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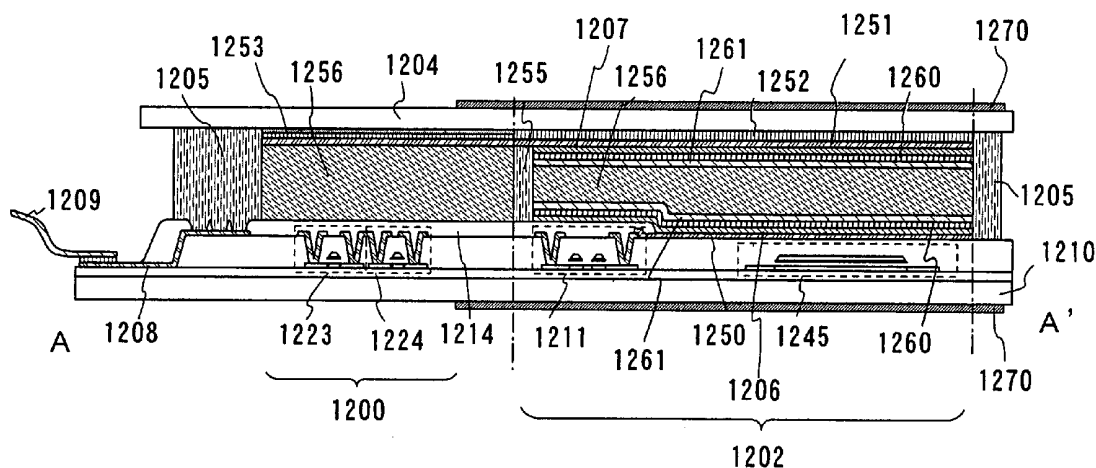
(19) **United States**(12) **Patent Application Publication**
Ishitani(10) **Pub. No.: US 2006/0092357 A1**(43) **Pub. Date: May 4, 2006**(54) **LIQUID CRYSTAL DISPLAY DEVICE****Publication Classification**(75) **Inventor: Tetsuji Ishitani, Atsugi (JP)**(51) **Int. Cl.****G02F 1/1335** (2006.01)(52) **U.S. Cl.** **349/117**(57) **ABSTRACT**

It is an object of the present invention to provide a method for manufacturing a thin phase difference film of a liquid crystal display easily so as not to prevent a liquid crystal from being driven so that cost for manufacturing a liquid crystal display is more reduced than conventionally. A liquid crystal display device according to the present invention has a structure in which phase difference films that have the same function as a conventional phase difference film are formed by using a liquid crystal stabilized with a polymer over a first substrate and a second substrate that have electrodes formed thereover, and a liquid crystal material is interposed between these substrates. In addition to the structure as described above, it is also a feature that the phase difference film formed over the substrate is formed by using a liquid crystal that is stabilized with a polymer including a conductive material.

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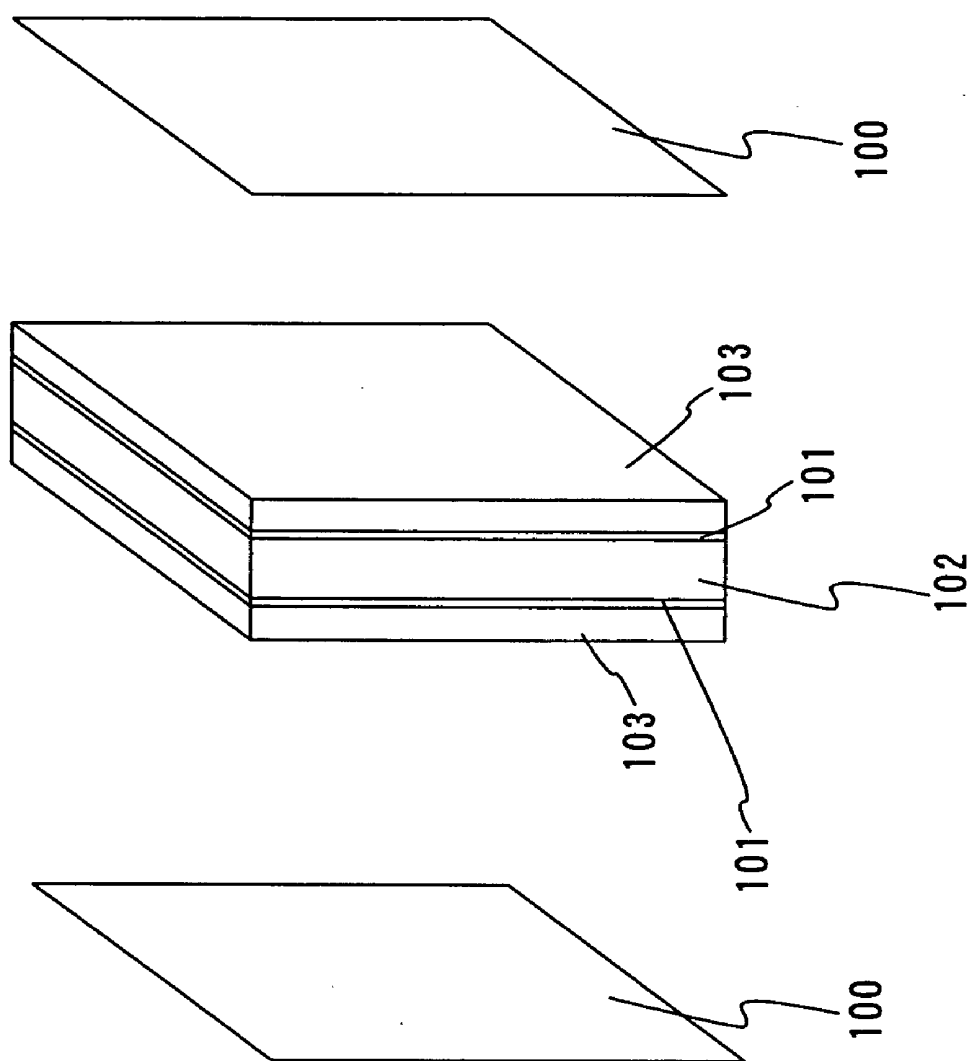


