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(54) **Liquid crystal display device**

Flüssigkristallanzeigevorrichtung

Dispositif d'affichage à cristaux liquides

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Description

FIELD OF THE INVENTION

[0001] The present invention relates to a liquid crystal display device with LED as a backlight. More particularly, the invention relates to a liquid crystal display device that ensures high efficiency of the use of light from a light source with less uneven brightness.

BACKGROUND OF THE INVENTION

[0002] A liquid crystal display device includes a TFT substrate and a color filter substrate. The TFT substrate is configured such that pixel electrodes, thin film transistors (TFTs), and the like, are arranged in a matrix form. The color filter substrate is disposed opposite to the TFT substrate, in which color filters, and the like, are formed at locations corresponding to the pixel electrodes of the TFT substrate. A liquid crystal is interposed between the TFT substrate and the counter substrate. Thus, the liquid crystal display device forms an image by controlling the transmittance of light of the liquid crystal molecules for each pixel.

[0003] Liquid crystal display devices can be made thin and light weight, and are used in a wide range of applications. The liquid crystal does not emit light by itself, so that a backlight is provided in the back surface of a liquid crystal display panel to emit light. Fluorescent tubes have been used as a backlight for liquid crystal display devices having a relatively large screen such as TV. However, the fluorescent tube is filled with mercury vapor, imposing a heavy burden on the environment of the Earth. In particular in European countries, the use of such a fluorescent tube tends to be prohibited.

[0004] Under these circumstances, the fluorescent tube has been replaced by LED (light emitting diode) as a light source of the backlight. More and more liquid crystal display devices with LED light source are used every year also in large display devices such as TVs. The backlight of the liquid crystal display device requires a planar light source. However, the LED is a point light source. Thus, it is necessary to provide an optical system to form a planar light source by point light source LEDs.

[0005] JP-A No. 236701/2006 describes a configuration of a light guide panel formed directly under a liquid crystal display panel. The light guide panel includes concave portions arranged in line. Then, LEDs are placed in line in the concave portions. In other words, the configuration of JP-A No. 236701/2006 uses an optical component to diffuse light emitted from each LED from a side surface of the LED. A reflective sheet part of the optical component includes a diffuse reflection area 41DR having a diffuse reflection function, and a mirror reflection area 41R having a mirror reflection function. In this way, the light from the LEDs is intentionally diffused and reflected at a predetermined ratio, to improve the efficiency of the use of the light while preventing uneven brightness.

[0006] The technology described in JP-A No. 236701/2006 requires the reflective sheet part to include the diffuse reflection area 41DR having a diffuse reflection function, as well as the mirror reflection area 41R having a mirror reflection function. For this reason, the optical design is complicated. Further, when LED is used as a light source, heat generated by the LED is an important problem. However, there is no description of the problem of heat generation in JP-A No. 236701/2006.

[0007] WO 2008/029540 A1 discloses a liquid crystal display device with the features in the preamble of present claim 1.

SUMMARY OF THE INVENTION

[0008] It is desirable to have a configuration that can use LED as a backlight of a liquid crystal display device and can prevent heat generated by the LED, with a relatively simple configuration.

[0009] The present invention overcomes the above problems the device defined in appended claim 1. by

(1) There is provided a liquid crystal display device including a liquid crystal display panel and a backlight. The backlight includes a light guide panel, an optical sheet, and a light source having a plurality of LEDs. The light guide panel includes a concave portion extending parallel to a side of the light guide panel. The plurality of LEDs are placed in the concave portion, arranged on a line in an extending direction of the concave portions of the light guide panel. The plurality of LEDs emit light parallel to a main surface of the light guide panel. First LEDs of the plurality of LEDs emit light in a first direction. Second LEDs of the plurality of LEDs emit light in a direction opposite to the first direction. The first LEDs and the second LEDs are arranged alternately in the extending direction of the concave portion.

(2) There is provided a liquid crystal display device including a liquid crystal display panel and a backlight. The backlight includes a light guide panel, an optical sheet, and a light source having first LEDs and second LEDs. The light guide panel includes a concave portion extending parallel to a side of the light guide panel. The first LEDs and the second LEDs are placed in the concave portion. The first LEDs are placed on a first line. The second LEDs are placed on a second line. The first and second lines are parallel to each other. The first LEDs emit light in a first direction. The second LEDs emit light in a direction opposite to the first direction. The first LEDs and the second LEDs are arranged alternately in an extending direction of the concave portion.

(3) There is provided a liquid crystal display device including a liquid crystal display panel and a backlight. The backlight includes a light guide panel, an optical sheet, and a light source. The light source includes a first wiring substrate having first LEDs and

a second wiring substrate having second LEDs, the first wiring substrate and the second wiring substrate being bonded to both sides of a metal plate. The first LEDs are arranged on a first line, and the second LEDs are arranged on a second line. The light guide panel includes a concave portion extending parallel to a side of the light guide panel. The light source is placed in the concave portion. The first LEDs emit light in a first direction, and the second LEDs emit light in a direction opposite to the first direction. The first LEDs and the second LEDs are arranged alternately in an extending direction of the concave portion.

(4) In the light source described in (3), the first wiring substrate and the second wiring substrate are bonded to a thermal conductive sheet.

(5) There is provided a liquid crystal display device, in which a leader line for supplying current to LEDs is formed on the outside of the LEDs arranged on a line, so that a connector for supplying current to the LEDs is provided only in one end portion.

[0010] The LEDs arranged on a line are placed in the concave portion of the light guide panel, in which light is emitted from the LEDs alternately in opposite directions. As a result, the backlight without uneven brightness can be formed with a simple configuration.

[0011] Further, the light guide panel may be divided into a plurality of areas to facilitate area brightness control in the screen. Also, heat generated by the LED can be easily discharged to the chassis or other components of the liquid crystal display device.

[0012] Still further, the connector is formed only in one end portion of the liquid crystal display device. As a result, the overall size of the liquid crystal display device can be reduced.

BRIEF DESCRIPTION OF THE DRAWINGS

[0013]

Fig. 1 is an exploded perspective view of a liquid crystal display device;

Fig. 2 is a perspective view of a light guide panel according to the present invention;

Fig. 3 is a cross-sectional view in which LEDs are mounted in the light guide panel;

Fig. 4 is a perspective view in which LEDs are mounted in the light guide panel;

Fig. 5 is a top view of the arrangement of LEDs with emission directions according to a first example;

Fig. 6 is a wiring diagram in a wiring substrate with LEDs according to the first example;

Fig. 7 is another wiring diagram in the wiring substrate with LEDs according to the first example;

Fig. 8 is a cross-sectional view showing the temperature distribution in the wiring substrate on which LEDs are mounted;

Fig. 9 is a detailed view of copper wiring in the wiring substrate according to the first example;

Fig. 10 is a top view of the arrangement of connectors to supply current to the LEDs, according to the present invention;

Fig. 11 shows an example of area division for area brightness control;

Fig. 12 is a view of the arrangement of LEDs for the area brightness control;

Fig. 13 is a top view of the arrangement of LEDs with emission directions according to an embodiment;

Fig. 14 is a cross-sectional view in which LEDs are mounted in the light guide panel according to the embodiment;

Fig. 15 is a wiring diagram in the wiring substrate with LEDs according to the embodiment;

Fig. 16 is another wiring diagram in the wiring substrate with LEDs according to the embodiment;

Fig. 17 is a detailed view of copper wiring in the wiring substrate according to the embodiment;

Fig. 18 is a top view of a light source with LEDs according to a second example;

Fig. 19 is a side view of LEDs and a leader line according to the second example;

Fig. 20 is a cross-sectional view in which LEDs are mounted in the light guide panel according to the second example; and

Fig. 21 is a top view of a light source according to a third example.

