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Tsai et al.

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(54) **LIQUID CRYSTAL DISPLAY DEVICE AND
RELATED ALIGNMENT METHOD**

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G02F 1/1362 (2006.01)

G02F 1/1337 (2006.01)

G02F 1/137 (2006.01)

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G02F 1/133788 (2013.01); **G02F 2001/13775**
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2310/0297 (2013.01); **G09G 2330/04** (2013.01)

(58) **Field of Classification Search**

None

See application file for complete search history.

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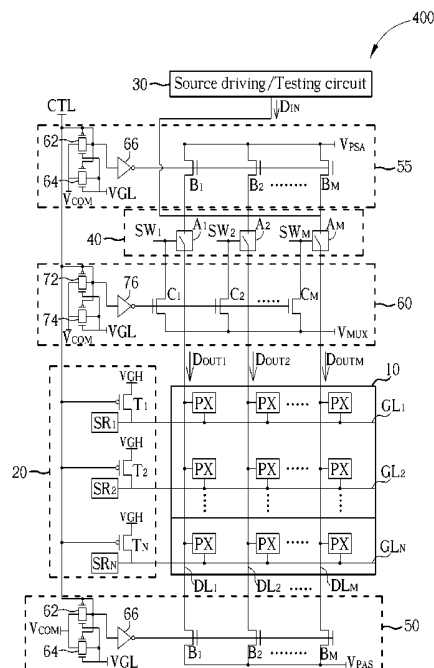
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(57) **ABSTRACT**

A liquid crystal display device includes a display panel, a multiplexer, an alignment circuit and a short bar circuit. The multiplexer is configured to provide a plurality of output data signals according to a plurality of switch control signals and an input data signal. During the alignment period, the alignment circuit is configured to provide a curing voltage to the display panel, and the short bar circuit is configured to couple the multiplexer to a predetermined voltage.

