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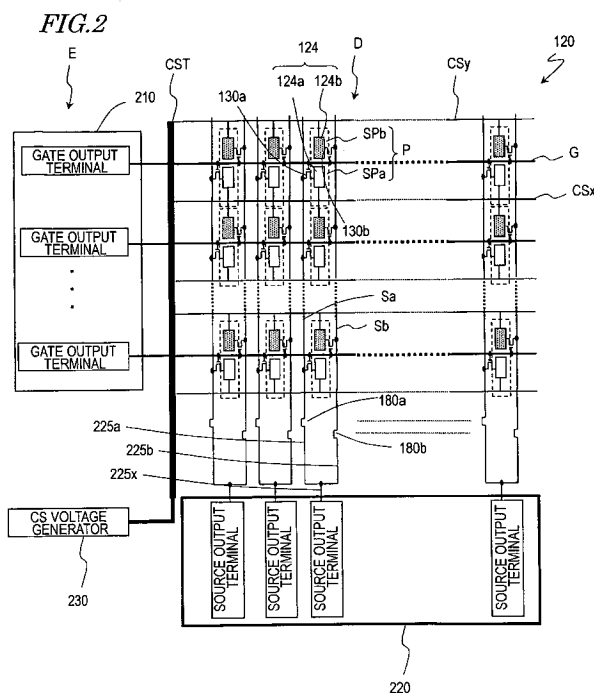
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(54) **LIQUID CRYSTAL DISPLAY DEVICE**

(57) A liquid crystal display device (100) according to the present invention includes: first and second pixel transistors (130a, 130b); a gate driver (210) that supplies a gate signal to a gate line (G); a source driver (220) that supplies a source signal to first and second branch lines (225a and 225b); a first source transistor (180a), which

includes a source that is electrically connected to the first branch line (225a) and a drain that is electrically connected to a first source line (Sa); and a second source transistor (180b), which includes a source that is electrically connected to the second branch line (225b) and a drain that is electrically connected to a second source line (Sb).



Description

TECHNICAL FIELD

[0001] The present invention relates to a liquid crystal display device and more particularly relates to a liquid crystal display device with a multi-pixel structure.

BACKGROUND ART

[0002] Liquid crystal displays (LCDs) have been used in not only TV sets with a big screen but also small display devices such as the monitor screen of a cellphone. TN (twisted nematic) mode LCDs, which would often be used in the past, achieved relatively narrow viewing angles, but LCDs of various other modes with wider viewing angles have recently been developed one after another. Examples of those wider viewing angle modes include IPS (in-plane switching) mode and VA (vertical alignment) mode. Among those wide viewing angle modes, the VA mode is adopted in a lot of LCDs because the VA mode would achieve a sufficiently high contrast ratio.

[0003] Known as a kind of VA mode LCD is an MVA (multi-domain vertical alignment) mode LCD in which multiple liquid crystal domains are defined within a single pixel region. In an MVA mode LCD, an alignment control structure is provided for at least one of the two substrates, which face each other with a vertical alignment liquid crystal layer interposed between them, so that the alignment control structure faces the liquid crystal layer. As the alignment control structure, a linear slit (opening) or a rib (projection) of an electrode may be used, thereby applying alignment controlling force to the liquid crystal layer from one or both sides thereof. In this manner, multiple (typically four) liquid crystal domains with multiple different alignment directions are defined, thereby attempting to improve the viewing angle characteristic.

[0004] Also known as another kind of VA mode LCD is a CPA (continuous pinwheel alignment) mode LCD. In a normal CPA mode LCD, its pixel electrodes have a highly symmetric shape and either an opening or a projection (which is sometimes called a "rivet") is arranged on the surface of the counter substrate which faces the liquid crystal layer so as to be aligned with the center of a liquid crystal domain. When a voltage is applied, an oblique electric field is generated by the counter electrode and the highly symmetric pixel electrode and induces radially tilting alignments of liquid crystal molecules. Also, with a rivet provided, the alignment controlling force by the slope of the rivet stabilizes the tilting alignments of the liquid crystal molecules. As the liquid crystal molecules are radially aligned within a single pixel in this manner, the viewing angle characteristic can be improved.

[0005] It is known that the display quality achieved by a VA mode LCD when the viewer is located right in front of the screen (which will be referred to herein as "when viewed straight on") is significantly different from the one

achieved when the viewer is located obliquely with respect to the screen (which will be referred to herein as "when viewed obliquely"), which is a problem with the VA mode LCD. Particularly when a grayscale tone is displayed, if adjustments are made so as to optimize the display performance when viewed straight on, then the display performance (including the hue and the gamma characteristic) achieved when viewed obliquely will be quite different from the one achieved when viewed straight on. The optic axis direction of a liquid crystal molecule is the major axis direction of that molecule. When a grayscale tone is displayed, the optic axis direction of a liquid crystal molecule is somewhat tilted with respect to the principal surface of the substrate. And if the viewing angle (or viewing direction) is changed in such a state so as to view the screen obliquely and parallel to the optic axis direction of the liquid crystal molecules, the resultant display performance will be totally different from the one achieved when viewed straight on.

[0006] Specifically, when viewed obliquely, the displayed image will look more whitish as a whole than when viewed straight on, which is called a "whitening" phenomenon. For example, if a person's face is displayed, the viewer will find that person's facial expressions displayed quite natural when viewing right in front of the screen. However, when viewing obliquely, he or she will sense that person's face look unnaturally white overall. In that case, subtle tones of the person's skin color may be lost and an overall whitish face may be displayed instead.

[0007] To minimize such a whitening phenomenon, multiple (typically two) subpixels may be formed by splitting a single pixel electrode into multiple (typically two) subpixel electrodes and applying two different voltages to those subpixel electrodes. In an LCD with such a multi-pixel structure, the grayscale characteristic of each subpixel is controlled so as to prevent the display performance from deteriorating even when viewed obliquely from what is achieved when viewed straight on (see Patent Documents Nos. 1 to 3, for example).

[0008] Specifically, in the LCD disclosed in Patent Document No. 1, the two subpixel electrodes are connected to mutually different source lines by way of two different thin-film transistors and a source driver applies mutually different source signal voltages to respective pixels. In that case, since the two subpixel electrodes will have different voltages applied, those subpixels will have respectively different luminances. Consequently, the whitening phenomenon can be less perceptible.

[0009] On the other hand, in the LCD disclosed in Patent Document No. 2, two different thin-film transistors associated with the two subpixel electrodes are connected to mutually different gate lines, and a gate driver applies different gate signal voltages to respective pixels so that the thin-film transistors will have mutually different ON-state periods. In that case, since the two subpixel electrodes will have different voltages applied, those subpixels will have respectively different luminances. Consequently, the whitening phenomenon can also be less

perceptible.

[0010] With the LCD of Patent Document No. 1 adopted, however, the source driver should apply mutually different source signal voltages from two source output terminals to a single column of pixels. That is why a rather expensive source driver should be used in that case. The same goes for the LCD of Patent Document No. 2. That is to say, even if the LCD of Patent Document No. 2 is adopted, the gate driver should apply mutually different gate signal voltages from two gate output terminals to a single row of pixels, and therefore, a rather expensive gate driver should be used.

[0011] Meanwhile, Patent Document No. 3 discloses an LCD in which by making the voltages applied to adjacent storage capacitor lines (CS lines) vary to be different from each other, mutually different effective voltages are applied to subpixels. In the LCD of Patent Document No. 3, the source driver applies a source signal voltage from a single source output terminal to each column of pixels, and the gate driver applies a gate signal voltage from a single gate output terminal to each row of pixels. That is why the LCD of Patent Document No. 3 can cut down the driver cost.

[0012] Hereinafter, the configuration of the LCD 900 disclosed in Patent Document No. 3 will be described with reference to FIG. 10. In the LCD 900, by applying mutually different CS voltages to multiple CS lines, each of which forms, along with its associated subpixel electrode, a storage capacitor either directly or indirectly, the subpixel electrodes will have different effective voltages applied. As a result, subpixels belonging to a single pixel can exhibit multiple different luminances. The LCD 900 makes the whitening phenomenon less perceptible in this manner.

[0013] Also, in the LCD 900, a number of CS trunk lines CST are arranged in the peripheral area, which surrounds the display area, and multiple CS lines extend from each of those CS trunk lines to the display area. In the LCD 900, by applying equivalent storage capacitor voltages (CS voltages) to multiple CS lines that extend from the same CS trunk line, the processing load imposed on a CS voltage generator (not shown) can be reduced.

[0014] For example, the LCD 900 shown in FIG. 10 is provided with twelve CS trunk lines CST1 through CST12, and multiple different CS voltages, generated by the CS voltage generator, are supplied through those CS trunk lines CST1 through CST12 to the CS lines. In such an LCD, the larger the number of CS trunk lines provided, the longer the inversion period of the CS voltage applied to each of those CS trunk lines. If the CS voltage had an ideal rectangular waveform, then the display operation could be carried out with only two CS trunk lines without making the luminances uneven. Even so, the bigger the size of the LCD, the blunter the waveform of the CS voltage will get, thus making it impossible to carry out a display operation without making the luminances uneven after all. That is why by increasing the number of CS trunk lines to provide, the ratio of the CS voltage inversion pe-

riod to one horizontal scanning period can be increased. As a result, the display operation can be carried out with the unevenness in luminance reduced significantly.

5 CITATION LIST

PATENT LITERATURE

[0015]

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Patent Document No. 1: Japanese Laid-Open Patent Publication No. 2006-209135

Patent Document No. 2: Japanese Laid-Open Patent Publication No. 2006-139288

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Patent Document No. 3: Japanese Laid-Open Patent Publication No. 2005-189804

SUMMARY OF INVENTION

20 TECHNICAL PROBLEM

[0016] The LCD of Patent Document No. 3, however, provides those CS trunk lines in the peripheral area, and therefore, the planar area of its frame area cannot be reduced sufficiently.

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[0017] It is therefore an object of the present invention to provide a liquid crystal display device that can not only minimize an increase in driver cost but also reduce the planar-area of the frame area sufficiently.

