

FIG. 1A (PRIOR ART)

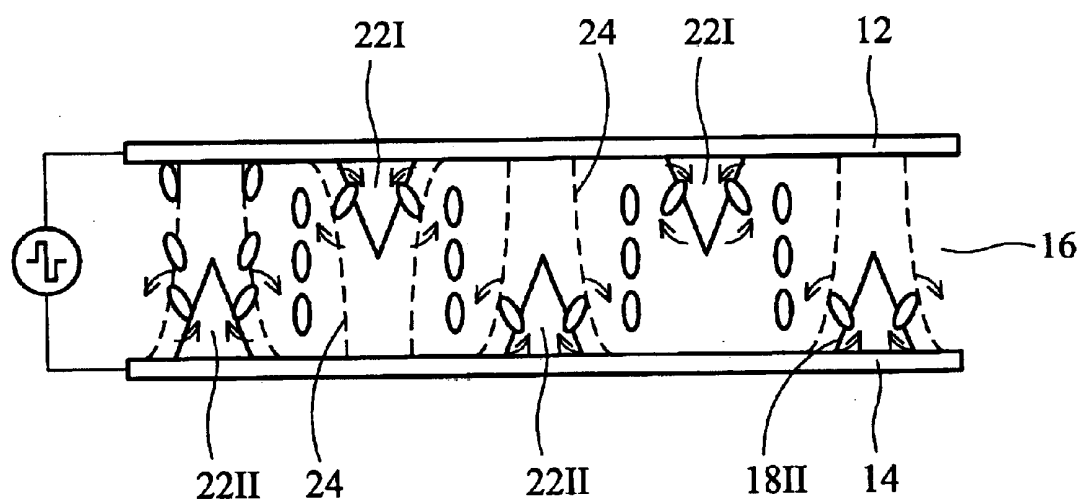


FIG. 1B (PRIOR ART)

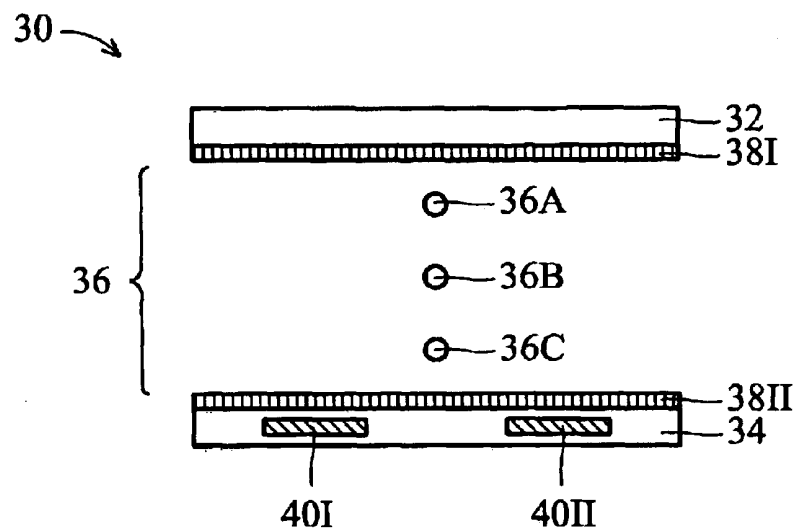


FIG. 2A (PRIOR ART)

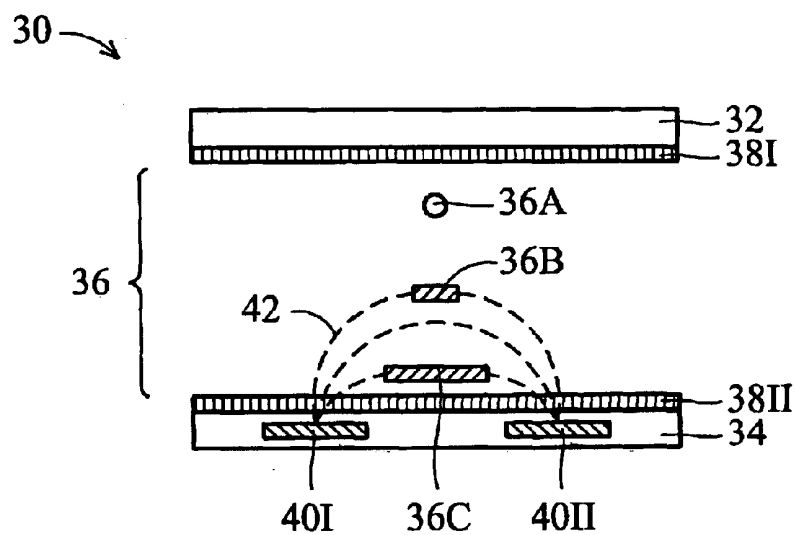


FIG. 2B (PRIOR ART)

