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OH et al.(10) **Pub. No.: US 2010/0149417 A1**(43) **Pub. Date: Jun. 17, 2010**(54) **DETACHABLE LIQUID CRYSTAL DISPLAY
DEVICE**Dec. 31, 2003 (KR) 2003-0101680
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(52) **U.S. Cl.** **348/554**; 345/102; 348/E03.049Correspondence Address:
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FALLS CHURCH, VA 22040-0747 (US)(57) **ABSTRACT**

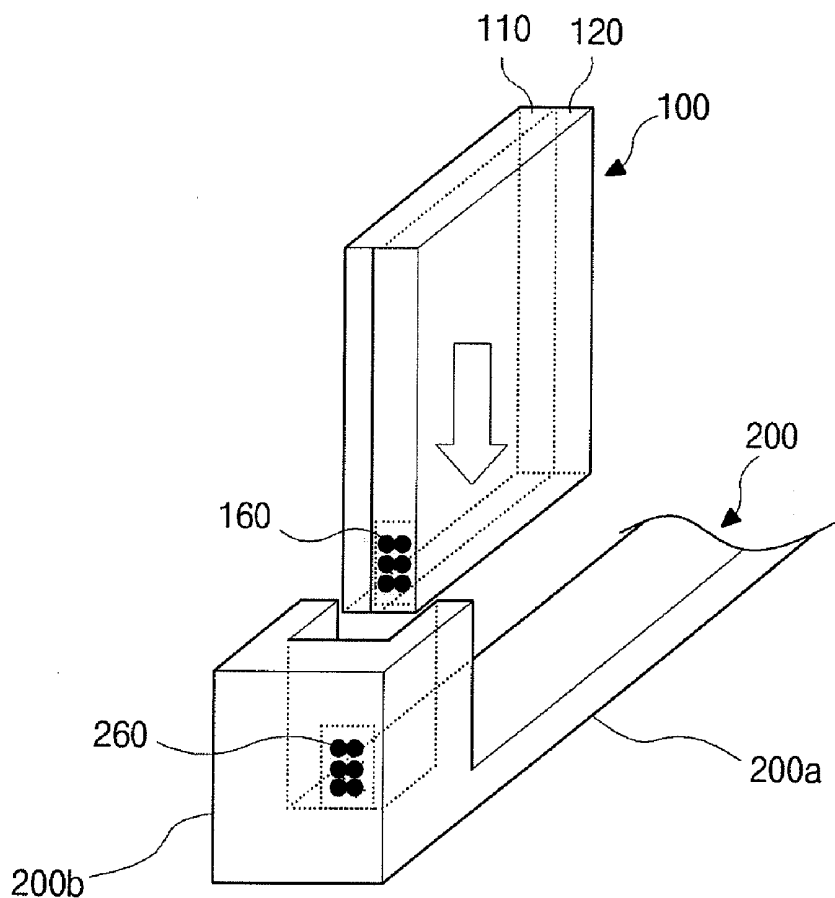
A detachable liquid crystal display device includes a liquid crystal module and a cradle. The liquid crystal module includes a liquid crystal panel, an optical sheet provided on a rear surface of the liquid crystal panel, an interface disposed on a rear surface of the liquid crystal panel, a power receiver disposed on the rear surface of the liquid crystal panel, a memory card and a timing controller for receiving second image data from external devices and permitting the first image data stored in the memory card to be displayed in the liquid crystal panel. The cradle includes a lamp emitting light, an inverter for supplying alternating current to the lamp, a connector for receiving third image data from external equipment, and an interface converter for applying the third image data to the interface of the liquid crystal module.

(21) Appl. No.: **12/713,021**(22) Filed: **Feb. 25, 2010****Related U.S. Application Data**

(62) Division of application No. 11/023,595, filed on Dec. 29, 2004, now Pat. No. 7,683,865.

(30) **Foreign Application Priority Data**

Dec. 29, 2003 (KR) 2003-0098891



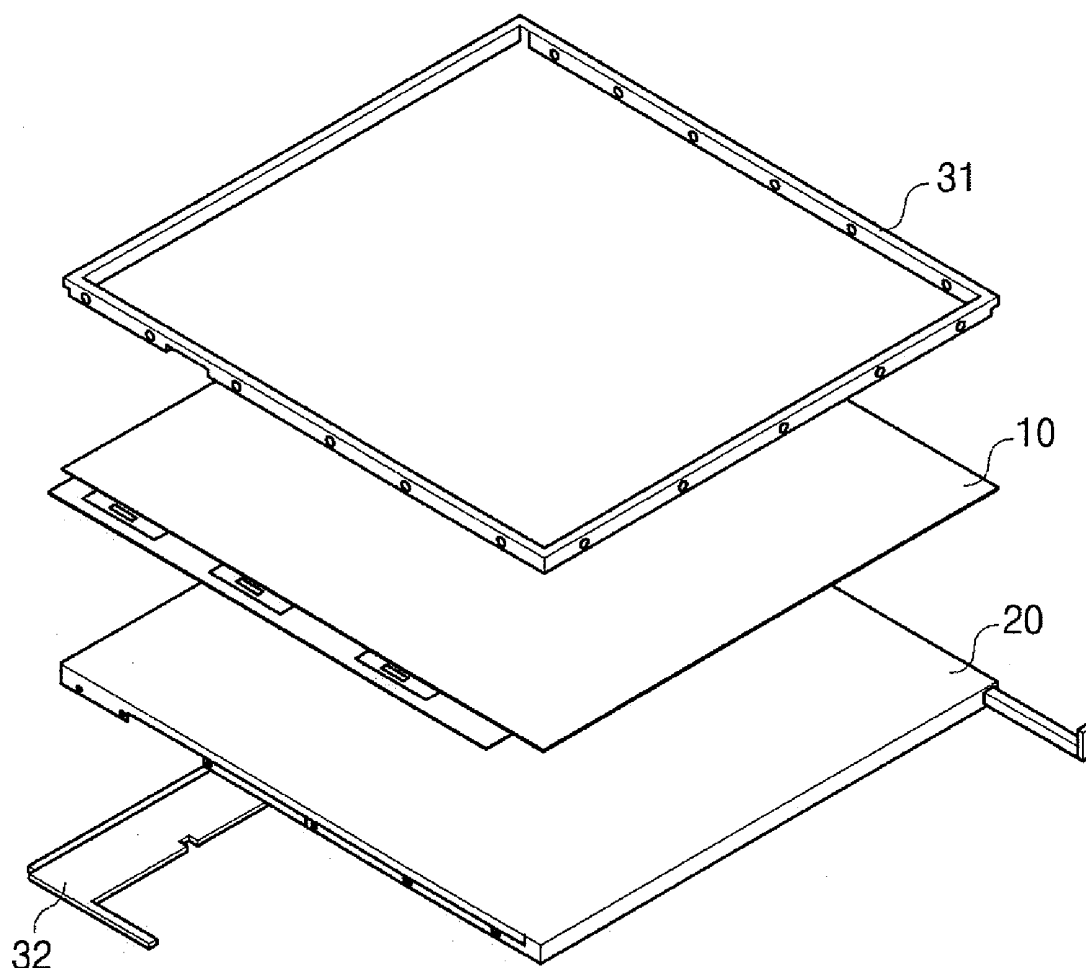


FIG. 1
Related Art

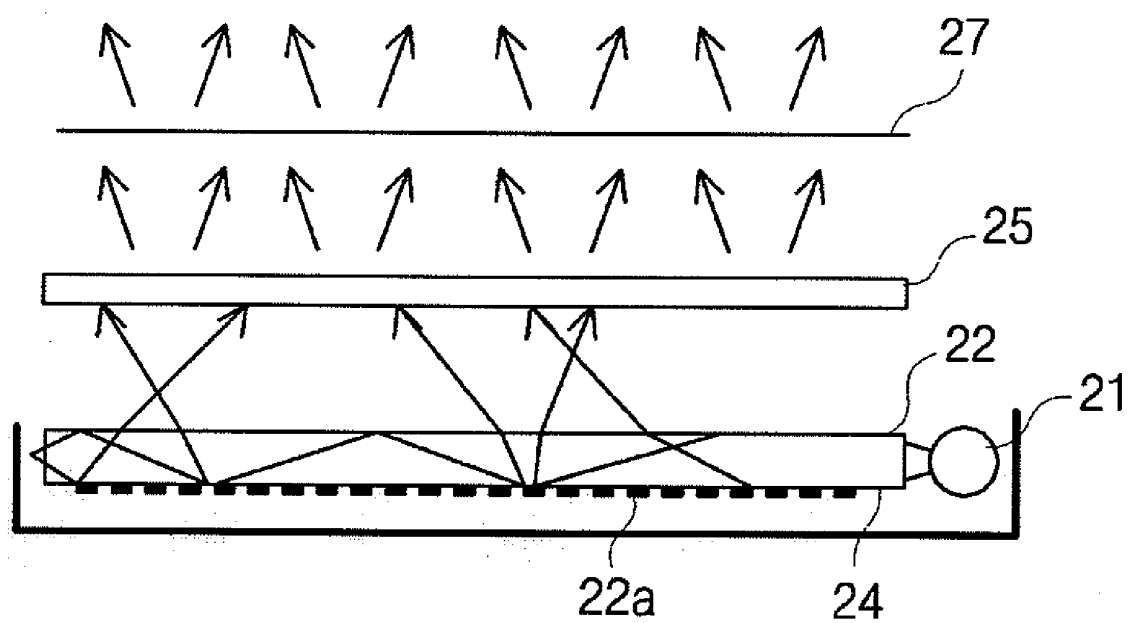


FIG. 2
Related Art

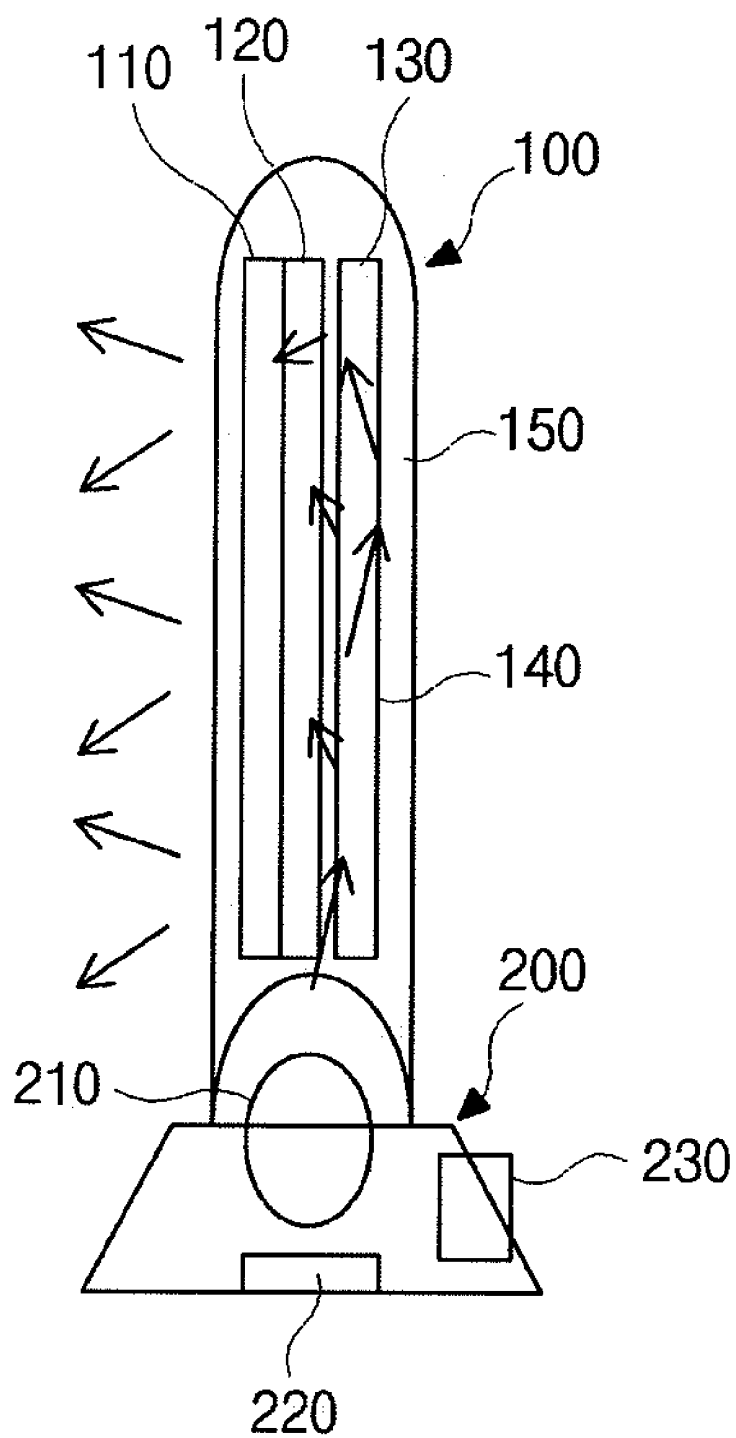
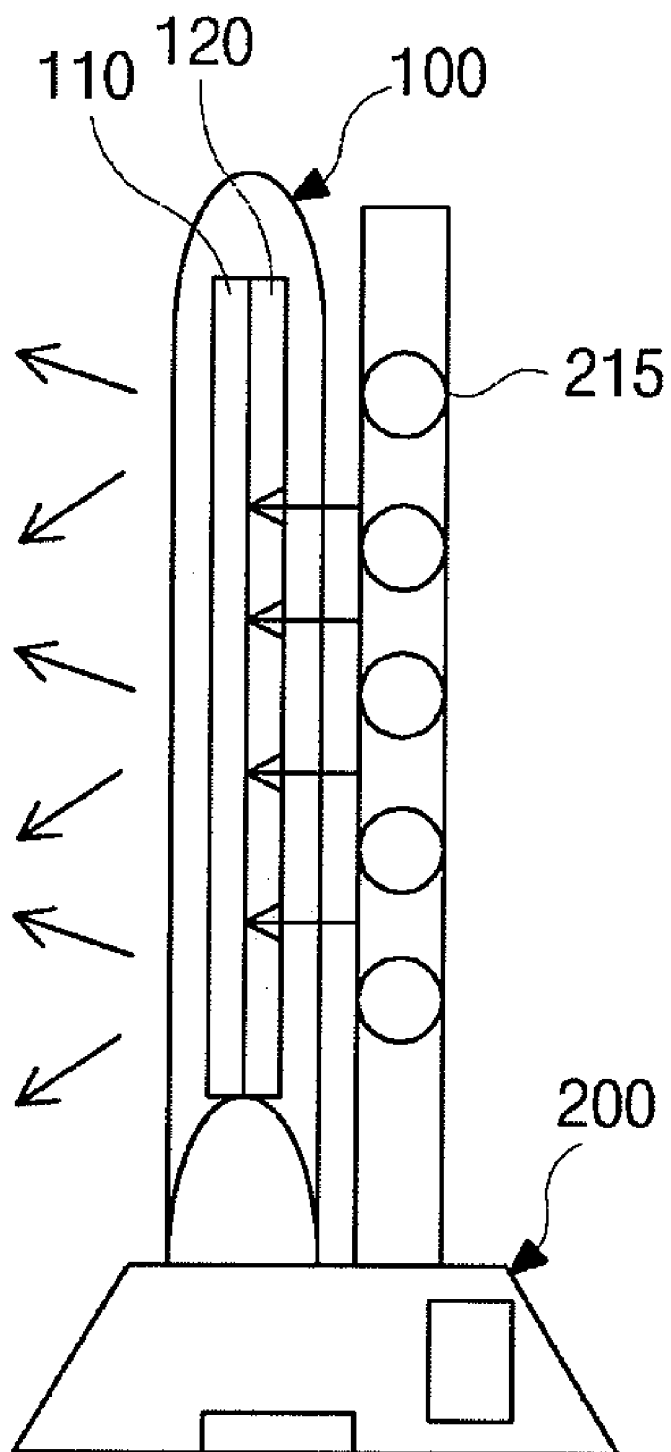


