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(54) **BACKLIGHT UNIT AND LIQUID CRYSTAL
DISPLAY DEVICE**

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G02F 1/1335 (2006.01)

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362/612

(58) **Field of Classification Search** 362/97.1-97.3,
362/600, 603, 611, 612, 561, 555
See application file for complete search history.

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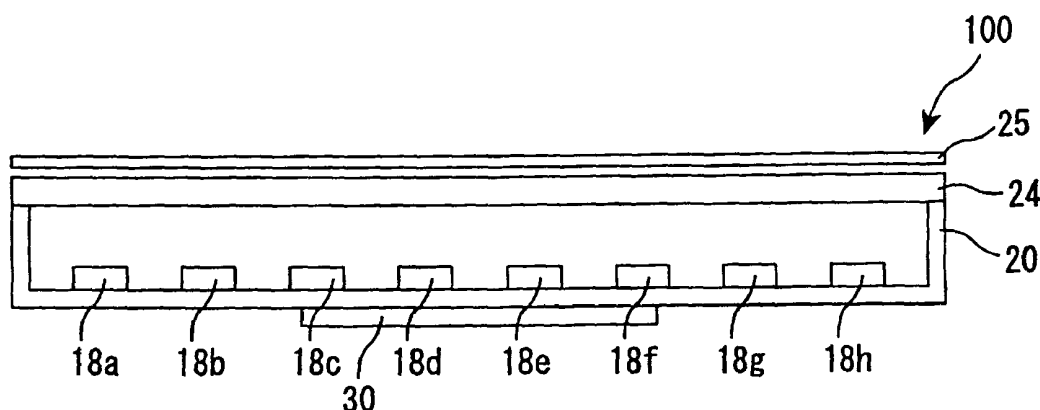
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(57) **ABSTRACT**

A backlight unit and a liquid crystal display device improve uniformity of a luminance and a color of a display surface. The backlight unit includes a light source device and a circuit board, the light source device including a first board and a plurality of point light sources being arranged on the first board, and the circuit board including a second board, a driving circuit for the plurality of point light sources, and a variable resistance device, the driving circuit for the plurality of point light sources and the variable resistance device being arranged on the second board, wherein a resistance adjusting element of the variable resistance device is exposed to an outside, and at least one point light source arranged on an end side among the plurality of point light sources is connected in parallel to the variable resistance device.