DETAILED DESCRIPTION OF THE EXAMPLES AND THE PREFERRED EMBODIMENT

[0014] Hereinafter, preferred embodiments of the present invention and examples useful to understand the invention will be described in detail.

First Example

[0015] Fig. 1 is an exploded perspective view of a liquid crystal display device. The liquid crystal display device in Fig. 1 is divided into two parts: a liquid crystal display panel 10 and a backlight. In Fig. 1, a TFT substrate 11 includes a display area in which TFTs and pixel electrodes are arranged in a matrix form, scan lines, and image signal lines. A counter substrate 12 includes color filters and the like. The TFT substrate 11 and the counter substrate 12 are bonded together by an adhesive not shown. There is a liquid crystal, not shown, interposed between the TFT substrate 11 and the counter substrate 12.

[0016] A lower polarization plate 14 is attached to the underside of the TFT substrate 11, and an upper polarization plate 13 is attached to the upper side of the counter substrate 12. The state in which the TFT substrate 11, the counter substrate 12, the lower polarization plate 14, and the upper polarization plate 13 are bonded is called the liquid crystal display panel 10. The backlight is pro-

vided on the back side of the liquid crystal display panel 10. The backlight includes a light source unit and various types of optical components.

[0017] In Fig. 1, the backlight includes an optical sheet group 16, a light guide panel 20, and a wiring substrate 31 on which LEDs 30 are arranged, in order from the side of the liquid crystal display panel 10. The optical sheet group 16 in Fig. 1 uses three diffusion sheets 15. Here, the so-called prism sheet may be included in the optical sheet group 16. The number of diffusion sheets 15 may be one or two.

[0018] The optical sheet group 16 is placed on the light guide panel 20. The light guide panel 20 has a role to direct the light from a large number of LEDs 30, as a uniform planar light source, to the side of the liquid crystal display panel 10. The light guide panel 20 has a thin planar shape. A concave portion 21 is formed on the underside of the light guide panel 20, extending in the lateral direction.

[0019] The wiring substrate 31 is provided under the light guide panel 20. The LEDs 30 are arranged in line on the wiring substrate 31. In the following description, it is assumed that the LEDs 30 according to this example are white LEDs 30. However, the present invention described below can also be applied to the use of mono-

chrome LEDs 30 with a careful mixture of the three colors. **[0020]** When the light guide panel 20 and the wiring substrate 31 are combined together, the LEDs 30 arranged in line are placed in the concave portion 21 extending in the lateral direction on the lower surface of the light guide panel 20. Because of this arrangement of the LEDs 30, it is possible to reduce the area of the frame part around the display area of the liquid crystal display device, compared to the case of the conventional side-light type backlight. In addition, such an arrangement allows for area brightness control in the screen.

[0021] Fig. 2 is a perspective view of the light guide panel 20 used in Fig. 1. In Fig. 2, the concave portions 21 extend in the lateral direction of the light guide panel 20. The thickness t of the light guide panel 20 is, for example, 3 to 5 mm. The height h_1 of the concave portion 21 is about 2 to 3 mm. The width d of the concave portion 21 is about 3 to 4 mm. The LEDs 30 arranged in line on the wiring substrate 31 are placed in each of the concave portions 21.

[0022] Fig. 3 is a cross-sectional view in which the LEDs 30 are placed in the concave portions 21 of the light guide panel 20. The height h_2 of the LED 30 is, for example, 1.6 mm. The width w of the LED 30 is, for example, 1.2 mm. Although not shown, the length in the depth direction of the LED 30 is about 3 mm. In Fig. 3, the light from the LEDs 30 is diffused in a planar direction of the light guide panel 20, as indicated by arrow 32 in the figure.

[0023] Fig. 4 is a perspective view in which the LEDs 30 arranged in line are placed in the concave portions 21 of the light guide panel 20, with the light emission direction from each LED 30. In Fig. 4, the LEDs 30 that

emit light in a first direction, and the LEDs 30 that emit light in the direction opposite to the first direction are arranged alternately in the light guide panel 20. In other words, Fig. 4 shows the LEDs 30 placed in the concave portions 21 of the light guide panel 20 in such a manner that the side-by-side LEDs 30 emit light in opposite directions to each other. Because of this arrangement, it is possible to cover almost all the area of the light guide panel 20 by two rows of the LEDs 30.

[0024] Fig. 5 is a schematic view showing an emission area 40 of the light emitted from the LEDs 30 arranged in line. The LEDs emit light alternately in the same direction.

The light emitted from each LED 30 is mixed with the light from the other LEDs 30. Thus, it is possible to ensure the uniformity of the brightness.

[0025] Fig. 6 is a circuit diagram of an example of wiring for supplying power to the LEDs 30 arranged in line. In Fig. 6, the anode-cathode direction of the LEDs 30 is different for each light emitting direction of the LEDs 30. The feature in Fig. 6 is that leader lines 1012 for the power supply to the LEDs 30 are formed on the outside of the row of the LEDs 30. With the wiring described above, it is possible to increase the width of the electrode portions of the LEDs 30. As a result, heat generated by the LEDs 30 can be discharged more effectively. In addition, a connector 200 for supplying current to the LEDs can be provided only in one direction.

[0026] Fig. 7 is a circuit diagram of another example of wiring for the power supply to the LEDs 30 arranged in line. In Fig. 7, both the two leader lines 1012 for supplying power to the LEDs 30 are provided in the lower side of Fig. 7. Also with the wiring described above, it is possible to increase the width of the electrode portions of the LEDs 30. As a result, heat generated by the LEDs 30 can be discharged more efficiently. In addition, the connector 200 for supplying current to the LEDs can be provided only in one direction.

[0027] Fig. 8 is a schematic view of an example of the temperature distribution in the wiring substrate 31 in which current flows through the LEDs mounted on the wiring substrate 31. In Fig. 8, the wiring substrate 31 is formed in such a manner that wiring of copper is formed on a glass epoxy substrate 102. The copper wiring is formed on the front and back sides of the glass epoxy substrate 102. Copper wiring 101 on the front side and copper wiring 103 on the back side are electrically coupled by a through hole not shown.

[0028] The wiring substrate 31 and a chassis 105 formed of metal are bonded by a thermal conductive sheet 104. The chassis 105 is formed of metal as a heat sink. In Fig. 8, the front-side copper wiring 101 includes copper electrodes for the LED 30 in the connection part of the copper wiring 1011 and the LED 30. The copper electrode 1011 and the LED 30 are connected by solder, which is omitted in Fig. 8.

[0029] In the cross-sectional view of the wiring substrate 31 in Fig. 8, the areas A and B represent the tem-

perature distribution. The area A is the portion of the highest temperature. As shown in Fig. 8, the area A is a very narrow part in the vicinity of the copper electrode 1011. The area B of the next higher temperature also appears in the vicinity of the copper electrode. In other words, taking into account the heat discharge from the LEDs 30, it is more efficient to use the configuration for discharging heat in the part of the LED 30 connected to the electrodes.

