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(54) **LIQUID CRYSTAL DISPLAY PANEL HAVING
RECTANGULAR LIQUID CRYSTAL DOMAIN
ARRANGING LAYERS INCLUDING
CROSSED SLITS**

(52) **U.S. CL.** 349/129; 349/130; 349/143

(58) **Field of Classification Search** 349/129-131
See application file for complete search history.

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(51) **Int. Cl.**

G02F 1/1337 (2006.01)

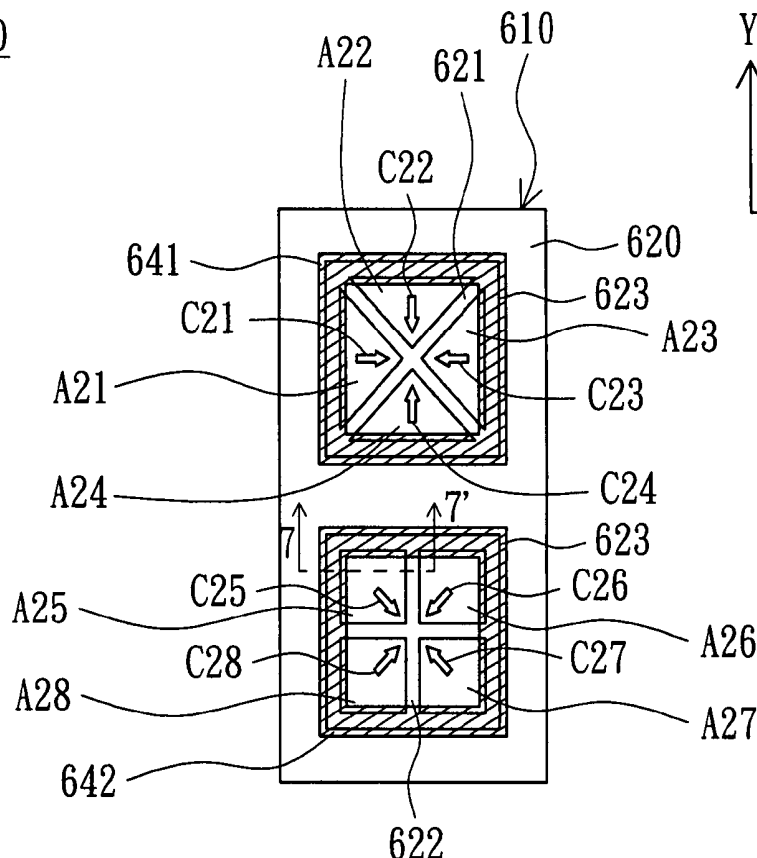
G02F 1/1343 (2006.01)

(57) **ABSTRACT**

A liquid crystal display panel (LCD) panel is provided. The LCD panel includes a plurality of pixels. Each pixel includes a pixel electrode layer and a plurality of liquid crystal domain arranging layers. The pixel electrode layer has a plurality of slits. The liquid crystal domain arranging layers are disposed near the pixel electrode layer. Each pixel is divided into a plurality of essentially closed liquid crystal domain fields by the arranging layers and the slits. Each liquid crystal domain field is formed by encircling at least one arranging layer and at least one slit.

11 Claims, 8 Drawing Sheets

600



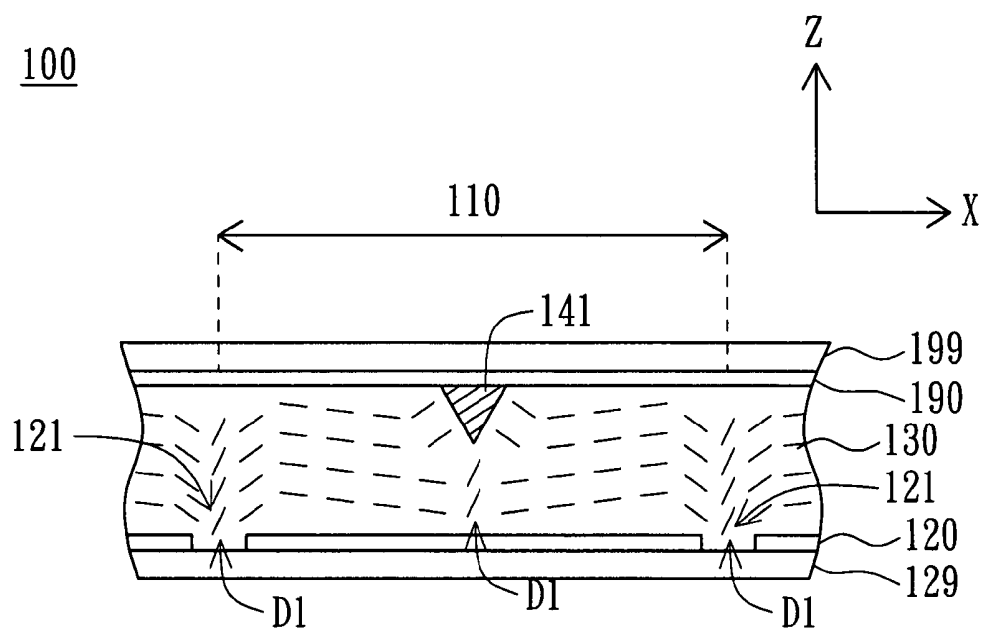


FIG. 1A(PRIOR ART)

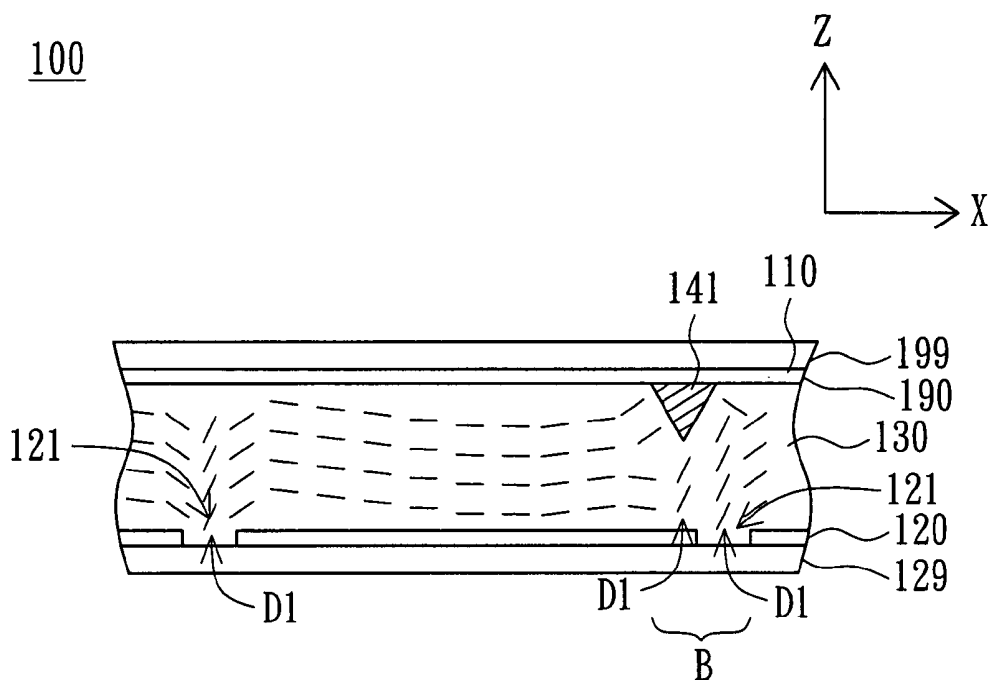


FIG. 1B(PRIOR ART)

