



US008836879B2

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

(10) **Patent No.:** **US 8,836,879 B2**
(45) **Date of Patent:** **Sep. 16, 2014**

(54) **DISPLAYS WITH MINIMIZED CURTAIN MURA**

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(*) Notice: Subject to any disclaimer, the term of this patent is extended or adjusted under 35 U.S.C. 154(b) by 52 days.

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(21) Appl. No.: **12/813,458**

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(22) Filed: **Jun. 10, 2010**

(Continued)

(65) **Prior Publication Data**

US 2011/0304785 A1 Dec. 15, 2011

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(57)

ABSTRACT

(51) **Int. Cl.**

G02F 1/136 (2006.01)
G02F 1/133 (2006.01)
G02F 1/13363 (2006.01)
G02F 1/1362 (2006.01)
G02F 1/1335 (2006.01)

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

CPC **G02F 1/136209** (2013.01); **G02F 1/13363** (2013.01); **G02F 2001/133562** (2013.01); **G02F 2413/07** (2013.01); **G02F 1/133502** (2013.01); **G02F 2001/133567** (2013.01); **G02F 1/136286** (2013.01)

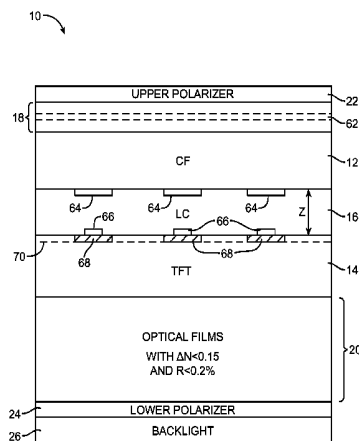
USPC **349/44**; 349/110

(58) **Field of Classification Search**

USPC 349/96–98, 110, 117–119, 42–44
See application file for complete search history.

Displays such as liquid crystal displays may be provided with structures that minimize curtain mura. A display may have upper and lower polarizers. A color filter layer and a thin film transistor layer may be located between the upper and lower polarizers. A liquid crystal layer may be interposed between the color filter layer and the thin film transistor layer. A first optical film layer that includes a birefringent compensating layer may be located between the upper polarizer and the color filter layer. A second optical film layer that is devoid of birefringent compensating layers may be located between the thin film transistor layer and the lower polarizer. A grid of metal signal lines may be used to distribute signals to thin film transistors on the thin film transistor layer. A black mask may be interposed between the grid of signal lines and the thin film transistor layer.

18 Claims, 5 Drawing Sheets



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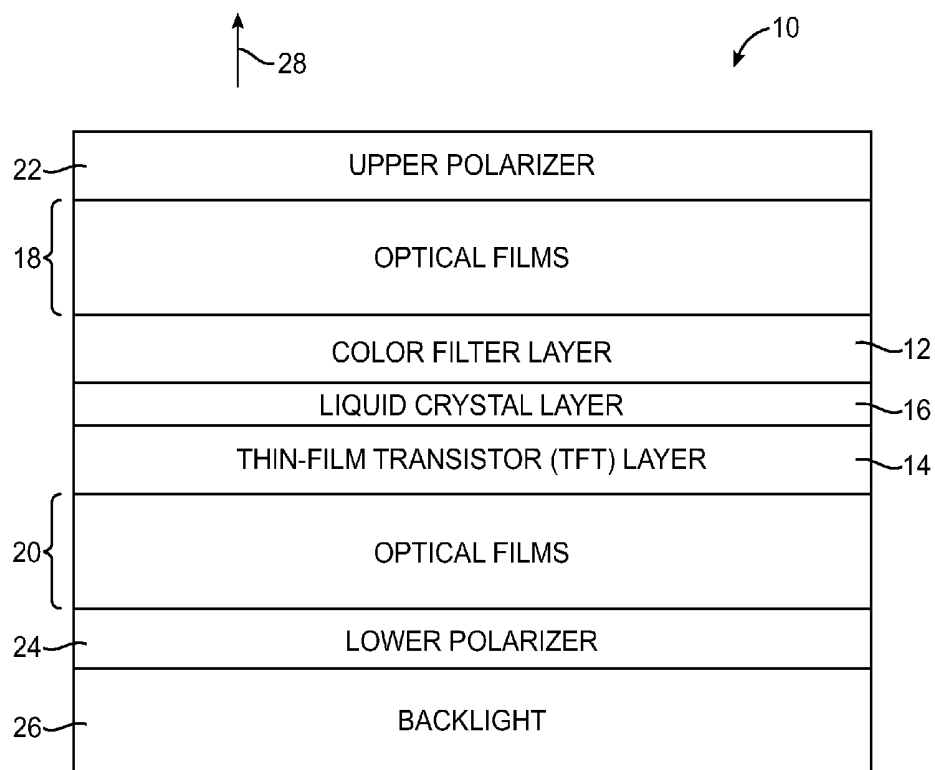


