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(54) **Liquid crystal display device**

Flüssigkristallanzeigevorrichtung

Dispositif d'affichage à cristal liquide

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• **PATENT ABSTRACTS OF JAPAN vol. 1995, no. 11, 26 December 1995 (1995-12-26) & JP 07 199143 A (TOSHIBA CORP), 4 August 1995 (1995-08-04)**

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Description

BACKGROUND OF THE INVENTION

1. Field of the Invention

[0001] The present invention relates to a liquid crystal display device and to a terminal device or a portable terminal comprising the liquid crystal display device.

2. Discussion of the Background

[0002] The recent development of upsizing liquid crystal display devices has been expanding their market as providing display devices for note book type personal computers, monitors, and so on.

[0003] In conventional TN type liquid crystal display devices generally used, there was a problem in that the contrast of the displayed image had too large a dependence on the viewing angle to make the display visible from a certain angle. The problem, however, was solved by taking measures such as the use of a viewing angle compensation film which makes it possible to provide the liquid crystal display device with the same viewing angle as that of a CRT.

[0004] In USP 5,666,178 or USP 5,652,634, there are disclosed methods devised for broadening the viewing angle in which there are provided in one pixel plurality of regions, each with a different direction of a pre-tilt angle. In addition, in JP-A-9-5766, a method is disclosed in which there is provided a region with a different direction of the pre-tilt angle in one pixel. In the disclosed prior art methods, the region with a different direction of the pre-tilt angle is provided in one pixel for the purpose of broadening the viewing angle. The ratio between the areas of the sections with a different direction of the pre-tilt angle is the same for all pixels, that is, one display in order to prevent uneven areas from occurring. Therefore, No disclosure or suggestion is given of providing a specified image to be visible when the image is viewed from a specified direction.

[0005] JP-A-61-51124 and JP-A-61-51125 disclose a device having plural display areas, whose liquid crystalline molecular orientation directions on the alignment films are different, on one substrate. The display patterns of the applications are typically numeral. Some of the numbers of the display patterns can be seen from one direction, and the others cannot be seen from the direction. These applications have the aim that at least one numeral on a display pattern can be seen from a direction.

[0006] On the other hand, conversely to the above, some displays are required which are only visible from the front without permitting to be viewed obliquely. This is for preventing secret documents from being viewed by people other than the user of the display device when the documents are prepared or read in a public place, or for allowing the user to read or write such a document as a personal mail without minding people around the

user. Here, let such a technology be called "viewing angle narrowing technology".

[0007] The viewing angle narrowing technologies which have been disclosed heretofore include a liquid crystal display device combining a liquid crystal layer for image display and a liquid crystal layer for phase difference control together (JP-A-11-174489, JP-A-11-7045, JP-A-9-105958) a device using a lens sheet (JP-A-11-84357 and others), a device using a diffusing optical guide plate (JP-A-10-97199 and others), and so forth.

[0008] However, the above described methods suffer from problems such as an increasing the number of parts and an insufficiently narrowed viewing angle.

[0009] EP 0 636 919 A1 discloses a liquid crystal display apparatus having a pair of substrates and a liquid crystal layer sandwiched there between, with alignment films provided for controlling aligning conditions of the liquid crystal in the liquid crystal layer. Two or more liquid crystal layer regions of different aligning conditions are provided to reduce an inversion phenomenon and a contrast reduction.

[0010] EP 0 549 283 A2, which discloses the features recited in the preamble of claim 1, describes a domain divided liquid crystal display device having different liquid crystal aligning domains for improving a viewing angle characteristic. Molecules of the liquid crystal near the first alignment layer are aligned in a first pretilt direction in a first domain and in a second domain in a second pretilt direction generally opposite to the first pretilt direction.

SUMMARY OF THE INVENTION

[0011] Accordingly, it is an object of the present invention to provide a liquid crystal display device which displays an image without any difference from that displayed by a normal liquid crystal display device when viewed from the front, and also displays a fixed image being independent of an inputted image signal when viewed from a specified direction.

[0012] The present invention provides a liquid crystal display according to claim 1, comprising a liquid crystal layer and alignment films sandwiching said liquid crystal layer, wherein the surfaces of said alignment films are divided into a plurality of regions involving a plurality of pixel units, and liquid crystal orientations on each alignment film in adjacent said regions are different, and the orientations of regions of the first and second alignment layer facing each other are perpendicular.

[0013] Each of said region may be shaped as a letter or as a visible figure. Said figure may be square.

[0014] A long side of a minimum hypothetical rectangle containing each of said regions may be equal to or larger than 0.1 millimeter.

[0015] The maximum voltage for driving said liquid crystal layer may be less than the saturated voltage of said liquid crystal layer. Said maximum voltage for driving said liquid crystal layer V_m and said saturated voltage V_s satisfy the following relation: $0.005V_s \leq V_m \leq 0.7V_s$.

[0016] The orientation in each of said regions may be constant. The orientation of said alignment film of the same colour element in each of said regions may be constant.

[0017] The present invention also provides a liquid crystal display according to claim 1, wherein, the ratio of the areas of regions having different directions of orientation in at least one pixel is different from the ratio of said regions in an adjacent pixel. Each region may be shaped as a letter or a visible figure.

[0018] The arrangement and orientation of said regions is such to produce a fixed pattern visible from oblique directions, independently of the image displayed on the liquid crystal display.

[0019] Said fixed image may be a letter. Said fixed image may be a visible figure. Said fixed image may have a color.

[0020] The present invention also provides a liquid crystal display comprising a first liquid crystal layer displaying an image formed from a driving circuit and a second liquid crystal layer, wherein the alignment films sandwiching said second liquid crystal layer are treated to be subdivided in regions of different orientation as the alignment layers recited in claim 1.

[0021] The liquid crystal display further of the present invention comprises a pair of substrates sandwiching the liquid crystal layer and a driving circuit for said liquid crystal layer, wherein the substrate may be made of glass.

[0022] Said driving circuit may be formed on said substrate. Said driving circuit may be formed separately from said substrate.

[0023] The present invention provides a terminal device comprising a liquid crystal device in accordance with claim 1.

[0024] The present invention provides a portable terminal device comprising a liquid crystal device in accordance with claim 1.

[0025] According to the present invention, the alignment films in a liquid crystal display device are divided into a plurality of regions, in each of which the direction of orientation is made different from that in other regions so that some of the regions can be seen in dark colors such as black when viewed from a specified direction. This is an application of variation of viewing angle of the liquid crystal display device that is dependent on a direction of interfacial modification for orientation performed on the alignment film.

[0026] Thus, some of the regions seen in a specified color from a specified direction prevent an image displayed on a screen from being looked into from a certain direction.

[0027] Moreover, a fixed image is allowed to be viewed from a specified direction independently of an image signal inputted to the liquid crystal display device.

BRIEF DESCRIPTION OF THE DRAWINGS

[0028]

FIG. 1 is a cross sectional view showing a first embodiment of a liquid crystal display device according to the present invention;

FIG. 2 is a plan view illustrating a pattern of regions 'a' and 'b', where the direction of the liquid crystal orientation in the regions 'a' is different from the orientation in the regions 'b', in the first embodiment of the liquid crystal display device according to the present invention;

FIG. 3 is a view illustrating directions of orientation of the liquid crystal in the region 'a' and the region 'b', with an arrow drawn as solid line showing the direction of rubbing of the lower substrate and an arrow drawn as a dotted line showing the direction of rubbing of the upper substrate;

FIG. 4 is a view illustrating the directions of the alignment treatment on an alignment layer in the liquid crystal display device, in which an arrow D represents a viewing direction. From the direction D, the region 'a' looks black independently of the signal voltage applied to the liquid crystal layer. On the other hand, the region 'b' looks black from the opposite direction of the direction D.

FIG. 5(a) is a conceptual cross sectional view showing a region 51 in which an image displayed by the liquid crystal in the region 'a' is visible (visible region) and regions 52 in which the region 'a' is seen in black and the image is invisible (invisible region);

FIG. 5(b) is a conceptual cross sectional view showing a visible region 53 of an image displayed by the liquid crystal in the region 'b' and invisible regions 54 in which the region 'b' is seen in black;

FIG. 6 is a view showing an example of an image displayed on the liquid crystal display device of the first embodiment when viewed from the front;

FIG. 7 is a view showing the image presented in FIG. 6 when the liquid crystal display device is viewed from the direction indicated by the arrow D in FIG. 4, in which regions 'a' are seen in black to make the displayed image difficult to be seen when the liquid crystal display device is laterally viewed from an oblique direction;

FIG. 8 is a diagram illustrating eight directions, 1 to 8, over which viewing angles are measured for showing that over which viewing angles are measured for that the viewing angle differs depending on viewing directions;

FIG. 9 is a table showing results of the measurement of the viewing angle dependence of the liquid crystal

display devices in the first to fourth embodiments and four comparison examples;

FIG. 10(a) is a plan view illustrating an arrangement of regions 'a' and regions 'b', wherein the direction of liquid crystal orientation in regions 'b' is different from that in regions 'a', in the second embodiment of the liquid crystal display device according to the present invention;

FIG. 10(b) is a view illustrating directions of rubbing in the region 'a' and the region 'b' in FIG. 10(a), with an arrow drawn as solid line showing a direction of rubbing in the lower substrate and an arrow drawn as a dotted line showing a direction of rubbing in the upper substrate;

FIG. 11 is a plan view illustrating directions of rubbing in substrates for liquid crystal display devices in comparative examples of liquid crystal display devices;

FIG. 12 is a view illustrating an example of a display of a logotype such as a company name or a trade name of a product, wherein the logotype is seen being superimposed on the displayed image shown in FIG. 6, when the image is viewed from the side;

FIG. 13 is a view illustrating an example of a display of a figure superimposed on the displayed image shown in FIG. 6, when the image is viewed from the side;

FIG. 14 is a view illustrating the region 'a' in which red, green and blue pixels of a color liquid crystal display device are arranged;

FIG. 15 is a view illustrating that the direction of orientation of liquid crystal in a pixel R is made different from that of pixels G and B;

FIG. 16 is a view illustrating an alignment film with uniform rubbing being given thereto as a first step in a method of forming regions with different orientation direction of the liquid crystal; and

FIG. 17 is a view showing an example of a photomask used in a step of changing the state of orientation of the alignment film prepared as shown in FIG. 16 by light irradiation.

