

Fig. 1 PRIOR ART

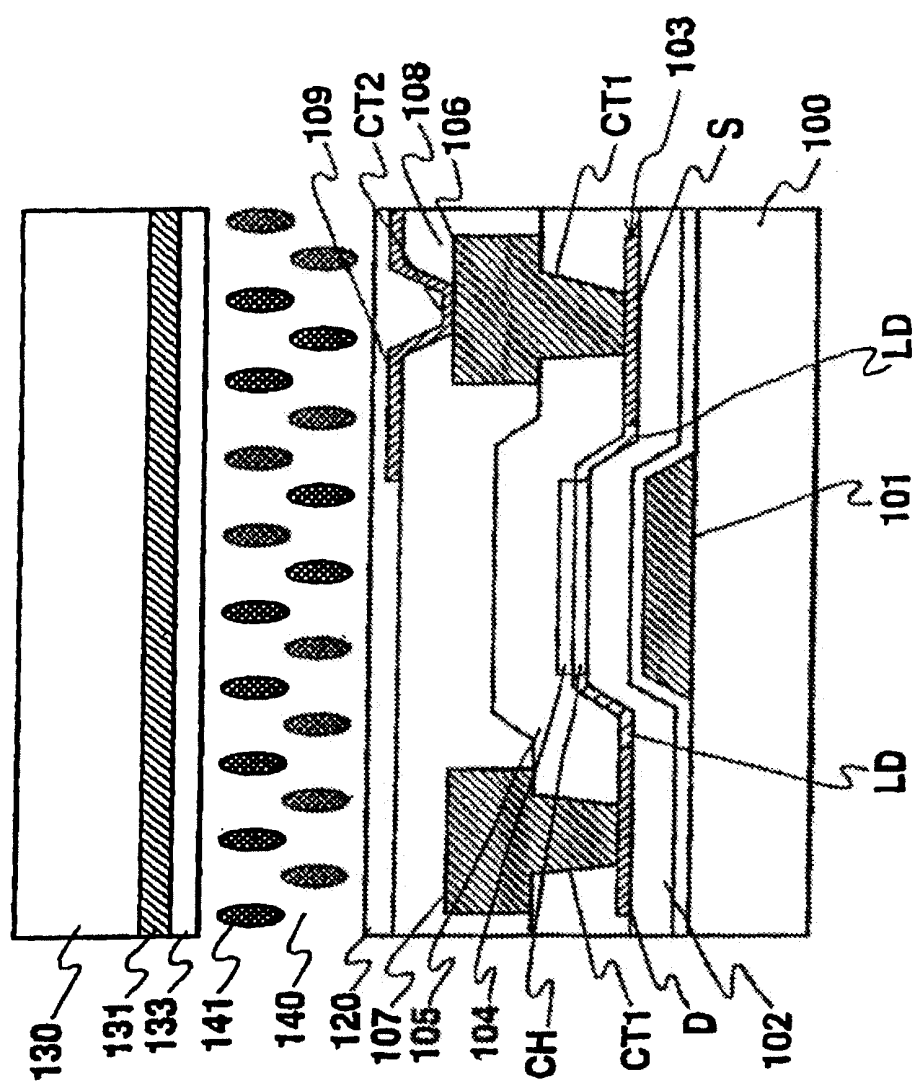
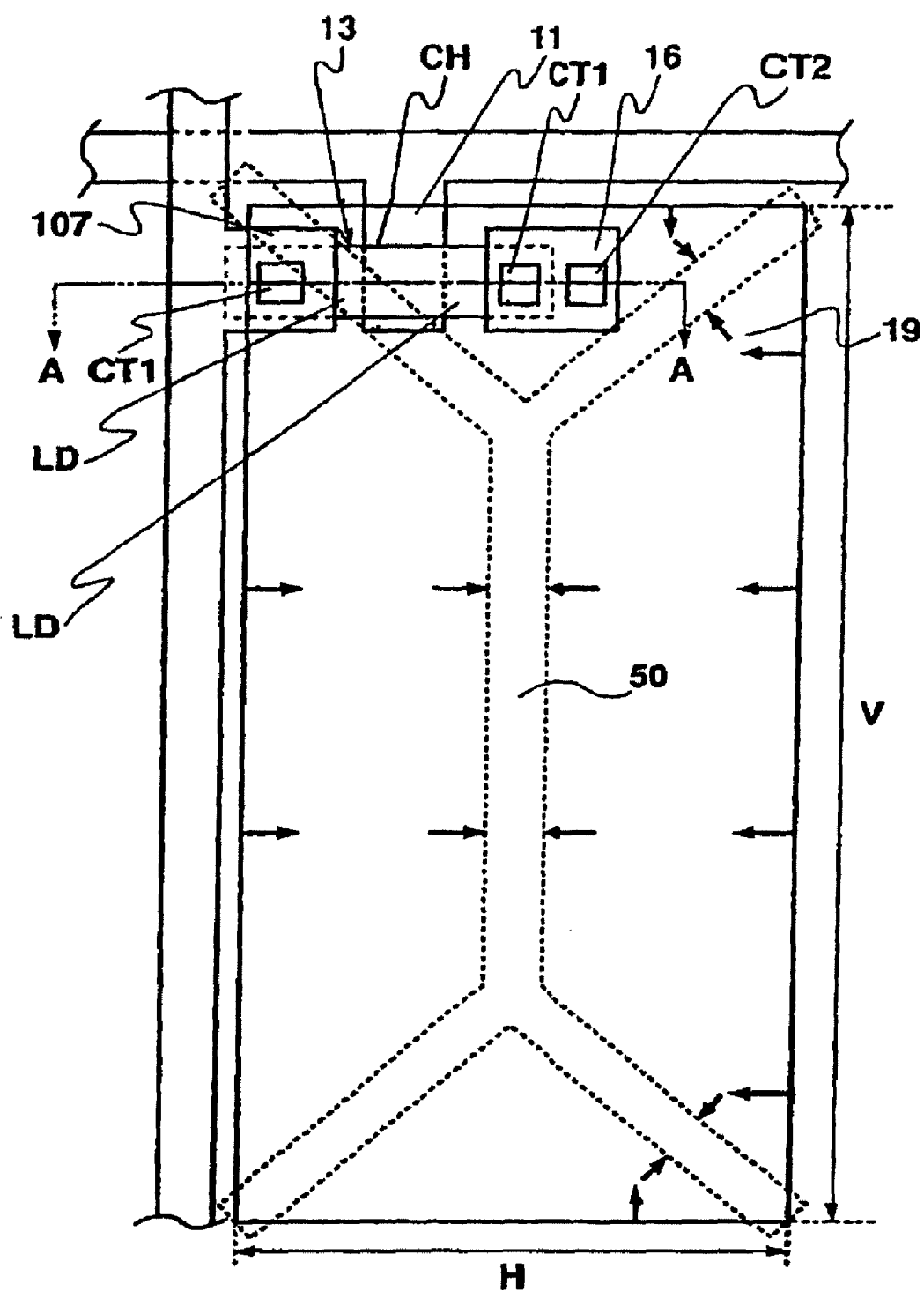


