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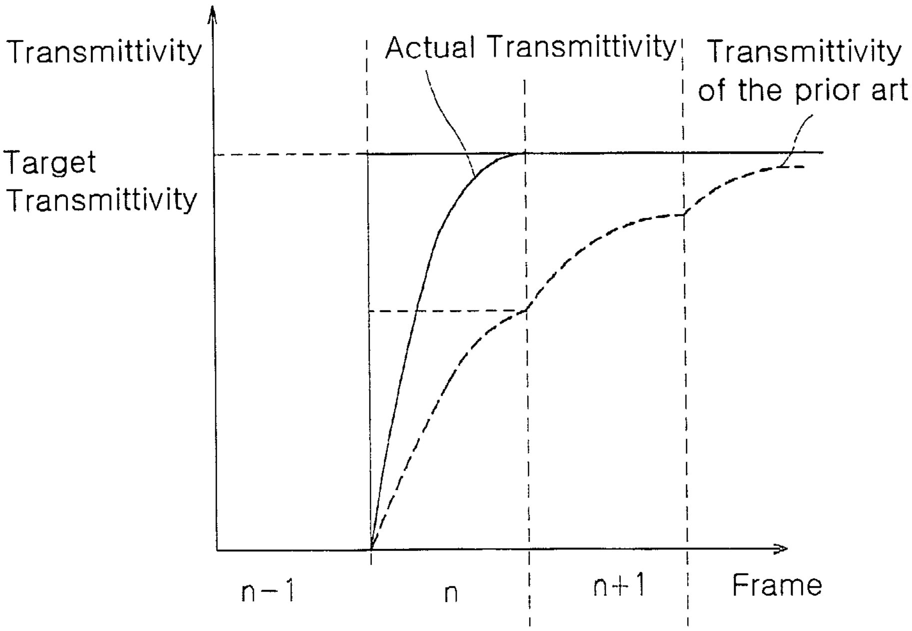

(57) Abstract: Disclosed is an LCD and driving method thereof. The LCD according to the present invention generates modification image signals by considering image signals of present and previous frames, and then supplies data voltages corresponding to the generated modification image signals to the data lines. At this time, the value for modifying the present frame image signal varies according to a modification parameter that is at least one among a temperature, an image quality selected by a user, and an environment of the LCD.

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LIQUID CRYSTAL DISPLAY AND DRIVING METHOD THEREOF

BACKGROUND OF THE INVENTION

(a) Field of the Invention

The present invention relates to a Liquid Crystal Display (LCD) and a driving method thereof. More specifically, the present invention relates to an LCD and a driving method for providing compensated data voltage in order to improve a response time of the liquid crystal.

(b) Description of the Related Art

As personal computers (PCs) and televisions have recently become lighter in weight and slimmer in thickness, lighter and slimmer display devices have also been in great demand. Accordingly, flat panel type displays such as LCDs rather than cathode ray tubes (CRTs) are being developed.

In an LCD, a liquid crystal layer having anisotropic permittivity is injected between two substrates of a panel, and light transmittivity of the panel is controlled by applying and controlling an electric field to obtain desired images. An LCD is one of the most commonly used portable flat panel display devices. In particular, the thin film transistor liquid crystal display (TFT-LCD) employing the TFT as a switching element is most widely used.

As more TFT-LCDs have been used as display devices of computers and televisions, it has become increasingly important to enable display of moving pictures on the TFT-LCD. However, conventional TFT-LCDs have a relatively slow response speed, so it is difficult to enable moving pictures thereon. To solve the problem of slow response speed, a different type of TFT-LCD that uses an optically compensated band (OCB) mode or ferro-electric liquid crystal (FLC) materials has been developed.

However, the structure of the conventional TFT-LCD panel must be modified to use the OCB mode or the FLC materials. The Korean patent application No. 2000-5442 discloses a "Liquid crystal display and method thereof" to enhance the response speed of the LCD by modifying the liquid crystal driving method without modifying the structure of the TFT-LCD.

No. 2002-5442 generates a compensation data voltage by considering data voltages of present and previous frames, and provides the compensation data voltage to a data line of the LCD panel so that the pixel voltage becomes the target level immediately, and thereby the response quality is enhanced. The compensation data voltage is determined according to a dynamic capacitance and a response speed of the liquid crystal.

However, the dynamic capacitance and the response speed vary according to temperature. For example, when the temperature increases, the capacitance of liquid crystal decreases and the response speed of liquid crystal increases. Conversely, when the temperature decreases, the capacitance of the liquid crystal increases and the response speed decreases.

No. 2002-5442 compensates data voltage based on a predetermined compensation value with respect to a specific temperature, but parameters for setting the compensation value according to temperature vary as described above. Accordingly, over compensation occurs when a present temperature is higher than the specific temperature, and under compensation occurs when the present temperature is lower than the specific temperature, so correct data voltage compensation cannot be performed.

In an environment for displaying a moving picture rather than a PC graphics environment displaying a character or a still image, over-compensation of the data voltage is difficult to see, and the more the over-compensation occurs, the better the quality of the moving picture becomes.

Fig. 1 shows an example of compensating the moving picture in the prior art.

When the under compensation is performed by compensating the moving picture of a rectangular shape according to the prior art regardless of temperature, as shown in (a) of Fig. 1, a response time becomes slower than one frame time, so an afterimage occurs. When the over compensation is performed, as shown in (b) of Fig. 1, an artifact in which an edge of an object is exaggeratedly displayed occurs.

However, some viewers prefer a smooth picture that occurs when response speed of the LCD is low because of the under-compensation, and some viewers prefer an over-compensated picture in which an edge of an object is distinctly seen.

The prior art is deficient in that adaptive compensation is not performed because the data voltage is modified based on a fixed compensation voltage regardless of various parameters such as temperature, taste of a user, and environment.

SUMMARY OF THE INVENTION

The invention adaptively enhances the response speed of liquid crystal according to various parameters.

The invention further determines a compensation data voltage according to various parameters such as temperature, taste of a user, and environment to achieve the most suitable data voltage compensation when compensating the data voltage in consideration of the data voltage of the present frame and the data voltage of the previous frame together.

In one aspect of the present invention, an LCD comprises: an LCD panel comprising a plurality of gate lines for transmitting scanning signals, a plurality of data lines that are insulated from and that cross the gate lines for transmitting image signals, and a plurality of pixels that are formed in an area surrounded by the gate lines and the data lines and that are arranged as a matrix pattern and that have switching elements connected to the gate lines and data lines; a data gray signal modifier for receiving gray signals from a data gray signal source, and for outputting modification gray signals by considering gray signals of present and previous frames according to modification parameters; a gate driver for sequentially supplying the scanning signals; and a data driver for changing the modification gray signals into corresponding data voltages and outputting the image signals, wherein the modification parameter is at least one among a temperature, an image quality selected by a user, and an environment of the LCD.

The data gray signal modifier comprises: a frame storage device for receiving the gray signals from the data gray signal source, storing the gray signals for a period of one frame, and outputting the same; a controller for controlling writing and reading the gray signals of the frame storage device; and a data gray signal converter for considering the gray signals of a present frame transmitted by the data gray signal source and the gray signals of a previous frame transmitted by the frame storage device, and outputting the modification gray signals.

The data gray signal converter comprises: a storage device for storing a modification value to modify the data gray signal according to a plurality of modification parameters; a LUT (look-up table) selector for setting an ID of a LUT for selecting a LUT from the storage device and a coefficient value for converting modification values of the selected LUT based on the modification parameter; a LUT converter for reading the LUT corresponding to the ID from the storage device, converting the modification values of the read LUT according to the coefficient value, and outputting the converted LUT. a modification parameter input unit for reading modification values corresponding to gray signals of present and previous frames from the selected LUT or the converted LUT, and generating the modification gray signals based the modification values.

