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(54) **Liquid crystal display device and method of driving the same**

Flüssigkristallanzeigevorrichtung und Ansteuerungsverfahren dafür

Dispositif d'affichage à cristaux liquides et son procédé de commande

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Description

[0001] This application claims the benefit of Korean Patent Application No. 10-2009-0090019, filed on September 23, 2009, which is hereby incorporated by reference in its entirety.

BACKGROUND OF THE INVENTION

Field of the Invention

[0002] Embodiments of the present invention relates to a liquid crystal display (LCD) device, and more particularly, to a viewing-angle image control (VIC) type LCD device which is selectively operated in one of a wide viewing angle mode and a narrow viewing angle mode for both a black and white image and a color image and a method of driving the LCD device.

Discussion of the Related Art

[0003] As information age progresses, flat panel display (FPD) devices having light weight, thin profile and low power consumption have been developed. Among various types of FPD devices, liquid crystal display (LCD) devices having advantages in resolution, color reproducibility and display quality profile have been widely used.

[0004] In general, a liquid crystal display (LCD) device includes two substrates spaced apart from each other and a liquid crystal layer between respective electrodes on the two substrates. An electric field is generated between the electrodes by application of voltage, and re-aligns liquid crystal molecules in the liquid crystal layer. As a result, the LCD device displays images by transmittance change according to re-alignment of the liquid crystal molecules.

[0005] FIG. 1 is an exploded perspective view showing a liquid crystal display device according to the related art. As shown in FIG. 1, the liquid crystal display (LCD) device of the related art includes a first substrate 10, a second substrate 20 and a liquid crystal layer 30. The first substrate 10, which is referred to as an array substrate, includes a gate line 14 and a data line 16 crossing each other to define a pixel region P. A pixel electrode 18 and a thin film transistor (TFT) Tr, as a switching element, are positioned in each pixel region P. The TFT Tr, which is disposed adjacent to crossings of the gate lines 14 and the data lines 16, is disposed in a matrix on the first substrate 10. The second substrate 20, which is referred to as a color filter substrate, includes color filter layer 26 including red (R), green (G) and blue (B) color filters 26a, 26b and 26c, a black matrix 25 between the red, green and blue color filters 26a, 26b and 26c and a common electrode 28 on both the color filter layer 26 and the black matrix 25.

[0006] Although not shown in FIG. 1, the first and second substrates 10 and 20 are attached with a seal pattern to prevent leakage of liquid crystal layer 30. In addition,

a first alignment layer is formed between the first substrate 10 and the liquid crystal layer 30 and a second alignment layer is formed between the second substrate 20 and the liquid crystal layer 30 to align the liquid crystal molecules in the liquid crystal layer 30 along an initial alignment direction. A polarization plate is formed on an outer surface of at least one of the first and second substrates 10 and 20.

[0007] Further, a backlight unit (not shown) disposed under the first substrate 10 supplies light. A gate signal turning the TFT Tr on is sequentially applied to each of the gate lines 14, and a data signal on the data line 16 is applied to the pixel electrode 18 in the pixel region P. The liquid crystal molecules in the liquid crystal layer 30 are driven by a vertical electric field generated between the pixel electrode 18 and the common electrode 28 to display images by varying the light transmittance of the liquid crystal layer 30.

[0008] Recently, the LCD device is widely applied as a display panel for a personal terminal, a portable computer or a mobile phone, which is used in a public space. As a result, it is occasionally required that the information of the portable device including the LCD device is transferred to only a user and the others around the user do not obtain the information. As a result, a viewing-angle image control (VIC) type LCD device, where one of wide and narrow viewing angles is selected for displaying images, has been suggested.

[0009] FIG. 2 is a plane view showing a viewing-angle image control type liquid crystal display device according to the related art, and FIG. 3 is a cross-sectional view taken along a line III-III of FIG. 2.

[0010] In FIGs. 2 and 3, a viewing-angle image control (VIC) type liquid crystal display (LCD) device 50 includes first and second substrates 51 and 80 and a liquid crystal layer 90 between the first and second substrates 51 and 80. A gate line 52 and a data line 60 are formed on an inner surface of the first substrate 51. The gate line 52 and the data line 60 cross each other to define first, second, third and fourth pixel regions P1, P2, P3 and P4 constituting a unit region for a color display. A thin film transistor (TFT) Tr is connected to the gate line 52 and the data line 60, and a common line 56 is formed to be parallel to the gate line 52. The TFT Tr includes a gate electrode 54, a gate insulating layer 56, a semiconductor layer 59 including an active layer 59a and an ohmic contact layer 59b, a source electrode 62 and a drain electrode 64.

[0011] A plurality of first pixel electrodes 72 connected to the drain electrode 64 are formed in each of the first, second and third pixel regions P1, P2 and P3. The plurality of first pixel electrodes 72 each having a bar shape are spaced apart from each other. In addition, a plurality of first common electrodes 58 connected to the common line 56 are formed in each of the first, second and third pixel regions P1, P2 and P3. The plurality of first common electrodes 58 each having a bar shape alternate with the plurality of first pixel electrodes 72. Further, a second

pixel electrode 73 is formed in the fourth pixel region P4. The second pixel electrode 73 has a plate shape and is connected to the drain electrode 64.

[0012] A black matrix 82 is formed on an inner surface of the second substrate 80, and a color filter layer 84 is formed on the black matrix 82 and the inner surface of the second substrate 80 in the first, second and third pixel regions P1, P2 and P3. The color filter layer 84 includes red, green and blue color filters 84c, and is not formed in the fourth pixel region P4. An overcoat layer 86 is formed on the color filter layer 84 in the first, second and third pixel regions P1, P2 and P3 and on the inner surface of the second substrate 80 in the fourth pixel region P4. Further, a second common electrode 88 having a plate shape is formed on the overcoat layer 86 in the fourth pixel region P4.

[0013] In each of the first, second and third pixel regions P1, P2 and P3 having the color filter layer 84, a horizontal electric field is generated between the plurality of first pixel electrodes 72 and the plurality of first common electrodes 58 over the first substrate 51 and the liquid crystal layer 90 is controlled by the horizontal electric field, thereby images displayed with a wide viewing angle. In the fourth pixel region P4 having no color filter, a vertical electric field is generated between the second pixel electrode 73 over the first substrate 51 and the second common electrode 88 over the second substrate 83, and the liquid crystal layer 90 is controlled by the vertical electric field to have a relatively high transmittance along an oblique direction with respect to a front direction normal to the second substrate 83 and a relatively low transmittance along the front direction. Accordingly, when a voltage is applied to the second pixel electrode 73 and the second common electrode 88, image display along the oblique direction is restricted by the fourth pixel region P4 and the VIC type LCD device 50 of the related art is operated in a narrow viewing angle mode. As a result, the VIC type LCD device 50 of the related art is selectively operated in one of a wide viewing angle mode and a narrow viewing angle mode.

[0014] The VIC type LCD device 50 may be operated in a narrow viewing angle mode for displaying a black and white image such as a document having a text. However, since the fourth pixel region P4 does not include a color filter pattern, the fourth pixel region P4 merely displays a black and a white instead of a color and does not sufficiently adjust a viewing angle of the VIC type LCD device 50. Accordingly, a color image of the first, second and third pixel regions P1, P2 and P3 is displayed along the oblique direction even when the VIC type LCD device 50 is operated in a narrow viewing angle mode.

[0015] US 2009/0257009 A1 discloses a liquid crystal display device having first and second substrates, gate lines on an inner surface of the first substrate, first, second and third data lines crossing the gate lines to define first, second and third pixel regions, a thin film transistor connected to the gate line and one of the first, second and third data lines, a pixel electrode on the inner surface

of the first substrate and a common electrode on an inner surface of the second substrate spaced apart from the first pixel electrode. A black matrix and a color filter layer are arranged on the inner surface of the second substrate so that red, green and blue color filters are arranged corresponding to the first, second and third pixel regions.

[0016] US 2007/0153196 A1 discloses another liquid crystal display device having first, second and third gate lines on an inner surface of a first substrate and first and second data lines crossing the gate lines to define first, second, third, fourth, fifth and sixth pixel regions. A thin film transistor is connected to each of the first, second and third gate lines and one of the first and second data lines. A first pixel electrode and a first common electrode are formed in each of the first, second and third pixel regions on the inner surface of the first substrate. Second pixel electrode in each of the fourth, fifth and sixth pixel regions are arranged on the inner surface of the first substrate whereas the second common electrode is arranged on an inner surface of the second substrate in each of the fourth, fifth and sixth pixel regions. A color filter layer on the inner surface of the second substrate comprises red, green and blue color filters which are arranged corresponding to the first, second and third pixel regions.

[0017] Another liquid crystal display device as shown in US 2008/0273134 A1 comprises first gate lines on an inner surface of a first substrate and first, second, third and fourth data lines crossing the first gate lines to define first, second, third, and fourth pixel regions. A thin film transistor is connected to one of the first gate lines and one of the first, second, third and fourth data lines. A first pixel electrode and a first common electrode are arranged in the second, second and third pixel regions on the inner surface of the first substrate. A second pixel electrode is arranged in the fourth pixel region whereas a second common electrode is arranged on an inner surface of the second substrate. A color filter layer is provided on the inner surface of the second substrate so that red, green and blue color filters are arranged corresponding to the first, second and third pixel regions.

SUMMARY OF THE INVENTION

[0018] Accordingly, embodiments of the present invention are directed to a liquid crystal display device and a method of driving the same that substantially obviate one or more of the problems due to limitations and disadvantages of the related art.

[0019] An object of an embodiment of the present invention is to provide a viewing-angle image control type liquid crystal display device where both a black and white image and a color image are effectively restricted along an oblique direction with respect to a front direction normal to the liquid crystal display device in a narrow viewing angle mode.

[0020] This object is achieved by the LCD device according to claim 1 and the method of claim 10.

[0021] A liquid crystal display device includes: first and second substrates facing and spaced apart from each other; first and second gate lines on an inner surface of the first substrate; first, second and third data lines crossing the first and second gate lines to define first, second, third, fourth, fifth and sixth pixel regions; a thin film transistor connected to one of the first and second gate lines and one of the first, second and third data lines; a first pixel electrode and a first common electrode in each of the first, second and third pixel regions, the first pixel electrode connected to the thin film transistor and the first common electrode spaced apart from the first pixel electrode; a second pixel electrode in each of the fourth, fifth and sixth pixel regions, the second pixel electrode connected to the thin film transistor and having a plate shape; a black matrix on an inner surface of the second substrate; a color filter layer on the black matrix, the color filter layer including red, green and blue color filters, the red color filter corresponding to each of the first and fourth pixel regions, the green color filter corresponding to each of the second and fifth pixel regions, and the blue color filter corresponding to each of the third and sixth pixel regions; a second common electrode on the color filter layer in each of the fourth, fifth and sixth pixel regions; and a liquid crystal layer between the first and second substrates.

