



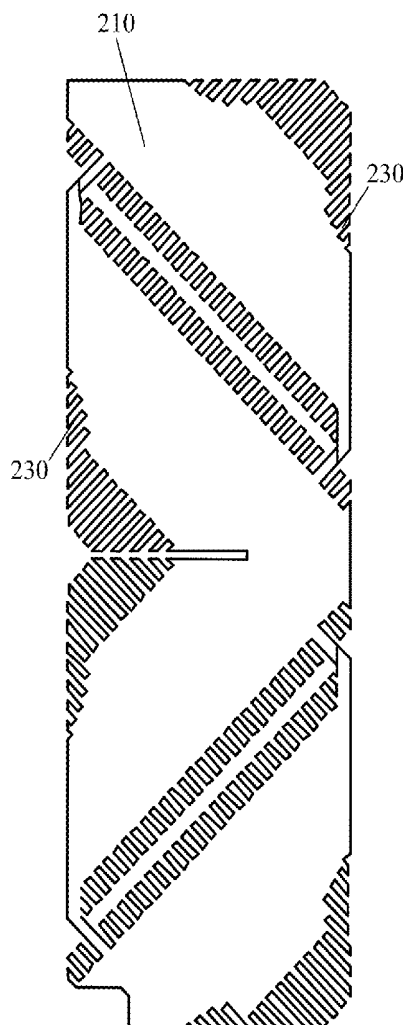
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(19) **United States**(12) **Patent Application Publication**
Yao et al.(10) **Pub. No.: US 2013/0033668 A1**(43) **Pub. Date: Feb. 7, 2013**(54) **PVA PIXEL ELECTRODE AND LIQUID
CRYSTAL DISPLAY APPARATUS USING THE
SAME****Publication Classification**(51) **Int. Cl.**
G02F 1/1343 (2006.01)(52) **U.S. Cl.** **349/143**(75) Inventors: **Xiaohui Yao**, Guangdong (CN); **Jehao
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Guangdong (CN)(73) Assignee: **SHENZHEN CHINA STAR
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TECHNOLOGY CO., LTD**, Shenzhen
(CN)(57) **ABSTRACT**

The present invention provides a patterned vertical alignment (PVA) pixel electrode comprising: a first electrode in the form of a “»” or “«” shape disposed on a TFT array substrate; and a second electrode in the form of a “”” or ““” shape corresponding to the first electrode and disposed on a CF substrate, wherein the first electrode and/or the second electrode includes ITO slits with unequal length which are disposed between the fringes of the first electrode and the second electrode for improving a display quality of the pixel. The present invention further provides a liquid crystal display (LCD) apparatus. The PVA pixel electrode and the LCD apparatus using the same can raise a transmittance and a display quality of the pixel.

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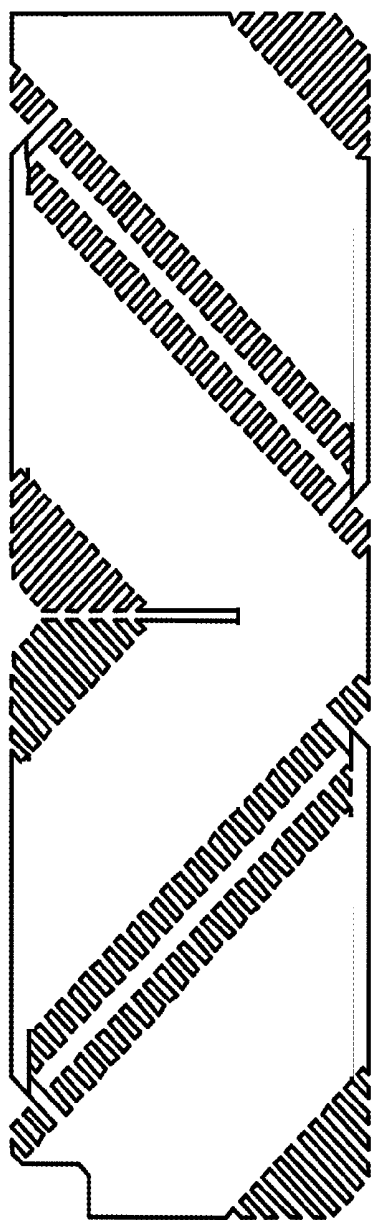


