

Description

This invention relates to liquid crystal materials suitable for use in twisted nematic displays and to twisted nematic displays incorporating such materials.

Liquid crystal devices are commonly formed by sandwiching a layer typically 7 to 12 μm thick, of a liquid crystal material between optically transparent electrically insulating substrates, e.g. glass slides. Electrode structures on the substrates enable voltages to be applied across the layer and change the molecular arrangement of the liquid crystal molecules in selected regions. This causes an observable effect in those regions which can be used in displays of various types, for example, digital watches, small calculators, voltage meters, etc.

There are several different display effects which may be obtained from electrical re-arrangement of liquid crystal molecules. These depend on the liquid crystal material employed and the initial molecular alignment (if any). This invention is concerned particularly with the twisted nematic effect in which an essentially nematic material is arranged in its OFF state (zero or low applied voltage) in an arrangement in which the molecules gradually twist, usually through 90° , from one substrate surface to the other as defined by fixed alignments at these surfaces. Such an arrangement is optically active, i.e. rotates the plane of polarized light in this state. An applied voltage greater than a threshold essentially causes the twist to be destroyed so that the molecular arrangement is no longer optically active. Thus, when placed between plane (linear) polarizers a twisted nematic effect device provides one or more optical shutters which are switchable from a light state to a dark state or vice versa depending on whether the polarizers are in a parallel or cross relationship.

Such shutters may in a single device form the component elements of a series of letters, words or numerals, i.e. in an information display, as defined by the electrode structures on the substrates and the applied voltages. An example of a twisted nematic effect device is further described in UK Patent Number 1,478,592.

Conventionally, liquid crystal materials used in twisted nematic displays are basically nematic mixtures of compounds having a high positive dielectric anisotropy $\Delta\epsilon$, e.g. $|\Delta\epsilon| > +3$. The dielectric anisotropy is the difference between the average dielectric constant measured parallel ($\epsilon_{||}$) to the molecules and the average dielectric constant ($\epsilon_{\perp}$) measured perpendicular to the molecules when aligned together. The individual compounds in the mixture are normally compounds containing a terminal cyano group in the p-position of a benzene ring. They are also nematogenic, which means that they show nematic liquid crystal properties or tendencies and exhibit a nematic liquid crystal phase when formed into a mixture together with other nematogenic compounds.

For example mixtures of cyanobiphenyls and terphenyls as described in UK Patent No. 1,433,130 have found wide use in twisted nematic displays and give an excellent range of properties for many purposes in such displays. One example of such a mixture is the well known material E7 marketed by BDH Chemicals Ltd of Broom Road, Poole, Dorset, England.

One problem with which the present invention is concerned relates to the temperature dependence of operation of a twisted nematic liquid crystal display. If such a display is designed for optimum performance at a given value of temperature, e.g. 20°C , it is clearly desirable that the performance should vary as little as possible if the ambient temperature varies from that given value. The temperature dependence of operation may be designated as $1/V (\Delta V/\Delta T)$ where V is the voltage required to achieve the ON state and ΔV is the change in the voltage V caused by a change in temperature ΔT . The value of this parameter is determined primarily by the liquid crystal material used in the display.

As noted above, cyanobiphenyls and cyanoterphenyls have found wide use particularly in twisted nematic effect displays. However, mixtures of these materials give typical values of from 0.8 to 0.9% per $^\circ\text{C}$ over the temperature range 0 to 40°C in twisted nematic displays and this is considered to be rather high.

Another problem with which the present invention is concerned relates to the multiplexibility of a twisted nematic display. Multiplexing involves applying electric potentials to lines of electrodes connected in series, each region or display element, e.g. each individual shutter in a twisted nematic effect display, being defined by the intersection of the electrodes on the two substrates. Examples of multiplexed displays are the matrix displays described in UK Patent Number 1,458,045.

In multiplexed displays all electrodes in the display receive a non-zero electric potential, even when they are in the OFF state. Consequently it is difficult to provide sufficient contrast between the ON and OFF states. The contrast can vary with viewing angle, temperature and liquid crystal material as well as applied voltage. As described in UK Patent Application No. 2031010A a figure of merit which may be used to define multiplexibility, i.e. the usefulness of any given material in a multiplexed twisted nematic effect display is the parameter M_{20} . This is the ratio, at 20°C , of voltages $V_{10}(0^\circ)$: $V_{90}(45^\circ)$ which are voltages which may be designated as necessary to achieve the ON and OFF states respectively. In fact $V_{10}(0^\circ)$ is the minimum voltage required to achieve along an axis normal to the display substrates 10% of the maximum light transmission along that axis for a twisted nematic effect cell: the incident light is plane polarized parallel to the surface alignment of the liquid crystal molecules upon which the light is first incident and the analyzer is arranged with its polarizing axis perpendicular to that alignment and parallel to the surface alignment of the molecules from which the light emerges.

$V_{90}(45^\circ)$ is the maximum voltage which gives along an axis at a viewing angle of 45° to the alignment

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directions on the substrate surfaces 90% of the maximum transmission along that direction for the same cell for which $V_{10}(0^\circ)$ is measured. Of the four possible directions which are at 45° to the alignment directions the direction having the lowest value of $V_{90}(45^\circ)$.

An ideal material would have M_{20} equal or just greater than unity so that a very small change in applied voltage could be used to switch between the OFF and ON states. In practice, other liquid crystal properties; e.g. the temperature range of the nematic mesophase, have to be taken into account as well.

Although cyanobiphenyls, e.g. mixed together with a cyano-p-terphenyl, have found wide use in twisted nematic displays in general it is not easy to achieve multiplexing with them. For example the material E7 mentioned above has a value of 1.81 for M_{20} which is considered not to be low enough.

In UK published Patent Application No. 2031010A (EP-A-8956) it is described how M_{20} may be reduced by mixing cyanobiphenyls together with benzoate esters. However the mixtures formed have certain properties relevant to multiplexed operation which could preferably be improved. For example, such mixtures do not generally have low values of $1/V (\Delta V/\Delta T)$ in the cases where the better values of M_{20} (which is desirably as low as possible) are obtained. In such cases $1/V (\Delta V/\Delta T)$ is typically 0.6% per $^\circ\text{C}$ (compared to 0.85% per $^\circ\text{C}$ for E7).

UK published Patent Application No. 203101A does show certain examples wherein $1/V (\Delta V/\Delta T)$ is less than 0.5% per $^\circ\text{C}$ but in such examples the nematic viscosity, which is a known measure of the switching speeds in a twisted nematic display, could be improved. The nematic viscosity at 20°C is over 60 cps (60 mPa.s) for the examples wherein $1/V (\Delta V/\Delta T)$ is less than 0.4% per $^\circ\text{C}$ and is over 43 cps (43 mPa.s) for the examples wherein $1/V (\Delta V/\Delta T)$ is between 0.45 and 0.5% per $^\circ\text{C}$.

It is the purpose of this invention to provide a liquid crystal material for multiplexed twisted nematic displays showing a reasonably good multiplexability as well as a low value of $1/V (\Delta V/\Delta T)$ and also a low viscosity in twisted nematic displays, the combination of these two latter properties being better than the known multiplexing mixtures.

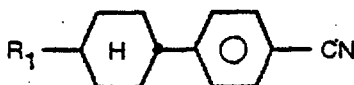
According to the present invention a nematic liquid crystal composition suitable for use as the liquid crystal material of a multiplexed twisted nematic electro-optical display comprises a mixture of Components A, B and C as follows:

Component A: a high positive dielectric anisotropy, low melting component having a melting point less than 20°C ;

Component B: a low dielectric anisotropy component;

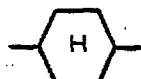
Component C: a high clearing component having a clearing point greater than 80°C ;

wherein Component A forms from 25% to 50% inclusive by weight of the composition and consists of a mixture of compounds having a terminal cyano group and includes at least one compound having Formula I as follows:



Formula I

where R_1 is a n-alkyl group having up to 7 carbon atoms and



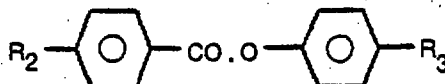
represents a trans-1,4 disubstituted cyclohexane ring; and at least one compound having Formula III as follows:



Formula III

wherein R is n-alkyl having up to 7 carbon atoms;

wherein Component B forms from 25% to 50% by weight inclusive of the composition and consists of one or more low dielectric anisotropy compounds, at least 50% of Component B being formed by one or more ester compounds having Formula II as follows:

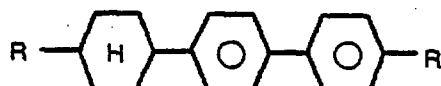


Formula II

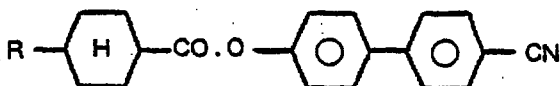
where R_2 and R_3 are independently n-alkyl groups having up to 7 carbon atoms, and wherein Component C forms from 15% to 35% by weight inclusive of the composition and consists of compounds having a clearing point greater than 80°C and at least 50% by weight of Component C is formed by one or more compounds selected from the families whose general formulae are represented by Formulae IV to VIII as follows:



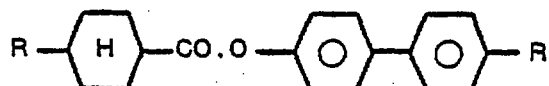
Formula IV



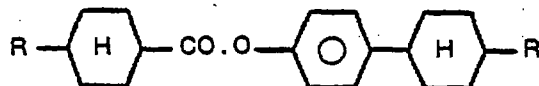
Formula V



Formula VI

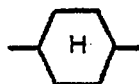


Formula VII



Formula VIII

where each R is independently n-alkyl having up to 7 carbon atoms and



represents a trans-1,4-disubstituted cyclohexane ring;
the percentages by weight of Components A, B and C adding to 100%.

