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(54) **LIQUID CRYSTAL DISPLAY AND METHOD FOR DRIVING SAME**

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(57) **ABSTRACT**

Disclosed is an LCD comprising a plurality of data lines extending in a first direction, a plurality of gate lines extending in a second direction defining with the plurality of data lines a plurality of pixel areas arranged in a matrix configuration and supplying a gate signal to at least two rows of the pixel areas simultaneously. Thin film transistors are connected to the plurality of gate lines and the plurality of data lines. Also disclosed is a driving method for an LCD including a thin film transistor substrate including pixel areas arranged in a matrix form with a gate line extending in a first direction and a data line extending in a second direction, along with a backlight providing the TFT substrate with light of three primary colors. In the method, the three primary colors are sequentially provided in one frame period and at least two rows of pixel areas and simultaneously provided with a common gate signal.

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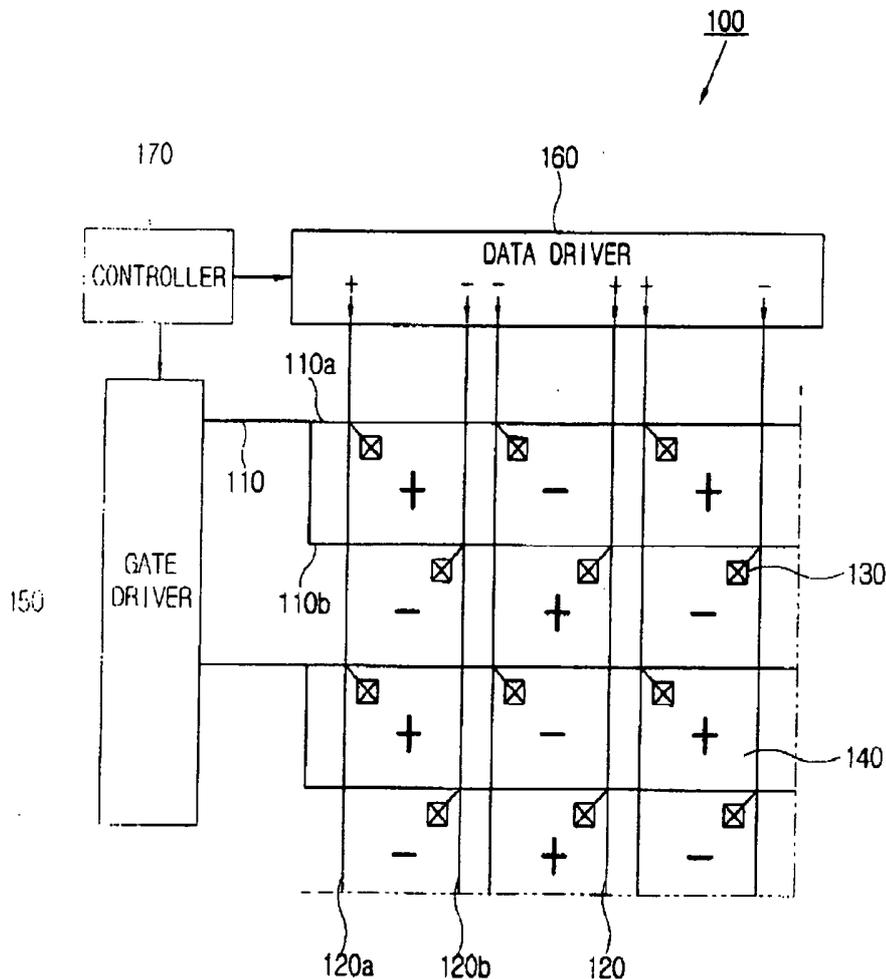