14 Claims, 6 Drawing Sheets



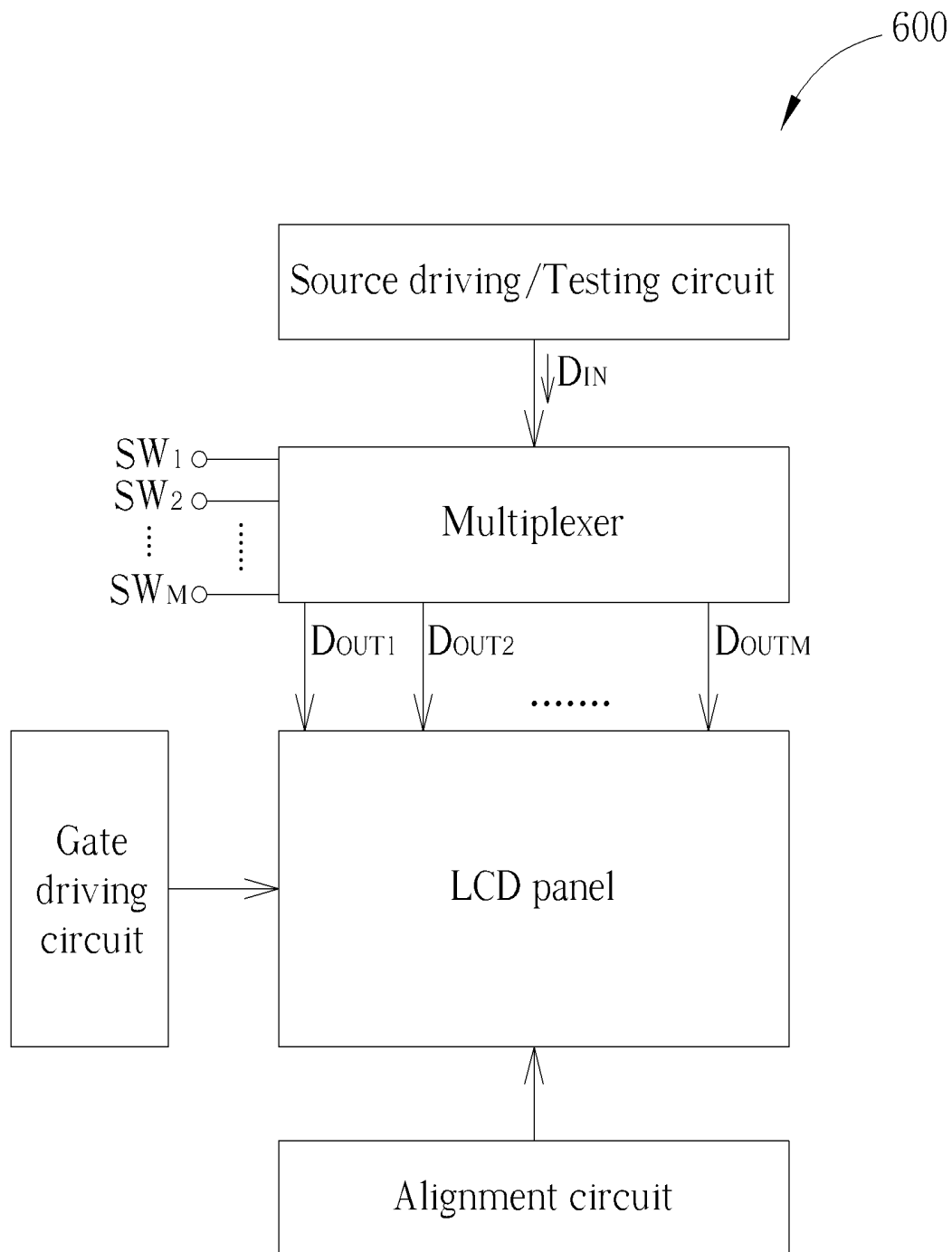


FIG. 1 PRIOR ART

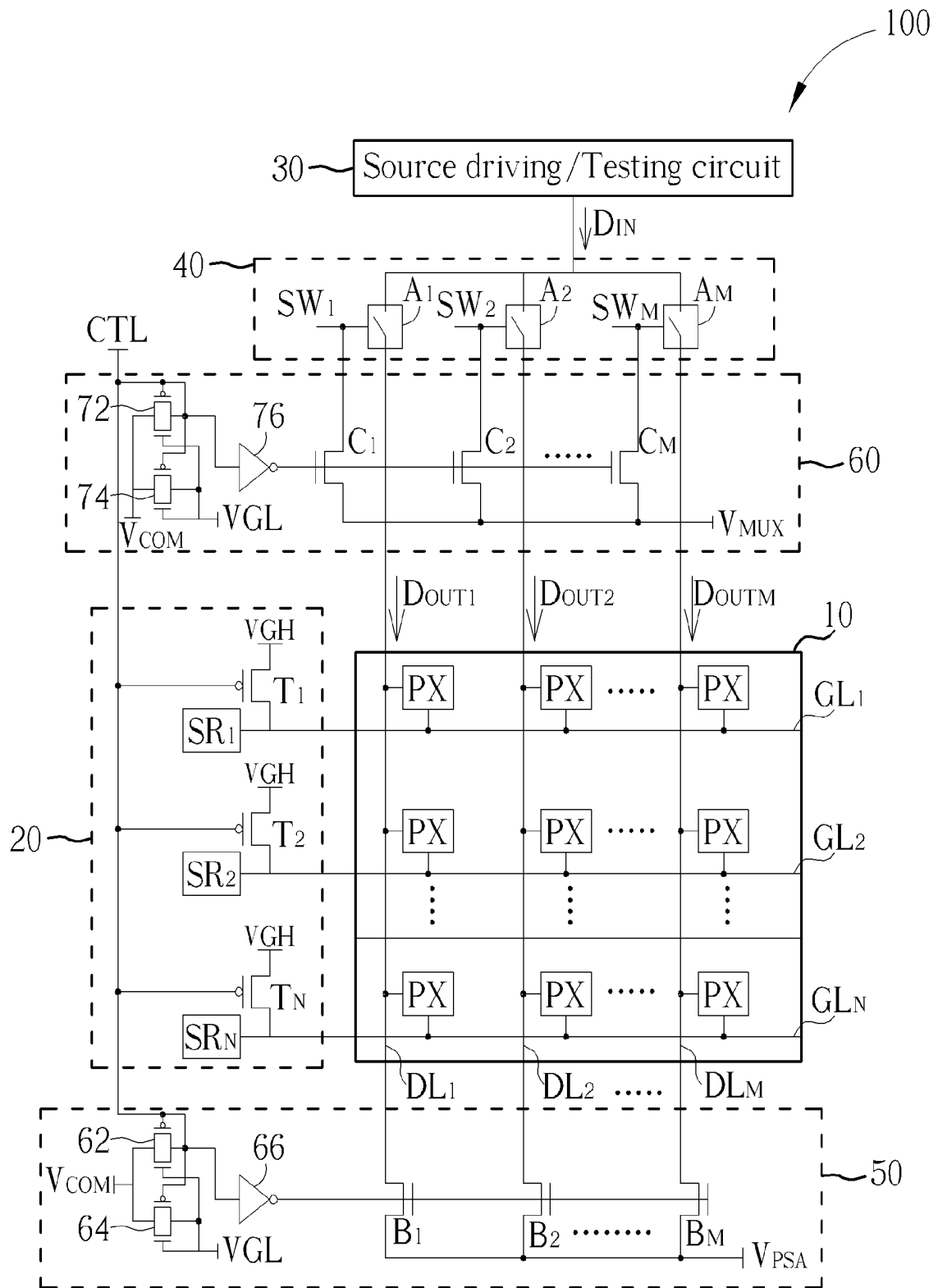
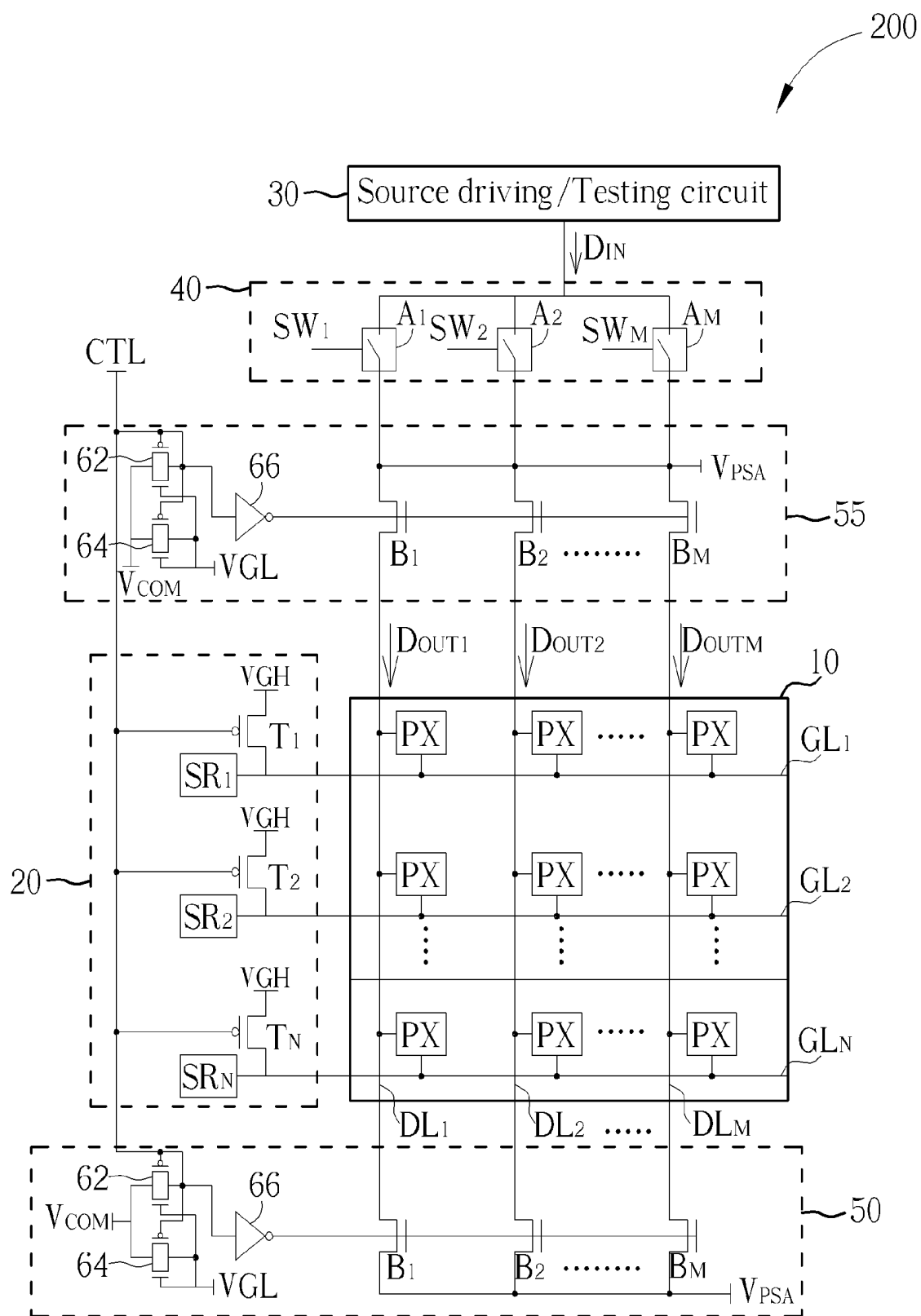


