straight viewing direction in four different situations (1) where no opaque portions were provided at all, (2) where a single-layer opaque portion **17'**, including a shielding layer **17c** with a width of 1.5 μm , was provided, (3) where a single-layer opaque portion **17'**, including a shielding layer **17c** with a width of 3.0 μm , was provided, and (4) where a multilayer (i.e., dual-layer) opaque portion **17**, including shielding layers **17a** and **17b** with a width of 1.5 μm , was provided. FIGS. 13(a) through 13(d) show the respective distributions of transmittance in pixels in a white display state under the respective situations (1) through (4).

[0060] As can be seen from FIG. 13(a), the boundary between the multiple liquid crystal regions **R** is supposed to be recognized as dark lines from the beginning and will hardly contribute to getting a display operation done. That is why as can be seen from FIGS. 12, 13(b) and 13(d), the optical transmittance hardly decreased in the situations (2) and (4) where the shielding layers had a narrow width. On the other hand, as can be seen from FIGS. 12 and 13(c), the optical transmittance decreased considerably in the situation (3) where the shielding layer had a broad width.

[0061] FIG. 14 shows the grayscale dependence of a normalized luminance in the straight viewing direction and in the 45 degree viewing direction (which is defined, in combination, by a tilt angle of 45 degrees with respect to a normal to the display screen and by an azimuth angle of zero degrees). As used herein, the normalized luminance is obtained by normalizing the luminance in each direction with the luminance in that direction responsive to a white voltage (i.e., the highest grayscale voltage) applied supposed to be unity. As can be seen from FIG. 14, the curve representing the normalized luminance in the straight viewing direction is different from the curves representing the normalized luminances in the 45 degree viewing direction. This means that the γ characteristic on the display screen varies depending on whether the viewer is viewing straight or obliquely. Still it can be seen that the increase in luminance at half scale tones was smaller in the situations (2) and (4) where the opaque portion was provided than in the situation (1) where no opaque portions were provided at all. It can also be seen that even though the shielding layers had exactly the same width, the increase in luminance was even smaller in the situation (4) where the multilayer opaque portion **17** was

used than in the situation (2) where the single-layer opaque portion **17'** was used. Although not shown in FIG. 14, if the width of the shielding layer was increased as in the situation (3), a viewing angle characteristic comparable to that of the situation (4) would be realized. In that case, however, the optical transmittance in the straight viewing direction would decrease significantly.

[0062] As described above, in the liquid crystal display device **100** of this preferred embodiment, the multilayer opaque portion **17** is arranged on the boundary between the multiple liquid crystal regions **R**, thus getting a display operation done while making the viewer sense much less unnaturalness with the decrease in optical transmittance minimized. The arrangement, width, shape and other parameters of the first and second shielding layers **17a** and **17b** that form the opaque portion **17** are not limited to the ones adopted in the preferred embodiment described above, but may be determined appropriately according to the specifications of the liquid crystal display device and the optical transmittance or display performance required.

[0063] In the example illustrated in FIG. 2, the first shielding layer **17a** is supposed to be arranged on the transparent substrate **11** and the second shielding layer **17b** is supposed to be arranged on the pixel electrode **12**. However, the first and second shielding layers **17a** and **17b** just need to be arranged so as to overlap with each other with a predetermined gap **G** left between them when viewed along a normal to the display screen. That is to say, these shielding layers **17a** and **17b** may be positioned at any other levels within the multilayer structure of the TFT substrate **100a**. For example, the second shielding layer **17b** may be arranged under the pixel electrode **12**, not over that electrode **12**.

[0064] The first and second shielding layers **17a** and **17b** may be made of a shielding material such as a metallic material like aluminum or a resin including a pigment, and may be formed at any stages during the manufacturing process of the TFT substrate **100a**. If the first and second shielding layers **17a** and **17b** are made of the same film as opaque members (such as gate and source bus lines) originally included in the TFT substrate **100a**, then there is no need to perform any additional process step of forming the first and second shielding layers **17a** and **17b**.

[0065] It should be noted that the opaque portion **17** does not have to have the dual-layer structure that is adopted in the preferred embodiment described above. Optionally, the opaque portion **17** may also have a three-layer structure including not only the first and second shielding layers **17a** and **17b** but also a third shielding layer as well.

[0066] The widths **Wa** and **Wb** of the first and second shielding layers **17a** and **17b** and their gap **G** just need to be determined according to the thickness of the liquid crystal layer **30** and the size of the liquid crystal region **R** so that the liquid crystal region **R** can be shielded effectively. Specifically, the widths **Wa** and **Wb** of the first

and second shielding layers **17a** and **17b** is preferably not much greater than the width of the boundary between the liquid crystal domains (i.e., the regions to be recognized as dark lines in the white display state) in order to minimize the decrease in transmittance in the straight viewing direction. More specifically, those widths **Wa** and **Wb** need to be determined so that when the opaque portion **17** is provided, the optical transmittance in the straight viewing direction will decrease by not more than 10% compared to a situation where no opaque portions **17** are provided at all, and may be 3 μm or less, for example.

[0067] Also, in the preferred embodiment described above, the 4D structure is supposed to be formed by the pixel electrode **12** with the fishbone pattern. However, the present invention is in no way limited to that specific preferred embodiment. The multi-domain structure can also be formed by any of various known methods. For example, multiple liquid crystal domains can also be produced by using various orientation control structures (including the slits and/or projections as disclosed in Patent Document No. 1) in any combination in an ordinary MVA mode.

[0068] Optionally, multiple domains may also be produced by optical alignment treatment (optical alignment process), which is disclosed in Japanese Patent Applications Laid-Open Publications Nos. 2-277025 and 4-303827, for example. The optical alignment treatment is a technique for producing anchoring force by irradiating an alignment film, which is made of a compound with a photoreactive functional group, with a polarized ultraviolet ray and getting an anisotropic chemical reaction produced by molecules in the alignment film. According to recently developed methods, the alignment film is sometimes irradiated with a non-polarized ultraviolet ray, instead of the polarized ultraviolet ray. Such an alignment film that has gained the anchoring force through the optical alignment treatment is sometimes called an "optical alignment film". Alternatively, multiple domains could also be produced by using a nanostructure pattern, which may be formed by so-called "nano rubbing process" that uses an atomic force microscope (AFM), for example.

[0069] Since multiple domains can be produced by any of various methods as described above, the boundary between the liquid crystal domains to be produced in response to a voltage applied does not have to have the cross shape as shown in FIG. 13(a). That is why the shape of the opaque portion **17** (i.e., the shape of the first and second shielding layers **17a** and **17b** as viewed along a normal to the display screen) does not have to be cross as shown in FIG. 1, either. For example, if projections and/or slits with a zigzag pattern as disclosed in Patent Document No. 1 are used, then the opaque portion **17** may also have a corresponding zigzag shape.

[0070] Furthermore, in the preferred embodiments described above, the opaque portion **17** is supposed to be provided for only the TFT substrate **100a**. According to the method of forming multiple domains, however, the

opaque portion(s) may be provided for only the counter substrate **100b** or both of the TFT substrate **100a** and the counter substrate **100b**.

[0071] FIGS. 15(a) and 15(b) illustrate a liquid crystal display device **100A** as another specific preferred embodiment of the present invention. This liquid crystal display device **100A** includes an opaque portion **27** on the counter substrate **100b**, which is a major difference from the liquid crystal display device **100** shown in FIG. 2.

[0072] The opaque portion **27** on the counter substrate **100b** is also arranged on the boundary between multiple liquid crystal regions **R**. When a voltage is applied to the liquid crystal layer **30**, the liquid crystal molecules **30a** neighboring the boundary between the liquid crystal regions **R** will tilt while turning one of their end portions, which is located closer to the substrate with the opaque portion **27** (i.e., the counter substrate **100b** in this case), away from the boundary, as can be seen from FIG. 15(b). The opaque portion **27** also includes a first shielding layer **27a** and a second shielding layer **27b**, which overlaps with the first shielding layer **27a** with a predetermined gap left between them. That is to say, the opaque portion **27** consists of two shielding layers **27a** and **27b** that overlap with each other when viewed along a normal to the display screen.

[0073] Such an opaque portion **27** selectively shields one of two adjacent liquid crystal regions **R**, where the liquid crystal molecules **30a** will face away from the viewer (and where the retardation value with respect to the obliquely incoming light will increase almost monotonically with a rise in voltage), from the incoming light when the viewer is viewing the screen obliquely (i.e., obliquely with respect to a normal to the display screen).

[0074] FIG. 16 schematically illustrates regions to be shielded from incoming light by the opaque portion **27** when the liquid crystal display device **100A** is viewed from the oblique viewing directions **V2** and **V3**. When the device **100A** is viewed from the oblique viewing direction **V2** as shown in FIG. 16(a), the opaque portion **27** selectively shields the liquid crystal region **R** where the liquid crystal molecules **30a** face away from the viewer (i.e., the liquid crystal region **R** on the left hand side). Likewise, when the device **100A** is viewed from the other oblique viewing direction **V3** as shown in FIG. 16(b), the opaque portion **27** also selectively shields the liquid crystal region **R** where the liquid crystal molecules **30a** face away from the viewer (i.e., the liquid crystal region **R** on the right hand side). Consequently, the display performance in the oblique viewing direction can be closer to the one in the straight viewing direction, thus making the viewer sense much less unnaturalness.

[0075] Also, the opaque portion **27** of the liquid crystal display device **100A** includes a first shielding layer **27a** and a second shielding layer **27b**, which overlaps with the first shielding layer **27a** with a predetermined gap left between them. Consequently, the optical transmittance in the straight viewing direction would decrease much less significantly.

[0076] Even though the opaque portion **17** is provided for the TFT substrate **100a** in the liquid crystal display device **100** described above, the opaque portion **27** is provided for the counter substrate **100b** in this liquid crystal display device **100A**. In either case, these liquid crystal display devices **100** and **100A** can selectively shield a liquid crystal region **R** in which the liquid crystal molecules **30a** face away from the viewer.

