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(54) **LIQUID CRYSTAL DISPLAY AND METHOD OF OPTICAL COMPENSATION THEREOF**

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G02F 1/13363 (2006.01)

(52) **U.S. Cl.**
CPC **G02F 1/13363** (2013.01); **G02F 1/133528** (2013.01); **G02F 2001/133631** (2013.01); **G02F 2413/02** (2013.01); **G02F 2413/13** (2013.01); **G02F 2413/14** (2013.01)

(58) **Field of Classification Search**
CPC G02F 1/13363; G02F 1/133634; G02F 2202/40; G02F 1/1393; G02F 1/133707; G02F 2001/133742; G02B 5/3083; G02B 5/3016

USPC 349/117, 118, 130
See application file for complete search history.

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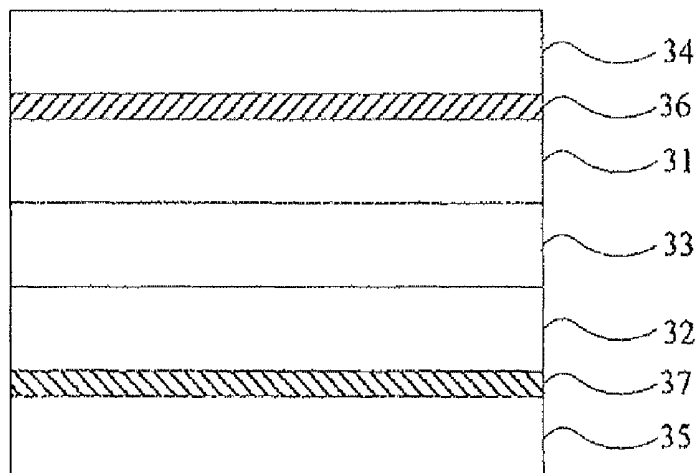
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(57) **ABSTRACT**

The present invention discloses a liquid crystal display and a method of optical compensation thereof. Specifically, the present invention adjusts compensation values of a uniaxial positive birefringence A-Plate and a uniaxial negative birefringence C-Plate, especially a value range of retardation in a thickness direction R_{th} of the uniaxial negative birefringence C-Plate is controlled. By adjusting the compensation values of the above-mentioned two types of compensation films, the dark-state light leakage phenomenon is suppressed. The present invention is capable of suppressing the dark-state light leakage phenomenon at a large viewing angle effectively and increasing the contrast and clarity at a large viewing angle.

15 Claims, 8 Drawing Sheets



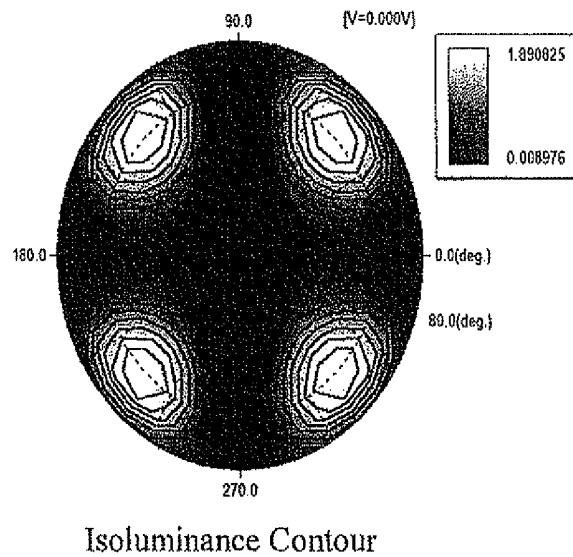


Fig. 1 (Prior art)

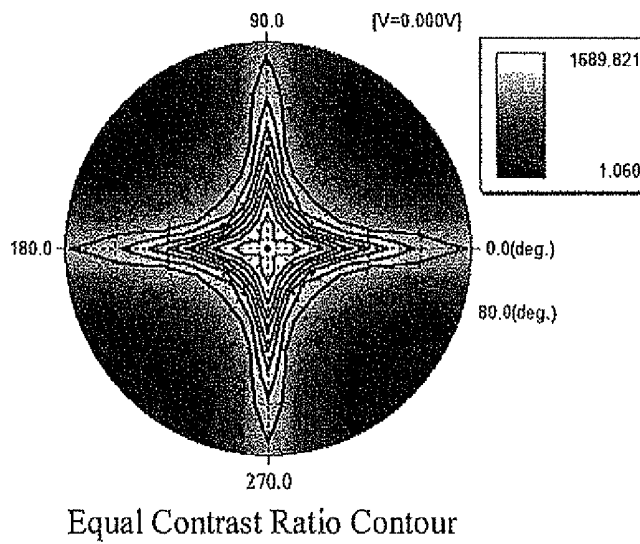


Fig. 2 (Prior art)

