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(54) **TRANSFLECTIVE LIQUID CRYSTAL
DISPLAY PANEL, LIQUID CRYSTAL
DISPLAY MODULE AND LIQUID CRYSTAL
DISPLAY THEREOF**

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(57) **ABSTRACT**

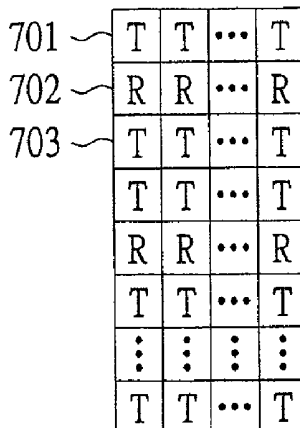
(51) **Int. Cl.**
G02F 1/1335 (2006.01)
(52) **U.S. Cl.** **349/114**
(58) **Field of Classification Search** 349/114
See application file for complete search history.

A transfective LCD panel includes scan lines, data lines, transmissive pixels and reflective pixels. Each transmissive pixel is configured to receive a transmissive pixel voltage transmitted from one of the data lines and displays a first gray level related to the transmissive pixel voltage. Each reflective pixel receives a reflective pixel voltage transmitted from one of the data lines and displays a second gray level related to the reflective pixel voltage. When the transmissive pixel and the reflective pixel are used to display a same gray level, the transmissive pixel voltage and the reflective pixel voltage are predetermined such that corresponding first and second gray levels substantially equal each other.

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9 Claims, 5 Drawing Sheets

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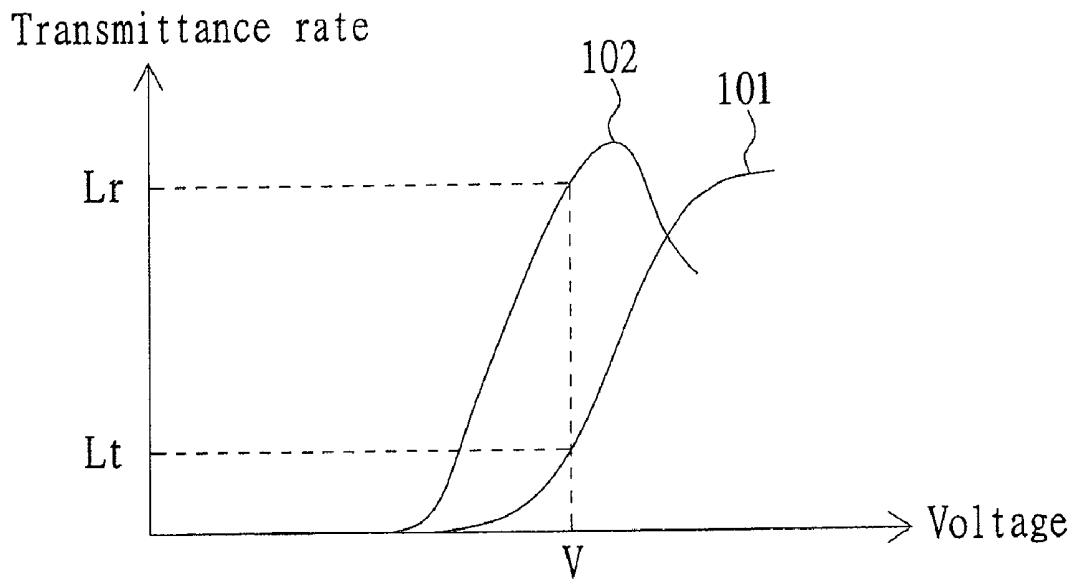


