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Kume et al.

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(54) **LIQUID CRYSTAL DISPLAY DEVICE AND
FABRICATION METHOD THEREOF**

(75) Inventors: **Yasuhiro Kume**, Kawachinagano (JP);
Noriaki Onishi, Nara (JP); **Kazuhiko
Tamai**, Nabari (JP); **Nobukazu Nagae**,
Tenri (JP); **Hiroaki Kojima**, Kashiba
(JP); **Takashi Kurihara**, Ikoma (JP);
Nobuaki Yamada, Higashiosaka (JP)

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(73) Assignee: **Sharp Kabushiki Kaisha**, Osaka (JP)

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Primary Examiner—Dung T. Nguyen

(74) *Attorney, Agent, or Firm*—Nixon & Vanderhye P.C.

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ABSTRACT

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(58) **Field of Classification Search** 349/139,
349/129–130, 155–156, 110, 138
See application file for complete search history.

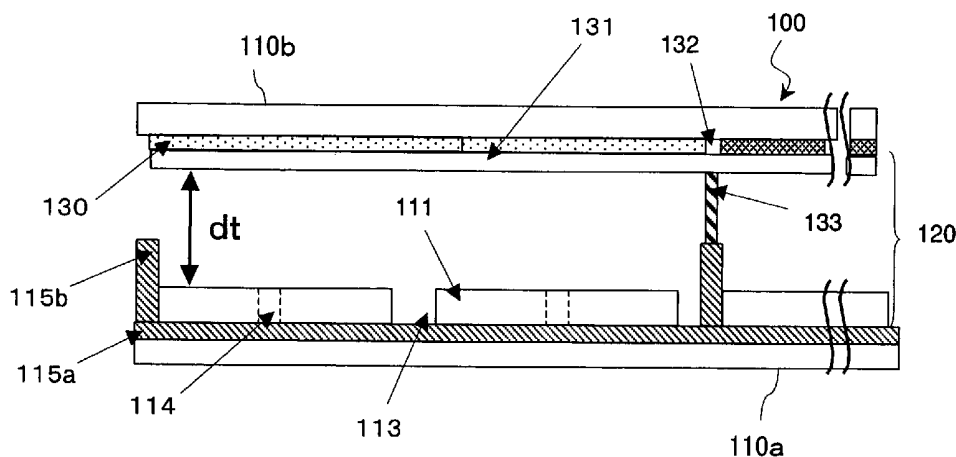
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A liquid crystal display device including a first substrate **110a**, a second substrate **110b** placed to face the first substrate, a liquid crystal layer **120** interposed between the first and second substrates, a first electrode **111** formed on the first substrate, a second electrode **131** formed on the second substrate, an interlayer insulating film **115a** placed between the first electrode and the first substrate, and a wall structure **115b** formed integrally with the interlayer insulating film. The liquid crystal display device has a plurality of pixels each including the first electrode, the second electrode and the liquid crystal layer interposed between the first and second electrodes. A shading region surrounds each of the plurality of pixels, and the wall structure is placed regularly in the shading region. A groove structure **415a** may be formed in place of the wall structure.

31 Claims, 20 Drawing Sheets



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FIG. 1A

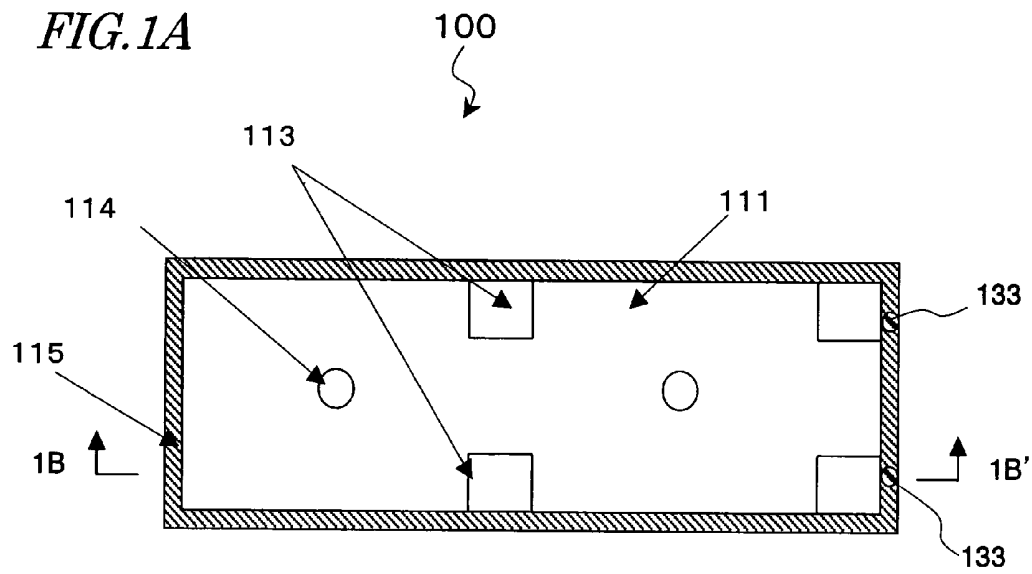


FIG. 1B

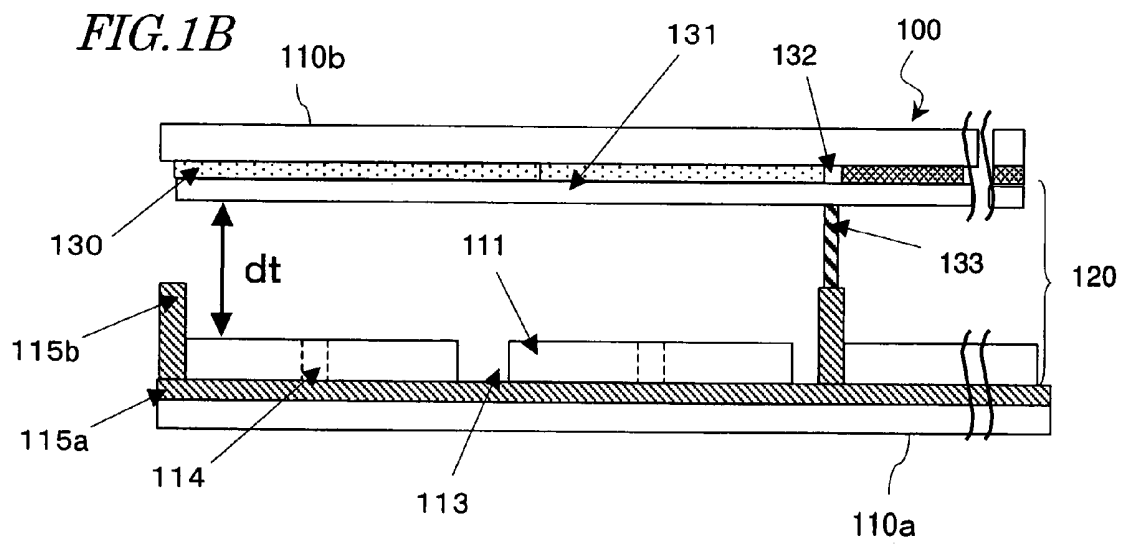


FIG. 2A

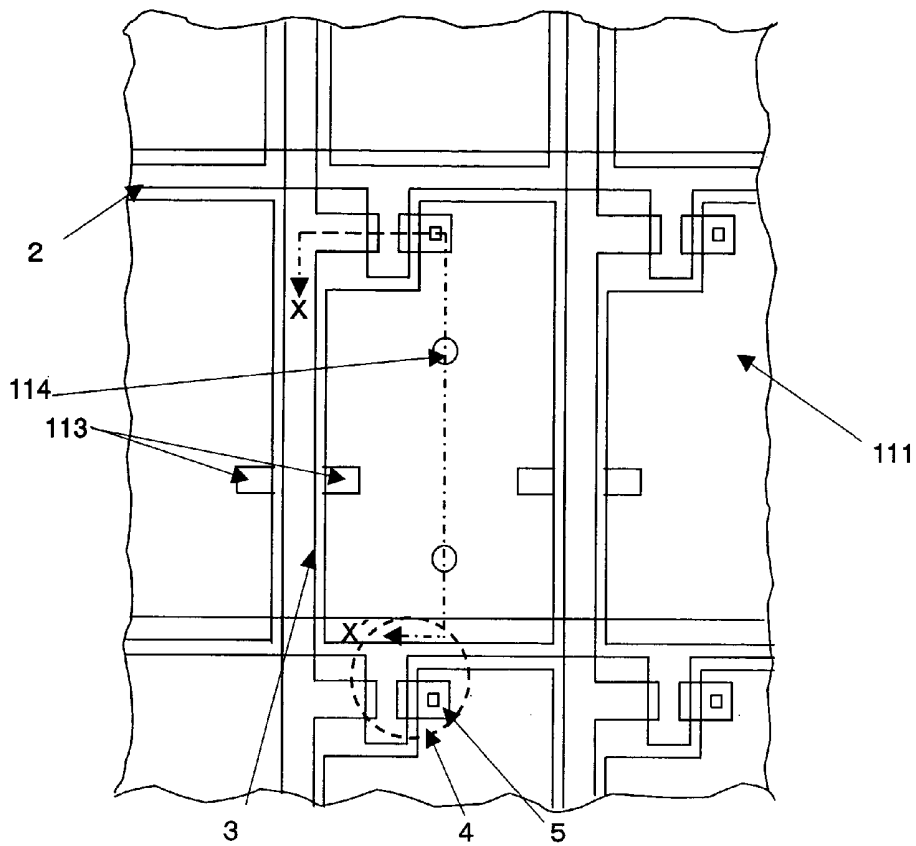
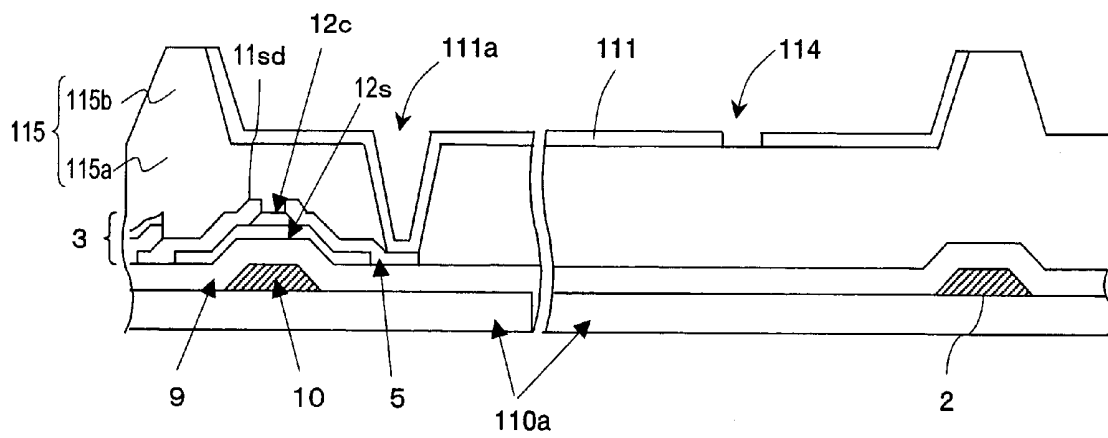


FIG. 2B



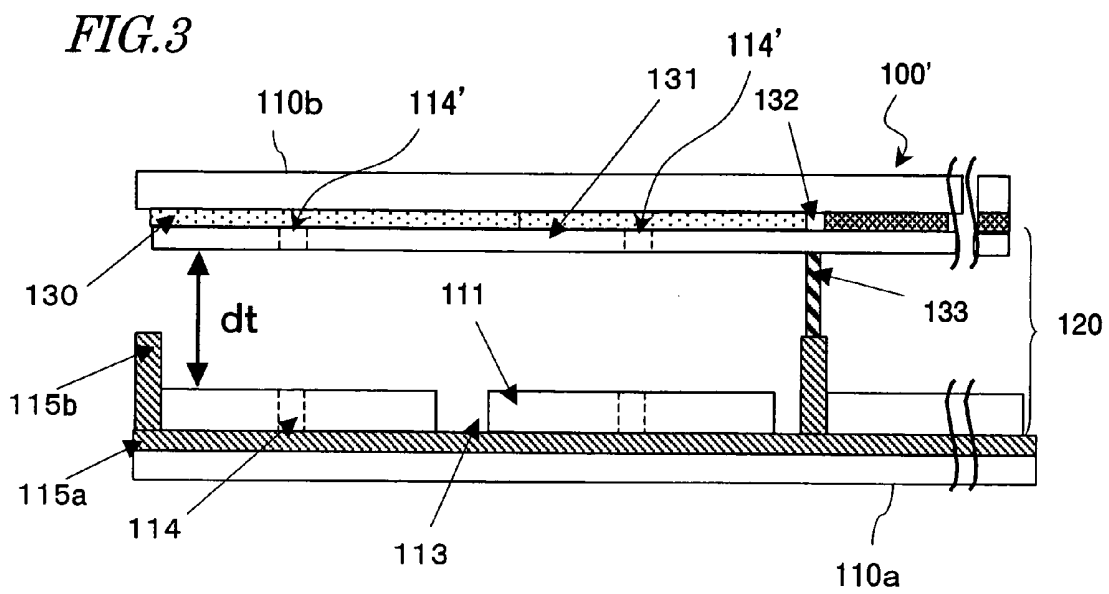


FIG. 4A

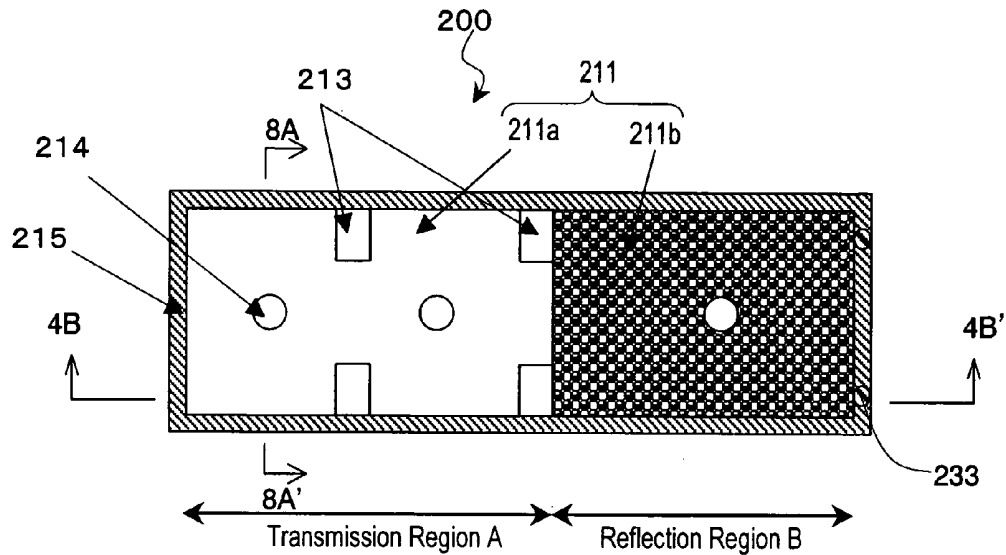


FIG. 4B

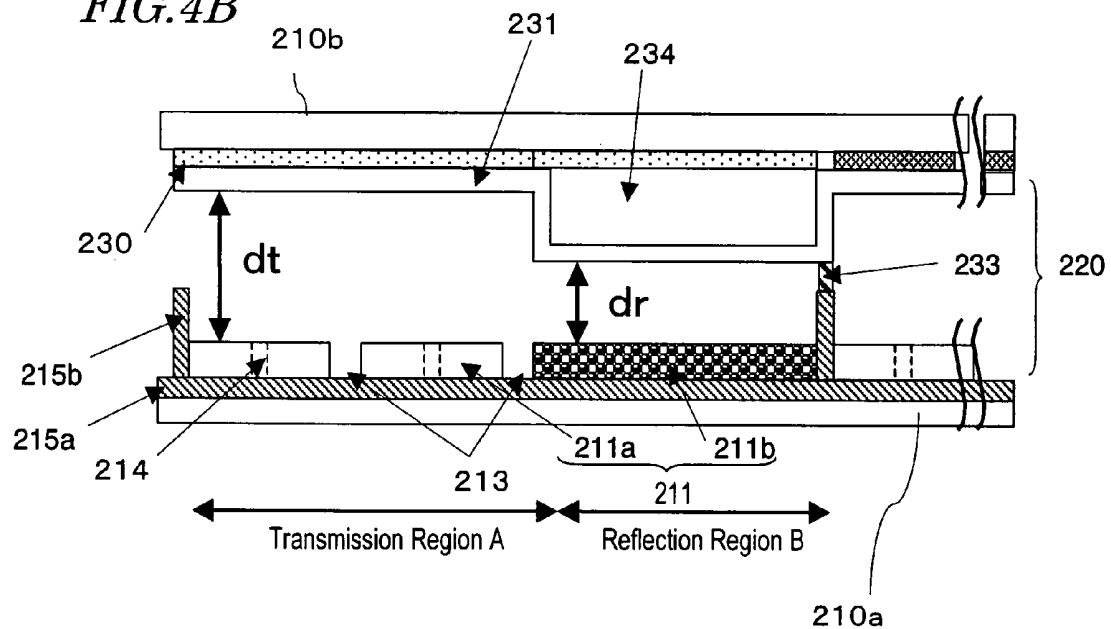


FIG. 5

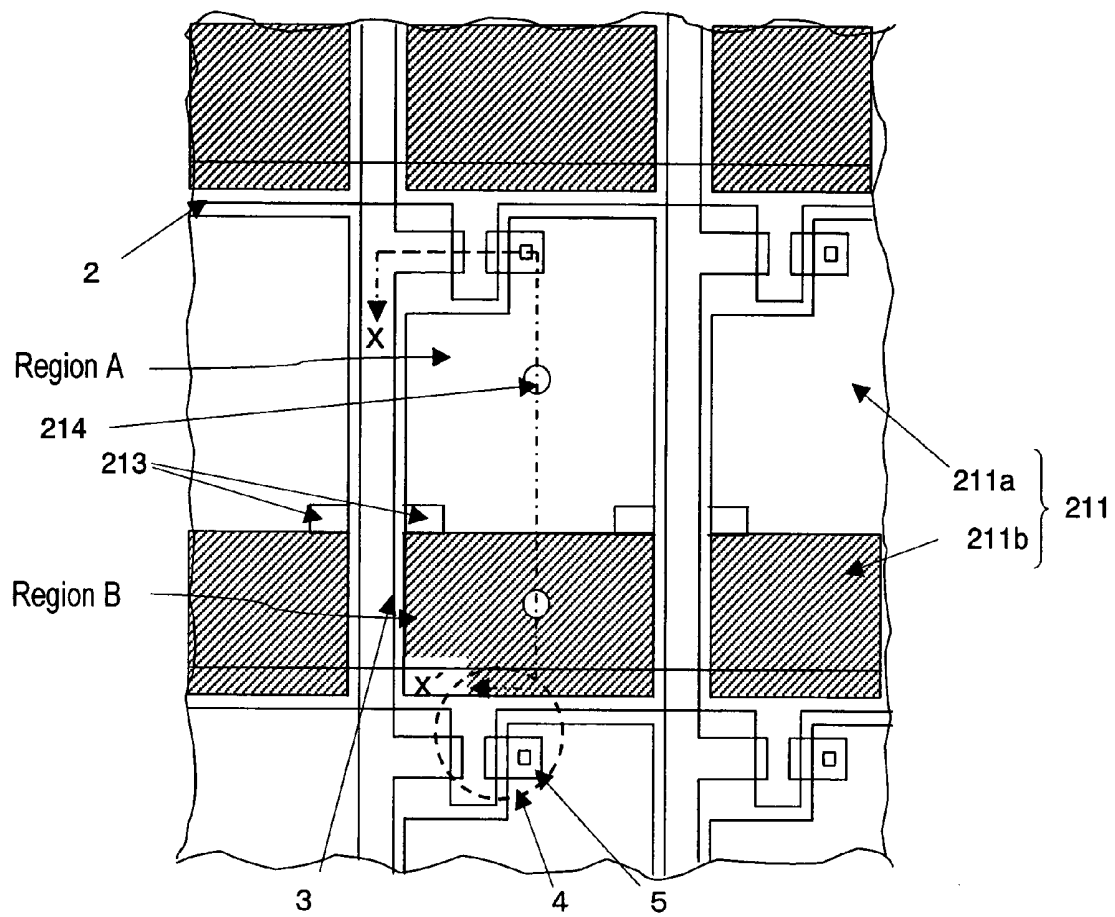
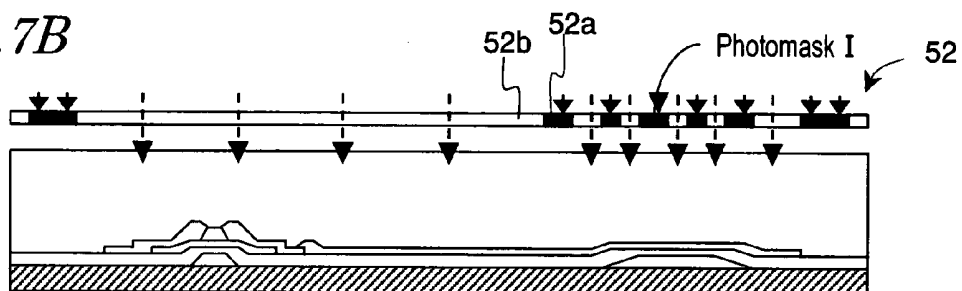
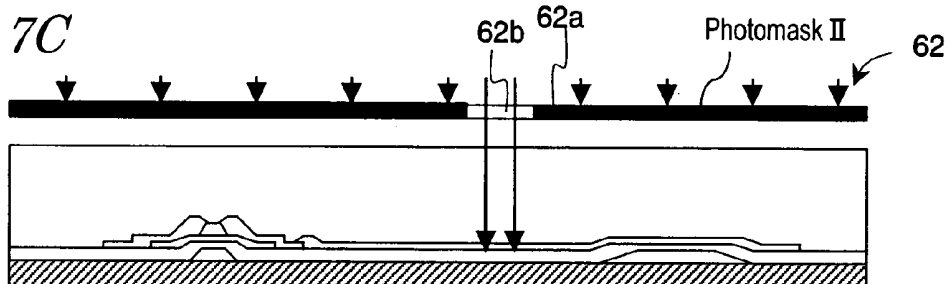
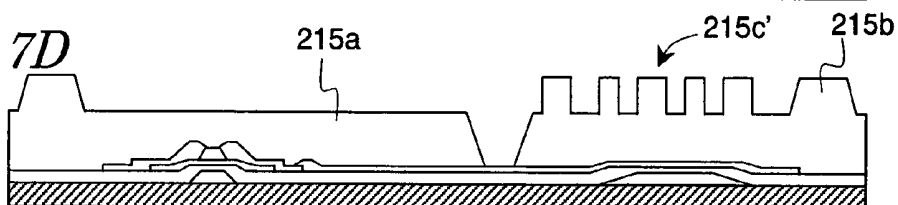
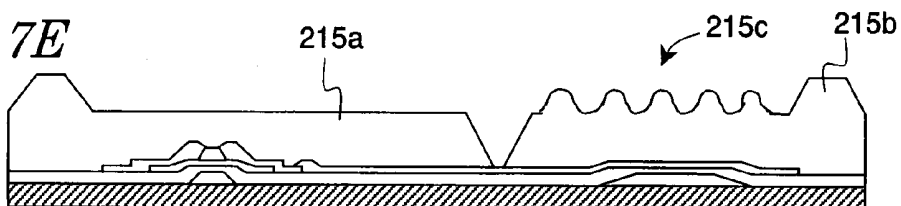
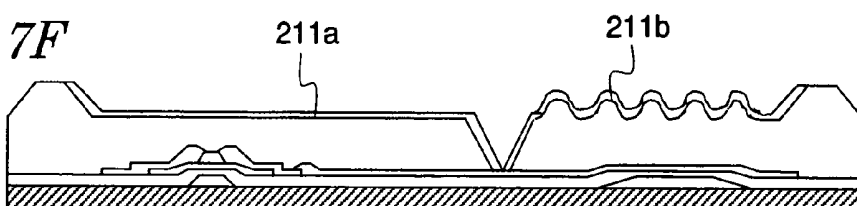


FIG. 7A*FIG. 7B**FIG. 7C**FIG. 7D**FIG. 7E**FIG. 7F*

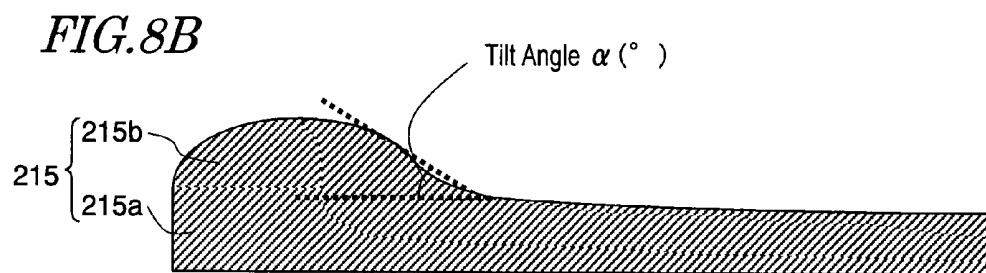
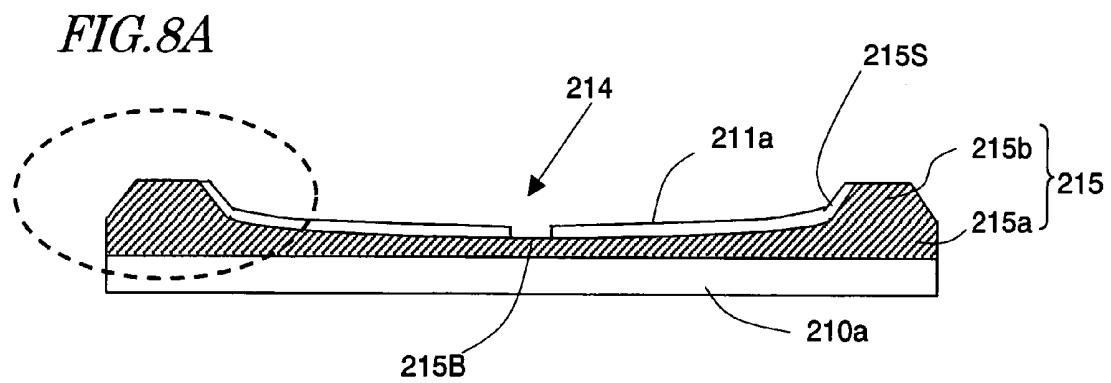