FIG. 1

FIG. 2A

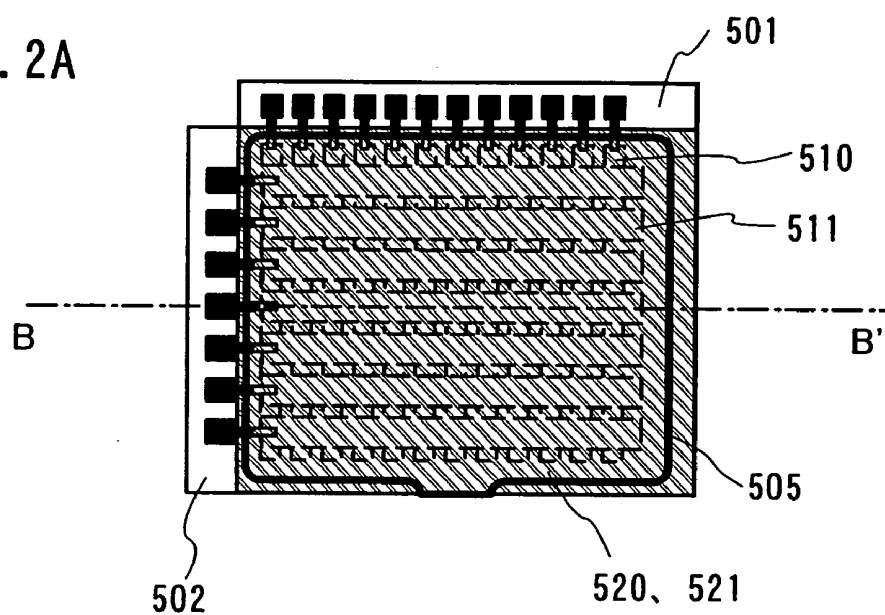


FIG. 2B

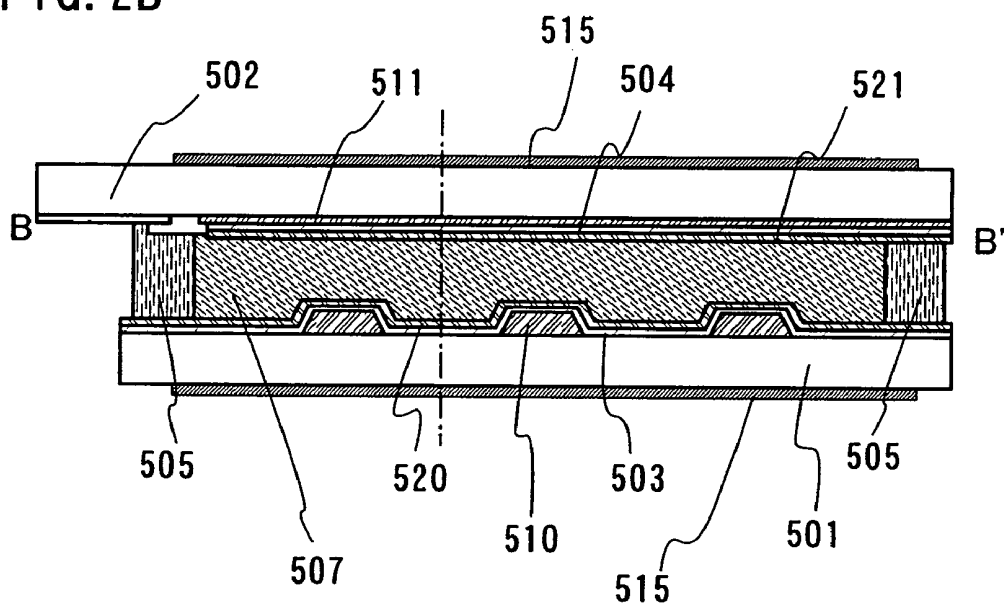


FIG. 3A

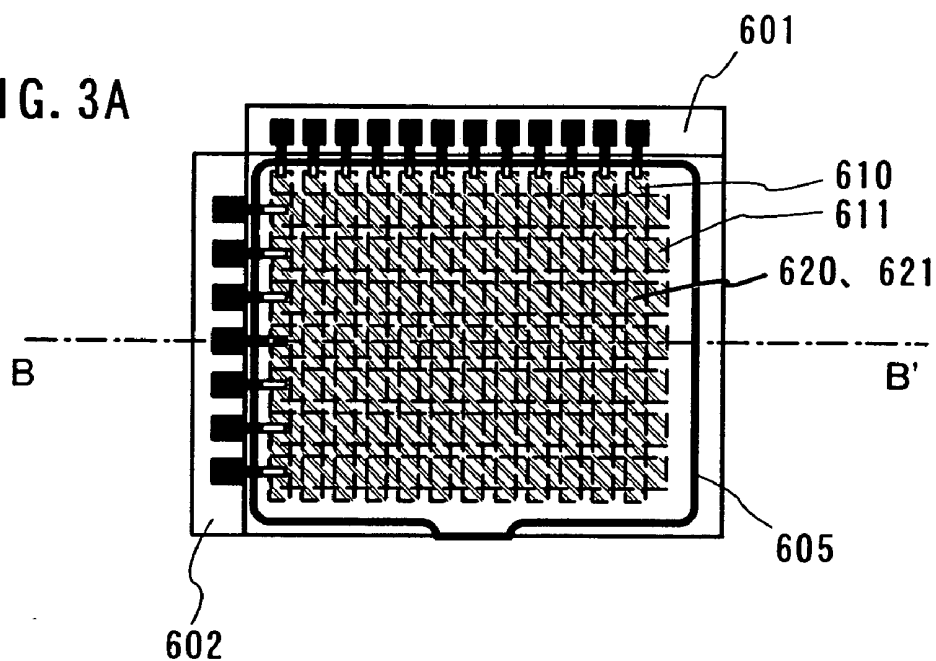


FIG. 3B

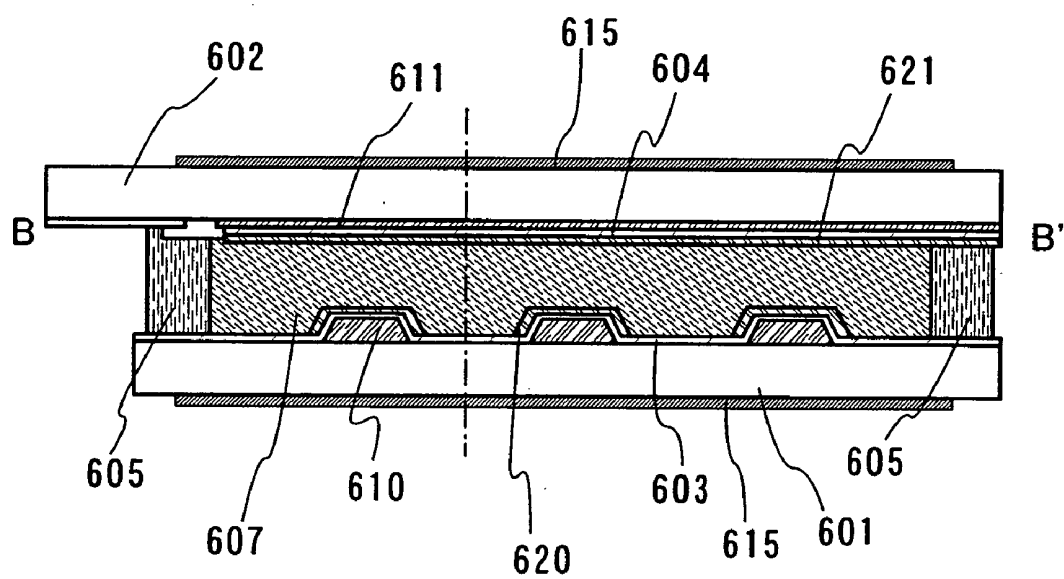


FIG. 5A

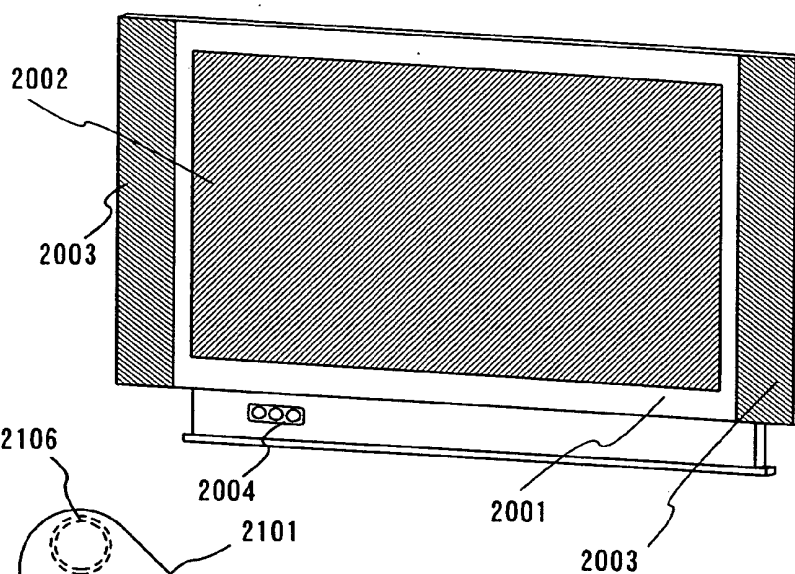


FIG. 5B

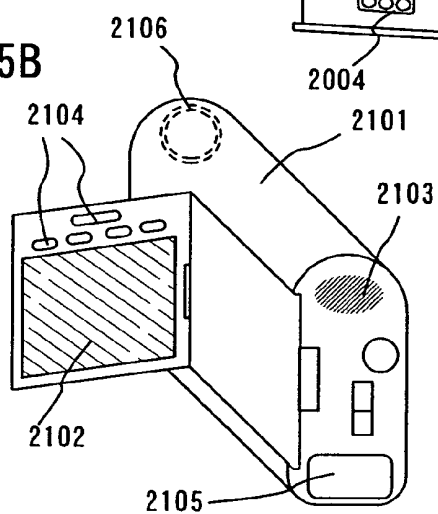


FIG. 5C

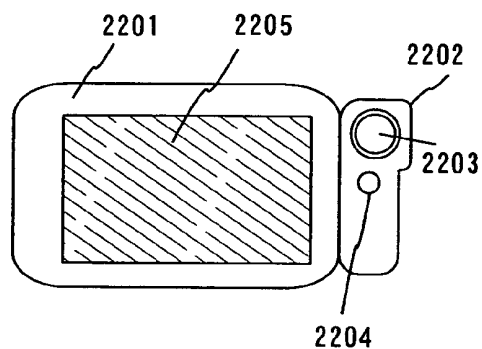


FIG. 5D

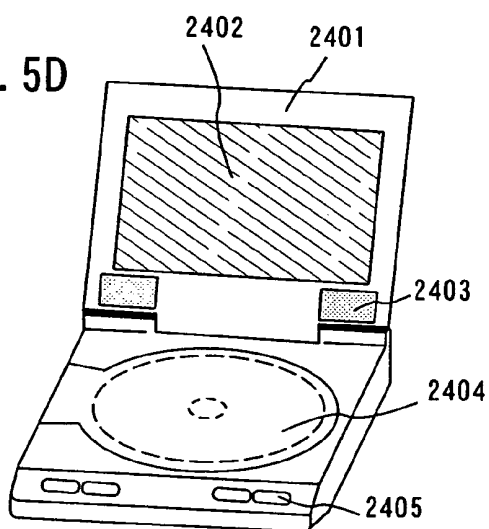


FIG. 5E

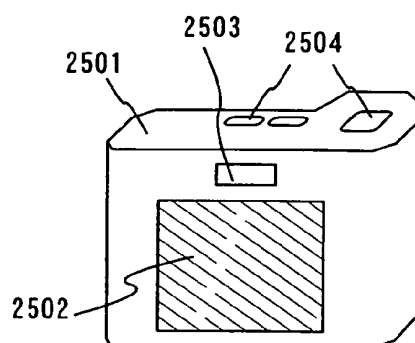


FIG. 6

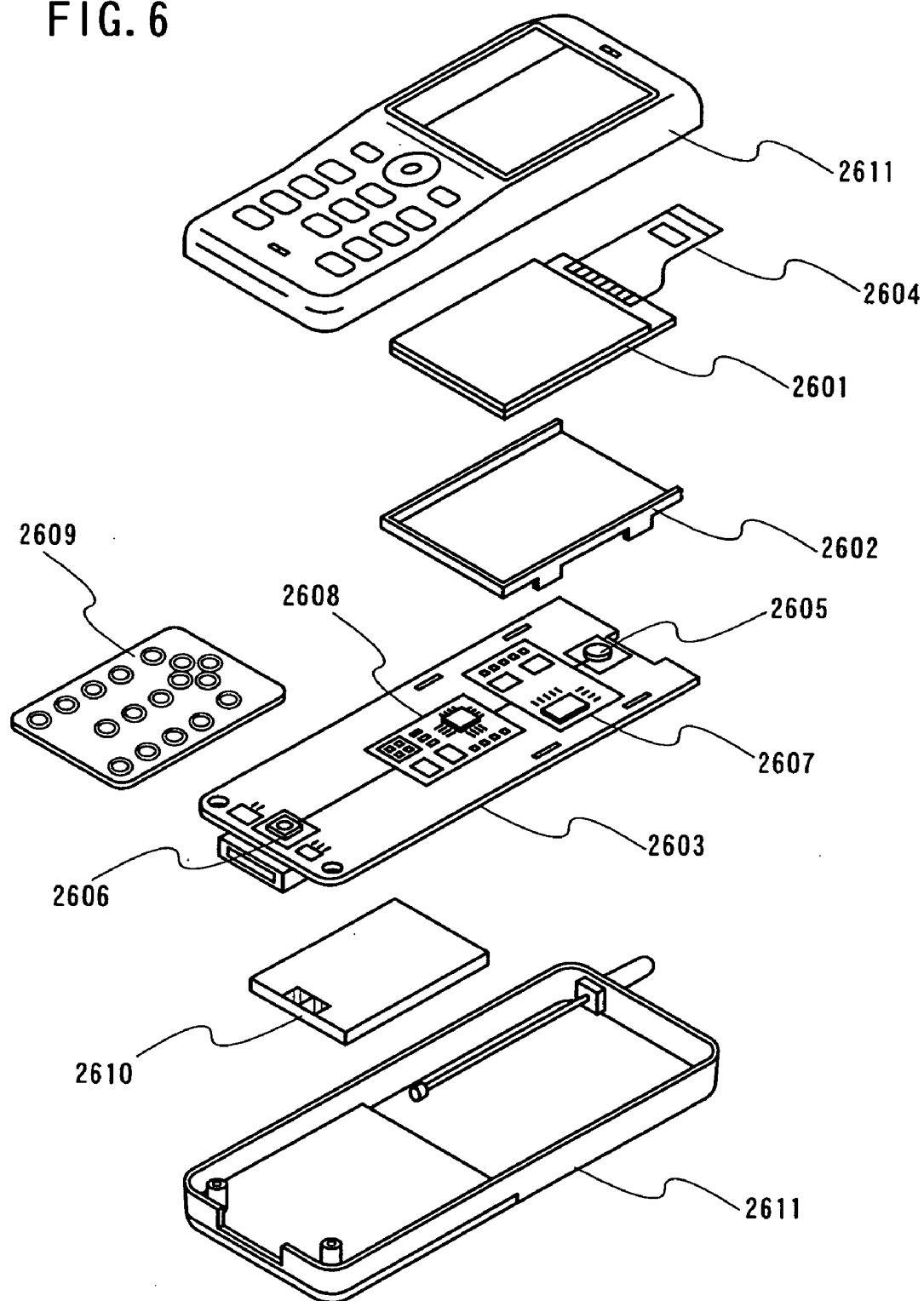


FIG. 7A

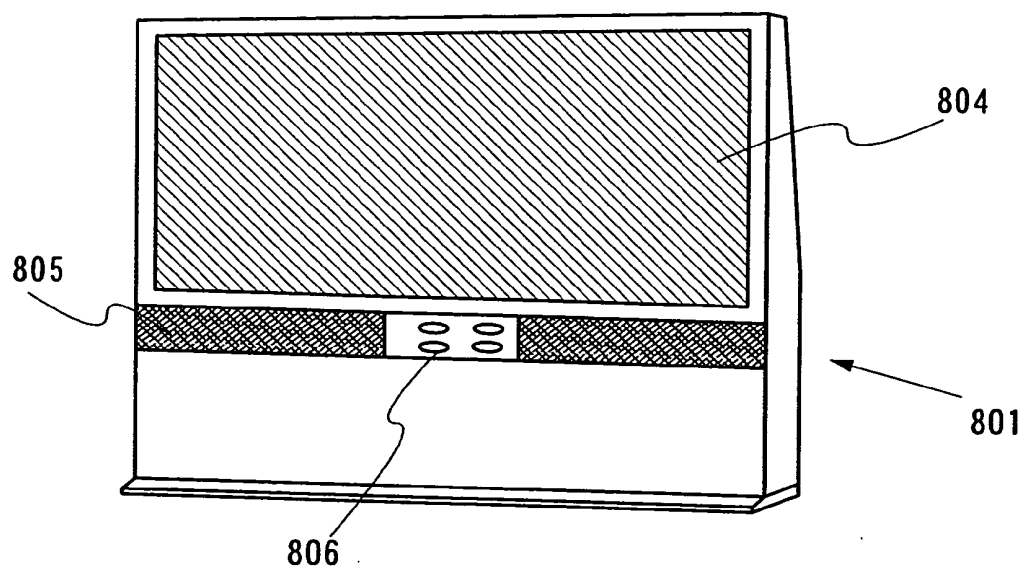


FIG. 7B

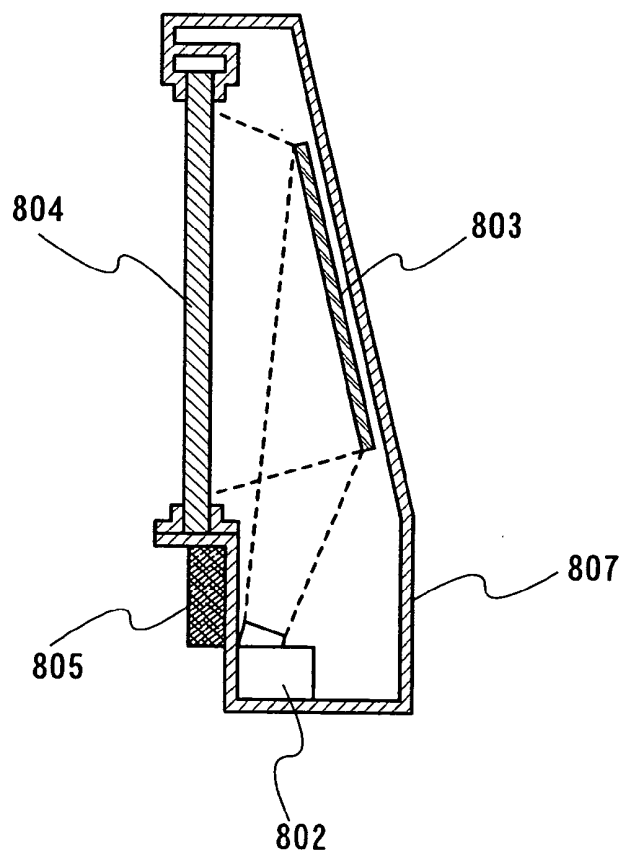


FIG. 8

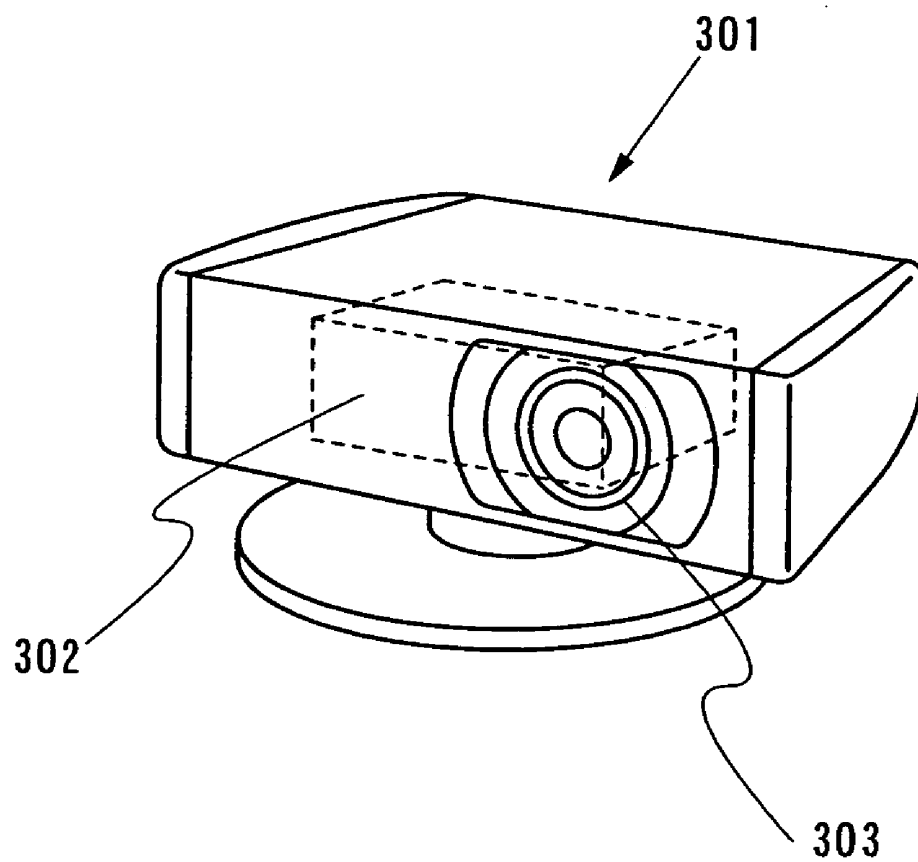


FIG. 9

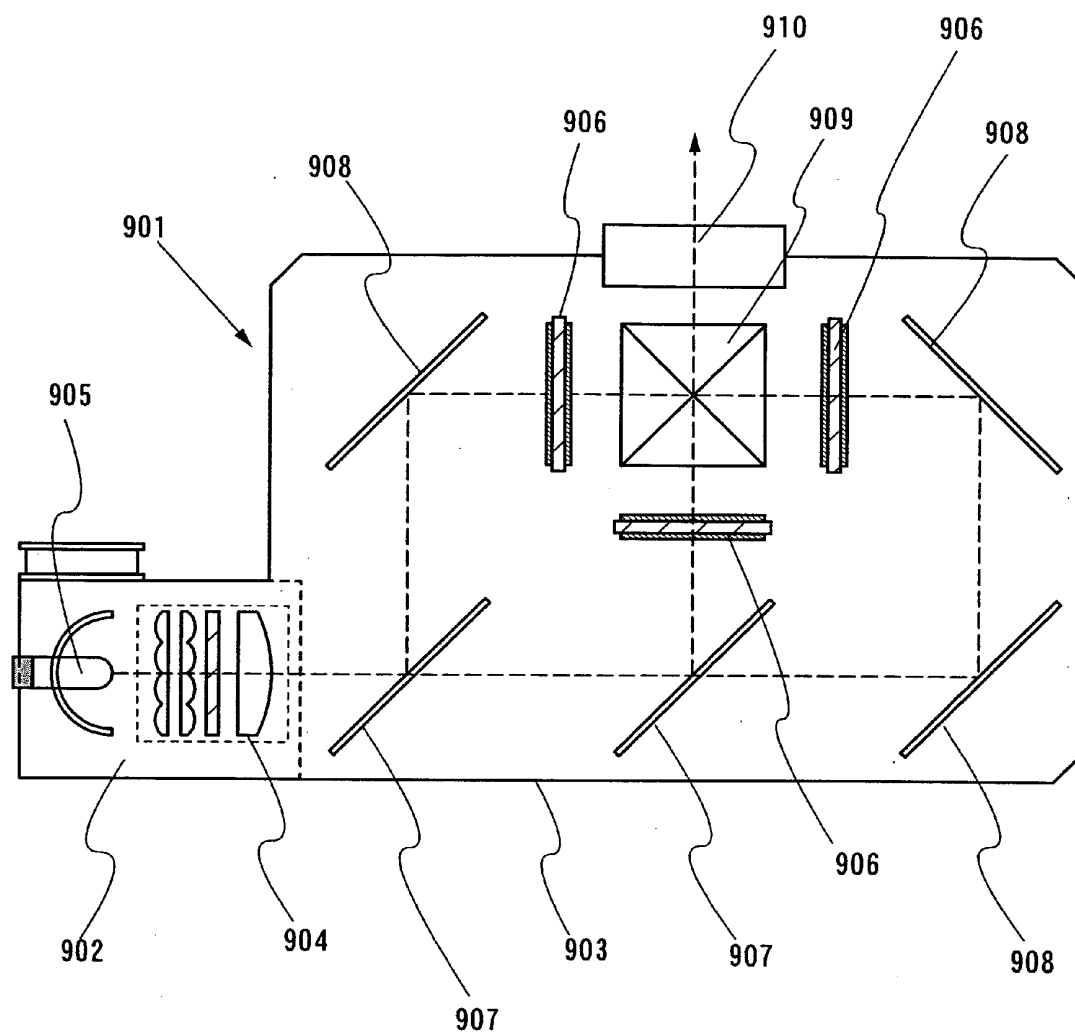


FIG. 10

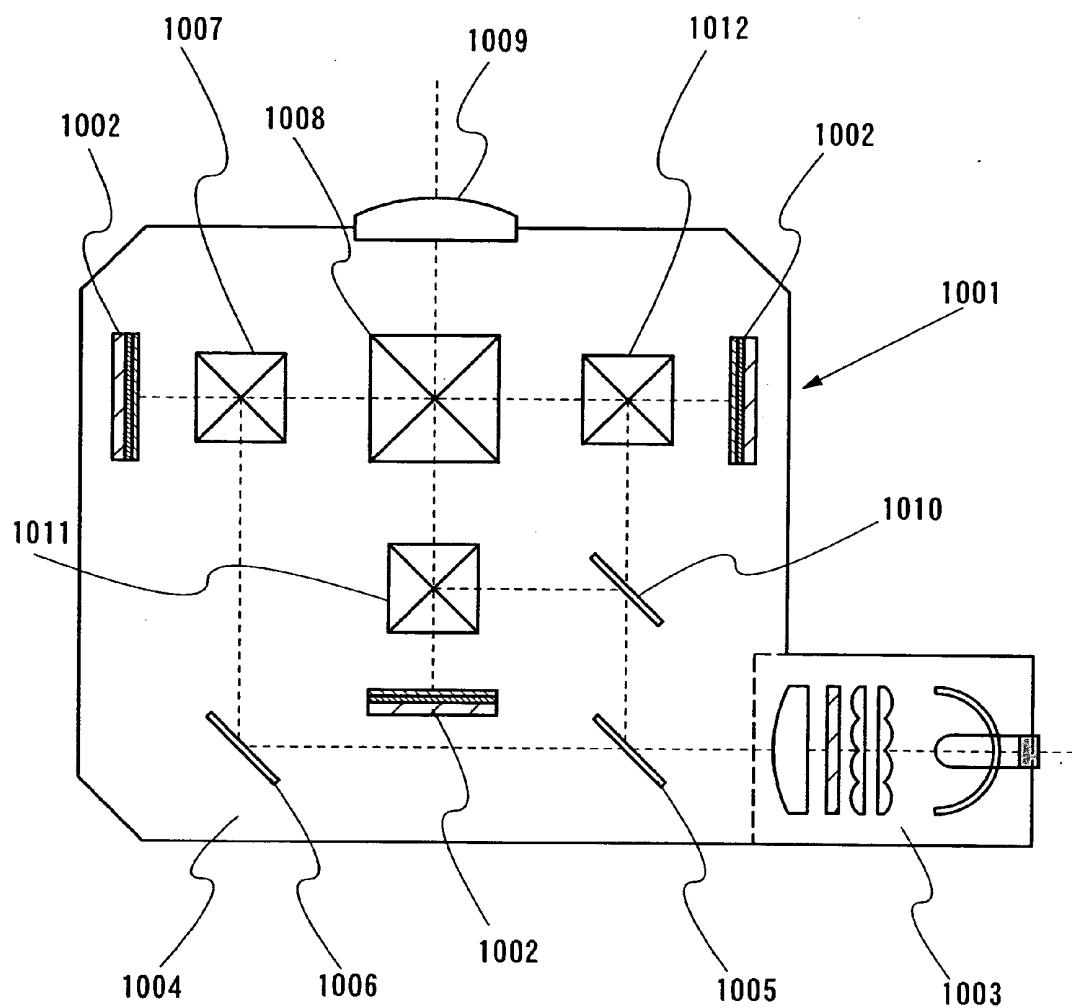


FIG. 11A

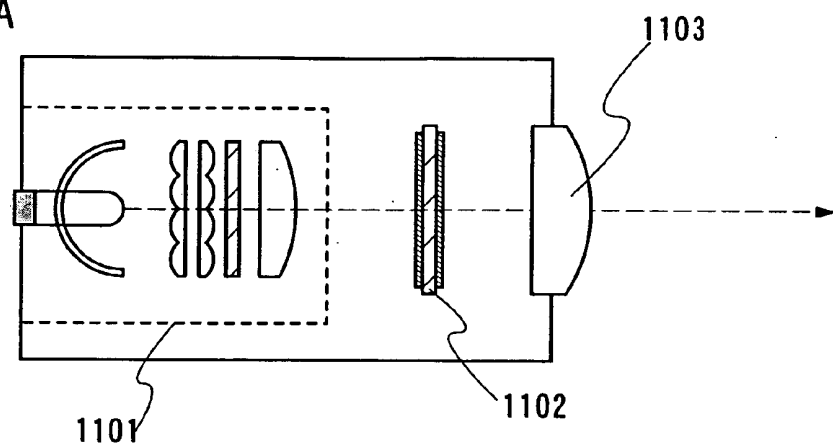


FIG. 11B

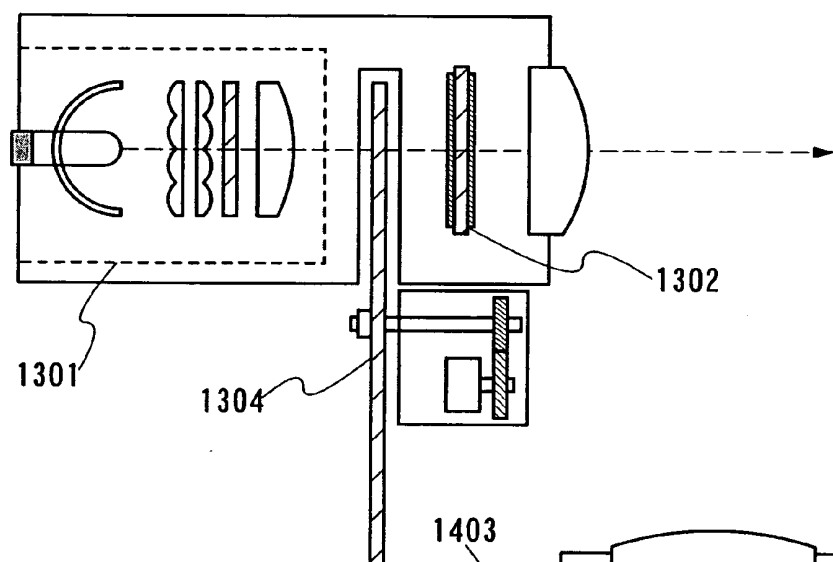


FIG. 11C

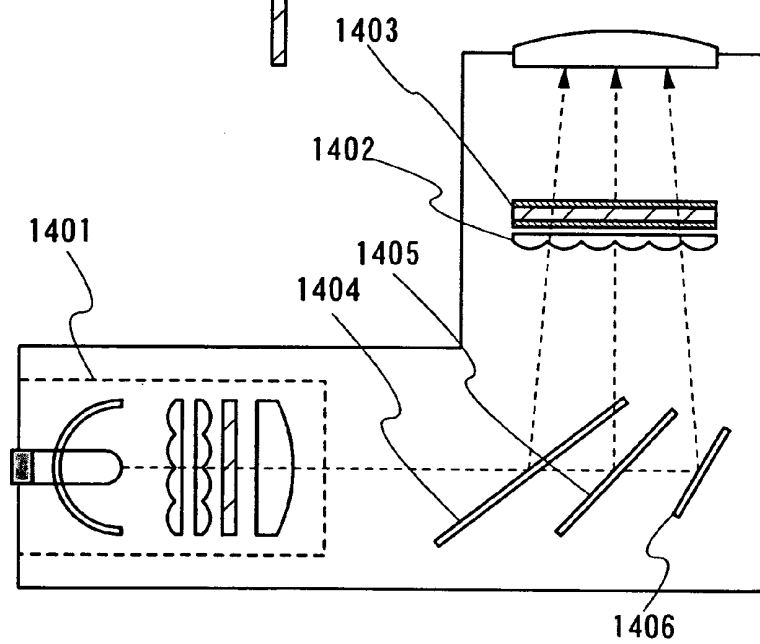
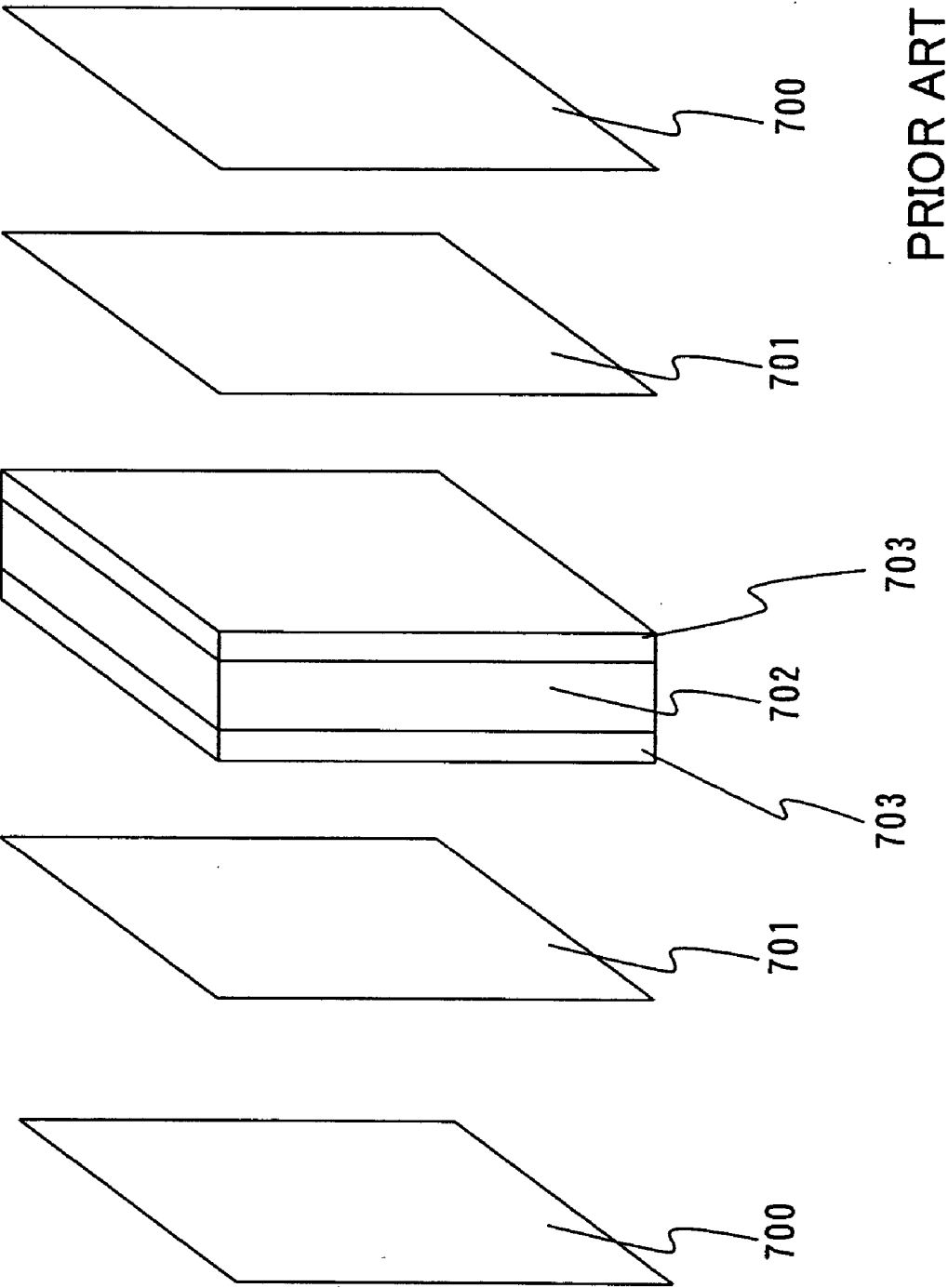


FIG. 12



LIQUID CRYSTAL DISPLAY DEVICE

BACKGROUND OF THE INVENTION

[0001] 1. Field of the Invention

[0002] The present invention relates to a liquid crystal display device, and further, to technology of an optical film, and more particularly, a phase difference film of a liquid crystal display device.

[0003] 2. Related Art

[0004] In recent years, demand for a liquid crystal display device as a flat panel display has grown since the liquid crystal display device has advantages of thinness, light-weight and being capable of low-power-consumption driving. The liquid crystal display has various modes, and liquid crystal displays using a nematic liquid crystal include a twisted nematic (TN) mode, a vertical alignment (VA) mode, an in plane switching (IPS) mode, an optically compensated bend (OCB) mode and the like. Further, a ferroelectric liquid crystal mode and an antiferroelectric liquid crystal mode in which a response speed is faster than in a nematic liquid crystal are also proposed.

