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(54) **BACKLIGHT UNIT AND LIQUID CRYSTAL DISPLAY HAVING THE SAME** 2005/0169007 A1 8/2005 Chou

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349/70; 362/600, 614

See application file for complete search history.

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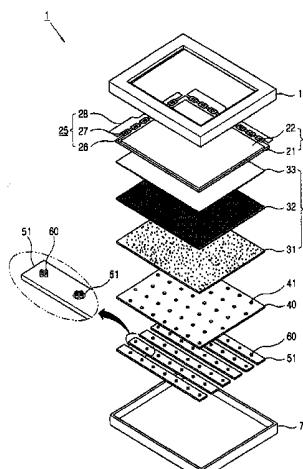
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(57) **ABSTRACT**

A backlight unit comprises an arrangement surface and a plurality of point light sources arranged on the arrangement surface, wherein the arrangement surface is divided into an array of hexagonal cells, a plurality of the cells comprising a white light providing unit. An LCD comprising a backlight unit on which a point light source is efficiently disposed and an efficient arrangement method of a point light source are provided.

47 Claims, 15 Drawing Sheets



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FIG. 1

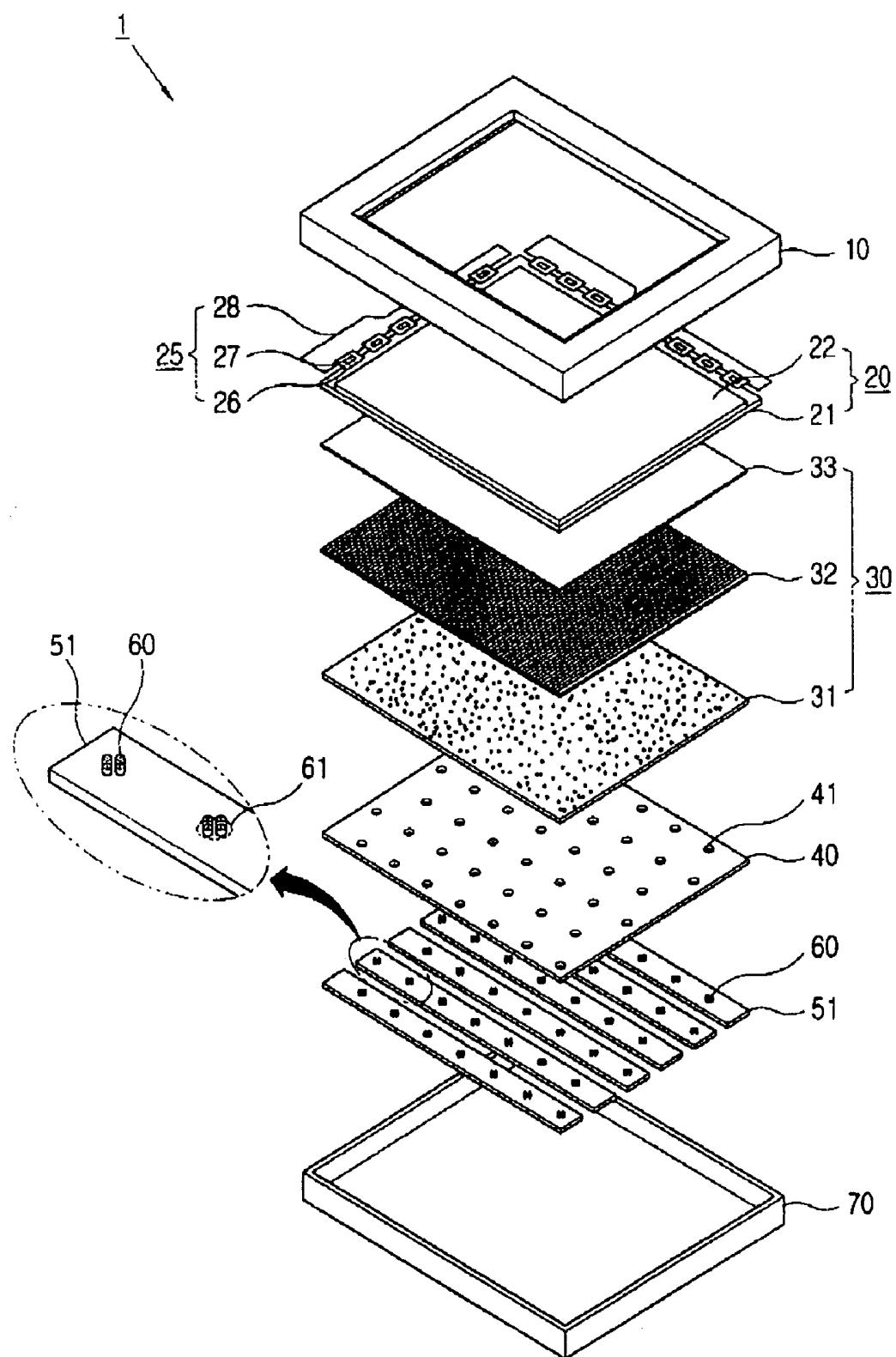


FIG. 2

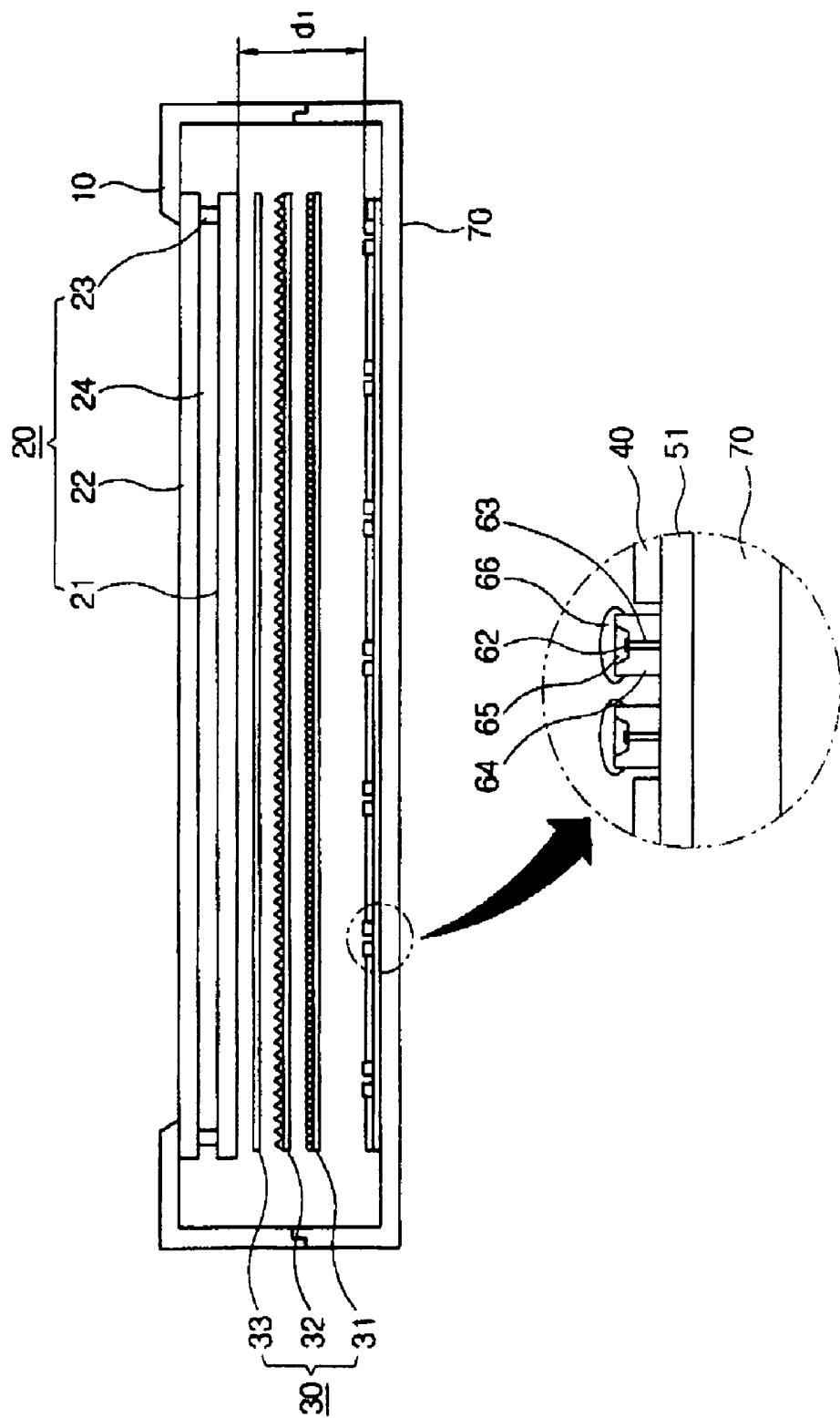


FIG. 3

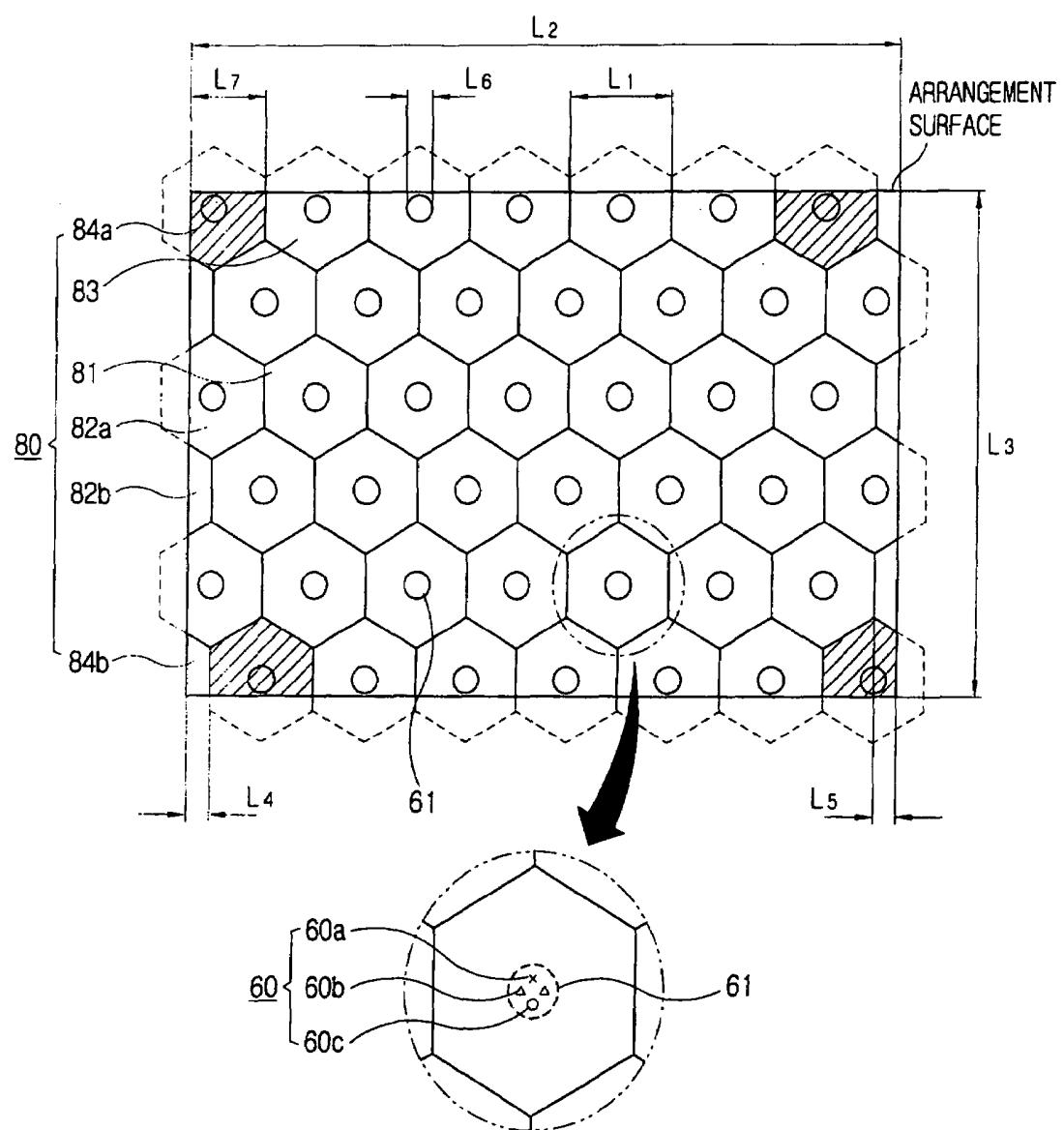


FIG. 4

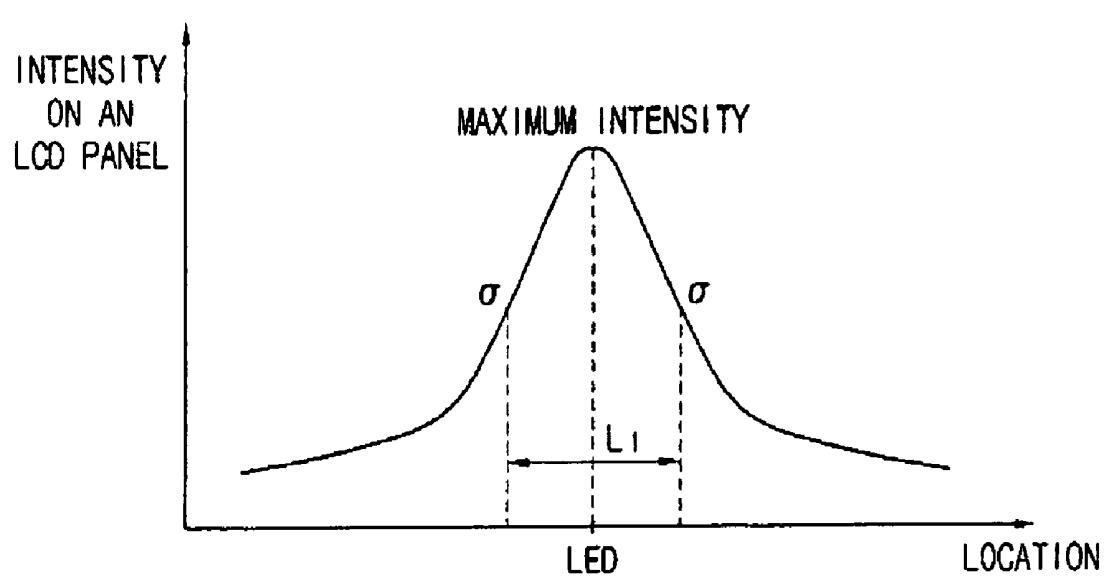


FIG. 5

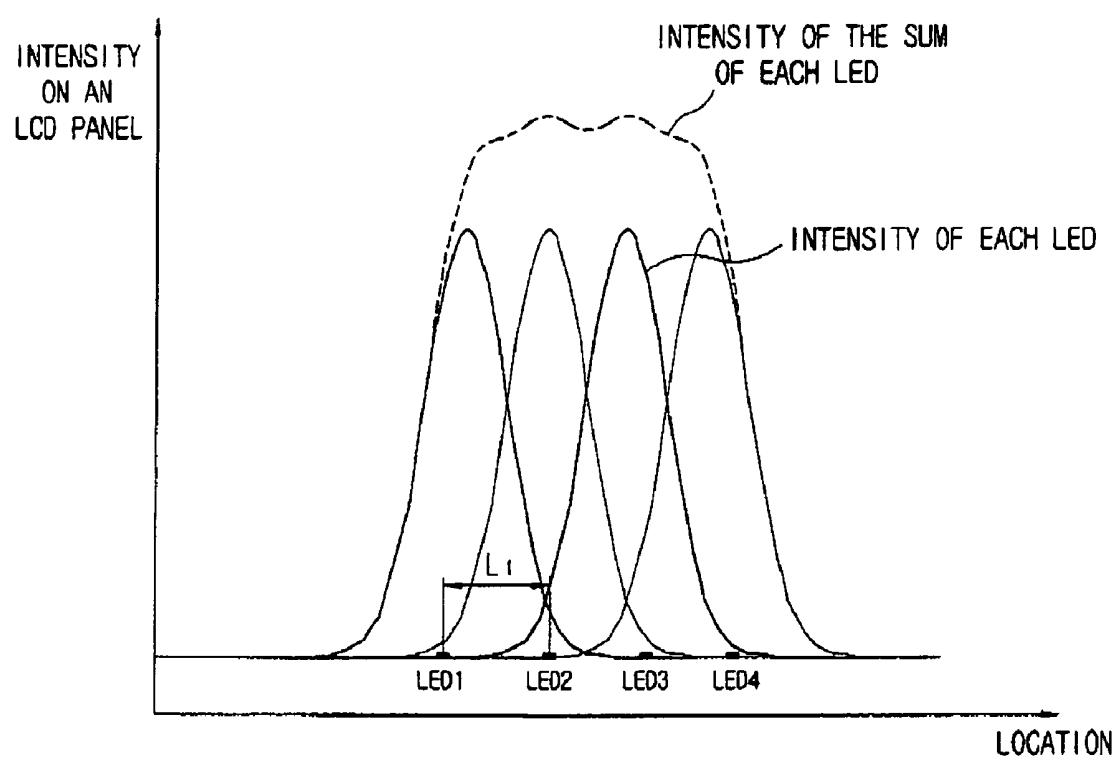


FIG. 6

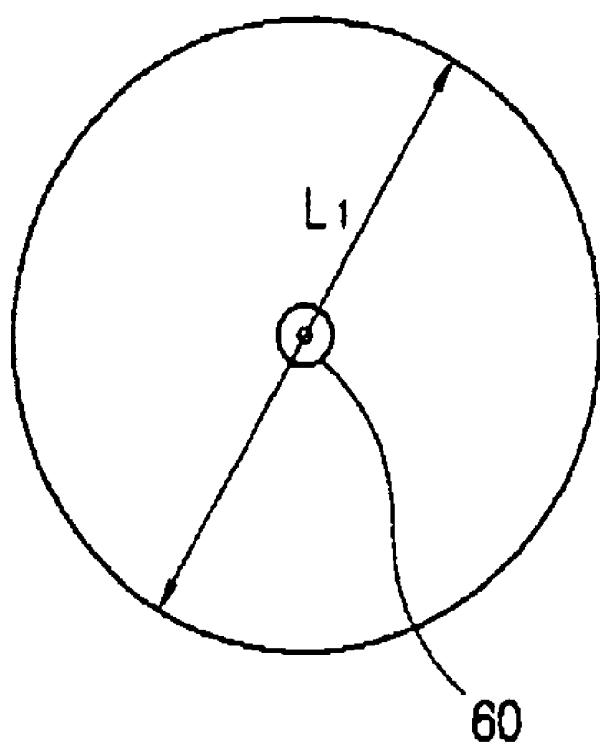


FIG. 7

