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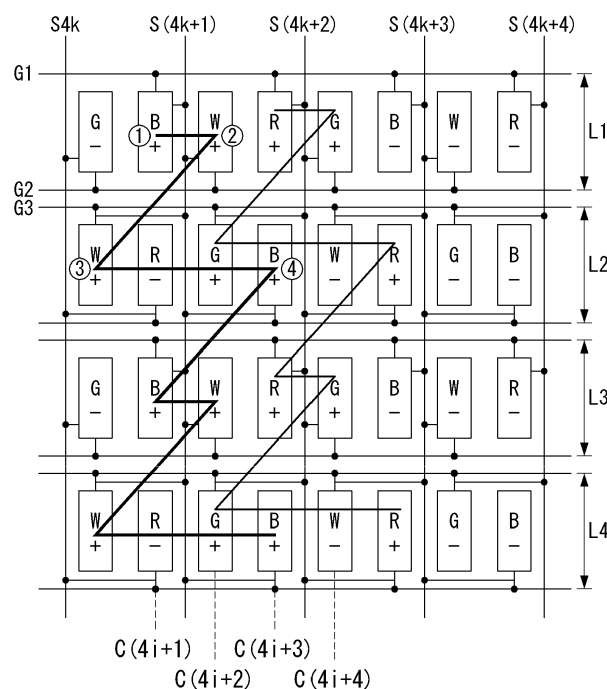
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(54) **LIQUID CRYSTAL DISPLAY**

(57) A liquid crystal display is disclosed. The liquid crystal display includes subpixels of first to fourth colors arranged on each row line, a first data line connected to the first color subpixel and the second color subpixel on each row line, a second data line connected to the third color subpixel and the fourth color subpixel on each row line, first and second gate lines, each of which is connected to subpixels of two different colors selected

among the first to fourth color subpixels on each row line, a data driver configured to supply a data voltage, of which a polarity is not changed, to the first and second data lines in a time-division manner, and a gate driver configured to supply a gate pulse to the first and second gate lines in synchronization with an output timing of the data voltage.

FIG. 2



Description

BACKGROUND OF THE INVENTION

Field of the Invention

[0001] Embodiments of the invention relate to a liquid crystal display, in which each pixel is divided into at least three subpixels of different colors.

Discussion of the Related Art

[0002] Various flat panel displays, such as a liquid crystal display (LCD), a plasma display panel (PDP), an organic light emitting diode (OLED) display, and an electrophoresis display (EPD), have been developed. The liquid crystal display displays an image by controlling an electric field applied to liquid crystal molecules based on a data voltage. An active matrix liquid crystal display includes a thin film transistor (TFT) in each pixel.

[0003] The liquid crystal display includes a liquid crystal display panel, a backlight unit irradiating light onto the liquid crystal display panel, source driver integrated circuits (ICs) for supplying a data voltage to data lines of the liquid crystal display panel, gate driver ICs for supplying a gate pulse (or a scan pulse) to gate lines (or scan lines) of the liquid crystal display panel, a control circuit for controlling the source driver ICs and the gate driver ICs, a light source driving circuit for driving light sources of the backlight unit, and the like.

[0004] A liquid crystal display, in which a white (W) subpixel is added to each pixel including a red (R) subpixel, a green (G) subpixel, and a blue (B) subpixel, is being recently developed. In the following description, the display device, in which each pixel is divided into the R, G, B, and W subpixels, is referred to as an RGBW type display device. The W subpixel increases a luminance of each pixel and reduces a luminance of the backlight unit, thereby reducing power consumption of the liquid crystal display.

[0005] In recent, various methods capable of reducing the number of source driver ICs have been attempted so as to reduce the cost of a large-screen display device having a high resolution. However, a luminance deviation between lines of a display panel may be generated due to non-uniform charging states of pixels, an imbalanced distribution of polarities of the pixels, etc., thereby leading to a reduction in the image quality.

SUMMARY OF THE INVENTION

[0006] Hence, it is an object of the present invention to provide a liquid crystal display device with subpixels of at least three different colors, capable of preventing a luminance deviation between horizontal lines of a display panel, and a method of driving the same.

[0007] Further, it is an object of the present invention to provide a liquid crystal display device with subpixels

of at least three different colors, with reduced power consumption and reduced production costs, and a method of driving the same.

[0008] The objects are solved by the features of the independent claim. According to another aspect, data voltages of positive and negative polarity are supplied to subpixels of the same color during one gate pulse or during one horizontal period. Thus, a polarity bias during a horizontal period can be prevented, thus preventing a shift of a common voltage and horizontal crosstalk. A data line may be connected to subpixels of two different colors. That is, the data lines may not be connected to subpixels of all colors. A polarity of a data voltage supplied to a data line may be maintained during one frame period. That is, the polarity of the data voltage for a certain data line may remain unchanged, so that no data transition in the data output channels of a source driver IC is required. By these means, power consumption of the liquid crystal display device may be decreased.

[0009] According to one example, a liquid crystal display device is provided, comprising a plurality of subpixels of at least three different colors, a plurality of first and second data lines, a plurality of first and second gate lines, a data driver configured to supply a data voltage of negative polarity to the first data lines and a data voltage of positive polarity to the second data lines, and a gate driver configured to supply a gate pulse to the first and second gate lines, wherein subpixels of one row line, which are connected to the same gate line, are connected to the first and second data lines with different polarities, respectively. Preferably, some of the subpixels connected to the same gate line have the same color and include subpixels connected to the first data lines receiving negative data voltages and subpixels connected to the second data lines receiving positive data voltages. That is, subpixels connected to the same gate line and having the same color may include both subpixels connected to the positive data lines and subpixels connected to the negative data lines.

[0010] Here, the subpixels may be arranged in a matrix comprising a plurality of rows, e.g. in horizontal direction, and a plurality of columns, e.g. in vertical direction. The subpixels of at least three different colors are preferably arranged in each row of a plurality of rows. The gate lines may extend in direction of the rows, i.e. parallel thereto, and the data lines may extend in direction of the columns. Preferably, the subpixels of each row are connected to two different gate lines. Two subpixels of each row may be connected to the same data line. That is, the display device may be a double rate driving display device, thus reducing the number of required source driver ICs. Preferably, the data driver is configured to supply the data voltages in a time division manner. Also, the data driver may be configured to apply a horizontal 2-dot column inversion drive scheme. The gate driver may be configured to supply the gate pulse in synchronization with an output timing of the data voltage.

[0011] Two gate lines may be arranged between two

adjacent rows of subpixels. The subpixels arranged on one row may be connected alternately to an odd-numbered gate line and to an even-numbered gate line. Subsequent odd-numbered gate lines may be connected to subpixels arranged in even-numbered and odd-numbered columns, respectively. The same may be the case for even-numbered gate lines. Thus, odd-numbered gate lines connected to subpixels arranged in even-numbered columns and odd-numbered gate lines connected to subpixels arranged in odd-numbered columns may alternate. In other words, a first odd-numbered gate line may be connected to even-numbered subpixels and an adjacent second odd-numbered gate line, i.e. subsequent to the first gate line, may be connected to odd-numbered subpixels. Thus, a first (e.g. odd-numbered) gate line may be connected to subpixels arranged in first adjacent, e.g. odd-numbered, columns and a second (e.g. odd-numbered) gate line, which is next but one to the first gate line, may be connected to subpixels arranged in adjacent second, e.g. even-numbered, columns, which are different from the first columns. Odd-numbered and even-numbered refers to the sequential order or the arrangement of the respective gate line, data line, row or column. That is odd-numbered and even-numbered objects are alternating. It is noted that the starting point of counting or enumerating may not really matter.

[0012] The data lines may be connected to two subpixels arranged in the same row line. Subpixels connected to the same data line are preferably connected to different gate lines. The subpixels of one column may be alternately connected to an even-numbered and an adjacent odd-numbered data line.

[0013] Subpixels of three different colors may be arranged in each row line, preferably in alternate order, e.g. RGB, RGB, etc. Here, subpixels of the same color may be arranged in each column line.

[0014] Subpixels of four different colors may be arranged on each row line, preferably in alternate order, e.g. RGBW, RGBW etc. Subpixels of two different colors may be arranged alternately in one column line. One data line may be connected to subpixels of two different colors. That is, subpixels of a first and second color may be connected to even-numbered data lines, while subpixels of a third and fourth color may be connected to odd-numbered data lines. Subpixels of the same color and arranged in the same column may be connected to the same data line. Subpixels of the same color and arranged in the same column may be connected to the same type of gate line, the type of gate line including either even-numbered or odd-numbered gate lines.

[0015] The subpixels in one column may be connected to the same data line. Odd-numbered subpixels, i.e. subpixels of odd-numbered columns, may be connected to odd-numbered data lines. Likewise, e.g. within the one row line, the even-numbered subpixels, i.e. the subpixels of even-numbered columns, may be connected to even-numbered data lines. Subpixels in one column may be connected to the same type of gate line, the type of gate

line being either even-numbered or odd-numbered. Two adjacent subpixels in one row may be connected to one, e.g. an odd-numbered, gate line. The subsequent two adjacent subpixels in said one row may be connected to another one, e.g. an even-numbered, gate line. Hence, groups of two adjacent subpixels connected to an even-numbered gate line and groups of two adjacent subpixels connected to an odd-numbered gate line may be alternately arranged within each row line. Here, an odd-numbered data line may be arranged between the two adjacent subpixels, which may be both connected to the odd-numbered gate line. Likewise, an even-numbered data line may be arranged between the two adjacent subpixels, which may be both connected to the even-numbered gate line. Two first data lines may be adjacent, i.e. subsequent, to each other, followed by two second data lines. Thus, two data lines of the same polarity may be adjacent to each other, alternating with two data lines of the other polarity. A common voltage line may be located between two data lines of the same polarity. Preferably, a common voltage line is provided between two columns, which are disposed between two data lines of the same polarity. That is, the common voltage line may be located between two columns, the columns being between two first data lines or two second data lines. The common voltage line may be formed extending in parallel to the columns or data lines. By these means, a common voltage delay phenomenon may be generated in a direction perpendicular to the common voltage line, thereby preventing luminance deviation.