Wherein each compensation value of a LUT is G_{ij}, the present frame gray signal G_n matching with G_{ij} is expressed as $G_n = (i-1)\times 2^{8-y}$, and the previous frame gray signal G_{n-1} matching with G_{ij} is expressed as

$G_{n-1} = (j-1) \times 2^{8-y}$.

Also, wherein the LUT converter modifies the compensation value G_{ij} of the selected LUT so as to produce a compensation value G_{ij} corresponding to the present temperature that satisfies the following equation when the present temperature does not correspond to the predetermined temperature:

$$G_{ij}' = G_{ij} + \alpha(G_{ij} - G_{ii}) + \beta(G_{ij} - G_{ii})^2 + \gamma(G_{ij} - G_{ii})^4 + \cdots$$

where $G_{ii} = (i-1) \times 2^{8-y}$, and α, β, and γ are parameters for compensating the difference between the present temperature and the predetermined temperature.

The data gray signal converter comprises: a look-up table (LUT) for outputting variables (f, a, and b) compensating a moving image by considering the x-bit gray signal of a present frame transmitted by the data gray signal source and the y-bit gray signals of a previous frame transmitted by the frame storage device ; and a calculator for generating and outputting the modification gray signals using the data gray signal of a previous frame, the z-bit LSB of the x-bit gray signal of a present frame, and variables f, a, and b.

Wherein the LUT converter modifies the variables a and b that satisfy the following equation according to the selected LUT when the present temperature does not correspond to the predetermined temperature:

$$a_{ij} = G_{i+1j} - G_{ij}$$

$$a_{ij}' = G_{i+1j}' - G_{ij}'$$

$$= \begin{matrix} \{G_{i+1,i+1} + \alpha(G_{i+1,j} - G_{i+1,i+1}) + \beta(G_{i+1,j} - G_{i+1,i+1})^2 + \cdots\} \\ -\{G_{ii} + \alpha(G_{ij} - G_{ii}) + \beta(G_{ij} - G_{ii})^2 + \cdots\} \end{matrix}$$

$$= 2^{8-y} + \alpha(a_{ij} - 2^{8-y}) + \beta(a_{ij} - 2^{8-y}) \times \{a_{ij} - 2^{8-y} + 2(G_{ij} - G_{ii})\}^2 + \cdots$$

$$b_{ij} = G_{ij+1} - G_{ij}$$

$$b_{ij}' = G_{ij+1}' - G_{ij}'$$

$$= \begin{matrix} \{G_{ii} + \alpha(G_{i,j+1} - G_{ii}) + \beta(G_{i,j+1} - G_{ii})^2 + \cdots\} \\ -\{G_{ii} + \alpha(G_{ij} - G_{ii}) + \beta(G_{ij} - G_{ii})^2 + \cdots\} \end{matrix}$$

$$= \alpha\beta_{ij} + \beta b_{ij}\{b_{ij} + 2(G_{ij} - G_{ii})\}^2 + \cdots .$$

wherein the modified gray data G_n' are obtained using the equation

$$G_n' = f([G_n]_z, [G_{n-1}]_z) + a([G_n]_z, [G_{n-1}]_z) \cdot \frac{{}_y[G_n]}{2^z} - b([G_n]_z, [G_{n-1}]_z) \cdot \frac{{}_y[G_n]}{2^z}$$

where z=x-y, $[G_n]_z$ represents that zeros are provided to all the LSB z bits of Gn, $[G_{n-1}]_z$ represents that zeros are provided to all the LSB z bits of G_{n-1}, ${}_y[G_n]$ represents that zeros are provided to all the MSB y bits of G_n, and a and b are positive integers.

The LCD further comprises: a combiner for receiving the gray signals from the data gray signal source, combining the gray signals to be synchronized with the clock signal frequency with which the controller is synchronized, and outputting the combined gray signals to the frame storage device and the data gray signal converter; and a divider for dividing the gray signals output by the data gray signal converter so as to be synchronized with the frequency with which the gray signals transmitted by the data gray signal source are synchronized.

In another aspect of the present invention, a liquid crystal display (LCD) comprises a plurality of gate lines, a plurality of data lines being insulated from and crossing the gate lines, and a plurality of pixels formed in an area surrounded by the gate lines and data lines and arranged as a matrix pattern and having switching elements connected to the gate lines and data lines, an LCD driving method, comprising the steps of: (a) sequentially supplying scanning signals to the gate lines; (b) receiving image signals from an image signal source, and generating modification image signals by considering image signals of present and previous frames; and (c) supplying data voltages corresponding to the generated modification image signals to the data lines, wherein the modification parameter is at least one among a temperature, an image quality selected by a user, and an environment of the LCD.

The step for generating modification image signals, comprises the steps of: generating modification image signals based on a conversion table which has modification values matching with the previous frame image signal and the present image signal; and generating a new conversion table by converting the modification values generated in advance according to the modification parameter when the conversion table corresponding to the modification parameter is not existed, and generating the modification image signals based on the new conversion table.

It is desirable that the converting of the conversion table is performed during the data blank period.

BRIEF DESCRIPTION OF THE DRAWINGS

The accompanying drawings, which are incorporated in and constitute a part of the specification, illustrate an embodiment of the invention, and, together with the description, serve to explain the principles of the invention:

FIG. 1 shows an example of modifying a moving picture in a conventional liquid crystal display;.

FIG. 2 shows an equivalence circuit of an LCD pixel;

FIG. 3 shows a modeled relation between voltage and permittivity of the LCD;

FIG. 4 shows a method for supplying data voltage according to a preferred embodiment of the present invention;

FIG. 5 shows a light transmission rate of an LCD when supplying data voltage according to the preferred embodiment of the present invention;

FIG. 6 shows a conversion table according to the preferred embodiment of the present invention;

FIG. 7 shows an LCD according to the preferred embodiment of the present invention;

FIG. 8 shows a data gray signal modifier according to the preferred embodiment of the present invention; and

FIG. 9 shows a data gray signal converter according to a second embodiment of the present invention.

DETAILED DESCRIPTION OF THE PREFERRED EMBODIMENTS

In the following detailed description, an embodiment of the invention has been shown and described, simply by way of illustrating the best mode contemplated by the inventor(s) of carrying out the invention. As will be realized, the invention is capable of modification in various obvious respects, all without departing from the invention. Accordingly, the drawings and description are to be regarded as illustrative in nature, and not restrictive.

The LCD comprises a plurality of gate lines which transmit scanning signals, a plurality of data lines which cross the gate lines and transmit image data, and a plurality of pixels which are formed by regions defined by the gate lines and data lines, and which are interconnected through the gate lines, data lines, and switching elements.

Each pixel of the LCD can be modeled as a capacitor having the liquid crystal as a dielectric material, that is, a liquid crystal capacitor. FIG. 2 shows an equivalence circuit of the pixel of the LCD.

As shown in FIG. 2, an LCD pixel comprises a TFT 10 having a source electrode connected to a data line D_m and a gate electrode connected to a gate line S_n, a liquid crystal capacitor C_1 connected between a drain electrode of the TFT 10 and a common voltage V_{com}, and a storage capacitor C_{st} connected to the drain electrode of the TFT 10.

When a gate ON signal is supplied to the gate line S_n to turn on the TFT 10, the data voltage V_d supplied to the data line D_m is supplied to each pixel electrode (not illustrated) via the TFT 10. Then, an electric field corresponding to a difference between the pixel voltage V_p supplied to the pixel electrode and the common voltage V_{com} is supplied to the liquid crystal (shown as the liquid crystal capacitor in FIG. 2) so that light permeates the TFT with a transmission corresponding to a strength of the electric field. At this time, the pixel voltage V_p is maintained during one frame period. The storage capacitor C_{st} is used in an auxiliary manner so as to maintain the pixel voltage V_p supplied to the pixel electrode.

