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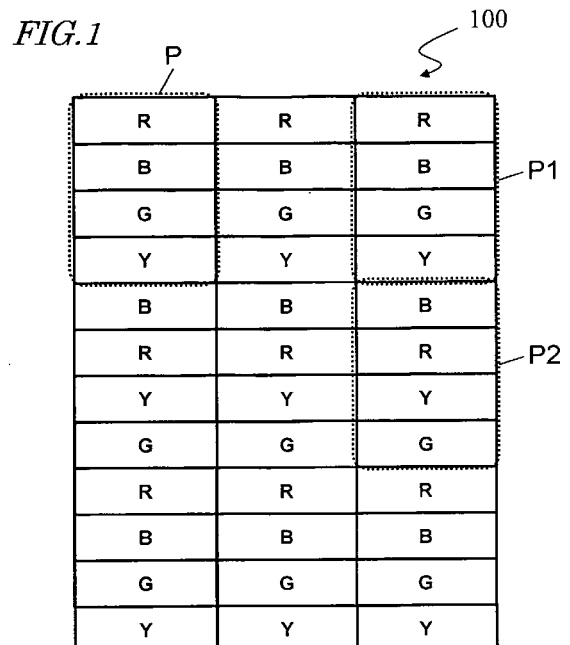
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(54) **LIQUID CRYSTAL DISPLAY DEVICE**

(57) In a liquid crystal display device according to the present invention, a plurality of subpixels are arranged in one column and n rows (where n is an even number that is equal to or greater than four) within each pixel (**P**). In two arbitrary ones of the pixels (**P**), which are adjacent to each other in the row direction, subpixels that represent the same color belong to the same row. If two arbitrary ones of the pixels (**P**), which are adjacent to each other in the column direction, are called first and second pixels (**P1**, **P2**), respectively, a half of the subpixels are located in odd-numbered rows in the first pixel (**P1**) and in even-numbered rows in the second pixel (**P2**), while the other half of the subpixels are located in even-numbered rows in the first pixel (**P1**) and in odd-numbered rows in the second pixel (**P2**). The present invention can minimize degradation in display quality that could be caused when a horizontal striped arrangement is adopted in a liquid crystal display device, of which each pixel is defined by four or more subpixels.



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Description**TECHNICAL FIELD**

5 **[0001]** The present invention relates to a liquid crystal display device and more particularly relates to a liquid crystal display device, each pixel of which is defined by four or more subpixels.

BACKGROUND ART

10 **[0002]** Liquid crystal display devices are currently used in a variety of applications. In a general liquid crystal display device, one pixel is comprised of three subpixels respectively representing red, green and blue, which are the three primary colors of light, thereby conducting a display operation in colors.

[0003] The general liquid crystal display device, however, can reproduce colors that fall within only a narrow range (which is usually called a "color reproduction range"), which is a problem. Thus, to broaden the color reproduction range of liquid crystal display devices, a technique for increasing the number of primary colors for use to perform a display operation has recently been proposed.

15 **[0004]** For example, Patent Document No. 1 discloses a liquid crystal display device **800** in which one pixel **P** is made up of four subpixels that include not only red, green and blue subpixels **R**, **G** and **B** representing the colors red, green and blue, respectively, but also a yellow subpixel **Y** representing the color yellow as shown in FIG. **13**. That liquid crystal display device **800** performs a display operation in colors by mixing together the four primary colors red, green, blue and yellow that are represented by those four subpixels **R**, **G**, **B** and **Y**.

[0005] By performing a display operation using four or more primary colors, the color reproduction range can be broadened compared to the known liquid crystal display device that uses only the three primary colors for display purposes. Such a liquid crystal display device that conducts a display operation using four or more primary colors will be referred to herein as a "multi-primary-color liquid crystal display device". And a liquid crystal display device that conducts a display operation using the three primary colors will be referred to herein as a "three-primary-color liquid crystal display device".

25 **[0006]** On the other hand, Patent Document No. 2 discloses a liquid crystal display device **900** in which one pixel **P** is made up of four subpixels that include not only red, green and blue subpixels **R**, **G** and **B** but also a white subpixel **W** representing the color white as shown in FIG. **14**. As the subpixel added is a white subpixel **W**, that liquid crystal display device **900** cannot broaden the color reproduction range but can still increase the display luminance.

30 **[0007]** However, if the number of subpixels that form each pixel **P** is increased from three to four as in the liquid crystal display devices **800** and **900** shown in FIGS. **13** and **14**, the number of signal lines to provide also needs to be increased 4/3 times. As pointed out in Patent Document No. 3, such an increase in the number of signal lines to provide would in turn increase the size of the frame area or the number of ICs (which are driver ICs to be arranged on a flexible substrate) for use in a COF (chip on film) mounting process. As a result, either the overall external size or manufacturing cost of the liquid crystal display device would increase.

35 **[0008]** Thus, to overcome these problems, Patent Document No. 3 discloses a liquid crystal display device **1000** in which subpixels are arranged in a different pattern from in the known ones as shown in FIG. **15**. In the liquid crystal display device **1000**, each pixel **P** is defined by red, green, blue and white subpixels **R**, **G**, **B** and **W**.

40 **[0009]** In the liquid crystal display devices **800** and **900** shown in FIGS. **13** and **14**, the plurality of subpixels that form a single pixel **P** are arranged in the row direction (i.e., arranged in a row). On the other hand, in the liquid crystal display device **1000**, the plurality of subpixels that form a single pixel **P** are arranged in the column direction (i.e., arranged in a column) as shown in FIG. **15**. That is why even though color filters in respective colors are arranged in stripes so as to run in the column direction in the liquid crystal display devices **800** and **900**, the color filters in respective colors are arranged in stripes so as to run in the row direction in the liquid crystal display device **1000**. In this description, the former color filter arrangement in which color filters run in the column direction will be referred to herein as a "vertical striped arrangement", while the latter color filter arrangement in which color filters run in the row direction will be referred to herein as a "horizontal striped arrangement".

45 **[0010]** By adopting such a horizontal striped arrangement, the number of signal lines to provide can be reduced significantly compared to a situation where the vertical striped arrangement is adopted. For example, supposing the number of pixels is constant, the number of signal lines to provide for the liquid crystal display device **1000** shown in FIG. **15** can be reduced to a quarter compared to the liquid crystal display devices **800** and **900** shown in FIGS. **13** and **14**. If the number of signal lines to provide is reduced significantly, then there is no need to increase the size of the frame area or the number of ICs for use in the COF mounting process. As a result, it is possible to prevent the overall external size or manufacturing cost of a liquid crystal display device from increasing.

CITATION LIST**PATENT LITERATURE**5 **[0011]**

Patent Document Neo. 1: PCT International Application Japanese National Phase Publication No. 2004-529396

Patent Document No. 2: Japanese Laid-Open Patent Publication No. 11-295717

Patent Document No. 3: Japanese Laid-Open Patent Publication No. 2000-3002

10 **SUMMARY OF INVENTION****TECHNICAL PROBLEM**

15 **[0012]** However, if the horizontal striped arrangement is adopted as in the liquid crystal display device 1000 shown in FIG. 15, a vertical line flicker will be produced and debase the display quality when a dot inversion drive operation is carried out. The dot inversion drive is a driving method in which the polarity of the voltage applied to the liquid crystal layer is inverted on a subpixel-by-subpixel (i.e., dot-by-dot) basis.

20 **[0013]** FIG. 16 shows the polarities of voltages applied to respective subpixels when a dot inversion drive operation is carried out on a three-primary-color liquid crystal display device. On the other hand, FIG. 17 shows the polarities of voltages applied to respective subpixels when a dot inversion drive operation is carried out on the liquid crystal display device 1000.

25 **[0014]** In a three-primary-color liquid crystal display device, the polarities of the voltages applied to subpixels in the same color invert in the row direction as shown in FIG. 16. For example, in the first row of subpixels shown in FIG. 16, the voltages applied to the red subpixels **R** go positive (+), negative (-) and positive (+) in this order from the left to the right. The voltages applied to the green subpixels **G** go negative (-), positive (+) and negative (-) in this order. And the voltages applied to the blue subpixels **B** go positive (+), negative (-) and positive (+) in this order. In addition, in the three-primary-color liquid crystal display device, the polarities of the voltages applied to subpixels in the same color invert in the column direction, too. For example, in the first column of subpixels shown in FIG. 16, the voltages applied

30 **[0015]** In the liquid crystal display device 1000, on the other hand, each pixel **P** is comprised of four subpixels. That is why in each and every column of subpixels, the voltages applied to subpixels in the same color come to have the same polarity everywhere as shown in FIG. 17. For example, in the first column of subpixels shown in FIG. 17, the polarity of the voltage applied to every red subpixel **R** and every blue subpixel **b** is positive (+) and that of the voltage applied to every green pixel **G** and every white subpixel **W** is negative (-).

35 **[0016]** If the voltages applied to subpixels in the same color come to have the same polarity anywhere in the column direction in this manner, a vertical line flicker will be generated when something is displayed in a single color. Hereinafter, it will be described with reference to FIGS. 18(a) and 18(b) why such a vertical line flicker is generated.

40 **[0017]** FIGS. 18(a) and 18(b) show the relation between the voltage **Vcom** applied to the counter electrode (which will be referred to herein as a "counter voltage") and positive and negative write voltages (drain voltages) **Vd1** and **Vd2** applied to a pixel electrode.

45 **[0018]** As shown in FIG. 18(a), the counter voltage **Vcom** is set to be the intermediate value (center level) between the positive and negative write voltages **Vd1** and **Vd2**. If that is the case, the voltage **V1** applied to the liquid crystal layer when the positive write voltage **Vd1** is supplied is the same as the voltage **V2** applied to the liquid crystal layer when the negative write voltage **Vd2** is supplied.

50 **[0019]** Actually, however, the counter voltage **Vcom** could be somewhat different from the intermediate value between the positive and negative write voltages **Vd1** and **Vd2** as shown in FIG. 18(b). In that case, the voltage **V1** applied to the liquid crystal layer when the positive write voltage **Vd1** is supplied becomes different from the voltage **V2** applied to the liquid crystal layer when the negative write voltage **Vd2** is supplied. As a result, the luminance of each subpixel varies depending on whether the voltage supplied is the positive write voltage **Vd1** or the negative write voltage **Vd2**.