FIG.9

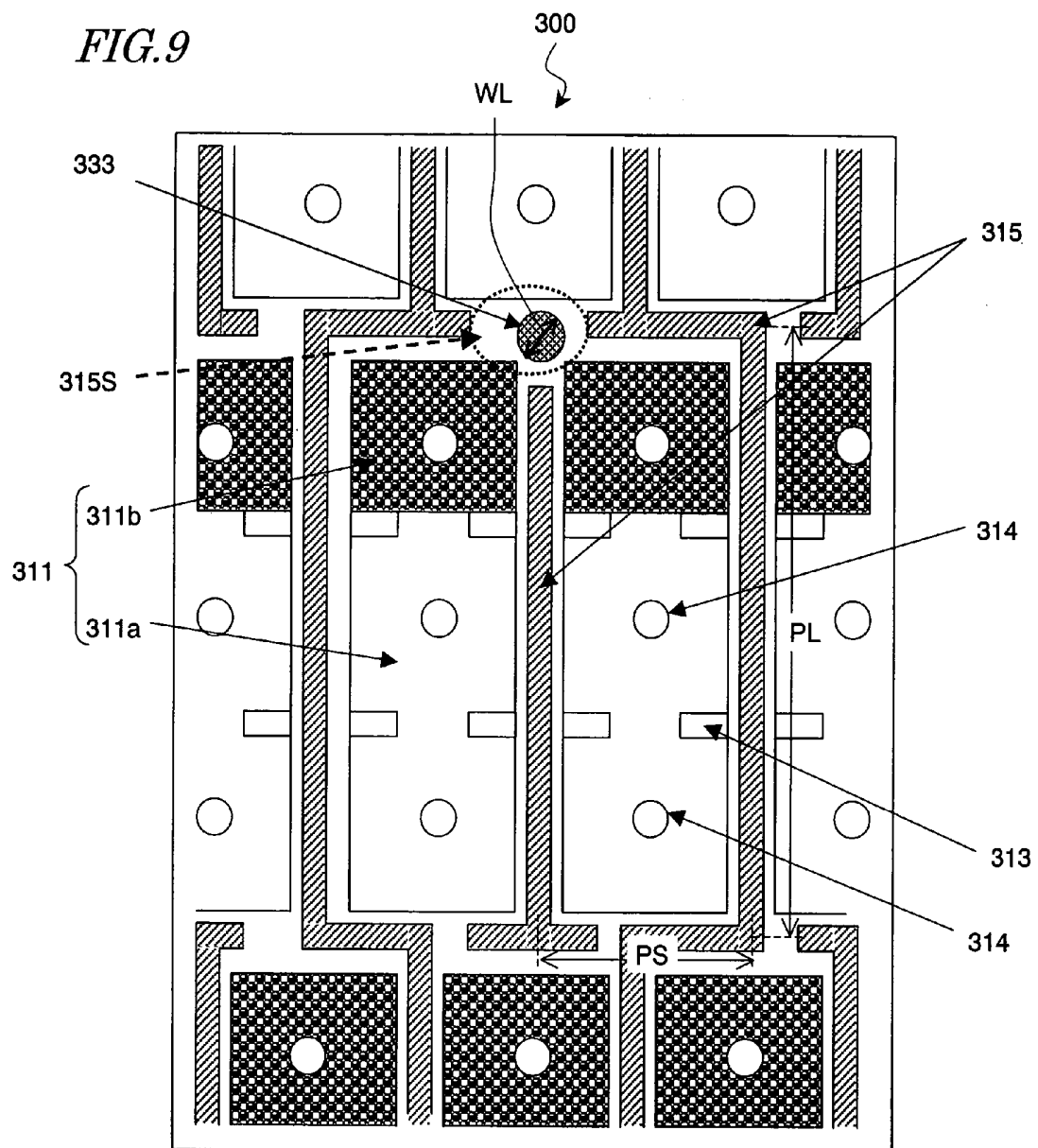
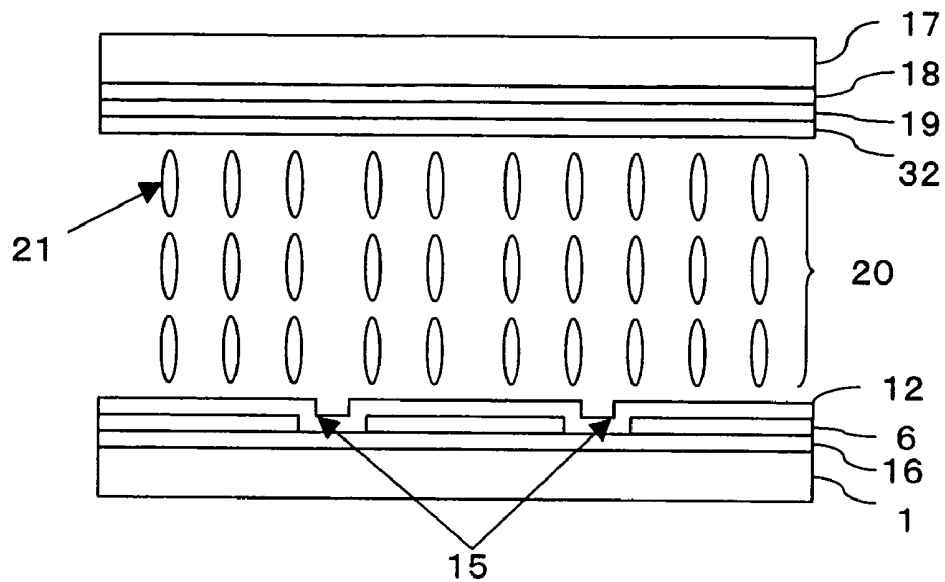


FIG. 10A

During Non-voltage Application

**FIG. 10B**

During Voltage Application

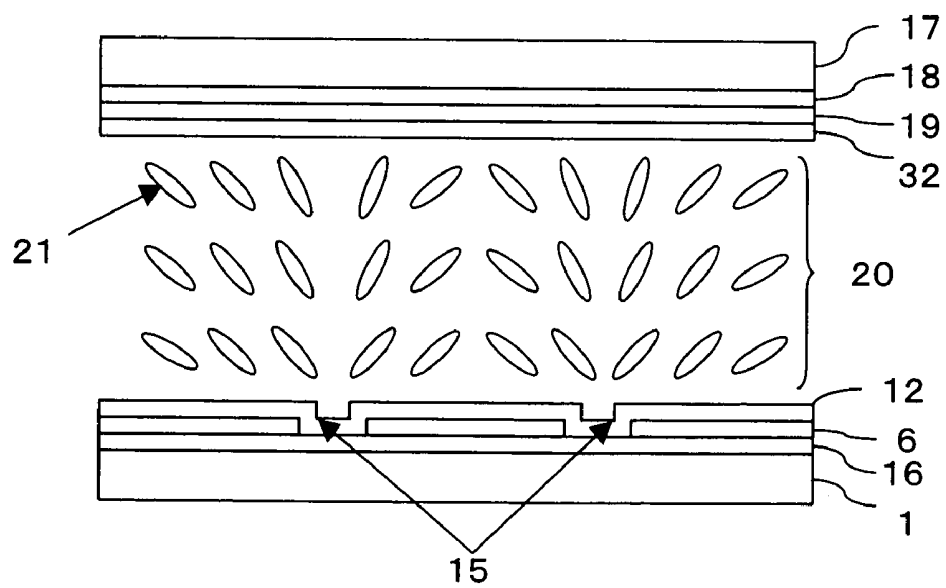


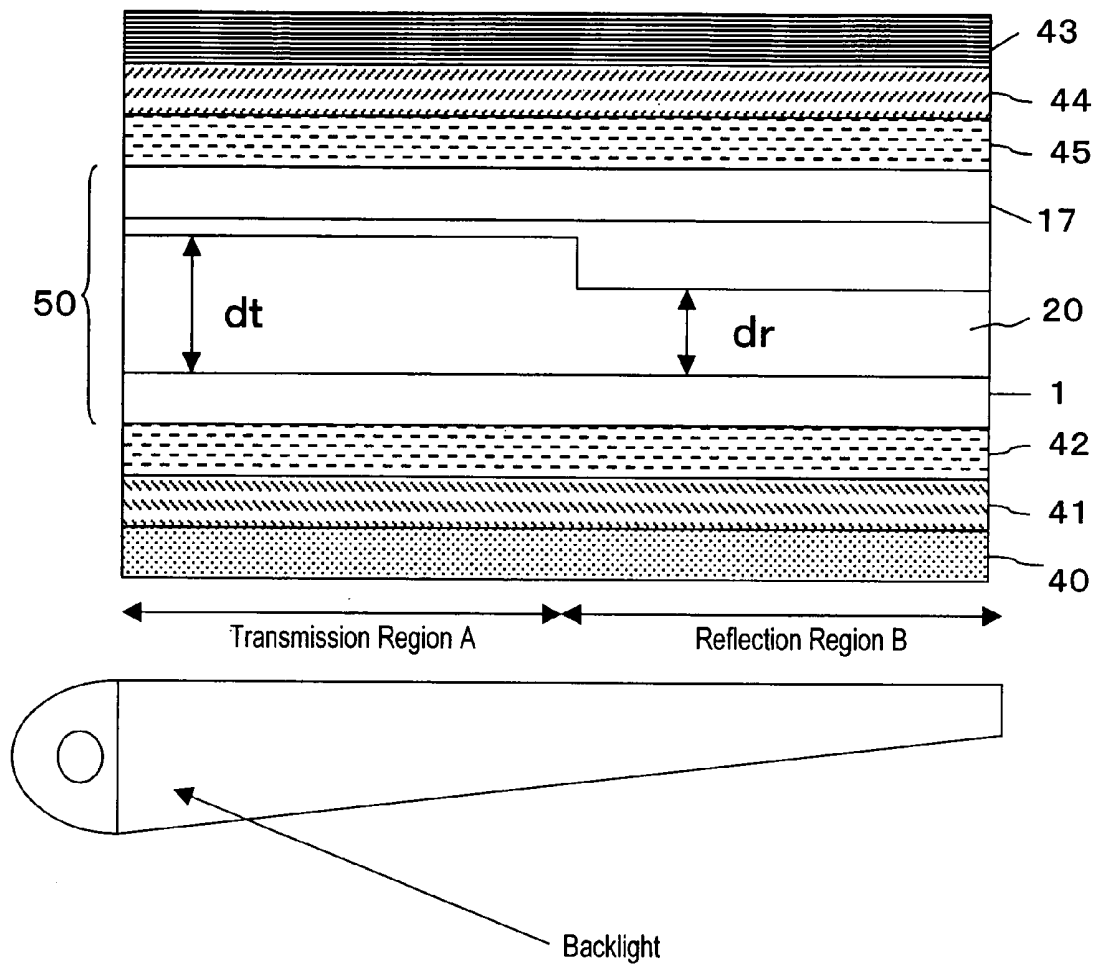
FIG. 11

FIG. 12

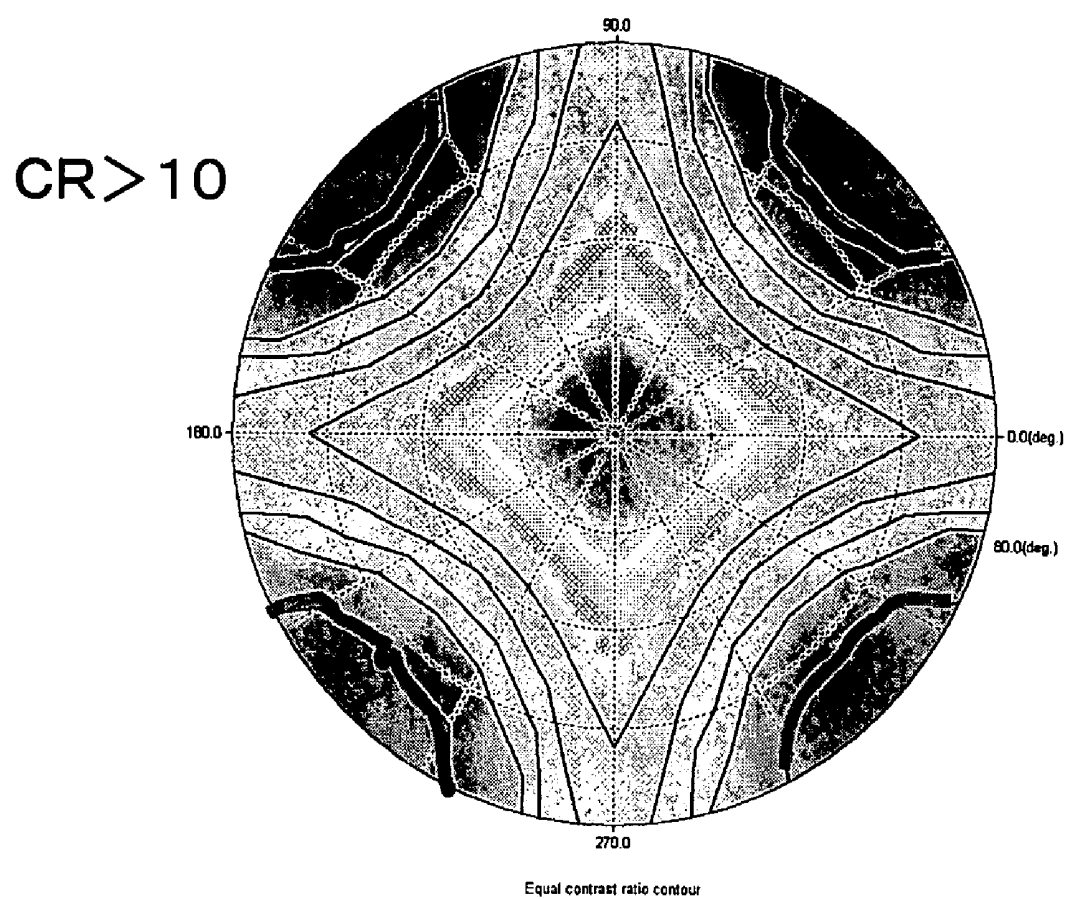


FIG. 13A

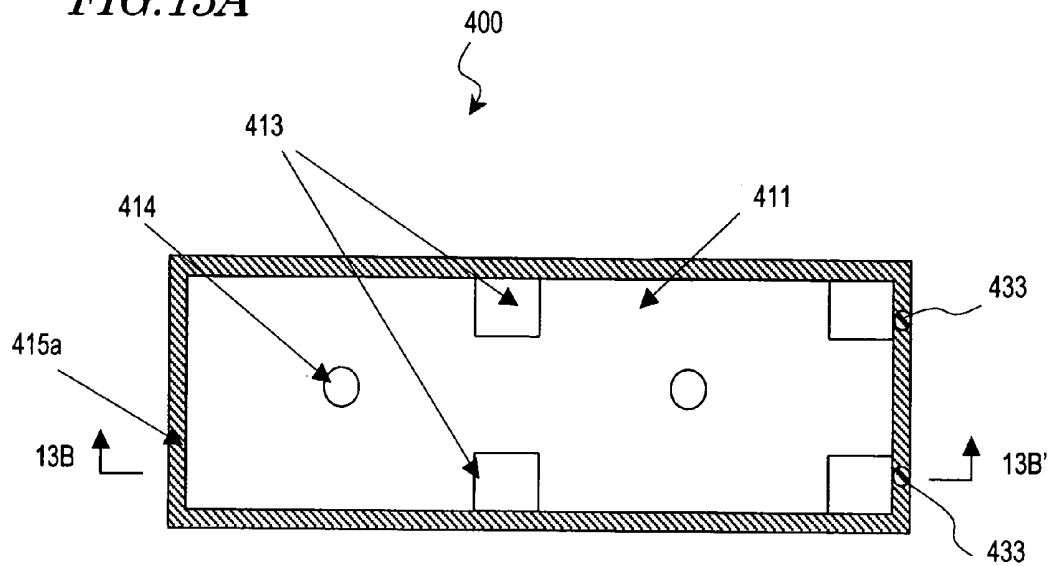


FIG. 13B

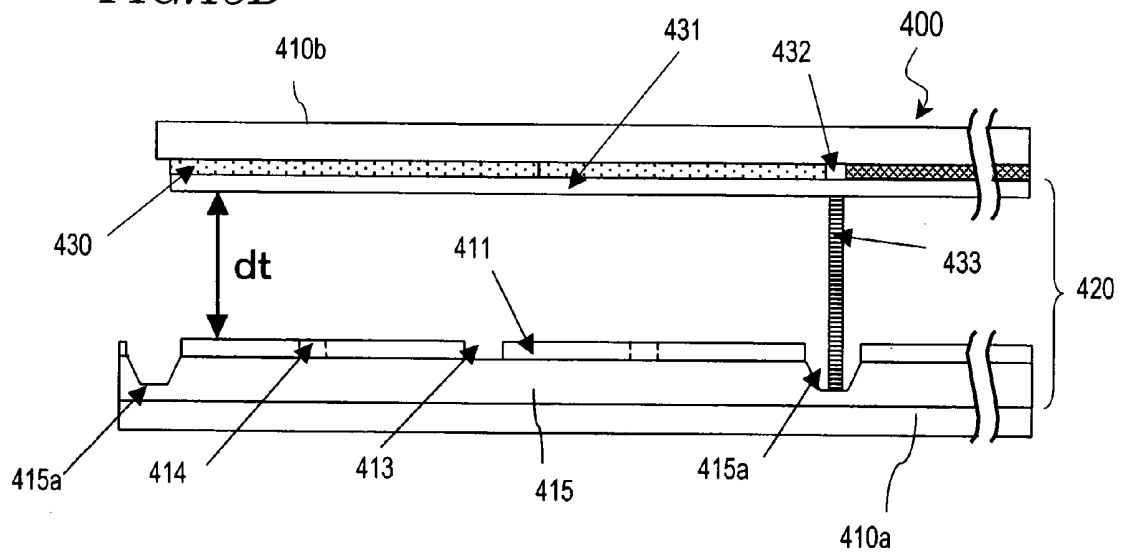


FIG. 14A

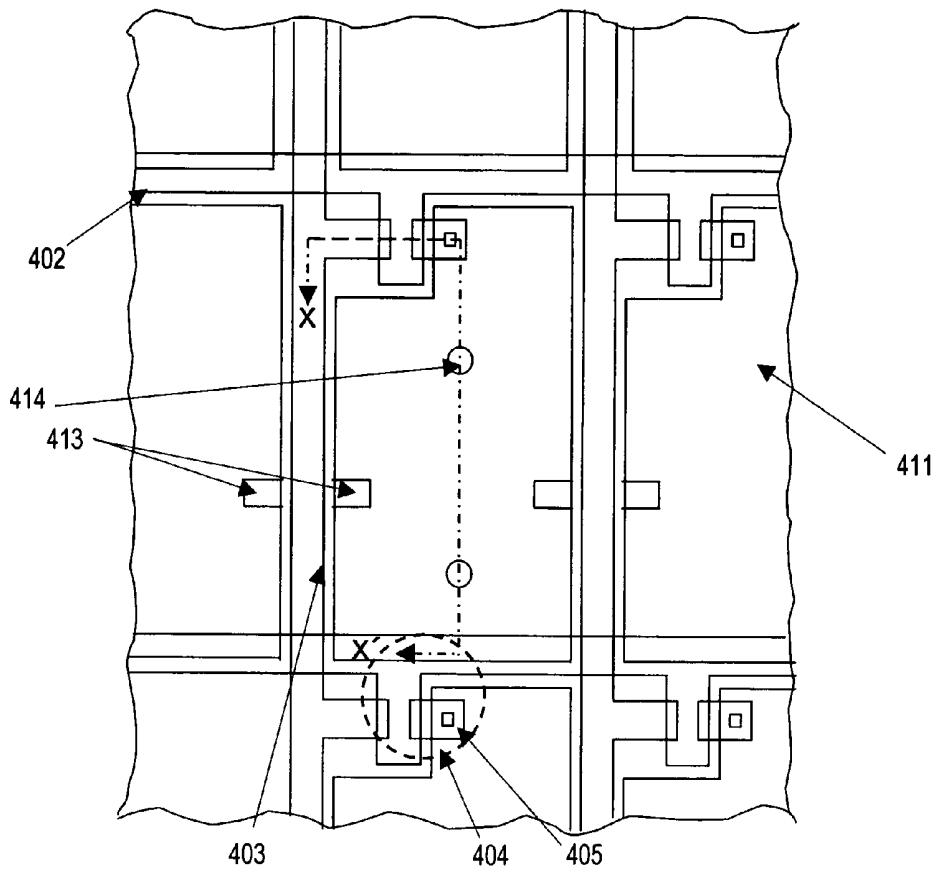


FIG. 14B

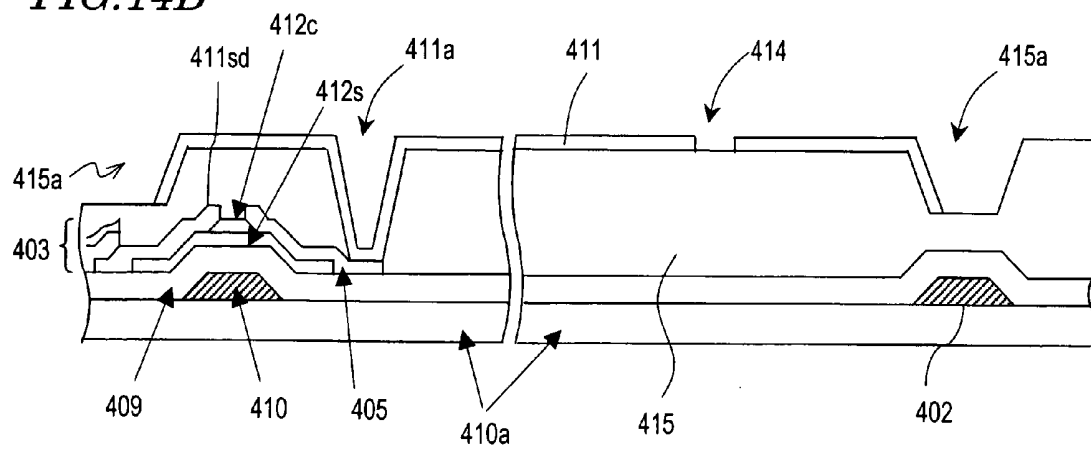


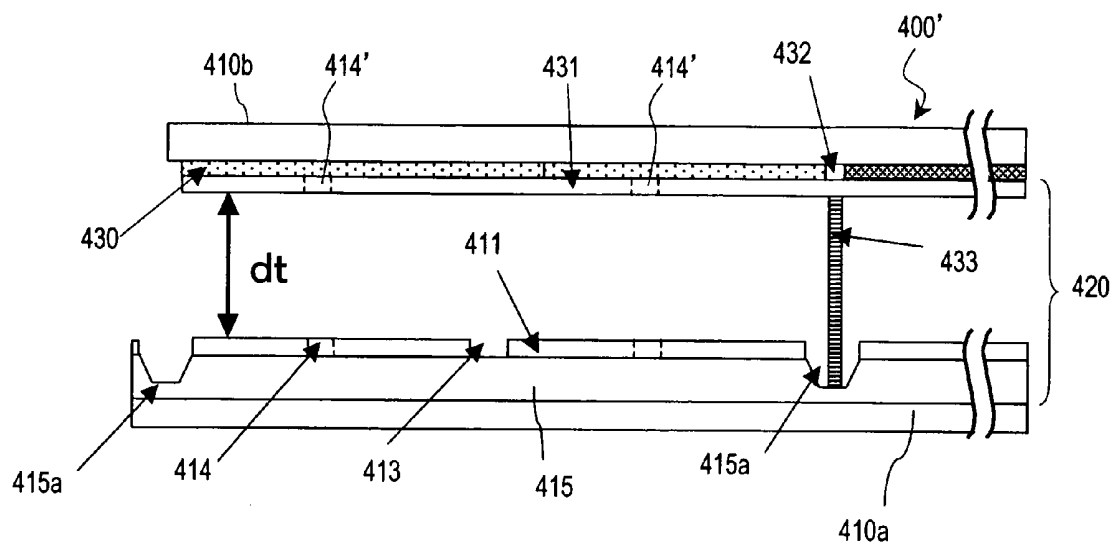
FIG. 14C

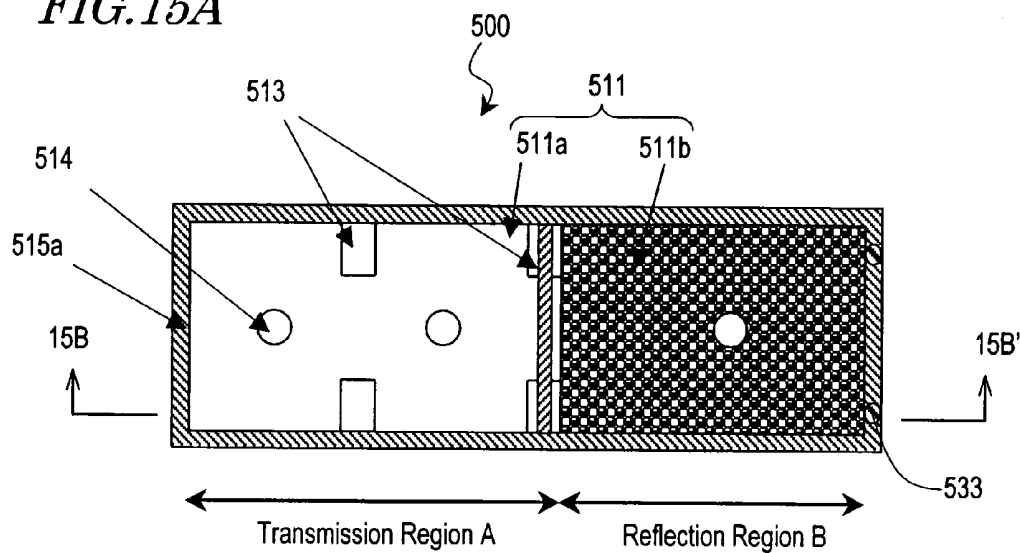
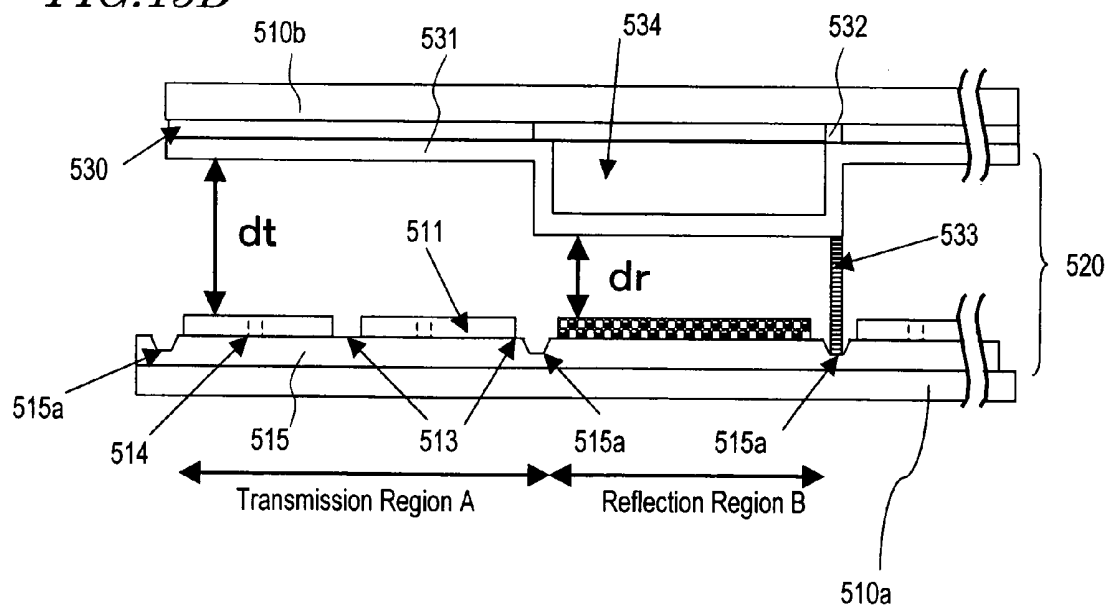
FIG. 15A*FIG. 15B*