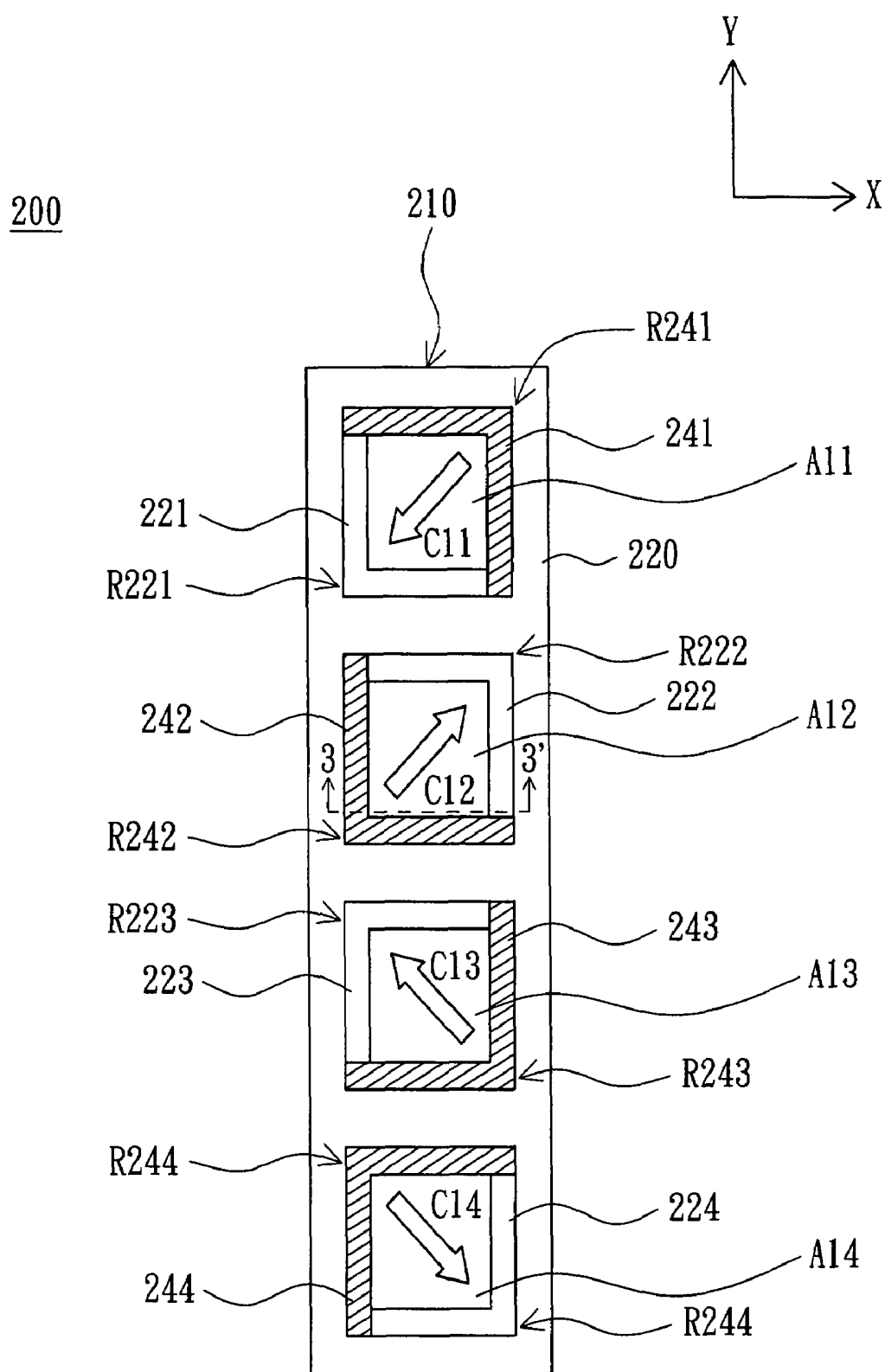


FIG. 2

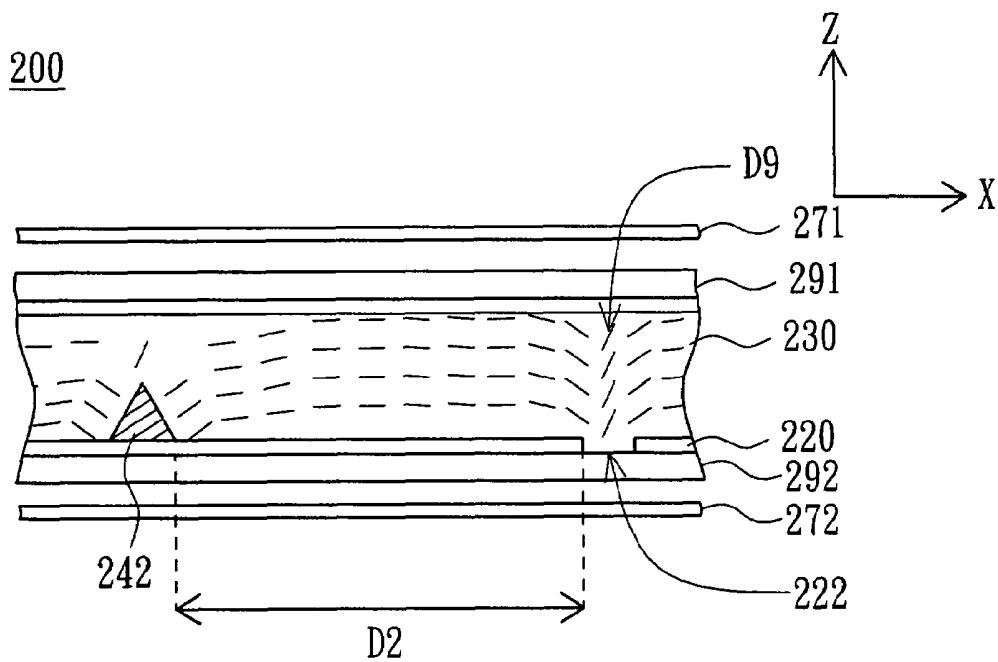


FIG. 3

A11

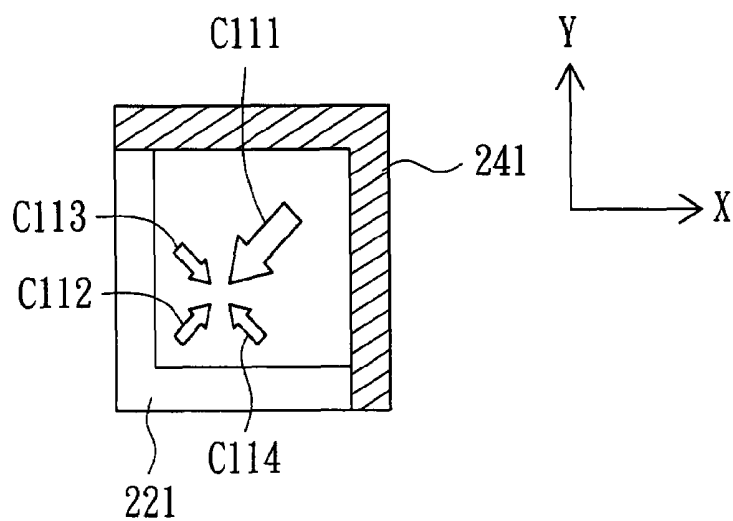