55 **[0020]** Consequently, if the color red is displayed with only the red subpixels **R** lit as shown in FIG. 19, for example, a column of subpixels in which a positive voltage is applied to the red subpixels **R** and a column of subpixels in which a negative voltage is applied to the red subpixels **R** come to have mutually different luminances. That is to say, two adjacent columns of subpixels will display vertical lines with two different brightness values. As a result, a vertical line flicker gets sensed, which debases the display quality seriously.

[0021] Thus, in order to overcome such problems, the present invention has been made to minimize such degradation in display quality that could be caused when the horizontal striped arrangement is adopted in a liquid crystal display device, of which each pixel is defined by four or more subpixels.

SOLUTION TO PROBLEM

[0022] A liquid crystal display device according to the present invention has a plurality of pixels that are arranged in columns and rows to form a matrix pattern, and includes: an active-matrix substrate that includes a plurality of scan lines that run in a row direction and a plurality of signal lines that run in a column direction; a counter substrate that faces the active-matrix substrate; and a liquid crystal layer that is interposed between the active-matrix substrate and the counter substrate. Each of the plurality of pixels is defined by a plurality of subpixels that represent mutually different colors. The plurality of subpixels are arranged in one column and n rows (where n is an even number that is equal to or greater than four) within each said pixel. In two arbitrary ones of the pixels, which are adjacent to each other in the row direction, subpixels that represent the same color belong to the same row. If two arbitrary ones of the pixels, which are adjacent to each other in the column direction, are called first and second pixels, respectively, a half of the subpixels are located in odd-numbered rows in the first pixel and in even-numbered rows in the second pixel, while the other half of the subpixels are located in even-numbered rows in the first pixel and in odd-numbered rows in the second pixel.

[0023] In one preferred embodiment, the plurality of subpixels is comprised of first, second, third and fourth subpixels that represent first, second, third and fourth colors, respectively, and the first, second, third and fourth subpixels are arranged in one column and four rows within each said pixel.

[0024] In one preferred embodiment, the first subpixel is located in the first row in the first pixel and in the second row in the second pixel, respectively. The second subpixel is located in the second row in the first pixel and in the first row in the second pixel, respectively. The third subpixel is located in the third row in the first pixel and in the fourth row in the second pixel, respectively. And the fourth subpixel is located in the fourth row in the first pixel and in the third row in the second pixel, respectively.

[0025] In one preferred embodiment, the plurality of subpixels is comprised of red, green, blue, and yellow subpixels that represent the colors red, green, blue, and yellow, respectively.

[0026] In one preferred embodiment, the plurality of subpixels is comprised of red, green, blue, and white subpixels that represent the colors red, green, blue, and white, respectively.

[0027] In one preferred embodiment, the plurality of subpixels is comprised of first, second, third, fourth, fifth and sixth subpixels that represent first, second, third, fourth, fifth and sixth colors, respectively, and the first, second, third, fourth, fifth and sixth subpixels are arranged in one column and six rows within each said pixel.

[0028] In one preferred embodiment, the first subpixel is located in the first row in the first pixel and in the second row in the second pixel, respectively. The second subpixel is located in the second row in the first pixel and in the first row in the second pixel, respectively. The third subpixel is located in the third row in the first pixel and in the fourth row in the second pixel, respectively. The fourth subpixel is located in the fourth row in the first pixel and in the third row in the second pixel, respectively. The fifth subpixel is located in the fifth row in the first pixel and in the sixth row in the second pixel, respectively. And the sixth subpixel is located in the sixth row in the first pixel and in the fifth row in the second pixel, respectively.

[0029] In one preferred embodiment, the plurality of subpixels is comprised of red, green, blue, cyan, magenta and yellow subpixels that represent the colors red, green, blue, cyan, magenta and yellow, respectively.

[0030] In one preferred embodiment, the device is able to perform dot inversion drive method.

ADVANTAGEOUS EFFECTS OF INVENTION

[0031] The present invention can minimize a degradation in display quality that could be caused when the horizontal striped arrangement is adopted in a liquid crystal display device, of which each pixel is defined by four or more subpixels.

BRIEF DESCRIPTION OF DRAWINGS

[0032]

[FIG. 1] A diagram schematically illustrating a liquid crystal display device **100** as a preferred embodiment of the present invention.

[FIG. 2] A cross-sectional view schematically illustrating a cross section of one subpixel of the liquid crystal display device **100** according to the preferred embodiment of the present invention as viewed in the row direction.

[FIG. 3] An equivalent circuit diagram schematically illustrating twelve subpixels that are arranged in four rows and three columns in the liquid crystal display device **100** according to the preferred embodiment of the present invention.

[FIG. 4] A diagram showing the polarities of the voltages applied to the liquid crystal layer of respective subpixels when the liquid crystal display device **100** is driven by dot inversion drive method.

[FIG. 5] A diagram schematically illustrating a liquid crystal display device **100A** as a preferred embodiment of the present invention.

[FIG. 6] A diagram showing the polarities of the voltages applied to the liquid crystal layer of respective subpixels when the liquid crystal display device **100A** is driven by dot inversion drive method.

[FIG. 7] A diagram schematically illustrating the liquid crystal display device **100** according to the preferred embodiment of the present invention.

[FIG. 8] A diagram schematically illustrating a liquid crystal display device **100A** as another preferred embodiment of the present invention.

[FIG. 9] A diagram schematically illustrating a liquid crystal display device **200** as another preferred embodiment of the present invention.

[FIG. 10] A diagram showing the polarities of the voltages applied to the liquid crystal layer of respective subpixels when the liquid crystal display device **200** is driven by dot inversion drive method.

[FIG. 11] A diagram schematically illustrating a liquid crystal display device **300** as another preferred embodiment of the present invention.

[FIG. 12] A diagram showing the polarities of the voltages applied to the liquid crystal layer of respective subpixels when the liquid crystal display device **300** is driven by dot inversion drive method.

[FIG. 13] A diagram schematically illustrating a known liquid crystal display device **800**.

[FIG. 14] A diagram schematically illustrating another known liquid crystal display device **900**.

[FIG. 15] A diagram schematically illustrating another known liquid crystal display device **1000**.

[FIG. 16] A diagram showing the polarities of voltages applied to respective subpixels when a three-primary-color liquid crystal display device is driven by the dot inversion drive method.

[FIG. 17] A diagram showing the polarities of voltages applied to respective subpixels when the known liquid crystal display device **1000** is driven by the dot inversion drive method.

[FIG. 18] (a) and (b) show the relation between the voltage **Vcom** applied to the counter electrode (counter voltage) and positive and negative write voltages (drain voltages) **Vd1** and **Vd2** applied to a pixel electrode to illustrate why the vertical line flicker generates.

[FIG. 19] A diagram showing a state of the known liquid crystal display device **1000** when a display operation is conducted in a single color (i.e., in red).

DESCRIPTION OF EMBODIMENTS

Hereinafter, embodiments of the present invention will be described with reference to the accompanying drawings. It should be noted, however, that the present invention is in no way limited to the embodiments to be described below.

[0034] FIG. 1 illustrates a liquid crystal display device **100** as an embodiment of the present invention. As shown in FIG. 1, the liquid crystal display device **100** includes a plurality of pixels **P** that are arranged in columns and rows to form a matrix pattern.

[0035] Each of those pixels **P** is defined by a plurality of subpixels (also called "dots") that represent mutually different colors. Specifically, those subpixels that define each pixel **P** may be red, green, blue, and yellow subpixels **R**, **G**, **B** and **Y** representing the colors red, green, blue, and yellow, respectively.

[0036] In the liquid crystal display device **100** of this embodiment, the red, green, blue, and yellow subpixels **R**, **G**, **B** and **Y** are arranged in one column and four rows (i.e., arranged in line in the column direction) within each pixel **P**.

[0037] FIGS. 2 and 3 illustrate a more specific structure for the liquid crystal display device **100**. Specifically, FIG. 2 is a cross-sectional view schematically illustrating a cross section of one subpixel of the liquid crystal display device **100** as viewed in the row direction. FIG. 3 is an equivalent circuit diagram illustrating twelve subpixels that are arranged in four rows and three columns (i.e., three consecutive pixels **P** that are arranged in line in the row direction).

[0038] As shown in FIG. 2, the liquid crystal display device **100** includes an active-matrix substrate **10**, a counter substrate **20** that faces the active-matrix substrate **10**, and a liquid crystal layer **30** that is interposed between the active-matrix substrate **10** and the counter substrate **20**.

[0039] The active-matrix substrate **10** includes pixel electrodes **11**, each of which is provided for an associated one of the subpixels, thin-film transistors (TFTs) **14** that are electrically connected to the pixel electrodes **11**, a plurality of scan lines **12** that run in the row direction, and a plurality of signal lines **13** that run in the column direction. Each TFT **14** functioning as a switching element is supplied with not only a scan signal from its associated scan line **12** but also a display signal from its associated signal line **13**.

[0040] The scan lines **12** are arranged on a transparent substrate (e.g., a glass substrate) **10a** with electrically insulating properties. On the transparent substrate **10a**, also arranged is a storage capacitor line **15** that runs in the row direction. The storage capacitor line **15** and the scan lines **12** are made of the same conductor film. A portion of the storage capacitor line **15** that is located near the center of each subpixel has a broader width than the rest of the line **15** and functions as a storage capacitor counter electrode **15a**. The storage capacitor counter electrode **15a** is supplied with a storage capacitor counter voltage (CS voltage) from the storage capacitor line **15**.

[0041] A gate insulating film **16** is arranged to cover the scan lines **12** and the storage capacitor lines **15** (including

the storage capacitor counter electrode **15a**). On the gate insulating film **16**, arranged are not only the signal lines **13** but also storage capacitor electrodes **17**, which are made of the same conductor film as the signal lines **13**. Also, each of the storage capacitor electrodes **17** is electrically connected to the drain electrode of its associated TFT **14** and is supplied with the same voltage as its associated pixel electrode **11** via the TFT **14**.

[0042] An interlayer insulating film **18** is arranged to cover the signal lines **13** and the storage capacitor electrodes **17**. The pixel electrodes **11** are located on the interlayer insulating film **18**. In the configuration shown in FIG. 2, the pixel electrodes **11** are arranged so that their edges overlap with the scan lines **12** and the signal lines **13** with the interlayer insulating film **18** interposed between them. Naturally, however, the pixel electrodes **11** may also be arranged so that their edges do not overlap with the scan lines **12** or the signal lines **13** at all.

