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**(54) Double-vision backlight module and liquid crystal display device**

(57) In the embodiments of the invention, a double-vision backlight module and a LCD device are provided. In the embodiments of the present invention, a light-splitting prism sheet is disposed between a diffuser plate and a LCD panel for splitting light. The prism sheet is arranged such that a side having prisms thereon of the prism sheet

faces the LCD panel, and thereby splitting the light and enhancing the brightness, and eventually enhancing the brightness in both left and right view areas and at the same time reducing the brightness in the central-interference area, and thus improving the double-vision effect.

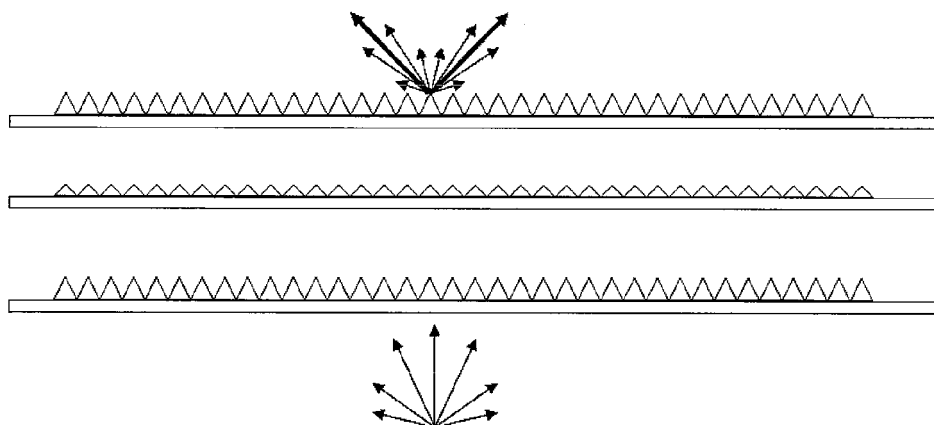


FIG. 4

**EP 2 733 527 A2**

## Description

### FIELD OF THE ART

**[0001]** The present disclosure relates to autostereoscopic 3D technology, and more particularly, relates to a double-vision backlight module and a liquid crystal display (LCD) device.

### BACKGROUND

**[0002]** The application of autostereoscopic 3D (also known as glasses-free 3D) double-vision (also known as dual field of view (FOV)) display technology, as a novel display technology, is more and more popular.

**[0003]** An autostereoscopic 3D double-vision display has two view areas on a display screen, that is, left and right view areas, which may display different images at the same time. Generally, a left FOV image is displayed on the left view area and a right FOV image is displayed on the right view area such that different viewers may see different images on different directions of the same display. However, there is a central-interference area, as illustrated in Fig. 1, between the left and right view areas. In the central-interference area, both left and right FOV images are visible, and this may degrade the display effect.

**[0004]** In the prior art, the central-interference area is reduced by modifying the double-vision display panel. However, the central-interference area cannot be eliminated completely. The central-interference area has high brightness, which will still degrade the display effect.

### SUMMARY

**[0005]** An objective of the present disclosure is to provide a double-vision backlight module and a LCD device, to solve the problem caused by the high brightness of the central-interference area which may degrade the display effect.

**[0006]** The objective of the present disclosure is realized with the following technical solutions.

**[0007]** A first aspect of the present disclosure provides a double-vision backlight module, comprising a non-parallel backlight source and a diffuser plate, wherein the backlight module further comprises at least two prism sheets disposed between the diffuser plate and a LCD panel, the at least two prism sheets are superimposed along the vertical direction, axes of the prism sheets are vertical to a horizontal line connecting left and right view areas, and axes of prism sheets are parallel to each other, wherein, a first prism sheet adjacent to the diffuser plate is arranged such that a side having the prisms thereon of the first prism sheet faces the LCD panel, and the first prism is adapted for converging light incident from the non-parallel backlight source, prism sheets other than the first prism sheet are adapted for splitting the converged light stage by stage and converging the split light

in the left and right view areas.