FIG. 1

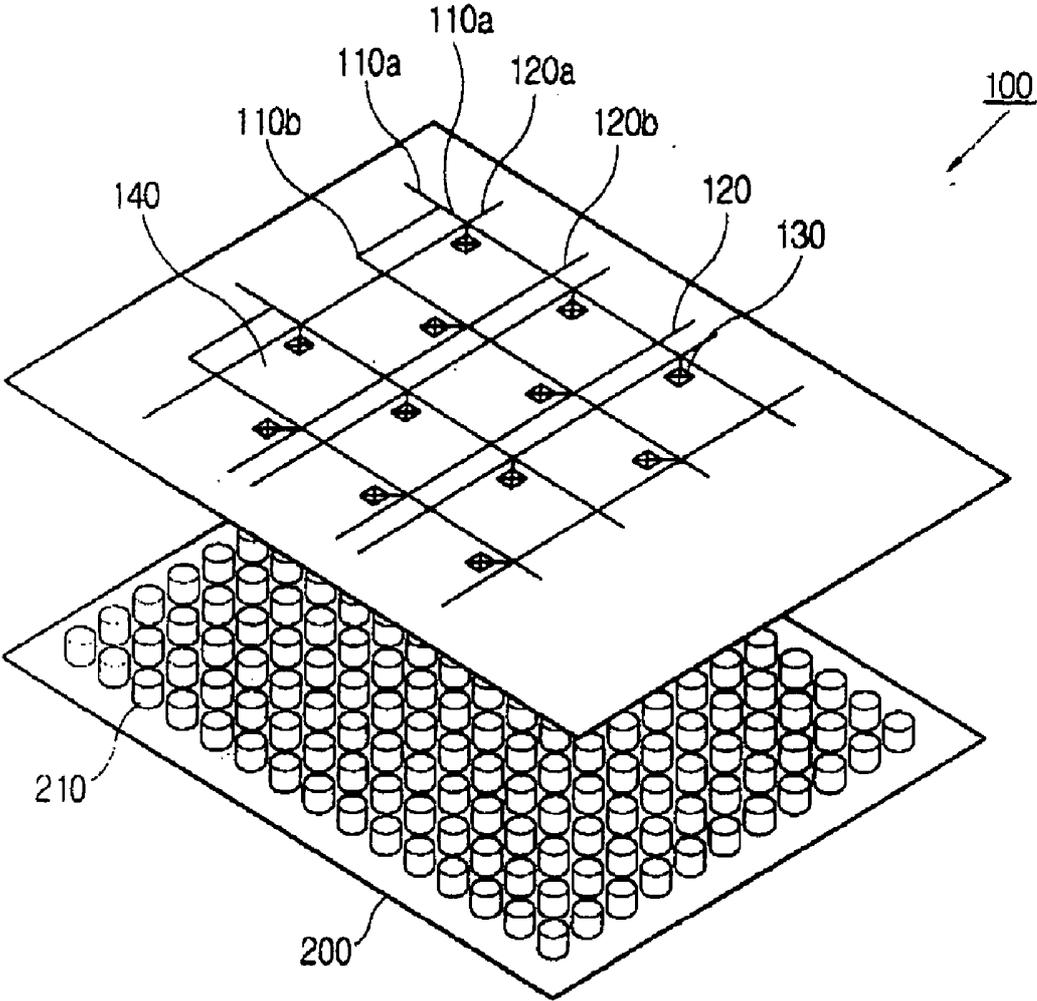


FIG. 2

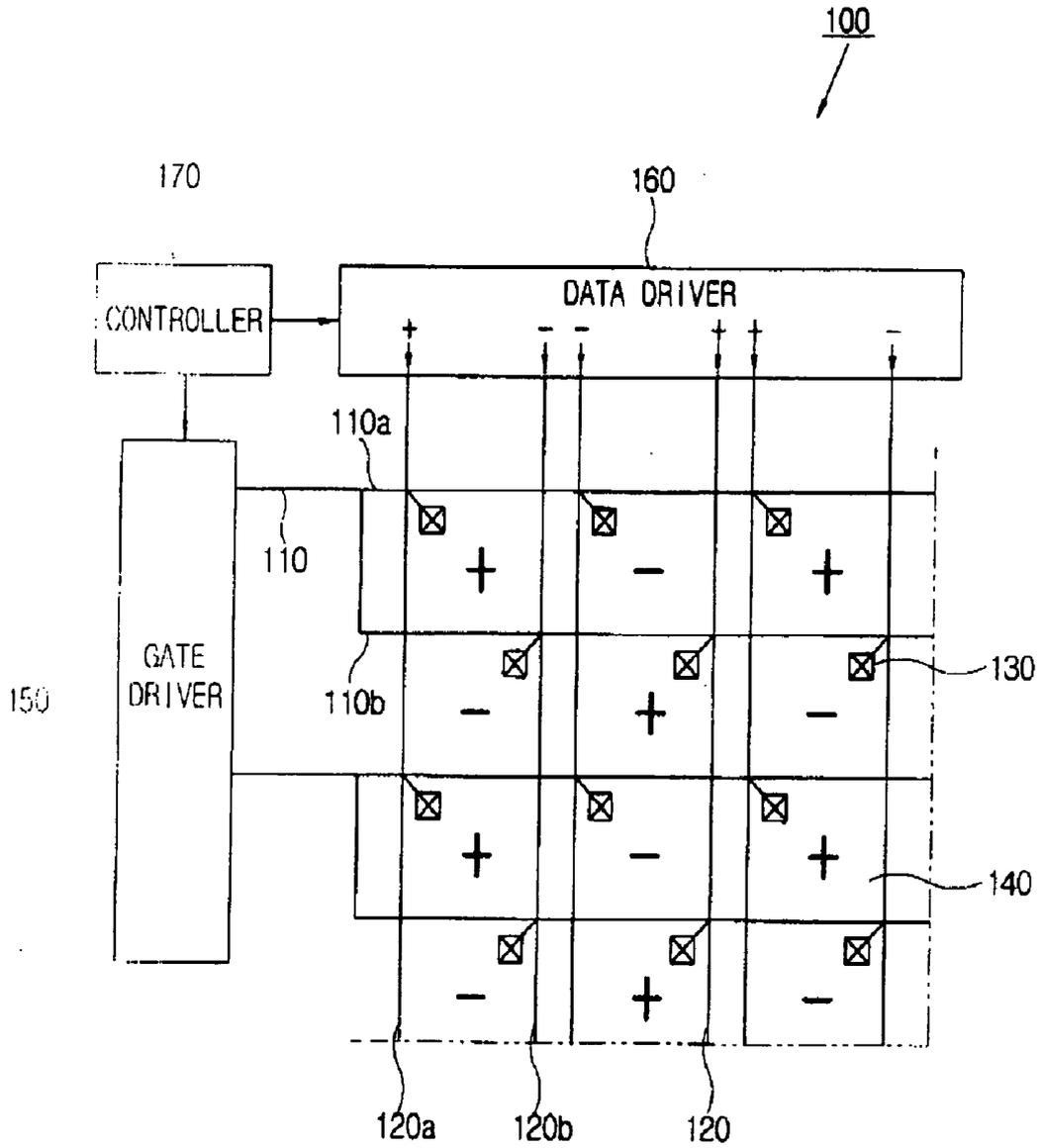


FIG. 3

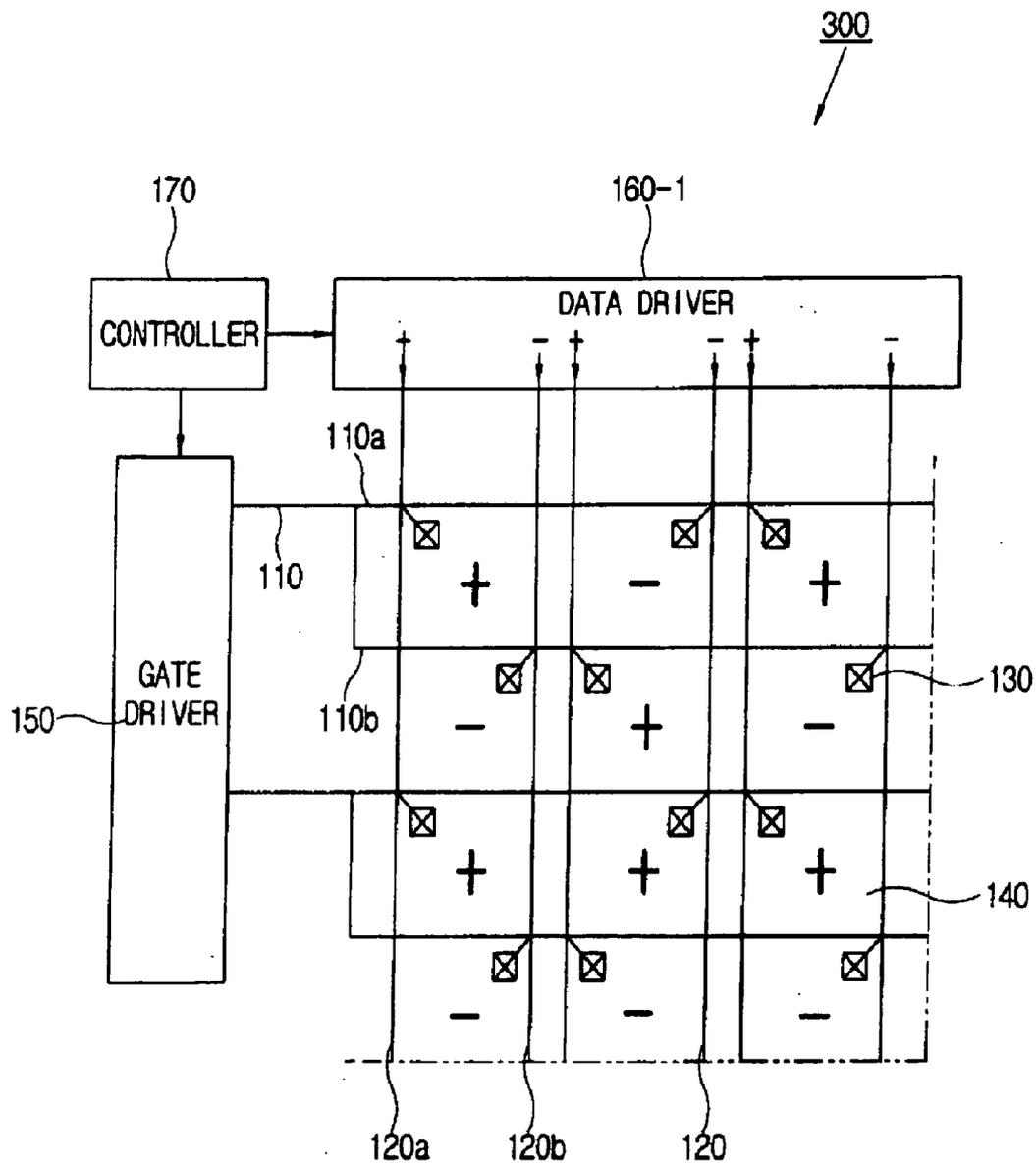
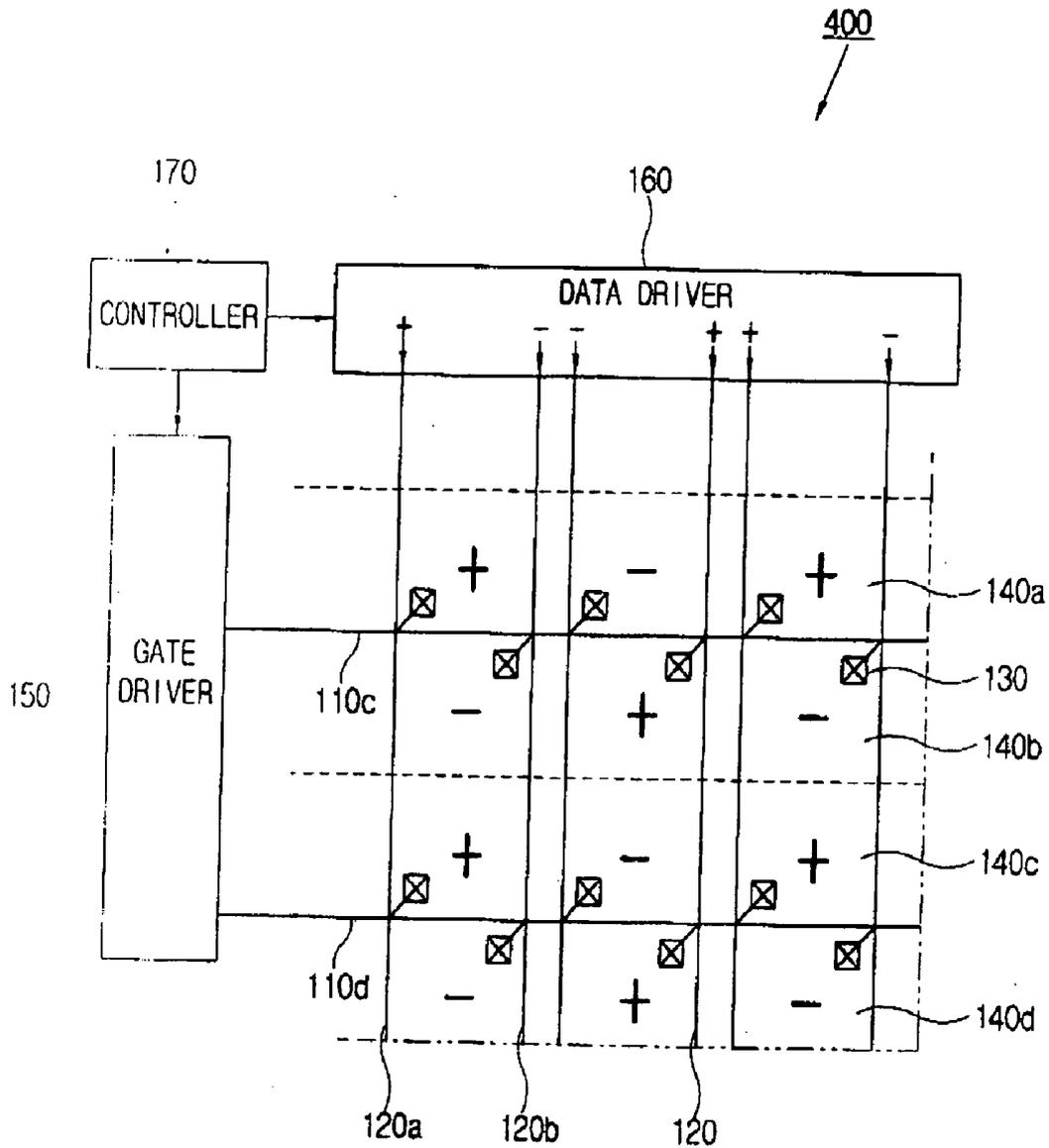


FIG. 4



LIQUID CRYSTAL DISPLAY AND METHOD FOR DRIVING SAME

CROSS-REFERENCE TO RELATED APPLICATIONS

[0001] This application claims the benefit of Korean Patent Application No. 2005-0017228, filed on Mar. 2, 2005, in the Korean Intellectual Property Office, the disclosure of which is incorporated herein by reference in its entirety.

BACKGROUND OF THE INVENTION

[0002] 1. Field of the Invention

[0003] The present invention relates to a liquid crystal display (LCD) and a driving method of the same, and more particularly, to an LCD having an improved gate signal application and an improved gate signal application method.

[0004] 2. Description of the Related Art

[0005] Recently, there has been a desire for a lightweight and thin display apparatus. Such desire has caused CRTs (cathode ray tube) to be replaced with flat display apparatuses like an LCD.