12 Claims, 8 Drawing Sheets



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FIG. 1A

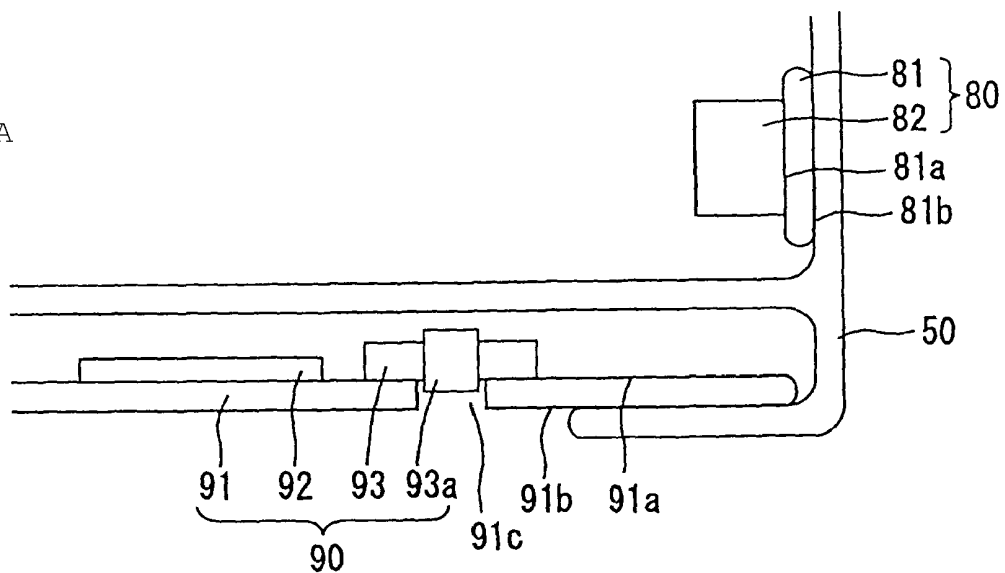


FIG. 1B

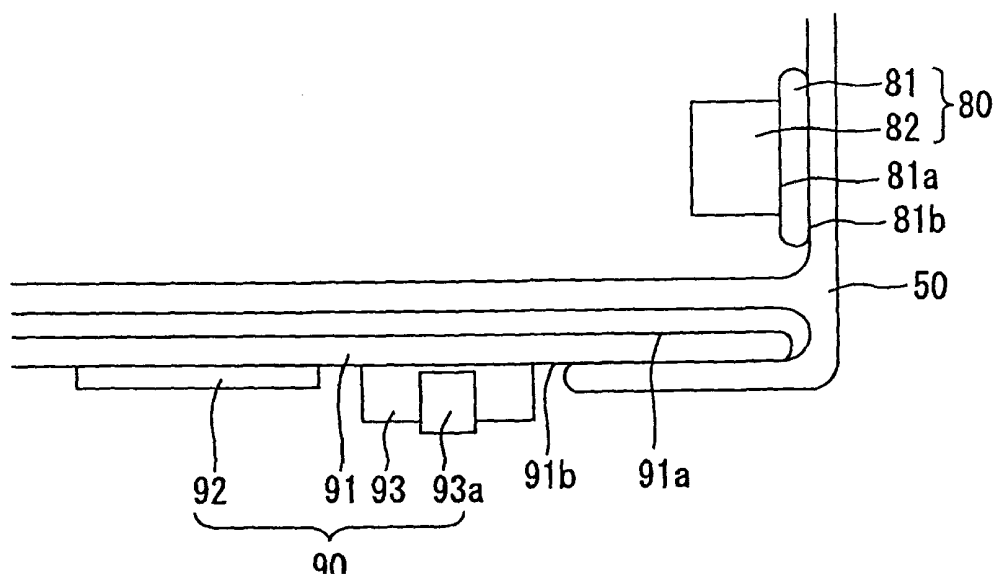


FIG. 2A

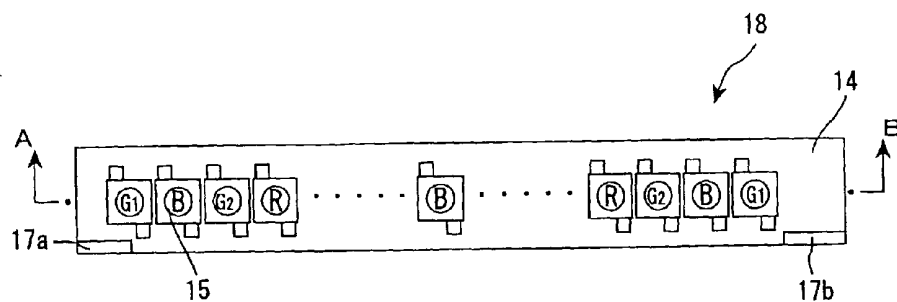


FIG. 2B

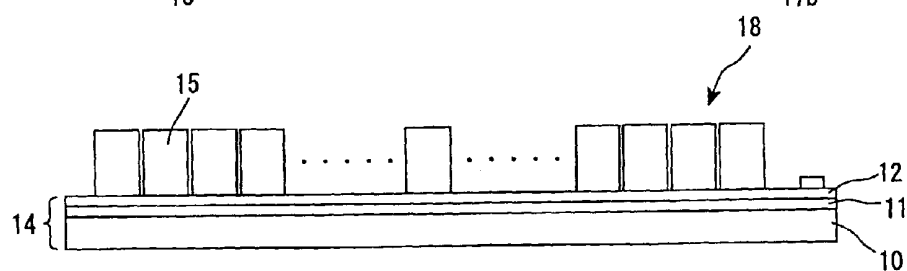


FIG. 3

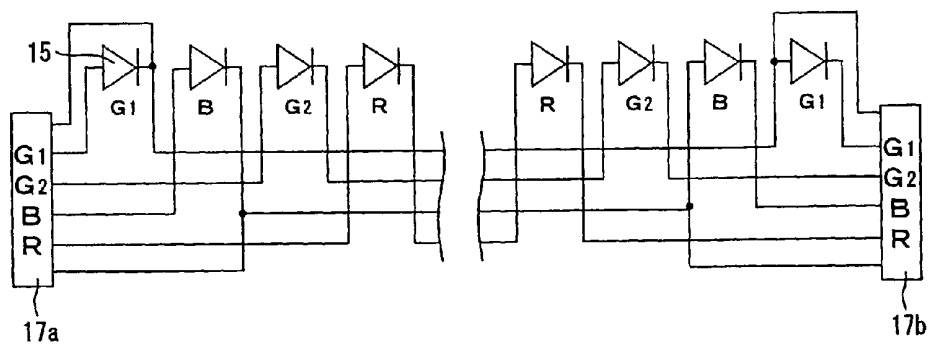


Fig. 4

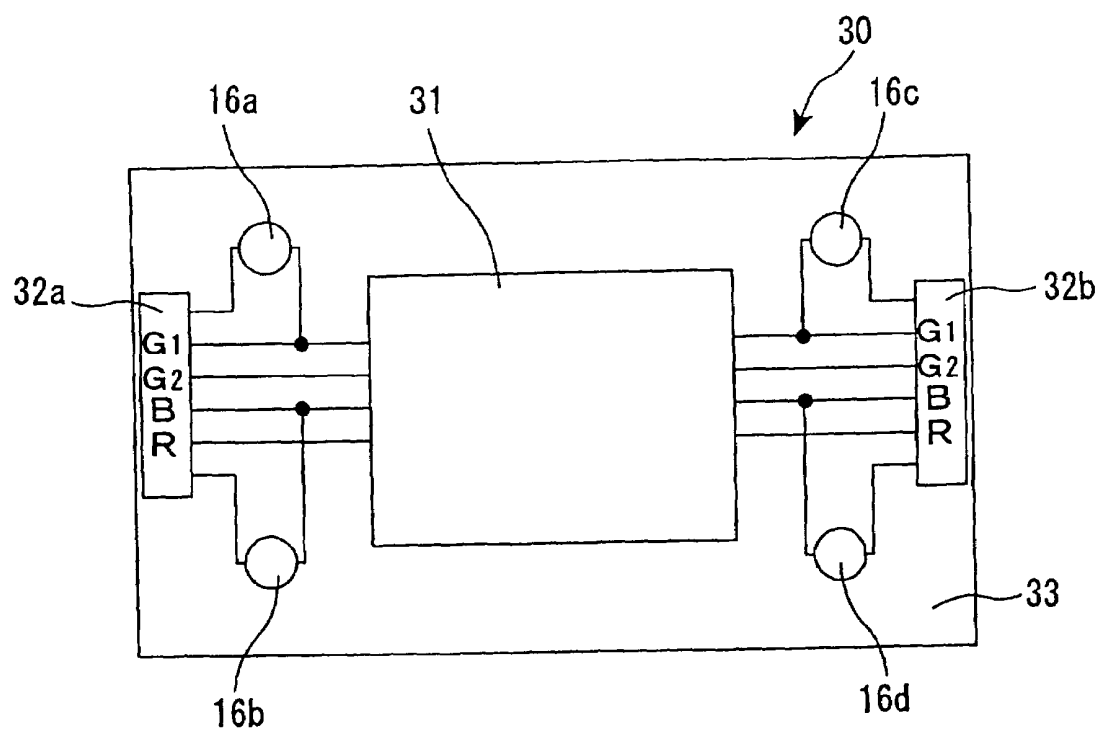


FIG. 5A

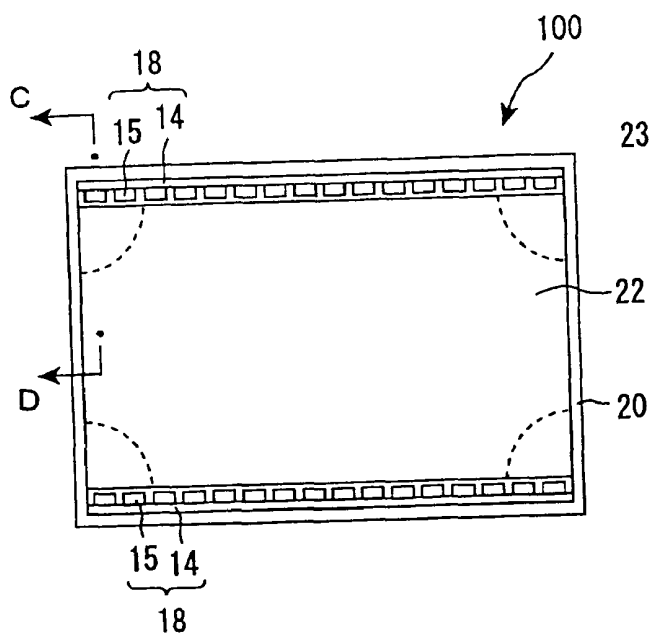


FIG. 5B

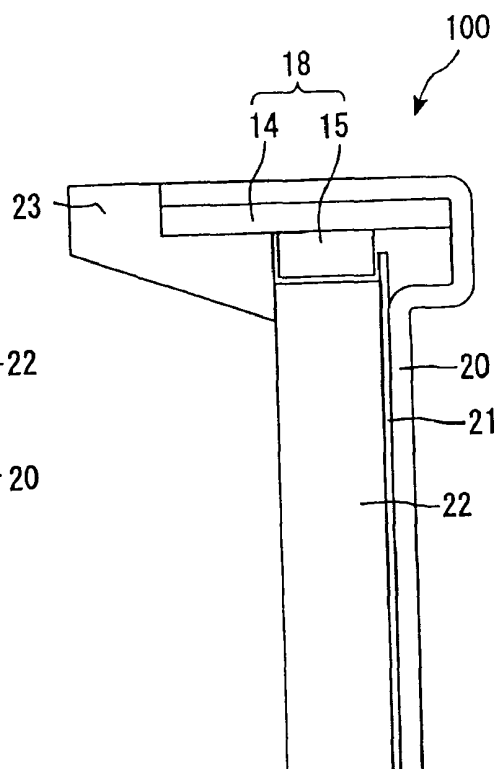


FIG. 5C

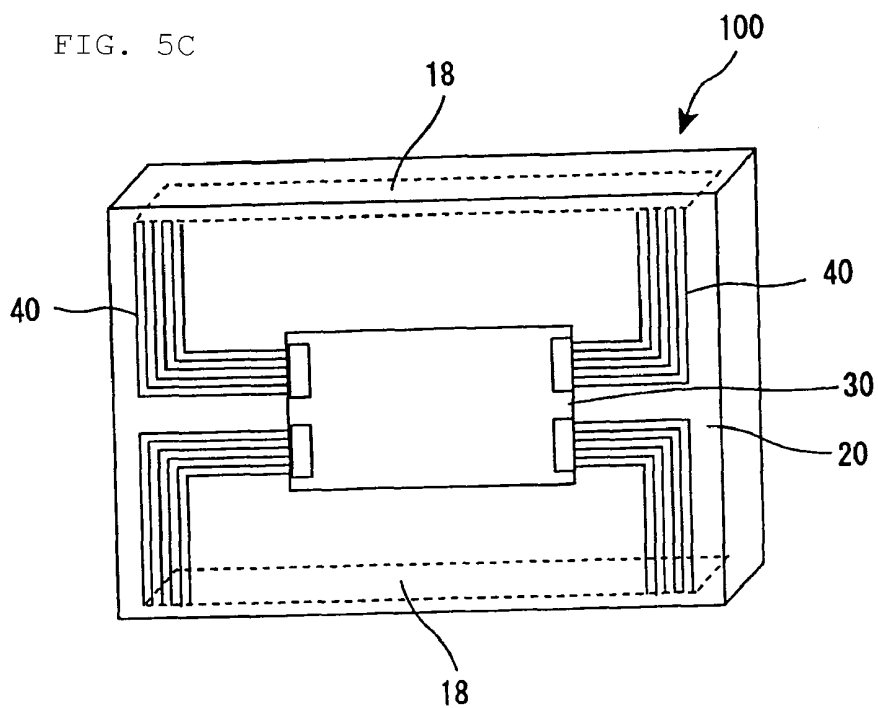


Fig. 6

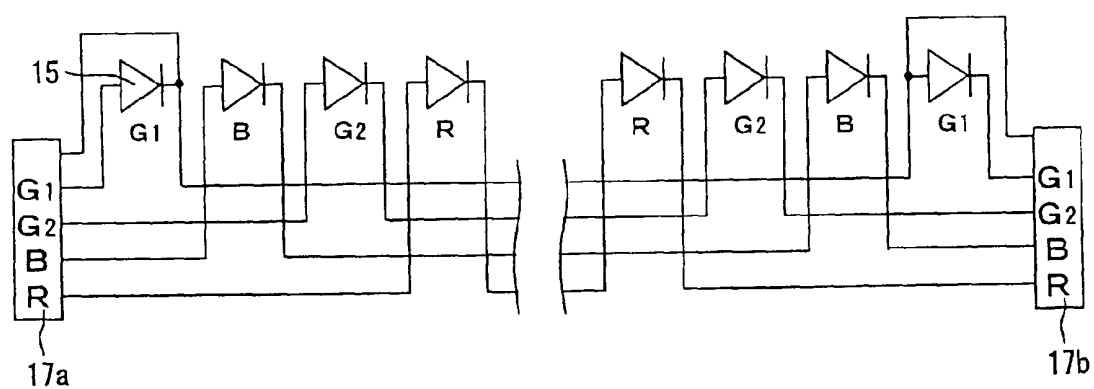


Fig. 7

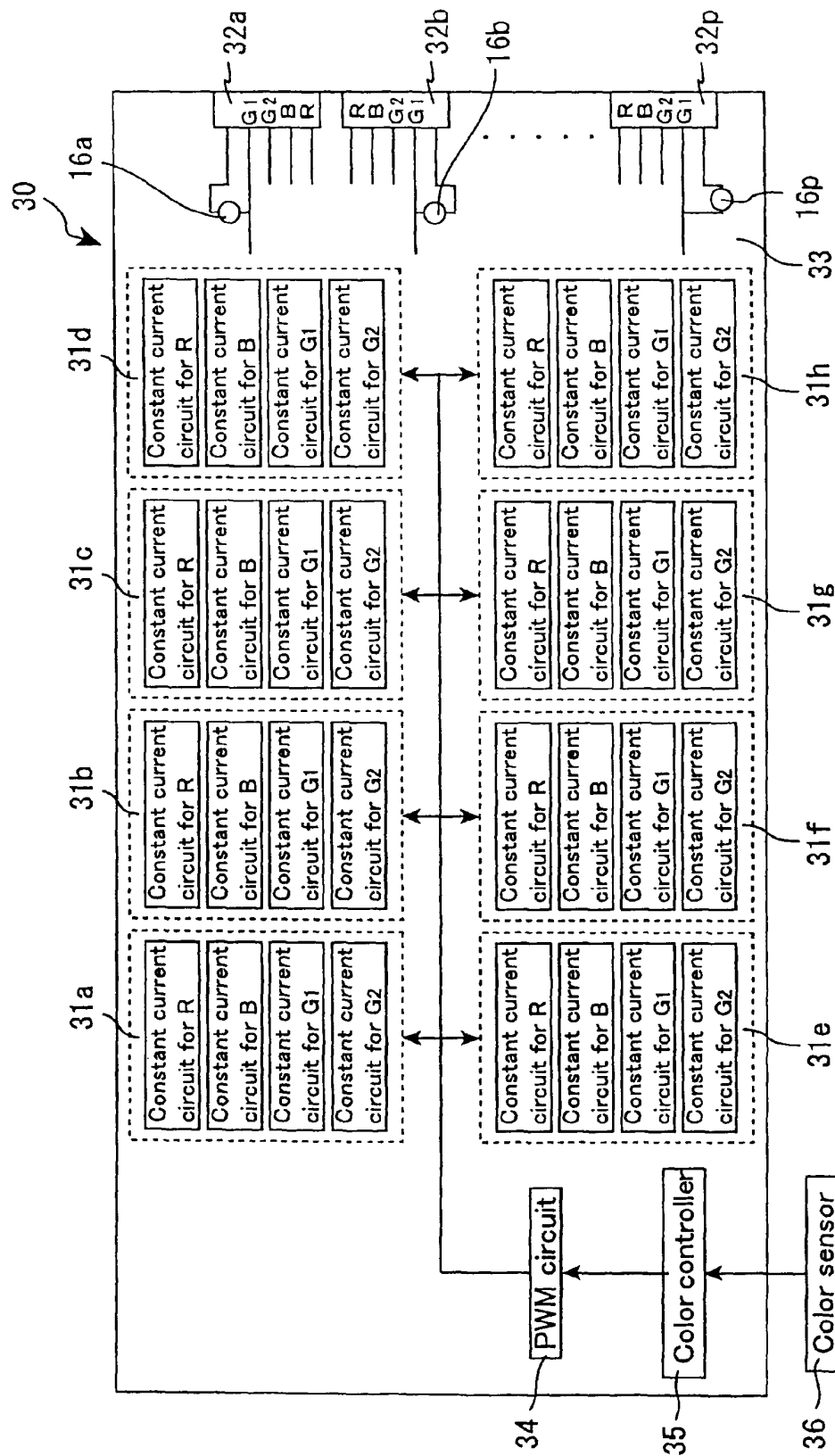


FIG. 8A

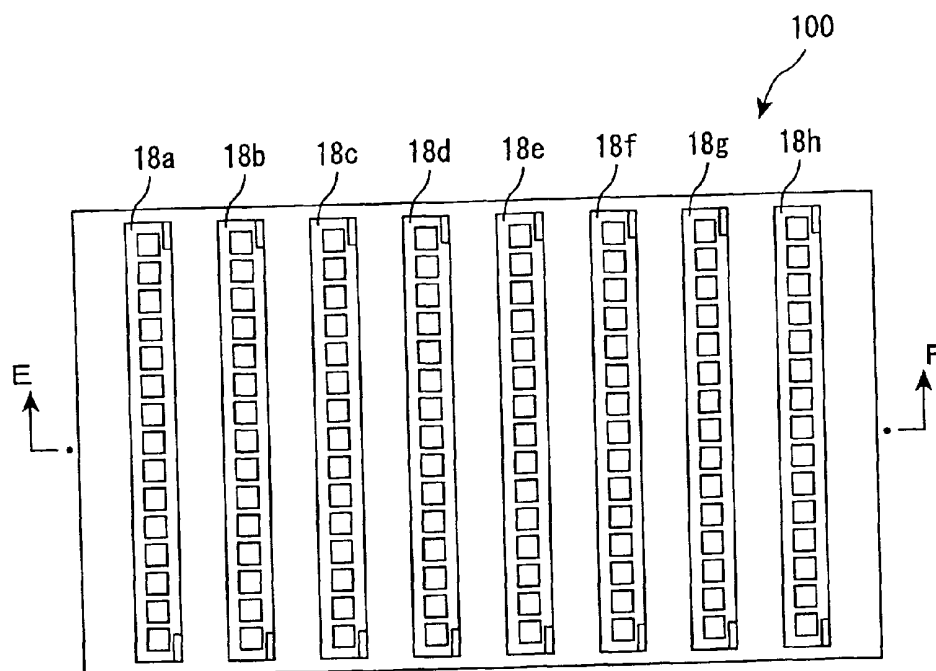


FIG. 8B

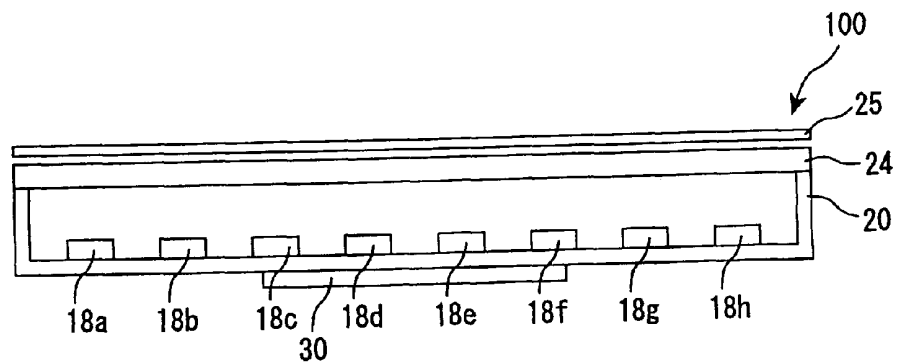


FIG. 9A
PRIOR ART

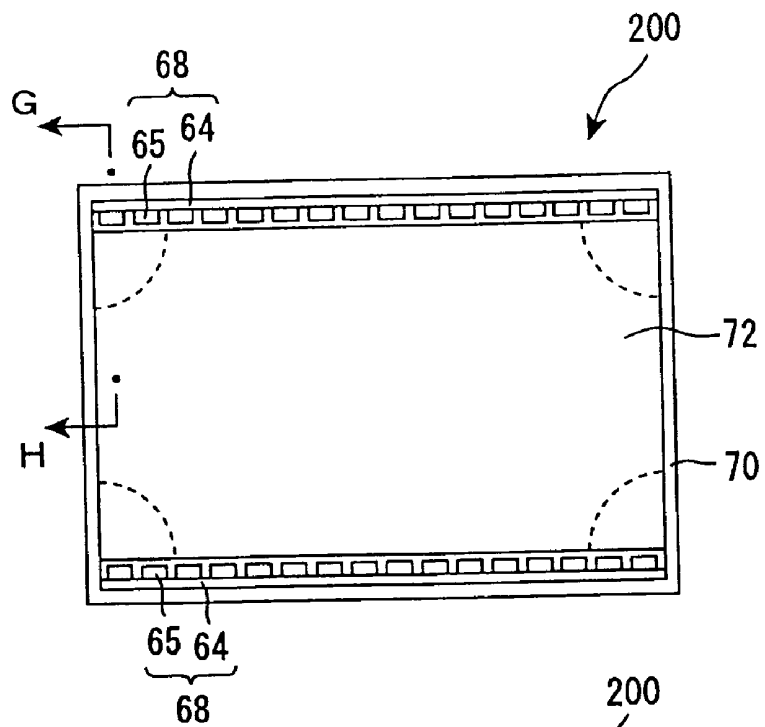
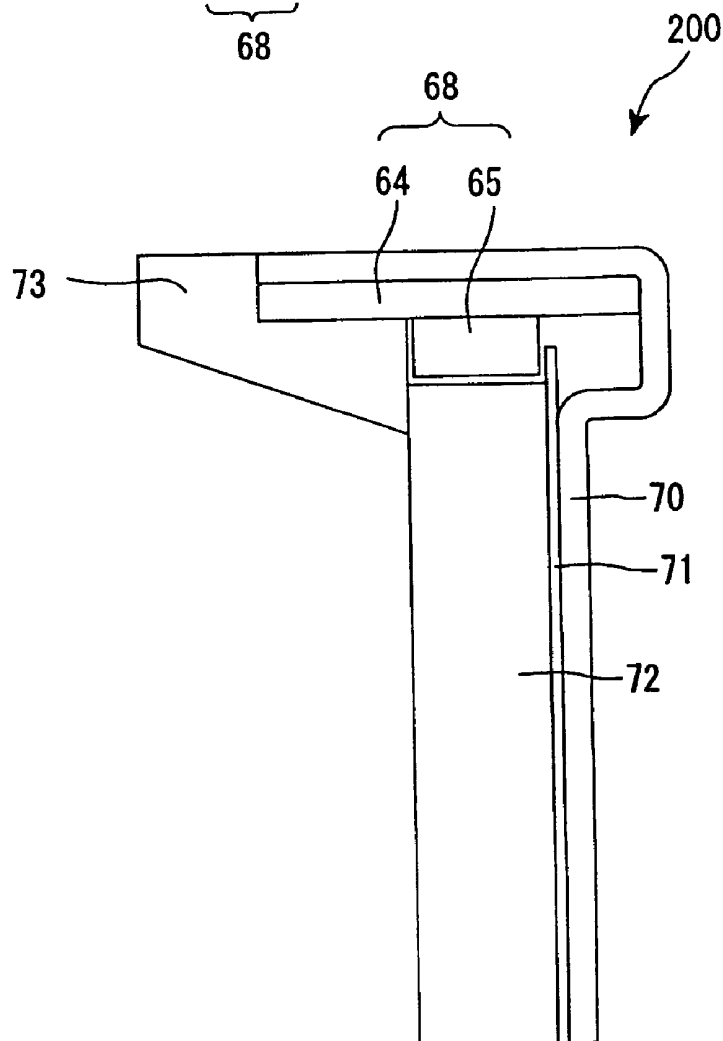


FIG. 9B
PRIOR ART



BACKLIGHT UNIT AND LIQUID CRYSTAL DISPLAY DEVICE

BACKGROUND OF THE INVENTION

1. Field of the Invention

The present invention relates to backlight units and liquid crystal display devices. More specifically, the present invention relates to a backlight unit mounted on a display device such as a liquid crystal display device, and a liquid crystal display device.

2. Description of the Related Art

A liquid crystal display device is a non-self-luminous display, and therefore, it generally includes a backlight unit on the back surface of a liquid crystal display panel in order to improve display visibility. This backlight unit includes a light source and its driving circuit as components. Based on the position where the light source is arranged, such backlight units are classified into a direct backlight unit in which the light source is arranged on the lower surface of a liquid crystal display panel and a side backlight unit in which the light source is arranged on a side surface of a liquid crystal display panel. The direct backlight unit has high light use efficiency and a high luminance, and therefore it has been used in in-vehicle applications and the like for which a high luminance is needed but a slim profile is not needed. The side backlight unit has a slim profile and has high luminance uniformity, and therefore, for example, it has been used in laptop computers for which a slim profile is needed or used in display for full color images for which high image qualities are needed.