[0077] As to which of the two substrates the opaque portion that overlaps with a boundary between multiple liquid crystal regions **R** should be provided for, it may be determined by deciding which of the two substrates **100a** and **100b** the liquid crystal molecules **30a**, which are now located around, but going to tilt and turn away from, the boundary, have one of their end portions located closer to. In other words, the opaque portion may be provided so that when a voltage is applied, the liquid crystal molecules **30a** neighboring the boundary will tilt while turning one of their end portions, which is located closer to the substrate with the opaque portion, away from the boundary.

[0078] Specifically, if the liquid crystal molecules **30a**, which are now located around, but going to tilt and turn away from, the boundary, have one of their end portions located closer to the TFT substrate **100a**, then the opaque portion may be provided for the TFT substrate **100a**. On the other hand, if the liquid crystal molecules **30a**, which are now located around, but going to tilt and turn away from, the boundary, have one of their end portions located closer to the counter substrate **100b**, then the opaque portion may be provided for the counter substrate **100b**. That is why if the two types of boundaries described above are included within each pixel, the opaque portions may be provided for both of the TFT substrate **100a** and the counter substrate **100b**.

[0079] FIG. **17** illustrates a liquid crystal display device **100B** as still another preferred embodiment of the present invention. The liquid crystal display device **100B** includes not only the opaque portion **17** on the TFT substrate **100a** but also the opaque portion **27** on the counter substrate **100b** as well.

[0080] As can be seen from FIG. **17**, when a voltage is applied to the liquid crystal layer **30**, the liquid crystal molecules **30a** neighboring the boundary over the opaque portion **17** on the TFT substrate **100a** (i.e., the boundary on the left hand side of FIG. **17**) will tilt while turning one of their end portions, which is located closer to the TFT substrate **100a**, away from the boundary. On the other hand, the liquid crystal molecules **30a** neighboring the boundary over the opaque portion **27** on the counter substrate **100b** (i.e., the boundary on the right hand side of FIG. **17**) will tilt while turning one of their end portions, which is located closer to the counter substrate **100b**, away from the boundary. Thus, each of these opaque portions **17** and **27** can selectively shield liquid crystal regions **R**, where the liquid crystal molecules **30a** will face away from the viewer, from the incoming light when the viewer is viewing the screen obliquely. Conse-

quently, the display performance in the oblique viewing direction can be closer to the one in the straight viewing direction, thus making the viewer sense much less unnaturalness. On top of that, since both of the opaque portions **17** and **27** of this liquid crystal display device **100B** have a multilayer structure, the decrease in optical transmittance in the straight viewing direction can also be minimized.

10 INDUSTRIAL APPLICABILITY

[0081] The present invention is effectively applicable to any multi-domain type liquid crystal display device with a vertical alignment layer in general. Specifically, the liquid crystal display device of the present invention can be used effectively as a display for any of various kinds of electronic devices including cellphones, PDAs, laptops, monitors and TV sets.

Claims

1. A liquid crystal display device (100, 100A, 100B) comprising a first substrate (100a), a second substrate (100b), and a vertical alignment liquid crystal layer (30) interposed between the first and second substrates (100a, 100b),
the device (100, 100A, 100B) comprising a number of pixels, each of which includes a first electrode (12) that is arranged on the first substrate (100a) to face the liquid crystal layer (30), a second electrode (22) that is arranged on the second substrate (100b) to face the liquid crystal layer (30), and the liquid crystal layer (30) arranged between the first and second electrodes (12, 22), and
a part of the liquid crystal layer (30) located within each said pixel having multiple liquid crystal regions in which liquid crystal molecules (30a) tilt in multiple different directions when a voltage is applied between the first and second electrodes (12, 22),
wherein each said pixel has an opaque portion (17, 27) that is arranged on a boundary between the multiple liquid crystal regions, and
wherein the opaque portion (17, 27) is provided for at least one of the first and second substrates (100a, 100b) so that when a voltage is applied between the first and second electrodes (12, 22), the liquid crystal molecules (30a) neighboring the boundary will tilt while turning one of their end portions, which is located closer to the substrate (100a, 100b) with the opaque portion (17, 27), away from the boundary,
characterized in that
the opaque portion (17, 27) includes a first shielding layer (17a, 27a) and a second shielding layer (17b, 27b), which overlaps with the first shielding layer (17a, 27a) with a predetermined gap left between them, wherein the first shielding layer (17a, 27a) and the second shielding layer (17b, 27b) are both pro-

vided on the same substrate (100a, 100b).

2. A liquid crystal display device (100, 100A, 100B) comprising a first substrate (100a), a second substrate (100b), and a vertical alignment liquid crystal layer (30) interposed between the first and second substrates (100a, 100b), the device (100, 100A, 100B) comprising a number of pixels, each of which includes a first electrode (12) that is arranged on the first substrate (100a) to face the liquid crystal layer (30), a second electrode (22) that is arranged on the second substrate (100b) to face the liquid crystal layer (30), and the liquid crystal layer (30) arranged between the first and second electrodes (12, 22), and a part of the liquid crystal layer (30) located within each said pixel having multiple liquid crystal regions in which liquid crystal molecules (30a) tilt in multiple different directions when a voltage is applied between the first and second electrodes (12, 22), wherein the liquid crystal regions include a first liquid crystal region in which a retardation value, calculated based on incoming light that has been incident on the liquid crystal layer (30) obliquely with respect to a normal to the display screen, increases as the applied voltage rises, and a second liquid crystal region in which the retardation value once decreases and then increases, and wherein each said pixel has an opaque portion (17, 27) that is provided for at least one of the first and second substrates (100a, 100b) and that selectively shields the first liquid crystal region from the incoming light when a viewer is viewing obliquely with respect to the normal to the display screen, **characterized in that** the opaque portion (17, 27) includes a first shielding layer (17a, 27a) and a second shielding layer (17b, 27b), which overlaps with the first shielding layer (17a, 27a) with a predetermined gap left between them, wherein the first shielding layer (17a, 27a) and the second shielding layer (17b, 27b) are both provided on the same substrate (100a, 100b).
3. The liquid crystal display device (100, 100A, 100B) of claim 1 or 2, further comprising two polarizers (16, 26) that are arranged as crossed Nicols, wherein the direction in which the liquid crystal molecules (30a) tilt in each of the multiple liquid crystal regions defines an angle of approximately 45 degrees with respect to the axes of polarization of the two polarizers (16, 26).
4. The liquid crystal display device (100, 100A, 100B) of claim 3, wherein the liquid crystal regions include four liquid crystal regions in which the liquid crystal molecules (30a) tilt in first, second, third and fourth directions, respectively, and wherein the difference between any two of the first,

second, third and fourth directions is substantially equal to an integral multiple of 90 degrees, and wherein in any two adjacent ones of the four liquid crystal regions, the direction in which the liquid crystal molecules (30a) tilt in one of the two regions is different by approximately 90 degrees from the direction in which the liquid crystal molecules (30a) tilt in the other region.

5. The liquid crystal display device (100, 100A, 100B) of claim 3 or 4, wherein the first electrode (12) has crossed trunk portions (12a), which are arranged so as to overlap with the axes of polarization of the two polarizers (16, 26), and a number of branch portions (12b), which run from the trunk portion (12a) to define an angle of approximately 45 degrees with respect to the trunk portions (12a), and wherein the opaque portion (17, 27) is arranged on the first substrate (100a).

6. The liquid crystal display device (100, 100A, 100B) of one of claims 1 to 5, further comprising:

two vertical alignment films (13, 23), which are arranged between the first electrode (12) and the liquid crystal layer (30) and between the second electrode (22) and the liquid crystal layer (30), respectively; and an alignment sustaining layer (14, 24), which is made of a photopolymerizable compound, which covers the respective surfaces of the two vertical alignment films (13, 23) so as to contact with the liquid crystal layer (30), and which defines the pretilt direction of the liquid crystal molecules (30a) of the liquid crystal layer (30) when no voltage is applied to the liquid crystal layer (30).

Patentansprüche

1. Flüssigkristallanzeigevorrichtung (100, 100A, 100B), mit einem ersten Substrat (100a), einem zweiten Substrat (100b) und einer Flüssigkristallschicht (30) mit vertikaler Ausrichtung, die zwischen den ersten und zweiten Substraten (100a, 100b) angeordnet ist, wobei die Vorrichtung (100, 100A, 100B) eine Anzahl Pixel aufweist, von denen jedes eine erste Elektrode (12), die auf dem ersten Substrat (100a) so angeordnet ist, dass sie der Flüssigkristallschicht (30) zugewandt ist, eine zweite Elektrode (22), die auf dem zweiten Substrat (100b) so angeordnet ist, dass sie der Flüssigkristallschicht (30) zugewandt ist, und die zwischen den ersten und zweiten Elektroden (12, 22) angeordnete Flüssigkristallschicht (30) enthält, und ein Teil der Flüssigkristallschicht (30), der innerhalb

jedes der Pixel gelegen ist, mehrere Flüssigkristallregionen aufweist, in welchen sich Flüssigkristallmoleküle (30a) in mehrere verschiedene Richtungen neigen, wenn eine Spannung zwischen den ersten und zweiten Elektroden (12, 22) angelegt wird,

wobei jedes der Pixel einen opaken Abschnitt (17, 27) aufweist, der auf einer Grenze zwischen den mehreren Flüssigkristallregionen angeordnet ist, und

wobei der opake Abschnitt (17, 27) für zumindest eines der ersten und zweiten Substrate (100a, 100b) vorgesehen ist, so dass, wenn zwischen den ersten und zweiten Elektroden (12, 22) eine Spannung angelegt wird, sich die der Grenze benachbarten Flüssigkristallmoleküle (30a) neigen werden, während sich einer ihrer Endabschnitte, welcher näher zum Substrat (100a, 100b) mit dem opaken Abschnitt (17, 27) gelegen ist, von der Grenze weg dreht,

dadurch gekennzeichnet, dass

der opake Abschnitt (17, 27) eine erste Abschirmschicht (17a, 27a) und eine zweite Abschirmschicht (17b, 27b) enthält, welche mit der ersten Abschirmschicht (17a, 27a) mit einem zwischen ihnen belassenen vorbestimmten Spalt überlappt, wobei die erste Abschirmschicht (17a, 27a) und die zweite Abschirmschicht (17b, 27b) beide auf dem gleichen Substrat (100a, 100b) vorgesehen sind.

