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(54) **LIQUID CRYSTAL DISPLAY AND METHOD FOR PROVIDING LIGHT TO LIQUID CRYSTAL PANEL**

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(22) Filed: **Sep. 20, 2006**

(57) **ABSTRACT**

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(51) **Int. Cl.**

G02F 1/1335 (2006.01)

G02F 1/1343 (2006.01)

(52) **U.S. Cl.** **349/106; 349/143; 349/144**

(58) **Field of Classification Search** 349/106,
349/108

A liquid crystal display including a thin film transistor array substrate comprising sub-pixel regions, a color filter array substrate oppositely disposed to the thin film transistor array substrate, the color filter array substrate comprising color filters corresponding to at least a part of the sub-pixel regions, a liquid crystal layer formed between the color filter array substrate and the thin film transistor array substrate and a backlight unit configured to provide white light having an adjusted blue spectrum to a surface of the thin film transistor array substrate using at least a light emitting diode (LED) unit.

See application file for complete search history.

7 Claims, 12 Drawing Sheets

120

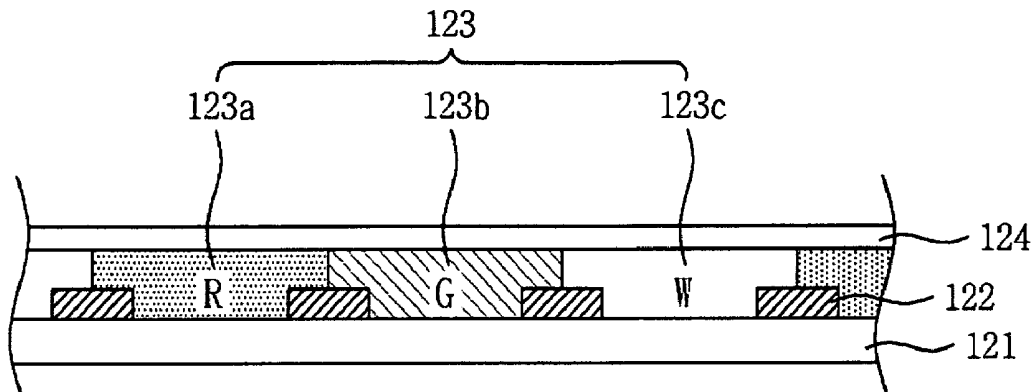


FIG. 1
(Related Art)

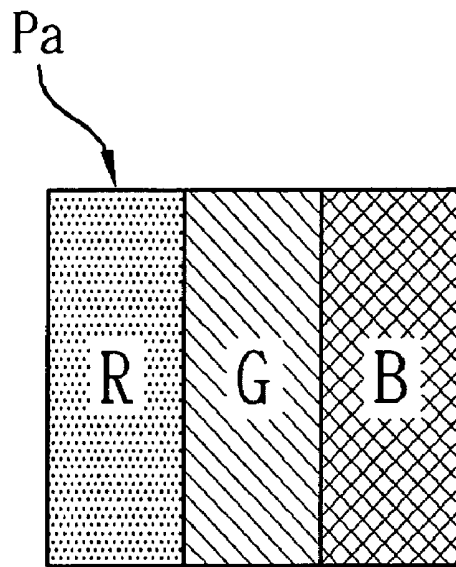


FIG. 2
(Related Art)

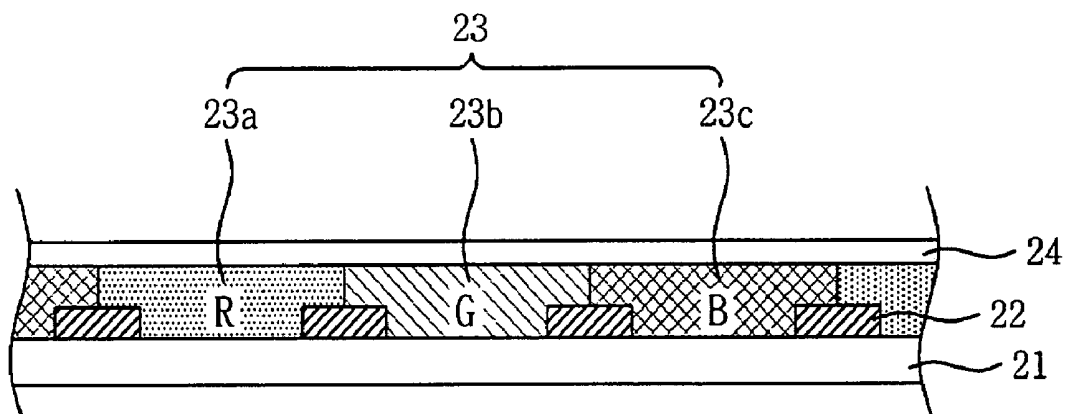


FIG. 3
(Related Art)

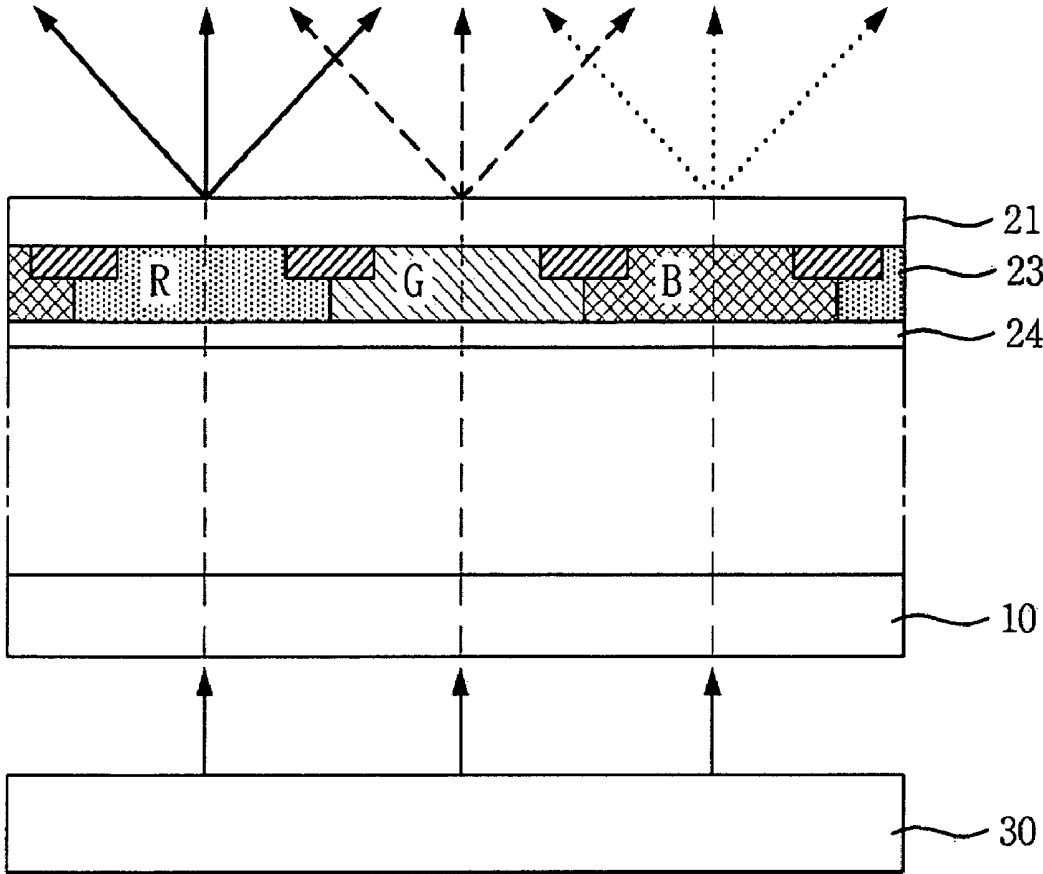


FIG. 4
(Related Art)