Fig. 2 PRIOR ART

**Fig. 3**

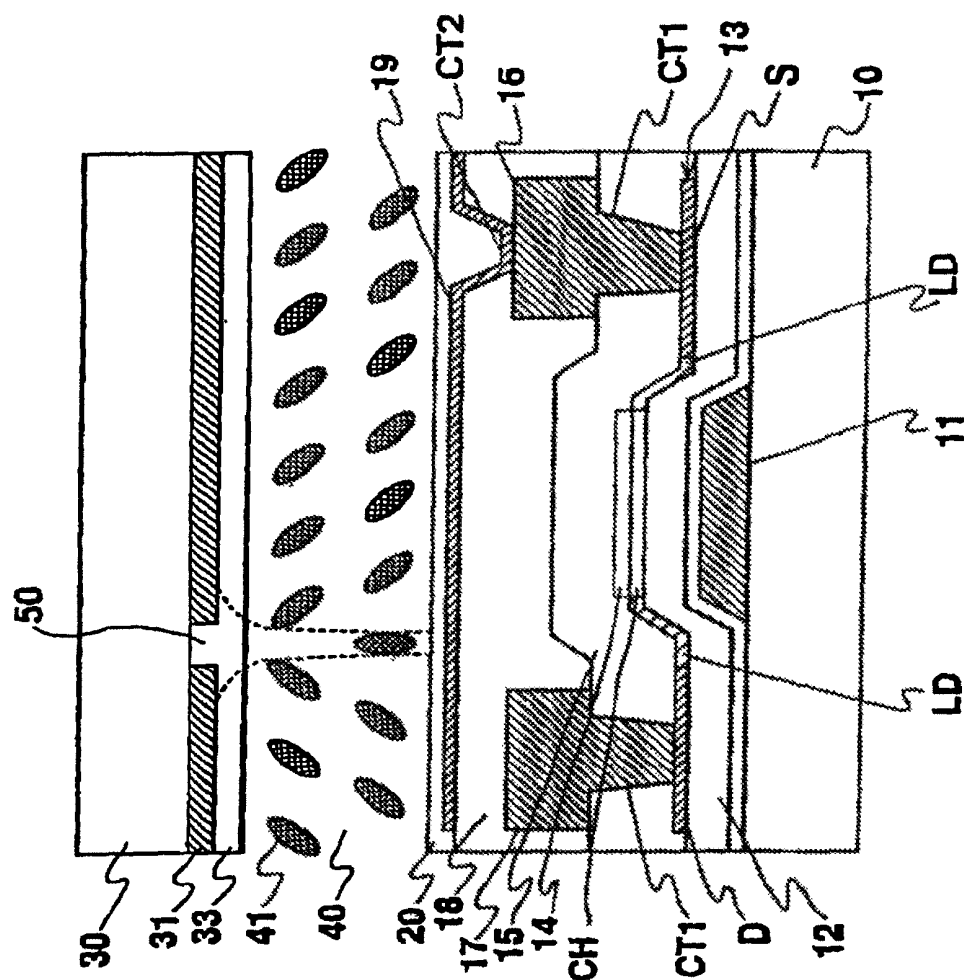


Fig. 4

Fig. 5A

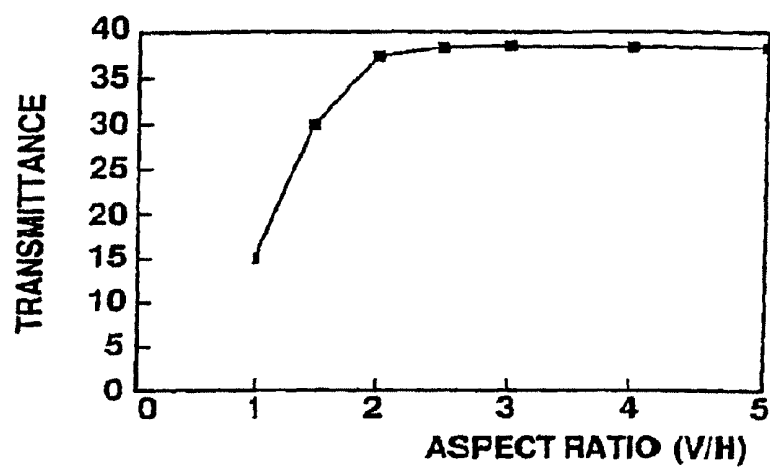
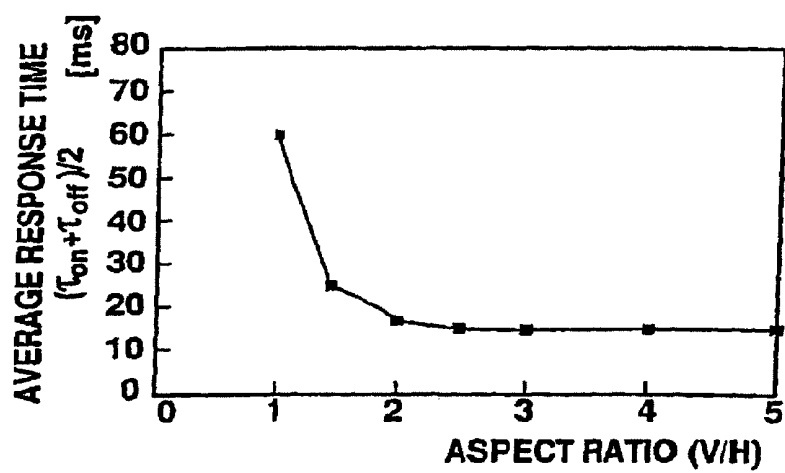