FIG. 16

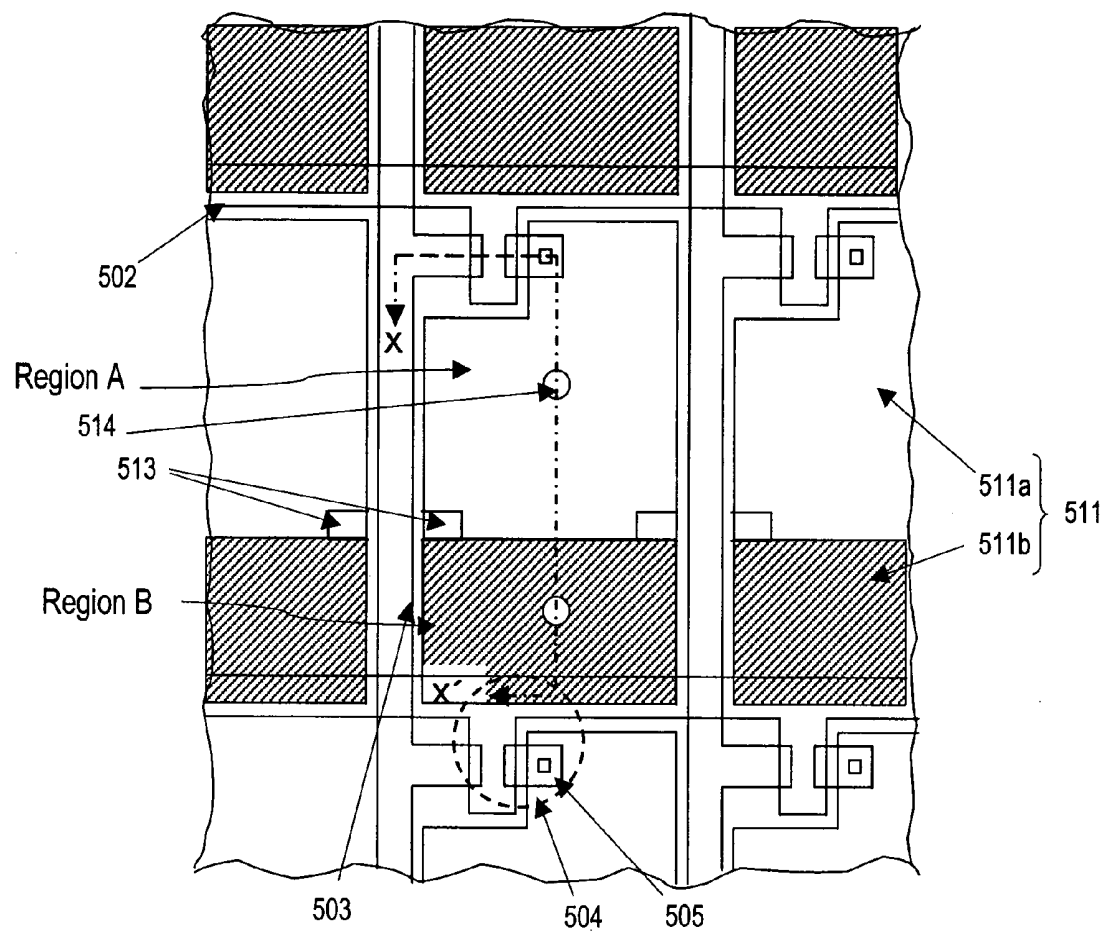


FIG.17

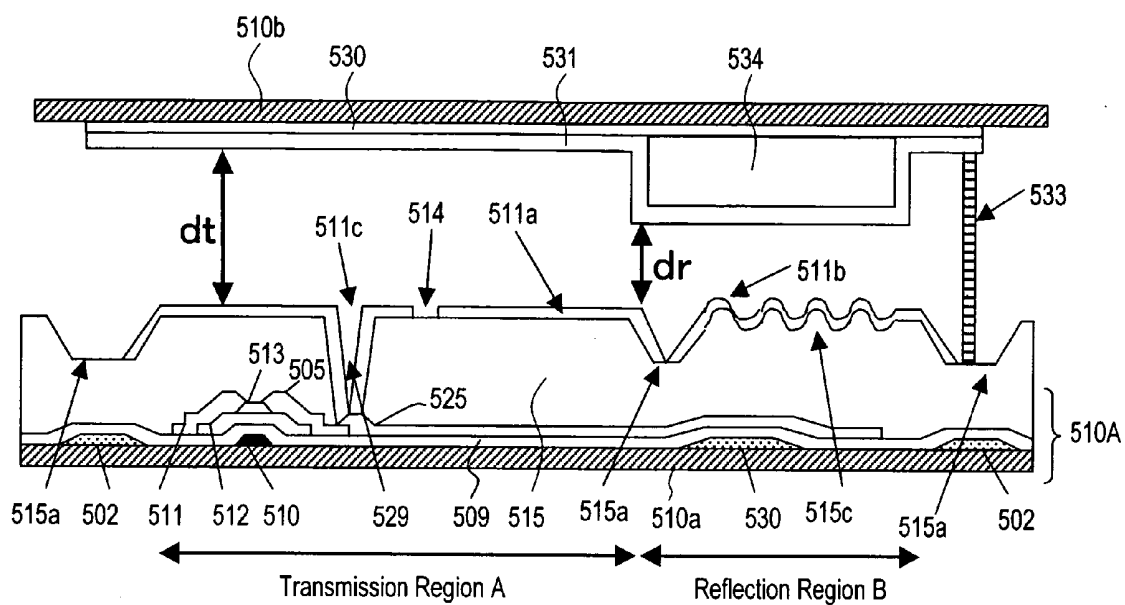


FIG. 18

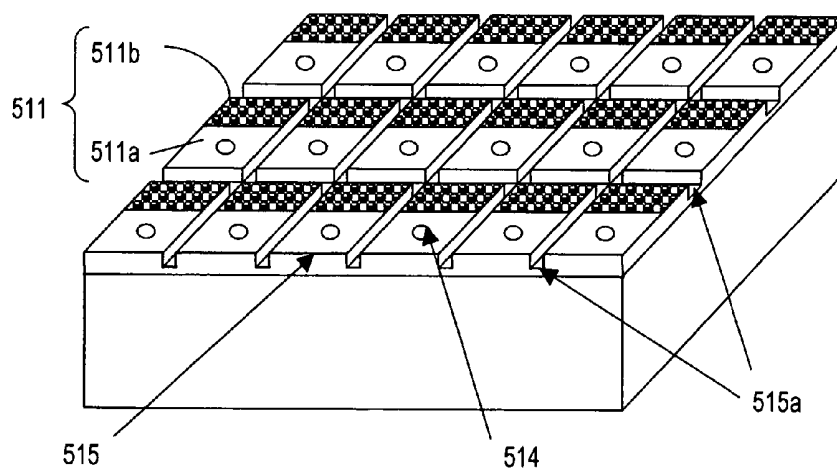
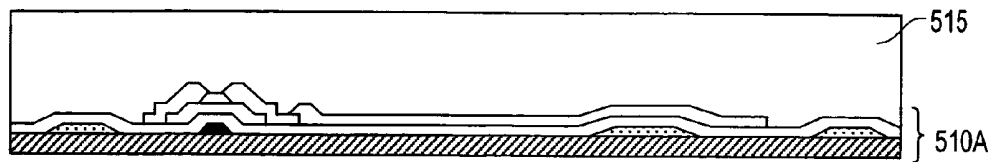
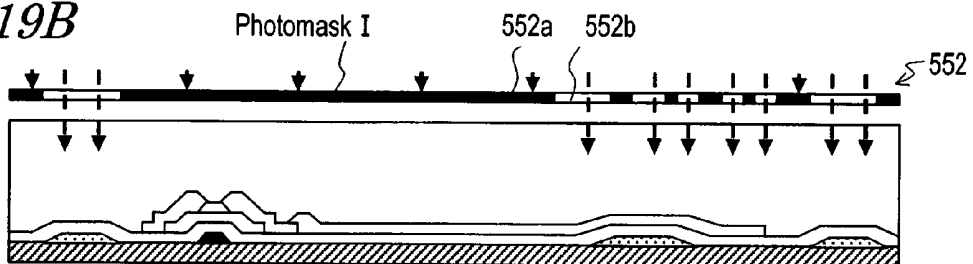
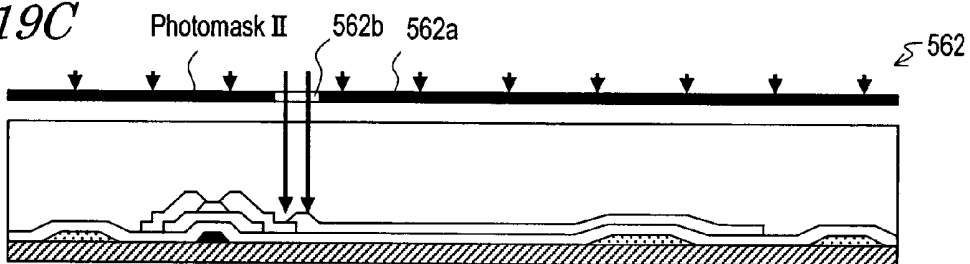
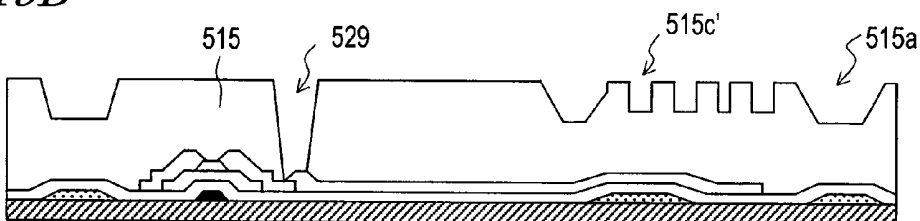
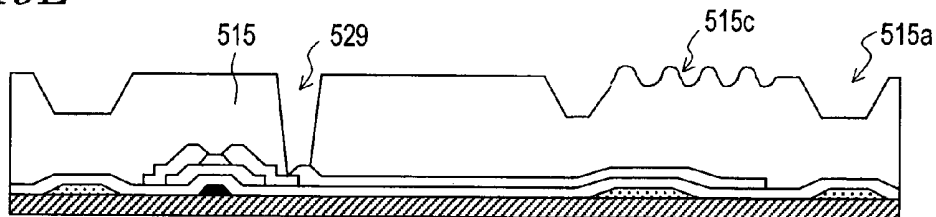
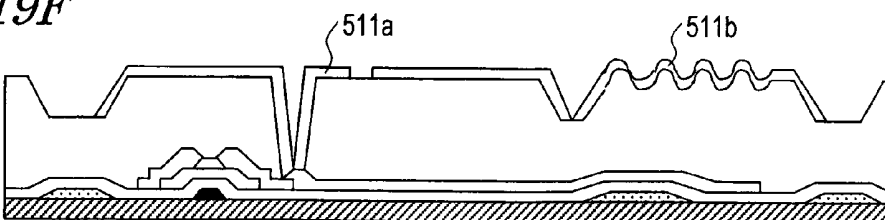
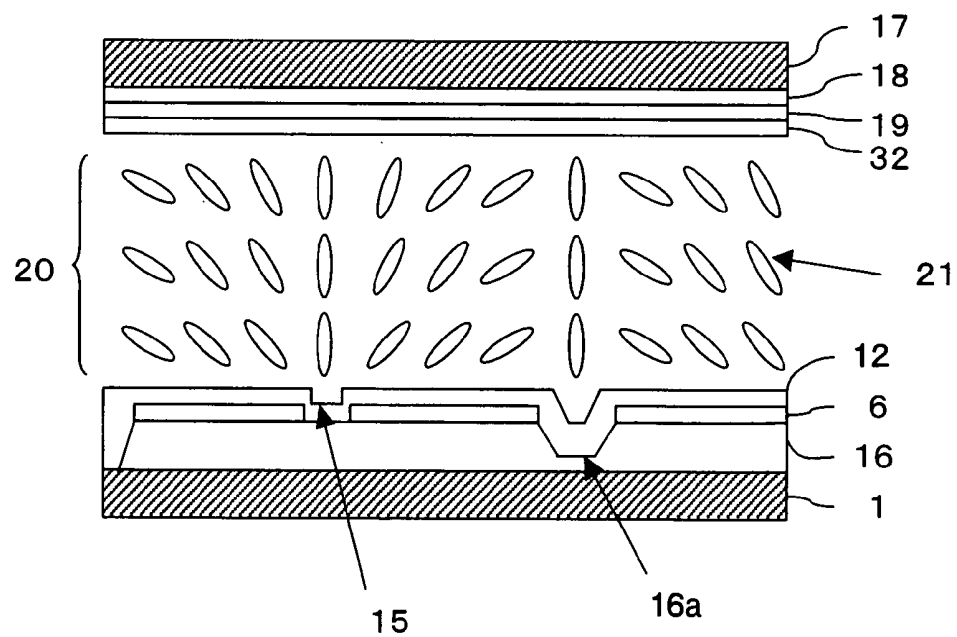


FIG. 19A*FIG. 19B**FIG. 19C**FIG. 19D**FIG. 19E**FIG. 19F*



LIQUID CRYSTAL DISPLAY DEVICE AND FABRICATION METHOD THEREOF

BACKGROUND OF THE INVENTION

The present invention relates to a liquid crystal display device, and more particularly, to a liquid crystal display device suitably used for portable information terminals (for example, PDAs), mobile phones, car-mounted liquid crystal displays, digital cameras, PCs, amusement equipment, TVs and the like.

In recent years, liquid crystal display (LCD) devices have found widespread use for notebook PCs, mobile phones, information equipment such as electronic personal organizers, LC monitor-equipped camera built-in VTRs and the like, thank to their features of being thin and consuming low power.

A vertical alignment mode using a vertically aligned liquid crystal layer has increasingly received attention as a display mode permitting high contrast and a wide viewing angle. A vertically aligned liquid crystal layer is generally obtained using a vertical alignment film and a liquid crystal material having negative dielectric anisotropy.

For example, Japanese Laid-Open Patent Publication No. 6-301036 (Literature 1) discloses an LCD device in which a tilt electric field is generated around an opening formed in a counter electrode that faces a pixel electrode via a liquid crystal layer, so that liquid crystal molecules surrounding liquid crystal molecules existing in the opening, which are in the vertically aligned state, are aligned in tilt directions around the opening as the center, to thereby improve the visual angle characteristics.

However, in the device described in Literature 1, it is difficult to generate a tilt electric field over the entire region of each pixel. Therefore, each pixel has a region in which liquid crystal molecules delay in response to a voltage, and this causes a problem of occurrence of an afterimage phenomenon.

To solve the above problem, Japanese Laid-Open Patent Publication No. 2000-47217 (Literature 2) discloses an LCD device in which openings are provided regularly in a pixel electrode or a counter electrode, to form a plurality of liquid crystal domains each having radially tilt alignment in each pixel.

Japanese Laid-Open Patent Publication No. 2003-167253 (Literature 3) discloses a technique in which a plurality of projections are provided regularly in each pixel to stabilize the aligned state of liquid crystal domains having radially tilt alignment formed around the projections. This literature also discloses using a tilt electric field generated at openings formed in an electrode, together with the alignment regulating force of the projections, to regulate the alignment of liquid crystal molecules, and thus improve the display characteristics.

Japanese Laid-Open Patent Publication No. 2000-98393 (Literature 4) discloses a technology on an LCD device in which a groove structure is provided inside each pixel (at least inside a region to which a voltage for display is applied) to form axisymmetrically aligned domains in the regions of the pixel divided with the groove structure using the alignment regulating force of the side faces of the groove structure. When this technology is applied to a plasma-address LCD device, in which a voltage will be easily applied across this thick portion of the liquid crystal layer having the groove structure, lowering in drive voltage and improvement in response speed can be attained.

In recent years, a type of LCD device permitting high-quality display both outdoors and indoors has been proposed (see Japanese Patent Gazette No. 2955277 (Literature 5) and U.S. Pat. No. 6,195,140 (Literature 6), for example). In this type of LCD device, called a transfective (transflective) LCD device, each pixel has a reflection region in which display is done in the reflection mode and a transmission region in which display is done in the transmission mode.

The currently available transfective LCD devices adopt an ECB mode, a TN mode and the like. Literature 3 described above discloses adoption of the vertical alignment mode for a transfective LCD device, not only for a transmissive LCD device. Japanese Laid-Open Patent Publication No. 2002-350853 (Literature 7) discloses a technique in which in a transfective LCD device having a vertically aligned liquid crystal layer, the alignment (multi-axis alignment) of liquid crystal molecules is controlled with depressions formed on an insulating layer that is provided to double the thickness of the liquid crystal layer in a transmission region compared with that in a reflection region. This literature discloses that the depressions are in the shape of a regular octagon, for example, and projections or slits (electrode openings) are formed at positions opposing the depressions via the liquid crystal layer (see FIGS. 3 and 16 of Literature 7, for example).

To improve the display quality in the reflection mode, a technique of forming a diffuse reflection layer excellent in diffuse reflection characteristics has been examined. For example, Japanese Laid-Open Patent Publication No. 6-75238 (Literature 8) discloses a technique in which fine projections and depressions are formed randomly on the surface of a reflection electrode in a photolithography step using a two-layer photosensitive resin film to thereby obtain good diffuse reflection characteristics. Japanese Laid-Open Patent Publication No. 9-90426 (Literature 9) discloses a technique in which a reflection electrode having fine projections and depressions is formed by exposing a one-layer photosensitive resin film to light via a photomask for formation of contact holes and fine projections and depressions and developing the resin, for simplification of the fabrication process.

The technologies disclosed in Literature 2 and 3 have the following problems. In these technologies, projections or openings are provided in each pixel to form a plurality of liquid crystal domains in the pixel (that is, divide the pixel into domains), to thereby strengthen the alignment regulating force on liquid crystal molecules. According to examinations conducted by the inventors of the present invention, however, to obtain-sufficient alignment regulating force, the alignment regulating structure such as projections and openings must be placed on both sides of a liquid crystal layer (on the surfaces of a pair of opposing substrates facing the liquid crystal layer), and this complicates the fabrication process. The effective aperture ratio of each pixel having such an alignment regulating structure inside the pixel may decrease, and also the contrast ratio may decrease due to light leakage occurring in the peripheries of the projections in the pixel. The decrease of the effective aperture ratio and/or the decrease of the contrast ratio will become further eminent when the alignment regulating structure is provided on both substrates because the substrate alignment margin must be taken into consideration.

The technology disclosed in Literature 4, in which the groove structure is formed inside each pixel (at least inside a region to which a voltage for display is applied), has the problems that light leakage occurs near the inclined faces of the groove structure during non-voltage application, decreasing the contrast ratio, and that the effective aperture ratio decreases.

In the technology disclosed in Literature 7, it is necessary to provide projections or electrode openings at positions opposite to the depressions formed for control of the multi-axis alignment. This technology therefore has the same problems as those described above.

The fabrication process will be complicated if the methods disclosed in Literature 8 and 9 are employed to form reflection electrodes to improve the display quality in the reflection mode of a transmissive LCD device, for example. That is, it is necessary to form fine projections and depressions for improving the diffuse reflection characteristics, in addition to the projections for alignment regulation, and this increases the cost of the LCD device.

SUMMARY OF THE INVENTION

In view of the above, an object of the present invention is providing a liquid crystal display device in which the alignment of liquid crystal molecules can be stabilized sufficiently with a comparatively simple construction having a wall structure or a groove structure for alignment control only on one substrate and the fabrication process is simple compared with the conventional ones. Another object of the present invention is providing a fabrication method for such a liquid crystal display device.

The liquid crystal display device of the present invention includes a first substrate, a second substrate placed to face the first substrate, a liquid crystal layer interposed between the first substrate and the second substrate, a first electrode formed on the first substrate, a second electrode formed on the second substrate, an interlayer insulating film placed between the first electrode and the first substrate, and a wall structure formed integrally with the interlayer insulating film, wherein the liquid crystal display device has a plurality of pixels each including the first electrode, the second electrode and the liquid crystal layer interposed between the first electrode and the second electrode, a shading region is provided to surround each of the plurality of pixels, and the wall structure is placed regularly in the shading region.

In one embodiment, the liquid crystal display device further includes a plurality of switching elements formed on the first substrate, each of the switching elements being electrically connected to the first electrode, wherein at least part of each of the switching elements is covered with the interlayer insulating film.

In another embodiment, the first electrode included in each of the plurality of pixels includes a transparent electrode and a reflective electrode.

In yet another embodiment, the wall structure has an inclined side face, and the first electrode extends up to on the side face.

In yet another embodiment, the liquid crystal layer is a vertically aligned liquid crystal layer, and when at least a predetermined voltage is applied, at least one liquid crystal domain including liquid crystal molecules aligned in different directions is formed in the liquid crystal layer of each pixel.

In yet another embodiment, the first electrode and/or the second electrode of each pixel have a plurality of openings and/or cuts formed at predetermined positions.

In yet another embodiment, the first electrode and/or the second electrode of each pixel have at least two openings and at least one cut formed at predetermined positions.

In yet another embodiment, the plurality of openings and/or cuts are formed in only the first electrode.

In yet another embodiment, the liquid crystal layer is a vertically aligned liquid crystal layer, at least two liquid crys-

tal domains each having axisymmetric alignment are formed in the liquid crystal layer of each pixel when at least a predetermined voltage is applied, and the center axes of the axisymmetric alignment of the at least two liquid crystal domains are formed in or near the plurality of openings.

In yet another embodiment, the wall structure has walls isolated from each other with a wall gap.

In yet another embodiment, the length of the wall gap existing along the circumference of one pixel is 40% or less of the length of the circumference of the pixel.

In yet another embodiment, supports for defining the thickness of the liquid crystal layer are placed regularly in the shading region.

In yet another embodiment, the wall structure has walls isolated from each other with wall gaps, and the supports are placed in the wall gaps.

In yet another embodiment, a placement density D defined by $WL \times N / PL$, where WL (μm) is the diameter of the supports, N (pcs.) is the number of supports placed per regular unit (0.12 mm^2), and PL (μm) is the pitch of the plurality of pixels in the longitudinal direction, satisfies the relationship $0.01 \leq D \leq 0.3$.

In yet another embodiment, the liquid crystal layer is a vertically aligned liquid crystal layer, and at least when a predetermined voltage is applied, at least one liquid crystal domain having axisymmetric alignment is formed in the liquid crystal layer of each pixel, and the wall structure has an inclined side face, and the cross section of the wall structure and the interlayer insulating film in the plane vertical to the first substrate gives a continuous shape having its bottom in a region in which the center axis of axisymmetric alignment of the at least one liquid crystal domain is formed.

In yet another embodiment, the wall structure has an inclined side face, and the tilt angle of the inclined side face with respect to the surface of the first substrate is 45° or less.

In yet another embodiment, the liquid crystal display device further includes: a pair of polarizing plates placed to face each other via the first substrate and the second substrate; and at least one biaxial optical anisotropic medium layer placed between the first substrate and/or the second substrate and the pair of polarizing plates.

In yet another embodiment, the liquid crystal display device further includes: a pair of polarizing plates placed to face each other via the first substrate and the second substrate; and at least one uniaxial optical anisotropic medium layer placed between the first substrate and one of the pair of polarizing plates and/or between the second substrate and the other polarizing plate.

The fabrication method for a liquid crystal display device of the present invention is a fabrication method for a liquid crystal display device including a first substrate, a second substrate placed to face the first substrate, a liquid crystal layer interposed between the first substrate and the second substrate, a first electrode formed on the first substrate, circuit elements each electrically connected to the first electrode, a second electrode formed on the second substrate, an interlayer insulating film placed between the first electrode and the first substrate, and a wall structure formed integrally with the interlayer insulating film, the liquid crystal display device having a plurality of pixels each including the first electrode, the second electrode and the liquid crystal layer interposed between the first electrode and the second electrode, a shading region being provided to surround each of the plurality of pixels, the wall structure being placed regularly in the shading region. The method includes the steps of: forming the circuit elements on the first substrate; forming a positive photosensitive resin film covering the circuit elements; exposing the

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photosensitive resin film to light to form predetermined regions having different exposures; forming the interlayer insulating film having contact holes each exposing part of the circuit element, integrally with the wall structure, by developing the light-exposed photosensitive resin film; and forming the first electrode on the interlayer insulating film.

In one embodiment, the step of forming the interlayer insulating film includes the step of forming a first region having a substantially flat surface and a second region having an uneven surface, and the step of forming the first electrode includes the steps of: forming a transparent electrode on the interlayer insulating film in the first region; and forming a reflective electrode on the interlayer insulating film in the second region.