FIG. 4A

A11

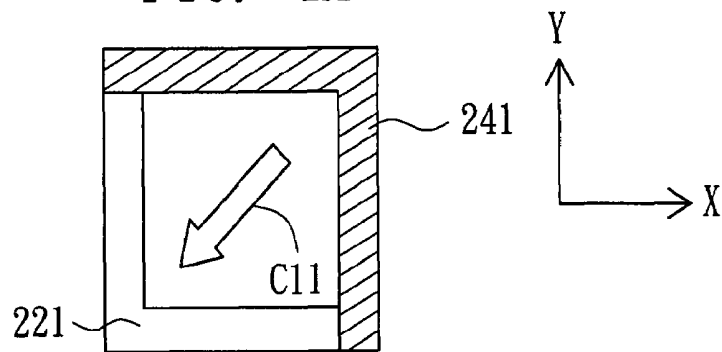


FIG. 4B

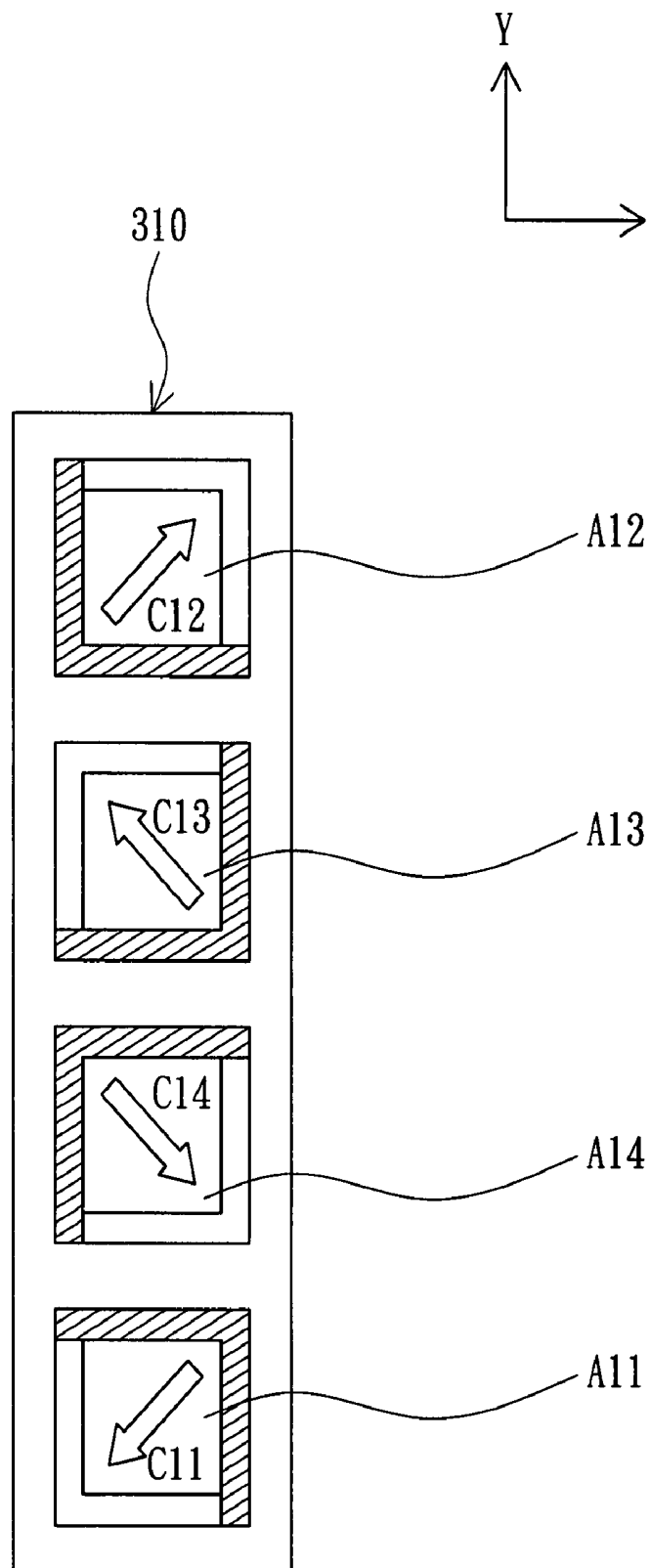
300

FIG. 5A

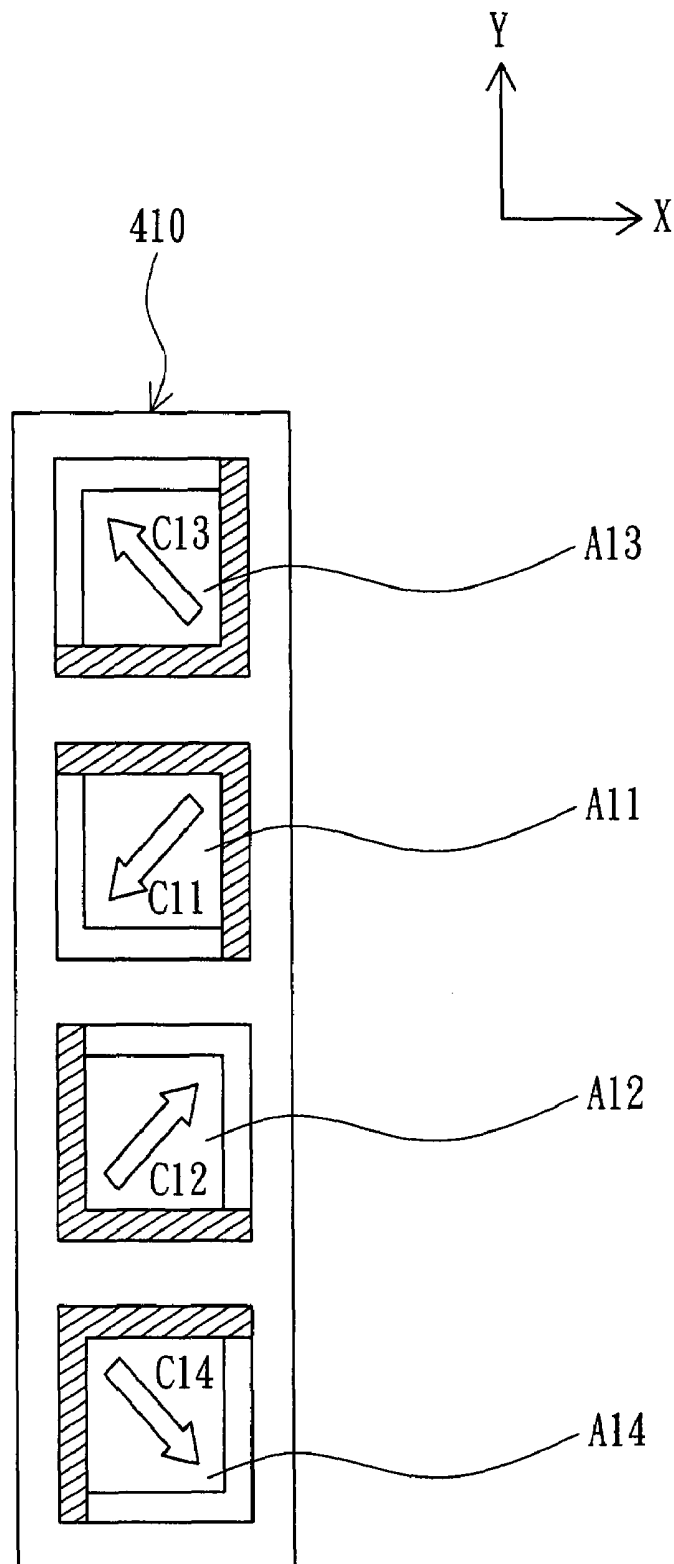