Fig. 5B



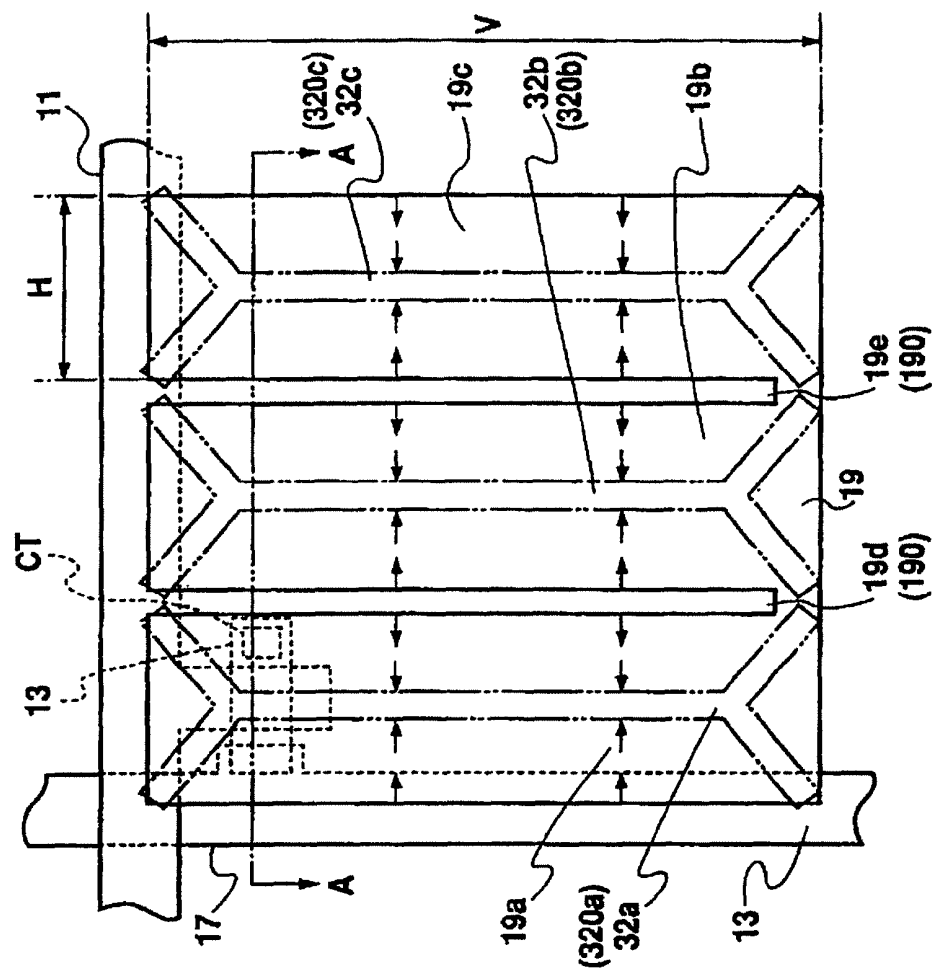


Fig. 6

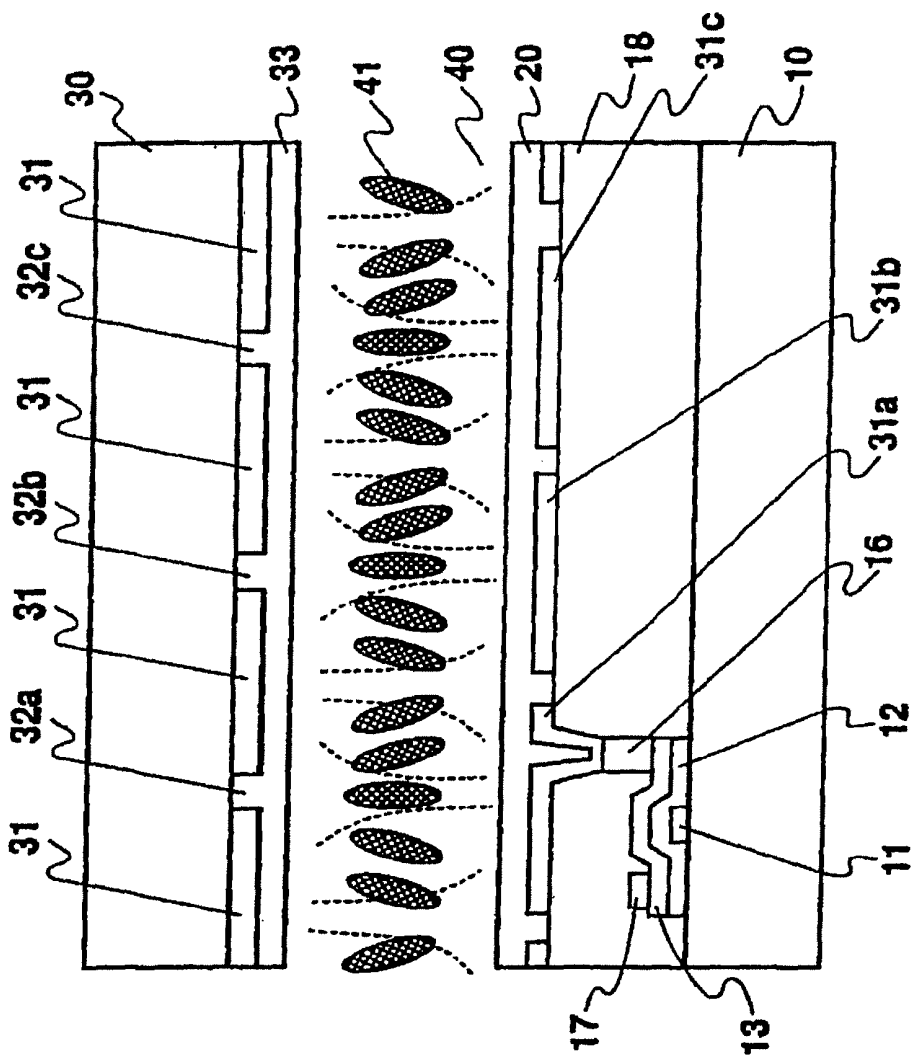


Fig. 7

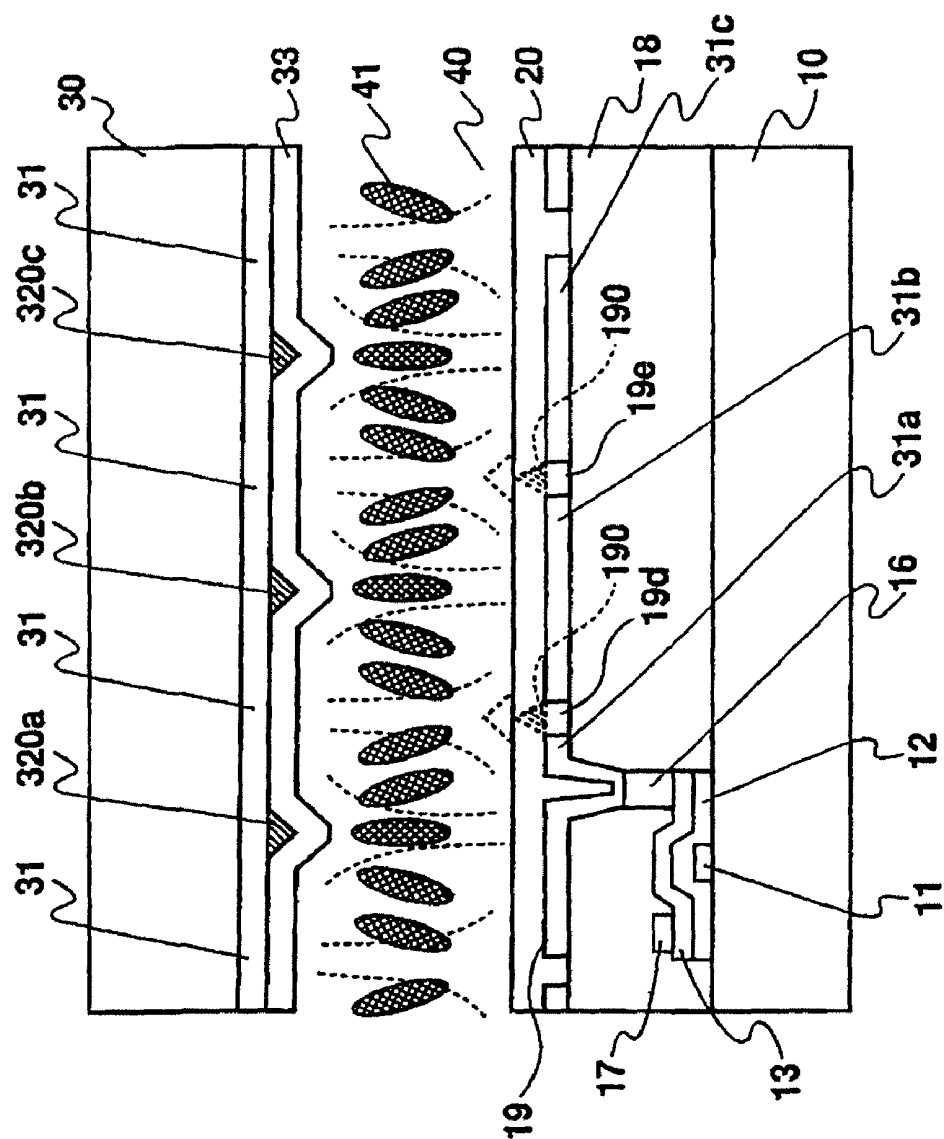


Fig. 8

VERTICALLY ALIGNED LIQUID CRYSTAL DISPLAY

This application is a continuation of U.S. patent application Ser. No. 12/390,211, filed Feb. 20, 2009, which is a continuation of U.S. patent application Ser. No. 11/872,585, filed Oct. 15, 2007, now U.S. Pat. No. 7,511,790, which is a divisional of U.S. patent application Ser. No. 10/084,608, filed Feb. 26, 2002, now U.S. Pat. No. 7,301,595, which is a continuation in part of U.S. patent application Ser. No. 09/768,371 filed Jan. 23, 2001, which is now U.S. Pat. No. 6,407,794 which in turn is a divisional application of a continued prosecution application filed on Jun. 18, 1999 of the U.S. patent application Ser. No. 09/162,984 filed on Sep. 29, 1998, which is now U.S. Pat. No. 6,229,589.