[0006] Typically an LCD display apparatus is comprised of two substrates and a liquid crystal layer having a dielectric anisotropy disposed therebetween. The LCD applies an electric field to the liquid crystal layer and controls the intensity of the electric field, thereby displaying an image, wherein the transmittance of light passing through the substrate is adjusted according to the intensity of the electric field.

[0007] Generally, the conventional LCD has a color filter layer composed of three primary colors i.e. red (R), green (G) and blue (B), and controls the transmittance of light passing through the color filter layer, thereby displaying a required color.

[0008] Such an LCD needs pixels corresponding to each R, G and B regions. Therefore, the LCD needs three times more pixels than when it displays a black and white image. Accordingly, the liquid crystal panel of the LCD has to be fabricated with precision so that a high resolution image can be displayed.

[0009] Further, fabricating the additional color filter layer on the substrate is intricate, and the transmittance of light for the color filter layer needs to be improved.

[0010] Due to the above problems, there has been created an LCD using a FSC (field sequential color) method. The FSC method lights independent R, G and B light sources sequentially and periodically, and transmits a color signal corresponding to each pixel with a synchronization with the lighting period, thereby producing a full color image.

[0011] In this FSC method, the three light sources are sequentially lighted to form one frame. Therefore, the FSC method needs to have a frequency three times higher than the conventional driving method. With the FSC method, the term frequency means how many times the frames are refreshed in one second. As the display apparatuses become large, the number of gate lines increases, yet a gate on time decreases. The gate on time represents how long gate on voltage is applied to one gate line. Therefore, the gate on time is the reciprocal of the product of the frequency and the

number of the gate lines. As the gate on time decreases, a data signal is not sufficiently applied to the pixel. This causes a charging rate within the pixel electrode to be decreased and quality of the display apparatus to be deteriorated.

SUMMARY OF THE INVENTION

[0012] Accordingly, it is an aspect of the present invention to provide an LCD improving a charging rate of the pixel electrode by increasing a gate on time and a driving method of the same.

[0013] The foregoing and/or other aspects of the present invention are also achieved by providing an LCD comprising a plurality of data lines extending in a first direction, a plurality of gate lines extending in a second direction defining with the plurality of data lines a plurality pixel areas arranged in a matrix configuration and supplying a gate signal to at least two rows of the pixel areas simultaneously, and thin film transistors connected with the plurality of gate lines and the plurality of data lines.

[0014] According to the present invention, the number of the data lines disposed between the adjacent pixel areas in a row direction is the same as that of the rows of the pixel area supplied with the same gate signal.

[0015] According to the present invention, a plurality of the gate lines apply a common gate signal to the pixel areas in a row direction.

[0016] According to the embodiment of the present invention, the number of the rows of the pixel areas supplied with the common gate signal is two.

[0017] According to the embodiment of the present invention, the adjacent pixel areas in a column direction are connected to data lines having opposite polarities.

[0018] According to the embodiment of the present invention, one of the adjacent rows of the pixel area in the column direction is connected to an odd-numbered data line, and the other is connected to an even-numbered data line.

[0019] According to the embodiment of the present invention, one of the adjacent pixel areas in a row direction is connected to an odd-numbered data line, and the other is connected to an even-numbered data line.

[0020] According to the embodiment of the present invention, the LCD further comprising a data driver supplying the data line with a data signal and a controller controlling the data driver, wherein the controller controls the data driver to supply the same polarity of data signals to the data lines disposed between the pixel areas.

[0021] According to the embodiment of the present invention, the LCD further comprising a data driver supplying the data line with a data signal and a controller controlling the data driver, wherein the controller controls the data driver to supply the different polarity of data signals to the data lines disposed between the pixel areas.

[0022] According to the embodiment of the present invention, the LCD further comprising an backlight unit providing light of three primary colors to the pixel area sequentially by one frame period.

[0023] According to the embodiment of the present invention, a frequency of frame is higher than 180 Hz.

[0024] The foregoing and/or other aspects of the present invention are also achieved by providing a driving method for an LCD comprising a TFT substrate on which pixel areas are arranged in a matrix layout formed by a gate line and a data line crossing the gate line and a backlight unit providing the TFT substrate with light of three primary colors. The method comprises providing the TFT substrate with light of the three primary colors sequentially in one frame period and supplying at least two rows of pixel areas with a gate signal simultaneously.

BRIEF DESCRIPTION OF THE DRAWINGS

[0025] The above and/or other aspects and advantages of the present invention will become apparent and more readily appreciated from the following description of the exemplary embodiments, taken in conjunction with the accompanying drawings of which:

[0026] **FIG. 1** is a view of an LCD according to a first embodiment of the present invention;

[0027] **FIG. 2** is an arrangement view of a TFT substrate illustrating a driving method for the LCD according to the first embodiment of the present invention;

[0028] **FIG. 3** is an arrangement view of a TFT substrate illustrating a driving method for an LCD according to a second embodiment of the present invention; and

[0029] **FIG. 4** is an arrangement view of a TFT substrate illustrating a driving method for an LCD according to a third embodiment of the present invention.

