



US009523901B2

(12) **United States Patent**
Li et al.

(10) **Patent No.:** **US 9,523,901 B2**
(45) **Date of Patent:** **Dec. 20, 2016**

(54) **ARRAY SUBSTRATE, LIQUID CRYSTAL PANEL AND LIQUID CRYSTAL DISPLAY DEVICE**

(71) Applicant: **Shenzhen China Star Optoelectronics Technology Co., Ltd.**, Shenzhen, Guangdong (CN)

(72) Inventors: **Qianqian Li**, Guangdong (CN); **Je-hao Hsu**, Guangdong (CN); **Caiqin Chen**, Guangdong (CN)

(73) Assignee: **Shenzhen China Star Optoelectronics Technology Co., Ltd.**, Shenzhen, Guangdong (CN)

(*) Notice: Subject to any disclaimer, the term of this patent is extended or adjusted under 35 U.S.C. 154(b) by 145 days.

(21) Appl. No.: **14/426,386**

(22) PCT Filed: **Nov. 12, 2014**

(86) PCT No.: **PCT/CN2014/090949**

§ 371 (c)(1),

(2) Date: **Mar. 5, 2015**

(87) PCT Pub. No.: **WO2016/074180**

PCT Pub. Date: **May 19, 2016**

(65) **Prior Publication Data**

US 2016/0334684 A1 Nov. 17, 2016

(30) **Foreign Application Priority Data**

Nov. 10, 2014 (CN) 2014 1 0627556

(51) **Int. Cl.**

G09G 3/36 (2006.01)

G02F 1/1362 (2006.01)

(Continued)

(52) **U.S. Cl.**

CPC **G02F 1/136286** (2013.01); **G02F 1/1368** (2013.01); **G02F 1/133514** (2013.01)

(58) **Field of Classification Search**

CPC G09G 3/3614
See application file for complete search history.

(56) **References Cited**

U.S. PATENT DOCUMENTS

8,773,419 B2 * 7/2014 Nam G09G 3/3648 345/204
9,024,850 B2 * 5/2015 Lee G02F 1/136286 345/104

(Continued)

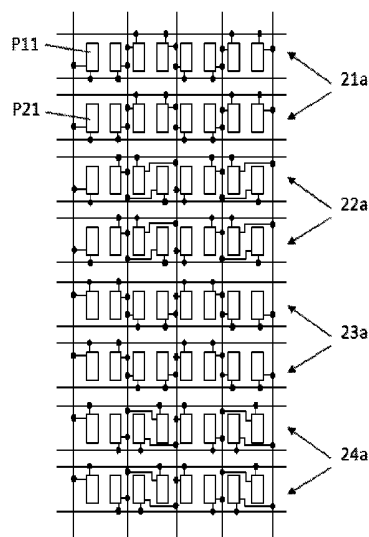
Primary Examiner — Timothy L Rude

(74) Attorney, Agent, or Firm — Andrew C. Cheng

(57) **ABSTRACT**

The invention provides an array substrate including an array of sub-pixels, multiple data lines and multiple scan lines. The array of sub-pixels is divided into multiple column groups along the arrangement direction of the data lines and divided into multiple row groups along the arrangement direction of the scan lines. By the arrangement design of a connection manner of the sub-pixels with the data lines and scan lines in the array substrate, when is driven by a dot inversion method, each column of sub-pixels have intervally arranged well-charged sub-pixels and poorly-charged sub-pixels, so that in a liquid crystal panel including the array substrate, brightnesses of various areas are balanced on the whole and the drawback of the existence of bright and dark lines in the vertical direction is improved. A liquid crystal panel including the array substrate, and a corresponding liquid crystal display device also are provided.

15 Claims, 6 Drawing Sheets



- (51) **Int. Cl.**
G02F 1/1368 (2006.01)
G02F 1/1335 (2006.01)

(56) **References Cited**

U.S. PATENT DOCUMENTS

9,129,570	B2 *	9/2015	Cho		G09G 3/3607
9,183,809	B2 *	11/2015	Jeong		G09G 5/001
9,224,348	B2 *	12/2015	Kim		G09G 3/3614
2014/0125647	A1 *	5/2014	Shin		G09G 3/3648
					345/212
2015/0015623	A1 *	1/2015	Yang		G09G 3/3648
					345/697
2015/0061983	A1 *	3/2015	Kim		G09G 3/3233
					345/82
2016/0131954	A1 *	5/2016	Li		G02F 1/136286
					349/46

* cited by examiner

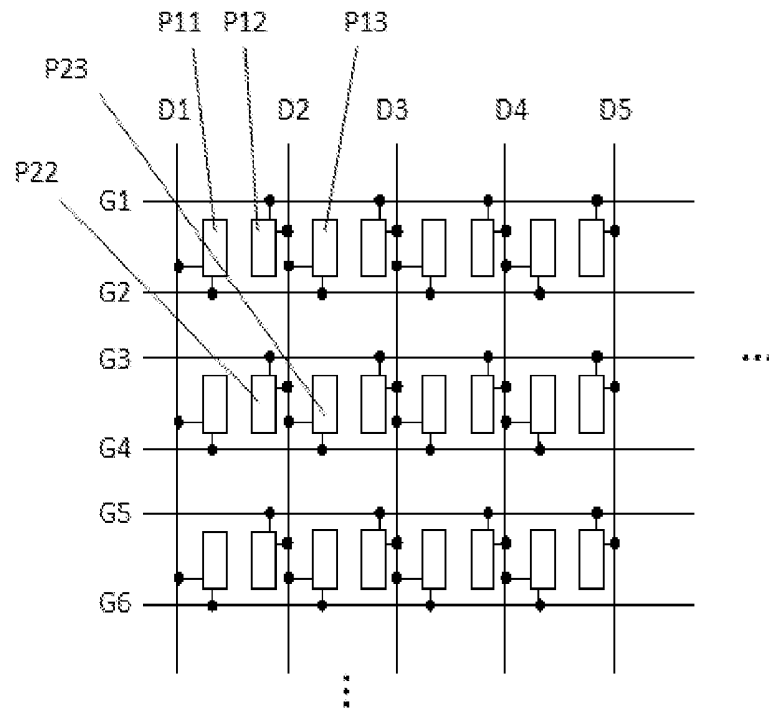


FIG. 1 (Related Art)