[0043] The counter substrate **20** includes a counter electrode **21**, which faces the pixel electrodes **11** and which is arranged on a transparent substrate (such as a glass substrate) **20a** with electrically insulating properties. The counter substrate **20** further includes a color filter layer **23**, which includes red, green, blue, and yellow color filters that transmit red, green, blue, and yellow rays, respectively, and an opaque layer (i.e., a black matrix) that fills the gap between those color filters.

[0044] The liquid crystal layer **30** includes liquid crystal molecules (not shown) that have either positive or negative dielectric anisotropy depending on the mode of display, and a chiral agent as needed. Alignment films **19** and **29** are arranged on the uppermost surface (i.e., the surface that is closest to the liquid crystal layer **30**) of the active-matrix substrate **10** and counter substrate **20**, respectively. Depending on the display mode, the alignment film **19**, **29** may be either a horizontal alignment film or a vertical alignment film.

[0045] In the liquid crystal display device **100** with such a structure, a liquid crystal capacitor C_{LC} is formed by the pixel electrode **11**, the counter electrode **21** that faces the pixel electrode **11**, and the liquid crystal layer **30** interposed between them. That is to say, each subpixel includes the pixel electrode **11** provided for the active-matrix substrate **10**, the counter electrode **21** that is provided for the counter substrate **20** and that faces the pixel electrode **11**, and the liquid crystal layer **30** interposed between the pixel electrode **11** and the counter electrode **21**. Also, a storage capacitor C_{cs} is formed by the storage capacitor electrode **17**, the storage capacitor counter electrode **15a** that faces the storage capacitor electrode **17**, and the gate insulating film **16** interposed between them. It should be noted that the storage capacitor C_{cs} does not have to be the illustrated one. For example, if the interlayer insulating film **18** is relatively thin, the storage capacitor electrode **17** may be omitted and the storage capacitor C_{cs} may be formed by the pixel electrode **11**, the storage capacitor counter electrode **15a** and the gate insulating film **16** and interlayer insulating film **18** that are arranged between them.

[0046] As described above, in the liquid crystal display device **100** of this embodiment, the plurality of subpixels defining each pixel **P** are arranged in one column and four rows within each pixel **P**. Also, as shown in FIG. 1, any row of subpixels consists of only subpixels in the same color. In other words, in two arbitrary ones of the pixels **P**, which are adjacent to each other in the row direction, subpixels that represent the same color belong to the same row. Consequently, color filters in respective colors that are included in the color filter layer **23** are arranged in stripes that run in the row direction.

[0047] That is to say, this liquid crystal display device **100** adopts a horizontal striped arrangement. By adopting the horizontal striped arrangement, the number of signal lines to provide can be reduced significantly as also disclosed in Patent Document No. 3. Consequently, there is no need to increase the size of the frame area or the number of ICs for use to carry out COF mounting. As a result, an increase in overall external size or manufacturing cost can be minimized.

[0048] On top of that, since the liquid crystal display device **100** has the configuration to be described below, generation of vertical line flicker can be suppressed even though the horizontal striped arrangement is adopted.

[0049] In the liquid crystal display device **100** of this embodiment, if two arbitrary ones of the plurality of pixels **P**, which are adjacent to each other in the column direction, are called a "first pixel **P1**" and a "second pixel **P2**", respectively, the first and second pixels **P1** and **P2** have mutually different arrangements of subpixels as shown in FIG. 1. Specifically, in the example illustrated in FIG. 1, the red subpixel **R** is located in the first row in the first pixel **P1** but in the second row in the second pixel **P2**. The blue subpixel **B** is located in the second row in the first pixel **P1** but in the first row in the second pixel **P2**. The green subpixel **G** is located in the third row in the first pixel **P1** but in the fourth row in the second pixel **P2**. And the yellow subpixel **Y** is located in the fourth row in the first pixel **P1** but in the third row in the second pixel **P2**.

[0050] In this manner, a half of the subpixels that define each pixel **P** are located in odd-numbered rows in the first pixel **P1** and in even-numbered rows in the second pixel **P2**, while the other half of the subpixels are located in even-numbered rows in the first pixel **P1** and in odd-numbered rows in the second pixel **P2**.

[0051] FIG. 4 shows the polarities of the voltages applied to the liquid crystal layer **30** of respective subpixels when the liquid crystal display device **100** is driven by dot inversion drive method. It should be noted that the polarity of the voltage applied to the liquid crystal layer **30** is defined with respect to a reference potential at the counter electrode **21** and is indicated as positive if a positive voltage is applied to the pixel electrode **11** and negative if a negative voltage is applied to the pixel electrode **11**.

[0052] When the dot inversion drive is carried out, the polarity of the voltage applied to the liquid crystal layer **30** inverts

every subpixel both in the row direction and in the column direction as shown in FIG. 4. That is why the polarities of the voltages applied to respective subpixels never agree with each other (i.e., never become the same) in any arbitrary row of subpixels (which consists of subpixels representing the same color). For example, in the first row (i.e., the uppermost row) of subpixels shown in FIG. 4, the voltages applied to the liquid crystal layer 30 of the red subpixels R become positive (+), negative (-), and positive (+) from the left to the right. Likewise, the polarities of the voltages applied to respective subpixels never agree with each other (i.e., never become the same) in any arbitrary column of subpixels, either. For example, in the first column (i.e., the leftmost column) of subpixels shown in FIG. 4, the voltages applied to the liquid crystal layer 30 of the red subpixels R (which are encircled with a dotted ellipse in FIG. 4) become positive (+), negative (-), and positive (+) from top to bottom.

[0053] As described above, in the liquid crystal display device 100 of this embodiment, it is possible to avoid applying voltages of the same polarity to multiple subpixels representing the same color not only in the row direction but also in the column direction as well, and therefore, generation of vertical line flicker can be suppressed. Consequently, degradation in display quality due to the generation of vertical line flicker can be reduced significantly.

[0054] In the liquid crystal display device 100 shown in FIG. 1, the arrangement of subpixels in the second pixel P2 is obtained by changing not only the positions of two subpixels in the upper two rows of the first pixel P1 with each other and but also those of the other two subpixels in the lower two rows thereof with each other. In other words, the color arrangement is changed every two rows. However, this embodiment is just an example of the present invention and the color arrangement does not always have to be switched every two rows. For example, the arrangement of the liquid crystal display device 100A shown in FIG. 5 may also be adopted.

[0055] As shown in FIG. 5, in the liquid crystal display device 100A, the red subpixel R is located in the first row in the first pixel P1 but in the fourth row in the second pixel P2. The blue subpixel B is located in the second row in the first pixel P1 but in the third row in the second pixel P2. The green subpixel G is located in the third row in the first pixel P1 but in the second row in the second pixel P2. And the yellow subpixel Y is located in the fourth row in the first pixel P1 but in the first row in the second pixel P2.

[0056] FIG. 6 shows the polarities of the voltages applied to the liquid crystal layer of respective subpixels when the liquid crystal display device 100A is driven by dot inversion drive method. As shown in FIG. 6, the polarities of the voltages applied to respective subpixels never agree with each other in any arbitrary row of subpixels. For example, in the first row of subpixels shown in FIG. 6, the voltages applied to the liquid crystal layer of the red subpixels R become positive (+), negative (-), and positive (+) from the left to the right. Likewise, the polarities of the voltages applied to respective subpixels never agree with each other in any arbitrary column of subpixels, either. For example, in the first column of subpixels shown in FIG. 6, the voltages applied to the liquid crystal layer of the red subpixels R (which are encircled with a dotted ellipse in FIG. 6) become positive (+), negative (-), and positive (+) from top to bottom.

[0057] As described above, in this liquid crystal display device 100A, it is also possible to avoid applying voltages of the same polarity to multiple subpixels representing the same color not only in the row direction but also in the column direction as well, and therefore, generation of vertical line flicker can be suppressed. Consequently, degradation in display quality due to the generation of vertical line flicker can be reduced significantly. Such an effect can be achieved because a half of the subpixels that define each pixel P are located in odd-numbered rows in the first pixel P1 and in even-numbered rows in the second pixel P2, while the other half of the subpixels are located in even-numbered rows in the first pixel P1 and in odd-numbered rows in the second pixel P2.

[0058] In the embodiment in which the color arrangement is switched every two rows as in the liquid crystal display device 100 shown in FIG. 1, the magnitude of positional shift between the two subpixels representing the same color in the first and second pixels P1 and P2 is relatively small (i.e., just one row for any color). As a result, the display operation is hardly affected by such a shift, which is advantageous.

[0059] FIGS. 1 and 5 illustrate a situation where the red, green, blue, and yellow subpixels R, G, B and Y all have the same size. However, this is just an example of the present invention. Optionally, the plurality of subpixels that defines each pixel P may include some subpixels that have a different size from the others. For example, the red and blue subpixels R and B may be larger than the green and yellow subpixels G and Y as shown in FIGS. 7 and 8. If the red subpixel R is larger than the yellow subpixel Y, a brighter color red (i.e., a color red with higher lightness) can be displayed than in a situation where every subpixel has the same size as disclosed in PCT International Application Publication No. 2007/148519.

[0060] As for the respective kinds (i.e., the combination) of subpixels that define a single pixel P, the combination described above is just an example, too. For example, each pixel P may be defined by either red, green, blue subpixels R, G, and B and a cyan subpixel representing the color cyan or red, green, and blue subpixels R, G, and B and a magenta subpixel representing the color magenta.

[0061] Alternatively, each pixel P may also be defined by red, green, blue and white subpixels R, G, B and W as in the liquid crystal display device 200 shown in FIG. 9. The liquid crystal display device 200 is obtained by replacing the yellow subpixels Y with white subpixels W in the liquid crystal display device 100. A colorless and transparent color filter (i.e., a color filter that transmits white light) is arranged in a region of the color filter layer of the counter substrate that is

allocated to the white subpixel **W** in the liquid crystal display device **200**. In the liquid crystal display device **200**, the color reproduction range cannot be broadened because the primary color added is the color white, but the overall display luminance of a single pixel **P** can be increased.