BACKGROUND OF THE INVENTION

1. Field of the Invention

The present invention relates to a liquid crystal display (LCD) which utilizes opto-electric anisotropy of liquid crystal, and more particularly to a liquid crystal display which achieves an improved response speed and transmittance.

2. Description of the Related Art

LCDs are compact, thin, and low power consumption devices and have been developed for practical use in the field of office automation (OA) and audio-visual (AV) equipment. In particular, active matrix type LCDs which utilize thin film transistors (TFTs) as switching elements are theoretically capable of static actuation at a duty ratio of 100% in a multiplexing manner, and have been used in large screen and high resolution type animation displays.

TFTs are field effect transistors arranged in a matrix on a substrate and connected to individual pixel electrodes which form one side of pixel capacitors with a dielectric layer made of liquid crystal. In a TFT matrix, TFTs located on a same row are simultaneously turned on/off by a given gate line, and each TFT of that row receives a pixel signal voltage from a given drain line. A display voltage is accumulated in the pixel capacitors corresponding to the on-state TFTs and designated by rows and columns. The pixel electrodes and the TFTs are formed on the same substrate, while a common electrode acting as the other side of the pixel capacitors is formed almost entirely on the surface of the second substrate opposite to the first substrate across the liquid crystal layer. That is, the display pixels (i.e., pixels) are defined by partitioning the liquid crystal and the common electrode by pixel electrodes. The voltage accumulated in the pixel capacitors is held insulated by an off-state resistance of the TFTs for one field period or one frame period until the TFTs are turned on again. The liquid crystal is opto-electrically anisotropic, and its transmittance is controlled based on the voltage applied to respective pixel capacitors. The transmittance of each display pixel is independently controlled, so that individual pixels are observed bright or dark and recognized collectively as a display image by human eyes.

Initial orientation of the liquid crystal is determined by an orientation film disposed at the interface between the liquid crystal and each substrate. For example, a twisted nematic (TN) type LCD uses the liquid crystal in nematic phase which has positive dielectric anisotropy and whose alignment vectors are twisted 90 degrees between the substrates. Typically, a polarizing plate is provided on the outside of each substrate, and, in a TN type, the polarizing axis of each polarizing plate coincides with the orientation of the liquid crystal located in the vicinity of the corresponding substrate. When no voltage is applied, linearly polarized light passes through one polar-

izing plate, turns its direction in the liquid crystal layer along the twisted alignment of the liquid crystal, and exits from the other polarizing plate, resulting in a "white" display. When the voltage is applied to the pixel capacitors, an electric field is created within the liquid crystal layer and the orientation of the liquid crystal changes its orientation to be parallel to the direction of the applied electric field because of its dielectric anisotropy. As a result, the twisted alignment is collapsed and the incoming, linearly polarized light turns less frequently in the liquid crystal. Consequently, the amount of light ejecting from the other polarizing plate is reduced and the display gradually becomes black. This is known as a normally white mode which is widely applied in the field of TN cells, in which the display is white when no voltage is applied and changes to "black" upon application of a voltage.

FIGS. 1 and 2 show a unit pixel structure of a conventional liquid crystal display, wherein FIG. 1 is a plan view and FIG. 2 is a sectional view along line G-G of FIG. 1. A gate electrode **101** made of a metal, such as Cr, Ta, or Mo, is formed on a substrate **100**, and a gate insulating film **102** made of, e.g., SiNx and/or SiO₂ is formed to cover the gate electrode **101**. The gate insulating film **102** is covered with a p-Si film **103** in which an implantation stopper **104** which is made of SiO₂ or the like and patterned into the shape of the gate electrode **101** is used to form a lightly doped region (LD) having a low concentration (N-) of impurities, such as P or As, and source and drain regions (S, D) having a high concentration (N+) of the same impurities located outside the LD region. A region located immediately below the implantation stopper **104** is an intrinsic layer which includes substantially no impurities and acts as a channel region (CH). The p-Si **103** is covered with an interlayer insulating film **105** made of SiNx or the like. A source electrode **106** and a drain electrode **107**, both made of a material such as Al, Mo, or the like, are formed on the interlayer insulating film **105**, each electrode being connected to the source region S and the drain region D, respectively, via a contact hole CT1 formed in the interlayer insulating film **105**. The entire surface of the thus formed TFT is covered with a planarization insulating film **108** made of SOG (spin on glass), BPSG (boro-phospho silicate glass), acrylic resin, or the like. A pixel electrode **109** made of a transparent conductive film such as ITO (indium tin oxide) is formed on the planarization insulating film **108** for actuating the liquid crystal, and is connected to the source electrode **106** via a contact hole CT2 formed in the planarization insulating film **108**.

An orientation film **120** formed by a high molecular film, such as polyimide, is disposed on the entire surface on the above elements and is subjected to a rubbing treatment to control the initial orientation of the liquid crystal. Meanwhile, a common electrode **131** made of ITO is formed on the entire surface of another glass substrate **130** arranged opposite to the substrate **100** across a liquid crystal layer. The common electrode **131** is covered with an orientation film **133** made of polyimide or the like and is subjected to rubbing.

