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(54) **ELECTROOPTICAL PANEL, METHOD FOR DRIVING THE SAME, AND ELECTRONIC EQUIPMENT**

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(30) **Foreign Application Priority Data**

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(57) **ABSTRACT**

(51) **Int. Cl.<sup>7</sup>** ..... **G09G 3/36**

(52) **U.S. Cl.** ..... **345/92; 345/103; 349/149**

(58) **Field of Search** ..... 345/92, 79, 96,  
345/103, 87; 349/149

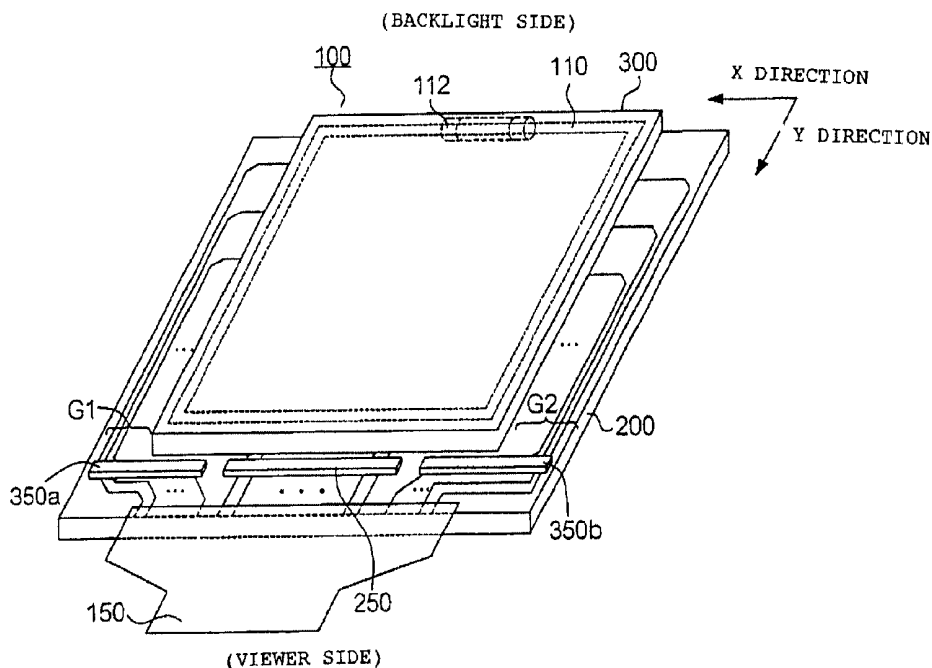
This present invention provides a liquid-crystal panel that presents a high-density wiring while maintaining reliability of the wiring. Odd-numbered scanning lines are connected to a first wiring group while even-numbered scanning lines are connected to a second wiring group. Each of the scanning lines is supplied with a scanning signal the polarity of which is inverted every horizontal scanning period. Among wirings forming the first wiring group and the second wiring group, a line-to-line voltage between any adjacent wirings becomes zero volt for a majority of the time. Accordingly, degradation of the wirings due to electrolytic corrosion is controlled even if the spacing between the wirings is narrowed.

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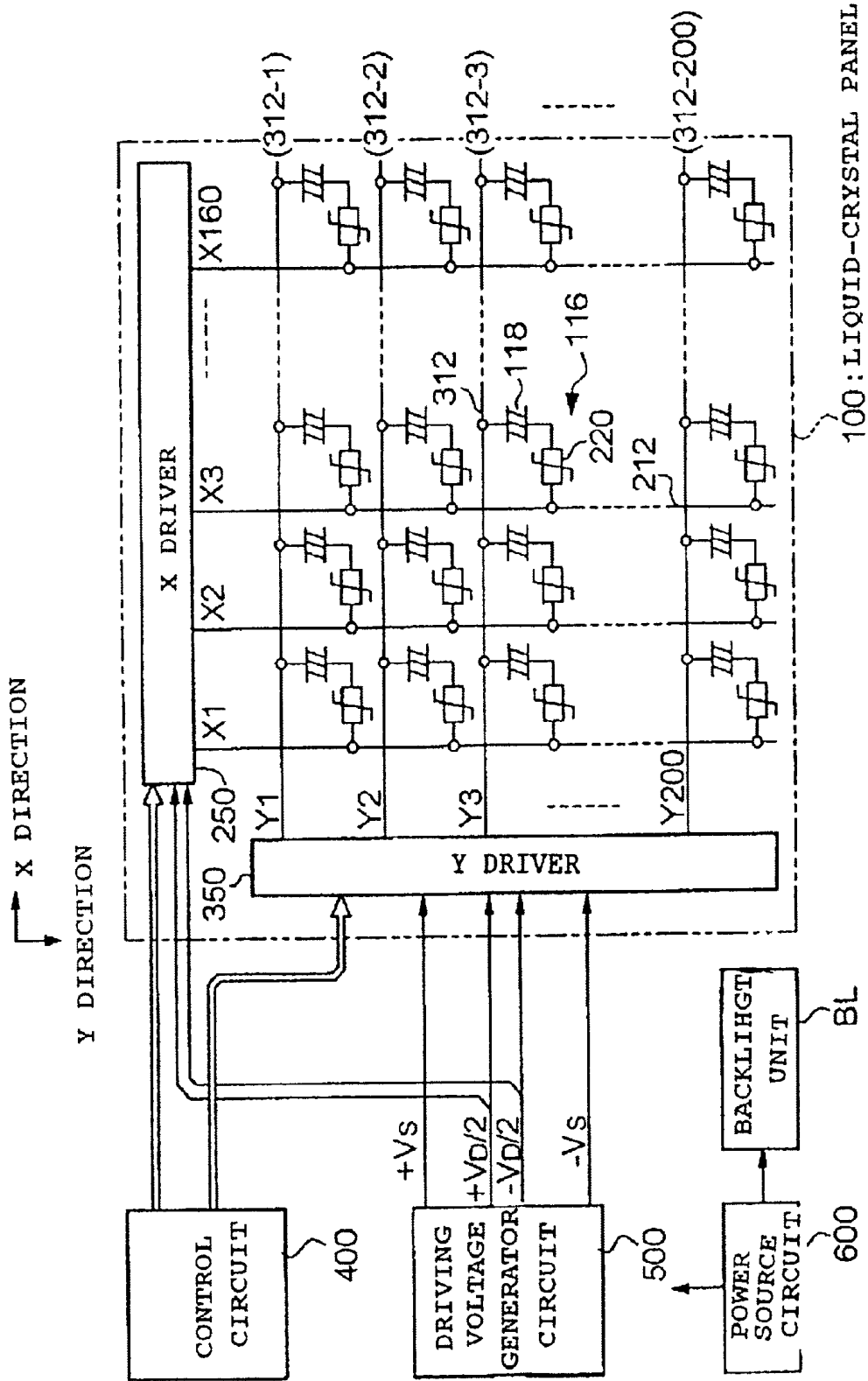
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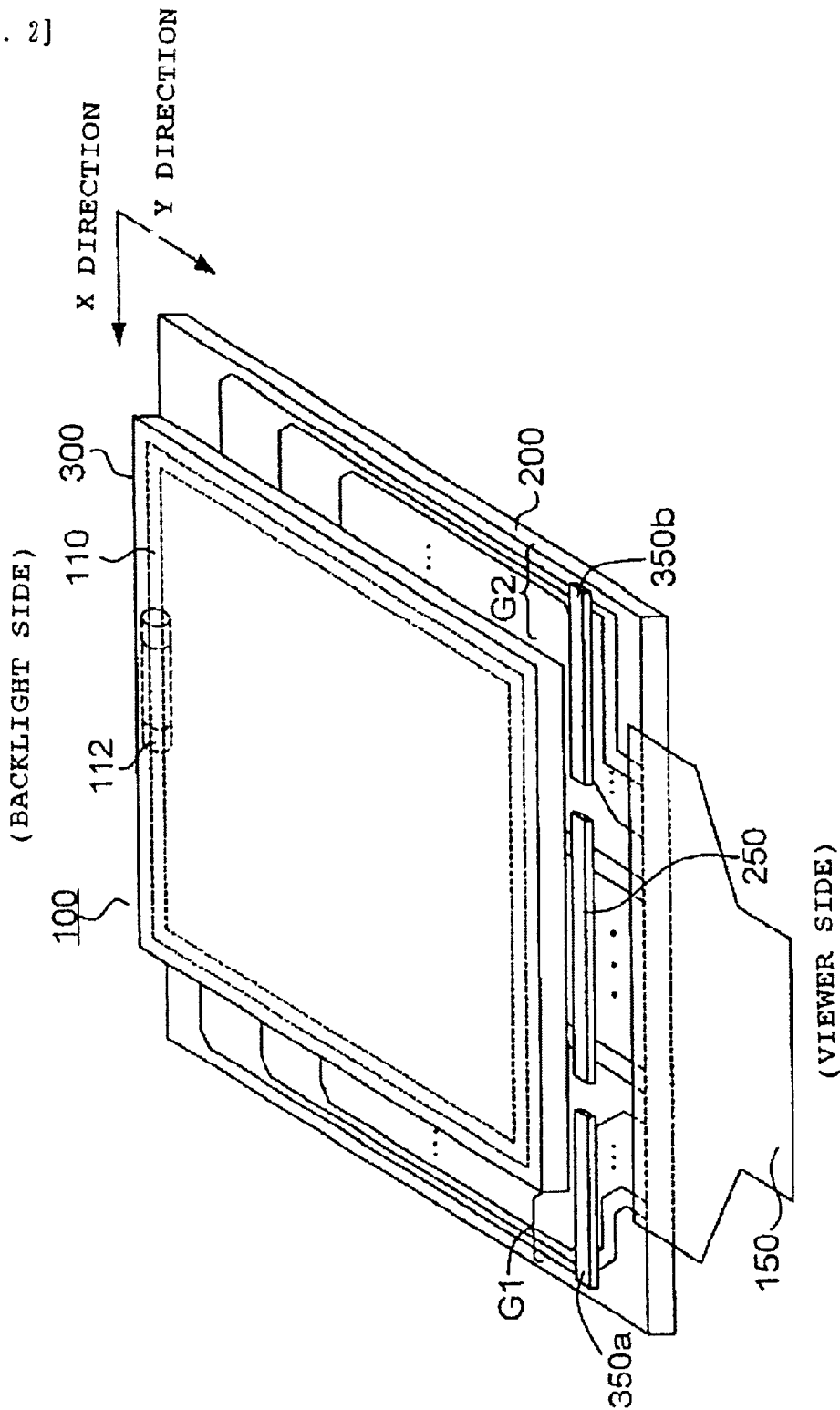
**5 Claims, 14 Drawing Sheets**



[FIG. 1]