**[0008]** Another aspect of the present disclosure further provides a double-vision backlight module, comprising a parallel backlight source and a diffuser plate, wherein the backlight module further comprises a prism sheet disposed between the diffuser plate and a LCD panel, and the prism sheet is adapted for splitting light incident from the parallel backlight source and converging the split light into the left and/or right view areas, wherein,

**[0009]** the prism sheet is arranged such that a side having the prisms thereon of the prism sheet faces the LCD panel, axes of the prisms are vertical to a horizontal line connecting the left and right view areas, and a prism base angle of the prism sheet is smaller than  $\arcsin(1/n)$ , wherein  $n$  is the refractive index of the prisms.

**[0010]** The present disclosure further provides a LCD device comprising the above backlight module.

**[0011]** By arranging the prism sheet such that the side having the prisms thereon of the prism sheet faces the LCD panel, the double-vision backlight module as provided by the embodiments of the invention effectively enhances the brightness while splits the light, display brightness of the images in the left and right view areas is increased, and the backlight brightness in the interference area is reduced, which in turn reduces the brightness of the images in the central-interference area and the central-interference, thereby improving the image display effect.

### BRIEF DESCRIPTION OF THE DRAWINGS

#### **[0012]**

Fig. 1 schematically illustrates a double-vision display image with a central-interference area existing between the left and right view areas of the prior art; Fig. 2 schematically illustrates a configuration of a double-vision backlight module in accordance with Embodiment 1 of the invention;

Fig. 3 schematically illustrates a configuration of a double-vision backlight module in accordance with Embodiment 2 of the invention;

Fig. 4 schematically illustrates light-splitting effect realized by three prism sheets in accordance with Embodiment 2 of the invention;

Fig. 5 schematically illustrates a cross sectional polar coordinate diagram of a light filed distribution of a double-vision backlight after light-splitting in accordance with Embodiment 2 of the invention;

Fig. 6 schematically illustrates light-splitting effect on a parallel backlight source realized by isosceles triangular prism sheets in accordance with Embodiment 3 of the invention; and

Fig. 7 schematically illustrates light-splitting effect on the parallel backlight source realized by nonisosceles triangular prism sheets in accordance with Embodiment 3 of the invention.

## DETAILED DESCRIPTION

**[0013]** According to the embodiments of the invention, a double-vision backlight module is provided. By arranging prism sheets between a diffuser plate and a LCD panel such that the prism sheets split light and enhance brightness of the two view areas, so as to enhance the brightness of the two view areas and reduce brightness of a central-interference area. As a result, the central-interference is reduced and the double-vision display effect is improved.

**[0014]** A schematic configuration of a double-vision backlight module in accordance with Embodiment 1 of the invention is illustrated in Fig. 2, which comprises a light source 1, a reflector plate 2, a light guide plate (LGP) 3, a diffuser plate 4 and prism sheets 5.

**[0015]** The light source 1, the reflector plate 2 and the LGP 3 constitute a non-parallel backlight source, and the light source 1 is preferably a LED source.

**[0016]** Specifically, the prism sheets 5 are disposed between the diffuser plate 4 and a LCD panel. Moreover, in the embodiment of the invention, there are at least two layers of prism sheets 5 such that light-splitting function can be realized. A first prism sheet that is adjacent to the diffuser plate 4 is arranged such that a side having prisms thereon of the first prism sheet faces a side of the LCD panel, and the first prism sheet is adapted for converging light incident from the non-parallel back light source; prism sheets other than the first prism sheet are adapted for splitting the converged light stage by stage and focusing the split light into the left and/or right view areas.

**[0017]** Specifically, in an embodiment of the invention, at least two prism sheets disposed between the diffuser plate 4 and the LCD panel are superimposed along the vertical direction, and axes of the prisms are parallel to each other and vertical to a horizontal line connecting the left and right view areas.

**[0018]** In the double-vision backlight module as provided by the embodiment of the invention, the display brightness of the view area images is significantly improved and the brightness of the backlight in the interference area is reduced by arranging the prism sheet that is adjacent to the diffuser plate such that the side having the prisms thereon of that prism sheet faces the LCD panel and by means of the combination of the prism sheets which firstly converges light and then splits the light, which in turn reduces brightness of images in the central-interference area and thereby improving the image display effect.

**[0019]** A backlight module in accordance with Embodiment 2 of the invention is a preferable variant of Embodiment 1 and is not limitative to the invention.

**[0020]** In the embodiment of the invention, preferably, three layers of prism sheets are arranged. Fig. 3 schematically illustrates a cross section of the backlight module with three prism sheets.