FIG. 18 is a schematic diagram of a typical liquid crystal display of the present invention.

FIG. 19 shows two pixels in the display which have different ratios between the area of the the area of region 'a' and the area of region 'b'.

FIG. 20 shows an example of a cellular phone using

the liquid crystal display of the present invention.

FIG. 21 shows an example of a palmtop computer using the liquid crystal display of the present invention.

DETAILED DESCRIPTION OF THE PREFERRED EMBODIMENTS

[0029] Embodiments of the liquid crystal display device according to the present invention will be explained in detail in the following with reference to drawings. However, the present invention is not limited to the embodiments. In addition, numerical values such as those of thickness and used materials are presented as examples.

[0030] A first embodiment of the present invention will be explained. In the embodiment, an alignment film is divided into a plurality of square regions. In one square region, one direction of orientation is given, while the direction of orientation is changed in an adjacent square region, so that a plurality of directions of orientations are periodically repeated over the arranged square regions.

[0031] FIGURE 1 is a cross sectional view showing the first embodiment of a liquid crystal display device according to the present invention. The cross sectional view is referred to for explaining a general structure of a liquid crystal display device. Thus, structures of the following embodiments are not limited to that shown in FIG. 1.

[0032] On a glass substrate 11 with Thin Film Transistors (TFT) being formed thereon, there is provided a polyimide alignment film 13. On the other hand, on a glass substrate 12 with color filters formed thereon, there is provided a polyimide alignment film 14. Between the glass substrate 11 and the glass substrate 12, there is sealed a liquid crystal material 15. The glass substrate 11 and the glass substrate 12 are spaced by spacers 16 with a particle diameter of about 5 μ m. Each end of the glass substrate is sealed by an epoxy sealer 17. In this way, a liquid crystal display device is constituted with a uniform thickness. For keeping the space between the glass substrates 11 and 12, instead of using the spacer 16, columns may be used between the substrates. In a small display, the space may be kept only by the sealer 17 provided at each end of the glass substrate.

[0033] As shown in Fig. 18, the liquid crystal display 1801 which has the upper and lower substrates with the liquid crystal layer held between them, is connected with a driving circuit 1802 for driving the liquid crystal display 1801. The signal 1803 for displaying an image on the liquid crystal display 1801 is input to the driving circuit 1801. The driving circuit 1802 may be formed on the upper or lower substrate or may be formed separately from the display 1801.

[0034] For the liquid crystal material, the TN type liquid crystal LIXON 5010 supplied from Chisso Petrochemical Co., Ltd. can be used.

[0035] For the alignment film, Polyimide P1-1051 supplied from Japan Synthetic Rubber Co., Ltd. can be used.

[0036] A plan view of the embodiment of the liquid crystal display device according to the present invention is shown in FIG. 2.

[0037] As regards the expressions "upper substrate" and "lower substrate" that will be used hereinafter, the glass substrate 11 provided with the TFTs and the glass substrate 12 provided with the color filters will be called upper substrate and lower substrate, respectively.

[0038] On the alignment film, an interfacial modification of the orientation is imparted so that two kinds of regions 'a' and 'b' shown in FIG. 2, with directions of orientation different from each other, are alternately arranged. Here, the interfacial modification of the orientation is given by rubbing, for example.

[0039] The display screen is treated with the interfacial modification of the orientation so as to be subdivided into two kinds of small regions 'a' and 'b'. Each of the small regions is formed, for example, as a square with a side of about 2.5mm, which is a sufficiently larger size compared with that of the pixel, so that the region can be directly recognized.

[0040] In the embodiment, the rubbing is carried out as follows. First, a polyimide film is formed on the lower substrate before uniform rubbing is performed all over the polyimide film.

[0041] Next to this, either the regions 'a' or the regions 'b' are masked with a metal thin film made of stainless steel as shown in FIG. 17, for example. Here, the regions b are to be masked on which rubbing is performed in the opposite direction to that of the originally performed rubbing. Then, the metal thin film is removed to provide a substrate formed as shown in FIG. 2.

[0042] On the whole face of the upper substrate facing the lower substrate as shown in Fig. 2, a polyimide film is also formed in the same way as that formed on the lower substrate. After this, rubbing is performed on the whole face of the polyimide film so that the direction of rubbing becomes perpendicular to the direction of the rubbing performed on the lower substrate when both of the substrates are mutually facing. Then, regions corresponding to either the regions a or the regions b of the lower substrate are masked with a metal thin film made of stainless steel. Here, the regions b are to be masked, over which rubbing is performed in the direction perpendicular to the direction of the rubbing performed on the lower substrate and in reverse to the direction performed on the regions 'b' of the lower substrate. The metal thin film is removed thereafter.

[0043] The interfacial modification of the orientation in the regions 'a' and the regions 'b' is given in the directions indicated with arrows drawn as solid lines on the lower substrate, and those drawn as dotted lines on the upper substrate as shown in FIG. 3. The directions are made opposite to each other in the region a and the region b. Moreover, the upper and lower substrates are arranged so that each of the corresponding square regions are

faced with the direction of orientation in the upper substrate being made perpendicular to that in the lower substrate in each of the regions 'a' and 'b'.

[0044] In the embodiment of the liquid crystal display device, a sheet polarizer is provided on a surface of each of the upper and lower substrates. Here, planes of polarization of the sheet polarizers on the upper and lower substrates are made parallel to each other so that the display is black when no voltage is applied. In addition, the sheet polarizers are arranged so that the planes of polarization are further made parallel to the direction of rubbing in either the region 'a' or the region 'b'. The maximum voltage applied when driving the display device was determined to be about 70% of the saturated voltage of the liquid crystal.

[0045] With the above processing, the substrate is obtained as shown in FIG. 4. In this type of liquid crystal display device, when obliquely viewed from the direction indicated by an arrow D, the regions 'a' exhibit strong dependence on the viewing angle so as to make the display invisible. Namely, the regions a are seen in black or being blackened regardless of the display signal. On the other hand, when viewed from the direction opposite to that indicated by the arrow D, the regions 'b' become invisible.

[0046] This will be further explained with reference to FIGS. 5(a) and 5(b), which are enlarged cross sectional views showing a surface part of the liquid crystal display device with a state on the region 'a' shown in FIG. 5(a) and that on the region 'b' in FIG. 5(b). Although the regions a and b are actually defined on the alignment film, here, for convenience in explanation, the regions 'a' and 'b' are conceptually shown directly on the glass substrate 12.

[0047] FIGURE 5(a) shows an image visible region 51 and image invisible regions 52 for the region 'a'. Namely, when the screen is viewed from the image visible region 51, the display can be seen as functioning in accordance with the condition of the liquid crystal in a normal liquid crystal display device. On the other hand, when viewed from the image invisible regions 52, the display is always seen in black or being blackened regardless of the condition of the liquid crystal. The display in black or being blackened is hereinafter referred to as "in black". For example, the region 'a', when viewed from the direction D, is seen as being in black.

[0048] FIGURE 5(b) shows an image visible region 53 and image invisible regions 54 for the region 'b'. In the image visible region 53, an image displayed in the region 'b' by the liquid crystal can be seen in the direction D. From the image invisible regions 54, however, the region 'b' is seen as being in black.

[0049] Since the regions 'a' and the regions 'b' are arranged side by side, when the display is viewed from a certain direction, from the direction D, for example, a normal liquid crystal display can be seen in the regions 'b', while the regions 'a' are seen in black. This prevents the whole image displayed on the liquid crystal display device

from being completely seen.

[0050] Therefore, except for the case in which the display is viewed approximately from the front, the whole display is invisible so that it is difficult to understand the displayed information. Namely, from a direction other than the front, black squares of the regions 'a' or the regions 'b' are recognized on the display screen as if the displayed image were scrambled.

[0051] For example, consider an image displayed in the liquid crystal display device as shown in FIG. 6. The image can be seen correctly as shown in FIG. 6 approximately from the front of the display device. However, when the display is viewed obliquely from the side, from the direction D, for example, the pattern is seen with scattered black patterns as shown in FIG. 7, which makes it impossible or difficult to see correctly the displayed details.

[0052] With respect to the visibility of the embodiment of the liquid crystal display device, a test was carried out, in which fifteen persons observed images and figures displayed in the liquid crystal display device from the directions with the numbers from 1 to 8 in FIG. 8. The images were constituted of characters such as Chinese characters, hiragana characters and alphabetic characters, and figures such as photographs. In the test, angles at which the displayed images were visible were measured with the results of a plurality of measurements being averaged. Here, the angles at which the displayed images were visible were presented as angles of inclination from the normal to the screen, that is, direct front of the screen, which was taken as zero degree. The measurements on characters and figures were separately carried out.

[0053] The results of the measurements are presented in a table shown in FIG. 9 with the results on the first embodiment given in the first field of the table.

[0054] With respect to figures, in the directions 1 and 5, namely, in the horizontal direction, an inclination of about 16 degrees from the front makes the displayed figures invisible. In the directions 3 and 7, namely, in the vertical direction, inclinations up to about 32 degrees from the front made the displayed figures visible. In the directions 2, 4, 6 and 8 intermediate between the above horizontal and vertical directions, inclinations up to about 18 degrees from the front made the displayed figures visible.

[0055] With respect to the characters, in the horizontal direction, an inclination of about 15 degrees from the front makes the displayed characters difficult to read. In the vertical direction, inclinations up to about 30 degrees made the displayed characters readable.

[0056] The region that allows reading the characters is a little narrower than that making the figures visible. It is considered that this is because the characters are more fine and complicated than the figures. However, there is not a significant difference between the characters and the figures for being recognized.

