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(54) **LIQUID CRYSTAL DISPLAY PANEL FOR CURVED SCREEN**

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(58) **Field of Classification Search**

None

See application file for complete search history.

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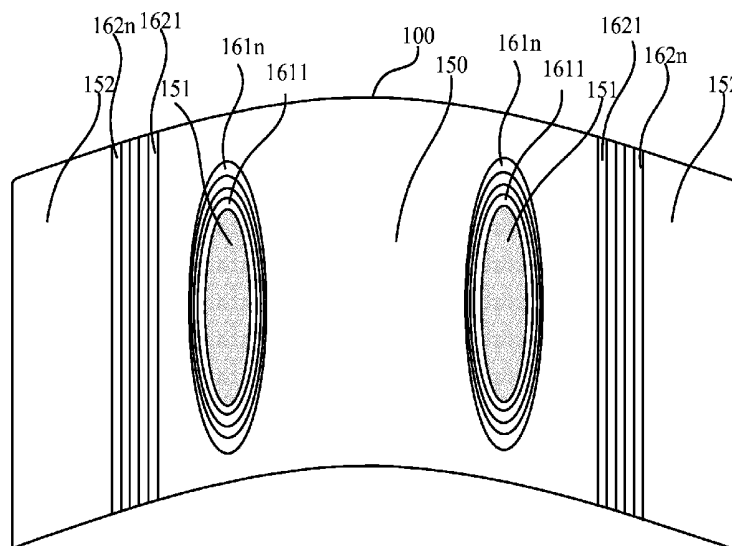
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Primary Examiner — Richard Kim

(57) **ABSTRACT**

An LCD panel applied to a curved screen includes display sections, each of which includes pixel units. Each pixel unit includes a primary sub-pixel, a secondary sub-pixel, a common electrode, and a sharing capacitance sheet. An area of the sharing capacitance of each display section is adjusted using a sharing capacitance sheet. So a ratio of the charging voltage on the secondary sub-pixel to the charging voltage on the primary sub-pixel in the central display section is between the ratio of the charging voltage on the secondary sub-pixel to the charging voltage on the primary sub-pixel in the first display section and the ratio of the charging voltage on the secondary sub-pixel to the charging voltage on the primary sub-pixel in the second display section. Therefore, the brightness of the curved screen on display is improved. The quality of the curved screen on image display is improved as well.

18 Claims, 5 Drawing Sheets



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(2013.01); **G02F 2001/134345** (2013.01)(56) **References Cited**

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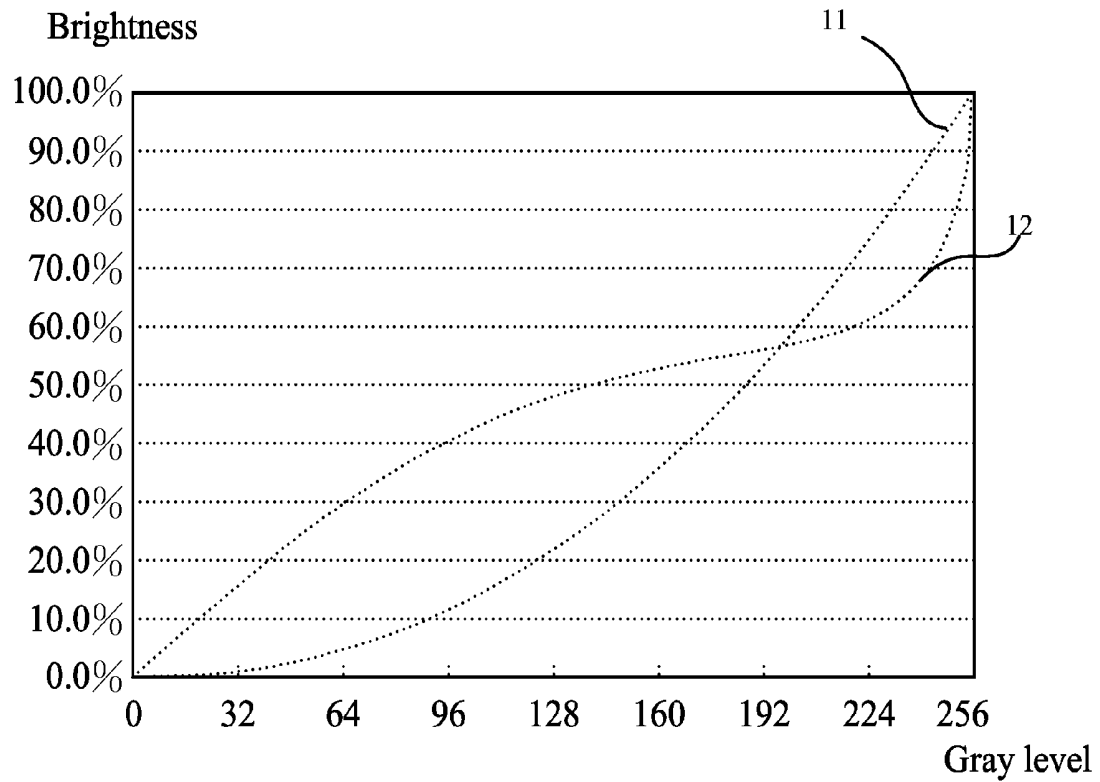


Fig. 1 (Prior Art)

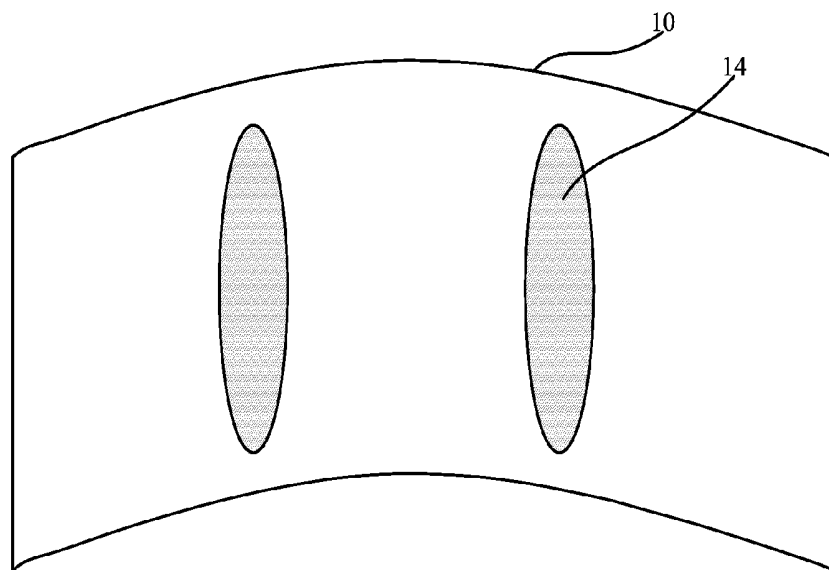


Fig. 2 (Prior Art)

