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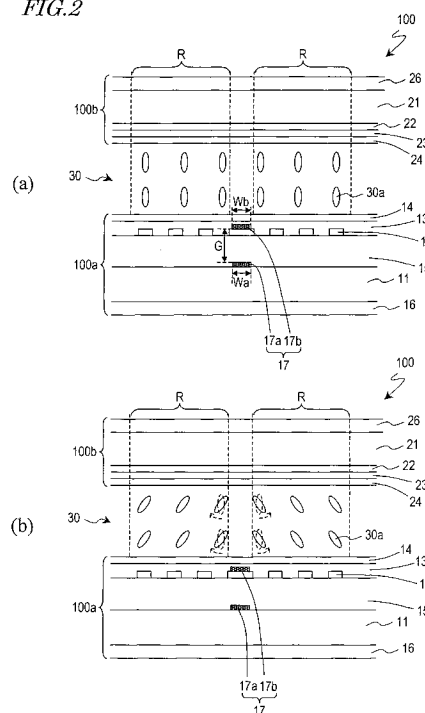
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(54) **LIQUID CRYSTAL DISPLAY DEVICE**

(57) 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. In the liquid crystal display device of this invention, the liquid crystal layer of each pixel has liquid crystal regions in which liquid crystal molecules tilt in multiple different directions when a voltage is applied between first and second electrodes. Each pixel has an opaque portion arranged on a boundary between the liquid crystal regions. The opaque portion is provided for at least one of the 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 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.

FIG. 2



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.

[0006] Patent Document No. 1: Japanese Patent Application Laid-Open Publication No. 11-242225

[0007] Patent Document No. 2: Japanese Patent Application Laid-Open Publication No. 2004-93846

10 DISCLOSURE OF INVENTION

PROBLEMS TO BE SOLVED BY THE INVENTION

[0008] 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.

[0009] 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

[0010] 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.

[0011] 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.

[0012] 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.

[0013] 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.

[0014] 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.

[0015] 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

[0016] 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

[0017] [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.

[0018] [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.

[0019] [FIG. 3] A plan view illustrating the structure of a pixel electrode that the liquid crystal display device **100** has.

[0020] [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.

[0021] [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.

[0022] [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.

[0023] [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.

[0024] [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.

[0025] [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.

[0026] [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**.

[0027] [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**.

[0028] [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.

[0029] [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.

[0030] [FIG. 14] A graph showing the grayscale dependences of normalized luminance in straight and 45 degree viewing directions, respectively.

[0031] [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.

[0032] [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.

[0033] [FIG. 17] A cross-sectional view schematically illustrating a liquid crystal display device **100B** as still another preferred embodiment of the present invention.

DESCRIPTION OF REFERENCE NUMERALS

[0034]

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
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 sub-

strate)

100b

counter substrate (color filter substrate)

100, 100A, 100B

liquid crystal display device

BEST MODE FOR CARRYING OUT THE INVENTION

[0035] 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.

[0036] 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**.

[0037] 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**.

[0038] 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**.

[0039] 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.

[0040] 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.

[0041] 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.

[0042] 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**.

[0043] 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".

[0044] 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).

[0045] 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.

[0046] 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.

[0047] 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.

[0048] 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.

[0049] 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.

[0050] 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.

[0051] 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**.

[0052] 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)**.

[0053] 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**.

[0054] 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.

[0055] 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**.

[0056] 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.

[0057] 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.

[0058] 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 transmit-

tance in the oblique viewing direction is higher than the one in the straight viewing direction.

[0059] 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).

[0060] 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.

[0061] 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).

[0062] 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.

[0063] 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.

[0064] 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.

[0065] 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).

[0066] 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.

[0067] 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.

[0068] 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.

[0069] 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.

[0070] 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).

[0071] 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**.

[0072] 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).

[0073] 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 $1.5\ \mu\text{m}$.

[0074] 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).

[0075] 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.

[0076] 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 portion **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.

[0077] 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).

[0078] 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.

[0079] 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.

[0080] 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.

[0081] 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.

[0082] 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.

[0083] 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.

[0084] 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.

[0085] 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.

[0086] 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.

[0087] 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.

[0088] 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**.

[0089] 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.

[0090] 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.

[0091] 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).

[0092] 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.

[0093] 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.

[0094] 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.

[0095] 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.

[0096] 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**.

[0097] 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.

[0098] 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. 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. 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.

INDUSTRIAL APPLICABILITY

[0099] 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 comprising a first substrate, a second substrate, and a vertical alignment liquid crystal layer interposed between the first and second substrates, the device comprising 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, and a part of the liquid crystal layer located within each said pixel having 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, wherein each said pixel has an opaque portion that is arranged on a boundary between the multiple liquid crystal regions, and wherein 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, and wherein 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.
2. A liquid crystal display device comprising a first substrate, a second substrate, and a vertical alignment liquid crystal layer interposed between the first and second substrates, the device comprising 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, and a part of the liquid crystal layer located within each said pixel having 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,
 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 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 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, and
 wherein 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.

3. The liquid crystal display device of claim 1 or 2, further comprising two polarizers that are arranged as crossed Nicols,
 wherein 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.
4. The liquid crystal display device of claim 3, wherein the liquid crystal regions include four liquid crystal regions in which the liquid crystal molecules 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 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.
5. The liquid crystal display device of claim 3 or 4, wherein 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, and
 wherein the opaque portion is arranged on the first substrate.
6. The liquid crystal display device of one of claims 1 to 5, further comprising:

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.

