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(54) **LIQUID CRYSTAL DISPLAY**

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(58) **Field of Classification Search** 349/106,
349/139, 141, 143

See application file for complete search history.

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(57) **ABSTRACT**

A liquid crystal display includes: a pair of substrates; a liquid crystal layer sandwiched between the pair of substrates; an insulating layer provided for a first substrate of the pair of substrates; an upper electrode provided for the first substrate; and a lower electrode provided for the first substrate. The upper electrode is formed on the surface of the insulating layer adjacent to the liquid crystal layer. The upper electrode includes a plurality of branches each having a slit therebetween. The insulating layer has irregularities.

10 Claims, 7 Drawing Sheets

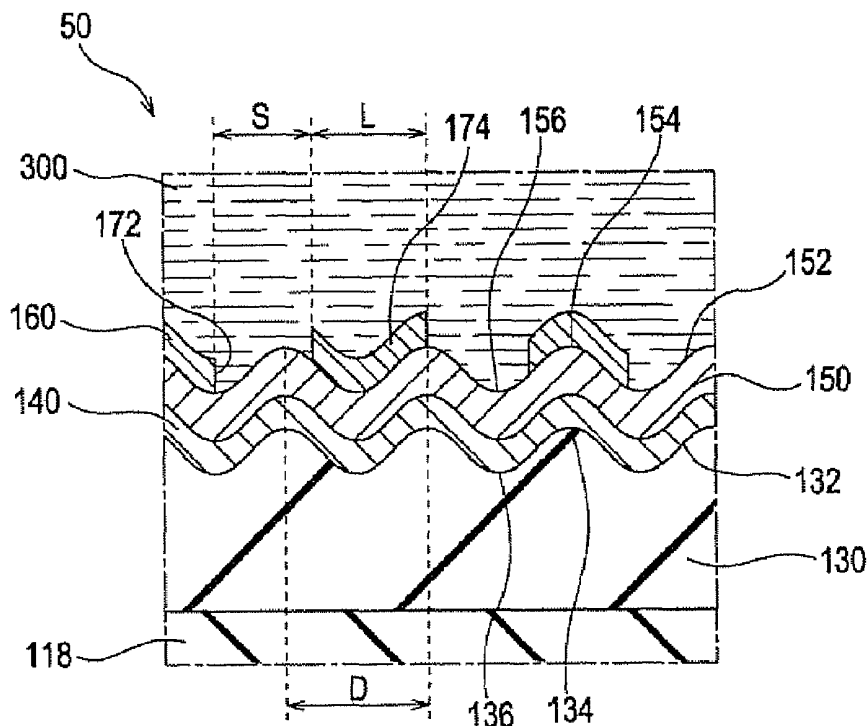


FIG. 1

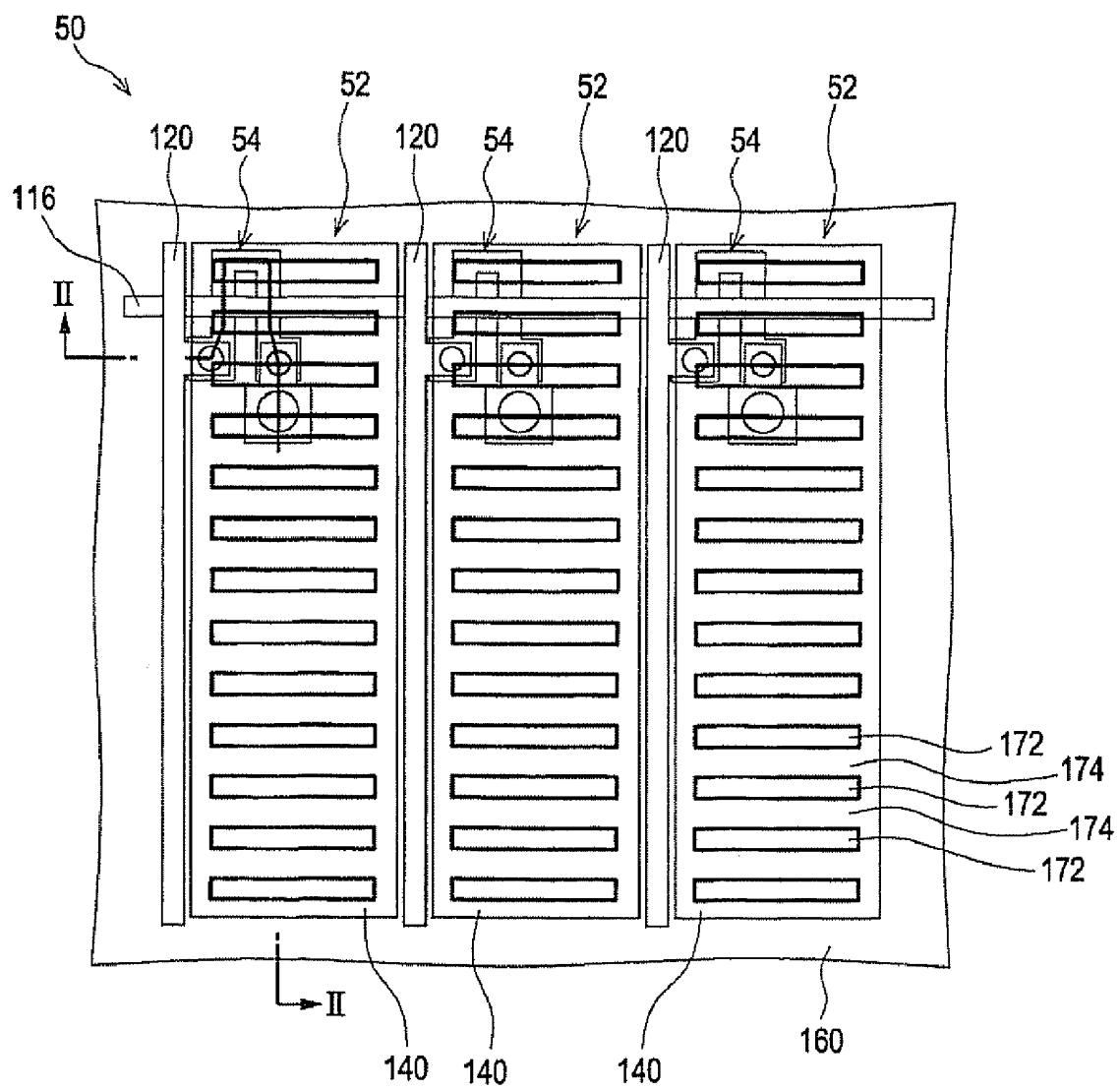


FIG. 2

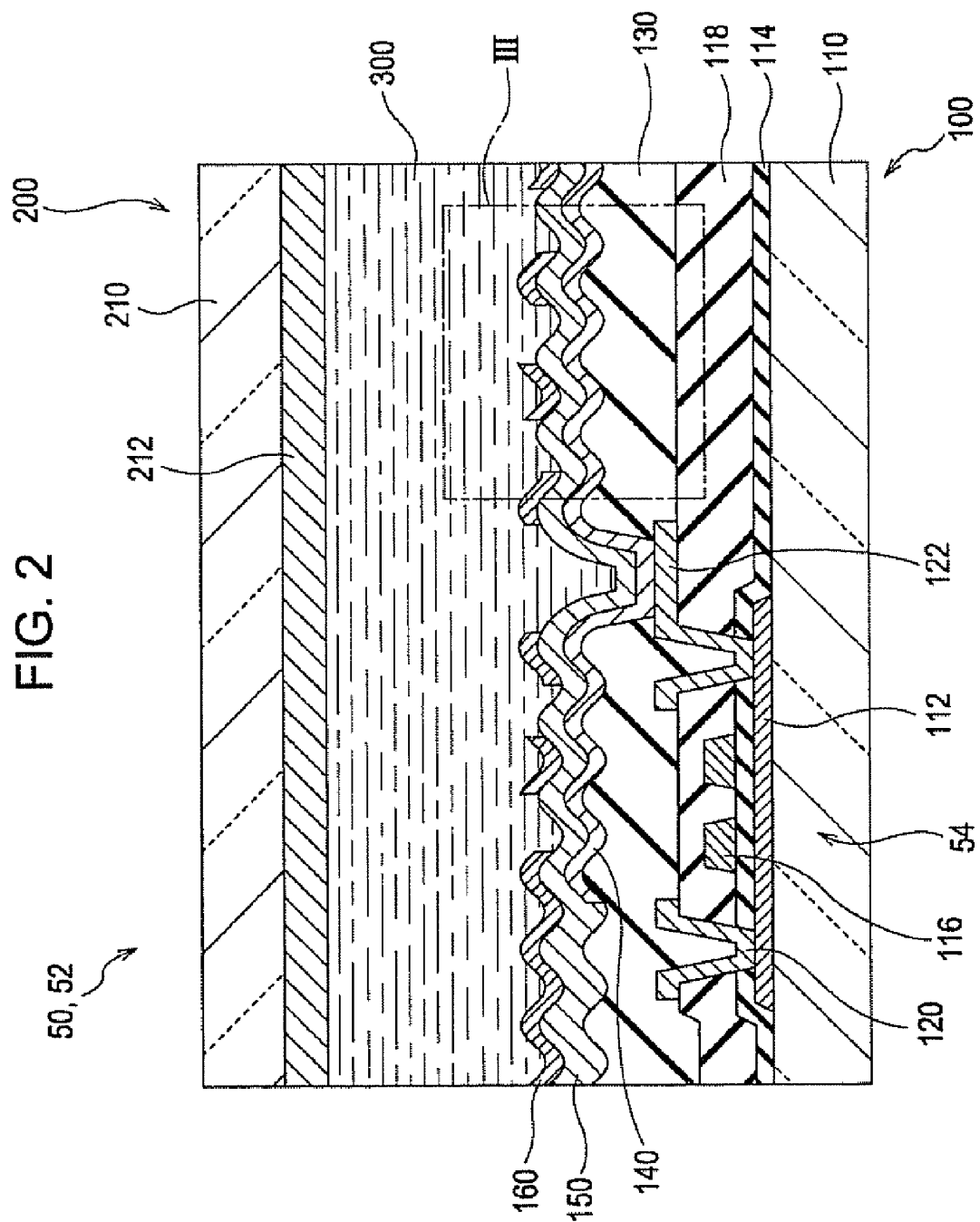


FIG. 3

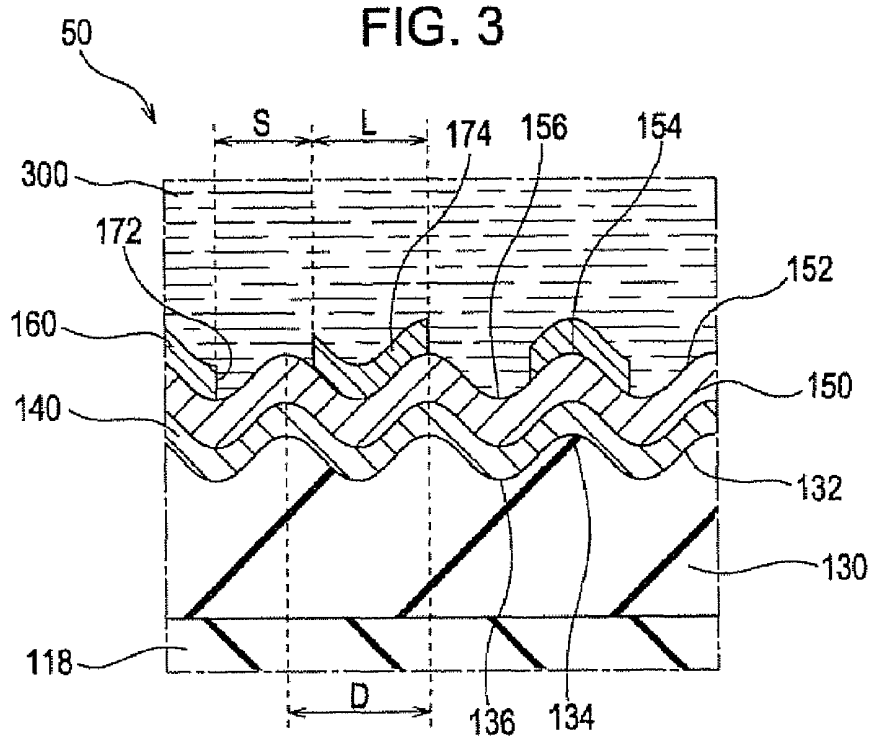


FIG. 4

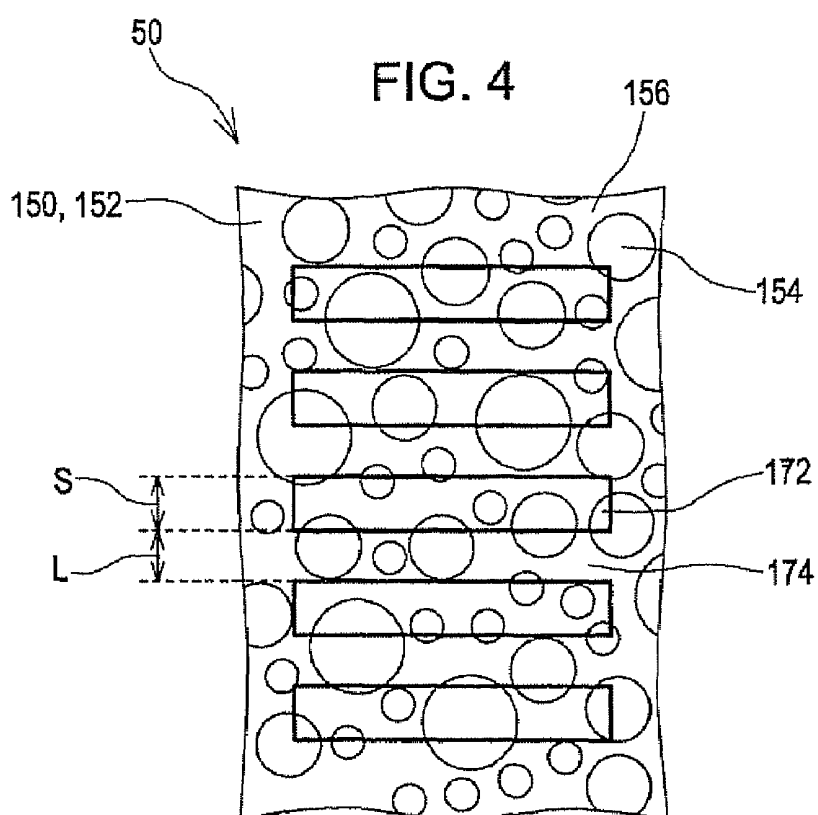


FIG. 5

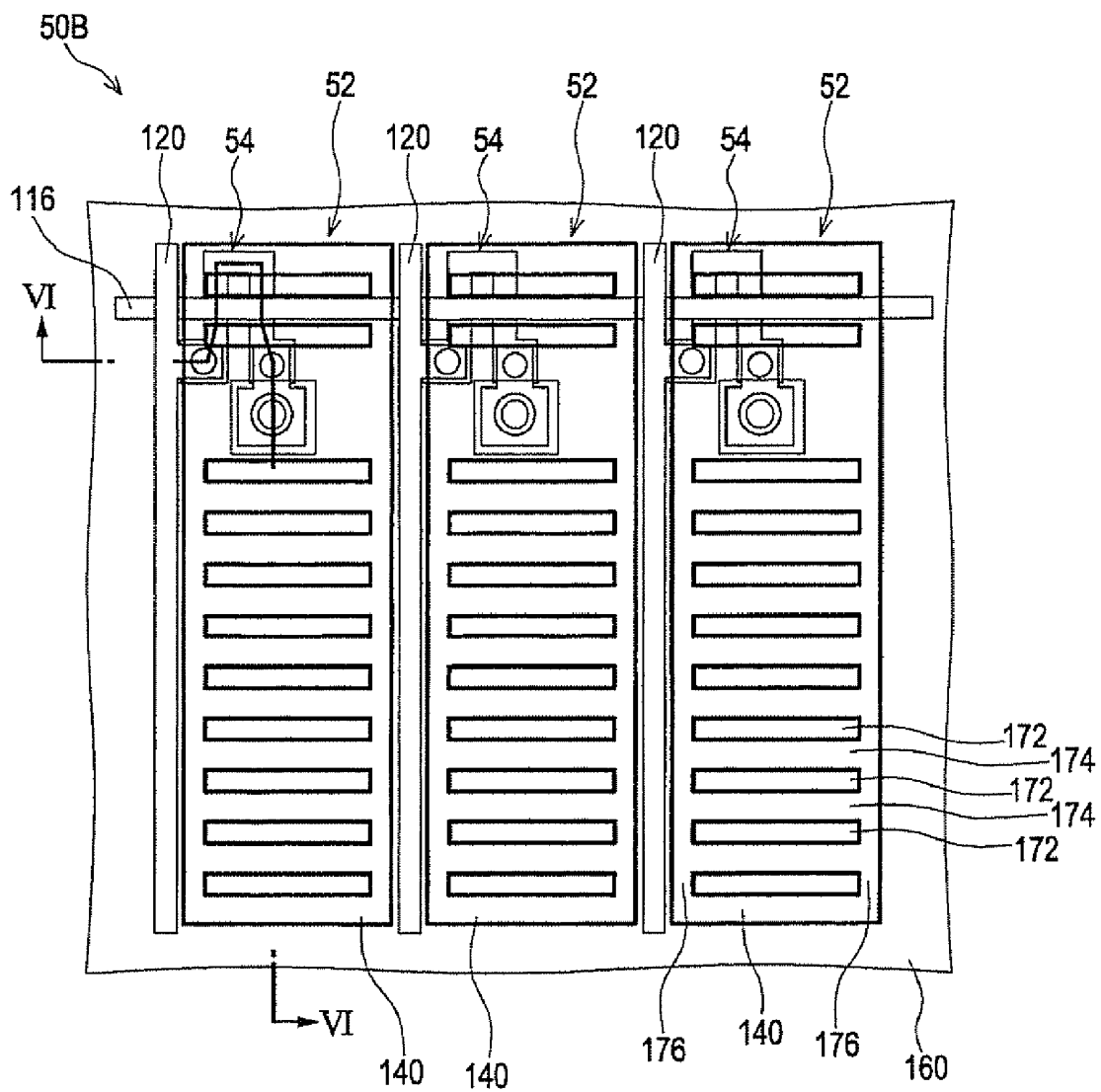


FIG. 6