Here, a DAP (deformation of vertically aligned phase) type LCD is shown which uses a nematic phase liquid crystal **140** having negative dielectric anisotropy and vertical orientation films as the orientation films **120** and **133**. The DAP type LCD is one of the electrically controlled birefringence (ECB) type LCDs which use a difference of refractive indices of longer and shorter axes of a liquid crystal molecule, so-called a birefringence, to control transmittance. In the DAP type LCD, upon application of a voltage, an incoming light transmitting through one of orthogonally placed polarization plates enters the liquid crystal layer as a linearly polarized light, and is birefracted in the liquid crystal to become an elliptically polarized light. Then, retardation, which is the

difference in phase velocities of ordinary and extraordinary ray components in the liquid crystal, is controlled according to the intensity of the electric field in the liquid crystal layer to allow the light to be emitted from the other polarization plate at a desired transmittance. In this case, the display is in a normally black mode, since the display is black when no voltage is applied and changes to white upon application of an appropriate voltage.

As described above, the liquid crystal display displays an image at an intended transmittance or color phase by applying a desired voltage to the liquid crystals sealed between a pair of substrates having predetermined electrodes formed thereon and by controlling a turning route or a birefringence of light in the liquid crystal. Specifically, the retardation is controlled by changing the orientation of the liquid crystal, to thereby adjust the light intensity of the transmitted light in the TN mode, while allowing the separation of color phases in the ECB mode by controlling a spectroscopic intensity depending on wavelength. Since the retardation depends on the angle between the longer axis of the liquid crystal molecule and the orientation of the electric field, the retardation still changes relative to the viewer's observation angle, i.e., a viewing angle, even when such an angle is linearly controlled by the adjustment of the electric field intensity. Thus, as the viewing angle changes, the light intensity or the color phase of the transmitted light also changes, causing a so-called viewing angle dependency problem.

Problems of decreased transmittance and slower response speed also remain.

SUMMARY OF THE INVENTION

In order to solve at least the problems mentioned above, according to the present invention, there is provided a vertically aligned type liquid crystal display, comprising a vertically aligned liquid crystal layer disposed between a plurality of pixel electrodes and a common electrode, the orientation of the liquid crystal layer being controlled by an electric field; wherein the common electrode has one or more orientation controllers formed in an area corresponding to each of the plurality of pixel electrodes, and wherein each of the plurality of pixel electrodes is divided into two or more electrically connected electrode regions, which are arranged in parallel and spaced from each other in the horizontal direction when the shorter edge direction and the longer edge direction of each of the electrode regions are defined as the horizontal and vertical directions, respectively, and a vertical to horizontal length ratio of each electrode region is equal to or greater than 2.

According to another aspect of the present invention, it is preferable that one orientation controller is formed for each of the electrode regions.

According to still another aspect of the present invention, it is preferable that one orientation controller is formed for each of the electrode regions, and that each of the orientation controllers has a sloped projection which extends along the longer edge of each of the electrode regions in an area corresponding to the center part of each of the electrode regions.

According to yet another aspect of the present invention, it is preferable that the orientation controller has a sloped projection which braches at both longitudinal ends of each-of the electrode regions toward corner sections of each of the electrode regions.

With the above structure, the present invention reduces the influence at edge sections of the pixel electrodes by the combination of the above mentioned orientation controller and the

pixel electrodes, thereby achieving improved viewing angle characteristic and transmittance and a reduced average response time of the display.

As is apparent from the above description, the influence at the edge sections of the pixel electrode is reduced, the viewing angle characteristic and the transmittance are improved, and the average response time is shortened by setting an aspect ratio (V/H) of each pixel electrode or each divided pixel electrode to at least a predetermined value.

BRIEF DESCRIPTION OF THE DRAWINGS

FIG. 1 is a plan view showing a unit pixel of a conventional liquid crystal display;

FIG. 2 is a sectional view taken along line G-G of FIG. 1;

FIG. 3 is a plan view showing a unit pixel of a liquid crystal display according to a first embodiment of the present invention;

FIG. 4 is a sectional view taken along line A-A of FIG. 3;

FIGS. 5A and 5B are graphs plotting respectively the transmittance and the average response time as a function of the aspect ratio of the liquid crystal display, according to the present invention;

FIG. 6 is a plan view showing a unit pixel of the liquid crystal display according to a second embodiment of the present invention;

FIG. 7 is a sectional view taken along line A-A of FIG. 6; and

FIG. 8 is a partial sectional view of another LCD having a orientation controller, taken along line A-A of FIG. 6.

DESCRIPTION OF THE PREFERRED EMBODIMENTS

Referring to FIGS. 3 and 4, a unit pixel structure of a liquid crystal display according to the present invention is shown, wherein FIG. 3 is a plan view and FIG. 4 is a sectional view taken along line A-A of FIG. 3. A gate electrode 11 made of a metal, such as Cr, Ta, or Mo, is formed on a substrate 10, and a gate insulating film 12 made of, e.g., SiNx and/or SiO₂ is formed to cover the gate electrode 11. The gate insulating film 12 is covered with a p-Si film 13 in which an implantation stopper 14 which is made of SiO₂ or the like and patterned into the shape of the gate electrode is used to form a lightly doped region (LD) having a low concentration (N⁻) of impurities, such as P or As, and source and drain regions (S, D) having a high concentration (N⁺) of the same impurities located outside the LD region. A region located immediately below the implantation stopper 14 is an intrinsic layer which includes substantially no impurities and acts as a channel region (CH). The p-Si 13 is covered with an interlayer insulating film 15 made of SiNx or the like. A source electrode 16 and a drain electrode 17, both made of Al, Mo, or the like, are formed on the interlayer insulating film 15, each electrode being connected to the source region S and the drain region D, respectively, via a contact hole CT1 formed in the interlayer insulating film 15. The entire surface of the thus formed TFT is covered with a planarization insulating film 18 made of BOG (spin on glass), BPSG (boro-phospho silicate glass), acrylic resin, or the like. A pixel electrode 19 made of a transparent electrode such as ITO (indium tin oxide) is formed on the planarization insulating film 18 for actuating the liquid crystal, and is connected to the source electrode 16 via a contact hole CT2 formed in the planarization insulating film 18.