By 'high positive dielectric anisotropy' is meant a positive dielectric anisotropy magnitude greater than

3.

By 'low dielectric anisotropy' is meant a dielectric anisotropy (positive or negative) magnitude less than 2.

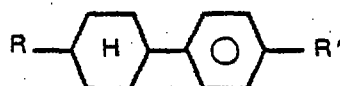
Preferably, the one or more components of Formula I form at least 40% by weight of Component A.

The high clearing point compounds of Formulae IV to VIII may form 100% of Component C.

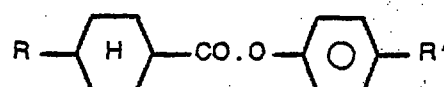
Component B may, in addition to the ester compounds of Formula II, include one or more compounds selected from the families whose general formulae are represented by Formulae IX to XVIII as follows:



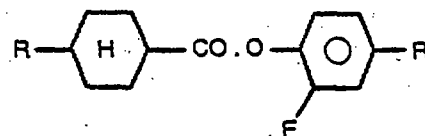
Formula IX



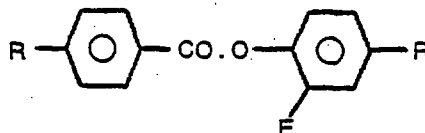
Formula X



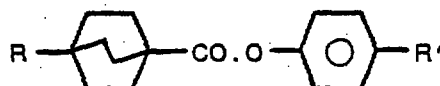
Formula XI



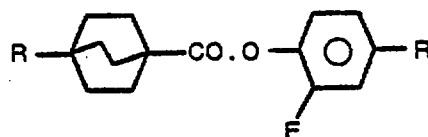
Formula XII



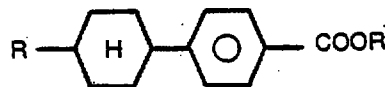
Formula XIII



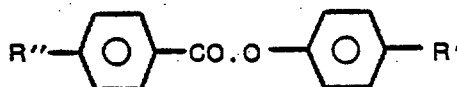
Formula XIV



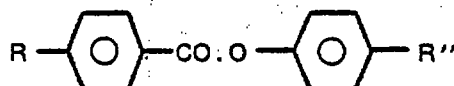
Formula XV



Formula XVI

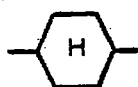


Formula XVII



Formula XVIII

where each R is independently n-alkyl having up to 7 carbon atoms, each R' is independently n-alkyl or n-alkoxy having up to 7 carbon atoms, and each R'' is independently n-alkoxy having up to 7 carbon atoms,



25 represents a trans-1,4-disubstituted cyclohexane ring and



30 represents a bicyclo(2,2,2)octane ring.

Preferably at least 80% by weight of Component B consists of ester compounds. The ester compounds of Formula II may in fact form 100% of Component B.

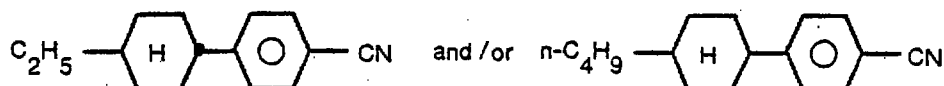
One example of a class of compositions embodying the present invention is one which includes:

(i) one or more compounds of Formula I and one or more compounds of Formula III together forming from 35% to 45% inclusive by weight of the composition;

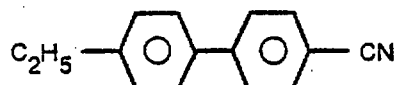
(ii) one or more compounds of Formula II forming from 35% to 45% inclusive by weight of the composition;

(iii) one or more compounds selected from Formulae IV to VIII forming from 15% to 30% inclusive by weight of the composition.

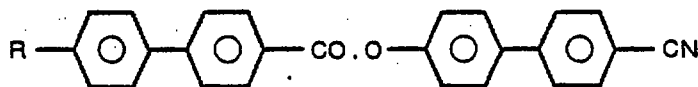
40 Preferably, the one or more compounds of Formula I include either:



Preferably, the compound of Formula III is:



Preferably, the esters of Formula II have an odd number of carbon atoms in their n-alkyl groups. Component C may include one or more other high clearing point compounds selected from:



65. where each R is independently n-alkyl having up to 7 carbon atoms.

For application to a twisted nematic effect device the composition according to the present invention may be mixed together with a chiral additive normally forming not more than 1.5% by weight of the overall mixture. Optically active 4-alkyl-or-alkoxy-4'-cyanobiphenyls are preferred as chiral additives. Such additives are well known in the art to avoid display patchiness arising from reverse molecular twists.

By specially formulating compositions in accordance with the present invention examples of liquid crystal materials may be formed which show relatively low values of $1/V (\Delta V/\Delta T)$, e.g. less than 0.4% per $^{\circ}\text{C}$ together with low viscosity e.g. 36 cps (36 mPa.s) at 20°C when $1/V (\Delta V/\Delta T) = 0.45\%$ per $^{\circ}\text{C}$.

According to the present invention in a second aspect a liquid crystal electro-optical display includes two dielectric substrates at least one of which is transparent, a film of liquid crystal material sandwiched between the substrates the molecular arrangement in the material being such as to give the twisted nematic effect, and electrodes on the inner surfaces of the substrates for applying electric fields across the liquid crystal material, characterized in that the material is as defined in the first aspect above.

Examples of devices and materials embodying the invention will now be described by way of example only with reference to the accompanying drawings wherein:

Figure 1 is a sectional view of a digital display;

Figure 2 is a sectional view of Figure 1;

Figure 3 shows a rear electrode configuration for Figure 1;

Figure 4 shows a front electrode configuration for Figure 1;

Figures 5, 6, 7 show schematic views of the device of Figures 1 to 4 with typical addressing voltages.

The display of Figures 1 to 4 comprises a cell 1, formed of two, front and back, glass slides 2, 3 respectively, spaced $7\text{ }\mu\text{m}$ apart by a spacer 4 all held together by an epoxy resin glue. In front of the front glass slide 2 is a front polarizer 5 arranged with its axis of polarization axis horizontal. A reflector 7 is arranged behind a back polarizer 6 behind the slide 3.

Electrodes 8, 9 of tin oxide typically $100\text{\AA}$ thick are deposited on the inner faces of the slides 2, 3 as a complete layer and etched to the shapes shown in Figures 3, 4. The display has seven bars per digit 10 plus a decimal point 11 between each digit. As shown in Figure 3 the rear electrode structure is formed into three electrodes x_1, x_2, x_3 . Similarly the front electrode structure is formed into three electrodes per digit and decimal point $y_1, y_2, y_3, \dots$. Examination of the six electrodes per digit shows that each of the eight elements can independently have a voltage applied thereto by application of suitable voltage to appropriate x, y electrodes.

Prior to assembly the electrode clear slides 2, 3 are cleaned then dipped in a solution of 0.2% by weight of poly vinyl alcohol (PVA) in water. When dry, the slides are rubbed in a single direction with a soft tissue then assembled with the rubbing direction orthogonal to one another and parallel to the optical axis of the respective adjacent polarizers. When a nematic liquid crystal material 12 is introduced between the slides 2, 3 the molecules at the slide surfaces lie along the respective rubbing directions with a progressive 90° twist between the slides.

When zero voltage is applied to the cell 1 light passes through the front polarizer 5, through the cell 1 (whilst having its plane of polarization rotated 90°) through its rear polarizer 6 to the reflector 7 where it is reflected back again to an observer, (shown at an angle of 45° to the axis Z normal to axes X and Y in the plane of the slides 2, 3). When a voltage above a threshold value is applied between the electrode 8, 9 the liquid crystal layer 12 loses its rotary power, or optical activity, the molecules being re-arranged to lie perpendicular to the slides 2, 3, i.e. along the axis Z. Thus light at that position does not reach the reflector 7 and does not reflect back to the observer who sees a dark display of one or more bars to a digit 10.

Voltages are applied as follows as shown in Figures 5, 6 and 7 for three successive time intervals. An electric potential of $3V/2$ is scanned down each x electrode in turn whilst $-V/2$ is applied to the remaining x electrodes. Meanwhile $-3V/2$ or $V/2$ is applied to the y electrodes. A coincidence of $3V/2$ and $-3V/2$ at an intersection results in a voltage $3V$ across the liquid crystal layer 12. Elsewhere the voltage is V or $-V$. Thus by applying $-3V/2$ to appropriate y electrodes as $3V/2$ is scanned down the x electrodes selected intersections are turned ON as indicated by solid circles. The electric voltage V is an ac signal of e.g. 100 Hz square wave, and the sign indicates the phase.

