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FIG. 1

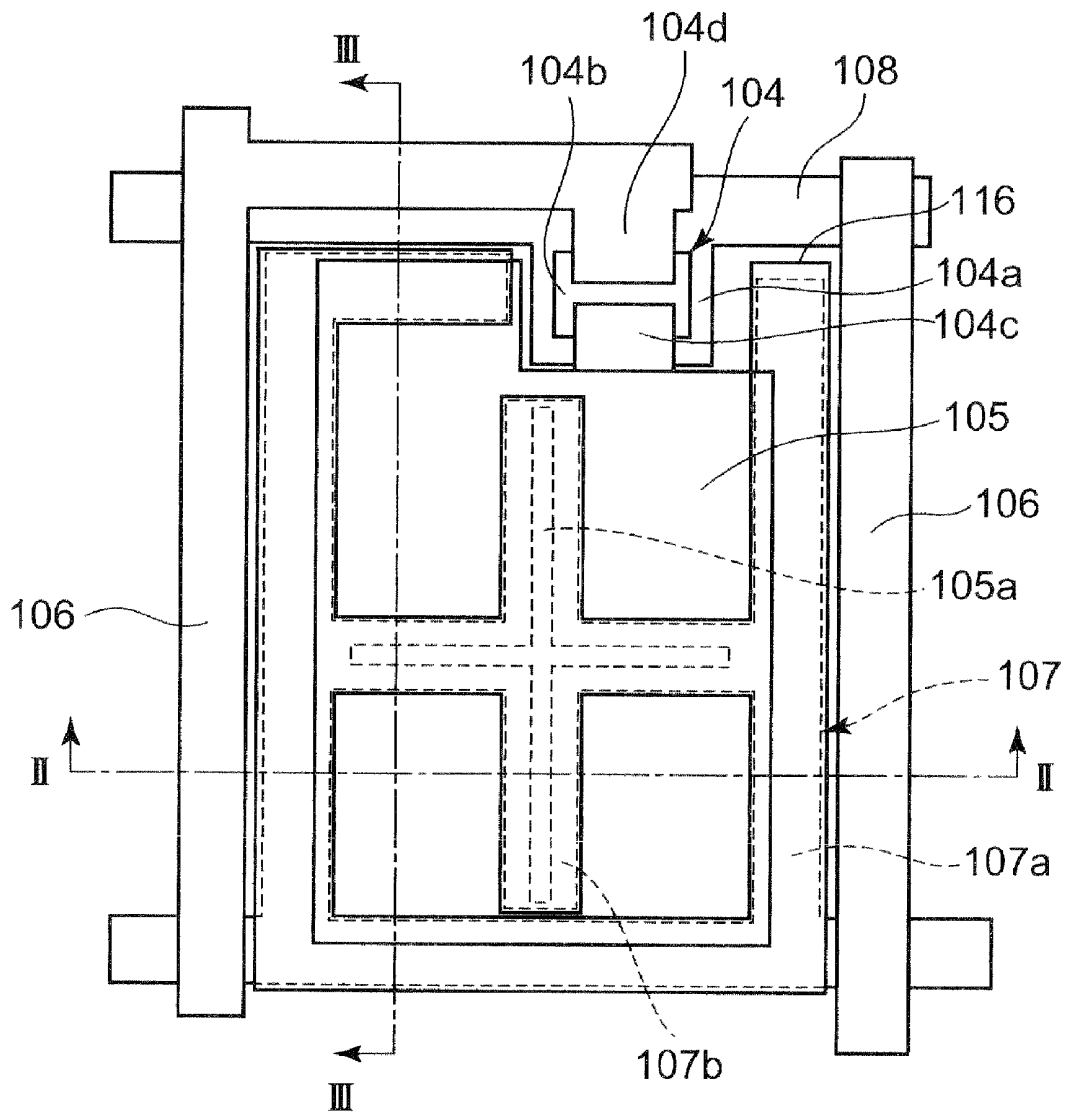


FIG.2

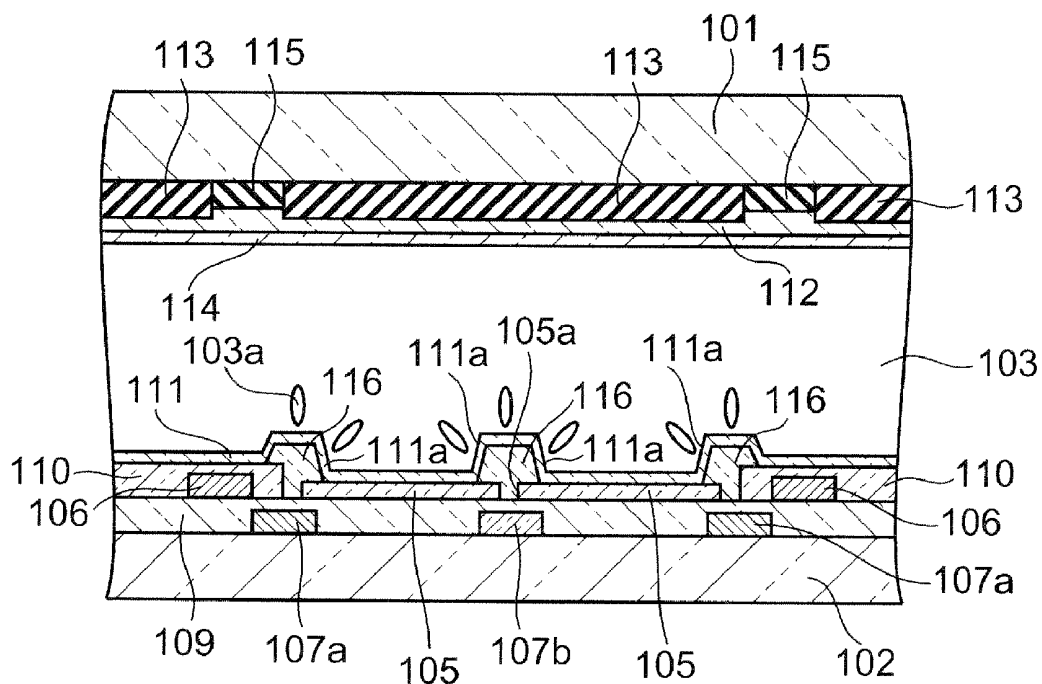


FIG.3

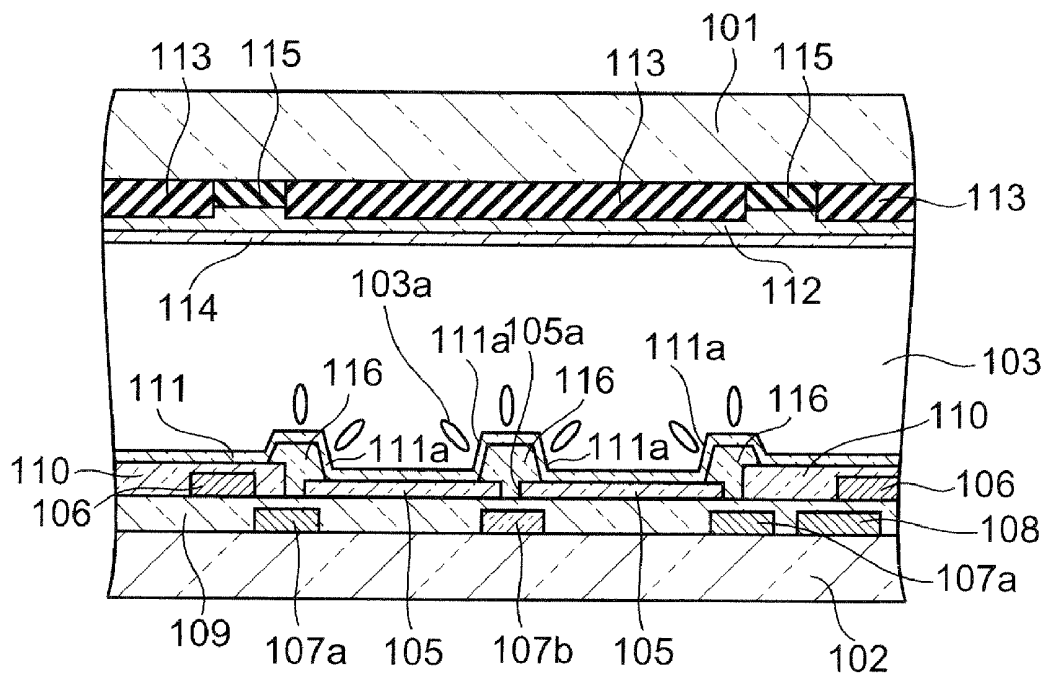


FIG.4

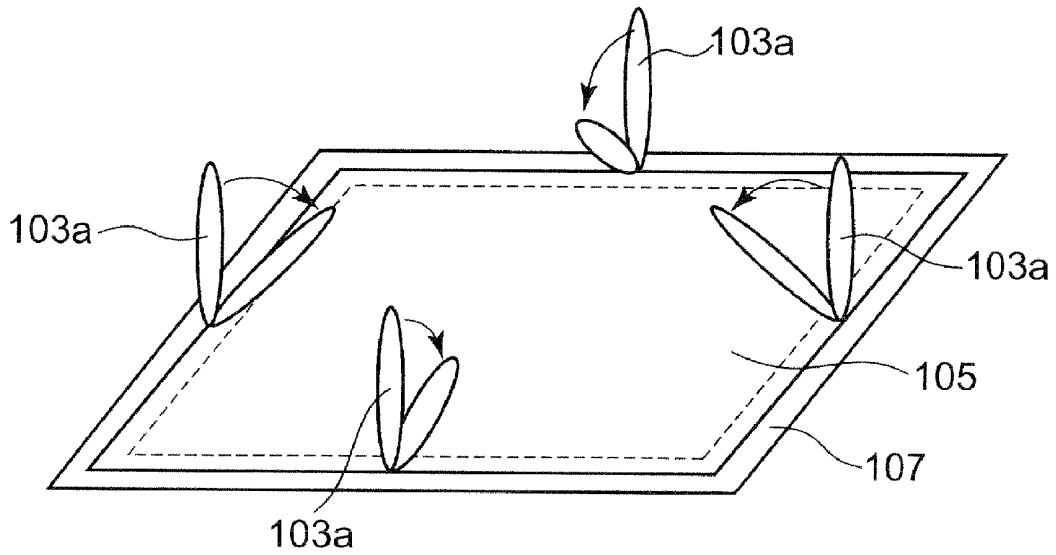


FIG.5

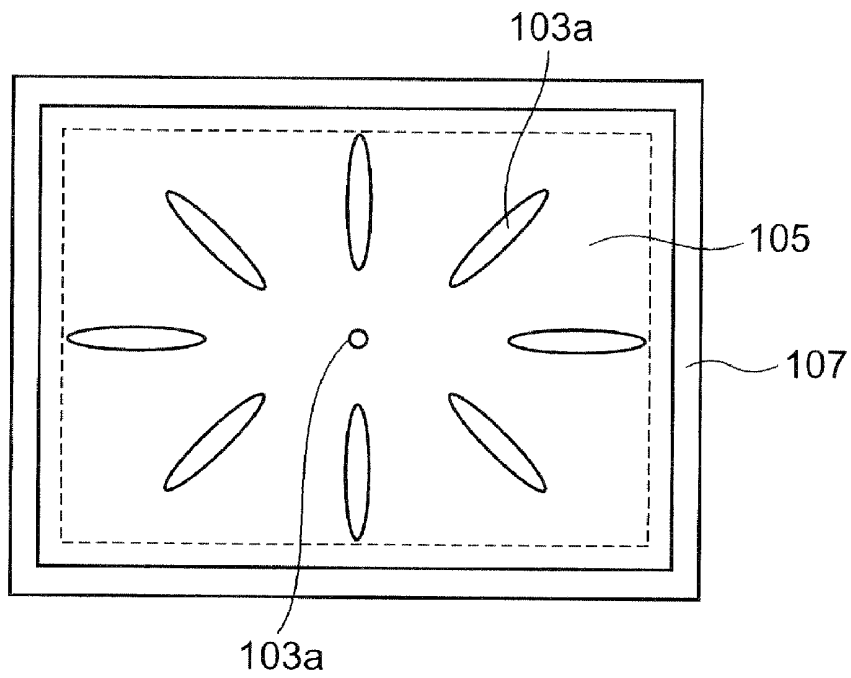


FIG. 6

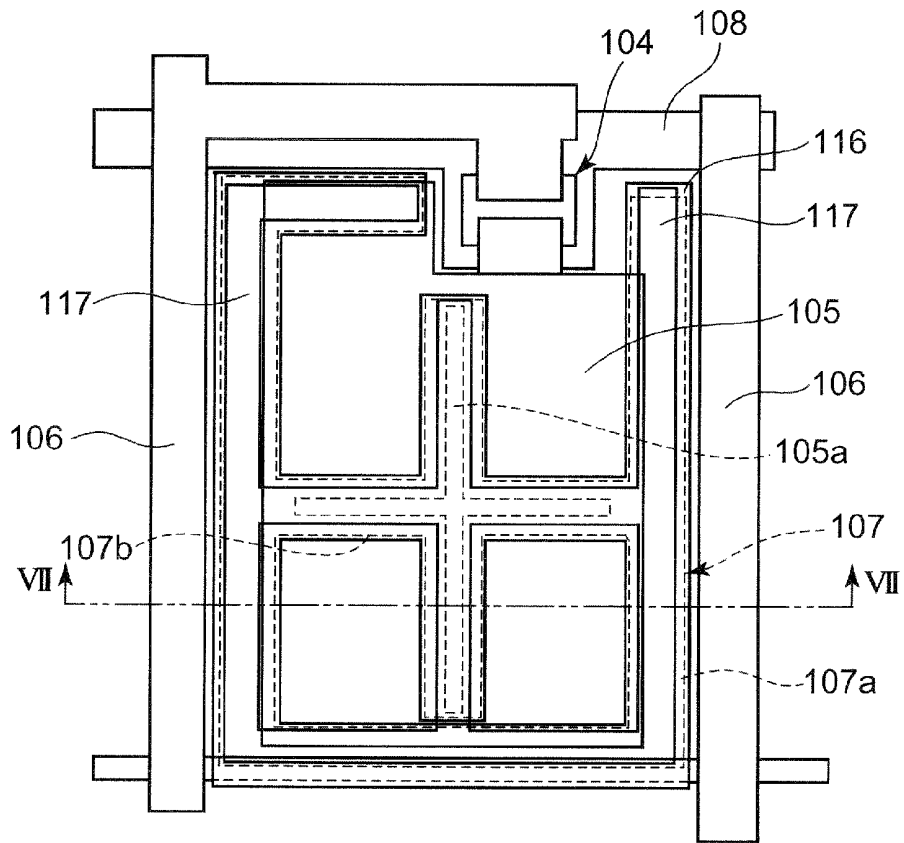