[0057] As is understood from the results of the meas-

urement, the liquid crystal display device provided with the regions 'a' and 'b' as in the embodiment always allows a normal displayed image to be seen when viewed from the front, but it makes it impossible to make the displayed normal image correctly visible with an inclination of 20 degrees or more from the front when viewed obliquely from the right and left sides. This prevents the displayed image from being correctly recognized when viewed from the side direction so as to permit realization of a liquid crystal display device by which only the user of the display can see the displayed image.

[0058] For example, realization of a mobile terminal or a cellular phone is possible which can be operated on one's hand with a display screen allowing the user to see the displayed image and which prevents people around it from seeing the displayed image even if they try to look at the display.

[0059] When the display screen is viewed from directions other than the front direction, a pattern due to orientation given to the alignment film becomes visible from some direction irrespective of the displayed image. Therefore, it is favorable to suitably select the pattern depending on the purpose of the mainly displayed image.

[0060] Although a liquid crystal display of the normally black type, which displays black without applying voltage, is explained above, a liquid crystal display of the normally white type, which displays white without applying voltage, can be used also. In the normally white type, it is preferable that a bias voltage from 0.5% to 70% of the saturated voltage of the liquid crystal is applied. It is more preferable that a bias voltage from 5% to 50% of the saturated voltage of the liquid crystal is applied. It is more preferable that a bias voltage from 5% to 20% of the saturated voltage of the liquid crystal is applied.

Next, a second embodiment will be explained.

[0061] In the second embodiment, the regions 'a' and the regions 'b' were arranged in a pattern as shown in FIG. 10(a). With respect to the structure, except for the arrangement of the regions 'a' and 'b', the second embodiment has the same structure as that of the first embodiment. In the embodiment, the directions of diagonals of the regions 'a' and the regions 'b' were made so as to match the vertical direction for an image observer. Although the pattern as shown in FIG. 10(a) is presented in the second embodiment, it is also possible to arrange the pattern such that the vertical direction thereof does not match the directions of the diagonals of the regions 'a' and the regions 'b'.

[0062] Also in the second embodiment, the directions of rubbing in the regions 'a' and the regions 'b' on the upper substrate are represented by arrows drawn as dotted lines and those on the lower substrate are represented by arrows drawn as solid lines. In the pattern of the second embodiment, the square regions are turned with respect to those in the first embodiment by 45 degrees. The regions a and the regions 'b' are to be squares each

with a side of about 2.5mm.

[0063] Also in the liquid crystal display device according to the second embodiment, viewing angles were evaluated like in the first embodiment. The averaged values of the thereby obtained angles of inclination from the normal to the screen are shown in the table in FIG. 9. Also in the second embodiment, approximately the same results as in the first embodiment were obtained with readable angles in the horizontal direction made smaller.

[0064] Following this, a third embodiment will be explained.

[0065] In the third embodiment, the STN type liquid crystal ZLI-4540 (270 Degree Twist) supplied from Merck Japan Co., Ltd. was used for the liquid crystal material. Moreover, stripe-shaped ITO electrodes were provided on each of the upper and lower glass substrates. Here, the stripe-shaped ITO electrodes on the upper glass substrate were provided so as to be perpendicular to those on the lower glass substrate when the two glass substrates were made to face each other.

[0066] With respect to other constituents, they were provided with the same materials and conditions as those in the second embodiment. The stripe-shaped ITO electrodes, each being formed to have a width of about 200 μ m, were to be arranged at 20 μ m intervals.

[0067] On the ITO electrodes provided on each of the upper and lower substrates, an alignment layer was formed which was subjected to rubbing like in the second embodiment to form the regions a and b on the substrates.

[0068] The polarizing filters are formed to display black when no voltage is applied. And the maximum voltage of the driving signals is 70% of the saturated voltage of the liquid crystal.

[0069] On applying a specified voltage to selected ITO electrodes on the upper and lower substrates, the molecular orientation direction of a liquid crystal at an intersection of the respective ITO electrodes is changed due to the influence of an electric field. This changes light transmittance of the liquid crystal, by which a desired image can be displayed.

[0070] Also in the third embodiment, with the regions a and the regions b being provided, a normal image can be seen when the screen is viewed from the front, while, when obliquely viewed from the side, only either the regions 'a' or the regions 'b' can be seen, thus making it impossible to observe the whole image.

[0071] Also in the liquid crystal display device according to the third embodiment, viewing angles were evaluated like in the first embodiment. The results are also shown in the table in FIG. 9.

[0072] Also in the embodiment, it can be understood that the viewing angles in the horizontal direction for the displayed image are limited. The embodiment originally provides small visible angles, thus making it impossible to recognize the image with an inclination of about 25 degrees from the front. In particular, in the directions 1 and 5, inclinations of 11 to 14 degrees from the front

make it impossible to recognize the displayed image. That is, by providing the regions 'a' and 'b', the viewing angle in the horizontal direction could be limited.

[0073] When a liquid crystal display of the normally white type is used, it is preferable that a bias voltage from 0.5% to 70% of the saturated voltage of the liquid crystal is applied. It is more preferable that a bias voltage from 5% to 50% of the saturated voltage of the liquid crystal is applied. It is more preferable that a bias voltage from 5% to 20% of the saturated voltage of the liquid crystal is applied.

[0074] Next, the fourth embodiment will be explained.

[0075] In the fourth embodiment, a twisted FLC type ferroelectric liquid crystal 2005, supplied from Chisso Petrochemical Co., Ltd., that exhibits high speed response was used as a liquid crystal material. A thickness of the liquid crystal layer, i.e. cell gap, is about 2 μ m, and the maximum driving voltage is taken as the saturated voltage of the liquid crystal. The polarizing direction of the polarizing film is set parallel to the rubbing direction of the alignment layers on the substrates. In this case, the device is of the normally white type. The viewing angles of this device become the maximum when no voltage is applied. The other constitution of the device is the same as that in the first embodiment.

[0076] Also in the liquid crystal display device according to the fourth embodiment, viewing angles were evaluated like in the first embodiment. Averaged values of the obtained angles of inclination from the normal to the screen are shown in the table in FIG. 9.

[0077] In this embodiment, in the vertical direction, namely in the direction 3 and the direction 7, it is possible to see the displayed image even with an inclination of 50 degrees from the front. However, when viewed from the side, namely, viewed from the direction 1 and the direction 5, an inclination of about 15 degrees from the front makes it impossible to recognize the displayed image. In this embodiment, the effect of providing the regions 'a' and 'b' is remarkable.

[0078] In the following, an explanation will be provided about comparison examples which were prepared for proving the effect of the present invention.

(Comparison Examples 1, 2 and 3)

[0079] Three kinds of liquid crystal display devices were prepared in each of which an interfacial modification of the orientation was given on a display screen as shown in FIG. 11 without dividing the screen into a plurality of regions with different directions of orientation. Other parts of the three display devices were constituted in the same way as the second, third, and fourth embodiments to be provided as comparison examples 1, 2 and 3, respectively. Also in each of the comparison examples, the direction of rubbing on the upper substrate is represented by an arrow drawn as a dotted line, and that on a lower substrate by an arrow drawn as a solid line.

[0080] Also in the liquid crystal display device of the

comparison examples, viewing angles were evaluated like in the first embodiment. Averaged values of the obtained angles of inclination from the normal to the screen are shown in the table in FIG. 9.

[0081] In the comparison example 1, when viewed from the direction 1, the image can be seen up to about 40 degrees of inclination from the front. However, when viewed from the opposite direction 5, an inclination of approximately 15 degrees from the front makes the image invisible. In addition, in the vertical direction, an inclination of about 30 degrees from the front makes the image invisible. In this case, a normal image is always visible from the front. From the direction 1, the displayed image can be seen over a wide range.

[0082] In the comparison example 2, when viewed from the direction 1, inclinations of 23 and 24 degrees from the front make the image invisible. From the direction 5, an inclination of about 10 degrees from the front makes the image invisible. In the vertical direction, inclinations of several degrees above 20 degrees from the front make the image invisible. Also in this case, when viewed from the direction 1, the displayed image is visible over a wide range.

[0083] In the comparison example 3, inclinations up to about 70 degrees from the front make the image visible from the direction 1. From the direction 5, an inclination of 20 degrees from the front makes the image invisible. From the direction 1, the displayed image is visible over a wide range.

[0084] Furthermore, by using the results shown in FIG. 9, a comparison was made about the display devices with a TN type liquid crystal by comparing the first and the second embodiments with the comparison example 1, a comparison about STN type by comparing the third embodiment with the comparison example 2, and a comparison about twisted FLC type by comparing the fourth embodiment with the comparison example 3.

[0085] In all of the display devices with the above types of the liquid crystal, it is shown that dramatically narrower viewing angles in the horizontal direction are provided by the embodiments according to the present invention.

[0086] Therefore, it is proved that all the types of liquid crystal material can be used for narrowing viewing angle according to the present invention. In particular, with the use of the twisted FLC type that exhibits high speed response, a clear moving image could be recognized in checking display quality of the image viewed from the front.

[0087] In the above explained embodiments, the interfacial modification of the orientation was given for limiting viewing angle in the horizontal direction, thus making it possible to provide the results presented in FIG. 9. Thus, by changing the direction of orientation, it is possible to limit the viewing angle in an arbitrary direction.

(Comparison Example 4)

[0088] A liquid crystal display device like that of the

embodiment 1 with a saturated voltage of the liquid crystal layer supplied thereto was prepared as a comparison example 4. Viewing angles in this example were evaluated like in the first embodiment. Averaged values of the obtained angles of inclination from the normal to the screen are shown in the table in FIG. 9.

[0089] In the comparison example 4, when the display is viewed from the side, namely from the direction 1 and the direction 5, an inclination of about 25 degrees from the front made the image invisible. However, in the vertical direction, inclinations up to several degrees above 30 degrees from the front made the image visible, with little dependence on viewing directions exhibited.

[0090] Comparison of the first embodiment with the comparison example 4 proved that if the saturated voltage of the liquid crystal layer is taken as the maximum driving voltage the viewing angle is broadened. Therefore, the maximum driving voltage is preferably taken equal to or below about 90% of the saturated voltage of the liquid crystal layer in the normally black type. This is because the liquid crystals of the TN type and STN type do not exhibit a remarkable dependence on the viewing angle under an application of no voltage or saturated voltage, so that little dependence on the viewing angle appears at or above about 90% of the saturated voltage.

