



US 20060044499A1

(19) **United States**(12) **Patent Application Publication**
Sugiura et al.(10) **Pub. No.: US 2006/0044499 A1**(43) **Pub. Date: Mar. 2, 2006**(54) **LIQUID CRYSTAL DISPLAY DEVICE****Publication Classification**(75) Inventors: **Norio Sugiura**, Kawasaki (JP); **Yoji Taniguchi**, Kawasaki (JP); **Minoru Otani**, Kawasaki (JP); **Kengo Kanii**, Kawasaki (JP)(51) **Int. Cl.**
G02F 1/1337 (2006.01)(52) **U.S. Cl.** **349/123**

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300 South Wacker Dr.
Chicago, IL 60606 (US)(57) **ABSTRACT**

There is provided a liquid crystal display device which is used for a display part of an electronic equipment and includes a vertical alignment type liquid crystal having a negative dielectric anisotropy, in which light leak due to damage of an alignment film is prevented, and an excellent display characteristic is obtained. The MVA mode liquid crystal display device includes a recessed part at a position of a TFT substrate opposite to a linear protrusion. Thus, a cell gap at a position where the linear protrusion is formed becomes almost equal to that at the other position. Accordingly, even if a ball spacer is disposed on the linear protrusion, it is possible to relieve compressive stress exerted on vertical alignment films from the ball spacer when both the substrates are attached to each other.

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Aug. 26, 2004 (JP) 2004-246146