2. Flüssigkristallanzeigevorrichtung (100, 100A, 100B) mit einem ersten Substrat (100a), einem zweiten Substrat (100b) und einer Flüssigkristallschicht (30) mit vertikaler Ausrichtung, die zwischen den ersten und zweiten Substraten (100a, 100b) angeordnet ist, wobei die Vorrichtung (100, 100A, 100B) eine Anzahl Pixel aufweist, von denen jedes eine erste Elektrode (12), die auf dem ersten Substrat (100a) so angeordnet ist, dass sie der Flüssigkristallschicht (30) zugewandt ist, eine zweite Elektrode (22), die auf dem zweiten Substrat (100b) so angeordnet ist, dass sie der Flüssigkristallschicht (30) zugewandt ist, und die zwischen den ersten und zweiten Elektroden (12, 22) angeordnete Flüssigkristallschicht (30) enthält, und

ein Teil der Flüssigkristallschicht (30), der innerhalb jedes der Pixel gelegen ist, mehrere Flüssigkristallregionen aufweist, in welchen sich Flüssigkristallmoleküle (30a) in mehrere verschiedene Richtungen neigen, wenn eine Spannung zwischen den ersten und zweiten Elektroden (12, 22) angelegt wird, wobei die Flüssigkristallregionen eine erste Flüssigkristallregion enthalten, in der ein Retardierungswert, der basierend auf einfallendem Licht berechnet wird, das schräg bezüglich einer Normalen zum Anzeigeschirm auf die Flüssigkristallschicht (30) traf, zunimmt, während die angelegte Spannung steigt, und eine zweite Flüssigkristallregion, in der der Retardierungswert einmal abnimmt und dann zunimmt, und

wobei jedes der Pixel einen opaken Abschnitt (17, 27) aufweist, der für zumindest eines der ersten und zweiten Substrate (100a, 100b) vorgesehen ist und der die erste Flüssigkristallregion gegen das einfallende Licht selektiv abschirmt, wenn ein Betrachter schräg bezüglich der Normalen zum Anzeigeschirm blickt,

dadurch gekennzeichnet, dass

der opake Abschnitt (17, 27) eine erste Abschirmschicht (17a, 27a) und eine zweite Abschirmschicht (17b, 27b) enthält, welche mit der ersten Abschirmschicht (17a, 27a) mit einem zwischen ihnen belassenen vorbestimmten Spalt überlappt, wobei die erste Abschirmschicht (17a, 27a) und die zweite Abschirmschicht (17b, 27b) beide auf dem gleichen Substrat (100a, 100b) vorgesehen sind.

3. Flüssigkristallanzeigevorrichtung (100, 100A, 100B) nach Anspruch 1 oder 2, ferner mit zwei Polarisatoren (16, 26), die als gekreuzte Nicolsche Prismen angeordnet sind,

wobei die Richtung, in die sich die Flüssigkristallmoleküle (30a) in jeder der mehreren Flüssigkristallregionen neigen, einen Winkel von ungefähr 45 Grad bezüglich der Polarisationsachsen der beiden Polarisatoren (16, 26) definiert.

4. Flüssigkristallanzeigevorrichtung (100, 100A, 100B) nach Anspruch 3, wobei die Flüssigkristallregionen vier Flüssigkristallregionen einschließen, in welchen sich die Flüssigkristallmoleküle (30a) in erste, zweite, dritte bzw. vierte Richtungen neigen, und wobei die Differenz zwischen beliebigen zwei der ersten, zweiten, dritten und vierten Richtungen im Wesentlichen gleich einem ganzzahligen Vielfachen von 90 Grad ist, und

wobei in beliebigen zwei benachbarten der vier Flüssigkristallregionen die Richtung, in die sich die Flüssigkristallmoleküle (30a) in einer der beiden Regionen neigen, um ungefähr 90 Grad von der Richtung verschieden ist, in die sich die Flüssigkristallmoleküle (30a) in der anderen Region neigen.

5. Flüssigkristallanzeigevorrichtung (100, 100A, 100B) nach Anspruch 3 oder 4, wobei die erste Elektrode (12) gekreuzte Stammabschnitte (12a) aufweist, welche so angeordnet sind, dass sie mit den Polarisationsachsen der beiden Polarisatoren (16, 26) überlappen, und eine Anzahl Abzweigungsabschnitte (12b), welche von dem Stammabschnitt (12a) so verlaufen, dass sie einen Winkel von ungefähr 45 Grad bezüglich der Stammabschnitte (12a) definieren, und

wobei der opake Abschnitt (17, 27) auf dem ersten Substrat (100a) angeordnet ist.

6. Flüssigkristallanzeigevorrichtung (100, 100A, 100B) nach einem der Ansprüche 1 bis 5, ferner mit:

zwei Filmen (13, 23) zur vertikalen Ausrichtung, welche zwischen der ersten Elektrode (12) und der Flüssigkristallschicht (30) bzw. zwischen der zweiten Elektrode (22) und der Flüssigkristallschicht (30) angeordnet sind; und einer Ausrichtungstragschicht (14, 24), welche aus einer fotopolymerisierbaren Verbindung besteht, welche die jeweiligen Oberflächen der beiden Filme (13, 23) zur vertikalen Ausrichtung bedeckt, um einen Kontakt mit der Flüssigkristallschicht (30) zu schaffen, und welche die Vorneigungsrichtung der Flüssigkristallmoleküle (30a) der Flüssigkristallschicht (30) definiert, wenn keine Spannung an die Flüssigkristallschicht (30) angelegt ist.

Revendications

1. Dispositif d'affichage à cristaux liquides (100, 100A, 100B) comprenant un premier substrat (100a), un deuxième substrat (100b) et une couche de cristaux liquides à alignement vertical (30) disposée entre les premier et deuxième substrats (100a, 100b), le dispositif (100, 100A, 100B) comprenant un certain nombre de pixels qui contiennent chacun une première électrode (12) disposée sur le premier substrat (100a) de manière à faire face à la couche de cristaux liquides (30), une deuxième électrode (22) disposée sur le deuxième substrat (100b) de manière à faire face à la couche de cristaux liquides (30), et la couche de cristaux liquides (30) disposée entre les première et deuxième électrodes (12, 22), et une partie de la couche de cristaux liquides (30) située à l'intérieur de chaque pixel présentant plusieurs zones de cristaux liquides dans lesquelles des molécules de cristaux liquides (30a) s'inclinent dans plusieurs directions différentes quand une tension est appliquée entre les première et deuxième électrodes (12, 22), étant précisé que chaque pixel présente une partie opaque (17, 27) qui est disposée sur une limite entre lesdites zones de cristaux liquides, et que la partie opaque (17, 27) est prévue pour l'un au moins des premier et deuxième substrats (100a, 100b) de telle sorte que lorsqu'une tension est appliquée entre les première et deuxième électrodes (12, 22), les molécules de cristaux liquides (30a) voisines de la limite s'inclineront en tournant l'une de leurs parties d'extrémité, située plus près du substrat (100a, 100b) avec la partie opaque (17, 27), pour s'éloigner de ladite limite, **caractérisé en ce que** la partie opaque (17, 27) contient une première couche écran (17a, 27a) et une deuxième couche écran (17b, 27b) qui recouvre ladite première couche écran (17a, 27a), avec un espace prédéterminé entre les deux, étant précisé que

la première couche écran (17a, 27a) et la deuxième couche écran (17b, 27b) sont toutes les deux prévues sur le même substrat (100a, 100b).

2. Dispositif d'affichage à cristaux liquides (100, 100A, 100B) comprenant un premier substrat (100a), un deuxième substrat (100b) et une couche de cristaux liquides à alignement vertical (30) disposée entre les premier et deuxième substrats (100a, 100b), le dispositif (100, 100A, 100B) comprenant un certain nombre de pixels qui contiennent chacun une première électrode (12) disposée sur le premier substrat (100a) de manière à faire face à la couche de cristaux liquides (30), une deuxième électrode (22) disposée sur le deuxième substrat (100b) de manière à faire face à la couche de cristaux liquides (30), et la couche de cristaux liquides (30) disposée entre les première et deuxième électrodes (12, 22), et une partie de la couche de cristaux liquides (30) située à l'intérieur de chaque pixel présentant plusieurs zones de cristaux liquides dans lesquelles des molécules de cristaux liquides (30a) s'inclinent dans plusieurs directions différentes quand une tension est appliquée entre les première et deuxième électrodes (12, 22), étant précisé que les zones de cristaux liquides contiennent une première zone de cristaux liquides dans laquelle une valeur de retard, calculée sur la base de la lumière qui est incidente sur la couche de cristaux liquides (30) obliquement par rapport à une normale à l'écran d'affichage, augmente quand la tension appliquée augmente, et une deuxième zone de cristaux liquides dans laquelle la valeur de retard diminue puis augmente, et que chaque pixel présente une partie opaque (17, 27) qui est prévue pour l'un au moins des premier et deuxième substrats (100a, 100b) et qui fait écran sélectivement entre la lumière incidente et la première zone de cristaux liquides quand un utilisateur regarde obliquement par rapport à la normale à l'écran d'affichage, **caractérisé en ce que** la partie opaque (17, 27) contient une première couche écran (17a, 27a) et une deuxième couche écran (17b, 27b) qui recouvre ladite première couche écran (17a, 27a), avec un espace prédéterminé entre les deux, étant précisé que la première couche écran (17a, 27a) et la deuxième couche écran (17b, 27b) sont toutes les deux prévues sur le même substrat (100a, 100b).
3. Dispositif d'affichage à cristaux liquides (100, 100A, 100B) de la revendication 1 ou 2, comprenant également deux polariseurs (16, 26) qui sont disposés sous la forme de nicols croisés, étant précisé que la direction dans laquelle les molécules de cristaux liquides (30a) s'inclinent dans chacune des zones de cristaux liquides définit un

angle d'approximativement 45 degrés par rapport aux axes de polarisation des deux polariseurs (16, 26).