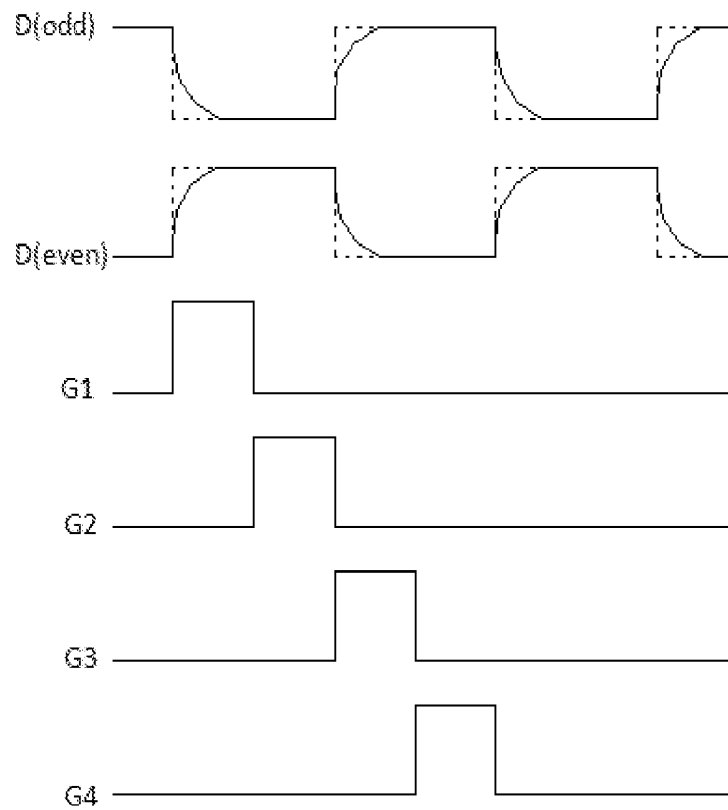


FIG. 2 (Related Art)