FIG. 1

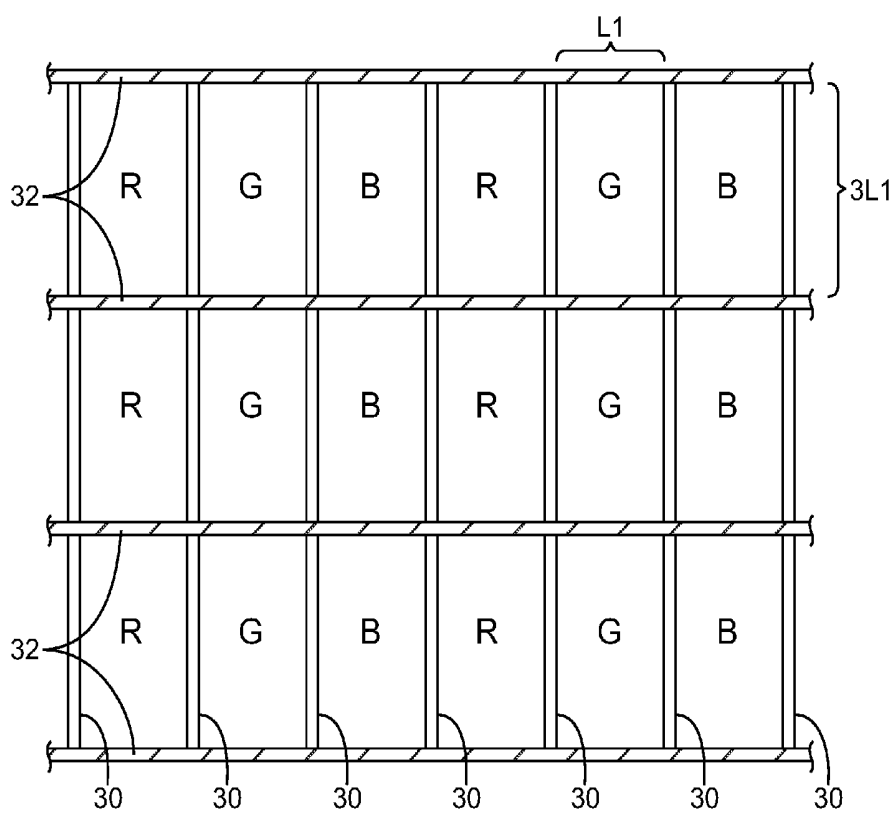


FIG. 2

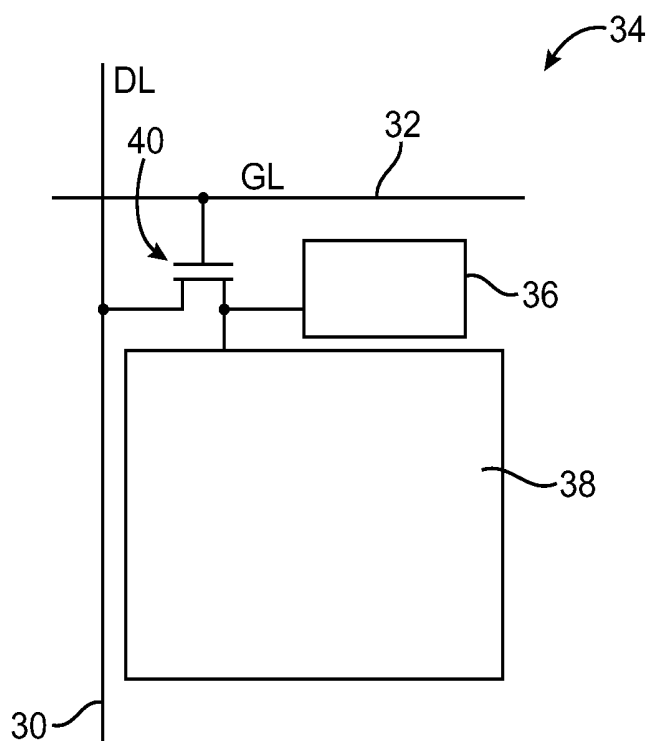
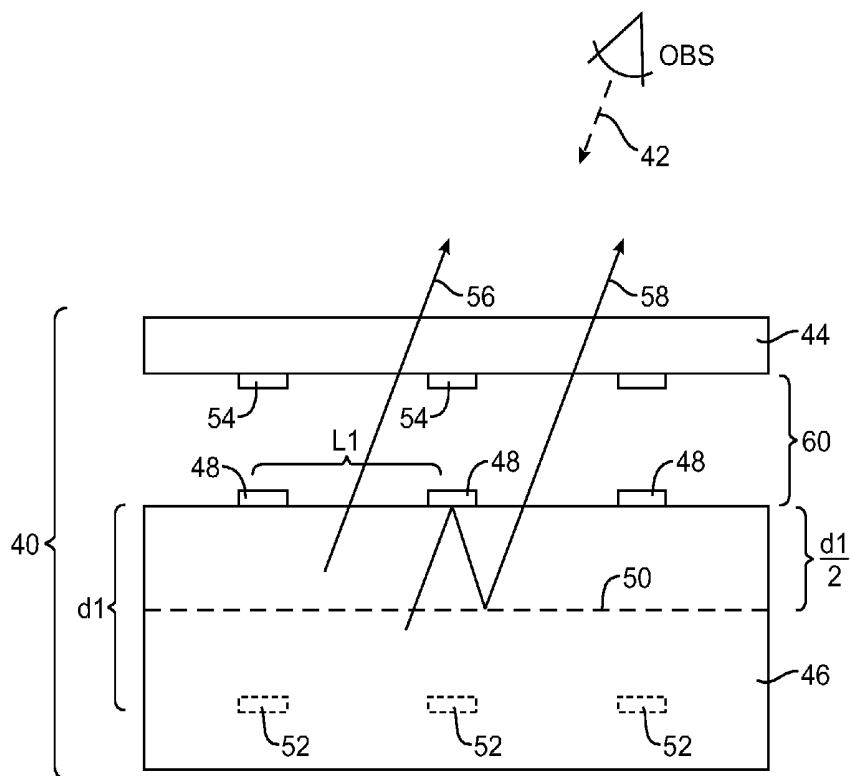


