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(19) **United States**(12) **Patent Application Publication**
HIRATA et al.(10) **Pub. No.: US 2021/0318580 A1**(43) **Pub. Date: Oct. 14, 2021**(54) **LIQUID CRYSTAL DISPLAY PANEL**(52) **U.S. Cl.**CPC .. **G02F 1/134309** (2013.01); **G02F 1/133742**
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Sakai City, Osaka (JP)(57) **ABSTRACT**

A liquid crystal display panel includes a first substrate section having a first substrate and pixel electrodes (102). Each pixel electrode (102) includes a bridging portion (102c) provided between a first pixel electrode portion (102a) and a second pixel electrode portion (102b) and linking together the first pixel electrode portion (102a) and the second pixel electrode portion (102b). A first recess (102d) is provided at one side along the width direction of the pixel electrode (102), the first recess (102d) extending from one side along the width direction of the pixel electrode (102) toward the bridging portion (102c) and being located between the first pixel electrode portion (102a) and the second pixel electrode portion (102b). A second recess (102e) is provided at another side along the width direction of the pixel electrode (102), the second recess (102e) extending from the other side along the width direction of the pixel electrode (102) toward the bridging portion (102c) and being located between the first pixel electrode portion (102a) and the second pixel electrode portion (102b).

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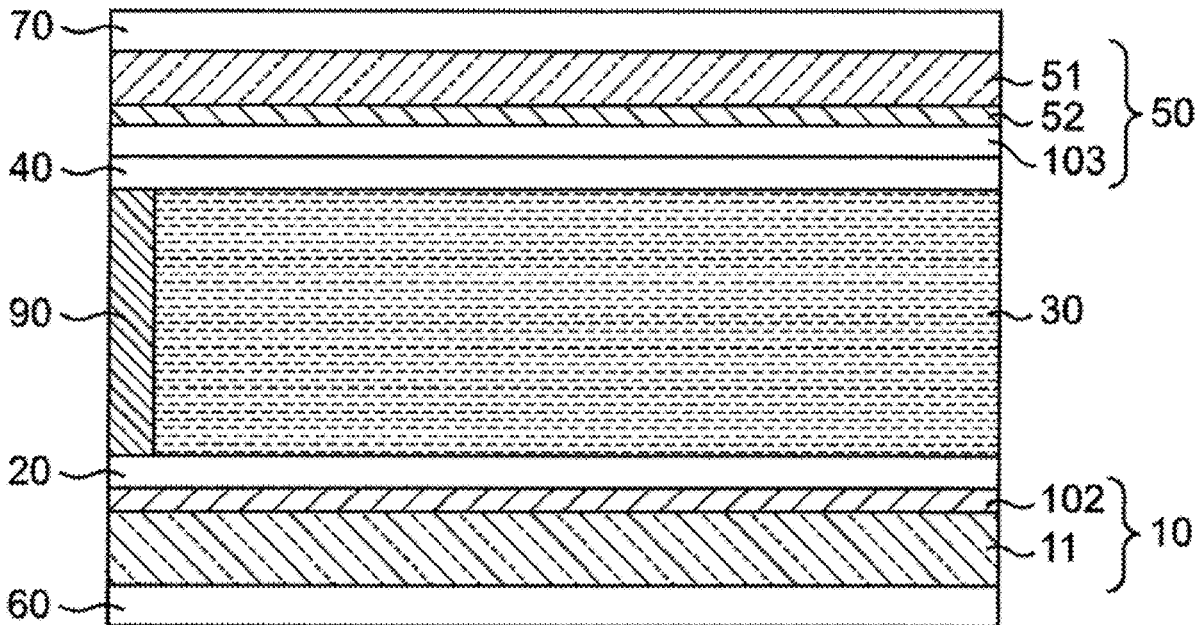
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FIG. 1