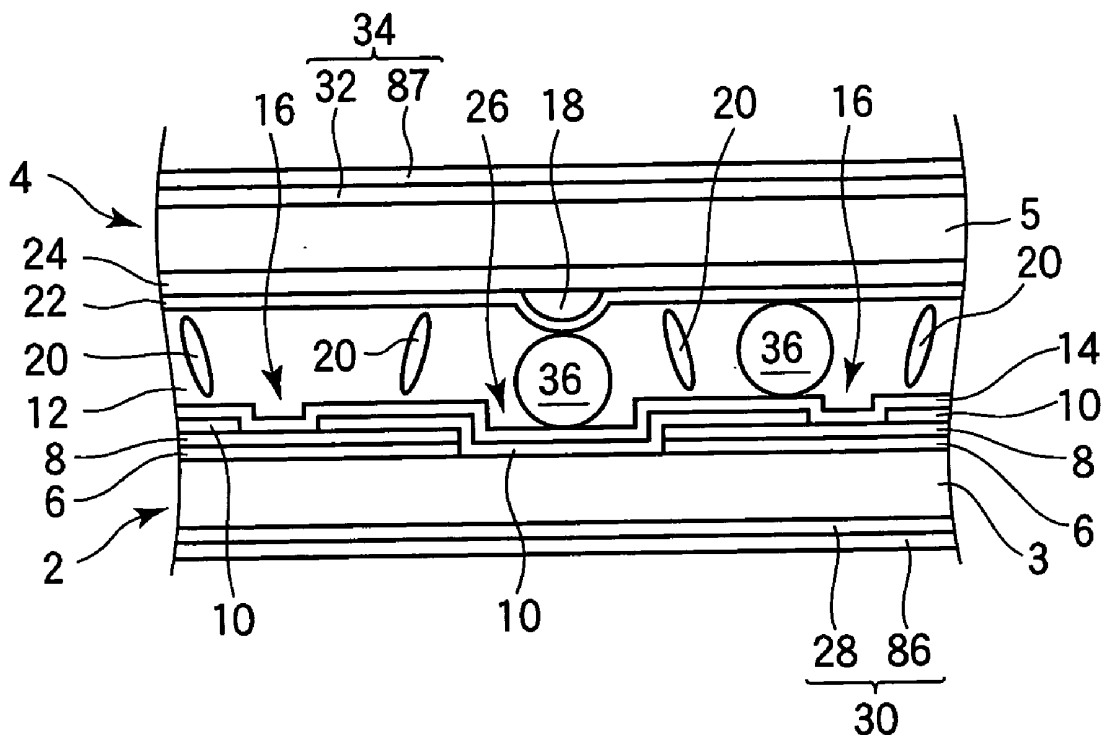


FIG. 1

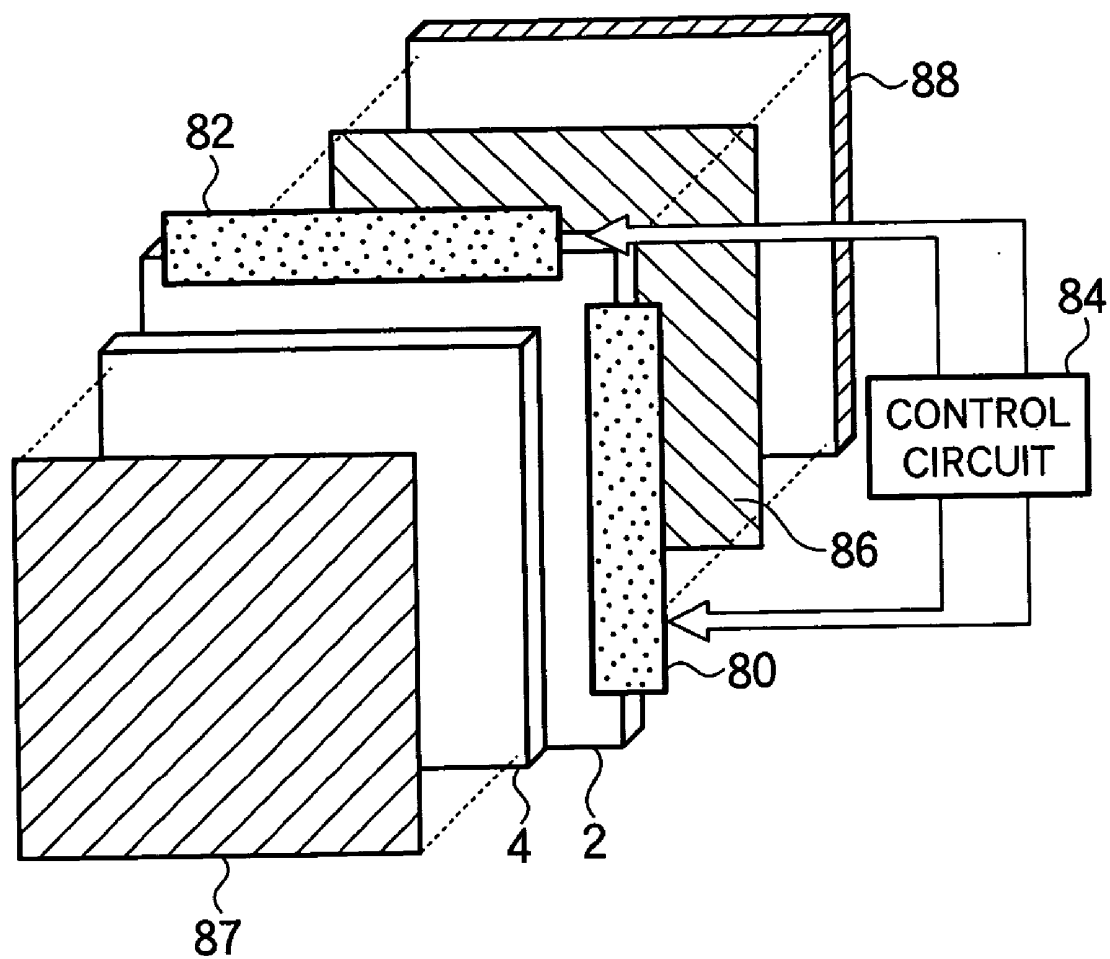


FIG. 3

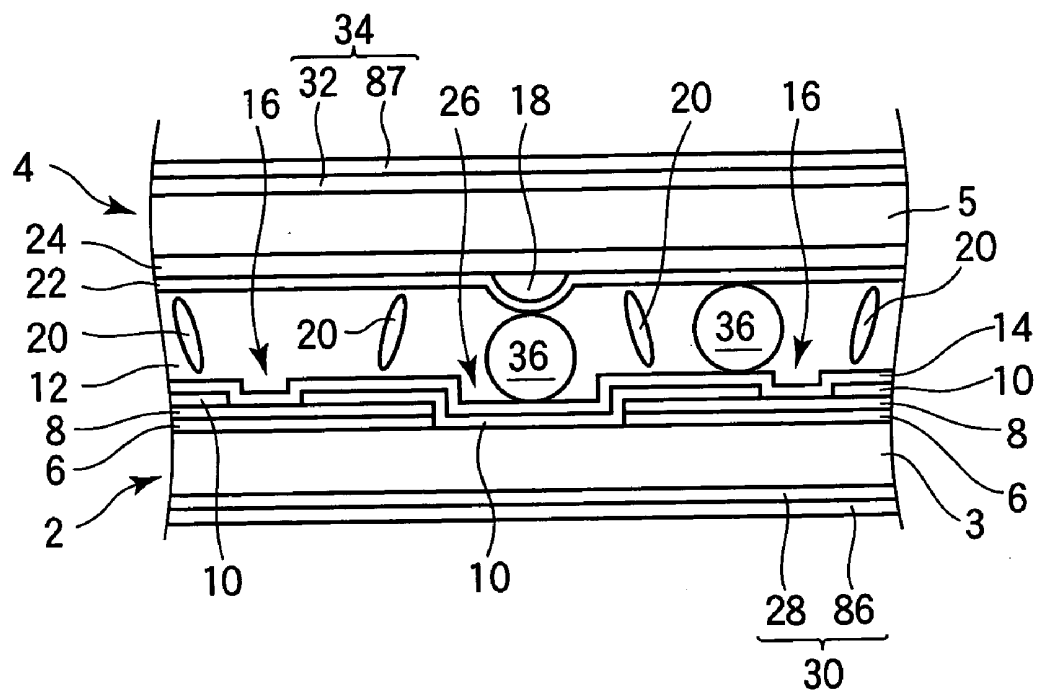


FIG. 4

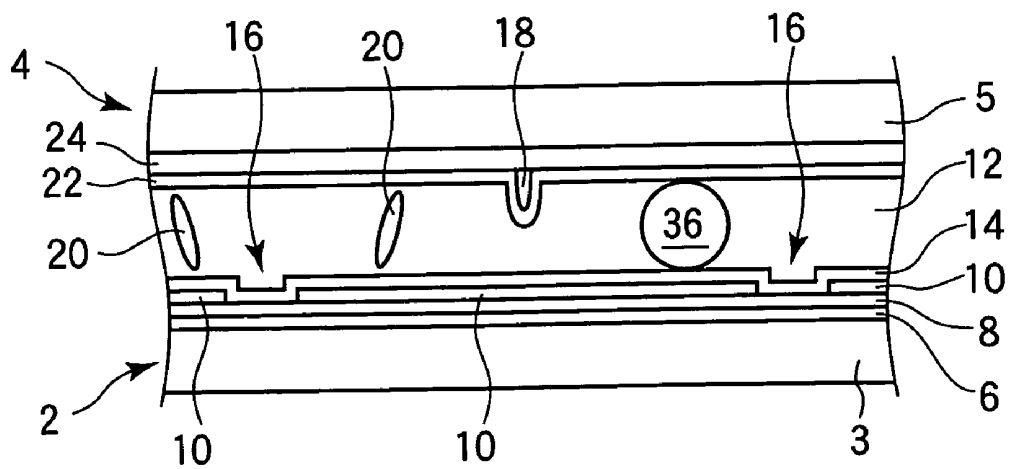


FIG. 5

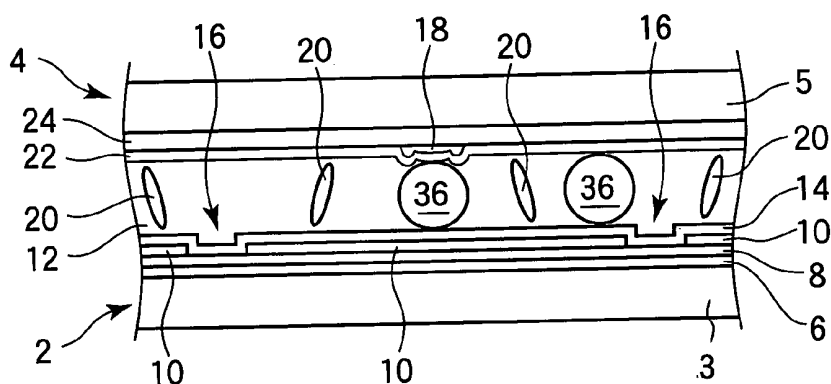
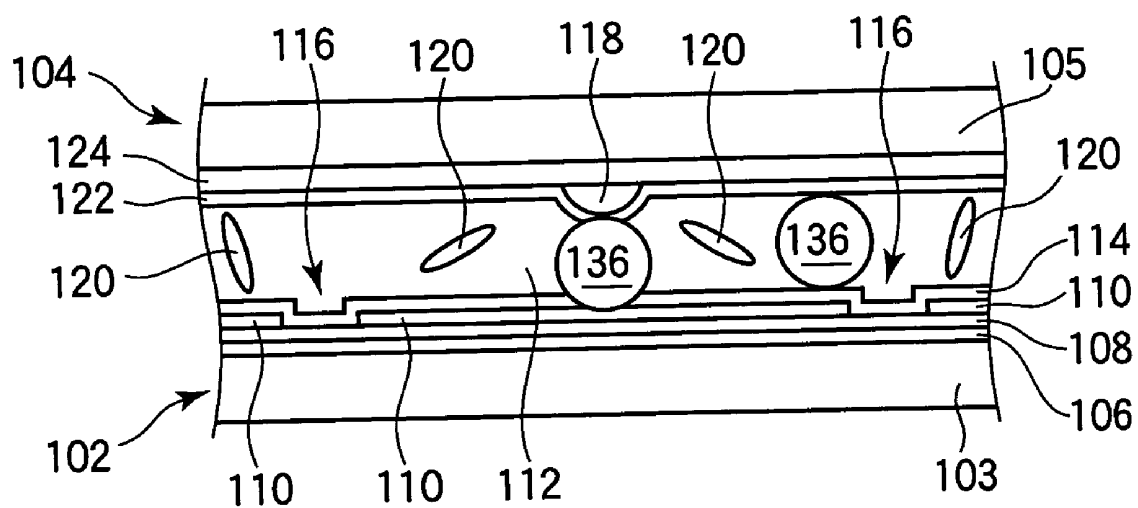


FIG. 6

SAMPLE	10%K VALUE	LIGHT LEAK IN THE VICINITY OF PROTRUSION	
		BEFORE TAP TEST	AFTER TAP TEST
1	3.92mPa	SLIGHT LIGHT LEAK OCCURS	REMARKABLE LIGHT LEAK
2		REMARKABLE LIGHT LEAK	REMARKABLE LIGHT LEAK
3	4.70mPa	NO LIGHT LEAK OCCURS	SLIGHT LIGHT LEAK OCCURS
4		NO LIGHT LEAK OCCURS	NO LIGHT LEAK OCCURS
5	5.98mPa	NO LIGHT LEAK OCCURS	NO LIGHT LEAK OCCURS
6		NO LIGHT LEAK OCCURS	NO LIGHT LEAK OCCURS

FIG. 7



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 used for a display part of an electronic equipment, and particularly to a liquid crystal display device including a vertical alignment type liquid crystal having a negative dielectric anisotropy.

[0003] 2. Description of the Related Art

[0004] A vertical alignment (VA) mode liquid crystal display device has features of a high contrast ratio and a high speed response characteristic, and in recent years, the VA mode liquid crystal display device has been actively developed. Especially, an MVA (Multi-domain Vertical Alignment) mode liquid crystal display device has features of a wide viewing angle, a high contrast ratio and a high speed response characteristic, and receives attention as a display system most suitable for a flat panel display for a TV receiver. FIG. 7 shows a sectional structure of one pixel of the MVA mode liquid crystal display device. As shown in FIG. 7, the MVA mode liquid crystal display device includes a glass substrate 103 of a TFT substrate 102, an opposite side glass substrate 105 of an opposite substrate 104 disposed to be opposite to the TFT substrate 102, and a liquid crystal 112 sealed between both the substrates 102 and 104.

