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Park et al.

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(54) **LIQUID CRYSTAL DISPLAY DEVICE**

KR U1999-009289 3/1999

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* cited by examiner

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(*) Notice: Subject to any disclaimer, the term of this patent is extended or adjusted under 35 U.S.C. 154(b) by 308 days.

(74) *Attorney, Agent, or Firm*—Burns, Doane, Swecker & Mathis, L.L.P.

(57) **ABSTRACT**

(21) Appl. No.: **09/825,937**

A liquid crystal display including a liquid crystal panel and a backlight. The liquid crystal panel has a front plate and a rear plate between which liquid crystal is interposed, wherein electrodes for driving the liquid crystal on a pixel-by-pixel basis, pixel electrodes corresponding to the common electrodes, and thin film transistors (TFTs) for driving the pixel electrodes are installed on the inner surface of each of the front and rear plates. The backlight has a front plate and a rear plate, wherein a plurality of R, G and B anode electrodes, on which fluorescent layers are formed, are formed in parallel on the front plate, cathode electrodes corresponding to the anode electrodes are formed on the rear plate, and light emitting units for colors according to the anode electrodes and the cathode electrodes are installed to provide light of each of R, G and B colors to each pixel of the liquid crystal panel. Color pixels are formed on a liquid crystal panel to match one pixel with backlight of three colors, instead of unit pixels formed by colors on the liquid crystal panel. Thus, the opening ratio of the liquid crystal panel increases, and the integration density thereof can be reduced, thereby simplifying the production process of the liquid crystal panel and reducing the manufacturing costs for the liquid crystal panel. In particular, the yield greatly improves.

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Apr. 27, 2000 (KR) 2000-22467

(51) **Int. Cl.**⁷ **G02F 1/1335**

(52) **U.S. Cl.** **349/62; 349/108**

(58) **Field of Search** 349/62, 64, 71,
349/108

(56) **References Cited**

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11 Claims, 6 Drawing Sheets

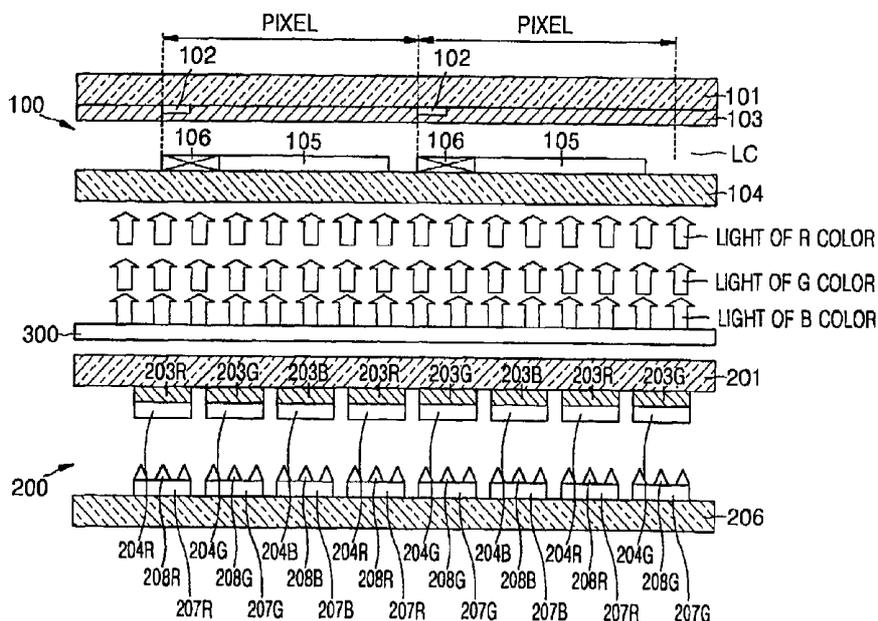


FIG. 1 (PRIOR ART)

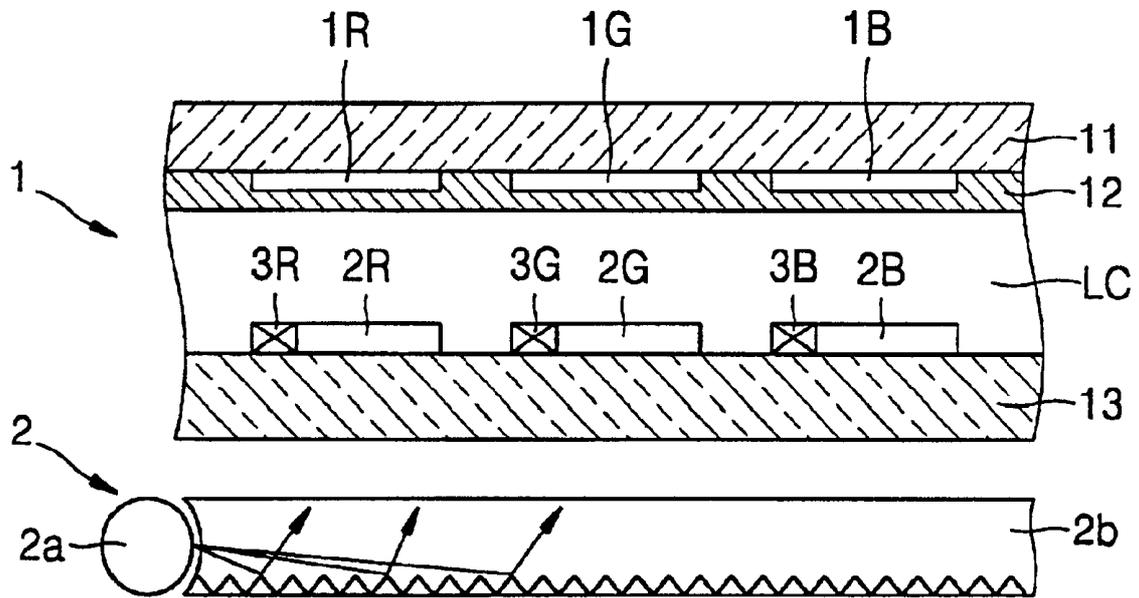


FIG. 2 (PRIOR ART)