[0005] In addition, many other modes are proposed. However, when a liquid crystal display is used as a display, phase difference films 701 are provided outside a liquid crystal 702 and substrates 703 as shown in FIG. 12 not to generate viewing angle dependency of transmitted light intensity and a color. Further, polarizing plates 700 are provided outside the phase difference films 701. This phase difference film 701 is also referred to as an optical compensation film or a phase difference plate.

[0006] Although it depends on a liquid crystal mode or a liquid crystal to be used, as for a phase difference film that is used for a liquid crystal display, a uniaxial film and a biaxial film may be stacked.

[0007] This phase difference film is usually manufactured by uniaxial or biaxial drawing of a plastic film.

[0008] As another method, a phase difference film is also manufactured by using a discotic liquid crystal as described in Patent Document 1.

[0009] However, these phase difference films are attached to the outside a substrate so that an adhesion layer is necessary for the phase difference films. In addition, TAC (cellulose triacetate) is necessary to protect the phase difference films. Therefore, in order to manufacture a phase difference film, a structure of several layers stacked is employed, and thus, the thickness is submicron, which results in high cost.

[0010] On the other hand, it is also reported that a phase difference film is placed inside a liquid crystal cell in order to reduce cost. (Refer to, for example, a Non-Patent Document 1)

[0011] This method provides the following advantages; namely, strong film-adhesiveness, more lightness in weight, and the thinner thickness such as 1 μm to 5 μm .

[0012] However, this method is a manufacturing method for only a uniaxial film, and a manufacturing method for a biaxial film has not yet been made clear.

[0013] In addition, even when the same uniaxial film is used, it is necessary to change the thickness in order to change a phase difference, since a phase difference is usually determined by $\Delta n \times d$ in the case where the birefringence of a phase difference film is Δn and the thickness is d .