[0005] An insulating layer 106 is formed on the glass substrate 103. Plural gate bus lines and plural drain bus lines (neither of them are shown) intersecting each other through the insulating layer 106 are formed on the glass substrate 103. A not-shown thin film transistor (TFT) is formed at each of intersection parts of the gate bus lines and the drain bus lines. The gate bus lines and the drain bus lines are insulated from each other through the insulating layer 106. Besides, the insulating film 106 functions as a gate insulating film of the TFT. A pixel electrode 110 made of indium tin oxide (ITO) and patterned into a specified shape is formed on a final protection film 108. The pixel electrode 110 is connected to a source electrode of the TFT through a not-shown contact hole formed in the final protection film 108. A pixel electrode slit 116 as an alignment regulating structure for regulating an alignment direction of a liquid crystal molecule 120 is formed in the pixel electrode 110. A vertical alignment film 114 for vertically aligning the liquid crystal molecule 120 is formed on the whole surface of the pixel electrode 110 and the pixel electrode slit 116.

[0006] On the other hand, a not-shown color filter (CF) layer is formed on the opposite side glass substrate 105. An opposite electrode 124 made of ITO is formed on the CF layer and the whole surface of the substrate. A linear protrusion 118 as an alignment regulating structure protruding on the opposite electrode 124 is formed on the opposite side glass substrate 105. Similarly to the pixel electrode slit 116, the linear protrusion 118 is formed in order to regulate the alignment direction of the liquid crystal molecule 120. A vertical alignment film 122 is formed on the whole surface of the opposite electrode 124 and covers the linear protrusion 118. In the MVA mode liquid crystal display device, the linear protrusion 118 and the pixel electrode slit 116 are provided in the pixel, so that the alignment control of the liquid crystal 112 and multi-domain formation are realized.

[0007] [Patent document 1] JP-A-2001-183637

[0008] [Patent document 2] JP-A-8-122753

[0009] As a method of keeping the thickness (cell gap) of the layer of the liquid crystal 112 at a desired length, there is used a method of scattering spherical ball spacers 136 each having a diameter equal to the desired cell gap into the layer of the liquid crystal 112. The ball spacers 136 are made of plastic material or glass material. The ball spacers 136 are scattered on the TFT substrate 102 or the opposite substrate 104, and the TFT substrate 102 and the opposite substrate 104 are attached to each other through a seal material formed into a frame shape, so that the liquid crystal 112 is sealed between both the substrates 102 and 104.

[0010] For example, when the ball spacers 136 are scattered on the opposite substrate 104, there is a case where the ball spacer 136 is disposed on the linear protrusion 118. The cell gap at the position where the linear protrusion 118 is formed is narrow as compared with the other position. Thus, as shown in FIG. 7, the cell gap at the linear protrusion 118 is narrower than the diameter of the ball spacer 136. Since the ball spacer 136 is made of relatively hard material as compared with the vertical alignment films 114 and 122, when the opposite substrate 104 and the TFT substrate 102 are attached to each other, there is a case where the vertical alignment films 114 and 122 on the linear protrusion 118 and on the opposite side thereof are damaged by the pressure of the ball spacer 136.

[0011] At this state, the alignment control of the liquid crystal molecule 120 at the position becomes impossible, light leak occurs at the linear protrusion 118 and in the vicinity thereof, and a poor display occurs in the MVA mode liquid crystal display device. In general, in order to realize excellent alignment of the liquid crystal molecule 120, it is necessary that the width of the linear protrusion 118 is about 10 μm . This corresponds to several percents of the area of the pixel region. For example, in a 15-inch MVA mode liquid crystal display device with a resolution of XGA (extended Graphics Array), in the case where the linear protrusion 118 is formed to have a width of 15 μm , and 100 ball spacers per 1 mm^2 are scattered, there is a case where about 7 ball spacers per 1 mm^2 are scattered on the linear protrusion 118. When the vertical alignment films 114 and 122 are damaged by the ball spacer 136, the light leak occurring on the display screen becomes very noticeable.

SUMMARY OF THE INVENTION

[0012] The present invention has an object to provide a liquid crystal display device in which light leak due to damage of an alignment film is prevented and an excellent display characteristic can be obtained.

[0013] The above object can be achieved by a liquid crystal display device including a pair of substrates disposed to be opposite to each other, spherical spacers scattered between the pair of substrates, a liquid crystal sealed between the pair of substrates, a protrusion as an alignment regulating structure protruding from one of the pair of substrates and for regulating an alignment direction of the liquid crystal, and a recessed part formed in the other of the pair of substrates to be opposite to the protrusion.

[0014] According to the invention, the liquid crystal display device which prevents the light leak due to the damage of the alignment film and has the excellent display characteristic can be realized.

BRIEF DESCRIPTION OF THE DRAWINGS

[0015] **FIG. 1** is a view showing a rough structure of a liquid crystal display device according to a first embodiment of the invention;

[0016] **FIGS. 2A and 2B** are views showing a structure of one pixel of the liquid crystal display device according to the first embodiment of the invention;

[0017] **FIG. 3** is a view showing a sectional structure of one pixel of a liquid crystal display device according to a second embodiment of the invention;

[0018] **FIG. 4** is a view showing a sectional structure of one pixel of a liquid crystal display device according to a third embodiment of the invention;

[0019] **FIG. 5** is a view showing a sectional structure of one pixel of a liquid crystal display device according to a fourth embodiment of the invention;

[0020] **FIG. 6** is a view showing results of a tap test of a liquid crystal display device according to a fifth embodiment of the invention; and

[0021] **FIG. 7** is a view showing a sectional structure of one pixel of a conventional liquid crystal display device.

DESCRIPTION OF THE PREFERRED EMBODIMENT

First Embodiment

[0022] A liquid crystal display device according to a first embodiment of the invention will be described with reference to **FIGS. 1 to 2B**. **FIG. 1** shows a rough structure of the liquid crystal display device according to this embodiment. **FIGS. 2A and 2B** show a rough structure of one pixel of the MVA mode liquid crystal display device according to this embodiment. **FIG. 2A** shows the structure of the one pixel when a display screen of the liquid crystal display device is viewed in the direction of a normal line, and **FIG. 2B** shows a sectional structure taken along line A-A of **FIG. 2A**.