FIG. 1A
PRIOR ART

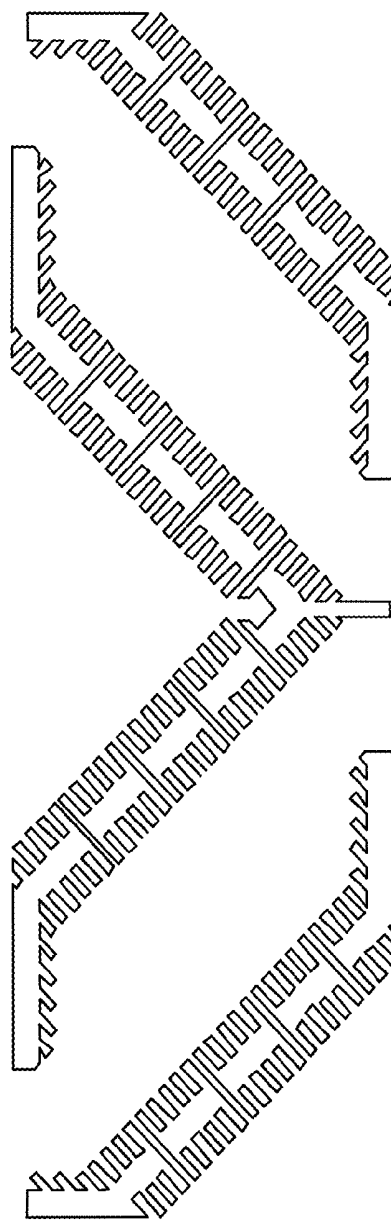


FIG. 1B
PRIOR ART

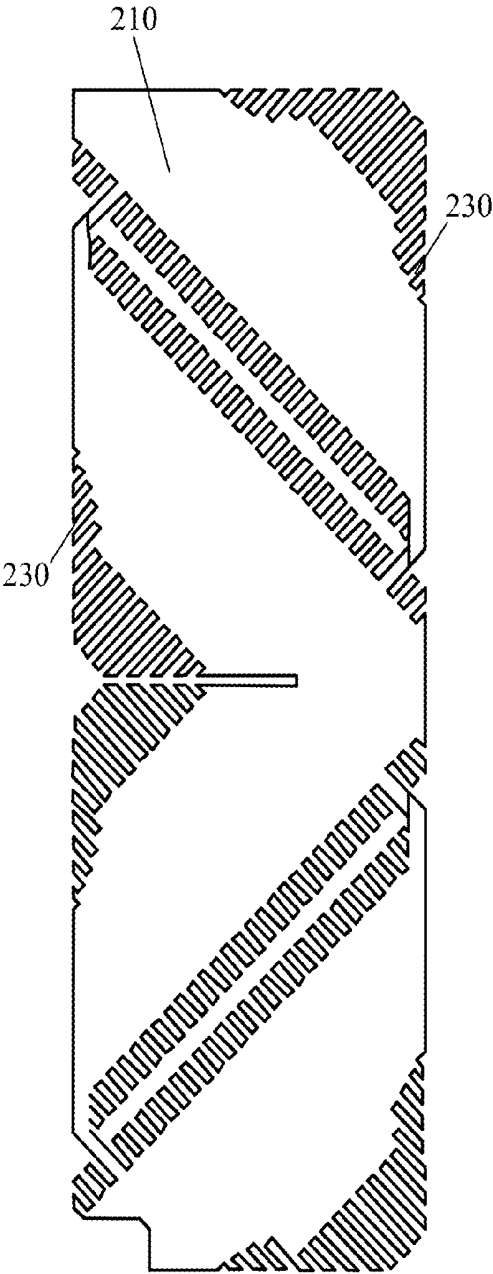


FIG.2A

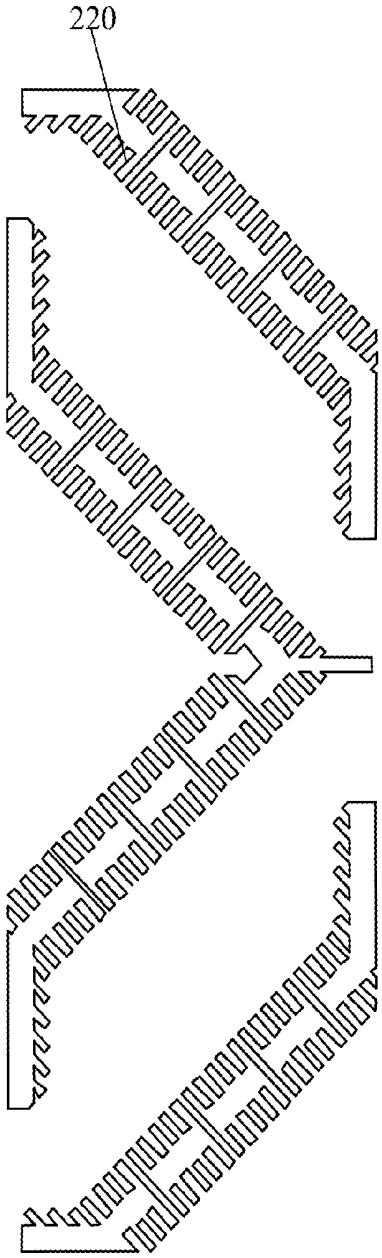


FIG.2B

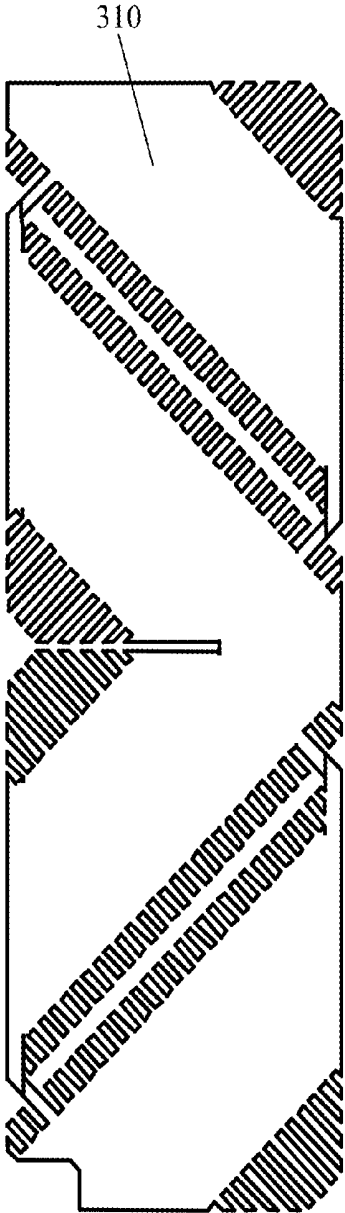


FIG.3A

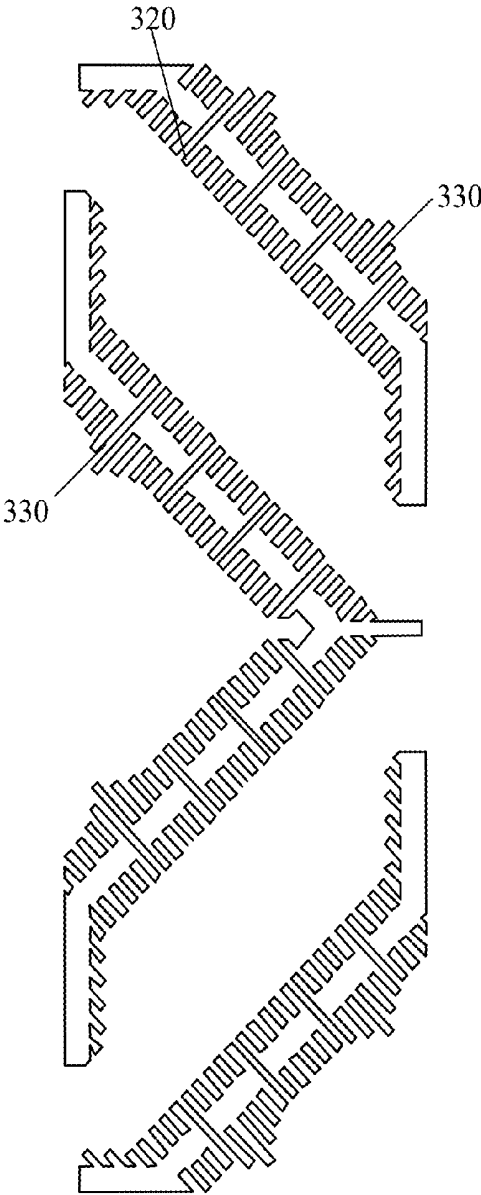


FIG.3B

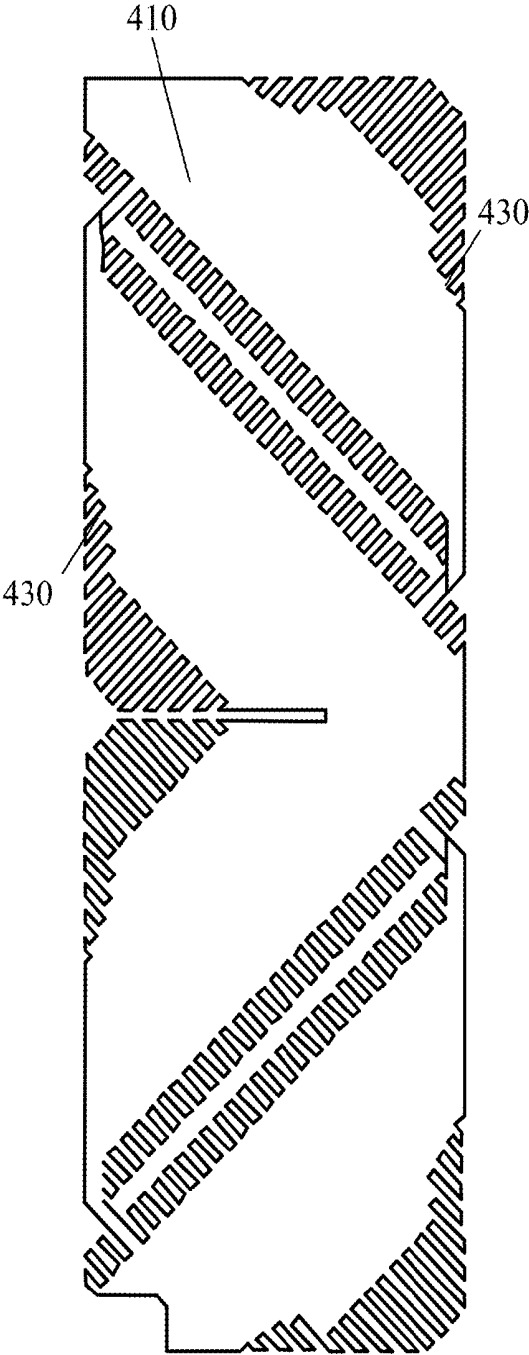


FIG. 4A

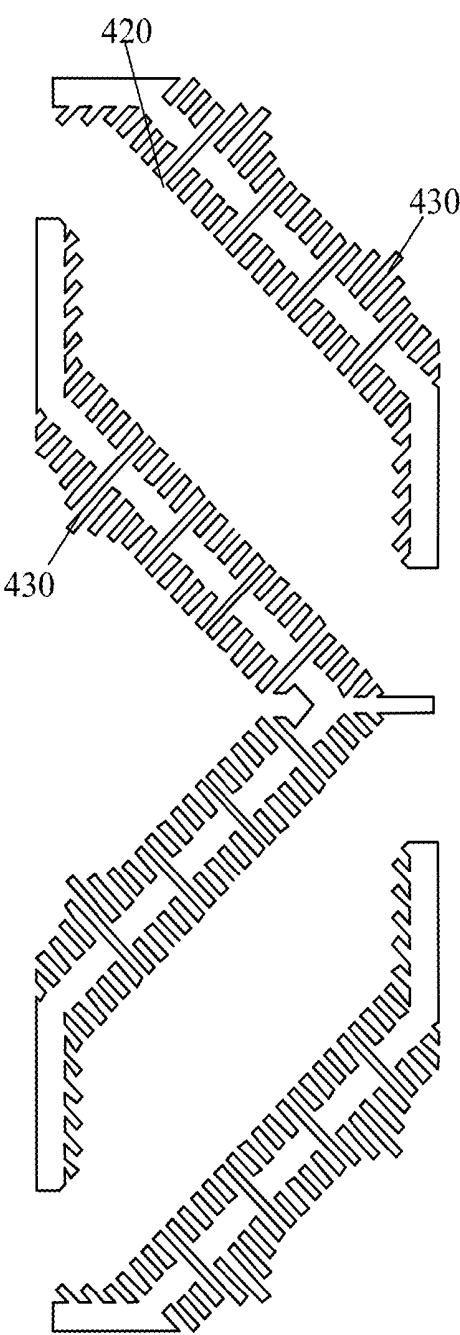


FIG. 4B

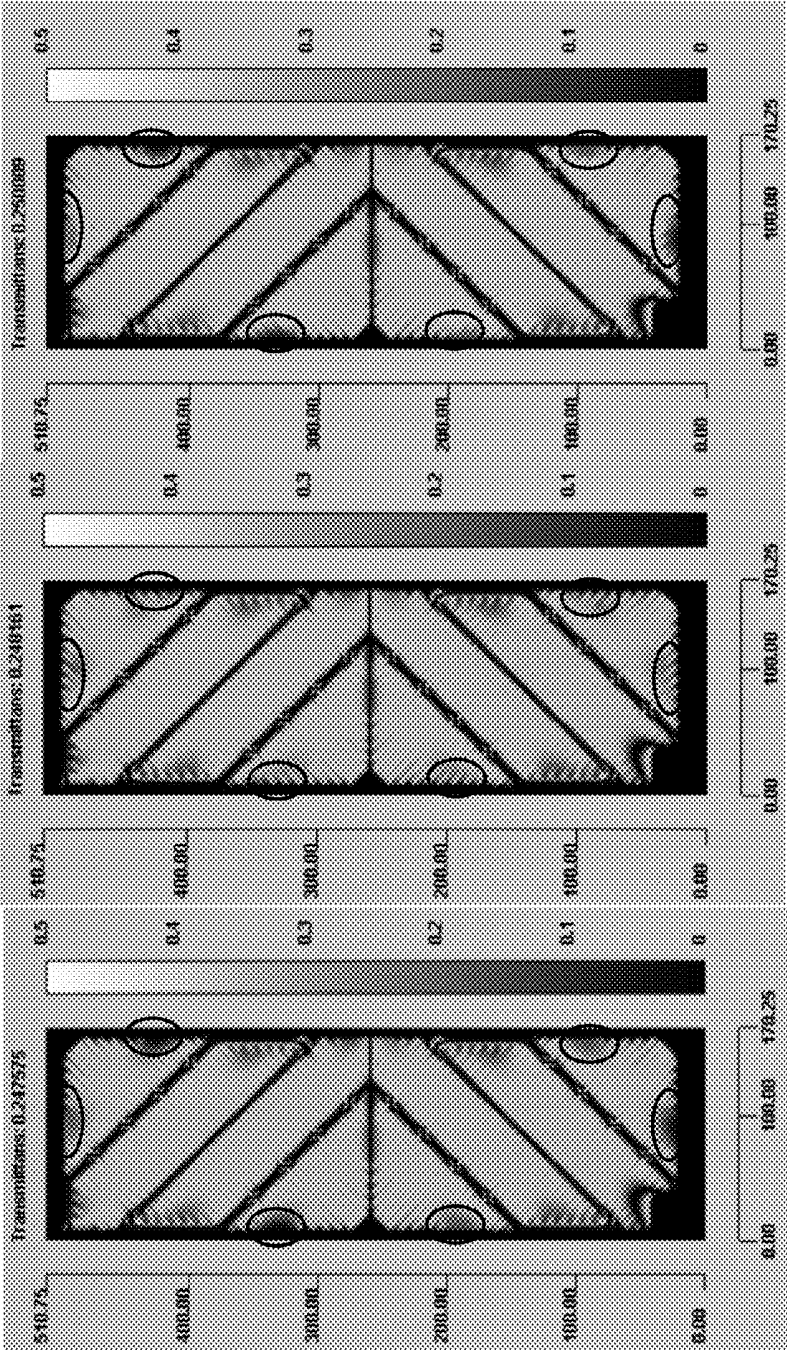


FIG. 5C

FIG. 5B

FIG. 5A

**PVA PIXEL ELECTRODE AND LIQUID
CRYSTAL DISPLAY APPARATUS USING THE
SAME**

FIELD OF THE INVENTION

[0001] The present invention relates to a field of a liquid crystal display technology, and more particularly to a patterned vertical alignment (PVA) pixel electrode and a liquid crystal display (LCD) apparatus using the same capable of raising transmittance and display quality.

BACKGROUND OF THE INVENTION

