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(54) **VERTICALLY ALIGNED LIQUID CRYSTAL DISPLAY DEVICE HAVING AN OPTIMIZED VIEWING ANGLE**

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(57) **ABSTRACT**

A method of improving the viewing angle of a vertically-aligned liquid crystal display device is presented. The method involves designing a uniaxial compensation film to provide a retardation value of 200 nm or less for light having a wavelength of about 550 nm. Using this uniaxial compensation film, a display device can be built by obtaining a liquid crystal panel with liquid crystal molecules contained between glass substrates, coupling the uniaxial compensation film to at least one of the glass substrates, and coupling a polarization film and electrodes to the compensation film. Preferably, the uniaxial compensation film has a thickness less than or equal to 50 microns. Where there are multiple compensation films, the total thickness and the total retardation values should be considered.

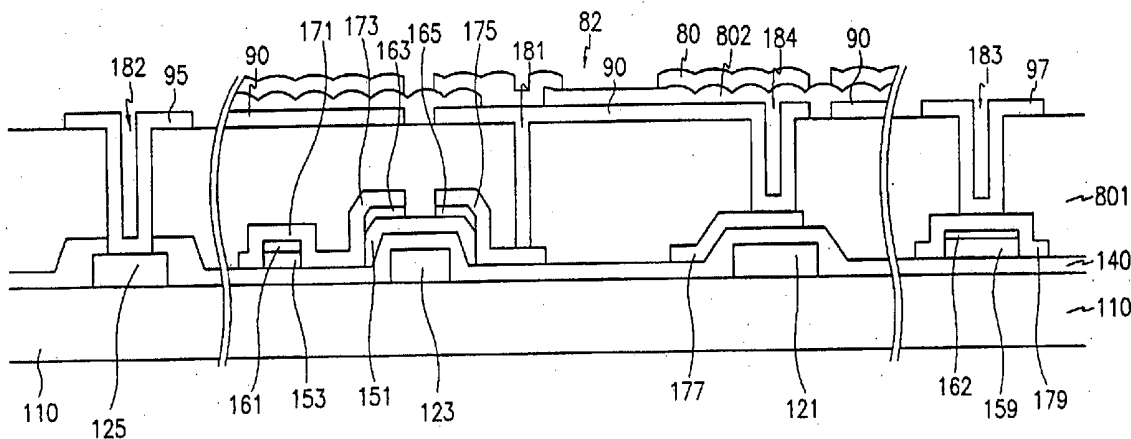


FIG.1

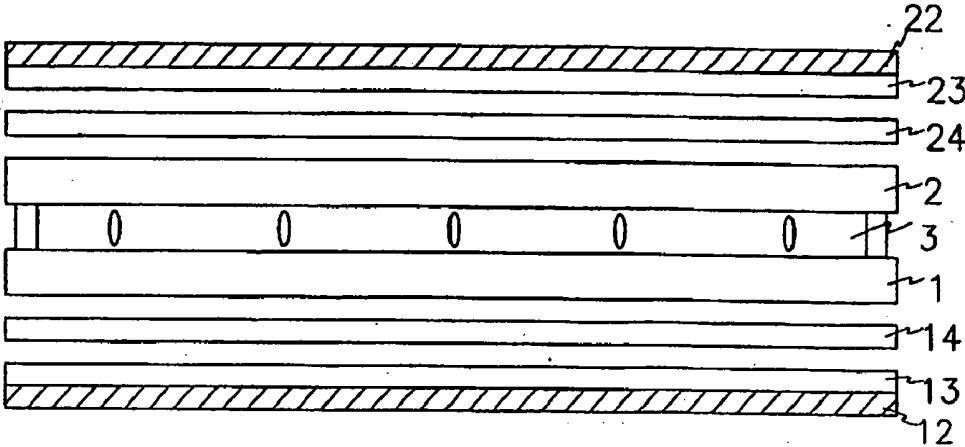


FIG. 2

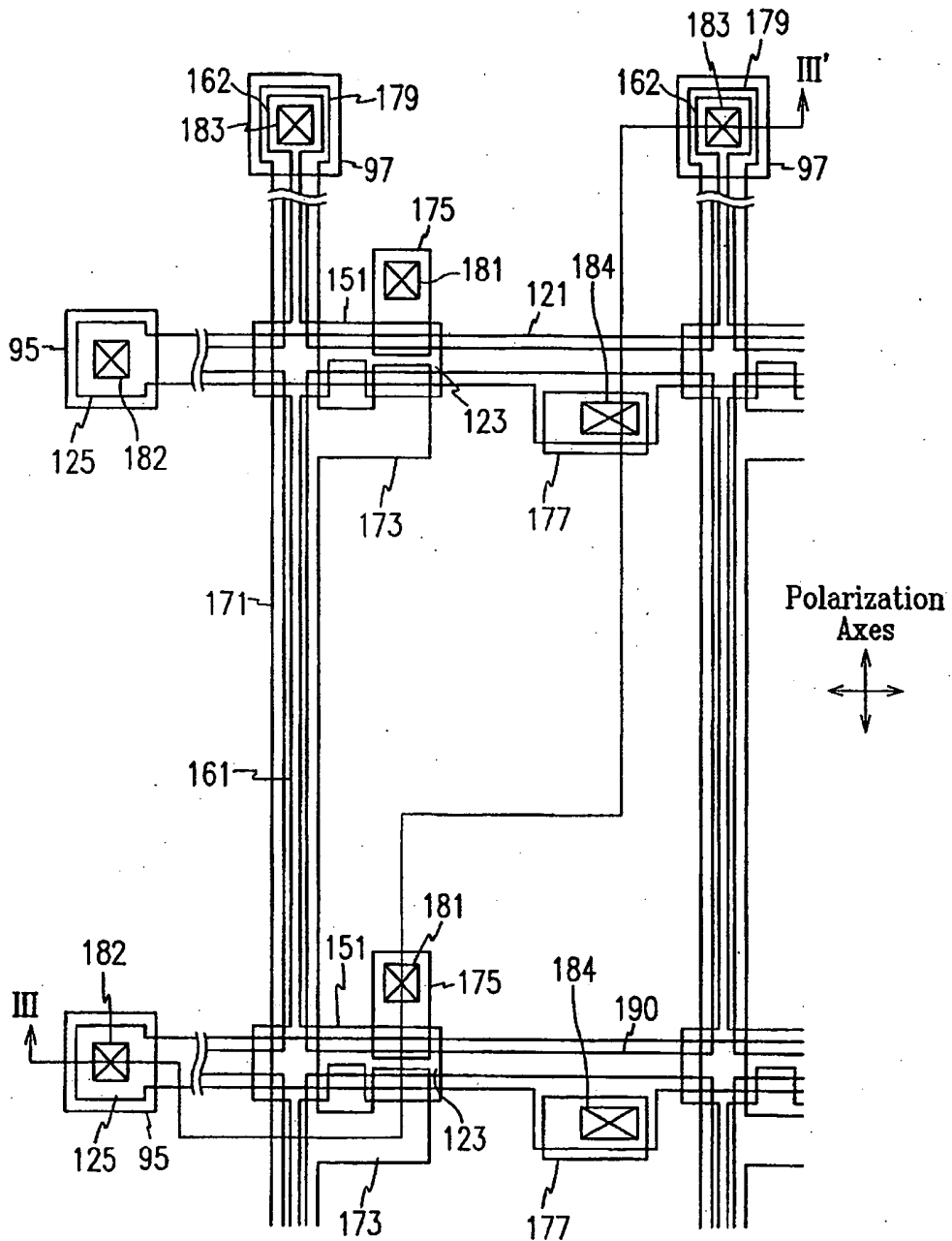


FIG. 4

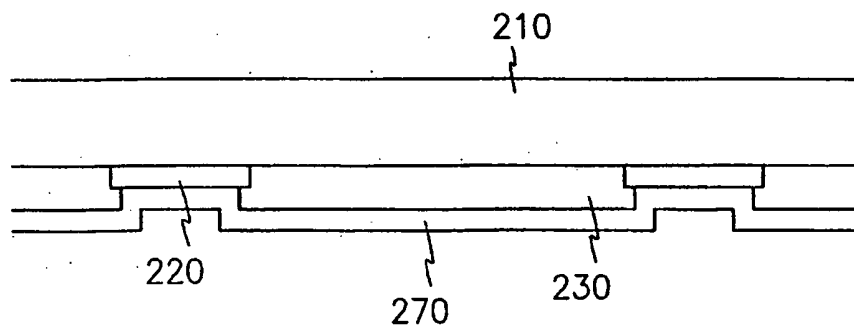


FIG. 5

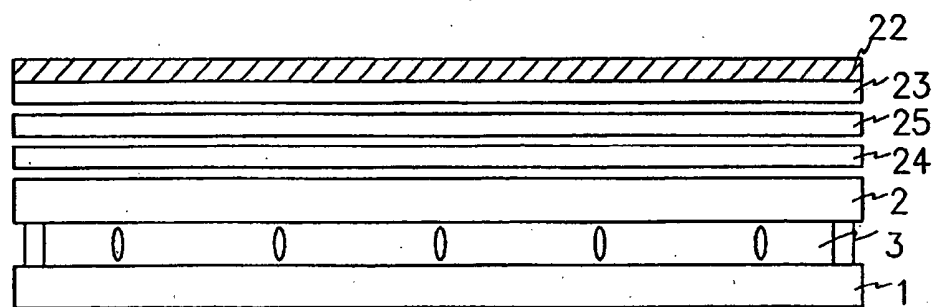


FIG. 6

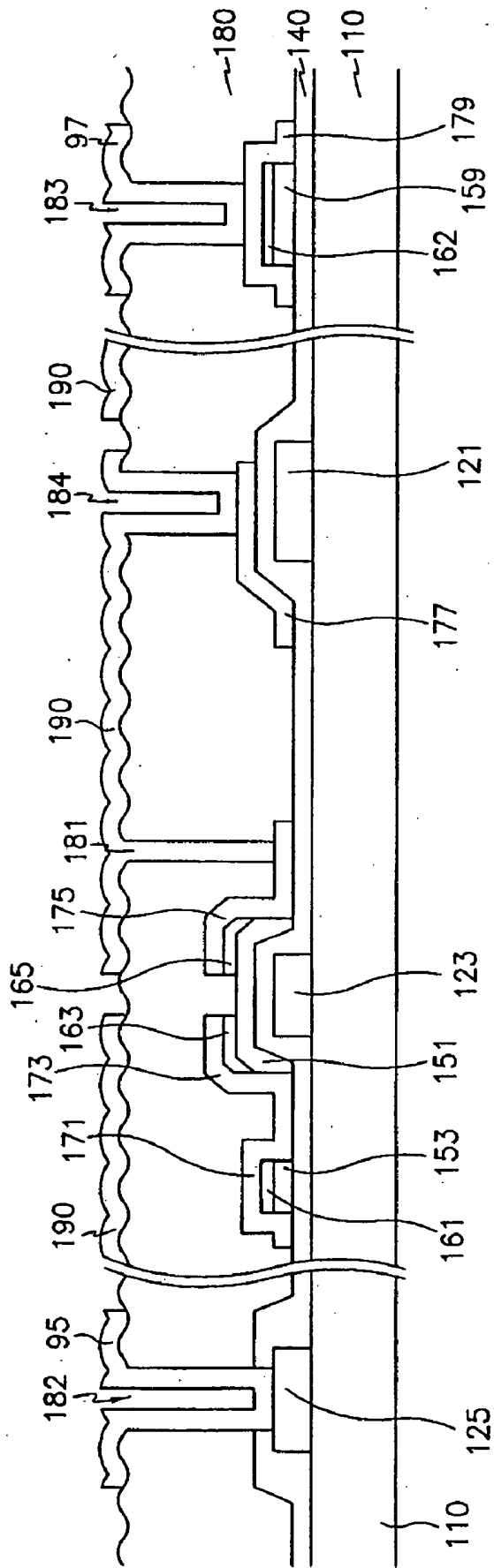


FIG. 7

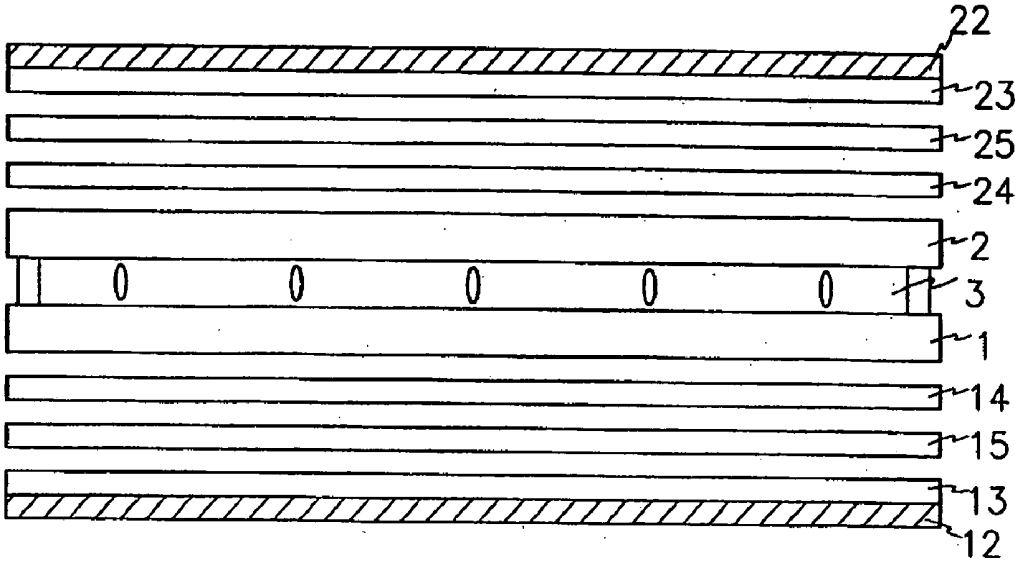


FIG. 9

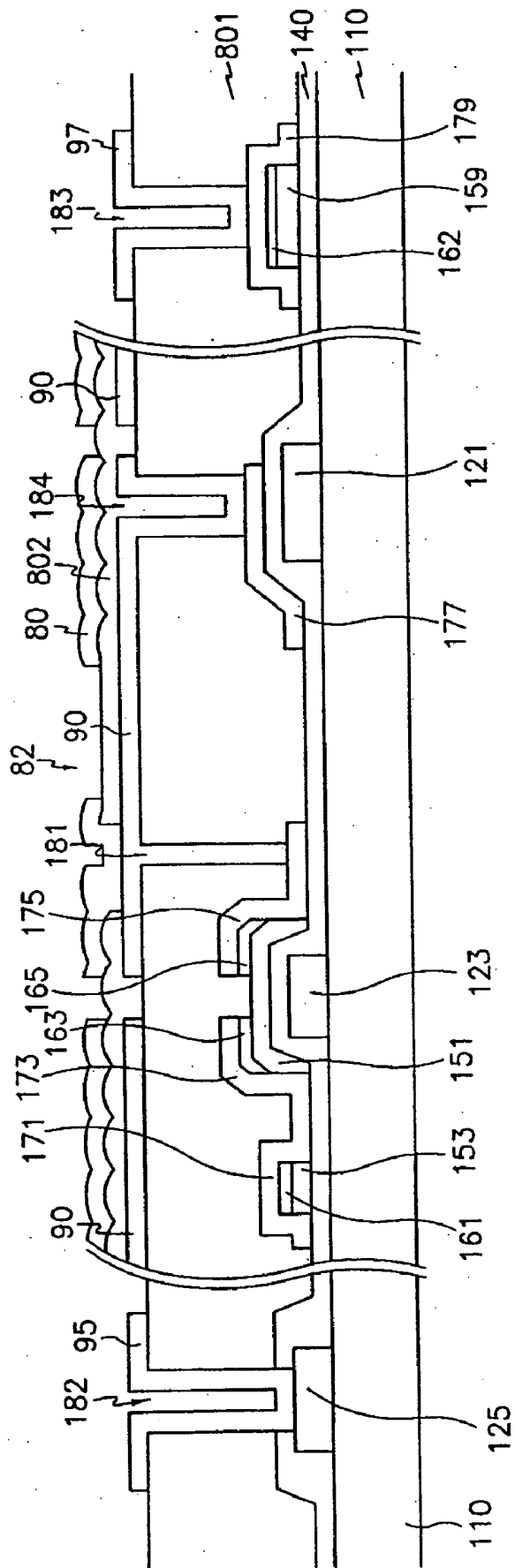