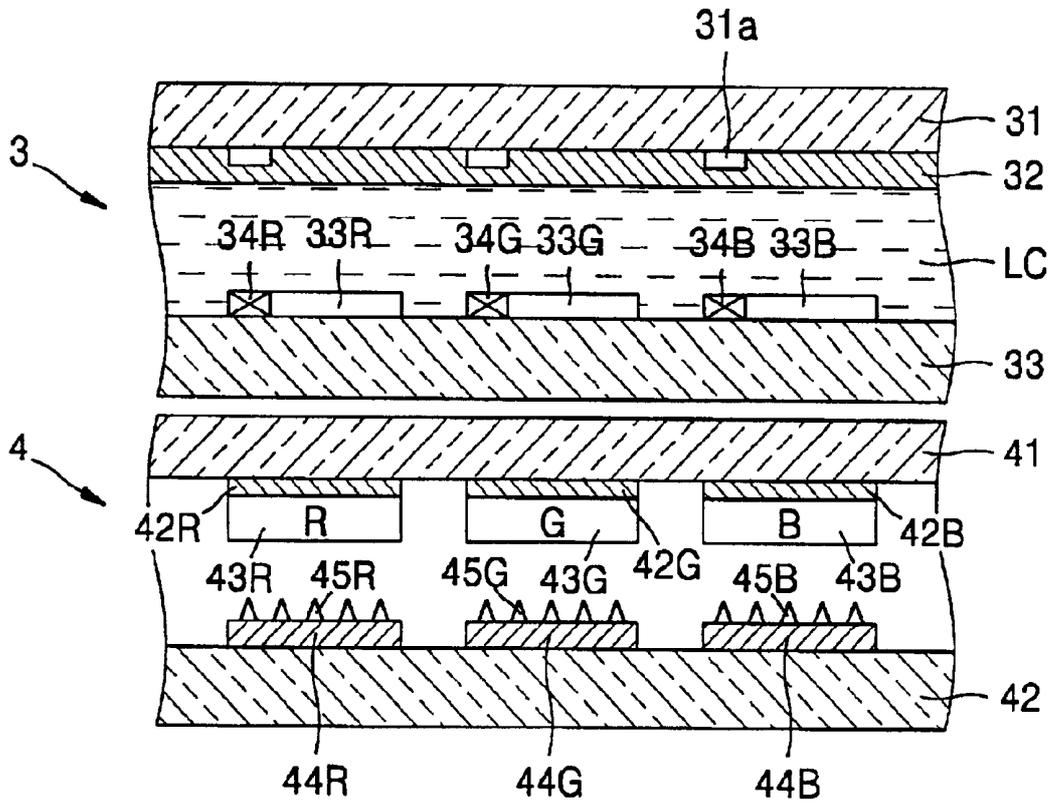


FIG. 3 (PRIOR ART)