[0022] A method of driving a liquid crystal display device including first and second substrates facing each other with a liquid crystal layer between the first and second substrates and having first, second, third, fourth, fifth and sixth pixel regions, a first pixel electrode and a first common electrode in each of the first, second and third pixel regions on an inner surface of the first substrate, the first common electrode spaced apart from the first pixel electrode, a second pixel electrode having a plate shape in each of the fourth, fifth and sixth pixel regions, a color filter layer on an inner surface of the second substrate, the color filter layer including a red color filter corresponding to each of the first and fourth pixel regions, a green color filter corresponding to each of the second and fifth pixel regions, and a blue color filter corresponding to each of the third and sixth pixel regions, and a second common electrode on the color filter layer in each of the fourth, fifth and sixth pixel regions, the method includes: applying a first voltages to the first pixel electrode to generate a horizontal electric field between the first pixel electrode and the first common electrode in each of the first, second and third pixel regions; and applying a second voltage to the second pixel electrode to generate a vertical electric field between the second pixel electrode and the second common electrode in each of the fourth, fifth and sixth pixel regions.

[0023] It is to be understood that both the foregoing general description and the following detailed description are exemplary and explanatory and are intended to provide further explanation of the invention as claimed.

BRIEF DESCRIPTION OF THE DRAWINGS

[0024] The accompanying drawings, which are included to provide a further understanding of embodiments of the present invention and are incorporated in and constitute a part of this application, illustrate embodiments of the present invention and together with the description serve to explain the principle of embodiments of the present invention. In the drawings:

[0025] FIG. 1 is an exploded perspective view showing a liquid crystal display device according to the related art;

[0026] FIG. 2 is a plane view showing a viewing-angle image control type liquid crystal display device according to the related art;

[0027] FIG. 3 is a cross-sectional view taken along a line III-III of FIG. 2;

[0028] FIG. 3 is a schematic plane view of an array substrate having a zigzag shaped electrode for an IPS mode LCD device according to the related art;

[0029] FIG. 4 is a plane view showing a viewing-angle image control type liquid crystal display device according to a first embodiment of the present invention;

[0030] FIG. 5 is a cross-sectional view taken along a line V-V of FIG. 4;

[0031] FIG. 6 is a cross-sectional view taken along a line VI-VI of FIG. 4;

[0032] FIG. 7 is a graph showing a transmittance with respect to an oblique angle in first to sixth pixel regions of a viewing-angle image control type liquid crystal display device according to a first embodiment of the present invention;

[0033] FIG. 8 is a plane view showing a viewing-angle image control type liquid crystal display device according to a second embodiment of the present invention; and

[0034] FIG. 9 is a cross-sectional view taken along a line IX-IX of FIG. 8. For illustration, only an array substrate is shown and a color filter substrate is omitted in FIG. 8.

DETAILED DESCRIPTION OF EXEMPLARY EMBODIMENTS

[0035] Reference will now be made in detail to exemplary embodiments of the present invention, which are illustrated in the accompanying drawings. Wherever possible, the same reference numbers will be used throughout the drawings to refer to the same or similar parts.

[0036] FIG. 4 is a plane view showing a viewing-angle image control type liquid crystal display device according to a first embodiment of the present invention, and FIGS. 5 and 6 are cross-sectional views taken along lines V-V and VI-VI, respectively, of FIG. 4. For illustration, only an array substrate is shown and a color filter substrate is omitted in FIG. 4.

[0037] In FIGs. 4, 5 and 6, a viewing-angle image control (VIC) type liquid crystal display (LCD) device 101 includes first and second substrates 110 and 180 facing and spaced apart from each other and a liquid crystal layer 192 between the first and second substrates 110

and 180. First and second gate lines 105a and 105b and a common line 107 are formed on an inner surface of the first substrate 110. The common line 107 is parallel to each of the first and second gate lines 105a and 105b. A gate insulating layer 122 is formed on the first and second gate lines 105a and 105b and the common line 107, and first, second and third data lines 130a, 130b and 130c are formed on the gate insulating layer 122. The first, second and third data lines 130a, 130b and 130c cross the first and second gate lines 105a and 105b to define first, second, third, fourth, fifth and sixth pixel regions P1, P2, P3, P4, P5 and P6, which are arranged in a 2 X 3 matrix to constitute a unit region for a color display.

[0038] In each of the first to sixth pixel regions P1 to P6, a gate electrode 108 connected to each of the first and second gate lines 105a and 105b is formed on the first substrate 110 and the gate insulating layer 122 is formed on the gate electrode 108. A semiconductor layer 125 is formed the gate insulating layer 122 over the gate electrode 108, and source and drain electrodes 133 and 136 are formed on the semiconductor layer 125. The semiconductor layer 125 includes an active layer 125a of intrinsic amorphous silicon and an ohmic contact layer 125b of impurity-doped amorphous silicon. In addition, the source electrode 133 is connected to each of the first, second and third data lines 130a, 130b and 130c, and the drain electrodes 136 is spaced apart from the source electrode 133. The gate electrode 108, the gate insulating layer 122, the semiconductor layer 125, the source electrode 133 and the drain electrode 136 constitute a thin film transistor (TFT) Tr.

[0039] Although the TFT Tr includes a U-shaped channel and is disposed over each of the first and second gate lines 105a and 105b in FIGs. 4, 5 and 6, the TFT Tr may include a channel of various shapes and may be disposed inside each of the first to sixth pixel regions P1 to P6 in another embodiment. In addition, a passivation layer 150 is formed on the first, second and third data lines 130a, 130b and 130c and the TFT Tr.

[0040] In each of the first, second and third pixel regions P1, P2 and P3, a plurality of first pixel electrodes 163, a connection line 161 connecting the plurality of first pixel electrodes 163 and a plurality of first common electrodes 167 are formed on the passivation layer 150. Each of the plurality of first pixel electrodes 163 and the plurality of first common electrodes 167 has a bar shape. The plurality of first pixel electrodes 163 are spaced apart from each other and are connected to the drain electrode 136 through a drain contact hole 153 in the passivation layer 150, and the plurality of first common electrodes 167 are spaced apart from each other and are connected to the common line 107. In addition, the plurality of first common electrodes 167 of the first, second and third pixel regions P1, P2 and P3 are connected to each other through the common line 107.

[0041] The plurality of first pixel electrodes 163 alternate with and are parallel to the plurality of first common

electrodes 167 to generate a horizontal electric field. In addition, auxiliary common electrodes 118 protruding from the common line 107 are formed on the first substrate 110 to prevent light leakage through a boundary portion of each pixel region and overlap the outermost first pixel electrodes of the plurality of first pixel electrodes 163 to constitute a storage capacitor Cst. Since the connection electrode 161 overlaps the common line 107 to constitute another storage capacitor, the auxiliary common electrodes 118 may not overlap the outermost first pixel electrodes in another embodiment.

[0042] Although each of the plurality of first pixel electrodes 163 and the plurality of first common electrodes 167 has a straight bar shape, each of the plurality of first pixel electrodes 163 and the plurality of first common electrodes 167 may have a bent bar shape having a bent portion to obtain a multi-domain for preventing a color inversion in another embodiment. When a bent bar shape is used, the auxiliary common electrode 118 and each of the first, second and third data lines 130a, 130b and 130c may have a bent bar shape, thereby each of the first, second and third data lines 130a, 130b and 130c having a zigzag bar shape throughout the whole first substrate 110.

[0043] As a result, each of the first, second and third pixel regions P1, P2 and P3 is driven by the horizontal electric field between each first pixel electrode 163 and each first common electrode 167 over the first substrate 110.

[0044] In each of the fourth, fifth and sixth pixel regions P4, P5 and P6, a second pixel electrode 164 having a plate shape is formed on the passivation layer 150. The second pixel electrode 164 is connected to the drain electrode 136 through the drain contact hole 153. The auxiliary common electrodes 118 protruding from the common line 107 overlap the second pixel electrode 164 to constitute a storage capacitor Cst. Since the second pixel electrode 164 overlaps the common line 107 to constitute another storage capacitor, the auxiliary common electrodes 118 may be formed only to prevent light leakage through a boundary portion of each pixel region without overlapping the second pixel electrode 164 in another embodiment.

[0045] A black matrix 182 is formed on an inner surface of the second substrate 180, and a color filter layer 184 is formed on the black matrix 182 and the second substrate 180. The black matrix 182 covers the first and second gate lines 105a and 105b, the first, second and third data lines 130a, 130b and 130c and the TFT Tr, and the color filter layer 184 includes red (R), green (G) and blue (B) color filters. For example, the red color filter may correspond to the first and fourth pixel regions P1 and P4, the green color filter may correspond to the second and fifth pixel regions P2 and P5, and the blue color filter may correspond to the third and sixth pixel regions P3 and P6.

[0046] In each of the fourth, fifth and sixth pixel regions P4, P5 and P6, moreover, a second common electrode 186 is formed on the color filter layer 184 to generate a

vertical electric field with the second pixel electrode 164 over the first substrate 110. In another embodiment, an overcoat layer may be formed between the color filter layer 184 and the second common electrode 186 for planarizing and protecting the color filter layer 184. As a result, each of the fourth, fifth and sixth pixel regions P4, P5 and P6 is driven by the vertical electric field between the second pixel electrode 164 over the first substrate 110 and the second common electrode 186 over the second substrate 180. Further, a liquid crystal layer 192 is formed between the first and second substrates 110.

[0047] Accordingly, the first, second and third pixel regions P1, P2 and P3 including red, green and blue color filters, respectively, and the fourth, fifth and sixth pixel regions P4, P5 and P6 including red, green and blue color filters, respectively, constitute a unit region for a full color display. In addition, the first, second and third pixel regions P1, P2 and P3 are driven by the horizontal electric field between the first pixel electrode 163 and the first common electrode 167 to have an in-plane switching (IPS) mode, and the fourth, fifth and sixth pixel regions P4, P5 and P6 are driven by the vertical electric field between the second pixel electrode 164 and the second common electrode 186 to have an electrically controlled birefringence (ECB) mode.

[0048] FIG. 7 is a graph showing a transmittance with respect to an oblique angle in first to sixth pixel regions of a viewing-angle image control type liquid crystal display device according to a first embodiment of the present invention.

[0049] In FIG. 7, x and y axes represent a viewing angle and a transmittance, respectively, where the viewing angle may be defined as an azimuthal angle with respect to a front direction normal to the VIC type LCD device 101 (of FIG. 4) and an oblique direction may have a non-zero viewing angle. For example, the oblique direction may have a viewing angle within a range of about 45° to about 60°.

[0050] Each of transmittance curves Ri, Gi and Bi for first, second and third pixel regions P1, P2 and P3 (of FIG. 4) having an in-plane switching (IPS) mode has a flat portion in a viewing angle range between -60° and +60°, thereby displaying images with a wide viewing angle. In addition, each of transmittance curves Re, Ge and Be for fourth, fifth and sixth pixel regions P4, P5 and P6 (of FIG. 4) having an electrically controlled birefringence (ECB) mode has a minimum around a viewing angle of about 0° and has a maximum around viewing angles of about -60° and +60°. As a result, each of the fourth, fifth and sixth pixel regions P4, P5 and P6 does not transmit light along the front direction and transmits light with the maximum transmittance along the oblique direction at the viewing angles of about -60° and +60°.