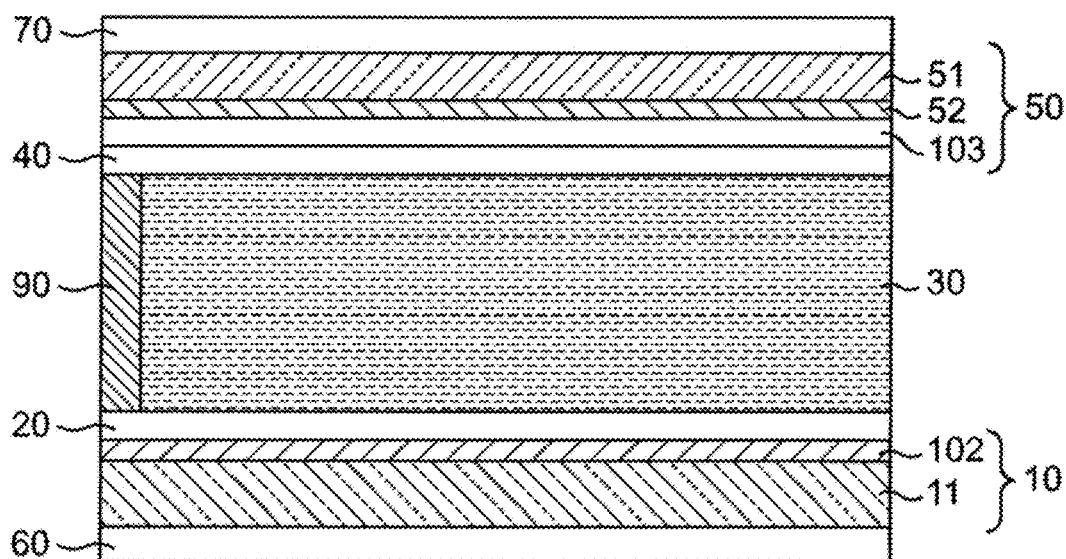


FIG. 2

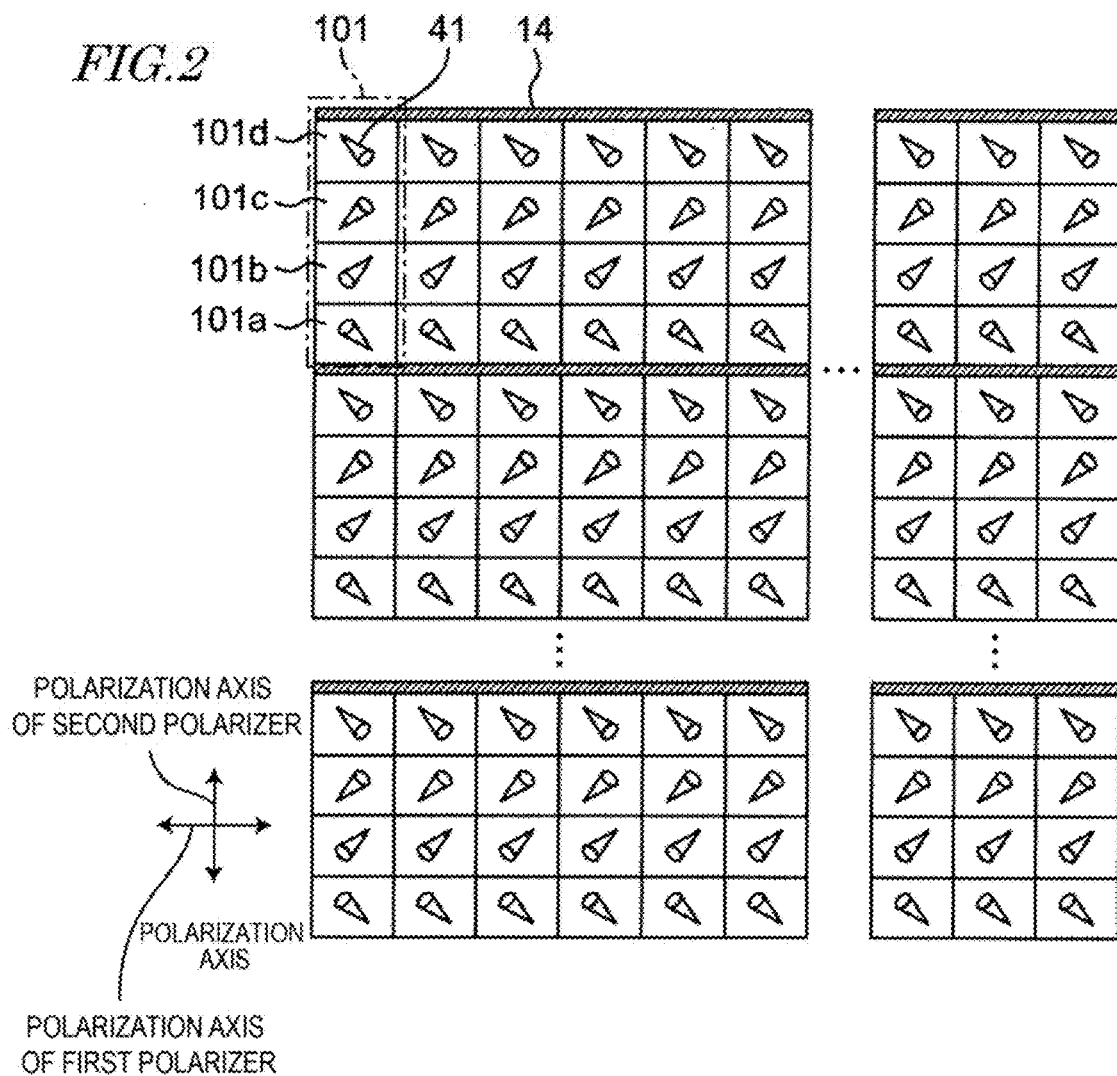


FIG. 3

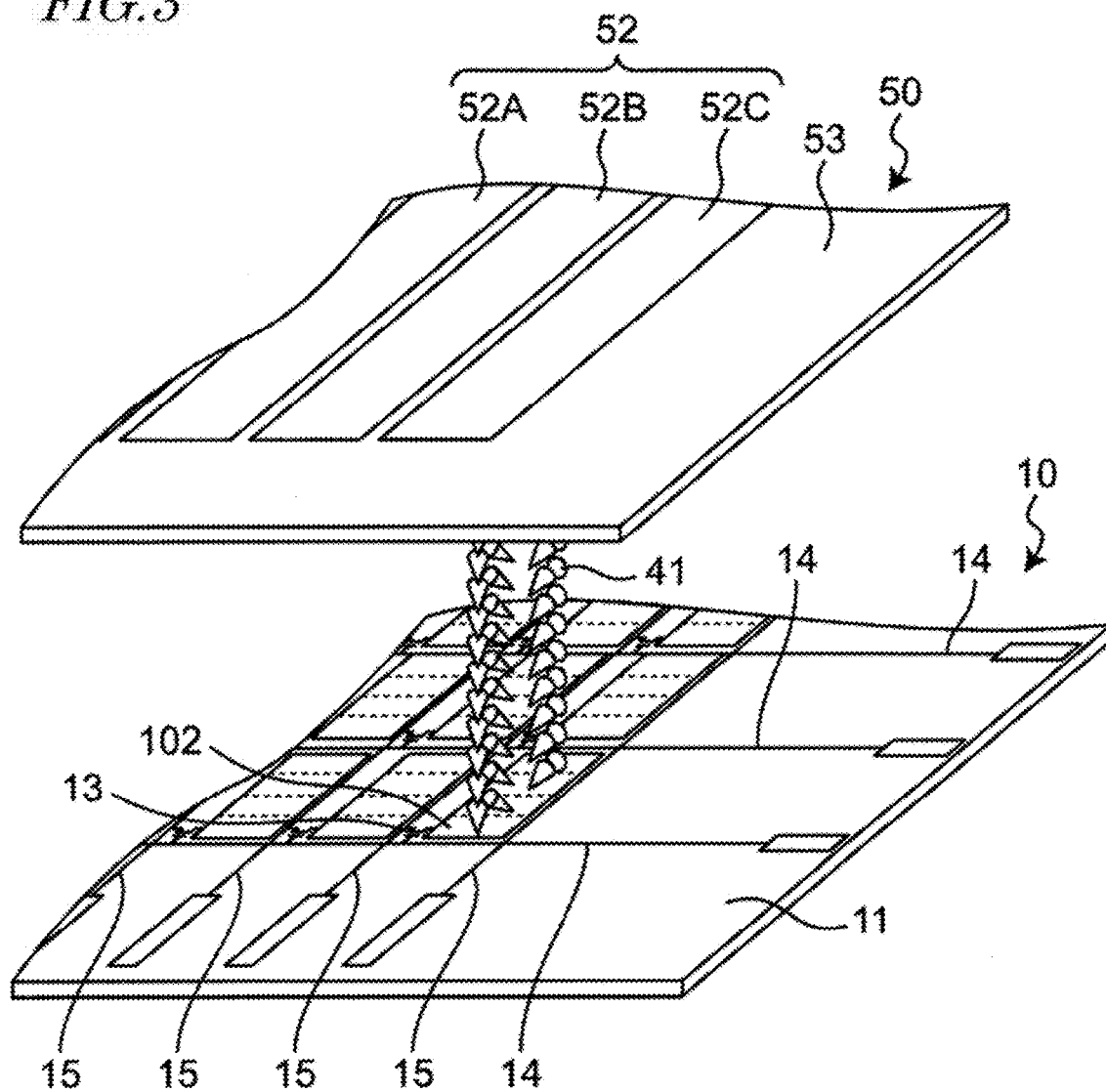


FIG. 4

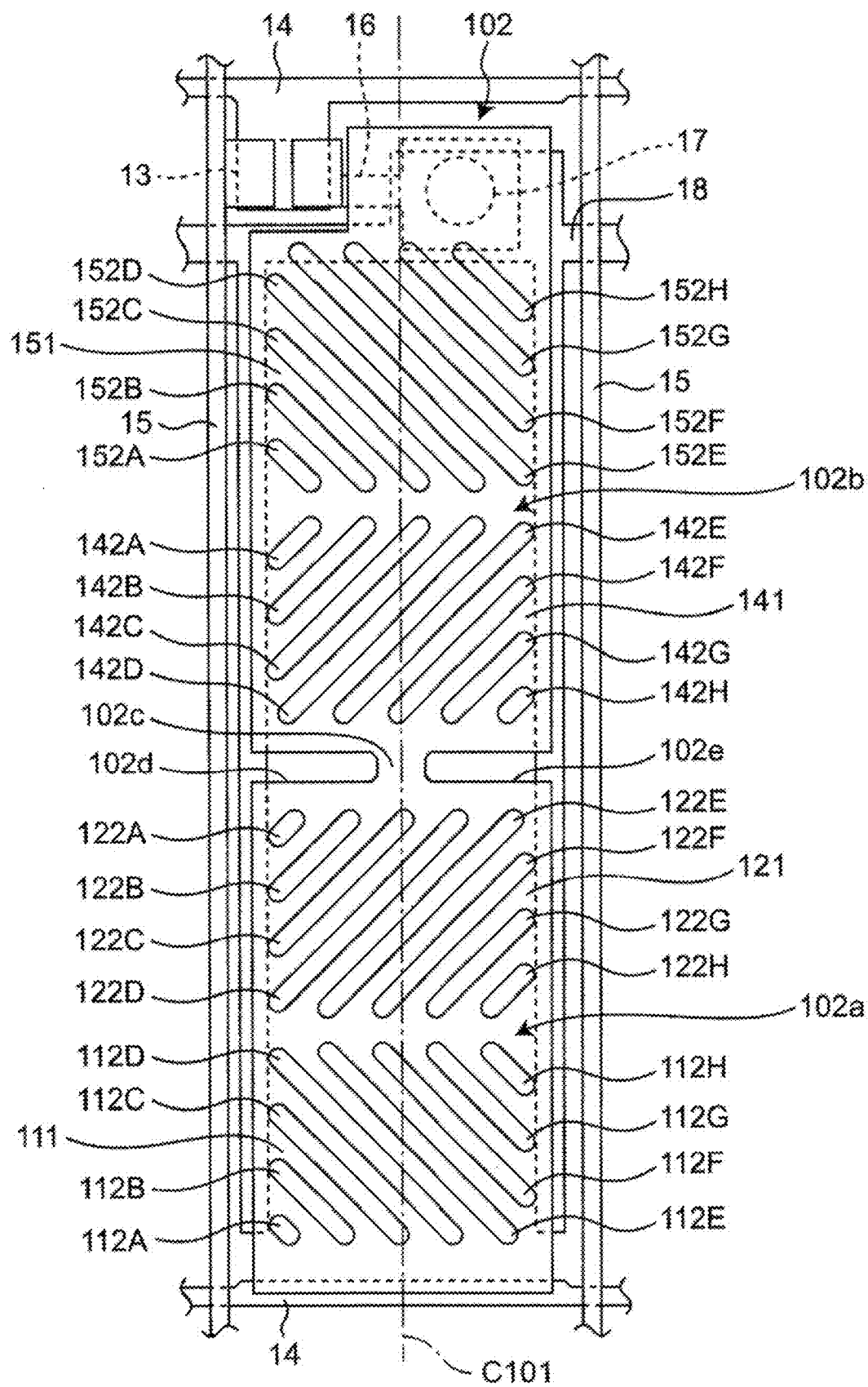


FIG. 5

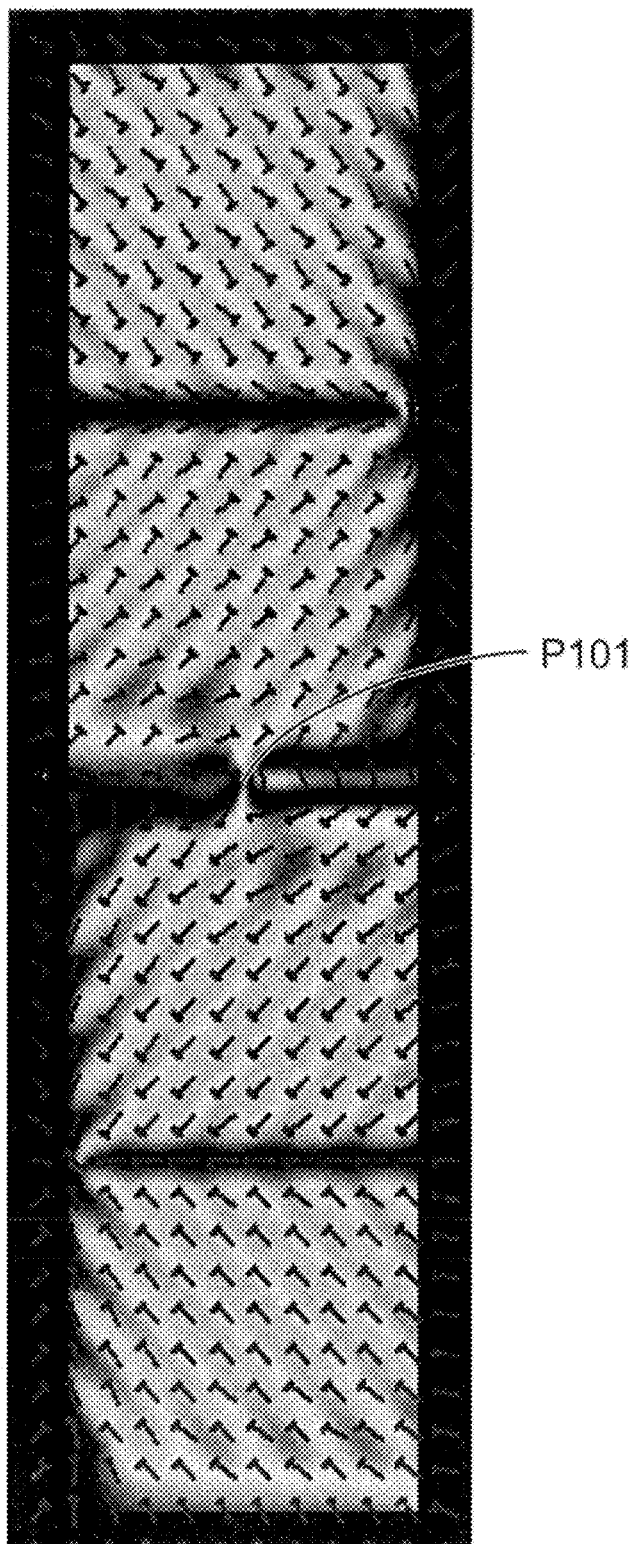


FIG. 6

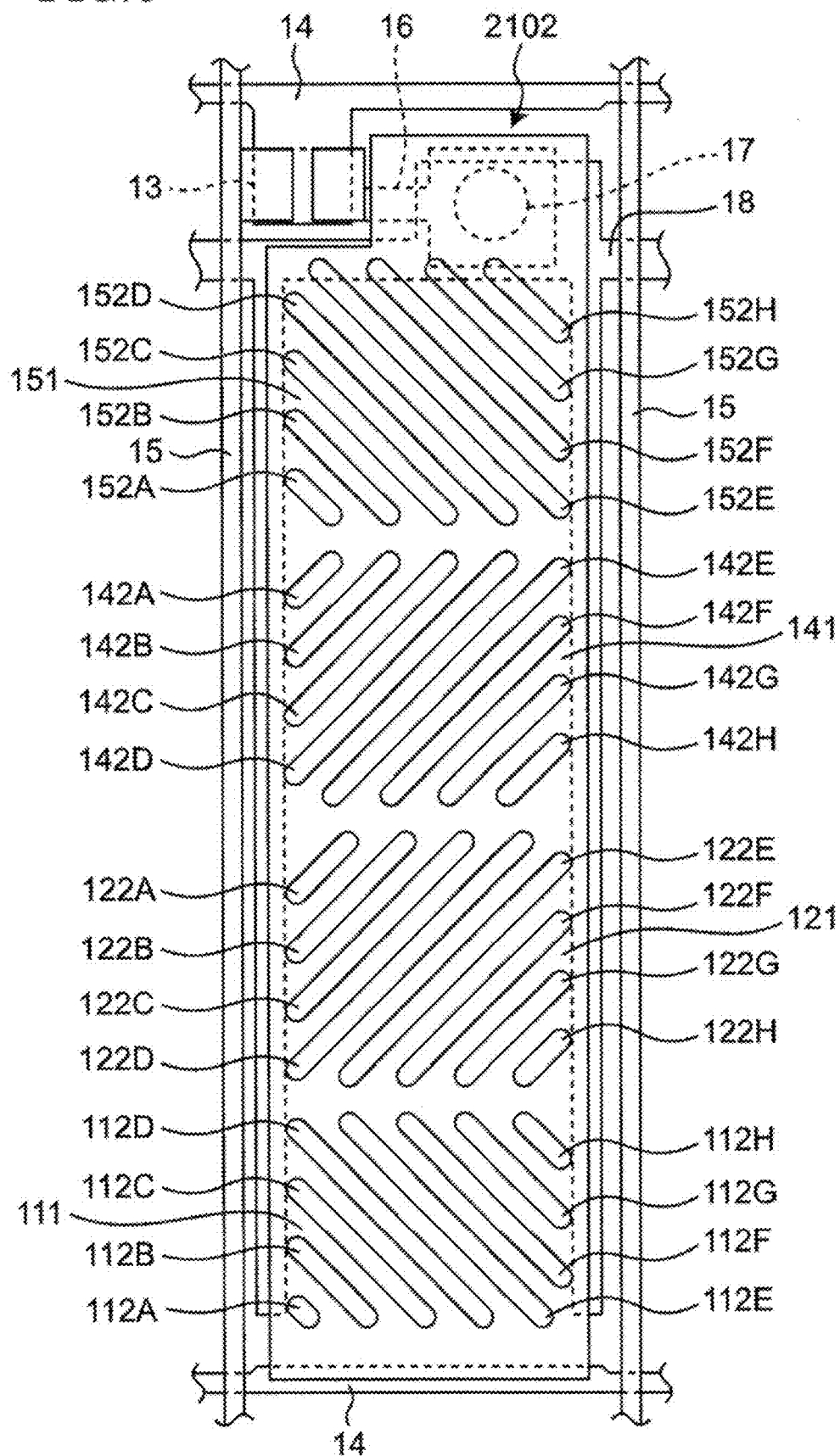