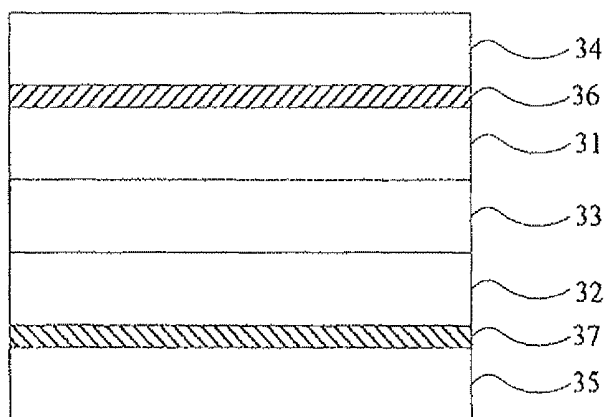


Fig. 3

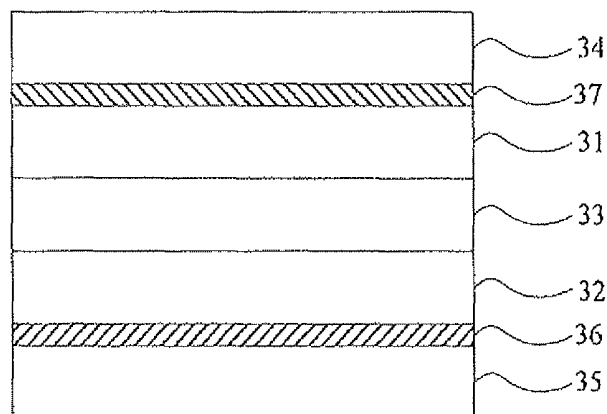


Fig. 4

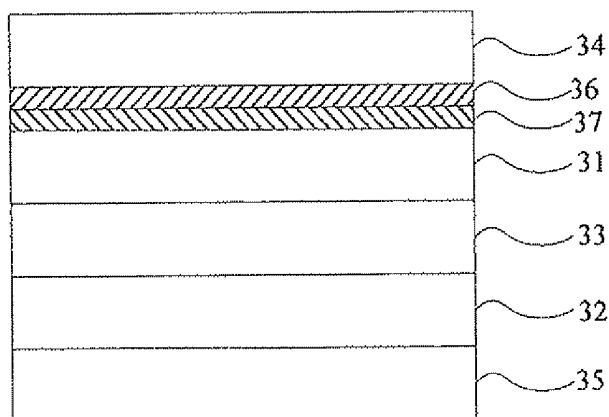


Fig. 5

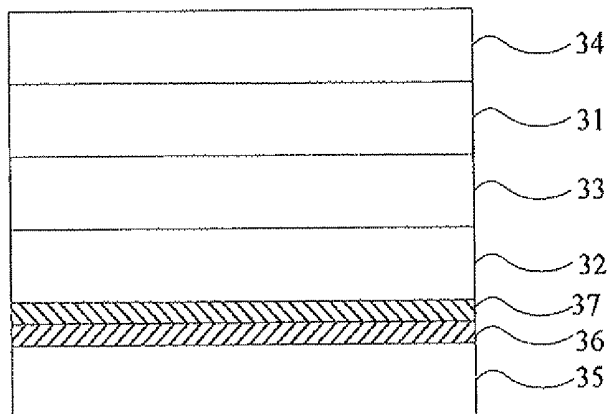
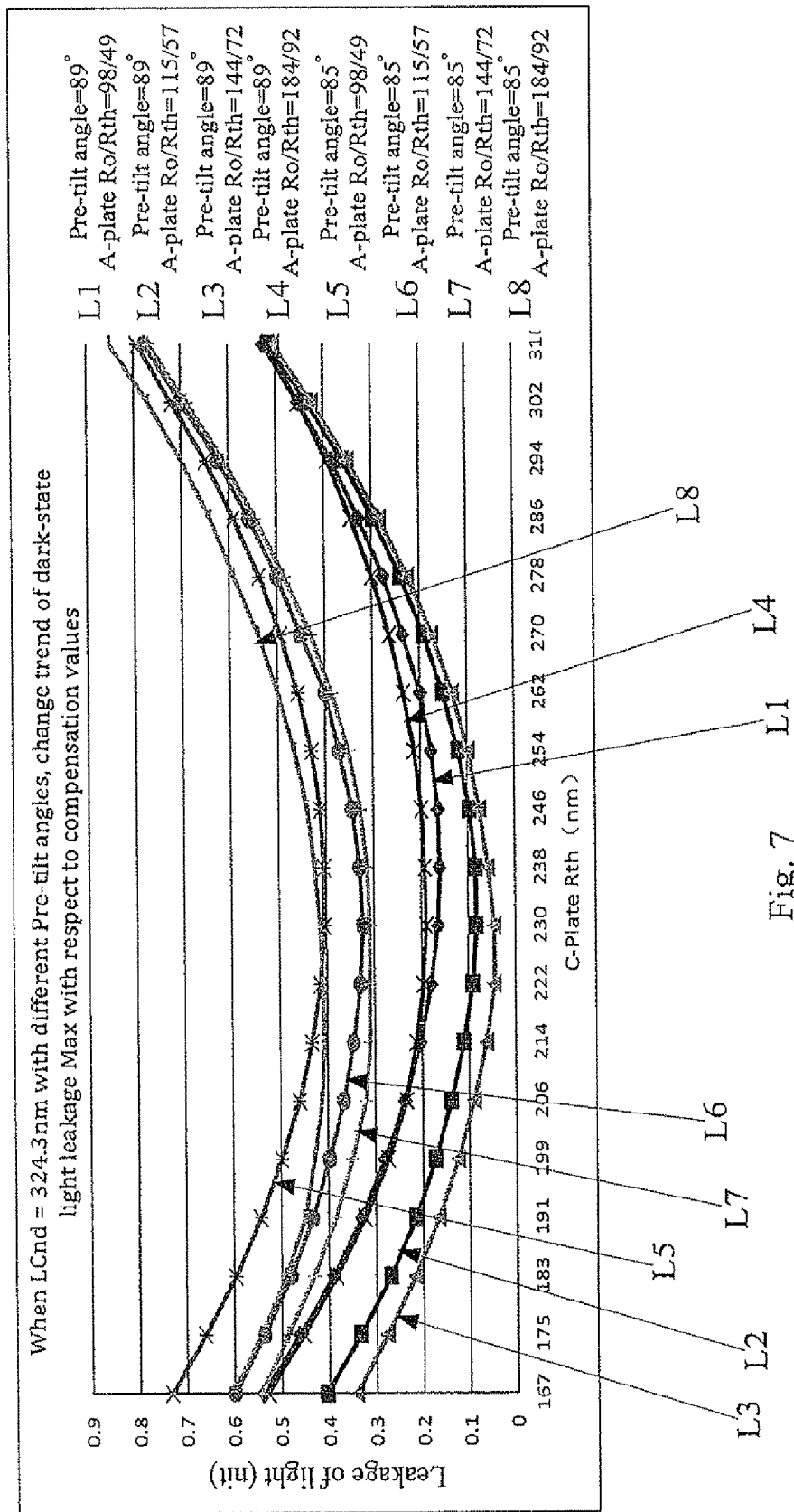