[0091] On the other hand, the maximum driving voltage must be at or above 40% of the saturated voltage of the liquid crystal layer. This is because a desirable contrast of an image cannot be obtained with a driving voltage below about 40% of the saturated voltage, because the image quality would be degraded.

[0092] When a liquid crystal display of the normally white type is used, it is preferable that a bias voltage from about 0.5% to about 70% of the saturated voltage of the liquid crystal is applied. It is more preferable that a bias voltage from about 5% to about 50% of the saturated voltage of the liquid crystal is applied. It is more preferable that a bias voltage from about 5% to about 20% of the saturated voltage of the liquid crystal is applied.

[0093] Next, a fifth embodiment will be explained. Also in this embodiment, there was used a liquid crystal display device like that in the first embodiment. However, it is possible to use the liquid crystal display devices explained in the second embodiment and in the following embodiments or those with like functions.

[0094] In the above embodiments, when the display is viewed from directions other than from the front, a pattern provided on the alignment film is observed regardless of the displayed image. This allows the display to provide a desired fixed pattern to be seen when the display is viewed from the side.

[0095] Namely, by applying the fact that the fixed pattern having no relation to the image to be displayed is recognized from a direction other than from the front, a specified figure can be made visible from a direction other than from the front. Instead of the checkered pattern shown in FIG. 7 in the first embodiment, a desired figure can be displayed as a fixed pattern by suitably arranging

the regions 'a' and 'b', namely, by forming a desired orientation pattern on the alignment layer.

[0096] The fixed pattern can be formed so that, for example, a trade name of a product, a logotype of a company name or a popular cartoon character can be always seen when the display is viewed from the side. Such a liquid crystal display device capable of displaying a fixed pattern like a trade name of a product is effectively mounted on a cellular phone that is presented to a prize winner.

[0097] As an example, when the liquid crystal display device is presenting the image shown in FIG. 6, the image displayed by the liquid crystal layer can be made to be seen superposed with patterns formed with regions with different directions of orientation as shown in FIG. 12 when the display is viewed from the side. In this way, a fixed figure such as a company name or a trade name of a product can be displayed as a fixed pattern. Here, the fixed pattern such as the company name is displayed regardless of the image displayed in the liquid crystal layer, independently of an input signal to the liquid crystal layer.

[0098] In addition, another example of arrangements with different orientations is shown in FIG. 13 where a heart-shape is used. When the alignment film is divided into two kinds of regions 'a' and 'b' such that a single figure occupies a large part of the display, the display is seen, for example, as shown in FIG. 13 when laterally viewed from the right. Conversely, when laterally viewed from the left, the display is seen with a figure displayed in the liquid crystal layer being within the heart-shaped pattern whose outside is seen in black. Instead of the heart-shaped pattern in the example, any desired pattern can be formed as the fixed pattern.

[0099] A single fixed pattern that is large compared with the size of the display screen is effectively used as a message. However, the effect of preventing the display from being looked into from the side is lessened. Conversely, a fine pattern is effective for preventing the display from being looked into, but it is less effective for transmitting a message. Thus, the effect of preventing the display from being looked into and the effect of providing a message are incompatible. However, since the fixed pattern can be designed as desired, the fixed pattern can be formed by giving attention to compromise the above incompatible effects.

[0100] The fixed pattern can be prepared only by designing regions having changed directions of orientation. Therefore, no large change is necessary for the manufacturing process of the normal liquid crystal display device. Furthermore, a pattern for forming the regions in which the directions of orientation are made different can be so easily prepared that there is not so much loss in time in the manufacturing process compared with a normal one.

[0101] Next, a sixth embodiment will be explained.

[0102] Also in this embodiment, the liquid crystals display device like that in the first embodiment can be used. Moreover, it is possible to apply the sixth embodiment to

the liquid crystal display devices explained in the second embodiment and in the following embodiments or other liquid crystal display devices which can provide color displays.

[0103] FIGURE 14 is a view showing an example of a liquid crystal display device that displays a color image, on the display of which there are arranged pixels displaying red (R), green (G) and blue (B). The way of arranging the R, G and B is not necessarily limited to that shown in FIG. 14.

[0104] Here, like in the first embodiment, the alignment layer is divided into regions 'a' and regions 'b'. Each of the divided regions must be divided so as to include a plurality of pixels and be visible as a region. For example, when the alignment layer is divided into the regions 'a' or 'b' shown in FIG. 2, each of the regions 'a' and regions 'b' has a size that includes a plurality of pixels. Therefore, it must be noted that the region a includes a plurality of pixels of R, G and B as shown in FIG. 14. The same is true about the region b.

[0105] In the following, an explanation will be made with attention focused on the region 'a'. However, the same is true for the region 'b'.

[0106] For example, only the direction of orientation in the pixel R in the region 'a' is made differed from those in the pixels G and B. This can be made, for example, by rubbing the pixel R in reverse direction with respect to the pixel G and pixel B as shown in FIG. 15.

[0107] Such a constitution allows the region 'a' to be seen in bluish green when viewed from, for example, the direction D shown in FIG. 15, and in red when viewed from the side opposite to D. That is, by selectively changing the direction of orientation only in pixels in a specified color in the region 'a', it becomes possible for the region 'a' to be seen colored when viewed from the side.

[0108] As explained above, with the region 'a' allowed to be colored and formed in a desired pattern like in the fifth embodiment, it becomes possible to provide a colored fixed image as being visible when viewed from the side.

[0109] Any desired tint can be displayed depending on the way of selecting pixels R, G and B in the regions 'a'. For example, when the region is defined by pixel units, the fixed patterns can express eight colors from a viewing direction. When the surface of a pixel is divided according to the area ratio of the regions shown in Fig. 19, the fixed patterns can express any intensity level or color such as in photos. In Fig. 19, pixels 'p' and 'q' in the display are divided two regions 'a' and 'b'. The ratio of the areas between the region 'a' and 'b' in the pixel 'p' is different from that in pixel 'b'. The pixels, which have different surface ratios between the regions having a different direction of the orientation, are formed in the display, so that unevenness in the display is made intentionally. The unevenness is used for the fixed figures.

[0110] Thus, according to the sixth example, it is possible to color a desired fixed pattern.

[0111] The above embodiment was explained as an

example of using the mask rubbing method for forming the regions 'a' and 'b' which method physically shields regions other than the region to be subjected to rubbing. In addition to the above method, in forming a plurality of regions with different directions of orientation, there is a method of irradiating a part of the alignment layer with light after rubbing. The irradiation changes pre-tilt angle of the alignment layer to impart a different dependence on viewing angle to the irradiated part.

[0112] The method of changing pre-tilt angle by light irradiation will be explained with reference to FIG. 16 and FIG. 17.

[0113] First, on a glass substrate 121, a polyimide film is formed, the whole surface of which is then subjected to rubbing in a specified direction of orientation (in the direction indicated by an arrow, for example) as shown in FIG. 16.

[0114] Along with this, a photomask 131 is prepared which has a pattern as shown in FIG. 17.

[0115] With the photomask 131 set on the glass substrate 121 with the polyimide film, a visible-ultraviolet ray irradiation is performed on the glass substrate 121 from a high pressure mercury lamp delivering an energy density of about 10 J/cm². The ultraviolet ray irradiation reduces pre-tilt angle of the alignment layer in the region irradiated by the ultraviolet ray.

[0116] Next to this, on a glass substrate facing the glass substrate 121, a polyimide film is similarly formed to be subjected to rubbing. On the glass substrate facing the glass substrate 121, a photomask, which has a reversed pattern to that of the photomask 131 shown in FIG. 17, namely, with the opening thereof shielded and the shielded part opened, is set and a similar ultraviolet ray irradiation is performed. The two glass substrates are arranged so that the irradiated parts of one substrate just face the non-irradiated parts of the other substrate.

[0117] Following this, between the glass substrates thus irradiated, a nematic liquid crystal material is injected to form a liquid crystal display device.

[0118] Here, when a right-handedly twisted structure is stable with respect to regions where only rubbing is performed, a left-handedly twisted liquid crystal is used. Conversely, when a left-handedly twisted structure is stable with respect to regions where only rubbing is performed, a right-handedly twisted liquid crystal is injected. This makes it possible to form two regions with directions exhibiting strong dependence on viewing angles different from each other.

[0119] For example, when forming regions with a plurality of directions of orientation, two or more kinds of directions of orientation can be sufficiently taken. Two kinds of directions of orientation make it difficult to recognize the display from the direction other than from the intended direction.

[0120] In the above embodiment, an example is explained in which a region seen in black when viewed from the direction 1 shown in FIG. 8 and a region seen in black when viewed from the direction 5 are alternately ar-

ranged. However, the arrangement is not necessarily to be alternating. Namely, it is possible to arrange together on the screen the region seen in black when viewed from the direction 1, the region seen in black when viewed from the direction 5, and a region in which a normal image can be seen when viewed from the direction 1 and the direction 5.

[0121] In addition, shapes and sizes of the regions with different directions of orientation can be selected as desired from the viewpoint of purpose or design etc. For example, the region can be formed at will in a shape of a polygon such as a parallelogram or a triangle, a circle, or an ellipse. The size of the region can be also changed depending on the purpose. For example, when a minimum quadrilateral considered as including the region has a length between about 0.1 mm and about 1cm, the display screen is made favorably unrecognizable from the direction other than from the front. Furthermore, it is preferable that the length of the quadrilateral is between about 0.5mm and about 5mm.

[0122] With respect to a sheet polarizer of the liquid crystal display device, it is arranged so that it provides either a black display or a white display when no voltage is applied.

[0123] In the viewing angle narrowing according to the present invention, it is preferable to drive the display with a voltage equal to or below the saturated voltage of the liquid crystal layer. Thus, it is better to set the liquid crystal display device so as to provide a black display when no voltage is applied. This allows the liquid crystal display device to present a sufficiently black display that provides a good image quality.