[0002] Patterned vertical alignment (PVA) is a type of vertical alignment (VA) techniques for LCD. In PVA technique, an electric field between patterned electrodes of a thin film transistor (TFT) array substrate and a color filter (CF) substrate is used to control the alignment of liquid crystal molecules therebetween, thereby omitting a rubbing alignment for a polyimide (PI) layer.

[0003] Referring to FIG. 1A and FIG. 1B, a conventional PVA pixel structure is in the form of a “ $\gg$ ” or “ $\ll$ ” shape. Due to a difference between the fringe and the inner of the PVA pixel electrode, the electric field of the fringe of the PVA pixel electrode is different to the electric field of the inner thereof. Therefore, fringe field effects arise in the liquid crystal molecules, and a disclination line appears at the $\gg$ or $\ll$ -shaped electrode between the TFT array substrate and the CF substrate, deteriorating a display quality and a aperture ratio of the pixel. Referring to FIG. 5, disclination lines of the liquid crystal molecules arise at the marked positions shown in FIG. 5, and dark lines appear in the pixel, thereby deteriorating the display quality of the pixel.

[0004] As a result, it is necessary to provide a PVA pixel electrode and an LCD apparatus using the same to solve the problems existing in the conventional technologies, as described above.

SUMMARY OF THE INVENTION

[0005] The present invention provides a PVA pixel electrode and an LCD apparatus using the same to solve the problem that the display quality and aperture ratio of the pixel are affected by the fringe field effects of the liquid crystal molecules, wherein the transmittance and display quality of the pixel can be improved by modifying ITO slits at the fringes on the TFT array substrate or the CF substrate.