The liquid crystal has anisotropic permittivity, the permittivity depending on the direction the liquid crystal is aligned. That is, when a direction of the liquid crystal changes as the voltage is supplied to the liquid crystal, the permittivity also changes. Accordingly, the capacitance of the liquid crystal capacitor (which will be referred to as the liquid crystal capacitance) also changes. After the liquid crystal capacitor is charged while the TFT is turned ON, the TFT is then turned OFF. If the liquid crystal capacitance changes, the pixel voltage V_p at the liquid crystal also changes, since Q=CV.

For example, in a normally white mode twisted nematic (TN) LCD, when zero voltage is supplied to the pixel, the liquid crystal capacitance C(0V) becomes $\varepsilon_{\perp} A/d$, where $\varepsilon_{\perp}$ represents the permittivity when the liquid crystal molecules are arranged in parallel with the LCD substrate, that is, when the liquid crystal molecules are arranged in the direction perpendicular to the direction of the light. 'A' represents the area of the LCD substrate, and 'd' represents the distance between the substrates. If the voltage for implementing a full black is set to be 5V, when the 5V voltage is supplied to the liquid crystal, the liquid crystal is arranged in the direction perpendicular to the substrate and therefore the liquid crystal capacitance C(5V) becomes $\varepsilon_{//}A/d$. Since $\varepsilon_{//} - \varepsilon_{\perp} > 0$ in the case of the liquid crystal used in the TN mode, the more the pixel voltage is supplied to the liquid crystal, the greater the liquid crystal capacitance becomes.

The amount of charge necessary for making the n-th frame full black is C(5V) x 5V. However, if it is assumed that the (n-1)th frame is full white (V_{n-1}=0V), then, the liquid crystal capacitance becomes C(0V) since the liquid crystal has not yet responded during the TFT's turn ON period. Hence, even when the n-th frame supplies 5V data voltage Vd to the pixel, the actual amount of the charge provided to the pixel becomes C(0V) x 5V, and since C(0V) < C(5V), the pixel voltage below 5V (e.g., 3.5V) is actually supplied to the liquid crystal and the full black is not implemented. Further, when the (n+1)th frame supplies 5V data voltage V_d so as to implement the full black, the amount of the charge actually provided to the liquid crystal becomes C(3.5V) x 5V. Accordingly, the voltage V_p actually supplied to the liquid crystal ranges between 3.5V and 5V. After repeating the above-noted process for a few frames, the pixel voltage V_p reaches a desired voltage.

The above-noted description will now be described with respect to gray levels. When a signal (a pixel voltage) supplied to a pixel changes from a lower gray to a higher gray (or from a higher gray to a lower gray), the gray level of the present frame reaches the desired gray level after a few frames. This is because the gray level of the present frame is affected by the gray level of the previous frame. In a similar manner, the permittivity of the pixel of the present frame reaches a desired value after a few frames since the permittivity of the pixel of the present frame is affected by that of the pixels of the previous frame.

If the (n-1)th frame is full black, that is, the pixel voltage V_p is 5V, and the n-th frame supplies 5V data voltage so as to implement the full black, the amount of the charge corresponding to C(5V) x 5V is charged to the pixel since the liquid crystal capacitance is C(5V), and accordingly, the pixel voltage V_p of the liquid crystal becomes 5V. Therefore, the pixel voltage V_p actually supplied to the liquid crystal is determined by the data voltage supplied to the present frame as well as the pixel voltage V_p of the previous frame.

In one embodiment of the present invention, a picture signal G_n of the present frame is compared with a picture signal G_{n-1} of a previous frame so as to generate a modification signal G_n', and the modified picture signal G_n' is supplied to each pixel. Here, the picture signal G_n represents the data voltage in the case of an analog driving method, but the picture signal G_m represents the gray signal in the case of a digital driving method. Accordingly, the actual modification of the voltage supplied to the pixel is performed by the modification of the gray signal in the digital driving method.

First, if the picture signal (the gray signal or data voltage) of the present frame is identical with the picture signal of the previous frame, the modification is not performed.

Second, if the picture signal of the present frame is higher than that of the previous frame, a modified picture signal that is higher than the present picture signal is output, and if the picture signal of the present frame is lower than that of the previous frame, a modified picture signal that is lower than the present picture signal is output. At this time, the modification degree is proportional to the difference between the present picture signal and the picture signal of the previous frame. Also, the modification degree varies according to modification parameters such as the present temperature, the taste of the viewer, and the environment.

A method for modifying the data voltage of the picture signal according to a preferred embodiment will now be described.

FIG. 3 shows a model exhibiting the relationship between voltage and permittivity of the LCD.

As shown, the horizontal axis represents the pixel voltage. The vertical axis represents a ratio between the permittivity $\varepsilon(v)$ at a certain level of pixel voltage v and the permittivity $\varepsilon_{\perp}$ when the liquid crystal is arranged in parallel with the substrate: that is, when the liquid crystal lines are perpendicular to the permeating direction of the light.

The maximum value of $\varepsilon(v)/\varepsilon_{\perp}$, that is, $\varepsilon_{//}/\varepsilon_{\perp}$ is assumed to be 3, V_{th} is assumed to be 1V, and V_{max} is assumed to be 4V. Here, V_{th} and V_{max} respectively represent the pixel voltages of the full white and full black (or vice versa).

When the capacitance of the storage capacitor (which will be referred to as the storage capacitance) is set to be identical to an average value <C_l> of the liquid crystal capacitance, and the area of the LCD substrate and distance between the substrates are respectively set to be 'A' and 'd', the storage capacitance C_{st} can be expressed as Equation 1.

Equation 1

$$C_{st} = < C_l > = (1/3)\cdot(\varepsilon_{//} + 2\varepsilon_{\perp})\cdot(A/d) = (5/3)\cdot(\varepsilon_{\perp}\cdot A/d) = (5/3)\cdot C0$$

where $C0 = \varepsilon_{\perp}\cdot A/d$.

Referring to FIG. 4, $\varepsilon(v)/\varepsilon_{\perp}$ can be expressed as Equation 2.

Equation 2

$$\varepsilon(v)/\varepsilon_{\perp} = (1/3)\cdot(2V+1)$$

Since total capacitance C(V) of the LCD is the sum of the liquid crystal and the storage capacitances, the capacitance C(V) can be expressed in Equation 3 from Equations 1 and 2.

Equation 3

$$C(V) = C_l + C_{st} = \varepsilon(v)\cdot(A/d) + (5/3)\cdot C0 = (1/3)\cdot(2V+1)\cdot C0 + (5/3)\cdot C0$$
$$= (2/3)\cdot(V+3)\cdot C0$$

Since the charge Q supplied to the pixel is preserved, the following Equation 4 is established.

Equation 4

$$Q = C(V_{n-1})\cdot V_n = C(V_f)\cdot V_f$$

Equation 5 can be derived from Equations 3 and 4.

Equation 5

$$C(V_{n-1})\cdot V_n = C(V_f)\cdot V_f = (2/3)\cdot(V_{n-1}+3)\cdot V_n = (2/3)\cdot(V_f+3)\cdot V_f$$

where V_n represents the data voltage (or, an absolute value of the data voltage of an inverting driving method) to be supplied to the present frame, $C(V_{n-1})$ represents the capacitance corresponding to the pixel voltage of the previous frame (that is, (n-1)th frame), and $C(V_f)$ represents the capacitance corresponding to the actual voltage V_f of the pixel of the present frame (that is, n-th frame).

Referring to Equation 5, the actual pixel voltage Vf can be expressed as Equation 6.

Equation 6

$$V_f = (-3+\sqrt{9+4V_n(V_{n-1}+3)})/2$$

As clearly expressed in Equation 6, the actual pixel voltage V_f is determined by the data voltage V_n supplied to the present frame and the pixel voltage V_{n-1} supplied to the previous frame.

If the data voltage supplied in order for the pixel voltage to reach the target voltage V_n at the n-th frame is set to be V_n', the data voltage V_n' can be expressed as Equation 7 from Equation 5.

