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Shigeta

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(54) **LIQUID CRYSTAL DISPLAY**

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* cited by examiner

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(51) **Int. Cl.⁷** **G02F 1/1343**

(52) **U.S. Cl.** **349/143; 349/100; 349/147; 349/172**

(58) **Field of Search** 349/143, 147, 349/148, 100, 172, 174

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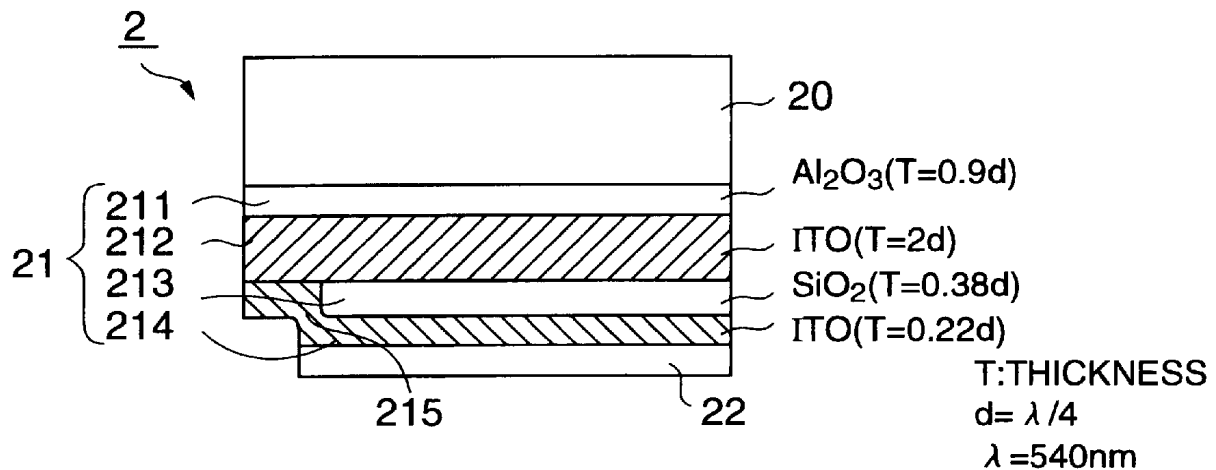
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(57) **ABSTRACT**

A liquid crystal display having a transparent electrode layer is free from interference fringes and image sticking are disclosed. The transparent electrode layer may consist of a first transparent film, a transparent electrode film, a second transparent non-conductive film and a transparent conductive film, the films being laminated on a transparent electrode substrate in order in which the transparent conductive film has an extended portion that reaches the transparent electrode film so that the transparent conductive film is electrically coupled to the transparent electrode film via the extended portion. Or, the transparent electrode layer may consist of a first transparent film, a transparent electrode film and a second transparent film, the films being laminated on a transparent electrode substrate in order in which the second transparent film has resistivity low enough to transfer charges to the transparent electrode film.

6 Claims, 5 Drawing Sheets



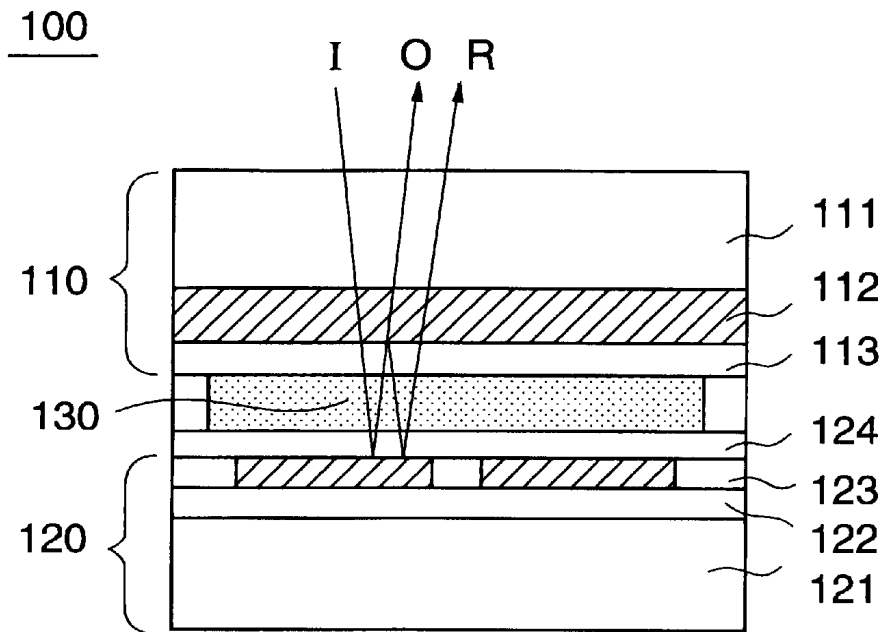


FIG.1 (RELATED ART)

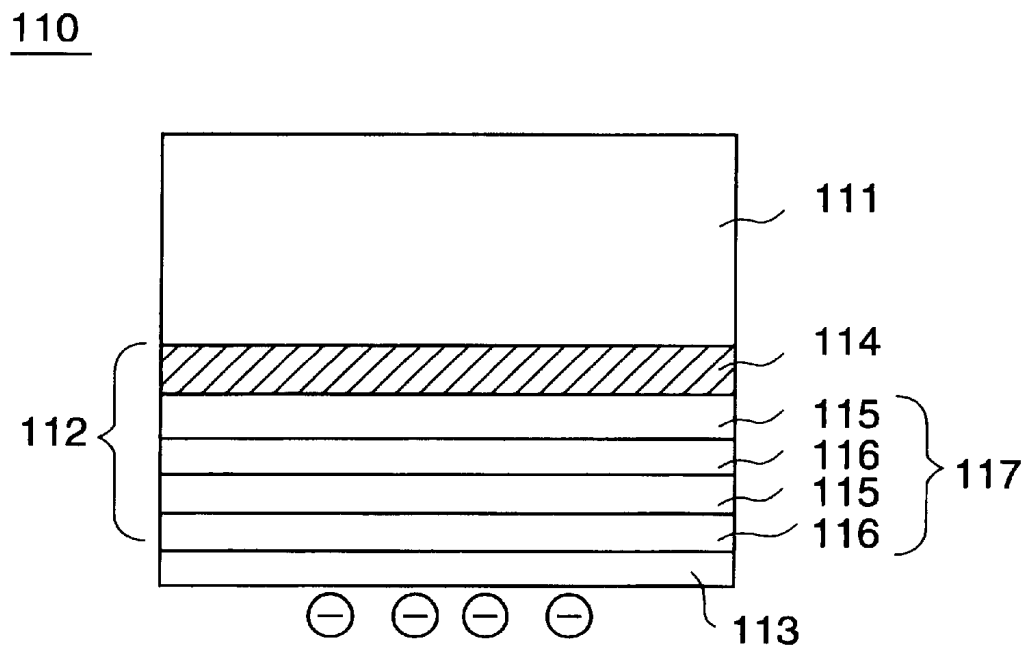


FIG.2 (RELATED ART)