[0014] In accordance with this method, a phase difference film is placed between an electrode and a liquid crystal that are provided inside a substrate. Therefore, although the thickness of a phase difference film is thinner, namely 1 μm to 5 μm , the thickness of the liquid crystal is 1.5 μm to 6 μm , and thus, there is caused a problem that voltage is not easily applied to the liquid crystal as compared with a case where the phase difference film is provided outside the substrate.

[Patent Document 1]

[0015] Japanese Patent Application Laid-Open No.: Hei8-50206

[Non-Patent Document 1]

[0016] B. M. I. van der Zande et al, SID DIGEST, p 194-197 (2003)

SUMMARY OF THE INVENTION

[0017] In view of the problems as described above, it is an object of the present invention to provide a method for manufacturing a thin phase difference film of a liquid crystal display easily so as not to prevent a liquid crystal from being driven so that the cost for manufacturing a liquid crystal display is more reduced than conventionally.

[0018] In order to solve the problems as described above, a liquid crystal display device according to the present invention has a structure in which, over each of a first substrate and a second substrate that has an electrode formed thereover, a phase difference film that has the same function as a conventional phase difference film is formed by using a liquid crystal stabilized with a polymer and a liquid crystal material is interposed between the first and second substrates.

[0019] In addition to the structure described above, it is also a feature that the phase difference film formed over the substrate is formed by using a liquid crystal stabilized with a polymer including a conductive material.

[0020] In an aspect of the present invention, a liquid crystal display device includes a first substrate, a first electrode formed over the first substrate, a first orientation film formed over the first electrode and a first phase difference film formed over the first orientation film, and a second substrate provided with a second electrode, a second orientation film, and a second phase difference film, where a liquid crystal is interposed between the first phase difference film formed over the first substrate and the second phase difference film provided with the second substrate.

