

FIG.1

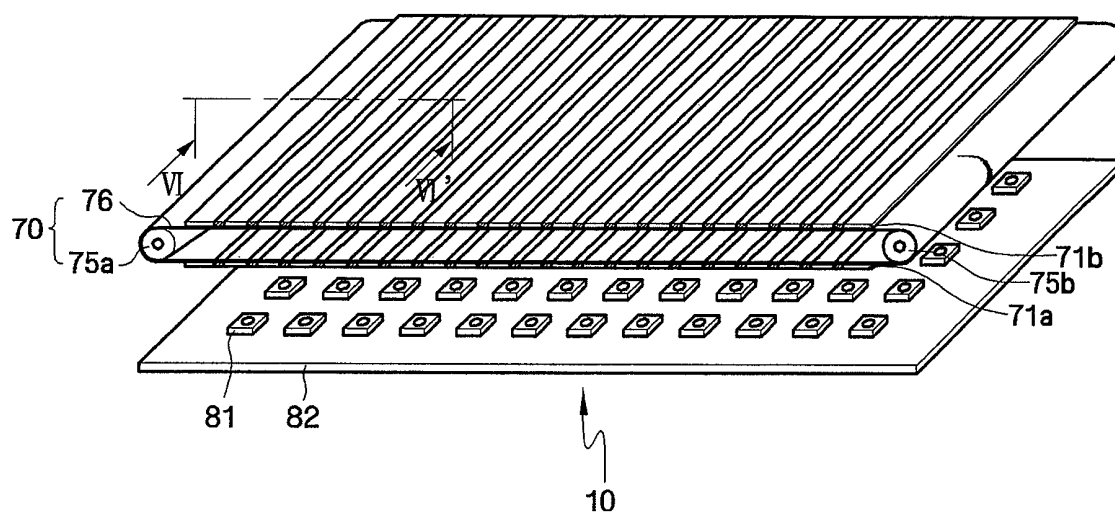


FIG. 2

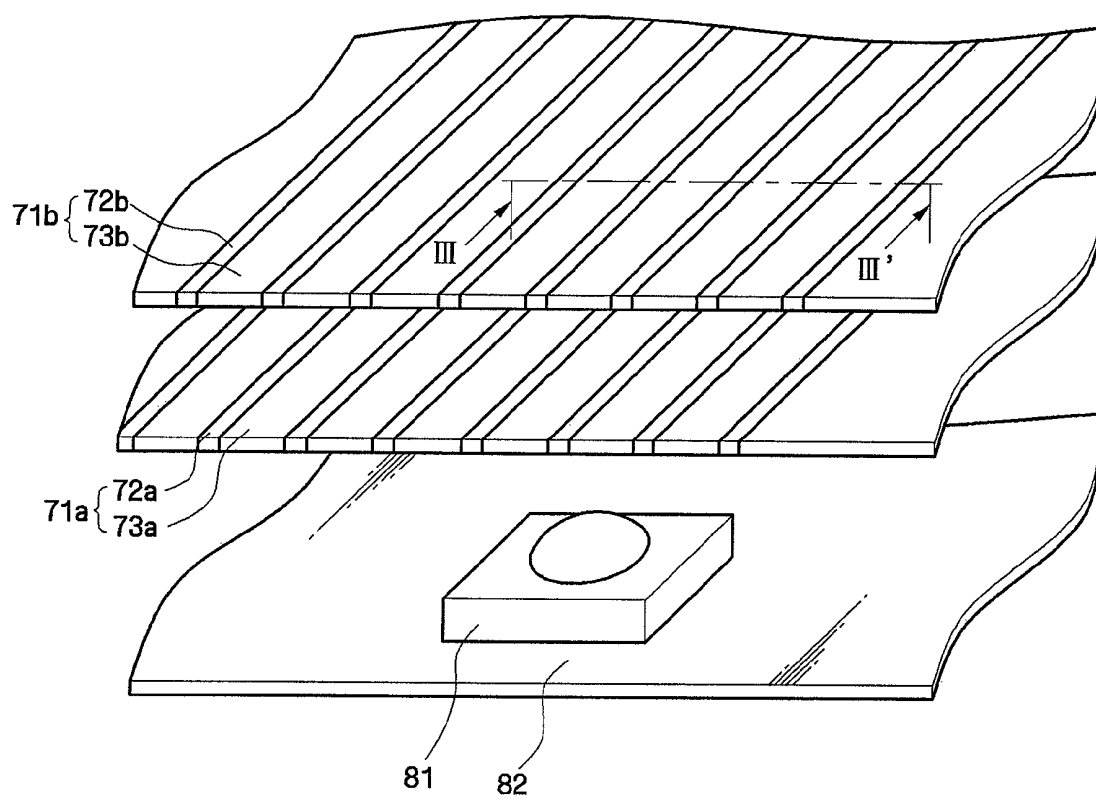


FIG. 3

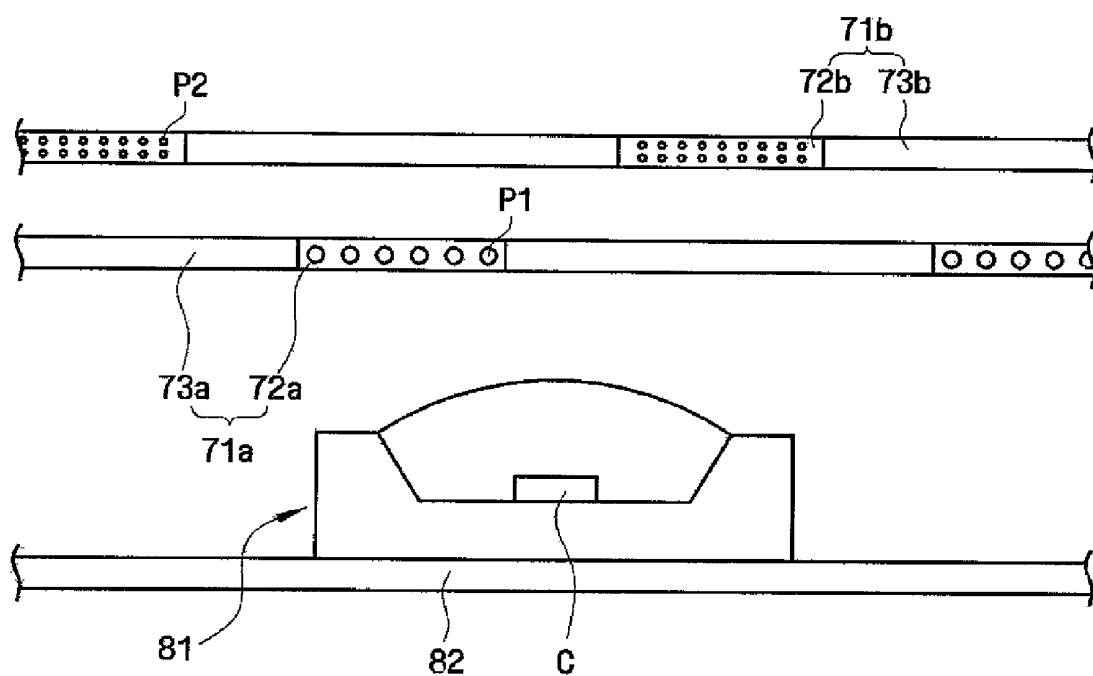


FIG. 4

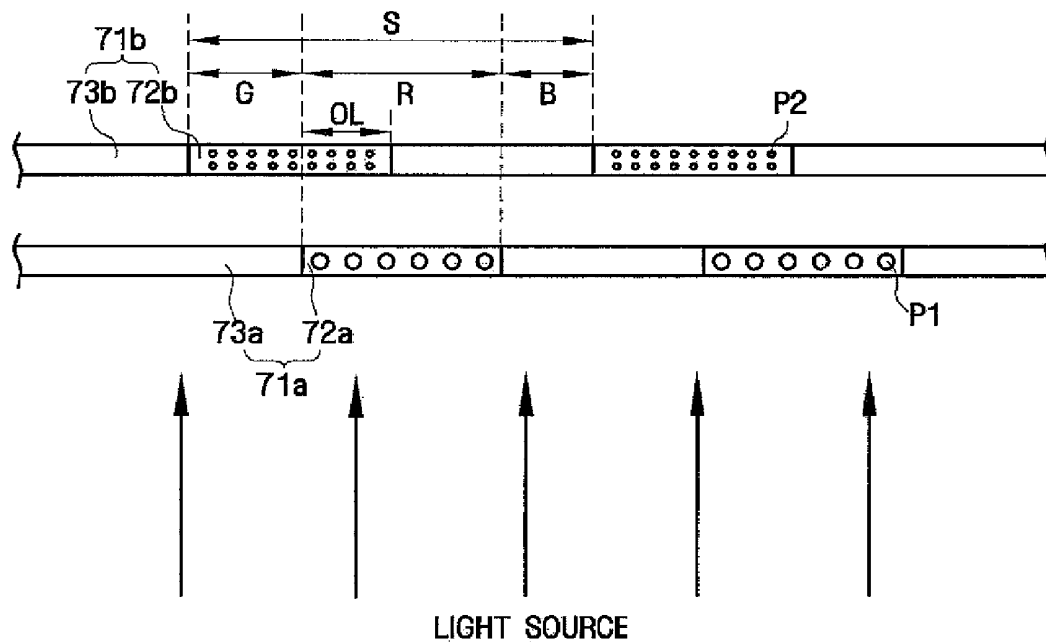


FIG. 5

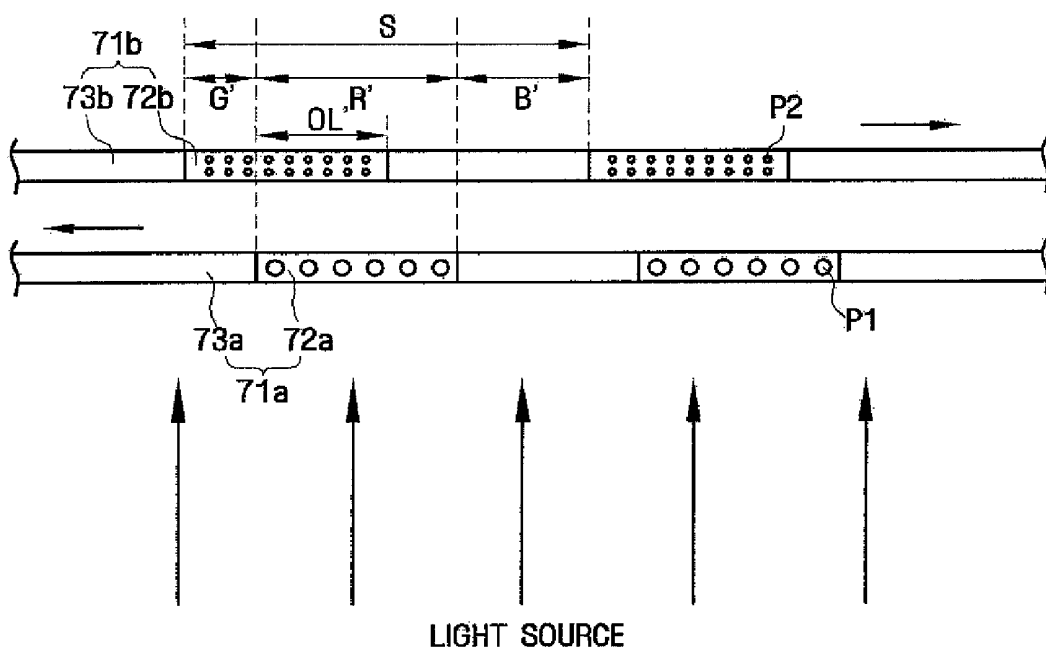


FIG. 6

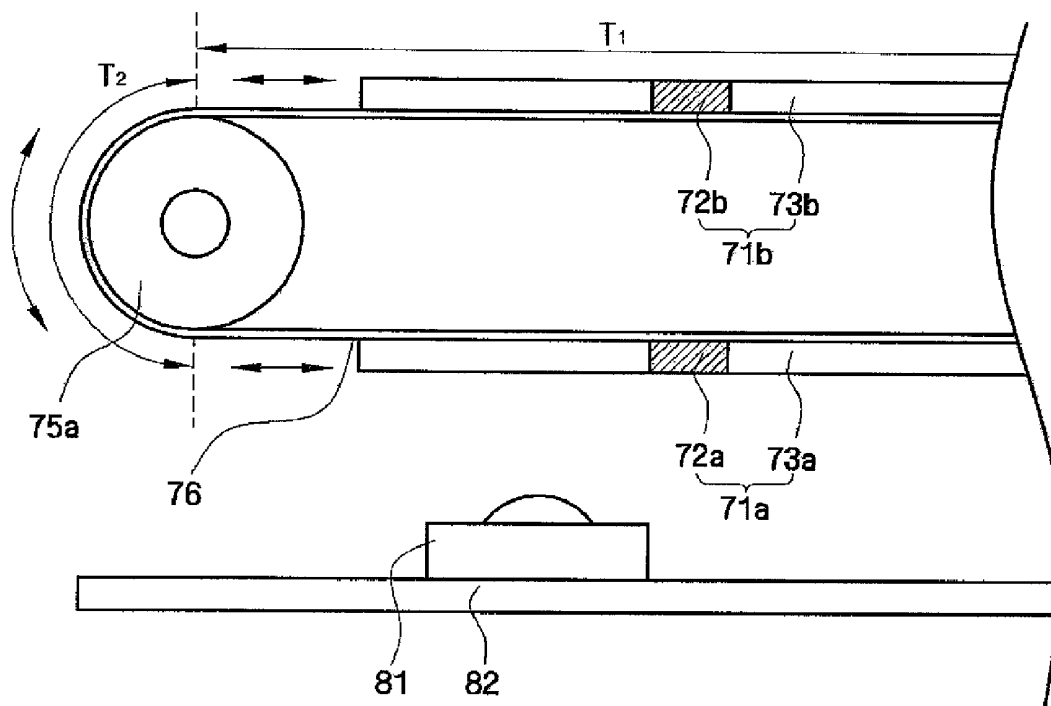


FIG. 7A

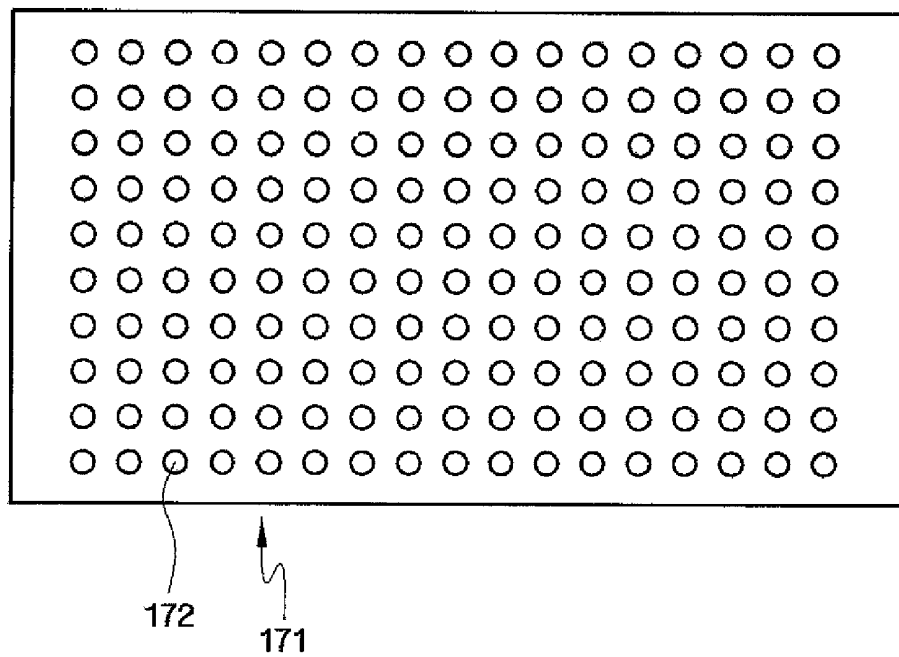


FIG. 7B

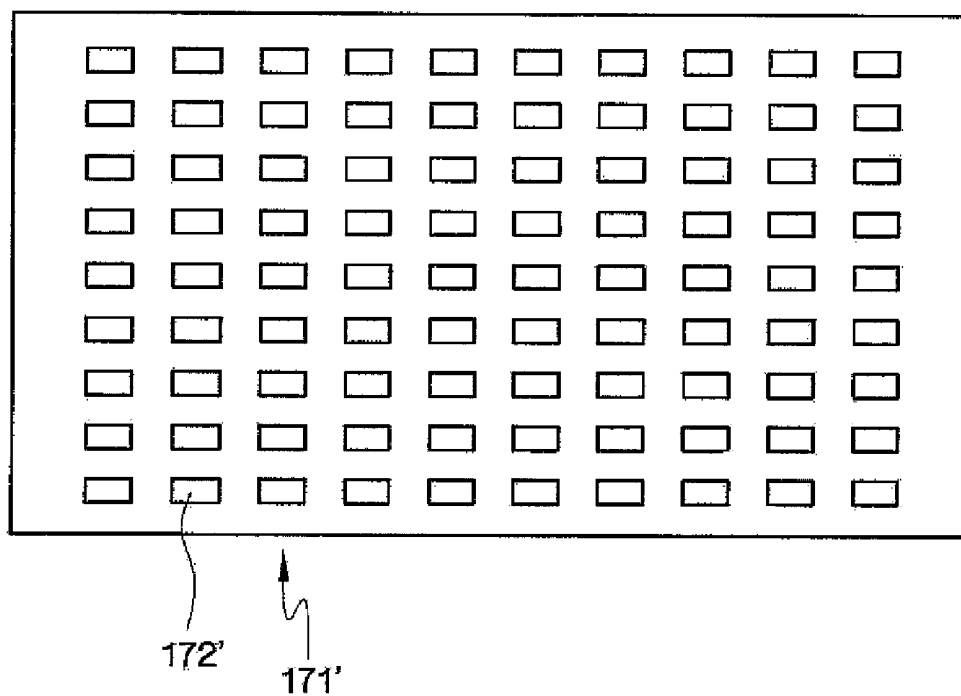


FIG. 7C

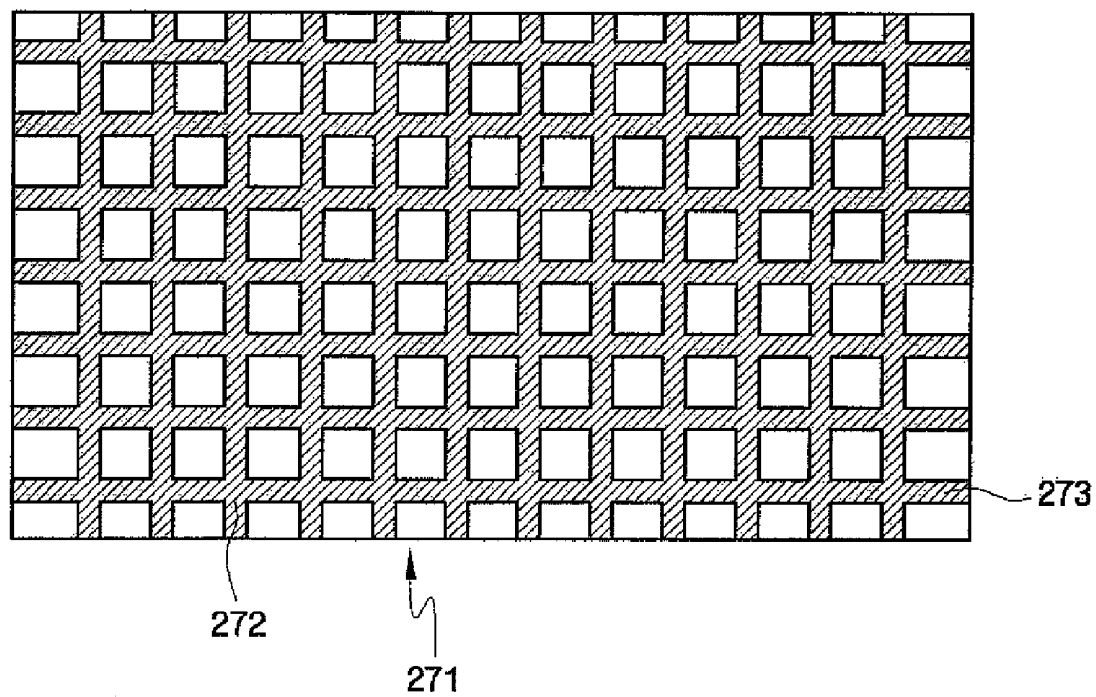


FIG. 8

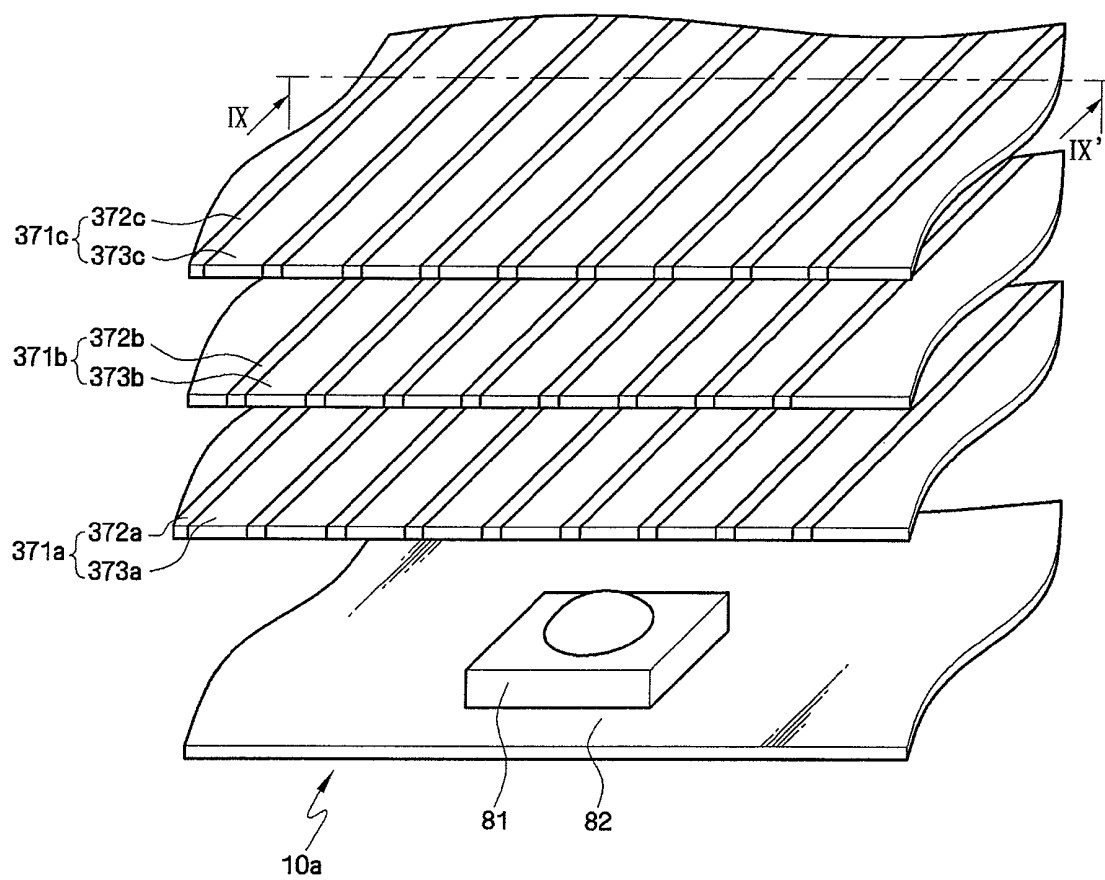


FIG. 9

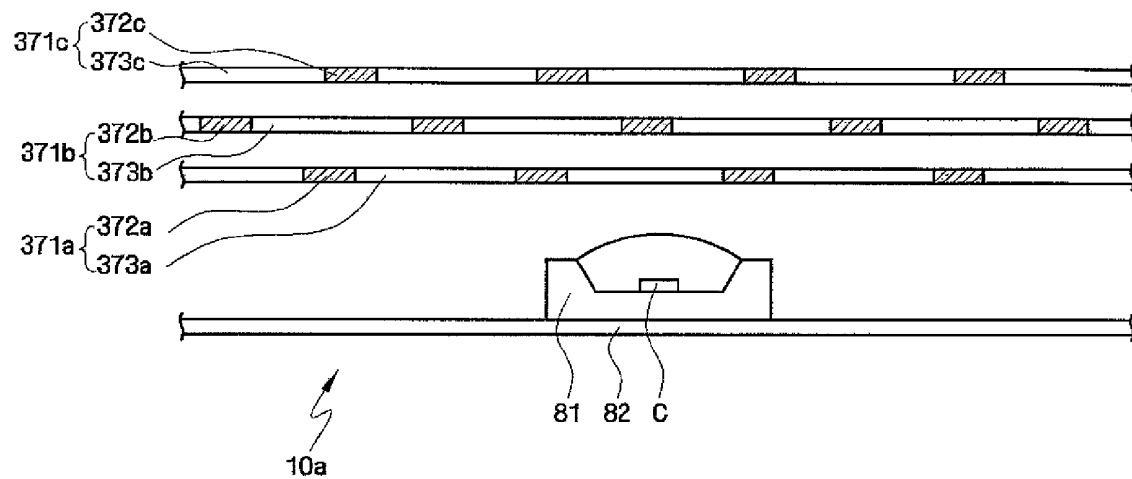


FIG.10

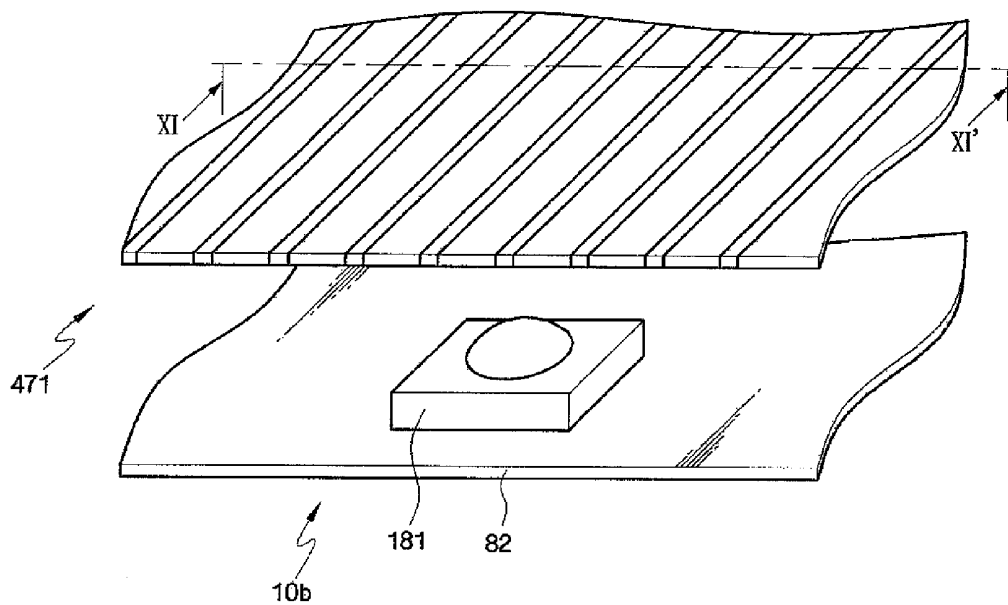


FIG.11

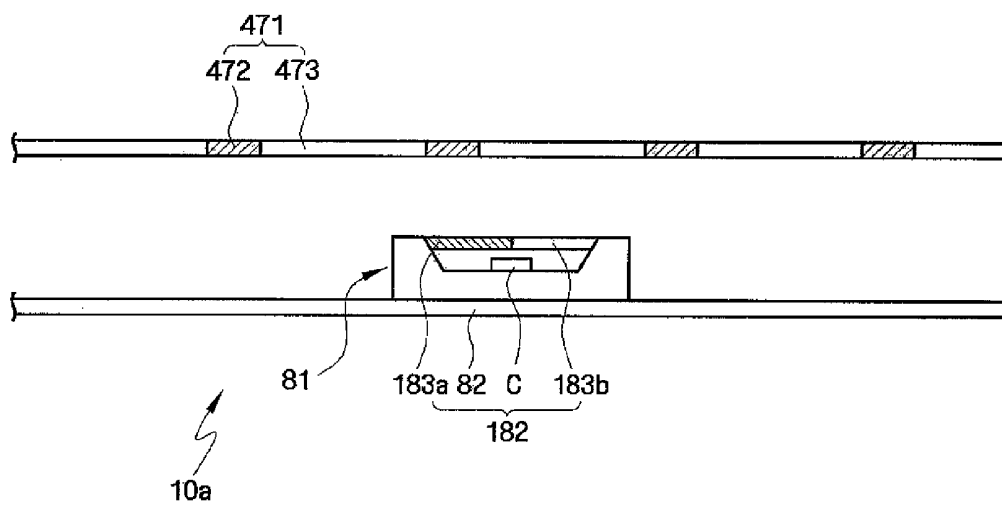


FIG.12

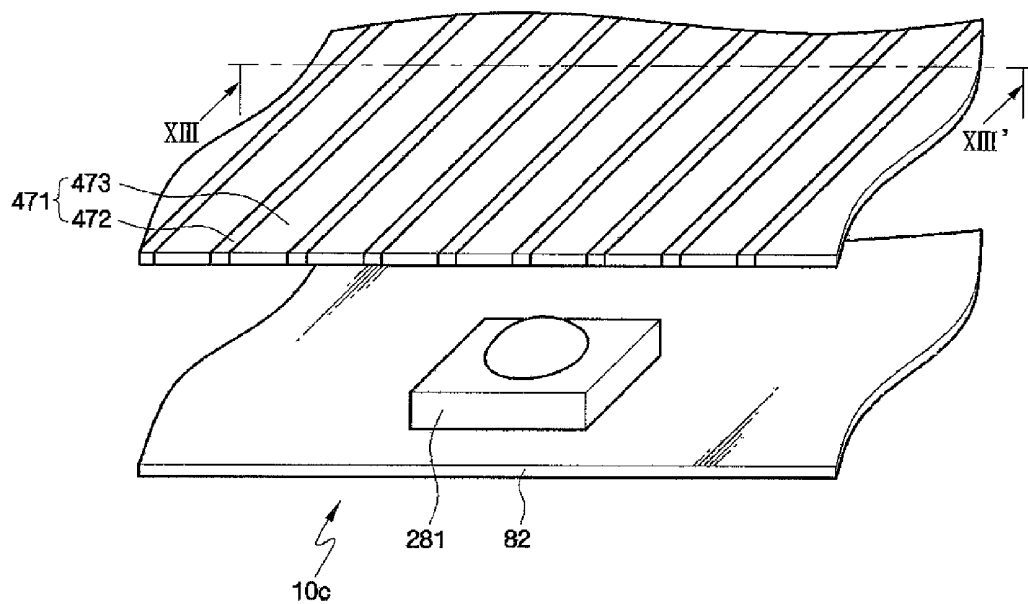


FIG.13

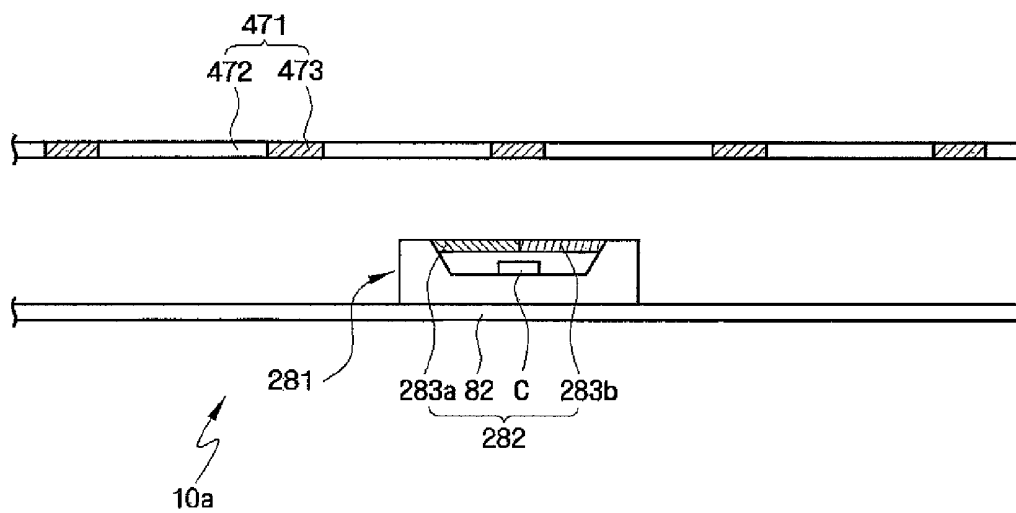
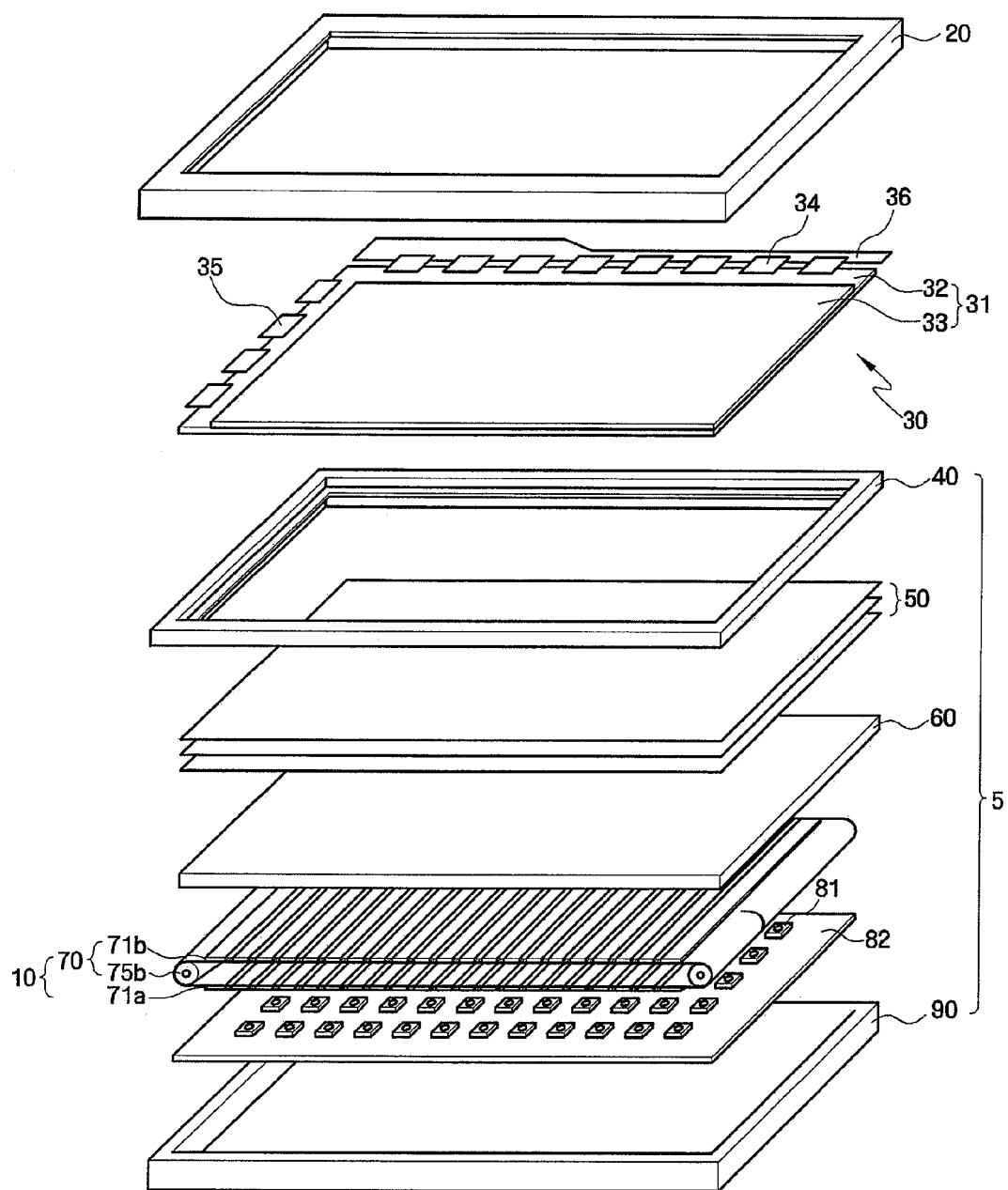


FIG.14



**WAVELENGTH CONVERSION MEMBER,
LIGHT SOURCE ASSEMBLY INCLUDING
THE WAVELENGTH CONVERSION
MEMBER AND LIQUID CRYSTAL DISPLAY
INCLUDING THE LIGHT SOURCE
ASSEMBLY**