FIG. 1

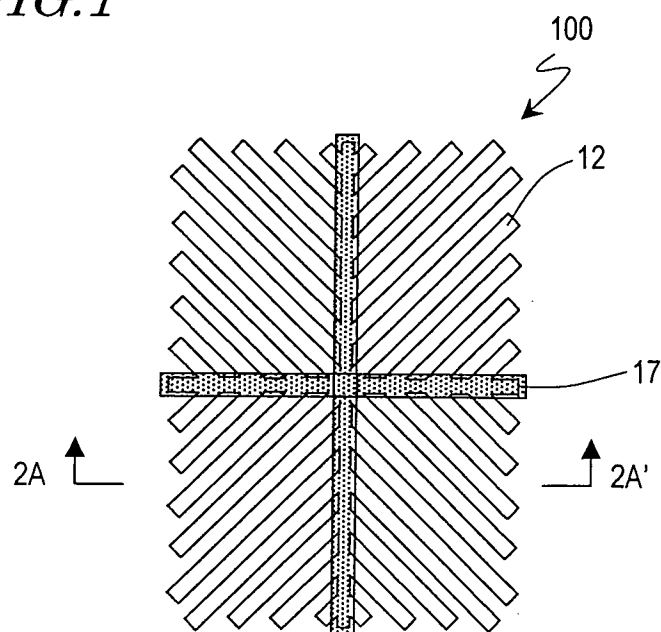


FIG. 2

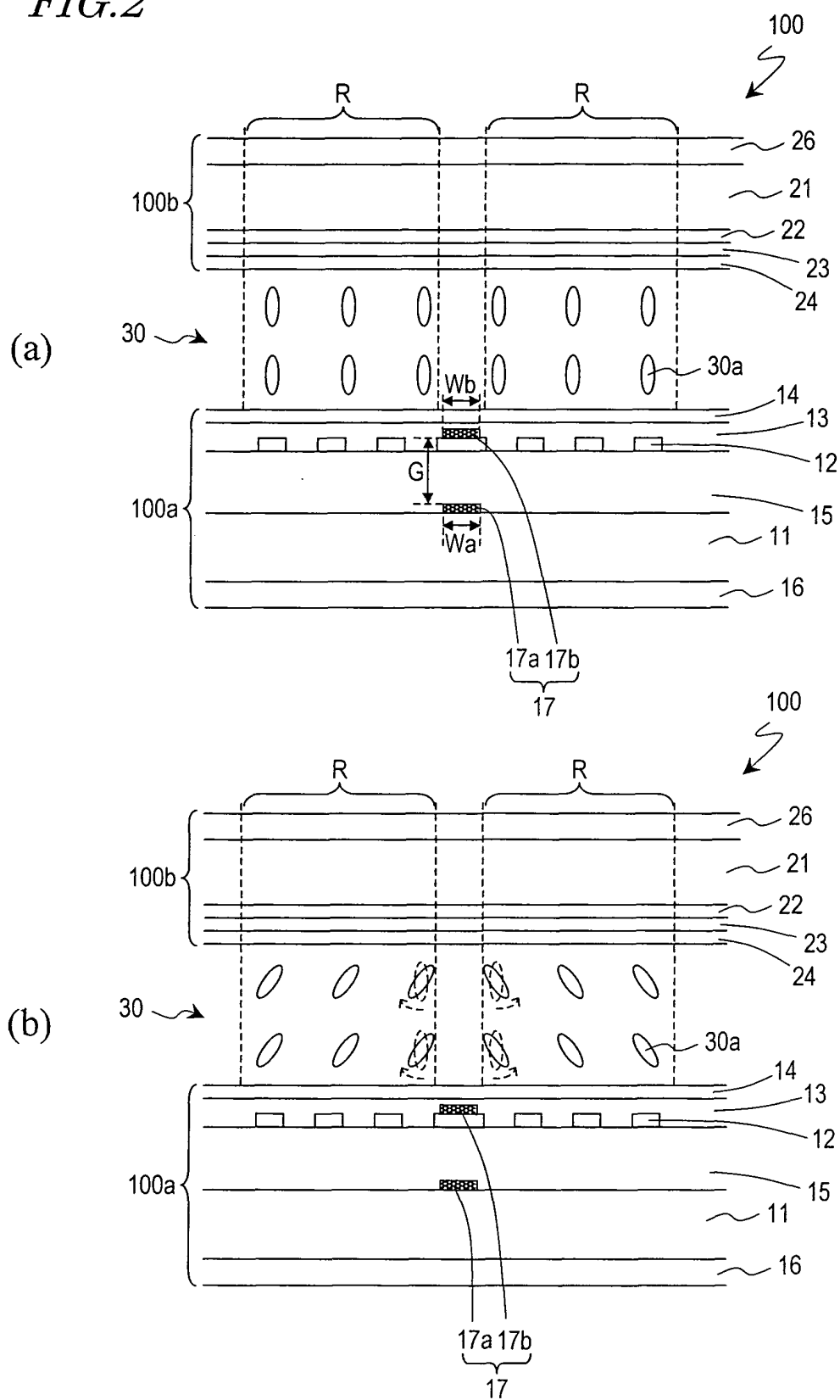


FIG. 3

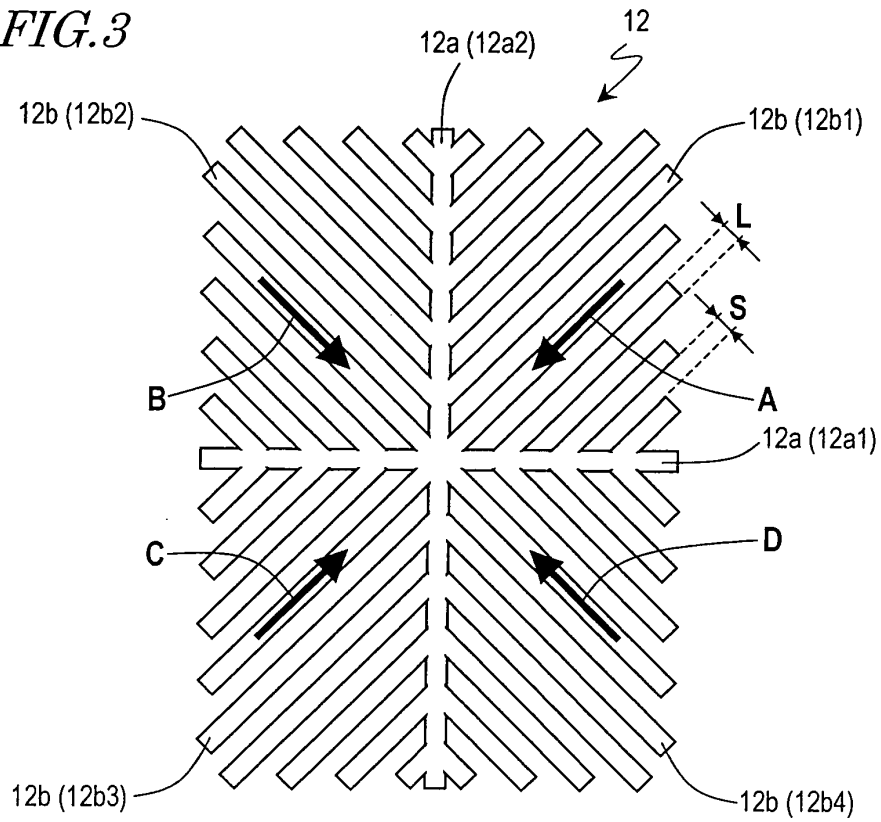