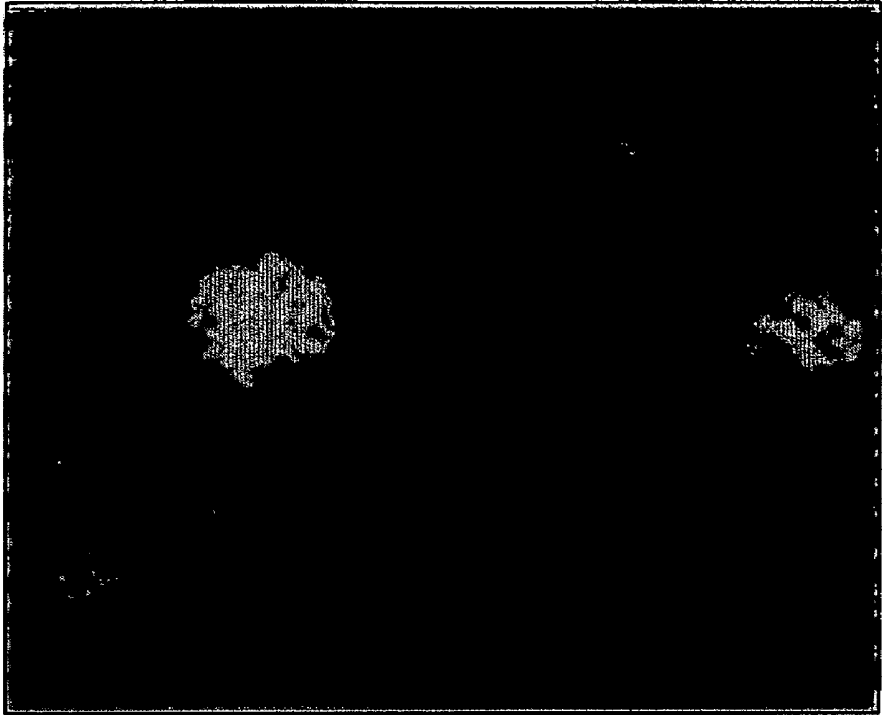


FIG. 5

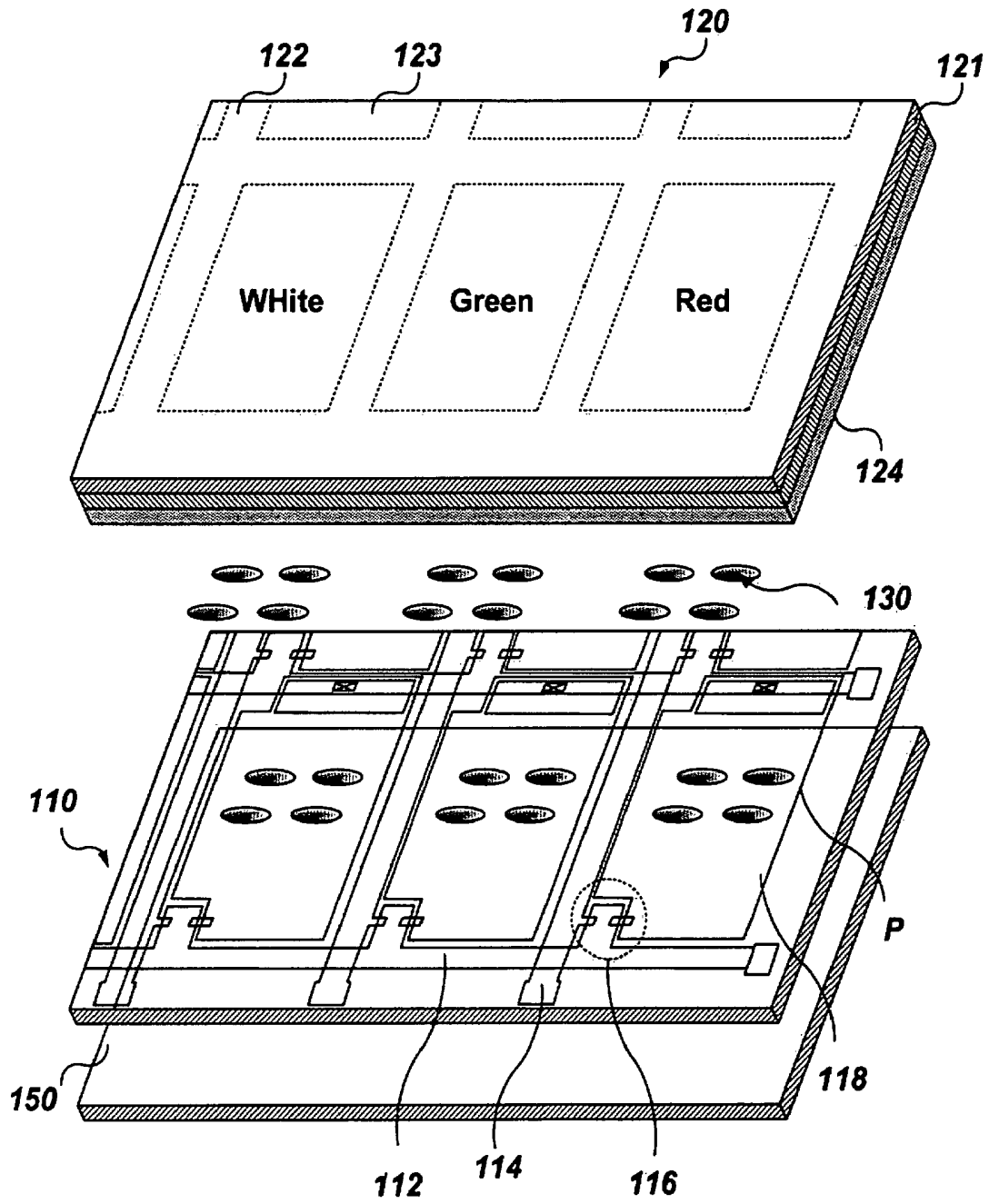


FIG. 6

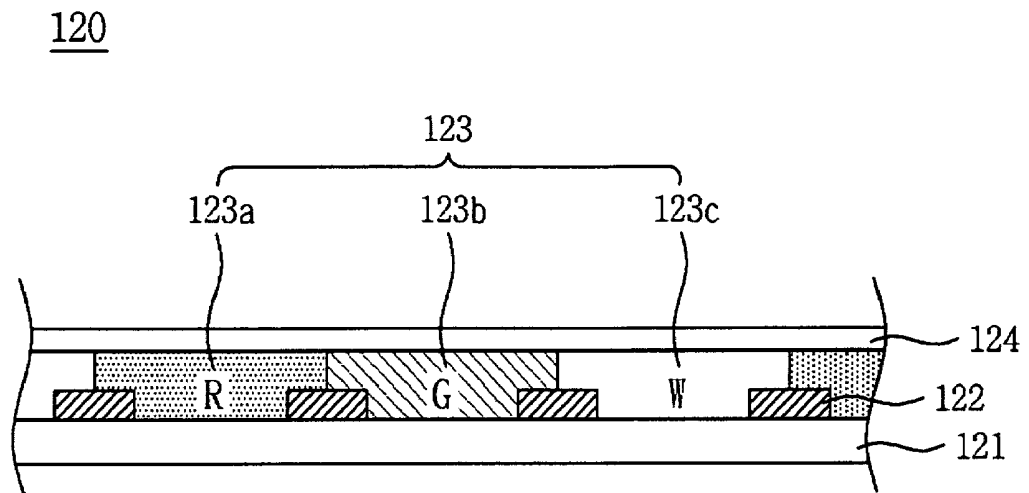


FIG. 7

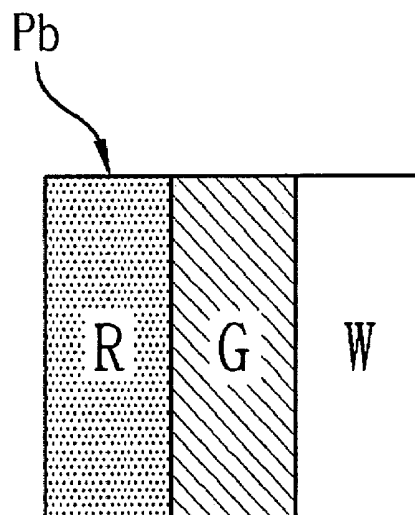


FIG. 8

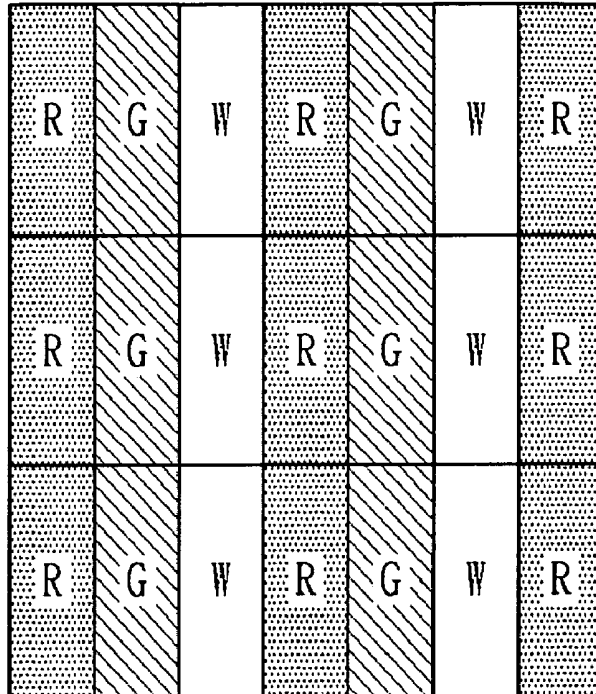


FIG. 9

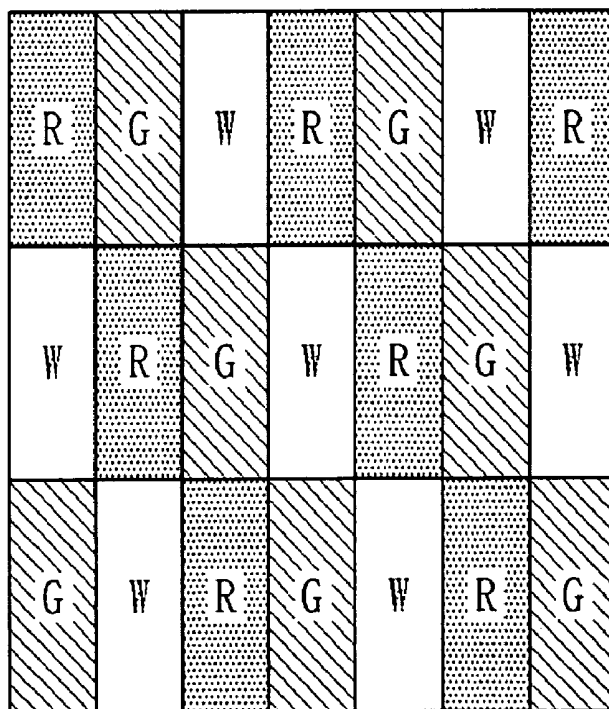


FIG. 10

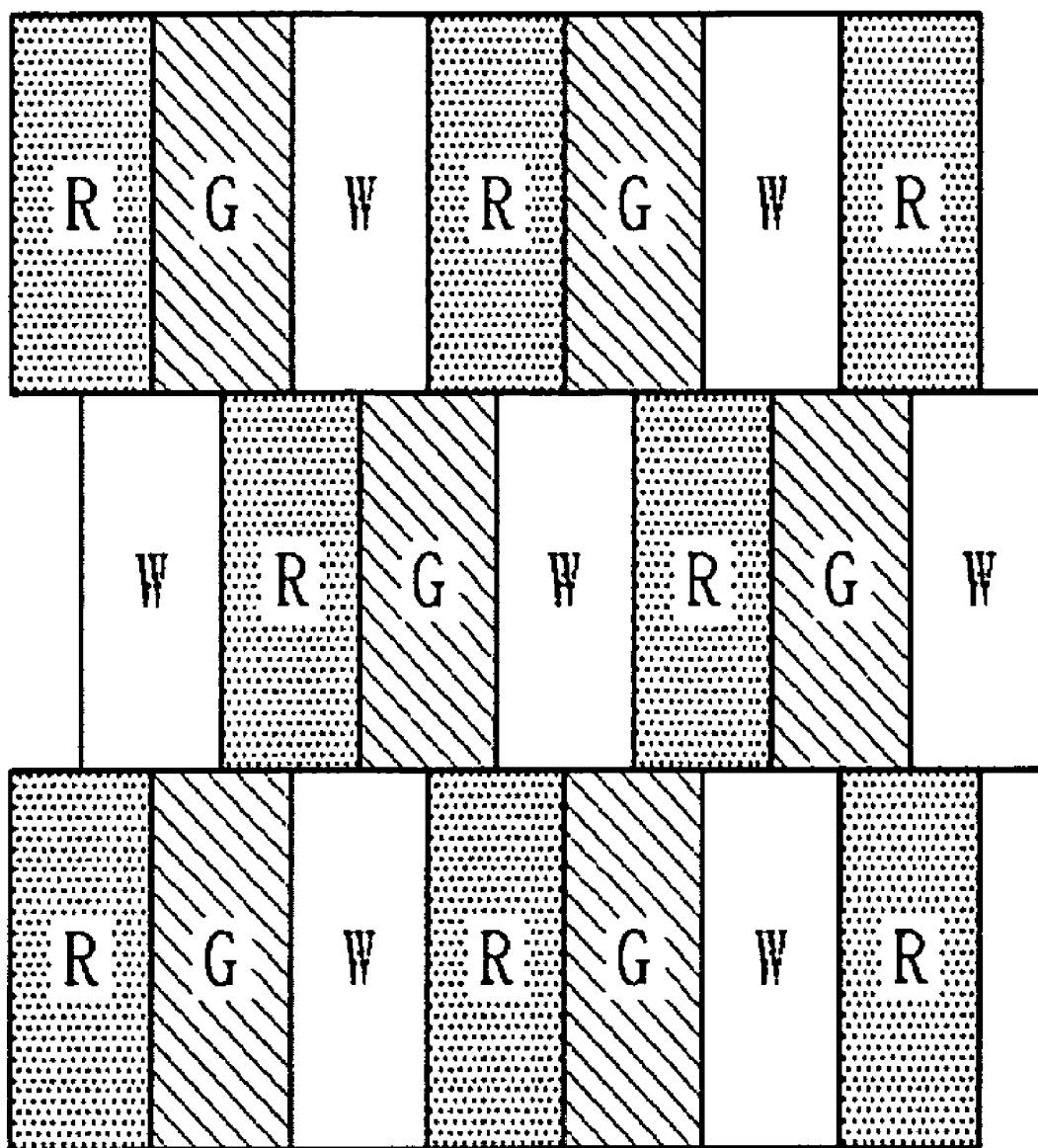


FIG. 11

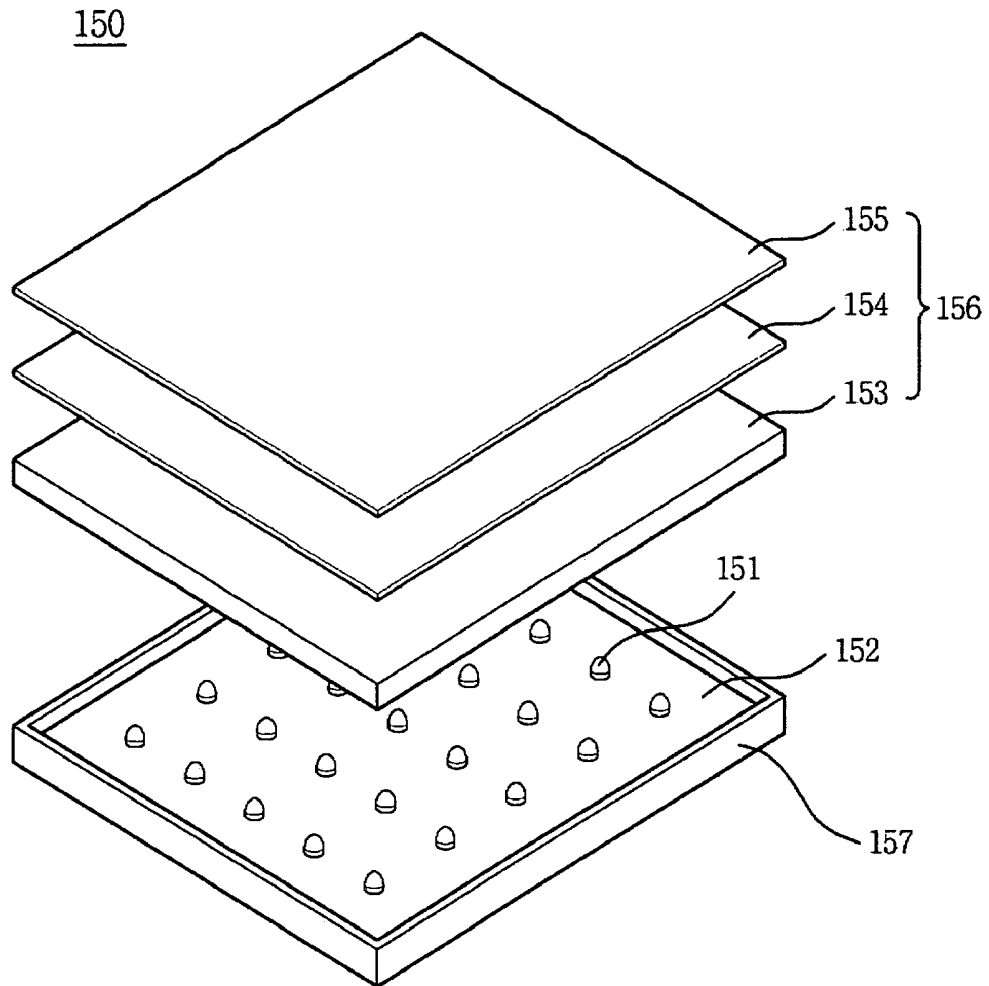


FIG. 12

Color	Wavelength(nm)