FIG. 3

**FIG. 4**

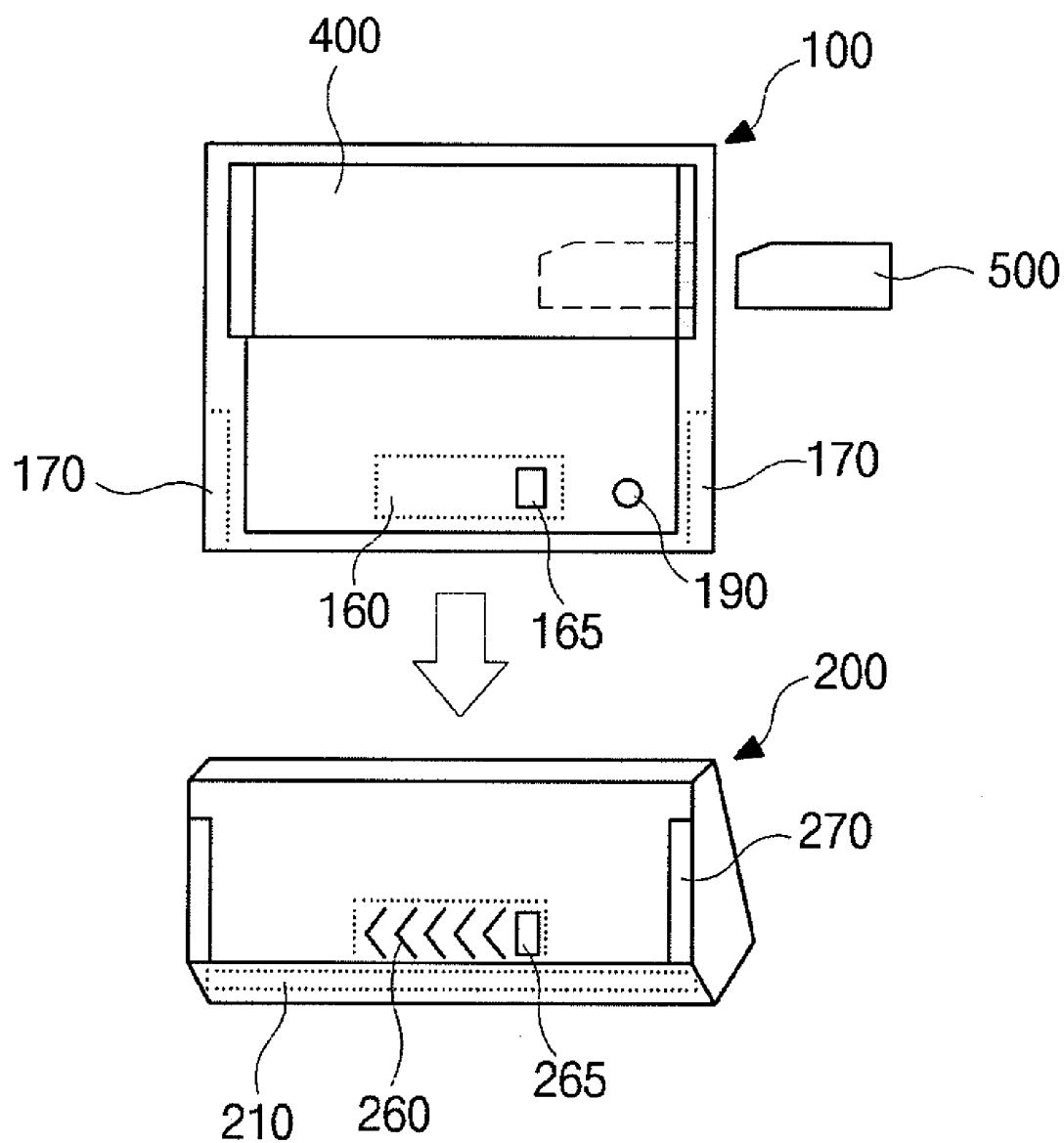


FIG. 5

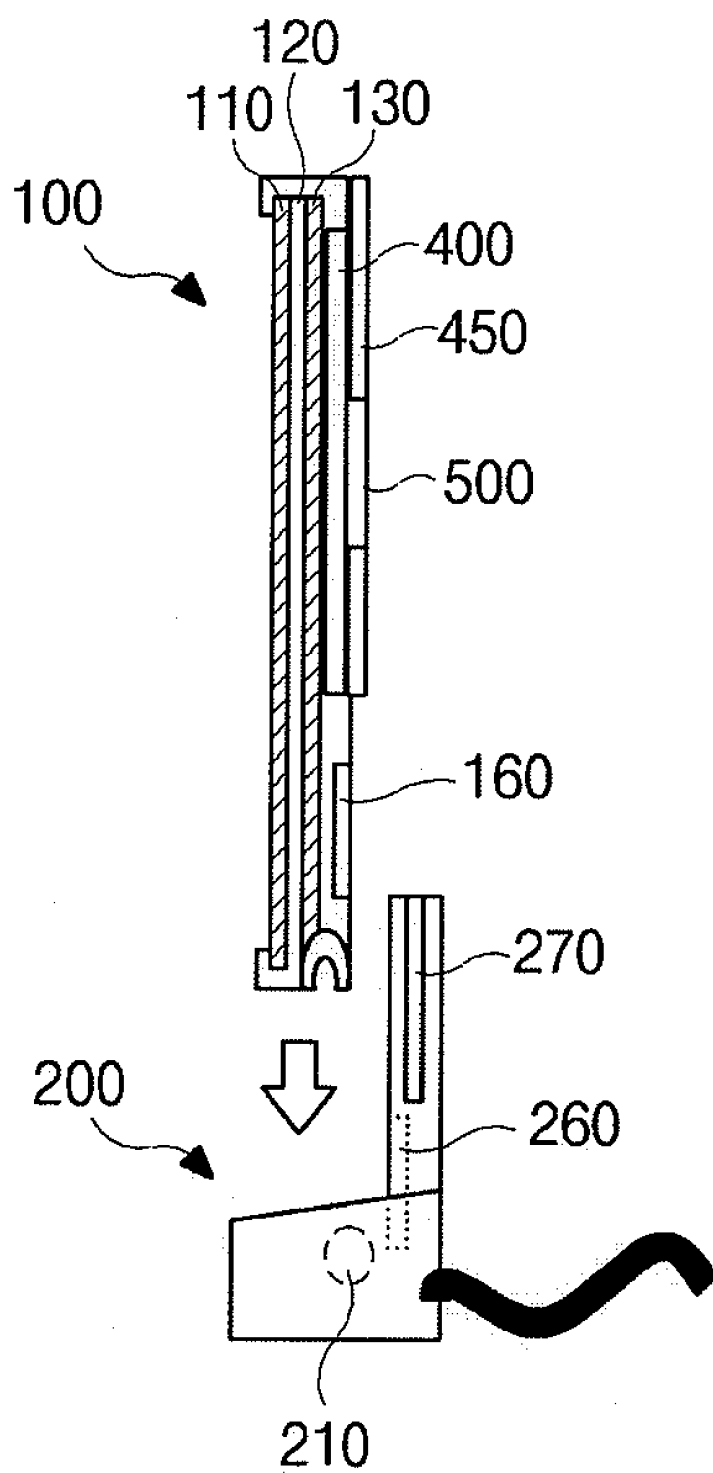


FIG. 6

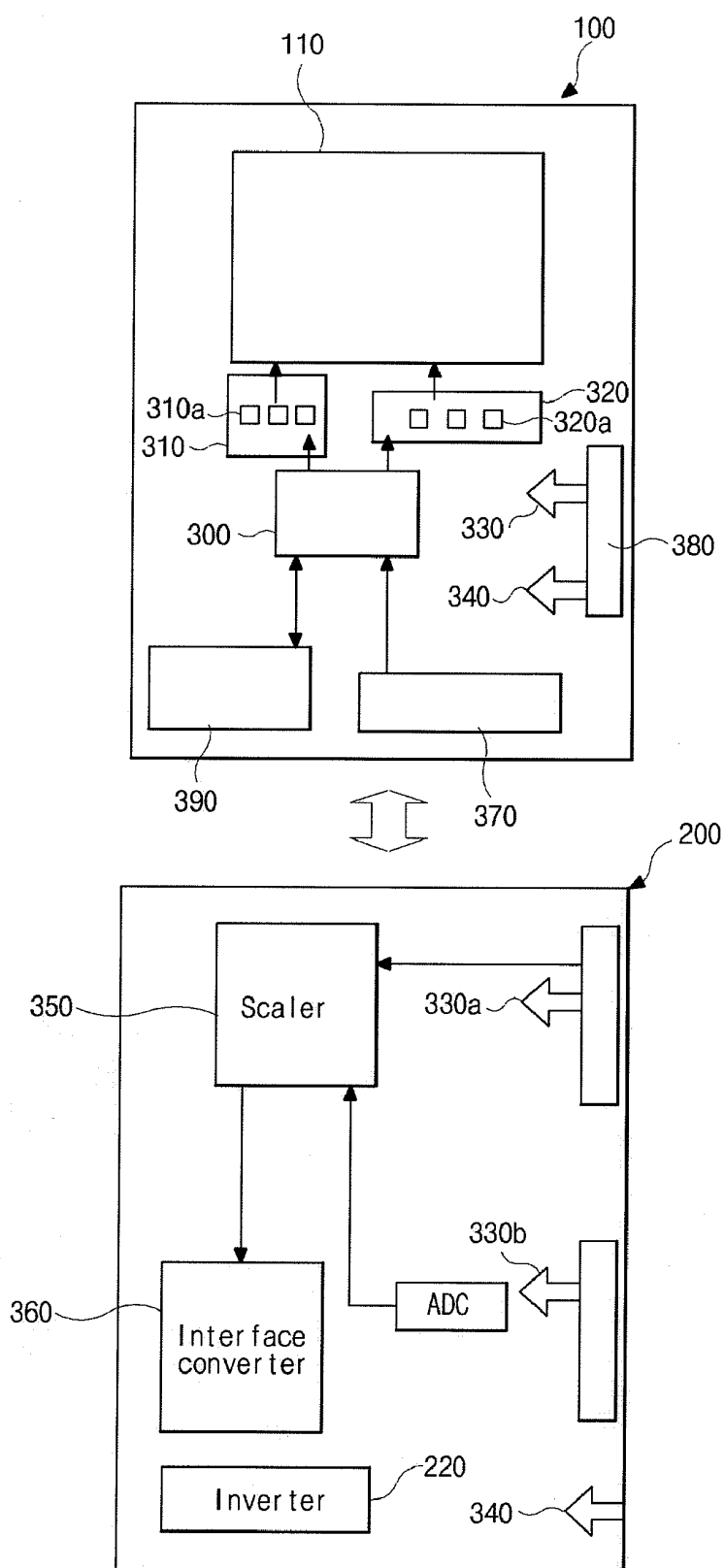


FIG. 7

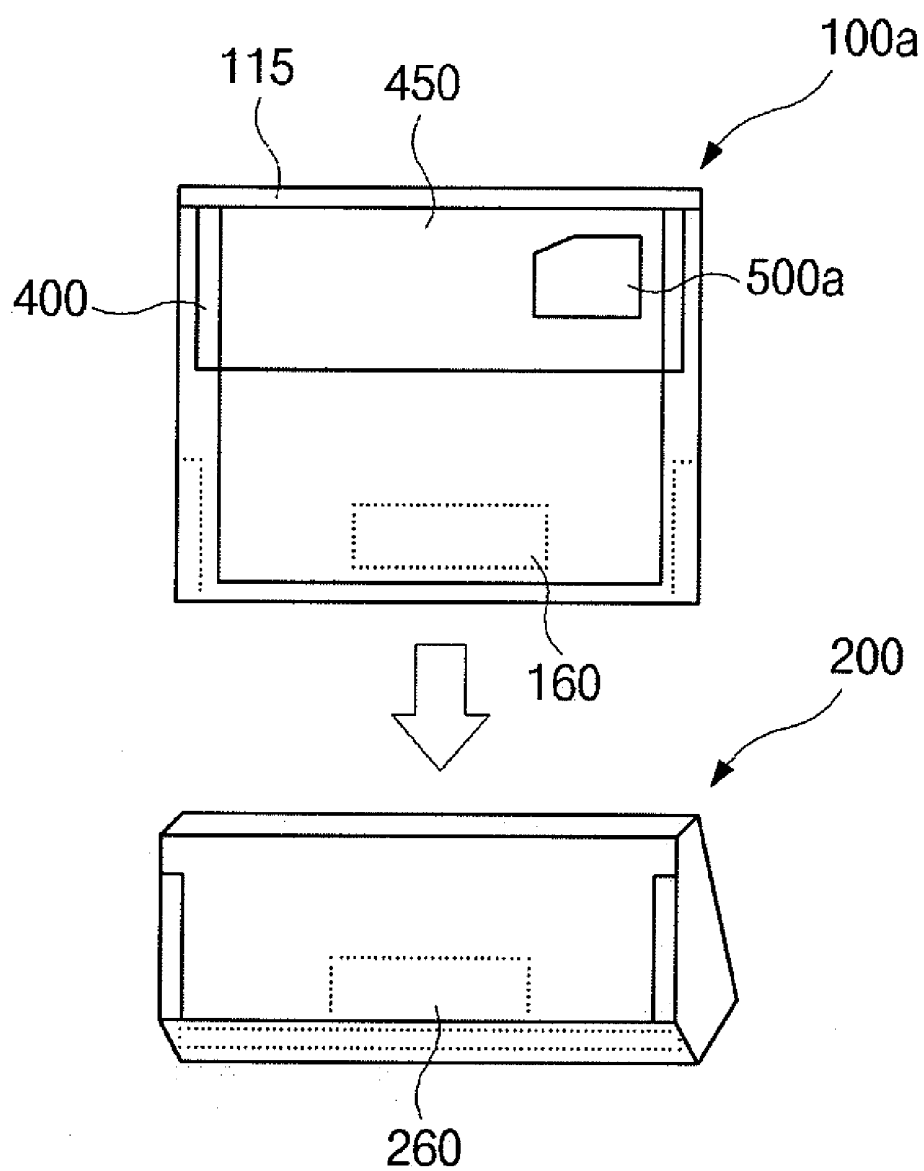


FIG. 8