Fig. 6



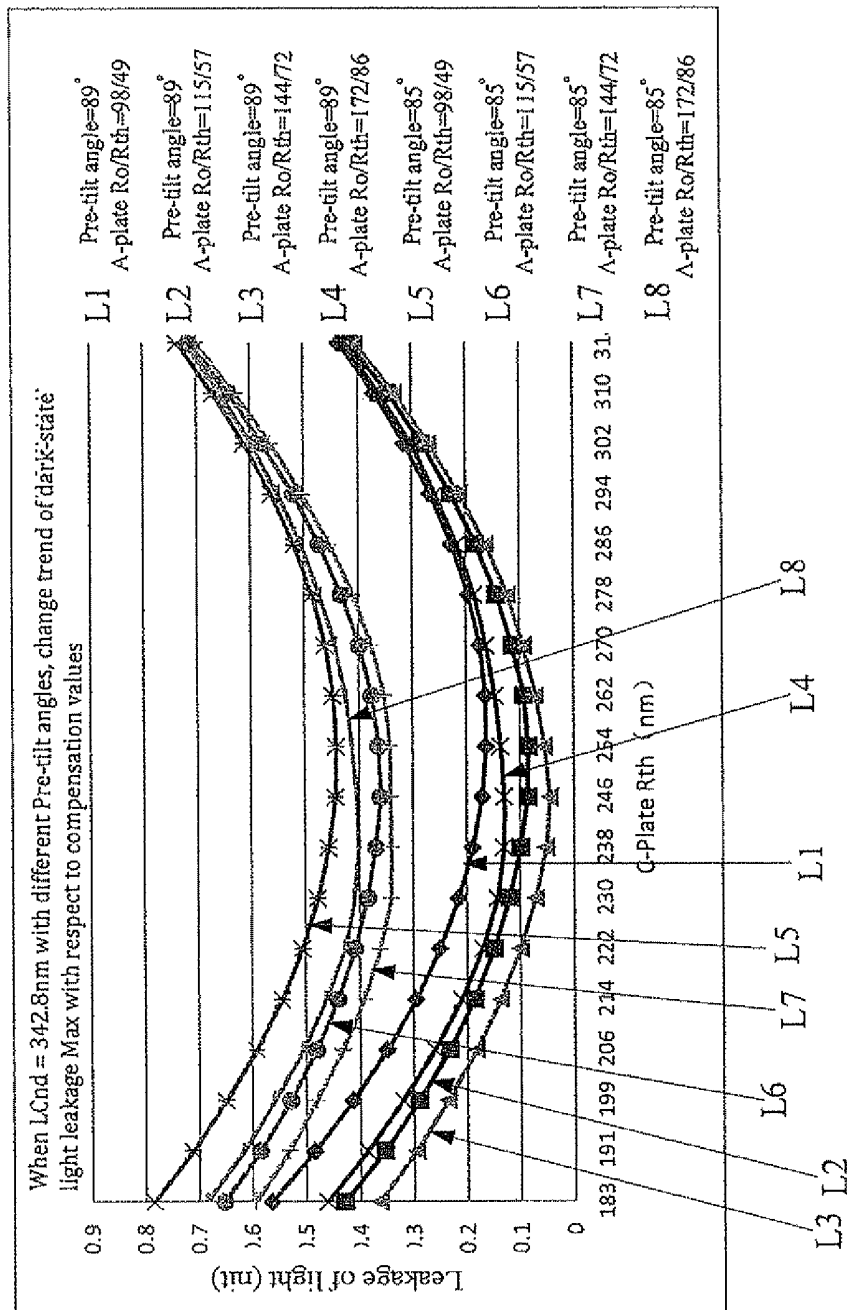


Fig. 8

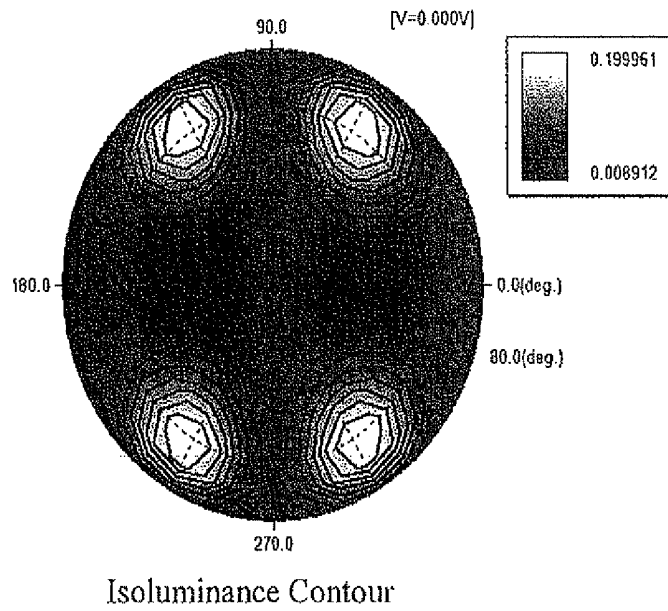


Fig. 9

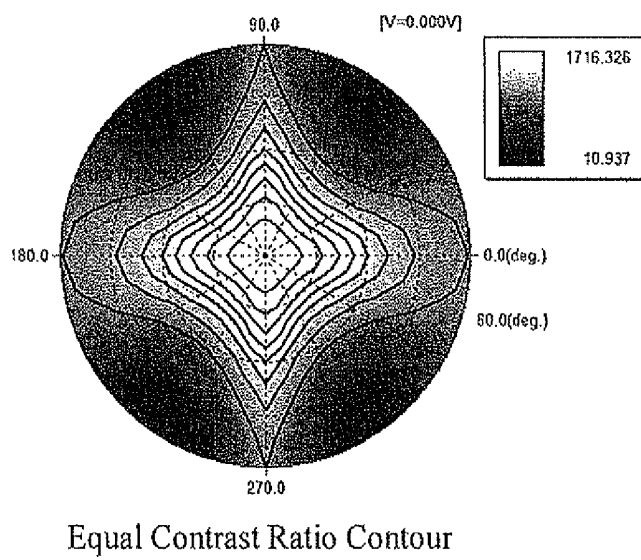


Fig. 10

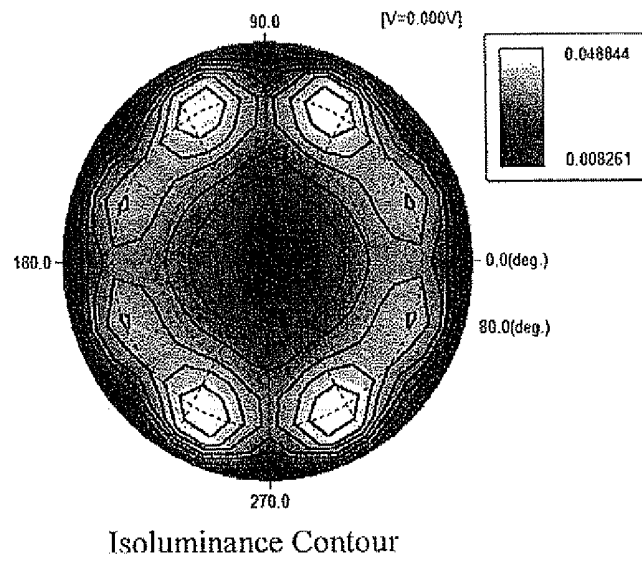


Fig. 11

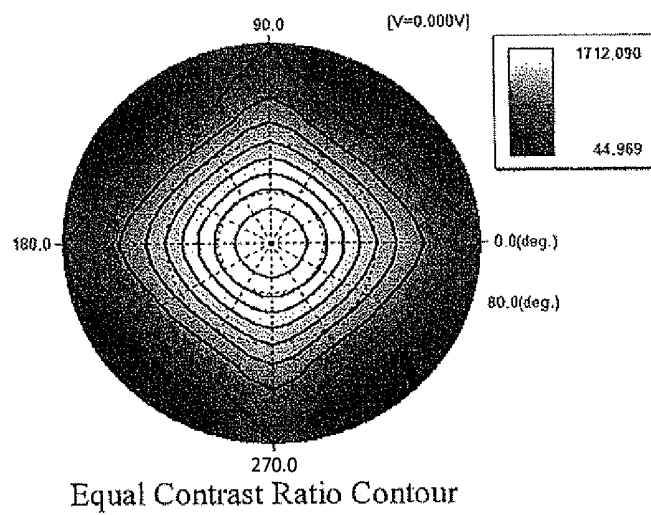


Fig. 12

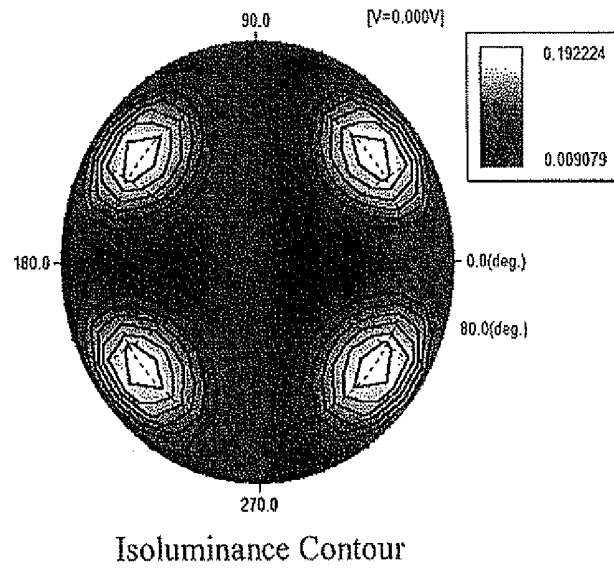


Fig. 13

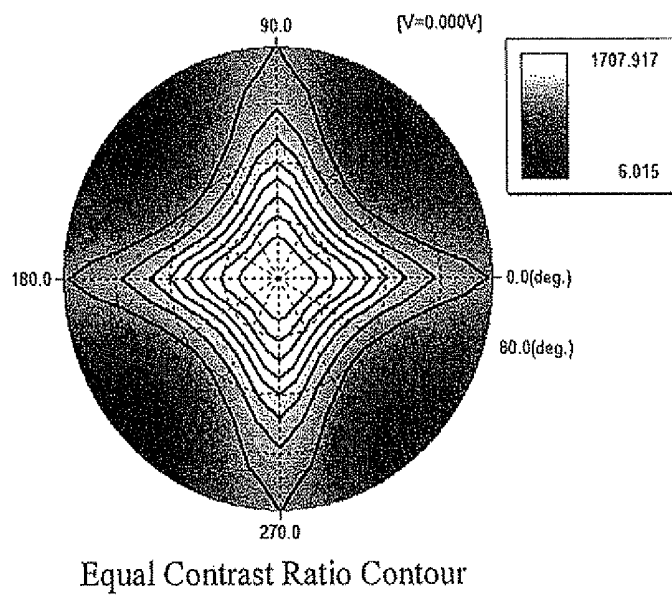


Fig. 14

LIQUID CRYSTAL DISPLAY AND METHOD OF OPTICAL COMPENSATION THEREOF

BACKGROUND OF THE INVENTION

1. Field of the Invention

The present invention relates to a liquid crystal display technology, more particularly, to a liquid crystal display and a method of optical compensation thereof.

2. Description of the Related Art

With the growing popularity of liquid crystal display panels, the display quality requirements for liquid crystal display panels have become increasingly demanding. Take the thin film transistor liquid crystal display (TFT-LCD) as an example. As the observation angle of the TFT-LCD increases, the contrast of screen gradually decreases and the screen clarity also gradually decreases. This is because the birefringence of the liquid crystal molecules in the liquid crystal layer changes as the observation angle changes. As a result, a wide viewing angle compensation film is utilized to perform compensation so that dark-state light leakage is effectively reduced to greatly improve the contrast of the screen within a certain range of viewing angle.

The general compensation principle of the compensation film is to correct phase differences generated by liquid crystal at different viewing angle. Hence, the birefringence of the liquid crystal molecules is symmetrically compensated.

For different display modes for the liquid crystal display, the compensation films adopted are different. In a large-size LCD TV, the compensation film utilized is mostly for the vertical alignment (VA) display mode. During an early stage, N-TAC produced by Konica Corporation is adopted. Later, with the continuous development, products including Zeonor from Opotes Corporation, F-TAC series from Fujitsu, X-Plate from Nitto Denko, etc, are adopted.

For the same optical path difference of liquid crystal, the dark-state light leakage at a large viewing angle will differ and the contrast will also differ if the compensation value of the compensation film is different. Please refer to FIG. 1 and FIG. 2. FIG. 1 is schematic diagram of an isoluminance contour after dark-state light leakage is compensated by utilizing a uniaxial positive birefringence A-Plate and a uniaxial negative birefringence C-Plate according to the prior art. FIG. 2 is a schematic diagram of an equal contrast ratio contour at any viewing angle after being compensated by utilizing the A-Plate and the C-Plate according to the prior art. Compensation values for the above-mentioned A-Plate and the C-Plate are shown in the following table:

Optical path difference of liquid crystal	Pretilt angle of liquid crystal	A-Plate Ro	A-Plate Rth	C-Plate Rth
333.5 nm	89°	109 nm	55 nm	403 nm

As shown in FIG. 1 and FIG. 2, it is not difficult to understand that, when the prior art A-Plate and C-Plate are adopted, their compensation values result in a severe dark-state light leakage phenomenon at a large viewing angle. The contrast at a large viewing angle becomes poor, and the range of viewing angle is small.