4. Dispositif d'affichage à cristaux liquides (100, 100A, 100B) de la revendication 3, étant précisé que les zones de cristaux liquides contiennent quatre zones de cristaux liquides dans lesquelles les molécules de cristaux liquides (30a) s'inclinent dans des première, deuxième, troisième et quatrième directions, respectivement, et
 que la différence entre deux des première, deuxième, troisième et quatrième directions est globalement égale à un multiple entier de 90 degrés, et
 que dans deux zones de cristaux liquides voisines, parmi lesdites quatre zones, la direction dans laquelle les molécules de cristaux liquides (30a) s'inclinent dans l'une des deux zones est différente d'approximativement 90 degrés de la direction dans laquelle les molécules de cristaux liquides (30a) s'inclinent dans l'autre zone.

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5. Dispositif d'affichage à cristaux liquides (100, 100A, 100B) de la revendication 3 ou 4, étant précisé que la première électrode (12) présente des parties principales croisées (12a) qui sont disposées de manière à recouvrir les axes de polarisation des deux polariseurs (16, 26), et un certain nombre de parties d'embranchement (12b) qui partent des parties principales (12a) pour définir un angle d'approximativement 45 degrés par rapport auxdites parties principales (12a).

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6. Dispositif d'affichage à cristaux liquides (100, 100A, 100B) de l'une des revendications 1 à 5, comprenant également :

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deux films à alignement vertical (13, 23) qui sont disposés entre la première électrode (12) et la couche de cristaux liquides (30) et entre la deuxième électrode (22) et la couche de cristaux liquides (30), respectivement ; et

une couche de support d'alignement (14, 24) qui se compose d'un composé photopolymérisable, qui couvre les surfaces respectives des deux films à alignement vertical (13, 23) de manière à être en contact avec la couche de cristaux liquides (30), et qui définit la direction de pré-inclinaison des molécules de cristaux liquides (30a) de la couche de cristaux liquides (30) quand aucune tension n'est appliquée à ladite couche de cristaux liquides (30).