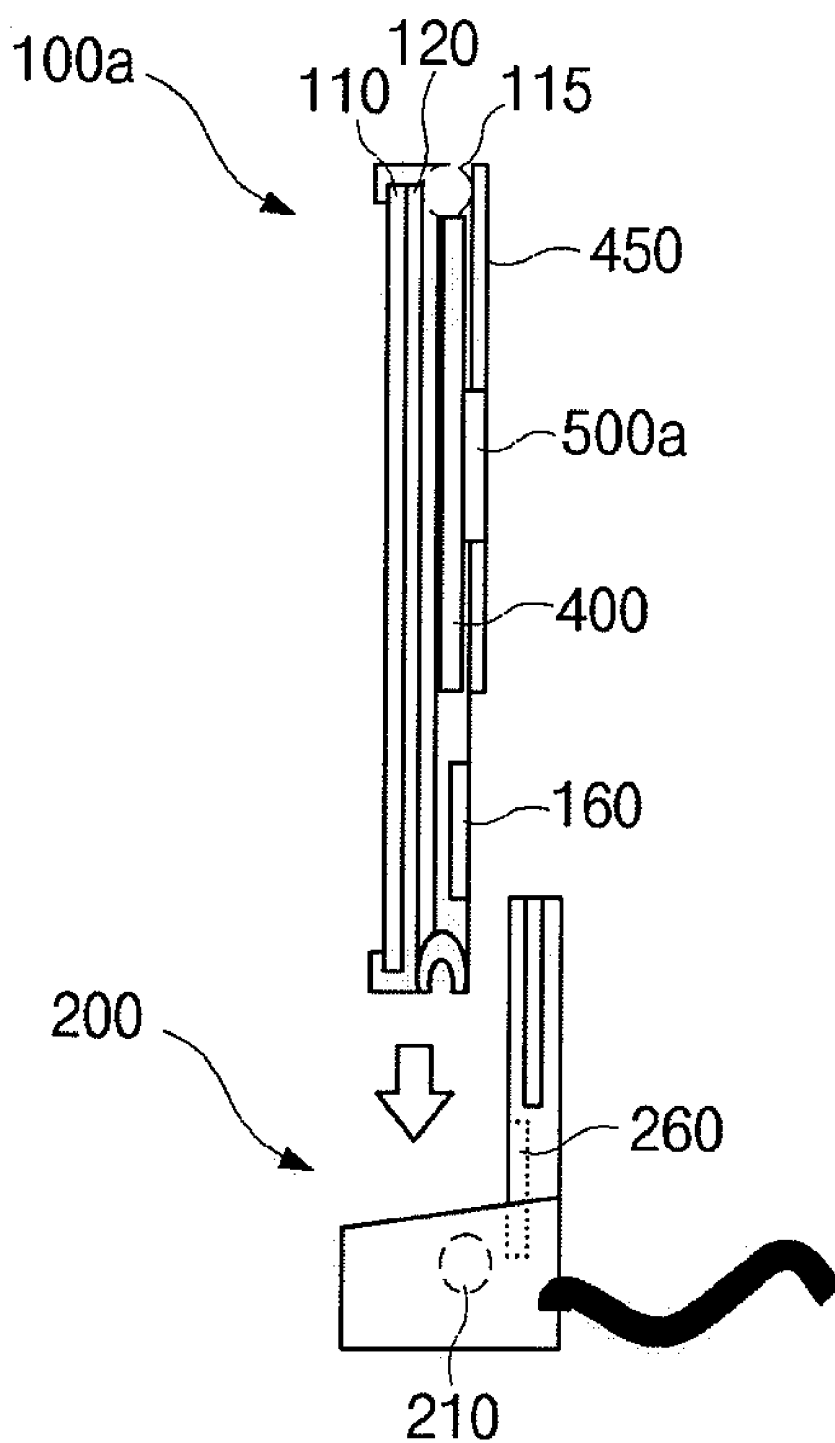


FIG. 9

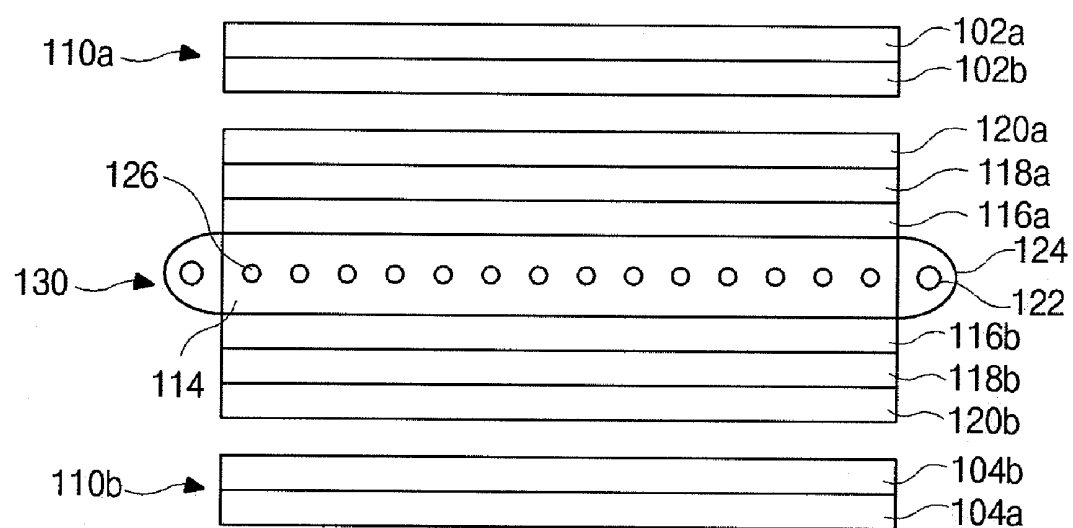


FIG. 10

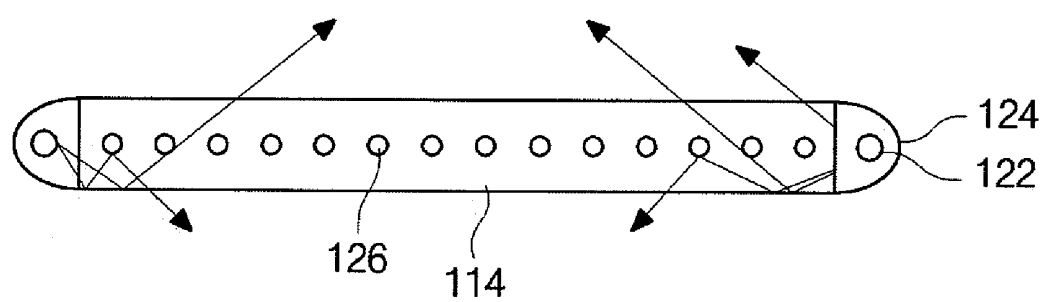


FIG. 11

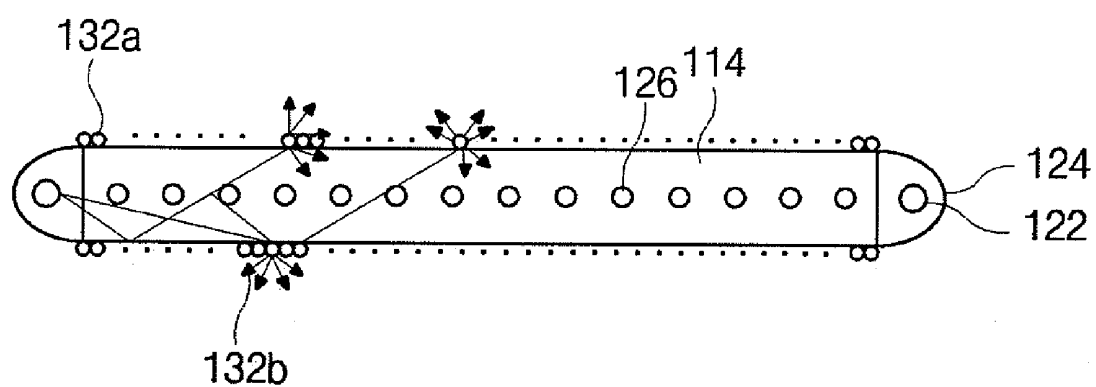


FIG. 12

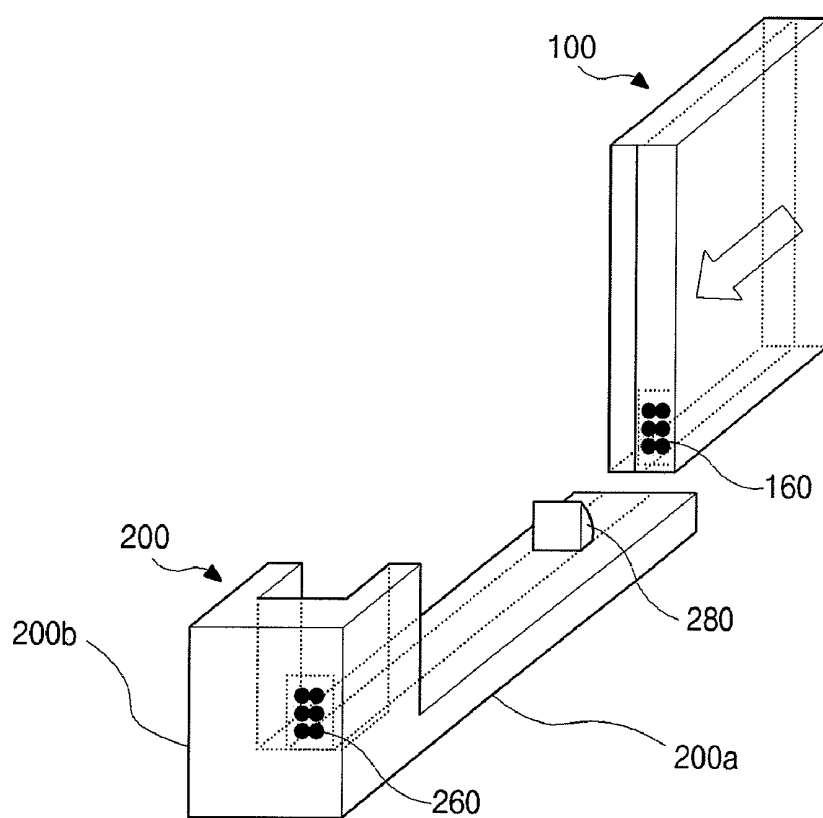


FIG. 13A