In another embodiment, the step of exposing the photosensitive resin film to light includes: a first exposure step of forming a region to become the wall structure and the remaining region using a first photomask; and a second exposure step of forming the first region and the second region in the remaining region using a second photomask.

In yet another embodiment, the step of forming the first electrode and/or the second electrode includes the steps of forming a conductive film and patterning the conductive film, and the step of patterning the conductive film includes the step of forming a plurality of openings and/or cuts at predetermined positions of the first electrode and/or the second electrode.

The liquid crystal display device of the present invention described above has a wall structure formed on the surface of the first substrate facing the liquid crystal layer, on which the first electrode (for example, a pixel electrode) is formed. The wall structure is formed integrally with the interlayer insulating film that is provided between the first substrate and the first electrode. An inclined side face of the wall structure exerts anchoring action (alignment regulating force) to define the directions in which liquid crystal molecules tilt with an electric field. As a result, at least when a predetermined voltage (voltage equal to or more than a threshold value) is applied, at least one liquid crystal domain including liquid crystal molecules having different alignment directions is formed stably in the region substantially surrounded with the wall structure. Thus, the alignment of liquid crystal molecules can be sufficiently stabilized, and display quality as high as or higher than the conventional ones can be obtained with the construction simpler than the conventional ones. Moreover, since the wall structure is formed integrally with the interlayer insulating film, the liquid crystal display device can be fabricated in a process simpler than the conventional ones.

An opening and/or a cut may be provided in the first electrode and/or the second electrode in each pixel. With such an opening and cut, the alignment of liquid crystal molecules can be further stabilized under the influence of a tilt electric field generated around the opening and the cut. A vertically aligned liquid crystal layer can be suitably used as the liquid crystal layer, which can form stable axisymmetrically aligned domains with the existence of the wall structure (and an opening and/or a cut). At least one liquid crystal domain may be formed in each pixel. Depending on the size and shape of the pixel, however, two or more liquid crystal domains may be formed. For a typical rectangular pixel, formation of two or more liquid crystal domains is preferred.

The opening has an effect of fixing/stabilizing the position of the center axis of an axisymmetrically aligned domain. The opening may be formed in either the first electrode or second electrodes, but the effect of fixing/stabilizing the position of the center axis can be enhanced by forming an opening in both the first and second electrodes. These openings formed in the

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first and second electrodes preferably roughly overlap each other when viewed from the normal to the substrate. The cut is preferably formed only in the first electrode. Unlike the structural alignment regulating means such as the wall structure and a projection, the opening and the cut can be formed in an electrode during the step of patterning the electrode, and thus no additional fabrication step is required. According to the present invention, stable axisymmetrically aligned domains can be formed without the necessity of providing the alignment regulating structure such as the wall structure and a projection on the second substrate.

Alternatively, the liquid crystal display device of the present invention includes a first substrate, a second substrate placed to face the first substrate, a liquid crystal layer interposed between the first substrate and the second substrate, a first electrode formed on the first substrate, a second electrode formed on the second substrate, and an interlayer insulating film placed between the first electrode and the first substrate, the interlayer insulating film having a groove structure, wherein the liquid crystal display device has a plurality of pixels each including the first electrode, the second electrode and the liquid crystal layer interposed between the first electrode and the second electrode, a shading region is provided to surround each of the plurality of pixels, and the groove structure is formed regularly at least in the shading region.

In one embodiment, the liquid crystal display device further includes a plurality of switching elements formed on the first substrate, each of the switching elements being electrically connected to the first electrode, wherein at least part of each of the switching elements is covered with the interlayer insulating film.

In another embodiment, the liquid crystal layer is a vertically aligned liquid crystal layer, and at least when a predetermined voltage is applied, at least one liquid crystal domain including liquid crystal molecules aligned in different directions is formed in the liquid crystal layer of each pixel.

In yet another embodiment, the first electrode and/or the second electrode of each pixel have a plurality of openings and/or cuts formed at predetermined positions.

In yet another embodiment, the first electrode and/or the second electrode of each pixel have at least two openings and at least one cut formed at predetermined positions.

In yet another embodiment, the plurality of openings and/or cuts are formed in only the first electrode.

In yet another embodiment, the liquid crystal layer is a vertically aligned liquid crystal layer, at least two liquid crystal domains each having axisymmetric alignment are formed in the liquid crystal layer of each pixel at least when a predetermined voltage is applied, and the center axes of the axisymmetric alignment of the at least two liquid crystal domains are formed in or near the plurality of openings.

In yet another embodiment, the liquid crystal layer is a vertically aligned liquid crystal layer, at least two liquid crystal domains each having axisymmetric alignment are formed in the liquid crystal layer of each pixel at least when a predetermined voltage is applied, and the groove structure is also formed along the boundary between a pair of adjacent liquid crystal domains among the at least two liquid crystal domains.

In yet another embodiment, an additional shading region is formed in each of the plurality of pixels, and the groove structure formed along the boundary is in the additional shading region.

In yet another embodiment, the first electrode in each of the plurality of pixels includes a transparent electrode defining a transmission region and a reflective electrode defining a reflection region.

In yet another embodiment, the groove structure is also formed along the boundary between the transmission region and the reflection region.

In yet another embodiment, the liquid crystal display device further includes: a pair of polarizing plates placed to face each other via the first substrate and the second substrate; and at least one biaxial optical anisotropic medium layer placed between the first substrate and one of the pair of polarizing plates and/or between the second substrate and the other polarizing plate.

In yet another embodiment, the liquid crystal display device further includes: a pair of polarizing plates placed to face each other via the first substrate and the second substrate; and at least one uniaxial optical anisotropic medium layer placed between the first substrate and one of the pair of polarizing plates and/or between the second substrate and the other polarizing plate.

The fabrication method for a liquid crystal display device of the present invention is a fabrication method for a liquid crystal display device including a first substrate, a second substrate placed to face the first substrate, a liquid crystal layer interposed between the first substrate and the second substrate, a first electrode formed on the first substrate, circuit elements each electrically connected to the first electrode, a second electrode formed on the second substrate, and an interlayer insulating film placed between the first electrode and the first substrate, the interlayer insulating film having a groove structure, the liquid crystal display device having a plurality of pixels each including the first electrode, the second electrode and the liquid crystal layer interposed between the first electrode and the second electrode, a shading region being provided to surround each of the plurality of pixels, the groove structure being placed regularly at least in the shading region. The method includes the steps of: forming the circuit elements on the first substrate; forming a positive photosensitive resin film covering the circuit elements; exposing the photosensitive resin film to light to form predetermined regions having different exposures; forming the interlayer insulating film having contact holes each exposing part of the circuit element and also having the groove structure by developing the light-exposed photosensitive resin film; and forming the first electrode on the interlayer insulating film.

In one embodiment, the step of forming the interlayer insulating film includes the step of forming a first region having a substantially flat surface and a second region having an uneven surface, and the step of forming the first electrode includes the steps of: forming a transparent electrode on the interlayer insulating film in the first region; and forming a reflective electrode on the interlayer insulating film in the second region.

In another embodiment, the step of exposing the photosensitive resin film to light includes: a first exposure step of forming the second region, a region to become the groove structure and the remaining region using a first photomask; and a second exposure step of forming the first region and the contact hole in the remaining region using a second photomask.

In yet another embodiment, the step of forming the first electrode and/or the second electrode includes the steps of forming a conductive film and patterning the conductive film, and the step of patterning the conductive film includes the step of forming a plurality of openings and/or cuts at predetermined positions of the first electrode and/or the second electrode.

The liquid crystal display device of the present invention described above has a groove structure formed on the surface of the first substrate facing the liquid crystal layer, on which

the first electrode (for example, a pixel electrode) is formed. The groove structure is formed on the interlayer insulating film that is provided between the first substrate and the first electrode, to be located at least in a shading region surrounding each pixel. An inclined side face of the groove structure exerts anchoring action (alignment regulating force) to define the directions in which liquid crystal molecules tilt with an electric field. As a result, at least when a predetermined voltage (voltage equal to or more than a threshold value) is applied, at least one liquid crystal domain including liquid crystal molecules having different alignment directions is formed stably in the region substantially surrounded with the groove structure. Thus, the alignment of liquid crystal molecules can be sufficiently stabilized, and display quality as high as or higher than the conventional ones can be obtained with the construction simpler than the conventional ones. Moreover, since the groove structure is formed on the interlayer insulating film, the liquid crystal display device can be fabricated in a process simpler than the conventional ones. Light leakage that occurs near the groove structure formed outside each pixel is free from causing reduction of the contrast ratio. Since no application of a voltage for display is required for the non-pixel portion of the liquid crystal layer, it is not actually required to form the pixel electrode on the groove structure provided outside each pixel. Therefore, the adjacent pixel electrodes can be placed close to each other as long as occurrence of a short circuit between these pixel electrodes is prevented, and thus a high effective aperture ratio can be obtained.

An opening and/or a cut may be provided in the first electrode and/or the second electrode in each pixel. With such an opening and cut, the alignment of liquid crystal molecules can be further stabilized under the influence of a tilt electric field generated around the opening and the cut. A vertically aligned liquid crystal layer can be suitably used as the liquid crystal layer, which can form stable axisymmetrically aligned domains with the existence of the groove structure (and an opening and/or a cut). At least one liquid crystal domain may be formed in each pixel. Depending on the size and shape of the pixel, however, two or more liquid crystal domains may be formed. For a typical rectangular pixel, formation of two or more liquid crystal domains is preferred.

In the case of forming two or more liquid crystal domains in each pixel, the groove structure may also be formed along the boundary between a pair of adjacent liquid crystal domains. If an additional shading region (for example, a storage capacitance line) exists in each pixel, the groove structure may be formed in this additional shading region, to thereby suppress reduction of the contrast ratio due to light leakage.

The opening has an effect of fixing/stabilizing the position of the center axis of an axisymmetrically aligned domain. The opening may be formed in either the first electrode or second electrodes, but the effect of fixing/stabilizing the position of the center axis can be enhanced by forming an opening in both the first and second electrodes. These openings formed in the first and second electrodes preferably roughly overlap each other when viewed from the normal to the substrate. The cut is preferably formed only in the first electrode. Unlike the structural alignment regulating means such as the wall structure and a projection, the opening and the cut can be formed in an electrode during the step of patterning the electrode, and thus no additional fabrication step is required. According to the present invention, stable axisymmetrically aligned domains can be formed without the necessity of providing the alignment regulating structure such as the wall structure and a projection on the second substrate.

BRIEF DESCRIPTION OF THE DRAWINGS

FIGS. 1A and 1B diagrammatically show one pixel of a transmissive LCD device **100** of Embodiment 1 of the present invention, in which FIG. 1A is a plan view and FIG. 1B is a cross-sectional view taken along line 1B-1B' in FIG. 1A.

FIG. 2A is a plan view diagrammatically showing an active matrix substrate of a transmissive LCD device of Embodiment 1 of the present invention.

FIG. 2B is a cross-sectional view diagrammatically showing the active matrix substrate shown in FIG. 2A.

FIG. 3 is a cross-sectional view diagrammatically showing another transmissive LCD device **100'** of Embodiment 1 of the present invention.

FIGS. 4A and 4B diagrammatically show one pixel of a transmissive LCD device **200** of Embodiment 1 of the present invention, in which FIG. 4A is a plan view and FIG. 4B is a cross-sectional view taken along line 4B-4B' in FIG. 4A.

FIG. 5 is a plan view diagrammatically showing an active matrix substrate of a transmissive LCD device of Embodiment 1 of the present invention.

FIG. 6 is a cross-sectional view diagrammatically showing an LCD device provided with the active matrix substrate shown in FIG. 5.

FIGS. 7A to 7F are diagrammatic views for demonstrating a fabrication method for the active matrix substrate shown in FIGS. 5 and 6.

FIG. 8A is a cross-sectional view taken along line 8A-8A' in FIG. 4, and FIG. 8B is an enlarged view of the portion encircled with the broken line in FIG. 8A.

FIG. 9 is a plan view diagrammatically showing another transmissive LCD device **300** of Embodiment 1 of the present invention.

FIGS. 10A and 10B are schematic views for demonstrating the operation principle of the LCD devices of Embodiment 1 of the present invention, in which FIG. 10A shows the state during non-voltage application and FIG. 10B shows the state during voltage application.

FIG. 11 is a diagrammatic view showing an example of construction of an LCD device of Embodiment 1 of the present invention.

FIG. 12 is a view showing the visual angle-contrast ratio characteristics of an example of an LCD device of the present invention.

FIGS. 13A and 13B diagrammatically show one pixel of a transmissive LCD device **400** of Embodiment 2 of the present invention, in which FIG. 13A is a plan view and FIG. 13B is a cross-sectional view taken along line 13B-13B' in FIG. 13A.

FIG. 14A is a plan view diagrammatically showing an active matrix substrate of a transmissive LCD device of Embodiment 2 of the present invention.

FIG. 14B is a cross-sectional view diagrammatically showing the active matrix substrate shown in FIG. 14A.

FIG. 14C is a cross-sectional view diagrammatically showing another transmissive LCD device of Embodiment 2 of the present invention.

FIGS. 15A and 15B diagrammatically show one pixel of a transmissive LCD device **500** of Embodiment 2 of the present invention, in which FIG. 15A is a plan view and FIG. 15B is a cross-sectional view taken along line 15B-15B' in FIG. 15A.

FIG. 16 is a plan view diagrammatically showing an active matrix substrate of a transmissive LCD device of Embodiment 2 of the present invention.

FIG. 17 is a cross-sectional view diagrammatically showing an LCD device provided with the active matrix substrate shown in FIG. 16.

FIG. 18 is a perspective view diagrammatically showing an example of the entire arrangement of a groove structure in a display region of a transmissive LCD device of Embodiment 2 of the present invention.

FIGS. 19A to 19F are diagrammatic views for demonstrating a fabrication method for the active matrix substrate.

FIGS. 20A and 20B are schematic views for demonstrating the operation principle of the LCD devices of Embodiment 2 of the present invention, in which FIG. 20A shows the state during non-voltage application and FIG. 20B shows the state during voltage application.

DETAILED DESCRIPTION OF THE INVENTION

Embodiment 1

The liquid crystal display (LCD) device of Embodiment 1 of the present invention includes: a first substrate (for example, a TFT-mounted glass substrate); a second substrate (for example, a color filter-mounted glass substrate) placed to face the first substrate; a liquid crystal layer (for example, a vertically aligned liquid crystal layer) interposed between these substrates; a first electrode (for example, pixel electrodes) formed on the first substrate; a second electrode (for example, a counter electrode) formed on the second substrate; an interlayer insulating film formed between the first electrode and the first substrate; and a wall structure formed integrally with the interlayer insulating film. Each of a plurality of pixels of the LCD device includes the first electrode, the second electrode and the liquid crystal layer interposed between the first and second electrodes. A shading region surrounds each of the pixels, and the wall structure is placed regularly in the shading region. The shading region is defined by gate signal lines and source signal lines connected to switching elements (for example, TFTs) provided on the first substrate, for example.

In Embodiment 1 of the present invention, an LCD device permitting high-contrast display and a wide viewing angle can be attained particularly when a vertically aligned liquid crystal layer is used and a plurality of axisymmetrically aligned domains are formed in each pixel. Therefore, in the following description of Embodiment 1 of the present invention, an LCD device using a vertically aligned liquid crystal layer (a VA mode LCD device) is exemplified. It should however be noted that the present invention is not limited to this but is applicable to any LCD devices in which at least one liquid crystal domain including liquid crystal molecules aligned in different directions is formed in each pixel at least when a predetermined voltage is applied. From the standpoint of the viewing angle characteristics, it is preferred to have a liquid crystal domain including liquid crystal molecules aligned in four or more different directions. In the following description, an axisymmetrically aligned domain is exemplified.

In this embodiment, transmissive and transmissive LCD devices are described as examples. Note however that the present invention is also applicable to a reflective display device.

Hereinafter, the LCD devices of Embodiment 1 of the present invention will be described concretely with reference to the relevant drawings.

(Transmissive Liquid Crystal Display Device)

A transmissive LCD device **100** of Embodiment 1 of the present invention will be described with reference to FIGS. 1A and 1B. FIGS. 1A and 1B diagrammatically show one

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pixel of the transmissive LCD device **100**, in which FIG. **1A** is a plan view and FIG. **1B** is a cross-sectional view taken along line **1B-1B'** in FIG. **1A**.

The LCD device **100** includes a transparent substrate (for example, a glass substrate) **110a**, a transparent substrate **110b** placed to face the transparent substrate **110a**, and a vertically aligned liquid crystal layer **120** interposed between the transparent substrates **110a** and **110b**. Vertical alignment films (not shown) are formed on the surfaces of the substrates **110a** and **110b** facing the liquid crystal layer **120**. During non-voltage application, therefore, liquid crystal molecules in the liquid crystal layer **120** are aligned roughly vertical to the surfaces of the vertical alignment films. The liquid crystal layer **120** includes a nematic liquid crystal material having negative dielectric anisotropy and also includes a chiral agent as required.

The LCD device **100** further includes pixel electrodes **111** formed on the transparent substrate **110a** and a counter electrode **131** formed on the transparent substrate **110b**. Each pixel electrode **111**, the counter electrode **131** and the liquid crystal layer **120** interposed between these electrodes define a pixel. In the illustrated example, both the pixel electrodes **111** and the counter electrode **131** are formed of a transparent conductive layer (for example, an ITO layer). Typically, color filters **130** (the entire of the plurality of color filters may also be called a color filter layer **130**) provided for the respective pixels, as well as a black matrix (shading layer) **132** formed in the gaps between the adjacent color filters **130**, are formed on the surface of the transparent substrate **110b** facing the liquid crystal layer **120**, and the counter electrode **131** is formed on the color filters **130** and the black matrix **132**. Alternatively, the color filters **130** and the black matrix **132** may be formed on the counter electrode **131** (on the surface thereof facing the liquid crystal layer **120**).

The LCD device **100** has a shading region around each pixel, and a wall structure **115b** extends on the transparent substrate **110a** in the shading region. The wall structure **115b** is formed integrally with an interlayer insulating film **115a** covering circuit elements (including not only active elements such as switching elements but also interconnections and electrodes; not shown in FIGS. **1A** and **1B**) formed on the transparent substrate **110a**. In a transmissive LCD device having TFTs as circuit elements, for example, providing an interlayer insulating film permits overlap formation of pixel electrodes with gate signal lines and/or source signal lines, as will be described later, and this improves the aperture ratio.

The shading region as used herein refers to a region shaded from light due to the presence of TFTs, gate signal lines and source signal lines formed on the peripheries of the pixel electrodes **111** on the transparent substrate **110a**, or the presence of the black matrix formed on the transparent substrate **110b**, for example. Since this region does not contribute to display, the wall structure **115b** formed in the shading region is free from adversely affecting the display.

The illustrated wall structure **115b** is a continuous wall surrounding the pixel. Alternatively, the wall structure **115b** may be composed of a plurality of separate walls. The wall structure **115b**, which serves to define a boundary of a liquid crystal domain located near the outer edge of the pixel, should preferably have a length of some extent. For example, when the wall structure is composed of a plurality of walls, each wall is preferably longer than the gap between the adjacent walls.

The illustrated pixel electrode **111** has two openings **114** and four cuts **113** formed at predetermined positions. When a predetermined voltage is applied across the liquid crystal layer, two liquid crystal domains each having axisymmetric

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alignment are formed, with the center axes of the axisymmetric alignment being in or near the openings **114**. As will be described later, the openings **114** of the pixel electrode **111** act to fix the positions of the center axes of the axisymmetric alignment. The cuts **113**, provided near the boundaries of the axisymmetrically aligned domains, define the directions in which liquid crystal molecules fall with an electric field, and thus act to form the axisymmetrically aligned domains. A tilt electric field is generated around the openings **114** and the cuts **113** with the application of a voltage between the pixel electrode **111** and the counter electrode **131**. With this tilt electric field, the directions of tilt of liquid crystal molecules are defined, to enable the action described above. In the illustrated example, a total of four cuts **113** are given point-symmetrically with respect to the opening **114** (in this case, the right opening as viewed from FIG. **1A**) corresponding to the center axis of a liquid crystal domain formed in the pixel (in this case, the entire pixel is a transmission region).

By providing the cuts **113** as described above, the directions in which liquid crystal molecules fall during voltage application are defined, allowing formation of two liquid crystal domains. The reason why no cuts are provided on the left side of the pixel electrode **111** as viewed from FIG. **1A** is that substantially the same function is obtained from cuts provided on the right side of the adjacent pixel electrode (not shown) located left to the illustrated pixel electrode **111**, and thus cuts, which may decrease the effective aperture ratio of the pixel, are omitted on the left side of the pixel electrode **111**. Also, in the illustrated example, the wall structure **115b** described above gives the alignment regulating force. Therefore, with no cuts provided on the left side of the pixel electrode **111**, the resultant liquid crystal domain is as stable as a liquid crystal domain having such cuts.

Although a total of four cuts **113** were formed in the illustrated example, at least one cut between the adjacent liquid crystal domains is sufficient. For example, an elongate cut may be formed in the center of the pixel and the other cuts may be omitted.

The shape of the openings **114** formed to fix the center axes of the axisymmetrically aligned domains is preferably circular as illustrated although not limited to this. To exert roughly equal alignment regulating force in all directions, the shape is preferably a polygon having four or more sides and also preferably a regular polygon. The shape of the cuts **113** acting to define the directions in which liquid crystal molecules in the axisymmetrically aligned domains fall with the electric field is determined so that roughly equal alignment regulating force is exerted for the adjacent axisymmetrically aligned domains. For example, a square is preferred.

Supports **133** for defining the thickness of the liquid crystal layer **120** (also called the cell gap) are preferably formed in the shading region (in the illustrated example, the region defined by the black matrix **132**) to avoid degradation in display quality due to the supports. Although the supports **133** are formed on the wall structure **115b** provided in the shading region in the illustrated example, the supports **133** may be formed on either transparent substrate **110a** or **110b**. In the case of forming the supports **133** on the wall structure **115b**, setting is made so that the sum of the height of the wall structure **115b** and the height of the supports **133** is equal to the thickness of the liquid crystal layer **120**. If the supports **133** are formed in a region having no wall structure **115b**, setting is made so that the height of the supports **133** is equal to the thickness of the liquid crystal layer **120**. The supports **133** can be formed by photolithography using a photosensitive resin, for example.

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In the LCD device 100, when a predetermined voltage (voltage equal to or higher than a threshold voltage) is applied between the pixel electrode 111 and the counter electrode 131, two axisymmetrically aligned domains with their center axes stabilized in or near the two openings 114 are formed. The pair of cuts 113 provided in the center of the pixel electrode 111 in the length direction define the directions in which liquid crystal molecules in the two liquid crystal domains fall with an electric field, while the wall structure 115b and the cuts 133 provided at corners of the pixel electrode 111 define the directions in which liquid crystal molecules in the portions of the liquid crystal domains located near the outer edges of the pixel fall with the electric field. The alignment regulating forces of the wall structure 115b, the openings 114 and the cuts 113 are considered to act cooperatively to stabilize the alignment of the liquid crystal domains.

On the surface of the transparent substrate 110a facing the liquid crystal layer 120, provided are active elements such as TFTs and circuit elements such as gate signal lines and source signal lines connected to TFTs (all of these elements are not shown). Herein, the transparent substrate 110a, together with the circuit elements and the pixel electrodes 111, the wall structure 115b, the supports 133, the alignment film and the like described above formed on the transparent substrate 110a, are collectively called an active matrix substrate in some cases. Likewise, the transparent substrate 110b, together with the color filter layer 130, the black matrix 132, the counter electrode 131, the alignment film and the like formed on the transparent substrate 110b, are collectively called a counter substrate or a color filter substrate in some cases.

Although omitted in the above description, the LCD device 100 further includes a pair of polarizing plates placed to face each other via the transparent substrates 110a and 110b. The polarizing plates are typically placed so that their transmission axes are orthogonal to each other. The LCD device 100 may further include a biaxial optical anisotropic medium layer and/or a uniaxial optical anisotropic medium layer, as will be described later.

Next, referring to FIGS. 2A and 2B, an example of the structure of an active matrix substrate suitably used for the transmissive LCD device 100 will be described. FIG. 2A is a partial enlarged view of the active matrix substrate, and FIG. 2B is a cross-sectional view taken along line X-X' in FIG. 2A. The active matrix substrate shown in FIGS. 2A and 2B can be the same in construction as the active matrix substrate shown in FIGS. 1A and 1B, except that the number of the cuts 113 is small.

The active matrix substrate shown in FIGS. 2A and 2B has a transparent substrate 110a made of a glass substrate, for example. Gate signal lines 2 and source signal lines 3 run on the transparent substrate 110a to cross each other at right angles. TFTs 4 are formed near the crossings of these signal lines 2 and 3. Drain electrodes 5 of the TFTs 4 are connected to corresponding pixel electrodes 111.

The active matrix substrate has an interlayer insulating film 115a covering the gate signal lines 2, the source signal lines 3 and the TFTs 4. A wall structure 115b is formed integrally with the interlayer insulating film 115a. Therefore, the interlayer insulating film 115a and the wall structure 115b can be formed of a single photosensitive resin film 115, and thus the fabrication process can be simpler than the conventional ones.

The pixel electrodes 111, which are transparent electrodes formed of a transparent conductive layer such as an ITO layer, are formed on the interlayer insulating film 115a. Each pixel electrode 111 is connected, at a contact portion 111a thereof in a contact hole formed in the interlayer insulating film 115a,

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to the corresponding drain electrode 5. Cuts 113 and openings 114 are formed at predetermined positions of the pixel electrode 111 for control of the alignment of axisymmetrically aligned domains as described above.

The pixel electrode 111 overlaps the gate signal line for the next row via a gate insulating film 9. Each TFT 4 has a multilayer structure including the gate insulating film 9, a semiconductor layer 12s, a channel protection layer 12c and an n⁺-Si layer 11sd (source/drain electrodes) formed in this order on a gate electrode 10 branched from the gate signal line 2.

The illustrated TFT is of a bottom gate type. The TFT is not limited to this type, but a top gate type TFT may also be used. Any switching elements other than the TFT (for example, MIM) may be used.