[0124] When a liquid crystal display of the normally white type is used, it is preferable that a bias voltage from about 0.5% to about 70% of the saturated voltage of the liquid crystal is applied to obtain an effective display. It is more preferable that a bias voltage from about 5% to about 50% of the saturated voltage of the liquid crystal is applied. It is more preferable that a bias voltage from about 5% to about 20% of the saturated voltage of the liquid crystal is applied.

[0125] Although the liquid crystal layer is sandwiched between the substrates in the above explained examples, a liquid crystal display having a liquid crystal layer formed on a single substrate can be available. In this type, the liquid crystal layer is sandwiched between the substrate and a protect film instead of a substrate.

[0126] Furthermore, the liquid crystal display device according to the present invention can be made to have two liquid crystal layers. Here, a liquid crystal layer on the far side from the user is called the lower liquid crystal layer, and that on the near side is called the upper liquid crystal layer. The lower liquid crystal layer is to be a layer for carrying out a normal display. In addition, the upper liquid crystal layer is made to have a plurality of regions with different directions of orientation with adjacent regions arranged so that the directions of orientation thereof are different from each other. This makes the upper

liquid crystal layer to be a layer displaying a specified figure when viewed from directions other than from the front.

[0127] With the upper liquid crystal layer in an intermediate displaying state, an image displayed in the lower liquid crystal layer can be seen from the front. However, when the display is viewed from directions other than from the front, the image displayed in the lower liquid crystal layer is screened by the figure displayed in the upper liquid crystal layer and can be observed with difficulty.

[0128] Moreover, with a voltage applied to the upper liquid crystal layer to stand liquid crystal molecules therein, the display is made uniform to allow a displayed image in the lower liquid crystal layer to be visible even when viewed from directions other than from the front. That is, this allows a switching operation that makes the displayed image in the lower crystal layer visible or invisible from directions other than the front.

[0129] The liquid crystal display can be applied to cellular phones, portable terminals, palm computers, laptop computers and so on. For example, as shown in Fig. 20 or Fig. 21, the above-explained liquid crystal displays can be used in the display 1902 of the cellular phone 1901, or the display 2002 of the palmtop computer 2001.

[0130] As described above in detail, the liquid crystal display device according to the present invention makes a fixed pattern visible which has no relation with an image displayed on the screen when viewed from directions other than the front. This can make it difficult to recognize displayed information to make it possible to prevent the displayed information from being surreptitiously looked by other persons through so-called peeping. Furthermore, the fixed pattern can be used for displaying a background figure or a trade name of a product.

Claims

1. Liquid crystal display comprising a plurality of pixels, a liquid crystal layer (15) and a first (13) and a second alignment layer (14) sandwiching and orientating said liquid crystal layer (15), wherein the first alignment layer (13) faces the second alignment layer (14) and the surface of each of said alignment layers (13, 14) is treated to have different orientations in adjacent regions (a, b), each of said surfaces being thereby divided into a plurality of said regions, each region of the first alignment layer facing an opposite region of the second alignment layer, and wherein the orientation of each region in the first alignment layer is substantially oriented perpendicularly with respect to the orientation of the corresponding facing region of the second alignment layer, wherein each of said regions comprises a plurality of said pixels, said liquid crystal display further comprising a driving circuit (1801) for applying an image

signal (1803) to said liquid crystal layer (15), wherein the liquid crystal layer is arranged to display an image, formed by means of said image signal, which is visible from an observation direction normal to the surface of said liquid crystal layer (15), wherein the arrangement of regions being adjacent and having different orientations in each of said alignment layers results in a fixed pattern, independent of the image signal of said driving circuit

characterized in that

each of the regions has a size sufficiently larger than that of one pixel so as to be directly visually recognizable, and the orientations of the regions of the first and second alignment layers facing each other renders the fixed pattern visible from directions oblique with respect to the normal to the surface of the liquid crystal display, thereby making the image generated by the image signal of said driving circuit invisible from said oblique directions.

2. Liquid crystal display according to claim 1, wherein each of said regions is square.
3. Liquid crystal display according to claim 1, wherein a long side of a minimum rectangle bounding each of said regions is equal to or larger than 0.1 millimeter.
4. Liquid crystal display according to claim 3, wherein a said driving circuit is arranged to produce maximum voltage V_m for driving said liquid crystal layer (15) so that said maximum voltage V_m and the saturated voltage have the following relation:

$$0.005Vs \leq V_m \leq 0.7Vs.$$

5. Liquid crystal display according to claim 1, wherein said orientation in each one of said regions is constant.
6. Liquid crystal display according to claim 1, wherein each of said regions has a color.
7. Liquid crystal display according to claim 1, further comprising a pair of substrates supporting said alignment layers (13, 14), thereby sandwiching said liquid crystal layer (15).
8. Liquid crystal display according to claim 7, wherein said substrates are made of glass.
9. Liquid crystal display according to claim 7 or 8, said driving circuit is formed on wherein one of said substrates.
10. Liquid crystal display according to claim 7 or 8,

wherein said driving circuit is formed separately from said substrates.

11. Terminal device comprising the liquid crystal display of one of the preceding claims.
12. Terminal device of claim 11, wherein the terminal device is portable.

Patentansprüche

1. Flüssigkristallanzeige, mit einer Vielzahl von Pixeln; einer Flüssigkristallschicht (15) und einer ersten (13) und einer zweiten Anpassungsschicht (14), die die Flüssigkristallschicht (15) sandwichartig umfassen und ausrichten, wobei die erste Anpassungsschicht (13) der zweiten Anpassungsschicht (14) gegenüberliegt und die Oberfläche jeder der Anpassungsschichten (13, 14) behandelt ist, um unterschiedliche Ausrichtungen in benachbarten Regionen (a, b) zu haben, wobei jede der Oberflächen **dadurch** in eine Vielzahl der Regionen aufgeteilt ist, wobei jede Region der ersten Anpassungsschicht einer gegenüberliegenden Region der zweiten Anpassungsschicht gegenüberliegt, und wobei die Ausrichtung jeder Region in der ersten Anpassungsschicht im wesentlichen rechtwinklig bezüglich der Ausrichtung der entsprechenden gegenüberliegenden Region der zweiten Anpassungsschicht ist, wobei jede der Regionen eine Vielzahl der Pixel umfasst, wobei die Flüssigkristallanzeige ferner einen Treiberschaltkreis (1801) umfasst zum Anlegen eines Bildsignals (1803) an die Flüssigkristallschicht (15), wobei die Flüssigkristallschicht angeordnet ist zum Anzeigen eines Bildes, das mittels des Bildsignals gebildet ist, das von einer Beobachtungsrichtung senkrecht zu der Oberfläche der Flüssigkristallschicht (15) sichtbar ist, wobei die Anordnung der Regionen, die benachbart sind und unterschiedliche Ausrichtungen in jeder der Anpassungsschichten haben, in einem festen Muster resultiert, unabhängig von dem Bildsignal des Treiberschaltkreises, **dadurch gekennzeichnet, dass** jede der Regionen eine Größe hat, die ausreichend größer als die eines Pixels ist, um direkt visuell erkennbar zu sein, und die Ausrichtungen der Regionen der sich gegenüberliegenden ersten und der zweiten Anpassungsschicht das feste Muster von Richtungen schräg zu der Normalen der Oberfläche der Flüssigkristallanzeige sichtbar machen, wodurch das durch das Bildsignal des Treiberschaltkreises erzeugte Bild von den schrägen Richtungen unsichtbar gemacht wird.

2. Flüssigkristallanzeige gemäß Anspruch 1, wobei jede der Regionen quadratisch ist.
3. Flüssigkristallanzeige gemäß Anspruch 1, wobei eine lange Seite eines minimalen Rechtecks, das jede Region begrenzt, gleich oder größer als 0,1 Millimeter ist.
4. Flüssigkristallanzeige gemäß Anspruch 3, wobei der Treiberschaltkreis angeordnet ist zum Produzieren einer maximalen Spannung V_m zum Treiben der Flüssigkristallanzeige (15), so dass die maximale Spannung V_m und die gesättigte Spannung die folgende Beziehung haben:

$$0,005Vs \leq V_m \leq 0,7Vs.$$

5. Flüssigkristallanzeige gemäß Anspruch 1, wobei die Ausrichtung in jeder der Regionen konstant ist.
6. Flüssigkristallanzeige gemäß Anspruch 1, wobei jede der Regionen eine Farbe hat.
7. Flüssigkristallanzeige gemäß Anspruch 1, ferner ein Paar von Substraten umfassend, die die Anpassungsschichten (13, 14) halten, wodurch die Flüssigkristallanzeige (15) sandwichartig umfasst wird.
8. Flüssigkristallanzeige gemäß Anspruch 7, wobei die Substrate aus Glas hergestellt sind.
9. Flüssigkristallanzeige gemäß Anspruch 7 oder 8, wobei der Treiberschaltkreis auf einem der Substrate gebildet ist.
10. Flüssigkristallanzeige gemäß Anspruch 7 oder 8, wobei der Treiberschaltkreis getrennt von den Substraten gebildet ist.
11. Endgerätvorrichtung mit der Flüssigkristallanzeige eines der vorangegangenen Ansprüche.
12. Endgerätvorrichtung von Anspruch 11, wobei die Endgerätvorrichtung tragbar ist.