**[0021]** In an embodiment of the invention, the three prism sheets 5 are disposed parallel with each other be-

tween the diffuser plate 4 and the LCD panel, and all the prism sheets are arranged such that the sides having the prisms thereon of those prism sheets face the LCD panel. Axes of the prisms in each prism sheets are parallel to each other and vertical to a horizontal line connecting the left and right view areas.

**[0022]** Specifically, to achieve a better light-splitting effect, in accordance with a preferable embodiment of the invention, the first layer of prism sheet disposed adjacent to the diffuser plate has such a prism apex angle that keeps a beam angle of the light incident from the non-parallel back light source to a range of no greater than  $45^\circ$ , so as to converge more split light into the two view areas, and thereby further improve the display brightness of the two view areas and reduce the brightness of the central-interference area.

**[0023]** Preferably, in accordance with the embodiment of the invention, the apex angle of the prisms of the first layer of prism sheet disposed adjacent to the diffuser plate is set between  $28^\circ \sim 42^\circ$ , and the first layer of prism sheet converge light emitted from the non-parallel backlight source, and the beam angle of the light incident from the non-parallel backlight source is controlled within a range of no greater than  $45^\circ$ . For the purpose of maintaining the brightness of the split light while converging the light into the two view area stage by stage, the second prism sheet is arranged such that the prism apex angle of the second prism sheet is between  $114^\circ \sim 122^\circ$ , so as to split the light converged by the first prism sheet for the first time (hereafter also refers to as first splitting). The third prism sheet that is disposed adjacent to the LCD panel is arranged such that the prism apex angle of the third prism sheet is between  $28^\circ \sim 42^\circ$ , so as to split the light that has experienced the first splitting again, and thereby to widen the angle of light splitting. Fig. 4 schematically illustrates light-splitting effect realized by the aforesaid three prism sheets. A conventional non-parallel backlight source may emit light beams at all angles; however, the light beams are converged to the left and/or right view area after being split by the aforesaid three prism sheets, and there may be hardly any light beam that is converged to the central-interference area. Thus, the brightness of the left and right view areas is increased and that of the central-interference area is decreased, and thereby reducing central-interference and improving the double-vision effect.

**[0024]** Preferably, prisms of the prism sheets in accordance with an embodiment of the invention may be shaped as isosceles triangle such that the brightness is distributed symmetrically.

**[0025]** More preferably, in an embodiment of the invention, the prism apex angles of the first and third prism sheets are equal to each other, so that the fabrication process is simplified and at the same time light-splitting effect is achieved.

**[0026]** Furthermore, in accordance with an embodiment of the invention, the prism apex angles of the first and third prism sheets may be set to  $40^\circ$ , and the prism

apex angle of the second prism sheet may be set to  $120^\circ$ , such the split light is converged to an area between  $\pm 14^\circ \sim \pm 45^\circ$ , which is an optimal brightness area for viewing the displayed images. Fig. 5 schematically illustrates a cross sectional polar coordinate diagram of the double-vision backlight light field distribution after light-splitting.

**[0027]** With the combination of the three prism sheets in accordance with the embodiment of the invention, the first prism sheet converging the light, the second prism sheet splitting light in a small angle and the third prism sheet splitting the light in a wider angle based on the small-angle splitting, the brightness is improved while the light-splitting effect for optimal view area is realized.

**[0028]** Furthermore, in order to further improve the brightness of the display area, a converging prism sheet having its prism axis parallel to a line horizontally connecting the left and right view areas may be disposed above the prism sheet most close to the LCD panel. The converging prism sheet is disposed between the prism sheet most close to the LCD panel and the LCD panel, and is superimposed with the prism sheet most close to the LCD panel in the vertical direction, so as to further improve the brightness of the display area.

**[0029]** In the double-vision backlight module in accordance with the embodiment of the invention, with the combination of three prism sheets with different prism apex angles together with the converging prism sheet disposed on the prism sheets, the display brightness of the left and right view areas is increased and at the same time the brightness is further improved by the converging prism sheet.

**[0030]** Embodiment 3 of the invention further provides a double-vision backlight module comprising a backlight source, wherein the backlight source is a parallel backlight source. With respect to the parallel backlight source, prism sheets may also be disposed between the diffuser plate and the LCD panel, so as to split the light incident from the parallel backlight source and converge the split light into the left and/or right view areas.