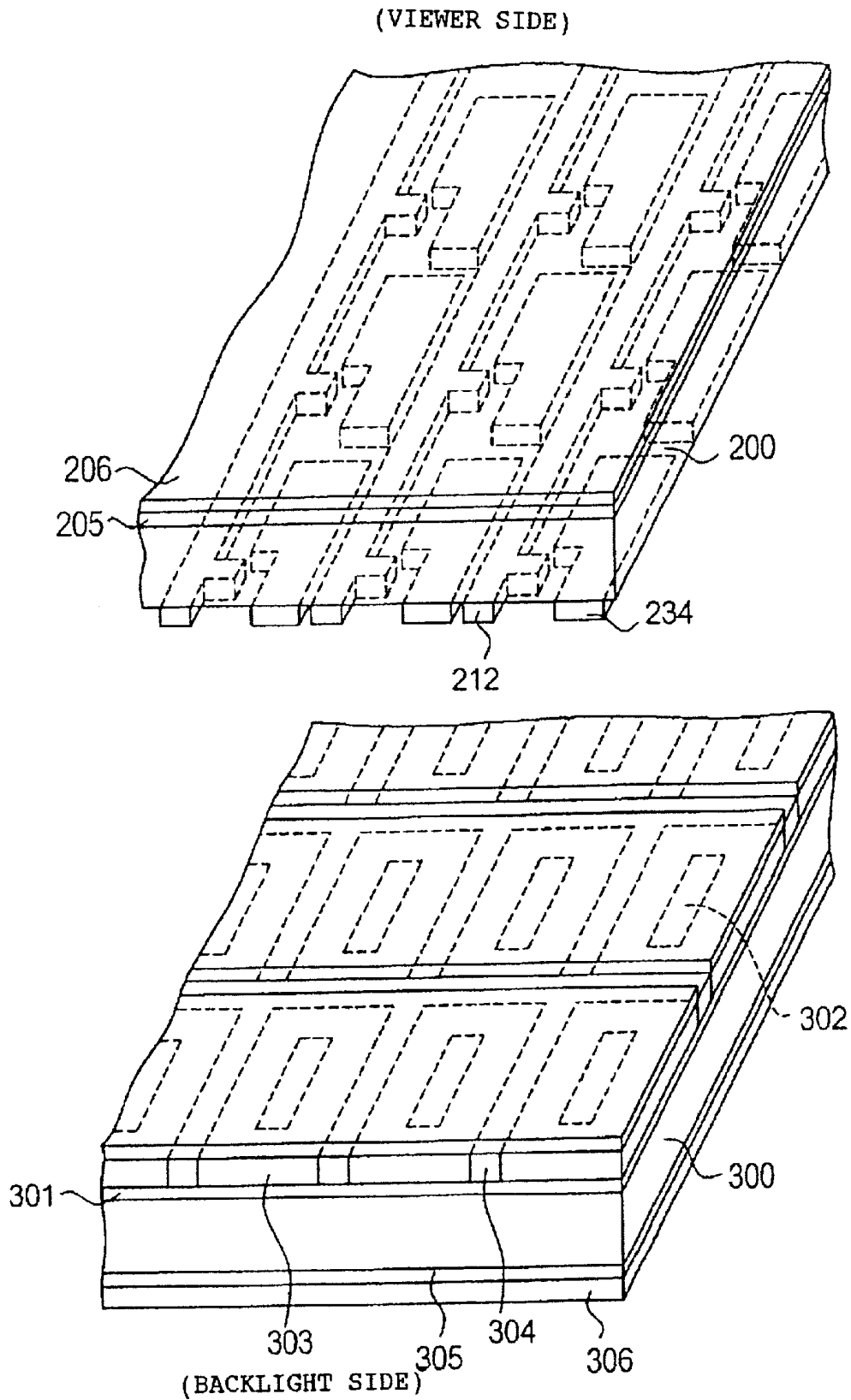


[FIG. 2]

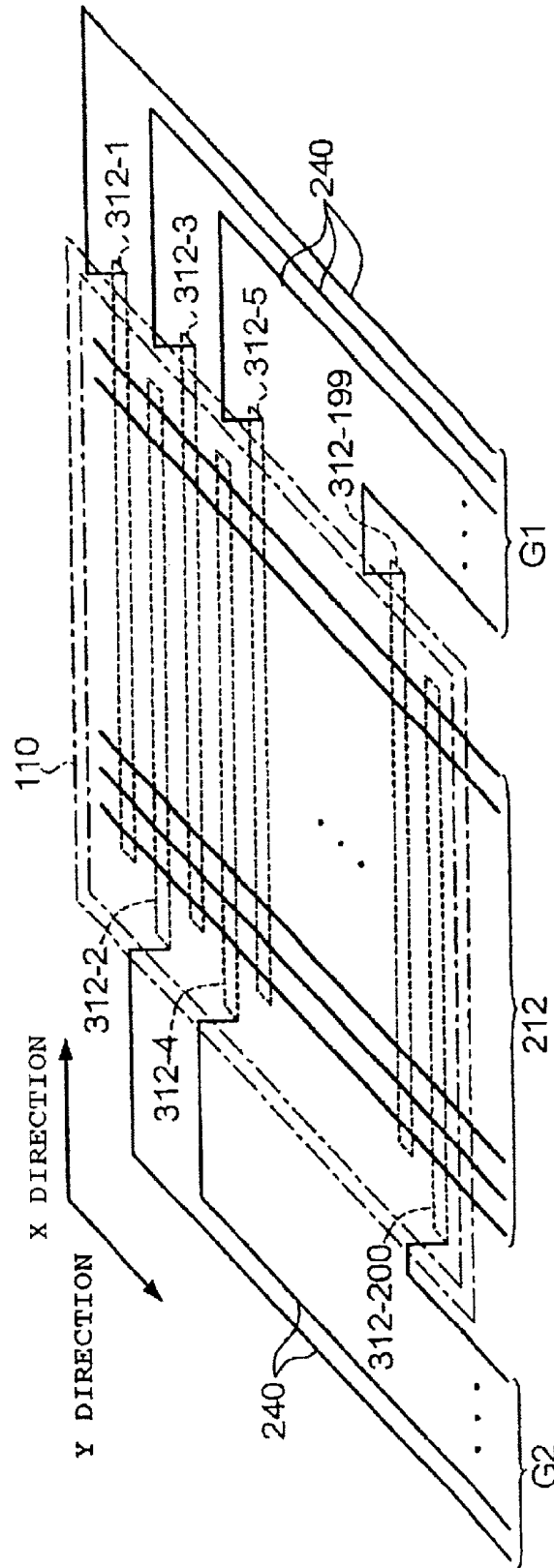




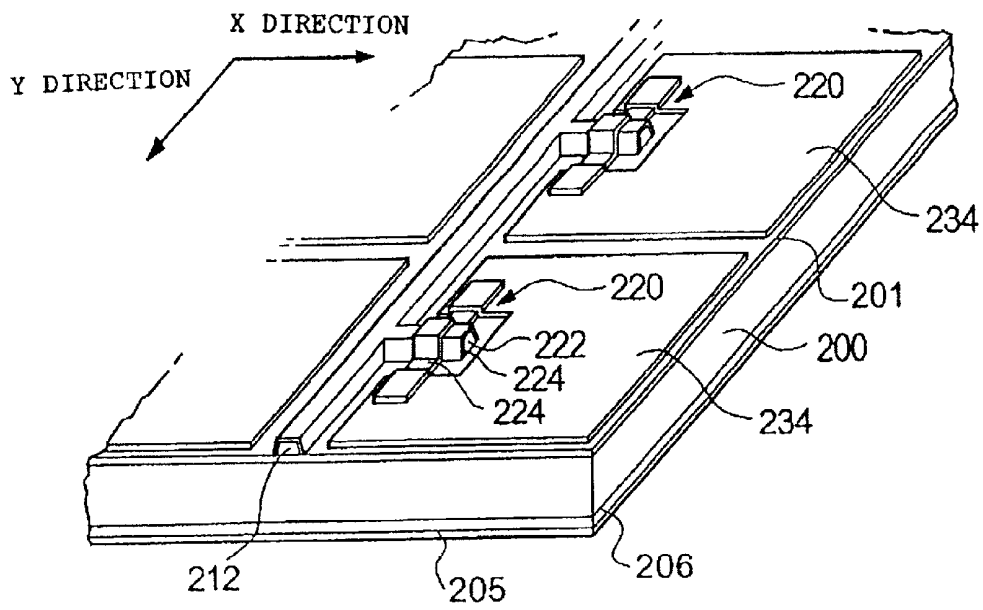
[FIG. 4]



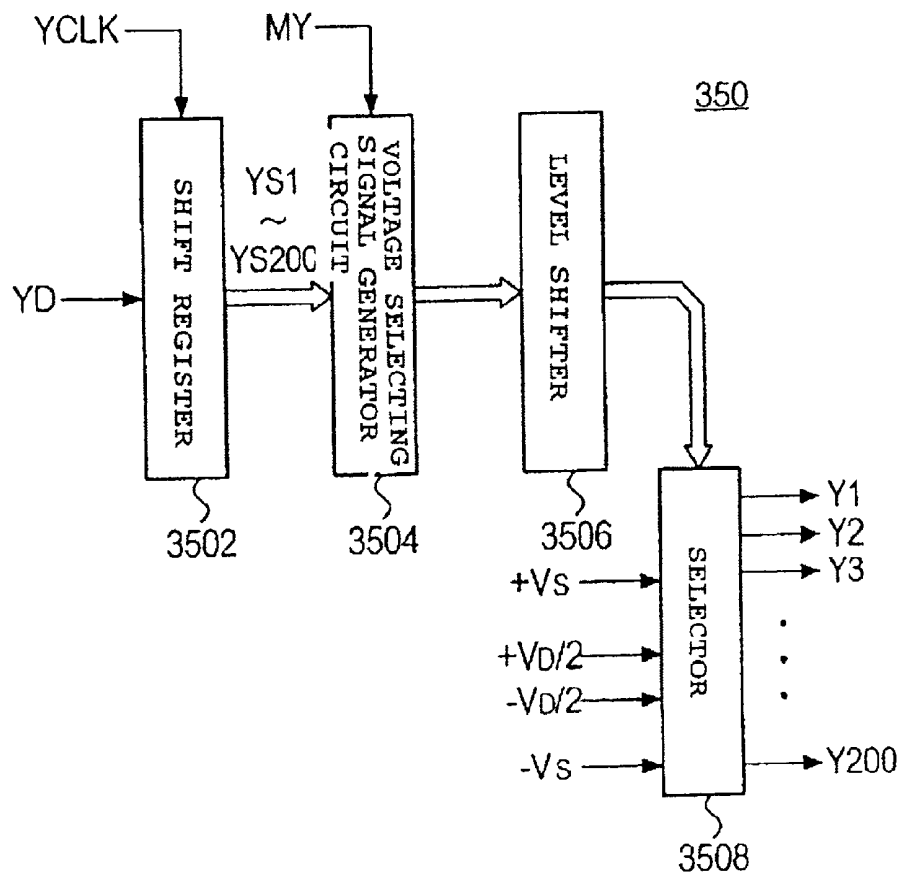
[FIG. 5]