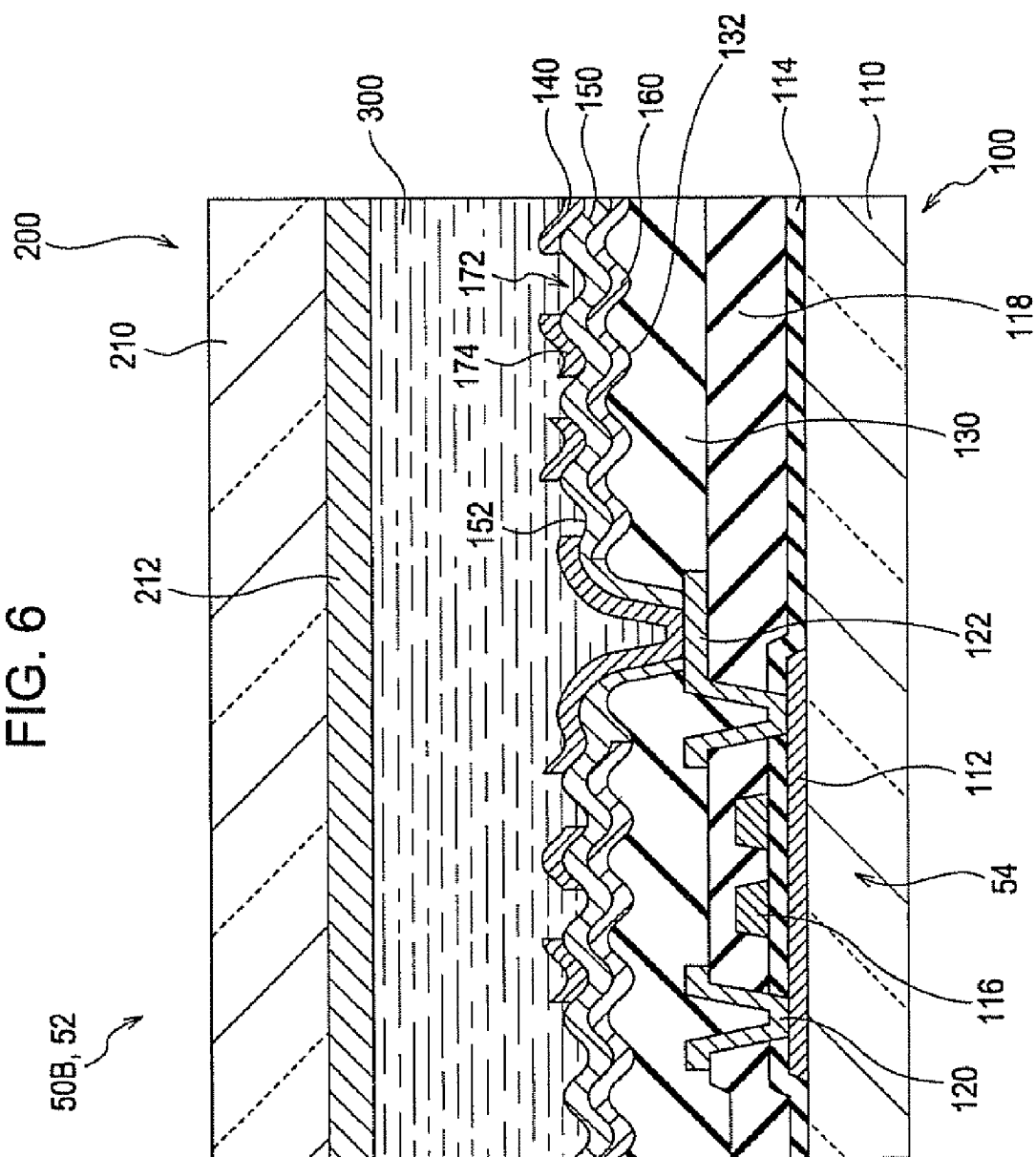
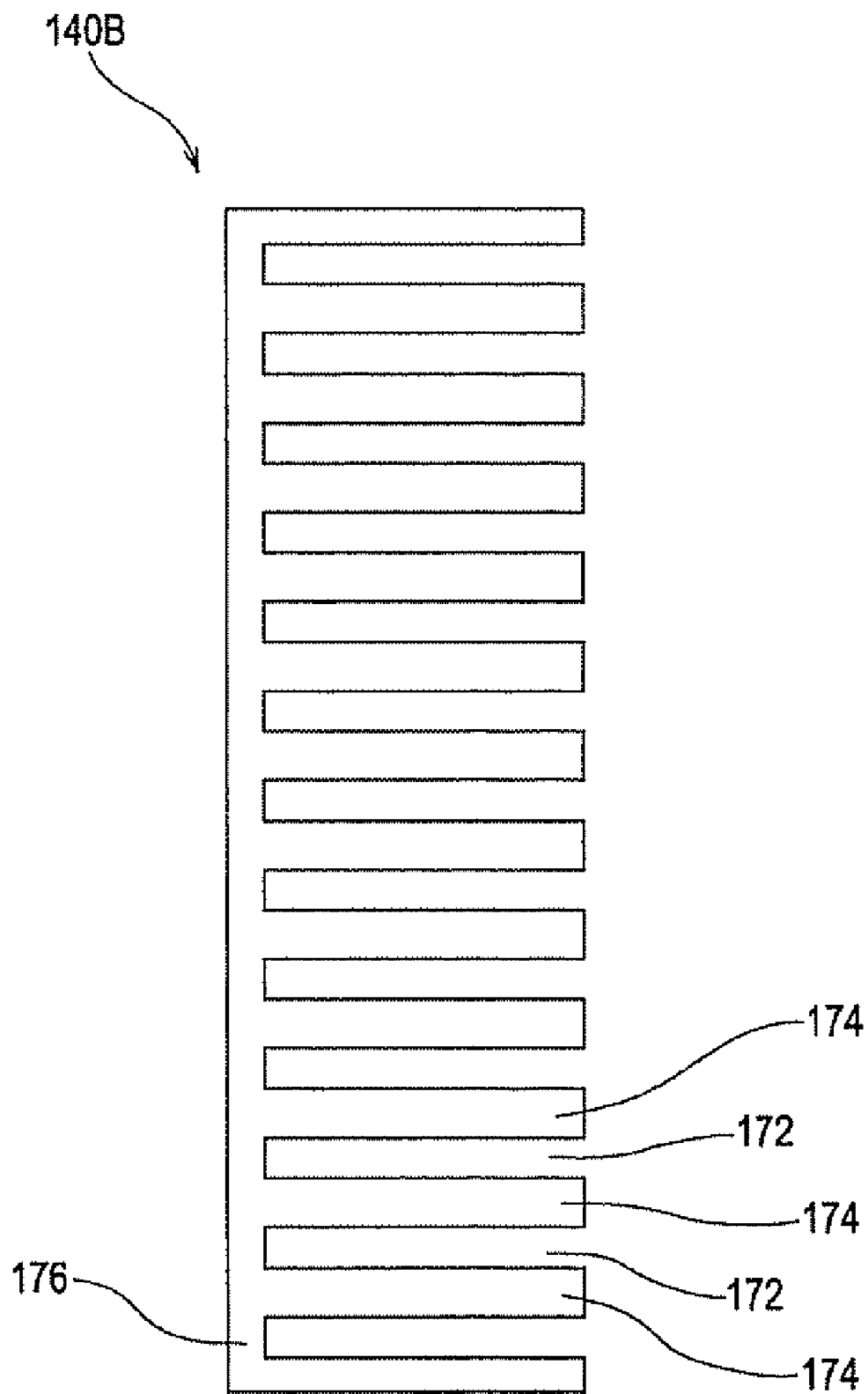
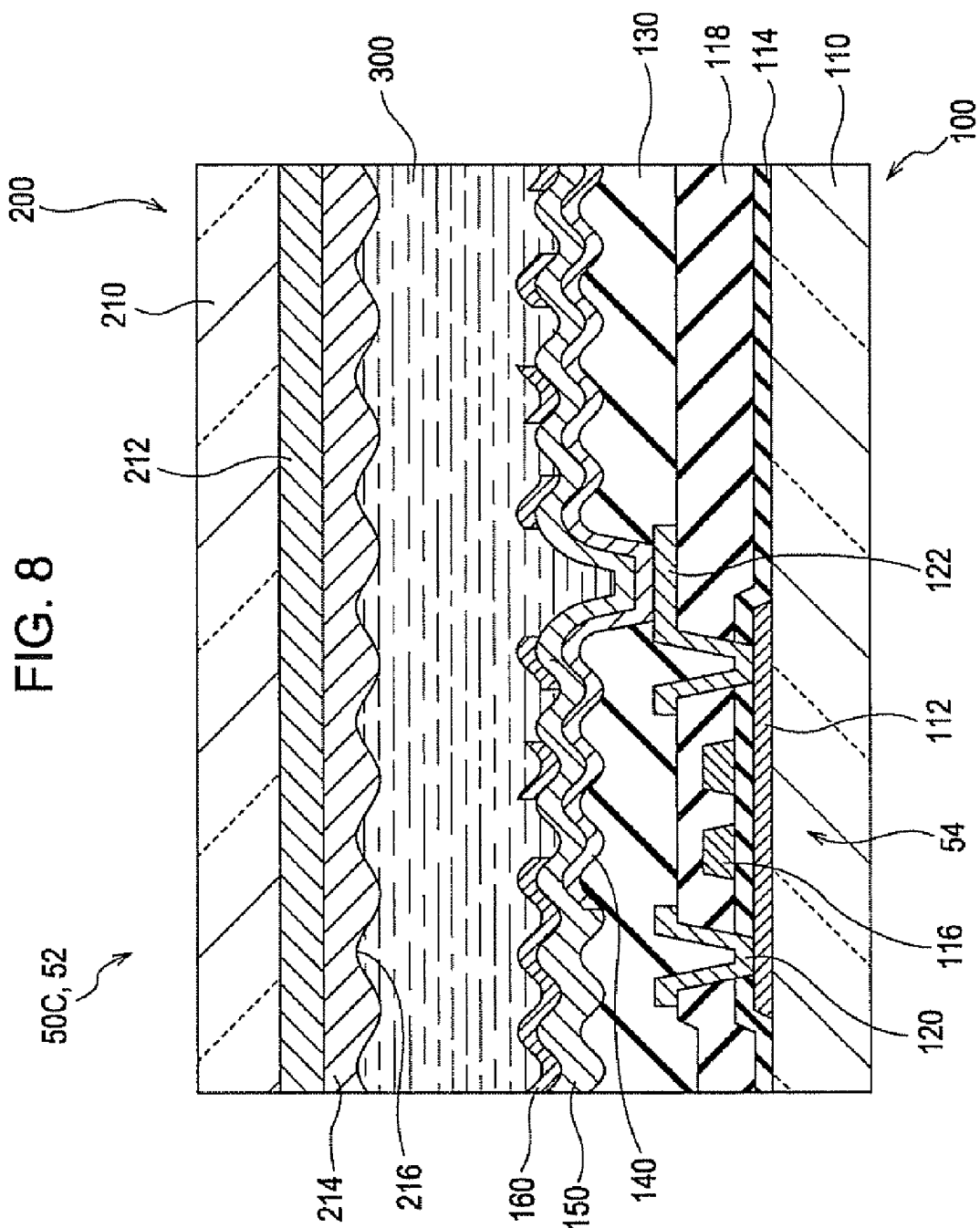


FIG. 7





LIQUID CRYSTAL DISPLAY

BACKGROUND

1. Technical Field

The present invention relates to liquid crystal displays and, in particular, to a liquid crystal display in which pixel electrodes and a common electrode are provided for the same substrate and at least one of the electrodes has slits.