400

FIG. 5B

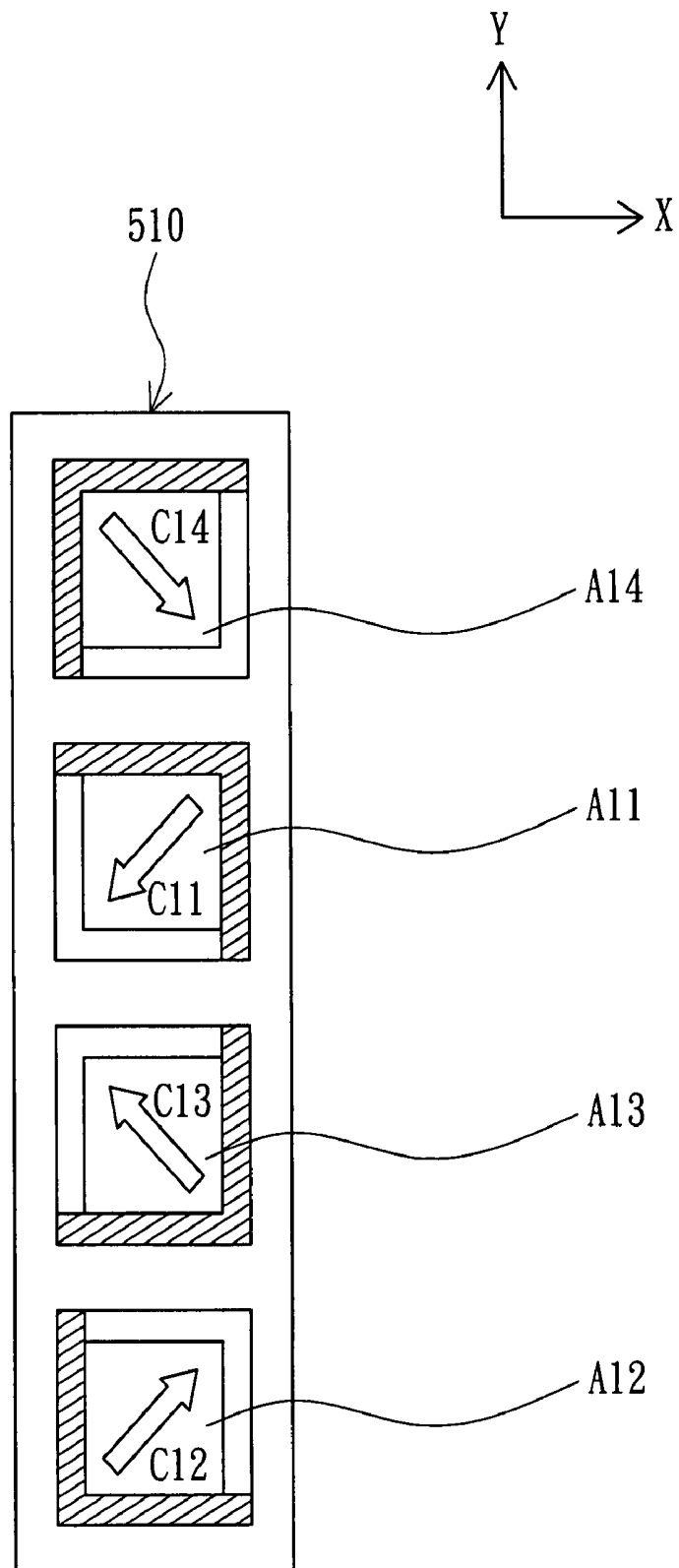
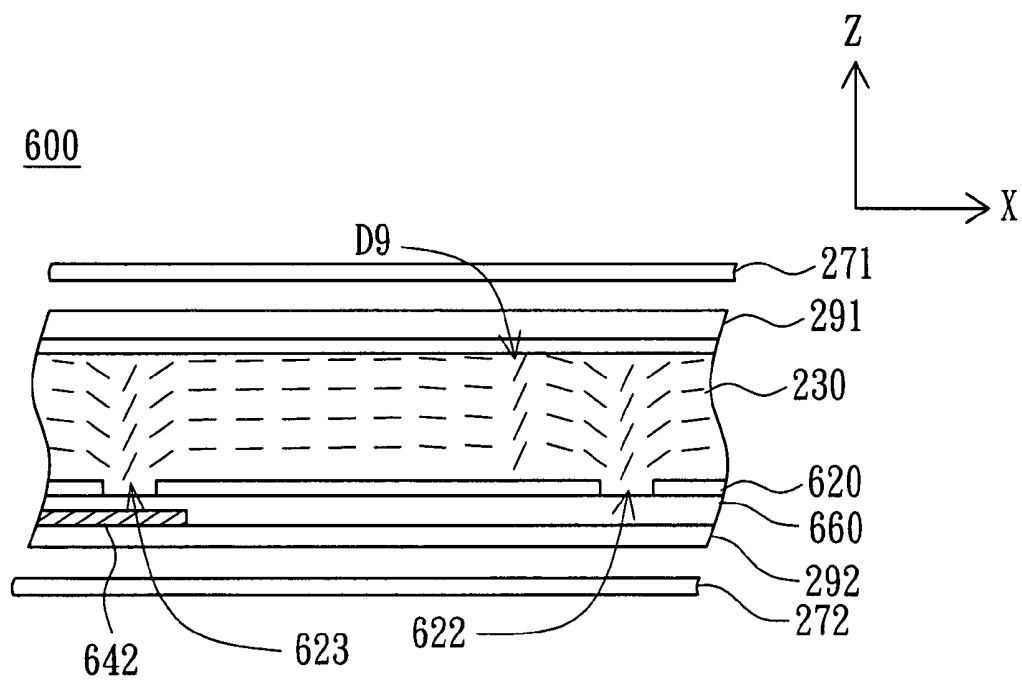
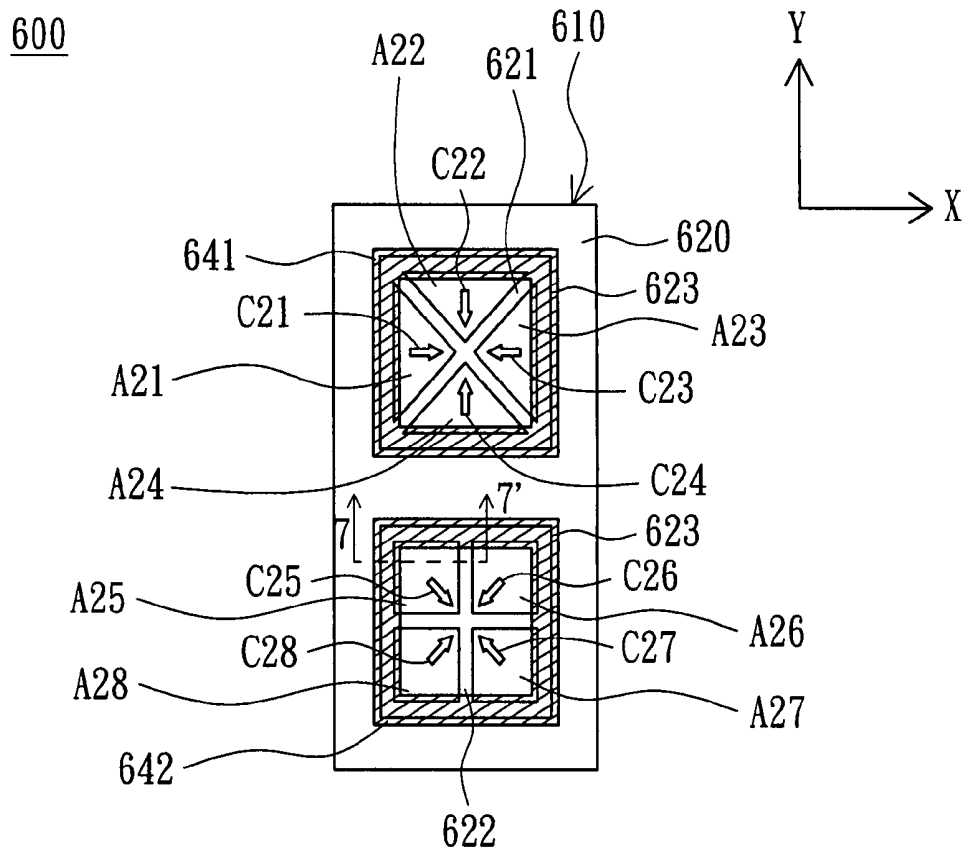
500

