

(19)



(11)

EP 2 592 618 B1

(12)

EUROPEAN PATENT SPECIFICATION

(45) Date of publication and mention of the grant of the patent:
14.08.2019 Bulletin 2019/33

(51) Int Cl.:
G09G 3/34^(2006.01)

(21) Application number: **12191148.1**

(22) Date of filing: **02.11.2012**

(54) Display device and display method

Anzeigegerät und Anzeigeverfahren

Dispositif d'affichage et procédé d'affichage

(84) Designated Contracting States:
AL AT BE BG CH CY CZ DE DK EE ES FI FR GB GR HR HU IE IS IT LI LT LU LV MC MK MT NL NO PL PT RO RS SE SI SK SM TR

(30) Priority: **10.11.2011 JP 2011246770**

(43) Date of publication of application:
15.05.2013 Bulletin 2013/20

(60) Divisional application:
19158011.7 / 3 506 249

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Description

[0001] The present disclosure relates to a display device having liquid crystal display elements and to a display method thereof.

[0002] Recent years have seen an increasing transition from CRTs (Cathode Ray Tubes) to slim display devices such as liquid crystal display devices. In particular, liquid crystal display devices are on their way to going mainstream for low power consumption.

[0003] As for liquid crystal display devices, several technologies have been proposed to further reduce the power consumption. For example, Japanese Patent Laid-Open No. 2009-42652 and Japanese Patent Laid-Open No. 2010-113099 disclose display devices that are designed to independently control the emission luminance of the backlight (partially drive the backlight) in each of a plurality of areas into which the backlight is divided according to luminance information of a video signal other prior art includes EP 2,154,673 A2 and US 2006/0238487A1.

[0004] Ecology has been attracting attention today, and liquid crystal display devices are expected to further reduce their power consumption.

[0005] In light of the foregoing, it is desirable to provide a display device and display method that can contribute to reduced power consumption.

[0006] Various respective aspects and features of the invention are defined in the appended claims.

[0007] Merely embodiments related to the features depicted in Fig. 16-18 represent embodiments of the presently claimed invention. All other occurrences of the word "embodiments" refer to examples which were originally filed but which do not represent embodiment of the presently claimed invention; these examples are still shown for illustrative purposes.

[0008] Embodiments of the invention will now be described with reference to the accompanying drawings, throughout which like parts are referred to by like references, and in which:

Fig. 1 is a block diagram illustrating a configuration example of a display device according to a first embodiment of the present disclosure;

Fig. 2 is a block diagram illustrating a configuration example of a display drive section and liquid crystal display section shown in Fig. 1;

Fig. 3 is a circuit diagram illustrating a configuration example of the liquid crystal display section shown in Fig. 1;

Fig. 4 is an explanatory diagram illustrating a configuration example of a backlight shown in Fig. 1;

Fig. 5 is an explanatory diagram illustrating a display screen shown in Fig. 1;

Fig. 6 is an explanatory diagram illustrating an example of a correction data map shown in Fig. 1;

Fig. 7 is a flowchart illustrating an operation example of a signal processing section shown in Fig. 1;

Fig. 8 is a schematic diagram illustrating an operation example of a peak level detection portion shown in Fig. 1;

Figs. 9A and 9B are schematic diagrams illustrating an operation example of a peak level correction portion shown in Fig. 1;

Figs. 10A and 10B are schematic diagrams illustrating an operation example of the peak level correction portion according to a modification example of the first embodiment;

Fig. 11 is an explanatory diagram illustrating a configuration example of the backlight according to another modification example of the first embodiment;

Fig. 12 is an explanatory diagram illustrating the display screen according to the another modification example of the first embodiment;

Fig. 13 is an explanatory diagram illustrating the display screen according to still another modification example of the first embodiment;

Fig. 14 is a block diagram illustrating a configuration example of the display device according to still another modification example of the first embodiment;

Figs. 15A and 15B are explanatory diagrams illustrating an example of a display screen and correction data map according to a second embodiment;

Fig. 16 is a block diagram illustrating a configuration example of a display device according to a third embodiment;

Fig. 17 is an explanatory diagram illustrating an example of a correction data map shown in Fig. 16; and Fig. 18 is an explanatory diagram illustrating an example of the correction data map according to a modification example.

[0009] A detailed description will be given below of the preferred embodiments of the present disclosure with reference to the accompanying drawings. It should be noted that the description will be given in the following order.

1. First Embodiment
2. Second Embodiment
3. Third Embodiment

<1. First Embodiment>

[Configuration Example]

(Example of the Overall Configuration)

[0010] Fig. 1 illustrates a configuration example of a display device according to a first embodiment. A display device 1 is a transmissive liquid crystal display device having a backlight. It should be noted that the display method according to the embodiments of the present disclosure is implemented by the present embodiment. Therefore, the display method will be described together with the first embodiment.

[0011] The display device 1 includes a signal process-

ing section 10, display drive section 20, liquid crystal display section 30, backlight drive section 9 and backlight 40.

[0012] The signal processing section 10 generates a video signal Sdisp2 and sets the luminance of the backlight 40 based on a video signal Sdisp. The signal processing section 10 will be described in detail later.

[0013] The display drive section 20 drives the liquid crystal display section 30 based on the video signal Sdisp2 supplied from the signal processing section 10. The liquid crystal display section 30 includes liquid crystal display elements and displays an image by modulating light emitted from the backlight 40.

[0014] Fig. 2 illustrates an example of a block diagram of the display drive section 20 and liquid crystal display section 30. The display drive section 20 includes a timing control portion 21, gate driver 22 and data driver 23. The timing control portion 21 controls the drive timings of the gate driver 22 and data driver 23, and supplies the video signal Sdisp2, supplied from a control section 24, to the data driver 23 as a video signal Sdisp3. The gate driver 22 selects pixels Pix in the liquid crystal display section 30 one row at a time in sequence under timing control of the timing control portion 21, thus progressively scanning the pixels Pix. The data driver 23 supplies a pixel signal based on the video signal Sdisp3 to each of the pixels Pix of the liquid crystal display section 30. More specifically, the data driver 23 handles digital-to-analog conversion based on the video signal Sdisp3, thus generating a pixel signal, i.e., an analog signal, and supplying the pixel signal to each of the pixels Pix.

[0015] The liquid crystal display section 30 has a liquid crystal material sealed between two transparent substrates that are made, for example, of glass. Transparent electrodes, made, for example, of ITO (Indium Tin Oxide) are formed in the areas of these transparent substrates facing the liquid crystal material, thus making up the pixels Pix together with the liquid crystal material.

[0016] Fig. 3 illustrates an example of a circuit diagram of the liquid crystal display section 30. The liquid crystal display section 30 includes the plurality of pixels Pix that are arranged in a matrix form. Each of the pixels Pix includes three (red, green and blue) subpixels SPix. Each of the subpixels SPix has a TFT (thin-film transistor) element Tr and liquid crystal element LC. The TFT element Tr includes a thin film transistor. In this example, the TFT element Tr includes an n-channel MOS (Metal Oxide Semiconductor) TFT. The TFT element Tr has its source connected to a data line SGL, its gate connected to a gate line GCL and its drain connected to one end of the liquid crystal element LC. The liquid crystal element LC has one of its ends connected to the drain of the TFT element Tr and the other end grounded. The gate line GCL is connected to the gate driver 22, and the data line SGL to the data driver 23.

[0017] The backlight 40 emits light based on a drive signal supplied from the backlight drive section 9 and directs it to the liquid crystal display section 30.

[0018] Fig. 4 illustrates a configuration example of the backlight 40. The backlight 40 is a so-called direct backlight having a plurality of partial light-emitting sections 41 arranged in a matrix form. Each of the partial light-emitting sections 41 includes an LED (Light Emitting Diode) in this example. It should be noted that the lamp making up the partial light-emitting section 41 is not limited to an LED. For example, a CCFL (Cold Cathode Fluorescent Lamp) may be used instead. The partial light-emitting sections 41 can each emit light independently of each other at the set luminance. Light emitted from each of the partial light-emitting sections 41 passes through the associated area (partial display area 31 which will be described later) of the liquid crystal display section 30 and is emitted from the display device 1.

(Signal Processing Section 10)

[0019] A detailed description will be given next of the signal processing section 10.

[0020] The signal processing section 10 includes a peak level detection portion 11, peak level correction portion 12, signal correction portion 13 and luminance setting portion 14.

[0021] The peak level detection portion 11 detects a peak level PL representing the highest luminance of all the levels of the video signal Sdisp for each of the subpixels SPix.

[0022] Fig. 5 schematically illustrates a display screen S of the display device 1. The display screen S is divided into the partial display areas 31 that are arranged in a matrix form. Each of the partial display areas 31 is associated with one of the partial light-emitting sections 41 of the backlight 40. That is, light emitted from each of the partial light-emitting sections 41 passes through the associated partial display area 31. Further, each of the partial display areas 31 is divided into a plurality of unit areas 32 (two unit areas 32 in this case).

[0023] The peak level detection portion 11 detects the peak level PL of the video signal Sdisp for each of the partial display areas 31. The peak level PL is normalized so that the minimum signal level is "0," and the maximum signal level is "1." Here, the term "minimum signal level" refers to the level of the video signal Sdisp that provides the minimum luminous transmittance (so-called black level) of the liquid crystal element LC, and the term "maximum signal level" to the level of the video signal Sdisp that provides the maximum luminous transmittance (so-called white level) of the liquid crystal element LC. Then, the peak level detection portion 11 supplies, to the peak level correction portion 12, the position of the unit area 32, i.e., one of the two unit areas 32 belonging to that partial display area 31, where the peak level PL has been detected, together with the detected peak level PL for each of the partial display areas 31.

[0024] The peak level correction portion 12 corrects the peak level PL based on the peak level PL and a peak position PP supplied from the peak level detection portion

11, thus generating a peak level PL2. The peak level correction portion 12 has a correction data map MAP as illustrated in Fig. 1 and corrects the peak level PL using the correction data map MAP.

[0025] Fig. 6 illustrates an example of the correction data map MAP. The correction data map MAP represents a map of correction data DT in the display screen S. The correction data DT is set for each of the unit areas 32.

[0026] In this example, three areas RA to RC are provided in the correction data map MAP. The areas RA to RC have different values as the correction data DT. The area RA is provided at and near the center of the display screen S. The area RB is provided to surround the area RA. The area RC is provided on the outside of the area RB. The correction data DT is set to "1.0" in the area RA, to "0.9" in the area RB, and to "0.8" in the area RC.