FIG. 7

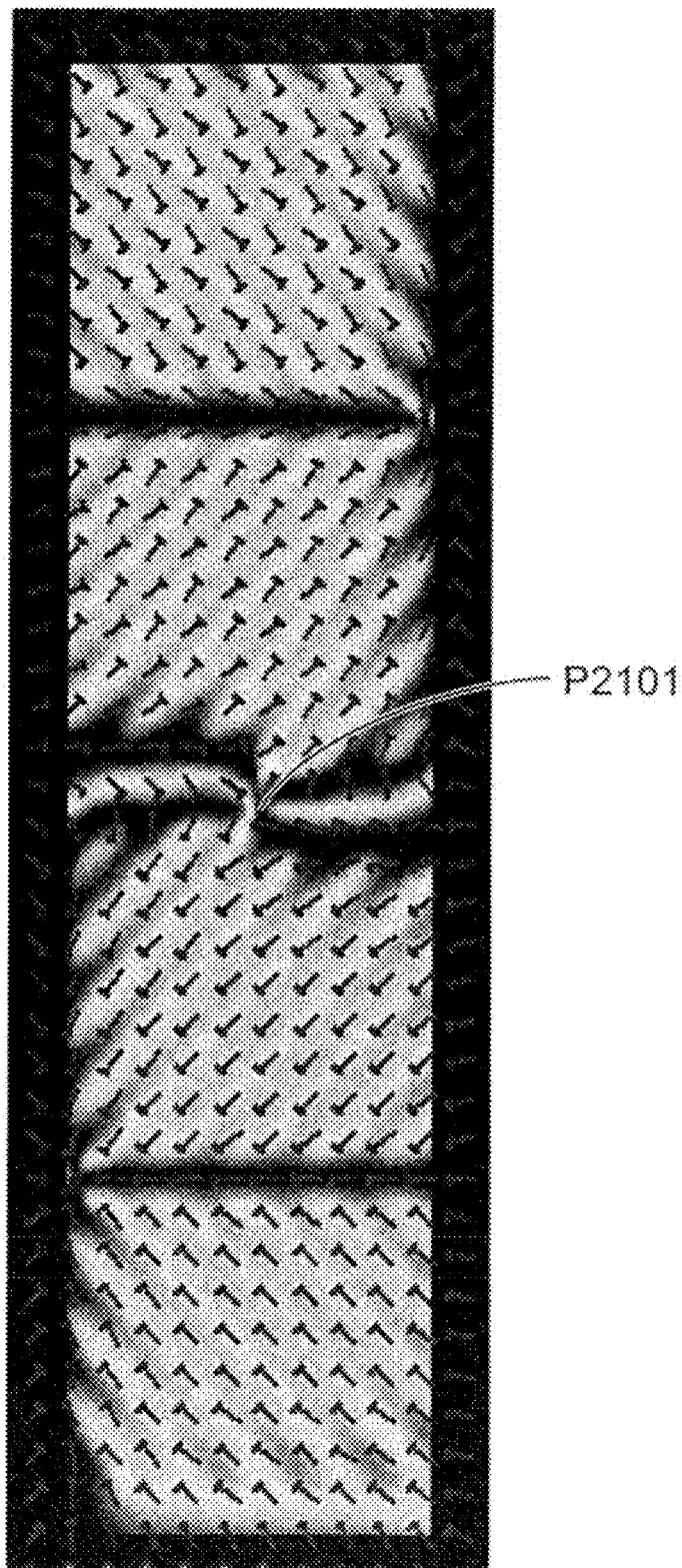


FIG. 8

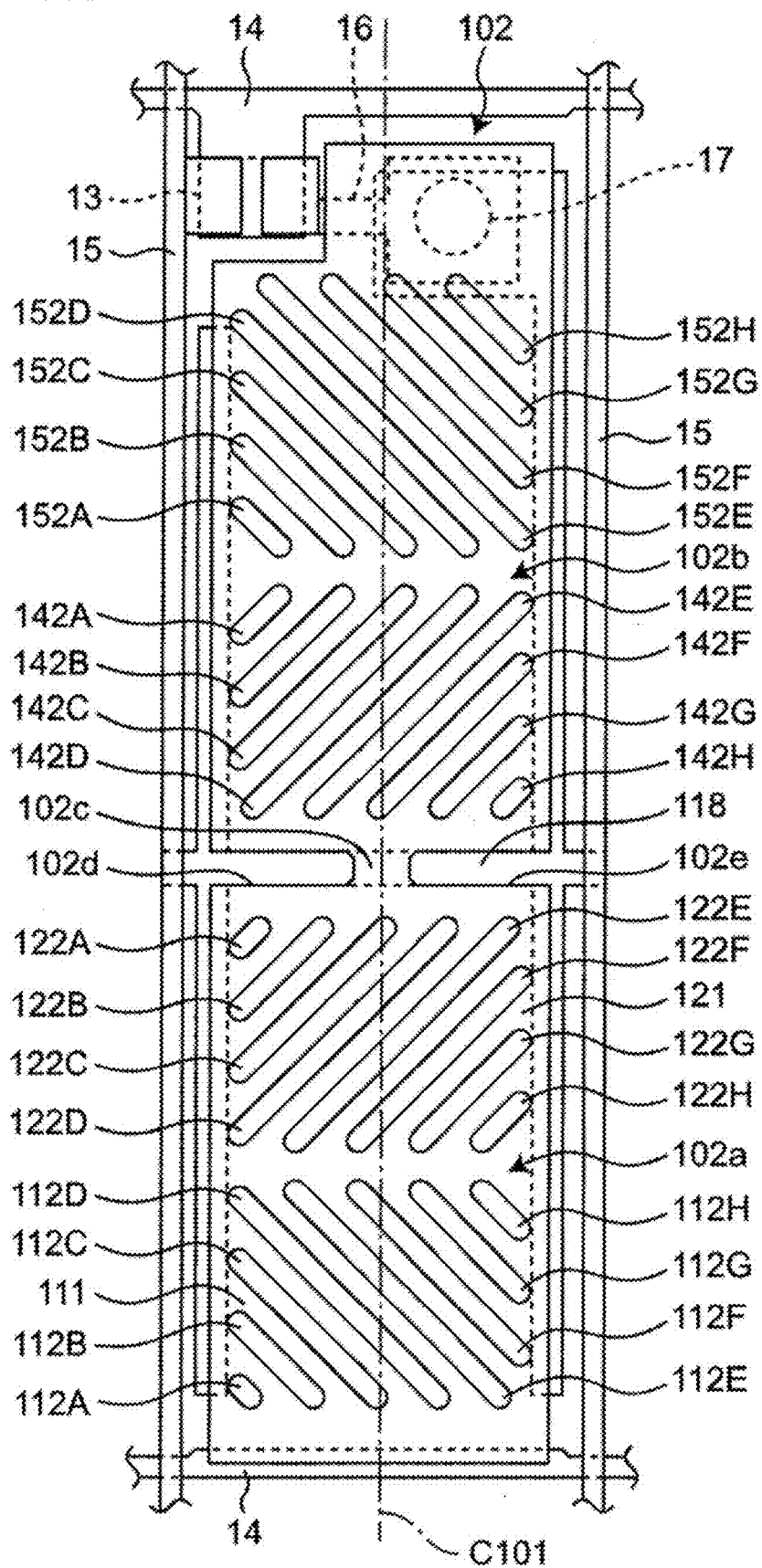


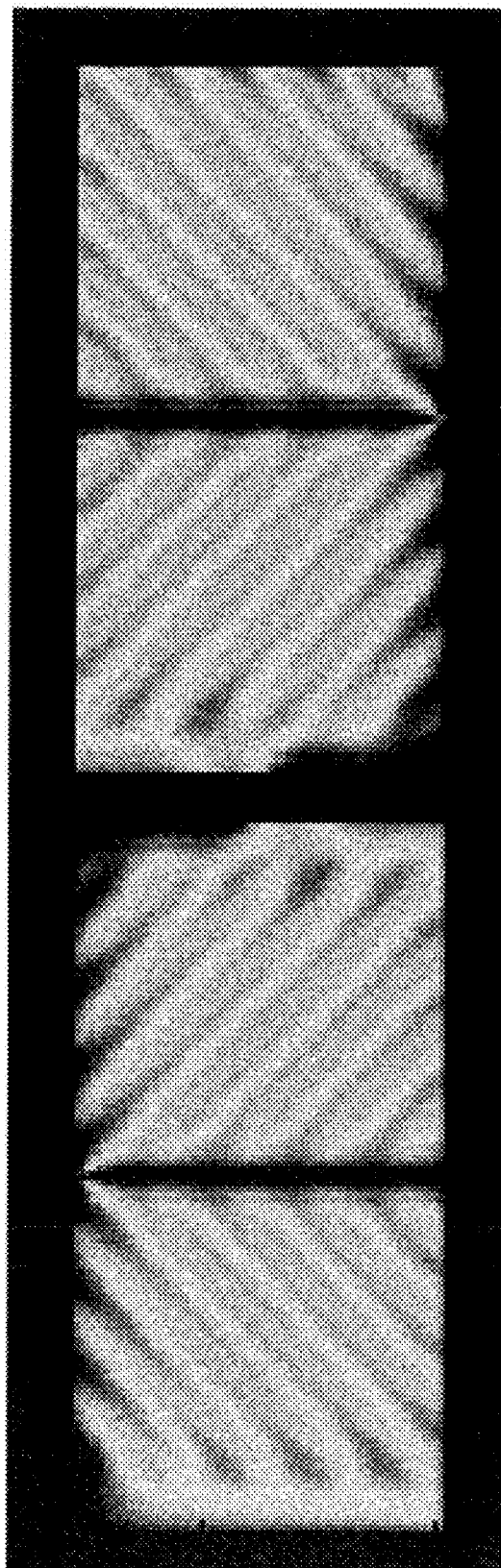
FIG. 9

FIG. 10

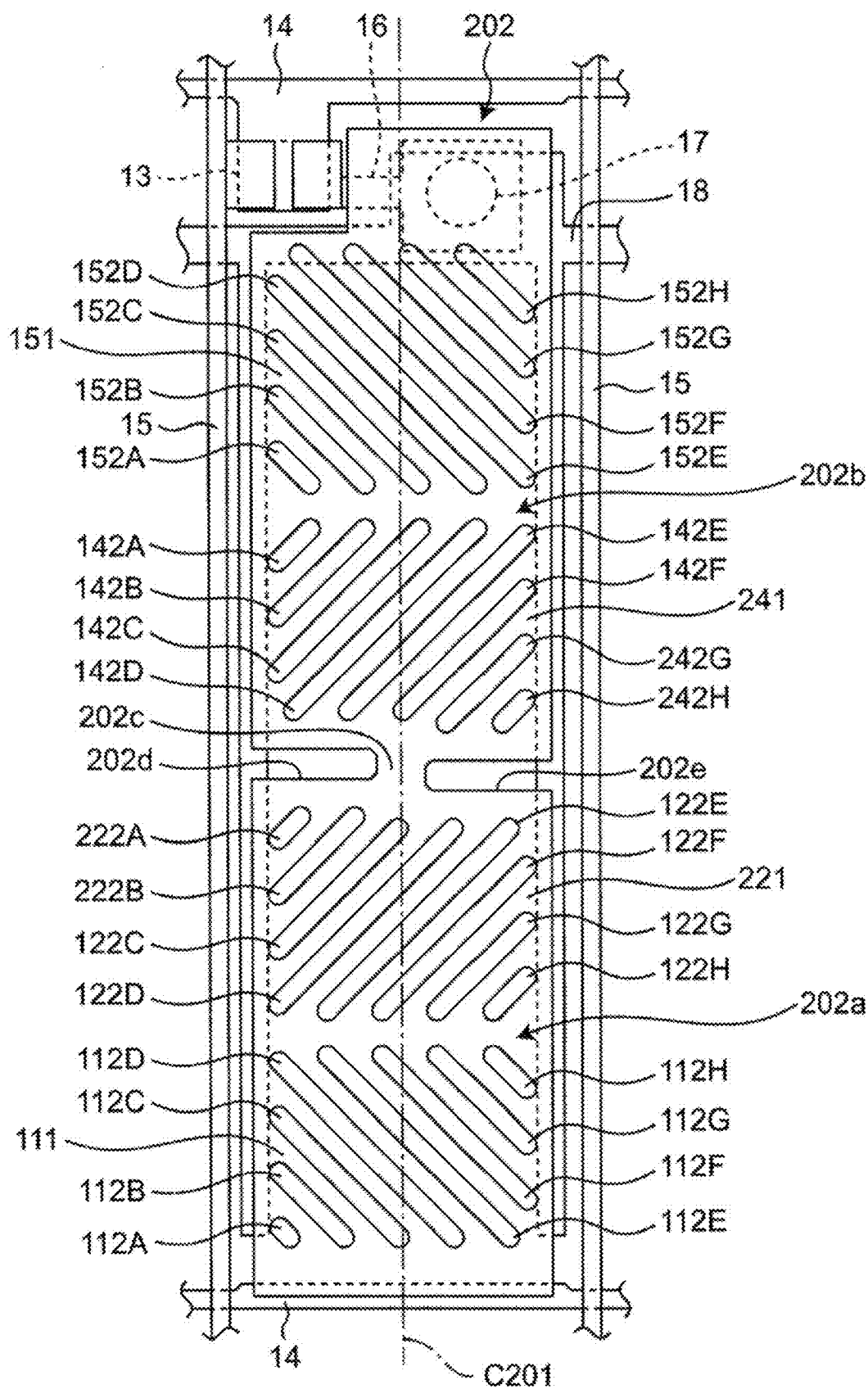


FIG. 11

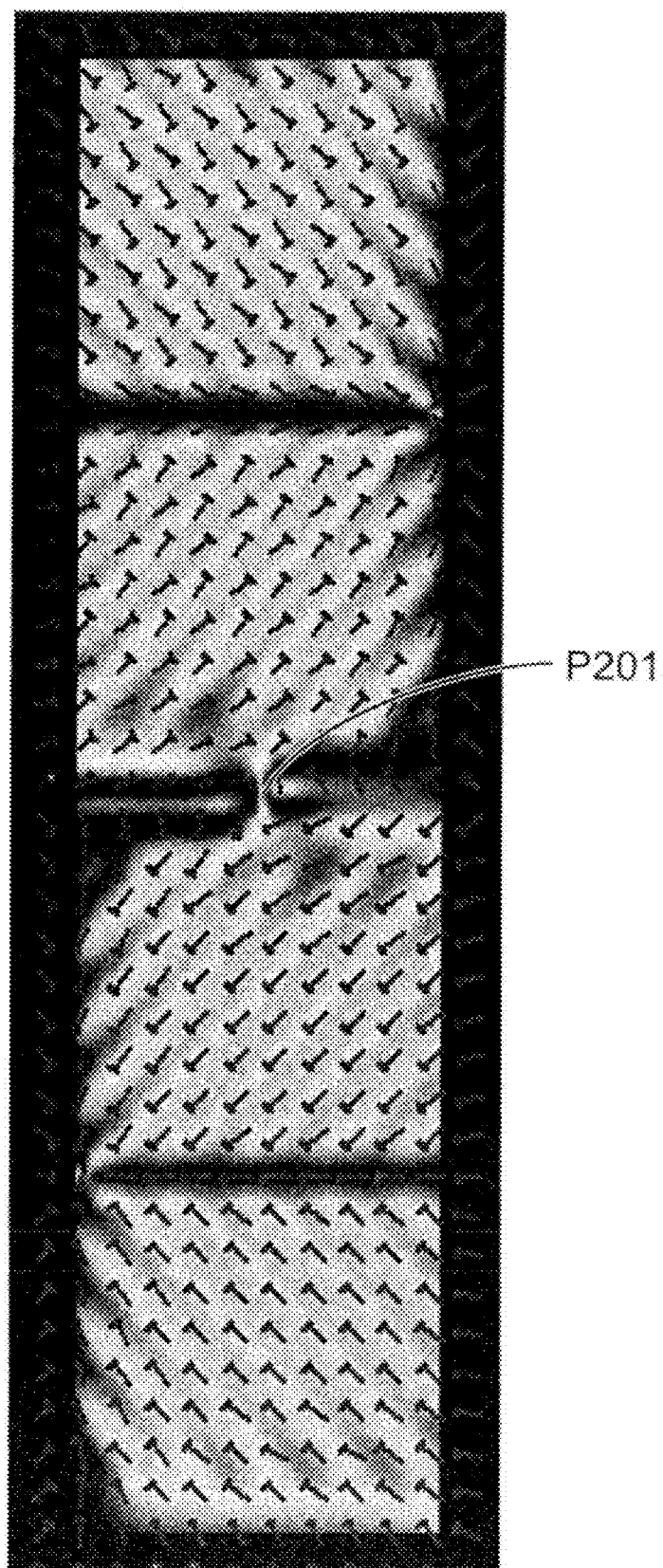


FIG. 12