An orientation film 20 formed by a macro molecular film, such as polyimide, is formed on the entire surface of the above

elements, while a common electrode **31** made of ITO is formed on the entire surface of another glass substrate **30** arranged opposite to the substrate **10** across a liquid crystal layer. The common electrode **31** is covered with an orientation film **33** made of polyimide or the like. In the present invention, the orientation films **20** and **33** and the liquid crystal **40** are selected so that liquid crystal molecules **41** are aligned vertically.

In addition, an orientation controller such as in the form of, for example, an orientation control window **50** is formed on the common electrode **31** facing the pixel electrode **19**, the orientation control window **50** having a shape of upper and lower Y-shaped slits connected to each other with a vertical symmetry. More specifically, this window **50** has a shape in which a slit extends in a straight line along the longer edge of the pixel electrode **19** in an area corresponding to the center part of the pixel electrode **19**, and branches (forks) into two branches at an area corresponding to both longitudinal ends of the pixel electrode **19** toward the areas corresponding to its corner sections. Since the electric field applied to the liquid crystal molecules **41** located immediately below the orientation control window **50** is not sufficiently strong to tilt those molecules **41**, the liquid crystal molecules **41** is vertically aligned. Around these molecules **41**, however, an electric field as indicated by a dotted line in FIG. **4** is generated, which controls the molecules **41** to direct their longer axes perpendicular to the applied field. This is also true at the edge sections of the pixel electrode **19** and the longer axes of the liquid crystal molecules **41** are oriented perpendicularly to the electric field. The tilt of these molecules is propagated to other molecules located in the interior of the layer because of continuity of the liquid crystal. Thus, the liquid crystal molecules **41** are controlled to orient themselves in substantially the same direction in the center part of the pixel electrode **19** as shown by the arrow in FIG. **3**, but the orientation is not in the same direction in the vicinity of the edge sections. It has been found that better viewing angle characteristic and transmittance are achieved when the orientation is uniform.

To achieve this, according to the present invention the aspect ratio, i.e., the ratio between the vertical and horizontal lengths V/H of the pixel electrode **19** facing the orientation control window **50** is set to at least 2. As such, it is possible to enlarge the area where the liquid crystal molecules are oriented in the same direction, while decreasing the percentage of an unevenly oriented area. This allows improvements in the viewing angle characteristic, in the transmittance, and even in the response speed.

FIGS. **5A** and **5B** show the experimental results, and plot respectively the relationship between the aspect ratio (V/H) of the pixel electrode **19** and its transmittance and average response time ($(\tau_{on} + \tau_{off})/2$). As shown in the graph of FIG. **5A**, the transmittance is low until the aspect ratio reaches 2, and then increases to a preferable value and is maintained at that value. As shown in the graph of FIG. **5B**, the average response time is long until the aspect ratio reaches 2, and then is reduced rapidly and remain generally unchanged. In other words, if the aspect ratio of the pixel electrode **19** is set equal to 2 or greater, a higher transmittance and a reduced average response time can be achieved.

Referring next to FIGS. **6** and **7**, a second embodiment of the present invention will be described.

FIG. **6** is a plan view showing a unit pixel structure of a liquid crystal display and FIG. **7** is a sectional view taken along line A-A of FIG. **6**. It is to be noted, that for the sake of clarity the TFT structure is not shown in FIG. **7**, but it is of the same structure as that shown in FIG. **4**.

In this embodiment, the vertical length of the pixel electrode **19** corresponding to the unit pixel is longer than the horizontal length. In this structure, slits **19d** and **19e** are formed in the vertical direction in the pixel electrode **19** like a comb, to divide (in this embodiment, the pixel electrode is divided equally) the pixel electrode **19** into three pixel electrode regions **19a**, **19b**, and **19c** such that the aspect ratio V/H of each pixel electrode region is 2 or greater. It is to be noted, however, these pixel electrode regions **19a**, **19b**, and **19c** are partly connected to each other under the slits **19d** and **19e**, because the pixel electrode regions correspond to the same pixel.

In this case, orientation control windows **32a**, **32b**, and **32c** are formed in the common electrode **31** formed on the opposing substrate **30**, each window corresponding to each pixel electrode region **19a**, **19b**, and **19c**. In each pixel electrode region **19a**, **19b**, and **19c**, the liquid crystal molecules are oriented in the reverse directions about each orientation control window. This increases the area where the orientation is uniform while decreasing the area of an abnormal orientation at the edge sections of the pixel electrode. Thus, the viewing angle characteristic, transmittance, and response time can be improved, similar to the above first embodiment.

FIG. **8** is a sectional view showing another structure of an orientation controller. FIG. **8** is similar to FIG. **7** in that both FIGS. **7** and **8** are sectional views along the A-A line of FIG. **6**.

In FIG. **7**, orientation control windows **32a**, **32b**, and **32c** are formed in the common electrode **31** as the orientation controller (orientation divider) for controlling the orientation of the liquid crystals within a pixel. In the embodiment shown in FIG. **8**, on the other hand, slopes **320** (**320a**, **320b**, and **320c**) (projections having sloped surfaces with respect to the substrate plane) are formed on the common electrode **31** as an orientation controller instead of the windows. The other structures are identical to those in FIG. **7**.

The orientation control slopes **320** are formed at positions on the common electrode **31** indicated in FIG. **6** with a two-dot chain line.

The orientation control slopes **320** are made of materials such as, for example, acrylic resin and comprises a sloped projection having sloped surfaces projecting from the common electrode plane towards the liquid crystals on the common electrode **31**.

Two factors account for orientation control (orientation division) of the liquid crystals by the orientation control slopes **320** as shown in FIG. **8**.

