



Feb. 26, 2004

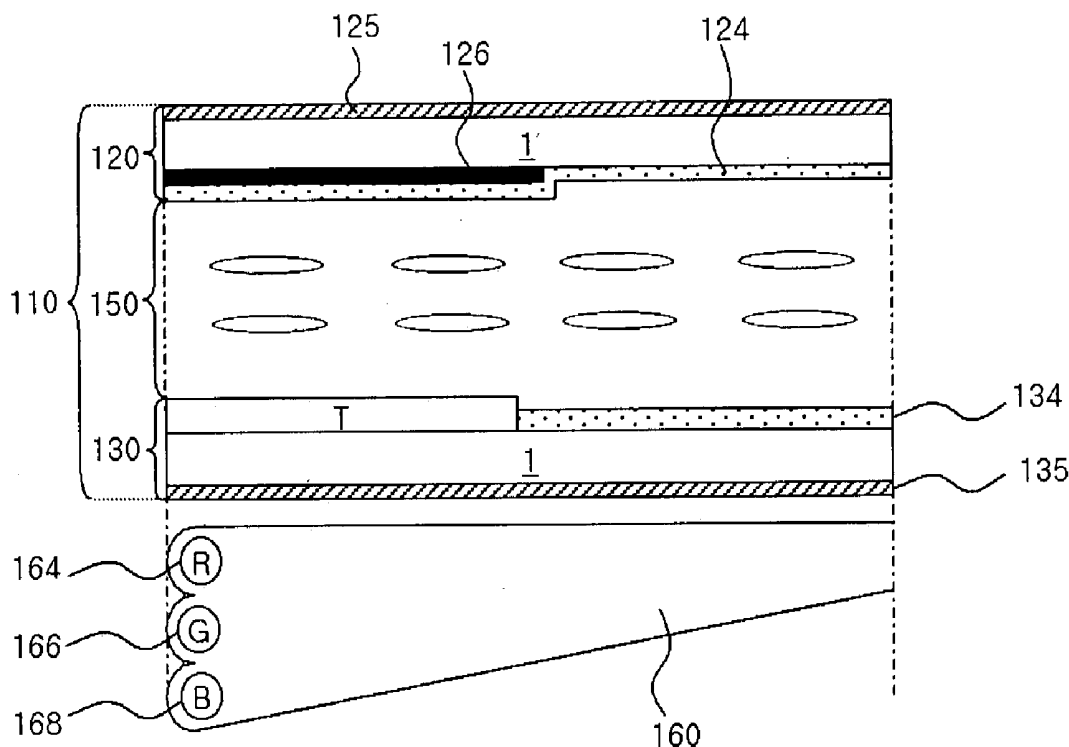


FIG. 1

RELATED ART

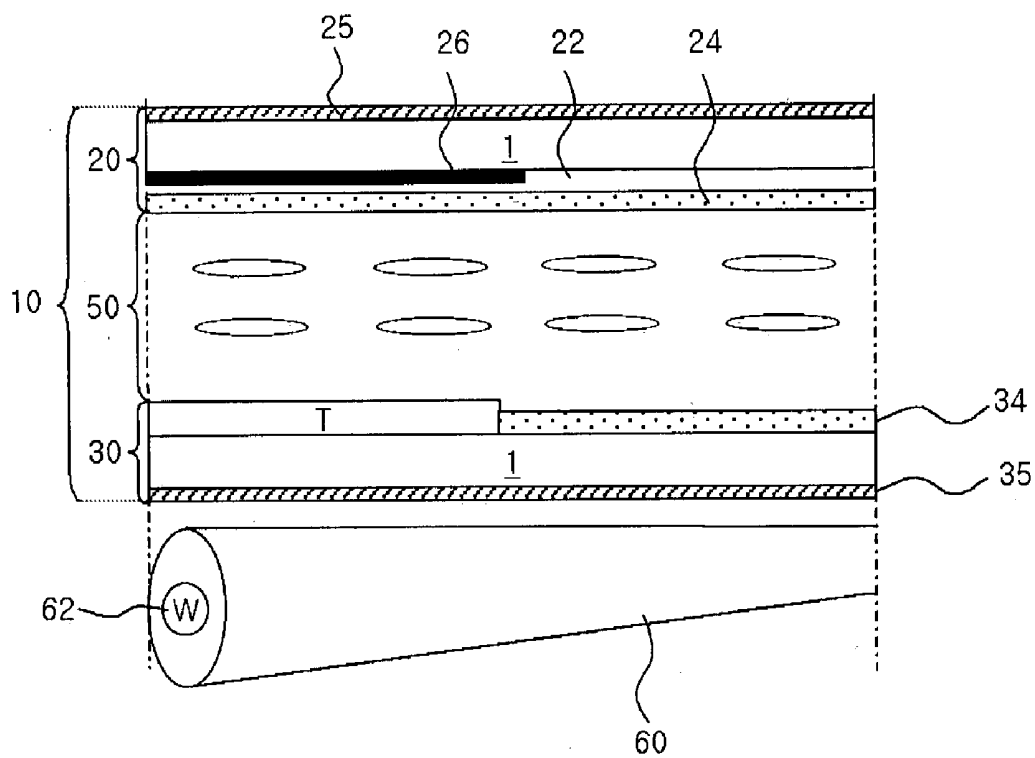


FIG. 2

RELATED ART

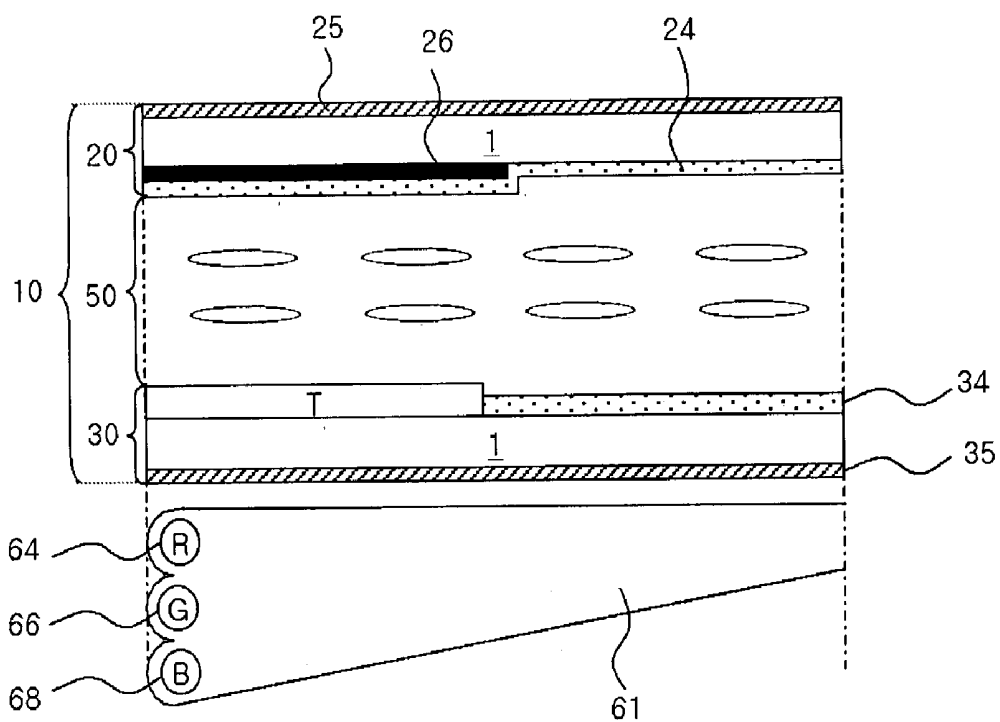


FIG. 3 RELATED ART

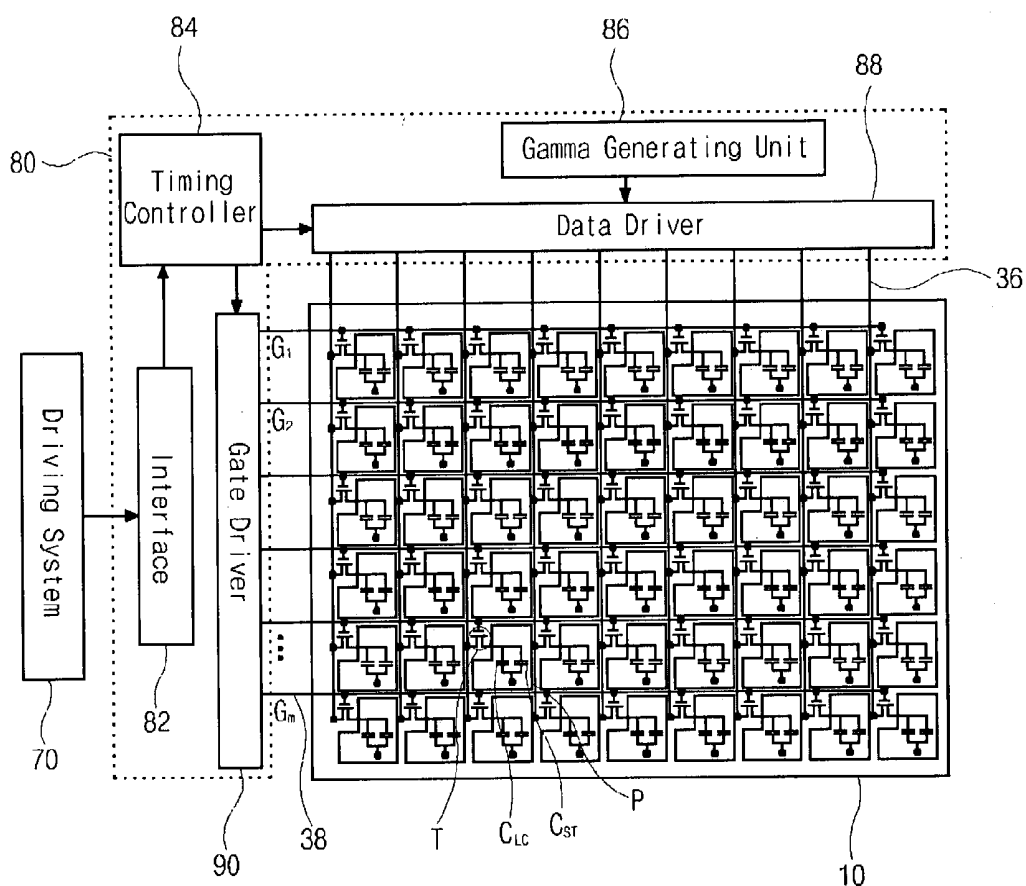


FIG. 4

RELATED ART

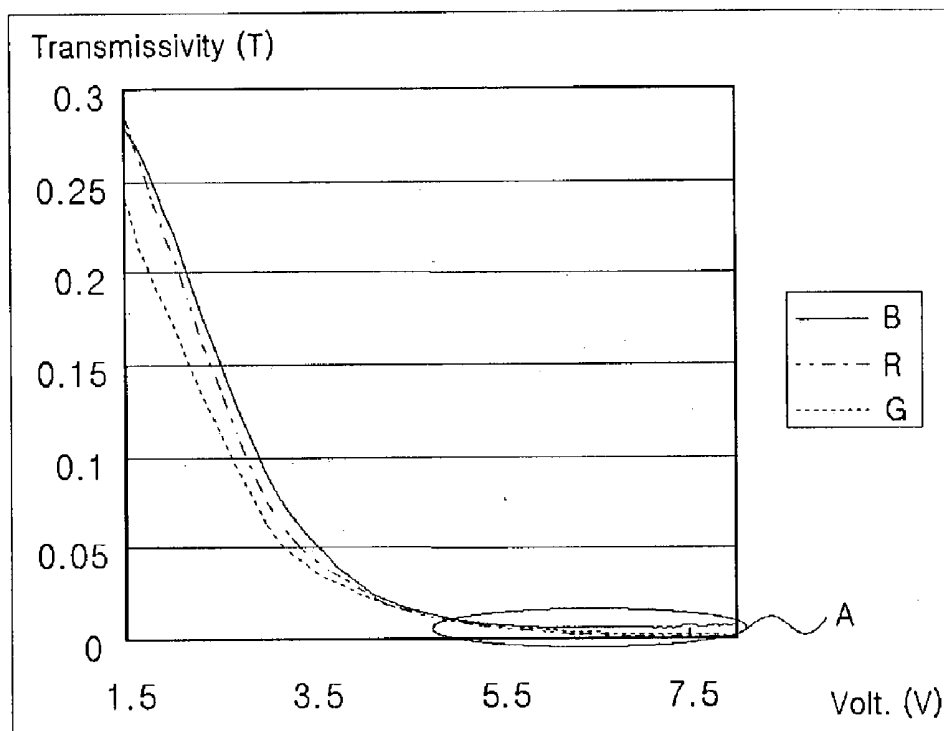


FIG. 5

RELATED ART

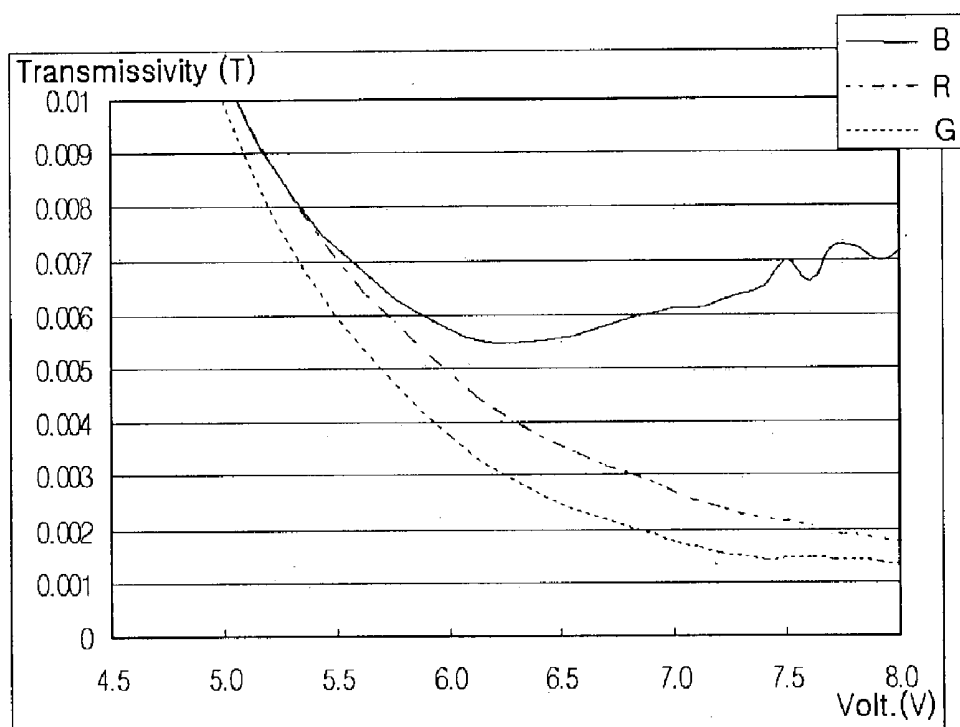


FIG. 6

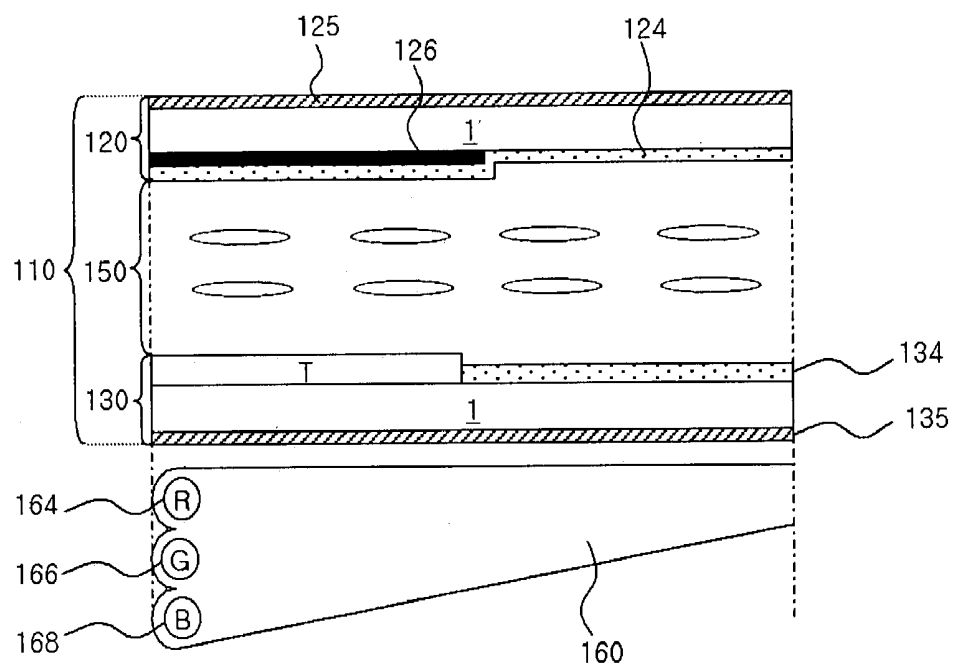
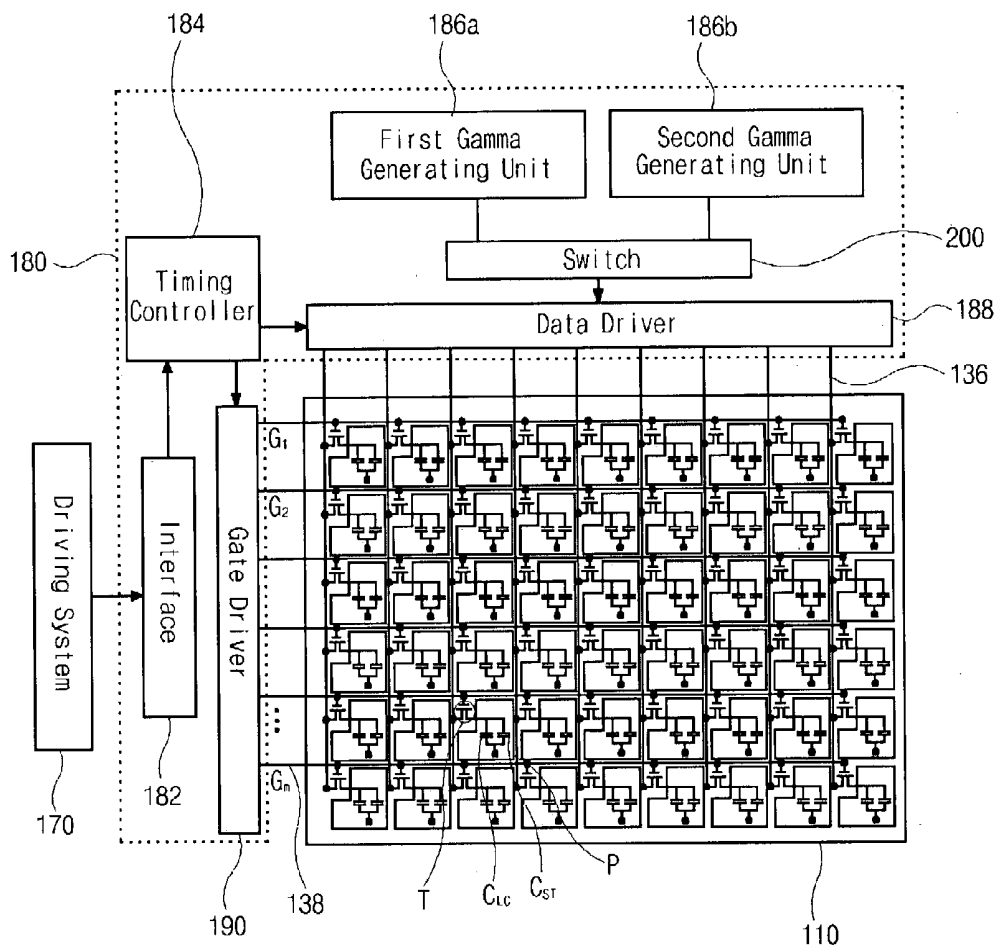


FIG. 7



FIELD SEQUENTIAL LIQUID CRYSTAL DISPLAY DEVICE AND METHOD OF FABRICATING THE SAME

[0001] The present invention claims the benefit of Korean Patent Application No. 2002-0050149, filed in Korea on Aug. 23, 2002, which is hereby incorporated by reference.

BACKGROUND OF THE INVENTION

[0002] 1. Field of the Invention

[0003] The present invention relates to a display device and a method of fabricating a display device, and more particularly, to a field sequential liquid crystal display device and method of fabricating a field sequential liquid crystal display device.

[0004] 2. Discussion of the Related Art