[0016] A first gate pulse applied to the first gate line may be synchronized with the data voltage supplied to subpixels of odd-numbered columns in a first row line. A second gate pulse applied to the second gate line may be synchronized with the data voltage supplied to subpixels of even-numbered columns in the first row line. Row may refer to a horizontal or x- direction, while column may refer to a vertical or y- direction.

[0017] According to a further aspect, a method for driving a liquid crystal display device described herein, includes supplying a data voltage of negative polarity to first data lines and a data voltage of positive polarity to second data lines, and supplying a gate pulse to one of first and second gate lines, wherein the gate pulse is supplied to subpixels of one row line, which have the same color and are connected to the first and second data lines with different polarities. The gate pulse is preferably supplied in synchronization with an output timing of the data voltage. In particular, a first gate pulse applied to the first gate line may be synchronized with the data voltage supplied to subpixels of odd-numbered columns in a first row line, and a second gate pulse applied to the second gate line may be synchronized with the data voltage supplied to subpixels of even-numbered columns in the first row line. The data voltages may be supplied in a time division manner. Also, a horizontal 2-dot column inversion drive scheme may be applied. The above preferred features may also be realized in the method, as

far as applicable.

[0018] In one embodiment, there is a liquid crystal display comprising subpixels of first to fourth colors arranged on each row line, a first data line connected to the first color subpixel and the second color subpixel on each row line, a second data line connected to the third color subpixel and the fourth color subpixel on each row line, first and second gate lines, each of which is connected to subpixels of two different colors selected among the first to fourth color subpixels on each row line, a data driver configured to supply a data voltage, of which a polarity is not changed, to the first and second data lines in a time-division manner, and a gate driver configured to supply a gate pulse to the first and second gate lines in synchronization with an output timing of the data voltage.

[0019] According to another aspect, a method is provided for driving a liquid crystal display device, e.g. a liquid crystal display device as described herein, wherein data voltage of a first polarity and data voltage of a second polarity are supplied to subpixels of the same color and connected to the same gate line, the first polarity being opposite to the second polarity, i.e. relating to positive and negative polarities. The polarity of each data line may be maintained during one frame period. Preferably, a two-dot column inversion drive is applied. According to one example, . A method for driving a liquid crystal display device comprising a plurality of subpixels of at least three colors arranged in a matrix with a plurality of rows and columns, a plurality of gate lines extending along the rows, and a plurality of data lines extending along the columns, the method comprising supplying a data voltage of a first polarity and a data voltage of a second polarity opposite to the first polarity to the data lines, wherein the data voltage of the first polarity and the data voltage of the second polarity is supplied, respectively, to subpixels having the same color and being connected to the same gate line during a gate pulse supplied to said gate line.

BRIEF DESCRIPTION OF THE DRAWINGS

[0020] The accompanying drawings, which are included to provide a further understanding of the invention and are incorporated in and constitute a part of this specification, illustrate embodiments of the invention and together with the description serve to explain the principles of the invention. In the drawings:

FIG. 1 is a block diagram showing a liquid crystal display according to an exemplary embodiment of the invention;

FIGS. 2 and 3 illustrate a structure of a pixel array and a charge order of a data voltage according to a first embodiment of the invention;

FIGS. 4 to 6 illustrate a structure of a pixel array and

a charge order of a data voltage according to a comparative example;

FIGS. 7 and 8 illustrate a structure of a pixel array and a charge order of a data voltage according to a second embodiment of the invention; and

FIGS. 9 and 10 illustrate a structure of a pixel array and a charge order of a data voltage according to a third embodiment of the invention.

DETAILED DESCRIPTION OF THE EMBODIMENTS

[0021] Reference will now be made in detail to embodiments of the invention, examples of 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 like parts. It will be paid attention that detailed description of known arts will be omitted if it is determined that the arts can mislead the embodiments of the invention.

[0022] Referring to FIG. 1, a liquid crystal display according to an exemplary embodiment of the invention includes a display panel 100 including a pixel array and a display panel driving circuit for writing data of an input image on the display panel 100. A backlight unit for irradiating light onto the display panel 100 may be disposed under the display panel 100.

[0023] The liquid crystal display according to the embodiment of the invention is implemented as a double rate driving (DRD) display device, in which two subpixels, adjacent to each other in a horizontal direction (for example, an x-axis direction or a row direction), share one data line with each other, so as to reduce the number of source driver integrated circuits (ICs). In the DRD display device, the number of source driver ICs may be reduced to one half. Further, in the DRD display device, an operating frequency of the source driver IC may increase to double.

[0024] The display panel 100 includes an upper substrate and a lower substrate, which are positioned opposite each other with a liquid crystal layer interposed therebetween. The pixel array of the display panel 100 includes pixels arranged in a matrix form based on a crossing structure of data lines S1 to Sm and gate lines G1 to Gn.

[0025] The lower substrate of the display panel 100 includes the data lines S1 to Sm, the gate lines G1 to Gn, thin film transistors (TFTs), pixel electrodes 1 connected to the TFTs, storage capacitors Cst connected to the pixel electrodes 1, and the like. Each pixel adjusts a transmission amount of light using liquid crystal molecules driven by a voltage difference between the pixel electrode 1 charged to a data voltage through the TFT and a common electrode 2, to which a common voltage Vcom is supplied, thereby displaying an image of video data. A color filter array including black matrixes and color filters is formed on the upper substrate of the display

panel 100. In a vertical electric field driving manner such as a twisted nematic (TN) mode and a vertical alignment (VA) mode, the common electrode 2 is formed on the upper substrate. In a horizontal electric field driving manner such as an in-plane switching (IPS) mode and a fringe field switching (FFS) mode, the common electrode 2 is formed on the lower substrate along with the pixel electrode 1. Polarizing plates are respectively attached to the upper substrate and the lower substrate of the display panel 100. Alignment layers for setting a pre-tilt angle of liquid crystals are respectively formed on the upper substrate and the lower substrate of the display panel 100.

[0026] The liquid crystal display according to the embodiment of the invention may be implemented as any type liquid crystal display including a transmissive liquid crystal display, a transreflective liquid crystal display, and a reflective liquid crystal display. The transmissive liquid crystal display and the transreflective liquid crystal display require the backlight unit. The backlight unit may be implemented as a direct type backlight unit or an edge type backlight unit.

[0027] The display panel driving circuit writes the data of the input image on the pixels. The data written on the pixels includes red (R) data, green (G) data, blue (B) data, and white (W) data. The display panel driving circuit includes a data driver 102, a gate driver 104, and a timing controller 20.

[0028] The data driver 102 includes a plurality of source driver ICs. Data output channels of the source driver ICs are connected to the data lines S1 to Sm of the pixel array. The source driver ICs receive digital video data of the input image from the timing controller 20. The digital video data transmitted to the source driver ICs includes R data, G data, B data, and W data. The source driver ICs convert the RGBW digital video data of the input image into positive and negative gamma compensation voltages under the control of the timing controller 20 and output positive and negative data voltages. An output voltage of the source driver ICs is supplied to the data lines S1 to Sm.

[0029] Each pixel includes an R subpixel, a G subpixel, a B subpixel, and a W subpixel. The two horizontally adjacent subpixels share one data line and are charged to the time-divided data voltages through the one data line. The data line sharing structure can reduce the number of data lines to one half of a general pixel array structure at the same resolution and thus can reduce the number of source driver ICs required to drive the pixel array.

[0030] The source driver ICs supply the positive or negative data voltage to each data line. The data voltage supplied to each data line maintains the same polarity during at least one frame period.

[0031] The gate driver 104 sequentially supplies gate pulses to the gate lines G1 to Gn under the control of the timing controller 20. The gate pulses output from the gate driver 104 are synchronized with positive and negative video data voltages, to which the pixels will be charged. The gate driver 104 may be directly formed on the lower

substrate of the display panel 100 along with the pixel array in the same manufacturing process, so as to reduce the cost of ICs.

[0032] The timing controller 20 converts RGB data of the input image received from a host system 24 into RGBW data and transmits the RGBW data to the data driver 102. The timing controller 20 receives timing signals synchronized with the data of the input image from the host system 24. The timing signals include a vertical sync signal Vsync, a horizontal sync signal Hsync, a data enable signal DE, and a dot clock DCLK, etc. The timing controller 20 controls operation timings of the data driver 102 and the gate driver 104 based on the timing signals Vsync, Hsync, DE, and DCLK received along with pixel data of the input image. The timing controller 20 may transmit a polarity control signal POL for controlling polarities of the pixel array to each of the source driver ICs of the data driver 102.

[0033] The host system 24 may be implemented as one of a television system, a set-top box, a navigation system, a DVD player, a Blu-ray player, a personal computer (PC), a home theater system, and a phone system.

[0034] FIGS. 2 and 3 show a structure of a pixel array and a charge order of a data voltage according to a first embodiment of the invention. In FIG. 2, "L1 to L4" denote rows of the display panel 100 arranged in the horizontal direction.

[0035] Referring to FIG. 2, the pixel array according to the first embodiment of the invention includes subpixels of first to fourth colors arranged along the rows of the horizontal direction. The first color subpixel is a white (W) subpixel, the second color subpixel is a red (R) subpixel, the third color subpixel is a green (G) subpixel, and the fourth color subpixel is a blue (B) subpixel. Subpixels of two colors are alternately arranged on each column line. For example, the B subpixels and the R subpixels are alternately disposed on a $(4i+1)$ th column $C(4i+1)$, and the W subpixels and the G subpixels are alternately disposed on a $(4i+2)$ th column $C(4i+2)$, where "i" is a positive integer, $i \geq 1$. That is, in FIG. 2, only a middle part of the panel is shown starting from data line S4k and column C4i.

[0036] Thus, the B subpixels are disposed at crossings of the $(4i+1)$ th column $C(4i+1)$ and the odd-numbered rows L1 and L3. The R subpixels are disposed at crossings of the $(4i+1)$ th column $C(4i+1)$ and the even-numbered rows L2 and L4.

[0037] The W subpixels are disposed at crossings of the $(4i+2)$ th column $C(4i+2)$ and the odd-numbered rows L1 and L3. The G subpixels are disposed at crossings of the $(4i+2)$ th column $C(4i+2)$ and the even-numbered rows L2 and L4.

[0038] The R subpixels are disposed at crossings of a $(4i+3)$ th column $C(4i+3)$ and the odd-numbered rows L1 and L3. The B subpixels are disposed at crossings of the $(4i+3)$ th column $C(4i+3)$ and the even-numbered rows L2 and L4.