The first factor is that the surface of the orientation film **33** formed on the entire surface of the common electrode **31** to cover the orientation control slopes **320** is tilted along the slopes **320** towards the substrate plane. The orientation film **33** has a function to control the initial orientation of the liquid crystal, and the liquid crystal molecules are controlled in the vertical direction with respect to the contact surface of the orientation film **33** to the liquid crystal. Therefore, when the orientation film **33** is formed on the slope **320** and the contact surface of the orientation film **33** with respect to the liquid crystal molecules is sloped toward the substrate plane, the liquid crystals in the proximity of the sloped surface is vertically aligned with respect to the sloped surface. As a result, the orthogonal projection of the alignment vector of the initial orientation of the liquid crystals is controlled in reverse directions (180 degrees) with the boundary at the point near the peak of each of the orientation control slopes **320a**, **320b**, and **320c**, and the orientation directions of the liquid crystals are divided within a pixel so that a plurality of regions having different orientation directions are formed. As shown in FIG.

6, the pixel electrode **19** formed for each pixel has a comb-like pattern in which slits **19d** and **19e** are formed, and is divided into three electrode regions **19a**, **19b**, and **19c**, with the aspect ratio V/H of each electrode region set equal to 2 or greater. By setting the aspect ratio V/H of each electrode region equal to 2 or greater, improvements in transmittance and reduction in the average response time as shown in FIGS. **5A** and **5B** can be obtained even when the area per pixel is relatively large. Moreover, because the orientation region is divided into a plurality of regions by the orientation control slopes **320** within the area corresponding to the pixel electrode **19**, the viewing angle can be widened.

The second factor is that, similar to the windows opened in the common electrode **31** in the above embodiments, the orientation control slopes **320** shield the electric field between the common electrode **31** and the pixel electrode **19**. In order to improve such an advantage, it is preferable to use a material having a high electric field shielding capability as the material for the sloped projection forming the orientation control slopes **320**. Because the orientation slopes **320** function in a manner similar to the orientation windows **32**, no electric field is generated in the liquid crystal layer at the regions where the slopes **320** are formed and an electric field as shown by a dotted line in FIG. **8** is generated near the ends of the slopes **320**, resulting in reversal and division of the orientation directions of the liquid crystal with the boundary at the slopes **320**.

Moreover, it is also possible to form similar slopes on the pixel electrode **19** in place of the slits **19d** and **19e** formed on the pixel electrode **19**. In other words, by forming orientation control slopes **190** at the boundary portion of the electrode regions **19a**, **19b**, and **19c** on the pixel electrode **19** formed without slits, similar to the common electrode, the orientation of the liquid crystals can be controlled to revert with the boundary at the slopes **190** so that an orientation control function equivalent to that achieved by the slits **19d** and **19e** can be achieved.

With such orientation control slopes **320** and **190** also, the orientation directions of the liquid crystals can be divided evenly and controlled within one pixel, so that a liquid crystal display with large viewing angle and high display quality can be achieved.

What is claimed is:

1. A vertically aligned type liquid crystal display, comprising:

a vertically aligned liquid crystal layer disposed between a plurality of pixel electrodes and a common electrode;
a plurality of thin film transistors which are connected to gate lines and drain lines and which are arranged in a matrix, wherein:

the plurality of pixel electrodes are respectively connected to the plurality of thin film transistors in association with each other,

the orientation of the liquid crystal layer is controlled by an electric field,

each of the pixel electrodes has a first edge, a second edge and at least one slit extending from the first edge toward the second edge,

the common electrode has at least one orientation controller formed in an area corresponding to each of the pixel electrodes,

the orientation controller has a first longitudinal portion extending from the first edge toward the second edge in a plane view, and a second longitudinal portion extending from one end of the first longitudinal portion toward the slit at the first edge,

the first longitudinal portion is longer than the second longitudinal portion;

wherein, in a plane view, the orientation controllers do not overlap with the slits except for an end extending toward an edge of a second longitudinal portion.

2. The liquid crystal display according to claim 1, wherein a third longitudinal portion extends from another end of the first longitudinal portion toward the slit at the second edge, and

the first longitudinal portion is longer than the third longitudinal portion.

3. The liquid crystal display according to claim 2, wherein an area surrounded by the slit and the first, second and third longitudinal portions in the plane view is substantially trapezoid.

* * * * *

专利名称(译)	垂直对齐的液晶显示器		
公开(公告)号	US8300191	公开(公告)日	2012-10-30
申请号	US13/094021	申请日	2011-04-26
[标]申请(专利权)人(译)	三洋电机株式会社		
申请(专利权)人(译)	SANYO ELECTRIC CO. , LTD.		
当前申请(专利权)人(译)	SANYO ELECTRIC CO. , LTD.		
[标]发明人	KOMA NORIO		
发明人	KOMA, NORIO		
IPC分类号	G02F1/1337 G02F1/1343 G02F1/1333 G02F1/136 G02F1/1368 G02F1/139		
CPC分类号	G02F1/1343 G02F1/133707 G02F2001/134318 G02F2201/121 G02F1/1393		
优先权	1997268973 1997-10-01 JP		
其他公开文献	US20110199567A1		
外部链接	Espacenet USPTO		

摘要(译)

垂直排列型液晶显示器包括设置在像素电极和公共电极之间并包含垂直排列的液晶分子的液晶层，液晶分子的取向由电场控制。取向控制器在与像素电极相对的位置处形成在公共电极上，并且纵横比，即，像素电极的垂直与水平长度比被设置为至少2.或者，像素电极至少被划分为两个电极区域使得每个区域代表划分的像素电极。在公共电极上形成取向控制器以对应于每个划分的像素电极，每个划分的像素电极的纵横比被设置为至少2.这样，降低了像素电极的边缘部分的影响，提高了视角特性和透射率，缩短了平均响应时间。

