



For two-letter codes and other abbreviations, refer to the "Guidance Notes on Codes and Abbreviations" appearing at the beginning of each regular issue of the PCT Gazette.

MULTI-LAYERED COMPENSATION FILM USING SPECIFIED T_g
MATERIAL

FIELD OF THE INVENTION

The present invention relates to a multilayer optical compensator for liquid crystal displays. The invention also relates to a process for making such a compensator and liquid crystal displays using the compensator.

BACKGROUND OF THE INVENTION

Liquid crystals are widely used for electronic displays. In these display systems, a liquid crystal cell is typically situated between a polarizer and an analyzer. An incident light polarized by the polarizer passes through a liquid crystal cell and is affected by the molecular orientation of the liquid crystal, which can be altered by the application of a voltage across the cell. The altered light goes into the analyzer. By employing this principle, the transmission of light from an external source including ambient light, can be controlled. The energy required to achieve this control is generally much less than required for the luminescent materials used in other display types such as cathode ray tubes (CRT). Accordingly, liquid crystal technology is used for a number of electronic imaging devices, including but not limited to digital watches, calculators, portable computers, and electronic games for which light-weight, low-power consumption and long-operating life are important features.

Contrast, color reproduction, and stable gray scale intensities are important quality attributes for electronic displays, which employ liquid crystal technology. The primary factor limiting the contrast of a liquid crystal display (LCD) is the propensity for light to "leak" through liquid crystal elements or cells, which are in the dark or "black" pixel state. Furthermore, the leakage and hence contrast of a liquid crystal display are also dependent on the direction from which the display screen is viewed ("viewing angle"). Typically the optimum contrast is observed only within a narrow viewing angle range centered about the normal incidence to the display and falls off rapidly as the viewing direction deviates from the display normal. In color displays, the leakage problem not only degrades

the contrast but also causes color or hue shifts with an associated degradation of color reproduction.

LCDs are quickly replacing CRTs as monitors for desktop computers and other office or household appliances. It is also expected that the number of LCD television monitors with a larger screen size will sharply increase in the near future. However, unless problems of viewing angle dependence such as hue shift, degradation in contrast, and an inversion of brightness are solved, the LCD's application as a replacement of the traditional CRT will be limited.

A Vertically-Aligned liquid crystal display (VA-LCD) offers an extremely high contrast ratio for normal incident light. FIG. 2A and FIG. 2B are the schematics of a VA liquid crystal cell in OFF 201 and ON 203 states. In its OFF state, the liquid crystal optic axis 205 is almost perpendicular to the substrate 207, FIG. 2A. With an applied voltage, the optic axis 205 is tilted away from the cell normal, FIG. 2B. In the OFF state, light in the normal direction 209 does not see the birefringence of the liquid crystal layer, yielding a dark state that is close to that of orthogonally crossed polarizers. However, obliquely propagated light 211 picks up retardation from the liquid crystal layer, producing light leakage. This results in a poor contrast ratio in some viewing angle range.

A bend aligned nematic liquid crystal display, also referred as an Optically Compensated Bend Liquid Crystal Display (OCB-LCD) uses a nematic liquid crystal cell based on the symmetric bend state. In its actual operation, the brightness of the display using the bend aligned nematic liquid crystal cell is controlled by an applied voltage or field that leads to a different degree in the bend orientation within the cell as shown in FIG. 3A (OFF) 301 and FIG.3B (ON) 303. In both states, the liquid crystal optic axis 305 takes on a symmetric bend state around the cell middle plane 307. In the ON state, the optic axis becomes substantially perpendicular to the cell plane except near the cell substrates 309. OCB mode offers faster response speed that is suitable to the liquid crystal display television (LCD-TV) application. It also has advantages in viewing angle characteristic (VAC) over conventional displays, such as Twisted Nematic liquid crystal display (TN-LCD)

The above-mentioned two modes, due to their superiority over the

conventional TN-LCD, are expected to dominate the high-end application such as LCD-TV. However, practical applications of both OCB-LCDs and VA-LCDs require optical compensating means to optimize the VAC. In both modes, due to the birefringence of liquid crystal and the crossed polarizers, VAC suffers deterioration in contrast when the displays are viewed from oblique angles. The use of biaxial films has been suggested to compensate the OCB (US 6,108,058) and VA (JP1999-95208) LCDs. In both modes, liquid crystals align sufficiently perpendicular to the plane of the cell in ON (OCB) or OFF (VA) states. This state gives positive out-of-plane retardation, R_{th} , thus the compensation films have to have sufficiently large negative R_{th} for satisfactory optical compensation. The need for a biaxial film with a large R_{th} is also common for Super Twisted Nematic Liquid Crystal Display (STN-LCD).

Several methods of manufacturing biaxial films with a sufficient negative value of R_{th} suitable for compensating LCD modes such as OCB, VA and STN have been suggested.

US 2001/0026338 discloses the use of a retardation-increasing agent in combination with triacetylcellulose (TAC). The retardation-increasing agent is chosen from aromatic compounds having at least two benzene rings. By stretching the agent-doped-TAC, one can generate both R_{th} and in-plane retardation, R_{in} . However, one problem with this method is the amount of the doping agent required. To generate the desired effects of increasing R_{th} and R_{in} , the necessary amount of agent can be high enough to cause unwanted coloration, or movement (diffusion) of the agent into other layers in the LCD with a resulting loss of R_{th} and R_{in} and undesired chemistry in these adjacent layers. Also, with this method it is difficult to control the values of R_{th} and R_{in} independently.

Sasaki et al. proposes (US2003/0086033) the use of cholesteric liquid crystal disposed on a positively birefringent thermoplastic substrate. The pitch of the cholesteric liquid crystal (CHLC) is shorter than the wavelength of the visible light, thus properly aligned CHLC exhibits form birefringence giving negative R_{th} . R_{in} is controlled by adjusting the stretching amount of the thermoplastic substrate. The method enables one to adjust R_{th} and R_{in} separately. However, the use of short pitch CHLC not only makes the manufacturing cost

high but also complicates the processing due to the alignment procedure.

JP2002-210766 discloses the use of propionyl or butyryl substituted TAC. They show higher birefringence than ordinary TAC. Thus, by biaxially stretching the substituted TAC film, one can generate R_{in} and R_{th} . The method does not require any additional coating or layer, but it suffers from a difficulty of independent control of R_{in} and R_{th} .

Wada et al. (EP09544013A1) disclose an optical compensator including an optically compensating film that is laminated to an optically isotropic film using, for example, a urethane adhesive. Wada teach that only certain polymers are suitable for their optically compensating film, and in particular, teach that certain common, inexpensive materials such as polycarbonate and polystyrene should not be used.

Another promising type of LCD is the in-plane switching mode LCD. In the VA-LCD and OCB-LCD devices discussed above the electrodes are disposed on opposite sides of the LC layer, that is, on the opposing substrates. In contrast, in an in-plane switching mode LCD, electrodes are disposed on a same side of the LC layer, that is, on a same substrate. However, in order to improve oblique angle contrast, an in-plane switching device need for an optical compensator with a sufficiently large positive out-of-plane retardation R_{th} . In particular, multilayer compensators where the (R_{th}) of the multilayer compensator is more positive than +20nm would be useful in compensating in-plane switching (IPS) mode LCD's.

Thus, it is a problem to be solved to provide a multilayer optical compensator with independently controlled R_{th} and R_{in} that can be readily and inexpensively manufactured. Furthermore, it would be desirable to provide a multilayer optical compensator capable of a greater range of in-plane retardance, R_{in} .

SUMMARY OF THE INVENTION

In one aspect of the invention, a multilayer compensator includes one or more polymeric first layers and one or more polymeric second layers. The first layers include a polymer having an out-of-plane birefringence not more

negative than -0.005 and not more positive than $+0.005$. The second layers include an amorphous polymer having an out-of-plane birefringence more negative than -0.005 or more positive than $+0.005$. The overall in-plane retardation (R_{in}) of the multilayer compensator is greater than 20nm , and the out-of-plane retardation (R_{th}) of the multilayer compensator is either more negative than -20nm or more positive than $+20\text{nm}$. The amorphous polymer of the second layer(s) has a glass transition temperature (T_g) such that $110^\circ\text{C} \leq T_g \leq 180^\circ\text{C}$ when the R_{th} of the multilayer compensator is more negative than -20nm , and $110^\circ\text{C} \leq T_g \leq 160^\circ\text{C}$ when the R_{th} of the multilayer compensator is more positive than $+20\text{nm}$.

In another aspect of the invention, a method for forming a compensator comprises coating or co-casting one or more second layers that contain an amorphous polymer in a solvent, onto one or more first layers that contain a polymer, and stretching the first layers and second layers simultaneously. The polymer of the first layer(s) has an out-of-plane birefringence (Δn_{th}) not more negative than -0.005 and not more positive than $+0.005$. The amorphous polymer of the one or more second layers has an out-of-plane birefringence that is either more negative than -0.005 or more positive than $+0.005$. The overall in-plane retardation (R_{in}) of the multilayer compensator is greater than 20 nm , and the out-of-plane retardation (R_{th}) of the multilayer compensator is either more negative than -20 nm or more positive than $+20\text{ nm}$. The amorphous polymer of the second layer(s) has a glass transition temperature (T_g) such that $110^\circ\text{C} \leq T_g \leq 180^\circ\text{C}$ when the R_{th} of the multilayer compensator is more negative than -20 nm , and $110^\circ\text{C} \leq T_g \leq 160^\circ\text{C}$ when the R_{th} of the multilayer compensator is more positive than $+20\text{ nm}$.

BRIEF DESCRIPTION OF THE DRAWINGS

While the specification concludes with claims particularly pointing out and distinctly claiming the subject matter of the present invention, it is believed that the invention will be better understood from the following description when taken in conjunction with the accompanying drawings, wherein:

FIG.1 is a view of a typical layer with thickness d and x - y - z

coordinate system attached to the layer.

FIG. 2A and FIG. 2B are schematics showing, respectively, the typical ON and OFF state of the VA liquid crystal cell.

FIG. 3A and FIG. 3B are schematics showing, respectively, the typical ON and OFF states of the OCB liquid crystal cell.

FIG. 4A, FIG. 4B and FIG. 4C are elevation schematics of the multilayer optical compensator of the invention.

FIG. 5A, FIG. 5B and FIG. 5C are schematics of a liquid crystal display with multilayer optical compensators of the invention.

FIG. 6A illustrates a wide-angle X-ray diffraction pattern for the transmission mode of a highly ordered, non-amorphous material, FIG. 6B is a wide-angle X-ray diffraction pattern for the transmission mode of an amorphous polymer material, and FIG. 6C illustrates X-ray diffraction data of a stretched TAC layer alone (without coating) and a stretched tri-layer structure (with coating) of a TAC layer coated with polymers according to embodiments of the present invention.

DETAILED DESCRIPTION OF THE INVENTION

The following definitions apply to the description herein:

Optic axis refers to the direction in which propagating light does not see birefringence.

ON and OFF state refers to the state with and without applied voltage to the liquid crystal cell.