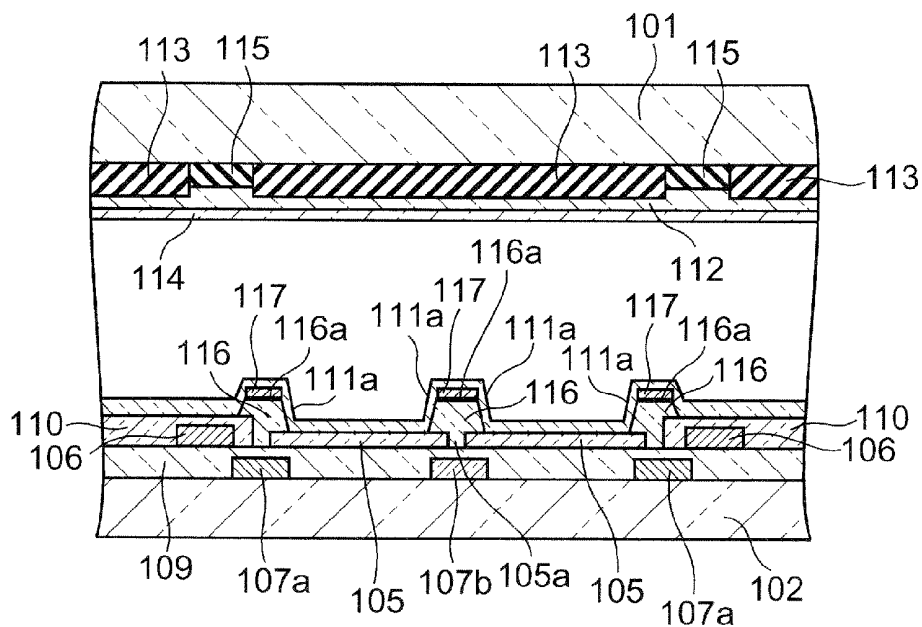


FIG. 7



**VERTICAL ALIGNMENT ACTIVE MATRIX
LIQUID CRYSTAL DISPLAY DEVICE
HAVING PARTICULAR REFLECTION
METAL FILMS**

RELATED APPLICATIONS

The present application is a Divisional Application of U.S. application Ser. No. 11/237,020 filed Sep. 28, 2005 now U.S. Pat. No. 7,542,120, which is based on Japanese Patent Application No. 2004-288890 filed on Sept. 30, 2004 the disclosures of both of which are incorporated herein by reference.

BACKGROUND OF THE INVENTION

1. Field of the Invention

The present invention relates to a vertical alignment active matrix liquid crystal display device whose liquid crystal molecules are aligned vertical to the surface of a substrate.