[0027] The peak level correction portion 12 corrects the peak level PL using the correction data map MAP based on the peak level PL and peak position PP for each of the partial display areas 31 supplied from the peak level detection portion 11. More specifically, the peak level correction portion 12 acquires the correction data DT in the unit area 32 indicated by the peak position PP using the correction data map MAP first as will be described later. Then, the peak level correction portion 12 multiplies the correction data DT by the peak level PL in the partial display area 31 including that unit area 32, thus correcting the peak level PL and generating the peak level PL2. Then, the peak level correction portion 12 finds a gain factor G1 using a function F1 based on the peak level PL2, thus supplying the gain factor G1 to the signal correction portion 13. Here, the function F1 increases the gain factor G1 as the peak level PL2 decreases. Similarly, the peak level correction portion 12 finds a luminance factor G2 using a function F2 based on the peak level PL2. Here, the function F2 increases the luminance factor G2 as the peak level PL2 increases. It should be noted that although the functions F1 and F2 are used in this example, the present disclosure is not limited to these functions. Instead, a LUT (Look Up Table), for example, may be used.

[0028] The signal correction portion 13 corrects the level of the video signal Sdisp for each of the partial display areas 31 based on the gain factor G1 of the partial display areas 31, thus outputting it as the video signal Sdisp2. More specifically, the signal correction portion 13 multiplies the level of the video signal Sdisp by the gain factor G1 for each of the partial display areas 31, thus correcting the level of the video signal Sdisp as will be described later.

[0029] The luminance setting portion 14 sets the luminance of each of the partial light-emitting sections 41 of the backlight 40 based on the luminance factor G2 of each of the partial display areas 31. More specifically, the luminance setting portion 14 sets the partial light-emitting section 41 associated with the partial display area 31 to a luminance proportional to the luminance factor G2 as will be described later.

[0030] Here, the correction data map MAP corresponds to a specific example of a "data map" in the present disclosure, and the correction data DT to a specific example of "factor data." The signal processing section 10 corresponds to a specific example of a "processing section" in the present disclosure. The areas RA to RC correspond to specific examples of "factor data areas" in the present disclosure, and the area RA to a specific example of a "specific factor data area."

[Operation and Action]

[0031] A description will be given next of the operation and action of the display device 1 according to the present embodiment.

(Outline of the Overall Operation)

[0032] First, the overall operation of the display device 1 will be outlined with reference to Fig. 1. The signal processing section 10 generates the video signal Sdisp2 and sets the luminance of each of the partial light-emitting sections 41 of the backlight 40 based on the video signal Sdisp. More specifically, the peak level detection portion 11 detects the peak level PL and peak position PP of the video signal Sdisp for each of the partial display areas 31. The peak level correction portion 12 generates the peak level PL2 by correcting the peak level PL using the correction data map MAP based on the peak level PL and peak position PP, thus finding the gain factor G1 and luminance factor G2 based on the peak level PL2. The signal correction portion 13 corrects the video signal Sdisp for each of the partial display areas 31 based on the gain factor G1, thus generating the video signal Sdisp2. The luminance setting portion 14 sets the luminance of each of the partial light-emitting sections 41 of the backlight 40 based on the luminance factor G2.

[0033] The display drive section 20 drives the liquid crystal display section 30. The liquid crystal display section 30 displays an image by modulating light emitted from the backlight 40. The backlight drive section 9 drives the backlight 40. Each of the partial light-emitting sections 41 of the backlight 40 emits light based on a drive signal supplied from the backlight drive section 9 and directs it to the liquid crystal display section 30.

(Operation of the Signal Processing Section 10)

[0034] A detailed description will be given next of the operation of the signal processing section 10.

[0035] Fig. 7 illustrates an operation example of the signal processing section 10. The signal processing section 10 detects the peak level PL of the supplied video signal Sdisp for each of the partial display areas 31 first, and then generates the peak level PL2 by correcting the peak level PL using the correction data map MAP, thus finding the gain factor G1 and luminance factor G2 based on the peak level PL2. Then, the signal processing sec-

tion 10 corrects the video signal Sdisp based on the gain factor G1 and sets the luminance of the partial light-emitting section 41 associated with that partial display area 31 based on the luminance factor G2. A detailed description thereof will be given below.

[0036] First, the peak level detection portion 11 of the signal processing section 10 detects the peak level PL and peak position PP of the video signal Sdisp for each of the partial display areas 31 (step S1).

[0037] Fig. 8 schematically illustrates examples of normalized signal levels LA1 to LA6 of the video signal Sdisp in unit areas A1 to A6 shown in Fig. 5. In the curves with signal levels LA1 to LA6, the horizontal axis represents all the subpixels SPix respectively belonging to the unit areas A1 to A6. That is, the curves having the signal levels LA1 to LA6 represent the signal levels of all the subpixels SPix belonging to the unit areas A1 to A6, respectively.

[0038] In the example shown in Fig. 8, the maximum value of the signal levels LA1 and LA2 is, for example, 0.5 (peak level PL) in the partial display area 31 that includes the unit areas A1 and A2. The unit area 32 having this maximum value is the unit area A1 (peak position PP).

[0039] On the other hand, the maximum value of the signal levels LA3 and LA4 is, for example, 0.5 (peak level PL) in the partial display area 31 that includes the unit areas A3 and A4. The unit area 32 having this maximum value is the unit area A4 (peak position PP).

[0040] Similarly, the maximum value of the signal levels LA5 and LA6 is, for example, 0.5 (peak level PL) in the partial display area 31 that includes the unit areas A5 and A6. The unit area 32 having this maximum value is the unit area A6 (peak position PP).

[0041] The peak level detection portion 11 detects the peak level PL and peak position PP in all the partial display areas 31 as described above. It should be noted that the peak levels PL are all 0.5 as shown above for reasons of convenience in this example. However, the present disclosure is not limited thereto. Instead, the peak levels may take on any value between 0 and 1.

[0042] Next, the peak level correction portion 12 of the signal processing section 10 corrects the peak level PL detected by the peak level detection portion 11 (step S2). More specifically, the peak level correction portion 12 acquires the correction data DT in the unit area 32 indicated by the peak position PP using the correction data map MAP first. Then, the peak level correction portion 12 multiplies the correction data DT by the peak level PL in the partial display area 31, thus correcting the peak level PL and generating the peak level PL2.

[0043] In the partial display area 31 that includes the unit areas A1 and A2, for example, the peak position PP is the unit area A1. Therefore, the peak level correction portion 12 acquires the correction data DT (1.0) in this unit area A1 by using the correction data map MAP (Fig. 6). That is, the peak position PP (unit area A1) in the partial display area 31 belongs to the area RA. Then, the

peak level correction portion 12 multiplies the correction data DT by the peak level PL (0.5), thus generating the peak level PL2 ($0.5 = 1.0 \times 0.5$).

[0044] In the partial display area 31 that includes the unit areas A3 and A4, on the other hand, the peak level correction portion 12 acquires the correction data DT (0.9) in the peak position PP (unit area A4). That is, the peak position PP (unit area A4) in this partial display area 31 belongs to the area RB. Then, the peak level correction portion 12 generates the peak level PL2 ($0.45 = 0.9 \times 0.5$) based on this correction data DT and peak level PL (0.5).

[0045] Similarly, in the partial display area 31 that includes the unit areas A5 and A6, the peak level correction portion 12 acquires the correction data DT (0.8) in the peak position PP (unit area A6). That is, the peak position PP (unit area A6) in this partial display area 31 belongs to the area RC. Then, the peak level correction portion 12 generates the peak level PL2 ($0.4 = 0.8 \times 0.5$) based on this correction data DT and peak level PL (0.5).

[0046] The peak level correction portion 12 corrects the peak level PL in all the partial display areas 31 as described above, thus generating the peak level PL2.

[0047] Next, the signal processing section 10 corrects the level of the video signal Sdisp and sets the luminance of each of the partial light-emitting sections 41 of the backlight 40 (step S3).

[0048] Figs. 9A and 9B illustrate an example of the process performed in step S3 if the signal levels are as shown in Fig. 8. Fig. 9A illustrates the correction of the level of the video signal Sdisp, and Fig. 9B the setting of the luminance of the partial light-emitting sections 41.

[0049] The peak level correction portion 12 of the signal processing section 10 finds the gain factor G1 using the function F1 based on the peak level PL2 and also finds the luminance factor G2 using the function F2 for each of the partial display areas 31. Then, the signal correction portion 13 of the signal processing section 10 multiplies the level of the video signal Sdisp by the gain factor G1 for each of the partial display areas 31 as illustrated in Fig. 9A, thus correcting the level of the video signal Sdisp. Further, the luminance setting portion 14 of the signal processing section 10 sets the partial light-emitting sections 41, each associated with one of the partial display areas 31, to a luminance proportional to the luminance factor G2 as illustrated in Fig. 9B.

[0050] In the partial display area 31 that includes the unit areas A1 and A2, for example, the signal correction portion 13 multiplies the level of the video signal Sdisp by the gain factor G1 associated with the peak level PL2 (0.5) (Fig. 9A). Further, the luminance setting portion 14 sets the associated partial light-emitting section 41 to a luminance proportional to the luminance factor G2 associated with the peak level PL2 (0.5) (Fig. 9B).

[0051] In the partial display area 31 that includes the unit areas A3 and A4, on the other hand, the signal correction portion 13 multiplies the level of the video signal Sdisp by the gain factor G1 associated with the peak

level PL2 (0.45) (Fig. 9A). Further, the luminance setting portion 14 sets the associated partial light-emitting section 41 to a luminance proportional to the luminance factor G2 associated with the peak level PL2 (0.45) (Fig. 9B). The peak level PL2 (0.45) in the unit areas A3 and A4 is smaller than that (0.5) in the unit areas A1 and A2. Therefore, the gain factor G1 in the unit areas A3 and A4 is greater than that in the unit areas A1 and A2, and the luminance factor G2 in the unit areas A3 and A4 is smaller than that in the unit areas A1 and A2.

[0052] Similarly, in the partial display area 31 that includes the unit areas A5 and A6, for example, the signal correction portion 13 multiplies the level of the video signal Sdisp by the gain factor G1 associated with the peak level PL2 (0.4) (Fig. 9A). Further, the luminance setting portion 14 sets the associated partial light-emitting section 41 to a luminance proportional to the luminance factor G2 associated with the peak level PL2 (0.4) (Fig. 9B). The peak level PL2 (0.4) in the unit areas A5 and A6 is smaller than that (0.45) in the unit areas A3 and A4. Therefore, the gain factor G1 in the unit areas A5 and A6 is greater than that in the unit areas A3 and A4, and the luminance factor G2 in the unit areas A5 and A6 is smaller than that in the unit areas A3 and A4.

[0053] The signal processing section 10 corrects the level of the video signal Sdisp in all the partial display areas 31 and sets the luminance of each of all the partial light-emitting sections 41 as described above.