[0030] Fig. 9 is a top view of the LEDs 30 mounted in the wiring substrate 31 with the wiring connecting the LEDs 30. The wiring is formed of copper. In Fig. 9, the portions 1011 of the wiring correspond to the electrodes for the LEDs 30. The width u of the electrode portion 1011 is greater than the width v of the leader portion 1012. In other words, as shown in Fig. 8, the heat generated by the LED 30 is discharged in particular in the vicinity of the electrode. For this reason, the width of the copper electrode portion 1011 of the LED 30 is increased as much as possible to increase the efficiency of discharging heat from the LED 30. The heat from the LED 30 propagates to the glass epoxy through the copper electrode 1011, and is absorbed by the chassis 105.

[0031] Fig. 10 is a top view of the light guide panel 20 seen from the top. In Fig. 10, the wiring substrate 31 provided under the light guide panel 20 is seen through the light guide panel 20. In Fig. 10, four wiring substrates 31 are formed for the concave portions 21 formed in the light guide panel 20. The LEDs 30, not shown, are mounted on the wiring substrate 31 and placed in the concave portion 21 of the light guide panel 20.

[0032] In Fig. 10, two of the four wiring substrates 31 arranged side by side are connected by the connector 200, and connected to an external circuit by the connector 200 provided in the wiring substrate 31 on the right side. As shown in Fig. 10, the connectors 200 are provided only on the right side. In order to achieve this, as shown in Fig. 6 or 7, the leader lines 1012 for supplying current to the LEDs 30 extend outside the rows of the LEDs 30 to the side of the connector 200.

[0033] The shorter the leader line the better, considering the resistance to the current flowing through the LEDs 30. From this point of view, it is preferable that the connector 200 is provided on both sides of the wiring substrate 31 to supply current to the LEDs 30. In this example, however, the length of the leader line 1012 is intentionally increased to provide the connector 200 in one portion. In this way, it is possible to reduce the overall size of the liquid crystal display device.

[0034] In the configuration of the present example, the LEDs 30, each of which is a point light source, are arranged in line inside the light guide panel 20 in order to control the brightness in each area of the screen. As for the area brightness control, for example, there is a control method for lighting the LEDs 30 in bright parts of the screen but not lighting the LEDs 30 in dark parts.

[0035] Such an area control can be performed by storing image information in a frame memory, differentiating between bright parts and dark parts in the screen, and

lighting the LEDs 30 only in the area corresponding to the bright part. By performing this area brightness control, it is possible to reduce power consumption and to increase contrast.

[0036] Fig. 11 is a view of the light guide panel 20 divided into 36 areas. The number of division blocks 300 of the light guide panel 20 is equivalent to the number of divisions of the screen. It is to be noted that the lines of the division blocks 300 in Fig. 11 show the state of division in the figure. Such lines are not actually present in the light guide panel 20. In Fig. 11, the LEDs 30, not shown, are placed in the concave portions 21 of the light guide panel 20.

[0037] As shown in Fig. 4, the light is emitted from the row of the LEDs 30 placed in the concave portion 21 to both sides of the light guide panel 20. In this way, the entire area of the screen can be covered by two rows of the LEDs 30 placed in the concave portions 21. Fig. 12 shows an example of the arrangement of the LEDs 30 for area control. Fig. 12 is an example of the LEDs 30 placed in the concave portion 21 of the light guide panel 20. In Fig. 12, six LEDs 30 are one group. Then, electrode pads 301 are provided for each group of six LEDs 30.

[0038] Each group of six LEDs 30 in Fig. 12 is assigned to blocks above and below the concave portion 21 of the light guide panel 20 shown in Fig. 11. In other words, light is supplied from three of the six LEDs 30 to the block 300 on the upper side of the concave portion 21, in Fig. 12, of the light guide panel 20 shown in Fig. 11. While light is supplied from the other three LEDs 30 to the block 300 on the lower side of the concave portion 21 of the light guide panel 20 shown in Fig. 12. As described above, according to the present example, the entire area of the screen can be controlled by the LEDs 30 arranged in two rows.

Embodiment

[0039] In the first example, the LEDs 30 are arranged on a single line. In this case, as shown in Fig. 5, a dark part 50 occurs in the vicinity of the portion not irradiated by the light from the LED 30. The dark part 50 like this may cause uneven brightness. In the embodiment, a positional offset is set alternately for each of the LEDs 30 arranged in line to reduce the area of the dark part 50, thereby reducing the uneven brightness.

[0040] Fig. 13 is a schematic view of the arrangement of the LEDs 30 with the light emission area according to this embodiment. As shown in Fig. 13, an offset S is set according to the light emitting direction. As can be seen by comparing with Fig. 5, the offset S set as described above substantially reduces the area of the dark part 50 not irradiated by the light of the LED 30. In Fig. 13, first LEDs are arranged on a first line, and second LEDs are arranged on a second line. Then, the first LEDs emit light in the direction of the second line, and the second LEDs emit light in the direction of the first line.

[0041] Fig. 14 is a cross-sectional view in which the

LEDs 30 are placed in the concave portions 21 of the light guide panel 20 in the manner described above. In Fig. 14, the LEDs 30 arranged in the same concave portion are displaced in the direction perpendicular to the paper.

The light emission direction of each LED 30 is indicated by the arrow 32. Fig. 15 shows an example of wiring for such an arrangement of the LEDs 30. Also in Fig. 15, the leader lines 1012 for supplying current to the LEDs 30 are formed on the outside of the rows of the LEDs 30. In this way, the connector 200 can be provided only on one side of the wiring substrate 31. Fig. 16 shows another example of wiring for the arrangement of the LEDs 30 according to this embodiment. Also in Fig. 16, the leader lines 1012 are formed on the outside of the respective rows of the LEDs 30.

[0042] Fig. 17 is a top view of the LEDs 30 mounted in the wiring substrate 31, showing wiring for connecting the LEDs 30 according to this embodiment. The wiring is formed of copper. In Fig. 17, the portions 1011 of the wiring correspond to the electrodes for the LEDs 30. The width *u* of the electrode portions 1011 is greater than the width *v* of the leader portions 1012. As described in the first example, the heat generated by the LED 30 is discharged, in particular, in the vicinity of the electrodes. For this reason, the width of the portion of the copper electrodes 1011 of the LED 30 is increased as much as possible to improve the efficiency of discharging heat from the LED 30.

Second Example

[0043] The LEDs 30 used in the first example and the embodiment are the LEDs of the so-called side view type in which the light is emitted in the lateral direction. This example describes a configuration of the backlight using the LEDs 30 of the so-called top view type in which the light is emitted from the top side of the LEDs 30.

[0044] The configuration of the liquid crystal display device is the same as described in Fig. 1. Further, the light guide panel 20 used herein is also the same as described in Fig. 2. This example uses the top view type LEDs 30 to be placed in the concave portions 21 of the light guide panel 20 shown in Fig. 2. Fig. 18 is a top view of a light source placed in the concave portion 21 of the light guide panel 20. In Fig. 18, the wiring substrate 31 of glass epoxy on which wiring is formed is attached to both sides of an A1 substrate 35. The LEDs 30 are mounted on the wiring substrate 31. This configuration is hereinafter referred to as a light source assembly.

[0045] In Fig. 18, the LEDs 30 are the top view type. The LEDs 30 are attached to both sides of the A1 substrate 35 and emit light in a lateral direction indicated by the arrow 32. In Fig. 18, the A1 substrate 35, which is formed in the central portion of the light source assembly, discharges heat from the LEDs 30 in an efficient manner.

