



US009239493B2

(12) **United States Patent**
Mizusaki et al.

(10) **Patent No.:** **US 9,239,493 B2**
(45) **Date of Patent:** **Jan. 19, 2016**

(54) **LIQUID CRYSTAL ALIGNMENT AGENT,
LIQUID CRYSTAL DISPLAY, AND METHOD
FOR MANUFACTURING LIQUID CRYSTAL
DISPLAY**

USPC 428/1.2–1.28; 349/123–136
See application file for complete search history.

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(*) Notice: Subject to any disclaimer, the term of this
patent is extended or adjusted under 35
U.S.C. 154(b) by 132 days.

(21) Appl. No.: **13/997,490**

(22) PCT Filed: **Dec. 21, 2011**

(86) PCT No.: **PCT/JP2011/079706**

§ 371 (c)(1),
(2), (4) Date: **Jun. 24, 2013**

(87) PCT Pub. No.: **WO2012/086715**

PCT Pub. Date: **Jun. 28, 2012**

(65) **Prior Publication Data**

US 2013/0286340 A1 Oct. 31, 2013

(30) **Foreign Application Priority Data**

Dec. 22, 2010 (JP) 2010-286046

(51) **Int. Cl.**

G02F 1/1337 (2006.01)

C08G 73/10 (2006.01)

C09K 19/56 (2006.01)

(52) **U.S. Cl.**

CPC **G02F 1/133723** (2013.01); **C08G 73/10**
(2013.01); **C09K 19/56** (2013.01);

(Continued)

(58) **Field of Classification Search**

CPC **C09K 19/56**; **G02F 1/133723**; **G02F**
1/133788; **Y10T 428/1018**; **Y10T 428/1023**;
B32B 2457/202

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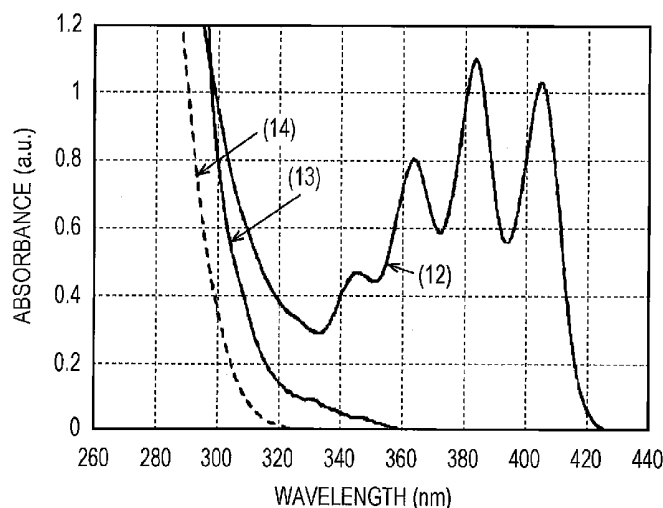
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(57) **ABSTRACT**

The present invention provides a liquid crystal alignment agent capable of preventing a decrease in voltage holding ratio (VHR), a liquid crystal display containing such a liquid crystal alignment agent, and a method for manufacturing such a liquid crystal display. Aspects of the present invention include a liquid crystal alignment agent containing at least one polymer selected from a polyamic acid and an imide polymer thereof and at least one difunctional monomer having an anthracene or phenanthrene structure, a liquid crystal display including an alignment film formed on at least one of an active substrate and a counter substrate using the above liquid crystal alignment agent, and a method for manufacturing a liquid crystal display including the steps of forming an active substrate and forming a counter substrate, at least one of which includes forming an alignment film on the active substrate or the counter substrate using the above liquid crystal alignment agent.

6 Claims, 9 Drawing Sheets



- (52) **U.S. Cl.**
CPC **G02F1/133711** (2013.01); *B32B 2457/202*
(2013.01); *Y10T 428/1018* (2015.01); *Y10T*
428/1023 (2015.01)

