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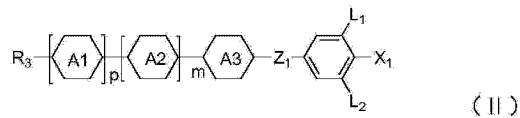
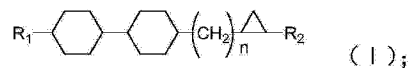
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(54) 发明名称

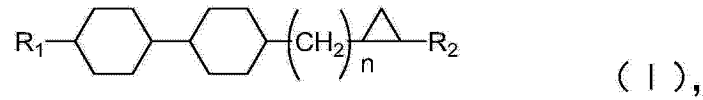
一种含有环丙基化合物的液晶组合物

(57) 摘要

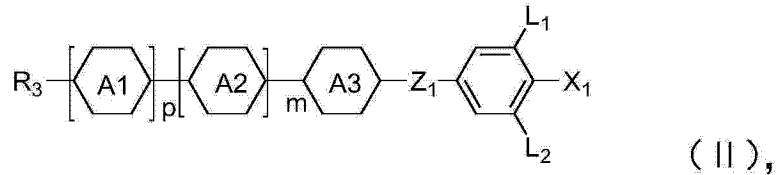
本发明公开了一种具有介电正性的液晶组合物,其特征在于包含了至少一种选自通式 I 所示的具有介电中性的化合物和至少一种选自通式 II 所示的具有正的介电各向异性的化合物。本发明所公开的液晶组合物具有合适的折射率各向异性,低旋转粘度,快速响应,尤其是具有较宽的向列相温度范围和较小的低温阈值变化率等优点,适用于制造宽温和超宽温用途的 TFT-LCD。



1. 一种介电正性液晶组合物,其特征在于,所述液晶组合物包含至少一种通式 I 所示的介电中性化合物



以及至少一种通式 II 所示的介电正性化合物



其中

$R_1$ 表示碳原子数为 1 ~ 5 的直链烷基、碳原子数为 1 ~ 5 的烷氧基或碳原子数为 2 ~ 6 的链烯基中的任一基团;

$R_2$ 表示 H 或者碳原子数为 1 ~ 2 的直链烷基;

$n$ 表示 0、1 或者 2;

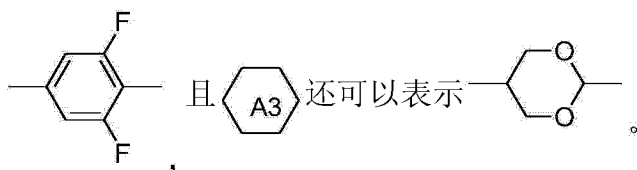
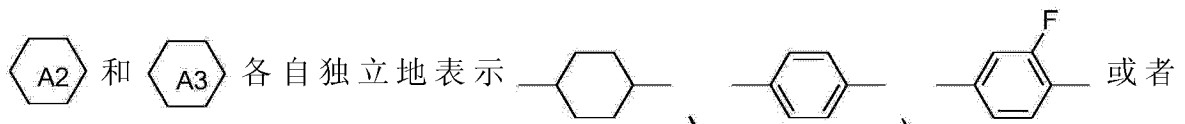
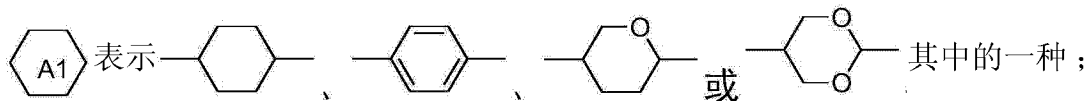
$R_3$ 表示碳原子数为 1 ~ 5 的直链烷基或者碳原子数为 2 ~ 6 的链烯基;

$Z_1$ 表示单键或者  $-\text{CF}_2\text{O}-$ ;

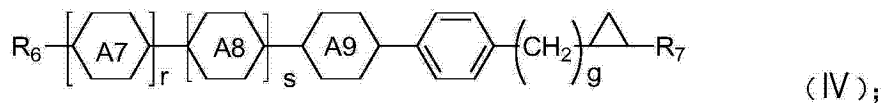
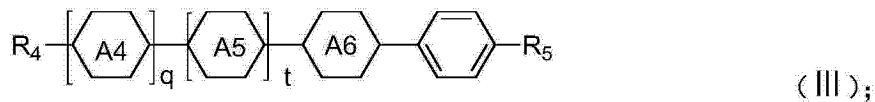
$p$ 和  $m$ 各自独立地表示 0 或者 1;

$L_1$ 和  $L_2$ 各自独立地表示 H 或者 F;

$X_1$ 表示 F 或者  $\text{OCF}_3$ ;



2. 根据权利要求 1 所述的液晶组合物,其特征在于,所述液晶组合物还包含一种或多种通式 III 和 / 或 IV 所示的化合物:



其中

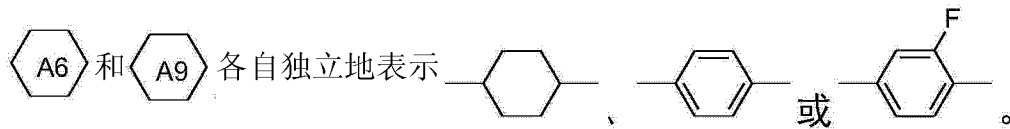
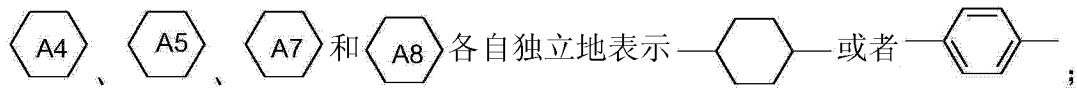
$R_4$ 、 $R_5$ 和  $R_6$ 各自独立地表示碳原子数为 1 ~ 5 的直链烷基、碳原子数为 1 ~ 5 的烷氧基

或碳原子数为 2 ~ 6 的链烯基中的任一基团；

$R_7$  表示碳原子数为 1 ~ 2 的直链烷基；

$q$ 、 $t$ 、 $r$  和  $s$  各自独立地表示 0 或者 1；

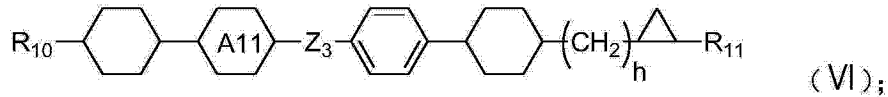
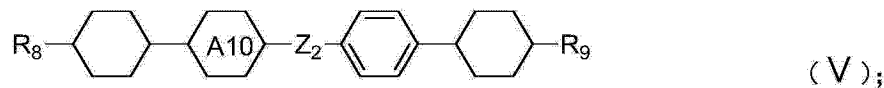
$g$  表示 0、1 或者 2；



3. 根据权利要求 1 所述的液晶组合物,其特征在于,所述至少一种通式 I 所示的介电中性化合物的含量比例为 5-70wt%,所述至少一种通式 II 所示的介电正性化合物的含量比例为 10-70wt%。

4. 根据权利要求 2 所述的液晶组合物,其特征在于,当所述通式 III 和 IV 的化合物均含有时,其总含量比例占该液晶组合物的 5-50wt%,当所述通式 III 和 IV 的化合物只含有一种时,其总含量比例也占该液晶组合物的 5-50wt%。

5. 根据权利要求 2 所述的液晶组合物,其特征在于,所述液晶组合物还包含一种或多种通式 V 和 / 或 VI 所示的化合物：



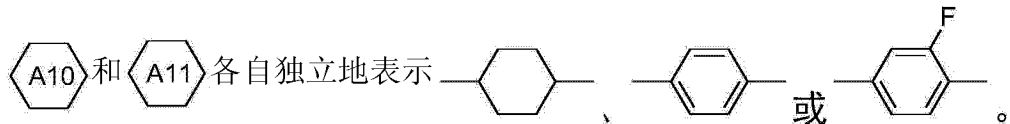
其中

$R_8$ 、 $R_9$  和  $R_{10}$  各自独立地表示碳原子数为 1 ~ 5 的直链烷基或碳原子数为 1 ~ 5 的烷氧基；

$R_{11}$  表示碳原子数为 1 ~ 2 的直链烷基；

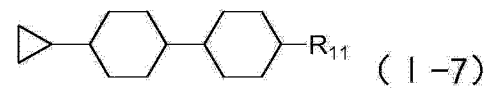
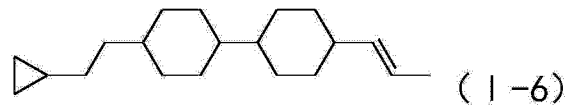
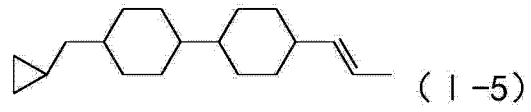
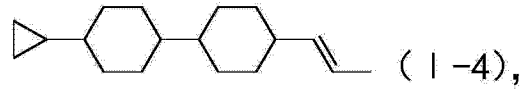
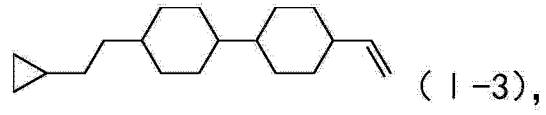
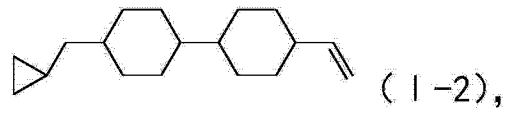
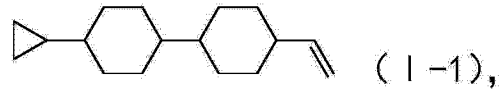
$Z_2$  和  $Z_3$  各自独立地表示单键或者 -COO-；

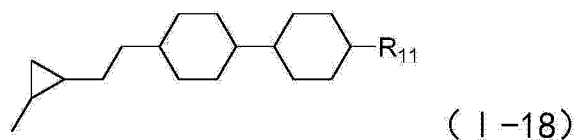
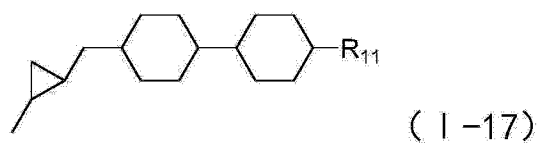
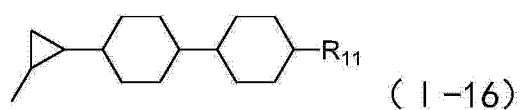
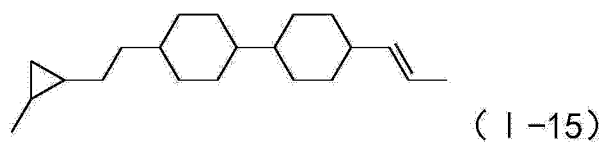
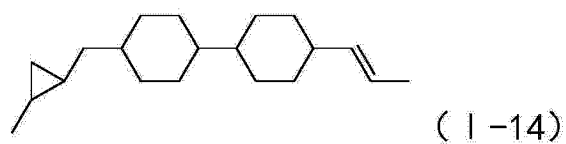
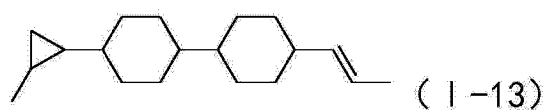
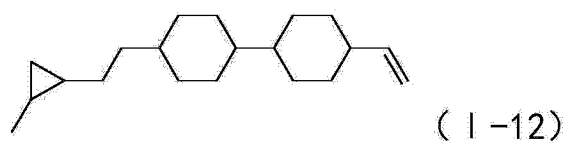
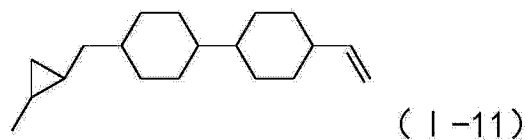
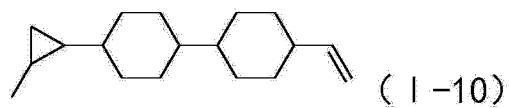
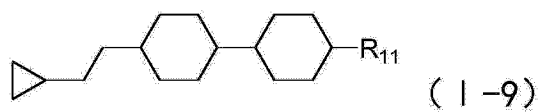
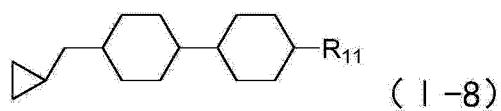
$h$  表示 0 或者 1；



6. 根据权利要求 5 所述的液晶组合物,其特征在于,当所述通式 V 和 VI 的化合物均含有时,其总含量比例占该液晶组合物的 1-20wt%,当所述通式 V 和 VI 的化合物只含有一种时,其总含量比例也占该液晶组合物的 1-20wt%。