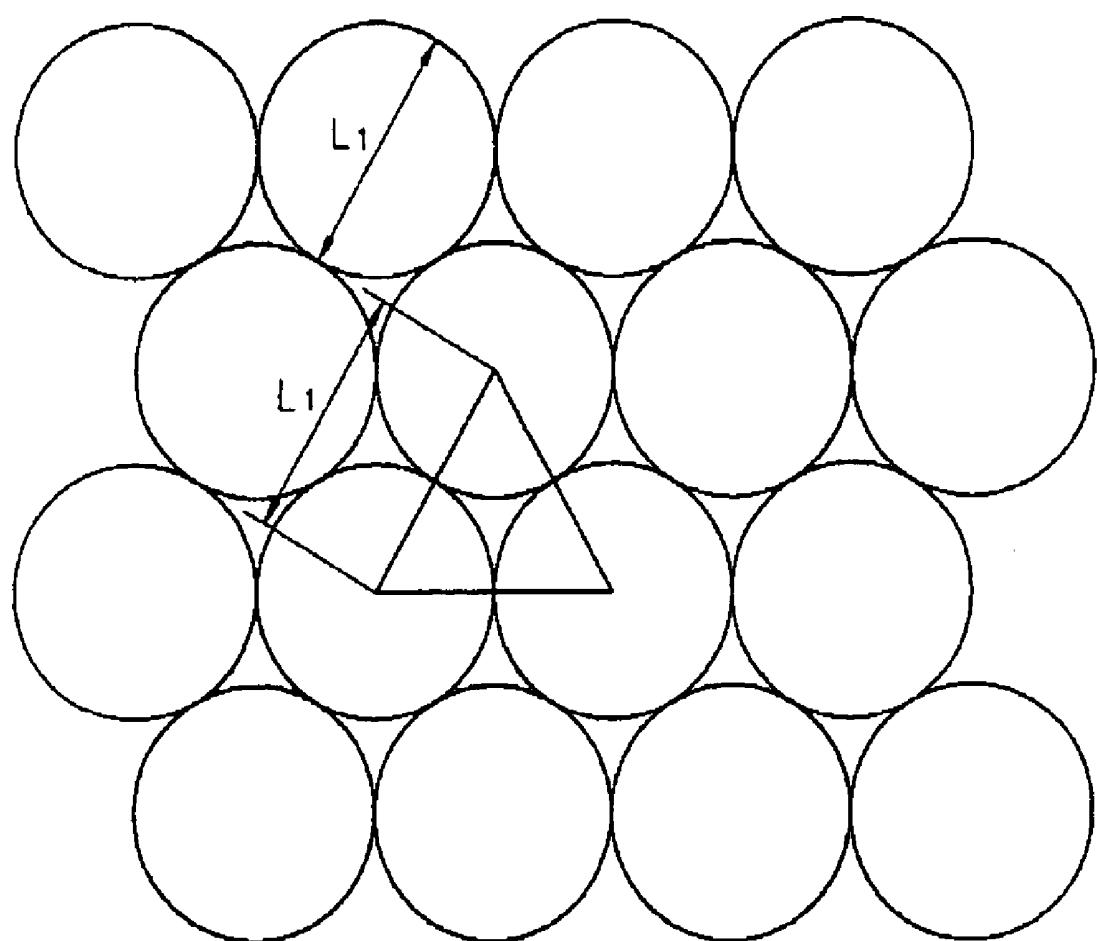


FIG. 8

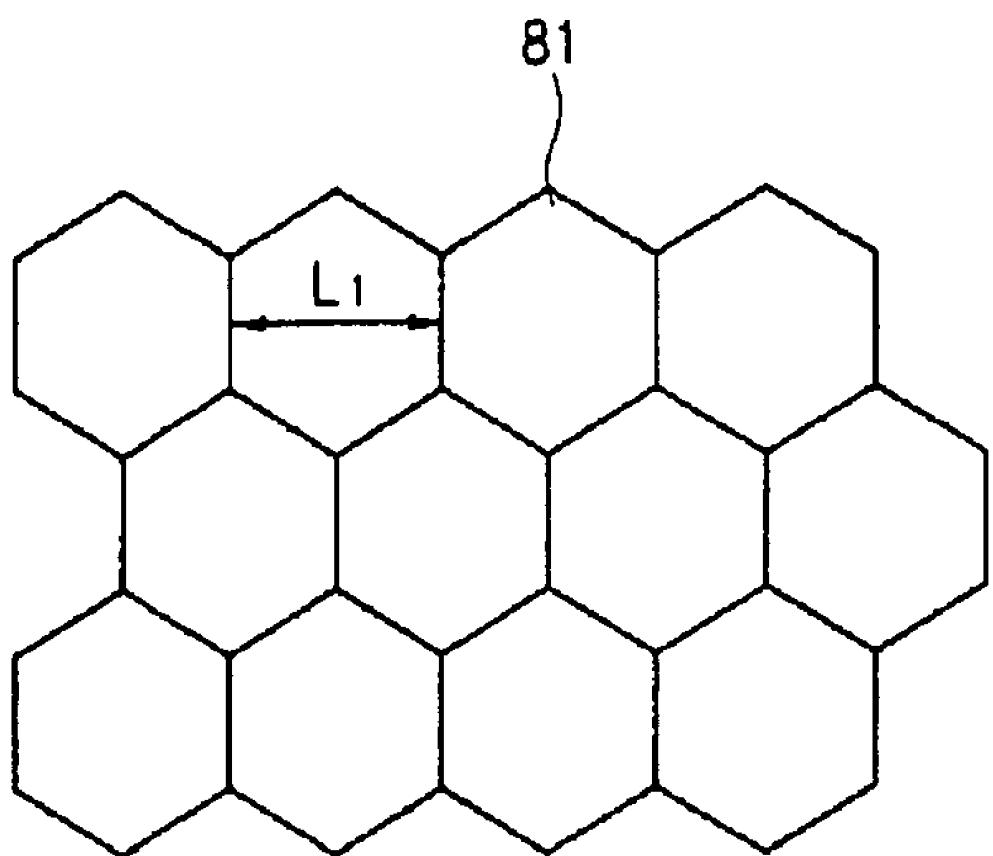


FIG. 9

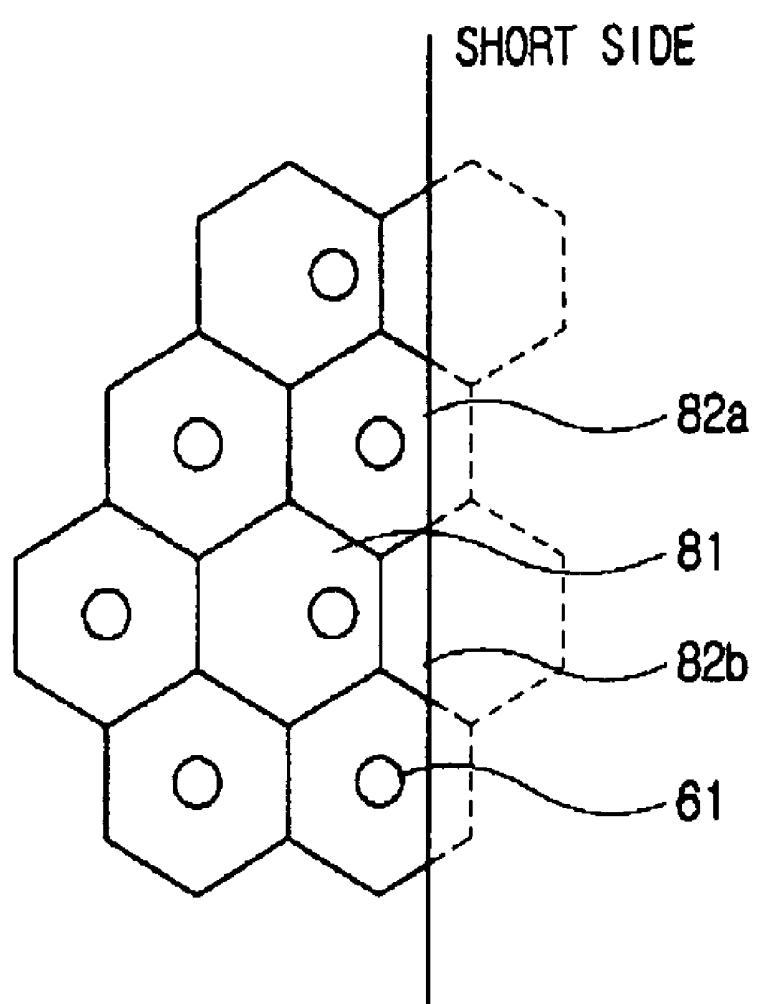


FIG. 10

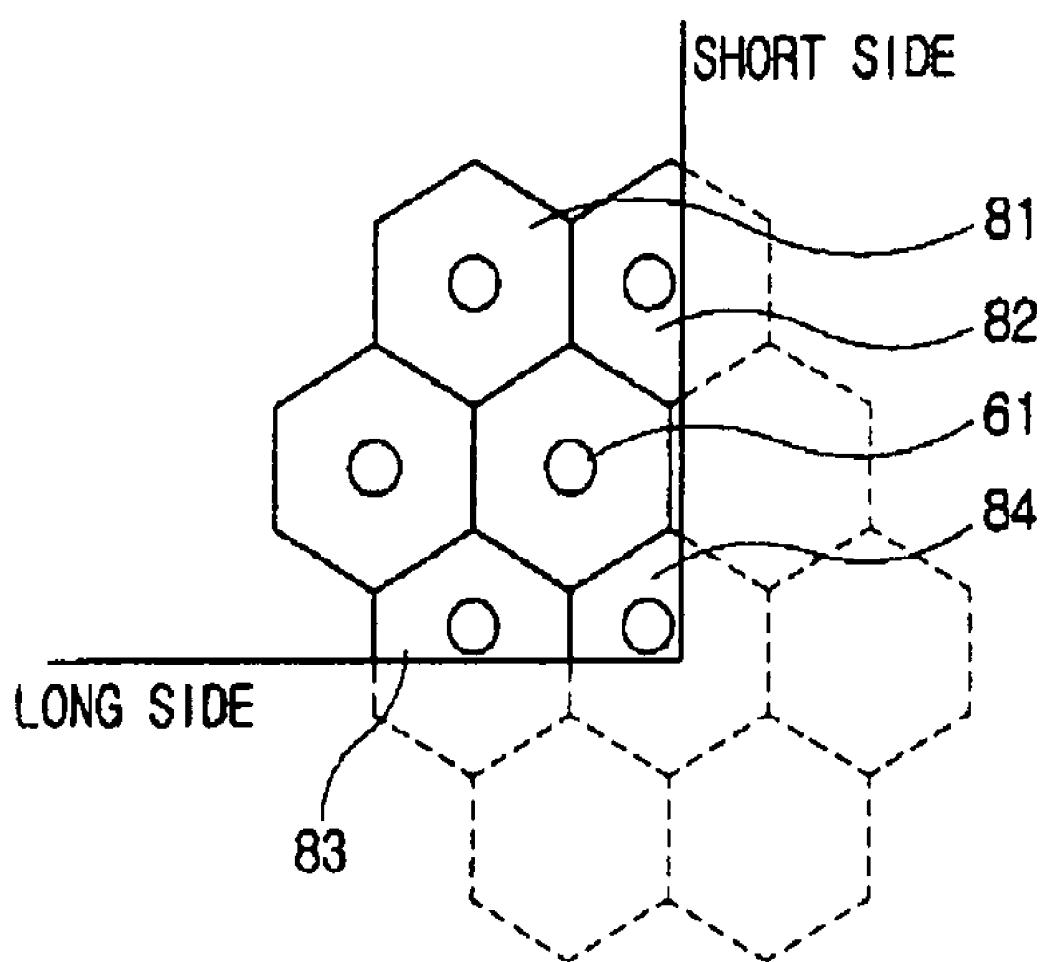


FIG. 11

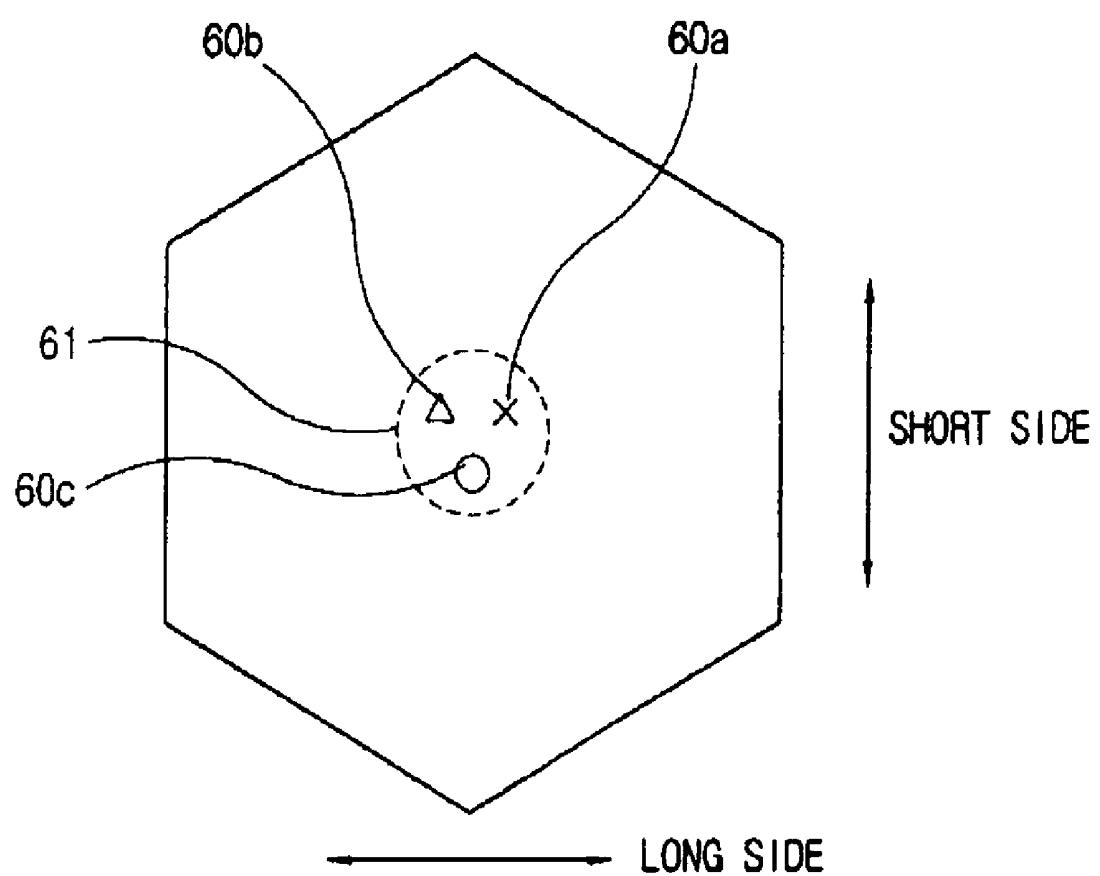


FIG. 12

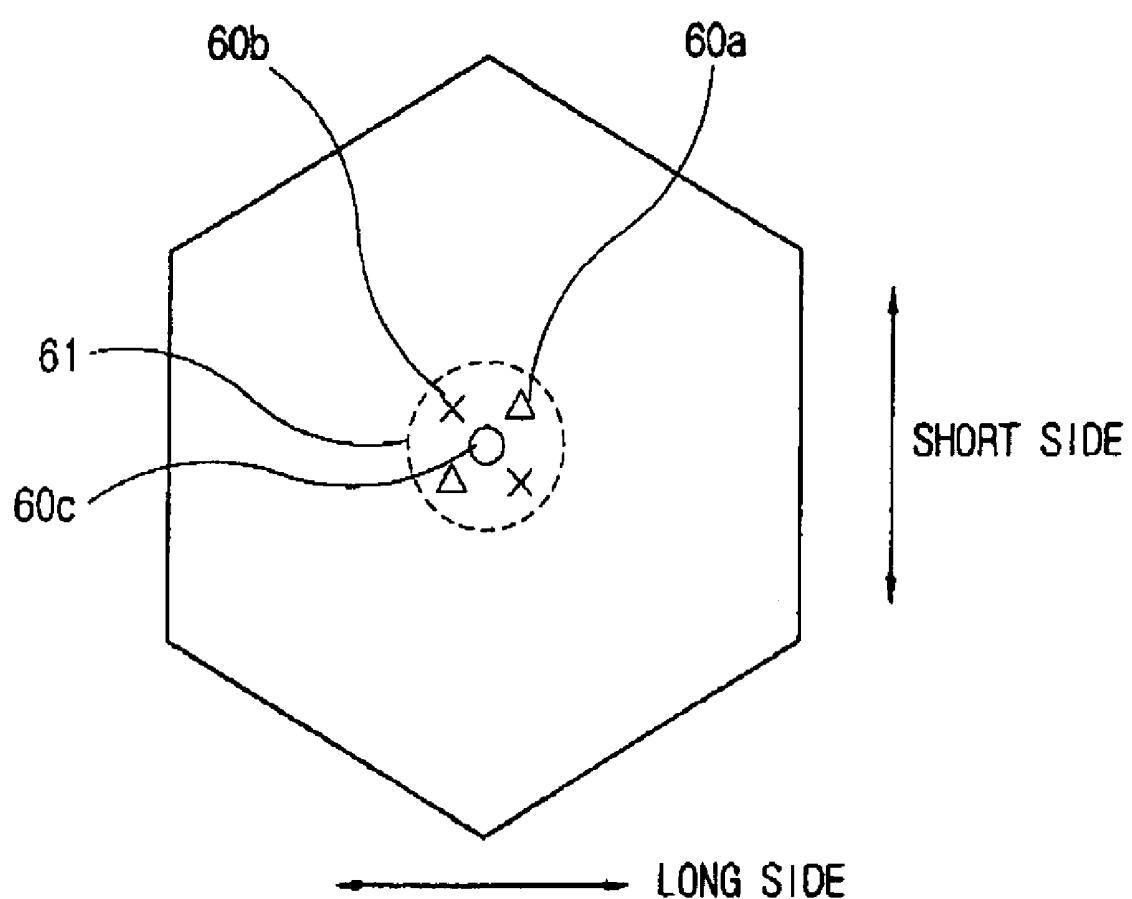


FIG. 13

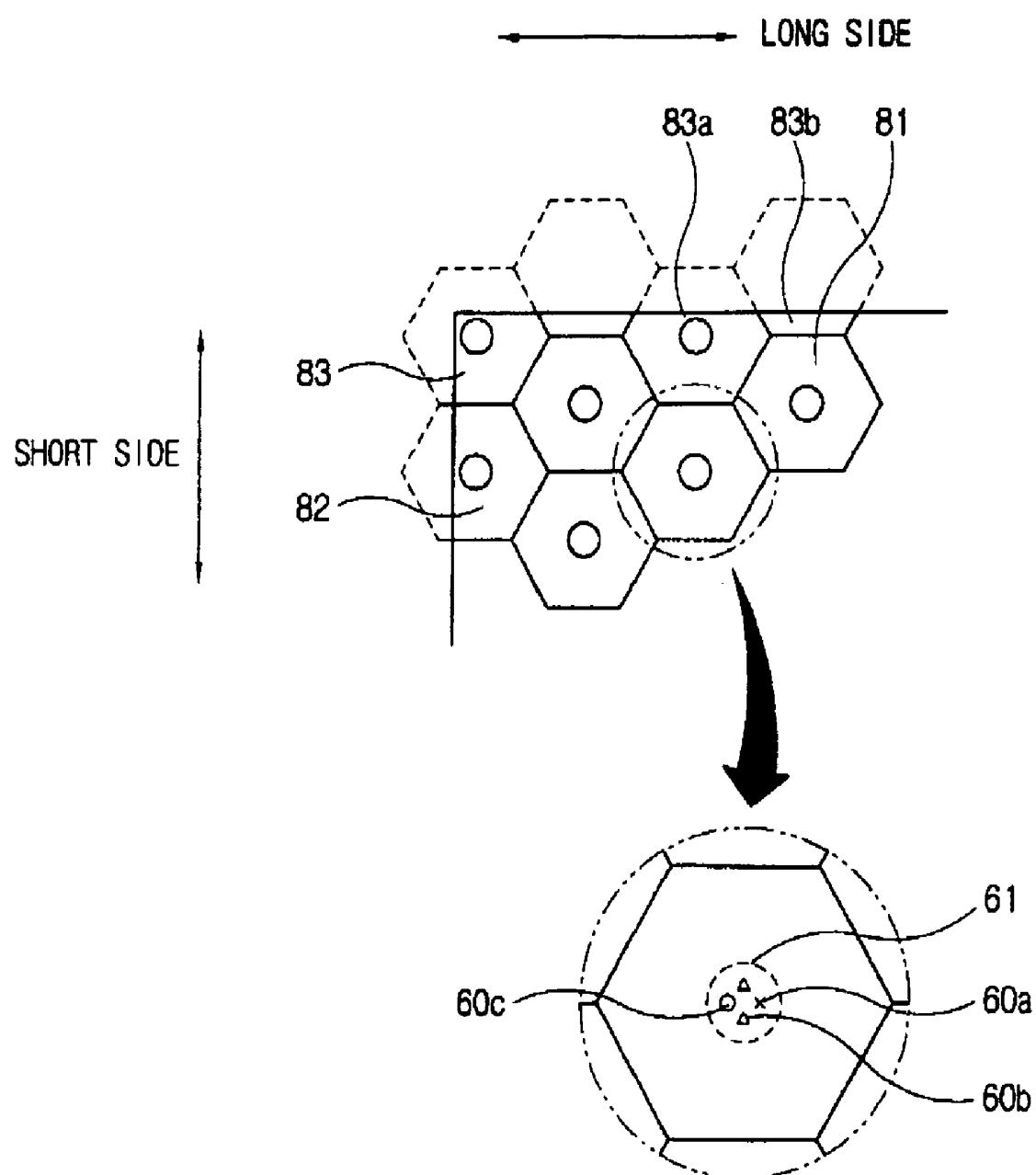


FIG. 14

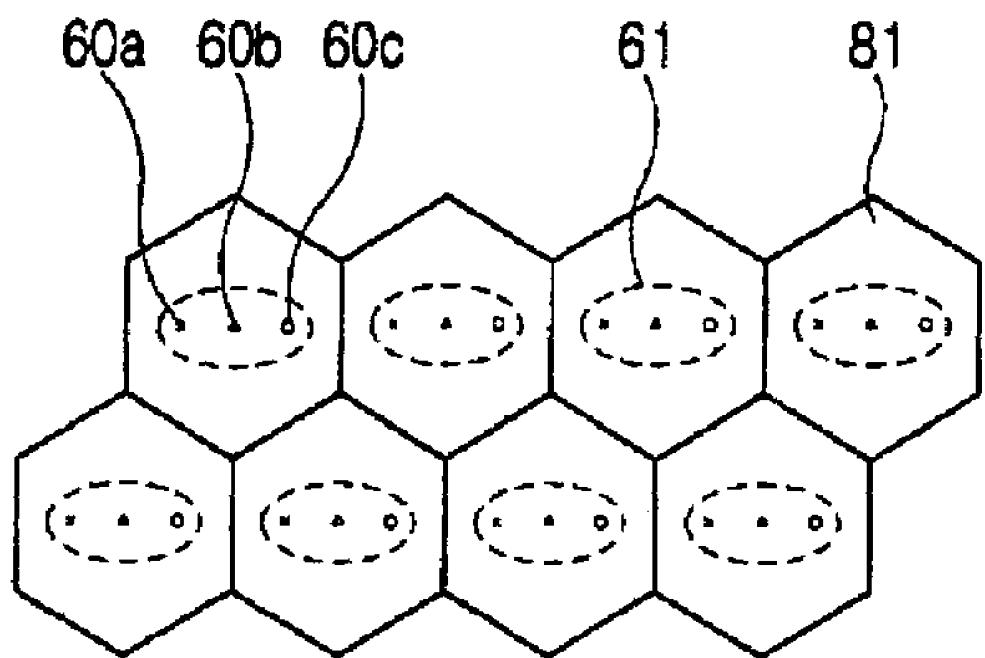
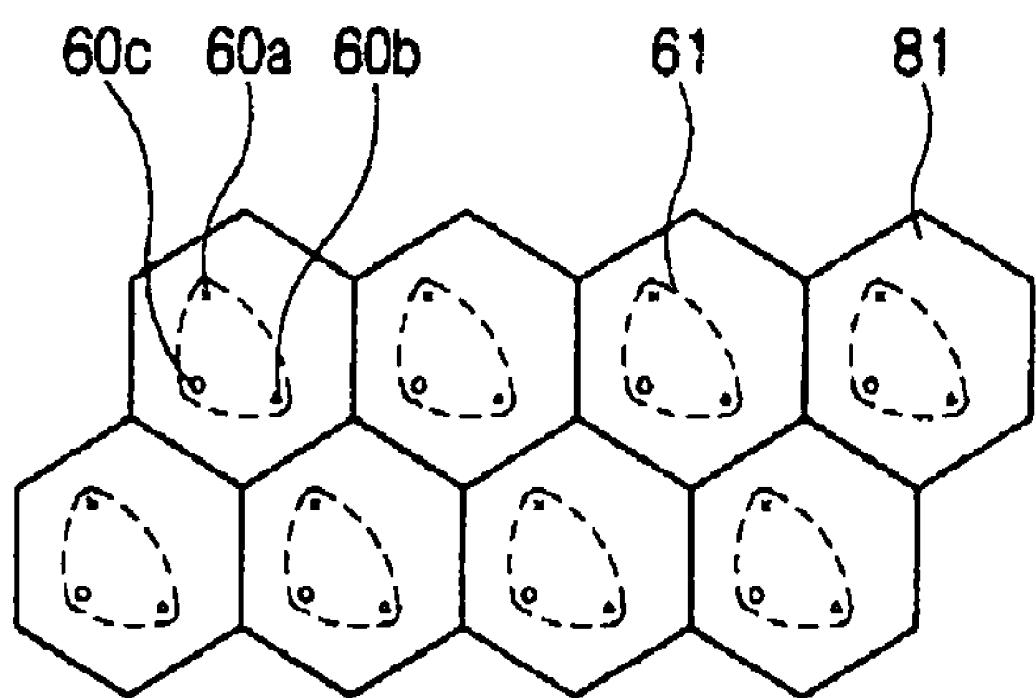