DETAILED DESCRIPTION OF THE PREFERRED EMBODIMENT

[0030] Reference will now be made in detail to exemplary embodiments of the present invention, examples of which are illustrated in the accompanying drawings, wherein like reference numerals refer to like elements throughout.

First Embodiment

[0031] The first embodiment of the present invention will be appreciated by reference to **FIGS. 1 and 2**.

[0032] As shown in **FIG. 1**, an LCD comprises a TFT substrate **100** and a backlight unit **200**.

[0033] The TFT substrate **100** comprises data lines **120**, **120a** and **120b**; and gate lines **110a** and **110b** crossing the data lines **120a**, **120b** and **120** thereby forming a pixel area **140** arranged in a matrix array; and a TFT **130** disposed at an intersection of the gate line **110a** and the data line **120**.

[0034] Here, a pair of the gate lines **110a** and **110b** are connected with each other at their ends. Therefore, a single gate signal supplied by a gate driver (not shown) is applied to the pair of gate lines **110a** and **110b** at the same time. With this configuration, two rows of the pixel area **140** are driven for one gate on time.

[0035] In a conventional LCD, the gate signal supplied by a gate driver is applied to only one gate line at a time, thereby driving only one row of the pixel area **140**. Unlike the conventional driving method, in a field sequential color (hereinafter referred to as 'FSC') driving method, red, green and blue lights are sequentially radiated for forming one frame. In other words, the number of the gate signals applied

to the gate line has to be three times as much as a frequency recognized by a user to form one frame in the FSC driving. For example, the actual frequency for the FSC driving has to be higher than 180 Hz so that the user considers the image to be 60 Hz. Accordingly, the gate on time for a display apparatus having a 1280*1024 resolution and an apparent frequency of 60 Hz equals $1/(\text{the apparent frequency} * \text{the number of the gate lines} * 3)$, i.e. $1/(60 * 1024 * 3) = 5.425 \mu\text{s}$.

[0036] However, when a gate signal is applied simultaneously to the pair of gate lines **110** connected with each other, the gate on time becomes 10.850 μs which is twice as long as the conventional gate on time. As the gate on time increases, a time for charging data signals in the pixel area **140** is also prolonged, thereby improving a charging rate in the pixel electrode. Further, since passages connecting the gate drivers and the gate lines are halved, the number of the gate pads and the gate drivers is also halved.

[0037] Although two gate lines **110** are connected at their ends in the first embodiment, more than three gate lines may be connected with one another. Since the display apparatus adopting an impulsive driving, producing a black image between the frames, should be driven twice as fast as the conventional display apparatus, the impulsive driving display apparatus can also employ the above configuration of the present invention that applies one gate signal to the multiple gate lines simultaneously.

[0038] The data line **120** crosses the gate line **110**, thereby forming the pixel area **140** arranged in the matrix array. The data line **120** is arranged in such a way that two data lines **120a** and **120b** are disposed at opposite sides of one pixel area **140**. In other words, the two data lines **120a** and **120b** are disposed between the adjacent pixel areas **140**. Since the same gate signal is applied to two rows of the pixel area **140**, the above arrangement for the data lines **120a** and **120b** is required to apply different data signals to the adjacent pixel areas **140** in a column direction. The TFTs **130** are appropriately arranged at intersections of the two gate lines **110a** and **110b** and the two data lines **120a** and **120b** so that the same data signal is not applied to the adjacent pixel areas **140** in a column direction. As shown in **FIG. 1**, one of the adjacent pixel rows is connected to the odd-numbered data line **120a**, and the other is connected to the even-numbered data line **120b**.

[0039] The number of the data lines **120** disposed between the pixel areas **140** corresponds to the number of rows of the pixel area **140** where the same gate signal is applied, i.e. the number of the gate lines **110** connected with one another at their ends. Therefore, the number of the gate lines **110** connected with one another is proportional to the number of the data lines **120** disposed between the pixel areas **140**. As described before, more than three gate lines **110** may be connected with one another. In this case, more than three data lines **120** are disposed between the adjacent pixel areas **140** arrayed in a row direction. Since color filters are not used in the FSC driving, one pixel area **140** is three times larger than that of the conventional LCD. Accordingly, disposing three data lines **120** between the pixel areas **140** does not make a big difference in an aperture ratio.

[0040] The TFT **130** delivers the gate signal supplied from the gate line **110** and the data signal supplied from the data line **120** to the pixel area **140**. As shown in **FIG. 1**, the adjacent TFTs **130** arrayed in a column direction are con-

ected to different data lines **120a** and **120b**, thereby being arranged in a zigzag form. Such arrangement of the TFTs **130** allows the adjacent pixel areas **140** arrayed in a column direction to be connected to different data lines **120a** and **120b**, respectively. Accordingly, the adjacent pixel areas **140** arrayed in a column direction are supplied with a different data signal.