[0005] Cathode-ray tube (CRT) devices have been commonly used for visual display systems. However, development of flat panel display devices are increasingly being used because of their small depth dimensions, desirably low weight, and low power consumption. Currently, thin film transistor-liquid crystal display (TFT-LCD) devices have been developed having high resolution and small depth dimensions.

[0006] In general, a liquid crystal display (LCD) device includes an upper substrate, a lower substrate, and a liquid crystal material layer interposed therebetween. The upper and lower substrates each have electrodes opposing one another. When an electric field is supplied to the electrodes of the upper and lower substrates, molecules of the liquid crystal material layer become aligned according to the applied electric field. By controlling the electric field, the liquid crystal display device provides various light transmittances to display images. Accordingly, an active matrix liquid crystal display (AM-LCD) device commonly used because of its high resolution and superior display of moving images. An active matrix liquid crystal display has a plurality of switching elements and pixel electrodes that are arranged in an array matrix configuration on the lower substrate. Accordingly, the lower substrate of the active matrix liquid crystal display is commonly referred to as an array substrate.

[0007] FIG. 1 is a cross sectional view of a liquid crystal display device according to the related art. In FIG. 1, a liquid crystal display includes a liquid crystal panel 10 and a backlight device 60, wherein the liquid crystal panel 10 includes a color filter substrate (i.e., an upper substrate) 20 and an array substrate (i.e., a lower substrate) 30 that face each other across a liquid crystal material layer 50. In addition, the color filter substrate 20 includes a color filter layer 22 and a black matrix 26 formed on a rear surface of a transparent substrate 1. The color filter layer 22 includes one of red (R), green (G), and blue (B) color filters, and the black matrix 26 is disposed among the red (R), green (G) and blue (B) color filters for preventing light leakage. A common electrode 24 is formed on a rear surface of the color filter 22 to function as one of an electrode pair for applying an electric field to the liquid crystal material layer 50.