FIG. 4

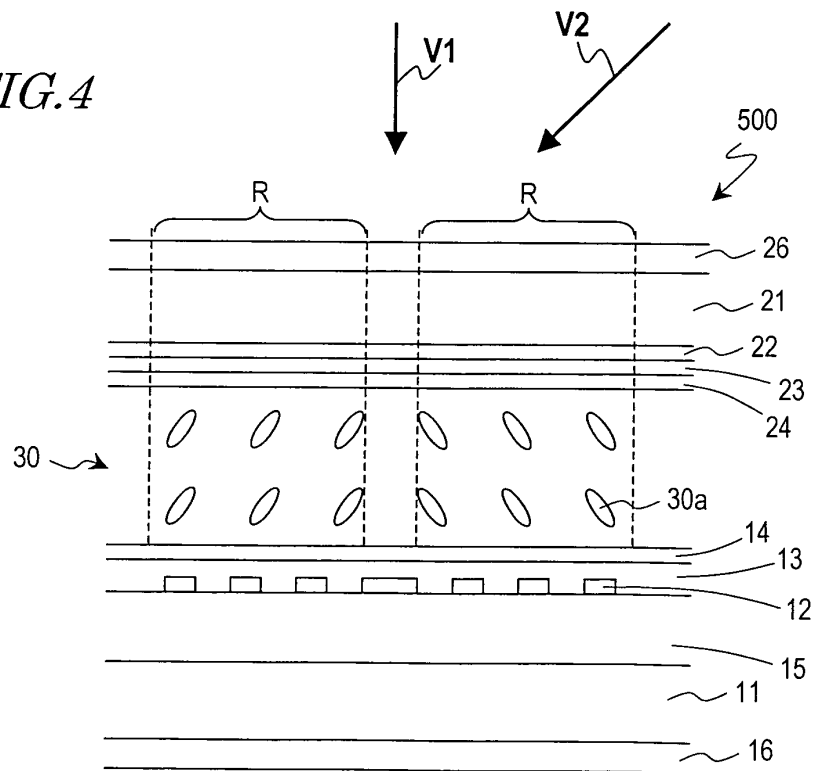
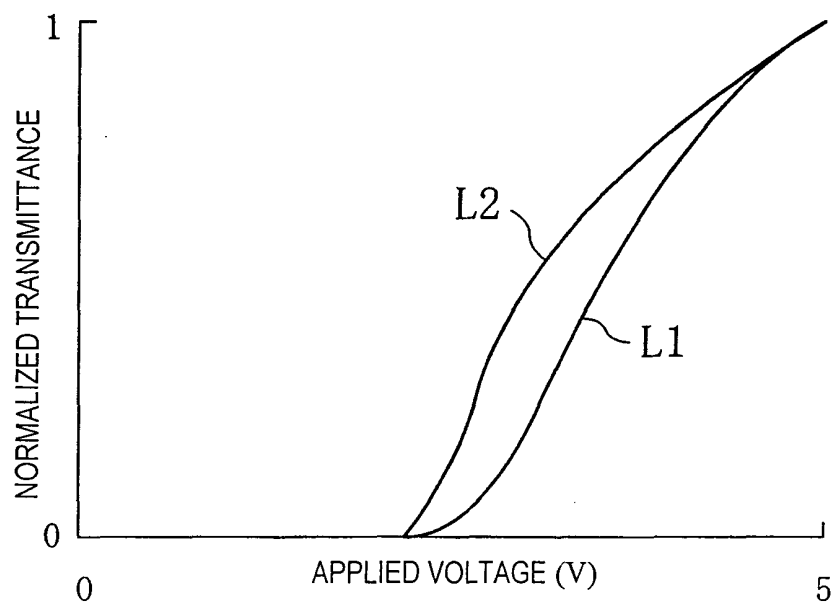
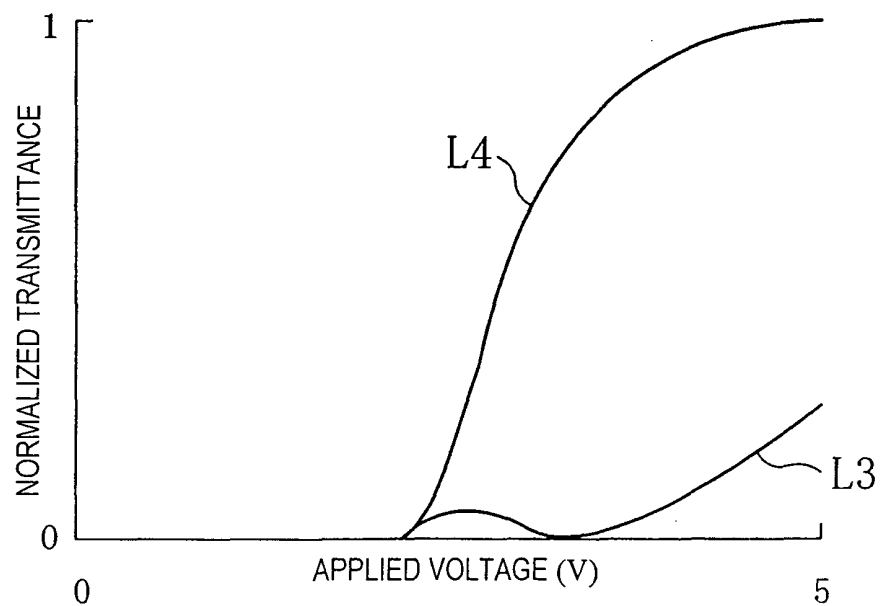