Each OFF intersection receives V for the entire scan period whilst each ON intersection receives $3V$ for one third of the scan period and V for the rest of the scan period making an rms value of 1.91 V. Thus the material of layer 12 preferably has M_{20} less than 1.91 to give a reasonable contrast between the ON and OFF states.

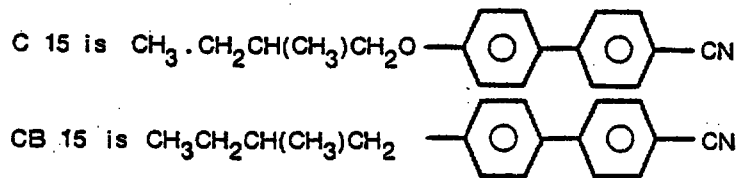
For similar displays having more than three rows of electrodes the figure of 1.91 V is reduced accordingly.

This illustrates the importance of the parameter M_{20} .

Suitable nematic mixtures for use to form the layer 12 in the above device are described below.

Small amounts of a cholesteric material may be added to the nematic material to induce a preferred twist in the molecules in the liquid crystal layer. This and the use of appropriate slide surface treatment removes the problems of display patchiness as taught in UK Patent Serial Number 1,472,247 and 1,478,592.

C 15 about 0.1 to 0.5% by weight and CB 15 about 0.01 to 0.05% by weight.



The following mixtures are examples of nematic materials embodying the invention which may be used in the above device.

In the properties of the mixtures:

M_{20} is as defined above;

M'_{20} is a similarly measured ratio but is the voltage required to give 50% transmission at an angle of 10° to the normal to the twisted nematic cell divided by the voltage

$$V_{90}(45^\circ); \text{ i.e. } M'_{20} = \frac{V_{50}(10^\circ)}{V_{90}(45^\circ)}$$

this is another figure of merit for the multiplexibility of a material in twisted nematic operation; a typical value for a mixture of cyanobiphenyls alone is 1.36 (for the material E7).

$1/V (\Delta V/\Delta T)$ is as defined above;

$N-I$ represents nematic liquid crystal to isotropic liquid transition temperature;

Δn represents birefringence measured at 20°C and 589 nm;

t represents the average thickness of the liquid crystal layer (separation of the substrates) for a twisted nematic cell;

Margin (1:3) is the parameter $\frac{1.92 - A}{1.92 + A} \times 100 (\%)$ where $A = \frac{V_{50}(10^\circ) \text{ at } 0^\circ\text{C}}{V_{90}(45^\circ) \text{ at } 40^\circ\text{C}}$

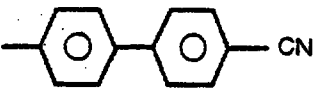
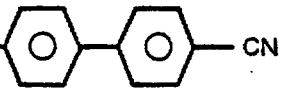
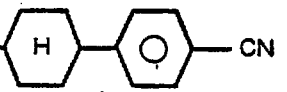
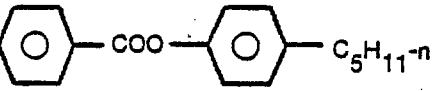
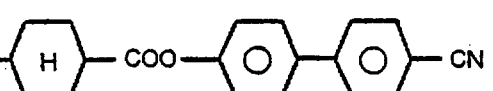
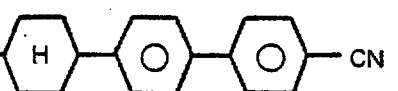
This term is explained further below.

$V_{Th} = V_{90}(45^\circ)$ (as defined above) at 20°C .

Ratio (1:2) is the ratio of the amount by weight of the first component present to the amount by weight of the second component present, the first and second components being two ringed cyano compounds and benzoate esters respectively.

EXAMPLE 1

Mixture 1

Component	Weight %
C_2H_5 -  -CN	15
$n-C_4H_9$ -  -CN	3
$n-C_4H_9$ -  -CN	20
$n-C_3H_7$ -  - C_5H_{11-n}	40
C_2H_5 -  -CN	11
$n-C_5H_{11}$ -  -CN	11

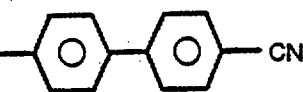
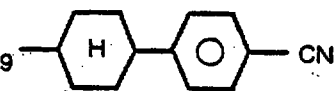
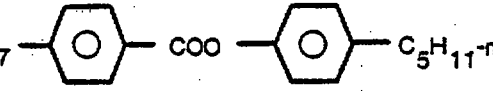
Ratio (1:2) for Mixture 1 = 47:53

Properties of Mixture 1

N-I (°C)	= 61
Δn	= 0.15
Viscosity	
at 20°C	= 40 cps (40 mPa.s)
at 0°C	= 154 cps (154 mPa.s)
for $t = 6.0 \mu m$ {	
V_{Th}	= 1.02 ν
M_{20}	= 1.75
M'_{20}	= 1.32
$1/V (\Delta V/\Delta T)$ (% per °C)	= 0.44
Margin 1:3 (%)	= 8.5

EXAMPLE 2

Mixture 2

Component	Weight %
C_2H_5 -  -CN	15
$n-C_4H_9$ -  -CN	15
$n-C_3H_7$ -  -CN	40
C_2H_5 -  -CN	15
$n-C_5H_{11}$ -  -CN	15

Ratio (1:2) for Mixture 2 = 43:57

Properties of Mixture 2

N-I (°C)	= 78
Δn	= 0.17
Viscosity	
at 20°C	= 44 cps (44 mPa.s)
at 0°C	= 178 cps (178 mPa.s)
for $t = 7\mu m$	
V_{Th}	= 1.16 ν
M_{20}	= 1.74
M'_{20}	= 1.34
$1/V (\Delta V/\Delta T)$ (% per C°)	= 0.38
Margin 1:3 (%)	= 10

EXAMPLE 3

Mixture 3

Component	Weight %
C_2H_5 - 	15
$n-C_4H_9$ - 	3
$n-C_4H_9$ - 	20
$n-C_3H_7$ - 	30
$n-C_5H_{11}$ - 	16
C_2H_5 - 	16

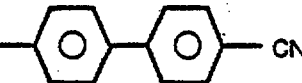
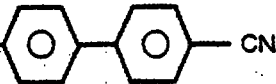
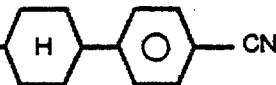
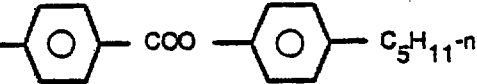
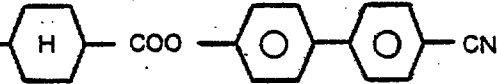
Ratio (1:2) for Mixture 3 = 56:44

Properties of Mixture 3

N-I (°C)	= 83
Δn	= 0.17
Viscosity	
at 20°C	= 48 cps (48 mPa.s)
at 0°C	= 192 cps (192 mPa.s)
for $t = 7\mu m$ {	
V_{Th}	= 1.11 ν
M_{20}	= 1.76
M'_{20}	= 1.36
$1/V (\Delta V/\Delta T)$ (% per C°)	= 0.36
Margin 1:3 (%)	= 9.1

EXAMPLE 4

Mixture 4

Component	Weight %
C_2H_5 -  -CN	15
$n-C_4H_9$ -  -CN	15
$n-C_4H_9$ -  -CN	20
$n-C_3H_7$ -  - C_5H_{11} -n	20
$n-C_3H_7$ -  - C_5H_{11} -n	20
C_2H_5 -  -CN	10

Ratio (1:2) for Mixture 4 = 71:29

Properties of Mixture 4

N-I (°C)	= 72
Δn	= 0.145
Viscosity	
at 20°C	= 36 cps (36 mPa.s)
for V_{Th}	= 1.12 ν
M_{20}	= 1.82
M'_{20}	= 1.35
$1/V (\Delta V/\Delta T)$ (% per °C)	= 0.45
Margin 1:3 (%)	= 8.3

23

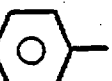
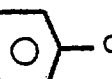
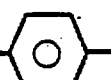
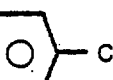
EXAMPLE 5

Mixture 5

The same as Mixture 4 but with $n\text{-C}_3\text{H}_7$  CO.O  $\text{C}_5\text{H}_{11}\text{-n}$ replaced by $n\text{-C}_3\text{H}_7$  CO.O   $\text{C}_5\text{H}_{11}\text{-n}$ (the components being in the same proportions by weight as in Mixture 4).