CROSS-REFERENCE TO RELATED
APPLICATION

This application claims priority from Korean Patent Application No. 10-2008-0010186 filed on Jan. 31, 2008 in the Korean Intellectual Property Office, the disclosure of which is incorporated herein by reference in its entirety.

BACKGROUND OF THE INVENTION

1. Technical Field

The present invention relates to a wavelength conversion member, and more particularly, to a wavelength conversion member which can achieve high color purity and optimize color temperature according to environmental changes, a light source assembly including the wavelength conversion member and an LCD including the light source assembly.

2. Discussion of the Related Art

In recent years, the demand for flat panel display devices, such as plasma display panel (PDP) devices, plasma-addressed liquid crystal (PALC) display panel devices, liquid crystal display (LCD) devices and organic light-emitting diode (OLED) devices, has increased dramatically since conventional cathode ray tube (CRT) devices cannot to meet the ever-increasing demand for thin and large-scale display devices.

As one of the most widely used flat panel display devices, LCDs generally include two display panels with field-generating electrodes such as pixel and common electrodes mounted thereon, and a liquid crystal layer interposed between the two display panels. An LCD determines the alignment of liquid crystal molecules in a liquid crystal layer, and thus adjusts the transmittance of the liquid crystal layer, thereby displaying an image.

Generally, most LCDs are passive light-emitting devices and thus require a backlight assembly which provides light. Various light sources such as a cold cathode fluorescent lamp (CCFL), an external electrode fluorescent lamp (EEFL) or a light-emitting diode (LED) may be used in a backlight assembly. However, to meet the recent demand for a light source capable of providing high definition and high luminance, it is necessary to develop a light source assembly capable of maintaining high definition and high luminance even after a long use and adjusting the color temperature of light according to the properties of the environment in which the light source assembly is used.

SUMMARY OF THE INVENTION

Embodiments of the present invention provide a wavelength conversion member, a light source assembly including the wavelength conversion member, and a liquid crystal display (LCD) including the light source assembly, all of which can realize high color purity and optimize color temperature according to environmental changes.

According to an embodiment of the present invention, a light source assembly includes a light-emitting chip which generates light, and a wavelength conversion member which includes wavelength conversion particles that convert the light into light having a predetermined wavelength, the pre-

determined wavelength being determined according to the size of the wavelength conversion particles.

