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(54) **THIN FILM TRANSISTOR ARRAY PANEL
AND LIQUID CRYSTAL DISPLAY USING THE
SAME**

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G02F 1/1343 (2006.01)

(52) **U.S. Cl.**
USPC **349/39; 349/48; 349/144**

(58) **Field of Classification Search**
None
See application file for complete search history.

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(57) **ABSTRACT**

A liquid crystal display includes a first substrate, a gate line, a data line, first-third power lines located on the first substrate, first-third sub-pixels, where a switching element of each is connected to the gate line and the data line, a second substrate, a common electrode that is formed on the second substrate, a liquid crystal layer located between the first and second substrates, and a power voltage driver outputting a low voltage during a first period and a high voltage during a subsequent second period to the first power line, a constant voltage during both periods to the second power line, and the high voltage during the first period and the low voltage during the second period to the third power line. The first power line, the second power line and the third power line overlap the first sub-pixel, the second sub-pixel, and the third sub-pixel, respectively.

30 Claims, 13 Drawing Sheets

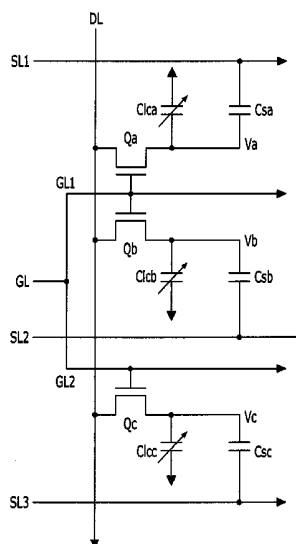


FIG. 1

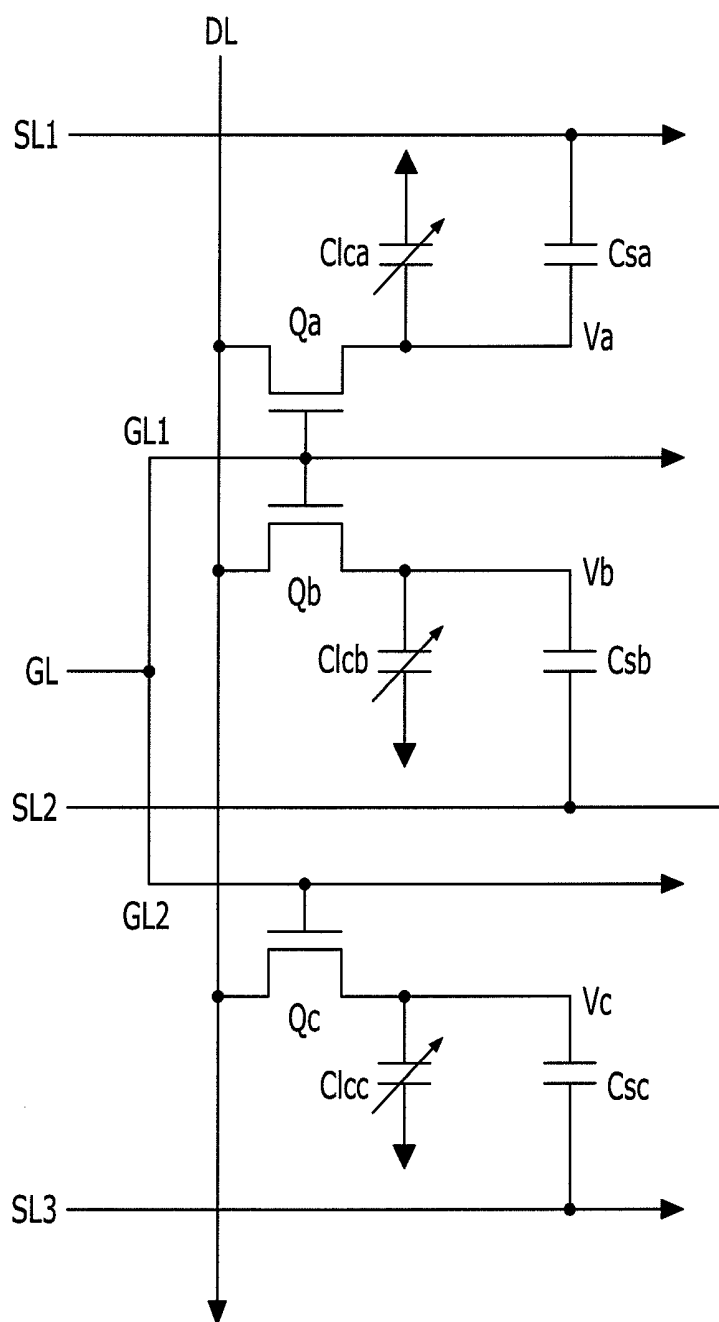


FIG. 2

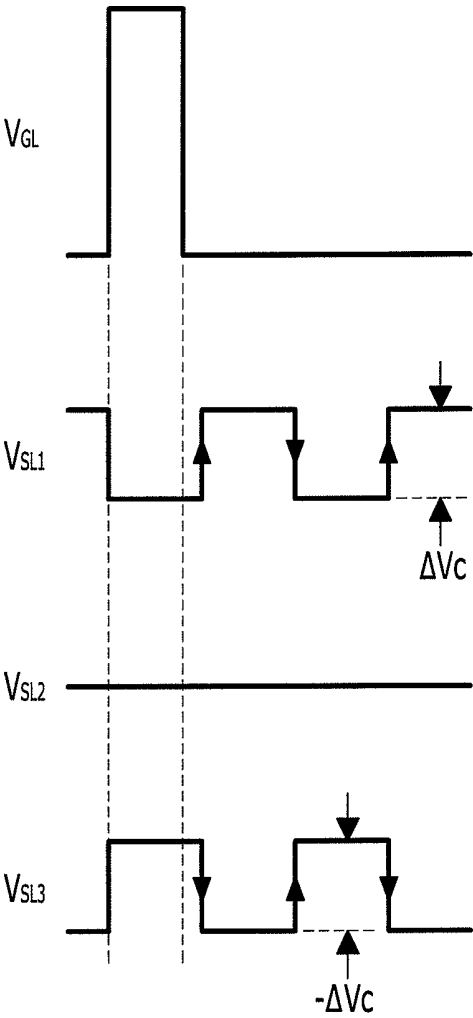


FIG. 3

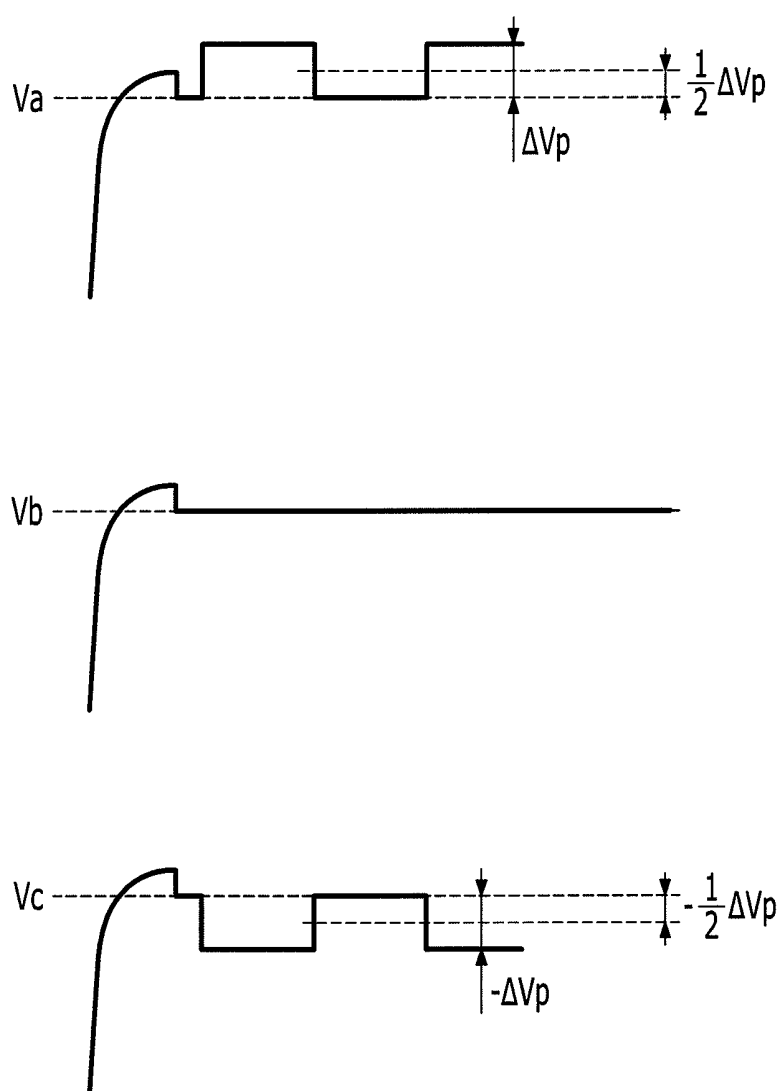


FIG. 4

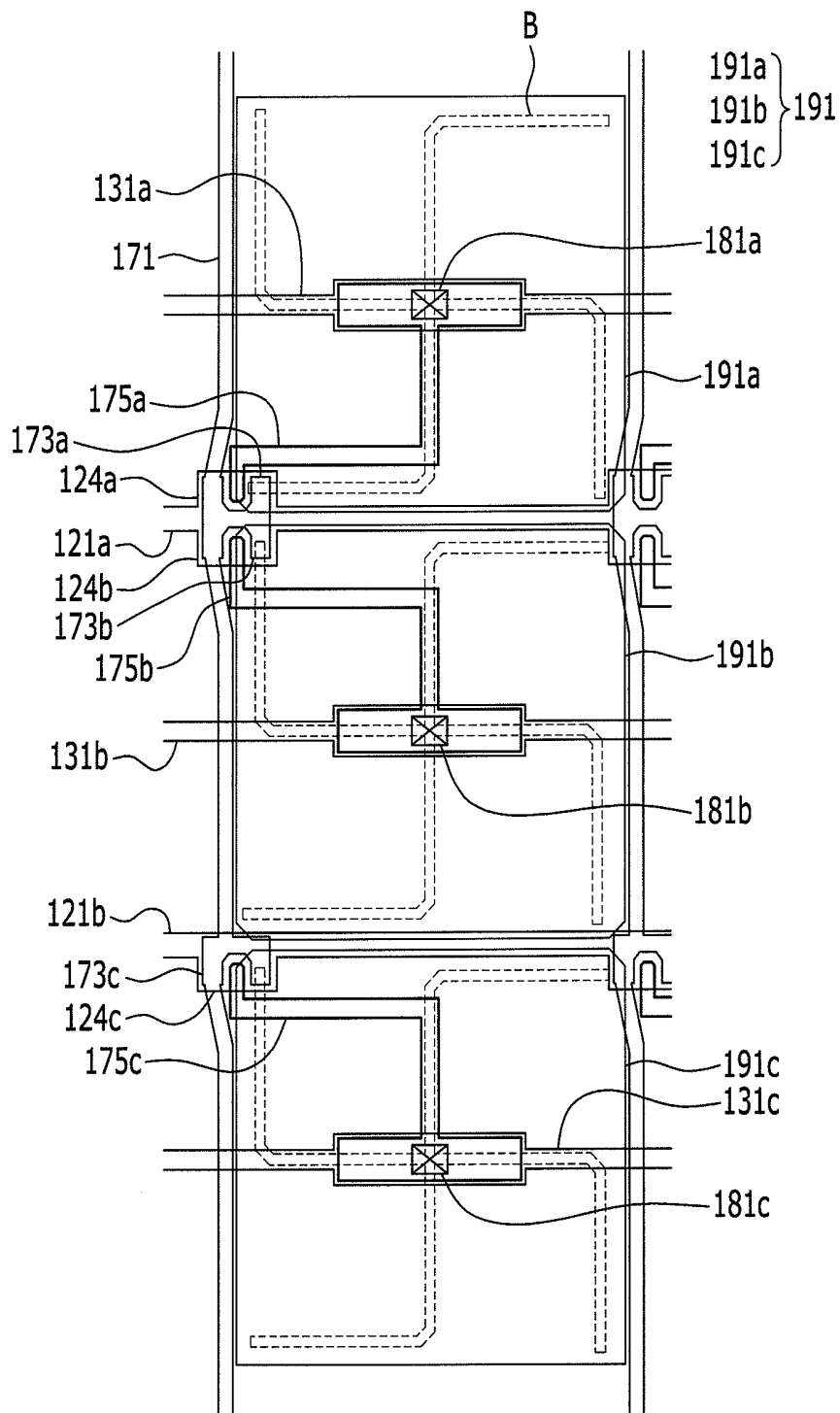


FIG. 5

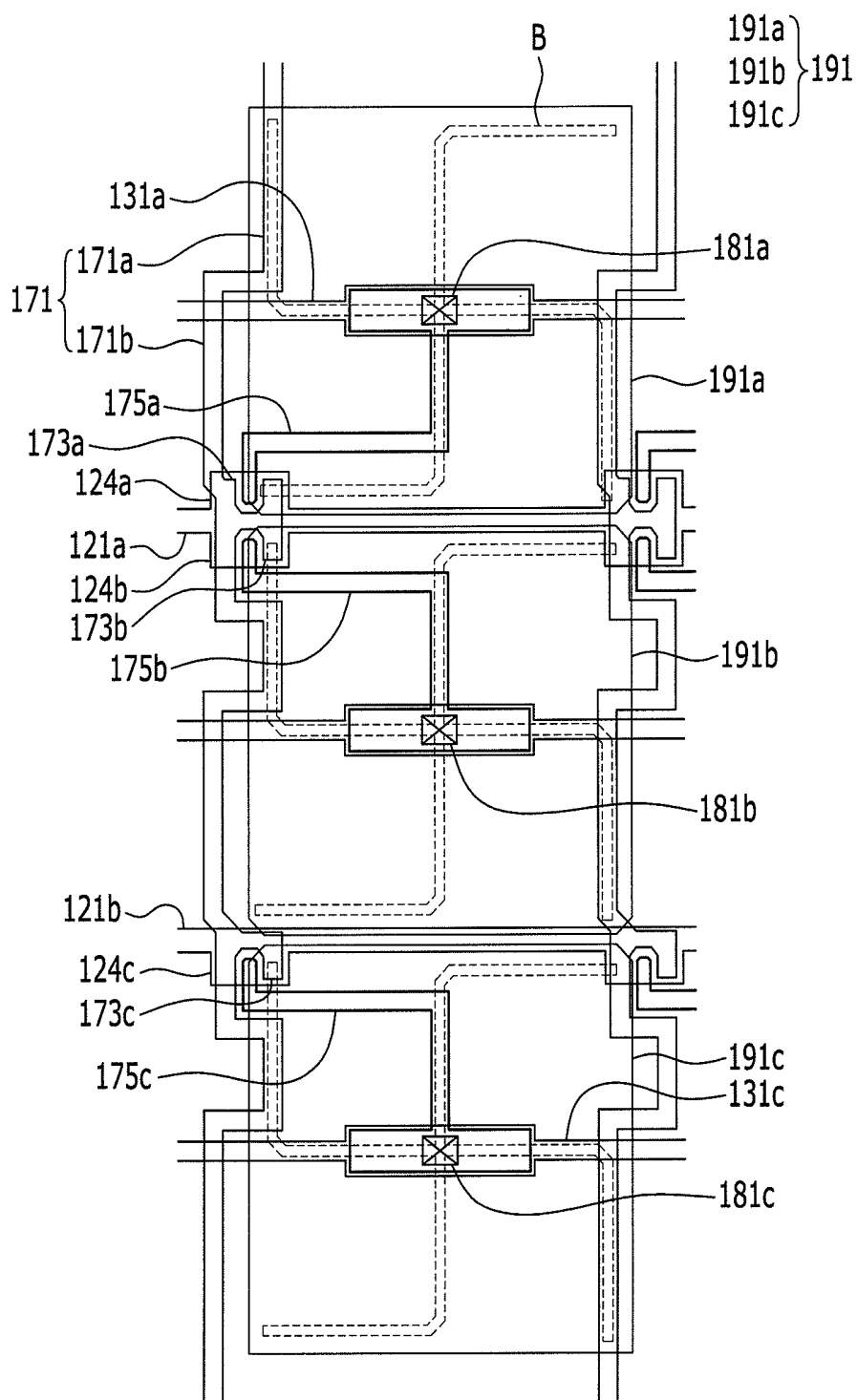


FIG. 6

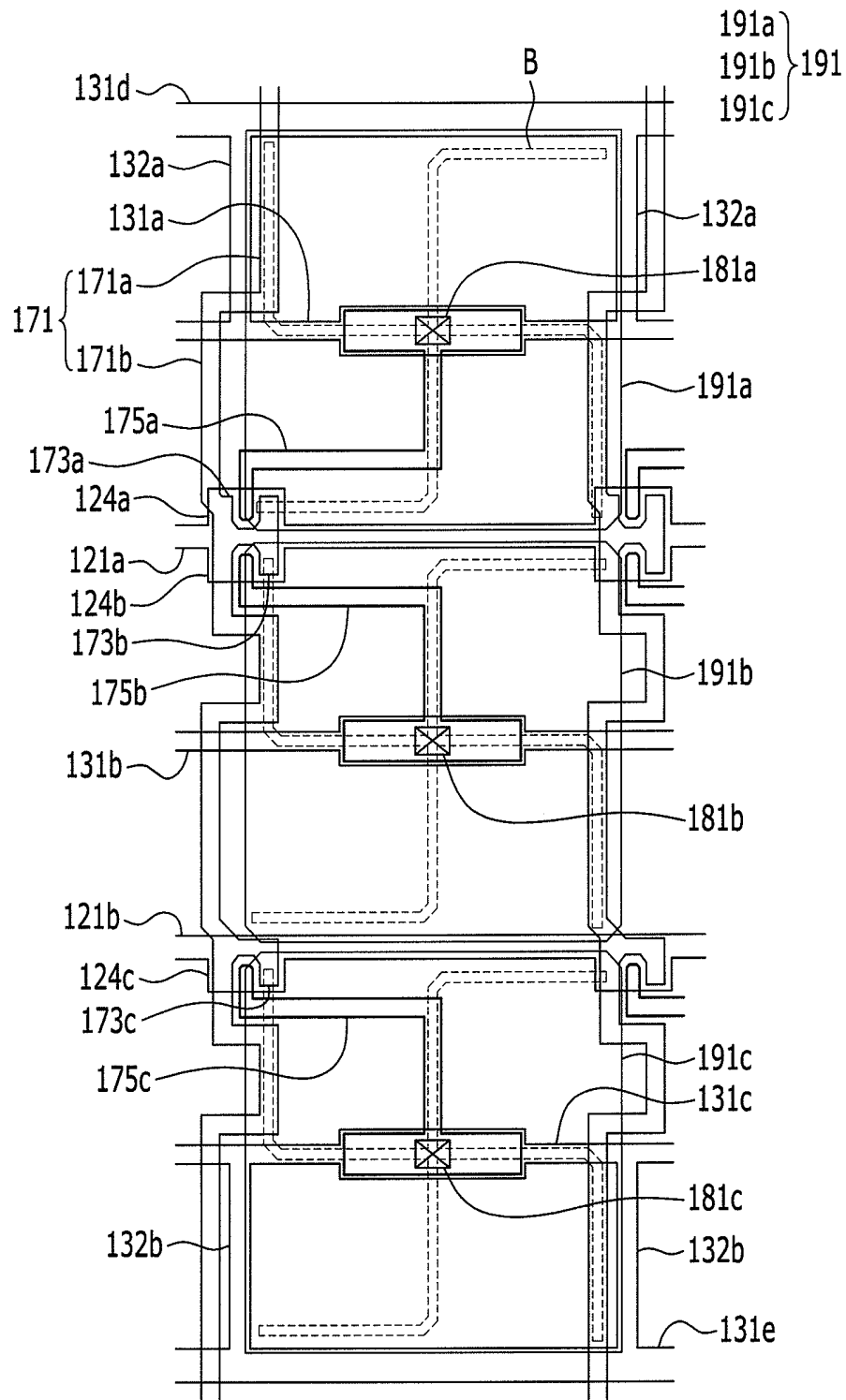


FIG. 7

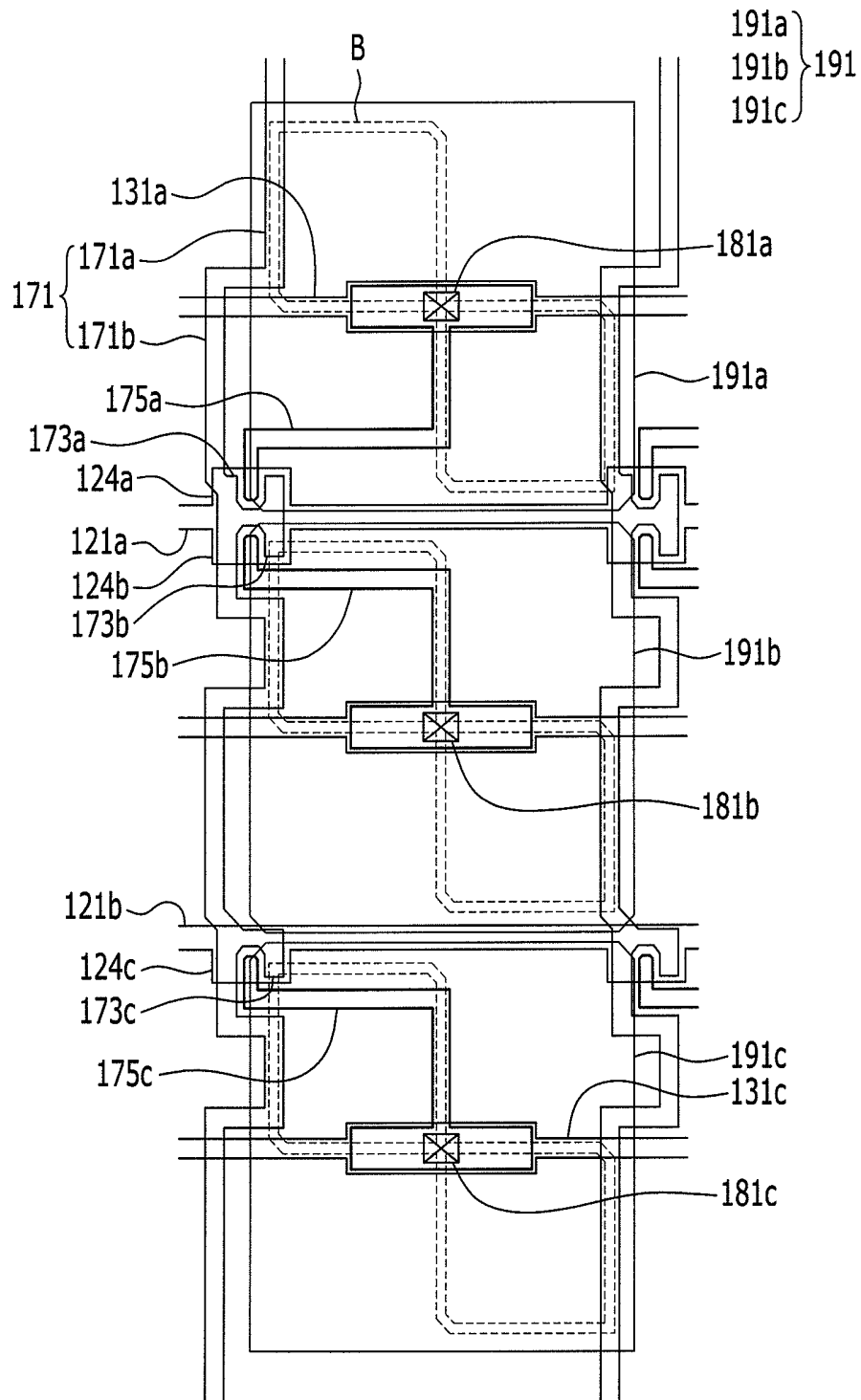


FIG. 8

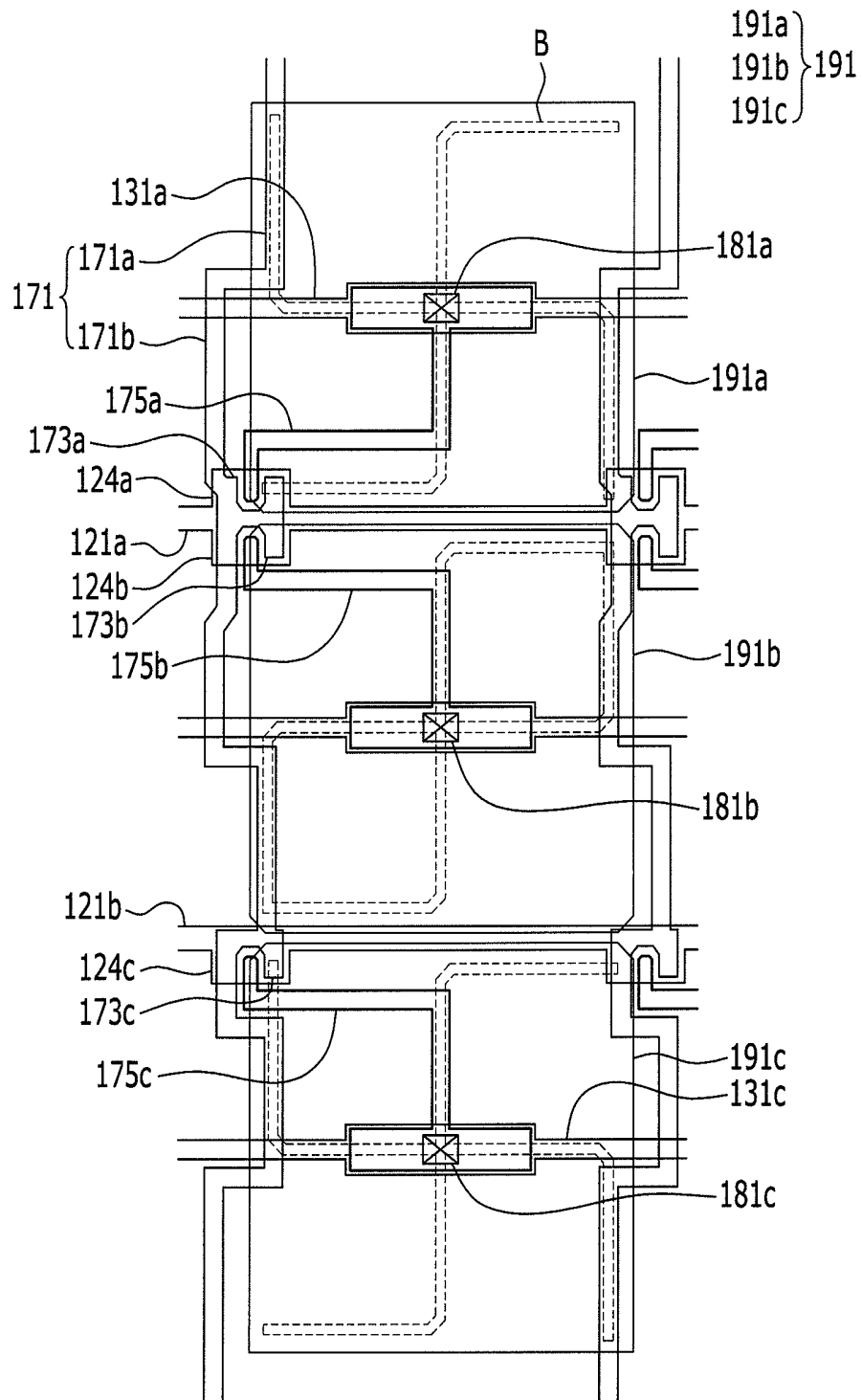


FIG. 9

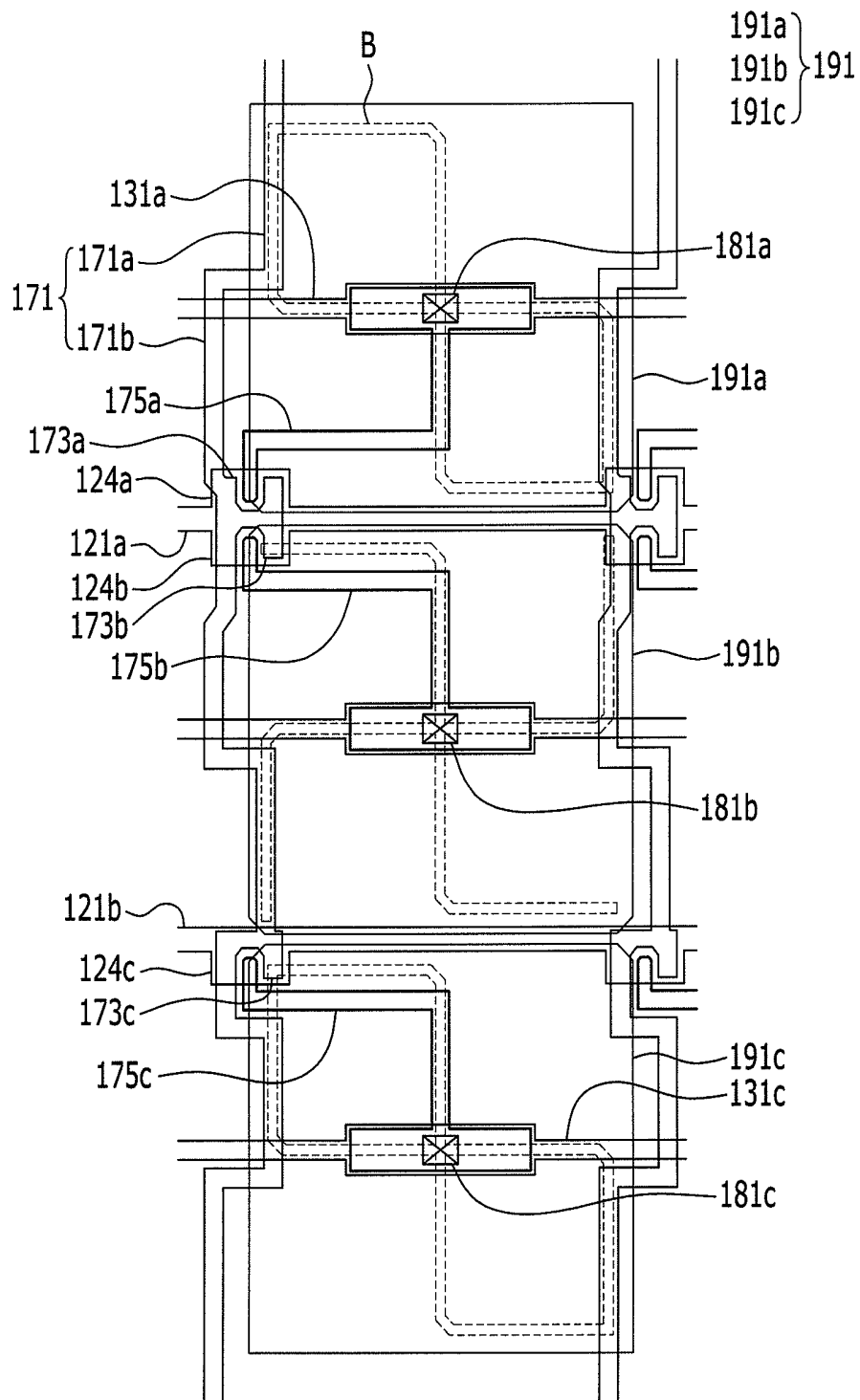


FIG. 10

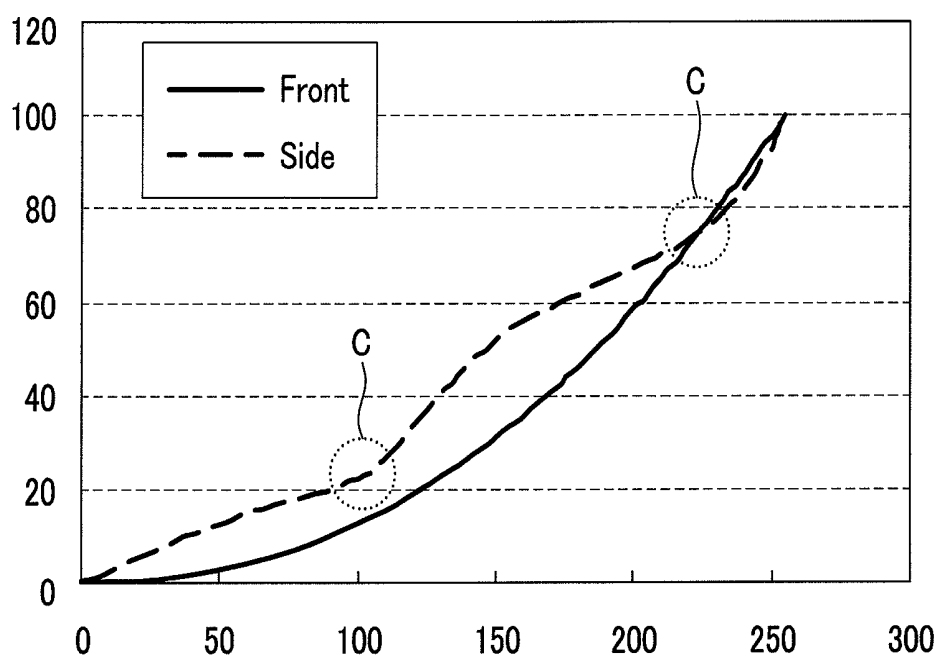


FIG. 11

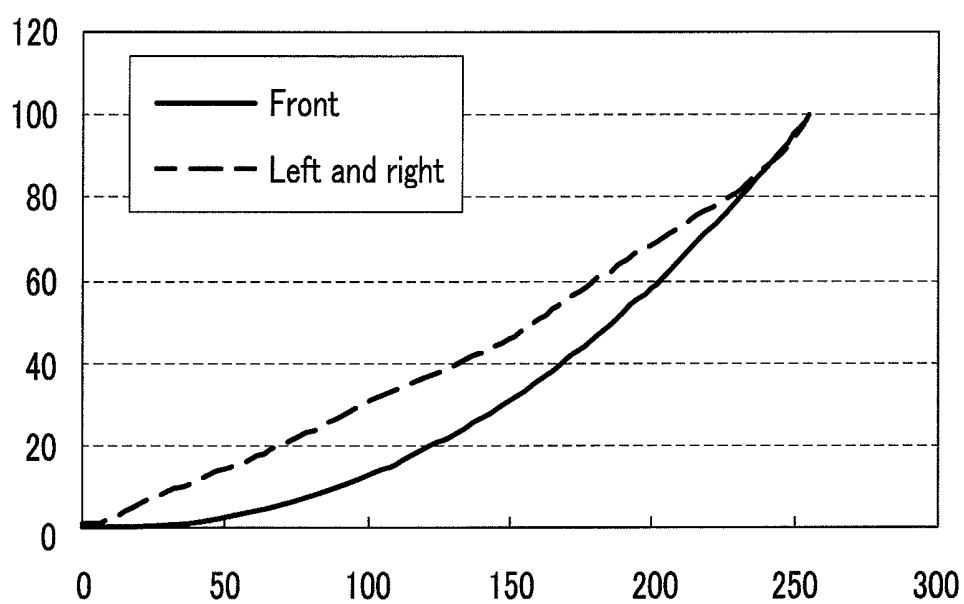


FIG. 12

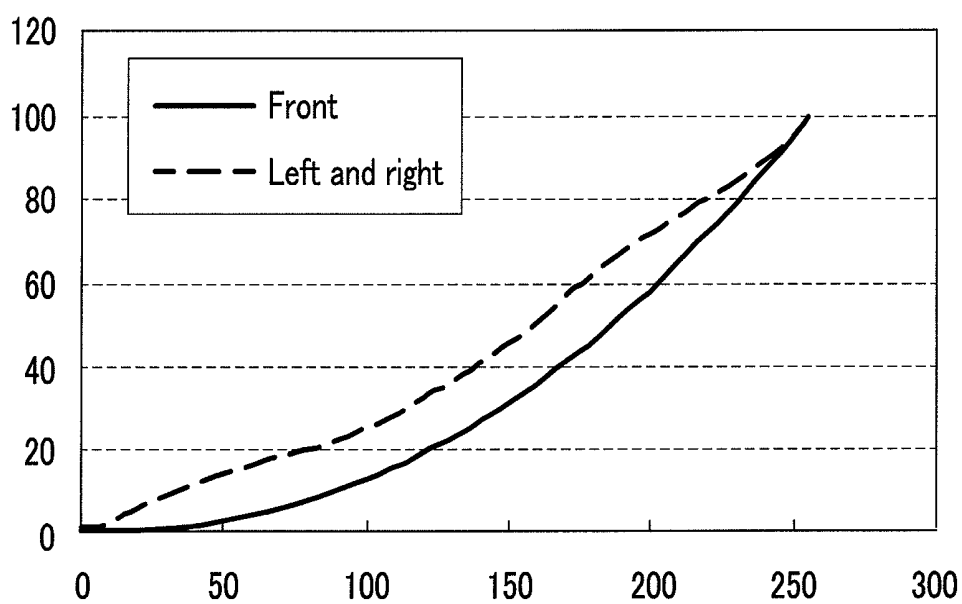
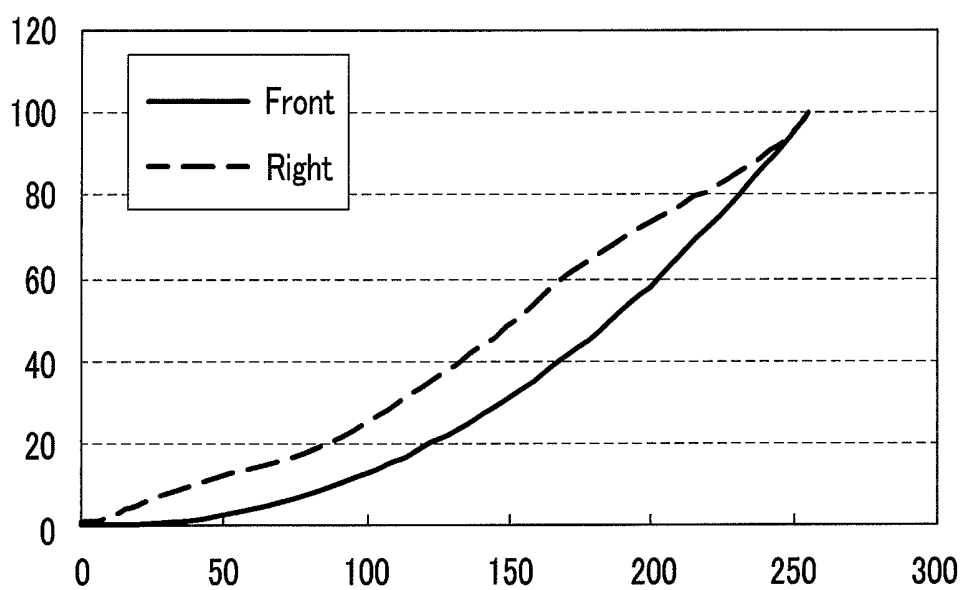


FIG. 13



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THIN FILM TRANSISTOR ARRAY PANEL AND LIQUID CRYSTAL DISPLAY USING THE SAME

CROSS-REFERENCE TO RELATED APPLICATION

This application claims priority to Korean Patent Application No. 10-2010-0128315 filed in the Korean Intellectual Property Office on Dec. 15, 2010, the disclosure of which is incorporated by reference herein.

BACKGROUND

(a) Technical Field

Embodiments of the present invention relate to a thin film transistor array panel and a liquid crystal display using the same.

(b) Discussion of Related Art

A liquid crystal display includes two display panels and a liquid crystal layer disposed therebetween. Field generating electrodes are located on the display panels such as a pixel electrode and a common electrode. Voltages are applied to the field generating electrodes, which generate an electric field on the liquid crystal layer. The generated field adjusts the alignment of liquid crystal molecules of the liquid crystal layer and controls the polarization of incident light to generate an image on the display.

A voltage-transmittance curve of the side of the liquid crystal display is different from a voltage-transmittance curve of the front of the display, such that the visibility at the side is lower as compared to the visibility at the front.

A wider viewing angle may be realized when domains of liquid crystals are present within the liquid crystal display having different alignment directions. A photoalignment method that controls an alignment direction and alignment angle of the liquid crystals can be used to form the domains. An aperture ratio may be increased and a response time of the liquid crystals may be shortened by a pre-tilt angle that is generated at the time of photoalignment.