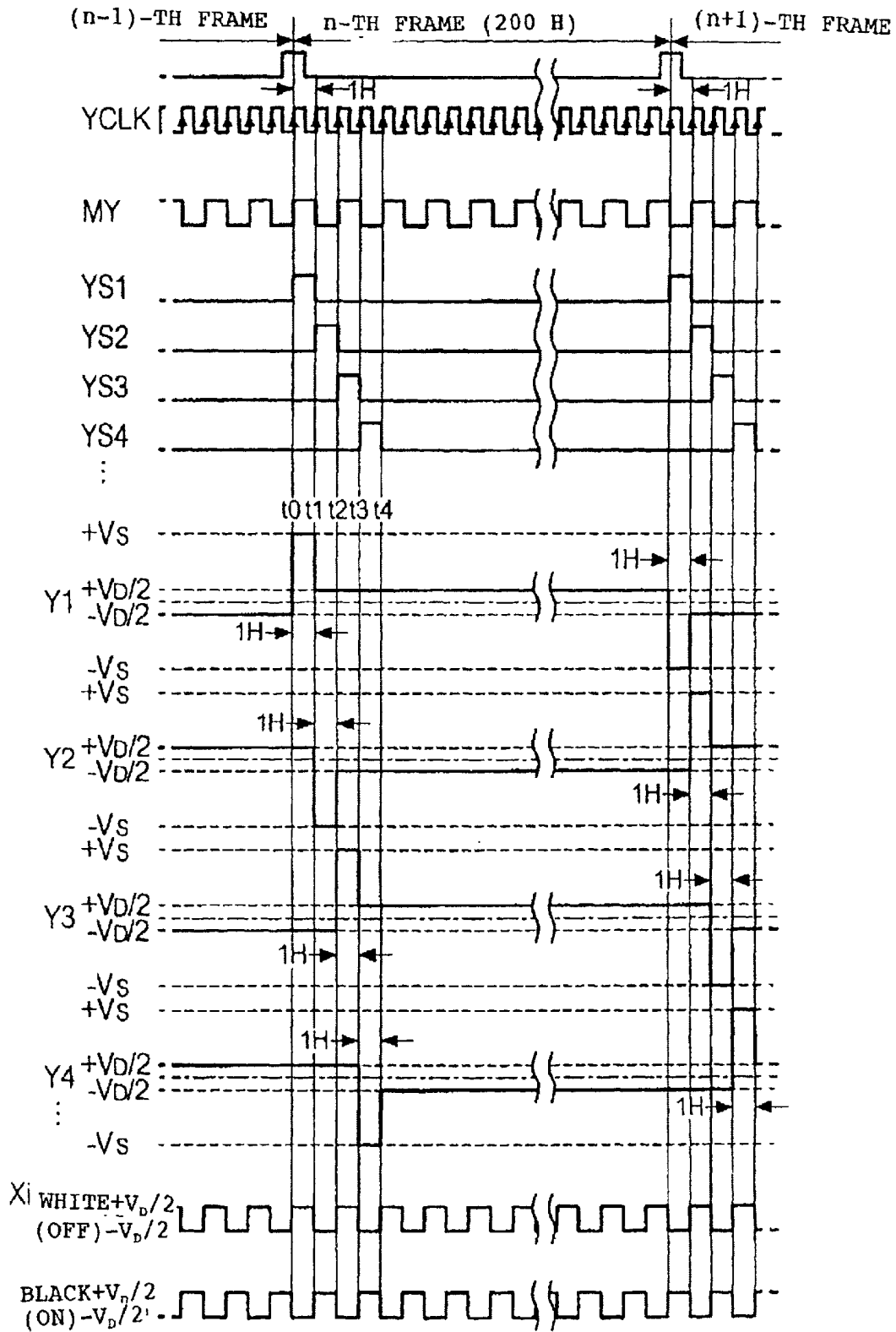
[FIG. 6]



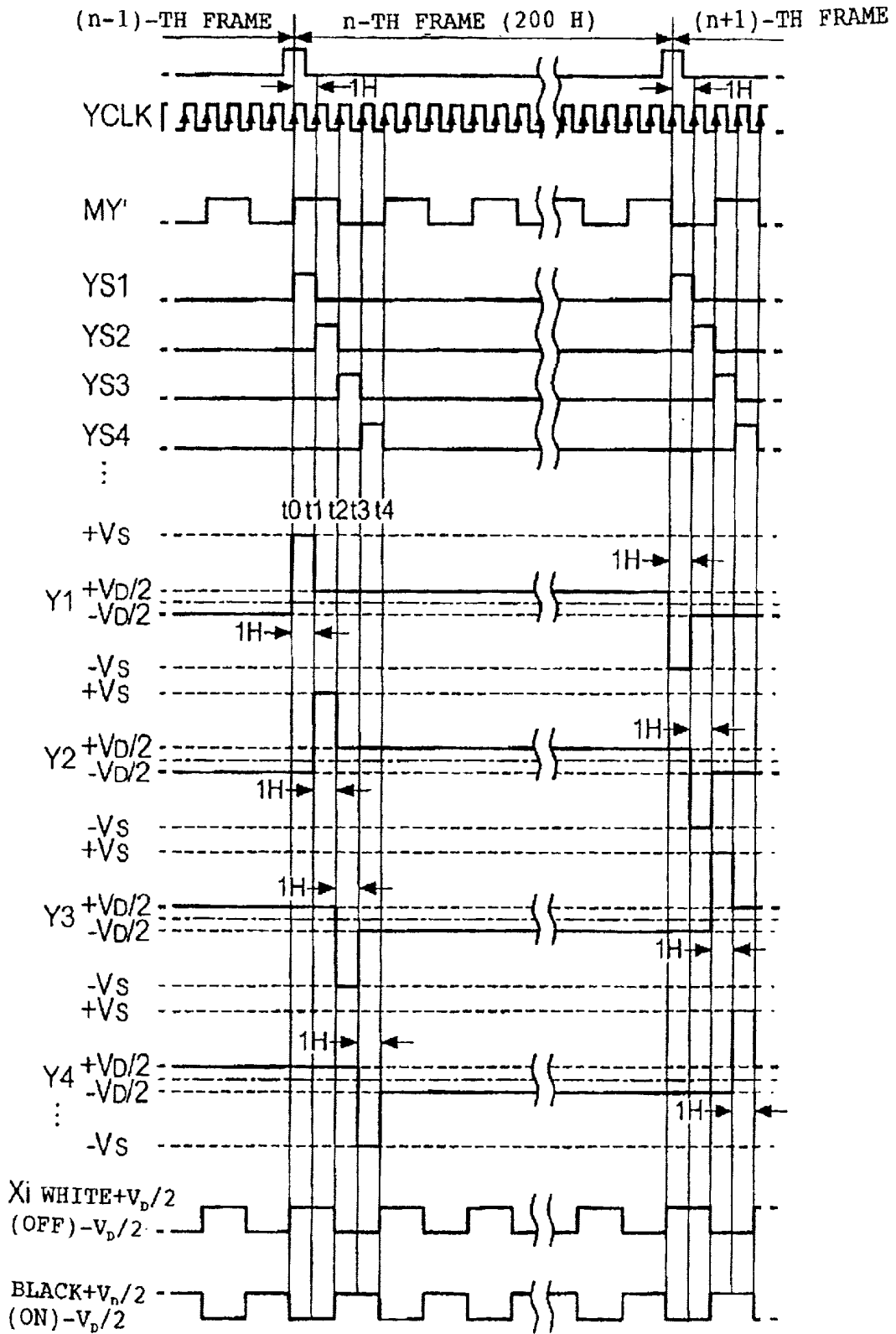
[FIG. 7]



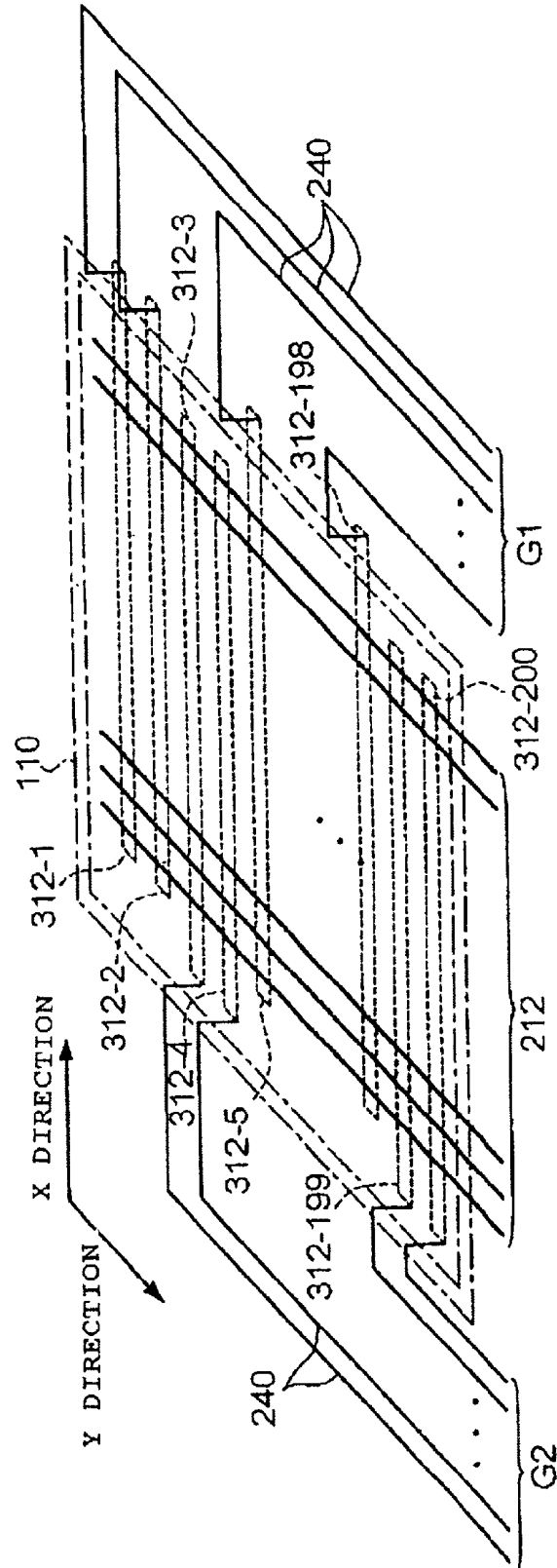
[FIG. 8]