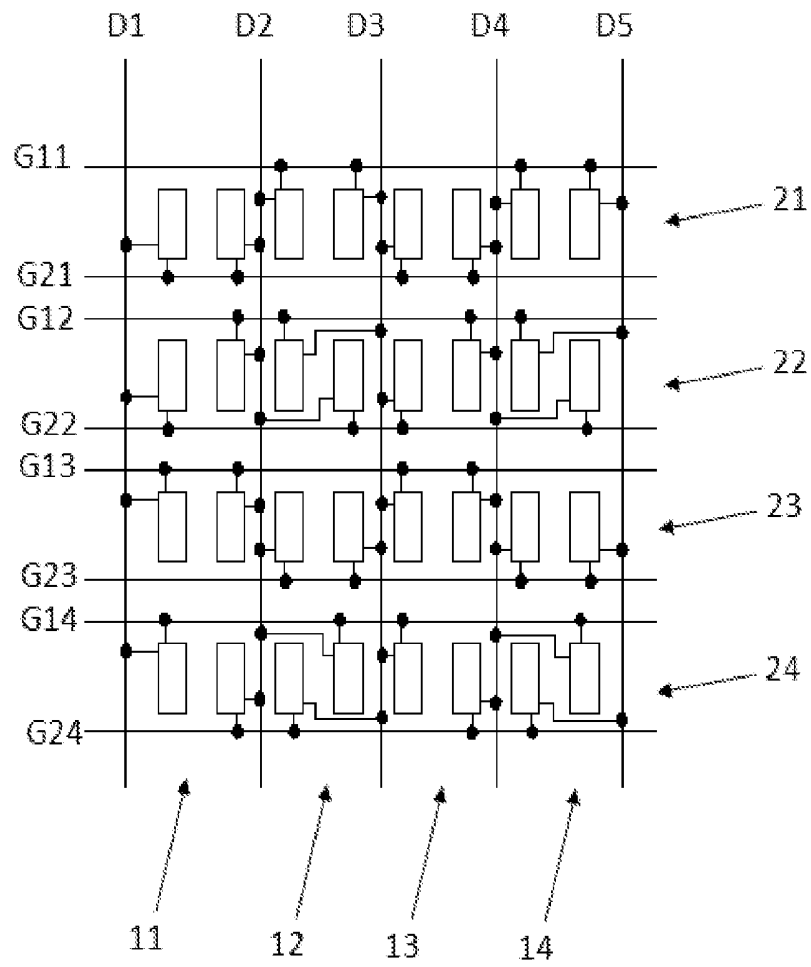


FIG. 3

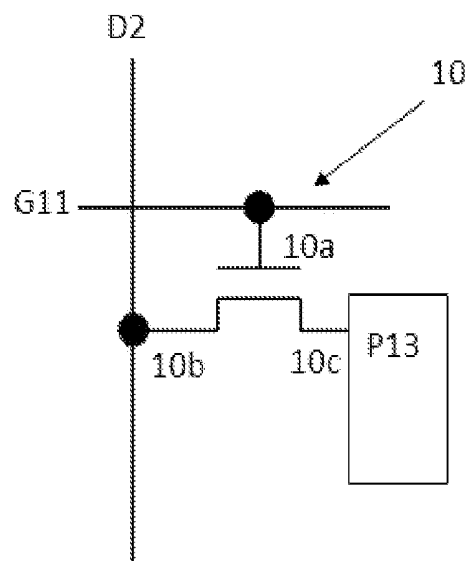


FIG. 4

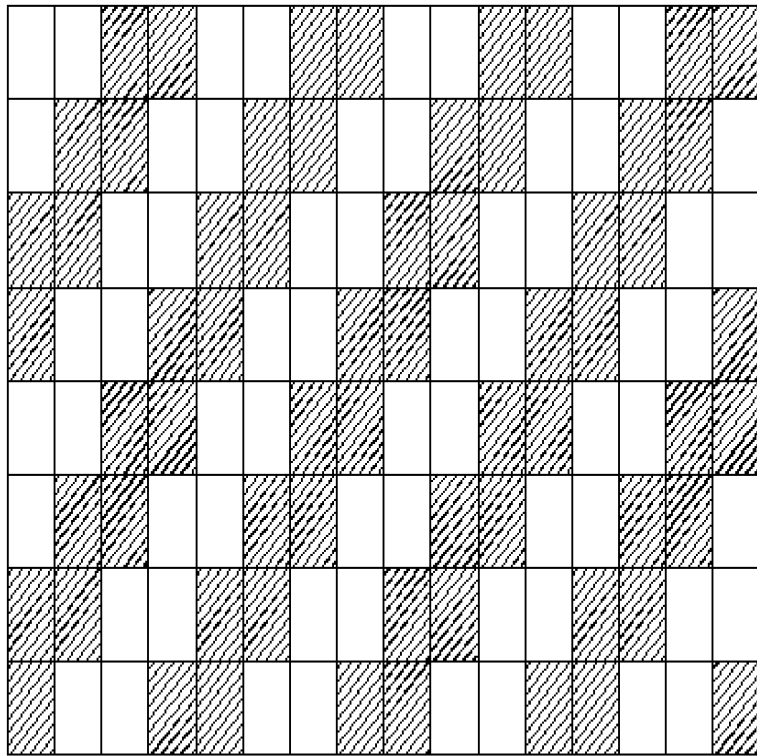


FIG. 5

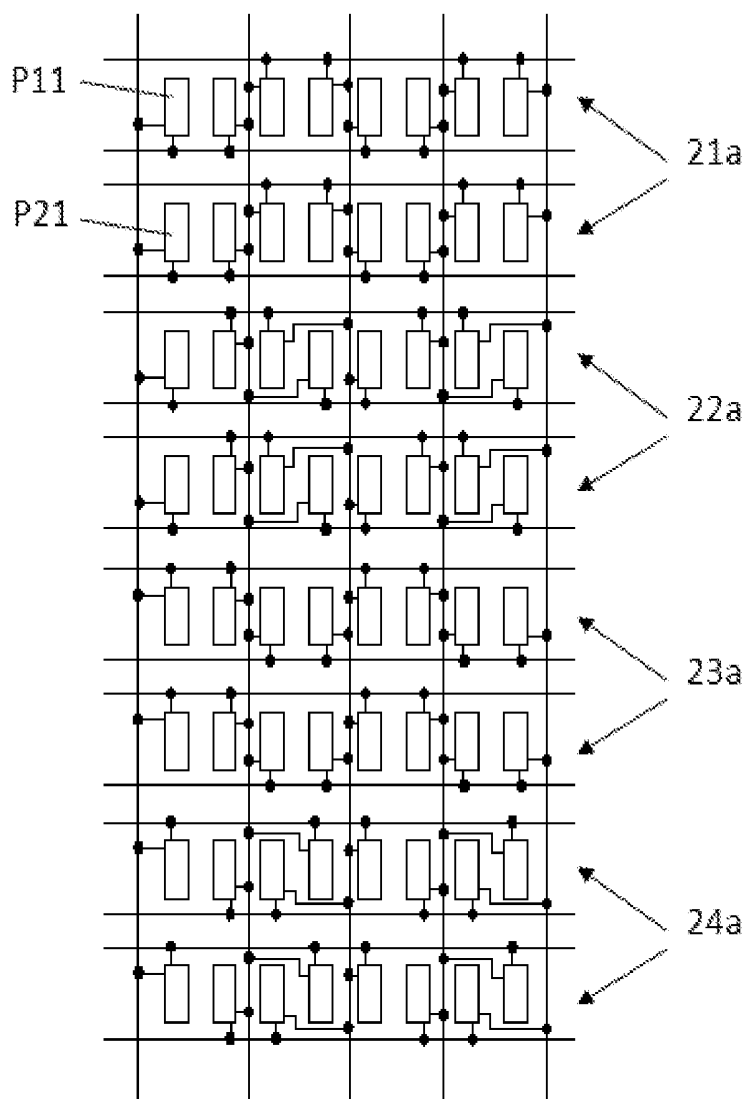


FIG. 6

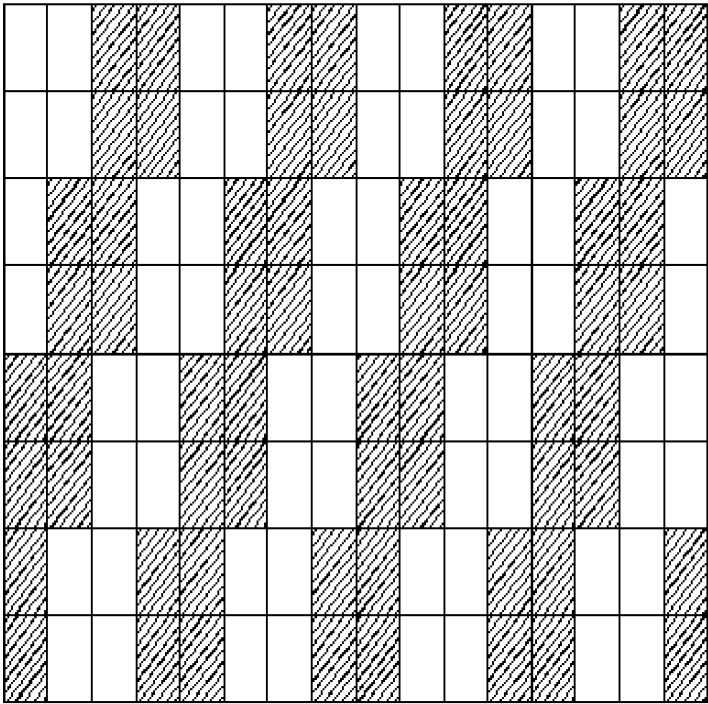


FIG. 7

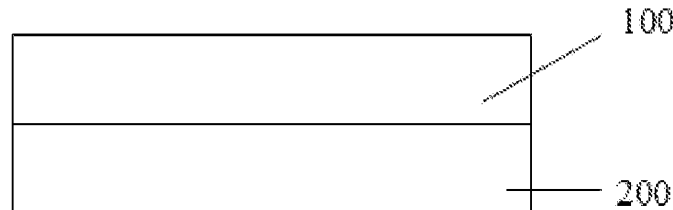


FIG. 8

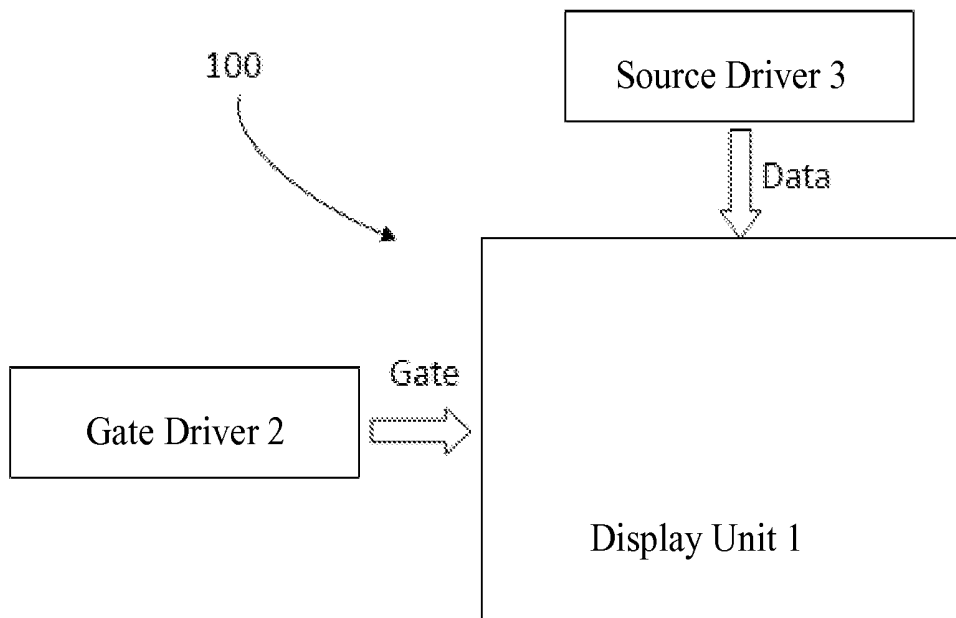


FIG. 9

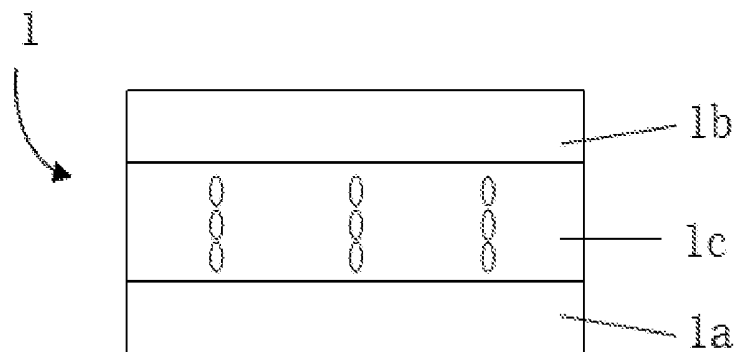


FIG. 10

ARRAY SUBSTRATE, LIQUID CRYSTAL PANEL AND LIQUID CRYSTAL DISPLAY DEVICE

TECHNICAL FIELD

The present invention relates to the field of liquid crystal display technology, and particularly to an array substrate, a liquid crystal panel and a liquid crystal display device.