[0041] The backlight unit **200** comprises a plurality of LEDs **210** (light emitting diode) and a supporter (not shown) supporting the LED **210**, a diffusing plate (not shown) diffusing the light from the LED **210** and a LED substrate. Each LED **210**, is a point light source, emits red, green and blue lights.

[0042] The backlight unit **200** may be a direct type providing light from below the TFT substrate **100** or an edge type providing light from a side of the TFT substrate **100**.

[0043] A driving method for an LCD according to the first embodiment of the present invention will be described with reference to **FIG. 2**. As shown in **FIG. 2**, the TFT substrate **100** comprises not only the gate line **110** and the data line **120** but also a gate driver **150**, a data driver **160** and a controller **170**.

[0044] The gate driver **150** supplies the gate line **110** with a number of control signals driving the gate line **110**. The gate driver **150**, synchronized with a starting signal (STV) and a gate clock (CPV) from the controller **170**, supplies each gate line **110** with the gate on voltage.

[0045] The data driver **160** converts an image data signal, synchronizing with clock (HCLK), into a corresponding gray scale voltage, and then delivers appropriate data signals to each data line **120** according to a load signal from the controller **170**.

[0046] The LCD adopts an inversion driving method inverting a polarity of the data signal supplied to the pixel area **140** by frame. Generally, a frame inversion or a line inversion causes a flicker, therefore a dot inversion is widely adopted. While the frame inversion inverts the polarity of the data signal by frame, the line inversion inverts by gate line. In the dot inversion, the adjacent pixels have different polarities.

[0047] As shown in **FIG. 2**, the data driver **160** inverts the polarity of the data signal by data line **120**. The two data lines **120a** and **120b** disposed between the adjacent pixel areas **140** arrayed in a row direction are supplied with the data signals having the same polarity. Meanwhile, the adjacent pixel areas **140** arrayed in a column direction are connected to different data lines **120**, therefore, they are supplied with the data signals having different polarities. Though the data driver **160** supplies the data signals having different polarities by line, the result is the same as in the dot inversion. With this configuration, the flicker can be cleared.

[0048] The controller **170** produces a number of the control signals driving the gate line **110** and the data line **120**, and controls the data driver **160** to supply the data signals having different polarities by data line **120**. The dot inversion depends on how the pixel area **140** and the data line **120** are connected and what polarity of the data signal is applied to the data line **120**, therefore the dot inversion can be embodied by various combinations of them. After a wiring pattern of the TFT substrate **100** is completed by connecting

the pixel area **140** and the data line **120**, the controller **150** controls the data driver **140** to produce the data signals having different polarities, thereby carrying out the dot inversion.

Second Embodiment

[0049] A second embodiment of a driving method of an LCD according to the present invention will be appreciated in by referring to **FIG. 3** in connection with the following explanation.

[0050] The elements of the second embodiment that are identical to the elements of the first embodiment have the same reference numerals as the elements of the first embodiment. Moreover, the descriptions of the elements of the second embodiment that are identical to the elements of the first embodiment have been omitted for the sake of brevity. Data drive **160-1** differs from data drive **160** only in the order of the polarity of the output signals on the data lines.

[0051] As shown in **FIG. 3**, pixel areas **140** in a column direction are connected alternatively to the pair of data lines for data lines associated with the column of pixel areas. Adjacent columns of pixel areas **140** are symmetric with respect to the data line disposed therebetween. One of the adjacent pixel areas **140** in a row direction is connected to an odd-numbered data line (**120a**), and the other is connected to an even-numbered data line (**120b**).

[0052] For performing the dot inversion, a positive polarity (+) of data signal is applied to the odd-numbered data line **120a**, and a negative polarity (-) of data signal is applied to the even-numbered data line **120b**. Or stated differently, that means opposite polarity data signals are applied to adjacent data lines alternatively. Like the above, the dot inversion can be performed by adjusting an arrangement of the pixel areas **140** and the polarity of the data signal.

Third Embodiment

[0053] Referring to **FIG. 4**, a driving method for an LCD according to a third embodiment of the present invention will be described. As shown in **FIG. 4**, gate lines **110c** and **110d** drive in common adjacent rows of pixels. For example, gate line **110c** drives two rows of pixel areas **140a** and **140b**. Similarly, gate line **110d** supplies a common gate signal to two rows of pixel areas **140c** and **140d**. Viewed in the column direction, the adjacent pixel areas **140a** through **140d** viewed from a data drive standpoint are electrically separated. Thus the adjacent pixel areas **140** in a column direction are supplied with different polarity data signals. Since gate line **110c** drives the two rows of pixel area **140a** and **140b**, every TFT **130** belonging to the two rows of pixel areas **140a** and **140b** is connected to gate line **110c**, and is connected to different rows of pixel areas **140** alternatively along the row direction. Controller **170** controls a data driver **160** so that adjacent pixel areas **140** viewed in the column direction are provided with different polarity of the data signals. Accordingly, like the layout in **FIG. 2**, the data driver **160** supplies different polarity data signals to the two adjacent data line **120a** and **120b** in a row direction disposed between the adjacent pixel areas **140**.