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FIG. 1

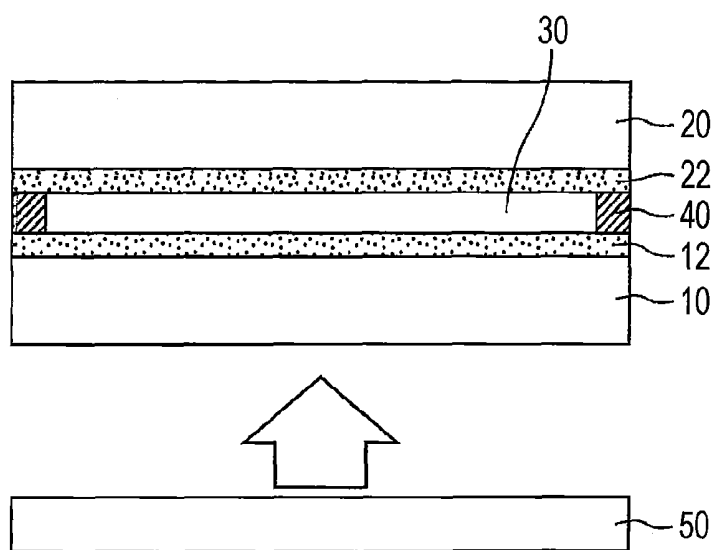


FIG. 2

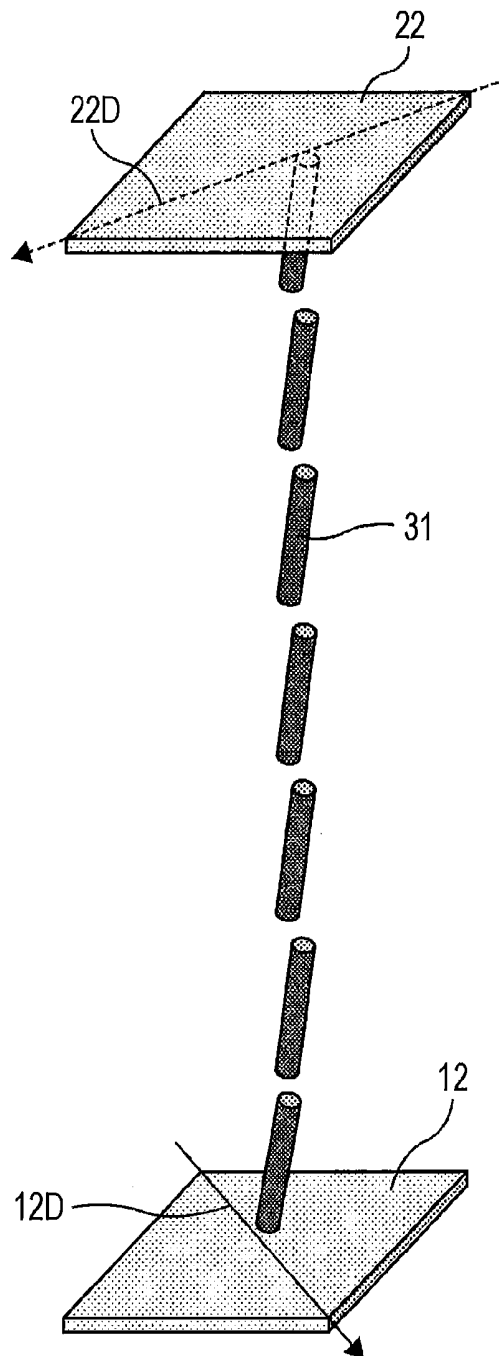


FIG. 3

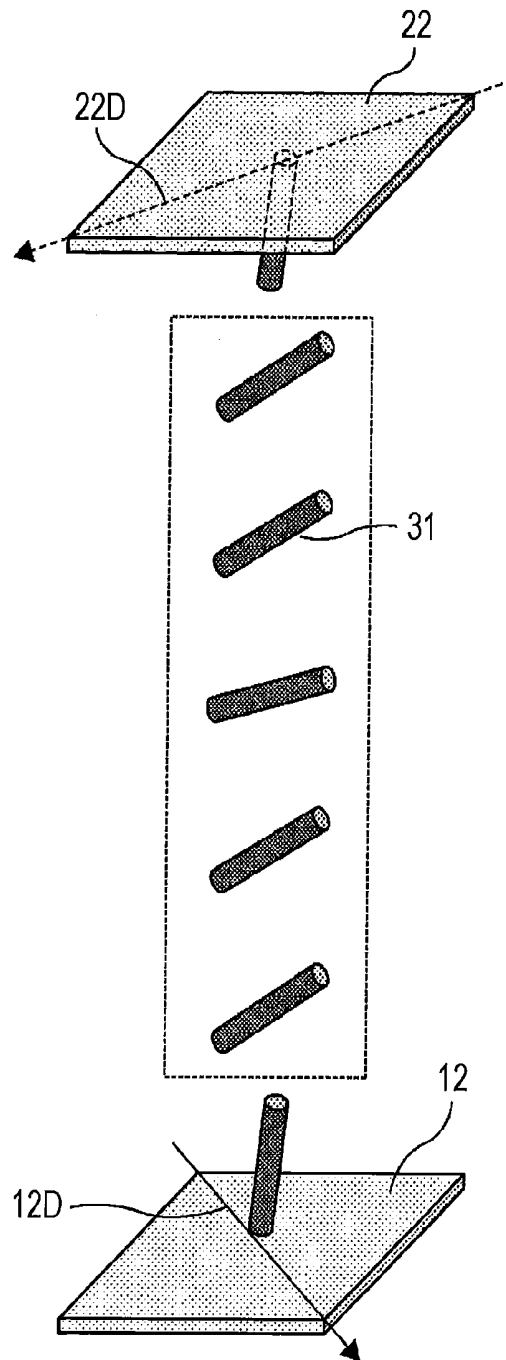


FIG. 4

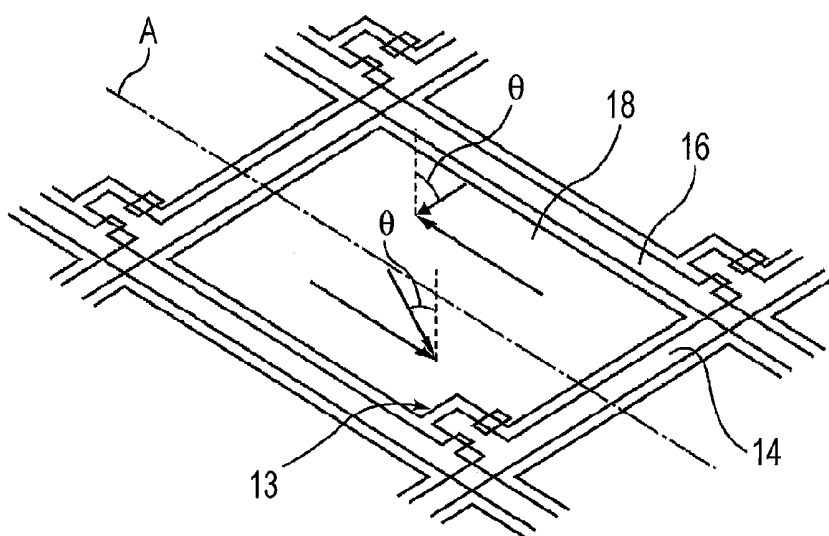


FIG. 5

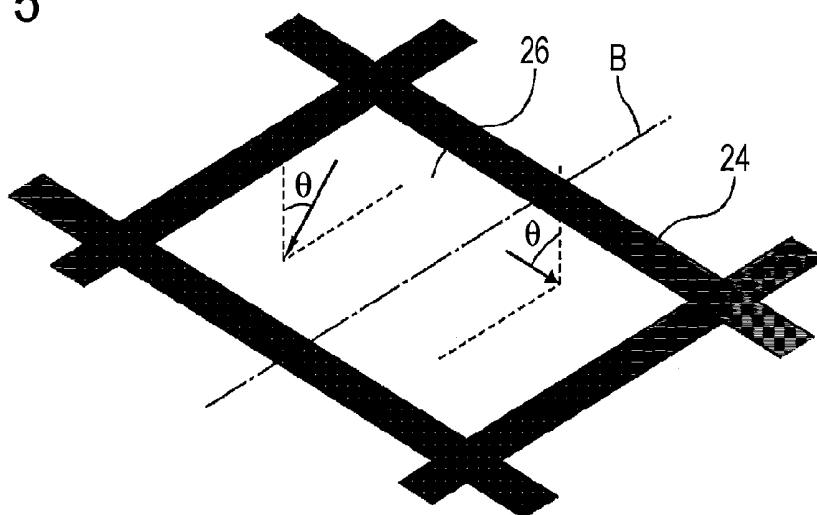


FIG. 6

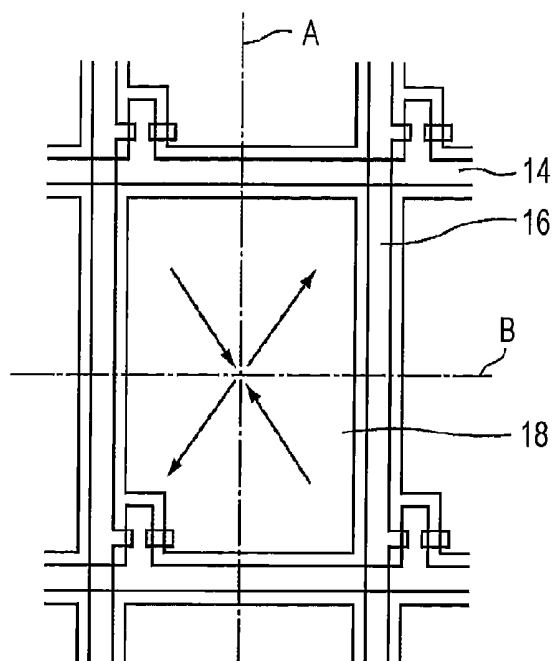


FIG. 7

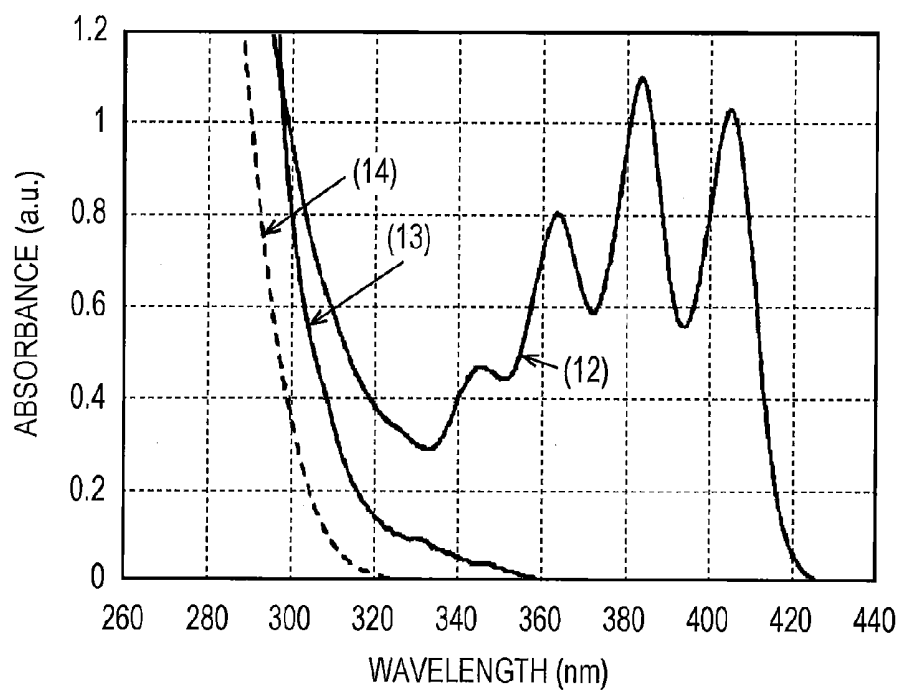


FIG. 8

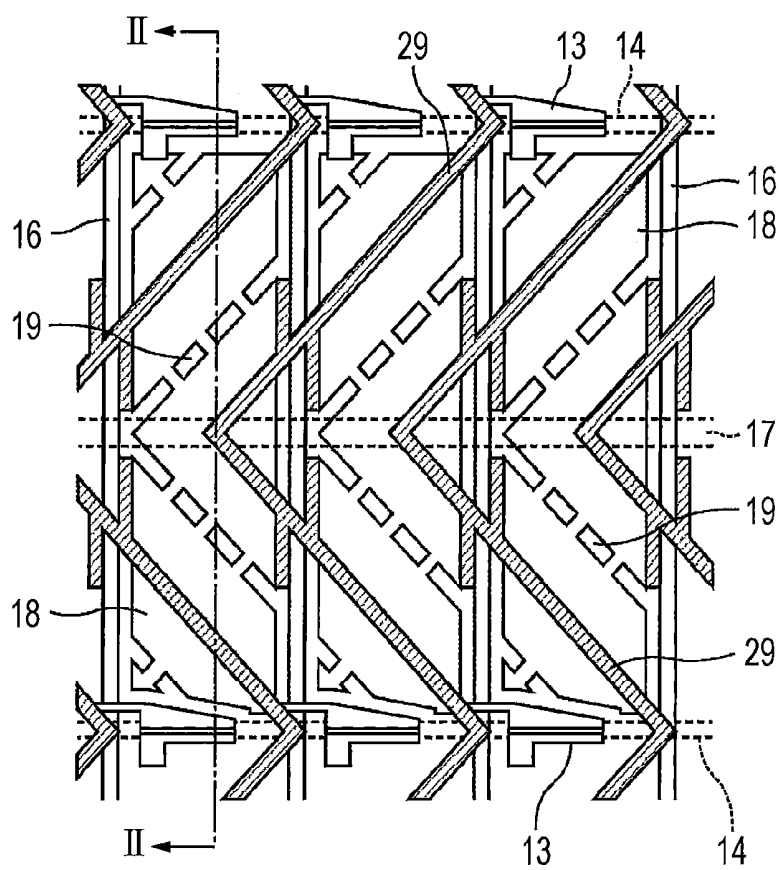


FIG. 9

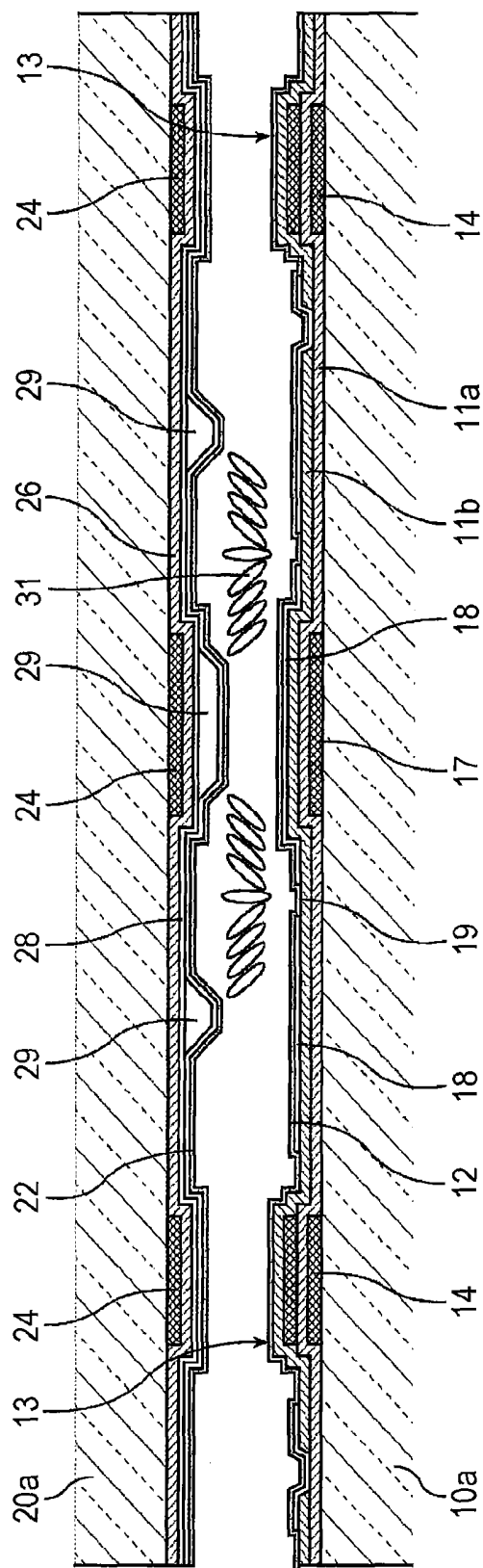


FIG. 10

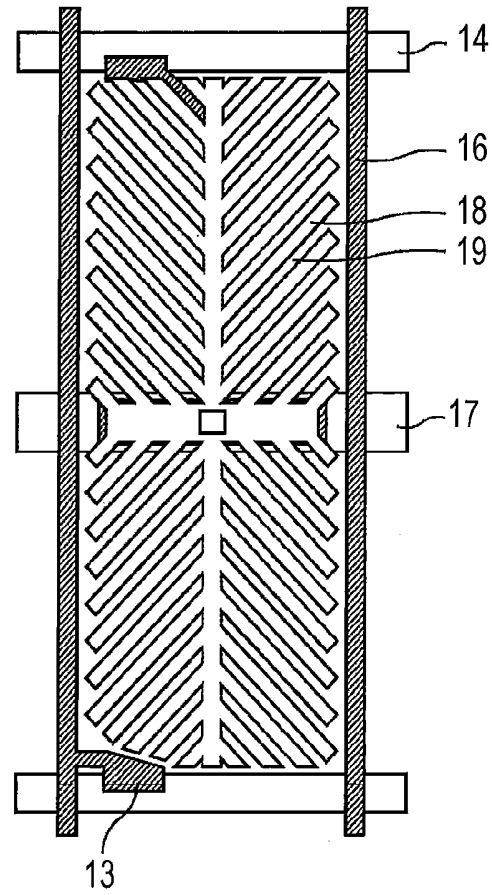


FIG. 11

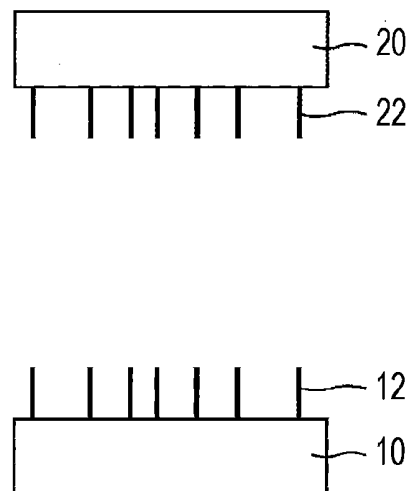


FIG. 12

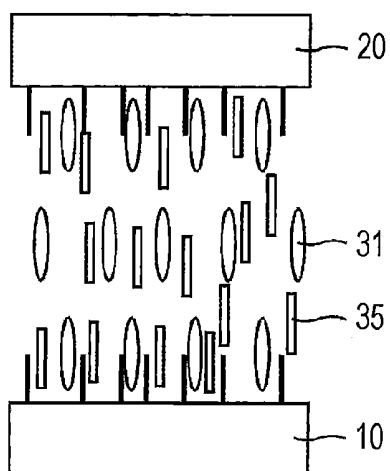


FIG. 13

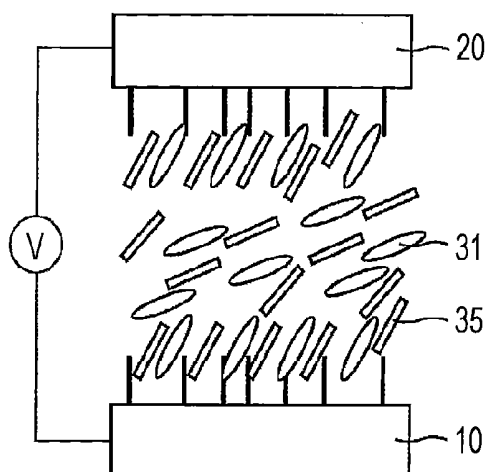
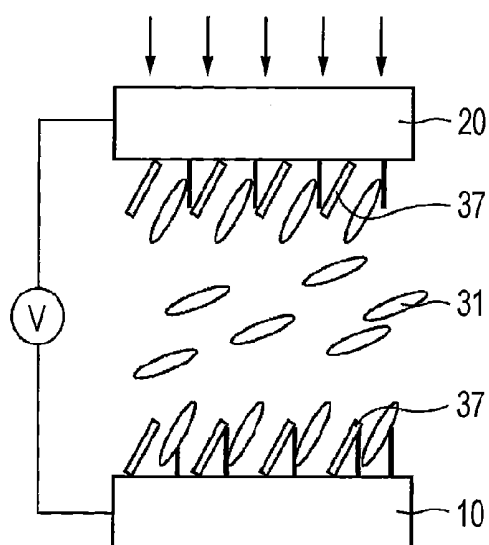


FIG. 14



LIQUID CRYSTAL ALIGNMENT AGENT, LIQUID CRYSTAL DISPLAY, AND METHOD FOR MANUFACTURING LIQUID CRYSTAL DISPLAY

This application is the U.S. national phase of International Application No. PCT/JP2011/079706, filed 21 Dec. 2011, which designated the U.S. and claims priority to JP Application No. 2010-286046, filed 22 Dec. 2010, the entire contents of each of which are hereby incorporated by reference.

TECHNICAL FIELD

The present invention relates to liquid crystal alignment agents, liquid crystal displays, and methods for manufacturing liquid crystal displays.

BACKGROUND ART

Liquid crystal displays are displays that present a display using a liquid crystal composition. In a typical display mode, the amount of light transmitted is controlled by applying a voltage to a liquid crystal composition sealed between a pair of substrates to change the orientation of liquid crystal molecules in the liquid crystal composition depending on the voltage applied.

Generally, alignment films are formed on surfaces of the substrates to control the orientation of the liquid crystal molecules when no voltage is applied thereto. These alignment films are subjected to an alignment process for aligning the liquid crystal molecules in a predetermined direction.

Among known materials for alignment films are imide-containing polymers synthesized by dehydration and ring closure of a polyamic acid (see PTLs 1 and 2).

Whereas rubbing with a fibrous material has been commonly used as an alignment technique, photoalignment, which is a non-contact process, has increasingly been used as an alternative alignment technique in recent years.

In photoalignment, an alignment film is irradiated with light in a predetermined direction to impart predetermined alignment properties to the surface of the alignment film. As used herein, the term "light" is not limited to visible light, but encompasses ultraviolet radiation (ultraviolet light), i.e., electromagnetic radiation with shorter wavelengths than visible light.

Photoalignment involves the use of, for example, an alignment film material having a side chain containing a photoreactive group (see PTLs 3 to 5). The photoreactive group is, for example, a functional group isomerizable by exposure or a functional group crosslinkable by exposure.

PTLs 3 and 4 disclose that the use of an alignment film containing a polyvinyl compound having a particular chemical structure and a polyimide allows the pretilt angle to be stably maintained. The raw material for the polyvinyl compound is a polyfunctional monomer such as biphenyl dimethacrylate.

CITATION LIST

Patent Literature

PTL 1: Japanese Unexamined Patent Application Publication No. 10-338880

PTL 2: Japanese Unexamined Patent Application Publication No. 2002-323701

PTL 3: Japanese Unexamined Patent Application Publication (Translation of PCT Application) No. 2009-520702

PTL 4: International Publication No. 2010/026721

PTL 5: International Publication No. 2010/047011

SUMMARY OF INVENTION

Technical Problem

Transmissive and transreflective liquid crystal displays present a display by allowing light emitted from a light source (backlight), such as a cold cathode fluorescent lamp (CCFL) or light-emitting diode (LED), to enter a liquid crystal layer. Some reflective liquid crystal displays also use light emitted from a light source (frontlight). Research conducted by the inventors has revealed that such light sources emit not only visible light (light with wavelengths of 400 to 780 nm), but also ultraviolet light, which degrades the liquid crystal layer. Specifically, ultraviolet light forms ionic impurities in the liquid crystal layer, thus decreasing the voltage holding ratio (VHR), which is one of the display characteristics of liquid crystal displays.

In light of the foregoing, an object of the present invention is to provide a liquid crystal alignment agent capable of preventing a decrease in voltage holding ratio (VHR), a liquid crystal display containing such a liquid crystal alignment agent, and a method for manufacturing such a liquid crystal display.

Solution to Problem

The inventors have focused on a method using a novel liquid crystal alignment agent capable of sufficiently absorbing ultraviolet light as a method for preventing a decrease in voltage holding ratio (VHR). In PTLs 3 and 4, for example, biphenyl dimethacrylate is used as a polyfunctional monomer to stably maintain the pretilt angle. Although biphenyl monomers can absorb ultraviolet light with wavelengths of 320 nm or less, they do not absorb ultraviolet light with wavelengths of 330 nm or more. The inventors, however, have found that the use of, for example, a difunctional monomer having a polycyclic aromatic hydrocarbon structure (fused aromatic ring structure), such as anthracene or phenanthrene, in the molecule thereof as the raw material for the polyvinyl compound for stably maintaining the pretilt angle allows it to sufficiently absorb ultraviolet light, and have also found that this effect remains after an alignment film is formed from the liquid crystal alignment agent. The inventors have thus concluded that the above problems can be successfully solved and achieved the present invention.