FIG. 2



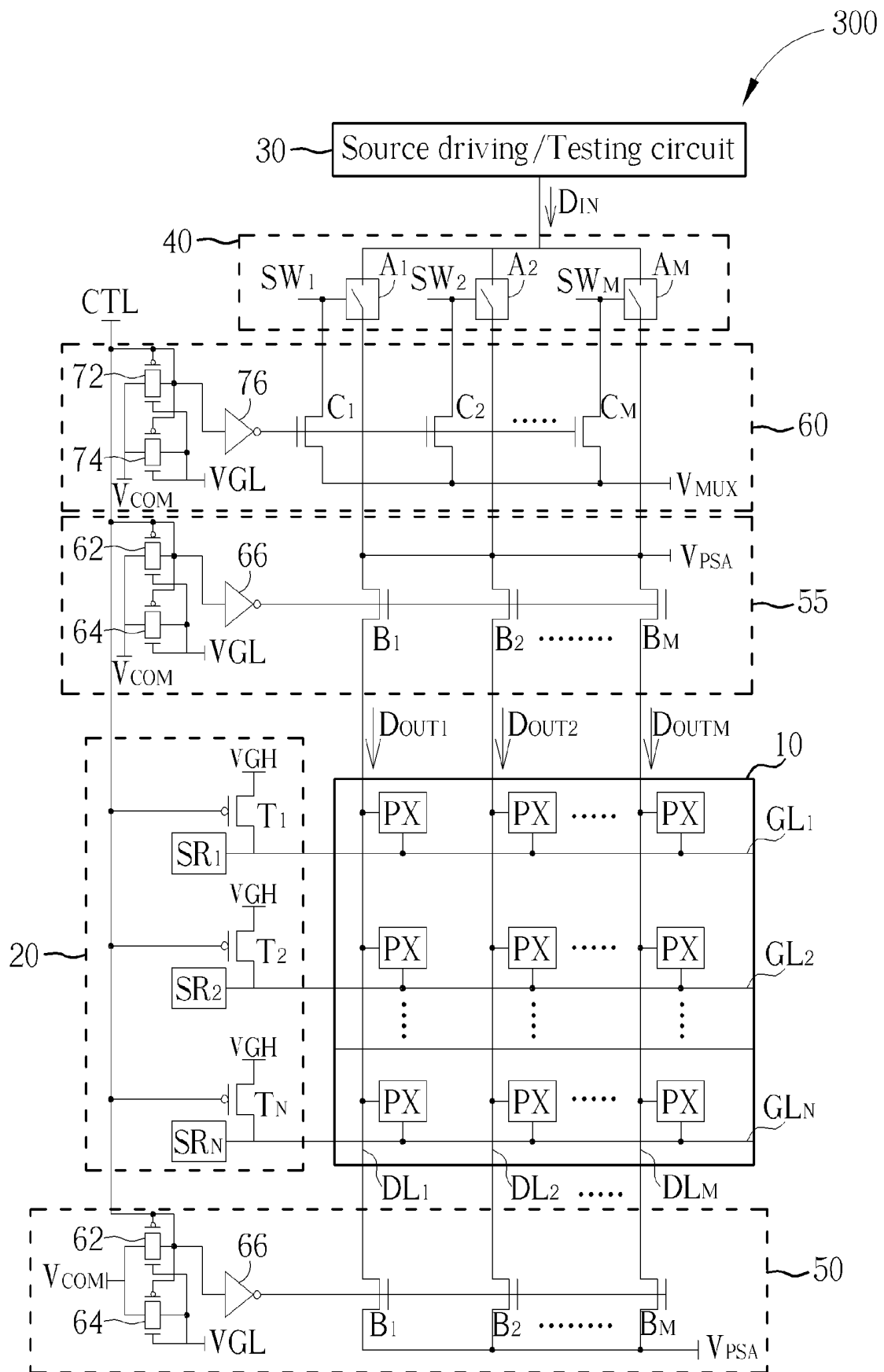


FIG. 4

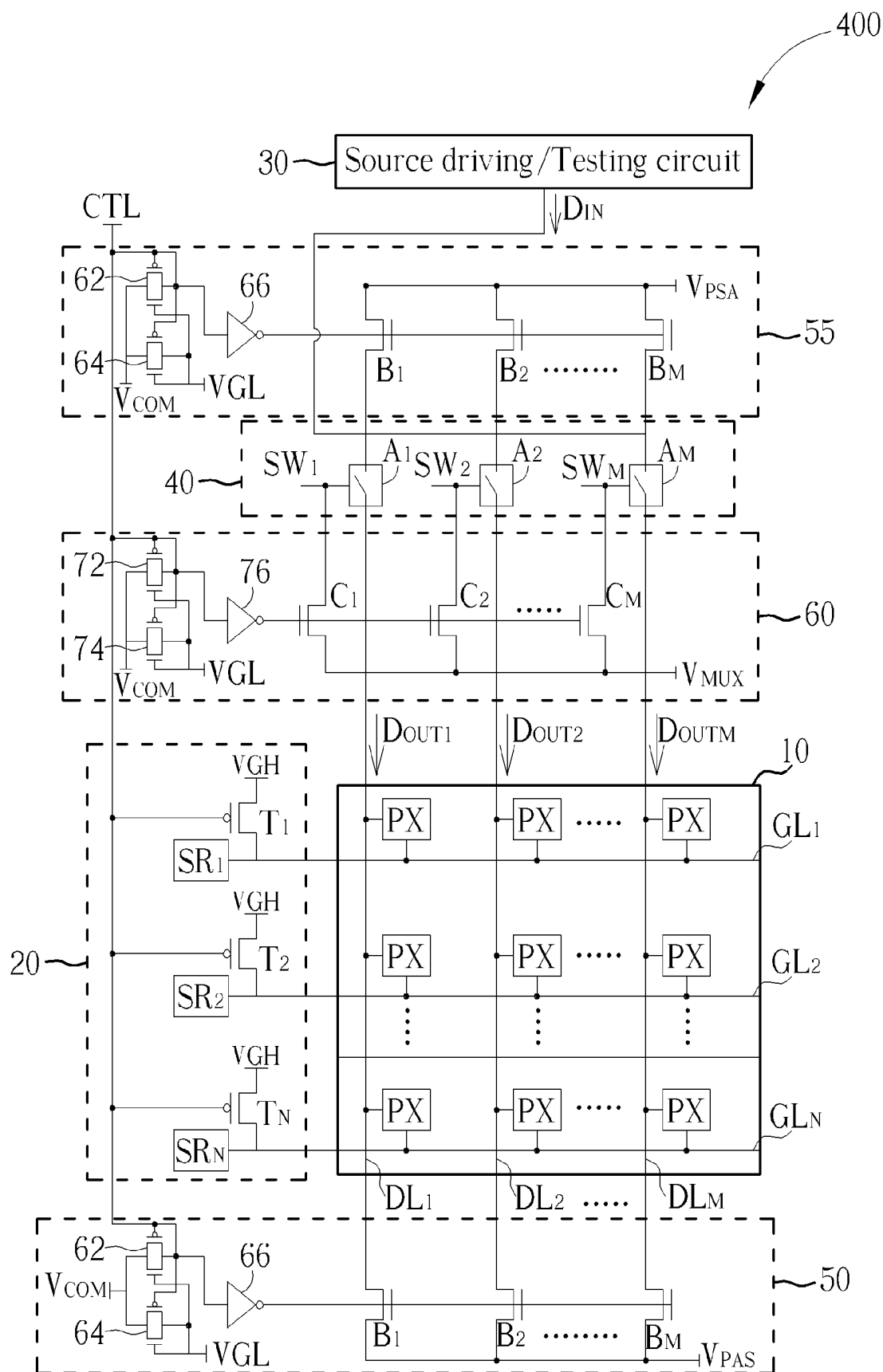


FIG. 5

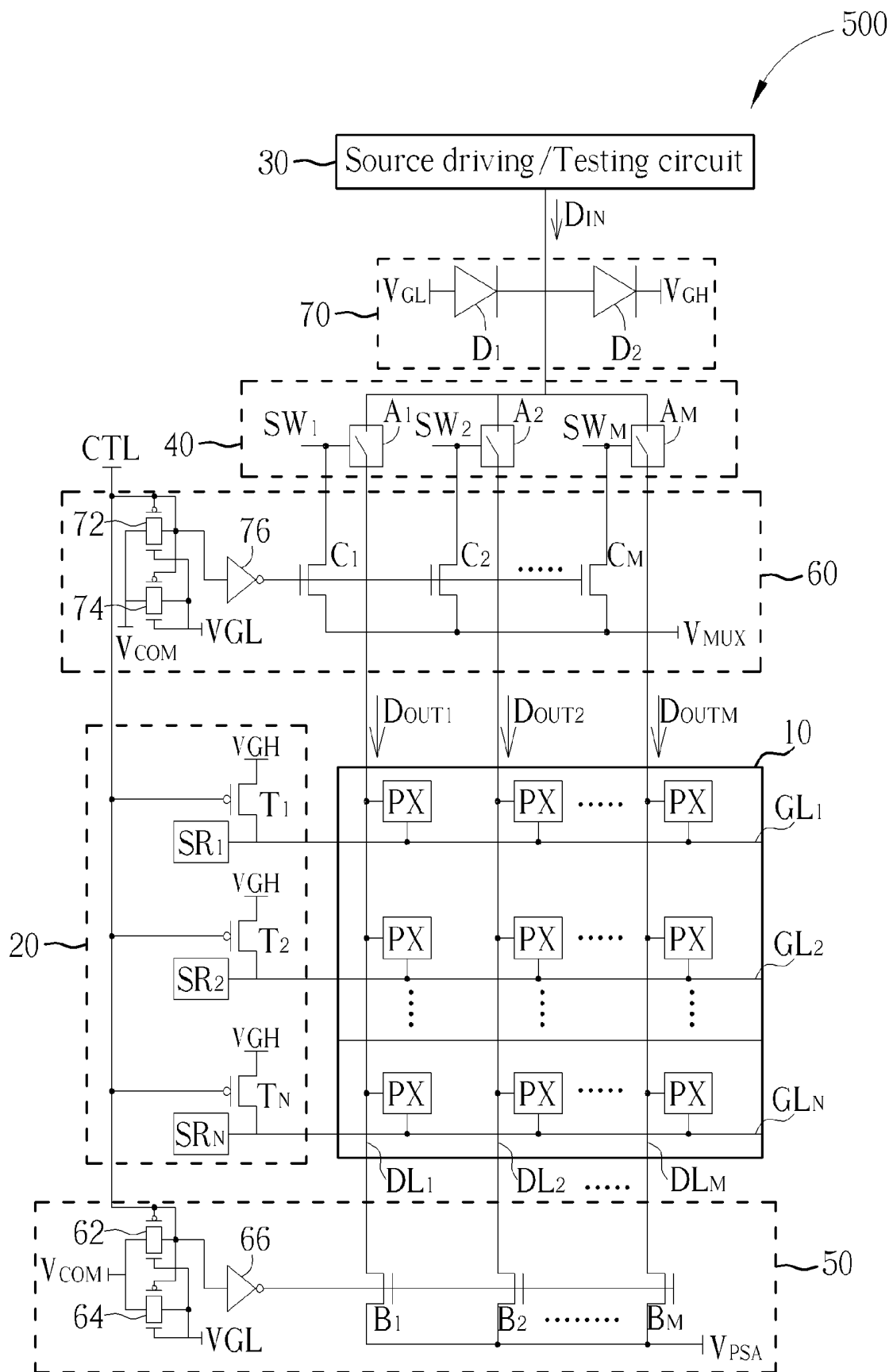


FIG. 6

LIQUID CRYSTAL DISPLAY DEVICE AND RELATED ALIGNMENT METHOD

BACKGROUND OF THE INVENTION

1. Field of the Invention

The present invention is related to a liquid crystal display device and related alignment method, and more particularly, to a liquid crystal display device and related alignment method with ESD protection and reduced mura.