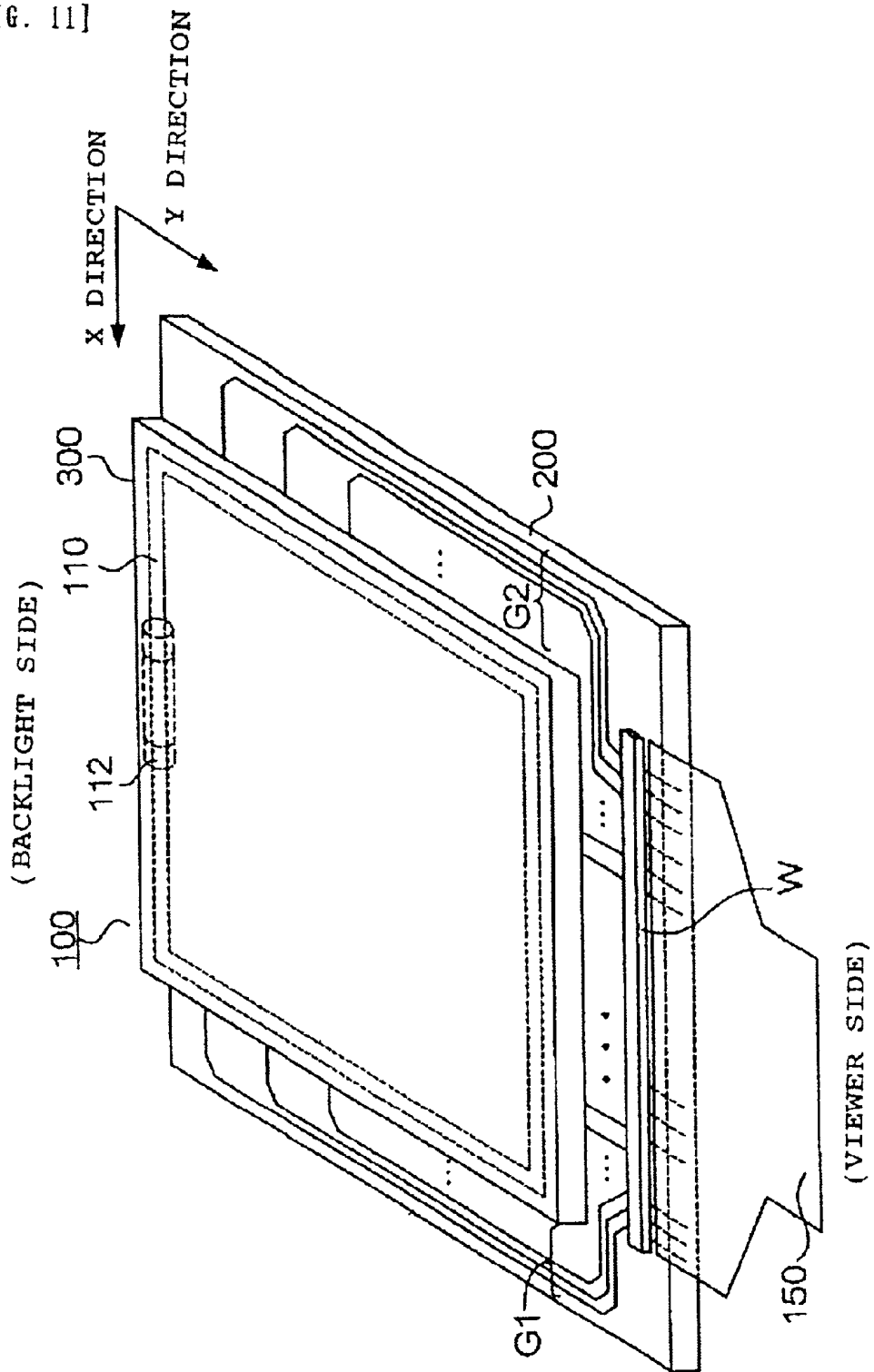
[FIG. 9]



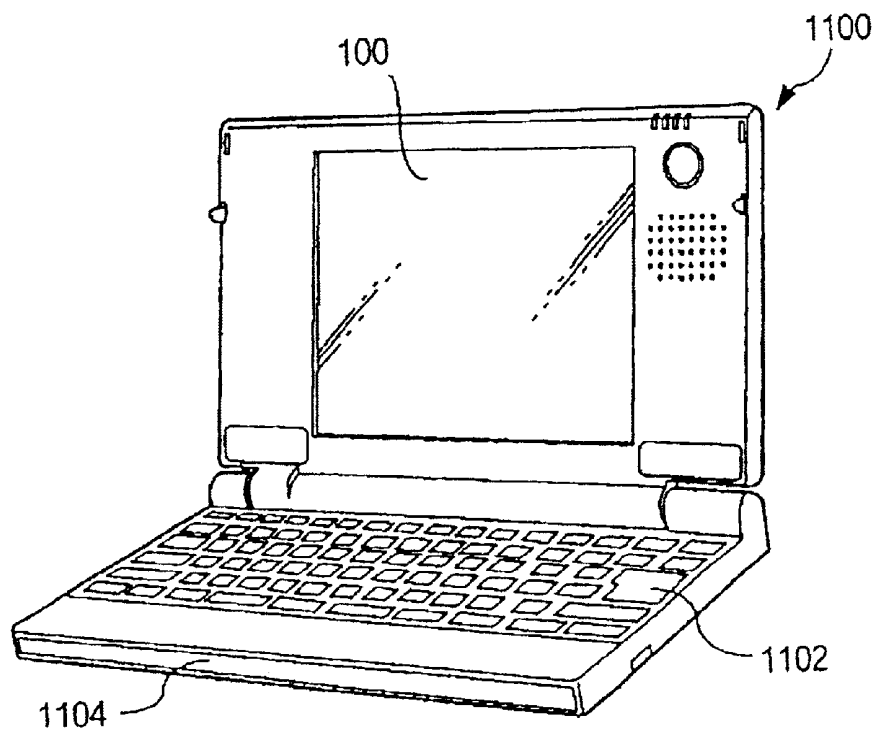
[FIG. 10]



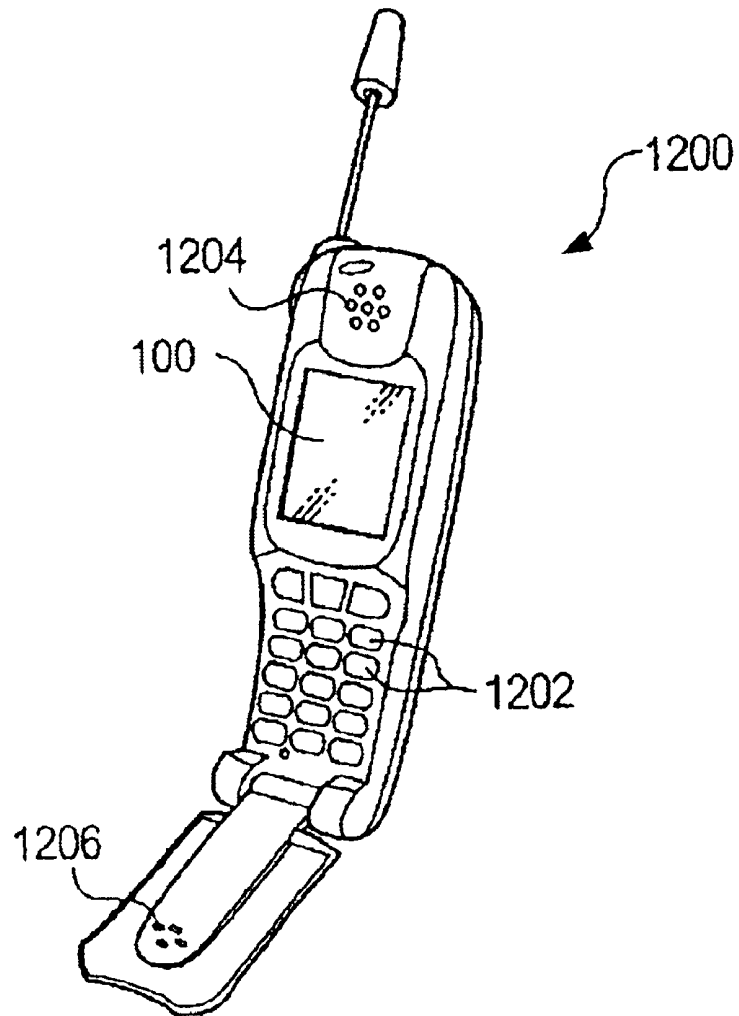
[FIG. 11]



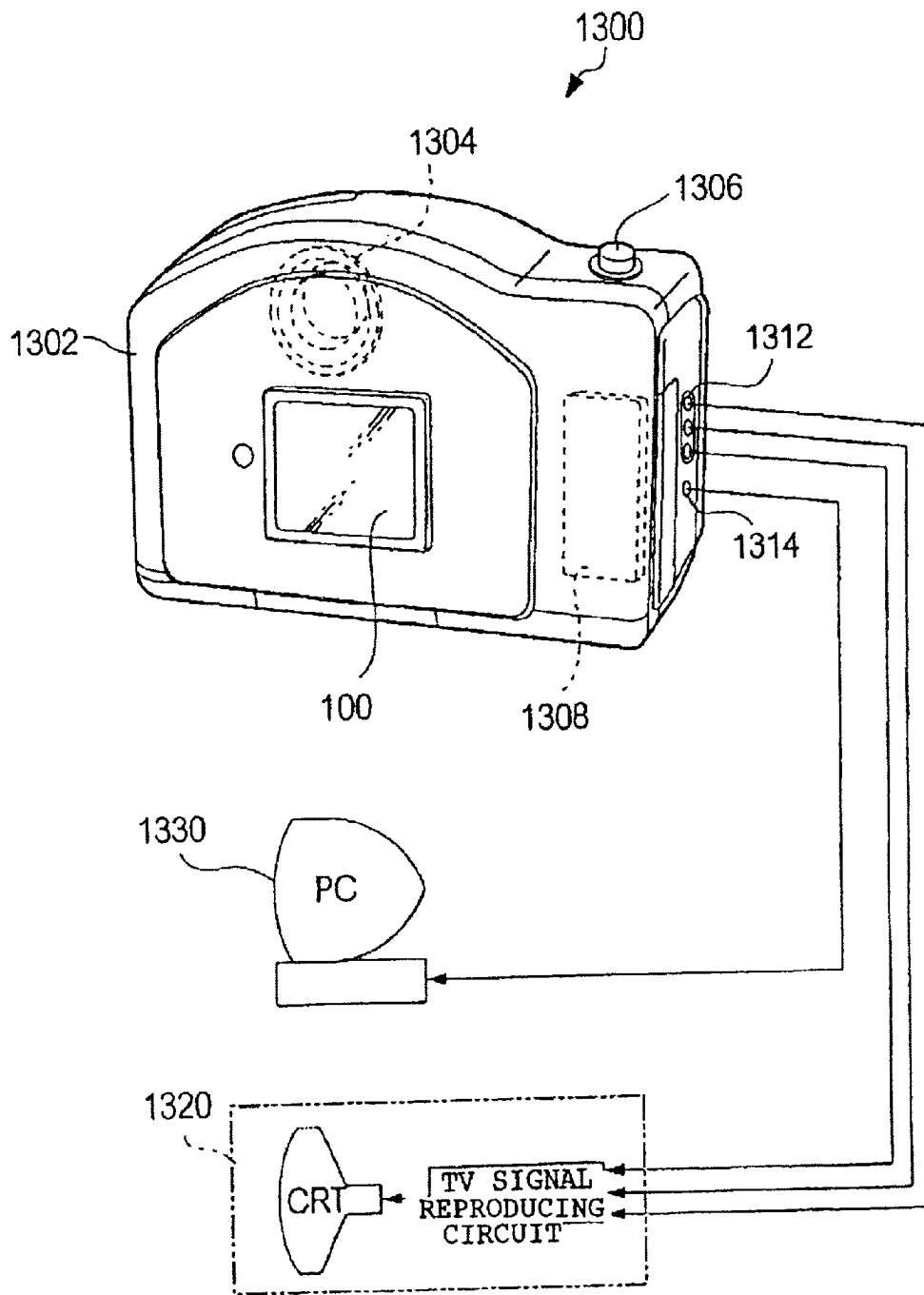
[FIG. 12]



[FIG. 13]



[FIG. 14]



# ELECTROOPTICAL PANEL, METHOD FOR DRIVING THE SAME, AND ELECTRONIC EQUIPMENT

## BACKGROUND OF THE INVENTION

### 1. Field of Invention

The present invention relates to an electrooptical panel that allows wirings for supplying signals to a plurality of scanning lines to be routed at a high density, a method for driving the electrooptical panel, and electronic equipment employing the electrooptical panel.

