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G02F 1/133(11)
(43)2003 - 0031278
2003 04 21(21) 10 - 2001 - 0063200
(22) 2001 10 13(71) .
20(72) 501 201
2 396

(74)

:

(54)

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, 가 2
, 가

1
2 1 | - |'
3 2
4 1
5 4 - ' 1
6 2
7 6 - ' 2
8 3
9 8 - ' 3
10 4
11 10 - ' 4

(liquid crystal display device)

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가

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,

가 가

가 가

.

,

DC

가

가

,

가

.

ersion)

(Dot Inversion)

(Frame Inversion),

(Line inversion),

(Column Inv

가 (Even Frame) (+) 가 (Odd Frame) (-) .
가 , (Crosstalk) (Flicker) .
, (VGA, SVGA) 가 , (+) 가
(-) 가 (+) 가 (spatial averaging)
(Coupling) (Vertical Crosstalk)가 ,
(Horizontal Crosstalk)가 ,
가 가 가 가
가 가 IC(Column drive IC) .
(Dot inversion) 가
(XGA, SXGA, UXGA) , / IC
가 (Cdp)가
. .
1 , 2 1 | - |' .
1 2 , (10) (1a) (1)
(1a) (4) (1) (10) (4) ,
(1) (2a) (2)
(2b) (2a) (3) (2b) (5) (3)
(2b) (6) .
, (6) (6)
(Cdp)가 , (Cdp) DC ,
 $1/(2\pi fc)$ [1] (loss) .

[1]

$$\Delta Q = \Delta (V_{d1} - V_1) * C_{dp} * f$$

, V_{d1} 가 V_1 가 , f .

[1] (charging)

1 가 .

, 가 , 가

. , 가

가

가 .

.

3 2

. V_{d1}, V_{d2}, V_{d3}

V_1, V_2 (P1, P2) 가 , $C_{dp1_L}, C_{dp1_R}, C_{dp2_L}, C_{dp2_R}$

.

, 3 , (P1, P2)

.

[2]

$$\Delta Q (P1) = C_{dp1_L} * (V_{d1} - V_1) + C_{dp1_R} * (V_{d2} - V_1)$$

$$\Delta Q (P2) = C_{dp2_L} * (V_{d2} - V_2) + C_{dp2_R} * (V_{d3} - V_2)$$

[2] (Line inversion) 가 V_1 V_2 가
(date signal) (V_{d1}, V_{d2}, V_{d3}) 가 가 . ,

(Gray 31) 가 , $V_1 = V_2 = V, V_{d1} = V_{d2} = V_{d3} = V_d$ 가 .

, 가 가

.

[3]

$$\Delta Q (P1) = C_{dp1_L} * (V_d - V) + C_{dp1_R} * (V_d - V)$$

$$\Delta Q (P2) = C_{dp2_L} * (V_d - V) + C_{dp2_R} * (V_d - V)$$

$$| \Delta Q (P1) - \Delta Q (P2) |$$

$$= (C_{dp1_L} - C_{dp2_L}) * (V_d - V) + (C_{dp1_R} - C_{dp2_R}) * (V_d - V)$$

$$= \{ (C_{dp1_L} + C_{dp1_R}) - (C_{dp2_L} + C_{dp2_R}) \} * (V_d - V)$$

(Dot inversion) 가 V_1 V_2 (Gray 31) 가
, (Vd1, Vd2, Vd3) 가 가 . ,

$V_1 : (+)$, $V_2 : (-)$ $| V_1 | = | V_2 | = V$,

$V_{d1} : (+)$, $V_{d2} : (-)$, $V_{d3} : (+)$, $| V_{d1} | = | V_{d2} | = | V_{d3} | = V_d$ 가 .

, 가 가 .