FIG. 3



(PRIOR ART)

FIG. 4

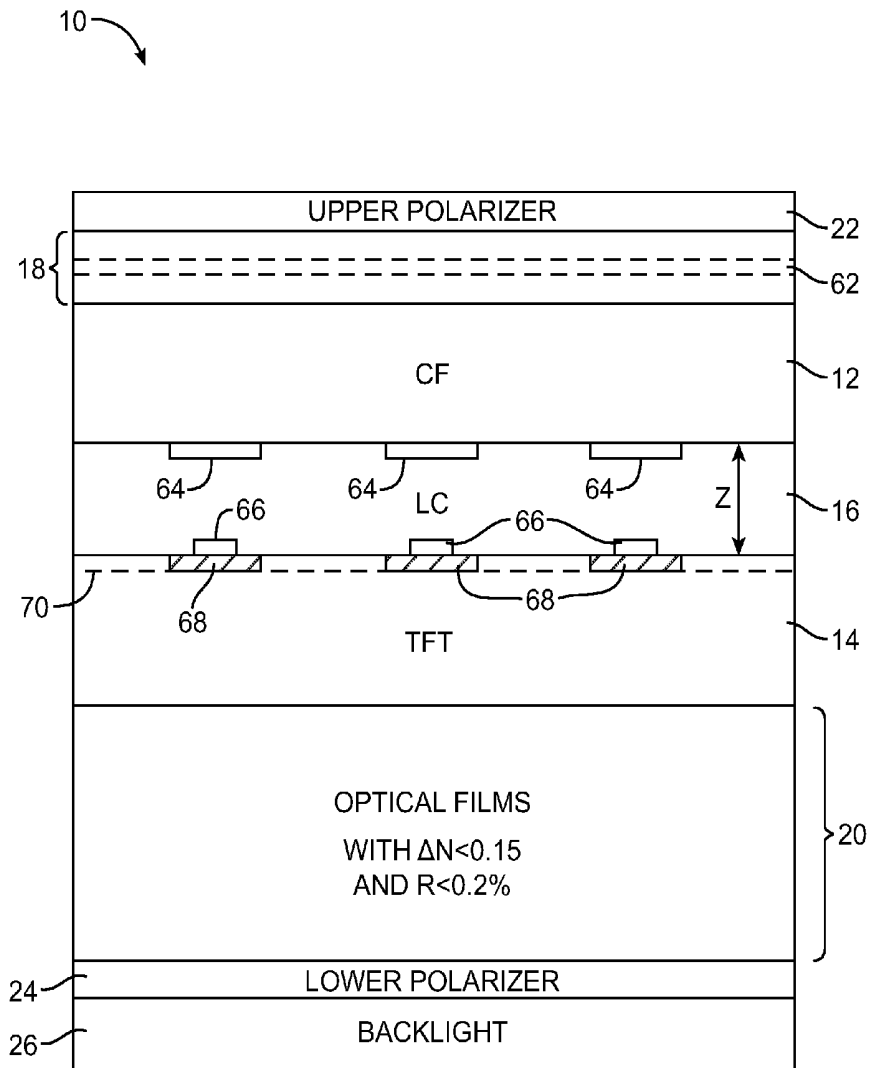


FIG. 5

DISPLAYS WITH MINIMIZED CURTAIN MURA

BACKGROUND

This relates generally to displays, and, more particularly, to displays such as liquid crystal displays.

Displays are widely used in electronic devices to display images. Displays such as liquid crystal displays display images by controlling liquid crystal material associated with an array of image pixels. A typical liquid crystal display has a color filter layer and a thin film transistor layer formed between polarizer layers. The color filter layer has an array of pixels each of which includes color filter subpixels of different colors. The thin film transistor layer contains an array of thin film transistor circuits. The thin film transistor circuits can be adjusted individually for each subpixel to control the amount of light that is produced by that subpixel. A light source such as a backlight may be used to produce light that travels through each of the layers of the display.