### 2. Description of Related Art

Currently, an active-matrix liquid-crystal panel can include an element substrate having switching elements which are respectively connected to pixel electrodes arranged in a matrix, and a plurality of data lines, to which the ends of the switching elements are respectively connected. The active-matrix liquid-crystal panel can further include a counter substrate having the scanning lines, a color filter and the like, and a liquid crystal interposed between the two substrates.

A two-terminal non-linear element such as a thin-film diode (TFD) may be used as the switching element in this arrangement. When a voltage above a predetermined threshold voltage of the switching element is supplied between the data line and the scanning line, the switching element is turned on, storing a predetermined charge in a liquid-crystal layer. Subsequent to the storage of charge, a voltage below the predetermined threshold voltage is applied to the switching element, thereby turning off the switching element, when the resistance of the liquid-crystal layer is high enough, the charge is maintained in the liquid-crystal layer. Accordingly, when the quantity of stored charge is controlled by driving the switching element, the liquid crystal may change the orientation state thereof, thereby presenting predetermined information. Since the period of time during which the charge is stored in the liquid-crystal layer in each pixel with a signal voltage applied to turn on the switching element is part of the time, selecting the scanning lines in a time-division manner permits a multiplex driving method in which each of the scanning lines and the data lines are shared with a plurality of pixels.

A plurality of wirings can be arranged to supply each scanning line with the signal voltage in this type of liquid-crystal panel. The wiring is arranged for each scanning line, and as the number of scanning lines becomes large, the spacing between the wirings needs to be narrowed. A low-resistance material is preferably used for the wirings from the standpoint of power saving. To this end, a metal such as chromium is typically used as a wiring material.

However, if a metal is used for a wiring material, the wiring material is subject to degradation due to electrolytic corrosion. The deterioration of the wirings due to electrolytic corrosion becomes serious as the spacing between the wirings is narrow, and as a line-to-line voltage between wirings is large. For this reason, the spacing between the wirings is determined so that reliability of the panel is not deviated from within a permissible range as a result of the deterioration of the wirings due to electrolytic corrosion.

On the other hand, as the spacing between the wirings widens, the area of the wirings occupying in the liquid-crystal panel becomes large, leading to a bulky liquid-crystal panel and a cost increase.

## SUMMARY OF THE INVENTION

The present invention has been developed in view of these problems, and it is an object of the present invention to

provide a liquid-crystal panel that incorporates high-density wiring while maintaining reliability of the wiring, and to provide electronic equipment incorporating the liquid-crystal panel.

To achieve the above object, an electrooptical panel of the present invention can include a first substrate which has a plurality of scanning lines formed thereon and a second substrate which is opposed to the first substrate with a constant gap maintained therebetween. The electrooptical panel can also include a plurality data lines, and switching elements and pixel electrodes, with each of the switching elements and pixel electrode arranged at each intersection of the scanning lines and the data lines, and an electrooptical material interposed between the first substrate and the second substrate. The electrooptical panel can further include a first wiring group arranged close to one edge of the electrooptical panel, and a second wiring group arranged close the edge opposed to the one edge of the electrooptical panel. The scanning lines are alternately connected to the first wiring group by K lines and the second wiring group by K lines (where K is a natural number) in a manner such that first K scanning lines are connected to the first wiring group, second K scanning lines are connected to the second wiring group, third K scanning lines are connected to the first wiring group and so on. The scanning lines are successively selected for each horizontal scanning period so that the selected scanning line is supplied with a selection voltage, and is then supplied with a non-selection voltage, and the polarities of the selection voltage and the non-selection voltage are inverted every K horizontal scanning periods with respect to an intermediate value, between a lighting voltage and a non-lighting voltage, supplied to the data line.

In accordance with the present invention, each scanning line can be alternately supplied with the selection voltage and the non-selection voltage, each inverted every K horizontal-scanning periods. Since the scanning lines are alternately connected to the first wiring group by K lines and the second wiring group K lines, the polarities of the scanning signals supplied to the wirings coincide with each other. The line-to-line voltage between the wirings remain zero for most of the time, thereby controlling the degradation of the wirings due to electrolytic corrosion. As a result, reliability is maintained while the wiring spacing is narrowed. The wiring area occupying in the electrooptical panel is thus decreased, implementing compact and light-weight design in the panel.

Preferably, the electrooptical panel further includes a sealing member arranged between the first substrate and the second substrate on the inner surfaces thereof close to and along the peripheral edges thereof. The first wiring group can include a plurality of wirings arranged on the second substrate and close to the one edge of the panel, and a first conductor portion, arranged in the sealing portion, for respectively connecting a plurality of scanning lines, out of the scanning lines, corresponding to the first wiring group, with the plurality of wirings. The second wiring group can include a plurality of wirings arranged on the second substrate and close to the edge opposed to the one edge of the panel, and a second conductor portion, arranged in the sealing portion, for respectively connecting a plurality of scanning lines, out of the scanning lines, corresponding to the second wiring group, with the plurality of wirings. In this arrangement, the area of the second substrate is reduced, implementing compact and light-weight design in the electrooptical panel.

In the electrooptical panel above mentioned, the first wiring group may include a plurality of wirings that are

connected to a plurality of scanning lines, out of the scanning lines corresponding to the first wiring group, and which is arranged on the first substrate and close to the one edge of the panel. The second wiring group may include a plurality of wirings that are connected to a plurality of scanning lines, out of the scanning lines, corresponding to the second wiring group, and which is arranged on the first substrate and close to the edge opposed to the one edge of the panel. In this arrangement, the area of the second substrate is reduced, implementing compact and light-weight design in the electrooptical panel.

The electrooptical panel preferably includes a first scanning line driving section for supplying the scanning lines connected to the first wiring group with a scanning signal, and a second scanning line driving section for supplying the scanning lines connected to the second wiring group with a scanning signal. Furthermore, the electrooptical panel preferably includes a data line driving section for supplying the data lines with a signal voltage, wherein the first scanning line driving section, the second scanning line driving section, and the data line driving section are encapsulated into a single-chip integrated circuit. Since a driving circuit may be mounted on the electrooptical panel in this arrangement, equipment incorporating the electrooptical panel may be made compact.

Preferably, the switching element is a two-terminal switching element and has a structure of conductor-insulator-conductor. The switching element can be a three-terminal switching element such as a transistor. However, since the three-terminal switching element requires that the scanning line and the data line intersect each other on one substrate, the possibility of a shortcircuit between the lines increases, and the manufacturing process of the panel becomes complex. In contrast, theoretically, the two-terminal switching element is advantageously free from a shortcircuit between the wirings. Since the two-terminal switching element has the structure of conductor/insulator/conductor, one of the conductors may be used as a data line. The insulator may be formed by oxidizing this conductor itself. Therefore, the manufacturing process is simplified.

A driving method of the present invention drives an electrooptical panel which includes a first substrate which has a plurality of scanning lines formed thereon, a second substrate which is opposed to the first substrate with a constant gap maintained therebetween, and has a plurality of data lines, and switching elements and pixel electrodes, with each of the switching elements and pixel electrode arranged at each intersection of the scanning lines and the data lines, and an electrooptical material interposed between the first substrate and the second substrate, a first wiring group arranged close to one edge of either the first substrate or the second substrate, and a second wiring group arranged on either the first substrate or the second substrate close to the edge opposed to the one edge. The scanning lines are alternately connected to the first wiring group by K lines and the second wiring group, by K lines (where K is a natural number) in a manner such that first K scanning lines are connected to the first wiring group, second K scanning lines are connected to the second wiring group, third K scanning lines are connected to the first wiring group, and so on. In the driving method of the electrooptical panel, the scanning lines are successively selected for each horizontal scanning period so that the selected scanning line is supplied with a selection voltage. The polarity of the selection voltage is inverted every K horizontal scanning periods with respect to an intermediate value, between a lighting voltage and a non-lighting voltage, supplied to the data line. In this driving

method, the polarities of the scanning signals supplied to the respective wiring groups agree with each other, and the line-to-line voltage between the adjacent wirings remains zero volt for most of the time. Damage of the wirings due to electrolytic corrosion is thus controlled. As a result, the wiring spacing is narrowed while reliability is maintained. The wiring area of the electrooptical panel is decreased, thereby implementing compact and light-weight designs in the electrooptical panel.

Electronic equipment of the present invention includes the electrooptical panel. The electronic equipment thus becomes compact and lightweight while maintaining reliability, as described above.

#### BRIEF DESCRIPTION OF THE DRAWINGS

The invention will be described with reference to the accompanying drawings, in which like elements are referred to with like numerals, and in which:

FIG. 1 is an exemplary block diagram showing an electrical construction of a display device of a first embodiment of the present invention;

FIG. 2 is a perspective view showing the construction of a liquid-crystal panel of the display device;

FIG. 3 is a cross-sectional view partly showing the liquid-crystal panel and a backlight unit, taken in the X direction;

FIG. 4 is a perspective view showing a major portion of the liquid-crystal panel with a part thereof broken away;

FIG. 5 is a diagram showing the concept of a wiring structure to connect a scanning line to a Y driver in the liquid-crystal panel;

FIG. 6 is a perspective view partly showing in detail pixels of an element substrate in the liquid-crystal panel;

FIG. 7 is an exemplary block diagram showing the construction of the Y driver;

FIG. 8 is a timing diagram showing waveform examples of the liquid-crystal panel in a four-value driving method (with 1 H selection duration and 1 H inverted-level duration);

FIG. 9 is a timing diagram showing waveform examples of the liquid-crystal panel of the second embodiment in a four-value driving method (with 1 H selection duration and 2 H inverted-level duration);

FIG. 10 shows the concept of the wiring structure of the liquid-crystal panel;

FIG. 11 is a perspective view of the external appearance of the liquid-crystal panel as a modification of each of the embodiments of the present invention;

FIG. 12 is a perspective view showing the construction of a personal computer as one example of electronic equipment that incorporates the display device of each of the embodiments of the present invention;

FIG. 13 is a perspective view showing the construction of a mobile telephone as one example of the electronic equipment that incorporates the display device of each of the embodiments of the present invention; and

FIG. 14 is a perspective view showing the construction of a digital still camera as one example of the electronic equipment that incorporates the display device of each of the embodiments of the present invention.