Specifically, an aspect of the present invention is a liquid crystal alignment agent containing at least one polymer selected from a polyamic acid and an imide polymer thereof and at least one difunctional monomer,

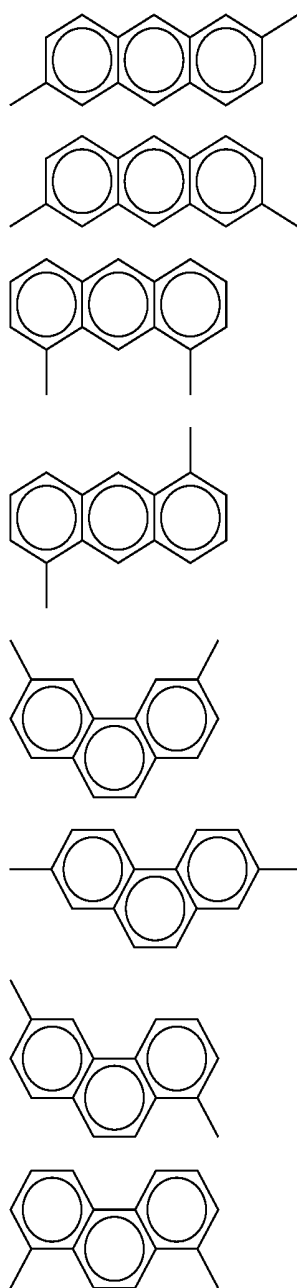
the at least one difunctional monomer including a difunctional monomer represented by general formula (I):



(wherein P^1 and P^2 are the same or different and are acrylate, methacrylate, vinyl, vinyloxy, or epoxy; A^1 and A^2 are the same or different and are one of polycyclic aromatic hydrocarbons represented by formulas (1) to (8):

3

[Chem. 1]



where the hydrogen atoms contained in A^1 and A^2 are optionally substituted with halogen, methyl, ethyl, or propyl; Z^1 is COO , OCO , O , CO , NHCO , CONH , or S , or is a direct bond between A^1 and A^2 or between A^2 and A^2 ; and n is 0, 1, or 2).

The at least one difunctional monomer may include difunctional monomers other than the difunctional monomer represented by general formula (I) above, or may be the difunctional monomer represented by general formula (I) above alone.

The liquid crystal alignment agent, containing the difunctional monomer represented by general formula (I) above, can sufficiently absorb ultraviolet light contained in light emitted from a light source. This reduces formation of ionic impurities in the liquid crystal layer due to ultraviolet light, thus preventing a decrease in voltage holding ratio (VHR) over time.

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The difunctional monomer preferably absorbs light with wavelengths of 330 nm or more. Also, the difunctional monomer preferably absorbs light with wavelengths of 430 nm or less. Thus, a difunctional monomer that absorbs light with wavelengths of 330 to 430 nm is suitable. The difunctional monomer preferably absorbs light with wavelengths of at least 360 nm or more and may absorb light with wavelengths of 370 nm or more because light from light sources tends to contain a high proportion of light with wavelengths of 360 nm or more, particularly light with wavelengths of 370 nm or more. More preferably, the difunctional monomer absorbs light with wavelengths of 400 nm or less because visible light absorption might decrease the display quality.

The difunctional monomer exhibits the same level of light absorption in the ultraviolet region after polymerization as before polymerization because the polycyclic aromatic moieties (anthracene or phenanthrene backbone moieties) are predominant in the light absorption of the difunctional monomer in the ultraviolet region (particularly, 330 to 430 nm).

As used herein, "to exhibit light absorption" means to exhibit an average absorbance of 1% or more, preferably 10% or more, relative to the absorbance at a peak of an absorption spectrum in the wavelength region of the light to be absorbed (for example, 330 to 430 nm). Preferably, the peak of the absorption spectrum lies within the wavelength region of the light to be absorbed.

A polymer of the difunctional monomer functions to structurally stabilize an alignment film formed from the liquid crystal alignment agent according to the present invention, thus preventing deformation of the component that changes the pretilt angle. This allows the pretilt direction and angle to be fixed, thereby effectively preventing degradation of the display characteristics of the liquid crystal display. The term "difunctional monomer" refers to a monomer having two functional groups (polymerizable groups) per molecule that can serve as a reaction point of a polymerization reaction. Examples of polymerizable groups include radical reactive functional groups having a double bond formed between two carbon atoms.

If P^1 and P^2 , which correspond to the polymerizable groups, are independently acrylate, methacrylate, vinyl, vinyl-oxo, or epoxy, such a difunctional monomer generally has high solubility in the solvent in which at least one polymer selected from a polyamic acid and an imide polymer thereof is dissolved, which is advantageous in that the concentration of the difunctional monomer in the liquid crystal alignment agent can be easily controlled when the liquid crystal alignment agent is applied to form an alignment film. Examples of solvents include N-methylpyrrolidone (NMP) and γ -butyl cellosolve.

Another aspect of the present invention is a liquid crystal display including an active substrate, a counter substrate, and a liquid crystal layer disposed between the active substrate and the counter substrate,

at least one of the active substrate and the counter substrate having an alignment film formed using a liquid crystal alignment agent containing at least one polymer selected from a polyamic acid and an imide polymer thereof and at least one difunctional monomer, the at least one difunctional monomer including a difunctional monomer represented by general formula (I) above.

Because the liquid crystal display according to the present invention includes the alignment film formed using the above liquid crystal alignment agent, the alignment film contains at least one of the difunctional monomer, an oligomer derived therefrom, and a polymer derived therefrom, any of which can absorb ultraviolet light contained in light from a back-

light. This prevents degradation of the liquid crystal due to ultraviolet light, thus reducing a decrease in voltage holding ratio (VHR) over time.

Another aspect of the present invention is a method for manufacturing a liquid crystal display, including the steps of forming an active substrate, forming a counter substrate, and forming a liquid crystal layer between the active substrate and the counter substrate,

at least one of the steps of forming the active substrate and forming the counter substrate including the steps of providing a pixel electrode or a counter electrode and forming an alignment film on the active substrate or the counter substrate using a liquid crystal alignment agent containing at least one polymer selected from a polyamic acid and an imide polymer thereof and at least one difunctional monomer, the at least one difunctional monomer including a difunctional monomer represented by general formula (I) above.

Because the method for manufacturing a liquid crystal display according to the present invention forms an alignment film using the above liquid crystal alignment agent, the decrease in voltage holding ratio (VHR) over time is reduced, thus allowing the manufacture of a reliable liquid crystal display.

A preferred example of the at least one difunctional monomer is a difunctional monomer of general formula (I) above where $n=0$, P^1 and P^2 are the same or different and are acrylate or methacrylate, and A^1 is the polycyclic aromatic hydrocarbon represented by formula (1) or (6) above.

The use of the difunctional monomer having the particular structure as described above is particularly advantageous in stably maintaining the pretilt direction and angle. One reason is that if P^1 and P^2 are independently acrylate or methacrylate, the difunctional monomer and the polymer thereof form no chemical bond with the at least one polymer selected from a polyamic acid and an imide polymer thereof.

The at least one polymer may be, for example, a polymer that aligns the liquid crystal perpendicularly. The use of such a polymer allows a vertical alignment mode liquid crystal display, such as a vertical alignment twisted nematic (VATN) mode or multi-domain vertical alignment (MVA) mode liquid crystal display, to be implemented in the present invention.

The polymer that aligns the liquid crystal perpendicularly may be, for example, a polymer having a photoreactive functional group. The use of such a polymer allows the present invention to be applied to photoalignment. Because photoalignment can be performed, for example, by irradiating the active substrate or the counter substrate with ultraviolet light on the side where the alignment film is formed before they are bonded together, the difunctional monomer can be prevented from blocking photoalignment. During photoalignment, some of the difunctional monomer may absorb ultraviolet light to form a polymer.

Examples of photoreactive functional groups include chalcone, cinnamate, azo, and coumarin. The use of such a photoreactive functional group allows the pretilt angle to be controlled with high precision.

In one embodiment, the weight percentage of the at least one difunctional monomer to the at least one polymer is more than 5% and is less than 20%. If the weight percentage of the difunctional monomer is less than 5%, the difunctional monomer might insufficiently provide the effect of preventing a decrease in voltage holding ratio (VHR) over time. If the weight percentage of the difunctional monomer is more than 20%, the alignment film might become opaque and thus exhibit decreased light transmittance.

In one embodiment, the liquid crystal display according to the present invention further includes a polymer layer formed

between the liquid crystal layer and the alignment film by photopolymerization of a monomer contained in the liquid crystal layer. In one embodiment, the method for manufacturing a liquid crystal display according to the present invention further includes a step of forming a polymer layer between the liquid crystal layer and the alignment film by photopolymerization of a monomer contained in the liquid crystal layer.

The present invention is also suitable for use with the technique of forming a polymer layer by photopolymerization of a monomer contained in the liquid crystal layer (polymer sustained alignment (PSA)). PSA allows formation of a polymer layer (PSA layer) whose surface profile matches the orientation of liquid crystal molecules when a voltage is applied to the liquid crystal layer. The PSA layer functions to determine the orientation (initial orientation) of the liquid crystal molecules when no voltage is applied thereto, thus allowing, for example, stabilized alignment of the liquid crystal layer and improved response speed.

Advantageous Effects of Invention

The liquid crystal alignment agent according to the present invention, containing the difunctional monomer represented by general formula (I) above, can prevent a decrease in voltage holding ratio (VHR) due to ultraviolet light emitted from a light source of a liquid crystal display.

The liquid crystal display including the alignment film according to the present invention exhibits little decrease in voltage holding ratio (VHR) over time. The method for manufacturing a liquid crystal display according to the present invention allows the manufacture of a liquid crystal display that exhibits little decrease in voltage holding ratio (VHR) over time.

BRIEF DESCRIPTION OF DRAWINGS

FIG. 1 is a schematic sectional view of a VATN mode liquid crystal display according to a first embodiment.

FIG. 2 is a conceptual diagram illustrating the off-state of the VATN mode liquid crystal display.

FIG. 3 is a conceptual diagram illustrating the on-state of the VATN mode liquid crystal display.

FIG. 4 is an illustrative diagram schematically showing the relationship between pixels and an alignment process on an array substrate according to the first embodiment.

FIG. 5 is a diagram schematically showing photoalignment on a counter substrate according to the first embodiment.

FIG. 6 is a diagram schematically showing the alignment directions of liquid crystal molecules in each pixel of a liquid crystal display panel assembled by bonding the array substrate shown in FIG. 4 and the counter substrate shown in FIG. 5.

FIG. 7 is a graph showing the absorption spectra of difunctional monomers of formulas (12) to (14).

FIG. 8 is a schematic plan view of an MVA mode liquid crystal display according to a second embodiment.

FIG. 9 is a schematic sectional view showing a cross-section taken along line II-II in FIG. 8.

FIG. 10 is a schematic plan view of a PSA-VA mode liquid crystal display according to a third embodiment.

FIG. 11 is a conceptual diagram illustrating a first step of a PSA-layer forming process.

FIG. 12 is a conceptual diagram illustrating a second step of the PSA-layer forming process.

FIG. 13 is a conceptual diagram illustrating a third step of the PSA-layer forming process.

FIG. 14 is a conceptual diagram illustrating a fourth step of the PSA-layer forming process.

DESCRIPTION OF EMBODIMENTS

First Embodiment

This embodiment relates to a vertical alignment twisted nematic (VATN) mode liquid crystal display. FIG. 1 is a schematic sectional view of the VATN mode liquid crystal display according to the first embodiment. FIG. 2 is a conceptual diagram illustrating the off-state of the VATN mode liquid crystal display, and FIG. 3 is a conceptual diagram illustrating the on-state of the VATN mode liquid crystal display.

As shown in FIG. 1, the liquid crystal display according to this embodiment includes a liquid crystal display panel including an array substrate 10, a counter substrate 20 bonded thereto with a sealant 40, and a liquid crystal layer 30 sealed therebetween. The array substrate 10, the liquid crystal layer 30, and the counter substrate 20 are arranged in the above order from the backside toward the display side (viewing side), and a backlight 50 is disposed on the backside of the liquid crystal display panel. The liquid crystal display according to this embodiment is a transmissive liquid crystal display that presents a display using light emitted from the backlight 50 (the direction in which the light travels is indicated by the empty arrow in FIG. 1), and the light passes through, in order, the array substrate 10, the liquid crystal layer 30, and the counter substrate 20.

The array substrate 10 is an insulating transparent substrate, such as a glass substrate, on which are stacked conductive members such as wiring lines, thin-film transistors (TFTs), and pixel electrodes and a plurality of insulating films. An alignment film 12 is formed on the surface of the array substrate 10 facing the liquid crystal layer 30.

The counter substrate 20 is an insulating transparent substrate, such as a glass substrate, on which are disposed components such as color filters, a black matrix, and a common electrode. An alignment film 22 is formed on the surface of the counter substrate 20 facing the liquid crystal layer 30.

The liquid crystal layer 30 contains liquid crystal molecules having negative dielectric anisotropy. As shown in FIG. 2, in an off-state, in which the voltage applied to the liquid crystal layer 30 falls below a threshold voltage, liquid crystal molecules 31 are aligned substantially perpendicular to the surfaces of the alignment films 12 and 22 (substrate plane) and have a pretilt angle of, for example, from 85° to less than 90°. The liquid crystal molecules 31 are twisted between the alignment films 12 and 22, and the alignment direction 12D of the liquid crystal molecules 31 near the alignment film 12 are perpendicular to the alignment direction 22D of the liquid crystal molecules 31 near the alignment film 22. As shown in FIG. 3, in an on-state, in which the voltage applied to the liquid crystal layer 30 exceeds the threshold voltage, the liquid crystal molecules 31, having negative dielectric anisotropy, fall parallel to the substrate plane depending on the voltage applied. Thus, the liquid crystal layer 30 is birefringent to the light passing there-through.

The alignment films 12 and 22 are formed by depositing and baking a liquid crystal alignment agent containing at least one polymer selected from a polyamic acid and an imide polymer thereof and at least one difunctional monomer that absorbs light with wavelengths of 330 nm or more. The constituents of the alignment films 12 and 22 can be determined

by chemical analysis using, for example, ¹³C-nuclear magnetic resonance (NMR) or mass spectrometry (MS).