2. Description of the Related Art

A conventional TFT liquid crystal panel comprises a TFT (Thin Film Transistor) substrate on which TFTs and pixel electrodes and the like are formed, a CF (Color Filter) substrate on which color filters and an opposing electrode are formed, and a liquid crystal layer which is sandwiched between those substrates. A TFT liquid crystal display panel which has liquid crystal molecules homogeneously aligned, such as a TN (Twisted Nematic) liquid crystal display device, uses a material with a positive dielectric anisotropy. A TFT liquid crystal display panel which has liquid crystal molecules homeotropically aligned uses a material with a negative dielectric anisotropy, and aligns the director (molecular long axis direction) perpendicular to the substrate with no electric field formed (initial aligned state).

In the vertical alignment TFT liquid crystal display device whose liquid crystal molecules are homeotropically aligned in the initial aligned state, a vertical alignment film is formed on the inner surface of each of a pair of substrates arranged opposite to each other, and a liquid crystal with the negative dielectric anisotropy is filled between the substrates, thereby constituting a liquid crystal cell.

In the liquid crystal cell, a plurality of pixel electrodes are formed on one of the pair of substrates, and an opposing (common) electrode which faces the picture electrodes is formed on the other substrate, with one pixel being formed by each pixel electrode, the opposing portion of the common electrode, and the liquid crystal therebetween. A vertical alignment film, which is rubbed to define a direction in which the liquid crystal molecules tilt when a voltage is applied between the pixel electrode and the opposing electrode, is so formed on each substrate as to cover the pixel electrode and the opposing electrode.

In a case where no voltage is applied between the pixel electrode and the opposing electrode, because the opposing electrode and the pixel electrode have the same electric potential, no electric field is formed between those electrodes, and the action of the vertical alignment film causes the liquid crystal molecules to be aligned vertical to the substrate.

When a voltage is applied between the pixel electrode and the opposing electrode, the liquid crystal molecules behave to tilt because of the electric field formed between those electrodes. When a sufficiently high voltage is applied between the pixel electrode and the opposing electrode, the liquid crystal molecules are aligned substantially horizontal to the substrate.

In this case, when a voltage is applied between the pixel electrode and the opposing Electrode, the liquid crystal mol-

ecules are aligned along one direction due to the electric field formed between those electrodes, and alignment restricting force of the alignment process. This results in a large view angle dependency of the contrast and a poor view angle characteristic.

To obtain a wide view angle characteristic in the vertical alignment liquid crystal display apparatus, it is proposed to form a plurality of domains where the liquid crystal molecules are aligned along plural directions pixel by pixel. For instance, as described in the specification of Japanese Patent Publication No. 2565639, a liquid crystal display apparatus proposed has the opposing electrode formed with an aperture with the shape of a letter X, so that the liquid crystal molecules in each pixel are so aligned as to tilt toward the center of the X-shaped aperture along the four directions when a voltage is applied between the two electrodes facing each other.

In this liquid crystal display apparatus, the opposing electrode is formed larger than the pixel electrode, and when a voltage is applied between the pixel electrode and the opposing electrode, a vertical electric field (an electric field vertical to the substrate) is generated at that portion of the pixel region where the pixel electrode faces the opposing electrode, and an oblique electric field is generated at the peripheral portion of the pixel electrode, thereby forming a discontinuous electric field portion at that portion of the opposing electrode where the slit is formed. The liquid crystal molecules are aligned to tilt toward the center of the X-shaped aperture due to the discontinuous electric field portion. That is, in this liquid crystal display apparatus, the liquid crystal molecules are so aligned as to tilt along the four directions for each pixel and for each region defined by the X-shaped aperture.

According to the above-described liquid crystal display apparatus, however, because the X-shaped aperture formed in each pixel forms regions with different alignment directions, the X-shaped aperture should be formed wide enough to prohibit the interaction between the regions. Accordingly, in each pixel, the area of the aperture (slit) which is not controllable by the electric field becomes large, and the area of the opposing electrode becomes small, resulting in a low aperture ratio.

SUMMARY OF THE INVENTION

It is an object of the present invention is to provide a liquid crystal display device whose liquid crystal molecules holds a stable alignment state and has a wide view angle, and a high contrast.

To achieve the object, a liquid crystal display device according to the first aspect of the present invention comprises:

a first substrate provided with a first electrode;

a second substrate provided with at least one second electrode, which is arranged opposite to the first electrode with a predetermined gap therebetween, and which forms an individual pixel region in which the second electrode faces the first electrode;

an auxiliary electrode formed on a surface of the second substrate on which the second electrode is provided, along at least a periphery of the pixel region;

a vertical alignment film formed on each of opposing inner surfaces of the first electrode and the second electrode;

a liquid crystal layer with a negative dielectric anisotropy filled between the first and second substrates;

an aperture, formed in at least one of the first electrode and the second electrode for the pixel region, for segmenting the pixel region into a plurality of sub-pixel regions; and

a transparent step film comprising a transparent member which overlaps the auxiliary electrode on the surface of the second substrate on which the second electrode is provided, along at least the periphery of the pixel region, wherein the transparent step film forms an inclined surface which protrudes from the surface on which the second electrode is formed, and wherein the inclined surface is formed at the periphery of the pixel region on the surface on which the second electrode is provided such that liquid crystal molecules of the liquid crystal layer are aligned to tilt toward an inner side of the pixel region.

In the liquid crystal display device according to the first aspect the force which causes the liquid crystal molecules to tilt toward the center thereof from the peripheral even acts from the circumference of the sub-pixel region so that the center of the alignment of the liquid crystal molecules is defined for each sub-pixel region, and the alignment of the liquid crystal molecules in each sub-pixel region is stabilized. This results in the elimination of the display roughness and display unevenness, thus providing bright display. As the liquid crystal molecules are radially aligned from the center of each sub-pixel region sub-pixel region by sub-pixel region, the view angle characteristic is improved.

It is preferable that the auxiliary electrode should have a aperture auxiliary electrode laid out at a portion corresponding to the aperture of the second electrode, and be formed in such a way as to surround each of the plurality of sub-pixel regions segmented by the aperture. In this case, the aperture auxiliary electrode should be formed by a transparent conductive film.