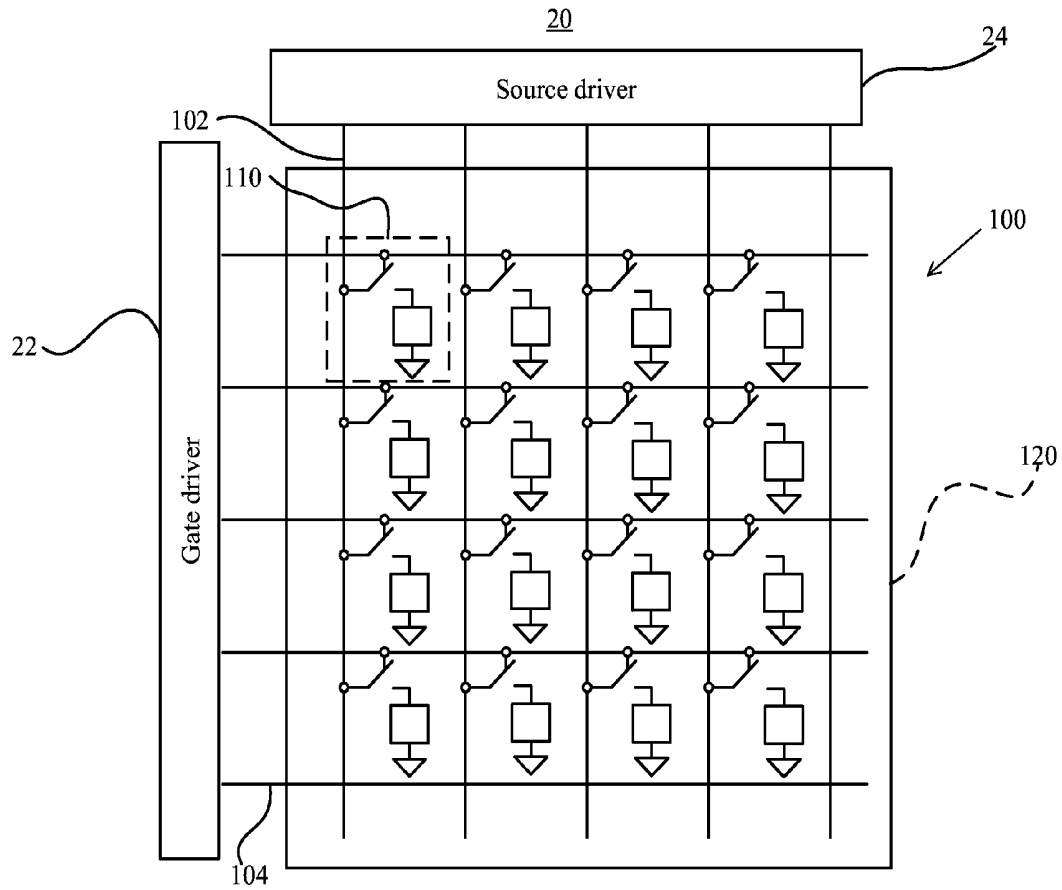


Fig. 3

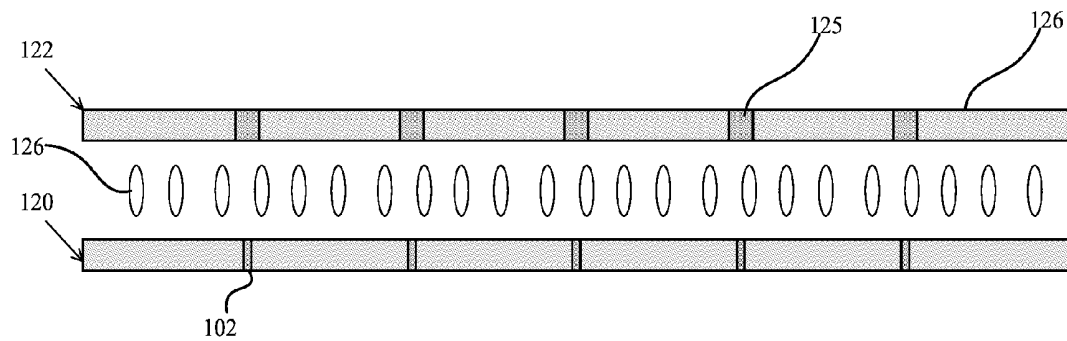


Fig. 4

120

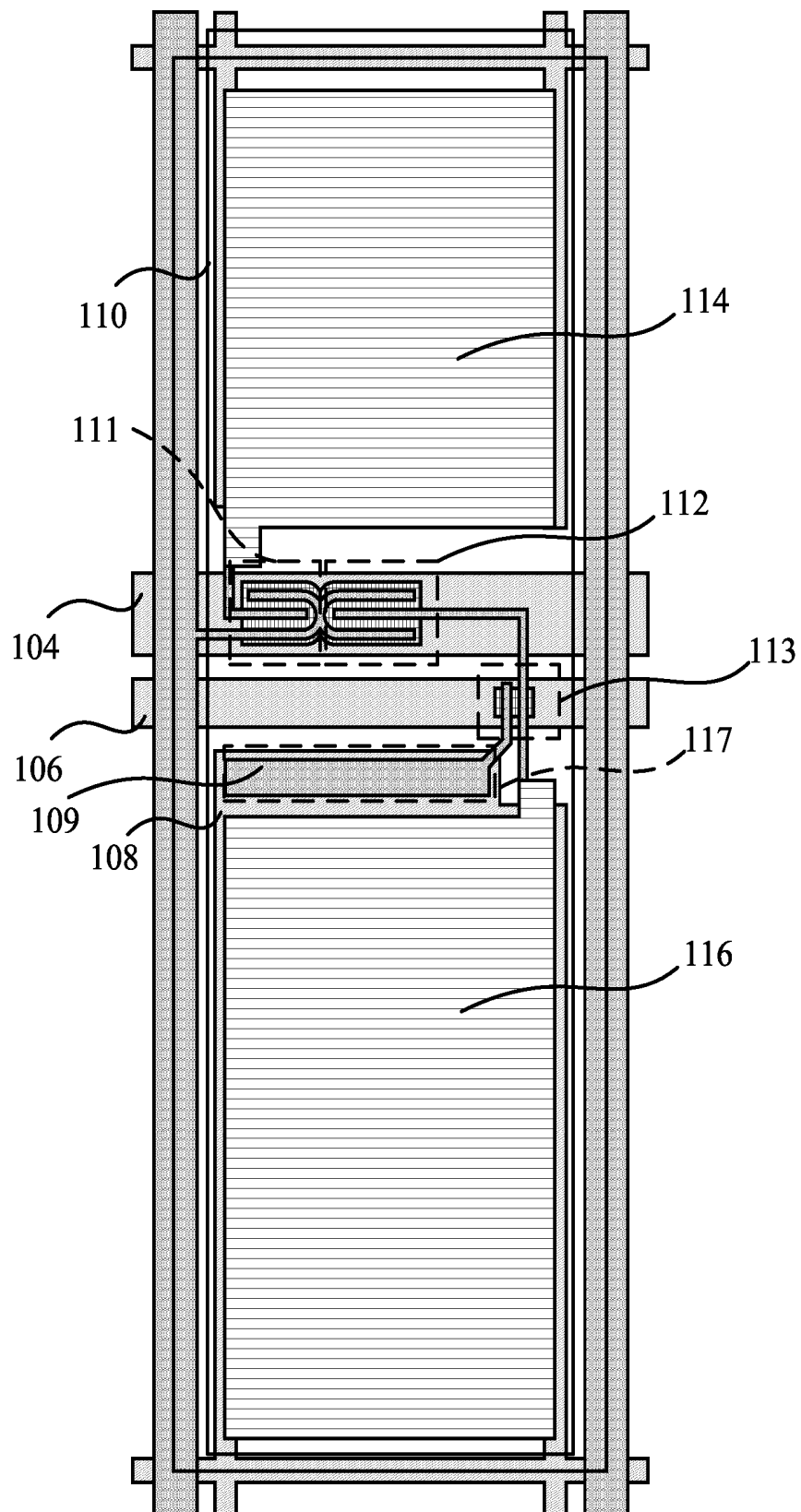


Fig. 5

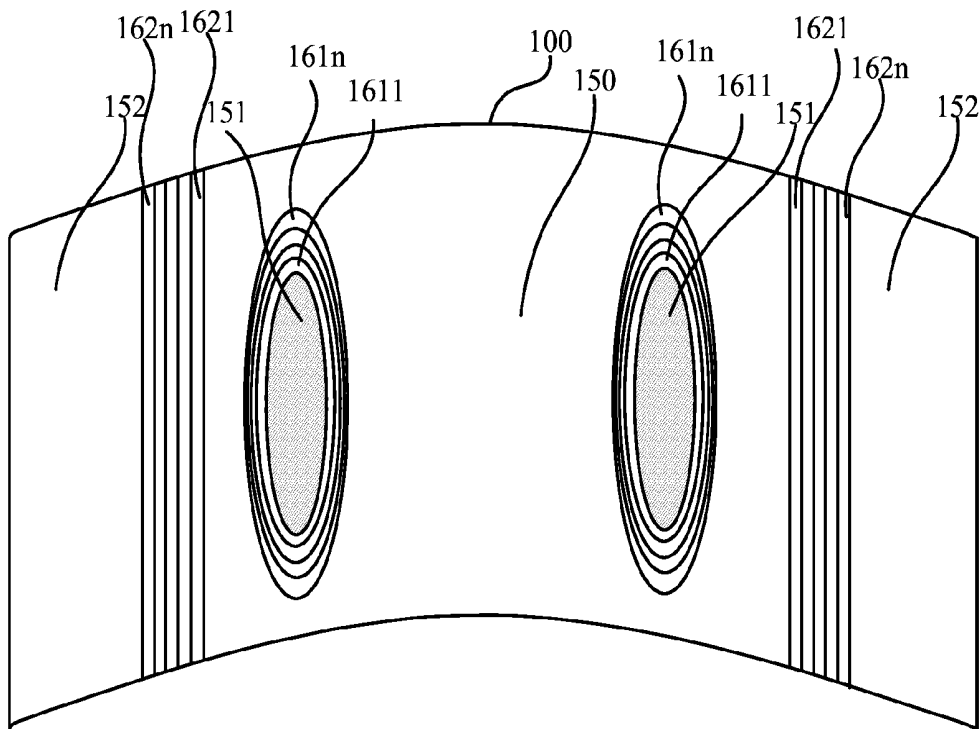


Fig. 6

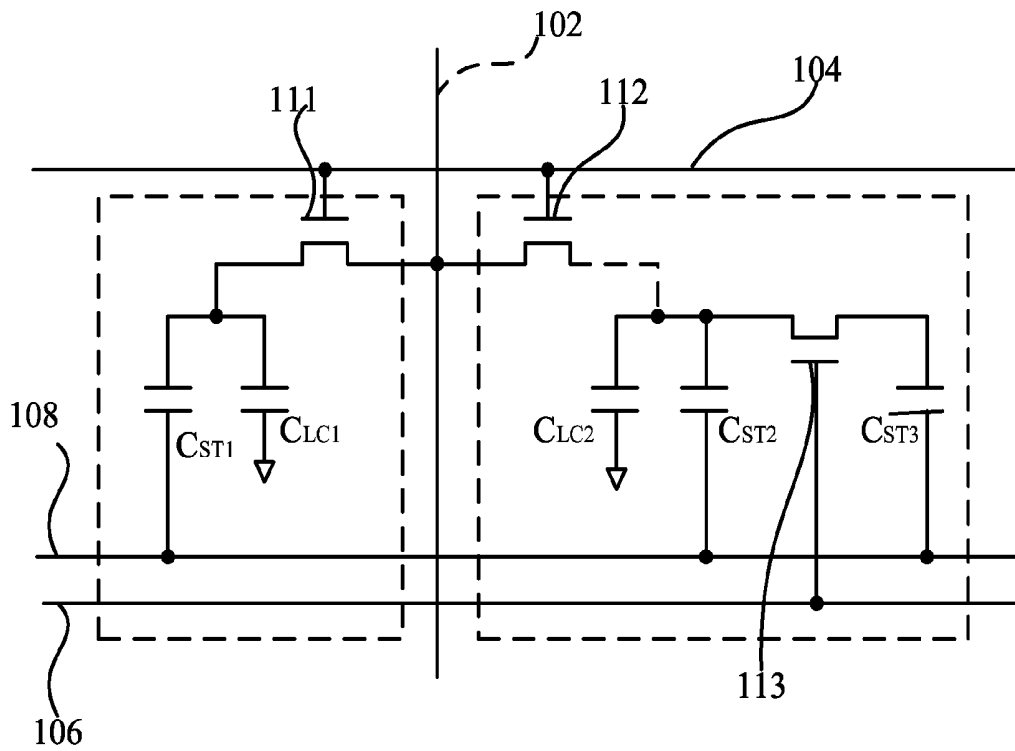


Fig. 7

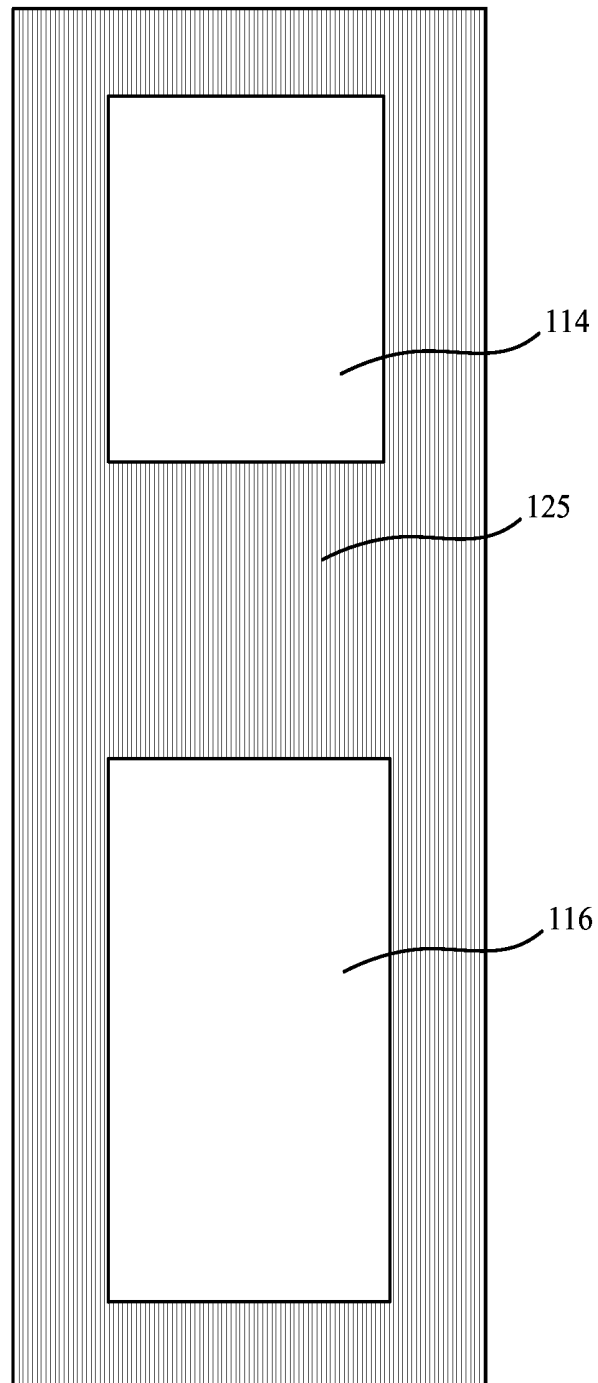


Fig. 8

LIQUID CRYSTAL DISPLAY PANEL FOR CURVED SCREEN

RELATED APPLICATIONS

This application is a National Phase of PCT Patent Application No. PCT/CN2014/089878 having International filing date of Oct. 30, 2014, which claims the benefit of priority of Chinese Patent Application No. 201410577140.5 filed on Oct. 24, 2014. The contents of the above applications are all incorporated by reference as if fully set forth herein in their entirety.