[0051] In a wide viewing angle mode of the VIC type LCD device, since a voltage is not applied to each of the fourth, fifth and sixth pixel regions P4, P5 and P6, the fourth, fifth and sixth pixel regions P4, P5 and P6 display a black image along the front direction and the oblique

direction. Accordingly, a full color image is viewed by the first, second and third pixel regions P1, P2 and P3 along the front direction and along the oblique direction. In a narrow viewing angle mode of the VIC type LCD device, since a voltage is applied to each of the fourth, fifth and sixth pixel regions P4, P5 and P6, the fourth, fifth and sixth pixel regions P4, P5 and P6 display a black image along the front direction. Accordingly, a full color image is viewed along the front direction.

[0052] Along the oblique direction in the narrow viewing angle mode, however, each of the fourth, fifth and sixth pixel regions P4, P5 and P6 has a complementary transmittance against the transmittance of each of the first, second and third pixel regions P1, P2 and P3. Accordingly, the fourth, fifth and sixth pixel regions P4, P5 and P6 are driven in the ECB mode such that the sum of grey levels corresponding to the first and third pixel regions P1 and P4 is equal to the sum of grey levels corresponding to the second and fifth pixel regions P2 and P5 and is equal to the sum of grey levels corresponding to the third and sixth pixel regions P3 and P6. In the VIC type LCD device displaying 256-grey level image, for example, when the first, second and third pixel regions P1, P2 and P3 is driven to have grey levels of 127, 100 and 80, respectively, the fourth, fifth and sixth pixel regions P4, P5 and P6 may be driven to have grey levels of 128, 155 and 175, respectively. Since a red color is displayed by adding the grey levels of the first and third pixel regions P1 and P4, a red image of a grey level of 255 is displayed by the first and fourth pixel regions P1 and P4 along the oblique direction. Similarly, a green image of a grey level of 255 is displayed by the second and fifth pixel regions P2 and P5 along the oblique direction and a blue image of a grey level of 255 is displayed by the third and sixth pixel regions P3 and P6 along the oblique direction. As a result, a white image of a grey level 255 is displayed by the first to sixth pixel regions P1 to P6 along the oblique direction. Further, the first to sixth pixel regions of the other unit region for a color display are driven to display only a white image of a grey level of 255 along the oblique direction. Since white images having the same grey levels from a plurality of unit regions for a color display are viewed along the oblique direction in the narrow viewing angle mode, the image from the first, second and third pixel regions P1, P2 and P3 along the oblique direction is not recognized. The white image may have various grey level according to design.

[0053] In the narrow viewing angle mode of the VIC type LCD device 101, a user at the front direction views a full color image from the first, second and third pixel regions P1, P2 and P3, while the others at the oblique direction view only a white image of a predetermined grey level from the first to sixth pixel regions P1 to P6. As a result, privacy of the user is protected. Since a white image is viewed along the oblique direction due to color complement, the VIC type LCD device 101 is excellently operated in the narrow viewing angle mode for a color

image as well as a black and white image such as a document having a text.

[0054] Although the first, second and third pixel regions P1, P2 and P3 are driven by using an IPS mode using the first embodiment, the first, second and third pixel regions P1, P2 and P3 may be driven by using another wide viewing angle mode in another embodiment. For example, the first, second and third pixel regions P1, P2 and P3 may be driven by using a fringe field switching (FFS) mode where one of a pixel electrode and a common electrode has a plate shape and the other of the pixel electrode and the common electrode has a bar shape.

[0055] Moreover, when the fourth, fifth and sixth pixel regions P4, P5 and P6 are disposed to make a straight horizontal line, the straight horizontal line may deteriorates display quality along the front direction of the VIC type LCD device. Since the fourth, fifth and sixth pixel regions P4, P5 and P6 display a black image along the front direction, a black straight line due to the fourth, fifth and sixth pixel regions P4, P5 and P6 may be viewed along the front direction. Accordingly, the fourth, fifth and sixth pixel regions P4, P5 and P6 may be disposed to make a zigzag horizontal line in another embodiment.

[0056] FIG. 8 is a plane view showing a viewing-angle image control type liquid crystal display device according to a second embodiment of the present invention, and FIG. 9 is a cross-sectional view taken along a line IX-IX of FIG. 8. For illustration, only an array substrate is shown and a color filter substrate is omitted in FIG. 8.

[0057] In FIGs. 8 and 9, a viewing-angle image control (VIC) type liquid crystal display (LCD) device 201 includes first and second substrates 210 and 280 facing and spaced apart from each other and a liquid crystal layer 292 between the first and second substrates 210 and 280. First and second gate lines 205a and 205b are formed on an inner surface of the first substrate 210. A gate insulating layer 222 is formed on the first and second gate lines 105a and 105b, and first, second and third data lines 230a, 230b and 230c are formed on the gate insulating layer 222. The gate insulating layer 222 may be formed of an inorganic insulating material such as silicon nitride (SiNx) and silicon oxide (SiO₂). The first, second and third data lines 230a, 230b and 230c cross the first and second gate lines 205a and 205b to define first, second, third, fourth, fifth and sixth pixel regions P1, P2, P3, P4, P5 and P6, which are arranged in a 2 X 3 matrix to constitute a unit region for a color display.

[0058] The first, second and third pixel regions P1, P2 and P3 are driven by a horizontal electric field between a pixel electrode 255 and a first common electrode 270 to have a fringe field switching (FFS) mode, and the fourth, fifth and sixth pixel regions P4, P5 and P6 are driven by a vertical electric field between the pixel electrode 255 and a second common electrode 286 to have an electrically controlled birefringence (ECB) mode. The first, second and third pixel regions P1, P2 and P3 correspond to red, green and blue colors, respectively, and

the fourth, fifth and sixth pixel regions P4, P5 and P6 correspond to red, green and blue colors, respectively. In addition, the first, second and third pixel regions P1, P2 and P3 are disposed to make a zigzag horizontal line, and the fourth, fifth and sixth pixel regions P4, P5 and P6 are disposed to make a zigzag horizontal line. Accordingly, the first, fifth and third pixel regions P1, P5 and P3 are disposed in a first row of the 2 X 3 matrix, and the fourth, second and sixth pixel regions P4, P2 and P6 are disposed in a second row of the 2 X 3 matrix. Since the fourth, fifth and sixth pixel regions P4, P5 and P6 are not disposed to make a straight horizontal line, a black straight line is not viewed along a front direction. As a result, a display quality of the VIC type LCD device 201 is improved.

[0059] In each of the first to sixth pixel regions P1 to P6, a gate electrode 208 connected to each of the first and second gate lines 205a and 205b is formed on the first substrate 210 and the gate insulating layer 222 is formed on the gate electrode 208. A semiconductor layer 225 is formed the gate insulating layer 222 over the gate electrode 208, and source and drain electrodes 233 and 236 are formed on the semiconductor layer 225. The semiconductor layer 225 includes an active layer 225a of intrinsic amorphous silicon and an ohmic contact layer 225b of impurity-doped amorphous silicon. In addition, the source electrode 233 is connected to each of the first, second and third data lines 230a, 230b and 230c, and the drain electrodes 236 is spaced apart from the source electrode 233. The gate electrode 208, the gate insulating layer 222, the semiconductor layer 225, the source electrode 233 and the drain electrode 236 constitute a thin film transistor (TFT) Tr.

[0060] A pixel electrode 255 having a plate shape is formed on the gate insulating layer 222. The pixel electrode 255 contacts the drain electrode 236 and may be formed of a transparent conductive material. A passivation layer 260 is formed on the first, second and third data lines 230a, 230b and 230c and the TFT Tr. The passivation layer 260 may be formed of one of an inorganic insulating material and an organic insulating material. For example, the inorganic insulating material may include silicon nitride (SiNx) and silicon oxide (SiO₂), and the organic insulating material may include benzocyclobutene (BCB) and acrylic resin.

[0061] Further, in each of the first, second and third pixel regions P1, P2 and P3, a first common electrode 270 and a common line 272 connected to the first common electrode 270 are formed on the passivation layer 260. The first common electrode 270 may be formed of a transparent conductive material such as indium-tin-oxide (ITO) and indium-zinc-oxide (IZO). The first common electrodes 270 of the first, second and third pixel regions P1, P2 and P3 are connected to each other through the common line 272 parallel to the first and second gate lines 205a and 205b. The first common electrode 270 includes a plurality of open portions op. Accordingly, when voltages are applied to the pixel electrode 255 and

the first common electrode 270, a horizontal electric field, i.e., a fringe field is generated between a boundary portion of each open portion op and the pixel electrode 255. Each of the plurality of open portions op has a bent slit shape having a bent portion, and each of the first, second and third data lines 230a, 230b and 230c may have a bent bar shape, thereby each of the first, second and third data lines 230a, 230b and 230c having a zigzag bar shape throughout the whole first substrate 210. In another embodiment, each of the plurality of open portions may have a straight slit shape, and each of the first, second and third data lines may have a straight bar shape.

[0062] A black matrix 282 is formed on an inner surface of the second substrate 280, and a color filter layer 284 is formed on the black matrix 282 and the second substrate 280. The black matrix 282 covers the first and second gate lines 205a and 205b, the first, second and third data lines 230a, 230b and 230c and the TFT Tr, and the color filter layer 284 includes red (R), green (G) and blue (B) color filters. For example, the red color filter may correspond to the first and fourth pixel regions P1 and P4, the green color filter may correspond to the second and fifth pixel regions P2 and P5, and the blue color filter may correspond to the third and sixth pixel regions P3 and P6.

[0063] In each of the fourth, fifth and sixth pixel regions P4, P5 and P6, moreover, a second common electrode 286 is formed on the color filter layer 284 to generate a vertical electric field with the pixel electrode 255 over the first substrate 210. In another embodiment, an overcoat layer may be formed between the color filter layer 284 and the second common electrode 286 for planarizing and protecting the color filter layer 284. As a result, each of the fourth, fifth and sixth pixel regions P4, P5 and P6 is driven by the vertical electric field between the pixel electrode 255 over the first substrate 210 and the second common electrode 286 over the second substrate 280. Further, a liquid crystal layer 292 is formed between the first and second substrates 110.

[0064] Accordingly, the first, second and third pixel regions P1, P2 and P3 including red, green and blue color filters, respectively, and the fourth, fifth and sixth pixel regions P4, P5 and P6 including red, green and blue color filters, respectively, constitute a unit region for a full color display. In addition, the first, second and third pixel regions P1, P2 and P3 are driven by the horizontal electric field between the pixel electrode 255 and the first common electrode 270 to have a fringe field switching (FFS) mode, and the fourth, fifth and sixth pixel regions P4, P5 and P6 are driven by the vertical electric field between the pixel electrode 255 and the second common electrode 286 to have an electrically controlled birefringence (ECB) mode.

[0065] The first, second and third pixel regions P1, P2 and P3 may have various cross-sectional and plane structures. In another embodiment, for example, an interlayer insulating layer may be formed between the drain electrode 236 and the pixel electrode 255. In addition, the pixel electrode 255 may include a plurality of open

portions and the first common electrode 270 may have a plate shape.

[0066] Consequently, in a VIC type LCD device according to an embodiment of the present invention, since a viewing angle is adjusted by adding a full color image from three pixel regions for red, green and blue driven in an IPS mode or an FFS mode and a complementary color image from three pixel regions for red, green and blue colors driven in an ECB mode, a full color image is displayed along a front direction and a white image having a predetermined grey level is displayed along an oblique direction. Accordingly, the VIC type LCD device is excellently operated in a narrow viewing angle mode for a color image as well as a black and white image such as a document having a text. In addition, since three pixel regions driven in an ECB mode are disposed to make a zigzag horizontal line, display of a black straight line is prevented along a front direction and a display quality is improved.