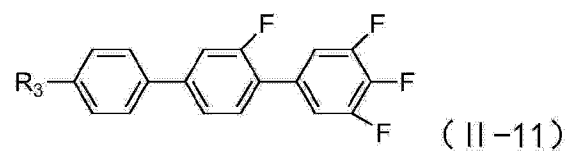
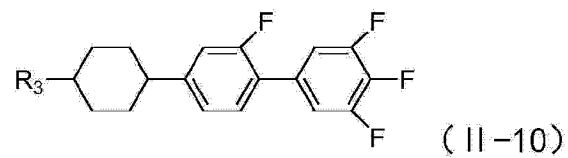
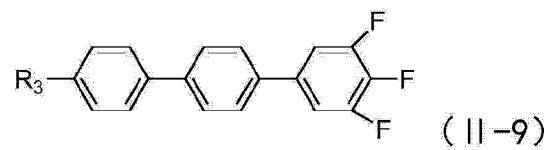
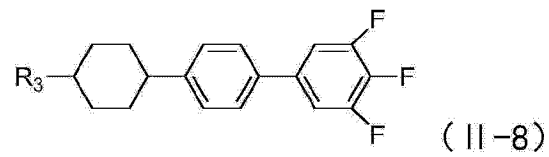
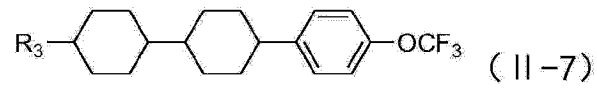
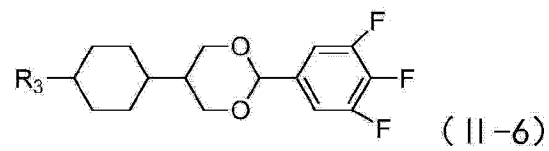
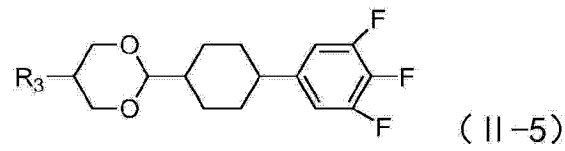
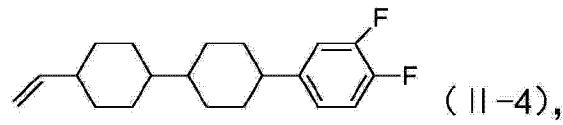
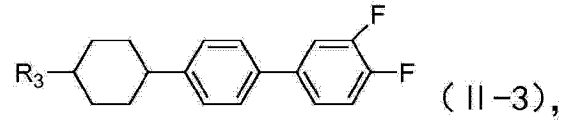
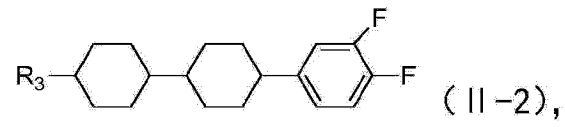
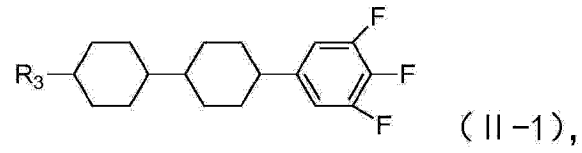
7. 根据权利要求 1 和 3 所述的液晶组合物,其特征在于,所述至少一种通式 I 所示的介电中性化合物为至少一种下列式 I -1 至式 I -18 所示的化合物,

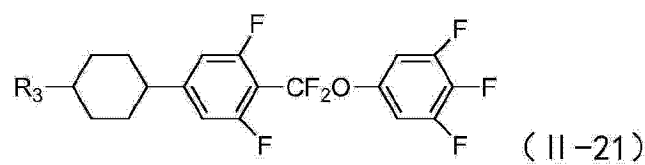
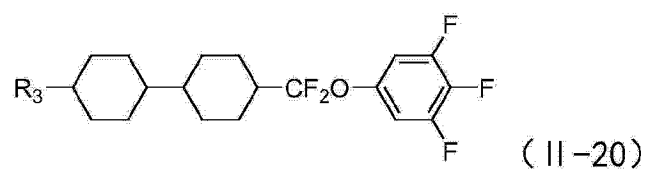
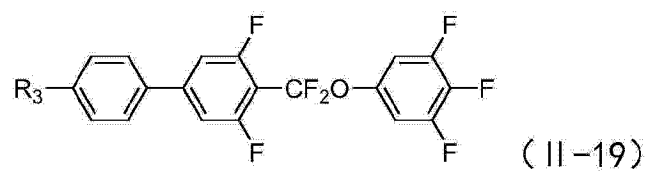
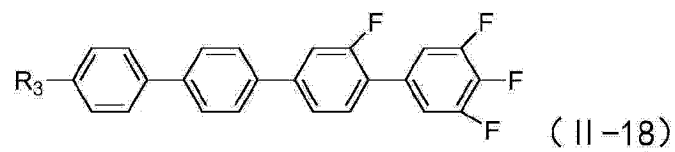
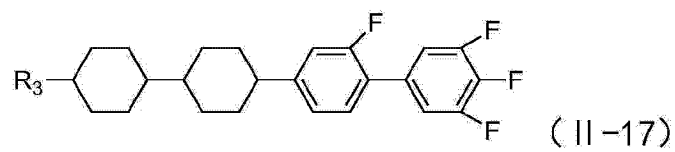
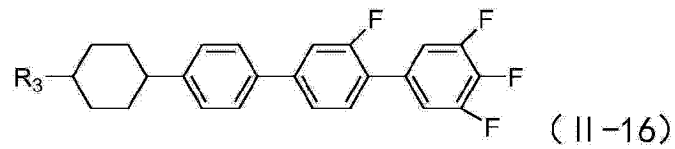
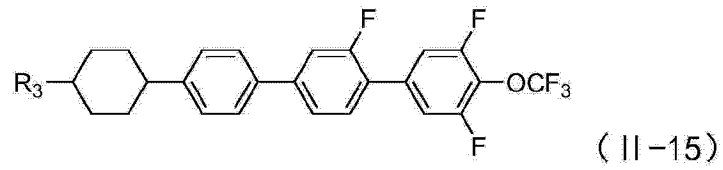
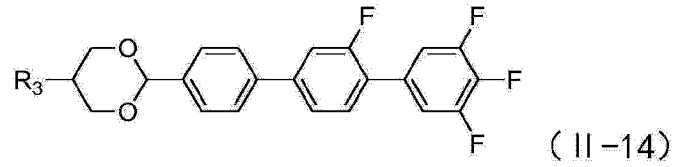
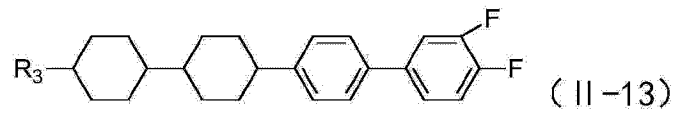
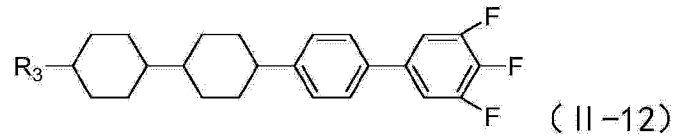


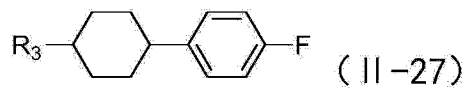
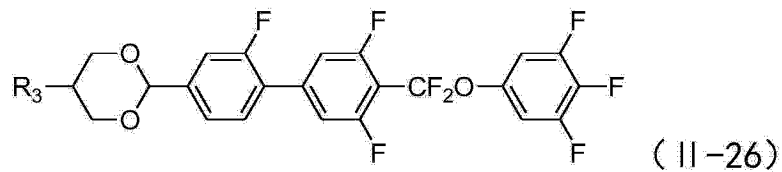
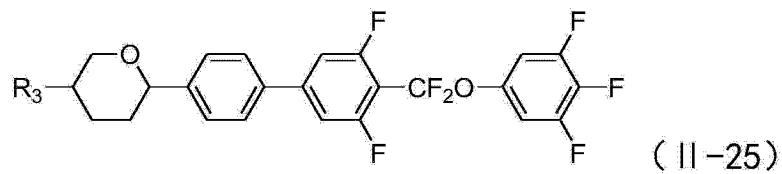
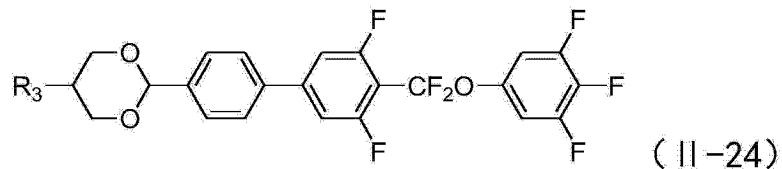
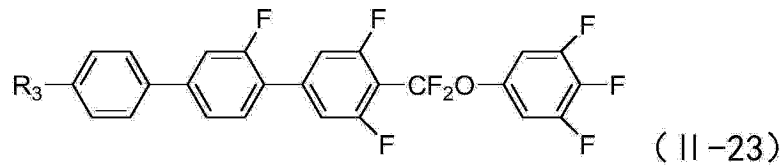
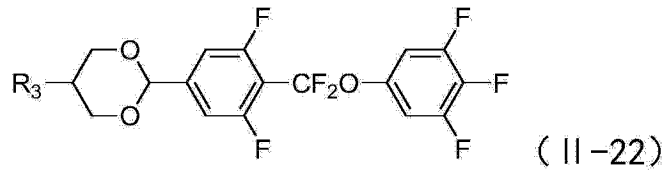


其中,  $R_{11}$  表示碳原子数为 1-5 的直链烷基;

所述至少一种通式 II 所示的介电正性化合物为至少一种下列式 II -1 至式 II -27 所示的化合物,

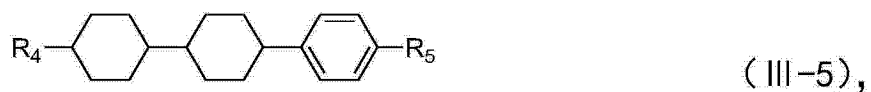
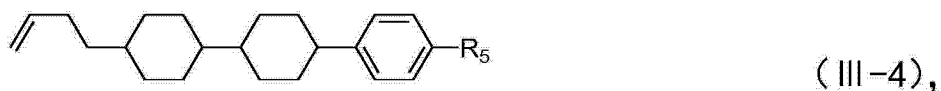
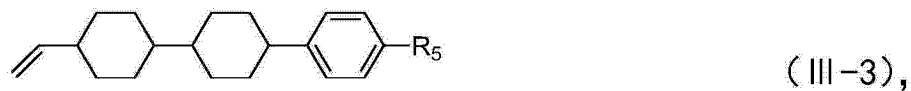


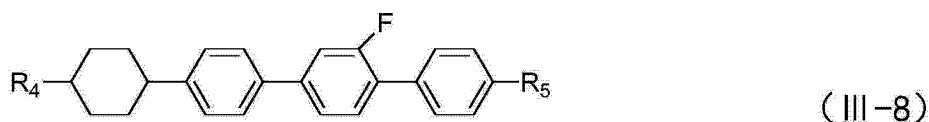
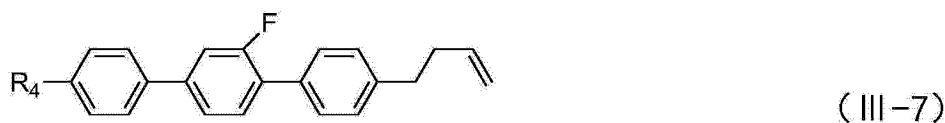
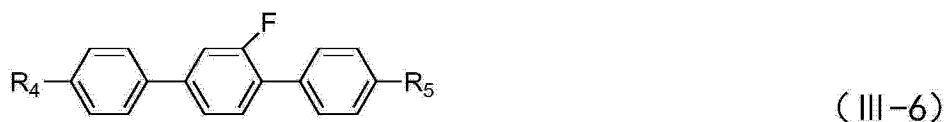




R<sub>3</sub>表示碳原子数为1~5的直链烷基或者碳原子数为2~6的链烯基。

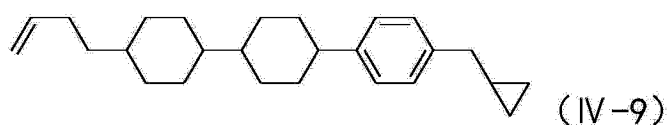
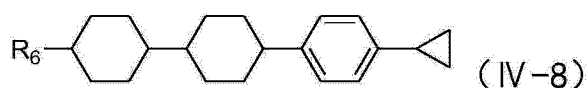
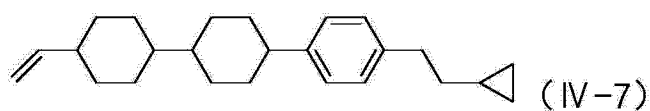
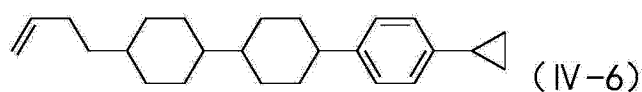
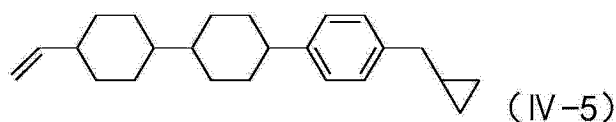
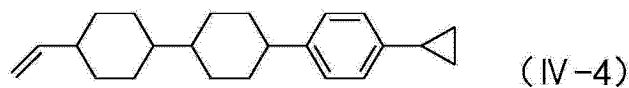
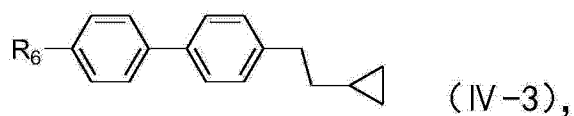
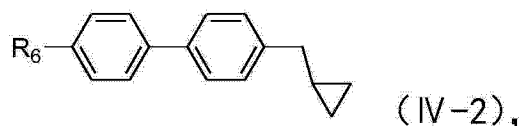
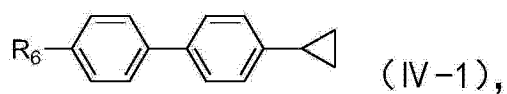
8. 根据权利要求2和4所述的液晶组合物,所述至少一种通式III所示的化合物为下列式III-1至式III-8所示的化合物,

