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ARAI et al.(10) **Pub. No.: US 2011/0164207 A1**(43) **Pub. Date: Jul. 7, 2011**(54) **LIQUID CRYSTAL DISPLAY APPARATUS**(52) **U.S. Cl. 349/96**(75) **Inventors:** **Norihiro ARAI**, Hino-shi (JP);
Toshiharu Nishino, Hamura-shi (JP)(73) **Assignee:** **CASIO COMPUTER CO., LTD.**,
Tokyo (JP)(21) **Appl. No.:** **12/983,394**(22) **Filed:** **Jan. 3, 2011**(30) **Foreign Application Priority Data**

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G02F 1/1335 (2006.01)(57) **ABSTRACT**

A liquid crystal display apparatus includes a first polarizing plate, a liquid crystal display cell, a second polarizing plate, a switching cell, a first reflective polarizing plate, and a surface light source, which are arranged in this order. The apparatus further includes a control driving unit to switch the switching cell between a first and second state. In the first state, plane of polarization of polarized light emitted by the surface light source and transmitted through the first reflective polarizing plate and the switching cell is coincident with a transmissive axis of the second polarizing plate. In the second state, a plane of polarization of the polarized light input to the liquid crystal display cell from the side of the first polarizing plate and transmitted through the second polarizing plate and the switching cell is coincident with a reflective axis of the first reflective polarizing plate.