[4]

$$\Delta Q (P1) = Cdp1_L * (V_d - V) - Cdp1_R * (V - V_d)$$

$$\Delta Q (P2) = Cdp2_L * (V_d - V) - Cdp2_R * (V - V_d)$$

$$| \Delta Q (P1) - \Delta Q (P2) |$$

$$= (Cdp1_L - Cdp2_L) * (V_d - V) + (Cdp1_R - Cdp2_R) * (V - V_d)$$

$$= \{(Cdp1_L + Cdp1_R) + (Cdp2_L - Cdp2_R)\} * (V_d - V)$$

$$\frac{((Cdp1_L + Cdp1_R) - (Cdp2_L + Cdp2_R)) * (V_d - V)}{((Cdp1_L + Cdp1_R) + (Cdp2_L - Cdp2_R)) * (V_d - V)}$$

/

가

가 2

가

2, 6 2, 7 6 - ' 2 .

2 2, 1 2 (6a, 6b)
(2), (2) (1)
가 (2)) 2 .

, 2
, .

2, 6 7, (10)
(1a) (1) (1a)
() .

(1) (10) (4), (1a)
(4) () (3) 가
(1) (4) (2a)
(2) (1a) (2a) (2)
(3) (3)
(2b) . (2b) (5)
(6a, 6b) (2b) (2)

, (6a, 6b) (1)
.

, 1, 2,
.

8 3, 9 8 - ' 3
.

10 4, 11 10 - ' 4
.

, 3, 1, 8 9,
(10) (1a) (1) .
(1a) 2 .

(1) (10) (4), (1a)
(4) () 가 (3a)
) (4) (3a) . (3a)

, 가 (1) (3a)
(4) (2a) (2) (2a)
(1a) (2) (1a) (3a)

(2a) (3a) (2b) , (2b) (2b)
 (5) , (2b)
 (2) (6a, 6b) .
 , 4 , 2 , 10 11 ,
 (10) (1a) (1) .
 (1a) () .
 (1) (10) (4) (1a)
 (4) (가 (3a) (3a)
) (4) (3a) .
 , 가 (1) (3a)
 (4) (2a) (2) (2a)
 (1a) (2) (1a) (3a)
 .
 (2a) (3a) (2b) , (2b) (2b)
 (5) , (2b)
 (2) (6a, 6b) .
 가 .
 , 2 .
 , 2 가 .
 , 2 가 가
 가

(57)

1.

가
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 가 2 ,
 가 .

2.

1 ,

2

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3.

1 ,

2

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4.

1 ,

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5.

1 ,

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6.

1 ,

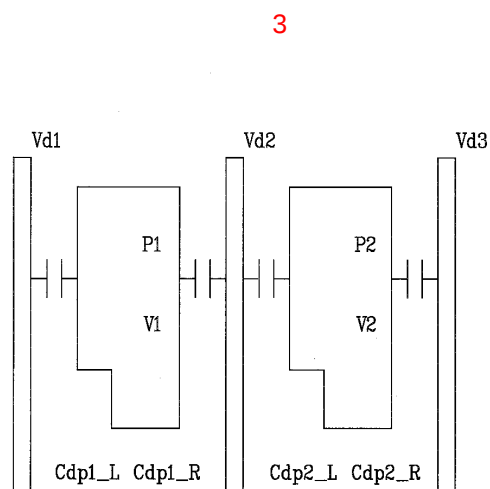
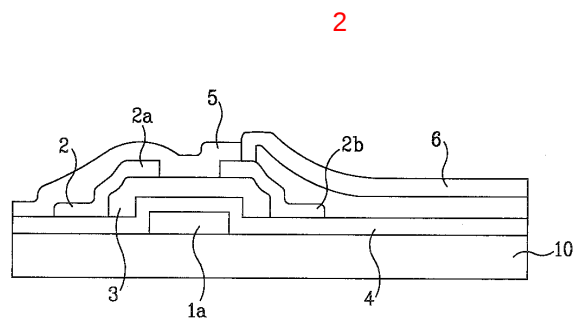
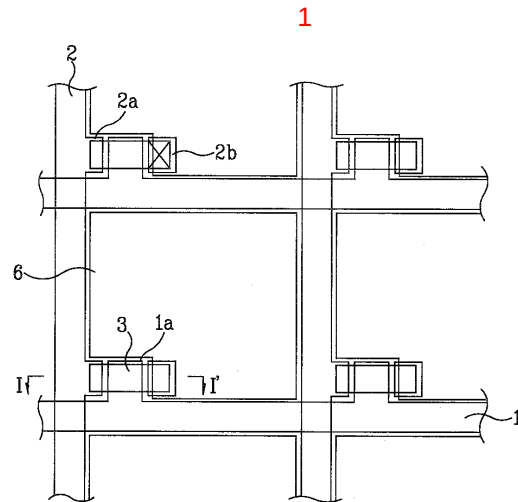
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7.