2. Description of the Prior Art

With rapid development of large-size liquid crystal display (LCD) panels, the ability to provide multi-viewing angles have become a major feature. Because of the advantages of multi-viewing angles and low response time, multi-domain vertical alignment (MVA) LCD panels have become the mainstream products of the large-size display panels.

Conventional MVA LCD panels provide multi-viewing angle function by making the liquid crystal molecules in different areas slant in different directions using protrusions (bumps). However, in addition to complicating manufacturing processes, protrusions may also block part of light, thereby lowering the aperture ratio and the brightness performance.

Therefore, polymer stabilized alignment or phase separation alignment (PSA) technology has been developed in which polymers are used to replace the protrusions in MVA LCD panels. The core of PSA technology is to form a polymer-alignment layer over a conventionally coated polyimide by mixing a UV-curable monomer into the liquid crystal molecules. The monomer is then activated by UV radiation while applying a curing voltage. The monomer reacts with the polymer layer to form a surface that fixes the pre-tilt angle of the liquid crystal molecules.

FIG. 1 is a diagram illustrating a prior art LCD device 600. The LCD device 600 includes an LCD panel, a gate driving circuit, a source driving/testing circuit, a multiplexer, and an alignment circuit. The LCD panel is manufactured using PSA technology in which a plurality of data lines, a plurality of gate lines, and a plurality of pixels (not shown) are disposed. The gate driving circuit may provide gate driving signals for turning on each column of pixels. The source driving/testing circuit may provide data signal D_{IN} for charging corresponding rows of pixel. According to the data signal D_{IN} and switch control signals $SW_1 \sim SW_M$, the multiplexer may output data signal $D_{OUT1} \sim D_{OUTM}$ to the LCD panel.

During the alignment period, the multiplexer in the prior art LCD device is floating. Unstable curing voltage or electrostatic discharge (ESD) may influence the alignment process and cause image mura which downgrades display quality.

SUMMARY OF THE INVENTION

An embodiment of the present invention provides an LCD device having a display panel, a multiplexer, an alignment circuit and a short bar circuit. The display panel includes a plurality of pixels; a plurality of data lines disposed along a first direction and respectively coupled to the plurality of pixels; and a plurality of gate lines disposed along a second direction and respectively coupled to the plurality of pixels. The multiplexer is disposed on a first side of the display panel and configured to provide a plurality of output data signals according to a plurality of switch control signals and an input data signal. The multiplexer includes an input end for receiving the input data signal; a plurality of output ends coupled to the plurality of data lines for respectively outputting the plu-

ality of output data signals; and a plurality of switches configured to control transmission paths between the input end and the plurality of output ends according to the plurality of switch control signals. The alignment circuit is configured to provide a curing voltage to the plurality of data lines during an alignment period. The short bar circuit is configured to couple the multiplexer to a predetermined voltage during the alignment period.

An embodiment of the present invention further provides an alignment method for use in an LCD device. The alignment method includes providing the LCD device which includes a display panel having a plurality of pixels and a plurality of data lines; a multiplexer having an input end, a plurality of output ends coupled to the pixels, and a plurality of switches configured to control transmission paths between the input end and the plurality of output ends according to a plurality of switch control signals, respectively; providing a curing voltage to the plurality of data lines and a UV light to the display panel during an alignment period; and coupling the multiplexer to a predetermined voltage for maintaining the plurality of switch control signals at a same level during the alignment period.

These and other objectives of the present invention will no doubt become obvious to those of ordinary skill in the art after reading the following detailed description of the preferred embodiment that is illustrated in the various figures and drawings.

BRIEF DESCRIPTION OF THE DRAWINGS

FIG. 1 is a diagram illustrating a prior art LCD device.

FIGS. 2-6 are diagrams illustrating the structure and the operation of LCD devices according to embodiments of the present invention.

DETAILED DESCRIPTION

FIGS. 2-6 are diagrams illustrating the structure and the operation of LCD devices according to embodiments of the present invention. The LCD device 100 depicted in FIG. 2 includes an LCD panel 10, a gate driving circuit 20, a source driving/testing circuit 30, a multiplexer 40, a first alignment circuit 50, and a short bar circuit 60. The LCD device 200 depicted in FIG. 3 includes an LCD panel 10, a gate driving circuit 20, a source driving/testing circuit 30, a multiplexer 40, a first alignment circuit 50, and a second alignment circuit 55. The LCD device 300 depicted in FIG. 4 and the LCD device 400 depicted in FIG. 5 each include an LCD panel 10, a gate driving circuit 20, a source driving/testing circuit 30, a multiplexer 40, a first alignment circuit 50, a second alignment circuit 55, and a short bar circuit 60. The LCD device 500 depicted in FIG. 6 includes an LCD panel 10, a gate driving circuit 20, a source driving/testing circuit 30, a multiplexer 40, a first alignment circuit 50, a short bar circuit 60, and an ESD protection circuit 70.

In the embodiments of the present invention, the LCD panel 10 may be manufactured using PSA technology in which a plurality of data lines $DL_1 \sim DL_M$ (M is an integer larger than 1), a plurality of gate lines $GL_1 \sim GL_N$ (N is an integer larger than 1), and a plurality of pixels PX are disposed on the active area. The gate driving circuit 20 is configured to provide gate driving signals for turning on each row of pixels. The source driving/testing circuit 30 and the multiplexer 40 are configured to provide data signals for charging each column of pixels.