A layer of liquid crystal material is interposed between the color filter layer and the thin film transistor layer. During operation, the circuitry of the thin film transistor layer applies signals to an array of electrodes in the thin film transistor layer. These signals produce electric fields in the liquid crystal layer. The electric fields control the orientation of liquid crystal material in the liquid crystal layer and change how the liquid crystal material affects polarized light.

An upper polarizer is formed on top of the display and a lower polarizer is formed on the bottom of the display. As light travels through the display, the adjustments that are made to the electric fields in the liquid crystal layer are used to control the image that is displayed on the display.

The liquid crystal layer in liquid crystal displays exhibits a natural birefringence. In a birefringent layer, the index of refraction of the layer varies as a function of the polarization of incoming light. If left uncompensated, the birefringence of the liquid crystal layer in a display can adversely affect off-axis image quality and can therefore limit viewing angle.

Off-axis display performance can be improved by including a birefringent compensating layer in a liquid crystal display. The compensating layer, which is typically located between the lower polarizer and the thin film transistor layer, has birefringent properties that counteract the effects of the liquid crystal layer. Birefringent compensating layers are often formed from polymerized liquid crystals and may exhibit indices of refraction of about 1.5 to 1.8.

Signals may be applied to the electrodes in the thin-film-transistor layer using a grid of signal lines. The signal lines may include orthogonal sets of gate lines and data lines. The gate lines may be connected to the gates of thin film transistors that drive signals onto the electrodes. The data lines may distribute power supply voltages.

The electrodes in the thin film transistor layer are generally formed from a transparent conductive material such as indium tin oxide. The electrodes are conductive, so that they can be used to apply an electric field to an associated image pixel region of the liquid crystal layer. The electrodes are transparent so that light that passes through the image pixel regions will not be blocked by the presence of the electrodes.

To ensure that the signal lines in the thin film transistor layer are sufficiently conductive to effectively distribute signals to the thin film transistors and their associated electrodes, the signal lines are generally formed from metal. Metals have a significantly higher conductivity than transparent conductive materials such as indium tin oxide and are satisfactory

when used to distribute control signals to the thin film transistors and electrodes on the thin film transistor layer.

However, the use of metal in forming the grid of signal lines in a liquid crystal display can lead to unsightly visible artifacts due to optical interference. These artifacts, which are sometimes referred to as curtain mura, result from the Moiré effect. Due to the presence of high index materials beneath the grid lines such as birefringent compensating films, there is an index of refraction discontinuity beneath the grid lines. This discontinuity forms a reflective interface that can reflect and image of the underside of the grid lines towards a viewer. The grid lines and the pattern of the reflected image of the underside of the grid lines can optically interfere with each other, leading to an undesirable Moiré pattern that is visible to a user of the display. Even though the pitch of the grid lines may be small (e.g., tens of microns), the bands of dark and light lines in the Moiré pattern can be one or more centimeters in width and can therefore interfere significantly with a user's ability to discern images on the display.

It would therefore be desirable to be able to provide improved displays such as displays that exhibit minimized curtain mura.

SUMMARY

Displays such as liquid crystal displays may have upper and lower polarizers. A display may have a color filter layer and a thin film transistor layer. The color filter layer and the thin film transistor layer may be located between upper and lower polarizers.

A liquid crystal layer may be interposed between the color filter layer and the thin film transistor layer. Thin film transistors on the thin film transistor layer and transparent electrodes may be used in applying patterns of electric fields to the liquid crystal layer.

A grid of signal lines may be used to distribute signals to the thin film transistors. The grid of signal lines may be formed from a shiny material such as metal. To minimize reflections from the underside of the signal lines, a patterned black mask may be interposed between the grid of signal lines and the thin film transistor layer. Reducing signal line reflections in this way may help to minimize curtain mura.

Curtain mura may also be minimized by ensuring that there are no large index of refraction discontinuities in the films below the thin film transistor layer. A display may have a first optical film layer that is located between the upper polarizer and the color filter layer and a second optical film layer that is located between the thin film transistor layer and the lower polarizer. Reflection-inducing interfaces in the region below the thin film transistor layer may be avoided by ensuring that high-index layers such as birefringent compensating layers are located above the color filter in the first optical film layer rather than below the thin film transistor layer in the second optical film layer.

Further features of the invention, its nature and various advantages will be more apparent from the accompanying drawings and the following detailed description of the preferred embodiments.

BRIEF DESCRIPTION OF THE DRAWINGS

FIG. 1 is a cross-sectional side view of an illustrative display such as a liquid crystal display of the type that may be provided with structures to reduce curtain mura in accordance with an embodiment of the present invention.

FIG. 2 is a top view of a display showing how a grid of signal lines may be used in distributing signals to image pixels in accordance with an embodiment of the present invention.

FIG. 3 is a partially schematic top view of an image pixel showing how a grid of signal lines such as data lines and gate lines may be used in controlling thin film transistor and electrode structures in a display such as a liquid crystal display in accordance with an embodiment of the present invention.