[0008] The lower substrate 30 includes a thin film transistor T, which functions as a switching element, formed on the transparent substrate 1 to face the upper substrate 20. A

pixel electrode 34, which is electrically connected to the thin film transistor T and functions as a second one of the electrode pair for applying the electric field to the liquid crystal material layer 50, is formed on the transparent substrate 1 of the array substrate 30. First and second polarizers 25 and 35 are formed on outer surfaces of the transparent substrate 1.

[0009] The backlight device 60 is disposed under the array substrate 30 to irradiate light to the liquid crystal panel 10. The backlight device 60 includes a white light source 62 to emit white light along a direction to the liquid crystal panel 10. Although not shown in FIG. 1, the thin film transistor T includes a gate electrode, a source electrode, and a drain electrode. The liquid crystal display panel 10 supplies a voltage to the pixel electrode 34 via the thin film transistor T, wherein the electric field between the pixel electrode 34 and the common electrode 24 rearranges an alignment direction of the liquid crystal molecules of the liquid crystal material layer 50. The white light emitted by the backlight device 60 is transmitted through the liquid crystal panel 10 having the color filters 22 to display color images. Due to a polarization of white light and optical anisotropy of liquid crystal molecules, the polarized light is modulated by passing through the red (R), green (G), and blue (B) color filters, thereby producing color images.

[0010] Although not shown in FIG. 1, the upper and lower substrates 20 and 30 are attached to each other by a seal pattern formed along peripheries of the upper and lower substrates 20 and 30. To align the liquid crystal molecules along a desired direction, upper and lower alignment layers (not shown) are provided between the liquid crystal material layer 50 and the upper substrate 20 and between the liquid crystal layer 50 and the lower substrate 30, respectively.

[0011] However, the active matrix liquid crystal display device in FIG. 1 has significant problems. First, since the transmissivity of a material used for forming the color filters is less than 33%, a brighter backlight device is required in order to effectively display the color images. Accordingly, the active matrix liquid crystal display device requires increased power consumption. Second, since the material used for forming the color filters is expensive, manufacturing costs increase. In addition, as a thickness of the color filters increase in order to improve saturation and chromaticity of the displayed color images, the transmissivity of the liquid crystal panel is reduced. On the contrary, if the thickness of the color filters decreases to improve the transmissivity, the displayed color images will have poor degrees of resolution.

[0012] As a result, field sequential liquid crystal display (FS LCD) devices, which display full color images without using the color filters, have been developed. The active matrix liquid crystal display devices display the color images by constantly transmitting the white light from the backlight device to the liquid crystal panel, whereas the field sequential liquid crystal display devices display the color images by sequentially and periodically turning ON and OFF the light sources, which have Red (R), Green (G), and Blue (B) colors.

[0013] FIG. 2 is a schematic cross sectional view of one pixel region of a field sequential liquid crystal display device according to the related art, and FIG. 3 is a schematic block diagram of a field sequential liquid crystal display device

according to the related art. Since the same reference numbers may be used for the same parts in both FIGS. 2 and 3, some explanations may be omitted to prevent duplication.

[0014] In FIGS. 2 and 3, the field sequential liquid crystal display device includes a circuit unit 80, a liquid crystal display panel 10, and a backlight device 61. The circuit unit 80 receives RGB data and other control signals from an external driving system 70 (i.e., a computer system) and controls the received data and signals. The liquid crystal display panel 10 displays images by aligning and rearranging liquid crystal molecules, and the backlight device 61 irradiates light to the liquid crystal display panel 10.

[0015] In FIG. 2, the liquid crystal display panel 10 includes an upper substrate 20 and a lower substrate 30 that face each other across a liquid crystal material layer 50. The upper substrate 20 includes a black matrix 26 formed on a rear surface of a transparent substrate 1. Unlike the liquid crystal display device of FIG. 1, the color filter layer is not disposed on the upper substrate 20. In addition, a transparent common electrode 24 is formed on the rear surface of the transparent substrate 1 to cover the black matrix 26.

[0016] In FIG. 2, the lower substrate 30 includes a thin film transistor T, which functions as a switching element, formed on the transparent substrate 1 to face the upper substrate 20. A pixel electrode 34, which is electrically connected to the thin film transistor T and serves as a first electrode for applying an electric field to the liquid crystal material layer 50, is formed on the transparent substrate 1 of the array substrate 30. First and second polarizers 25 and 35 are formed on outer surfaces of the transparent substrates 1, respectively. In addition, the backlight device 61 includes three light sources Red (R) 64, Green (G) 66, and Blue (B) 68 to irradiate colored light to the liquid crystal display panel 10.

[0017] In FIG. 3, the liquid crystal display panel 10 includes a plurality of data lines 36 and gate lines 38 that perpendicularly cross each other to define a plurality of pixel regions P in a matrix configuration. The plurality of data lines 36 are formed in parallel to one another and the plurality of gate lines 38 are formed in parallel to one another, wherein both the data and gate lines 36 and 38 are disposed between the upper and lower substrates 20 and 30. Within each of the pixel regions P, the thin film transistor T is disposed as a switching element, and a liquid crystal capacitor C_{LC} and a storage capacitor C_{ST} are disposed within each of the pixel regions P. The pixel electrode 34 and the common electrode 24 constitute the liquid crystal capacitor C_{LC} , and the storage capacitor C_{ST} is connected in parallel with the liquid crystal capacitor C_{LC} in order to solve parasitic capacitor problems.

[0018] One of the most significant differences between the field sequential liquid crystal display devices of FIGS. 2 and 3 and the liquid crystal display of FIG. 1 is that the field sequential liquid crystal display devices does not require the color filters in the upper substrate 20 and the backlight device 61 including three different light sources 64, 66, and 68 that are sequentially and selectively turned ON and/or OFF. The three different light sources 64, 66, and 68 are each driven by an inverter (not shown) and each are sequentially turned ON and OFF in one frame of one-sixtieth ($1/60$) of a second. In the field sequential liquid crystal display device, one frame of $1/60$ of a second is divided into three sub-frames

each being one-hundred-eightieth of a second ($1/180$ second) of a period. During each sub-frame, the liquid crystal molecules of the liquid crystal material layer 50 are rearranged, and then one of the light sources 64, 66, and 68 is turned ON and OFF. Thus, during one frame, the rearrangement of the liquid crystal molecules and the enablement of one of the red, green, and blue light sources are sequentially repeated.

[0019] In FIG. 3, the circuit unit 80 includes an interface 82, a timing controller 84, a gamma generating unit 86, a data driver 88, and a gate driver 90, wherein the circuit unit 80 controls and changes the RGB data and other control signals originating from the driving system 70 into desired signals in order to enable the liquid crystal panel display 10 to display the color images. The interface 82 directly receives the RGB data and other control signals from the driving system 70, and delivers the data and signals to the timing controller 84.

[0020] The control signals include a plurality of timing synchronization signals such that the timing controller 84 receiving the timing synchronization signals generates data control signals and gate control signals, respectively. Thus, the data control signals are supplied to the data driver 88 for driving the data driver 88, and the gate control signals are supplied to the gate driver 90 for driving the gate driver 90.