[0054] In case that the TFTs **130** of **FIG. 4** are arranged in the same way as in **FIG. 3**, the data signals having different polarity are applied alternatively to the data lines **120** and at

the same time the polarity of the data signal is inverted by gate line 110 for the dot inversion.

[0055] Although only a few embodiments of the present invention have been shown and described, it will be appreciated by those skilled in the art that changes may be made in these embodiments without departing from the principles and spirit of the invention, the scope of which is defined in the appended claims and their equivalents.

What is claimed is:

1. A liquid crystal display (LCD) comprising:
 - a plurality of data lines extending in a first direction;
 - a plurality of gate lines extending in a second direction defining with the plurality of data lines a plurality pixel areas arranged in a matrix configuration and supplying a gate signal to at least two rows of the pixel areas simultaneously; and
 - thin film transistors connected with the plurality of gate lines and the plurality of data lines.
2. The LCD of claim 1, wherein the number of the data lines disposed between adjacent pixel areas in a row direction is the same as the number of rows of the pixel areas supplied with the same gate signal.
3. The LCD of claim 1, wherein the plurality of the gate lines simultaneously supplies the gate signal to at least two rows of pixel areas are connected each other or one another.
4. The LCD of claim 3, wherein the number of the rows of the pixel area supplied with the same gate signal is two.
5. The LCD of claim 4, wherein the adjacent pixel areas in a column direction are connected to different data lines.
6. The LCD of claim 5, further comprising a data driver coupled to two data lines for each column of pixel areas, the data driver providing first and a second polarity data signals respectively on the first and second data lines, wherein adjacent pixel areas in the column direction are alternately connected to the first and second data lines for the column.
7. The LCD of claim 6, wherein adjacent pixel areas in a row direction are connected to receive data signals of different polarities.

8. The LCD of claim 1, further comprising a backlight unit providing light of three primary colors to the pixel area sequentially in one frame period.

9. The LCD of claim 2, further comprising an backlight unit providing light of three primary colors to the pixel area sequentially in one frame period.

10. The LCD of claim 3, further comprising an backlight unit providing light of three primary colors to the pixel area sequentially in one frame period.

11. The LCD of claim 4, further comprising an backlight unit providing light of three primary colors to the pixel area sequentially in one frame period.

12. The LCD of claim 5, further comprising an backlight unit providing light of three primary colors to the pixel area sequentially in one frame period.

13. The LCD of claim 6, further comprising an backlight unit providing light of three primary colors to the pixel area sequentially in one frame period.

14. The LCD of claim 7, further comprising an backlight unit providing light of three primary colors to the pixel area sequentially in one frame period.

15. The LCD of claim 8, wherein a frequency of a frame is higher than 180 Hz.

16. A driving method for a liquid crystal display (LCD), comprising a thin film transistor (TFT) substrate including pixel areas arranged in a matrix form with a gate line extending in a first direction and a data line extending in a second direction with the data line crossing the gate line, and a backlight unit providing the TFT substrate with light of three primary colors, the method comprising: providing the TFT substrate with light of the three primary colors sequentially in one frame period; and

supplying at least two rows of pixel areas with a common gate signal simultaneously.

* * * * *

专利名称(译)	液晶显示器及其驱动方法		
公开(公告)号	US20060197882A1	公开(公告)日	2006-09-07
申请号	US11/366867	申请日	2006-03-01
[标]申请(专利权)人(译)	三星电子株式会社		
申请(专利权)人(译)	SAMSUNG ELECTRONICS CO. , LTD.		
当前申请(专利权)人(译)	三星DISPLAY CO. , LTD.		
[标]发明人	OH JOO HAK PARK CHEOL WOO CHAI CHONG CHUL		
发明人	OH, JOO-HAK PARK, CHEOL-WOO CHAI, CHONG-CHUL		
IPC分类号	G02F1/136		
CPC分类号	G02F1/136286 G02F2001/133622 G09G3/3413 G09G3/3614 G09G3/3648 G09G2310/0205 G09G2310/0235 G09G2320/0223		
优先权	1020050017228 2005-03-02 KR		
其他公开文献	US7593069		
外部链接	Espacenet USPTO		

摘要(译)

公开了一种LCD，包括沿第一方向延伸的多条数据线，沿第二方向延伸的多条栅极线，用多条数据线限定以矩阵配置排列的多个像素区域，并向其提供栅极信号。至少两行像素区域同时出现。薄膜晶体管连接到多条栅极线和多条数据线。还公开了一种用于LCD的驱动方法，包括薄膜晶体管基板，该薄膜晶体管基板包括以矩阵形式布置的像素区域，其中栅极线沿第一方向延伸，数据线沿第二方向延伸，以及提供TFT基板的背光源用三原色光。在该方法中，在一个帧周期和至少两行像素区域中顺序地提供三原色，并同时提供公共栅极信号。