[0054] This ends the flow. The signal processing section 10 processes each frame image supplied via the video signal Sdisp as described above.

[0055] Thus, the luminance of the associated partial light-emitting section 41 is set according to the level of the video signal Sdisp for each of the partial display areas 31 in the display device 1. As a result, the lower the level of the video signal Sdisp (peak level PL), the more the luminance of the partial light-emitting section 41 can be reduced, thus contributing to reduced power consumption of the backlight 40.

[0056] A description will be given next of the action of the correction data map MAP. The correction data map MAP has the three areas RA to RC provided therein that differ in the correction data DT from each other.

[0057] In the partial display area 31 whose peak position PP is detected in the area RA, the correction data DT is 1.0. Therefore, the luminance of the associated partial light-emitting section 41 can be reduced without degrading the image quality. That is, in the partial display area 31 that includes the unit areas A1 and A2 (on the left in Figs. 8, 9A and 9B), for example, the signal levels are multiplied by the gain factor G1 for correction, and the luminance of the partial light-emitting sections 41 is set to be proportional to the luminance factor G2. At this time, the corrected signal levels do not exceed the so-called white level (Fig. 9A). This prevents or at least reduces the degradation of the image quality, thus contributing to reduced power consumption without degrading the image quality.

[0058] In the partial display area 31 whose peak position PP is detected in the area RB, the correction data DT is 0.9. Therefore, the luminance of the associated partial light-emitting section 41 can be further reduced although the image quality declines to a small extent. That is, in this partial display area 31, the corrected signal level for some of the subpixels SPix exceeds the white level and is saturated (portion W1 in Fig. 9A). In this case, the luminance of the subpixel SPix is lower than the desired one and not sufficient. Further, if, for example, the signal level of only the subpixel SPix of a certain color is saturated, a so-called color shift occurs. If the corrected signal level is saturated as described above, the image quality may degrade due to insufficient luminance or color shift. However, the area RB is provided to surround the area RA that is provided at and near the center of the display screen S (Fig. 6). Therefore, it is unlikely that the area RB will attract more attention of the viewer than the area RA. Therefore, even if a color shift or other problem occurs in the partial display areas 31 of the area RB, it is unlikely that the viewer will perceive the degradation of image quality. On the other hand, the luminance of the partial light-emitting sections 41 of the area RB can be reduced more than that of the partial light-emitting sections 41 of the area RA (Fig. 9B), thus contributing to reduced power consumption.

[0059] Similarly, in the partial display area 31 whose peak position PP is detected in the area RC, the correction data DT is 0.8. Therefore, the luminance of the associated partial light-emitting section 41 can be reduced more than that of the partial display area 31 of the area RA although the image quality declines to a small extent, thus contributing to reduced power consumption.

[0060] As described above, the display device 1 has the correction data map MAP that permits adjustment of the extent to which power consumption is reduced for each of the areas RA to RC. That is, in the area RA that is provided at and near the center of the display screen S and that is most likely to attract the attention of the viewer, the power consumption is reduced without degrading the image quality. In the areas RB and RC that are provided to surround the area RA and that are less likely to attract the attention of the viewer, the power consumption is further reduced at the somewhat expense of image quality. As a result, the display device 1 provides reduced power consumption in an effective manner while at the same time minimizing or at least reducing the likelihood of the viewer perceiving the degradation of image quality.

[Effect]

[0061] As described above, a correction data map is provided in the present embodiment, thus permitting adjustment of the extent of power consumption for each partial display area and providing a high degree of freedom in power control.

[0062] Each of the partial display areas is divided into

a plurality of unit areas in the present embodiment so that a different piece of correction data can be set for each of the unit areas. This makes it possible to set the shapes of the areas RA to RC with more freedom without being limited by the size of the partial display area or partial light-emitting section.

[0063] Further, in the present embodiment, the farther away from the center of the display screen, the higher the extent to which the power consumption is reduced. This provides reduced power consumption in an effective manner while at the same time minimizing or at least reducing the likelihood of the viewer perceiving the degradation of image quality.

[Modification Example 1-1]

[0064] In the above example, the correction data DT was set to 1, 0.9 and 0.8 respectively in the areas RA to RC. However, the values of the correction data DT are not limited thereto. Alternatively, the correction data DT may be set to values with smaller differences between them such as 1, 0.95 and 0.9. Still alternatively, the correction data DT may be set to values with varying differences between them such as 1, 0.9 and 0.85.

[0065] Further, the correction data DT in the area RA is not limited to 1. Alternatively, the correction data DT may be, for example, set to 1.1, 1 and 0.9. Figs. 10A and 10B illustrate an example of the process performed in this case by the signal processing section 10 in step S3. As is obvious by comparison with the above embodiment (Figs. 9A and 9B), the present modification example (Figs. 10A and 10B) provides slightly reduced corrected signal levels and slightly higher luminance of the partial light-emitting section 41. More specifically, in the partial display area 31 of the area RA (on the left in Fig. 10A), there is a margin between the maximum value of the corrected signal level and the white level (portion W2). Further, although part of the corrected signal level exceeds the white level (portion W3) in the partial display area 31 of the area RA (on the right in Fig. 10A), the excess beyond the white level is smaller than that in the above embodiment (Figs. 9A and 9B). That is, the present modification example provides improved image quality as compared to the above embodiment.

[0066] Further, although the three areas RA to RC are provided in the above embodiment, the present disclosure is not limited thereto. Alternatively, two areas may be provided. Still alternatively, four or more areas may be provided.

[Modification Example 1-2]

[0067] In the above embodiment, the direct backlight 40 is used. However, the present disclosure is not limited thereto. Instead, an edge-light backlight, for example, may be used. A description will be given below of a display device 1B having an edge-light backlight 40B.

[0068] Fig. 11 illustrates a configuration example of the

edge-light backlight 40B. The backlight 40B has a plurality of (four in this example) light sources 49 on the top and bottom sides of the display screen S. Light emitted from each of these light sources 49 is guided onto the entire surface of an associated partial light-emitting section 43 by a light guide plate and emitted to the liquid crystal display section 30.

[0069] Fig. 12 schematically illustrates the display screen S of the display device 1B. The display screen S is divided into a plurality of partial display areas 33 each of which is associated with one of the partial light-emitting sections 43 (Fig. 11) of the backlight 40B. Further, each of the partial display areas 33 is divided into the plurality of unit areas 32 (16 unit areas 32 in this case).

[0070] In this case, the same advantageous effect as with the display device 1 according to the above embodiment can be achieved by using, for example, the correction data map MAP shown in Fig. 6.

[Modification Example 1-3]

[0071] In the above embodiment, the backlight 40 having the plurality of partial light-emitting sections 41 is used. However, the present disclosure is not limited thereto. Instead, a backlight including a single light-emitting section may be used. In this case, the display screen S is divided into the plurality of unit areas 32 as illustrated in Fig. 13. Even in this case, the same advantageous effect as with the display device 1 according to the above embodiment can be achieved by using, for example, the correction data map MAP shown in Fig. 6.

[Modification Example 1-4]

[0072] In the above embodiment, the correction data map MAP is fixed. However, the present disclosure is not limited thereto. Instead, the correction data map MAP may be prepared in such a manner as to be changed according to the operation mode. For example, if the display device 1 is applied to a television receiver, the correction data DT may be set to 1, 0.9 and 0.8 respectively in the areas RA to RC in so-called home use mode, and to 1 in all the areas RA to RC in image quality priority mode. Further, not only the correction data DT but also the layout of the areas RA to RC in the display screen S and the number thereof may be changed.

[0073] Still further, the correction data map may be prepared in such a manner as to be changed according to the video source content. A description will be given below of a display device 1F according to the present modification example.

[0074] Fig. 14 illustrates a configuration example of the display device 1F. The display device 1F includes a signal processing section 10F. The signal processing section 10F includes a content detection portion 15 and peak level correction portion 12F. The content detection portion 15 detects content based on content information (e.g., information representing genres such as sports,

news, cinemas and animations). The peak level correction portion 12F can change the correction data map MAP based on the detection result of the content detection portion 15. More specifically, the peak level correction portion 12F selects the correction data map MAP suitable for the content from among the plurality of preset correction data maps MAP. The correction data map MAP used to display a sport program may be, for example, as shown in Fig. 6. Further, the correction data map MAP used to display a cinema program may be, for example, that in which the correction data DT is set to 1 for all the areas RA to RC. It should be noted that the content detection portion 15 detects content based on content information contained in the video signal Sdisp. However, the present disclosure is not limited thereto. Instead, content may be detected, for example, based on an EPG (Electronic Program Guide).

<2. Second Embodiment>

[0075] A description will be given next of a display device 2 according to a second embodiment. In the present embodiment, each of the partial display areas 31 is not divided into the plurality of unit areas 32 so that each partial display area is associated one-to-one with a unit area. It should be noted that the components that are substantially the same as those of the display device 1 according to the first embodiment are denoted by the same reference symbols, and that the description thereof will be omitted as appropriate.

[0076] The display device 2 according to the present embodiment includes a signal processing section 60 as illustrated in Fig. 1. The signal processing section 60 includes a peak level detection portion 61 and peak level correction portion 62.

[0077] Fig. 15A schematically illustrates the display screen S of the display device 2, and Fig. 15B an example of the correction data map MAP. The display screen S of the display device 2 is divided into partial display areas 34 that are arranged in a matrix form as illustrated in Fig. 15A. Each of the partial display areas 34 is associated with one of the partial light-emitting sections 41 of the backlight 40. Unlike the display device 1 according to the first embodiment, each of the partial display areas 34 is not divided into a plurality of unit areas. Therefore, each of the partial display areas 34 is associated one-to-one with a unit area. The correction data DT is set for each of the unit areas 32. Further, in the correction data map MAP according to the display device 2, the correction data DT is set for each of the partial display areas (unit areas) 34 as illustrated in Fig. 15B.

[0078] The peak level detection portion 61 detects the peak level PL of the video signal Sdisp for each of the partial display areas 34, supplying the detection result to the peak level correction portion 62 together with a position PR of the partial display area 34. That is, unlike the peak level detection portion 11 according to the first embodiment, the peak level detection portion 61 supplies

the position PR of the partial display area 34 rather than the peak position PP to the peak level correction portion 62.

[0079] The peak level correction portion 62 corrects the peak level PL using the correction data map MAP based on the peak level PL and position PR for each of the partial display areas 34 supplied from the peak level detection portion 61. More specifically, the peak level correction portion 62 acquires the correction data DT in the partial display area (unit area) 34 indicated by the position PR first using the correction data map MAP. Then, the peak level correction portion 62 multiplies the correction data DT by the peak level PL in the partial display area 31 including that unit area 32, thus correcting the peak level PL and generating the peak level PL2. Then, the peak level correction portion 62 finds the gain factor G1 using the function F1 based on the peak level PL2 and also finds the luminance factor G2 using the function F2.