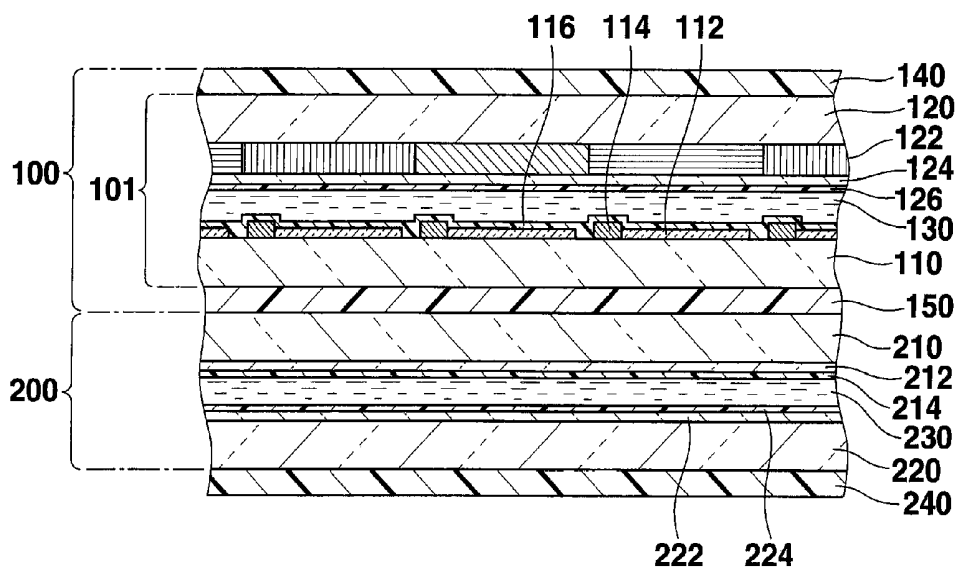


FIG.1

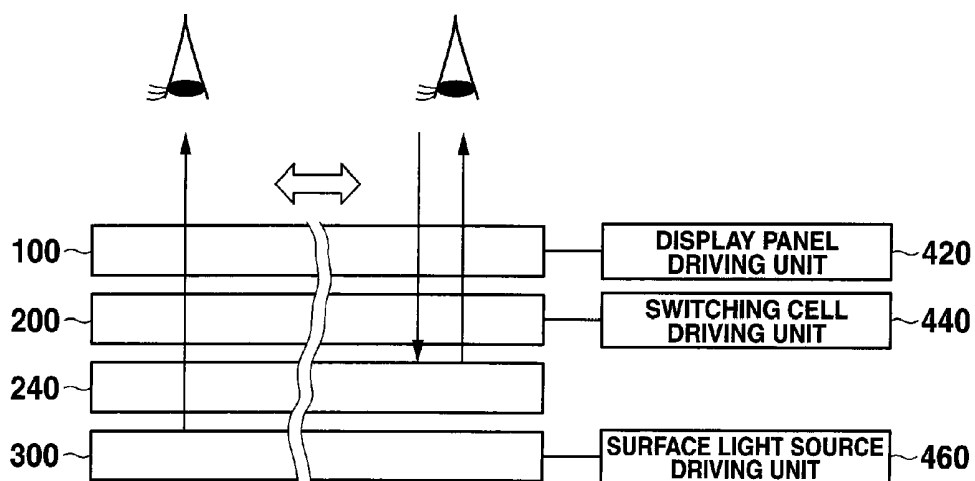


FIG.2

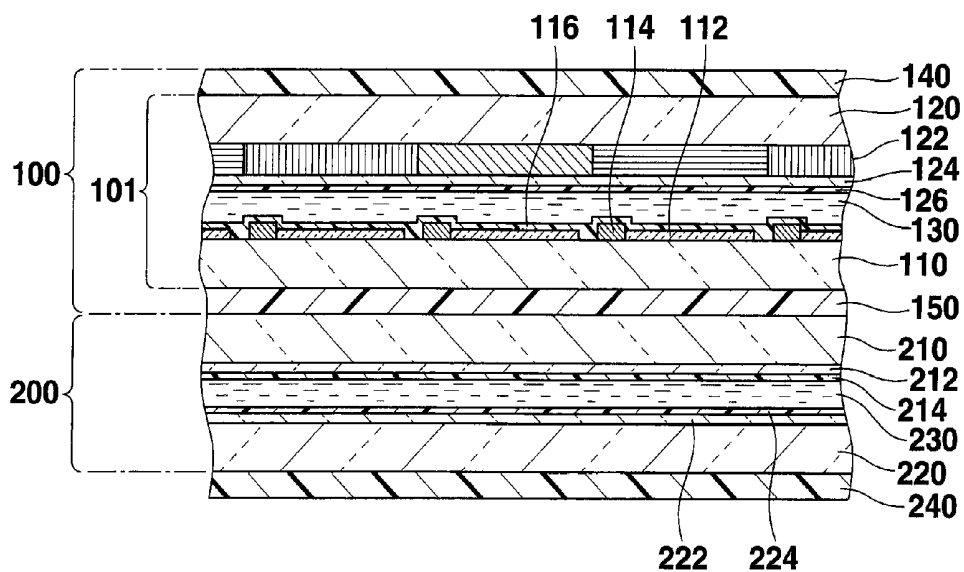


FIG.3

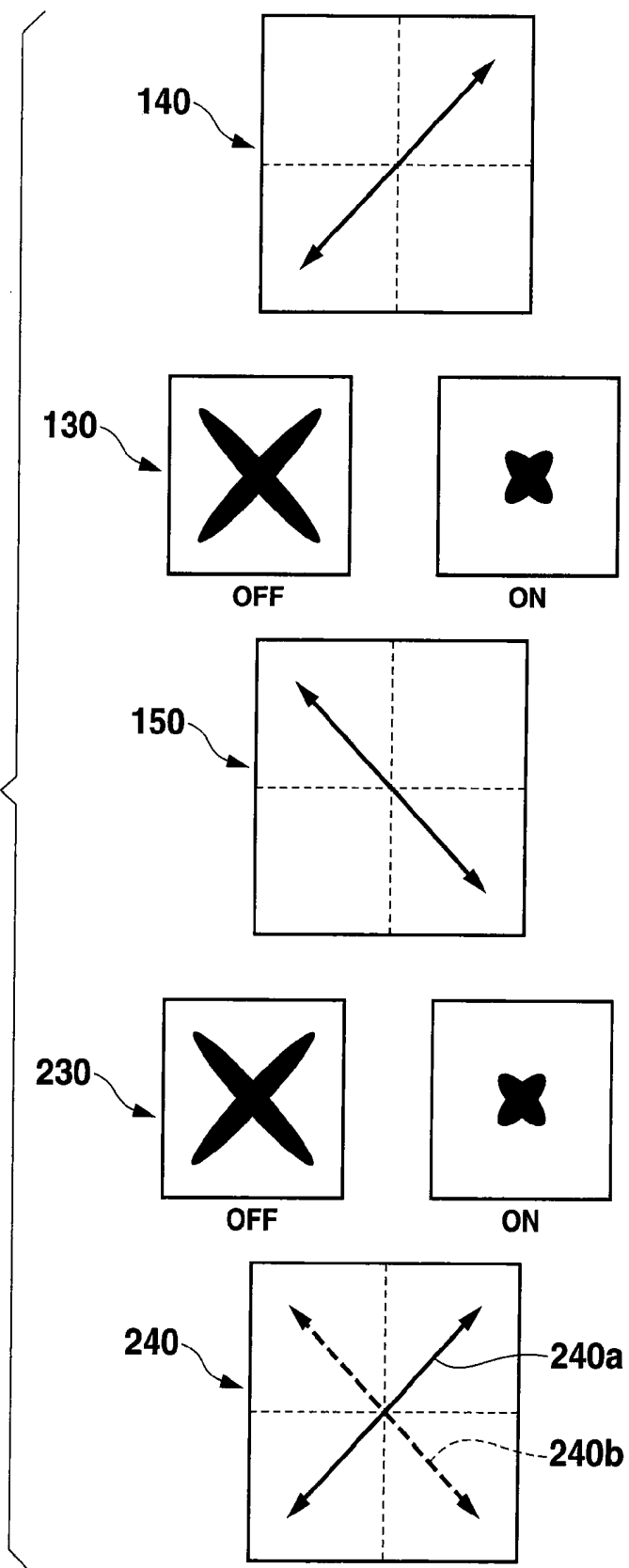


FIG.4

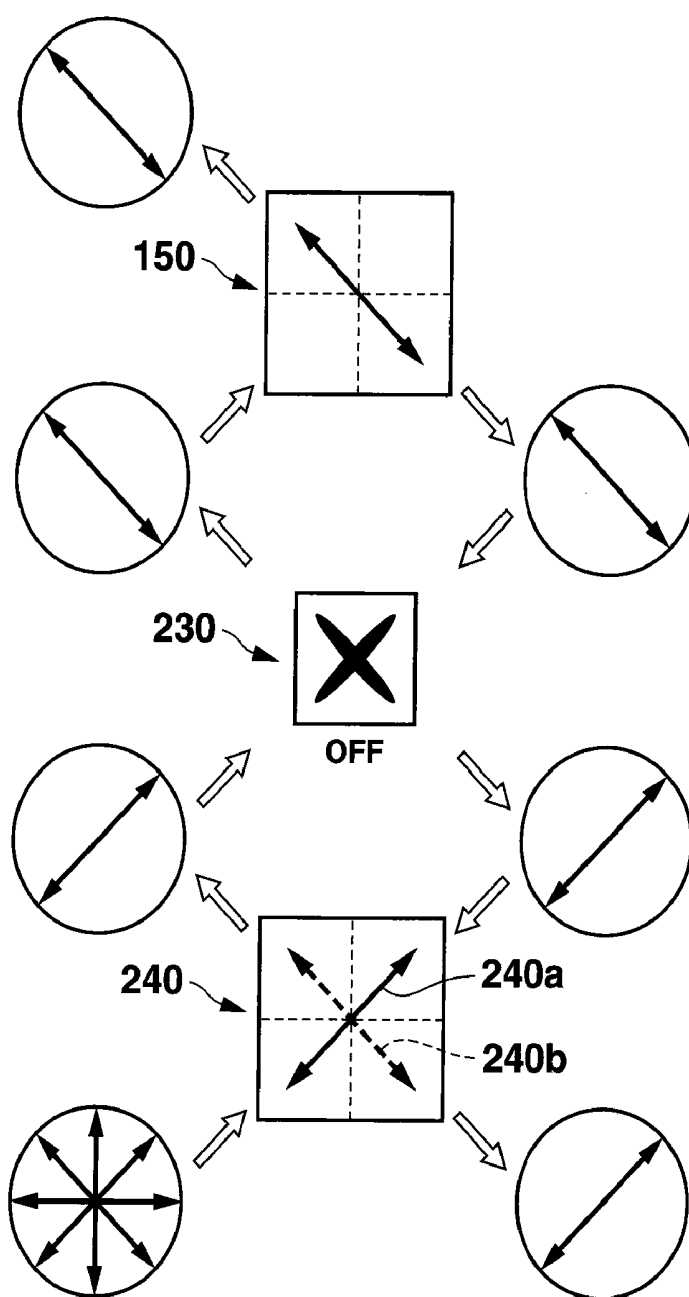


FIG.5

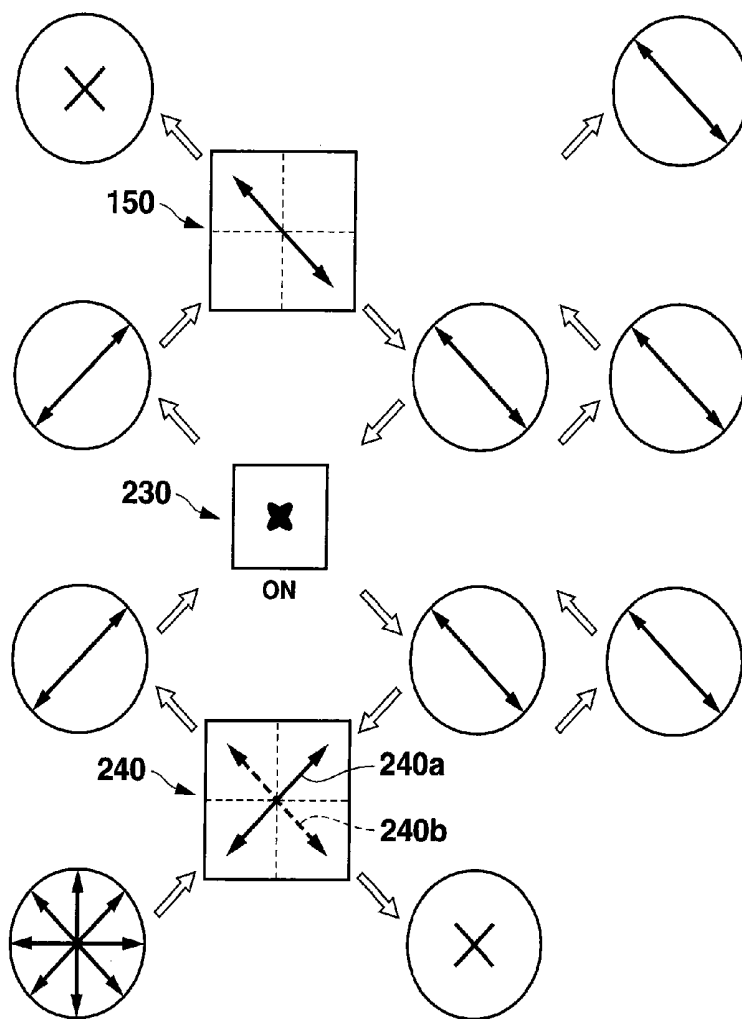


FIG.6