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SOLUTION TO PROBLEM

[0018] A liquid crystal display device according to the present invention includes: a pixel electrode, which includes first and second subpixel electrodes; a counter electrode; a liquid crystal layer, which is interposed between the pixel electrode and the counter electrode; a gate line; a first source line; a second source line; a first pixel transistor, which includes a gate that is electrically connected to the gate line, a source that is electrically connected to the first source line, and a drain that is electrically connected to the first subpixel electrode; a second pixel transistor, which includes a gate that is electrically connected to the gate line, a source that is electrically connected to the second source line, and a drain that is electrically connected to the second subpixel electrode; a gate driver, which supplies a gate signal to the gate line; a first branch line; a second branch line; a source driver, which supplies a source signal to the first and second branch lines; a first source transistor, which includes a gate, a source that is electrically connected to the first branch line, and a drain that is electrically connected to the first source line; and a second source transistor, which includes a gate, a source that is electrically connected to the second branch line, and a drain that is electrically connected to the second source line. In the liquid crystal display device of the present invention, the first and second source transistors can make the voltage on

the first source line different from the one on the second source line when the first and second pixel transistors are in OFF state.

[0019] In one embodiment, the liquid crystal display device further includes a connector line that electrically connects the first and second branch lines to the source driver.

[0020] In one embodiment, the second source transistor has a different threshold voltage from the first source transistor.

[0021] In one embodiment, the gate of the first source transistor is electrically connected to its own source, and the gate of the second source transistor is electrically connected to its own source.

[0022] In one embodiment, the liquid crystal display device further includes a transistor controller that controls the first and second source transistors.

[0023] In one embodiment, the transistor controller controls the first and second source transistors so that the ON-state periods of the first and second source transistors are different from each other.

[0024] In one embodiment, while the gate driver keeps the first and second pixel transistors ON, the source driver changes the levels of the voltage applied to the first and second branch lines from a first voltage into a second voltage. While the source driver is applying the first voltage, the transistor controller turns the first source transistor ON. And while the source driver is applying the second voltage, the transistor controller turns the second source transistor ON.

ADVANTAGEOUS EFFECTS OF INVENTION

[0025] The present invention provides a liquid crystal display device that can not only minimize an increase in driver cost but also reduce the planar-area of the frame area sufficiently.

BRIEF DESCRIPTION OF DRAWINGS

[0026]

FIG. 1 is a schematic representation illustrating a liquid crystal display device as a first embodiment of the present invention.

FIG. 2 is a plan view schematically illustrating the active-matrix substrate of the liquid crystal display device shown in FIG. 1.

FIG. 3 is a plan view schematically illustrating the liquid crystal display device shown in FIG. 1.

FIG. 4 shows the respective waveforms of the voltages applied in the liquid crystal display device shown in FIG. 1.

FIG. 5 (a) and FIG. 5 (b) are schematic representations illustrating a liquid crystal display device as a comparative example and the liquid crystal display device shown in FIG. 1, respectively.

FIG. 6 is a plan view schematically illustrating a liquid

crystal display device as a second embodiment of the present invention.

FIG. 7 shows the respective waveforms of the voltages applied in the liquid crystal display device shown in FIG. 6.

FIG. 8 is a plan view schematically illustrating a liquid crystal display device as a third embodiment of the present invention.

FIG. 9 shows the respective waveforms of the voltages applied in the liquid crystal display device shown in FIG. 8.

FIG. 10 is a schematic representation illustrating a conventional liquid crystal display device.

DESCRIPTION OF EMBODIMENTS

[0027] Hereinafter, embodiments of a liquid crystal display device according to the present invention will be described with reference to the accompanying drawings. It should be noted, however, that the present invention is in no way limited to the specific embodiments to be described below.

(EMBODIMENT 1)

[0028] FIG. 1 is a schematic representation illustrating a liquid crystal display device 100 as a first embodiment of the present invention. The liquid crystal display device 100 includes an active-matrix substrate 120 with pixel electrodes 124 and an alignment film 126 that have been stacked in this order on an insulating substrate 122, a counter substrate 140 with a counter electrode 144 and another alignment film 146 that have also been stacked in this order on another insulating substrate 142, and a liquid crystal layer 160, which is interposed between the active-matrix substrate 120 and the counter substrate 140. Although not shown, two polarizers are provided for the active-matrix substrate 120 and the counter substrate 140, respectively, and are arranged so that their polarization axes satisfy the crossed Nicols relation. The liquid crystal layer 160 has a substantially uniform thickness. If necessary, the liquid crystal display device 100 may include a backlight.

[0029] In this liquid crystal display device 100, a number of pixels are arranged in columns and rows so as to form a matrix pattern. For example, in a liquid crystal display device that conducts a color display operation using R (red), G (green) and B (blue) as the three primary colors, one color is represented by a set of R, G and B pixels. Each pixel is defined by an associated one of the pixel electrodes 124. The counter electrode 144 is a single electrode that is provided in common for those pixel electrodes 124. The counter electrode 144 may include a transparent conductor film, which may be made of ITO, for example. Likewise, the pixel electrodes 124 may also include a transparent conductor film, which may be made of ITO, for example.

[0030] This liquid crystal display device 100 operates

in the VA mode. Thus, the alignment films **126** and **146** are vertical alignment films and the liquid crystal layer **160** is a vertical alignment liquid crystal layer. In this description, the "vertical alignment liquid crystal layer" refers to a liquid crystal layer in which the axis of its liquid crystal molecules (which will be sometimes referred to herein as an "axial direction") defines an angle of approximately 85 degrees or more with respect to the surface of the vertical alignment films **126** and **146**. The liquid crystal molecules **162** have negative dielectric anisotropy. Using such liquid crystal molecules along with two polarizers that are arranged as crossed Nicols, this device conducts a display operation in a normally black mode. Specifically, in that mode, when no voltage is applied across the liquid crystal layer **160**, the liquid crystal molecules **162** in the liquid crystal layer **160** are aligned substantially parallel to a normal to the principal surface of the alignment films **126** and **146**. On the other hand, when a voltage that is higher than a predetermined voltage is applied across the liquid crystal layer **160**, the liquid crystal molecules **162** in the liquid crystal layer **160** are aligned substantially parallel to the principal surface of the alignment films **126** and **146**. In this example, each of the active-matrix substrate **120** and the counter substrate **140** has its own alignment film **126**, **146**. However, according to the present invention, at least one of the active-matrix substrate **120** and the counter substrate **140** needs to have an alignment film **126** or **146**. Nevertheless, in order to stabilize the alignments, it is still preferred that both of the active-matrix substrate **120** and the counter substrate **140** have their own alignment film **126**, **146**.

[0031] FIG. 2 is a plan view schematically illustrating the active-matrix substrate **120** of the liquid crystal display device **100**. In its display area **D**, a number of pixels **P** are arranged in columns and rows so as to form a matrix pattern.

[0032] Each of those pixels **P** includes two subpixels **SPa** and **SPb** that can exhibit mutually different luminances, and is defined by an associated one of the pixel electrodes **124**. Each pixel electrode **124** includes two subpixel electrodes **124a** and **124b**. In the following description, the subpixel electrodes **124a** and **124b** will sometimes be referred to herein as a "first subpixel electrode" and a "second subpixel electrode", respectively. The subpixels **SPa** and **SPb** are defined by the first and second subpixel electrodes **124a** and **124b**, respectively.

[0033] In the liquid crystal display device **100**, one gate line **G** is provided for a single row of pixels **P** and two source lines **Sa** and **Sb** are provided for a single column of pixels **P**. In the following description, the configuration of this liquid crystal display device **100** will be described with attention paid to a pixel **P** that is located at a row *m*, column *n* position. One gate line **G** and two source lines **Sa** and **Sb** are provided for the subpixels **SPa** and **SPb** belonging to that pixel **P**.

[0034] A transistor **130a** is provided as a switching element for the subpixel **SPa**, and a transistor **130b** is pro-

vided as a switching element for the subpixel **SPb**. Specifically, the transistor **130a** includes a gate that is electrically connected to the gate line **G**, a source that is electrically connected to the source line **Sa**, and a drain that is electrically connected to the first subpixel electrode **124a**. Likewise, the transistor **130b** includes a gate that is electrically connected to the gate line **G**, a source that is electrically connected to the source line **Sb**, and a drain that is electrically connected to the second subpixel electrode **124b**. In the following description, such a transistor arranged in the display area will sometimes be referred to herein as a "pixel transistor". Specifically, these transistors **130a** and **130b** will sometimes be referred to herein as a "first pixel transistor" and a "second pixel transistor", respectively. Thin-film transistors (TFTs) may be used as the first and second transistors **130a** and **130b**. [0035] In the peripheral area **E** of the liquid crystal display device **100**, arranged is a gate driver **210**, which includes almost as many gate output terminals as the rows of pixels **P**. Each gate output terminal is electrically connected to its associated gate line **G**. The gate driver **210** supplies a gate signal to the respective gates of the TFTs **130a** and **130b** through the gate line **G**, thereby controlling the TFTs **130a** and **130b**.

[0036] In the peripheral area **E** of the liquid crystal display device **100**, also arranged is a source driver **220**, which includes almost as many source output terminals as the columns of pixels. Each source output terminal is electrically connected to its associated connector line **225x**. Two branch lines **225a** and **225b** are extended from each connector line **225x**.

[0037] In this liquid crystal display device **100**, a transistor **180a** is arranged between the branch line **225a** and the source line **Sa**, and a transistor **180b** is arranged between the branch line **225b** and the source line **Sb**. The transistor **180a** includes a gate, a source that is electrically connected to the branch line **225a**, and a drain that is electrically connected to the first source line **Sa**. Likewise, the transistor **180b** includes a gate, a source that is electrically connected to the branch line **225b**, and a drain that is electrically connected to the second source line **Sb**. TFTs may be used as the transistors **180a** and **180b**, which may be fabricated by performing the same series of manufacturing processing steps as the TFTs **130a** and **130b**.

[0038] The source signal is output from the source driver **220** to the branch lines **225a** and **225b** through the connector line **225x**. In the liquid crystal display device **100** of this embodiment, the TFTs **180a** and **180b** set mutually different voltages on the source lines **Sa** and **Sb** when the first and second pixel transistors **130a** and **130b** turn OFF. That is why the voltage applied to the subpixel electrode **124a** becomes different from the one applied to the subpixel electrode **124b**, and therefore, the subpixels **SPa** and **SPb** exhibit mutually different luminances. In the following description, the TFTs **180a** and **180b** will sometimes be referred to herein as a "first source transistor" and a "second source transistor", re-

spectively.

[0039] It should be noted that the connector line **225x**, the branch lines **225a** and **225b** and the first and second source transistors **180a** and **180b** are all located in the peripheral area **E**. Also, the connector line **225x**, the branch lines **225a** and **225b**, and the first and second source lines **Sa** and **Sb** will sometimes be collectively referred to herein as a "source bus line **S**". The source driver **220** supplies a source signal to the source bus line **S**.