2. Related Art

In fringe field switching (FFS) mode liquid crystal displays, both of pixel electrodes and a common electrode that control the orientation of the liquid crystal are provided for the same substrate. The two electrodes are stacked with an insulating layer therebetween. The upper electrode of these electrodes, that is, the electrode adjacent to the liquid crystal layer has slits. The upper electrode is rubbed substantially in parallel to the length (the long side) of the slits. When the voltage between the electrodes is an OFF-state voltage, the liquid crystal molecules are oriented substantially in parallel to the length of the slits. When a voltage higher than the OFF-state voltage is applied to between the electrodes, an electric field is generated in the direction perpendicular to the long side of the slits, so that the liquid crystal molecules are rotated along the direction of the electric field in the plane substantially parallel to the substrate. The amount of light to be transmitted can be controlled by controlling the rotation angle of the liquid crystal molecules. The pixel electrodes and the common electrode are stacked with an insulating layer therebetween to form a hold capacitor. An example is disclosed in JP-A-2003-140188.

If strong extraneous light enters an FFS mode liquid crystal display, a rainbow-colored stripe pattern sometimes appears. This may be caused by the fact that the extraneous light is reflected in the liquid crystal display and the reflected light interferes with one another because of the regular arrangement of the slits. The stripe pattern can be generated not only when no image is displayed but also when an image is displayed.

SUMMARY

An advantage of some aspects of the invention is that a liquid crystal display in which interference of light due to slits can be prevented.

A liquid crystal display according to an aspect of the invention includes: a pair of substrates; a liquid crystal layer sandwiched between the pair of substrates; an insulating layer provided for a first substrate of the pair of substrates; an upper electrode provided for the first substrate; and a lower electrode provided for the first substrate. the upper electrode is formed on the surface of the insulating layer adjacent to the liquid crystal layer. The upper electrode includes a plurality of branches each having a slit therebetween. The insulating layer has irregularities. This structure can prevent light interference due to the slits.

It is preferable that the apexes of the irregularities be arranged irregularly. This structure can further prevent the light interference.

It is preferable that $(L+S) \times 0.1 \leq D \leq L+S$ be satisfied,

where L (in μm) is the width of the branch, S (in μm) is the width of the slit, and D (in μm) is the distance between adjacent apexes of the irregularities. This structure can further prevent the light interference.

It is preferable that one or more of at least one of the apexes and the bottoms of the irregularities be provided for each branch. This structure can further prevent the light interference.

It is preferable that the upper electrode and the lower electrode be formed of a light-transmissive electrically conductive material and that the irregularities be disposed in a transmissive display region. This structure can prevent the light interference and allows light-transmissive display in which the open area ratio is improved.

It is preferable that the upper electrode be disposed on the surface of the insulating layer adjacent to the liquid crystal layer, that the lower electrode be disposed on the surface of the insulating layer remote from the liquid crystal layer, that a second insulating layer be formed on the surface of the lower electrode remote from the liquid crystal layer, and that the second insulating layer have irregularities. This structure can easily further prevent the light interference. For example, the insulating layer can be made of resin such as acryl, so that irregularities can easily be formed. The upper electrode, the lower electrode, and the insulating layer can be formed into the same irregular shape, which facilitates controlling the electric field generated between the upper electrode and the lower electrode and controlling the capacitor formed by the upper electrode, the lower electrode, and the insulating layer.

It is preferable that the liquid crystal display further include: a color filter formed on the second substrate of the pair of substrate; and a topcoat layer formed on the color filter and that the topcoat layer have irregularities. This structure can further prevent the light interference.

BRIEF DESCRIPTION OF THE DRAWINGS

The invention will be described with reference to the accompanying drawings, wherein like numbers reference like elements.

FIG. 1 is a plan view of a liquid crystal display according to an embodiment of the invention.

FIG. 2 is a cross sectional view taken along line II-II in FIG. 1.

FIG. 3 is an enlarged view of a portion III encircled with alternate long and short dashed lines in FIG. 2.

FIG. 4 is a plan view of a liquid crystal display according to another embodiment.

FIG. 5 is a plan view of a liquid crystal display according to another embodiment.

FIG. 6 is a cross sectional view taken along line VI-VI in FIG. 5.

FIG. 7 is a plan view of a liquid crystal display according to another embodiment.

FIG. 8 is a plan view of a liquid crystal display according to another embodiment.

DESCRIPTION OF EXEMPLARY EMBODIMENTS

Embodiments of the invention will be described hereinbelow with reference to the drawings.

FIG. 1 shows a plan view (layout) of a liquid crystal display 50 according to an embodiment of the invention. FIG. 2 shows a cross section taken along line II-II of FIG. 1. FIG. 3 shows an enlarged view of a portion III encircled with alternate long and short dashed lines in FIG. 2. In FIG. 1, part of the components shown in FIG. 2 is omitted.

FIG. 1 illustrates three pixels 52 arranged in a row direction (the lateral direction in the drawing) in the display region. Although FIG. 1 shows a matrix array, the pixels 52 may be arranged in delta form.

The three pixels 52 shown in FIG. 1 are composed of a pixel 52 representing red (R), a pixel 52 representing green (G), and a pixel 52 representing blue (B). These three pixels 52 constitute one unit for color representation. One unit for color representation is herein sometimes referred to as "a pixel", in which case the pixel 52 is referred to as "a subpixel". The color and the number of subpixels that constitute one unit for color representation are not limited to the above example.

As shown in FIG. 2, the liquid crystal display 50 includes a pair of opposed substrates 110 and 210 and a liquid crystal layer 300 sandwiched between the pair of substrates 110 and 210. If the liquid crystal display 50 is of a transmissive or semitransmissive type, the substrates 110 and 210 may be made of a light-transmissive glass substrate or the like. If the liquid crystal display 50 is of a reflecting type, one of the substrates 110 and 210 may not have translucency.

The substrates 110 and 210 have the following components to construct a device substrate 100 and a counter substrate 200, respectively. Accordingly, it can be said that the liquid crystal layer 300 is sandwiched between the device substrate 100 and the counter substrate 200.

The device substrate 100 includes, in addition to the substrate 110, pixel electrodes 140, an insulating layer 150, and a common electrode 160 on the surface of the substrate 110 adjacent to the liquid crystal layer 300. Outside the device substrate 100 is provided a backlight serving as a light source (not shown).

The pixel electrodes 140 and the common electrode 160 are stacked with the insulating layer 150 therebetween. The pixel electrode 140 is a lower electrode and the common electrode 160 is an upper electrode. The pixel electrodes 140 and the common electrode 160 can be made of a light-transmissive electrically conductive material such as indium tin oxide (ITO) so as to allow the light from the backlight to pass through. The insulating layer 150 can be made of, for example, silicone nitride. For example, the pixel electrode 140 is 100 nm in thickness and the common electrode 160 is 50 nm. An electrode disposed close to the liquid crystal layer 300 is made thin. The insulating layer 150 is 200 nm in thickness, for example.

The pixel electrode 140 is provided for each of the pixels 52. FIG. 1 shows an example in which the pixel electrode 140 is a rectangle that is long in the column direction (vertically in the drawing).

The common electrode 160 is provided across all the pixels 52. As an alternative, the common electrode 160 may be divided for each pixel 52 and the multiple common electrodes 160 may be connected together by wiring. As a further alternative, all the pixels 52 may be divided into groups, into which the common electrode 160 may be divided.