Among such backlight units, light-emitting diode backlight unit including a light-emitting diode (hereinafter, also referred to as "LED") as the light source has recently attracted much attention. This is because the LED backlight unit permits a reduction in costs, direct drive by a direct-current power, noise free operation, and the like. Further, an LED backlight unit including LEDs of many colors such as red (R), green (G) and blue (B) can display bright color images with high saturation.

FIG. 9A is a planar view schematically showing a configuration of a conventional side LED backlight unit. FIG. 9B is a cross-sectional view schematically showing the conventional side LED backlight unit taken along line G-H in FIG. 9A.

As shown in FIGS. 9A and 9B, according to a conventional side LED backlight unit **200**, a reflective sheet **71** and a light guide plate **72** are stacked on the bottom surface of aback frame **70**. Further, in an LED backlight module **68** arranged on the end surface side of the light guide plate **72**, an LED **65** is arranged toward the end surface side of the light guide plate **72**. Light emitted from the LED **65** is repeatedly reflected inside the light guide plate **72**, and then emitted to the display surface side. According to the LED backlight unit **200** having such a configuration, as shown in FIG. 9A, LEDs **65** of a plurality of colors are connected in series for every color. The LEDs **65** are arranged from one end to the other end of the sides of the display surface at regular intervals. As shown in FIG. 9A, corners (regions shown by the dotted line) and other regions of the display surface have different light amounts from the LEDs **65** of the respective colors. Therefore, uneven color is displayed on the display surface.

Japanese Kokai Publication No. 2004-279921 specifies a display device in which a substrate is provided with an exposure part such as a through-hole so that variable electronic components are exposed in order to freely adjust the variable electronic components even after combining such a substrate with an electro-optic device. This reference discloses that a