BACKGROUND OF THE INVENTION

1. Field of the Invention

The present invention relates to a liquid crystal display (LCD) panel, and more particularly, to an LCD panel capable of showing good images via a high quality curved screen which is improved by adjusting the area of a sharing capacitance of a pixel in each display section.

2. Description of the Prior Art

The size of display screens becomes larger and larger. A traditional flat screen needs larger space for a larger display screen, which leads to smaller space for a curved screen. Besides, curved screens have the effect of image disclosure so the effect of screen display on the curved screens is better than on traditional flat screens. Consequently, the curved screens apply more and more widely.

However, a thin film transistor liquid crystal display (TFT-LCD) panel used as a curved screen has shortcomings and needs improvement. Please refer to FIG. 1 showing a relationship diagram of the brightness and gray levels when a user sees images shown on the curved screen from a front view and from a side view. From the front view, a gray level-curve line **11** displayed for the gray levels and brightness is a standard Gamma 2.2 curve line. From the side view, a gray level-curve line **12** displayed for the gray levels and brightness deviates from the standard Gamma 2.2 curve line. As a result, the viewer gets distorted colors displayed on the curved screen from the side view.

In addition, when the TFT-LCD panel is on display, both sides of the panel tend to be brighter while the central area of the panel tends to be less bright, which is not a positive phenomenon. The cause of the phenomenon is that scan signals are input from gate drivers located at the both sides of the TFT-LCD panel. Because of a RC delay of the scan line, a distortion occurs when the waveform of a normal scan signal is transmitted to the central area of the panel. The waveform of the distorted scan signal causes the central area of the LCD panel to obtain a lower capacity-rate (C-rate). Accordingly, the brightness of the central area of the panel is lowered and the sides of the LCD panel appear whiter.

Please refer to FIG. 2 showing a schematic diagram of dark region located on a curved screen **10**. The curved screen **10** is a TFT-LCD panel. The manufacturing method for the curved screen **10** is the same as that for a flat screen while a module for the curved screen **10** is totally bent for forming the curved screen **10** in the end. But a dark region **14** is generated at the bending area of the curved screen **10**. A misalignment occurs between a TFT substrate and a color filter substrate after the curved screen **10** is bent. The range of the misalignment depends on a bent angle formed by the bent area. The larger the bent angle is, the more obvious the misalignment becomes. The misalignment section results in low light transmittance and the dark region **14** is formed. In

general, the brightness of the dark region **14** is 60% to 80% of the brightness of the central point of the curved screen **10**.

The dark region causes luminance inequality of images for a user. It means that the display quality of the curved screen **10** is lowered.

SUMMARY OF THE INVENTION

Therefore, an object of the present invention is to solve the main problems of the convention technology by reducing the dark region on the curved screen because of misalignment of the TFT substrate and the CF substrate and improving luminance inequality of images due to the misalignment.

According to the present invention, a liquid crystal display (LCD) panel for a curved screen is provided. The LCD panel comprises a plurality of display sections. Each of the plurality of display sections comprises a plurality of pixel units. Each of the plurality of pixel units comprises a primary sub-pixel, a secondary sub-pixel, a common electrode, and a sharing capacitance sheet. The sharing capacitance sheet and the common electrode form a sharing capacitance. The plurality of display sections comprise a central display section located on a medial area of the LCD panel, a first display section, and a second display section. The first display section is located between the second display section and the central display section. The area of the sharing capacitance of each of the plurality of display sections is adjusted using the sharing capacitance sheet so that a ratio of charging voltage on the sub-pixel in the central display section to charging voltage on the primary sub-pixel in the central display section is between a ratio of charging voltage on the sub-pixel in the first display section to charging voltage on the primary sub-pixel in the first display section and a ratio of charging voltage on the sub-pixel in the second display section to charging voltage on the primary sub-pixel in the second display section.

In one aspect of the present invention, the ratio of the charging voltage on the secondary sub-pixel in the central display section to the charging voltage on the primary sub-pixel in the central display section is 0.8. The ratio of the charging voltage on the secondary sub-pixel in the first display section to the charging voltage on the primary sub-pixel in the first display section is 0.9.

In another aspect of the present invention, the ratio of the charging voltage on the secondary sub-pixel in the central display section to the charging voltage on the primary sub-pixel in the central display section is 0.8. The ratio of the charging voltage on the secondary sub-pixel in the second display section to the charging voltage on the primary sub-pixel in the second display section is 0.7.

In another aspect of the present invention, the LCD panel further comprises a black matrix layer. The black matrix layer is used for adjusting the area of the primary sub-pixel in each of the plurality of display sections and the area of the secondary sub-pixel in each of the plurality of display sections so that the ratio of the area of the secondary sub-pixel in the first display section to the area of the primary sub-pixel in the first display section is equal to the ratio of the area of the secondary sub-pixel in the central display section to the area of the primary sub-pixel in the central display section, the ratio of the area of the secondary sub-pixel in the second display section to the area of the primary sub-pixel in the second display section is larger than the ratio of the area of the secondary sub-pixel in the first display section to the area of the primary sub-pixel in the first display section, and that the area of the primary sub-pixel in the central display section is smaller than the area of

the primary sub-pixel in the first display section and is larger than the area of the primary sub-pixel in the second display section.

In another aspect of the present invention, the first display section is located at a section of the LCD panel, and the section is bent at the largest angle.

In another aspect of the present invention, the first display section is shaped as oval.

In another aspect of the present invention, the plurality of display sections further comprise a plurality of first transitional display sections, and the plurality of first transitional display sections surround the first display section sequentially. The ratio of the charging voltage on the secondary sub-pixel in each of the plurality of first transitional display sections to the charging voltage on the primary sub-pixel in each of the plurality of first transitional display sections is between the ratio of the charging voltage on the secondary sub-pixel in the first display section to the charging voltage on the primary sub-pixel in the first display section and the ratio of the charging voltage on the primary sub-pixel in the central display section to the charging voltage on the secondary sub-pixel in the central display section, and the ratio of the charging voltage decreases from the inside out proportionally.

In another aspect of the present invention, the LCD panel further comprises a black matrix layer, the black matrix layer is used for adjusting the area of the primary sub-pixel in each of the plurality of display sections and the area of the secondary sub-pixel in each of the plurality of display sections, the area of the secondary sub-pixel in each of the plurality of first transitional display sections is between the area of the secondary sub-pixel in the first display section and the area of the secondary sub-pixel in the central display section, the area of the primary sub-pixel in each of the plurality of first transitional display sections is between the area of the primary sub-pixel in the first display section and the area of the primary sub-pixel in the central display section, and both of the area of the secondary sub-pixel and the area of the primary sub-pixel in each of the plurality of first transitional display sections decrease from the inside out proportionally.