It is preferable that the transparent step film should have an aperture step film positioned at a portion corresponding to the aperture of the second electrode and overlying the auxiliary electrode.

A liquid crystal display device according to the second aspect of the invention comprises:

a first substrate provided with a first electrode;

a second substrate provided with at least one second electrode, which is arranged opposite to the first electrode with a predetermined gap therebetween, and which forms an individual pixel region in which the second electrode faces the first electrode;

a first auxiliary electrode formed on a surface of the second substrate on which the second electrode is provided, along at least a periphery of the pixel region;

a vertical alignment film formed on each of opposing inner surfaces of the first electrode and the second electrode;

a liquid crystal layer with a negative dielectric anisotropy filled between the first and second substrates;

a slit, formed in the second electrode for segmenting each pixel region into a plurality of sub-pixel regions so that molecular long axes of liquid crystal molecules of the liquid crystal layer are aligned toward a center of each of the plurality of sub-pixel regions from a circumference thereof by an electric field generated in the slit;

a second auxiliary electrode which is insulated from the second electrode, and which is formed on the surface of the second substrate on which the second electrode is provided, at a position corresponding to the slit;

a first transparent step film comprising a transparent member which overlaps the first auxiliary electrode on the surface of the second substrate on which the second electrode is provided, along at least the periphery of the pixel region, wherein the first transparent step film forms a first inclined surface which protrudes from the surface on which the second electrode is formed, and wherein the first inclined surface is formed at the periphery of the pixel region on the surface on

which the second electrode is provided such that the liquid crystal molecules of the liquid crystal layer are aligned to tilt toward inner sides of the sub-pixel regions; and

a second transparent step film comprising a transparent member which overlaps the second auxiliary electrode on the surface of the second substrate on which the second electrode is provided, wherein the second transparent step film forms a second inclined surface which protrudes from the surface on which the second electrode is formed, and wherein the second inclined surface is formed at peripheries of the sub-pixel regions on the surface on which the second electrode is provided such that the liquid crystal molecules of the liquid crystal layer are aligned to tilt toward the inner sides of the sub-pixel regions.

In the liquid crystal display device according to the second aspect the force which causes the liquid crystal molecules to tilt toward the center thereof from the peripheral even acts from the circumference of the sub-pixel region, so that the center of the alignment of the liquid crystal molecules is defined for each sub-pixel region, and the alignment of the liquid crystal molecules in each sub-pixel region is stabilized. As a result, it is possible to eliminate the display roughness and display unevenness thereby providing bright display. As the liquid crystal molecules are radially aligned from the center of each sub-pixel region sub-pixel region by sub-pixel region, the view angle characteristic is improved.

It is preferable that in the liquid crystal display device according to the second aspect the slit should comprise a plurality of cutaway portions extending toward a periphery of each pixel region from a center thereof, and connected to one another at a center portion of the pixel region.

It is desirable that the first auxiliary electrode should be set to a potential lower than that of the second electrode. It is preferable that the first auxiliary electrode should be set to a potential equal to a potential of the first electrode facing the second electrode.

It is desirable that the first auxiliary electrode should comprise a compensating-capacitor electrode which overlies a peripheral portion of the second electrode and forms a compensating capacitor between the compensating-capacitor electrode and the second electrode. It is further preferable that the second auxiliary electrode should be connected to the first auxiliary electrode. It is preferable that the second auxiliary electrode should comprise a transparent conductive film.

It is desirable that each of the first and second transparent step films should have a scatter reflection film formed on a top surface thereof. In this case, it is preferable that a recess and protrusion portion should be formed on a top surface of each of the first and second transparent step films, and a metal film which scatters and reflects light should be formed on the recess and protrusion portion.

BRIEF DESCRIPTION OF THE DRAWINGS

These objects and other objects and advantages of the present invention will become more apparent upon reading of the following detailed description and the accompanying drawings in which:

FIG. 1 is a top plan view schematically illustrating the structure of one pixel of a vertical alignment liquid crystal display device according to a first embodiment of the invention;

FIG. 2 is a cross-sectional view of one pixel illustrated in FIG. 1 cut along the line II-II;

FIG. 3 is a cross-sectional view of one pixel illustrated in FIG. 1 cut along the line III-III;

FIG. 4 is an exemplary diagram illustrating the behavior of liquid crystal molecules in one sub-pixel region;

FIG. 5 is an exemplary diagram illustrating the alignment of the liquid crystal molecules in one sub-pixel region;

FIG. 6 is a top plan view schematically illustrating the structure of one pixel of a vertical alignment liquid crystal display device according to a second embodiment of the invention; and

FIG. 7 is a cross-sectional view of one pixel illustrated in FIG. 6 cut along the line VII-VII.

DETAILED DESCRIPTION OF THE PREFERRED EMBODIMENTS

Liquid crystal display devices according to embodiments of the present invention will be described below with reference to the accompanying drawings.

First Embodiment

FIG. 1 is a top plan view schematically illustrating one pixel structure of a vertical alignment liquid crystal display device according to the first embodiment of the invention. FIG. 2 is a cross-sectional view of one pixel illustrated in FIG. 1 cut along the line II-II. FIG. 3 is a cross-sectional view of one pixel illustrated in FIG. 1 cut along the line III-III.

The liquid crystal display device comprises a pair of glass substrates **101** and **102**, arranged opposite to each other, and a liquid crystal **103** with the negative dielectric anisotropy, filled between one glass substrate **102** (hereinafter called TFT substrate **102**) and the other glass substrate **101** (hereinafter called opposing substrate **101**).

Formed on the surface of the TFT substrate **102** opposing the opposing substrate **101** are TFT devices **104**, pixel electrodes **105**, drain lines **106**, auxiliary electrodes **107**, gate lines **108**, a gate insulation film **109**, an insulation film **110**, and an alignment film **111**. Formed on the inner surface of the opposing substrate **101** are an opposing electrode **112**, a color filter **113** an alignment film **114**, and a black mask **115**.