In-plane retardation, R_{in} , of a layer 101 shown in FIG. 1 is a quantity defined by $(n_x - n_y)d$, where n_x and n_y are indices of refraction in the direction of x and y . The x axis is taken as a direction of maximum index of refraction in the x - y plane and the y direction is perpendicular to the x axis. Thus R_{in} will always be a positive quantity. The x - y plane is parallel to the plane 103 of the layer. d is a thickness of the layer in the z -direction. The quantity $(n_x - n_y)$ is referred to as in-plane birefringence, Δn_{in} . It also will always have positive values. The values of Δn_{in} and R_{in} hereafter are given at wavelength $\lambda = 590\text{nm}$.

Out-of-plane retardation, R_{th} , of a layer 101 shown in FIG. 1,

herein, is a quantity defined by $[nz-(nx+ny)/2]d$. nz is the index of refraction in z -direction. The quantity $[nz-(nx+ny)/2]$ is referred to as out-of-plane birefringence, Δn_{th} . If $nz > (nx+ny)/2$, Δn_{th} is positive, thus the corresponding R_{th} is also positive. If $nz < (nx+ny)/2$, Δn_{th} is negative and R_{th} is also negative. The values of Δn_{th} and R_{th} hereafter are given at $\lambda=590\text{nm}$.

Amorphous means a lack of molecular order. Thus an amorphous polymer does not show molecular order as measured by techniques such as X-ray diffraction. This is demonstrated, by example only, by the contrasting graphic characteristics illustrated in FIGS. 6A and 6B. FIG. 6A illustrates a wide-angle X-ray diffraction pattern (transmission mode) of a rigid rod polymer, specifically a $(\text{BPDA-TFNB})_{0.5} - (\text{PMDA-TFMB})_{0.5}$ polyimide as referenced in U.S. Patent No. 5,344,916. FIG. 6B is a wide-angle X-ray diffraction pattern (transmission mode) of an amorphous polymer [poly(4,4'-hexafluoroisopropylidene-bisphenol-co-4,4'-(2-norbornylidene) bisphenol) terephthalate-co-isophthalate].

In FIG. 6A one observes the sharp X-ray peaks present at $2\theta = 17^\circ$ as shown in FIG 6A. These sharp peaks are indicators of distinct molecular order, which thus defines such polymers as not being amorphous. The non-amorphous state illustrated in FIG. 6A is appropriately described in U.S. Patent No. 5,344,916 as being a "rigid rod". Other non-amorphous states would include the liquid crystal state and the three dimensional crystalline state.

In contrast, in FIG. 6B one does not observe any sharp peaks, like that of FIG. 6A. One does see in FIG. 6B a slight rise in the background. This is the so-called "amorphous halo" which is a universal feature in the X-ray diffraction patterns of all amorphous materials. Even liquid water will produce an "amorphous halo." The intensity of the "amorphous halo" observed in an X-ray diffraction pattern will depend upon the thickness of the sample.

FIG. 6C illustrates X-ray diffraction data of a stretched TAC layer alone (just a first layer "without coating") and a stretched tri-layer structure (two first layers and one second layer, "with coating") of a TAC layer coated with polymers according to embodiments of the present invention. It can be seen that the polymer coating introduces no peaks in the data, thus evidencing the amorphous structure of the polymer coating.

Chromophore means an atom or group of atoms that serve as a unit in light adsorption. (*Modern Molecular Photochemistry* Nicholas J. Turro Editor, Benjamin/Cummings Publishing Co., Menlo Park, CA (1978) Pg 77). Typical chromophore groups include vinyl, carbonyl, amide, imide, ester, carbonate, aromatic (i.e. heteroaromatic or carbocyclic aromatic such as phenyl, naphthyl, biphenyl, thiophene, bisphenol), sulfone, and azo or combinations of these groups.

Non-visible chromophore means a chromophore that has an absorption maximum outside the range of 400-700nm.

Contiguous means that articles are in contact with each other. In two contiguous layers, one layer is in direct contact with the other. Thus, if a polymer layer is formed on the substrate by coating, the substrate and the polymer layers are contiguous.

Commonly assigned U.S. patent application 10/631,152, filed 31 July 2003, (attorney docket number 86622), is incorporated herein by reference. In that application, a multilayer optical compensator is disclosed in which at least one embodiment thereof is characterized by the provision of an amorphous polymer coated onto the surface of a previously stretched polymer support layer. The support layer is stretched to generate an in-plane retardation that is greater than 20nm.

Meanwhile, commonly assigned U.S. patent application 10/859,670, filed 3 June 2004, (attorney docket number 86826), is also incorporated herein by reference. In that application, multilayer optical compensators are disclosed at least partially characterized by simultaneous stretching of both (or all) layers of the multilayer optical compensator after the amorphous polymer layer has been coated onto the surface of the polymer support. The stretching can take place while the compensator is in a "wet" state, i.e., after co-casting (or coating) of the layers and prior to (or concurrently with) drying of the amorphous polymer. Alternately, or in addition, "dry" stretching can occur after the multilayer compensator has been cast and the amorphous polymer dried.

In various liquid crystal displays, it is desirable to modify the birefringence of polarizer stack layers, to optimize the viewing angle for the

complete screen system. The manufacturing methods of embodiments of the present invention, in combination with specific polymers, allow a basic sheet of triacetylcellulose (TAC) to be modified by one or more second layers (or co-cast) of amorphous polymer. The thickness of the TAC and the second layer polymer can be varied to provide a “tunable” package of optical properties. In dry-stretching, stresses applied to the sheet after manufacturing can control the in-plane (x,y) retardation and the thickness of the second layer polymer can control the out-of-plane retardation. This application of amorphous polymers can result in a simple way to create a useful sheet in a cost effective manner.

It has been found by the inventors that stretching (“active tenting”) of an already dried multilayer optical compensator can produce desirable amounts of in-plane anisotropy. As used herein, the term “machine direction” means a direction coincident with a casting direction of the film. Stretching can occur in the machine direction. Alternately, or in addition, stretching can occur in a direction perpendicular to the machine direction, which is referred to as the transverse direction. Stretching in both the machine and transverse directions can be done sequentially or simultaneously. Also alternatively, or in addition, stretching can occur obliquely relative to the transverse direction (i.e. in a diagonal fashion).

In particular, by stretching an already dried multilayer optical compensator it is possible to produce in-plane retardation values of up to 200 nm. The inventors have also recognized that it is beneficial to heat the already dried multilayer optical compensator above the glass-transition temperature, T_g , of at least the first layers during the stretching process. Furthermore, it has been determined by the inventors that heating a TAC first layer above a temperature of about 180°C during the stretching process may impair its optical characteristics. Accordingly, each layer of the multilayer optical compensator beneficially should have a T_g that is less than 180°C, and even more preferably, less than 160°C.

Furthermore, if the T_g value is too low for one or more layers, the dimensional stability of the multilayer compensator may be inadequate when the film is applied to an LCD device. However, if all of the layers have T_g values greater than 100°C, and beneficially greater than 110°C, then the dimensional

stability will be adequate.

Accordingly, disclosed herein are a class of multilayer optical compensators at least partially characterized by amorphous polymer second layers that have glass-transition temperatures, T_g , such that $110^\circ\text{C} \leq T_g \leq 180^\circ\text{C}$ when the R_{th} of the multilayer compensator is negative (e.g., more negative than -20 nm), and $100^\circ\text{C} \leq T_g \leq 160^\circ\text{C}$ when the R_{th} of the multilayer compensator is positive (e.g., more positive than $+20$ nm).

Multilayer compensators where the out-of-plane retardation (R_{th}) of the multilayer compensator is more negative than -20nm would be useful in compensating vertically aligned (VA) mode LCD's. Multilayer compensators where the out-of-plane retardation (R_{th}) of the multilayer compensator is more positive than $+20\text{nm}$ would be useful in compensating in-plane switching (IPS) mode LCD's.

In the experiments as explained in more detail below, $80 \mu\text{m}$ of tri acetyl cellulose (TAC) polymer (typically 2.86 acetyl substitution, and a molecular weight of $220,000 \text{ g/mol}$) was produced via a solvent casting process with appropriate addenda. One first layer was coated on the TAC film using various polymer compositions as listed in Table A below.

TABLE A

B-1	Celvol 103 (Celanese)
B-2	Eastek 1100 Alcohol Free (Eastman) + Elvanol 52-22 (Dupont)
B-3	Elvanol 52-22

After drying, a birefringent second layer comprising a polycarbonate (PC) was further coated on the above-coated film using conventional coating methods. The various PCs that were coated are listed in Table B below (the source of each polycarbonate is indicated in parentheses) with the corresponding glass transition temperature (T_g) as measured using differential scanning calorimetry (DSC).

TABLE B

	Material (2 nd Layer)	T _g (°C)
PC-1	LEXAN® 131-112(GE)	150
PC-2	MAKROLON® DPI-1265 (Bayer)	145
PC-3	APEC® 1803 (Bayer)	180
PC-4	PANLITE® AD5503(Teijin)	145
PC-5	HYLEX® (Entec)	162
PC-6	MAKROLON® 5705(Bayer)	160
PC-7	LEXAN® 141-112(GE)	147

All of the polymers in Table B were dissolved in methylene chloride or methylene chloride and methanol mixtures and coated onto the first coated layer on the TAC substrate.

The out of plane retardation (R_{th}) of an 80 μ m TAC sheet varies typically from approximately -80 nm to an annealed value of about -40 nm. The TAC R_{th} can be manipulated by changes in the casting surface time and temperature in the restrained heating section but generally the levels of in-plane and out-plane retardation achievable with TAC film are limited. Increase in both retardation components requires application of an appropriate birefringent second layer to the TAC substrate.

The birefringent second layer of an amorphous polymer requires rapid drying to retain its birefringence. When the drying is relatively rapid the solvent from the drying TAC sheet does not soften the second layer sufficiently to allow relaxation of the polymer molecules. The thickness of the second polymer layer can be varied to control the optical properties of the multilayered compensator. The R_{in} of the birefringent second layer comprising the amorphous polymer, and hence the R_{in} of the multilayered film, can be manipulated by changes in the stretching extent (stretch ratio) and temperature applied during a stretching step following the application of the second layer by coating or by other means such as lamination.

Stretching can be accomplished by means of a drawing frame such as a tenter frame whereby the coated film is pre-heated to a desired temperature

and then fed to edge restraint belts. The edge belts are two endless belts, which are brought together to form a serpentine path, with the drying film clamped between the two belts using appropriate clamping mechanism. These belts are described in US Patent No. 6,152,345 and US Patent No. 6,108,930, the contents of which are incorporated herein by reference. The film is then drawn widthwise, in the transverse direction, thereby orienting the multilayered film in the transverse direction. The ratio of the final to the initial width of the drawn film is the stretch ratio. Drawing in the machine direction (machine direction orientation) can be accomplished by passing the heated film through a pair of rollers moving at variable speeds. The ratio of the linear speeds of the rollers is the corresponding stretch ratio. These drawing steps can be combined simultaneously or sequentially, to achieve biaxial drawing of the film.