Revendications

1. Dispositif d'affichage à cristaux liquides comprenant :
- une pluralité de pixels,
une couche de cristaux liquides (15) et une première (13) et une seconde couche d'alignement (14) prenant en sandwich et orientant ladite couche de cristaux liquides (15), dans lequel la pre-

mière couche d'alignement (13) fait face à la seconde couche d'alignement (14) et la surface de chacune desdites couches d'alignement (13, 14) est traitée pour avoir des orientations différentes dans des zones adjacentes (a, b), chacune desdites surfaces étant de ce fait divisée en une pluralité desdites zones, chaque zone de la première couche d'alignement faisant face à une zone opposée de la seconde couche d'alignement, et dans lequel l'orientation de chaque zone dans la première couche d'alignement est sensiblement orientée perpendiculairement par rapport à l'orientation de la zone opposée correspondante de la seconde couche d'alignement, dans lequel chacune desdites zones comprend une pluralité desdits pixels, ledit dispositif d'affichage à cristaux liquides comprenant de plus un circuit de pilotage (1801) pour appliquer un signal d'image (1803) à ladite couche de cristaux liquides (15), dans lequel la couche de cristaux liquides est agencée pour afficher une image, formée au moyen dudit signal d'image, qui est visible à partir d'une direction d'observation perpendiculaire à la surface de ladite couche de cristaux liquides (15), dans lequel l'agencement de zones adjacentes et ayant des orientations différentes dans chacune desdites couches d'alignement résulte en un motif fixe, indépendant du signal d'image dudit circuit de pilotage,

caractérisé en ce que

chacune des zones a une taille suffisamment plus grande que celle d'un pixel afin d'être directement visuellement reconnaissable, et les orientations des zones des première et seconde couches d'alignement se faisant face rendent le motif fixe visible à partir de directions obliques par rapport à la perpendiculaire à la surface du dispositif d'affichage à cristaux liquides, rendant de ce fait l'image générée par le signal d'image dudit circuit de pilotage invisible à partir desdites directions obliques.

2. Dispositif d'affichage à cristaux liquides selon la revendication 1, dans lequel chacune desdites zones est carrée. 45
3. Dispositif d'affichage à cristaux liquides selon la revendication 1, dans lequel un long côté d'un rectangle minimal délimitant chacune desdites zones est égal ou supérieur à 0,1 millimètre. 50
4. Dispositif d'affichage à cristaux liquides selon la revendication 3, dans lequel ledit circuit de pilotage est agencé pour produire une tension maximale V_m pour piloter ladite 55

couche de cristaux liquides (15) de sorte que ladite tension maximale V_m et la tension saturée ont la relation suivante :

$$0,005 V_s \leq V_m \leq 0,7 V_s .$$

5. Dispositif d'affichage à cristaux liquides selon la revendication 1, dans lequel ladite orientation dans chacune desdites zones est constante. 10
6. Dispositif d'affichage à cristaux liquides selon la revendication 1, dans lequel chacune desdites zones a une couleur. 15
7. Dispositif d'affichage à cristaux liquides selon la revendication 1, comprenant de plus une paire de substrats soutenant lesdites couches d'alignement (13, 14), prenant de ce fait en sandwich ladite couche de cristaux liquides (15). 20
8. Dispositif d'affichage à cristaux liquides selon la revendication 7, dans lequel lesdits substrats sont faits de verre. 25
9. Dispositif d'affichage à cristaux liquides selon la revendication 7 ou 8, dans lequel ledit circuit de pilotage est formé sur un desdits substrats. 30
10. Dispositif d'affichage à cristaux liquides selon la revendication 7 ou 8, dans lequel ledit circuit de pilotage est formé séparément desdits substrats. 35
11. Dispositif formant terminal comprenant le dispositif d'affichage à cristaux liquides selon l'une des revendications précédentes. 40
12. Dispositif formant terminal selon la revendication 11, dans lequel le dispositif formant terminal est portatif. 45