DESCRIPTION OF RELATED ART

The liquid crystal display (LCD) device is a type of an ultrathin flat display device, and the liquid crystal panel is an important part of the liquid crystal display device. Generally, the liquid crystal panel at least includes oppositely-disposed array substrate and color filter substrate and a liquid crystal layer arranged between the array substrate and the color filter substrate. The array substrate is formed with a pixel array and mutually intersected data lines and scan lines. The data lines are configured to supply data signals to the pixel array, and the scan lines are configured to supply scan signals to the pixel array. In a traditional array substrate, pixels in a same column are connected to a same data line and thereby the data line is responsible for supplying data signals to all the pixels in the same column; pixels in a same row are connected to a same scan line and thereby the scan line is responsible for supplying scan signals to all the pixels in the same row. Moreover, in the array substrate, there are various types of arrangement designs for the data lines and scan lines, and one of the arrangement designs can reduce a half of data lines, i.e., the arrangement type of data line share (DLS)

FIG. 1 is a schematic partial structural view of a conventional DLS array substrate. In particular, the array substrate is formed with an array of sub-pixels P11, P12, P13, P22, P23 and mutually intersected data lines D1~D5 and scan lines G1~G6. Horizontally adjacent sub-pixels in the array share one data line (e.g., P12 and P13 share the data line D2, P22 and P23 share the data line D2), so that the number/amount of the data lines is reduced to be a half of the data lines of the traditional pixel array. Adjacent sub-pixels in a same row are connected to different scan lines (e.g., P12 and P13 are respectively connected to the scan lines G1 and G2), sub-pixels in a same row spaced by one sub-pixels are connected to a same scan line (e.g., P11 and P13 both are connected to the scan line G2), and vertically adjacent sub-pixels are connected to different scan lines (e.g., P12 and P22 are respectively connected to the scan lines G2 and G3), so that the number/amount of the scan lines is twice of that of the traditional pixel array.

Since the number of the scan lines is doubled, the scan time assigned to each scan line is reduced, so that the charging time of sub-pixel is reduced. Current liquid crystal panel generally adopts the dot inversion driving method, i.e., signal polarities of adjacent two data lines are opposite and signal polarities of adjacent rows of a same data line also are opposite. Since the data line has a certain resistance, the data signal would have the delay and distortion of waveform during transmission on the data line, resulting in a charging ratio difference of sub-pixels in adjacent columns of the data line. Referring to the driving signal waveform diagram as shown in FIG. 2, D(odd) is a signal waveform of an odd data line, D(even) is a signal waveform of an even data line, the signal polarities of D(odd) and D(even) are opposite. In the driving signal waveform diagram, the dashed line is the theoretical signal waveform diagram, and the solid line is the

actual waveform diagram formed after the delay and distortion. When D(even) is the data line D2, with reference to FIG. 1, when G1~G4 are sequentially turned on, the D2 sequentially charges the sub-pixels P12, P13, P22 and P23, the D2 charges two sub-pixels P12, P13 or P22, P23 in one signal polarity period. However, in one signal polarity period, owing to the signal distortion, the previously charged sub-pixels P12, P22 are insufficiently/poorly charged and thus have a relatively low brightness, and the latterly charged sub-pixels P13, P23 are well charged and thus have a relatively high brightness, so that significant bright and dark lines are generated. Accordingly, the whole liquid crystal panel would generate multiple alternate bright and dark vertical lines and thus the display quality is degraded.

Based on the above situation, there is a need of improving the bright and dark lines of liquid crystal panel.

SUMMARY

In view of the drawbacks of the prior art, the invention provides an array substrate, by the arrangement design of an connection manner of sub-pixels with data lines and scan lines in the array substrate, bright and dark vertical lines in a liquid crystal panel including the array substrate would be improved.

In order to achieve the above objective, the invention proposes the following technical solution.

Specifically, an array substrate includes an array of sub-pixels, a plurality of data lines and a plurality of scan lines.

Each two data lines define a column group arranged therebetween. Each column group includes two columns of sub-pixels. Sub-pixels in an odd column group each are connected to one of two data lines at two sides of the column group which is closer to the sub-pixel. Sub-pixels in odd rows of an even column group each are connected to one of two data lines at two sides of the column group which is closer to the sub-pixel. Sub-pixels in even rows of the even column group each are connected to one of two data lines at two sides of the column group which is farther to the sub-pixel.

Top and bottom of each row of sub-pixels are disposed with scan lines only for driving the row of sub-pixels. The array of sub-pixels is divided into a plurality of row groups. Each row group includes one row or two rows of sub-pixels. Sub-pixels in even column groups of each row of an nth row group each are connected to the scan line on top of the row of sub-pixels, and sub-pixels in odd column groups of each row of the nth row group each are connected to the scan line on bottom of the row of sub-pixels. ith and (i+1)th sub-pixels in each row of an (n+1)th row group each are connected to the scan line on top of the row of sub-pixels, and jth and (j+3)th sub-pixels in each row of the (n+1)th row group each are connected to the scan line on bottom of the row of sub-pixels. Sub-pixels in odd column groups of each row of an (n+2)th row group each are connected to the scan line on top of the row of sub-pixels, and sub-pixels in even column groups of each row of the (n+2)th row group each are connected to the scan line on bottom of the row of sub-pixels. jth and (j+3)th sub-pixels in each row of an (n+3)th row group each are connected to the scan line on top of the row of sub-pixels, and ith and (i+1)th sub-pixels in each row of the (n+3)th row group each are connected to the scan line on bottom of the row of sub-pixels. Where, n=1, 5, 9, . . . , n-4, n; i=2, 6, 10, . . . , i-4, i; and j=1, 5, 9, . . . , j-4, j.

In an exemplary embodiment, each sub-pixel is connected to a corresponding data line and a corresponding scan line by a switching element.

In an exemplary embodiment, the switching element is a thin film transistor. A gate of the thin film transistor is electrically connected to the corresponding scan line, a source of the thin film transistor is electrically connected to the corresponding data line, and a drain of the thin film transistor is electrically connected to the corresponding sub-pixel.

The invention further provides a liquid crystal panel. The liquid crystal panel includes a display unit. The display unit includes oppositely disposed array substrate and color filter substrate and a liquid crystal layer disposed between the array substrate and the color filter substrate. The array substrate includes an array of sub-pixels, a plurality of data lines and a plurality of scan lines.

In particular, each two data lines define a column group arranged therebetween. Each column group includes two columns of sub-pixels. Sub-pixels in an odd column group each are connected to one of two data lines at two sides of the column group which is closer to the sub-pixel. Sub-pixels in odd rows of an even column group each are connected to one of two data lines at two sides of the column group which is closer to the sub-pixel. Sub-pixels in even rows of the even column group each are connected to one of two data lines at two sides of the column group which is farther to the sub-pixel.