However, a display texture may be visible at the boundary of the different domains, since the alignment directions of the liquid crystals are different. The texture reduces the amount of light transmitted and deteriorates the quality of images displayed.

SUMMARY

An exemplary embodiment of the present invention provides a liquid crystal display including: a first substrate, a gate line and a data line that are formed on the first substrate, a first power line to which a first low voltage is applied during a first period and a first high voltage is applied during a second period, a second power line to which a constant second voltage is applied during the first period and second period, a third power line to which a third high voltage is applied during the first period and a third low voltage is applied during the second period, a first switching element, a second switching element and a third switching element that are connected to the gate line and data line, an auxiliary boosting capacitor that is connected to the first switching element and the first power line, an auxiliary storage capacitor that is connected to the second switching element and the second power line, an auxiliary dropping capacitor that is connected to the third switching element and the third power line, and a first alignment layer that is formed by irradiating light on the first substrate in different directions. The first power line, the

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second power line and the third power line overlap a texture that is generated by irradiating light on the first alignment layer in different directions.

The first low voltage and the third low voltage may be the same as each other, and the first high voltage and the third high voltage may be the same as each other. The second voltage may be an average value of the first low voltage and the first high voltage.

An average voltage of the auxiliary boosting capacitor may be higher than an average voltage of the auxiliary storage capacitor, and an average voltage of the auxiliary storage capacitor may be higher than an average voltage of the auxiliary dropping capacitor.

The voltage of the auxiliary storage capacitor may be a fourth voltage during the first period and the second period, the voltage of the auxiliary boosting capacitor may be a fifth voltage that is higher than the fourth voltage during the first period and the fourth voltage during the second period, and the voltage of the auxiliary dropping capacitor may be a sixth voltage that is lower than the fourth voltage during the first period and the fourth voltage during the second period. The first period and the second period may be repeated several times during one frame.

The liquid crystal display may further include a first liquid crystal capacitor that is connected to the first switching element and the first power line, a second liquid crystal capacitor that is connected to the second switching element and the second power line, and a third liquid crystal capacitor that is connected to the third switching element and the third power line.

The average voltage of the first liquid crystal capacitor may be higher than the average voltage of the second liquid crystal capacitor, and the average voltage of the second liquid crystal capacitor may be higher than the average voltage of the third liquid crystal capacitor.