FIG. 3

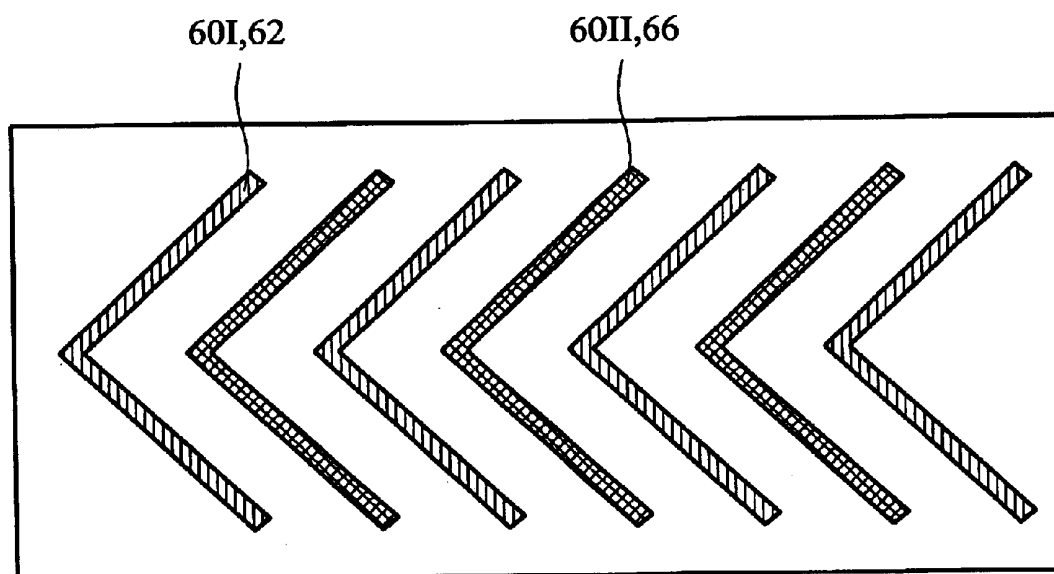


FIG. 4A

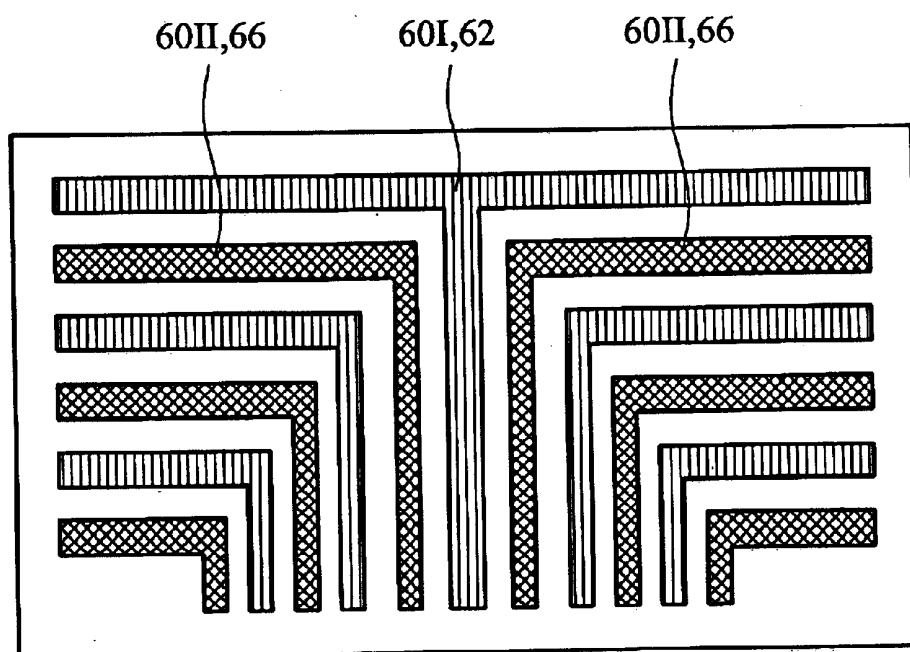


FIG. 4B

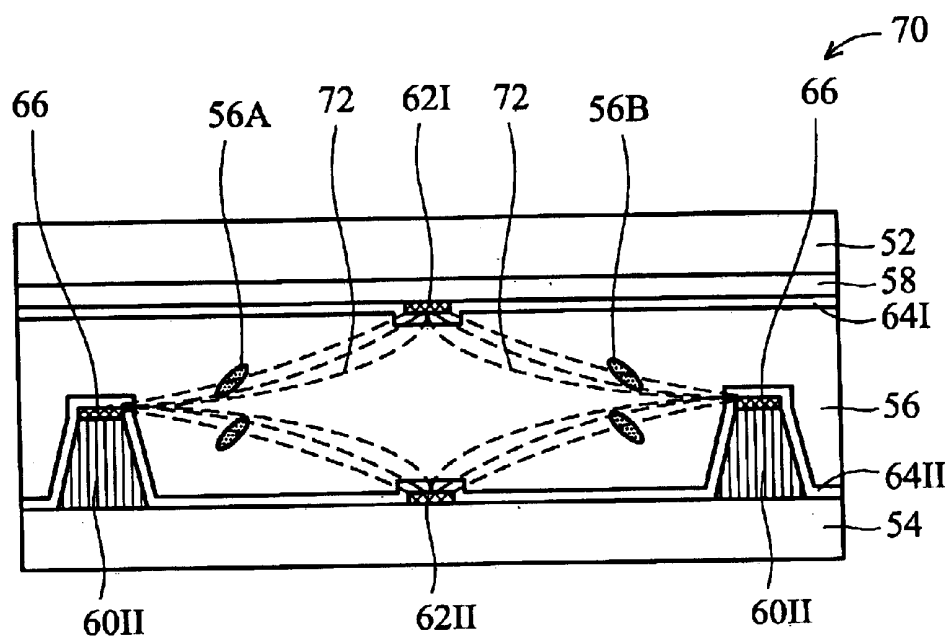


FIG. 5

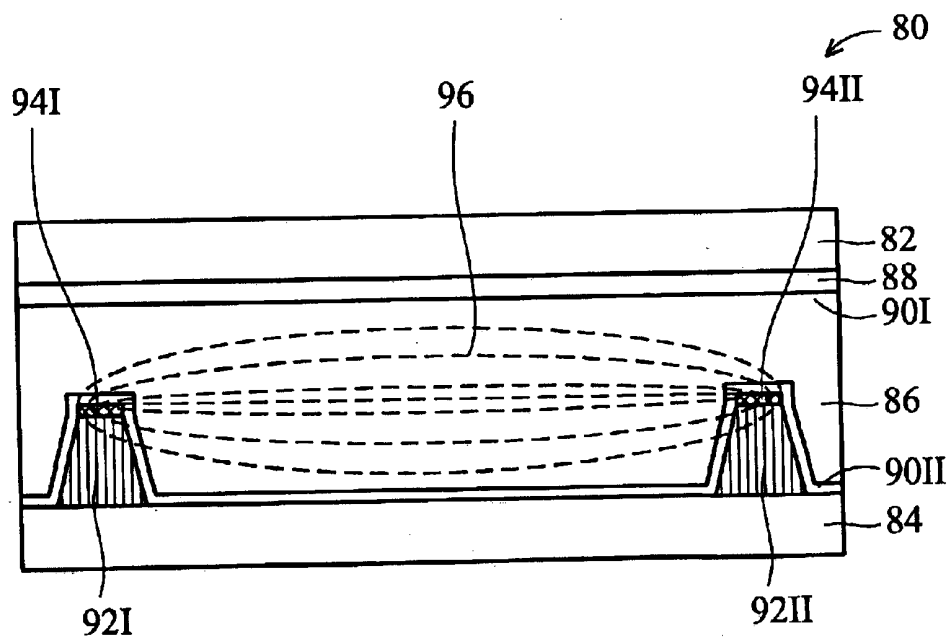


FIG. 6

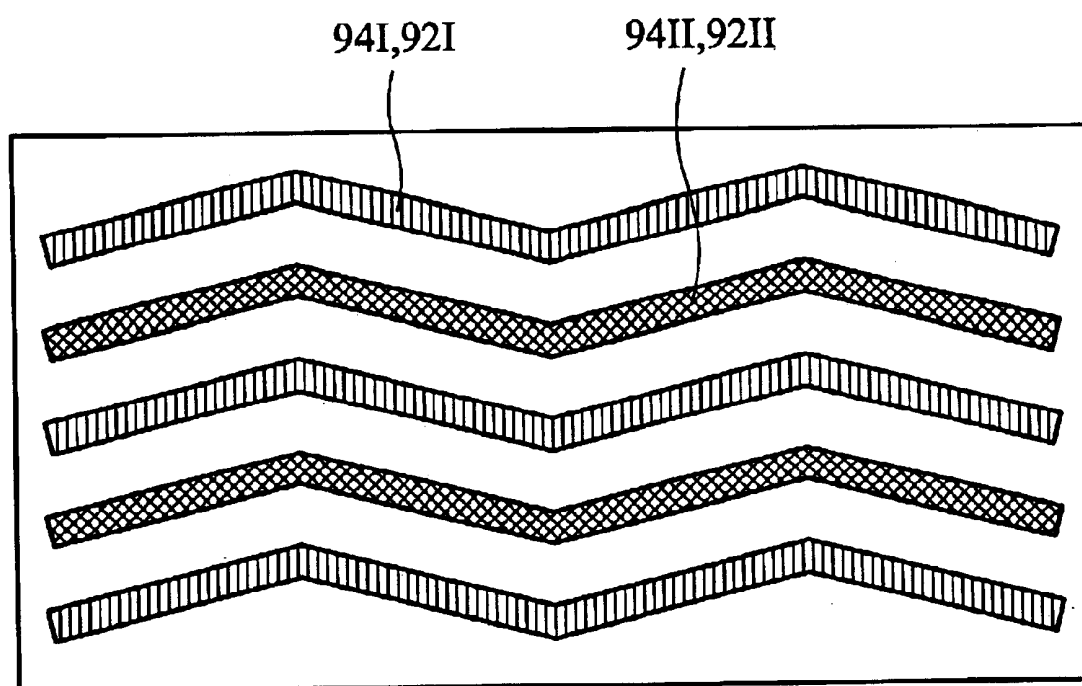


FIG. 7

WIDE-VIEWING ANGLE DISPLAY DEVICE AND FABRICATION METHOD FOR THEREOF

BACKGROUND OF THE INVENTION

1. Field of the Invention

The invention relates to a wide-viewing angle LCD technology, and more particularly to a wide-viewing angle LCD device with an electrode array suspended in an LC cell gap between two substrates which provides a transverse electrical field to drive LC molecules.

2. Description of the Related Art

Conventional TFT-LCDs (thin film transistor liquid crystal displays) devices, which use LC molecules with characteristics of rotary polarization and dual refractive effects so that incident light achieves bright and shade results, has a drawback known as a viewing angle dependency, that is, the contrast ratio decreases as the viewing angle increases. Thus presenting a difficulty in applying the TFT-LCD device to large-size display products.