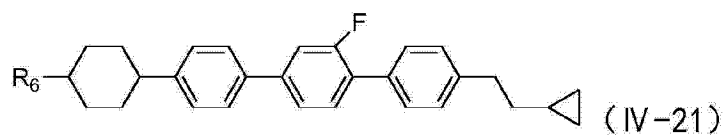
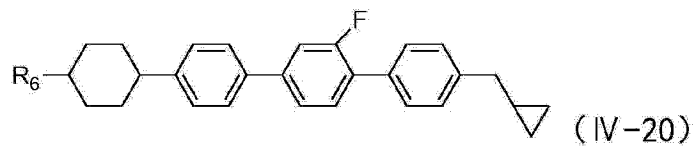
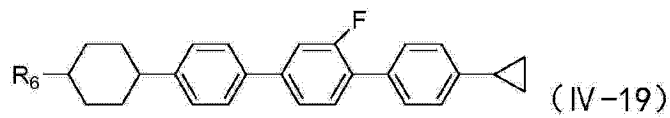
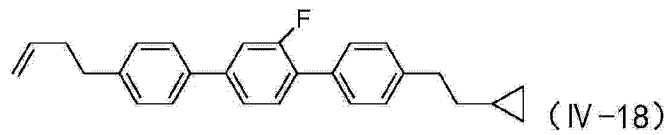
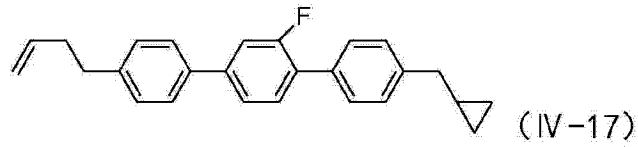
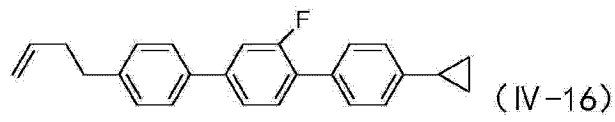
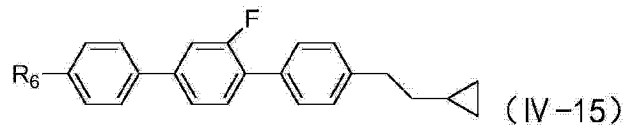
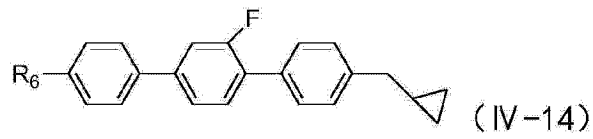
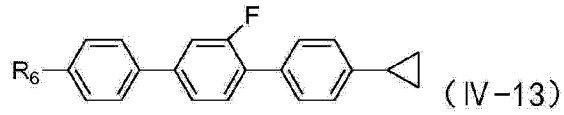
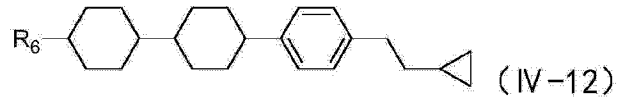
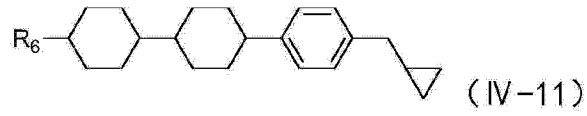
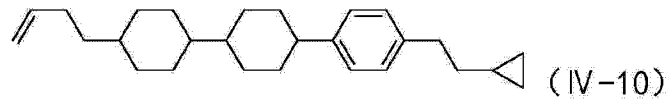


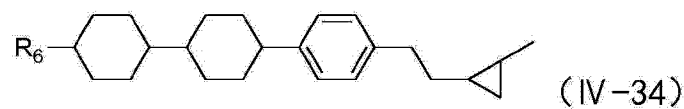
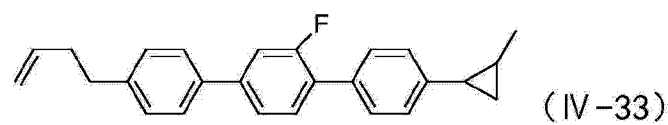
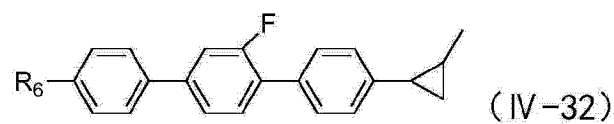
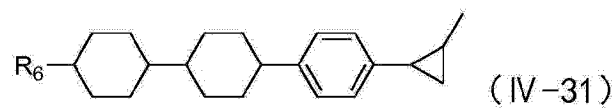
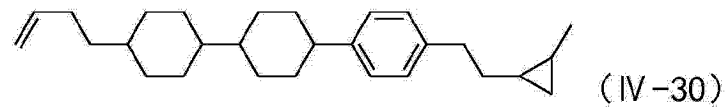
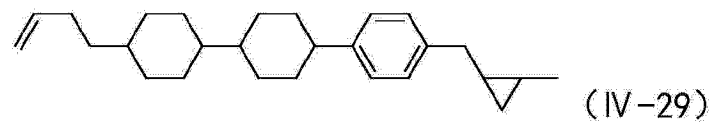
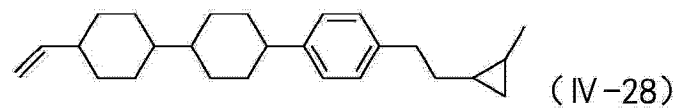
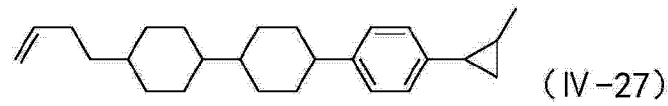
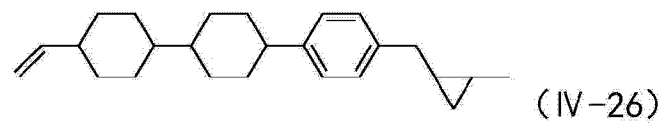
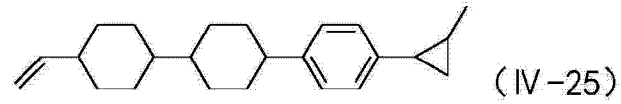
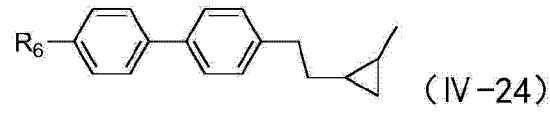
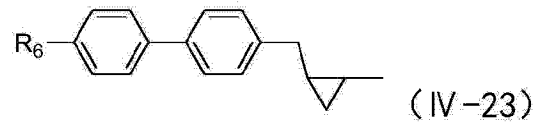
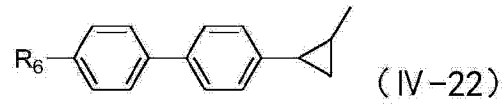


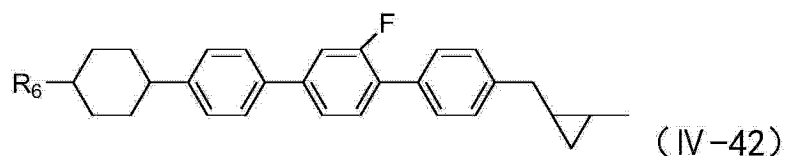
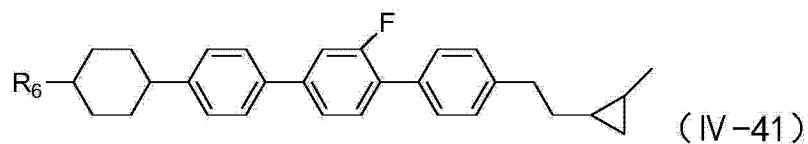
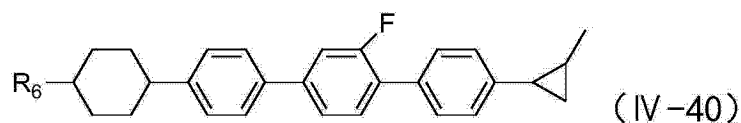
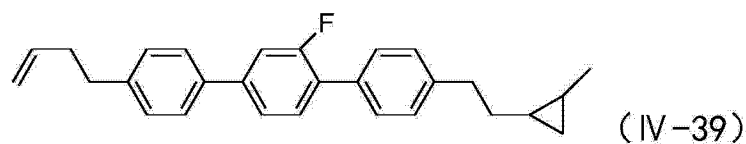
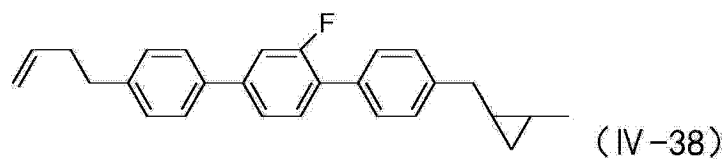
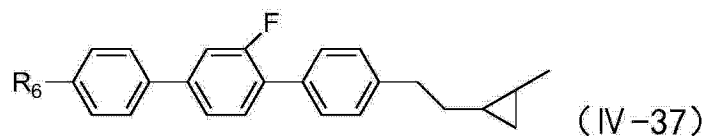
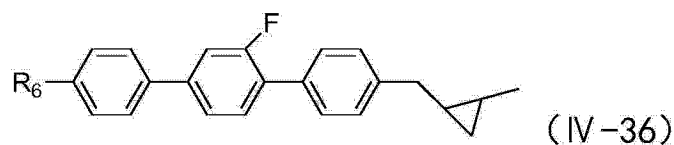
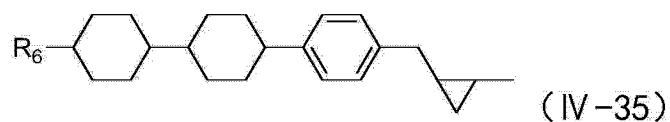
$R_4$ 和 $R_5$ 各自独立地表示碳原子数为1~5的直链烷基、碳原子数为1~5的烷氧基或碳原子数为2~6的链烯基中的任一基团；

所述至少一种通式IV所示的化合物为下列式IV-1至式IV-21所示的化合物，



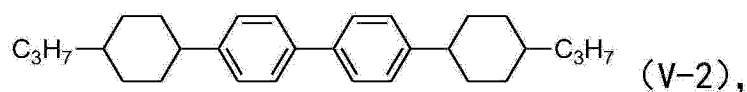
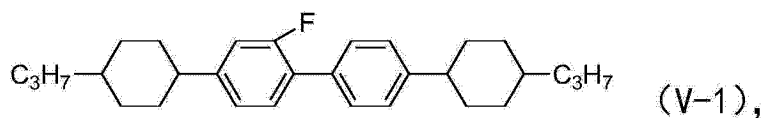




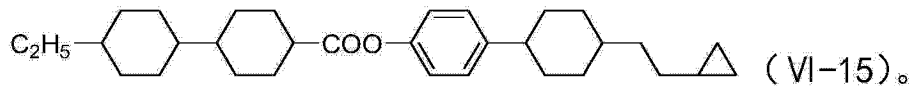
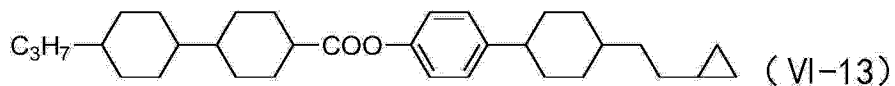
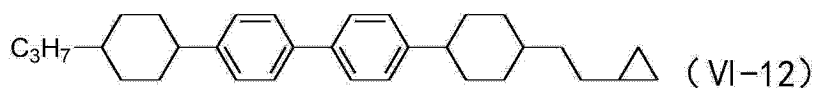


$R_6$ 表示碳原子数为1~5的直链烷基、碳原子数为1~5的烷氧基或碳原子数为2~6的链烯基中的任一基团。

9. 根据权利要求5-6所述的液晶组合物,所述至少一种通式V所示的化合物为下列式V-1至式V-5所示的化合物,







10. 根据权利要求 1-7 所述的液晶组合物, 其特征在于, 所述液晶组合物还包含一种或多种选自 UV 稳定剂、掺杂剂和 / 或抗氧化剂作为添加剂。

11. 根据权利要求 1-8 所述的液晶介质, 若应用于 FFS-TFT、I PS-TFT 中, 则不需要添加旋光性物质; 若应用于 TN-TFT, 则需添加 0.05 ~ 0.5% 的所述液晶组合物总质量的旋光性化合物。

12. 根据权利要求 9 所述的应用, 其特征在于, 用于 TN-TFT、I PS-TFT、FFS-TFT 和 OCB 模式显示器中。

## 一种含有环丙基化合物的液晶组合物

### 技术领域

[0001] 本发明属于液晶材料技术领域,具体涉及一种液晶组合物,以及其在液晶显示器中的应用。

### 背景技术

[0002] 显示是把电信号(数据信息)转变为可视光(视觉信息)的过程,完成显示的设备即人机界面(Man-Machine Interface, MMI)。平板显示器(Flat panel Display, FPD)是目前最为流行的一类显示设备。液晶显示器(Liquid Crystal Display, LCD)是FPD中最早被开发出来,并被商品化的产品。目前,薄膜晶体管液晶显示器(Thin Film Transistor Liquid Crystal Display, TFT-LCD)已经成为LCD应用中的主流产品。

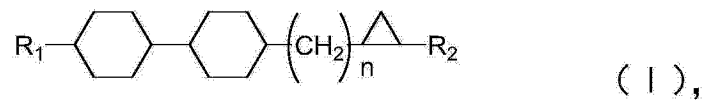
[0003] 不同显示模式的引入使得液晶显示器(LCDs)的性能有了明显的提高,并且被更加广泛地应用于智能手机,显示器,电视以及户外终端和车载导航等不同方面。这些应用尤其是户外终端和车载工控显示产品对液晶显示器提出了更高的显示要求,除了常温时的对比度,视角,响应时间要满足要求,在低温时液晶的性能参数应当具有较小程度的变化,以满足液晶显示器在低温情况下可以实现较优异的显示,而低温时的阈值电压的变化程度是决定液晶低温光电性能的重要参数。

[0004] 针对液晶显示器越来越宽的使用温度,必定要对如何扩宽液晶的向列相温度范围进行研究,同时保证在低温(-30℃)液晶的性能参数较常温有较小的变化,以保证其在低温时可以提供与常温差异不大的显示效果。本文所提供的一类液晶化合物,通式 I 所示的具有环丙基为柔性链的化合物,此类化合物一般为介电中性,在液晶组合物调配中担当溶剂的作用,因此此类化合物的低温性能在较大程度上决定了液晶组合物的低温性能。本文惊喜地发现具有通式 I 所示结构的液晶组合物相较于直链烷基具有更宽的向列相范围,并且在低温时阈值的变化率明显小于只含有直链烷基的液晶组合物。对于解决直链烷基类液晶组合物在低温时因为阈值电压变化过大而导致的对比度变差,视角变差,响应时间慢等技术问题,提供了有益的解决方案。