According to another embodiment of the present invention, a light source assembly includes a light source unit which includes a light-emitting chip that generates light and a wavelength conversion layer that is disposed on the light-emitting chip and that changes the color of the light generated by the light-emitting chip, and a wavelength conversion member which includes a plurality of wavelength conversion patterns that convert light generated by the light source unit into light having a predetermined wavelength, wherein the light source assembly adjusts the color of light by adjusting the overlapping areas of the wavelength conversion layer and the wavelength conversion patterns.

According to another embodiment of the present invention, an LCD includes a liquid crystal panel which displays images, and a light source assembly which includes a light-emitting chip that generates light and a plurality of wavelength conversion members, each of the wavelength conversion members including a plurality of wavelength patterns, the wavelength patterns converting the light generated by the light-emitting chip into light having a predetermined wavelength, wherein the wavelength conversion members are aligned to overlap each other and the light source assembly adjusts the color of light by adjusting the overlapping areas of the wavelength conversion patterns of each of the wavelength conversion members.

BRIEF DESCRIPTION OF THE DRAWINGS

The above and other aspects and features of the present invention will become more apparent by describing in detail exemplary embodiments thereof with reference to the attached drawings, in which:

FIG. 1 illustrates a perspective view of a light source assembly according to an embodiment of the present invention;

FIG. 2 illustrates an enlarged perspective view of part of the light source assembly shown in FIG. 1;

FIG. 3 illustrates a cross-sectional view taken along line III-III' of FIG. 2;

FIGS. 4 and 5 illustrate cross-sectional views for explaining the operation of the light source assembly shown in FIG. 1;

FIG. 6 illustrates a cross-sectional view taken along line VI-VI' of FIG. 1;

FIGS. 7A through 7C illustrate plan views of various embodiments of a first or second wavelength conversion sheet shown in FIG. 1;

FIG. 8 illustrates an enlarged perspective view of a light source assembly according to an embodiment of the present invention;

FIG. 9 illustrates a cross-sectional view taken along line IX-IX' of FIG. 8;

FIG. 10 illustrates an enlarged perspective view of a light source assembly according to an embodiment of the present invention;

FIG. 11 illustrates a cross-sectional view taken along line XI-XI' of FIG. 10;

FIG. 12 illustrates an enlarged perspective view of a light source assembly according to an embodiment of the present invention; and

FIG. 13 illustrates a cross-sectional view taken along line XIII-XIII' of FIG. 12; and

FIG. 14 illustrates an exploded perspective view of a liquid crystal display (LCD) according to an embodiment of the present invention.

DETAILED DESCRIPTION OF EXEMPLARY EMBODIMENTS

The present invention will now be described more fully with reference to the accompanying drawings, in which exemplary embodiments of the invention are shown. The invention may, however, be embodied in many different forms and should not be construed as being limited to the embodiments set forth herein. It will be understood that when an element is referred to as being "connected" or "coupled" to another element, it can be directly connected or coupled to the other element or intervening elements may be present. Like numbers may refer to like elements throughout.

FIG. 1 illustrates a perspective view of a light source assembly 10 according to an embodiment of the present invention, FIG. 2 illustrates an enlarged perspective view of the light source assembly 10, and FIG. 3 illustrates a cross-sectional view taken along line III-III' of FIG. 2.

Referring to FIGS. 1 and 14, the light source assembly 10, which provides light to a liquid crystal panel 31 of a liquid crystal display 1 (LCD), includes a plurality of light source units 81, a circuit board 82, a first wavelength conversion sheet 71a, a second wavelength conversion sheet 71b and a sheet moving unit 70.

The light source assembly 10 provides the liquid crystal panel 31 with white light, which is obtained by sequentially passing light generated by the light source units 81 through the first wavelength conversion sheet 71a and the second wavelength conversion sheet 71b. More specifically, each of the light source units 81 includes a light-emitting chip C (see, e.g., FIG. 3) therein and generates light. The light source units 81 are mounted on the circuit board 82 and are provided with a driving voltage for generating light. The light source units 81 may be point light source units. The light source units 81 may be evenly spaced from one another and may thus be able to provide uniform light to the liquid crystal panel 31.

The light-emitting chips C of the light source units 81 may generate light having a single wavelength and thus having high color purity. Light emitted from the light-emitting chips C of the light source units 81 may be blue light or light having a wavelength shorter than that of blue light. Two wavelength conversion sheets may be disposed above the light source units 81. In order to provide white light to the liquid crystal panel 31 through the two wavelength conversion sheets, the light source units 81 may use light-emitting chips that generate blue light. The light-emitting chips C of the light source units 81 may be light-emitting diodes (LEDs), laser light sources, or cold cathode fluorescent lamps (CCFLs).

The light-emitting chips C of the light source units 81 may use light having a single wavelength and thus having high color purity, but embodiments of the present invention are not restricted to this. That is, the light-emitting chips C of the light source units 81 may use visible light or light having a wavelength shorter than that of ultraviolet (UV) light.

In addition, the embodiments of the present invention are not restricted to the first and second wavelength conversion sheets 71a and 71b. That is, the light source assembly 10 may include various types of wavelength conversion members such as wavelength conversion plates. Members that have wavelength conversion particles and are thus capable of converting the wavelength of incident light are referred to as wavelength conversion members.

Referring to FIGS. 2 and 3, the first wavelength conversion sheet 71a is disposed above the light source units 81. The first wavelength conversion sheet 71a converts the wavelength of light generated by the light source units 81, thereby changing the color of the light. The first wavelength conversion sheet 71a includes a plurality of first wavelength conversion patterns 72a, which alter the wavelength of light, and a plurality of first light-transmission patterns 73a, which transmit light therethrough without converting the wavelength of the light. The first wavelength conversion sheet 71a may be formed as a transparent sheet or plate.

Each of the first wavelength conversion patterns 72a includes first wavelength conversion particles P_1 , which convert the wavelength of light emitted from a light-emitting chip C. Light emitted from the light-emitting chip C collides with the first wavelength conversion particles P_1 in the first wavelength conversion patterns 72a, and thus causes energy conversion so that the wavelength and the color of the light can change. That is, the color of light emitted from the light-emitting chip C changes into a color corresponding to a predetermined wavelength as soon as the light transmits through the first wavelength conversion patterns 72a.

The first wavelength conversion sheet 71a may be formed as a transparent sheet or plate that can transmit light therethrough, and include the first wavelength conversion particles P_1 , which convert the wavelength of light.

The first wavelength conversion particles P_1 or second wavelength conversion particles P_2 convert the wavelength of light incident thereupon to enable emission of light having a desired wavelength. The wavelength of light emitted from the first or second wavelength conversion sheet 71a or 71b is determined according to the size of the first or second wavelength conversion particles P_1 or P_2 . Accordingly, it is possible to emit light having a desired wavelength by appropriately adjusting the size of the first or second wavelength conversion particles P_1 or P_2 . The first or second wavelength conversion particles P_1 or P_2 may be formed of, for example, CdSe/ZnS. The diameter of the first or second wavelength conversion particles P_1 or P_2 may be adjusted within a range of about 1 nm-about 10 nm. As the size of the first or second wavelength conversion particles P_1 or P_2 decreases, the wavelength of light emitted from the first or second wavelength conversion particles P_1 or P_2 becomes shorter, and thus, blue or bluish light may eventually be emitted from the first or second wavelength conversion particles P_1 or P_2 . On the other hand, as the size of the first or second wavelength conversion particles P_1 or P_2 increases, the wavelength of light emitted from the first or second wavelength conversion particles P_1 or P_2 becomes longer, and thus, red or reddish light may eventually be emitted from the first or second wavelength conversion particles P_1 or P_2 .

Each of the first or second wavelength conversion particles P_1 or P_2 includes an inner core and an outer shell that surrounds the inner core. More specifically, if the first or second wavelength conversion particles P_1 or P_2 are formed of CdSe/ZnS, the inner cores of the first or second wavelength conversion particles P_1 or P_2 may be formed of CdSe, and the outer shells of the first or second wavelength conversion particles P_1 or P_2 may be formed of ZnS.

The first light-transmission patterns 73a are portions of the first wavelength conversion sheet 71a where the first wavelength conversion patterns 72a are not formed. The first light-transmission patterns 73a transmit light therethrough without converting the wavelength of the light.

For example, the first wavelength conversion sheet 71a may be provided with blue light by the light source units 81 and emit the blue light as blue light. On the other hand, the

first wavelength conversion patterns **72a** may be provided with blue light by the light source units **81**, convert the blue light into red light and emit the red light. That is, the first wavelength conversion particles P_1 convert light incident thereupon into red light.

The second wavelength conversion sheet **71b** is disposed above the first wavelength conversion sheet **71a**. The second wavelength conversion sheet **71b** converts the wavelength of light transmitted through the first wavelength conversion sheet **71a**. The second wavelength conversion sheet **71b** includes a plurality of second wavelength conversion patterns **72b** and a plurality of second light-transmission patterns **73b**. The second wavelength conversion sheet **71b** may be formed as a transparent sheet or plate that can transmit light there-through.

Each of the second wavelength conversion patterns **72b** includes the second wavelength conversion particles P_2 , which convert the wavelength of light incident thereupon. The second wavelength conversion particles P_2 emit green light by converting the wavelength of light incident thereupon. The diameter of the second wavelength conversion particles P_2 may be less than the diameter of the first wavelength conversion particles P_1 .

The second light-transmission patterns **73b** are portions of the second wavelength conversion sheet **71b** where the second wavelength conversion patterns **72b** are not formed. The second light-transmission patterns **73b** may transmit light therethrough without converting the wavelength of the light.

The first and second wavelength conversion sheets **71a** and **71b** may overlap each other. The color temperature of light to be emitted from the light source assembly **10** may be appropriately adjusted by adjusting the overlapping areas of the first wavelength conversion patterns **72a** and the second wavelength conversion patterns **72b**.