In the LCD 100, the cuts 113 and the openings 114 are formed in the pixel electrodes 111 formed on the interlayer insulating film 115a that is integral with the wall structure 115a, and no alignment regulating structure is provided on the counter substrate 110b. This embodiment is therefore advantageous in that stable axisymmetrically aligned domains can be formed with such a simple construction. Alternatively, the counter substrate 110b may also be provided with an alignment regulating structure, as in an LCD device 100' shown in FIG. 3, for example. With this construction, the alignment of liquid crystal molecules can be further stabilized.

The LCD device 100' is substantially the same in construction as the LCD device 100, except that the counter electrode 131 has openings 114'. Therefore, the common components are denoted by the same reference numerals, and the description thereof is omitted here.

The openings 114' formed in the counter electrode 131 are located at positions roughly overlapping the openings 114 of the pixel electrodes 111 as viewed from the normal to the substrate, and thus the plan view of the LCD device 100' is substantially the same as FIG. 1A. Each of the thus-formed openings 114' acts to fix/stabilize the center axis of axisymmetric alignment together with the corresponding opening 114 of the pixel electrode 111. As a result, the alignment of the axisymmetrically aligned domains is further stabilized.

It is preferred not to provide a structural alignment regulating means such as a wall structure and projections on the counter substrate 110b. Unlike the openings and the cuts formed in the electrodes, formation of a wall structure and the like disadvantageously increases the fabrication steps and thus increases the cost. The cuts 113 is provided to define the directions in which liquid crystal molecules fall with an electric field cooperatively with the anchoring action of the side faces of the wall structure, unlike the openings acting to fix the center axes. Therefore, the cuts 113 are preferably provided only on the substrate 110a on which the wall structure 115b is placed.

55 (Transflective LCD Device)

Next, a transflective LCD device 200 of Embodiment 1 of the present invention will be described with reference to FIGS. 4A and 4B.

FIGS. 4A and 4B diagrammatically show one pixel of the transflective LCD device 200 of Embodiment 1 of the present invention, in which FIG. 4A is a plan view and FIG. 4B is a cross-sectional view taken along line 4B-4B' in FIG. 4A.

The LCD device 200 includes a transparent substrate (for example, a glass substrate) 210a, a transparent substrate 210b placed to face the transparent substrate 210a, and a vertically aligned liquid crystal layer 220 interposed between the transparent substrates 210a and 210b. Vertical alignment films

(not shown) are formed on the surfaces of the substrates **210a** and **210b** facing the liquid crystal layer **220**. During non-voltage application, therefore, liquid crystal molecules in the liquid crystal layer **220** are aligned roughly vertical to the surfaces of the vertical alignment films. The liquid crystal layer **220** includes a nematic liquid crystal material having negative dielectric anisotropy and also includes a chiral agent as required.

The LCD device **200** further includes pixel electrodes **211** formed on the transparent substrate **210a** and a counter electrode **231** formed on the transparent substrate **210b**. Each pixel electrode **211**, the counter electrode **231** and the liquid crystal layer **220** interposed between these electrodes define a pixel. Circuit elements such as TFTs are formed on the transparent substrate **210a** as will be described later. Herein, the transparent substrate **210a** and the components formed thereon are collectively called an active matrix substrate **210a** in some cases.

Typically, color filters **230** (the entire of the plurality of color filters may also be referred to as a color filter layer **230**) provided for the respective pixels, as well as a black matrix (shading layer) **232** provided in the gaps between the adjacent color filters **230**, are formed on the surface of the transparent substrate **210b** facing the liquid crystal layer **220**, and the counter electrode **231** is formed on the color filters **230** and the black matrix **232**. Alternatively, the color filters **230** and the black matrix **232** may be formed on the counter electrode **231** (on the surface thereof facing the liquid crystal layer **220**). Herein, the transparent substrate **210b** and the components formed thereon are collectively called a counter substrate (color filter substrate) **210b** in some cases.

Each pixel electrode **211** includes a transparent electrode **211a** formed of a transparent conductive layer (for example, an ITO layer) and a reflective electrode **211b** formed of a metal layer (for example, an Al layer, an Al-including alloy layer, and a multilayer film including any of these layers). Having such a pixel electrode, each pixel includes a transmission region A defined by the transparent electrode **211a** and a reflection region B defined by the reflective electrode **211b**, to provide display in the transmission mode and display in the reflection mode, respectively.

The LCD device **200** has a shading region around each pixel, and a wall structure **215b** extends on the transparent substrate **210a** in the shading region. The wall structure **215b** is formed integrally with an interlayer insulating film **215a** covering circuit elements (including not only active elements such as switching elements but also interconnections and electrodes; not shown in FIGS. 4A and 4B) formed on the transparent substrate **210a**. In a transmissive LCD device having TFTs as circuit elements, for example, providing an interlayer insulating film permits overlap formation of pixel electrodes with gate signal lines and/or source signal lines, as will be described later, and this improves the aperture ratio.

Since the shading region does not contribute to display, the wall structure **215b** formed in the shading region is free from adversely affecting the display. The wall structure **215b** shown in the illustrated example is a continuous wall surrounding the pixel. Alternatively, the wall structure **215b** may be composed of a plurality of separate walls. The wall structure **215b**, which serves to define a boundary of a liquid crystal domain located near the outer edge of the pixel, should preferably have a length of some extent. For example, when the wall structure **215b** is composed of a plurality of walls, each wall is preferably longer than the gap between the adjacent walls.

The illustrated pixel electrode **211** has three openings **214** and four cuts **213** formed at predetermined positions. When a

predetermined voltage is applied across the liquid crystal layer, three liquid crystal domains each having axisymmetric alignment are formed, with the center axes of the axisymmetric alignment being in or near the openings **214**. As will be described later, the openings **214** of the pixel electrode **211** act to fix the positions of the center axes of the axisymmetric alignment. The cuts **213** act to define the directions in which liquid crystal molecules in the axisymmetrically aligned domains fall with an electric field. A tilt electric field is generated around the openings **214** and the cuts **213** with the application of a voltage between the pixel electrode **211** and the counter electrode **213**. With this tilt electric field, the directions of tilt of liquid crystal molecules are defined, to enable the action described above. In the illustrated example, a total of four cuts **213** are given point-symmetrically with respect to the opening (in the illustrated example, the center opening in FIG. 4A) corresponding to the center axis of a liquid crystal domain formed in the transmission region A of the pixel. With these cuts **213**, the directions in which liquid crystal molecules fall during voltage application are defined, resulting in formation of three liquid crystal domains. The positions and preferred shapes of the openings **214** and the cuts **213** are the same as those described above in relation to the transmissive LCD device **100**. In the example illustrated in FIGS. 4A and 4B, the transmission region A has two liquid crystal domains and the reflection region B has one liquid crystal domain. However, the arrangement is not limited to this. Each liquid crystal domain is preferably roughly square in shape from the standpoint of the viewing angle characteristics and the stability of alignment.

Supports **233** for defining the thickness of the liquid crystal layer **220** (also called the cell gap) should preferably be formed in the shading region (in the illustrated example, the region defined by the black matrix **232**) to avoid degradation of the display quality due to the supports. Although the supports **233** are formed on the wall structure **215b** provided in the shading region in the illustrated example, the supports **233** may be formed on either transparent substrate **210a** or **210b**. In the case of forming the supports **233** on the wall structure **215b**, setting is made so that the sum of the height of the wall structure **215b** and the height of the supports **233** is equal to the thickness of the liquid crystal layer **220**. If the supports **233** are formed in a region having no wall structure **215b**, setting is made so that the height of the supports **233** is equal to the thickness of the liquid crystal layer **220**.

In the LCD device **200**, when a predetermined voltage (voltage equal to or higher than a threshold voltage) is applied between the pixel electrode **211** and the counter electrode **231**, three axisymmetrically aligned domains with their center axes stabilized in or near the three openings **214** are formed. The four cuts **213** provided in the pixel electrode **211** define the directions in which liquid crystal molecules in the three adjacent liquid crystal domains fall with an electric field, and the wall structure **215b** stabilizes boundaries of the liquid crystal domains located near the outer edges of the pixel.

A preferred construction specific to the transmissive LCD device **200** permitting both the transmission-mode display and the reflection-mode display will be described.

While light used for display passes through the liquid crystal layer once in the transmission-mode display, it passes through the liquid crystal layer **220** twice in the reflection-mode display. Accordingly, as diagrammatically shown in FIG. 4B, the thickness d_t of the liquid crystal layer **220** in the transmission region A is preferably set roughly double the thickness d_r of the liquid crystal layer **220** in the reflection region B. By setting in this way, the retardation given to the

light by the liquid crystal layer **220** can be roughly the same in both display modes. Most preferably, $dr=0.5dt$ should be satisfied, but good display is secured in both display modes as long as $0.3dt < dr < 0.7dt$ is satisfied. Naturally, $dt=dr$ may be satisfied depending on the use.

In the LCD device **200**, a transparent dielectric layer **234** is provided on the glass substrate **210b** only in the reflection region B to make the thickness of the liquid crystal layer **220** in the reflection region B smaller than that in the transmission region A. This construction eliminates the necessity of providing a step by forming an insulating film and the like under the reflective electrode **211b**, and thus has an advantage of simplifying the fabrication of the active matrix substrate **210a**. If the reflective electrode **211b** is formed on such an insulating film provided to give a step for adjusting the thickness of the liquid crystal layer **220**, light used for transmission display will be shaded with the reflective electrode covering a slope (tapered face) of the insulating film, or light reflected from the reflective electrode formed on a slope of the insulating film will repeat internal reflection, failing to be effectively used even for reflection display. By adopting the construction described above, occurrence of such problems is prevented, and thus the light use efficiency can be improved.

If the transparent dielectric layer **234** is provided with a function of scattering light (diffuse reflection function), white display close to good paper white can be realized without the necessity of providing the reflective electrode **211b** with the diffuse reflection function. Such white display close to paper white can also be realized by making the surface of the reflective electrode **211b** uneven, and in this case, no light scattering function is necessary for the transparent dielectric layer **234**. However, the uneven surface may fail to stabilize the position of the center axis of the axisymmetric alignment depending on the shape of the uneven surface. On the contrary, by combining the transparent dielectric layer **234** having the light scattering function and the reflective electrode **211b** having a flat surface, the position of the center axis can be stabilized with the opening **214** formed in the reflective electrode **211b** more reliably. Note that in the case of making the surface of the reflective electrode **211b** uneven to provide the reflective electrode **211b** with the diffuse reflection function, the uneven shape is preferably a continuous wave shape to prevent occurrence of an interference color, and such a shape is preferably set so that the center axis of the axisymmetric alignment can be stabilized.

While light used for display passes through the color filter layer **230** once in the transmission mode, it passes through the color filter layer **230** twice in the reflection mode. Accordingly, if the color filter layer **230** has the same optical density both in the transmission region A and the reflection region B, the color purity and/or the luminance may decrease in the reflection mode. To suppress occurrence of this problem, the optical density of the color filter layer in the reflection region is preferably made lower than that in the transmission region. The optical density as used herein is a characteristic value characterizing the color filter layer. For example, the optical density can be reduced by reducing the thickness of the color filter layer. Otherwise, the optical density can be reduced by reducing the density of a pigment added, for example, while keeping the thickness of the color filter layer unchanged.

Next, referring to FIGS. **5** and **6**, an example of the structure of an active matrix substrate suitably used for the transreflective LCD device will be described. FIG. **5** is a partial enlarged view of the active matrix substrate, and FIG. **6** is a cross-sectional view taken along line X-X' in FIG. **5**. The active matrix substrate shown in FIGS. **5** and **6** can be the same in construction as the active matrix substrate shown in

FIGS. **4A** and **4B**, except that one liquid crystal domain is formed in the transmission region A (that is, the numbers of the openings **214** and the cuts **213** are reduced). Thus, the common components are denoted by the same reference numerals.

The active matrix substrate shown in FIGS. **5** and **6** has a transparent substrate **210a** made of a glass substrate, for example. Gate signal lines **2** and source signal lines **3** run on the transparent substrate **210a** to cross each other at right angles. TFTs **4** are formed near the crossings of these signal lines **2** and **3**. Drain electrodes **5** of the TFTs **4** are connected to corresponding pixel electrodes **211**.

Each of the pixel electrodes **211** includes a transparent electrode **211a** made of a transparent conductive layer such as an ITO layer and a reflective electrode **211b** made of Al and the like. The transparent electrode **211a** defines a transmission region A, and the reflective electrode **211b** defines a reflection region B. A transparent dielectric layer may be formed on the reflective electrode **211b** as required.

The pixel electrodes **211** are formed on an interlayer insulating film **215a**. Each pixel electrode **211** (transparent electrode **211a**) is connected, at the contact portion thereof in a contact hole formed in the interlayer insulating film **215a**, to a connection electrode **25** that is connected to the drain electrode **5**. The reflective electrode **211b** is connected to the transparent electrode **211a**.

As shown in FIG. **6**, the pixel electrode **211** preferably extends up to on the slopes of a wall structure **215b** that is integrally formed with the interlayer insulating film **215a**. By this extension of the pixel electrode **211** to the wall structure **215b**, the directions in which liquid crystal molecules in the liquid crystal layer tilt during voltage application can be efficiently regulated.

Cuts **213** and openings **214** are formed at predetermined positions of the pixel electrode **211** for control of the alignment of axisymmetrically aligned domains as described above. The connection electrode **25** constitutes a storage capacitance together with a storage capacitance line (storage capacitance electrode) formed to face the connection electrode **25** via a gate insulating film **9**. The storage capacitance line runs in parallel with the gate signal line **2** under the reflective electrode **211b**, for example. The same signal (common signal) as that applied to the counter electrode formed on the color filter substrate, for example, is applied to the storage capacitance line.

The reflective electrode **211b** of the transreflective LCD device of this embodiment has the surface of an uneven shape, and thus exhibits excellent diffuse reflection characteristics. The uneven shape of the surface of the reflective electrode **211b** is a reflection of an uneven shape given to the surface of the interlayer insulating film **215a**.

The interlayer insulating film **215a**, formed integrally with the wall structure **215b**, has a region having an essentially flat surface (called a "first region" in some cases) and a region having a surface of an uneven shape (called a "second region" in some cases). The transparent electrode **211a** is formed on the first region having a flat surface, and the reflective electrode **211b** is formed on the second region having an uneven surface. Such an interlayer insulating film **215a** that is integral with the wall structure **215b** and includes an uneven portion **215a** can be formed from a single photosensitive resin film, as will be described later, and thus the fabrication process can be simpler than the conventional ones.

The pixel electrode **211** overlaps the gate signal line **2** for the next row via the gate insulating film **9**. The TFT **4** has a multilayer structure including the gate insulating film **9**, a semiconductor layer **12s**, a channel protection layer **12c** and

an n⁺-Si layer **11sd** (source/drain electrodes) formed in this order on a gate electrode **10** branched from the gate signal line **2**.

The illustrated TFT is of a bottom gate type. The TFT is not limited to this type, but a top gate type TFT can also be used. Any switching elements other than the TFT (for example, MIM) may also be used.

As described above, like the LCD **100**, the LCD **200** having the construction shown in FIGS. **4A** and **4B** has the effect that the alignment of liquid crystal molecules can be stabilized sufficiently with a comparatively simple construction having the axisymmetric alignment regulating structure formed on only one substrate (that is, the openings **213**, the cuts **214** and the wall structure **215b** formed on the pixel electrodes **211**). As in the transmissive LCD device **100'** shown in FIG. **3**, the transmissive LCD device **200** may be provided with an alignment regulating structure also on the counter substrate, to thereby further stabilize the alignment. Note however that for the reason described above, the alignment regulating structure provided on the counter substrate preferably includes only openings for fixing the center axis of the axisymmetric alignment.

Also, in the LCD device **200**, the display brightness and color purity in both the transmission mode and the reflection mode can be improved by providing the transparent dielectric layer **234** and/or the color filter layer **230** in the manner described above.

Next, referring to FIGS. **7A** to **7F**, a method for forming the interlayer insulating film **215a** and the wall structure **215b** will be described in detail. Note that in FIGS. **7A** to **7F**, the transparent substrate **210a** and the circuit elements such as the TFTs and the signal lines formed on the transparent substrate **210a** are collectively called a "circuit substrate **210A**".

First, as shown in FIG. **7A**, the circuit substrate **210A** having predetermined circuit elements such as TFTs formed therein is prepared, and a positive photosensitive resin film **215** (for example, OFPR-800 from Tokyo Ohka Kogyo Co., LTD.) is formed to a thickness of 4.5 μm , for example, to cover the circuit elements.

As shown in FIG. **7B**, the photosensitive resin film is exposed to light. In this light exposure, regions having different exposures are formed in the photosensitive resin film. That is, the exposure is changed among regions that are to be the wall structure **215b** (regions shaded with source signal lines, gate signal lines and the like), regions of which the surfaces are made uneven (regions on which the reflective electrodes are formed), and regions in which the contact holes are formed.

Specifically, the photosensitive resin film **215** is exposed to light via a photomask **52** having shading portions **52a** at positions corresponding to projections (projections of the uneven surfaces) in the reflection regions and the wall structure. The remaining portions thereof are transmitting portions **52b**. The shading portions **52a** for projections in the reflection regions, each in the shape of a circle or a polygon, for example, are arranged randomly at predetermined inter-center intervals (5 to 30 μm) at a predetermined density. An extra-high voltage mercury lamp (for example, i-line illuminance: 20 to 50 mW), for example, is used as the light source, to perform uniform exposure (illumination time: 1 to 4 seconds). The exposure is preferably about 20 to 100 mJ/cm².

As shown in FIG. **7C**, the photosensitive resin film **215** is uniformly exposed to light via a photomask **62** having transmitting portions **62b** corresponding to the contact holes and shading portions **62a** for the remaining portions (illumination time: 10 to 15 seconds). The exposure is preferably about 200 to 500 mJ/cm².

As shown in FIG. **6D**, the photosensitive resin film **215** is developed with a tetramethylammonium hydroxide (TMAH) developer, for example, under predetermined conditions. For example, the regions of the resin film subjected to a high exposure are completely removed (the contact holes are formed), the regions of the resin film subjected to no exposure are left by about 90% (the wall structure and the projections are formed), and the regions of the resin film subjected to a low exposure are left by about 40% (the depressions are formed).

As shown in FIG. **7E**, the resultant photosensitive resin film **215** are dried and baked as required. The baking is made at 200° C., for example. With this baking, the portions of the resin in the reflection regions having a plurality of minute projections, denoted by **215c'**, are changed to the mildly uneven portions **215c** by thermal deformation and the like. The reflective electrodes **211b** having such a mildly uneven surface can suppress occurrence of an interference color and thus exhibit good diffuse reflection characteristics.

As described above, by performing the combined continuous exposure steps and the subsequent development step, obtained is the interlayer insulating film **215a** that is integral with the wall structure **215b** and has the uneven portions **215c** having fine projections and depressions and the contact holes.

In the exposure steps described above, the regions having different exposures were formed by adjusting the illumination time with regions and using the photomasks having transmitting portions and shading portions. Alternatively, the exposure may be made with a grayscale mask having a continuously varying gradation pattern, to form an interlayer insulating film of which the surface has a continuously varying shape.

Otherwise, in the exposure steps, exposure for formation of the wall structure may be performed with a third photomask having shading portions only at positions corresponding to the wall structure, immediately before the exposure step for formation of the contact holes.

As shown in FIG. **7F**, the pixel electrodes **211** are formed on the interlayer insulating film **215a** and the wall structure **215b** formed in the steps described above. For example, the transparent electrodes **211a** are formed by depositing a transparent conductive film (for example, an ITO film) to a predetermined thickness (for example, 100 nm) by sputtering and patterning the deposited film. The reflective electrodes **211b** are formed by depositing a reflective electrode film (for example, an Al thin film) to a predetermined thickness (for example, 180 nm) by sputtering and patterning the deposited film. During the formation of the electrodes **211a** and **211b**, the openings and/or the cuts are formed.

In this embodiment, the wall structure **215b** and the fine projections and depressions in the reflection regions are formed in the same layer as the interlayer insulating film **215a**, and the pixel electrodes are formed on this layer. Therefore, the pixel electrodes can also be formed on the wall structure, in particular, on the side slopes of the wall structure on the pixel side. With this extended formation of the pixel electrodes **211** on the side slopes of the wall structure, the electric field (electric line of force) in the vicinity of the side faces of the wall structure **215b** is distorted. By using this effect, together with the structural alignment regulating force of the wall structure **215b**, the directions of tilt of liquid crystal molecules can be efficiently regulated.

A transparent electrode film may be formed on each reflective electrode **211b** as required. Formation of such a transparent electrode film can reduce a difference in potential difference (electrode potential difference) between the reflection regions and the transmission regions. The material used for

such a transparent electrode film is preferably the same as that for the transparent electrodes **211a**.

As described above, in the fabrication method of this embodiment, the uneven surfaces for giving the diffuse reflection characteristics and the wall structure as the alignment control structure can be formed by only performing the photolithography process for a single photosensitive resin film. Thus, effective cost reduction is attained.

Vertical alignment films are formed on the thus-obtained active matrix substrate and the counter substrate (color filter substrate) under predetermined conditions. These substrates are then bonded together via a sealing resin, and a liquid crystal material having negative dielectric anisotropy is sealed in the gap between the substrates, to obtain the LCD device of the present invention. Known methods can be used to realize these fabrication steps, and thus description thereof is omitted here.

The fabrication method for the transmissive LCD device was exemplified to describe the fabrication method of the present invention. Naturally, the technology of forming the wall structure, as an alignment regulating structure for liquid crystal domains, the contact holes and the like together during formation of the interlayer insulating film in combined continuous process steps can also be applied to the fabrication of transmissive LCD devices and reflective LCD devices. By adopting this technology, the process can be made simpler than conventionally attained, providing the effects such as cost reduction and reduction of the tact time.

Next, referring to FIGS. **8A** and **8B**, a preferred shape of the wall structure **215b** and the interlayer insulating film **215a** will be described in detail. FIG. **8A** is a cross-sectional view taken along line **8A-8A'** in FIG. **4A**, and FIG. **8B** is a partial enlarged cross-sectional view of the portion encircled with the dashed line in FIG. **8A**.

In this embodiment of the present invention, the interlayer insulating film **215a** overlying the switching elements and the wall structure **215b** are formed integrally with each other in the combined exposure steps. Therefore, as diagrammatically shown in FIGS. **8A** and **8B**, the cross section of the wall structure **215b** and the interlayer insulating film **215a** vertical to the first substrate **210a** gives a continuous shape having a bottom **215B** in a region in which the center axis of the axisymmetric alignment of the liquid crystal domain is formed. In the illustrated example, the pixel electrode **211a** has the opening **214** for fixing/stabilizing the position of the center axis of the axisymmetrically aligned domain. Therefore, the bottom **215B** of the cross-sectional shape of the interlayer insulating film **215a** is at the position corresponding to the opening **214**.

Thus, the side slopes **215S** of the wall structure **215b** and the top surface of the interlayer insulating film **215a** give a continuous crater shape. With the pixel electrode **211** and the vertical alignment film formed on the crater-shaped surface, the alignment of the axisymmetrically aligned domain can be further stabilized. As a result, the following effects can be obtained. That is, the response characteristics in grayscale levels can be improved, the roughness in display in grayscale levels can be reduced, and a distortion in alignment occurring with pressing of a liquid crystal panel, if any, can be cleared in a short time. The alignment stabilizing effect related to the crater shape is obtained because the surfaces of the pixel electrode and the vertical alignment film are in a crater shape. More specifically, the pixel electrode having the crater-shaped surface generates an electric field tilted around the bottom of the crater as the center in the liquid crystal layer. The vertical alignment film having the crater-shaped surface exerts its alignment regulating force so as to tilt liquid crystal

molecules around the bottom of the crater as the center. In this way, with the additional alignment regulating force originating from the crater shape, the axisymmetrically aligned domain is further stabilized.

Although the crater shape is exaggerated in FIGS. **8A** and **8B**, it is preferred to have a structure of which the cross-sectional shape vertical to the substrate **210a** has slow slopes at and around the side faces of the wall structure and a roughly flat line in the center portion of the pixel region, or a structure of which the cross-sectional shape is continuously inclined from the side faces of the wall structure toward the center portion. Such a cross-section shape can provide the effect of stabilizing the axisymmetrically aligned domain. The crater shape can be controlled by adjusting the conditions such as the temperature and time of heat treatment after the patterning of the photosensitive resin film for forming the interlayer insulating film **215a** and the wall structure **215b**.

As is diagrammatically shown in FIG. **8B**, the tilt angle α of the side face **215S** of the wall structure **215b** with respect to the surface of the substrate **210a** is preferably 45° or less, more preferably 25° or less.

The vertical alignment film (not shown), which is also formed on the side face **215S** of the wall structure **215b**, has the force of regulating liquid crystal molecules to be aligned vertical to the surface thereof. Accordingly, liquid crystal molecules present on and around the side face **215S** are aligned in a direction tilted with respect to the surface of the substrate **210a**. The degree of the tilt of the liquid crystal molecules is higher as the tilt angle α of the side face **215S** is larger. Since the alignment regulating force of the vertical alignment film acts irrespective of application of a voltage, light leakage occurs due to the tilted liquid crystal molecules near the side face **215S** in the black display state. The contrast ratio therefore decreases when the tilt angle α of the wall structure **215b** is excessively large. To suppress this decrease in contrast ratio, the tilt angle α is preferably 45° or less, more preferably 25° or less. If the tilt angle α exceeds 45° , the alignment may become unstable. The reason for this is presumably as follows. The liquid crystal molecules near the side face of the wall structure, which are in a tilted state with respect to the horizontal plane during no voltage application, shift to be aligned vertical to a distorted electric field when a voltage is applied. At this time, while some liquid crystal molecules tilt in the direction toward the horizontal plane in which they should inherently fall during the voltage application, the other liquid crystal molecules tilt in the opposite direction, and these opposing directions antagonize each other. To obtain the alignment stabilizing effect, the tilt angle α is preferably 3° or more, more preferably 5° or more.

Next, referring to FIG. **9**, a preferred arrangement of supports defining the thickness of the liquid crystal layer will be described. FIG. **9** is a plan view diagrammatically showing another transmissive LCD device **300** of Embodiment 1 of the present invention.

The LCD device **300** is similar in structure to the LCD device **200** described above. Hereinafter, points different from the LCD device **200** will be mainly described.