Recently, various wide-viewing angle technologies have been proposed, such as an optical compensation film, a multi-domain vertical alignment (MVA) mode, and an in-plane switching (IPS) mode. The MVA mode LCD device uses a negative LC material, vertical alignment films, symmetrical protrusions and boundary electrical field effect, in which a pixel electrode array and a common electrode array formed on two substrates respectively provide a vertical electrical field to drive the LC molecules, thus increasing contrast ratio and response speed and solves problems of gray scale inversion and color shift. The IPS mode LCD device uses a TN (twisted nematic) LC material and a wide-viewing angle diffuser, in which a pixel electrode array and a common electrode array formed on a TFT array substrate provide a horizontal electrical field to drive the LC molecules, thus solves color shift caused by different viewing angles and increases the viewing angle.

EP No.0884626A2 discloses an MVA mode LCD device. FIG. 1A is a sectional diagram illustrating a conventional MVA mode LCD device. FIG. 1B is a diagram illustrating the variation in alignment of LC molecules shown in FIG. 1A.

In FIG. 1A, an MVA mode LCD cell 10 comprises an upper glass substrate 12, a lower glass substrate 14, and an LC layer 16 with a negative anisotropy of dielectric constant filling in the space between the two glass substrates 12 and 14. Two electrodes 18I and 18II and two vertical alignment layers 20I and 20II are formed on the inner surface of the glass substrates 12 and 14. In general, the upper glass substrate 12 serves as a color filter substrate. The lower glass substrate 14 serves as a thin film transistor (TFT) substrate where a plurality of TFTs and active matrix drive circuits are formed. The electrode 18II on the lower glass substrate 14 serves as a pixel electrode.

Furthermore, the LCD cell 10 has alignment-control structures including a plurality of first stripe-shaped protrusions 22I formed on the inner surface of the upper glass substrate 12 and sandwiched between the electrode 18I and the vertical alignment layer 20I, and a plurality of second stripe-shaped protrusions 22II formed on the inner surface of the lower glass substrate 14 and sandwiched between the electrode 18II and the vertical alignment layer 20II. When no voltage is applied, all the LC molecules are aligned perpendicular to the vertical alignment layers 20I and 20II,

respectively. For example, the LC molecules 16A are aligned perpendicular to the glass substrates 12 and 14. The LC molecules 16B above the protrusions 22I and 22II are perpendicular to the vertical alignment layers 20I and 20II, so that the LC molecules 16B pretilt at an angle to the glass substrates 12 and 14.

In FIG. 1B, after a voltage is applied to the LCD cell 10, the LC molecules 16A and 16B rotate toward a direction corresponding to an electrical field 24 to tilt at an angle depending on the voltage value. The arrows show the rotating directions of the LC molecules 16A and 16B. Within a pixel area, two alignment domains are formed at both sides of the first protrusion 22I or the second protrusion 22II. The LC molecules 16A and 16B disposed adjacent to the protrusions 22I and 22II has a pretilt effect before applying voltage, however, which conflicts with the rotating effect generated by the electrical field adjacent the electrode fringe after applying voltage, causing decreased response speed, disclination and poor viewing.

U.S. Pat. No. 5,995,186 discloses an IPS mode LCD device. FIG. 2A is a sectional diagram illustrating a conventional IPS mode LCD device. FIG. 2B is a sectional diagram illustrating the variation in alignment of LC molecules shown in FIG. 2A.

An IPS mode LCD cell 30 comprises an upper glass substrate 32, a lower glass substrate 34 and an LC layer 36 interposed in a space between the two glass substrates 32 and 34 and sandwiched between an upper alignment layer 38I and a lower alignment layer 38II. The lower glass substrate 34, serving as a TFT array substrate, comprises a plurality of TFTs, scanning lines, data lines, common electrodes, pixel electrodes and an active matrix driving circuit. The two adjacent electrodes 40I and 40II serve as a data line and a common electrode, alternatively a common electrode and a pixel electrode. After a driving voltage is applied to the IPS mode LCD cell 30, an in-plane electrical field 42 is generated between two adjacent electrodes 40I and 40II and parallel to the long axis of the LC molecules 36A, 36B and 36C so that the LC molecules 36A, 36B and 36C are rotated on the plane.

Since the data lines, common electrodes, pixel electrodes are provided on the lower glass substrate 34, the intensity of the in-plane electrical field 42 weakens as the in-plane electrical field 42 is distanced from the lower glass substrate 34. Thus, the intensity of the in-plane electrical field 42 for driving the LC molecules 36A or 36B is less than that for driving the LC molecule 36C. The LC molecule 36C adjacent to the lower glass substrate 34 where a higher intensity of in-plane electrical field 42 is applied, however, is difficult to drive on because of boundary conditions. The center of the LC layer 36, such as the LC molecule 36B, is more easily driven on but lacks a strong intensity of electrical field.

SUMMARY OF THE INVENTION

The present invention is a wide-viewing angle LCD device with an electrode array suspended in an LC cell gap between two substrates which provides a transverse electrical field to drive LC molecules.

Accordingly, the present invention provides a multi-domain vertical alignment (MVA) mode liquid crystal display (LCD) device. An upper glass substrate and a lower glass substrate are disposed parallel to each other, and a liquid crystal layer of positive dielectric anisotropy is formed in a space between the upper glass substrate and the lower glass substrate. A plurality of first protrusions is formed on the inner surface of the upper glass substrate. A

plurality of common electrodes is formed on the tops of the first protrusions, respectively. A plurality of second protrusions is formed on the inner surface of the lower substrate, in which the first protrusions and the second protrusions are arranged alternately. A plurality of pixel electrodes is formed on the tops of the second protrusions, respectively, in which the pixel electrodes and the common electrodes are arranged alternately. After applying a voltage to the display device, a transverse electrical field is generated between the common electrode and the pixel electrode to drive the liquid crystal molecules, and two alignment domains are formed at both sides of the first protrusion.