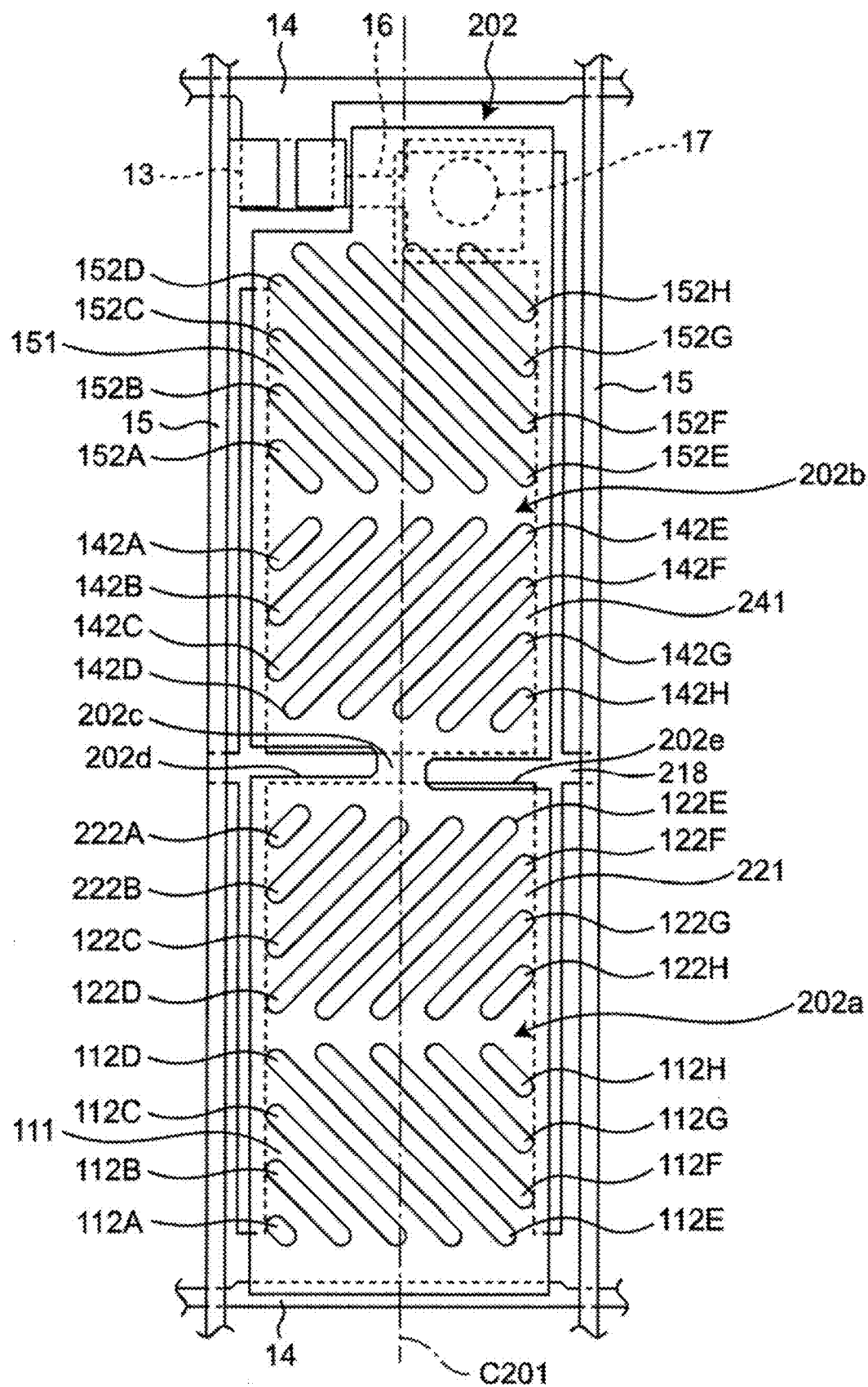


FIG. 13

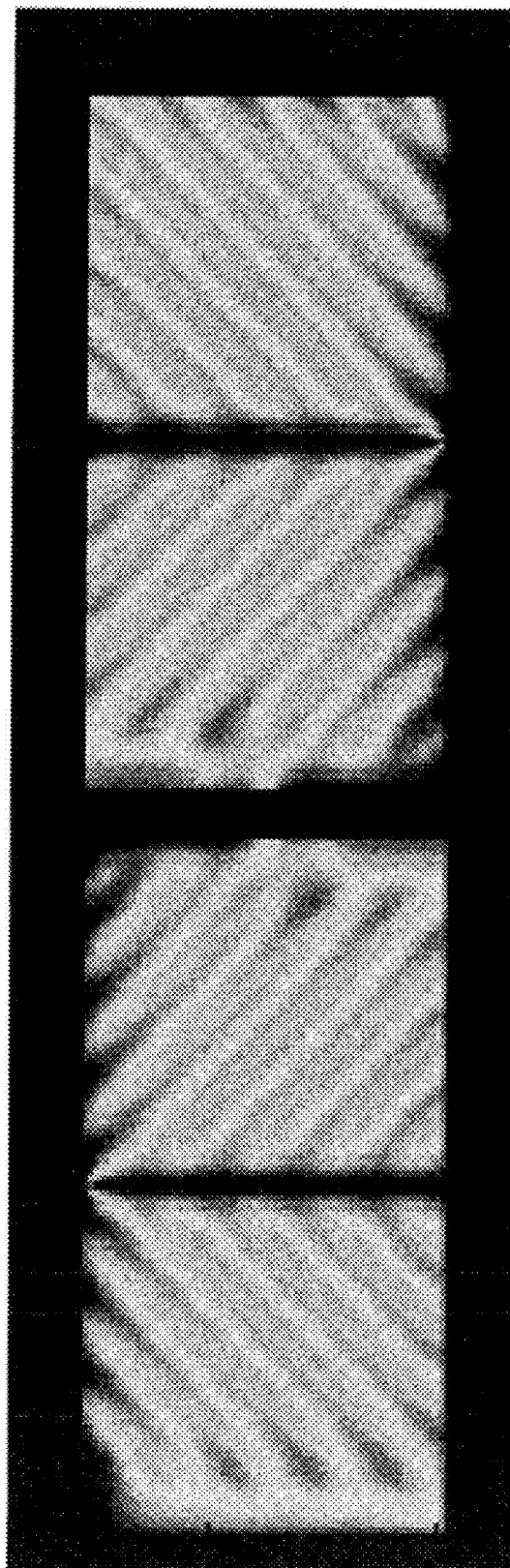
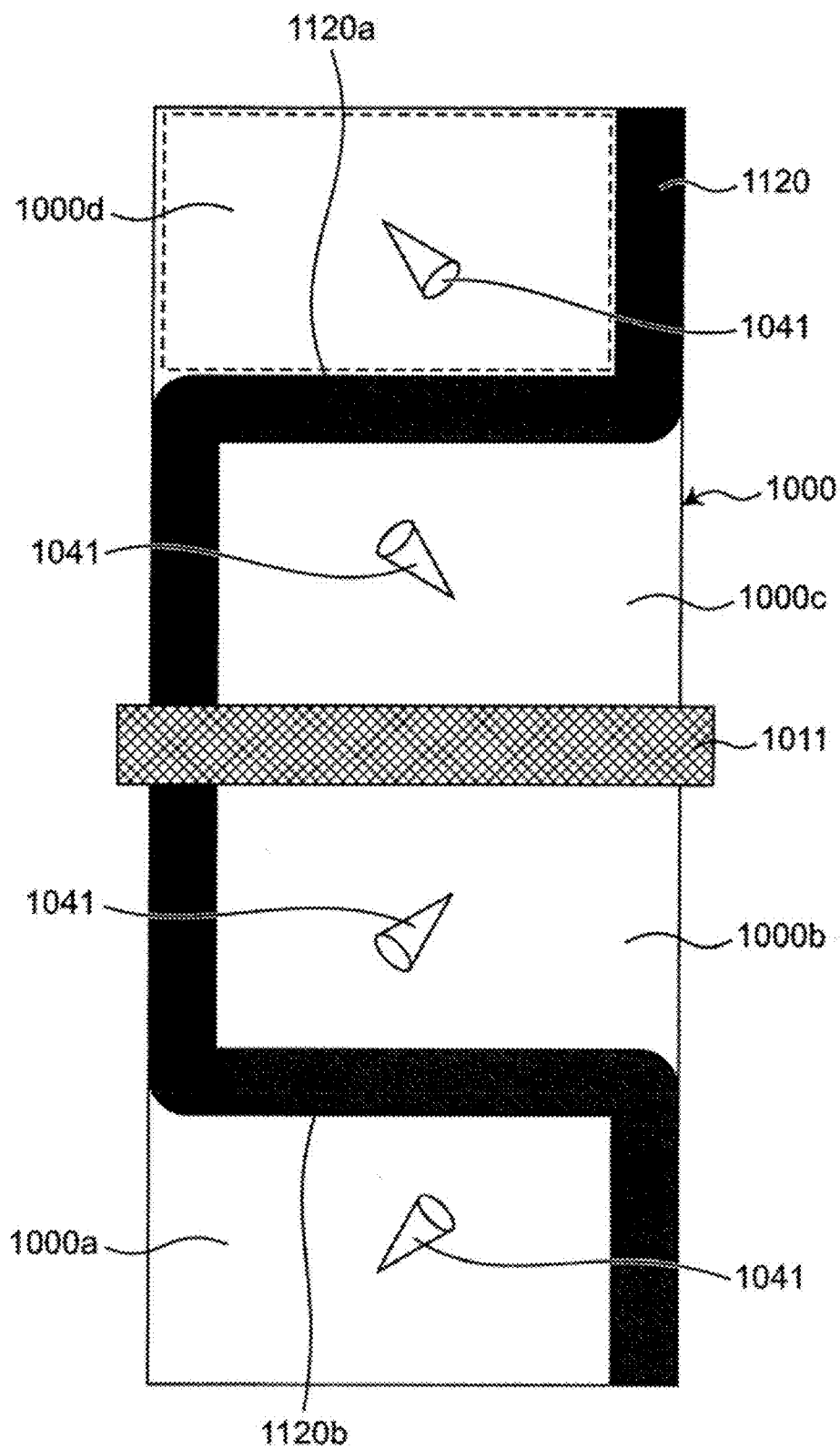


FIG. 14



LIQUID CRYSTAL DISPLAY PANEL

TECHNICAL FIELD

[0001] This invention relates to a liquid crystal display panel whose display mode is a VA mode.