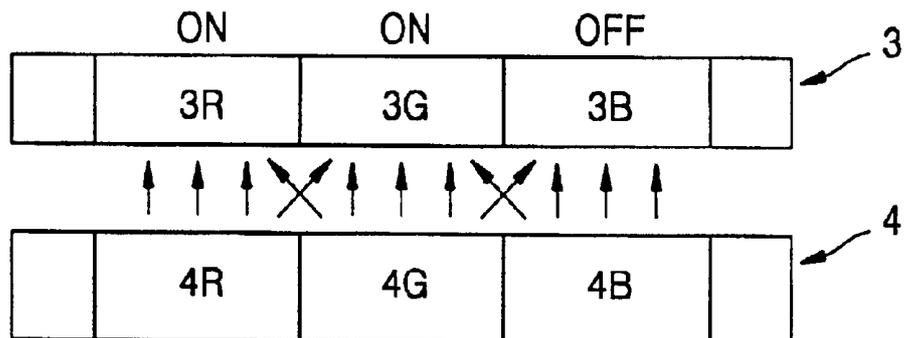


FIG. 4

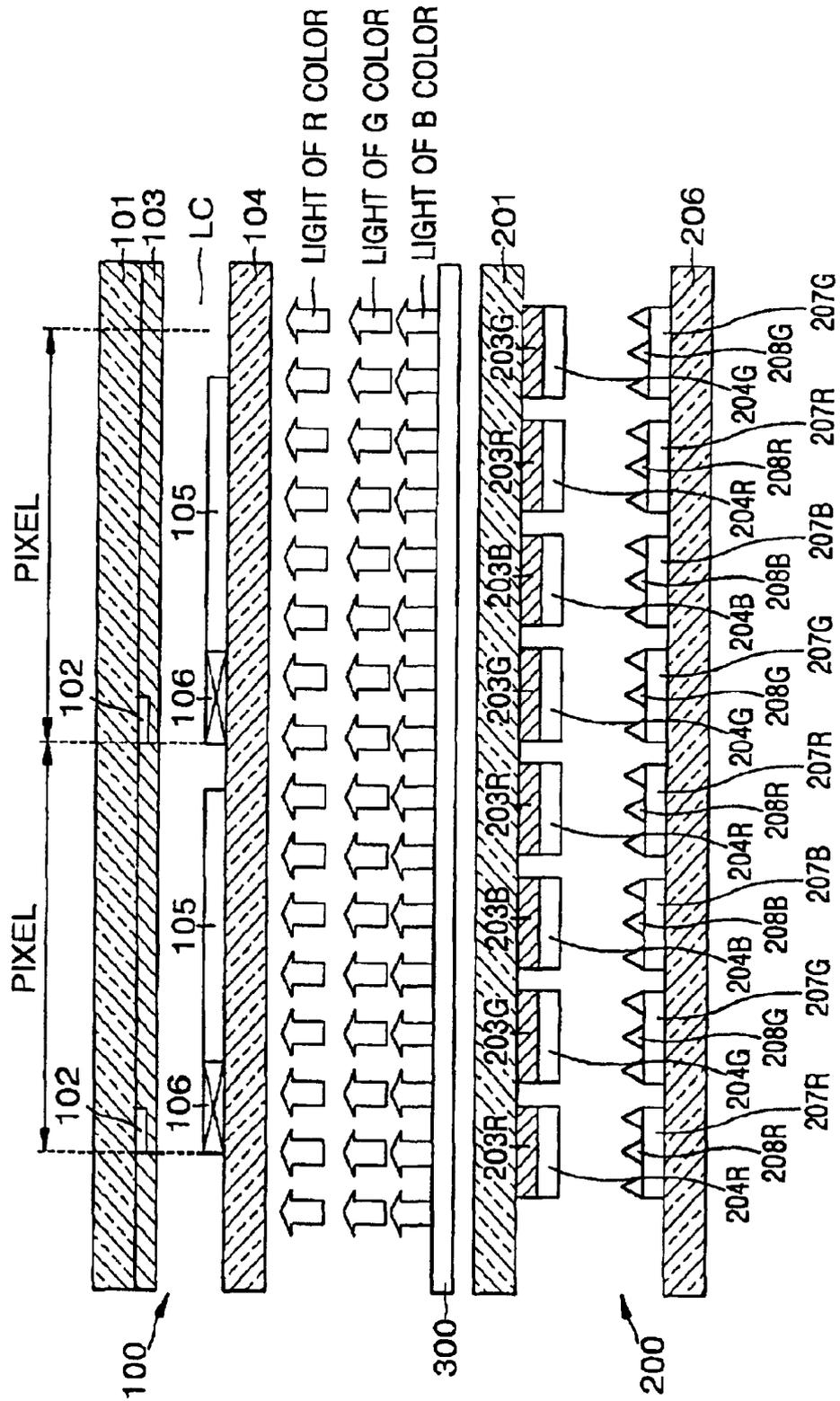


FIG. 5

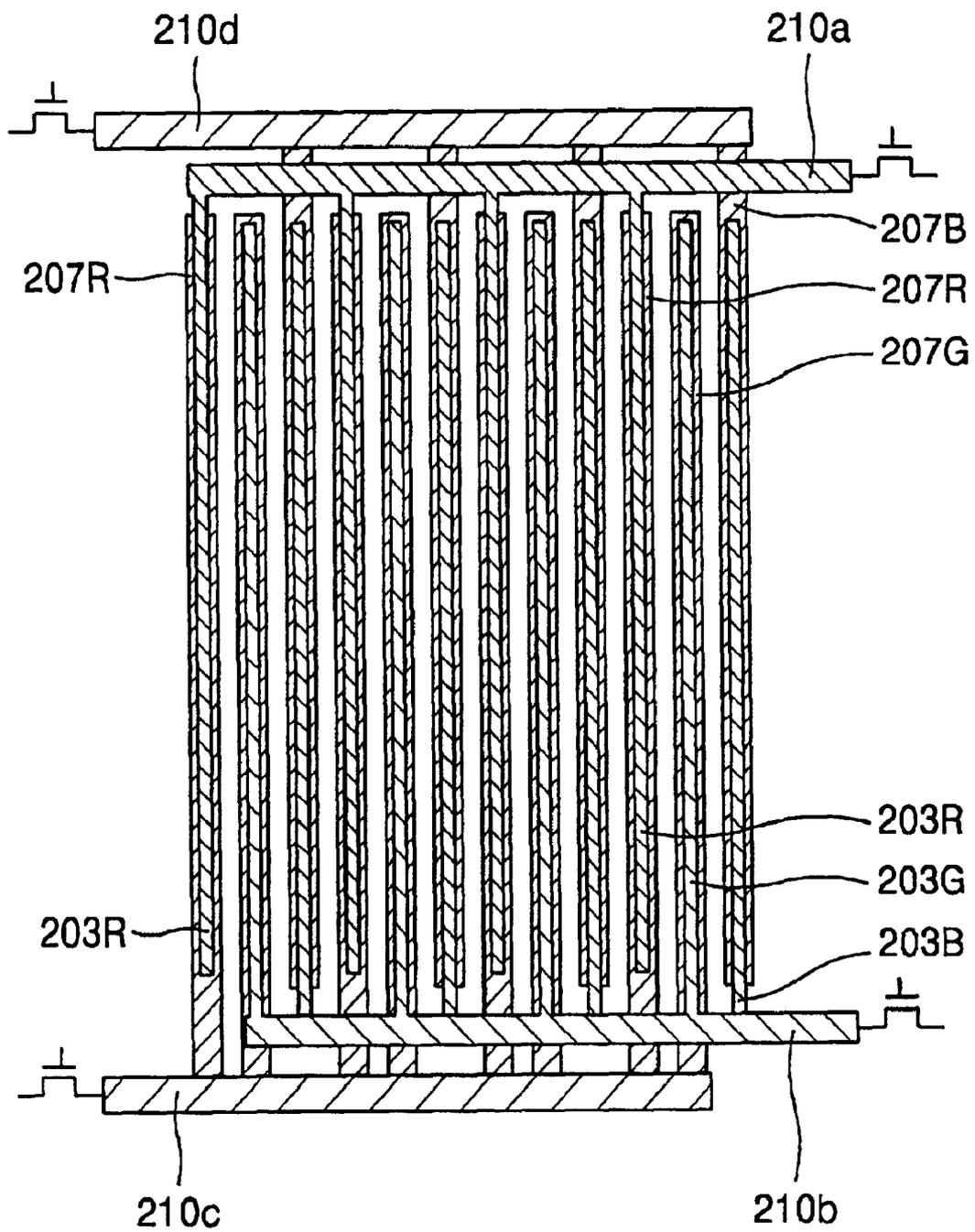


FIG. 6