Accordingly, the present invention also provides a multi-domain vertical alignment (MVA) mode liquid crystal display (LCD) device. An upper glass substrate and a lower glass substrate are disposed parallel to each other, and a liquid crystal layer of positive dielectric anisotropy is formed in a space between the upper glass substrate and the lower glass substrate. A plurality of first common electrodes is formed on the inner surface of the upper glass substrate. A plurality of second common electrodes is formed on the inner surface of the lower glass substrate, in which the second common electrodes are positioned corresponding to the first common electrodes. A plurality of protrusions is formed on the inner surface of the lower substrate, in which the protrusions and the second common electrodes are arranged alternately. A plurality of pixel electrodes is formed on the tops of the protrusions, respectively, in which the pixel electrodes and the second common electrodes are arranged alternately. After applying a voltage to the display device, a transverse electrical field is generated between the second common electrode and the pixel electrode to drive the liquid crystal molecules, and two alignment domains are formed at both sides of the protrusion.

Accordingly, the present invention also provides an in-plane switching (IPS) mode liquid crystal display (LCD) device. An upper glass substrate and a lower glass substrate are disposed parallel to each other, and a liquid crystal layer is formed in a space between the upper glass substrate and the lower glass substrate. A plurality of first protrusions is formed on the inner surface of the lower glass substrate. A plurality of second protrusions is formed on the inner surface of the lower substrate, in which the first protrusions and the second protrusions are arranged alternately. A plurality of first electrodes is formed on the tops of the first protrusions, respectively. A plurality of second electrodes is formed on the tops of the second protrusions, respectively, in which the first electrodes and the second electrodes are arranged alternately. After applying a voltage to the display device, a transverse electrical field is generated between the first electrode and the second electrode to drive the liquid crystal molecules.

DESCRIPTION OF THE DRAWINGS

For a better understanding of the present invention, reference is made to a detailed description to be read in conjunction with the accompanying drawings.

FIG. 1A is a sectional diagram illustrating a conventional MVA mode LCD device.

FIG. 1B is a diagram illustrating the variation in alignment of LC molecules shown in FIG. 1A.

FIG. 2A is a sectional diagram illustrating a conventional IPS mode LCD device.

FIG. 2B is a sectional diagram illustrating the variation in alignment of LC molecules shown in FIG. 2A.

FIG. 3 is a sectional diagram illustrating an MVA mode LCD device according to the first embodiment of the present invention.

FIGS. 4A and 4B are plane views of the protrusions and electrodes shown in FIG. 3.

FIG. 5 is a sectional diagram illustrating an MVA mode LCD device according to the second embodiment of the present invention.

FIG. 6 is a sectional diagram illustrating an IPS mode LCD device according to the third embodiment of the present invention.

FIG. 7 is a plane view of the protrusions and electrodes shown in FIG. 6.

DETAILED DESCRIPTION OF THE INVENTION

The present invention provides a wide-viewing angle LCD device, in which an electrode array is formed in an LC cell gap between two substrates to provide a transverse electrical field for driving LC molecules. The electrode array structure of the wide-viewing angle LCD device is applied to MVA mode or IPS mode LCD device.

First Embodiment

FIG. 3 is a sectional diagram illustrating an MVA mode LCD device according to the first embodiment of the present invention. AN MVA mode LCD device 50 comprises an upper substrate 52 of transparent glass and a lower substrate 54 of transparent glass disposed parallel to each other, and an LC layer 56 is formed in a space therebetween. The upper glass substrate 52 serves as a CF (color filter) substrate, on which a black matrix layer 58 is partially overlapped with a plurality of color elements. Also, a plurality of first protrusions 60I is formed on the black matrix layer 58, and a plurality of common electrodes 62 is formed on the tops of the first protrusions 60I, respectively. Moreover, a first alignment layer 64I is formed on the exposed surface of the black matrix layer 58, the first protrusions 60I and the common electrodes 62.

The lower substrate 54 serves as a TFT array substrate, on which a plurality of TFTs and an active matrix driving circuit are formed. Also, a plurality of second protrusions 60II is formed on the inner surface of the lower substrate 54, and a plurality of pixel electrodes 66 are formed on the tops of the second protrusions 60II respectively. Moreover, a second alignment layer 64II is formed on the exposed surface of the lower substrate 54, the second protrusions 60II and the pixel electrodes 66.

The first protrusions 60I and the second protrusions 60II are arranged alternately, so that the common electrodes 62 and the pixel electrodes 66 are arranged alternately. After applying a voltage to the MVA mode LCD device 50, a transverse electrical field 68, parallel to the two substrates 52 and 54, is generated between two adjacent common electrodes 62 and pixel electrodes 66 to drive the LC molecules 56A and 56B. Within one pixel area, two alignment domains are formed at both sides of the first protrusion 60I. Similarly, two alignment domains are formed at both sides of the second protrusion 60II.