[0021] In addition, in the aspect described above, a liquid crystal stabilized with an acrylic resin is used for the first phase difference film and the second phase difference film.

[0022] In addition, in another aspect of the present invention, the first phase difference film and the second phase difference film are patterned.

[0023] In addition, in another aspect of the present invention, each of the first phase difference film and the second phase difference film has at least two films.

[0024] In addition, in another aspect of the present invention, a conductive material is included in the first phase difference film and the second phase difference film.

[0025] In the case of a liquid crystal display device according to the present invention as described above, a phase difference film can be provided between an electrode and a liquid crystal, further, the problem of a thick film caused in manufacturing a conventional phase difference film is solved, and thus, it is possible to provide a liquid crystal display device including an inexpensive phase difference film manufactured without preventing a liquid crystal from being driven.

[0026] Moreover, since phase difference films can be stacked, phase difference films for various liquid crystal modes can be designed.

[0027] These and other objects, features and advantages of the present invention will become more apparent upon reading of the following detailed description along with the accompanied drawings.

BRIEF DESCRIPTION OF THE DRAWINGS

[0028] FIG. 1 is a schematic diagram of a liquid crystal display device according to the present invention.

[0029] FIGS. 2A and 2B are schematic diagrams of a liquid crystal display device according to the present invention.

[0030] FIGS. 3A and 3B are schematic diagrams of a liquid crystal display device according to the present invention.

[0031] FIGS. 4A and 4B are schematic diagrams of a liquid crystal display device according to the present invention.