variable resistor (the variable electronic component) is adjusted and a voltage for driving liquid crystals is varied, and thereby contrast of displayed images is adjusted.

SUMMARY OF THE INVENTION

The present invention has been made in view of the above-mentioned state of the art. Preferred embodiments of the present invention provide a backlight unit and a liquid crystal display device, each capable of improving uniformity of a luminance and a color on a display surface.

The present inventors made various investigations of a backlight unit including a light source device including a first board on which a plurality of point light sources connected in series are arranged and a circuit board including a second board on which a driving circuit for the point light sources is arranged. The inventors discovered that if a fixed resistor for adjusting a luminance is connected in parallel to the point light source arranged on the end side, an amount of an electric current flowing into the point light source is reduced to decrease an amount of luminescence, and as a result, the corners and other regions of the display surface have substantially the same color tone and the uniformity of the luminance and the color on the display surface can be improved.

However, the results of the study show that even if the above-mentioned measures are taken, uneven color cannot be sufficiently prevented from being displayed at the corners of the display surface because the point light sources such as LEDs have various light-emitting characteristics. Further, the uneven color on the display surface is generally examined after the backlight unit is assembled. According to the configuration of the conventional LED backlight unit **200** shown in FIG. 9B, the LED backlight module (light source device) **68** is fixed to the side surface of the back frame **70**. Therefore, once a fixed resistor is attached inside the LED backlight module **68** and the unit **200** is assembled, the fixed resistor cannot be exchanged until the unit **200** is disassembled.