In the above structure, both of the pixel electrodes 140 and the common electrode 160 are provided for the substrate 110, and are stacked with the insulating layer 150 therebetween. That is, the liquid crystal display 50 is the FFS mode liquid crystal display.

The pixels 52 of the FFS mode liquid crystal display may have a boundary between adjacent pixel electrodes 140. The region (or range) of the pixel electrodes 140 can be disposed in correspondence with the region of the pixels 52. Furthermore, the open areas of a light-shielding film, to be described later, provided to the counter substrate 200 can be disposed in correspondence with the region of the pixels 52.

The liquid crystal display 50 has a structure in which the common electrode 160 is disposed close to the liquid crystal layer 300, and the portion of the common electrode 160 corresponding to each pixel 52 has a plurality of slits (or grooves) 172, in other words, a group of slits 172. These slits 172 form a line-and-space pattern on the common electrode 160. Here the slits 172 correspond to spaces, while the electrodes corresponding to lines are referred to as branches 174. In this case, multiple branches 174 are arrayed in each pixel 52, with the slits 172 therebetween.

The plurality of slits 172 of the liquid crystal display 50 each extend in a row direction and are arrayed in a column direction. Here the slits 172 are arrayed regularly in a column direction to constitute a regular arrangement of the slits 172 and the branches 174 on the common electrode 160. In this example, all the slits 172 and all the branches 174 have the same width, respectively. The width of the slits 172 is, for example, from 4.0 to 8.0 μm , and the width of the branches 174 is, for example, from 2.0 to 5.0 μm . The number of the slits 172 is not limited to the example illustrated. For simplification, the slits 172 in FIG. 1 are indicated by thick lines and the number thereof is differentiated among the drawings.

The electrodes 140 and 160 and the insulating layer 150 will be described later in more detail.

In the FFS mode, the rotation of the liquid crystal molecules in the liquid crystal layer 300 in the plane substantially parallel to the substrate 110 is controlled by controlling the electric field that is formed between the electrodes 140 and 160 through the slits 172. The amount of light to be transmitted is controlled by controlling the rotation angle of the liquid crystal molecules. In the FFS mode, the pixel electrodes 140 and the common electrode 160 are opposed not only at the slits 172 but also at the branches 174. Thus, the electrodes 140 and 160 constitute a hold capacitor through the insulating layer 150.

The device substrate 100 further includes pixel selection lines 116, display signal lines 120, and pixel transistors 54 on the surface of the substrate 110 adjacent to the liquid crystal layer 300. As will be described later, the pixel selection lines 116 are also referred to as gate lines or scanning lines, and the display signal lines 120 are also referred to as drain lines or data lines.

The liquid crystal display 50 is provided with a plurality of pixel selection lines 116, only one of which is shown in FIG. 1. In this example, the pixel selection lines 116 extend in a row direction and arrayed in a column direction. The liquid crystal display 50 is provided with a plurality of display signal lines 120, only three of which are shown in FIG. 1. In this example, the display signal lines 120 extend in a column direction and arrayed in a row direction. In this case, the display signal lines 120 and the pixel selection lines 116 intersect one another. The display signal lines 120 extend between adjacent pixel electrodes 140 in plan view.

The lines 116 and 120 can be made of metal such as molybdenum, aluminum, or titanium. Although FIG. 1 illustrates straight lines 116 and 120, one or both of the lines 116 and 120 may locally have a projecting portion or a meandering portion and extend generally in the above-described directions.

As shown in FIG. 1, the pixel transistors 54 are disposed in the vicinity of the intersections of the pixel selection lines 116 and the display signal lines 120. The pixel transistors 54 are each provided in each pixel 52.

The semiconductor layer 112 of the pixel transistor 54 may be made of, for example, polysilicon. In the example of FIG. 2, the semiconductor layer 112 is disposed on the substrate 110. The semiconductor layer 112 constitutes the active

region (or the channel region), the source region, and the drain region of each pixel transistor **54**. A gate insulating film **114** of the pixel transistor **54** is disposed on the semiconductor layer **112**. The gate insulating film **114** may be made of, for example, silicon oxide or silicon nitride.

The pixel selection line **116** passes on the gate insulating film **114**. Each pixel selection line **116** extends on the gate insulating film **114** through the pixels **52** arrayed in the row direction. In this case, the pixel transistors **54** arrayed in the row direction share one pixel selection line **116**.

The pixel selection line **116** constitutes the gate electrode of the pixel transistor **54** at the portion opposed to the semiconductor layer **112**, with the gate insulating film **114** therebetween. Accordingly, the pixel selection line **116** can also be referred to as a gate line **116**. In the example of FIG. 1, the semiconductor layer **112** has substantially a U-shape (in FIG. 1, the substantially U-shape is flipped from top to bottom). The pixel selection line **116** extends across the two arms of the substantially U-shape. With this structure, the source region and the drain region of the semiconductor layer **112** are located on the same side with respect to the pixel selection line **116**. Therefore, the pixel transistor **54** has a structure in which the pixel selection line **116** intersects the semiconductor layer **112** twice between the source region and the drain region, in other words, two gate electrodes are provided between the source region and the drain region.

The drain region of the semiconductor layer **112** is connected to the display signal line **120**. Each display signal line **120** is connected to the plurality of pixel transistors **54** arrayed in the column direction. The pixel transistors **54** arrayed in the column direction share one display signal line **120**. The source region of the semiconductor layer **112** is connected to the pixel electrode **140** of each pixel **52** with a relay electrode **122** of the pixel transistor **54** therebetween. The pixel electrode **140** can be connected to the source region without using the relay electrode **122**. The relay electrode **122** may also be referred to as a source electrode **122** because it is connected to the source region. The display signal line **120** may also be referred to as a drain line **120** because it is connected to the drain region, as described above. The drain and the source may be opposite to the above.

With the above structure, the pixel electrode **140** is given a potential according to the display data for the pixel **52** through the display signal line **120** via the pixel transistor **54**. Accordingly, the display signal line **120** may also be referred to as a data line **120**. The pixel **52** to be impressed with potential is selected by application of ON potential of the pixel transistor **54** to the pixel selection line **116** connecting to the pixel **52**. The pixel selection lines **116** are selected in sequence, for example. In this case, the pixel selection line **116** is also referred to as a scanning line **116**. Another switching device other than the pixel transistor **54** may be used. Application of potential to the common electrode **160** may be made, for example, in the peripheral region outside the display region.

The device substrate **100** further includes an interlayer insulating film **118**, an insulating layer **130**, and an alignment film (not shown) on the surface of the substrate **110** adjacent to the liquid crystal layer **300**.

The interlayer insulating film **118** is disposed on the gate insulating film **114** and covers the pixel selection line **116**. The interlayer insulating film **118** may be made of, for example, silicon oxide or silicon nitride. Contact holes pass through the interlayer insulating film **118** and the gate insulating film **114** into the drain region and the source region of the semiconductor layer **112**, respectively. The display signal line **120** is disposed on the interlayer insulating film **118**. The display signal line **120** is connected to the drain region via the

contact hole. The relay electrode **122** is disposed on the interlayer insulating film **118**. The relay electrode **122** is connected to the source region via the contact hole.

The insulating layer **130** is disposed on the interlayer insulating film **118** and covers the display signal line **120** and the relay electrode **122**. The insulating layer **130** may be made of resin such as acryl, with a thickness of 2 μm , for example. A contact hole passes through the insulating layer **130** into the relay electrode **122**. The pixel electrode **140** is disposed on the insulating layer **130**. The relay electrode **122** and the pixel electrode **140** are connected via the contact hole in each pixel **52**. The insulating layer **130** will be described later in more detail.