[0046] Fig. 19 is a schematic view of the side of the light source shown in Fig. 18. The LEDs 30 are provided

on the upside of the wiring substrate 31 formed of glass epoxy. The leader line 1012 for supplying current to the LEDs 30 is provided below the LEDs 30. With this configuration, the connector 200 can be provided only on one side of the light guide panel 20.

[0047] Fig. 20 is a cross-sectional view in which the LED arrays shown in Fig. 18 are placed in the concave portions 21 of the light guide panel 20. In Fig. 20, the light from each LED is emitted in the direction of the arrow 32. In Fig. 20, shows that the light source assemblies are placed in the concave portions 21 formed in the light guide panel 20. The configuration of the light source assembly is as follows. The wiring substrate 31 formed of glass epoxy is provided on both sides of the central A1 substrate 35. The LEDs 30 are mounted on each of the wiring substrates 31. The LEDs 30 are arranged alternately on both sides of the central A1 substrate 35 as shown in Fig. 18. The light source assembly is connected to the wiring substrate 31 provided below the light guide panel 20.

[0048] The LEDs 30 are the top view type. Thus, in the light source assembly, the LEDs 30 emit light in a lateral direction as indicated by the arrow in Fig. 20. According to this example, the A1 substrate 35 is provided in the central portion of the light source assembly, so that the heat generated by the LEDs 30 can be discharged in an efficient manner.

Third Example

[0049] This example also describes the light source assembly using the LEDs 30 of the so-called top view type. Fig. 21 is a top view of the light source assembly according to this example. In Fig. 21, the top-view type LEDs 30 are mounted on the wiring substrate 31 formed of glass epoxy. The light from the LEDs 30 is emitted in the direction of the arrow 32. Two wiring substrates 31 formed of glass epoxy on which the LEDs 30 are mounted are bonded together by the thermal conductive sheet 104. An example of the thermal conductive sheet 104 is Si resin with relatively good conduction of heat.

[0050] As shown in Fig. 21, the LEDs 30 on the two wiring substrates 31 are arranged alternately in the extending direction of the light source assembly. Here the LEDs 30 are the top view type, so that in the light source assembly the light is emitted in a lateral direction as indicated by the arrow in Fig. 21. The third example is the same as the second example, except that the thermal conductive sheet 104 is provided in the central portion of the light source assembly. The third example uses the thermal conductive sheet 104 instead of the A1 substrate 35, in order to reduce the thickness of the light source assembly. In this way, the effect on the uneven brightness can be reduced.

Fourth Example

[0051] In the first to third examples and in the embod-

iment, the light source according to the present invention is used for the backlight of the liquid crystal display device. However, the light source can be used not only in the liquid crystal display device but also in general lighting. For example, as shown in Fig. 4, the concave portions 21 are formed in the light guide panel 20. A plurality of the LEDs 30 described in the first example are placed in the concave portions 21. Then, the light guide panel 20 in Fig. 4 is placed downward on a ceiling or other surface. In this way, a planar light source can be formed.

[0052] Further, by using the wiring substrate 31 shown in Fig. 6 or 7, it is possible to provide the connector 200 only on one side of the light guide panel 20 to supply current to the LEDs 30. This arrangement can make the current supply substantially the same as the current supply to conventional fluorescent tubes. The light guide panel 20 can be a plate of resin such as polycarbonate. Further, the concave portion 21 can be easily formed by press working.

[0053] The above description of the lighting has been given according to the first example. However, the backlight with the configuration of the second example or the embodiment can also be used in lighting equipment.

Claims

1. A liquid crystal display device comprising:

a liquid crystal display panel (10); and
a backlight including a light guide panel (20), an optical sheet (16), a light source having a plurality of LEDs (30) arranged on a wiring substrate (31), and a connector (200) for supplying power to the plurality of LEDs (30),
wherein
the light guide panel (20) includes a concave portion (21) extending parallel to a side of the light guide panel (20),
the plurality of LEDs (30) are placed in the concave portion (21), arranged in an extending direction of the concave portion (21) of the light guide panel (20),
the plurality of LEDs (30) emit light parallel to a main surface of the light guide panel (20),
first LEDs of the plurality of LEDs (30) are arranged on a first line and emit light in a first direction,
second LEDs of the plurality of LEDs (30) are arranged on a second line and emit light in a direction opposite to the first direction,
the first LEDs and the second LEDs are arranged alternately in the extending direction of the concave portion (21), and
the first and the second lines are parallel to each other with a positional offset (S) therebetween,
characterised in that
a first leader line (1012) for connecting one ter-

minal of the first LEDs in the wiring substrate (31) with the connector (200) exists outside the first LEDs arranged on the first line,
a second leader line (1012) for connecting one terminal of the second LEDs in the wiring substrate (31) with the connector (200) exists outside the second LEDs arranged on the second line and is electrically separated from the first leader line (1012),
the connector (200) exists only on one side of the light guide panel (20) and not on other sides of the light guide panel (20),
a direction in which the light is emitted from the first LEDs is a direction of the second line, and
a direction in which the light is emitted from the second LEDs is a direction of the first line.

Patentansprüche

1. Flüssigkristallanzeigevorrichtung mit einem Flüssigkristallanzeigepanel (10) und einer Hintergrundbeleuchtung mit einem Lichtführungspanel (20), einer optischen Schicht (16), einer Lichtquelle, die mehrere auf einem Verdrahtungs-substrat (31) angeordnete LEDs (30) aufweist und einer Verbindungseinheit (200) zum Zuführen von Leistung zu den mehreren LEDs (30),
wobei
das Lichtführungspanel (20) einen parallel zu einer Seite des Lichtführungspanels (20) verlaufenden konkaven Abschnitt (21) aufweist,
die mehreren LEDs (30) in dem konkaven Abschnitt (21) angeordnet und in einer Erstreckungsrichtung des konkaven Abschnitts (21) des Lichtführungspanels (20) positioniert sind,
die mehreren LEDs (30) Licht parallel zu einer Hauptfläche des Lichtführungspanels (20) emittieren,
erste LEDs der mehreren LEDs (30) auf einer ersten Linie angeordnet sind und Licht in eine erste Richtung emittieren,
zweite LEDs der mehreren LEDs (30) auf einer zweiten Linie angeordnet sind und Licht in einer Richtung emittieren, die entgegengesetzt zu der ersten Richtung ist,
die ersten LEDs und die zweiten LEDs abwechselnd in der Erstreckungsrichtung des konkaven Abschnitts (21) angeordnet sind, und
die erste und die zweite Linie parallel zueinander mit einem Positionsversatz (S) dazwischen liegen,
dadurch gekennzeichnet, dass
eine erste Zufuhrleitung (1012) zum Verbinden eines Anschlusses der ersten LEDs in dem Verdrahtungs-substrat (31) mit der Verbindungseinheit (200) außerhalb der auf der ersten Linie angeordneten ersten LEDs existiert,
eine zweite Zufuhrleitung (1012) zum Verbinden ei-

nes Anschlusses der zweiten LEDs in dem Verdrahtungssubstrat (31) mit der Verbindungseinheit (200) außerhalb der auf der zweiten Linie angeordneten zweiten LEDs existiert und elektrisch von der ersten Zufuhrleitung (1012) getrennt ist, 5
 die Verbindungseinheit (200) nur auf einer Seite des Lichtführungspanels (20) und nicht auf anderen Seiten des Lichtführungspanels (20) existiert, 10
 eine Richtung, in der das Licht aus den ersten LEDs emittiert wird, eine Richtung der zweiten Linie ist, und
 eine Richtung, in der das Licht aus den zweiten LEDs emittiert wird, eine Richtung der ersten Linie ist.