The voltage of the second liquid crystal capacitor may be a seventh voltage during the first period and the second period, the voltage of the first liquid crystal capacitor may be an eighth voltage that is higher than the seventh voltage during the first period and the seventh voltage during the second period, and the voltage of the third liquid crystal capacitor may be a ninth voltage that is lower than the seventh voltage during the first period and the seventh voltage during the second period. The first period and the second period may be repeated several times during one frame.

A ratio of the average voltage of the first liquid crystal capacitor, the average voltage of the second liquid crystal capacitor, and the average voltage of the third liquid crystal capacitor may be 1:0.6 to 0.85:0.4 to 0.7.

The gate line may include a first sub-gate line and a second sub-gate line, and the same voltage may be applied to the first sub-gate line and the second sub-gate line. The first switching element and the second switching element may be connected to the first sub-gate line, and the third switching element may be connected to the second sub-gate line.

The liquid crystal display may further include a pixel electrode that includes a first sub-pixel electrode that is connected to the first switching element, a second sub-pixel electrode that is connected to the second switching element, and a third sub-pixel electrode that is connected to the third switching element, wherein a terminal of a side of the auxiliary boosting capacitor may be the first sub-pixel electrode, a terminal of a side of the auxiliary storage capacitor may be the second sub-pixel electrode, and a terminal of a side of the auxiliary dropping capacitor may be the third sub-pixel electrode.

An area ratio of the first sub-pixel electrode, the second sub-pixel electrode and the third sub-pixel electrode may be 1:1 to 2:1 to 2.

An exemplary embodiment of the present invention provides a liquid crystal display including: a first substrate; a gate line, a data line, a first power line, a second power line and a third power line that are formed on the first substrate, a first switching element, a second switching element and a third switching element that are connected to the gate line and data line, a pixel electrode that includes a first sub-pixel electrode that is connected to the first switching element, a second sub-pixel electrode that is connected to the second switching element, and a third sub-pixel electrode that is connected to the third switching element, a first alignment layer that is formed by irradiating light on the first substrate in different directions, a second substrate, a common electrode that is formed on the second substrate, a second alignment layer that is formed by irradiating light on the second substrate in different directions, and a liquid crystal layer that is formed between the first substrate and the second substrate. A first low voltage is applied during a first period and a first high voltage is applied during a second period to the first power line, a constant second voltage is applied during the first period and a second period to the second power line, and a third high voltage is applied during the first period and a third low voltage is applied during the second period to the third power line. The first power line, the second power line, the third power line and the second alignment layer overlap a texture that is generated by irradiating light on the first alignment layer in different directions.

The first low voltage and the third low voltage may be the same as each other, and the first high voltage and the third high voltage may be the same as each other. The second voltage may be an average value of the first low voltage and the first high voltage.