The TFT device **104** is an inversely staggered thin film transistor which is formed on the glass substrate **102**. The TFT device **104** has a gate electrode **104a**, a semiconductor layer **104b**, a source electrode **104c**, and a drain electrode **104d**.

The pixel electrode **105** is formed by an approximately quadrangle transparent electrode which comprises, for example, an ITO film essentially consisting of an indium oxide. The pixel electrode **105** defines the region of a single pixel, which is the smallest unit for forming an image, with that region which opposes the opposing electrode **112**. A narrow aperture **105a** for segmenting each pixel into a plurality of sub-pixel regions is formed in the pixel electrode **105** for each pixel. The aperture **105a** comprises a plurality of slits which extend from the center of the pixel electrode **105** to the periphery thereof, and are connected to one another at the center of the pixel electrode **105** (hereinafter, the aperture will be called slit).

In the embodiment, the slits **105a** are formed into a cross shape by incising the pixel electrode **105** in such a way as to extend along the vertical and horizontal directions from the center portion of the pixel electrode **105**, and segment one pixel region into four sub-pixel regions.

A transparent step film **116** of a transparent resin material, such as acrylic resin is provided on at the periphery portion of the pixel electrodes **105** and on the slits **105a** in such a way as to form a projection protruding from the surface of the pixel electrode **105**. specifically, one pixel region, defined by one

pixel electrode **105** and that region which faces the opposing electrode **112**, is separated into four sub-pixel regions by the slits **105a** provided on the pixel electrode **105** and the transparent step film **116** formed thereon, and an inclined surface **111a** is formed on the alignment film **111** at the periphery of each sub-pixel region by the end face of the transparent step film **116** protruding from the film surface of the of the pixel electrode **105**.

The drain line **106** of the liquid crystal display panel of the embodiment comprises an aluminum line or the like which is so formed as to run along the column direction for each column of pixels. The drain line **106** is connected to the drain electrodes **104d** of the TFT devices **104** in the same pixel column, and supplies the image signal from a column driver to the pixel electrode **105**, via the enabled TFT devices **104**.

The auxiliary electrode **107** comprises a peripheral auxiliary electrode **107a**, which partly overlies the peripheral portion of the pixel electrode **105** via the gate insulation film **109** and is made of a metal, such as aluminum and a slit auxiliary electrode **107b**, which is formed by a transparent conductive film of ITO or the like into a shape corresponding to the shape of the slits **105a** formed on the pixel electrode **105**. The auxiliary electrode **107** is kept at a predetermined electric potential lower than that of the pixel electrode **105**, and more preferably, is set at the same electric potential as that of the opposing electrode **112**, and, together with the pixel electrode **105**, forms the compensating capacity which is connected in parallel to a pixel capacitor, formed by each pixel electrode **105**, the opposing electrode **112** and the liquid crystal **103**.

The gate line **108** comprises an aluminum line or the like which is so formed as to run along the row direction for each pixel row, and electrically insulated from the other electrodes by the gate insulation film **109**. The gate line **108** is connected to the gate electrodes **104a** of the TFT devices **104** in the corresponding pixel row, supplies a scan signal to the TFT devices **104**, and controls the ON/OFF actions of the TFT devices **104**.

The gate insulation film **109** is formed on the substrate **102** on which the gate electrodes **104a** of the TFT devices **104**, the gate line **108**, and the auxiliary electrode **107** are formed, and comprises, for example, a silicon nitride film. The gate insulation film **109** electrically insulates the gate electrode **104a** of the TFT device **104** from the semiconductor layer **104b** and the source/drain electrodes **104c**, and **104d** which are opposite to that gate electrode. The source electrode **104c** of the TFT device **104** is connected to the corresponding pixel electrode **105**, and the drain electrode **104d** of the TFT device **104** is connected to the corresponding drain line **106**.

The insulation film **110**, which covers the drain line **106**, is formed between the pixel electrode **105** and that of the neighboring pixel, and comprises, for example, a silicon nitride film. As the insulation film **110** is formed thicker than the pixel electrode **105**, the thickness of the peripheral region of the pixel region (the thickness of the insulation film **110** and the alignment film **111**) becomes greater than the thickness of the pixel region (the thickness of the pixel electrode **105** and the alignment film **111**).

Each of the alignment films **111** and **114** comprises hexamethyldisiloxane-polymerization film or the like which is formed by coating and baking of an organic vertical alignment material, or CVD (Chemical Vapor Deposition). The alignment films **111** and **114** are so formed as to respectively cover the pixel electrode **105** and the opposing electrode **112**. The liquid crystal **103** is filled between those alignment films **111** and **114**. The alignment films **111** and **114** are not rubbed,

and the liquid crystal molecules near their surfaces are vertically aligned to the alignment film surface when no electric field is generated.

Next, the method of manufacturing the liquid crystal display device with the above-described structure will be explained.

An aluminum-based metal film is formed on the one glass substrate **102**, and patterned to form the gate electrodes **104a** of the TFT devices **104**, the gate lines **108**, and the auxiliary electrodes **107** (including the lines which mutually connect the auxiliary electrodes **107**). Next, the gate insulation film **109** is formed by CVD. Subsequently, channel layers (semiconductor layers), the source regions, the drain regions, etc. of the TFT devices **104** are formed on the gate insulation film **109**.

An ITO film is formed on the gate insulation film **109** by sputtering. The ITO film is etched and patterned, excluding that portion of the ITO film which constitutes the pixel region, yielding the pixel electrodes **105** each formed with the narrow slits **105a** cut away extending toward the peripheral portion of the pixel region from the central portion thereof.

The drain lines **106** are formed on the gate insulation film **109**, apart from the peripheries of the pixel electrodes **105**, and are connected to the drain electrodes **104d** of the TFT devices **104**. The insulation film **110** is formed on the gate insulation film **109** in such a manner as to cover the drain lines **106** formed on non-pixel regions around the pixel electrodes **105**.