FIG.10

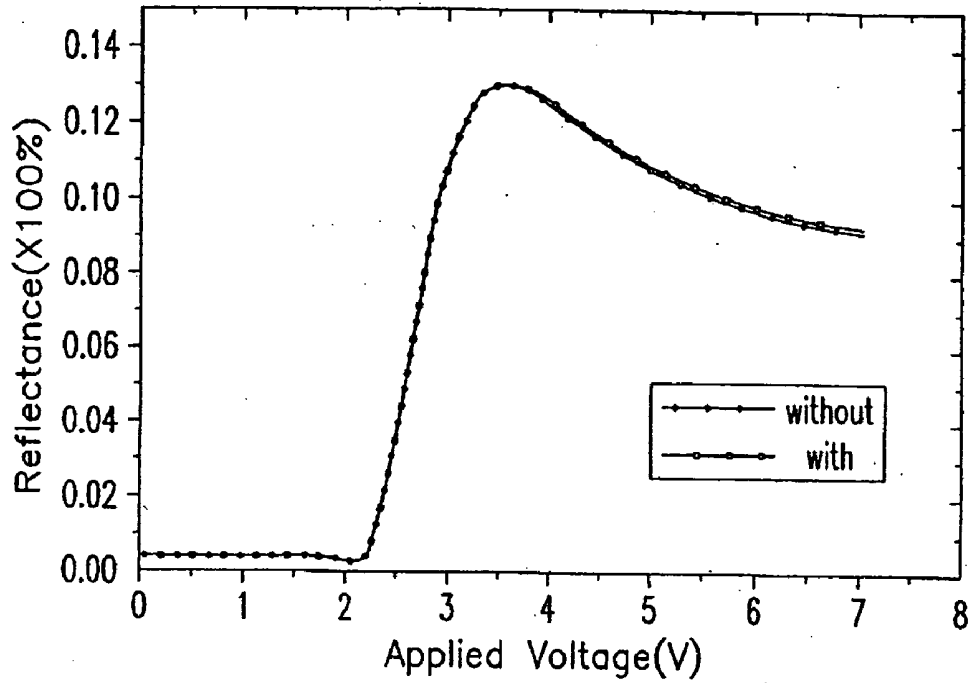


FIG.11

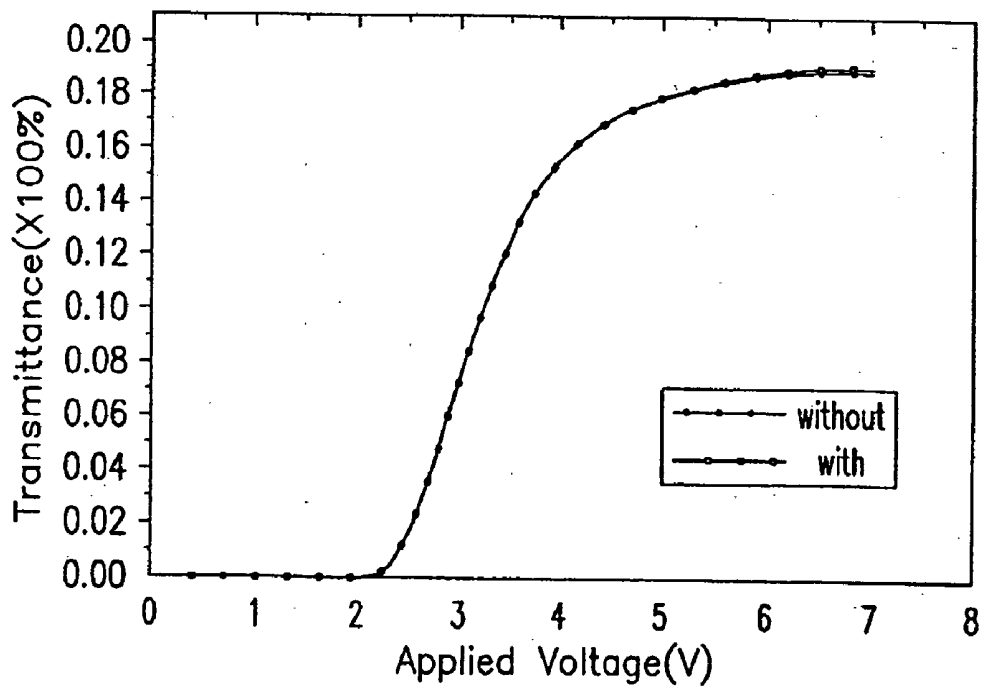


FIG.12A

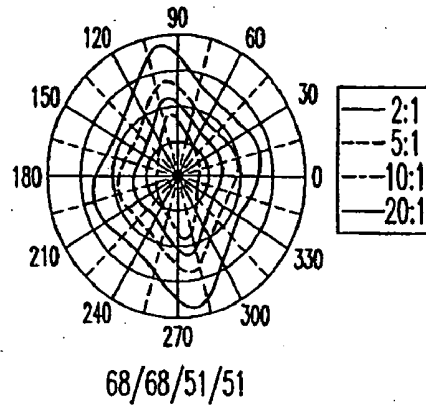


FIG.12B

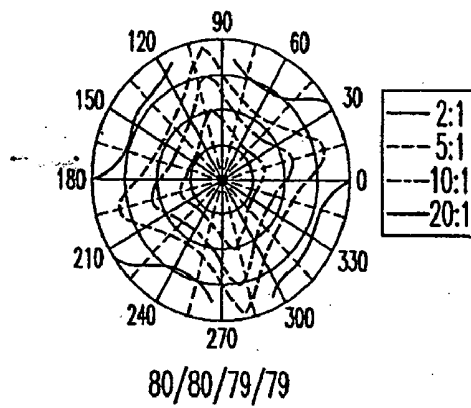


FIG.12C

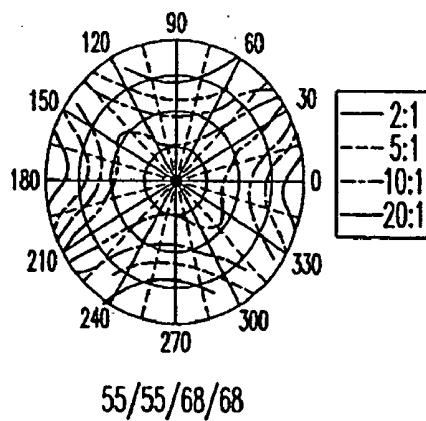


FIG.12D

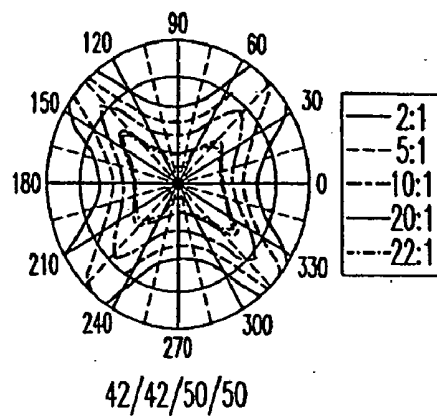


FIG.12E

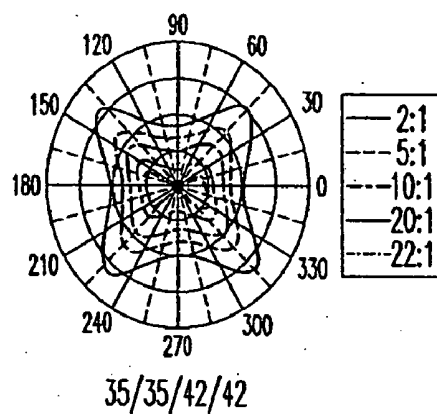


FIG.12F

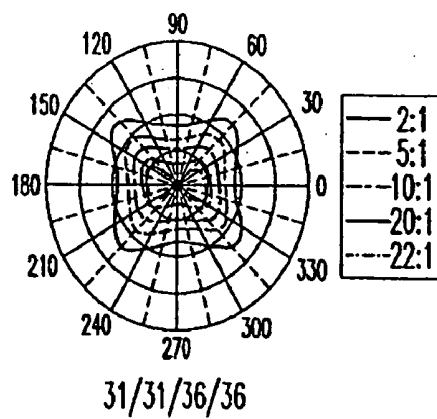


FIG.13A

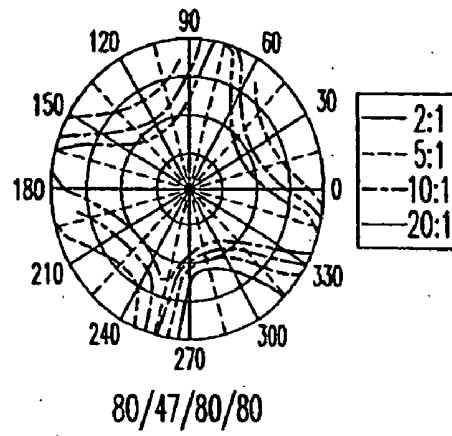


FIG.13B

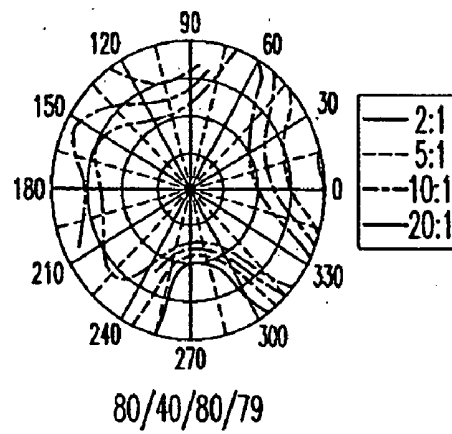


FIG.13C

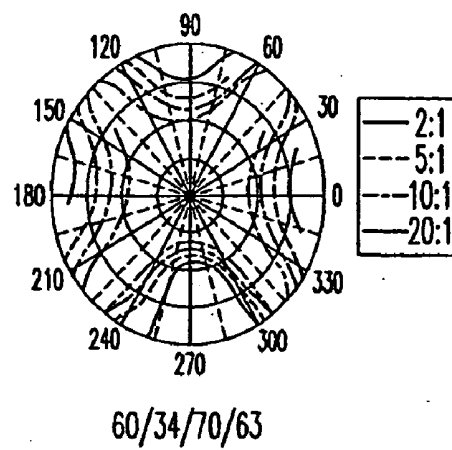


FIG.13D

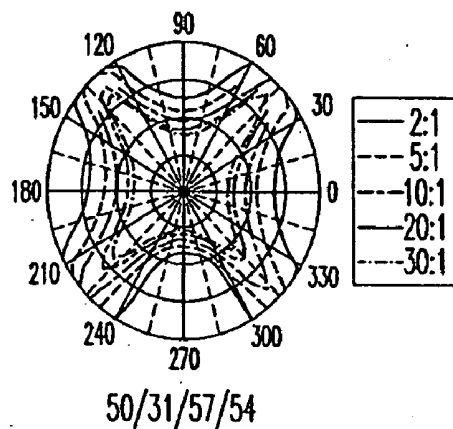


FIG.13E

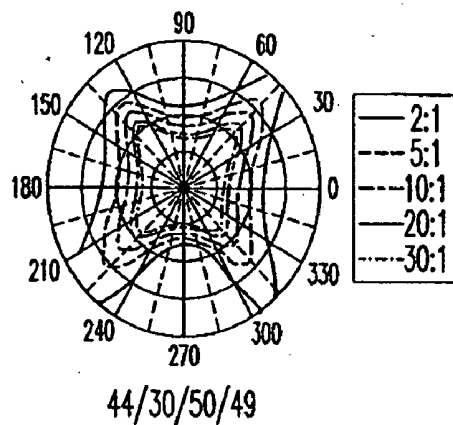


FIG.13F

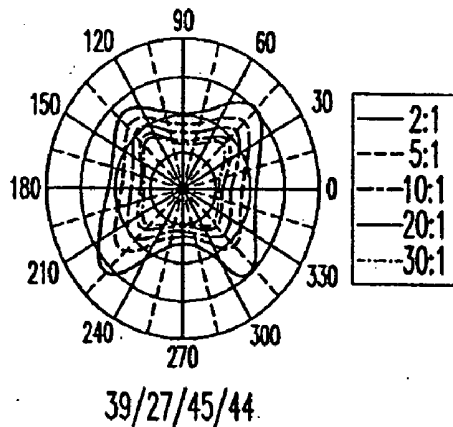


FIG.14A

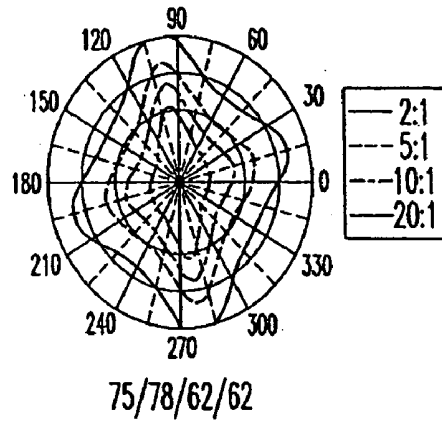


FIG.14B

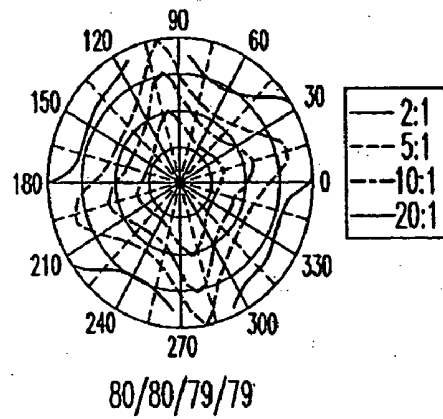


FIG.14C

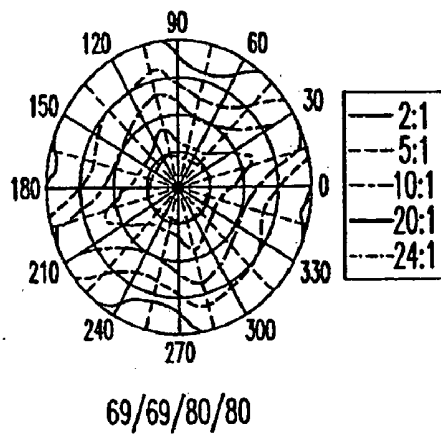


FIG.14D

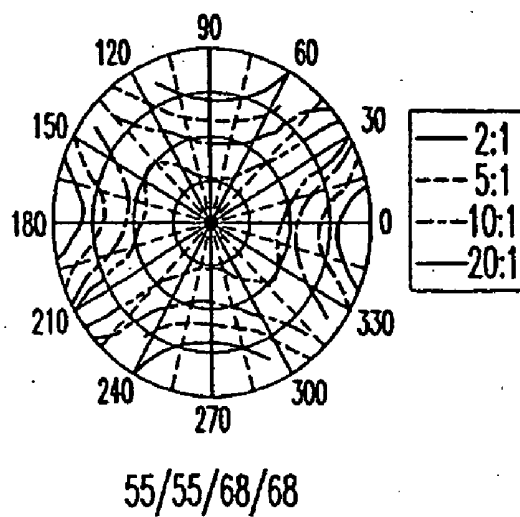


FIG.14E

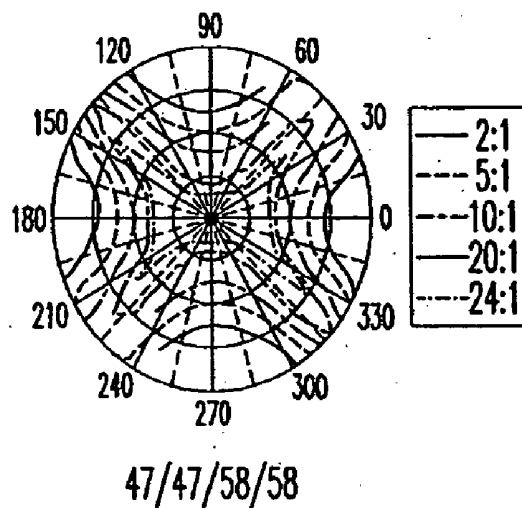


FIG.15A

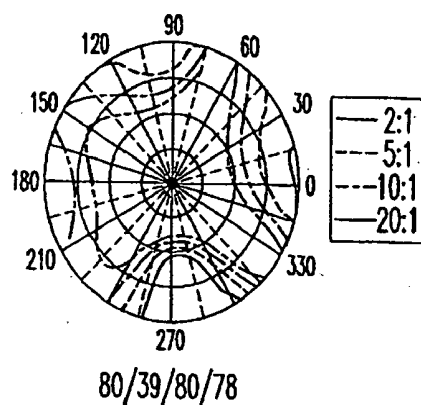


FIG.15B

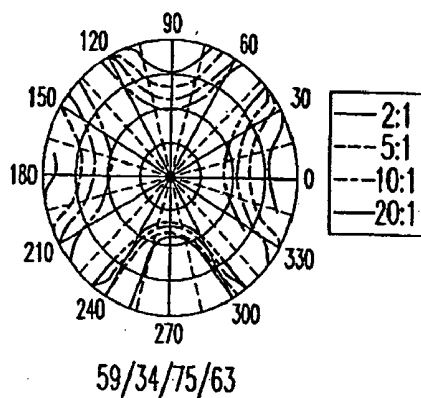


FIG.15C

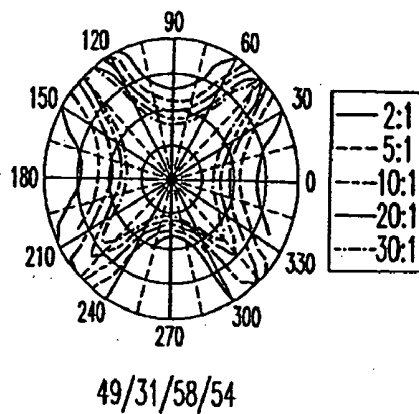


FIG.15D

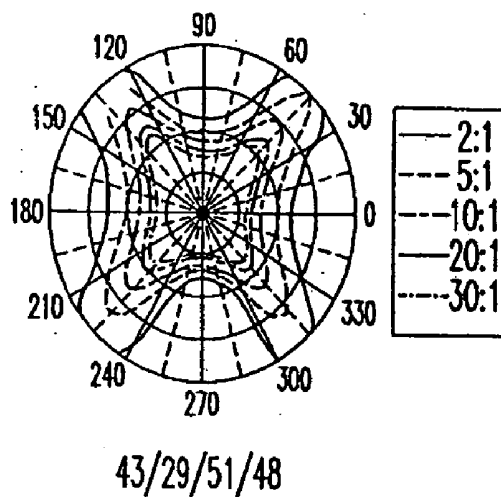
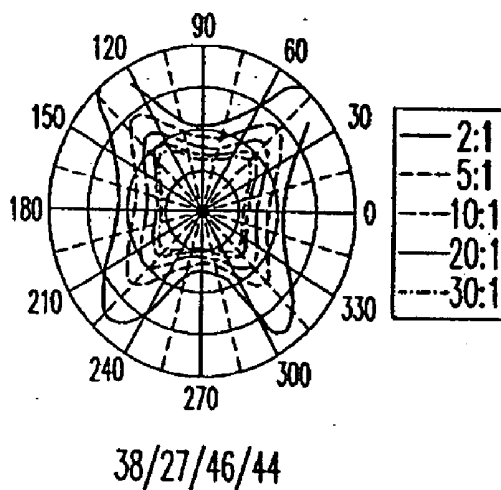


FIG.15E



**VERTICALLY ALIGNED LIQUID CRYSTAL
DISPLAY DEVICE HAVING AN OPTIMIZED
VIEWING ANGLE**

RELATED APPLICATION