The average voltage of the first sub-pixel electrode may be higher than the average voltage of the second sub-pixel electrode, and the average voltage of the second sub-pixel electrode may be higher than the average voltage of the third sub-pixel electrode. A voltage ratio of the first sub-pixel electrode, the second sub-pixel electrode and the third sub-pixel electrode may be 1:0.6 to 0.85:0.4 to 0.7. An area ratio of the first sub-pixel electrode, the second sub-pixel electrode and the third sub-pixel electrode may be 1:1 to 2:1 to 2.

The data line may include a first sub-data line and a second sub-data line that are connected to each other, the first sub-data line may be formed adjacent an edge of the pixel electrode to one side of the edge, and the second sub-data line may be formed adjacent the edge of the pixel electrode to the other side of the edge. The data line may include first sub-data line and a second sub-data line that are connected to each other and alternately disposed.

The first sub-pixel electrode, the second sub-pixel electrode and the third sub-pixel electrode may be divided into an upper portion and a lower portion, an edge of a side of the upper portion may overlap the first sub-data line, and an edge of the other side of the lower portion may overlap the second sub-data line.

The first sub-pixel electrode, the second sub-pixel electrode and the third sub-pixel electrode may be divided into an upper portion and a lower portion, edges of sides of the upper portion of the first and the third sub-pixel electrodes and the lower portion of the second sub-pixel electrode may overlap the first sub-data line, and edges of the other sides of the lower portion of the first and the third sub-pixel electrodes and the upper portion of the second sub-pixel electrode may overlap the second sub-data line.

The first power line may be formed in a direction that is parallel to the gate line at a central portion of the first sub-pixel electrode, the second power line may be formed in a direction that is parallel to the gate line at a central portion of the second sub-pixel electrode, and third power line may be formed in a direction that is parallel to the gate line at a central portion of the third sub-pixel electrode.

An exemplary embodiment of the present invention provides a thin film transistor array panel including: a first substrate; a pair of gate lines that is formed on the first substrate; a first power line that is formed on the first substrate and is disposed at an upper side above the pair of gate lines, a second power line that is disposed between the pair of gate lines, and a third power line that is disposed on a lower side below the pair of gate lines, a data line that is formed on the first substrate and crosses the pair of gate lines while being insulated from the gate lines, a first switching element, a second switching element and a third switching element that are connected to one of the pair of gate lines and the data line, and a first sub-pixel electrode, a second sub-pixel electrode and a third sub-pixel electrode that are connected to the first switching element, the second switching element and the third switching element. Rectangular waves that have different polarities are applied to the first power line and the third power line, and a signal having a constant potential is applied to the second power line.

Output terminals of the first switching element, the second switching element and the third switching element may include an extended part, and the extended part of each of the first switching element, the second switching element and the third switching element may overlap the first power line, the second power line and the third power line.

The extended parts of the first switching element, the second switching element and the third switching element may be electrically connected to the first sub-pixel electrode, second sub-pixel electrode and third sub-pixel electrode through contact holes.