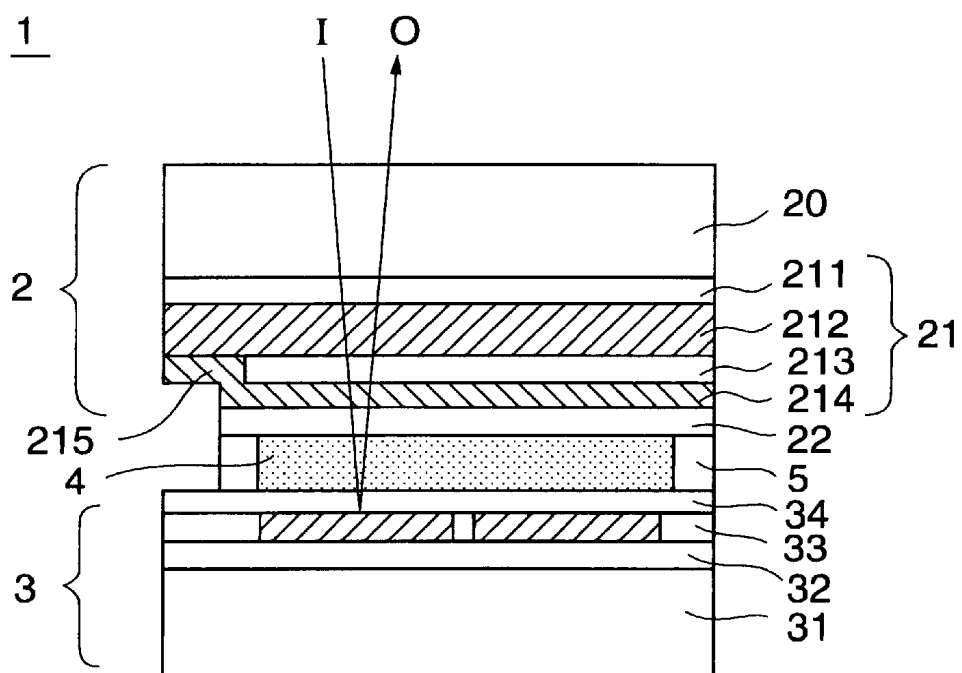


FIG.3

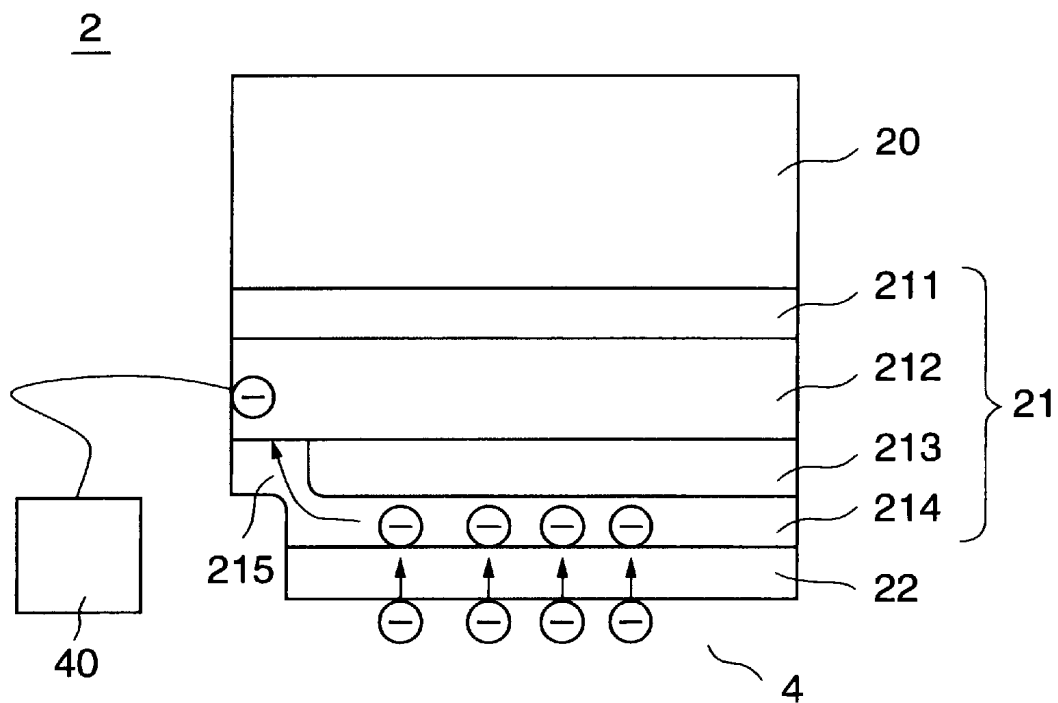


FIG.4

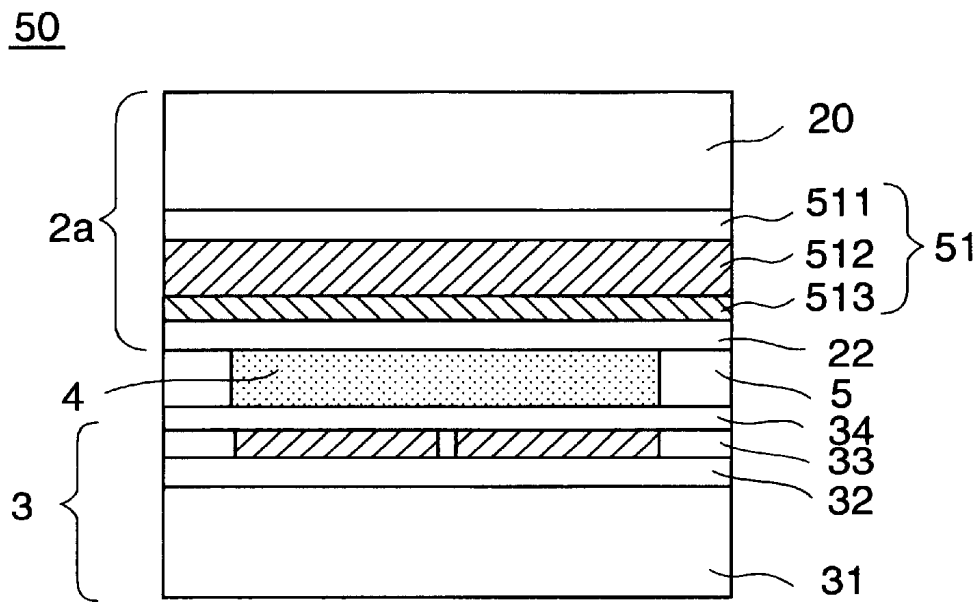


FIG.5

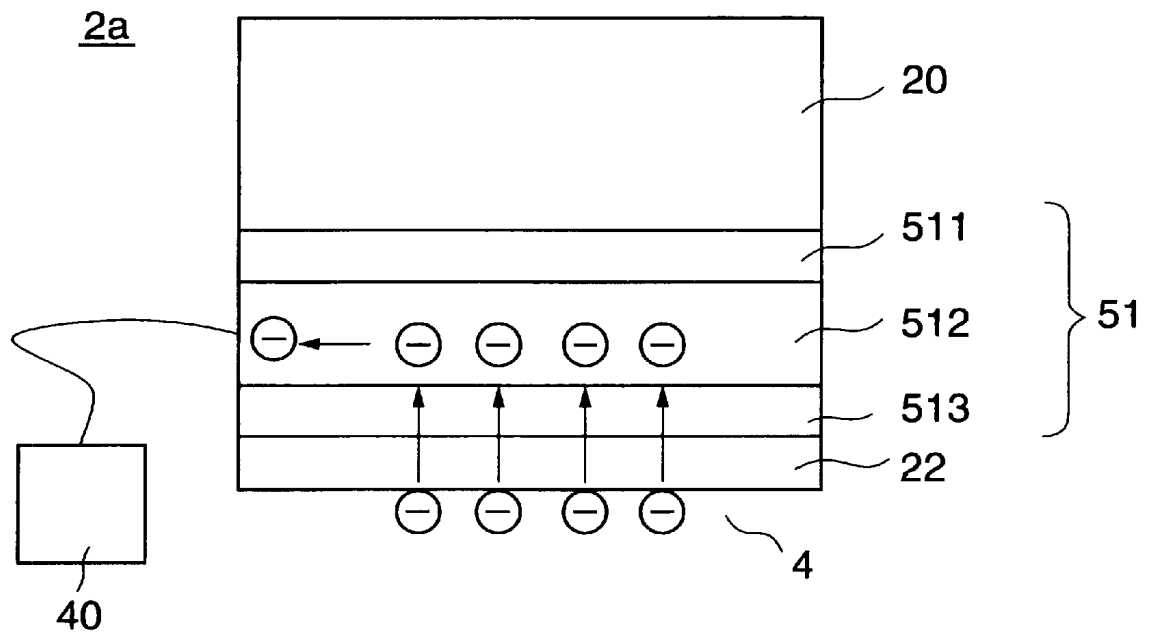


FIG.6

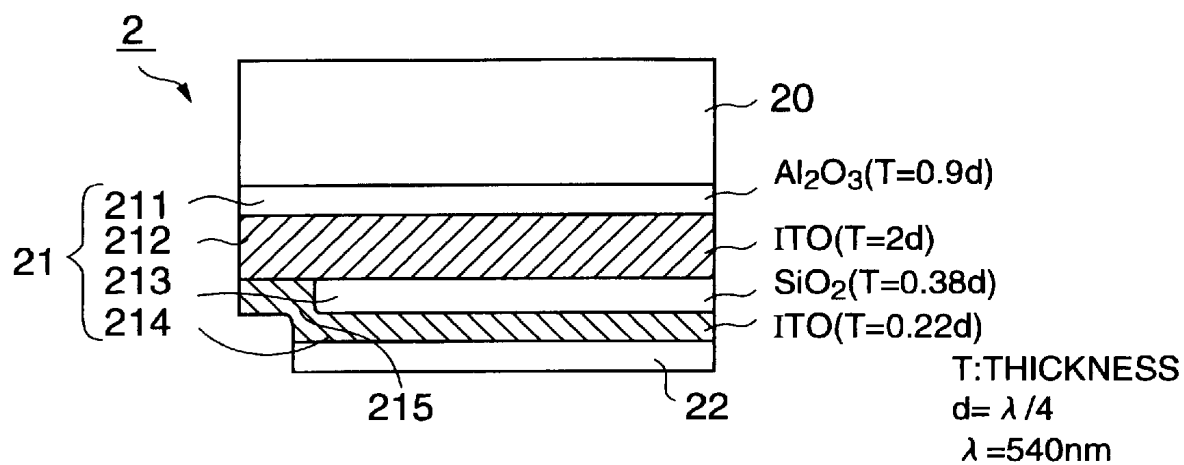


FIG.7

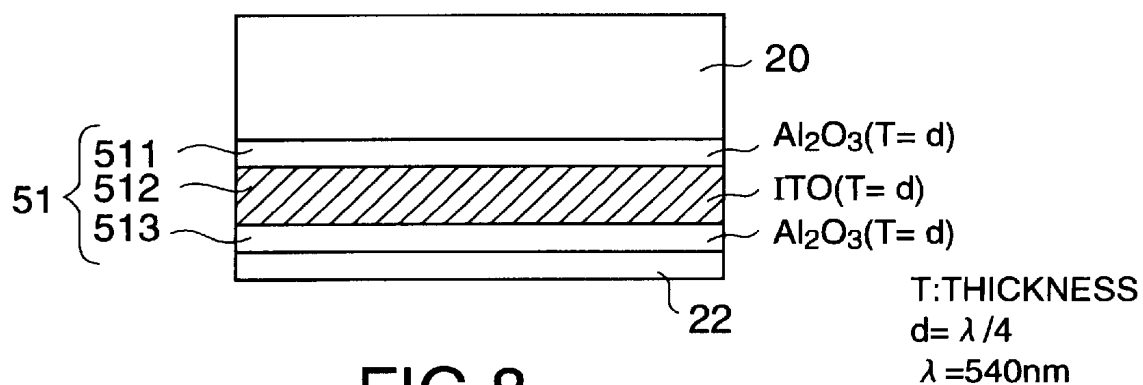


FIG.8

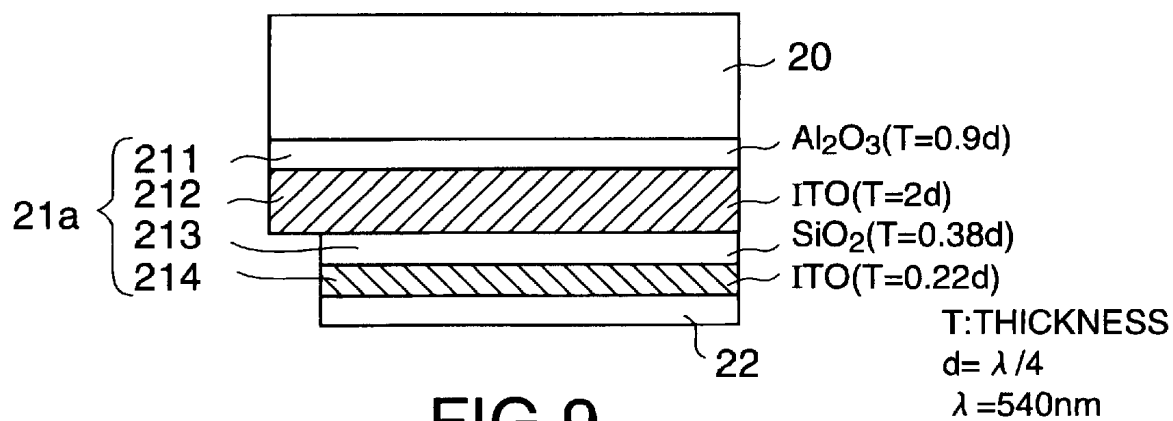


FIG.9