FIG. 15



BACKLIGHT UNIT AND LIQUID CRYSTAL DISPLAY HAVING THE SAME

CROSS-REFERENCE TO RELATED APPLICATIONS

This application claims the benefit of Korean Patent Application No. 2005-0036094, filed on Apr. 29, 2005, in the Korean Intellectual Property Office, the disclosure of which is incorporated herein by reference.

BACKGROUND

1. Field of the Invention

The present invention relates to a backlight unit and a liquid crystal display having the same, and more particularly, to a backlight unit and a liquid crystal display having the same on which a point light source is efficiently disposed.

2. Description of the Related Art

Recently, flat panel display apparatuses, such as LCD (liquid crystal display), PDP (plasma display panel), and OLED (organic light emitting diode) display types, has been developed in place of a CRT (cathode ray tube) display type.

A typical liquid crystal display (hereinafter referred to as 'LCD') comprises an LCD panel having a TFT substrate, a color filter substrate, and a liquid crystal layer disposed between the two substrates. Since the liquid crystal layer does not emit light, the LCD may comprise a backlight unit disposed in rear of the TFT substrate. The amount of light emitted from the backlight unit which is transmitted through the liquid crystal is adjusted according to an alignment of the liquid crystals in the liquid crystal layer. The LCD panel and the backlight unit are provided in a chassis.

Depending on the location of the light source, the backlight unit may be an edge type or a direct type backlight unit. The edge type provides the light source at a lateral side of a light guiding plate and is typically used for a relatively small LCDs, such as those used in laptops and desktop computers. The edge type provides a high light uniformity and a good endurance, and is suitable for use in thin profile LCDs.

As a result of the increasing size of LCD displays in the market, the development of the direct type backlight unit has been emphasized. The direct type backlight unit provides the entire surface of the LCD with light by disposing a plurality of light sources in the rear of the LCD panel. The direct type backlight unit provides a high level of brightness by using a plurality of light sources, as compared with the edge type backlight unit, but the brightness is generally not sufficiently uniform.

The LED, which is a point light source, rather than a linear light source, such as a lamp, has been identified as a suitable light source for direct type backlight units, due to its high brightness and an excellent color reproducibility. A series of LEDs are generally seated on an LED circuit board in a line, and a plurality of LED circuit boards are disposed in rear of the LCD panel in parallel rows.

However, in LCDs utilizing the above-described arrangement, the brightness is high directly above the LED circuit board, but is not as high in the regions between adjacent LED circuit boards. Thus, the uniformity of the brightness of the LCD panel may be decreased.

SUMMARY

Accordingly, it is an aspect of the present invention to provide a backlight unit on which a point light source is efficiently disposed.

Accordingly, it is another aspect of the present invention to provide an LCD on which a point light source is efficiently disposed.

Accordingly, it is another aspect of the present invention to provide an efficient arrangement method of a point light source according to an LCD.

The foregoing and/or other aspects of the present invention are also achieved by providing a backlight unit comprising an arrangement surface and a plurality of point light sources on the arrangement surface, wherein the arrangement surface is divided into an array of cells, the array of cells comprising a plurality of hexagonal cells having a white light providing unit.

According to the embodiment of the present invention, the hexagonal cells are regularly disposed on the arrangement surface and each side of each cell contacts a side of an adjacent cell.

According to the embodiment of the present invention, the point light source is an LED.

According to the embodiment of the present invention, the array of cells comprises an array of inside cells having a regular hexagonal shape.

According to the embodiment of the present invention, within each inside cell, a position of the point light source is uniform.

According to the embodiment of the present invention, within each inside cell, a position of the point light source is not uniform.

According to the embodiment of the present invention, the arrangement surface has a rectangular shape having a long side and a short side.

According to the embodiment of the present invention, the array of cells further comprises a plurality of long side cells intersecting the long sides of the arrangement surface, a plurality of short side cells intersecting the short sides of the arrangement surface, and a plurality of corner cells intersecting corners of the arrangement surface.

According to the embodiment of the present invention, the long side of the arrangement surface is parallel with two opposing sides in the inside cells.

According to the embodiment of the present invention, each of the long side cells having a surface area at least 50% of the surface area of each of the inside cells is provided with the white light providing unit.

According to the embodiment of the present invention, the short side of the arrangement surface is parallel with two opposing sides in the inside cells.

According to the embodiment of the present invention, a cell length is defined as a distance between two opposing sides of an inside cell, and a long side length of the arrangement surface is defined as a sum of an integer times of a half of the cell length plus between 10% and 40% of the cell length.

According to the embodiment of the present invention, the short side cells comprise a first short side cell comprising the white light providing unit and a second short side cell not comprising the white light providing unit, and the first and second short side cells are alternatingly arranged along the short sides of the arrangement surface.

According to the embodiment of the present invention, the long side cells are disposed in a line along each of the long sides of the arrangement surface, and a surface area of each of the long side cells is at least 60% of the surface area of each of the inside cells.

According to the embodiment of the present invention, each of the long side cells includes one of the white light providing units.

According to the embodiment of the present invention, each of the white light providing units comprises a pair of green LEDs, and the pair of green LEDs are disposed in a direction parallel to the long sides of the arrangement surface.

According to the embodiment of the present invention, each of the white light providing units comprises a pair of red LEDs, and the pair of red LEDs are disposed in a direction parallel to the long sides of the arrangement surface.

According to the embodiment of the present invention, the corner cells having a surface area of at least 20% of the surface area of each of the inside cells includes one of the white light providing units.

According to the embodiment of the present invention, the short side cells and the long side cells having surface areas of at least 30% of the surface area of each of the inside cells includes one of the white light providing units.

According to the embodiment of the present invention, the short side cells and the long side cells having surface areas of at least 50% of the surface area of each of the inside cells is provided with one of the white light providing units.

The foregoing and/or other aspects of the present invention are also achieved by providing an LCD comprising an LCD panel, an arrangement surface disposed adjacent to the LCD panel and a plurality of point light sources arranged in the arrangement surface, wherein the arrangement surface is divided into an array of cells, the array of cells comprising a plurality of hexagonal cells having a white light providing unit.

According to the embodiment of the present invention, hexagonal cells are regularly disposed on the arrangement surface, and each side of each cell contacts a side of an adjacent cell.

According to the embodiment of the present invention, the point light source is an LED.

According to the embodiment of the present invention, array of cells comprises an array of inside cells having a regular hexagonal shape.

According to the embodiment of the present invention, within each inside cell, a position of the point light source is uniform.

According to the embodiment of the present invention, within each inside cell, a position of the point light source is not uniform.

According to the embodiment of the present invention, the arrangement surface has a rectangular shape having a long side and a short side.

According to the embodiment of the present invention, the array of cells further comprises a plurality of long side cells intersecting the long side of the arrangement surface, a plurality of short side cells intersecting the short sides of the arrangement surface, and a plurality of corner cells intersecting corners of the arrangement surface.

According to the embodiment of the present invention, the short side of the arrangement surface is parallel with two opposing sides in the inside cells.

According to the embodiment of the present invention, a cell length is defined as a distance between two opposing sides of an inside cell, and a long side length of the arrangement surface is defined as a sum of an integer times of a half of the cell length plus between 10% and 40% of the cell length.

According to the embodiment of the present invention, the short side cells comprise a first short side cell comprising the white light providing unit and a second short side cell not comprising the white light providing unit, and the first and second short side cells are alternatingly arranged along the short sides of the arrangement surface.

According to the embodiment of the present invention, the long side cells are disposed in a line along each of the long sides of the arrangement surface, and a surface area of each of the long side cells is at least 60% of the surface area of each of the inside cells.

According to the embodiment of the present invention, each of the long side cells includes one of the white light providing units.

According to the embodiment of the present invention, the corner cells having a surface area of at least 20% of the surface area of each of the inside cells includes one of the white light providing units.

According to the embodiment of the present invention, the short side cells and the long side cells having surface areas of at least 30% of the surface area of each of the inside cells includes one of the white light providing units.

According to the embodiment of the present invention, short side cells and the long side cells having surface areas of at least 50% of the surface area of each of the inside cells is provided with one of the white light providing units.

According to the embodiment of the present invention, each of the white light providing units comprises a pair of green LEDs, and the pair of green LEDs are disposed in a direction parallel to the long sides of the arrangement surface.

According to the embodiment of the present invention, a plurality of circuit boards are arranged in parallel at regular intervals.

According to the embodiment of the present invention, white light providing units are disposed on the plurality of circuit boards at a regular interval.

According to the embodiment of the present invention, the white light providing units are provided in a staggered arrangement on the adjacent circuit boards.

According to the embodiment of the present invention, a cell length is defined as a distance between two opposing sides of an inside cell and corresponds to an effective length of the point light sources.

According to the embodiment of the present invention, a cell length is defined as a distance between two opposing sides of an inside cell, and is between 90% and 110% of an effective length of the point light sources.