The LCD device **300** has a delta array of pixels. A pixel electrode **311** defining each pixel includes a transparent electrode **311a** and a reflective electrode **311b**. The pixel electrode **311** has three openings **314** and four cuts **313** formed at predetermined positions. As in the LCD device **200**, when a predetermined voltage is applied across the liquid crystal layer, three liquid crystal domains each having axisymmetric alignment are formed, with the center axes of the axisymmetric alignment of these liquid crystal domains being positioned in or near the openings **314**.

The LCD device 300 has a shading region around each pixel, and a wall structure 315 extends on a transparent substrate in the shading region. As in the LCD 200, the wall structure 315 is formed integrally with an interlayer insulating film (not shown) that covers circuit elements formed on the transparent substrate. In the LCD 200, the wall structure 215b was formed as a continuous wall surrounding each pixel. In the LCD 300, however, the wall structure 315 is composed of wall portions isolated from each other with wall gaps 315S. Supports (spacers) 333 for defining the thickness of the liquid crystal layer (cell thickness) are placed in the wall gaps 315S partitioning the wall structure 315.

As described above, by partitioning the wall structure 315 with the wall gaps 315S and placing the supports 333 in the wall gaps 315S, the following effect can be obtained.

When the interlayer insulating film and the wall structure are formed integrally in the combined series of photolithography steps as described earlier, variations may arise in the finished shape and height of the wall structure 315 due to the process margin and the like. Therefore, when the supports are formed on the wall structure, variations in the thickness of the liquid crystal layer may arise due to the variations in the height and shape of the wall structure even if variations in the height of the supports can be suppressed. To suppress variations in the thickness of the liquid crystal layer, it is preferred to provide the wall gaps 315S partitioning the wall structure 315 and place the supports 333 in the wall gaps 315S as in the LCD device 300. The supports 333 may be placed on the active matrix substrate or the counter substrate. Forming the wall gaps 315S also provides the effect of shortening the time of injection of the liquid crystal material. The supports 333, placed in the shading region, are free from degrading the display quality. By placing the supports 333 at an appropriate density, the thickness of the liquid crystal layer can be made uniform over the entire panel, and also the shock resistance of the display panel can be improved.

If the wall gap 315S is excessively large, the alignment control effect of the wall structure 315 decreases. As a result of various examinations conducted by the present inventors, it is found that the length of the wall gap (or the total length of the wall gaps) existing along the circumference of one pixel is preferably 40% or less of the length of the circumference of the pixel. In other words, in order for the wall structure 315 to exert its alignment regulating force sufficiently, the length of the wall structure 315 is preferably 60% or more of the length of the circumference of the pixel. As used herein, the length of the circumference of the pixel is given by $2 \times (PL + PS)$ where PS is the pitch of the pixels in the row direction and PL is the pitch of the pixels in the column direction, as shown in FIG. 9. The length of the wall structure 315 refers to the length of the line extending along the center of the wall structure 315 in the width direction.

As a result of various examinations, it is found that when the density D of the supports 333 placed in the liquid crystal cell is given by $WL \times N / PL$ where WL is the diameter (μm) of the supports 33, N is the number of supports 333 placed in a regular unit (0.12 mm^2 ; in the illustrated example, an area of $0.3 \text{ mm} \times 0.4 \text{ mm}$ wide in correspondence with the aspect ratio of the display panel of 3:4), and PL is the pitch of the pixels in the longitudinal direction, the placement density D preferably satisfies the relationship $0.01 \leq D \leq 0.3$, more preferably $0.05 \leq D \leq 0.2$.

As described above, the preferred placement density D of the supports is related to the pixel longitudinal pitch PL, the diameter WL of the supports and the number N of supports per regular unit (0.12 mm^2 in the illustrated example). For example, as the pixel pitch is greater, the placement density D

tends to decrease. If the pixel pitch becomes smaller with achievement of higher definition, the placement density D tends to increase. In particular, to attain a uniform cell thickness over the entire panel and also improve the shock resistance, it is important to optimize the placement density D of the supports. If the placement density D of the supports is less than a lower-limit allowable value, the uniformity of the cell thickness decreases and the shock resistance decreases causing the problem of alignment distortion with pressing. If the placement density D of the supports exceeds an upper-limit allowable value, the alignment of liquid crystal molecules may be disturbed near the supports, causing reduction in contrast ratio due to light leakage.

The LCD device having a delta array of pixels was shown in FIG. 9 as an example. The present invention is also applicable to LCD devices having pixels in a stripe array or any other array. Also, the present invention is also applicable to transmissive LCD devices and reflective LCD devices, not limited to the illustrated transmissive/reflective LCD device.

[Operation Principle]

The reason why the LCD device having a vertically aligned liquid crystal layer of Embodiment 1 of the present invention has excellent wide viewing angle characteristics will be described with reference to FIGS. 10A and 10B.

FIGS. 10A and 10B are views for demonstrating how the alignment regulating force of openings 15 formed in a pixel electrode 6 acts, in which FIG. 10A diagrammatically shows the aligned state of liquid crystal molecules during non-voltage application and FIG. 10B diagrammatically shows that during voltage application. The state shown in FIG. 10B is for display of a grayscale level.

The LCD device shown in FIGS. 10A and 10B includes an insulating layer 16, a pixel electrode having the openings 15 and an alignment film 12 formed in this order on a transparent substrate 1. The LCD device also includes a color filter layer 18, a counter electrode 19 and an alignment film 32 formed in this order on another transparent substrate 17. A liquid crystal layer 20 interposed between the two substrates includes liquid crystal molecules 21 having negative dielectric anisotropy.

As shown in FIG. 10A, during non-voltage application, the liquid crystal molecules 21 are aligned roughly vertical to the substrate surface with the alignment regulating force of the vertical alignment films 12 and 32.

As shown in FIG. 10B, during voltage application, the liquid crystal molecules 21 having negative dielectric anisotropy attempt to make their major axes vertical to the electric line of force, and thus the directions in which the liquid crystal molecules 21 fall are defined with a tilt electric field generated around the openings 15. Therefore, the liquid crystal molecules 21 are aligned axisymmetrically around the openings 15 as the center. In the thus-formed axisymmetrically aligned domains, liquid crystal directors are aligned in all directions (direction in the substrate plane), and thus, excellent viewing angle characteristics can be obtained.

Although the action of the tilt electric field generated around the openings 15 was referred to in the above description, a tilt electric field is also generated around cuts formed at edges of the pixel electrode 6, and the directions of tilt of the liquid crystal molecules 21 are also defined with this tilt electric field. Moreover, a wall structure can define the directions of tilt of the liquid crystal molecules 21 with the alignment regulating force of its side face (wall face). Typically, with a vertical alignment film formed covering the wall structure, the liquid crystal molecules are aligned vertical to the wall face under the regulating force.

A more specific example of construction of an LCD device of Embodiment 1 of the present invention will be described with reference to FIG. 11.

The LCD device shown in FIG. 11 includes: a backlight; a transreflective liquid crystal panel 50; a pair of polarizing plates 40 and 43 placed to face each other via the transreflective liquid crystal panel 50; a quarter wave plates 41 and 44 respectively placed between the polarizing plates 40 and 43 and the liquid crystal panel 50; and phase plates 42 and 45 having negative optical anisotropy respectively placed between the wave plates 41 and 44 and the liquid crystal panel 50. The liquid crystal panel 50 includes a vertically aligned liquid crystal layer 20 between a transparent substrate (active matrix substrate) 1 and a transparent substrate (counter substrate) 17. As the liquid crystal panel 50, one having the same construction as that of the LCD device 200 shown in FIGS. 4A and 4B is used.

The display operation of the LCD device shown in FIG. 11 will be briefly described.

In reflection-mode display, light incident from above passes through the polarizing plate 43 to be output as linearly polarized light. The linearly polarized light is changed to circularly polarized light with the quarter wave plate 44 placed so that the slower axis thereof forms 45° with the transmission axis of the polarizing plate 43. The circularly polarized light passes through the color filter layer (not shown) formed on the substrate 17. In the illustrated example, the phase plate 45 provides no phase difference for light incident in the normal direction.

During non-voltage application, in which liquid crystal molecules in the liquid crystal layer 20 are aligned roughly vertical to the substrate plane, incident light passes through the liquid crystal layer 20 with a phase difference of roughly 0 and is reflected with the reflective electrode formed on the lower substrate 1. The reflected circularly polarized light passes again through the liquid crystal layer 20 and the color filter layer. The light then passes through the phase plate 45 having negative optical anisotropy as the circularly polarized light, to enter the quarter wave plate 44, where the light is changed to linearly polarized light having a polarizing direction orthogonal to the polarizing direction given to the incident light after first passing through the polarizing plate 43, and reaches the polarizing plate 43. The resultant linearly polarized light fails to pass through the polarizing plate 43, and thus black display is provided.

During voltage application, in which the liquid crystal molecules in the liquid crystal layer 20 are tilted toward the horizontal direction from the direction vertical to the substrate plane, the incident circularly polarized light is changed to elliptically polarized light due to birefringence of the liquid crystal layer 20, and reflected with the reflective electrode formed on the lower substrate 1. The polarized state of the reflected light is further changed during passing back through the liquid crystal layer 20. The reflected light passes again through the color filter layer and then the phase plate 45 having negative optical anisotropy, to enter the quarter wave plate 44 as the elliptically polarized light. Accordingly, when reaching the polarizing plate 43, the light is not linearly polarized light having a polarizing direction orthogonal to the polarizing direction given to the original incident light, and thus passes through the polarizing plate 43. That is to say, by adjusting the applied voltage, the degree of the tilt of the liquid crystal molecules can be controlled, and thus the amount of reflected light allowed to pass through the polarizing plate 43 can be changed, to thereby enable grayscale display.

In transmission-mode display, the upper and lower polarizing plates 43 and 40 are placed so that the transmission axes thereof are orthogonal to each other. Light emitted from a light source is changed to linearly polarized light at the polarizing plate 40, and then changed to circularly polarized light when being incident on the quarter wave plate 41 placed so that the slower axis thereof forms 45° with the transmission axis of the polarizing plate 40. The circularly polarized light then passes through the phase plate 42 having negative optical anisotropy and is incident on the transmission region A of the lower substrate 1. In the illustrated example, the phase plate 42 provides no phase difference for light incident in the normal direction.

During non-voltage application, in which liquid crystal molecules in the liquid crystal layer 20 are aligned roughly vertical to the substrate plane, the incident light passes through the liquid crystal layer 20 with a phase difference of roughly 0. That is, the light incident on the lower substrate 1 as circularly polarized light passes through the liquid crystal layer 20 and then the upper substrate 17 in this state. The light then passes through the upper phase plate 45 having negative optical anisotropy, to enter the quarter wave plate 44. The lower and upper quarter wave plates 41 and 44 are placed so that the slower axes thereof are orthogonal to each other. Therefore, a phase difference in the polarized light that has entered the quarter wave plate 44, which was given at the lower quarter wave plate 41, can be cancelled with the quarter wave plate 44, and thus the light resumes the original linearly polarized light. The polarized light coming from the upper quarter wave plate 44 is therefore linearly polarized light having the polarizing direction parallel with the transmission axis (polarizing axis) of the polarizing plate 40, and thus absorbed with the polarizing plate 43 of which the transmission axis is orthogonal to that of the polarizing plate 40. Accordingly, black display is provided.

During voltage application, in which the liquid crystal molecules in the liquid crystal layer 20 are tilted toward the horizontal direction from the direction vertical to the substrate plane, the incident circularly polarized light is changed to elliptically polarized light due to birefringence of the liquid crystal layer 20. The light then passes through the color filter layer 17, the phase plate 45 having negative optical anisotropy, and the quarter wave plate 44 as the elliptically polarized light. Accordingly, when reaching the polarizing plate 43, the light is not linearly polarized light orthogonal to the polarized component in the original incident light, and thus passes through the polarizing plate 43. That is to say, by adjusting the applied voltage, the degree of the tilt of the liquid crystal molecules can be controlled, and thus the amount of light allowed to pass through the polarizing plate 43 can be changed, to thereby enable grayscale display.

The phase plate having negative optical anisotropy minimizes the amount of change in phase difference occurring with change of the viewing angle when the liquid crystal molecules are in the vertically aligned state, and thus suppresses black floating observed when the display device is viewed at a wide viewing angle. In place of the combination of the phase plate having negative optical anisotropy and the quarter wave plate, a biaxial phase plate unifying the functions of both plates may be used.

According to the present invention, the normally black mode, which gives black display during non-voltage application and white display during voltage application, is implemented in axisymmetrically aligned domains. In this case, by placing a pair of quarter wave plates on the top and bottom of the LCD device (panel), an extinction pattern occurring due to the existence of the polarizing plates can be eliminated, and

thus the brightness can be improved. In the case that the normally black mode is implemented in axisymmetrically aligned domains with upper and lower polarizing plates placed so that the transmission axes thereof are orthogonal to each other, it is theoretically possible to give black display of substantially the same level as that obtained when a pair of polarizing plates are placed in the crossed-Nicols state. Therefore, a considerably high contrast ratio can be obtained, and also, with the all-direction alignment of liquid crystal molecules, wide viewing angle characteristics can be attained.

Hereinafter, specific examples of Embodiment 1 of the present invention will be described.

EXAMPLE 1

An LCD device was fabricated using an active matrix substrate having the construction shown in FIG. 6 and a color filter substrate having a color filter layer, transparent dielectric layers 234 and a counter electrode placed to face the active matrix substrate.

In the active matrix substrate in this example, the interlayer insulating film and the wall structure were formed in the process described above under the following exposure conditions.

The first exposure step for forming the uneven shape and the wall structure on a positive photosensitive resin film was executed under a low exposure condition (60 mJ/cm^2) using the first photomask 52. The second exposure step for forming the contact holes and the like was executed under a high exposure condition (300 mJ/cm^2) using the second photomask 62. Thereafter, the series of steps described above were executed to obtain the active matrix substrate in this example. The baking after the development was made at 200°C . for one hour. As a result, the wall structure having a height of about $1.2 \mu\text{m}$, a width of about $13 \mu\text{m}$ and a side slope tilt angle α of about 10° was obtained, and the crater-shaped cross section was given.

In the color filter substrate, the transparent dielectric layers were formed to give steps in the reflection regions. Supports (dielectric) for defining the thickness of the liquid crystal layer were formed in the shading region outside the pixels used for display.

The vertical alignment films were formed on the active matrix substrate and the color filter substrate under predetermined conditions (no rubbing was made). The two substrates were then bonded together via a sealing resin, and a liquid crystal material having negative dielectric anisotropy (refractive index anisotropy Δn : 0.1, dielectric constant anisotropy $\Delta \epsilon$: -4.5) was injected and sealed in the space between the substrates, to obtain a liquid crystal display panel. In this example, the thickness d_t of the liquid crystal layer in the transmission regions was $4 \mu\text{m}$, and the thickness d_r thereof in the reflection regions was $2.1 \mu\text{m}$.

Optical films were then placed on both surfaces of the liquid crystal display panel in the manner described below, to obtain an LCD device.

The LCD device of this example had a multilayer structure composed of a polarizing plate (observer side), a quarter wave plate (phase plate 1), a phase plate having negative optical anisotropy (phase plate 2 (NR plate)), the liquid crystal layer (on the upper and lower sides thereof, the color filter substrate and the active matrix substrate were respectively placed), a phase plate having negative optical anisotropy (phase plate 3 (NR plate)), a quarter wave plate (phase plate 4), and a polarizing plate (backlight side) in the order from the observer side. The upper and lower quarter wave plates (phase plates 1 and

4) were placed so that the slower axes thereof were orthogonal to each other, and had a phase difference of 140 nm . The phase plates having negative optical anisotropy (phase plates 2 and 3) had a phase difference of 135 nm . The two polarizing plates were placed so that the absorption axes thereof were orthogonal to each other.

A drive signal was applied to the thus-obtained LCD device (4V was applied across the liquid crystal layer) to evaluate the display characteristics.

FIG. 12 shows the results of the visual angle-contrast characteristics in the transmission display. It was found from the results that the viewing angle characteristics in the transparent display were roughly symmetric in all directions, the range of $\text{CR} > 10$ was as large as up to $\pm 80^\circ$, and the transmission contrast was as high as 300:1 or more at the front.

As for the characteristics of the reflection display, the reflectance evaluated with a spectral calorimeter (CM2002 from Minolta Co., Ltd.) was about 8.6% (value in terms of the aperture ratio of 100%) with respect to a standard diffuse plate as the reference. The contrast value of the reflection display was 21, which was high compared with the case of the conventional LCD devices.

It was also found that the roughness in a grayscale level (level 2 in the eight levels of grayscale) was improved. The grayscale response time (the time required to change from level 3 to level 5 in the eight levels of grayscale) was 38 msec. These characteristics were equal to or higher than those of an LCD device having a wall structure formed, not integrally with the interlayer insulating film, but in a later step.

The alignment distorted when the display panel was pressed with a finger during application of 4V (white display) was recovered immediately after the pressing was stopped. Thus, the alignment stability in the axisymmetrically aligned domains was improved with the wall structure formed to substantially surround each pixel and the pixel electrode and the vertical alignment film formed on the crater-shaped surface continuous from the side faces of the wall-structure surrounding the pixel toward the center of the pixel.

In the case of having no crater-shaped cross section, the contrast ratio failed to reach 300:1, or alignment distortion with pressing occurred, in some cases, if the tilt angle of the side face of the wall structure exceeded 45° .

EXAMPLE 2

Prototype samples of transfective LCD devices having the structure shown in FIG. 9 were fabricated in substantially the same process as that described in Example 1. Table 1 below shows the diameter WL (μm) of the supports, the number of supports (pcs.) placed per regular unit (0.12 mm^2 in this example), the pitch PL (μm) of pixels in the longitudinal direction, and the placement density D of the supports per regular unit, given for the samples. Also shown in Table 1 are the evaluation results of the front contrast ratio during application of 4V and the shock resistance, for the liquid crystal panels of the samples. In the front contrast ratio, the set value and the lower-limit allowance were 300 and 270, respectively. In the shock resistance evaluation, the time required to recover the original alignment (return to the original alignment state) after pressing the panel with a force of 1 kgf/cm^2 was evaluated. The mark $\bigcirc$ represents the case that the normal alignment was restored from faulty alignment within one minute, the mark Δ represents the case that the normal alignment was restored in the time exceeding one minute but within five minutes, and the mark X represents the case that alignment distortion remained after the lapse of ten minutes.

TABLE 1

	WL (μm)	N (pcs.)	PL (μm)	D	Shock resistance	Front CR
Sample 1	8	1	160	0.05	○	320
Sample 2	6	1	200	0.03	Δ	330
Sample 3	8	4	150	0.21	○	285
Sample 4	10	6	200	0.3	○	270
Sample 5	3.6	1	380	0.009	X	305
Sample 6	8.5	6	160	0.32	○	245

As is found from the results of Table 1, when the placement density D of the supports per regular unit satisfies the relationship $0.01 \leq D \leq 0.3$, the original alignment is restored from faulty alignment caused by pressing, if any, within five minutes. Further, when the placement density D is within the range $0.05 \leq D \leq 0.2$, the restoration from faulty alignment can be done within one minute. All of the samples exhibiting excellent shock resistance have a front contrast ratio of 270 or more and thus have good display quality.

All of the samples, shown in Table 1 have a length of a wall gap (or a total length of wall gaps) existing along the circumference of one pixel of 40% or less of the length of the circumference of the pixel, and exhibit good response characteristics (for example, about 50 ms or less at room temperature in the change from level 3 to level 5 in eight levels of grayscale). If the length of the wall gap exceeds 60%, problems as follows may occur. That is, formation of sufficient axisymmetric alignment fails, and the response time is long (for example, about 150 ms or more at room temperature in the change from level 3 to level 5 in eight levels of grayscale) because the alignment in grayscale levels is not sufficiently stabilized.

Comparative Example 1

An ECB mode homogeneously aligned liquid crystal display panel having substantially the same construction as the liquid crystal panels of the above examples was fabricated. The liquid crystal display panel of Comparative Example 1 has neither a wall structure nor openings/cuts of the pixel electrodes. Also, in the liquid crystal display panel of Comparative Example 1, horizontal alignment films were formed in place of the vertical alignment films in the liquid crystal panels of the examples, and a liquid crystal material having positive dielectric anisotropy (Δn : 0.07, $\Delta \epsilon$: 8.5) was injected in the liquid crystal layer to form a homogeneously aligned liquid crystal layer. The thickness d_t of the liquid crystal layer in the transmission regions was 4.3 μm, and the thickness d_r thereof in the reflection regions was 2.3 μm.

Optical films each formed of a plurality of optical layers including a polarizing plate and a phase plate such as a quarter wave plate were placed on both surfaces of the liquid crystal display panel, to obtain an LCD device of Comparative Example 1.

A drive signal was applied to the LCD device of Comparative Example 1 (4V was applied across the liquid crystal layer) to evaluate the display characteristics by the same evaluation method as that described in the above examples.

As the viewing angle characteristics in the transmission display, the range of CR>10 was up to $\pm 30^\circ$, and reverse

gradation was eminent. The transmission contrast was 140:1. As for the characteristics of the reflection display, the reflectance was about 9.3% (value in terms of the aperture ratio of 100%) with respect to a standard diffuse plate as the reference. The contrast value of the reflection display was 8, and the display image was white-blurred and low in contrast compared with the above examples of the vertical alignment mode.

As described above, in the LCD devices of Embodiment 1 of the present invention, in which the vertical alignment mode is applied to transmission display and reflection display, a good contrast ratio can be obtained both in the transmission display and the reflection display, compared with the conventional homogeneously aligned LCD devices and the conventionally known technologies.

In addition, in Embodiment 1 of the present invention, the alignment regulating structure for liquid crystal domains (the wall structure and openings and/or cuts) is placed only on one substrate (in the illustrated examples, the active matrix substrate). Moreover, the wall structure can be formed integrally with the interlayer insulating film and also formed in a series of steps combined with the formation of fine projections and depressions in the reflection portions and the formation of the contact holes. This simplifies the fabrication process. With the alignment regulating force of the wall structure and the openings and/or cuts, the directions in which liquid crystal molecules fall during voltage application can be regulated in a non-rubbing process. As exemplified in Embodiment 1 of the present invention, by providing the alignment regulating structure for liquid crystal domains, a plurality of liquid crystal domains each exhibiting axisymmetric alignment during voltage application are formed for each pixel, and thus all-direction wide viewing angle characteristics can be attained.

Embodiment 2

Hereinafter, the LCD devices of Embodiment 2 of the present invention will be described concretely with reference to the relevant drawings.

(Transmissive Liquid Crystal Display Device)

A transmissive LCD device 400 of Embodiment 2 of the present invention will be described with reference to FIGS. 13A and 13B. FIGS. 13A and 13B diagrammatically show one pixel of the transmissive LCD device 400, in which FIG. 13A is a plan view and FIG. 13B is a cross-sectional view taken along line 13B-13B' in FIG. 13A.

The LCD device 400 includes a transparent substrate (for example, a glass substrate) 410a, a transparent substrate 410b placed to face the transparent substrate 410a, and a vertically aligned liquid crystal layer 420 interposed between the transparent substrates 410a and 410b. Vertical alignment films (not shown) are formed on the surfaces of the substrates 410a and 410b facing the liquid crystal layer 420. During non-voltage application, therefore, liquid crystal molecules in the liquid crystal layer 420 are aligned roughly vertical to the surfaces of the vertical alignment films. The liquid crystal layer 420 includes a nematic liquid crystal material having negative dielectric anisotropy and also includes a chiral agent as required.

The LCD device 400 further includes pixel electrodes 411 formed on the transparent substrate 410a and a counter electrode 431 formed on the transparent substrate 410b. Each pixel electrode 411, the counter electrode 431 and the liquid crystal layer 420 interposed between these electrodes define a pixel. In the illustrated example, both the pixel electrodes 411 and the counter electrode 431 are formed of a transparent

conductive layer (for example, an ITO layer). Typically, color filters **430** (the entire of the plurality of color filters may also be called a color filter layer **430**) provided for the respective pixels, as well as a black matrix (shading layer) **432** provided in the gaps between the adjacent color filters **130**, are formed on the surface of the transparent substrate **410b** facing the liquid crystal layer **420**, and the counter electrode **431** is formed on the color filters **430** and the black matrix **432**. Alternatively, the color filters **430** and the black matrix **432** may be formed on the counter electrode **431** (on the surface thereof facing the liquid crystal layer **420**).

The LCD device **400** has a shading region around each pixel, and a groove structure **415a** extends on the transparent substrate **410a** in the shading region. The groove structure **415a** is formed on an interlayer insulating film **415** covering circuit elements (including not only active elements such as switching elements but also interconnections and electrodes; not shown in FIGS. **13A** and **13B**) formed on the transparent substrate **410a**. In a transmissive LCD device having TFTs as circuit elements, for example, providing an interlayer insulating film permits overlap formation of pixel electrodes with gate signal lines and/or source signal lines, as will be described later, and this improves the aperture ratio.

The shading region as used herein refers to a region shaded from light due to the presence of TFTs, gate signal lines and source signal lines formed on the peripheries of the pixel electrodes **411** on the transparent substrate **410a**, or the presence of the black matrix formed on the transparent substrate **410b**, for example. Since this region does not contribute to display, the groove structure **415a** formed in the shading region is free from adversely affecting the display.

The illustrated groove structure **415a** is one continuous groove surrounding the pixel. Alternatively, the groove structure **415a** may be composed of a plurality of separate grooves. The groove structure **415a**, which serves to define a boundary of a liquid crystal domain located near the outer edge of the pixel, should preferably have a length of some extent. For example, when the groove structure is composed of a plurality of grooves, each groove is preferably longer than the gap between the adjacent grooves.

The illustrated pixel electrode **411** has two openings **414** and four cuts **413** formed at predetermined positions. When a predetermined voltage is applied across the liquid crystal layer, two liquid crystal domains each having axisymmetric alignment are formed, with the center axes of the axisymmetric alignment being in or near the openings **414**. As will be described later, the openings **414** of the pixel electrode **411** act to fix the positions of the center axes of the axisymmetric alignment. The cuts **413**, provided near the boundaries of the axisymmetrically aligned domains, define the directions in which liquid crystal molecules fall with an electric field, and thus act to form the axisymmetrically aligned domains. A tilt electric field is generated around the openings **414** and the cuts **413** with the application of a voltage between the pixel electrode **411** and the counter electrode **431**. With this tilt electric field, the directions of tilt of liquid crystal molecules are defined, to enable the action described above. In the illustrated example, a total of four cuts **413** are given point-symmetrically with respect to the opening **414** (in this case, the right opening as viewed from FIG. **13A**) corresponding to the center axis of a liquid crystal domain formed in the pixel (in this case, the entire pixel is a transmission region).