Equation 7

$$(V_{n-1}+3)\cdot V_n' = (V_n+3)\cdot V_n$$

Hence, the data voltage V_n' can be expressed as Equation 8.

Equation 8

$$V_n' = \frac{V_{n+3}}{V_{n-1}+3} \cdot V_n = V_n + \frac{V_n - V_{n-1}}{V_{n-1}+3} \cdot V_n$$

As noted-above, when supplying the data voltage V_n' obtained by the Equation 8 by the consideration of the target pixel voltage V_n of the present frame and the pixel voltage V_{n-1} of the previous frame, the pixel voltage can directly reach the target pixel voltage V_n.

Equation 8 is derived from FIG. 4 and a few assumptions, and the data voltage V_n' applied to the general LCD can be expressed as Equation 9.

Equation 9

$$|V_n'| = |V_n| + f(|V_n| - |V_{n-1}|)$$

where the function *f* is determined by the characteristics of the LCD. The function *f* has the following characteristics:

f = 0 when $|V_n| = |V_{n-1}|$, *f* > 0 when $|V_n| > |V_{n-1}|$, and *f* < 0 when $|V_n| < |V_{n-1}|$.

FIG. 4 shows the method for supplying the data voltage according to the preferred embodiment of the present invention. FIG. 5 shows a permittivity of the LCD in the case of supplying the data voltage.

As shown in FIG. 4, the data voltage V_n' modified by the formula considering the target pixel voltage of the present frame and the pixel voltage (data voltage) of the previous frame is supplied so that the pixel voltage V_p reaches the target voltage. In other words, when the target voltage of the present frame is different from the pixel voltage of the previous frame, the voltage higher (or lower) than the target voltage of the present frame is supplied as the modified data voltage so as to reach the target voltage level at the first frame, and after this, the target voltage is supplied as the data voltage at the following frames. This improves the response speed of the liquid crystal.

At this time, the modified data voltage (charges) is determined by considering the liquid crystal capacitance determined by the pixel voltage of the previous frame. That is, the charge Q is supplied by considering the pixel voltage level of the previous frame so as to directly reach the target voltage level at the first frame.

As shown in FIG. 5, since the modified data voltage is supplied according to the preferred embodiment, the permittivity directly reaches the target permittivity at the present frame.

On the other hand, a modified voltage V_n' that is a little higher than the target voltage can be supplied as the pixel voltage. FIG. 6 shows a permittivity of the LCD in this case. As shown in FIG. 6, the permittivity becomes lower than the target permittivity before a half of the response time of the liquid crystal, but after this, the permittivity becomes over compensated compared to the target value so that the average permittivity becomes equal to the target permittivity.

Particularly, the preferred embodiment of the present invention generates a modified voltage V_n' considering the target pixel voltage of the present frame and the pixel voltage (data voltage) of the previous frame, and the modified voltage V_n' adaptively changes according to the compensation parameters such as temperature.

For the modification of the data voltage, digital circuits manufactured to satisfy the equation 9 at each temperature can be used. Also, after look-up tables (which will be referred as LUT) having compensation values by temperature are made and stored in a ROM, the data voltage (picture signal) can be modified based on the compensation value read by accessing the LUT. Actually, a modified data voltage V_n' depends on the difference between the data voltage V_{n-1} of the previous frame and the data voltage V_n of the present frame as well as $|V_n|$ and $|V_{n-1}|$. If the LUT is made, it is advantageous in that a circuit is implanted more simply than through calculation processing.

Therefore, the preferred embodiment of the present invention makes a plurality of LUTs having compensation values by temperature to generate a data voltage to satisfy the equation 9, selects a LUT among the plurality of LUTs according to the present temperature of the LCD, and then performs a modification of data voltage, that is, a modification of a gray signal, based on the selected LUT. However, it is difficult to make LUTs for all temperatures and also to store all LUTs in a storage medium such as a ROM.

In the preferred embodiment of the present invention, a plurality of LUTs of the predetermined temperatures are made, and then when a measured temperature does not correspond to the predetermined temperatures, a new compensation value according to the measured temperature is generated by converting the compensation value of the LUT according to the following method, so as to enhance the efficiency of the data voltage modification.

The method for converting the LUT will now be described.

When the present temperature does not correspond to one of the predetermined temperatures that the LUT has previously made, for example, when each of the predetermined temperatures that the LUT has previously made are 25℃, 40℃, and 0℃, respectively, and the present temperature is 20℃, the LUT conversion is performed as follows.

It will be assumed that each compensation value within a LUT is represented by G_{ij}. For example, when a gray signal is 8-bits, if the MSB (most significant bit) y-bit among 8-bit gray signals is stored in the LUT, G_{ij} can be expressed as Equation 10.

Equation 10

$$G_{ij} = G_n'$$

where $G_n = (i-1)\times 2^{8-y}$, $G_{n-1} = (j-1)\times 2^{8-y}$

For example, if the LUT is made of compensation values represented as MSB 4-bits among 8-bit gray signals, $G_{23} = G_n'$ ($G_n = 1\times 16 = 16$, $G_{n-1} = 2\times 16 = 32$), and accordingly, G_{23} represents a compensation value when a gray of the present frame is 16 and a gray of the previous frame is 32.

Each compensation value of the LUT is matched with a gray of the present frame and a gray of the previous frame as above-noted, and the matched value depends on how many bits among the total bits of a gray signal are used.

FIG. 6 shows an example of a LUT according to the preferred embodiment of the present invention. The LUT shown in FIG. 6 corresponds to the case of storing a MSB 4-bit among 8-bits of a gray signal.

It will be assumed that G_{ij} of the LUT is represented as equation 10. If the present temperature does not correspond to one of the predetermined temperatures, each G_{ij} of the LUTs corresponding to the predetermined temperature of which the difference from the present temperature is the smallest among a plurality of the predetermined temperatures is converted as equation 11.

Equation 11

$$G_{ij}' = G_{ij} + \alpha(G_{ij} - G_{ii}) + \beta(G_{ij} - G_{ii})^2 + \gamma(G_{ij} - G_{ii})^4 + \cdots$$

where $G_{ii} = (i-1) \times 2^{8-y}$.

Such α, β, and γ of each term of equation 11 are factors for compensating the difference between the present temperature and the predetermined temperature. When the present temperature is lower than the predetermined temperature, a factor such as α is set to be larger than 1 so that a greater degree of compensation is performed. When the present temperature is higher than the predetermined temperature, the factor such as α is set to be smaller than 1 so that a lesser degree of compensation is performed.

For example, when only the first term in equation 11 is used (that is, $\beta = \gamma = \cdots = 0$), and if much compensation is required because the present temperature is lower than the predetermined temperature, the compensation is performed as $\alpha>1$. If small compensation is reduced because the present temperature is higher than the predetermined temperature, the compensation is performed as $\alpha<1$.

Compensation factors such as α, β, and γ can be changed according to a taste of a user who prefers an over compensated image or an under compensated image. Also, compensation factors can be changed based on whether the present displayed image is mostly a static-graphics image or a dynamic image.

If compensation values for the MSB y-bit are stored in the LUT as well as coefficients for compensation of the LSB (least significant bit), the coefficients may be changed with compensation values. That is, if all the bits of the gray signal are x-bits, MSB y-bits of x-bits are modified by using a LUT, and the remaining LSB z-bits (that is, x-y bits) of the x-bits are modified by a calculation.

Modified gray data are generated by calculating parameters (f, a, b) provided from the LUT according to the gray signal of the previous frame and the MSB y-bit of the x-bit gray signal of the present frame, as well as the LSB z-bit of the x-bits gray signal of the present frame, where f = (G_n,G_{n-1}) and is a compensation value corresponding to the gray signal of the previous frame and the gray signal of the present frame, and a and b are integers and represent the difference between the compensation value of the present pixel and the compensation values of the neighboring pixel.