FIG. 4 is a cross-sectional side view of a portion of a conventional display showing how curtain mura may result from optical interference between a pattern of signal lines and a reflected image of the pattern of signal lines.

FIG. 5 is a cross-sectional view of a display such as a liquid crystal display showing structures and layer configurations that may be used in minimizing curtain mura in the display in accordance with an embodiment of the present invention.

DETAILED DESCRIPTION

Displays are widely used in electronic devices. For example, displays may be used in computer monitors, laptop computers, media players, cellular telephones, televisions, and other equipment. Displays may be based on plasma technology, organic-light-emitting-diode technology, liquid crystal structures, etc.

Liquid crystal displays are popular because they can exhibit low power consumption and good image quality. Liquid crystal display structures are sometimes described herein as an example.

A cross-sectional side view of an illustrative liquid crystal display is shown in FIG. 1. As shown in FIG. 1, display 10 may include color filter (CF) layer 12 and thin-film-transistor (TFT) layer 14. Color filter layer 12 may include an array of colored filter elements. In a typical arrangement, the pixels of layer 12 each include three colored pixels (e.g., red, green, and blue subpixels). Liquid crystal (LC) layer 16 includes liquid crystal material and is interposed between color filter layer 12 and thin-film-transistor layer 14. Thin-film-transistor layer 14 may include electrical components such as thin film transistors, capacitors, and electrodes for controlling the electric fields that are applied to liquid crystal layer 16.

Optical film layers 18 and 20 may be formed above and below color filter layer 12, liquid crystal layer 16, and thin-film-transistor layer 14. Optical films 18 and 20 may include structures such as quarter-wave plates, half-wave plates, diffusing films, optical adhesives, and birefringent compensating layers.

Display 10 may have upper and lower polarizer layers 22 and 24. Backlight 26 may provide backside illumination for display 10. Backlight 26 may include a light source such as a strip of light-emitting diodes. Backlight 26 may also include a light-guide plate and a back reflector. The back reflector may be located on the lower surface of the light-guide panel to prevent light leakage. Light from the light source may be injected into an edge of the light-guide panel and may scatter upwards in direction 28 through display 10.

Touch sensor structures may be incorporated into the layers of display 10. In a typical touch sensor configuration, an array of capacitive touch sensor electrodes is implemented using pads of a transparent conductive material such as indium tin oxide. Other touch technologies may be used if desired (e.g., resistive touch, acoustic touch, optical touch, etc.).

In black and white displays, color filter layer 12 can be omitted. In color displays, color filter layer 12 can be used to impart colors to an array of image pixels. Each image pixel may, for example, have three corresponding liquid crystal

diode subpixels. Each subpixel may be associated with a separate color filter element in the color filter array. The color filter elements may, for example, include red (R) color filter elements, blue (B) color filter elements, and green (G) color filter elements. By controlling the amount of light transmission through each subpixel, a desired colored image can be displayed.

The amount of light transmitted through each subpixel can be controlled using control circuitry and electrodes. Each subpixel may, for example, be provided with a transparent indium tin oxide electrode. The signal on the electrode, which controls the electric field through an associated portion of the liquid crystal layer and thereby controls the light transmission for the subpixel, may be applied using a thin film transistor. The circuitry for the array of subpixels in a display may be controlled using a grid of signal lines. As shown in FIG. 2, an array of colored subpixels R, G, and B may be controlled using a grid of signal lines made up of orthogonal sets of lines 30 and 32.

Lines 30 are sometimes referred to as data lines and may be used to distributing a power supply voltage to the pixel array. Lines 32 are sometimes referred to as gate lines and may be used to distribute gate control signals to an array of thin film transistors. There may be, for example, a respective thin film transistor for controlling the electric field that is produced by each electrode in the display. Each electrode may be associated with a red subpixel R, a green subpixel G, or a blue subpixel B (or other suitable color filter elements). As shown in FIG. 2, the width of each color filter element and associated cell of liquid crystal material may be $L1$ and the height of each color filter element and associated cell of liquid crystal material may be about $3L1$ (as an example).

FIG. 3 is a diagram of an illustrative image pixel (subpixel) in display 10. As shown in FIG. 3, pixel 34 may have a capacitor 36, pixel electrode 38, and thin film transistor 40. Transistor 40 may have a gate that is controlled by gate line 32 and terminals coupled to data line 30, capacitor 36, and electrode 38. Other pixel circuits may be used if desired. The arrangement of FIG. 3 is merely illustrative.

Signal lines 30 and 32 may be formed from highly conductive materials such as metal (e.g., copper). The use of highly conductive materials such as metal in forming signal lines 30 and 32 ensures that lines 30 and 32 can effectively distribute signals to thin film transistors 40 and electrodes 38.

However, metals tend to be reflective (shiny), which raises a risk of producing unsightly visible artifacts in display 10 due to optical interference. If care is not taken, these artifacts, which are sometimes referred to as curtain mura, can interfere with the images on display 10.