The common electrode 62, formed on the top of the first protrusion 60I, is suspended in the LC cell gap. Also, the pixel electrode 66, formed on the top of the second protrusion 60II, is suspended in the LC cell gap. Preferably, by controlling the thickness and profile of the first protrusions 60I and the second protrusions 60II, the common electrode 62 and the pixel electrode 66 are positioned on the same plane. Alternatively, the top of the common electrode 62 exceeds the top of the pixel electrode 66 by a small distance. Accordingly, the common electrode 62 and the pixel electrode 66 suspended in the LC cell gap solves the conflict

between the pretilt effect adjacent to the protrusions **60I** and **60II** and the rotating effect adjacent to the fringe electrical field, thus increasing response speed, and eliminates disclination and provides excellent visual results.

In addition, the LC layer **56** is preferably made of a positive dielectric anisotropy material which has positive optics. Also, for the LC molecules, the refractive index in a long axis direction is larger than the refractive index in a vertical direction, that is, $\Delta n = n_e - n_o > 0$. When a voltage is applied to the LCD device, the dielectric constant difference of the LC molecules is larger than zero, that is, $\Delta \epsilon = \epsilon_{//} - \epsilon_{\perp}$, to determine the rotating direction of the LC molecules parallel to the electrical field. Thus, the MVA mode LCD device **50** has high response speed.

The fabrication method for the first protrusion **60I**, the second protrusion **60II**, the common electrode **62** and the pixel electrode **66** are now described. First, using coating or deposition, a photoresist layer, a polymer layer or an oxide layer is formed on a substrate to serve as a protrusion layer **60**. Then, using lithography with development or photolithography with etching in accordance with the material characteristics of the protrusion layer **60**, the protrusion layer **60** is patterned to become the first protrusions **60I** and the second protrusions **60II**. Next, using sputtering or deposition, a conductive layer of ITO or Al alloy, is formed on the substrate. Then, using photolithography and dry etching, the conductive layer disposed outside the top of the first protrusions **60I** and the second protrusions **60II** is removed, thus the remaining portion of the conductive layer serves as the common electrode **62** and the pixel electrode **66**. The profiles of the first protrusion **60I**, the second protrusion **60II**, the common electrode **62**, and the pixel electrode **66** can be appropriately modified as a stripe, arc, or sawtooth shape, to satisfy demands for process and product. In one case shown in FIG. 4A, each the first protrusion **60I** and the second protrusion **60II** has a ζ -shaped profile, thus the common electrode **62** and the pixel electrode **66** has a ζ -shaped profile. In another case shown in FIG. 4B, each the first protrusion **60I** and the second protrusion **60II** has a η -shaped profile or a γ -shaped profile, thus the common electrode **62** and the pixel electrode **66** has a η -shaped profile or a γ -shaped profile.

Second Embodiment

FIG. 5 is a sectional diagram illustrating an MVA mode LCD device according to the second embodiment of the present invention. An MVA mode LCD device **70** in the second embodiment is substantially similar to the MVA mode LCD device **50** of the first embodiment, with the similar portions omitted herein. Regarding the dissimilar portions, the fabrication of the first protrusion **60I** is omitted from the upper substrate **52**, and a plurality of first common electrodes **62I** is formed on the black matrix layer **58** of the upper substrate **52**. Also, a plurality of second common electrodes **62II** is formed on the lower substrate **54** and in a position corresponding to the first common electrodes **62I**. The first common electrodes **62** and the pixel electrodes **66** are arranged alternately, so that the second common electrode **62II** and the pixel electrodes **66** are arranged alternately.

The pixel electrodes **66** are suspended in the LC cell gap, and the common electrodes **62I** and **62II** are formed on the surface of the two substrates **52** and **54**. After a voltage is applied to the MVA mode LCD device **70**, the LC molecules **56A** and **56B** are driven by a transverse electrical field **72** tilting at an angle to the substrate **52** or **54**. Within one pixel area, two alignment domains are formed at both sides of the first common electrode **62I**. Similarly, two alignment domains are formed at both sides of the second common electrode **62II**.

Also, the LC layer **56** is preferably made of a positive dielectric anisotropy material which has positive optics and a larger difference in dielectric constant. Thus, the MVA mode LCD device **70** has high response speed.

The fabrication method for the second protrusion **60II** and the pixel electrodes **66** in the second embodiment is substantially similar to that of the first embodiment, with the similar portions omitted herein. The profiles of the second protrusion **60II**, the common electrodes **62I** and **62II** and the pixel electrode **66** can be appropriately modified as a stripe, arc, or sawtooth shape, to satisfy demands for process and product. In one case shown in FIG. 4A, each of the second protrusions **60II**, the pixel electrodes **66**, and the common electrodes **62I** and **62II** has a ζ -shaped profile. In another case shown in FIG. 4B, each of the second protrusions **60II**, the pixel electrodes **66** and the common electrodes **62I** and **62II** has a η -shaped profile or a γ -shaped profile.

Third Embodiment

FIG. 6 is a sectional diagram illustrating an IPS mode LCD device according to the third embodiment of the present invention. An IPS mode LCD device **80** comprises an upper substrate of transparent glass and a lower substrate **84** of transparent glass disposed in parallel to each other, and an LC layer is formed in a space therebetween. The upper substrate **82** serves as a CF substrate, which comprises a black matrix layer **88** with a plurality of color elements formed on the inner surface of the upper substrate **82**, and a first alignment layer **90I** formed on the black matrix layer **88**.