By providing the cuts **413** as described above, the directions in which liquid crystal molecules fall during voltage application are defined, allowing formation of two liquid crystal domains. The reason why no cuts are provided on the left side of the pixel electrode **411** as viewed from FIG. **13A**

is that substantially the same function is obtained from cuts provided on the right side of the adjacent pixel electrode (not shown) located left to the illustrated pixel electrode **411**, and thus cuts, which may decrease the effective aperture ratio of the pixel, are omitted on the left side of the pixel electrode **411**. Also, in the illustrated example, the groove structure **415a** described above gives the alignment regulating force. Therefore, with no cuts provided on the left side of the pixel electrode **411**, the resultant liquid crystal domain is as stable as a liquid crystal domain having such cuts.

Although a total of four cuts **413** were formed in the illustrated example, at least one cut between the adjacent liquid crystal domains is sufficient. For example, an elongate cut may be formed in the center of the pixel and the other cuts may be omitted.

The shape of the openings **414** formed to fix the center axes of the axisymmetrically aligned domains is preferably circular as illustrated although not limited to this. To exert roughly equal alignment regulating force in all directions, the shape is preferably a polygon having four or more sides and also preferably a regular polygon. The shape of the cuts **413** acting to define the directions in which liquid crystal molecules in the axisymmetrically aligned domains fall with the electric field is determined so that roughly equal alignment regulating force is exerted for the adjacent axisymmetrically aligned domains. For example, a square is preferred.

Supports **433** for defining the thickness of the liquid crystal layer **420** (also called the cell gap) are preferably formed in the shading region (in the illustrated example, the region defined by the black matrix **432**) to avoid degradation in display quality due to the supports. Although the supports **433** are formed on the bottom of the groove structure **415a** provided in the shading region in the illustrated example, the supports **433** may be formed on either transparent substrate **410a** or **410b**. In the case of forming the supports **433** on the bottom of the groove structure **415a**, setting is made so that the value obtained by subtracting the depth of the groove structure **415a** (the difference between the thickness of the portion of the interlayer insulating film **415** on which the groove structure **415a** is formed and the thickness of the other portion of the interlayer insulating film **415**) from the height of the supports **433** is equal to the thickness of the liquid crystal layer **420**. If the supports **433** are formed in a region having no groove structure **415a**, setting is made so that the height of the supports **433** is equal to the thickness of the liquid crystal layer **420**. The supports **433** can be formed by photolithography using a photosensitive resin, for example.

In the LCD device **400**, when a predetermined voltage (voltage equal to or higher than a threshold voltage) is applied between the pixel electrode **411** and the counter electrode **431**, two axisymmetrically aligned domains with their center axes stabilized in or near the two openings **414** are formed. The pair of cuts **413** provided in the center of the pixel electrode **411** in the length direction define the directions in which liquid crystal molecules in the two adjacent liquid crystal domains fall with an electric field, while the groove structure **415a** and the cuts **413** provided at corners of the pixel electrode **411** define the directions in which liquid crystal molecules in the portions of the liquid crystal domains located near the outer edges of the pixel fall with the electric field. The alignment regulating forces of the groove structure **415a**, the openings **414** and the cuts **413** are considered to act cooperatively to stabilize the alignment of the liquid crystal domains.

On the surface of the transparent substrate **410a** facing the liquid crystal layer **420**, provided are active elements such as TFTs and circuit elements such as gate signal lines and source

signal lines connected to TFTs (all of these elements are not shown). Herein, the transparent substrate **410a**, together with the circuit elements, the pixel electrodes **411**, the groove structure **415a**, the supports **433**, the alignment film and the like described above formed on the transparent substrate **410a**, are collectively called an active matrix substrate in some cases. Likewise, the transparent substrate **410b**, together with the color filter layer **430**, the black matrix **432**, the counter electrode **431**, the alignment film and the like formed on the transparent substrate **410b**, are collectively called a counter substrate or a color filter substrate in some cases.

Although omitted in the above description, the LCD device **400** further includes a pair of polarizing plates placed to face each other via the transparent substrates **410a** and **410b**. The polarizing plates are typically placed so that their transmission axes are orthogonal to each other. The LCD device **400** may further include a biaxial optical anisotropic medium layer and/or a uniaxial optical anisotropic medium layer, as will be described later.

Next, referring to FIGS. **14A** and **14B**, an example of the structure of an active matrix substrate suitably used for the transmissive LCD device **400** will be described. FIG. **14A** is a partial enlarged view of the active matrix substrate, and FIG. **14B** is a cross-sectional view taken along line X-X' in FIG. **14A**. The active matrix substrate shown in FIGS. **14A** and **14B** can be the same in construction as the active matrix substrate shown in FIGS. **13A** and **13B**, except that the number of the cuts **413** is small.

The active matrix substrate shown in FIGS. **14A** and **14B** has a transparent substrate **410a** made of a glass substrate, for example. Gate signal lines **402** and source signal lines **403** run on the transparent substrate **410a** to cross each other at right angles. TFTs **404** are formed near the crossings of these signal lines **402** and **403**. Drain electrodes **405** of the TFTs **404** are connected to corresponding pixel electrodes **411**.

The active matrix substrate has an interlayer insulating film **415** covering the gate signal lines **402**, the source signal lines **403** and the TFTs **404**. A groove structure **415a** is formed on the interlayer insulating film **415**. Such a groove structure **415a** can therefore be formed together with contact holes in the same photolithography process during formation of the interlayer insulating film **415** using a photosensitive resin film **415**, for example, and thus the fabrication process can be simpler than the conventional ones.

The pixel electrodes **411**, which are transparent electrodes formed of a transparent conductive layer such as an ITO layer, are formed on the interlayer insulating film **415**. Each pixel electrode **411** is connected, at a contact portion **411a** thereof in a contact hole formed in the interlayer insulating film **415**, to the corresponding drain electrode **405**. Cuts **413** and openings **414** are formed at predetermined positions of the pixel electrode **411** for control of the alignment of axisymmetrically aligned domains as described above. In the illustrated example, the pixel electrode **411** extends down to on the side slope of the groove structure **415a** formed on the interlayer insulating film **415**. The pixel electrode **411** is not necessarily formed inside the groove structure **415a**, but it is preferred to form the pixel electrode **411** down to on the side face of the groove structure **415a**, covering part of the side face of the groove structure **415a**, for the following reason.

If the pixel electrode **411** is not formed on the side slope of the groove structure **415a**, alignment distortion of liquid crystal molecules tends to occur at the ends of the pixel electrode **411**. If the entire inner surface of the groove structure **415a** is covered with the pixel electrode **411**, equipotential lines are formed in parallel along the surface of the groove structure

415a. Therefore, the groove structure **415a** may fail to sufficiently exert its sidewall effect (effect of the step). In view of these, the pixel electrode **411** preferably extends to cover the side face, or part thereof, of the groove structure **415a**.

The pixel electrode **411** overlaps the gate signal line for the next row via a gate insulating film **409**. The TFT **404** has a multilayer structure including the gate insulating film **409**, a semiconductor layer **412s**, a channel protection layer **412c** and an n⁺-Si layer **411sd** (source/drain electrodes) formed in this order on a gate electrode **410** branched from the gate signal line **402**.

The illustrated TFT is of a bottom gate type. The TFT is not limited to this type, but a top gate type TFT may also be used. Any switching elements other than the TFT (for example, MIM) may also be used.

In the LCD **400**, the cuts **413** and the openings **414** are formed in the pixel electrodes **411** formed on the interlayer insulating film **415** having the groove structure **415a**, and no alignment regulating structure is provided on the counter substrate **410b**. This embodiment is therefore advantageous in that stable axisymmetrically aligned domains can be formed with such a simple construction. Alternatively, the counter substrate **410b** may also be provided with an alignment regulating structure, as in an LCD device **400'** shown in FIG. **14C**, for example. With this construction, the alignment of liquid crystal molecules can be further stabilized.

The LCD device **400'** is substantially the same in construction as the LCD device **400**, except that the counter electrode **431** has openings **414'**. Therefore, the common components are denoted by the same reference numerals, and the description thereof is omitted here.

The openings **414'** formed in the counter electrode **431** are located at positions roughly overlapping the openings **414** of the pixel electrodes **411** as viewed from the normal to the substrate, and thus the plan view of the LCD device **400'** is substantially the same as FIG. **13A**. Each of the thus-formed openings **414'** acts to fix/stabilize the center axis of the axisymmetric alignment together with the corresponding opening **414** of the pixel electrode **411**. As a result, the alignment of the axisymmetrically aligned domains is further stabilized.

It is preferred not to provide a structural alignment regulating means such as a groove structure and projections on the counter substrate **410b**. Unlike the openings and the cuts formed in the electrodes, formation of a groove structure and the like disadvantageously increases the fabrication steps and thus increases the cost. The cuts **413** is provided to define the directions in which liquid crystal molecules fall with an electric field cooperatively with the anchoring action of the side faces of the groove structure, unlike the openings acting to fix the center axes. Therefore, the cuts **413** are preferably provided only on the substrate **410a** on which the groove structure **415a** is placed.

(Transflective LCD Device)

Next, a transflective LCD device **500** of Embodiment 2 of the present invention will be described with reference to FIGS. **15A** and **15B**.

FIGS. **15A** and **15B** diagrammatically show one pixel of the transflective LCD device **500** of Embodiment 2 of the present invention, in which FIG. **15A** is a plan view and FIG. **15B** is a cross-sectional view taken along line **15B-15B'** in FIG. **15A**.

The LCD device **500** includes a transparent substrate (for example, a glass substrate) **510a**, a transparent substrate **510b** placed to face the transparent substrate **510a**, and a vertically aligned liquid crystal layer **520** interposed between the transparent substrates **510a** and **510b**. Vertical alignment films

(not shown) are formed on the surfaces of the substrates **510a** and **510b** facing the liquid crystal layer **520**. During non-voltage application, therefore, liquid crystal molecules in the liquid crystal layer **520** are aligned roughly vertical to the surfaces of the vertical alignment films. The liquid crystal layer **520** includes a nematic liquid crystal material having negative dielectric anisotropy and also includes a chiral agent as required.

The LCD device **500** further includes pixel electrodes **511** formed on the transparent substrate **510a** and a counter electrode **531** formed on the transparent substrate **510b**. Each pixel electrode **511**, the counter electrode **531** and the liquid crystal layer **520** interposed between these electrodes define a pixel. Circuit elements such as TFTs are formed on the transparent substrate **510a** as will be described later. Herein, the transparent substrate **510a** and the components formed thereon are collectively called an active matrix substrate **510a** in some cases.

Typically, color filters **530** (the entire of the plurality of color filters may also be called a color filter layer **530**) provided for the respective pixels, as well as a black matrix (shading layer) **532** formed in the gaps between the adjacent color filters **530**, are formed on the surface of the transparent substrate **510b** facing the liquid crystal layer **520**, and the counter electrode **531** is formed on the color filters **530** and the black matrix **532**. Alternatively, the color filters **530** and the black matrix **532** may be formed on the counter electrode **531** (on the surface thereof facing the liquid crystal layer **520**). Herein, the transparent substrate **510b** and the components formed thereon are collectively called a counter substrate (color filter substrate) **510b** in some cases.

Each pixel electrode **511** includes a transparent electrode **511a** formed of a transparent conductive layer (for example, an ITO layer) and a reflective electrode **511b** formed of a metal layer (for example, an Al layer, an Al-including alloy layer, and a multilayer film including any of these layers). Having such a pixel electrode, each pixel includes a transmission region A defined by the transparent electrode **511a** and a reflection region B defined by the reflective electrode **511b**, to provide display in the transmission mode and display in the reflection mode, respectively.

The LCD device **500** has a shading region around each pixel, and a groove structure **510a** extends on the transparent substrate **510a** in the shading region. The groove structure **515a** is formed on an interlayer insulating film **515a** covering circuit elements (including not only active elements such as switching elements but also interconnections and electrodes; not shown in FIGS. **15A** and **15B**) formed on the transparent substrate **510a**. In an LCD device having TFTs as circuit elements, for example, providing an interlayer insulating film permits overlap formation of pixel electrodes with gate signal lines and/or source signal lines, as will be described later, and this improves the aperture ratio.

Since the shading region around each pixel does not contribute to display, the groove structure **515a** formed in the shading region is free from adversely affecting the display. The illustrated groove structure **515a** is a continuous groove surrounding the pixel. Alternatively, the groove structure **515a** may be composed of a plurality of separate grooves. The groove structure **515a**, which serves to define a boundary of a liquid crystal domain located near the outer edge of the pixel, should preferably have a length of some extent. For example, when the groove structure **515a** is composed of a plurality of grooves, each groove is preferably longer than the gap between the adjacent grooves.

The groove structure **515a** of the LCD device **500** also extends along the boundary between the transmission region

A and the reflection region B. This part of the groove structure **515a** acts to regulate the alignment direction of liquid crystal molecules located at the boundary between the liquid crystal domain formed in the transmission region A and the liquid crystal domain formed in the reflection region B adjacent to each other. The alignment regulating force of this part of the groove structure **515a** acts cooperatively with the tilt electric field generated near the pair of cuts **513** formed at the boundary between the transmission region A and the reflection region B, to enable liquid crystal molecules in the liquid crystal domains to be aligned axisymmetrically. Note that since the placement of the groove structure **515a** along the boundary between the transmission region A and the reflection region B may lower the contrast ratio of the transmission-mode display, this placement may be omitted. No groove structure is placed along the boundary between the adjacent liquid crystal domains in the transmission region A for the reason of preventing lowering of the contrast ratio of the transmission-mode display. As required, however, the groove structure **515a** may also be placed along this boundary. Such part of the groove structure **515a** placed inside the pixel may be formed integrally with, or may be separated from, the groove structure **515a** formed around the pixel.

The illustrated pixel electrode **511** has three openings **514** and four cuts **513** formed at predetermined positions. When a predetermined voltage is applied across the liquid crystal layer, three liquid crystal domains each having axisymmetric alignment are formed, with the center axes of the axisymmetric alignment being in or near the openings **514**. As will be described later, the openings **514** of the pixel electrode **511** act to fix the positions of the center axes of the axisymmetric alignment. The cuts **513** act to define the directions in which liquid crystal molecules in the axisymmetrically aligned domains fall with an electric field. A tilt electric field is generated around the openings **514** and the cuts **513** with the application of a voltage between the pixel electrode **511** and the counter electrode **513**. With this tilt electric field, the directions of tilt of liquid crystal molecules are defined, to enable the action described above. In the illustrated example, a total of four cuts **513** are given point-symmetrically with respect to the opening (in the illustrated example, the center opening in FIG. **15A**) corresponding to the center axis of a liquid crystal domain formed in the transmission region A of the pixel. With these cuts **513**, the directions in which liquid crystal molecules fall during voltage application are defined, resulting in formation of three liquid crystal domains. The positions and preferred shapes of the openings **514** and the cuts **513** are the same as those described above in relation to the transmissive LCD device **400**. In the example illustrated in FIGS. **15A** and **15B**, the transmission region A has two liquid crystal domains and the reflection region B has one liquid crystal domain. However, the arrangement is not limited to this. Each liquid crystal domain is preferably roughly square in shape from the standpoint of the viewing angle characteristics and the stability of alignment.

Supports **533** for defining the thickness of the liquid crystal layer **520** (also called the cell gap) should preferably be formed in the shading region (in the illustrated example, the region defined by the black matrix **532**) to avoid degradation of the display quality due to the supports. Although the supports **533** are formed on the bottom of the groove structure **515a** provided in the shading region in the illustrated example, the supports **533** may be formed on either transparent substrate **510a** or **510b**. In the case of forming the supports **533** on the bottom of the groove structure **515a**, setting is made so that the value obtained by subtracting the depth of the groove structure **515a** (the difference between the thickness

of the portion of the interlayer insulating film **515** on which the groove structure **515a** is formed and the thickness of the other portion of the interlayer insulating film **515**) from the height of the supports **533** is equal to the thickness of the liquid crystal layer **520**. If the supports **533** are formed in a region having no groove structure **515a**, setting is made so that the height of the supports **533** is equal to the thickness of the liquid crystal layer **520**.

In the LCD device **500**, when a predetermined voltage (voltage equal to or higher than a threshold voltage) is applied between the pixel electrode **511** and the counter electrode **531**, three axisymmetrically aligned domains with their center axes stabilized in or near the three openings **514** are formed. The four cuts **513** provided in the pixel electrode **511** define the directions in which liquid crystal molecules in the three adjacent liquid crystal domains fall with an electric field, and the groove structure **515a** placed around the pixel stabilizes boundaries of the liquid crystal domains located near the outer edges of the pixel. Also, the groove structure **515a** placed along the boundary between the transmission region A and the reflection region B stabilizes the boundary between the liquid crystal domain formed in the transmission region A and the liquid crystal domain formed in the reflection region B.

A preferred construction specific to the transreflective LCD device **500** permitting both the transmission-mode display and the reflection-mode display will be described.

While light used for display passes through the liquid crystal layer **520** once in the transmission-mode display, it passes through the liquid crystal layer **520** twice in the reflection-mode display. Accordingly, as diagrammatically shown in FIG. **15B**, the thickness d_t of the liquid crystal layer **520** in the transmission region A is preferably set roughly double the thickness d_r of the liquid crystal layer **520** in the reflection region B. By setting in this way, the retardation given to the light by the liquid crystal layer **520** can be roughly the same in both display modes. Most preferably, $d_r = 0.5d_t$ should be satisfied, but good display is secured in both display modes as long as $0.3d_t < d_r < 0.7d_t$ is satisfied. Naturally, $d_t = d_r$ may be satisfied depending on the use.

In the LCD device **500**, a transparent dielectric layer **534** is provided on the glass substrate **510b** only in the reflection region B to make the thickness of the liquid crystal layer **520** in the reflection region B smaller than that in the transmission region A. This construction eliminates the necessity of providing a step by forming an insulating film and the like under the reflective electrode **511b**, and thus has an advantage of simplifying the fabrication of the active matrix substrate **510a**. If the reflective electrode **511b** is formed on such an insulating film provided to give a step for adjusting the thickness of the liquid crystal layer **520**, light used for transmission display will be shaded with the reflective electrode covering a slope (tapered face) of the insulating film, or light reflected from the reflective electrode formed on a slope of the insulating film will repeat internal reflection and such reflected light fails to be effectively used for reflection display. By adopting the construction described above, occurrence of such problems is prevented, and thus the light use efficiency can be improved.

If the transparent dielectric layer **534** is provided with a function of scattering light (diffuse reflection function), white display close to good paper white can be attained without the necessity of providing the reflective electrode **511b** with the diffuse reflection function. Such white display close to paper white can also be attained by making the surface of the reflective electrode **511b** uneven, and in this case, no light scattering function is necessary for the transparent dielectric layer

534. However, the uneven surface may fail to stabilize the position of the center axis of the axisymmetric alignment depending on the shape of the uneven surface. On the contrary, by combining the transparent dielectric layer **534** having the light scattering function and the reflective electrode **511b** having a flat surface, the position of the center axis can be stabilized with the opening **514** formed in the reflective electrode **511b** more reliably. Note that in the case of making the surface of the reflective electrode **511b** uneven to provide the reflective electrode **511b** with the diffuse reflection function, the uneven shape is preferably a continuous wave shape to prevent occurrence of an interference color, and such a shape is preferably set so that the center axis of the axisymmetric alignment can be stabilized.

While light used for display passes through the color filter layer **530** once in the transmission-mode display, it passes through the color filter layer **530** twice in the reflection-mode display. Accordingly, if the color filter layer **530** has the same optical density both in the transmission region A and the reflection region B, the color purity and/or the luminance may decrease in the reflection mode. To suppress occurrence of this problem, the optical density of the color filter layer in the reflection region is preferably made lower than that in the transmission region. The optical density as used herein is a characteristic value characterizing the color filter layer. For example, the optical density can be reduced by reducing the thickness of the color filter layer. Otherwise, the optical density can be reduced by reducing the density of a pigment added, for example, while keeping the thickness of the color filter layer unchanged.

Next, referring to FIGS. **16** and **17**, an example of the structure of an active matrix substrate suitably used for the transreflective LCD device will be described. FIG. **16** is a partial enlarged view of the active matrix substrate, and FIG. **17** is a cross-sectional view taken along line X-X' in FIG. **16**. The active matrix substrate shown in FIGS. **16** and **17** can be the same in construction as the active matrix substrate shown in FIGS. **15A** and **15B**, except that one liquid crystal domain is formed in the transmission region A (that is, the numbers of the openings **514** and the cuts **513** are reduced). Thus, the common components are denoted by the same reference numerals.

The active matrix substrate shown in FIGS. **16** and **17** has a transparent substrate **510a** made of a glass substrate, for example. Gate signal lines **502** and source signal lines **503** run on the transparent substrate **510a** to cross each other at right angles. TFTs **504** are formed near the crossings of these signal lines **502** and **503**. Drain electrodes **505** of the TFTs **504** are connected to corresponding pixel electrodes **511**.

Each of the pixel electrodes **511** includes a transparent electrode **511a** made of a transparent conductive layer such as an ITO layer and a reflective electrode **511b** made of Al and the like. The transparent electrode **511a** defines a transmission region A, and the reflective electrode **511b** defines a reflection region B. A transparent dielectric layer may be formed on the reflective electrode **511b** as required.

The pixel electrodes **511** are formed on an interlayer insulating film **515a**. Each pixel electrode **511** (transparent electrode **511a**) is connected, at a contact portion **511c** thereof in a contact hole **529** formed in the interlayer insulating film **515**, to a connection electrode **525** that is connected to the drain electrode **505**. The reflective electrode **511b** is connected to the transparent electrode **511a**.

The pixel electrode **511** may extend down to on the slopes of a groove structure **515a** formed on the interlayer insulating film **515** as shown in FIG. **17**, but may not extend.

Cuts **513** and openings **514** are formed at predetermined positions of the pixel electrode **511** for control of the alignment of axisymmetrically aligned domains as described above. The connection electrode **525** constitutes a storage capacitance together with a storage capacitance line (storage capacitance electrode) **530** formed to face the connection electrode **525** via a gate insulating film **509**. The storage capacitance line runs in parallel with the gate signal line **502** under the reflective electrode **511b**, for example. The same signal (common signal) as that applied to the counter electrode formed on the color filter substrate, for example, is applied to the storage capacitance line. Although the storage capacitance line **530** is formed under the reflective electrode **511b** in the illustrated example, the storage capacitance line **530** may be formed along the boundary between the transmission region A and the reflection region B, to suppress occurrence of light leakage around the groove structure **515a** that may be placed along the boundary between the transmission region A and the reflection region B.

The reflective electrode **511b** of the transfective LCD device of this embodiment has the surface of an uneven shape, and thus exhibits excellent diffuse reflection characteristics. The uneven shape of the surface of the reflective electrode **511b** is a reflection of an uneven shape given to the surface of the interlayer insulating film **515**.

The interlayer insulating film **515**, having the groove structure **515a**, also has a region having an essentially flat surface (called a "first region" in some cases) and a region having an uneven surface (called a "second region" in some cases). The transparent electrode **511a** is formed on the first region having a flat surface, and the reflective electrode **511b** is formed on the second region having an uneven surface. Such an interlayer insulating film **515a** having the groove structure **515a** and an uneven portion **515a** can be formed from a single photosensitive resin film in a series of photolithography steps, as will be described later, and thus the fabrication process can be simpler than the conventional ones.

The pixel electrode **511** overlaps the gate signal line **502** for the next row via the gate insulating film **509**. The TFT **504** has a multilayer structure including the gate insulating film **509**, a semiconductor layer **512s**, a channel protection layer **512c** and an n⁺-Si layer **511sd** (source/drain electrodes) formed in this order on a gate electrode **510** branched from the gate signal line **502**.

The illustrated TFT is of a bottom gate type. The TFT is not limited to this type, but a top gate type TFT can also be used. Any switching elements other than the TFT (for example, MIM) may also be used.

As described above, like the LCD **400**, the LCD **500** having the construction shown in FIGS. **15A** and **15B** has the effect that the alignment of liquid crystal molecules can be stabilized sufficiently with a comparatively simple construction having the axisymmetric alignment regulating structure formed on only one substrate (that is, the openings **513**, the cuts **514** and the groove structure **515a** formed on the pixel electrodes **511**). As in the transmissive LCD device **400** shown in FIG. **14C**, the transfective LCD device **500** may be provided with an alignment regulating structure also on the counter substrate, to thereby further stabilize the alignment. Note however that for the reason described above, the alignment regulating structure provided on the counter substrate preferably includes only openings for fixing the center axes of the axisymmetric alignment.

Also, in the LCD device **500**, the display brightness and color purity in both the transmission mode and the reflection

mode can be improved by forming the transparent dielectric layer **534** and/or the color filter layer **530** in the manner described above.

Hereinafter, an example of the entire arrangement of the groove structure **515a** in the display region will be described with reference to FIG. **18**.

The interlayer insulating film **515** is formed over the entire surface of the transparent substrate **510a**, except for the contact holes for electrically connecting the pixel electrodes **511** formed on the interlayer insulating film **515** to the drain electrodes of the corresponding TFTs. The interlayer insulating film **515** covers the circuit elements (such as the TFTs, the gate signal lines and the source signal lines) formed on the transparent substrate **510a** as described above. The groove structure **515a** is formed at least to surround the pixel electrodes **511** arranged in a matrix. In the illustrated example, the groove structure **515a** is of a lattice shape having grooves extending in the directions crossing each other (some extend in parallel with the source signal lines and the others extend in parallel with the gate signal lines). Although not shown in FIG. **18**, the groove structure **515a** may also be placed along the boundary between the transparent electrode **511a** and the reflective electrode **511b** of each pixel as described above. In this case, in which the groove structure **515a** exists also inside each pixel, the groove structure **515a** is preferably placed to extend along above a metal line such as the storage capacitance line to suppress occurrence of light leakage around the groove structure **515a**.

The thickness of the interlayer insulating film **515** is preferably in the range of 2.0 μm to 3.5 μm , and the depth of the groove structure **515a** is preferably 0.5 μm or more to ensure sufficient alignment regulating force. It is preferred to secure a thickness of 2.0 μm or more for the portions of the interlayer insulating film **515** located above the source signal lines and the gate signal lines. With this thickness, a parasitic capacitance that may be formed between such a signal line and the pixel electrode **511** can be kept sufficiently small even when the pixel electrode **511** is formed to extend down to on the side slope of the groove structure **515a**, and thus will not adversely affect the display. The angle of the side slope of the groove structure **515a** (angle with respect to the substrate surface) is preferably in the range of 5° to 70°. The side slope having an angle in this range permits stable formation of the vertical alignment film thereon and also enables effective tilt alignment of liquid crystal molecules during voltage application.