[0080] As described above, in the present embodiment, each of the partial display areas is associated one-to-one with a unit area. Therefore, even if a piece of hardware having poor arithmetic capability is used as the signal processing section, it is possible to provide a high degree of freedom in power control. Other advantageous effects of the present embodiment are the same as those of the first embodiment.

[Modification Example 2-1]

[0081] Any of modification examples 1-1, 1-2 and 1-4 of the first embodiment may be applied to the display device 2 according to the present embodiment.

<3. Third Embodiment>

[0082] A description will be given next of a display device 3 according to a third embodiment. In the present embodiment, the correction data map MAP can be dynamically changed based on the video signal Sdisp in the display device 1 according to the first embodiment. It should be noted that the components that are substantially the same as those of the display device 1 according to the first embodiment are denoted by the same reference symbols, and that the description thereof will be omitted as appropriate.

[0083] Fig. 16 illustrates a configuration example of the display device 3 according to the present embodiment. The display device 3 includes a signal processing section 50. The signal processing section 50 includes a face detection portion 51, correction data map generation portion 53 and peak level correction portion 52.

[0084] The face detection portion 51 detects a human face to be displayed on the display screen S and finds the position and size of the face in the display screen S based on the video signal Sdisp, thus supplying these pieces of information (face detection information IF) to the correction data map generation portion 53. The correction data map generation portion 53 generates the

correction data map MAP based on the face detection information IF. The peak level correction portion 52 corrects the peak level PL detected by the peak level detection portion 11 using the correction data map MAP supplied from the correction data map generation portion 53, thus generating the peak level PL2 and finding the gain factor G1 and luminance factor G2 based on the peak level PL2.

[0085] Fig. 17 illustrates an example of the correction data map MAP according to the present embodiment. The correction data map generation portion 53 generates the correction data map MAP based on the face detection information IF. More specifically, the correction data map generation portion 53 sets the area associated with the detected face as the area RA, sets the area RB in such a manner as to surround the area RA and sets the area other than the areas RA and RB as the area RC, thus generating the correction data map MAP.

[0086] The correction data DT is set to "1.0" in the area RA, to "0.9" in the area RB, and to "0.8" in the area RC as in the first embodiment. That is, the power consumption of the partial display areas 31 of the area RA can be reduced without degrading the image quality. On the other hand, the power consumption of the partial display areas 31 of the areas RB and RC can be further reduced at the somewhat expense of image quality.

[0087] As described above, the display device 3 detects a human face to be displayed on the display screen S based on the video signal Sdisp, thus setting the area associated with the detected face as the area RA. That is, if the viewer watches, for example, a drama, it is generally likely that the face of the displayed person will attract the attention of the viewer. Further, it is more likely that a color shift, for example, will appear unnatural to the viewer when the face of a person is displayed than when an object is displayed. Therefore, the display device 3 detects a human face and sets the display area thereof as the area RA, thus making it possible to display the face without degrading the image quality.

[0088] Further, the display device 3 sets the areas RB and RC in such a manner as to surround the face display area. That is, it is likely that the human face will attract the attention of the viewer as described above, and it is unlikely that the areas other than the face will attract the attention of the viewer. Therefore, it is unlikely that the viewer will perceive the degradation of image quality even in the event of a color shift in any of the areas other than the face. Therefore, the display device 3 sets the areas other than the face display area as the areas RB and RC, providing reduced power consumption in an effective manner while at the same time minimizing or at least reducing the likelihood of the viewer perceiving the degradation of image quality.

[0089] As described above, in the present embodiment, a correction data map is dynamically generated based on a video signal, thus providing a high degree of freedom in power control according to the display content.

[0090] Further, the face detection section is provided in the present embodiment so that the area showing a face is displayed with high image quality, and that the power consumption of other areas is reduced, thus providing reduced power consumption in an effective manner while at the same time minimizing or at least reducing the likelihood of the viewer perceiving the degradation of image quality.

[0091] Other advantageous effects of the present embodiment are the same as those of the first embodiment.

[Modification Example 3-1]

[0092] A human face to be displayed on the display screen S is detected in the above embodiment. However, the present disclosure is not limited thereto. Instead or in addition thereto, subtitles and telops, for example, may be detected. This makes it possible to display subtitles and telops, i.e., information that is likely to attract the attention of the viewer, without degrading the image quality.

[Modification Example 3-2]

[0093] In the above embodiment, what is likely to attract the attention of the viewer is detected, and the display area thereof is set as the area RA. However, the present disclosure is not limited thereto. Instead, what is unlikely to attract the attention of the viewer may be detected so that the display area thereof is set as the area RC. More specifically, if the display device 3 is used, for example, for a TV conference system, the display area of one's own face can be set as the area RC. This makes it possible to display the area showing the face of the party on the other end with high image quality and reduce the power consumption of the area showing one's own face at the expense of image quality.

[Modification Example 3-3]

[0094] Any of modification examples 1-1 to 1-4 of the first embodiment may be applied to the display device 3 according to the present embodiment.

[Modification Example 3-4]

[0095] In the above embodiment, the correction data map MAP can be dynamically changed in the display device 1 according to the first embodiment. However, the present disclosure is not limited thereto. The correction data map MAP can be dynamically changed in the display device 2 according to the second embodiment.

[0096] Thus, the present technology has been described by citing several embodiments and modification examples. However, the present technology is not limited to these embodiments and may be modified in various ways.

[0097] In the third embodiment, for example, the posi-

tion of the detected face is set as the area RA, and the areas RB and RC are set in such a manner as to surround the face display area. However, the present disclosure is not limited thereto. For example, the area in which a face is detected may also be set as the area RA in the correction data map MAP (for example, Fig. 6) according to the first and second embodiments as illustrated in Fig. 18. As a result, the display device 3 operates in the same manner as the display devices 1 and 2 according to the first and second embodiments if no face is displayed on the display screen S. On the other hand, if a face is displayed on the display screen S, the power consumption of the area showing the face can be reduced in an effective manner without degrading the image quality.

Claims

1. A display device (1) comprising:

a liquid crystal display section (30) adapted to display an image based on a video signal, the image being divided into a plurality of partial display areas (31), and each of the partial display areas being divided into a plurality of unit areas (32);

a backlight (40), the backlight comprising a plurality of partial light-emitting sections (41) each associated with one of the partial display areas of the image; and

a processing section (10) adapted to:

detect a first peak level (PL) of the video signal for each of the partial display areas (31);

generate a second peak level (PL2) for each of the partial display areas (31) by correcting the first peak level (PL) based on the first peak level PL and a peak position (PP) corresponding to the position of the unit area (32) where the first peak level (PL) is detected, wherein the second peak level (PL2) is generated using correction data obtained from a data map representing correction data (DT) set for each of the unit areas, wherein the first peak level (PL) in the partial display area (31) is multiplied by the corresponding correction data (DT) to generate the second peak level (PL2);

determine a gain factor (G1) for correcting a level of the video signal for each of the partial display areas (31), and determine a luminance factor (G2) for setting the luminance of each of the partial light-emitting sections (41) of the backlight (40) based on the second peak level (PL2), wherein the gain factor (G1) increases as the second peak level (PL2) decreases and the lumi-

nance factor (G2) increases as the second peak level (PL2) increases;

correct the video signal for each of the partial display areas (31) based on the corresponding gain factor (G1) and set the luminance of the backlight (40) for each of the partial light-emitting sections (41) based on the corresponding luminance factor (G2);
if the unit area of a partial display area in which the peak level is detected belongs to a specific correction data area of a plurality of correction data areas of the data map, correct the video signal so that the luminance of the corresponding partial light-emitting section of the backlight is set to a higher level and the transmittance of the liquid crystal display section for the partial display area is set to a lower level than if the unit area belongs to another correction data area;

wherein the display device (1) further comprises an image recognition section adapted to identify a predetermined image in the image to be displayed based on the video signal, wherein the specific correction data area is an area where the predetermined image has been identified, wherein the predetermined image is a face image,
wherein the correction data (DT) is set to 1 for the specific correction data area, and is set to lower values for the other correction data areas.

2. The display device of claim 1, comprising:

a data map generation section adapted to generate a data map containing the specific correction data.

3. A display method comprising:

detecting a first peak level (PL) of a video signal for each of a plurality of partial display areas of an image, each of the partial display areas being divided into a plurality of unit areas;

generating a second peak level (PL2) for each of the partial display areas by correcting the first peak level (PL) based on the first peak level PL and a peak position (PP) corresponding to the position of the unit area where the first peak level (PL) is detected, wherein the second peak level (PL2) is generated using correction data obtained from a data map representing correction data (DT) set for each of the unit areas, wherein the first peak level (PL) in the partial display area is multiplied by the corresponding correction data (DT) to generate the second peak level (PL2);
determine a gain factor (G1) for correcting a level of the video signal for each of the partial display areas, and determine a luminance factor

(G2) for setting the luminance of each of a plurality of partial light-emitting sections of a backlight based on the second peak level (PL2), each of the partial light-emitting sections being associated with one of the partial display areas of the image, wherein the gain factor (G1) increases as the second peak level (PL2) decreases and the luminance factor (G2) increases as the second peak level (PL2) increases;

correcting the video signal for each of the plurality of partial display areas based on the gain factor (G1), and setting the luminance of each of the partial light-emitting sections of the backlight based on the luminance factor (G2) so as to display the image based on the corrected video signal;

wherein, if the unit area of a partial display area in which the peak level is detected belongs to a specific correction data area of a plurality of correction data areas of the data map, the processing section corrects the video signal so that the luminance of the corresponding partial light-emitting section of the backlight is set to a higher level and the transmittance of the liquid crystal display section for the partial display area is set to a lower level than if the unit area belongs to another correction data area; and

wherein the display device further comprises an image recognition section adapted to identify a predetermined image in the image to be displayed based on the video signal, wherein the specific correction data area is an area where the predetermined image has been identified, wherein the predetermined image is a face image,

wherein the correction data (DT) is set to 1 for the specific correction data area, and is set to lower values for the other correction data areas.

4. A computer program comprising code which when executed by a data processing system controls the system to perform steps of the method according to claim 3.