The lower substrate **84** serves as a TFT array substrate, which comprises a plurality of TFTs and an active matrix driving circuit. Also, a plurality of first protrusions **92I** and a plurality of second protrusions **92II** are arranged alternately on the inner surface of the lower substrate **84**, a plurality of first electrodes **94I** is formed on the tops of the first protrusions **92I** respectively, and a plurality of second electrodes **94II** is formed on the tops of the second protrusions **92II** respectively. Moreover, a second alignment layer **90II** is formed on the exposed surface of the protrusions **92I** and **92II**, the electrodes **94I** and **94II** and the lower substrate **84**.

The two adjacent electrodes **94I** and **94II** serve as a data line and a common electrode, alternatively a common electrode and a pixel electrode. After applying a voltage to the IPS mode LCD device **80**, a transverse electrode field **96** parallel to the two substrates **82** and **82** is generated between the two adjacent electrodes **94I** and **94II** to drive the LC molecules, thus the in-plane rotation of the LC molecules achieves a wide-viewing angle result.

Since the electrodes **94I** and **94II** are disposed on the tops of the protrusions **92I** and **92II**, the electrodes **94I** and **94II** are suspended in the LC cell gap. Preferably, by controlling the thickness and profile of the protrusions **92I** and **92II**, the electrodes **94I** and **94II** are positioned on the same plane at the center of the LC cell gap. Accordingly, the intensity of the transverse electrical field **96** at the center of the LC cell gap is the strongest, effectively driving the LC molecules positioned there.

The fabrication method for the protrusions **92I** and **92II** and the electrodes **94I** and **94II** in the third embodiment is substantially similar to that of the first embodiment, with the similar portions omitted herein. The profiles of the protrusions **92I** and **92II** and the electrodes **94I** and **94II** can be appropriately modified as a stripe, arc, or sawtooth shape, to satisfy demands for process and product. Preferably, in FIG. 7, each of the protrusions **92I** and **92II** and the electrodes **94I** and **94II** has a ζ -shaped successive profile.

While the invention has been described by way of example and in terms of the preferred embodiments, it is to be understood that the invention is not limited to the disclosed embodiments. To the contrary, it is intended to cover various modifications and similar arrangements (as would be apparent to those skilled in the art). Therefore, the scope of the appended claims should be accorded the broadest interpretation so as to encompass all such modifications and similar arrangements.

What is claimed is:

1. A wide-viewing angle display device which is a multi-domain vertical alignment (MVA) mode liquid crystal display (LCD) device, comprising:

- an upper glass substrate and a lower glass substrate disposed parallel to each other;
- a liquid crystal layer of positive dielectric anisotropy formed in a space between the upper glass substrate and the lower glass substrate;
- a plurality of first protrusions formed on the inner surface of the upper glass substrate;
- a plurality of common electrodes formed on the tops of the first protrusions, respectively;
- a plurality of second protrusions formed on the inner surface of the lower substrate, in which the first protrusions and the second protrusions are arranged alternately; and
- a plurality of pixel electrodes formed on the tops of the second protrusions, respectively, in which the pixel electrodes and the common electrodes are arranged alternately;

wherein, after applying a voltage to the display device, a transverse electrical field is generated between the common electrode and the pixel electrode to drive the liquid crystal molecules, and two alignment domains are formed at both sides of the first protrusion.

2. The wide-viewing angle display device of claim 1, further comprising:

- a first alignment layer covering the first protrusions and the common electrodes on the upper substrate.

3. The wide-viewing angle display device of claim 1, further comprising:

- a second alignment layer covering the second protrusions and the pixel electrodes on the lower substrate.

4. The wide-viewing angle display device of claim 1, wherein each the first protrusion and the second protrusion is a photoresist layer, a polymer layer or an oxide layer.

5. The wide-viewing angle display device of claim 1, wherein each top of the common electrodes and each top of the pixel electrodes are on the same plane.

6. The wide-viewing angle display device of claim 1, wherein each of the first protrusion and the second protrusion has a tripe profile, an arc profile, a sawtooth-shaped profile, a ζ -shaped profile, a Γ -shaped profile or a Γ -shaped profile.

7. A wide-viewing angle display device which is a multi-domain vertical alignment (MVA) mode liquid crystal display (LCD) device, comprising:

- an upper glass substrate and a lower glass substrate disposed parallel to each other;
- a liquid crystal layer of positive dielectric anisotropy formed in a space between the upper glass substrate and the lower glass substrate;
- a plurality of first common electrodes formed on the inner surface of the upper glass substrate;
- a plurality of second common electrodes formed on the inner surface of the lower substrate, in which the

second common electrodes are positioned corresponding to the first common electrodes, respectively;

- a plurality of protrusions formed on the inner surface of the lower substrate, in which the protrusions and the second common electrodes are arranged alternately; and

- a plurality of pixel electrodes formed on the tops of the protrusions, respectively, in which the pixel electrodes and the second common electrodes are arranged alternately;

wherein, after applying a voltage to the display device, a transverse electrical field is generated between the second common electrode and the pixel electrode to drive the liquid crystal molecules, and two alignment domains are formed at both sides of the protrusion.

8. The wide-viewing angle display device of claim 7, further comprising:

- a first alignment layer covering the first common electrodes and the upper substrate.

9. The wide-viewing angle display device of claim 7, further comprising:

- a second alignment layer covering the protrusions, the pixel electrodes, and the second common electrodes on the lower substrate.

10. The wide-viewing angle display device of claim 7, wherein the protrusion is a photoresist layer, a polymer layer or an oxide layer.