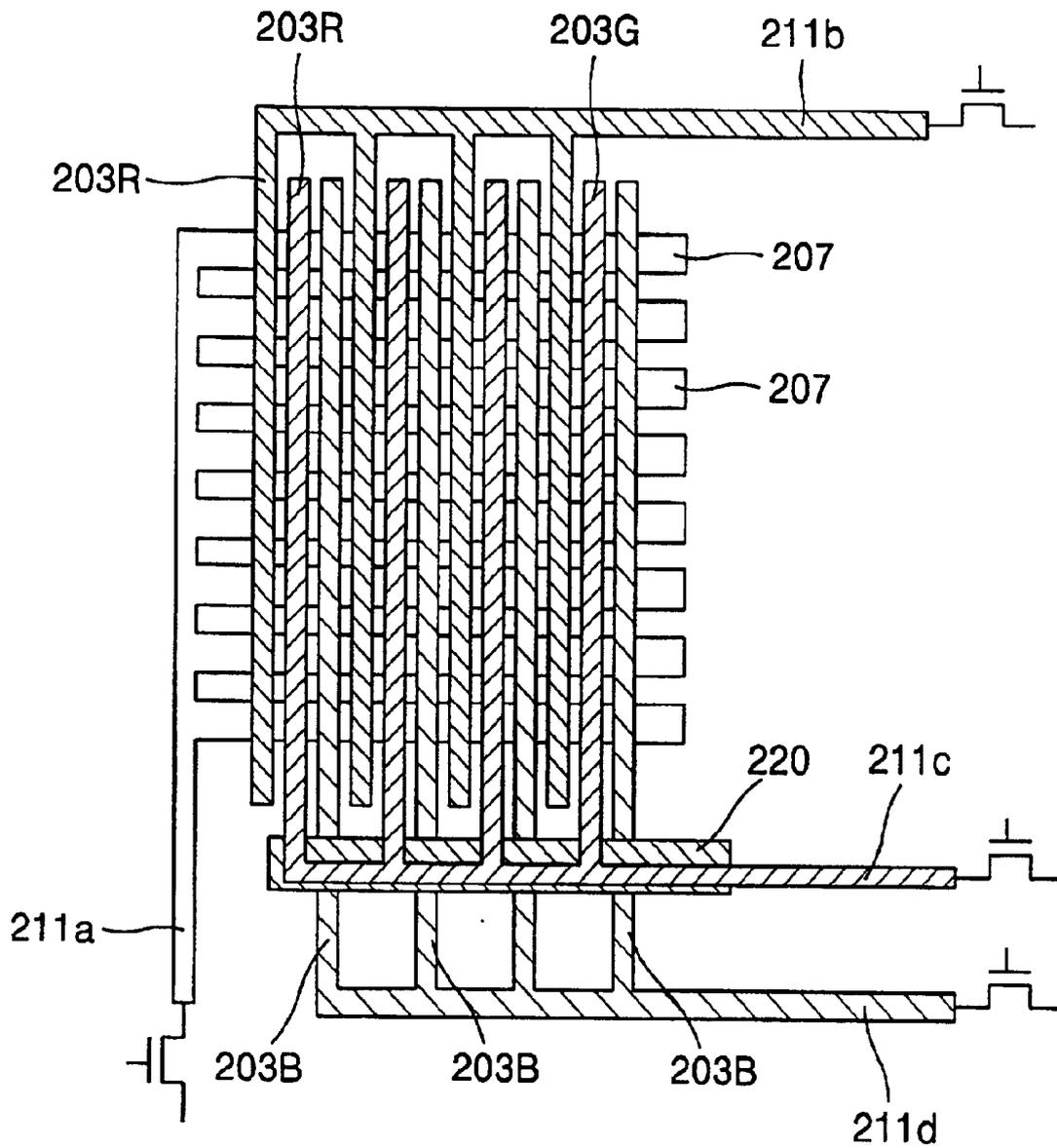


FIG. 7A

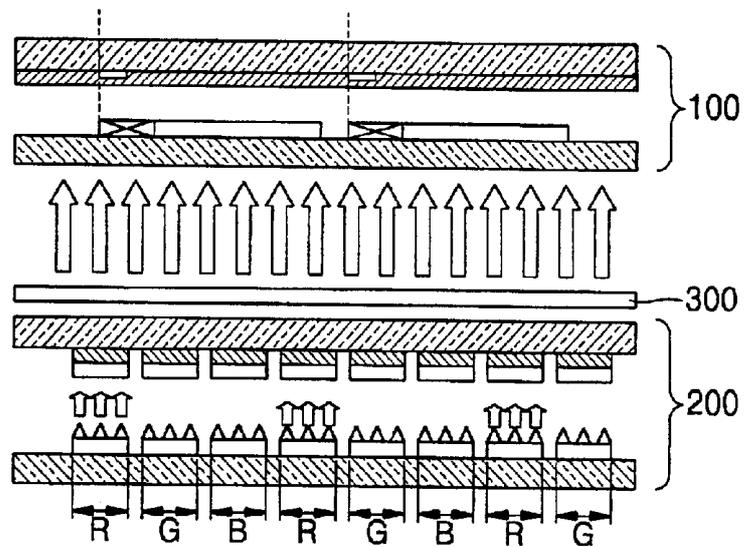


FIG. 7B

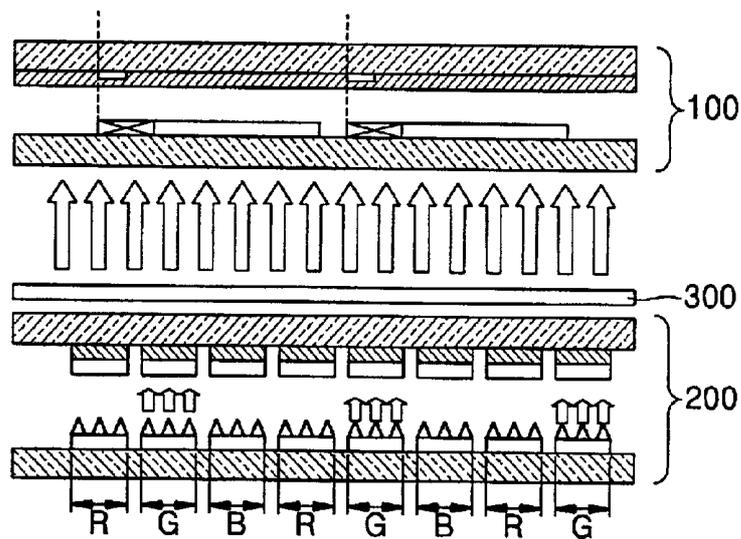
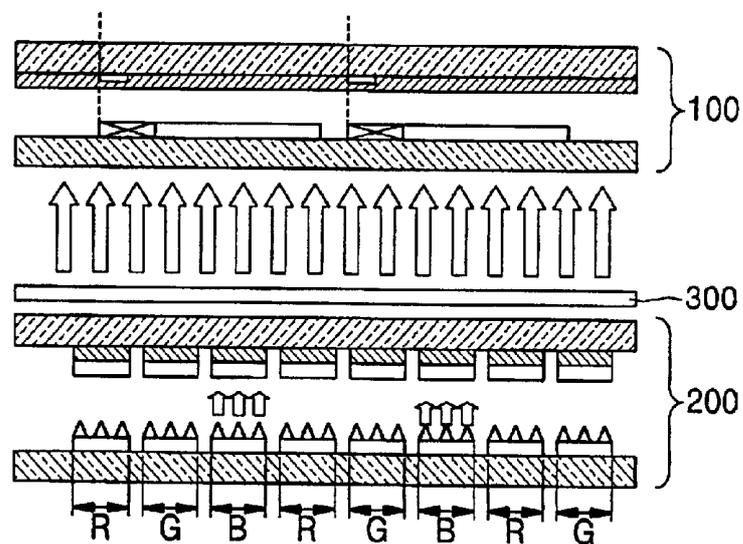