FIG. 5C



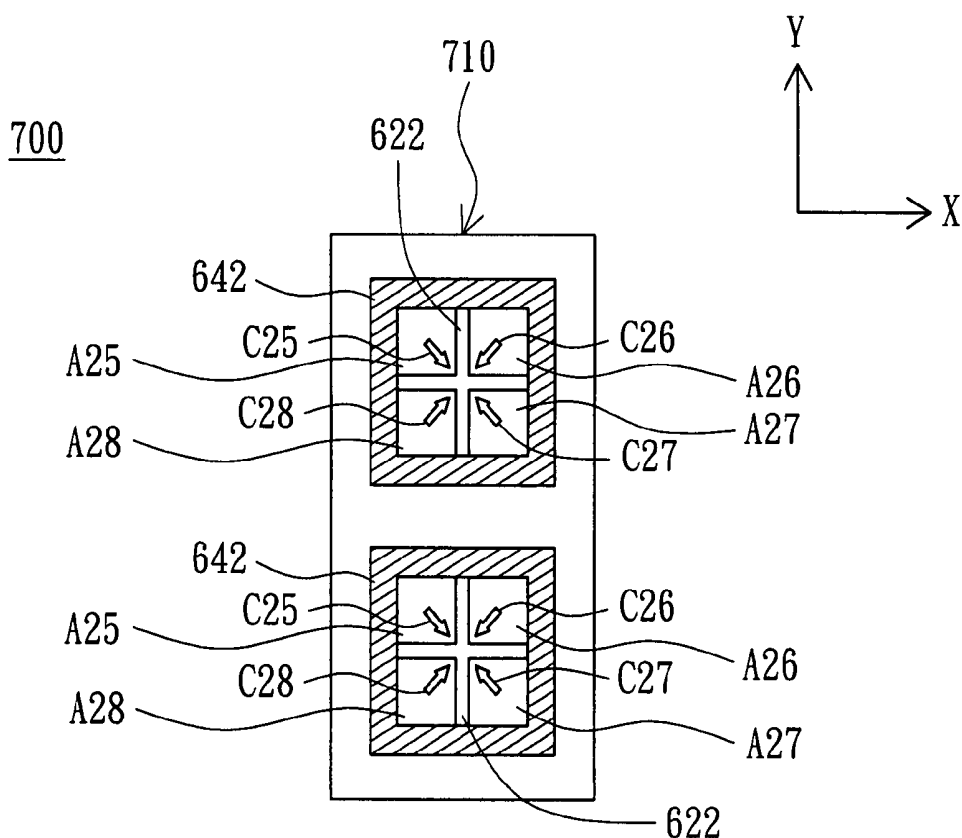


FIG. 8A

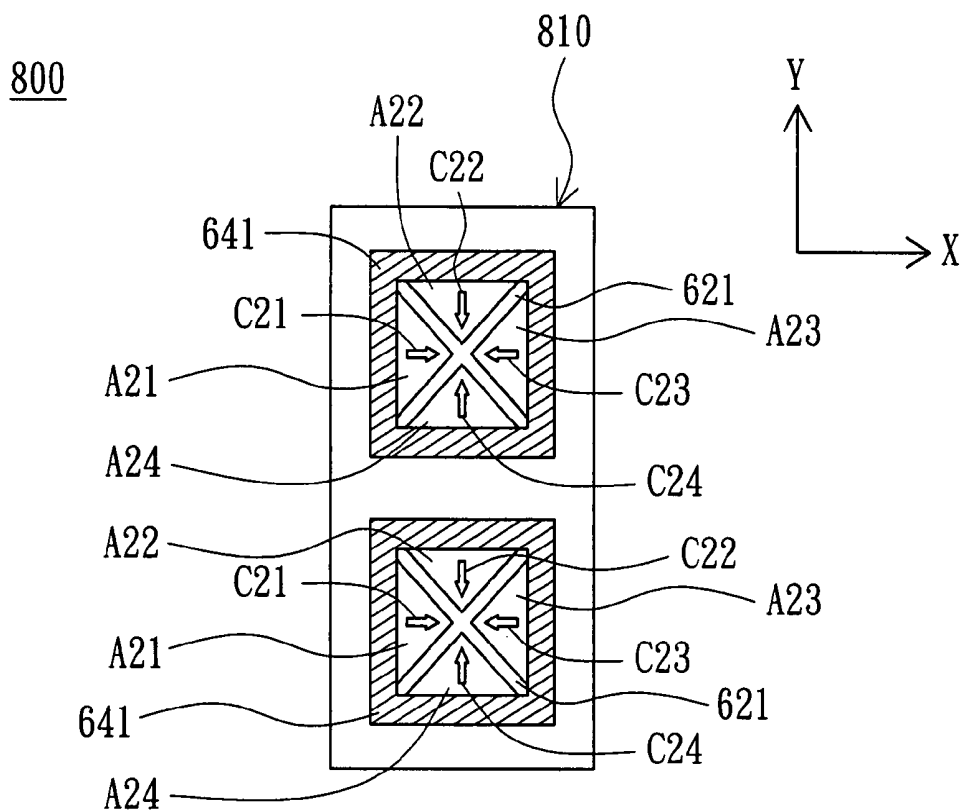


FIG. 8B

LIQUID CRYSTAL DISPLAY PANEL HAVING RECTANGULAR LIQUID CRYSTAL DOMAIN ARRANGING LAYERS INCLUDING CROSSED SLITS

This application claims the benefit of Taiwan application Serial No. 095141938, filed Nov. 13, 2006, the subject matter of which is incorporated herein by reference.

BACKGROUND OF THE INVENTION

1. Field of the Invention

The invention relates in general to a liquid crystal display (LCD) panel, and more particularly to a multi-domain vertical alignment (MVA) LCD panel.

2. Description of the Related Art

Liquid crystal display (LCD) panels, having the features of lightweight, small size, high display quality and long lifespan, is now widely applied in electronic devices such as mobile phone, computer screen, notebook, flat TV and personal digital assistant (PDA). LCD panels have a range of view angle within which the viewer has best reception quality. Particularly in a flat TV, the LCD panel needs to have a wider range of view angle for providing the viewer with best reception quality. Therefore, achievement of a wider range of view angle has become an important technology to the LCD panel industry. A conventional LCD panel is exemplified below.

Referring to FIG. 1A, an illustration of a conventional LCD panel is shown. The LCD panel 100 includes a substrate 199, a liquid crystal layer 130 and a substrate 129. The substrates 199 and 129 retain the liquid crystal layer 130 by the top surface and the bottom surface thereof. The substrate 199 includes a common electrode layer 190 and a bump 141. The substrate 129 includes a pixel electrode layer 120 having a slit 121. When voltage is applied, the liquid crystal molecules will be deflected on the bump 141 and become substantially vertical to the surface thereof. Meanwhile, the liquid crystal molecules generate different levels of deflection with respect to the surface of the LCD panel 100 to achieve a wider range of view angle.

Generally speaking, as the liquid crystal molecules are pushed towards different directions, a certain level of disclination D1 will occur to the bump 141 and the slit 121. The disclination D1 has low transmittance. Therefore, during the manufacturing process of the LCD panel 100, the position of the disclination D1 must be well controlled, lest the display quality be severely affected.

However, when assembling the substrate 199 and the substrate 129, the bump 141 and the slit 121 must be aligned precisely. Referring to FIG. 1B, an illustration of two non-aligned substrates 199 and 129 of FIG. 1A is shown. When assembling the substrate 199 and the substrate 129, a tiny discrepancy might enlarge the disclination D1 or increase the number of disclinations D1. As indicated in FIG. 1B, as the substrate 199 and the substrate 129 are not precisely aligned, the disclination D1 of the bump 141 and the disclination D1 of the slit 121 are overlapped within a block B. The block B has low transmittance, and if the area of the block B is too large, the display quality will be severely affected.