[0062] In this liquid crystal display device **200**, a half of the subpixels that define each pixel **P** are also located in odd-numbered rows in the first pixel **P1** and in even-numbered rows in the second pixel **P2**, while the other half of the subpixels are located in even-numbered rows in the first pixel **P1** and in odd-numbered rows in the second pixel **P2**. Thus, when the dot inversion drive is carried out, it is possible to avoid applying voltages of the same polarity to multiple subpixels representing the same color not only in the row direction but also in the column direction as well as shown in FIG. 10, and therefore, generation of vertical line flicker can be suppressed. Consequently, degradation in display quality due to the generation of vertical line flicker can be reduced significantly.

[0063] It should be noted that the plurality of subpixels that defines each pixel **P** does not have to be four subpixels that are arranged in one column and four rows as shown in FIGS. 1, 5 and 9. Rather, the present invention is broadly applicable to any liquid crystal display device, each pixel **P** of which is defined by a plurality of subpixels that are arranged in one column and *n* rows (where *n* is an even number that is equal to or greater than four) in that pixel **P**.

[0064] For example, as in the liquid crystal display device **300** shown in FIG. 11, each pixel **P** may also be defined by six subpixels that are arranged in one column and six rows. In the liquid crystal display device **300**, each pixel **P** is defined by six subpixels that are comprised of not only the red, green, blue, and yellow subpixels **R**, **G**, **B** and **Y** but also cyan and magenta subpixels **C** and **M** representing the colors cyan and magenta as well.

[0065] In the liquid crystal display device **300**, if two arbitrary ones of the plurality of pixels **P**, which are adjacent to each other in the column direction, are called a "first pixel **P1**" and a "second pixel **P2**", respectively, the first and second pixels **P1** and **P2** have mutually different arrangements of subpixels as shown in FIG. 11.

[0066] Specifically, in the example illustrated in FIG. 11, the red subpixel **R** is located in the first row in the first pixel **P1** but in the second row in the second pixel **P2**. The blue subpixel **B** is located in the second row in the first pixel **P1** but in the first row in the second pixel **P2**. The green subpixel **G** is located in the third row in the first pixel **P1** but in the fourth row in the second pixel **P2**. The yellow subpixel **Y** is located in the fourth row in the first pixel **P1** but in the third row in the second pixel **P2**. The cyan subpixel **C** is located in the fifth row in the first pixel **P1** but in the sixth row in the second pixel **P2**. And the magenta subpixel **M** is located in the sixth row in the first pixel **P1** but in the fifth row in the second pixel **P2**.

[0067] In this manner, a half of the subpixels that define each pixel **P** are located in odd-numbered rows in the first pixel **P1** and in even-numbered rows in the second pixel **P2**, while the other half of the subpixels are located in even-numbered rows in the first pixel **P1** and in odd-numbered rows in the second pixel **P2**.

[0068] FIG. 12 shows the polarities of the voltages applied to the liquid crystal layer of respective subpixels when the liquid crystal display device **300** is driven by dot inversion drive method. As shown in FIG. 12, the polarities of the voltages applied to respective subpixels never agree with each other (i.e., never become the same) in any arbitrary row of subpixels (which consists of subpixels representing the same color). For example, in the first row of subpixels shown in FIG. 12, the voltages applied to the liquid crystal layer of the red subpixels **R** become positive (+), negative (-), and positive (+) from the left to the right. Likewise, the polarities of the voltages applied to respective subpixels never agree with each other (i.e., never become the same) in any arbitrary column of subpixels, either. For example, in the first column of subpixels shown in FIG. 12, the voltages applied to the liquid crystal layer of the red subpixels **R** (which are encircled with a dotted ellipse in FIG. 12) become positive (+), negative (-), and positive (+) from top to bottom.

[0069] As described above, in the liquid crystal display device **300**, it is possible to avoid applying voltages of the same polarity to multiple subpixels representing the same color not only in the row direction but also in the column direction as well, and therefore, generation of vertical line flicker can be suppressed. Consequently, degradation in display quality due to the generation of vertical line flicker can be reduced significantly.

[0070] In the liquid crystal display device **300**, the arrangement of subpixels in the second pixel **P2** is obtained by changing not only the positions of two subpixels in the upper two rows of the first pixel **P1** with each other and but also those of another two subpixels in the middle two rows thereof with each other and those of the other two subpixels in the lower two rows thereof with each other. In other words, the color arrangement is changed every two rows. That is why the magnitude of positional shift between the two subpixels representing the same color in the first and second pixels **P1** and **P2** is relatively small (i.e., just one row for any color). As a result, in this liquid crystal display device **300**, the display operation is no more affected by such a shift as in the liquid crystal display device **100** shown in FIG. 1, which is advantageous. Naturally, as in the situation where each pixel **P** is defined by four subpixels, even if each pixel **P** is defined by six subpixels, the color arrangement does not always have to be switched every two rows.

INDUSTRIAL APPLICABILITY

[0071] The present invention can minimize degradation in display quality due to vertical line flicker that could be caused when the horizontal striped arrangement is adopted in a liquid crystal display device, of which each pixel is defined by

four or more subpixels. The present invention can be used effectively in a multi-primary-color liquid crystal display device that conducts a display operation in four or more primary colors.

REFERENCE SIGNS LIST

[0072]

10	10	active-matrix substrate
	10a, 20a	transparent substrate
10	11	pixel electrode
	12	scan line
	13	signal line
	14	thin-film transistor (TFT)
	15	storage capacitor line
15	15a	storage capacitor counter electrode
	16	gate insulating film
	17	storage capacitor electrode
	18	interlayer insulating film
	19, 29	alignment film
20	20	counter substrate
	21	counter electrode
	23	color filter layer
	30	liquid crystal layer
	100, 100A, 200, 300	liquid crystal display device
25	P	pixel
	P1	first pixel
	P2	second pixel
	R	red subpixel
	G	green subpixel
30	B	blue subpixel
	Y	yellow subpixel
	W	white subpixel
	C	cyan subpixel
35	M	magenta subpixel

Claims

1. A liquid crystal display device comprising:

a plurality of pixels that are arranged in columns and rows to form a matrix pattern;
 an active-matrix substrate that includes a plurality of scan lines that run in a row direction and a plurality of signal lines that run in a column direction;
 a counter substrate that faces the active-matrix substrate; and
 a liquid crystal layer that is interposed between the active-matrix substrate and the counter substrate,
 each of the plurality of pixels being defined by a plurality of subpixels that represent mutually different colors,
 wherein the plurality of subpixels are arranged in one column and n rows (where n is an even number that is equal to or greater than four) within each said pixel, and
 wherein in two arbitrary ones of the pixels, which are adjacent to each other in the row direction, subpixels that represent the same color belong to the same row, and
 wherein if two arbitrary ones of the pixels, which are adjacent to each other in the column direction, are called first and second pixels, respectively,
 a half of the subpixels are located in odd-numbered rows in the first pixel and in even-numbered rows in the second pixel, while the other half of the subpixels are located in even-numbered rows in the first pixel and in odd-numbered rows in the second pixel.

2. The liquid crystal display device of claim 1, wherein the plurality of subpixels is comprised of first, second, third and fourth subpixels that represent first, second, third and fourth colors, respectively, and

wherein the first, second, third and fourth subpixels are arranged in one column and four rows within each said pixel.

3. The liquid crystal display device of claim 2, wherein the first subpixel is located in the first row in the first pixel and in the second row in the second pixel, respectively, and
5 wherein the second subpixel is located in the second row in the first pixel and in the first row in the second pixel, respectively, and
wherein the third subpixel is located in the third row in the first pixel and in the fourth row in the second pixel, respectively, and
10 wherein the fourth subpixel is located in the fourth row in the first pixel and in the third row in the second pixel, respectively.
4. The liquid crystal display device of claim 2 or 3, wherein the plurality of subpixels is comprised of red, green, blue, and yellow subpixels that represent the colors red, green, blue, and yellow, respectively.
- 15 5. The liquid crystal display device of claim 2 or 3, wherein the plurality of subpixels is comprised of red, green, blue, and white subpixels that represent the colors red, green, blue, and white, respectively.
6. The liquid crystal display device of claim 1, wherein the plurality of subpixels is comprised of first, second, third, fourth, fifth and sixth subpixels that represent first, second, third, fourth, fifth and sixth colors, respectively, and
20 wherein the first, second, third, fourth, fifth and sixth subpixels are arranged in one column and six rows within each said pixel.
7. The liquid crystal display device of claim 6, wherein the first subpixel is located in the first row in the first pixel and in the second row in the second pixel, respectively, and
25 wherein the second subpixel is located in the second row in the first pixel and in the first row in the second pixel, respectively, and
wherein the third subpixel is located in the third row in the first pixel and in the fourth row in the second pixel, respectively, and
30 wherein the fourth subpixel is located in the fourth row in the first pixel and in the third row in the second pixel, respectively, and
wherein the fifth subpixel is located in the fifth row in the first pixel and in the sixth row in the second pixel, respectively, and
wherein the sixth subpixel is located in the sixth row in the first pixel and in the fifth row in the second pixel, respectively.
- 35 8. The liquid crystal display device of claim 6 or 7, wherein the plurality of subpixels is comprised of red, green, blue, cyan, magenta and yellow subpixels that represent the colors red, green, blue, cyan, magenta and yellow, respectively.
9. The liquid crystal display device of one of claims 1 to 8, wherein the device is able to perform dot inversion drive
40 method.