FIG. 7C



LIQUID CRYSTAL DISPLAY DEVICE

This application claims priority under 35 U.S.C. §§ 119 and/or 365 to 00-22467 filed in Republic of Korea on Apr. 27, 2000; the entire content of which is hereby incorporated by reference.

BACKGROUND OF THE INVENTION

1. Field of the Invention

The present invention relates to liquid crystal display (LCD) devices, and more particularly, to a liquid crystal display device adopting a field emission device as a backlight.

2. Description of the Related Art

As shown in FIG. 1, a conventional LCD device has a structure in which a backlight 2 adopting a cold cathode lamp 2a and a light plate 2b is installed to the rear of a liquid crystal panel 1. The backlight 2 provides white light. In the liquid crystal panel 1, three unit pixels of red, green and blue for which three color filters 1R, 1G and 1B are installed, respectively, constitute a color pixel. The color filters 1R, 1G and 1B are installed at predetermined intervals on the inner surface of a front plate 11, and a common electrode 12 is formed on the resultant structure of the front plate 11. Pixel electrodes 2R, 2G and 2B for the color filters 1R, 1G and 1B, respectively, and thin film transistors (TFTs) 3R, 3G and 3B for driving the pixel electrodes 2R, 2G and 2B, respectively, are installed on the inner surface of a rear plate 13 spaced a predetermined interval apart from the front plate 11. A liquid crystal LC is interposed between the front plate 11 and the rear plate 13.

In the above-described conventional TFT LCD, the unit pixels switch incident white light to determine whether the white light passes through the unit pixels, and only color light within a given wavelength band is transmitted by a predetermined color filter installed on each of the unit pixels.

According to this structural characteristics, power consumption in the LCD mostly occurs in the backlight. In particular, in the backlight, light emitted from the lamp is considerably absorbed into the light plate by a reflection plate and a scattering structure installed on the light plate, and then proceeds toward the panel. Hence, the amount of light actually used for image display is smaller than power consumed, thus degrading the efficiency of power consumption.

In the conventional LCD, only one color light among three color components of white light is selected by the color filters installed on the liquid crystal panel, so that the light efficiency is very low. Also, the manufacturing costs of color filters which are installed on an LCD occupy a large portion of the total manufacturing cost for a liquid crystal display device.

Furthermore, since a color pixel is actually constituted by the combination of three color pixels, a single color pixel requires three TFTs and three pixel electrodes. In particular, since a TFT occupies an area by one side of a pixel electrode, the aperture efficiency is greatly degraded by the TFT, and accordingly the luminance is deteriorated.

The conventional LCD having such an inefficient structure can be improved by U.S. Pat. No. 5,760,858 which discloses an LCD in which a triode field emission device is coupled to a liquid crystal panel. This LCD uses a field emission device as a backlight, so that it can be driven with low power, and can provide uniform highly-luminant light over the entire surface without reflection plates. Also, sepa-

rated color light rather than single white light is radiated to a liquid crystal by red, green and blue fluorescent materials, so that no color filters are needed, increasing the light efficiency and reducing the manufacturing costs of LCD. However, since a general triode field emission device must be manufactured to manufacture an LCD having such a structure, the LCD has no great advantages except that the circuit configuration is simple, compared to an LCD which forms a video image using an existing field emission device. This is because the costs of an LCD rather than the costs for establishing the circuit of a field emission device are expected to occupy the majority of the total costs for an image driving apparatus. Also, since R, G and B pixels are formed on a backlight to correspond to the R, G and B pixels on a liquid crystal panel, if a panel has high definition, each of the components of the backlight also must have high definition. Thus, the manufacture of a backlight is complicated, and the yield is low.

These problems are solved by applying a planar field emission device having a diode structure with a cathode electrode and an anode electrode such that separated red, green and blue light can be simply provided. Referring to FIG. 2, a backlight 4 having a diode field emission device is installed to the rear of a liquid crystal panel 3. Black matrixes 31a are formed at intervals of a unit pixel on the inner surface of a front plate 31 in the liquid crystal panel 3, and a common electrode 32 is formed on the resultant structure of the front plate 31. Pixel electrodes 33R, 33G and 33B, each facing the area between adjacent black matrixes 31a, and TFTs 34R, 34G and 34B for driving the pixel electrodes 33R, 33G and 33B, respectively, are installed on the inner surface of a rear plate 33. Liquid crystal (LC) sandwiches between the front plate 31 and the rear plate 33.

The backlight 4 includes a front plate 41, on the inner surface of which anode electrodes 42R, 42G and 42B for unit pixels and R, G and B fluorescent layers 43R, 43G and 43B on the anode electrodes 42R, 42G and 42B are installed, and a rear plate 42, on the inner surface of which R, G and B cathode electrodes 44R, 44G and 44B corresponding to the anode electrodes 42R, 42G and 42B are installed. R, G and B electron emitting sources 45R, 45G and 45B are formed of graphite, diamond, carbon nanotube, or the like, on the cathode electrodes 44R, 44G and 44B, respectively, by a simple thin film process such as a printing method or an electrophoretic method.