BACKGROUND ART

[0002] A liquid crystal display apparatus is a display apparatus which performs display by utilizing a liquid crystal composition. Under one representative displaying method, a liquid crystal composition is sealed in between a pair of substrates; a liquid crystal display panel including this pair of substrates and the liquid crystal composition, these being sandwiched between a pair of polarizers, is irradiated with light from a backlight; and a voltage is applied to the liquid crystal composition in order to change the alignment of the liquid crystal molecules, whereby the amount of light passing through the liquid crystal display panel is controlled. Such a liquid crystal display apparatus has advantages such as a thin profile, light weight, and low power consumption, and therefore is utilized in smartphones, tablet PCs, car navigation systems, and other electronic devices.

[0003] In some conventional liquid crystal display panels, one pixel is divided into a plurality of domains (alignment regions), such that liquid crystal molecules are aligned in a different azimuth in each domain, thereby improving viewing angle characteristics. Examples of the method of achieving such alignment division in a pixel are methods that divide a half pixel into four domains of two rows by two columns; currently, a 4D-RTN (4Domain-Reverse Twisted Nematic) mode of Patent Documents 1 and 2, and a 4D-ECB (4Domain-Electrically Controlled Birefringence) mode of Patent Document 2, and the like are under study.

[0004] At a boundary between regions of different alignment azimuths of liquid crystal molecules, owing to continuity of the liquid crystal molecules, there are always portions where the alignment direction of liquid crystal molecules is parallel to the polarization axis of one of the polarizers. When liquid crystal displaying is performed in such a state, the aforementioned portions are visible as dark lines because no light is transmitted therethrough, and thus the transmittance and contrast ratio are reduced.

[0005] FIG. 14 is a schematic plan view showing one pixel, illustrating an exemplary region in which a dark line 1120 may occur in the liquid crystal display panel of Patent Document 3.

[0006] In the aforementioned liquid crystal display panel of Patent Document 3, one pixel is divided into four domains of one column by four rows. More specifically, a pixel 1000 includes four domains 1000a, 1000b, 1000c and 1000d in which liquid crystal molecules 1041 have mutually different alignment azimuths (azimuths of tilt). The domains 1000a, 1000b, 1000c and 1000d are arranged along the longitudinal direction of the pixel 1000 (i.e., the up-down direction in FIG. 14). Herein, when an azimuth flush with the transverse direction of the pixel 1000 (i.e., the right-left direction in FIG. 14) is defined as 0°, an alignment azimuth of the liquid crystal molecules 1041 in the domain 1000a is 45°; an alignment azimuth of the liquid crystal molecules 1041 in the domain 1000b is 225°; an alignment azimuth of the liquid crystal molecules 1041 in the domain 1000c is 135°;

and an alignment azimuth of the liquid crystal molecules 1041 in the domain 1000d is 315°.

[0007] Since the alignment azimuth of the liquid crystal molecules 1041 in the domain 1000a is different from the alignment azimuth of the liquid crystal molecules 1041 in the domain 1000b, a portion 1120b of the dark line 1120 extends along the boundary between the domain 1000a and the domain 1000b.

[0008] Moreover, since the alignment azimuth of the liquid crystal molecules 1041 in the domain 1000c is different from the alignment azimuth of the liquid crystal molecules 1041 in the domain 1000d, another portion 1120a of the dark line 1120 extends along the boundary between the domain 1000c and the domain 1000d.

[0009] What is depicted at 1011 in FIG. 14 is a wiring line.

CITATION LIST

Patent Literature

- [0010] [Patent Document 1] Japanese Patent No. 5184618
- [0011] [Patent Document 2] Japanese Laid-Open Patent Publication No. 2011-85738
- [0012] [Patent Document 3] International Publication No. 2017/047532

SUMMARY OF INVENTION

Technical Problem

[0013] The inventors have studied alignment azimuths of the liquid crystal molecules 41 in the four domains 1000a, 1000b, 1000c and 1000d to find that, from the standpoint of enhancing the transmittance of pixels, it is preferable to set the alignment azimuths of the liquid crystal molecule 1041 in the domains 1000a, 1000b, 1000c and 1000d to 135°, 225°, 45° and 315°, or to 45°, 315°, 135° and 225°.

[0014] However, setting the alignment azimuths of the liquid crystal molecule 1041 in the domains 1000a, 1000b, 1000c and 1000d to 135°, 225°, 45° and 315°, or to 45°, 315°, 135° and 225°, results in the problem of an increased geometric area being occupied by a dark line(s) occurring near the boundary between the domain 1000b and the domain 1000c, such that an adequate transmittance cannot be attained.

[0015] Therefore, a problem to be solved by this invention is to provide a liquid crystal display panel that can attain an adequate transmittance with a simple configuration.

Solution to Problem

[0016] A liquid crystal display panel according to one implementation of this invention is a liquid crystal display panel having a display mode that is a VA mode, comprising:

[0017] a plurality of rectangular-shaped pixels;

[0018] a first substrate section including a first substrate and pixel electrodes;

[0019] a liquid crystal layer provided on the first substrate section, the liquid crystal layer containing liquid crystal molecules; and

[0020] a second substrate section provided on the liquid crystal layer, the second substrate section including a second substrate and a counter electrode, wherein,

[0021] the plurality of pixels each include a first domain, a second domain, a third domain, and a fourth domain arranged along a longitudinal direction of the pixel,

[0022] when a direction orthogonal to the longitudinal direction of the pixel is defined as a transverse direction of the pixel and an azimuth flush with the transverse direction of the pixel is defined as 0°, an alignment azimuth of the liquid crystal molecules in the second domain is substantially 225° and an alignment azimuth of the liquid crystal molecules in the third domain is substantially 45°; or an alignment azimuth of the liquid crystal molecules in the second domain is substantially 315° and an alignment azimuth of the liquid crystal molecules in the third domain is substantially 135°.

[0023] each pixel electrode includes

[0024] a first pixel electrode portion facing the first and second domains in a thickness direction of the pixel electrode,

[0025] a second pixel electrode portion facing the third and fourth domains in the thickness direction of the pixel electrode, and

[0026] a bridging portion being provided between the first pixel electrode portion and the second pixel electrode portion and linking together the first pixel electrode portion and the second pixel electrode portion;

[0027] a first recess is provided at one side along a width direction of the pixel electrode, the first recess extending from the one side along the width direction of the pixel electrode toward the bridging portion and being located between the first pixel electrode portion and the second pixel electrode portion; and

[0028] a second recess is provided at another side along the width direction of the pixel electrode, the second recess extending from the other side along the width direction of the pixel electrode toward the bridging portion and being located between the first pixel electrode portion and the second pixel electrode portion.

[0029] Herein, the aforementioned alignment azimuth of a liquid crystal molecule refers to, in a plan view of the liquid crystal molecule under an applied voltage across the liquid crystal layer, a direction from one end of the liquid crystal molecule along its major axis direction that is at the first substrate section side to the other end of the liquid crystal molecule along its major axis direction that is at the second substrate section side. In this case, when the alignment azimuth of a liquid crystal molecule is said to be 0°, this alignment azimuth corresponds to the rightward direction from one end of the liquid crystal molecule along its major axis direction that is at the first substrate section side (so-called the 3 o'clock direction). In that case, when the alignment azimuth of a liquid crystal molecule is said to be 45°, this alignment azimuth corresponds to an alignment azimuth that results through a 45° counterclockwise rotation from the 0° alignment azimuth of the liquid crystal molecule.

[0030] As referred to above, substantially 45° means an angle in the range from 30° to 60°, or an angle in the range from 40° to 50°. As referred to above, substantially 135° means an angle in the range from 150° to 120°, or an angle in the range from 140° to 130°. As referred to above, substantially 225° means an angle in the range from 210° to 240°, or an angle in the range from 220° to 230°. As referred to above, substantially 315° means an angle in the range from 300° to 330°, or an angle in the range from 310° to 320°.

Advantageous Effects of Invention

[0031] Owing to the aforementioned bridging portion and first and second recesses, a liquid crystal display panel according to this invention can attain an adequate transmittance with a simple configuration.

BRIEF DESCRIPTION OF DRAWINGS

[0032] FIG. 1 A schematic cross-sectional view of a liquid crystal display panel according to a first embodiment of the present invention.

[0033] FIG. 2 A schematic plan view of the liquid crystal display panel according to the first embodiment.

[0034] FIG. 3 A schematic perspective view for describing the attitudes of liquid crystal molecules according to the first embodiment.

[0035] FIG. 4 An enlarged plan view of a pixel electrode according to the first embodiment and its neighborhood.

[0036] FIG. 5 A photographic representation of a simulation of dark lines in the first embodiment.

[0037] FIG. 6 An enlarged plan view of a pixel electrode according to Comparative Example for this invention and its neighborhood.

[0038] FIG. 7 A photographic representation of a simulation of dark lines in the aforementioned Comparative Example.

[0039] FIG. 8 An enlarged plan view of a pixel electrode according to a variation of the first embodiment and its neighborhood.

[0040] FIG. 9 A photographic representation of a simulation of dark lines in the aforementioned variation.

[0041] FIG. 10 An enlarged plan view of a pixel electrode according to a second embodiment of this invention and its neighborhood.

[0042] FIG. 11 A photographic representation of a simulation of dark lines in the second embodiment.

[0043] FIG. 12 An enlarged plan view of a pixel electrode according to a variation of the second embodiment and its neighborhood.

[0044] FIG. 13 A photographic representation of a simulation of dark lines in the aforementioned variation.

[0045] FIG. 14 A schematic plan view for describing a dark line in a conventional liquid crystal display panel.

DESCRIPTION OF EMBODIMENTS

[0046] Hereinafter, by way of embodiments illustrated in the drawings, liquid crystal display panels according to this invention will be described in more detail. In the drawings, common portions are denoted by like numerals, with any redundant description being omitted.

First Embodiment

[0047] FIG. 1 is a cross-sectional view schematically showing a cross section of a liquid crystal display panel according to a first embodiment of this invention.

[0048] The liquid crystal display panel is a liquid crystal display panel whose display mode is a VA mode, including: a first substrate section 10; a first vertical alignment film 20; a liquid crystal layer 30 containing liquid crystal molecules 41 (shown in FIG. 2 and FIG. 3); a second vertical alignment film 40; and a second substrate section 50. The first vertical alignment film 20, the liquid crystal layer 30, the second vertical alignment film 40, and the second substrate section

50 are stacked in this order on the first substrate section **10**. Between the first vertical alignment film **20** and the second vertical alignment film **40**, a sealing member **90** with which to seal the liquid crystal layer **30** is provided. Herein, light from the first substrate section **10** side passes through the liquid crystal layer **30**, and thereafter travels toward the second substrate section **50** side. In other words, the aforementioned light enters into the liquid crystal display panel and then goes out from the liquid crystal display panel at the second substrate section **50** side.