The gray data modified by considering the LUT satisfies the following Equation 12.

Equation 12

$$G_n' = f([G_n]_z,[G_{n-1}]_z) + a([G_n]_z,[G_{n-1}]_z)\cdot\frac{y[G_n]}{2^z} - b([G_n]_z,[G_{n-1}]_z)\cdot\frac{y[G_n]}{2^z}$$

where a and b are positive integers, z is x-y, $[G_n]_z$ is a value of which the LSB z-bit of G_n is zero, $[G_{n-1}]_z$ is a value of which the LSB z-bit of G_{n-1} is zero, and $y[G_n]$ is a value of which the MSB y-bit of G_n is zero.

When $[G_n]_z = [G_{n-1}]_z$, if a-b = 16, then $G'_n = G_{n-1}$. Also, if a'-b =0, then $G'_n = G_{n-1}$.

As above-noted, if coefficients a and b are required for calculation, coefficients according to the present temperature are obtained based on the LUT of the predetermined temperature, as follows.

Equation 13

$$a_{ij} = G_{i+1j} - G_{ij}$$

$$a_{ij}' = G_{i+1j}' - G_{ij}'$$

$$= \begin{matrix}\{G_{i+1,i+1} + \alpha(G_{i+1,j} - G_{i+1,i+1}) + \beta(G_{i+1,j} - G_{i+1,i+1})^2 + \cdots\} \\ -\{G_{ii} + \alpha(G_{ij} - G_{ii}) + \beta(G_{ij} - G_{ii})^2 + \cdots\}\end{matrix}$$

$$= 2^{8-y} + \alpha(a_{ij} - 2^{8-y}) + \beta(a_{ij} - 2^{8-y}) \times \{a_{ij} - 2^{8-y} + 2(G_{ij} - G_{ii})\}^2 + \cdots$$

Equation 14

$$b_{ij} = G_{ij+1} - G_{ij}$$

$$b_{ij}' = G_{ij+1}' - G_{ij}'$$

$$= \begin{matrix}\{G_{ii} + \alpha(G_{i,j+1} - G_{ii}) + \beta(G_{i,j+1} - G_{ii})^2 + \cdots\} \\ -\{G_{ii} + \alpha(G_{ij} - G_{ii}) + \beta(G_{ij} - G_{ii})^2 + \cdots\}\end{matrix}$$

$$= \alpha\beta_{ij} + \beta b_{ij}\{b_{ij} + 2(G_{ij} - G_{ii})\}^2 + \cdots$$

That is, if the cell which is located in the i row and the j column of the LUT corresponding to the predetermined temperature is read, G_{ij}', a_{ij}', and b_{ij}' can be calculated.

As described above, when the measured temperature does not correspond to a plurality of predetermined temperatures, the LUT conversion is performed by using the LUT corresponding to the predetermined temperature of which the difference from the present temperature is smallest, and then the modified LUT suitable to the present temperature is generated.

For example, when the first LUT to the nth LUT according to the plurality of predetermined temperatures are generated in advance and the first LUT is set as default, if the difference between the present measured temperature and the predetermined temperature of the first LUT is lower than the predetermined value, the modification of the gray signal is performed based on the first LUT as described above. However, if the difference between the present measured temperature and the predetermined temperature of the first LUT is larger than the predetermined value, the modification is performed by selecting a LUT corresponding to the predetermined temperature of which the difference from the present measured temperature is lower than the predetermined value. At this time, it is desirable that the LUT corresponding to the predetermined temperature that has the smallest difference from the present temperature is selected.

An LCD according to a preferred embodiment of the present invention will now be described.

FIG. 7 shows an LCD according to the preferred embodiment of the present invention. The LCD according to the preferred embodiment uses a digital driving method.

As shown in FIG. 7, the LCD according to the preferred embodiment of the present invention comprises an LCD panel 100, a gate driver 200, a data driver 300, and a data gray signal modifier 400.

A plurality of gate lines S1, S2, ..., Sn for transmitting gate ON signals, and a plurality of data lines D1, D2, ..., Dn for transmitting the modified data voltages are formed on the LCD panel 100. An area surrounded by the gate lines and data lines forms a pixel, and the pixel comprises TFTs 110 having a gate electrode connected to the gate line and having a source electrode connected to the data line, a pixel capacitor C_l connected to a drain electrode of the TFT 110, and a storage capacitor C_{st}.

The gate driver 200 sequentially supplies the gate ON voltage to the gate lines so as to turn on the TFT having a gate electrode connected to the gate line to which the gate ON voltage is supplied.

The data gray signal modifier 400 receives n-bit data gray signals G_n from a data source (e.g., a graphic signal controller), and outputs the m-bit modified data gray signals G_n' after considering the m-bit data gray signals of the present and previous frames. At this time, the data gray signal modifier 400 can be a stand-alone unit or it can be integrated into a graphic card or an LCD module.

The data driver 300 converts the modified gray signals G_n' received from the data gray signal modifier 400 into corresponding gray voltages (data voltages) so as to supply the same to the data lines.

FIG. 8 shows a detailed block diagram of the data gray signal modifier 400 of FIG. 7.

As shown, the data gray signal modifier 400 comprises a combiner 410, a frame memory 420, a controller 430, a data gray signal converter 440, and a divider 450.

The combiner 410 receives gray signals from the data source, and converts the frequency of the data stream into a speed that can be processed by the data gray signal modifier 400. For example, if 24-bit data synchronized with a 65MHz frequency are transmitted from the data gray signal source and the processing speed of the components of the data gray signal modifier 400 is limited to within 50MHz, the combiner 410 combines the 24-bit gray signals into 48-bit gray signals G_m two by two and then transmits the same to the frame memory 420.

The combined gray signals G_m output the previous gray signals G_{m-1} stored in a predetermined address to the data gray signal converter 440 according to a control process by the controller 430 and concurrently store the gray signals G_m transmitted by the combiner 410 in the above-noted address. The data gray signal converter 440 receives the present frame gray signals G_m

output from the combiner 410 and the previous frame gray signals G_{m-1} output from the frame memory 420, and generates modified gray signals G_m' by processing the gray signals of the present and previous frames.

The divider 450 divides 48-bit modified data gray signals G_m' from the data gray signal converter 440 and outputs 24-bit modified gray signals G_n'.

In the preferred embodiment of the present invention, since the clock frequency synchronized to the data gray signal is different from that for accessing the frame memory 420, the combiner 410 and the divider 450 are needed, but in the case the clock frequency synchronized to the data gray signal is identical with that for accessing the frame memory 420, the combiner 410 and the divider 450 are not needed.

FIG. 9 shows a detailed block diagram of the data gray signal converter 440 of FIG. 8.

As shown in FIG. 9, the data gray signal converter 440 comprises a LUT storage unit 441, a calculator 443, a modification parameter input unit 444, a LUT selector 445, and a LUT converter 446.

The LUT storage unit 441 includes the plurality of the LUT_0 to LUTn that have values for modifying the gray signal by the plurality of predetermined temperatures.

The modification parameter input unit 444 receives parameters for determining how many modifications of the gray signal will be performed, selecting a LUT, and changing compensation values of the selected LUT, and provides the same to the LUT selector 445. That is, temperature data from a sensor for measuring the present temperature of the LCD, image quality selecting data according to the user's taste output from a keyboard or a button, and environment data (i.e. whether the LCD displays static graphics or moving graphics).These data are digital signals and can be inputted to the modification parameter input unit 444 in parallel or serially. Also, these data are inputted to the modification parameter input unit 444 as an analog signal, and can then be converted to a digital signal.

The LUT selector 445 selects a suitable LUT and determines a coefficient value for performing a LUT conversion according to the modification parameter such as the temperature data, the image quality selecting data, and the environment data from the modification parameter input unit 444. That is, the LUT selector 445 determines a LUT ID and values of compensation coefficients (α, β, ...) by considering what LUT is selected and how many changes of the compensation value according to the modification parameters will be performed.