[0023] As shown in **FIGS. 1 to 2B**, the MVA mode liquid crystal display device includes a liquid crystal display panel having such a structure that a TFT substrate **2** on which a pixel electrode **10**, a TFT **11** and the like are formed for each pixel region is made to be opposite to and to be attached to an opposite substrate **4** on which a CF layer (not shown) and the like are formed, and a liquid crystal **12** having a negative dielectric anisotropy is sealed between them. Vertical alignment films **14** and **22** for aligning liquid crystal molecules **20** in, for example, the direction vertical to the substrate surface are formed on the opposing surfaces of both the substrates **2** and **4**.

[0024] As shown in **FIG. 1**, the TFT substrate **2** is provided with a gate bus line drive circuit **80** on which a driver IC for driving plural gate bus lines **7** (see **FIG. 2A**) is mounted, and a drain bus line drive circuit **82** on which a driver IC for driving plural drain bus lines **9** (see **FIG. 2A**) is mounted. Both the drive circuits **80** and **82** output a scanning signal and a data signal to a specified gate bus line or drain bus line on the basis of a specified signal outputted from a control circuit **84**.

[0025] A polarizing plate **86** is attached to a surface of the TFT substrate **2** at the opposite side to the element formation

surface thereof. A backlight unit **88** constructed of, for example, a linear primary light source and a planar optical waveguide plate is disposed at the far side of the polarizing plate **86** with respect to the TFT substrate **2**. On the other hand, a polarizing plate **87** is attached to a surface of the opposite substrate **4** at the opposite side to the resin CF layer formation surface thereof.

[0026] As shown in **FIG. 2B**, the MVA mode liquid crystal display device includes a glass substrate **3** used for the TFT substrate **2**, an opposite side glass substrate **5** used for the opposite substrate **4** disposed to be opposite to the TFT substrate **2**, and the liquid crystal **12** sealed between both the substrates **2** and **4**. In order to keep a cell gap at a specified length, plural spherical ball spacers (spherical spacers) **36** are scattered in the liquid crystal **12**. Each of the ball spacers has a diameter almost equal to a desired cell gap.

[0027] As shown in **FIGS. 2A and 2B**, a CF layer (not shown) is formed on the opposite side glass substrate **5**. An opposite electrode **24** made of ITO is formed on the CF layer and the whole surface of the substrate. A linear protrusion **18** as an alignment regulating structure protruding on the opposite electrode **24** is formed on the opposite side glass substrate **5**. The linear protrusion **18** is formed in order to regulate the alignment direction of the liquid crystal molecule **20**. The length (height) of the linear protrusion **18** from the opposite electrode **24** to its top is formed to be, for example, 1.5 μm . The vertical alignment film **22** for vertically aligning the liquid crystal molecule **20** is formed on the whole surface of the opposite electrode **24** and covers the linear protrusion **18**.

[0028] On the other hand, the TFT substrate **2** includes the plural gate bus lines **7** extending in the horizontal direction of **FIG. 2A** on the glass substrate **3**. An insulating layer **6** is formed on the gate bus lines **7**. The plural drain bus lines **9** extending in the vertical direction of **FIG. 2A** are formed to intersect the gate bus lines **7** through the insulating layer **6**. The TFT **11** is formed at each of intersection parts of the gate bus lines **7** and the drain bus lines **9**. The insulating layer **6** between the gate bus line **7** and a drain electrode **11a** or a source electrode **11b** functions as a gate insulating film of the TFT **11**. A final protection film **8** is formed on the insulating layer **6** and covers the drain bus lines **9**.

[0029] The pixel electrode **10** patterned into a specified shape and made of ITO is formed in each of pixel regions surrounded by the gate bus lines **7** and the drain bus lines **9** on the final protection film **8**. The pixel electrode **10** is connected to the source electrode **11b** of the TFT **11** through a contact hole **13** formed in the final protection film **8**. A storage capacitor bus line **15** extending in parallel to the gate bus line **7** is formed to cross almost the center of the pixel region. A storage capacitor electrode (intermediate electrode) **17** is formed on the storage capacitor bus line **15** through the insulating film **6** for each of the pixel regions.

[0030] A pixel electrode slit **16** with an electrode cutout structure is formed as an alignment regulating structure in the pixel electrode **10**. Similarly to the linear protrusion **18**, the pixel electrode slit **16** is formed in order to regulate the alignment direction of the liquid crystal molecule **20**. The vertical alignment film **14** for vertically aligning the liquid crystal molecule **20** is formed on the whole surface of the pixel electrode **10** and the pixel electrode slit **16**.

[0031] The TFT substrate **2** includes a recessed part **26** formed at a position opposite to the linear protrusion **18**. The

recessed part **26** is formed by removing the insulating layer **6** and the final protection film **8**. The recessed part **26** is formed along the linear protrusion **18**. The depth of the recessed part **26** is formed to be, for example, 1 μm .