[0032] FIGS. 5A to 5E are diagrams illustrating examples of electronic devices.

[0033] FIG. 6 is a diagram illustrating one example of electronic devices.

[0034] FIGS. 7A and 7B are diagrams illustrating one example of electronic devices.

[0035] FIG. 8 is a diagram illustrating one example of electronic devices.

[0036] FIG. 9 is a diagram illustrating one example of electronic devices.

[0037] FIG. 10 is a diagram illustrating one example of electronic devices.

[0038] FIGS. 11A to 11C are diagrams illustrating examples of electronic devices.

[0039] FIG. 12 is a diagram illustrating a structure of a conventional liquid crystal display device.

DESCRIPTION OF THE INVENTION

[0040] Embodiment Modes of the present invention will be described below.

Embodiment Mode 1

[0041] A liquid crystal display device will be described with reference to FIG. 1, and FIGS. 2A and 2B here.

[0042] In the present embodiment mode, as shown in FIG. 1, phase difference films 101 are provided inside substrates 103, and a liquid crystal 102 is provided inside the phase difference films 101. In addition, polarizing plates 100 are provided outside of the substrates 103.

[0043] Hereinafter, a passive matrix type will be explained with reference to FIGS. 2A and 2B. FIG. 2A is a top view of a liquid crystal display device and FIG. 2B is a cross-sectional view of the liquid crystal display device shown in FIG. 2A along B-B'. A transparent electrode 510 is provided over a first substrate 501 and an orientation film 503 is provided thereover, for which a rubbing process is conducted. The orientation film 503 and the rubbing process are necessary or unnecessary depending on a liquid crystal mode that is used.

[0044] Further, a phase difference film 520 formed by using a liquid crystal that is stabilized with a polymer (also referred to as a polymer-stabilized liquid crystal) is provided over the orientation film 503. For the phase difference film 520, a liquid crystal is mixed into an UV-cured resin material that includes a photopolymerization initiator, and irradiated with ultraviolet light to be polymerized. The liquid crystal used here may be a nematic liquid crystal, a ferroelectric liquid crystal or an antiferroelectric liquid crystal. When the thickness of the phase difference film is made thin, a liquid crystal material that has a large An may be mixed therein. Moreover, a chiral agent may be mixed therein if necessary. It is to be noted that an acrylic resin can be used as the UV-cured resin material. As for the mixing ratio of the UV-cured resin material and the liquid crystal, the ratio of the liquid crystal is preferably less than 50 wt %, since a polymer region is narrowed so that the phase difference film is no more a film when the ratio of the liquid crystal is high.

[0045] In order to obtain a uniaxial phase difference film, a nematic liquid crystal that includes no chiral agent may be mixed into an UV-cured resin material. In addition, in order to obtain a biaxial phase difference film, a ferroelectric liquid crystal, an antiferroelectric liquid crystal or a chiral agent may be mixed into an UV-cured resin material. Alternatively, these liquid crystals and the agent may be combined. In addition, a conductive material may be mixed therein. It is to be noted that a metallic particle such as Au can be used as the conductive material. The ratio of a conductive material included in the phase difference film is preferably 10 wt % or less to keep transparency of the phase difference film.

[0046] It is not always necessary that the liquid crystals mixed in the phase difference film 520 and a phase difference film 521 and a liquid crystal 507 interposed between the first substrate and a second substrate be the same. Since a phase difference is determined by $\Delta n \times d$, the types of the liquid crystals and a light-transmitting resin are appropriately selected with respect to a phase difference to be obtained. In that case, an anisotropic resin may also be used. It is to be noted that d is less than 1 μm . In addition, it is preferable that the surface of the phase difference film be coated with a light-transmitting resin.

[0047] As a method for applying the polymer-stabilized liquid crystal that forms the phase difference film 520, a dropping method, spin coating, ink-jet, dye coating, wire-bar coating, glass-bar coating or the like can be used.

[0048] The polymer-stabilized liquid crystal is applied and then irradiated with UV light under a nitrogen atmosphere to

be polymerized. If necessary, a rubbing process may be conducted after the UV irradiation.

[0049] Also over the second substrate **502** that serves as an opposed substrate, in the same manner as the first substrate **501**, a transparent electrode **511** and an orientation film **504** are provided and a rubbing process is conducted. Also, as for this orientation film **504**, the orientation film **504** and the rubbing process are necessary or unnecessary depending on a liquid crystal mode that is used. Further, the phase difference film **521** formed by using a polymer-stabilized liquid crystal is provided in the same manner as the first substrate **501**.

[0050] Although not illustrated here, a columnar spacer is provided over the second substrate **502**. The column spacer keeps a gap between the first substrate **501** and the second substrate **502**, and a bead spacer may also be used. In addition, in a small-area liquid crystal display device, a spacer is not always provided.

[0051] A sealant **505** is applied to the first substrate **501** or the second substrate **502**, and the first substrate **501** and the second substrate **502** are attached to each other. The shape of the applied sealant **505** depends on a method for injecting the liquid crystal **507**. In the case of a normal vacuum-injecting method, the sealant **505** has a shape with one opening; however, in the case of a method of dropping and vacuum-bonding (One Drop Filling: ODF), the sealant **505** needs to have a loop shape with an opening closed.

[0052] The liquid crystal **507** is injected between the first substrate **501** and the second substrate **502**. The liquid crystal **507** is normally injected in vacuum. When the liquid crystal is not injected in vacuum, the injection is conducted by using capillarity under the condition where the sealant has two or more openings. When the liquid crystal **507** is injected by a method of dropping and vacuum-bonding, the liquid crystal **507** is dropped to the first substrate **501** or the second substrate **502** before the first substrate **501** and the second substrate **502** are attached to each other, and then, the substrates are attached in vacuum.

[0053] Then, the first substrate **501** and the second substrate **502** are cut to have a panel shape. When the sealant has an opening at this point, the opening is filled with a sealing material. Moreover, the first substrate **501** and the second substrate **502** are appropriately provided with a polarizing plate **515** in order to enhance contrast.

[0054] As a liquid crystal mode for the liquid crystal display device in the present embodiment mode, a TN mode, an STN mode, an IPS mode, a VA mode, a ferroelectric liquid crystal mode, an antiferroelectric liquid crystal mode, an OCB mode, a birefringence mode, a guest host mode, a dynamic scattering mode, a phase transition mode and the like can be applied. In addition, the display device can be applied to any of a transmission type, a reflection type, and a semi-transmission type.

[0055] As described above, the phase difference film formed by using the polymer-stabilized liquid crystal is provided inside the panel, and the phase difference film can be thin. Therefore, a liquid crystal display device which does not prevent a liquid crystal from being driven can be provided.

Embodiment Mode 2

[0056] In the present embodiment mode, a case where the phase difference film in Embodiment Mode 1 is patterned will be described with reference to **FIGS. 3A and 3B**.

[0057] As for a first substrate **601** in **FIG. 3B**, the manufacturing process is the same as in Embodiment Mode 1 until an orientation film **603** is provided. The orientation film **603** and the rubbing process are necessary or unnecessary depending on a liquid crystal mode that is used.

[0058] Further, a patterned phase difference film **620** formed by using a polymer-stabilized liquid crystal is provided. When a UV-cured resin material is cured by UV irradiation under a nitrogen atmosphere, a light-shielding mask that has an opened portion corresponding to a transparent electrode **610** is used so that only a pixel region is irradiated with ultraviolet light. Therefore, the phase difference film **620** formed by using the polymer-stabilized liquid crystal is provided only over the transparent electrode **610**. A portion that is not irradiated with ultraviolet light except the pixel region is washed with acetone or the like after the UV irradiation. After the UV irradiation, the rubbing process is conducted if necessary.

[0059] As for a second substrate **602** that serves as an opposed substrate, the manufacturing process is the same as in Embodiment Mode 1 until an orientation film **604** is provided. Over the orientation film **604**, a phase difference film **621** formed by using a polymer-stabilized liquid crystal is provided over a transparent electrode **611** that is a pixel region.

[0060] A sealant **605** is applied to the first substrate **601** or the second substrate **602**, and the first substrate **601** and the second substrate **602** are attached to each other. The shape of the applied sealant **605** depends on a method for injecting a liquid crystal **607**. In the case of a normal vacuum-injecting method, the sealant **605** has a shape with one opening; however, in the case of a method of dropping and vacuum-bonding, the sealant **605** needs to have a loop shape with an opening closed.

[0061] Then, the liquid crystal **607** is injected between the first substrate **601** and the second substrate **602**. The liquid crystal **607** is normally injected in vacuum. When the liquid crystal is not injected in vacuum, the injection is conducted by using capillarity under the condition where the sealant has two or more openings. When the liquid crystal **607** is injected by a method of dropping and vacuum-bonding, the liquid crystal **607** is dropped to the first substrate **601** or the second substrate **602** before the first substrate **601** and the second substrate **602** are attached to each other, and then, the substrates are attached in vacuum.

[0062] Then, the first substrate **601** and the second substrate **602** are attached as in Embodiment Mode 1 and cut. Further, the first substrate **601** and the second substrate **602** are appropriately provided with a polarizing plate **615** in order to enhance contrast.

[0063] As a liquid crystal mode for the liquid crystal display device in the present embodiment mode, a TN mode, an STN mode, an IPS mode, a VA mode, a ferroelectric liquid crystal mode, an antiferroelectric liquid crystal mode, an OCB mode, a birefringence mode, a guest host mode, a dynamic scattering mode, a phase transition mode and the

like can be applied. In addition, the display device can be applied to any of a transmission type, a reflection type, and a semi-transmission type.

[0064] As described above, the phase difference film formed by using the polymer-stabilized liquid crystal is provided inside the panel, and patterning is conducted only for a minimally required pixel region. Therefore, a liquid crystal display device that uses this phase difference film can be formed even when adhesiveness of the phase difference film and the sealant is bad. The yield of a liquid crystal display device can be improved by using a phase difference film that has this shape.