Patentansprüche

1. Anzeigegerät (1) umfassend:

einen Flüssigkristallanzeigebereich (30), der angepasst ist, um ein Bild basierend auf einem Videosignal anzuzeigen, wobei das Bild in mehrere Anzeigeteilbereiche (31) unterteilt ist, und jeder der Anzeigeteilbereiche in mehrere Einheitsbereiche (32) unterteilt ist;

eine Hintergrundbeleuchtung (40), wobei die Hintergrundbeleuchtung mehrere lichtemittierende Teilabschnitte (41) umfasst, die jeweils

einem der Anzeigeteilbereiche des Bildes zugeordnet sind; und
einen Verarbeitungsabschnitt (10), der angepasst ist zum:

Erfassen eines ersten Spitzenpegels (PL ("Peak Level")) des Videosignals für jeden der Anzeigeteilbereiche (31);
Erzeugen eines zweiten Spitzenpegels (PL2) für jeden der Anzeigeteilbereiche (31) durch Korrigieren des ersten Spitzenpegels (PL) basierend auf dem ersten Spitzenpegel PL und einer Spitzenposition (PP ("Peak Position")) entsprechend der Position des Einheitsbereichs (32), wo der erste Spitzenpegel (PL) erfasst wird, wobei der zweite Spitzenpegel (PL2) unter Verwendung von Korrekturdaten erzeugt wird, die aus einer Datenkarte erhalten werden, die Korrekturdaten (DT) darstellt, die für jeden der Einheitsbereiche eingestellt sind, wobei der erste Spitzenpegel (PL) im Anzeigeteilbereich (31) mit den entsprechenden Korrekturdaten (DT) multipliziert wird, um den zweiten Spitzenpegel (PL2) zu erzeugen;
Bestimmen eines Verstärkungsfaktors (G1 ("Gain Factor")) zum Korrigieren eines Pegels des Videosignals für jeden der Anzeigeteilbereiche (31), und Bestimmen eines Leuchtdichtefaktors (G2) zum Einstellen der Leuchtdichte jedes der lichtemittierenden Teilabschnitte (41) der Hintergrundbeleuchtung (40) basierend auf dem zweiten Spitzenpegel (PL2), wobei der Verstärkungsfaktor (G1) zunimmt, wenn der zweite Spitzenpegel (PL2) abnimmt und der Leuchtdichtefaktor (G2) zunimmt, wenn der zweite Spitzenpegel (PL2) zunimmt;
Korrigieren des Videosignals für jeden der Anzeigeteilbereiche (31) basierend auf dem entsprechenden Verstärkungsfaktor (G1) und Einstellen der Leuchtdichte der Hintergrundbeleuchtung (40) für jeden der lichtemittierenden Teilabschnitte (41) basierend auf dem entsprechenden Leuchtdichtefaktor (G2);
wenn der Einheitsbereich eines Anzeigeteilbereichs, in dem der Spitzenpegel erfasst wird, zu einem bestimmten Korrekturdatenbereich von mehreren Korrekturdatenbereichen der Datenkarte gehört, das Videosignal so zu korrigieren, dass die Leuchtdichte des entsprechenden lichtemittierenden Teilabschnitts der Hintergrundbeleuchtung auf einen höheren Pegel eingestellt ist und die Transmission des Flüssigkristallanzeigebereichs für den Anzeigeteilbereich auf einen niedrigeren

- Pegel eingestellt ist, als wenn der Einheitsbereich zu einem anderen Korrekturdatenbereich gehört;
wobei das Anzeigegerät (1) ferner einen Bilderkennungsabschnitt umfasst, der angepasst ist, um ein vorbestimmtes Bild in dem anzuzeigenden Bild basierend auf dem Videosignal zu identifizieren, wobei der spezifische Korrekturdatenbereich ein Bereich ist, in dem das vorbestimmte Bild identifiziert wurde, wobei das vorbestimmte Bild ein Gesichtsbild ist,
wobei die Korrekturdaten (DT) für den spezifischen Korrekturdatenbereich auf 1 und für die anderen Korrekturdatenbereiche auf niedrigere Werte gesetzt sind.
2. Anzeigegerät nach Anspruch 1, umfassend:
einen Datenkarten-Erzeugungsabschnitt, der angepasst ist, um eine Datenkarte zu erzeugen, die die spezifischen Korrekturdaten enthält.
3. Anzeigeverfahren, umfassend:
- Erfassen eines ersten Spitzenpegels (PL) eines Videosignals für jeden von mehreren Anzeigeteilbereichen eines Bildes, wobei jeder der Anzeigeteilbereiche in mehrere Einheitsbereiche unterteilt ist;
Erzeugen eines zweiten Spitzenpegels (PL2) für jeden der Anzeigeteilbereiche durch Korrigieren des ersten Spitzenpegels (PL) basierend auf dem ersten Spitzenpegel PL und einer Spitzenposition (PP) entsprechend der Position des Einheitsbereichs, wo der erste Spitzenpegel (PL) erfasst wird, wobei der zweite Spitzenpegel (PL2) unter Verwendung von Korrekturdaten erzeugt wird, die aus einer Datenkarte erhalten werden, die Korrekturdaten (DT) darstellt, die für jeden der Einheitsbereiche festgelegt sind, wobei der erste Spitzenpegel (PL) im Anzeigeteilbereich mit den entsprechenden Korrekturdaten (DT) multipliziert wird, um den zweiten Spitzenpegel (PL2) zu erzeugen;
Bestimmen eines Verstärkungsfaktors (G1) zum Korrigieren eines Pegels des Videosignals für jeden der Anzeigeteilbereiche, und Bestimmen eines Leuchtdichtefaktors (G2) zum Einstellen der Leuchtdichte jedes der mehreren lichtemittierenden Teilabschnitte der Hintergrundbeleuchtung, basierend auf dem zweiten Spitzenpegel (PL2), wobei jeder lichtemittierenden Teilabschnitt einem der Anzeigeteilbereiche des Bildes zugeordnet ist, wobei der Verstärkungsfaktor (G1) zunimmt, wenn der zweite Spitzenpegel (PL2) abnimmt, und der Leuchtdichtefaktor (G2) zunimmt, wenn der zweite Spitzenpegel (PL2) zunimmt;

Korrigieren des Videosignals für jeden der mehreren Anzeigeteilbereiche basierend auf dem Verstärkungsfaktor (G1), und Einstellen der Leuchtdichte jedes der lichtemittierenden Teilbereiche der Hintergrundbeleuchtung basierend auf dem Leuchtdichtefaktor (G2), um so das Bild basierend auf dem korrigierten Videosignal anzuzeigen;
wobei, wenn der Einheitsbereich eines Anzeigeteilbereichs, in dem der Spitzenpegel erfasst wird, zu einem spezifischen Korrekturdatenbereich mehrerer Korrekturdatenbereiche der Datenkarte gehört, der Verarbeitungsabschnitt das Videosignal so korrigiert, dass die Leuchtdichte des entsprechenden lichtemittierenden Teilabschnitts der Hintergrundbeleuchtung auf einen höheren Pegel eingestellt wird und die Transmission des Flüssigkristallanzeigebereichs für den Anzeigeteilbereich auf einen niedrigeren Pegel eingestellt wird, als wenn der Einheitsbereich zu einem anderen Korrekturdatenbereich gehört; und
wobei das Anzeigegerät ferner einen Bilderkennungsabschnitt umfasst, der angepasst ist, um ein vorbestimmtes Bild in dem anzuzeigenden Bild basierend auf dem Videosignal zu identifizieren, wobei der spezifische Korrekturdatenbereich ein Bereich ist, in dem das vorbestimmte Bild identifiziert wurde, wobei das vorbestimmte Bild ein Gesichtsbild ist,
wobei die Korrekturdaten (DT) für den spezifischen Korrekturdatenbereich auf 1 und für die anderen Korrekturdatenbereiche auf niedrigere Werte gesetzt sind.

4. Computerprogramm umfassend Code, der, wenn er von einem Datenverarbeitungssystem ausgeführt wird, das System steuert, um Schritte des Verfahrens nach Anspruch 3 durchzuführen.

Revendications

1. Dispositif d'affichage (1) comprenant :
- une section d'affichage à cristaux liquides (30) conçue pour afficher une image basée sur un signal vidéo, l'image étant divisée en une pluralité de zones d'affichage partielles (31), et chacune des zones d'affichage partielles étant divisée en une pluralité de zones unitaires (32) ;
un rétro-éclairage (40), le rétro-éclairage comprenant une pluralité de sections émettrices de lumière partielles (41) chacune étant associée à l'une des zones d'affichage partielles de l'image ; et
une section de traitement (10) conçue pour :

détecter un premier niveau de crête (PL) du signal vidéo pour chacune des zones d'affichage partielles (31) ;
 générer un deuxième niveau de crête (PL2) pour chacune des zones d'affichage partielles (31) en corrigeant le premier niveau de crête (PL) basé sur le premier niveau de crête PL et une position de crête (PP) correspondant à la position de la zone unitaire (32) où le premier niveau de crête (PL) est détecté, le deuxième niveau de crête (PL2) étant généré grâce à l'utilisation de données de correction obtenues à partir d'une carte de données représentant un ensemble de données de correction (DT) pour chacune des zones unitaires, le premier niveau de crête (PL) dans la zone d'affichage partielle (31) étant multiplié par les données de correction correspondantes (DT) afin de générer le deuxième niveau de crête (PL2) ;
 déterminer un facteur de gain (G1) pour corriger un niveau du signal vidéo pour chacune des zones d'affichage partielles (31), et déterminer un facteur de luminance (G2) pour régler la luminance de chacune des sections émettrices de lumière partielles (41) du rétro-éclairage (40) sur la base du deuxième niveau de crête (PL2), le facteur de gain (G1) augmentant au fur et à mesure que le deuxième niveau de crête (PL2) diminue et le facteur de luminance (G2) augmentant au fur et à mesure que le deuxième niveau de crête (PL2) augmente ;
 corriger le signal vidéo pour chacune des zones d'affichage partielles (31) sur la base du facteur de gain correspondant (G1) et régler la luminance du rétro-éclairage (40) pour chacune des sections émettrices de lumière partielles (41) sur la base du facteur de luminance correspondant (G2) ;
 si la zone unitaire d'une zone d'affichage partielle dans laquelle le niveau de crête est détecté appartient à une zone de données de correction spécifique d'une pluralité de zones de données de correction de la carte de données, corriger le signal vidéo de sorte que la luminance de la section émettrice de lumière partielle correspondante du rétro-éclairage soit réglée à un niveau plus élevé et que la transmittance de la section d'affichage à cristaux liquides pour la zone d'affichage partielle soit réglée à un niveau plus faible que si la zone unitaire appartenait à une autre zone de données de correction ;
 le dispositif d'affichage (1) comprenant en outre une section de reconnaissance d'image conçue pour identifier une image prédéterminée dans l'image devant être présen-

tée sur la base du signal vidéo, dans lequel la zone de données de correction spécifique est une zone où l'image prédéterminée a été identifiée, l'image prédéterminée étant une image de visage, dans lequel les données de correction (DT) sont réglées à 1 pour la zone de données de correction spécifique, et sont réglées à des valeurs plus faibles pour les autres zones de données de correction.