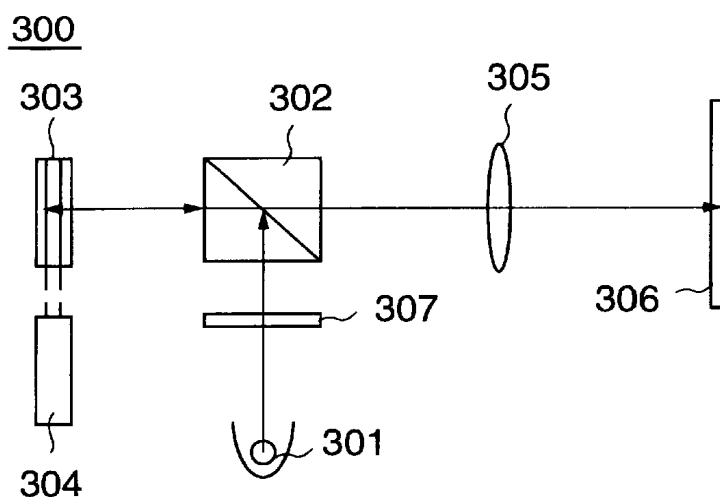


FIG.10

	INTERFERENCE FRINGE	IMAGE STICKING
EMBODIMENT 1	○	○
EMBODIMENT 2	○	○
SAMPLE I	○	×
SAMPLE II	○	×

FIG.11

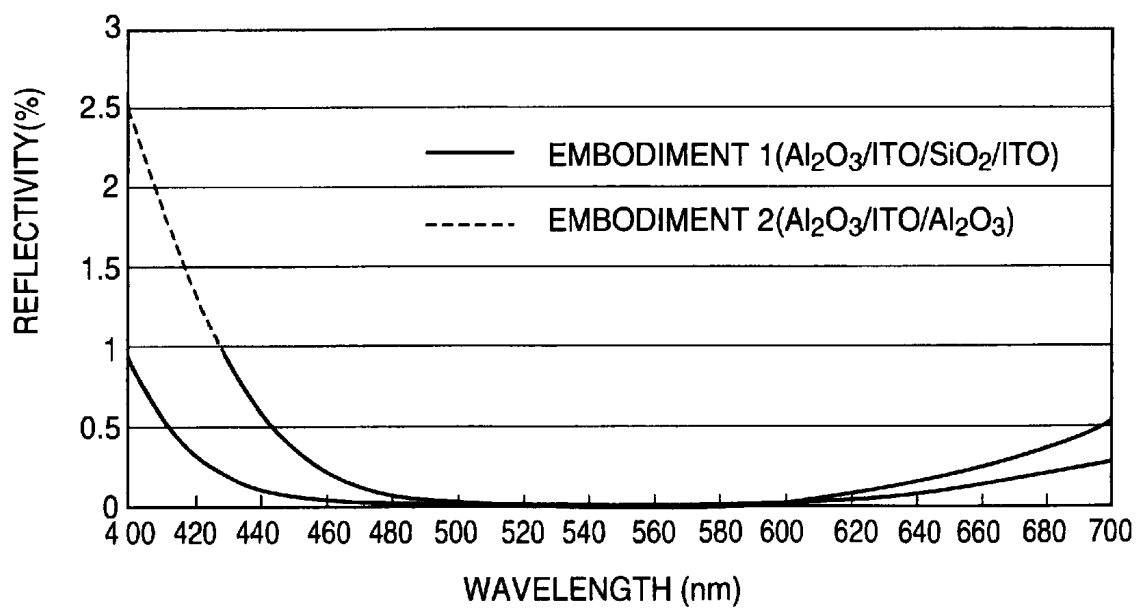


FIG.12

LIQUID CRYSTAL DISPLAY

BACKGROUND OF THE INVENTION

The present invention relates to a liquid crystal display. Particularly, this invention relates to the structure of a transparent electrode layer formed on a transparent substrate of a liquid crystal display.

Liquid crystal projectors have recently been used, for example, for presentation of new products using images created by computer-graphics and projected onto a screen and in home theater in which moving pictures are projected onto a large screen.