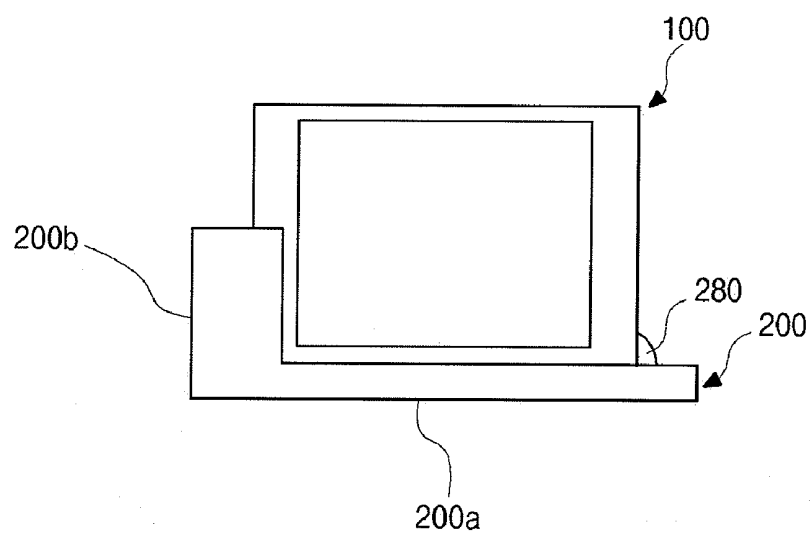


FIG. 13B

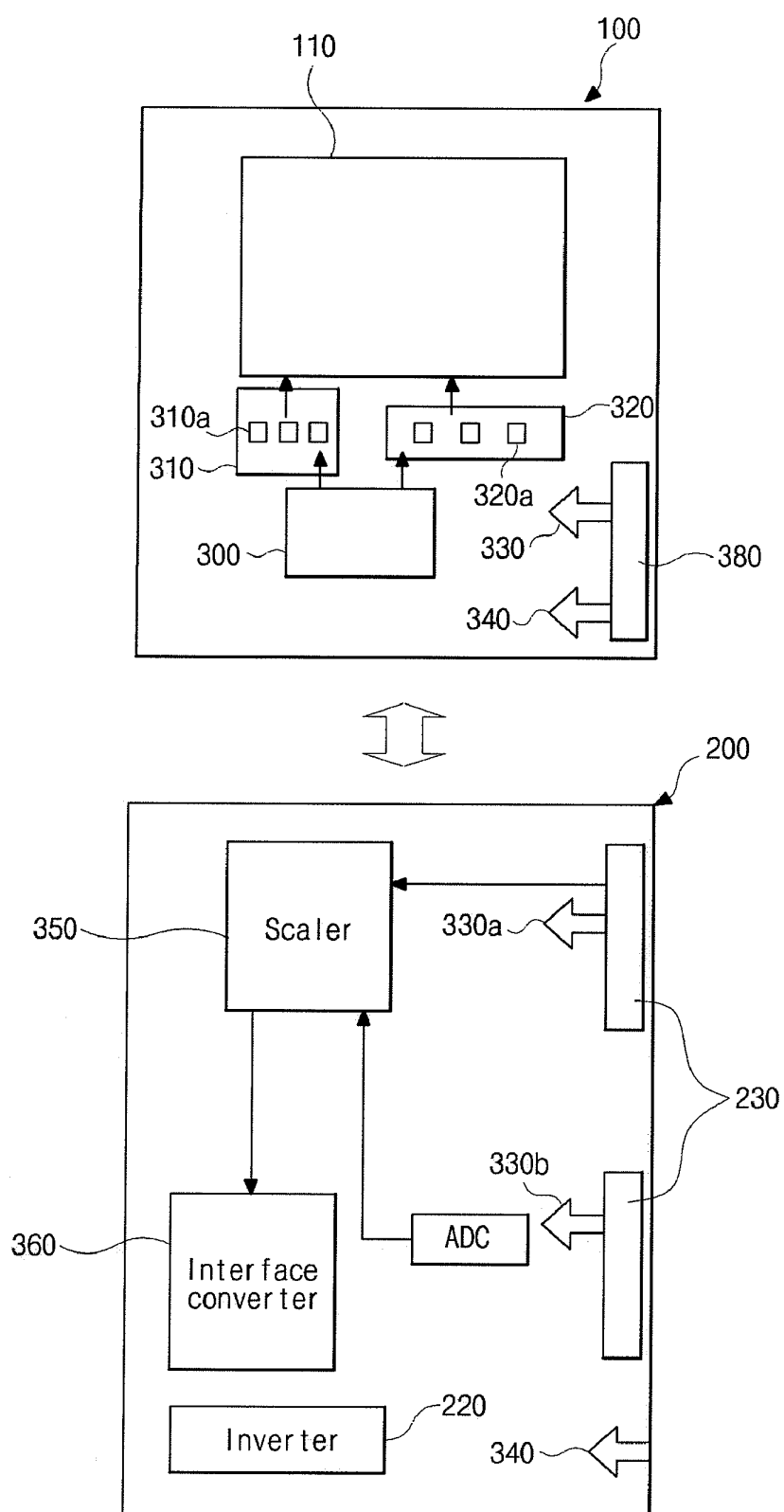


FIG. 14

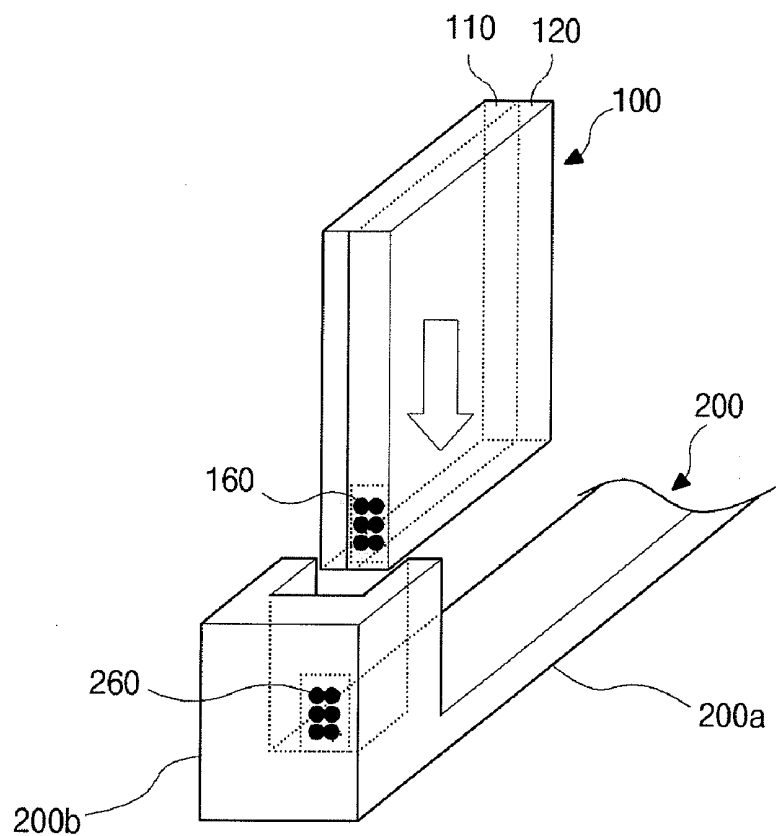


FIG. 15A

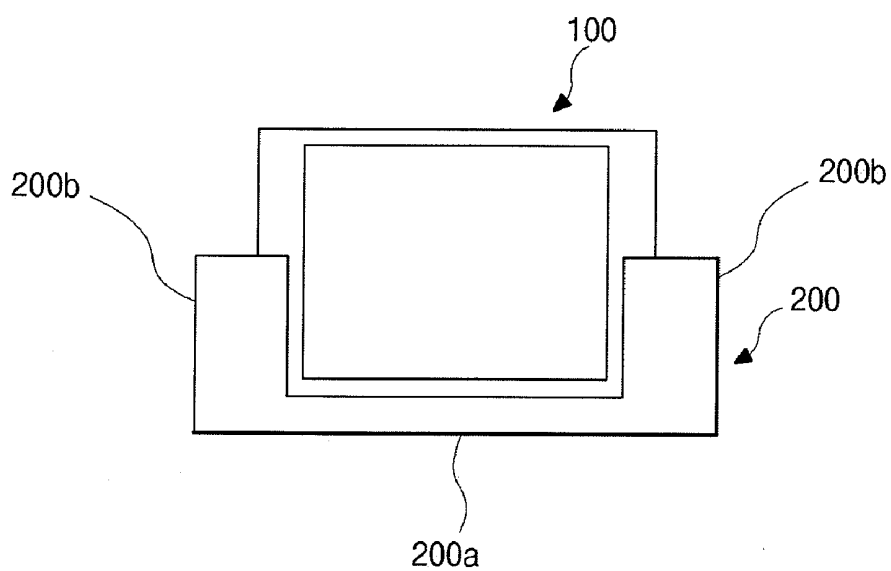


FIG. 15B

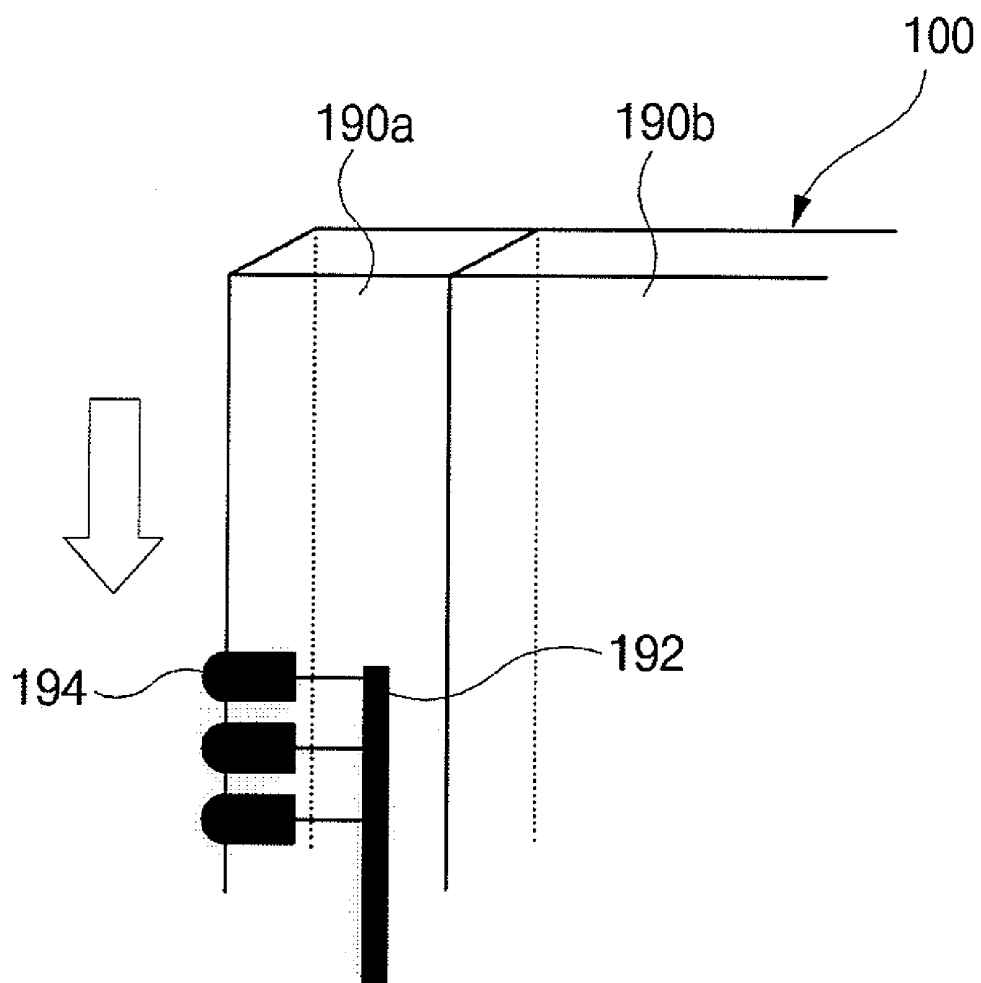