[0067] It will be apparent to those skilled in the art that various modifications and variations can be made in the liquid crystal display device and the method of driving the same of embodiments of the present invention. Thus, it is intended that embodiments of the present invention cover the modifications and variations of the embodiments described herein provided they come within the scope of the appended claims and their equivalents.

Claims

1. A liquid crystal display device, comprising:

first and second substrates (110, 210 and 180, 280) facing and spaced apart from each other; a liquid crystal layer (192,292) between the first and second substrates (110,210 and 180,280) first and second gate lines (105a, 205a and 105b, 205b) on an inner surface of the first substrate (110, 210);

first, second and third data lines (130a, 230a and 130b, 230b and 130c, 230c) crossing the first and second gate lines (105a, 205a and 105b, 205b) to define first, second, third, fourth, fifth and sixth pixel regions (P1, P2, P3, P4, P5 and P6);

a thin film transistor (Tr) connected to one of the first and second gate lines (105a, 205a and 105b, 205b) and one of the first, second and third data lines (130a, 230a and 130b, 230b and 130c, 230c);

a first pixel electrode (163, 255) and a first common electrode (167, 270) in each of the first, second and third pixel regions (P1, P2 and P3) on the inner surface of the first substrate (110, 210), the first pixel electrode (163, 255) connected to the thin film transistor (Tr) and the first common electrode (167, 270) spaced apart from the

- first pixel electrode (163, 255);
a second pixel electrode (164, 264) in each of
the fourth, fifth and sixth pixel regions (P4, P5
and P6) on the inner surface of the first substrate
(110, 210), the second pixel electrode (164, 264)
connected to the thin film transistor (Tr) and hav-
ing a plate shape;
a black matrix (182, 282) on an inner surface of
the second substrate (180, 280); **characterized
by**
a color filter layer (184, 284) on the black matrix
(182, 284), the color filter layer (184, 284) in-
cluding red, green and blue color filters (R, G
and B), the red color filter (R) corresponding to
each of the first and fourth pixel regions (P1 and
P4), the green color filter (G) corresponding to
each of the second and fifth pixel regions (P2
and P5), and the blue color filter (B) correspond-
ing to each of the third and sixth pixel regions
(P3 and P6);
a second common electrode (186, 286) on the
color filter layer (184, 284) in each of the fourth,
fifth and sixth pixel regions (P4, P5 and P6) on
an inner surface of the second substrate (180,
280); and
wherein the first to sixth pixel regions (P1 to P6)
correspond to first to sixth grey levels along an
oblique direction with respect to a front direction
normal to the liquid crystal display device such
that a sum of the first and fourth grey levels, a
sum of the second and fifth grey levels and a
sum of the third and sixth grey levels have the
same value.
2. The liquid crystal display device of claim 1, wherein
the first, second and third pixel regions (P1, P2 and
P3) correspond to the first gate line (105a, 205a) and
correspond to the first, second and third data lines
(130a, 230a and 130b, 230b and 130c, 230c), re-
spectively, and wherein the fourth, fifth and sixth pixel
regions (P4, P5 and P6) correspond to the second
gate line (105b, 205b) and correspond to the first,
second and third data lines (130a, 230a and 130b,
230b and 130c, 230c), respectively.
 3. The liquid crystal display device of claim 1, wherein
the first, fifth and third pixel region (P1, P5 and P3)
correspond to the first gate line (105a, 205a) and
correspond to the first, second and third data lines
(130a, 230a and 130b, 230b and 130c, 230c), re-
spectively, and wherein the fourth, second and sixth
pixel regions (P4, P2 and P6) correspond to the sec-
ond gate line (105b, 205b) and correspond to the
first, second and third data lines (130a, 230a and
130b, 230b and 130c, 230c), respectively.
 4. The liquid crystal display device of claim 1, wherein
the first pixel electrode (163) includes a plurality of
bar-shaped pixel electrodes and the first common
electrode (167) includes a plurality of bar-shaped
common electrodes, and wherein the plurality of bar-
shaped pixel electrodes alternate with the plurality
of bar-shaped common electrodes.
 5. The liquid crystal display device of claim 4, wherein
the first, second and third pixel regions (P1, P2 and
P3) are driven in an in-plane switching (IPS) mode
by a horizontal electric field generated between the
plurality of bar-shaped pixel electrodes and the plu-
rality of bar-shaped common electrodes.
 6. The liquid crystal display device of claim 1, wherein
a passivation layer (260) is formed between the first
pixel electrode (255) and the first common electrode
(230), and wherein one of the first pixel electrode
(255) and the first common electrode (270) has a
plate shape and the other of the first pixel electrode
and the first common electrode includes a plurality
of open portions (op) each having a slit shape.
 7. The liquid crystal display device of claim 6, wherein
the first, second and third pixel regions (P1, P2 and
P3) are driven in a fringe field switching (FFS) mode
by a horizontal electric field generated between the
first pixel electrode (255) and the first common elec-
trode (270).
 8. The liquid crystal display device of claim 1, wherein
the fourth, fifth and sixth pixel regions (P4, P5 and
P6) are driven in an electrically controlled birefrin-
gence (ECB) mode by a vertical electric field gener-
ated between the second pixel electrode (164, 264)
and the second common electrode (186, 286).
 9. The liquid crystal display device of claim 1, further
comprising a common line (107, 272) parallel to the
first and second gate lines (105a, 205a and 105b,
205b) and connected to the first common electrode
(167, 270).
 10. A method of driving a liquid crystal display device
comprising: first and second substrates (110, 210
and 180, 280) facing each other with a liquid crystal
layer (192, 292) between the first and second sub-
strates (110, 210 and 180, 280) and having first, sec-
ond, third, fourth, fifth and sixth pixel regions (P1,
P2, P3, P4, P5 and P6); a first pixel electrode (163,
255) and a first common electrode (167, 270) in each
of the first, second and third pixel regions (P1, P2
and P3) on an inner surface of the first substrate
(110, 210), the first common electrode (167, 270)
spaced apart from the first pixel electrode (163, 255);
a second pixel electrode (164, 264) having a plate
shape in each of the fourth, fifth and sixth pixel re-
gions (P4, P5 and P6) on the inner surface of the
first substrate (110, 210); a color filter layer (184,

284) on an inner surface of the second substrate (180, 280), the color filter layer (184, 284) including a red color filter (R) corresponding to each of the first and fourth pixel regions (P1 and P4), a green color filter (G) corresponding to each of the second and fifth pixel regions (P2 and P5), and a blue color filter (B) corresponding to each of the third and sixth pixel regions (P3 and P6); and a second common electrode (186, 286) on the color filter layer (184, 284) in each of the fourth, fifth and sixth pixel regions (P4, P5 and P6) on the inner surface of the second substrate (180, 280), the method comprising:

applying a first voltages to the first pixel electrode (163, 255) to generate a horizontal electric field between the first pixel electrode (163, 255) and the first common electrode (167, 270) in each of the first, second and third pixel regions (P1, P2 and P3); and
 applying a second voltage to the second pixel electrode (164, 264) to generate a vertical electric field between the second pixel electrode (164, 264) and the second common electrode (186, 286) in each of the fourth, fifth and sixth pixel regions (P4, P5 and P6),
 wherein the first to sixth pixel regions (P1 to P6) correspond to first to sixth grey levels along an oblique direction with respect to a front direction normal to the liquid crystal display device such that a sum of the first and fourth grey levels, a sum of the second and fifth grey levels and a sum of the third and sixth grey levels have the same value.

Patentansprüche

1. Flüssigkristallanzeigevorrichtung, die umfasst:

ein erstes und ein zweites Substrat (110, 210 und 180, 280), die einander zugewandt und voneinander beabstandet sind;
 eine Flüssigkristallschicht (192, 292) zwischen dem ersten und dem zweiten Substrat (110, 210 und 180, 280);
 eine erste und eine zweite Gate-Leitung (105a, 205a und 105b, 205b) auf einer Innenfläche des ersten Substrats (110, 210);
 eine erste, eine zweite und eine dritte Datenleitung (130a, 230a und 130b, 230b und 130c, 230c), die die erste und die zweite Gate-Leitung (105a, 205a und 105b, 205b) kreuzen, um einen ersten, einen zweiten, einen dritten, einen vierten, einen fünften und einen sechsten Pixelbereich (P1, P2, P3, P4, P5 und P6) festzulegen;
 einen Dünnschichttransistor (Tr), der mit der ersten oder der zweiten Gate-Leitung (105a, 205a und 105b, 205b) und einer der ersten, der zwei-

ten oder der dritten Datenleitung (130a, 230a und 130b, 230b und 130c, 230c) verbunden ist; eine erste Pixelelektrode (162, 255) und eine erste gemeinsame Elektrode (167, 270) auf der Innenseite des ersten Substrats (110, 210) in jedem des ersten, des zweiten und des dritten Pixelbereichs (P1, P2, und P3), wobei die Pixelelektrode (163, 255) mit dem Dünnschichttransistor (Tr) verbunden ist und die erste gemeinsame Elektrode (167, 270) von der ersten Pixelelektrode (162, 255) beabstandet ist;
 eine zweite Pixelelektrode (164, 264) auf der Innenseite des ersten Substrats (110, 210) in jedem des vierten, des fünften und des sechsten Pixelbereichs (P4, P5 und P6), wobei die zweite Pixelelektrode (164, 264) mit dem Dünnschichttransistor (Tr) verbunden ist und eine Plattenform hat;
 eine Schwarzmatrix (182, 282) auf einer Innenseite des zweiten Substrats (180, 280), **gekennzeichnet durch**
 eine Farbfilterschicht (184, 284) auf der Schwarzmatrix (182, 284), wobei die Farbfilterschicht (184, 284) ein rotes, ein grünes und ein blaues Farbfiler (R, G und B) enthält, wobei der rote Farbfiler (R) jedem des ersten und des vierten Pixelbereichs (P1 und P4) entspricht, der grüne Farbfiler (G) jedem des zweiten und des fünften Pixelbereichs (P2 und P5) entspricht und der blaue Farbfiler (B) jedem des dritten und des sechsten Pixelbereichs (P3 und P6) entspricht;
 eine zweite gemeinsame Elektrode (186, 286) auf der Farbfilterschicht (184, 284) in jedem des vierten, des fünften und des sechsten Pixelbereichs (P4, P5 und P6) auf einer Innenfläche des zweiten Substrats (180, 280); und
 wobei der erste bis sechste Pixelbereich (P1 bis P6) einer ersten bis sechsten Graustufe längs einer geneigten Richtung in Bezug auf eine Vorwärtsrichtung senkrecht zu der Flüssigkristallanzeigevorrichtung entspricht, so dass eine Summe aus der ersten und der vierten Graustufe, eine Summe aus der zweiten und der fünften Graustufe und eine Summe aus der dritten und der sechsten Graustufe denselben Wert haben.