[0021] In addition, the timing controller 84 transmits the RGB data received from the interface 82 to the data driver 88. The gamma generating unit 86 generates an RGB reference voltage using the RGB data and transmits the RGB reference voltage to the data driver 88. Accordingly, the RGB reference voltage is set by the intrinsic transmissivity-voltage characteristics of the liquid crystal display panel 10.

[0022] The data driver 88 supplies an RGB image voltage, which controls the alignment direction of the liquid crystal molecules, to each of the data lines 36 using the RGB reference voltage transmitted from the gamma generating unit 86. The gate driver 90 supplies a scanning signal voltage, which turns the thin film transistor T ON and OFF, to each of the gate lines 38 using the gate control signals. When the thin film transistor T of a selected pixel region P is turned ON, the RGB image voltage is transmitted to the liquid crystal capacitor C_{LC} .

[0023] If the R, G, and B light sources 64, 66, and 68 are sequentially turned ON and OFF in an order of R-G-B, the interface 82 receives the R data and its control signal from the driving system 70 during the first sub-frame. Those R data and control signal are transmitted to the timing controller 84 and inverted to the data and gate control signals for driving the data and gate drivers 88 and 90. Then, the gamma generating unit 86 outputs the R reference voltage using the R data, and the data driver 88 supplies the R image voltage to all of the data lines 36. Accordingly, the gate driver 90 outputs the scanning signal voltage sequentially from the G1 gate line to the Gm gate line using the gate control signals, thereby rearranging the direction of the liquid crystal molecules of the liquid crystal material layer 50 within the selected pixel regions P. The rearrangement of the selected pixel regions P corresponding the G1 gate line is maintained until the liquid crystal molecules of the pixel regions P corresponding to the Gm gate line are rearranged. After supplying the scanning signal voltage to all of the gate lines 38, the R light source 64 is turned ON to display the red (R) color image.

[0024] Accordingly, the second sub-frame handles the G data and its control signal through the above sequence, thereby displaying the G color image like the first sub-frame. The third sub-frame also handles the B data and its control signal, and thus displays the B color image. Accordingly, one frame is complete by way of sequentially conducting the first to third sub-frames.

[0025] Each of first to third sub-frames takes $\frac{1}{180}$ seconds, and thus the single frame takes $\frac{1}{60}$ seconds. Accordingly, a color image caused by the combination of three colors (red, green, and blue) is displayed using an afterimage (i.e., residual image) effect of human vision. Although the Red (R), Green (G), and Blue (B) light sources are turned ON and OFF one-hundred and eighty times per second, the perception by the naked eye is that the light sources are constantly ON due to the afterimage (or residual image) effect. For example, if the Red light source is turned ON and the Blue light source is sequentially turned ON, a mixed color (i.e., violet) is shown due to the residual image effect. Furthermore, if all of the R, G, and B color images show the lowest transmissivity, the human eye perceives a black color.

[0026] FIG. 4 is a graph illustrating a relationship between transmissivity and applied voltage in a field sequential liquid crystal display device using Optical Compensated Birefringent (OCB) mode according to the related art, and FIG. 5 is an enlarged view of portion A of the graph in FIG. 4 according to the related art. In FIGS. 4 and 5, transmissivity differences are noticeable depending on the R, G, and B colors although the same reference voltage is applied. In FIG. 5, since the R, G, and B colors have different wavelengths, the R, G, and B colors have different lowest transmissivities such that the combination will produce the black color. In particular, the B color wavelength arrives to the lowest transmissivity earlier than the R and G color wavelengths, and the B color wavelength has a relatively large transmissivity as compared to the R and G colors around the voltage necessary to produce the black color. In addition, the B color wavelength is generated during displaying the black color, thereby producing the blue shift phenomenon. Not only in the OCB mode but in the other modes, the transmissivity difference appears under the same voltage in the OCB mode and in other modes, and a color shift may be generated that degrades the image quality of the liquid crystal display.

SUMMARY OF THE INVENTION

[0027] Accordingly, the present invention is directed to a field sequential liquid crystal display (FS LCD) device and a method of fabricating a field sequential liquid crystal display (FS LCD) device that substantially obviates one or more of problems due to limitations and disadvantages of the related art.

[0028] An object of the present invention is to provide a field sequential liquid crystal display device that maintains uniform transmissivity of red (R), green (G), and blue (B) color wavelengths.

[0029] Another object of the present invention is to provide a method of fabricating a field sequential liquid crystal display device that maintains uniform transmissivity of red (R), green (G), and blue (B) color wavelengths.

[0030] Additional features and advantages of the invention will be set forth in the description which follows and in

part will be apparent from the description, or may be learned by practice of the inventions. The objectives and other advantages of the invention will be realized and attained by the structure particularly pointed out in the written description and claims hereof as well as the appended drawings.

[0031] To achieve these and other advantages and in accordance with the purpose of the present invention, as embodied and broadly described, a field sequential liquid crystal display device includes a circuit unit producing RGB reference voltages and scanning signal voltages using RGB data and control signals transmitted from an external driving system, a liquid crystal display panel changing alignment direction of liquid crystal molecules in accordance with the RGB reference voltages and the scanning signal voltages, and a backlight device emitting light to the liquid crystal display panel, wherein the circuit unit includes an interface receiving the RGB data and the control signals from the external driving system, a timing controller generating gate control signals and data control signals in accordance with the RGB data and the control signals, at least two gamma generating units generating the RGB reference voltages having different values in accordance with the RGB data, a switch selecting one of the RGB reference voltages, a data driver receiving the data control signal from the timing controller and the selected RGB reference voltage selected from the switch, and supplying an RGB image voltage to the liquid crystal display panel in accordance with the selected RGB reference voltage and the data control signal, and a gate driver receiving the gate control signals from the timing controller and supplying the scanning signal voltage to the liquid crystal display panel in accordance with the gate control signal.

[0032] In another aspect, a method of fabricating a field sequential liquid crystal display device includes providing a circuit unit for producing RGB reference voltages and scanning signal voltages using RGB data and control signals transmitted from an external driving system, providing a liquid crystal display panel for changing alignment direction of liquid crystal molecules in accordance with the RGB reference voltages and the scanning signal voltages, and providing a backlight device for emitting light to the liquid crystal display panel, wherein the circuit unit includes an interface receiving the RGB data and the control signals from the external driving system, a timing controller generating gate control signals and data control signals in accordance with the RGB data and the control signals, at least two gamma generating units generating the RGB reference voltages having different values in accordance with the RGB data, a switch selecting one of the RGB reference voltages, a data driver receiving the data control signal from the timing controller and the selected RGB reference voltage selected from the switch, and supplying an RGB image voltage to the liquid crystal display panel in accordance with the selected RGB reference voltage and the data control signal, and a gate driver receiving the gate control signals from the timing controller and supplying the scanning signal voltage to the liquid crystal display panel in accordance with the gate control signal.

[0033] It is to be understood that both the foregoing general description and the following detailed description are exemplary and explanatory and are intended to provide further explanation of the invention as claimed.