As displaying devices used for liquid crystal projectors, reflective liquid crystal displays have gotten a lot of attention for high intensity and high resolution because of high aperture ratio at high pixel density.

FIG. 1 is a sectional view showing a known liquid crystal display.

A liquid crystal display **100** is provided with a transparent electrode substrate **110** and a substrate **120** of integrated circuitry and a liquid crystal layer **130** interposed therebetween. The substrate **120** is called an IC-substrate herein-after.

The transparent electrode substrate **110** consists of a transparent electrode layer **112** and a first orientation film **113** stacked under a transparent glass substrate **111**.

The IC-substrate **120** consists of an active-matrix driver **122**, a pixel electrode layer **123** and a second orientation film **124** stacked on a silicon substrate **121**.

In operation, a linearly-polarized reading light beam **I** is incident from the transparent electrode substrate **110** side to reach the pixel electrode layer **123** through the transparent electrode substrate **110** and the liquid crystal layer **130**.

A light beam reflected on the pixel electrode layer **123** passes through the liquid crystal layer **130** in the direction reversal of incidence and is emitted from the transparent electrode substrate **110**. The emitted reading light beam **I** is projected onto a screen via a projection lens (both not shown) for displaying an image thereon while it is optically modulated to be a projection beam **O** in accordance with a video signal in the liquid crystal layer **130**.

Liquid crystal projectors are usually provided with a discharge-type light source of high intensity, such as, a metal halide lamp or a ultra high-pressure mercury lamp of high emission efficiency. These lamps contain mercury as an emission triggering gas. They generate strong emission lines of 440, 540 and 580 nm in an emission spectrum for mercury in a visible radiation range.

The transparent electrode layer **112** of the transparent electrode substrate **110** is made of a transparent conductive film such as ITO (Indium Tin Oxide) of high reflectivity.

Thus, there is a big difference in reflectivity at the interfaces between the transparent electrode layer **112** and the liquid crystal layer **130**.

This causes reflection, on the interfaces, of some beam components of the light beam which have been reflected on the pixel electrode layer **123**. Moreover, interference fringes could occur on a projected image due to interference between emission lines of specific wavelength involved in the projection beam **O** and a reflected beam **R** that is the emission line reflected on the interfaces when the reading light beam **I** carries the strong emission lines described above.

U.S. Pat. No. 5,570,213 discloses a multi-layer anti-reflection film formed on a transparent electrode layer for restricting reflection on the interfaces between the transparent electrode layer and a liquid crystal layer, thus controlling occurrence of interference fringes.

FIG. 2 is a sectional view showing a transparent electrode substrate disclosed in U.S. Pat. No. 5,570,213.

Elements shown in FIG. 2 that are the same as or analogous to elements in the reflective liquid crystal display in FIG. 1 are referenced by the same reference numbers and will not be explained.

A transparent electrode substrate **110** is provided with a multi-layer anti-reflection film **117** formed on a transparent electrode film **114** on a transparent glass substrate **111**. The multi-layer anti-reflection film **117** consists of low-reflectance dielectric films **115** and high-reflectance dielectric films **116**, totally four films laminated by turns. A transparent electrode layer **112** consists of the transparent electrode film **114** and the multi-layer anti-reflection film **117**.

Optical film thickness of each of the low- and high-reflectance dielectric films **115** and **116** is decided by simulation so that the multi-layer anti-reflection film **117** has an optimum anti-reflecting function against emission lines of specific wavelength among those generated by a light source.

The multi-layer anti-reflection film **117** that consists of the low- and high-reflectance dielectric films **115** and **116** is, however, not a conductive material, and hence the anti-reflection film **117** is charged, at its surface, with ionized impurities, etc., that have been involved in the liquid crystal layer **130** due to d. c. voltage application for driving the liquid crystals.

Charges such as ionized impurities remain on the antireflection film **117** even if the liquid crystal layer **130** is turned off. This causes a situation as if it is still turned on, that is, a still image or a fixed pattern of image generated while the liquid crystals have been driven remains on the layer **130**, which is called image sticking.

SUMMARY OF THE INVENTION

A purpose of the present invention is to provide a liquid crystal display of high image quality with restricted interference fringes and no image sticking even if employing a light source of high emission efficiency for generating strong emission lines.

The present invention provides a liquid crystal display including: a first substrate on which a pixel electrode layer is formed; a second transparent electrode substrate on which a transparent electrode layer is formed, the transparent electrode layer having a first transparent film, a transparent electrode film, a second transparent non-conductive film and a transparent conductive film, the films being laminated on the transparent electrode substrate in order; and a liquid crystal layer interposed between the first and the second substrates so that the pixel electrode layer and the transparent conductive film face each others wherein the transparent conductive film has an extended portion that reaches the transparent electrode film so that the transparent conductive film is electrically coupled to the transparent electrode film via the extended portion.

Moreover, the present invention provides a liquid crystal display including: a first substrate on which a pixel electrode layer is formed; a second transparent electrode substrate on which a transparent electrode layer is formed, the transpar-

ent electrode layer having a first transparent film, a transparent electrode film and a second transparent film, the films being laminated on the transparent electrode substrate in order; and a liquid crystal layer interposed between the first and the second substrates so that the pixel electrode layer and the second transparent film face each other, wherein the second transparent film has resistivity low enough to transfer charges to the transparent electrode film.

Furthermore, the present invention provides a method of forming a transparent electrode layer on a transparent substrate of a liquid crystal display in which a liquid crystal layer is interposed between the transparent electrode layer and a pixel electrode layer. A first transparent film and a transparent electrode film are formed on the transparent substrate in order by vacuum deposition at respective specific thickness. A specific region of the transparent electrode film is masked with resists. A second transparent non-conductive film is formed on the transparent electrode film having the masked specific region. The resists are removed from the masked specific region. A transparent conductive film is formed on the second transparent non-conductive film and on the resist-removed specific region so that the transparent conductive film reaches the transparent electrode film via the specific region.

Moreover, the present invention provides a method of forming a transparent electrode layer on a transparent substrate of a liquid crystal display. A first transparent film and a transparent electrode film are formed on the transparent substrate in order by vacuum deposition at respective specific thickness. A second transparent film is formed on the transparent electrode film by ion plating at room temperature.