The thin film transistor array panel may further include a fourth power line that is formed on the first substrate, is an upper side of the first power line, and overlaps at least a portion of an edge of a side of the first sub-pixel electrode; and a fifth power line that is formed on the first substrate, is a lower side of the third power line, and overlaps at least a portion of an edge of a side of the third sub-pixel electrode.

Rectangular waves that have different polarities and are applied to the first power line and the third power line may be applied to the fourth power line and the fifth power line. The fourth power line may be connected to the first power line and the fifth power line may be connected to the third power line.

According to an exemplary embodiment of the present invention, a liquid crystal display includes a first substrate, a gate line, a data line, first-third power lines located on the first substrate, first-third sub-pixels, where a switching element of each is connected to the gate line and the data line, a second substrate, a common electrode that is formed on the second substrate, a liquid crystal layer located between the first and second substrates, and a power voltage driver outputting a low voltage during a first period and a high voltage during a subsequent second period to the first power line, a constant voltage during both periods to the second power line, and the high voltage during the first period and the low voltage during the second period to the third power line. The first power line, the second power line and the third power line overlap the first sub-pixel, the second sub-pixel, and the third sub-pixel, respectively.

BRIEF DESCRIPTION OF THE DRAWINGS

FIG. 1 is an equivalent circuit diagram for a pixel of a liquid crystal display according to an exemplary embodiment of the present invention.

FIG. 2 is an exemplary waveform diagram of signals that may be applied to a gate line, a first power line, a second power line and a third power line of FIG. 1.

FIG. 3 is an exemplary waveform diagram of voltages of a first sub-pixel electrode, a second sub-pixel electrode and a third sub-pixel electrode of FIG. 1.

FIG. 4 is a layout view of a lower panel of a liquid crystal display according to an exemplary embodiment of the present invention.

FIG. 5 is a layout view of a lower panel of a liquid crystal display according to an exemplary embodiment of the present invention.

FIG. 6 is a layout view of a lower panel of a liquid crystal display according to an exemplary embodiment of the present invention.

FIG. 7 is a layout view of a lower panel of a liquid crystal display according to an exemplary embodiment of the present invention.

FIG. 8 is a layout view of a lower panel of a liquid crystal display according to an exemplary embodiment of the present invention.

FIG. 9 is a layout view of a lower panel of a liquid crystal display according to an exemplary embodiment of the present invention.

FIG. 10 is a graph that illustrates a V-T curve at a front and a side of a liquid crystal display for a comparison.

FIG. 11 is a graph that illustrates a V-T curve at a front and a side of a liquid crystal display according to an exemplary embodiment of the present invention where areas of the first-third sub-pixel electrodes are the same and a voltage ratio of the first-third sub-pixel electrodes is 1:0.8:0.6.

FIG. 12 is a graph that illustrates a V-T curve at a front and a side of a liquid crystal display according to an exemplary embodiment of the present invention where areas of the first-third sub-pixel electrodes are the same and a voltage ratio of the first-third sub-pixel electrodes is 1:0.7:0.55.

FIG. 13 is a graph that illustrates a V-T curve at a front and a side of a liquid crystal display according to an exemplary embodiment of the present invention where an area ratio of the first-third sub-pixel electrodes is 1:1.5:1.5 and a voltage ratio of the first-third sub-pixel electrodes is 1:0.7:0.55.

DETAILED DESCRIPTION

The present invention will be described more fully hereinafter with reference to the accompanying drawings, in which exemplary embodiments of the invention are shown. The described embodiments may be modified in various different ways, without departing from the spirit or scope of the disclosure.

In the drawings, the thickness of layers, films, panels, regions, etc., may be exaggerated for clarity. Like reference numerals designate like elements throughout the specification. It will be understood that when an element such as a layer, film, region, or substrate is referred to as being "on" another element, it can be directly on the other element or intervening elements may also be present.

FIG. 1 is an equivalent circuit diagram of a pixel of a liquid crystal display according to an exemplary embodiment of the present invention. FIG. 2 is an exemplary waveform diagram of signals that may be applied to a gate line, a first power line, a second power line and third power line of FIG. 1. FIG. 3 is

an exemplary waveform diagram of voltages of a first sub-pixel electrode, a second sub-pixel electrode and a third sub-pixel electrode of FIG. 1.

As shown in FIG. 1, a pixel of the liquid crystal display includes a gate line GL, a data line DL, a first power line SL1, a second power line SL2, a third power line SL3, a first switching element Qa, a second switching element Qb, and a third switching element Qc that are connected to the gate line GL and the data line DL.

The pixel further includes an auxiliary boosting capacitor Csa and a first liquid crystal capacitor Clca that are connected to the first switching element Qa, an auxiliary storage capacitor Csb and a second liquid crystal capacitor Clcb that are connected to the second switching element Qb, and an auxiliary dropping capacitor Csc and a third liquid crystal capacitor Clcc that are connected to the third switching element Qc.

The gate line GL may branch into a first sub-gate line GL1 and a second sub-gate line GL2 so a same gate signal V_{GL} may be applied to the first sub-gate line GL1 and the second sub-gate line GL2.

The first switching element Qa, the second switching element Qb and the third switching element Qc include three terminals and may be thin film transistors. The first switching element Qa and the second switching element Qb may be connected to the first sub-gate line GL1, and the third switching element Qc may be connected to the second sub-gate line GL2. Since the same signal is applied to the first sub-gate line GL1 and the second sub-gate line GL2, the first to the third switching elements Qa, Qb, Qc are switched by the same signal. In addition, since the first to the third switching elements Qa, Qb, and Qc are connected to the data line DL, the same data signal is applied thereto.

As shown in FIG. 2, a voltage that swings in a constant period is applied to the first power line SL1 and the third power line SL3, and a constant-shaped voltage is applied to the second power line SL2.

As an example, a first low voltage is applied to the first power line SL1 during a first period, and a first high voltage is applied to the first power line SL1 during a second period after the first. In the example, a constant second voltage is applied to the second power line SL2 during the first period and the second period. Also in the example, a third high voltage is applied during the first period to the third power line SL3 and a third low voltage is applied during the second period to the third power line SL3. In this example, the first period and the second period are repeated several times during one frame, such that the voltage that swings is applied to the first power line SL1 and the third power line SL3.

In this example, the first low voltage and the third low voltage may be the same as each other, and the first high voltage and the third high voltage may be the same as each other. In addition, the second voltage may be a value between the first low voltage and the first high voltage or a middle value that is an average value of the first low voltage and the first high voltage.

A difference between the first low voltage and the first high voltage is ΔV_c , and a difference between the third low voltage and the third high voltage is ΔV_c .

The auxiliary boosting capacitor Csa is connected to the first switching element Qa and the first power line SL1, the auxiliary storage capacitor Csb is connected to the second switching element Qb and the second power line SL2, and the auxiliary dropping capacitor Csc is connected to the third switching element Qc and the third power line SL3.

With reference to FIG. 3, since the constant second voltage is applied to the second power line SL2, a voltage V_b of a terminal (hereinafter, referred to as 'the second terminal')

between the auxiliary storage capacitor C_{sb} and the second switching element Q_b has a constant fourth voltage.

When the first low voltage is applied to the first power line SL1, a voltage V_a of a terminal (hereinafter, referred to as 'the first terminal') between the auxiliary boosting capacitor C_{sa} and the first switching element Q_a has a fifth voltage that is higher than the fourth voltage. When the first high voltage is applied to the first power line SL1, the voltage V_a of the first terminal has the fourth voltage. Thus, the voltage V_a of the first terminal has a voltage that swings since it repeatedly alternates between the fifth voltage and the fourth voltage.

When the third high voltage is applied to the third power line SL3, a voltage V_c of a terminal (hereinafter, referred to as 'the third terminal') between the auxiliary dropping capacitor C_{sc} and the third switching element Q_c has a sixth voltage that is lower than the fourth voltage. When the third low voltage is applied to the third power line SL3, the voltage V_c of the third terminal has the fourth voltage. Thus, the voltage V_c of the third terminal has a voltage that swings since it repeatedly alternates between the sixth voltage and the fourth voltage.

A difference between the fourth voltage and the fifth voltage is ΔV_p , and a difference between the fourth voltage and the sixth voltage is ΔV_p . The correlation between ΔV_c and ΔV_p may be represented by Equation 1 below:

$$\Delta V_p = \Delta V_c * \frac{C_{Csa}}{C_{Csa} + C_{Clca} + C_{gs}} \quad (\text{Equation 1})$$

where C_{Csa} is the capacitance of the auxiliary boosting capacitor C_{sa} , C_{Clca} is the capacitance of the first liquid crystal capacitor $Clca$, and C_{gs} is the capacitance between the control terminal and input terminal of the first switching element Q_a .

The capacitance C_{Csa} of the auxiliary boosting capacitor C_{sa} and the capacitance C_{Clca} of the first liquid crystal capacitor $Clca$ are the same as each other, and the capacitance C_{gs} between the control terminal and input terminal of the first switching element Q_a may be small so as to be negligible as compared to the capacitance C_{Csa} of the auxiliary boosting capacitor C_{sa} and the capacitance C_{Clca} of the first liquid crystal capacitor $Clca$. As an example, ΔV_p may be $\frac{1}{2}$ of ΔV_c .

As shown by the voltage V_a of the first terminal in FIG. 3, the same voltage as the data voltage V_d and a voltage higher than the data voltage V_d by ΔV_p are applied from the data line DL, and repeated several times during one frame. Accordingly, the average value V_{avg} of the voltage V_a of the first terminal during one frame is higher than the data voltage V_d by $\frac{1}{2} * \Delta V_p$, as shown by the following Equation 2.

$$(V_a)_{avg} = V_d + \frac{1}{2} \Delta V_p \quad (\text{Equation 2})$$

The voltage V_b of the second terminal is maintained during one frame as the same voltage as the data voltage V_d . Accordingly, the average value $(V_b)_{avg}$ of the voltage V_b of the second terminal during one frame is the same as the data voltage V_d , as shown by the following Equation 3.

$$(V_b)_{avg} = V_d \quad (\text{Equation 3})$$

As shown by the voltage V_c of the third terminal, the same voltage as the data voltage V_d and a voltage lower than the data voltage V_d by ΔV_p are repeated several times during one frame. Accordingly, the average value $(V_c)_{avg}$ of the voltage V_c of the third terminal during one frame is lower than the data voltage V_d by $\frac{1}{2} * \Delta V_p$, as shown by the following Equation 4.

$$(V_c)_{avg} = V_d - \frac{1}{2} \Delta V_p$$

(Equation 4)

Therefore, even though the same data voltage V_d is supplied from the same data line DL, the voltage V_a of the first terminal, the voltage V_b of the second terminal, and the voltage V_c of the third terminal become different from each other through a difference between the voltages that are applied to the first power line SL1, the second power line SL2 and the third power line SL3.

Accordingly, the voltages of the auxiliary boosting capacitor C_{sa} and the first liquid crystal capacitor $Clca$ swing in the same manner as the first terminal voltage V_a . The voltages of the auxiliary storage capacitor C_{sb} and the second liquid crystal capacitor $Clcb$ swing in the same manner as the second terminal voltage V_b . The voltages of the auxiliary dropping capacitor C_{sc} and the third liquid crystal capacitor $Clcc$ swing in the same manner as the third terminal voltage V_c .

Therefore, the average voltage of the auxiliary boosting capacitor C_{sa} is higher than the average voltage of the auxiliary storage capacitor C_{sb} , and the average voltage of the auxiliary storage capacitor C_{sb} is higher than the average voltage of the auxiliary dropping capacitor C_{sc} .

In addition, the average voltage of the first liquid crystal capacitor $Clca$ is higher than the average voltage of the second liquid crystal capacitor $Clcb$, and the average voltage of the second liquid crystal capacitor $Clcb$ may be higher than the average voltage of the third liquid crystal capacitor $Clcc$. In an exemplary embodiment of the invention, a ratio of the average voltage of the first liquid crystal capacitor $Clca$, the average voltage of the second liquid crystal capacitor $Clcb$, and the average voltage of the third liquid crystal capacitor $Clcc$ is 1:0.6 to 0.85:0.4 to 0.7.