FIG. 1

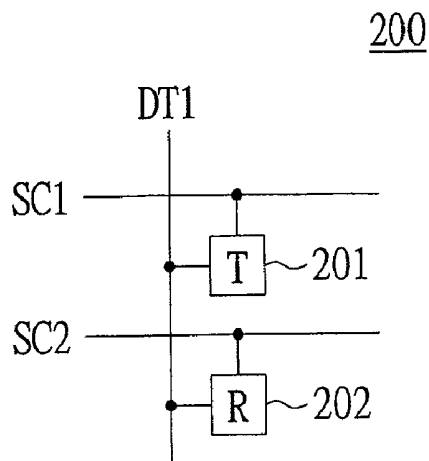


FIG. 2

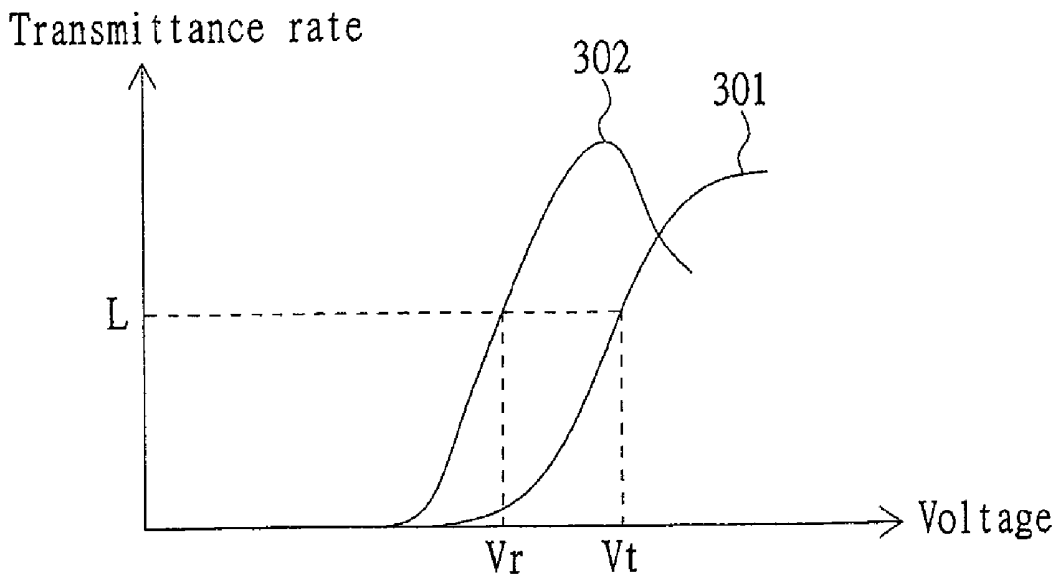


FIG. 3

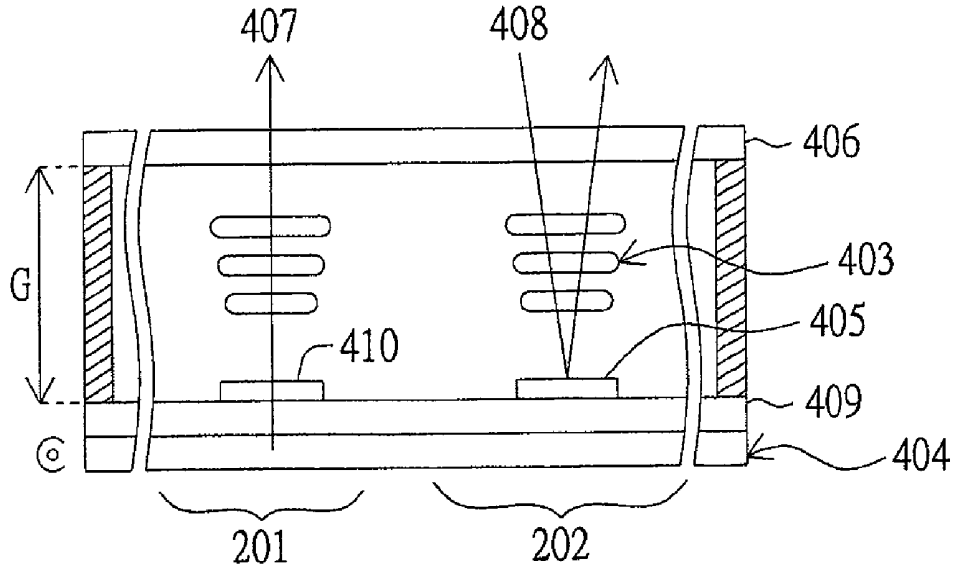


FIG. 4

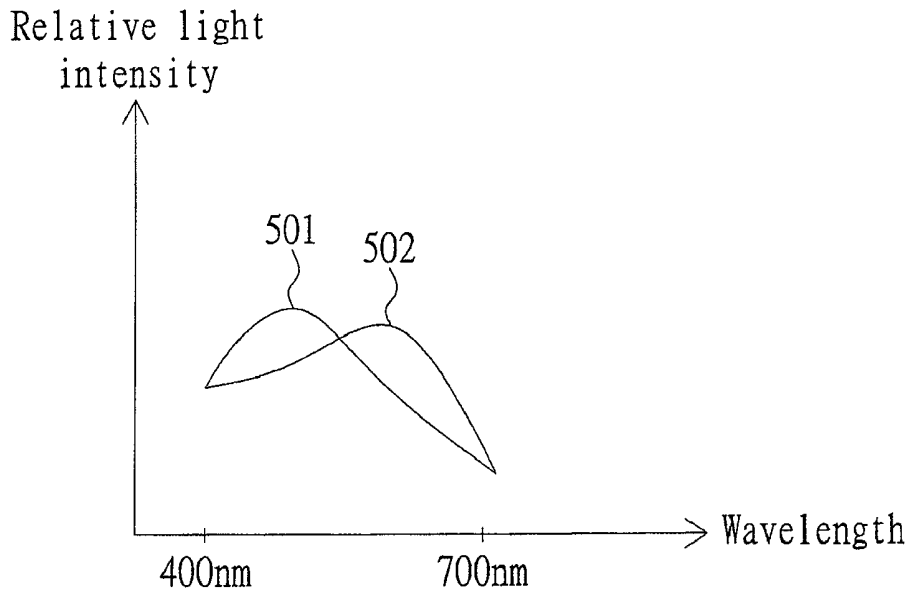


FIG. 5

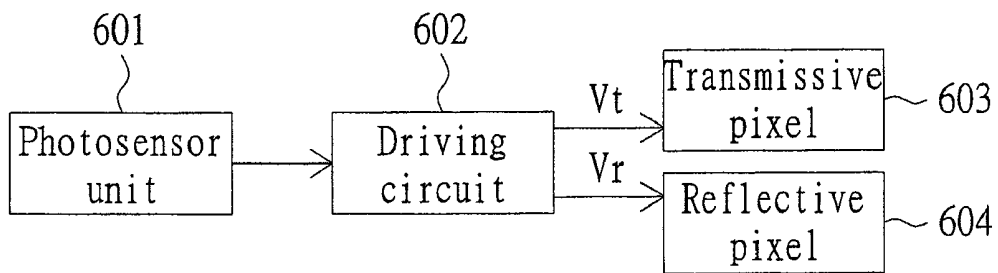


FIG. 6

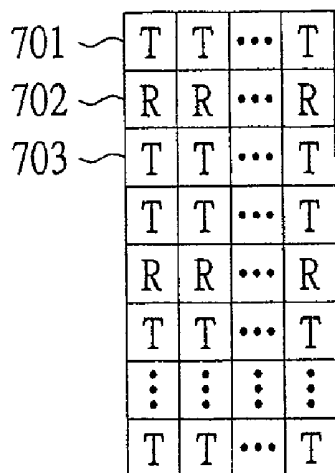


FIG. 7

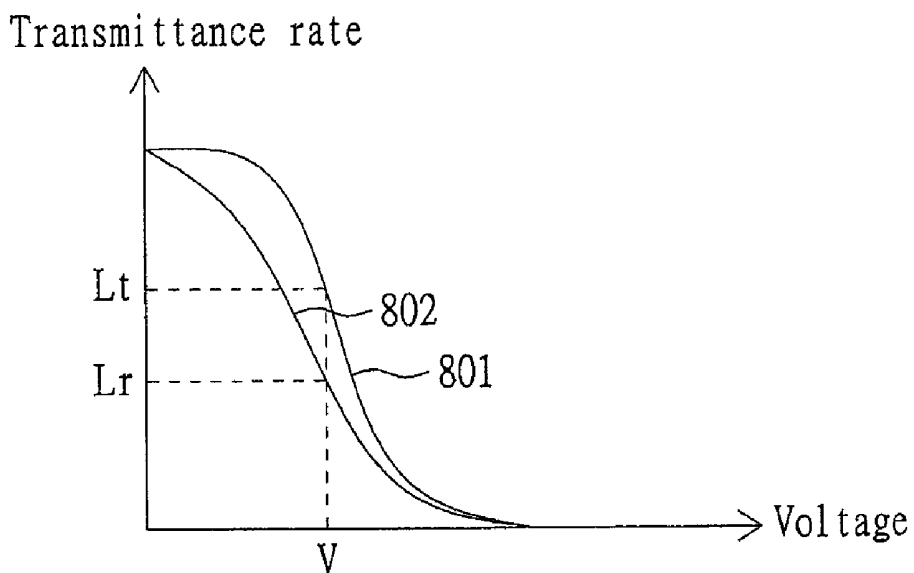


FIG. 8

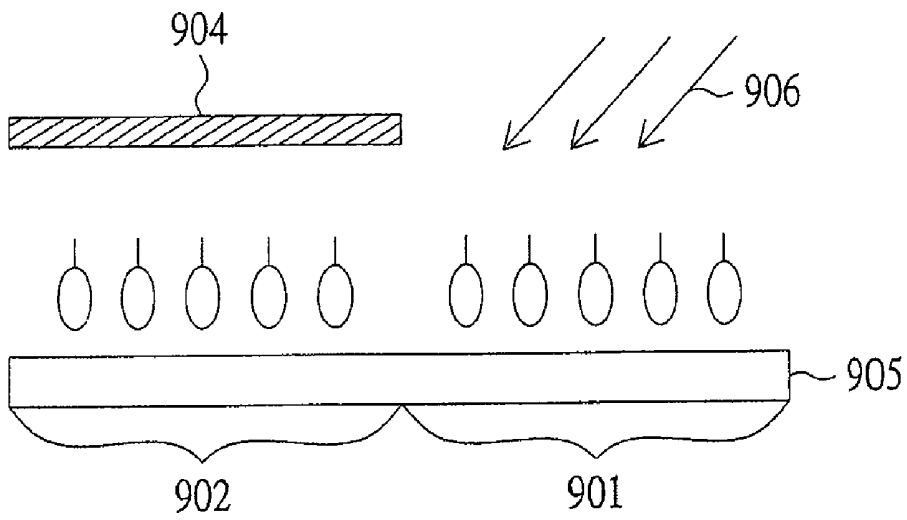


FIG. 9A

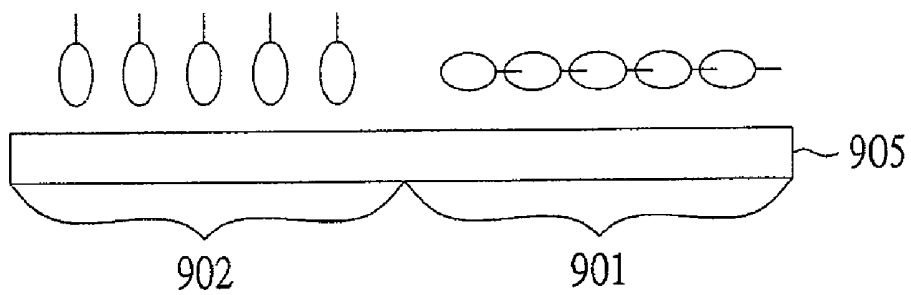


FIG. 9B

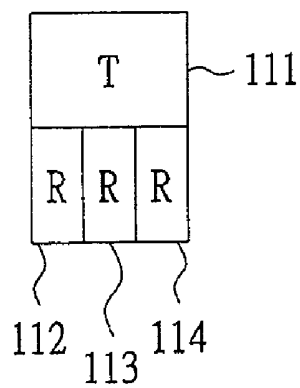


FIG. 10

**TRANSFLECTIVE LIQUID CRYSTAL
DISPLAY PANEL, LIQUID CRYSTAL
DISPLAY MODULE AND LIQUID CRYSTAL
DISPLAY THEREOF**

RELATED APPLICATIONS

The present application is a divisional application of U.S. application Ser. No. 11/944,521 filed Nov. 23, 2007, and claims priority from Taiwanese Application Number 095143644 filed Nov. 24, 2006, the disclosures of which are hereby incorporated by reference herein in their entirety.

This application claims the benefit of Taiwan application Ser. No. 95143644, filed Nov. 24, 2006, the subject matter of which is incorporated herein by reference in its entirety.

BACKGROUND OF THE INVENTION

1. Field of the Invention

The invention relates in general to a transfective liquid crystal display (LCD), and more particularly to a transfective LCD having a transmissive pixel and a reflective pixel, which are respectively controlled by different pixel voltages.

2. Description of the Related Art

In a conventional transfective liquid crystal display (LCD), such as a vertically-aligned (VA) mode transfective LCD, each pixel has a pixel electrode and a reflective electrode electrically connected to each other. The pixel electrode and the reflective electrode respectively form a transmissive region and a reflective region, and the pixel electrode and the reflective electrode are driven by the same pixel voltage. As for the transmissive region, the pixel voltage influences the transmittance rate of backlight passing through a liquid crystal layer in the transmissive region. As for the reflective region, the pixel voltage influences the transmittance rate of environmental light passing through the liquid crystal layer in the reflective region, it is emitted from an environment light source, incident to the liquid crystal layer and then reflected outward by a reflective layer.

The relationship between the pixel voltage and the transmittance rate in the transmissive region, and the relationship between the pixel voltage and the transmittance rate in the reflective region respectively form different voltage-transmission (V-T) curves. Usually, both of the maximum transmittance rates of the V-T curve of the transmissive/reflective region are defined as 100%. FIG. 1 depicts V-T curves of a transmissive region and a reflective region in a conventional transfective LCD.