BRIEF DESCRIPTION OF DRAWINGS

FIG. 1 is a sectional view showing a known liquid crystal display;

FIG. 2 is a sectional view showing a known transparent electrode substrate;

FIG. 3 is a sectional view showing a first preferred embodiment of a liquid crystal display according to the present invention;

FIG. 4 is an enlarged illustration of a transparent electrode substrate shown in FIG. 3;

FIG. 5 is a sectional view showing a second preferred embodiment of a liquid crystal display according to the present invention;

FIG. 6 is an enlarged illustration of a transparent electrode substrate shown in FIG. 5;

FIG. 7 is an enlarged sectional view showing a transparent electrode substrate having a transparent electrode layer used in the first embodiment;

FIG. 8 is an enlarged sectional view showing a transparent electrode substrate having a transparent electrode layer used in the second embodiment;

FIG. 9 is an enlarged sectional view showing a transparent electrode substrate having a transparent electrode layer used in the sample device I;

FIG. 10 illustrates a liquid crystal projector used for evaluating the first and the second embodiments;

FIG. 11 is a table showing results of experiments on interference fringes and image sticking; and

FIG. 12 shows characteristic curves on dependency of reflectivity of transparent electrode layers on wavelength in the first and the second embodiments.

DETAILED DESCRIPTION OF PREFERRED EMBODIMENTS

Preferred embodiments according to the present invention will be disclosed with reference to the attached drawings.

Elements in the embodiments that are the same as or analogous to elements in the known devices shown in FIGS. 1 and 2 are referenced by the same reference numbers and will not be explained in detail.

As shown in FIG. 3, a first preferred embodiment of a liquid crystal display 1 according to the present invention is provided with a transparent electrode substrate 2 and an IC-substrate 3 facing each other with a liquid crystal layer 4 sealed therebetween by a sealant 5 provided outside the displaying zone.

The transparent electrode substrate 2 has a transparent electrode layer 21 and a first orientation film 22 laminated on the back of a transparent glass substrate 20.

The transparent electrode layer 21 has at least one first transparent film 211, a transparent electrode film 212, at least one second transparent film 213, and a transparent conductive film 214 laminated in this order.

The transparent conductive film 214 is electrically coupled to the transparent electrode film 212 and also a liquid crystal display driver circuitry (not shown) via an electrically coupling portion 215 of the conductive film 214.

The IC-substrate 3 has an active-matrix driver 32, a pixel electrode layer 33 and a second orientation film 34 laminated on a silicon substrate 31 in this order.

The transparent electrode layer 21 of the transparent electrode substrate 2 and the pixel electrode layer 33 of the IC-substrate 3 face each other.

The optical thickness of each of the components of the transparent electrode layer 21, that is, the first transparent film 211, the transparent electrode film 212, the second transparent film 213 and the transparent conductive film 214, is set so as to have an anti-reflection function against emission lines of a specific wavelength λ among those generated by a high-intensity discharging-type lamp installed in a projector for which the liquid crystal display 1 is used.

In operation, a reading light beam I carrying emission lines of the wavelength λ and incident from the transparent electrode substrate 2 side passes the substrate 2 and the liquid crystal layer 4. The reading light beam I is then reflected on the pixel electrode 33 in the direction reversal of incidence and emitted from the transparent electrode substrate 2.

The emission lines of wavelength λ reflected by the pixel electrode 33 are not reflected on the interface between the transparent electrode layer 21 and the first orientation film 22 but pass the layer 21. The emission lines are then emitted from the transparent electrode substrate 2 as a projection beam O.

The projection beam O will not suffer interference fringes 15 because the transparent electrode layer 21 has the anti-reflection function against the emission lines of wavelength λ .

Discussed next with reference to FIG. 4 is restriction of image sticking in the first embodiment.

FIG. 4 is an enlarged illustration of the transparent electrode substrate 2.

Provided on the uppermost surface of the transparent electrode layer 21 at the liquid crystal layer 4 side is the transparent conductive film 214 that is coupled to the

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transparent electrode film **212** and a liquid crystal display driver **40** via the electrically coupling portion **215** of the conductive film **214**.

The first orientation film **22** is formed on the transparent electrode layer **21** by angle vapor deposition (or oblique evaporation) so that the film **22** becomes a low-density film for charges to easily pass therethrough. It is known that a low-density film allows charges to pass therethrough.

Charges such as ionized impurities involved in the liquid crystal layer **4** are thus discharged to the liquid crystal display driver **40** via the first orientation film **22**, the transparent conductive film **214**, the electrically coupling portion **215** of the film **214** and the transparent electrode film **212**.

This discharging is conducted even though a d. c. voltage is supplied to the liquid crystal layer **4** for a certain period of time for displaying a still image or a fixed pattern. No charges will be stored on the transparent electrode layer **21**, thus image sticking being restricted.

The resistance of the transparent conductive film **214** can be any value as long as it allows discharging, for example, $10^5 \Omega/\square$ or less in sheet resistance. Resistance is expressed as sheet resistance for conductive films and resistivity for dielectric films in this invention.

The first transparent film **211** or the second transparent film **213** may be composed of several high- and low-reflectance films laminated by turns. Moreover, transparent conductive films such as ITO as disclosed in U.S. Pat. No. 5,570,213 may be used as the high-reflectance films.

Disclosed next with reference to FIG. **5** is a second embodiment of a liquid crystal display according to the present invention.

Elements in the second embodiment that are the same as or analogous to elements in the first embodiment shown in FIG. **3** are referenced by the same reference numbers and will not be explained.

As illustrated in FIG. **5**, the difference between the first and the second embodiments is that a liquid crystal display **50** (the second embodiment) is provided with a transparent electrode layer **51** instead of the transparent electrode layer **21** (FIG. **3**).

The transparent electrode layer **51** has a first transparent film **511**, a transparent electrode film **512** and a second transparent film **513** laminated in this order.

The optical thickness of each of these films is set so as to have an anti-reflection function against emission lines of a specific wavelength λ among those generated by a high-intensity discharging-type lamp installed in a projector for which the liquid crystal display **50** is used.

The second transparent film **513** attached to the transparent electrode film **512** has resistivity of $10^{13} \Omega\text{cm}$ or less.

According to the second embodiment, like the first embodiment, since the transparent electrode layer **51** that consists of the first transparent film **511**, the transparent electrode film **512** and the second transparent film **513** has the anti-reflection function against emission lines of wavelength λ , the emission lines will not be reflected on the interfaces between the transparent electrode layer **51** and the liquid crystal layer **4**, thus restricting occurrence of interference fringes.