2. Dispositif d'affichage de la revendication 1, comprenant :
 une section de génération de carte de données conçue pour générer une carte de données contenant les données de correction spécifiques.
3. Procédé d'affichage comprenant :

la détection d'un premier niveau de crête (PL) d'un signal vidéo pour chaque zone d'une pluralité de zones d'affichage partielles d'une image, chacune des zones d'affichage partielles étant divisée en une pluralité de zones unitaires ;
 la génération d'un deuxième niveau de crête (PL2) pour chacune des zones d'affichage partielles en corrigeant le premier niveau de crête (PL) basé sur le premier niveau de crête PL et une position de crête (PP) correspondant à la position de la zone unitaire où le premier niveau de crête (PL) est détecté, le deuxième niveau de crête (PL2) étant généré grâce à l'utilisation de données de correction obtenues à partir d'une carte de données représentant un ensemble de données de correction (DT) pour chacune des zones unitaires, le premier niveau de crête (PL) dans la zone d'affichage partielle étant multiplié par les données de correction correspondantes (DT) afin de générer le deuxième niveau de crête (PL2) ;
 la détermination d'un facteur de gain (G1) pour corriger un niveau du signal vidéo pour chacune des zones d'affichage partielles, et la détermination d'un facteur de luminance (G2) pour régler la luminance de chaque section d'une pluralité de sections émettrices de lumière partielles d'un rétro-éclairage sur la base du deuxième niveau de crête (PL2), chacune des sections émettrices de lumière partielles étant associée à l'une des zones d'affichage partielles de l'image, le facteur de gain (G1) augmentant au fur et à mesure que le deuxième niveau de crête (PL2) diminue et le facteur de luminance (G2) augmente au fur et à mesure que le deuxième niveau de crête (PL2) augmente ;
 la correction du signal vidéo pour chaque zone de la pluralité de zones d'affichage partielles sur

la base du facteur de gain (G1), et le réglage de la luminance de chacune des sections émettrices de lumière partielles du rétro-éclairage sur la base du facteur de luminance (G2) de sorte à afficher l'image sur la base du signal vidéo corrigé ;

dans lequel, si la zone unitaire d'une zone d'affichage partielle dans laquelle le niveau de crête est détecté appartient à une zone de données de correction spécifique d'une pluralité de zones de données de correction de la carte de données, la section de traitement corrige le signal vidéo de sorte que la luminance de la section émettrice de lumière partielle correspondante du rétro-éclairage soit réglée à un niveau plus élevé et que la transmittance de la section d'affichage à cristaux liquides pour la zone d'affichage partielle soit réglée à un niveau plus faible que si la zone unitaire appartenait à une autre zone de données de correction ; et

dans lequel le dispositif d'affichage comprend en outre une section de reconnaissance d'image conçue pour identifier une image prédéterminée dans l'image devant être présentée sur la base du signal vidéo, dans lequel la zone de données de correction spécifique est une zone où l'image prédéterminée a été identifiée, l'image prédéterminée étant une image de visage, dans lequel les données de correction (DT) sont réglées à 1 pour la zone de données de correction spécifique, et sont réglées à des valeurs plus faibles pour les autres zones de données de correction.

4. Programme informatique comprenant un code qui, lorsqu'il est exécuté par un système de traitement de données, commande au système de réaliser des étapes du procédé selon la revendication 3.