The present inventors further made various investigations and discovered that if at least one point light source arranged on the end side among the point light sources is connected in parallel to the variable resistance device, a resistance value can be adjusted without exchange of the resistor. The inventors further discovered that if the variable resistance device is arranged on the second board in such a way that a resistance adjusting element is exposed to the outside, the resistance value of the variable resistance device can be adjusted from the outside (generally, from the side where the point light source-driving circuit is mounted) without disassembling the backlight unit even after the unit is assembled. As a result, the inventors discovered that the uniformity of the luminance and the color on the display surface can be improved. The above-mentioned problems can be admirably solved, leading to the development and completion of various preferred embodiments of the present invention.

That is, a preferred embodiment of the present invention provides a backlight unit including a light source device and a circuit board, the light source device including a first board and a plurality of point light sources connected in series, the plurality of point light sources being arranged on the first board, and the circuit board including a second board, a driving circuit for the plurality of point light sources, and a variable resistance device, the driving circuit for the plurality of point light sources and the variable resistance device being arranged on the second board, wherein a resistance adjusting element of the variable resistance device is exposed to an outside, and at least one point light source arranged on an end

side among the plurality of point light sources is connected in parallel to the variable resistance device.

According to the light source device, a plurality of point light sources connected in series are arranged on the first board. Examples of the point light sources include light-emitting elements such as a light-emitting diode (LED), and laser light sources such as a semiconductor laser light source. The color of the light emitted from the point light sources is not especially limited. Examples of the color include chromatic colors such as red (R), green (G), blue (B), yellow (Y), cyan (C), magenta (M), and orange, and white (W). The plurality of point light sources may include point light sources of one color. However, it is preferable that the number of colors of the point light sources is larger in terms of expansion of the color reproduction range in the display device. The plurality of point light sources preferably include point light sources of two or more colors, and more preferably include point light sources of three or more colors. If the plurality of light sources include point light sources of two or more colors, it is preferable that the point light sources are arranged in such a way that a specific color array pattern (for example, GBGR) is repeated in view of improvement in color uniformity on the display surface. If the color array pattern consists of an odd number of the point light sources, it is preferable that the point light sources are arranged to be symmetric to the center point light source. If the color array pattern consists of an even number of the point light sources, it is preferable that the point light sources are arranged to be symmetric to the center of the array. The plurality of point light sources connected in series mean that at least two of the point light sources are connected to each other in series. It is preferable that all of the plurality of point light sources are connected in series. If the plurality of point light sources include point light sources of two or more colors, it is preferable that the point light sources are generally connected to one another in series every color. However, if the color array repeatable pattern include the same color, that is, if the point light source array repeatable pattern include the point light sources of the same color, it is preferable that the point light sources of the same color are individually connected in series. For example, if the color array repeatable pattern consists of G_1BG_2R (G_1 and G_2 are both G), it is preferable that the G_1 point light source and the G_2 point light source are individually connected in series.

In the present description, the term "on the first board" means "on the internal surface (the surface toward the inside of the backlight unit) of the first board" or "on the external surface (the surface toward the outside of the backlight unit) of the first board". The point light sources are generally arranged on the internal surface of the first board. It is preferable that the plurality of point light sources are substantially linearly arranged. The plurality of point light sources may be arranged in a zig-zag pattern as long as the operation and effects of the present invention are exhibited. Reflow soldering and the like may preferably be used as a method of arranging (mounting) the point light sources. The configuration of the first board includes a configuration in which a circuit layer is arranged on a support board. In this case, the point light sources are generally arranged on the circuit layer. The material for the support board preferably has reflectivity in terms of improvement in directionality of light emitted from the point light sources, and the like. Aluminum and the like may be preferably used as the material for the support board. Metals and the like may preferably be used as a material for the circuit layer. A printing method and the like may preferably be used as a method of forming the circuit layer. If the support board is made of a conductive material such as alu-

minum, an insulating layer is generally arranged between the support board and the circuit layer.

It is preferable that the light source device includes, as a component, a connector for connecting the point light source to the circuit for driving the point light source. The connector may be arranged on the external surface of the first board, but it is generally arranged on the internal surface of the first board.

According to the circuit board, the driving circuit for the point light sources is arranged on the second board. The "on the second board" means "on the internal surface or the external surface of the second board." Such a point light source-driving circuit is connected to the point light sources through the wirings and the like, and generally arranged on the external surface of the second board.

It is preferable that the circuit board includes connectors for connecting the point light source-driving circuit to the point light sources. The connectors may be arranged on the internal surface of the second board, but preferably arranged on the external surface of the second board.

On the second board of the circuit board, a resistance adjusting element of the variable resistance device is exposed to the outside, and at least one point light source arranged on an end side among the point light sources is connected in parallel to the variable resistance device. The variable resistance device is arranged on the second board in such a way that the resistance adjusting element of the device is exposed to the outside, and therefore, the resistance value of the variable resistance device can be adjusted from the outside without disassembling the unit even after the unit is assembled. Therefore, the uniformity of the luminance and the color of the display surface can be improved.

In the present description, the "resistance adjusting element of the variable resistance device is exposed to the outside" means a state where at least a portion of the resistance adjusting element can be seen from the external surface side of the second board. Examples of such a configuration include a configuration (i) in which the resistance adjusting element is arranged on the internal surface of the second board and the second board has a through-hole in an area where the resistance adjusting element is located, and a configuration (ii) in which the resistance adjusting element is arranged on the external surface of the second board.

A configuration shown in FIG. 1A corresponds to the configuration (i), for example. According to the configuration in FIG. 1A, a point light source **82** is arranged on an internal surface **81a** of a first board **81**. A point light source-driving circuit **92** and a variable resistance device **93** are arranged on an internal surface **91a** of a second board **91**. According to this configuration, a resistance adjusting element **93a** is arranged on the internal surface **91a** of the second board **91** and the second board **91** has a through-hole **91c** in near a location of the resistance adjusting element **93a**. As a result, the resistance adjusting element **93a** is exposed to the outside.

A configuration shown in FIG. 1B corresponds to the configuration (ii), for example. According to the configuration in FIG. 1B, the point light source **82** is arranged on the internal surface **81a** of the first board **81**, and the point light source-driving circuit **92** and the variable resistance device **93** are arranged on the external surface **91b** of the second board **91**. In this configuration, the resistance adjusting element **93a** is arranged on the external surface **91b** of the second board **91** and thereby the resistance adjusting element **93a** is exposed to the outside.

The variable resistance device is not especially limited as long as the resistance values can be adjusted into two or more stages. For example, a variable resistance device (A) in which

fixed resistors having different resistance values and a plurality of switching elements are included, and depending on the switching elements, the fixed resistors which are to be connected in parallel to the point light sources can be selected, and a variable resistance device (B) which is a variable resistor may preferably be used.

In the device (A), the resistance adjusting element corresponds to an ON/OFF controller of the switching element. Accordingly, the switching element may be arranged on the internal or external surface of the second board as long as the ON/OFF controller is exposed to the outside. The fixed resistor may be arranged on the internal or external surface of the second board.

In the device (B), the resistance adjusting element corresponds to a resistance value controller of the variable resistor. Accordingly, the variable resistor may be arranged on the internal or external surface of the second board as long as the resistance value controller is exposed to the outside. Reflow soldering and the like may preferably be used as a method of mounting the variable resistor.

In the present description, the term "at least one point light source arranged on the end side" includes not only the point light source arranged at the end (the end point light source) but also the point light sources arranged near the end among the point light sources arranged on the board. The number of the point light sources arranged on the end side is not especially limited, and it is appropriately determined in view of the size of the light source device or the operation and effects of the present invention. Examples of the configuration in which at least one point light source arranged on the end side is connected in parallel to the variable resistance device include a configuration in which only the point light source at the end is connected in parallel to the variable resistance device, a configuration in which the point light source at the end and the point light source that is the second from the end are individually connected in parallel to the variable resistance devices, and a configuration in which the point light source at the end, the point light source that is the second from the end, and the point light source that is the third from the end are individually connected in parallel to the variable resistance devices. A configuration in which all of the point light sources are each connected in parallel to the variable resistance devices also may be adopted. With respect to the variable resistance device, it is preferable that one variable resistance device is connected in parallel to one point light source. However, a plurality of variable resistance devices may be connected in parallel to one point light source. The point light source may be connected in parallel to a fixed resistor, in addition to the variable resistance device. Among the point light sources arranged on the end side, a point light source not connected to the variable resistance device may be connected in parallel to only a fixed resistor. The end side generally means both end sides, but it may be either one end side.