Drawing can be achieved also if the coated film is not completely dry. In this so-called "wet" stretching the film is drawn while still containing solvent, which is removed during or after stretching. If the edges of the film are simply held during the drying step some orientation and in-plane retardation can be generated during the drying step due to the restraint applied on the shrinking film. This is not tentering in the intentional, active stretching sense, but merely the restraining of shrinkage forces as the polymer sheet dries. It shall be referred to as "passive tentering".

In the examples disclosed above, the films were stretched by dry stretching methods, i.e., a dried composite film was stretched uniaxially on a film stretcher using two stretching modes as indicated in Table C below. The stretching was done at elevated temperatures. However, it should be understood that the invention is not limited to films stretched uniaxially on a film stretcher using the two stretching modes of Table C.

TABLE C

S-1	uniaxial unconstrained
S-2	uniaxial constrained

In the uniaxial unconstrained stretching mode (S-1) the composite film was held in one direction, heated to a temperature and stretched along the held direction to a desired stretch ratio (strain). The stretch ratio is defined as the ratio of the final dimension after stretching to the initial dimension prior to stretching. This stretching mode is similar to machine direction orientation. In the uniaxial constrained mode (S-2) the film was held in both directions, heated to a temperature and stretched in one of the held direction to a desired stretch ratio. This stretching mode is very similar to tentering. The composite film was then cooled to room temperature before the tension was removed. The in-plane (R_{in}) and out-of-plane (R_{th}) retardations were measured using the M-2000V Spectroscopic Ellipsometer (Woolam Co.). The final thickness of the stretched exemplary multilayered films was approximately 80 μm .

The conditions used to prepare the exemplary composite films are listed in the Table D below.

TABLE D

Example	First Coated Layer (FCL)	Thickness of FCL (μm)	Second Coated Layer (SCL)	Thickness of SCL (μm)	Stretch Temp. ($^{\circ}\text{C}$)	Stretching Mode	Stretch Ratio
1	B-1	1.8	PC-1	6	140	S-2	1.1
2	B-1	1.8	PC-1	6	140	S-2	1.2
3	B-1	1.8	PC-1	6	155	S-2	1.1
4	B-1	1.8	PC-1	6	155	S-2	1.2
5	B-1	1.8	PC-1	6	155	S-2	1.3
6	B-1	1.8	PC-1	6	155	S-2	1.35
7	B-2	2	PC-2	6	140	S-2	1.2
8	B-2	2	PC-3	6	140	S-1	1.2
9	B-2	2	PC-4	6	140	S-1	1.2
10	B-2	2	PC-5	2	140	S-1	1.2
11	B-2	2	PC-5	6	140	S-1	1.2
12	B-2	2	PC-7	6	140	S-1	1.2
13	B-2	2	PC-1	6	140	S-1	1.2
14	B-2	2	PC-6	10	140	S-1	1.2
15	B-2	2	PC-6	10	165	S-1	1.2

16	B-3	2.5	PC-1	10	155	S-2	1.2
17	B-1	2.5	PC-1	10	155	S-2	1.2

The resulting in-plane retardation (R_{in}) and out-of-plane retardation (R_{th}) values at a wavelength of 590 nm for the above exemplary films are listed in Table E below.

TABLE E

Example	R_{in} (nm)	R_{th} (nm)
1	44	-124
2	63	-159
3	29	-84
4	51	-108
5	65	-125
6	80	-142
7	54	-142
8	93	-138
9	55	-123
10	66	-111
11	102	-157
12	80	-147
13	89	-150
14	94	-153
15	86	-109
16	67	-128
17	76	-131

The out-of-plane birefringence for the second layers in the above examples ranges from -0.006 (Example 3) to -0.016 (Example 11). A comparative film was made by stretching an 80 μm TAC film at a stretch ratio of 1.3 and a temperature of 150°C in a uniaxially constrained mode (S-1). The stretched TAC film has R_{in} value of 28 nm and an R_{th} of -34 nm (corresponding to an out-plane birefringence of -0.0005). These values would not be sufficient to

provide adequate compensation for VA-mode LCD.

It is shown in the above examples that a composite film comprising a thin polycarbonate layer can attain R_{in} values in the range of approximately 30 to 100 nm and R_{th} values in the range of -100 nm to -160 nm. These values fall in a range wherein effective compensation of VA-mode LCD's is possible. The values of R_{in} and R_{th} can be further adjusted through changes in the thickness of the birefringent second layer, the stretching temperature, the stretch ratio, and the stretching mode.

The techniques described above allow for the manufacture of multilayer compensators described next. That is, these methods can provide a multilayer compensator comprising one or more polymeric first layers and one or more polymeric second layers, wherein the first layers comprise a polymer having an out-of-plane birefringence (Δn_{th}) not more negative than -0.005 and not more positive than +0.005, and the second layers comprise an amorphous polymer having an out-of-plane birefringence more negative than -0.005 or more positive than +0.005. The overall in-plane retardation (R_{in}) of the multilayer compensator is greater than 20nm and the out-of-plane retardation (R_{th}) of the multilayer compensator is more negative than -20 nm or more positive than +20 nm. Optionally, two or more of the first and the second layers are contiguous.

Beneficially, a first layer is made from polymer film that has an out-of-plane birefringence (Δn_{th}) not more negative than -0.005 and not more positive than +0.005. Examples of such polymers include: cellulosics, such as triacetyl cellulose (TAC), cellulose diacetate, cellulose acetate butyrate; cyclic polyolefin; acrylic; polyarylate containing fluorine groups; and other polymers known to those skilled in the art.

A combined thickness of the second layers is preferably less than 30 micrometers, more preferably from 1.0 to 10 micrometers, and even more preferably from 1 to 8 micrometers.

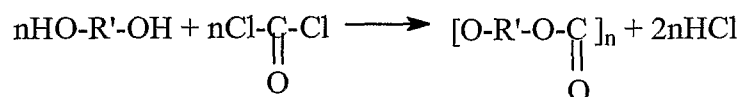
The overall in-plane retardation (R_{in}) of the multilayer compensator is beneficially between 21 nm and 200 nm, more beneficially between 25 nm and 150 nm, and even more preferably between 30 and 100 nm.

A combined thickness of the first and second layers is preferably

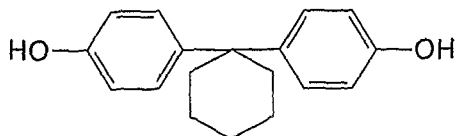
less than 200 micrometers, more preferably from 40 to 150 micrometers, and even more preferably from 60 to 110 micrometers.

In the case where the out-of-plane retardation (R_{th}) of the multilayer compensator is more negative than -20 nm, at least one second layer includes an amorphous polymer containing in the backbone a non-visible chromophore group and has a T_g such that, $110^\circ\text{C} \leq T_g \leq 180^\circ\text{C}$. The amorphous polymer may include pendant cycloaliphatic groups. For example, the cycloaliphatic groups may be at least one selected from the group of cyclopentane, cyclohexane, norbornene, hexahydro-4,7-methanoindan-5-ylidene, adamantane, and any of the forgoing having fluorine substitution for at least one hydrogen atom. Further, the amorphous polymer may contain in the backbone a nonvisible chromophore containing a vinyl, carbonyl, amide, imide, ester, carbonate, aromatic, sulfone, or azo, phenyl, naphthyl, biphenyl, bisphenol, or thiophene group.

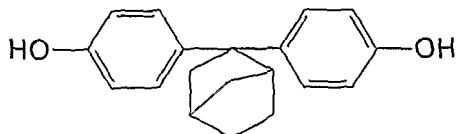
In particular, polycarbonates are suitable polymers for the second layers. These materials are condensation polymers prepared typically, but not exclusively, from reacting phosgene with one or more diols (e.g., bis-phenols):



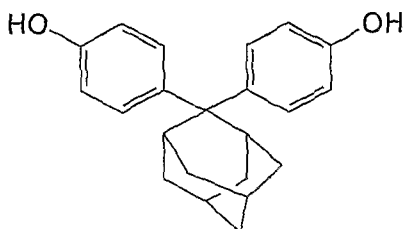
Examples of diol structures suitable for use in the second layers include the following:



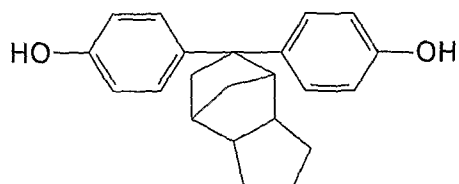
4,4'-cyclohexylidenebisphenol



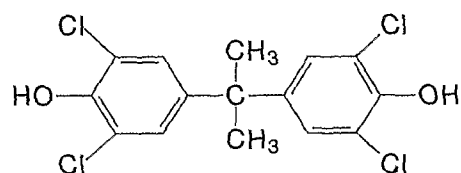
4,4'-norbornylidenebisphenol



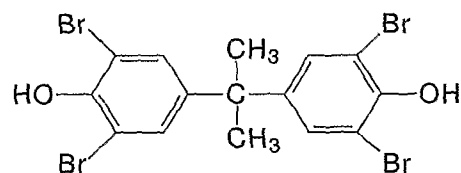
4,4'-(2,2'-adamantandiyl)diphenol



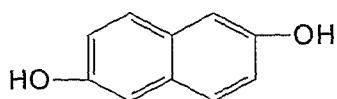
4,4'-(hexahydro-4,7-methanoindane-5-ylidene)bisphenol



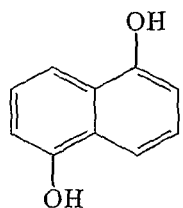
4,4'-isopropylidene-2,2',6,6'-tetrachlorobisphenol



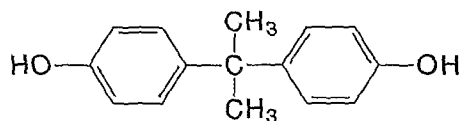
4,4'-isopropylidene-2,2',6,6'-tetrabromobisphenol



2,6-dihydroxynaphthalene



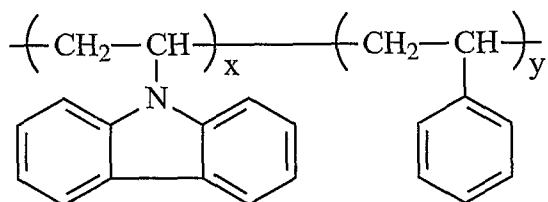
1,5-dihydroxynaphthalene



2,2-bis(4-hydroxy-phenyl) propane

In the case where the out-of-plane retardation (R_{th}) of the multilayer compensator is more positive than +20 nm, at least one second layer includes an amorphous polymer which contains off the backbone a non-visible chromophore group and has a glass transition temperature (T_g) such that $110^\circ\text{C} \leq T_g \leq 160^\circ\text{C}$. The non-visible chromophore group may include a carbonyl, amide, imide, ester, carbonate, phenyl, naphthyl, biphenyl, bisphenol, or thiophene group, or a heterocyclic or carbocyclic aromatic group. The amorphous polymer of the second layer may contain off the backbone a vinyl, carbonyl, amide, imide, ester, carbonate, aromatic, sulfone, or azo group. Examples of suitable polymers for the second layer include poly(4 vinylphenol), poly(4 vinylbiphenyl), poly(N-vinylcarbazole), poly(methylcarboxyphenylmethacrylamide), poly[(1-acetylidazol-3-ylcarbonyloxy)ethylene], poly(phthalimidoethylene), poly(4-(1-hydroxy-1-methylpropyl)styrene), poly(2-hydroxymethylstyrene), poly(2-dimethylaminocarbonylstyrene), poly(2-phenylaminocarbonylstyrene), poly(3-(4-biphenyl)styrene), poly(4-(4-biphenyl)styrene), poly(4-cyanophenyl methacrylate), poly(2,6-dichlorostyrene), poly(perfluorostyrene), poly(2,4-diisopropylstyrene), poly(2,5-diisopropylstyrene), and poly(2,4,6-trimethylstyrene) or copolymers of any two or more of the foregoing.