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FIG. 1

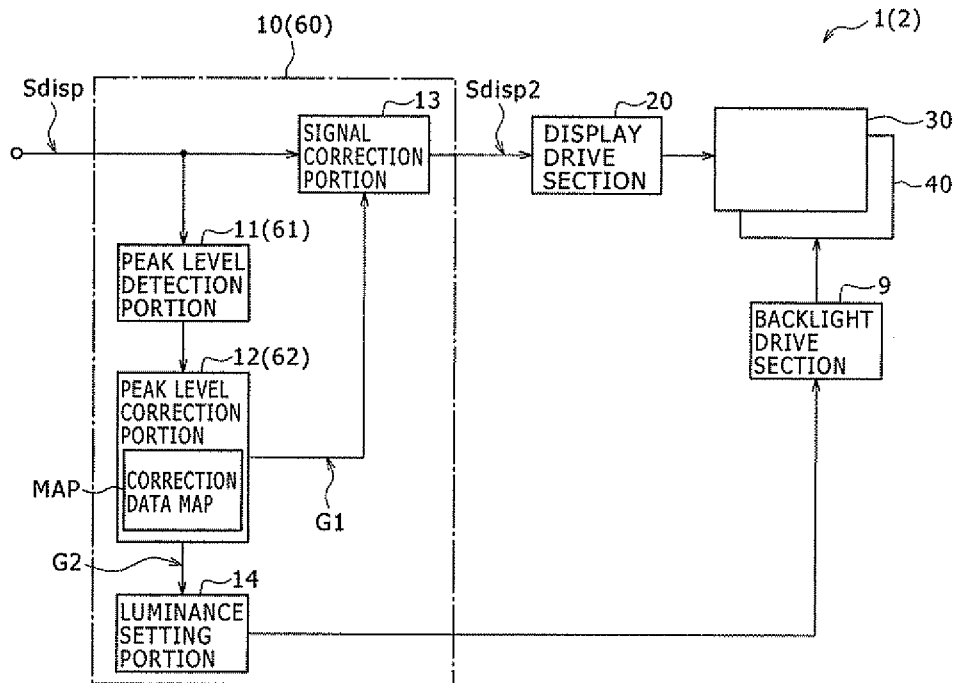


FIG. 2

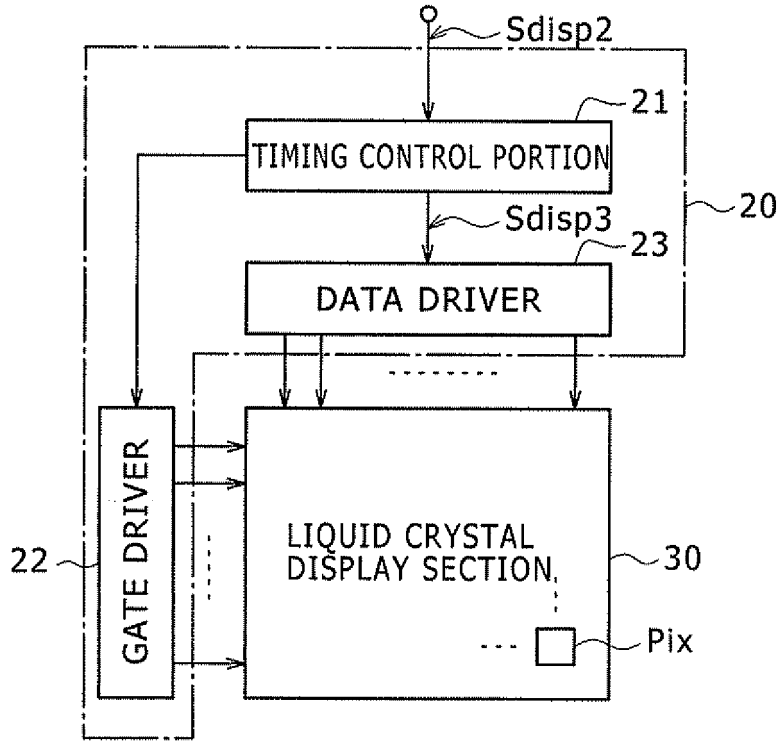


FIG. 3

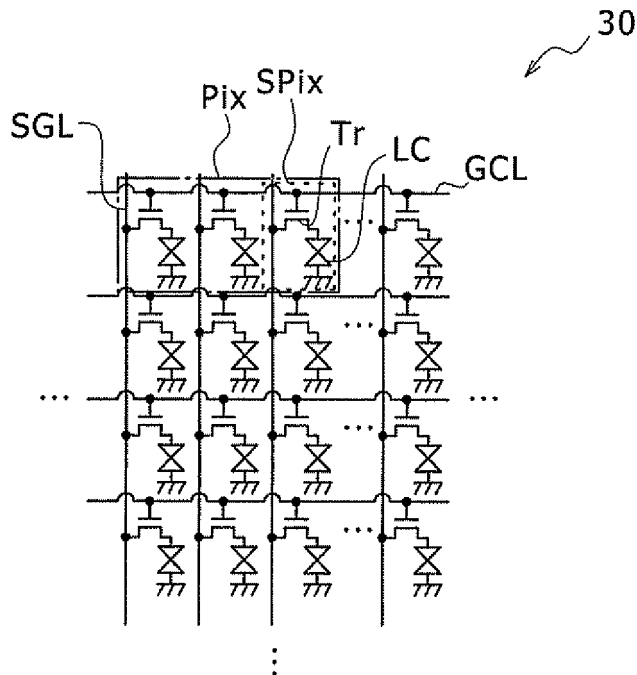


FIG. 4

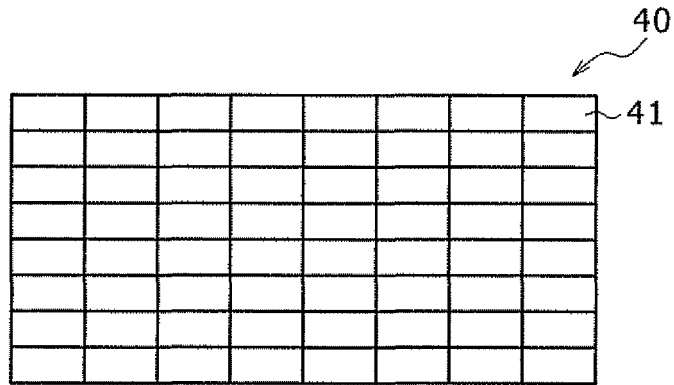


FIG. 5

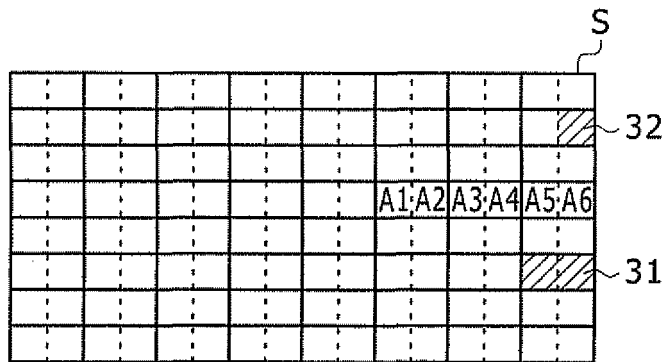


FIG. 6

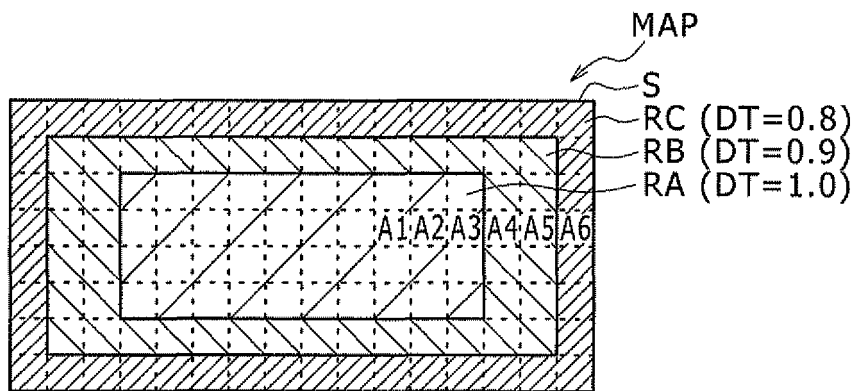


FIG. 7

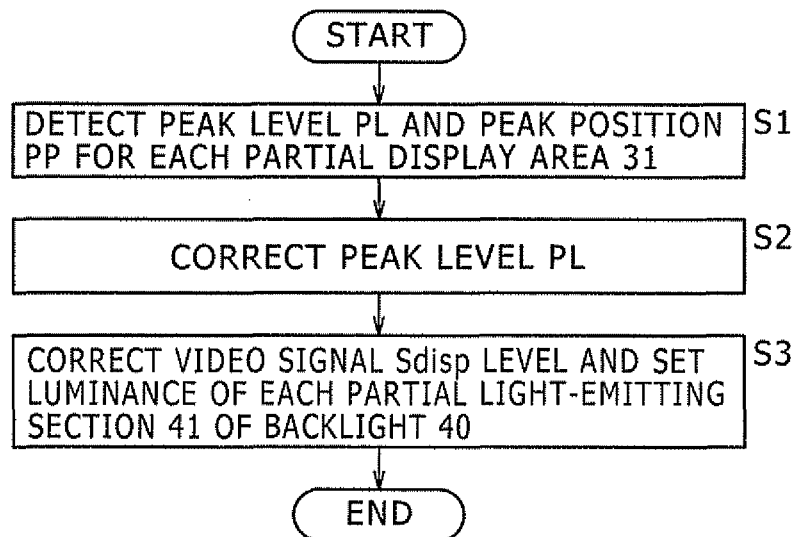


FIG. 8

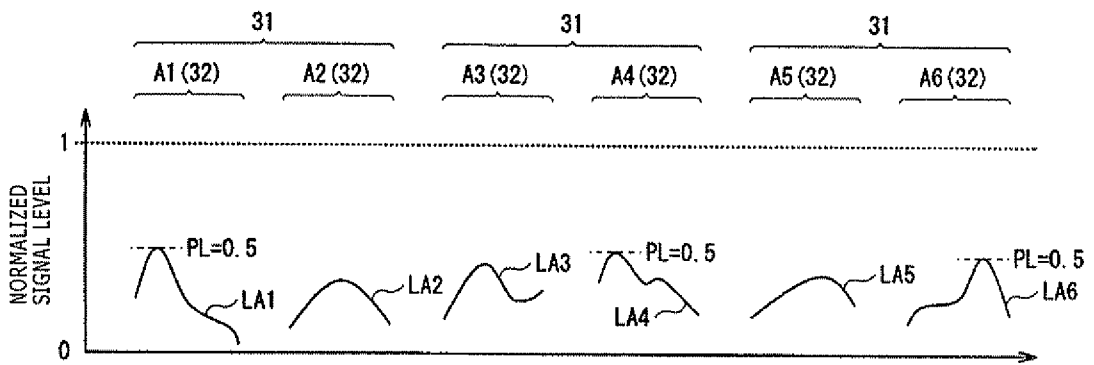


FIG. 9A

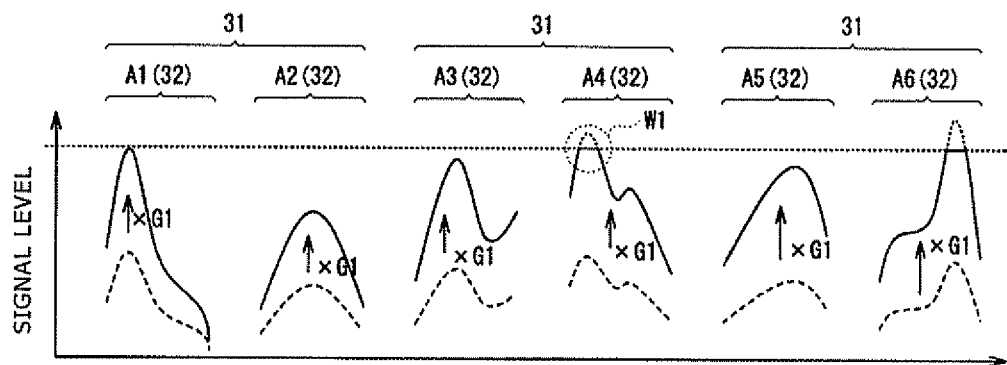
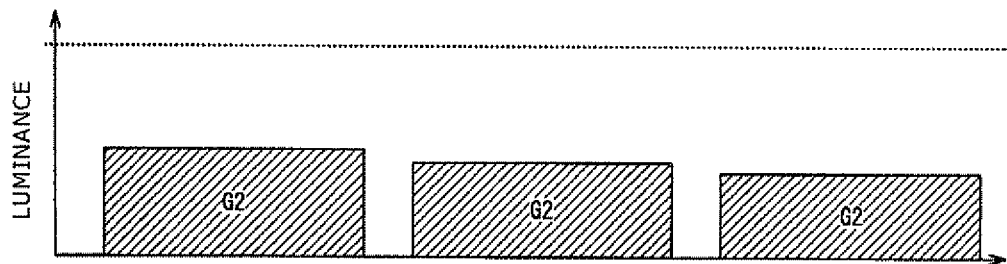


FIG. 9B



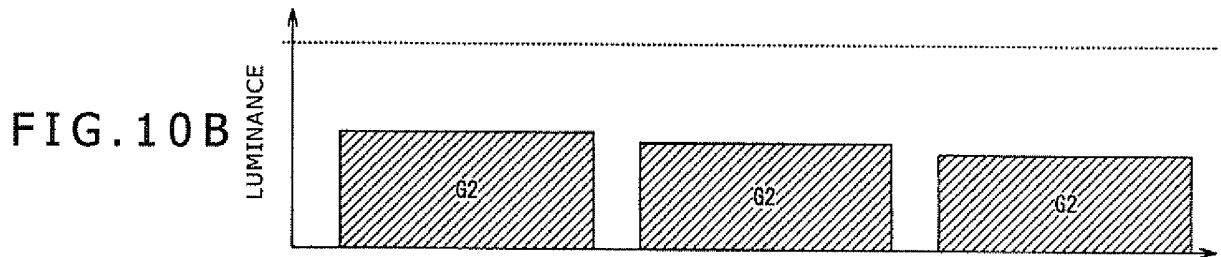
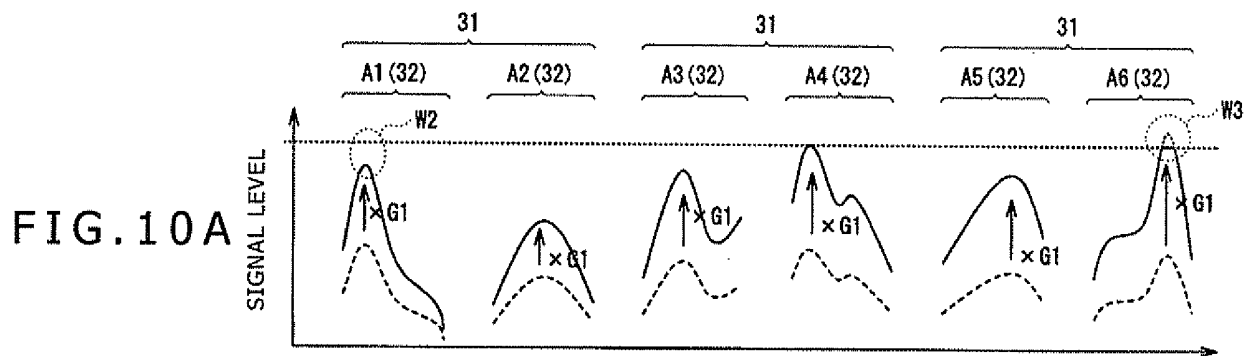