It is therefore very important to resolve the above-mentioned technical problems.

SUMMARY OF THE INVENTION

The present invention provides a liquid crystal display and a method of optical compensation thereof to resolve the tech-

nology problems of severe dark-state light leakage phenomenon at a large viewing angle caused by adopting an A-plate and a C-plate having compensation values according to the prior art, poor contrast at a large viewing angle, and small viewing angle range.

The present invention provides a liquid crystal display having a wavelength of 550 nm. A range of an optical path difference of liquid crystal LCAND of the liquid crystal display at the wavelength of 550 nm is $324.3 \text{ nm} \leq \text{LCAND} \leq 342.8 \text{ nm}$. The liquid crystal display comprises:

- a first substrate;
- a second substrate;
- a liquid crystal layer disposed between the first substrate and the second substrate;
- a first polarizer film disposed on an outer side of the first substrate;
- a second polarizer film disposed on an outer side of the second substrate;

a uniaxial positive birefringence A-Plate; and
a uniaxial negative birefringence C-Plate, the uniaxial positive birefringence A-Plate and the uniaxial negative birefringence C-Plate being disposed between the first substrate and the first polarizer film or between the second substrate and the second polarizer film;

wherein a value range of in-plane retardation R_o of the uniaxial positive birefringence A-Plate is taken as $92 \text{ nm} \leq R_o \leq 184 \text{ nm}$, a value range of retardation in a thickness direction R_{th} of the uniaxial positive birefringence A-Plate is taken as $46 \text{ nm} \leq R_{th} \leq 92 \text{ nm}$, a value range of retardation in a thickness direction R_{th} of the uniaxial negative birefringence C-Plate is taken as $Y1 \leq R_{th} \leq Y2$, and Y1 and Y2 satisfy the following equations:

$$Y1 = 0.0000826x^4 - 0.022868x^3 + 2.4074x^2 - 114.326x + 2251.5;$$

$$Y2 = -0.00006472x^4 + 0.017705x^3 - 1.8284x^2 + 84.4843x - 1181.17;$$

X is a value of the retardation in the thickness direction R_{th} of the uniaxial positive birefringence A-Plate.

The present invention also provides a liquid crystal display comprising:

- a first substrate;
- a second substrate;
- a liquid crystal layer disposed between the first substrate and the second substrate;
- a first polarizer film disposed on an outer side of the first substrate;
- a second polarizer film disposed on an outer side of the second substrate;
- a uniaxial positive birefringence A-Plate; and
- a uniaxial negative birefringence C-Plate, the uniaxial positive birefringence A-Plate and the uniaxial negative birefringence C-Plate being disposed between the first substrate and the first polarizer film or between the second substrate and the second polarizer film;

wherein a value range of in-plane retardation R_o of the uniaxial positive birefringence A-Plate is taken as $92 \text{ nm} \leq R_o \leq 184 \text{ nm}$, a value range of retardation in a thickness direction R_{th} of the uniaxial positive birefringence A-Plate is taken as $46 \text{ nm} \leq R_{th} \leq 92 \text{ nm}$, a value range of retardation in a thickness direction R_{th} of the uniaxial negative birefringence C-Plate is taken as $Y1 \leq R_{th} \leq Y2$, and Y1 and Y2 satisfy the following equations:

$$Y1 = 0.0000826x^4 - 0.022868x^3 + 2.4074x^2 - 114.326x + 2251.5;$$

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$$Y2 = -0.00006472x^4 + 0.017705x^3 - 1.8284x^2 + 84.4843x - 1181.17;$$

X is a value of the retardation in the thickness direction R_{th} of the uniaxial positive birefringence A-Plate.

The present invention further provides a method of optical compensation for a liquid crystal display. The method comprises:

adjusting a value range of in-plane retardation R_o of a uniaxial positive birefringence A-Plate to $92 \text{ nm} \leq R_o \leq 184 \text{ nm}$;

adjusting a value range of retardation in a thickness direction R_{th} of the uniaxial positive birefringence A-Plate to $46 \text{ nm} \leq R_{th} \leq 92 \text{ nm}$;

adjust a value range of retardation in a thickness direction R_{th} of a uniaxial negative birefringence C-Plate to $Y1 \leq R_{th} \leq Y2$;

wherein Y1 and Y2 satisfy the following equations:

$$Y1 = 0.0000826x^4 - 0.022868x^3 + 2.4074x^2 - 114.326x + 2251.5;$$

$$Y2 = -0.00006472x^4 + 0.017705x^3 - 1.8284x^2 + 84.4843x - 1181.17;$$

X is a value of the retardation in the thickness direction R_{th} of the uniaxial positive birefringence A-Plate, the uniaxial positive birefringence A-Plate and the uniaxial negative birefringence C-Plate are disposed between a first substrate and a first polarizer film of the liquid crystal display or between a second substrate and a second polarizer film of the liquid crystal display.

In contrast to the prior art, the present invention adjusts the compensation values of the uniaxial positive birefringence A-Plate and the uniaxial negative birefringence C-Plate in the liquid crystal display to suppress the dark-state light leakage phenomenon at a large viewing angle. The present invention is capable of increasing the contrast and clarity at a large viewing angle (not the azimuth angle from the horizontal or vertical direction) effectively.

These and other features, aspects and advantages of the present disclosure will become understood with reference to the following description, appended claims and accompanying figures.

BRIEF DESCRIPTION OF THE DRAWINGS

The accompanying drawings are included to provide a further understanding of the invention, and are incorporated in and constitute a part of this specification. The drawings illustrate embodiments of the invention and, together with the description, serve to explain the principles of the invention.

FIG. 1 is a schematic diagram of an isoluminance contour after dark-state light leakage is compensated by utilizing an A-Plate and a C-Plate according to the prior art.

FIG. 2 is a schematic diagram of an equal contrast ratio contour at any viewing angle after being compensated by utilizing the A-Plate and the C-Plate according to the prior art.

FIG. 3 is a schematic diagram showing a structure of a liquid crystal display according to a first preferred embodiment of the present invention.

FIG. 4 is a schematic diagram showing a structure of a liquid crystal display according to a second preferred embodiment of the present invention.

FIG. 5 is a schematic diagram showing a structure of a liquid crystal display according to a third preferred embodiment of the present invention.

FIG. 6 is a schematic diagram showing a structure of a liquid crystal display according to a fourth preferred embodiment of the present invention.

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FIG. 7 is a change curve of light leakage with respect to retardation values of the liquid crystal display during simulation process.

FIG. 8 is a change curve of light leakage with respect to retardation values of the liquid crystal display during simulation process.

FIG. 9 is a schematic diagram of an isoluminance contour of dark-state light leakage after utilizing an A-Plate and a C-Plate having compensation values according to an embodiment of the present invention.

FIG. 10 is a schematic diagram of an equal contrast ratio contour at any viewing angle after utilizing the A-Plate and the C-Plate having the compensation values according to the embodiment of the present invention.

FIG. 11 is a schematic diagram of an isoluminance contour of dark-state light leakage after utilizing an A-Plate and a C-Plate having compensation values according to another embodiment of the present invention.

FIG. 12 is a schematic diagram of an equal contrast ratio contour at any viewing angle after utilizing the A-Plate and the C-Plate having the compensation values according to the another embodiment of the present invention.

FIG. 13 is a schematic diagram of an isoluminance contour of dark-state light leakage after utilizing an A-Plate and a C-Plate having compensation values according to yet another embodiment of the present invention.

FIG. 14 is a schematic diagram of an equal contrast ratio contour at any viewing angle after utilizing the A-Plate and the C-Plate having the compensation values according to the yet another embodiment of the present invention.

DESCRIPTION OF THE EMBODIMENTS

Spatially relative terms, such as “beneath”, “below”, “lower”, “above”, “upper” and the like, may be used herein for ease of description to describe one element or feature's relationship to another element(s) or feature(s) as illustrated in the figures. It will be understood that the spatially relative terms are intended to encompass different orientations of the device in use or operation in addition to the orientation depicted in the figures.

Please refer to FIG. 3, FIG. 3 is a schematic diagram showing a structure of a liquid crystal display according to a first preferred embodiment of the present invention.