Revendications

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1. Dispositif d'affichage à cristaux liquides comportant :

un panneau d'affichage à cristaux liquides (10), 20
 et
 un rétroéclairage incluant un panneau de conduction de lumière (20), une feuille optique (16),
 une source de lumière ayant une pluralité de DEL (30) agencées sur un substrat à câblage 25
 (31) et un connecteur (200) pour fournir du courant à la pluralité de DEL (30), dans lequel
 le panneau de conduction de lumière (20) inclut
 une partie concave (21) s'étendant parallèlement à un côté du panneau de conduction de 30
 lumière (20),
 la pluralité de DEL (30) est placée dans la partie concave (21), agencée dans une direction d'extension de la partie concave (21) du panneau
 de conduction de lumière (20),
 la pluralité de DEL (30) émet de la lumière parallèlement à une surface principale du panneau 35
 de conduction de lumière (20),
 des premières DEL de la pluralité de DEL (30) sont agencées sur une première ligne et émettent de la lumière dans une première direction, 40
 des secondes DEL de la pluralité de DEL (30) sont agencées sur une seconde ligne et émettent de la lumière dans une direction opposée à la première direction,
 les premières DEL et les secondes DEL sont 45
 agencées en alternance dans la direction d'extension de la partie concave (21), et
 les première et seconde lignes sont parallèles l'une à l'autre avec un décalage de position (S) 50
 entre celle-ci,
caractérisé en ce que
 une première ligne avant (1012) pour raccorder une borne des premières DEL dans le substrat
 à câblage (31) au connecteur (200) existe à l'extérieur des premières DEL agencées sur la première ligne, 55
 une seconde ligne avant (1012) pour raccorder une borne des secondes DEL dans le substrat

à câblage (31) au connecteur (200) existe à l'extérieur des secondes DEL agencées sur la seconde ligne et est électriquement séparée de la première ligne avant (1012),
 le connecteur (200) n'existe que d'un seul côté du panneau de conduction de lumière (20) et non sur les autres côtés du panneau de conduction de lumière (20),
 une direction dans laquelle la lumière est émise à partir des premières DEL est une direction de la seconde ligne, et
 une direction dans laquelle la lumière est émise à partir des secondes DEL est une direction de la première ligne.