FIG. 1

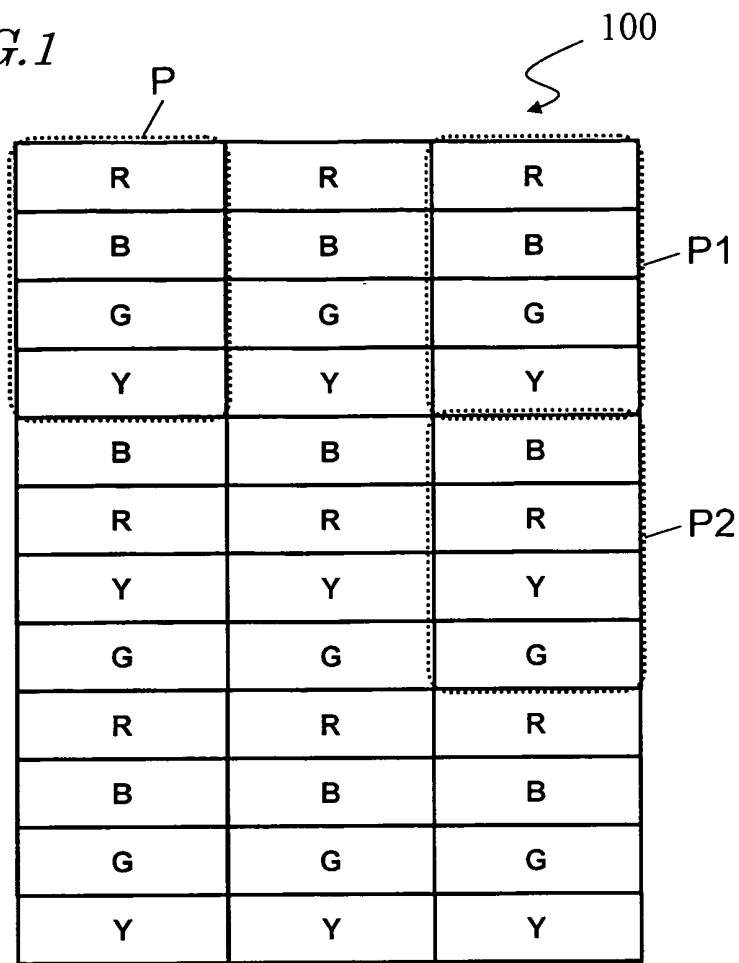


FIG. 2

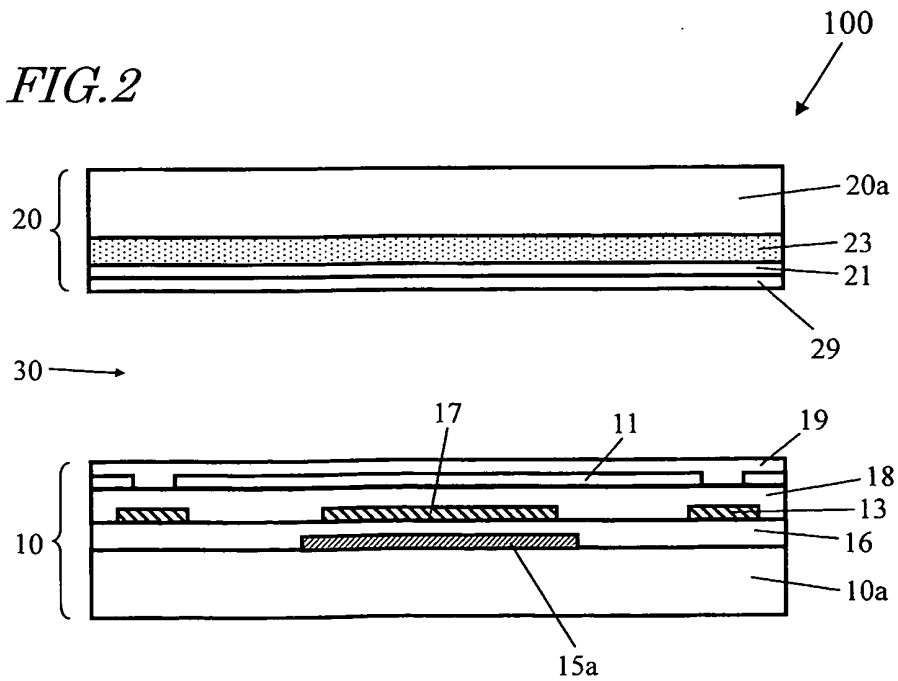


FIG. 3

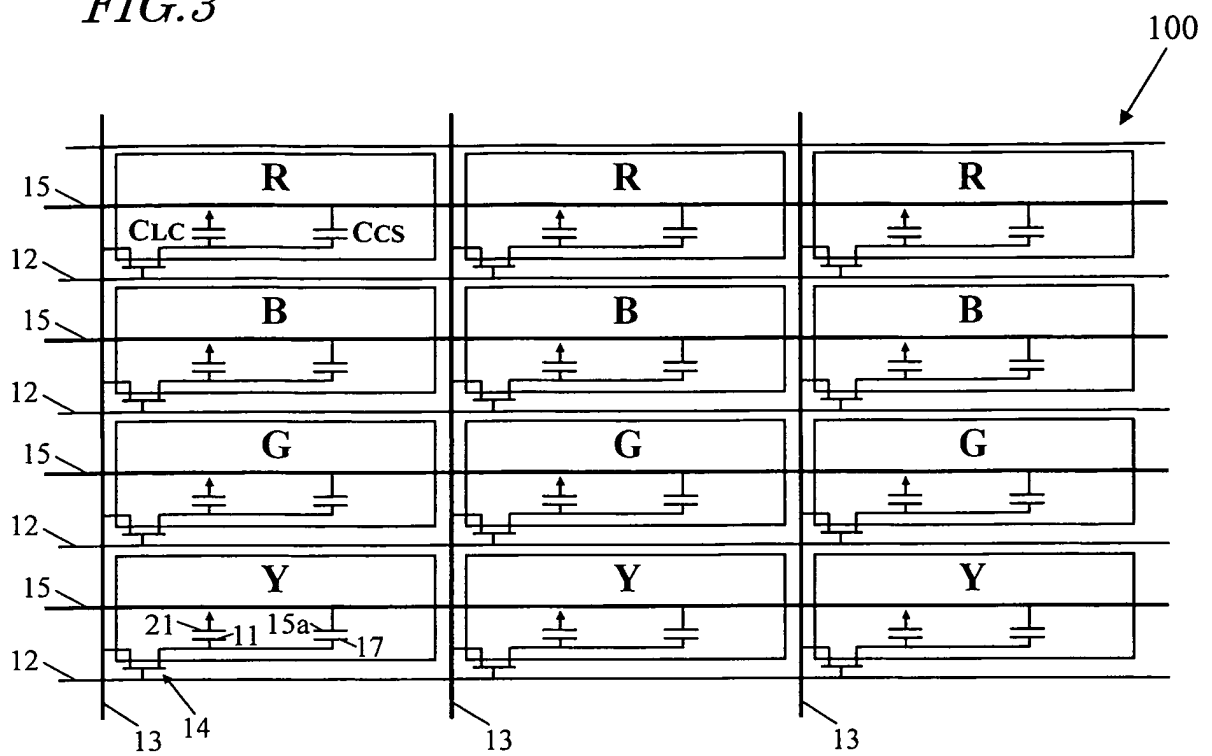


FIG. 4

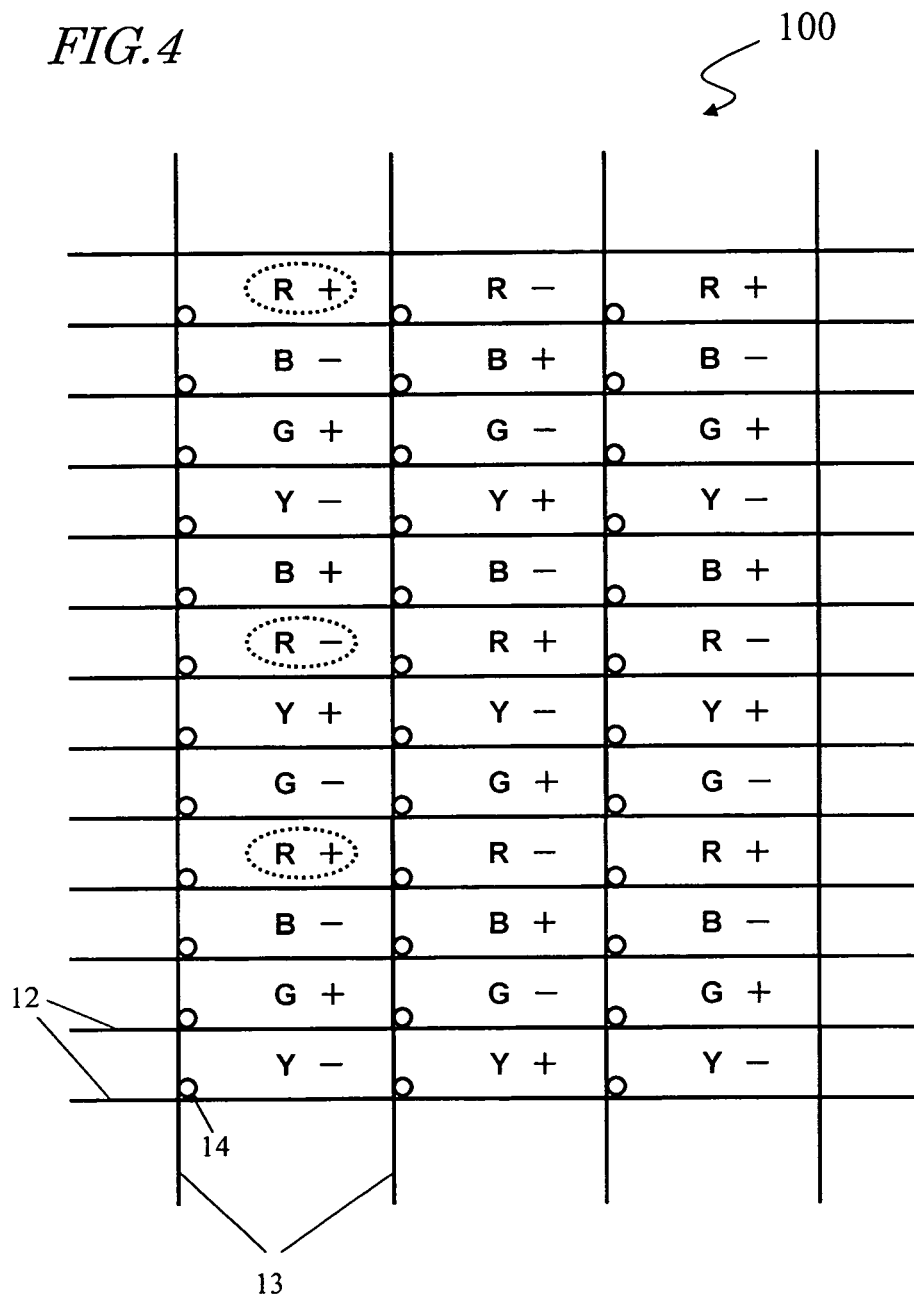


FIG.5

Diagram illustrating a color filter array (100A) with a 12x3 grid of subpixels. The subpixels are arranged in two groups, P1 and P2, separated by a horizontal dotted line. The subpixels are labeled R (Red), B (Blue), G (Green), and Y (Yellow).