#### DETAILED DESCRIPTION OF PREFERRED EMBODIMENTS

The embodiments of the present invention will now be discussed, referring to the drawings.

The electrical construction of a display device **100** of a first embodiment of the present invention will be discussed. FIG. **1** is an exemplary block diagram showing the electrical construction of the display device **100**. As shown, the display device **100** includes a plurality of data lines (segment electrodes) **212** extending in the direction of columns (in the Y direction), a plurality of scanning lines (common electrodes) **312** extending in the direction of rows (in the X direction), and a pixel **116** arranged at each intersection of the data lines **212** and the scanning lines **312**. For the purposes of discussion, each scanning line **312** is suffixed with a number to identify from the other scanning lines. For example, a scanning line **312-2** represents a second scanning line.

Each pixel **116** includes a serial connection of a liquid-crystal capacitor **118** and a TFD (Thin-Film Diode) **220** as one example of a switching element. As will be discussed later, the liquid-crystal capacitor **118** is constructed of a liquid crystal as one example of the electrooptical material interposed between the scanning line **312** functioning as a counter electrode and a pixel electrode. In this embodiment, for simplicity of explanation, the total number of the scanning lines **312** is 200, the total number of the data lines **212** is 160, and a display device of a matrix of 200 rows by 160 columns is considered. However, it should be understood that the present invention is not limited to this arrangement.

The display device **100** is a transreflective panel. When the light intensity of external light is high, the display device **100** functions as a reflective-type panel. When the light intensity is low, the display device **100** functions as a transmissive-type panel. A backlight unit BL shown in FIG. **1** functions as a light source when the display device **100** is used as a transmissive panel.

A Y driver **350**, typically referred to as a scanning line driving circuit, supplies scanning lines **312** respectively with scanning signals Y1, Y2, . . . , Y200. The Y driver **350** of this embodiment selects one of the scanning lines **312** for each horizontal scanning period and supplies the selected scanning line **312** with the selection voltage. The Y driver **350** supplies the scanning line **312** with a non-selection voltage (a hold voltage) during a non-selection period (a hold period).

An X driver **250**, typically referred to as a data line driving circuit, supplies pixels **116** corresponding to the scanning line **312** selected by the Y driver **350** with data signals X1, X2, . . . , X160 through the corresponding data lines **212** in accordance with a display content. The construction of the Y driver **350** will be discussed in greater detail below.

A control circuit **400** supplies the X driver **250** and the Y driver **350** with a variety of control signals and clock signals to be discussed below to control the X driver **250** and the Y driver **350**. A driving voltage generator circuit **500** generates voltages of  $\pm VD/2$ , any of which serves as the data signal and the non-selection voltage of the scanning signal, and voltages of  $\pm VS$  serving as the selection voltage of the scanning signal. Although the data signal and the non-selection voltage of the scanning signal are the same voltage in this embodiment, the data signal and the non-selection voltage may be set to be different. A power source circuit **600** feeds power to the backlight unit BL, the control circuit **400**, and the driving voltage generator circuit **500**.

In this embodiment, the polarities of the voltages supplied to the scanning lines **312** and the data lines **212** are determined with respect to the intermediate voltage  $\pm VD/2$ , applied to the data line **212**. A voltage above the interme-

mediate voltage is regarded as positive and a voltage below the intermediate voltage is regarded as negative.

The mechanical construction of the display device **100** of this embodiment will now be discussed with reference to FIG. **2**. FIG. **2** is a perspective view generally showing the construction of the display device **100**. As shown, the display device **100** includes an element substrate **200** to the viewer side thereof and a counter substrate **300** on the opposite side thereof. The above-discussed X driver **250**, and Y drivers **350a** and **350b** are mounted on the element substrate **200** using the COG (Chip On Glass) technology. The Y driver **350** in FIG. **1** is divided into the Y drivers **350a** and **350b** in two IC packages as shown in FIG. **2**. The combined function of these drivers is identical to the function of the Y driver **350**.

An FPC (Flexible Printed Circuit) board **150** is bonded to an area of the element substrate **200**, external to the mounting location of the X driver **250**, and supplies the Y drivers **350a** and **350b** and the X driver **250** with a variety of control signals and voltage signals from the control circuit **400** and the driving voltage generator circuit **500** (see FIG. **1** for these circuits).

Instead of respectively mounting the X driver **250** and the Y driver **350** on the element substrate **200** by using the COG technology, a TCP (Tape Carrier Package) having each driver mounted thereon may be electrically and mechanically connected to the substrate through an anisotropically conductive film arranged at a predetermined location on the substrate using the TAB (Tape Automated Bonding).

FIG. **3** is a cross-sectional view partially showing the liquid-crystal panel **100** and the backlight unit BL, taken along a line running in the X direction. FIG. **4** is a perspective view partially showing the liquid-crystal panel **100**. Referring to FIG. **3** and FIG. **4**, the element substrate **200** is up and the counter substrate **300** is down.

As shown, the liquid-crystal panel **100** can include the element substrate **200**, and the counter substrate **300**, both of which are glued, with a constant gap maintained therebetween, to each other with a sealing member **110** into which electrically conductive particles (electrically conductive members) **114** serving as a spacer are mixed. An STN (Super Twisted Nematic) type liquid crystal **160** is encapsulated into the gap. The sealing member **110** is formed in a frame configuration along and close the edge of either the element substrate **200** or the counter substrate **300** as shown in FIG. **2**. To introduce the liquid crystal **160**, part of the sealing member **110** is opened. After encapsulating the liquid crystal, the opening is closed with a sealant **112**.

Referring to FIG. **3** and FIG. **4**, a reflector **301** having apertures **302** is formed on the counter surface of the counter substrate **300**. The material of the reflector **301** is aluminum, APC (Ag, Pt, Cu), or the like. The APC is an alloy containing 98% weight percent silver with the remaining metals being platinum and copper, and offers a reflectance higher than that of aluminum. The reflector **301** reflects external light beams entering from the outer side (from the viewer side) of the element substrate **200**.

A striped color filter **303** is formed on the inner surface of the reflector **301**. The color filter **303** is partitioned by a black matrix **304** to prevent color mixing between the pixels and to block light.

The scanning lines **312**, fabricated of an electrically conductive, transparent member such as an ITO (Indium Tin Oxide), is formed on the inner surface of the color filter **304**. The scanning lines **312** extend in the direction of rows (in the X direction). An alignment layer (not shown) is formed

on the inner surface of the scanning lines **312**, and is subjected to a rubbing process in a predetermined direction. A retardation film **305** and a polarizer **306** are laminated on the outer surface (on the backlight side) of the counter substrate **300**. The absorption axis of the polarizer **306** is set to correspond to the direction of the rubbing process of the alignment layer. The retardation film **305** is used for color correction.

The scanning line **312** is electrically connected to a wiring **240** through an electrically conductive member **114** in the sealing member **110**. Through the wiring **240**, the scanning signal is supplied to the scanning line **312** from the outside. The material of the wiring **240** may be an electrically conductive member such as chromium or ITO. To lower resistance of the wiring **240**, a metal is used here.

A rectangular pixel electrode **234** is arranged in the vicinity of the data line **212** running in the Y direction (in the direction of columns) on the counter surface of the counter substrate **300**. Arranged on these elements is an alignment layer (not shown) which is subjected to a rubbing process in a predetermined direction. The pixel electrode **234** is fabricated of an electrically conductive, transparent member such as ITO.

A retardation film **205** and a polarizer **206** are laminated on the outer surface (on the viewer side) of the element substrate **200**. The absorption axis of the polarizer **206** is set to correspond to the direction of the rubbing process to the alignment layer. The backlight unit BL is arranged on the outer surface of the counter substrate **300** to emit uniform light rays.

FIG. 5 shows a concept of a wiring structure for connecting the scanning line to the Y drivers **350a** and **350b**. FIG. 5 is obtained by lifting the left-hand edge of the element substrate **200** with the right-hand edge of the element substrate **200** fixed to pivot the liquid-crystal panel **100** shown in FIG. 2 about the left-hand edge thereof by 180 degrees.

As shown, the scanning lines **312** are interdigitally arranged with odd-numbered scanning lines **312** extending from the right-hand side and even-numbered scanning lines **312** extending from the left-hand side. Specifically, odd-numbered scanning lines **312-1**, **312-3**, . . . , **312-199** are connected to the first wiring group G1 on the right-hand side portion of the sealing member **110** (a first conductor portion). The first wiring group G1 is routed near and along the right-hand side edge of the element substrate **200** and is then connected to the Y driver **350a**. On the other hand, even-numbered scanning lines **312-2**, **312-4**, . . . , **312-200** are connected to the second wiring group G2 on the left-hand side portion of the sealing member **110** (a second conductor portion). The second wiring group G2 is routed near and along the left-hand side edge of the element substrate **200** and is then connected to the Y driver **350**.

The spacing between wirings **240** forming the first wiring group G1 and the second wiring group G2 is determined by taking into consideration the amount degradation due to electrolytic corrosion. The size of electrolytic corrosion taking place in the wirings becomes large as the spacing between the wirings becomes short and as the voltage between the wirings becomes high. In this embodiment, in any given frame, the scanning signals are generated so that the scanning signal supplied to the first wiring group G1 is positive while the scanning signal supplied to the second wiring group G2 is negative. As will be discussed in greater detail later, this arrangement allows the line-to-line voltage between the wirings to remain equal for most of the time

except the selection period of each scanning line, thereby preventing the wirings from being electrolytically corroded. The spacing between the wirings is thus narrowed, allowing the wirings to be routed at a high density.

The detail construction of the pixel **116** in the element substrate **200** will now be discussed. FIG. 6 is a partial perspective view of the pixel **116**. Referring to FIG. 6, a matrix of rectangular pixel electrodes **234**, fabricated of an electrically conductive, transparent member such as ITO, is arranged on the inner surface of the element substrate **200**, and 200 pixel electrodes **234** in the same column are commonly connected to a single data line **212** via respective TFDs **220**. The TFD **220** can be fabricated of tantalum or a tantalum-based alloy, if viewed from the substrate, and includes a first conductor **222** that is branched off from the data line **212** in a T-shaped configuration, an insulator **224** that is formed by anodically oxidizing the first conductor **222**, and a second conductor **226** fabricated of chromium, or the like. The TFD **220** thus has a sandwich structure of conductor-insulator-conductor. The TFD **220** therefore has diode switching characteristics that are non-linear current-voltage curves in both positive and negative directions.