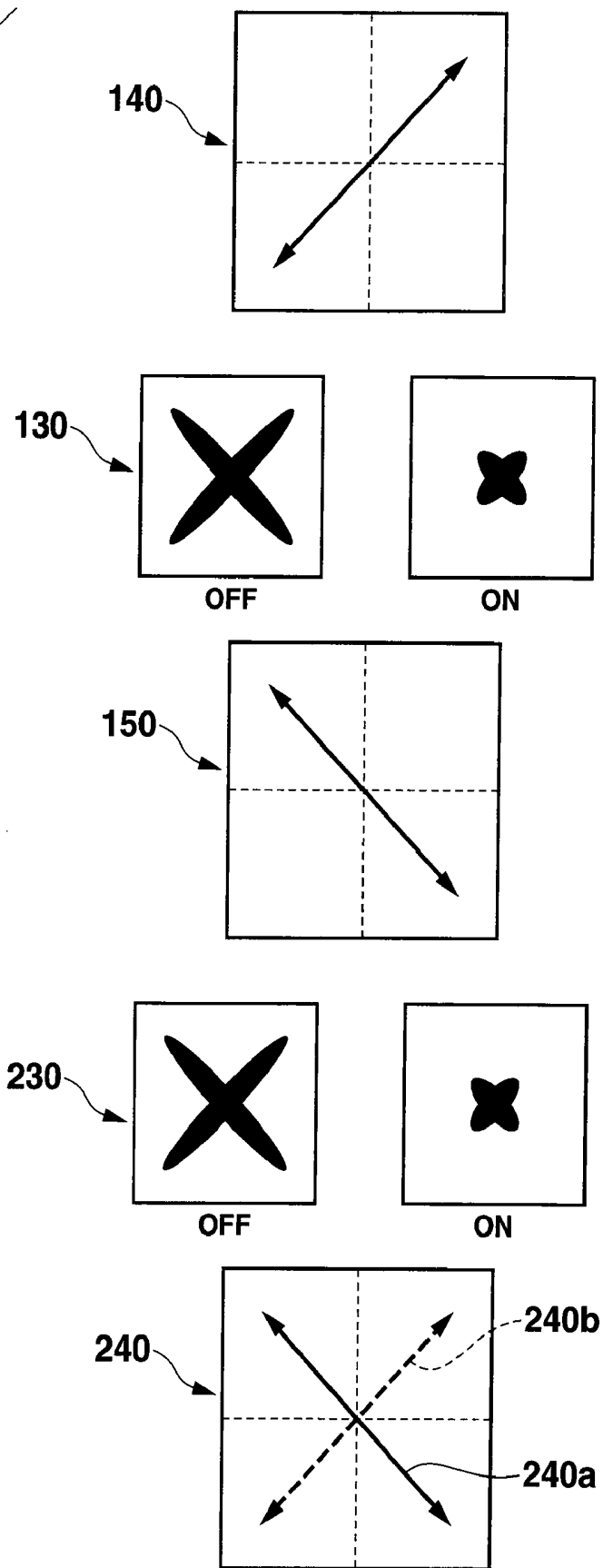


FIG.7

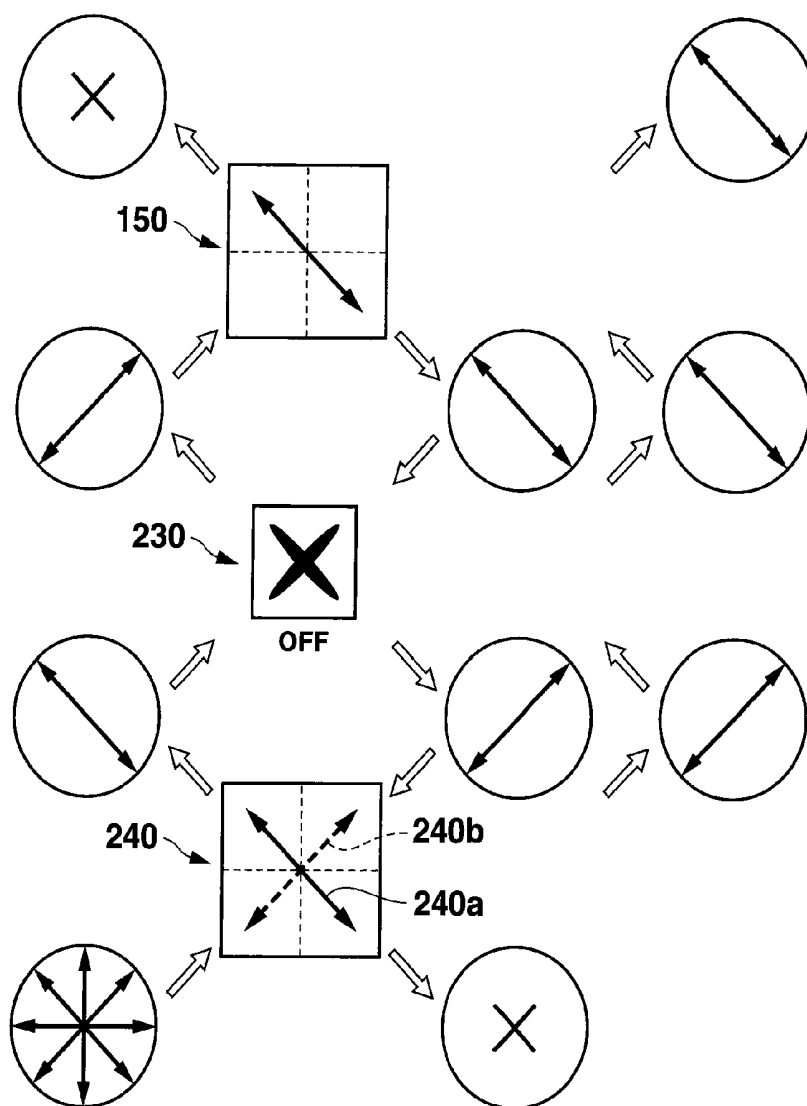


FIG.8

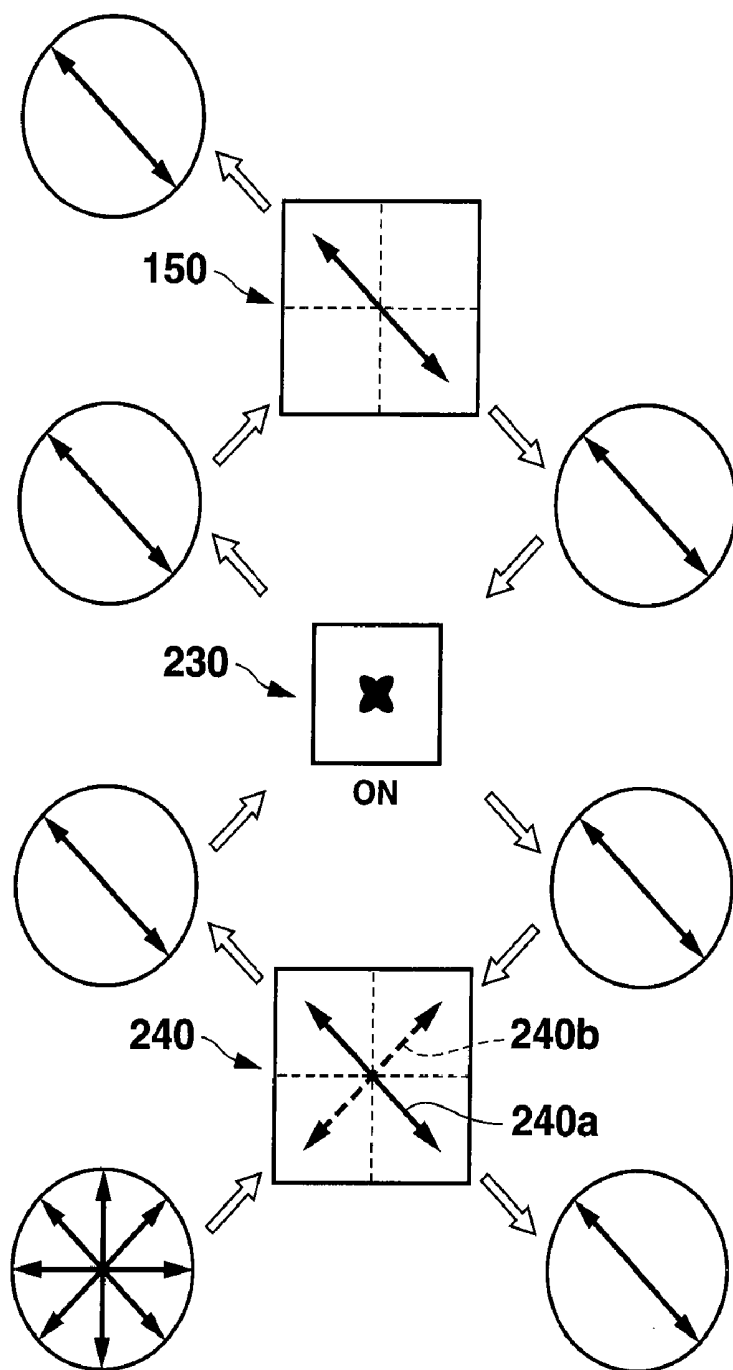


FIG.9

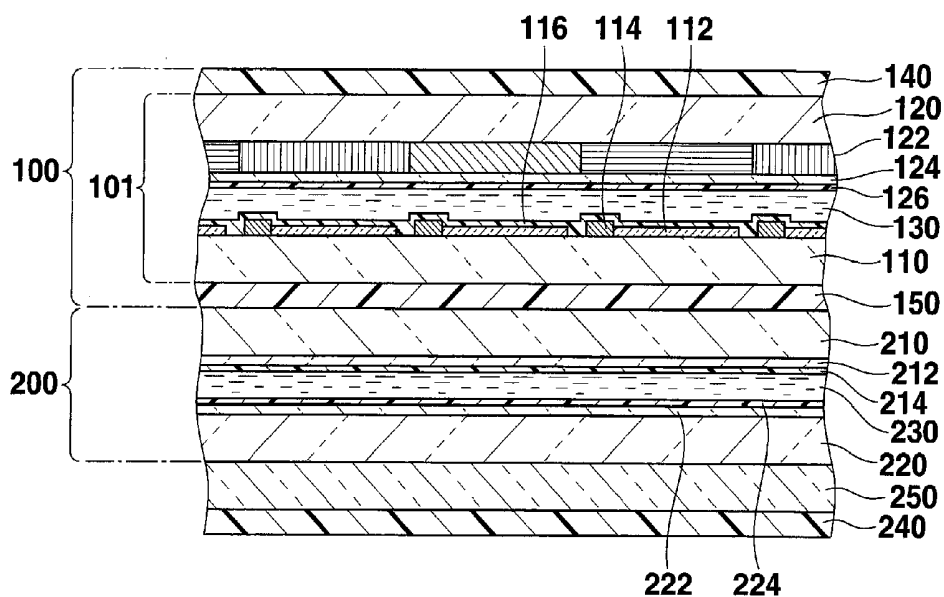


FIG.10

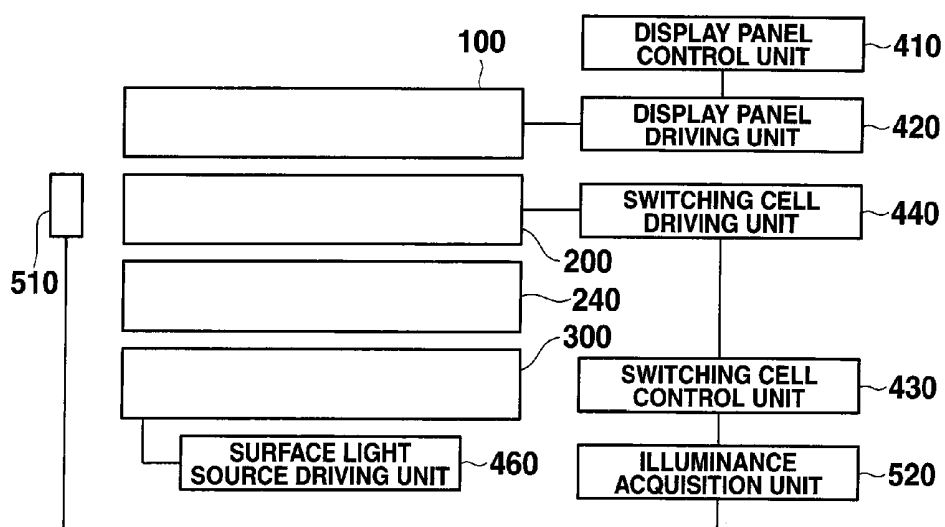


FIG.11

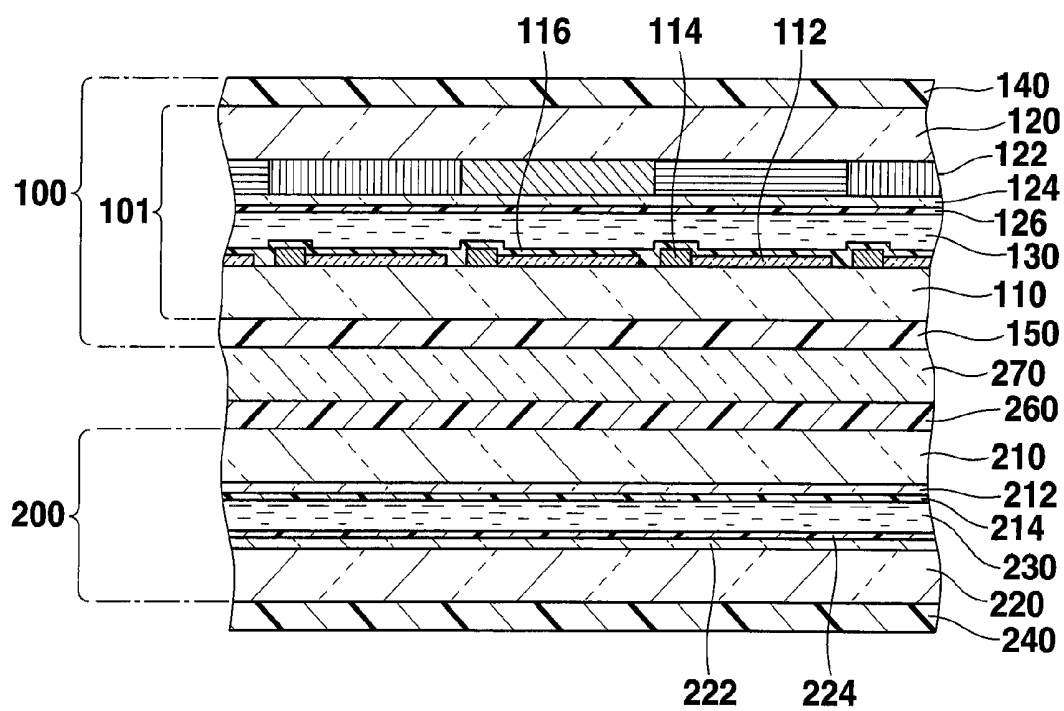
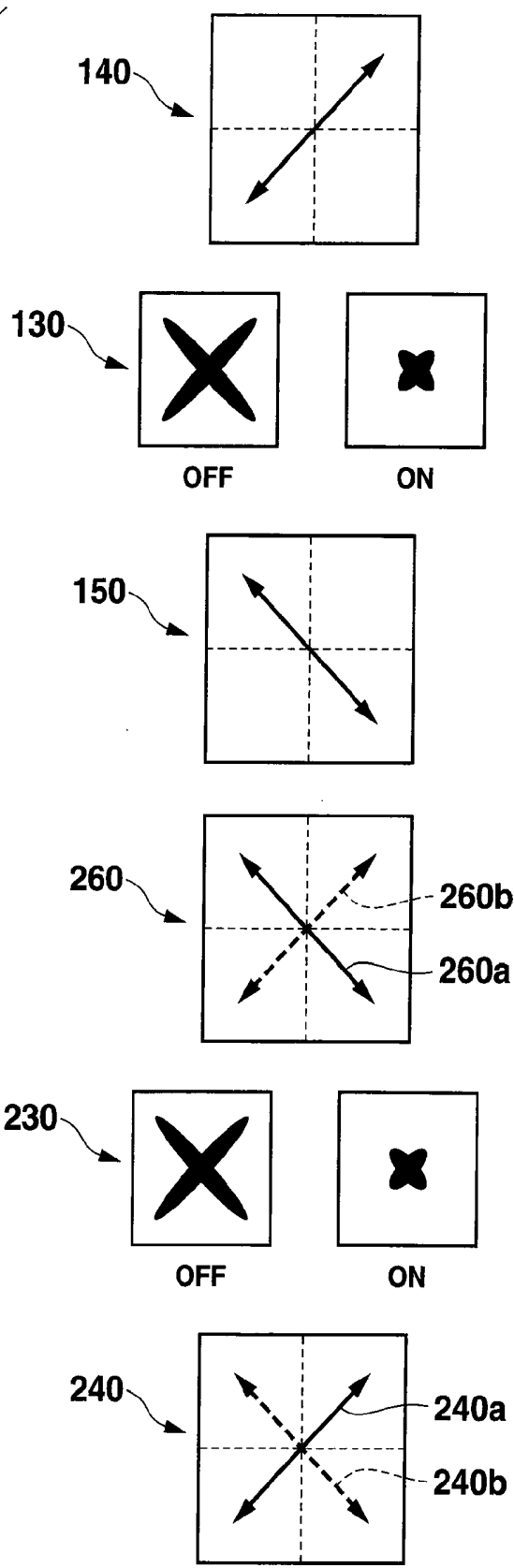