[0006] A primary object of the present invention is to provide a PVA pixel electrode comprising: a first electrode in the form of a “ $\gg$ ” or “ $\ll$ ” shape disposed on a thin film transistor (TFT) array substrate; and a second electrode in the form of a “ $\gg$ ” or “ $\ll$ ” shape corresponding to the first electrode and disposed on a color filter (CF) substrate, wherein an alignment of liquid crystal molecules between the first electrode and the second electrode is controlled by an electric field between the first electrode and the second electrode, and the first electrode and/or the second electrode includes ITO slits with unequal length which are disposed between the fringes of the first electrode and the second electrode for improving a display quality of the pixel; wherein a length difference between the adjacent ITO slits of the first electrode is in the range of 1 μ m to 10 μ m, and a length difference between the adjacent ITO slits of the second electrode is in the range of 1 μ m to 15 μ m; wherein, when the first electrode and the second electrode are in the form of the “ $\gg$ ” shape, the ITO slits of the

first electrode and the second electrode are positioned at a top right position, a bottom right position and a middle left position of the electrodes; and wherein, when the first electrode and the second electrode are in the form of the “ $\ll$ ” shape, the ITO slits of the first electrode and the second electrode are positioned at a top left position, a bottom left position and a middle right position of the electrodes.

[0007] Another object of the present invention is to provide a PVA pixel electrode comprising: a first electrode in the form of a “ $\gg$ ” or “ $\ll$ ” shape disposed on a TFT array substrate; and a second electrode in the form of a “ $\gg$ ” or “ $\ll$ ” shape corresponding to the first electrode and disposed on a CF substrate, wherein an alignment of liquid crystal molecules between the first electrode and the second electrode is controlled by an electric field between the first electrode and the second electrode, and the first electrode and/or the second electrode includes ITO slits with unequal length which are disposed between the fringes of the first electrode and the second electrode for improving a display quality of the pixel.

[0008] Still another object of the present invention is to provide a liquid crystal display apparatus, and the liquid crystal display apparatus comprises: a liquid crystal layer; a TFT array substrate configured to control orientations of liquid crystal molecules of the liquid crystal layer; a CF substrate configured to display different colors; and a plurality of PVA pixel electrodes, wherein each of the PVA pixel electrodes comprising: a first electrode in the form of a “ $\gg$ ” or “ $\ll$ ” shape disposed on a TFT array substrate; and a second electrode in the form of a “ $\gg$ ” or “ $\ll$ ” shape corresponding to the first electrode and disposed on a CF substrate, wherein an alignment of liquid crystal molecules between the first electrode and the second electrode is controlled by an electric field between the first electrode and the second electrode, and the first electrode and/or the second electrode includes ITO slits with unequal length which are disposed between the fringes of the first electrode and the second electrode for improving a display quality of the pixel.

[0009] In one embodiment of the present invention, a length difference between the adjacent ITO slits of the first electrode is in the range of 1 μ m to 10 μ m.

[0010] In one embodiment of the present invention, a length difference between the adjacent ITO slits of the second electrode is in the range of 1 μ m to 15 μ m.

[0011] In one embodiment of the present invention, when the first electrode is in the form of the “ $\gg$ ” shape, the ITO slits of the first electrode are positioned at a top right position, a bottom right position and a middle left position of the first electrode.

[0012] In one embodiment of the present invention, when the first electrode is in the form of the “ $\ll$ ” shape, the ITO slits of the first electrode are positioned at a top left position, a bottom left position and a middle right position of the first electrode.

[0013] In one embodiment of the present invention, when the second electrode is in the form of the “ $\gg$ ” shape, the ITO slits of the second electrode are positioned at a top right position, a bottom right position and a middle left position of the second electrode.

[0014] In one embodiment of the present invention, when the second electrode is in the form of the “ $\ll$ ” shape, the ITO slits of the second electrode are positioned at a top left position, a bottom left position and a middle right position of the second electrode.

[0015] In comparison with the conventional PVA pixel electrode and LCD using the same having a problem that the display quality and aperture ratio of the pixel are affected by the fringe field effects of the liquid crystal molecules, the PVA pixel electrode and the LCD apparatus using the same of the present invention can improve the transmittance and display quality of the pixel by modifying ITO slits at the fringes on the TFT array substrate or the CF substrate.

[0016] The structure and the technical means adopted by the present invention to achieve the above and other objects can be best understood by referring to the following detailed description of the preferred embodiments and the accompanying drawings.

DESCRIPTION OF THE DRAWINGS

[0017] FIG. 1A is a structural diagram showing a first electrode on a TFT array substrate of a conventional PVA pixel electrode;

[0018] FIG. 1B is a structural diagram showing a second electrode on a CF substrate of the conventional PVA pixel electrode;

[0019] FIG. 2A is a structural diagram showing a first electrode on a TFT array substrate according to a first preferred embodiment of the present invention;

[0020] FIG. 2B is a structural diagram showing a second electrode on a CF substrate according to the first preferred embodiment of the present invention;

[0021] FIG. 3A is a structural diagram showing a first electrode on a TFT array substrate according to a second preferred embodiment of the present invention;

[0022] FIG. 3B is a structural diagram showing a second electrode on a CF substrate according to the second preferred embodiment of the present invention;

[0023] FIG. 4A is a structural diagram showing a first electrode on a TFT array substrate according to a third preferred embodiment of the present invention;

[0024] FIG. 4B is a structural diagram showing a second electrode on a CF substrate according to the third preferred embodiment of the present invention;

[0025] FIG. 5A is an output simulation diagram of the conventional PVA pixel electrode;

[0026] FIG. 5B is an output simulation diagram of the PVA pixel electrode according to the first preferred embodiment of the present invention; and

[0027] FIG. 5C is an output simulation diagram of the PVA pixel electrode according to the second preferred embodiment of the present invention.