According to the embodiment of the present invention, the liquid crystal display is preferably a vertical alignment liquid crystal display. In the visible wavelength range (380 nm, 760 nm), preferably, 550 nm, a range of an optical path difference of liquid crystal LCAND of the liquid crystal display at a wavelength of 550 nm is $324.3 \text{ nm} \leq \text{LCAND} \leq 342.8 \text{ nm}$, namely the range [324.3 nm, 342.8 nm]. A range of a pretilt angle of liquid crystal is $85^\circ \leq \text{Pretilt angle} < 90^\circ$, namely the range [85°, 90°).

According to the first embodiment shown in FIG. 3, the liquid crystal display comprises a first substrate 31, a second substrate 32, a liquid crystal layer 33, a first polarizer film 34, and a second polarizer film 35. The liquid crystal display further comprises a uniaxial positive birefringence A-Plate 36 and a uniaxial negative birefringence C-Plate 37. The liquid crystal layer 33 is disposed between the first substrate 31 and the second substrate 32. The first polarizer film 34 is disposed on an outer side of the first substrate 31. The second polarizer film 35 is disposed on an outer side of the second substrate 32.

Specifically, the uniaxial positive birefringence A-Plate 36 and the uniaxial negative birefringence C-Plate 37 may be disposed on two opposite sides of the liquid crystal layer 33,

and are disposed between the first substrate **31** and the first polarizer film **34** or between the second substrate **32** and the second polarizer film **35**.

For example, according to the first preferred embodiment shown in FIG. **3**, the uniaxial positive birefringence A-Plate **36** is disposed between the first substrate **31** and the first polarizer film **34**. The uniaxial negative birefringence C-Plate **37** is disposed between the second substrate **32** and the second polarizer film **35**.

According to a second preferred embodiment shown in FIG. **4**, the uniaxial positive birefringence A-Plate **36** is disposed between the second substrate **32** and the second polarizer film **35**. The uniaxial negative birefringence C-Plate **37** is disposed between the first substrate **31** and the first polarizer film **34**.

In other embodiments, the uniaxial positive birefringence A-Plate **36** and the uniaxial negative birefringence C-Plate **37** may be disposed on the same side of the liquid crystal layer **33**, and are disposed between the first substrate **31** and the first polarizer film **34** or between the second substrate **32** and the second polarizer film **35**.

For example, according to a third preferred embodiment shown in FIG. **5**, the uniaxial positive birefringence A-Plate **36** is attached to the uniaxial negative birefringence C-Plate **37** and are disposed between the first substrate **31** and the first polarizer film **34**.

According to a fourth preferred embodiment shown in FIG. **6**, the uniaxial positive birefringence A-Plate **36** is attached to the uniaxial negative birefringence C-Plate **37** and are disposed between the second substrate **32** and the second polarizer film **35**.

According to the above-mentioned preferred embodiments of liquid crystal displays, the absorption axis of the first polarizer film **34** is 0° . The absorption axis of the second polarizer film **35** is 90° . In other embodiments, the absorption axis of the first polarizer film **34** is 90° . The absorption axis of the second polarizer film **35** is 0° . As long as each of the slow axis of the uniaxial positive birefringence A-Plate **36** and the slow axis of the uniaxial negative birefringence C-Plate **37** is respectively perpendicular to the absorption axis of the polarizer film (the first polarizer film **34** or the second polarizer film **35**) on the same side of the liquid crystal layer **33**, it is applicable to the present invention.

The present invention simulates the dark-state light leakage by disposing the uniaxial positive birefringence A-Plate **36** and the uniaxial negative birefringence C-Plate **37** having different compensation values. The ranges of compensation values corresponding to the dark-state light leakage are thus obtained based on simulation results.

In order to obtain the optimized compensation effects, during the simulation process, the angle between each of the slow axis of the uniaxial positive birefringence A-Plate **36** and the slow axis of the uniaxial negative birefringence C-Plate **37** and the absorption axis of their corresponding polarizer film is first set to 90° . The pretilt angle of liquid crystal of the liquid crystal display is set within the range $[85^\circ, 90^\circ)$. The azimuth angle of liquid crystal in four quadrants is set to 45° pretwist. The optical path difference of liquid crystal LCAND is set within the range $[324.3 \text{ nm}, 342.8 \text{ nm}]$. The light source utilized during simulation is a blue light-YAG (Yttrium Aluminum Garnet) LED spectrum. The center luminance is defined as 100 nit, and the light source is in a Lambert distribution.

Please refer to FIG. **7** and FIG. **8**, which are schematic diagrams showing change curves of light leakage with respect to retardation values, for the simulation results. FIG. **7** is a schematic diagram showing a change curve of light leakage

when in-plane retardation R_o and retardation in a thickness direction R_{th} of the uniaxial positive birefringence A-Plate **36** and retardation in a thickness direction R_{th} of the uniaxial negative birefringence C-Plate **37** are taken as different values with the optical path difference of liquid crystal LCAND being 342.3 nm and the pretilt angle being 89° and 85° . FIG. **8** is a schematic diagram showing a change curve of light leakage when the in-plane retardation R_o and the retardation in the thickness direction R_{th} of the uniaxial positive birefringence A-Plate **36** and the retardation in the thickness direction R_{th} of the uniaxial negative birefringence C-Plate **37** are taken as different values with the optical path difference of liquid crystal LCAND being 342.8 nm and the pretilt angle being 89° and 85° . In FIG. **7** and FIG. **8**, A-Plate R_o represents the in-plane retardation R_o of the uniaxial positive birefringence A-Plate **36**. A-Plate R_{th} represents the retardation in the thickness direction R_{th} of the uniaxial positive birefringence A-Plate **36**. C-Plate R_{th} represents the retardation in the thickness direction R_{th} of the uniaxial negative birefringence C-Plate **37**.

Based on the above-mentioned simulation, it is derived that at different pretilt angles, the effect of the compensation values of the uniaxial positive birefringence A-Plate **36** to the dark-state light leakage and the effect of the compensation value of the uniaxial negative birefringence C-Plate **37** to the dark-state light leakage follow the same trend. Namely, at different pretilt angles, the minimum dark-state light leakage corresponds to the same range of compensation value. According to the simulation results, when the optical path difference of liquid crystal LCAND is within $[324.3 \text{ nm}, 342.8 \text{ nm}]$ and the pretilt angle is within $(85^\circ, 90^\circ)$ and the dark-state light leakage is less than 0.2 nit (the simulated dark-state light leakage when the pretilt angle is 89° , not the actual value), corresponding ranges of retardation values of both the uniaxial positive birefringence A-Plate **36** and the uniaxial negative birefringence C-Plate **37** are as follows:

A value range of the in-plane retardation R_o of the uniaxial positive birefringence A-Plate **36** at the wavelength of 550 nm is taken as $92 \text{ nm} \leq R_o \leq 184 \text{ nm}$. A value range of the retardation in the thickness direction R_{th} of the uniaxial positive birefringence A-Plate **36** at the wavelength of 550 nm is taken as $46 \text{ nm} \leq R_{th} \leq 92 \text{ nm}$. A value range of the retardation in the thickness direction R_{th} of the uniaxial negative birefringence C-Plate **37** is taken as $Y1 \leq R_{th} \leq Y2$. Wherein Y1 and Y2 satisfy the following equations (1) and (2):

$$Y1 = 0.0000826x^4 - 0.022868x^3 + 2.4074x^2 - 114.326x + 2251.5 \quad (1)$$

$$Y2 = -0.00006472x^4 + 0.017705x^3 - 1.8284x^2 + 84.4843x - 1181.17 \quad (2)$$

wherein X in the above equations (1) and (2) is a value of the retardation in the thickness direction R_{th} of the uniaxial positive birefringence A-Plate **36**.

The above-mentioned ranges of compensation values are shown in the following table:

LCAND	A-Plate R_o	A-Plate R_{th}	C-Plate R_{th}
$[324.3 \text{ nm}, 342.8 \text{ nm}]$	$[92 \text{ nm}, 184 \text{ nm}]$	$[46 \text{ nm}, 92 \text{ nm}]$	$[Y1, Y2]$

Specifically, the ranges of the value of the in-plane retardation R_o and the value of the retardation in the thickness direction R_{th} of the uniaxial positive birefringence A-Plate **36** are adjusted and obtained from the following equations (3) and (4):

$$R_o = (N_x - N_y) * d1 \quad (3)$$

$$R_{th} = [(N_x + N_y) / 2 - N_z] * d1 \quad (4)$$

Wherein N_x is the maximum in-plane refractive index of the uniaxial positive birefringence A-Plate 36 which is a refractive index in the X direction. N_y is the in-plane refractive index of the uniaxial positive birefringence A-Plate 36 orthogonal to the X direction that is a refractive index in the Y direction. N_z is a refractive index in a thickness direction of the uniaxial positive birefringence A-Plate 36. $d1$ is a thickness of the uniaxial positive birefringence A-Plate 36, and $N_x > N_y$, $N_y = N_z$.