One specific example of the second layer, in the case where the out-of-plane retardation (R_{th}) of the multilayer compensator is more positive than +20nm, is presented below with the corresponding amorphous polymer and its structure.



Poly (N-vinylcarbazole-co-styrene)
($x = 51 \text{ mol\%}$ and $y = 49 \text{ mol\%}$)

Table F below shows the effect of stretch ratio on R_{in} and R_{th} of a multilayer optical compensator comprising a layer of $7\mu\text{m}$ of Poly (N-vinylcarbazole-co-styrene) as shown above where $x = 51$ mol% and $y = 49$ mol% [Coated from a 15% solids solution in toluene/methylene chloride] and a layer of $2\mu\text{m}$ polyurethane [Sancure 898]/polyester [Eastek 1100] blend coated on $80\mu\text{m}$ thick TAC. Poly (N-vinylcarbazole-co-styrene) where $x = 51$ mol% and $y = 49$ mol%, is a positively-birefringent material, i.e., a polymer capable of producing positive out-of-plane birefringence. The retardation is measured with an ellipsometer (model M2000V, J.A. Woollam Co.) at a wavelength of 590 nm.

It should be noted that while the in-plane retardations reported in these examples are listed as positive numbers, they are opposite in sign to the in-plane retardations produced by the negatively birefringent polymers listed in the previous examples (Examples 1 – 17). That is, the larger in-plane refractive index in these examples is perpendicular to the direction of stretching. The T_g of this polymer is 147°C as measured by differential scanning calorimetry (DSC). The multilayer films of these examples are prepared in an essentially identical manner as the films of Examples 1 – 17.

TABLE F

Stretch Ratio	Stretch Temp. ($^\circ\text{C}$)	R_{th} (nm)	R_{in} (nm)
1.05	135	+40	22
1.07	135	+45	35
1.10	135	+55	45

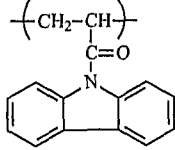
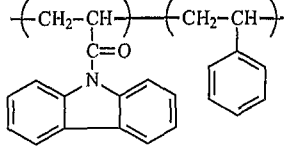
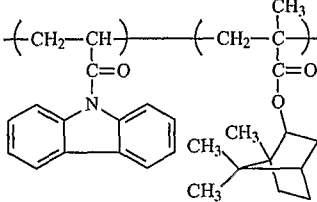
From Table F it is seen that a positively-birefringent polymer contained in the second layer can produce positive out-of-plane retardation in a multilayer compensator, which is potentially useful in compensating IPS-mode LCDs. The corresponding out-of-plane birefringence of the second layers in the films of Table F ranges from +0.013 to +0.015.

Other positively-birefringent polymers can also be applied in a

multiplayer compensator for IPS-mode LCD's. Examples of such polymers are listed in Table G together with their corresponding glass transition temperatures. Beneficially, those positively-birefringent polymers with $T_g < 160^\circ\text{C}$ are employed in the devices and methods disclosed herein. The T_g and birefringence of the polymers listed could be further varied by changing the relative compositions of the constituent comonomers.

TABLE G

Copolymer (molar ratio of comonomers)	Structure	T_g ($^\circ\text{C}$)
Vinylcarbazole and styrene (51/49)		147
Vinylcarbazole and dimethyl maleate (52/48)		160
Vinylcarbazole and isobornyl methacrylate (22/78)		205
Vinylcarbazole and isobornyl methacrylate (43/57)		196
Vinylcarbazole and methyl methacrylate (52/48)		156
Vinylcarbazole and methyl methacrylate and methacrylic acid (47/48/5)		163

Acrylyl Carbazole		168
Acrylyl carbazole and styrene (32/68)		152
Acrylyl carbazole and isobornyl methacrylate (50/50)		176

Other useful second comonomers could include, for example, acrylamide, acrylonitrile, vinyl pyrrolidone, butyl acrylate and ethyl acrylate.

Reference will now be made to the drawings in which the various elements of the present invention will be given numerical designations and in which the invention will be discussed so as to enable one skilled in the art to make and use the invention. It is to be understood that elements not specifically shown or described may take various forms well known to those skilled in the art.

FIG. 4A, FIG. 4B and FIG. 4C are elevation schematics of the exemplary multilayer optical compensators in accordance with the invention which include one or more A polymer layers having an out-of-plane birefringence (Δn_{th}) not more negative than -0.005, or not more positive than +0.005, and one or more B amorphous polymer layers having an out-of-plane birefringence more negative than -0.005 or more positive than +0.005. Compensator **401** in FIG. 4A has a structure in which a B layer **409** is disposed on an A layer **407**. The A layer **407** and the B layer **409** are contiguous. It is also possible to have two B layers **413**, **415** disposed on one A layer **411** such as the compensator **403** in FIG. 4B. In other case **405**, one B layer **417** is sandwiched by two A layers **419**, **421**. The

compensator 405 can be formed, for example, by laminating contiguous layers of A 421 and B 417, and the single layer of A 419. The lamination is done at the interface of B layer 417 and A layer 419, and the two layers 417 and 419 may or may not be contiguous depending on the method of the lamination. One skilled in the art could conceive of more complex structures.

In LCD 501 shown in FIG. 5A, the liquid crystal cell 503 is placed between the polarizer 505 and analyzer 507. Transmission axis 509 of the polarizer 505 and the transmission axis 511 of analyzer 507 extend at an angle of $90\pm 10^\circ$ relative to each other, and thus, the polarizer 505 and analyzer 507 are said to be "crossed polarized". A multilayer optical compensator 512 is placed between the polarizer 505 and the liquid crystal cell 503. It can also be placed between the liquid crystal cell 503 and the analyzer 507. LCD 513 shown schematically in FIG. 5B has two multilayer optical compensators 515, 517 placed on both sides of the liquid crystal cell 503. FIG. 5C shows an application example of multilayer optical compensator in a reflective type LCD 519. The liquid crystal cell 503 is located between the polarizer 605 and a reflective plate 521. . In the figure, reference number 609 is the transmission axis of the polarizer 605. As shown, in this example, the multilayer compensator 523 is placed between the liquid crystal cell 503 and the polarizer 605. However, it can also be placed between the reflective plate 521 and the liquid crystal cell 503.

Compared to the prior art, embodiments disclosed above avoid retardation increasing agents that could cause undesired coloration or could diffuse out of the compensator causing retardation loss and/or unwanted chemistry, do not require the use of liquid crystal compounds and its alignment procedure, provide enhanced optical compensation in a relatively thin (<200 μ m) structure, and are easily manufactured.

PARTS LIST

- 101 film
- 103 plane of the film
- 201 VA liquid crystal cell in OFF state
- 203 VA liquid crystal cell in ON state
- 205 liquid crystal optic axis
- 207 liquid crystal cell substrate
- 209 light propagating cell normal direction
- 211 light propagating oblique direction
- 301 OCB liquid crystal cell in OFF state
- 303 OCB liquid crystal cell in ON state
- 305 liquid crystal optic axis
- 307 cell middle plane
- 309 cell boundaries
- 401 multilayer optical compensator
- 403 multilayer optical compensator
- 405 multilayer optical compensator
- 407 A layer
- 409 B layer
- 411 A layer
- 413 B layer
- 415 B layer
- 417 B layer
- 419 A layer
- 421 A layer
- 501 LCD
- 503 liquid crystal cell
- 505 polarizer
- 507 analyzer
- 509 transmission axis of polarizer
- 511 transmission axis of analyzer
- 512 multilayer optical compensator

513	LCD
515	multilayer optical compensator
517	multilayer optical compensator
519	LCD
521	reflective plate
523	multilayer optical compensator
n_x	index of refraction in x direction
n_y	index of refraction in y direction
n_z	index of refraction in z direction
Δn_{th}	out-of-plane birefringence
Δn_{in}	in-plane birefringence
d	thickness of the layer or film
R_{th}	out-of-plane retardation
R_{in}	in-plane retardation
λ	wavelength
T_g	glass transition temperature

CLAIMS:

1. A multilayer compensator comprising:
one or more polymeric first layers; and
one or more polymeric second layers,
wherein the first layers comprise a polymer having an out-of-plane birefringence not more negative than -0.005 and not more positive than +0.005;
wherein the second layers comprise an amorphous polymer having an out-of-plane birefringence more negative than -0.005 or more positive than +0.005;
wherein the overall magnitude of the in-plane retardation (R_{in}) of the multilayer compensator is greater than 20 nm and the out-of-plane retardation (R_{th}) of the multilayer compensator is more negative than -20 nm or more positive than +20 nm, and
wherein the amorphous polymer of the second layers has a glass transition temperature (T_g) such that $110^{\circ}\text{C} \leq T_g \leq 180^{\circ}\text{C}$ when the R_{th} of the multilayer compensator is more negative than -20 nm, and $110^{\circ}\text{C} \leq T_g \leq 160^{\circ}\text{C}$ when the R_{th} of the multilayer compensator is more positive than +20 nm.
2. The multilayer compensator of claim 1, wherein at least two of the layers are contiguous.
3. The multilayer compensator of claim 1, wherein all of the first and the second layers are contiguous.
4. The multilayer compensator of claim 1, wherein the second layers have a combined thickness of less than 30 micrometers.
5. The multilayer compensator of claim 1, wherein the second layers have a combined thickness of from 1.0 to 10 micrometers.
6. The multilayer compensator of claim 1, wherein the second layers have a combined thickness of from 1 to 8 micrometers.

7. The multilayer compensator of claim 1, wherein the overall in-plane retardation (R_{in}) of the multilayer compensator is between 21 and 200 nm.

8. The multilayer compensator of claim 1, wherein the overall in-plane retardation (R_{in}) of the multilayer compensator is between 25 and 150 nm.

9. The multilayer compensator of claim 1, wherein the overall in-plane retardation (R_{in}) of the multilayer compensator is between 30 and 100 nm.

10. The multilayer compensator of claim 1, wherein the combined thickness of the first and second layers is less than 200 micrometers.

11. The multilayer compensator of claim 1, wherein the combined thickness of the first and second layers is from 40 to 150 micrometers.

12. The multilayer compensator of claim 1, wherein the combined thickness of the first and second layers is from 60 to 110 micrometers.

13. The multilayer compensator of claim 1, wherein the out-of-plane retardation (R_{th}) of the multilayer compensator is more negative than -20nm .

14. The multilayer compensator of claim 13, wherein the amorphous polymer of the one or more second layers contains in the backbone a non-visible chromophore group.