[0039] The G subpixels are disposed at crossings of a

(4i+4)th column C(4i+4) and the odd-numbered rows L1 and L3. The W subpixels are disposed at crossings of the (4i+4)th column C(4i+4) and the even-numbered rows L2 and L4.

[0040] A (4k+1)th data line S(4k+1) is connected to the B subpixel and the W subpixel arranged on each row line, where "k" is a positive integer, $k \geq 1$. In particular, the (4k+1)th data line S(4k+1) is connected to the B subpixels and the W subpixels arranged on each of the (4i+1)th column C(4i+1) and the (4i+2)th column C(4i+2) of the odd-numbered rows L1 and L3 and is connected to the B subpixels and the W subpixels arranged on each of a (4i)th column and the (4i+3)th column C(4i+3) of the even-numbered rows L2 and L4.

[0041] A (4k+2)th data line S(4k+2) is connected to the R subpixel and the G subpixel arranged on each row line. In particular, the (4k+2)th data line S(4k+2) is connected to the R subpixels and the G subpixels arranged on each of the (4i+3)th column C(4i+3) and the (4i+4)th column C(4i+4) of the odd-numbered rows L1 and L3 and is connected to the G subpixels and the R subpixels arranged on each of the (4i+2)th column C(4i+2) and a (4i+5)th column C(4i+5) of the even-numbered rows L2 and L4.

[0042] Two gate lines may be arranged between two adjacent rows Li, e.g. gate lines G2 and G3 between rows L1 and L2. The subpixels arranged on one row Li may be connected alternately to an odd-numbered gate line and to an even-numbered gate line, e.g. the subpixels on row L1 are alternately connected to gate lines G1 and G2. For example, the first gate line G1 is connected to odd-numbered subpixels among the subpixels arranged on the first row L1, and the second gate line G2 is connected to even-numbered subpixels among the subpixels arranged on the first row L1. For example, the first gate line G1 is connected to the B and R subpixels on the first row L1, and the second gate line G2 is connected to the W and G subpixels on the first row L1. Adjacent odd-numbered gate lines may be connected to subpixels arranged in even-numbered and odd-numbered columns, respectively, so that odd-numbered gate lines connected to subpixels arranged in even-numbered columns and odd-numbered gate lines connected to subpixels arranged in odd-numbered columns alternate. For instance, odd-numbered gate line G1 is connected to odd-numbered columns C(4i+1) and C(4i+3), and adjacent odd-numbered gate line G3 is connected to even-numbered columns C(4i+2) and C(4i+4). In other words, a first odd-numbered gate line may be connected to even-numbered subpixels and an adjacent second odd-numbered gate line may be connected to odd-numbered subpixels.

[0043] The source driver IC performs a horizontal 2-dot column inversion drive. Namely, the source driver IC supplies the positive data voltage to the (4k+1)th and (4k+2)th data lines S(4k+1) and S(4k+2) and supplies the negative data voltage to the (4k+3)th and (4k+4)th data lines S(4k+3) and S(4k+4). A polarity relationship of the data voltage supplied to data lines is equally main-

tained between the data lines. That is, the polarity itself may change in a frame inversion mode, so that the source driver IC supplies the negative data voltage to the (4k+1)th and (4k+2)th data lines S(4k+1) and S(4k+2) and supplies the positive data voltage to the (4k+3)th and (4k+4)th data lines S(4k+3) and S(4k+4) in a subsequent frame.

[0044] The gate driver 104 sequentially supplies the gate pulses to the gate lines. A first gate pulse supplied to the first gate line G1 is synchronized with the data voltage supplied to the odd-numbered columns disposed on the first row L1. A second gate pulse supplied to the second gate line G2 is synchronized with the data voltage supplied to the even-numbered columns disposed on the first row L1. That is, the gate pulses of the gate lines are synchronized with the data voltages supplied via the data lines.

[0045] As a result, in the pixel array according to the first embodiment of the invention, the subpixels connected to the (4k+1)th data line S(4k+1) are charged to the data voltage of the same polarity in order of the B subpixel of the first row L1, the W subpixel of the first row L1, the W subpixel of the second row L2, and the B subpixel of the second row L2. Further, the subpixels connected to the (4k+2)th data line S(4k+2) are charged to the data voltage of the same polarity in order of the R subpixel of the first row L1, the G subpixel of the first row L1, the G subpixel of the second row L2, and the R subpixel of the second row L2.

[0046] As described above, in the liquid crystal display having the structure of the pixel array according to the first embodiment of the invention, the positive and negative polarities of the data voltages supplied to the subpixels of the same color arranged on each row are balanced. Thus, the liquid crystal display according to the first embodiment of the invention can prevent a horizontal crosstalk generated by an imbalance of the polarities of the data voltages supplied to the subpixels arranged on each row line.

[0047] This is described in detail below.

[0048] In a general liquid crystal display panel, in which a W subpixel is added to each pixel, the subpixels of the four colors are connected to each of the data lines S(4k+1), S(4k+2), S(4k+3), and S(4k+4). The subpixels of the same color arranged on the same column are alternately connected to the odd-numbered data line and the even-numbered data line. The polarity of the data voltage supplied to each data line is changed at regular intervals for a vertical dot inversion drive. FIG. 4 illustrates a structure of a time-division type pixel array, in which a W subpixel is added to each pixel, according to a comparative example. FIG. 5 shows an output of the data voltage supplied to the (4k+1)th data line S(4k+1) in the comparative example shown in FIG. 4. As shown in FIGS. 4 and 5, in a liquid crystal display according to the comparative example, a polarity of the data voltage supplied to each data line is changed based on a horizontal period. When a large change in an output of the data voltage

supplied to the data line is defined as a data transition, the number of data transition operations increases so as to represent a single color or a mixed color as shown in FIG. 5. On the right side of FIG. 5, the number of required data transition operations are indicated in order to realize the respective color. That is, for white, no transition in 8 horizontal periods is required during 8H. Since the pattern is repeated every 8 horizontal periods (8H), the color red requires 2 transitions per repetition, i.e. 2/8H. For cyan, green and blue subpixels are turned on, which are adjacently connected to one data line, so that also only 2 transitions per repetition is required, i.e. 2/8H. For 1H_PT, the data transition occurred at 2 times during 8H. 1H_PT means odd lines (L1, L3...) display white, at the same time even lines (L2, L4...) display black. Since every data line is connected to pixels of all colors, the transitions are required for each data line. Namely, when the liquid crystal display according to the comparative example represents colors other than a white color, the number of data transition operations increases. Therefore, power consumption of the liquid crystal display according to the comparative example increases, and also a problem of heat generation is caused.

[0049] In a process for representing the single color, the common voltage may be shifted, and adjacent subpixels may undesirably emit light. FIG. 6 shows red subpixels and charge timing of the gate pulse charged to the red subpixels for representing a red color in the liquid crystal display according to the comparative example. Referring to FIG. 6, in the liquid crystal display according to the comparative example, on row L1, R subpixels arranged on a $(4i+1)$ th Column line $C(4i+1)$ are connected to the second gate line G2, R subpixels arranged on a $(4i+5)$ th Column line $C(4i+5)$ are connected to the first gate line G1. So, Red subpixels arranged on a first row L1 display a luminance in response to scanning timing of a first gate pulse and a second gate pulse. The red subpixels arranged on the first row L1 receive the negative data voltage during a supply period of the first gate pulse and receive the positive data voltage during a supply period of the second gate pulse. Namely, in the comparative example, because the subpixels arranged on the same row receive the data voltage of the same polarity during the same horizontal period, a polarity bias of the data voltages is generated in each row line. As shown in FIG. 6, the polarity bias of the data voltages generates the shift of the common voltage in a polarity direction of the data voltage. The subpixels arranged on a first row L1 are supplied with negative R data voltage during receiving first gate pulse G1, and the subpixels arranged on a first row L1 are supplied with positive R data voltage during receiving second gate pulse G2. Therefore, Common voltage which is supplied to subpixels arranged on a first row L1 is shifted to negative during receiving the gate pulse G1, and shifted to positive during receiving the gate pulse G2. When the common voltage supplied along the direction of the row is shifted, the subpixels arranged on the corresponding row may represent

an undesired gray level.

[0050] On the other hand, as shown in FIG. 3, in the liquid crystal display according to the first embodiment of the invention, because the positive and negative polarities of the data voltages supplied to the subpixels of the same color are balanced during the same horizontal period, i.e. positive and negative data voltages are supplied to subpixels of the same color and in the same row during one gate pulse, the polarity bias is not generated during the same horizontal period. Thus, the liquid crystal display according to the first embodiment of the invention may prevent the shift of the common voltage resulting from the polarity bias of the data voltages. Hence, the liquid crystal display according to the first embodiment of the invention may prevent the horizontal crosstalk resulting from the shift of the common voltage.

[0051] Further, as shown in FIG. 3, in the liquid crystal display according to the first embodiment of the invention, the data voltage supplied to each data line maintains the same polarity. Thus, because there is no data transition in each of the data output channels of the source driver IC, the power consumption of the liquid crystal display according to the first embodiment of the invention may decrease.

[0052] The first embodiment of the invention describes the liquid crystal display including the WRGB subpixels in the DRD structure. However, the structure of the pixel array according to the first embodiment of the invention may also be applied to a liquid crystal display, in which subpixels of three primary colors (RGB) form one pixel.

[0053] FIGS. 7 and 8 show a structure of a pixel array and a charge order of a data voltage according to a second embodiment of the invention. More specifically, FIG. 7 shows an example where the structure of the pixel array according to the first embodiment of the invention is applied to a liquid crystal display, in which subpixels of three primary colors (RGB) form one pixel. FIG. 8 shows an output order of the data voltage in the second embodiment of the invention shown in FIG. 7.

[0054] Referring to FIG. 7, in the liquid crystal display according to the second embodiment of the invention, R, G, and B subpixels are sequentially arranged on each row line. The subpixels of the same color are arranged on the same column line.

[0055] A $(4k+1)$ th data line $S(4k+1)$ is connected to the G subpixels and the B subpixels arranged on each of a $(4i+1)$ th column $C(4i+1)$ and a $(4i+2)$ th column $C(4i+2)$ of odd-numbered rows L1 and L3 and is connected to the R subpixels arranged on each of a $(4i)$ th column and a $(4i+3)$ th column $C(4i+3)$ of even-numbered rows L2 and L4.