The surfaces of the alignment films 12 and 22 are subjected to an alignment process. In an off-state, therefore, the pretilt (initial tilt) of the liquid crystal molecules can be aligned in a predetermined direction. Examples of alignment techniques include rubbing and photoalignment. Photoalignment will be described below.

FIG. 4 is an illustrative diagram schematically showing the relationship between the pixels and the alignment process on the array substrate according to the first embodiment. As an example, described herein is a pixel of a typical structure including a pixel electrode 18 disposed in a region defined by two parallel source signal lines 16 and two parallel gate signal lines 14 and a thin-film transistor 13 that controls the voltage applied to the pixel electrode 18. The pixel structure applied to this embodiment, however, is not limited to the configuration illustrated in FIG. 4. As shown in FIG. 4, each pixel of the array substrate 10 is assumed to be divided into two regions substantially midway (at line A in the figure) between the two parallel source signal lines 16 surrounding the pixel. Each region is irradiated with ultraviolet light in a direction inclined with respect to the normal to the plane of the pixel by a predetermined angle θ . The direction of ultraviolet light irradiation in each region is set such that, when the optical axis of the ultraviolet light in each region is projected in the plane of the pixel, these projected optical axes are oriented parallel to the source signal lines 16 and 180° from each other.

FIG. 5 is a diagram schematically showing photoalignment on the counter substrate according to the first embodiment. As shown in FIG. 5, the counter substrate 20 has a black matrix 24 formed in a grid pattern and color filters 26 formed in the picture elements defined by the grid pattern. Each picture element of the counter substrate 20 is assumed to be divided into two regions substantially midway (at line B in the figure) between the two sides defining the boundaries of the picture element that are parallel to the gate signal lines 14 on the array substrate 10 when the counter substrate 20 is bonded to the array substrate 10. Each region is irradiated with ultraviolet light in a direction inclined with respect to the normal to the plane of the pixel by a predetermined angle θ . The direction of ultraviolet light irradiation in each region is set such that, when the optical axis of the ultraviolet light in each region is projected in the plane of the pixel, these projected optical axes are oriented parallel to the gate signal lines 14 on the array substrate 10 and 180° from each other.

FIG. 6 is a diagram schematically showing the alignment directions of liquid crystal molecules in each pixel of a liquid crystal display panel assembled by bonding the array substrate shown in FIG. 4 and the counter substrate shown in FIG. 5. When a liquid crystal display panel is assembled by bonding the two substrates 10 and 20 subjected to the alignment process as described above, as shown in FIG. 6, the liquid crystal molecules 31 sealed between the two substrates 10 and 20 are aligned in the direction of the alignment process, i.e., the direction of ultraviolet light irradiation, in each region of the substrates 10 and 20. As a result, four domains in which the liquid crystal molecules 31 are aligned in different directions are formed in each region. The VATN mode requires pretilt angle control with particularly high precision because the display quality is significantly affected by the difference between the pretilt angle near the alignment film 12 and the pretilt angle near the alignment film 22.

A polarizer is disposed on the backside of the array substrate 10. Another polarizer is disposed on the viewing side of the counter substrate 20. A retarder may be disposed between the pair of polarizers.

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The backlight 50 may be of any particular type, such as the edge-lit type or the direct-lit type. For an edge-lit backlight, light emitted from a light source enters a light guide from a side thereof, leaves the light guide from a main surface thereof as planar light after reflection and diffusion, passes through optical sheets such as a prism sheet, and leaves the backlight as display light. For a direct-lit backlight, light emitted from a light source passes through optical sheets such as a reflector sheet, a diffuser sheet, and a prism sheet directly without a light guide and leaves the backlight as display light.

The light source may be of any particular type, although if a light source that emits ultraviolet light with wavelengths of 330 nm or more is used, the use of at least one difunctional monomer that absorbs light with wavelengths of 330 nm or more and a polymer thereof provides the effect of reducing a decrease in voltage holding ratio (VHR). The light source may be, for example, a light-emitting diode (LED) or a cold cathode fluorescent lamp (CCFL).

Examples 1 to 8 and Comparative Examples 1 to 5

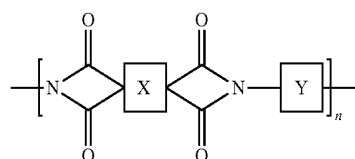
In Examples 1 to 8, VATN mode liquid crystal display panels according to the first embodiment were actually fabricated using liquid crystal alignment agents according to the present invention, and the voltage holding ratios (VHR) of the liquid crystal display panels were measured. In Comparative Examples 1 to 5, the voltage holding ratios (VHR) of liquid crystal display panels were measured as in Examples 1 to 8 except that liquid crystal alignment agents with different compositions were used.

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Liquid crystal alignment agents (alignment film compositions) were first prepared by adding difunctional monomers represented by formulas (12) to (14) below to a solution in N-methylpyrrolidone (NMP) of a polymer for vertical alignment films represented by formula (9) below in the weight ratios shown in Table 1 below. The difunctional monomer represented by formula (12) below has anthracene in the molecule thereof and can absorb light with wavelengths of 330 nm or more. The difunctional monomer represented by formula (13) below has phenanthrene in the molecule thereof and can absorb light with wavelengths of 330 nm or more. FIG. 7 is a graph showing the absorption spectra of the difunctional monomers of formulas (12) to (14).

[Chem. 2]

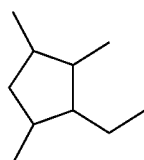
(9)



For the polymer for vertical alignment films in Examples 1 to 8 and Comparative Examples 1 to 5, in formula (9) above, X is a chemical structure of formula (10) below, and Y is a site where a diamine monomer having a photoreactive functional group of formula (11) below is introduced.

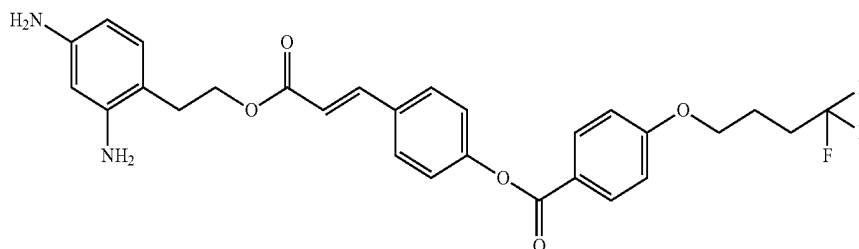
[Chem. 3]

(10)



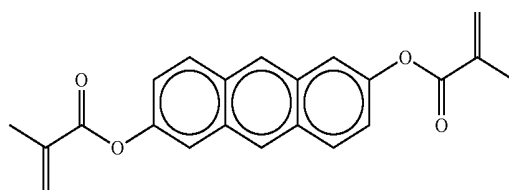
[Chem. 4]

(11)



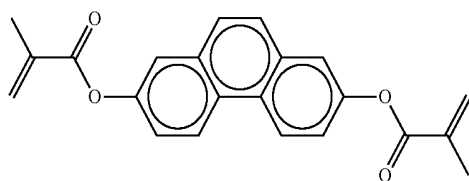
[Chem. 5]

(12)



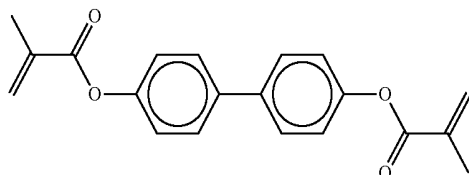
-continued

[Chem. 6]



(13)

[Chem. 7]



(14)

TABLE 1

	Type of difunctional monomer	Weight ratio of difunctional monomer to polymer for vertical alignment films
Example 1	Formula (12)	1/40
Example 2	Formula (12)	1/20
Example 3	Formula (12)	1/10
Example 4	Formula (12)	1/5
Example 5	Formula (13)	1/40
Example 6	Formula (13)	1/20
Example 7	Formula (13)	1/10
Example 8	Formula (13)	1/5
Comparative Example 1	Formula (14)	1/40
Comparative Example 2	Formula (14)	1/20
Comparative Example 3	Formula (14)	1/10
Comparative Example 4	Formula (14)	1/5
Comparative Example 5	Not contained	0

Next, each of the liquid crystal alignment agents prepared as described above was deposited on a surface of an array substrate **10**. Similarly, each of the liquid crystal alignment agents prepared as described above was deposited on a surface of a counter substrate **20**. The deposited liquid crystal alignment agent was prebaked and postbaked. The liquid crystal alignment agent was then subjected to photoalignment by irradiation with polarized ultraviolet light in a direction inclined with respect to the normal to the substrate plane (oblique direction).

Next, after a sealant **40** was applied to the periphery of the array substrate **10** and beads were dispersed over the entire surface of the counter substrate **20**, the array substrate **10** and the counter substrate **20** were bonded together. The orientations of the two substrates **10** and **20** were adjusted such that the alignment direction of the array substrate **10** was perpendicular to the alignment direction of the counter substrate **20**. The two substrates **10** and **20** bonded with the sealant **40** had a gap of the distance corresponding to the size of the beads. A liquid crystal composition having negative dielectric anisotropy was then injected into the gap between the substrates **10** and **20**. Thus, liquid crystal display panels for measurement were fabricated.

Each of the liquid crystal display panels fabricated as described above was mounted above a direct-lit backlight having light-emitting diodes (LEDs) and was continuously irradiated with light from the backlight for 1,000 hours, and the voltage holding ratios (VHR) before and after irradiation

were compared. The voltage holding ratios were calculated by placing the liquid crystal display panel in an oven at 70° C. and measuring the electric charge held 16.61 milliseconds (ms) after a voltage of 1 V was applied. The measurements of the voltage holding ratios are shown in Table 2 below.

TABLE 2

	Initial VHR(%)	VHR after 1,000 hours (%)
Example 1	99.5	97.5
Example 2	99.5	98.5
Example 3	99.5	98.5
Example 4	99.5	98.5
Example 5	99.5	97.5
Example 6	99.5	98.5
Example 7	99.5	98.5
Example 8	99.5	98.5
Comparative Example 1	99.5	92.3
Comparative Example 2	99.5	95.4
Comparative Example 3	99.5	95.4
Comparative Example 4	99.5	95.5
Comparative Example 5	99.5	93.0

As shown in Table 2, Examples 1 to 8, in which a difunctional monomer having anthracene or phenanthrene in the molecule thereof was added, showed smaller decreases in voltage holding ratio and maintained higher voltage holding ratios after continuous irradiation with light from the backlight for 1,000 hours than Comparative Examples 1 to 4, in which a difunctional monomer having biphenyl in the molecule thereof was added, and Comparative Example 5, in which no difunctional monomer was added. The above measurements demonstrate that, in Examples 1 to 8, the difunctional monomer present in the alignment films **12** and **22** or an oligomer or polymer derived therefrom absorbed ultraviolet light contained in the light from the backlight, thus preventing degradation of the liquid crystal due to ultraviolet light.

Among Examples 1 to 8, Examples 2 to 4 and 6 to 8, in which the mixing ratio of the difunctional monomer to the polymer for vertical alignment films was 1/20 or more, showed voltage holding ratios of more than 98% after 1,000 hours.

In Examples 4 and 8, the alignment films **12** and **22** exhibited decreased light transmittance because the liquid crystal alignment agent became opaque after postbaking. In view of light transmittance, therefore, the weight ratio of the difunctional monomer to the polymer for vertical alignment films is preferably 1/10 or less.

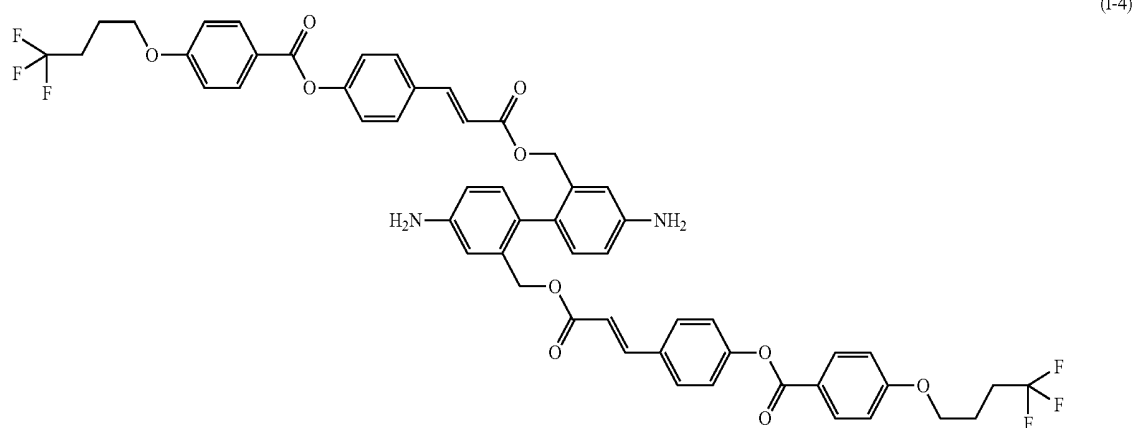
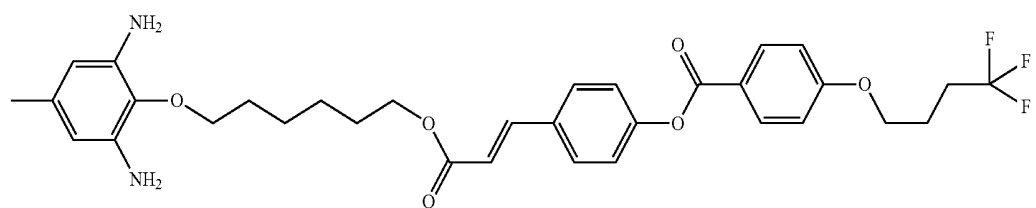
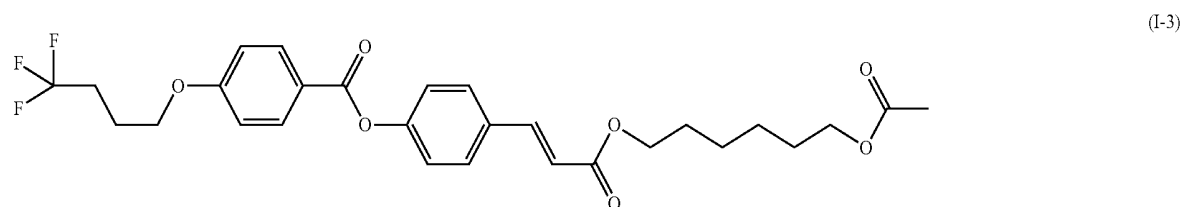
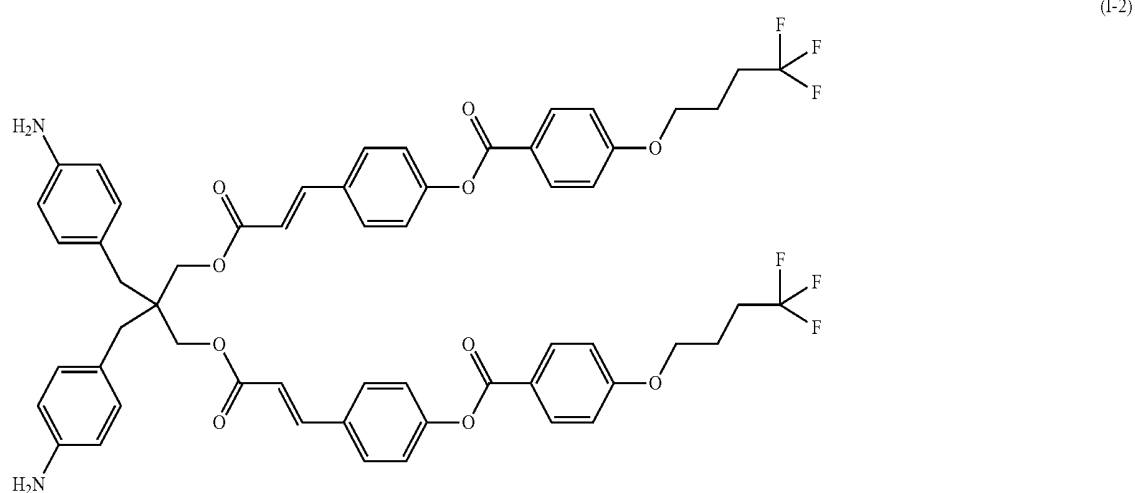
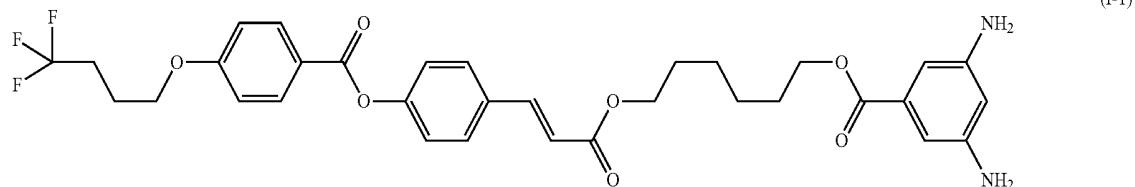
13