EXAMPLE 5

Mixture 5

Component	Weight %
C_2H_5  CN	15
$n\text{-C}_4\text{H}_9$   CN	15
$n\text{-C}_3\text{H}_7$  COO  $\text{C}_3\text{H}_7\text{-n}$	40
$n\text{-C}_5\text{H}_{11}$    CN	15
C_2H_5  COO   CN	15

Ratio (1:2) for Mixture 5 = 43:57

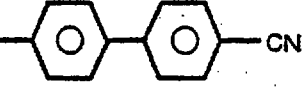
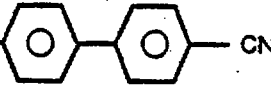
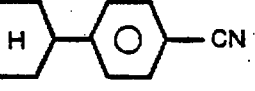
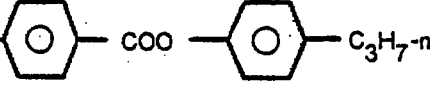
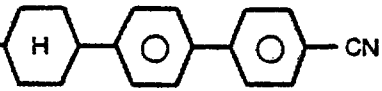
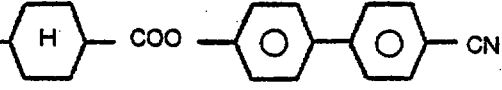
Properties of Mixture 5

$N-I$ ($^{\circ}\text{C}$)	= 75
V_{Th}	= 1.11 V
M_{20}	= 1.73
$1/V$ ($\Delta V/\Delta T$ (% per $^{\circ}\text{C}^{\circ}$))	= 0.34
M'_{20}	= 1.33
Margin 1:3 (%)	= 11.0

(24)

EXAMPLE 6

Mixture 6

Component	Weight %
C_2H_5 -  -CN	15
$n\text{-C}_4\text{H}_9$ -  -CN	6
$n\text{-C}_3\text{H}_7$ -  -CN	23
$n\text{-C}_3\text{H}_7$ -  -C ₃ H ₇ -n	30
$n\text{-C}_5\text{H}_{11}$ -  -CN	13
C_2H_5 -  -CN	13

Mixture 6 has the following properties in a twisted nematic cell having a liquid crystal material thickness of 7 μm .

Melting point = -10°C

N-I = 69°C

$\Delta n = 0.164$ at 20°C

V_{90} (45°) at $20^\circ\text{C} = 1.01$ volts

$M_{20} = 1.8$

$M'_{20} = 1.36$

$$\frac{1}{V} \left(\frac{\Delta V}{\Delta T} \right) 0^\circ\text{C} \rightarrow 40^\circ\text{C} = 0.42\% \text{ per } ^\circ\text{C}$$

Margin 1:3 = 8%

For a particular number of lines to be addressed, a particular matrix (multiplexing) addressing selection scheme is chosen which determines a fixed voltage discrimination ratio (V_{on}/V_{off}), supplied by the addressing and drive electronics of the display.

- A given minimum V_{off} ($V_{90}(45^\circ)$ at 40°C) and maximum V_{on} ($V_{50}(10^\circ)$ at 0°C) condition exists for the material over a specified temperature range (e.g. $0-40^\circ\text{C}$) under ideal twisted nematic cell conditions. In practice, variations within the cell construction can cause the discrimination ratio

$$\left[\frac{V_{50}(10^\circ) \text{ at } (10^\circ\text{C})}{V_{90}(45^\circ) \text{ at } (40^\circ\text{C})} \right]$$

required to drive the material over the whole display to increase from the ideal case. The margin is a measure expressed as a percentage of the maximum amount the discrimination ratios (i.e. in the ideal and practical cases) can vary relative to one another without a fall off in the optical performance occurring.

The values obtained for

$$\frac{1}{V} \left(\frac{\Delta V}{\Delta T} \right)$$

in the above Examples, which are generally less than 0.5% per $^\circ\text{C}$, are generally better than the values, typically between 0.5% per $^\circ\text{C}$ and 0.7% per $^\circ\text{C}$ obtained for the known cyanobiphenyl/benzoate ester multiplexing mixture. In any event the combinations of nematic viscosity at 20°C and 1V ($\Delta V/\Delta T$) are better than the combinations obtained in the known examples of UK Patent Application No. 203101A.

In Examples 1—6 the stated constituent percentages may be varied by up to 10% (relative to the composition) without significantly affecting the nature of the composition.

Claims

1. A nematic liquid crystal composition suitable for use as the liquid crystal material of a multiplexed twisted nematic electro-optical display comprising a mixture of Components A, B and C as follows:

Component A: a high dielectric anisotropy component;

Component B: a low dielectric anisotropy component;

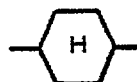
Component C: a high clearing component having a clearing point greater than 80°C ;

wherein Component A forms from 25% to 50% inclusive by weight of the composition and consists of one or more two ringed compounds having a terminal cyano group and includes at least one compound having Formula I as follows:

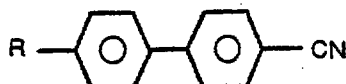


Formula I

where R_1 is an n-alkyl group having up to 7 carbon atoms and



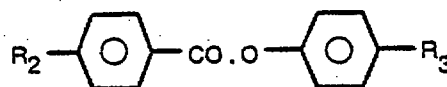
represents a trans-1,4 disubstituted cyclohexane ring; and at least one compound having formula III as follows:



Formula III

where R is an n-alkyl group having from 1 to 7 carbon atoms;

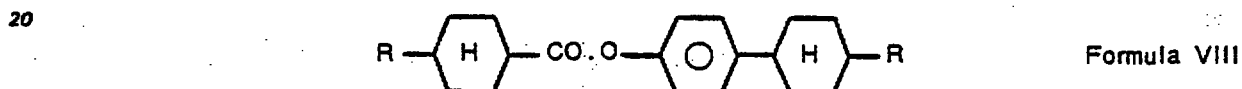
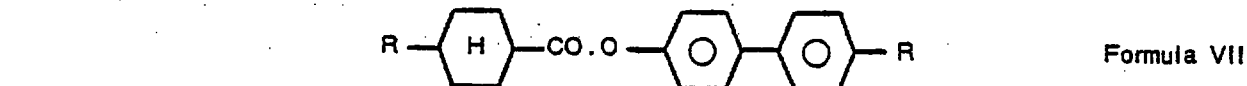
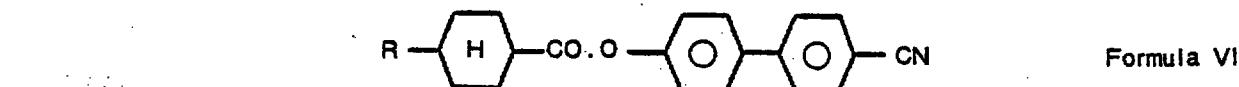
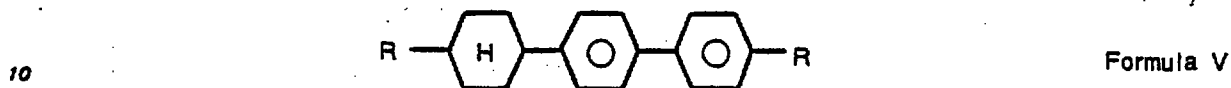
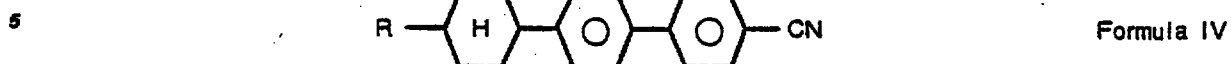
wherein Component B forms from 25% to 50% inclusive by weight of the composition and consists of one or more low dielectric anisotropy compounds, at least 50% of Component B being formed by one or more ester compounds having Formula II as follows:



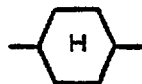
Formula II

where R_2 and R_3 are independently n-alkyl groups having up to seven carbon atoms; and wherein Component C forms from 15% to 35% inclusive by weight of the composition and consists of compounds

having a clearing point greater than 80°C and at least 50% by weight of Component C is formed by one or more compounds selected from the families whose general formulae are represented by Formulae IV to VII as follows:



where each R is independently n-alkyl having up to seven carbon atoms and



30 represents a trans-1,4-disubstituted cyclohexane ring; the percentages by weight of Components A, B and C adding to 100%.

2. A composition as claimed in Claim 1 and wherein the one or more components of Formulae I and III form at least 40% by weight of Component A.

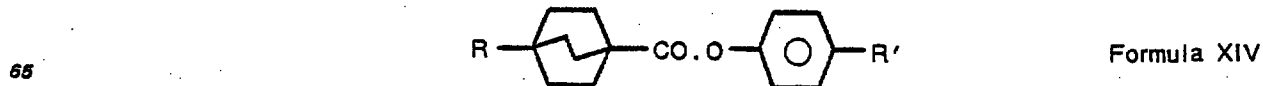
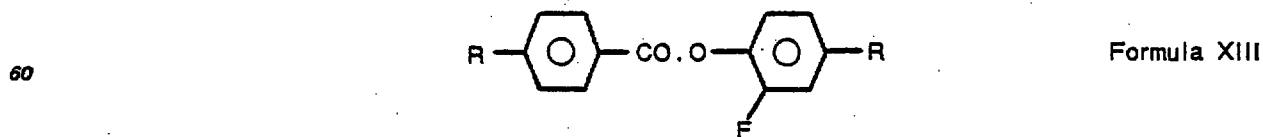
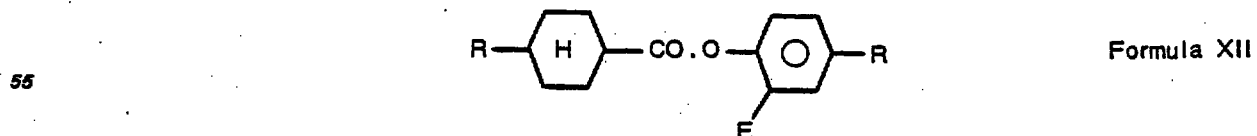
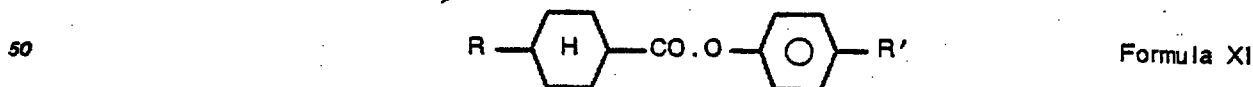
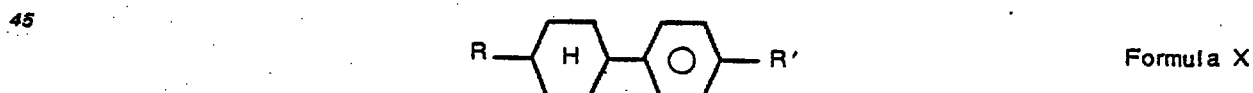
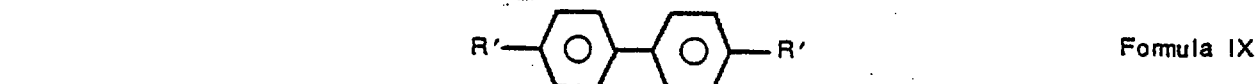
3. A composition as claimed in Claim 1 and wherein the one or more esters of Formula II form 100% of