2. Flüssigkristallanzeigevorrichtung nach Anspruch 1, wobei der erste, der zweite und der dritte Pixelbereich (P1, P2 und P3) der ersten Gate-Leitung (105a, 205a) entsprechen und jeweils der ersten, der zweiten und der dritten Datenleitung (130a, 230a und 130b, 230b und 130c, 230c) entsprechen und wobei der vierte, der fünfte und der sechste Pixelbereich (P4, P5 und P6) der zweiten Gate-Leitung (105b, 205b) entsprechen und jeweils der ersten, der zweiten und der dritten Datenleitung (130a, 230a und 130b, 230b und 130c, 230c) entsprechen.

3. Flüssigkristallanzeigevorrichtung nach Anspruch 1, wobei der erste, der fünfte und der dritte Pixelbereich (P1, P5 und P3) der ersten Gate-Leitung (105a, 205a) entsprechen und jeweils der ersten, der zweiten und der dritten Datenleitung (130a, 230a und 130b, 230b und 130c, 230c) entsprechen und wobei der vierte, der zweite und der sechste Pixelbereich (P4, P2 und P6) der zweiten Gate-Leitung (105b, 205b) entsprechen und jeweils der ersten, der zweiten und der dritten Datenleitung (130a, 230a und 130b, 230b und 130c, 230c) entsprechen. 5
4. Flüssigkristallanzeigevorrichtung nach Anspruch 1, wobei die erste Pixelelektrode (163) mehrere stabförmige Pixelelektroden enthält und die erste gemeinsame Elektrode (167) mehrere stabförmige gemeinsame Elektroden enthält und wobei sich die mehreren stabförmigen Pixelelektroden mit den mehreren stabförmigen gemeinsamen Elektroden abwechseln. 10
5. Flüssigkristallanzeigevorrichtung nach Anspruch 4, wobei der erste, der zweite und der dritte Pixelbereich (P1, P2 und P3) in einer ebeneninternen Schalt-Betriebsart (IPS-Betriebsart) durch ein zwischen den mehreren stabförmigen Pixelelektroden und den mehreren stabförmigen gemeinsamen Elektroden erzeugtes horizontales elektrisches Feld angesteuert werden. 15
6. Flüssigkristallanzeigevorrichtung nach Anspruch 1, wobei eine Passivierungsschicht (260) zwischen der ersten Pixelelektrode (255) und der ersten gemeinsamen Elektrode (230) gebildet ist und wobei die erste Pixelelektrode oder die erste gemeinsame Elektrode eine Plattenform hat und die andere der ersten Pixelelektrode und der ersten gemeinsamen Elektrode mehrere offene Abschnitte (op) aufweist, wovon jede eine schlitzförmige Form besitzt. 20
7. Flüssigkristallanzeigevorrichtung nach Anspruch 6, wobei der erste, der zweite und der dritte Pixelbereich (P1, P2 und P3) in einer Streufeld-Schaltbetriebsart (FFS-Betriebsart) durch ein zwischen der ersten Pixelelektrode (255) und der ersten gemeinsamen Elektrode (270) erzeugtes horizontales elektrisches Feld angesteuert werden. 25
8. Flüssigkristallanzeigevorrichtung nach Anspruch 1, wobei der vierte, der fünfte und der sechste Pixelbereich (P4, P5 und P6) in einer elektrisch gesteuerten Doppelbrechungs-Betriebsart (ECB-Betriebsart) durch ein zwischen der zweiten Pixelelektrode (164, 264) und der zweiten gemeinsamen Elektrode (186, 286) erzeugtes vertikales elektrisches Feld angesteuert werden. 30
9. Flüssigkristallanzeigevorrichtung nach Anspruch 1, 35

die ferner eine zu der ersten und der zweiten Gate-Leitung (105a, 205a und 105b, 205b) parallele und mit der ersten gemeinsamen Elektrode (167, 270) verbundene gemeinsame Leitung (107, 272) umfasst. 40

10. Verfahren zum Ansteuern einer Flüssigkristallanzeigevorrichtung, die umfasst: ein erstes und ein zweites Substrat (110, 210 und 180, 280), die einander zugewandt sind und eine Flüssigkristallschicht (192, 292) zwischen dem ersten und dem zweiten Substrat (110, 210 und 180, 280) besitzen und die einen ersten, einen zweiten, einen dritten, einen vierten, einen fünften und einen sechsten Pixelbereich (P1, P2, P3, P4, P5 und P6) besitzen; eine erste Pixelelektrode (163, 255) und eine erste gemeinsame Elektrode (167, 270) auf einer Innenseite des ersten Substrats (110, 210) in jedem des ersten, des zweiten und des dritten Pixelbereichs (P1, P2 und P3), wobei die erste gemeinsame Elektrode (167, 270) von der ersten Pixelelektrode (163, 255) beabstandet ist; eine zweite Pixelelektrode (164, 264), die eine Plattenform besitzt, auf der Innenseite des ersten Substrats (110, 210) in jedem des vierten, des fünften und des sechsten Pixelbereichs (P4, P5 und P6); eine Farbfilterschicht (184, 284) auf einer Innenseite des zweiten Substrats (180, 280), wobei die Farbfilterschicht (184, 284) einen roten Farbfilter (R), der jedem des ersten und des vierten Pixelbereichs (P1 und P4) entspricht, einen grünen Farbfilter (G), der jedem des zweiten und des fünften Pixelbereichs (P2 und P5) entspricht, und einen blauen Farbfilter (B), der jedem des dritten und des sechsten Pixelbereichs (P3 und P6) entspricht, enthält; und eine zweite gemeinsame Elektrode (186, 286) auf der Innenseite des zweiten Substrats (180, 280) auf der Farbfilterschicht (184, 284) in jedem des vierten, des fünften und des sechsten Pixelbereichs (P4, P5 und P6), wobei das Verfahren umfasst: 45

Anlegen einer ersten Spannung an die erste Pixelelektrode (162, 255), um ein horizontales elektrisches Feld zwischen der ersten Pixelelektrode (163, 255) und der ersten gemeinsamen Elektrode (167, 270) in jedem des ersten, des zweiten und des dritten Pixelbereichs (P1, P2 und P3) zu erzeugen; und 50

Anlegen einer zweiten Spannung an die zweite Pixelelektrode (164, 264), um ein vertikales elektrisches Feld zwischen der zweiten Pixelelektrode (164, 264) und der zweiten gemeinsamen Elektrode (186, 286) in jedem des vierten, des fünften und des sechsten Pixelbereichs (P4, P5 und P6) zu erzeugen; 55

wobei der erste bis sechste Pixelbereich (P1 bis P6) einer ersten bis sechsten Graustufe längs einer geneigten Richtung in Bezug auf eine Vorwärtsrichtung senkrecht zu der Flüssigkristall-

anzeigevorrichtung entspricht, so dass eine Summe aus der ersten und der vierten Graustufe, eine Summe aus der zweiten und der fünften Graustufe und eine Summe aus der dritten und der sechsten Graustufe denselben Wert haben.

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Revendications

1. Dispositif d'affichage à cristaux liquides, comprenant :

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des premier et deuxième substrats (110, 210 et 180, 280) se faisant face et espacés l'un de l'autre ;

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une couche de cristaux liquides (192, 292) entre les premier et deuxième substrats (110, 210 et 180, 280) ;

des première et deuxième lignes de grille (105a, 205a et 105b, 205b) sur une surface intérieure du premier substrat (110, 210) ;

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des première, deuxième et troisième lignes de données (130a, 230a et 130b, 230b et 130c, 230c) croisant les première et deuxième lignes de grille (105a, 205a et 105b, 205b) pour définir des première, deuxième, troisième, quatrième, cinquième et sixième régions de pixels (P1, P2, P3, P4, P5 et P6) ;

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un transistor de film mince (Tr) relié à l'une des première et deuxième lignes de grille (105a, 205a et 105b, 205b) et à l'une des première, deuxième et troisième lignes de données (130a, 230a et 130b, 230b et 130c, 230c) ;

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une première électrode de pixel (163, 255) et une première électrode commune (167, 270) dans chacune des première, deuxième et troisième régions de pixels (P1, P2 et P3) sur la surface intérieure du premier substrat (110, 210), la première électrode de pixel (163, 255) étant reliée au transistor de film mince (Tr) et la première électrode commune (167, 270) étant espacée de la première électrode de pixel (163, 255) ;

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une deuxième électrode de pixel (164, 264) dans chacune des quatrième, cinquième et sixième régions de pixels (P4, P5 et P6) sur la surface intérieure du premier substrat (110, 210), la deuxième électrode de pixel (164, 264) étant reliée au transistor de film mince (Tr) et ayant une forme de plaque ;

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une matrice noire (182, 282) sur une surface intérieure du deuxième substrat (180, 280) ;

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caractérisé par

une couche de filtre de couleur (184, 284) sur la matrice noire (182, 284), la couche de filtre de couleur (184, 284) comprenant des filtres de couleur rouge, verte et bleue (R, G et B), le filtre de couleur rouge

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(R) correspondant à chacune des première et quatrième régions de pixels (P1 et P4), le filtre de couleur verte (G) correspondant à chacune des deuxième et cinquième régions de pixels (P2 et P5), et le filtre de couleur bleue (B) correspondant à chacune des troisième et sixième régions de pixels (P3 et P6) ; une deuxième électrode commune (186, 286) sur la couche de filtre de couleur (184, 284) dans chacune des quatrième, cinquième et sixième régions de pixels (P4, P5 et P6) sur une surface intérieure du deuxième substrat (180, 280) ; et dans lequel les première à sixième régions de pixels (P1 à P6) correspondent à des premier à sixième niveaux de gris dans une direction oblique par rapport à une direction avant normale au dispositif d'affichage à cristaux liquides de sorte qu'une somme des premier et quatrième niveaux de gris, une somme des deuxième et cinquième niveaux de gris et une somme des troisième et sixième niveaux de gris aient la même valeur.

2. Dispositif d'affichage à cristaux liquides selon la revendication 1, dans lequel les première, deuxième et troisième régions de pixels (P1, P2 et P3) correspondent à la première ligne de grille (105a, 205a) et correspondent aux première, deuxième et troisième lignes de données (130a, 230a et 130b, 230b et 130c, 230c) respectivement, et dans lequel les quatrième, cinquième et sixième régions de pixels (P4, P5 et P6) correspondent à la deuxième ligne de grille (105b, 205b) et correspondent aux première, deuxième et troisième lignes de données (130a, 230a et 130b, 230b et 130c, 230c) respectivement.

3. Dispositif d'affichage à cristaux liquides selon la revendication 1, dans lequel les première, cinquième et troisième régions de pixels (P1, P5 et P3) correspondent à la première ligne de grille (105a, 205a) et correspondent aux première, deuxième et troisième lignes de données (130a, 230a et 130b, 230b et 130c, 230c) respectivement, et dans lequel les quatrième, deuxième et sixième régions de pixels (P4, P2 et P6) correspondent à la deuxième ligne de grille (105b, 205b) et correspondent aux première, deuxième et troisième lignes de données (130a, 230a et 130b, 230b et 130c, 230c) respectivement.

4. Dispositif d'affichage à cristaux liquides selon la revendication 1, dans lequel la première électrode de pixel (163) comprend une pluralité d'électrodes de pixel en forme de barre et la première électrode commune (167) comprend une pluralité d'électrodes communes en forme de barre, et dans lequel la pluralité d'électrodes de pixel en forme de barre alterne avec la pluralité d'électrodes communes en forme de barre.