The backlight unit of the present invention is not especially limited and may or may not include other components as long as it includes the light source device and the circuit board as components.

It is preferable that the variable resistance device is a variable resistor, and the variable resistor is arranged on an external surface of the second board. According to this configuration, the variable resistor is arranged on the external surface (generally, on the side where the point light source-driving circuit is mounted) of the second board. Therefore, the resistance value of the variable resistor can be adjusted from the outside without disassembling the unit even after the unit is assembled. Therefore, the uniformity of the luminance and the color of the display surface can be improved.

It is also preferable that the variable resistance device is a variable resistor, the variable resistor is arranged on an internal surface of the second board, and the second board has a through-hole in a variable resistor-arranged region. According to this configuration, the resistance value of the variable resistor can be adjusted from the outside through the through-hole without disassembling the unit even after the unit is assembled. Therefore, the uniformity of the luminance and the color of the display surface can be improved.

The shape of the through-hole is not especially limited, and examples thereof include a columnar shape and a prismatic shape. The size of the through-hole is not especially limited as long as the resistance value of the variable resistor can be adjusted. One through-hole is generally formed for one variable resistor. However, a plurality of through-holes may be formed for one variable resistor. One through-hole may be formed for a plurality of variable resistors. The method of forming the through-hole is not especially limited, and the through-hole may be formed when the board is formed.

It is preferable that the plurality of point light sources are light-emitting diodes. According to this configuration, a reduction in costs, direct drive by a direct-current power, noise free operation, and the like, can be realized. The colors of the light emitted from the light-emitting diodes are not especially limited. Examples of the colors include chromatic colors such as red (R), green (G), blue (B), yellow (Y), cyan (C), magenta (M), and orange, and white (W). The light-emitting diodes of chromatic colors may be white light-emitting diodes having a surface on which a chromatic film is formed to convert light of white into light of another chromatic color.

It is preferable that the light-emitting diodes include a red light-emitting diode, a green light-emitting diode, and a blue light-emitting diode. As a result, the color reproduction range of the display device can be more effectively expanded. White light is produced using the light-emitting diodes of three primary colors of RGB, and thereby a luminous efficiency higher than that of a white light-emitting diode can be obtained. The green light-emitting diode has a luminance smaller than luminances of a red light-emitting diode and a blue light-emitting diode. Therefore, it is preferable that the number of the green light-emitting diode is larger than the numbers of the red light-emitting diode and the blue light-emitting diode. It is more preferable that the number of the green light-emitting diode is substantially two times larger than that of the red light-emitting diode and/or the blue light-emitting diode. Examples of the color array pattern of the light-emitting diodes in this configuration include GBGR and GRGB. It is more preferable that the light-emitting diodes include another chromatic light-emitting diode such as a yellow light-emitting diode, in order to more effectively expand the color reproduction range.

It is preferable that an amount of an electric current flowing into a variable resistance device connected in parallel to a light-emitting diode at an end is adjusted to about 50% or more and about 90% or less relative to an amount of an electric current flowing into the light-emitting diode at the end. As a result, the luminance of the light-emitting diode at the end can be properly reduced, and therefore, the uniformity of the luminance and the color on the display surface can be more improved. It is more preferable that the amount of the electric current flowing into the variable resistance device connected in parallel to the light-emitting diode at the end is adjusted to about 75% relative to the amount of the electric current flowing into the light-emitting diode at the end.

It is preferable that an amount of an electric current flowing into a variable resistance device connected in parallel to a

second light-emitting diode from the end is adjusted to about 20% or more and about 50% or less relative to an amount of an electric current flowing into the second light-emitting diode from the end. According to such a configuration, the luminance of the second light-emitting diode from the end can be properly reduced. Therefore, the uniformity of the luminance and the color on the display surface can be further improved. It is more preferable in the light source device that the amount of the electric current flowing into the variable resistance device connected in parallel to the second light-emitting diode from the end is adjusted to about 25% relative to the amount of the electric current flowing into the second light-emitting diode from the end.

It is preferable in the point light sources that a green light-emitting diode is arranged at the end, and a blue light-emitting diode is arranged at the second from the end. According to this configuration, the yellowish color at the corners of the display surface is improved and thereby the color uniformity on the display surface can be particularly improved.

It is preferable in the first board that (1) the plurality of point light sources on the first board are arranged on a side of a display surface toward a display surface side or (2) the plurality of point light sources on the first board are arranged just below a display surface toward the display face. According to the side backlight unit (1), the thickness of the display device can be reduced and simultaneously high luminance uniformity can be obtained. According to the direct backlight unit (2), the light use efficiency can be increased and therefore a high luminance can be obtained. According to the configuration (1), the "point light sources on the first board are arranged toward a display surface side" generally means that the point light sources are arranged on the internal surface of the first board.

Examples of the configuration (1) include a configuration in which a reflective plate and a light guide plate are stacked in this order on the internal bottom surface of a chassis, and the light source device is arranged between at least one internal side surface of the chassis and the side surface of the light guide plate. According to this configuration, the light guide plate is arranged on the reflective plate and the side surface (except the side surface adjacent to the light source device) of the light guide plate is generally covered with a reflective film and the like. Therefore, light incident into the side surface of the light guide plate from the point light sources can be emitted to the display surface with efficiency.

According to the configuration (1), the light source device is arranged on at least one side of the display surface, and may be arranged on a plurality of sides of the display surface. In view of uniformity of the luminance distribution in the display surface, it is preferable that the light source device is arranged on two sides opposite to each other of the display surface. For example, it is preferable that the light source device is arranged on the upper and lower sides of the display surface if a plurality of point light sources (LEDs and the like) are mounted. The light source device is generally fixed to the side surface of the chassis. The way of fixing it is not especially limited. Adhesion, cohesion, fixing using a holder, fixing using a screw and the like may be mentioned. It is preferable that a diffuser is stacked on the light guide plate in order to diffuse light emitted from the light guide plate to improve the luminance uniformity. It is preferable that various optical sheets such as a lens film (prism sheet) are appropriately stacked on the light guide plate (or the diffuser) in order to improve the luminance per unit area of the display face. The configuration (1) may be a configuration in which the board of the light source device serves as the side surface of the chassis of the backlight unit. In this configuration, the

circuit board is generally arranged on the external bottom surface (back surface) of the chassis. In this case, the way of fixing it is not especially limited as long as the circuit board is fixed to the back surface of the chassis and the like.

Examples of the configuration (2) include a configuration in which a plurality of the light source devices are arranged on the internal bottom surface of the chassis and the diffuser is stacked on the plurality of light source devices. According to this configuration, the internal surface of the chassis is generally covered with the reflective plate. Therefore, light from the point light sources is emitted to the display surface with efficiency, and simultaneously, the emitted light can be diffused into a planar shape by the diffuser.

According to the configuration (2), the light source devices may be arranged in such a way that the array direction of the plurality of point light sources is substantially parallel to the horizontal direction of the display surface. However, it is preferable that the light source devices are arranged in such a way that the array direction of the plurality of point light sources is substantially parallel to the vertical direction of the display surface. The light source devices are generally fixed to the bottom surface of the chassis, and the way of fixing it is not especially limited. Adhesion, cohesion, fixing using a holder, fixing using a screw and the like may preferably be used. It is preferable that various optical sheets such as a lens film (prism sheet) are appropriately stacked on the plurality of light source devices in order to improve the luminance per unit area of the display surface. The configuration (2) may be a configuration in which the boards of the light source devices serve as the bottom surface of the chassis of the backlight unit. In this configuration, the circuit board is generally arranged on the external bottom surface (back surface) of the chassis. In this case, the circuit board is fixed to the back surface of the chassis and the like, and the way of fixing it is not especially limited.

Another preferred embodiment of the present invention provides a liquid crystal display device including the backlight unit described above. Such a liquid crystal display device can display high-quality images having high color uniformity on the display surface. Preferable configurations of the liquid crystal display device according to a preferred embodiment of the present invention include a configuration in which the liquid crystal display device includes a liquid crystal display panel unit on the display surface side of the backlight unit. According to this configuration, using the backlight unit according to other preferred embodiments of the present invention, light with high uniformity of the luminance and the color can be emitted from the back surface of the liquid crystal display panel to the liquid crystal display panel inside the liquid crystal display panel unit. As a result, display with high qualities can be realized.