[0032] As shown in **FIG. 2B**, the recessed part **26** is provided at the position of the TFT substrate **2** opposite to the linear protrusion **18**, so that the cell gap at the position where the linear protrusion **18** is formed becomes large as compared with a cell gap at the same position in the case where the recessed part **26** is not provided as in the related art. The cell gap at the position where the linear protrusion **18** is formed becomes almost equal to that at the other position. Thus, when the ball spacers **36** are scattered on the opposite substrate **4**, even if the ball spacer **36** is disposed on the linear protrusion **18**, it is possible to relieve compressive stress exerted on the vertical alignment films **14** and **22** from the ball spacer **36** on the linear protrusion **18** when the opposite substrate **4** and the TFT substrate **2** are attached to each other. By this, the vertical alignment films **14** and **22** on the linear protrusion **18** and on the opposite side thereof are not damaged. Accordingly, since the light leak due to poor alignment of the liquid crystal molecule **20** does not occur at the linear protrusion **18** and in the vicinity thereof, the contrast ratio can be improved.

[0033] As described above, according to this embodiment, the MVA mode liquid crystal display device includes the recessed part **26** at the position of the TFT substrate **2** opposite to the linear protrusion **18**. By this, it is possible to relieve the compressive stress exerted on the vertical alignment films **14** and **22** from the ball spacer **36** on the linear protrusion **18** when both the substrates **2** and **4** are attached to each other. Thus, the vertical alignment films **14** and **22** on the linear protrusion **18** and on the opposite side thereof can be prevented from being damaged, and the light leak at the linear protrusion **18** and in the vicinity thereof does not occur. By this, the contrast ratio is improved, and the MVA mode liquid crystal display device having the excellent display characteristic can be realized.

Second Embodiment

[0034] A liquid crystal display device according to a second embodiment of the invention will be described with reference to **FIG. 3**. **FIG. 3** shows a sectional structure of one pixel of the MVA mode liquid crystal display device according to this embodiment. As shown in **FIG. 3**, the MVA mode liquid crystal display device according to this embodiment is characterized in that circular polarizing plates **30** and **34** are disposed on the opposite sides of opposing surfaces of a TFT substrate **2** and an opposite substrate **4** having the same pixel structure as the former embodiment.

[0035] As shown in **FIG. 3**, the circular polarizing plate **30** is disposed on the side of the TFT substrate **2**, and the circular polarizing plate **34** is disposed on the side of the opposite substrate **4**. The circular polarizing plates **30** and **34** are disposed in crossed Nicols at both sides of a liquid crystal **12**. The circular polarizing plate **30** includes a $\frac{1}{4}$ wavelength plate **28** and a polarizing plate **86** disposed in sequence from the side of the TFT substrate **2**. The $\frac{1}{4}$ wavelength plate **28** and the polarizing plate **86** are disposed so that an angle between an optical axis (delay phase axis) of the $\frac{1}{4}$ wavelength plate **28** and an absorption axis of the

polarizing plate **86** becomes about 45° . The circular polarizing plate **34** includes a $\frac{1}{4}$ wavelength plate **32** and a polarizing plate **87** disposed in sequence from the side of the opposite substrate **4**. The $\frac{1}{4}$ wavelength plate **32** and the polarizing plate **87** are disposed so that an angle between an optical axis of the $\frac{1}{4}$ wavelength plate **32** and an absorption axis of the polarizing plate **87** becomes about 45° . The optical axes of both the $\frac{1}{4}$ wavelength plates **28** and **32** are almost perpendicular to each other.

[0036] In the case where the circular polarizing plates **30** and **34** are used for the MVA mode liquid crystal display device, since the transmissivity of light does not depend on the tilt direction of a liquid crystal molecule **20**, as compared with the case where only the polarizing plates **86** and **87** are used, the transmissivity is improved. On the other hand, the light leak occurring due to poor alignment of the liquid crystal molecule **20** caused by few scratches of the vertical alignment films **14** and **22** becomes noticeable. However, in this embodiment, a recessed part **26** is provided at a position opposite to a linear protrusion **18**, so that the vertical alignment films **14** and **22** are not damaged. Thus, the circular polarizing plates **30** and **34** can be used without fear of the light leak due to the damage of the vertical alignment films **14** and **22**, and the transmissivity of the MVA mode liquid crystal display device can be improved.

[0037] As stated above, in the MVA mode liquid crystal display device according to this embodiment, since the transmissivity is improved, the display characteristic can be improved. Besides, in the case where the brightness of the display screen of the liquid crystal display device of this embodiment and that of the liquid crystal display device of the former embodiment are made identical to each other, since the transmissivity of the liquid crystal display device of this embodiment is high, the surface brightness of a backlight unit can be lowered. Thus, consumed electric power of the backlight unit can be reduced. Accordingly, in the liquid crystal display device of this embodiment, the consumption electric power can be reduced more than the liquid crystal display device of the former embodiment.

[0038] The circular polarizing plates **30** and **34** can also be applied to MVA mode liquid crystal display devices of third to fifth embodiments described later.

Third Embodiment

[0039] A liquid crystal display device according to a third embodiment of the invention will be described with reference to **FIG. 4**. **FIG. 4** shows a sectional structure of one pixel of the MVA mode liquid crystal display device according to this embodiment. As shown in **FIG. 4**, the MVA mode liquid crystal display device according to this embodiment is characterized in that the width of a linear protrusion **18** is formed to be shorter than the diameter of a ball spacer **36**.

[0040] When the width of the linear protrusion **18** in the direction (horizontal direction in the drawing) parallel to a resin CF layer formation surface of an opposite substrate **4** is made smaller than the diameter of the ball spacer **36**, in the case where the ball spacer **36** is scattered on the linear protrusion **18**, the ball spacer **36** comes in contact with the linear protrusion **18** at a point or a line. Thus, as shown in **FIG. 4**, when a TFT substrate **2** and the opposite substrate **4** are attached to each other, the ball spacer **36** easily rolls down from the linear protrusion **18**, and moves from the first

scattered position. By this, since the ball spacer **36** is not sandwiched between the linear protrusion **18** and the TFT substrate **2**, vertical alignment films **14** and **22** on the linear protrusion **18** and on the opposite side thereof can be prevented from being damaged. Besides, when the width of the linear protrusion **18** is made short, the ratio of the area of the linear protrusion **18** occupying a pixel region becomes small. Accordingly, a probability that the ball spacer **36** is scattered on the linear protrusion **18** is decreased, and the vertical alignment films **14** and **22** can be prevented from being damaged.