In still another aspect of the present invention, the plurality of display sections further comprise a plurality of second transitional display sections, and the plurality of second transitional display sections are disposed between the first display section and the second display section. The ratio of the charging voltage on the secondary sub-pixels in the plurality of second transitional display sections to the charging voltage on the primary sub-pixels in the plurality of second transitional display sections is between the ratio of the charging voltage on the secondary sub-pixels in the first display section to the charging voltage on the primary sub-pixels in the first display section and the ratio of the charging voltage on the secondary sub-pixels in the second display section to the charging voltage on the primary sub-pixels in the second display section, and the ratio of the charging voltage decreases from one side of the first display section to one side of the second display section proportionally.

In yet another aspect of the present invention, the plurality of second transitional display sections are shaped as strips.

An object of the present invention is to provide an LCD panel applied to curved screens. The area of the sharing capacitance of each display section is adjusted using a sharing capacitance sheet. So the ratio of the charging voltage on the sub-pixel in the central display to the charging voltage on the primary sub-pixel in the central display

section is between the ratio of the charging voltage on the sub-pixel in the first display section to the charging voltage on the primary sub-pixel in the first display section and the ratio of the charging voltage on the sub-pixel in the second display section to the charging voltage on the primary sub-pixel in the second display section. In this way, the brightness of the curved screen on display is improved. The quality of the curved screen on image display is improved as well.

BRIEF DESCRIPTION OF THE DRAWINGS

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

FIG. 1 shows a relationship diagram of the brightness and gray levels when a user sees images shown on the curved screen from a front view and from a side view.

FIG. 2 shows a schematic diagram of dark region located on a curved screen.

FIG. 3 is a schematic diagram showing an LCD panel used for a display device according to an embodiment of the present invention.

FIG. 4 is a cross-section view showing the LCD panel.

FIG. 5 is a top view showing a pixel according to the embodiment of the present invention.

FIG. 6 is a schematic diagram showing different display sections planned on the display panel applied to the curved screen in the present invention.

FIG. 7 shows a diagram of an equivalent circuit of the pixel shown in FIG. 5.

FIG. 8 is a schematic diagram showing the area of the primary sub-pixel and the area of the secondary sub-pixel in the pixel unit through adjustment of the area of the black matrix layer in the pixel.

DETAILED DESCRIPTION OF THE PREFERRED EMBODIMENTS

Spatially relative terms, such as “beneath”, “below”, “lower”, “above”, “upper” and the like, may be used herein for ease of description to describe one element or feature’s relationship to another element(s) or feature(s) as illustrated in the figures. It will be understood that the spatially relative terms are intended to encompass different orientations of the device in use or operation in addition to the orientation depicted in the figures. For example, if the device in the figures is turned over, elements described as “below” or “beneath” other elements or features would then be oriented “above” the other elements or features. Thus, the exemplary term “below” can encompass both an orientation of above and below. The device may be otherwise oriented (rotated 90 degrees or at other orientations) and the spatially relative descriptors used herein interpreted accordingly.

Please refer to FIG. 3 and FIG. 4. FIG. 3 is a schematic diagram showing an LCD panel 100 used for a display device 20 according to an embodiment of the present invention. FIG. 4 is a cross-section diagram showing the LCD panel 100. The display device 20 comprises a gate driver 22, a source driver 24, and the LCD panel 100. The LCD panel 100 is used for a curved screen. The LCD panel 100 comprises a TFT substrate 120, a color filter (CF) substrate 122, and a liquid crystal layer 126. The liquid crystal layer 126 is disposed between the TFT substrate 120

and the CF substrate 122. The CF substrate 122 comprises a black matrix layer 125 and a color film layer 126. The LCD panel 100 separates three primary lights—red, green, and blue—through the color film layer 126 for showing colorful images. The black matrix layer 125 is used for preventing light leaks. The TFT substrate 120 comprises a plurality of data lines 102, a plurality of scan lines 104, and a plurality of pixel units 110.

Please refer to FIG. 5. FIG. 5 is a top view showing a pixel unit 110. The TFT substrate 120 also comprises a plurality of voltage control lines 106 and a plurality of common electrodes 108. Each of the plurality of pixel units 110 is electrically connected to a data line 102, a scan line 104, a voltage control line 106, and to a common electrode 108. Each of the plurality of pixel units 110 comprises a first transistor 111, a second transistor 112, a third transistor 113, a storage capacitance 117, a primary sub-pixel 114, and a secondary sub-pixel 116. FIG. 5 shows a pixel unit 110 for simpleness since the connection of one pixel unit 110 is the same as that of every other pixel unit 110. As FIG. 5 shows, a gate of the first transistor 111 is coupled to the scan line 104. A source of the first transistor 111 is coupled to the data line 102. A drain of the first transistor 111 is coupled to the primary sub-pixel 114. A gate of the second transistor 112 is coupled to the scan line 104. A source of the second transistor 112 is coupled to the data line 102. A drain of the second transistor 112 is coupled to the secondary sub-pixel 116. A gate of the third transistor 113 is coupled to the voltage control line 106. A source of the third transistor 113 is coupled to the drain of the second transistor 112 and to the secondary sub-pixel 116. A drain of the third transistor 113 is coupled to the storage capacitance 117. The voltage control line 106 is used for supplying a control signal.

A driving method for the LCD panel 100 is as follows. A scan signal output by the gate driver 22 is input through the scan line 104, and the first transistor 111 and the second transistor 112 connected to the scan line 104 are turned on sequentially. Meanwhile, the source driver 24 outputs a corresponding data signal to the first transistor 111 and the second transistor 112 through the data line 102. The first transistor 111 and the second transistor 112 transmit the data signal to the primary sub-pixel 114 and the secondary sub-pixel 116 so that the primary sub-pixel 114 and the secondary sub-pixel 116 can obtain necessary voltage. Liquid crystal molecules disposed above the primary sub-pixel 114 and the secondary sub-pixel 116 twist according to a voltage drop of the voltage on the data signal and the common voltage on the common electrode 108. Further, different gray levels are shown. In the meanwhile, the brightness of the primary sub-pixel 114 and the brightness of the secondary sub-pixel 116 are the same. The transistor 111 and the second transistor 112 are turned off when no data signal is transmitted through the scan line 104. At this time, the control signal through the voltage control line 106 turns on the third transistor 113, which makes the voltage on the secondary sub-pixel 116 decrease because the storage capacitance 117 shares the voltage. Meanwhile, the brightness of the secondary sub-pixel 116 is lower than that of the primary sub-pixel 114. The gate driver outputs the scan signal through the plurality of scan lines 104 row by row to turn on the transistor 111 and the second transistor 112 on each row, and then the source driver charges and discharges the primary sub-pixel 114 and the secondary sub-pixel 116 on each row. The process repeats, and finally, the LCD panel 100 displays full images. By revising the difference between

the brightness of the secondary sub-pixel 116 and the brightness of the primary sub-pixel 114, the color shift based on users' vision is improved.

Please refer to FIG. 6. FIG. 6 is a schematic diagram showing different display sections planned on the display panel 100 applied to the curved screen in the present invention. The LCD panel 100 comprises a central display section 150, a first display section 151, a plurality of first transitional display sections 1611~161n, a second display section 152, and a plurality of second transitional display sections 1621~162n. The central display section 150 is located in the medial area of the LCD panel 100. The first display section 151 is located between the second display section 152 and the central display section 150. The first display section 151 is located in a section of the LCD panel 100, and the section is bent at the largest angle. The first display section 151 appears roughly oval. The second display section 152 is located at both terminals of the LCD panel 100. The width of the second display section 152 is roughly one-eighth to one-twelfth the width of the LCD panel 100.