Referring to FIG. 2 for a first embodiment of the present invention, the LCD device 100 performs alignment process

using single-sided driving scheme and with ESD protection. During the alignment period, the first alignment circuit 50 is configured to provide a curing voltage V_{PSA} to the data lines $DL_1 \sim DL_M$, and the short bar circuit 60 is configured to couple the multiplexer 40 to a predetermined voltage V_{MUX} for turning off the multiplexer 40. The turned-off multiplexer 40 may prevent the ESD generated by the source driving/testing circuit 30 from reaching the data lines $DL_1 \sim DL_M$, thereby improving image mura.

Referring to FIG. 3 for a second embodiment of the present invention, the LCD device 200 performs alignment process using dual-sided driving scheme and with ESD protection. The first alignment circuit 50 and the second alignment circuit 55 are respectively disposed on opposite sides of the LCD panel 10. During the alignment period, the first alignment circuit 50 is configured to provide a curing voltage V_{PSA} to the first side of the data lines $DL_1 \sim DL_M$, the second alignment circuit 55 is configured to provide a curing voltage V_{PSA} to the second side of the data lines $DL_1 \sim DL_M$, and the multiplexer 40 is floating. The second alignment circuit 55 may share the ESD generated by the source driving/testing circuit 30, thereby improving image mura.

Referring to FIG. 4 for a third embodiment of the present invention, the LCD device 300 performs alignment process using dual-sided driving scheme and with ESD protection. The first alignment circuit 50 and the second alignment circuit 55 are respectively disposed on opposite sides of the LCD panel 10, wherein the first alignment circuit 50 is disposed between the LCD panel 10 and the multiplexer 40. During the alignment period, the first alignment circuit 50 is configured to provide a curing voltage V_{PSA} to the first side of the data lines $DL_1 \sim DL_M$, the second alignment circuit 55 is configured to provide a curing voltage V_{PSA} to the second side of the data lines $DL_1 \sim DL_M$, and the short bar circuit 60 is configured to couple the multiplexer 40 to a predetermined voltage V_{MUX} for turning off the multiplexer 40. The turned-off multiplexer 40 may prevent the ESD generated by the source driving/testing circuit 30 from reaching the data lines $DL_1 \sim DL_M$, thereby improving image mura.

Referring to FIG. 5 for a fourth embodiment of the present invention, the LCD device 400 performs alignment process using dual-sided driving scheme and with ESD protection. The first alignment circuit 50 and the second alignment circuit 55 are respectively disposed on opposite sides of the LCD panel 10, wherein the multiplexer 40 is disposed between the LCD panel 10 and the second alignment circuit 55. During the alignment period, the short bar circuit 60 is configured to couple the multiplexer 40 to a predetermined voltage V_{MUX} for turning on the multiplexer 40, the first alignment circuit 50 is configured to provide a curing voltage V_{PSA} to the first side of the data lines $DL_1 \sim DL_M$, and the second alignment circuit 55 is configured to provide a curing voltage V_{PSA} to the second side of the data lines $DL_1 \sim DL_M$ via the turned-on multiplexer 40. The second alignment circuit 55 may share the ESD present at the input end of the multiplexer 40, thereby improving image mura.

Referring to FIG. 6 for a fifth embodiment of the present invention, the LCD device 500 performs alignment process using single-sided driving scheme and with ESD protection. During the alignment period, the first alignment circuit 50 is configured to provide a curing voltage V_{PSA} to the data lines $DL_1 \sim DL_M$, and the short bar circuit 60 is configured to couple the multiplexer 40 to a predetermined voltage V_{MUX} for turning off the multiplexer 40. The ESD protection circuit 70 is disposed between the source driving/testing circuit 30 and the input end of the multiplexer 40. The ESD protection circuit 70 may share the ESD generated by the source driving/testing

circuit 30, and the turned-off multiplexer 40 may prevent the ESD generated by the source driving/testing circuit 30 from reaching the data lines $DL_1 \sim DL_M$, thereby improving image mura.

In the embodiment illustrated in FIG. 6, the ESD protection circuit 70 may include a first diode and a second diode. The anode of the first diode is coupled to a low level voltage V_{GL} , and the cathode of the first diode is coupled to the input end of the multiplexer 40. The anode of the second diode is coupled to the input end of the multiplexer 40, and the cathode of the second diode is coupled to a high level voltage V_{GH} . However, the embodiment of the ESD protection circuit 70 depicted in FIG. 6 is merely for illustrative purpose and does not limit the scope of the present invention.

In the embodiments of the present invention, the gate driving circuit 20 may include pull-up switches $T_1 \sim T_N$ and shift registers $SR_1 \sim SR_N$. Each pull-up switch includes a first end for receiving a bias voltage V_{GH} , a second end coupled to a corresponding gate line, and a control end for receiving a control signal CTL. During the alignment period, the control signal CTL is set to low level for turning on the pull-up switches $T_1 \sim T_N$ so that the bias voltage V_{GH} may turn on the pixels PX for receiving the curing voltage V_{PSA} . During the display period, the control signal CTL is set to high level for turning off the pull-up switches $T_1 \sim T_N$, thereby preventing the bias voltage V_{GH} from reaching the gate lines $GL_1 \sim GL_N$. At the same time, the control signal CTL is inverted to low level by a voltage buffer 66 for turning off the switches $B_1 \sim B_N$, thereby preventing the pixels PX from receiving the curing voltage V_{PSA} .

In the embodiments of the present invention, the multiplexer 40 may adopt 1-to-M scheme and may include an input end, M output ends and M switches $A_1 \sim A_M$. The input end of the multiplexer 40 is coupled to the source driving/testing circuit 30 for receiving an input signal D_{IN} . The switches $A_1 \sim A_M$ are configured to control the signal transmission paths between the input end and the output ends of the multiplexer 40 according to the control signals $SW_1 \sim SW_M$, respectively. Therefore, the multiplexer 40 may output data signals $D_{OUT1} \sim D_{OUTM}$ to the data lines $DL_1 \sim DL_M$, respectively.