The liquid crystal display device may be a transmissive liquid crystal display device or a transreflective (semi-transmissive) liquid crystal display device. The display mode of the liquid crystal display device is not especially limited. Examples thereof include VA (vertical alignment) mode, TN (twisted nematic) mode, IPS (in-plane switching) mode, and OCB (optically compensated birefringence) mode.

Also in a backlight unit including a light source device and a circuit board according to yet another preferred embodiment of the present invention, the light source device including a first board and a plurality of point light sources connected in series, the plurality of point light sources being arranged on the first board, and the circuit board including a second board, a driving circuit for the plurality of point light sources, and an exchangeable fixed resistor, the driving circuit for the plurality of point light sources and the exchange-

able fixed resistor being arranged on the second board, wherein the exchangeable fixed resistor is arranged on the external surface of the second board, and at least one point light source arranged on an end side among the plurality of point light sources is connected in parallel to the exchangeable fixed resistor, as in other preferred embodiments of the present invention, the fixed resistor can be exchanged without disassembling the unit even after the unit is assembled. Therefore, the uniformity of the luminance and the color of the display surface can be improved. A chip resistor may be mentioned as the exchangeable fixed resistor, for example.

According to the backlight unit of various preferred embodiments of the present invention, the resistance value of the variable resistance device connected in parallel to the point light source can be adjusted without disassembling the unit even after the unit is assembled. Therefore, the uniformity of the luminance and the color on the display surface can be improved.

Other features, elements, steps, characteristics and advantages of the present invention will become more apparent from the following detailed description of preferred embodiments of the present invention with reference to the attached drawings.

BRIEF DESCRIPTION OF DRAWINGS

FIGS. 1A and 1B are cross-sectional views each schematically showing a configuration of the backlight unit according to a preferred embodiment of the present invention.

FIG. 2A is a planar view schematically showing a configuration of the LED backlight module in a first preferred embodiment of the present invention.

FIG. 2B is a cross sectional view schematically showing the LED backlight module taken along line A-B in FIG. 2A.

FIG. 3 is a view schematically showing a circuit for the LED backlight module in the first preferred embodiment of the present invention.

FIG. 4 is a view schematically showing a circuit for the LED power board in the first preferred embodiment of the present invention.

FIG. 5A is a planar view schematically showing a configuration of the front surface of the side LED backlight unit in the first preferred embodiment of the present invention.

FIG. 5B is a cross-sectional view schematically showing the side LED backlight unit taken along line C-D in FIG. 5A.

FIG. 5C is a perspective view schematically showing a configuration of the back surface of the side LED backlight unit.

FIG. 6 is a view schematically showing a circuit for the LED backlight module in a second preferred embodiment of the present invention.

FIG. 7 is a view schematically showing a circuit for the LED power board in the second preferred embodiment of the present invention.

FIG. 8A is a planar view schematically showing a configuration of the direct LED backlight unit in the second preferred embodiment of the present invention.

FIG. 8B is a cross-sectional view showing the direct LED backlight unit taken along line E-F in FIG. 8A.

FIG. 9A is a planar view schematically showing a configuration of a conventional side LED backlight unit.

FIG. 9B is a cross-sectional view schematically showing the conventional side LED backlight unit taken along line G-H in FIG. 9A.

DETAILED DESCRIPTION OF THE PREFERRED EMBODIMENTS

The present invention is described in more detail below with reference to preferred embodiments thereof, but the present invention is not limited to only these preferred embodiments.

First Preferred Embodiment

Steps of assembling a liquid crystal display device in accordance with the present preferred embodiment are mentioned below.

15 Production of LED Backlight Module (Light Source Device)

FIG. 2A is a planar view schematically showing a configuration of an LED backlight module in accordance with the first preferred embodiment. FIG. 2B is a cross sectional view schematically showing the LED backlight module taken along line A-B in FIG. 2A.

Light-emitting diodes (LEDs) 15, and connectors 17a and 17b were mounted on a FPC 14 formed by stacking a transparent insulating layer 11 with a thickness of about 80 μm and a copper foil layer 12 with a thickness of about 70 μm on an aluminum board 10, for example. The LEDs 15 included LEDs of three primary colors of a red LED (R-LED), a green LED (G-LED), and a blue LED (B-LED). Twelve R-LEDs, twenty-six G-LEDs, and thirteen B-LEDs were arrayed at regular intervals based on a color array pattern of green (G₁), blue (B), green (G₂), and red (R), as shown in FIG. 2A.

FIG. 3 is a schematic view showing a circuit for an LED backlight module in the first preferred embodiment.

As shown in FIG. 3, a G₁-LED, a B-LED, a G₂-LED, and R-LED as the LEDs 15 were individually connected in series to be individually driven. The G₁-LED at the left end and the B-LED at the second from the left end were each connected to the connector 17a to be connected in parallel to variable resistors, respectively, in a later step. The G₁-LED at the right end and the B-LED at the second from the right end were each connected to the connector 17b to be connected in parallel to variable resistors, respectively, in a later step. As a result, an LED backlight module 18 was completed.

45 Production of LED Power Board (Circuit Board)

FIG. 4 is a planar view schematically showing a configuration of an LED power board in the first preferred embodiment.

As shown in FIG. 4, an LED power circuit 31 that was a driving circuit for the LEDs 15, and the like, were formed on a board 33. Successively, variable resistors 16a to 16d and connectors 32a and 32b were mounted by reflow soldering. The variable resistors 16a to 16d were each connected to the connectors 32a and 32b to be connected in parallel to specific LEDs, respectively, in a later step, as shown in FIG. 4. According to a side LED backlight unit, light emitted from the LEDs 15 at the ends is reflected by the internal side surface of the back frame and emitted from an emission surface of the light guide plate. Therefore, light emitted from the corners of the display surface has a relatively larger intensity than that of light emitted from other regions. Accordingly, the variable resistors 16a to 16d were connected in parallel to the LEDs 15 at the ends, and the resistance values were previously set to specific values so that the luminance and the color could become uniform between the corner regions and other regions of the display surface. As a result, an LED power board 30 was completed.

Assembling of Side LED Backlight Unit

FIG. 5A is a planar view schematically showing a configuration of a front surface of the side LED backlight unit in accordance with the first preferred embodiment. FIG. 5B is a cross-sectional view schematically showing the side LED backlight unit taken along line C-D in FIG. 5A. FIG. 5C is a perspective view schematically showing a configuration of a back surface of the side LED backlight unit.

As shown in FIG. 5A, the LED backlight module 18 was mounted on the upper and lower side surfaces of a back frame 20. Then, as shown in FIG. 5B, a reflective sheet 21 and a light guide plate 22 were stacked on the bottom surface of the back frame 20. Then, the reflective sheet 21 and the light guide plate 22 were fixed by being covered with a front frame 23. Wires 40 and the LED power board 30 were mounted on the back surface of the back frame 20, as shown in FIG. 5C. The LED power board 30 was connected to the LED backlight modules 18 through the wires 40, as shown in FIG. 5C. The G₁-LED at the left end in the LED backlight module 18 was connected in parallel to the variable resistor 16a in the LED power board 30 through the wiring 40 and the connector; the B-LED at the second from the left end was connected in parallel to the variable resistor 16b in the LED power board 30 through them; the G₁-LED at the right end was connected in parallel to the variable resistor 16c in the LED power board 30 through them; the B-LED at the second from the right end was connected in parallel to the variable resistor 16d in the LED power board 30 through them. As a result, an LED backlight unit 100 was completed.

Examination of Uneven Color of Side LED Backlight Unit

The LED backlight unit 100 assembled in the above-mentioned process was examined for uneven color. At four corners (the regions shown by the dotted line in FIG. 5A) of the light guide plate 22, a yellowish color was observed. This is attributed to variation of characteristics of the LEDs 15. This is not found until the unit is assembled and then LEDs 65 that are connected to the LED power circuit 31 are driven. In the present preferred embodiment, the variable resistors 16a to 16d that were connected in parallel to the G₁-LEDs and B-LEDs at the end sides were formed on the LED power board 30 and exposed to the outside. Accordingly, resistance values of the variable resistors 16a to 16d could be adjusted from the outside without disassembling the LED backlight unit 100. As a result, the color uniformity could be improved.

Assembling of Liquid Crystal Display Device

On the front frame 23 of the LED backlight unit 100, a diffuser (not shown) and an optical sheet (not shown) were stacked. Then, using a module assembly device, the backlight unit 100 and a liquid crystal display panel unit (not shown) were positioned at specific positions, respectively, and superimposed on each other to be assembled. After specific connection procedures and the like, a liquid crystal display device was completed.