Top and bottom of each row of sub-pixels are disposed with scan lines only for driving the row of sub-pixels. The array of sub-pixels is divided into a plurality of row groups. Each row group includes one row or two rows of sub-pixels. Sub-pixels in even column groups of each row of an n th row group each are connected to the scan line on top of the row of sub-pixels, and sub-pixels in odd column groups of each row of the n th row group each are connected to the scan line on bottom of the row of sub-pixels. i th and $(i+1)$ th sub-pixels in each row of an $(n+1)$ th row group each are connected to the scan line on top of the row of sub-pixels, and j th and $(j+3)$ th sub-pixels in each row of the $(n+1)$ th row group each are connected to the scan line on bottom of the row of sub-pixels. Sub-pixels in odd column groups of each row of an $(n+2)$ th row group each are connected to the scan line on top of the row of sub-pixels, and sub-pixels in even column groups of each row of the $(n+2)$ th row group each are connected to the scan line on bottom of the row of sub-pixels. j th and $(j+3)$ th sub-pixels in each row of an $(n+3)$ th row group each are connected to the scan line on top of the row of sub-pixels, and i th and $(i+1)$ th sub-pixels in each row of the $(n+3)$ th row group each are connected to the scan line on bottom of the row of sub-pixels. Where, $n=1, 5, 9, \dots, n-4$; $i=2, 6, 10, \dots, i-4$; i ; and $j=1, 5, 9, \dots, j-4, j$.

In an exemplary embodiment, each sub-pixel is connected to a corresponding data line and a corresponding scan line by a switching element.

In an exemplary embodiment, the switching element is a thin film transistor. A gate of the thin film transistor is electrically connected to the corresponding scan line, a source of the thin film transistor is electrically connected to the corresponding data line, and a drain of the thin film transistor is electrically connected to the corresponding sub-pixel.

In an exemplary embodiment, the liquid crystal panel includes a gate driver and a source driver. The gate driver is configured (i.e., structured and arranged) for supplying scan signals to the array of sub-pixels through the plurality of

scan lines, and the source driver is configured for supplying data signals to the array of sub-pixels through the plurality of data lines.

In an exemplary embodiment, the array of sub-pixels includes a red sub-pixel, a green sub-pixel and a blue sub-pixel.

In an exemplary embodiment, the liquid crystal panel is driven by a dot inversion driving method.

Another aspect of the invention provides a liquid crystal display device. The liquid crystal display device includes a liquid crystal panel and a backlight module. The liquid crystal panel and the backlight module are oppositely disposed. The backlight module is configured for providing a display light source for the liquid crystal panel and thereby facilitating the liquid crystal panel to display an image. The liquid crystal panel is any one of the above-described liquid crystal panels.

Compared with the prior art, the array substrate provided by the embodiments of the invention, by way of the arrangement design of the connection manner of the sub-pixels with the data lines and the scan lines in the array substrate, when is driven by a dot inversion driving method, each column of sub-pixels would have intervally disposed well-charged sub-pixels and poorly-charged sub-pixels (herein, "well-charged" and "poorly-charged" are relative terms), so that in a liquid crystal panel including the array substrate, brightnesses of various areas are balanced on the whole and the drawback of the existence of bright and dark vertical lines can be improved consequently.

BRIEF DESCRIPTION OF THE DRAWINGS

The above and other aspects, features and advantages of embodiments of the present invention will be more apparent from the following detailed description taken in conjunction with the accompanying drawings, in which:

FIG. 1 is a schematic partial structural view of a conventional data line share type array substrate;

FIG. 2 is a signal waveform diagram of a dot inversion driving method.

FIG. 3 is a schematic partial structural view of a data line share type array substrate according to embodiment 1 of the invention;

FIG. 4 is a schematic structural view of a sub-pixel connecting a data line and a scan line through a thin film transistor according to an embodiment of the invention;

FIG. 5 is a schematic view of the array substrate after being charged according to the embodiment 1 of the invention;

FIG. 6 is a schematic partial structural view of a data line share type array substrate according to embodiment 2 of the invention;

FIG. 7 is a schematic view of the array substrate after being charged according to the embodiment 2 of the invention;

FIG. 8 is a schematic structural view of a liquid crystal display device according to embodiment 3 of the invention;

FIG. 9 is a schematic structural view of a liquid crystal panel according to the embodiment 3 of the invention; and

FIG. 10 is a schematic structural view of a display unit according to the embodiment 3 of the invention.

DETAILED DESCRIPTION OF EMBODIMENTS

As described in the foregoing, the invention addresses the drawbacks of the existence of bright and dark vertical lines of the data line share (DLS) type liquid crystal panel and

therefore provides an array substrate. The array substrate includes an array of sub-pixels and mutually intersected a plurality of data lines and a plurality of scan lines. By way of the arrangement design of a connection manner of the sub-pixels with the data lines and the scan lines, when is driven by a dot inversion driving method, each column of sub-pixels would have intervally arranged well-charged sub-pixels and poorly-charged sub-pixels.

For the connection manner of the sub-pixels with the data lines: in the plurality of data lines, each two data lines define a column group arranged therebetween, and each column group includes two columns of sub-pixels.

For sub-pixels in an odd column group, each sub-pixel is connected to one of the two data lines at two sides of the odd column group which is closer to the sub-pixel (i.e., the closer one data line). For sub-pixels in odd rows of an even column group, each sub-pixel is connected to one of the two data lines at two sides of the even column group. For sub-pixels in even rows of the even column group, each sub-pixel is connected to one of the two data lines at two sides of the even column group which is farther to the sub-pixel (i.e., the farther one data line). Herein, "closer" and "farther" are relative terms.

For the connection manner of the sub-pixels with the scan lines: firstly, in the plurality of scan lines, top and bottom of each row of sub-pixels respectively are disposed with two scan lines only for driving the row of sub-pixels; and then the array of sub-pixels is divided into a plurality of row groups, and each row group includes one row or two rows of sub-pixels.

Specifically:

For sub-pixels in even column groups of each row of an n th row group, each sub-pixel is connected to the scan line on top of the row of sub-pixel (i.e., top scan line); and for sub-pixels in odd column groups of each row of the n th row group, each sub-pixel is connected to the scan line on bottom of the row of sub-pixels (i.e., bottom scan line).

For i th and $(i+1)$ th sub-pixels in each row of an $(n+1)$ th row group, each sub-pixel is connected to the scan line on top of the row of sub-pixels; and for j th and $(j+3)$ th sub-pixels in each row of the $(n+1)$ th row group, each sub-pixel is connected to the scan line on bottom of the row of sub-pixels.

For sub-pixels in odd column groups of each row of an $(n+2)$ th row group, each sub-pixel is connected to the scan line on top of the row of sub-pixels; and for sub-pixels in even column groups of each row of the $(n+2)$ th row group, each sub-pixel is connected to the scan line on bottom of the row of sub-pixels.

For j th and $(j+3)$ th sub-pixels in each row of an $(n+3)$ th row group, each sub-pixel is connected to the scan line on top of the row of sub-pixels; and for i th and $(i+1)$ th sub-pixels in each row of the $(n+3)$ th row group, each sub-pixel is connected to the scan line on bottom of the row of sub-pixels.

Where, $n=1, 5, 9, \dots, n-4$; $n; i=2, 6, 10, \dots, i-4$; i ; and $j=1, 5, 9, \dots, j-4$; j .

For the above described connection manner of the sub-pixels with the scan lines, when each row group includes two rows of sub-pixels, the connection manner of one row of sub-pixels in the row group with data lines and scan lines is the same as the connection manner of the other one row of sub-pixels in the row group with data lines and scan lines, i.e., two rows of sub-pixels are used as a repeating unit.