[0040] In the liquid crystal display device **100**, further arranged are CS lines **CSx** and **CSy**, each of which forms, along with its associated subpixel electrode **124a** or **124b**, a storage capacitor either directly or indirectly. These CS lines **CSx** and **CSy** are connected to the same CS trunk line **CST** and are supplied with equivalent CS voltages. A CS voltage generator **230** that generates a CS voltage is arranged in the peripheral area **E**. The CS voltage may be equivalent to the voltage of the counter electrode **144**. Or the CS voltage that has been generated by the CS voltage generator **230** may be applied to the counter electrode **144** of the counter substrate **140**.

[0041] FIG. 3 is a plan view schematically illustrating the liquid crystal display device **100**. Although a number of pixels **P** are actually arranged in the display area **D**, only one of those pixels **P** is illustrated in FIG. 3. Also, the illustration of the CS voltage generator **230** shown in FIG. 2 is omitted in FIG. 3.

[0042] In the liquid crystal display device **100**, the TFT **180b** has a different characteristic from the TFT **180a**. Specifically, the TFT **180b** has a different threshold voltage from the TFT **180a**. For example, the threshold voltage of the TFT **180b** may be higher than that of the TFT **180a**. Furthermore, in the liquid crystal display device **100**, the gate of the TFT **180a** is electrically connected to its own source, and the gate of the TFT **180b** is electrically connected to its own source. In this manner, the TFTs **180a** and **180b** are diode connected.

[0043] Hereinafter, it will be described with reference to FIGS. 3 and 4 how to drive the liquid crystal display device **100**. In the following example, it will be described how a write operation may be performed on a pixel **P**. FIG. 4 shows the respective waveforms of the voltage applied to the gate line **G**, the voltages applied to the respective gates of the TFTs **180a** and **180b**, the output voltage of the source driver, the voltages on the first and second source lines **Sa** and **Sb**, and the CS voltage in the liquid crystal display device **100**.

[0044] First of all, in order to select a pixel **P**, the voltage on the gate line **G** is raised from the low level to the high level, thereby turning the TFTs **130a** and **130b** ON. After that, the voltages on the CS trunk line **CST** and the counter electrode **144** that are electrically connected together are changed.

[0045] Next, a voltage V_s corresponding to a predetermined grayscale level is applied from the source driver **220** to the source bus line **S** that is associated with that pixel **P**. The voltage V_s is transmitted through the con-

ductor line **225x** and the branch lines **225a** and **225b**. That is why a voltage that is almost as high as the one applied to the gate of the TFT **180b** is applied to the gate of the TFT **180a**. It should be noted that in this liquid crystal display device **100**, the voltage V_s supplied from the source driver **220** with respect to an arbitrary grayscale level is greater than the threshold voltage of the TFTs **180a** and **180b**. As a result, the TFTs **180a** and **180b** are turned ON and the source driver **220** gets electrically connected to the source lines **Sa** and **Sb** by way of the connector line **225x** and the branch lines **225a** and **225b**.

[0046] In the liquid crystal display device **100**, the TFTs **180a** and **180b** have mutually different threshold voltages as described above. Thus, even if the voltages on the branch lines **225a** and **225b** are the same, the voltages on the source lines **Sa** and **Sb** may be different from each other. The voltage decrease caused by the TFT **180a** is substantially equal to the threshold voltage V_{ta} of the TFT **180a**, and therefore, a voltage $V_s - V_{ta}$ is applied to the source line **Sa**. Likewise, the voltage decrease caused by the TFT **180b** is substantially equal to the threshold voltage V_{tb} of the TFT **180b**, and therefore, a voltage $V_s - V_{tb}$ is applied to the source line **Sb**.

[0047] For example, if the threshold voltage V_{tb} is greater than the threshold voltage V_{ta} (i.e., if $V_{tb} = V_{ta} + \alpha$ (where $\alpha > 0$)), the voltage applied to the source line **Sb** is lower than the one applied to the source line **Sa**. As a result, the voltage of the subpixel electrode **124b** becomes lower than the one at the subpixel electrode **124a**. Actually, however, it takes a predetermined amount of time to get the liquid crystal capacitors and storage capacitors of the subpixels **SPa** and **SPb** charged fully. And the voltages on the source lines **Sa** and **Sb** gradually change with time toward constant voltages $V_s - V_{ta}$ and $V_s - V_{tb}$ after the voltage of the source driver **220** has changed. In FIG. 4, however, the voltages on the source lines **Sa** and **Sb** are supposed to change when the voltage of the source driver **220** changes, in order to avoid complicating the illustration too much. In this manner, as the voltages on the source lines **Sa** and **Sb** are different, the voltages applied to the subpixel electrodes **124a** and **124b** are also different from each other.

[0048] Next, the voltage on the gate line **G** falls from the high level to the low level. After that, the voltage of the source driver **220** changes. At this point in time, a feedthrough voltage, which has been generated due to the presence of a parasitic capacitance, causes the voltages of the subpixel electrodes **124a** and **124b** to fall. In FIG. 4, the voltages of the subpixel electrodes **124a** and **124b**, which have fallen due to the feedthrough voltage, are indicated by the dotted line. Nevertheless, even after the voltages have fallen due to the feedthrough voltage, the voltage of the subpixel electrode **124b** is still lower than the one at the subpixel electrode **124a**. In this manner, since the voltages of the subpixel electrodes **124a** and **124b** are different from each other, the luminances of the subpixels **SPa** and **SPb** can also be different from

each other.

[0049] For example, if the voltages of the subpixel electrodes **124a** and **124b** are lower than the one at the counter electrode **144**, the voltage difference between the subpixel electrode **124a** and the counter electrode **144** (i.e., the effective voltage applied across a portion of the liquid crystal layer **160** that is allocated to the subpixel **SPa**) is smaller than the voltage difference between the subpixel electrode **124b** and the counter electrode **144** (i.e., the effective voltage applied across a portion of the liquid crystal layer **160** that is allocated to the subpixel **SPb**). Consequently, the subpixel **SPa** becomes a dark subpixel and the subpixel **SPb** becomes a bright subpixel.

[0050] Or if the voltages of the subpixel electrodes **124a** and **124b** are higher than the one at the counter electrode **144**, the voltage difference between the subpixel electrode **124a** and the counter electrode **144** (i.e., the effective voltage applied across a portion of the liquid crystal layer **160** that is allocated to the subpixel **SPa**) is larger than the voltage difference between the subpixel electrode **124b** and the counter electrode **144** (i.e., the effective voltage applied across a portion of the liquid crystal layer **160** that is allocated to the subpixel **SPb**). Consequently, the subpixel **SPa** becomes a bright subpixel and the subpixel **SPb** becomes a dark subpixel this time.

[0051] As described above, in the liquid crystal display device **100** of this embodiment, a source signal is output from the source driver **220** to the branch lines **225a** and **225b** by way of the connector line **225x**, but the TFTs **180a** and **180b** with mutually different threshold voltages **V_{ta}** and **V_{tb}** apply a different voltage to the source line **Sb** from the one applied to the source line **Sa**. As a result, the voltage of the subpixel electrode **124b** becomes different from the one at the subpixel electrode **124a** and the subpixel **SPb** comes to exhibit a different luminance from the subpixel **SPa**. In this manner, this liquid crystal display device **100** carries out a multi-pixel drive. Also, in this liquid crystal display device **100**, as an equivalent CS voltage may be applied to the respective CS lines, there is no need to provide multiple CS trunk lines, and therefore, the planar area of the peripheral area **E** can be reduced. Furthermore, in this liquid crystal display device **100**, the gate driver **210** may provide only one gate output terminal for each row of pixels and the source driver **220** may provide only one source output terminal for each column of pixels. Consequently, relatively inexpensive drivers can be used as the gate driver **210** and the source driver **220**.

[0052] In the embodiment described above, the TFTs **180a** and **180b** are supposed to have mutually different threshold voltages. However, the TFTs **130a** and **130b** may have substantially equal threshold voltages. If the threshold voltage of the TFTs **130a** and **130b** is higher than that of the TFTs **180a** and **180b**, a gate voltage that is higher than the threshold voltage of the TFTs **180a** and **180b** is applied to the gate line **G** when the TFTs

130a and **130b** are turned ON.

[0053] Also, if the input video signal indicates that every pixel should have the same grayscale level, then the brightness levels of any two subpixels that are adjacent to each other in either the row direction or the column direction invert in this liquid crystal display device **100**. Furthermore, if the magnitude of the voltage applied to the pixel electrode **124** is greater than that of the voltage applied to the counter electrode **144** in one of any pair of pixels that are adjacent to each other in the row direction or the column direction, then the former voltage becomes smaller than the latter voltage in the other pixel.

[0054] For example, if in a pixel **P** that is located at a row **m**, column **n** position, the voltages of the subpixel electrodes **124a** and **124b** are +6 V and +4V, respectively, with respect to the voltage of the counter electrode **144**, the effective voltages applied to the subpixels **SPa** and **SPb** are 6 V and 4 V and the subpixels **SPa** and **SPb** become a bright subpixel and a dark subpixel, respectively. On the other hand, if in an adjacent pixel **P** that is located at either a row **m+1**, column **n** position or a row **m**, column **n+1** position, the voltages of the subpixel electrodes **124a** and **124b** are -4 V and -6 V, respectively, with respect to the voltage of the counter electrode **144**, the effective voltages applied to the subpixels **SPa** and **SPb** are 4 V and 6 V, and the subpixels **SPa** and **SPb** become a dark subpixel and a bright subpixel, respectively.

[0055] Also, in a situation where the input video signal indicates that a pixel should maintain the same grayscale level all through a number of vertical scanning periods that are defined by the liquid crystal display device **100**, if the voltages of the subpixel electrodes **124a** and **124b** of a pixel **P** are greater than the voltage of the counter electrode **144** in one vertical scanning period, then the former voltages may be smaller than the latter voltage in the next vertical scanning period. For example, if the polarity of a voltage to be written is called "positive" when the voltages of the subpixel electrodes **124a** and **124b** are higher than the voltage of the counter electrode **144** and called "negative" when the voltages of the subpixel electrodes **124a** and **124b** are lower than the voltage of the counter electrode **144**, then one vertical scanning period in which a positive voltage has been written is followed by another vertical scanning period in which a negative voltage is written.