The insulator **201** formed on the top surface of the element substrate **200** has transparent and insulating properties. The use of the insulator **201** is intended to prevent the first conductor **222** from peeling off in a heat treatment subsequent to the deposition of the second conductor **226**, and to prevent impurities from diffusing into the first conductor **222**. When the peeling of the first conductor **222** and the diffusion of the impurities are not problematic, the insulator **201** may be dispensed with.

As already discussed above, the scanning line **312**, fabricated of the ITO or the like, is formed on the inner surface of the counter substrate **300** and extends in a direction perpendicular to the data line **212**. The scanning line **312** is opposed to the pixel electrode **234**. In this arrangement, the scanning line **312** serves as a counter electrode against the pixel electrode **234**. Referring to FIG. 1, the liquid-crystal layer **118** is thus constructed of the scanning line **312**, the pixel electrode **234**, and the liquid crystal **160** interposed between the scanning line **312** and the pixel electrode **234**, at each intersection of the data line **212** and the scanning line **312**.

The control circuit **400** shown in FIG. 1 generates the following control signals and clock signals. A start pulse YD, generated first by the control circuit **400**, is output at the beginning of one vertical scanning period (one frame) as shown in FIG. 8. A clock signal YCLK is a reference signal for the scanning lines, and has a period 1 H corresponding to one horizontal scanning period as shown in FIG. 8. An alternating driving signal MY dictates the polarity of the selection voltage for the scanning signal, and is inverted in level every one horizontal scanning period 1 H.

The Y driver **350** will now be discussed in greater detail. FIG. 7 is an exemplary block diagram showing the construction of the Y driver **350**. As shown, a shift register **3502** is a shift register of 200 bits corresponding to the total number of scanning lines **312**. The shift register **3502** shifts the start pulse YD supplied, at the beginning of one vertical scanning period, in response to the clock signal YCLK having the period equal to one horizontal scanning period 1 H, thereby successively outputting transfer signals YS1, YS2, . . . , YS200. The transfer signals YS1, YS2, . . . , YS200 respectively correspond to a first row, a second row, . . . , a 200-th row of the scanning lines **312** in a one-to-one correspondence. When the transfer signal is driven to a high level, the corresponding scanning line **312** is selected.

A voltage selecting signal generator circuit **3504** generates a voltage selecting signal, which is supplied to each scanning line **312**, in response to the alternating driving signal **MY** and the transfer signals **YS1**, **YS2**, . . . , **YS200**. In this embodiment, as already discussed above, the voltages of the scanning signals applied to the scanning lines **312** are four voltages:  $+VS$  (a positive side selection voltage),  $+VD/2$  (a positive side non-selection voltage),  $-VS$  (a negative side non-selection voltage), and  $-VD/2$  (a negative side selection voltage). The non-selection voltage is  $+VD/2$  after the selection voltage of  $+VS$  was supplied, and is  $-VD/2$  after the selection voltage of  $-VS$  was supplied. The non-selection voltage is thus dictated by a immediately prior selection voltage.

When any of the transfer signals **YS1**, **YS2**, . . . , **YS200** are driven to a high level and the selection of the corresponding scanning line **312** is commanded, the voltage level of the scanning signal to the corresponding scanning line **312** is set to be a selection voltage corresponding to the polarity matching the signal level of the alternating driving signal **MY** by the voltage selection signal generator circuit **3504**. When any of the transfer signals **YS1**, **YS2**, . . . , **YS200** are driven to a low level, the non-selection of the corresponding scanning line **312** is commanded. The voltage level of the scanning signal of the corresponding scanning line **312** is set to be a non-selection voltage having the same polarity as that of the immediately prior selection voltage.

A level shifter **3506** enlarges the voltage amplitude of the voltage selecting signal output from the voltage selecting signal generator circuit **3504**. A selector **3508** selects a voltage which is indicated by the voltage selecting signal, the amplitude of which is enlarged by the level shifter **3506**, and the selector **3508** applies the voltage to each of the corresponding scanning lines **312**.

The driving method of driving the liquid-crystal panel **100** will now be discussed in greater detail. A four-value driving method (with 1 H selection period and 1 H level-inverted period) as an example is here discussed. FIG. 8 is a waveform diagram of the four-value driving method. In this driving method, after the selection voltage of  $+VS$  was applied for one horizontal scanning period 1 H as a scanning signal  $Y_j$  (where  $j$  is a natural number within a range from 1 to 200), the non-selection voltage of  $+VD/2$  is applied and held for a hold period. After time elapse of one vertical scanning period (one frame) 1V from the prior selection, the selection voltage of  $-VS$  is applied, and then, the non-selection voltage of  $-VD/2$  is applied and held for a hold period. This series of steps is repeated. On the other hand, one of the voltages  $\pm VD/2$  is applied as a data signal  $X_i$ . When the selection voltage of  $+VS$  as a scanning signal  $Y_j$  is applied to one scanning line, the selection signal  $-VS$  as a scanning signal  $Y_{j+1}$  is applied to the next scanning line. In this way, the polarity of the selection voltage is inverted every horizontal scanning period 1 H.

In the four-value driving method (with the 1 H selection period and 1 H level-inverted period), the voltage of the data signal  $X_i$  is  $-VD/2$  to present an ON display (a black display in the normally white mode, for example) on the pixel **116** when the selection voltage  $+VS$  is applied and is  $+VD/2$  to present an OFF display (a white display in the normally white mode) on the pixel **116**. When the selection voltage  $-VS$  is applied, the voltage of the data signal  $X_i$  is  $+VD/2$  to present an ON display on the pixel **116**, and is  $-VD/2$  to present an OFF display on the pixel **116**.

As already discussed above, the odd-numbered scanning lines **312-1**, **312-3**, . . . , **312-199** are connected to the first

wiring group **G1**, while the even-numbered scanning lines **312-2**, **312-4**, . . . , **312-200** are connected to the second wiring group **G2**. Now considered are the scanning signals **Y1** and **Y3**, as the scanning signals supplied to two adjacent wirings **240** among the wirings **240** constituting the first wiring group **G1**. As shown in FIG. 8, at an  $n$ -th frame, the scanning signals **Y1** and **Y3** are different in signal level within 3 H periods from time  $t_0$  to time  $t_3$ , but are at the same signal level equal to  $+VD/2$  for the remaining period of time.

The scanning signals **Y2** and **Y4** are different in signal level within 3 H periods from time  $t_1$  to time  $t_4$ , but are at the same signal level equal to  $-VD/2$  for the remaining period of time. The scanning signals **Y2** and **Y4** are respectively supplied to two adjacent wirings among the wirings constituting the second wiring group **G2**.

In this embodiment, the polarity of the selection voltage is inverted every horizontal scanning period 1 H. The odd-numbered scanning lines **312-1**, **312-3**, . . . , **312-199** are routed to be connected to the first wiring group **G1**, and the even-numbered scanning lines **312-2**, **312-4**, . . . , **312-200** are routed to be connected to the second wiring group **G2**. The voltages of the adjacent wirings among the wirings **240** forming each of the first wiring group **G1** and the second wiring group **G2** are equalized for most of the time. As a result, electrolytic corrosion of the wirings **240** is substantially reduced, and the spacing between the wirings is narrowed. The lateral extension areas of the element substrate **200** extending beyond the side edges of the counter substrate **300** are thus narrowed. The area of the liquid-crystal panel **100** can be reduced, thereby allowing compact, light-weight and low-cost designs to be implemented.

The liquid-crystal device of a second embodiment of the present invention will be now discussed. The electrical construction of the liquid-crystal device remains the same as that of the first embodiment shown in FIG. 1, except that a control circuit **400'** is substituted for the control circuit **400**. Although the control circuit **400** in the first embodiment generates the alternating driving signal **MY** having the period equal to one horizontal scanning period 1 H as shown in FIG. 8, the control circuit **400'** in the second embodiment generates a alternating driving signal **MY'** having the period equal to two horizontal scanning periods 2 H. This is the difference between the control circuit **400** and the control circuit **400'**. Specifically, the liquid-crystal device of the second embodiment inverts the polarity of each of the scanning signals **Y1**, **Y2**, . . . , **Y200** every two horizontal scanning periods 2 H.

FIG. 9 is a waveform diagram showing the scanning signals **Y1**, **Y2**, **Y3**, **Y4**, . . . , **Y200** and a data signal  $X_i$  applied to the pixels **116** in the four-value driving method (with 1 H selection period and 2 H inverted-level period) in the second embodiment. As shown, the alternating driving signal **MY'** has the period of two horizontal scanning periods 2 H, and remains at a high level from time  $t_0$  to time  $t_2$ , and remains at a low level from time  $t_2$  to time  $t_4$ . As already discussed, the voltage selecting signal generator circuit **3504** (see FIG. 7) sets, to the selection voltage of the polarity matching the signal level of the alternating driving signal **MY'**, the voltage level of the scanning signal to the scanning line **312** selected in response to the transfer signals **YS1**, **YS2**, . . . , **YS200**.

At an  $n$ -th frame, the polarity of the scanning signals **Y1** and **Y2** are positive while the scanning signals **Y3** and **Y4** are negative, as already discussed.

When the polarity of the scanning signal is inverted on every predetermined plural number of scanning lines, the

line-to-line voltage between the adjacent wirings cannot be set to be about zero if the scanning lines are interdigitally arranged to be alternately connected to the first wiring group G1 and the second wiring group G2 as discussed in the first embodiment.

In this embodiment, therefore, the scanning lines select between the first wiring group G1 and the second wiring group G2, depending on the polarity of the scanning signal corresponding to the scanning line. FIG. 10 is a conceptual diagram showing the wiring structure of the liquid-crystal panel used in the second embodiment. As shown, the scanning lines 312 are alternately connected to the first wiring group G1 and the second wiring group G2 on a two lines by two lines basis in a manner such that first two scanning lines are connected to the first wiring group G1, the second two scanning lines are connected to the second wiring group G2, and so on.

For example, the scanning signals Y1 and Y2 are fed to the wirings 240 respectively leading to the scanning line 312-1 and the scanning line 312-2 in the first wiring group G1. As shown in FIG. 9, the scanning signals Y1 and Y2 remain the same in level except a duration from time t0 to t2 in an n-th frame. In other words, the line-to-line voltage between the adjacent wirings 240 is set to be zero for most of the time.

Since the second embodiment substantially reduces electrolytic corrosion of the wiring 240 as much as the first embodiment does, the spacing between the wirings is narrowed. As a result, the right-hand side and left-hand side lateral areas of the element substrate 200 extending beyond the side edges of the counter substrate 300 are narrowed. The overall area of the liquid-crystal panel 100 is thus narrowed, allowing compact, light-weight, and low-cost designs to be implemented.