[0001] This applications claims priority, under 35 U.S.C. 119, from Korean Patent Application No. 2002-0040857 filed on Jul. 12, 2002, which is incorporated herein by reference.

BACKGROUND OF THE INVENTION

[0002] 1. Field of the Invention

[0003] The present invention relates to a liquid crystal display devices.

[0004] 2. Description of Related Art

[0005] A liquid crystal display ("LCD") device includes upper and lower panels provided with field-generating electrodes thereon, a liquid crystal layer interposed therebetween, a pair of a polarizer and an analyzer, compensation films, etc. The LCD generates electric field in the liquid crystal layer by applying electric voltages to the field-generating electrodes and adjusts the intensity of the electric field to control the transmittance of light passing through the liquid crystal layer, thereby displaying desired images.

[0006] One of the most widely used types of LCD has a common electrode and a plurality of pixel electrodes provided on respective panels and a plurality of thin film transistors ("TFT") for switching voltages applied to the pixel electrodes, which is provided on the panel having the pixel electrodes.

[0007] LCDs may operate in one of several modes. An LCD operating in a vertically-aligned ("VA") mode contains liquid crystal molecules aligned perpendicular to two panels. VA-mode LCDs are sometimes preferred for their high contrast ratio and wide viewing angle.

[0008] LCDs often suffer from light leakage, the severity of which increases with viewing angle. The light leakage, which causes poor visibility from the sides and a narrow viewing angle, is caused by variations in light path and in the effective angle made by the polarizer and the analyzer depending on the viewing directions.

[0009] Compensation films are sometimes used to neutralize the effect of these variations. However, use of compensation films usually significantly increases the cost of the LCD because they are expensive and there is no efficient way to select the compensation film that yields optimal results. A method of determining the optimal parameters of a compensation film without the costly trial-and-error process is needed in order to allow more LCD applications to take advantage of compensation films.

SUMMARY

[0010] The invention is a method of improving the viewing angle of a vertically-aligned liquid crystal display device and a display device made using this method. In more detail, the method involves providing liquid crystal molecules positioned between a first glass substrate and a second glass substrate, and coupling a uniaxial compensation film to at least one of the glass substrates such that the uniaxial

compensation film provides a retardation value of 200 nm or less for light having a wavelength of about 550 nm. When building a display device, a liquid crystal panel with liquid crystal molecules contained between glass substrates is first provided. The liquid crystal molecules are positioned such that the long axes of the liquid crystal molecules are oriented orthogonal to the glass substrates in the absence of electrical field. Then, a set of compensation films are coupled to at least one of the glass substrates. The set of compensation films includes one or more uniaxial compensation films and provides a total retardation value of less than or equal to 200 nm for light having a wavelength of about 550 nm. A polarization film is coupled to the set of compensation films, and coupling electrodes are coupled to the liquid crystal panel.

[0011] As stated above, the invention also includes a display device built using the above method. More specifically, the invention includes a display device including a liquid crystal layer disposed between glass substrates so that long axes of liquid crystal molecules are oriented orthogonal to the glass substrates, a set of compensation films coupled to at least one of the glass substrates, wherein the set of compensation films are selected based on having a total retardation value less than or equal to 200 nm for light having a wavelength of about 550 nm, a polarization film coupled to the set of compensation films, and a first electrode and a second electrode coupled to the glass substrates.