FIG. 16A

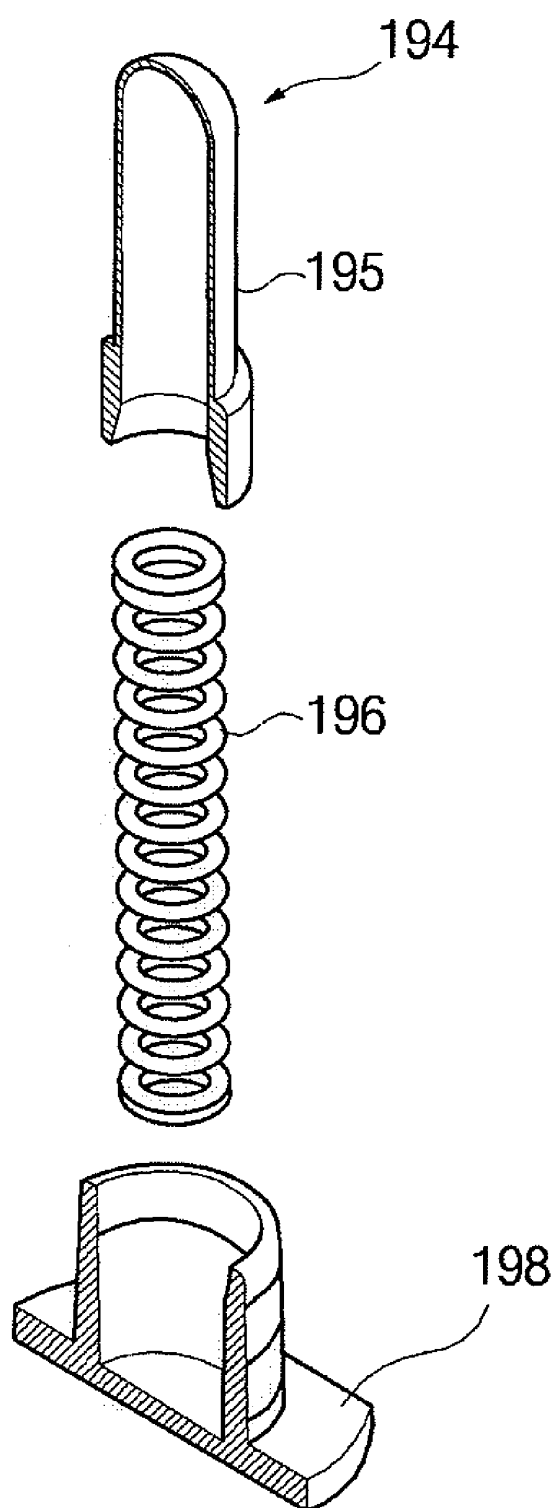


FIG. 16B

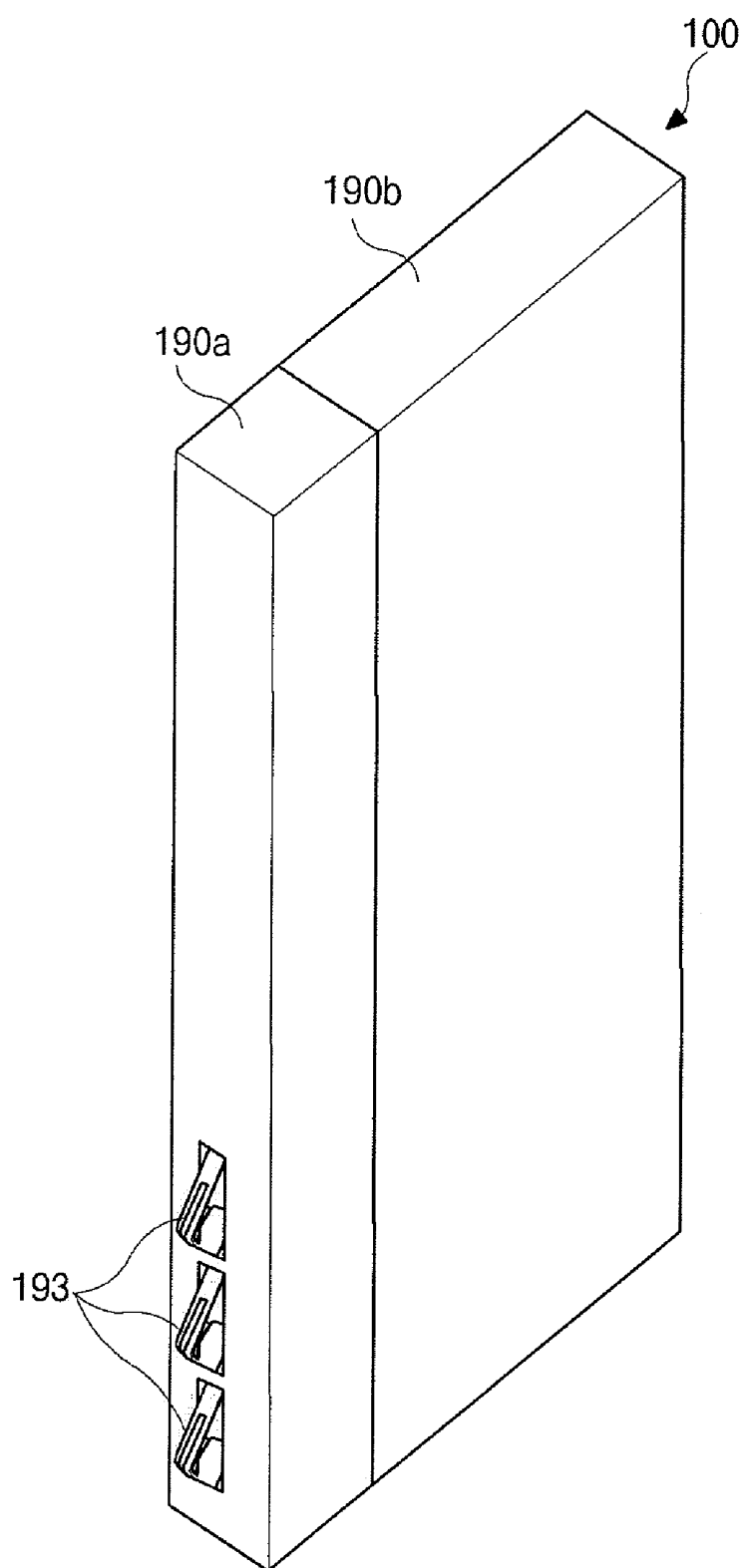


FIG. 17

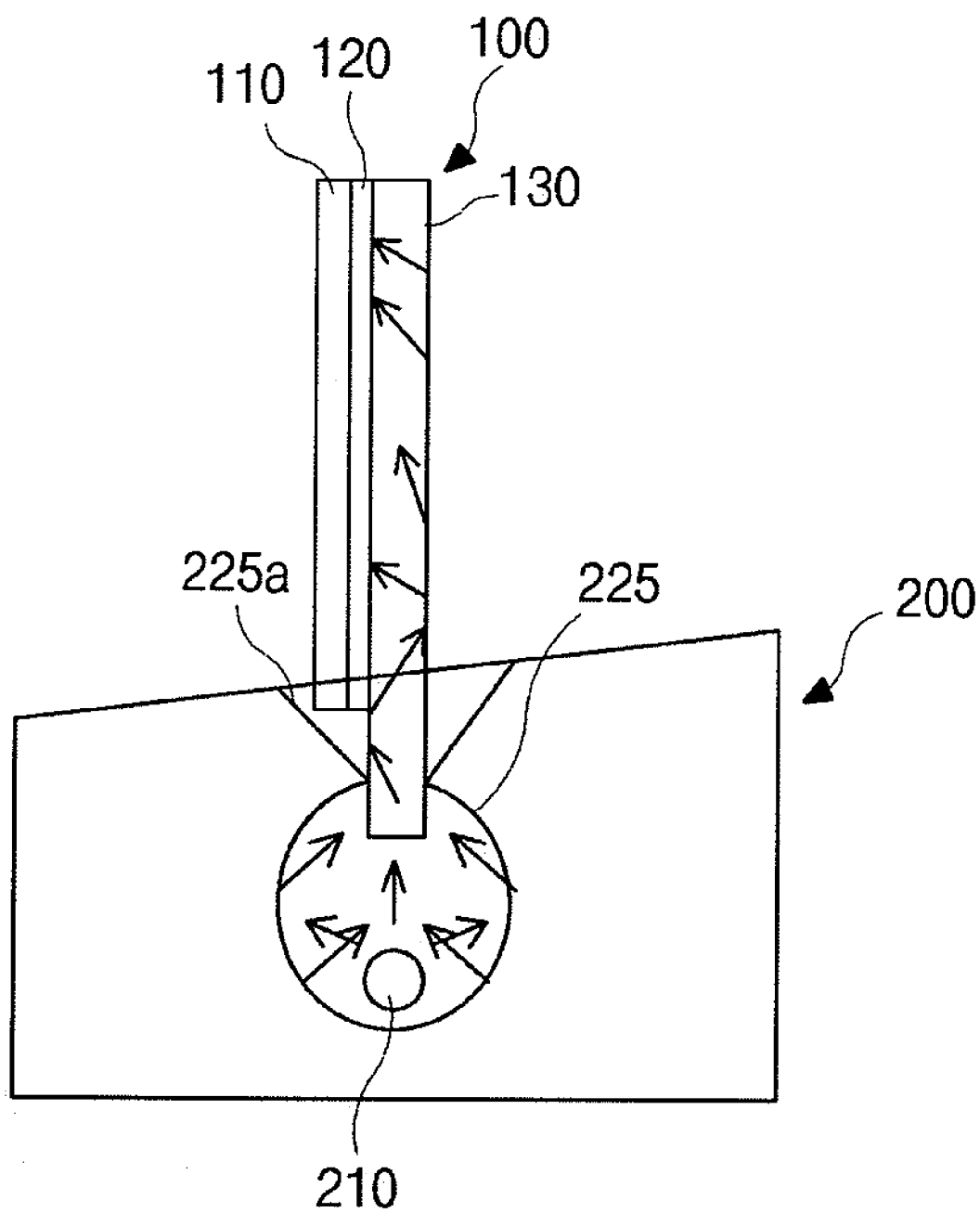
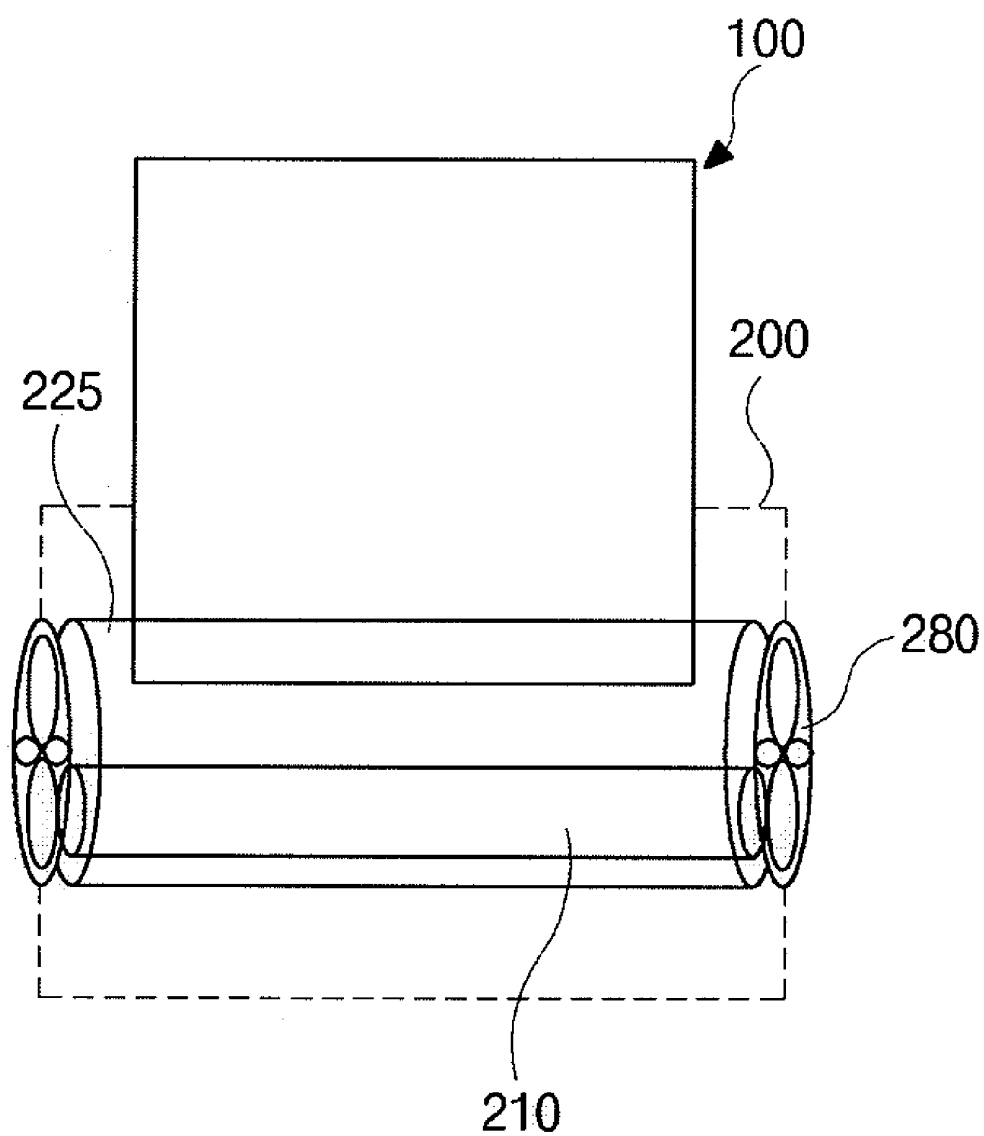
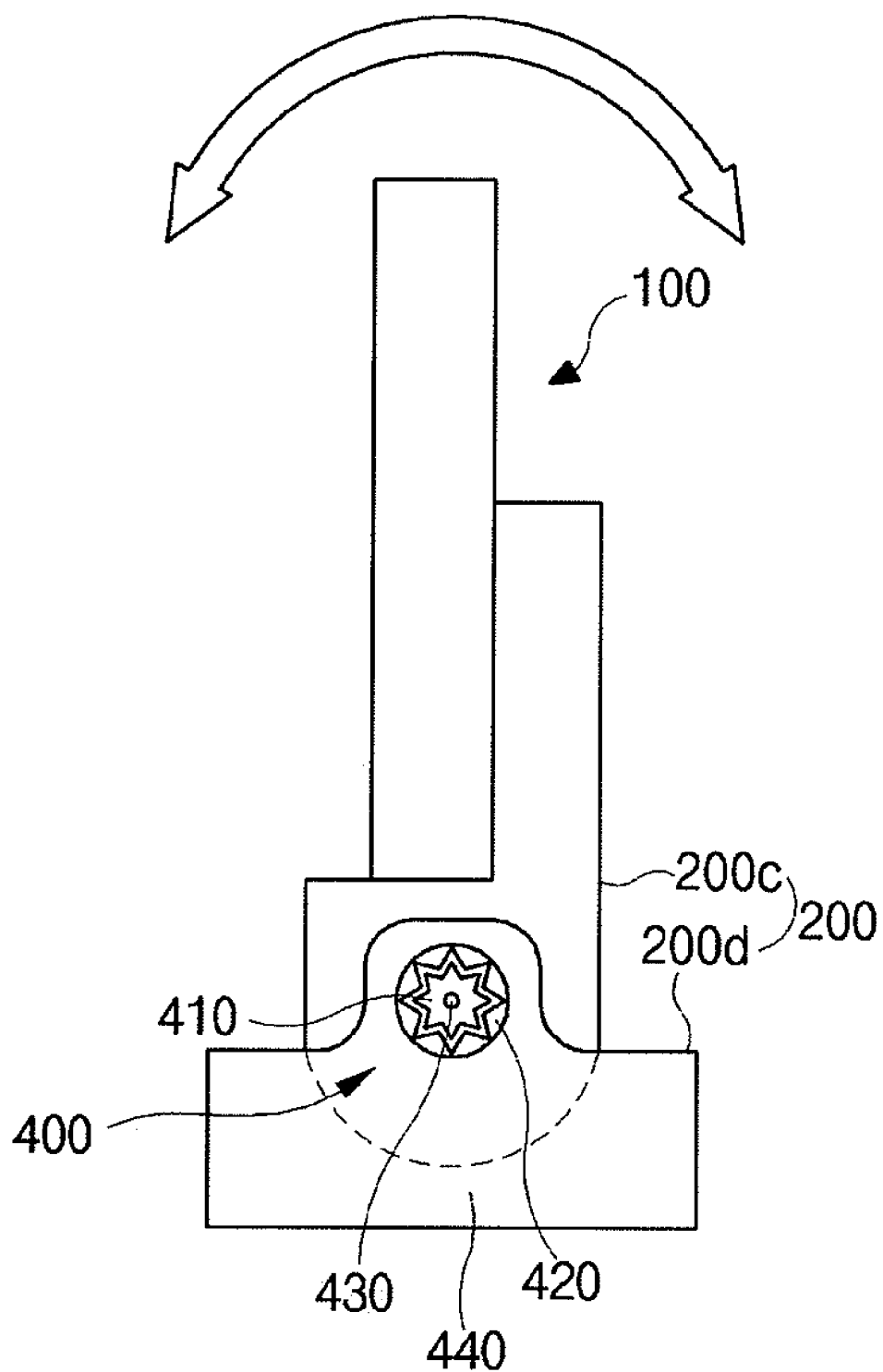