Next, referring to FIGS. **19A** to **19F**, a method for forming the interlayer insulating film **515** having the groove structure **515a** will be described in detail. Note that in FIGS. **19A** to **19F**, the transparent substrate **510a** and the circuit elements such as the TFTs and the signal lines formed on the transparent substrate **510a** are collectively called a "circuit substrate **510A**".

First, as shown in FIG. **19A**, the circuit substrate **510A** having predetermined circuit elements such as TFTs formed therein is prepared, and a positive photosensitive resin film **515** (for example, OFPR-800 from Tokyo Ohka Kogyo Co., LTD.) is formed to a thickness of 4.5 μm , for example, to cover the circuit elements.

As shown in FIG. **19B**, the photosensitive resin film is exposed to light. In this light exposure, regions having different exposures are formed in the photosensitive resin film. That is, the exposure is changed among regions that are to be the groove structure **515a** (for example, regions shaded with source signal lines, gate signal lines and the like), regions of which the surfaces are made uneven (regions on which the reflective electrodes are formed), and regions in which the contact holes are formed.

Specifically, the photosensitive resin film **515** is exposed to light via a photomask **552** having shading portions **552a** and transmitting portions **552b**. The shading portions **552a** correspond to projections (projections of the uneven surfaces) formed in the reflection regions and the flat portions of the transmission regions. The transmitting portions **552b** correspond to the groove structure **515a** and the remaining portions of the reflection regions including depressions of the uneven surface. The shading portions **552a** for projections in the reflection regions, each in the shape of a circle or a polygon, for example, are arranged randomly at predetermined inter-center intervals (5 to 30 μm) at a predetermined density. The arrangement of projections should be to such a degree of randomness that will not cause an interference color. An extra-high voltage mercury lamp (for example, i-line illumination: 20 to 50 mW), for example, is used as the light source, to perform uniform exposure (illumination time: 1 to 4 seconds). The exposure is preferably about 20 to 100 mJ/cm^2 . Also, the transmittance of the transmitting portions **552b** is preferably adjusted so that the exposure for the positions corresponding to the groove structure **515a** is made different from the exposure for the positions corresponding to the depressions formed in the reflection regions. For example, while the exposure for the positions corresponding to the depressions in the reflection regions is set at a comparatively low value of about 50 mJ/cm^2 in terms of i lines, the exposure for the positions corresponding to the groove structure is set at about 100 mJ/cm^2 , to enable formation of the groove structure that is deeper than the depressions formed in the reflection regions.

As shown in FIG. 19C, the photosensitive resin film **515** is uniformly exposed to light via a photomask **562** having transmitting portions **562b** corresponding to the contact holes and shading portions **562a** for the remaining portions (illumination time: 10 to 15 seconds). The exposure is preferably about 200 to 500 mJ/cm^2 .

As shown in FIG. 19D, the photosensitive resin film **515** is developed with a tetramethylammonium hydroxide (TMAH) developer, for example, under predetermined conditions. For example, the regions of the resin film subjected to a high exposure are completely removed (the contact holes are formed), the regions of the resin film subjected to no exposure are left by about 90% (the flat portions and the projections are formed), and the regions of the resin film subjected to a low exposure are left by about 40% (the groove structure **515a** and the depressions in the reflection regions are formed).

As shown in FIG. 19E, the resultant photosensitive resin film **515** are dried and baked as required. The baking is made at 200° C., for example. With this baking, the portions of the resin in the reflection regions having a plurality of minute projections, denoted by **515c'**, are changed to the mildly uneven portions **515c** by thermal deformation and the like. The reflective electrodes **511b** having such a mildly uneven surface can suppress occurrence of an interference color and thus exhibit good diffuse reflection characteristics.

As described above, by performing the combined continuous exposure steps and the subsequent development step, obtained is the interlayer insulating film **515** having the groove structure **515a**, the uneven portions **515c** having fine projections and depressions, and the contact holes **529**.

In the exposure steps described above, the regions having different exposures were formed by adjusting the illumination time with regions and using the photomasks having transmitting portions and shading portions. Alternatively, the exposure may be made with a grayscale mask having a con-

tinuously varying gradation pattern, to form an interlayer insulating film of which the surface has a continuously varying shape.

Otherwise, in the exposure steps, exposure for formation of the groove structure may be performed with a third photomask having transmitting portions only at positions corresponding to the groove structure, immediately before the exposure step for formation of the contact holes.

As shown in FIG. 19F, the pixel electrodes **511** are formed on the interlayer insulating film **515** formed in the steps described above. For example, the transparent electrodes **511a** are formed by depositing a transparent conductive film (for example, an ITO film) to a predetermined thickness (for example, 100 nm) by sputtering and patterning the deposited film. The reflective electrodes **511b** are formed by depositing a reflective electrode film (for example, an Al thin film) to a predetermined thickness (for example, 180 nm) by sputtering and patterning the deposited film. During the formation of the electrodes **511a** and **511b**, the openings and/or the cuts are formed.

In this embodiment, the groove structure **515a** and the fine projections and depressions in the reflection regions are formed on the interlayer insulating film **515**, and the pixel electrodes are formed on this film. It is therefore possible to place the pixel electrodes on the groove structure **515a**, in particular, on the side slopes of the groove structure **515a** on the pixel side.

A transparent electrode film may be formed on each reflective electrode **511b** as required. Formation of such a transparent electrode film can reduce a difference in potential difference (electrode potential difference) between the reflection regions and the transmission regions. The material used for such a transparent electrode film is preferably the same as that for the transparent electrodes **511a**.

As described above, in the fabrication method of this embodiment, the uneven surfaces for giving the diffuse reflection characteristics and the groove structure as the alignment control structure can be formed by only performing the photolithography process for a single photosensitive resin film. Thus, effective cost reduction is attained.

Vertical alignment films are formed on the thus-obtained active matrix substrate and the counter substrate (color filter substrate) under predetermined conditions. These substrates are then bonded together via a sealing resin, and a liquid crystal material having negative dielectric anisotropy is sealed in the gap between the substrates, to obtain the LCD device of the present invention. Known methods can be employed to implement these fabrication steps, and thus description thereof is omitted here.

The fabrication method for the transfective LCD device was exemplified to describe the fabrication method of the present invention. Naturally, the technology of forming the groove structure, as an alignment regulating structure for liquid crystal domains, the contact holes and the like together during formation of the interlayer insulating film in combined continuous process steps can also be applied to the fabrication of transmissive LCD devices and reflective LCD devices. By adopting this technology, the process can be made simpler than conventionally attained, providing the effects such as cost reduction and reduction of the tact time.

[Operation Principle]

The reason why the LCD device having a vertically aligned liquid crystal layer of Embodiment 2 of the present invention has excellent wide viewing angle characteristics will be described with reference to FIGS. 20A and 20B.

FIGS. 20A and 20B are views for demonstrating how the alignment regulating force of a groove structure 16a formed on an interlayer insulating film 16 and an opening 15 formed in a pixel electrode 6 act, in which FIG. 20A diagrammatically shows the aligned state of liquid crystal molecules during non-voltage application and FIG. 20B diagrammatically shows that during voltage application. The state shown in FIG. 20B is for display of a grayscale level.

The LCD device shown in FIGS. 20A and 20B includes the interlayer insulating film 16 having the groove structure 16a, the pixel electrode 6 having the opening 15 and an alignment film 12 formed in this order on a transparent substrate 1. Circuit elements (not shown) such as switching elements are formed on the transparent substrate 1. The LCD device also includes a color filter layer 18, a counter electrode 19 and an alignment film 32 formed in this order on another transparent substrate 17. A liquid crystal layer 20 interposed between the two substrates includes liquid crystal molecules 21 having negative dielectric anisotropy.

As shown in FIG. 20A, during non-voltage application, the liquid crystal molecules 21 are aligned roughly vertical to the substrate surface with the alignment regulating force of the vertical alignment films 12 and 32. Although omitted in FIG. 20A for simplification, the liquid crystal molecules located near the side slopes of the groove structure 16a are aligned to tilt toward the centerline of the groove structure 16a with the alignment regulating force of the side slopes of the groove structure 16a. Since the vertical alignment film 12 is formed to cover the groove structure 16a, the liquid crystal molecules 21 are regulated to align vertical to the side slope face of the groove structure 16a. The liquid crystal molecules 21 located near the opening 15 are also regulated with the alignment regulating force of steps formed in correspondence with the opening 15 (steps formed on the surface of the alignment film 12), to tilt slightly toward the opening 15.

As shown in FIG. 20B, during voltage application, the liquid crystal molecules 21 having negative dielectric anisotropy attempt to make their major axes vertical to the electric line of force, and thus the directions in which the liquid crystal molecules 21 fall are defined with a tilt electric field generated around the opening 15. Therefore, for example, the liquid crystal molecules 21 are aligned axisymmetrically around the opening 15 as the center. In the thus-formed axisymmetrically aligned domain, liquid crystal directors are aligned in all directions (directions in the substrate plane), and thus, excellent viewing angle characteristics can be obtained. At this time, the liquid crystal molecules 21 located in and near the groove structure 16a tilt toward the liquid crystal molecules 21 located above the centerline of the groove structure 16a that are aligned vertical to the substrate surface. The directions of the tilt of the liquid crystal molecules 21 shown in FIG. 20B are the same as the tilt directions defined with the alignment regulating force of the side slopes of the groove structure 16a and the steps corresponding to the opening 15 during non-voltage application.

Although the action of the tilt electric field generated around the opening 15 was referred to in the above description, a tilt electric field is also generated around a cut formed at an edge of the pixel electrode 6, and the directions of tilt of the liquid crystal molecules 21 are defined with this tilt electric field.

The LCD device of Embodiment 2 of the present invention can also have the concrete construction shown in FIG. 11. In this embodiment, as the liquid crystal panel 50, a liquid crystal panel having the same construction as that of the LCD device 500 shown in FIGS. 15A and 15B may be used.

Hereinafter, a specific example of Embodiment 2 of the present invention will be described.

EXAMPLE 3

An LCD device was fabricated using an active matrix substrate having the construction shown in FIG. 18 and a color filter substrate having a color filter layer, transparent dielectric layers 534 and a counter electrode placed to face the active matrix substrate.

In the active matrix substrate in this example, the interlayer insulating film having the groove structure was formed in the process described above under the following exposure conditions.

The first exposure step for forming the uneven shape and the groove structure on a positive photosensitive resin film was executed under a low exposure condition (80 mJ/cm²) using the first photomask 52. The second exposure step for forming the contact holes was executed under a high exposure condition (350 mJ/cm²) using the second photomask 62. Thereafter, the series of steps described above were executed to obtain the active matrix substrate in this example.

In the color filter substrate, the transparent dielectric layers were formed to give steps in the reflection regions. Supports (dielectric) for defining the thickness of the liquid crystal layer were formed in the shading region outside the pixels used for display.

The vertical alignment films were formed on the active matrix substrate and the color filter substrate under predetermined conditions (no rubbing was made). The two substrates were then bonded together via a sealing resin, and a liquid crystal material having negative dielectric anisotropy (refractive index anisotropy Δn : 0.1, dielectric constant anisotropy $\Delta\epsilon$: -4.5) was injected and sealed in the space between the substrates, to obtain a liquid crystal display panel. In this example, the thickness d_t of the liquid crystal layer in the transmission regions was 4 μm , and the thickness d_r thereof in the reflection regions was 2.1 μm .

Optical films were then placed on both surfaces of the liquid crystal display panel in the manner described below, to obtain an LCD device.

The LCD device of this example had a multilayer structure composed of a polarizing plate (observer side), a quarter wave plate (phase plate 1), a phase plate having negative optical anisotropy (phase plate 2 (NR plate)), the liquid crystal layer (on the upper and lower sides thereof, the color filter substrate and the active matrix substrate were respectively placed), a phase plate having negative optical anisotropy (phase plate 3 (NR plate)), a quarter wave plate (phase plate 4), and a polarizing plate (backlight side) in the order from the observer side. The upper and lower quarter wave plates (phase plates 1 and 4) were placed so that the slower axes thereof were orthogonal to each other, and had a phase difference of 140 nm. The phase plates having negative optical anisotropy (phase plates 2 and 3) had a phase difference of 135 nm. The two polarizing plates were placed so that the absorption axes thereof were orthogonal to each other.

A drive signal was applied to the thus-obtained LCD device (4V was applied across the liquid crystal layer) to evaluate the display characteristics.

The resultant visual angle-contrast characteristics in the transmission display were as shown in FIG. 12 as in Embodiment 1. The viewing angle characteristics in the transparent display were roughly symmetric in all directions, the range of CR>10 was as large as up to $\pm 80^\circ$, and the transmission contrast was as high as 300:1 or more at the front.

As for the characteristics of the reflection display, the reflectance evaluated with a spectral colorimeter (CM2002 from Minolta Co., Ltd.) was about 8.6% (value in terms of the aperture ratio of 100%) with respect to a standard diffuse plate as the reference. The contrast value of the reflection display was 21, indicating that the contrast was high compared with the case of the conventional LCD devices.

Comparative Example 2

An ECB mode homogeneously aligned liquid crystal display panel having substantially the same construction as the liquid crystal panel of Example 3 was fabricated. The liquid crystal panel of Comparative Example 2 has neither a groove structure nor openings/cuts of the pixel electrodes. Also, in the liquid crystal panel of Comparative Example 2, horizontal alignment films were formed in place of the vertical alignment films in the liquid crystal panel of Example 3, and a liquid crystal material having positive dielectric anisotropy (Δn : 0.07, $\Delta \epsilon$: 8.5) was injected in the liquid crystal layer to form a homogeneously aligned liquid crystal layer. The thickness d_t of the liquid crystal layer in the transmission regions was 4.3 μm , and the thickness d_r thereof in the reflection regions was 2.3 μm .

Optical films each formed of a plurality of optical layers including a polarizing plate and a phase plate such as a quarter wave plate were placed on both surfaces of the liquid crystal display panel, to obtain an LCD device of Comparative Example 2.

A drive signal was applied to the LCD device of Comparative Example 2 (4V was applied across the liquid crystal layer) to evaluate the display characteristics by the same evaluation method as that described in Example 3.

As the viewing angle characteristics in the transmission display, the range of CR>10 was up to $\pm 30^\circ$, and reverse gradation was eminent. The transmission contrast was 140:1. As for the characteristics of the reflection display, the reflectance was about 9.3% (value in terms of the aperture ratio of 100%) with respect to a standard diffuse plate as the reference. The contrast value of the reflection display was 8, and the display image was white-blurred and low in contrast compared with Example 3 of the vertical alignment mode.

As described above, in the LCD devices of Embodiment 2 of the present invention, in which the vertical alignment mode is applied to transmission display and reflection display, a good contrast ratio can be obtained both in the transmission display and the reflection display, compared with the conventional homogeneously aligned LCD devices and the conventionally known technologies.

In addition, in Embodiment 2 of the present invention, the alignment regulating structure for liquid crystal domains (the groove structure and openings and/or cuts) is placed only on one substrate (in the illustrated examples, the active matrix substrate). Moreover, the groove structure can be formed on the interlayer insulating film in a series of steps combined with the formation of fine projections and depressions in the reflection portions and the formation of the contact holes, and this simplifies the fabrication process. With the alignment regulating force of the groove structure and the openings and/or cuts, the directions in which liquid crystal molecules fall during voltage application can be regulated in a non-rubbing process. As exemplified in Embodiment 2 of the present invention, by providing the alignment regulating structure for liquid crystal domains, a plurality of liquid crystal domains each exhibiting axisymmetric alignment during voltage application are formed for each pixel, and thus all-direction wide viewing angle characteristics can be attained.

Naturally, substantially the same effect can be obtained by using both the wall structure in Embodiment 1 and the groove structure in Embodiment 2.

As described above, according to the present invention, an LCD device of excellent display quality can be implemented with a comparatively simple construction. The present invention is suitably applied to transmissive LCD devices and transreflective (transmissive/reflective) LCD devices. In particular, transreflective LCD devices are suitably used as display devices for mobile equipment such as mobile phones.

While the present invention has been described in preferred embodiments, it will be apparent to those skilled in the art that the disclosed invention may be modified in numerous ways and may assume many embodiments other than that specifically set out and described above. Accordingly, it is intended by the appended claims to cover all modifications of the invention that fall within the true spirit and scope of the invention.

This non-provisional application claims priority under 35 USC §119(a) on Patent Applications No. 2003-379078 filed in Japan on Nov. 7, 2003, No. 2003-405225 filed in Japan on Dec. 3, 2003 and No. 2004-077503 filed in Japan on Mar. 8, 2004, the entire contents of which are hereby incorporated by reference.

What is claimed is:

1. A liquid crystal display device comprising

a first substrate, a second substrate placed to face the first substrate, a liquid crystal layer interposed between the first substrate and the second substrate, a first electrode formed on the first substrate, a second electrode formed on the second substrate, an interlayer insulating film placed between the first electrode and the first substrate, and a wall structure formed integrally with the interlayer insulating film,

wherein the liquid crystal display device has a plurality of pixels each including the first electrode, the second electrode and the liquid crystal layer interposed between the first electrode and the second electrode, a shading region is provided to surround each of the plurality of pixels, and the wall structure is placed regularly in the shading region,

wherein the interlayer insulating film and the wall structure are formed of a single photosensitive resin film; and wherein the wall structure surrounds at least one of the pixels.

2. The liquid crystal display device of claim 1, further comprising a plurality of switching elements formed on the first substrate, each of the switching elements being electrically connected to the first electrode, wherein at least part of each of the switching elements is covered with the interlayer insulating film.

3. The liquid crystal display device of claim 1, wherein the first electrode included in each of the plurality of pixels includes a transparent electrode and a reflective electrode.

4. The liquid crystal display device of claim 1, wherein the wall structure has an inclined side face, and the first electrode extends up to on the side face.

5. The liquid crystal display device of claim 1, wherein the liquid crystal layer is a vertically aligned liquid crystal layer, and when at least a predetermined voltage is applied, at least one liquid crystal domain including liquid crystal molecules aligned in different directions is formed in the liquid crystal layer of each pixel.

6. The liquid crystal display device of claim 1, wherein the first electrode and/or the second electrode of each pixel have a plurality of openings and/or cuts formed at predetermined positions.

7. The liquid crystal display device of claim 6, wherein the first electrode and/or the second electrode of each pixel have at least two openings and at least one cut formed at predetermined positions.

8. The liquid crystal display device of claim 6, wherein the plurality of openings and/or cuts are formed in only the first electrode.

9. The liquid crystal display device of claim 6, wherein the liquid crystal layer is a vertically aligned liquid crystal layer, at least two liquid crystal domains each having axisymmetric alignment are formed in the liquid crystal layer of each pixel when at least a predetermined voltage is applied, and the center axes of the axisymmetric alignment of the at least two liquid crystal domains are formed in or near the plurality of openings.

10. The liquid crystal display device of claim 1, wherein the wall structure has walls isolated from each other with a wall gap.

11. The liquid crystal display device of claim 10, wherein the length of the wall gap existing along the circumference of one pixel is 40% or less of the length of the circumference of the pixel.

12. The liquid crystal display device of claim 1, wherein supports for defining the thickness of the liquid crystal layer are placed regularly in the shading region.

13. The liquid crystal display device of claim 12, wherein the wall structure has walls isolated from each other with wall gaps, and the supports are placed in the wall gaps.

14. The liquid crystal display device of claim 12, wherein a placement density D defined by $WL \times N/PL$, where WL (μm) is the diameter of the supports, N (pcs.) is the number of supports placed per regular unit (0.12 mm^2), and PL (μm) is the pitch of the plurality of pixels in the longitudinal direction, satisfies the relationship $0.01 \leq D \leq 0.3$.

15. The liquid crystal display device of claim 1, wherein the liquid crystal layer is a vertically aligned liquid crystal layer, and at least when a predetermined voltage is applied, at least one liquid crystal domain having axisymmetric alignment is formed in the liquid crystal layer of each pixel, and the wall structure has an inclined side face, and the cross section of the wall structure and the interlayer insulating film in the plane vertical to the first substrate gives a continuous shape having its bottom in a region in which the center axis of axisymmetric alignment of the at least one liquid crystal domain is formed.

16. The liquid crystal display device of claim 1, wherein the wall structure has an inclined side face, and the tilt angle of the inclined side face with respect to the surface of the first substrate is 45° or less.

17. The liquid crystal display device of claim 1, further comprising: a pair of polarizing plates placed to face each other via the first substrate and the second substrate; and at least one biaxial optical anisotropic medium layer placed between the first substrate and/or the second substrate and the pair of polarizing plates.

18. The liquid crystal display device of claim 1, further comprising: a pair of polarizing plates placed to face each other via the first substrate and the second substrate; and at least one uniaxial optical anisotropic medium layer placed between the first substrate and one of the pair of polarizing plates and/or between the second substrate and the other polarizing plate.

19. A liquid crystal display device comprising a first substrate, a second substrate placed to face the first substrate, a liquid crystal layer interposed between the first substrate and the second substrate, a first electrode formed on the first substrate, a second electrode formed

on the second substrate, and an interlayer insulating film placed between the first electrode and the first substrate, the interlayer insulating film having a groove structure, wherein the liquid crystal display device has a plurality of pixels each including the first electrode, the second electrode and the liquid crystal layer interposed between the first electrode and the second electrode, a shading region is provided to surround each of the plurality of pixels, and the groove structure is formed regularly at least in the shading region,

wherein the liquid crystal layer is a vertically aligned type liquid crystal layer, and when at least a predetermined voltage is applied at least one liquid crystal domain including liquid crystal molecules aligned in different directions is formed in the liquid crystal layer of each pixel, and

wherein the groove structure defines a boundary of the at least one liquid crystal domain located near an outer edge of each pixel, and wherein the groove structure is formed along all sides of each of a plurality of the pixels.

20. The liquid crystal display device of claim 19, further comprising a plurality of switching elements formed on the first substrate, each of the switching elements being electrically connected to the first electrode, wherein at least part of each of the switching elements is covered with the interlayer insulating film.

21. The liquid crystal display device of claim 19, wherein the first electrode and/or the second electrode of each pixel have a plurality of openings and/or cuts formed at predetermined positions.

22. The liquid crystal display device of claim 21, wherein the first electrode and/or the second electrode of each pixel have at least two openings and at least one cut formed at predetermined positions.

23. The liquid crystal display device of claim 21, wherein the plurality of openings and/or cuts are formed in only the first electrode.

24. The liquid crystal display device of claim 21, wherein at least two liquid crystal domains each having axisymmetric alignment are formed in the liquid crystal layer of each pixel at least when a predetermined voltage is applied, and the center axes of the axisymmetric alignment of the at least two liquid crystal domains are formed in or near the plurality of openings.

25. The liquid crystal display device of claim 19, wherein at least two liquid crystal domains each having axisymmetric alignment are formed in the liquid crystal layer of each pixel at least when a predetermined voltage is applied, and the groove structure is also formed along the boundary between a pair of adjacent liquid crystal domains among the at least two liquid crystal domains.

26. The liquid crystal display device of claim 25, wherein an additional shading region is formed in each of the plurality of pixels, and the groove structure formed along the boundary is in the additional shading region.

27. The liquid crystal display device of claim 19, wherein the first electrode in each of the plurality of pixels includes a transparent electrode defining a transmission region and a reflective electrode defining a reflection region.

28. The liquid crystal display device of claim 27, wherein the groove structure is also formed along the boundary between the transmission region and the reflection region.

29. The liquid crystal display device of claim 19, further comprising: a pair of polarizing plates placed to face each other via the first substrate and the second substrate; and at least one biaxial optical anisotropic medium layer placed

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between the first substrate and one of the pair of polarizing plates and/or between the second substrate and the other polarizing plate.

30. The liquid crystal display device of claim 19, further comprising: a pair of polarizing plates placed to face each other via the first substrate and the second substrate; and at least one uniaxial optical anisotropic medium layer placed between the first substrate and one of the pair of polarizing plates and/or between the second substrate and the other polarizing plate.

31. A liquid crystal display device comprising
a first substrate, a second substrate placed to face the first substrate, a liquid crystal layer interposed between the first substrate and the second substrate, a first electrode formed on the first substrate, a second electrode formed on the second substrate, and an interlayer insulating film placed between the first electrode and the first substrate, the interlayer insulating film having a groove structure, wherein the liquid crystal display device has a plurality of pixels each including the first electrode, the second elec-

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trode and the liquid crystal layer interposed between the first electrode and the second electrode, a shading region is provided to surround each of the plurality of pixels, and the groove structure is formed regularly at least in the shading region,

wherein the liquid crystal layer is a vertically aligned type liquid crystal layer, and when at least a predetermined voltage is applied at least one liquid crystal domain including liquid crystal molecules aligned in different directions is formed in the liquid crystal layer of each pixel,

wherein the groove structure defines a boundary of the at least one liquid crystal domain located near an outer edge of each pixel, and wherein the grooves surround the pixels, and

wherein a support structure extending between the substrates is provided in at least part of the groove.

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申请(专利权)人(译)	夏普株式会社		
[标]发明人	KUME YASUHIRO ONISHI NORIAKI TAMAI KAZUHIKO NAGAE NOBUKAZU KOJIMA HIROAKI KURIHARA TAKASHI YAMADA NOBUAKI		
发明人	KUME, YASUHIRO ONISHI, NORIAKI TAMAI, KAZUHIKO NAGAE, NOBUKAZU KOJIMA, HIROAKI KURIHARA, TAKASHI YAMADA, NOBUAKI		
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摘要(译)

一种液晶显示装置，包括第一基板110a，置于第一基板上的第二基板110b，置于第一和第二基板之间的液晶层120，形成于第一基板上的第一电极111，形成的第二电极131在第二基板上，设置在第一电极和第一基板之间的层间绝缘膜115a，以及与层间绝缘膜一体形成的壁结构115b。液晶显示装置具有多个像素，每个像素包括第一电极，第二电极和介于第一和第二电极之间的液晶层。阴影区域围绕多个像素中的每一个，并且壁结构规则地放置在阴影区域中。可以形成凹槽结构415a来代替壁结构。