As shown in FIG. 1, curve 101 is the V-T curve in the transmissive region and curve 102 is the V-T curve in the reflective region. When the pixel voltage is higher than a threshold voltage, the transmissive region and the reflective region start to respectively generate transmittance rate variations. At the same pixel voltage V, the transmittance rate Lt and the transmittance rate Lr, respectively corresponding to the transmissive region and the reflective region are not the same, such that the gray levels of the transmissive region and the reflective region are different from each other and the trends of the two curves are also different from each other. Therefore, in the pixel structure of the conventional transfective LCD, it is difficult for one pixel voltage V to make the transmissive region and the reflective region display the same gray level. Therefore, the transmissive region and the reflective region in one pixel cannot simultaneously reach the desired displaying effect.

For example, one image has to be displayed by four pixels A, B, C and D having different gray levels. However, the same

set of pixel voltages are used, so it is impossible to make the transmissive region and the reflective region simultaneously display the four same gray levels. The above-mentioned problem may be solved in the conventional transfective LCD by designing the transmissive region and the reflective region to have different cell gaps (also referred to as a "dual cell gaps"), for example, the cell gap of the reflective region is about one half that of the transmissive region. However, the manufacturing processes are complicated and expensive.

Operationally, the light source of the reflective region comes from the outside environment. When the environmental light source changes, for example, when the light source changes from the outdoor sunlight to the indoor daylight lamp, or when the sunlight changes with time, the brightness and the color presented by the reflective region also change. The color is the result obtained after the light passes through the color filter. However, the light of the transmissive region only comes from the backlight source, and its brightness and color cannot change with the change of the environmental light. Therefore, if the transmissive region and the reflective region are driven by the same pixel voltage, the brightness or colors co-presented by the transmissive region and the reflective region often deviate from the optimum settings, which are set when the product is finished and ready to be shipped out, so that the incongruent condition is obtained when the environmental light changes with the changes of the time and the environment.

Therefore, it is an important subject in the industry to make the displayed gray level generated by the transmissive light the same as the displayed gray level generated by the reflective light in an LCD. It is further important that the brightness and the color representation of the reflective region are not changed with the variation of the environmental light so that the image displaying quality can be enhanced.