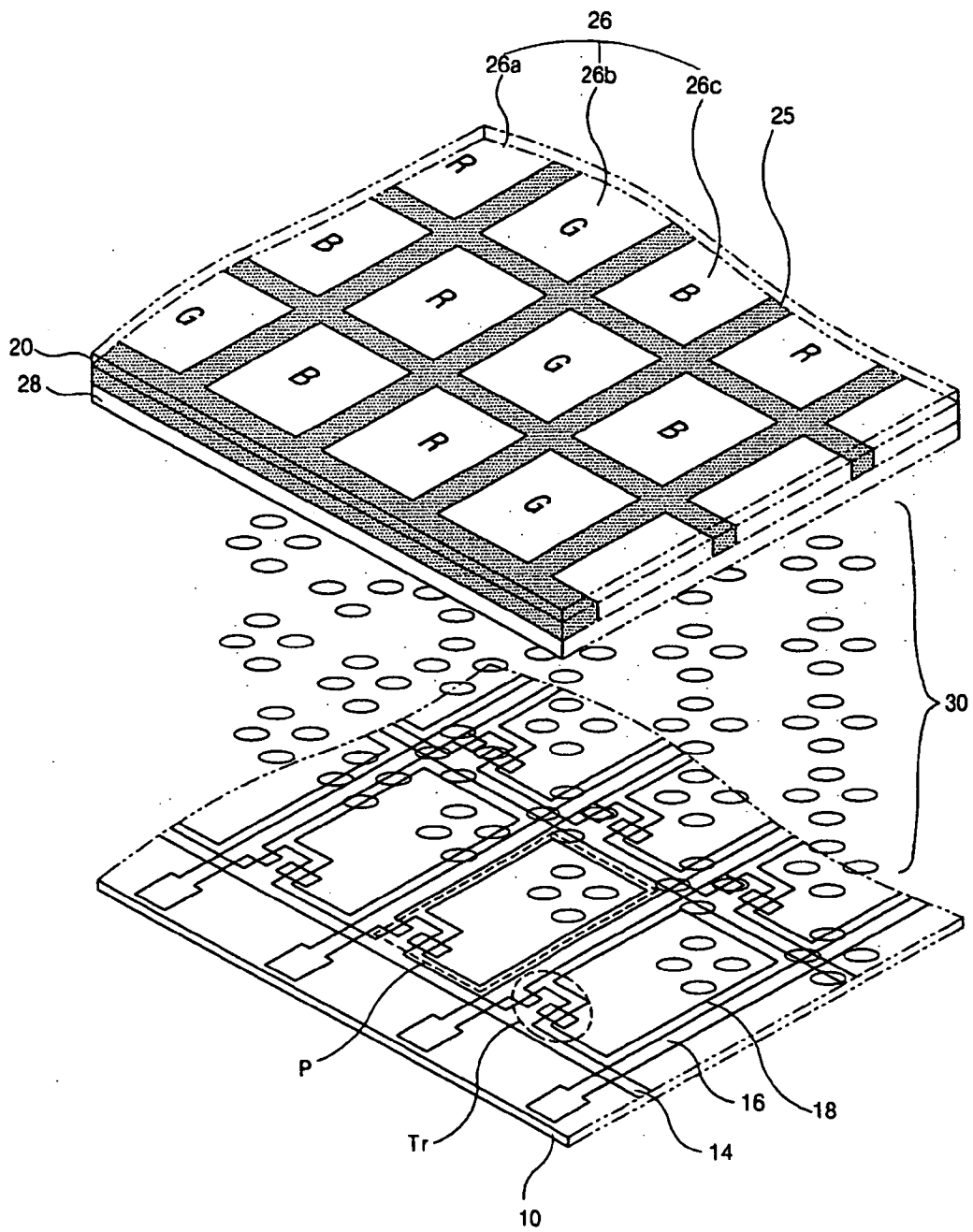
5. Dispositif d'affichage à cristaux liquides selon la re-

vendication 4, dans lequel les première, deuxième et troisième régions de pixels (P1, P2 et P3) sont commandées dans un mode de commutation en plan (IPS) par un champ électrique horizontal généré entre la pluralité d'électrodes de pixel en forme de barre et la pluralité d'électrodes communes en forme de barre.

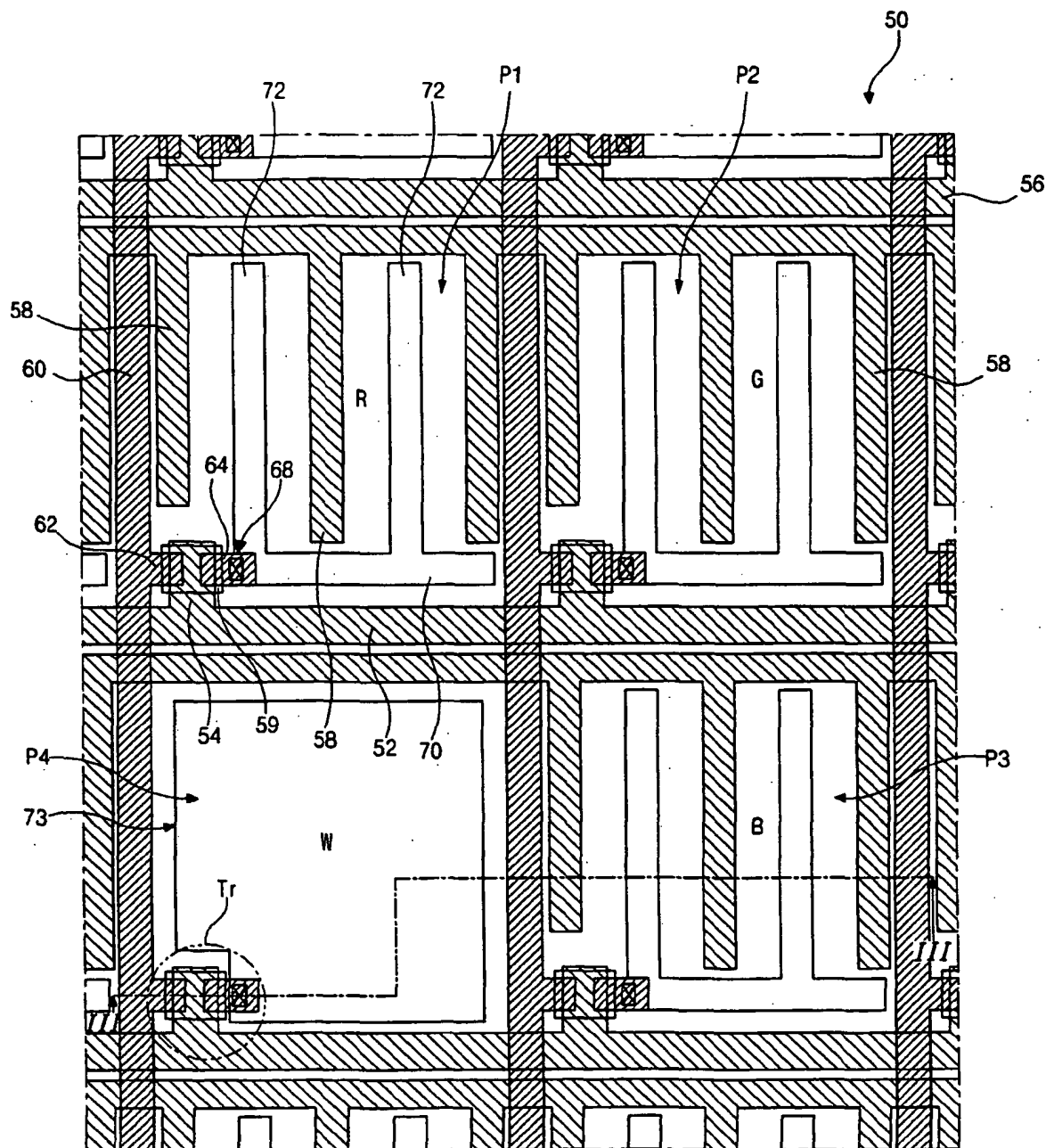
6. Dispositif d'affichage à cristaux liquides selon la revendication 1, dans lequel une couche de passivation (260) est formée entre la première électrode de pixel (255) et la première électrode commune (230), et dans lequel l'une de la première électrode de pixel (255) et de la première électrode commune (270) a une forme de plaque et l'autre de la première électrode de pixel et de la première électrode commune comprend une pluralité de portions ouvertes (op) ayant chacune une forme de fente. 5 10 15
7. Dispositif d'affichage à cristaux liquides selon la revendication 6, dans lequel les première, deuxième et troisième régions de pixels (P1, P2 et P3) sont commandées dans un mode de commutation de champ de frange (FFS) par un champ électrique horizontal généré entre la première électrode de pixel (255) et la première électrode commune (270). 20 25
8. Dispositif d'affichage à cristaux liquides selon la revendication 1, dans lequel les quatrième, cinquième et sixième régions de pixels (P4, P5 et P6) sont commandées dans un mode de biréfringence à régulation électrique (ECB) par un champ électrique vertical généré entre la deuxième électrode de pixel (164, 264) et la deuxième électrode commune (186, 286). 30 35
9. Dispositif d'affichage à cristaux liquides selon la revendication 1, comprenant en outre une ligne commune (107, 272) parallèle aux première et deuxième lignes de grille (105a, 205a et 105b, 205b) et reliée à la première électrode commune (167, 270). 40
10. Procédé de commande d'un dispositif d'affichage à cristaux liquides comprenant : des premier et deuxième substrats (110, 210 et 180, 280) se faisant face avec une couche de cristaux liquides (192, 292) entre les premier et deuxième substrats (110, 210 et 180, 280) et ayant des première, deuxième, troisième, quatrième, cinquième et sixième régions de pixels (P1, P2, P3, P4, P5 et P6) ; une première électrode de pixel (163, 255) et une première électrode commune (167, 270) dans chacune des première, deuxième et troisième régions de pixels (P1, P2 et P3) sur une surface intérieure du premier substrat (110, 210), la première électrode commune (167, 270) étant espacée de la première électrode de pixel (163, 255) ; une deuxième électrode de pixel (164, 264) en forme de plaque dans chacune des quatrième, cinquième et sixième régions de pixels (P4, P5 45 50 55

et P6) sur la surface intérieure du premier substrat (110, 210) ; une couche de filtre de couleur (184, 284) sur une surface intérieure du deuxième substrat (180, 280), la couche de filtre de couleur (184, 284) comprenant un filtre de couleur rouge (R) correspondant à chacune des première et quatrième régions de pixels (P1 et P4), un filtre de couleur verte (G) correspondant à chacune des deuxième et cinquième régions de pixels (P2 et P5), et un filtre de couleur bleue (B) correspondant à chacune des troisième et sixième régions de pixels (P3 et P6) ; et une deuxième électrode commune (186, 286) sur la couche de filtre de couleur (184, 284) dans chacune des quatrième, cinquième et sixième régions de pixels (P4, P5 et P6) sur la surface intérieure du deuxième substrat (180, 280), le procédé comprenant :