FIG.12



LIQUID CRYSTAL DISPLAY APPARATUS

CROSS-REFERENCE TO RELATED APPLICATIONS

[0001] This application is based upon and claims the benefit of priority from prior Japanese Patent Application No. 2010-001462, filed Jan. 6, 2010, the entire contents of which are incorporated herein by reference.

BACKGROUND OF THE INVENTION

[0002] 1. Field of the Invention

[0003] The present invention relates to a liquid crystal display apparatus and, more particularly, to a liquid crystal display apparatus used for both the reflective display scheme and the transmissive display scheme.

[0004] 2. Description of the Related Art

[0005] In a dark environment such as indoors, generally, a liquid crystal display apparatus can obtain visible display by using transmissive display which performs display using transmitted light emitted by a surface light source arranged on the back surface of a liquid crystal panel. In a relatively bright environment such as outdoors, poor visibility is obtained by the transmissive display because of relative shortage in the brightness of the surface light source. When the surface light source emits light brighter than the ambient light, power consumption increases. On the other hand, in a bright environment such as outdoors, visible display can be obtained by using reflective display, in which light that has entered from the surroundings to the liquid crystal display apparatus is reflected by the back surface of the liquid crystal panel, and display is performed using the reflected light. In a dark environment such as indoors, the reflective display suffers shortage in the brightness.

[0006] There is known a reflective/transmissive liquid crystal display apparatus that is usable as both a reflective liquid crystal display apparatus and a transmissive liquid crystal display apparatus. The reflective/transmissive liquid crystal display apparatus has the advantages of the two display schemes. For example, JP-A 2002-107725 (KOKAI) discloses a reflective/transmissive liquid crystal display apparatus which arranges the surface light source on the other side of the observation side of the liquid crystal panel, and a transmissive film between the liquid crystal panel and the surface light source. For example, JP-A 2004-93715 (KOKAI) discloses a reflective/transmissive liquid crystal display apparatus which arranges the surface light source on the other side of the observation side of the liquid crystal panel, and divides each of the plurality of pixels of the liquid crystal display device into two regions. One of the regions is used for reflective display by inserting a reflective film between the liquid crystal panel and the surface light source, whereas the other region is used for transmissive display.

[0007] For example, both the reflective/transmissive liquid crystal display apparatuses disclosed in JP-A 2002-107725 (KOKAI) and JP-A 2004-93715 (KOKAI) aim at uniting the performance of a reflective liquid crystal display apparatus and that of a transmissive liquid crystal display apparatus. However, although capable of functioning as both a reflective liquid crystal display apparatus and a transmissive liquid crystal display apparatus, they obtain only darker display and poorer visibility as a reflective liquid crystal display appara-

tus or a transmissive liquid crystal display apparatus as compared to an apparatus dedicated to reflective display or transmissive display.

BRIEF SUMMARY OF THE INVENTION

[0008] According to an aspect of the invention, a liquid crystal display apparatus includes a first polarizing plate; a liquid crystal display cell adjacent to the first polarizing plate; a second polarizing plate arranged on a side of the liquid crystal display cell opposite to the first polarizing plate; a switching cell arranged on a side of the second polarizing plate opposite to the liquid crystal display cell, the switching cell rotate a plane of polarization of light passing through the switching cell; a first reflective polarizing plate arranged on a side of the switching cell opposite to the second polarizing plate; a surface light source arranged on a side of the first reflective polarizing plate opposite to the switching cell; and a control driving unit configured to switch the switching cell between a first state and a second state, wherein the first state is a state in which a plane of polarization of polarized light emitted by the surface light source and transmitted through the first reflective polarizing plate and the switching cell is coincident with a transmissive axis of the second polarizing plate, and a plane of polarization of polarized light input to the liquid crystal display cell from the side of the first polarizing plate and transmitted through the second polarizing plate and the switching cell is coincident with a transmissive axis of the first reflective polarizing plate, wherein the second state is a state in which the plane of polarization of the polarized light emitted by the surface light source and transmitted through the first reflective polarizing plate and the switching cell is coincident with an absorption axis of the second polarizing plate, and the plane of polarization of the polarized light input to the liquid crystal display cell from the side of the first polarizing plate and transmitted through the second polarizing plate and the switching cell is coincident with a reflective axis of the first reflective polarizing plate.

[0009] According to another aspect of the invention, a liquid crystal display apparatus includes a first polarizing plate; an active matrix liquid crystal display cell adjacent to the first polarizing plate; a second polarizing plate arranged on a side of the active matrix liquid crystal display cell opposite to the first polarizing plate; a switching cell arranged on a side of the second polarizing plate opposite to the active matrix liquid crystal display cell, the switching cell rotate a plane of polarization of light passing through the switching cell; a first reflective polarizing plate arranged on a side of the switching cell opposite to the second polarizing plate; a surface light source arranged on a side of the first reflective polarizing plate opposite to the switching cell; and a control driving unit configured to switch the switching cell between a first state and a second state, wherein the first state is a state in which a plane of polarization of polarized light emitted by the surface light source and transmitted through the first reflective polarizing plate and the switching cell is coincident with a transmissive axis of the second polarizing plate, and a plane of polarization of polarized light input to the active matrix liquid crystal display cell from the side of the first polarizing plate and transmitted through the second polarizing plate and the switching cell is coincident with a transmissive axis of the first reflective polarizing plate, wherein the second state is a state in which the plane of polarization of the polarized light emitted by the surface light source and transmitted through the first reflective polarizing plate and the switching cell is

coincident with an absorption axis of the second polarizing plate, and the plane of polarization of the polarized light input to the active matrix liquid crystal display cell from the side of the first polarizing plate and transmitted through the second polarizing plate and the switching cell is coincident with a reflective axis of the first reflective polarizing plate.

[0010] Additional objects and advantages of the invention will be set forth in the description which follows, and in part will be obvious from the description, or may be learned by practice of the invention. The objects and advantages of the invention may be realized and obtained by means of the instrumentalities and combinations particularly pointed out hereinafter.

BRIEF DESCRIPTION OF THE SEVERAL VIEWS OF THE DRAWINGS

[0011] The accompanying drawings, which are incorporated in and constitute a part of the specification, illustrate embodiments of the invention, and together with the general description given above and the detailed description of the embodiments given below, serve to explain the principles of the invention.

[0012] FIG. 1 is a view schematically showing an example of the arrangement of a liquid crystal display apparatus according to each embodiment of the present invention;

[0013] FIG. 2 is a sectional view showing an example of the portion of the display panel, switching cell, and reflective polarizing plate of a liquid crystal display apparatus according to the first embodiment of the present invention;

[0014] FIG. 3 is a view showing an example of the optical arrangement of the liquid crystal display apparatus according to the first embodiment of the present invention;

[0015] FIG. 4 is a view for explaining the optical path when the switching cell of the liquid crystal display apparatus according to the first embodiment of the present invention is OFF;

[0016] FIG. 5 is a view for explaining the optical path when the switching cell of the liquid crystal display apparatus according to the first embodiment of the present invention is ON;

[0017] FIG. 6 is a view showing an example of the optical arrangement of a liquid crystal display apparatus according to the first modification of the first embodiment of the present invention;

[0018] FIG. 7 is a view for explaining the optical path when the switching cell of the liquid crystal display apparatus according to the first modification of the first embodiment of the present invention is OFF;

[0019] FIG. 8 is a view for explaining the optical path when the switching cell of the liquid crystal display apparatus according to the first modification of the first embodiment of the present invention is ON;

[0020] FIG. 9 is a sectional view showing an example of the portion of the display panel, switching cell, light diffusion layer, and reflective polarizing plate of a liquid crystal display apparatus according to the second modification of the first embodiment of the present invention;

[0021] FIG. 10 is a view schematically showing an example of the arrangement of a liquid crystal display apparatus according to the third modification of the first embodiment of the present invention;

[0022] FIG. 11 is a sectional view showing an example of the portion of the display panel, switching cell, reflective polarizing plate, display panel-side reflective polarizing

plate, and light diffusion layer of a liquid crystal display apparatus according to the second embodiment of the present invention; and

[0023] FIG. 12 is a view showing an example of the optical arrangement of the liquid crystal display apparatus according to the second embodiment of the present invention.