The range of the value of the retardation in the thickness direction R_{th} of the uniaxial negative birefringence C-Plate 37 is adjusted and obtained from the following equation (5):

$$R_{th} = [(M_x + M_y) / 2 - M_z] * d2 \quad (5)$$

Wherein M_x is the maximum in-plane refractive index of the uniaxial negative birefringence C-Plate 37 which is a refractive index in the X direction. M_y is the in-plane refractive index of the uniaxial negative birefringence C-Plate 37 orthogonal to the X direction that is a refractive index in the Y direction. M_z is a refractive index in a thickness direction of the uniaxial negative birefringence C-Plate 37. $d2$ is a thickness of the uniaxial negative birefringence C-Plate 37, and $M_x = M_y$, $M_y > M_z$.

The following three embodiments A, B, and C are used to further elaborate on how the uniaxial positive birefringence A-Plate 36 and the uniaxial negative birefringence C-Plate 37 are adjusted based on the above equations (3), (4), and (5).

(A). When the values of the refractive indices N_x , N_y , and N_z of the uniaxial positive birefringence A-Plate 36 are known, the thickness $d1$ of the uniaxial positive birefringence A-Plate 36 is adjusted. According to equations (3) and (4), the value range of the in-plane retardation R_o of the uniaxial positive birefringence A-Plate 36 is adjusted to $92 \text{ nm} \leq R_o \leq 184 \text{ nm}$, and the value range of the retardation in the thickness direction R_{th} of the uniaxial positive birefringence A-Plate 36 is adjusted to $46 \text{ nm} \leq R_{th} \leq 92 \text{ nm}$.

When the values of the refractive indices M_x , M_y , and M_z of the uniaxial negative birefringence C-Plate 37 are known, the thickness $d2$ of the uniaxial negative birefringence C-Plate 37 is adjusted. According to equation (5), the value range of the retardation in the thickness direction R_{th} of the uniaxial negative birefringence C-Plate 37 is adjusted to $Y1 \leq R_{th} \leq Y2$.

(B). When the value of the thickness $d1$ of the uniaxial positive birefringence A-Plate 36 is known, the refractive indices N_x , N_y , and N_z of the uniaxial positive birefringence A-Plate 36 are adjusted based on equations (3) and (4). The value range of the in-plane retardation R_o of the uniaxial positive birefringence A-Plate 36 is adjusted to $92 \text{ nm} \leq R_o \leq 184 \text{ nm}$, and the value range of the retardation in the thickness direction R_{th} of the uniaxial positive birefringence A-Plate 36 is adjusted to $46 \text{ nm} \leq R_{th} \leq 92 \text{ nm}$.

When the value of the thickness $d2$ of the uniaxial negative birefringence C-Plate 37 is known, the refractive indices M_x , M_y , and M_z of the uniaxial negative birefringence C-Plate 37 are adjusted. Based on equation (5), the value range of the retardation in the thickness direction R_{th} of the uniaxial negative birefringence C-Plate 37 is adjusted to $Y1 \leq R_{th} \leq Y2$.

(C). First, both the refractive indices N_x , N_y , and N_z and the thickness $d1$ of the uniaxial positive birefringence A-Plate 36 are adjusted. Based on equations (3) and (4), the value range of the in-plane retardation R_o of the uniaxial positive birefringence A-Plate 36 is adjusted to $92 \text{ nm} \leq R_o \leq 184 \text{ nm}$, and the value range of the retardation in the thickness direction R_{th} of the uniaxial positive birefringence A-Plate 36 is adjusted to $46 \text{ nm} \leq R_{th} \leq 92 \text{ nm}$.

$\text{nm} \leq R_{th} \leq 92 \text{ nm}$. After that, both the refractive indices M_x , M_y , and M_z and the thickness $d2$ of the uniaxial negative birefringence C-Plate 37 are adjusted. Based on equation (5), the value range of the retardation in the thickness direction R_{th} of the uniaxial negative birefringence C-Plate 37 is adjusted to $Y1 \leq R_{th} \leq Y2$.

The following three embodiments 1, 2, and 3 are used to elaborate on the technology effects of the present invention.

(1). To select the optical path difference of liquid crystal LCAND=333.5 nm, the pretilt angle=89°, the in-plane retardation R_o of the uniaxial positive birefringence A-Plate 36=144 nm, the retardation in the thickness direction R_{th} of the uniaxial positive birefringence A-Plate 36=72 nm, the retardation in the thickness direction R_{th} of the uniaxial negative birefringence C-Plate 37=195 nm. An isoluminance contour of dark-state light leakage corresponding to the above-mentioned compensation values is shown in FIG. 9. An equal contrast ratio contour at any viewing angle corresponding to the above-mentioned compensation values is shown in FIG. 10. The above-mentioned compensation values are shown in the following table:

Optical path difference of liquid crystal	Pretilt angle of liquid crystal	A-plate R_o	A-plate R_{th}	C-plate R_{th}
333.5 nm	89°	144 nm	72 nm	195 nm

(2). To select the optical path difference of liquid crystal LCAND=333.5 nm, the pretilt angle=89°, the in-plane retardation R_o of the uniaxial positive birefringence A-Plate 36=144 nm, the retardation in the thickness direction R_{th} of the uniaxial positive birefringence A-Plate 36=72 nm, the retardation in the thickness direction R_{th} of the uniaxial negative birefringence C-Plate 37=230 nm. An isoluminance contour of dark-state light leakage corresponding to the above-mentioned compensation values is shown in FIG. 11. An equal contrast ratio contour at any viewing angle corresponding to the above-mentioned compensation values is shown in FIG. 12. The above-mentioned compensation values are shown in the following table:

Optical path difference of liquid crystal	Pretilt angle of liquid crystal	A-plate R_o	A-plate R_{th}	C-plate R_{th}
333.5 nm	89°	144 nm	72 nm	230 nm

(3). To select the optical path difference of liquid crystal LCAND=333.5 nm, the pretilt angle=89°, the in-plane retardation R_o of the uniaxial positive birefringence A-Plate 36=144 nm, the retardation in the thickness direction R_{th} of the uniaxial positive birefringence A-Plate 36=72 nm, the retardation in the thickness direction R_{th} of the uniaxial negative birefringence C-Plate 37=282 nm. An isoluminance contour of dark-state light leakage corresponding to the above-mentioned compensation values is shown in FIG. 13. An equal contrast ratio contour at any viewing angle corresponding to the above-mentioned compensation values is shown in FIG. 14. The above-mentioned compensation values are shown in the following table:

Optical path difference of liquid crystal	Pretilt angle of liquid crystal	A-plate Ro	A-plate Rth	C-plate Rth
333.5 nm	89°	144 nm	72 nm	282 nm

The schematic diagrams of the isoluminance contours of dark-state light leakage after utilizing the A-Plate and the C-Plate having the compensation values according to the embodiments of the present invention, namely FIG. 9, FIG. 11, and FIG. 13, are compared with that after utilizing the A-Plate and the C-Plate according to the prior art, namely FIG. 1. The maximum dark-state light leakage after being compensated by the uniaxial positive birefringence A-Plate 36 and the uniaxial negative birefringence C-Plate 37 having the compensation values according to the embodiments of the present invention is reduced to within 0.2, much lower than 1.89 according to the prior art.

The schematic diagrams of the equal contrast ratio contours at any viewing angle after utilizing the A-Plate and the C-Plate having the compensation values according to the embodiments of the present invention, namely FIG. 10, FIG. 12, and FIG. 14, are compared with that after utilizing the A-Plate and the C-Plate according to the prior art, namely FIG. 2. The contrast ratio contours at any viewing angle after being compensated by the uniaxial positive birefringence A-Plate 36 and the uniaxial negative birefringence C-Plate 37 having the compensation values according to the embodiments of the present invention is better than that after being compensated according to the prior art. Hence, the present invention improves the severe dark-state light leakage phenomenon caused by adopting the A-plate and the C-plate having the compensation values according to the prior art. As a result, the contrast and clarity at a large viewing angle (not the azimuth angle from the horizontal or vertical direction) is effectively increased.