[0056] A $(4k+2)$ th data line $S(4k+2)$ is connected to the R subpixels and the G subpixels arranged on each of the $(4i+3)$ th column $C(4i+3)$ and a $(4i+4)$ th column $C(4i+4)$ of the odd-numbered rows L1 and L3 and is connected to the B subpixels arranged on each of the $(4i+2)$ th column $C(4i+2)$ and a $(4i+5)$ th column $C(4i+5)$ of the even-numbered rows L2 and L4.

[0057] Two gate lines may be arranged between two adjacent rows L_i , e.g. gate lines G2 and G3 between rows L1 and L2. The subpixels arranged on one row L_i may be connected alternately to an odd-numbered gate line and to an even-numbered gate line, e.g. the subpixels on row L1 are alternately connected to gate lines G1 and G2. For example, a first gate line G1 is connected to odd-numbered subpixels among the subpixels arranged on the first row L1, and a second gate line G2 is connected to even-numbered subpixels among the subpixels arranged on the first row L1. Adjacent odd-numbered gate lines may be connected to subpixels arranged in even-numbered and odd-numbered columns, respectively, so that odd-numbered gate lines connected to subpixels arranged in even-numbered columns and odd-numbered gate lines connected to subpixels arranged in odd-numbered columns alternate. For instance, odd-numbered gate line G1 is connected to odd-numbered columns $C(4i+1)$ and $C(4i+3)$, and adjacent odd-numbered gate line G3 is connected to even-numbered columns $C(4i+2)$ and $C(4i+4)$. In other words, a first odd-numbered gate line may be connected to even-numbered subpixels and an adjacent second odd-numbered gate line may be connected to odd-numbered subpixels.

[0058] The source driver IC performs a horizontal 2-dot column inversion drive. Namely, the source driver IC supplies the positive data voltage to the $(4k+1)$ th and

[0059] $(4k+3)$ th data lines $S(4k+1)$ and $S(4k+3)$ and supplies the negative data voltage to the $(4k+2)$ th and $(4k+4)$ th data lines $S(4k+2)$ and $S(4k+4)$. A polarity relationship of the data voltages supplied to the data lines is equally maintained among the data lines. However, the polarity itself may change in a frame inversion mode, so that the source driver IC supplies the negative data voltage to the $(4k+1)$ th and $(4k+3)$ th data lines $S(4k+1)$ and $S(4k+3)$ and supplies the positive data voltage to the $(4k+2)$ th and $(4k+4)$ th data lines $S(4k+4)$ and $S(4k+4)$ in a subsequent frame.

[0060] As described above, the structure of the pixel array according to the first embodiment of the invention may be applied to the liquid crystal display, in which subpixels of three primary colors (RGB) form one pixel in a state where a connection structure of the data lines and the gate lines is maintained in the same manner as the first embodiment of the invention. Thus, the structure of the pixel array according to the first embodiment of the invention may be applied to the WRGB liquid crystal display or the RGB liquid crystal display by replacing only the color filter substrate. Further, positive and negative data voltage may be alternately supplied to the data lines.

[0061] FIGS. 9 and 10 show a structure of a pixel array and a charge order of a data voltage according to a third embodiment of the invention.

[0062] Referring to FIG. 9, the pixel array according to the third embodiment of the invention includes subpixels of first to fourth colors arranged along rows of a horizontal direction. The first color subpixel is a white (W) subpixel, the second color subpixel is a red (R) subpixel, the third

color subpixel is a green (G) subpixel, and the fourth color subpixel is a blue (B) subpixel. Subpixels of two colors are alternately arranged on each column line. For example, the B subpixels and the R subpixels are alternately disposed on a $(4i+1)$ th column $C(4i+1)$, and the W subpixels and the G subpixels are alternately disposed on a $(4i+2)$ th column $C(4i+2)$, where " i " is a positive integer, $i \geq 1$. That is, in FIG. 9, only a middle part of the panel is shown, starting from data line S_{4k} and column C_{4i} .

[0063] Thus, the W subpixels are disposed at crossings of the $(4i+1)$ th column $C(4i+1)$ and odd-numbered rows L1 and L3. The G subpixels are disposed at crossings of the $(4i+1)$ th column $C(4i+1)$ and even-numbered rows L2 and L4.

[0064] The R subpixels are disposed at crossings of the $(4i+2)$ th column $C(4i+2)$ and the odd-numbered rows L1 and L3. The B subpixels are disposed at crossings of the $(4i+2)$ th column $C(4i+2)$ and the even-numbered rows L2 and L4.

[0065] The G subpixels are disposed at crossings of a $(4i+3)$ th column $C(4i+3)$ and the odd-numbered rows L1 and L3. The W subpixels are disposed at crossings of the $(4i+3)$ th column $C(4i+3)$ and the even-numbered rows L2 and L4.

[0066] The B subpixels are disposed at crossings of a $(4i+4)$ th column $C(4i+4)$ and the odd-numbered rows L1 and L3. The R subpixels are disposed at crossings of the $(4i+4)$ th column $C(4i+4)$ and the even-numbered rows L2 and L4.

[0067] A $(4k+1)$ th data line $S(4k+1)$ is connected to the G subpixel and the W subpixel arranged on each row line, where " k " is a positive integer, $k \geq 1$. In particular, the $(4k+1)$ th data line $S(4k+1)$ is connected to the W subpixels and the G subpixels arranged on each of the $(4i+1)$ th column $C(4i+1)$ and the $(4i+3)$ th column $C(4i+3)$ of the odd-numbered rows L1 and L3 and is connected to the G subpixels and the W subpixels arranged on each of the $(4i+1)$ th column $C(4i+1)$ and the $(4i+3)$ th column $C(4i+3)$ of the even-numbered rows L2 and L4.

[0068] A $(4k+2)$ th data line $S(4k+2)$ is connected to the R subpixel and the B subpixel arranged on each row line. In particular, the $(4k+2)$ th data line $S(4k+2)$ is connected to the R subpixels and the B subpixels arranged on each of the $(4i+2)$ th column $C(4i+2)$ and the $(4i+4)$ th column $C(4i+4)$ of the odd-numbered rows L1 and L3 and is connected to the B subpixels and the R subpixels arranged on each of the $(4i+2)$ th column $C(4i+2)$ and a $(4i+5)$ th column $C(4i+5)$ of the even-numbered rows L2 and L4.

[0069] The subpixels in one column may be connected to the same data line, i.e. the subpixels in column $C(4i+1)$ are all connected to data line $S(4k+1)$. In the row L1, the odd-numbered subpixels, i.e. the subpixels of odd-numbered columns $C(4i+1)$ and $C(4i+3)$, are connected to odd-numbered data line $S(4k+1)$. Likewise, within one row line, the even-numbered subpixels, i.e. the subpixels of even-numbered columns, are connected to even-numbered data lines. Subpixels in one column may be connected to the same type of gate line, the type of gate line

being either even-numbered or odd-numbered. That is, subpixels in columns $C(4i+1)$ or $C(4i+2)$ are connected to odd-numbered gate lines G1, G3, etc. Two adjacent subpixels in one row may be connected to one, e.g. an odd-numbered, gate line. The subsequent two adjacent subpixels in said one row may be connected to another one, e.g. an even-numbered, gate line. Hence, the subpixels W and R in row L1 are connected to gate line G1, and the subpixels G and B in row L1 are connected to gate line G2. Here, an odd-numbered data line $S(4k+1)$ or $S(4k+3)$ is arranged between the two adjacent subpixels W and R, which are connected to the odd-numbered gate line G1.

[0070] For example, the first gate line G1 is connected to odd-numbered subpixels among the subpixels arranged on the first row L1, and the second gate line G2 is connected to even-numbered subpixels among the subpixels arranged on the first row L1. For example, the first gate line G1 is connected to the W and G subpixels on the first row L1, and the second gate line G2 is connected to the R and B subpixels on the first row L1.

[0071] The source driver IC performs a horizontal 2-dot column inversion drive. Namely, the source driver IC supplies the negative data voltage to the $(4k)$ th and $(4k+1)$ th data lines $S(4k)$ and $S(4k+1)$ and supplies the positive data voltage to the $(4k+2)$ th and $(4k+3)$ th data lines $S(4k+2)$ and $S(4k+3)$. A polarity relationship of the data voltages supplied to the data lines is equally maintained among the data lines. That is, the polarity itself may change in a frame inversion mode, so that the source driver IC supplies the positive data voltage to the $(4k)$ th and $(4k+1)$ th data lines $S(4k)$ and $S(4k+1)$ and supplies the negative data voltage to the $(4k+2)$ th and $(4k+3)$ th data lines $S(4k+2)$ and $S(4k+3)$ in a subsequent frame.

[0072] The gate driver 104 sequentially supplies the gate pulses to the gate lines. A first gate pulse supplied to the first gate line G1 is synchronized with the data voltage supplied to subpixels connected to the first gate line G1 and disposed on the first row L1. A second gate pulse supplied to the second gate line G2 is synchronized with the data voltage supplied to subpixels connected to the second gate line G2 and disposed on the first row L1. That is, the gate pulses of the gate lines are synchronized with the data voltages supplied via the data lines.

[0073] As a result, in the pixel array according to the third embodiment of the invention, the subpixels connected to the $(4k+1)$ th data line $S(4k+1)$ are charged to the data voltage of the same polarity in order of the W subpixel of the first row L1, the G subpixel of the first row L1, the G subpixel of the second row L2, and the W subpixel of the second row L2. Further, the subpixels connected to the $(4k+2)$ th data line $S(4k+2)$ are charged to the data voltage of the same polarity in order of the R subpixel of the first row L1, the B subpixel of the first row L1, the B subpixel of the second row L2, and the R subpixel of the second row L2.