The polarity of the selection voltage is inverted every horizontal scanning period in the first embodiment, and the polarity of the selection voltage is inverted every two horizontal scanning periods in the second embodiment. However, it is to be understood that the present invention is not limited to these arrangements. The polarity of the selection voltage may be inverted every three or more number of horizontal scanning periods. More generally, when the scanning lines 312 are successively selected and supplied with the selection voltage every horizontal scanning period, and the polarity of the selection voltage is inverted with respect to the intermediate value between the lighting voltage and the non-lighting voltage, applied to the data line 212, every K horizontal scanning periods (K is a natural number), the scanning lines 312 are alternately connected to the first wiring group G1 and the second wiring group G2 by K lines by K lines.

The Y driver 350 in each of the preceding embodiments is formed of two chip ICs. Alternatively, the X driver 250 and the Y driver 350 may be built into a single chip integrated circuit W as shown in FIG. 11.

In each of the above embodiments, the transmissive type liquid-crystal panel 100 has been described as an example. The feature of the present invention lies in the relationship between the wiring structure of the scanning lines 312 and the polarity of the scanning signal. Therefore, the liquid-crystal panel 100 may be a transmissive type panel which employs the backlight only as a light source, or may be a reflective type panel which employs external light only as a light source.

In each of the above embodiments, the scanning lines 312 arranged on the counter substrate 300 are respectively

connected to the first wiring group G1 and the second wiring group G2 on the element substrate 200, through the sealing member 110. However, it is to be understood that the present invention is not limited to this arrangement. The first wiring group G1 and the second wiring group G2 may be arranged on the counter substrate 300. In this case, the Y driver 350 may be arranged on the counter substrate 300 and the X driver 250 may be arranged on the element substrate 200, with one FPC board 150 connected to each substrate. Alternatively, the data lines 212 may be routed to the X driver 250 by arranging the X driver 250 on the counter substrate 300 and by connecting the two substrates via the sealing member 110.

Electronic equipment incorporating the display device of each of the preceding embodiments will now be discussed.

FIG. 12 is a perspective view showing the construction of the personal computer 1100 where the display device is incorporated as a display unit. As shown, the personal computer 1100 includes a main unit 1104 with a keyboard 1102, and a liquid-crystal panel 100 as a display unit. Although a backlight unit BL is arranged behind the liquid-crystal panel 100 to enhance visibility of an image, the backlight unit BL is not shown in FIG. 12 because it does not appear in the external view of the mobile computer 1100.

FIG. 13 is a perspective view showing the construction of the mobile telephone 1200 in which the display device is incorporated as a display unit. As shown, the mobile telephone 1200 includes a plurality of control buttons 1202, an ear piece 1204, a mouth piece 1206, and the liquid-crystal panel 100. To assure visibility of an image, a backlight unit BL is arranged behind the liquid-crystal panel 100. The backlight unit BL is not shown in FIG. 13, because it does not appear in the external view of the mobile telephone 1200. As already discussed, since the liquid-crystal panel 100 incorporates the narrow area element substrate 200, the liquid-crystal panel 100 is appropriate for use in equipment such as the mobile telephone 1200 which requires compact and light-weight designs.

FIG. 14 is a perspective view showing the construction of the digital still camera 1300 that incorporates the above-referenced display device as a view finder and the main connection thereof with an external device.

In contrast with a general silver-film camera that exposes a film to an optical image of an object, the digital still camera 1300 generates a video signal by photoelectrically converting an optical image of an object through an image pickup device such as a CCD (Charge-Coupled Device). The above-referenced liquid-crystal panel 100 is mounted on the back of a case 1302 of the digital still camera 1300. The liquid-crystal panel 100 functions as a view finder to display the image of the object. Arranged on the front of the case 1302 (behind the case 1302 in FIG. 14) is a photosensitive unit 1304 including an optical lens and the CCD.

When a photographer presses a shutter button 1306 after recognizing the image of an object displayed on the liquid-crystal panel 100, the image taken by the CCD at the moment is transferred to and stored in a memory on a circuit board 1308. The digital still camera 1300 is provided on the side of the case 1302 with a video signal output terminal 1312 and an input/output terminal 1314 for data exchange. As shown, a television monitor 1320 can be connected to the video signal output terminal 1312, and a personal computer 1330 can be connected to the input/output terminal 1314 for data exchange. In response to predetermined operational steps, the video signal stored in the memory of the circuit board 1308 is output to the television monitor 1320 and the personal computer 1330.

Besides the personal computer shown in FIG. 12, the mobile telephone shown in FIG. 13, and the digital still camera shown in FIG. 14, the electronic equipment of the present invention may be any of a diversity of electronic equipment including a liquid-crystal display television, a viewfinder type or direct monitoring type video cassette recorder, a car navigation system, a pager, an electronic pocketbook, an electronic tabletop calculator, a word processor, a workstation, a video phone, a POS terminal, an apparatus having a touch panel and the like. It should be understood that any of these pieces of electronic equipment may incorporate the above-referenced display device.

As described above, in accordance with the present invention, the line-to-line voltage between the adjacent wirings, among the wirings constituting each wiring group, becomes substantially zero volt. Degradation of the wirings due to electrolytic corrosion is controlled even if the spacing between the wirings is narrowed.

While this invention has been described in conjunction with the specific embodiments thereof, it is evident that many alternatives, modifications and variations will be apparent to those skilled in the art. Accordingly, preferred embodiments of the invention as set forth herein are intended to be illustrative not limiting. There are changes that may be made without departing from the spirit and scope of the invention.

What is claimed is:

1. An electrooptical panel, comprising a first substrate including a plurality of scanning lines formed thereon, a second substrate that is disposed opposing the first substrate so that a constant gap is maintained therebetween, a sealing portion arranged between the first substrate and the second substrate on the inner surfaces thereof adjacent to and along the peripheral edges thereof, the second substrate having a plurality data lines, switching elements and pixel electrodes, with each of the switching elements and pixel electrode arranged at each intersection of the scanning lines and the data lines, and an electrooptical material disposed in the gap between the first substrate and the second substrate, wherein the electrooptical panel further comprises:

a first wiring group arranged adjacent to a first edge of the electrooptical panel wherein the first wiring group includes a first plurality of wirings arranged on the second substrate and adjacent to the first edge of the panel, and a first conductor portion, arranged in the sealing portion, for respectively connecting a plurality of scanning lines, out of the scanning lines, corresponding to the first wiring group, with the first plurality of wirings;

a second wiring group arranged adjacent to a second edge of the electrooptical panel that is opposite to the first edge of the electrooptical panel wherein the second wiring group includes a second plurality of wirings arranged on the second substrate adjacent to the second edge of the panel, and a second conductor portion, arranged in the sealing portion, for respectively connecting a plurality of scanning lines, out of the scanning lines, corresponding to the second wiring group, with the second plurality of wirings; and

wherein the scanning lines are alternately connected to the first wiring group by K lines and the second wiring group by K lines in a manner such that first K scanning lines are connected to the first wiring group, second K scanning lines are connected to the second wiring group, third K scanning lines are connected to the first wiring group, and so on, and the first plurality of

wirings which are connected to the plurality of scanning lines, out of the scanning lines corresponding to the first wiring group, are extended on the first substrate along the first edge of the panel, and the second plurality of wirings which are connected to the plurality of scanning lines, out of the scanning lines corresponding to the second wiring group, extended on the first substrate along the second edge of the panel, the scanning lines being successively selected for each horizontal scanning period so that the selected scanning line is supplied with a selection voltage, and is then supplied with a non-selection voltage, and the polarities of the selection voltage and the non-selection voltage are inverted every K horizontal scanning periods with respect to an intermediate value, between an ON voltage and an OFF voltage, supplied to the data line, and the scanning lines connected to the first wiring group are supplied with the same polarities of the selection voltage and non-selection voltage, and the scanning lines connected to the second wiring group are supplied with the same polarities of the selection voltage and non-selection voltage.

2. The electrooptical panel according to claim 1, wherein the switching element is a two-terminal switching element and has a structure of conductor-insulator-conductor.

3. Electronic equipment comprising an electrooptical panel according to claim 1.

4. A driving method for driving an electrooptical panel including a first substrate having a plurality of scanning lines formed thereon, a second substrate that is disposed opposing the first substrate so that a constant gap is maintained therebetween, a sealing portion arranged between the first substrate and the second substrate on the inner surfaces thereof adjacent to and along the peripheral edges thereof, the second substrate having a plurality data lines, switching elements and pixel electrodes, with each of the switching elements and pixel electrode arranged at each intersection of the scanning lines and the data lines, and an electrooptical material disposed in the gap between the first substrate and the second substrate, a first wiring group arranged adjacent to a first edge of either the first substrate or the second substrate, and a second wiring group arranged on either the first substrate or the second substrate on a second edge that is opposed to the first edge, wherein the scanning lines are alternately connected to the first wiring group by K lines and the second wiring group by K lines in a manner such that first K scanning lines are connected to the first wiring group, second K scanning lines are connected to the second wiring group, third K scanning lines are connected to the first wiring group and so on, and the first wiring group further comprises a first plurality of wirings which are connected by a first conductor portion arranged in the sealing portion to a plurality of scanning lines, out of the scanning lines corresponding to the first wiring group, and which are extended on the first substrate and along the first edge of the panel, and the second wiring group further comprises a second plurality of wirings which are connected by a second conductor portion arranged in the sealing portion to a plurality of scanning lines, out of the scanning lines corresponding to the second wiring group, and which are extended on the first substrate and along the second edge of the panel, and

wherein the scanning lines are successively selected for each horizontal scanning period so that the selected scanning line is supplied with a selection voltage, and is then supplied with a non-selection voltage, and the polarities of the selection voltage and the non-selection voltage are inverted every K horizontal scanning peri-

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ods with respect to an intermediate value, between an ON voltage and an OFF voltage, supplied to the data line, and the scanning lines connected to the first wiring group are supplied with the same polarities of the selection voltage and non-selection voltage, and the scanning lines connected to the second wiring group

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are supplied with the same polarities of the selection voltage and non-selection voltage.

5. Electronic equipment comprising an electrooptical panel according to claim 4.

\* \* \* \* \*

专利名称(译)	电光面板，其驱动方法以及电子设备		
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当前申请(专利权)人(译)	SEIKO EPSON		
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摘要(译)

本发明提供一种液晶面板，其在保持布线可靠性的同时呈现高密度布线。奇数扫描线连接到第一布线组，而偶数扫描线连接到第二布线组。每个扫描线被提供有扫描信号，该扫描信号的极性在每个水平扫描周期被反转。在形成第一布线组和第二布线组的布线中，任何相邻布线之间的线间电压在大多数时间内变为零伏。因此，即使布线之间的间隔变窄，也可以控制由于电解腐蚀引起的布线的劣化。