15. The multilayer compensator of claim 14, wherein the amorphous polymer of the one or more second layers comprises pendant cycloaliphatic groups.

16. The multilayer compensator of claim 15, wherein the cycloaliphatic groups are at least one selected from the group of cyclopentane,

cyclohexane, norbornene, hexahydro-4,7-methanoindan-5-ylidene, adamantane, and any of the forgoing having fluorine substitution for at least one hydrogen atom.

17. The multilayer compensator of claim 13, wherein the amorphous polymer of the one or more second layers contains in the backbone a nonvisible chromophore including a vinyl, carbonyl, amide, imide, ester, carbonate, aromatic, sulfone, phenyl, naphthyl, biphenyl, bisphenol, thiophene or azo group.

18. The multilayer compensator of claim 13, wherein the amorphous polymer of the one or more second layers contains a nonvisible chromophore including a vinyl, carbonyl, amide, imide, ester, carbonate, aromatic, sulfone, phenyl, naphthyl, biphenyl, bisphenol, thiophene or azo group, pendant to the backbone.

19. The multilayer compensator of claim 13, wherein at least one first layer comprises a cellulosic, acrylic, or olefinic polymer, or polyarylate containing fluorine groups.

20. The multilayer compensator of claim 13, wherein at least one second layer comprises one selected from the group consisting of LEXAN® 131-112, MAKROLON® DPI-1265, APEC® 1803, PANLITE® AD5503, HYLEX®, MAKROLON® 5705, LEXAN® 141-112.

21. The multilayer compensator of claim 1 wherein the out-of-plane retardation (R_{th}) of the multilayer compensator is more positive than +20 nm.

22. The multilayer compensator of claim 21, wherein the amorphous polymer of the one or more second layers includes off the backbone a non-visible chromophore group.

23. The multilayer compensator of claim 21, wherein the amorphous polymer of the one or more second layers includes off the backbone a vinyl, carbonyl, amide, imide, ester, carbonate, aromatic, sulfone, azo, phenyl, naphthyl, biphenyl, bisphenol, thiophene, or azo group.

24. The multilayer compensator of claim 22, wherein the non-visible chromophore group includes a carbonyl, amide, imide, ester, carbonate, phenyl, naphthyl, biphenyl, bisphenol, or thiophene group.

25. The multilayer compensator of claim 22, wherein the non-visible chromophore group includes a heterocyclic or carbocyclic aromatic group.

26. The multilayer compensator of claim 21, wherein the amorphous polymer of the one or more second layers comprises a styrene, or other vinyl monomers comprising a phenyl, a naphthyl or other non-visible chromophore pendant to the main polymer chain.

27. The multilayer compensator of claim 26, wherein the polymer of the one or more first layers comprises a cellulosic, acrylic, or olefinic polymer, or a polyarylate containing fluorine groups.

28. The multilayer compensator of claim 27, wherein the polymer of the one or more first layers comprises triacetylcellulose, cellulose diacetate, cellulose acetate butyrate, polycarbonate, polyolefin containing norbornene group, polystyrene or polyarylate containing fluorine groups.

29. The multilayer compensator of claim 21, wherein at least one second layer comprises Poly (N-vinylcarbazole-co-styrene).

30. A liquid crystal display comprising a liquid crystal cell, a pair of crossed polarizers located one on each side of the cell, and at least one compensator of claim 1.

31. The liquid crystal display of claim 30, wherein the liquid crystal cell is a vertically aligned cell, a twisted nematic cell, an in-plane switching mode cell, or an optically compensated bend liquid crystal cell.

32. A liquid crystal display comprising a liquid crystal cell, at least one polarizer, a reflective plate, and at least one compensator of claim 1.

33. A method of forming a compensator, comprising:
coating or co-casting one or more second layers that include an amorphous polymer in a solvent onto one or more first layers that include a polymer; and
stretching the first layers and second layers simultaneously,
wherein the polymer of the one or more first layers has an out-of-plane birefringence (Δn_{th}) not more negative than -0.005 and not more positive than +0.005;

wherein the amorphous polymer of the one or more second layers has an out-of-plane birefringence more negative than -0.005 or more positive than +0.005;

wherein the overall in-plane retardation (R_{in}) of the multilayer compensator is greater than 20 nm and the out-of-plane retardation (R_{th}) of the multilayer compensator is more negative than -20 nm or more positive than +20 nm; and

wherein the amorphous polymer of the one or more second layers has a glass transition temperature (T_g) such that $110^\circ\text{C} \leq T_g \leq 180^\circ\text{C}$ when the R_{th} of the multilayer compensator is more negative than -20 nm, and $110^\circ\text{C} \leq T_g \leq 160^\circ\text{C}$ when the R_{th} of the multilayer compensator is more positive than +20 nm.

34. The method of claim 33, wherein stretching the first layers and second layers simultaneously is done with a tenter frame, wherein the first and second layers are held at edges thereof by a flexible clamping assembly that forces the first layers and second layers to expand widthwise to induce orientation along the transverse direction.

35. The method of claim 33, wherein stretching the first layers and second layers simultaneously includes passing the first layers and second layers through two adjacent rolls rotating at different linear speeds, with edges of the first layers and second layers being either free or constrained, to induce orientation along a machine direction.

36. The method of claim 33, wherein the first and second layers are stretched along the machine direction and a transverse direction, simultaneously or sequentially.

37. The method of claim 33, wherein the stretching includes restraining at least two sides of the multi-layered film, and drying the first and second layers by application of heat to the first and second layers.

38. The method of claim 33, further comprising drying the first and second layers to substantially remove the solvent prior to application of heat and then stretching the first and second layers.

39. The method of claim 33, wherein the out-of-plane retardation (R_{th}) of the multilayer compensator is more negative than -20 nm.

40. The method of claim 39, wherein the amorphous polymer of the one or more second layers includes in the backbone a non-visible chromophore group.

41. The multilayer compensator of claim 40, wherein the amorphous polymer of the one or more second layers comprises pendant cycloaliphatic groups.

42. The multilayer compensator of claim 41, wherein the cycloaliphatic groups are at least one selected from the group of cyclopentane,

cyclohexane, norbornene, hexahydro-4,7-methanoindan-r-ylidene, adamantine, and any of the foregoing having fluorine substitution for at least one hydrogen atom.

43. The method of claim 39, wherein the amorphous polymer of the one or more second layers contains in the backbone a nonvisible chromophore including a vinyl, carbonyl, amide, imide, ester, carbonate, aromatic, sulfone, phenyl, naphthyl, biphenyl, bisphenol, or thiophene or azo group.

44. The method of claim 39, wherein the amorphous polymer of the one or more second layers contains a nonvisible chromophore including a vinyl, carbonyl, amide, imide, ester, carbonate, aromatic, sulfone, phenyl, naphthyl, biphenyl, bisphenol, thiophene or azo group, pendant to the backbone.

45. The method of claim 44, wherein at least one first layer includes a cellulosic, acrylic, or olefinic polymer, or a polyarylate containing fluorine groups.

46. The method of claim 39, wherein the one or more second layers comprises one selected from the group consisting of LEXAN® 131-112, MAKROLON® DPI-1265, APEC® 1803, PANLITE® AD5503, HYLEX®, MAKROLON® 5705, LEXAN® 141-112.

47. The method of claim 33, wherein the out-of-plane retardation (R_{th}) of the multilayer compensator is more positive than +20 nm.

48. The method of claim 47, wherein the amorphous polymer of the one or more second layers contains off the backbone a non-visible chromophore group.

49. The method of claim 48, wherein the amorphous polymer of the one or more second layers comprises in the backbone a vinyl, carbonyl, amide,

imide, ester, carbonate, aromatic, sulfone, azo, phenyl, naphthyl, biphenyl, bisphenol, or thiophene group.

50. The method of claim 48, wherein the non-visible chromophore group includes a carbonyl, amide, imide, ester, carbonate, phenyl, naphthyl, biphenyl, bisphenol, or thiophene group.

51. The method of claim 48, wherein the non-visible chromophore group includes a heterocyclic or carbocyclic aromatic group.

52. The method of claim 48, wherein the amorphous polymer of the one or more second layers comprises a non-visible chromophore pendant to the backbone.

53. The method of claim 52 wherein at least one first layer includes a cellulosic, acrylic, or olefinic polymer, or polyarylate containing fluorine groups.

54. The method of claim 47, wherein at least one second layer comprises Poly (N-vinylcarbazole-co-styrene).

55. A liquid crystal display comprising a liquid crystal cell, a pair of crossed polarizers located one on each side of the cell, and at least one compensator made by the method of claim 33.

56. The liquid crystal display of claim 55 wherein the liquid crystal cell is a vertically aligned cell, a twisted nematic cell, an in-plane switching mode cell, or an optically compensated bend liquid crystal cell.

57. A liquid crystal display comprising a liquid crystal cell, at least one polarizer, a reflective plate, and at least one compensator made by the method of claim 33.

58. The liquid crystal display of claim 57 wherein the liquid crystal cell is a vertically aligned cell, a twisted nematic cell, an in-plane switching mode cell, or an optically compensated bend liquid crystal cell.

59. The multilayer compensator of claim 13, wherein the amorphous polymer of the second layers has a T_g such that $145^{\circ}\text{C} \leq T_g \leq 180^{\circ}\text{C}$.

60. The multilayer compensator of claim 13, wherein the amorphous polymer of the second layers has a T_g such that $140^{\circ}\text{C} \leq T_g \leq 180^{\circ}\text{C}$.

61. The multilayer compensator of claim 21, wherein the amorphous polymer of the second layers has a T_g such that $147^{\circ}\text{C} \leq T_g \leq 160^{\circ}\text{C}$.

62. The multilayer compensator of claim 21, wherein the amorphous polymer of the second layers has a T_g such that $142^{\circ}\text{C} \leq T_g \leq 160^{\circ}\text{C}$.

63. The method of claim 39, wherein the amorphous polymer of the second layers has a T_g such that $145^{\circ}\text{C} \leq T_g \leq 180^{\circ}\text{C}$.

64. The method of claim 39, wherein the amorphous polymer of the second layers has a T_g such that $145^{\circ}\text{C} \leq T_g \leq 180^{\circ}\text{C}$.

65. The method of claim 47, wherein the amorphous polymer of the second layers has a T_g such that $147^{\circ}\text{C} \leq T_g \leq 160^{\circ}\text{C}$.

66. The method of claim 47, wherein the amorphous polymer of the second layers has a T_g such that $142^{\circ}\text{C} \leq T_g \leq 160^{\circ}\text{C}$.