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FIG. 1

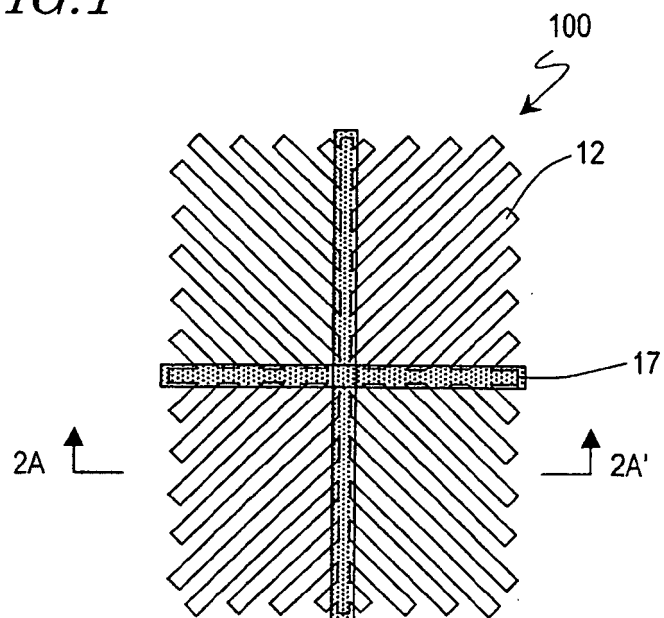


FIG. 2

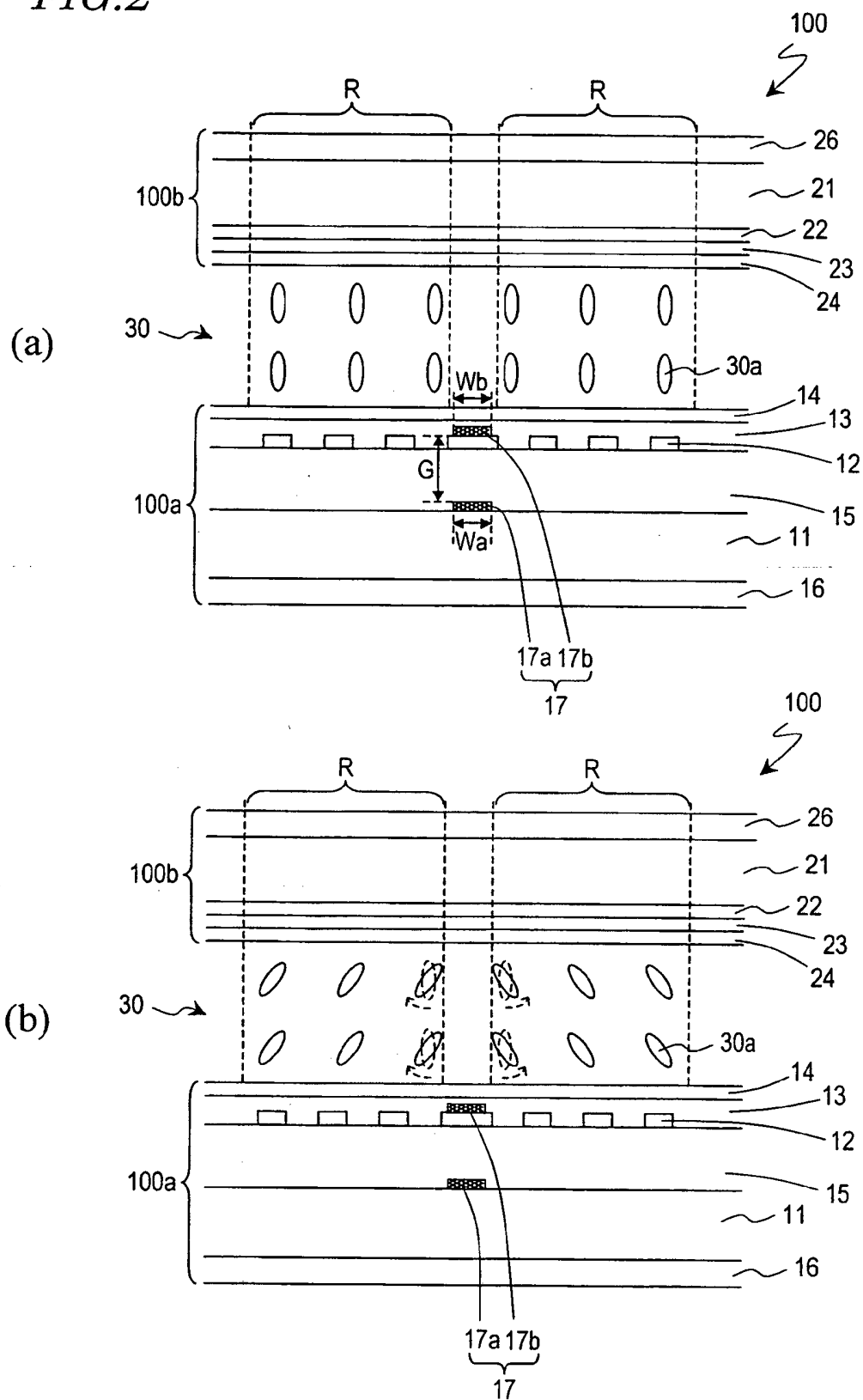


FIG. 3

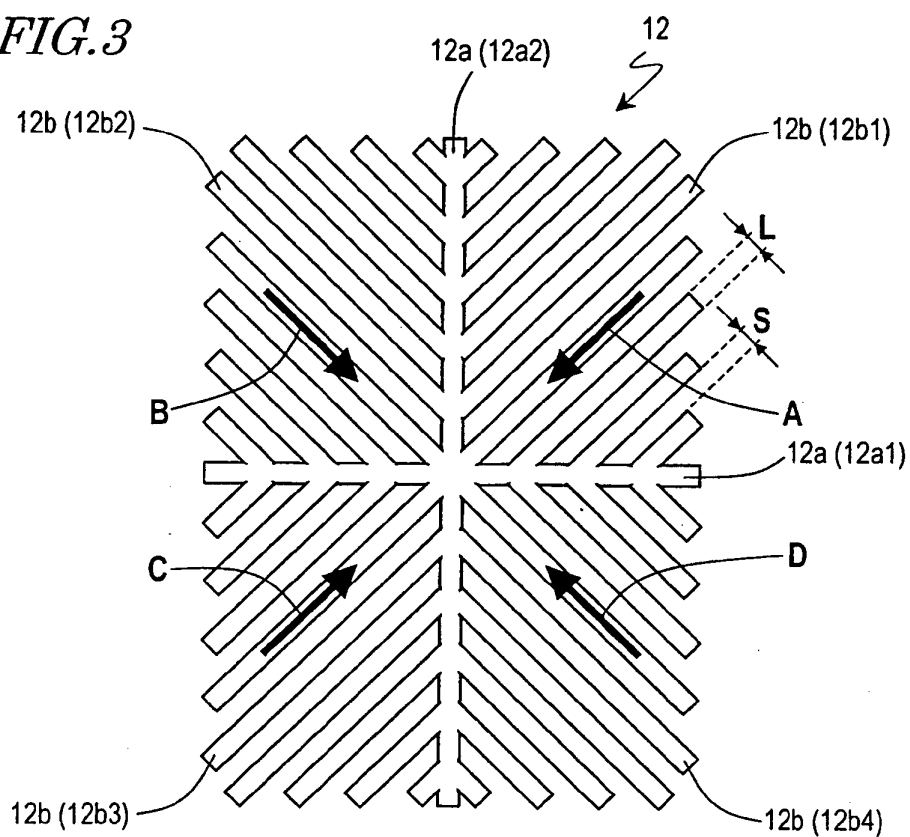


FIG. 4

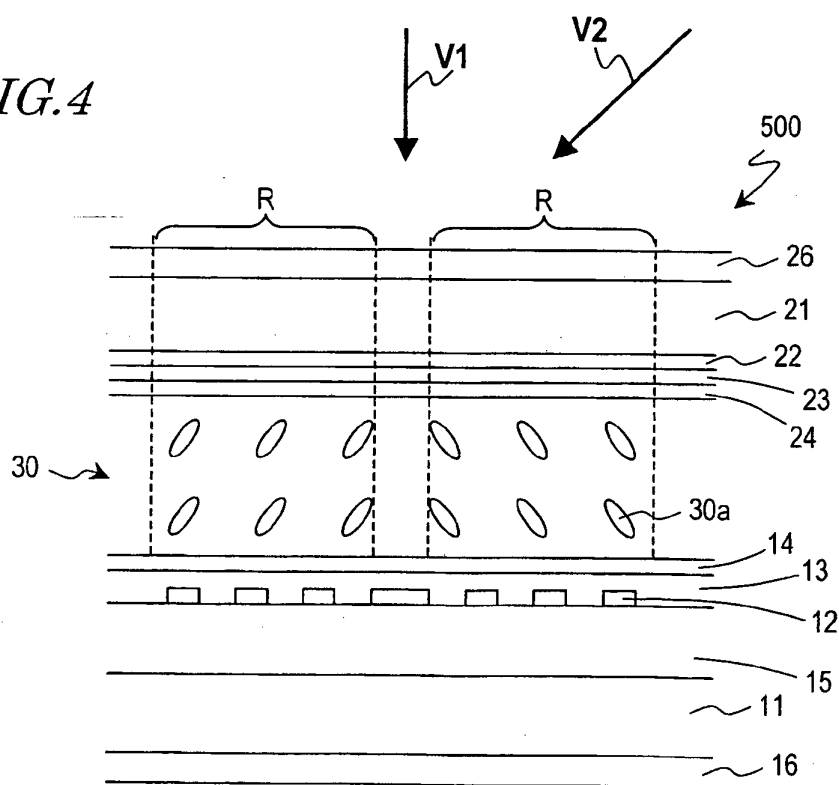


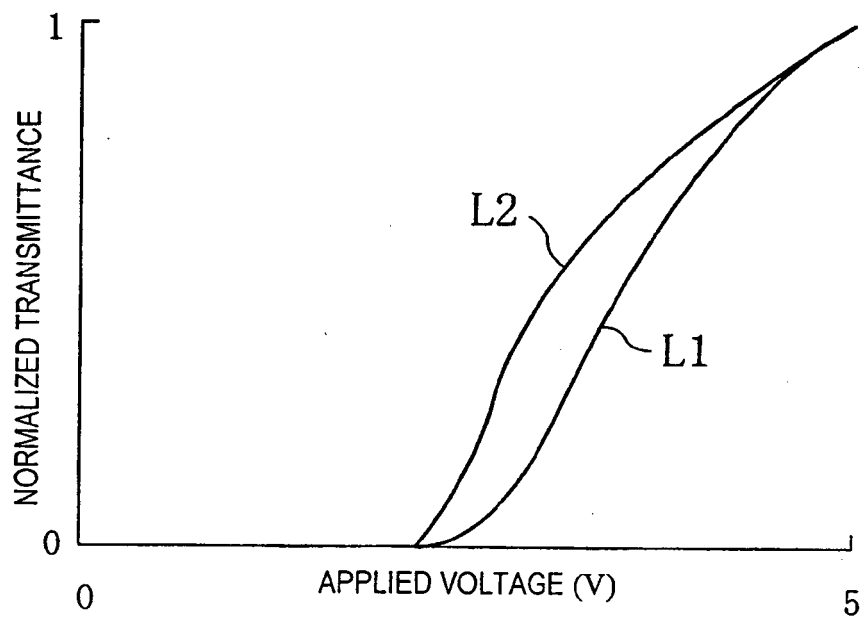
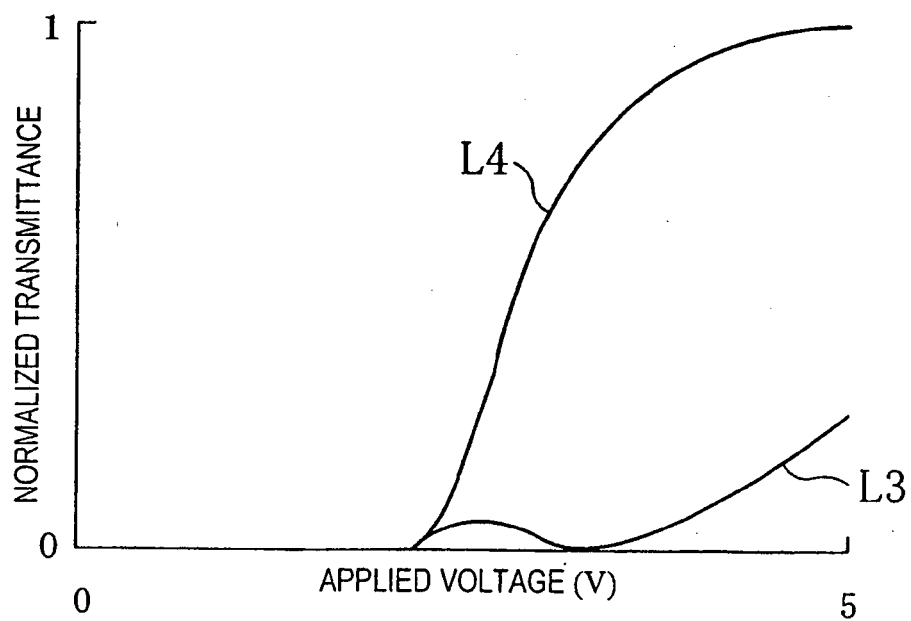
FIG. 5*FIG. 6*