In the backlight 4 having this diode field emission device, the rear plate 42 (that is, a cathode plate), on which electron emitting sources are formed on cathode electrodes by a thin film process, is coupled to the front plate 41 (that is, an anode plate) on which the R, G and B fluorescent layers 43R, 43G and 43B and the anode electrodes 42R, 42G and 42B are formed. Thus, the backlight 4 is easily manufactured, and, particularly, a large backlight can be manufactured at low costs. Also, since the backlight radiates red, blue and green light separated per unit pixel to a liquid crystal panel, a liquid crystal panel requires no existing color filters, so that it has a simple structure and performs a simple circuit operation. The backlight having such a diode field emission device provides R, G and B light separated per pixel, is cheap, large, highly efficient and highly luminant, and operates with low power, so that it is an epoch-making technique in which no color filters are required, and the light efficiency is high, in contrast with existing LCDs.

However, as shown in FIG. 3, when separated red, blue and green light is radiated from the backlight 4 to a liquid crystal panel, light radiated from a fluorescent material on each unit pixel disperses while passing through a glass

substrate layer at the upper side. For example, as shown in FIG. 3, when a red pixel 3R and a green pixel 3G in a liquid crystal panel 3 are maintained in an on state, some of light from a red area 4R and a green area 4G in the backlight 4 at the lower side enter in wrong areas in the liquid crystal panel 3 due to scattering. Scattering occurs because the front plate 41 of the backlight 4 must be 1000 μm or thicker to maintain the internal vacuum of the backlight 4. The generation of the cross talk prevents formation of a clear image.

This cross talk serves as a disadvantage, in contrast with an existing LCD in which color filters are located at the end in the direction of traveling of light. The LCD adopting the backlight 4 also has unit pixels for colors each having a TFT like the existing TFT-LCDs, so that it does not contribute to improve the aperture efficiency. Furthermore, since the backlight 4 has R, G and B pixels for the R, G and B pixels on a liquid crystal panel, if a panel has high definition, the backlight also must have high definition. Thus, the manufacture of the backlight is complicated, and the yield is low.

SUMMARY OF THE INVENTION

To solve the above problem, an objective of the present invention is to provide a liquid crystal display which has improved color purity due to the removal of color filters and has high light efficiency.

Another objective of the present invention is to provide a liquid crystal display which has high aperture efficiency and thus has increased light efficiency.

Still another objective of the present invention is to provide a liquid crystal display which is manufactured at a small cost and with a high yield since its backlight is easily manufactured and driven.

Yet another objective of the present invention is to provide a liquid crystal display which lowers the integration density of a liquid crystal panel, and thus is easily manufactured with a high yield.

To achieve the above objectives, the present invention provides a liquid crystal display including: a liquid crystal panel having a front plate and a rear plate between which liquid crystal sandwiches, wherein common electrodes for driving the liquid crystal on a pixel-by-pixel basis, pixel electrodes corresponding to the common electrodes, and thin film transistors (TFTs) for driving the pixel electrodes are installed on the inner surface of each of the front and rear plates; and a backlight having a front plate and a rear plate, wherein a plurality of R, G and B anode electrodes on which fluorescent layers are formed are formed in parallel on the front plate, R, G and B cathode electrodes corresponding to the anode electrodes are formed on the rear plate, and light emitting units for colors according to the R, G and B anode electrodes and the R, G and B cathode electrodes are installed to provide light of R, G and B colors to each pixel of the liquid crystal panel.

In the liquid crystal display according to the present invention, preferably, the R, G and B anode electrodes in the backlight are arranged to correspond to the pixels of the liquid crystal panel, and the cathode electrodes and the anode electrodes are formed opposite to and in parallel to each other. Also, preferably, one of the R, G and B anode electrodes is connected to a first bus line which is formed on one portion of the inner surface of the front plate of the backlight, and the remainders are commonly connected to a second bus line which is formed on the other portion of the inner surface of the front plate of the backlight, and two of the R, G and B cathode electrodes corresponding to the R, G and B anode electrodes are commonly connected to a third

bus line, and the remainder is connected to a fourth bus line. It is also preferable that the first and second bus lines are installed in parallel on both sides of an array of the R, G and B anode electrodes.

In this liquid crystal display, preferably, the cathode electrodes and the anode electrodes cross each other at right angles, the cathode electrodes are commonly connected to the first bus line which is formed on the rear plate of the backlight, and the R, G and B anode electrodes are grouped by colors, and the R anode electrodes, the G anode electrodes and the B anode electrodes are connected to second, third and fourth bus lines, respectively, which are formed on the front plate of the backlight. Also, one of the second, third and fourth bus lines is installed in parallel to the remaining two bus lines in the direction opposite to the directions of installation of the remaining two bus lines. Furthermore, one of two bus lines, that are adjacent to each other in parallel, among the second, third and fourth bus lines, intersects with anode electrodes connected to the other bus line, and an electrical insulative layer is installed at the intersected portions.

BRIEF DESCRIPTION OF THE DRAWINGS

The above objectives and advantages of the present invention will become more apparent by describing in detail preferred embodiments thereof with reference to the attached drawings in which:

FIG. 1 is a cross-sectional view schematically illustrating the structure of a general liquid crystal display according to the prior art;

FIG. 2 is a cross-sectional view schematically illustrating the structure of a conventional liquid crystal display adopting a backlight having a diode field emission device;

FIG. 3 is a schematic diagram illustrating the cross talk between pixels in the liquid crystal display shown in FIG. 2;

FIG. 4 is a cross-sectional view schematically illustrating an embodiment of a liquid crystal display according to the present invention;

FIG. 5 is a plan view of a first embodiment of the electrode arrangement structure of a field emission backlight in a liquid crystal device according to the present invention;

FIG. 6 is a plan view of a second embodiment of the electrode arrangement structure of a field emission backlight in a liquid crystal device according to the present invention; and

FIGS. 7A, 7B and 7C show sequential incidence of light of R, G and B colors from a backlight upon the pixels of a liquid crystal panel, in a liquid crystal display according to the present invention.

DESCRIPTION OF THE PREFERRED EMBODIMENTS

Referring to FIG. 4, a liquid crystal display according to the present invention includes a liquid crystal panel 100 and a backlight 200 which is installed to the rear of the liquid crystal panel 100 and has a diode field emission device. Black matrixes 102 are formed at intervals of a pixel on the inner surface of a front plate 101 of the liquid crystal panel 100, and a common electrode 103 is formed on the resultant structure of the front plate 101. Pixel electrodes 105 facing the area between adjacent black matrixes 102, and thin film transistors (TFTs) 106 for driving the pixel electrodes 105 are formed on the inner surface of a rear plate 104. A liquid crystal LC sandwiches between the front plate 101 and the rear plate 104.