FIG.5*FIG.6*

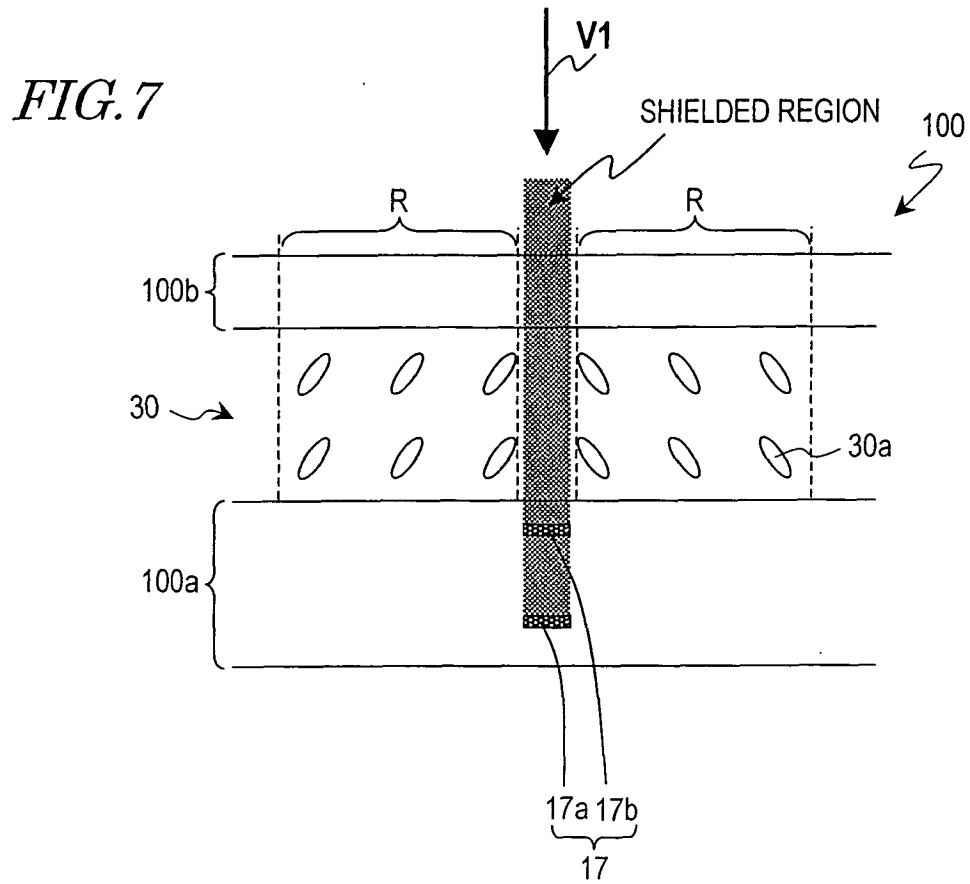


FIG. 8

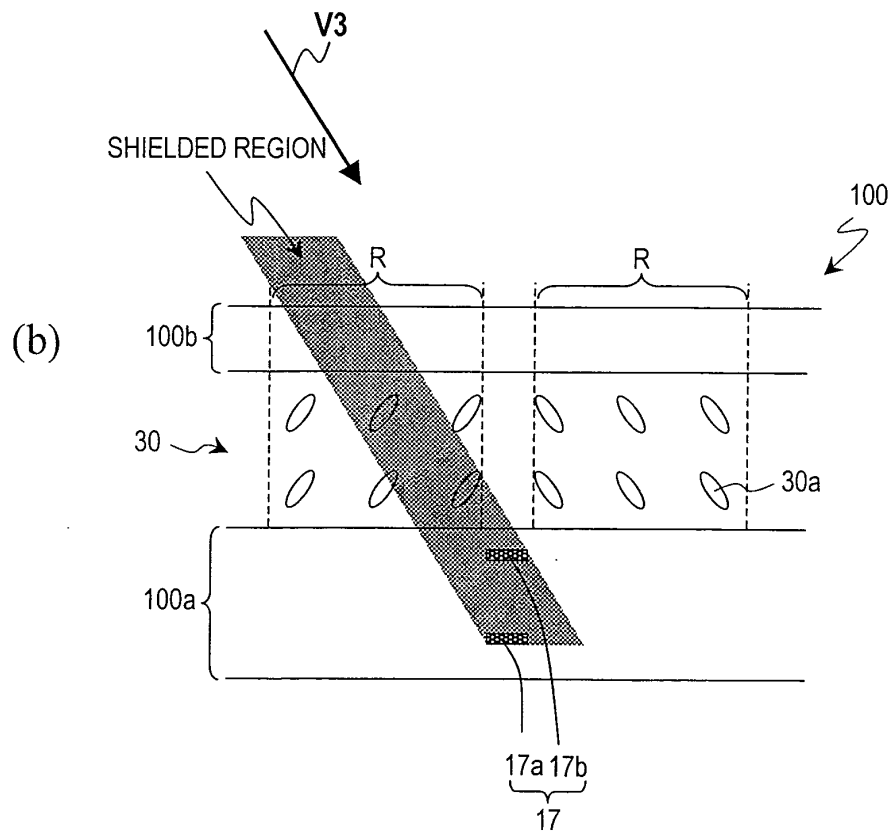
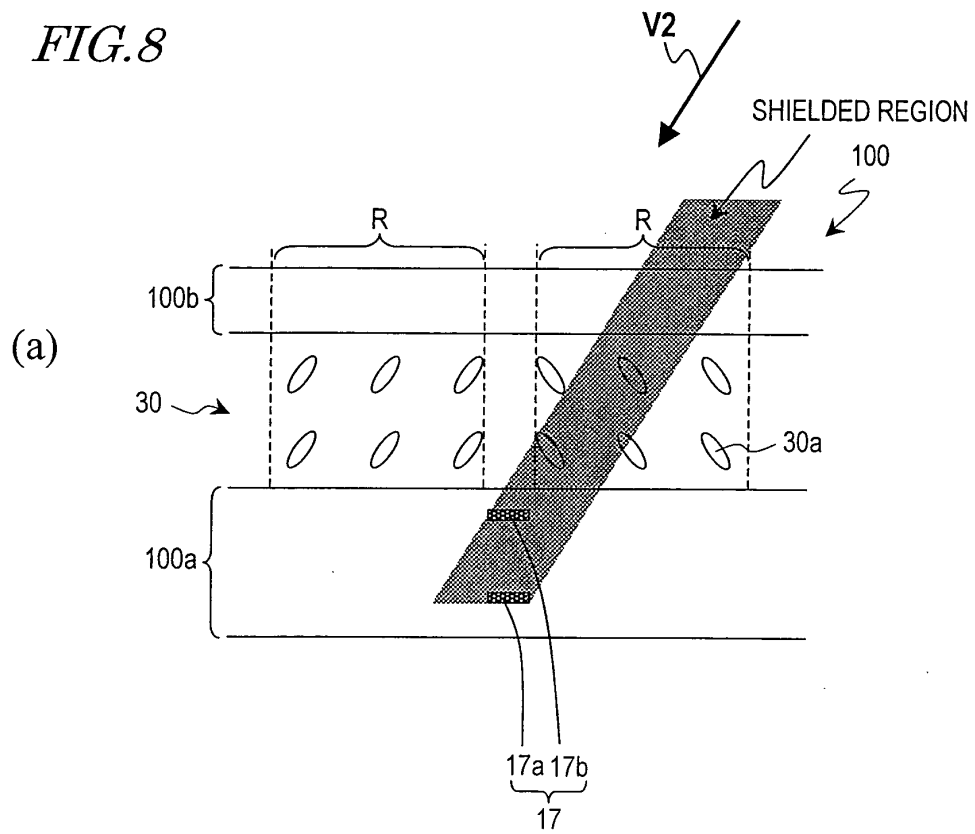