1/10

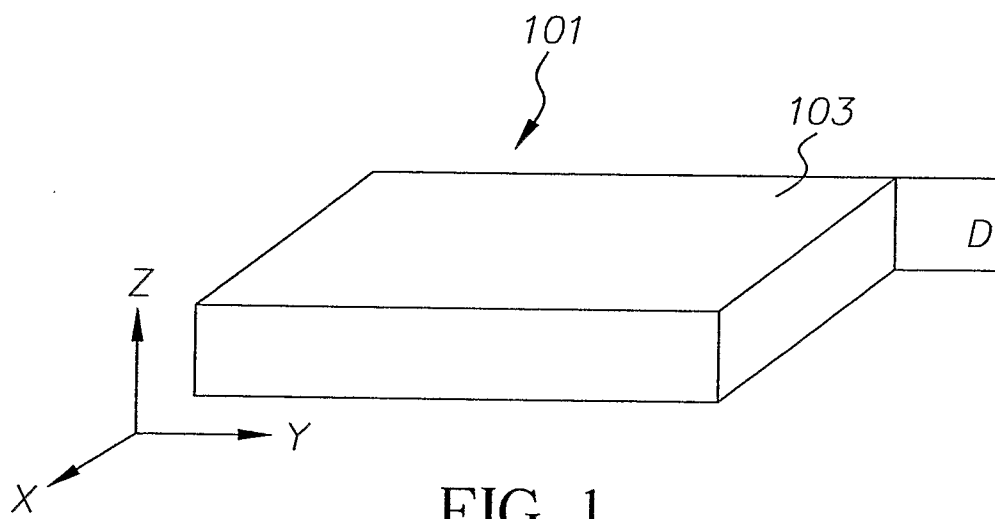


FIG. 1

2/10

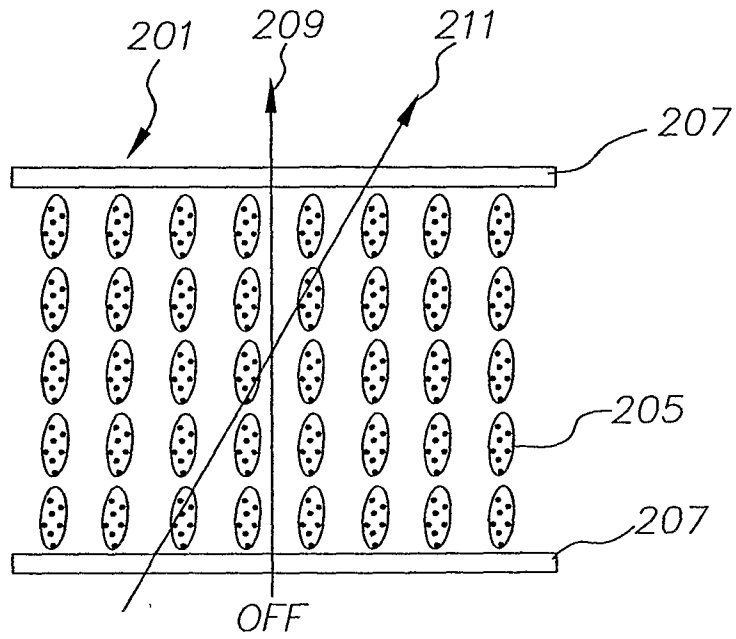


FIG. 2A

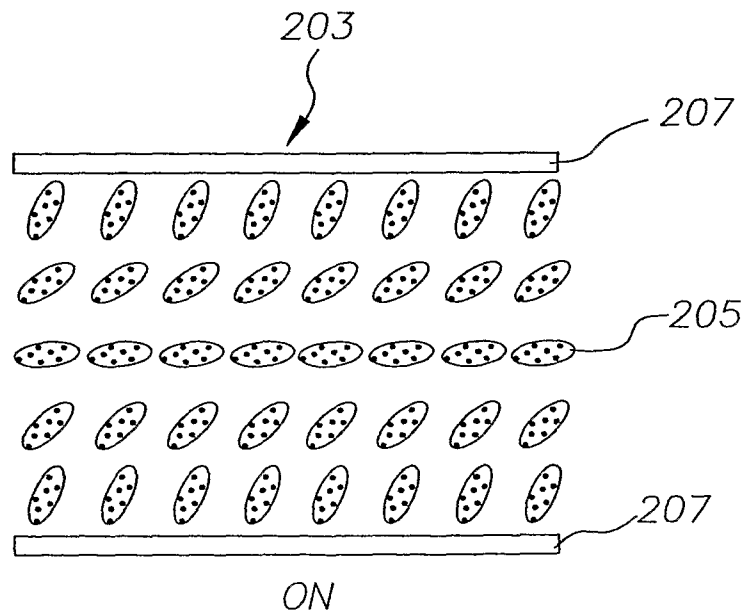


FIG. 2B

3/10

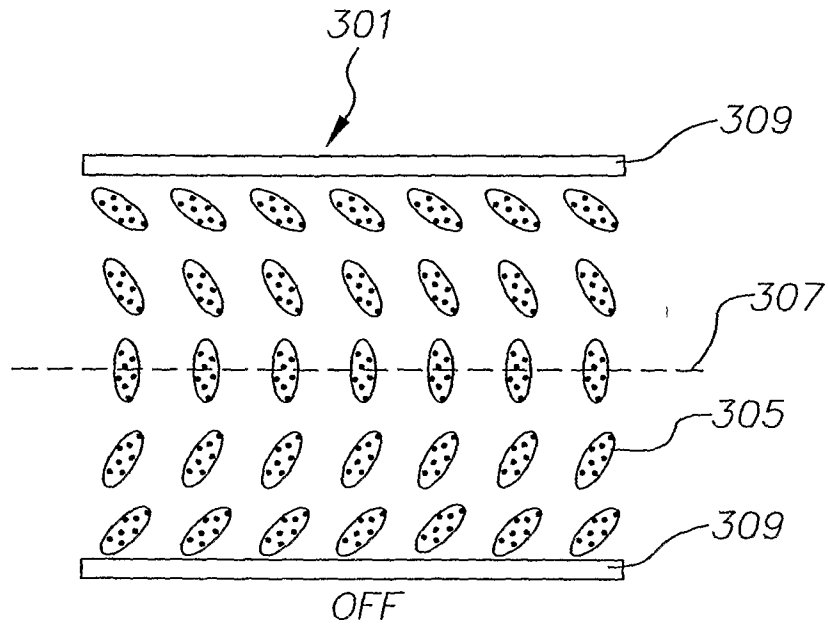


FIG. 3A

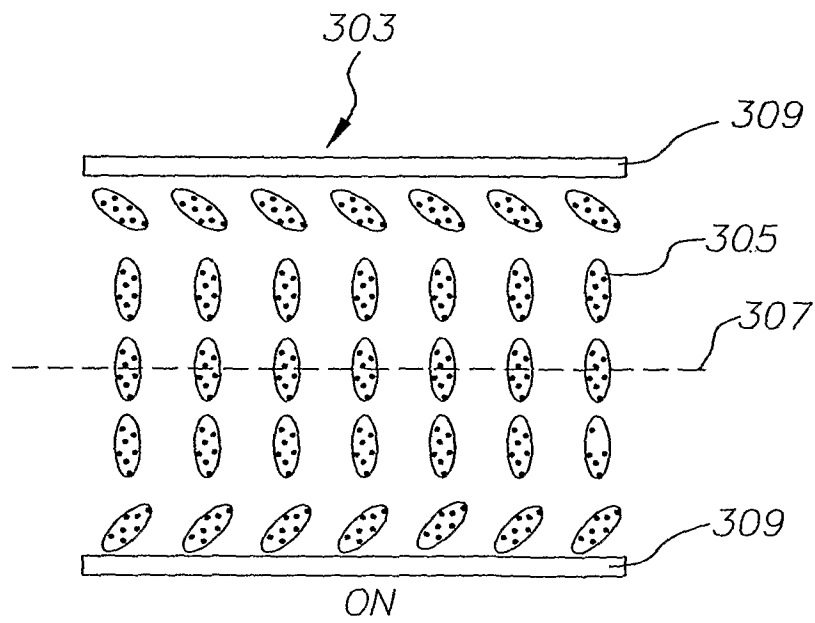


FIG. 3B

4/10

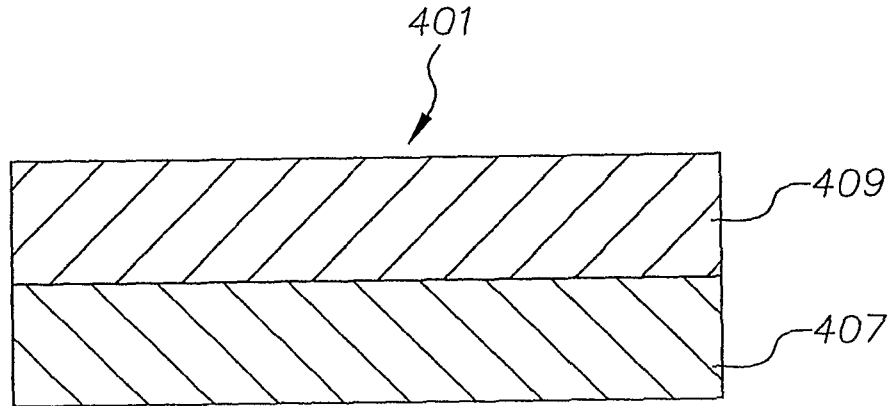


FIG. 4A

403

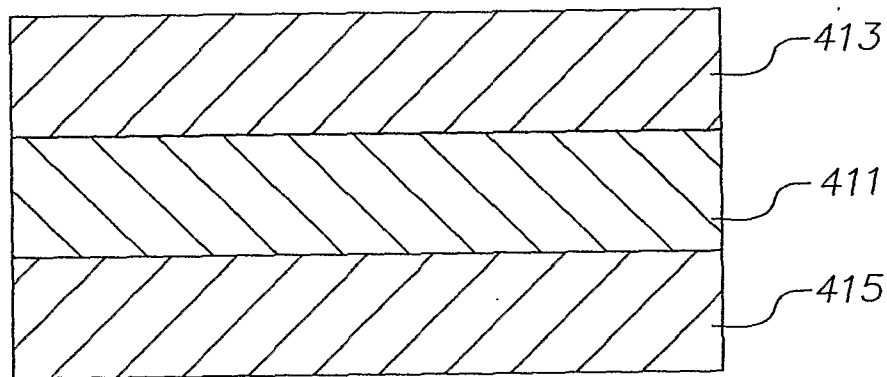


FIG. 4B

405

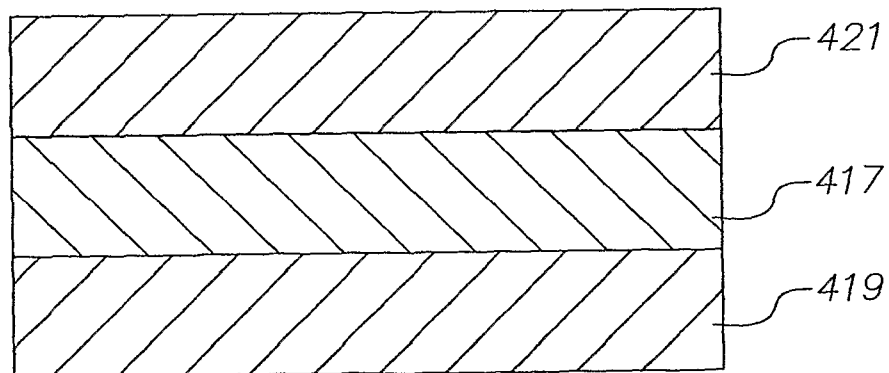


FIG. 4C

5/10

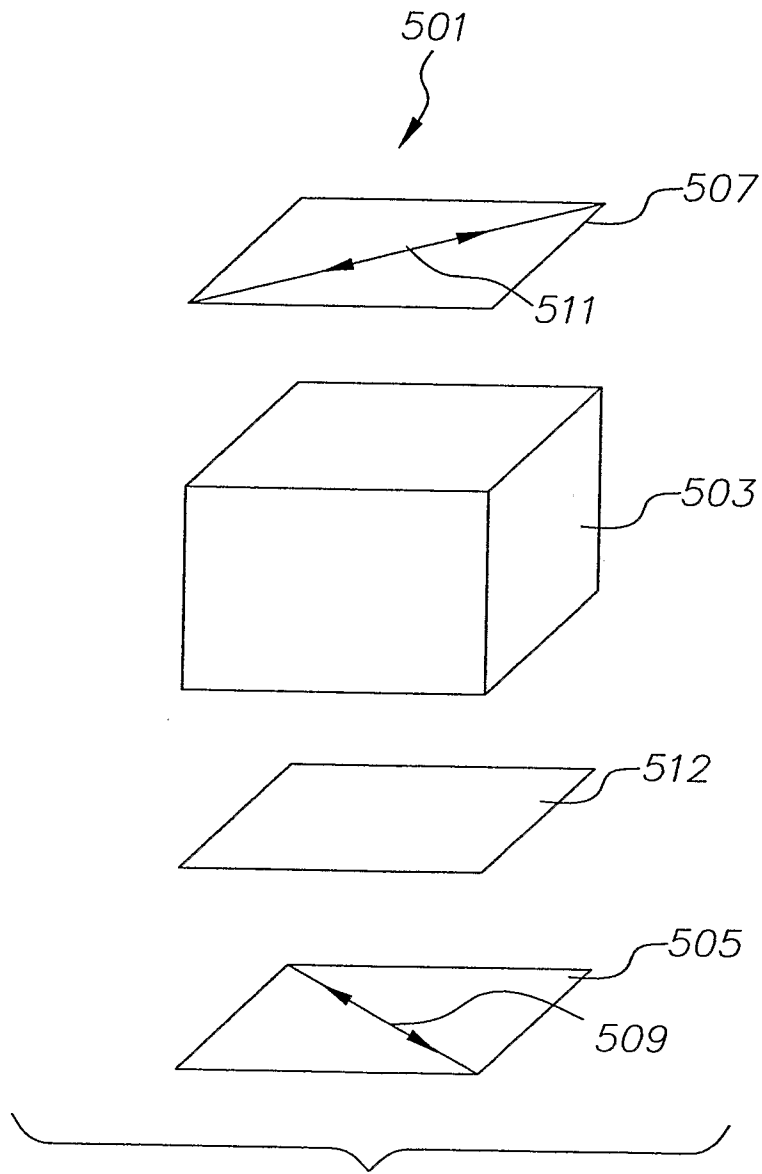


FIG. 5A

6/10

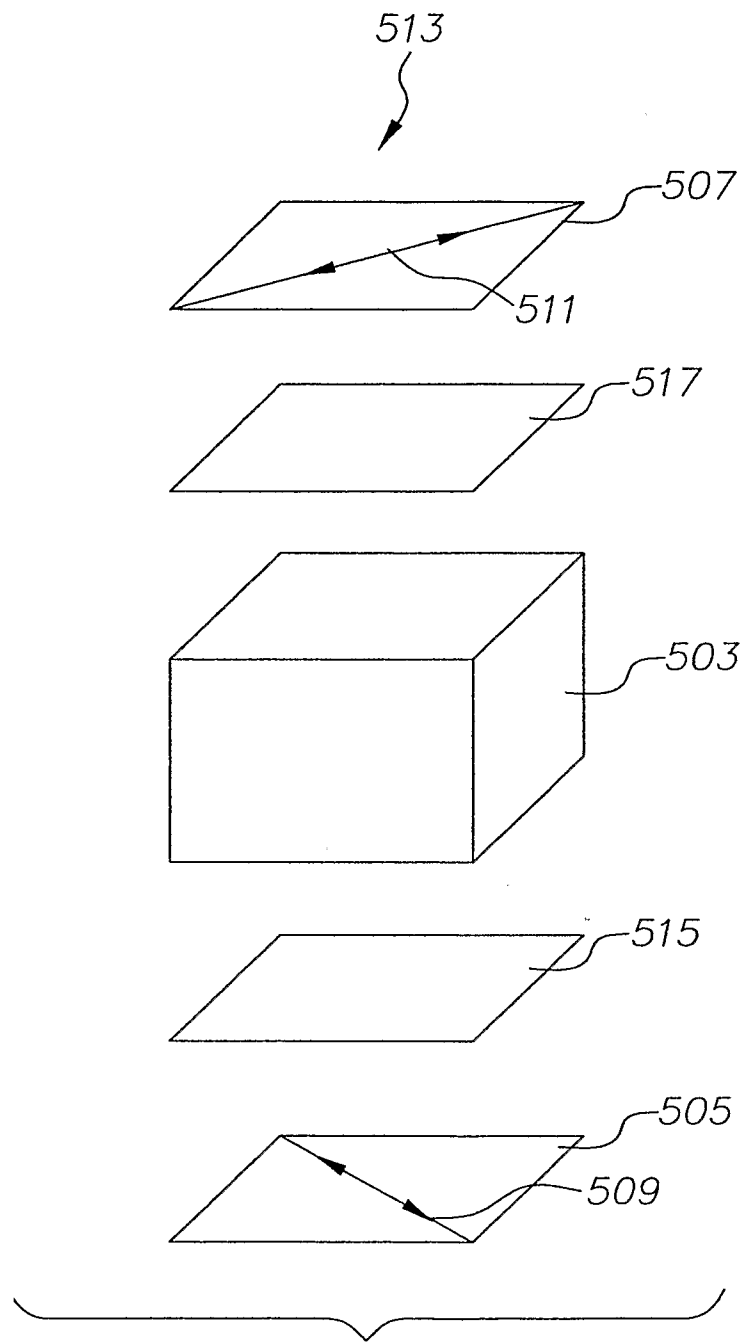


FIG. 5B

7/10

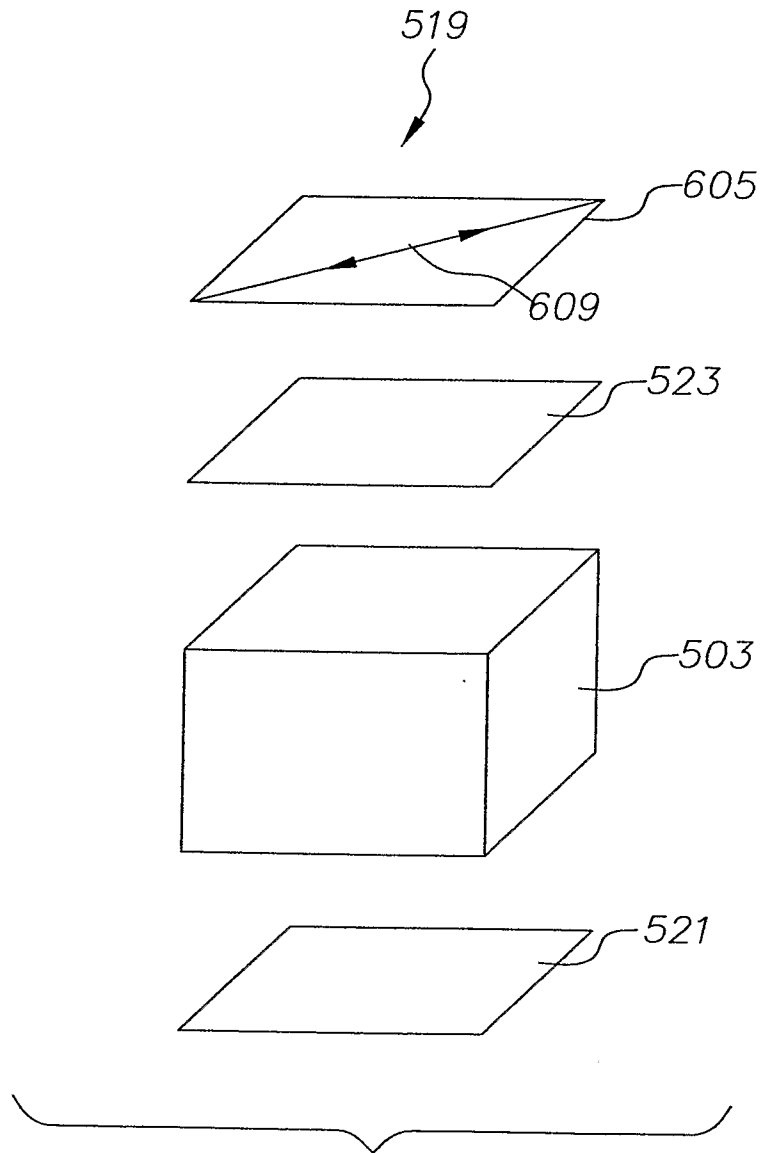


FIG. 5C

8/10

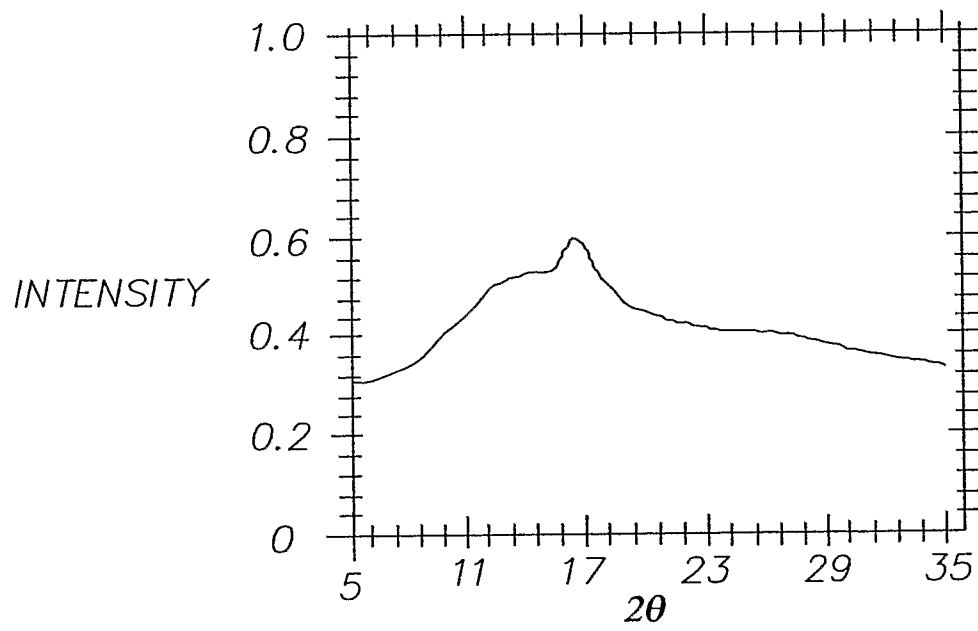


FIG. 6A

9/10

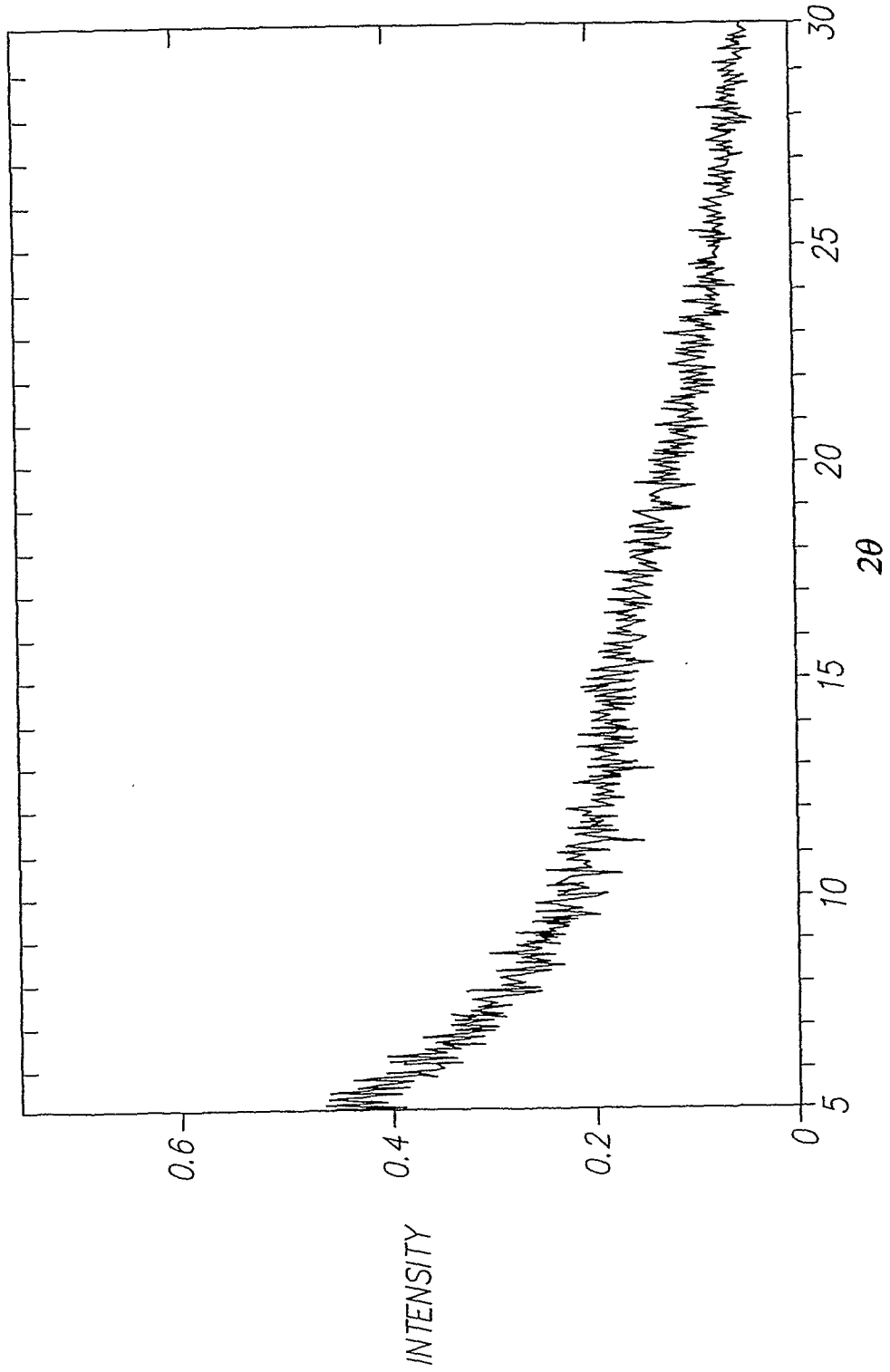


FIG. 6B

10/10

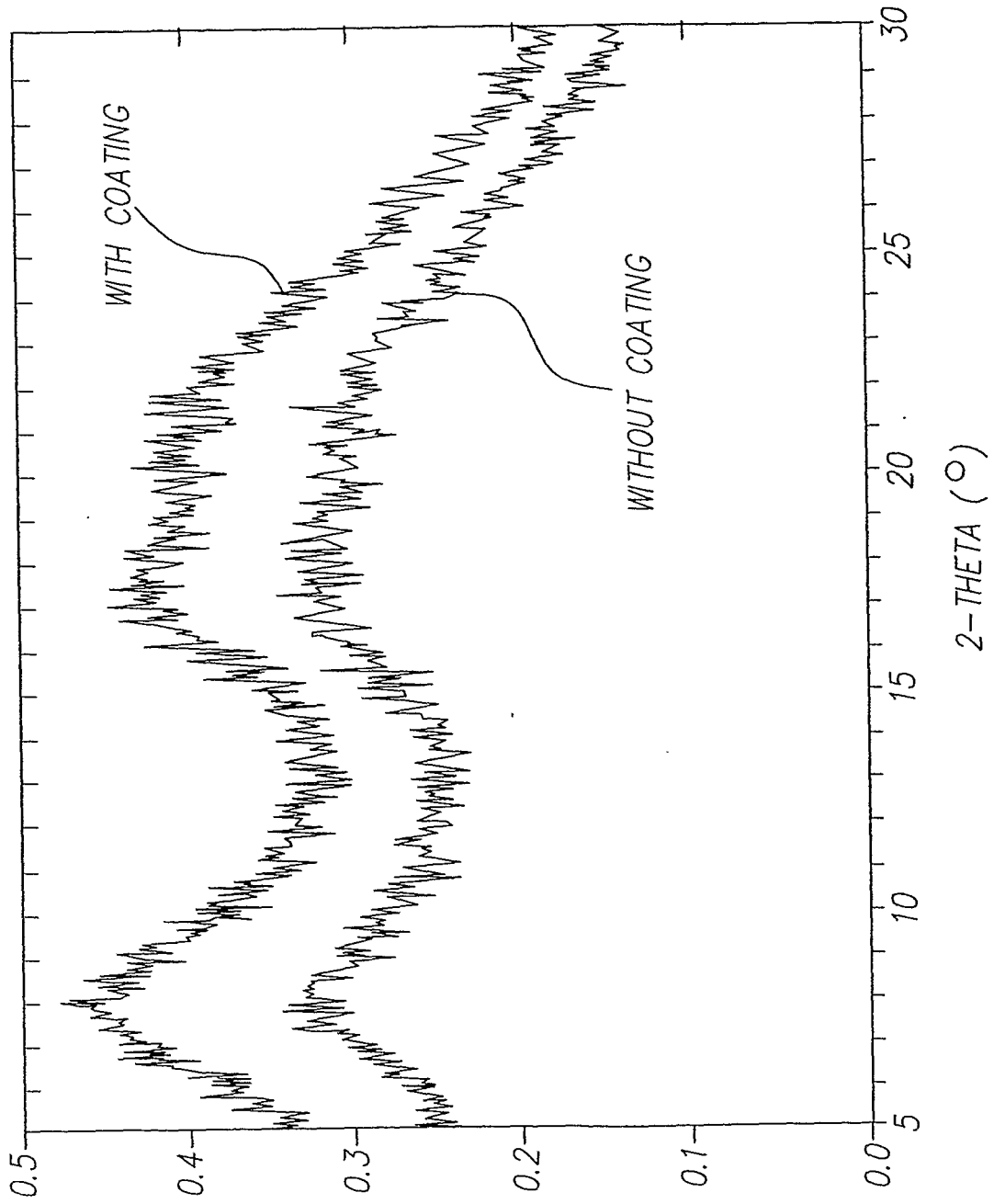


FIG. 6C

INTERNATIONAL SEARCH REPORT

International application No
PCT/US2006/023927A. CLASSIFICATION OF SUBJECT MATTER
INV. G02B5/30 G02F1/13363

According to International Patent Classification (IPC) or to both national classification and IPC

B. FIELDS SEARCHED

Minimum documentation searched (classification system followed by classification symbols)
G02B G02F

Documentation searched other than minimum documentation to the extent that such documents are included in the fields searched

Electronic data base consulted during the international search (name of data base and, where practical, search terms used)

EPO-Internal, WPI Data, INSPEC, COMPENDEX