The conversion of the wavelength of light generated by the light source units **81**, as performed by the first and second wavelength conversion sheets **71a** and **71b** will hereinafter be described in further detail. Assuming that blue light is generated by the light source units **81**, the blue light may be emitted as blue light after transmitting through the first and second light-transmission patterns **73a** and **73b**. The blue light may be emitted as red light after transmitting through the first wavelength conversion patterns **72a** and the second light-transmission patterns **73b**. The blue light may be emitted as green light after transmitting through the first light-transmission patterns **73a** and the second wavelength conversion patterns **72b**. The blue light may also be emitted as red light after transmitting through the first wavelength conversion patterns **72a** and the second wavelength conversion patterns because the second wavelength conversion particles P_2 convert light incident thereupon into light having a wavelength shorter than that of green light.

In short, the first wavelength conversion patterns **72a** convert light incident thereupon into red light, and the second wavelength conversion patterns **72b** convert light incident thereupon into green light. However, the embodiments of the present invention are not restricted to the arrangement of the first wavelength conversion patterns **72a** and the second wavelength conversion patterns **72b** as set forth herein.

The first wavelength conversion patterns **72a** may be formed in the first wavelength conversion sheet **71a** as stripes and may extend in parallel with one another. Likewise, the second wavelength conversion patterns **72b** may be formed in the second wavelength conversion sheet **71b** as stripes and may extend in parallel with one another. The width of the first or second wavelength conversion patterns **72a** or **72b** and the width of the first or second light-transmission patterns **73a** or

73b may be appropriately adjusted, if necessary. In order to increase or reduce the overlapping areas of the first wavelength conversion patterns **72a** and the second wavelength conversion patterns **72b**, the first or second wavelength conversion sheet **71a** or **71b** may be moved in a direction perpendicular to the direction in which the first wavelength conversion patterns **72a** and the second wavelength conversion patterns **72b** extend. The first or second wavelength conversion sheets **71a** or **71b** may be moved by the sheet moving unit **70**, which will be described later in detail.

The adjustment of light emitted from the light source assembly **10** will hereinafter be described in detail with reference to FIGS. **4** and **5**. FIGS. **4** and **5** illustrate cross-sectional views for explaining the operation of the light source assembly **10**.

Referring to FIG. **4**, when light is incident from a light source, which is disposed below the first and second wavelength conversion sheets **71a** and **71b**, the incident light sequentially transmits through the first wavelength conversion sheet **71a** and the second wavelength conversion sheet **71b**. Assume that the incident light and light emitted from the first and second wavelength conversion sheets **71a** and **71b** are both parallel light.

The second wavelength conversion sheet **71b** is divided into a plurality of unit areas S, each unit area including a second wavelength conversion pattern **72b** and a second light-transmission pattern **73b**. Assume that blue light is incident from the light source, each of the unit areas S may be divided into a red area R from which red light is emitted, a green area G from which green light is emitted, and a blue area B from which blue light is emitted.

The blue area B corresponds to the situation when the incident light sequentially transmits through a first light-transmission pattern **73a** and a second light-transmission conversion pattern **73b**. The blue area B is an area from which the incident light is emitted as it is without any color change.

The green area G corresponds to the situation when the incident light sequentially transmits through a first light-transmission pattern **73a**, which transmits the incident light therethrough without changing the color of the incident light, and a second wavelength conversion pattern **72b**, which converts the light transmitted through the first light-transmission pattern **73a** into green light. The green area G accounts for all the second wavelength conversion patterns **72b** except for the overlapping areas OL of the first wavelength conversion patterns **72a** and the second wavelength conversion patterns **72b**.

The red area R corresponds to the situation when the incident light transmits through a first wavelength conversion pattern **72a**, which converts the incident light into red light. Once the incident light is converted into red light after transmitting through the first wavelength conversion patterns **72a**, the color of the red light does not change even after the red light transmits through the second wavelength conversion patterns **72b** or the second light-transmission patterns **73b**, because the first or second wavelength conversion particles P_1 or P_2 form a predetermined band gap and thus transmit light having a predetermined wavelength or longer therethrough without converting the wavelength of the light.

The ratio of red light, green light and blue light in light emitted from the second wavelength conversion sheet **71b** is determined according to the ratio of the red, green and blue areas R, G and B in each of the unit areas S, and affects the color temperature of light emitted from the light source assembly **10**.

Referring to FIG. **5**, the first and second wavelength conversion sheets **71a** and **71b** may be moved in opposite directions, thereby adjusting the overlapping areas between the

first wavelength conversion patterns **72a** and the second wavelength conversion patterns **72b**.

When the first and second wavelength conversion sheets **71a** and **71b** are moved in opposite directions, the ratio of the red, green and blue areas R, G and B in each of the unit areas S varies. More specifically, referring to FIG. 5, as the first and second wavelength conversion sheets **71a** and **71b** are moved in opposite directions, the overlapping areas between the first wavelength conversion patterns **72a** and the second wavelength conversion patterns **72b** increase, and thus, the proportion of the green area G in each of the unit areas S decreases to G' and the proportion of the blue area B in each of the unit areas S increases to B', whereas the proportion of the red area R in each of the unit areas S does not change but is maintained at R'. The ratio of the red, green and blue areas R, G and B in each of the unit areas S may be altered in various manners according to the direction in which and the distance by which the first and second wavelength conversion sheets **71a** and **71b** are moved. Therefore, it is possible to adjust the color temperature of light emitted from the light source assembly **10**.

The sheet moving unit **70** of the light source assembly **10** will hereinafter be described in detail with reference to FIGS. 1 and 6.

FIG. 6 illustrates a cross-sectional view taken along line VI-VI' of FIG. 1. Referring to FIG. 6, the sheet moving unit **70** moves the first and second wavelength conversion sheets **71a** and **71b** laterally. The sheet moving unit **70** includes moving rollers **75a** and **75b** and a moving belt **76**.

The sheet moving unit **70** moves the first and second wavelength conversion sheets **71a** and **71b** by the same amount in opposite directions, thereby adjusting the overlapping areas between the first wavelength conversion patterns **72a** and the second wavelength conversion patterns **72b**.

The moving rollers **75a** and **75b** are disposed on both ends of the sheet moving unit **70**, and are connected by the moving belt **76**. More specifically, the moving rollers **75a** and **75b** are disposed on both ends of the first and second wavelength conversion sheets **71a** and **71b**, and the moving belt **76** is wound on the moving rollers **75a** and **75b**. As the moving rollers **75a** and **75b** rotate, the moving belt **76** moves accordingly because the moving belt **76** is wound on the moving rollers **75a** and **75b**. The moving belt **76** is divided into rectilinear motion sections T1 and rotation sections T2. The rectilinear motion sections T1 move laterally, and the rotation sections T2 rotate.

The first and second wavelength conversion sheets **71a** and **71b** are attached on the rectilinear motion sections T1. Since the moving belt **76** is formed of a flexible material, the moving belt **76** can be moved by the moving rollers **75a** and **75b** even when the moving rollers **75a** and **75b** have a small diameter, and the first and second wavelength conversion sheets **71a** and **71b**, which are sheets or plates having predetermined rigidity, can be effectively attached on the rectilinear motion sections T1. The moving rollers **75a** and **75b** may be precisely controlled by a controller (not shown).

The sheet moving unit **70** may be used for a light source assembly of a direct-type LCD in which light sources are disposed directly below a liquid crystal panel. However, the embodiments of the present invention are not restricted to this. That is, the sheet moving unit **70** may also be used for a light source assembly of an edge-type LCD in which light sources are disposed on one side of a waveguide plate.

The sheet moving unit **70** is exemplary, and thus, the embodiments of the present invention are not restricted thereto. That is, various devices, other than the sheet moving unit **70**, may be used in the light source assembly **10** as long

as they can move the first and second wavelength conversion sheets **71a** and **71b** and can thus adjust the overlapping areas between the first wavelength conversion patterns **72a** and the second wavelength conversion patterns **72b**.

Various embodiments of the first or second wavelength conversion sheet **71a** or **71b** will hereinafter be described in detail. FIGS. 7A through 7C illustrate plan views of various embodiments of the first or second wavelength conversion sheet **71a** or **71b**.

Referring to FIGS. 7A and 7B, a wavelength conversion sheet **171** includes a plurality of wavelength conversion patterns **172**, which are circular dots, and a wavelength conversion sheet **171'** includes a plurality of wavelength conversion patterns **172'**, which are rectangular dots. Since the wavelength conversion sheets **171** and **171'** include dot-type wavelength conversion patterns, adjustment of the size and the density of the wavelength conversion patterns **172** and **172'** is facilitated. That is, when the wavelength conversion patterns **172** and **172'** are included in a large-scale light source assembly, various correction values may be necessary. Since the wavelength conversion sheets **171** and **171'** include dot-type wavelength conversion patterns, it is possible to easily adjust such correction values.

The wavelength conversion sheets **171** and **171'** may include various types of dot-type wavelength conversion patterns, other than circular dot- and regular dot-type wavelength conversion patterns. For example, the wavelength conversion sheets **171** and **171'** may include oval dot- or triangular dot-type wavelength conversion patterns. The size and the density of the wavelength conversion patterns **172** or **172'** may be altered in various manners, and the wavelength conversion patterns **172** or **172'** may be arranged in various manners.

Referring to FIG. 7C, a wavelength conversion sheet **271** includes lattice type wavelength conversion patterns **272**.

If two wavelength conversion sheets **271** are aligned to overlap each other and then are moved in a horizontal direction, the overlapping areas of the vertical (columnar) wavelength conversion patterns of the two wavelength conversion sheets **271** vary accordingly, whereas the overlapping areas of the horizontal (row) wavelength conversion patterns of the two wavelength conversion sheets **271** do not change at all. As a result, light having a uniform color temperature is emitted from the overlapping areas of the horizontal wavelength conversion patterns of the two wavelength conversion sheets **271**, whereas light having a variable color temperature is emitted from the overlapping areas of the vertical wavelength conversion patterns of the two wavelength conversion sheets **271**. In this manner, it is possible to reduce the area from which light having a variable color temperature is emitted. In addition, it is possible to reduce the probability of defects or errors even after a long use of a light source assembly.