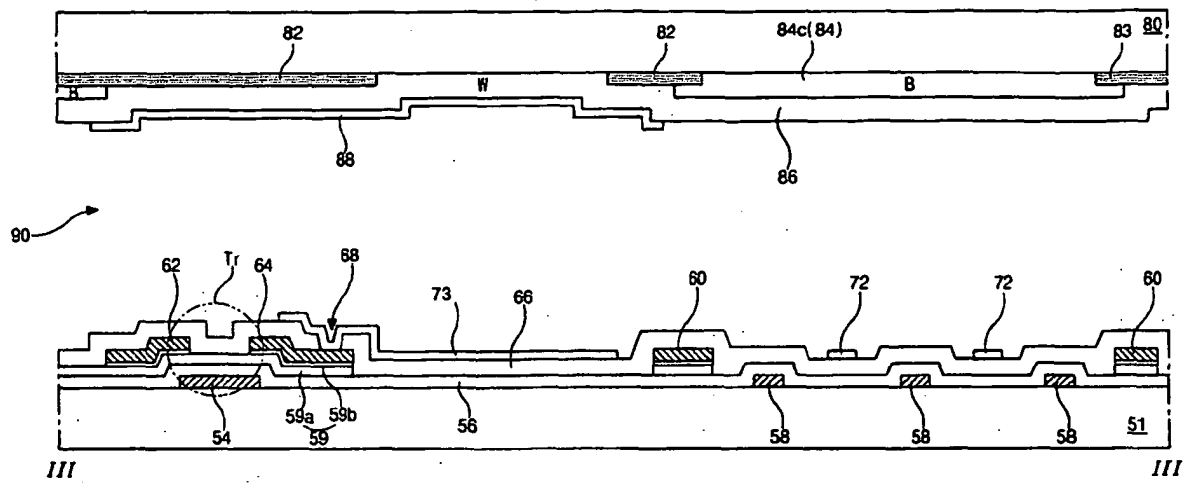
l'application d'une première tension à la première électrode de pixel (163, 255) pour générer un champ électrique horizontal entre la première électrode de pixel (163, 255) et la première électrode commune (167, 270) dans chacune des première, deuxième et troisième régions de pixels (P1, P2 et P3) ; et
l'application d'une deuxième tension à la deuxième électrode de pixel (164, 264) pour générer un champ électrique vertical entre la deuxième électrode de pixel (164, 264) et la deuxième électrode commune (186, 286) dans chacune des quatrième, cinquième et sixième régions de pixels (P4, P5 et P6), dans lequel les première à sixième régions de pixels (P1 à P6) correspondent à des premier à sixième niveaux de gris dans une direction oblique par rapport à une direction avant normale au dispositif d'affichage à cristaux liquides de sorte qu'une somme des premier et quatrième niveaux de gris, une somme des deuxième et cinquième niveaux de gris et une somme des troisième et sixième niveaux de gris aient la même valeur.