DETAILED DESCRIPTION OF THE INVENTION

First Embodiment

[0024] The first embodiment of the present invention will be described with reference to the accompanying drawings. As shown in the schematic view of FIG. 1, a liquid crystal display apparatus includes a display panel 100, switching cell 200, reflective polarizing plate 240, surface light source 300, display panel driving unit 420, switching cell driving unit 440, and surface light source driving unit 460.

[0025] The display panel 100 is a generally known twisted nematic liquid crystal display panel, which is driven by the display panel driving unit 420 to display an image. The surface light source 300 is driven by the surface light source driving unit 460 so as to function as the backlight of the display panel 100. The reflective polarizing plate 240 is an optical element which has the property of reflecting polarized light having a plane of polarization in the reflective axis direction and transmitting polarized light having a plane of polarization in the transmissive axis direction perpendicular to the reflective axis. The switching cell 200 is driven by the switching cell driving unit 440 serving as a control driving unit and has a function of switching the display scheme of the liquid crystal display apparatus between transmissive display and reflective display. In the transmissive display whose optical path is indicated by the arrow on the left side of FIG. 1, light emitted by the surface light source 300 and transmitted through the reflective polarizing plate 240 and the switching cell 200 is guided to the display panel 100 so as to cause the observer to observe an image. In the reflective display whose optical path is indicated by the arrows on the right side of FIG. 1, light that has entered from the observer side is reflected by the reflective polarizing plate 240 and guided to the display panel 100 so as to cause the observer to observe an image.

[0026] FIG. 2 is an enlarged sectional view of the portion of the display panel 100, switching cell 200, and reflective polarizing plate 240 of the liquid crystal display apparatus according to this embodiment. The display panel 100 is a generally known twisted nematic liquid crystal display panel which has a liquid crystal display cell 101 sandwiched between an observation-side polarizing plate 140 and a back surface-side polarizing plate 150. The liquid crystal display cell 101 has a thin-film transistor (TFT)-side substrate 110 and a color filter (CF)-side substrate 120, both of which are transparent substrates such as glass substrates and face each other. A pixel electrode 112 including a transparent conductive film such as an indium tin oxide (ITO) film is formed on the TFT-side substrate 110 for each sub pixel. Each pixel electrode 112 is connected to a thin-film transistor (TFT) 114 formed on the TFT-side substrate 110 and serving as the switch of the pixel electrode 112. A TFT-side alignment film 116 is formed on the TFT-side substrate 110 so as to cover the pixel electrodes 112, TFTs 114, lines (not shown), and the like. The TFT-side alignment film 116 undergoes an aligning treatment by rubbing.

[0027] A color filter 122 is formed on the CF-side substrate 120. A common electrode 124 made of, for example, ITO is

formed on the color filter **122**. A CF-side alignment film **126** is formed on the common electrode **124** and undergoes an aligning treatment by rubbing.

[0028] The TFT-side substrate **110** and the CF-side substrate **120** are arranged while making the TFT-side alignment film **116** and the CF-side alignment film **126** face each other. The two substrates are bonded at the outer periphery by a sealing material (not shown) so as to form a predetermined space between them. Liquid crystal molecules are sealed in the space surrounded by the TFT-side alignment film **116**, CF-side alignment film **126**, and sealing material, thereby forming a display panel liquid crystal layer **130**.

[0029] The observation-side polarizing plate **140** serving as a first polarizing plate is bonded to a surface of the CF-side substrate **120** on the other side of the surface with the color filter **122**. The back surface-side polarizing plate **150** serving as a second polarizing plate is bonded to a surface of the TFT-side substrate **110** on the other side of the surface with the pixel electrodes **112**. For the sake of simplicity, FIG. 2 does not illustrate elements such as a black matrix, various kinds of electrodes, and optical film which are not necessary for the description of the embodiment.

[0030] The switching cell **200** includes a display panel-side substrate **210** serving as a first substrate and a backlight-side substrate **220** serving as a second substrate, both of which are transparent substrates such as glass substrates. A display panel-side electrode **212** serving as a first electrode made of, for example, ITO is solidly formed on the entire surface of the display panel-side substrate **210**. A display panel-side alignment film **214** serving as a first alignment film is formed on the display panel-side electrode **212** and undergoes an aligning treatment by rubbing. A backlight-side electrode **222** serving as a second electrode made of, for example, ITO is solidly formed on the entire surface of the backlight-side substrate **220**. A backlight-side alignment film **224** serving as a second alignment film is formed on the backlight-side electrode **222** and undergoes an aligning treatment by rubbing.

[0031] The display panel-side substrate **210** and the backlight-side substrate **220** are arranged while making the display panel-side alignment film **214** and the backlight-side alignment film **224** face each other. The two substrates are bonded at the outer periphery by a sealing material (not shown) so as to form a predetermined space between them. Liquid crystal molecules are sealed in the space surrounded by the display panel-side alignment film **214**, backlight-side alignment film **224**, and sealing material, thereby forming a switching cell liquid crystal layer **230**.

[0032] The switching cell **200** is bonded to the display panel **100** such that the display panel-side substrate **210** is placed on the side of the display panel **100**. That is, the switching cell **200** shares the back surface-side polarizing plate **150** of the display panel **100**.

[0033] The reflective polarizing plate **240** serving as a first reflective polarizing plate is bonded to a surface of the backlight-side substrate **220** on the other side of the surface with the backlight-side electrode **222**. The surface light source **300** serving as a backlight shown in FIG. 1 is arranged on the other side of the surface of the reflective polarizing plate **240** bonded to the switching cell **200**.

[0034] The optical arrangement of the display panel liquid crystal layer **130**, observation-side polarizing plate **140**, back surface-side polarizing plate **150**, switching cell liquid crystal layer **230**, and reflective polarizing plate **240** of the liquid crystal display apparatus according to the embodiment will

be described next with reference to FIG. 3. Referring to FIG. 3, the solid arrows on the observation-side polarizing plate **140** and the back surface-side polarizing plate **150** indicate the directions of the transmissive axes of the observation-side polarizing plate **140** and the back surface-side polarizing plate **150**. The solid arrow on the reflective polarizing plate **240** indicates the direction of the transmissive axis of the reflective polarizing plate **240**. The broken arrow indicates the direction of the reflective axis. The transmissive axis of the observation-side polarizing plate **140** and that of the back surface-side polarizing plate **150** are perpendicular to each other. A reflective polarizing plate transmissive axis **240a** that is the transmissive axis of the reflective polarizing plate **240** is coincident with the transmissive axis of the observation-side polarizing plate **140** and perpendicular to the transmissive axis of the back surface-side polarizing plate **150**. A reflective polarizing plate reflective axis **240b** is perpendicular to the reflective polarizing plate transmissive axis **240a**, coincident with the transmissive axis of the back surface-side polarizing plate **150**, and perpendicular to the transmissive axis of the observation-side polarizing plate **140**. Relative positional relationships are significant concerning the above-described optical axes such as the transmissive axes of the observation-side polarizing plate **140**, back surface-side polarizing plate **150**, and reflective polarizing plate **240**. Hence, any positional relationship to an absolute axis that is defined by, e.g., the horizontal direction of the panel can be adopted. The entire structure may be rotated as far as the relationship is maintained.

[0035] In a state wherein no electric field is formed between the pixel electrodes **112** and the common electrode **124** (marked with OFF in FIG. 3), the liquid crystal molecules in the display panel liquid crystal layer **130** are aligned by the TFT-side alignment film **116** and the CF-side alignment film **126**. Hence, the liquid crystal molecules are twisted by 90° between the TFT-side alignment film **116** and the CF-side alignment film **126**. In this case, the plane of polarization of polarized light passing through the display panel liquid crystal layer **130** is rotated by 90°. The illustration of the display panel liquid crystal layer **130** marked with "OFF" in FIG. 3 schematically indicates the state wherein the polarized light is rotated by 90°. Hence, the alignment direction of liquid crystal molecules can have any positional relationship relative to the absolute positional relationship defined by, for example, the horizontal direction of the panel. FIG. 3 does not refer to the relationship between the rubbing directions of the TFT-side alignment film **116** and the CF-side alignment film **126** and the directions of transmissive axes of the observation-side polarizing plate **140** and the back surface-side polarizing plate **150**.

[0036] On the other hand, in a state wherein an electric field is formed between the pixel electrodes **112** and the common electrode **124** (marked with ON in FIG. 3), the liquid crystal molecules in the display panel liquid crystal layer **130** are arranged vertically with respect to the TFT-side substrate **110**. In this case, the plane of polarization of polarized light passing through the display panel liquid crystal layer **130** is not rotated. The illustration of the display panel liquid crystal layer **130** marked with "ON" in FIG. 3 schematically indicates the state wherein the polarized light is not rotated.

[0037] The rubbing directions of the display panel-side alignment film **214** and the backlight-side alignment film **224** of the switching cell liquid crystal layer **230** are also twisted 90° to each other. The liquid crystal molecules in the switch-

ing cell liquid crystal layer **230** operate as in the display panel liquid crystal layer **130**. In a state wherein no electric field is formed between the display panel-side electrode **212** and the backlight-side electrode **222** (marked with OFF in FIG. 3), the liquid crystal molecules in the switching cell liquid crystal layer **230** are aligned by the display panel-side alignment film **214** and the backlight-side alignment film **224**. Hence, the liquid crystal molecules are twisted by 90° between the display panel-side alignment film **214** and the backlight-side alignment film **224**. In this case, the plane of polarization of polarized light passing through the switching cell liquid crystal layer **230** is rotated by 90° . On the other hand, in a state wherein an electric field is formed between the display panel-side electrode **212** and the backlight-side electrode **222** (marked with ON in FIG. 3), the liquid crystal molecules in the switching cell liquid crystal layer **230** are arranged vertically with respect to the display panel-side substrate **210**. In this case, the plane of polarization of polarized light passing through the switching cell liquid crystal layer **230** is not rotated. The switching cell liquid crystal layer **230** in FIG. 3 is illustrated like the display panel liquid crystal layer **130**. Hence, FIG. 3 does not refer to the rubbing directions of the display panel-side alignment film **214** and the backlight-side alignment film **224**.