The LUT selector 445 can be embodied as the simple type of LUT as shown in the following Table 1 when a number of the compensation coefficients is small, and it can be embodied so as to calculate the compensation coefficients using an algorithm when the number of compensation coefficients is large.

Table 1

인덱스	LUT ID	α	β
0	0	0.75	-0.025

1	0	1	0
2	0	1.25	0.025
3	1	0.75	-0.025
4	1	1	0
5	1	1.25	0.025
6	2	0.75	-0.025
7	2	1	0

The LUT converter 446 reads a LUT corresponding to the ID from the LUT selector 445 and from the LUT storage unit 441.

When the compensation coefficients for obtaining modified values by modifying the value of the LUT are provided from the LUT selector 445, the LUT converter 446 obtains a compensation value of a LUT suitable for the present temperature by modifying each value of the LUT provided from the LUT storage unit 441 as in the above modification method based on the compensation coefficient. The LUT obtained by the LUT converter 446 is used as a modification LUT 442 for outputting a modified gray signal G_n' considering gray signals of the previous frame and the present frame.

The modification LUT 442 provides a compensation value matched to the present frame gray signal G_m from the combiner 410 and the previous frame gray signal G_{m-1} to a calculator 443. The calculator 443 generates the modified gray signal G_n by performing a calculation based on the compensation value, and transmits the same to the divider 450.

When a modification for the MSB y-bit as well as a modification for the

LSB z-bit is made in a LUT, the calculator 443 generates a modified gray signal G_m' by performing a calculation using the LSB 4-bit of the present frame gray signal G_m from the combiner 410, the LSB 4-bit of the previous frame gray signal G_{m-1} from the frame memory 420, and parameters f, a, and b for compensating a moving picture from the compensation LUT 442, and outputs the same to the divider 450.

The 48-bit modified gray signal G_m' is divided by the divider 450 and is output to the data driver 300 as a 24-bit modified gray signal G_m'. It is desirable that such LUT conversion is performed during a data blank period.

In the above-described embodiments, the modification values which correspond to the gray signals of the present frame and the previous frame in a LUT by temperatures can be at least two. The modification values may be selected according to the taste of a user or the using environment with the selected modification value being modified as described above.

Also, the plurality of LUTs or the LUT selector may be varied according to the product, and the modification values and the coefficients may be implanted in various ways. For example, the plurality of LUTs or the LUT selector can be embodied as a storage service. In this case, the interface with the outside is not needed and a space occupied by LUTs or the LUT selector is small compared with the case of being implanted as an SRAM. It is advantageous in that the problem ratio becomes low, but a new data gray signal modifier may be designed when many liquid crystal parameters are changed.

The plurality of LUTs or the LUT selector can be embodied as a type of external ROM. In this case, the data gray signal modifier reads data from the external ROM whenever needed. Generally, it is desirable that the data gray signal modifier reads data from the external ROM in power-up. However, when the data gray signal modifier made of a chip has not enough space suitable for storing all of the LUTs, the data gray signal modifier reads the LUT that is designated as a default, and it can then read LUTs one by one if need be. At this time, various models of the liquid crystal devices can be adapted, but an interface with an external ROM is needed and the possibility of problems increases because of an increment of components.

Also, it is possible that the modification values of the plurality of LUTs or the LUT selector are received through a graphics signal. In this case, a protocol for transmitting the graphics signal is needed. Data for informing that an inputted signal is not a signal to be displayed, but rather that it is a LUT and a modification value according to the LUT, or data for informing that some parts among the inputted signal correspond to the compensation coefficient, or data for informing that some parts among the inputted signal correspond to the data for the LUT, and so on, are needed. It is desirable that the order for inputting these data is fixed between a transmitter and a receiver.

A method for inputting the LUT and the compensation coefficients through a graphics signal is embodied as follows.

For example, the data can be transmitted in a display blank period in a liquid crystal device including an LCD module. Also, it is possible that a user pushes a LUT-setting button after operating specific software in a computer environment so as to transmit these data. At this time, the software may be a bit-map indicator in which the information comprising the LUT or LUT selector is stored according a specific rule.

When compensation data of the LUT and compensation coefficients are provided as a type of bit-map, it is possible that the compensation may be changed according to various models, users may easily change the compensation data using software, and an interface with an external device is not needed, thereby reducing a problem ratio.

According to the above-noted embodiment of the present invention, the most suitable data voltage is provided according to the modification parameter such as the temperature. As a result, the pixel voltage can reach the target voltage level immediately and then the response speed of the liquid crystal can be improved without changing the panel construction of the TFT_LCD.

While the present disclosure has been described in connection with what is presently considered to be the most practical and preferred embodiment, it is to be understood that the invention is not limited to the disclosed embodiments, but on the contrary, is intended to cover various modifications and equivalent arrangements included within the spirit and scope of the appended claims.

WHAT IS CLAIMED IS:

1. A liquid crystal display (LCD), comprising:

an LCD panel comprising a plurality of gate lines for transmitting scanning signals, a plurality of data lines that are insulated from and that cross the gate lines for transmitting image signals, and a plurality of pixels that are formed in an area surrounded by the gate lines and the data lines and that are arranged as a matrix pattern and that have switching elements connected to the gate lines and data lines;

a data gray signal modifier for receiving gray signals from a data gray signal source, and for outputting modification gray signals by considering gray signals of present and previous frames according to one or more modification parameters ;

a gate driver for sequentially supplying the scanning signals; and

a data driver for changing the modification gray signals into corresponding data voltages and outputting the image signals,

wherein the one or more modification parameters are at least one of a temperature, an image quality selected by a user, and an environment of the LCD.

2. The LCD of claim 1, wherein the data gray signal modifier comprises:

a frame storage device for receiving the gray signals from the data gray signal source, storing the gray signals for a period of one frame, and outputting the same;

a controller for controlling writing and reading the gray signals of the frame storage device; and

a data gray signal converter for considering the gray signals of a present frame transmitted by the data gray signal source and the gray signals of a previous frame transmitted by the frame storage device, and outputting the modification gray signals.

3. The LCD of claim 2, wherein the data gray signal converter comprises:

a storage device for storing a modification value to modify the data gray signal according to the one or more modification parameter;

a look-up table (LUT) selector for setting an ID of an LUT, the ID representing a selected LUT from the storage device, the LUT selector further setting a coefficient value for converting modification values of the selected LUT based on the one or more modification parameters;

an LUT converter for reading the selected LUT from the storage device, the LUT converter further converting the modification values of the selected LUT according to the coefficient value, thereby outputting a modification LUT therefrom and;

a modification parameter input unit for reading modification values corresponding to gray signals of present and previous frames from the selected LUT or the modification LUT, and thereby generating modification gray signals based upon the modification values.

4. The LCD of claim 1, wherein each compensation value of an LUT is represented by G_{ij}, the present frame gray signal G_n matching with G_{ij} is expressed as $G_n = (i-1)\times 2^{8-y}$, and the previous frame gray signal G_{n-1} matching with G_{ij} is expressed as $G_{n-1} = (j-1)\times 2^{8-y}$.

5. The LCD of claim 4, wherein the LUT converter modifies the compensation value G_{ij} of the selected LUT so as to produce a compensation value G_{ij} corresponding to a present temperature that satisfies the following equation when the present temperature does not correspond to a predetermined temperature:

$$G_{ij}' = G_{ij} + \alpha(G_{ij} - G_{ii}) + \beta(G_{ij} - G_{ii})^2 + \gamma(G_{ij} - G_{ii})^4 + \cdots$$

where $G_{ii} = (i-1)\times 2^{8-y}$, and

α, β, and γ are parameters for compensating the difference between the present temperature and the predetermined temperature.

6. The LCD of claim 5, wherein the LUT converter sets the value of the modification coefficient to begreater than 1 when the present temperature is lower than the predetermined temperature, and sets the value of the modification coefficient to be less than 1 when the present temperature is higher than the predetermined temperature.