In the embodiments of the present invention, the alignment circuits 50 and 55 may each include M switches $B_1 \sim B_N$, transmission logic gates 62 and 64, and a voltage buffer 66. The switches $B_1 \sim B_N$ include first ends respectively coupled to the data lines $DL_1 \sim DL_M$, second ends for receiving a curing voltage V_{PSA} , and control ends coupled to the output end of the voltage buffer 66. Each of the transmission logic gates 62 and 64 includes a first end coupled to the control ends of the pull-up switches $T_1 \sim T_N$, a second control end for receiving a bias voltage V_{GL} , and an input end for receiving a bias voltage V_{COM} . The output end of the transmission logic gate 62 is coupled to the input end of the voltage buffer 66, and the output end of the transmission logic gate 64 is coupled to receive the bias voltage V_{GL} . The bias voltage V_{GH} may be a high level voltage, the bias voltage V_{GL} may be a low level voltage, and the bias voltage V_{COM} may be a common voltage.

In the embodiments of the present invention, the short bar circuit 60 may include M switches $C_1 \sim C_M$, transmission logic gates 72 and 74, and a voltage buffer 76. The switches $C_1 \sim C_M$ include first ends respectively coupled to the control ends of the switches $A_1 \sim A_M$, second ends for receiving a predetermined voltage V_{MUX} , and control ends coupled to the output end of the voltage buffer 76. Each of the transmission logic gates 72 and 74 includes a first end coupled to the control ends of the pull-up switches $T_1 \sim T_N$, a second control end for

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receiving a bias voltage VGL, and an input end for receiving a bias voltage V_{COM} . The output end of the transmission logic gate 72 is coupled to the input end of the voltage buffer 76, and the output end of the transmission logic gate 74 is coupled to receive the bias voltage VGL. The bias voltage VGH may be a high level voltage, the bias voltage VGL may be a low level voltage, and the bias voltage V_{COM} may be a common voltage.

During the alignment period, the control signal CTL is set to turn on the switches $B_1 \sim B_M$ so that the data lines $DL_1 \sim DL_M$ may be coupled to the curing voltage V_{PSA} . Meanwhile, the control signal CTL is set to turn on the switches $C_1 \sim C_M$ so that the control ends of the switches $A_1 \sim A_M$ may be coupled to the predetermined voltage V_{MUX} .

In the LCD devices 100, 200, 300 and 500 according to embodiments of the present invention, the predetermined voltage V_{MUX} may be set to the turn-off voltage of the switches $A_1 \sim A_M$ or smaller than the turn-on voltage of the switches $A_1 \sim A_M$ so as to turn off the multiplexer 40 during the alignment period. The turned-off multiplexer 40 may prevent the ESD generated by the source driving/testing circuit 30 from reaching the data lines $DL_1 \sim DL_M$, thereby improving image mura.

In the LCD device 400 according to embodiments of the present invention, the predetermined voltage V_{MUX} may be set to the turn-on voltage of the switches $A_1 \sim A_M$ or larger than the turn-on voltage of the switches $A_1 \sim A_M$ so as to turn on the multiplexer 40 during the alignment period. The second alignment circuit 55 may share the ESD present at the input end of the multiplexer 40, thereby improving image mura.

During the alignment period, the multiplexer in the LCD device of the present invention is coupled to a predetermined voltage in order to prevent unstable curing voltage or ESD from influencing the curing process. The display quality can thus be improved by reducing image mura.

Those skilled in the art will readily observe that numerous modifications and alterations of the device and method may be made while retaining the teachings of the invention. Accordingly, the above disclosure should be construed as limited only by the metes and bounds of the appended claims.

What is claimed is:

1. A liquid crystal display device, comprising:

a display panel, comprising:

a plurality of pixels;
a plurality of data lines disposed along a first direction and respectively coupled to the plurality of pixels; and
a plurality of gate lines disposed along a second direction and respectively coupled to the plurality of pixels;

a multiplexer disposed on a first side of the display panel and configured to provide a plurality of output data signals according to a plurality of first switch control signals and an input data signal, the multiplexer comprising:

an input end for receiving the input data signal;
a plurality of output ends coupled to the plurality of data lines for respectively outputting the plurality of output data signals; and
a plurality of first switches configured to control transmission paths between the input end and the plurality of output ends according to the plurality of first switch control signals;

a first alignment circuit configured to provide a curing voltage to the plurality of data lines during an alignment period;

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a first short bar circuit configured to couple the multiplexer to a predetermined voltage during the alignment period; and

a second alignment circuit coupled to the plurality of data lines and configured to provide the curing voltage to the plurality of data lines during the alignment period, wherein the first alignment circuit and the second alignment circuit are disposed on opposite sides of the display panel.

2. The liquid crystal display device of claim 1, wherein the first short bar circuit is further configured to provide the predetermined voltage for turning off the multiplexer during the alignment period.

3. The liquid crystal display device of claim 1, wherein: the multiplexer is disposed between the display panel and the second alignment circuit; the curing voltage is transmitted to the plurality of data lines via the multiplexer; and

the first short bar circuit is further configured to provide the predetermined voltage for turning on the multiplexer during the alignment period.

4. The liquid crystal display device of claim 3, wherein the first short bar circuit is further configured to provide the predetermined voltage for turning off the multiplexer during the alignment period.

5. The liquid crystal display device of claim 1, wherein each gate line is coupled to a pull-up switch which includes: a control end for receiving a second switch control signal; a first end for receiving a high level voltage; and a second end coupled to the gate line.

6. The liquid crystal display device of claim 5, wherein the first alignment circuit comprises:

a plurality of second switches each including:
a control end;
a first end for receiving the curing voltage; and
a second end coupled to a corresponding data line;
a first transmission logic gate, comprising:
an input end for receiving a common voltage;
a first control end coupled to the control ends of the pull-up switches;
an output end coupled to the first control end of the first transmission logic gate; and
a second control end for receiving a low level voltage;

a second transmission logic gate, comprising:
an input end for receiving the common voltage;
a first control end coupled to the control ends of the pull-up switches;
an output end coupled to the second control end of the first transmission logic gate; and
a second control end coupled to the second control end of the first transmission logic gate; and

a voltage buffer, comprising:
an input end coupled to the output end of the first transmission logic gate; and
an output end coupled to the control end of the second switches.