Besides, the conventional LCD panel 100, the bump 141 and the slit 121 are symmetrically disposed in a pixel 110 as showing in FIG. 1A. However, in a large-sized pixel 110, when the liquid crystal molecules are driven to move, until all the liquid crystal molecules in the pixel 110 are deflected to a predetermined position so as to display a complete frame. As a result, the response rate of the LCD panel 100 is slowed down. In order to maintain the response rate at a certain level,

the driving voltage must be boosted, not only consuming more power but also shortening the lifespan of the LCD panel 100.

Therefore, how to provide an LCD panel capable of resolving the above problems has become a focus of research and development in the LCD panel industry.

SUMMARY OF THE INVENTION

The invention is directed to a liquid crystal display (LCD) panel. The pixel electrode layer has a plurality of slits, and a plurality of liquid crystal domain arranging layers disposed near the pixel electrode layer to form a plurality of liquid crystal domain fields, such that the LCD panel of the invention has the features of higher transmittance of light, faster response rate, and more flexible range of view angle.

According to a first aspect of the present invention, an LCD panel including a plurality of pixels is provided. Each pixel includes a pixel electrode layer and a plurality of liquid crystal domain arranging layers. The pixel electrode layer has a plurality of slits. The liquid crystal domain arranging layers are disposed near the pixel electrode layer. Each pixel is divided into a plurality of essentially closed liquid crystal domain fields by the arranging layers and the slits. Each liquid crystal domain field is formed by encircling at least one arranging layer and at least one slit.

The invention will become apparent from the following detailed description of the preferred but non-limiting embodiments. The following description is made with reference to the accompanying drawings.

BRIEF DESCRIPTION OF THE DRAWINGS

FIG. 1A (Prior Art) is an illustration of a conventional LCD panel;

FIG. 1B (Prior Art) illustrates two non-aligned substrates of FIG. 1A;

FIG. 2 is an illustration of a pixel of an LCD panel according to a first embodiment of the invention;

FIG. 3 is a cross-sectional view of the pixel of FIG. 2 along the cross-sectional line 3-3';

FIG. 4A and FIG. 4B illustrate the formation of a liquid crystal domain of the liquid crystal domain of field A11 of FIG. 2;

FIGS. 5A~5C are illustrations of another LCD panel;

FIG. 6 is an illustration of a pixel of LCD panel according to a second embodiment of the invention;

FIG. 7 is a cross-sectional view of the pixel of FIG. 6 along the cross-sectional line 7-7'; and

FIGS. 8A~8B are illustrations of another LCD panel.

DETAILED DESCRIPTION OF THE INVENTION

First Embodiment

Referring to FIG. 2, an illustration of a pixel 210 of an LCD panel 200 according to a first embodiment of the invention is shown. The liquid crystal display (LCD) panel 200 includes a plurality of pixels 210. The structure of one of the pixels 210 is exemplified in FIG. 2, wherein the pixel 210 is a minimum display unit for forming a frame. Each pixel 210 includes a pixel electrode layer 220 and a plurality of liquid crystal domain arranging layers 241~244. In the present embodiment of the invention, the liquid crystal domain arranging layers 241~244 are exemplified by bumps. The pixel electrode layer 210 has a plurality of slits 221~224. The liquid crystal domain arranging layers 241~244 are disposed on the

pixel electrode layer **220**. Each pixel **210** is divided into a plurality of essentially closed liquid crystal domain fields **A11~A14** by the liquid crystal domain arranging layers **241~244** and the slits **221~224**. The liquid crystal domain fields **A11**, **A12**, **A13**, or **A14** are formed by encircling at least one arranging layer **241**, **242**, **243**, or **244** and at least one slit **221**, **222**, **223**, or **224**.

In the present embodiment of the invention, the liquid crystal domain arranging layers **241**, **242**, **243** and **244** are L-shaped, and so are the slits **221**, **222**, **223** and **224** L-shaped. The slits **221~224** and the liquid crystal domain arranging layers **241~244** are respectively paired up and encircle to form four liquid crystal domain of fields **A11~A14** with rectangular cross-section. In the four liquid crystal domain fields **A11~A14**, the disposition of the liquid crystal domain arranging layers **241~244** and that of the slits **221~224** are not exact the same. For example, in the liquid crystal domain field **A11**, the liquid crystal domain arranging layer **241** is disposed at the upper right corner of the liquid crystal domain field **A11**, and the slit **221** is disposed at the lower left corner of the liquid crystal domain field **A11**; in the liquid crystal domain field **A12**, the liquid crystal domain arranging layer **242** is disposed at the lower left corner of the liquid crystal domain field **A12**, and the slit **222** is disposed at the upper right corner of the liquid crystal domain field **A12**.

Referring to FIG. 3, a cross-sectional view of the pixel **210** of FIG. 2 along the cross-sectional line 3-3' is shown. In the present embodiment of the invention, the liquid crystal domain arranging layer **242** is disposed on the pixel electrode layer **220**. The pixel electrode layer **220** is disposed on a substrate **292**. The LCD panel **200** further includes a liquid crystal layer **230** disposed on the pixel electrode layer **220**, wherein the substrate **291** and the substrate **292** retain the liquid crystal layer **230** by the top surface and the bottom surface thereof. In the present embodiment of the invention, the liquid crystal layer **230** is a negative dielectric anisotropy liquid crystal. The liquid crystal domain arranging layer **242** and the slit **222** are disposed on the substrate **292** and all are at the same side of the liquid crystal layer **230**. Furthermore, the liquid crystal domain arranging layers **241**, **243** and **244** are also disposed on the pixel electrode layer **220**; the liquid crystal domain arranging layers **241**, **243**, and **244** as well as the slits **221**, **223** and **224** are all disposed on the same side of the liquid crystal layer **230** (not illustrated in FIG. 3).

As indicated in FIG. 3, the liquid crystal domain arranging layer **242** is directly formed on the pixel electrode layer **220**, and the slit **222** is formed by penetrating through the pixel electrode layer **220**. A predetermined distance **D2** exists between the liquid crystal domain arranging layer **242** and the slit **222**. When the liquid crystal domain arranging layer **242** and the slit **222** are formed on the pixel electrode layer **220**, the predetermined distance **D2** is precisely arranged within the pixel **210**. Therefore, no matter whether the substrate **291** and the substrate **292** are assembled precisely or not, the liquid crystal domain arranging layer **242** and the slit **222** still achieve liquid crystal alignment.

Similarly, the liquid crystal domain arranging layers **241**, **243**, **244** and the slits **221**, **223**, **224** can also be precisely arranged within the pixel **210** to achieve liquid crystal alignment.

As indicated in FIG. 2, in the liquid crystal domain field **A11**, the liquid crystal domain **C11** is directed towards the corner **R221** of the slit **221** from the corner **R241** of the liquid crystal domain arranging layer **241**. Similarly, in the liquid crystal domain fields **A12~A14**, the liquid crystal domains **C12~C14** are respectively directed towards the corners **R222~R224** of the slit **222~224** from the corners **R242~R244**

of the liquid crystal domain arranging layer **242~244**. Thus, in the LCD panel **200**, the liquid crystal molecules are aligned along the liquid crystal domains **C11~C14** respectively directed in four different directions so as to form a multi-domain vertical alignment (MVA) LCD panel.

The liquid crystal domains **C11~C14** of the liquid crystal domain fields **A1~A14** differ with one other by 90° or 180°. For example, the liquid crystal domain **C11** differs with the liquid crystal domain **C12** by 180°; the liquid crystal domain **C12** differs with the liquid crystal domain **C13** by 90°.