7. The LCD of claim 2, wherein the data gray signal converter comprises:

a look-up table (LUT) for outputting variables (f, a, and b) for compensating a moving image by considering an x-bit gray signal of a present frame transmitted by the data gray signal source and y-bit gray signals of a previous frame transmitted by the frame storage device ; and

a calculator for generating and outputting the modification gray signals using the data gray signal of a previous frame, a z-bit LSB of the x-bit gray signal of a present frame, and variables f, a, and b;

wherein f=(G_n, G_n-1) and is a compensation value according to the gray signal of the previous frame and the gray signal at the present frame, and wherein a and b are integers representing the difference between the compensation value of the present pixel and the compensation values of the neighboring pixel.

8. The LCD of claim 7, wherein the LUT converter modifies the variables a and b that satisfy the following equation according to the selected LUT when the present temperature does not correspond to the predetermined temperature:

$$a_{ij} = G_{i+1j} - G_{ij}$$

$$a_{ij}' = G_{i+1j}' - G_{ij}'$$

$$= \begin{matrix} \{G_{i+1,i+1} + \alpha(G_{i+1,j} - G_{i+1,i+1}) + \beta(G_{i+1,j} - G_{i+1,i+1})^2 + \cdots\} \\ -\{G_{ii} + \alpha(G_{ij} - G_{ii}) + \beta(G_{ij} - G_{ii})^2 + \cdots\} \end{matrix}$$

$$= 2^{8-y} + \alpha(a_{ij} - 2^{8-y}) + \beta(a_{ij} - 2^{8-y}) \times \{a_{ij} - 2^{8-y} + 2(G_{ij} - G_{ii})\}^2 + \cdots$$

$$b_{ij} = G_{ij+1} - G_{ij}$$

$$b_{ij}' = G_{ij+1}' - G_{ij}'$$

$$= \begin{matrix} \{G_{ii} + \alpha(G_{i,j+1} - G_{ii}) + \beta(G_{i,j+1} - G_{ii})^2 + \cdots\} \\ -\{G_{ii} + \alpha(G_{ij} - G_{ii}) + \beta(G_{ij} - G_{ii})^2 + \cdots\} \end{matrix}$$

$$= \alpha\beta_{ij} + \beta b_{ij}\{b_{ij} + 2(G_{ij} - G_{ii})\}^2 + \cdots .$$

9. The LCD of claim 7, wherein the modified gray data G_n' are obtained using the equation

$$G_n' = f([G_n]_z, [G_{n-1}]_z) + a([G_n]_z, [G_{n-1}]_z) \cdot \frac{{}_y[G_n]}{2^z} - b([G_n]_z, [G_{n-1}]_z) \cdot \frac{{}_y[G_n]}{2^z}$$

where z=x-y, $[G_n]_z$ represents that zeros are provided to all the LSB z bits of Gn, $[G_{n-1}]_z$ represents that zeros are provided to all the LSB z bits of G_{n-1}, ${}_y[G_n]$ represents that zeros are provided to all the MSB y bits of G_n, and a and b are positive integers.

10. The LCD of claim 7, wherein a clock signal frequency synchronized with the gray signal provided by the data gray signal source is identical with that synchronized with the controller.

11. The LCD of claim 2, wherein a clock signal frequency synchronized with the gray signal provided by the data gray signal source is different from that synchronized with the controller.

12. The LCD of claim 2, wherein the LCD further comprises:

a combiner for receiving the gray signals from the data gray signal source, combining the gray signals to be synchronized with a clock signal frequency with which the controller is synchronized, and outputting the combined gray signals to the frame storage device and the data gray signal converter; and

a divider for dividing the gray signals output by the data gray signal converter so as to be synchronized with a frequency with which the gray signals transmitted by the data gray signal source are synchronized.

13. The LCD of claim 2, wherein the data gray signal converter modifies the gray signals so as to output a modification data voltage V_n' that satisfies the following equation:

$$|V_n'| = |V_n| + f(|V_n| - |V_{n-1}|)$$

where the data voltage of the present frame is set to be V_n, and that of the previous frame is set to be V_{n-1}.

14. The LCD of claim 6, wherein the modification parameter is transmitted from a data source as a gray signal during a data blank period.

15. A method for driving a liquid crystal display (LCD), the LCD having a plurality of gate lines, a plurality of data lines insulated from and crossing the gate lines, and a plurality of pixels formed in an area surrounded by the gate lines and data lines and arranged as a matrix pattern and having switching elements connected to the gate lines and data lines, the method comprising:

(a) sequentially supplying scanning signals to the gate lines;

(b) receiving image signals from an image signal source, and generating modification image signals from image signals of present and previous frames in accordance with one or more modification parameters; and

(c) supplying data voltages corresponding to the generated modification image signals to the data lines,

wherein the one or more modification parameters are at least one of a temperature, an image quality selected by a user, and an environment of the LCD.

16. The LCD driving method of claim 15, wherein the image signals are identified as digital gray signals.

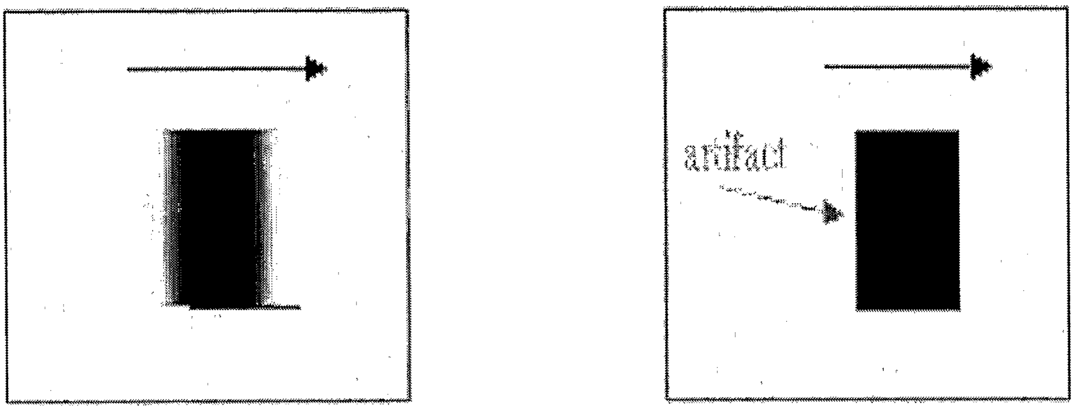
17. The LCD driving method of claim 15, wherein said generating modification image signals further comprises:

applying on a conversion table having modification values matching with the previous frame image signal and the present image signal; and

generating a new conversion table by converting the modification values according to a particular modification parameter when the conversion table corresponding to the particular modification parameter does not exist, and generating the modification image signals based on the new conversation table.

18. The LCD driving method of claim 15, wherein the converting of the conversion table is performed during a data blank period.