DETAILED DESCRIPTION OF THE PREFERRED EMBODIMENTS

[0028] The following embodiments are referring to the accompanying drawings for exemplifying specific implementable embodiments of the present invention. Furthermore, directional terms described by the present invention, such as upper, lower, front, back, left, right, inner, outer, side and etc., are only directions by referring to the accompanying drawings, and thus the used directional terms are used to describe and understand the present invention, but the present invention is not limited thereto.

[0029] In the drawings, structure-like elements are labeled with like reference numerals.

[0030] In a first preferred embodiment of the present invention, referring to FIG. 2A and FIG. 2B, structural diagrams

showing a first electrode and a second electrode of a PVA pixel electrode according to the first preferred embodiment of the present invention are illustrated. The PVA pixel electrode comprises the first electrode 210 and the second electrode 220. The first electrode 210 is disposed on a thin film transistor (TFT) array substrate, and the second electrode 220 is disposed on a color filter (CF) substrate. An alignment of liquid crystal molecules between the first electrode 210 and the second electrode 220 is controlled by an electric field applied between the first electrode 210 and the second electrode 220. In this case, the first electrode 210 is in the form of a “》” or “《” shape. The shape of the second electrode 220 corresponds to the shape of the first electrode 210, and the electrode 210, 220 are divided into eight domains, respectively, so as to generate eight liquid crystal domains. Thus, a viewing angle of the LCD can be improved by the eight domains. In the PVA pixel electrode of the present invention, the first electrode 210 includes ITO slits 230 with unequal length which are disposed between the fringes of the first electrode 210 and the second electrode 220 for improving a display quality of the pixel.

[0031] In this embodiment, only the first electrode 210 is modified, and the structure of the second electrode on the CF substrate shown in FIG. 2B is identical to the structure of the second electrode on the CF substrate shown in FIG. 1B. The structure of the first electrode on the TFT array substrate shown in FIG. 2A is modified correspondingly. Referring to FIG. 2A again, the structures of the first electrode at the six marked positions shown in FIG. 5A are modified, so as to arrange the ITO slits 230 with unequal length between the fringes of the first electrode 210 and the second electrode 220. In this case, a length difference between the adjacent ITO slits 230 of the first electrode 210 is in the range of 1 μ m to 10 μ m. The ITO slits 230 are formed at the fringe of the first electrode 210 for mitigating the fringe field effects. The ITO slits 230 at the fringe extend with unequal length for varying a distribution of the fringe field, so as to allow the orientations of the liquid crystal molecules are the same at the fringes and the inner, thereby mitigating an undesired effect of the disclination line, as shown in FIG. 5B. In comparison with the marked positions in FIG. 5A and FIG. 5B, the dark lines are mitigated, and an increase of 0.23% of the transmittance thereof is obtained.

[0032] When the first electrode 210 is in the form of the “》” shape, the corresponding fringes of the first electrode 210 and the second electrode 220 where the fringe field effects easily arise are positioned at a top right position, a bottom right position and a middle left position of the first electrode 210. Therefore, the ITO slits 230 of the first electrode 210 are formed at the top right position, the bottom right position and the middle left position of the first electrode 210. When the first electrode 210 is in the form of the “《” shape, the corresponding fringes of the first electrode 210 and the second electrode 220 where the fringe field effects easily arise are positioned at a top left position, a bottom left position and a middle right position of the first electrode 210. Therefore, the ITO slits 230 of the first electrode 210 are formed at the top left position, the bottom left position and the middle right position of the first electrode 210.

[0033] In a second preferred embodiment of the present invention, referring to FIG. 3A and FIG. 3B, structural diagrams showing a first electrode and a second electrode of the PVA pixel electrode according to the second preferred embodiment of the present invention are illustrated. The PVA

pixel electrode comprises the first electrode **310** and the second electrode **320**. The first electrode **310** is disposed on the TFT array substrate, and the second electrode **320** is disposed on the CF substrate. An alignment of liquid crystal molecules between the first electrode **310** and the second electrode **320** is controlled by an electric field applied between the first electrode **310** and the second electrode **320**. In this case, the first electrode **310** is in the form of a “》” or “《” shape. The shape of the second electrode **320** corresponds to the shape of the first electrode **310**, and the electrode **310**, **320** are divided into eight domains, respectively, so as to generate eight liquid crystal domains. Thus, a viewing angle of the LCD can be improved by the eight domains. In the PVA pixel electrode of the present invention, the second electrode **320** includes ITO slits **330** with unequal length which are disposed between the fringes of the first electrode **310** and the second electrode **320** for improving the display quality of the pixel.

[0034] In this embodiment, only the second electrode **320** is modified, and the structure of the first electrode **310** on the TFT array substrate shown in FIG. 3A is identical to the structure of the second electrode on the TFT array substrate shown in FIG. 1A. The structure of the second electrode **320** on the CF substrate shown in FIG. 3B is modified correspondingly. Referring to FIG. 3B again, the structures of the second electrode **320** at the six marked positions shown in FIG. 5A are modified, so as to arrange the ITO slits **330** with unequal length between the fringes of the first electrode **310** and the second electrode **320**. In this case, a length difference between the adjacent ITO slits **330** of the second electrode **320** is in the range of 1 μm to 15 μm . The ITO slits **330** are formed at the fringes of the second electrode **320** for mitigating the fringe field effects. The ITO slits **330** at the fringes extend with unequal length for varying a distribution of the fringe field, so as to allow the orientations of the liquid crystal molecules are the same at the fringe and the inner, thereby mitigating an undesired effect of the disclination line, as shown in FIG. 5C. In comparison with the marked positions in FIG. 5A and FIG. 5C, the dark lines are mitigated, and an increase of 0.98% of the transmittance thereof is obtained.