11. The wide-viewing angle display device of claim 7, wherein each top of the pixel electrodes is higher than each top of the second common electrodes.

12. The wide-viewing angle display device of claim 7, wherein the protrusion has a tripe profile, an arc profile, a sawtooth-shaped profile, a ζ -shaped profile, a Γ -shaped profile or a Γ -shaped profile.

13. The wide-viewing angle display device of claim 7, wherein each the first common electrode and the second common electrode has a tripe profile, an arc profile, a sawtooth-shaped profile, a ζ -shaped profile, a Γ -shaped profile or a Γ -shaped profile.

14. A wide-viewing angle display device which is an in-plane switching (IPS) mode liquid crystal display (LCD) device, comprising:

- an upper glass substrate and a lower glass substrate disposed parallel to each other;

- a liquid crystal layer formed in a space between the upper glass substrate and the lower glass substrate;

- a plurality of first protrusions formed on the inner surface of the lower glass substrate;

- a plurality of second protrusions formed on the inner surface of the lower substrate, in which the first protrusions and the second protrusions are arranged alternately;

- a plurality of first electrodes formed on the tops of the first protrusions, respectively; and

- a plurality of second electrodes formed on the tops of the second protrusions, respectively, in which the first electrodes and the second electrodes are arranged alternately;

wherein, after applying a voltage to the display device, a transverse electrical field is generated between the first electrode and the second electrode to drive the liquid crystal molecules.

15. The wide-viewing angle display device of claim 14, further comprising:

- a first alignment layer formed on the inner surface of the upper substrate.

16. The wide-viewing angle display device of claim 14, further comprising:

a second alignment layer covering the first protrusions, the second protrusions, the first electrodes, and the second electrodes on the lower substrate.

17. The wide-viewing angle display device of claim 14, wherein each of the first protrusions and the second protrusion is a photoresist layer, a polymer layer, or an oxide layer.

18. The wide-viewing angle display device of claim 1, wherein each top of the first electrodes and each top of the second electrodes are at the same plane.

19. The wide-viewing angle display device of claim 14, wherein each the first protrusion and the second protrusion has a ζ -shaped successive profile.

20. A fabrication method for a wide-viewing angle display device, comprising steps of:

providing a glass substrate;

forming a protrusion layer on the glass substrate;

patterning the protrusion layer to form a plurality of first protrusions and second protrusions, in which the first protrusions and the second protrusions are arranged alternately;

forming a conductive layer on the glass substrate to cover the first protrusions and the second protrusions; and

performing photolithography and etching to remove the conductive layer outside the tops of the first protrusions and the tops of the second protrusions, in which the remaining portion of the conductive layer on the top of the first protrusion serves as a first electrode, and the remaining portion of the conductive layer on the top of the second protrusion serves as a second electrode.

21. The fabrication method for a wide-viewing angle display device of claim 20, further comprising a step of:

forming an alignment layer on the exposed surface of the first protrusions, the second protrusions, the first electrodes, and the second electrodes.

22. The fabrication method for a wide-viewing angle display device of claim 20, wherein each the first protrusion and the second protrusion is a photoresist layer, a polymer layer or an oxide layer.

23. The fabrication method for a wide-viewing angle display device of claim 20, wherein the top of the first electrode and the top of the second electrode are on the same plane.

24. The fabrication method for a wide-viewing angle display device of claim 20, further comprising a step of:

forming a plurality of third electrodes on the inner surface of the glass substrate, in which the third electrode is positioned between the first protrusion and the second protrusion.

25. The fabrication method for a wide-viewing angle display device of claim 20, wherein each the first electrode and the second electrode has a tripe profile, an arc profile, a sawtooth-shaped profile, a ζ -shaped profile, a λ -shaped profile or a Γ -shaped profile.

26. The fabrication method for a wide-viewing angle display device of claim 20, wherein the wide-viewing angle display device is a multi-domain vertical alignment (MVA) mode liquid crystal display (LCD) device or an in-plane switching (IPS) mode liquid crystal display (LCD) device.

* * * * *

专利名称(译)	宽视角显示装置及其制造方法		
公开(公告)号	US6829028	公开(公告)日	2004-12-07
申请号	US10/448669	申请日	2003-05-29
[标]申请(专利权)人(译)	财团法人工业技术研究院		
申请(专利权)人(译)	工业技术研究院		
当前申请(专利权)人(译)	工业技术研究院		
[标]发明人	LAI CHIH MING FAN YANG YI SHEU CHIA RONG CHEN CHING YIH		
发明人	LAI, CHIH-MING FAN, YANG-YI SHEU, CHIA-RONG CHEN, CHING-YIH		
IPC分类号	G02F1/1337 G02F1/139 G02F1/1343 G02F1/13 G02F1/1333 G02F1/133		
CPC分类号	G02F1/133707 G02F1/1393 G02F1/134363 G02F1/133753		
助理审查员(译)	CHUNG , DAVID		
优先权	091134946 2002-12-02 TW		
其他公开文献	US20040105062A1		
外部链接	Espacenet USPTO		

摘要(译)

宽视角显示装置用作多域垂直配向 (MVA) 模式液晶显示 (LCD) 装置或面内切换 (IPS) 模式液晶显示 (LCD) 装置。在玻璃基板的内表面上形成多个突起, 并且在突起的顶部上形成电极阵列。因此, 电极悬浮在液晶盒间隙中, 并且电极产生横向电场以驱动液晶分子。