Next, a photoresist liquid containing a transparent resin material, such as acrylic resin, is coated on the inner surface of the TFT substrate **102**, and is exposed in a pattern to form the transparent step film **116**. Subsequently, the alignment film **111** is formed on the entire surface of the substrate by CVD, spin coating, or the like.

The TFT substrate **102** thus formed and the opposing substrate **101** on which the opposing electrode **112**, the color filter **113**, etc. are formed, are arranged opposite to each other with a non-illustrated spacer sandwiched therebetween, and their peripheries are sealed by a seal material, thereby forming each liquid crystal cell. Next, the liquid crystal with the negative dielectric anisotropy is filled in the liquid crystal cell, and a liquid-crystal inlet is sealed. Non-illustrated polarizing plates are placed on the outer surfaces of the TFT substrate **102** and the opposing substrate **101**, thereby fabricating the liquid crystal display device.

Next, the behavior of the liquid crystal molecules in the pixel with the above-described structure will be explained.

One pixel region is defined by a region where one pixel electrode **105** and the opposing electrode **112** face each other, and segmented into four sub-pixel regions by the plural slits **105a** formed on the pixel electrode **105**. As the periphery of one sub-pixel region is surrounded by the peripheral auxiliary electrode **107a**, and the slit auxiliary electrode **107b** is laid out in association with the slits **105a**, approximately the entire circumference of the sub-pixel region is surrounded by the peripheral auxiliary electrode **107a** and the slit auxiliary electrode **107b**. When a voltage is applied between the pixel electrode **105** and the auxiliary electrode **107**, an electric field (horizontal electric field) nearly in parallel to the substrate surface is generated around each sub-pixel region.

As each sub-pixel region is surrounded around by the transparent step film **116**, and the inclined surface **111a** directed toward the center of the sub-pixel region is formed around the sub-pixel region. As shown in FIGS. **2** and **3**, liquid crystal molecules **103a** are aligned vertical to the inclined surface **111a**.

FIGS. **4** and **5** exemplarily show the aligned state of the liquid crystal molecules in one sub-pixel region. When a voltage is applied between the pixel electrode **105** and the opposing electrode **112**, the liquid crystal molecules **103a**

start tilting toward the center of each sub-pixel region from the periphery thereof for each sub-pixel region, as illustrated in FIG. **4**, because of the horizontal electric field around each sub-pixel region and the action of the inclined surface **111a** of the alignment film **111** on the periphery of each sub-pixel region. When a sufficiently high voltage is applied between the pixel electrode **105** and the opposing electrode **112**, e.g., when a voltage of 3 to 9 V is applied to the pixel electrode **105** and a voltage of -2 to 4 V is applied to the opposing electrode **112**, the molecular long axes (directors) of the liquid crystal molecules **103a** are aligned substantially in parallel to the surface of the pixel electrode **105** toward the center of each sub-pixel region from the periphery thereof. In this case, because the liquid crystal molecules **103** at the center of each sub-pixel region evenly receive intermolecular forces from the liquid crystal molecules **103a** at the periphery tilting toward the center, the liquid crystal molecules **103** are aligned perpendicular to the substrate surface.

As mentioned above, for each sub-pixel region, the liquid crystal molecules **103a** have the directors aligned radially from the center of each sub-pixel region.

As described above, the slits **105a** extending toward the periphery of the pixel from the center of the pixel region are formed on the pixel electrode **105**, and the transparent step film, and the auxiliary electrode corresponding to the periphery of the pixel electrode **105** and the slits **105a** are formed on the slits **105a**, thereby segmenting one pixel region into a plurality of sub-pixel regions. At the peripheral portion of each segmented sub-pixel region, therefore, the force that makes the liquid crystal molecules tilt toward the center of each sub-pixel region from the periphery thereof even acts from the peripheral portion according to the action of the horizontal electric field generated by the voltage applied between the pixel electrode **105** and the auxiliary electrode **107**, and the surface shape of the transparent step film **116**, i.e., the inclined surface **111a**, the center of alignment is defined, and alignment of the liquid crystal molecules **103a** in each sub-pixel region is stabilized. This results in the elimination of the display roughness and display unevenness, providing bright display. Further, as the liquid crystal molecules in each sub-pixel region are radially aligned from the center of the sub-pixel region, the view angle characteristic is improved.

Second Embodiment

FIG. **6** schematically illustrates the structure of one pixel of a liquid crystal display device according to the second embodiment. FIG. **7** illustrates a cross section taken along the line VII-VII in FIG. **6**.

In FIGS. **6** and **7**, formed on the inner surface of the TFT substrate **102** are the TFT devices **104**, the pixel electrodes **105**, the drain lines **106**, the auxiliary electrodes **107**, the gate lines **108**, the gate insulation film **109**, the insulation film **110**, and the alignment film **111**. The opposing electrode **112**, the color filter **113**, the alignment film **114**, and the black mask **115** are formed on the inner surface of the opposing electrode **101**. In the embodiment, the same structure portions as those of the first embodiment will be denoted by the same reference numbers to avoid repeating their otherwise redundant descriptions.

In the embodiment, the transparent step film **116** made of a transparent resin material, such as acrylic resin, has a rough surface **116a** which is undulated. A reflection metal film **117** of a metal, such as aluminum, is formed on the rough surface **116a** of the transparent step film **116**. The rough surface **116a** of the transparent step film **116**, and the reflection metal film **117** formed on the rough surface **116a** constitute a scatter reflection surface.

The transparent step film 116 is formed as the rough surface 116a having recesses and projections is formed, by plasma etching, on the transparent step film 116, formed by coating a photoresist liquid containing a transparent resin material, such as acrylic resin, on the inner surface of the TFT substrate 102, and performing patterned exposure on the photoresist film, then the reflection metal film 117 is deposited on the rough surface 116a by deposition of aluminum or the like.