Curtain mura is a result of the Moiré effect. Data lines 30 run parallel to each other and are spaced at regular intervals (e.g., 10-100 microns). Similarly, gate lines 32 are spaced apart at regular intervals (e.g., 30-300 microns). The grid of signal lines (lines 30 and 32) and reflections of the grid of signal lines may potentially interfere with each other to produce unsightly Moiré patterns (curtain mura).

A cross-sectional diagram of a conventional display showing how curtain mura may arise is shown in FIG. 4. As shown in FIG. 4, display 40 may have upper optical layers 44 and lower optical layers 46. Upper optical layer 44 may include an upper polarizer formed on top of optical films and a color filter layer. Lower optical layer 46 may include a thin film transistor layer formed on top of optical films and a lower polarizer layer. Liquid crystal layer 60 may be interposed between optical layers 44 and 46.

Signal lines 48 (e.g., data lines or gate lines) may be spaced apart by a distance $L1$. Reflective interface 50 may lie at a

depth of $d/2$ below lines **48**. Interface **50** may represent the upper surface of a birefringent compensating film. Compensating films may have maximum indices of refraction of about 1.8 to 2.0. Adjacent layers such as the glass substrates commonly used in thin film transistor layers typically have refractive index values that differ from this maximum amount by more than 0.2. For example, the index of refraction for a typical glass substrate for a thin film transistor layer might be about 1.45 to 1.55.

The large index different (>0.2) between the thin film transistor layer and the compensating layer gives rise to reflective interface **50**. Reflective interface **50**, in turn, can produce a reflected image of lines **48** (i.e., reflection **52** in FIG. **4**). If the depth of interface **50** is $d/2$, reflected image **52** of lines **48** will be located at a depth of $d/1$, as shown in FIG. **4**.

An observer OBS viewing display **40** in direction **42** will view two patterns of lines. The first pattern of lines corresponds to directly observed lines **48** and is conveyed by light rays such as light ray **56** that do not reflect from interface **50**. The second pattern of lines corresponds to the reflected image of the undersides of lines **48** (i.e., image pattern **52**). The origin of the second pattern of lines is illustrated by reflected ray **58**. The effective spacing of image lines **52** is smaller than $L/1$ due to the larger distance between lines **52** and the observer than between lines **48** and the observer.

From the perspective of the observer, both patterns of lines are present. Due to the Moiré effect, a Moiré interference pattern may therefore be observed. This interference pattern is undesirable and detracts from the quality of the image presented by display **40**.

If a scenario in which the depth $d/2$ of interface **50** is 0.4 mm, $L/1$ is 30 microns, the average index of refraction of the layers in display **40** is 1.48, and the distance between the surface of display **40** and the observer OBS is 100 mm, the interference pattern will have a periodicity L given by equation 1 (i.e., about 10 mm in this example).

$$L = 1.48 * (100 \text{ mm}) * (30 \text{ microns}) / (0.4 \text{ mm}) \quad (1)$$

Conventional displays include a black mask pattern (grid-shaped black mask **54** of FIG. **4**) that covers signal lines **48** and reduces their visibility in direction **42**. Conventional displays also sometimes include a diffusing layer such as a layer of hazy glue to smear out the lines in an attempt to reduce curtain mura. However, conventional black masks are generally unable to prevent curtain mura and diffusing layers tend to reduce contrast and make the display subject to washout effects in direct sunlight.

These shortcomings of conventional displays can be addressed using a display of the type shown in FIG. **5**. As shown in FIG. **5**, display **10** may have a liquid crystal layer such as layer **16** located between color filter layer **12** and thin film transistor layer **14**. Layer **16** may have a thickness Z of about 4 microns (as an example). Signal lines **66** may be formed on thin film transistor layer **14**. Signal lines **66** may include lines such as data lines **30** and gate lines **32** (FIG. **2**) arranged in a grid pattern. Signal lines **66** may be formed from metal or other conductive materials. Signals on signal lines **66** may be used to control a pattern of electric fields imposed on image pixel cells in liquid crystal layer **16** using circuitry of the type shown in FIG. **3**, thereby creating a desired image on display **10**. Patterned black mask layer **64** may be used to cover signal lines **66** and thereby block the upper surfaces of signal lines **66** from view through the front of display **10**.

Backlight for display **10** may be provided by backlight **26**. Display **10** may include an upper polarizer such as upper polarizer **22** and a lower polarizer such as lower polarizer **24**. Optical films **18** may be located between upper polarizer **22**

and color filter layer **12**. Optical films **20** may be located between thin film transistor layer **14** and lower polarizer **24**. Polarizers **22** and **24** may be formed from layers of polyvinyl alcohol (as an example). A typical index of refraction for polarizer layers **22** and **24** is about 1.5. Color filter layer **12** and thin film transistor layer **14** may be formed using glass substrates (as an example) and may each have an index of refraction of about 1.45 to 1.55.