According to the liquid crystal display device assembled in the present preferred embodiment, even after the LED backlight unit 100 was assembled, the resistance values of the variable resistors 16a to 16d connected to the LEDs 15 at the end sides could be adjusted without disassembling the unit 100. Therefore, high display qualities could be obtained. In addition, the LEDs 15 were adopted as a light source, and therefore, a reduction in costs, direct drive by a direct-current power, noise free operation, and the like, could be realized.

Further, bright colors with high saturation could be displayed because the LEDs of RGB three colors were used.

Second Preferred Embodiment

Steps of assembling a liquid crystal display device in accordance with the present preferred embodiment are mentioned below. A direct LED backlight unit was used as the LED backlight unit in the present preferred embodiment.

Production of LED Backlight Module (Light Source Device)

FIG. 6 is a view schematically showing a circuit for an LED backlight module in the second preferred embodiment. The LED backlight module in the present preferred embodiment preferably was produced in the same manner as in the first preferred embodiment, except that the G₁-LEDs at right and left ends were connected to the connectors 17a and 17b, respectively, to be connected in parallel to variable resistors in a later step, as shown in FIG. 6. In the present preferred embodiment, eight LED backlight modules 18 were prepared and used as LED backlight modules 18a to 18h.

Production of LED Power Board (Circuit Board)

FIG. 7 is a planar view schematically showing a configuration of an LED power board in the second preferred embodiment.

As shown in FIG. 7, LED power circuits 31a to 31h that were connected to the LED backlight modules 18a to 18h, respectively, a pulse width modulation (PWM) circuit 34, and a color controller 35 that controlled information from a color sensor 36, were formed on a board 33. Successively, variable resistors 16a to 16p and connectors 32a to 32p were mounted. As shown in FIG. 7, the variable resistors 16a and 16b were connected to the connectors 32a and 32b, respectively, so as to be connected in parallel to specific LEDs in a later step. The variable resistors 16c to 16p were connected to the connectors 32c to 32p, respectively, so as to be connected in parallel to specific LEDs in a later step. As a result, an LED power board 30 was completed.

Assembling of Direct LED Backlight Unit

FIG. 8A is a planar view schematically showing a configuration of the direct LED backlight unit in accordance with the second preferred embodiment. FIG. 8B is a cross-sectional view schematically showing the direct LED backlight unit taken along line E-F in FIG. 8A.

As shown in FIG. 8A, the LED backlight modules 18a to 18h were mounted on the internal bottom surface of a back frame 20. Then, a diffuser 24 and an optical sheet 25 were stacked and fixed. Successively, the LED power board 30 was mounted on the back surface of the back frame 20. As shown in FIGS. 6 and 7, the G₁-LED at the left end in the LED backlight module 18a was connected in parallel to the variable resistor 16a through the connectors 17a and 32a. The G₁-LED at the right end was connected in parallel to the variable resistor 16b through the connectors 17b and 32b. The G₁-LEDs at right and left ends in the other LED backlight modules 18b to 18h were also connected in parallel to the variable resistors in the LED power board 30, respectively. The resistance values of the variable resistors 16a to 16p were previously set to specific values so that the uneven luminance and color between the side region and other regions of the display surface due to the arrangement of the LEDs 15 that are light sources could be prevented. As a result, an LED backlight unit 100 was completed.

Examination of Uneven Color of Direct LED Backlight Unit

The LED backlight unit 100 assembled in the above-mentioned process was examined for uneven color. A yellowish

color was observed at the side region of the LED backlight unit **100**. This is attributed to variation of characteristics of the LEDs **15**. This is not found until the unit is assembled and the LEDs **65** that are connected to the LED power circuits **31** are driven. In the present preferred embodiment, the variable resistors **16a** to **16d** connected in parallel to the G₁-LEDs at the ends were formed on the LED power board **30** and exposed to the outside. Therefore, resistance values of the variable resistors **16a** to **16d** could be adjusted from the outside without disassembling the LED backlight unit **100**. As a result, the color uniformity could be improved.

Assembling of Liquid Crystal Display Device

Using a module assembly device, the backlight unit **100** and a liquid crystal display panel unit (not shown) were positioned at specific positions, respectively, and superimposed on each other to be assembled. After specific connection procedures and the like, a liquid crystal display device was completed. The liquid crystal display device assembled in the present preferred embodiment also could exhibit the operation and effects of the present invention, as in the first preferred embodiment.

This Nonprovisional application claims priority (under the Paris Convention and the domestic law in the country to be entered into national phase) of Patent Application No. 2005-282817 filed in Japan on Sep. 28, 2005, the entire contents of which are hereby incorporated by reference.

The terms "or more" and "or less" include the described values, respectively.

While preferred embodiments of the present invention have been described above, it is to be understood that variations and modifications will be apparent to those skilled in the art without departing the scope and spirit of the present invention. The scope of the present invention, therefore, is to be determined solely by the following claims.

The invention claimed is:

1. A backlight unit comprising:

- a light source device including a first board and a plurality of point light sources connected in series, the plurality of point light sources being arranged on the first board; and
- a circuit board including a second board, a driving circuit for the plurality of point light sources, and a variable resistance device, the driving circuit for the plurality of point light sources and the variable resistance device being arranged on the second board; wherein
- a resistance adjusting element of the variable resistance device is exposed to an outside; and

at least of the one point light sources that is arranged on an end side is connected in parallel to the variable resistance device.

2. The backlight unit according to claim 1, wherein the variable resistance device is a variable resistor, and the variable resistor is arranged on an external surface of the second board.

3. The backlight unit according to claim 1, wherein the variable resistance device is a variable resistor, the variable resistor is arranged on an internal surface of the second board, and the second board has a through-hole located in an area where the variable resistor is located.

4. The backlight unit according to claim 1, wherein the plurality of point light sources are light-emitting diodes.

5. The backlight unit according to claim 4, wherein the light-emitting diodes include a red light-emitting diode, a green light-emitting diode, and a blue light-emitting diode.

6. The backlight unit according to claim 4, wherein an amount of an electric current flowing into a variable resistance device connected in parallel to a light-emitting diode at an end is adjusted to about 50% or more and about 90% or less relative to an amount of an electric current flowing into the light-emitting diode at the end.

7. The backlight unit according to claim 6, wherein an amount of an electric current flowing into a variable resistance device connected in parallel to a second light-emitting diode from the end is adjusted to about 20% or more and about 50% or less relative to an amount of an electric current flowing into the second light-emitting diode from the end.

8. The backlight unit according to claim 7, wherein a green light-emitting diode is arranged at the end, and a blue light-emitting diode is arranged at the second from the end.

9. The backlight unit according to claim 1, wherein the plurality of point light sources on the first board are arranged on a side of a display surface facing toward a display surface side.

10. The backlight unit according to claim 1, wherein the plurality of point light sources on the first board are arranged just below a display surface facing toward the display face.

11. A light crystal display device comprising the backlight unit of claim 9.

12. A liquid crystal display device comprising the backlight unit of claim 10.

* * * * *

专利名称(译)	背光单元和液晶显示装置		
公开(公告)号	US7878698	公开(公告)日	2011-02-01
申请号	US12/088103	申请日	2006-05-18
[标]申请(专利权)人(译)	夏普株式会社		
申请(专利权)人(译)	夏普株式会社		
当前申请(专利权)人(译)	夏普株式会社		
[标]发明人	HAMADA TETSUYA		
发明人	HAMADA, TETSUYA		
IPC分类号	G02F1/1335		
CPC分类号	G02F1/133603 H05B33/0821 H05B33/086 H05B33/0869 H05K1/14 H05K1/182 H05K1/181 H05K2201/10022 H05K2201/10106 H05K2201/10196 H05B45/00 H05B45/20 H05B45/22 H05B45/40		
优先权	2005282817 2005-09-28 JP		
其他公开文献	US20090116222A1		
外部链接	Espacenet USPTO		

摘要(译)

背光单元和液晶显示装置改善了显示表面的亮度和颜色的均匀性。背光单元包括光源装置和电路板，光源装置包括第一板和串联连接的多个点光源，多个点光源设置在第一板上，电路板包括：第二板，用于多个点光源的驱动电路，以及可变电阻器件，用于多个点光源的驱动电路和可变电阻器件设置在第二板上，其中电阻调节元件可变电阻器件暴露于外部，并且布置在多个点光源中的端侧的至少一个点光源并联连接到可变电阻器件。