SUMMARY OF THE INVENTION

The invention is directed to a transfective LCD having a transmissive pixel and a reflective pixel respectively driven by a transmissive pixel voltage and a reflective pixel voltage. Independently controlling the transmissive pixel and the reflective pixel allows the brightness or the gray level displayed by the transmissive pixel and the reflective pixel to achieve a desired effect, thereby enhancing the image displaying quality.

According to a first aspect of the present invention, a transfective LCD panel including a liquid crystal layer, scan lines, data lines, transmissive pixels and reflective pixels is provided. The data lines are disposed substantially perpendicular to the scan lines. The transmissive pixels include a first transmissive pixel. The first transmissive pixel is controlled by one of the scan lines, receives a transmissive pixel voltage transmitted from one of the data lines to drive a first portion of liquid crystal layer, and displays a first gray level related to the transmissive pixel voltage. The reflective pixels include a first reflective pixel. The first reflective pixel is controlled by one of the scan lines, receives a reflective pixel voltage transmitted from one of the data lines to drive a second portion of liquid crystal layer, and displays a second gray level related to the reflective pixel voltage. When the first transmissive pixel and the first reflective pixel are used to display the same gray level, the received transmissive pixel voltage and the reflective pixel voltage are such that the corresponding first and second gray levels are substantially equal to each other.

According to a second aspect of the present invention, a transfective LCD, including a backlight element, a liquid crystal layer, scan lines, data lines, transmissive pixels and

reflective pixels is provided. The backlight element provides a backlight source. The data lines are disposed substantially perpendicular to the scan lines. The transmissive pixels include a first transmissive pixel. The first transmissive pixel is controlled by one of the scan lines, receives a transmissive pixel voltage transmitted from one of the data lines to drive a first portion of liquid crystal layer, and displays a first gray level related to the transmissive pixel voltage. The reflective pixels include a first reflective pixel. The first reflective pixel is controlled by one of the scan lines, receives a reflective pixel voltage transmitted from one of the data lines to drive a second portion of liquid crystal layer, and displays a second gray level related to the reflective pixel voltage. When the first transmissive pixel and the first reflective pixel are used to display the same gray level, the received transmissive pixel voltage and the reflective pixel voltage are such that the corresponding first and second gray levels are substantially equal to each other.

According to a third aspect of the present invention, a transfective LCD module including a liquid crystal layer, scan lines, data lines, at least one driving circuit, a photosensor unit, transmissive pixels and reflective pixels is provided. The driving circuit drives the scan lines and the data lines. The transmissive pixels include a first transmissive pixel. The first transmissive pixel is controlled by one of the scan lines and receives a transmissive pixel voltage transmitted from one of the data lines to drive a first portion of liquid crystal layer. Backlight emitted from a backlight source passes through the first transmissive pixel at a first transmittance rate related to the transmissive pixel voltage. The reflective pixels include a first reflective pixel. The first reflective pixel is controlled by one of the scan lines and receives a reflective pixel voltage transmitted from one of the data lines to drive a second portion of liquid crystal layer. Environmental light is incident to and reflected by the first reflective pixel at a second transmittance rate related to the reflective pixel voltage. The photosensor unit senses a spectrum of the environmental light and is electrically connected to the driving circuit. When the first transmissive pixel and the first reflective pixel are used to display the same original gray level, the driving circuit adjusts the original gray level into an adjusted gray level according to the spectrum sensed by the photosensor unit, and generates the reflective pixel voltage according to the adjusted gray level, such that the first transmissive pixel and the first reflective pixel respectively generate the same brightness.

According to a fourth aspect of the present invention, a transfective LCD includes a backlight element, a liquid crystal layer, scan lines, data lines, at least one driving circuit, a photosensor unit, transmissive pixels and reflective pixels. The backlight element is for providing a backlight source. The driving circuit is for driving the scan lines and the data lines. The transmissive pixels include a first transmissive pixel. The first transmissive pixel is controlled by one of the scan lines, and receives a transmissive pixel voltage transmitted from one of the data lines to drive a first portion of liquid crystal layer. Backlight emitted from the backlight source passes through the first transmissive pixel at a first transmittance rate related to the transmissive pixel voltage. The reflective pixels include a first reflective pixel. The first reflective pixel is controlled by one of the scan lines, and receives a reflective pixel voltage transmitted from one of the data lines to drive a second portion of liquid crystal layer. Environmental light is incident to and reflected by the first reflective pixel at a second transmittance rate related to the reflective pixel voltage. The photosensor unit senses a spectrum of the environmental light, and is electrically connected to the driving circuit. When the first transmissive pixel and the first reflec-

tive pixel are used to display the same original gray level, the driving circuit adjusts the original gray level into an adjusted gray level according to the spectrum sensed by the photosensor unit, and generates the reflective pixel voltage according to the adjusted gray level such that the first transmissive pixel and the first reflective pixel respectively generate the same brightness.

According to a fifth aspect of the present invention, a transfective LCD panel includes a liquid crystal layer, scan lines, data lines, transmissive pixels and reflective pixels. The transmissive pixels include a first transmissive pixel. The first transmissive pixel is controlled by one of the scan lines and receives a transmissive pixel voltage transmitted from one of the data lines to drive a first portion of liquid crystal layer. Backlight emitted from a backlight source passes through the first transmissive pixel at a first transmittance rate related to the transmissive pixel voltage. The reflective pixels include a first reflective pixel. The first reflective pixel is controlled by one of the scan lines and receives a reflective pixel voltage transmitted from one of the data lines to drive a second portion of liquid crystal layer. Environmental light is incident to and reflected by the first reflective pixel at a second transmittance rate related to the reflective pixel voltage. A resolution of the transmissive pixels is unequal to a resolution of the reflective pixels.

According to a sixth aspect of the present invention, a transfective LCD includes at least one backlight element, a liquid crystal layer, scan lines, data lines, transmissive pixels and reflective pixels. The backlight element provides a backlight source. The transmissive pixels include a first transmissive pixel. The first transmissive pixel is controlled by one of the scan lines and receives a transmissive pixel voltage transmitted from one of the data lines to drive a first portion of liquid crystal layer. Backlight emitted from the backlight source passes through the first transmissive pixel at a first transmittance rate related to the transmissive pixel voltage. The reflective pixels include a first reflective pixel. The first reflective pixel is controlled by one of the scan lines and receives a reflective pixel voltage transmitted from one of the data lines to drive a second portion of liquid crystal layer. Environmental light is incident to and reflected by the first reflective pixel at a second transmittance rate related to the reflective pixel voltage. A resolution of the transmissive pixels is unequal to a resolution of the reflective pixels.