**[0031]** Specifically, the prism sheet is arranged such that a side having the prisms thereon of the prism sheet faces the LCD panel, axes of the prisms are vertical to a horizontal line connecting the left and right view areas, and a base angle of prisms in the prism sheet is smaller than  $\arcsin(1/n)$ , wherein  $n$  is the refractive index of the prisms.

**[0032]** More preferably, as the light incident from the parallel backlight source is unidirectional, only one prism sheet is required to realize light splitting. Therefore, the double-vision backlight module as provided by the Embodiment 3 of the invention differs from Embodiments 1 and 2 in that the backlight source of the double-vision backlight module is a parallel backlight source and light splitting may be realized by disposing only one prism sheet 5 between the diffuser plate 4 and the LCD panel, as illustrated in Fig. 6. Meanwhile, the prism sheet is arranged such that a side having the prisms thereon of the prism sheet faces the LCD panel. For the purpose of

splitting the viewing angles, base angles of the prism sheet 5 in this embodiment of the invention should be smaller than  $\arcsin(1/n)$ , wherein  $n$  is the refractive index of the prisms.

**[0033]** Preferably, in the embodiment of the invention, to set the angle of the prism sheet 5 based on the required splitting angle of the split light, the relationship between the splitting angle of the light split by the prism sheet and the prism base angle should meet the following function:

$$\sin(\theta) = n * \sin a;$$

where 'a' is the prism base angle of the prism sheet, 'θ' is the splitting angle of the light split by the prism sheet, and 'n' is the refractive index of the prisms.

**[0034]** Specifically, when the prisms of the prism sheet 5 are non-isosceles triangle shaped or isosceles triangles shaped, the prism base angle may be set according to the above relationship between the splitting angle and the prism apex angle of the prism sheet.

**[0035]** Preferably, when the prisms of the prism sheet 5 are non-isosceles triangle shaped, the light splitting will be unsymmetrical. As illustrated in Fig. 7, light splitting angles  $\theta_1$  and  $\theta_2$  are not equal to each other, and they depend on the base angles of the triangles, respectively. Therefore, the prisms of the prism sheet 5 in the embodiment of the invention are preferably isosceles triangles so as to realize symmetrical light splitting.

**[0036]** More preferably, for the purpose of enhancing the brightness, a converging prism sheet with its axis parallel to a horizontal line connecting the left and right view areas may also be disposed between the prism sheet 5 and the LCD panel and superimposed on the prism sheet that is most close to the LCD panel in the vertical direction.

**[0037]** In the double-vision backlight module as provided by the embodiment of the invention, the backlight source thereof is modified, and thus only one prism sheet is required to enhance the brightness while realizing splitting effect. That is, the brightness of the central-interference area is eventually reduced and that of the two view areas enhanced. Even if there is interference in the central-interference area, the display image will not be seriously degraded because the brightness of the central-interference area is relatively low, and thereby the double-vision display effect is improved.

**[0038]** Embodiment 4 of the invention further provides a LCD device. The LCD device comprises the same backlight module as that described in Embodiments 1, 2 and 3. The rest part of the LCD device has a conventional configuration and will not be elaborated here.

What are described above is related to the illustrative embodiments of the disclosure only and not limitative to the scope of the disclosure; the scopes of the disclosure are defined by the accompanying claims.