FIG. 9

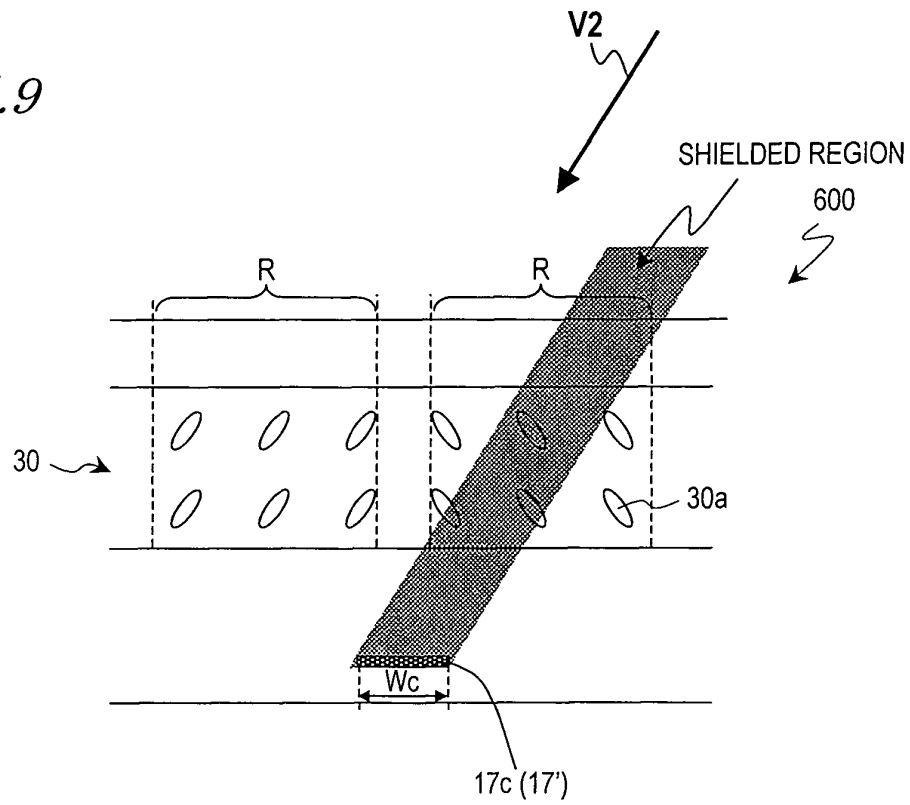


FIG. 10

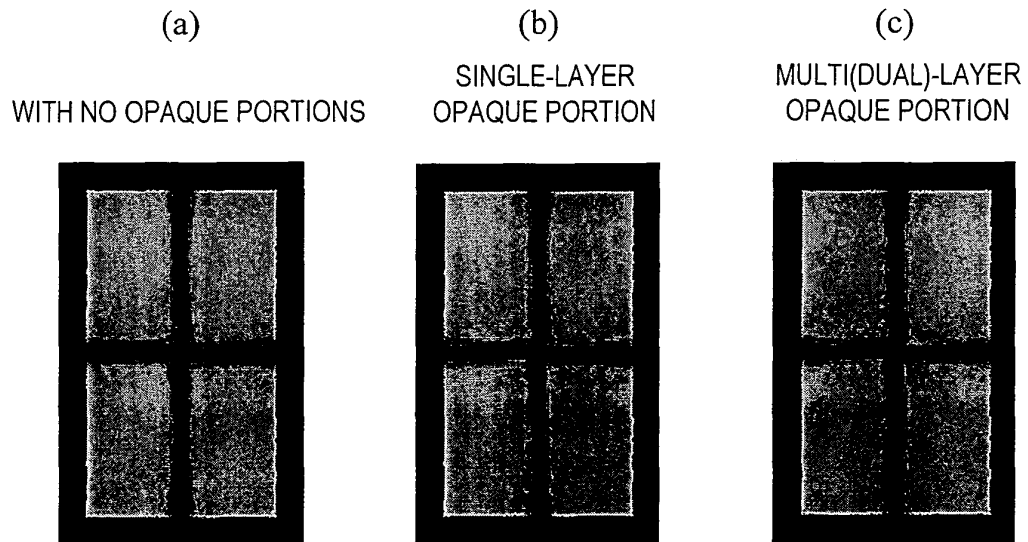


FIG. 11

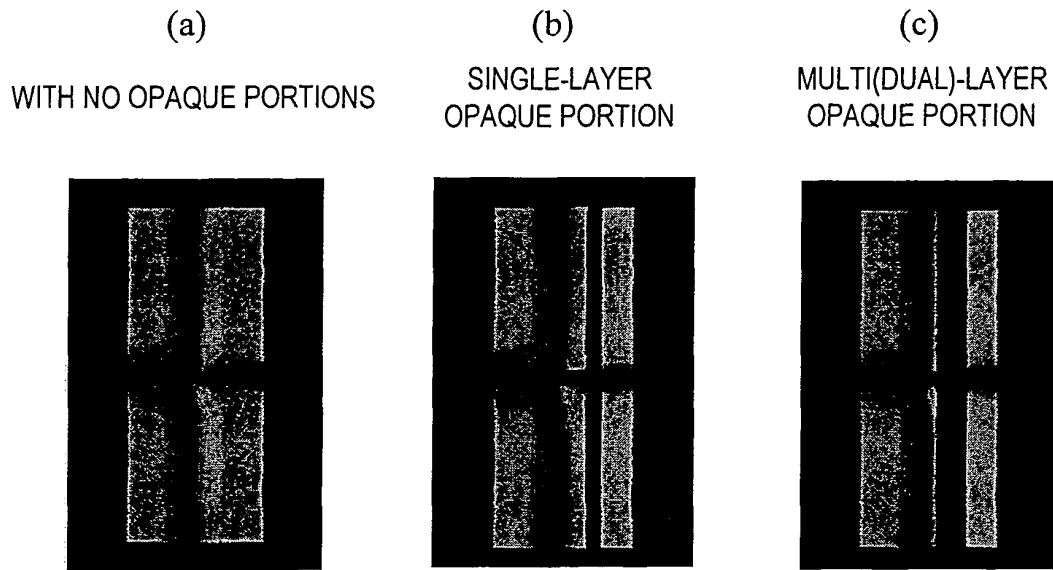


FIG. 12

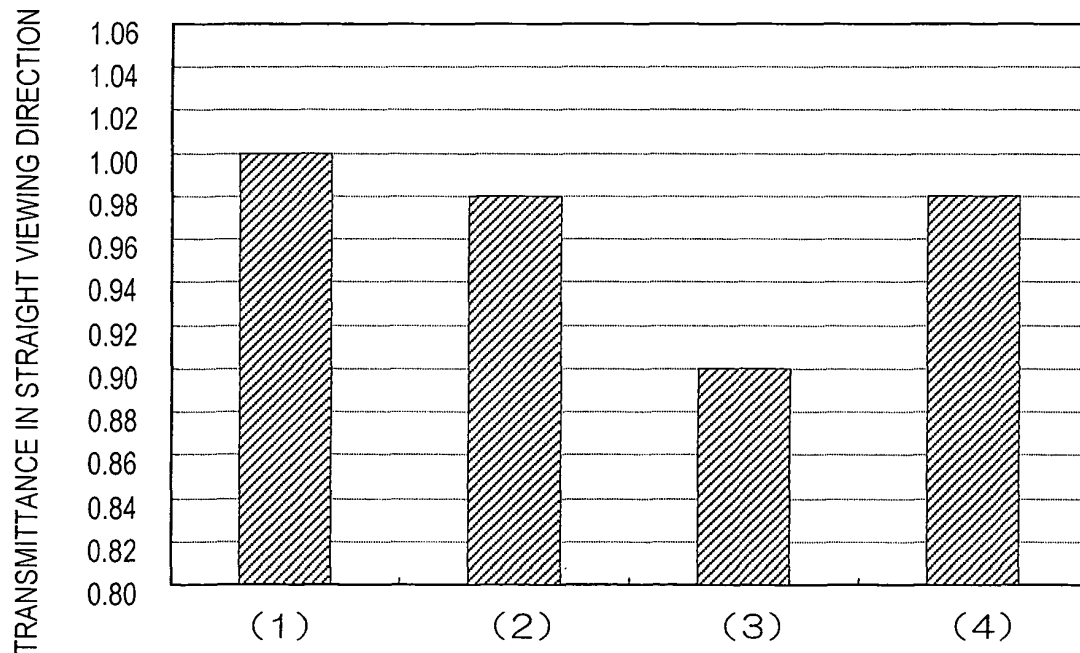
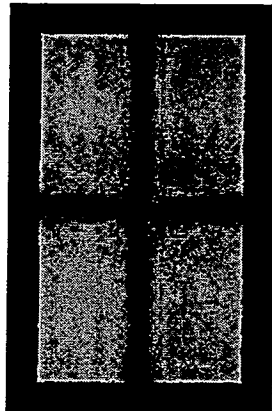


FIG.13

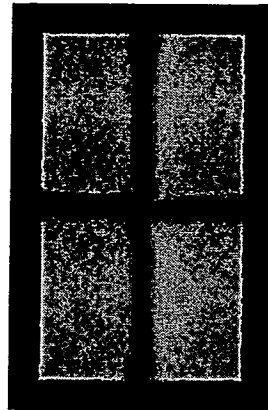
(a)

(1) : WITH NO OPAQUE PORTIONS



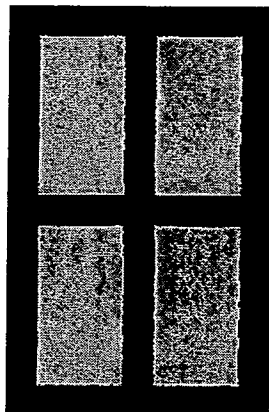
(b)