Please refer to FIG. 7 showing a diagram of an equivalent circuit of the pixel unit 110 shown in FIG. 5. The ratio of the charging voltage on the sub-pixel in each of the display sections to the charging voltage on the primary sub-pixel in each of the display sections is controlled by adjusting the storage capacitance 117. The overlapping area formed by the 109 and the common electrode 108 is used for adjusting the storage capacitance 117 in each of the display sections. The larger the storage capacitance 117 is, the more the voltage is shared. In other words, the charging voltage (the voltage on the stored data signal) on a storage capacitance C_{ST2} (the overlapping area formed by the common electrode 108 and the secondary sub-pixel 116) of the secondary sub-pixel 116 lowers much more. Meanwhile, the charging voltage on a storage capacitance C_{ST1} (the overlapping area formed by the common electrode 108 and the primary sub-pixel 114) of the primary sub-pixel 114 is larger than the charging voltage on the storage capacitance C_{ST2} . The ratio of the charging voltage on the storage capacitance C_{ST2} of the secondary sub-pixel 116 to the charging voltage on the storage capacitance C_{ST1} of the primary sub-pixel 114 is the ratio of the charging voltage on the secondary sub-pixel 116 to the charging voltage on the primary sub-pixel 114. The charging voltage on the secondary sub-pixel 116 is smaller than the charging voltage on the primary sub-pixel 114. Thus, developers can control the brightness of each of the pixel units 110 and improve color shift and dark region by adjusting the ratio of the charging voltage on the secondary sub-pixel 116 to the charging voltage on the primary sub-pixel 114. In this embodiment, the ratio of the charging voltage on the secondary sub-pixel 116 in the central display section 150 to the charging voltage on the primary sub-pixel 114 in the central display section 150 is between the ratio of the charging voltage on the secondary sub-pixel 116 in the first display section 151 to the charging voltage on the primary sub-pixel 114 in the first display section 151 and the ratio of the charging voltage on the secondary sub-pixel 116 in the second display section 152 to the charging voltage on the primary sub-pixel 114 in the second display section 152. Preferably, the ratio of the charging voltage on the secondary sub-pixel 116 in the central display section 150 to the charging voltage on the primary sub-pixel 114 in the central display section 150 is 0.8, and meanwhile, the ratio of the charging voltage on the secondary sub-pixel 116 in the first display section 151 to the charging voltage on the primary sub-pixel 114 in the first display section 151 is 0.9, and in the

meanwhile, the ratio of the charging voltage on the secondary sub-pixel 116 in the second display section 152 to the charging voltage on the primary sub-pixel 114 in the second display section 152 is 0.7.

After the adjustment, the total brightness of the first display section 151 is the same as that of the central display section 150. In other words, the difference between the brightness of the first display section 151 and the brightness of the central display section 150 is reduced, which improves the dark region. In addition, compared with the color shift shown on the central display section 150, the color shift shown on the second display section 152 improves. So the color shift shown on the whole LCD panel 100 varies less. Meanwhile, the primary sub-pixel 114 in the second display section 152 and the primary sub-pixel 114 in the central display section 150 have the same brightness. The secondary sub-pixel 116 in the second display section 152 is less bright than the secondary sub-pixel 116 in the central display section 150. So the second display section 152 is less bright than the central display section 150 totally (less bright about 3% to 10%), which solves the problem that both sides of the LCD panel 100 appear whiter.

The plurality of first transitional display sections 1611~161n surround the first display section 151 sequentially so that the first display section 151 and the central display section 150 can show less differences on display. The width of the plurality of first transitional display sections 1611~161n is about 5 to 20 centimeters (cm). Each of the plurality of first transitional display sections 1611~161n is roughly oval. The ratio of the charging voltage on the secondary sub-pixel 116 in each of the plurality of first transitional display sections 1611~161n to the charging voltage on the primary sub-pixel 114 in each of the plurality of first transitional display sections 1611~161n is between the ratio of the charging voltage on the secondary sub-pixel 116 in the first display section 151 to the charging voltage on the primary sub-pixel 114 in the first display section 151 and the ratio of the charging voltage on the secondary sub-pixel 116 in the central display section 150 to the charging voltage on the primary sub-pixel 114 in the central display section 150. Besides, the ratio of the charging voltage decreases from the inside out proportionally.

The plurality of second transitional display sections 1621~162n are arranged between the first display section 151 and the second display section 152 sequentially so that the first display section 151 and the second display section 152 can show less differences on display. The width of the plurality of second transitional display sections 1621~162n is about 5 cm to 20 cm. Each of the plurality of second transitional display sections 1621~162n is roughly shaped as strips. The ratio of the charging voltage on the secondary sub-pixels 116 in the plurality of second transitional display sections 1621~162n to the charging voltage on the primary sub-pixels 114 in the plurality of second transitional display sections 1621~162n is between the ratio of the charging voltage on the secondary sub-pixels 116 in the first display section 151 to the charging voltage on the primary sub-pixels 114 in the first display section 151 and the ratio of the charging voltage on the secondary sub-pixels 116 in the second display section 152 to the charging voltage on the primary sub-pixels 114 in the second display section 152. In addition, the ratio of the charging voltage decreases from one side of the first display section 151 to one side of the second display section 152 proportionally.

Please refer to FIG. 4, FIG. 6 and FIG. 8. FIG. 8 is a schematic diagram showing the area of the primary sub-pixel 114 and the area of the secondary sub-pixel 116 in the

pixel unit 110 through adjustment of the area of the black matrix layer 125 in the pixel unit 110. In the present invention, the ratio of the charging voltage on the secondary sub-pixel 116 to the charging voltage on the primary sub-pixel 114 is controlled by adjusting the sharing capacitance of each of the display sections. Besides, the area of the primary sub-pixel 114 in each of the display sections and the area of the secondary sub-pixel 116 in each of the display sections are adjusted by controlling the area of the black matrix layer 125. In the present embodiment, the ratio of the area of the secondary sub-pixel 116 in the first display section 151 to the area of the primary sub-pixel 114 in the first display section 151 is the ratio of the area of the secondary sub-pixel 116 in the central display section 150 to the area of the primary sub-pixel 114 in the central display section 150. The ratio of the area of the secondary sub-pixel 116 in the second display section 152 to the area of the primary sub-pixel 114 in the second display section 152 is larger than the ratio of the area of the secondary sub-pixel 116 in the first display section 151 to the area of the primary sub-pixel 114 in the first display section 151. The area of the primary sub-pixel 114 in the central display section 150 is smaller than the area of the primary sub-pixel 114 in the first display section 151 and is larger than the area of the primary sub-pixel 114 in the second display section 152.

For example, the ratio of the area of the secondary sub-pixel 116 in the first display section 151 to the area of the primary sub-pixel 114 in the first display section 151 is between 1.1 and 1.3. Preferably, the ratio of the area of the secondary sub-pixel 116 in the first display section 151 to the area of the primary sub-pixel 114 in the first display section 151 is 1.2. The ratio of the area of the primary sub-pixel 114 in the central display section 150 to the area of the primary sub-pixel 114 in the first display section 151 is 0.7. The ratio of the area of the secondary sub-pixel 116 in the second display section 152 to the area of the primary sub-pixel 114 in the second display section 152 is 1.5. The ratio of the area of the primary sub-pixel 114 in the second display section 152 to the area of the primary sub-pixel 114 in the first display section 151 is 0.66.