[0041] As described above, according to this embodiment, in the MVA mode liquid crystal display device, the width of the linear protrusion **18** is made shorter than the diameter of the ball spacer **36**, so that the vertical alignment films **14** and **22** on the linear protrusion **18** and on the opposite side thereof are not damaged. Accordingly, the light leak at the linear protrusion **18** and in the vicinity thereof does not occur. By this, the contrast ratio is improved, and the MVA mode liquid crystal display device having the excellent display characteristic can be realized.

Fourth Embodiment

[0042] A liquid crystal display device according to a fourth embodiment of the invention will be described with reference to FIG. 5. FIG. 5 shows a sectional structure of one pixel of the MVA mode liquid crystal display device according to this embodiment. As shown in FIG. 5, the MVA mode liquid crystal display device according to this embodiment is characterized by including a linear protrusion **18** formed to be recessed on the side opposite to a TFT substrate **2**.

[0043] The linear protrusion **18** on the opposite side to the TFT substrate **2** is formed to be recessed, so that a cell gap at a position where the linear protrusion **18** is disposed becomes large as compared with a cell gap at the same position in the case where the top of the linear protrusion **18** is not formed to be recessed as in the related art. Thus, similarly to the first embodiment, even if a ball spacer **36** is scattered on the linear protrusion **18**, it is possible to reduce compressive stress exerted on vertical alignment films **14** and **22** from the ball spacer **36** on the linear protrusion **18** when an opposite substrate **4** and the TFT substrate **2** are attached to each other. By this, the vertical alignment films **14** and **22** on the linear protrusion **18** and on the opposite side thereof are not damaged.

[0044] As described above, according to this embodiment, in the MVA mode liquid crystal display device, the linear protrusion **18** on the opposite side to the TFT substrate **2** is formed to be recessed, so that it is possible to release the compressive stress exerted on the vertical alignment films **14** and **22** from the ball spacer **36** when both the substrates **2** and **4** are attached to each other. Thus, the vertical alignment films **14** and **22** on the linear protrusion **18** and on the opposite side thereof can be prevented from being damaged, and the light leak at the linear protrusion **18** and in the vicinity thereof does not occur. By this, the contrast ratio is improved and the MVA mode liquid crystal display device having the excellent display characteristic can be realized.

Fifth Embodiment

[0045] A liquid crystal display device according to a fifth embodiment of the invention will be described with refer-

ence to FIG. 6. The MVA mode liquid crystal display device according to this embodiment is characterized by including ball spacers made of relatively soft material as compared with vertical alignment films **14** and **22**.

[0046] FIG. 6 shows experimental results on light leak at a linear protrusion and in the vicinity thereof when three kinds of ball spacers different in hardness are used. A sectional structure of one pixel of the MVA mode liquid crystal display device used for the experiment is the same as the conventional MVA mode liquid crystal display device shown in FIG. 7, and is fabricated in a manner described below. First, a TFT substrate on which a vertical alignment film RN1663 made by Nissan Chemical Industries, Ltd. is formed to have a thickness of 100 nm is formed. Next, three kinds of ball spacers different in hardness and having a diameter of 4.5 μm are dry scattered uniformly on the TFT substrate surface at a density of 130 ± 30 spacers/ mm^2 . The 10% K values of the three kinds of ball spacers are 3.92 mPa, 4.70 mPa and 5.98 mPa. Next, the TFT substrate on which the ball spacers are scattered is bonded to an opposite substrate on which a vertical alignment film RN1663 made by Nissan Chemical Industries, Ltd. is formed to have a thickness of 100 nm. Next, an n-type liquid crystal MJ961213 made by Merck Ltd. is vacuum injected, and an injection port is sealed after the end of the injection. In this way, a liquid crystal display panel is completed.

[0047] Two liquid crystal display panels are fabricated for each of the three kinds of ball spacers, and a tap test of the liquid crystal display panels is performed. As shown in FIG. 6, in the liquid crystal display panels (sample No. 1 and No. 2) using the ball spacers with the 10% K value of 3.92 mPa, the light leak is observed in both cases before and after the tap test. In the liquid crystal display panels (sample No. 3 and No. 4) using the ball spacers with the 10% K value of 4.70 mPa, the light leak is not observed before the tap test, and on the other hand, after the tap test, although the light leak is slightly observed in the sample No. 3, the light leak is not observed in the sample No. 4. In the liquid crystal display panels (sample No. 5 and No. 6) using the ball spacers with the 10% K value of 5.98 mPa, the light leak is not observed in any case before and after the tap test.

[0048] As stated above, as the K value of the ball spacer becomes small, the light leak hardly occurs when the TFT substrate and the opposite substrate are attached to each other (before the tap test), or even if a shock is given by tapping the display surface of the liquid crystal display panel (after the tap test). Accordingly, the ball spacer made of relatively soft material as compared with the vertical alignment films **14** and **22** and having a small K value has a remarkable effect to prevent the occurrence of the light leak due to the damage of the vertical alignment film. Especially, in the liquid crystal display panel using the ball spacer with the 10% K value of 4.70 mPa or less, the effect of preventing the occurrence of the light leak is high.