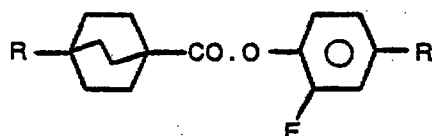
35 Component B.

4. A composition as claimed in Claim 1 and wherein the one or more compounds of Formulae IV to VIII form 100% of Component C.

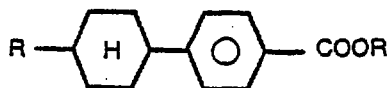
5. A composition as claimed in Claim 1 and wherein Component B includes in addition to the ester compounds of Formula II one or more compounds selected from the families whose general formulae are

40 represented by Formulae IX to XVIII as follows:

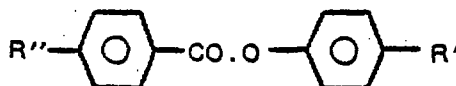




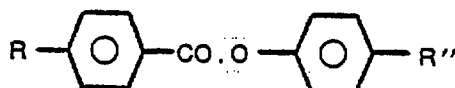
Formula XV



Formula XVI

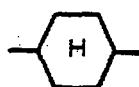


Formula XVII



Formula XVIII

where each R is independently n-alkyl having up to 7 carbon atoms, each R' is independently n-alkyl or n-alkoxy having up to 7 carbon atoms, and each R'' is independently n-alkoxy having up to 7 carbon atoms,



represents a trans-1,4-disubstituted cyclohexane ring and

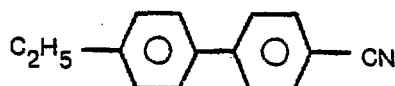


represents a bicyclo(2,2,2)octane ring.

6. A composition as claimed in Claim 1 and wherein up to 1.5% by weight of a chiral additive is added to the composition.

7. A composition as claimed in Claim 1 and wherein the chiral additive comprises one more chiral 4-alkyl-or-alkoxy-4'-cyanobiphenyls.

8. A composition as claimed in Claim 1 and wherein component A comprises a mixture of one or more compounds of Formula I as specified in Claim 1 together with the compound of Formula IIIa as follows:



IIIa

9. A composition as claimed in Claim 1 and which comprises the following:

i one or more compounds of Formula I and one or more compounds of Formula III together forming from 35% to 45% inclusive by weight of the composition;

ii one or more compounds of Formula II as specified in Claim 1 forming from 35% to 45% by weight inclusive of the composition.

iii one or more compounds selected from Formulae IV to VIII as specified in Claim 1 forming from 15% to 30% by weight inclusive of the composition.

10. A composition as claimed in Claim 1 and wherein the one or more compounds of Formula I are one or more compounds selected from trans-1-ethyl-4-(4'-cyanophenyl)cyclohexane and trans-1-n-butyl-4-(4'-cyanophenyl)cyclohexane.

11. A composition as claimed in Claim 1 and wherein the one or more compounds of Formula II are one or more compounds having an odd number of carbon atoms in their n-alkyl groups.

12. A composition as claimed in Claim 1 and which comprises the following stated components in the stated percentage by weight or percentages which differ therefrom by not more than 10% of the composition:

	Component	Percentage by weight
5	C_2H_5 —  —  —CN	15
10	$n-C_4H_9$ —  —  —CN	3
	$n-C_4H_9$ —  —  —CN	20
15	$n-C_3H_7$ —  —COO—  — $C_5H_{11}-n$	40
20	$n-C_5H_{11}$ —  —  —  —CN	11
25	C_2H_5 —  —COO—  —  —CN	11

30

13. A composition as claimed in Claim 1 and which comprises the following stated components in the stated percentage by weight or percentages which differ therefrom by not more than 10% of the composition:

35

	Component	Percentage by weight
40	C_2H_5 —  —  —CN	15
45	$n-C_4H_9$ —  —  —CN	15
50	$n-C_3H_7$ —  —COO—  — $C_5H_{11}-n$	40
	C_2H_5 —  —COO—  —  —CN	15
55	$n-C_5H_{11}$ —  —  —  —CN	15

60

14. A composition as claimed in Claim 1 and which comprises the following stated components in the stated percentage by weight or percentages which differ therefrom by not more than 10% of the composition:

65

	Component	Percentage by weight
5	C_2H_5 —  —  —CN	15
10	$n-C_4H_9$ —  —  —CN	3
	$n-C_4H_9$ —  —  —CN	20
15	$n-C_3H_7$ —  —COO—  — $C_5H_{11}-n$	30
20	$n-C_5H_{11}$ —  —  —  —CN	16
25	C_2H_5 —  —COO—  —  —CN	16

30 15. A composition as claimed in Claim 1 and which comprises the following stated components in the stated percentage by weight or percentages which differ therefrom by not more than 10% of the composition:

	Component	Percentage by weight
35	C_2H_5 —  —  —CN	15
40	$n-C_4H_9$ —  —  —CN	20
45	$n-C_3H_7$ —  —COO—  — $C_5H_{11}-n$	20
50	$n-C_3H_7$ —  —COO—  —  — $C_5H_{11}-n$	20
55	C_2H_5 —  —CO.O—  —  —CN	10
60	$n-C_4H_9$ —  —  —CN	15

65 16. A composition as claimed in Claim 1 and which comprises the following stated components in the stated percentage by weight or percentages which differ therefrom by not more than 10% of the composition:

35

	Component	Percentage by weight
5	C_2H_5 —  —  —CN	15
	$n-C_4H_9$ —  —  —CN	15
10	$n-C_3H_7$ —  —COO—  — C_3H_7-n	40
15	$n-C_5H_{11}$ —  —  —  —CN	15
20	C_2H_5 —  —COO—  —  —CN	15

17. A composition as claimed in Claim 1 and which comprises the following stated components in the stated percentage by weight or percentages which differ therefrom by not more than 10% of the composition:

	Component	Percentage by weight
30	C_2H_5 —  —  —CN	15
35	$n-C_4H_9$ —  —  —CN	6
40	$n-C_3H_7$ —  —  —CN	23
	$n-C_3H_7$ —  —COO—  — C_3H_7-n	30
45	$n-C_5H_{11}$ —  —  —  —CN	13
50	C_2H_5 —  —COO—  —  —CN	13

18. A multiplexed twisted nematic liquid crystal electro-optical display which includes two dielectric substrates at least one of which is transparent, a film of liquid crystal material sandwiched between the substrates, the molecular arrangement in the material being such as to give the twisted nematic effect, and electrodes on the inner surfaces of the substrates for applying electric fields across the liquid crystal material, the electrodes being in a configuration whereby the electric fields are applicable in a multiplexed fashion, wherein the improvement comprises the liquid crystal material being the composition claimed in Claim 1.

	Component	Percentage by weight
5	C_2H_5 -  -  -CN	15
10	$n-C_4H_9$ -  -  -CN	15
	$n-C_3H_7$ -  -COO-  - C_3H_7-n	40
15	$n-C_5H_{11}$ -  -  -  -CN	15
20	C_2H_5 -  -COO-  -  -CN	15

17. A composition as claimed in Claim 1 and which comprises the following stated components in the stated percentage by weight or percentages which differ therefrom by not more than 10% of the composition:

	Component	Percentage by weight
30	C_2H_5 -  -  -CN	15
35	$n-C_4H_9$ -  -  -CN	6
40	$n-C_3H_7$ -  -  -CN	23
45	$n-C_3H_7$ -  -COO-  - C_3H_7-n	30
50	$n-C_5H_{11}$ -  -  -  -CN	13
55	C_2H_5 -  -COO-  -  -CN	13

18. A multiplexed twisted nematic liquid crystal electro-optical display which includes two dielectric substrates at least one of which is transparent, a film of liquid crystal material sandwiched between the substrates, the molecular arrangement in the material being such as to give the twisted nematic effect, and electrodes on the inner surfaces of the substrates for applying electric fields across the liquid crystal material, the electrodes being in a configuration whereby the electric fields are applicable in a multiplexed fashion, wherein the improvement comprises the liquid crystal material being the composition claimed in Claim 1.