Although the diamine monomer having the photoreactive functional group represented by formula (II) above was introduced into the polymer for vertical alignment films in Examples 1 to 8 above, the diamine

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monomer represented by formula (II) above may be replaced by diamine monomers having a photoreactive functional group that are represented by formulas (I-1) to (I-23) below.

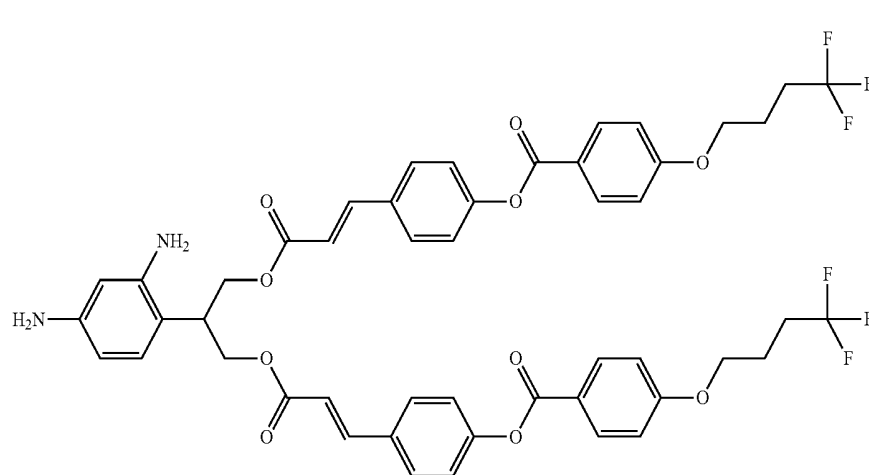
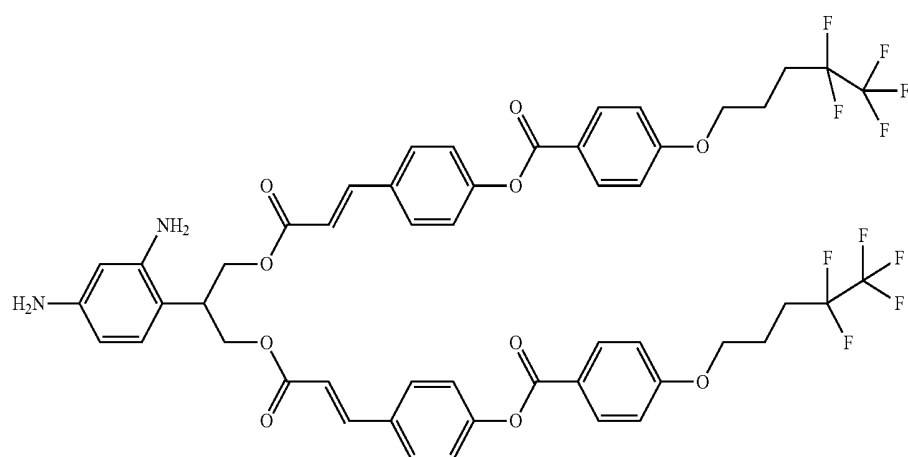
[Chem. 8]



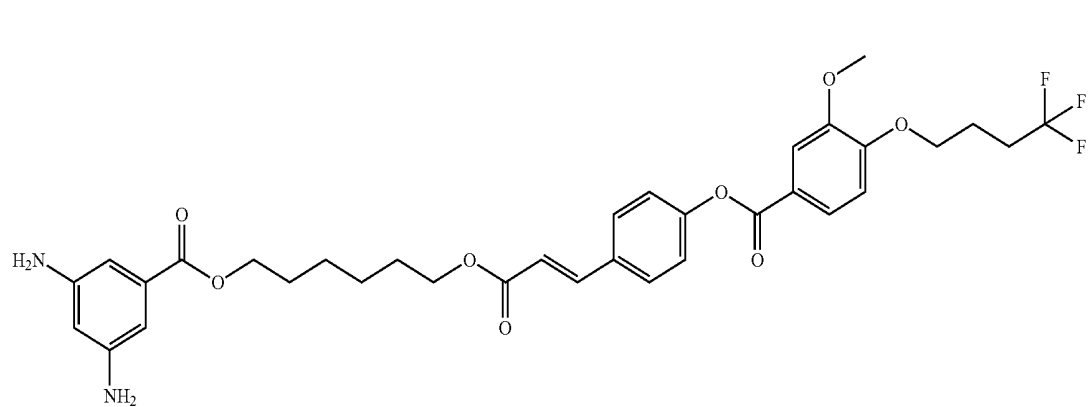
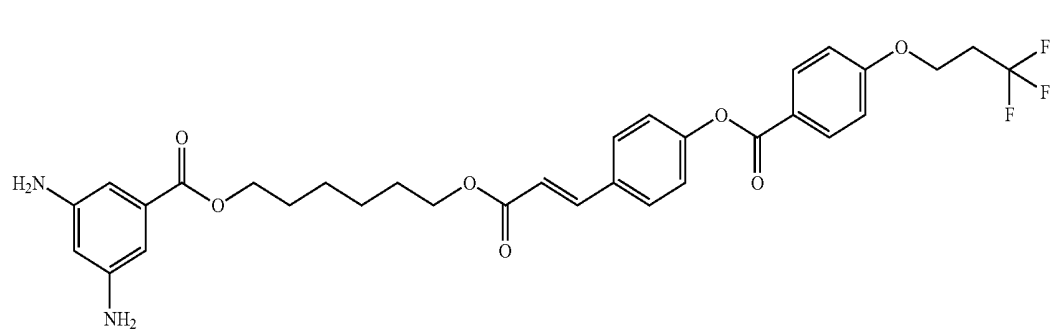
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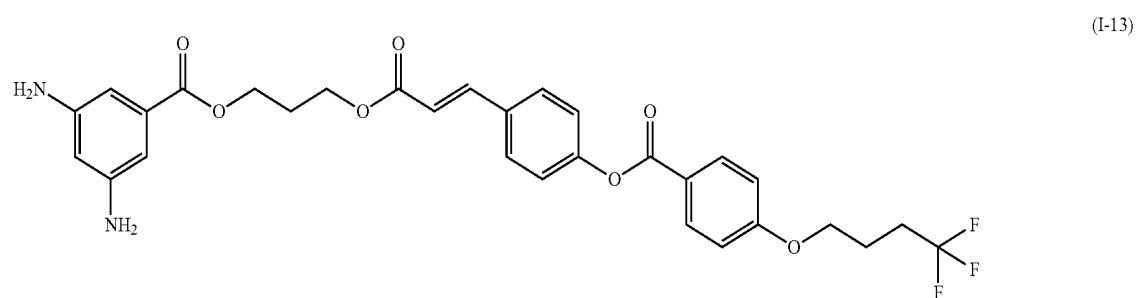
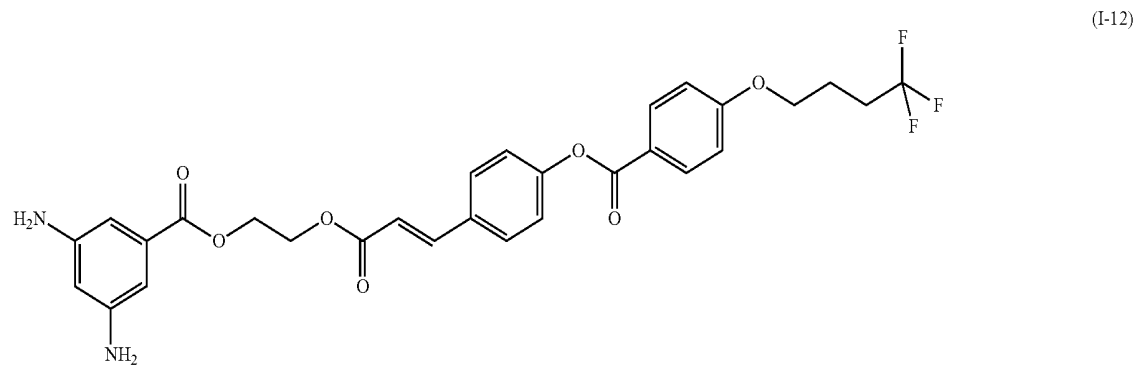
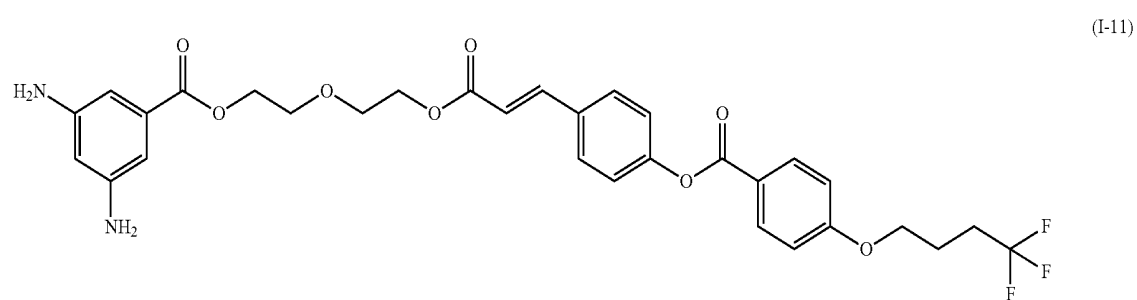
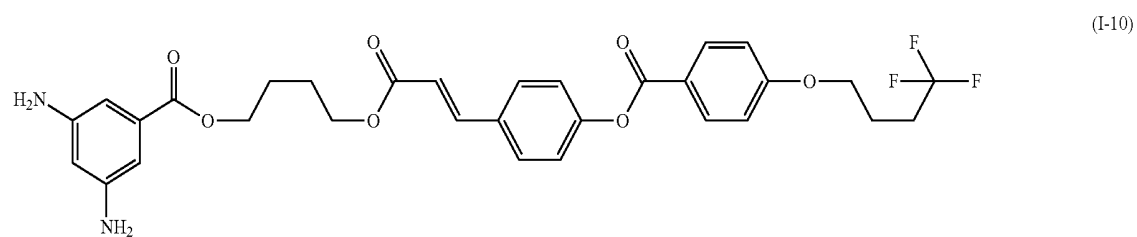
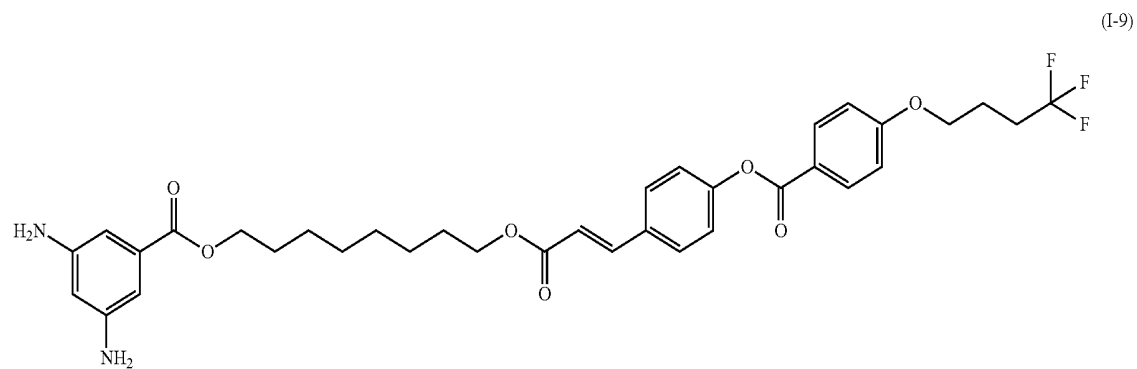
[Chem. 9]