### 发明内容

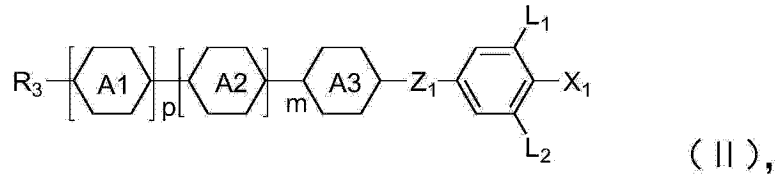
[0005] 本发明提供了一种液晶组合物,惊喜地发现可以很好的解决上述技术问题,在低温(-30℃)情况下液晶的性能较常温测试的阈值变化率明显地小于不含有结构式 I 所示的化合物的液晶组合物,从而可以保证其他显示相关性能例如对比度和视角等在低温同样有优异的表现,适用于车载工控等宽温液晶的应用。该组合物特征在于,所述液晶组合物包含至少一种通式 I 所示的介电中性化合物,该化合物具有环丙基结构作为柔性基团,可以在低温提供良好的互溶性,同时保证低温和常温的阈值变化率小,可以有助于液晶显示器在低温时的显示性能提高,

[0006]



[0007] 以及至少一种通式 II 所示的介电正性化合物

[0008]



[0009] 其中

[0010]  $R_1$  表示碳原子数为 1 ~ 5 的直链烷基、碳原子数为 1 ~ 5 的烷氧基或碳原子数为 2 ~ 6 的链烯基中的任一基团；

[0011]  $R_2$  表示 H 或者碳原子数为 1 ~ 2 的直链烷基；

[0012]  $n$  表示 0、1 或者 2；


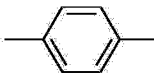
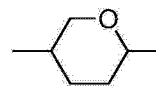
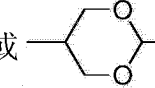
[0013]  $R_3$  表示碳原子数为 1 ~ 5 的直链烷基或者碳原子数为 2 ~ 6 的链烯基；

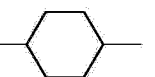
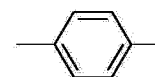
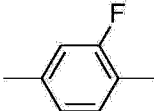
[0014]  $Z_1$  表示单键或者  $-\text{CF}_2\text{O}-$ ；

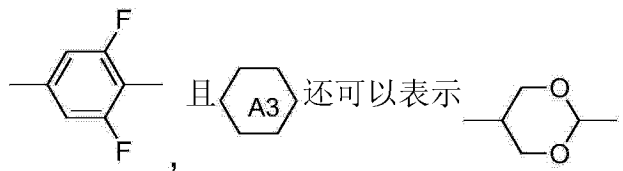
[0015]  $p$  和  $m$  各自独立地表示 0 或者 1；

[0016]  $L_1$  和  $L_2$  各自独立地表示 H 或者 F；

[0017]  $X_1$  表示 F 或者  $\text{OCF}_3$ ；

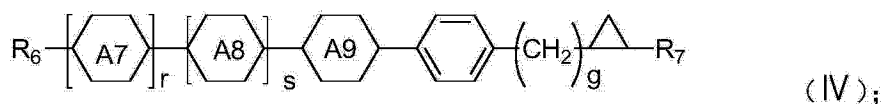
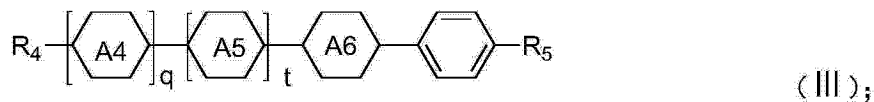
[0018]  $\text{A1}$  表示 、、 或  其中的一种；

[0019]  $\text{A2}$  和  $\text{A3}$  各自独立地表示 、、 或者



[0020] 所述液晶组合物还包含一种或多种通式 III 和 / 或 IV 所示的化合物：

[0021]



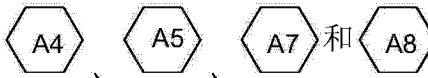
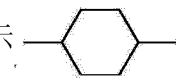
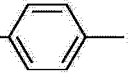
[0022] 其中

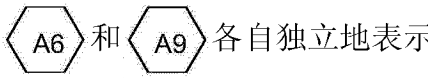
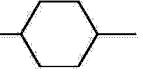
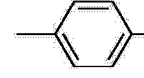
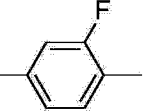
[0023]  $R_4$ 、 $R_5$  和  $R_6$  各自独立地表示碳原子数为 1 ~ 5 的直链烷基、碳原子数为 1 ~ 5 的烷氧基或碳原子数为 2 ~ 6 的链烯基中的任一基团；

[0024]  $R_7$  表示碳原子数为 1 ~ 2 的直链烷基；

[0025] q、t、r 和 s 各自独立地表示 0 或者 1；

[0026] g 表示 0、1 或者 2；

[0027] 各自独立地表示 或者 ；

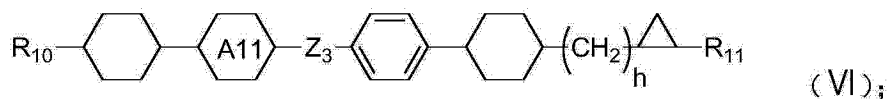
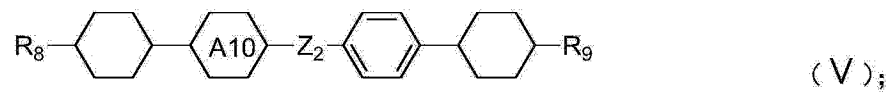
[0028] 各自独立地表示 、或 。

[0029] 所述至少一种通式 I 所示的介电中性化合物的含量比例为 5-70wt%，所述至少一种通式 II 所示的介电正性化合物的含量比例为 10-70wt%。

[0030] 当所述通式 III 和通式 IV 都含有时，其总含量占液晶组合物 的比例为 5-50wt%，当所述通式 III 和通式 IV 只含有一种时，其总含量占液晶组合物 的比例为 5-50wt%。

[0031] 所述液晶组合物还包含一种或多种通式 V 和 / 或 VI 所示的化合物：

[0032]



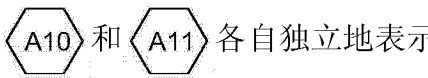
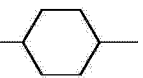
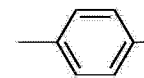
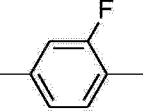
[0033] 其中

[0034]  $R_8$ 、 $R_9$  和  $R_{10}$  各自独立地表示碳原子数为 1~5 的直链烷基或碳原子数为 1~5 的烷氧基；

[0035]  $R_{11}$  表示碳原子数为 1~2 的直链烷基；

[0036]  $Z_2$  和  $Z_3$  各自独立地表示单键或者 -COO-；

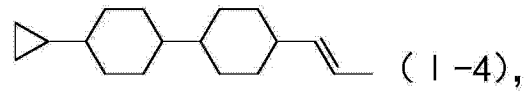
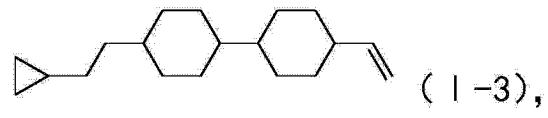
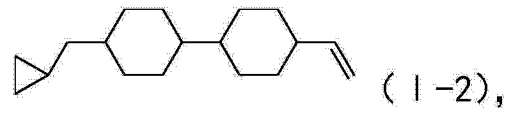
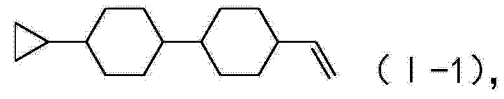
[0037] h 表示 0 或者 1；

[0038] 各自独立地表示 、或 。

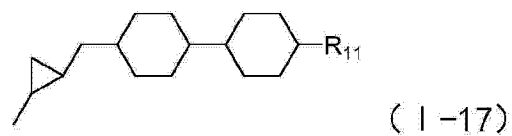
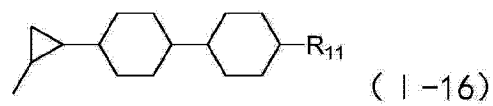
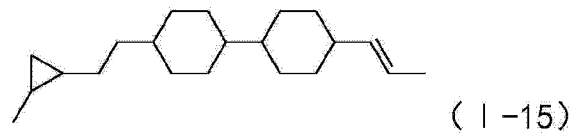
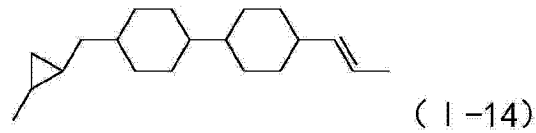
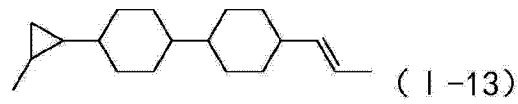
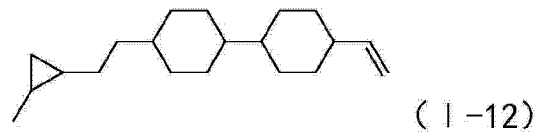
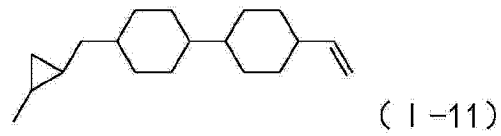
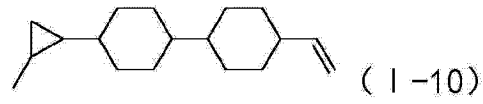
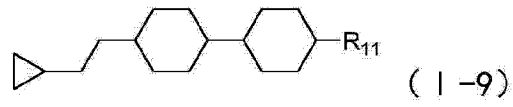
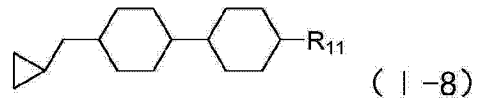
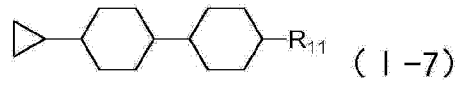
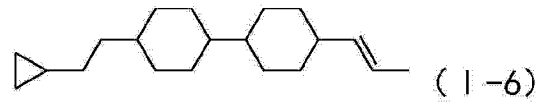
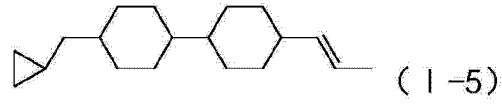
[0039] 当所述通式 V 和通式 VI 都含有时，其总含量占液晶组合物 的比例为 1-20wt%，当所述通式 V 和通式 VI 只含有一种时，其总含量占液晶组合物 的比例为 1-20wt%。

[0040] 所述至少一种通式 I 所示的介电中性化合物为至少一种下列式 I -1 至式 I -18 所示的化合物，

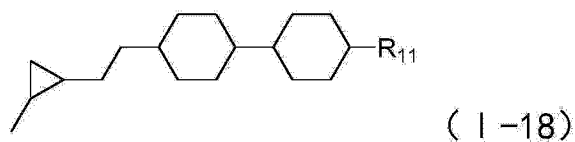
[0041]



[0042]



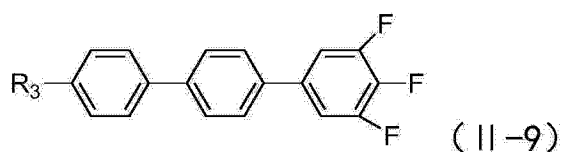
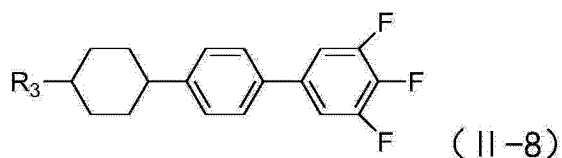
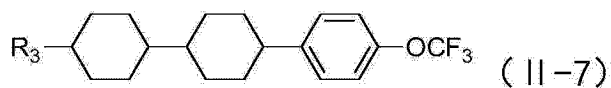
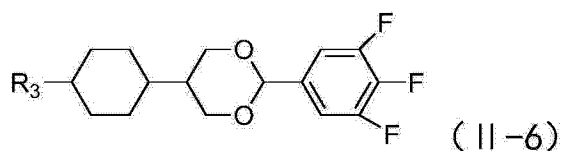
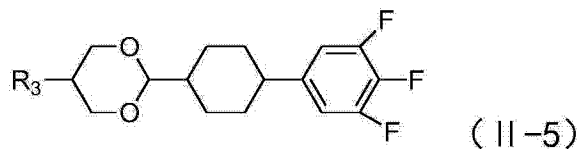
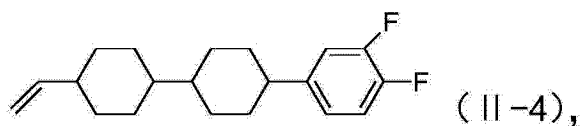
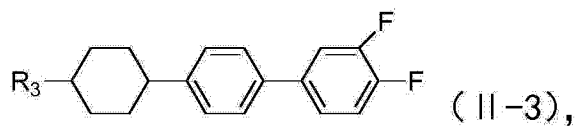
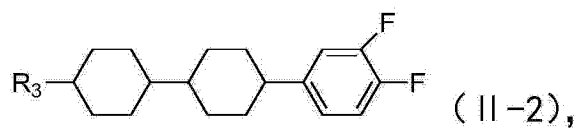
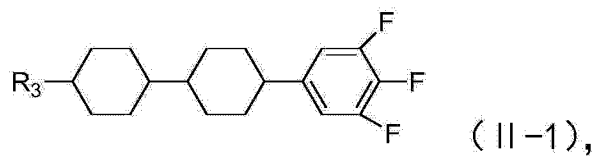
[0043]