Patentansprüche

1. Nematische Flüssigkristall-Zusammensetzung zur Verwendung als Flüssigkristall-Material in einer verdrillt-nematischen, elektrooptischen Multiplexanzeigevorrichtung, mit einem Gehalt an einem Gemisch der folgenden Komponenten A, B und C:

Komponente A: dielektrische Komponente mit hoher Anisotropie,

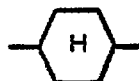
Komponente B: dielektrische Komponente mit niedriger Anisotropie,

Komponente C: Komponente mit einem hohen Klärpunkt von über 80°C,

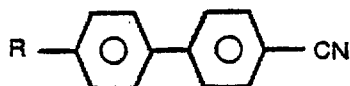
wobei die Komponente A von einschließlich 25 bis 50 Gew.-% der Zusammensetzung ausmacht, aus einer oder mehreren Verbindungen mit 2 Ringen und einer endständigen Cyanogruppe besteht und mindestens eine Verbindung der folgenden Formel I:



in der R_1 eine n-Alkylgruppe mit bis zu 7 Kohlenstoffatomen und

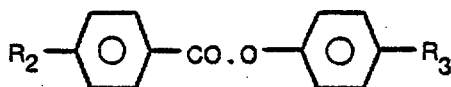


ein trans-1,4-disubstituierter Cyclohexanring ist, und mindestens eine Verbindung der folgenden Formel III enthält:



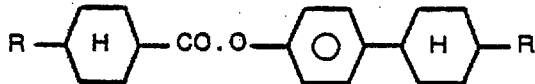
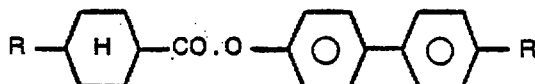
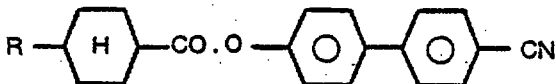
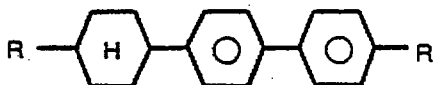
in der R eine n-Alkylgruppe mit von 1 bis 7 Kohlenstoffatomen ist;

die Komponente B von einschließlich 25 bis 50 Gew.-% der Zusammensetzung ausmacht, aus einer oder mehreren dielektrischen Verbindungen mit niedriger Anisotropie besteht, und mindestens 50% der Komponente B von einem oder mehreren Estern der folgenden Formel II gebildet werden:

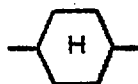


in der R_2 und R_3 unabhängig n-Alkylgruppen mit bis zu 7 Kohlenstoffatomen sind; und

die Komponente C von 15 bis 35 Gew.-% der Zusammensetzung ausmacht, aus Verbindungen mit einem Klärpunkt über 80°C besteht, und mindestens 50% der Komponente C von einer oder mehreren Verbindungen aus den durch die folgenden Formeln IV bis VIII dargestellten Familien gebildet werden:



in denen R unabhängig n-Alkylgruppen mit bis zu 7 Kohlenstoffatomen darstellt und



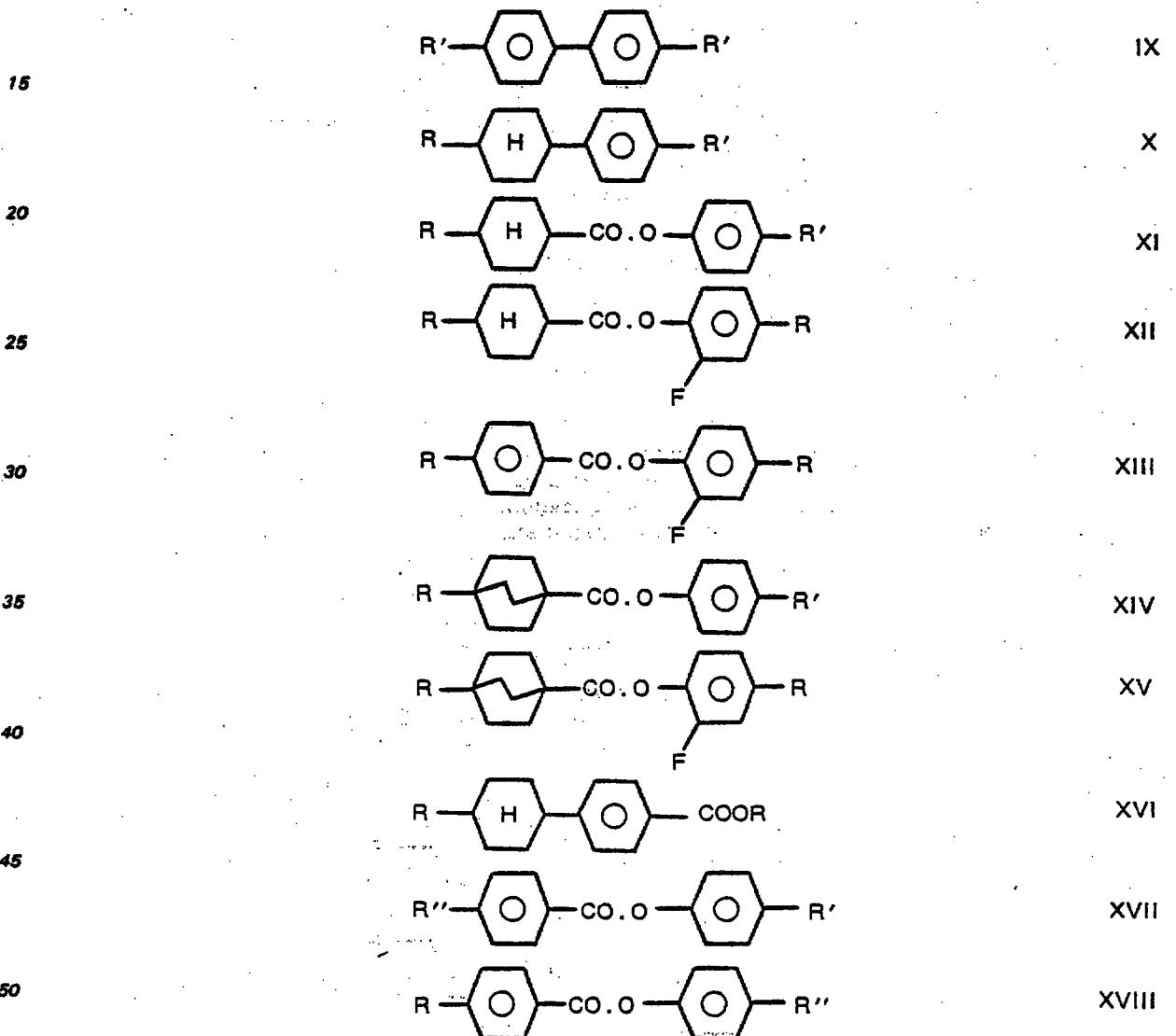
ein trans-1,4-disubstituierten Cyclohexanring ist; und die Gewichtsprozent an Komponente A, B und C zusammen 100% ausmachen.

2. Zusammensetzung nach Anspruch 1, in der eine oder mehrere Verbindungen der Formeln I und III mindestens 40 Gew.-% der Komponente A ausmachen.

3. Zusammensetzung nach Anspruch 1, in der einer oder mehrere Ester der Formel II 100% der Komponente B ausmachen.

4. Zusammensetzung nach Anspruch 1, in der eine oder mehrere Verbindungen der Formeln IV bis VIII 100% der Komponente C ausmachen.

5. Zusammensetzung nach Anspruch 1, in der die Komponente B zusätzlich zu den Estern der Formel II noch eine oder mehrere Verbindungen aus den durch die folgenden Formeln IX bis XVIII dargestellten Familien enthält:



in denen R unabhängig n-Alkylgruppen mit bis zu 7 Kohlenstoffatomen ist, R' unabhängig n-Alkyl- oder n-Alkoxygruppen mit bis zu 7 Kohlenstoffatomen und R'' unabhängig n-Alkoxygruppen mit bis zu 7 Kohlenstoffatomen darstellt,



einen trans-1,4-disubstituierten Cyclohexanring und



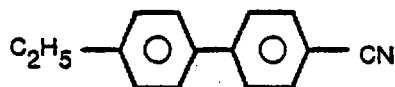
einen Dicyclo(2,2,2)octanring darstellt.



6. Zusammensetzung nach Anspruch 1, in der bis zu 1,5 Gew.-% eines chiralen Additivs zugesetzt worden sind.

7. Zusammensetzung nach Anspruch 1, in der das chirale Additiv eine oder mehrere chirale 4-Alkyl- oder 4-Alkoxy-4'-cyanodiphenyl-Verbindungen enthält.