(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

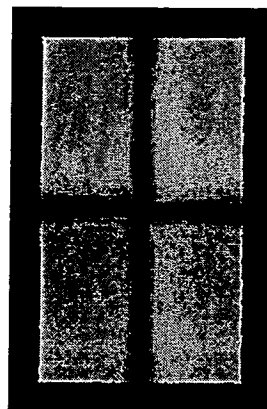


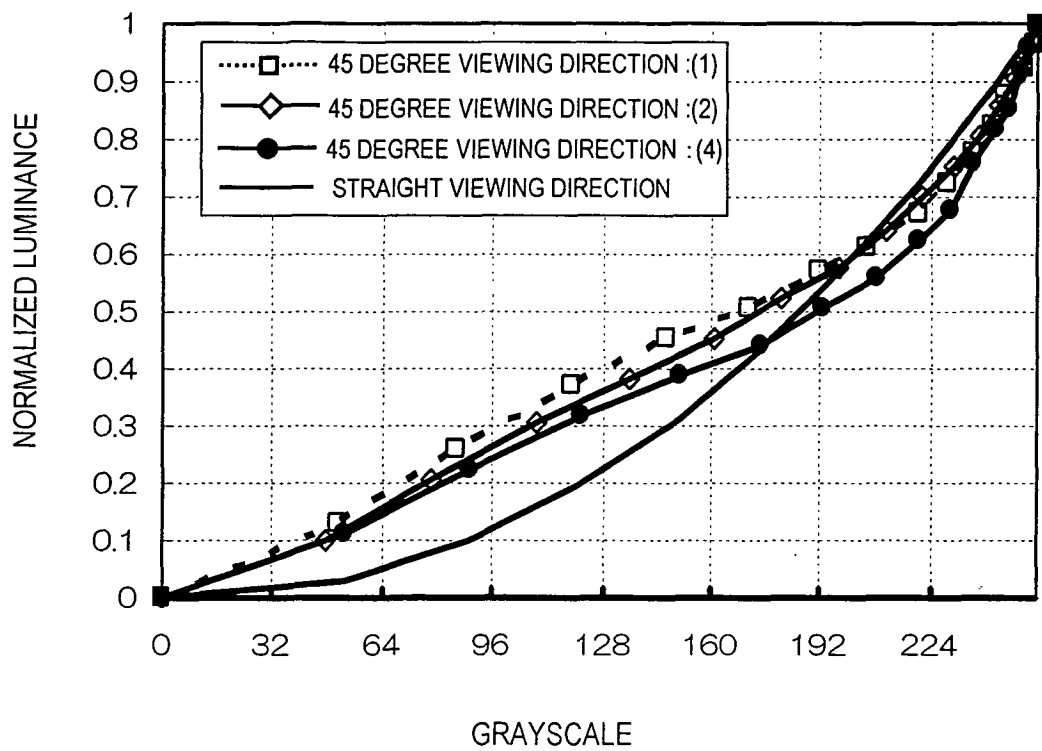
FIG.14

FIG. 15

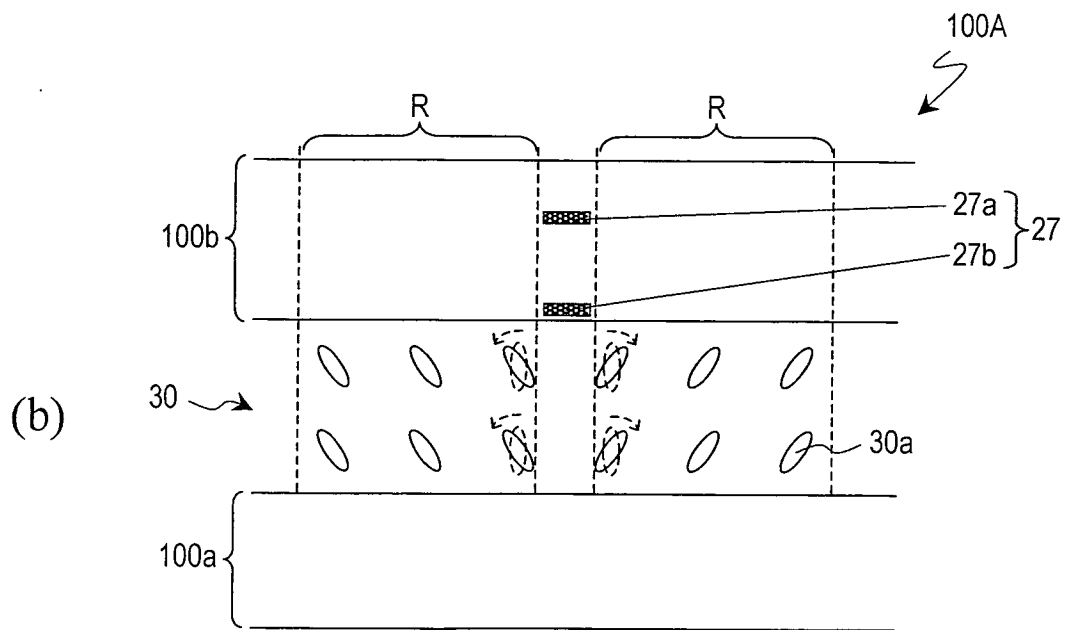
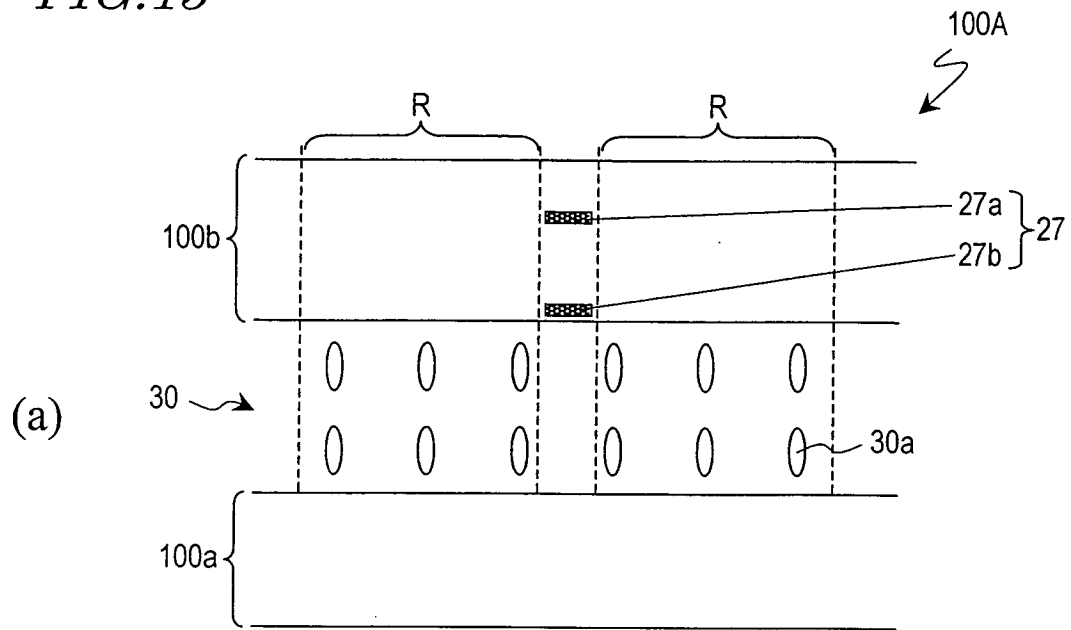