FIG. 1

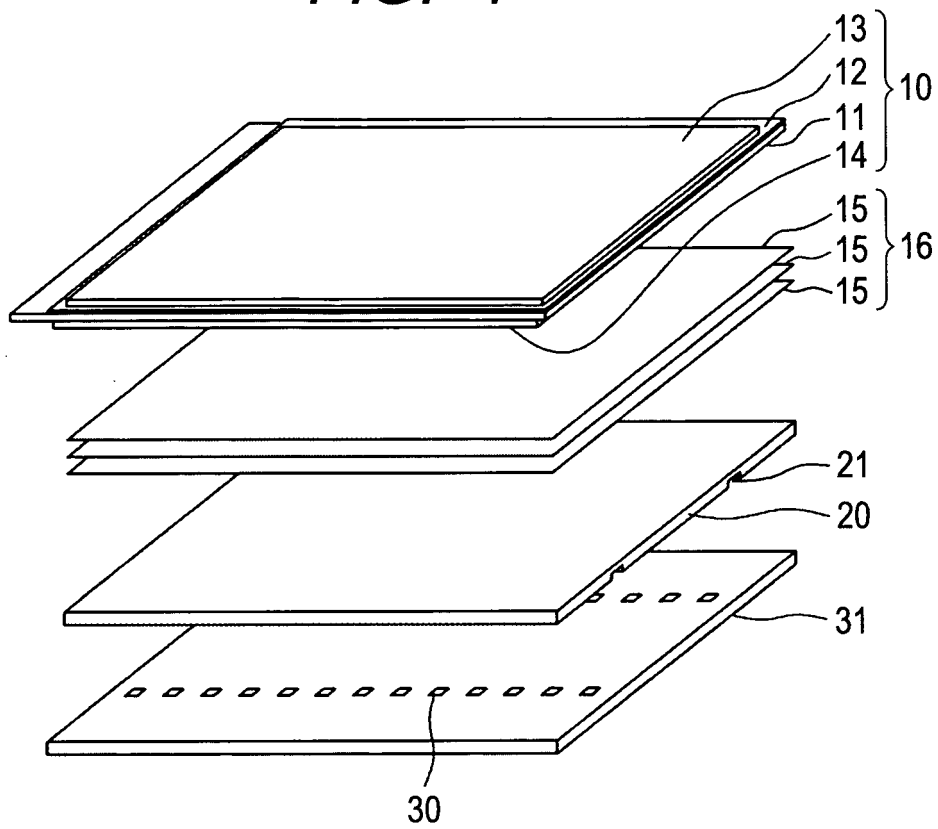


FIG. 2

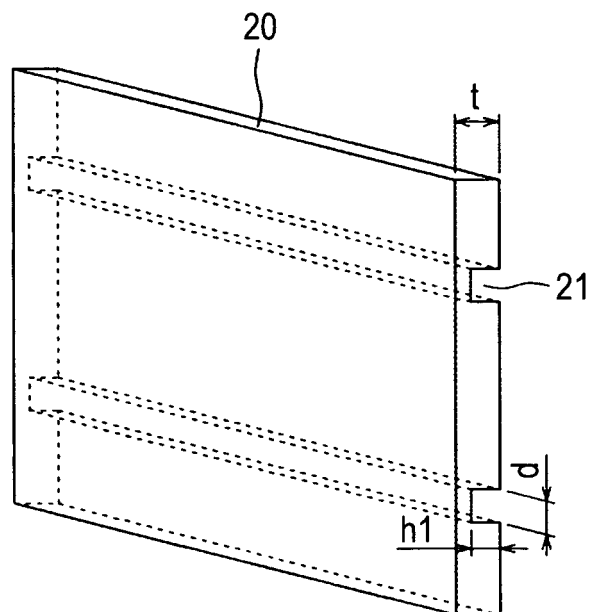


FIG. 3

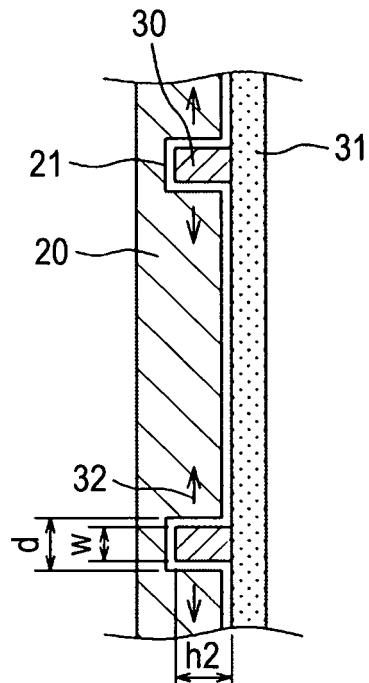


FIG. 4

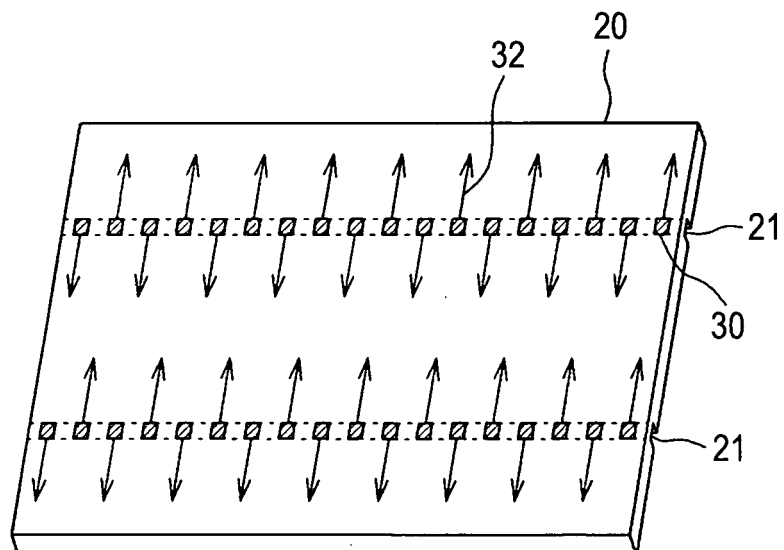


FIG. 5

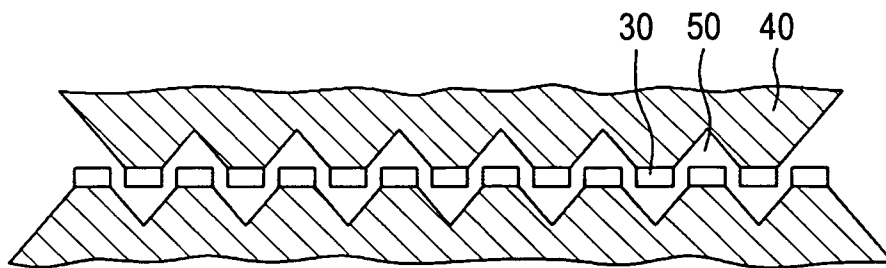


FIG. 6

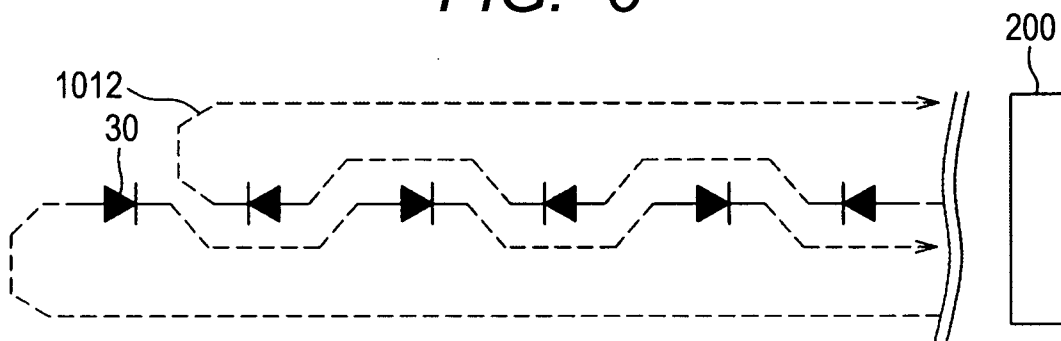


FIG. 7

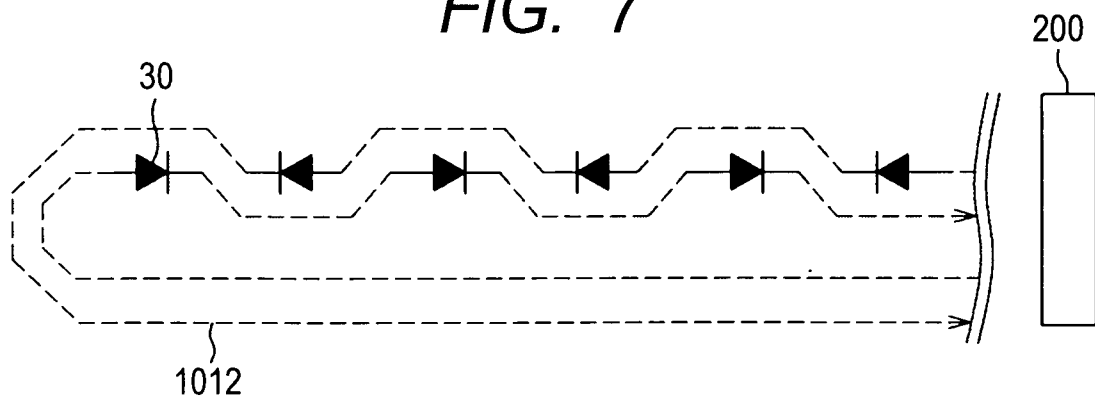


FIG. 8

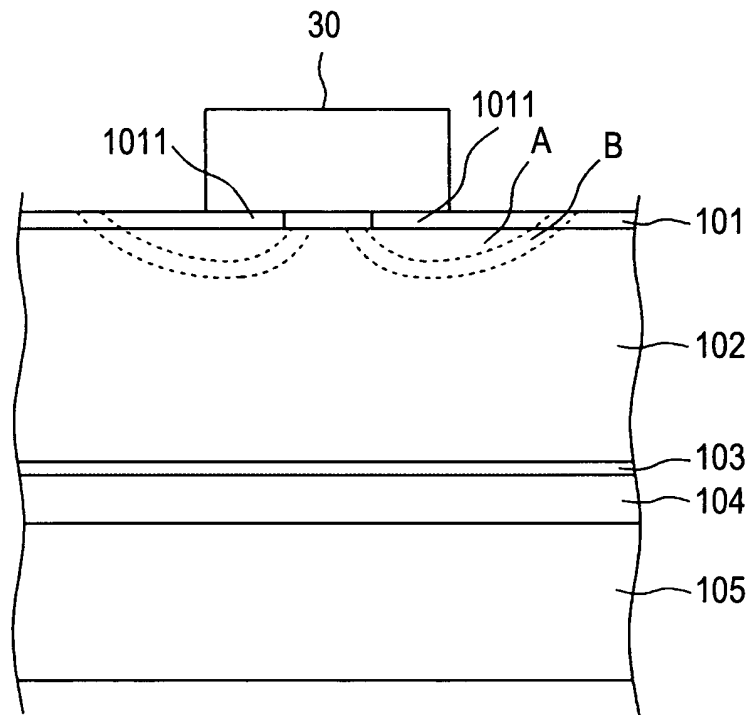


FIG. 9

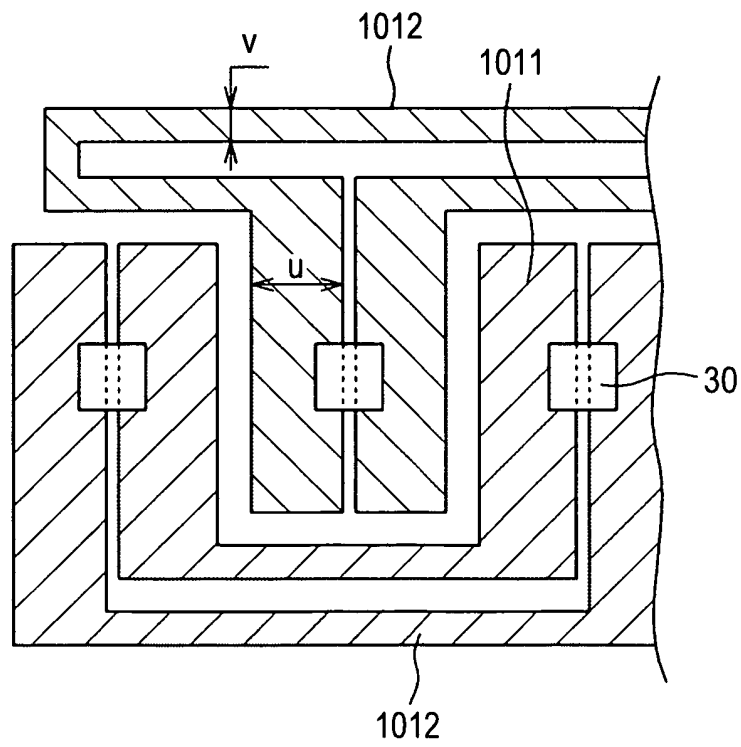


FIG. 10

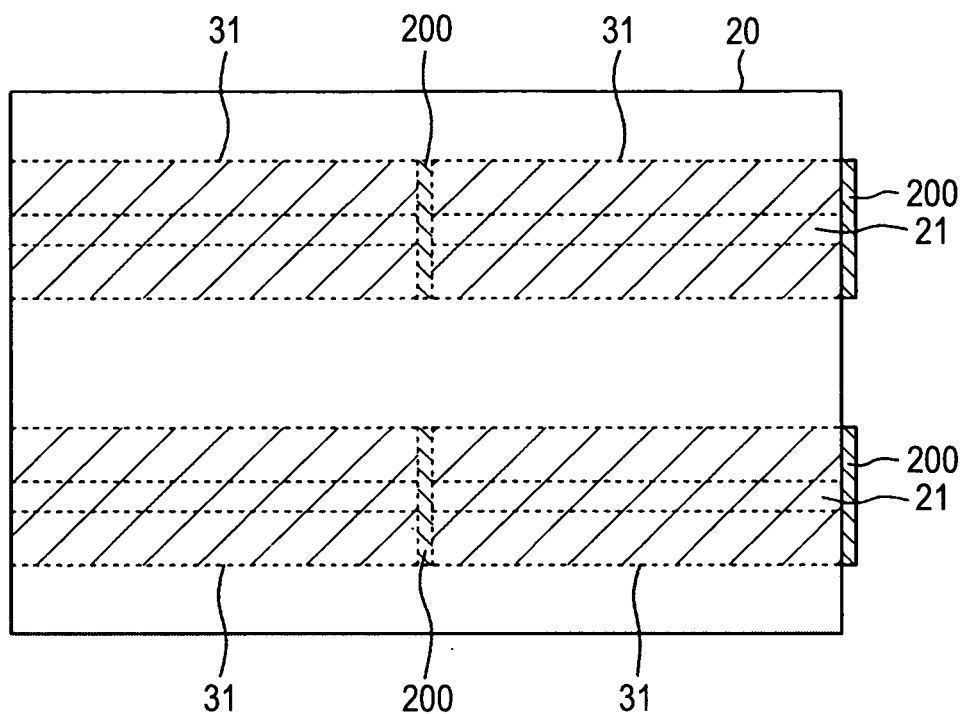


FIG. 11

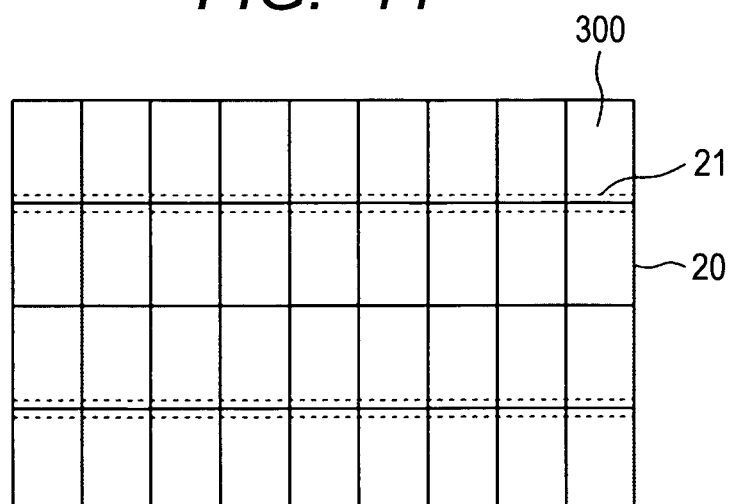


FIG. 12