Embodiment Mode 3

[0065] In the present embodiment mode, a case where phase difference films are stacked over a substrate (TFT substrate) over which a thin film transistor (TFT) will be described with reference to **FIGS. 4A and 4B**.

[0066] **FIG. 4A** shows a liquid crystal display device in which a signal line driving circuit **1200**, a scanning line driving circuit **1201**, and a pixel region **1202** are formed over a first substrate **1210**.

[0067] **FIG. 4B** is a cross-sectional view of the liquid crystal display device in **FIG. 4A** along A-A', and shows the signal line driving circuit **1200** provided with a CMOS circuit that includes an n-channel TFT **1223** and a p-channel TFT **1224** over the first substrate **1210**. The n-channel TFT **1223** and the p-channel TFT **1224** are formed by laser annealing with the use of a pulse laser to have a crystalline semiconductor film in which crystal grains are aligned. It is particularly preferable to form a channel forming region from one crystal grain. The TFTs which form the signal line driving circuit **1200** and the scanning line driving circuit **1201** may be formed by using a CMOS circuit, a PMOS circuit or an NMOS circuit. Further, an FPC **1209** connected to a connecting wiring **1208** is formed over the first substrate **1210**.

[0068] The pixel region **1202** includes a switching TFT **1211** and a capacitor element **1245**. The switching TFT **1211** is formed by laser annealing with the use of a pulse laser to have a crystalline semiconductor film in which crystal grains are aligned. It is particularly preferable to form a channel forming region from one crystal grain. The capacitor element **1245** is formed by a gate insulating film that is interposed between a semiconductor film doped with an impurity and a gate electrode. It is unnecessary that a TFT in the pixel region **1202** has high crystallinity as compared with the signal line driving circuit **1200** and the scanning line driving circuit **1201**. The pixel region **1202** includes a pixel electrode **1250** that is connected to one electrode of the switching TFT **1211**, and an insulator **1214** is provided to cover the n-channel TFT **1223**, the p-channel TFT **1224**, the pixel electrode **1250** and the switching TFT **1211**. Then, an orientation film **1206** is provided, and a rubbing process is conducted. The orientation film **1206** and the rubbing process are necessary or unnecessary depending on a liquid crystal mode that is used.

[0069] Further, a patterned first phase difference film **1260** is provided. The rubbing process is conducted to the first phase difference film **1260** if necessary, and a second phase difference film **1261** is provided in the same manner as the

first phase difference film **1260**. If necessary, a rubbing process is conducted after UV irradiation.

[0070] A second substrate **1204** that serves as an opposed substrate is provided with a black matrix **1253** at the position which overlaps with the signal line driving circuit **1200** and a color filter **1252** at the position which overlaps with at least the pixel region **1202**. Then, the second substrate **1204** with an opposed electrode **1251** formed thereover is provided with a columnar spacer **1255**. The columnar spacer **1255** keeps a gap between the first substrate **1210** and the second substrate **1204**, and a bead spacer may also be used. In addition, in a small-area liquid crystal display device, a spacer is not always provided.

[0071] In addition, an orientation film **1207** is provided, and a rubbing process is conducted. As for this opposed substrate, similarly to the first substrate, the orientation film and the rubbing process are necessary or unnecessary depending on a liquid crystal mode that is used.

[0072] Further, the first phase difference film **1260** and the second phase difference film **1261** are provided over the second substrate **1204** as in the case of the first substrate **1210**. The phase difference films **1260** and **1261** are not necessarily composed of two layers, and may have three or more layers if necessary. Moreover, in the case of a reflection type liquid crystal display device, only the second substrate **1204** that serves as an opposed substrate may have a phase difference film.

[0073] A sealant **1205** is applied to the first substrate **1210** or the second substrate **1204**, and the first substrate **1210** and the second substrate **1204** are attached to each other. The shape of the applied sealant **1205** depends on a method for injecting a liquid crystal **1256**. In the case of a normal vacuum-injecting method, the sealant **1256** has a shape with one opening; however, in the case of a method of dropping and vacuum-bonding, the sealant **1256** needs to have a loop shape with an opening closed.

[0074] The liquid crystal **1256** is injected between the first substrate **1210** and the second substrate **1204**. The liquid crystal **1256** is normally injected in vacuum. When the liquid crystal is not injected in vacuum, the injection is conducted by using capillarity under the condition where the sealant has two or more openings. When the liquid crystal **1256** is injected by a method of dropping and vacuum-bonding, the liquid crystal **1256** is dropped to the first substrate **1210** or the second substrate **1204** before the first substrate **1210** and the second substrate **1204** are attached to each other, and then, the substrates are attached in vacuum.

[0075] Then, the first substrate **1210** and the second substrate **1204** are cut to have a panel shape. When the sealant has an opening at this point, the opening is filled with a sealing material. Moreover, the first substrate **1210** and the second substrate **1204** are appropriately provided with a polarizing plate **1270** in order to enhance contrast.

[0076] As a liquid crystal mode of a liquid crystal display device in the present embodiment mode, a TN mode, an STN mode, an IPS mode, a VA mode, a ferroelectric liquid crystal mode, an antiferroelectric liquid crystal mode, an OCB mode, a birefringence mode, a guest host mode, a dynamic scattering mode, a phase transition mode and the like can be applied. In addition, the display device can be applied to any of a transmission type, a reflection type, and a semi-transmission type.

[0077] As described above, since the polymer-stabilized liquid crystals, namely, the phase difference films are stacked inside the panel, it is possible to stack a uniaxial film and a biaxial film, stack different uniaxial films, or stack different biaxial films. Therefore, a liquid crystal display device that has a wide application range can be provided.

Embodiment Mode 4

[0078] A liquid crystal display device that is formed by implementing any one of Embodiment Modes 1 to 3 described above can be applied to various electronic devices. In other words, the liquid crystal display device can be incorporated in a display portion of electronic devices as will be described below.

[0079] Electronic devices as described above include a TV set, a video camera, a digital camera, a projector, a head mount display (a goggle-type display), a car navigation system, an in-car audio system, a personal computer, a personal digital assistant (such as a mobile computer, a cellular phone, or an electronic book) and the like. FIGS. 5A to 5E and FIG. 6 show specific examples of these electronic devices.

[0080] FIG. 5A is a TV set, which can be manufactured by incorporating a liquid crystal display device as shown in Embodiment Modes 1 to 3 in a frame body 2001. It is to be noted that a display screen 2002 is formed by using a liquid crystal display device according to the present invention. In addition, a speaker 2003, operation switches 2004, and the like are appropriately provided.

[0081] A TV set that is thinner and cheaper than a conventional one can be provided by manufacturing the TV set to include the liquid crystal display device according to the present invention.

[0082] FIG. 5B is a video camera, which includes a main body 2101, a display portion 2102, a sound input portion 2103, operation switches 2104, a battery 2105, an image receiving portion 2106 and the like. It is to be noted that the display portion 2102 is formed by using a liquid crystal display device according to the present invention.

[0083] A video camera that is thinner and cheaper than a conventional one can be provided by manufacturing the video camera to include the liquid crystal display device according to the present invention.

[0084] FIG. 5C is a mobile computer, which includes a main body 2201, a camera portion 2202, an image receiving portion 2203, an operation switch 2204, a display portion 2205 and the like. It is to be noted that the display portion 2205 is formed by using a liquid crystal display device according to the present invention.

[0085] A mobile computer that is thinner and cheaper than a conventional one can be provided by manufacturing the mobile computer to include the liquid crystal display device according to the present invention.

[0086] FIG. 5D is a player using a recording medium in which a program is recorded (hereinafter referred to as a recording medium), which includes a main body 2401, a display portion 2402, a speaker portion 2403, a recording medium 2404, operation switched 2405 and the like. This player make it possible to appreciate music and cinema, play games and connect to the Internet by using a DVD, a CD or

the like as a recording medium. It is to be noted that the display portion 2402 is formed by using a liquid crystal display device according to the present invention.

[0087] A player that is thinner and cheaper than a conventional one can be provided by manufacturing the player to include the liquid crystal display device according to the present invention.

[0088] FIG. 5E is a digital camera, which includes a main body 2501, a display portion 2502, an eye piece 2503, operation switches 2504, an image receiving portion (not illustrated) and the like. It is to be noted that the display portion 2502 is formed by using a liquid crystal display device according to the present invention.

[0089] A digital camera that is thinner and cheaper than a conventional one can be provided by manufacturing the digital camera to include the liquid crystal display device according to the present invention.

[0090] FIG. 6 is one example of a cellular phone that includes a liquid crystal display device according to the present invention. A liquid crystal display device 2601 is incorporated in a housing 2602 to be detachable. The shape and the size of the housing 2602 can be changed appropriately depending on the size of the liquid crystal display device 2601. The housing 2602, in which the liquid crystal display device 2601 is fixed, is attached to a printed substrate 2603, and a module is built.

[0091] The liquid crystal display device 2601 is connected to the printed substrate 2603 through an FPC 2604. Over the printed substrate 2603, a signal processing circuit 2608 is provided, which includes a speaker 2605, a microphone 2606, a transmit and receive circuit 2607, a CPU, a controller and the like. This module, an input means 2609, and a battery 2610 are combined and stored in a frame body 2611. A pixel portion of the liquid crystal display device 2601 is placed so as to be recognized from an aperture that is formed in the frame body 2611.

[0092] A cellular phone that is thinner and cheaper than a conventional one can be provided by manufacturing the cellular phone to include the liquid crystal display device according to the present invention.

[0093] The cellular phone in accordance with the present embodiment mode can be changed into various modes depending on a function or a purpose thereof. For example, even when the cellular phone has a plurality of the liquid crystal display devices or has a hinged open and shut structure by appropriately separating a frame body into a plurality of frame bodies, the advantages described above can be obtained.

[0094] As described above, the present invention has a remarkably wide application range, and the invention can be applied to electronic devices in various fields. In addition, the electronic devices in the present embodiment mode can be manufactured by using a structure that has any combination of Embodiment Modes 1 to 3.