FIG. 18

**FIG. 19**

**FIG. 20A**

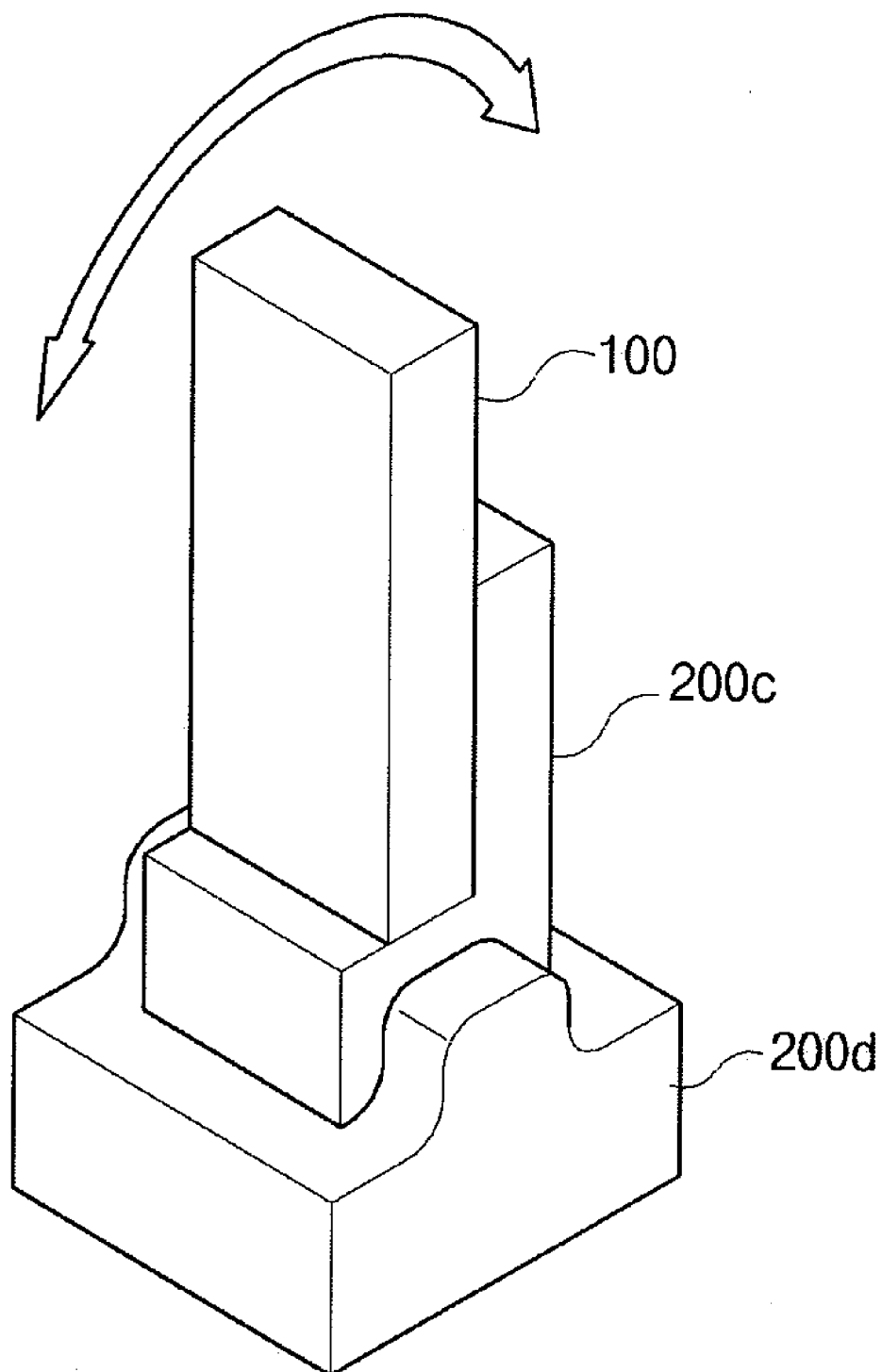


FIG. 20B

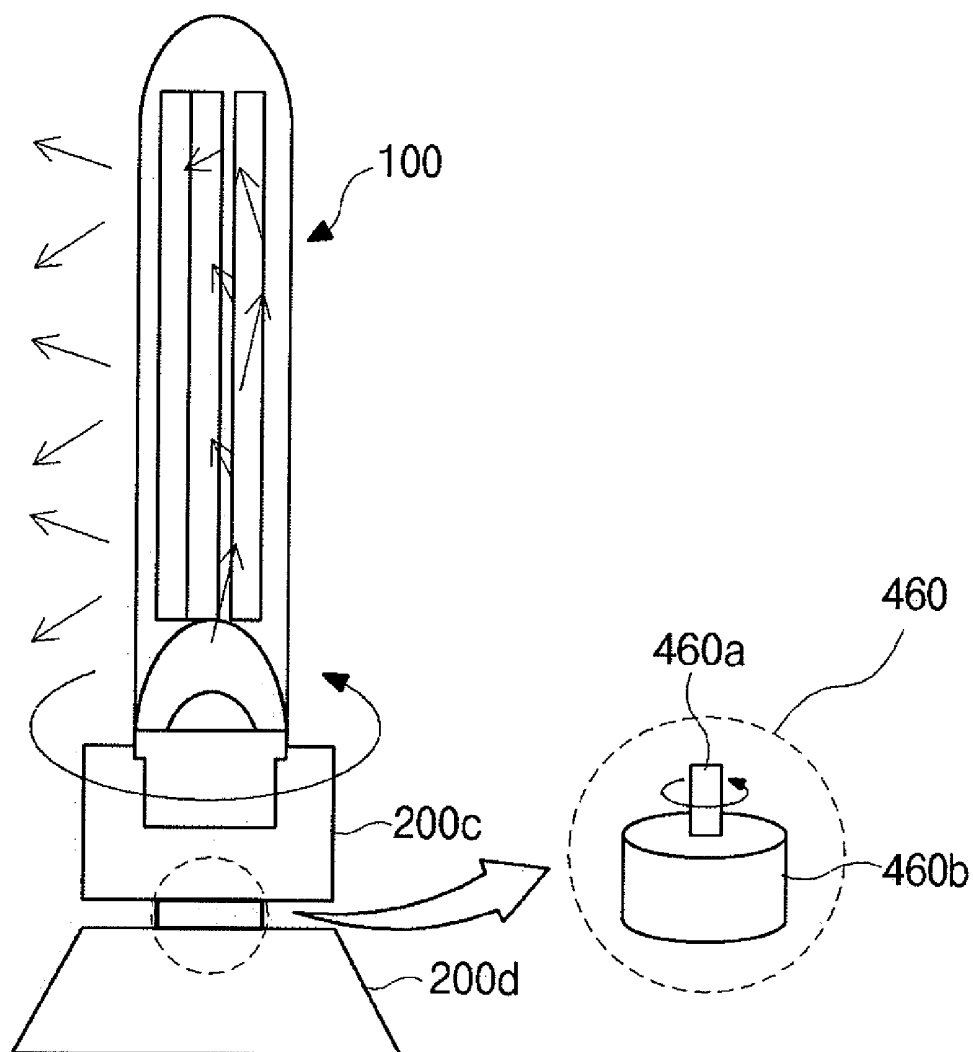


FIG. 21

DETACHABLE LIQUID CRYSTAL DISPLAY DEVICE

[0001] The present application is a divisional application of U.S. patent application Ser. No. 11/023,595 filed Dec. 29, 2004 which claims the benefit of Korean Patent Applications Nos. 2003-0098891, 2003-0101680 and 2003-0101681 filed in Korea on Dec. 29, 2003, Dec. 31, 2003, and Dec. 31, 2003, respectively, all of which are hereby incorporated by reference.

BACKGROUND OF THE INVENTION

[0002] 1. Field of the Invention

[0003] The present invention relates to a liquid crystal display device, and more particularly, to a portable liquid crystal module.

[0004] 2. Discussion of the Related Art

[0005] In general, flat panel display devices are thin, light weight, and have low power consumption. Thus their application in portable devices is increasing. Among the various types of flat panel display devices, liquid crystal display (LCD) devices are widely used for laptop computers, televisions and desktop monitors because of their superiority in resolution, color image display, and display quality.

[0006] LCD devices make use of optical anisotropy and polarization properties of liquid crystal molecules to generate a desired image. In particular, liquid crystal molecules can be aligned in a specific orientation by controlling the application of an electric field across the liquid crystal molecules. Due to optical anisotropy, incident light is refracted according to the orientation of the liquid crystal molecules, thereby generating the desired image.

[0007] FIG. 1 is a perspective view of a liquid crystal display device according to related art. In FIG. 1, the liquid crystal display includes a liquid crystal panel 10, a backlight assembly 20, a top case 31 and a rear case 32. Although not shown in FIG. 1, the liquid crystal panel 10 includes two substrates with a liquid crystal layer disposed between them. The backlight assembly 20 is positioned under the liquid crystal panel 10 and functions to supply light to the liquid crystal panel 10. The top and rear cases 31 and 32 accommodate and fix the liquid crystal panel 10 to the backlight assembly 20.

[0008] There are two types of backlight assemblies 20, an edge type and a direct type, based on the arrangement of the light source within the liquid crystal display device. In particular, an edge type backlight device has a light source installed at one or both side portions of the liquid crystal panel 10, and a direct type backlight device has a light source installed underneath the liquid crystal panel 10. Usually, laptop computers adopt the edge type backlight assembly in order to reduce their size and thickness. However, televisions and computer monitors adopt the direct type where the light guide plate and some prism sheets are omitted for the purpose of raising the brightness thereof. For example, the 26-inch television includes sixteen cold cathode fluorescent (CCF) lamps, as the direct type. The backlight assembly 20 further includes functional optical films, e.g., diffusions sheets, as well as lamp(s).

[0009] FIG. 2 is a sectional diagram illustrating an edge type backlight assembly according to related art. In FIG. 2, light emitted from a lamp 21 passes through a light guide plate 22. The light guide plate 22 guides the incident light toward a

diffusion sheet 25 and other optical sheets 27. The linear light emitted from the lamp 21 is converted into surface light by passing through the light guide plate 22, the diffusion sheet 25 and optical sheet 27. The backlight assembly includes a reflector 24 provided underneath the light guide plate 22 to reflect the light upwardly, and the light guide plate 22 includes a plurality of micro-patterns 22a for increasing the reflective efficiency.

[0010] However, since the liquid crystal display device includes both the liquid crystal panel and the backlight assembly together, the liquid crystal panel may be damaged by heat emitted from the lamp of the backlight assembly. For example, the circuits of the liquid crystal panel may become broken, and the inverter may malfunction.

[0011] Additionally, when the light guide plate is formed to be thin for the purpose of obtaining a thin LCD device, the lamp is also formed to have a small diameter with reduced capacity. Therefore, the optical sheets need to have a good quality of improved light-passing efficiency and may be high in price.

SUMMARY OF THE INVENTION

[0012] The present invention is directed to a liquid crystal device that substantially obviates one or more of the problems due to limitations and disadvantages of the related art.

[0013] Accordingly, an object of the present invention is to provide a portable liquid crystal module that is detachable from the light source.

[0014] Another object of the present invention is to provide a portable liquid crystal module having a memory device.

[0015] A further object of the present invention is to provide a liquid crystal display device having a detachable liquid crystal module and a cradle.

[0016] A further object of the present invention is to provide a cradle that has a light source and is assembled with a portable liquid crystal module.

[0017] 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 invention. These 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.

[0018] To achieve these and other advantages and in accordance with the purpose of the present invention, as embodied and broadly described, a detachable liquid crystal display device includes a liquid crystal module including: a) a liquid crystal panel; b) an optical sheet provided at a rear surface of the liquid crystal panel; c) an interface disposed on a rear surface of the liquid crystal panel and receiving first image data and image control signals; d) receiving electrical power; e) a memory card for storing the first image data; and f) a timing controller for receiving second image data from external devices in accordance with the image control signals and letting the first image data stored in the memory card to be displayed in the liquid crystal panel; and a cradle including: a) a lamp for emitting light to the optical sheet; b) an inverter for supplying an alternating current to the lamp; c) a connector receiving third image data from external equipment; and d) an interface converter for applying the third image data to the interface of the liquid crystal module.

[0019] In another aspect of the present invention, a detachable liquid crystal display device includes a double-sided liquid crystal module including a light guide plate, first opti-

cal sheets provided on a front surface of the light guide plate, second optical sheets provided on a rear surface of the light guide plate, a first liquid crystal panel provided on the first optical sheets, and a second liquid crystal panel provided on the second optical sheets; a lamp disposed adjacent to a side portion of the light guide plate; and a cradle including an interface converter for supplying image data and electrical power to the double-sided liquid crystal module.

[0020] In a further aspect of the present invention, a detachable liquid crystal display device includes a liquid crystal module including: a) a liquid crystal panel; b) an optical sheet provided on a rear surface of the liquid crystal panel; and c) spring-type interface receiving image data provided at the periphery; and a cradle including: a) a lamp for emitting light to the optical sheet; b) an inverter for supplying alternating current to the lamp; c) a connector for receiving the image data from external equipment; and d) an interface converter for applying the image data to the spring-type interface.

[0021] It is to be understood that both the foregoing general description and the following detailed description are merely exemplary and explanatory in nature and are intended to provide further explanations of the present invention.

BRIEF DESCRIPTION OF THE DRAWINGS

[0022] 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 present invention and together with the description, serve to explain the principles of the invention. In the drawings:

[0023] FIG. 1 is a perspective view of a liquid crystal display device according to related art;

[0024] FIG. 2 is a sectional diagram illustrating an edge type backlight assembly according to related art;

[0025] FIG. 3 is a conceptual sectional diagram illustrating an exemplary detachable liquid crystal display (LCD) device according to the present invention;

[0026] FIG. 4 is a conceptual sectional diagram illustrating another exemplary detachable liquid crystal display (LCD) device according to the present invention;

[0027] FIG. 5 illustrates the coupling of a liquid crystal module with a cradle;

[0028] FIG. 6 is a side elevational view illustrating the liquid crystal module and the cradle of FIG. 5;

[0029] FIG. 7 is a block diagram illustrating the liquid crystal module and cradle of FIGS. 5 and 6;

[0030] FIG. 8 is a front elevation view illustrating another coupling of the liquid crystal module with a cradle;

[0031] FIG. 9 is a side elevational view illustrating the liquid crystal module and the cradle of FIG. 8;

[0032] FIG. 10 is a cross sectional view conceptually illustrating a detachable liquid crystal module for a double-sided display;

[0033] FIG. 11 conceptually illustrates light passing through the light guide plate of FIG. 10;

[0034] FIG. 12 shows dummy patterns disposed in the light guide plate of FIG. 10;

[0035] FIGS. 13A and 13B illustrate another example of the coupling a liquid crystal module with a cradle;

[0036] FIG. 14 is a block diagram illustrating the liquid crystal module of FIG. 10 and the cradle of FIGS. 13A and 13B;

[0037] FIGS. 15A and 15B illustrate another example of the coupling a liquid crystal module with a cradle;

[0038] FIG. 16A illustrates a portion of a liquid crystal module in which spring type connectors are installed;

[0039] FIG. 16B is a perspective view illustrating the spring type connector;

[0040] FIG. 17 is a perspective view of a liquid crystal module that has another spring system in the connectors;

[0041] FIG. 18 is a diagram schematically illustrating the functional relationship between the liquid crystal module and a cradle;

[0042] FIG. 19 is a front view schematically illustrating a liquid crystal display device having a cooling system;

[0043] FIG. 20A is a side elevational view schematically illustrating a liquid crystal display device having an adjustable system for a liquid crystal module;

[0044] FIG. 20B is a perspective view of FIG. 20A; and

[0045] FIG. 21 is a side elevational view schematically illustrating a liquid crystal display device having a rotation system for a liquid crystal module.

DETAILED DESCRIPTION OF THE PREFERRED EMBODIMENTS

[0046] Reference will now be made in detail to the preferred embodiments of the present invention, examples of which are illustrated in the accompanying drawings. Wherever possible, similar reference numbers will be used throughout the drawings to refer to the same or like elements.