## Claims

1. A double-vision backlight module, comprising a non-parallel backlight source (1) and a diffuser plate (4), wherein the double-vision backlight module further comprises at least two prism sheets (5) disposed between the diffuser plate (4) and a LCD panel, the at least two prism sheets (5) are superimposed along the vertical direction, axes of the prism sheets (5) are vertical to a horizontal line connecting left and right view areas, and the axes of the prism sheets (5) are parallel to each other, wherein, a first prism sheet (5) adjacent to the diffuser plate (4) is arranged such that a side having the prisms thereon of the first prism sheet faces the LCD panel, for converging light incident from the non-parallel backlight source (1), and the other prism sheets of the at least two prism sheets (5) are used for splitting the converged light stage by stage and converging the split light into the left and right view areas.
2. The double-vision backlight module of claim 1, wherein the at least two prism sheets (5) are arranged such that their sides having the prisms thereon face the LCD panel.
3. The double-vision backlight module of claim 1 or 2, wherein double-vision backlight module comprises three prism sheets (5), arranged such that a side having the prisms thereon of each prism sheet (5) faces the LCD panel, wherein an prism apex angle of the first prism sheet (5) that is adjacent to the diffuser plate (4) is arranged such that a beam angle of the light incident from the non-parallel backlight source (1) is no larger than 45°.
4. The double-vision backlight module of claim 3, wherein a prism apex angle of the first prism sheet (1) that is adjacent to the diffuser plate (4) is 28°~42°; and a prism apex angle of a second prism sheet (5) is 114°~122°; a prism apex angle of a third prism sheet (5) that is adjacent to the LCD panel is 28°~42°.
5. The double-vision backlight module of claim 4, wherein the prism apex angle of first prism sheet (5) is equal to that of the third prism sheet (5).
6. The double-vision backlight module of claim 4 or 5, wherein the prism apex angles of the first and third prism sheets (5) are both 40°.
7. The double-vision backlight module of any of claims 4 to 6, wherein the prism apex angle of the second prism sheet (5) is 120°.
8. The double-vision backlight module of any of claims 1 to 7, wherein the prisms of the prism sheets (5) are isosceles triangle shaped.
9. The double-vision backlight module of claim 8, further comprising a converging prism sheet, prism axis of the converging prism sheet being parallel to a horizontal line connecting the left and right view areas, the converging prism sheet being disposed between the prism sheet (5) that is adjacent to the LCD panel and the LCD panel, and superimposed with the prism sheet (5) that is adjacent to the LCD panel in the vertical direction.
10. A double-vision backlight module, comprising a parallel backlight source (1) and a diffuser plate (4), wherein the double-vision backlight module further comprises a prism sheet (5) disposed between the diffuser plate (4) and a LCD panel, for splitting light incident from the parallel backlight source (1) and converging the split light into the left and/or right view areas, wherein, the prism sheet (5) is arranged such that a side having the prisms thereon of the prism sheet (5) faces the LCD panel, axes of the prisms are vertical to a horizontal line connecting the left and right view areas, and a prism base angle of the prism sheet (5) is smaller than  $\arcsin(1/n)$ , wherein  $n$  is the refractive index of the prisms.
11. The double-vision backlight module of claim 10, wherein a relationship between the splitting angle of the light split by the prism sheet (5) and the prism base angle of the prism sheet (5) meets:
 
$$\sin(\theta) = n \cdot \sin a;$$
 where  $a$  is the prism base angle of the prism sheet (5),  $\theta$  is the splitting angle of the light split by the prism sheet (5), and  $n$  is the refractive index of the prisms.
12. The double-vision backlight module of claim 10 or 11, wherein the prisms of the prism sheet (5) are isosceles triangle shaped.
13. The double-vision backlight module of claim 12, further comprises a converging prism sheet, prism axis of the converging prism sheet being parallel to the horizontal line connecting the left and right view areas, the converging prism sheet being disposed between the prism sheet (5) and the LCD panel and superimposed on the prism sheet (5) in the vertical direction.
14. A LCD device comprising the backlight module of any of claims 1 to 13.