[0035] When the second electrode **320** is in the form of the “》” shape, the corresponding fringes of the first electrode **310** and the second electrode **320** where the fringe field effects easily arise are positioned at a top right position, a bottom right position and a middle left position of the second electrode **320**. Therefore, the ITO slits **330** of the second electrode **320** are formed at the top right position, the bottom right position and the middle left position of the second electrode **320**. When the second electrode **320** is in the form of the “《” shape, the corresponding fringes of the first electrode **310** and the second electrode **320** where the fringe field effects easily arise are positioned at a top left position, a bottom left position and a middle right position of the second electrode **320**. Therefore, the ITO slits **330** of the second electrode **320** are formed at the top left position, the bottom left position and the middle right position of the second electrode **320**.

[0036] In a third preferred embodiment of the present invention, referring to FIG. 4A and FIG. 4B, structural diagrams showing a first electrode and a second electrode of a PVA pixel electrode according to the third preferred embodiment of the present invention are illustrated. The PVA pixel electrode comprises the first electrode **410** and the second electrode **420**. The first electrode **410** is disposed on the TFT array substrate, and the second electrode **420** is disposed on the CF substrate. An alignment of liquid crystal molecules

between the first electrode **410** and the second electrode **420** is controlled by an electric field applied between the first electrode **410** and the second electrode **420**. In this case, the first electrode **410** is in the form of a “》” or “《” shape. The shape of the second electrode **420** corresponds to the shape of the first electrode **410**, and the electrode **410**, **420** are divided into eight domains, respectively, so as to generate eight liquid crystal domains. Thus, a viewing angle of the LCD can be improved by the eight domains. In the PVA pixel electrode of the present invention, the first electrode **410** and the second electrode **420** include ITO slits **430** with unequal length which are disposed between the fringes of the first electrode **410** and the second electrode **420** for improving the display quality of the pixel.

[0037] In this embodiment, the first electrode **410** and the second electrode **420** are modified, and the structure of the first electrode **410** on the TFT array substrate shown in FIG. 4A is modified, and the second electrode **420** on the CF substrate shown in FIG. 4B is also modified. Referring to FIG. 4A and FIG. 4B again, the structures of the first electrode **410** and the second electrode **420** at the six marked positions shown in FIG. 5A are modified, so as to arrange the ITO slits **430** with unequal length between the fringes of the first electrode **410** and the second electrode **420**. In this case, a length difference between the adjacent ITO slits **430** of the first electrode **410** is in the range of 1 μm to 10 μm , and a length difference between the adjacent ITO slits **430** of the second electrode **420** is in the range of 1 μm to 15 μm . The ITO slits **430** are formed at the fringes of the first electrode **410** and the second electrode **420** for mitigating the fringe field effects. The ITO slits **430** at the fringes extend with unequal length for varying a distribution of the fringe field, so as to allow the orientations of the liquid crystal molecules are the same at the fringe and the inner, thereby mitigating an undesired effect of the disclination line.

[0038] When the first electrode **410** and the second electrode **420** are in the form of the “》” shape, the corresponding fringes of the first electrode **410** and the second electrode **420** where the fringe field effects easily arise are positioned at a top right position, a bottom right position and a middle left position of the first electrode **410** and the second electrode **420**. Therefore, the ITO slits **430** of the first electrode **410** and the second electrode **420** are formed at the top right position, the bottom right position and the middle left position of the electrodes. When the first electrode **410** and the second electrode **420** are in the form of the “《” shape, the corresponding fringes of the first electrode **410** and the second electrode **420** where the fringe field effects easily arise are positioned at a top left position, a bottom left position and a middle right position of the first electrode **410** and the second electrode **420**. Therefore, the ITO slits **430** of the first electrode **410** and the second electrode **420** are formed at the top left position, the bottom left position and the middle right position of the electrodes.

[0039] The present invention further provides an LCD apparatus comprising a LC layer, a TFT array substrate, a CF substrate and PVA pixel electrodes. The TFT array substrate is configured to control the orientations of the liquid crystal molecules. The CF substrate is configured to display different colors. Each of the PVA pixel electrodes comprises the first electrode in the form of a “》” or “《” shape disposed on the TFT array substrate, and the second electrode in the form of a “》” or “《” shape corresponding to the first electrode and disposed on the CF substrate. An alignment of liquid crystal

molecules between the first electrode and the second electrode is controlled by an electric field between the first electrode and the second electrode. The first electrode and/or the second electrode includes ITO slits with unequal length which are disposed between the fringes of the first electrode and the second electrode for improving a display quality of the pixel. The length difference between the adjacent ITO slits of the first electrode is in the range of 1 μm to 10 μm , and the length difference between the adjacent ITO slits of the second electrode is in the range of 1 μm to 15 μm . When the first electrode is in the form of the “》” shape, the ITO slits of the first electrode are positioned at a top right position, a bottom right position and a middle left position of the first electrode. When the first electrode is in the form of the “《” shape, the ITO slits of the first electrode are positioned at a top left position, a bottom left position and a middle right position of the first electrode. When the second electrode is in the form of the “》” shape, the ITO slits of the second electrode are positioned at a top right position, a bottom right position and a middle left position of the second electrode. When the second electrode is in the form of the “《” shape, the ITO slits of the second electrode are positioned at a top left position, a bottom left position and a middle right position of the second electrode. The beneficial effect and the embodiments of the LCD apparatus of the present invention are the same or similar to the embodiments of the above-mentioned PVA pixel electrode. Please refer to the description of the embodiments of the above-mentioned PVA pixel electrode.

[0040] The present invention has been described with a preferred embodiment thereof and it is understood that many changes and modifications to the described embodiment can be carried out without departing from the scope and the spirit of the invention that is intended to be limited only by the appended claims.