According to a seventh aspect of the present invention, a transfective LCD panel includes scan lines, data lines, a first liquid crystal layer, a second liquid crystal layer, transmissive pixels and reflective pixels. The transmissive pixels include a first transmissive pixel. The first transmissive pixel is controlled by one of the scan lines and receives a transmissive pixel voltage transmitted from one of the data lines to drive the first liquid crystal layer. The reflective pixels include a first reflective pixel. The first reflective pixel is controlled by one of the scan lines and receives a reflective pixel voltage transmitted from one of the data lines to drive the second liquid crystal layer. The liquid crystal molecules of the first liquid crystal layer and the liquid crystal molecules of the second liquid crystal layer pertain to different aligned modes.

According to an eighth aspect of the present invention, a transfective LCD includes a backlight element, scan lines, data lines, a first liquid crystal layer, a second liquid crystal layer, transmissive pixels and reflective pixels. The backlight element provides a backlight source. The transmissive pixels include a first transmissive pixel. The first transmissive pixel is controlled by one of the scan lines and receives a transmissive pixel voltage transmitted from one of the data lines to drive the first liquid crystal layer. The reflective pixels include

a first reflective pixel. The first reflective pixel is controlled by one of the scan lines and receives a reflective pixel voltage transmitted from one of the data lines to drive the second liquid crystal layer. The liquid crystal molecules of the first liquid crystal layer and the liquid crystal molecules of the second liquid crystal layer pertain to different aligned modes.

According to a ninth aspect of the present invention, a transfective LCD panel for generating a frame in a frame time is provided. The transfective LCD panel includes scan lines, data lines, transmissive pixels and reflective pixels. Each transmissive pixel is controlled by one of the scan lines and receives transmissive pixel voltages transmitted from one of the data lines. Several colors of backlight, sequentially emitted from a backlight source, sequentially pass through each transmissive pixel to make each transmissive pixel sequentially display several colors in the frame time. Each reflective pixel is controlled by one of the scan lines and receives a reflective pixel voltage transmitted from one of the data lines. Environmental light is reflected by a first reflective pixel.

According to a tenth aspect of the present invention, a transfective LCD for generating a frame in a frame time is provided. The transfective LCD includes a backlight element, scan lines, data lines, transmissive pixels and reflective pixels. The backlight element provides a backlight source. Each transmissive pixel is controlled by one of the scan lines and receives transmissive pixel voltages transmitted from one of the data lines. Several colors of backlight, sequentially emitted from the backlight source, sequentially pass through each transmissive pixel to make each transmissive pixel sequentially display several colors in the frame time. Each reflective pixel is controlled by one of the scan lines, and receives a reflective pixel voltage transmitted from one of the data lines. Environmental light is reflected by a first reflective pixel.

The invention will become apparent from the following detailed description of the preferred but non-limiting embodiments. The following description is made with reference to the accompanying drawings.

BRIEF DESCRIPTION OF THE DRAWINGS

FIG. 1 depicts V-T curves of a transmissive region and a reflective region in a conventional transfective LCD.

FIG. 2 is a partial schematic depicting a transfective LCD panel according to a first embodiment of the invention.

FIG. 3 depicts V-T curves of a transmissive pixel and a reflective pixel in the transfective LCD panel according to the first embodiment of the invention.

FIG. 4 is a side view depicting structures of the transmissive pixel and the reflective pixel in the transfective LCD of the transfective LCD panel of FIG. 2.

FIG. 5 depicts spectrums of environmental light and backlight.

FIG. 6 depicts a block diagram of a transfective LCD module according to a second embodiment of the invention.

FIG. 7 depicts a transfective LCD panel according to a third embodiment of the invention.

FIG. 8 depicts V-T curves of a transmissive pixel and a reflective pixel in a transfective LCD panel according to a fourth embodiment of the invention.

FIGS. 9A and 9B depict processes for different aligned modes of liquid crystal layers.

FIG. 10 depicts an arrangement of pixels in the transfective LCD panel according to a fifth embodiment of the invention.

DETAILED DESCRIPTION OF THE INVENTION

In a transfective LCD panel and the display thereof, a transmissive pixel and a reflective pixel are respectively

driven by a transmissive pixel voltage and a reflective pixel voltage so that the transmissive pixel and the reflective pixel are controlled independently, attaining simultaneously, the desired effect of brightness displayed by the transmissive pixel and the brightness displayed by the reflective pixel, thereby enhancing the image displaying quality. Thus, the problems of conventional transfective LCD panels, in which the transmissive region and the reflective region of the same pixel are only controlled by the same pixel voltage, such that the transmissive region and the reflective region cannot simultaneously provide a quality display effect, may be solved.

First Embodiment

FIG. 2 is a partial schematic illustrating transfective LCD panel 200 according to a first embodiment of the invention. Transfective LCD panel 200 includes a plurality of scan lines, a plurality of data lines, a plurality of transmissive pixels 201 (represented by "T"), and a plurality of reflective pixels 202 (represented by "R"). Referring to FIG. 2, it shows scan lines SC1 and SC2, a data line DT1, a transmissive pixel 201 and a reflective pixel 202 of the transfective LCD panel 200. The transmissive pixel 201 is controlled by the scan line SC1 and receives the transmissive pixel voltage transmitted from the data line DT1. The backlight emitted from a backlight source passes through the transmissive pixel 201 at a transmittance rate related to the transmissive pixel voltage. The reflective pixel 202 is controlled by the scan line SC2, and receives the reflective pixel voltage transmitted from the data line DT1. The input timings and sequence of the transmissive pixel voltage of the transmissive pixel 201 and the reflective pixel voltage of the reflective pixel 202 are controlled by the switching timings of the scan lines SC1 and SC2. The environmental light emitted from an environmental light source passes through the reflective pixel 202 at a transmittance rate related to the reflective pixel voltage. The transmissive pixel 201 and the reflective pixel 202 are respectively driven by the transmissive pixel voltage and the reflective pixel voltage. Accordingly, when the transmissive pixel 201 and the reflective pixel 202 are used to display the same gray level, the proper transmissive pixel voltage and the proper reflective pixel voltage are respectively inputted such that the transmittance rate of the transmissive pixel 201 and the transmittance rate of the reflective pixel 202 are substantially equal to each other.

FIG. 3 shows V-T curves of the transmissive pixel 201 and the reflective pixel 202 in the transfective LCD panel of FIG. 2. In detail, the curve 301 is a V-T curve of the transmissive pixel 201, the curve 302 is a V-T curve of the reflective pixel 202. When the transmissive pixel voltage or the reflective pixel voltage is greater than a threshold voltage, not shown, the transmissive pixel 201 or the reflective pixel 202 starts to generate a transmittance rate variation. When the transmissive pixel 201 and the reflective pixel 202 are used to display the same gray level, the transmissive pixel voltage V_t and the reflective pixel voltage V_r are respectively inputted such that the transmittance rate of the transmissive pixel 201 and the transmittance rate of the reflective pixel 202 are equal to transmittance rate L , corresponding to the same gray level, that is, the transmissive pixel 201 and the reflective pixel 202 can display the same gray level L . In general, the gray level corresponds to the transmittance rate, that is, the maximum gray level (i.e., 255) corresponds to the maximum transmittance rate 100% and vice versa for the minimum gray level.