As indicated in FIG. 3, the liquid crystal domain arranging layer **242** and the slit **222** are all disposed on the same side of the liquid crystal layer **230**, but the liquid crystal domain arranging layer **242** and the slit **222** have different alignment abilities and different directions with respect to the liquid crystal molecules. However, the liquid crystal domain arranging layer **242** uses boundary energy alignment, hence having higher alignment ability than the slit **222** has. During the process of driving the liquid crystal molecules to move, the liquid crystal domain arranging layer **242** has higher alignment ability and larger pushing effect among the liquid crystal molecules, so the disclination **D9** is centered near the slit **222**. As a result, the impact of disclination on the transmittance of the light is reduced to a minimum and a liquid crystal domain **C12** is formed. As the liquid crystal domain arranging layer **242** and the slit **222** are positioned via the photolithography process, the positioning precision is high enough to effectively control the position and the scope of the disclination **D9**. The formation of the liquid crystal domains **C11~C14** by the liquid crystal domain arranging layers **241~244** and the slits **221~224** is disclosed below in FIGS. 4A and 4B.

Referring to FIGS. 4A and 4B, the formation of the liquid crystal domain **C11** of the liquid crystal domain of field **A11** of FIG. 2 is shown. The liquid crystal domains **C11~C14** are formed by pushing the liquid crystal molecules between the liquid crystal domain arranging layers **241~244** and the slits **221~224** respectively. As indicated in FIG. 4A, when a voltage is applied to drive the liquid crystal molecules to move, the liquid crystal molecules are pushed towards the center of the liquid crystal domain field **A11** from the four sides thereof in the directions **C111**, **C112**, **C113**, and **C114**. Next, as indicated in FIG. 4B, the alignment ability of the liquid crystal domain arranging layer **241** is higher than that of the slit **221**, so the liquid crystal molecules receives the largest pushing force in the direction **C111**. As a result, the liquid crystal molecules are pushed and aligned along the direction of the liquid crystal domain **C11**. Similarly, the liquid crystal domains **C12~C14** are also formed in the same manner.

Furthermore, the liquid crystal domain fields **A11~A14**, respectively having the liquid crystal domains **C11~C14**, are integrated to form four liquid crystal domains **C11~C14** of the pixel **210**. In the small-sized liquid crystal domain fields **A11~A14**, when the liquid crystal molecules are driven to move, the waiting time for the liquid crystal molecules within the liquid crystal domain fields **A11~A14** to be deflected to a predetermined position is shorter than the time required for the liquid crystal molecules to be deflected to a predetermined position when a single pixel **210** is treated as a liquid crystal domain field. Thus, the response rate for the LCD panel **200** to display a frame is instant and fast.

As the width, the height and the shape of the liquid crystal domain arranging layers **241~244** as well as the width and the length of the slits **221~224** may vary, the liquid crystal domain arranging layers **241~244** and the slits **221~224** will have different alignment abilities. The difference in alignment ability further affects the liquid crystal domains

C11~C14. The structures of the liquid crystal domain arranging layers 241~244 and that of the slits 221~224 may be adapted to fit different needs to obtain a desired liquid crystal domain.

Preferably, the liquid crystal layer 230 further includes at least a chiral dopant for facilitating the rotation of the liquid crystal molecules and increasing the transmittance of the light.

As indicated in FIG. 3, the LCD panel 200 preferably includes two polarizers 271 and 272. The polarizer 271 is disposed above the substrate 291, and the polarizer 272 is disposed under the substrate 292, wherein the polarizers 271 and 272 are circular polarizers or linear polarizers. The circular polarization system or the linear polarization system formed by the polarizers 271 and 272 is incorporated with the liquid crystal domains formed by the liquid crystal domain fields to increase the transmittance of the light.

According to the above embodiment, despite the pixels of the LCD panel of the invention are exemplified by four liquid crystal domain fields, the number of the liquid crystal domain fields of the invention can be two, three, eight, multiples of four, or any number that fits actual needs. The number of liquid crystal domain fields is not for limiting the scope of technology of the invention. Any designs where the pixel electrode layer has a plurality of slits and a plurality of liquid crystal domain arranging layers are disposed near the pixel electrode layer to form a plurality of liquid crystal domain fields are within the scope of technology of the invention.

According to the above embodiment, the pixel 210 of the LCD panel 200 of the present embodiment of the invention are sequentially formed top down by the liquid crystal domain fields A11, A12, A13 and A14. However, the arrangements of the liquid crystal domain fields A1~A14 are not for limiting the technology of the invention. Referring to FIGS. 5A~5C, illustrations of LCD panel 300~500 are shown. According to other methods of arrangement, the liquid crystal domain fields A1~A14 can respectively form the pixels 310, 410, and 510 of the LCD panels 300, 400, and 500.

According to the above embodiment, the liquid crystal domain arranging layers 241~244 of the LCD panel of the invention are exemplified by the bumps disposed on the pixel electrode layer 220. However, the liquid crystal domain arranging layers of the invention can be exemplified by common electrode. Any design where the pixel electrode layer has a plurality of slits and a plurality of liquid crystal domain arranging layers are disposed near the pixel electrode layer such that a plurality of liquid crystal domain fields are formed are within the scope of technology of the invention. In the second embodiment stated below, the liquid crystal domain arranging layers are exemplified by common electrode, and different dispositions of the liquid crystal domain arranging layers and the slits are provided.

Second Embodiment

The LCD panel 600 of the present embodiment of the invention differs with the LCD panel 200 of the first embodiment in the structures of the liquid crystal domain arranging layers and the slits. Other similarities between the two embodiments are not repeated here. Referring to FIG. 6, an illustration of a pixel 610 of LCD panel 600 according to a second embodiment of the invention is shown. The pixel electrode layer 620 has a first crossed slit pair 621 and a second crossed slit 622. The liquid crystal domain arranging layer of the present embodiment of the invention includes a first rectangular liquid crystal domain arranging layer 641 and a second rectangular liquid crystal domain arranging layer 642. In the pixel electrode layer 620, a circular slit 623 is disposed with respect to the first rectangular liquid crystal domain arranging layer 641 and the second rectangular liquid

crystal domain arranging layer 642 respectively. The first rectangular liquid crystal domain arranging layer 641 encircles the first crossed slit pair 621, and the second rectangular liquid crystal domain arranging layer 642 encircles the second crossed slit pair 622. In the present embodiment of the invention, both the first rectangular liquid crystal domain arranging layer 641 and the second rectangular liquid crystal domain arranging layer 642 are a common electrode (illustrated in FIG. 7). The four ends of the first crossed 621 are disposed at the four corners of the first rectangular liquid crystal domain arranging layer 641, and the four ends of the second crossed slit pair 622 are disposed at the respective middles of the four sides of the second rectangular liquid crystal domain arranging layer 642.

As indicated in FIG. 6, the first crossed slit pair 621 and the first rectangular liquid crystal domain arranging layer 641 form four first liquid crystal domain fields A21~A24. The first liquid crystal domain fields A21~A24 each has a triangular cross-section. The liquid crystal domains C21~C24 of the first liquid crystal domain fields A21~A24 are respectively directed towards the center of the first crossed slit pair 621 from the respective middles of the four sides of the first rectangular liquid crystal domain arranging layer 641.

The second crossed slit pair 622 and the second rectangular liquid crystal domain arranging layer 642 also form the second four liquid crystal domain fields A25~A28. The second liquid crystal domain fields A25~A28 each has a rectangular cross-section. The liquid crystal domains C25~C28 of the second liquid crystal domain fields A25~A28 are directed towards the center of the second slit crossed slit pair 622 from the four corners of the second rectangular liquid crystal domain arranging layer 642.

Furthermore, the pixel 610 forms eight liquid crystal domain fields A21~A28 by the first rectangular liquid crystal domain arranging layer 641, the second rectangular liquid crystal domain arranging layer 642, the first slit crossed slit pair 621 and the second crossed slit pair 622. The liquid crystal domains C21~C28 of the liquid crystal domain fields A21~A28 are not the same. The liquid crystal domains C2~C28 of the liquid crystal domain fields A21~A28 differ with each other by 45°, 90° or 180°. For example, the liquid crystal domain C21 differs with the liquid crystal domain C22 by 90°, the liquid crystal domain C22 differs with the liquid crystal domain C26 by 45°, and the liquid crystal domain C26 differs with the liquid crystal domain C28 by 180°. Thus, the LCD panel 600 achieves a wider range of view angle by eight different liquid crystal domains C21~C28.