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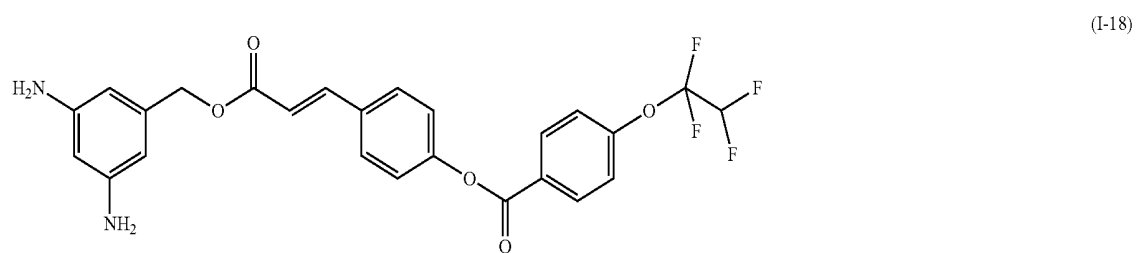
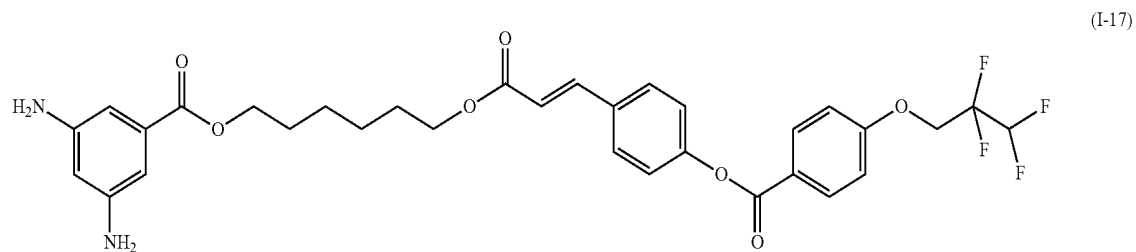
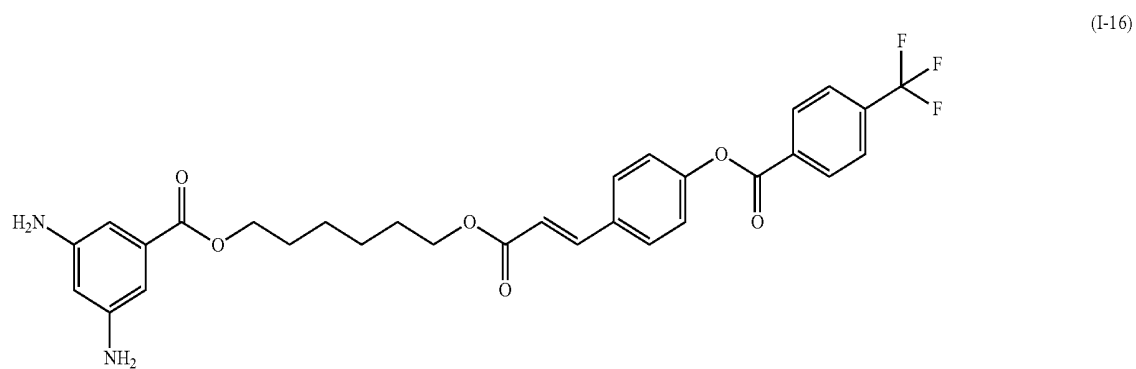
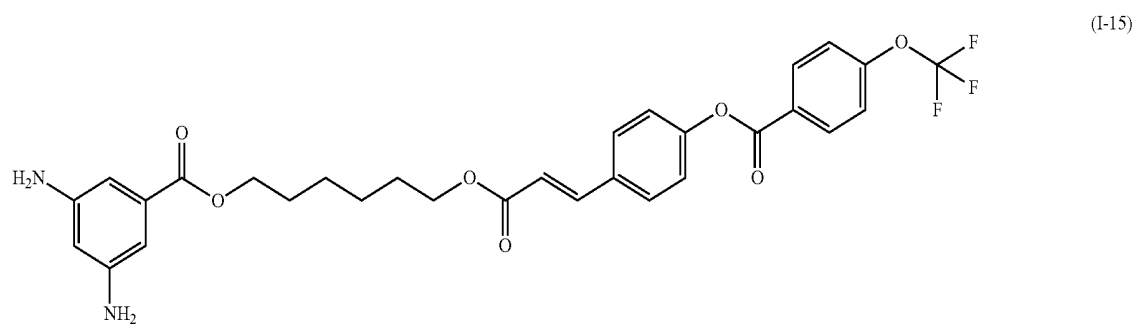
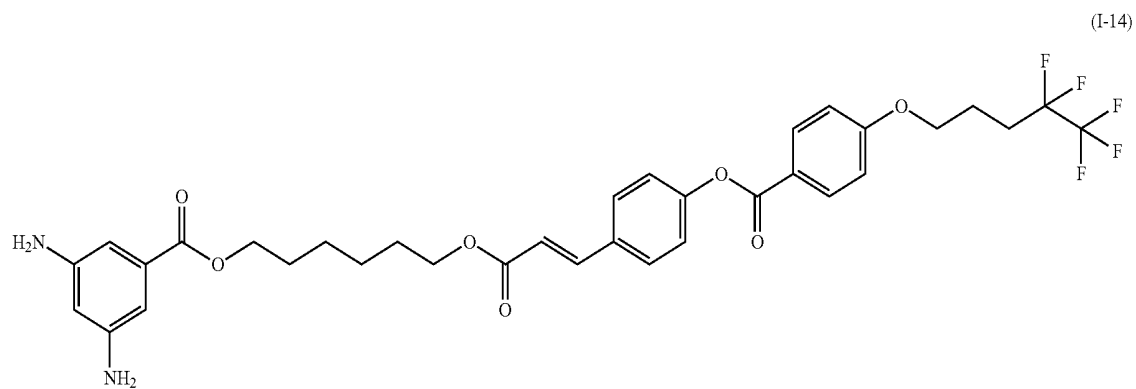
18

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[Chem. 10]

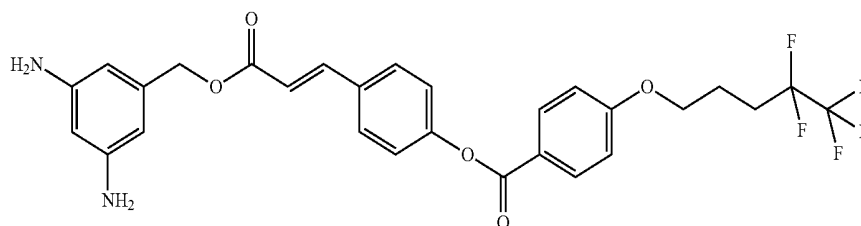


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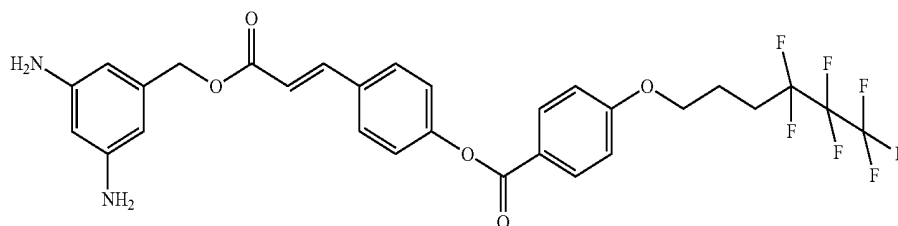
22

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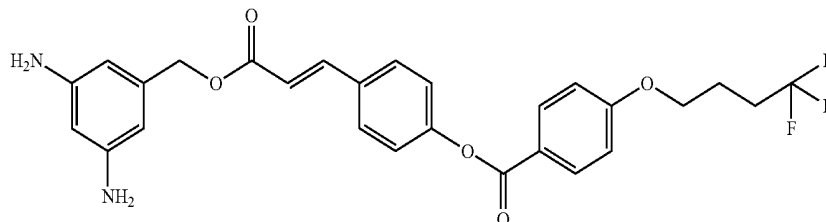
(I-19)



(I-20)

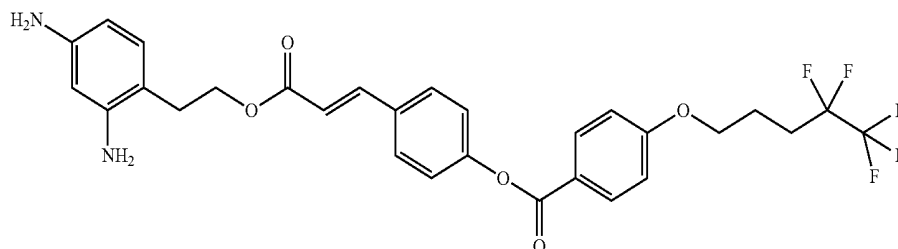


(I-21)

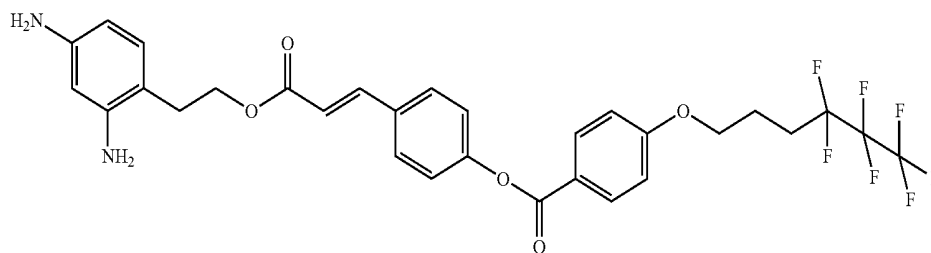


[Chem. 11]

(I-22)



(I-23)



50

Second Embodiment

This embodiment relates to a multi-domain vertical alignment (MVA) mode liquid crystal display. FIG. 8 is a schematic plan view of the MVA mode liquid crystal display according to the second embodiment. FIG. 9 is a schematic sectional view showing a cross-section taken along line II-II in FIG. 8.

The liquid crystal display according to this embodiment includes a liquid crystal display panel including an array substrate, a counter substrate bonded thereto with a sealant, and a liquid crystal layer sealed therebetween. The array substrate, the liquid crystal layer, and the counter substrate are arranged in the above order from the backside toward the display side (viewing side), and a backlight is disposed on the backside of the liquid crystal display panel. The liquid crystal

display according to this embodiment is a transmissive liquid crystal display that presents a display using light emitted from the backlight, and the light passes through, in order, the array substrate, the liquid crystal layer, and the counter substrate.

The array substrate is a transparent substrate (such as a glass substrate) 10a on which are disposed components such as (A) a plurality of parallel gate signal lines 14, (B) a plurality of source signal lines 16 extending perpendicular to the gate signal lines 14 and parallel to each other, (C) thin-film transistors 13 arranged in a matrix corresponding to the intersections of the gate signal lines 14 and the source signal lines 16, and (D) pixel electrodes 18 disposed in the regions defined by the gate signal lines 14 and the source signal lines 16.

A first insulating film 11a overlies the gate signal lines 14, and the source signal lines 16 overlie the first insulating film 11a. That is, the first insulating film 11a electrically insulates

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the gate signal lines **14** from the source signal lines **16**. Auxiliary capacitor lines **17** are disposed in the same layer as the gate signal lines **14**. The auxiliary capacitor lines **17** extend parallel to the gate signal lines **14** midway between the adjacent gate signal lines **14**. The source and drain electrodes of the thin-film transistors **13** are disposed in the same layer as the source signal lines **16**. A second insulating film **11b** overlies the source signal lines **16**, and the pixel electrodes **18** overlie the second insulating film **11b**. In this embodiment, slits **19** are formed in the pixel electrodes **18** so that a plurality of domains are formed when a voltage is applied to the liquid crystal layer. An alignment film **12** is formed on the surface of the array substrate facing the liquid crystal layer.

The counter substrate is a transparent substrate (such as a glass substrate) **20a** on which are disposed components such as (A) a black matrix **24** formed in a grid pattern, (B) color filters **26** formed in the picture elements defined by the grid pattern, and (C) a common electrode **28** formed over the black matrix **24** and the color filters **26**. In this embodiment, protrusions **29** are formed using an insulating material on the side of the common electrode **28** facing the liquid crystal layer so as to form a plurality of domains. The protrusions **29** extend parallel to the slits **19** and across the pixels in a zigzag pattern. An alignment film **22** is formed on the surface of the counter substrate facing the liquid crystal layer.

The liquid crystal layer contains liquid crystal molecules **31** having negative dielectric anisotropy. In an off-state, in which the voltage applied to the liquid crystal layer falls below a threshold voltage, the liquid crystal molecules **31** are aligned substantially perpendicular to the surfaces of the alignment films **12** and **22** (substrate plane). In an on-state, in which the voltage applied to the liquid crystal layer exceeds the threshold voltage, the liquid crystal molecules **31**, having negative dielectric anisotropy, fall parallel to the substrate plane from the slits **19** and the protrusions **29** depending on the voltage applied. Thus, the liquid crystal layer is birefringent to the light passing therethrough. In this embodiment, the slits **19** and the protrusions **29** form a plurality of domains in which the liquid crystal molecules are aligned in different directions in each pixel.

The alignment films **12** and **22** are formed by depositing and baking a liquid crystal alignment agent containing at least one polymer selected from a polyamic acid and an imide polymer thereof and at least one difunctional monomer that absorbs light with wavelengths of 330 nm or more.

The surfaces of the alignment films **12** and **22** are not subjected to an alignment process. In an off-state, therefore, the pretilt (initial tilt) of the liquid crystal molecules **31** is perpendicular.

A polarizer is disposed on the backside of the array substrate. Another polarizer is disposed on the viewing side of the counter substrate. A retarder may be disposed between the pair of polarizers.

In this embodiment, the backlight **50** may be of any particular type, such as the edge-lit type or the direct-lit type. In addition, the light source may be of any particular type, although if a light source that emits ultraviolet light with wavelengths of 330 nm or more is used, the use of at least one difunctional monomer that absorbs light with wavelengths of 330 nm or more and a polymer thereof provides the effect of reducing a decrease in voltage holding ratio (VHR). The light source may be, for example, a light-emitting diode (LED) or a cold cathode fluorescent lamp (CCFL).

Examples 9 to 16 and Comparative Examples 6 to 10

In Examples 9 to 16, MVA mode liquid crystal display panels according to the second embodiment were actually

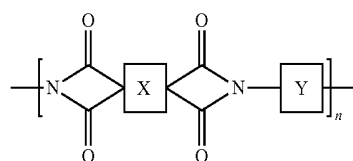
24

fabricated using liquid crystal alignment agents according to the present invention, and the voltage holding ratios (VHR) of the liquid crystal display panels were measured. In Comparative Examples 6 to 10, the voltage holding ratios (VHR) of liquid crystal display panels were measured as in Examples 9 to 16 except that liquid crystal alignment agents with different compositions were used.