According to the embodiment of the present invention, the effective lengths of each of the point light sources are substantially equal.

The foregoing and/or other aspects of the present invention are also achieved by providing an arrangement method of a point light source comprising disposing the point light source to dispose a unit of a surface light source in a regular hexagon shape continually on an arrangement surface corresponding to an LCD panel.

BRIEF DESCRIPTION OF THE DRAWINGS

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

FIG. 1 is an exploded perspective view of an LCD according to a first embodiment of the present invention;

FIG. 2 is a sectional view of the LCD according to the first embodiment of the present invention;

FIG. 3 illustrates an arrangement of the LCD according to the first embodiment of the present invention;

FIGS. 4 through 8 illustrate how an LED is arranged according to the first embodiment of the present invention; and

FIGS. 9 through 15 illustrate an arrangement of an LED according to a second through an eighth embodiments of the present invention, respectively.

DETAILED DESCRIPTION

Reference will now be made in detail to exemplary embodiments of the present invention, examples of which are illustrated in the accompanying drawings, wherein like reference numerals refer to like elements throughout. The embodiments are described below in order to explain the present invention with reference to the figures.

The exemplary embodiments will be described using an LED as a point light source. However, the present invention may be applied to other types of point light sources as well.

A first embodiment of the present invention will be described with reference to the FIGS. 1 through 3.

An LCD 1 comprises an LCD panel 20, a light regulating part 30, a reflecting plate 40, and an LED circuit board 51, which are disposed sequentially in the rear of the LCD panel 20. The LCD 1 further comprises one or more LED devices 60 seated on the LED circuit board 51 and disposed corresponding to an LED aperture 41 of the reflecting plate 40.

The LCD panel 20, the light regulating part 30, and the LED circuit board 51 are accommodated between an upper chassis 10 and a lower chassis 70.

The LCD panel 20 comprises a TFT substrate 21 on which TFTs are formed, a color filter substrate 22 facing the TFT substrate 21, a sealant 23 adhering the two substrates 21 and 22 and forming a cell gap, and a liquid crystal layer 24 encompassed by the two substrates 21 and 22 and the sealant 23. The LCD panel according to the first embodiment is formed in a rectangular shape having a long side and a short side. The LCD panel 20 controls alignment of the liquid crystal layer 24, thereby forming an image thereon. However, the LCD panel 20 is provided with light from the LED devices 60 disposed at its rear, since the LCD panel 20 does not emit light by itself.

On a side of the TFT substrate 21 is disposed a driving part 25 applying driving signals to the LCD panel 20. The driving part 25 comprises a flexible printed circuit (FPC) 26, a driving chip 27 seated on the flexible printed circuit 26, and a printed circuit board (PCB) 28 connected on a side of the flexible printed circuit 26. Here, the driving part 25 shown in FIG. 1 is a COF (chip on film) type. However, other types of driving parts may be used, such as, TCP (tape carrier package) or COG (chip on glass) can be used. Alternatively, the driving part 25 can be formed on the TFT substrate 21 where wirings are formed.

The light regulating part 30 disposed in rear of the LCD panel 20 may comprise a diffusion plate 31, a prism film 32, and a protection film 33.

The diffusion plate 31 comprises a base plate and a coating layer having beads formed on the base plate. The diffusion plate 31 diffuses light from the LED devices 60, thereby improving the uniformity of the brightness.

A triangular prism is placed on the prism film 32 in a predetermined alignment. The prism film 32 concentrates the light diffused from the diffusion plate 31 in a direction perpendicular to a surface of the LCD panel 20. Typically, two prism films 32 are used, and the micro prisms formed on the prism film 32 form a predetermined angle each other. The light passing through the prism film 32 progresses vertically, thereby forming a uniform brightness distribution. If necessary, a reflective polarizing film may be used along with the prism film 32, or only the reflective polarizing film may be used without the prism film 32.

The protection film 33, positioned at the top of the light regulating part 30, protects the prism film 32, which is vulnerable to scratching.

On the LED circuit board 51 on which the LED devices 60 are seated is placed the reflecting plate 40. One or more LED apertures 41 are formed in the reflecting plate 40 corresponding to the arrangement of LED devices 60 on the LED circuit board 51. In the illustrated embodiment, the set of LED apertures 41 comprise 6 parallel lines, with each line having 7 LED apertures 41 disposed at a regular interval. The LED apertures 41 between the adjacent lines are in staggered positions relative to each other. In each LED aperture 41 is disposed a white light providing unit 61. The LED aperture 41 may be formed slightly larger than the white light providing unit 61.

When the reflecting plate 40 is mated with the LED circuit board 51, a portion of the LED device 60, including a chip 62 for generating light, is positioned above the upper surface of the reflecting plate 40, as can be seen in FIG. 2.

The reflecting plate 40 reflects the light delivered downward and directs the reflected light to the diffusion plate 31. The reflecting plate 40 may comprise, e.g., polyethylene terephthalate (PET) or polycarbonate (PC), and/or be coated with silver (Ag) or aluminum (Al). In addition, the reflecting plate 40 is formed with a sufficient thickness so as to prevent distortion or shrinkage due to heat generated from the LED devices 60.

In the illustrated embodiment, the LED circuit board 51 has an elongated bar shape, and six LED circuit boards 51 are positioned in parallel at regular intervals across the width of the LCD panel 20. The lengthwise direction of each LED circuit board 51 is disposed in parallel with a long side of the LCD panel 20. Because the LED device 60 may generate a significant amount of heat, the LED circuit board 51 may primarily comprise aluminum having an excellent thermal conductivity. Although not shown in Figures, the LCD 1 may further comprise a heat pipe, a radiating fin, a cooling fan, or other cooling mechanisms for removing the heat generated by the LED devices 60.

The LED devices 60, seated on the LED circuit board 51, are disposed across the entire rear surface of the LCD panel 20. LED devices 60 are disposed to comprise a plurality of white light providing units 61. In accordance with a first embodiment, each white light providing unit 61 comprises a red LED 60a, a blue LED 60c, and a pair of green LEDs 60b, for producing white light. The white light providing units 61 are disposed on the LED circuit board 51 at regular intervals.

The LED device 60 comprises a chip 62 for generating light, a lead 63 connecting the chip 62 with the LED circuit board 51, a plastic mold 64 accommodating the lead 63 and supporting the chip 62, silicon member 65, and a bulb 66 disposed over the chip 62. The pattern of light provided by the LED device 60 is largely influenced by the shape of the bulb 66. A bulb 66 according to the first embodiment has an oval shape. The bulb 66 may comprise polymethylmethacrylate (PMMA).

An overall arrangement of the LED devices 60 is shown in FIG. 3. Each LED device 60 is disposed on an arrangement surface corresponding to a display area of the LCD panel 20. The arrangement surface has a rectangular shape having a long side and a short side, similar to the shape of the LCD panel 20. The LED devices 60 are regularly disposed across the entire arrangement surface. The arrangement surface is divided into a honeycomb shape comprising a plurality of regular hexagons. Because the quadrangular arrangement surface is divided by hexagonal regions, each surface unit of a surface light source 80 may have various shapes. The

arrangement surface is closely filled with the surface units of the surface light source **80**. A cell length **L1** between the adjacent cells is determined based on an effective length of the LED devices **60**, and the arrangement of LED devices **60** is determined based on the cell length **L1**.

Hereinbelow, a description of the arrangement surface, the division of the arrangement surface into a honeycomb shape, and the effective length of the LED devices **60** will be described with reference to FIGS. 4 through 8.

Light generated from the LED device **60** is provided to the LCD panel **20**. The distribution of light intensity provided to the LCD panel **20** has a Gaussian distribution, as shown in FIG. 4. That is, on the top of the LCD panel **20** at a location in the center of the LED device **60**, the strongest light intensity is provided. The light intensity then decreases with increasing distance from the LED device **60**. In a light intensity graph, a cell length **L1** corresponding to the standard deviation is called an effective length. The effective length varies depending on a distance **d1**, shown in FIG. 2, between the LED device **60** and the LCD panel **20**. As the distance **d1** between the LED device **60** and the LCD panel **20** increases, the effective length increases and the brightness decreases. The distance **d1** between the LED device **60** and the LCD panel **20** may be defined by a standard established by the chip **61** of the LED device **60**. The effective length may be varied by adjusting characteristics of the LED device **60**, such as radiating efficiency, a shape of bulb **66**, etc.

As shown in FIG. 5, when the LED devices **60** having the same effective length are disposed at intervals corresponding to the effective-length, the LCD panel **20** is provided with the same intensity of light regardless of location on the surface of the LCD panel **20**.

The abovementioned FIGS. 4 and 5 provide a one-dimensional illustration of the light intensity as a function of distance. FIG. 6 provides a two-dimensional illustration of the LED device **60** and the effective length. Light generated from one LED device **60** may be described as a circle with the LED device **60** as a center and the effective length as a diameter.

FIG. 7 shows LED devices **60** densely disposed on a surface. A distance between the two centers of adjacent circles corresponds to the effective length of the LED devices **60**. In the illustration, each apex of a triangle is disposed at the center of an LED device **60**, and each side of the triangle corresponding to the effective length of the LED devices **60**.

When circles are used to characterize the light provided by each LED device **60**, as shown in FIG. 7, empty gaps are formed between circles at the center of the triangle. Thus, a surface may be divided into an array of regular hexagons to fill the entire surface, as shown in FIG. 8. A distance between the two opposing sides of each regular hexagon corresponds to the effective length of the LED devices **60**. In addition, the distance between the two centers of adjacent regular hexagons also corresponds to the effective length. When an LED device **60** is disposed in the center of each hexagon, as shown in FIG. 8, the LCD panel **20** may be provided with light having the same intensity regardless of the location on the surface of the LCD panel **20**. If the LED devices **60** provide white light, the LCD panel **20** is provided with uniform white. If the LED devices **60** provide red light, the LCD panel **20** is provided with uniform red light.

Here, the LED device **60** disposed in each regular hexagon may not be positioned precisely in the center of the hexagon. However, since a distance between LED devices **60** should correspond to the effective length, each LED device **60** should be disposed at the same distance from the adjacent LED devices **60**. Also, each of red, green and blue LEDs **60a**, **60b**, **60c** is respectively disposed in the regular hexagon and

collectively provide white light. In this case, each color of the LEDs should be regularly disposed.

FIG. 8 illustrates the case of a surface having no boundaries. However, an actual arrangement surface for an LCD panel **20** has a predetermined size.

As shown in FIG. 3, an arrangement surface according to the first embodiment has a rectangular shape having a long side length **L2** and a short side length **L3**. Four types of surface units of the surface light source **80** are provided: an inside cell **81** fully contained within the boundaries of the arrangement surface, short side cells **82a**, **82b**, which intersect with the short side of the arrangement surface, long side cells **83**, which intersect with the long side of the arrangement surface, and corner cells **84a**, **84b**, which intersect with a corner of the arrangement surface. The inside cells **81** are arranged such that a pair of opposing sides of each inside cell **81** are disposed parallel with the short side of the arrangement surface.