The above-mentioned data tells that the ratio of the area of the secondary sub-pixel 116 in the first display section 151 to the area of the primary sub-pixel 114 in the first display section 151 is the same as the ratio of the area of the secondary sub-pixel 116 in the central display section 150 to the area of the primary sub-pixel 114 in the central display section 150. But the area of the primary sub-pixel 114 and the area of the secondary sub-pixel 116 in the central display section 150 both take zero point seven (0.7) of both of the area of the primary sub-pixel 114 and the area of the secondary sub-pixel 116 in the first display section 151. So the color shift of the first display section 151 is the same as the color shift of the central display section 150. The brightness of the first display section 151 is the same as the brightness of the central display section 150 as well.

The area of the primary sub-pixel 114 in the second display section 152 is smaller than the area of the primary sub-pixel 114 in the central display section 150. The area of the secondary sub-pixel 116 in the second display section 152 is larger than the area of the secondary sub-pixel 116 in the central display section 150. Thus, the brightness of the second display section 152 is close to the brightness of the central display section 150. Compared with the ratio of the area of the secondary sub-pixel 116 in the central display section 150 to the area of the primary sub-pixel 114 in the central display section 150, the ratio of the area of the secondary sub-pixel 116 in the second display section 152 to

the area of the primary sub-pixel 114 in the second display section 152 is 1.5. (The ratio of the area of the secondary sub-pixel 116 in the central display section 150 to the area of the primary sub-pixel 114 in the central display section 150 is 1.2.) Compared with the central display section 150, the color shift shown by the second display section 152 is improved. Therefore, the differences of the color shift shown by the whole LCD panel decrease as well.

To prevent the display of the first display section 151 is obviously different from the display of the central display section 150, the plurality of first transitional display sections 1611~161n surround the first display section 151 sequentially. The width of the plurality of first transitional display sections 1611~161n is about 5 cm to 20 cm. Each of the plurality of first transitional display sections 1611~161n is roughly shaped as an oval. The area of the secondary sub-pixel 116 in each of the plurality of first transitional display sections 1611~161n is between the area of the secondary sub-pixel 116 in the first display section 151 and the area of the secondary sub-pixel 116 in the central display section 150. The area of the primary sub-pixel 114 in each of the plurality of first transitional display sections 1611~161n is between the area of the primary sub-pixel 114 in the first display section 151 and the area of the primary sub-pixel 114 in the central display section 150. Besides, both of the area of the secondary sub-pixel 116 and the area of the primary sub-pixel 114 in each of the plurality of first transitional display sections 1611~161n decrease from the inside out proportionally. For example, provided that the area of the primary sub-pixel 114 (or the secondary sub-pixel 116) in the first display section 151 is 100, the area of the primary sub-pixel 114 (or the secondary sub-pixel 116) in the central display section 150 is 70, and that ten first transitional display sections exist, the area of the primary sub-pixel 114 (or the secondary sub-pixel 116) in each of the plurality of first transitional display sections 1611~161n is 97, 94, . . . , 73 from the inside out sequentially.

To prevent the display of the first display section 151 is obviously different from the display of the second display section 152, the plurality of second transitional display sections 1621~162n are disposed between the first display section 151 and the second display section 152 in order. The width of the plurality of second transitional display sections 1621~162n is about 5 cm to 20 cm. Each of the plurality of second transitional display sections 1621~162n is roughly shaped as strips. The area of the secondary sub-pixel 116 in each of the plurality of second transitional display sections 1621~162n is between the area of the secondary sub-pixel 116 in the first display section 151 and the area of the secondary sub-pixel 116 in the second display section 152. The area of the primary sub-pixel 114 in each of the plurality of second transitional display sections 1621~162n is between the area of the primary sub-pixel 114 in the first display section 151 and the area of the primary sub-pixel 114 in the second display section 152. Besides, both of the area of the secondary sub-pixel 116 and the area of the primary sub-pixel 114 in each of the plurality of second transitional display sections 1621~162n decrease from one side of the first display section 151 to one side of the second display section 152 proportionally. For example, provided that the area of the primary sub-pixel 114 (or the secondary sub-pixel 116) in the first display section 151 is 100, the area of the primary sub-pixel 114 (or the secondary sub-pixel 116) in second display section 152 is 70, and that ten first transitional display sections exist, the area of the primary sub-pixel 114 (or the secondary sub-pixel 116) in each of the plurality of second transitional display sections 1621~162n

is 97, 94, . . . , 73 from one side of the first display section 151 to one side of the second display section 152 sequentially.

Compared with the prior art, the LCD panel for the curved screen comprises three display sections in the present invention. The area of the sharing capacitance of each of the display sections is used for adjusting the ratio of the charging voltage on the primary sub-pixel to the charging voltage on the sub-pixel. In this way, the dark region on the curved screen, the color shift found by the users from a side view, and the whiter color on both sides of the panel are effectively improved.

While the present invention has been described in connection with what is considered the most practical and preferred embodiments, it is understood that this invention is not limited to the disclosed embodiments but is intended to cover various arrangements made without departing from the scope of the broadest interpretation of the appended claims.

What is claimed is:

1. A liquid crystal display (LCD) panel for a curved screen, comprising a plurality of display sections, each of the plurality of display sections comprising a plurality of pixel units, each of the plurality of pixel units comprising a primary sub-pixel, a secondary sub-pixel, a common electrode, and a sharing capacitance sheet, the sharing capacitance sheet and the common electrode forming a sharing capacitance, the plurality of display sections comprising:

a central display section, located on a medial area of the LCD panel;

a first display section; and

a second display section, the first display section located between the second display section and the central display section;

wherein an area of the sharing capacitance of each of the plurality of display sections is adjusted using the sharing capacitance sheet so that a ratio of charging voltage on the secondary sub-pixel in the central display section to charging voltage on the primary sub-pixel in the central display section is between a ratio of charging voltage on the secondary sub-pixel in the first display section to charging voltage on the primary sub-pixel in the first display section and a ratio of charging voltage on the secondary sub-pixel in the second display section to charging voltage on the primary sub-pixel in the second display section.

2. The LCD panel as claimed in claim 1, wherein the ratio of the charging voltage on the secondary sub-pixel in the central display section to the charging voltage on the primary sub-pixel in the central display section is 0.8, and in the meanwhile, the ratio of the charging voltage on the secondary sub-pixel in the first display section to the charging voltage on the primary sub-pixel in the first display section is 0.9.

3. The LCD panel as claimed in claim 2, wherein the ratio of the charging voltage on the secondary sub-pixel in the central display section to the charging voltage on the primary sub-pixel in the central display section is 0.8, and in the meanwhile, the ratio of the charging voltage on the secondary sub-pixel in the second display section to the charging voltage on the primary sub-pixel in the second display section is 0.7.

4. The LCD panel as claimed in claim 1, wherein the LCD panel further comprises a black matrix layer, the black matrix layer is used for adjusting the area of the primary sub-pixel in each of the plurality of display sections and the area of the secondary sub-pixel in each of the plurality of

display sections so that the ratio of the area of the secondary sub-pixel in the first display section to the area of the primary sub-pixel in the first display section is equal to the ratio of the area of the secondary sub-pixel in the central display section to the area of the primary sub-pixel in the central display section, the ratio of the area of the secondary sub-pixel in the second display section to the area of the primary sub-pixel in the second display section is larger than the ratio of the area of the secondary sub-pixel in the first display section to the area of the primary sub-pixel in the first display section, and that the area of the primary sub-pixel in the central display section is smaller than the area of the primary sub-pixel in the first display section and is larger than the area of the primary sub-pixel in the second display section.