Liquid crystal alignment agents were first prepared as in Examples 1 to 8 and Comparative Examples 1 to 5 by adding the difunctional monomers represented by formulas (12) to (14) above to a solution in NMP of a polymer for vertical alignment films represented by formula (9) below in the weight ratios shown in Table 3 below.

[Chem. 12]

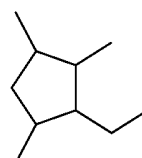
(9)



For the polymer for vertical alignment films in Examples 9 to 16 and Comparative Examples 6 to 10, in formula (9) above, X is a chemical structure of formula (10) below, and Y is a site where a diamine monomer of formula (15) or a diamine monomer of formula (16) below is introduced. The diamine monomer of formula (15) and the diamine monomer (p-phenylenediamine) of formula (16) below are introduced in a molar ratio of 1:3.

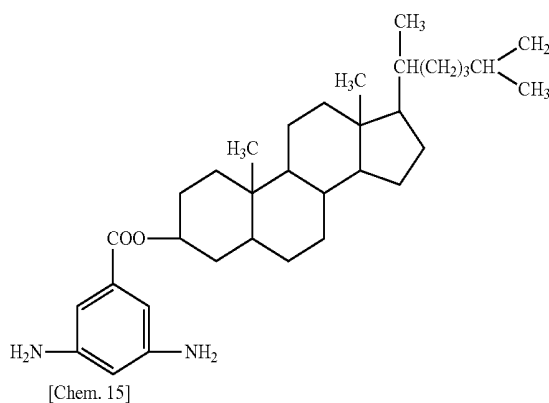
[Chem. 13]

(10)



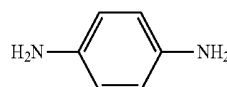
[Chem. 14]

(15)



[Chem. 15]

(16)



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TABLE 3

	Type of difunctional monomer	Weight ratio of difunctional monomer to polymer for vertical alignment films
Example 9	Formula (12)	1/40
Example 10	Formula (12)	1/20
Example 11	Formula (12)	1/10
Example 12	Formula (12)	1/5
Example 13	Formula (13)	1/40
Example 14	Formula (13)	1/20
Example 15	Formula (13)	1/10
Example 16	Formula (13)	1/5
Comparative Example 6	Formula (14)	1/40
Comparative Example 7	Formula (14)	1/20
Comparative Example 8	Formula (14)	1/10
Comparative Example 9	Formula (14)	1/5
Comparative Example 10	Not contained	0

Next, each of the liquid crystal alignment agents prepared as described above was deposited on a surface of an array substrate. Similarly, each of the liquid crystal alignment agents prepared as described above was deposited on a surface of a counter substrate. The deposited liquid crystal alignment agent was prebaked and postbaked.

Because the orientation of the liquid crystal is controlled in the MVA mode by dividing each pixel into a plurality of domains, the slits **19** are formed in the pixel electrodes **18** on the array substrate, and the protrusions **29** are disposed so as to protrude from the surface of the counter substrate facing the liquid crystal layer. To implement the MVA mode, slits may be formed on both the array substrate and the counter substrate.

Next, after a sealant was applied to the periphery of the array substrate and beads were dispersed over the entire surface of the counter substrate, the array substrate and the counter substrate were bonded together. The two substrates bonded with the sealant had a gap of the distance corresponding to the size of the beads. A liquid crystal composition having negative dielectric anisotropy was then injected into the gap between the substrates. Thus, liquid crystal display panels for measurement were fabricated.

Each of the liquid crystal display panels fabricated as described above was mounted above a direct-lit backlight having LEDs and was continuously irradiated with light from the backlight for 1,000 hours, and the voltage holding ratios (VHR) before and after irradiation were compared. The voltage holding ratios were calculated by placing the liquid crystal display panel in an oven at 70° C. and measuring the electric charge held 16.61 milliseconds (ms) after a voltage of 1 V was applied. The measurements of the voltage holding ratios are shown in Table 4 below.

TABLE 4

	Initial VHR(%)	VHR after 1,000 hours (%)
Example 9	99.5	97.5
Example 10	99.5	98.5
Example 11	99.5	99.0
Example 12	99.5	99.0
Example 13	99.5	97.5
Example 14	99.5	98.5
Example 15	99.5	99.0
Example 16	99.5	99.0
Comparative Example 6	99.5	95.5
Comparative Example 7	99.5	96.5

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TABLE 4-continued

	Initial VHR(%)	VHR after 1,000 hours (%)
Comparative Example 8	99.5	96.5
Comparative Example 9	99.5	96.5
Comparative Example 10	99.5	95.0

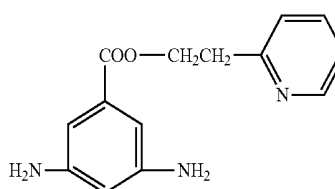
As shown in Table 4, the measurements for the MVA mode liquid crystal displays showed the same tendency as the VATN mode liquid crystal displays. Specifically, Examples 9 to 16, in which a difunctional monomer having anthracene or phenanthrene in the molecule thereof was added, showed smaller decreases in voltage holding ratio and maintained higher voltage holding ratios after continuous irradiation with light from the backlight for 1,000 hours than Comparative Examples 6 to 9, in which a difunctional monomer having biphenyl in the molecule thereof was added, and Comparative Example 10, in which no difunctional monomer was added. The above measurements demonstrate that, in Examples 9 to 16, the difunctional monomer present in the alignment films **12** and **22** or an oligomer or polymer derived therefrom absorbed ultraviolet light contained in the light from the backlight, thus preventing degradation of the liquid crystal due to ultraviolet light.

Among Examples 9 to 16, Examples 10 to 12 and 14 to 16, in which the mixing ratio of the difunctional monomer to the polymer for vertical alignment films was 1/20 or more, showed voltage holding ratios of more than 98% after 1,000 hours.

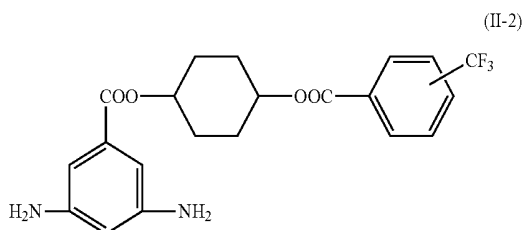
In Examples 12 and 16, the alignment films **12** and **22** exhibited decreased light transmittance because the liquid crystal alignment agent became opaque after postbaking.

Although the diamine monomers represented by formulas (15) and (16) above were introduced into the polymer for vertical alignment films in Examples 9 to 16 above, one or both of the diamine monomers represented by formulas (15) and (16) above may be replaced by diamine monomers represented by formulas (II-1) to (II-6) below.

[Chem. 16]



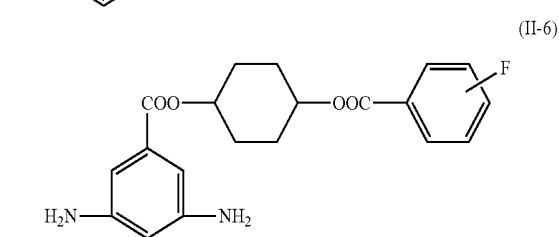
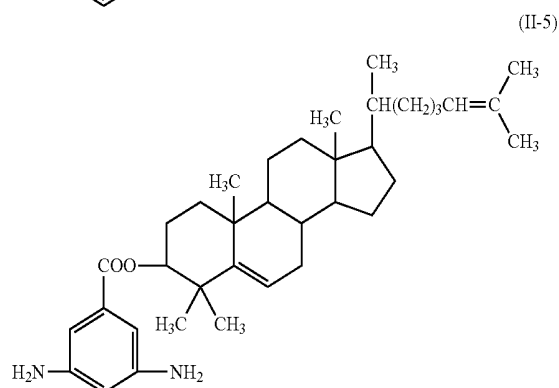
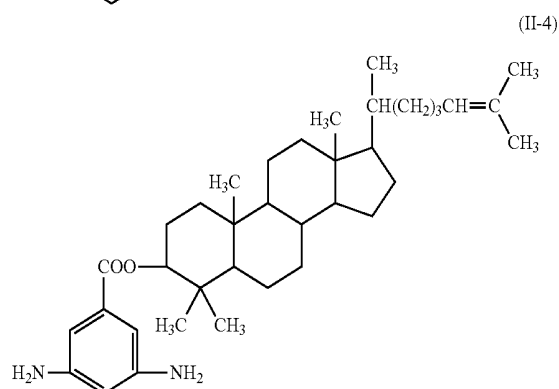
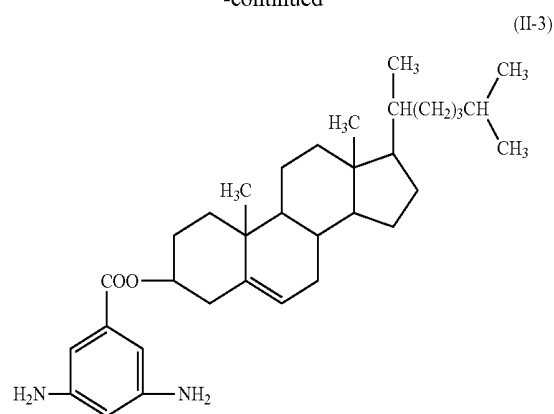
(II-1)



(II-2)

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-continued



Third Embodiment

This embodiment relates to a PSA vertical alignment (PSA-VA) mode liquid crystal display. FIG. 10 is a schematic plan view of the PSA-VA mode liquid crystal display according to the third embodiment. FIGS. 11 to 14 are conceptual diagrams illustrating a PSA-layer forming process.

The liquid crystal display according to this embodiment includes a liquid crystal display panel including an array substrate 10, a counter substrate 20 bonded thereto with a sealant, and a liquid crystal layer sealed therebetween that contains liquid crystal molecules 31. The array substrate 10, the liquid crystal layer, and the counter substrate 20 are

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arranged in the above order from the backside toward the display side (viewing side), and a backlight is disposed on the backside of the liquid crystal display panel. The liquid crystal display according to this embodiment is a transmissive liquid crystal display that presents a display using light emitted from the backlight, and the light passes through, in order, the array substrate 10, the liquid crystal layer, and the counter substrate 20.

The array substrate 10 is a transparent substrate (such as a glass substrate) on which are disposed components such as (A) a plurality of parallel gate signal lines 14, (B) a plurality of source signal lines 16 extending perpendicular to the gate signal lines 14 and parallel to each other, (C) thin-film transistors 13 arranged in a matrix corresponding to the intersections of the gate signal lines 14 and the source signal lines 16, and (D) pixel electrodes 18 disposed in the regions defined by the gate signal lines 14 and the source signal lines 16.

A first insulating film overlies the gate signal lines 14, and the source signal lines 16 overlie the first insulating film. That is, the first insulating film electrically insulates the gate signal lines 14 from the source signal lines 16. Auxiliary capacitor lines 17 are disposed in the same layer as the gate signal lines 14. The auxiliary capacitor lines 17 extend parallel to the gate signal lines 14 midway between the adjacent gate signal lines 14. The source and drain electrodes of the thin-film transistors 13 are disposed in the same layer as the source signal lines 16. A second insulating film overlies the source signal lines 16, and the pixel electrodes 18 overlie the second insulating film. In this embodiment, the pixel electrodes 18 have a fish bone structure including a cross-shaped trunk and many branches extending from the trunk. The branches within the same region defined by the trunk extend parallel to each other, and slits 19 are formed between the branches in the pixel electrodes 18. In the four regions defined by the trunk, the branches extend in directions 90° from each other so that a plurality of domains are formed when a voltage is applied to the liquid crystal layer. An alignment film 12 and a PSA layer 37 are formed on the surface of the array substrate 10 facing the liquid crystal layer.

The counter substrate 20 is a transparent substrate (such as a glass substrate) on which are disposed components such as (A) a black matrix formed in a grid pattern, (B) color filters formed in the picture elements defined by the grid pattern, and (C) a common electrode formed over the black matrix and the color filters. An alignment film 22 and a PSA layer 37 are formed on the surface of the counter substrate 20 facing the liquid crystal layer. In the PSA-VA mode, many slits 19 are formed in the pixel electrodes 18, and no slits 19 are formed in the common electrode.

The liquid crystal layer contains liquid crystal molecules 31 having negative dielectric anisotropy. In an off-state, in which the voltage applied to the liquid crystal layer falls below a threshold voltage, the liquid crystal molecules 31 are aligned substantially perpendicular to the surfaces of the alignment films 12 and 22 (substrate plane) and have a pretilt angle of, for example, from 85° to less than 90°. In an on-state, in which the voltage applied to the liquid crystal layer exceeds the threshold voltage, the liquid crystal molecules 31, having negative dielectric anisotropy, fall parallel to the substrate plane depending on the voltage applied. Thus, the liquid crystal layer is birefringent to the light passing therethrough.

The alignment films 12 and 22 are formed by depositing and baking a liquid crystal alignment agent containing at least one polymer selected from a polyamic acid and an imide polymer thereof and at least one difunctional monomer that absorbs light with wavelengths of 330 nm or more.

The PSA layers **37** are formed on the surfaces of the alignment films **12** and **22**. The PSA layers **37** function to determine the orientation (initial orientation) of the liquid crystal molecules **31** when no voltage is applied thereto, thus allowing, for example, stabilized alignment of the liquid crystal layer and improved response speed.

One known method for forming a PSA layer is to photopolymerize a PSA monomer **35** contained in the liquid crystal layer. During photopolymerization, a voltage may or may not be applied to the liquid crystal layer. An example of a method for forming a PSA layer while applying a voltage to the liquid crystal layer will now be described with reference to FIGS. **11** to **14**.

Referring first to FIG. **11**, as a first step of the PSA-layer forming process, the array substrate **10** and the counter substrate **20** are bonded together, with the alignment films **12** and **22** facing each other, so as to be spaced by spacers at the distance corresponding to the thickness of the liquid crystal layer. Turning to FIG. **12**, as a second step of the PSA-layer forming process, a liquid crystal composition containing the PSA monomer **35** and the liquid crystal molecules **31** is sealed between the substrates **10** and **20**. Turning to FIG. **13**, as a third step of the PSA-layer forming process, a voltage is applied to the liquid crystal layer. Turning to FIG. **14**, as a fourth step of the PSA-layer forming process, the liquid crystal layer is irradiated with ultraviolet light while applying a voltage thereto. As a result, the PSA monomer **35** is photopolymerized, thus forming the PSA layer **37**.