A white light providing unit **61** is provided in each inside cell **81**. The length between the two opposing sides in each inside cell **81** corresponds to a cell length **L1**, which corresponds to the effective length of the LED device **60**. There may be some variation between the effective length of the LED device **60** and the cell length **L1**. For example, the cell length **L1** may be between 90 and 110% of the effective length.

The white light providing unit **61** comprises a red LED **60a**, a blue LED **60c**, and a pair of green LEDs **60b**. The effective length of each LED device **60** may be substantially same. If the effective length of each LED is different, the cell length **L1** may correspond to the shortest effective length or an average effective length.

As shown in FIG. 3, in the white light providing unit **61**, the pair of green LEDs **60b** are disposed in a line parallel to the long side of the arrangement surface. The red LED **60a** and the blue LED **60c** are disposed in a line parallel to the short side direction between the pair of green LEDs **60b**. Each color of the LED devices **60** contributes to the brightness in order of the green LED **60b**, the red LED **60a**, and the blue LED **60c**. According to the first embodiment, a second short-side cell **82b** not comprising the white light providing unit **61** is disposed at both ends of the long side. Thus, if the green LED **60b**, which is the greatest contributor to the overall brightness, is disposed in the long side direction, the green LED **60b** can supplement the decreased brightness in the second short side cell **82b**.

The short side cells **82a**, **82b** comprise a first short side cell **82a** having an area which is more than 50% of the area of the inside cell **81**, and a second short cell **82b** having an area which is less than 50% of the area of the inside cell **81**. The first short side cell **82a** includes the white light providing unit **61** but the second short side cell **82b** does not. The first and the second short side cells **82a**, **82b** are alternatingly provided along the short side of the arrangement surface.

An area of the second short side cell **82b** should be decreased, if possible, since the short side cell **82b** does not include a white light providing unit **61**, thereby lowering the brightness in the second short cell **82b**. Meanwhile, an area of the first short side cell **82a** should be more than 50% of the area of the inside cell **81**, since it is desirable to maximize the size of the white light providing unit **61** disposed in the center of the unit of the surface light source **80**. Therefore, a short side cell's **82b** length **L4**, **L5** in the long side direction is preferably a little bit longer than a distance sufficient for the white light providing unit **61** to be disposed in the first short side cell **82a**. This arrangement can be achieved when the long side length **L2** is expressed as a sum of an integer **N** times

a half of the cell length L_1 , plus 10% to 40% of the cell length L_1 . The long side length L_2 according to the embodiment is expressed as $L_2 = (L_1/2) \times 13 + L_1 \times 0.3$. For example, provided that the cell length L_1 is 8 cm and a white light providing unit's **61** length L_6 is 2 cm, **L₄** and **L₅** respectively are 1.2 cm, which is $(L_1 \times 0.3)/2$. In this case, a first short cell's **82a** length L_7 in the long side direction is $L_1/2 + L_4$, which equals 5.2 cm when $L_1 = 8$ cm and $L_4 = 1.2$ cm, so the first short cell **82a** is wide enough to include the white light providing unit **61**. A proper relation between the cell length L_1 and the long side length L_2 may be adjusted according to the size of the white light providing unit **61**.

The boundary of the long side of the arrangement surface preferably intersects all of the cells at the same point. In other words, all of cells intersecting the long side of the arrangement surface (i.e., the long side cells **83**) have an equal portion of the cell provided within the boundaries of the arrangement surface. A surface area of the long side cell **83** is preferably more than 60% of the surface area of the inside cell **81** so that the white light providing unit **61** is provided in each long side cell **83**.

The corner cells **84a**, **84b** intersecting the corners of the arrangement surface include a first corner cell **84a**, having a relatively wide surface area, and a second corner cell **84b**, having a relatively small surface area. The first corner cell **84a** is large enough to include the white light providing unit **61**, while the second corner cell **84b** is too small to include the white light providing unit **61**.

According to the first embodiment mentioned above, the LED devices **60** are disposed in a regular arrangement. Thus, the white light providing units **61** are disposed in a line on the rectangular LED circuit board **51** at an interval corresponding to the cell length. Similarly, the LED apertures **41** which correspond to the white light providing units **61** are regularly disposed on the reflecting plate **40**.

Hereinbelow, a second embodiment through an eighth embodiment of the present invention will be described with reference to FIGS. 9 through 15.

FIG. 9 shows an arrangement of an LED according to the second embodiment. A pair of opposing sides in an inside cell **81** are disposed parallel with a short side of an arrangement surface, as in the first embodiment described above. On the short side are disposed first short side cells **82a** including white light providing units **61** and second short side cell **82b** not including white light providing units **61**. The first short side cells **82a** and second short side cells **82b** are alternatingly provided along the short side boundary of the arrangement surface.

According to the second embodiment, the LED devices **60** are not provided in a regular arrangement. In other words, not all of the white light providing units **61** are provided in the center of the cells. The white light providing units **61** in the inside cells **81** closest to the short side are disposed at a position closer to the short side. This arrangement supplements the brightness of the second short side cells **82** which do not include white light providing units **61**.

The distance between the LED devices **60** and an LCD panel **20** should be increased to provide good color mixing of the LED device **60**. In contrast, the distance between the LED device **60** and the LCD panel **20** should be reduced in order to provide the LCD **1** with a thin profile. Due to the desire to obtain a thin LCD **1**, adjusting the effective length by increasing the distance between the LED device **60** and the LCD panel **20** can be difficult. In addition, the size of the LCD panel **20** is also not easily adjusted. Accordingly, the optimal relationship between the size of the arrangement surface and the effective length, as in the first and the second embodiment,

ments, may not be easily acquired. Accordingly, a formation of a unit of a surface light source **80** may be acquired differently from the first embodiment.

A third embodiment will be described with reference to FIG. 10.

FIG. 10 shows an arrangement of an LED **60** according to the third embodiment. A pair of opposing sides in an inside cell **81** are disposed parallel with a short side of an arrangement surface. A short side cell **82** is bisected by a short side, thereby making its surface area approximately 50% of an area of the inside cell **81**. A white light providing unit is provided in the short side cell **82** at a position closer to the side of the short side cell **82** than in the inside cell **81**. A long side cell **83** is also bisected by a long side, thereby making its surface area approximately 50% of the surface area of the inside cell **81**. A white light providing unit is also provided in the long side cell **83** at a position closer to the top of the long side cell **83** than in the inside cell **81**. A corner cell **84** is intersected by both the long side and the short side, thereby making its surface area approximately 25% of the surface area of the inside cell **81**. A white light providing unit is also provided in the corner cell **84** at a position closer to the upper left side of the corner cell **84** than in the inside cell **81**.

The surface areas of the short side cell **82**, the long side cell **83**, and the corner cell **84** according to the third embodiment are smaller than the surface areas in the first embodiment, but the white light providing units **61** are provided in all the cells. However, it may not be efficient to provide a white light providing unit **61** in every unit of a surface light source **80** regardless of its size.

White light providing units **61** may only be provided in units which are larger than a predetermined size. For example, white light providing units **61** may only be provided in short side cells **82** and long side cells **83** having surface areas that are at least 30% of the surface area of the inside cell **81**. Alternatively, white light providing units **61** may only be provided in short side cells **82** and long side cells **83** having surface areas that are at least 50% of the surface area of the inside cell **81**.

The corner cell **84**, however, is provided with light from only two adjacent units of the surface light source **80**, while the short side cell **82** and the long side cell **83** are provided with light from three adjacent units of the surface light source **80**. Because the corner cell **84** has fewer adjacent units with white light providing units **61**, it would be preferable to provide a white light providing unit **61** in the corner cell **84**, even though its surface area is small. Thus, the minimum predetermined surface area for a corner cell to receive a white light providing unit **61** may be less than the minimum predetermined surface area for side cells. In the present example, a corner cell having only a surface area that is at least 20% of the surface area of an inside cell would be provided with a white light providing unit **61**. Since the corner cell **84** has a surface area that is 25% of the surface area of the inside cell **81**, the corner cell **84** is provided with a white light providing unit **61**.

In the second and the third embodiments mentioned above, the LED devices **60** are disposed irregularly. More specifically, in the second embodiment, the white light providing units **61** in the inside cells **81** are disposed irregularly. In the second embodiment, the white light providing units **61** in the inside cells **81** closest to the side boundaries of the arrangement surface are not positioned at the center of the inside cells **81**. In the third embodiment, the white light providing units **61** disposed in the inside cells **81** are disposed regularly.

However, the white light providing units 61 are disposed irregularly in the short side cell 82, the long side cell 83, and the corner cell 83.

In the second and the third embodiments, the white light providing units 61 are irregularly disposed depending on the irregular arrangement of LED devices 60. In addition, depending on the arrangement of the LED devices 60, an interval of LED circuit boards 51 may be disposed irregularly. Also, the LED apertures 41 in the reflecting plate 40 are irregularly disposed to correspond to the arrangement of the LED devices 60.

Hereinbelow, white light providing units 61 according to fourth and fifth embodiments will be described with reference to FIGS. 11 and 12.

FIG. 11 shows an arrangement of an LED device 60 according to the fourth embodiment. The white light providing unit 61 according to the fourth embodiment comprises a red LED 60a, a green LED 60b, and a blue LED 60c, respectively. The white light providing unit 61 is disposed in the center of an inside cell 81. Each LED device 60 is disposed in a triangular arrangement, with the red and green LEDs 60a, 60b disposed in the direction corresponding to the long side of the arrangement surface.

FIG. 12 shows an arrangement of an LED device 60 according to the fifth embodiment. The white light providing unit 61 according to the fifth embodiment comprises a pair of red LEDs 60a, a pair of green LEDs 60b, and a blue LED 60c. The white light providing unit 61 is disposed in the center of an inside cell 81. The red and green LEDs 60a, 60b are disposed in a square arrangement, where opposing sides of the square are parallel to the long side of the arrangement surface, with the pair of red LEDs 60a and the pair of green LEDs 60b provided at opposing corners of the square, respectively. The blue LED 60c is disposed in the center of the square. A unit of a surface light source 80 not having the white light providing unit 61 is disposed in the short side rather than in the long side. Accordingly, if the red and green LEDs 60a, 60b, which are the greatest contributors to the overall brightness of the white light providing unit 61, are disposed in the long side direction, the brightness decrease in the second short side cell 82b not including a white light providing unit 61 may be supplemented. The brightness in the long side direction is increased due to the red and green LEDs 60a, 60b which are disposed along the long side direction. Thus, the brightness of both ends in the long side direction is increased.

In a sixth embodiment described below, an arrangement of the long and short sides of the arrangement surface is different from the arrangement in the first embodiment.