[0047] FIG. 3 is a conceptual sectional diagram illustrating an exemplary detachable liquid crystal display (LCD) device according to the present invention. The detachable LCD device includes a liquid crystal module 100 and a cradle 200. The liquid crystal module 100 includes a liquid crystal panel 110, a functional optical film 120, a light guide plate 130, a reflector 140, and a housing 150 for accommodating all of the elements. The cradle 200 is coupled with the liquid crystal module 100, and includes a lamp 210, an inverter 220, and a connector 230. The lamp 210 emits light and supplies the emitted light to the light guide plate 130. The inverter 220 provides the lamp 210 with an alternating current. The corrector 230 receives image information from exterior equipment. The connector 230 may include a DVI (Digital Video Interface) input, a S-video input, a component input, a composite video input, and a USB (Universal Serial Bus) input. For example, the DVI input is used for TV and video, the composite input is used for the digital camera, the S-video input is used for TV, the USB input is used for the computer, and the component input is used for the TFT.

[0048] FIG. 4 is a conceptual sectional diagram illustrating another exemplary detachable liquid crystal display (LCD) device according to the present invention. Unlike the detachable LCD device of FIG. 3 which has the edge type light source, the detachable LCD device of FIG. 4 has the direct type light source. In FIG. 4, the detachable LCD device has a liquid crystal module 100 and a cradle 200. The liquid crystal module 100 includes a liquid crystal panel 110 and a functional optical film 120, but does not include the light guide plate unlike that shown in FIG. 3 because the cradle 200 includes a direct type light source where a plurality of lamps 215 are disposed in a rear position of the liquid crystal panel 110. Therefore, the light emitted from the lamps 215 directly proceeds toward the liquid crystal panel 110 and passes through it to display images. The detachable LCD device of FIG. 4 is usefully adopted for computer monitors and televisions. Unlike the edge type, the direct type of FIG. 4 does not require the reflector and the light guide plate.

[0049] FIG. 5 illustrates the coupling of a liquid crystal module with a cradle. A first interface connector 160 is disposed on a rear surface of the liquid crystal module 100, and a pair of slide-grooves 170 is formed on both sides of the liquid crystal module 100. A pair of slide-protrusions 270, which correspond to the pair of slide-grooves 170, is formed on both sides of the cradle 200. The slide-grooves 170 slide into the cradle 200 to be coupled with the slide-protrusions 270 such that the liquid crystal module 100 is connected to the cradle 200. A second interface connector 260 is disposed in the cradle 200 in a position corresponding to the first interface connector 160, whereby the first interface connector 160 contacts the second interface connector 260 when the liquid crystal module 100 is coupled with the cradle 200. Although FIG. 5 only shows the pair of slide-grooves 170 and slide-protrusions 270, there may be more than two and also other fixation devices may possibly be adopted. The first and second interface connectors 160 and 260 may adopt an LVDS (Low Voltage Differential Signaling) transmission system. The LVDS is a generic multi-purpose interface standard with a low-power/low-noise differential technology for high speed transmission. Optimized for point-to-point configurations in telecom, datacom, peripherals and displays, the LVDS delivers the bandwidth necessary for driving large data rates over PCB and cable. The LVDS may have data rates up to 1.2 Gbps.

[0050] The third and fourth interface connectors 165 and 265 are formed, respectively, in the liquid crystal module 100 and in the cradle 200, and are used to supply electrical power to the liquid crystal module 100. Further, the third and fourth interface connectors 165 and 265 correspond to and are connected to each other, when the liquid crystal module 100 is coupled with the cradle 200. The third and fourth interface connectors 165 and 265 are embodied in the first and second interface connectors 160 and 260, respectively, but they may be separately provided. The liquid crystal module 100 may include a battery 400, and the third interface connector 165 may be connected to the battery 400, whereby the third and fourth interface connectors 165 and 265 are used for charging the battery. When the liquid crystal module 100 is detached from the cradle 200, the liquid crystal module 100 may use the electrical power stored in the battery 400. The liquid crystal module 100 includes a power input 190 where the external electrical power is directly supplied. Therefore, when the liquid crystal module 100 is detached from the cradle 200, the liquid crystal module 100 may receive external electrical power through the power input 190 instead of using the battery 400. The liquid crystal module 100 may have a space for a memory card 500 that is detachable from the liquid crystal module 100. The cradle 200 also includes a lamp 210 in a bottom portion thereof, whereby light emitted from the lamp 210 may be delivered to the liquid crystal module 100 when the liquid crystal module 100 is coupled with the cradle 200. The memory card 500 of the present invention is a re-writable disk or compact flash memory card which may store text files, voice files, moving picture files and other multimedia files. The memory card 500 may be similar to the storage device commonly used in digital cameras, camcorders, mobile phones, PDA's, PC's and other digital instruments.

[0051] FIG. 6 is a side elevation view illustrating the liquid crystal module and the cradle of FIG. 5. The liquid crystal module 100 includes a liquid crystal panel 110, a functional optical sheet 120 provided on the liquid crystal panel 110, and

a light guide plate 130 provided on the functional optical sheet 120. The liquid crystal module 100 further includes the battery 400 and the memory card 500 disposed in a rear portion of the light guide plate 130. The memory card 500 may be connected to a PCB (Printed Circuit Board) 450. The cradle 200 includes the lamp 210, the second connector 260 corresponding to the first interface connector 160 of the liquid crystal module 100, and the slide-protrusion 270.

[0052] The liquid crystal panel 110 may be classified into a transmissive type, a reflective type and a transreflective type. The transmissive type has a light source, e.g., a backlight assembly, and receives light from the light source to the display images. The reflective type does not have a light source, but uses external light to save electrical power. The transreflective type has a light source, but also uses the external light. Namely, the transreflective type combines the best features of transmissive and reflective liquid crystal panels. Specifically, the transreflective type panel is equally readable in both bright sunlight and low-light situations. The liquid crystal panel 110 of FIG. 6 is the transreflective type, which receives the light emitted from the lamp 210 when the liquid crystal panel 100 is coupled with the cradle 200, and which also uses external light and battery power when the liquid crystal module 100 is detached from the cradle 200. Furthermore, when the liquid crystal panel 100 is coupled with the cradle 200, it may receive the image information from external devices through the cradle. However, when the liquid crystal panel 100 is detached from the cradle 200, it may receive and use the image information stored in the memory card 500.

[0053] FIG. 7 is a block diagram illustrating the liquid crystal module and cradle of FIGS. 5 and 6. A timing controller 300 is installed in the liquid crystal module 100. The timing controller 300 receives RGB data and control signals (e.g., inputting clerk, horizontal synchronous signals, vertical synchronous signals, and data enable signals) through an interface 380 (e.g., the first interface connector 160 of FIG. 6). Further, data drive ICs 310a and gate drive ICs 320a are also installed in the liquid crystal module 100. The data driver ICs 310a constitute a data driver 310, and the gate driver ICs 320a constitute a gate driver 320. Both the data driver 310 and the gate driver 320 are formed in the PCB (reference 450 of FIG. 6). The timing controller 300 generates control signals for driving the data and gate drivers 310 and 320.

[0054] When the liquid crystal module 100 is coupled with the cradle 200, power 340 and RCB control signals 330 are applied to the liquid crystal panel 110. However, when the liquid crystal module 100 is detached from the cradle 200, the power is supplied from the battery (reference 400 of FIG. 6), and the timing controller 300 receives image data from a memory interface 390. Additionally, the liquid crystal module 100 has a key input 370 which functions to capture displayed images and/or to change the displayed images. The key input 370 is able to control the timing controller 300 in order to selectively display internal image data stored in the memory card (reference 500 of FIG. 6) or external image data applied through the cradle 200.

[0055] Additionally in FIG. 7, an inverter 220 for the lamp (reference 210 of FIG. 6) is installed in the cradle 200. Also, the cradle 200 includes a scaler 350 for receiving digital control signals 330a and analogue control signals 330b and converts the digital and analogue control signals 330a and 330b into image/control signals. The image/control signals generated in the scaler 350 are then supplied to the liquid

crystal module **100** through an interface converter **360** (e.g., the second interface connector **260** of FIG. 6).

[0056] FIG. 8 is a front elevation view illustrating another liquid crystal module coupling a cradle. A liquid crystal module **100a** of FIG. 8 is similar to that of FIG. 5, but a memory card **500a** is integrally embedded in a source PCB **450**. The embedded memory card **500a** receives captured image files and other data files from the cradle **200** and stores them, whereby the liquid crystal module **100a** uses the embedded memory card **500a** when it is in portable use by being detached from the cradle **200**. The block diagram of the liquid crystal module **100a** of FIG. 8 is the same as that shown in FIG. 7.

[0057] FIG. 9 is a side elevation view illustrating the liquid crystal module and the cradle of FIG. 8. In FIG. 9, the liquid crystal module **100a** includes an additional lamp **115** although the standard lamp **210** is present in the cradle **200**. The additional lamp **115** is used when the liquid crystal panel **110** is of the transmissive type and whenever the liquid crystal module **100a** is detached from the cradle **200**.

[0058] According to the present invention, since the liquid crystal panel includes a memory card, the liquid crystal panel can be portable and display images at any time and in any place. When the above-mentioned liquid crystal panel is coupled with the cradle, it can receive various image data from TV, video, digital camera and computer, and capture and store the displayed images in the memory card installed in the liquid crystal module.

[0059] FIG. 10 is a cross sectional view conceptually illustrating a detachable liquid crystal module for a double-sided display. In FIG. 11, the double-sided liquid crystal module includes first and second liquid crystal panels **110a** and **110b** and a backlight assembly **130** disposed between the first and second liquid crystal panels **110a** and **110b**. The first liquid crystal panel **110a** includes a first upper substrate **102a**, a first lower substrate **102b**, and a liquid crystal layer (not shown) between the first upper and lower substrate **102a** and **102b**. The second liquid crystal panel **110b** includes a second upper substrate **104a**, a second lower substrate **104b**, and a liquid crystal layer (not shown) between the second upper and lower substrate **104a** and **104b**. Although not shown in FIG. 10, a plurality of spacers are interposed in order to form a gap between the first upper and lower substrates **102a** and **102b** and between the second upper and lower substrates **104a** and **104b**. Further, the first and second upper substrates **102a** and **104a** include color filters, common electrodes and black matrixes, and the first and second lower substrates **102b** and **104b** include data lines, gate lines, and thin film transistors (TFTs). The first and second lower substrates **102b** and **104b** also include pad areas in peripheries, where gate and data drivers are formed to supply scan signals and data signals to the gate and data lines, respectively. First and second upper polarizers (not shown) are disposed on front surfaces of the first and second liquid crystal panels **110a** and **110b**, respectively. Additionally, first and second lower polarizers (not shown) are formed on rear surfaces of the first and second liquid crystal panels **110a** and **110b**, respectively.

[0060] The backlight assembly **130** includes lamps **122**, a lamp housing **124** surrounding the lamps **122**, a light guide plate **114** directing light toward the first and second liquid crystal panels **110a** and **110b**, a plurality of first optical sheets **116a**, **118a** and **120a** provided between the light guide plate **114** and the first liquid crystal panel **110a**, and a plurality of second optical sheets **116b**, **118b** and **120b** provided between

the light guide plate **114** and the second liquid crystal panel **110b**. Each of the lamps **122** may be a cold cathode fluorescent (CCF) lamp, and the lamps **122** may be disposed on both sides of the light guide plate **114**. The light emitted from the lamps **122** is incident to the side of light guide plate **114**, and then is directed toward the upper and lower directions. Each of the lamp housings **124** has a reflective inner surface, and surrounds each of the lamps **122**, whereby the lamp housings **124** reflect the light emitted from the lamps **122** toward the light guide plate **114**. The light emitted from the lamps **122** is linear light, but converted into surface light by the light guide plate **114** for uniformly irradiating the upper and lower liquid crystal panels **110a** and **110b**.

[0061] FIG. 11 conceptually illustrates the light passing through the light guide plate of FIG. 10. The light guide plate **114** has a plurality of micro patterns **126** that are formed by a laser process. Each of the micro patterns **126** has circular, oval, polygonal, or stripy shape. As shown in FIG. 11, the micro patterns **126** disperse the incident light in the upper and lower directions so as to uniformly irradiate the upper and lower liquid crystal panels **110a** and **110b**.

[0062] Referring back to FIG. 10, the first optical sheets **116a**, **118a** and **120a** disposed between the light guide plate **114** and the first liquid crystal panel **110a** raise the efficiency of light released from the light guide plate **114**. The first optical sheets may comprise a first diffusing sheet **116a** for diffusing the light all over the area, and first upper and lower prism sheets **118a** and **120a** for making the incidence light perpendicular to the first liquid crystal panel **110a**. Similar to the first optical sheets, the second optical sheets also raise the light efficiency, and comprises a second diffusing sheet **116b** for diffusing the light, and second upper and lower prism sheets **118b** and **120b** for making the incidence light perpendicular to the second liquid crystal panel **110b**.

[0063] According to the embodiment shown in FIGS. 10 and 11, since the double-sided liquid crystal module has the light guide plate **114** having the various-shaped micro patterns **126** therein, the light emitted from the lamps **122** can be released uniformly in the upper and lower directions. Further, the embodiment shown in FIGS. 10 and 11 does not require the reflector that was adjacent to the light guide plate in the related art.

[0064] FIG. 12 shows dummy patterns disposed on the light guide plate of FIG. 10. In FIG. 12, a plurality of first dummy patterns **132a** are disposed on a front surface of the light guide plate **114**, and a plurality of second dummy patterns **132b** are disposed on a rear surface of the light guide plate **114**. The first and second dummy patterns **132a** and **132b** act to reflect and diffract the light released from the light guide plate **114**. The first and second dummy patterns **132a** and **132b** may reduce the number of the first and second optical sheets.

[0065] The double-sided liquid crystal module described with reference to FIGS. 10-12 may be coupled with the cradle, like FIGS. 5 and 6. Namely, the double-sided liquid crystal module may have slide-grooves, and may be inserted into the cradle that has the lamp and connectors. Further, the double-sided liquid crystal module may include the battery and memory card.