The side visibility of the liquid crystal display may be expanded when a difference occurs between the voltages that are charged in the first liquid crystal capacitor $Clca$, the second liquid crystal capacitor $Clcb$ and the third liquid crystal capacitor $Clcc$.

FIG. 4 is a layout view of a lower panel of a liquid crystal display according to an exemplary embodiment of the present invention. Referring to FIG. 4, a first sub-gate line 121a, a second sub-gate line 121b, a first power line 131a, a second power line 131b and a third power line 131c are formed on a first substrate (not shown) of the display. The first substrate may be made of transparent glass or plastic.

The first sub-gate line 121a and the second sub-gate line 121b transmit a gate signal, and may mainly extend in a horizontal direction. Although not shown in the drawings, a single gate line branches into the first sub-gate line 121a and the second sub-gate line 121b, and the same signal is applied to the first sub-gate line 121a and the second sub-gate line 121b.

The first sub-gate line 121a includes a first gate electrode 124a that may protrude upward and a second gate electrode 124b that may protrude downward. The second sub-gate line 121b includes a third gate electrode 124c that may protrude downward. Since the first gate electrode 124a, the second gate electrode 124b and the third gate electrode 124c are connected to the first sub-gate line 121a and the second sub-gate line 121b to which the same signal is applied, the same gate signal is applied thereto.

A voltage that swings in a constant period is applied to a first power line 131a and a third power line 131c, and a constant-shaped voltage is applied to a second power line 131b.

A first low voltage is applied to the first power line 131a during the first period, and a first high voltage is applied during the second period. A second constant voltage is

applied during the first period and the second period to the second power line **131b**. A third high voltage is applied during the first period and a third low voltage is applied during the second period to the third power line **131c**. In this example, the first period and the second period are repeated several times during one frame, such that the voltage that swings is applied to the first power line **131a** and the third power line **131c**.

In this example, the first low voltage and the third low voltage may be the same as each other, and the first high voltage and the third high voltage may be the same as each other. In addition, the second voltage may be a value between the first low voltage and the first high voltage or a middle value that is an average of the first low voltage and the first high voltage.

The first power line **131a** may be formed at an upper side of the lower panel relative to the first gate line **121a** (e.g., above line **121a**). The second power line **131b** may be formed between the first gate line **121a** and the second gate line **121b**. The third power line **131c** may be formed at a lower side of the lower panel relative to the second gate line **121b** (e.g., below line **121b**).

A gate insulating layer (not shown) may be formed on the first sub-gate line **121a**, the second sub-gate line **121b**, the first power line **131a**, the second power line **131b** and the third power line **131c**. A semiconductor island (not shown) may be formed on the gate insulating layer. The semiconductor may be disposed on the first, second and third gate electrodes **124a**, **124b**, and **124c**.

A plurality of data lines (data line) **171**, a first source electrode **173a**, a second source electrode **173b**, a third source electrode **173c**, a first drain electrode **175a**, a second drain electrode **175b**, and a third drain electrode **175c** are formed on the semiconductor and gate insulating layer.

The data line **171** transmits a data signal, may mainly extend in a vertical direction, and crosses the first and the second sub-gate lines **121a** and **121b**.

The first source electrode **173a**, the second source electrode **173b** and the third source electrode **173c** protrude from the data line **171** and are formed on the first gate electrode **124a**, the second gate electrode **124b**, the third gate electrode **124c**, respectively. Since the first source electrode **173a**, the second source electrode **173b** and the third source electrode **173c** protrude from the same data line **171**, the same data voltage is applied thereto. The first source electrode **173a**, the second source electrode **173b** and the third source electrode **173c** may have a U-shape.

The first drain electrode **175a** is separated from the first source electrode **173a**, and may include a rod end that faces the first source electrode **173a** relative to the first gate electrode **124a**, and an extended part that is extended to partially overlap the first power line **131a**. The rod end may be partially surrounded by the U-shaped and bent first source electrode **173a**.

The second drain electrode **175b** is separated from the second source electrode **173b**, and may include a rod end that faces the second source electrode **173b** relative to the second gate electrode **124b**, and an extended part that is extended to partially overlap the second power line **131b**. The rod end is partially surrounded by the U-shaped and bent second source electrode **173b**.

The third drain electrode **175c** is separated from the third source electrode **173c**, and may include a rod end that faces the third source electrode **173c** based on the third gate electrode **124c**, and an extended part that is extended to partially

overlap the third power line **131c**. The rod end is partially surrounded by the U-shaped and bent third source electrode **173c**.

The first gate electrode **124a**, the first source electrode **173a**, and the first drain electrode **175a** form a first switching element Qa (see FIG. 1). The second gate electrode **124b**, the second source electrode **173b**, and the second drain electrode **175b** form a second switching element Qb (see FIG. 1). The third gate electrode **124c**, the third source electrode **173c**, and the third drain electrode **175c** form a third switching element Qc (see FIG. 1).

A passivation layer (not shown) may be formed on the data line **171**, the first, second and third source electrodes **173a**, **173b**, and **173c**, and the first, second and third drain electrodes **175a**, **175b**, and **175c**. The passivation layer may be made of inorganic insulator or organic insulator. The passivation layer may have a flat surface. The passivation layer may have a dual-layer structure in which an inorganic layer is a lower layer and an organic layer is an upper layer. The dual-layer structure may ensure insulating characteristics of the organic layer while preventing the exposed semiconductor portion from being damaged.

In the passivation layer, a first contact hole **181a** that partially exposes a portion of the first drain electrode **175a**, a second contact hole **181b** that partially exposes a portion of the second drain electrode **175b**, and a third contact hole **181c** that partially exposes a portion of the third drain electrode **175c** are formed.

A pixel electrode **191** that includes first sub-pixel electrode **191a**, a second sub-pixel electrode **191b** and a third sub-pixel electrode **191c** is formed on the passivation layer. The pixel electrode may be formed from a transparent material such as ITO (Indium Tin Oxide) or IZO (Indium Zinc Oxide). The first sub-pixel electrode **191a** is connected to the first drain electrode **175a** through the first contact hole **181a**, the second sub-pixel electrode **191b** is connected to the second drain electrode **175b** through the second contact hole **181b**, and the third sub-pixel electrode **191c** is connected to the third drain electrode **175c** through the third contact hole **181c**.

Although not shown in the drawings, a common electrode (not shown) to which a constant voltage is applied is formed on a second substrate (not shown) that faces a first substrate (e.g., the lower panel) while being attached thereto, and a liquid crystal layer (not shown) is foamed between the first substrate and the second substrate.

The first sub-pixel electrode **191a**, the second sub-pixel electrode **191b**, and the third sub-pixel electrode **191c** maintain the applied voltage even after the first, second and third switching elements Qa, Qb, Qc are in an off state by forming first, second and third liquid crystal capacitors Clca, Clcb, and Clcc (see FIG. 1) in conjunction with the common electrode that is formed on the second substrate and the liquid crystal layer interposed therebetween.

In addition, the first sub-pixel electrode **191a** forms an auxiliary boosting capacitor Csa (see FIG. 1) in conjunction with the first power lines **131a** and the passivation layer is interposed therebetween so that the voltage of the first liquid crystal capacitor Clca (see FIG. 1) is increased. The second sub-pixel electrode **191b** forms an auxiliary storage capacitor Csb (see FIG. 1) in conjunction with the second power lines **131b** and the passivation layer is interposed therebetween so that the voltage of the second liquid crystal capacitor Clcb (see FIG. 1) is maintained. The third sub-pixel electrode **191c** forms an auxiliary dropping capacitor Csc (FIG. 1) in conjunction with the third power line **131c** and the passivation layer is interposed therebetween so that the voltage of the third liquid crystal capacitor Clcc (see FIG. 1) is decreased.

The alignment layer may be formed on the first and the second substrates of the liquid crystal display according to an exemplary embodiment of the present invention. A photoalignment that controls alignment direction and alignment angle of liquid crystals of the liquid crystal layer may be implemented irradiating the alignment layer. The aperture ratio and the response speed of liquid crystal may be increased by the photoalignment method. However, a portion in which alignment directions of liquid crystals are different from each other at the boundary of different domains is present, such that a visible texture may occur at that portion.

In FIG. 4, the portion B is a region in which the texture occurs, and luminance in this region is higher as compared to the other regions. Accordingly, the effect of the texture may be decreased by covering the corresponding portion. Among them, the vertical line portion that crosses the center of the first, second and third sub-pixel electrodes **191a**, **191b**, and **191c** does not greatly differ in luminance as compared to the other regions when viewed from the side and front because the liquid crystal lies at an angle of 0. However, the horizontal line portion that crosses the center of the first, second and third sub-pixel electrodes **191a**, **191b**, and **191c** may greatly differ in luminance as compared to the other regions when viewed from the side because the liquid crystal stands at an angle of 90.

Therefore, the first power line **131a**, the second power line **131b** and the third power line **131c** may be formed so that they cover the horizontal line portion that crosses the center of the first sub-pixel electrode **191a**, the second sub-pixel electrode **191b**, and the third sub-pixel electrode **191c**, thereby preventing the effect by the texture. Rectangular waves that have different polarities may be applied to the first power line **131a** and the third power line **131c**.

In a liquid crystal display according to an exemplary embodiment of the invention, the effect of the texture that crosses the center of the pixel may be decreased, but the effect of the texture that is formed at the edge of the pixel remains as it is.

Hereinafter, referring to FIG. 5, a liquid crystal display according to an exemplary embodiment of the present invention that may decrease the effect of the texture that is formed at the edge of the pixel will be described below. FIG. 5 is a layout view of the liquid crystal display.

Since the structure of the liquid crystal display as shown in FIG. 5 has many configurations that are similar to those of the liquid crystal display of FIG. 4, only portions having differences will be described.

In the liquid crystal display of FIG. 5, unlike the display of FIG. 4, the data line **171** is not formed in a straight line. The data line **171** is formed of a first sub-data line **171a** and a second sub-data line **171b** that are connected to each other, and the first sub-data line **171a** and the second sub-data line **171b** are disposed on different lines. For example, the first sub-data line **171a** is formed adjacent an edge of the pixel electrode **191** to the right of the edge, and the second sub-data line **171b** is formed adjacent the edge of the pixel electrode **191** to the left of the edge.

The first sub-data line **171a** and the second sub-data line **171b** are connected and may be alternately disposed. For example, the first sub-data line **171a** may be located to the left of the edge and the second sub-data line **171b** may be located to the right of the edge.

The first, second and third sub-pixel electrodes **191a**, **191b**, and **191c** are divided into two parts, e.g., an upper part and a lower part. The edges of the left sides of the upper parts of the first, second and third sub-pixel electrodes **191a**, **191b**, and **191c** overlap the first sub-data line **171a**, and the edges of the

right sides of the lower parts of the first, second and third sub-pixel electrodes **191a**, **191b**, and **191c** overlap the second sub-data line **171b**. Therefore, the effect of the texture that is formed at the edge of the pixel may be decreased.

An exemplary embodiment of the present invention has been described above where each of the first, second and third power lines **131a**, **131b**, and **131c** cross the center of the first, second, and third sub-pixel electrodes **191a**, **191b**, and **191c**, and the first and the second sub-data lines **171a** and **171b** overlap the edges of the left side of the upper part and the right side of the lower part of the first, second, and third sub-pixel electrodes **191a**, **191b**, and **191c**. However, the present invention is not limited thereto, as the texture may have different forms according to the setting of the alignment direction of the alignment layers that are formed on the first substrate and the second substrate. Further, the positions of the first, second and third power lines and the first and second sub-data lines may be changed according to the changed shapes of the texture.

Hereinafter, referring to FIG. 6, a liquid crystal display according to an exemplary embodiment of the present invention will be described in detail. FIG. 6 is a layout view of a lower panel of the liquid crystal display.

Since the structure of the liquid crystal display shown in FIG. 6, has many configurations that are similar to those of the liquid crystal display of FIG. 5, only portions having differences will be described.

Referring to FIG. 6, the liquid crystal display includes a fourth power line **131d** and a fifth power line **131e** as compared with the display of FIG. 5. Rectangular waves that have different polarities and are applied to the first power line **131a** and the third power line **131c** may be applied to the fourth power line **131d** and the fifth power line **131e**.