FIG. 13 shows an arrangement of LED devices 60 according to the sixth embodiment. A pair of opposing sides in an inside cell 81 are disposed parallel with a long side. A short side cell 82 including a white light providing unit 61 intersects the short side of the arrangement surface. A first long side cell 83a including a white light providing unit 61 and a second long side cell 83b not including a white light providing unit 61 are alternatingly provided along the long side of the arrangement surface. The white light providing unit 61 comprises a red LED 60a and a blue LED 60c and a pair of green LEDs 60b. The green LEDs 60b are disposed in a line parallel to the short side of the arrangement surface. The red and blue LEDs 60a, 60c are provided in a line parallel to the long side of the arrangement surface between the green LEDs 60b. If the green LED 60b, which are the greatest contributors to the overall brightness are disposed in the short side direction, the brightness decrease in the second long cell 83b may be supplemented.

Also, in the arrangement provided in the sixth embodiment, a unit of a surface light source 80 having various shapes may be formed depending on the relationship between the effective length and the size of the arrangement surface. Here, the arrangement of the white light providing unit 61 of the unit of the surface light source 80 may follow the second or the third embodiments.

A seventh and an eighth embodiments described below additional embodiments of a white light providing unit 61.

FIG. 14 shows an arrangement of an LED device 60 according to the seventh embodiment. The white light providing unit 61 comprises a red LED 60a, a green LED 60b and a blue LED 60c respectively. Each LED device 60 is disposed in a line in an inside cell 81. The white light providing unit 61 and each LED device 60 within the white light providing unit 61 may be disposed regularly.

FIG. 15 shows an arrangement of an LED device 60 according to the eighth embodiment. The white light providing unit 61 comprises a red LED 60a, a green LED 60b, and a blue LED 60c. The LED devices 60 are disposed into an approximately triangular arrangement. The white light providing unit 61 and each LED device 60 is disposed regularly.

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

What is claimed is:

1. A backlight unit comprising:

an arrangement surface; and

a plurality of point light sources arranged in the arrangement surface;

wherein the arrangement surface is divided into an array of cells, the array of cells comprising a plurality of hexagonal cells having a white light providing unit, wherein the white light providing unit comprises two or more of the point light sources and is disposed within the hexagonal cell, and wherein at least two of the two or more point light sources generate light of different wavelengths.

2. The backlight unit according to claim 1, wherein the hexagonal cells are regularly disposed on the arrangement surface and each side of each cell contacts a side of an adjacent cell.

3. The backlight unit according to claim 1, wherein each of the point light sources comprises a light-emitting diode (LED).

4. The backlight unit according to claim 3, wherein the array of cells comprises an array of inside cells having a regular hexagonal shape.

5. The backlight unit according to claim 4, wherein within each inside cell, a position of the point light source is uniform.

6. The backlight unit according to claim 4, wherein within each inside cell, a position of the point light source is not uniform.

7. The backlight unit according to claim 4, wherein the arrangement surface has a rectangular shape having a long side and a short side.

8. The backlight unit according to claim 7, wherein the array of cells further comprises a plurality of long side cells intersecting the long sides of the arrangement surface, a plurality of short side cells intersecting the short sides of the arrangement surface, and a plurality of corner cells intersecting corners of the arrangement surface.

9. The backlight unit according to claim of 8, wherein the long side of the arrangement surface is parallel with two opposing sides in the inside cells.

10. The backlight unit according to claim of 9, wherein each of the long side cells having a surface area at least 50% of the surface area of each of the inside cells is provided with the white light providing unit.

11. The backlight unit according to claim of 8, wherein the short side of the arrangement surface is parallel with two opposing sides in the inside cells.

12. The backlight unit according to claim of 11, wherein a cell length is defined as a distance between two opposing sides of an inside cell, and a long side length of the arrangement surface is defined as a sum of an integer times of a half of the cell length plus between 10% and 40% of the cell length.

13. The backlight unit according to claim of 11, wherein: the short side cells comprise a first short side cell comprising the white light providing unit and a second short side cell not comprising the white light providing unit; and the first and second short side cells are alternatingly arranged along the short sides of the arrangement surface.

14. The backlight unit according to claim of 11, wherein: the long side cells are disposed in a line along each of the long sides of the arrangement surface; and a surface area of each of the long side cells is at least 60% of the surface area of each of the inside cells.

15. The backlight unit according to claim of 14, wherein each of the long side cells includes one of the white light providing units.

16. The backlight unit according to claim of 11, wherein each of the white light providing units comprises a pair of green LEDs, and the pair of green LEDs are disposed in a direction parallel to the long sides of the arrangement surface.

17. The backlight unit according to claim of 11, wherein each of the white light providing units comprises a pair of red LEDs, and the pair of red LEDs are disposed in a direction parallel to the long sides of the arrangement surface.

18. The backlight unit according to claim of 8, wherein the corner cells having a surface area of at least 20% of the surface area of each of the inside cells includes one of the white light providing units.

19. The backlight unit according to claim of 8, wherein the short side cells and the long side cells having surface areas of at least 30% of the surface area of each of the inside cells includes one of the white light providing units.

20. The backlight unit according to claim of 19, wherein the short side cells and the long side cells having surface areas of at least 50% of the surface area of each of the inside cells is provided with one of the white light providing units.

21. An LCD comprising:
an LCD panel;
an arrangement surface disposed adjacent to the LCD panel; and

a plurality of point light sources arranged in the arrangement surface;
wherein the arrangement surface is divided into an array of cells, the array of cells comprising a plurality of hexagonal cells having a white light providing unit, wherein the white light providing unit comprises two or more of the point light sources and is disposed within the hexagonal cell, and wherein at least two of the two or more point light sources generate light of different wavelengths.

22. The LCD according to claim 21, wherein the hexagonal cells are regularly disposed on the arrangement surface, and each side of each cell contacts a side of an adjacent cell.

23. The LCD according to claim of 21, wherein each of the point light sources comprises a light-emitting diode (LED).

24. The LCD according to claim of 23, wherein the array of cells comprises an array of inside cells having a regular hexagonal shape.

25. The LCD according to claim of 24, wherein within each inside cell, a position of the point light source is uniform.

26. The LCD according to claim of 24, wherein within each inside cell, a position of the point light source is not uniform.

27. The LCD according to claim of 26, wherein the arrangement surface has a rectangular shape having a long side and a short side.

28. The LCD according to claim of 27, wherein the array of cells further comprises a plurality of long side cells intersecting the long side of the arrangement surface, a plurality of short side cells intersecting the short sides of the arrangement surface, and a plurality of corner cells intersecting corners of the arrangement surface.

29. The LCD according to claim of 28, wherein the short side of the arrangement surface is parallel with two opposing sides in the inside cells.

30. The LCD according to claim of 29, wherein a cell length is defined as a distance between two opposing sides of an inside cell, and a long side length of the arrangement surface is defined as a sum of an integer times of a half of the cell length plus between 10% and 40% of the cell length.

31. The LCD according to claim of 29, wherein:
the short side cells comprise a first short side cell comprising the white light providing unit and a second short side cell not comprising the white light providing unit; and the first and second short side cells are alternatingly arranged along the short sides of the arrangement surface.

32. The LCD according to claim of 29, wherein:
the long side cells are disposed in a line along each of the long sides of the arrangement surface; and a surface area of each of the long side cells is at least 60% of the surface area of each of the inside cells.

33. The LCD according to claim of 32, wherein each of the long side cells includes one of the white light providing units.

34. The LCD according to claim of 28, wherein the corner cells having a surface area of at least 20% of the surface area of each of the inside cells includes one of the white light providing units.

35. The LCD according to claim of 28, wherein the short side cells and the long side cells having surface areas of at least 30% of the surface area of each of the inside cells includes one of the white light providing units.

36. The LCD according to claim of 35, wherein the short side cells and the long side cells having surface areas of at least 50% of the surface area of each of the inside cells is provided with one of the white light providing units.

37. The LCD according to claim of 26, wherein each of the white light providing units comprises a pair of green LEDs, and the pair of green LEDs are disposed in a direction parallel to the long sides of the arrangement surface.

38. The LCD according to claim of 26, further comprising a plurality of circuit boards arranged in parallel at regular intervals.

39. The LCD according to claim of 38, wherein the white light providing units are disposed on the plurality of circuit boards at a regular interval.

40. The LCD according to claim of 39, wherein the white light providing units are provided in a staggered arrangement on the adjacent circuit boards.

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41. The LCD according to claim of **23**, wherein a cell length is defined as a distance between two opposing sides of an inside cell and corresponds to an effective length of the point light sources.

42. The LCD according to claim of **23**, wherein a cell length is defined as a distance between two opposing sides of an inside cell, and is between 90% and 110% of an effective length of the point light sources.

43. The LCD according to claim of **23**, wherein the effective lengths of each of the point light sources are substantially equal.

44. An arrangement method of a plurality of point light source comprising:

disposing the point light sources to dispose a white light providing unit in a regular hexagonal shape continually on an arrangement surface corresponding to an LCD panel, wherein the arrangement surface is divided into

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an array of cells, the array of cells comprising a plurality of hexagonal cells, wherein the white light providing unit comprises two or more of the point light sources and is disposed within the hexagonal cell, and wherein at least two of the two or more point light sources generate light of different wavelengths.

45. The backlight unit according to claim of **1**, wherein the two or more point light sources of the white light providing unit comprises a red LED, a green LED and a blue LED.

46. The backlight unit according to claim of **21**, wherein the two or more point light sources of the white light providing unit comprises a red LED, a green LED and a blue LED.

47. The arrangement method according to claim of **44**, wherein the two or more point light sources of the white light providing unit comprises a red LED, a green LED and a blue LED.

* * * * *

UNITED STATES PATENT AND TRADEMARK OFFICE

CERTIFICATE OF CORRECTION

PATENT NO. : 7,649,593 B2
APPLICATION NO. : 11/400300
DATED : January 19, 2010
INVENTOR(S) : Yoon et al.

Page 1 of 1

It is certified that error appears in the above-identified patent and that said Letters Patent is hereby corrected as shown below:

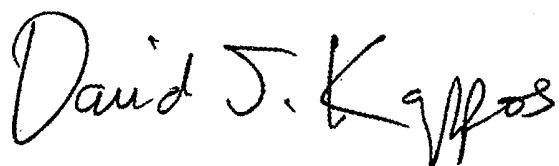
On the Title Page:

The first or sole Notice should read --

Subject to any disclaimer, the term of this patent is extended or adjusted under 35 U.S.C. 154(b)
by 338 days.

Signed and Sealed this

Twenty-third Day of November, 2010



David J. Kappos
Director of the United States Patent and Trademark Office

专利名称(译)	背光单元和具有该背光单元的液晶显示器		
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申请号	US11/400300	申请日	2006-04-06
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外部链接	Espacenet USPTO		

摘要(译)

背光单元包括布置表面和布置在布置表面上的多个点光源，其中布置表面被分成六边形单元阵列，多个单元包括白光提供单元。一种LCD，包括：背光单元，有效地设置点光源;以及点光源的有效布置方法。