[0038] The operation of the liquid crystal display apparatus according to the embodiment will be explained. The display panel **100** is a generally known twisted nematic liquid crystal display panel. The plane of polarization of polarized light that has passed through the back surface-side polarizing plate **150** from its back surface is coincident with the direction of the transmissive axis of the back surface-side polarizing plate **150**. The light having the plane of polarization coincident with the transmissive axis of the back surface-side polarizing plate **150** enters the liquid crystal display cell **101**.

[0039] In a sub pixel of the liquid crystal display cell **101** where no electric field is formed between the pixel electrode **112** and the common electrode **124**, since the liquid crystal molecules are twisted by 90° between the TFT-side alignment film **116** and the CF-side alignment film **126**, the plane of polarization of transmitted light is rotated by 90° , as described above. As a result, the plane of polarization of the light that has passed through the display panel liquid crystal layer **130** is coincident with the transmissive axis of the observation-side polarizing plate **140**. At this time, the light that has passed through the back surface-side polarizing plate **150** from its back surface passes through the liquid crystal display cell **101** and the observation-side polarizing plate **140** and exits to the observation side.

[0040] On the other hand, in a sub pixel where an electric field is formed between the pixel electrode **112** and the common electrode **124**, since the liquid crystal molecules are arranged vertically with respect to the TFT-side substrate **110**, the plane of polarization of transmitted light is not rotated, as described above. As a result, the plane of polarization of the light that has passed through the liquid crystal display cell **101** is perpendicular to the transmissive axis of the observation-side polarizing plate **140** and coincident with the absorption axis. At this time, the light that has passed through the back surface-side polarizing plate **150** from its back surface is absorbed by the observation-side polarizing plate **140** and does not exit to the observation side.

[0041] Thus controlling the electric field formed between the pixel electrode **112** and the common electrode **124** for each sub pixel enables to control light transmission of the

display panel **100** for each sub pixel. As a result, the display panel **100** can display an image.

[0042] The operation of the switching cell **200** according to the embodiment will be described next. A state wherein the switching cell **200** is OFF, that is, no electric field is formed between the display panel-side electrode **212** and the backlight-side electrode **222** will be explained first. At this time, the liquid crystal display apparatus functions as a transmissive liquid crystal display apparatus. This will be described with reference to FIG. 4. The middle column of FIG. 4 schematically illustrates the directions of the optical axes of the back surface-side polarizing plate **150**, switching cell liquid crystal layer **230**, and reflective polarizing plate **240**, as in FIG. 3. On the left column of FIG. 4, each solid arrow in a circle schematically indicates the plane of polarization of light emitted by the surface light source **300** serving as a backlight. Each hollow arrow indicates incidence to or exit from the back surface-side polarizing plate **150**, switching cell liquid crystal layer **230**, and reflective polarizing plate **240** shown on the middle column. On the right column of FIG. 4, each solid arrow in a circle schematically indicates the plane of polarization of light that has passed through the back surface-side polarizing plate **150** from the side of the display panel **100**, as on the left column.

[0043] As shown on the left column of FIG. 4, out of the light emitted by the backlight, light whose plane of polarization is coincident with the transmissive axis of the reflective polarizing plate **240** passes through the reflective polarizing plate **240**. The plane of polarization of the light that has passed through the reflective polarizing plate **240** is rotated by 90° upon passing through the switching cell liquid crystal layer **230**. Hence, the plane of polarization of the light entering the back surface-side polarizing plate **150** is coincident with its transmissive axis. As a result, the light passes through the back surface-side polarizing plate **150**. From then on, the behavior of the transmitted light is the same as that of light that has passed through the back surface-side polarizing plate of a general liquid crystal display apparatus.

[0044] On the other hand, as shown on the right column of FIG. 4, the plane of polarization of light that has passed through the display panel **100** from the observation side of the liquid crystal display apparatus is coincident with the transmissive axis of the back surface-side polarizing plate **150**. The plane of polarization of the light is rotated by 90° upon passing through the switching cell liquid crystal layer **230**. Hence, the plane of polarization of the light entering the reflective polarizing plate **240** is coincident with its transmissive axis. As a result, the light that has passed through the display panel **100** passes through the reflective polarizing plate **240**. This light is reflected by the backlight surface so as to be reusable as a secondary light source.

[0045] As described above, when the switching cell **200** is OFF, the liquid crystal display apparatus functions as a transmissive liquid crystal display apparatus which performs display using light emitted by the backlight.

[0046] A state wherein switching cell **200** is ON, that is, an electric field is formed between the display panel-side electrode **212** and the backlight-side electrode **222** will be explained next with reference to FIG. 5. The middle column of FIG. 5 schematically illustrates the directions of the optical axes of the back surface-side polarizing plate **150**, switching cell liquid crystal layer **230**, and reflective polarizing plate **240**, as in FIG. 4. The left column schematically illustrates the plane of polarization of light emitted by the backlight, and the

right column schematically illustrates the plane of polarization of light that has passed through the back surface-side polarizing plate **150** from the side of the display panel **100**. At this time, the liquid crystal display apparatus functions as a reflective liquid crystal display apparatus.

[0047] As shown on the right column of FIG. 5, the plane of polarization of light that has passed through the display panel **100** from the observation side of the liquid crystal display apparatus is coincident with the transmissive axis of the back surface-side polarizing plate **150**. The plane of polarization of the light is not rotated upon passing through the switching cell liquid crystal layer **230**. Hence, the plane of polarization of the light entering the reflective polarizing plate **240** is coincident with its reflective axis. For this reason, the light that has passed through the display panel **100** is reflected by the reflective polarizing plate **240**. Since the plane of polarization is perpendicular to the transmissive axis of the reflective polarizing plate **240**, the light entering the reflective polarizing plate **240** does not pass through it, unlike in the OFF state of the switching cell **200**. This state is indicated by x in FIG. 5.

[0048] The light reflected by the reflective polarizing plate **240** passes through the switching cell liquid crystal layer **230** again. At this time, the plane of polarization is not rotated. Hence, the plane of polarization of the light entering the back surface-side polarizing plate **150** is coincident with its transmissive axis. For this reason, the light passes through the back surface-side polarizing plate **150**. From then on, the behavior of the transmitted light is the same as that of light that has passed through the back surface-side polarizing plate of a general liquid crystal display apparatus.

[0049] On the other hand, as shown on the left column of FIG. 5, out of the light emitted by the backlight, light whose plane of polarization is coincident with the transmissive axis of the reflective polarizing plate **240** passes through the reflective polarizing plate **240**. The plane of polarization of the light that has passed through the reflective polarizing plate **240** is not rotated upon passing through the switching cell liquid crystal layer **230**. Hence, the plane of polarization of the light entering the back surface side polarizing plate **150** is perpendicular to its transmissive axis and coincident with its absorption axis. For this reason, the light does not pass through the back surface-side polarizing plate **150**. This state is indicated by x in FIG. 5.

[0050] As described above, when the switching cell **200** is ON, the liquid crystal display apparatus functions as a reflective liquid crystal display apparatus which performs display using light input from the observation side and reflected by the reflective polarizing plate **240**.

[0051] As described above, according to the liquid crystal display apparatus of the embodiment, it is possible to switch the liquid crystal display apparatus between reflective display and transmissive display turning on/off the switching cell **200**. For example, the liquid crystal display apparatus functions as a reflective liquid crystal display apparatus in a bright place such as outdoors and as a transmissive liquid crystal display apparatus in a dark place such as indoors, thereby ensuring display performance with high visibility under any brightness environment.

[0052] The arrangement of the liquid crystal display apparatus according to the embodiment never imposes limitations on the performance of the reflective liquid crystal display apparatus or transmissive liquid crystal display apparatus because of, for example, a smaller effective pixel area, unlike the reflective/transmissive liquid crystal display apparatuses

disclosed in JP-A 2002-107725 (KOKAI) and JP-A 2004-93715 (KOKAI). Hence, the liquid crystal display apparatus according to the embodiment can increase the effective pixel area and thus obtain high display performance and display a high-quality image under any brightness environment as both the reflective liquid crystal display apparatus and the transmissive liquid crystal display apparatus.

[0053] Unlike the conventional liquid crystal display device which increases the brightness of the backlight to obtain high visibility in a bright place such as outdoors, reflective display is used in a bright place such as outdoors so as to suppress power consumption.

[0054] This switching is assumed to be performed by a user operating a switch (not shown). In this case, when the apparatus is switched to reflective display, power consumption may be reduced by turning off the backlight.

[0055] In the description of the embodiment, the display panel **100** is a twisted nematic liquid crystal display panel. However, the present invention is not limited to this. Also usable is a liquid crystal display panel of any type such as a super twisted nematic liquid crystal display panel which twists liquid crystal molecules at a twist angle of 180° to 270° between the TFT-side substrate **110** and the CF-side substrate **120**, a non-twisted liquid crystal display panel of the VA (Vertical Alignment) scheme which aligns liquid crystal molecules vertically with respect to the TFT-side substrate **110**, a horizontal alignment type liquid crystal display panel, including a liquid crystal display panel of the IPS (In-Plane Switching) scheme using an in-plane electric field, which aligns liquid crystal molecules in parallel to the TFT-side substrate **110** by arranging the major axis of the liquid crystal molecules in one direction, or a bend alignment liquid crystal display panel, including a liquid crystal display panel of the OCB (Optically Compensated Birefringence) scheme, which bends liquid crystal molecules with respect to the TFT-side substrate **110**. These liquid crystal display apparatuses function like the liquid crystal display apparatus of the embodiment if the back surface-side polarizing plate of the liquid crystal display panel functions as the back surface-side polarizing plate **150**, and the switching cell **200** has the same arrangement as described above.

First Modification of First Embodiment

[0056] The first modification of the first, embodiment will be described. In this modification, the difference from the first embodiment will be explained. The same reference numerals as in the first embodiment denote the same parts, and a description thereof will not be repeated.

[0057] In the first embodiment, the reflective polarizing plate transmissive axis **240a** is coincident with the transmissive axis of the observation-side polarizing plate **140**. In this modification, as shown in FIG. 6, the reflective polarizing plate transmissive axis **240a** is coincident with the transmissive axis of the back surface-side polarizing plate **150** and perpendicular to the transmissive axis of the observation-side polarizing plate **140**. The reflective polarizing plate reflective axis **240b** is perpendicular to the reflective polarizing plate transmissive axis **240a**, perpendicular to the transmissive axis of the back surface-side polarizing plate **150**, and coincident with the transmissive axis of the observation-side polarizing plate **140**.