[0049] The first substrate section **10** includes a first glass substrate **11** and pixel electrodes **102** provided on an upper surface of the first glass substrate **11**. Also, thin film transistors **13** (shown in FIG. 3 and FIG. 4) are provided on the upper surface of the first glass substrate **11**, the thin film transistors **13** being electrically connected to the pixel electrodes **102**. Under the first substrate section **10**, a first polarizer **60** is disposed. Note that the first glass substrate **11** is an example of a first substrate.

[0050] The second substrate section **50** includes a second glass substrate **51**, a color filter **52**, and a counter electrode **103**. Along the thickness direction of the second glass substrate **51**, the color filter **52** is opposed to the pixel electrodes **102**. On the second substrate section **50**, a second polarizer **70** having a polarization axis that is orthogonal to a polarization axis (transmission axis) of the first polarizer **60** is disposed. Note that the second glass substrate **51** is an example of a second substrate.

[0051] The pixel electrodes **102** and the counter electrode **103** may each be a transparent electrode of ITO (Indium Tin Oxide), for example.

[0052] FIG. 2 is a plan view schematically showing the liquid crystal display panel. In FIG. 2, liquid crystal molecules **41** under an applied voltage across the liquid crystal layer **30** are depicted by cone shapes. More specifically, one end of each liquid crystal molecule **41** along its major axis direction that corresponds to the apex of the cone is located at the first substrate section **10** side. On the other hand, the other end of each liquid crystal molecule **41** along the major axis direction that corresponds to the bottom of the cone is located at the second substrate section **50** side.

[0053] In the liquid crystal display panel, a plurality of rectangular-shaped pixels **101** are arranged in a matrix. Each pixel **101** includes four domains **100a**, **100b**, **100c** and **100d**, which differ from one another in terms of the alignment azimuth of the liquid crystal molecules **41**. Moreover, the domains **100a**, **100b**, **100c** and **100d** are arranged along the longitudinal direction of the pixel **101** (i.e., the up-down direction in FIG. 2). Note that the domain **101a** is an example of a first domain; the domain **101b** is an example of a second domain; the domain **101c** is an example of a third domain; and the domain **101d** is an example of a fourth domain.

[0054] When the liquid crystal display panel is viewed from the second substrate section **50** side, assuming that a direction that is orthogonal to the longitudinal direction of each pixel **101** is defined as the transverse direction of the pixel **101** (i.e., the right-left direction in FIG. 2) and that an azimuth along this transverse direction is defined as 0° , then an alignment azimuth of the liquid crystal molecules **41** in the domain **101a** is substantially 135° ; an alignment azimuth of the liquid crystal molecules **41** in the domain **101b** is substantially 225° ; an alignment azimuth of the liquid crystal molecules **41** in the domain **101c** is substantially 45° ; and

an alignment azimuth of the liquid crystal molecules **41** in the second domain is substantially 315° . These alignment azimuths may be conferred by irradiating a photoalignment film with polarized UV light through a mask, for example.

[0055] Moreover, in order to enhance the transmittance of the liquid crystal layer **30**, the transverse direction of the pixel **101** is set so as to be parallel to the polarization axis of the first polarizer **60**.

[0056] Herein, the alignment azimuth of a liquid crystal molecule **41** is an orientation that does not take into account any tilt angle (pretilt angle) with respect to the normal direction of the upper surface of the first glass substrate **11**. More specifically, the alignment azimuth of a liquid crystal molecule **41** means a direction in which the other end (i.e., the end at the second substrate section **50** side) of the liquid crystal molecule **41** along its major axis direction is oriented, when the liquid crystal molecule **41** is projected onto the upper surface of the first glass substrate **11**, i.e., when the liquid crystal molecule **41** is viewed from the second substrate section **50** side. For example, the liquid crystal molecule **41** are arranged in such a manner that: if the crystal orientation of a liquid crystal molecule **41** is 10° , when that liquid crystal molecule **41** is viewed from the second substrate section **50** side, the other end of the liquid crystal molecule **41** along its major axis direction constitutes 10° with respect to a direction parallel to the transverse direction of the pixel **101**. Note that any angle in a counterclockwise direction with respect to the direction parallel to the transverse direction of the pixel **101** is assumed to have a positive value.

[0057] As referred to above, substantially 45° means an angle in the range from 30° to 60° , or an angle in the range from 40° to 50° . As referred to above, substantially 135° means an angle in the range from 150° to 120° , or an angle in the range from 140° to 130° . As referred to above, substantially 225° means an angle in the range from 210° to 240° , or an angle in the range from 220° to 230° . As referred to above, substantially 315° means an angle in the range from 300° to 330° , or an angle in the range from 310° to 320° .

[0058] In FIG. 2, a gate line extending along the transverse direction of the pixels **101** is depicted at **14**.

[0059] FIG. 3 is a schematic perspective view for describing the attitudes of the liquid crystal molecules **41** under an applied voltage across the liquid crystal layer **30**.

[0060] In the domain **101a**, the liquid crystal molecules **41** have an essentially constant pretilt angle between the pixel electrode **102** and the counter electrode **103**. Similarly, in each of the domains **101b**, **101c** and **101d**, the liquid crystal molecules **41** have an essentially constant pretilt angle between the pixel electrode **102** and the counter electrode **103**.

[0061] A plurality of pixel electrodes **102** are disposed in a matrix, so as to be in rectangular-shaped regions. Each such region is a region that is delineated by a plurality of gate lines **14**, **14**, . . . , which are parallel to one another and a plurality of source lines **15**, **15**, . . . , which are parallel to one another.

[0062] The gate lines **14**, **14**, . . . are provided on the first glass substrate **11**, and extend along a direction which is parallel to the transverse direction of the pixels **101**. Moreover, each gate line **14** is electrically connected to gates of thin film transistors **13**.

[0063] The source lines 15 are provided on the first glass substrate 11, and extend along a direction which is parallel to the longitudinal direction of the pixels 101. Moreover, each source line 15 is electrically connected to sources of thin film transistors 13.

[0064] As the thin film transistors 13, those having channels made by using silicon or an oxide semiconductor are suitably used, for example. As such an oxide semiconductor, for example, a compound composed of indium, gallium, zinc, and oxygen (In—Ga—Zn—O), a compound composed of indium, tin, zinc, and oxygen (In—Sn—Zn—O), or a compound composed of indium, aluminum, zinc, and oxygen (In—Al—Zn—O) can be used.

[0065] As the gate lines 14 and the source lines 15, those which are commonly used in the field of liquid crystal display panels can be used, e.g., a metal such as copper, titanium, chromium, aluminum, or molybdenum, or an alloy thereof, etc.

[0066] The color filter 52 is composed of red color filters 52A, green color filters 52B, and blue color filters 52C. The red color filters 52A, the green color filters 52B, and the blue color filters 52C are each located above a plurality of pixel electrodes 102 that are arranged along the longitudinal direction of the pixels 101, and extend along the longitudinal direction of the pixels 101.

[0067] FIG. 4 is an enlarged plan view of a pixel electrode 102 and its neighborhood.

[0068] A drain of the thin film transistor 13 is electrically connected to a drain line 16. The drain line 16 is electrically connected also to the pixel electrode 102, via an electrical conductor in a contact hole 17.

[0069] Within each rectangular-shaped region that is delineated by the gate lines 14, 14, . . . and the source lines 15, 15, . . . , a capacitor line 18 is also formed. The capacitor line 18 is formed so as to extend along three sides of the pixel electrode 102, and is electrically connected to the pixel electrode 102.

[0070] The pixel electrode 102 includes: a first pixel electrode portion 102a opposed to the domains 101a and 101b along the thickness direction of the pixel electrode 102 (i.e., a direction perpendicular to the plane of the figure of FIG. 4); and a second pixel electrode portion 102b opposed to the domains 101c and 101d along the thickness direction of the pixel electrode 102. Between the first pixel electrode portion 102a and the second pixel electrode portion 102b, a bridging portion 102c is provided.

[0071] The first pixel electrode portion 102a includes: a first slitted region 111 opposed to the domain 101a along the thickness direction of the pixel electrode 102; and a second slitted region 121 opposed to the domain 101b along the thickness direction of the pixel electrode 102.

[0072] In the first slitted region 111, eight slits 112A, 112B, . . . , 112H extending along a direction parallel to the alignment azimuth of the liquid crystal molecules 41 in the domain 101a are formed.

[0073] The slits 112A, 112B, . . . , 112H are mutually equal in width, while being set to mutually different lengths. The width of the slits 112A, 112B, . . . , 112H is set to e.g. 3.0 μm . The interval between the slits 112A, 112B, . . . , 112H is also set to e.g. 3.0 μm . In other words, the design pitch of the slits 112A, 112B, . . . , 112H may be set to e.g. 6.0 μm . Note that, in terms of improving transmittance of the pixel

101 the design pitch is preferably e.g. 7.0 μm or less, and in terms of facilitating fabrication the design pitch is preferably e.g. 5.2 μm or more.

[0074] In the second slitted region 121, eight slits 122A, 122B, . . . , 122H extending along a direction parallel to the alignment azimuth of the liquid crystal molecules in the domain 101b are formed.

[0075] The slits 122A, 122B, . . . , 122H also are mutually equal in width, while being set to mutually different lengths. The width of the slits 122A, 122B, . . . , 122H is set to the same width as the width of the slits 112A, 112B, . . . , 112H. Moreover, the interval between the slits 122A, 122B, . . . , 122H is also set to the same interval as the interval between the slits 112A, 112B, . . . , 112H. Note that, in terms of improving transmittance of the pixel 101, the design pitch of the slits 122A, 122B, . . . , 122H also is e.g. 7.0 μm or less, and in terms of facilitating fabrication the design pitch is preferably e.g. 5.2 μm or more.

[0076] Moreover, no slits are formed in the region between the slits 112A, 112B, . . . , 112H and the slits 122A, 122B, . . . , 122H.

[0077] The second pixel electrode portion 102b includes: a first slitted region 141 opposed to the domain 101c along the thickness direction of the pixel electrode 102; and a second slitted region 151 opposed to the domain 101d along the thickness direction of the pixel electrode 102.

[0078] In the first slitted region 141, eight slits 142A, 142B, . . . , 142H extending along a direction parallel to the alignment azimuth of the liquid crystal molecules 41 in the domain 101c are formed.

[0079] The slits 142A, 142B, . . . , 142H are mutually equal in width, while being set to mutually different lengths. The width of the slits 142A, 142B, . . . , 142H is set to e.g. 3.0 μm . Moreover, the interval between the slits 142A, 142B, . . . , 142H is also set to e.g. 3.0 μm . In other words, the design pitch of the slits 142A, 142B, . . . , 142H is set to e.g. 6.0 μm . Note that, in terms of improving transmittance of the pixel 101 the design pitch is preferably e.g. 7.0 μm or less, and in terms of facilitating fabrication the design pitch is preferably e.g. 5.2 μm or more.

[0080] In the second slitted region 151, eight slits 152A, 152B, . . . , 152H extending along a direction parallel to the azimuth of the liquid crystal molecules in the domain 101b are formed.

[0081] The slits 152A, 152B, . . . , 152H also are mutually equal in width, while being set to mutually different lengths. The width of the slits 152A, 152B, . . . , 152H is set to the same width as the width of the slits 142A, 142B, . . . , 142H. Moreover, the interval between the slits 152A, 152B, . . . , 152H is set to the same interval as the interval between the slits 142A, 142B, . . . , 142H. Note that, in terms of improving transmittance of the pixel 101, the design pitch of the slits 152A, 152B, . . . , 152H also is e.g. 7.0 μm or less, and in terms of facilitating fabrication the design pitch is preferably e.g. 5.2 μm or more.

[0082] Moreover, no slits are formed in the region between the slits 142A, 142B, . . . , 142H and the slits 152A, 152B, . . . , 152H.

[0083] The bridging portion 102c is a portion that connects between the first pixel electrode portion 102a and the second pixel electrode portion 102b. When a center line C101 which extends along the longitudinal direction of the pixel 101 and which passes through a center of the width

direction of the pixel electrode **102** is defined, the bridging portion **102c** overlaps the center line **C101**.

[0084] Moreover, a first recess **102d** is provided at one side along the width direction of the pixel electrode **102**. Between the first pixel electrode portion **102a** and the second pixel electrode portion **102b**, the first recess **102d** extends from one side along the width direction of the pixel electrode **102** toward the bridging portion **102c**.

[0085] Moreover, a second recess **102e** is provided at the other side along the width direction pixel electrode **102**. Between the first pixel electrode portion **102a** and the second pixel electrode portion **102b**, the second recess **102e** extends from the other side along the width direction of the pixel electrode **102** toward the bridging portion **102c**.