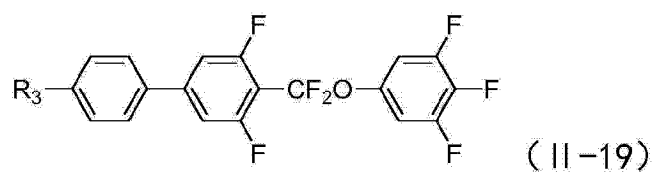
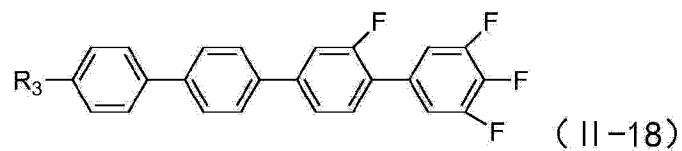
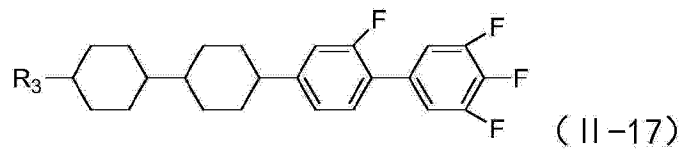
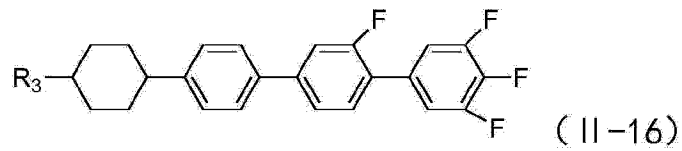
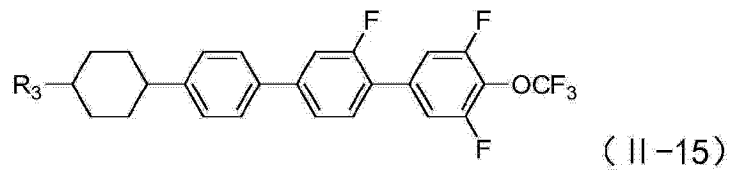
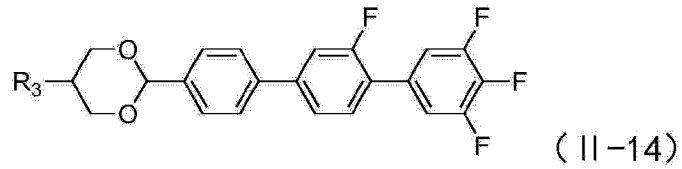
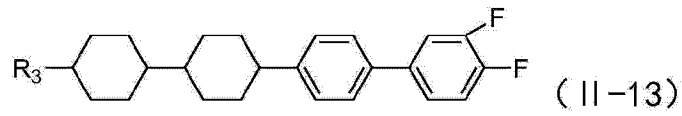
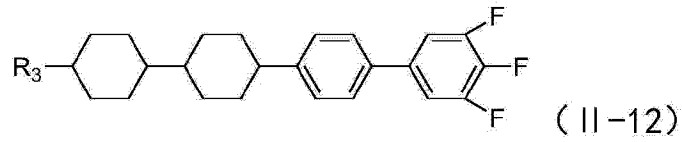
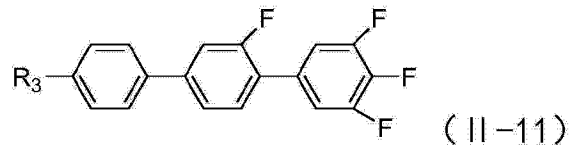
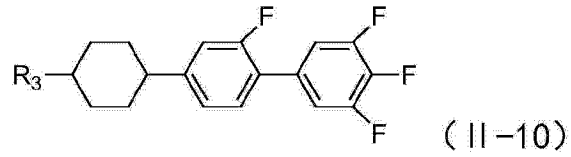
[0044] 其中,  $R_{11}$  表示碳原子数为 1-5 的直链烷基;

[0045] 所述至少一种通式 II 所示的介电正性化合物为至少一种下列式 II -1 至式 II -27 所示的化合物,

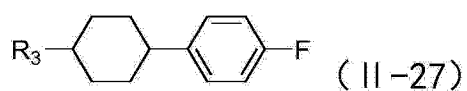
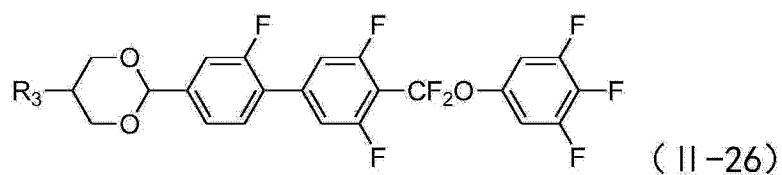
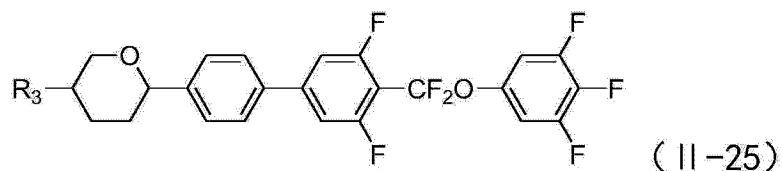
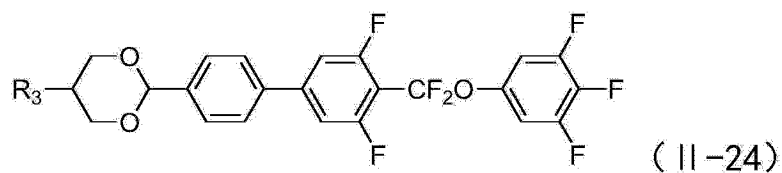
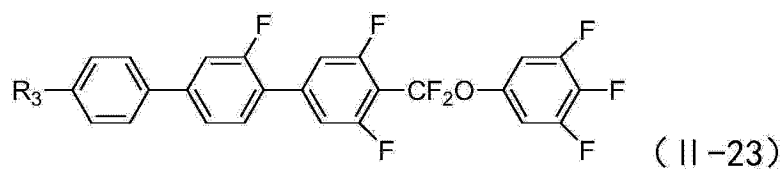
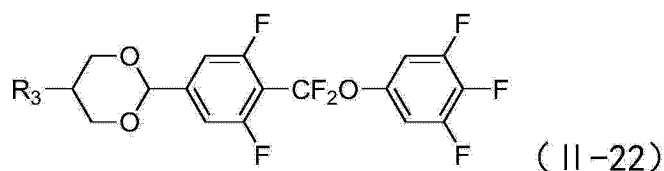
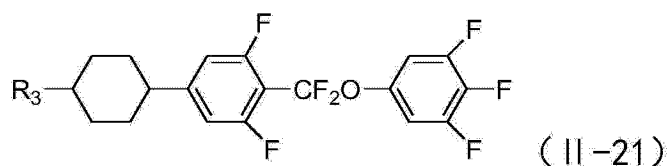
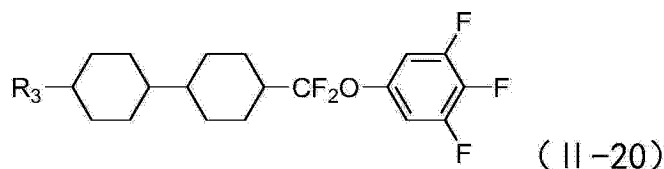
[0046]



[0047]



[0048]



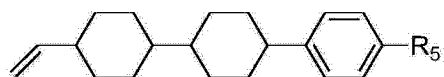
[0049]  $R_3$ 表示碳原子数为1~5的直链烷基或者碳原子数为2~6的链烯基；

[0050] 所述至少一种通式III所示的化合物为下列式III-1至式III-8所示的化合物，

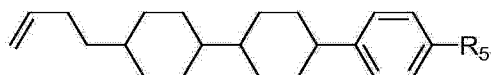
[0051]



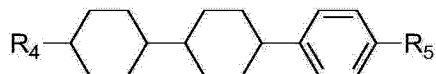
[0052]



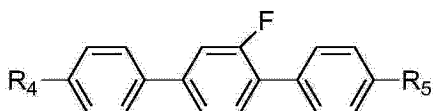
(III-3),



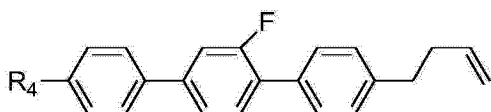
(III-4),



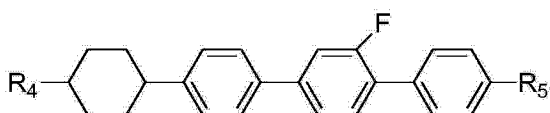
(III-5),



(III-6)



(III-7)

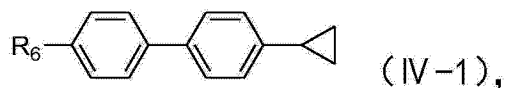


(III-8)

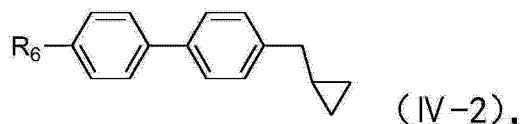
[0053]  $R_4$ 和 $R_5$ 各自独立地表示碳原子数为1~5的直链烷基、碳原子数为1~5的烷氧基或碳原子数为2~6的链烯基中的任一基团；

[0054] 所述至少一种通式IV所示的化合物为下列式IV-1至式IV-21所示的化合物，

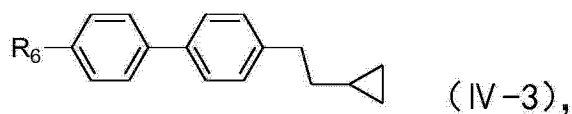
[0055]



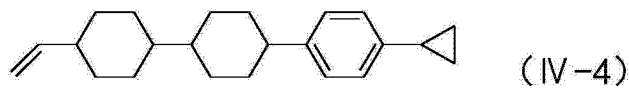
(IV-1),



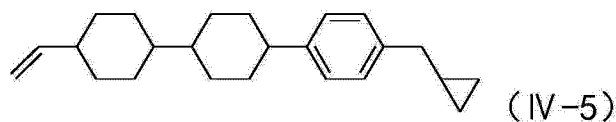
(IV-2),



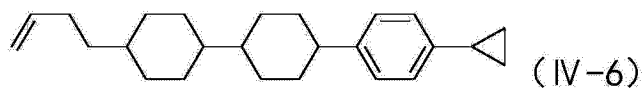
(IV-3),



(IV-4)

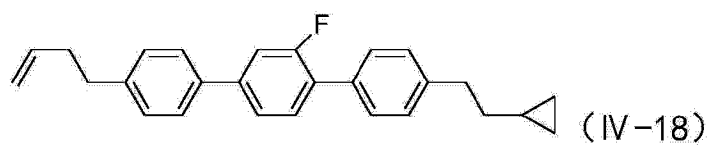
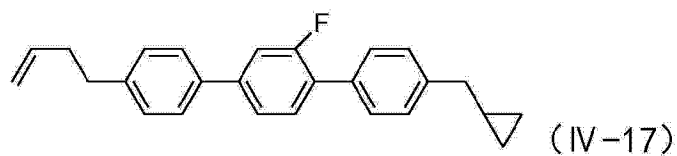
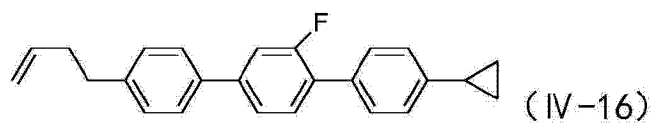
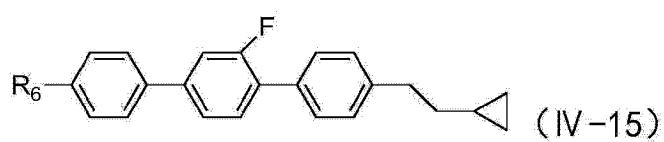
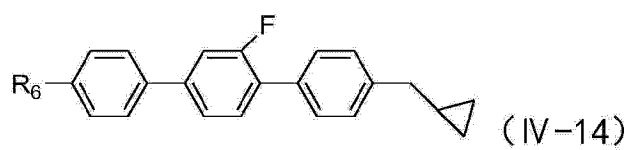
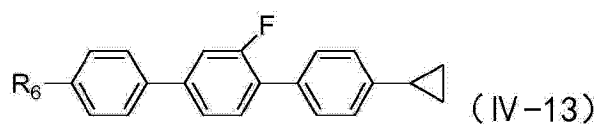
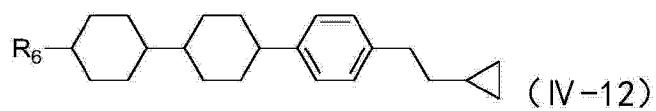
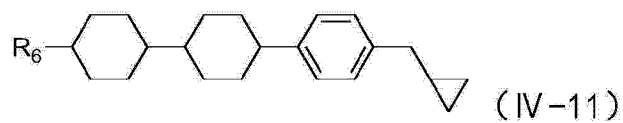
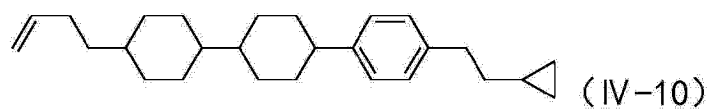
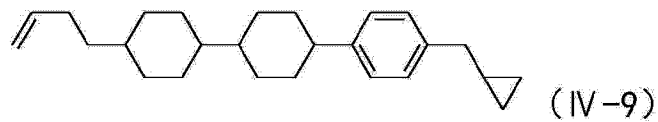
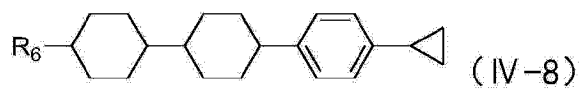
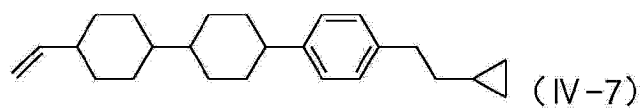