The present invention further provides a method of optical compensation for a liquid crystal display. The method is for the vertical alignment liquid crystal display, and in the visible wavelength range (380 nm, 760 nm), preferably 550 nm, a range of an optical path difference of liquid crystal LCAND of the liquid crystal display at a wavelength of 550 nm is [324.3 nm, 324.8 nm]. A range of a pretilt angle of liquid crystal is [85°, 90°]. The liquid crystal display comprises a uniaxial positive birefringence A-Plate 36 and a uniaxial negative birefringence C-Plate 37. The uniaxial positive birefringence A-Plate 36 and the uniaxial negative birefringence C-Plate 37 are disposed on opposite sides of the liquid crystal layer 33 and are disposed between the first substrate 31 and the first polarizer film 34 or between the second substrate 32 and the second polarizer film 35, for example, please refer to FIG. 3 and FIG. 4. The uniaxial positive birefringence A-Plate 36 and the uniaxial negative birefringence C-Plate 37 may be disposed on the same side of the liquid crystal layer 33 and are disposed between the first substrate 31 and the first polarizer film 34 or between the second substrate 32 and the second polarizer film 35, for example, please refer to FIG. 5 and FIG. 6.

The method of optical compensation for the liquid crystal display according to an embodiment of the present invention comprises:

(I). Adjust a value range of in-plane retardation R_o of the uniaxial positive birefringence A-Plate 36 to $92 \text{ nm} \leq R_o \leq 184 \text{ nm}$.

(II). Adjust a value range of retardation in a thickness direction R_{th} of the uniaxial positive birefringence A-Plate 36 to $46 \text{ nm} \leq R_{th} \leq 92 \text{ nm}$.

(III). Adjust a value range of retardation in a thickness direction R_{th} of the uniaxial negative birefringence C-Plate 37 to $Y1 \leq R_{th} \leq Y2$.

Wherein:

$$Y1 = 0.0000826x^4 - 0.022868x^3 + 2.4074x^2 - 114.326x + 2251.5;$$

$$Y2 = -0.00006472x^4 + 0.017705x^3 - 1.8284x^2 + 84.4843x - 1181.17;$$

X is a value of the retardation in the thickness direction R_{th} of the uniaxial positive birefringence A-Plate 36. It should be noted that the above-mentioned steps are in no particular order.

Specifically, the adjustment of the value range of the in-plane retardation R_o of the uniaxial positive birefringence A-Plate 36 to $92 \text{ nm} \leq R_o \leq 184 \text{ nm}$ and the adjustment of the value range of the retardation in the thickness direction R_{th} of the uniaxial positive birefringence A-Plate 36 to $46 \text{ nm} \leq R_{th} \leq 92 \text{ nm}$ are based on the following equations:

$$R_o = (N_x - N_y) * d1;$$

$$R_{th} = [(N_x + N_y) / 2 - N_z] * d1,$$

where N_x is the maximum in-plane refractive index of the uniaxial positive birefringence A-Plate 36 which is a refractive index in the X direction. N_y is the in-plane refractive index of the uniaxial positive birefringence A-Plate 36 orthogonal to the X direction that is a refractive index in the Y direction. N_z is a refractive index in a thickness direction of the uniaxial positive birefringence A-Plate 36. $d1$ is a thickness of the uniaxial positive birefringence A-Plate 36, and $N_x > N_y$, $N_y > N_z$.

Specifically, the adjustment of the value range of the retardation in the thickness direction R_{th} of the uniaxial negative birefringence C-Plate 37 to $Y1 \leq R_{th} \leq Y2$ is based on the following equation:

$$R_{th} = [(M_x + M_y) / 2 - M_z] * d2,$$

where M_x is the maximum in-plane refractive index of the uniaxial negative birefringence C-Plate 37 which is a refractive index in the X direction. M_y is the in-plane refractive index of the uniaxial negative birefringence C-Plate 37 orthogonal to the X direction that is a refractive index in the Y direction. M_z is a refractive index in a thickness direction of the uniaxial negative birefringence C-Plate 37. $d2$ is a thickness of the uniaxial negative birefringence C-Plate 37, and $M_x = M_y$, $M_y > M_z$.

For the specific adjustment process of the compensation values, please refer to the above detailed description of the liquid crystal display. Further description is not elaborated here.

The embodiments of the present invention are mainly for two types of optical compensation films: the uniaxial positive birefringence A-Plate and the uniaxial negative birefringence C-Plate that are utilized when the range of the optical path difference of liquid crystal LCAND of the liquid crystal display at the wavelength of 550 nm is [324.3 nm, 324.8 nm] and the range of the pretilt angle of liquid crystal is [85°, 90°]. By adjusting the compensation values of the above-mentioned two types of compensation films, the dark-state light leakage phenomenon at a large viewing angle is suppressed. The present invention is capable of increasing the contrast and clarity at a large viewing angle (not the azimuth angle from the horizontal or vertical direction) effectively.

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Those skilled in the art will readily observe that numerous modifications and alterations of the device and method may be made while retaining the teachings of the invention. Accordingly, the above disclosure should be construed as limited only by the metes and bounds of the appended claims.

What is claimed is:

1. A liquid crystal display, a range of an optical path difference of liquid crystal LCAND of the liquid crystal display at a wavelength of 550 nm being $324.3 \text{ nm} \leq \text{LCAND} \leq 342.8 \text{ nm}$, the liquid crystal display comprising:

a first substrate;

a second substrate;

a liquid crystal layer disposed between the first substrate and the second substrate;

a first polarizer film disposed on an outer side of the first substrate;

a second polarizer film disposed on an outer side of the second substrate;

a uniaxial positive birefringence A-Plate; and

a uniaxial negative birefringence C-Plate, the uniaxial positive birefringence A-Plate and the uniaxial negative birefringence C-Plate being disposed between the first substrate and the first polarizer film or between the second substrate and the second polarizer film;

wherein a value range of in-plane retardation R_o of the uniaxial positive birefringence A-Plate is taken as $92 \text{ nm} \leq R_o \leq 184 \text{ nm}$, a value range of retardation in a thickness direction R_{th} of the uniaxial positive birefringence A-Plate is taken as $46 \text{ nm} \leq R_{th} \leq 92 \text{ nm}$, a value range of retardation in a thickness direction R_{th} of the uniaxial negative birefringence C-Plate is taken as $Y1 \leq R_{th} \leq Y2$, and Y1 and Y2 satisfy the following equations:

$$Y1 = 0.0000826x^4 - 0.022868x^3 + 2.4074x^2 - 114.326x + 2251.5;$$

$$Y2 = -0.00006472x^4 + 0.017705x^3 - 1.8284x^2 + 84.4843x - 1181.17;$$

X is a value of the retardation in the thickness direction R_{th} of the uniaxial positive birefringence A-Plate.

2. The liquid crystal display as claimed in claim 1, wherein the ranges of the value of the in-plane retardation R_o and the value of the retardation in the thickness direction R_{th} of the uniaxial positive birefringence A-Plate are adjusted and obtained from the following equations:

$$Ro = (Nx - Ny) * d1;$$

$$Rth = [(Nx + Ny) / 2 - Nz] * d1;$$

wherein N_x is the maximum in-plane refractive index of the uniaxial positive birefringence A-Plate which is a refractive index in the X direction, N_y is the in-plane refractive index of the uniaxial positive birefringence A-Plate orthogonal to the X direction that is a refractive index in the Y direction, N_z is a refractive index in a thickness direction of the uniaxial positive birefringence A-Plate, d1 is a thickness of the uniaxial positive birefringence A-Plate, and $N_x > N_y$, $N_y = N_z$.

3. The liquid crystal display as claimed in claim 1, wherein the range of the value of the retardation in the thickness direction R_{th} of the uniaxial negative birefringence C-Plate is adjusted and obtained from the following equation:

$$Rth = [(Mx + My) / 2 - Mz] * d2;$$

wherein M_x is the maximum in-plane refractive index of the uniaxial negative birefringence C-Plate which is a refractive index in the X direction, M_y is the in-plane refractive index of the uniaxial negative birefringence

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C-Plate orthogonal to the X direction that is a refractive index in the Y direction, M_z is a refractive index in a thickness direction of the uniaxial negative birefringence C-Plate, d2 is a thickness of the uniaxial negative birefringence C-Plate, and $M_x = M_y$, $M_y > M_z$.