The fourth power line **131d** and the fifth power line **131e** are formed on the same layer as the first to the third power lines **131a**, **131b**, and **131c**. The fourth power line **131d** is formed at the upper side of the first power line **131a** (e.g., above line **131a**) and at least partially overlaps the edge of the upper side of the first sub-pixel electrode **191a**. The fifth power line **131e** is formed at the lower side of the third power line **131c** (e.g., below line **131c**) and at least partially overlaps the edge of the lower side of the third sub-pixel electrode **191c**.

Since a first auxiliary power line **132a** is formed between the first power line **131a** and the fourth power line **131d**, the first power line **131a** and the fourth power line **131d** are connected to each other. The first auxiliary power line **132a** may partially overlap the edges of both sides of the first sub-pixel electrode **191a**. Since the fourth power line **131d** is connected to the first power line **131a**, the same signal as the first power line **131a** is applied.

Since a second auxiliary power line **132b** is formed between the third power line **131c** and the fifth power line **131e**, the third power line **131c** and the fifth power line **131e** are connected to each other. The second auxiliary power line **132b** may partially overlap the edges of both sides of the second sub-pixel electrode **191c**. Since the fifth power line **131e** is connected to the third power line **131c**, the same signal as the third power line **131c** is applied.

The fourth power line **131d** is disposed at the edge of the upper side of one pixel and the fifth power line **131e** is disposed at the edge of the lower side of the pixel with respect to only one pixel. The fourth power line **131d** is disposed at the upper boundary of a display region including all pixels and the fifth power line **131e** is disposed at the lower boundary of the display region with respect to the entire liquid crystal display. Therefore, use of the fourth and fifth power

lines **131d** and **131e** may prevent the occurrence of light leakage in the boundary region of the pixel.

Hereinafter, referring to FIG. 7, a liquid crystal display according to an exemplary embodiment of the present invention will be described in detail. FIG. 7 is a layout view of a lower panel of the liquid crystal display.

The structure of the liquid crystal display of FIG. 7, has many configurations that are similar to the liquid crystal display of FIG. 5. However, a region in which the texture occurs is different from that of the display of FIG. 5. For example, the liquid crystal display of FIG. 7 includes a plurality of domains, which are formed by a photoalignment method by irradiating the alignment layer. The domains may be formed by irradiating light in a plurality of different directions. A photoreactive chain may be disposed on the surface of the alignment layer to lie according to the direction of light irradiation by inclining irradiating light towards the vertical alignment layer.

The same effect as when the surface of the alignment layer is rubbed in a constant direction is ensured by irradiating light in respect to the surface of the alignment layer at an inclined angle. For example, since the alignment direction of the surface of the alignment layer is changed according to the direction of light irradiation, a plurality of domains in which pre-tilt directions of liquid crystal molecules are different from each other may be formed in a pixel by performing an exposure while one pixel is divided into a plurality of regions.

In the lower panel of the liquid crystal display according to FIGS. 4-6, each of the first sub-pixel electrode **191a**, the second sub-pixel electrode **191b**, and the third sub-pixel electrode **191c** is divided into two parts of upper and lower parts, and light is irradiated in a left side direction to the portion that corresponds to the upper parts of the first sub-pixel electrode **191a**, the second sub-pixel electrode **191b**, and the third sub-pixel electrode **191c**. Light is irradiated in a right direction to the portion that corresponds to the lower parts of the first sub-pixel electrode **191a**, the second sub-pixel electrode **191b**, and the third sub-pixel electrode **191c**. In addition, in the upper panel that corresponds to the lower panel, each of the first sub-pixel electrode **191a**, the second sub-pixel electrode **191b**, and the third sub-pixel electrode **191c** is divided into two parts of left and right parts, and light is irradiated in a lower side direction to the portion that corresponds to the left parts of the first sub-pixel electrode **191a**, the second sub-pixel electrode **191b**, and the third sub-pixel electrode **191c**. Light is irradiated in an upper side direction to the portion that corresponds to the right parts of the first sub-pixel electrode **191a**, the second sub-pixel electrode **191b**, and the third sub-pixel electrode **191c**.

When the plurality of domains are formed by irradiating light by the above method, the region in which the texture occurs is the portion B of FIG. 4 to FIG. 6.

In the lower panel of the liquid crystal display according to FIG. 7, like the display of FIG. 5, light is irradiated in a left side direction to the portion that corresponds to the upper parts of the first sub-pixel electrode **191a**, the second sub-pixel electrode **191b**, and the third sub-pixel electrode **191c**, and light is irradiated in a right direction to the portion that corresponds to the lower parts of the first sub-pixel electrode **191a**, the second sub-pixel electrode **191b**, and the third sub-pixel electrode **191c**. In the upper panel, unlike the display of FIG. 5, light is irradiated in an upper side direction to the portion that corresponds to the left parts of the first sub-pixel electrode **191a**, the second sub-pixel electrode **191b**, and the third sub-pixel electrode **191c**. Light is irradiated in a lower side direction to the portion that corresponds to the

right parts of the first sub-pixel electrode **191a**, the second sub-pixel electrode **191b**, and the third sub-pixel electrode **191c**.

When the plurality of domains are formed by irradiating light by the above method, the region in which the texture occurs is the portion B of FIG. 7.

The region in which the texture occurs in FIG. 7 is slightly different from that of the region of FIG. 5. However, since the region in which the texture occurs at the edges of the left and right sides of the first sub-pixel electrode **191a**, the second sub-pixel electrode **191b**, and the third sub-pixel electrode **191c** is the same as that of the display of FIG. 5, the data line **171** for covering the region is formed in the same manner as that of the display of FIG. 5.

Hereinafter, referring to FIG. 8, a liquid crystal display according to an exemplary embodiment of the present invention will be described below. FIG. 8 is a layout view of a lower panel of the liquid crystal display.

Since the structure of the liquid crystal display of FIG. 8, has many configurations that are similar to those of the liquid crystal display of FIG. 7, portions having differences will be mainly described.

In the lower panel of the liquid crystal display of FIG. 8, light is irradiated in a left side direction to the portions that correspond to the upper parts of the first sub-pixel electrode **191a** and the third sub-pixel electrode **191c**, and the lower part of the second sub-pixel electrode **191b**. Light is irradiated in a right direction to the portions that correspond to the lower parts of the first sub-pixel electrode **191a** and the third sub-pixel electrode **191c**, and the upper part of the second sub-pixel electrode **191b**. In the upper panel, light is irradiated in a lower side direction to the portion that corresponds to the left parts of the first sub-pixel electrode **191a**, the second sub-pixel electrode **191b**, and the third sub-pixel electrode **191c**. Light is irradiated in an upper side direction to the portion that corresponds to the right parts of the first sub-pixel electrode **191a**, the second sub-pixel electrode **191b**, and the third sub-pixel electrode **191c**.

When the plurality of domains are formed by irradiating light by the above method, the region in which the texture occurs is the portion B of FIG. 8.

The data line **171** is formed of the first sub-data line **171a** and the second sub-data line **171b** that are connected to each other, and the first sub-data line **171a** and the second sub-data line **171b** are disposed on different lines. The first sub-data line **171a** is formed adjacent an edge of the pixel electrode **191** to the right of the edge, and the second sub-data line **171b** is formed adjacent the edge of the pixel electrode **191** to the left of the edge.

The first sub-data line **171a** and the second sub-data line **171b** may be connected to each other and alternately disposed. The edges of the upper parts of the first and the third sub-pixel electrodes **191a** and the edge of the left side of the lower part of the second sub-pixel electrode **191b** overlap the first sub-data line **171a**. The edges of the right side of the lower parts of the first and the third sub-pixel electrodes **191a** and the upper part of the second sub-pixel electrode **191b** overlap the second sub-data line **171b**. Therefore, the effect of the texture may be decreased by forming the data line **171** in the region in which the texture occurs at the edges of the left and right sides of the pixel.

Hereinafter, referring to FIG. 9, a liquid crystal display according to an exemplary embodiment of the present invention will be described in detail. FIG. 9 is a layout view of a lower panel of the liquid crystal display.

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Since the structure of the liquid crystal display of FIG. 9, has many configurations that are similar to those of the liquid crystal display of FIG. 8, portions having differences will be mainly described.

In the lower panel of the liquid crystal display of FIG. 9, light is irradiated in a left side direction to the portions that correspond to the upper parts of the first sub-pixel electrode 191a and the third sub-pixel electrode 191c, and the lower part of the second sub-pixel electrode 191b. Light is irradiated in a right direction to the portions that correspond to the lower parts of the first sub-pixel electrode 191a and the third sub-pixel electrode 191c, and the upper part of the second sub-pixel electrode 191b. In the upper panel, light is irradiated in an upper side direction to the portion that corresponds to the left parts of the first sub-pixel electrode 191a, the second sub-pixel electrode 191b, and the third sub-pixel electrode 191c. Light is irradiated in a lower side direction to the portion that corresponds to the right parts of the first sub-pixel electrode 191a, the second sub-pixel electrode 191b, and the third sub-pixel electrode 191c.

When the plurality of domains are formed by irradiating light by the above method, the region in which the texture occurs is the portion B of FIG. 9.

The data line 171 is formed of the first sub-data line 171a and the second sub-data line 171b that are connected to each other, and the first sub-data line 171a and the second sub-data line 171b are disposed on different lines. The first sub-data line 171a is formed adjacent the edge of the pixel electrode 191 to the right of the edge, and the second sub-data line 171b is formed adjacent the edge of the pixel electrode 191 to the left of the edge.

The first sub-data line 171a and the second sub-data line 171b may be connected to each other and alternately disposed. The edges of the upper parts of the first and the third sub-pixel electrodes 191a and 191c and the edge of the left side of the lower part of the second sub-pixel electrode 191b overlap the first sub-data line 171a, and the edges of the rights of the lower parts of the first and the third sub-pixel electrodes 191a and 191c and the upper part of the second sub-pixel electrode 191b overlap the second sub-data line 171b. Therefore, the effect of the texture may be decreased by forming the data line 171 in the region in which the texture occurs at the edges of the left and right sides of the pixel.

The region in which the texture occurs in the display of FIG. 9 is slightly different from that of the display of FIG. 8. Since the region in which the texture occurs at the edges of the left and right sides of the first sub-pixel electrode 191a, the second sub-pixel electrode 191b, and the third sub-pixel electrode 191c is the same as that of the display of FIG. 8, the data line 171 for covering the region is formed in the same manner as that of the display of FIG. 8.

A liquid crystal display according to at least one exemplary embodiment of the present invention displays three grays so that the first, second and third sub-pixel electrodes have different voltages, which may expand the visibility of the display when viewed from the side.

A power voltage driver may be provided within or external to any one of the above described embodiments to provide the corresponding voltages to the corresponding power lines. For example, the power voltage driver may provide the low voltage during the first period and the high voltage during the second period to the first power line, the constant voltage during both periods to the second power line, and the high voltage during the first period and the low voltage during the second period to the third power line. The power driving circuit may provide the alternating high and low voltages as square wave signals such that the polarity of the signal applied

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to the first power line is opposite to that of the signal applied to the second power line. The power voltage driver may provide these signals to the power lines continuously during a frame of the display.

Hereinafter, referring to FIGS. 10 to 13, an optimum area ratio and voltage ratio of the first, second and third sub-pixel electrodes of a display according to at least one embodiment of the invention for improving visibility of the display when viewed from the side will be described below.

FIG. 10 is a graph that illustrates a V-T curve at a front and a side of a regular liquid crystal display. FIG. 11 is a graph that illustrates a V-T curve at a front and a side of a liquid crystal display according to an exemplary embodiment of the present invention where areas of the first and second and third sub-pixel electrodes are the same as each other and a voltage ratio of the first, the second, and the third sub-pixel electrodes is 1:0.8:0.6. FIG. 12 is a graph that illustrates a V-T curve at a front and a side of a liquid crystal display according to an exemplary embodiment of the present invention where areas of the first and second and third sub-pixel electrodes are the same as each other and a voltage ratio of the first, the second, and the third sub-pixel electrodes is 1:0.7:0.55. FIG. 13 is a graph that illustrates a V-T curve at a front and a side of a liquid crystal display according to an exemplary embodiment of the present invention where an area ratio of the first, second, and third sub-pixel electrodes is 1:1.5:1.5 and a voltage ratio of the first, the second, and the third sub-pixel electrodes is 1:0.7:0.55.