[0056] For example, if the voltages of the subpixel electrodes **124a** and **124b** are +6 V and +4V, respectively, with respect to the voltage of the counter electrode **144**, the effective voltages applied to the subpixels **SPa** and **SPb** are 6 V and 4 V and the subpixels **SPa** and **SPb** become a bright subpixel and a dark subpixel, respectively. On the other hand, if in another (typically, the next) vertical scanning period, the voltages of the subpixel electrodes **124a** and **124b** are -4 V and -6 V, respectively, with respect to the voltage of the counter electrode **144**, the effective voltages applied to the subpixels **SPa** and **SPb** are 4 V and 6 V, and the subpixels **SPa** and **SPb**

become a dark subpixel and a bright subpixel, respectively. In this manner, in the liquid crystal display device **100**, the polarity and the brightness levels of the subpixels can be inverted every vertical scanning period (or frame).

[0057] Hereinafter, it will be described what are advantages of the liquid crystal display device **100** of this embodiment over its counterpart as a comparative example.

[0058] FIG. 5 (a) is a schematic representation of a liquid crystal display device **600** as a comparative example. In this liquid crystal display device **600**, peripheral areas **E1** and **E2** are arranged on the left- and right-hand sides of the display area **D**, respectively, and a third peripheral area **E3** is arranged under the display area **D**. In each of the peripheral areas **E1** and **E2**, a CS trunk line area **T** is arranged outside of the display area **D** and has twelve CS trunk lines, and a gate driver extended line area **GE** with a gate driver extended line is arranged outside of the CS trunk line area **T**. Also, a flexible substrate, to which an integrated circuit (IC) is connected, is arranged in a gate driver area **GD** that is located outside of the gate driver extended line area **GE**. Meanwhile, in the peripheral area **E3**, arranged is a source driver and extended line area **SE**.

[0059] FIG. 5 (b) is a schematic representation of the liquid crystal display device **100** of this embodiment. In this liquid crystal display device **100**, peripheral areas **E1** and **E2** are also arranged on the left- and right-hand sides of the display area **D**, respectively, and a third peripheral area **E3** is also arranged under the display area **D**. In each of the peripheral areas **E1** and **E2**, a CS trunk line area **T** is arranged outside of the display area **D** but has only one CS trunk line, and a gate driver extended line area **GE** with a gate driver extended line is arranged outside of the CS trunk line area **T**. Also, a flexible substrate, to which an integrated circuit (IC) is connected, is arranged in a gate driver area **GD** that is located outside of the gate driver extended line area **GE**. Meanwhile, in the peripheral area **E3** of this liquid crystal display device **100**, arranged are not only a source driver and extended line area **SE** but also a transistor area **SW** with TFTs **180a** and **180b**, which is located between the source driver and extended line area **SE** and the display area **D**.

[0060] Now, let us pay attention to the lengths of the respective peripheral areas **E1** of the 52 inch liquid crystal display device **600** representing the comparative example and the liquid crystal display device **100** of this embodiment. In the liquid crystal display device **600**, the length of the CS trunk line area **T** is substantially equal to the combined length of the gate driver extended line area **GE** and the gate driver area **GD**. On the other hand, in the liquid crystal display device **100**, the combined length of the gate driver extended line area **GE** and the gate driver area **GD** is almost no different from in the liquid crystal display device **600**, but the peripheral area **E1** of the liquid crystal display device **100** is approximately a half as long as that of the liquid crystal display device **600** because the CS trunk line area **T** is very short in this

device **100**.

[0061] It should be noted that as this liquid crystal display device **100** has the additional TFTs **180a** and **180b**, its peripheral area **E3** becomes longer than that of the liquid crystal display device **600** as the comparative example. Nevertheless, the sum of the planar areas of the peripheral areas **E1**, **E2** and **E3** of this liquid crystal display device **100** can still be smaller than in the liquid crystal display device **600**. As a result, this liquid crystal display device **100** can have a narrower frame area than the liquid crystal display device **600**.

[0062] Also, since the liquid crystal display device **100** has a relatively long peripheral area **E3**, the source signal tends to be delayed more easily in the liquid crystal display device **100** than in the liquid crystal display device **600**. To avoid such a signal delay, it is preferred that the semiconductor layer of the TFTs **180a** and **180b** have relatively high carrier mobility. For example, the active-matrix substrate **120** preferably has either a microcrystalline semiconductor layer or an oxide semiconductor layer as its semiconductor layer. The oxide semiconductor layer may be made of indium gallium zinc oxide (IGZO), for example.

[0063] In the embodiment described above, the threshold voltage of the TFT **180b** is supposed to be greater than that of the TFT **180a**. However, the present invention is in no way limited to that specific embodiment. Alternatively, the threshold voltage of the TFT **180a** may be greater than that of the TFT **180b**.

[0064] Also, in the embodiment described above, each of the TFTs **180a** and **180b** has its gate electrically connected to its source. However, this is just an example of the present invention. Alternatively, each of the TFTs **180a** and **180b** may have its gate electrically connected to a separately provided common line and may be turned ON at a predetermined timing.

[0065] Furthermore, in the embodiment described above, the source signal is supposed to be output from the source driver **220** to the TFTs **180a** and **180b** by way of the connector line **225x** and the branch lines **225a** and **225b**, and the number of the output terminals of the source driver **220** is supposed to be almost equal to that of the columns of pixels. However, the present invention is in no way limited to that specific embodiment. Alternatively, with the connector line **225x** omitted, the output terminals of the source driver **220** may be directly connected to the branch lines **225a** and **225b** and the number of the output terminals of the source driver **220** may be larger than that of the columns of pixels. In that case, even if the source signals supplied through two adjacent output terminals of the source driver **220** are equivalent to each other, those source signals are also sent to the TFTs **180a** and **180b** by way of the branch lines **225a** and **225b**, thereby realizing subpixels **SPa** and **SPb** that have a predetermined luminance. Consequently, a relatively inexpensive driver may be used as the source driver **220**.

(EMBODIMENT 2)

[0066] In the embodiment described above, substantially the same voltage is supposed to be applied to the respective gates of the two source transistors. However, this is just an example of the present invention.

[0067] Hereinafter, a second specific embodiment of a liquid crystal display device according to the present invention will be described with reference to FIG. 6. The liquid crystal display device **100A** of this second embodiment has the same configuration as its counterpart of the first embodiment described above except that the device **100A** further includes a transistor controller that controls the transistors **180a** and **180b**. Thus, description of their common features will be omitted herein to avoid redundancies. Also, although a huge number of pixels **P** are actually arranged in the display area **D**, only one of them is illustrated in FIG. 6.

[0068] In this liquid crystal display device **100A**, the TFTs **180a** and **180b** are also arranged in the peripheral area **E**. Although the TFTs **180a** and **180b** have mutually different threshold voltages in the liquid crystal display device **100** described above, the characteristics (such as the threshold voltages) of the TFTs **180a** and **180b** are substantially equal to each other in the liquid crystal display device **100A** of this embodiment. In the following description, the threshold voltage of the TFTs **180a** and **180b** will be identified herein by V_{tc} .

[0069] The liquid crystal display device **100A** includes a transistor controller **240** that controls the transistors **180a** and **180b**. In the following description, the transistor controller will sometimes be simply referred to herein as a "controller". The controller **240** is electrically connected to the respective gates of the TFTs **180a** and **180b** through lines **242a** and **242b**, respectively. Typically, the controller **240** is arranged in the peripheral area **E** of the active-matrix substrate **120**.

[0070] The controller **240** controls the TFTs **180a** and **180b** so that their ON-state periods are different from each other. As a result, when the gate line **G** is in OFF state, the voltages on the source lines **Sa** and **Sb** will be different from each other, and therefore, the subpixels **SPa** and **SPb** can have mutually different luminances. For example, if the TFT **180a** has a longer ON-state period than the TFT **180b**, the absolute value of the voltage of the subpixel electrode **124a** is greater than that of the voltage of the subpixel electrode **124b** when the TFTs **130a** and **130b** are in OFF state.

[0071] Optionally, the controller **240** and the gate driver **210** may apply either different voltages synchronously with each other or the same voltage. That is why the controller **240** and the gate driver **210** may be formed by performing the same series of process steps, and there is no need to perform any additional process step to form the controller **240** alone. Still alternatively, the gate driver **210** may also function as the controller **240**. And every gate output terminal of the gate driver **210** may be electrically connected to the lines **242a** and **242b**.

[0072] Hereinafter, it will be described with reference to FIGS. 6 and 7 how to drive the liquid crystal display device **100A**. In the following example, a voltage is supposed to be written on a pixel **P**. In the liquid crystal display device **100A**, the ON-state period of the TFT **180b** is different from (e.g., shorter than) that of the TFT **180a**. In the following description, the ON-state periods of the TFTs **180a** and **180b** will be identified by Time Ga and Time Gb, respectively, and Time Ga=Time Gb+Time β (where Time $\beta > 0$).

[0073] First of all, in order to select a pixel **P**, the voltage on the gate line **G** is raised from the low level to the high level, thereby turning the TFTs **130a** and **130b** ON. At the same time, when the voltage on the gate line **G** is raised, the voltages on the lines **242a** and **242b** are also raised from the low level to the high level, thereby turning the TFTs **180a** and **180b** ON.

[0074] Next, the output voltage of the source driver **220** is changed into a voltage V_s corresponding to the gray-scale level of the pixel **P**. As a result, the voltages on the source lines **Sa** and **Sb** start to change. In FIG. 7, in order to charge the liquid crystal capacitors and storage capacitors of the subpixels **SPa** and **SPb** fully, the voltages on the source lines **SPa** and **SPb** change with time since the voltage of the source driver **220** has changed. In this liquid crystal display device **100A**, the voltages on the lines **242a** and **242b** to turn the TFTs **180a** and **180b** ON are equal to each other, so are the threshold voltages of the TFTs **180a** and **180b**. That is why the voltages on the branch lines **225a** and **225b** are equal to each other, and the voltages on the source lines **Sa** and **Sb** to be transmitted by way of the TFTs **180a** and **180b** change to substantially the same degree.

[0075] Thereafter, when the ON-state period Time Gb passes, the controller **240** changes the voltage on the line **242b** into the low level earlier, thereby turning the TFT **180b** OFF. In this ON-state period Time Gb, the voltages on the source lines **Sa** and **Sb** are changing with time.

[0076] Next, when a time Time β passes since then, the controller **240** changes the voltage on the line **242a** into the low level, thereby turning the TFT **180a** OFF. By this point in time, the voltage on the source line **Sa** has already reached a predetermined value. The voltage decrease caused by the TFT **180a** is substantially equal to the threshold voltage V_{tc} of the TFT **180a**, and therefore, a voltage $V_s - V_{tc}$ is applied to the source line **Sa**. Supposing the variation in the voltage on the source line **Sa** after the TFT **180b** has been turned OFF and until the TFT **180a** is turned OFF is identified by α , a voltage $V_s - (V_{tc} + \alpha)$ is applied onto the source line **Sb**. In FIG. 7, the output voltage of the source driver and the voltages on the first and second source lines **Sa** and **Sb** are shown with respect to the voltage of the counter electrode **144**, and the subpixels **SPa** and **SPb** become a bright subpixel and a dark subpixel, respectively.