[0074] As described above, in the liquid crystal display having the structure of the pixel array according to the

third embodiment of the invention, the positive and negative polarities of the data voltages supplied to the subpixels of the same color arranged on each row are balanced. Thus, the liquid crystal display according to the third embodiment of the invention can prevent a horizontal crosstalk generated by an imbalance of the polarities of the data voltages supplied to the subpixels arranged on each row line. Further, as shown in FIG. 10, in the liquid crystal display according to the third embodiment of the invention, the data voltage supplied to each data line maintains the same polarity. Thus, because there is no data transition in each of the data output channels of the source driver IC, power consumption of the liquid crystal display according to the third embodiment of the invention may decrease. Since a principle capable of preventing the horizontal crosstalk and reducing the power consumption in the liquid crystal display according to the third embodiment of the invention is the same as the first embodiment of the invention, a further description thereof may be omitted.

[0075] In the liquid crystal display according to the third embodiment of the invention, an odd-numbered data line and an even-numbered data line adjacent to one another form a pair. To each of the odd-numbered data line and even-numbered data line, two columns are connected. When the adjacent odd-numbered and even-numbered data lines are referred to as a data line group and the subpixels connected to the data line group are referred to as a subpixel group, a k th subpixel group Group_k and a $(k+1)$ th subpixel group Group_(k+1) do not cross. That is, a subpixel group refers to four subsequent columns. Thus, a vertical common voltage line VcomL may be added to a boundary between the k th subpixel group Group_k and the $(k+1)$ th subpixel group Group_(k+1) in the direction of the column line. The vertical common voltage line VcomL removes common voltage delay in the horizontal direction. If subpixels arranged on a row line are supplied with common voltage only horizontal direction, common voltage delay phenomenon occur in the horizontal direction. On the other hand, the liquid crystal display according to the third embodiment of the invention may remove a common voltage delay phenomenon in the horizontal direction through the common voltage line formed in the vertical direction, thereby preventing a luminance deviation.

[0076] Although embodiments have been described with reference to a number of illustrative embodiments thereof, it should be understood that numerous other modifications and embodiments can be devised by those skilled in the art that will fall within the scope of the principles of this disclosure. More particularly, various variations and modifications are possible in the component parts and/or arrangements of the subject combination arrangement within the scope of the disclosure, the drawings and the appended claims. In addition to variations and modifications in the component parts and/or arrangements, alternative uses will also be apparent to those skilled in the art.

Claims**1.** A liquid crystal display device, comprising:

a plurality of subpixels of at least three colors arranged in a matrix with a plurality of rows and columns,
 a plurality of gate lines extending along the rows,
 a plurality of data lines extending along the columns,
 a data driver configured to supply a data voltage of a first polarity and a data voltage of a second polarity opposite to the first polarity to the data lines, and
 a gate driver configured to supply a gate pulse to the gate lines,
 wherein the data driver is configured to supply data voltage of the first polarity and second polarity, respectively, to subpixels having the same color and being connected to the same gate line.

2. The liquid display device according to claim 1, wherein two subpixels of one row are connected to the same data line, the two subpixels being connected respectively to a first gate line and to a second gate line next to the first gate line.

3. The liquid display device according to any one of the preceding claims, wherein the data driver is configured to maintain the polarities of the data voltages during one frame period.

4. The liquid display device according to any one of the preceding claims, wherein a first gate line is connected to subpixels arranged in first columns and a gate line, which is next but one to the first gate line, is connected to subpixels arranged in columns, which are different from the first columns.

5. The liquid display device according to any one of the preceding claims, wherein the subpixels of one column are alternately connected to a first data line and to a second data line that is adjacent to the first data line.

6. The liquid display device according to any one of the preceding claims, wherein subpixels of three different colors are arranged in each row in alternate order, and subpixels of the same color are arranged in each column line.

7. The liquid display device according to any one of the preceding claims 1 to 5, wherein subpixels of four different colors are arranged in each row in alternate order, and subpixels of two different colors are arranged alternately in each column line.

8. The liquid display device according to claim 7,

wherein subpixels of a first and a second color are connected to first data lines, while subpixels of a third and a fourth color are connected to second data lines, the first and second data lines being alternately arranged.

9. The liquid display device according to any one of the preceding claims 7 and 8, wherein subpixels arranged in the same column are connected to every second gate line.

10. The liquid display device according to any one of the preceding claims 7 to 9, wherein the subpixels in one column are connected to the same data line.

11. The liquid display device according to any one of the preceding claims 7 to 10, wherein two adjacent subpixels in one row are connected to the same gate line.

12. The liquid display device according to claim 11, wherein one of the data lines is arranged between the two adjacent subpixels, which are both connected to the same gate line.

13. The liquid display device according to any one of the preceding claims 7 to 12, wherein two data lines adjacent to each other have the same polarity, alternating with two data lines of the other polarity.

14. The liquid display device according claim 13, wherein a common voltage line extending in parallel to the data lines is located between two data lines of the same polarity.

15. A method for driving a liquid crystal display device comprising a plurality of subpixels of at least three colors arranged in a matrix with a plurality of rows and columns, a plurality of gate lines extending along the rows, and a plurality of data lines extending along the columns, the method comprising:

supplying a data voltage of a first polarity and a data voltage of a second polarity opposite to the first polarity to the data lines,
 wherein the data voltage of the first polarity and the data voltage of the second polarity is supplied, respectively, to subpixels having the same color and being connected to the same gate line during a gate pulse supplied to said gate line.