In FIG. 10 to FIG. 13, a horizontal axis represents a data voltage, a vertical axis represents transmittance, a solid line represents visibility from the front, and a dotted line represents visibility from the side.

In a regular liquid crystal display, as shown in FIG. 10, when a difference between a voltage that represents a high gray and a voltage that represents a low gray is large, a bumping occurs at the time the pixel electrode is turned on to which the voltage representing the low gray is applied.

However, in a liquid crystal display according to at least one exemplary embodiment of the present invention, as shown in FIG. 11 to FIG. 13, the bumping may not be present.

FIG. 11 to FIG. 13 illustrate representative examples. For example, in at least one embodiment, the voltage ratio of the first, second and third sub-pixel electrodes is 1:0.6 to 0.85:0.4 to 0.7. In addition, in at least one embodiment, the area ratio of the first, second and third sub-pixel electrodes is 1:1 to 2:1 to 2. If the voltage ratio and the area ratio are too small, the expansion to visibility is small, and if the voltage ratio and the area ratio are too large, a bumping period may be present.

Having described exemplary embodiments of the invention, it is to be understood that the invention is not limited to the disclosed embodiments, but, on the contrary, is intended to cover various modifications and equivalent arrangements included within the spirit and scope of the disclosure.

What is claimed is:

1. A liquid crystal display, comprising:

a first substrate;

a gate line and a data line that are formed on the first substrate;

a first power line to which a first low voltage is applied during a first period and a first high voltage is applied during a second period;

a second power line to which a constant second voltage is applied during the first period and second period;

a third power line to which a third high voltage is applied during the first period and a third low voltage is applied during the second period;

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a first switching element, a second switching element and a third switching element that are connected to the gate line and data line;

an auxiliary boosting capacitor that is connected to the first switching element and the first power line;

an auxiliary storage capacitor that is connected to the second switching element and the second power line;

an auxiliary dropping capacitor that is connected to the third switching element and the third power line; and a first alignment layer that is formed by irradiating the first substrate in different directions,

wherein the first power line, the second power line and the third power line overlap a texture that is generated when the first alignment layer is irradiated in different directions.

2. The liquid crystal display of claim 1, wherein the first low voltage and the third low voltage are the same as each other, the first high voltage and the third high voltage are the same as each other.

3. The liquid crystal display of claim 2, wherein: the second voltage is an average value of the first low voltage and the first high voltage.

4. The liquid crystal display of claim 1, wherein: an average voltage of the auxiliary boosting capacitor is higher than an average voltage of the auxiliary storage capacitor, an average voltage of the auxiliary storage capacitor is higher than an average voltage of the auxiliary dropping capacitor.

5. The liquid crystal display of claim 4, wherein: the voltage of the auxiliary storage capacitor is a fourth voltage during the first period and the second period, the voltage of the auxiliary boosting capacitor is a fifth voltage that is higher than the fourth voltage during the first period and the fourth voltage during the second period, and the voltage of the auxiliary dropping capacitor is a sixth voltage that is lower than the fourth voltage during the first period and the fourth voltage during the second period.

6. The liquid crystal display of claim 1, further comprising: a first liquid crystal capacitor that is connected to the first switching element and the first power line;

a second liquid crystal capacitor that is connected to the second switching element and the second power line; and

a third liquid crystal capacitor that is connected to the third switching element and the third power line.

7. The liquid crystal display of claim 6, wherein: an average voltage of the first liquid crystal capacitor is higher than an average voltage of the second liquid crystal capacitor, the average voltage of the second liquid crystal capacitor is higher than an average voltage of the third liquid crystal capacitor.

8. The liquid crystal display of claim 6, wherein: a voltage of the second liquid crystal capacitor is a seventh voltage during the first period and the second period, the voltage of the first liquid crystal capacitor is an eighth voltage that is higher than the seventh voltage during the first period and the seventh voltage during the second period, and the voltage of the third liquid crystal capacitor is a ninth voltage that is lower than the seventh voltage during the first period and the seventh voltage during the second period.

9. The liquid crystal display of claim 7, wherein: a ratio of the average voltage of the first liquid crystal capacitor, the average voltage of the second liquid crystal capacitor, and the average voltage of the third liquid crystal capacitor is 1:0.6 to 0.85:0.4 to 0.7.

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10. The liquid crystal display of claim 1, wherein: the gate line includes a first sub-gate line and a second sub-gate line, and the same voltage is applied to the first sub-gate line and the second sub-gate line.

11. The liquid crystal display of claim 10, wherein: the first switching element and the second switching element are connected to the first sub-gate line, and the third switching element is connected to the second sub-gate line.

12. The liquid crystal display of claim 1, further comprising: a pixel electrode that includes a first sub-pixel electrode that is connected to the first switching element, a second sub-pixel electrode that is connected to the second switching element, and a third sub-pixel electrode that is connected to the third switching element, wherein a terminal of a side of the auxiliary boosting capacitor is the first sub-pixel electrode, a terminal of a side of the auxiliary storage capacitor is the second sub-pixel electrode, and a terminal of a side of the auxiliary dropping capacitor is the third sub-pixel electrode.

13. The liquid crystal display of claim 12, wherein: an area ratio of the first sub-pixel electrode, the second sub-pixel electrode and the third sub-pixel electrode is 1:1 to 2:1 to 2.

14. A liquid crystal display, comprising:

a first substrate;

a gate line, a data line, a first power line, a second power line and a third power line that are formed on the first substrate;

a first switching element, a second switching element and a third switching element that are connected to the gate line and data line;

a pixel electrode that includes a first sub-pixel electrode that is connected to the first switching element, a second sub-pixel electrode that is connected to the second switching element, and a third sub-pixel electrode that is connected to the third switching element;

a first alignment layer that is formed by irradiating the first substrate in different directions; a second substrate; a common electrode that is formed on the second substrate;

a second alignment layer that is formed by irradiating the second substrate in different directions; and

a liquid crystal layer that is formed between the first substrate and the second substrate,

wherein a first low voltage is applied during a first period and a first high voltage is applied during a second period to the first power line, a constant second voltage is applied during the first period and a second period to the second power line, a third high voltage is applied during the first period and a third low voltage is applied during the second period to the third power line, and the first power line, the second power line, the third power line and the second alignment layer overlap a texture that is generated by irradiating the first alignment layer in different directions.

15. The liquid crystal display of claim 14, wherein: the first low voltage and the third low voltage are the same as each other, the first high voltage and the third high voltage are the same as each other.

16. The liquid crystal display of claim 15, wherein: the second voltage is an average value of the first low voltage and the first high voltage.

17. The liquid crystal display of claim 14, wherein: an average voltage of the first sub-pixel electrode is higher than an average voltage of the second sub-pixel electrode, and the average voltage of the second sub-pixel electrode is higher than an average voltage of the third sub-pixel electrode.

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18. The liquid crystal display of claim 14, wherein: a voltage ratio of the first sub-pixel electrode, the second sub-pixel electrode and the third sub-pixel electrode is 1:0.6 to 0.85:0.4 to 0.7.

19. The liquid crystal display of claim 14, wherein: an area ratio of the first sub-pixel electrode, the second sub-pixel electrode and the third sub-pixel electrode is 1:1 to 2:1 to 2.

20. The liquid crystal display of claim 14, wherein: the data line includes a first sub-data line and a second sub-data line that are connected to each other, the first sub-data line is formed adjacent an edge of the pixel electrode to one side of the edge, the second sub-data line is formed adjacent the edge to the other side of the edge.

21. The liquid crystal display of claim 20, wherein: the first sub-pixel electrode, the second sub pixel electrode and the third sub-pixel electrode are divided into an upper portion and a lower portion, an edge of a side of the upper portion overlaps the first sub-data line, and an edge of the other side of the lower portion overlaps the second sub-data line.

22. The liquid crystal display of claim 20, wherein: the first sub-pixel electrode, the second sub-pixel electrode and the third sub-pixel electrode are divided into an upper portion and a lower portion, edges of sides of the upper portion of the first and the third sub-pixel electrodes and the lower portion of the second sub-pixel electrode overlap the first sub-data line, edges of the other sides of the lower portion of the first and the third sub-pixel electrodes and the upper portion of the second sub-pixel electrode overlap the second sub-data line.

23. The liquid crystal display of claim 14, wherein: the first power line is formed in a direction that is parallel to the gate line at a central portion of the first sub-pixel electrode, the second power line is formed in a direction that is parallel to the gate line at a central portion of the second sub-pixel electrode, and the third power line is formed in a direction that is parallel to the gate line at a central portion of the third sub-pixel electrode.

24. A thin film transistor array panel, comprising:

a first substrate;

a pair of gate lines that is formed on the first substrate;

a first power line that is formed on the first substrate and is disposed at an upper side above the pair of gate lines, a second power line that is disposed between the pair of gate lines, and a third power line that is disposed at a lower side below the pair of gate lines;

a data line that is formed on the first substrate, crosses the pair of gate lines, and is insulated from the gate lines;

a first switching element, a second switching element and a third switching element that are connected to one of the pair of gate lines and the data line;

a first sub-pixel electrode, a second sub-pixel electrode and a third sub-pixel electrode that are connected to the first switching element, the second switching element and the third switching element, respectively,

wherein rectangular waves that have different polarities are applied to the first power line and the third power line, and a signal having a constant potential is applied to the second power line,

wherein the first switching element is located between the first and second power lines, the third switching element

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is located between the second and third power lines, and gates of the first and third switching elements are connected to one another.

25. The thin film transistor array panel of claim 24, wherein: output terminals of the first switching element, the second switching element and the third switching element include an extended part, and the extended parts of the first switching element, the second switching element and the third switching element overlap the first power line, the second power line and the third power line, respectively.

26. The thin film transistor array panel of claim 25, wherein: the extended parts of the first switching element, the second switching element and the third switching element are electrically connected to the first sub-pixel electrode, second sub-pixel electrode and third sub-pixel electrode through contact holes, respectively.

27. The thin film transistor array panel of claim 24, further comprising:

a fourth power line that is formed on the first substrate above the first power line, and overlaps at least a portion of an edge of a side of the first sub-pixel electrode; and a fifth power line that is formed on the first substrate below the third power line, and overlaps at least a portion of an edge of a side of the third sub-pixel electrode.

28. The thin film transistor array panel of claim 27, wherein: rectangular waves that have different polarities and are applied to the first power line and the third power line are applied to the fourth power line and the fifth power line.

29. The thin film transistor array panel of claim 27, wherein: the fourth power line is connected to the first power line and the fifth power line is connected to the third power line.

30. A liquid crystal display, comprising:

a first substrate;

a pair of gate lines, a data line, a first power line, a second power line and a third power line are located on the first substrate;

a pixel electrode that includes a first sub-pixel, a second sub-pixel, and a third sub-pixel, wherein a switching element of each sub-pixel is connected to one of the pair of gate lines and the data line; a second substrate;

a common electrode that is located on the second substrate; a liquid crystal layer that is located between the first substrate and the second substrate; and

a power voltage driver configured to output a low voltage during a first period and a high voltage during a subsequent second period to the first power line, configured to output a constant voltage during both periods to the second power line, and configured to output the high voltage during the first period and the low voltage during the second period to the third power line,

wherein the first power line, the second power line and the third power line overlap the first sub-pixel, the second sub-pixel, and the third sub-pixel, respectively,

wherein the first power line is disposed above the pair of gate lines and the third power line is disposed below the pair of gate lines.

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摘要(译)

液晶显示器包括第一基板，栅极线，数据线，位于第一基板上的第一至第三电源线，第一至第三子像素，其中每个的开关元件连接至栅极线和数据线，第二基板，形成在第二基板上的公共电极，位于第一和第二基板之间的液晶层，以及在第一周期期间输出低电压并且在随后的第二周期期间输出高电压的电源电压驱动器到第一电源线的时段，在到第二电源线的两个时段期间的恒定电压，以及在第一时段期间的高电压和在第二时段到第三电源线期间的低电压。第一电源线，第二电源线和第三电源线分别与第一子像素，第二子像素和第三子像素重叠。