BRIEF DESCRIPTION OF THE DRAWINGS

[0034] The accompanying drawings, which are included to provide a further understanding of the invention and are incorporated in and constitute a part of this specification, illustrate embodiments of the invention and together with the description serve to explain the principles of the invention. In the drawings:

[0035] **FIG. 1** is a cross sectional view of a liquid crystal display device according to the related art;

[0036] **FIG. 2** is a schematic cross sectional view of one pixel region of a field sequential liquid crystal display device according to the related art;

[0037] **FIG. 3** is a schematic block diagram of a field sequential liquid crystal display device according to the related art;

[0038] **FIG. 4** is a graph illustrating a relationship between transmissivity and applied voltage in a field sequential liquid crystal display device using Optical Compensated Birefringent (OCB) mode according to the related art;

[0039] **FIG. 5** is an enlarged view of portion A of the graph in **FIG. 4** according to the related art;

[0040] **FIG. 6** is a schematic cross sectional view of an exemplary field sequential liquid crystal display device according to the present invention; and

[0041] **FIG. 7** is a schematic block diagram of another exemplary field sequential liquid crystal display device according to the present invention.

DETAILED DESCRIPTION OF THE PREFERRED EMBODIMENTS

[0042] Reference will now be made in detail to the preferred embodiment of the present invention, which is illustrated in the accompanying drawings.

[0043] **FIG. 6** is a schematic cross sectional view of an exemplary field sequential liquid crystal display device according to the present invention, and **FIG. 7** is a schematic block diagram of another exemplary field sequential liquid crystal display device according to the present invention. In **FIGS. 6 and 7**, a field sequential liquid crystal display device may include a circuit unit **180**, a liquid crystal display panel **110**, and a backlight device **160**. The circuit unit **180** may receive RGB data and a plurality of control signals from an external driving system **170**, such as a computer system, and may control the received data and signals. The liquid crystal display panel **110** may display images by aligning and rearranging liquid crystal molecules of a liquid crystal material layer **150**, wherein the backlight device **160** may be disposed under the liquid crystal display panel **110** to irradiate light onto the liquid crystal display panel **110**.

[0044] In **FIG. 6**, the liquid crystal display panel **110** may include an upper substrate **120** and a lower substrate **130** and a liquid crystal material layer **150** disposed therebetween. The upper substrate **120** may include a black matrix **126** formed on a rear surface of a transparent substrate, and a transparent common electrode **124** may be formed on the rear surface of the transparent substrate **1** to cover the black matrix **126**.

[0045] The lower substrate **130** may include a thin film transistor T, which may function as a switching element, formed on the transparent substrate **1** facing the upper substrate **120**. A pixel electrode **134**, which may be electrically connected to the thin film transistor T and may serve as an electrode for applying an electric field to the liquid crystal material layer **150**, may be formed on the transparent substrate **1** of the array substrate **130**. In addition, first and second polarizers **125** and **135** may be formed on the outer surfaces of the transparent substrates **1**, respectively, and the backlight device **160** may include three light sources Red (R) **164**, Green (G) **166**, and Blue (B) **168** to irradiate colored light onto the liquid crystal display panel **110**.

[0046] Although not shown in **FIG. 6**, the upper and lower substrates **120** and **130** may be attached to each other by a seal pattern disposed along peripheries of the upper and lower substrates **120** and **130**. To align the liquid crystal molecules along a desired direction, upper and lower alignment layers (not shown) may be disposed between the liquid crystal material layer **150** and the upper substrate **120** and between the liquid crystal material layer **150** and the lower substrate **130**, respectively.

[0047] In **FIG. 7**, the liquid crystal display panel **110** may include a plurality of data lines **136** and gate lines **138** that perpendicularly cross each other to define a plurality of pixel regions P that may be arranged in a matrix configuration. The plurality of data lines **136** may be formed in parallel to one another, and the plurality of gate lines **138** may be formed in parallel to one another, wherein both the data and gate lines **136** and **138** may be disposed between the upper and lower substrates **120** and **130**. The thin film transistor T may be disposed within each of the pixel regions P to function as a switching element, and a liquid crystal capacitor C_{LC} and a storage capacitor C_{ST} may also be disposed within each of the pixel regions P. The pixel electrode **134** and the common electrode **124** may constitute the liquid crystal capacitor C_{LC} , and the storage capacitor C_{ST} may be connected in parallel with the liquid crystal capacitor C_{LC} in order to solve parasitic capacitor problems.

[0048] In the field sequential liquid crystal display devices of **FIGS. 6 and 7** color filters may not be necessary in the liquid crystal display panel **110**. In addition, the field sequential liquid crystal display devices may include a backlight device **160** that has three different light sources **164**, **166**, and **168** that are sequentially and selectively turned ON and/or OFF. The light sources include Red (R) **164**, Green (G) **166**, and Blue (B) **168** colors and may each be driven by an inverter (not shown). Accordingly, each of the Red, Green and Blue light sources **164**, **166**, and **168** may be sequentially turned ON and OFF, wherein one frame may last one-sixtieth ($\frac{1}{60}$) of a second. Thus, the field sequential liquid crystal display device may have one frame of $\frac{1}{60}$ of a second divided into three sub-frames each one being one-hundred-eightieth of a second ($\frac{1}{180}$ second) long. During each sub-frame, the liquid crystal molecules of the liquid crystal material layer **150** may be rearranged, and one of the Red, Green, and Blue light sources **164**, **166** and **168** may be turned ON and OFF. Therefore, during one frame, the rearrangement of the liquid crystal molecules and the enabling of one of the Red, Green, and Blue light sources may be sequentially repeated.

[0049] In **FIG. 7**, the circuit unit **180** may include an interface **182**, a timing controller **184**, a data driver **188**, and

a gate driver **190**. The circuit unit **180** may further include a switch **200** and at least two gamma generating units **186**. Accordingly, the circuit unit **180** may control and change the RGB data and the plurality of control signals originating from the driving system **170** into desired signals in order to cause the liquid crystal display panel **110** to properly display the color images. A first gamma generating unit **186a** and a second gamma generating unit **186b** may create different RGB reference voltages. The switch **200** may be connected to the first and second gamma generating units **186a** and **186b**, and may select one of the first and second gamma generating units **186a** and **186b** to supply selected reference voltages to the data driver **188**.

[0050] The interface **182** may directly receive the RGB data and the plurality of control signals from the driving system **170**, and may deliver the data and signals to the timing controller **184**. The control signals may include a plurality of timing synchronization signals, wherein the timing controller **184** receiving the timing synchronization signals may generate data control signals and gate control signals, respectively. Thus, the data control signals may be supplied to the data driver **188** for driving the data driver **188**, and the gate control signals may be supplied to the gate driver **190** for driving the gate driver **190**. Furthermore, the timing controller **184** may transmit the RGB data received from the interface **182** to the data driver **188**.

[0051] The first and second gamma generating units **186a** and **186b** may generate the different RGB reference voltages, respectively, and transmit the different RGB reference voltages to the switch **200**. Then, the switch **200** may select one of the RGB reference voltages and may deliver the selected RGB reference voltage to the data driver **188**. Accordingly, the RGB reference voltage may be selected by the user based upon the desired wavelength of colors displayed in the liquid crystal display device. In order to overcome transmissivity differences under the same reference voltages, the plural gamma generating units **186** may produce the different values of RGB reference voltage, and the switch **200** may select an appropriate reference voltage among those RGB reference voltages and may transmit the selected RGB reference voltage to the data driver **188**.

[0052] The data driver **188** may supply an RGB image voltage, which controls the alignment direction of the liquid crystal molecules, to each of the data lines **136** using both the RGB reference voltage transmitted from the switch **200** and the data control signals transmitted from the timing controller **184**. The gate driver **190** may sequentially scan a scanning signal voltage, which turns the thin film transistor T ON and OFF, to each of the gate lines **138** using the gate control signals. When the thin film transistor T of the selected pixel region P is turned ON, the RGB image voltage is transmitted to the liquid crystal capacitor C_{LC} .