[0077] In this case, the controller **240** makes the brightness levels of the subpixels **SPa** and **SPb** different from

each other in not only the pixel **P** at the row *m*, column *n* position but also the pixel **P** at the row *m*, column *n*+1 position as well. For example, if in the pixel **P** located at the row *m*, column *n* position, the voltages of the subpixel electrodes **124a** and **124b** with respect to the voltage of the counter electrode **144** are +6 V and +4 V, respectively, then the effective voltages applied to the subpixels **SPa** and **SPb** are 6 V and 4 V, respectively, thus making the subpixels **SPa** and **SPb** a bright subpixel and a dark subpixel, respectively. On the other hand, if in the pixel **P** located at the row *m*, column *n*+1 position, the voltages of the subpixel electrodes **124a** and **124b** with respect to the voltage of the counter electrode **144** are -4 V and -6 V, respectively, then the effective voltages applied to the subpixels **SPa** and **SPb** are 4 V and 6 V, respectively, thus making the subpixels **SPa** and **SPb** a dark subpixel and a bright subpixel, respectively.

[0078] Also, in a situation where the input video signal indicates that a pixel should maintain the same grayscale level all through a number of vertical scanning periods that are defined by the liquid crystal display device **100A**, if the voltages of the subpixel electrodes **124a** and **124b** of a pixel **P** are greater than the voltage of the counter electrode **144** in one vertical scanning period, then the former voltages may be smaller than the latter voltage in the next vertical scanning period. For example, one vertical scanning period in which a positive voltage has been written is followed by another vertical scanning period in which a negative voltage is written.

[0079] For example, if the voltages of the subpixel electrodes **124a** and **124b** are +6 V and +4V, respectively, with respect to the voltage of the counter electrode **144**, the effective voltages applied to the subpixels **SPa** and **SPb** are 6 V and 4 V and the subpixels **SPa** and **SPb** become a bright subpixel and a dark subpixel, respectively. On the other hand, if in another (typically, the next) vertical scanning period, the voltages of the subpixel electrodes **124a** and **124b** are -4 V and -6 V, respectively, with respect to the voltage of the counter electrode **144**, the effective voltages applied to the subpixels **SPa** and **SPb** are 4 V and 6 V, and the subpixels **SPa** and **SPb** become a dark subpixel and a bright subpixel, respectively.

[0080] In the liquid crystal display device **100A** of the embodiment described above, the TFTs **180a** and **180b** are supposed to have the same characteristic. However, the present invention is in no way limited to that specific embodiment. Alternatively, the TFTs **180a** and **180b** may have mutually different characteristics. For example, the threshold voltage of the TFT **180b** may be smaller than that of the TFT **180a**. In that case, even if the difference between their ON-state periods is relatively small, the difference in luminance between the subpixels **SPa** and **SPb** can still be the expected value.

[0081] In the embodiment described above, the ON-state period of the TFT **180b** is supposed to overlap with that of the TFT **180a**. However, this is just an example of the present invention. The ON-state period of the TFT

180b does not have to overlap with that of the TFT **180a**. Nevertheless, if the ON-state period of the TFT **180b** does overlap with that of the TFT **180a**, the subpixel electrodes **124a** and **124b** can be charged efficiently.

(EMBODIMENT 3)

[0082] In the embodiments described above, the voltages on the source lines are made different from each other by taking advantage of the difference between the ON-state periods of the source transistors. However, the present invention is in no way limited to those specific embodiments.

[0083] Hereinafter, a third embodiment of a liquid crystal display device according to the present invention will be described with reference to FIG. 8. The liquid crystal display device **100B** of this embodiment has the same configuration as its counterpart of the second embodiment described above except that the voltage applied by the source driver **220** turns the TFTs **180a** and **180b** ON at different points in time. Thus, description of their common features will be omitted herein to avoid redundancies.

[0084] In this liquid crystal display device **100B**, the TFTs **180a** and **180b** are also arranged in the peripheral area **E**. Although the TFTs **180a** and **180b** have mutually different threshold voltages in the liquid crystal display device **100** described above, the threshold voltages of the TFTs **180a** and **180b** may be substantially equal to each other in the liquid crystal display device **100B** of this embodiment. Also, just like the liquid crystal display device **100A** described above, the liquid crystal display device **100B** of this embodiment also has the transistor controller **240** that controls the transistors **180a** and **180b**.

[0085] In this liquid crystal display device **100B**, the gate driver **210** turns the TFTs **130a** and **130b** ON to change the output voltage of the source driver **220** into a voltage corresponding to a predetermined grayscale level. Then, first of all, the controller **240** raises the voltage on the line **242a** to the high level, thereby turning the TFT **180a** ON. When the subpixel electrode **124a** is charged to a predetermined voltage level through the source line **Sa**, the controller **240** changes the voltage on the line **242a** into the low level, thereby turning the TFT **180a** OFF.

[0086] Next, with the voltage on the gate line **G** kept high, the voltage of the source driver **220** changes into a voltage corresponding to the predetermined grayscale level. After that, the controller **240** raises the voltage on the line **242a** to the high level, thereby turning the TFT **180b** ON. When the subpixel electrode **124b** is charged to a predetermined voltage level through the source line **Sb**, the controller **240** changes the voltage on the line **242b** to the low level, thereby turning the TFT **180b** OFF.

[0087] Hereinafter, it will be described with reference to FIGS. 8 and 9 how to drive this liquid crystal display device **100B**. In the following example, a voltage is sup-

posed to be written on a pixel **P**.

[0088] First of all, in order to select a pixel **P**, the voltage on the gate line **G** is raised from the low level to the high level, thereby turning the TFTs **130a** and **130b** ON. At the same time, when the voltage on the gate line **G** is raised, the voltage on the line **242a** is also raised from the low level to the high level, thereby turning the TFT **180a** ON.

[0089] Next, the output voltage of the source driver **220** is changed into a voltage **Vsa** corresponding to the grayscale level of the pixel **P**. Specifically, the voltage **Vsa** corresponds to the grayscale level of the bright subpixel of the pixel **P**. As a result, the voltage on the source line **Sa** starts to change. As the voltage decrease caused by the TFT **180a** is substantially equal to the threshold voltage **Vta**, a voltage $Vsa - Vta$ is applied onto the source line **Sa**. Actually, however, it takes a predetermined amount of time to get the liquid crystal capacitor and storage capacitor of the subpixel **SPa** charged fully. And the voltage on the source line **Sa** gradually changes with time toward a constant voltage after the voltage of the source driver **220** has changed. In FIG. 9, however, the voltage on the source line **Sa** is supposed to change when the voltage of the source driver **220** changes, in order to avoid complicating the illustration too much.

[0090] Thereafter, the controller **240** changes the voltage on the line **242a** associated with the TFT **180a** into the low level, thereby turning the TFT **180a** OFF. Meanwhile, the voltage on the gate line **G** stays high.

[0091] Next, the output voltage of the source driver **220** is changed into a voltage corresponding to the grayscale level of the subpixel **SPb**. Specifically, the voltage **Vsb** corresponds to the grayscale level of the bright subpixel of the pixel **P**. Thereafter, the voltage on the line **242b** to select the TFT **180b** is raised from the low level to the high level, thereby turning the TFT **180b** ON. As a result, the voltage on the source line **Sb** starts to change. As the voltage decrease caused by the TFT **180b** is substantially equal to the threshold voltage **Vtb**, a voltage $Vsb - Vtb$ is applied onto the source line **Sb**. If the threshold voltages of the TFTs **180a** and **180b** are equal to each other and are both represented by **Vtc**, a voltage $Vs - Vtc$ is applied onto the source line **Sa**. Also, if the variation in the voltages **Vsa** and **Vsb** of the source driver **220** is identified by α , a voltage $Vs - (Vtc + \alpha)$ is applied onto the source line **Sb**.

[0092] In this manner, the controller **240** turns the TFTs **180a** and **180b** ON at respective points in time when the output voltages of the source driver **220** are different from each other, thereby making the luminance of the subpixel **SPa** different from that of the subpixel **SPb**.

[0093] In the liquid crystal display device **100B**, the controller **240** and the gate driver **210** may apply either different voltages synchronously with each other or the same voltage. That is why the controller **240** and the gate driver **210** may be formed by performing the same series of process steps, and there is no need to perform any additional process step to form the controller **240** alone.

[0094] In the liquid crystal display device **100B** of the embodiment described above, the TFTs **180a** and **180b** are supposed to have the same characteristic. However, the present invention is in no way limited to that specific embodiment. Alternatively, the TFTs **180a** and **180b** may have mutually different characteristics. For example, the threshold voltage of the TFT **180b** may be smaller than that of the TFT **180a**.

[0095] Furthermore, in the embodiments described above, each pixel is supposed to have two subpixels. However, this is just an example of the present invention. Optionally, each pixel may have three or more subpixels as well. For example, each pixel electrode **124** may include three or more subpixel electrodes and three or more source lines and three or more source transistors may be provided for each column of pixels.

INDUSTRIAL APPLICABILITY

[0096] The present invention provides a liquid crystal display device that can not only minimize an increase in driver cost but also reduce the planar-area of the frame area sufficiently.

REFERENCE SIGNS LIST

[0097]

100	liquid crystal display device
120	active-matrix substrate
124	pixel electrode
124a	first subpixel electrode
124b	second subpixel electrode
126	alignment film
130a	first pixel transistor
130b	second pixel transistor
140	counter substrate
144	counter electrode
146	alignment film
160	liquid crystal layer
180a	first source transistor
180b	second source transistor
210	gate driver

220 source driver

240 transistor controller

Claims

1. A liquid crystal display device comprising:

a pixel electrode, which includes first and second subpixel electrodes;
 a counter electrode;
 a liquid crystal layer, which is interposed between the pixel electrode and the counter electrode;
 a gate line;
 a first source line;
 a second source line;
 a first pixel transistor, which includes a gate that is electrically connected to the gate line, a source that is electrically connected to the first source line, and a drain that is electrically connected to the first subpixel electrode;
 a second pixel transistor, which includes a gate that is electrically connected to the gate line, a source that is electrically connected to the second source line, and a drain that is electrically connected to the second subpixel electrode;
 a gate driver, which supplies a gate signal to the gate line;
 a first branch line;
 a second branch line;
 a source driver, which supplies a source signal to the first and second branch lines;
 a first source transistor, which includes a gate, a source that is electrically connected to the first branch line, and a drain that is electrically connected to the first source line; and
 a second source transistor, which includes a gate, a source that is electrically connected to the second branch line, and a drain that is electrically connected to the second source line.