BRIEF DESCRIPTION OF THE DRAWINGS

[0012] The above and other advantages of the present invention will-become more apparent by describing preferred embodiments thereof in detail with reference to the accompanying drawings in which:

[0013] **FIG. 1** is a sectional view of an LCD according to an embodiment of the present invention;

[0014] **FIG. 2** is a layout view of a TFT array panel of an LCD according to an embodiment of the present invention;

[0015] **FIG. 3** is a sectional view of the TFT array panel shown in **FIG. 2** taken along the line III-III';

[0016] **FIG. 4** is a layout view of a color filter array panel of an LCD according to an embodiment of the present invention;

[0017] **FIG. 5** is a sectional view of an LCD according to another embodiment of the present invention;

[0018] **FIG. 6** is a sectional view of a TFT array panel of an LCD according to another embodiment of the present invention;

[0019] **FIG. 7** is a sectional view of an LCD according to another embodiment of the present invention;

[0020] **FIG. 8** is a layout view of a TFT array panel of an LCD according to another embodiment of the present invention;

[0021] **FIG. 9** is a sectional view of the TFT array panel shown **FIG. 8** taken along the line IX-IX';

[0022] **FIG. 10** is a graph showing reflectance as function of applied voltage for a transfective LCD with and without uniaxial (C-plate) compensation films;

[0023] FIG. 11 is a graph showing transmittance as function of applied voltage for a transreflective LCD with and without uniaxial (C-plate) compensation films;

[0024] FIGS. 12A to 12F are graphs showing isocontrast curves of a reflective type LCD without and with one C-plate attached to the upper panel;

[0025] FIGS. 13A to 13F are graphs showing isocontrast curves of a transmissive type LCD without and with one C-plate attached to the upper panel;

[0026] FIGS. 14A to 14E are graphs showing isocontrast curves of a reflective type LCD with C-plates attached to both upper and lower panels; and

[0027] FIGS. 15A to 15E are graphs showing isocontrast curves of a transmissive type LCD with C-plates attached to both upper and lower panels.

DETAILED DESCRIPTION OF PREFERRED EMBODIMENTS

[0028] The present invention now will be described more fully hereinafter with reference to the accompanying drawings, in which preferred embodiments of the invention are shown. This invention may, however, be embodied in many different forms and should not be construed as limited to the embodiments set forth herein.

[0029] In the drawings, the thickness of layers and regions are exaggerated for clarity. Like numerals refer to like elements throughout. It will be understood that when an element such as a layer, film, region, substrate or panel is referred to as being "on" another element, it can be directly on the other element or on one or more intervening elements. In contrast, when an element is referred to as being "directly on" another element, there are no intervening elements present.

[0030] Then, LCDs according to embodiments of the present invention will be described in detail with reference to the drawings.

[0031] FIG. 1 is a sectional view of a transmissive type LCD according to an embodiment of the present invention.

[0032] An LCD according to this embodiment includes a TFT array panel 1 and a color filter array panel 2 facing each other, and a liquid crystal layer 3 interposed between the two panels 1 and 2. The LCD also includes first and second polarization films 12 and 22 having nonparallel polarization axes, and first and second protective films 13 and 23 preferably made of TAC (triacetate cellulose) films and attached on the first and the second polarization films 12 and 22 for protecting the polarization films 12 and 22, respectively. The LCD further includes a first uniaxial (C-plate) compensation film 14 inserted between the TFT array panel 1 and the first protective film 13, and a second uniaxial compensation film 24 inserted between the color filter array panel 2 and the second protective film 23.

[0033] The LCD is in a vertically-aligned (VA) mode. That is, the liquid crystal layer 3 of the LCD includes liquid crystal molecules aligned to make their long axes substantially perpendicular to the two panels 1 and 2.

[0034] The first and the second protective films 13 and 23 generate slight retardation. In addition, the uniaxial compensation films 14 and 24 have negativity and generate

retardation in a range between about 0 nm and about 200 nm for the light having a wavelength of 550 nm. Here, the uniaxiality means that $n_x = n_y \neq n_z$ and the negativity means that $n_x = n_y > n_z$, where n_x , n_y and n_z denote the refractive indices of x, y and z directions, respectively.

[0035] The first uniaxial compensation film 14 may be omitted.

[0036] Now, a TFT array panel and a color filter array panel of an LCD according to embodiments are described in more detail.

[0037] FIG. 2 is a layout view of a TFT array panel for an LCD according to an embodiment of the present invention, and FIG. 3 is a sectional view of the TFT array panel shown in FIG. 2 taken along the line III-III'.

[0038] As shown in FIGS. 2 and 3, a gate wire 121, 123 and 125 preferably made of a metal having low resistivity such as aluminum, silver, etc. is formed on a transparent insulating substrate 110. The gate wire 121, 123 and 125 includes a plurality of gate lines 121 extending in a transverse direction and a plurality of gate electrodes 123 connected to the gate lines 121. An end portion 125 of each gate line 121 is widened for connection with an external circuit.

[0039] A gate insulating layer 140 is formed on the entire surface of the substrate including the gate wire 121, 123 and 125.

[0040] A plurality of semiconductor stripes 151, 153 and 159 preferably made of amorphous silicon are formed on the gate insulating layer 140, and a plurality of ohmic contacts 161, 162, 163 and 165 preferably made of amorphous silicon heavily doped with n-type impurity are formed on the semiconductor stripes 151, 153 and 159.

[0041] A data wire 171, 173, 175, 177 and 179 preferably made of a metal having low resistivity such as aluminum, silver, etc. is formed on the ohmic contacts 161, 162, 163 and 165 and the gate insulating layer 140.

[0042] The data wire 171, 173, 175, 177 and 179 includes a plurality of data lines 171 intersecting the gate lines 121 to define a plurality of pixel areas, a plurality of source electrodes 173 which are branches of the data lines 171 and connected to the ohmic contacts 163, a plurality of drain electrode 175 separated from the source electrodes 173 and formed on the ohmic contacts 165 opposite to the source electrodes 173 with respect to the gate electrodes 123, and a plurality of storage electrodes 177 overlapping the gate lines 121 to form storage capacitors. An end portion 179 of each data line 171 is widened for connection with an external circuit.

[0043] A passivation layer 180 is formed on the data wire 171, 173, 175, 177 and 179. The passivation layer 180 has a plurality of first contact holes 181 exposing the drain electrodes 175, a plurality of second contact holes 182 exposing the end portions 125 of the gate lines, a plurality of third contact holes 183 exposing the end portions 179 of the data lines 171, and a plurality of fourth contact holes 184 exposing the storage electrodes 177.

[0044] A plurality of pixel electrodes 190 and a plurality of contact assistants 95 and 97 are formed on the passivation layer 180. The pixel electrodes 190 are connected to the drain electrodes 175 and the storage electrodes 177 via the

first and the fourth contact holes **181** and **184**, respectively, and the contact assistants **95** and **97** are connected to the exposed end portions **125** of the gate lines **121** and the exposed end portions **179** of the data lines **171** via the second and the third contact holes **182** and **183**, respectively. The pixel electrodes **190** and the contact assistants **95** and **97** are preferably made of transparent material such as ITO (indium tin oxide) or IZO (indium zinc oxide).

[0045] FIG. 4 is a layout view of a color filter array panel of an LCD according to an embodiment of the present invention.

[0046] A black matrix **220** is formed on an insulating substrate **210**, a plurality of color filters **230** are formed on the black matrix **220**, and a common electrode **270** is formed on the color filters **230**. The common electrode **270** is preferably made of a transparent conductive material such as ITO or IZO.

[0047] FIG. 5 is a sectional view of a reflective type LCD without separate light source according to another embodiment of the present invention.

[0048] An LCD according to this embodiment includes a TFT array panel **1** and a color filter array panel **2** facing each other, and a liquid crystal layer **3** interposed between the two panels **1** and **2**. The LCD further includes a polarization film **22** and a protective film **23** attached on the polarization film **22** for protecting the polarization film **22**. The LCD also includes a uniaxial compensation film **24** and a reverse dispersion phase difference film **25** inserted between the color filter array panel **2** and the protective film **23**.