In the backlight **200**, a plurality of R, G and B anode electrodes **203R**, **203G** and **203B** are alternately aligned on the inner surface of the front plate **201**, and R, G and B fluorescent layers **204R**, **204G** and **204B** are formed on the R, G and B anode electrodes **203R**, **203G** and **203B**, respectively. R, G and B cathode electrodes **207R**, **207G** and **207B** corresponding to the R, G and B anode electrodes **204R**, **204G** and **204B**, respectively, are formed on the inner surface of the rear plate **206**. R, G and B electron emitting sources **208R**, **208G** and **208B** are formed of graphite, diamond or carbon nanotube on the cathode electrodes **207R**, **207G** and **207B**, respectively.

A diffusion plate **300** for allowing light from the backlight **200** to be evenly incident upon the liquid crystal panel **100** by scattering and diffusing the light proceeding toward the liquid crystal panel **100** is installed between the liquid crystal panel **100** and the backlight **200**.

FIG. 4 hierarchically shows light of R color, light of G color and light of B color in order to facilitate understanding of a structure in which the light of R color, the light of G color and the light of B color are sequentially emitted from the backlight **200** and incident upon the liquid crystal panel **100**.

In a liquid crystal display (LCD) according to the present invention having such a structure, a single pixel serves as three pixels for expressing three colors in the prior art, and light of R color, light of G color and light of B color from the backlight **200** is incident upon each single pixel. That is, in the prior art, pixels are divided by colors, and each pixel has a pixel electrode and a TFT. However, according to the present invention, a single pixel serves to express three colors.

FIG. 5 shows a first embodiment of the arrangement structure of cathode electrodes and anode electrodes in the backlight **200**. Referring to FIG. 5, cathode electrodes **207R**, **207G** and **207B** are aligned in parallel with corresponding anode electrodes **203R**, **203G** and **203B**, respectively, and the cathode electrodes **207R**, **207G** and **207B** and the anode electrodes **203R**, **203G** and **203B** are separated and connected to first, second, third and fourth bus lines **210a**, **210b**, **210c** and **210d**. To be more specific, the first and second bus lines **210a** and **210b** are formed on the inner surface of the front plate **201**. The R anode electrode **203R** is connected to the first bus line **210a**, and the G and B anode electrodes **203G** and **203B** are commonly connected to the second bus line **210b**. The third and fourth bus lines **210c** and **210d** are formed on the inner surface of the rear plate **206**. The R and G cathode electrode **207R** and **207G** are commonly connected to the third bus line **210c**, and the B cathode electrode **207B** is connected to the fourth bus line **210d**.

In this electrode arrangement structure, line luminescence of a predetermined color occurs due to field emission in units of R color lines, G color lines or B color lines. For example, when the first and third bus lines **210a** and **210c** are selected, lines of R color radiate due to the R anode electrodes **203R** and the R cathode electrodes **207R**. When the second and third bus lines **210b** and **210c** are selected, lines of G color radiate due to the G anode electrodes **203G** and the G cathode electrodes **207G**. When the third and fourth bus lines **210c** and **210d** are selected, lines of B color radiate due to the B anode electrodes **203B** and the B cathode electrodes **207B**.

FIG. 6 shows a second embodiment of the electrode arrangement structure of the backlight **200** in a liquid crystal device according to the present invention. Referring to FIG. 6, cathode electrodes **207** formed on the rear plate **206** are

commonly connected to a first bus electrode **211a**. R, G and B anode electrodes **203R**, **203G** and **203B** formed on the front plate **201** cross with the cathode electrodes **207** at right angles. The R anode electrodes **203R** are commonly connected to a second bus line **211b** formed on the inner surface of the front plate **201**, the G anode electrodes **203G** are commonly connected to a third bus line **211c** formed on the inner surface of the front plate **201**, and the B anode electrodes **203B** are commonly connected to a fourth bus line **211d** formed on the inner surface of the front plate **201**. According to this structure, each of the cathode electrodes **207** switches R, G and B colors, instead of being separated for colors like the R, G and B cathode electrodes **207R**, **207G** and **207B** as shown in FIGS. 4 and 5. In FIG. 6, reference numeral **220** denotes an insulative layer for electrically separating the G anode electrodes **203G** from the B anode electrodes **203B**.

According to this electrode arrangement structure, with the first bus line **211a** being a common line, if the second bus line **211b** is selected, red light radiates throughout due to the field emission at the intersections of the cathode electrodes **27** commonly connected to the first bus line **211a** with the R anode electrode **203R** connected to the second bus line **211b**. If the third bus line **211c** is selected, green light radiates throughout due to the field emission at the intersections of the cathode electrodes **27** with the G anode electrode **203G** connected to the third bus line **211c**. If the fourth bus line **211d** is selected, blue light radiates throughout due to the field emission at the intersections of the cathode electrodes **27** with the B anode electrode **203B** connected to the fourth bus line **211d**.

Referring to FIG. 7A, if areas R in the backlight **200** emit light, red light is generated from the fluorescent material in the areas R, passes through a dispersion plate **300** to thus have a uniform distribution all over the surface, and is incident upon the pixels on the liquid crystal panel **100**. In sequence, as shown in FIG. 7B, if areas B in the backlight **200** emit light, blue light from the areas B pass through the diffusion plate **300**, and then is incident upon the pixels on the liquid crystal panel **100**. As shown in FIG. 7C, if areas G in the backlight **200** emit light, green light from the areas G is incident upon the pixels on the liquid crystal panel **100**. That is, red light, blue light and green light are sequentially driven and radiated by colors or lines according to a selected bus line, instead of being radiated simultaneously. According to the present invention described above, even though light generated from a backlight is scattered while passing through a front plate, only light of the same color is evenly incident upon the pixels, thus preventing cross talk.