Embodiment Mode 5

[0095] The present embodiment mode shows examples of display devices that use the liquid crystal display device as described in Embodiment Modes 1 to 3. A rear-projection display device 801 shown in FIGS. 7A and 7B includes a

projector unit **802**, a mirror **803** and a screen panel **804**. In addition, a speaker **805** and operation switches **806** may also be provided. The projector unit **802** is placed in the lower position of a frame body **807** of the rear-projection display device **801**, and projects light for showing an image toward the mirror **803**, based on an image signal. The rear-projection display device **801** displays an image that is projected from the backside of the screen panel **804**.

[0096] On the other hand, **FIG. 8** shows a front-projection display device **301**. The front-projection display device **301** includes a projector unit **302** and a projection optical system **303**. The front-projection display device **301** projects an image on a screen placed in front and the like.

[0097] The structures of projector units that are applied to the rear-projection display device **801** shown in **FIGS. 7A and 7B** and the front-projection display device **301** shown in **FIG. 8** will be described below.

[0098] **FIG. 9** is one structure example of a projector unit **901**. The projector unit **901** includes a light source unit **902** and a modulation unit **903**. The light source unit **902** includes a light source optical system **904** composed to include lenses and a light source lamp **905**. The light source lamp **905** is stored in a frame body not to diffuse stray light. As the light source lamp **905**, for example, a high pressure mercury lamp, a xenon lamp or the like is used, which is capable of emitting the large amount of light. The light source optical system **904** is composed by appropriately including an optical lens, a film that has polarizing property, a film for controlling a phase difference, an IR film and the like. Then, the light source unit **902** is placed so that emitted light goes into the modulation unit **903**. The modulation unit **903** includes a plurality of liquid crystal display devices **906**, dichroic mirrors **907**, total internal reflection mirrors **908**, a prism **909**, and a projection optical system **910**. Light emitted from the light source unit **902** is divided into a plurality of light paths by the dichroic mirror **907**.

[0099] The liquid crystal display device **906** is provided to each light path. Transmitted light is modulated by the liquid crystal display device **906**, which is classified into a transmission type, based on an image signal. Light of each color transmitted through the liquid crystal display device **906** goes into the prism **909** so that an image is displayed on a screen through the projection optical system **910**.

[0100] Since a phase difference film can be provided between an electrode and a liquid crystal in the liquid crystal display device according to the present invention, a liquid crystal display device can be more easily made thinner and more lightweight than conventionally. Therefore, an inexpensive display device that is made thinner and more lightweight can be provided.

[0101] A projector unit **1001** shown in **FIG. 10** has a structure which is provided with reflection type liquid crystal display devices **1002**. The reflection type liquid crystal display device **1002** has a structure in which the pixel electrode in the liquid crystal display device in Embodiment Mode 3 is formed by using aluminum (Al), Ti (titanium), an alloy of these metals or the like.

[0102] The projector unit **1001** includes a light source unit **1003** and a modulation unit **1004**. The light source unit **1003** has the same structure as in **FIG. 9**. Light from the light source unit **1003** is divided into a plurality of light paths by

dichroic mirrors **1005** and **1010**, and goes into a polarizing beam splitter **1007**, **1011** or **1012**. The polarizing beam splitter **1007** is provided with respect to the reflection type liquid crystal display device **1002** corresponding to each color. The reflection type liquid crystal display device **1002** modulates transmitted light based on an image signal. Light of each color that is reflected by the reflection type liquid crystal display device **1002** goes into a prism **1008**, and is projected through a projection optical system **1009**.

[0103] Of light that is emitted from the light source unit **1003**, only light of a wavelength range of red light is transmitted through the dichroic mirror **1005**, and light of a wavelength range of green and blue light is reflected by the dichroic mirror **1005**. Further, only light of a wavelength range of green light is reflected by the dichroic mirror **1010**. The light of a wavelength range of red light, which has been transmitted through the dichroic mirror **1005**, is reflected by the total internal reflection mirror **1006**, and goes into the polarizing beam splitter **1007**. In addition, the light of a wavelength range of green light goes into the polarizing beam splitter **1011**, and the light of a wavelength range of blue light goes into the polarizing beam splitter **1012**. The polarizing beam splitter **1007** has a function of dividing incident light to a P-polarized component and an S-polarized component, and a function of transmitting only the P-polarized component. The reflection type liquid crystal display device **1002** polarizes incident light based on an image signal.

[0104] Only the S-polarized component corresponding to each color goes into the reflection type liquid crystal display device **1002** corresponding to each color. The reflection type liquid crystal display device **1002** operates in an electrically controlled birefringence mode (ECB). In addition, a liquid crystal molecule is orientated perpendicularly at an angle to a substrate. Therefore, in the reflection type liquid crystal display device **1002**, the liquid crystal molecule is orientated so that incident light is reflected with no change in polarizing state when a pixel is in an OFF state. In addition, when a pixel is in an ON state, the orientation state of the liquid crystal molecule is changed and the polarizing state of incident light is changed.

[0105] The projector unit **1001** shown in **FIG. 10** can be applied to the rear-projection display device **801** shown in **FIGS. 7A and 7B** and the front-projection display device **301** shown in **FIG. 8**.

[0106] Projector units shown in **FIGS. 11A to 11C** have a single-plate structure. The projector unit shown in **FIG. 11A** includes a light source unit **1101**, a liquid crystal display device **1102** and a projection optical system **1103**. The projection optical system **1103** is composed of one or a plurality of lenses. The liquid crystal display device **1102** is provided with a color filter.

[0107] **FIG. 11B** shows the structure of a projector unit which operates in a field sequential mode. The field sequential mode is a mode in which light of each color such as red, green and blue is made go into a liquid crystal display device sequentially with a time lag, and color display is conducted without a color filter. In particular, when the field sequential mode and a fast-response liquid crystal display device are combined, high-definition images can be displayed. In **FIG. 11B**, a rotary color filter plate **1304** provided with a plurality of color filters for red, green and blue is provided between

a light source unit **1301** and a liquid crystal display device **1302**. In this case, no color filter is provided inside the liquid crystal display device **1302**.

[0108] A projector unit shown in **FIG. 11C** has a structure of a color separation system that uses a micro lens as a color display system. In this system, a micro lens **1402** is provided on a light incidence side of a liquid crystal display device **1403**, and light of each color is illuminated from each direction to accomplish color display. In this case, no color filter is provided inside the liquid crystal display device **1403**. In a projector unit that employs this system, no light is lost due to a color filter, and thus, the projector unit has a feature that light from the light source unit **1401** can be used effectively. The projector unit includes a dichroic mirror **1404**, a dichroic mirror **1405** and a dichroic mirror for R **1406** so that light of each color is illuminated from each direction to the liquid crystal display device **1403**.

[0109] Since a phase difference film can be provided between an electrode and a liquid crystal in the liquid crystal display device according to the present invention, a liquid crystal display device can be more easily made thinner and more lightweight than conventionally. Therefore, also as for a display device that is provided with a single-plate projector unit, an inexpensive display device that is made thinner and more lightweight can be provided.

[0110] Although the present invention has been fully described by way of embodiment modes with reference to the accompanying drawings, it is to be understood that various changes and modifications will be apparent to those skilled in the art. Therefore, unless otherwise such changes and modifications depart from the scope of the present invention hereinafter described, they should be construed as being included therein.

[0111] This application is based on Japanese Patent Application serial no. 2004-315892 filed in Japanese Patent Office on Oct. 29, 2004, the contents of which are hereby incorporated by reference.

What is claimed is:

1. A liquid crystal display device comprising:

- a first substrate;
- a first electrode formed over the first substrate;
- an orientation film formed over the first electrode;
- a phase difference film using a first liquid crystal that is stabilized with a light-transmitting resin formed over the orientation film;

a second substrate provided with a second electrode,

wherein a second liquid crystal is interposed between the phase difference film formed over the first substrate and the second substrate provided with the second electrode.

2. The liquid crystal display device according to claim 1, wherein the phase difference film is formed in a pixel region.

3. The liquid crystal display device according to claim 1, wherein the phase difference film includes at least two films.

4. The liquid crystal display device according to claim 1, wherein the phase difference film includes a conductive material.

5. The liquid crystal display device according to claim 1, wherein a film thickness of the phase difference film is less than 1 μm .

6. A liquid crystal display device comprising:

- a first substrate;
- a first electrode formed over the first substrate;
- a first orientation film formed over the first electrode;
- a first phase difference film using a first liquid crystal that is stabilized with a light-transmitting resin formed over the first orientation film; and
- a second substrate provided with a second electrode, a second orientation film, and a second phase difference film using a second liquid crystal that is stabilized with a light-transmitting resin,

wherein a third liquid crystal is interposed between the first phase difference film and the second phase difference film.

7. The liquid crystal display device according to claim 6, wherein the first phase difference film and the second phase difference film are formed in a pixel region.

8. The liquid crystal display device according to claim 6, wherein each of the first phase difference film and the second phase difference film includes at least two films.

9. The liquid crystal display device according to claim 6, wherein each of the first phase difference film and the second phase difference film includes a conductive material.

10. The liquid crystal display device according to claim 6, wherein a film thickness of each of the first phase difference film and the second phase difference film is less than 1 μm .

* * * * *

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摘要(译)

本发明的一个目的是提供一种容易制造液晶显示器的薄相位差膜的方法，以便不妨碍液晶被驱动，从而制造液晶显示器的成本比传统的更低。。根据本发明的液晶显示装置具有这样的结构，其中通过在第一基板和第二基板上使用聚合物稳定的液晶，形成具有与传统相位差膜相同功能的相位差膜。在其上形成电极，并在这些基板之间插入液晶材料。除了如上所述的结构之外，还有一个特征是，通过使用用包括导电材料的聚合物稳定的液晶形成在基板上形成的相位差膜。