To ensure that display **10** exhibits a satisfactory viewing angle, display **10** may be provided with a birefringent compensating film such as a polymerized liquid crystal film. The compensating film may exhibit an ordinary index of refraction of about 1.5 and an extraordinary index of refraction of 1.8 (as an example). Because an index of refraction value of 1.8 (the maximum index of refraction of the compensating film layer) is significantly different than the index of refraction for layer **14** (which is about 1.5), there is a potential for creating a reflective interface such as interface **50** of FIG. **4** if the compensating film is placed below layer **14**. To avoid creating a significant reflective interface such as interface **50** in display **10**, the compensating film is preferably located above thin film transistor layer **14**. As shown in FIG. **5**, for example, a birefringent compensating layer may be incorporated into optical layers **18** as layer **62**. Compensating layer **62** may be implemented as one or more individual films and may use any suitable material (e.g., polymerized liquid crystals, other birefringent materials, etc.).

By placing the compensating layer in layers **18**, the amount of reflection that is produced from below thin film transistor layer **14** is reduced or eliminated. Because the strength of the reflected image of signal lines **66** (shown as reflection **52** in the conventional display of FIG. **4**) is reduced, curtain mura is minimized.

When the birefringent compensating layer is located where indicated by layer **62** of FIG. **5**, there may be no remaining high-index materials below layer **14** (i.e., optical films **20** may contain no birefringent films or may contain only weakly birefringent films and may contain no films having an index of refraction of more than about 1.75 or 1.8). As shown in FIG. **5**, in this configuration, films **20** represent non-birefringent or weakly birefringent optical films having an index of refraction different Δn with respect to the index of layer **14** that is no more than 0.15 (or no more than 0.2 or other suitable threshold value). This type of arrangement, in which optical film layer **20** is devoid of any isotropic or birefringent compensating film, ensures that the reflectivity of any buried reflective interface in layers **20** (i.e., any interface of the type described in connection with reflective interface **50** in conventional display **40** of FIG. **4**) will have a reflectivity of less than 0.2%.

Curtain mura effects can also be minimized by blocking the lower surface of signal lines **66** from view. Signal lines **66** may be formed from a shiny material such as metal. If care is not taken, the shiny underside of lines **66** will be visible in the form of a reflection from within layers **20**, as described in connection with reflection **52** of FIG. **4**. The shiny underside of lines **66** can be at least partly blocked from view by including less visible structures beneath signal lines **66**. As shown in FIG. **5**, for example, light-blocking structures **68** may be formed under lines **66**. Light-blocking structures **68** may be formed from oxidized metal (e.g., chromium oxide, which appears black), black ink, other black masks, etc. To prevent structures **68** from being visible themselves, structures **68** may be formed from a non-shiny (matte) substance and are therefore sometimes referred to herein as black mask structures or a black mask.

Thin film transistor layer **14** may have a transparent substrate such as a glass substrate. The lower surface of the glass substrate may be aligned with the upper surface of films **20**. The upper surface of the glass substrate, which is illustrated by dashed line **70** of FIG. **5**, may be used to support image pixel structures of the type shown in FIG. **3** (e.g., signal lines, etc.)

Black mask structures **68** may be formed between signal lines **66** and surface **70** of the transparent glass thin film transistor substrate in layer **14** or at any other suitable location within display **10** that blocks the shiny underside of lines **66** and prevents the underside of lines **66** from being visible in the form of a reflection from a reflective interface below thin film transistor layer **20**. With one suitable configuration, black mask **68** may be formed on the glass substrate of layer **14** and lines **66** may be deposited and patterned on top of black mask **68** using photolithographic techniques. Lines **66** typically include data lines **30** and gate lines **32** arranged in a grid and black mask **68** preferably has a matching grid shape.

If desired, black mask structures **68** may be used in displays that include a birefringent compensating layer within layer **20**. In this type of configuration, a reflective interface such as interface **50** of FIG. **4** may be present but, due to the presence of black mask **68**, the lower surfaces of signal lines **66** will be hidden from view and will not be reflected back towards the user through the surface of display **10**.

In configurations such as the illustrative configuration of FIG. **5** in which compensating layer **62** is located above color filter layer **12** to ensure that layer **20** has an index difference of less than 0.15 relative to layer **14** and in which black mask **68** is present, the suppression of curtain mura will generally be maximized.

The foregoing is merely illustrative of the principles of this invention and various modifications can be made by those skilled in the art without departing from the scope and spirit of the invention. The foregoing embodiments may be implemented individually or in any combination.

What is claimed is:

1. A display, comprising:
 - a thin film transistor layer having a transparent thin film transistor substrate, wherein the thin-film transistor layer includes an array of thin-film transistors having gate terminals;
 - a grid of signal lines on the thin film transistor substrate, wherein the signal lines comprise gate lines coupled to the gate terminals of the thin-film transistors and data lines that distribute power supply voltages; and
 - a patterned black mask between the grid of signal lines and the thin film transistor substrate, wherein the patterned black mask comprises black mask material directly beneath and directly touching at least some of the gate lines and at least some of the data lines.
2. The display defined in claim 1 further comprising:
 - a color filter layer; and
 - a liquid crystal layer interposed between the color filter layer and the grid of signal lines.
3. The display defined in claim 2 further comprising an additional black mask located between the liquid crystal layer and the color filter layer.
4. The display defined in claim 2 further comprising:
 - a first polarizer;
 - a second polarizer;
 - a first optical film layer located between the first polarizer and the color filter layer; and
 - a second optical film layer located between the second polarizer and the thin film transistor layer.