[0058] As a result, when the switching cell **200** is OFF, the liquid crystal display apparatus functions as a reflective liquid crystal display apparatus. That is, the apparatus operates as

shown in FIG. 7. In FIG. 7, the middle column schematically illustrates the directions the optical axes of the back surface-side polarizing plate 150, switching cell liquid crystal layer 230, and reflective polarizing plate 240, the left column schematically illustrates the plane of polarization of light emitted by the surface light source 300 serving as a backlight, and the right column schematically illustrates the plane of polarization of light that has passed through the back surface-side polarizing plate 150 from the side of the display panel 100, as in FIGS. 4 and 5.

[0059] As shown on the right column of FIG. 7, the plane of polarization of light that has passed through the display panel 100 from the observation side of the liquid crystal display apparatus is coincident with the transmissive axis of the back surface-side polarizing plate 150. The plane of polarization of the light is rotated by 90° upon passing through the switching cell liquid crystal layer 230. Hence, the plane of polarization of the light entering the reflective polarizing plate 240 is coincident with its reflective axis. For this reason, the light that has passed through the display panel 100 is reflected by the reflective polarizing plate 240. Since the plane of polarization of the light is perpendicular to the transmissive axis of the reflective polarizing plate 240, the light entering the reflective polarizing plate 240 does not pass through it.

[0060] The light reflected by the reflective polarizing plate 240 passes through the switching cell liquid crystal layer 230 again. At this time, the plane of polarization is rotated by 90°. Hence, the plane of polarization of the light entering the back surface-side polarizing plate 150 is coincident with its transmissive axis. For this reason, the light passes through the back surface-side polarizing plate 150. From then on, the behavior of the transmitted light is the same as that of light that has passed through the back surface-side polarizing plate of a general liquid crystal display apparatus.

[0061] On the other hand, as shown on the left column of FIG. 7, out of the light emitted by the backlight, light whose plane of polarization is coincident with the transmissive axis of the reflective polarizing plate 240 passes through the reflective polarizing plate 240. The plane of polarization of the light that has passed through the reflective polarizing plate 240 is rotated by 90° upon passing through the switching cell liquid crystal layer 230. Hence, the plane of polarization of the light entering the back surface-side polarizing plate 150 is perpendicular to its transmissive axis and coincident with its absorption axis. For this reason, the light does not pass through the back surface-side polarizing plate 150.

[0062] When the switching cell 200 is ON, the liquid crystal display apparatus functions as a transmissive liquid crystal display apparatus. As shown on the left column of FIG. 8, out of the light emitted by the backlight, light whose plane of polarization is coincident with the transmissive axis of the reflective polarizing plate 240 passes through the reflective polarizing plate 240. The plane of polarization of the light that has passed through the reflective polarizing plate 240 is not rotated upon passing through the switching cell liquid crystal layer 230. Hence, the plane of polarization of the light entering the back surface-side polarizing plate 150 is coincident with its transmissive axis. For this reason, the light passes through the back surface-side polarizing plate 150. From then on, the behavior of the transmitted light is the same as that of light that has passed through the back surface-side polarizing plate of a general liquid crystal display apparatus.

[0063] On the other hand, as shown on the right column of FIG. 8, the plane of polarization of light that has passed

through the display panel 100 from the observation side of the liquid crystal display apparatus is coincident with the transmissive axis of the back surface-side polarizing plate 150. The plane of polarization of the light is not rotated upon passing through the switching cell liquid crystal layer 230. Hence, the plane of polarization of the light entering the reflective polarizing plate 240 is coincident with its transmissive axis. For this reason, the light that has passed through the display panel 100 passes through the reflective polarizing plate 240. This light is reflected by the backlight surface so as to be reusable as a secondary light source.

[0064] As described above, according to the liquid crystal display apparatus of the modification, it is possible to switch the liquid crystal display apparatus between reflective display and transmissive display by turning on/off the switching cell 200, as in the first embodiment. For example, the liquid crystal display apparatus functions as a reflective liquid crystal display apparatus in a bright place such as outdoors and as a transmissive liquid crystal display apparatus in a dark place such as indoors, thereby ensuring display performance with high visibility under any brightness environment.

[0065] In the first embodiment, the liquid crystal display apparatus functions as a reflective liquid crystal display apparatus when the switching cell 200 is ON, and as a transmissive liquid crystal display apparatus when the switching cell 200 is OFF. To the contrary, the liquid crystal display apparatus of the modification functions as a reflective liquid crystal display apparatus when the switching cell 200 is OFF, and as a transmissive liquid crystal display apparatus when the switching cell 200 is ON.

[0066] The apparatus consumes power when the switching cell 200 is ON. If the liquid crystal display apparatus is often used in a dark environment such as indoors, greater power savings can be achieved by arranging the transmissive and reflective axes of the reflective polarizing plate 240 as in the first embodiment in which the apparatus functions as a transmissive liquid crystal display apparatus when the switching cell 200 is Off. On the other hand, if the liquid crystal display apparatus is often used in a bright environment such as outdoors, greater power savings can be achieved by arranging the transmissive and reflective axes of the reflective polarizing plate 240 as in the first modification in which the apparatus functions as a reflective liquid crystal display apparatus when the switching cell 200 is OFF.

Second Modification of First Embodiment

[0067] The second modification of the first embodiment will be described. In this modification, the difference from the first embodiment will be explained. The same reference numerals as in the first embodiment denote the same parts, and a description thereof will not be repeated.

[0068] In the liquid crystal display apparatus according to this modification, as shown in FIG. 9, a light diffusion layer 250 serving as a first light diffusion member is arranged between the reflective polarizing plate 240 and the backlight-side substrate 220 of the switching cell 200. The light diffusion layer 250 has a function of diffusing light emitted by the backlight and transmitted through the reflective polarizing plate 210 and light input from the back surface-side polarizing plate 150 and reflected by the reflective polarizing plate 240.

[0069] When the light diffusion layer 250 is arranged, the liquid crystal display apparatus according to the modification increases the amount of light which enters the back surface-

side polarizing plate **150** and passes through it, and thus increases the brightness of the apparatus. In addition, since the directivity of transmitted light and reflected light decreases, the liquid crystal display apparatus can widen its viewing angle and display an image with little brightness inhomogeneity.

[0070] The light diffusion layer **250** may contain an adhesive in which scattering particles are dispersed and have a function of bonding the reflective polarizing plate **240** to the backlight-side substrate **220** of the switching cell **200**. The same effect as described above can be obtained even when the light diffusion layer **250** is arranged not between the reflective polarizing plate **240** and the backlight-side substrate **220** of the switching cell **200** but between the back surface-side polarizing plate **150** of the display panel **100** and the display panel-side substrate **210** of the switching cell **200**.

Third Modification of First Embodiment

[0071] The third modification of the first embodiment will be described. In this modification, the difference from the first embodiment will be explained. The same reference numerals as in the first embodiment denote the same parts, and a description thereof will not be repeated.

[0072] The liquid crystal display device according to this modification comprises an illuminance sensor **510**, as shown in FIG. **10**. Image display on the liquid crystal display device is done by the display panel **100** which is driven by the display panel driving unit **420** under the control of a display panel control unit **410**. On the other hand, switching of the liquid crystal display apparatus between a transmissive liquid crystal display apparatus and a reflective liquid crystal display apparatus is done by the switching cell **200** which is driven by the switching cell driving unit **440** under the control of a switching cell control unit **430**. The switching cell **200** is the switching cell **200** according to the first, embodiment. The surface light source **300** driven by the surface light source driving unit **460** functions as the backlight of the liquid crystal display device.

[0073] The illuminance sensor **510** converts the illuminance of external light under the use environment into an electrical signal and outputs it to an illuminance acquisition unit **520**. The illuminance acquisition unit **520** acquires an illuminance value based on the signal input, from the illuminance sensor **510**. The illuminance acquisition unit **520** outputs the acquired illuminance value to the switching cell control unit **430**. The switching cell control unit **430** determines switching of the switching cell **200** based on the illuminance value input from the illuminance acquisition unit **520**. When the illuminance value is equal to or larger than a predetermined threshold, that is, upon determining that the use environment of the liquid crystal display apparatus is bright, the switching cell driving unit **440** drives the switching cell **200** so as to cause the liquid crystal display apparatus to function as a reflective liquid crystal display apparatus. On the other hand, when the illuminance value is smaller than the predetermined threshold, that is, upon determining that the use environment of the liquid crystal display apparatus is dark, the switching cell driving unit **440** drives the switching cell **200** so as to cause the liquid crystal display apparatus to function as a transmissive liquid crystal display apparatus.

[0074] As described above, for example, the illuminance sensor **510** and the illuminance acquisition unit **520** function as an illuminometer for measuring the illuminance. For example, the switching cell control unit **430** functions as a

switching control unit for controlling the operation of the control driving unit based on the illuminance measured by the illuminometer.

[0075] With the above-described arrangement, the liquid crystal display apparatus according to the modification determines for itself based on the illuminance of the use environment whether to function as a transmissive liquid crystal display apparatus or a reflective liquid crystal display apparatus, thereby enabling appropriate display. Hence, the user always enjoys visible display without being aware of the use environment.

Combinations of Modifications of First Embodiment

[0076] The modifications of the first embodiment may be used in combinations. With setting the optical axis of the reflective polarizing plate **240** as in the first modification, the light diffusion layer **250** may be installed, and the illuminance sensor **510** may also be provided. The liquid crystal display apparatus according to the first embodiment may include the light diffusion layer **250** and the illuminance sensor **510**. In any case, an effect corresponding to the combination can be obtained.

Second Embodiment

[0077] The second embodiment of the present invention will be described. In the second embodiment, the difference from the first embodiment will be explained. The same reference numerals as in the first embodiment denote the same parts, and a description thereof will not be repeated.