[0049] As described above, in the MVA mode liquid crystal display device of this embodiment, the ball spacer made of relatively soft material as compared with the vertical alignment films **14** and **22** and having a small K value is used, so that the vertical alignment films can be prevented from being damaged, and the light leak can be prevented from occurring. By this, in the MVA mode liquid crystal display device of this embodiment, the same effect as the former embodiment can be obtained.

[0050] The present invention is not limited to the above embodiments, and can be variously modified.

[0051] Although the MVA mode liquid crystal display device according to the fifth embodiment has the same pixel structure as the conventional liquid crystal display device, the same pixel structure as the liquid crystal display device of the first to fourth embodiments may be adopted. Also in this case, the same effect as the above embodiment can be obtained.

[0052] Besides, although the TFT substrate **2** of the MVA mode liquid crystal display device according to the third and fourth embodiments has the same structure as the TFT substrate **102** of the conventional liquid crystal display device, the invention is not limited to this. For example, like the TFT substrate **2** of the liquid crystal display device according to the first and second embodiments, the TFT substrate **2** may have the recessed part **26** at the position opposite to the linear protrusion **18**. Also in this case, the same effect as the above embodiment can be obtained.

What is claimed is:

1. A liquid crystal display device, comprising:

a pair of substrates disposed to be opposite to each other;
spherical spacers scattered between the pair of substrates;
a liquid crystal sealed between the pair of substrates;
a protrusion as an alignment regulating structure protruding from one of the pair of substrates and for regulating an alignment direction of the liquid crystal; and

a recessed part disposed to be opposite to the protrusion and formed in the other of the pair of substrates.

2. A liquid crystal display device, comprising:

a pair of substrates disposed to be opposite to each other;
spherical spacers scattered between the pair of substrates;
a liquid crystal sealed between the pair of substrates; and
a protrusion as an alignment regulating structure protruding from one of the pair of substrates, having a width shorter than a diameter of the spherical spacer and for regulating an alignment direction of the liquid crystal.

3. A liquid crystal display device, comprising:

a pair of substrates disposed to be opposite to each other;
spherical spacers scattered between the pair of substrates;
a liquid crystal sealed between the pair of substrates; and
a protrusion as an alignment regulating structure protruding from one of the pair of substrates, formed to be recessed on a side opposite to the other of the pair of substrates and for regulating an alignment direction of the liquid crystal.

4. A liquid crystal display device, comprising:

a pair of substrates disposed to be opposite to each other;
a liquid crystal sealed between the pair of substrates;

a protrusion as an alignment regulating structure protruding from one of the pair of substrates and for regulating an alignment direction of the liquid crystal;

alignment films respectively formed on opposing surfaces of the pair of substrates and for aligning the liquid crystal; and

spherical spacers made of relatively soft material as compared with the alignment films and scattered between the pair of substrates.

5. A liquid crystal display device according to claim 1, further comprising alignment films respectively formed on opposing surfaces of the pair of substrates and for aligning the liquid crystal, wherein the spherical spacers are made of relatively soft material as compared with the alignment films.

6. A liquid crystal display device according to claim 2, further comprising alignment films respectively formed on opposing surfaces of the pair of substrates and for aligning the liquid crystal, wherein the spherical spacers are made of relatively soft material as compared with the alignment films.

7. A liquid crystal display device according to claim 3, further comprising alignment films respectively formed on opposing surfaces of the pair of substrates and for aligning the liquid crystal, wherein the spherical spacers are made of relatively soft material as compared with the alignment films.

8. A liquid crystal display device according to claim 1, wherein the liquid crystal has a negative dielectric anisotropy.

9. A liquid crystal display device according to claim 2, wherein the liquid crystal has a negative dielectric anisotropy.

10. A liquid crystal display device according to claim 3, wherein the liquid crystal has a negative dielectric anisotropy.

11. A liquid crystal display device according to claim 4, wherein the liquid crystal has a negative dielectric anisotropy.

12. A liquid crystal display device according to claim 1, wherein circular polarizing plates are respectively disposed on opposite sides of opposing surfaces of the pair of substrates.

13. A liquid crystal display device according to claim 2, wherein circular polarizing plates are respectively disposed on opposite sides of opposing surfaces of the pair of substrates.

14. A liquid crystal display device according to claim 3, wherein circular polarizing plates are respectively disposed on opposite sides of opposing surfaces of the pair of substrates.

15. A liquid crystal display device according to claim 4, wherein circular polarizing plates are respectively disposed on opposite sides of opposing surfaces of the pair of substrates.

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专利名称(译)	液晶显示装置		
公开(公告)号	US20060044499A1	公开(公告)日	2006-03-02
申请号	US11/055447	申请日	2005-02-10
[标]申请(专利权)人(译)	富士通显示技术股份有限公司		
申请(专利权)人(译)	富士通显示器科技股份有限公司		
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IPC分类号	G02F1/1337		
CPC分类号	G02F1/1337 G02F1/13392 G02F2001/133776 G02F1/1393 G02F1/134336		
优先权	2004246146 2004-08-26 JP		
其他公开文献	US7692755		
外部链接	Espacenet USPTO		

摘要(译)

本发明提供一种液晶显示装置，其用于电子设备的显示部分，并且包括具有负介电各向异性的垂直取向型液晶，其中防止了由于取向膜的损坏导致的漏光，并且具有优异的性能。获得显示特性。MVA模式液晶显示装置包括位于TFT基板的与线性突起相对的位置处的凹陷部分。因此，形成线性突起的位置处的单元间隙变得几乎等于另一位置处的单元间隙。因此，即使在线性突起上设置球隔离物，当两个基板彼此附接时，也可以减轻从球隔离物施加在垂直取向膜上的压缩应力。