C. DOCUMENTS CONSIDERED TO BE RELEVANT

Category*	Citation of document, with indication, where appropriate, of the relevant passages	Relevant to claim No.
A	EP 0 544 008 A1 (SEIKO EPSON CORP [JP]; FUJIMORI KOGYO CO [JP]) 2 June 1993 (1993-06-02) abstract page 4, line 31 - page 5, line 50 page 6, line 45 - line 55	
A	US 2005/024561 A1 (ELMAN JAMES F [US] ET AL) 3 February 2005 (2005-02-03) cited in the application the whole document	
P,A	WO 2005/121848 A (EASTMAN KODAK CO [US]; ELMAN JAMES FRANK [US]; GAMBLE WILLIAM JAMES [U]) 22 December 2005 (2005-12-22) cited in the application page 15, line 3 - page 16, line 23 claim 1	

 Further documents are listed in the continuation of Box C. See patent family annex.

* Special categories of cited documents :

"A" document defining the general state of the art which is not considered to be of particular relevance

"E" earlier document but published on or after the international filing date

"L" document which may throw doubts on priority claim(s) or which is cited to establish the publication date of another citation or other special reason (as specified)

"O" document referring to an oral disclosure, use, exhibition or other means

"P" document published prior to the international filing date but later than the priority date claimed

"T" later document published after the international filing date or priority date and not in conflict with the application but cited to understand the principle or theory underlying the invention