An alignment film is disposed on the common electrode **160**. The alignment film is rubbed substantially in parallel to the extending direction (in other words, along the length) of the slits **172**, for example, at about 5 to 10 degrees with respect to the extending direction.

The liquid crystal display **50** further includes a polarizer (not shown) on the surface of the substrate **110** remote from the liquid crystal layer **300**. The polarizer may be included in the device substrate **100**.

The counter substrate **200** further includes, in addition to the substrate **210**, a light shielding layer (not shown), a color filter **212**, and an alignment film (not shown) on the surface of the substrate **210** adjacent to the liquid crystal layer **300**.

The light shielding film may be made of resin, for example, and has an open area in each pixel **52**. The open area has the color filter **212** in a color corresponding to the color to be represented by the pixel **52**. The open areas of the light shielding film are opposed to the pixel electrodes **140**, so that the color filters **212** face the pixel electrodes **140**. The light shielding film and the color filters **212** are disposed on the substrate **210**, for example. The alignment film is disposed on the color filters **212** and rubbed in the direction substantially perpendicular to the rubbing direction of the alignment film on the device substrate **100**. Between the color filters **212** and the alignment film may be provided a topcoat layer, for example, a resin layer. If the liquid crystal display **50** is for monochrome representation, the color filters **212** can be omitted.

The liquid crystal display **50** further includes a polarizer (not shown) on the surface of the substrate **210** remote from the liquid crystal layer **300**. The polarizer may be included in the counter substrate **200**.

Referring to FIGS. 2 and 3, the liquid crystal display **50** will be described further.

The insulating layer **130** has irregularities **132** on the side adjacent to the liquid crystal layer **300**. The insulating layer **130** having the irregularities **132** can be formed as follows: First, liquid or paste photosensitive resin is applied onto the interlayer insulating film **118** by spin coating or the like. This photosensitive resin layer later constitutes the insulating layer **130**. The upper surface of the photosensitive resin applied is exposed to light through a photomask and is then developed. Thus, the upper surface of the resin layer is processed into the irregularities **132**. If the photosensitive resin is of a negative type, a photomask can be used which has a light shielding portion that blocks light at the portion corresponding to the depressions of the irregularities **132**. In this case, the exposed portions are left after the development to form the protrusions of the irregularities **132**. The shape of the irregularities **132** can be varied with the setting of forming conditions. For example, the shape of the irregularities can be controlled according to the mask pattern of the photomask. The insulating layer **130** having the irregularities **132** may be formed by another method.

The pixel electrode **140**, the insulating layer **150**, and the common electrode **160** are stacked on the irregularities **132** in this order. The pixel electrode **140**, the insulating layer **150**, and the common electrode **160** here have an irregular shape corresponding to the irregularities **132**. This irregular shape can be formed by selecting the thickness, material, and method for forming the components **140**, **150**, and **160** so that the irregularities **132** are not smoothed.

The insulating layer **150** has irregularities **152** on the side adjacent to the liquid crystal layer **300**. In the example of FIG. 3, the irregularities **152** have apexes **154** above the apexes **134** of the irregularities **132**, and have bottoms **156** above the bottoms **136** of the irregularities **132**. The common electrode **160** is disposed on the irregularities **152**.

With this structure, even if extraneous light is reflected by the common electrode **160**, the reflected light can be scattered. Accordingly, the interference of light reflected by the slits **172** can be reduced as compared with a structure in which the common electrode **160** is formed on a flat surface so that it becomes flat. This advantage can be offered also by a structure in which the insulating layer **150** has the irregularities **152** but the irregularities **132** of the insulating layer **130** are changed to a flat surface. However, with the above structure, the pixel electrodes **140**, the common electrode **160**, and the insulating layer **150** can be made in the same irregular shape, allowing the distance between the pixel electrodes **140** and the common electrode **160** to be made constant. This facilitates controlling the electric field generated between the pixel electrodes **140** and the common electrode **160** and also facilitates controlling the hold capacitor formed by the pixel electrodes **140**, the common electrode **160**, and the insulating layer **150**. Moreover, the irregularities of the pixel electrodes **140**, the common electrode **160**, and the insulating layer **150** can easily be formed by forming the irregularities **132** of the insulating layer **130**.

It is preferable that the irregularities **152** be configured such that one or more of at least one of the apexes **154** and the bottoms **156** is provided for each branch **174**. This structure allows light to be scattered at the branches **174**, thus further preventing the interference of light.

It is preferable that the difference in altitude between the apexes **154** and the bottoms **156** be less than, for example, 400 to 500 nm. This is because a large difference in altitude of the irregularities **152** may cause unevenness of the distribution and strength of the electric field formed between the electrodes **140** and **160**, resulting in a decrease in display quality. Because of the same reason, it is preferable that all the apexes **154** have substantially the same height (in other words, be substantially in the same plane). This applies also to the bottoms **156**.

It is preferable that Eq. 1 be satisfied:

$$(L+S) \times 0.1 \leq D \leq L+S \quad [\text{Eq. 1}]$$

where L (in μm) is the width of each branch **174**, S (in μm) is the width of each slit **172**, and D (in μm) is the distance between adjacent apexes **154**. This structure prevents the shape of the surfaces of the branches **174** from becoming the same, that is, prevents the light reflected by the branches **174** from traveling in the same direction. This increases the scattering of the reflected light, thus further reducing the light interference. To further increase the light scattering and reduce the light interference, it is more preferable that Eq. 2 be satisfied:

$$(L+S) \times 0.3 \leq D \leq (L+S) \times 0.6 \quad [\text{Eq. 2}]$$

FIGS. 2 and 3 show an example in which the protrusions of the irregularities **152** have the same size for ease of explanation.

In contrast, as shown in the plan view of FIG. 4, the irregularities **152** may have protrusions of different sizes.

FIG. 4 schematically shows the circular boundaries between the protrusions and the depressions, the centers of which correspond to the apexes **154**. That is, the protrusions are illustrated in substantially conical shape. The boundaries between the protrusions and the depressions of the irregularities **152** can be represented in contour that is the bisector of the difference in altitude between the apexes **154** and the bottoms **156**. This applies also to the irregularities **132**. FIG. 4 shows the outlines of the slits **172** with thick lines for ease of explanation.

While FIG. 4 illustrates projections of three sizes, projections may be of two, four, or more sizes. The size of the protrusions can be controlled according to the pattern of the photomask. The light scattering action of the irregularities **152** can be improved by forming various sizes or various kinds of protrusions. This structure further reduces the light interference.

FIGS. 2 and 3 illustrate a regular arrangement of the apexes **154** and the bottoms **156** for ease of explanation. In contrast, as shown in FIG. 4, the apexes **154** and the bottoms **156** may be arranged irregularly. This arrangement can increase the light scattering action to further reduce the light interference. While FIG. 4 illustrates projections of different sizes, as described above, the irregular arrangement of the apexes **154** and the bottoms **156** can be achieved even for projections of the same size.

The above structure is such that the common electrode **160** is disposed closer to the liquid crystal layer **300** than the pixel electrodes **140**. Alternatively, the pixel electrodes **140** may be disposed close to the liquid crystal layer **300**. The common electrode **160** is a lower electrode and the pixel electrode **140** is an upper electrode. A liquid crystal display **50B** with this structure will be described hereinafter.

FIG. 5 shows a plan view (layout) of the liquid crystal display **50B**. FIG. 6 shows a cross section taken along line VI-VI of FIG. 5. In FIG. 5, the outlines of the pixel electrodes **140** and the slits **172** are indicated by the thick lines and part of the components shown in FIG. 6 is omitted.