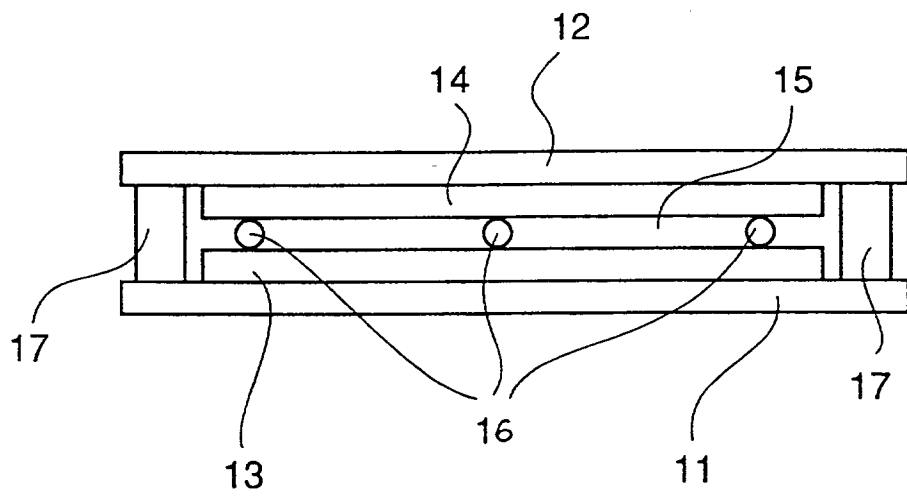


Fig.1

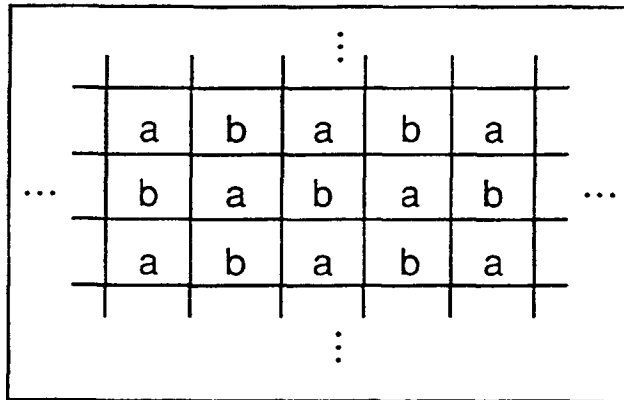


Fig.2

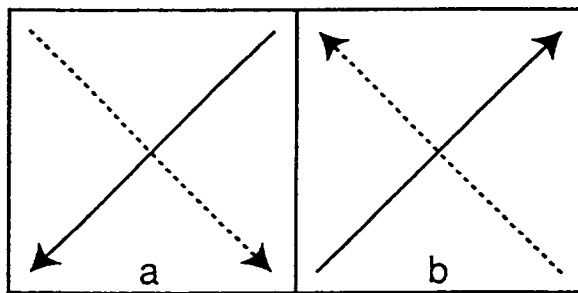


Fig. 3

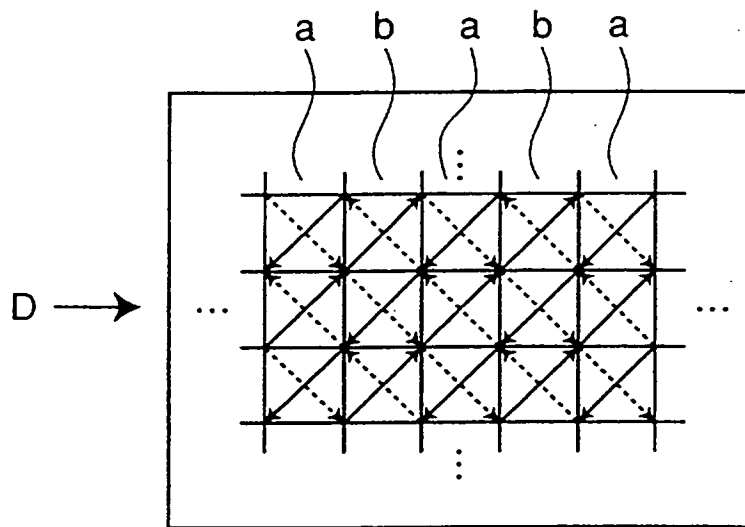


Fig. 4

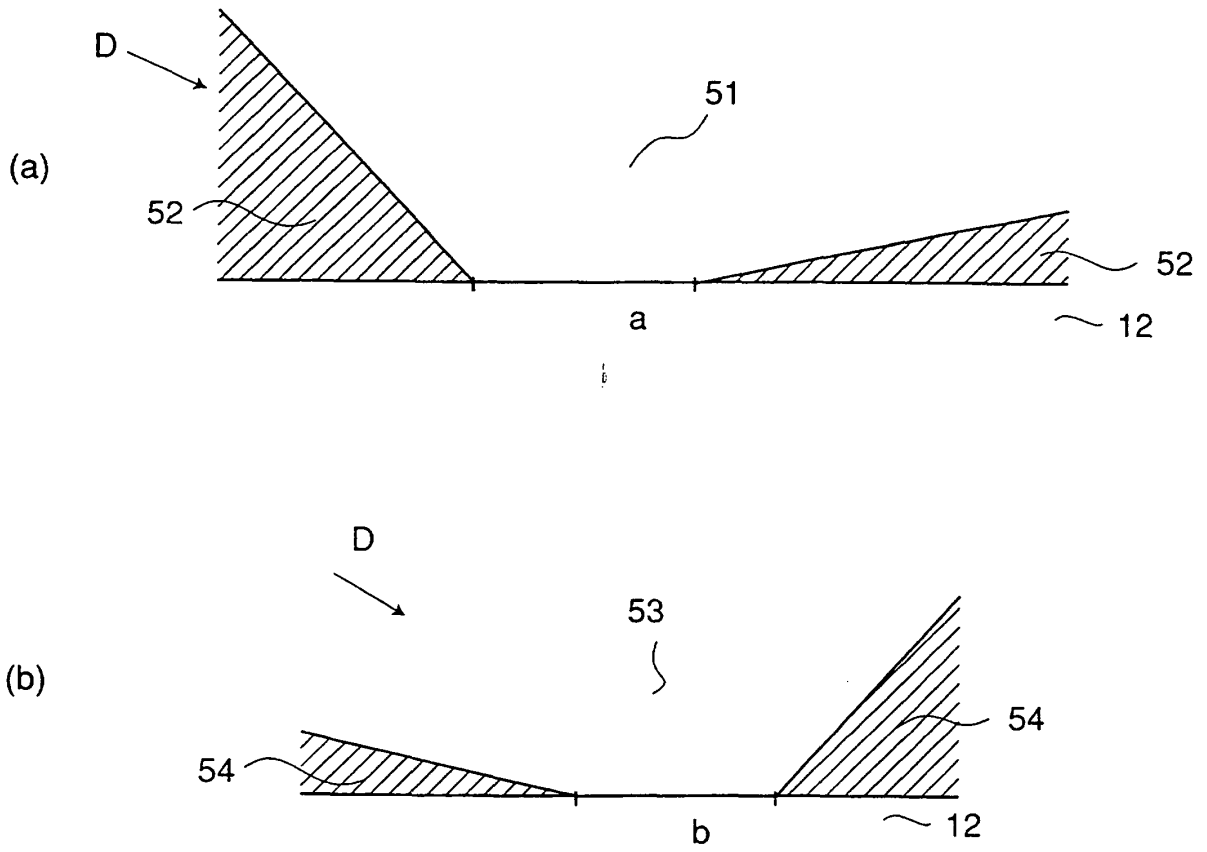


Fig.5

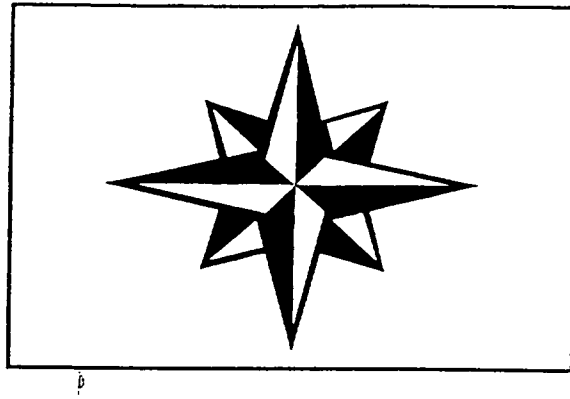


Fig. 6

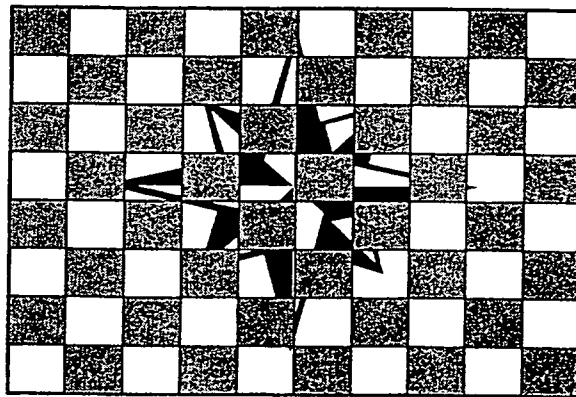


Fig. 7

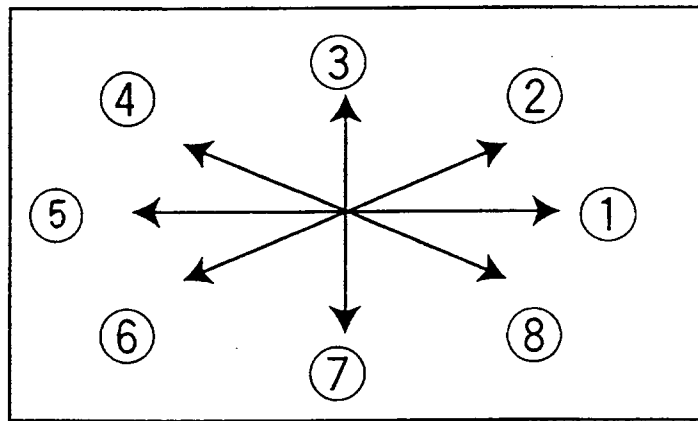


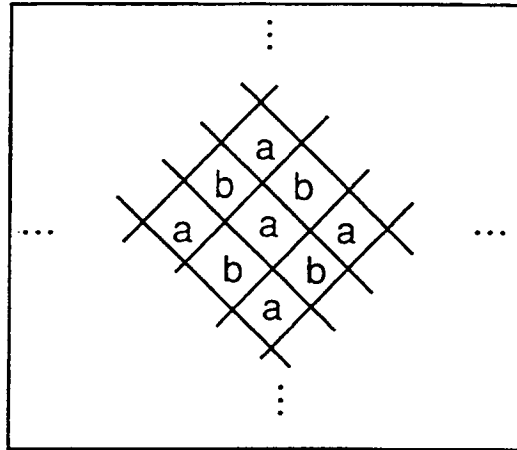
Fig.8

MAXIMUM VISIBLE ANGLE IN EACH DIRECTION (degrees)

		①	②	③	④	⑤	⑥	⑦	⑧
1st Embodiment	Figure	16	18	32	17	16	18	32	19
	Character	15	18	30	18	15	18	30	18
2nd Embodiment	Figure	16	18	30	17	15	16	25	16
	Character	12	15	24	15	12	15	25	14
3rd Embodiment	Figure	11	14	24	14	14	12	25	13
	Character	10	13	22	13	10	12	23	12
4th Embodiment	Figure	15	33	50	34	14	33	50	34
	Character	15	35	50	35	15	33	52	36
Comparison Ex. 1	Figure	45	22	31	19	15	18	30	18
	Character	40	20	30	18	15	19	33	19
Comparison Ex. 2	Figure	23	18	22	14	11	12	25	13
	Character	24	18	22	13	10	12	23	12
Comparison Ex. 3	Figure	70	45	53	38	10	30	51	35
	Character	70	45	55	36	18	33	49	37
Comparison Ex. 4	Figure	25	29	40	28	25	25	33	25
	Character	22	23	33	24	22	25	36	25

Fig. 9

(a)



(b)