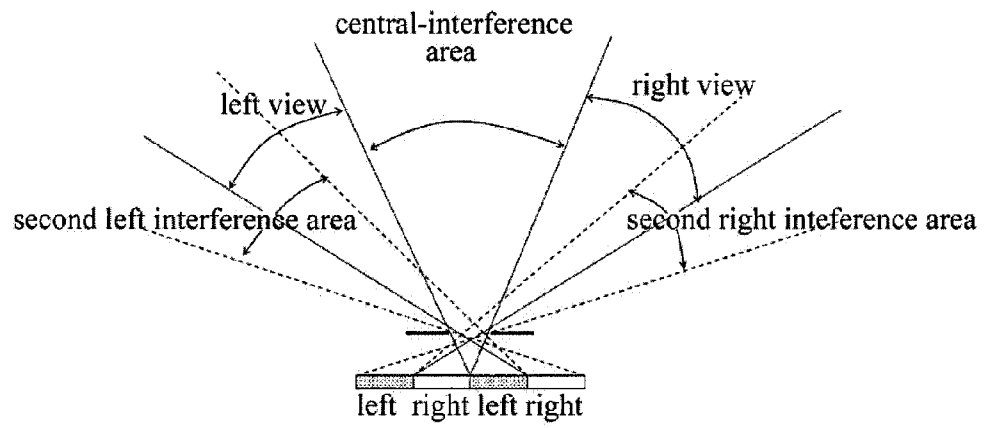


FIG. 1

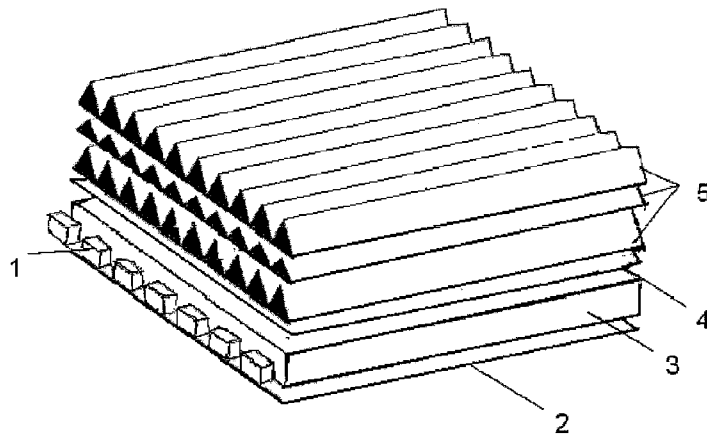


FIG. 2

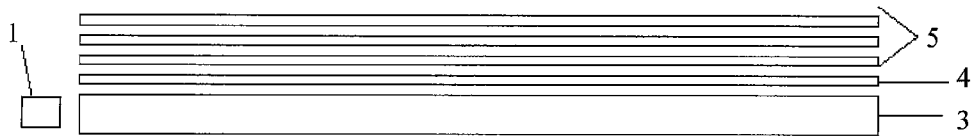


FIG. 3

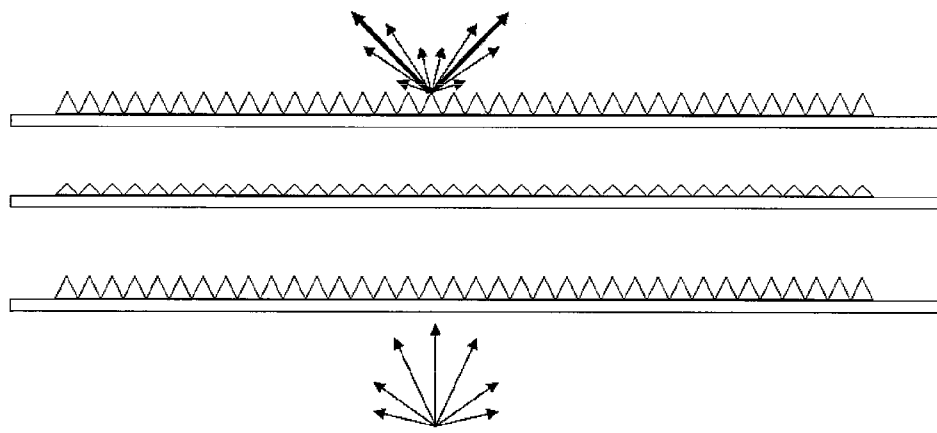


FIG. 4

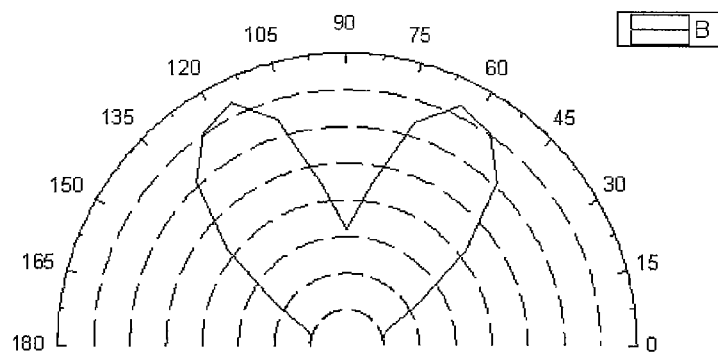


FIG. 5

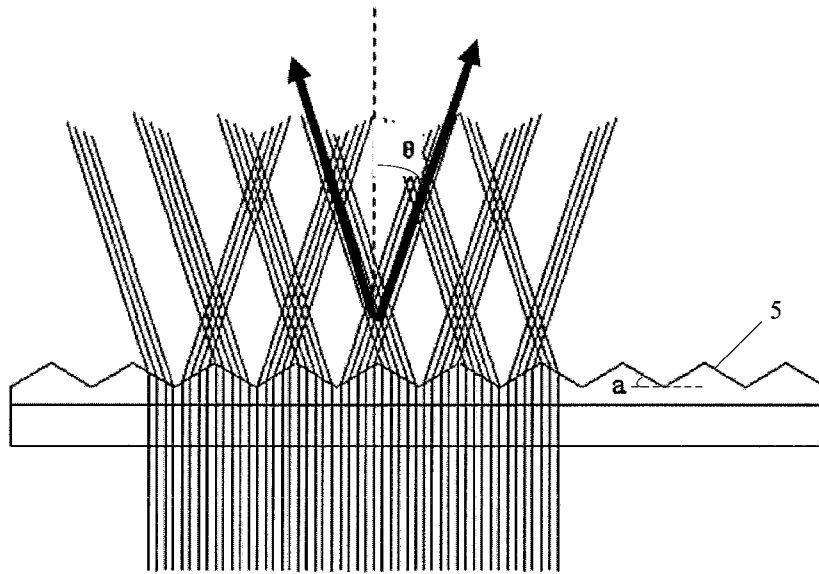


FIG. 6

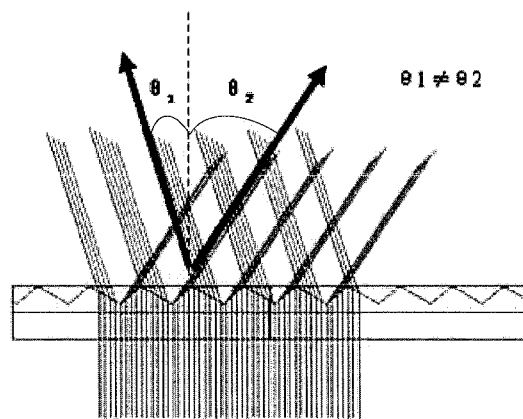


FIG. 7

|                |                                                        |         |            |
|----------------|--------------------------------------------------------|---------|------------|
| 专利名称(译)        | 双视背光模组和液晶显示装置                                          |         |            |
| 公开(公告)号        | <a href="#">EP2733527A2</a>                            | 公开(公告)日 | 2014-05-21 |