FIG. 7

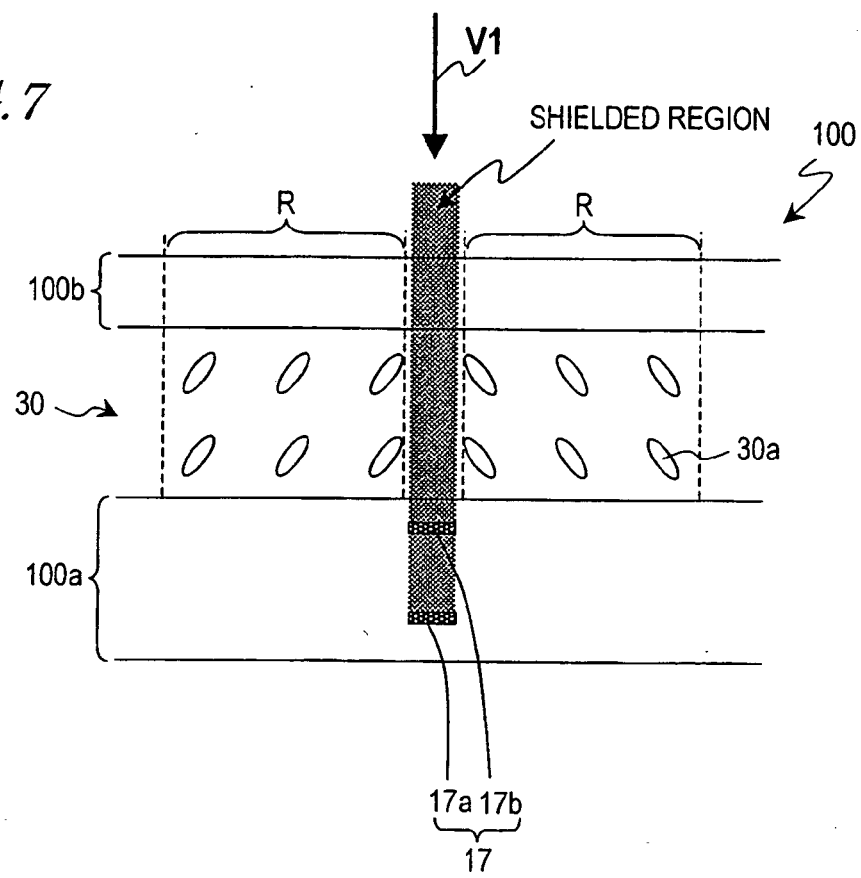


FIG. 8

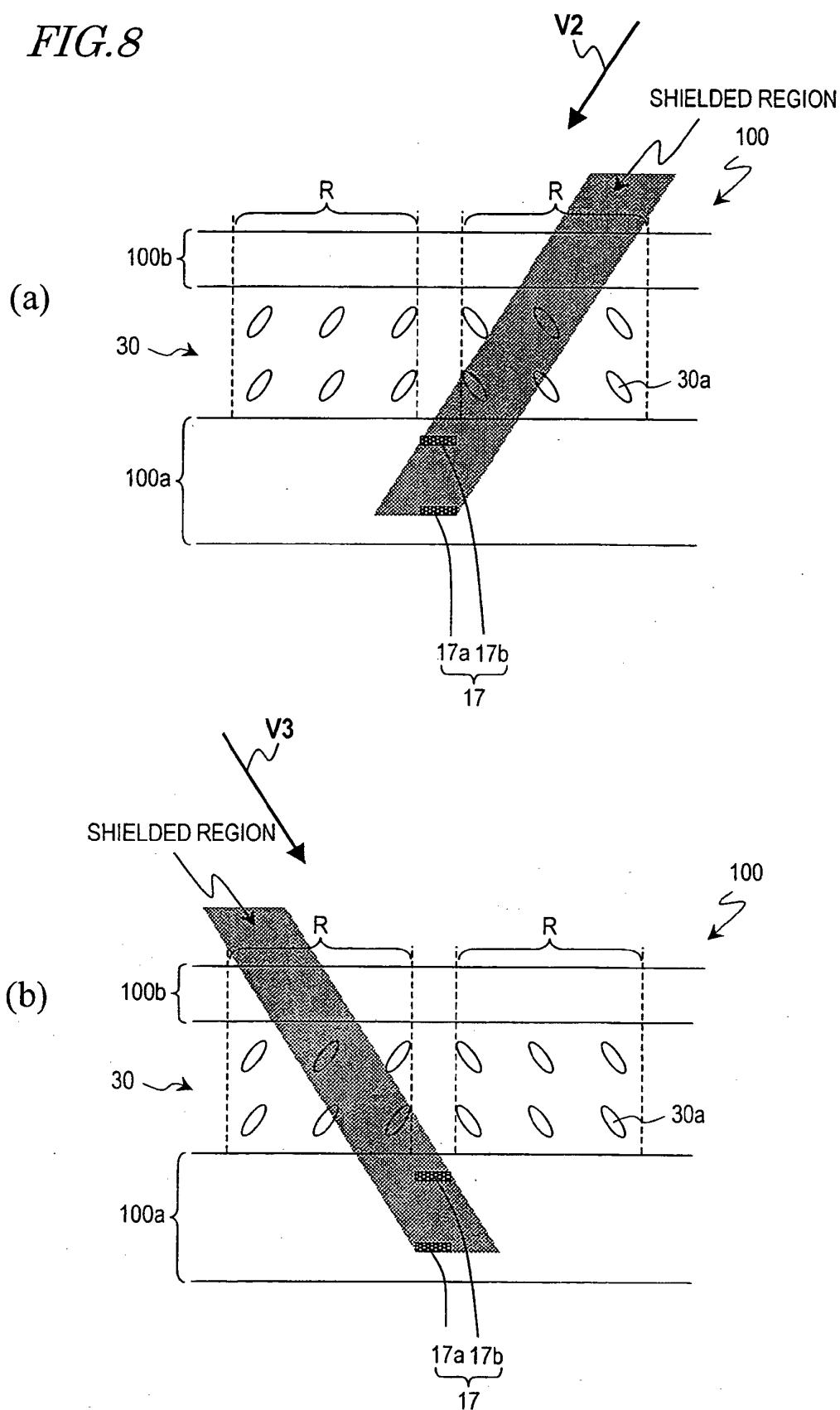


FIG. 9

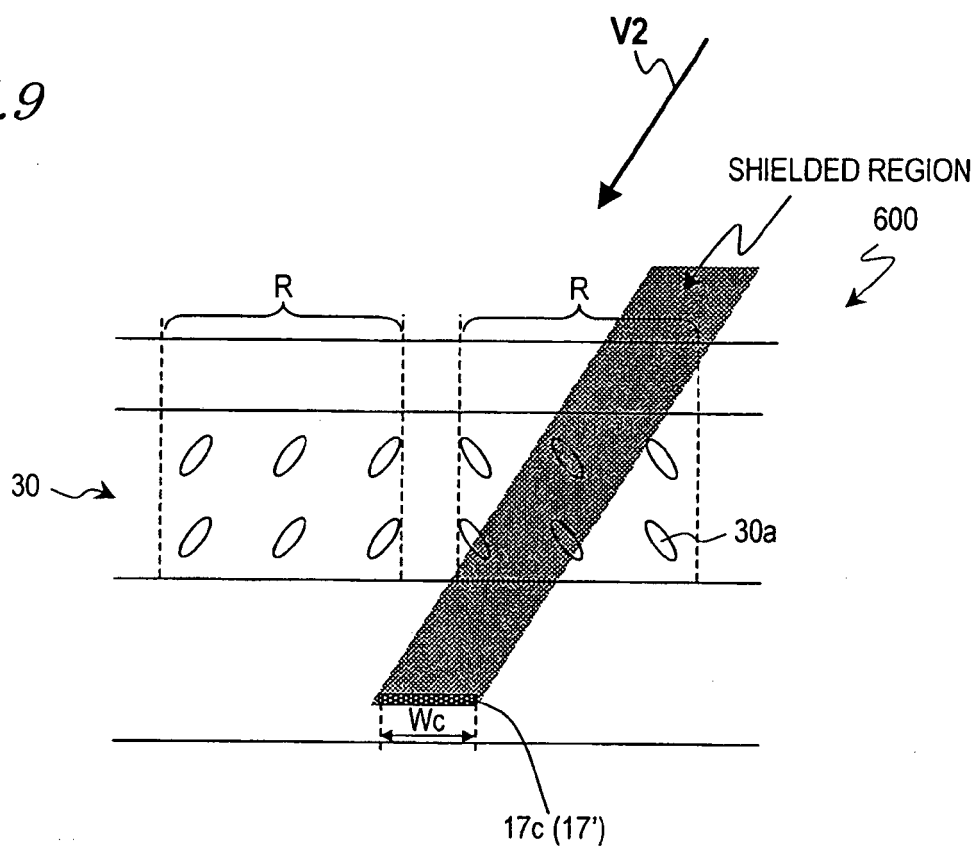


FIG. 10

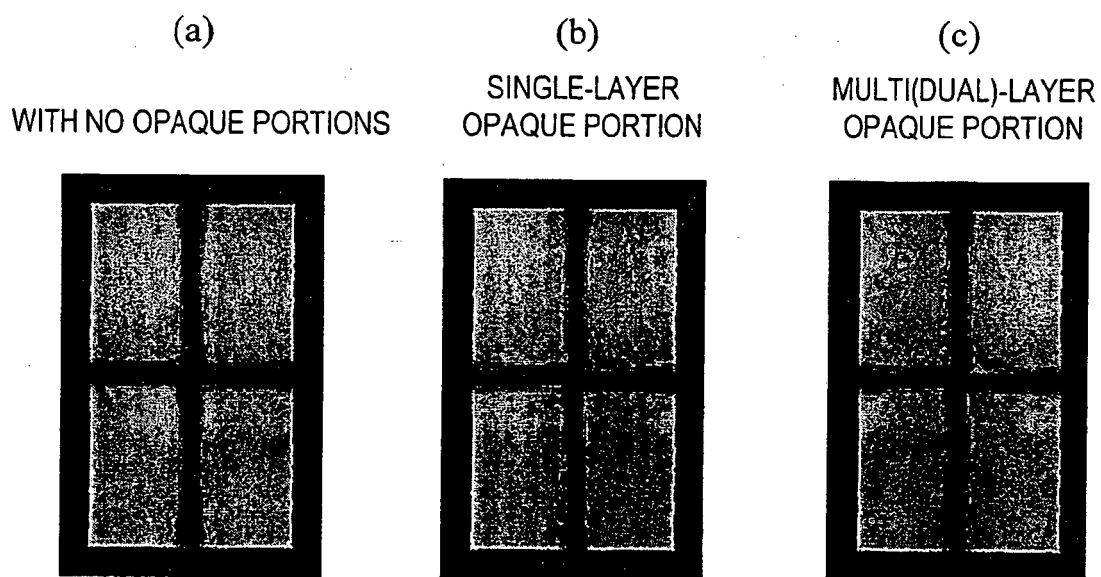


FIG. 11

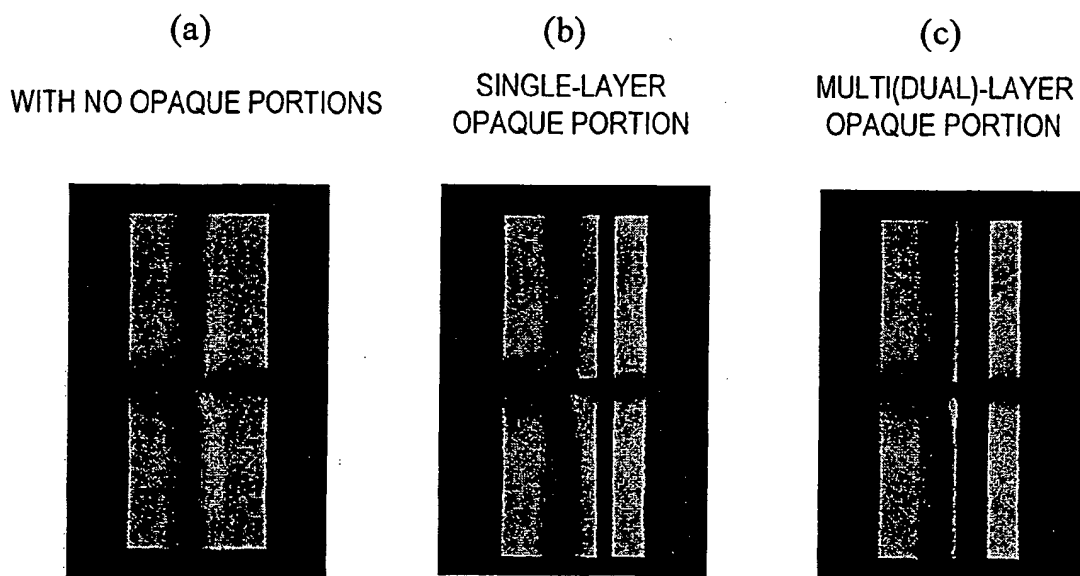


FIG. 12

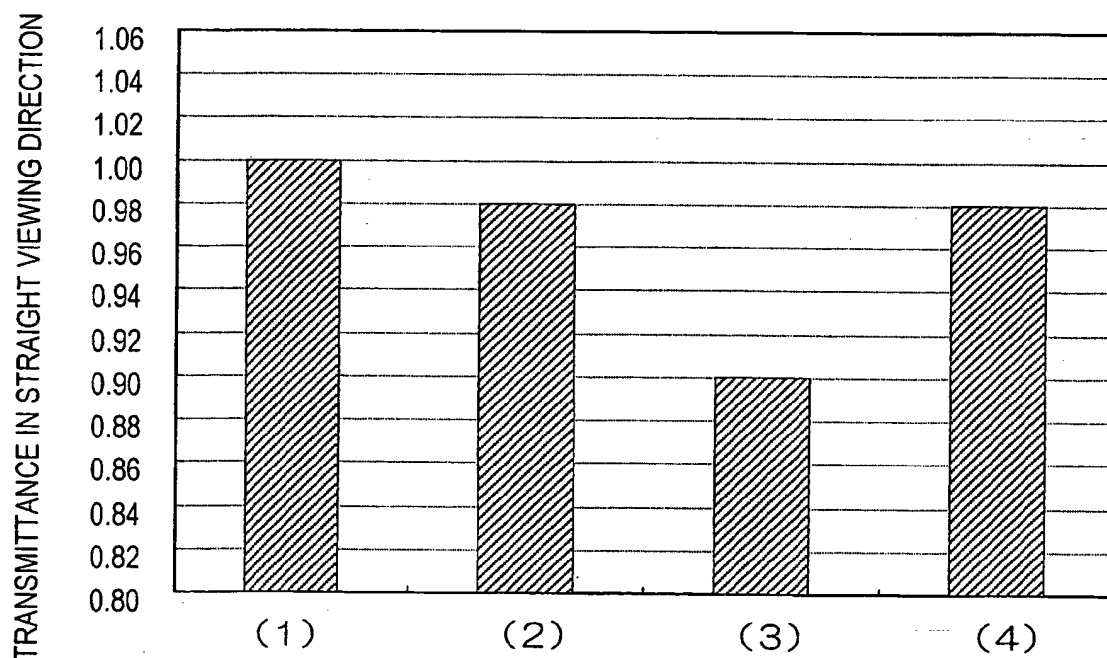
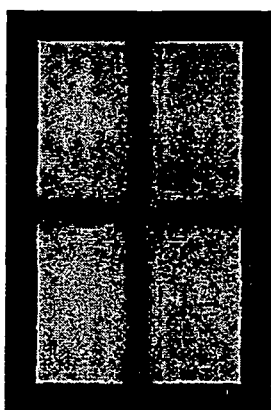


FIG. 13

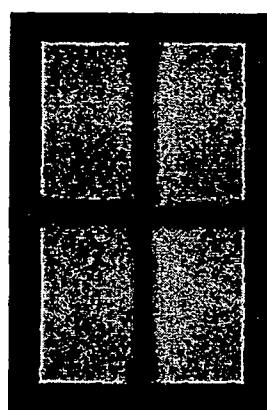
(a)

(1) : WITH NO OPAQUE PORTIONS