2. The liquid crystal display device of claim 1, further comprising a connector line that electrically connects the first and second branch lines to the source driver.

3. The liquid crystal display device of claim 1 or 2, wherein the second source transistor has a different threshold voltage from the first source transistor.

4. The liquid crystal display device of one of claims 1 to 3, wherein the gate of the first source transistor is electrically connected to its own source, and wherein the gate of the second source transistor is electrically connected to its own source.

5. The liquid crystal display device of one of claims 1

to 3, further comprising a transistor controller that controls the first and second source transistors.

6. The liquid crystal display device of claim 5, wherein the transistor controller controls the first and second source transistors so that the ON-state periods of the first and second source transistors are different from each other.

7. The liquid crystal display device of claim 5, wherein while the gate driver keeps the first and second pixel transistors ON, the source driver changes the levels of the voltage applied to the first and second branch lines from a first voltage into a second voltage, and wherein while the source driver is applying the first voltage, the transistor controller turns the first source transistor ON, and wherein while the source driver is applying the second voltage, the transistor controller turns the second source transistor ON.

FIG. 1

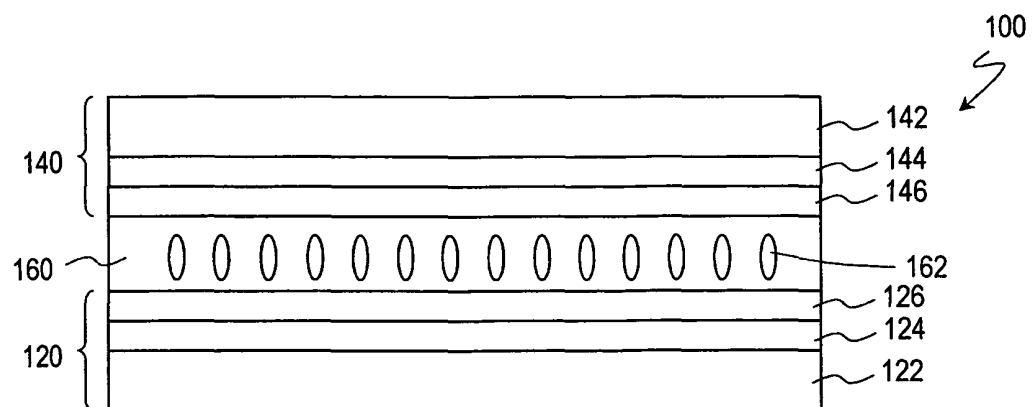


FIG. 2

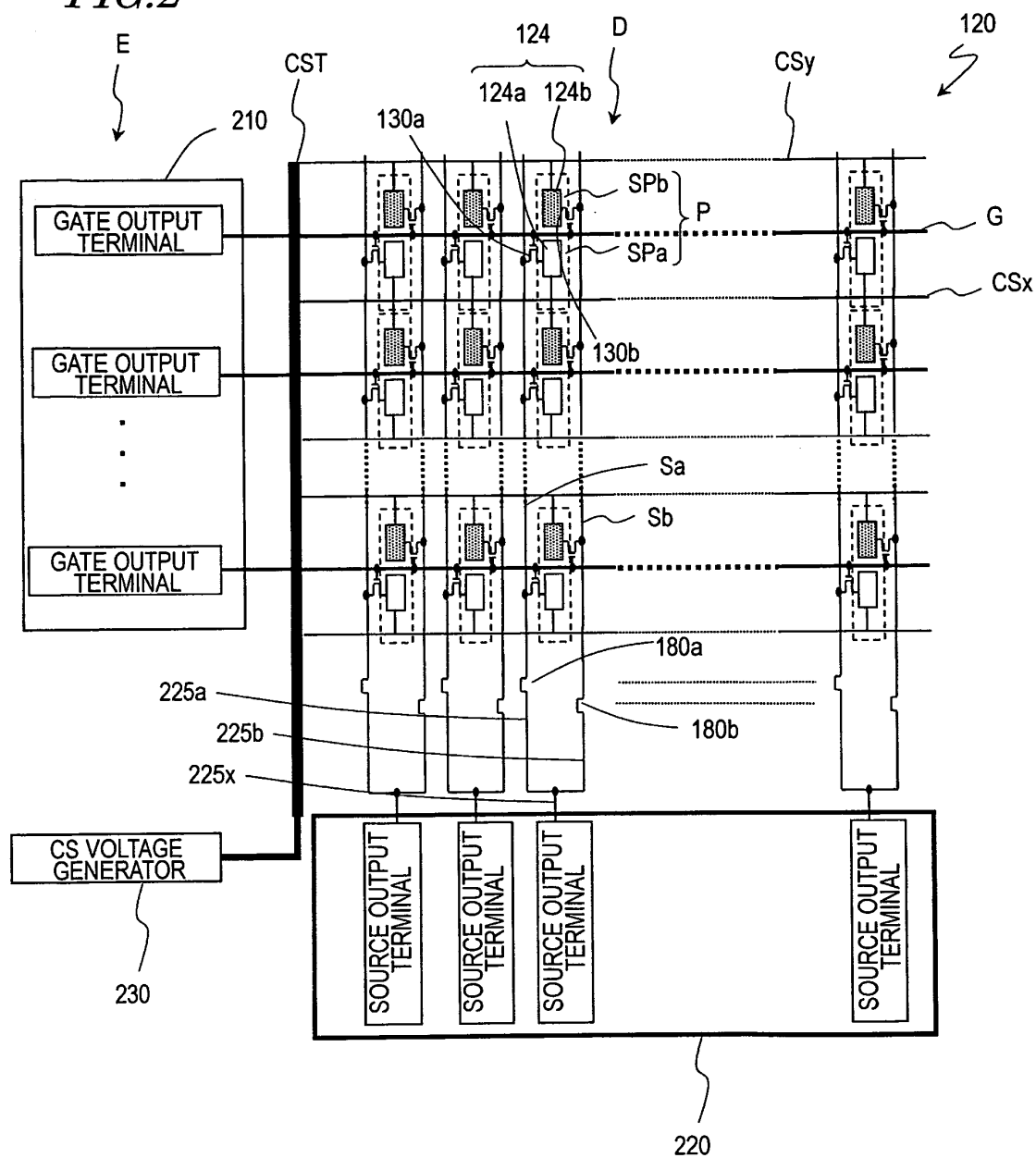


FIG. 3

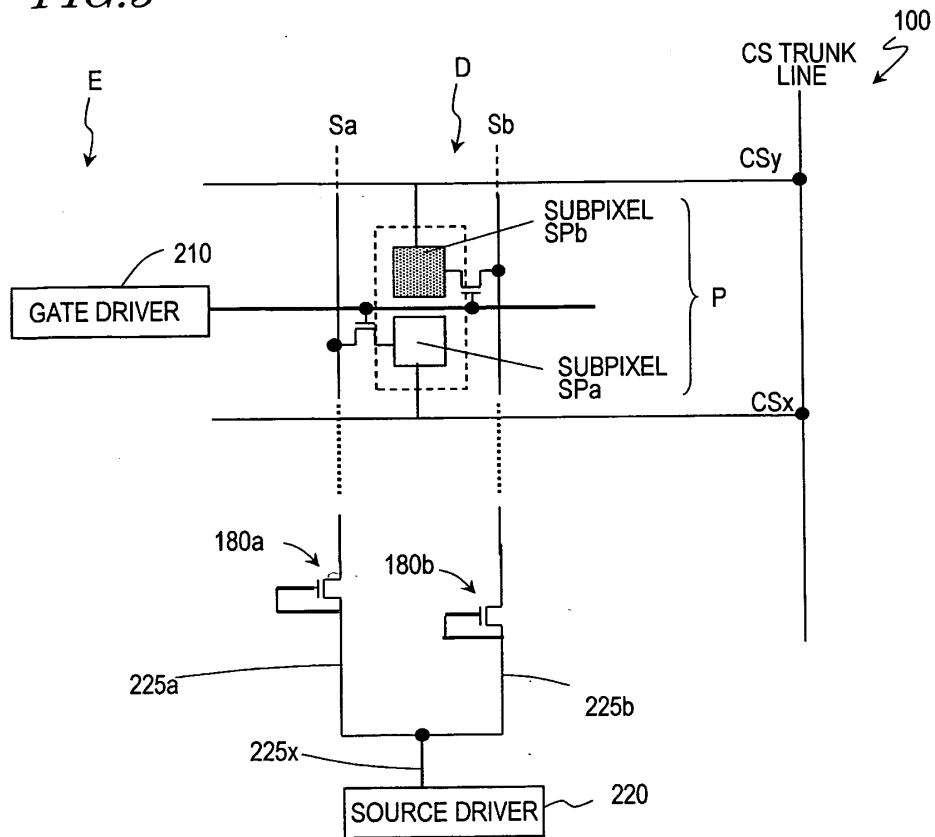


FIG. 4

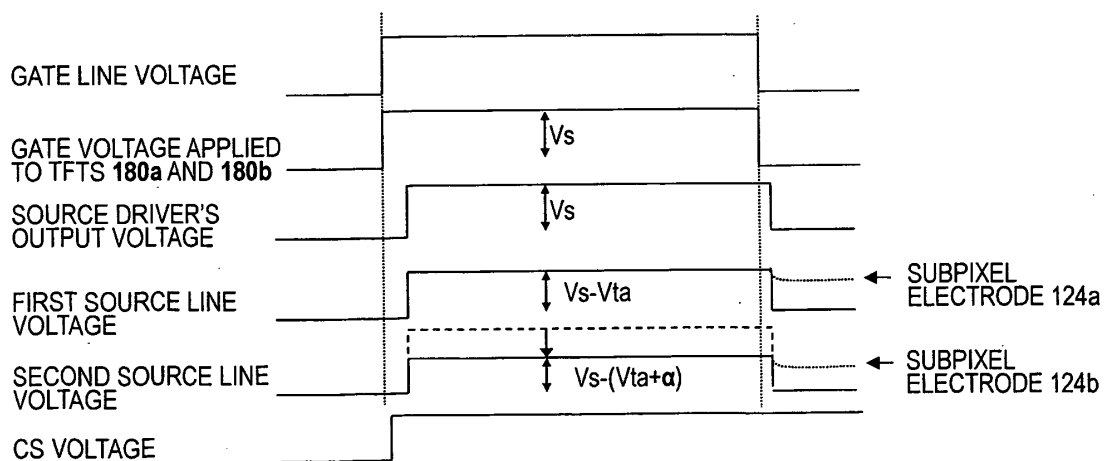


FIG. 5