| 申请号            | EP2013193623                                           | 申请日     | 2013-11-20 |
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| CPC分类号         | G02B5/045 G02B6/0053 G02B30/27 H04N13/305 G02F1/133504 |         |            |
| 优先权            | 201210473031.X 2012-11-20 CN                           |         |            |
| 其他公开文献         | EP2733527A3<br>EP2733527B1                             |         |            |
| 外部链接           | <a href="#">Espacenet</a>                              |         |            |

#### 摘要(译)

在本发明的实施例中，提供一种双视域背光模块及液晶显示装置。在本发明的实施例中，分光棱镜片设置在扩散板和用于分光的LCD面板之间。棱镜片被布置成使得棱镜片上具有棱镜的一侧面向LCD面板，从而分割光并提高亮度，并且最终增强左右视野区域中的亮度，同时减小中心干涉区域的亮度，从而改善双重视觉效果。

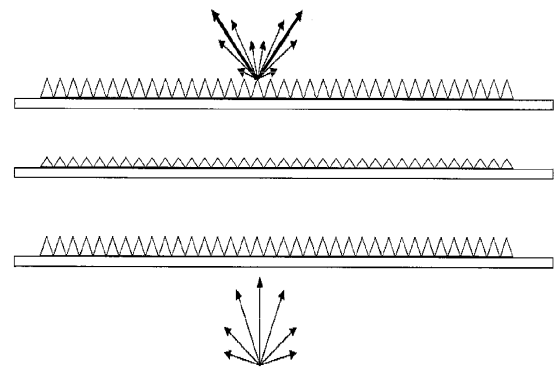


FIG 4