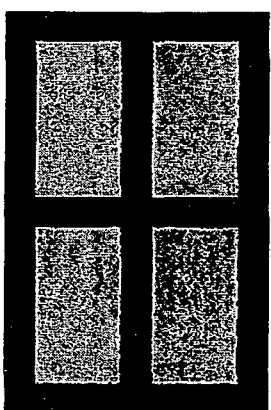
(b)

(2) : WITH ONE SHIELDING LAYER
WITH A WIDTH OF $1.5 \mu\text{m}$



(c)

(3) : WITH ONE SHIELDING LAYER
WITH A WIDTH OF $3.0 \mu\text{m}$



(d)

(4) : WITH TWO SHIELDING LAYERS
WITH A WIDTH OF $1.5 \mu\text{m}$ EACH

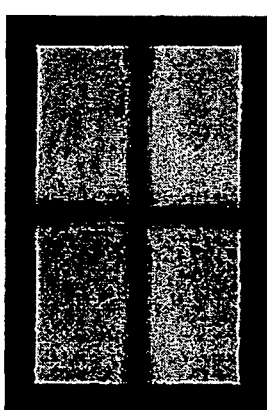


FIG.14

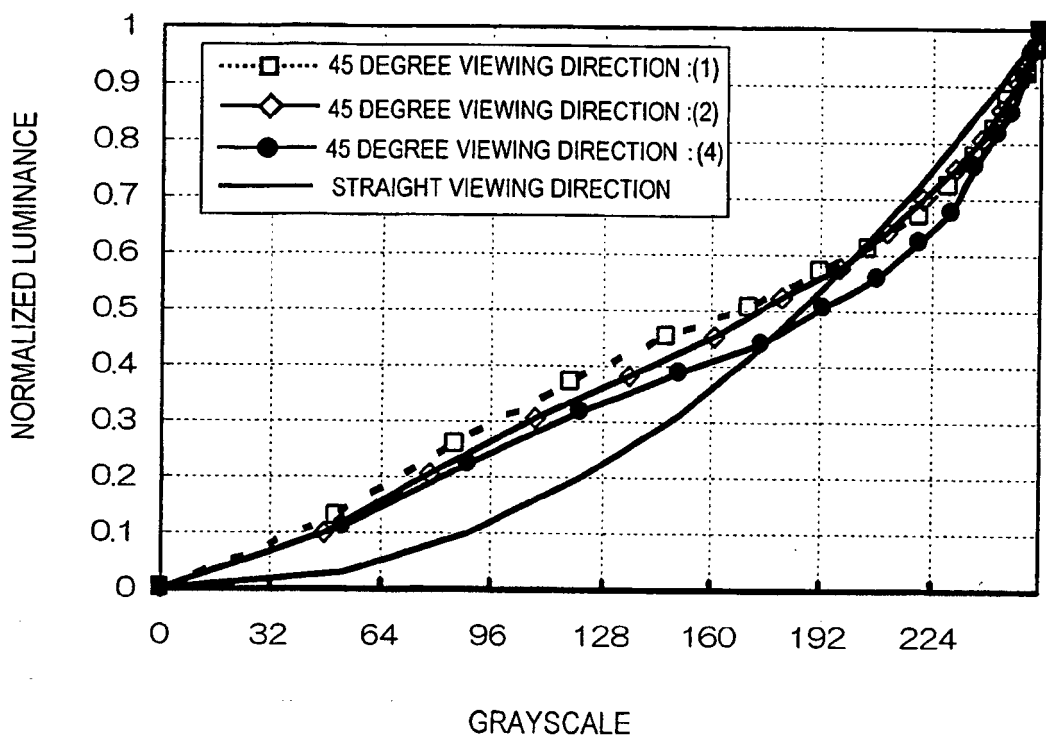


FIG. 15

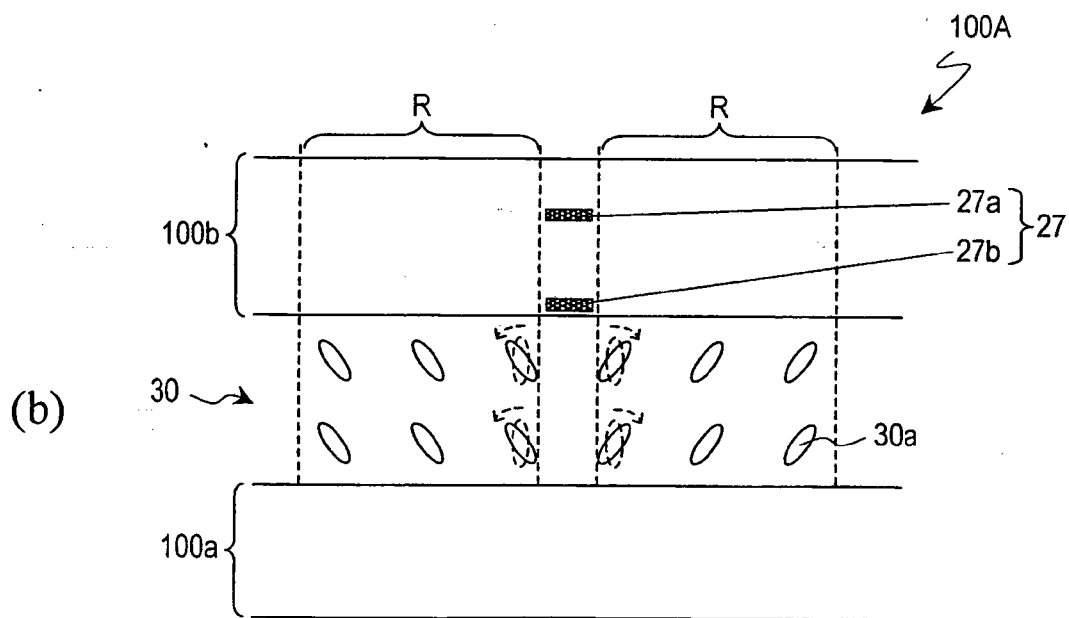
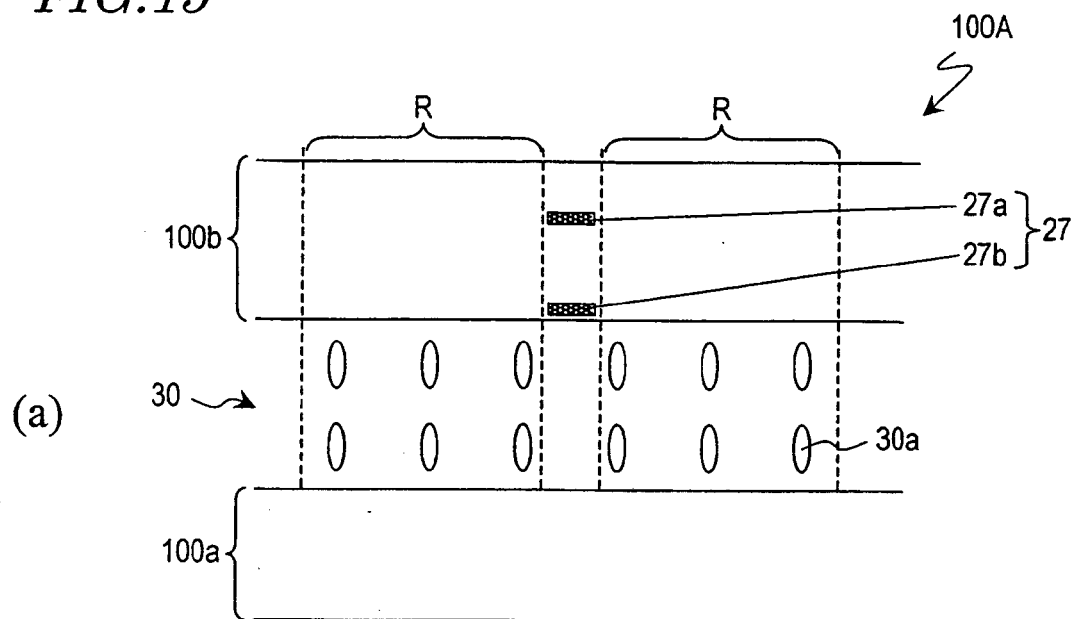