[0053] Meanwhile, an Optically Compensated Birefringent (OCB) liquid crystal material may be used because the OCB liquid crystal has a faster response speed than Twisted Nematic (TN) liquid crystal material and Super Twisted Nematic (STN) liquid crystal material. Accordingly, when the OCB liquid crystal material is used to show a desired color, although the same reference voltage may be supplied, the R, G, and B colors may have different transmissivities. For example, the lowest transmissivity of B color differs from the transmissivities of R and G colors, thereby pro-

ducing the blue shift when the black color is displayed. To overcome this problem, the first gamma generating unit **186a** may generate a first RGB reference voltage considering the intrinsic transmissivity-voltage characteristics of the liquid crystal display panel **110**. Then, the second gamma generating unit **186b** may generate a second RGB reference voltage to produce the lowest transmissivity of B color when the black color is displayed when the RG reference voltage causes the R and G colors to have the lowest transmissivity. Further, the RGB reference voltages generated by the first and second gamma generating units **186a** and **186b** may be selected by the switch **200** and may be transmitted to the data driver **188**. For example, the switch **200** delivers the RG reference voltages of the first gamma generating unit **186a** to the data driver **188** during the first and second sub-frames, respectively, and then delivers the B reference voltage of the second gamma generating unit **186b** to the data driver **188** during the third sub-frame. Therefore, the blue shift phenomenon may be prevented when the black color is displayed, and the desired color having good quality can be obtained.

[0054] Accordingly, if the R, G, and B light sources **164**, **166**, and **168** are turned ON and OFF in a sequential order of R-G-B, the interface **182** receives the R data and its control signal from the driving system **170** during the first sub-frame. The R data and control signal are transmitted to the timing controller **184** and then inverted into the data and gate control signals for driving the data and gate drivers **188** and **190**. Then, the first and second gamma generating units **186a** and **186b** output the first and second R reference voltages, respectively, which each have different values, and the switch **200** selects one of the first and second R reference voltages and delivers the selected R reference voltage to the data driver **188**. Therefore, the data driver **188** supplies an R image voltage to all of the data lines **136**. At this time, the gate driver **190** outputs the scanning signal voltage sequentially from the G1 gate line to the Gm gate line using the gate control signals, thereby rearranging the direction of the liquid crystal molecules of the liquid crystal material layer **150**. The rearrangement of the pixel regions P of the G1 gate line is maintained until the liquid crystal molecules of the pixel regions P of the Gm gate line are rearranged. Simultaneously with supplying the scanning signal voltage to all of the gate lines **138**, the R light source **164** is turned ON to display the red (R) color image.

[0055] Furthermore, during the second sub-frame, the interface **182** receives the G data and its control signal from the driving system **170**. The G data and control signal are transmitted to the timing controller **184** and then inverted into the data and gate control signals for driving the data and gate drivers **188** and **190**. Then, the first and second gamma generating units **186a** and **186b** output the first and second G reference voltages, respectively, which have different values, and the switch **200** selects one of the first and second G reference voltages and delivers the selected G reference voltage to the data driver **188**. Therefore, the data driver **188** supplies a G image voltage to all of the data lines **136**. Accordingly, the gate driver **190** outputs the scanning signal voltage sequentially from the G1 gate line to the Gm gate line using the gate control signals, thereby rearranging the direction of the liquid crystal molecules of the liquid crystal material layer **150**. The rearrangement of the pixel regions P of the G1 gate line may be maintained until the liquid crystal molecules of the pixel regions P of the Gm gate line are

rearranged. Simultaneously with supplying the scanning signal voltage to all of the gate lines **138**, the G light source **166** is turned ON to display the green (G) color image.

[0056] During the third sub-frame, the interface **182** receives the B data and its control signal from the driving system **170**. The B data and control signal are transmitted to the timing controller **184** and then inverted to the data and gate control signals for driving the data and gate drivers **188** and **190**. Then, the first and second gamma generating units **186a** and **186b** output the first and second B reference voltages, respectively, which have different values, and the switch **200** selects one of the first and second B reference voltages and delivers the selected B reference voltage to the data driver **188**. Therefore, the data driver **188** supplies a B image voltage to all of the data lines **136**. Accordingly, the gate driver **190** outputs the scanning signal voltage sequentially from the G1 gate line to the Gm gate line using the gate control signals, thereby rearranging the direction of the liquid crystal molecules of the liquid crystal material layer **150**. The rearrangement of the pixel regions P of the G1 gate line may be maintained until the liquid crystal molecules of the pixel regions P of the Gm gate line are rearranged. Simultaneously, with supplying the scanning signal voltage to all of the gate lines **138**, the B light source **168** is turned ON to display the blue (B) color image.

[0057] Accordingly, one frame is complete by way of sequentially conducting the above-mentioned first to third sub-frames. The RGB reference voltages generated from the first and second gamma generating units **186a** and **186b** overcome the transmissivity differences of the colors. Each of first to third sub-frames takes about $\frac{1}{180}$ seconds, and thus the single frame takes about $\frac{1}{60}$ seconds. Therefore, a color image caused by the combination of three colors (red, green, and blue) is displayed using an afterimage (i.e., residual image) effect of human vision. Although the Red (R), Green (G), and Blue (B) light sources are turned ON and OFF about one-hundred-eighty times per second, the perception by the naked eye is that the light sources are kept ON due to the afterimage (or residual image) effect.

[0058] Although the present invention discloses two gamma generating units, it is possible that more than two gamma generating units may be provided in the circuit unit. Accordingly, the additional two gamma generating units may generate different RGB reference voltages and then the switch selects and delivers one of the RGB reference voltages to the data driver. Furthermore, the principle of the present invention can be adopted not only in field sequential liquid crystal display devices but also in general liquid crystal display devices. Since the present invention includes at least two gamma generating units producing different reference voltages and the switch selecting the proper reference voltage, the transmissivity of the desired color may increase. For example, each sub-frame may select the proper reference voltage from one of at least two gamma generating units. Accordingly, when the OCB liquid crystal material is operating in a black mode, the blue shift may be prevented.

[0059] It will be apparent to those skilled in the art that various modifications and variations can be made in the field sequential liquid crystal display device and the method of fabricating a field sequential liquid crystal display device of the present invention without departing from the spirit or scope of the invention. Thus, it is intended that the present

invention cover the modifications and variations of this invention provided they come within the scope of the appended claims and their equivalents.

What is claimed is:

1. A field sequential liquid crystal display device, comprising:

- a circuit unit producing RGB reference voltages and scanning signal voltages using RGB data and control signals transmitted from an external driving system;
- a liquid crystal display panel changing alignment direction of liquid crystal molecules in accordance with the RGB reference voltages and the scanning signal voltages; and
- a backlight device emitting light to the liquid crystal display panel,

wherein the circuit unit includes:

- an interface receiving the RGB data and the control signals from the external driving system;
- a timing controller generating gate control signals and data control signals in accordance with the RGB data and the control signals;
- at least two gamma generating units generating the RGB reference voltages having different values in accordance with the RGB data;
- a switch selecting one of the RGB reference voltages;
- a data driver receiving the data control signal from the timing controller and the selected RGB reference voltage selected from the switch, and supplying an RGB image voltage to the liquid crystal display panel in accordance with the selected RGB reference voltage and the data control signal; and
- a gate driver receiving the gate control signals from the timing controller and supplying the scanning signal voltage to the liquid crystal display panel in accordance with the gate control signal.