[0049] The LCD is in a VA mode. The protective film **23** generates slight retardation, and the uniaxial compensation film **24** has negativity and generates retardation ranging 0 nm to 200 nm for the light with 550 nm wavelength.

[0050] FIG. 6 is a sectional view of a TFT array panel of an LCD according to another embodiment of the present invention.

[0051] Referring to FIG. 6, a gate wire **121**, **123** and **125**, a gate insulating layer **140**, a plurality of semiconductor stripes **151** and **153**, a plurality of ohmic contacts **161**, **162**, **163** and **165**, a data wire **171**, **173**, **175**, **177** and **179**, a passivation layer **180**, a plurality of pixel electrodes **190**, and a plurality of contact assistants **95** and **97** are formed on a substrate **110**.

[0052] The surface of the passivation layer **180** has embossment including prominences/protrusions and depressions, and the pixel electrodes **190** are preferably made of a metal having good reflectance such as aluminum.

[0053] FIG. 7 is a sectional view of a transfective LCD according to another embodiment of the present invention.

[0054] An LCD according to this embodiment includes a TFT array panel **1** and a color filter array panel **2** facing each other, and a liquid crystal layer **3** interposed between the two panels **1** and **2**. The LCD also includes a pair of first and second polarization films **12** and **22**, and a pair of first and second protective films **13** and **23** attached on the polarization films **12** and **22**, respectively. The LCD further includes a first uniaxial (C-plate) compensation film **14** and a first reverse dispersion phase difference film **15** inserted between the TFT array panel **1** and the first protective film **13**, and a

second uniaxial (C-plate) compensation film **24** and a second reverse dispersion phase difference film **25** inserted between the color filter array panel **2** and the second protective film **23**.

[0055] The LCD is in a VA mode. The first and the second protective films **13** and **23** generate slight retardation, and the first and the second uniaxial compensation films **14** and **24** have negativity and generate retardation in a range from 0 nm to 200 nm for the light with 550 nm wavelength. The first uniaxial compensation film **14** may be omitted.

[0056] FIG. 8 is a layout view of a TFT array panel of an LCD according to an embodiment of the present invention, and FIG. 9 is a sectional view of the TFT array panel shown in FIG. 8 taken along the line IX-IX'.

[0057] Referring to FIG. 8, a gate wire **121**, **123** and **125**, a gate insulating layer **140**, a plurality of semiconductor stripes **151** and **153**, a plurality of ohmic contacts **161**, **162**, **163** and **165**, a data wire **171**, **173**, **175**, **177** and **179**, and a passivation layer **801** are formed on a substrate **110**.

[0058] A plurality of transparent electrodes **90** and a plurality of contact assistants **95** and **97** preferably made of ITO or IZO are formed on the passivation layer **801**. An interlayer insulating layer **802** having an embossed surface is formed on the transparent electrodes **90**. A plurality of reflecting electrodes **80** are formed on the interlayer insulating layer **802**, and each reflecting electrodes **80** has a window **82** for light transmission.

[0059] Various characteristics of various types of LCDs with various types of compensation films were measured.

[0060] The LCDs used for the measurement have conditions shown in TABLE 1 and TABLE 2.

TABLE 1

Mode	VA
Dopant	natural pitch of 67 microns
Twist Angle	90 degrees
Pretilt Angle	89 degrees
K11	13.0 pN
K22	5.1 pN
K33	14.7 pN
$\epsilon_{ }$	3.6
ϵ_{\perp}	7.4
Cell Gap	2.89 microns

[0061] Here, K11, K22 and K33 are elastic coefficients of spreading, twisting and bending measured in pico-newton (pN) and $\epsilon_{||}$ and ϵ_{\perp} are permittivity parallel to and perpendicular to the director, respectively.

TABLE 2

		n_o	$A(\text{nm}^{-2})$	Thickness (microns)	And for 550 nm wavelength
Liquid Crystal	VA	ne	1.5369	7651.0	2.89
		no	1.4607	5569.0	240 nm
Reverse dispersion/4 plate		ne	1.5934	-268.8	52.14
		no	1.59	0	142.86 nm
TAC		nx	ny	nz	80
		1.4800	1.4798	1.4791	—

TABLE 2-continued

C-Plate	n_{∞}			Thickness (microns)	And for 550 nm wavelength
	n_x	n_y	n_z		
	1.504	1.504	1.500	20	80 nm

[0062] Here, n_e is the refractive index parallel to the director (i.e. for extraordinary ray) and n_o is the refractive index perpendicular to the director (i.e. for ordinary ray), while $\Delta n = n_e - n_o$. In addition, the dispersion relation is given by:

$$n(\lambda) = n_{\infty} + \frac{A}{\lambda^2},$$

where n_{∞} is the refractive index for infinite wavelength and A is a constant.

[0063] FIGS. 10 and 11 are graphs respectively showing reflectance and transmittance as function of applied voltage for a transmissive LCD with and without uniaxial (C-plate) compensation films.

[0064] The curves show that the presence of the uniaxial compensation films hardly affects the reflectance and the transmittance of the LCD.

[0065] FIGS. 12A to 12F are graphs showing isocontrast curves of a reflective type LCD without and with one C-plate attached to the upper panel. FIGS. 12A to 12F show the isocontrast curves for the cases 2 to 7 in the TABLE 3, respectively.

TABLE 3

Case	Number/ Mode of C plate	Reflective Type				
		Thickness (um)/ And	Reflectance (%)	Viewing Angle (up/down/ left/right)	Areal Isocontrast Ratio (CR 10:1)	
1	TN None		11.7	19.9	47/34/80/66	0.861
2	VA None		16.9	26.0	68/68/51/51	0.757
3	VA One/ 20/80 nm		16.9	25.8	80/80/79/79	1
4	VA One/ 40/160 nm		16.9	24.0	55/55/68/68	1.324
5	VA One/ 60/240 nm		16.9	22.1	42/42/50/50	0.987
6	VA One/ 80/320 nm		16.9	26.6	35/35/42/42	0.723
7	VA One/ 100/400 nm		16.9	26.6	31/31/36/36	0.603

[0066] FIGS. 13A to 13F are graphs showing isocontrast curves of a transmissive type LCD without and with one C-plate attached to the upper panel. FIGS. 13A to 13F show the isocontrast curves for the cases 2 to 7 in TABLE 4, respectively.

TABLE 4

Case	Number/ Mode of C plate	Thickness (um)/ And	Transmissive type			
			Transmittance (%)	Viewing Angle (up/down/ left/right)	Areal Isocontrast Ratio (CR 10:1)	
1	TN None		7.4	378.4	59/59/80/80	1.065
2	VA None		13.0	881.6	80/47/80/80	1.404
3	VA One/ 20/ 80 nm		13.0	880.3	80/40/80/79	1.55
4	VA One/ 40/ 160 nm		13.0	881.9	60/34/70/63	1.410
5	VA One/ 60/ 240 nm		13.0	880.7	50/31/57/54	1.177
6	VA One/ 80/ 320 nm		13.0	881.0	44/30/50/49	0.925
7	VA One/ 100/ 400 nm		13.0	882.0	39/27/45/44	0.797

[0067] FIGS. 14A to 14E are graphs showing isocontrast curves of a reflective type LCD with two C-plates respectively attached to upper and lower panels. FIGS. 14A to 14E show the isocontrast curves for Cases 8 to 12, respectively.

TABLE 5

Case	Number/ Mode of C plate	Thickness (um)/ And	Reflective type			
			Reflectivity (%)	Viewing Angle (up/down/ view left/right)	Areal Isocontrast Ratio (CR 10:1)	
8	VA 10/ 40 nm x 2		16.9	23.2	75/78/62/62	0.861
9	VA 20/ 80 nm x 2		16.9	25.8	80/80/79/79	1
10	VA 30/ 120 nm x 2		16.9	24.3	69/69/80/80	1.209
11	VA 40/ 160 nm x 2		16.9	24.0	55/55/68/68	1.324
12	VA 50/ 200 nm x 2		16.9	24.3	47/47/58/58	1.242

[0068] FIGS. 15A to 15E are graphs showing isocontrast curves of a transmissive type LCD with two C-plates respective attached to upper and lower panels. FIGS. 15A to 15E show the isocontrast curves for Cases 8 to 12 in TABLE 6, respectively.