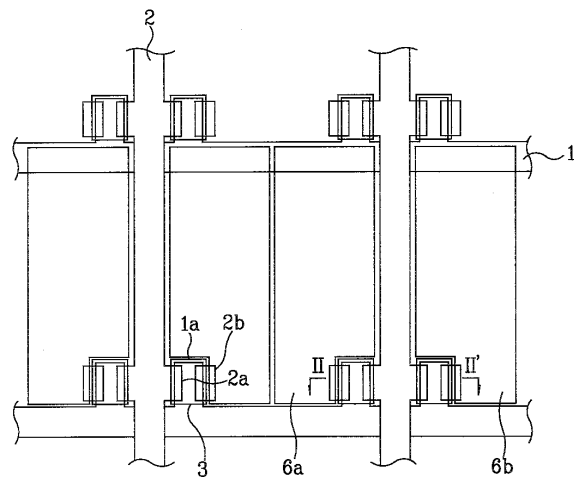
1 ,

2

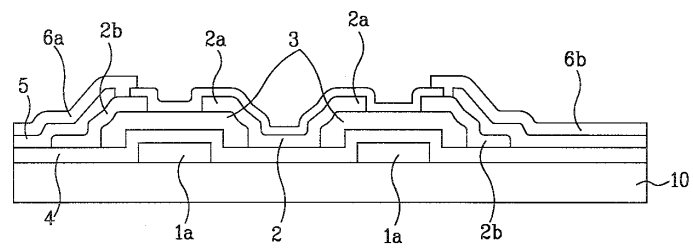
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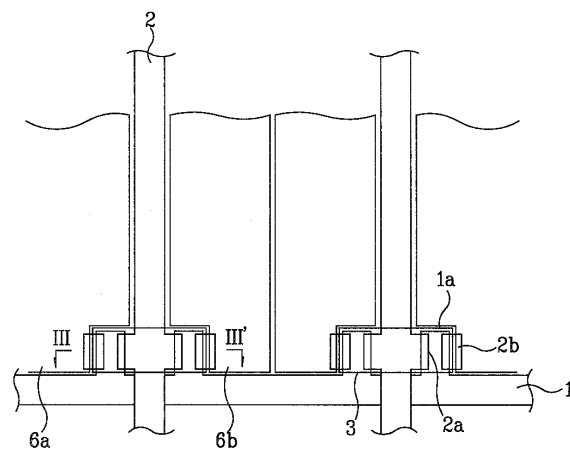
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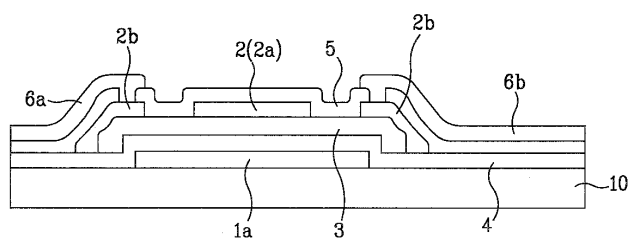
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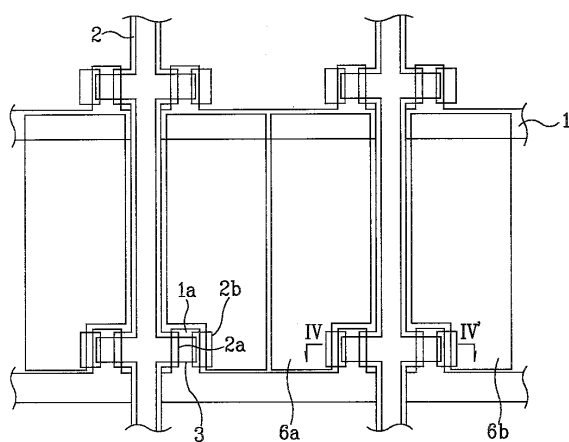
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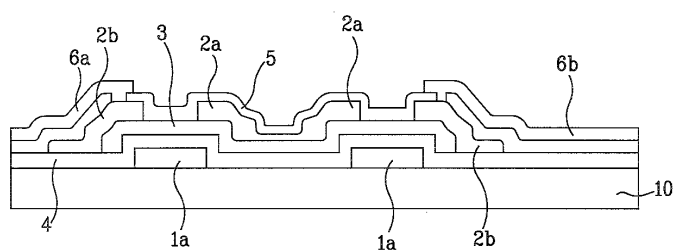
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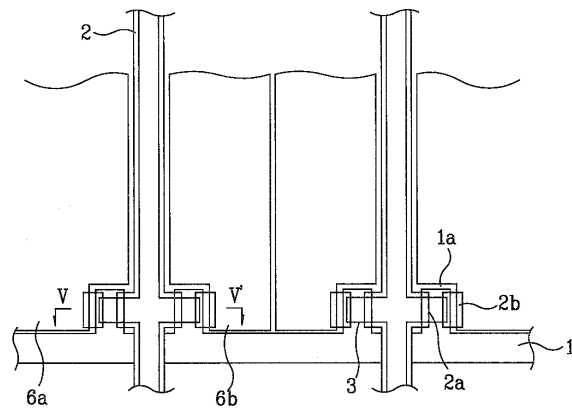
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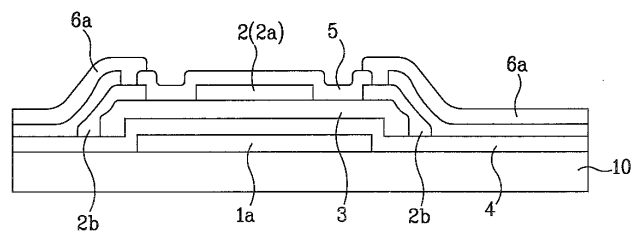
9



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专利名称(译)	液晶显示器		
公开(公告)号	KR1020030031278A	公开(公告)日	2003-04-21
申请号	KR1020010063200	申请日	2001-10-13
[标]申请(专利权)人(译)	乐金显示有限公司		
申请(专利权)人(译)	LG显示器有限公司		
当前申请(专利权)人(译)	LG显示器有限公司		
[标]发明人	CHOO KYOSEOP 추교섭 CHANG CHUNGOK 장정옥		
发明人	추교섭 장정옥		
IPC分类号	G02F1/133		
其他公开文献	KR100447225B1		
外部链接	Espacenet		

摘要(译)

液晶显示装置的结构和制造方法技术领域本发明涉及一种液晶显示装置的结构和制造方法，该液晶显示装置能够通过使像素电极的左侧和右侧的寄生电容相同来减小在点反转时产生的垂直线缺陷，多条数据线，每条数据线具有多个源电极，并且在垂直于栅极线的方向上形成在每个像素区域的中心部分中，形成在每条数据线两侧的多个像素电极和形成在数据线和栅极线两侧的多个像素电极，以便根据栅极线的信号将数据线的信号施加到像素电极并包括多个薄膜晶体管。 4 指数方面 液晶显示器