FIG. 11

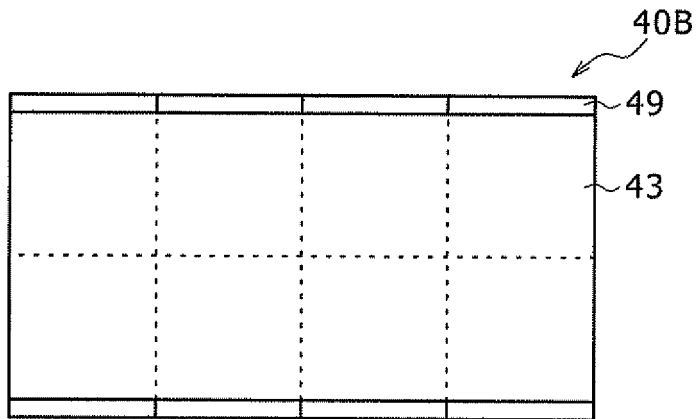


FIG. 12

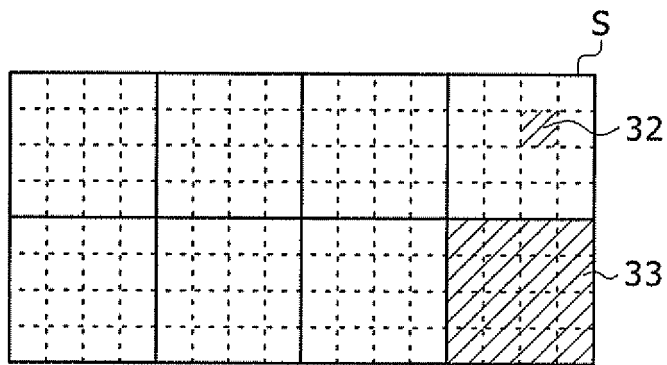


FIG. 13

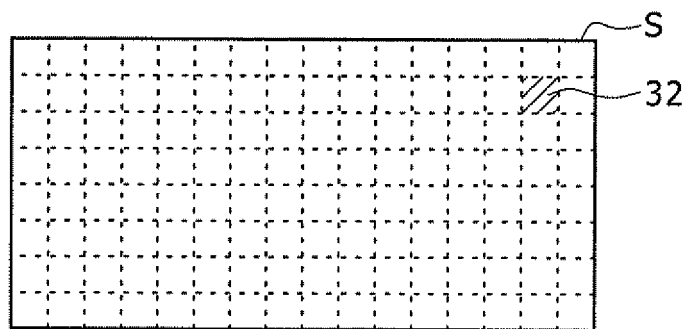


FIG. 14

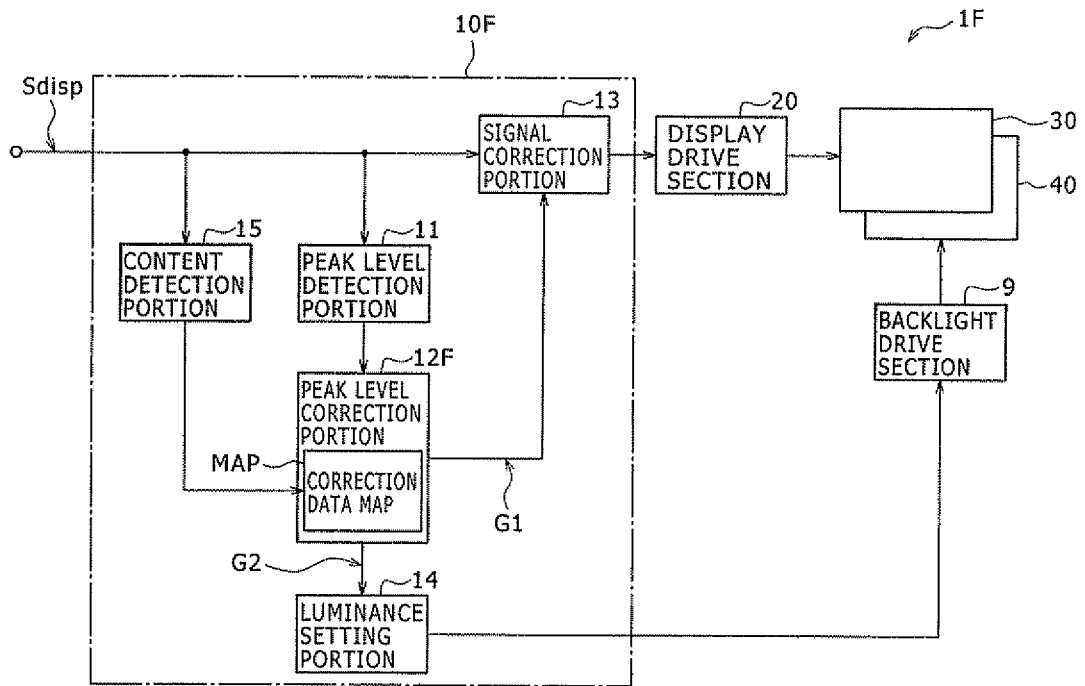


FIG. 15A

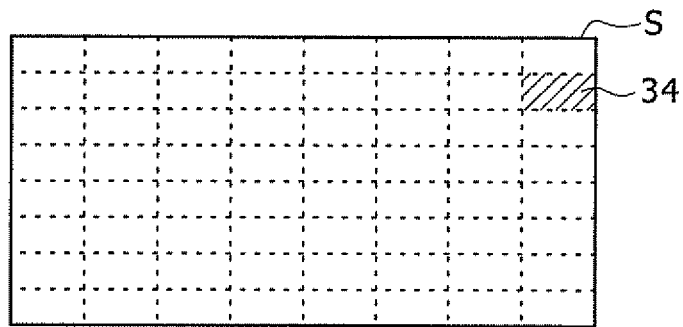


FIG. 15B

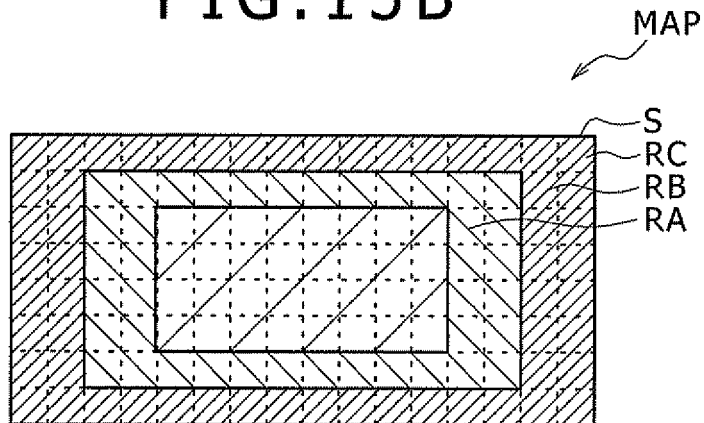


FIG. 16

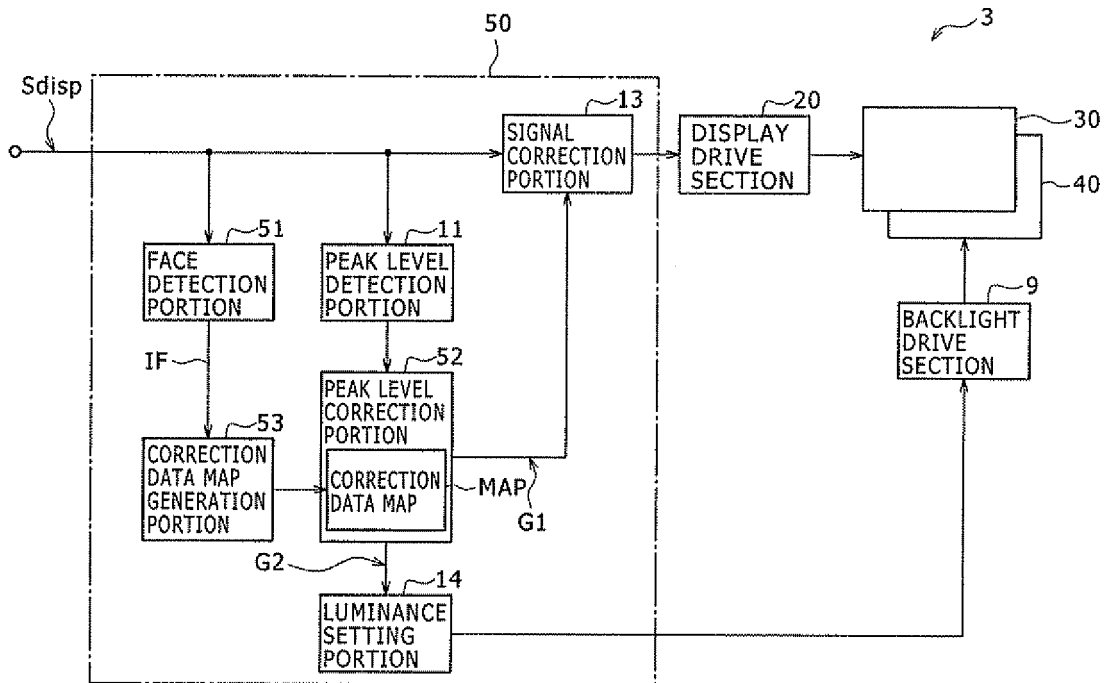


FIG. 17

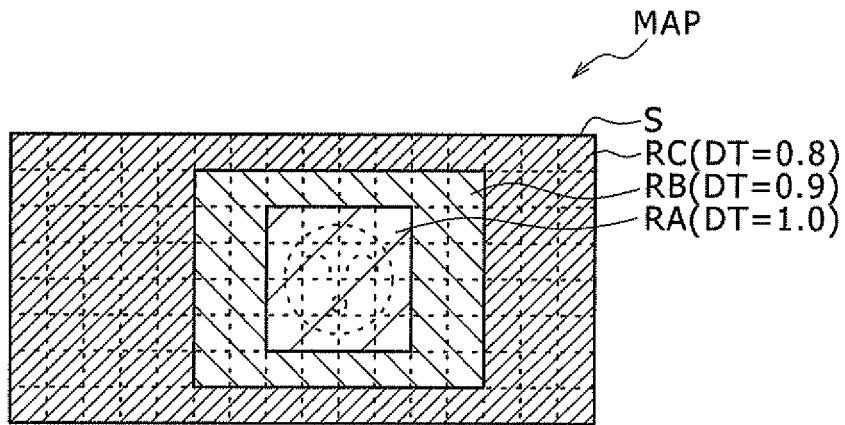
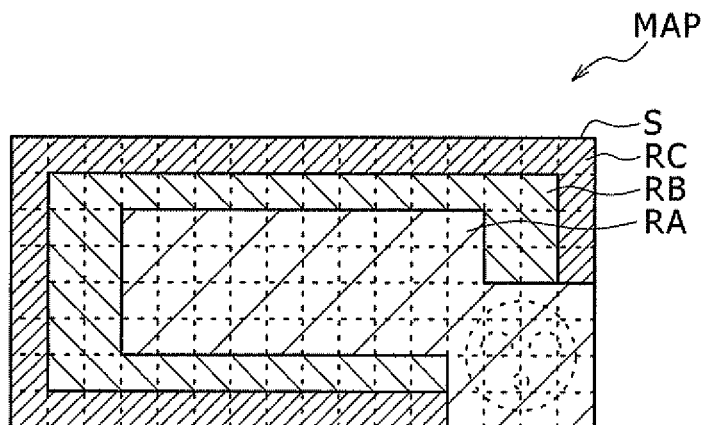


FIG. 18



REFERENCES CITED IN THE DESCRIPTION

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专利名称(译)	显示装置和显示方法		
公开(公告)号	EP2592618B1	公开(公告)日	2019-08-14
申请号	EP2012191148	申请日	2012-11-02
[标]申请(专利权)人(译)	索尼公司		
申请(专利权)人(译)	索尼公司		
当前申请(专利权)人(译)	索尼公司		
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IPC分类号	G09G3/34		
代理机构(译)	WITTE , WELLER & PARTNER专利律师MBB		
优先权	2011246770 2011-11-10 JP		
其他公开文献	EP2592618A1		
外部链接	Espacenet		

摘要(译)

本发明公开了一种显示装置，包括：液晶显示部分，适于基于视频信号显示图像;背光;处理部分，其适于根据两条信息校正视频信号并设置背光的亮度，显示屏幕中或显示屏幕中的多个部分显示区域的每一个中的视频信号的峰值电平将从由显示屏上的参考位置和相互关联的因子数据组成的数据图获得的因子数据进行划分。