Red	645 ~ 700
Green	490 ~ 530
Blue	430 ~ 480

FIG. 13

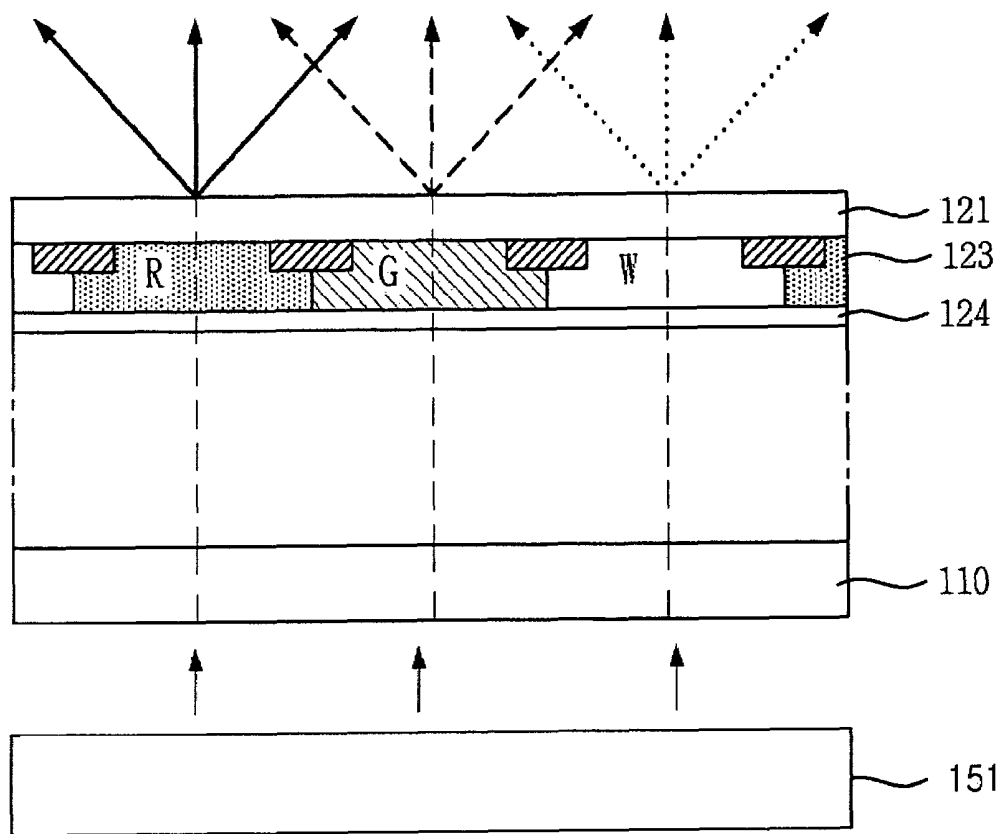


FIG. 14

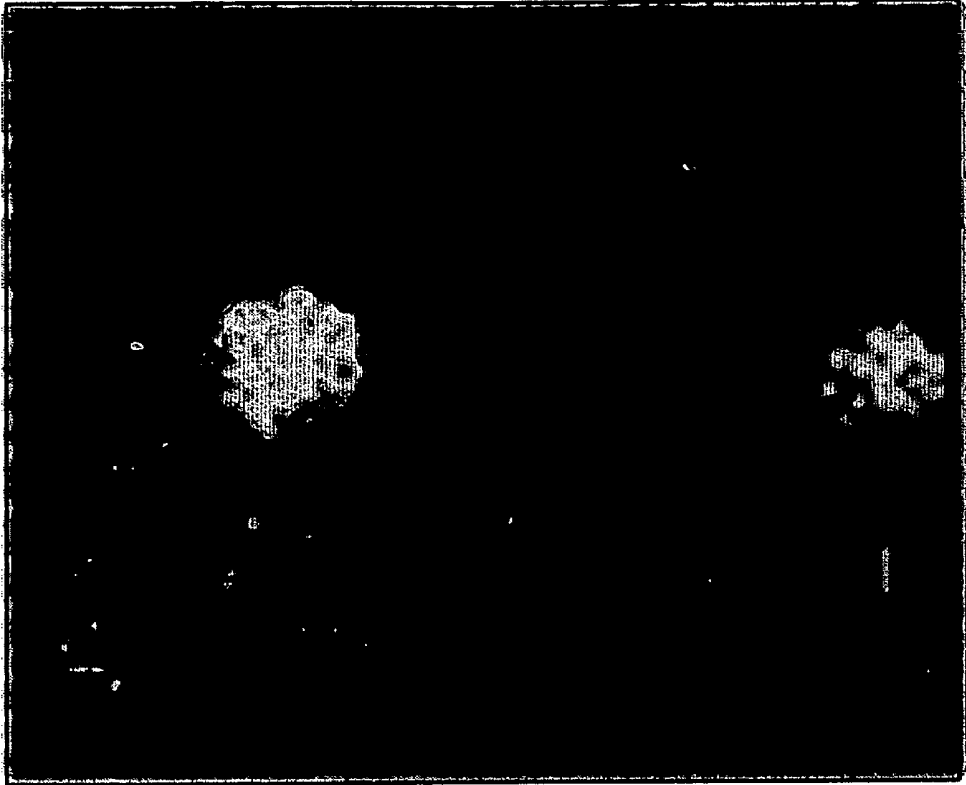


FIG. 15

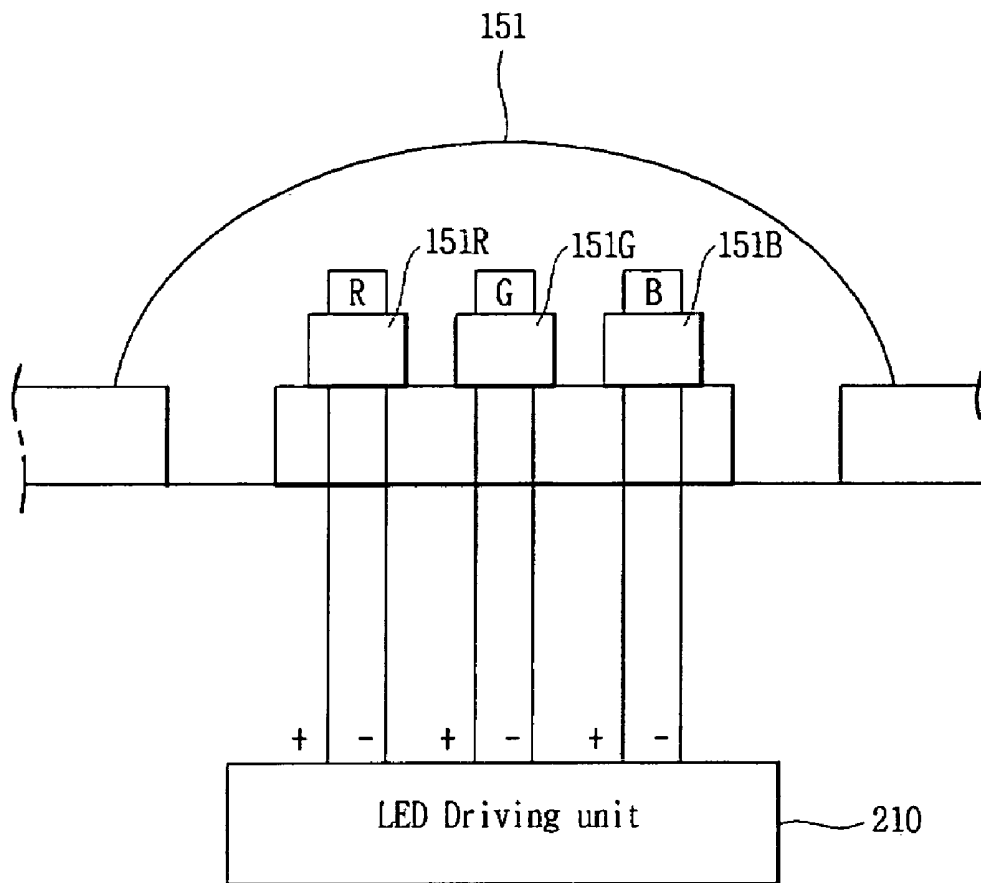
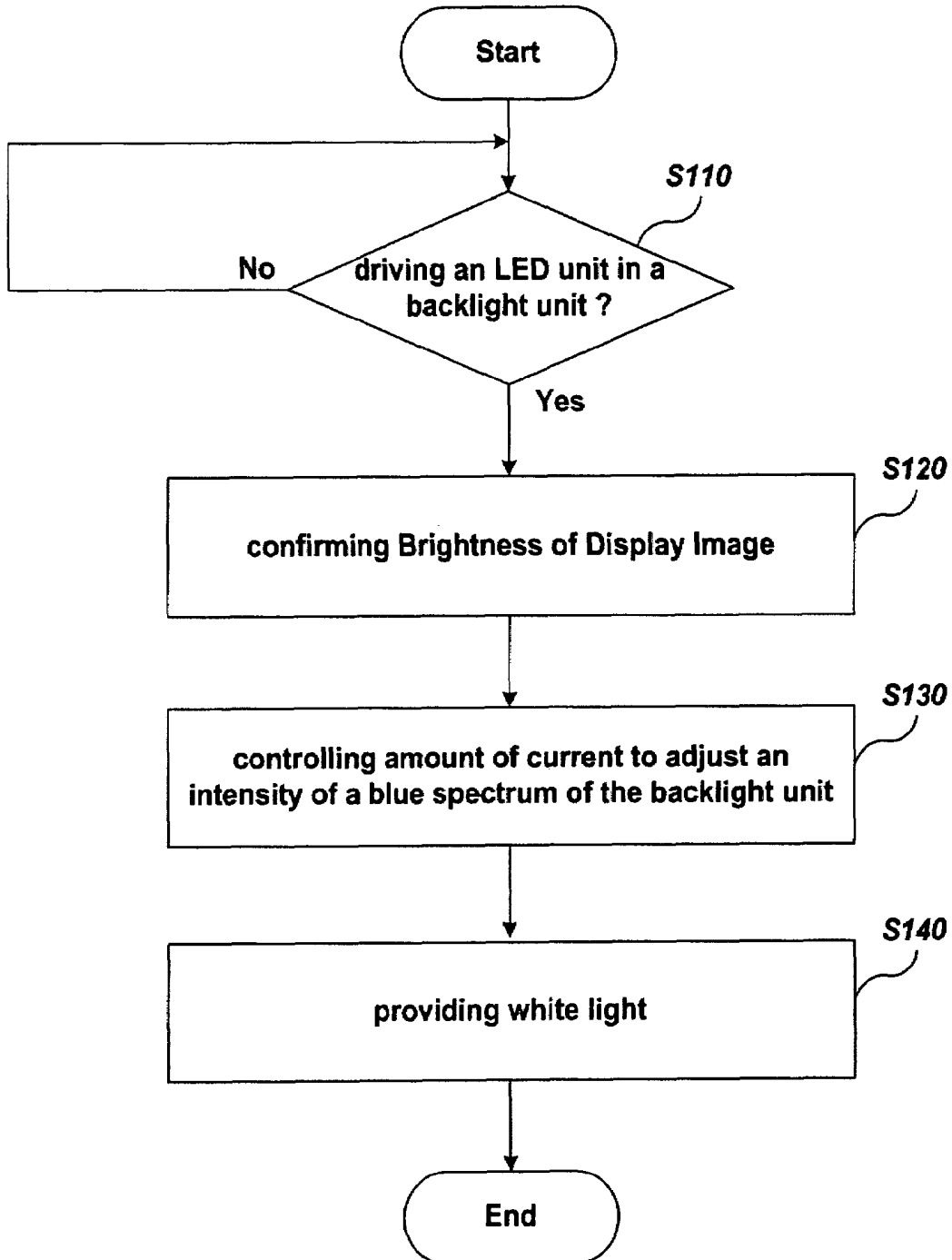


FIG. 16



LIQUID CRYSTAL DISPLAY AND METHOD FOR PROVIDING LIGHT TO LIQUID CRYSTAL PANEL

This Nonprovisional Application claims priority under 35 U.S.C. § 119(a) to Patent Application No. 10-2006-0044624 filed in Korea on May 18, 2006, the entire contents of which are hereby incorporated by reference in their entirety.

BACKGROUND OF THE INVENTION

1. Field of the Invention

The present invention relates to a liquid crystal display, and more particularly, to a liquid crystal display and corresponding method using a backlight unit that provides white light having an adjusted blue spectrum.

2. Description of the Background Art

A liquid crystal display includes a liquid crystal layer having a dielectric anisotropy formed between upper and lower transparent insulating substrates. Further, an electric field is applied to the liquid crystal layer to change the alignment of molecules of a liquid crystal material such that the amount of light transmitted through the liquid crystal layer is adjusted, thereby displaying a desired image.