"X" document of particular relevance; the claimed invention cannot be considered novel or cannot be considered to involve an inventive step when the document is taken alone

"Y" document of particular relevance; the claimed invention cannot be considered to involve an inventive step when the document is combined with one or more other such documents, such combination being obvious to a person skilled in the art.

"&" document member of the same patent family

Date of the actual completion of the international search

24 October 2006

Date of mailing of the international search report

16/11/2006

Name and mailing address of the ISA/

European Patent Office, P.B. 5818 Patentlaan 2
NL - 2280 HV Rijswijk
Tel. (+31-70) 340-2040, Tx. 31 651 epo nl,
Fax: (+31-70) 340-3016

Authorized officer

Pavón Mayo, Manuel

INTERNATIONAL SEARCH REPORT

Information on patent family members

International application No

PCT/US2006/023927

Patent document cited in search report	Publication date	Publication date	Patent family member(s)	Publication date
EP 0544008	A1	02-06-1993	DE 69209448 D1	02-05-1996
			DE 69209448 T2	01-08-1996
			WO 9222837 A1	23-12-1992
			US 5343317 A	30-08-1994

US 2005024561	A1	03-02-2005	CN 1829938 A	06-09-2006
			US 2006193975 A1	31-08-2006
			WO 2005012989 A1	10-02-2005

WO 2005121848	A	22-12-2005	US 2005286001 A1	29-12-2005
			US 2005270459 A1	08-12-2005