FIG.16

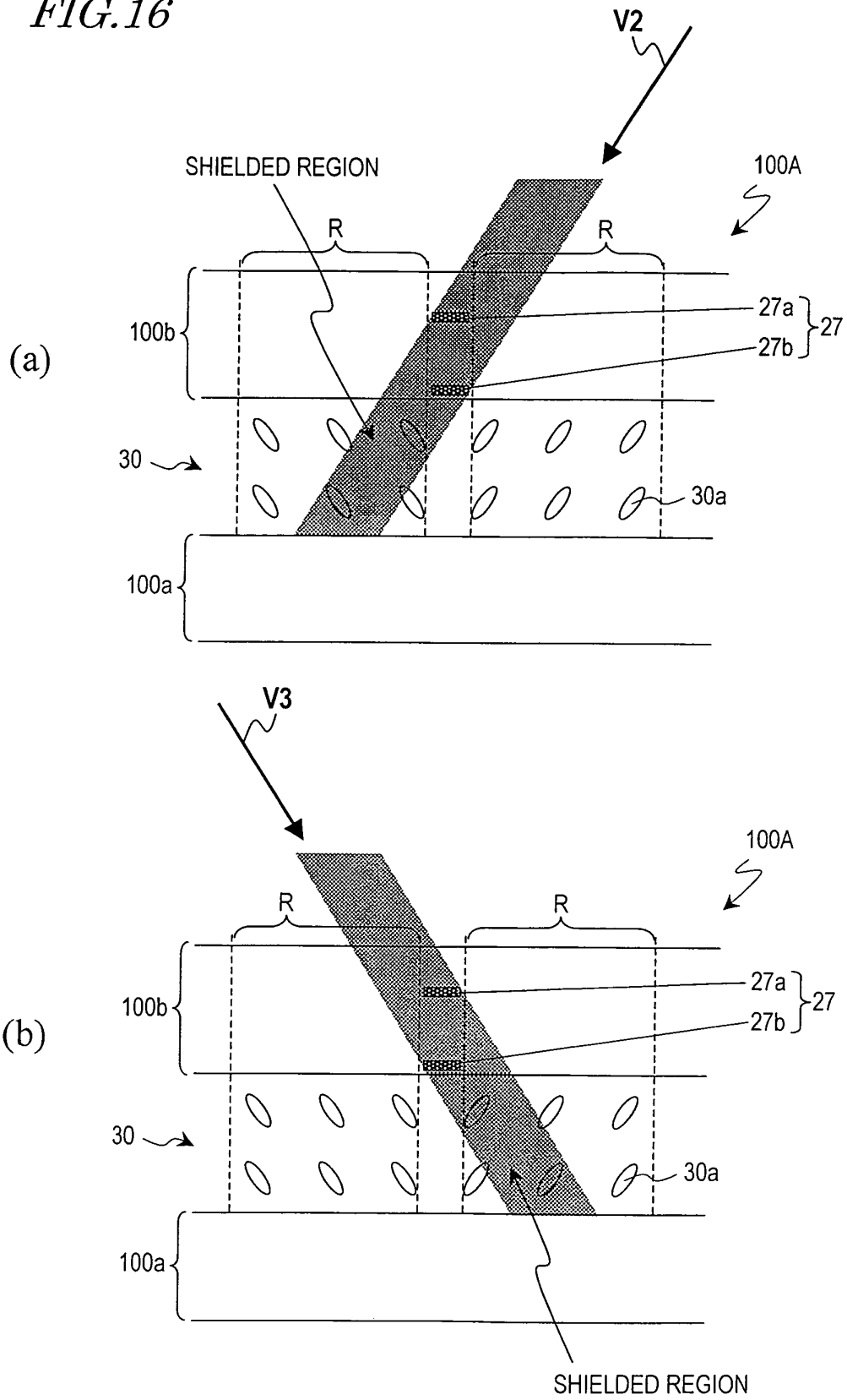
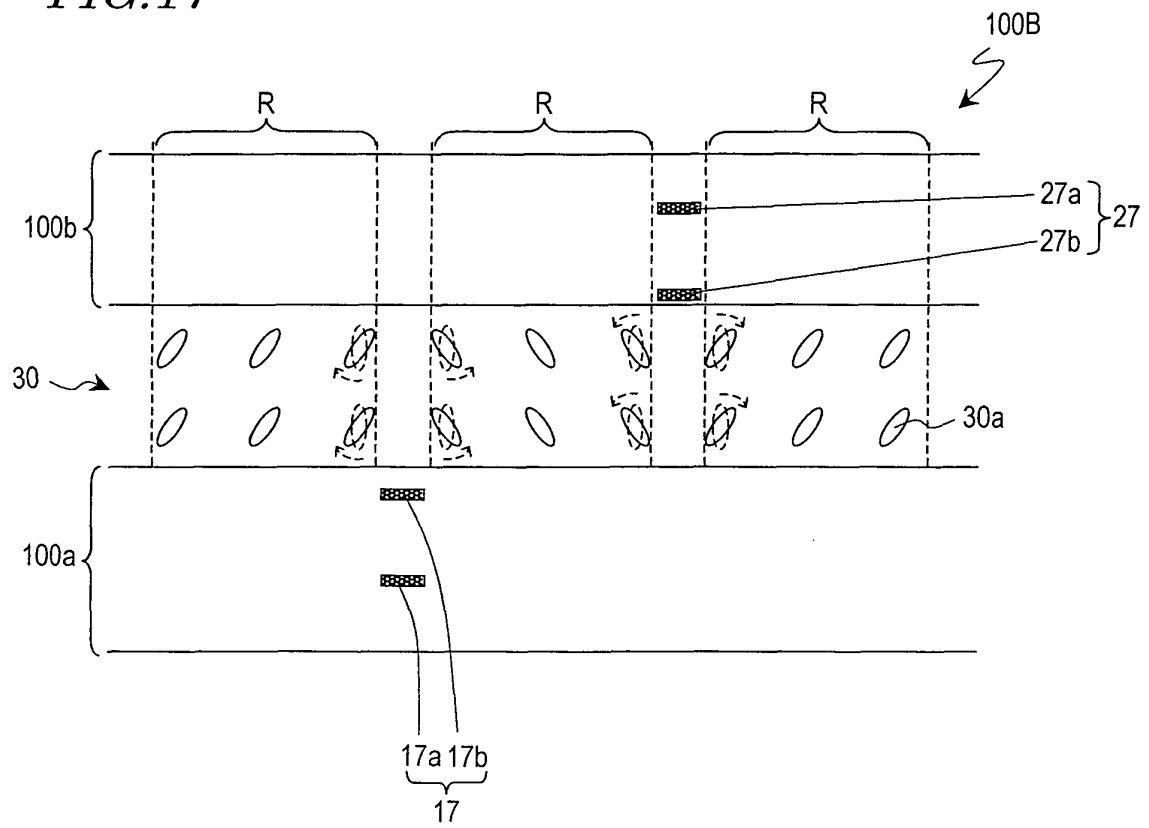


FIG. 17



INTERNATIONAL SEARCH REPORT

International application No.

PCT/JP2009/001450

A. CLASSIFICATION OF SUBJECT MATTER G02F1/1337(2006.01) i, G02F1/1343(2006.01) i		
According to International Patent Classification (IPC) or to both national classification and IPC		
B. FIELDS SEARCHED		
Minimum documentation searched (classification system followed by classification symbols) G02F1/1337, G02F1/1343		
Documentation searched other than minimum documentation to the extent that such documents are included in the fields searched Jitsuyo Shinan Koho 1922-1996 Jitsuyo Shinan Toroku Koho 1996-2009 Kokai Jitsuyo Shinan Koho 1971-2009 Toroku Jitsuyo Shinan Koho 1994-2009		
Electronic data base consulted during the international search (name of data base and, where practicable, search terms used)		
C. DOCUMENTS CONSIDERED TO BE RELEVANT		
Category*	Citation of document, with indication, where appropriate, of the relevant passages	Relevant to claim No.
A	JP 2004-93846 A (Sharp Corp.), 25 March, 2004 (25.03.04), Full text; Figs. 1 to 18 & US 2004/0041963 A1 & KR 10-2004-0020022 A & CN 1490647 A & TW 272437 B	1-6
A	WO 2006/132369 A1 (Sharp Corp.), 14 December, 2006 (14.12.06), Full text; Figs. 1 to 29 (Family: none)	1-6
☐ Further documents are listed in the continuation of Box C. ☐ See patent family annex.		
* Special categories of cited documents: "A" document defining the general state of the art which is not considered to be of particular relevance "E" earlier application or patent but published on or after the international filing date "L" document which may throw doubts on priority