1. A patterned vertical alignment (PVA) pixel electrode comprising:

a first electrode in the form of a “》” or “《” shape disposed on a thin film transistor (TFT) array substrate; and

a second electrode in the form of a “》” or “《” shape corresponding to the first electrode and disposed on a color filter (CF) substrate, wherein an alignment of liquid crystal molecules between the first electrode and the second electrode is controlled by an electric field between the first electrode and the second electrode, characterized in that: the first electrode and/or the second electrode includes ITO slits with unequal length which are disposed between the fringes of the first electrode and the second electrode for improving a display quality of the pixel;

wherein a length difference between the adjacent ITO slits of the first electrode is in the range of 1 μm to 10 μm , and a length difference between the adjacent ITO slits of the second electrode is in the range of 1 μm to 15 μm ;

wherein, when the first electrode and the second electrode are in the form of the “》” shape, the ITO slits of the first electrode and the second electrode are positioned at a top right position, a bottom right position and a middle left position of the electrodes; and

wherein, when the first electrode and the second electrode are in the form of the “《” shape, the ITO slits of the first electrode and the second electrode are positioned at a top left position, a bottom left position and a middle right position of the electrodes.

2. A PVA pixel electrode comprising:

a first electrode in the form of a “》” or “《” shape disposed on a TFT array substrate; and

a second electrode in the form of a “》” or “《” shape corresponding to the first electrode and disposed on a CF substrate, wherein an alignment of liquid crystal molecules between the first electrode and the second electrode is controlled by an electric field between the first electrode and the second electrode, characterized in that: the first electrode and/or the second electrode includes ITO slits with unequal length which are disposed between the fringes of the first electrode and the second electrode for improving a display quality of the pixel.

3. The PVA pixel electrode according to claim 2, characterized in that: a length difference between the adjacent ITO slits of the first electrode is in the range of 1 μm to 10 μm .

4. The PVA pixel electrode according to claim 2, characterized in that: a length difference between the adjacent ITO slits of the second electrode is in the range of 1 μm to 15 μm .

5. The PVA pixel electrode according to claim 2, characterized in that:

when the first electrode is in the form of the “》” shape, the ITO slits of the first electrode are positioned at a top right position, a bottom right position and a middle left position of the first electrode.

6. The PVA pixel electrode according to claim 2, characterized in that:

when the first electrode is in the form of the “《” shape, the ITO slits of the first electrode are positioned at a top left position, a bottom left position and a middle right position of the first electrode.

7. The PVA pixel electrode according to claim 2, characterized in that:

when the second electrode is in the form of the “》” shape, the ITO slits of the second electrode are positioned at a top right position, a bottom right position and a middle left position of the second electrode.

8. The PVA pixel electrode according to claim 2, characterized in that:

when the second electrode is in the form of the “《” shape, the ITO slits of the second electrode are positioned at a top left position, a bottom left position and a middle right position of the second electrode.

9. A liquid crystal display apparatus, characterized in that: the liquid crystal display apparatus comprises:

a liquid crystal layer;

a TFT array substrate configured to control orientations of liquid crystal molecules of the liquid crystal layer;

a CF substrate configured to display different colors; and a plurality of PVA pixel electrodes, wherein each of the PVA pixel electrodes comprising:

a first electrode in the form of a “》” or “《” shape disposed on a TFT array substrate; and

a second electrode in the form of a “》” or “《” shape corresponding to the first electrode and disposed on a CF substrate, wherein an alignment of liquid crystal molecules between the first electrode and the second electrode is controlled by an electric field between the first electrode and the second electrode, characterized in that: the first electrode and/or the second electrode includes ITO slits with unequal length which are disposed between the fringes of the first electrode and the second electrode for improving a display quality of the pixel.

10. The liquid crystal display apparatus according to claim 9, characterized in that: a length difference between the adjacent ITO slits of the first electrode is in the range of 1 μm to 10 μm .

11. The liquid crystal display apparatus according to claim 9, characterized in that: a length difference between the adjacent ITO slits of the second electrode is in the range of 1 μm to 15 μm .

12. The liquid crystal display apparatus according to claim 9, characterized in that: when the first electrode is in the form of the “ $\gg$ ” shape, the ITO slits of the first electrode are positioned at a top right position, a bottom right position and a middle left position of the first electrode.

13. The liquid crystal display apparatus according to claim 9, characterized in that: when the first electrode is in the form

of the “ $\ll$ ” shape, the ITO slits of the first electrode are positioned at a top left position, a bottom left position and a middle right position of the first electrode.

14. The liquid crystal display apparatus according to claim 9, characterized in that: when the second electrode is in the form of the “ $\gg$ ” shape, the ITO slits of the second electrode are positioned at a top right position, a bottom right position and a middle left position of the second electrode.

15. The liquid crystal display apparatus according to claim 9, characterized in that: when the second electrode is in the form of the “ $\ll$ ” shape, the ITO slits of the second electrode are positioned at a top left position, a bottom left position and a middle right position of the second electrode.

* * * * *

专利名称(译)	PVA像素电极和使用其的液晶显示装置		
公开(公告)号	US20130033668A1	公开(公告)日	2013-02-07
申请号	US13/379940	申请日	2011-08-25
[标]申请(专利权)人(译)	姚晓惠 许jehao 薛顺德容桂金丰		
申请(专利权)人(译)	姚小慧 HSU, JEHAO 薛, 广东顺德容桂金丰		
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摘要(译)

本发明提供一种图案化垂直取向 (PVA) 像素电极, 包括: 设置在TFT阵列基板上的“”或“”形状的第一电极;第二电极, 其形状为“”或“”形状, 对应于第一电极并设置在CF基板上, 其中第一电极和/或第二电极包括长度不等的ITO狭缝, 它们设置在条纹之间。第一电极和第二电极, 用于改善像素的显示质量。本发明还提供一种液晶显示 (LCD) 装置。PVA像素电极和使用其的LCD装置可以提高像素的透射率和显示质量。