7. The liquid crystal display device of claim 1, wherein the first alignment circuit comprises:

a plurality of second switches each including:
a control end;
a first end for receiving the curing voltage; and
a second end coupled to a corresponding data line;
a first transmission logic gate, comprising:
an input end for receiving a common voltage;
a first control end coupled to the control ends of the pull-up switches;

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an output end coupled to the first control end of the first transmission logic gate; and
 a second control end for receiving a low level voltage;
 a second transmission logic gate, comprising:
 an input end for receiving the common voltage; 5
 a first control end coupled to the control ends of the pull-up switches;
 an output end coupled to the second control end of the first transmission logic gate; and
 a second control end coupled to the second control end 10
 of the first transmission logic gate; and
 a voltage buffer, comprising:
 an input end coupled to the output end of the first transmission logic gate; and
 an output end coupled to the control end of the second 15
 switches.

8. An alignment method for use in a liquid crystal display device which includes:
 a display panel having a plurality of pixels and a plurality 20
 of data lines; and
 a multiplexer having an input end, a plurality of output ends coupled to the pixels, and a plurality of switches configured to control transmission paths between the input end and the plurality of output ends according to a plurality 25
 of switch control signals, respectively;
 the alignment method comprising:
 providing a curing voltage to the plurality of data lines and a UV light to the display panel during an alignment period;
 coupling the multiplexer to a predetermined voltage for 30
 maintaining the plurality of switch control signals at a same level during the alignment period;
 transmitting the curing voltage to a first side of the plurality of data lines during the alignment period; and
 transmitting the curing voltage to a second side of the 35
 plurality of data lines via the multiplexer during the alignment period.

9. The alignment method of claim **8**, further comprising:
 coupling the multiplexer to the predetermined voltage for 40
 maintaining the plurality of switch control signals at the same level and for turning off the multiplexer using the predetermined voltage during the alignment period.

10. The alignment method of claim **8**, further comprising
 coupling the multiplexer to the predetermined voltage for 45
 maintaining the plurality of switch control signals at the same level and for turning on the switches of the multiplexer using the predetermined voltage during the alignment period.

11. The alignment method of claim **10**, further comprising
 transmitting the curing voltage to the plurality of data lines 50
 via the switches of the multiplexer during the alignment period.

12. A liquid crystal display device, comprising:
 a display panel, comprising:
 a plurality of pixels formed of liquid crystal molecules 55
 mixed with a UV-curable monomer;
 a plurality of data lines disposed along a first direction and respectively coupled to the plurality of pixels; and
 a plurality of gate lines disposed along a second direction and respectively coupled to the plurality of pixels; 60
 a multiplexer disposed on a first side of the display panel and configured to provide a plurality of output data

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signals according to a plurality of first-switch control signals and an input data signal, the multiplexer comprising:
 an input end for receiving the input data signal;
 a plurality of output ends coupled to the plurality of data lines for respectively outputting the plurality of output data signals; and
 a plurality of first switches configured to control transmission paths between the input end and the plurality of output ends according to the plurality of first-switch control signals;
 a first alignment circuit configured to provide a curing voltage to the plurality of data lines during an alignment period, the first alignment circuit comprising:
 a plurality of second switches each including:
 a control end;
 a first end for receiving the curing voltage; and
 a second end coupled to a corresponding data line;
 a first transmission logic gate, comprising:
 an input end for receiving a common voltage;
 a first control end coupled to the control ends of the pull-up switches;
 an output end coupled to the first control end of the first transmission logic gate; and
 a second control end for receiving a low level voltage;
 a second transmission logic gate, comprising:
 an input end for receiving the common voltage;
 a first control end coupled to the control ends of the pull-up switches;
 an output end coupled to the second control end of the first transmission logic gate; and
 a second control end coupled to the second control end of the first transmission logic gate; and
 a voltage buffer, comprising:
 an input end coupled to the output end of the first transmission logic gate; and
 an output end coupled to the control end of the second switches; and
 a short bar circuit configured to couple the multiplexer to a predetermined voltage during the alignment period to turn off the multiplexer during the alignment period, wherein the alignment period is defined as a period when the UV-curable monomer is activated by a UV radiation while the first alignment circuit is providing the curing voltage to the plurality of data lines.

13. The liquid crystal display device of claim **12**, further comprising:
 an electrostatic discharge circuit coupled to the input end of the multiplexer and comprising:
 a first diode including an anode coupled to a low level voltage and a cathode coupled to the input end of the multiplexer; and
 a second diode including an anode coupled to the input end of the multiplexer and a cathode coupled to a high level voltage.

14. The liquid crystal display device of claim **12**, wherein each gate line is coupled to a pull-up switch which includes:
 a control end for receiving a second switch control signal;
 a first end for receiving a high level voltage; and
 a second end coupled to the gate line.

* * * * *

专利名称(译)	液晶显示装置和相关的对准方法		
公开(公告)号	US9224346	公开(公告)日	2015-12-29
申请号	US13/787840	申请日	2013-03-07
[标]申请(专利权)人(译)	友达光电股份有限公司		
申请(专利权)人(译)	友达光电.		
当前申请(专利权)人(译)	友达光电.		
[标]发明人	TSAI HSUAN MING LU AN HSU		
发明人	TSAI, HSUAN-MING LU, AN-HSU		
IPC分类号	G09G3/36 G02F1/1362 G02F1/137 G02F1/1337		
CPC分类号	G09G3/36 G02F1/136204 G09G3/3677 G09G3/3688 G09G2330/04 G02F1/133788 G02F2001/13775 G09G2300/0447 G09G2310/0297 G02F1/133711 G02F1/136286		
代理人(译)	HSU , WINSTON MARGO , SCOTT		
优先权	101123864 2012-07-03 TW		
其他公开文献	US20140009375A1		
外部链接	Espacenet USPTO		

摘要(译)

一种液晶显示装置,包括显示面板,多路复用器,对准电路和短路电路。多路复用器被配置为根据多个开关控制信号和输入数据信号提供多个输出数据信号。在对准时段期间,对准电路被配置为向显示面板提供固化电压,并且短条电路被配置为将多路复用器耦合到预定电压。