Because the liquid crystal display is small in size, is light in weight, and has low power consumption, various devices such as a computer and a mobile telephone use liquid crystal displays.

Further, the liquid crystal display includes a color filter substrate, a thin film transistor array substrate, and a liquid crystal panel having a liquid crystal layer formed between the two substrates. The liquid crystal display also includes a backlight unit for providing light to the liquid crystal panel. The liquid crystal display may also include an external casing for protecting the liquid crystal panel and the backlight unit.

Hereinafter, a liquid crystal display in the related art will be described in detail.

As shown in FIG. 1, the related art liquid crystal display includes three red (R), green (G) and blue (B) sub-pixels forming a unit pixel Pa to provide a dot. Further, a plurality of dots is displayed on a frame to display a desired image.

As shown in FIG. 2, the unit pixel Pa includes a color filter 23 having red (R), green (G), and blue (B) filters 23a, 23b and 23c. The color filter array substrate also includes a transparent substrate 21 and a black matrix 22 formed on the transparent substrate 21. The black matrix 22 is for defining sub-pixel regions and blocking light leakage. The color filter array substrate also includes an overcoat layer 24 for planarizing the color filter layer 23.

Further, the black matrix layer 22 is formed on the transparent substrate 21 in a matrix shape and blocks light transmitted through the thin film transistor array substrate. Also, the color filter layer 23 exhibits a desired color corresponding to a light signal transmitted through the thin film transistor array substrate. In addition, the overcoat layer 24 compensates a step difference of the color filter layer 23 and protects the color filter layer 23.

As shown in FIG. 3, the light generated from a light source 30 (e.g., fluorescent lamp) disposed on the rear surface of the liquid crystal display is transmitted through a thin film transistor array substrate 10 and the color filter layer 23 to emit red (R) light, green (G) light and blue (B) light. At this time, image information is displayed by mixing the red (R), green (G) and blue (B) light. An example of a displayed image is shown in FIG. 4.

As shown in FIG. 4, the displayed image has a relatively low definition and brightness. That is, the light emitted from

the backlight unit is transmitted through a first polarizer (not shown), an optical sheet (not shown), the thin film transistor array substrate 10, the liquid crystal layer, the color filter array substrate 20, and a second polarizer (not shown). Accordingly, the displayed image has a much lower definition and brightness, compared to the light emitted from the backlight unit.

Further, due to the structure of the related art liquid crystal display, it is difficult to improve a contrast ratio and brightness of the image.

SUMMARY OF THE INVENTION

Accordingly, one object of the present invention is to address the above-noted and other problems.

Another object of the present invention is to provide a liquid crystal display and a method for providing light to a liquid crystal panel that increases a contrast ratio and brightness to improve the quality of image information.

Yet another object of the present invention is to simplify a method for manufacturing a color filter array substrate and reduce a manufacturing cost.

Still another object of the present invention is to compensate for the deterioration of color and block light leakage by adjusting an optical spectrum of a light emitting diode backlight unit emitting white light.

To achieve these and other advantages and in accordance with the purpose of the present invention, as embodied and broadly described herein, the present invention provides in one aspect a liquid crystal display including a thin film transistor array substrate comprising sub-pixel regions, a color filter array substrate oppositely disposed to the thin film transistor array substrate, the color filter array substrate comprising color filters corresponding to at least a part of the sub-pixel regions, a liquid crystal layer formed between the color filter array substrate and the thin film transistor array substrate and a backlight unit configured to provide white light having an adjusted blue spectrum to a surface of the thin film transistor array substrate using at least a light emitting diode (LED) unit.

According to another aspect, the present invention provides a method of driving a liquid crystal display. The method includes driving at least a light emitting diode (LED) unit in a backlight unit to provide white light to the liquid crystal display, determining a brightness of an image displayed on the liquid crystal display, and adjusting an intensity of a blue spectrum of the white light provided by the backlight unit based on the determined brightness of the image.

According to another aspect, the present invention provides a method of manufacturing a liquid crystal display. The method includes forming a color filter array substrate including at least a red (R) color filter and a green (G) color filter, disposing a thin film transistor array substrate oppositely to the color filter substrate, sealing a liquid crystal layer between the color filter array substrate and the thin film transistor array substrate, and disposing a backlight unit to a surface of the thin film transistor array substrate. Further, the backlight unit provides white light having an adjusted blue spectrum using at least a light emitting diode (LED) unit.

Further scope of applicability of the present invention will become apparent from the detailed description given hereinafter. However, it should be understood that the detailed description and specific examples, while indicating preferred embodiments of the invention, are given by illustration only, since various changes and modifications within the spirit and scope of the invention will become apparent to those skilled in the art from this detailed description.

BRIEF DESCRIPTION OF THE DRAWINGS

The present invention will become more fully understood from the detailed description given herein below and the accompanying drawings, which are given by illustration only, and thus are not limitative of the present invention, and wherein:

FIG. 1 is an overview illustrating a unit pixel of a related art liquid crystal display;

FIG. 2 is a cross-sectional view illustrating a color filter array substrate of the related art liquid crystal display;

FIG. 3 is an overview explaining color exhibition of the liquid crystal display in the related art;

FIG. 4 is a picture illustrating an image displayed by the structure shown in FIG. 3;

FIG. 5 is a perspective view illustrating a liquid crystal display according to an embodiment of the present invention;

FIG. 6 is a cross-sectional view illustrating a color filter array substrate of the liquid crystal display according to an embodiment of the present invention;

FIG. 7 is an overview illustrating a unit pixel of the color filter array substrate according to an embodiment of the present invention;

FIGS. 8 to 10 are overviews illustrating various arrangement structures of the unit pixel shown in FIG. 7;

FIG. 11 is a perspective view illustrating an LED backlight unit of the liquid crystal display according to an embodiment of the present invention;

FIG. 12 is a table explaining the property of the LED shown in FIG. 11;

FIG. 13 is an overview explaining a color exhibition of the liquid crystal display according to an embodiment of the present invention;

FIG. 14 is a picture illustrating an image displayed by the structure shown in FIG. 13;

FIG. 15 is an overview illustrating a white LED unit of a backlight unit according to an embodiment of the present invention; and

FIG. 16 is a flowchart illustrating a method for providing light of a backlight unit according to an embodiment of the present invention.

DETAILED DESCRIPTION

Reference will now be made in detail to the preferred embodiments of the present invention, examples of which are illustrated in the accompanying drawings.

First, in one embodiment of the present invention, a white color filter is used instead of a blue color filter in a color filter substrate. In addition, the white color filter corresponds to a transparent color filter or no color filter such as a blank state material-less color filter, for example. The blank state material-less color filter means there is no material in an area corresponding to the color filter for the white light. Rather, the area remains in a blank state.

Further, when white light including a blue spectrum having a high intensity is transmitted from a white LED unit of a backlight unit to the white color filter, it is possible to exhibit a desired color. This is because human eyes can sense light in the visible light region (380 to 760 nm). Green light having a wavelength of 555 nm is best sensed, but blue light has a relatively low sensitivity. Accordingly, it is possible to exhibit a desired blue color using white light including the blue spectrum having a high intensity.

Turning first to FIG. 5, which is a perspective view illustrating a liquid crystal display according to an embodiment of the present invention. As shown, the liquid crystal display

includes a color filter array substrate **120**, a thin film transistor array substrate **110**, a liquid crystal panel having a liquid crystal layer **130** formed therebetween, and a LED backlight unit **150** disposed on a rear surface of the liquid crystal panel.

In the liquid crystal panel, a plurality of gate lines **112** and a plurality of data lines **114** intersect each other on the thin film transistor array substrate **110**. Further, sub-pixel regions P are defined by the intersection, and the defined sub-pixel regions P are formed in a matrix shape. A pixel electrode **118** is also formed in each sub-pixel region P and a thin film transistor **116** is formed at the intersection between each of the gate lines **112** and the data lines **114**.