FIG. 1

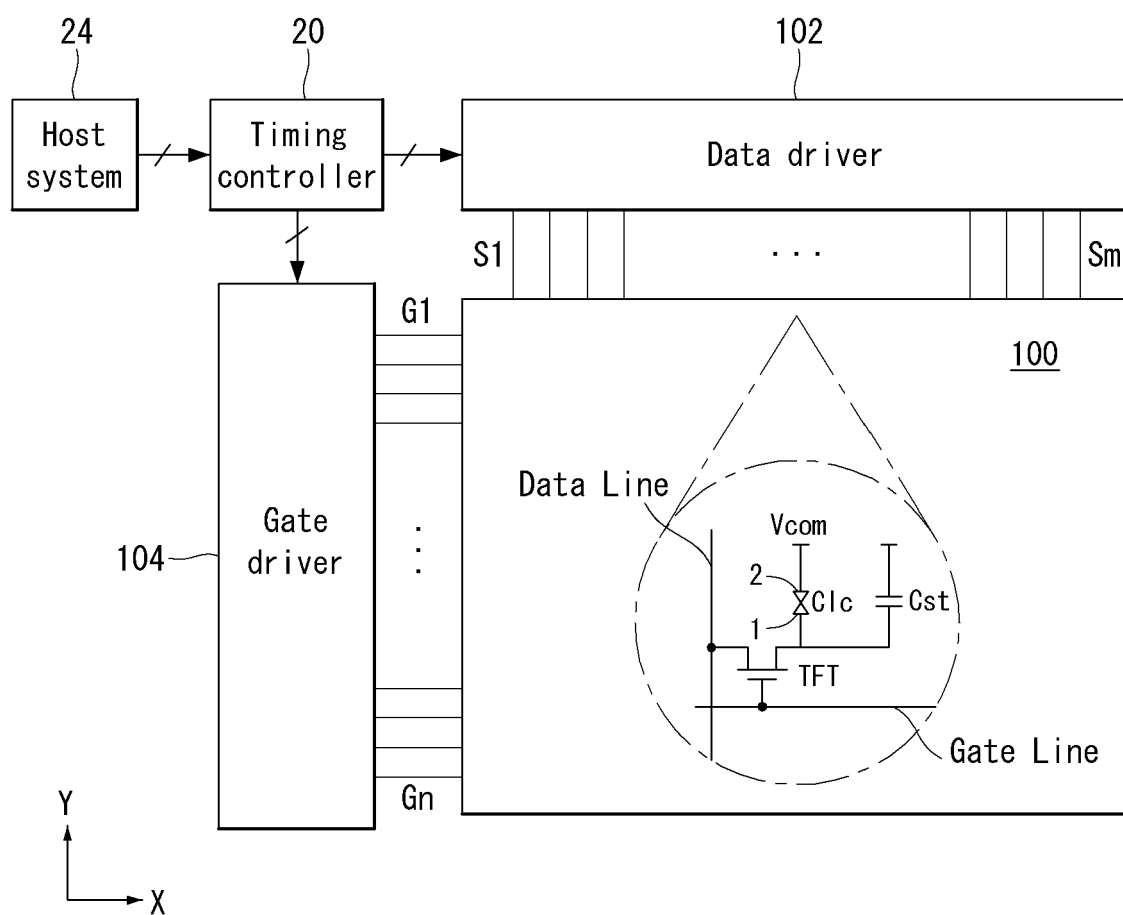


FIG. 2

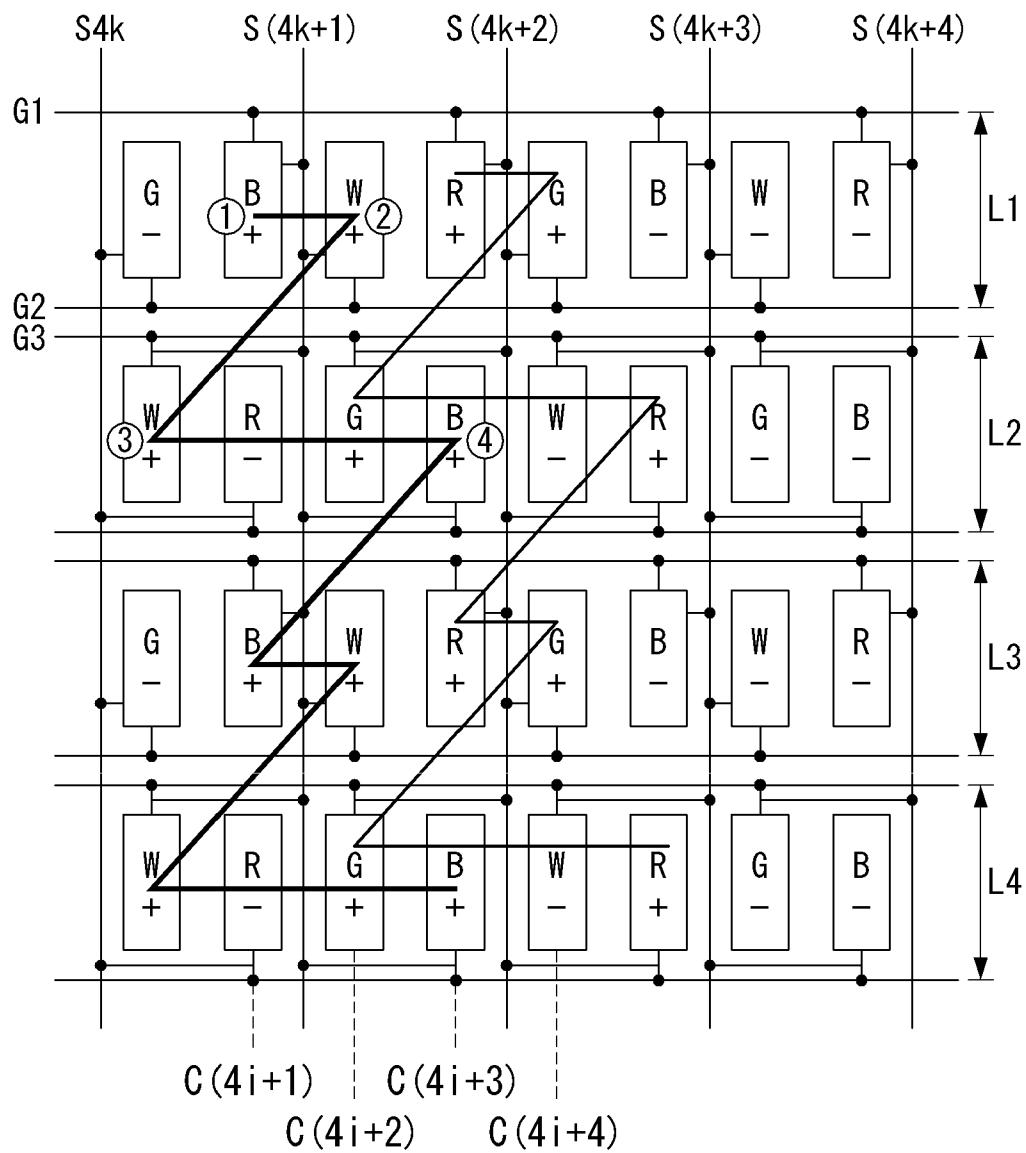


FIG. 3

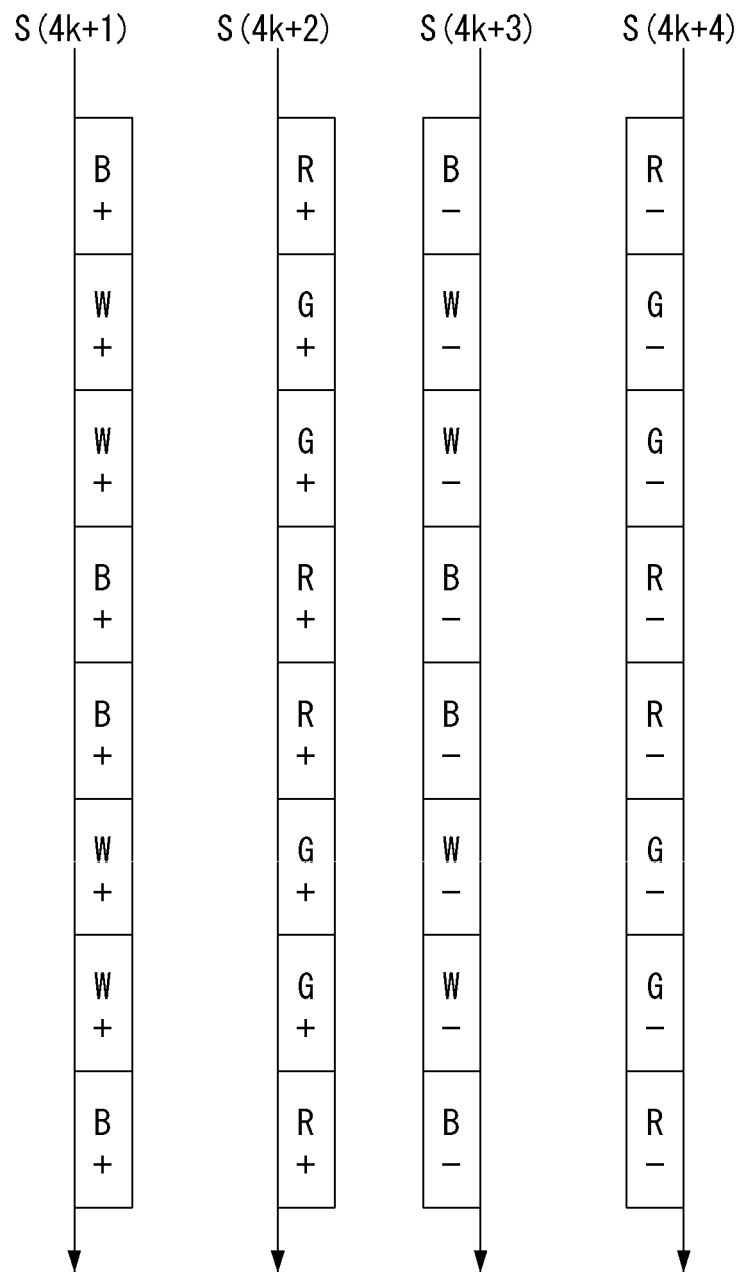


FIG. 4

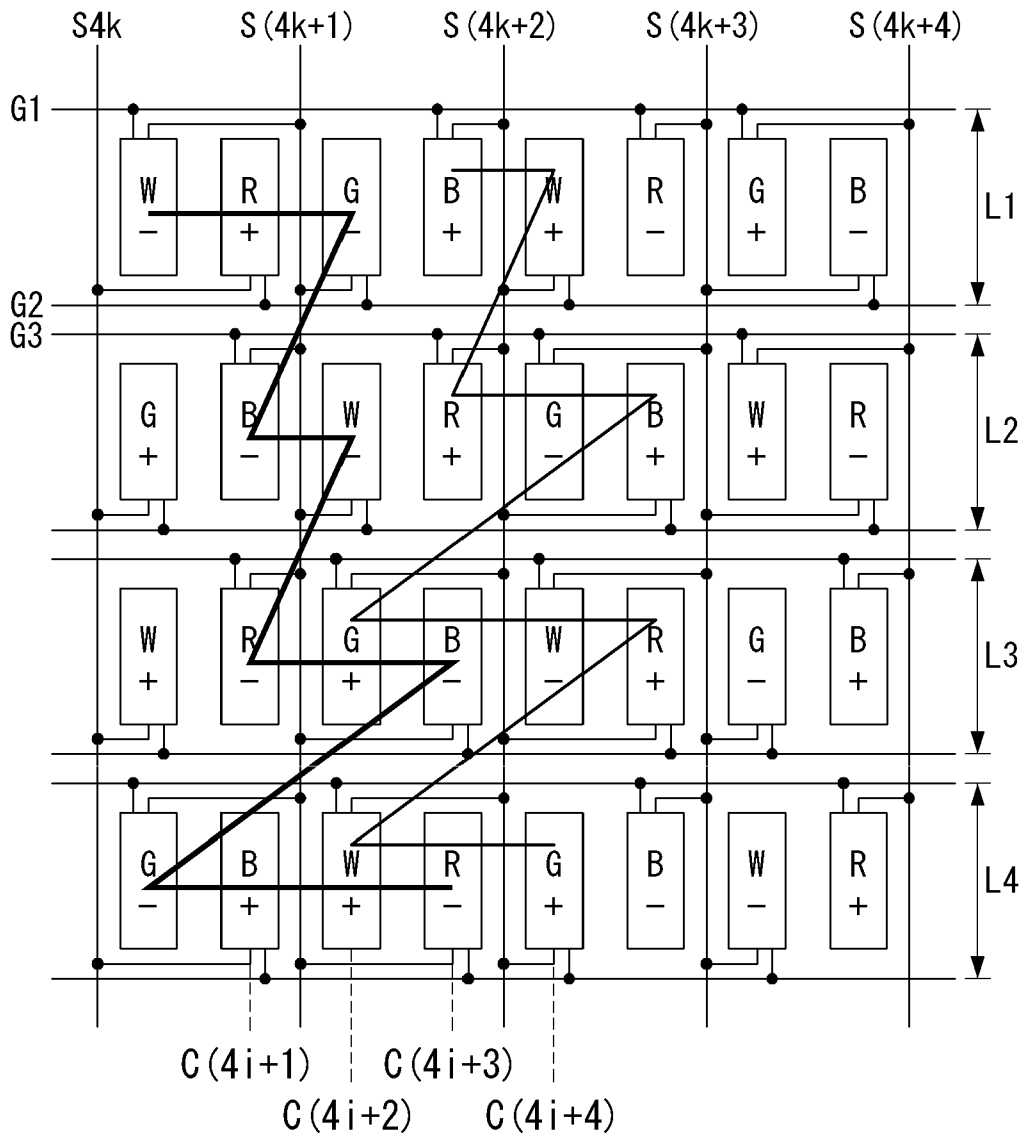


FIG. 5

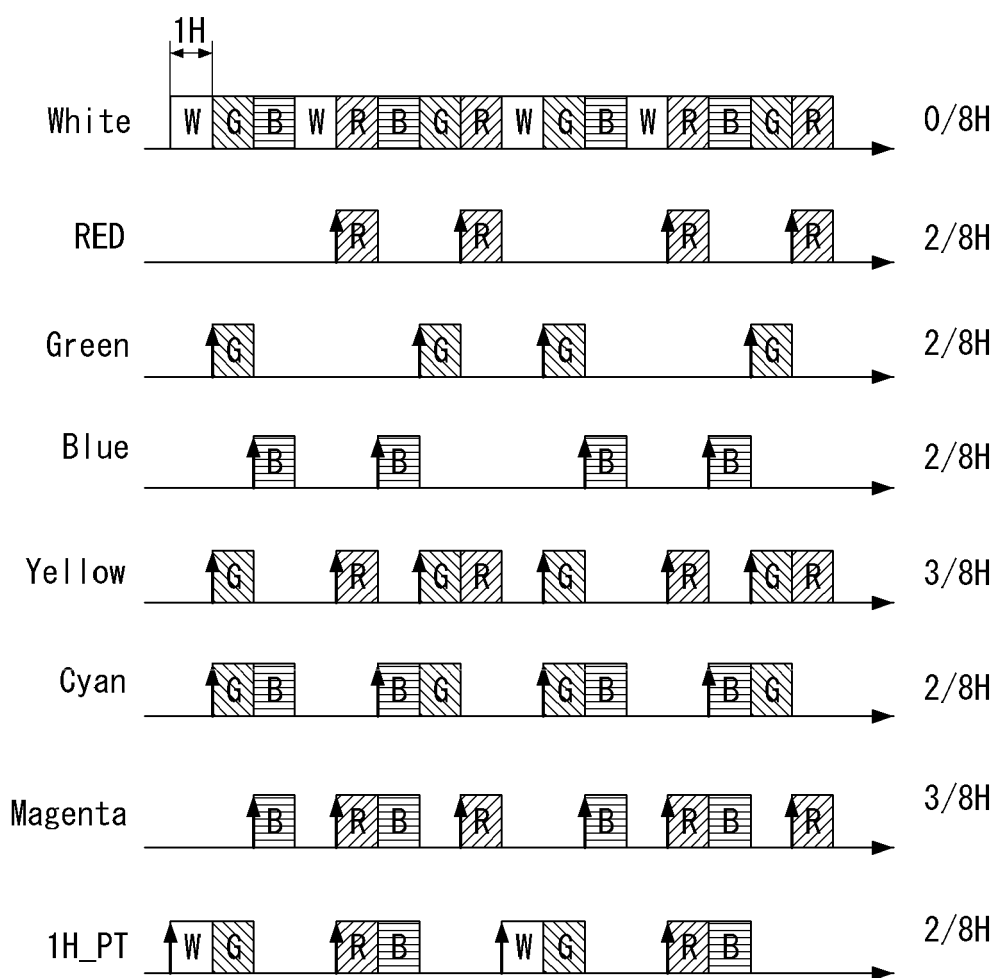


FIG. 6

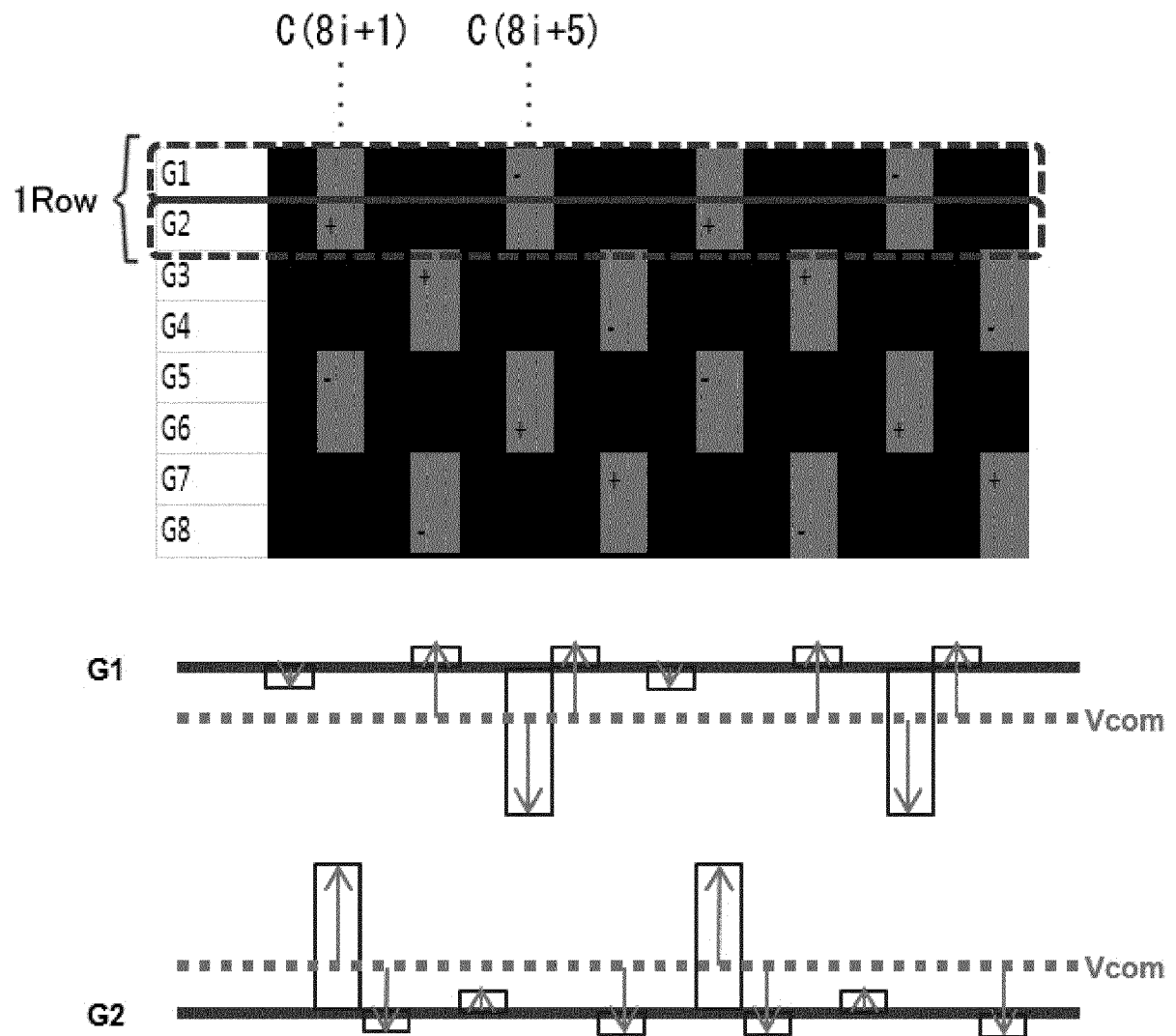


FIG. 7

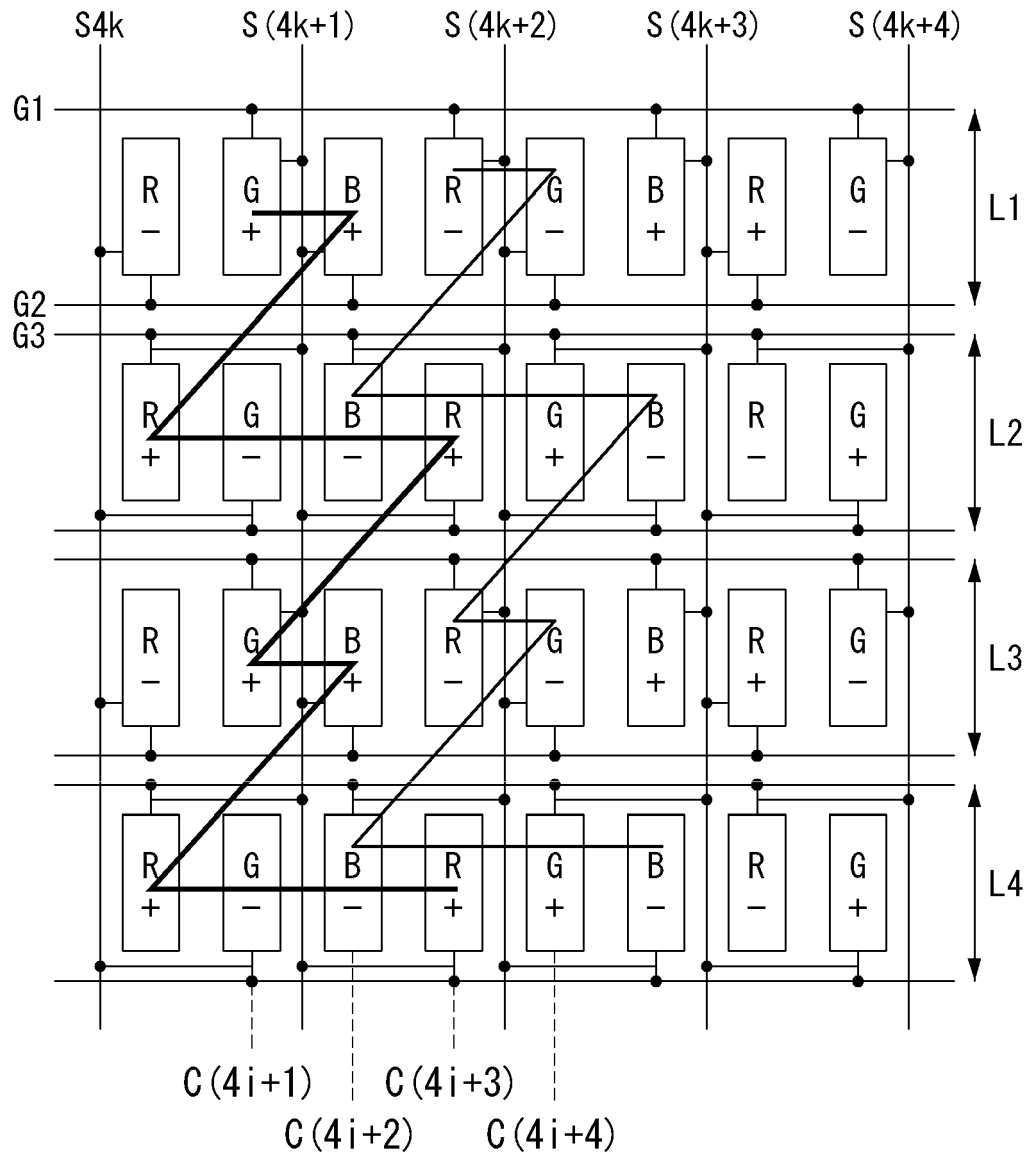


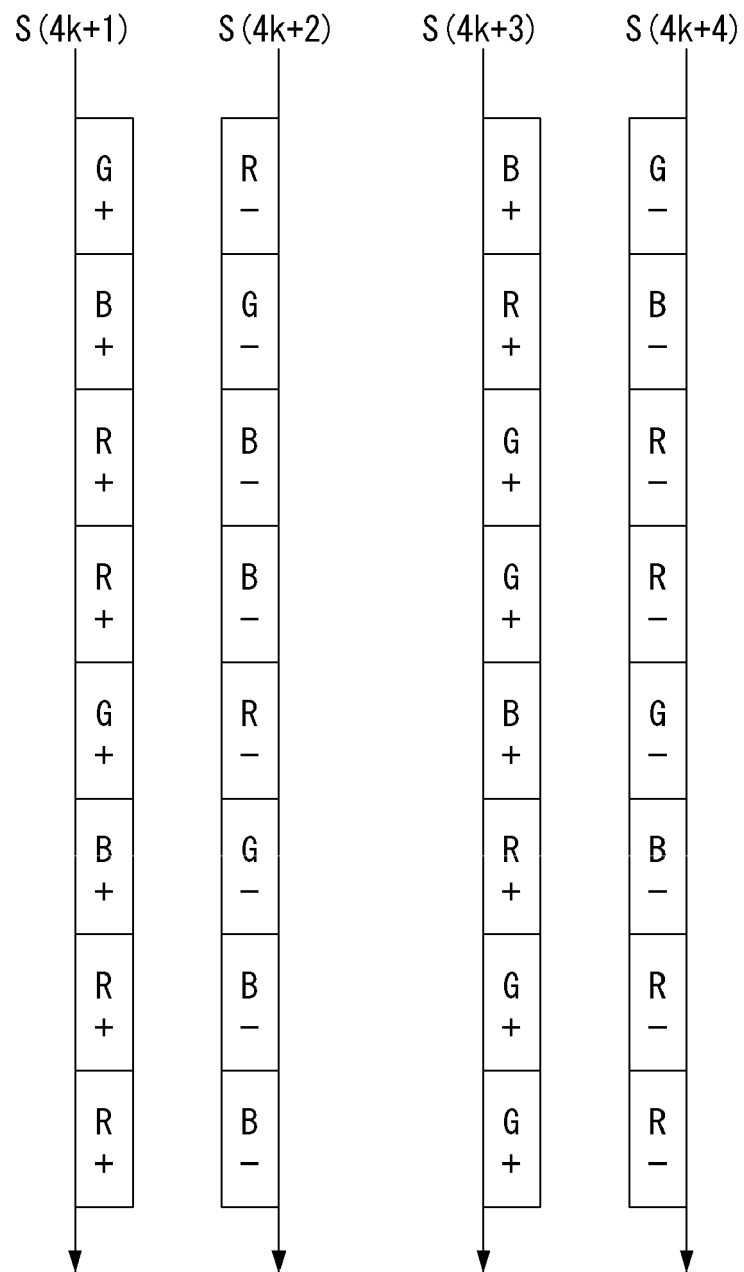
FIG. 8

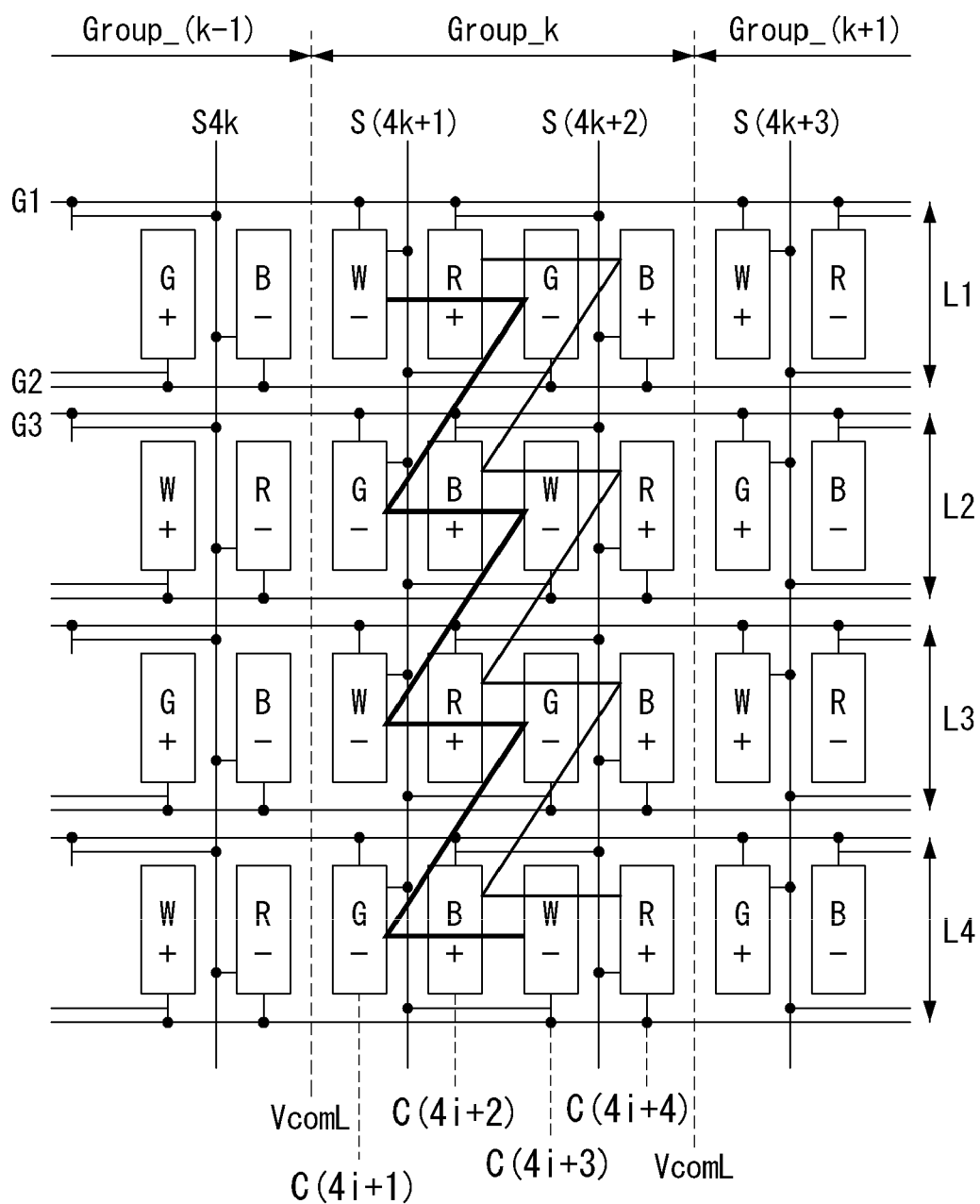
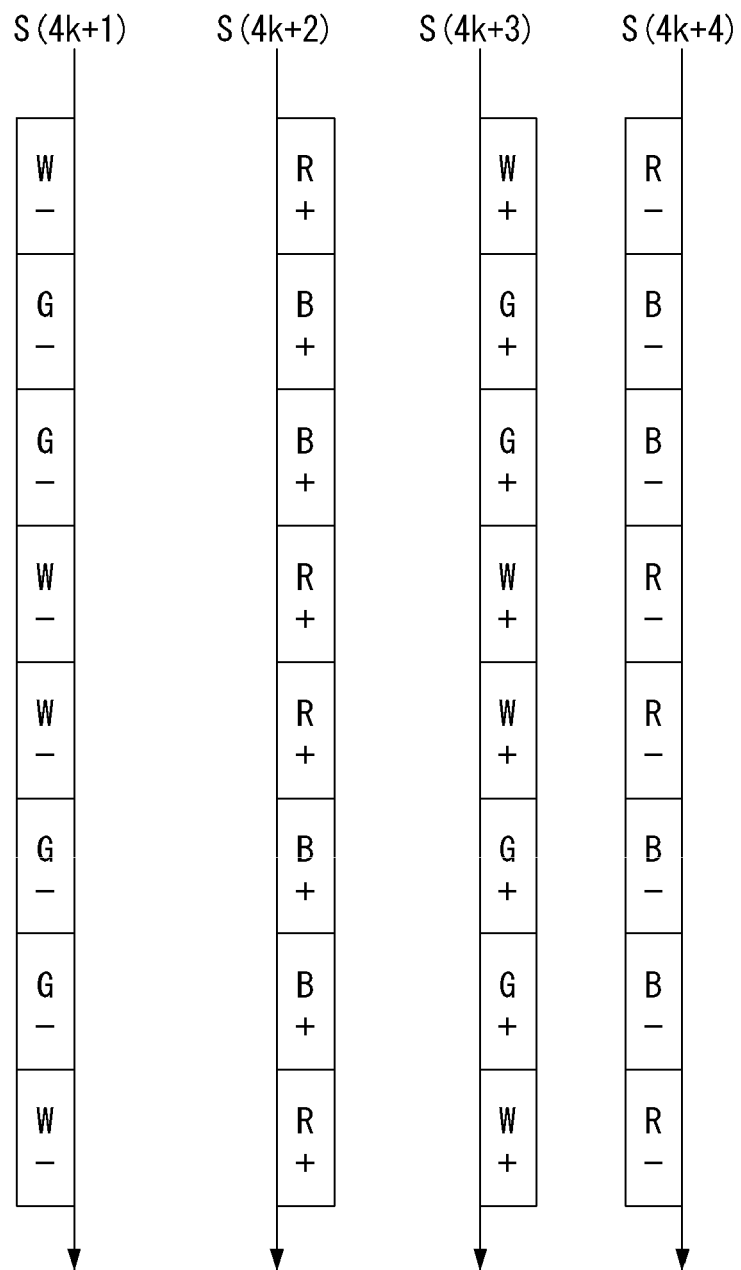
FIG. 9

FIG. 10





EUROPEAN SEARCH REPORT

Application Number
EP 15 19 7596

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The present search report has been drawn up for all claims			
Place of search Munich		Date of completion of the search 17 June 2016	Examiner Harke, Michael
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**ANNEX TO THE EUROPEAN SEARCH REPORT
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This annex lists the patent family members relating to the patent documents cited in the above-mentioned European search report.
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[标]申请(专利权)人(译)	乐金显示有限公司		
申请(专利权)人(译)	LG DISPLAY CO. , LTD.		
当前申请(专利权)人(译)	LG DISPLAY CO. , LTD.		
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摘要(译)

公开了一种液晶显示器。液晶显示器包括排列在每条行线上的第一至第四颜色的子像素，在每条行线上连接到第一颜色子像素和第二颜色子像素的第一数据线，连接到第三颜色子像素的第二数据线和第四颜色子像素每行线上的彩色子像素，第一和第二栅极线，每个连接到在每个行线上的第一到第四彩色子像素中选择的两种不同颜色的子像素，数据驱动器被配置为提供数据电压，其中a极性不会以时分方式改变为第一和第二数据线，并且栅极驱动器被配置为与数据电压的输出时序同步地向第一和第二栅极线提供栅极脉冲。

FIG. 2