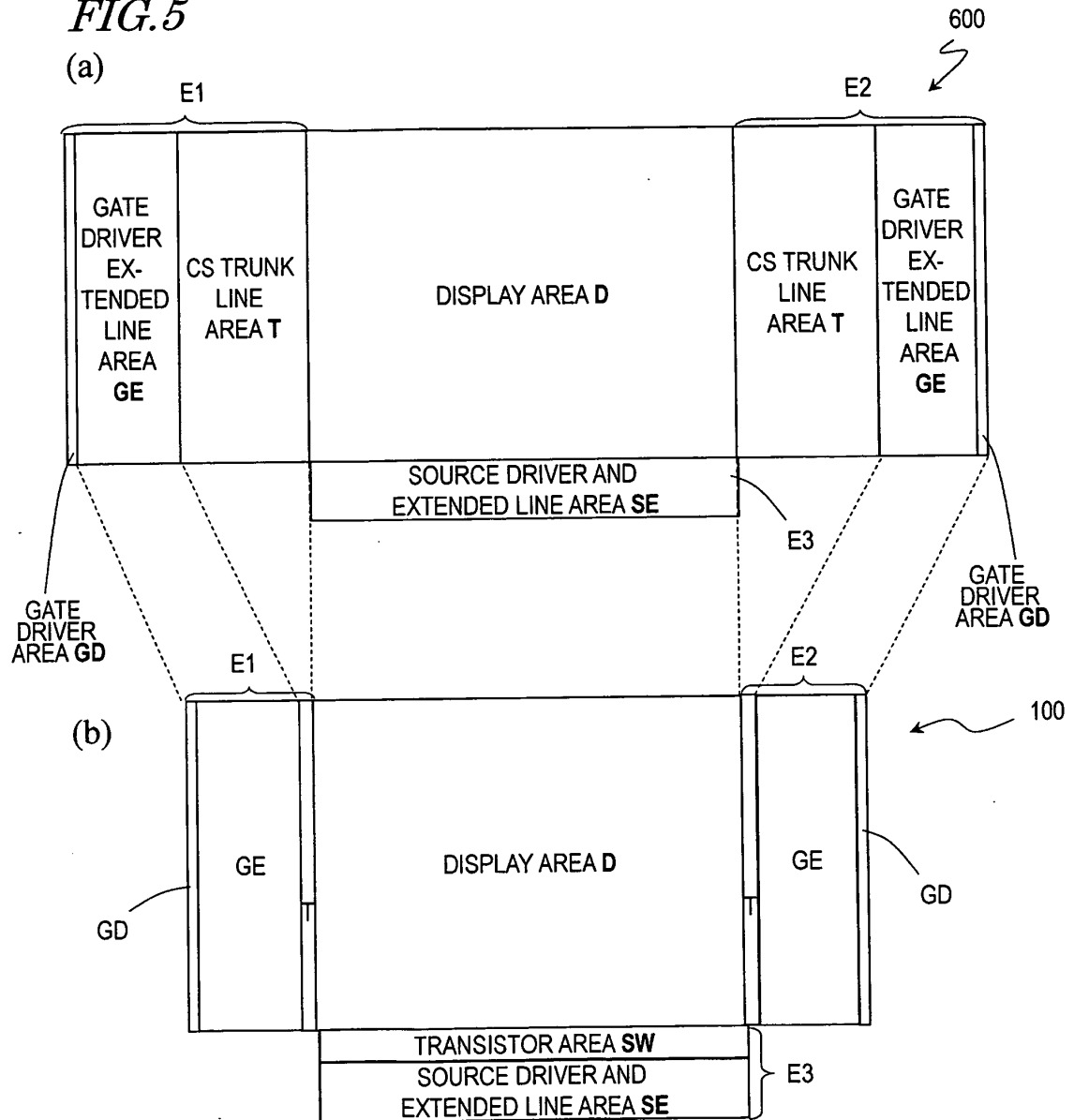


FIG. 6

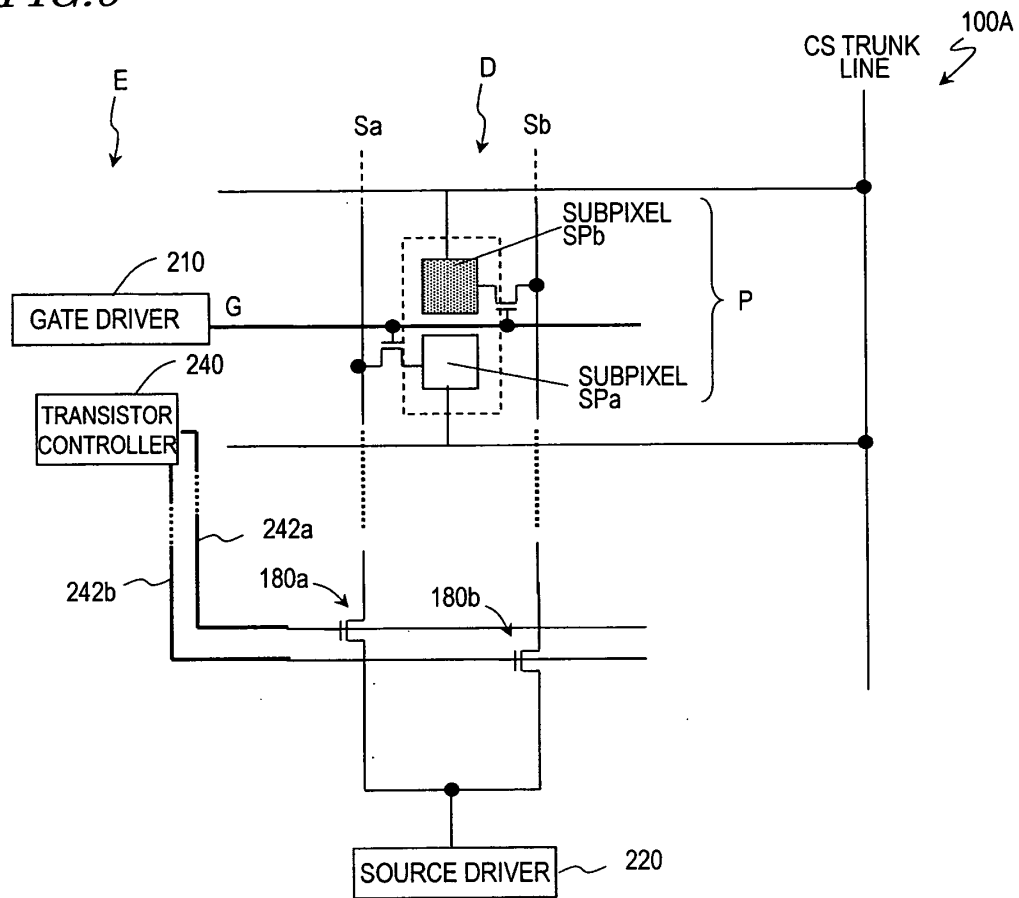


FIG. 7

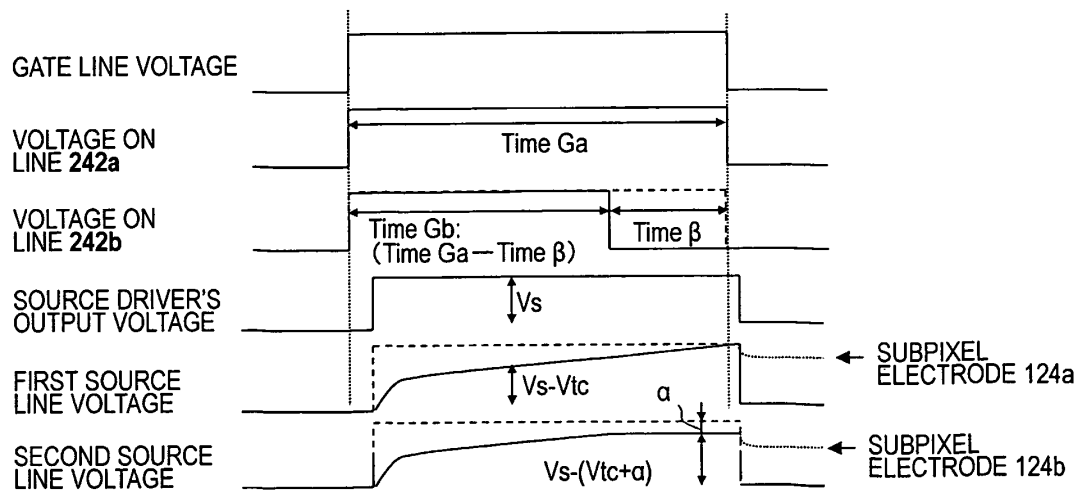


FIG. 8

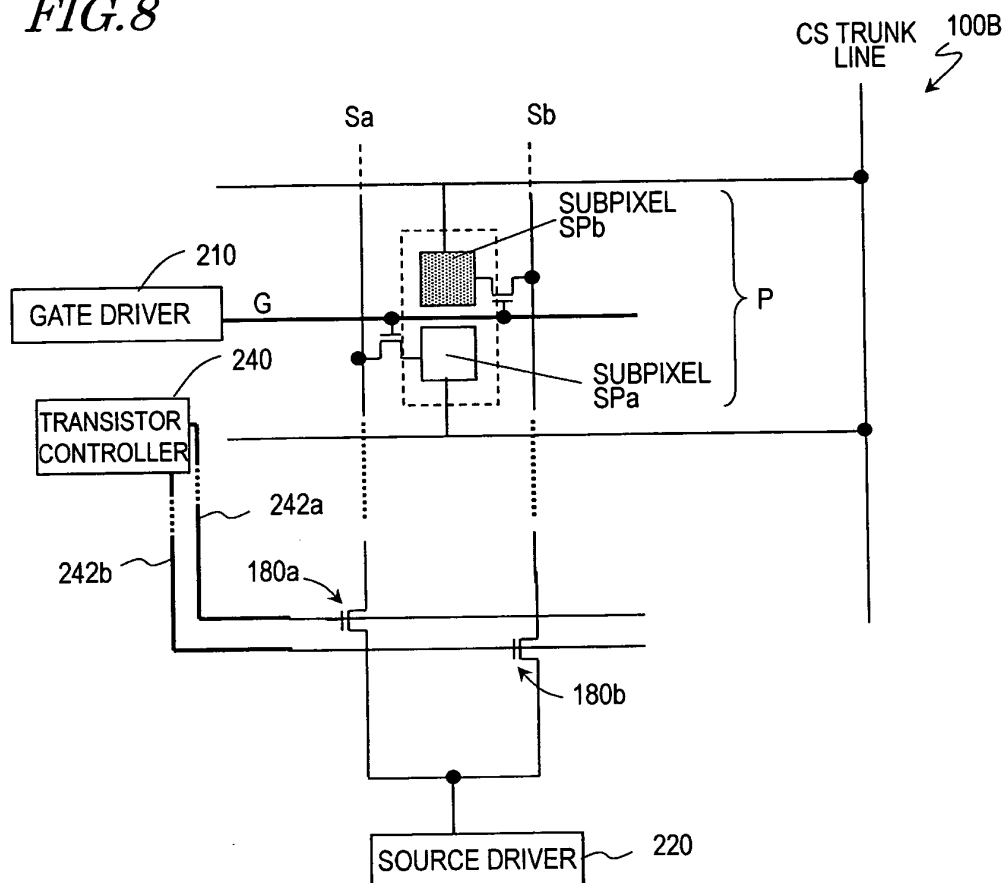


FIG. 9

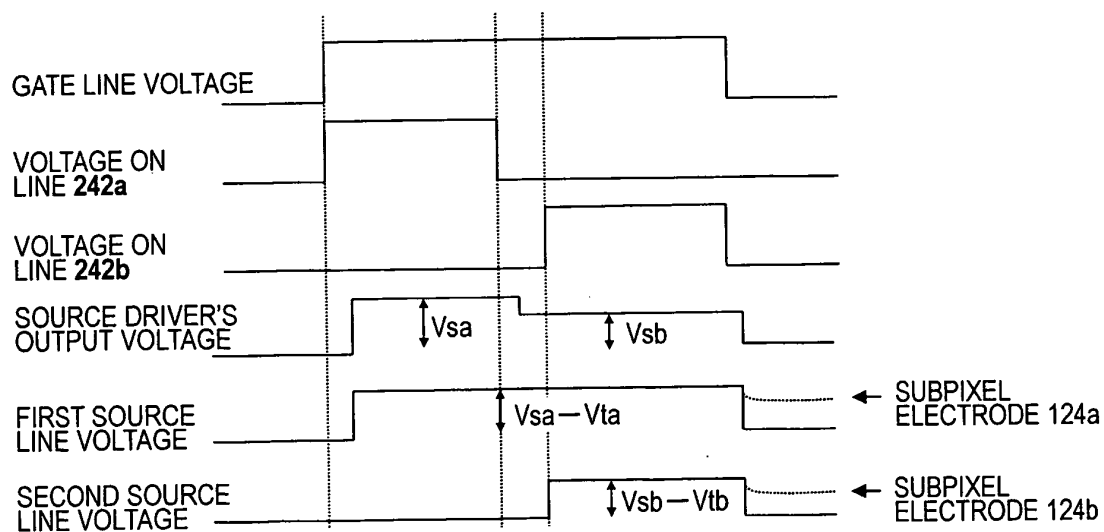
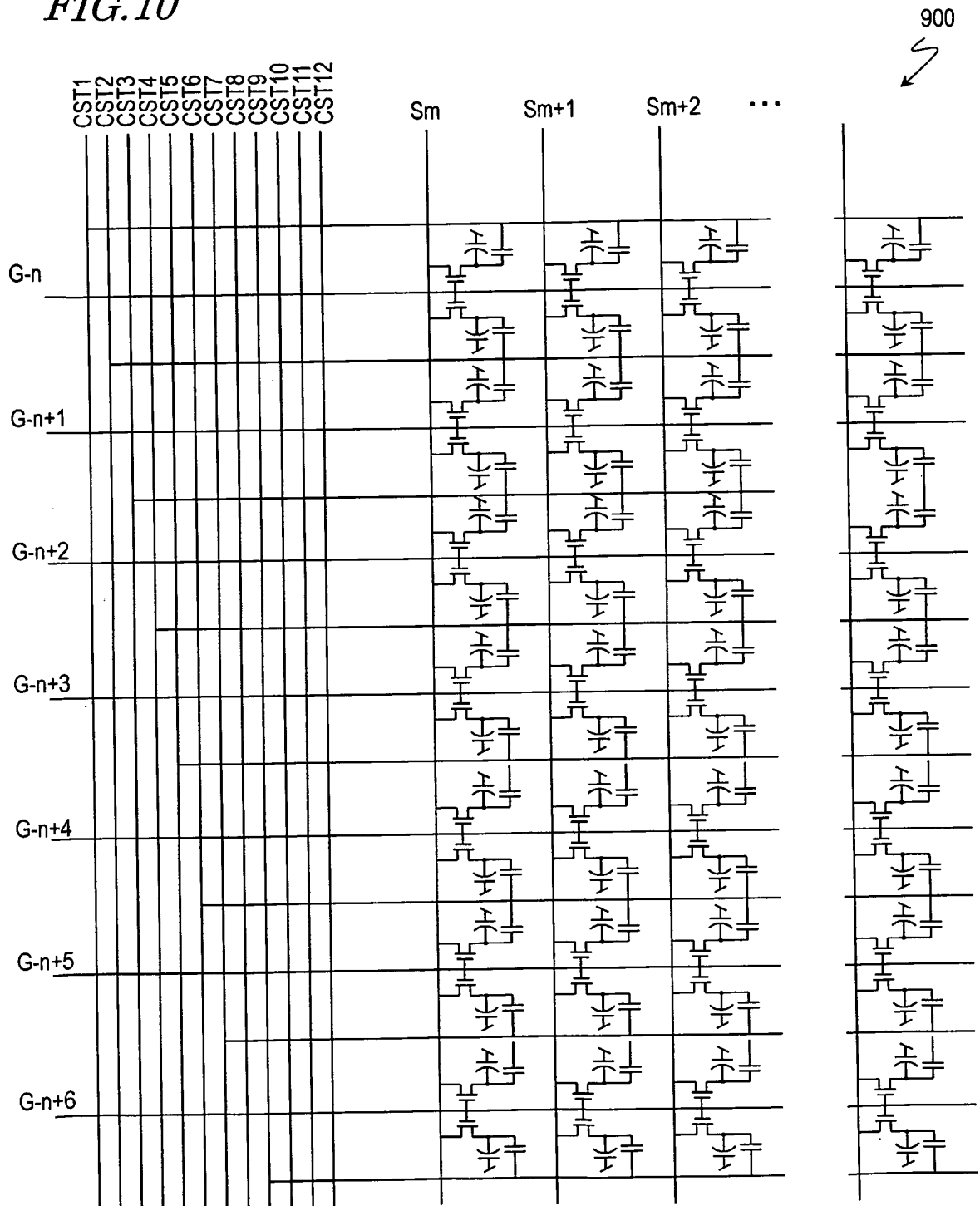


FIG. 10



INTERNATIONAL SEARCH REPORT

International application No.

PCT/JP2010/065510

A. CLASSIFICATION OF SUBJECT MATTER

G02F1/1368(2006.01)i, G02F1/133(2006.01)i, G02F1/1343(2006.01)i, G09F9/30(2006.01)i, G09G3/20(2006.01)i, G09G3/36(2006.01)i

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

B. FIELDS SEARCHED

Minimum documentation searched (classification system followed by classification symbols)

G02F1/1368, G02F1/133, G02F1/1343, G09F9/30, G09G3/20, G09G3/36

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

Jitsuyo Shinan Koho	1922-1996	Jitsuyo Shinan Toroku Koho	1996-2010
Kokai Jitsuyo Shinan Koho	1971-2010	Toroku Jitsuyo Shinan Koho	1994-2010

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

C. DOCUMENTS CONSIDERED TO BE RELEVANT

Category*	Citation of document, with indication, where appropriate, of the relevant passages	Relevant to claim No.
X A	JP 2000-241797 A (NEC Corp.), 08 September 2000 (08.09.2000), paragraphs [0045] to [0063]; fig. 9, 10 (Family: none)	1, 2, 5, 6 3, 4, 7
A	JP 2009-053589 A (Sony Corp.), 12 March 2009 (12.03.2009), entire text; all drawings (Family: none)	1-7
A	JP 2006-309239 A (Samsung Electronics Co., Ltd.), 09 November 2006 (09.11.2006), entire text; all drawings & US 2007/0008263 A1 & KR 10-2006-0112043 A & CN 1854831 A	1-7



Further documents are listed in the continuation of Box C.



See patent family annex.

* Special categories of cited documents:

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

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

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

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

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

"T"

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

"X"

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

"Y"

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

"&"

document member of the same patent family

Date of the actual completion of the international search
25 October, 2010 (25.10.10)

Date of mailing of the international search report
02 November, 2010 (02.11.10)

Name and mailing address of the ISA/
Japanese Patent Office

Authorized officer

Facsimile No.

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REFERENCES CITED IN THE DESCRIPTION

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Patent documents cited in the description

- JP 2006209135 A [0015]
- JP 2006139288 A [0015]
- JP 2005189804 A [0015]

专利名称(译)	液晶显示装置		
公开(公告)号	EP2477065A4	公开(公告)日	2013-05-29
申请号	EP2010815414	申请日	2010-09-09
[标]申请(专利权)人(译)	夏普株式会社		
申请(专利权)人(译)	夏普株式会社		
当前申请(专利权)人(译)	夏普株式会社		
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IPC分类号	G02F1/1368 G02F1/133 G02F1/1343 G09F9/30 G09G3/20 G09G3/36		
CPC分类号	G09G3/3651 G02F1/1362 G09G3/3688 G09G2300/0443 G09G2300/0447 G09G2300/0823 G09G2310/0224		
优先权	2009209697 2009-09-10 JP		
其他公开文献	EP2477065A1		
外部链接	Espacenet		

摘要(译)

根据本发明的液晶显示装置 (100) 包括 : 第一和第二像素晶体管 (130a , 130b) ; 栅极驱动器 (210) , 其向栅极线 (G) 提供栅极信号 ; 源驱动器 (220) , 其向第一和第二支线 (225a 和 225b) 提供源信号 ; 第一源晶体管 (180a) , 包括电连接到第一支线 (225a) 的源极和电连接到第一源极线 (Sa) 的漏极 ; 第二源晶体管 (180b) 包括电连接到第二支线 (225b) 的源极和电连接到第二源极线 (Sb) 的漏极。