[0086] Moreover, the first recess **102d**, the bridging portion **102c**, and the second recess **102e** are arranged along the width direction of the pixel electrode **102**. The width of the first recess **102d** is set equal to the width of the second recess **102e**. For example, the width of the first and second recesses **102d** and **102e** is set so as to fall within the range of e.g. 4.0 to 5.0 μm . To explain more specifically, one side of the first recess **102d** that is closer to the second pixel electrode portion **102b** is aligned in position with one side of the second recess **102e** that is closer to the second pixel electrode portion **102b**, along the width direction of the pixel electrode **102**. In other words, one side of the first recess **102d** that is closer to the second pixel electrode portion **102b** is collinear with one side of the second recess **102e** that is closer to the second pixel electrode portion **102b**. Similarly, one side of the first recess **102d** that is closer to the first pixel electrode portion **102a** is collinear with one side of the second recess **102e** that is closer to the first pixel electrode portion **102a**.

[0087] Moreover, no slits are formed in the region between the first and second recesses **102d** and **102e** and the slits **122A**, **122B**, . . . , **122E**. In other words, the first and second recesses **102d** and **102e** are formed in the pixel electrode **102** so as to have a predetermined interval with the slits **122A**, **122B**, . . . , **122H**.

[0088] Moreover, no slits are formed in the region between the first and second recesses **102d** and **102e** and the slits **142D**, **142E**, . . . , **142H**. In other words, the first and second recesses **102d** and **102e** are formed in the pixel electrode **102** so as to have a predetermined interval with the slits **142A**, **142B**, . . . , **142H**.

[0089] With the liquid crystal display panel of the above configuration, when a voltage is applied to the liquid crystal layer **30**, a double dark line occurs in a portion between the first pixel electrode portion **102a** and the second pixel electrode portion **102b**. Since the bridging portion **102c** and the first and second recesses **102d** and **102e** are provided between the first pixel electrode portion **102a** and the second pixel electrode portion **102b**, the geometric area of the double dark line can be reduced. As a result, the pixel **101** can attain an adequate transmittance with a simple configuration.

[0090] Moreover, since the bridging portion **102c** is formed so as to overlap the center line **C101**, a disclination in the double dark line can be caused on the central portion of the width direction of the pixel electrode **102**. Thus, variation in the sites of occurrence of a disclination in the double dark line can be suppressed.

[0091] FIG. 5 is a photographic representation of one pixel, illustrating a result of simulating occurrence of dark

lines in the first embodiment. In FIG. 5, liquid crystal molecules **41** under an applied voltage across the liquid crystal layer **30** are depicted as bolt shapes. More specifically, heads of the bolts correspond to bottoms of the cones in FIG. 2 and FIG. 3. On the other hand, ends of the bolts opposite to their heads, i.e., the tips, correspond to apices of the cones in FIG. 2 and FIG. 3.

[0092] It can be seen from FIG. 5 that although a double dark line extends along the transverse direction of the pixel **101**, an increase in the geometric area of this double dark line is suppressed.

[0093] It can also be seen that a disclination **P101** has occurred above the central portion of the width direction of the pixel electrode **102**.

[0094] FIG. 6 is an enlarged plan view of a pixel electrode **2102** according to Comparative Example for this invention and its neighborhood.

[0095] The pixel electrode **2102** corresponds to the pixel electrode **102**, from which the first and second recesses **102d** and **102e** are eliminated. In other words, the pixel electrode **2102** differs from the pixel electrode **102** only because of lacking the first and second recesses **102d** and **102e**.

[0096] FIG. 7 is a photographic representation of one pixel in the case where the pixel electrode **2102** according to Comparative Example is used in the place of the pixel electrode **102** according to the first embodiment, illustrating a result of simulating occurrence of dark lines. In FIG. 7, similarly to FIG. 5, liquid crystal molecules **41** under an applied voltage across the liquid crystal layer **30** are depicted as bolt shapes.

[0097] It can be seen from FIG. 7 that a disclination **P2101** occurs as in the first embodiment, but a double dark line that extends toward the disclination **P2101** is thicker than that in the first embodiment.

[0098] Thus, it can be seen that the transmittance of the pixel **101** according to the first embodiment can be made higher than the transmittance of the pixel **101** according to Comparative Example.

[0099] The first embodiment illustrates that the alignment azimuths of the liquid crystal molecules **41** in the domains **101a**, **101b**, **101c** and **101d** are substantially 135°, 225°, 45° and 315°; however, they may be substantially 45°, 315°, 135° and 225°, for example.

[0100] The first embodiment illustrates that eight slits are formed in each of the first slitted regions **111** and **141** and in each of the second slitted regions **121** and **151**; alternatively, any plurality, other than eight, of them may be formed. In other words, the number of slits is not limited to that in the first embodiment. Moreover, the width and length of the slits are not limited to those in the first embodiment.

[0101] The first embodiment illustrates that the width of the first recess **102d** is set equal to the width of the second recess **102e**; however, it may be set larger than the width of the second recess **102e**, or smaller than the width of the second recess **102e**.

[0102] In the first embodiment, the polarization axis of the first polarizer **60** is parallel to the transverse direction of the pixels **101**, and the polarization axis of the second polarizer **70** is parallel to the longitudinal direction of the pixels **101**. However, the polarization axis of the first polarizer **60** may be parallel to the longitudinal direction of the pixels **101**, while the polarization axis of the second polarizer **70** may be parallel to the transverse direction of the pixels **101**.

[0103] The first embodiment illustrates that the capacitor line 18 is formed so as to overlap the end of the pixel electrode 102 that is closer to the thin film transistor 13, as shown in FIG. 8; however, a capacitor line 118 may be formed so as to overlap the bridging portion 102c and the first and second recesses 102d and 102e of the pixel electrode 102. When this is adopted, as shown in FIG. 9, transmittance will decrease relative to the first embodiment, but the longer distance between the gate line 14 and the capacitor line 118 allows for an enhanced producibility.

Second Embodiment

[0104] Hereinafter, a liquid crystal display panel according to a second embodiment of this invention will be described, where any constituent elements that are identical to constituent element of the first embodiment will be denoted by identical reference numerals to those of the constituent elements in the first embodiment.

[0105] FIG. 10 is a plan view showing enlarged a pixel electrode 202 included in a liquid crystal display panel according to a second embodiment of this invention, and its neighborhood.

[0106] The liquid crystal display panel according to the second embodiment differs from the liquid crystal display panel according to the first embodiment in that it includes the pixel electrode 202 instead of the pixel electrode 102. In the liquid crystal display panel according to the second embodiment, any portion other than the pixel electrode 202 is configured similarly to its counterpart in the liquid crystal display panel according to the first embodiment.

[0107] The pixel electrode 202 includes: a first pixel electrode portion 202a opposed to the domains 101a and 101b along the thickness direction of the pixel electrode 202 (i.e., a direction perpendicular to the plane of the figure of FIG. 10); and a second pixel electrode portion 202b opposed to the domains 101c and 101d along the thickness direction of the pixel electrode 202. Between the first pixel electrode portion 202a and the second pixel electrode portion 202b, a bridging portion 202c is provided.

[0108] At its side closer to the second pixel electrode portion 202b, the first pixel electrode portion 202a includes a second slitted region 221, the second slitted region 221 facing the domain 101b in the thickness direction of the pixel electrode 202.

[0109] In the second slitted region 221, two slits 222A, 222B and six slits 122C, 122D, . . . , 122H extending along a direction parallel to the alignment azimuth of the liquid crystal molecules in the domain 101b are formed. Note that the slits 222A to 222H are examples of second slits.

[0110] Along a direction parallel to the liquid crystal molecules in the domain 101b, the slits 222A, 222B are formed so as to be longer than the slits 122C, 122D, . . . , 122H. As a result of this, the ends of the slits 222A, 222B that are closer to the second pixel electrode portion 202b are located nearer the second pixel electrode portion 202b than are the ends of the six slits 122C, 122D, . . . , 122H that are closer to the second pixel electrode portion 202b. Moreover, the width and the design pitch of the slits 222A, 222B are set similar to those of the slits 122A, 122B. In this case, the width and the design pitch of the slits 222A, 222B may be said to be similar to the width and the design pitch of the six slits 122C, 122D, . . . , 122H.

[0111] Moreover, the ends of the slits 222A, 222B that are closer to the bridging portion 202c are aligned in position

along the width direction of the pixel electrode 202. The ends of the slits 122C, 122D, 122E that are closer to the bridging portion 202c also are aligned in position along the width direction of the pixel electrode 202. Furthermore, the ends of the slits 222A, 222B that are closer to the bridging portion 202c are located nearer the bridging portion 202c than are the ends of the slits 122C, 122D, 122E that are closer to the bridging portion 202c. In other words, the ends of the slits 222A, 222B that are closer to the bridging portion 202c are disposed relatively near the bridging portion 202c, while the ends of the slits 122C, 122D, 122E that are closer to the bridging portion 202c are disposed relatively far from the bridging portion 202c. In other words, the ends of the slits 222A, 222B that are closer to the bridging portion 202c are provided so as to protrude toward the second pixel electrode portion 202b relative to the ends of the slits 122C, 122D, 122E that are closer to the bridging portion 202c. In the meantime, the distance between the ends of the slits 222A, 222B that are closer to the bridging portion 202c and the first recess 202d is equal or essentially equal to the distance between the ends of the slits 122C, 122D, 122E that are closer to the bridging portion 202c and the second recess 202e.

[0112] At its side closer to the first pixel electrode portion 202a, the second pixel electrode portion 202b includes a first slitted region 241, the first slitted region 241 facing the domain 101c in the thickness direction of the pixel electrode 202.

[0113] In the first slitted region 241, six slits 142A, 142B, . . . , 142F, and two slits 242G, 242H extending along a direction parallel to the alignment azimuth of the liquid crystal molecules 41 in the domain 101c are formed.

[0114] Along a direction parallel to the alignment azimuth of the liquid crystal molecules 41 in the domain 101c, the slits 242G, 242H are formed so as to be longer than the slits 142A, 142B, . . . , 142F. As a result of this, the ends of the slits 242G, 242H that are closer to the first pixel electrode portion 202a are located nearer the first pixel electrode portion 202a than are the ends of the slits 142A, 142B, . . . , 142F that are closer to the first pixel electrode portion 202a. Moreover, the width and the design pitch of the slits 242A, 242B are set similar to those of the slits 142A, 142B. In this case, the width and the design pitch of the slits 242A, 242B may be said to be similar to the width and the design pitch of the slits 142A, 142B, . . . , 142F.

[0115] Moreover, the ends of the slits 142D, 142E, 142F that are closer to the bridging portion 202c are aligned in position along the width direction of the pixel electrode 202. The ends of the slits 242G, 242H that are closer to the bridging portion 202c also are aligned in position along the width direction of the pixel electrode 202. Furthermore, the ends of the slits 242G, 242H that are closer to the bridging portion 202c are located nearer the bridging portion 202c than are the ends of the slits 142D, 142E, 142F that are closer to the bridging portion 202c. In other words, the ends of the slits 142A, 142B, . . . , 142F that are closer to the bridging portion 202c are disposed relatively far from the bridging portion 202c, while the ends of the slits 242G, 242H that are closer to the bridging portion 202c are disposed relatively near the bridging portion 202c. In other words, the ends of the slits 242G, 242H that are closer to the bridging portion 202c are provided so as to protrude toward the first pixel electrode portion 202a relative to the ends of the slits 142D, 142E, 142F that are closer to the bridging

portion **202c**. In the meantime, the distance between the ends of the slits **142D**, **142E**, **142F** that are closer to the bridging portion **202c** and the first recess **202d** is equal or essentially equal to the distance between the ends of the slits **242G**, **242H** that are closer to the bridging portion **202c** and the second recess **202e**.

[0116] Moreover, the distance between the ends of the slits **222A**, **222B** that are closer to the bridging portion **202c** and the ends of the slits **142D**, **142E** that are closer to the bridging portion **202c** is equal or essentially equal to the distance between the ends of the slits **122D**, **122E** that are closer to the bridging portion **202c** and the ends of the slits **242G**, **242H** that are closer to the bridging portion **202c**.

[0117] The bridging portion **202c** is a portion that connects between the first pixel electrode portion **202a** and the second pixel electrode portion **202b**. When a center line **C201** which extends along the longitudinal direction of the pixel **101** and which passes through a center of the width direction of the pixel electrode **202** is defined, the bridging portion **202c** overlaps the center line **C201**.