Discussed next with reference to FIG. **6** is restriction of image sticking in the second embodiment.

FIG. **6** is an enlarged illustration of a transparent electrode substrate **2a**.

Provided on the uppermost surface of the transparent electrode layer **51** at the liquid crystal layer **4** side is the

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second thin transparent film **513** having a low resistivity for surface contact with the transparent electrode film **512**.

Charges such as ionized impurities involved in the liquid crystal layer **4** are thus discharged to the liquid crystal display driver **40** from the transparent electrode film **512** via the first orientation film **22** formed on the transparent electrode layer **51** at liquid crystal layer **4** side and the second transparent film **513** of low resistivity.

This discharging is conducted even though a d. c. voltage is supplied to the liquid crystal layer **4** for a certain period of time for displaying a still image or a fixed pattern. No charges will be stored on the transparent electrode layer **51**, thus image sticking being restricted.

The preferred embodiments according to the present invention will be disclosed further in detail.

As already discussed, transparent conductive films such as ITO have high reflectance to increase in beams reflected at the interface between the film and a liquid crystal layer, thus causing interference fringes for degrading image quality.

In order to solve such a problem, the inventor of this invention has conceived the idea of a transparent electrode layer having an anti-reflection function against emission lines of a specific wavelength λ generated by a light source with lamination of high-reflectance transparent conductive films and low-reflectance dielectric films by turns.

Discussed below are the results of experiments on protection against reflection of emission lines of wavelength $\lambda=540 \text{ nm}$.

(First Embodiment)

The first embodiment is provided with a transparent conductive film on top of a transparent electrode layer having anti-reflection and also anti-image-sticking functions.

Such anti-reflection films were designed by simulation.

Selected for the first embodiment among the antireflection films, having the lowest reflectance against emission lines of wavelength $\lambda=540 \text{ nm}$ is as follows:

For the first embodiment shown in FIG. **3**, Al_2O_3 (optical thickness $0.9 \times d$), ITO (optical thickness $2 \times d$), SiO_2 (optical thickness $0.38 \times d$), and ITO (optical thickness $0.22 \times d$), where $d=\lambda/4$, were selected for the first transparent film **211**, the transparent electrode film **212**, the second transparent film **213**, and the transparent conductive film **214**, respectively, as illustrated in FIG. **7**.

The uppermost transparent conductive film **214** in this structure of anti-reflection film is thin because its optical thickness is $0.22 \times d$ ($d=\lambda/4$) having an extremely high sheet resistance of about $10^3 \Omega/\square$ to $10^4 \Omega/\square$ when an ITO film was formed at low temperature, thus cannot be used as a transparent electrode (having $10 \Omega/\square$ to $100 \Omega/\square$ in general) for driving liquid crystals.

Therefore, the transparent conductive film **214** has only an anti-charging function in this embodiment.

However, the second dielectric (SiO_2) film **213** provided next to the transparent conductive film **214** is a non-conductive material in the laminated structure. Charges, a cause of image sticking, are thus blocked by the non-conductive second dielectric film **213** so that they are not discharged to the liquid crystal display driver **40** from the transparent electrode film **212**.

The inventor of this invention has conceived an idea of the electrically coupling portion **215** extending from the transparent conductive film **214** outside the displaying zone so

that the film **214** and the transparent electrode film **212** are electrically coupled via the electrically coupling portion **215**.

A method of fabricating the transparent electrode substrate **2** is disclosed.

An Al_2O_3 film (the first transparent film **211**) and a first ITO film (the transparent electrode film **212**) are laminated on the transparent glass substrate **20** in this order by vacuum deposition at respective specific optical thickness.

An SiO_2 film (the second non-conductive transparent film **213**) is then formed on the first ITO film **212** while a specific region of the first ITO film **212** outside the displaying zone is masked with resists.

The resists are removed and a second ITO film (the transparent conductive film **214**) is formed on the SiO_2 film **213** so that the second conductive ITO film **214** is formed on the entire surface of the non-conductive SiO_2 film **213** and also on the specific region of the first ITO film **212**, which was masked with the resists.

The second conductive ITO film **214** portion formed on the specific region of the first ITO film **212** becomes the electrically coupling portion **215**.

The transparent electrode layer **21** is thus formed in which the transparent conductive film **214** and the transparent electrode film **212** are then electrically coupled via the electrically coupling portion **215** formed on the specific region of the film **212**.

The fabrication of the transparent electrode substrate **2** is finished through the processes described above.

The transparent electrode substrate **2** and the IC-substrate **3** are bonded to each other with a specific gap with sealing the liquid crystal layer **4** therein, thus finishing the liquid crystal display **1** (FIG. 3) of the first embodiment.

(Second Embodiment)

A multi-layer transparent electrode layer was designed by simulation for the second embodiment, having the lowest reflectance against emission lines of wavelength $\lambda=540$ nm.

For the second embodiment shown in FIG. 5, Al_2O_3 (optical thickness d), ITO (optical thickness $2 \times d$) and Al_2O_3 (optical thickness d) where $d=\lambda/4$, were selected for the first transparent film **511**, the transparent electrode film **512** and the second transparent film **513**, respectively, as illustrated in FIG. 8.

The resistivity of the Al_2O_3 for the second transparent film **513** is about 10^{13} Ωcm that is lower than the resistivity 10^{14} Ωcm for usual dielectric films.

The transparent electrode layer **51** is fabricated such that an Al_2O_3 film (the first transparent film **511**) and an ITO film (the transparent electrode film **512**) are laminated on the transparent glass substrate **20** in this order by vacuum deposition at respective specific optical thickness, followed by forming an Al_2O_3 film (the second transparent film **513**) by ion plating at room temperature.

The resistivity of the Al_2O_3 films formed as above are 10^{13} Ωcm or less that is lower than usual Al_2O_3 films.

Sample devices were fabricated as explained below for evaluating the foregoing embodiments.

(Sample I)

The sample device I illustrated in FIG. 9 has the same structure as the first embodiment shown in FIG. 7 except that a transparent electrode layer **21a** of the sample device I does not have such a structure as the first embodiment in that the transparent conductive film **214** and the transparent electrode **212** are electrically coupled via the electrically coupling portion **215** of the film **214**.