4. The liquid crystal display as claimed in claim 1, wherein the uniaxial positive birefringence A-Plate and the uniaxial negative birefringence C-Plate are disposed on two opposite sides of the liquid crystal layer, and are disposed between the first substrate and the first polarizer film or between the second substrate and the second polarizer film.

5. The liquid crystal display as claimed in claim 1, wherein the uniaxial positive birefringence A-Plate and the uniaxial negative birefringence C-Plate are disposed on the same side of the liquid crystal layer, and are disposed between the first substrate and the first polarizer film or between the second substrate and the second polarizer film.

6. A liquid crystal display, comprising:

a first substrate;

a second substrate;

a liquid crystal layer disposed between the first substrate and the second substrate;

a first polarizer film disposed on an outer side of the first substrate;

a second polarizer film disposed on an outer side of the second substrate;

a uniaxial positive birefringence A-Plate; and

a uniaxial negative birefringence C-Plate, the uniaxial positive birefringence A-Plate and the uniaxial negative birefringence C-Plate being disposed between the first substrate and the first polarizer film or between the second substrate and the second polarizer film;

wherein a value range of in-plane retardation R_o of the uniaxial positive birefringence A-Plate is taken as $92 \text{ nm} \leq R_o \leq 184 \text{ nm}$, a value range of retardation in a thickness direction R_{th} of the uniaxial positive birefringence A-Plate is taken as $46 \text{ nm} \leq R_{th} \leq 92 \text{ nm}$, a value range of retardation in a thickness direction R_{th} of the uniaxial negative birefringence C-Plate is taken as $Y1 \leq R_{th} \leq Y2$, and Y1 and Y2 satisfy the following equations:

$$Y1 = 0.0000826x^4 - 0.022868x^3 + 2.4074x^2 - 114.326x + 2251.5;$$

$$Y2 = -0.00006472x^4 + 0.017705x^3 - 1.8284x^2 + 84.4843x - 1181.17;$$

X is a value of the retardation in the thickness direction R_{th} of the uniaxial positive birefringence A-Plate.

7. The liquid crystal display as claimed in claim 6, wherein the ranges of the value of the in-plane retardation R_o and the value of the retardation in the thickness direction R_{th} of the uniaxial positive birefringence A-Plate are adjusted and obtained from the following equations:

$$Ro = (Nx - Ny) * d1;$$

$$Rth = [(Nx + Ny) / 2 - Nz] * d1;$$

wherein N_x is the maximum in-plane refractive index of the uniaxial positive birefringence A-Plate which is a refractive index in the X direction, N_y is the in-plane refractive index of the uniaxial positive birefringence A-Plate orthogonal to the X direction that is a refractive index in the Y direction, N_z is a refractive index in a thickness direction of the uniaxial positive birefringence A-Plate, d1 is a thickness of the uniaxial positive birefringence A-Plate, and $N_x > N_y$, $N_y = N_z$.

8. The liquid crystal display as claimed in claim 6, wherein the range of the value of the retardation in the thickness

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direction R_{th} of the uniaxial negative birefringence C-Plate is adjusted and obtained from the following equation:

$$R_{th} = [(M_x + M_y)/2 - M_z] * d2;$$

wherein M_x is the maximum in-plane refractive index of the uniaxial negative birefringence C-Plate which is a refractive index in the X direction, M_y is the in-plane refractive index of the uniaxial negative birefringence C-Plate orthogonal to the X direction that is a refractive index in the Y direction, M_z is a refractive index in a thickness direction of the uniaxial negative birefringence C-Plate, d2 is a thickness of the uniaxial negative birefringence C-Plate, and $M_x = M_y$, $M_y > M_z$.

9. The liquid crystal display as claimed in claim 6, wherein the uniaxial positive birefringence A-Plate and the uniaxial negative birefringence C-Plate are disposed on two opposite sides of the liquid crystal layer, and are disposed between the first substrate and the first polarizer film or between the second substrate and the second polarizer film.

10. The liquid crystal display as claimed in claim 6, wherein the uniaxial positive birefringence A-Plate and the uniaxial negative birefringence C-Plate are disposed on the same side of the liquid crystal layer, and are disposed between the first substrate and the first polarizer film or between the second substrate and the second polarizer film.

11. A method of optical compensation for a liquid crystal display, comprising:

adjusting a value range of in-plane retardation R_o of a uniaxial positive birefringence A-Plate to $92 \text{ nm} \leq R_o \leq 184 \text{ nm}$;

adjusting a value range of retardation in a thickness direction R_{th} of the uniaxial positive birefringence A-Plate to $46 \text{ nm} \leq R_{th} \leq 92 \text{ nm}$; and

adjust a value range of retardation in a thickness direction R_{th} of a uniaxial negative birefringence C-Plate to $Y1 \leq R_{th} \leq Y2$;

wherein Y1 and Y2 satisfy the following equations:

$$Y1 = 0.0000826x^4 - 0.022868x^3 + 2.4074x^2 - 114.326x + 2251.5;$$

$$Y2 = -0.00006472x^4 + 0.017705x^3 - 1.8284x^2 + 84.4843x - 1181.17;$$

X is a value of the retardation in the thickness direction R_{th} of the uniaxial positive birefringence A-Plate, the uniaxial positive birefringence A-Plate and the uniaxial negative birefringence C-Plate are disposed between a first substrate and a first polarizer film of the liquid crystal display or between a second substrate and a second polarizer film of the liquid crystal display.

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12. The method of optical compensation as claimed in claim 11, wherein the adjustment of the value range of the in-plane retardation R_o of the uniaxial positive birefringence A-Plate to $92 \text{ nm} \leq R_o \leq 184 \text{ nm}$ and the adjustment of the value range of the retardation in the thickness direction R_{th} of the uniaxial positive birefringence A-Plate to $46 \text{ nm} \leq R_{th} \leq 92 \text{ nm}$ are based on the following equations:

$$R_o = (N_x - N_y) * d1;$$

$$R_{th} = [(N_x + N_y)/2 - N_z] * d1;$$

wherein N_x is the maximum in-plane refractive index of the uniaxial positive birefringence A-Plate which is a refractive index in the X direction, N_y is the in-plane refractive index of the uniaxial positive birefringence A-Plate orthogonal to the X direction that is a refractive index in the Y direction, N_z is a refractive index in a thickness direction of the uniaxial positive birefringence A-Plate, d1 is a thickness of the uniaxial positive birefringence A-Plate, and $N_x > N_y$, $N_y = N_z$.

13. The method of optical compensation as claimed in claim 11, wherein the adjustment of the value range of the retardation in the thickness direction R_{th} of the uniaxial negative birefringence C-Plate to $Y1 \leq R_{th} \leq Y2$ is based on the following equation:

$$R_{th} = [(M_x + M_y)/2 - M_z] * d2;$$

wherein M_x is the maximum in-plane refractive index of the uniaxial negative birefringence C-Plate which is a refractive index in the X direction, M_y is the in-plane refractive index of the uniaxial negative birefringence C-Plate orthogonal to the X direction that is a refractive index in the Y direction, M_z is a refractive index in a thickness direction of the uniaxial negative birefringence C-Plate, d2 is a thickness of the uniaxial negative birefringence C-Plate, and $M_x = M_y$, $M_y > M_z$.

14. The method of optical compensation as claimed in claim 11, wherein the uniaxial positive birefringence A-Plate and the uniaxial negative birefringence C-Plate are disposed on two opposite sides of a liquid crystal layer, and are disposed between the first substrate and the first polarizer film or between the second substrate and the second polarizer film.

15. The method of optical compensation as claimed in claim 11, wherein the uniaxial positive birefringence A-Plate and the uniaxial negative birefringence C-Plate are disposed on the same side of a liquid crystal layer, and are disposed between the first substrate and the first polarizer film or between the second substrate and the second polarizer film.

* * * * *

专利名称(译)	液晶显示器及其光学补偿方法		
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[标]申请(专利权)人(译)	深圳市华星光电技术有限公司		
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摘要(译)

本发明公开了一种液晶显示器及其光学补偿方法。具体地，本发明调整单轴正双折射A-板和单轴负双折射C-板的补偿值，尤其是单轴负双折射C-板的厚度方向 R_{th} 的延迟值范围。-Plate是受控制的。通过调整上述两种补偿膜的补偿值，可以抑制暗态漏光现象。本发明能够有效地抑制大视角下的暗态漏光现象，并且能够在大视角下提高对比度和清晰度。