The liquid crystal display device thus obtained scatters and reflects incident light with the scatter reflection film, formed by the undulated rough surface 116a of the transparent step film 116 and the reflection metal film 117, the liquid crystal display device can be used as a reflection type display device so that a semitransparent type liquid crystal display device can be provided.

The invention is not limited to the embodiments, but may be adapted and modified as needed.

In the embodiments, the slits 105a are formed in the pixel electrode 105. However, the slits 105a may be formed on the opposing electrode 112. In this case, it is desirable that the transparent step film 116 should also be formed on the CF substrate 110 where the opposing electrode is laid out. The slits may be formed on both of the pixel electrode 105 and the opposing electrode 112.

In the embodiments, the slits 105a are so formed as to extend toward the peripheral portion along the vertical and horizontal directions from the center portion of the pixel electrode 105. However, the slits 105a have only to be laid out so as to segment the pixel electrode into regions with approximately the same shapes; for example, the slits may be so formed as to extend from the center of the pixel toward the four corners along the diagonal lines. The number of the domains that are segmented by the slits is not limited to four, and may be any integer larger than or equal to two.

Various embodiments and changes may be made thereunto without departing from the broad spirit and scope of the invention. The above-described embodiments are intended to illustrate the present invention not to limit the scope of the present invention. The scope of the present invention is shown by the attached claims rather than the embodiments. Various modifications made within the meaning of an equivalent of the claims of the invention and within the claims are to be regarded to be in the scope of the present invention.

What is claimed is:

1. A liquid crystal display device comprising:

a first substrate;
a second substrate arranged opposite to the first substrate;
a liquid crystal layer with a negative dielectric anisotropy filled between respective opposing surfaces of the first substrate and the second substrate;

wherein an opposing electrode is formed on the opposing surface of the first substrate, and a TFT device and a pixel electrode connected to a source electrode of the TFT device are formed on the opposing surface of the second substrate;

wherein an auxiliary electrode is arranged on a lower layer side of the pixel electrode via a first insulation film and is set to an electric potential that is equal to an electric potential of the opposing electrode, and a reflection metal film is deposited on an upper layer side of the pixel electrode via a second insulation film, wherein the lower layer side of the pixel electrode is the side of the pixel electrode where the second substrate is provided, and the upper layer side of the pixel electrode is the side of the pixel electrode where the first substrate is provided;

wherein the pixel electrode has a slit formed in a predetermined shape;

wherein the auxiliary electrode, the reflection metal film, and the second insulation film are formed in a shape

corresponding to the predetermined shape of the slit with respective areas that are larger than an area of the slit, and the auxiliary electrode, the reflection metal film, and the second insulation film are arranged to overlap the slit; and

wherein the reflection metal film is formed on the second insulation film such that a step portion of the second insulation film is exposed.

2. The liquid crystal display device according to claim 1, wherein the step portion of the second insulation film is included with respect to the opposing surface of the second substrate.

3. The liquid crystal display device according to claim 1, wherein the slit is cross-shaped.

4. The liquid crystal display device according to claim 1, wherein liquid crystal molecules of the liquid crystal layer are arranged to be aligned perpendicularly with respect to the surfaces near where the molecules are provided when no voltage is applied between the pixel electrode and the opposing electrode.

5. The liquid crystal display device according to claim 1, wherein the pixel electrode is formed with a transparent material.

6. The liquid crystal display device according to claim 1, wherein a surface of the second insulation film contacting the reflection metal film is roughened.

7. The liquid crystal display device according to claim 1, wherein a region of the liquid crystal layer that corresponds to the pixel electrode includes a first region and a second region that is thinner than the first region, and the slit in the pixel electrode overlaps the second region.

8. A liquid crystal display device comprising:

a first substrate;
a second substrate arranged opposite to the first substrate;
a liquid crystal layer with a negative dielectric anisotropy filled between respective opposing surfaces of the first substrate and the second substrate;

wherein an opposing electrode is formed on the opposing surface of the first substrate, and a TFT device and a pixel electrode connected to a source electrode of the TFT device are formed on the opposing surface of the second substrate;

wherein an auxiliary electrode is arranged on a lower layer side of the pixel electrode via a first insulation film and is set to an electric potential that is equal to an electric potential of the opposing electrode, and a reflection metal film is deposited on an upper layer side of the pixel electrode via a second insulation film, wherein the lower layer side of the pixel electrode is the side of the pixel electrode where the second substrate is provided, and the upper layer side of the pixel electrode is the side of the pixel electrode where the first substrate is provided;

wherein the pixel electrode has a slit formed in a predetermined shape;

wherein the auxiliary electrode, the reflection metal film, and the second insulation film are formed in a shape corresponding to the predetermined shape of the slit with respective widths that are wider than a width of the slit, and the auxiliary electrode, the reflection metal film, and the second insulation film are arranged to overlap the slit; and

wherein the reflection metal film is formed on the second insulation film such that a step portion of the second insulation film is exposed.

专利名称(译)	具有特定反射金属膜的垂直取向有源矩阵液晶显示器件		
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[标]申请(专利权)人(译)	卡西欧计算机株式会社		
申请(专利权)人(译)	CASIO COMPUTER CO., LTD.		
当前申请(专利权)人(译)	CASIO COMPUTER CO., LTD.		
[标]发明人	MIZUSAKO RYOTA MORITA HIDEHIRO		
发明人	MIZUSAKO, RYOTA MORITA, HIDEHIRO		
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摘要(译)

一种液晶显示装置，包括：TFT基板，CF基板，填充在基板之间的具有负介电各向异性的液晶；设置在TFT基板上的像素电极；以及形成在像素电极周围的辅助电极。用于将像素区域分割成多个子像素区域的狭缝在像素电极中从每个像素的中心部分朝向其周边部分形成。辅助电极具有透明的台阶膜，该台阶膜形成在与像素电极的狭缝相对应的位置处，以覆盖辅助电极。通过施加在像素电极和辅助电极之间的水平电场，每个子像素区域的液晶分子从子像素区域的圆周朝向子像素区域的中心对准，并且末端的形状透明台阶膜的一部分。