The transparent electrode substrate **2** having such transparent electrode layer **21a** and the IC-substrate **3** were bonded to each other with a specific gap, with sealing the liquid crystal layer **4** therein, thus finishing the sample device I.

(Sample II)

The sample device II has the same structure as the second embodiment shown in FIG. 8 except that an Al_2O_3 film as the second transparent film **513** was formed by sputtering instead of ion plating for the second embodiment. The Al_2O_3 film (the second transparent film **513**) exhibited the resistivity of about 10^{14} Ωcm .

The transparent electrode substrate **2a** having such transparent electrode layer **51** and the IC-substrate **3** were bonded to each other with a specific gap, with sealing the liquid crystal layer **4** therein, thus finishing the sample device II.

The liquid crystal displays in the first and the second embodiments and also the sample devices I and II were installed in a projector **300** illustrated in FIG. 10 for examining interference fringes and image sticking.

The projector **300** is equipped with a metal halide lamp **301**, a polarization splitter **302**, a liquid crystal display **303** and a driver **304** and a projection lens **305**.

Images displayed on the displaying zone on the liquid crystal display **303** are projected onto a screen **306** via the projection lens **305**.

A filter **307** for allowing green beams of about 50 nm for half bandwidth was situated between the metal halide lamp **301** and the polarization splitter **302** for easy visual inspection of interference fringes against emission lines of wavelength $\lambda=540$ nm.

Moreover, a cross-hatch pattern was displayed on the liquid crystal display **303** and projected onto the screen **306** for 15 minutes. Driving of the display **303** was down to 10% for the entire displaying zone for examining whether there was a remaining cross-hatch pattern.

FIG. 11 shows the results of the test for interference fringes and image sticking where the sign "o" indicates no occurrence of interference fringes or image sticking whereas the sign "x" indicates the occurrence of interference fringes or image sticking.

FIG. 11 teaches that the first and the second embodiments are liquid crystal displays excellent on image quality because both of the interference fringes and image sticking did not occur.

Interference fringes did not occur to the sample devices I and II because they were formed with the anti-reflection films the same as the first and the second embodiments.

However, image sticking was occurred to the sample devices I and II because they did not have a discharging function.

Accordingly, the test results teach the advantages of the present invention.

Indicated in FIG. 12 is reflectivity dependency on wavelength for the transparent electrode layers used in the first and the second embodiments.

It is apparent from FIG. 12 that the transparent electrode layers in the first embodiment (solid line curve) and the second embodiment (dot line curve) exhibit 0.015% and 0.000%, respectively, of reflectivity against emission lines of wavelength $\lambda=540$ nm.

These curves teach that the first and the second embodiments have an excellent anti-reflection function.

According to the present invention, one type of the transparent electrode layer is made up of the first transparent

film, the transparent electrode film, the second transparent non-conductive film and the transparent conductive film laminated in this order.

The transparent conductive film is electrically coupled to the transparent electrode film or the liquid crystal driver via the electrically coupling portion of the transparent conductive film.

The electrically coupling portion restricts ionized impurities, etc., involved in liquid crystals from being charged on the transparent electrode layer, thus images of high quality being displayed with no occurrence of interference fringes and image sticking.

Moreover, according to the present invention, another type of the transparent electrode layer is made up of the first transparent film, the transparent electrode film and the second transparent film laminated in this order.

The second transparent film in this type has the resistivity of $10^{13} \Omega\text{cm}$ or less, so that charges stored on the transparent electrode layer are easily discharged from the second transparent film to the transparent electrode layer and further to the liquid crystal driver, thus restricting image sticking on the liquid crystals.

It is further understood by those skilled in the art that the foregoing description is the preferred embodiments of the disclosed device and that various changes and modifications may be made, particularly, to the transparent electrode layer, in the invention without departing from the spirit and scope thereof.

What is claimed is:

1. A liquid crystal display comprising:

a first substrate on which a pixel electrode layer is formed;
a second transparent electrode substrate on which a transparent electrode layer is formed, the transparent electrode layer having a first transparent film, a transparent electrode film, a second transparent non-conductive film and a transparent conductive film, the films being laminated on the transparent electrode substrate in order; and

a liquid crystal layer interposed between the first and the second substrates so that the pixel electrode layer and the transparent conductive film face each other,

wherein the transparent conductive film has an extended portion that reaches the transparent electrode film so that the transparent conductive film is electrically coupled to the transparent electrode film via the extended portion.

2. The liquid crystal display according to claim 1, wherein the transparent conductive film is electrically coupled to an external driver for driving the liquid crystal display via the extended portion.

3. The liquid crystal display according to claim 1, wherein the transparent electrode layer is thick enough to have an anti-reflection function against light of a specific wavelength.

4. The liquid crystal display according to claim 3, wherein the first transparent film, the transparent electrode film the second transparent non-conductive film and the transparent conductive film are $(0.9 \times d)$, $(2 \times d)$, $(0.38 \times d)$ and $(0.22 \times d)$, respectively, in thickness where $d = \lambda/4$, λ being the specific wavelength.

5. A liquid crystal display comprising:

a first substrate on which a pixel electrode layer is formed;
a second transparent electrode substrate on which a transparent electrode layer is formed, the transparent electrode layer having a first transparent film, a transparent electrode film and a second transparent film, the films being laminated on the transparent electrode substrate in order; and

a liquid crystal layer interposed between the first and the second substrates so that the pixel electrode layer and the second transparent film face each other,

wherein the second transparent film has resistivity low enough to transfer charges to the transparent electrode film.

6. The liquid crystal display according to claim 5, wherein the resistivity of the second transparent film is $10^{13} \Omega\text{cm}$ or less.

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专利名称(译)	液晶显示器		
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外部链接	Espacenet USPTO		

摘要(译)

具有透明电极层的液晶显示器没有干涉条纹，并且公开了图像残留。透明电极层可以由第一透明膜，透明电极膜，第二透明非导电膜和透明导电膜组成，这些膜层叠在透明电极基板上，其中透明导电膜具有延伸的到达透明电极膜的部分使得透明导电膜通过延伸部分电连接到透明电极膜。或者，透明电极层可以由第一透明膜，透明电极膜和第二透明膜组成，这些膜层叠在透明电极基板上，其中第二透明膜具有足够低的电阻率以将电荷转移到透明电极基板上。透明电极薄膜。