In order to make that the objectives, technical solutions and advantages of the invention will be more clearly under-

stood, the invention will be further described by embodiments thereof with reference to accompanying drawings.

[Embodiment 1]

FIG. 3 is a schematic partial structural view of an array substrate provided by this embodiment. Hereinafter, P_{xy} represent specific sub-pixels, where $x=1\sim 4$, $y=1\sim 8$. For example, in FIG. 3, P_{11} is the first sub-pixel at the top-left corner, and P_{48} is the last sub-pixel at the bottom-right corner.

As shown in FIG. 3, in data lines $D1\sim D5$, each two data lines define a corresponding one of column groups **11**, **12**, **13**, **14** arranged therebetween, and each column group includes two columns of sub-pixels, e.g., the column group **11** in FIG. 3 includes the first and the second columns of sub-pixels.

In particular, for the sub-pixels in the odd column groups **11**, **13**, each sub-pixel is connected to one of the two data lines at two sides of the column group which is closer to the sub-pixel, e.g., for the sub-pixels in the column group **11**, the sub-pixels P_{1y} are connected to the data line $D1$, and the sub-pixels P_{2y} are connected to the data line $D2$. For the sub-pixels in odd rows of the even column groups **12**, **14**, each sub-pixel is connected to one of the two data lines at two sides of the column group which is closer to the sub-pixel, e.g., for the sub-pixels P_{13} , P_{14} in the first row of the column group **12**, the sub-pixel P_{13} is connected to the data line $D2$, and the sub-pixel P_{14} is connected to the data line $D3$. For the sub-pixels in even rows of the even column groups **12**, **14**, each sub-pixel is connected to one of the two data lines at two sides of the column group which is farther to the sub-pixel, e.g., for the sub-pixels P_{23} , P_{24} in the second row of the column group **12**, the sub-pixel P_{23} is connected to the data line $D3$, and the sub-pixel P_{24} is connected to the data line $D2$. Herein, "closer" and "farther" are relative terms.

In scan lines $G11\sim G14$ and $G21\sim G24$, top and bottom of each row of sub-pixels respectively are disposed with two scan lines only for driving the row of sub-pixels, e.g., the scan lines on top and bottom of the first row of sub-pixels respectively are $G11$, $G21$, and the scan lines $G11$, $G21$ only are for driving the first row of sub-pixels. Moreover, the array of sub-pixels is divided into row groups **21**, **22**, **23**, **24**. In this embodiment, each row group includes one row of sub-pixels, i.e., the row group **21** includes the first row of sub-pixels, the row group **22** includes the second row of sub-pixels, and so on.

The connection manner of sub-pixels with the scan lines will be described as follows.

For sub-pixels in the even column groups **12**, **14** of the row group **21**, each sub-pixel is connected to the scan line on top of the row of sub-pixels, e.g., for the sub-pixels P_{13} , P_{14} in the even column group **12** of the row group **21**, the sub-pixels P_{13} , P_{14} both are connected to the scan line $G11$. For sub-pixels in the odd column groups **11**, **13** of the row group **21**, each sub-pixel is connected to the scan line on bottom of the row of sub-pixels, e.g., for the sub-pixels P_{11} , P_{12} in the odd column group **11** of the row group **21**, the sub-pixels P_{11} , P_{12} both are connected to the scan line $G21$.

For i th and $(i+1)$ th sub-pixels in each row of the row group **22**, each sub-pixel is connected to the scan line on top of the row of sub-pixels, e.g., for the second and third sub-pixels P_{22} , P_{23} in the row group **22**, the sub-pixels P_{22} , P_{23} are connected to the scan line $G12$. For j th and $(j+3)$ th sub-pixels in each row of the row group **22**, each sub-pixel is connected to the scan line on bottom of the row of sub-pixels, e.g., for the first and fourth sub-pixels P_{21} , P_{24}

in the row group **22**, the sub-pixels **P21**, **P24** are connected to the scan line **G22**. Herein, $i=2, 6$; $j=1, 5$.

For sub-pixels in the odd column groups **11**, **13** of each row of the row group **23**, each sub-pixel is connected to the scan line on top of the row of sub-pixels, e.g., for the sub-pixels **P31**, **P32** in the odd column group **11** of the row group **23**, the sub-pixels **P31**, **P32** both are connected to the scan line **G13**. For sub-pixels in the even column groups **12**, **14** of each row of the row group **23**, each sub-pixel is connected to the scan line on bottom of the row of sub-pixels, e.g., for the sub-pixels **P33**, **P34** in the even column group **12** of the row group **23**, the sub-pixels **P33**, **P34** both are connected to the scan line **G23**.

For j th and $(j+3)$ th sub-pixels in each row of the row group **24**, each sub-pixel is connected to the scan line on top of the row of sub-pixels, e.g., for the first and fourth sub-pixels **P41**, **P44** in the row group **24**, the sub-pixels **P41**, **P44** are connected to the scan line **G14**. For i th and $(i+1)$ th sub-pixels in each row of the row group **24**, each sub-pixel is connected to the scan line on bottom of the row of sub-pixels, e.g., for the second and third sub-pixels **P42**, **P43** in the row group **24**, the sub-pixels **P42**, **P43** are connected to the scan line **G24**. Herein, $i=2, 6$; and $j=1, 5$.

Each sub-pixel P_{xy} is connected to a corresponding data line and a corresponding scan line by a switching element **10**. Specifically, the sub-pixel **P13** is taken as an example, as illustrated in FIG. 4, the switching element in this embodiment is a thin film transistor (TFT). A gate **10a** of the TFT is electrically connected to the corresponding scan line **G11**, a source **10b** of the TFT is electrically connected to the corresponding data line **D2**, and a drain **10c** of the TFT is electrically connected to the sub-pixel **P13**.

When a dot inversion driving method is employed, the charging of the sub-pixels **P12**, **P13**, **P22**, **P23**, **P32**, **P33**, **P42**, **P43** at two sides of the data line **D2** is taken as an example, with reference to FIG. 3, **G11**, **G21**, . . . , **G14**, **G24** are sequentially turned on, the sub-pixels **P12**, **P13**, **P22**, **P32**, **P33**, **P42** are charged by the data line **D2** and the sub-pixels **P23**, **P43** are charged by the data line **D3**. For the sub-pixels in the P_{x2} column, **P12** and **P42** are well-charged sub-pixels, while **P22** and **P32** are poorly-charged sub-pixels. For the sub-pixels in the P_{x3} column, **P33** and **P43** are well-charged sub-pixels, while **P13** and **P23** are poorly-charged sub-pixels.

An array substrate provided by this embodiment of the invention can be regarded as a structure obtained by repeating the partial structure as shown in FIG. 3 along transversal and longitudinal directions multiple times. FIG. 5 shows a distribution of well-charged sub-pixels and poorly-charged sub-pixels of the array substrate with the structure in a frame of image. In FIG. 5, the white areas represent well-charged sub-pixels, and the shaded areas represent poorly-charged sub-pixels. It can be found that, the sub-pixels in a same column have intervally arranged well-charged sub-pixels and poorly-charged sub-pixels, and the sub-pixels in a same row also have intervally arranged well-charged sub-pixels and poorly-charged sub-pixels. Accordingly, in a liquid crystal panel including the array substrate, brightnesses of various areas are balanced on the whole and thus the drawback of the existence of bright and dark vertical lines can be improved.