claim(s) or which is cited to establish the publication date of another citation or other special reason (as specified) "O" document referring to an oral disclosure, use, exhibition or other means "P" document published prior to the international filing date but later than the priority date claimed "T" later document published after the international filing date or priority date and not in conflict with the application but cited to understand the principle or theory underlying the invention "X" document of particular relevance; the claimed invention cannot be considered novel or cannot be considered to involve an inventive step when the document is taken alone "Y" document of particular relevance; the claimed invention cannot be considered to involve an inventive step when the document is combined with one or more other such documents, such combination being obvious to a person skilled in the art "&" document member of the same patent family		
Date of the actual completion of the international search 21 April, 2009 (21.04.09)		Date of mailing of the international search report 12 May, 2009 (12.05.09)
Name and mailing address of the ISA/ Japanese Patent Office		Authorized officer
Facsimile No.		Telephone No.

Form PCT/ISA/210 (second sheet) (April 2007)

REFERENCES CITED IN THE DESCRIPTION

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- JP 2277025 A [0086]
- JP 4303827 A [0086]

专利名称(译)	液晶显示装置		
公开(公告)号	EP2278389A4	公开(公告)日	2012-11-14
申请号	EP2009734162	申请日	2009-03-30
[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	EP2278389A1 EP2278389B1		
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，该垂直取向液晶层可以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。