[0118] Moreover, the first recess **202d** is provided at one side along the width direction of the pixel electrode **202**. Between the first pixel electrode portion **202a** and the second pixel electrode portion **202b**, the first recess **202d** extends from the one side along the width direction of the pixel electrode **202** toward the bridging portion **202c**.

[0119] Moreover, the second recess **202e** is provided at the other side along the width direction of the pixel electrode **202**. Between the first pixel electrode portion **202a** and the second pixel electrode portion **202b**, the second recess **202e** extends from the other side along the width direction of the pixel electrode **202** toward the bridging portion **202c**.

[0120] Moreover, the first recess **202d** is not aligned in position with the second recess **202e** along the width direction of the pixel electrode **202**. Moreover, the width of the first recess **202d** is set equal to the width of the second recess **202e**. For example, the width of the first and second recesses **202d** and **202e** is set so as to fall within the range of e.g. 4.0 to 5.0 μm . To explain more specifically, one side of the first recess **202d** that is closer to the second pixel electrode portion **202b** is located nearer the thin film transistor **13** (i.e., nearer one end of the longitudinal direction of the pixel electrode **202**) than is one side of the second recess **202e** that is closer to the second pixel electrode portion **202b**. Similarly, one side of the first recess **202d** that is closer to the first pixel electrode portion **202a** is located nearer the thin film transistor **13** than is one side of the second recess **202e** that is closer to the first pixel electrode portion **202a**. Conversely stated, one side of the second recess **202e** that is closer to the second pixel electrode portion **202b** is located more toward the opposite side from the thin film transistor **13** (i.e., nearer the other end of the longitudinal direction of the pixel electrode **202**) than is one side of the first recess **202d** that is closer to the second pixel electrode portion **202b**. Moreover, one side of the second recess **202e** that is closer to the first pixel electrode portion **202a** is located more toward the opposite side from the thin film transistor **13** than is one side of the first recess **202d** that is closer to the first pixel electrode portion **202a**.

[0121] With the liquid crystal display panel of the above configuration, the bridging portion **202c** and the first and second recesses **202d** and **202e** are provided between the first pixel electrode portion **202a** and the second pixel electrode portion **202b**, the bridging portion **202c** overlap-

ping the center line **C201**, whereby action and effects similar to those of the first embodiment are attained.

[0122] Moreover, the position of the first recess **202d** and the position of the second recess **202e** are not aligned along the width direction of the pixel electrode **202**, whereby an enhanced effect of reducing the geometric area of dark lines can be obtained.

[0123] FIG. 11 is a photographic representation of one pixel of the second embodiment, illustrating a result of simulating occurrence of dark lines. In FIG. 11, liquid crystal molecules **41** under an applied voltage across the liquid crystal layer **30** are depicted as bolt shapes. More specifically, heads of the bolts correspond to bottoms of the cones in FIG. 2 and FIG. 3. On the other hand, ends of the bolts opposite to their heads, i.e., the tips, correspond to apices of the cones in FIG. 2 and FIG. 3.

[0124] It can be seen from FIG. 11 that a disclination **P201** has occurred above the bridging portion **202c** and that although the double dark line extends along the transverse direction of the pixel **101**, an increase in the geometric area of this double dark line is suppressed.

[0125] The second embodiment illustrates that the capacitor line **18** is formed so as to overlap the end of the pixel electrode **202** that is closer to the thin film transistor **13**; however, as shown in FIG. 12, a capacitor line **218** may be formed so as to overlap the bridging portion **202c** and the first and second recesses **202d** and **202e** of the pixel electrode **202**. When this is adopted, as shown in FIG. 13, transmittance will decrease relative to the second embodiment, but the longer distance between the gate line **14** and the capacitor line **218** allows for an enhanced producibility.

[0126] Although specific embodiments of this invention have been described, this invention is not to be limited to the above-described first and second embodiments and variations thereof; rather, this invention can be practiced with various alterations within its scope. For example, some of the details described in the first and second embodiments may be deleted or replaced to provide an embodiment of this invention. Moreover, alterations as described for the first embodiment may be applied to the second embodiment to provide an embodiment of this invention.

[0127] Moreover, description of Japanese Patent No. 5184618, Japanese Laid-Open Patent Publication No. 2011-85738, and International Publication No. 2017/047532 is also applicable to the liquid crystal display panel of this invention. For example, as examples of materials and production methods of liquid crystal display panels according to this invention, the materials and production methods, etc., described in Japanese Patent No. 5184618 Japanese Laid-Open Patent Publication No. 2011-85738, and International Publication No. 2017/047532 can be adopted.

[0128] That is, the above disclosure can be summarized as follows.

[0129] A liquid crystal display panel according to one implementation of this invention is a liquid crystal display panel having a display mode that is a VA mode, comprising:

[0130] a plurality of rectangular-shaped pixels **101**;

[0131] a first substrate section **10** including a first substrate **11** and pixel electrodes **102**, **202**;

[0132] a liquid crystal layer **30** provided on the first substrate section **10**, the liquid crystal layer **30** containing liquid crystal molecules **41**; and

[0133] a second substrate section **50** provided on the liquid crystal layer **30**, the second substrate section **50** including a second substrate **51** and a counter electrode **103**, wherein,

[0134] the plurality of pixels **101** each include a first domain **101a**, a second domain **101b**, a third domain **101c**, and a fourth domain **101d** arranged along a longitudinal direction of the pixel **101**,

[0135] when a direction orthogonal to the longitudinal direction of the pixel **101** is defined as a transverse direction of the pixel **101** and an azimuth flush with this transverse direction is defined as 0° , an alignment azimuth of the liquid crystal molecules **41** in the second domain **101b** is substantially 225° and an alignment azimuth of the liquid crystal molecules **41** in the third domain **101c** is substantially 45° ; or an alignment azimuth of the liquid crystal molecules **41** in the second domain **101b** is substantially 315° and an alignment azimuth of the liquid crystal molecules **41** in the third domain **101c** is substantially 135° ,

[0136] each pixel electrode **102**, **202** includes

[0137] a first pixel electrode portion **102a**, **202a** facing the first and second domains **101a**, **101b** in a thickness direction of the pixel electrode **102**, **202**,

[0138] a second pixel electrode portion **102b**, **202b** facing the third and fourth domains **101c**, **101d** in the thickness direction of the pixel electrode **102**, **202**, and

[0139] a bridging portion **102c**, **202c** being provided between the first pixel electrode portion **102a**, **202a** and the second pixel electrode portion **102b**, **202b** and linking together the first pixel electrode portion **102a**, **202a** and the second pixel electrode portion **102b**, **202b**;

[0140] a first recess **102d**, **202d** is provided at one side along a width direction of the pixel electrode **102**, **202**, the first recess **102d**, **202d** extending from the one side along the width direction of the pixel electrode **102**, **202** toward the bridging portion **102c**, **202c** and being located between the first pixel electrode portion **102a**, **202a** and the second pixel electrode portion **102b**, **202b**;

[0141] a second recess **102e**, **202e** is provided at another side along the width direction of the pixel electrode **102**, **202**, the second recess **102e**, **202e** extending from the other side along the width direction of the pixel electrode **102**, **202** toward the bridging portion **102c**, **202c** and being located between the first pixel electrode portion **102a**, **202a** and the second pixel electrode portion **102b**, **202b**.

[0142] With the above configuration, the first recess **102d**, **202d** is provided at one side along the width direction of the pixel electrode **102**, **202**. The first recess **102d**, **202d** extends from one side along the width direction of the pixel electrode **102**, **202** toward the bridging portion **102c**, **202c**, and is located between the first pixel electrode portion **102a**, **202a** and the second pixel electrode portion **102b**, **202b**. On the other hand, the second recess **102e**, **202e** is provided at the other side along the width direction of the pixel electrode **102**, **202**. The second recess **102e**, **202e** extends from the other side along the width direction of the pixel electrode **102**, **202** toward the bridging portion **102c**, **202c**, and is located between the first pixel electrode portion **102a**, **202a** and the second pixel electrode portion **102b**, **202b**. In other words, regarding the bridging portion **102c**, **202c**, the first recess **102d**, **202d** is provided at one side along the width direction of the pixel electrode **102**, **202**, and the second recess **102e**, **202e** is provided at the other side along the width direction of the pixel electrode **102**, **202**. As a result, when a voltage is applied to the liquid crystal layer **30**, the

geometric area of dark lines occurring near the boundary between the second domain **101b** and the third domain **101c** can be reduced. Therefore, the aforementioned pixel **101** can attain an adequate transmittance with a simple configuration.

[0143] In a liquid crystal display panel according to one embodiment,

[0144] when a center line **C101**, **C201** which extends along the longitudinal direction of the pixel **101** and which passes through a center of the width direction of the pixel electrode **102**, **202** is defined, the bridging portion **102c**, **202c** overlaps the center line **C101**, **C201**.

[0145] According to the above embodiment, because the bridging portion **102c**, **202c** overlaps the center line **C101**, **C201**, variation in the sites of occurrence of a disclination **P101**, **P201** in the dark line(s) can be suppressed.

[0146] In a liquid crystal display panel according to one embodiment,

[0147] the first recess **202d** is not aligned in position with the second recess **202e** along the width direction of the pixel electrode **202**.

[0148] According to the above embodiment, because the position of the first recess **202d** and the position of the second recess **202e** are not aligned along the width direction of the pixel electrode **202**, an enhanced effect of reducing the geometric area of dark lines can be obtained.

REFERENCE SIGNS LIST

- [0149] first substrate section,
- [0150] **11** first glass substrate
- [0151] **20** first vertical alignment film
- [0152] **30** liquid crystal layer
- [0153] **41** liquid crystal molecule
- [0154] **40** second vertical alignment film
- [0155] **50** second substrate section
- [0156] **51** second glass substrate
- [0157] **90** sealing member
- [0158] **101** pixel
- [0159] **101a**, **101b**, **101c**, **101d** domain
- [0160] **102**, **202** pixel electrode
- [0161] **103** counter electrode
- [0162] **102a**, **202a** first pixel electrode portion
- [0163] **102b**, **202b** second pixel electrode portion
- [0164] **102c**, **202c** bridging portion
- [0165] **102d**, **202d** first recess
- [0166] **102e**, **202e** second recess
- [0167] **111**, **141**, **211**, **241** first slitted region
- [0168] **112A** to **112H**, **122A** to **122H**, **142A** to **142H**, **152A** to **152H**, **222A**, **222B**, **242G**, **242H** slit
- [0169] **121**, **152**, **221**, **252** second slitted region
- [0170] **C101**, **C201** center line
- [0171] **P101**, **P201**, **P2101** disclination

1. A liquid crystal display panel having a display mode that is a VA mode, comprising:

- a plurality of rectangular-shaped pixels;
- a first substrate section including a first substrate and pixel electrodes;
- a liquid crystal layer provided on the first substrate section, the liquid crystal layer containing liquid crystal molecules; and
- a second substrate section provided on the liquid crystal layer, the second substrate section including a second substrate and a counter electrode, wherein,

the plurality of pixels each include a first domain, a second domain, a third domain, and a fourth domain arranged along a longitudinal direction of the pixel,

when a direction orthogonal to the longitudinal direction of the pixel is defined as a transverse direction of the pixel and an azimuth flush with the transverse direction of the pixel is defined as 0° , an alignment azimuth of the liquid crystal molecules in the second domain is substantially 225° and an alignment azimuth of the liquid crystal molecules in the third domain is substantially 45° ; or an alignment azimuth of the liquid crystal molecules in the second domain is substantially 315° and an alignment azimuth of the liquid crystal molecules in the third domain is substantially 135° ,

each pixel electrode includes

a first pixel electrode portion facing the first and second domains in a thickness direction of the pixel electrode,

a second pixel electrode portion facing the third and fourth domains in the thickness direction of the pixel electrode, and

a bridging portion being provided between the first pixel electrode portion and the second pixel electrode portion

and linking together the first pixel electrode portion and the second pixel electrode portion;

a first recess is provided at one side along a width direction of the pixel electrode, the first recess extending from the one side along the width direction of the pixel electrode toward the bridging portion and being located between the first pixel electrode portion and the second pixel electrode portion; and

a second recess is provided at another side along the width direction of the pixel electrode, the second recess extending from the other side along the width direction of the pixel electrode toward the bridging portion and being located between the first pixel electrode portion and the second pixel electrode portion.

2. The liquid crystal display panel of claim 1, wherein, when a center line which extends along the longitudinal direction of the pixel and which passes through a center of the width direction of the pixel electrode is defined, the bridging portion overlaps the center line.

3. The liquid crystal display panel of claim 2, wherein the first recess is not aligned in position with the second recess along the width direction of the pixel electrode.

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