5 The LCD panel as claimed in claim 1, wherein the first display section is located at a section of the LCD panel, and the section is bent at the largest angle.

6 The LCD panel as claimed in claim 1, wherein the first display section is shaped as oval.

7 The LCD panel as claimed in claim 1, wherein the plurality of display sections further comprise a plurality of first transitional display sections, and the plurality of first transitional display sections surround the first display section sequentially, the ratio of the charging voltage on the secondary sub-pixel in each of the plurality of first transitional display sections to the charging voltage on the primary sub-pixel in each of the plurality of first transitional display sections is between the ratio of the charging voltage on the secondary sub-pixel in the first display section to the charging voltage on the primary sub-pixel in the first display section and the ratio of the charging voltage on the primary sub-pixel in the central display section to the charging voltage on the secondary sub-pixel in the central display section, and the ratio of the charging voltage decreases from the inside out proportionally.

8 The LCD panel as claimed in claim 7, wherein the LCD panel further comprises a black matrix layer, the black matrix layer is used for adjusting the area of the primary sub-pixel in each of the plurality of display sections and the area of the secondary sub-pixel in each of the plurality of display sections, the area of the secondary sub-pixel in each of the plurality of first transitional display sections is between the area of the secondary sub-pixel in the first display section and the area of the secondary sub-pixel in the central display section, the area of the primary sub-pixel in each of the plurality of first transitional display sections is between the area of the primary sub-pixel in the first display section and the area of the primary sub-pixel in the central display section, and both of the area of the secondary sub-pixel and the area of the primary sub-pixel in each of the plurality of first transitional display sections decrease from the inside out proportionally.

9 The LCD panel as claimed in claim 1, wherein the plurality of display sections further comprise a plurality of second transitional display sections, and the plurality of second transitional display sections are disposed between the first display section and the second display section, the ratio of the charging voltage on the secondary sub-pixels in the plurality of second transitional display sections to the charging voltage on the primary sub-pixels in the plurality of second transitional display sections is between the ratio of the charging voltage on the secondary sub-pixels in the first display section to the charging voltage on the primary sub-pixels in the first display section and the ratio of the charging voltage on the secondary sub-pixels in the second display section to the charging voltage on the primary

sub-pixels in the second display section, and the ratio of the charging voltage decreases from one side of the first display section to one side of the second display section proportionally.

10 The LCD panel as claimed in claim 9, wherein the plurality of second transitional display sections are shaped as strips.

11 A liquid crystal display (LCD) panel for a curved screen, comprising a plurality of display sections, each of the plurality of display sections comprising a plurality of pixel units, each of the plurality of pixel units comprising a primary sub-pixel, a secondary sub-pixel, a common electrode, and a sharing capacitance sheet, the sharing capacitance sheet and the common electrode forming a sharing capacitance, the plurality of display sections comprising:

a central display section, located on a medial area of the LCD panel;

a first display section; and

a second display section, the first display section located between the second display section and the central display section;

wherein an area of the sharing capacitance of each of the plurality of display sections is adjusted using the sharing capacitance sheet so that a ratio of the charging voltage on the secondary sub-pixel in the central display section to the charging voltage on the primary sub-pixel in the central display section is 0.8, a ratio of the charging voltage on the secondary sub-pixel in the first display section to the charging voltage on the primary sub-pixel in the first display section is 0.9, and a ratio of the charging voltage on the secondary sub-pixel in the second display section to the charging voltage on the primary sub-pixel in the second display section is 0.7.

12 The LCD panel as claimed in claim 11, wherein the LCD panel further comprises a black matrix layer, the black matrix layer is used for adjusting the area of the primary sub-pixel in each of the plurality of display sections and the area of the secondary sub-pixel in each of the plurality of display sections so that the ratio of the area of the secondary sub-pixel in the first display section to the area of the primary sub-pixel in the first display section is equal to the ratio of the area of the secondary sub-pixel in the central display section to the area of the primary sub-pixel in the central display section, the ratio of the area of the secondary sub-pixel in the second display section to the area of the primary sub-pixel in the second display section is larger than the ratio of the area of the secondary sub-pixel in the first display section to the area of the primary sub-pixel in the first display section, and that the area of the primary sub-pixel in the central display section is smaller than the area of the primary sub-pixel in the first display section and is larger than the area of the primary sub-pixel in the second display section.

13 The LCD panel as claimed in claim 11, wherein the first display section is located at a section of the LCD panel, and the section is bent at the largest angle.

14 The LCD panel as claimed in claim 11, wherein the first display section is shaped as oval.

15 The LCD panel as claimed in claim 11, wherein the plurality of display sections further comprise a plurality of first transitional display sections, and the plurality of first transitional display sections surround the first display section sequentially, the ratio of the charging voltage on the secondary sub-pixel in each of the plurality of first transitional display sections to the charging voltage on the primary sub-pixel in each of the plurality of first transitional display

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sections is between the ratio of the charging voltage on the secondary sub-pixel in the first display section to the charging voltage on the primary sub-pixel in the first display section and the ratio of the charging voltage on the primary sub-pixel in the central display section to the charging voltage on the secondary sub-pixel in the central display section, and the ratio of the charging voltage decreases from the inside out proportionally.

16. The LCD panel as claimed in claim 15, wherein the LCD panel further comprises a black matrix layer, the black matrix layer is used for adjusting the area of the primary sub-pixel in each of the plurality of display sections and the area of the secondary sub-pixel in each of the plurality of display sections, the area of the secondary sub-pixel in each of the plurality of first transitional display sections is between the area of the secondary sub-pixel in the first display section and the area of the secondary sub-pixel in the central display section, the area of the primary sub-pixel in each of the plurality of first transitional display sections is between the area of the primary sub-pixel in the first display section and the area of the primary sub-pixel in the central display section, and both of the area of the secondary sub-pixel and the area of the primary sub-pixel in each of the plurality of first transitional display sections decrease from the inside out proportionally.

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17. The LCD panel as claimed in claim 11, wherein the plurality of display sections further comprise a plurality of second transitional display sections, and the plurality of second transitional display sections are disposed between the first display section and the second display section, the ratio of the charging voltage on the secondary sub-pixels in the plurality of second transitional display sections to the charging voltage on the primary sub-pixels in the plurality of second transitional display sections is between the ratio of the charging voltage on the secondary sub-pixels in the first display section to the charging voltage on the primary sub-pixels in the first display section and the ratio of the charging voltage on the secondary sub-pixels in the second display section to the charging voltage on the primary sub-pixels in the second display section, and the ratio of the charging voltage decreases from one side of the first display section to one side of the second display section proportionally.

18. The LCD panel as claimed in claim 17, wherein the plurality of second transitional display sections are shaped as strips.

* * * * *

专利名称(译)	用于弯曲屏幕的液晶显示板		
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[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	ZHENG HUA		
发明人	ZHENG, HUA		
IPC分类号	G02F1/1343 G02F1/1362 G02F1/1335 G02F1/1333		
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摘要(译)

应用于弯曲屏幕的LCD面板包括显示部分，每个显示部分包括像素单元。每个像素单元包括初级子像素，次级子像素，公共电极和共用电容片。使用共享电容表调整各显示部的共用电容的面积。因此，次级子像素上的充电电压与中央显示部分上的主要子像素上的充电电压的比率在次级子像素上的充电电压与初级子像素的充电电压之比在第一显示部分中的像素和次级子像素上的充电电压与第二显示部分中的主子像素上的充电电压的比率。因此，显示器上的弯曲屏幕的亮度提高。图像显示器上的弯曲屏幕的质量也得到改善。