8. Zusammensetzung nach Anspruch 1, in der die Komponente A ein Gemisch von einer oder mehreren Verbindungen der Formel I gemäß Anspruch 1 zusammen mit einer Verbindung der folgenden Formel IIIa enthält:



IIIa

9. Zusammensetzung nach Anspruch 1 mit einem Gehalt an den folgenden Verbindungen:

i. eine oder mehrere Verbindungen der Formel I und eine oder mehrere Verbindungen der Formel III, die zusammen von 35 bis 45 Gew.-% der Zusammensetzung ausmachen;

ii. eine oder mehrere Verbindungen der Formel II gemäß Anspruch 1, die von 35 bis 45 Gew.-% der Zusammensetzung ausmachen;

iii. eine oder mehrere Verbindungen der Formeln IV bis VIII gemäß Anspruch 1, die 15 bis 30 Gew.-% der Zusammensetzung ausmachen;

10. Zusammensetzung nach Anspruch 1, in der eine oder mehrere Verbindungen der Formel I ein oder mehrere trans-1-Ethyl-4-(4'-cyanophenyl)-cyclohexan oder trans-1-n-Butyl-4-(4'-cyanophenyl)-cyclohexan ist (sind).

11. Zusammensetzung nach Anspruch 1, in der eine oder mehrere Verbindungen der Formel II n-Alkylgruppen mit einer ungeraden Kohlenstoffanzahl haben.

12. Zusammensetzung nach Anspruch 1, die die folgenden Verbindungen in den angegebenen Gewichtsprozent oder Prozent, die davon nicht über 10%, bezogen auf die Zusammensetzung, abweichen, enthält:

Komponente	Gew. - %
$\text{C}_2\text{H}_5-\text{C}_6\text{H}_4-\text{C}_6\text{H}_4-\text{CN}$	15
$n\text{-C}_4\text{H}_9-\text{C}_6\text{H}_4-\text{C}_6\text{H}_4-\text{CN}$	3
$n\text{-C}_4\text{H}_9-\text{C}_6\text{H}_4-\text{C}_6\text{H}_4-\text{CN}$	20
$n\text{-C}_3\text{H}_7-\text{C}_6\text{H}_4-\text{COO}-\text{C}_6\text{H}_4-\text{C}_5\text{H}_{11}\text{-n}$	40
$n\text{-C}_5\text{H}_{11}-\text{C}_6\text{H}_4-\text{C}_6\text{H}_4-\text{C}_6\text{H}_4-\text{CN}$	11
$\text{C}_2\text{H}_5-\text{C}_6\text{H}_4-\text{COO}-\text{C}_6\text{H}_4-\text{C}_6\text{H}_4-\text{CN}$	11

13. Zusammensetzung nach Anspruch 1, die die folgenden Verbindungen in den angegebenen Gewichtsprozent oder Prozent, die davon nicht über 10%, bezogen auf die Zusammensetzung, abweichen, enthält:



	Komponente	Gew. - %
5	C_2H_5 -  -  -CN	15
10	$n-C_4H_9$ -  -  -CN	15
15	$n-C_3H_7$ -  -COO-  - $C_5H_{11}-n$	40
20	C_2H_5 -  -COO-  -  -CN	15
25	$n-C_5H_{11}$ -  -  -  -CN	15

14. Zusammensetzung nach Anspruch 1, die die folgenden Verbindungen in den angegebenen Gewichtsprozent oder Prozent, die davon nicht über 10%, bezogen auf die Zusammensetzung, abweichen, enthält:

	Komponente	Gew. - %
30	C_2H_5 -  -  -CN	15
35	$n-C_4H_9$ -  -  -CN	3
40	$n-C_4H_9$ -  -  -CN	20
45	$n-C_3H_7$ -  -COO-  - $C_5H_{11}-n$	30
50	$n-C_5H_{11}$ -  -  -  -CN	16
55	C_2H_5 -  -COO-  -  -CN	16

15. Zusammensetzung nach Anspruch 1, die die folgenden Verbindungen in den angegebenen Gewichtsprozent oder Prozent, die davon nicht über 10%, bezogen auf die Zusammensetzung, abweichen, enthält:



	Komponente	Gew.-%
5	C_2H_5 -  -  -CN	15
10	$n-C_4H_9$ -  -  -CN	20
15	$n-C_3H_7$ -  -COO-  - $C_5H_{11}-n$	20
20	$n-C_3H_7$ -  -COO-  -  - $C_5H_{11}-n$	20
25	C_2H_5 -  -CO.O-  -  -CN	10
25	$n-C_4H_9$ -  -  -CN	15

16. Zusammensetzung nach Anspruch 1, die die folgenden Verbindungen in den angegebenen Gewichtsprozent oder Prozent, die davon nicht über 10%, bezogen auf die Zusammensetzung, abweichen, enthält:

	Komponente	Gew.-%
35	C_2H_5 -  -  -CN	15
40	$n-C_4H_9$ -  -  -CN	15
45	$n-C_3H_7$ -  -COO-  - C_3H_7-n	40
50	$n-C_5H_{11}$ -  -  -  -CN	15
55	C_2H_5 -  -COO-  -  -CN	15

17. Zusammensetzung nach Anspruch 1, die die folgenden Verbindungen in den angegebenen Gewichtsprozent oder Prozent, die davon nicht über 10%, bezogen auf die Zusammensetzung, abweichen, enthält:



	Komponente	Gew. - %
5	C_2H_5 —  —  —CN	15
10	$n-C_4H_9$ —  —  —CN	6
	$n-C_3H_7$ —  —  —CN	23
15	$n-C_3H_7$ —  —COO—  — C_3H_7-n	30
20	$n-C_5H_{11}$ —  —  —  —CN	13
25	C_2H_5 —  —COO—  —  —CN	13

18. Verdrillt-nematische elektrooptische Flüssigkristall-Multiplexanzeigevorrichtung mit 2 dielektrischen Substraten, wovon zumindest eines transparent ist, einem Film aus Flüssigkristall-Material zwischen den Substraten, wobei die molekulare Anordnung so ist, daß der verdrillt-nematische Effekt auftritt, mit Elektroden an den Innenflächen der Substrate zur Anlegung von elektrischen Feldern durch das Flüssigkristall-Material, wobei die Elektroden so angeordnet sind, daß die elektrischen Felder in gemultiplexter Weise angelegt werden können, dadurch gekennzeichnet, daß das Flüssigkristall-Material die Zusammensetzung gemäß Anspruch 1 ist.

Revendications

1. Composition de cristaux liquides nématiques convenant pour servir de matière à propriétés de cristaux liquides d'un affichage électro-optique nématique torsadé multiplexé, comprenant un mélange de constituants A, B et C, comme suit:

Constituant A: un constituant à anisotropie diélectrique élevée;

Constituant B: un constituant à anisotropie diélectrique faible;

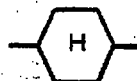
Constituant C: un constituant à clarté élevée ayant un point de clarté supérieur à 80°C;

dans laquelle le constituant A forme de 25% à 50%, inclusivement, du poids de la composition et consiste en un ou plusieurs composés à deux cycles ayant un groupe cyano terminal et comprend au moins un composé ayant la formule I suivante.



Formule I

(dans laquelle R_1 est un groupe alkyle normal ayant jusqu'à 7 atomes de carbone, et.



représente un noyau cyclohexane disubstitué en trans-1,4); et au moins un composé ayant la formule III ci-après:

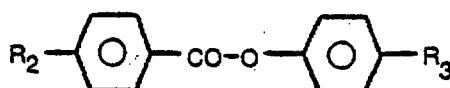


Formule III

(dans laquelle R est un groupe alkyle normal ayant de 1 à 7 atomes de carbone);

le constituant B forme de 25% à 50%, inclusivement, du poids de la composition et consiste en un ou plusieurs composés à faible anisotropie diélectrique, au moins 50% du constituant B étant formés par un ou plusieurs esters répondant à la formule II ci-après:





Formule II

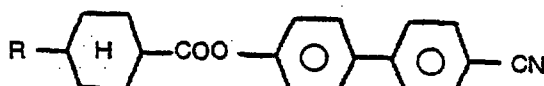
- 5 (dans laquelle R_2 et R_3 représentent chacun, indépendamment, un groupe alkyle normal ayant jusqu'à 7 atomes de carbone);
 et le constituant C forme de 15% à 35%, inclusivement, du poids de la composition et consiste en des composés ayant un point de clarté supérieur à 80°C et au moins 50% en poids du constituant C étant formés par un ou plusieurs composés choisis parmi les familles dont les formules générales sont
 10 représentées par les formules IV à VIII suivantes:



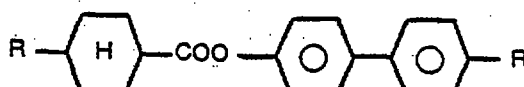
Formule IV



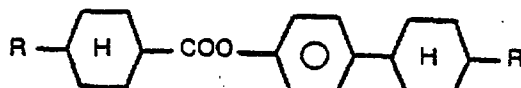
Formule V



Formule VI

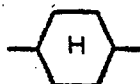


Formule VII



Formule VIII

- 30 (dans lesquelles chaque R représente, indépendamment, un groupe alkyle normal ayant jusqu'à 7 atomes de carbone, et



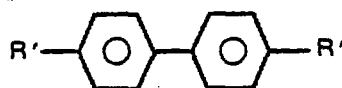
- 35 représente un noyau cyclohexane disubstitué en trans-1,4);
 la somme des pourcentages en poids des constituants A, B et C étant égale à 100%.

2. Composition selon la revendication 1, dans laquelle le ou les constituants répondant aux formules I et III forme(nt) au moins 40% du poids du constituant A.