Referring to FIG. 7, a cross-sectional view of the pixel 610 of FIG. 6 along the cross-sectional line 7-7' is shown. In the present embodiment of the invention, both the first rectangular liquid crystal domain arranging layer 641 and the second rectangular liquid crystal domain arranging layer 642 are a common electrode. The common electrode and the pixel electrode layer 620 are disposed on the substrate 292, and the common electrode and the pixel electrode layer 620 are separated by an insulating layer 660. The common electrode can be partially overlapped with the pixel electrode layer 620.

Despite the first rectangular liquid crystal domain arranging layer 641 and the second rectangular liquid crystal domain arranging layer 642 of the present embodiment of the invention are respectively exemplified by a common electrode, both the first rectangular liquid crystal domain arranging layer 641 and the second rectangular liquid crystal domain arranging layer 642 are exemplified by a bump disposed on the pixel electrode layer 620. Any designs where the pixel electrode layer has a plurality of slits and a plurality of liquid crystal domain arranging layers are disposed near the pixel electrode layer such that a plurality of liquid crystal domain fields are formed are within the scope of technology of the invention.

According to the above embodiment, the pixel **610** of the LCD panel **600** of the present embodiment of the invention, the first rectangular liquid crystal domain arranging layer **641**, the second rectangular liquid crystal domain arranging layer **642**, the first crossed slit pair **621** and the second crossed slit pair **622** are elaborated by the formation of four first liquid crystal domain fields **A21~A24** and four second liquid crystal domain fields **A25~A28**. However, the arrangements of the first rectangular liquid crystal domain arranging layer **641**, the second rectangular liquid crystal domain arranging layer **642**, the first crossed slit pair **621** and the second crossed slit pair **622** are not for limiting the technology of the invention. Referring to FIGS. **8A~8B**, illustrations of LCD panels **700** and **800** are shown. As indicated in FIG. **8A**, in the pixel **710** of the LCD panel **700**, two second rectangular liquid crystal domain arranging layers **642** and two second crossed slit pairs **622** respectively form two groups of second liquid crystal domain fields **A25~A28**. As indicated in FIG. **8B**, in the pixel **810** of the LCD panel **800**, two first rectangular liquid crystal domain arranging layers **641** and two first crossed slit pairs **621** respectively form two groups of first liquid crystal domain fields **A21~A24**.

According to the LCD panel disclosed in the above embodiments of the invention, the pixel electrode layer has a plurality of slits and a plurality of liquid crystal domain arranging layers are disposed near the pixel electrode layer to form a plurality of liquid crystal domain fields. The advantages and features of the LCD panel of the invention are stated below.

Firstly, the transmittance of the light is increased. In the LCD panel of the invention, the liquid crystal domain arranging layer of each liquid crystal domain field has higher alignment ability and larger pushing effect among the liquid crystal molecules, so that disclination is centered near the slit, and the position of disclination can be precisely controlled. Thus, the light transmittance of the LCD panel of the invention can be precisely controlled and increased.

Secondly, the response rate is increased. In a small-sized liquid crystal domain of field, when the liquid crystal molecules are driven to move, the waiting time for the liquid crystal molecules within the liquid crystal domain fields to be deflected to a predetermined position is shorter than the time required for the liquid crystal molecules to be deflected to a predetermined position when a single pixel is treated as a liquid crystal domain field. Thus, the response rate for the LCD panel to display a frame is instant and fast.

Thirdly, the range of view angle is more flexible. The liquid crystal domain fields have different liquid crystal domains, and the liquid crystal domain fields are arranged according to the features of the product, hence forming an MVA LCD panel. Thus, the design of the range of view angle of the LCD panel is more flexible.

While the invention has been described by way of example and in terms of a preferred embodiment, it is to be understood that the invention is not limited thereto. On the contrary, it is intended to cover various modifications and similar arrangements and procedures, and the scope of the appended claims therefore should be accorded the broadest interpretation so as to encompass all such modifications and similar arrangements and procedures.

What is claimed is:

1. A liquid crystal display (LCD) panel, comprising:
 - a plurality of pixels, each pixel comprising:
 - a pixel electrode layer having a plurality of slits; and
 - a plurality of liquid crystal domain arranging layers disposed near the pixel electrode layer;
 - wherein each pixel is divided into a plurality of essentially closed liquid crystal domain fields by the liquid crystal

domain arranging layers and the slits, and each liquid crystal domain field is formed by encircling at least one arranging layer and at least one slit, the number of liquid crystal domain fields of each pixel is a multiple of four, the slits have a first crossed slit pair and a second crossed slit pair, the liquid crystal domain arranging layers include a first rectangular liquid crystal domain arranging layer encircling the first crossed slit pair and a second rectangular liquid crystal domain arranging layer encircling the second crossed slit pair, the four ends of the first crossed slit pair are disposed at the four corners of the first rectangular liquid crystal domain arranging layer, and the four ends of the second crossed slit pair are disposed at the respective middles of the four sides of the second rectangular liquid crystal domain arranging layer.

2. The LCD panel according to claim 1, wherein each of the liquid crystal domain arranging layers is a bump, and the liquid crystal domain arranging layer is disposed on the pixel electrode layer.

3. The LCD panel according to claim 1, wherein each of the liquid crystal domain arranging layers is a common electrode separated from the pixel electrode layer by an insulating layer.

4. The LCD panel according to claim 3, wherein the common electrode is partially overlapped with the pixel electrode layer.

5. The LCD panel according to claim 1, wherein each liquid crystal domain field has a rectangular cross-section or a triangular cross-section.

6. The LCD panel according to claim 1, wherein the first crossed slit pair and the first rectangular liquid crystal domain arranging layer form the first four liquid crystal domain fields, the liquid crystal domains of the first liquid crystal domain fields are respectively directed towards the center of the first crossed slit pair from the respective middles of the four sides of the first rectangular liquid crystal domain arranging layer, the second crossed slit pair and the second rectangular liquid crystal domain arranging layer also form the second four liquid crystal domain fields, the liquid crystal domains of the second liquid crystal domain fields are respectively directed towards the center of the second crossed slit pair from the four corners of the second rectangular liquid crystal domain arranging layer.

7. The LCD panel according to claim 6, wherein the liquid crystal domains of the liquid crystal domain fields differ with each other by 45°, 90° or 180°.

8. The LCD panel according to claim 1, wherein the LCD panel further comprises a liquid crystal layer disposed on the pixel electrode layer, and the liquid crystal layer is a negative dielectric anisotropy liquid crystal layer.

9. The LCD panel according to claim 8, wherein the liquid crystal layer further comprises at least a chiral dopant.

10. The LCD panel according to claim 1, further comprising:

a liquid crystal layer, with a polarizer disposed on the top surface and a polarizer disposed on the bottom surface of the liquid crystal layer, wherein the polarizers are circular polarizers or linear polarizers.

11. The LCD panel according to claim 1, wherein the LCD panel is a multi-domain vertical alignment (MVA) LCD panel.

专利名称(译)	具有包括交叉狭缝的矩形液晶畴布置层的液晶显示板		
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摘要(译)

提供一种液晶显示面板 (LCD) 面板。 LCD 面板包括多个像素。每个像素包括像素电极层和多个液晶畴排列层。像素电极层具有多个狭缝。液晶畴排列层设置在像素电极层附近。通过布置层和狭缝将每个像素划分为多个基本上闭合的液晶畴区域。每个液晶畴场通过环绕至少一个排列层和至少一个狭缝形成。