5. The display defined in claim 4 wherein the first optical film layer comprises a birefringent compensating layer.

6. The display defined in claim 4 wherein the first optical film layer comprises a birefringent compensating layer and wherein the second optical film layer is devoid of any birefringent compensating layers.

7. The display defined in claim 4 wherein the first optical film layer comprises a birefringent compensating layer, wherein the second layer of optical films is characterized by a maximum index of refraction, wherein there are no films between the second polarizer and the thin film transistor layer having an index of refraction greater than the maximum index of refraction, wherein the thin film transistor layer is characterized by an index of refraction, and wherein the maximum index of refraction of the layer of second optical films minus the index of refraction of the thin film transistor layer has a magnitude less than 0.15.

8. The display defined in claim 1 further comprising:

- a lower polarizer; and

a layer of optical films interposed between the lower polarizer and the thin film transistor substrate, wherein the layer of optical films is characterized by a maximum index of refraction, wherein the thin film transistor substrate is characterized by an index of refraction, and wherein the maximum index of refraction of the layer of optical films minus the index of refraction of the thin film transistor substrate has a magnitude less than 0.15.

9. The display defined in claim 8 further comprising a backlight adjacent to the lower polarizer.

10. The display defined in claim 9 further comprising:

- a color filter layer; and
- a liquid crystal layer interposed between the color filter layer and the grid of signal lines.

11. The display defined in claim 1 further comprising:

- a lower polarizer; and
- a layer of optical films between the thin film transistor layer and the lower polarizer, wherein the layer of optical films exhibits a reflectivity of less than 0.2% for light passing from the thin film transistor layer towards the lower polarizer.

12. The display defined in claim 11 further comprising:

- a color filter layer; and
- a liquid crystal layer interposed between the color filter layer and the grid of signal lines.

13. The display defined in claim 12 further comprising:

- a backlight adjacent to the lower polarizer; and
- an upper polarizer, wherein the color filter layer is interposed between the upper polarizer and the liquid crystal layer.

14. The display defined in claim 13 further comprising a birefringent compensating layer between the upper polarizer and the color filter layer.

15. A display, comprising:

- a thin film transistor layer that includes an array of thin film transistors having gate terminals;
- a color filter layer; and
- a liquid crystal layer interposed between the color filter layer and the thin film transistor layer;
- a grid of signal lines, wherein the signal lines distribute signals to the thin film transistors and wherein the signal lines comprise gate lines coupled to the gate terminals of the thin-film transistors and data lines that distribute power supply voltages; and
- a black mask interposed between the grid of signal lines and the thin film transistor layer, wherein the black mask comprises black mask material that directly touches the gate lines and at least some of the data lines.

16. The display defined in claim **15** further comprising:
an upper polarizer; and

a first layer of optical films that is interposed between the
upper polarizer and the color filter layer and that
includes a birefringent compensating layer. 5

17. The display defined in claim **16** further comprising:
a lower polarizer; and

a second layer of optical films that is interposed between
the lower polarizer and the thin film transistor layer,
wherein the second layer of optical films is characterized 10
by a maximum index of refraction, wherein there are no
films between the lower polarizer and the thin film tran-
sistors layer having an index of refraction greater than
the maximum index of refraction, wherein the thin film
transistor layer is characterized by an index of refraction 15
and wherein the maximum index of refraction of
the layer of second optical films minus the index of
refraction of the thin film transistor layer has a magni-
tude less than 0.15.

18. The display defined in claim **15** wherein the signal lines 20
comprises metal and wherein the black mask comprises a
metal oxide.

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专利名称(译)	最小化窗帘mura显示		
公开(公告)号	US8836879	公开(公告)日	2014-09-16
申请号	US12/813458	申请日	2010-06-10
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IPC分类号	G02F1/136 G02F1/1333 G02F1/1335 G02F1/13363 G02F1/1362		
CPC分类号	G02F1/136209 G02F1/13363 G02F1/133502 G02F1/136286 G02F2001/133562 G02F2413/07 G02F2001/133567		
代理人(译)	TREYZ , G VICTOR		
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其他公开文献	US20110304785A1		
外部链接	Espacenet USPTO		

摘要(译)

诸如液晶显示器的显示器可以设置有使窗帘mura最小化的结构。显示器可以具有上偏振器和下偏振器。滤色器层和薄膜晶体管层可以位于上偏振器和下偏振器之间。可以在滤色器层和薄膜晶体管层之间插入液晶层。包括双折射补偿层的第一光学膜层可以位于上偏振器和滤色器层之间。没有双折射补偿层的第二光学膜层可以位于薄膜晶体管层和下偏振器之间。金属信号线栅格可用于将信号分配到薄膜晶体管层上的薄膜晶体管。可以在信号线栅格和薄膜晶体管层之间插入黑色掩模。