[0066] FIGS. 13A and 13B illustrate another example of coupling a liquid crystal module with a cradle. In FIGS. 13A and 13B, a liquid crystal module **100** may be the double-sided liquid crystal module previously described with reference to FIGS. 10-12. A first interface connector **160** is formed on a bottom side portion of the liquid crystal module **100**. Unlike

the cradle of FIGS. 5 and 6, the cradle 200 of FIGS. 13A and 13B has an “L” shaped configuration and comprises a bottom portion 200a and a side portion 200b. The bottom portion 200a has a lock 280 that is raised upward from the surface of the bottom portion 200a. The lock 280 includes a spring (not shown) therein, such that it can be compressed by the application of pressure. The side portion 200b rises from the bottom portion 200a and has a slot or indentation having a width substantially the same as the width of the liquid crystal module 100. Furthermore, a second interface connector 260 is formed in the cradle 200 and corresponds to the first interface connector 160. When the liquid crystal module 100 is coupled with the cradle 200, the liquid crystal module 100 slides along the bottom portion 200a, and is inserted into the indentation of the side portion 200b, thereby locking the liquid crystal module 100 using the lock 280, as shown in FIG. 13B. Further, the first interface connector 160 contacts the second interface connector 260 when the liquid crystal module 100 is coupled with the cradle 200. Additionally, when the liquid crystal module 100 is detached from the cradle 200, the liquid crystal module 100 slides out along the side portion 200b.

[0067] FIG. 14 is a block diagram illustrating the liquid crystal module of FIG. 10 and the cradle of FIGS. 13A and 13B. FIG. 14 is similar to FIG. 7, with some variations.

[0068] In FIG. 14, a timing controller 300 is installed in the double-sided liquid crystal module 100. The timing controller 300 receives RGB data and control signals (e.g., inputting clerk, horizontal synchronous signals, vertical synchronous signals, and data enable signals) through an interface 380 (e.g., the first interface connector 160 of FIG. 13A). Further, data drive ICs 310a and gate drive ICs 320a are also provided in the liquid crystal module 100. The data driver ICs 310a constitute a data driver 310, and the gate driver ICs 320a constitute a gate driver 320. Both the data driver 310 and the gate driver 320 are formed in the PCB (e.g., reference 450 of FIG. 6). The timing controller 300 generates control signals for driving the data and gate drivers 310 and 320.

[0069] When the double-sided liquid crystal module 100 is coupled with the cradle 200, power 340 and RCB control signals 330 are applied to the double-sided liquid crystal panel 110. However, when the double-sided liquid crystal module 100 is detached from the cradle 200, power is applied from the battery (e.g., reference 400 of FIG. 6). Unlike the liquid crystal module of FIG. 7, the double-sided liquid crystal module 100 of FIG. 14 generally does not include the memory interface and the key input. However, it can also include them.

[0070] Additionally in FIG. 14, an inverter 220 for the lamps is installed in the cradle 200. Also, the cradle 200 includes a scaler 350 that receives digital control signals 330a and analogue control signals 330b and converts the digital and analogue control signals 330a and 330b into image/control signals. The image/control signals generated in the scaler 350 are then supplied to the liquid crystal module 100 through an interface converter 360 (e.g., the second interface connector 260 of FIG. 13A).

[0071] According to the embodiment described with reference to FIGS. 10-14, the double-sided liquid crystal display device, which displays images on both sides thereof, is provided.

[0072] FIGS. 15A and 15B illustrate another example of coupling a liquid crystal module with a cradle. In FIGS. 15A and 15B, a liquid crystal module 100 may be the double-sided liquid crystal module previously described with reference to

FIGS. 10-12. A first interface connector 160 is formed on a bottom-side portion of the liquid crystal module 100. Unlike the cradle of FIGS. 13A and 13B, a cradle 200 of FIGS. 15A and 15B has a “U” shaped configuration and comprises a bottom portion 200a and two side portions 200b that are raised from the bottom portion 200a. Each of the side portions 200b has an indentation with the same width as the liquid crystal module 100. Further, a second interface connector 260 is formed in the indentation of one of the side portions 200b and corresponds to the first interface connector 160. When the liquid crystal module 100 is coupled with the cradle 200, the liquid crystal module 100 slides along the indentations of the side portions 200b to the bottom portion 200a until the first interface connector 160 meets the second interface connector 260, as shown in FIGS. 15A and 15B. Additionally, when the liquid crystal module 100 is detached from the cradle 200, the liquid crystal module 100 slides out of the cradle 200 along-side the side portions 200b. Although not shown in FIGS. 15A and 15B, the cradle 200 may include a lamp, and the first interface connector 160 may be a spring-type connector.

[0073] FIG. 16A illustrates a portion of a liquid crystal module wherein the spring-type connectors are installed. FIG. 16B is a perspective view illustrating the spring type connector.

[0074] In FIG. 16A, the liquid crystal module 100 may be divided into a dummy area 190a and a display area 190b. The dummy area 190a is the peripheral portion of the liquid crystal module 100 and does not display any image, while the display area 190b displays images using liquid crystal modulation. In the dummy area 190a, a signal/power line 192 is installed, and a plurality of spring connectors 194 are formed and connected to the signal/power line 192. The spring connectors 194 are protruded from the inside of the dummy area 190a to the outside, and may be pushed into the inside by the pressure of the spring system.

[0075] As shown in FIG. 16B, the spring connector 194 is consisting of a terminal 195, a coil spring 196 and a terminal base 198. The terminal 195 is hollow and has a bullet shape so that the coil spring 196 can be inserted into the terminal 195. The terminal base 198 is also hollow for accommodating the coil spring 196 and is coupled with the terminal 195. The terminal base 198 is connected to the signal/power line 192 of FIG. 16A. The front end of the terminal 195 is rounded and is adapted to contact the second interface connector 260 (in FIG. 15A) when the liquid crystal module 100 is coupled with the cradle 200. Since the spring connector 194 has the spring system, as shown in FIG. 16B, the spring connector 194 can be tightly connected to the second interface connector 260 because of the coil spring 196 which pushes the terminal 194.

[0076] FIG. 17 is a perspective view of a liquid crystal module that has another spring system in the connectors. In FIG. 17, a liquid crystal panel 100 is divided in a dummy area 190a and a display area 190b. Unlike the spring system shown in FIGS. 16A-16B, the liquid crystal panel 100 has leaf-spring type connectors 193 each of which has a leaf spring rather than a coil spring. The leaf-spring type connectors 193 may be pressed into the dummy area 190a by the application of pressure.

[0077] FIG. 18 is a diagram schematically illustrating the functional relation between the liquid crystal module and the cradle. In FIG. 18, a lamp 210 is installed inside the cradle 200, and a reflective lamp housing 225 is also installed in the cradle 200 around the lamp 210. The reflective lamp housing 225 reflects light emitted from the lamp 210, and then directs

the emitted light to a light guide plate **130** of the liquid crystal module **100**. A reflective material may be coated on the inner surface of the reflective lamp housing **225**. Since the reflective lamp housing **225** is provided in the cradle **200**, the light efficiency increases and thus some of optical sheets **120** can be omitted. Further, it is possible to enlarge the size of the lamp **210**.

[0078] Additionally in FIG. **18**, a portion **225a** of the cradle **200**, where the liquid crystal module **100** is connected, has the sectional shape of a funnel. At this portion, the light guide plate **130** further extends into the reflective lamp housing **225**. Thus, the light guide plate **130** is only put into an opening of the reflective lamp housing among elements of the liquid crystal module, such that the light reflected by the reflective lamp housing **225** is only transmitted to the light guide plate **130**, and not to the liquid crystal panel **110**. Although only one lamp **210** is shown in FIG. **18**, the number of lamps is not limited.

[0079] FIG. **19** is a front view schematically illustrating a liquid crystal display device having a cooling system. In FIG. **19**, the liquid crystal module **100** and the cradle **200** are the same as those shown in FIG. **18**, but the cradle **200** has coolers **280** on both sides of the reflective lamp housing **225**. The coolers **280** may include cooling fans, and may be turned on at the time when the liquid crystal module **100** is coupled with the cradle **200** or when the lamp (reference **210** of FIG. **18**) is turned on. Moreover, the coolers **280** may be operable for a predetermined time, or whenever the inner temperature of the reflective lamp housing **225** reaches a predetermined value. If the coolers **280** include the cooling fans, the coolers **280** need electric motors.

[0080] FIG. **20A** is a side elevation view schematically illustrating a liquid crystal display device having an adjustable system for a liquid crystal module. FIG. **20B** is a perspective view of FIG. **20A**.

[0081] In FIGS. **20A** and **20B**, the cradle **200** is divided into a module mount **200c** and a main body **200d** which are connected to each other by an adjustable system **400**. The liquid crystal module **100** is mounted on the module mount **200c**. The adjustable system **400** may be installed on a side of the main body **200d**, connected to the module mount **200c**. The adjustable system **400** may include an adjuster **410** having a saw-tooth configuration, and a holder **420** surrounding the adjuster **410** and having an inner surface corresponding to the saw-tooth configuration of the adjuster **410**. The adjuster **410** is made of a rubbery material, for example, and extends out from the main body **200d** so as to move the module mount **200c** in forward and backward directions. The holder **420** may integrally be joined with the main body **200d**. After adjusting the angle of the module mount **200c**, the adjuster **410** is pushed into the holder **420** so that the saw-tooth of the adjuster **410** matches with the saw-tooth inner surface of the holder **420**, whereby the position of the module mount **200c** as well as the angle of the liquid crystal module **100** can be adjusted. An axis **430** is installed in a center of the adjuster **400**, and the axis **430** is also fixed to the module mount **200c** to transmit the adjuster's movement to the module mount **200c**. Another adjuster **410** and holder **420** may be installed in the other side of the main body **200d**. Further, the main body **200d** has a space **440** therein to provide for the free movement of a bottom of the module mount **200c**. The module mount **200c** may include a lamp (reference **210** of FIG. **18**) and an interface connector (reference **260** of FIG. **15A**) so as to supply light and electrically communicate with the liquid

crystal module **100**, but a connector (reference **230** of FIG. **3**) for receiving image data from the outside and an inverter (reference **220** of FIG. **7**) are not required in the module mount **200c**.

[0082] FIG. **21** is a side elevational view schematically illustrating a liquid crystal display device having a rotation system for a liquid crystal module. In FIG. **21**, the cradle **200** is divided into a module mount **200c** and a main body **200d** which are connected to each other by a rotational system **460**. The liquid crystal module **100** is mounted on the module mount **200c**. The rotational system **460** is installed between the module mount **200c** and the main body **200d**. The rotational system **460** includes a rotary axis **460a** and a revolver **460b**. The rotary axis **460a** may be fixed to the module mount **200c**, and the revolver **460b** may be inserted into the main body **200d**. The rotary axis **460a** may be formed integrally with or separately from the revolver **460b**. When the module mount **200c** holds the liquid crystal module **100**, only the rotary axis **460a** or both the rotary axis **460a** and the revolver **460b** rotate. The rotational system **460** may include a plurality of bearings.

[0083] According to the present invention, since the liquid crystal display device includes cradle and a liquid crystal panel detachable from the cradle, a portable display device is achieved.

[0084] It will be apparent to those skilled in the art that various modifications and variation can be made in the detachable 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 detachable liquid crystal display device, comprising:
 - a liquid crystal module including:
 - a) a liquid crystal panel;
 - b) an optical sheet provided on a rear surface of the liquid crystal panel; and
 - c) a spring-type interface for receiving image data at a periphery; and
 - a cradle operatively connected to the liquid crystal module and including:
 - a) at least one lamp for emitting light to the optical sheet;
 - b) an inverter for supplying alternating current to the lamp;
 - c) a connector for receiving image data from external equipment; and
 - d) an interface converter for applying the image data to the spring-type interface.
2. The device of claim 1, wherein the connector includes a DVI (Digital Video Interface) input, an S-video input, a component input, a composite video input, and a USB (Universal Serial Bus) input.
3. The device of claim 1, wherein the spring-type interface and the interface converter adopt an LVDS (Low Voltage Differential Signaling) transmission system.
4. The device of claim 1, wherein the spring-type interface is in contact with the interface converter for communication.
5. The device of claim 1, wherein the spring-type interface includes a terminal having a bullet shape, a terminal base coupled to the terminal, and a coil spring disposed between the terminal and terminal base.

6. The device of claim 1, wherein the liquid crystal module slides into the cradle when the liquid crystal module is coupled with cradle.

7. The device of claim 1, wherein the spring-type interface is formed on a side of the liquid crystal module.

8. The device of claim 1, wherein the cradle further includes coolers, each including a cooling fan.

9. The device of claim 1, wherein the cradle further includes a lamp housing containing a reflective inner surface and surrounding the lamp.

10. The device of claim 1, wherein a portion of the cradle where the liquid crystal module is connected has a sectional shape like a funnel.

11. The device of claim 1, wherein the lamp is disposed at the bottom of the cradle, and corresponds to a side of the liquid crystal module when the liquid crystal module is coupled with the cradle.

12. The device of claim 1, wherein a plurality of lamps are disposed to correspond to a rear surface of the liquid crystal module when the liquid crystal module is coupled with the cradle.

13. The device of claim 1, wherein the cradle is divided into a module mount on which the liquid crystal module is disposed, and a main body which is connected to the module mount by a movable connection system.

14. The device of claim 13, wherein the inverter and the connector are provided in the main body.

15. The device of claim 13, wherein the movable connection system is a rotational system which includes a rotary axis connected to the module mount and a revolver disposed in the main body, wherein the rotary axis and the revolver cause the module mount to rotate.

16. The device of claim 13, wherein the movable connection system includes an adjuster having a saw-tooth outer surface, a holder surrounding the adjuster having a saw-tooth inner surface that corresponds to the saw-tooth outer surface, and an axis connected to a center portion of the adjuster and a bottom portion of the module mount.

17. The device of claim 15, wherein the adjuster and the holder are disposed at a side portion of the main body.

18. The device of claim 15, wherein the adjuster is formed of a rubbery material.

19. The device of claim 15, wherein the adjuster moves the module mount in forward and backward directions.

20. The device of claim 15, wherein the holder is integrally joined with the main body.

21. The device of claim 15, wherein the saw-tooth outer surface is complementary with the saw-tooth inner surface.

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专利名称(译)	可拆卸的液晶显示装置		
公开(公告)号	US20100149417A1	公开(公告)日	2010-06-17
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摘要(译)

一种可拆卸的液晶显示装置，包括液晶模块和支架。液晶模块包括液晶面板，设置在液晶面板后表面上的光学片，设置在液晶面板后表面上的界面，设置在液晶面板后表面上的电源接收器，存储卡和定时控制器，用于从外部设备接收第二图像数据，并允许存储在存储卡中的第一图像数据显示在液晶面板中。支架包括发光灯，用于向灯提供交流电的逆变器，用于从外部设备接收第三图像数据的连接器，以及用于将第三图像数据施加到液晶模块的接口的接口转换器。