The constituents of the PSA layers **37** can be determined by chemical analysis using, for example, ^{13}C -nuclear magnetic resonance (NMR) or mass spectrometry (MS).

In this embodiment, a polarizer is disposed on the backside of the array substrate **10**. Another polarizer is disposed on the viewing side of the counter substrate **20**. A retarder may be disposed between the pair of polarizers.

The backlight may be of any particular type, such as the edge-lit type or the direct-lit type. In addition, the light source may be of any particular type, although if a light source that emits ultraviolet light with wavelengths of 330 nm or more is used, the use of at least one difunctional monomer that absorbs light with wavelengths of 330 nm or more and a polymer thereof provides the effect of reducing a decrease in voltage holding ratio (VHR). The light source may be, for example, a light-emitting diode (LED) or a cold cathode fluorescent lamp (CCFL).

Examples 17 to 24 and Comparative Examples 11 to 15

In Examples 17 to 24, PSA-VA mode liquid crystal display panels according to the third embodiment were actually fabricated using liquid crystal alignment agents according to the present invention, and the voltage holding ratios (VHR) of the liquid crystal display panels were measured. In Comparative Examples 11 to 15, the voltage holding ratios (VHR) of liquid crystal display panels were measured as in Examples 17 to 24 except that liquid crystal alignment agents with different compositions were used.

Liquid crystal alignment agents were first prepared by adding the difunctional monomers represented by formulas (12) to (14) above to a solution in NMP of the same polymer for vertical alignment films as in Examples 9 to 16 and Comparative Examples 6 to 10 in the weight ratios shown in Table 5 below.

TABLE 5

	Type of difunctional monomer	Weight ratio of difunctional monomer to polymer for vertical alignment films
Example 17	Formula (12)	1/40
Example 18	Formula (12)	1/20
Example 19	Formula (12)	1/10
Example 20	Formula (12)	1/5
Example 21	Formula (13)	1/40
Example 22	Formula (13)	1/20
Example 23	Formula (13)	1/10
Example 24	Formula (13)	1/5
Comparative Example 11	Formula (14)	1/40
Comparative Example 12	Formula (14)	1/20
Comparative Example 13	Formula (14)	1/10
Comparative Example 14	Formula (14)	1/5
Comparative Example 15	Not contained	0

Next, each of the liquid crystal alignment agents prepared as described above was deposited on a surface of an array substrate **10**. Similarly, each of the liquid crystal alignment agents prepared as described above was deposited on a surface of a counter substrate **20**. The deposited liquid crystal alignment agent was prebaked and postbaked.

Next, after a sealant was applied to the periphery of the array substrate **10** and beads were dispersed over the entire surface of the counter substrate **20**, the array substrate **10** and the counter substrate **20** were bonded together. The two substrates **10** and **20** bonded with the sealant had a gap of the distance corresponding to the size of the beads. A liquid crystal composition having negative dielectric anisotropy was then injected into the gap between the substrates **10** and **20**. The liquid crystal composition contained 0.3% by weight of the biphenyl difunctional monomer represented by formula (14) above. After the injection of the liquid crystal composition, the liquid crystal layer was irradiated with ultraviolet light from a black light while applying a voltage thereto to photopolymerize the biphenyl difunctional monomer, thus forming PSA layers **37** on the surfaces of the alignment films **12** and **22**. Thus, liquid crystal display panels for measurement were fabricated.

Each of the liquid crystal display panels fabricated as described above was mounted above a direct-lit backlight having LEDs and was continuously irradiated with light from the backlight for 1,000 hours, and the voltage holding ratios (VHR) before and after irradiation were compared. The voltage holding ratios were calculated by placing the liquid crystal display panel in an oven at 70° C. and measuring the electric charge held 16.61 milliseconds (ms) after a voltage of 1 V was applied. The measurements of the voltage holding ratios are shown in Table 6 below.

TABLE 6

	Initial VHR(%)	VHR after 1,000 hours (%)
Example 17	99.5	97.5
Example 18	99.5	98.0
Example 19	99.5	98.0
Example 20	99.5	99.0
Example 21	99.5	97.5
Example 22	99.5	98.0
Example 23	99.5	98.0
Example 24	99.5	99.0
Comparative Example 11	99.5	94.5
Comparative Example 12	99.5	94.5
Comparative Example 13	99.5	94.4

TABLE 6-continued

	Initial VHR(%)	VHR after 1,000 hours (%)
Comparative Example 14	99.5	94.5
Comparative Example 15	99.5	91.5

As shown in Table 6, the measurements for the PSA-VA mode liquid crystal displays showed the same tendency as the VATN mode liquid crystal displays and the MVA mode liquid crystal displays. Specifically, Examples 17 to 24, in which a difunctional monomer having anthracene or phenanthrene in the molecule thereof was added, showed smaller decreases in voltage holding ratio and maintained higher voltage holding ratios after continuous irradiation with light from the backlight for 1,000 hours than Comparative Examples 11 to 14, in which a difunctional monomer having biphenyl in the molecule thereof was added, and Comparative Example 15, in which no difunctional monomer was added. The above measurements demonstrate that, in Examples 17 to 24, the difunctional monomer present in the alignment films **12** and **22** or an oligomer or polymer derived therefrom absorbed ultraviolet light contained in the light from the backlight, thus preventing degradation of the liquid crystal due to ultraviolet light.

Among Examples 17 to 24, Examples 18 to 20 and 22 to 24, in which the mixing ratio of the difunctional monomer to the polymer for vertical alignment films was 1/20 or more, showed voltage holding ratios of more than 98% after 1,000 hours.

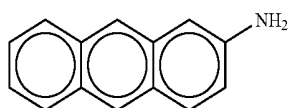
In Examples 20 and 24, the alignment films **12** and **22** exhibited decreased light transmittance because the liquid crystal alignment agent became opaque after postbaking.

Although the diamine monomers represented by formulas (15) and (16) above were introduced into the polymer for vertical alignment films in Examples 17 to 24 above, one or both of the diamine monomers represented by formulas (15) and (16) above may be replaced by the diamine monomers represented by formulas (II-1) to (II-6) above.

Comparative Example 16

In Comparative Example 16, a VATN mode liquid crystal display panel according to the first embodiment was actually fabricated as in Example 3 except that a liquid crystal alignment agent having a different composition was used, and the voltage holding ratio (VHR) of the liquid crystal display panel was measured. The liquid crystal alignment agent used in Comparative Example 16 contained an additive represented by formula (17) below instead of the difunctional monomer represented by formula (12) above, which was used in Example 3, in a weight ratio of 1/10 to the polymer for vertical alignment films.

[Chem. 17]



In Comparative Example 16, the initial VHR before irradiation of the liquid crystal display panel with light from the backlight was 95.2%, and the VHR after continuous irradiation with light from the backlight for 1,000 hours was in the range of 60% to 70%. This demonstrates that the same effect

as in Example 3 is not achieved simply by adding an additive having an anthracene backbone in the molecule thereof. It is believed that an unpolymerized additive partially dissolves into the liquid crystal layer, thus significantly decreasing the VHR. That is, it is believed that polymerization of an additive prevents it from dissolving into the liquid crystal layer, thus allowing improved VHR and structural stabilization of the alignment film.

This application claims priority to Japanese Patent Application No. 2010-286046 filed on Dec. 22, 2010, under the Paris Convention or the legislation of the countries for entry. The entire content of the application is incorporated herein by reference.

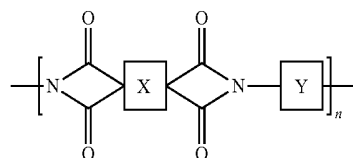
REFERENCE SIGNS LIST

- 10:** array substrate
- 10a:** transparent substrate
- 11a:** first insulating film
- 11b:** second insulating film
- 12:** alignment film
- 13:** thin-film transistor
- 14:** gate signal line
- 16:** source signal line
- 17:** auxiliary capacitor line
- 18:** pixel electrode
- 19:** slit in pixel electrode
- 20:** counter substrate
- 20a:** transparent substrate
- 22:** alignment film
- 24:** black matrix
- 26:** color filter
- 28:** common electrode
- 29:** protrusion
- 30:** liquid crystal layer
- 31:** liquid crystal molecule
- 35:** PSA monomer
- 37:** PSA layer
- 40:** sealant
- 50:** backlight

The invention claimed is:

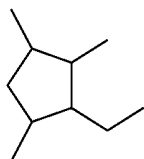
1. A liquid crystal display comprising an active substrate, a counter substrate, and a liquid crystal layer having negative dielectric anisotropy disposed between the active substrate and the counter substrate,

at least one of the active substrate and the counter substrate having an alignment film formed using a liquid crystal alignment agent containing a mixture of at least one polymer selected from a polyamic acid and an imide polymer thereof, and at least one difunctional monomer, wherein the at least one polymer has a photoreactive functional group which is one of chalcone, cinnamate, azo and coumarin, and aligns the liquid crystal perpendicularly, the imide polymer being represented by formula (9) in which Y is a site where a diamine having the photoreactive group is introduced, and X is a chemical structure represented by formula (10):



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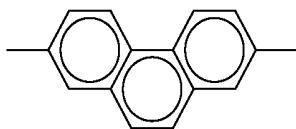
-continued



the at least one difunctional monomer comprising a difunctional monomer represented by general formula (I):



wherein P^1 and P^2 are the same or different and are acrylate, methacrylate, vinyl, vinyloxy, or epoxy; A^1 and A^2 are each a polycyclic aromatic hydrocarbon represented by formula (6):



where the hydrogen atoms contained in A^1 and A^2 are optionally substituted with halogen, methyl, ethyl, or propyl; Z^1 is COO, OCO, O, CO, NHCO, CONH, or S, or is a direct bond between A^1 and A^2 or between A^2 and A^2 ; and n is 0, 1, or 2.

2. The liquid crystal display according to claim 1, wherein in general formula (I), $n=0$, P^1 and P^2 are the same or different and are acrylate or methacrylate, and A^1 is the polycyclic aromatic hydrocarbon represented by formula (6).

3. The liquid crystal display according to claim 1, further comprising a polymer layer formed between the liquid crystal layer and the alignment film by photopolymerization of a monomer contained in the liquid crystal layer.

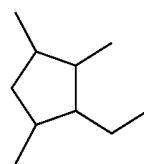
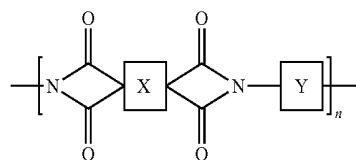
4. A method for manufacturing a liquid crystal display, comprising the steps of forming an active substrate, forming a counter substrate, and forming a liquid crystal layer having negative dielectric anisotropy between the active substrate and the counter substrate,

at least one of the steps of forming the active substrate and forming the counter substrate including the steps of providing a pixel electrode or a counter electrode and forming an alignment film on the active substrate or the counter substrate using a liquid crystal alignment agent containing a mixture of at least one polymer selected from a polyamic acid and an imide polymer thereof, and at least one difunctional monomer,

wherein the at least one polymer has a photoreactive functional group which is one of chalcone, cinnamate, azo

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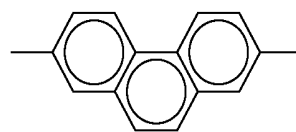
and coumarin, and aligns the liquid crystal perpendicularly, the imide polymer being represented by formula (9) in which Y is a site where a diamine having the photoreactive group is introduced, and X is a chemical structure represented by formula (10):



the at least one difunctional monomer comprising a difunctional monomer represented by general formula (I):



wherein P^1 and P^2 are the same or different and are acrylate, methacrylate, vinyl, vinyloxy, or epoxy; A^1 and A^2 are each a polycyclic aromatic hydrocarbon represented by formula (6):



where the hydrogen atoms contained in A^1 and A^2 are optionally substituted with halogen, methyl, ethyl, or propyl; Z^1 is COO, OCO, O, CO, NHCO, CONH, or S, or is a direct bond between A^1 and A^2 or between A^2 and A^2 ; and n is 0, 1, or 2.

5. The method for manufacturing a liquid crystal display according to claim 4, wherein in general formula (I), $n=0$, P^1 and P^2 are the same or different and are acrylate or methacrylate, and A^1 is the polycyclic aromatic hydrocarbon represented by formula (6).

6. The method for manufacturing a liquid crystal display according to claim 4, further comprising a step of forming a polymer layer between the liquid crystal layer and the alignment film by photopolymerization of a monomer contained in the liquid crystal layer.

* * * * *

专利名称(译)	液晶取向剂，液晶显示器和液晶显示器的制造方法		
公开(公告)号	US9239493	公开(公告)日	2016-01-19
申请号	US13/997490	申请日	2011-12-21
[标]申请(专利权)人(译)	水崎政信 中西洋平		
申请(专利权)人(译)	水崎，雅信 中西，幽黑		
当前申请(专利权)人(译)	夏普株式会社		
[标]发明人	MIZUSAKI MASANOBU NAKANISHI YOUHEI		
发明人	MIZUSAKI, MASANOBU NAKANISHI, YOUHEI		
IPC分类号	G02F1/1337 C08G73/10 C09K19/56		
CPC分类号	G02F1/133723 C08G73/10 C09K19/56 G02F1/133711 B32B2457/202 Y10T428/1018 Y10T428/1023		
优先权	2010286046 2010-12-22 JP		
其他公开文献	US20130286340A1		
外部链接	Espacenet USPTO		

摘要(译)

本发明提供一种能够防止电压保持率 (VHR) 降低的液晶取向剂，含有这种液晶取向剂的液晶显示器，以及制造这种液晶显示器的方法。本发明的方面包括含有至少一种选自聚酰胺酸及其酰亚胺聚合物的聚合物和至少一种具有蒽或菲结构的双官能单体的液晶取向剂，液晶显示器包括在其上形成的取向膜。使用上述液晶取向剂的有源基板和对置基板中的至少一个，以及制造液晶显示器的方法，包括形成有源基板和形成对向基板的步骤，其中至少一个包括形成对准使用上述液晶取向剂在有源衬底或对衬底上制作薄膜。

ratio (VHR), a liquid crystal display containing such a liquid crystal alignment agent, and a method for manufacturing such a liquid crystal display. Aspects of the present invention include a liquid crystal alignment agent containing at least