TABLE 6

Case	Number/ Mode of C plate	Thickness (um)/ And	Transmissive Type			
			Transmittance (%)	Viewing Angle (up/down/ left/right)	Areal Isocontrast Ratio (CR 10:1)	
8	VA 10/ 40 nm x 2		13.0	881.0	80/39/80/78	1.565
9	VA 20/ 80 nm x 2		13.0	881.8	59/34/75/63	1.430

TABLE 6-continued

Case	Mode of C plate	Thickness (μm) And	Transmissive Type			
			Trans- mit- tance (%)	Front View CR	Viewing Angle (up/down/ left/right) CR 2:1	Areal Isocontrast Ratio (CR 10:1)
10	VA	30/ 120 nm \times 2	13.0	881.2	49/31/58/54	1.215
11	VA	40/ 160 nm \times 2	13.0	881.6	43/29/51/48	0.958
12	VA	50/ 200 nm \times 2	13.0	882.1	38/27/46/44	0.817

[0069] In TABLES 3 to 6, the areal isocontrast ratio is an isocontrast area for the contrast ratio of 10:1 divided by that in Case 3 of the reflective type LCD. White and black voltages in VA mode are 3.5V and 1.8V for the reflective type and 4.5V and 1.8V for transmissive type, respectively. The abbreviation "CR" stands for contrast ratio.

[0070] The ratios such as 2:1, 5:1, 10:1, 20:1 and 22:1 in the legends of FIGS. 12A to 15E indicate contrast ratios and the values (for example, 68/68/51/51 in FIG. 12A) at the bottom of FIGS. 12A to 15E indicate upper/lower/left/right side viewing angles giving the contrast ratio of 2:1.

[0071] The measurement values of TABLES 3 to 6 shown in FIGS. 12A to 12F, 13A to 13F, and 14A to 15E can be summarized as follows.

[0072] Without uniaxial compensation film (C-plate), the transmittance, the reflectance, the contrast ratio at the front view, and the viewing angle of the VA mode are superior to those of the TN mode.

[0073] Compared with Case 2, which does not include a uniaxial compensation film, Cases 3 and 4 of the VA mode show both improved viewing angle and improved isocontrast curve, and Cases 3 and 4 of the transmissive mode show improved isocontrast curves. In contrast, Cases 5, 6 and 7, each of which includes a compensation film causing a retardation greater than 160 nm, show deteriorated viewing angle and deteriorated isocontrast curves. Data indicates that a uniaxial compensation film providing a retardation value larger than 160 nm has a detrimental effect on the LCD device.

[0074] With uniaxial compensation films attached to both upper and lower panels, the isocontrast curves for the transmissive-type LCDs are improved until the sum of the retardation values of the two compensation films equals to 160 nm. When the combined retardation value exceeds 160 nm, both the isocontrast curves and the viewing angles become worse. For the reflective-type LCDs, only one of the two compensation films contributes to the total retardation since light is not transmitted through both of films. Therefore, the actual retardation values of the compensation films for the cases 8 to 11 are equal to or smaller than 160 nm. This explains why case 12 for the reflective-type LCD shows improved isocontrast curves in spite of having a retardation value of 200 nm. For the transmissive-type LCD, although there is no experimental example for the case of 200 nm retardation, the results shown in TABLES 3 to 6 suggest that the isocontrast curves will be improved where retardation values are equal to or less than 200 nm.

[0075] The above-described experimental results show a correlation between the total thickness of the uniaxial compensation film(s) and the viewing angle and/or the contrast ratio. It appears that the total thickness of the uniaxial compensation film(s) affects the viewing angle and/or the contrast ratio more than the number or the physical arrangement of the uniaxial compensation film(s).

[0076] Of the cases above, Case 3 has optimal characteristics both for the transmissive type and the reflective type LCDs. Although some cases show better contrast ratio at the front view than Case 3, the difference is small. Overall, Case 3 resulted in a better viewing angle than the other cases. Therefore, it can be said that Case 3 is optimized.

[0077] In conclusion, the total retardation of the uniaxial compensation film(s) equal to or under 200 nm improves the isocontrast curve and/or the viewing angle. This improvement is irrelevant to the number of uniaxial compensation films used and the type (reflective or the transmissive) of LCD.

[0078] According to the present invention, uniaxial compensation film(s) generating a predetermined retardation is used to improve the viewing angle of the LCD.

1-23. (canceled)

24. A display device comprising:

a first and second glass substrates facing each other with a gap.

a liquid crystal layer interposed between the first glass substrate and the second glass substrates,

wherein the liquid crystal layer comprises liquid crystal molecules whose long axes are oriented orthogonal to the first and second glass substrates;

a first uniaxial compensation film coupled to the first glass substrates, wherein the first uniaxial compensation film has a retardation value less than or equal to 200 nm for light having a wavelength of about 550 nm;

a polarization film coupled to the first uniaxial compensation film; and

a first electrode and a second electrode formed on at least one of the first and second glass substrates.

25. The display device of claim 24, wherein the display device is a transreflective type display device.

26. The display device of claim 24, wherein the first uniaxial compensation film has total thickness equal to or less than 50 μm .

27. The display device of claim 24, wherein the display device has a viewing angle larger than 75 degrees from the top and larger than 74 degrees from the sides at a contrast ratio of 2:1.

28. The display device of claim 24, wherein the first uniaxial compensation film has reflective indexes n_x , n_y , and n_z and the reflective indexes n_x , n_y , and n_z satisfy $n_x = n_y > n_z$.

29. The display device of claim 28, wherein the total retardation value of the first uniaxial compensation film is less than or equal to 160 nm.

30. The display device of claim 24, further comprising a reverse dispersion phase difference film located between the first uniaxial compensation film and the polarization film.

31. The display device of claim 24, further comprising an additional compensation film coupled to one of the first and second glass substrates.

32. The display device of claim 31, wherein the display device is a transreflective type display device.

33. The display device of claim 24, further comprising a second uniaxial compensation film coupled to the second glass substrate, wherein the second uniaxial compensation film has the retardation value less than or equal to 200 nm for light having a wavelength of about 550 nm.

34. The display device of claim 33, wherein the display device is a transreflective type.

35. The display device of claim 33, wherein the first and second uniaxial compensation films have total thickness equal to or less than 50 μm .

36. The display device of claim 33, wherein the display device has a viewing angle larger than 75 degrees from the top and larger than 74 degrees from the sides at a contrast ratio of 2:1.

37. The display device of claim 33, wherein the first and second uniaxial compensation films have reflective indexes n_x , n_y , and n_z and the reflective indexes n_x , n_y , and n_z satisfy $n_x = n_y > n_z$.

38. The display device of claim 37, wherein the total retardation value of the first and second uniaxial compensation films is less than or equal to 2000 nm.

39. The display device of claim 33, further comprising a reverse dispersion phase difference film located between the first uniaxial compensation film and the polarization film.

40. The display device of claim 33, further comprising an additional compensation film coupled to one of the first and second glass substrates.

41. The display device of claim 40, wherein the display device is a transreflective type display device.

* * * * *

专利名称(译)	具有优化视角的垂直排列的液晶显示装置		
公开(公告)号	US20060164581A1	公开(公告)日	2006-07-27
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[标]申请(专利权)人(译)	三星电子株式会社		
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摘要(译)

提出了一种改善垂直配向的液晶显示装置的视角的方法。该方法涉及设计单轴补偿膜以对波长为约550nm的光提供200nm或更小的延迟值。使用这种单轴补偿膜，可以通过获得液晶面板来构建显示装置，该液晶面板包含在玻璃基板之间的液晶分子，将单轴补偿膜耦合到至少一个玻璃基板，并将偏振膜和电极耦合到补偿电影。优选地，单轴补偿膜的厚度小于或等于50微米。如果有多个补偿薄膜，应考虑总厚度和总延迟值。