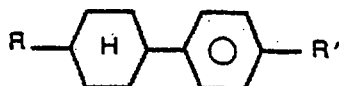
- 40 3. Composition selon la revendication 1, dans laquelle le ou les esters de formule II forme(nt) 100% du constituant B.

4. Composition selon la revendication 1, dans laquelle le ou les composés répondant aux formules IV à VIII forme(nt) 100% du constituant C.

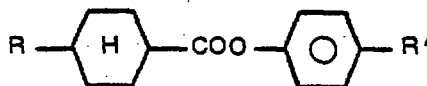
- 45 5. Composition selon la revendication 1, dans laquelle le constituant B comprend, en plus des esters de formule II, un ou plusieurs composés choisis parmi les familles dont les formules générales sont représentées par les formules IX à XVIII suivantes:



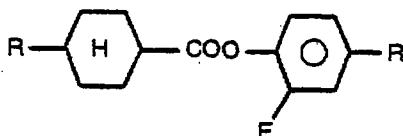
Formule IX



Formule X

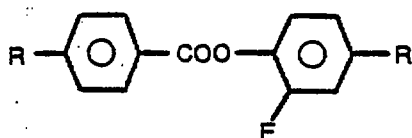


Formule XI

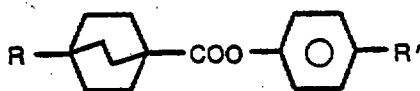


Formule XII

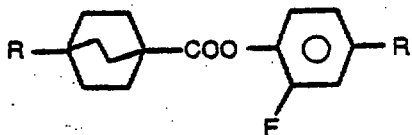




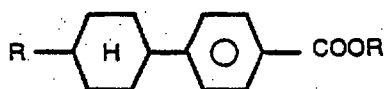
Formule XIII



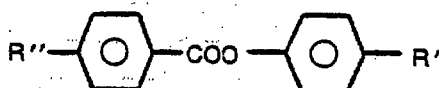
Formule XIV



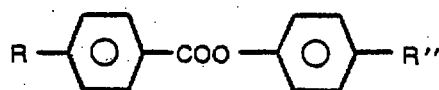
Formule XV



Formule XVI

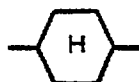


Formule XVII



Formule XVIII

(dans lesquelles chaque R, indépendamment, représente un groupe alkyle normal ayant jusqu'à 7 atomes de carbone, chaque R' représente, indépendamment, un groupe alkyle normal ou alcoxy normal ayant jusqu'à 7 atomes de carbone, et chaque R'' représente, indépendamment, un groupe alcoxy normal ayant jusqu'à 7 atomes de carbone;



représente un noyau cyclohexane disubstitué en trans-1,4 et

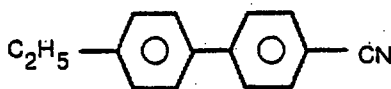


représente un noyau bicyclo(2,2,2) octane.

6. Composition selon la revendication 1, dans laquelle jusqu'à 1,5% en poids d'un additif chiral est ajouté à la composition.

7. Composition selon la revendication 1, dans laquelle l'additif chiral comprend un ou plusieurs 4-alkyl ou -alcoxy-4'-cyanobiphényle(s) chiraux.

8. Composition selon la revendication 1, dans laquelle le constituant A comprend un mélange d'un ou plusieurs composés de formule I selon la revendication 1 avec le composé de formule IIIa suivant:



IIIa

9. Composition selon la revendication 1, qui comprend ce qui suit:

(i) un ou plusieurs composés de formule I et un ou plusieurs composés de formule III formant ensemble de 35 à 45%, inclusivement, du poids de la composition;

(ii) un ou plusieurs composés de formule II selon la revendication 1, formant de 35% à 45% en poids, inclusivement, de la composition;

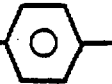
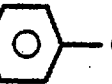
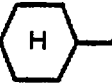
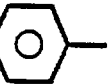
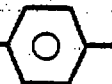
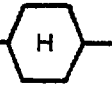
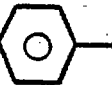
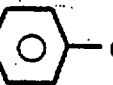
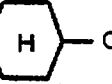
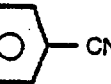
(iii) un ou plusieurs composés choisis parmi les formules IV à VIII selon la revendication 1, formant de 15% à 30% en poids, inclusivement, de la composition.

10. Composition selon la revendication 1, dans laquelle le ou les composés de formule I sont un, ou plus d'un, composé choisi(s) parmi le trans-1-éthyl-4-(4'-cyanophényl)cyclohexane et le trans-1-n-butyl-4-(4'-cyanophényl) cyclohexane.

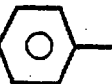
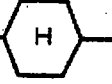
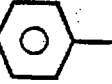
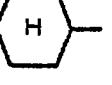
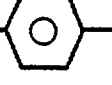
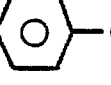
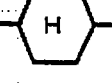
11. Composition selon la revendication 1, dans laquelle le ou les composés de formule II sont un ou plusieurs composés ayant un nombre impair d'atomes de carbone dans leurs groupes n-alkyles.

12. Composition selon la revendication 1, qui comprend les constituants indiqués ci-après, en le pourcentage pondéral indiqué ou bien en des pourcentages qui n'en diffèrent pas de plus de 10% de la composition:



	Constituant	% en poids
5	C_2H_5 —  —  —CN	15
10	$n-C_4H_9$ —  —  —CN	3
15	$n-C_4H_9$ —  —  —CN	20
	$n-C_3H_7$ —  —COO—  — $C_5H_{11}-n$	40
20	$n-C_5H_{11}$ —  —  —  —CN	11
25	C_2H_5 —  —COO—  —  —CN	11

13. Composition selon la revendication 1, qui comprend les constituants indiqués ci-après, en le pourcentage pondéral indiqué ou en des pourcentages qui n'en diffèrent pas de plus de 10% de la composition:

	Constituant	% en poids
35	C_2H_5 —  —  —CN	15
40	$n-C_4H_9$ —  —  —CN	15
45	$n-C_3H_7$ —  —COO—  — $C_5H_{11}-n$	40
	C_2H_5 —  —COO—  —  —CN	15
50	$n-C_5H_{11}$ —  —  —  —CN	15

14. Composition selon la revendication 1, qui comprend les constituants indiqués ci-après, en le pourcentage pondéral indiqué, ou en des pourcentages qui n'en diffèrent pas de plus de 10% de la composition:



	Constituant	% en poids
5	C_2H_5 —  —  —CN	15
10	$n-C_4H_9$ —  —  —CN	3
	$n-C_4H_9$ —  —  —CN	20
15	$n-C_3H_7$ —  —COO—  — C_5H_{11-n}	30
20	$n-C_5H_{11}$ —  —  —  —CN	16
25	C_2H_5 —  —COO—  —  —CN	16

15. Composition selon la revendication 1, qui comprend les constituants indiqués ci-après, en le pourcentage pondéral indiqué ou en des pourcentages qui n'en diffèrent pas de plus de 10% de la composition:

	Constituant	% en poids
35	C_2H_5 —  —  —CN	15
40	$n-C_4H_9$ —  —  —CN	20
	$n-C_3H_7$ —  —COO—  — C_5H_{11-n}	20
45	$n-C_3H_7$ —  —COO—  —  — C_5H_{11-n}	20
50	C_2H_5 —  —COO—  —  —CN	10
55	$n-C_4H_9$ —  —  —CN	15

16. Composition selon la revendication 1, qui comprend les constituants indiqués ci-après en le pourcentage pondéral indiqué ou en des pourcentages qui n'en diffèrent pas de plus de 10% de la composition:



el

	Constituant	% en poids
5	C_2H_5 —  —  —CN	15
10	$n-C_4H_9$ —  —  —CN	15
15	$n-C_3H_7$ —  —COO—  — C_3H_7-n	40
20	$n-C_5H_{11}$ —  —  —  —CN	15
	C_2H_5 —  —COO—  —  —CN	15

25 17. Composition selon la revendication 1, qui comprend les constituants indiqués ci-après, en le pourcentage pondéral indiqué ou bien en des pourcentages qui n'en diffèrent pas de plus de 10% de la composition:

	Constituant	% en poids
30	C_2H_5 —  —  —CN	15
35	$n-C_4H_9$ —  —  —CN	6
40	$n-C_3H_7$ —  —  —CN	23
45	$n-C_3H_7$ —  —COO—  — C_3H_7-n	30
50	$n-C_5H_{11}$ —  —  —  —CN	13
55	C_2H_5 —  —COO—  —  —CN	13

55 18. Affichage électro-optique multiplexé, à cristaux liquides nématiques torsadés, qui comprend deux substrats diélectriques dont l'un au moins est transparent, un film de matière à propriétés de cristaux liquides intercalé en sandwich entre les substrats, l'arrangement moléculaire de cette matière étant tel qu'il
60 produise l'effet nématique torsadé, et des électrodes sur les surfaces internes des substrats pour appliquer des champs électriques de part et d'autre de la matière à propriétés de cristaux liquides, les électrodes étant en une configuration permettant d'appliquer les champs électriques de façon multiplexée, le perfectionnement comprenant le fait que la matière à propriétés de cristaux liquides est la composition revendiquée à la revendication 1.

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