[Embodiment 2]

FIG. 6 is a schematic partial structural view of an array substrate provided by this embodiment. What is difference from the embodiment 1 is that: in this embodiment, along the arrangement direction of the scan lines, the sub-pixel array is divided into row groups **21a**, **22a**, **23a**, **24a**, each

row group includes two rows of sub-pixels. Specifically, as illustrated in FIG. 6, the row group **21a** includes the first and the second rows of sub-pixels, the row group **22a** includes the third and the fourth rows of sub-pixels, the row group **23a** includes the fifth and the sixth rows of sub-pixels, and the row group **24a** includes the seventh and the eighth rows of sub-pixels.

A connection manner of one row of sub-pixels in each row group with data lines and scan lines is the same as a connection manner of the other one row of sub-pixels in the row group with data lines and scan lines, that is, two rows of sub-pixels are used as one repeating unit. For example, in the row group **21a**, for all the sub-pixels in the first and the second rows, vertically adjacent two sub-pixels (e.g., **P11** and **P21**) have a same connection manner, and the connection manner of all the sub-pixels in the first and the second rows with the data lines and the scan lines is the same as the connection manner of the row group **21** of the embodiment 1, and thus will not be repeated herein. Likewise, the row group **22a** is corresponding to the row group **22** of the embodiment 1, the row group **23a** is corresponding to the row group **23** of the embodiment 1, and row group **24a** is corresponding to the row group **24** of the embodiment 1.

An array substrate provided by this embodiment can be regarded as a structure obtained by repeating the partial structure as illustrated in FIG. 6 along transversal and longitudinal directions multiple times. FIG. 7 shows a distribution of well-charged sub-pixels and poorly-charged sub-pixels of the array substrate with the structure in a frame of image, the white areas represent the well-charged sub-pixels, and the shaded areas represent the poorly-charged sub-pixels.

[Embodiment 3]

Referring to FIG. 8 and FIG. 9, this embodiment provides a liquid crystal panel and a liquid crystal display device including the liquid crystal panel. As illustrated in FIG. 8, the liquid crystal display device includes a liquid crystal panel **100** and a backlight module **200**. The liquid crystal panel **100** and the backlight module **200** are oppositely disposed. The backlight module **200** is configured (i.e., structured and arranged) for providing a display light source for the liquid crystal panel **100** and thereby facilitating the liquid crystal panel **100** to display an image.

As illustrated in FIG. 9, the liquid crystal panel **100** includes a display unit **1** formed with an array of sub-pixels, a gate driver **2** and a source driver **3**. The gate driver **2** is configured for supplying scan signals Gate to the array of sub-pixels through scan lines, and the source driver **3** is configured for supplying data signals Data to the array of sub-pixels through data lines.

FIG. 10 is a schematic structural view of the display unit **1**. The display unit **1** includes oppositely disposed array substrate **1a** and color filter substrate **1b**, and a liquid crystal layer **1c** arranged between the array substrate **1a** and the color filter substrate **1b**. The array substrate **1a** employs the array substrate provided by the embodiment 1 or the embodiment 2, and the sub-pixels P_{xy} includes a red sub-pixel, a green sub-pixel and a blue sub-pixel.

In summary, the array substrate provided by the embodiments of the invention, by way of the arrangement design of the connection manner of the sub-pixels with the data lines and scan lines in the array substrate, when is driven by a dot inversion driving method, each column of sub-pixels have intervally arranged well-charged sub-pixels and poorly-charged sub-pixels (herein, "well-charged" and "poorly-charged" are relative terms), so that in the liquid crystal panel including the array substrate, brightnesses of various

areas are balanced on the whole, and therefore the drawback of the existence of bright and dark vertical lines can be improved.

While the invention has been described in terms of what is presently considered to be the most practical and preferred embodiments, it is to be understood that the invention needs not be limited to the disclosed embodiment. On the contrary, it is intended to cover various modifications and similar arrangements included within the spirit and scope of the appended claims which are to be accorded with the broadest interpretation so as to encompass all such modifications and similar structures.

What is claimed is:

1. An array substrate comprising:

an array of sub-pixels;

a plurality of data lines, wherein each two of the plurality of data lines define a column group arranged therebetween, and each column group comprises two columns of sub-pixels; sub-pixels in an odd column group each are connected to the closer one of two data lines at two sides of the column group; sub-pixels in odd rows of an even column group each are connected to the closer one of two data lines at two sides of the column group; sub-pixels in even rows of the even column group each are connected to the farther one of two data lines at two sides of the even column group;

a plurality of scan lines, wherein top and bottom of each row of sub-pixels are disposed with scan lines only for driving the row of sub-pixels; the array of sub-pixels is divided into a plurality of row groups, and each row group comprises one row or two rows of sub-pixels; sub-pixels in even column groups of each row of an nth row group each are connected to the scan line on top of the row of sub-pixels, and sub-pixels in odd column groups of each row of the nth row group each are connected to the scan line on bottom of the row of sub-pixels; ith and (i+1)th sub-pixels in each row of an (n+1)th row group each are connected to the scan line on top of the row of sub-pixels, and jth and (j+3)th sub-pixels in each row of the (n+1)th row group each are connected to the scan line on bottom of the row of sub-pixels; sub-pixels in odd column groups of each row of an (n+2)th row group each are connected to the scan line on top of the row of sub-pixels, and the sub-pixels in even column groups of each row of the (n+2)th row group each are connected to the scan line on bottom of the row of sub-pixels; jth and (j+3)th sub-pixels in each row of an (n+3)th row group each are connected to the scan line on top of the row of sub-pixels, and ith and (i+1)th sub-pixels in each row of the (n+3)th row group each are connected to the scan line on bottom of the row of sub-pixels; where

$n=1, 5, 9, \dots, n-4, n$;

$i=2, 6, 10, \dots, i-4, i$;

$j=1, 5, 9, \dots, j-4, j$.

2. The array substrate according to claim 1, wherein each sub-pixel is connected to a corresponding data line and a corresponding scan line by a switching element.

3. The array substrate according to claim 2, wherein the switching element is a thin film transistor; a gate of the thin film transistor is electrically connected with the corresponding scan line, a source of the thin film transistor is electrically connected with the corresponding data line, and a drain of the thin film transistor is electrically connected with the corresponding sub-pixel.