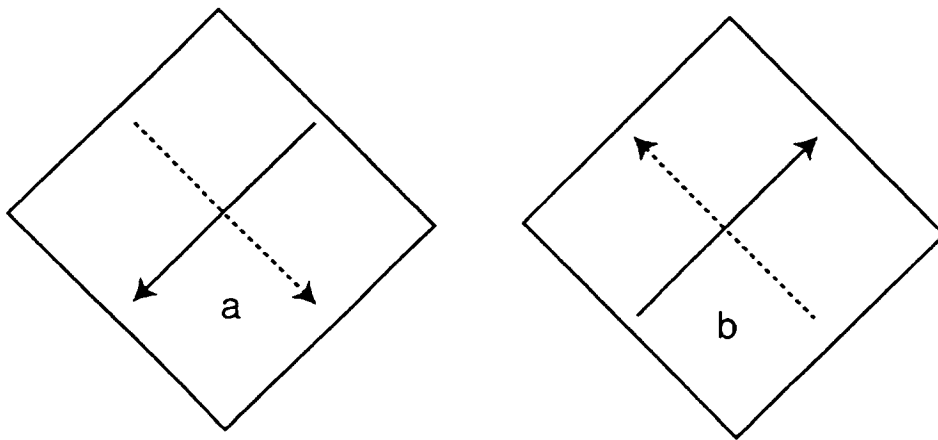


Fig.10

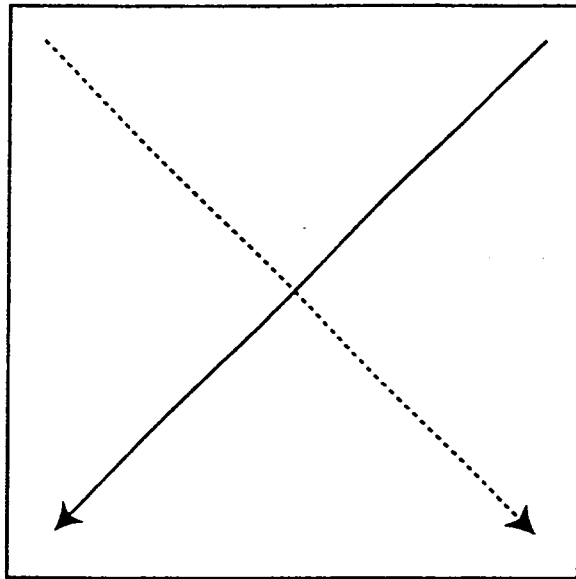


Fig. 11

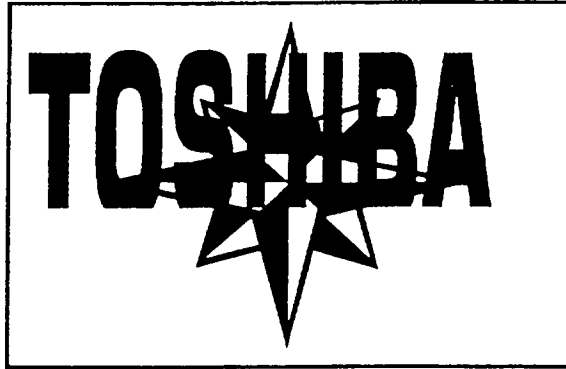


Fig. 12

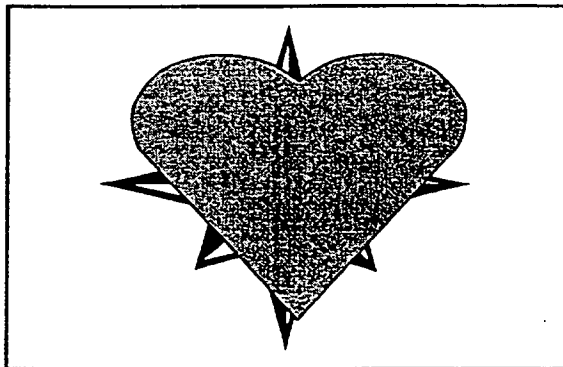


Fig. 13

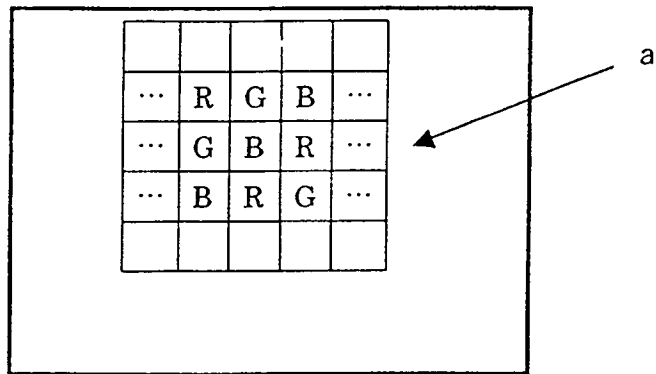


Fig. 14

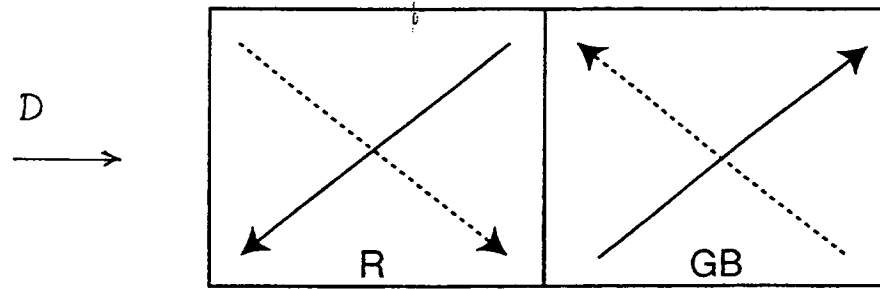


Fig.15

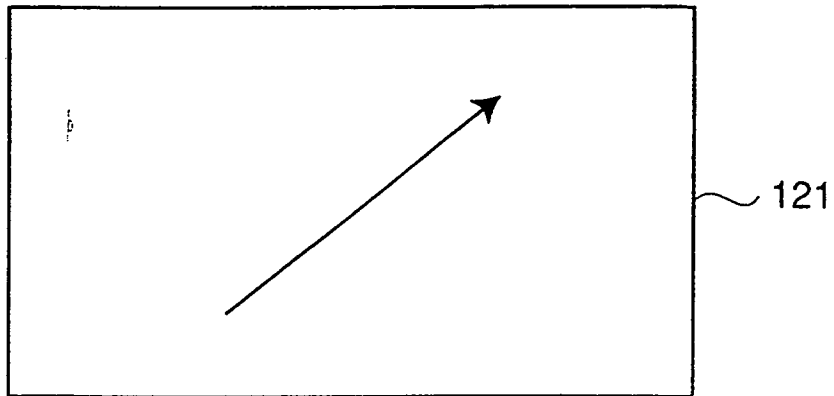


Fig.16

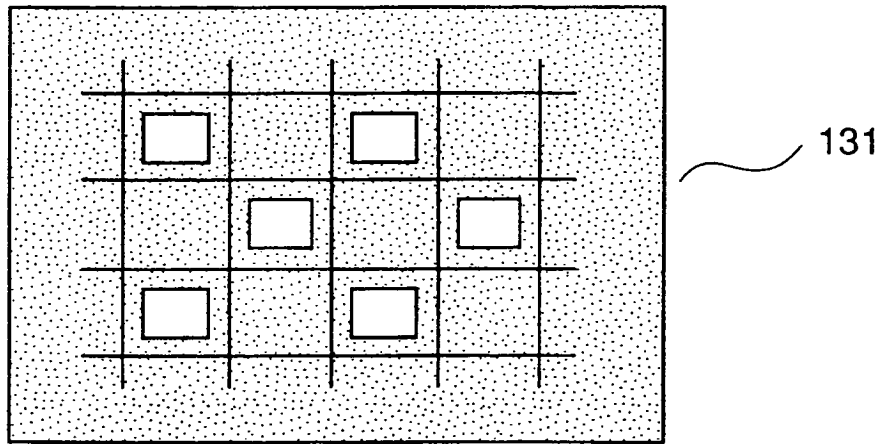


Fig.17

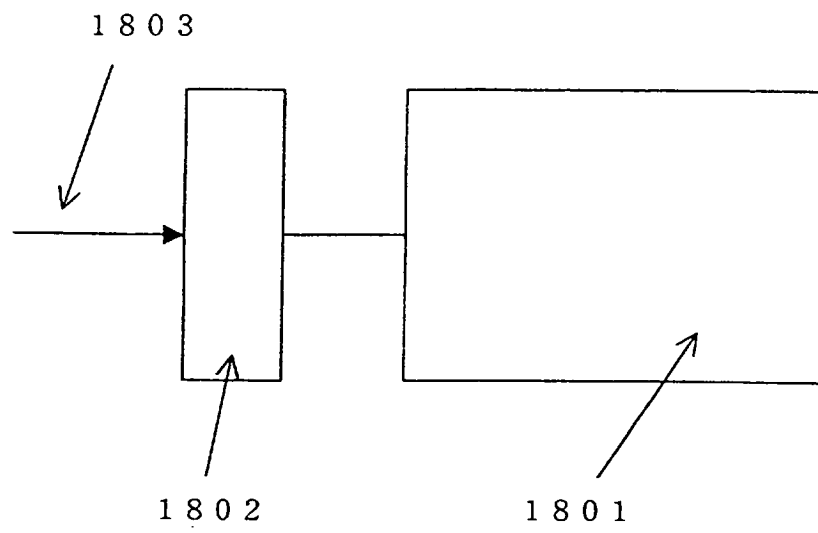


Fig. 18

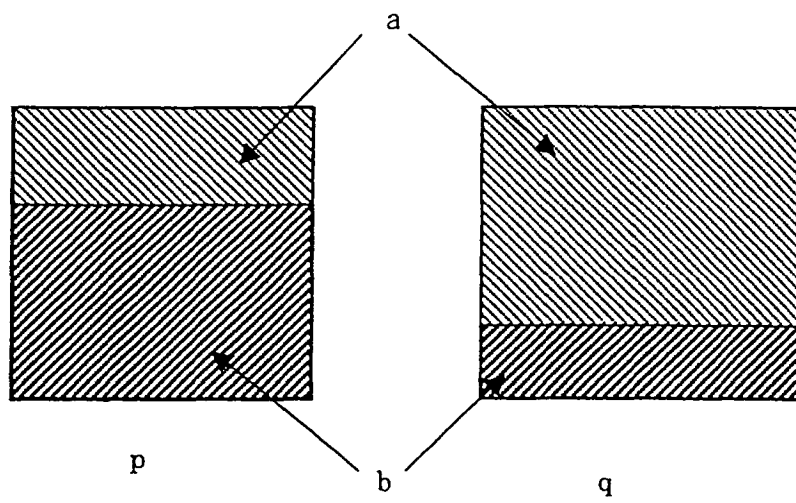


Fig. 19

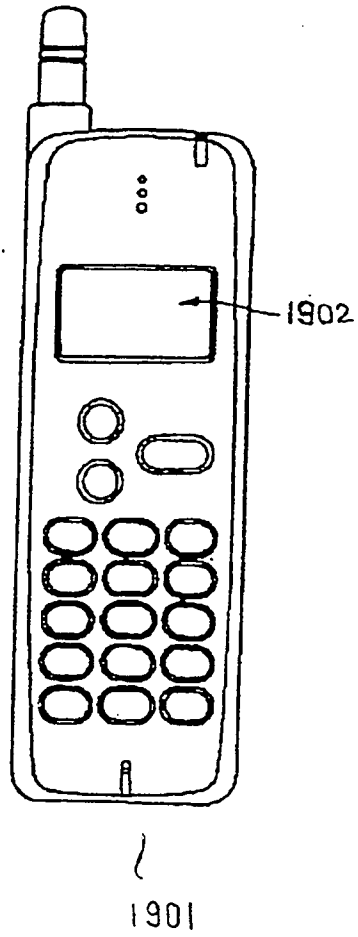


Fig. 20

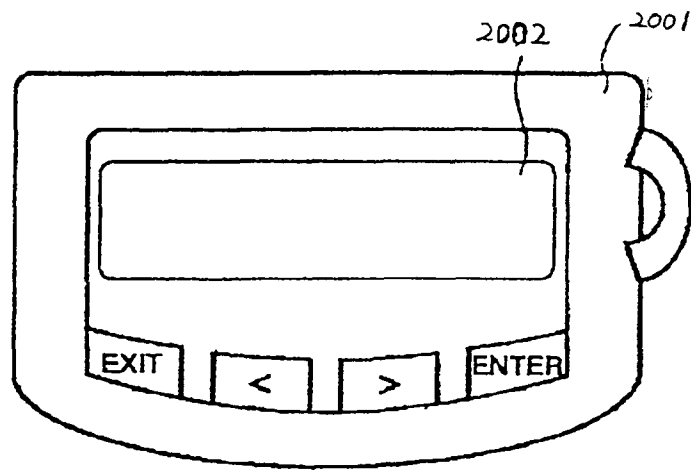


Fig. 21

REFERENCES CITED IN THE DESCRIPTION

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专利名称(译)	液晶显示装置		
公开(公告)号	EP1116990B1	公开(公告)日	2007-08-01
申请号	EP2001100092	申请日	2001-01-11
[标]申请(专利权)人(译)	株式会社东芝		
申请(专利权)人(译)	株式会社东芝		
当前申请(专利权)人(译)	株式会社东芝		
[标]发明人	TAKATO KOKI NAKAMURA SEIICHI		
发明人	TAKATO, KOKI NAKAMURA, SEIICHI		
IPC分类号	G02F1/1337 H04B1/38 G06F1/16 G09F9/35 G02F1/13 G02F1/133 G02F1/1333 G02F1/1347 G02F1/137 G02F1/139 H04M1/725		
CPC分类号	G02F1/1323 G02F1/133753 G02F1/1347 G02F2001/133374 G02F2001/133757 H04M1/72519		
优先权	2000006073 2000-01-11 JP 2000376914 2000-12-12 JP		
其他公开文献	EP1116990A3 EP1116990A2		
外部链接	Espacenet		

摘要(译)

一种液晶显示装置，包括液晶层（15），使液晶层取向的取向层（13,14），以及驱动液体层的驱动电路（1802），取向层（13,14）分开多个区域由具有可识别尺寸的特定图形构成，并且相邻区域中的取向方向彼此不同。这使得难以从显示器前面以外的方向识别显示的图像，并且当从正面以外的方向观看显示时允许看到固定的图案，这被应用于提供固定的显示诸如产品的图形或商品名称。

$$0.005Vs \leq Vm \leq 0.7Vs,$$