2. The device according to claim 1, wherein the backlight device includes at least three light sources.

3. The device according to claim 2, wherein each of the three color light sources has one color of red, green, and blue.

4. The device according to claim 1, wherein the at least two gamma generating units sequentially generate an R reference voltage, a G reference voltage, and a B reference voltage in each frame such that each of the R, G, and B reference voltages have different values.

5. The device according to claim 4, wherein the switch selects one of the R, G, and B reference voltages in each sub-frame.

6. The device according to claim 5, wherein within one frame the data driver sequentially outputs an R image voltage in accordance with the R reference voltage selected by the switch, a G image voltage in accordance with the G reference voltage selected by the switch, and a B image voltage in accordance with the B reference voltage selected by the switch.

7. The device according to claim 6, wherein within each frame the gate driver simultaneously outputs an R scanning signal voltage corresponding to the R image voltage, a G

scanning signal voltage corresponding to the G image voltage, and a B scanning voltage corresponding to the B image voltage.

8. The device according to claim 7, wherein within each frame the backlight device sequentially turns ON and OFF an R light source after supplying the R scanning signal voltage to the liquid crystal display panel, a G light source after supplying the G scanning signal voltage to the liquid crystal display panel, and a B light source after supplying the B scanning signal voltage to the liquid crystal display panel.

9. The device according to claim 8, wherein the gamma generating units include first and second generating units, and the B reference voltage of the second gamma generating unit produces a lowest transmissivity of blue color at a time when the R and G reference voltages of the first gamma generating unit produce a lowest transmissivity of red and green colors.

10. The device according to claim 9, wherein each frame lasts about $\frac{1}{60}$ of a second, and includes three sub-frames each lasting about $\frac{1}{180}$ of a second.

11. The device according to claim 10, wherein each sub-frame lasting about $\frac{1}{180}$ of a second includes supplying the R image voltage and the R scanning signal voltage, and then turning ON and OFF the R light source.

12. The device according to claim 10, wherein each sub-frame lasting about $\frac{1}{180}$ of a second includes supplying the G image voltage and the G scanning signal voltage, and then turning ON and OFF the G light source.

13. The device according to claim 10, wherein each sub-frame lasting about $\frac{1}{180}$ of a second includes applying the B image voltage and the B scanning signal voltage, and then turning ON and OFF the B light source.

14. The device according to claim 1, wherein the liquid crystal molecules include Optical Compensated Birefringent mode liquid crystals.

15. A method of fabricating a field sequential liquid crystal display device, comprising:

providing a circuit unit for producing RGB reference voltages and scanning signal voltages using RGB data and control signals transmitted from an external driving system;

providing a liquid crystal display panel for changing alignment direction of liquid crystal molecules in accordance with the RGB reference voltages and the scanning signal voltages; and

providing a backlight device for emitting light to the liquid crystal display panel,

wherein the circuit unit includes:

an interface receiving the RGB data and the control signals from the external driving system;

a timing controller generating gate control signals and data control signals in accordance with the RGB data and the control signals;

at least two gamma generating units generating the RGB reference voltages having different values in accordance with the RGB data;

a switch selecting one of the RGB reference voltages;

a data driver receiving the data control signal from the timing controller and the selected RGB reference voltage selected from the switch, and supplying an RGB image voltage to the liquid crystal display

panel in accordance with the selected RGB reference voltage and the data control signal; and

a gate driver receiving the gate control signals from the timing controller and supplying the scanning signal voltage to the liquid crystal display panel in accordance with the gate control signal.

16. The method according to claim 15, wherein providing the backlight device includes providing at least three light sources.

17. The method according to claim 16, wherein each of the three color light sources has one color of red, green, and blue.

18. The method according to claim 15, wherein the at least two gamma generating units sequentially generate an R reference voltage, a G reference voltage, and a B reference voltage in each frame such that each of the R, G, and B reference voltages have different values.

19. The method according to claim 18, wherein the switch selects one of the R, G, and B reference voltages in each sub-frame.

20. The method according to claim 19, wherein within one frame the data driver sequentially outputs an R image voltage in accordance with the R reference voltage selected by the switch, a G image voltage in accordance with the G reference voltage selected by the switch, and a B image voltage in accordance with the B reference voltage selected by the switch.

21. The method according to claim 20, wherein within each frame the gate driver simultaneously outputs an R scanning signal voltage corresponding to the R image voltage, a G scanning signal voltage corresponding to the G image voltage, and a B scanning signal voltage corresponding to the B image voltage.

22. The method according to claim 21, wherein within each frame the backlight device sequentially turns ON and OFF a R light source after supplying the R scanning signal voltage to the liquid crystal display panel, a G light source after supplying the G scanning signal voltage to the liquid crystal display panel, and a B light source after supplying the B scanning signal voltage to the liquid crystal display panel.

23. The method according to claim 22, wherein the gamma generating units include first and second generating units, and the B reference voltage of the second gamma generating unit produces a lowest transmissivity of blue color at a time when the R and G reference voltages of the first gamma generating unit produce a lowest transmissivity of red and green colors.

24. The method according to claim 23, wherein each frame lasts about $\frac{1}{60}$ of a second, and includes three sub-frames each lasting about $\frac{1}{180}$ of a second.

25. The method according to claim 24, wherein each sub-frame lasting about $\frac{1}{180}$ of a second includes supplying the R image voltage and the R scanning signal voltage, and then turning ON and OFF the R light source.

26. The method according to claim 24, wherein each sub-frame lasting about $\frac{1}{180}$ of a second includes supplying the G image voltage and the G scanning signal voltage, and then turning ON and OFF the G light source.

27. The method according to claim 24, wherein each sub-frame lasting about $\frac{1}{180}$ of a second includes applying the B image voltage and the B scanning signal voltage, and then turning ON and OFF the B light source.

28. The method according to claim 15, wherein the liquid crystal molecules include Optical Compensated Birefringent mode liquid crystals.

专利名称(译)	场序液晶显示装置及其制造方法		
公开(公告)号	US20040036672A1	公开(公告)日	2004-02-26
申请号	US10/464442	申请日	2003-06-19
[标]申请(专利权)人(译)	乐金显示有限公司		
申请(专利权)人(译)	LG.PHILIPS LCD CO. , LTD.		
当前申请(专利权)人(译)	LG DISPLAY CO. , LTD.		
[标]发明人	YOO JANG JIN SON HYEON HO		
发明人	YOO, JANG-JIN SON, HYEON-HO		
IPC分类号	G02F1/133 G09G3/34 G09G3/36		
CPC分类号	G09G3/3406 G09G3/3648 G09G2320/0673 G09G2320/0606 G09G2310/0235		
优先权	1020020050149 2002-08-23 KR		
其他公开文献	US9153185		
外部链接	Espacenet USPTO		

摘要(译)

场序液晶显示装置包括利用RGB数据和控制信号产生RGB参考电压和扫描信号电压的电路单元，液晶显示板根据RGB参考电压和扫描信号电压改变液晶分子的取向方向一种向液晶显示面板发光的背光装置，其中电路单元包括接收RGB数据和控制信号的接口，产生栅极控制信号和数据控制信号的定时控制器，至少两个伽马产生单元产生RGB参考电压，选择RGB参考电压之一的开关，接收数据控制信号的数据驱动器和从开关中选择的所选RGB参考电压，并根据所选择的方式将RGB图像电压提供给液晶显示面板RGB参考电压和数据控制信号，以及栅极驱动器接收来自定时控制器的栅极控制信号，并根据栅极控制信号将扫描信号电压提供给液晶显示板。