R	R	R
B	B	B
G	G	G
Y	Y	Y
Y	Y	Y
G	G	G
B	B	B
R	R	R
R	R	R
B	B	B
G	G	G
Y	Y	Y

FIG. 6

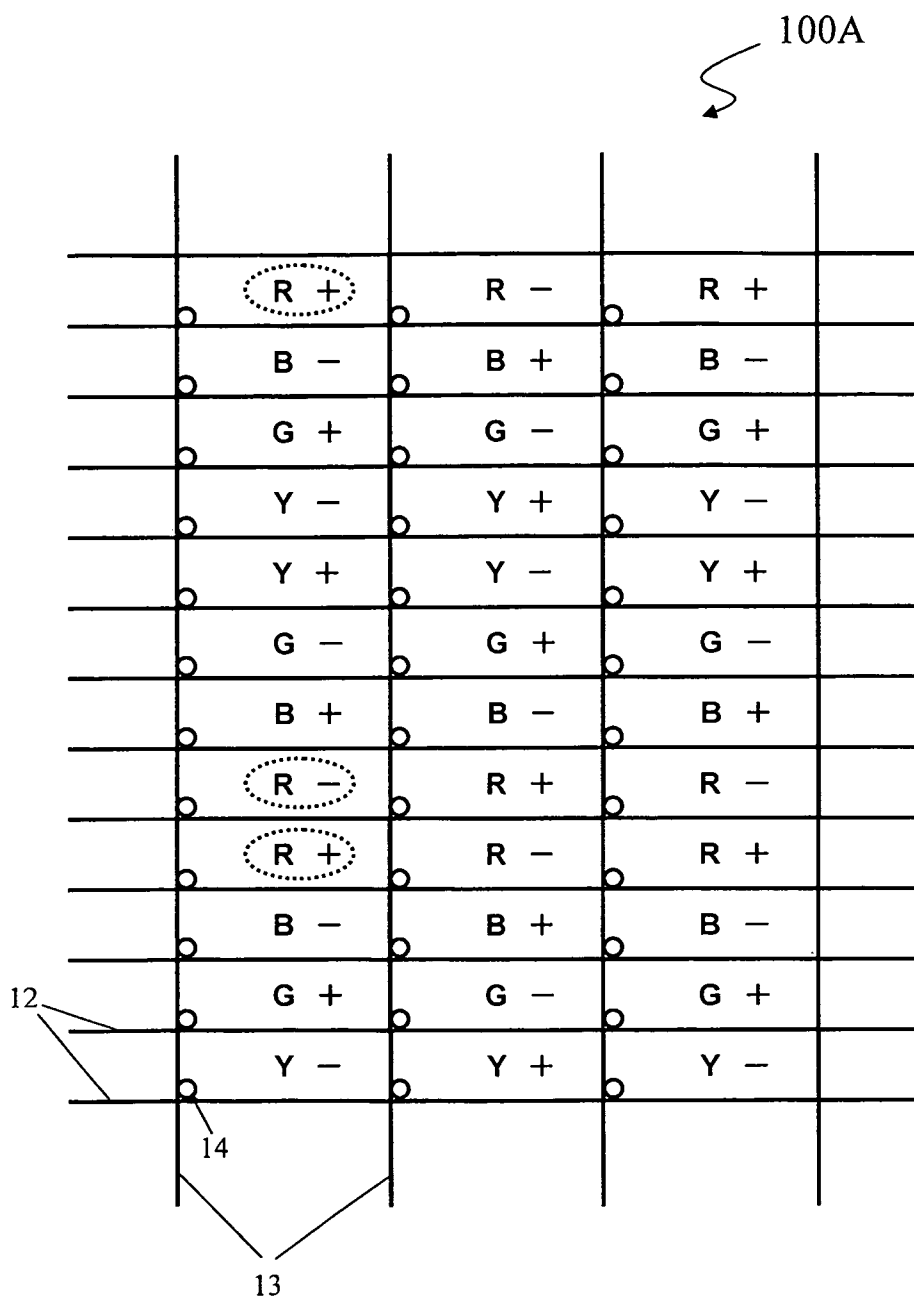


FIG. 7

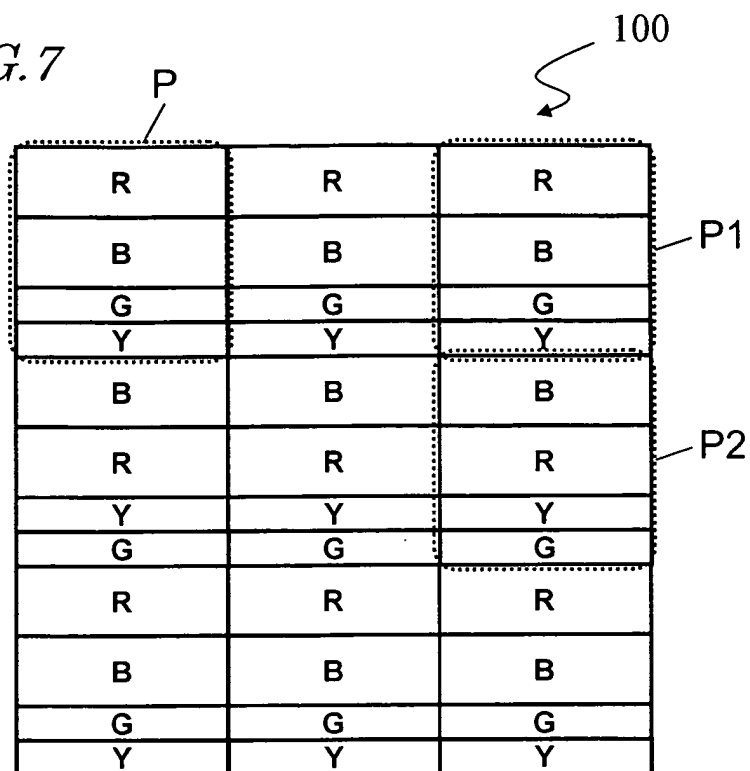


FIG. 8

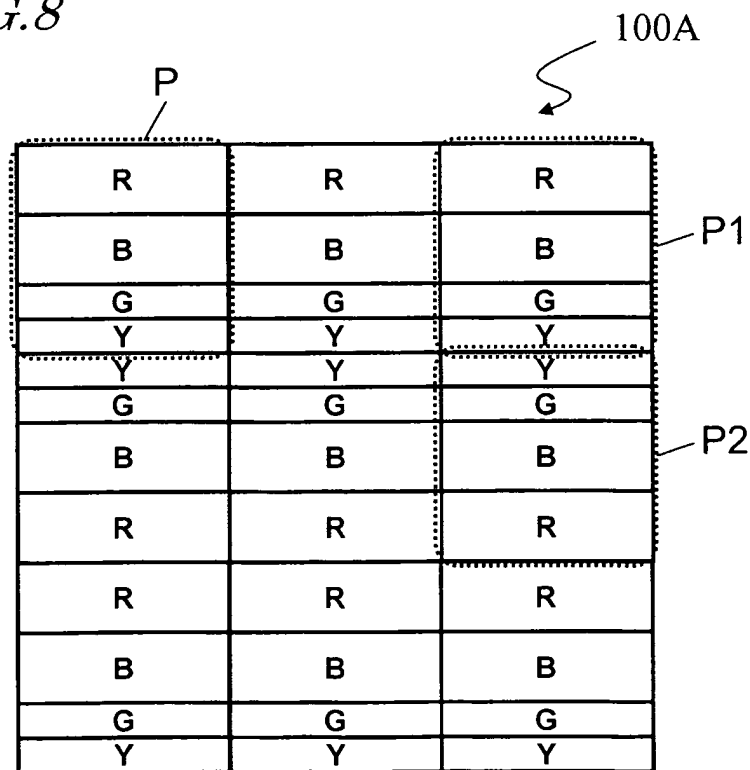


FIG. 9

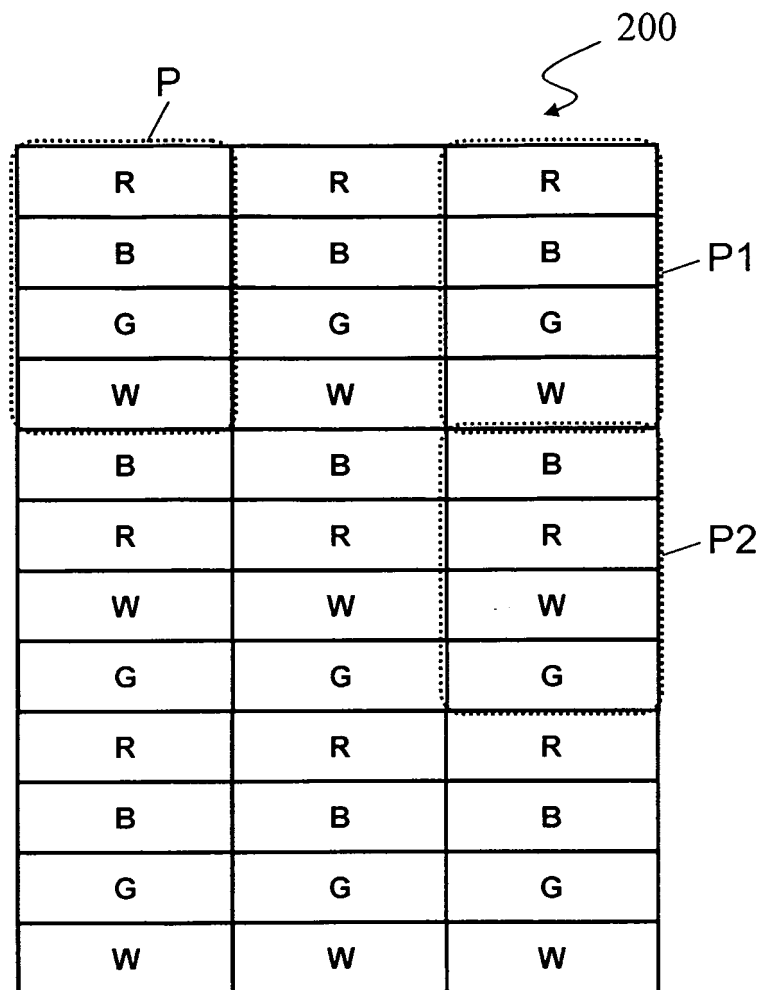


FIG. 10

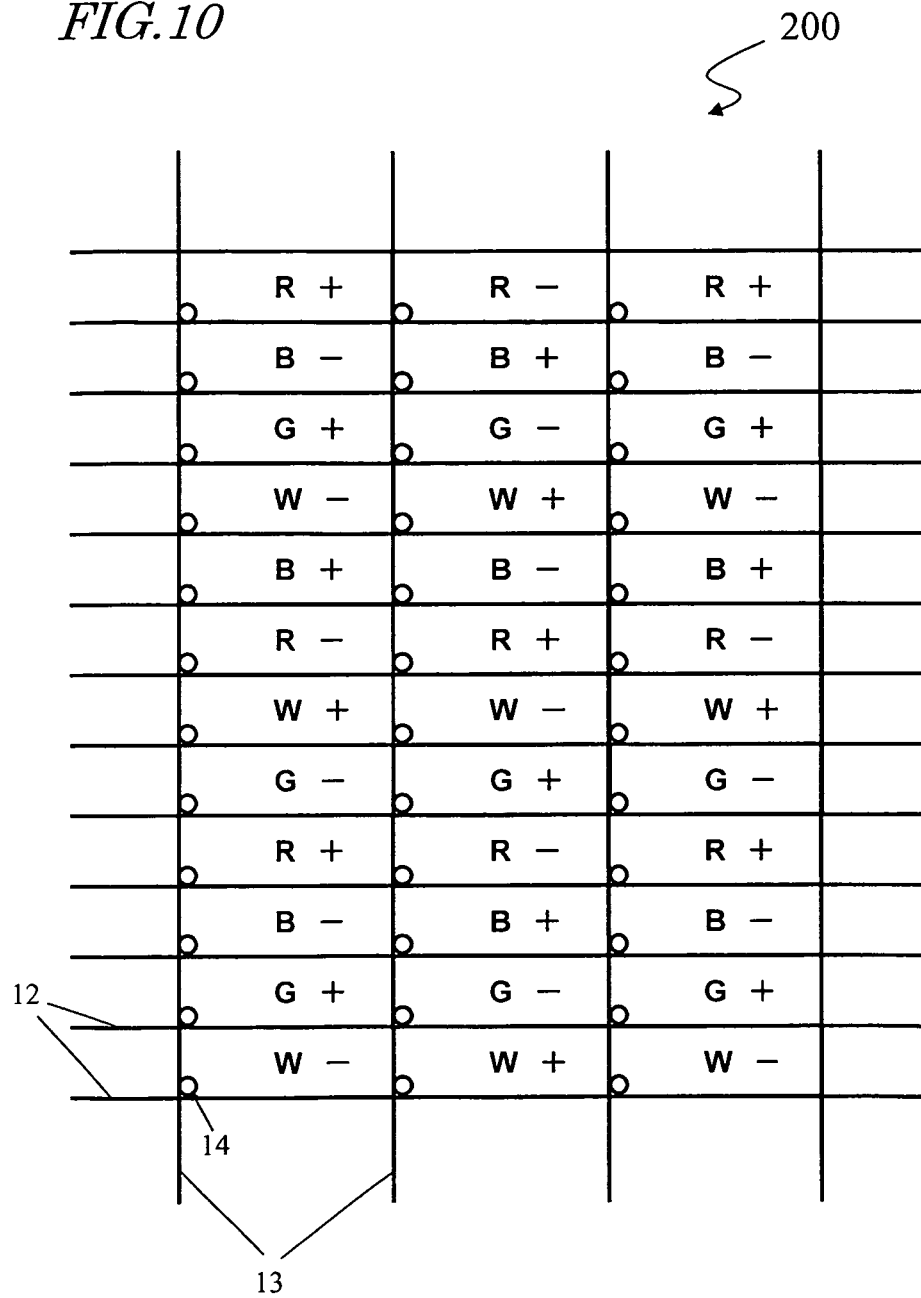


FIG.11

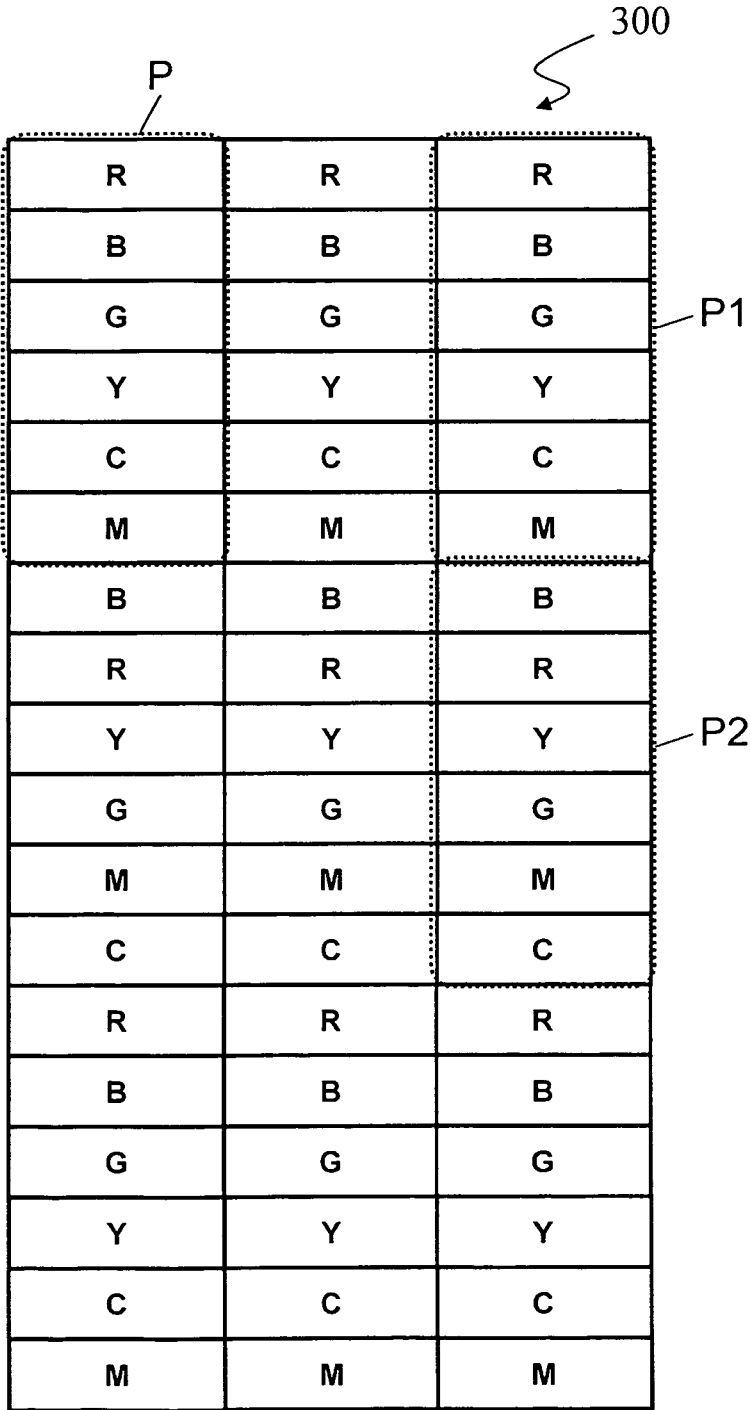


FIG. 12

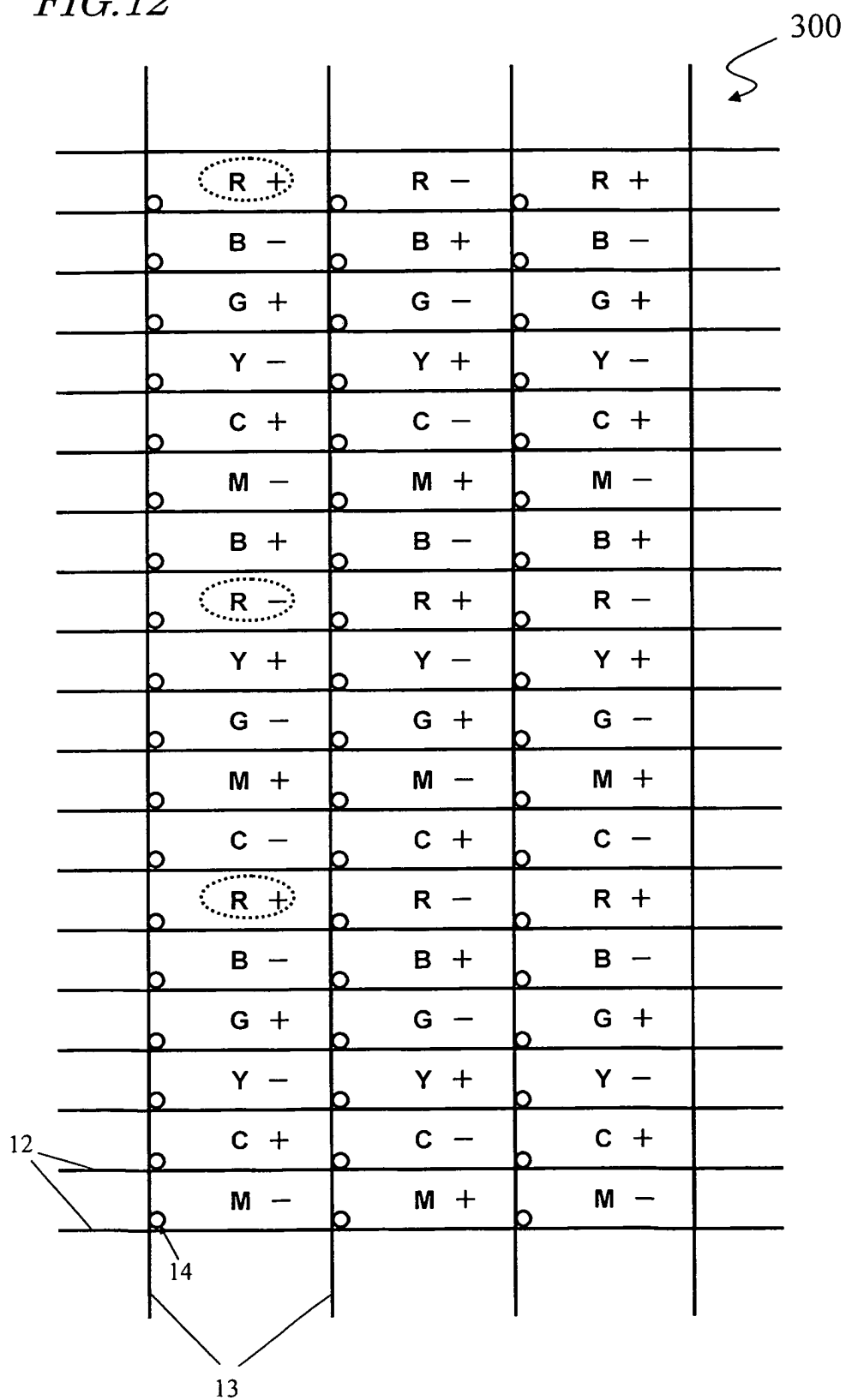


FIG. 13

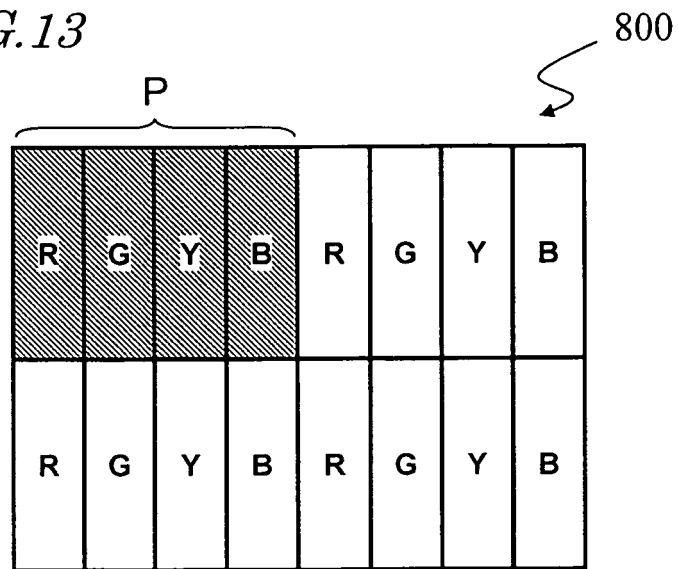


FIG. 14

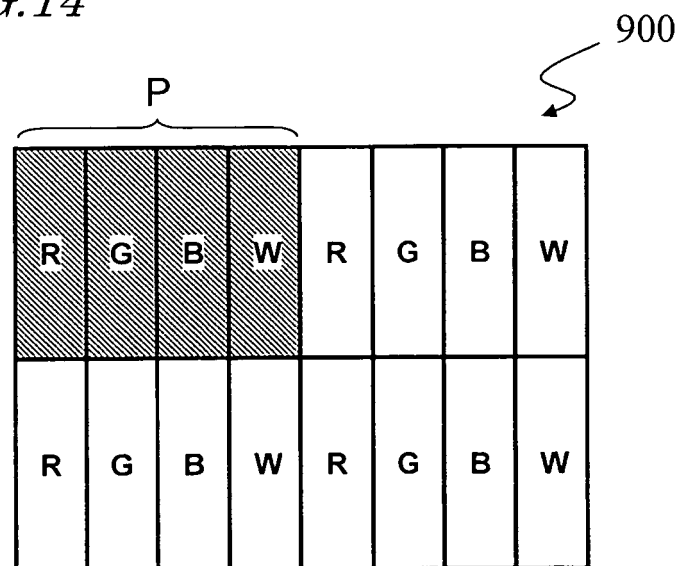


FIG.15

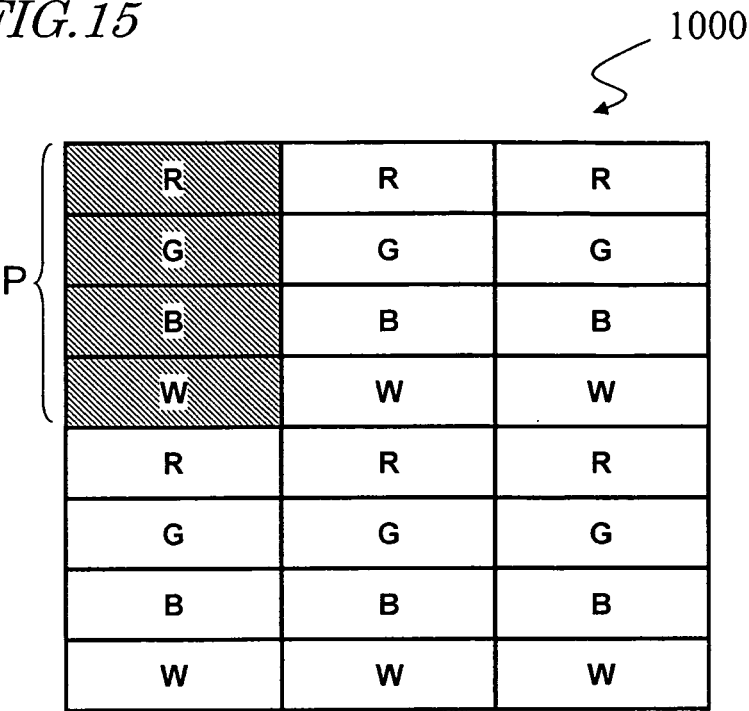


FIG.16

R	G	B	R	G	B	R	G	B
+	-	+	-	+	-	+	-	+
R	G	B	R	G	B	R	G	B
-	+	-	+	-	+	-	+	-
R	G	B	R	G	B	R	G	B
+	-	+	-	+	-	+	-	+

FIG. 17

1000

R +	R -	R +
G -	G +	G -
B +	B -	B +
W -	W +	W -
R +	R -	R +
G -	G +	G -
B +	B -	B +
W -	W +	W -
R +	R -	R +
G -	G +	G -
B +	B -	B +
W -	W +	W -

FIG. 18

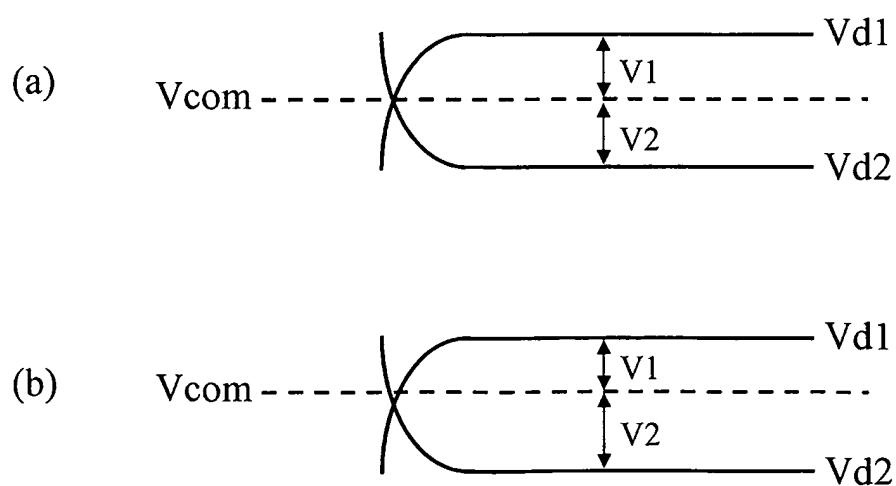


FIG. 19

1000



R +	R -	R +
G -	G +	G -
B +	B -	B +
W -	W +	W -
R +	R -	R +
G -	G +	G -
B +	B -	B +
W -	W +	W -
R +	R -	R +
G -	G +	G -
B +	B -	B +
W -	W +	W -

INTERNATIONAL SEARCH REPORT

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A. CLASSIFICATION OF SUBJECT MATTER