(IV-5)

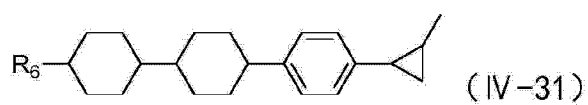
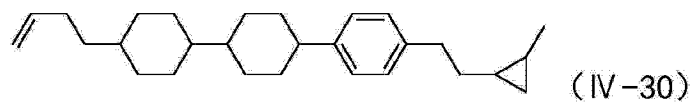
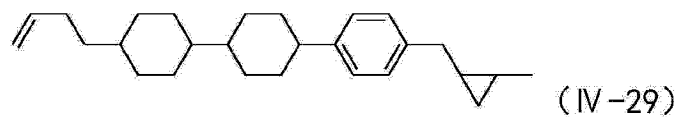
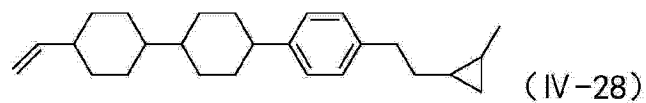
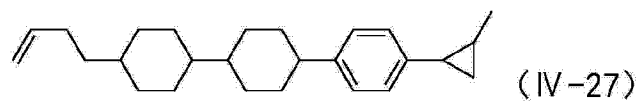
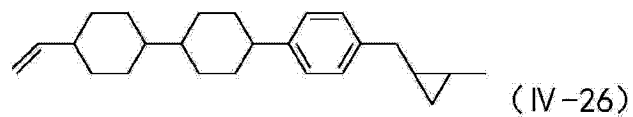
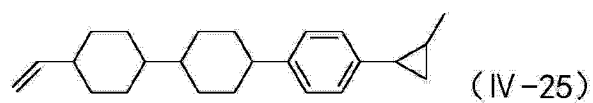
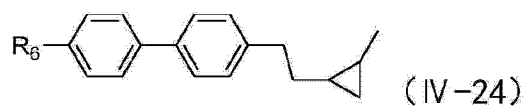
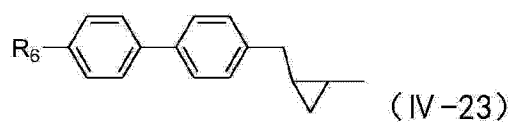
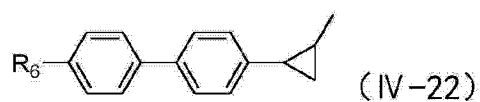
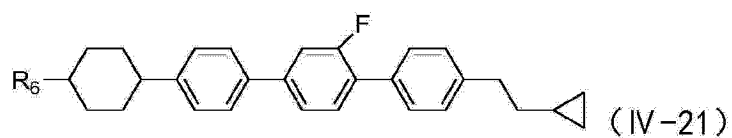
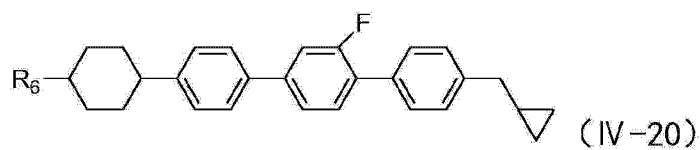
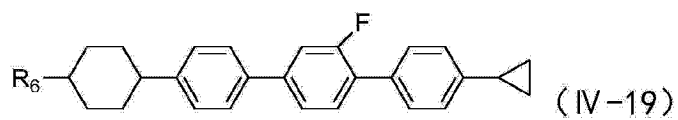


(IV-6)

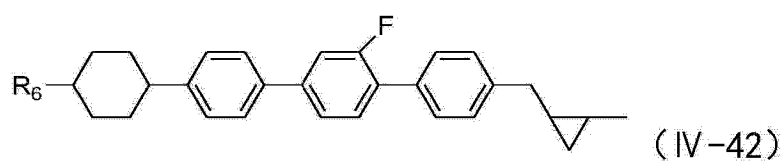
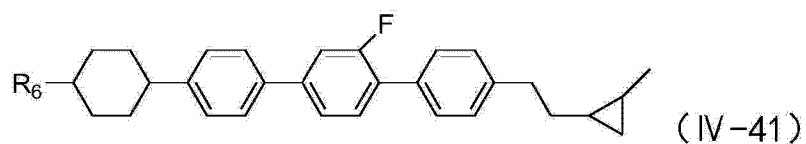
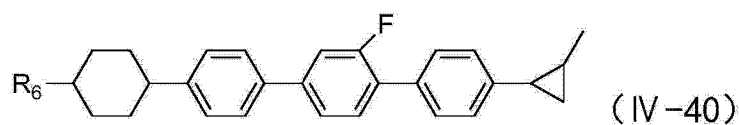
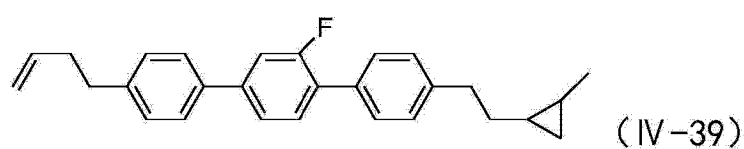
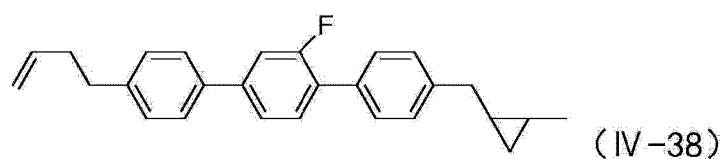
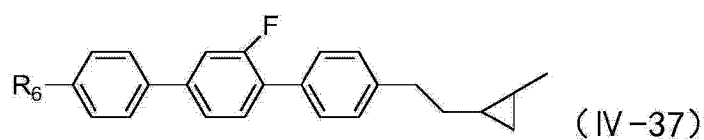
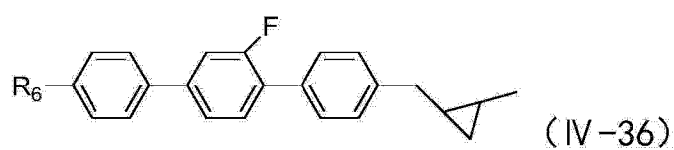
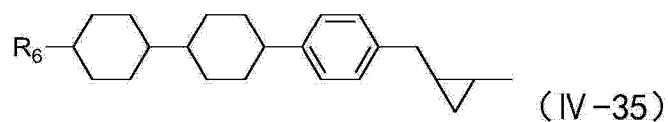
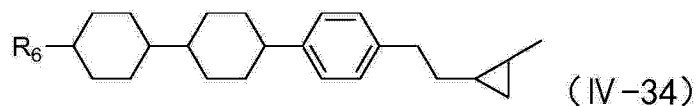
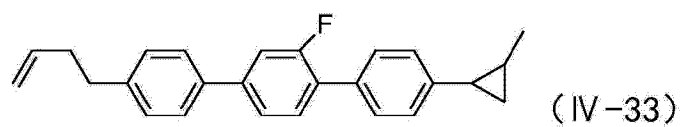
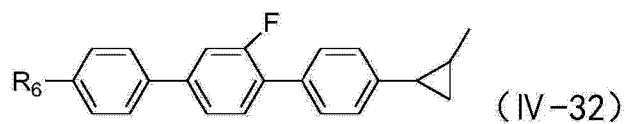
[0056]



[0057]



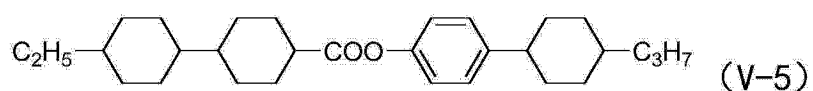
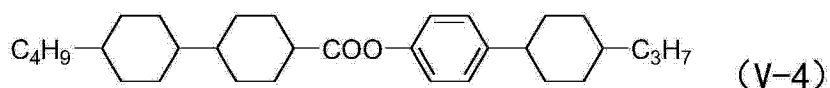
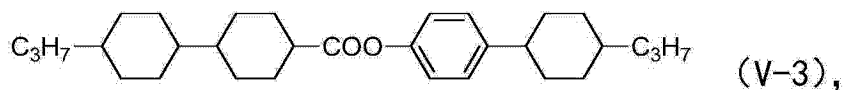
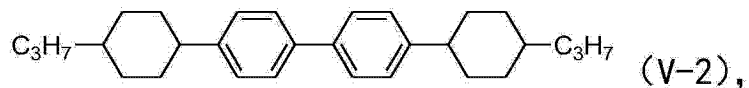
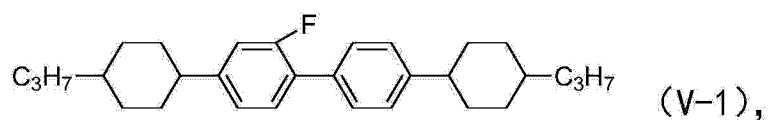
[0058]



[0059]  $R_6$ 表示碳原子数为1~5的直链烷基、碳原子数为1~5的烷氧基或碳原子数为2~6的链烯基中的任一基团；

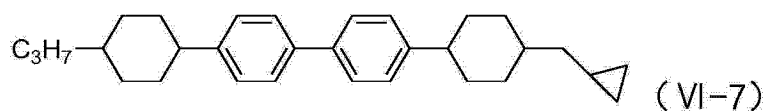
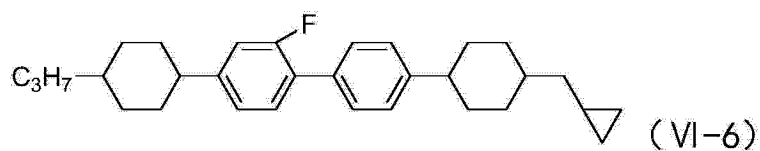
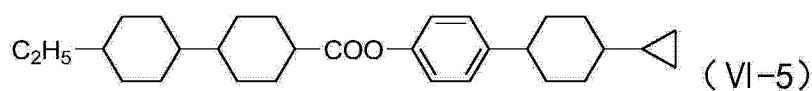
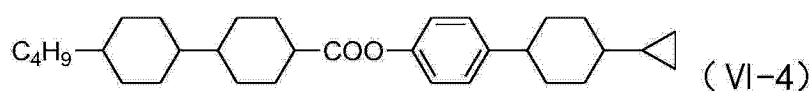
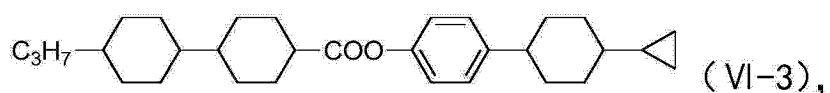
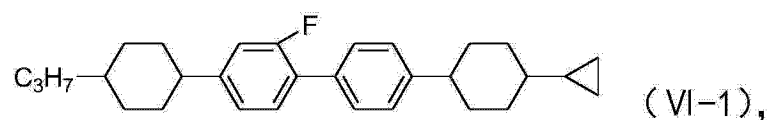
[0060] 所述至少一种通式V所示的化合物为下列式V-1至式V-5所示的化合物，

[0061]

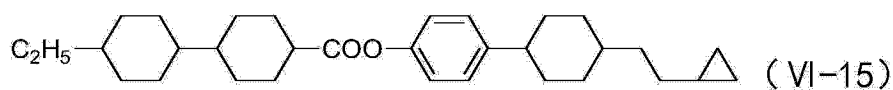
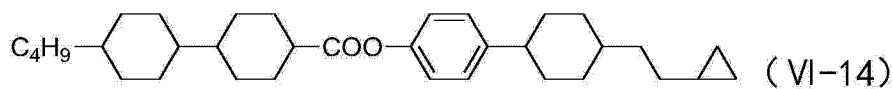
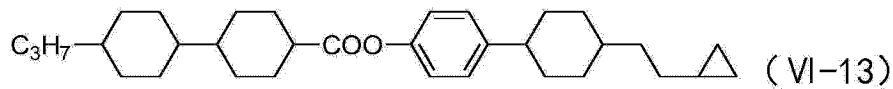
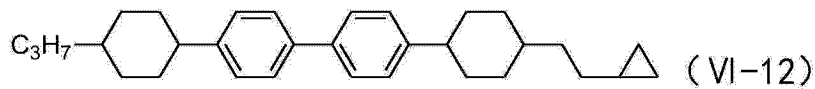
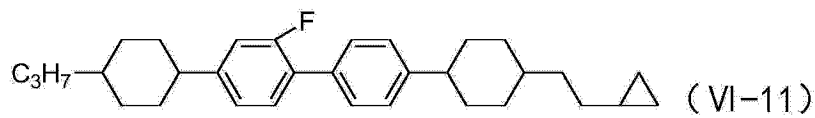
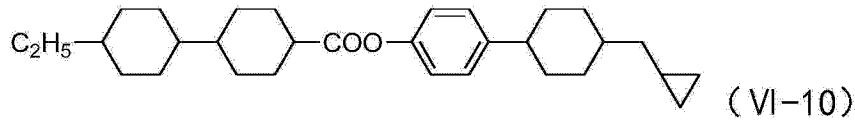
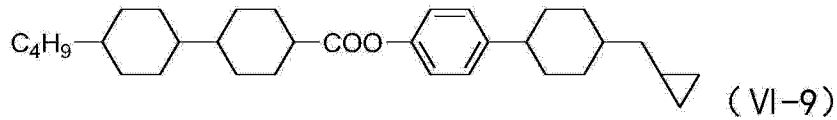
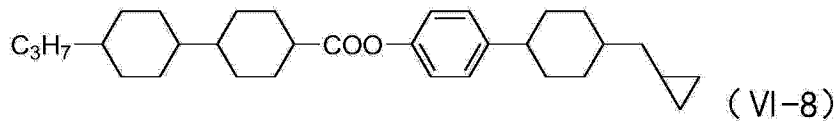