(related art)
FIG. 1



(related art)
FIG. 2



(related art)
FIG. 3

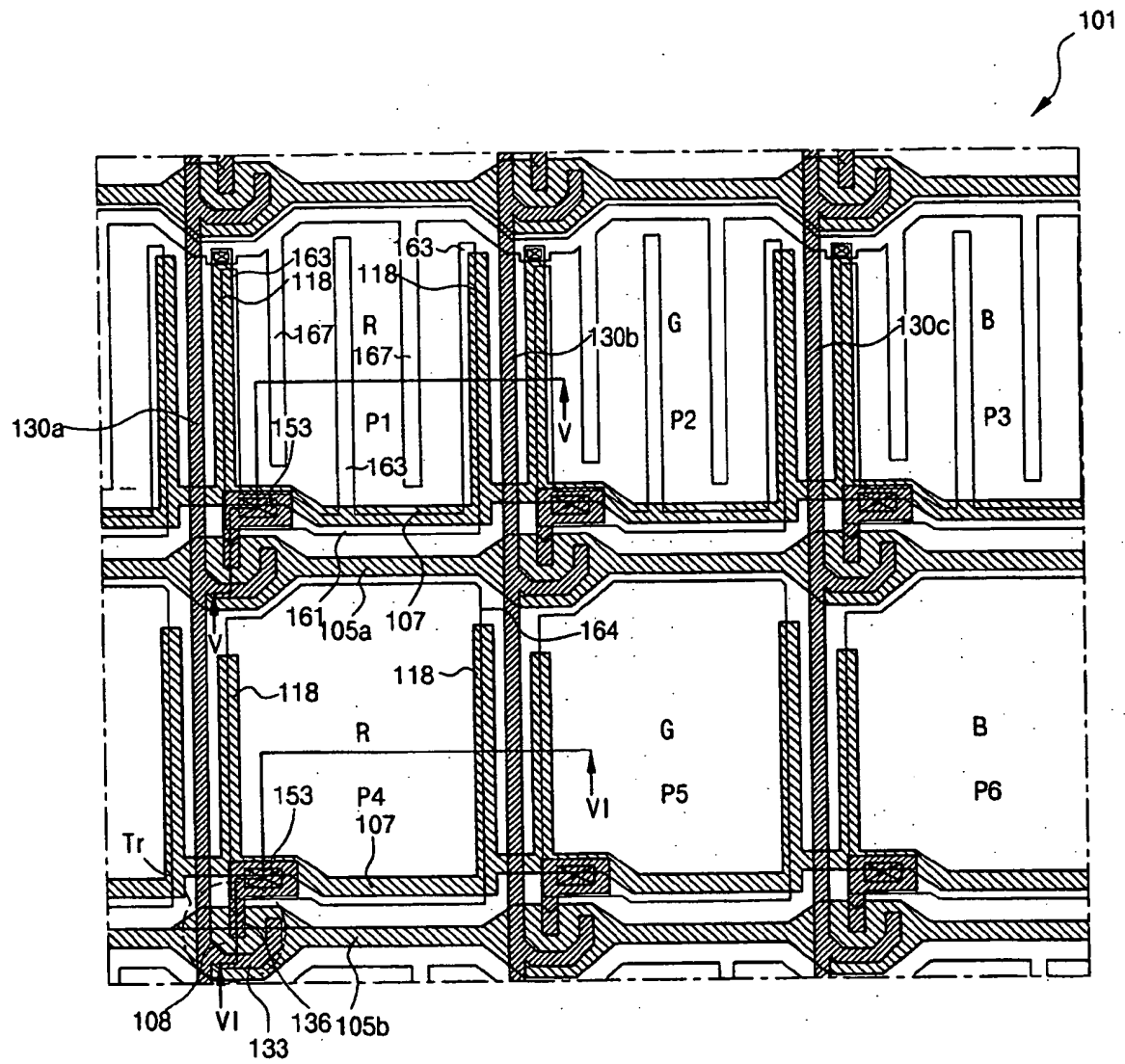


FIG. 4

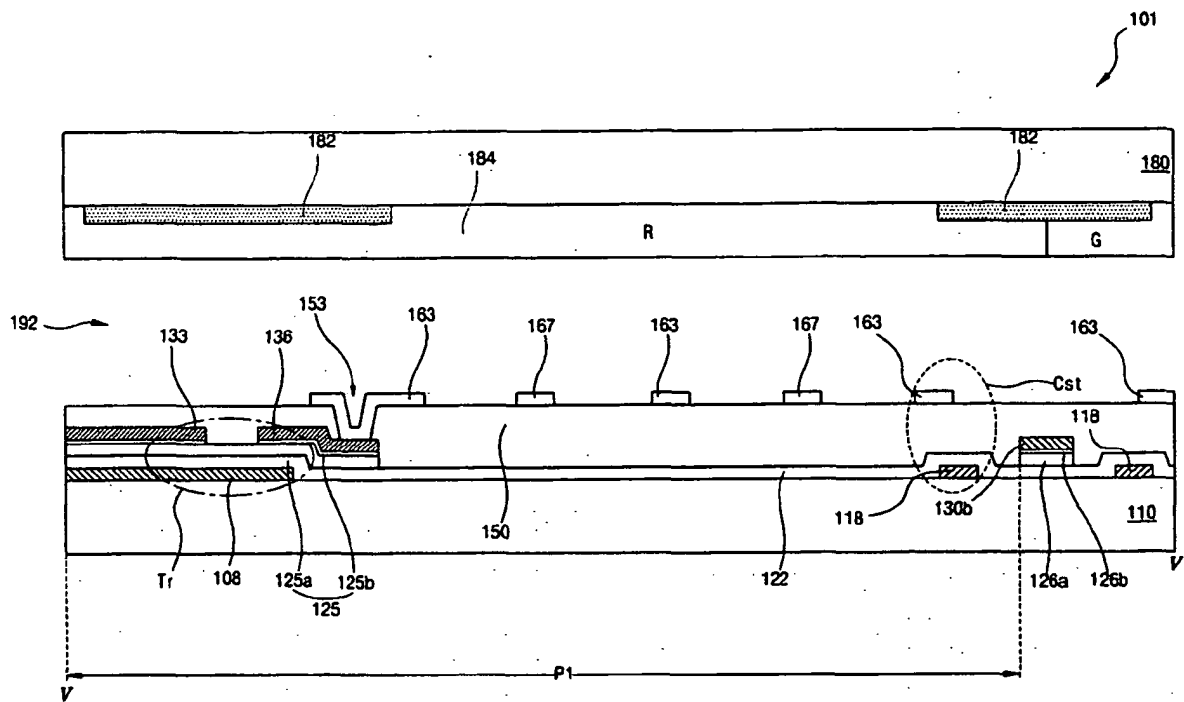


FIG. 5

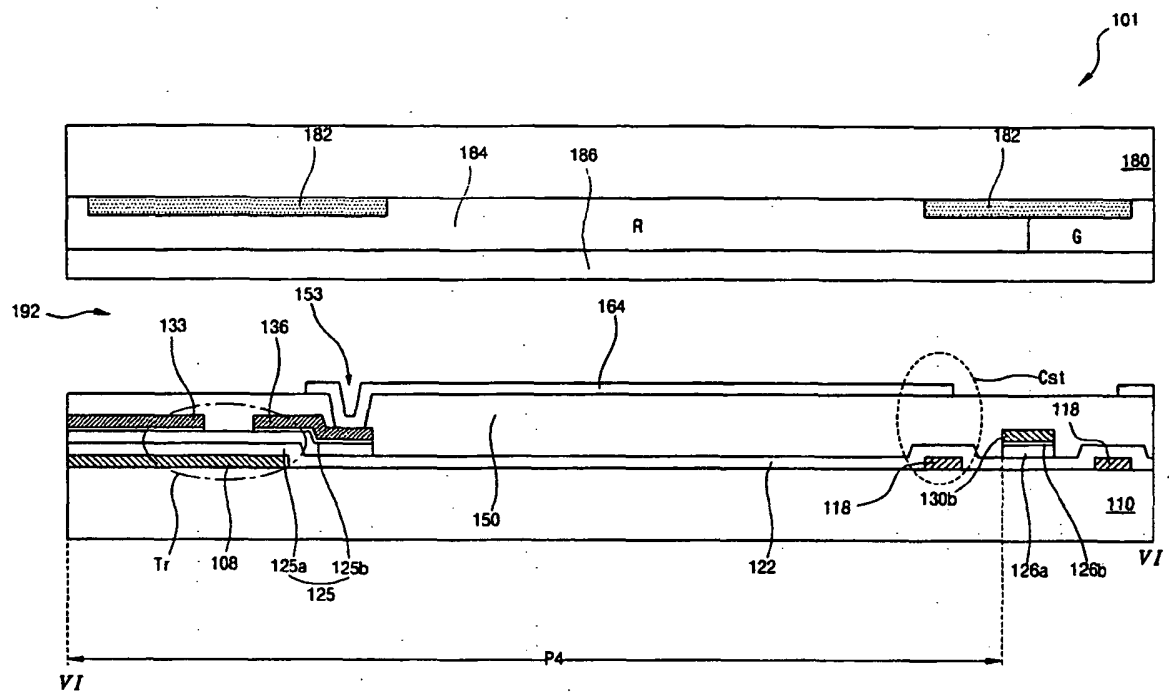
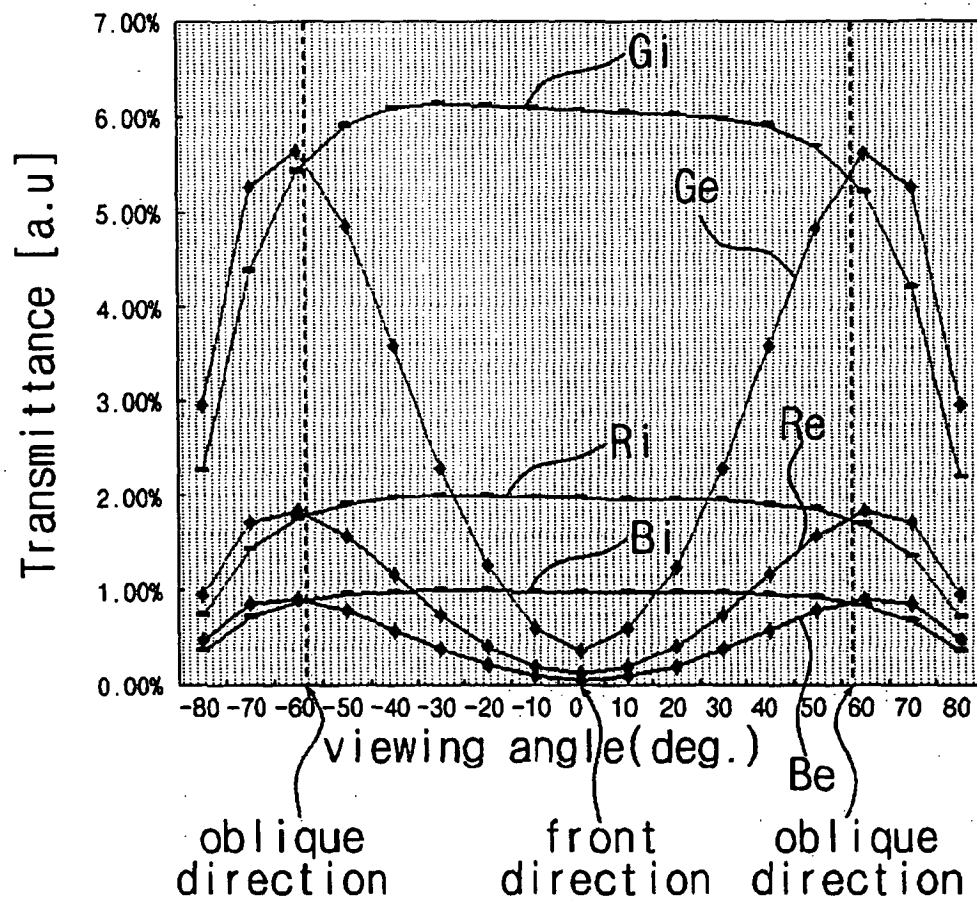


FIG. 6

**FIG. 7**

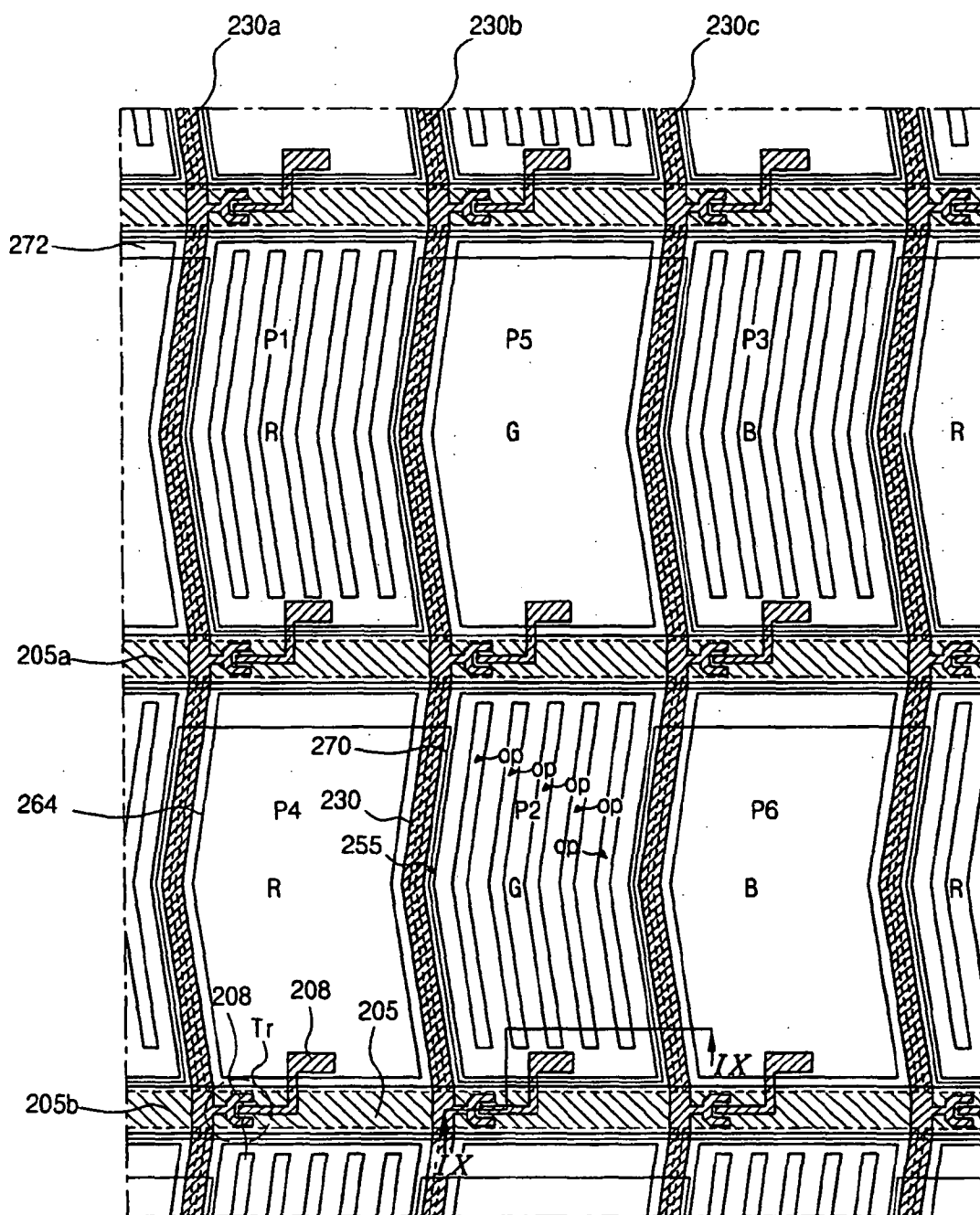


FIG. 8

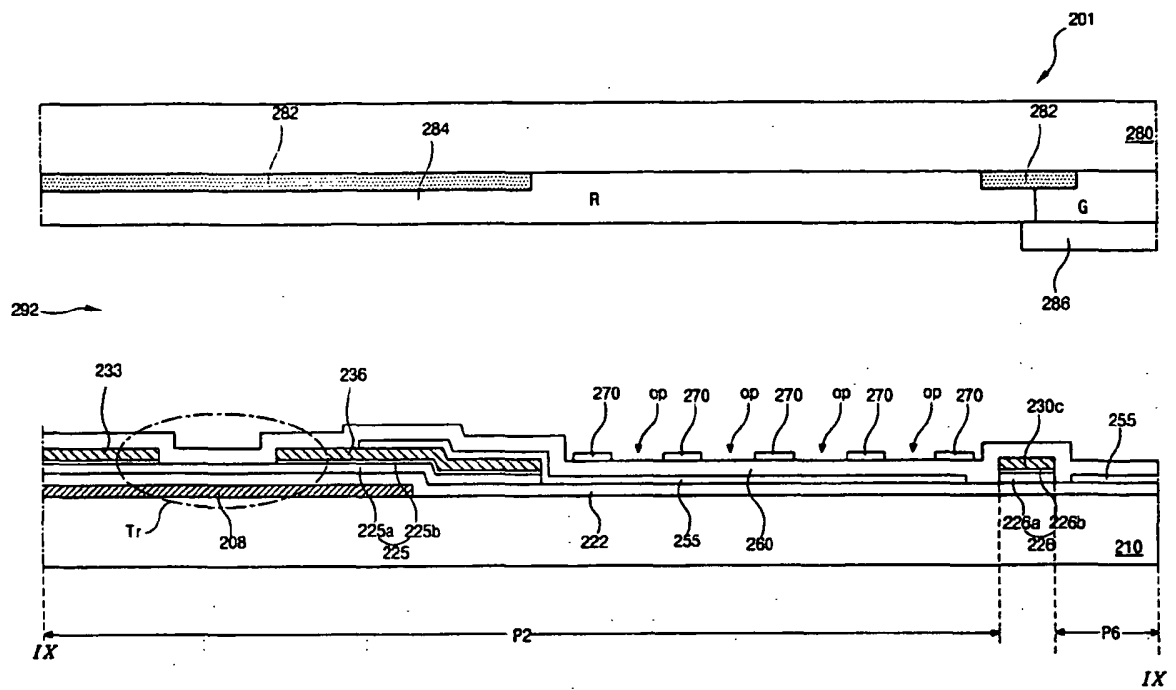


FIG. 9

REFERENCES CITED IN THE DESCRIPTION

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专利名称(译)	液晶显示装置及其驱动方法		
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摘要(译)

一种液晶显示装置，包括：第一基板和第二基板，彼此面对并且彼此间隔开；第一和第二栅极线位于第一基板的内表面上；第一，第二和第三数据线与第一和第二栅极线交叉以限定第一，第二，第三，第四，第五和第六像素区域；薄膜晶体管，连接到第一和第二栅极线之一以及第一，第二和第三数据线之一；第一，第二和第三像素区域中的每一个中的第一像素电极和第一公共电极，第一像素电极连接到薄膜晶体管，第一公共电极与第一像素电极间隔开；第二个像素电极第四，第五和第六像素区域中的每一个，第二像素电极连接到薄膜晶体管并具有板形状；第二基板内表面上的黑色矩阵；黑矩阵上的滤色器层，滤色器层包括红色，绿色和蓝色滤色器，红色滤色器对应于第一和第四像素区域中的每一个，绿色滤色器对应于第二和第五像素中的每一个区域，以及与第三和第六像素区域中的每一个对应的蓝色滤色器；第四，第五和第六像素区域中的每一个中的滤色器层上的第二公共电极；以及第一和第二之间的液晶层基板。