G02F1/1343(2006.01)i, G02F1/133(2006.01)i, G02F1/1335(2006.01)i, G09F9/30(2006.01)i, G09G3/20(2006.01)i, G09G3/36(2006.01)i

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

B. FIELDS SEARCHED

Minimum documentation searched (classification system followed by classification symbols)

G02F1/1343, G02F1/133, G02F1/1335, G09F9/30, G09G3/20, G09G3/36

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

Jitsuyo Shinan Koho 1922-1996 Jitsuyo Shinan Toroku Koho 1996-2011
Kokai Jitsuyo Shinan Koho 1971-2011 Toroku Jitsuyo Shinan Koho 1994-2011

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

C. DOCUMENTS CONSIDERED TO BE RELEVANT

Category*	Citation of document, with indication, where appropriate, of the relevant passages	Relevant to claim No.
A	JP 2009-42404 A (Sharp Corp.), 26 February 2009 (26.02.2009), entire text; all drawings (Family: none)	1-9
A	JP 2008-15070 A (Sharp Corp.), 24 January 2008 (24.01.2008), entire text; all drawings (Family: none)	1-9

☐ Further documents are listed in the continuation of Box C.

☐ See patent family annex.

* Special categories of cited documents:

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

"&" document member of the same patent family

Date of the actual completion of the international search
25 March, 2011 (25.03.11)

Date of mailing of the international search report
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Name and mailing address of the ISA/
Japanese Patent Office

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Facsimile No.

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REFERENCES CITED IN THE DESCRIPTION

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- JP 2004529396 PCT [0011]
- JP 11295717 A [0011]
- JP 2000003002 A [0011]
- JP 2007148519 PCT [0059]

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[标]申请(专利权)人(译)	夏普株式会社		
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IPC分类号	G02F1/1343 G02F1/133 G02F1/1335 G09F9/30 G09G3/20 G09G3/36 G02F1/1362		
CPC分类号	G09G3/3614 G02F1/136213 G02F2201/52 G09G3/3607 G09G3/3648 G09G2300/0452 G09G2320/0247		
优先权	2010003076 2010-01-08 JP		
其他公开文献	EP2523042A4		
外部链接	Espacenet		

摘要(译)

在根据本发明的液晶显示装置中，多个子像素布置在每个像素（P）内的一列和n行（其中n是等于或大于4的偶数）。在行方向上彼此相邻的两个任意像素（P）中，表示相同颜色的子像素属于同一行。如果在列方向上彼此相邻的两个任意像素（P）分别被称为第一和第二像素（P1，P2），则子像素的一半位于奇数行中。第一像素（P1）和第二像素（P2）中的偶数行，而另一半子像素位于第一像素（P1）中的偶数行和第二像素中的奇数行中（P2）。本发明可以最小化在液晶显示装置中采用水平条纹排列时可能引起的显示质量的下降，其中每个像素由四个或更多个子像素限定。

FIG. 1