FIG. 16

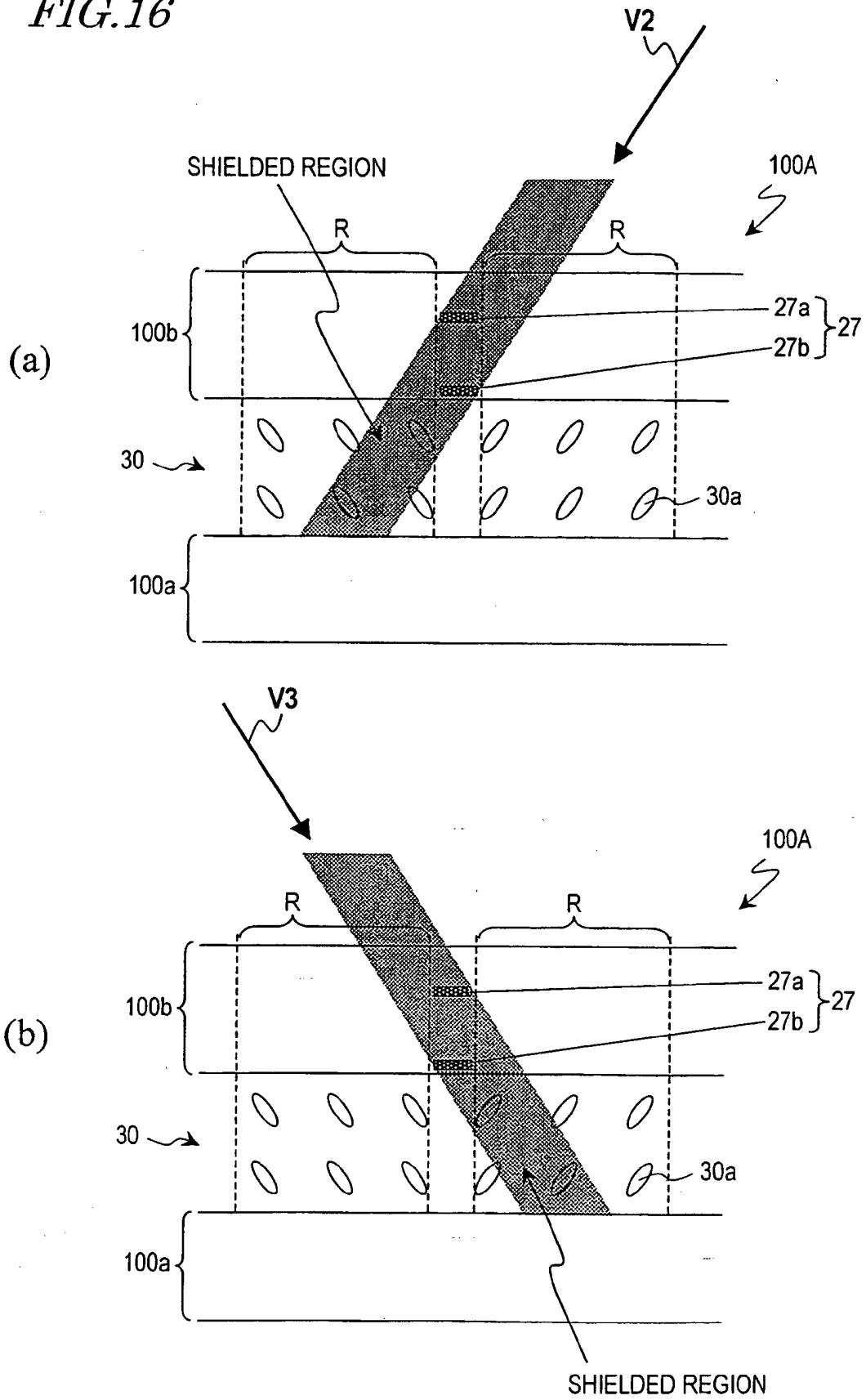
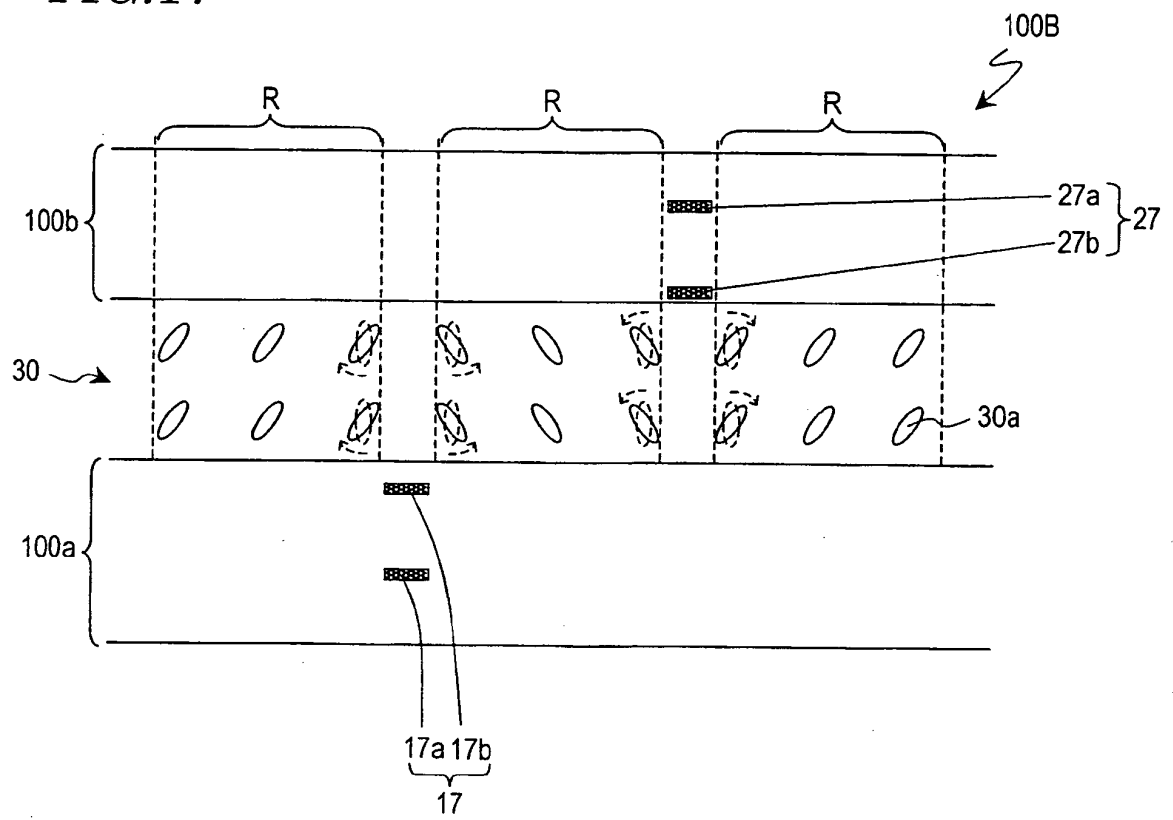


FIG. 17



REFERENCES CITED IN THE DESCRIPTION

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[标]申请(专利权)人(译)	夏普株式会社		
申请(专利权)人(译)	夏普株式会社		
当前申请(专利权)人(译)	夏普株式会社		
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IPC分类号	G02F1/1337 G02F1/1343		
CPC分类号	G02F1/136209 G02F1/133512 G02F1/133753 G02F1/1393		
优先权	2008115192 2008-04-25 JP		
其他公开文献	EP2278389A4 EP2278389A1		
外部链接	Espacenet		

摘要(译)

本发明提供一种具有垂直取向液晶层的多畴型液晶显示装置，该垂直取向液晶层能够在不使观察者感觉到任何不自然的情况下进行显示操作并且使光学透射率的降低最小化。在本发明的液晶显示装置中，每个像素的液晶层具有液晶区域，当在第一和第二电极之间施加电压时，液晶分子在多个不同方向上倾斜。每个像素具有布置在液晶区域之间的边界上的不透明部分。为至少一个基板提供不透明部分，使得当在第一和第二电极之间施加电压时，与边界相邻的液晶分子将倾斜，同时转动其一个端部，该端部更靠近基板。不透明部分，远离边界。不透明部分包括第一屏蔽层和第二屏蔽层，第一屏蔽层和第二屏蔽层与第一屏蔽层重叠，在它们之间留有预定间隙。

FIG. 1