The liquid crystal display **50B** has a structure in which the common electrode **160** is disposed on the insulating layer **130**, on which the pixel electrodes **140** are disposed, with the insulating layer **150** therebetween. An alignment film (not shown) covers the pixel electrodes **140**. The pixel electrodes **140** disposed close to the liquid crystal layer **300** each have the slits **172** and the branches **174**. The other components of the liquid crystal display **50B** are the same as those of the liquid crystal display **50** (see FIGS. 1 to 4). Thus, the liquid crystal display **50B** has the same advantages as those of the liquid crystal display **50**.

The slits **172** of the liquid crystal display **50B** do not reach the outer rim of the pixel electrode **140** (see FIG. 5) by way of example. Alternatively, the slits **172** may reach the outer rim of the pixel electrode **140**. In other words, the pixel electrode **140** having the slits **172** may be shaped like a comb.

FIG. 7 shows a plan view of a comb-like pixel electrode **140B**. The pixel electrode **140B** also has multiple branches **174** between the slits **172** to form a line-and-space pattern. The pixel electrode **140B** further has a trunk portion **176**, with which the branches **174** are connected on one side. Although FIG. 7 illustrates an example in which the open end of the comb is located on the right of the drawing, the open end may be opposite to that of FIG. 7.

The common electrode **160** of the liquid crystal display **50** (see FIG. 2) is disposed on the liquid crystal layer **300** side.

Therefore, in the case of the common electrode **160** divided for each pixel **52**, the common electrode **160** may be shaped like a comb.

The above structure in which one of the pixel electrodes **140** and the common electrode **160** is shaped like a comb also has the same advantages as those of the liquid crystal displays **50** and **50B**. In an in-plane switching (IPS) mode, to be described next, both of the electrodes **140** and **160** are shaped like a comb. This structure also offers the same advantages as those of the liquid crystal displays **50** and **50B**.

In the IPS mode, both of the pixel electrodes **140** and the common electrode **160** are shaped like a comb, which are engaged with each other in plan view. The teeth of the electrodes **140** and **160** at the engaged portion correspond to the branches **174**. The teeth of the electrodes **140** and **160** are arranged with a space therebetween. The inter-electrode spaces correspond to the slits **172**. In the IPS mode, the pixel electrodes **140** and the common electrode **160** are disposed on the irregularities **132** of the insulating layer **130**, for example (see FIG. 3). In this case, if the irregularities **132** have the same structure as that of the irregularities **152** of the insulating layer **150**, the same advantages as those of the liquid crystal displays **50** and **50B** can be provided.

In the IPS mode, an electric field is generated between the electrodes **140** and **160** at the comb engaged portion, and the liquid crystal molecules in the liquid crystal layer **300** are rotated along the electric field in the plane substantially parallel to the substrate **110**. The amount of light to be transmitted is controlled by controlling the rotation angle of the liquid crystal molecules.

While the above embodiments show the slits **172** extending in a row direction, the slits **172** may extend in a column direction. As a further alternative, the slits **172** may extend at an angle of inclination with respect to the row direction or the column direction.

While the above embodiments show the substantially conical protrusions of the irregularities **132** and **152**, the shape of the protrusions is not limited to that; the apexes **134** and **154** of the protrusions may not be like a point but may be like a curve.

The counter substrate **200** may have the structure illustrated in the cross sectional view of FIG. 8. Specifically, a topcoat layer **214** is provided between the color filter **212** and an alignment film (not shown), and the surface of the topcoat layer **214** adjacent to the liquid crystal layer **300** may have irregularities **216**. It is preferable that the shape, arrangement, and other conditions of the irregularities **216** be the same as those described for the irregularities of the device substrate. The irregularities of the device substrate and the irregularities of the counter substrate may be the same but may not necessarily be the same. The topcoat layer **214** having the irregularities **216** can be formed by the same method as that for the insulating layer **130**. The liquid crystal display **50C** shown in FIG. 8 uses the components of the liquid crystal display **50** as its other components (see FIG. 2).

With this structure, the extraneous light incident on the liquid crystal display **50C** and the light reflected by the common electrode **160** having the slits **172** are scattered by the irregularities **216** of the topcoat layer **214**. Therefore, the light interference can be prevented. A structure in which the topcoat layer **214** has the irregularities **216** and one or both of the

irregularities **132** of the insulating layer **130** and the irregularities **152** of the insulating layer **150** is changed to a flat surface can also offer the above advantages.

Two or more of the above structures can be combined, which increases the light-interference prevention effect.

What is claimed is:

1. A liquid crystal display comprising:

a pair of substrates;

a liquid crystal layer sandwiched between the pair of substrates;

an insulating layer provided for a first substrate of the pair of substrates;

an upper electrode provided for the first substrate;

a lower electrode provided for the first substrate; and

a second insulating layer formed on the surface of the lower electrode remote from the liquid crystal layer,

wherein the upper electrode is formed on the surface of the insulating layer adjacent to the liquid crystal layer,

the upper electrode includes a plurality of branches each having a slit therebetween,

the lower electrode is disposed on the surface of the insulating layer remote from the liquid crystal layer,

the insulating layer and the second insulating layer each have irregularities.

2. The liquid crystal display according to claim 1, wherein the apexes of the irregularities are arranged irregularly.

3. The liquid crystal display according to claim 1,

wherein $(L+S) \times 0.1 \leq D \leq L+S$ is satisfied,

where L (in μm) is the width of the branch,

S (in μm) is the width of the slit, and

D (in μm) is the distance between adjacent apexes of the irregularities.

4. The liquid crystal display according to claim 1, wherein at least one of the apexes of the irregularities is provided for each branch.

5. The liquid crystal display according to claim 1, wherein at least one of the bottoms of the irregularities is provided for each branch.

6. The liquid crystal display according to claim 1, wherein the upper electrode and the lower electrode are formed of a light-transmissive electrically conductive material that allows the light from a light source to pass through to achieve transmissive-mode display.

7. The liquid crystal display according to claim 1, further comprising:

a color filter formed on the second substrate of the pair of substrates; and

a topcoat layer formed on the color filter, wherein the topcoat layer has irregularities.

8. The liquid crystal display according to claim 1, wherein the upper electrode is a common electrode, and the lower electrode is a pixel electrode.

9. The liquid crystal display according to claim 1, wherein the upper electrode is a pixel electrode, and the lower electrode is a common electrode.

10. The liquid crystal display according to claim 1, wherein at least one of the apexes of the irregularities is provided for each branch, and at least one of the bottoms of the irregularities is provided for each branch.

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专利名称(译)	液晶显示器		
公开(公告)号	US7623211	公开(公告)日	2009-11-24
申请号	US12/098811	申请日	2008-04-07
[标]申请(专利权)人(译)	爱普生映像元器件有限公司		
申请(专利权)人(译)	爱普生影像设备公司		
当前申请(专利权)人(译)	爱普生影像设备公司		
[标]发明人	AOTA MASA AKI SEGAWA YASUO ONOGI TOMOHIDE		
发明人	AOTA, MASA AKI SEGAWA, YASUO ONOGI, TOMOHIDE		
IPC分类号	G02F1/1343 G02F1/1335		
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其他公开文献	US20080259257A1		
外部链接	Espacenet USPTO		

摘要(译)

液晶显示器包括：一对基板；夹在这对基板之间的液晶层；绝缘层，用于该对基板的第一基板；为第一基板提供的上电极；以及为第一基板提供的下电极。上电极形成在与液晶层相邻的绝缘层的表面上。上电极包括多个分支，每个分支之间具有狭缝。绝缘层具有不规则性。