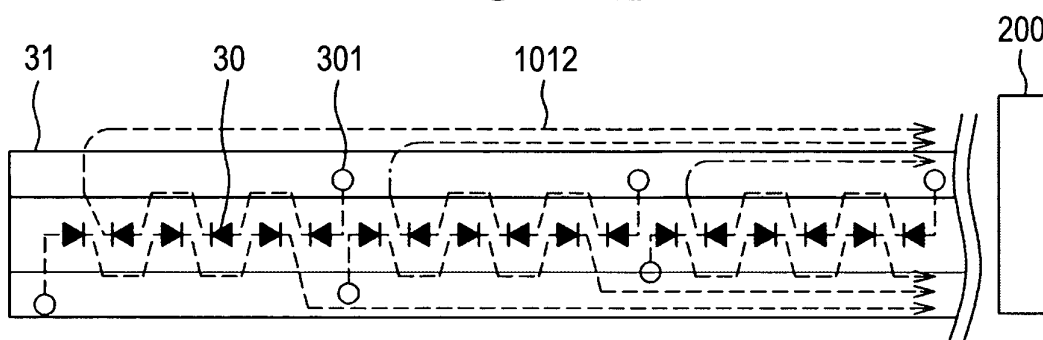


FIG. 13

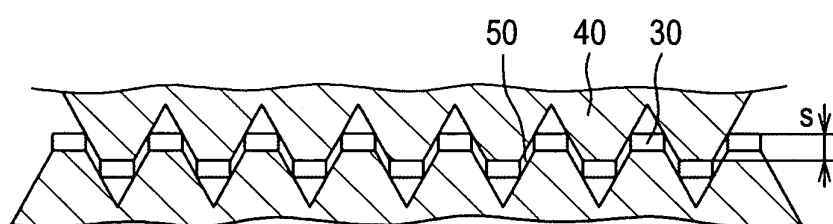


FIG. 14

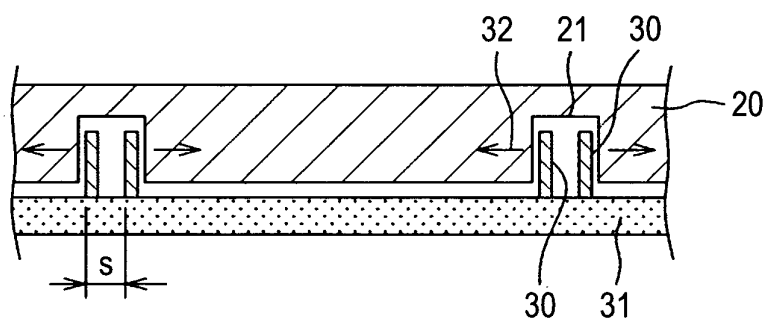


FIG. 15

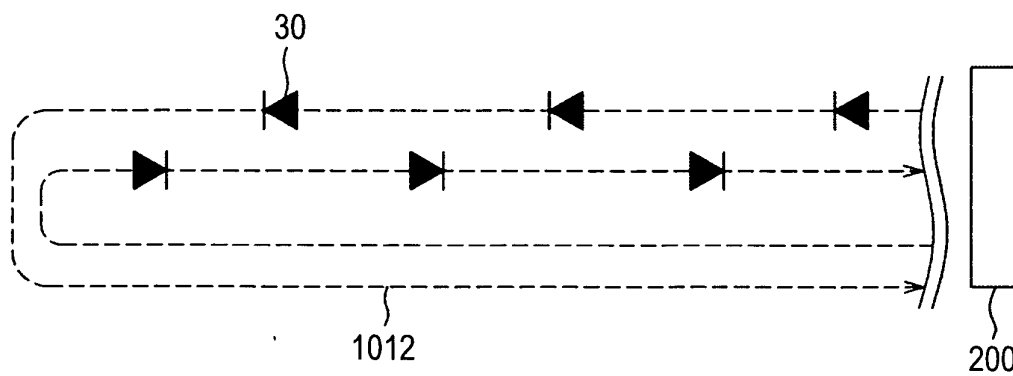


FIG. 16

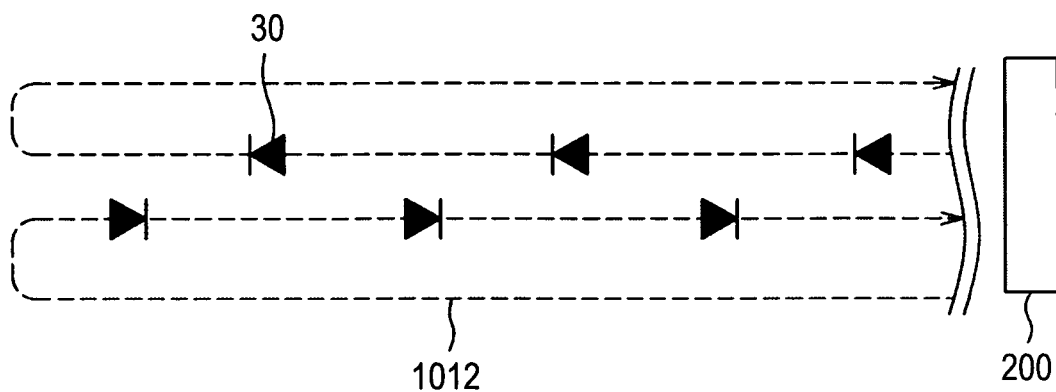


FIG. 17

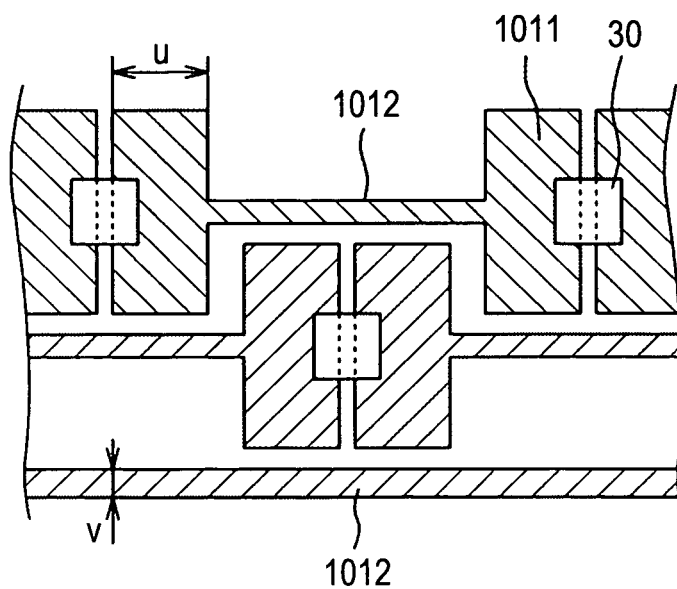


FIG. 18

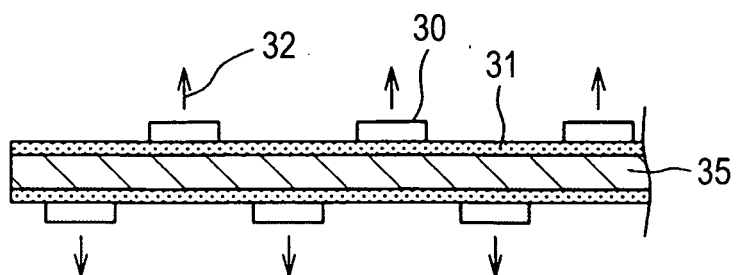


FIG. 19

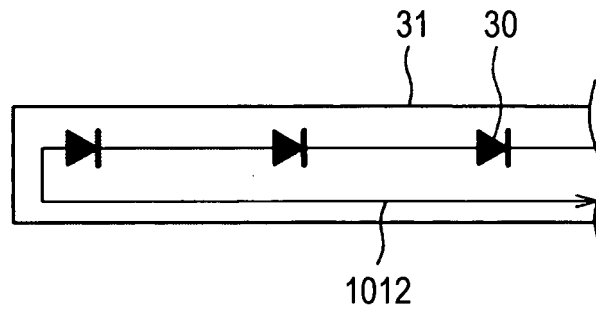


FIG. 20

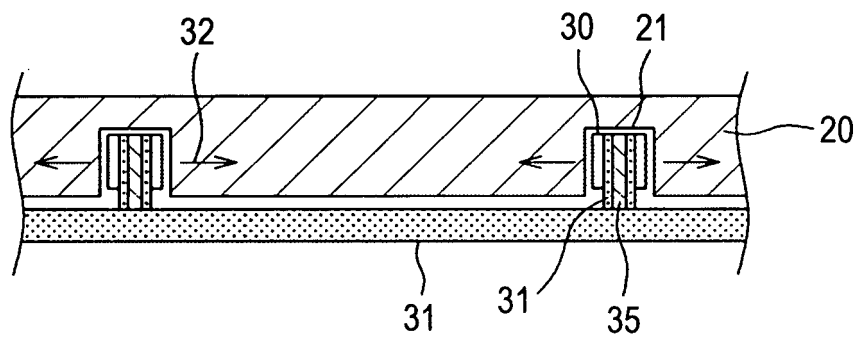
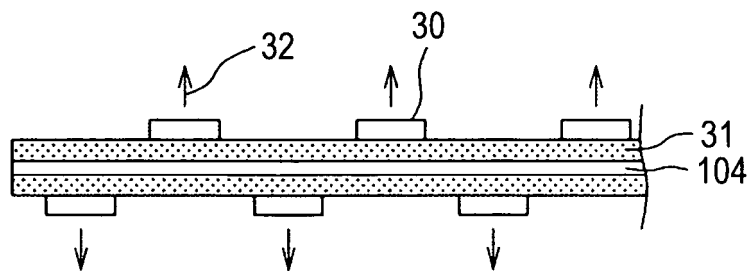


FIG. 21



REFERENCES CITED IN THE DESCRIPTION

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Patent documents cited in the description

- JP 2006236701 A [0005] [0006]
- WO 2008029540 A1 [0007]

专利名称(译)	液晶显示装置		
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当前申请(专利权)人(译)	日立麦克赛尔, LTD.		
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优先权	2010064321 2010-03-19 JP		
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外部链接	Espacenet		

摘要(译)

本发明使得能够使用LED作为光源的液晶显示装置降低亮度不均匀, 提高从LED释放的热量的效率, 并提供区域亮度控制。液晶显示装置包括液晶显示面板和背光。背光源包括导光板和布置在一条线上的多个LED。导光板包括在导光板的纵向方向上延伸的凹入部分。大量的LED放置在导光板的凹入部分中。布置在一条线上的多个LED沿相反方向交替发光。该配置允许均匀的亮度分布, 而不在导光板中形成大量的凹部。此外, 该配置还允许通过按组控制大量LED来进行区域亮度控制。