As for the above-described driving of a panel, when a moving picture is realized by driving a screen using 60 frames, that is, at 16.7 msec driving speed, a field sequential method of repeatedly driving R, G and B light sources each at 5.81 msec using the characteristics of a high-speedy light switch (1 msec/dlgk) of the backlight is adopted. Here, when an ultra-speedy ferroelectric liquid crystal mode having a response speed of 1 msec or less (see U.S. Pat. No. 4367924, App. Phys. Lett., 36 899 (1980)) is used as a light switch, a liquid crystal panel of a perfect moving picture can be obtained.

The above-described LCD according to the present invention has no color filters, and a single pixel on a panel switches R, G and B colors. Thus, the LCD according to the present invention has pixels, the number of which is reduced to a third of the number of pixels of a conventional LCD, and TFTs for the pixels. In particular, the backlight **200** according to the present invention can irradiate a desired line or

color using four bus lines, as described above for example, so that a target image can be obtained by an uncomplicated circuit.

In particular, as described above, color pixels are formed on a liquid crystal panel to match one pixel with backlight of three colors, instead of unit pixels formed by colors on the liquid crystal panel. Thus, the opening ratio of the liquid crystal panel increases, and the integration density thereof can be reduced, thereby simplifying the production process of the liquid crystal panel and reducing the manufacturing costs for the liquid crystal panel. In particular, the yield greatly improves, and a perfect moving picture is obtained.

Although the invention has been described with reference to a particular embodiment, it will be apparent to one of ordinary skill in the art that modifications of the described embodiment may be made without departing from the spirit and scope of the invention.

What is claimed is:

1. A liquid crystal display comprising:
 - a liquid crystal panel having a front plate and a rear plate between which liquid crystal is interposed, wherein common electrodes for driving the liquid crystal on a pixel-by-pixel basis are located on an inner surface of one of the front and rear plates, and, pixel electrodes corresponding to the common electrodes and thin film transistors (TFTs) for driving the pixel electrodes are installed on the inner surface of the other of the front and rear plates; and
 - a backlight having a front plate and a rear plate, wherein a plurality of R, G and B anode electrodes, on which fluorescent layers are formed, are located in parallel on the front plate, cathode electrodes corresponding to the anode electrodes are formed on the rear plate, and light emitting units for colors according to the anode electrodes and the cathode electrodes are installed to provide light of each of R, G and B colors to each pixel of the liquid crystal panel.
2. The liquid crystal display of claim 1, wherein the liquid crystal operates in a mode having a response speed of 5.81 msec or less.
3. The liquid crystal display of claim 1, wherein light of R color, light of G color and light of B color are sequentially incident upon the liquid crystal panel, and the light of R

color, the light of G color and the light of B color are controlled by the pixels on the liquid crystal panel.

4. The liquid crystal display of claim 1, wherein a diffusion plate for diffusing light is installed between the liquid crystal panel and the backlight.

5. The liquid crystal display of claim 1, wherein the cathode electrodes and the anode electrodes are formed opposite to and in parallel to each other.

6. The liquid crystal display of claim 5, wherein one of the R, G and B anode electrodes is connected to a first bus line which is formed on one portion of the inner surface of the front plate of the backlight, and the remaining anode electrodes are commonly connected to a second bus line which is formed on the other portion of the inner surface of the front plate of the backlight, and two of the R, G and B cathode electrodes corresponding to the R, G and B anode electrodes are commonly connected to a third bus line, and the remaining cathode electrode is connected to a fourth bus line.

7. The liquid crystal display of claim 6, wherein the first and second bus lines are installed in parallel on both sides of an array of the R, G and B anode electrodes.

8. The liquid crystal display of claim 1, wherein the cathode electrodes and the anode electrodes cross each other at right angles.

9. The liquid crystal display of claim 8, wherein the cathode electrodes are commonly connected to the first bus line which is formed on the rear plate of the backlight, and the R, G and B anode electrodes are grouped by colors, and the R anode electrodes, the G anode electrodes and the B anode electrodes are connected to second, third and fourth bus lines, respectively, which are formed on the front plate of the backlight.

10. The liquid crystal display of claim 8, wherein one of the second, third and fourth bus lines is installed in parallel to the remaining two bus lines in the direction opposite to the directions of installation of the remaining two bus lines.

11. The liquid crystal display of claim 10, wherein one of two bus lines, that are adjacent to each other in parallel, among the second, third and fourth bus lines, intersects with anode electrodes connected to the other bus line, and an electrical insulative layer is installed at the intersected portions.

* * * * *

专利名称(译)	液晶显示装置		
公开(公告)号	US6778234	公开(公告)日	2004-08-17
申请号	US09/825937	申请日	2001-04-05
[标]申请(专利权)人(译)	朴宽SUN 张在EUN		
申请(专利权)人(译)	朴宽-SUN 张在EUN		
当前申请(专利权)人(译)	三星SDI CO. , LTD.		
[标]发明人	PARK KWAN SUN JANG JAE EUN		
发明人	PARK, KWAN-SUN JANG, JAE-EUN		
IPC分类号	G02F1/13 G02F1/1335 G02F1/13357 G02F1/1368 G09F9/00 G09G3/20 G09G3/36 G02F1/133		
CPC分类号	G02F1/133621 G02F1/133603 G02F2001/133625		
优先权	1020000022467 2000-04-27 KR		
其他公开文献	US20010035922A1		
外部链接	Espacenet USPTO		

摘要(译)

一种液晶显示器，包括液晶面板和背光。液晶面板具有前板和后板，在它们之间插入液晶，其中用于逐个像素地驱动液晶的电极，对应于公共电极的像素电极，以及薄膜晶体管 (TFT) 用于驱动像素电极的装置安装在每个前板和后板的内表面上。背光源具有前板和后板，其中在其上形成荧光层的多个R, G和B阳极电极平行地形成在前板上，对应于阳极电极的阴极电极形成在前板上。安装后板和用于根据阳极电极和阴极电极的颜色的发光单元，以向液晶面板的每个像素提供R, G和B颜色中的每一种的光。在液晶面板上形成彩色像素以使一个像素与三种颜色的背光相匹配，而不是由液晶面板上的颜色形成的单位像素。因此，液晶面板的开口率增加，并且可以降低其集成密度，从而简化了液晶面板的制造工艺并降低了液晶面板的制造成本。特别是，产量大大提高。