Referring to FIG. 7C, the width of the vertical wavelength conversion patterns **272** may be different from the width of the horizontal wavelength conversion patterns **273**. The distance between a pair of adjacent vertical wavelength conversion patterns **272** may be different from the distance between a pair of adjacent horizontal wavelength conversion patterns **273**.

A light source assembly according to another embodiment of the present invention will hereinafter be described in detail with reference to FIGS. 8 and 9. FIG. 8 illustrates a partial exploded view of a light source assembly **10a** according to another embodiment of the present invention, and FIG. 9 illustrates a cross-sectional view taken along line IX-IX' of FIG. 8.

Referring to FIGS. 8 and 9, the light source assembly **10a** includes a light source unit **81**, a circuit board **82**, a first

wavelength conversion sheet **371a**, a second wavelength conversion sheet **371b**, and a third wavelength conversion sheet **371c**.

The light source unit **81** generates light. Then, the light generated by the light source unit **81** sequentially transmits through the first, second and third wavelength conversion sheets **371a**, **371b**, and **371c**. As a result, white light is emitted from the light source assembly **10a**.

The light source unit **81** may generate light having a wavelength shorter than that of blue light, for example, UV light.

The first wavelength conversion sheet **371a** is disposed above the light source unit **81**. The first wavelength conversion sheet **371a** includes a plurality of first wavelength conversion patterns **372a**, which convert the wavelength of light, and a plurality of first light-transmission patterns **373a**, which transmit light therethrough without converting the wavelength of the light. The first wavelength conversion sheet **371a** may be formed as a transparent sheet or plate that can transmit light therethrough. Each of the first wavelength conversion patterns **372a** includes wavelength conversion particles that convert light incident thereupon into red light.

The second wavelength conversion sheet **371b** is disposed above the first wavelength conversion sheet **371a**. The second wavelength conversion sheet **371b** includes a plurality of second wavelength conversion patterns **372b**, which convert the wavelength of light, and a plurality of second light-transmission patterns **373b**, which transmit light therethrough without converting the wavelength of the light. Each of the second wavelength conversion patterns **372b** includes wavelength conversion particles that convert light incident thereupon into green light.

The third wavelength conversion sheet **371c** is disposed above the second wavelength conversion sheet **371b**. The third wavelength conversion sheet **371c** includes a plurality of third wavelength conversion patterns **372c**, which convert the wavelength of light, and a plurality of third light-transmission patterns **373c**, which transmit light therethrough without converting the wavelength of the light. Each of the third wavelength conversion patterns includes wavelength conversion particles that convert light incident thereupon into blue light.

When at least one of the first, second and third wavelength conversion sheets **371a**, **371b** and **371c** is moved laterally over the light source unit **81**, the overlapping areas of the first wavelength conversion patterns **372a**, the second wavelength conversion patterns **372b**, and the third wavelength conversion patterns **372c** vary accordingly. In this manner, it is possible to adjust the ratio of red light green light and blue light in light emitted from the light source assembly **10a** and thus to adjust the color temperature of the light emitted from the light source assembly **10a**.

A light source assembly according to another embodiment of the present invention will hereinafter be described in detail with reference to FIGS. **10** and **11**. FIG. **10** illustrates a partial exploded view of a light source assembly **10b** according to another embodiment of the present invention, and FIG. **11** illustrates a cross-sectional view taken along line XI-XI' of FIG. **10**.

Referring to FIGS. **10** and **11**, the light source assembly **10b** includes a light source unit **81**, a circuit board **82** and a wavelength conversion sheet **471**.

The light source unit **81** includes a light-emitting chip **C** and a wavelength conversion layer **182**. The light-emitting chip **C** generates blue light or light having a wavelength shorter than that of blue light. The wavelength conversion layer **182** includes a wavelength conversion region **183a**, which converts blue light into green or red light, and a light-transmission region **183b**, which transmits blue light there-

through as blue light. The wavelength conversion layer **182** is formed in an opening of the light source unit **81**. The wavelength conversion region **183a** of the wavelength conversion layer **182** converts the wavelength of light generated by the light-emitting chip **C**, and the light-transmission region **183b** of the wavelength conversion layer **182** transmits the light generated by the light-emitting chip **C** without converting the wavelength of the light generated by the light-emitting chip **C**.

Light transmitted through the wavelength conversion layer **182** is incident upon the wavelength conversion sheet **471**. The wavelength conversion sheet **471** includes a plurality of wavelength conversion patterns **472** and a plurality of light-transmission patterns **473**. Thus, the light incident upon the wavelength conversion sheet **471** transmits through the wavelength conversion patterns **472** or the light-transmission patterns **473**.

Either the wavelength conversion sheet **471** or the light source unit **81** may be moved laterally. That is, the wavelength conversion sheet **471** may be moved laterally over the light source unit **81**. Alternatively, the light source unit **81** may be moved laterally. In this manner, it is possible to adjust the overlapping areas of the wavelength conversion region **183a** and the wavelength conversion patterns **472** and thus to adjust the color temperature of light emitted from the light source assembly **10b**.

A light source assembly according to another embodiment of the present invention will hereinafter be described in detail with reference to FIGS. **12** and **13**. FIG. **12** illustrates a partial exploded view of a light source assembly **10c** according to another embodiment of the present invention, and FIG. **13** illustrates a cross-sectional view taken along line XIII-XIII' of FIG. **12**.

Referring to FIGS. **12** and **13**, the light source assembly **10c** includes a light source unit **81**, a circuit board **82** and a wavelength conversion sheet **471**. The wavelength conversion sheet **471** includes a plurality of light-transmission patterns **472** and a plurality of wavelength conversion patterns **473**.

The light source unit **81** includes a light-emitting chip **C** and a wavelength conversion layer **282**. The light-emitting chip **C** generates light having a wavelength shorter than that of blue light, for example, UV light. The wavelength conversion layer **282** is formed in an opening of the light source unit **81**. The wavelength conversion layer **282** includes a first wavelength conversion region **283a**, which converts light incident thereupon into blue light, and a second wavelength conversion region **283b**, which converts light incident thereupon into green light. Due to the first and second wavelength conversion regions **283a** and **283b**, the light source unit **81** can emit light of two different colors. More specifically, light generated by the light source unit **81** may be converted into light of two different colors after transmitting through the wavelength conversion layer **282**. Thereafter, the light of two different colors is mixed with light transmitted through the light-transmission patterns **473** of the wavelength conversion sheet **471**, thereby generating white light.

The first wavelength region **283a**, the second wavelength conversion region **283b** and the wavelength conversion patterns **472** may convert light incident thereupon into red, green or blue light.

An LCD according to an embodiment of the present invention will hereinafter be described in detail with reference to FIG. **14**. FIG. **14** illustrates an exploded perspective view of an LCD **1** according to an embodiment of the present invention.

Referring to FIG. 14, the LCD 1 includes a liquid crystal panel assembly 30, an upper container 20, and a backlight assembly 5.

The liquid crystal panel assembly 30 includes a liquid crystal panel 31, a plurality of gate tape carrier packages (TCPs) 35, a plurality of data TCPs 34 and an integrated printed circuit board (PCB) 36. The liquid crystal panel 31 includes a thin-film transistor (TFT) display panel 32, a common electrode display panel 33, and a liquid crystal layer (not shown) which is interposed between the TFT display panel 32 and the common electrode display panel 33.

The TFT display panel 32 includes a plurality of gate lines (not shown), a plurality of data lines (not shown), a TFT array (not shown), and a plurality of pixel electrodes (not shown). The common electrode display panel 33 includes black matrices (not shown) and a plurality of common electrodes (not shown), and faces the TFT display panel 32. The liquid crystal panel 31 displays images.

The gate TCPs 35 are respectively connected to the gate lines, and the data TCPs 34 are respectively connected to the data lines. The gate TCPs 35 and the data TCPs 36 include a tape automated bonding (TAB) tape, which can connect a semiconductor chip to an interconnection pattern on a base film through TAB.

Various driving elements for applying a gate driving signal to the gate TCPs 35 or for applying a data driving signal to the data TCPs 34 are mounted on the integrated PCB 36.

The upper container 20 forms the exterior of the LCD 1. The upper container 20 has an empty space therein and can thus contain the liquid crystal panel assembly 30 therein. An upper container 20 has an open window in the middle, and thus, the liquid crystal panel assembly 30 can be exposed through the open window of the upper container 20.

The upper container 20 and a lower container 90 may be disposed on opposite sides of a middle frame 40, and may be coupled to each other.

The backlight assembly 5 includes the middle frame 40, a plurality of optical sheets 50, a diffusive plate 60, a light source assembly 10 and the lower container 90.

The middle frame 40 contains the optical sheets 50, the diffusive plate 60 and the light source assembly 10 therein, and may be settled and fixed in the lower container 90. The middle frame 40 includes a plurality of sidewalls that form the outline of a rectangle. The middle frame 40 has an open window in the middle, and thus, light transmitted through the diffusive plate 60 and the optical sheets 50 can also transmit through the middle frame 40.

The optical sheets 50 diffuse and collect light transmitted through the diffusive plate 60. The optical sheets 50 are disposed above the diffusive plate 60, and may be contained in the middle frame 40. The optical sheets 50 may include a first prism sheet, a second prism sheet and a protective sheet.

The first and second prism sheets improve the luminance of the LCD 1 within the range of valid viewing angles by refracting light transmitted through the diffusive plate 60 and thus concentrating light incident thereupon at low incidence angles on the front of the LCD 1.