In addition, the transfective LCD panel 200 of this embodiment has a single cell gap.

In the transmissive pixel **201** and the reflective pixel **202** of the transfective LCD panel **200** according to the first embodiment of FIG. 2, the transmissive pixel **201** and the reflective pixel **202** respectively receive the transmissive pixel voltage and the reflective pixel voltage through the same data line **DT1**, and the transmissive pixel **201** and the reflective pixel **202** are driven by different scan lines **SC1** and **SC2**. Non-limiting, the transmissive pixel **201** and the reflective pixel **202** may also receive the transmissive pixel voltage and the reflective pixel voltage through different data lines, and the transmissive pixel **201** and the reflective pixel **202** may also be controlled by the same scan line. Any transfective LCD panel having the transmissive pixel and the reflective pixel, which are driven by the independently generated transmissive pixel voltage and reflective pixel voltage, is deemed as falling within the scope of this embodiment.

FIG. 4 is a side view illustrating structures of the transmissive pixel **201** and the reflective pixel **202** in the transfective LCD of the transfective LCD panel of FIG. 2. A single cell gap **G** exists between an upper substrate **406** and a lower substrate **409** of the transfective LCD. A liquid crystal layer **403** is disposed between the upper substrate **406** and the lower substrate **409**. The transmissive pixel voltage received by the transmissive pixel **201** is transmitted to a pixel electrode **410** to change the orientation of the liquid crystal molecules of the liquid crystal layer **403** of the transmissive pixel **201**. Thus, the transmissive pixel **201** displays a first gray level after a backlight beam **407**, emitted from a backlight element **404**, passes through the liquid crystal layer **403**.

Regarding reflective pixel **202**, the reflective pixel voltage received by the reflective pixel **202** is transmitted to a reflective electrode **405** to change the orientation of the liquid crystal molecules of the liquid crystal layer **403** of the reflective pixel **202**. An environmental light beam **408** emitted from an environmental light source is reflected by the reflective electrode **405** such that the reflective pixel **202** displays a second gray level, which is substantially equal to the first gray level.

When the transmissive pixel and the reflective pixel are desired to display a specific gray-scale distribution (e.g., four transmissive pixels and four reflective pixels are to display four gray levels $A>B>C>D$), the four transmissive pixels and the four reflective pixels will not display different sets of four gray levels, such as $A>B>C>D$ and $E<F>G>H$, which would make the frame data disordered and deteriorates the displaying quality. In addition, this embodiment is distinguished from the prior art, it uses a single cell gap instead of a dual cell gap. Furthermore, this embodiment requires simpler manufacturing processes enabling a reduction in manufacturing costs.

Second Embodiment

The light for the reflective pixel comes from the environmental light and the light for the transmissive pixel comes from the backlight, so the spectrums of the environmental light and the backlight are usually different, as illustrated in the spectrums of FIG. 5. A spectrum **501** is a backlight spectrum and a spectrum **502** is an environmental light spectrum wherein spectrum **502** changes with a change of the spatiotemporal environment.

With regard to the transmissive pixel and the reflective pixel needing to simultaneously display the same gray level, the displayed brightness of the transmissive pixel is substantially different from the displayed brightness of the reflective pixel because the light source spectrums of the transmissive pixel and the reflective pixel are different from each other.

Consequently, some specific black-and-white brightness or color, which is to be displayed in the frame, is influenced by the environmental light of the reflective pixel and is thus distorted. Further, the spectrum of the environmental light changes with the spatiotemporal environment, making the problem of color or brightness distortion more serious.

FIG. 6 is a block diagram illustrating a transfective LCD module according to a second embodiment of the invention, wherein a transmissive pixel **603** receives a transmissive pixel voltage V_t outputted from a driving circuit **602**, and the backlight, emitted from a backlight source, passes through the transmissive pixel **603** at a transmittance rate related to the transmissive pixel voltage V_t . A reflective pixel **604** receives the reflective pixel voltage V_r outputted from the driving circuit **602**, and the environmental light emitted from the environmental light source passes through the reflective pixel **604** at a transmittance rate related to the reflective pixel voltage V_r .

This embodiment is distinguished from the first embodiment in that the transfective LCD module of the second embodiment has a photosensor unit **601**, which is electrically connected to a driving circuit **602**. This driving circuit includes a data driver, a scan driver and a timing controller. The photosensor unit **601** senses a spectrum of the environmental light emitted from the environmental light source. The driving circuit **602** adjusts the original gray level corresponding to the reflective pixel **604** into a corrected gray level according to a compared result between the spectrum sensed by photosensor unit **601** and the spectrum of the backlight source so that a same brightness as that of the transmissive pixel **603** can be displayed, and the voltage for controlling the reflective pixel can be generated according to the adjusted gray level. Consequently, when the transmissive pixel **603** and the reflective pixel **604** simultaneously display the brightness corresponding to the original gray level, the displayed brightness of the transmissive pixel **603** and the displayed brightness of the reflective pixel **604** can be made substantially equal to each other by generating the transmissive pixel voltage V_t corresponding to the original gray level and by generating the reflective pixel voltage V_r corresponding to the adjusted gray level.

In the transfective LCD module according to the second embodiment of the embodiment, the photosensor unit **601** senses the spectrum of the environmental light to adjust the gray level displayed by the reflective pixel **604**. Thus, not only can the transmissive pixel and the reflective pixel display the same gray level in a manner similar to that of the first embodiment, but further the substantially same brightness can also be displayed. For example, when the environmental light spectrum of the environment of the transfective LCD module changes, e.g., when the environmental light changes from indoor light to sunlight, the transfective LCD module of this embodiment still can reduce the difference between the images displayed by the reflective pixel and the transmissive pixel and particularly improve elimination of differences between the colors displayed by the two pixels.

A transfective LCD is further provided that includes a backlight element and the transfective LCD module of the second embodiment. The backlight element provides the backlight and is disposed in a same manner as that of the transfective LCD according to the first embodiment illustrated in FIG. 4.

Third Embodiment

FIG. 7 illustrates a transfective LCD panel according to a third embodiment of the invention. The LCD panel illustrated

in FIG. 7 is distinguished from that of the first embodiment in that the LCD panel of the third embodiment has a number of transmissive pixels T and a number of reflective pixels R, and the resolution of the transmissive pixels is unequal to the resolution of the reflective pixels. The transmissive pixels form a number of transmissive pixel rows including, for example, transmissive pixel rows **701** and **703**. The reflective pixels form reflective pixel rows including, for example, reflective pixel row **702**.