[0062] 所述至少一种通式VI所示的化合物为下列式VI-1至式VI-5所示的化合物，

[0063]



[0064]



[0065] 本发明所提供的液晶组合物,可以额外地包含一种或多种选自 UV 稳定剂、掺杂剂和 / 或抗氧化剂作为添加剂。

[0066] 本发明所涉及的液晶组合物,可以应用于液晶显示器件中。尤其适用于 IPS-TFT、FFS-TFT 和 OCB 模式的显示器中。

### 具体实施方式

[0067] 下面结合具体实施例对本发明做进一步详细说明：

[0068] 本发明的液晶组合物可采用将液晶化合物混合的方法进行生产,如在高温下混合不同组分并彼此溶解的方法制备,本发明的液晶组合物也可按照其他常规的制备方法,如采取加热,超声波,悬浮等方式制备。

[0069] 本说明书中的百分比为质量百分比,温度为摄氏度(°C),其他符号的具体意义及测试条件如下：

[0070] Cp 表示液晶清亮点(°C),DSC 定量法测试；

[0071] S-N 表示液晶的晶态到向列相的熔点(°C),DSC 定量法测试；

[0072]  $\Delta n$  表示光学各向异性, $n_o$ 为寻常光的折射率, $n_e$ 为非寻常光的折射率,测试条件为  $25 \pm 2^\circ\text{C}$ ,589nm,阿贝折射仪测试；

[0073]  $\Delta \epsilon$  表示介电各向异性, $\Delta \epsilon = \epsilon_{//} - \epsilon_{\perp}$ ,其中, $\epsilon_{//}$ 为平行于分子轴的

介电常数,  $\epsilon_{\perp}$  为垂直于分子轴的介电常数, 测试条件为  $25 \pm 0.5^{\circ}\text{C}$ , 20 微米平行盒, INSTEC:ALCT-IR1 测试;

[0074]  $\gamma$  表示旋转粘度 ( $\text{mPa} \cdot \text{s}$ ), 测试条件为  $25 \pm 0.5^{\circ}\text{C}$ , 20 微米平行盒, INSTEC:ALCT-IR1 测试;

[0075]  $\tau$  (25, ms) 表示响应时间, 的测试仪器为 DMS-501, 测试条件为  $25 \pm 0.5^{\circ}\text{C}$ , 测试盒为 3.3 微米 IPS 测试盒, 电极间距和电极宽度均为 10 微米, 摩擦方向与电极夹角为  $10^{\circ}$ ; TN 模式测试盒为 TN-4.0um-L。

[0076]  $V_{\text{th}}$  (25, V) 表示阈值电压 (V), 表示透过率为 10% 时的电压, 测试设备 DMS501, 测试条件为  $25 \pm 0.5^{\circ}\text{C}$ , 测试盒为 3.3 微米 IPS 测试盒, 电极间距和电极宽度均为 10 微米, 摩擦方向与电极夹角为  $10^{\circ}$ ; TN 模式测试盒为 TN-4.0um-L。

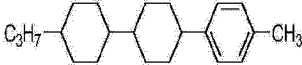
[0077]  $\tau$  (-30, ms) 表示响应时间 (ms), 的测试仪器为 DMS-501, 测试条件为  $-30 \pm 1.0^{\circ}\text{C}$ , 测试盒为 3.3 微米 IPS 测试盒, 电极间距和电极宽度均为 10 微米, 摩擦方向与电极夹角为  $10^{\circ}$ ; TN 模式测试盒为 TN-4.0um-L。

[0078]  $V_{\text{th}}$  (-30, V) 表示阈值电压 (V), 表示透过率为 10% 时的电压, 测试设备 DMS501, 测试条件为  $-30 \pm 1.0^{\circ}\text{C}$ , 测试盒为 3.3 微米 IPS 测试盒, 电极间距和电极宽度均为 10 微米, 摩擦方向与电极夹角为  $10^{\circ}$ ; TN 模式测试盒为 TN-4.0um-L。

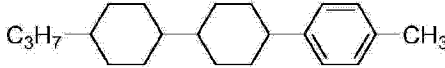
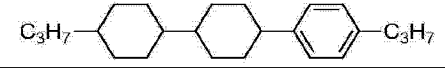
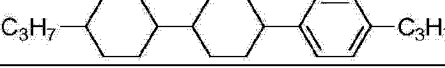
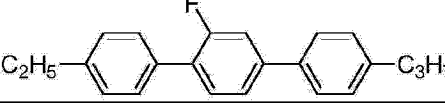
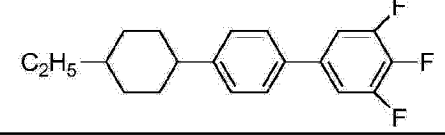
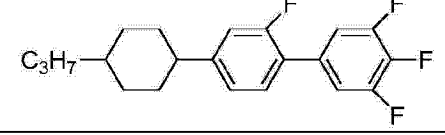
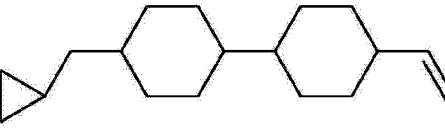
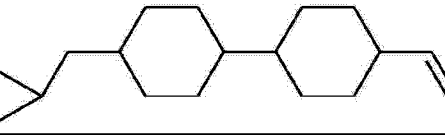
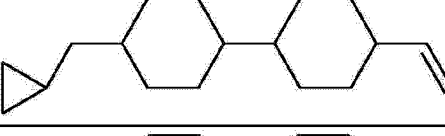

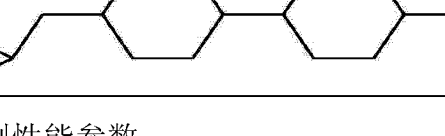
[0079]  $\Delta V$  为阈值变化率 (%),  $\Delta V = [V_{\text{th}}(-30) - V_{\text{th}}(25)] / V_{\text{th}}(25)$ , 为常温 ( $25^{\circ}\text{C}$ ) 和低温 ( $-30^{\circ}\text{C}$ ) 的阈值变化率。

[0080] 对比实施例

[0081]

序号	单体结构	质量百分比 (%)
1		46

[0082]

2		3
3		4
4		2
5		4
6		2
7		4
8		3
9		5
10		5
11		19
12		3

[0083] 对比实施例性能参数

[0084]

S-N(°C)	≤ -40
Cp(°C)	100
$\gamma_1$ (mPa · s)	94
$\Delta n$	0.101

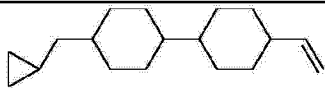

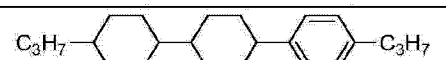
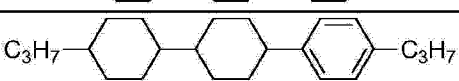
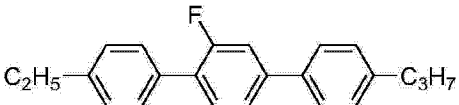
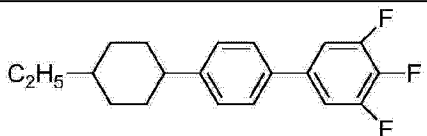
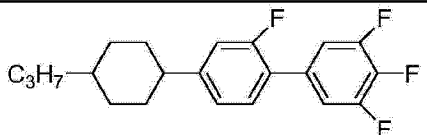
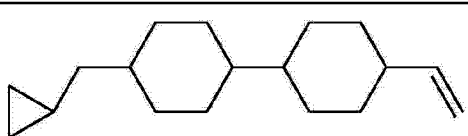
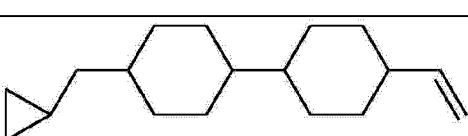
[0085]

$\Delta \epsilon$	7.0
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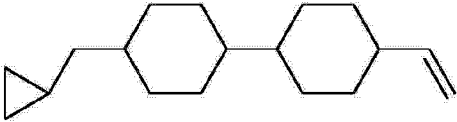
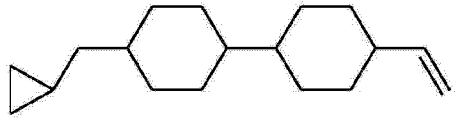
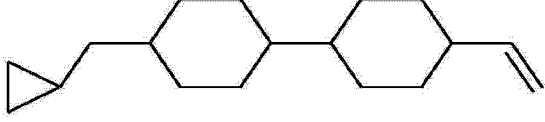
$\tau$ (25, ms)	28.3
$V_{th}$ (25, V)	1.70
$\tau$ (-30, ms)	722.5
$V_{th}$ (-30, V)	2.50
$\Delta V$ (%)	47

[0086] 实施例 1 配方组成

[0087]

序号	单体结构	归属组分	质量百分比 (%)
1		I	46
2		III	3
3		III	4
4		III	2
5		III	4
6		II	2
7		II	4
8		II	3
9		II	5

[0088]

10		II	5
11		II	19
12		II	3

[0089] 实施例 1 性能参数

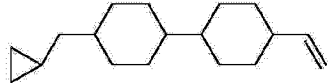
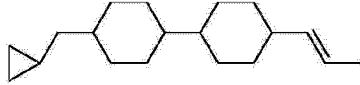

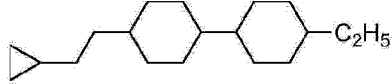
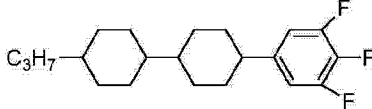
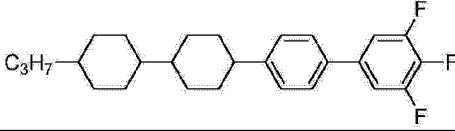
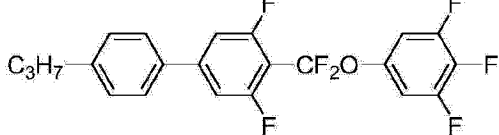
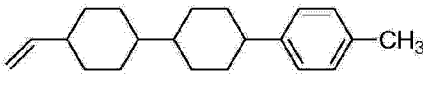
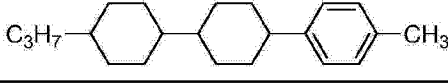
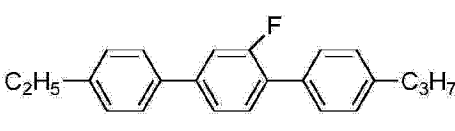
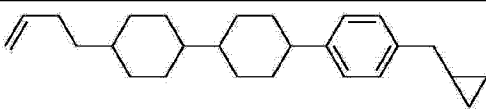
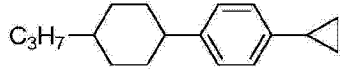
[0090]

S-N(°C)	≤ -50
Cp(°C)	100
$\gamma_1$ (mPa·s)	93
$\Delta n$	0.102
$\Delta \epsilon$	7.1
$\tau$ (25, ms)	27.6
$V_{th}$ (25, V)	1.71
$\tau$ (-30, ms)	546.4
$V_{th}$ (-30, V)	2.19
$\Delta V$ (%)	28

[0091] 由实施例 1 和对比实施例的比较可以看出,在实施例 1 中用含有环丙基的结构替换了对比实施例中序号 1 的直链烷基结构作为溶剂类单体,混晶在低温的表现有明显的提升,主要表现在阈值变化率  $\Delta V$  (%) 变低,由 47%降低到 28%,阈值变化率小了,在不改变驱动电压的情况下,响应时间也有明显的提升,液晶显示器在低温的显示性能被整体提高了,同时 S-N 转变点降低,拓宽了液晶的使用温度,更适宜在车载等工控或者室外显示设备上使用。

[0092] 实施例 2 配方组成

[0093]

单体结构	归属组分	质量百分比 (%)
	I	31
	I	9
	I	17
	I	13
	II	3
	II	3
	II	4
	III	6
	III	5
	III	4
	IV	3
	IV	2

[0094] 实施例 2 性能参数

[0095]

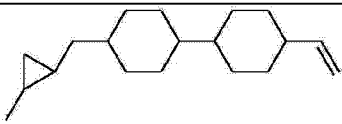
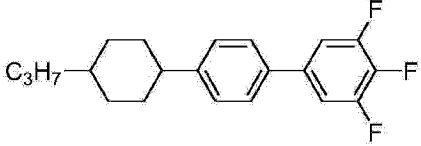
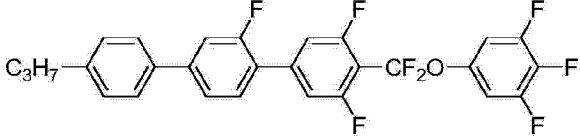
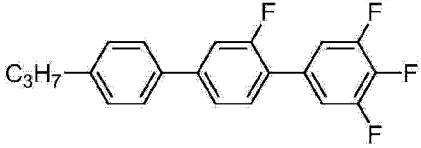
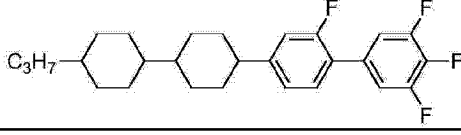
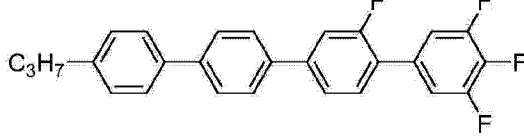
S-N (°C)	≤ -50
Cp (°C)	92

[0096]