4. A liquid crystal panel comprising a display unit, the display unit comprising oppositely disposed array substrate

and color filter substrate and a liquid crystal layer disposed between the array substrate and the color filter substrate; the array substrate comprising:

an array of sub-pixels;

a plurality of data lines, wherein each two of the plurality of data lines define a column group arranged therebetween, and each column group comprises two columns of sub-pixels; sub-pixels in an odd column group each are connected to the closer one of two data lines at two sides of the column group; sub-pixels in odd rows of an even column group each are connected to the closer one of two data lines at two sides of the column group; sub-pixels in even rows of the even column group each are connected to the farther one of two data lines at two sides of the even column group;

a plurality of scan lines, wherein top and bottom of each row of sub-pixels are disposed with scan lines only for driving the row of sub-pixels; the array of sub-pixels is divided into a plurality of row groups, and each row group comprises one row or two rows of sub-pixels; sub-pixels in even column groups of each row of an nth row group each are connected to the scan line on top of the row of sub-pixels, and sub-pixels in odd column groups of each row of the nth row group each are connected to the scan line on bottom of the row of sub-pixels; ith and (i+1)th sub-pixels in each row of an (n+1)th row group each are connected to the scan line on top of the row of sub-pixels, and jth and (j+3)th sub-pixels in each row of the (n+1)th row group each are connected to the scan line on bottom of the row of sub-pixels; sub-pixels in odd column groups of each row of an (n+2)th row group each are connected to the scan line on top of the row of sub-pixels, and the sub-pixels in even column groups of each row of the (n+2)th row group each are connected to the scan line on bottom of the row of sub-pixels; jth and (j+3)th sub-pixels in each row of an (n+3)th row group each are connected to the scan line on top of the row of sub-pixels, and ith and (i+1)th sub-pixels in each row of the (n+3)th row group each are connected to the scan line on bottom of the row of sub-pixels; where

$n=1, 5, 9, \dots, n-4, n$;

$i=2, 6, 10, \dots, i-4, i$;

$j=1, 5, 9, \dots, j-4, j$.

5. The liquid crystal panel according to claim 4, wherein each sub-pixel is connected to a corresponding data line and a corresponding scan line by a switching element.

6. The liquid crystal panel according to claim 5, wherein the switching element is a thin film transistor; a gate of the thin film transistor is electrically connected with the corresponding scan line, a source of the thin film transistor is electrically connected with the corresponding data line, and a drain of the thin film transistor is electrically connected with the corresponding sub-pixel.

7. The liquid crystal panel according to claim 4, wherein the liquid crystal panel further comprises a gate driver and a source driver; the gate driver is configured for supplying scan signals to the array of sub-pixels through the plurality of scan lines, and the source driver is configured for supplying data signals to the array of sub-pixels through the plurality of data lines.

8. The liquid crystal panel according to claim 4, wherein the array of sub-pixels comprises a red sub-pixel, a green sub-pixel and a blue sub-pixel.

9. The liquid crystal panel according to claim 4, wherein the liquid crystal panel is a dot inversion driven liquid crystal panel.

11

10. A liquid crystal display device comprising a liquid crystal panel and a backlight module, the liquid crystal panel and the backlight module being oppositely disposed, the backlight module being configured for providing a display light source for the liquid crystal panel and thereby facilitating the liquid crystal panel to display an image, the liquid crystal panel comprising a display unit, the display unit comprising oppositely disposed array substrate and color filter substrate and a liquid crystal layer disposed between the array substrate and the color filter substrate; the array substrate comprising:

an array of sub-pixels;

a plurality of data lines, wherein each two of the plurality of data lines define a column group arranged therebetween, and each column group comprises two columns of sub-pixels; sub-pixels in an odd column group each are connected to the closer one of two data lines at two sides of the column group; sub-pixels in odd rows of an even column group each are connected to the closer one of two data lines at two sides of the column group; sub-pixels in even rows of the even column group each are connected to the farther one of two data lines at two sides of the even column group;

a plurality of scan lines, wherein top and bottom of each row of sub-pixels are disposed with scan lines only for driving the row of sub-pixels; the array of sub-pixels is divided into a plurality of row groups, and each row group comprises one row or two rows of sub-pixels; sub-pixels in even column groups of each row of an n th row group each are connected to the scan line on top of the row of sub-pixels, and sub-pixels in odd column groups of each row of the n th row group each are connected to the scan line on bottom of the row of sub-pixels; i th and $(i+1)$ th sub-pixels in each row of an $(n+1)$ th row group each are connected to the scan line on top of the row of sub-pixels, and j th and $(j+3)$ th sub-pixels in each row of the $(n+1)$ th row group each are connected to the scan line on bottom of the row of sub-pixels; sub-pixels in odd column groups of each

12

row of an $(n+2)$ th row group each are connected to the scan line on top of the row of sub-pixels, and the sub-pixels in even column groups of each row of the $(n+2)$ th row group each are connected to the scan line on bottom of the row of sub-pixels; j th and $(j+3)$ th sub-pixels in each row of an $(n+3)$ th row group each are connected to the scan line on top of the row of sub-pixels, and i th and $(i+1)$ th sub-pixels in each row of the $(n+3)$ th row group each are connected to the scan line on bottom of the row of sub-pixels; where

$n=1, 5, 9, \dots, n-4, n$;

$i=2, 6, 10, \dots, i-4, i$;

$j=1, 5, 9, \dots, j-4, j$.

11. The liquid crystal display device according to claim 10, wherein each sub-pixel is connected to a corresponding data line and a corresponding scan line by a switching element.

12. The liquid crystal display device according to claim 11, wherein the switching element is a thin film transistor; a gate of the thin film transistor is electrically connected with the corresponding scan line, a source of the thin film transistor is electrically connected with the corresponding data line, and a drain of the thin film transistor is electrically connected with the corresponding sub-pixel.

13. The liquid crystal display device according to claim 10, wherein the liquid crystal panel further comprises a gate driver and a source driver; the gate driver is configured for supplying scan signals to the array of sub-pixels through the plurality of scan lines, and the source driver is configured for supplying data signals to the array of sub-pixels through the plurality of data lines.

14. The liquid crystal display device according to claim 10, wherein the array of sub-pixels comprises a red sub-pixel, a green sub-pixel and a blue sub-pixel.

15. The liquid crystal display device according to claim 10, wherein the liquid crystal panel is driven by a dot inversion driving method.

* * * * *

专利名称(译)	阵列基板，液晶面板和液晶显示装置		
公开(公告)号	US9523901	公开(公告)日	2016-12-20
申请号	US14/426386	申请日	2014-11-12
[标]申请(专利权)人(译)	深圳市华星光电技术有限公司		
申请(专利权)人(译)	深圳市中国星光电科技有限公司.		
当前申请(专利权)人(译)	深圳市中国星光电科技有限公司		
[标]发明人	LI QIANQIAN HSU JE HAO CHEN CAIQIN		
发明人	LI, QIANQIAN HSU, JE-HAO CHEN, CAIQIN		
IPC分类号	G09G3/36 G02F1/1362 G02F1/1368 G02F1/1335		
CPC分类号	G02F1/136286 G02F1/1368 G02F1/133514 G09G3/3648 G09G2300/0426 G09G2310/0218 G09G2310/0283		
代理人(译)	程，ANDREW C.		
优先权	201410627556.3 2014-11-10 CN		
其他公开文献	US20160334684A1		
外部链接	Espacenet USPTO		

摘要(译)

本发明提供一种阵列基板，包括子像素阵列，多条数据线和多条扫描线。子像素阵列沿数据线的排列方向被分成多个列组，并沿扫描线的排列方向被分成多个行组。通过子阵列与阵列基板中的数据线和扫描线的连接方式的布置设计，当通过点反转方法驱动时，每列子像素具有间隔排列的充满电的子像素和带电不足的子像素，使得在包括阵列基板的液晶面板中，各个区域的亮度整体上是平衡的，并且改善了在垂直方向上存在亮线和暗线的缺点。还提供了包括阵列基板的液晶面板和相应的液晶显示装置。