In addition, the thin film transistor **116** is a switching element and transmits a data signal applied to the data line **114** to the pixel electrode **118** in response to a gate signal of the gate line **112**. Further, the pixel electrode **118** may be made of a transparent conductive material such as indium tin oxide (ITO) or indium zinc oxide (IZO) and generates an electrical field by switching the thin film transistor **116** to adjust the alignment of the liquid crystal layer **130**.

Also, in the liquid crystal layer **130**, the alignment of liquid crystal molecules varies depending on a vertical alignment between the thin film transistor array substrate **110** and the color filter array substrate **120** or in-plane switching in the thin film transistor array substrate **110**. Further, the amount of light transmitted depending on the alignment of the liquid crystal molecules varies to display various amount of image information.

In addition, the liquid crystal layer **130** can operate in a twisted nematic (TN) mode, a vertical alignment (VA) mode, an in-plane switching (IPS) mode or a fringe field switching (FFS) mode. Moreover, the color filter array substrate **120** faces the thin film transistor array substrate **110** with the liquid crystal layer **130** interposed therebetween such that a uniform gap is maintained.

Next, as shown in FIG. 6, the color filter array substrate **120** includes a transparent substrate **121**, a black matrix **122** formed on the transparent substrate **121** in a matrix shape, and a color filter layer **123** in which red (R), green (G), and white (W) color filters **123a**, **123b** and **123c** are formed in the sub-pixel regions defined by the black matrix **122**. An overcoat layer **124**, which is a flat layer, may also be formed on the color filter layer **123**. As discussed above, the white (W) color filter **123c** corresponds to a transparent color filter or blank state material-less color filter. That is, wavelengths contained within the white light spectrum are allowed to pass through the white (W) color filter.

In addition, the black matrix **122** is formed at a position specified by an exposure process such that among light signals transmitted through the thin film transistor array substrate **110**, light signals having a high distortion possibility are selectively blocked.

Further, the red (R), green (G) and white (W) color filters **123a**, **123b** and **123c** are disposed in the respective sub-pixel regions defined by the black matrix **122**. As shown, ends of the color filters **123a**, **123b** and **123c** or the boundary regions among the color filters **123a**, **123b** and **123c** partially overlap the black matrix **122**.

In addition, the red (R) color filter **123a** and the green (G) color filter **123b** are formed by applying a red and green color resin, respectively and performing an exposure and development process. Further, the red and green color filter **123a**, **123b** may be formed using an inkjet printing method. The white (W) color filter **123c** is a colorless transparent filter made of a colorless transparent resin or is in a material-less blank state (i.e., no color filter).

Further, because the white (W) color filter **123c** transmits light that was transmitted through the substrate **110** and the liquid crystal layer **130** from the rear surface without light loss, it is possible to increase the brightness. In addition, when a material is not formed in the white (W) color filter **123c**, a manufacturing method can be simplified and a manufacturing cost can be reduced, because the step of forming the white (W) color filter **123c** is not performed.

Also, the overcoat layer **124** covers the color filter layer **123** such that the step difference of the color filter layer **123** is flat. The overcoat layer **124** is made of a transparent resin material, for example.

In addition, when the white (W) color filter **123c** is made of a transparent resin, the white color filter **123c** and the overcoat layer **124** may be formed in a single step using the same material. That is, after the red (R) and green (G) color filter **123a**, **123b** are formed, the white (W) color filter **123c** and the overcoat layer **124** may be simultaneously formed using the material of the overcoat layer **124**.

Further, although the white (W) color filter **123c** may be made of a transparent resin material different from that of the overcoat layer **124** or the same material as the overcoat layer **124**, the filter **123c** and overcoat layer **124** may be formed by the same step or separate steps. The overcoat layer **124** may also not be formed at all.

In addition, in the color filter layer **123**, each of the color filters **123a**, **123b**, and **123c** forms a sub-pixel. Thus, the red (R), green (G) and white (W) sub-pixels form a unit pixel Pb to display an image, as shown in FIG. 7.

That is, as shown in FIG. 8, a stripe arrangement structure includes the red (R), green (G) and white (W) sub-pixels sequentially arranged and the sub-pixel of the same color is arranged in the same column. In addition, as shown in FIG. 9, a mosaic arrangement structure includes red (R), green (G) and white (W) sub-pixels sequentially arranged in a row and the sub-pixels of red (R), green (G) and white (W) are shifted by one sub-pixel in a next lower row. Further, as shown in FIG. 10, a delta arrangement structure includes red (R), green (G) and white (W) sub-pixels arranged in a delta shape and the sub pixels of the same color are not adjacent to each other in all directions. However, the present invention is not limited to these arrangements.

Next, the structure of the LED backlight unit **150** according to an embodiment of the present invention will be described. In more detail, and as shown in FIG. 5, the LED backlight unit **150** is disposed on the rear surface of the liquid crystal panel and provides light to the liquid crystal panel. As shown in FIG. 11, the LED backlight unit **150** includes at least one white light emitting diode (LED) unit **151** for emitting white light as a light source, a reflective plate **152** for reflecting the white light emitted from the white LED unit **151**, an optical sheet **156** for diffusing and focusing the white light emitted from the white LED unit **151** and the reflective plate **152** and for providing the white light to the liquid crystal panel (not shown). The backlight unit **150** also includes an outer casing **157**, which is generally a bottom casing.

Further, the optical sheet **156** prevents a shape of the white LED unit **151** from being displayed on a display surface of the liquid crystal panel and provides the light having a uniform brightness distribution. To improve the diffusion of the white light generated at the white LED unit **151**, a diffusion sheet **153** and a prism sheet **154** may be provided. A protective sheet **155** may also be provided on the front surface of the prism sheet **154**.

In addition, the reflective plate **152** is formed within the outer casing **157** and has a plurality of holes formed in the surface thereof. The holes correspond one-to-one to the posi-

tions of the white LED unit **151**. Further, the white LED unit **151** is mounted on a lowest layer in the outer casing **157** in a predetermined pattern and is inserted in the holes of the reflective plate **152** to be exposed from the surface of the reflective plate **152**. The optical sheet **156** is also disposed on the white LED unit **151**.

Also, the white LED unit **151** includes chips for emitting red (R) light, green (G) light and blue (B) light. Further, white light is exhibited by mixing red (R), green (G) and blue (B) light. In addition, the chips are controlled by a LED driving unit such that the mixture of the red (R), green (G) and blue (B) light are well exhibited.

Also, as shown in FIG. 12, in an embodiment of the present invention, the white light emitted from the white LED unit **151** is formed by mixing a red (R) spectrum, a green (G) spectrum and a blue (B) spectrum having different wavelengths. The red spectrum has a wavelength of 645 to 700 nm, the green spectrum has a wavelength of 490 to 530 nm, and the blue spectrum has a wavelength of 430 to 480 nm.

Thus, in an embodiment of the present invention, by increasing the intensity of the blue spectrum and using the white color filter instead of the blue color filter the deterioration of the blue color or the reduction of the color index is compensated.

That is, in the image information displayed by the liquid crystal display according to an embodiment of the present invention, because the color filter array substrate **120** having the white color filter is used instead of the blue color filter, the blue color index is reduced and the yellow color is entirely displayed. Accordingly, when the white LED unit **151** for emitting white light is used in the LED backlight unit **150** and the blue component of the optical spectrum generated by the white LED unit **151** increases, it is possible to solve the reduction of the blue color index due to the use of the white (W) color filter.