The transmissive pixel T receives the transmissive pixel voltage transmitted from the data line. The backlight emitted from a backlight source passes through the transmissive pixel at a transmittance rate related to the transmissive pixel voltage. The reflective pixel R receives the reflective pixel voltage transmitted from the data line. The environmental light emitted from an environmental light source passes through the reflective pixel at a transmittance rate related to the reflective pixel voltage. The number of the transmissive pixels of this embodiment is preferably greater than that of the reflective pixels, and the number of the transmissive pixel rows is preferably greater than that of the reflective pixel rows. The ratio of the number of the transmissive pixel rows to the number of the reflective pixel rows in FIG. 7 is 2:1. Consequently, the scan signals scan the transmissive pixels and the reflective pixel rows at a scan frequency ratio of 2:1.

Such a design enables the reflective pixels to be applied to applications, such as time annunciation, ticker annunciation, and the like, in which a mobile telephone or other types of displays can display frames simply, and the display resolution needs not to be too high. At this time, it is capable of skip scanning the transmissive pixel rows, and only scan the reflective pixel rows. Furthermore, this kind of display mode has a lower demand on brightness or color, so the requirement can be fulfilled by designing the reflective pixel rows, which use the environmental light source as the light source, to be the pixel rows with the lower resolution. Compared with the first embodiment, this embodiment can decrease power consumption and achieve a power-saving effect by greatly reducing the times of scanning the transmissive pixel rows.

In this embodiment, the ratio of the number of the transmissive pixel rows to the number of the reflective pixel rows is approximately 2:1. In practice, a different ratio can be adopted, and the resolutions of the transmissive pixels and the reflective pixels can be adjusted by any other method. For example, the number of the reflective pixel rows can be decreased to achieve a power-saving effect. Any transmissive LCD panel capable of achieving the power-saving effect by adjusting the resolution of the transmissive pixels and the resolution of the reflective pixels falls within the scope of this embodiment.

The invention further provides a transmissive LCD that includes a backlight element and the transmissive LCD panel of the third embodiment. The backlight element provides the backlight, and the backlight element is disposed in a manner similar to that of the transmissive LCD, according to the first embodiment illustrated in FIG. 4.

Fourth Embodiment

FIG. 8 shows V-T curves of a transmissive pixel and a reflective pixel in a transmissive LCD panel according to a fourth embodiment of the invention. As shown in FIG. 8, curve **801** is a V-T curve for the transmissive pixel, and curve **802** is a V-T curve for the reflective pixel. What is different from the first embodiment is that the fourth embodiment is applied to a multi-mode LCD panel having a plurality of modes, such as a dual-mode display, in which the aligned

mode of the liquid crystal layer of the transmissive pixel is a low twist TN mode, and the aligned mode of the liquid crystal layer of the reflective pixel is a hybrid aligned nematic (HAN) mode. The transmissive pixel and the reflective pixel in this dual-mode LCD panel use different liquid crystal aligned modes and thus respectively have different V-T curves, as shown in FIG. 8. Thus, similar to a conventional VA mode transmissive LCD panel, this embodiment still has the problem that the display control of both of the transmissive pixel and the reflective pixel cannot be optimized when the pixels are driven by the same pixel voltage.

FIGS. 9A and 9B illustrate processes for different aligned modes of liquid crystal layers. In order to obtain the liquid crystal layer of the transmissive pixels and the liquid crystal layer of the reflective pixels, which have different aligned modes, two substrates of the transmissive LCD of this embodiment are covered by a vertically aligned film (polyimide, AL-00010). The vertically aligned film of the upper substrate (not shown) is illuminated by an argon ion light beam with 200 electron volts (eV) for 40 seconds. In FIG. 9A, a vertically aligned film **905** of the lower substrate in a transmissive pixel **901** is illuminated by an Argon ion light beam **906** with 200 eV for 40 seconds. In a reflective pixel **902**, the vertically aligned film **905** of the lower substrate is covered by a protective film **904** to isolate the argon ion light beam **906**. In FIG. 9B, the vertically aligned film **905** of the transmissive pixel **901** is illuminated by the Argon ion light beam **906**, and then the aligned mode of the liquid crystal layer of the transmissive pixel **901** becomes the low twist TN mode, while the aligned mode of the liquid crystal layer of the reflective pixel **902** becomes the HAN mode.

This embodiment adopts the pixel design similar to the first embodiment such that the transmissive pixel and the reflective pixel are driven by different pixel voltages to display the same gray level, and therefore, the display control can be optimized.

A transmissive LCD is further provided that includes a backlight element and the transmissive LCD panel of the fourth embodiment. The backlight element provides the backlight and is disposed in a manner similar to that of the transmissive LCD according to the first embodiment of FIG. 4.

Fifth Embodiment

FIG. 10 illustrates an arrangement of pixels in the transmissive LCD panel according to a fifth embodiment, wherein three transmissive pixels, each of which having a size the same as that of the reflective pixel and controlled by an individual thin film transistor, are replaced with a transmissive pixel, which has a size three times that of the reflective pixel and is controlled by one thin film transistor so that the aperture rate can be enhanced.

A transmissive pixel **111** sequentially receives a plurality of transmissive pixel voltages, and the backlight emitted from the backlight source passes through the transmissive pixel **111** at a transmittance rates related to the transmissive pixel voltages. Each of reflective pixels **112**, **113**, and **114** receives one reflective pixel voltage individually, and the environmental light emitted from the environmental light source passes through reflective pixels **112**, **113**, and **114** at transmittance rates related to the receive reflective pixel voltages.

What is different from the first embodiment is that the transmissive pixel **111** is driven by field sequential color (FSC) technology. In a frame time of generating a frame, the backlight, which is emitted from the backlight source, has several colors sequentially passing through the transmissive

pixel **111** without the use of a color filter, so that transmissive pixel **111** sequentially displays several transmissive colors, such as red, green and blue colors, in one frame time. The backlight source includes red, green and blue light emitting diodes (LEDs), which are energized according to a timing sequence. The transmissive pixel voltages are sequentially adjusted in one frame time to adjust the transmittance rates when the transmissive pixel is displaying red, green, or blue colors respectively, to generate a desired color according to the persistence of vision of the human eyes, the desired color is same as the mixture of colors co-presented by three smaller transmissive pixels (those are red, green and blue pixels) each having the size as the reflective pixel.