The protective sheet, which is disposed on the first and second prism sheets, protects the first and second prism sheets. In addition, the protective sheet diffuses light and thus provides a uniform distribution of light. However, the structure of the optical sheets 50 is not restricted to that set forth herein. That is, the structure of the optical sheets 50 may vary according to the specification of the LCD 1.

The diffusive plate 60 diffuses light emitted from a plurality of light source units 81 in various directions and thus

prevents bright spots, which are generated along the edges of the light source units 81, from being visible from the front of the LCD 1.

The light source assembly 10 generates light and provides the light to the diffusive plate 60. The light source assembly 10 includes the light source units 81, a circuit board 82, a first wavelength conversion sheet 71a, a second wavelength conversion sheet 71b and a sheet moving unit 70. The light source units 81 are mounted on the circuit board 82. The light source units 81 receive a driving voltage and emit blue light or UV light in response to the driving voltage. The light emitted by the light source units 81 sequentially transmits through the first and second wavelength conversion sheets 71a and 71b, thereby generating white light. The white light is provided to the diffusive plate 60. The sheet moving unit 70 adjusts the color temperature of light provided to the liquid crystal panel 31 by adjusting the overlapping areas of a plurality of wavelength conversion patterns of the first wavelength conversion sheet 71a and a plurality of wavelength conversion patterns of the second wavelength conversion sheet 71b. The structure and the operation of the light source assembly 10 has already been described above with reference to FIGS. 1 through 13, and thus, detailed descriptions thereof will be omitted.

The circuit board 82 may be coated with a reflective material that reflects light emitted from the light source units 81.

The LCD 1 may be a direct-type LCD in which a plurality of light source units are disposed directly below a liquid crystal panel, but the embodiments of the present invention are not restricted to this. That is, the LCD 1 may be an edge-type LCD in which a light source assembly is disposed on one side of a waveguide plate and thus light is provided to a liquid crystal panel through the waveguide plate.

While the present invention has been particularly shown and described with reference to exemplary embodiments thereof, it will be understood by those of ordinary skill in the art that various changes in form and details may be made therein without departing from the spirit and scope of the present invention as defined by the following claims.

What is claimed is:

1. A light source assembly comprising:

a light-emitting chip which generates light; and
a plurality of wavelength conversion members comprising wavelength conversion particles that convert the light into light having a predetermined wavelength, the predetermined wavelength being determined according to the size of the wavelength conversion particles, wherein the wavelength conversion members further comprise a plurality of wavelength conversion patterns including the wavelength conversion particles, and wherein the wavelength conversion patterns are formed in a plurality of continuous and straight rows extending from one end to an opposite end of a wavelength conversion sheet, wherein the wavelength conversion patterns form a lattice including the plurality of continuous and straight rows and further including a plurality of continuous columns, wherein the plurality of continuous and straight rows are maintained in an overlapped status in a row direction.

2. The light source assembly of claim 1, wherein:

the light source assembly adjusts a color of the light by adjusting overlapping areas of the plurality of wavelength conversion patterns.

3. The light source assembly of claim 2, wherein the light-emitting chip emits blue light and the wavelength conversion members comprise a green wavelength conversion member which converts the light into green light and a red wavelength conversion member which converts the light into red light.

4. The light source assembly of claim 2, wherein the light-emitting chip emits light having a wavelength shorter than that of blue light and the wavelength conversion members comprise a blue wavelength conversion member which converts the light into blue light and a red wavelength conversion member which converts the light into red light.

5. The light source assembly of claim 2, further comprising a circuit board on which the light-emitting chip is mounted, wherein at least one of the wavelength conversion members is moved in a direction parallel to the circuit board.

6. The light source assembly of claim 2, further comprising a moving unit which adjusts the overlapping areas of the plurality of wavelength conversion patterns.

7. The light source assembly of claim 6, wherein the moving unit either moves the wavelength conversion members in a direction parallel to the light-emitting chip or moves the light-emitting chip in a direction parallel to the wavelength conversion members.

8. The light source assembly of claim 6, wherein the moving unit comprises a moving roller disposed on at least one side of the moving unit, and as the moving roller rotates, the wavelength conversion members move accordingly.

9. The light source assembly of claim 2, wherein the wavelength conversion patterns further comprise circular or rectangular dots.

10. The light source assembly of claim 1, further comprising a circuit board on which the light-emitting chip is mounted, wherein the circuit board is moved in a direction parallel to the wavelength conversion members.

11. The light source assembly of claim 1, wherein the wavelength conversion patterns are formed as stripes.

12. The light source assembly of claim 1, wherein the wavelength conversion particles comprise CdSe/ZnS.

13. The light source assembly of claim 12, wherein the wavelength conversion particles comprise an inner core of CdSe and an outer shell of ZnS.

14. A light source assembly comprising:

a light source unit comprising a light-emitting chip that generates light and a wavelength conversion layer that is disposed on the light-emitting chip and that changes the color of the light generated from the light-emitting chip; and

a wavelength conversion member comprising a plurality of wavelength conversion patterns comprising wavelength conversion particles that convert light generated by the light source unit into light having a predetermined wavelength, wherein the light source assembly adjusts the color of light by adjusting overlapping areas of the wavelength conversion layer and the wavelength conversion patterns, wherein the wavelength conversion patterns are formed in a plurality of continuous and straight rows extending from one end to an opposite end of a wavelength conversion sheet, wherein the wavelength conversion patterns form a lattice including the plurality of continuous and straight rows and further including a plurality of continuous columns, wherein the plurality of continuous and straight rows are maintained in an overlapped status in a row direction.

15. The light source assembly of claim 14, wherein the light source unit further comprises a groove having an opening on the top of the groove, wherein the light-emitting chip is located in the groove, and the wavelength conversion layer occupies at least a portion of the opening, and is spaced apart from the light emitting chip.

16. The light source assembly of claim 14, wherein the wavelength conversion layer is divided into one or more regions that emit light of different colors, wherein the one or more regions are positioned side by side in the same layer.

17. The light source assembly of claim 14, wherein the wavelength conversion layer comprises wavelength conversion particles that change a wavelength of the light generated by the light-emitting chip.

18. The light source assembly of claim 14, wherein the predetermined wavelength is determined according to the size of the wavelength conversion particles.

19. A liquid crystal display (LCD) comprising:

a liquid crystal panel; and

a light source assembly which provides light to the liquid crystal panel and comprises a light-emitting chip that generates light and a plurality of wavelength conversion members, each of the plurality of wavelength conversion members comprising a plurality of wavelength conversion patterns,

the wavelength conversion patterns comprising wavelength conversion particles converting the light generated by the light-emitting chip into light having a predetermined wavelength,

wherein the wavelength conversion members are aligned to overlap each other and the light source assembly adjusts the color of light by adjusting overlapping areas of the wavelength conversion patterns of each of the wavelength conversion members, wherein the wavelength conversion patterns are formed in a plurality of continuous and straight rows extending from one end to an opposite end of a wavelength conversion sheet, wherein the wavelength conversion patterns form a lattice including the plurality of continuous and straight rows and further including a plurality of continuous columns, wherein the plurality of continuous and straight rows are maintained in an overlapped status in a row direction.

20. The LCD of claim 19, further comprising a waveguide plate disposed below the liquid crystal panel, wherein the light source assembly is disposed on a side of the waveguide plate.

21. The LCD of claim 19, wherein the light source assembly further comprises a moving unit which moves at least one of the wavelength conversion members in a direction parallel to the wavelength conversion members.

22. A wavelength conversion member comprising wavelength conversion particles which convert light incident thereupon into light having a predetermined wavelength, the predetermined wavelength being determined according to the size of the wavelength conversion particles, wherein the wavelength conversion member further comprises a plurality of wavelength conversion patterns including the wavelength conversion particles, and wherein the wavelength conversion patterns are formed in a plurality of continuous and straight rows extending from one end to an opposite end of a wavelength conversion sheet, wherein the wavelength conversion patterns form a lattice including the plurality of continuous and straight rows and further including a plurality of continuous columns, wherein the plurality of continuous and straight rows are maintained in an overlapped status in a row direction.

23. The wavelength conversion member of claim 22, wherein the wavelength conversion patterns comprise a plurality of first wavelength conversion patterns including the wavelength conversion particles, wherein the wavelength conversion member is aligned to overlap another wavelength conversion member comprising a plurality of second wavelength conversion patterns and wherein the color of light incident on each of the wavelength conversion members is adjusted by adjusting overlapping areas of the first wavelength conversion patterns and the second wavelength conversion patterns.

* * * * *

专利名称(译)	波长转换构件，包括波长转换构件的光源组件和包括光源组件的液晶显示器		
公开(公告)号	US8355098	公开(公告)日	2013-01-15
申请号	US12/355950	申请日	2009-01-19
[标]申请(专利权)人(译)	朴宰BYUNG 朴海日 BYUN金SEOB		
申请(专利权)人(译)	朴宰BYUNG 朴海日 BYUN JIN-SEOB		
当前申请(专利权)人(译)	三星DISPLAY CO. , LTD.		
[标]发明人	PARK JAE BYUNG PARK HAE IL BYUN JIN SEOB		
发明人	PARK, JAE BYUNG PARK, HAE-IL BYUN, JIN-SEOB		
IPC分类号	G02F1/1335 H01J1/62 F21S2/00 F21V9/10 F21V9/40 F21V23/00 F21Y101/02 G02F1/13357 H01L33/00 H01L33/50		
CPC分类号	G02F1/133609 G02F1/133603 G02F2203/62 G02F2001/133614		
助理审查员(译)	CHU , CHRIS		
优先权	1020080010186 2008-01-31 KR		
其他公开文献	US20090195730A1		
外部链接	Espacenet USPTO		

摘要(译)

一种波长转换构件，其可以根据环境变化实现高色纯度和优化色温，包括波长转换构件的光源组件，以及包括该光源组件的液晶显示器（LCD）。光源组件包括产生光的发光芯片和波长转换构件，波长转换构件包括将光转换成具有预定波长的光的波长转换颗粒，该预定波长根据波长转换颗粒的尺寸确定。