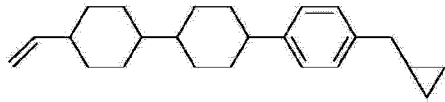
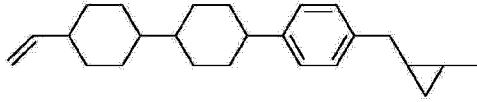
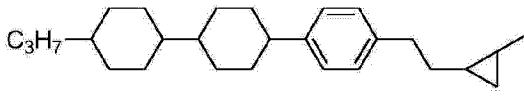
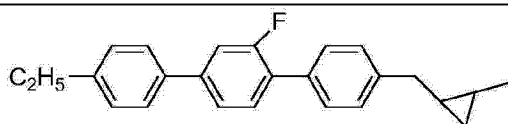
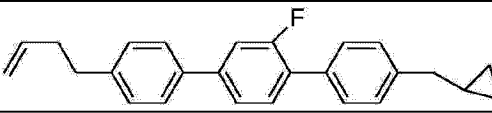
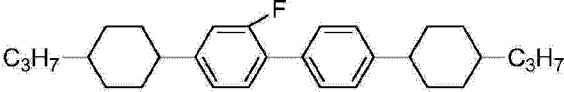
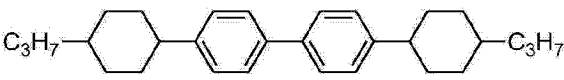
$\gamma$ 1 (mPa · s)	87
$\Delta n$	0.099
$\Delta \epsilon$	5.1
$\tau$ (25, ms)	33.6
$V_{th}$ (25, V)	2.41
$\tau$ (-30, ms)	646.4
$V_{th}$ (-30, V)	2.96
$\Delta V$ (%)	23

[0097] 实施例 3 配方组成

[0098]

单体结构	归属组分	质量百分比 (%)
	I	5
	II	24
	II	7
	II	3
	II	5
	II	1

[0099]

	IV	13
	IV	14
	IV	8
	IV	7
	IV	8
	V	2
	V	3

[0100] 实施例 3 性能参数

[0101]

S-N(°C)	≤ -50
Cp(°C)	105
$\gamma_1$ (mPa · s)	97
$\Delta n$	0.110
$\Delta \epsilon$	6.4
$\tau$ (25, ms)	35.6
$V_{th}$ (25, V)	2.21
$\tau$ (-30, ms)	689.1
$V_{th}$ (-30, V)	2.85
$\Delta V$ (%)	29

[0102] 实施例 4 配方组成

[0103]

单体结构	归属组分	质量百分比 (%)
	I	5
	I	20
	II	11
	II	9
	II	6
	II	7
	II	5
	II	4
	II	5
	II	12
	II	5
	II	6
	III	2

[0104]

	III	3
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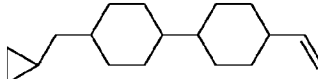
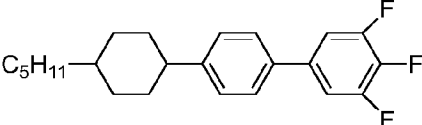
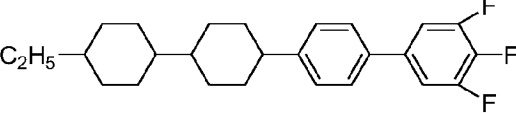
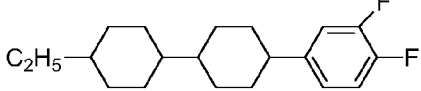
[0105] 实施例 4 性能参数

[0106]

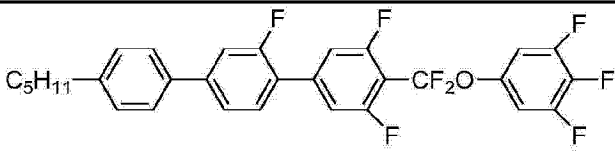
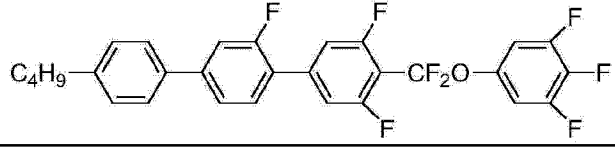

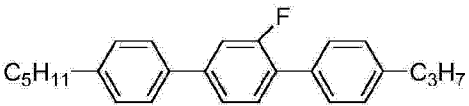
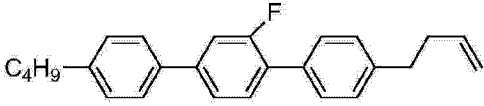
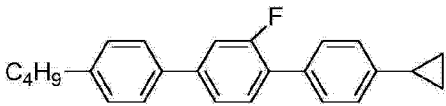
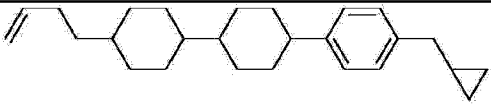
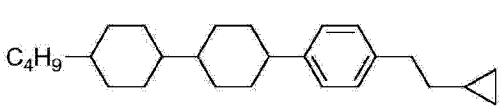
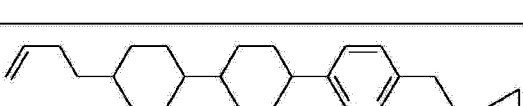
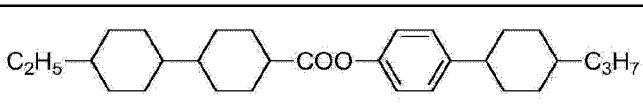
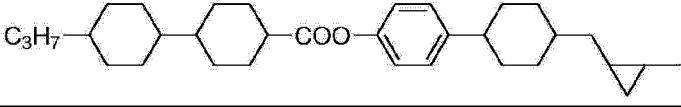
S-N(°C)	≤ -50
Cp(°C)	100
$\gamma$ 1 (mPa·s)	97
$\Delta n$	0.106
$\Delta \epsilon$	11.4
$\tau$ (25, ms)	30.6
$V_{th}$ (25, V)	1.45
$\tau$ (-30, ms)	581.6
$V_{th}$ (-30, V)	1.83
$\Delta V$ (%)	26

[0107] 实施例 5 配方组成

[0108]

单体结构	归属组分	质量百分比 (%)
	I	10
	II	6
	II	7
	II	5

[0109]

	II	6
	II	6
	III	11
	III	7
	III	8
	IV	8
	IV	5
	IV	9
	IV	2
	V	5
	VI	5

[0110] 实施例 5 性能参数

[0111]

S-N(°C)	≤ -50
Cp(°C)	110
$\gamma$ 1 (mPa·s)	98

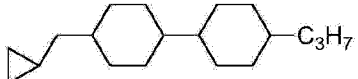
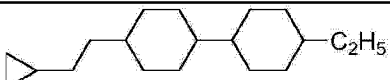
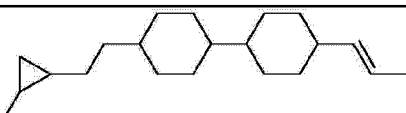
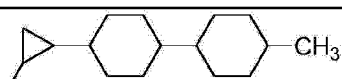
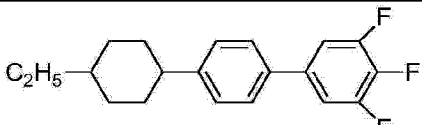
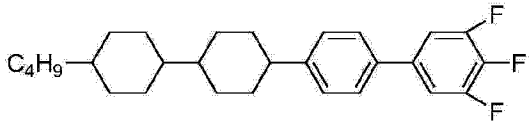
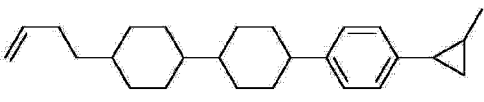
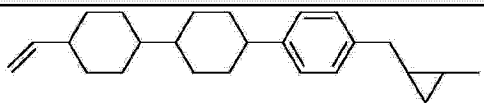
[0112]

$\Delta n$	0.108
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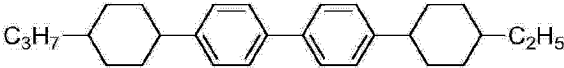
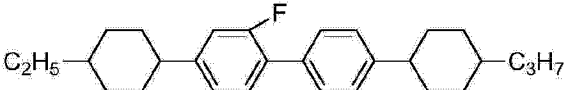
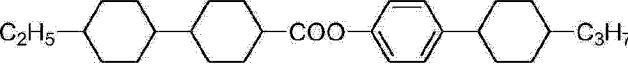
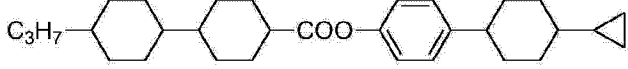
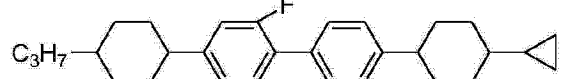
$\Delta \varepsilon$	8.4
$\tau$ (25, ms)	31.6
$V_{th}$ (25, V)	1.62
$\tau$ (-30, ms)	567.3
$V_{th}$ (-30, V)	2.02
$\Delta V$ (%)	25

[0113] 实施例 6 配方组成

[0114]

单体结构	归属组分	质量百分比 (%)
	I	15
	I	21
	I	8
	I	9
	II	17
	II	5
	IV	1
	IV	4

[0115]

	V	2
	V	4
	V	6
	VI	4
	VI	4

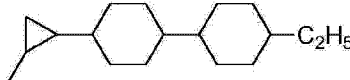
[0116] 实施例 6 性能参数

[0117]

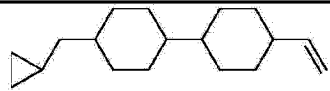

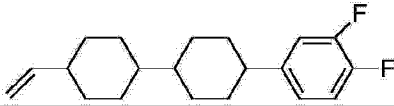
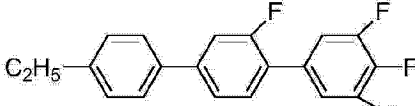
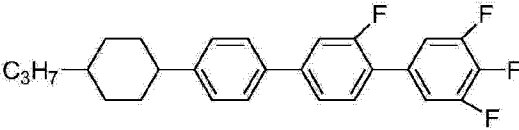
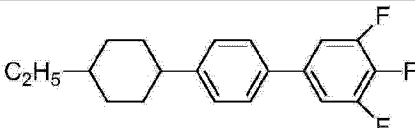
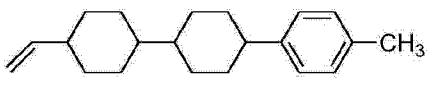
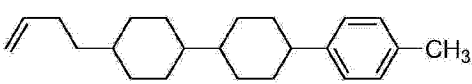

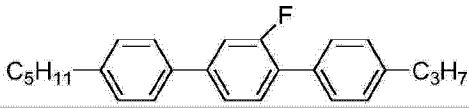
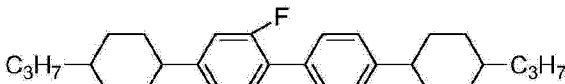
S-N (°C)	≤ -50
Cp (°C)	120
γ 1 (mPa · s)	104
Δ n	0.102
Δ ε	7.4
τ (25, ms)	36.6
V <sub>th</sub> (25, V)	1.73
τ (-30, ms)	711.6
V <sub>th</sub> (-30, V)	2.23
Δ V (%)	29

[0118] 实施例 7 配方组成

[0119]

单体结构	归属组分	质量百分比 (%)
	I	14

[0120]

	I	23
	I	5
	II	9
	II	11
	II	7
	II	9
	III	4
	III	8
	III	2
	III	5
	V	3

[0121] 实施例 7 性能参数

[0122]

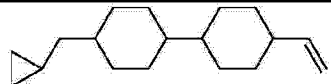
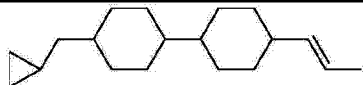
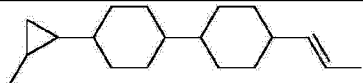

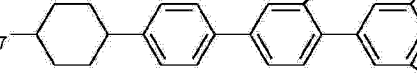
S-N(°C)	≤ -50
C <sub>p</sub> (°C)	108
γ <sub>1</sub> (mPa·s)	106
Δn	0.111

[0123]

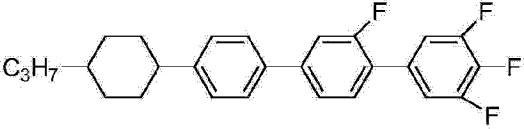
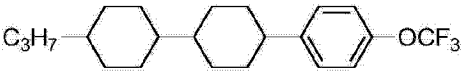
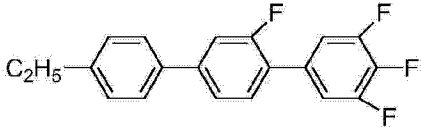
$\Delta \varepsilon$	9.0
$\tau$ (25, ms)	33.8
$V_{th}$ (25, V)	1.53
$\tau$ (-30, ms)	721.6
$V_{th}$ (-30, V)	1.95
$\Delta V$ (%)	27

[0124] 实施例 8 配方组成

[0125]

单体结构	归属组分	质量百分比 (%)
	I	14
	I	23
	I	5
	I	4
	I	8
	II	9
	II	11
	II	7
	II	9

[0126]

	II	2
	II	5
	II	3

[0127] 实施例 8 性能参数

[0128]

S-N(°C)	≤ -50
Cp(°C)	102
γ 1(mPa·s)	101
Δn	0.110
Δε	8.8
τ(25, ms)	31.8
V <sub>th</sub> (25, V)	1.55
τ(-30, ms)	681.7
V <sub>th</sub> (-30, V)	1.85
ΔV(%)	19

[0129] 由实施例 1~8 可知,本发明的具有通式 I 的环丙基类结构的液晶组合物,具有较宽的向列相温度范围,并且环丙基结构的引入较直链烷基可明显的降低低温阈值变化率,满足液晶组合物的宽温应用,适用于 TN-TFT、IPS-TFT、FFS-TFT 和 OCB 模式的显示器。

[0130] 本发明虽然仅仅列举了上述 8 个实施例的具体物质和配比质量百分比,并对组成的液晶组合物的性能进行了测试,但是本发明的液晶组合物可以在上述实施例的基础上,利用本发明所涉及的通式 I、II、III、IV、V、VI 所代表的化合物、以及通式 I、II、III、IV、V、VI 的优选的化合物进行进一步拓展和修改,均能达到本发明的目的。