[0078] As partially shown in the sectional view of FIG. **11**, a liquid crystal display apparatus according to this embodiment is formed by installing a light diffusion layer **270** serving as a second light diffusion member and a display panel-side reflective polarizing plate **260** serving as a second reflective polarizing plate. The light diffusion layer **270** and the display panel-side reflective polarizing plate **260** are located from the side closer to a back surface-side polarizing plate **150** between the back surface-side polarizing plate **150** of a display panel **100** and a display panel-side substrate **210** of a switching cell **200** of the liquid crystal display apparatus of the first embodiment. The light diffusion layer **270** is the same as the light diffusion layer **250** according to the second modification of the first embodiment. The display panel-side reflective polarizing plate **260** has the same function as that of a reflective polarizing plate **240**. As for the optical axis of the display panel-side reflective polarizing plate **260**, as shown in FIG. **12**, a display panel-side reflective polarizing plate transmissive axis **260a** that is the transmissive axis of the display panel-side reflective polarizing plate **260** is coincident with the transmissive axis of the back surface-side polarizing plate **150**, and a display panel-side reflective polarizing plate reflective axis **260b** that is the reflective axis of the display panel-side reflective polarizing plate **260** is coincident with the absorption axis of the back surface-side polarizing plate **150**.

[0079] The optical path of the liquid crystal display apparatus according to this embodiment having the above-described arrangement is in principle the same as in the first embodiment because the transmissive axis of the back surface-side polarizing plate **150** is coincident with the display panel-side reflective polarizing plate transmissive axis **260a**. Inserting the display panel-side reflective polarizing plate **260** yields the effect of aligning the plane of polarization of light

entering a switching cell liquid crystal layer **230**. For this reason, when the apparatus functions as a reflective liquid crystal display apparatus, the switching cell **200** functions in a state closer to the principle described in the first embodiment.

[0080] Out of light which exits from the back surface-side polarizing plate **150** and reaches the display panel-side reflective polarizing plate **260**, light whose plane of polarization is not coincident with the display panel-side reflective polarizing plate transmissive axis **260a** is reflected by the display panel-side reflective polarizing plate **260**. The reflected light is diffused by the light diffusion layer **270** and enters the back surface-side polarizing plate **150** again. The so-called recycle effect increases the amount of light to be used for display on the display panel **100**. As a result, the light use efficiency rises, contributing to higher-quality display of the liquid crystal display apparatus. Even for light whose plane of polarization is not coincident with the display panel-side reflective polarizing plate transmissive axis **260a** out of light which exits from the switching cell liquid crystal layer **230** and reaches the display panel-side reflective polarizing plate **260**, the same recycle effect is obtained, contributing to higher-quality display of the liquid crystal display apparatus.

[0081] As described above, the liquid crystal display apparatus according to the embodiment can not only obtain the same effect as that of the liquid crystal display apparatus according to the first embodiment but also display a brighter image with higher quality due to the effects of the display panel-side reflective polarizing plate **260** and the light diffusion layer **270**.

[0082] The liquid crystal display apparatus according to the embodiment can also adopt the arrangements of the same modifications as those of the first embodiment and obtain the same effects as in the modifications of the first embodiment.

[0083] Additional advantages and modifications will readily occur to those skilled in the art. Therefore, the invention in its broader aspects is not limited to the specific details and representative embodiments shown and described herein. Accordingly, various modifications may be made without departing from the spirit or scope of the general inventive concept as defined by the appended claims and their equivalents.

What is claimed is:

1. A liquid crystal display apparatus comprising:

- a first polarizing plate;
- a liquid crystal display cell adjacent to the first polarizing plate;
- a second polarizing plate arranged on a side of the liquid crystal display cell opposite to the first polarizing plate;
- a switching cell arranged on a side of the second polarizing plate opposite to the liquid crystal display cell, the switching cell rotate a plane of polarization of light passing through the switching cell;
- a first reflective polarizing plate arranged on a side of the switching cell opposite to the second polarizing plate;
- a surface light source arranged on a side of the first reflective polarizing plate opposite to the switching cell; and
- a control driving unit configured to switch the switching cell between a first state and a second state,

wherein the first state is a state in which a plane of polarization of polarized light emitted by the surface light source and transmitted through the first reflective polarizing plate and the switching cell is coincident with a transmissive axis of the second polarizing plate, and a

plane of polarization of polarized light input to the liquid crystal display cell from the side of the first polarizing plate and transmitted through the second polarizing plate and the switching cell is coincident with a transmissive axis of the first reflective polarizing plate,

wherein the second state is a state in which the plane of polarization of the polarized light, emitted by the surface light source and transmitted through the first reflective polarizing plate and the switching cell is coincident with an absorption axis of the second polarizing plate, and the plane of polarization of the polarized light input to the liquid crystal display cell from the side of the first polarizing plate and transmitted through the second polarizing plate and the switching cell is coincident with a reflective axis of the first reflective polarizing plate.

2. The apparatus according to claim 1, wherein the switching cell comprises:

- a first substrate arranged on the side of the second polarizing plate;
 - a second substrate arranged on a side of the first reflective polarizing plate;
 - a first electrode formed on the first substrate, the first electrode facing the second substrate;
 - a first alignment film formed on the first electrode;
 - a second electrode formed on the second substrate, the second electrode facing the first electrode;
 - a second alignment film formed on the second electrode; and
 - a liquid crystal layer including liquid crystal molecules, the liquid crystal layer being arranged between the first alignment film and the second alignment film, and
- the control driving unit controls a voltage difference between the first electrode and the second electrode to switch the switching cell between the first state and the second state.

3. The apparatus according to claim 2, wherein the first alignment film and the second alignment film undergo an aligning treatment, a direction of the aligning treatment for the first alignment film and a direction of the aligning treatment for the second alignment film making an angle of 90°.

4. The apparatus according to claim 1, wherein the reflective axis of the first reflective polarizing plate is coincident with the transmissive axis of the second polarizing plate.

5. The apparatus according to claim 4, further comprising a light diffusion member arranged between the switching cell and the first reflective polarizing plate.

6. The apparatus according to claim 1, wherein the reflective axis of the first reflective polarizing plate is perpendicular to the transmissive axis of the second polarizing plate.

7. The apparatus according to claim 6, further comprising a light diffusion member arranged between the switching cell and the first reflective polarizing plate.

8. The apparatus according to claim 1, further comprising a light diffusion member arranged between the switching cell and the first reflective polarizing plate.

9. The apparatus according to claim 1, further comprising:

- a light diffusion member arranged between the second polarizing plate and the switching cell; and
- a second reflective polarizing plate arranged between the light diffusion member and the switching cell,

wherein a transmissive axis of the second reflective polarizing plate is coincident with the transmissive axis of the second polarizing plate.

10. The apparatus according to claim 1, further comprising:

- an illuminometer configured to measure an illuminance around the apparatus; and
- a switching control unit configured to control an operation of the control driving unit based on the illuminance measured by the illuminometer.

11. A liquid crystal display apparatus comprising:

- a first polarizing plate;
- an active matrix liquid crystal display cell adjacent to the first polarizing plate;
- a second polarizing plate arranged on a side of the active matrix liquid crystal display cell opposite to the first polarizing plate;
- a switching cell arranged on a side of the second polarizing plate opposite to the active matrix liquid crystal display cell, the switching cell rotate a plane of polarization of light passing through the switching cell;
- a first reflective polarizing plate arranged on a side of the switching cell opposite to the second polarizing plate;
- a surface light source arranged on a side of the first reflective polarizing plate opposite to the switching cell; and
- control driving unit configured to switch the switching cell between a first state and a second state,

wherein the first state is a state in which a plane of polarization of polarized light emitted by the surface light source and transmitted through the first reflective polarizing plate and the switching cell is coincident with a transmissive axis of the second polarizing plate, and a plane of polarization of polarized light input to the active matrix liquid crystal display cell from the side of the first polarizing plate and transmitted through the second polarizing plate and the switching cell is coincident with a transmissive axis of the first reflective polarizing plate, wherein the second state is a state in which the plane of polarization of the polarized light emitted by the surface light source and transmitted through the first reflective polarizing plate and the switching cell is coincident with an absorption axis of the second polarizing plate, and the plane of polarization of the polarized light input to the active matrix liquid crystal display cell from the side of the first polarizing plate and transmitted through the second polarizing plate and the switching cell is coincident with a reflective axis of the first reflective polarizing plate.

12. The apparatus according to claim 11, wherein the switching cell comprises:

- a first substrate arranged on the side of the second polarizing plate;
- a second substrate arranged on a side of the first reflective polarizing plate;

- a first electrode formed on the first substrate, the first electrode facing the second substrate;
- a first alignment film formed on the first electrode;
- a second electrode formed on the second substrate, the second electrode facing the first electrode;
- a second alignment film formed on the second electrode; and
- a liquid crystal layer including liquid crystal molecules, the liquid crystal layer being arranged between the first alignment film and the second alignment film, and the control driving unit controls a voltage difference between the first electrode and the second electrode to switch the switching cell between the first state and the second state.

13. The apparatus according to claim 12, wherein the first alignment film and the second alignment film undergo an aligning treatment, a direction of the aligning treatment for the first alignment film and a direction of the aligning treatment for the second alignment film making an angle of 90°.

14. The apparatus according to claim 11, wherein the reflective axis of the first reflective polarizing plate is coincident with the transmissive axis of the second polarizing plate.

15. The apparatus according to claim 14, further comprising a light diffusion member arranged between the switching cell and the first reflective polarizing plate.

16. The apparatus according to claim 11, wherein the reflective axis of the first reflective polarizing plate is perpendicular to the transmissive axis of the second polarizing plate.

17. The apparatus according to claim 16, further comprising a light diffusion member arranged between the switching cell and the first reflective polarizing plate.

18. The apparatus according to claim 11, further comprising a light diffusion member arranged between the switching cell and the first reflective polarizing plate.

19. The apparatus according to claim 11, further comprising:

- a light diffusion member arranged between the second polarizing plate and the switching cell; and
- a second reflective polarizing plate arranged between the light diffusion member and the switching cell, wherein a transmissive axis of the second reflective polarizing plate is coincident with the transmissive axis of the second polarizing plate.

20. The apparatus according to claim 11, further comprising:

- an illuminometer configured to measure an illuminance around the apparatus; and
- a switching control unit configured to control an operation of the control driving unit based on the illuminance measured by the illuminometer.

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摘要(译)

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