Each of the reflective pixels **112**, **113**, and **114** has red, blue and green color filters because the environmental light required by the reflective pixel cannot emit the above-mentioned three-color light individually, the reflected environmental light need to pass through the red color filter, the blue color filter, and the green color filter such that reflective pixels **112**, **113**, and **114** respectively generate red, green and blue colors, and the desired color for the reflective pixel is generated by way of mixing.

The field sequential color technology originally applied to the transmissive LCD is restricted by the conventional problem that the transmissive region and the reflective region of the transmissive LCD are driven by the same pixel voltage, so that the prior art method cannot be easily implemented in the transmissive LCD.

Still referring to the pixel of the transmissive display panel of FIG. **10**, a frame scanning frequency of 60 Hz results in a scanning period of 16.67 ms for each frame. Therefore, when the transmissive pixel **111** and the reflective pixels **112**, **113**, and **114** display the same color, the transmissive pixel **111** sequentially finishes displaying the red, green and blue colors within 16.67 ms, and the displaying time of each color is only 5.56 ms (16.67/3). The reflective pixels **112**, **113**, and **114** respectively display the red, green and blue colors within the same 16.67 ms, so that the desired color can be generated by way of mixing. Because the transmissive pixel and the reflective pixel are independently driven by different pixel voltages, the field sequential color technology can be applied to the transmissive LCD.

For example, a certain color is decomposed into three primary colors, respectively having gray levels of 30 for red, 50 for green and 100 for blue. The transmissive pixel **111** respectively displays the red, green and blue colors at a brightness corresponding to the gray levels of 30, 50, and 100 within 15.56 ms, and the reflective pixels **112**, **113** and **114** individually display a brightness corresponding to gray levels of 30, 50 and 100 within 16.67 ms.

In the transmissive LCD panel of the illustrative embodiment, the transmissive pixel sequentially displays the red, green and blue colors in one frame time, and the three reflective pixels respectively display the red, green and blue colors in one frame time. Non-limiting, the transmissive pixel can display other colors, and the reflective pixel may also display other colors. Any transmissive LCD panel having the transmissive pixel using field sequential color technology falls within the scope of this embodiment.

The invention further provides a transmissive LCD that includes a backlight element and the transmissive LCD panel of the fifth embodiment. The backlight element provides the backlight and is disposed in a manner similar to that of the transmissive LCD according to the first embodiment of FIG. **4**.

The transmissive LCD panel according to this embodiment uses field sequential color technology in the transmissive

pixels to increase the aperture rate of the liquid crystal panel and decrease the high cost of the color filter disposed in the transmissive pixel. Thus, it is possible to prevent the retained image generated when the frame changes severely, thus enhancing the display quality of the motion picture.

In the transmissive LCD, the LCD module, and the LCD thereof, the transmissive pixel and the reflective pixel are respectively driven by the transmissive pixel voltage and the reflective pixel voltage. Independent control of the transmissive pixel and the reflective pixel enables the individual brightness or gray level of both pixels to attain a desired same level so that the image displaying quality can be enhanced. Furthermore, manufacturing costs may be reduced.

While the invention has been described by way of examples and in terms of preferred embodiments, it is to be understood that the invention is not limited thereto. On the contrary, it is intended to cover various modifications and similar arrangements and procedures, and the scope of the appended claims therefore should be accorded the broadest interpretation so as to encompass all such modifications and similar arrangements and procedures.

What is claimed is:

1. A transmissive liquid crystal display (LCD) device, comprising:

a liquid crystal layer;
a plurality of scan lines;
a plurality of data lines;
a plurality of pixel regions, each pixel region including at least one transmissive pixel and at least one reflective pixel, the at least one transmissive pixel and the at least one reflective pixel are connected to at least one data line and at least one scan line, and the at least one transmissive pixel is arranged side-by-side with the at least one reflective pixel;

wherein a gap is disposed between the at least one transmissive pixel and the at least one reflective pixel of each pixel region, and each gap overlaps one of the plurality of scan lines; and

wherein the at least one transmissive pixel and the at least one reflective pixel of a pixel region have different resolutions.

2. The transmissive LCD device according to claim 1, wherein the transmissive pixels form a plurality of transmissive pixel rows and the reflective pixels form a plurality of reflective pixel rows, and the number of reflective pixel rows is smaller than the number of transmissive pixel rows.

3. The transmissive LCD device according to claim 1, wherein the number of the reflective pixels is smaller than the number of the transmissive pixels.

4. The transmissive LCD device according to claim 1, wherein the transmissive LCD device has a single cell gap.

5. A transmissive liquid crystal display (LCD) device, comprising:

a liquid crystal layer;
a plurality of scan lines;
a plurality of data lines;
a plurality of pixel regions, each pixel region including at least one transmissive pixel and at least one reflective pixel, the at least one transmissive pixel and the at least one reflective pixel are connected to at least one data line and at least one scan line, and the at least one transmissive pixel is arranged side-by-side with the at least one reflective pixel;

wherein a gap is disposed between the at least one transmissive pixel and the at least one reflective pixel of each pixel region, and each gap overlaps one of the plurality of scan lines; and

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wherein the transmissive pixels form a plurality of transmissive pixel rows and the reflective pixels form a plurality of reflective pixel rows, and the number of reflective pixel rows is smaller than the number of transmissive pixel rows.

6. The transflective LCD device according to claim 5, wherein the number of the reflective pixels is smaller than the number of the transmissive pixels.

7. The transflective LCD device according to claim 5, wherein the transflective LCD device has a single cell gap.

8. A transflective liquid crystal display (LCD) device, comprising:

- a liquid crystal layer;
- a plurality of scan lines;
- a plurality of data lines;
- a plurality of pixel regions, each pixel region including at least one transmissive pixel and at least one reflective

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pixel, the at least one transmissive pixel and the at least one reflective pixel are connected to at least one data line and at least one scan line, and the at least one transmissive pixel is arranged side-by-side with the at least one reflective pixel;

wherein a gap is disposed between the at least one transmissive pixel and the at least one reflective pixel of each pixel region, and each gap overlaps one of the plurality of scan lines; and

wherein the number of the reflective pixels is smaller than the number of the transmissive pixels.

9. The transflective LCD device according to claim 8, wherein the transflective LCD device has a single cell gap.

* * * * *

专利名称(译)	半透半反液晶显示面板，液晶显示模块及其液晶显示器		
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申请(专利权)人(译)	奇美电子股份有限公司.		
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摘要(译)

透反射LCD面板包括扫描线，数据线，透射像素和反射像素。每个透射像素被配置为接收从一条数据线传输的透射像素电压，并显示与透射像素电压相关的第一灰度级。每个反射像素接收从一条数据线传输的反射像素电压，并显示与反射像素电压有关的第二灰度级。当透射像素和反射像素用于显示相同的灰度级时，预定透射像素电压和反射像素电压，使得对应的第一和第二灰度级基本上彼此相等。