In addition, the adjustment of the optical spectrum may be performed using a dimming method for controlling the voltage applied to the white LED unit **151** and adjusting the light color depending on the amount of current for the applied voltage. Thus, the adjustment of the optical spectrum is performed by adjusting the intensity of the optical spectrum instead of the wavelength of the optical spectrum (particularly, the blue spectrum). Thus, by increasing the intensity of the blue spectrum, that is, the current flowing through the blue LED in the white LED unit corresponding to the brightness of the image to be displayed, the substantial white light includes the blue component.

The LED backlight unit **150** according to an embodiment of the present invention may also include an inverter (not shown) for controlling the voltage applied to the white LED unit **151** and for increasing the intensity of the blue component among the red (R), the green (G) and blue (B) components forming the white light.

Thus, by increasing the intensity of the blue (B) spectrum among the optical spectrum of the white LED unit **151** to include the blue color in the white light, it is possible to compensate the deterioration of the blue light due to the removal of the blue (B) color filter. Further, by increasing the light transmissivity using the white (W) color filter **123c**, it is possible to increase the brightness and the contrast ratio (CR) of the liquid crystal display.

Turning next to FIG. 13, which is an overview for explaining a color exhibition of an LCD according to an embodiment of the present invention. As shown, the light is transmitted from the white LED unit **151** through the thin film transistor array substrate **110** and the color filter array substrate **120**

including the overcoat layer **124**, the red (R), green (G) and white (W) color filters **123a**, **123b** and **123c**, and the transparent substrate **121**.

At this time, the white LED unit **151** emits the white light and the colorless white color filter **123c** emits the white light including the blue spectrum having a high intensity. Thus, as shown in FIG. **14**, the image displayed by the embodiment of the present invention has a higher definition and better color exhibition, compared to the image shown in FIG. **4** displayed using the blue color filter.

In the present invention, an LED for emitting white light is used. For example, combining three red, green and blue chips may be used to emit white light. The three chips are also separately controlled. In more detail, FIG. **15** is an overview illustrating a white LED unit of the backlight unit according to an embodiment of the present invention.

As shown in FIG. **15**, the white LED unit **151** includes a red chip **151R**, a green chip **151G** and a blue chip **151B**. Further, the red chip **151R**, the green chip **151G** and the blue chip **151B** are controlled by an LED driving unit **210**. Also, to increase the intensity of the blue spectrum of the blue chip **151B**, the amount of current applied to the blue chip **151B** is increased. Thus, the white light including the blue spectrum having a high intensity can be obtained.

In another example, the backlight unit may include a plurality of LED units. Each LED unit comprises only one color of LED chip selected from red (R), green (G) and blue (B). Thus, the backlight unit may include a red LED unit, a green LED unit and a blue LED unit. The three LED units are also separately controlled by an LED driving unit. That is, rather than a white LED unit combining the red (R) chip **151R**, the green (G) chip **151G** and the blue (B) chip **151B** as in the example of FIG. **15**, a plurality of red, green and blue LED units may be separately used to create white light. One advantage of using separate red, green and blue LED units is that these LED units are less expensive than the white LED unit **151** shown in FIG. **15**, for example. Also, to increase the intensity of the blue spectrum of the blue LED unit, the amount of current applied to the blue LED is increased. Thus, the white light including the blue spectrum having a high intensity can be obtained.

Next, FIG. **16** is a flowchart illustrating a method for providing the light with a backlight unit according to an embodiment of the present invention. As shown, a controller determines if the LED unit in the backlight unit is to be driven (S110). That is, the LED unit is driven when the driving of the liquid crystal panel is driven.

Further, as discussed above, in case of a white LED unit, the LED unit may include chips for emitting red (R) light, green (G) light and blue (B) light and emits white light by mixing the red (R), green (G) and blue (B) light. In addition, a current or voltage applied to the LED unit may be controlled by the LED driving unit **210** using a dimming method which is to control the amount of voltage or current provided to the LED unit.

Next, the brightness of a display image is confirmed (S120). For example, the brightness of the display image can be confirmed by checking gradation data provided from an external system. After confirming the brightness, the amount of current provided to the white LED unit is controlled to adjust the intensity of the blue spectrum (S130). Further, the white light including the blue spectrum having the adjusted intensity is provided to the liquid crystal panel (S140).

Subsequently, the white light is transmitted through the color filter array substrate of the liquid crystal panel. More

specifically, when the white light is transmitted through the white color filter, it is possible to exhibit the blue color without alteration.

According to the liquid crystal display of the present invention, a white (W) color filter is used in a color filter array substrate instead of a blue (B) color filter such that the light is entirely transmitted through the white color filter. Accordingly, it is possible to increase the light transmissivity and to improve the brightness and a contrast ratio (C/R) of image information.

Further, the optical spectrum of a light emitting diode for emitting white light is controlled using a dimming method to increase the intensity of a blue spectrum. Accordingly, it is possible to compensate the reduction of the blue color index due to the removal of the blue (B) color filter and to exhibit the image information with high definition.

In addition, because a separate step of forming the white (W) color filter is not performed, it is possible to simplify a manufacturing method and to reduce a manufacturing cost.

As the present invention may be embodied in several forms without departing from the spirit or essential characteristics thereof, it should also be understood that the above-described embodiments are not limited by any of the details of the foregoing description, unless otherwise specified, but rather should be construed broadly within its spirit and scope as defined in the appended claims, and therefore all changes and modifications that fall within the metes and bounds of the claims, or equivalence of such metes and bounds are therefore intended to be embraced by the appended claims.

What is claimed is:

1. A liquid crystal display, comprising:

a thin film transistor array substrate comprising a red sub-pixel region, a green sub-pixel region and a blue sub-pixel region;

a color filter array substrate oppositely disposed to the thin film transistor array substrate, wherein the color filter array substrate comprises a black matrix formed in a matrix shape to define the sub-pixel regions, a red (R) color filter corresponding to the red sub-pixel region, a green (G) color filter corresponding to the green sub-pixel region, a white (W) color filter corresponding to the blue sub-pixel region, and an overcoat layer covering the black matrix and the color filters, wherein the white color filter is formed in a same material as the overcoat layer;

a liquid crystal layer formed between the color filter array substrate and the thin film transistor array substrate; and a backlight unit comprising a light emitting diode (LED) unit which provides white light having an adjusted blue spectrum to a surface of the color filter array substrate.

2. The liquid crystal display of claim 1, wherein the white (W) color filter comprises a transparent color filter or blank state material-less color filter.

3. The liquid crystal display of claim 1, wherein the LED unit includes a white (W) LED unit comprising a combination of a red LED chip, a green LED chip and a blue LED chip to produce the white light, and

wherein the white LED unit emits the white light by mixing red (R) light, green (G) light and blue (B) light produced by the red, green and blue chips, respectively.

4. The liquid crystal display of claim 1, wherein each LED unit comprises only one color of a LED chip selected from red (R), green (G) or blue (B).

5. The liquid crystal display of claim 1, wherein the red (R), green (G) and white (w) color filters are arranged in any one of a stripe structure, a delta structure, and a mosaic structure.

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6. The liquid crystal display of claim 1, wherein the LED backlight unit further comprises:
a reflective plate reflecting the white light; and
a light diffusing optical sheet diffusing light from the LED unit.

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7. The liquid crystal display of claim 1, further comprising:
an LED driving unit adjusting an intensity of the blue spectrum of the white light.

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专利名称(译)	液晶显示器和向液晶面板提供光的方法		
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摘要(译)

一种液晶显示器，包括：薄膜晶体管阵列基板，包括子像素区域；滤色器阵列基板，与所述薄膜晶体管阵列基板相对设置；所述滤色器阵列基板，包括对应于所述子区域的至少一部分的滤色器像素区域，在滤色器阵列基板和薄膜晶体管阵列基板之间形成的液晶层，以及用于使用至少一个光向薄膜晶体管阵列基板的表面提供具有调整的蓝色光谱的白光的背光单元发光二极管（LED）单元。