FIG.1



(a) (b)

FIG.2

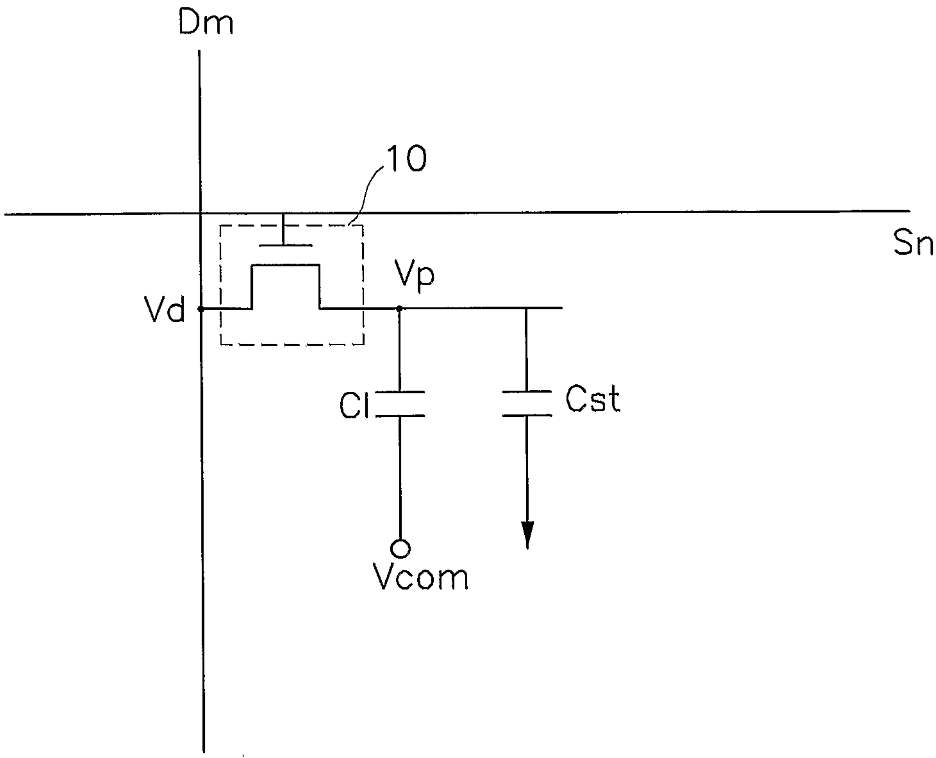


FIG.3

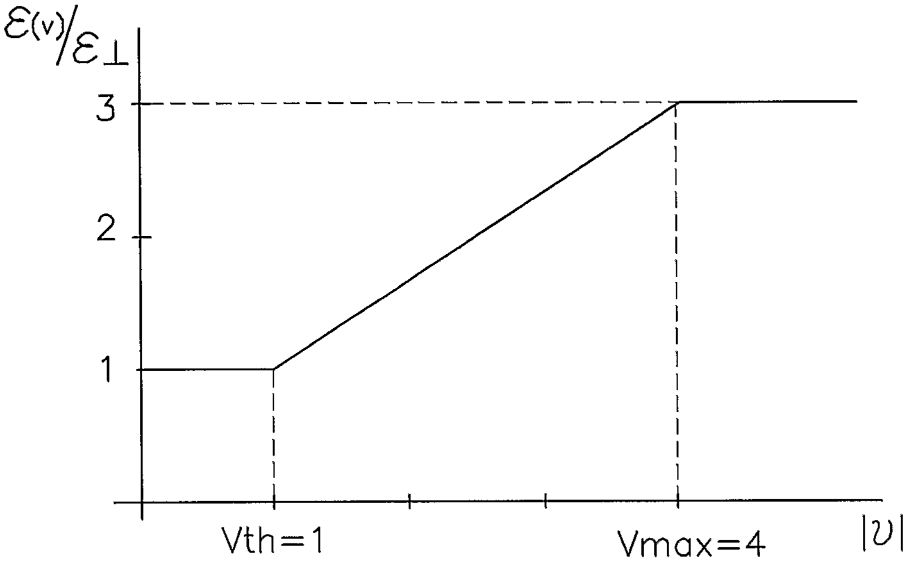

ε(v)/ε⊥
3
2
1
Vth=1
Vmax=4
|υ|

FIG.4

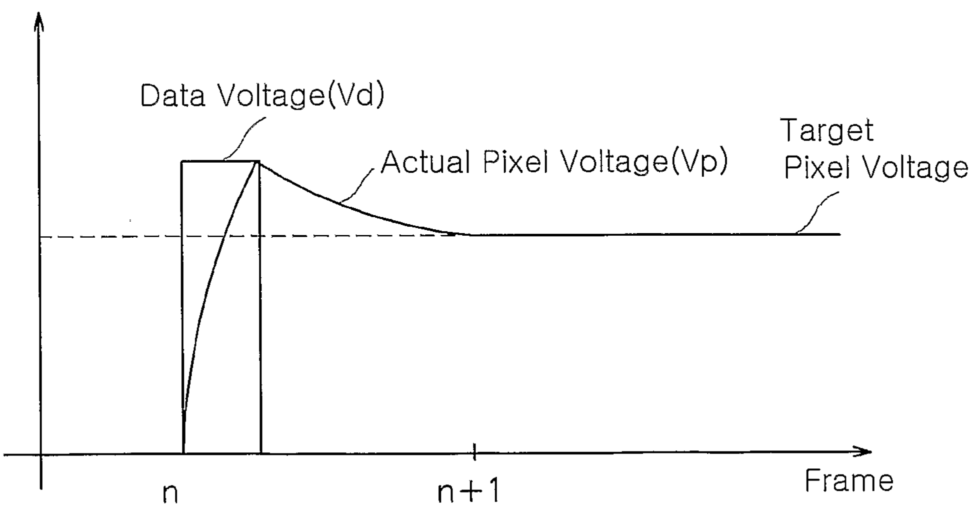

Data Voltage(Vd)
Actual Pixel Voltage(Vp)
Target
Pixel Voltage
n
n+1
Frame

FIG.5

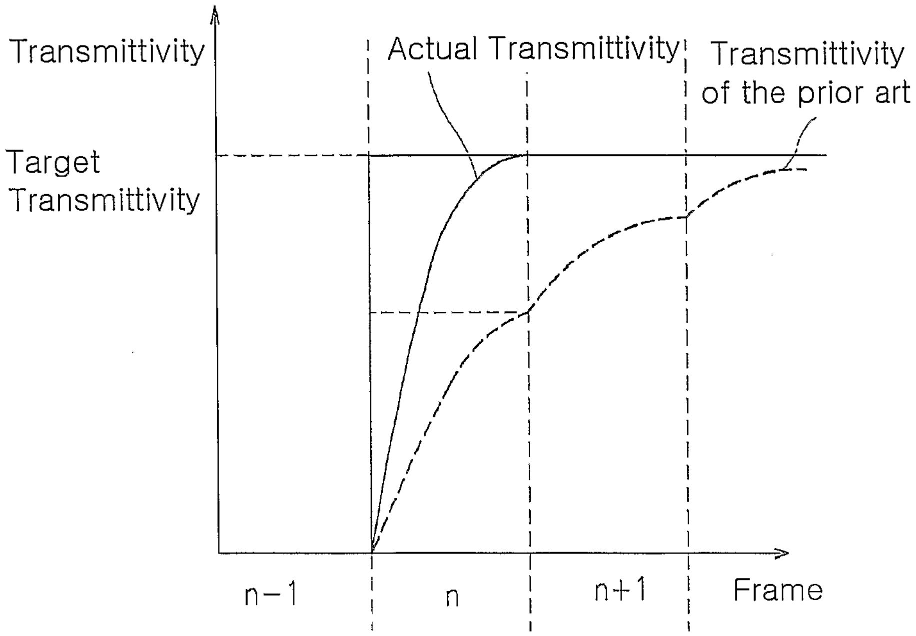

Transmittivity
Actual Transmittivity
Transmittivity of the prior art
Target Transmittivity
n−1
n
n+1
Frame

FIG.6

G_n \ G_{n-1}	0	16	32	48	64	80	96	112	128	144	160	176	192	208	224	240	255
0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
16	22	16	8	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
32	44	40	32	25	18	6	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
48	66	61	56	48	40	28	16	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
64	80	77	74	69	64	52	38	28	18	6	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
80	106	102	98	93	88	80	72	64	58	49	40	28	12	0	0	0	0
96	144	136	128	122	116	106	96	88	82	77	72	64	48	38	32	12	0
112	160	157	154	149	144	133	122	112	105	99	94	84	76	68	60	44	4
128	174	172	170	166	162	154	146	137	128	118	112	104	96	88	80	68	36
144	186	185	183	180	178	170	164	157	150	144	136	124	112	104	96	86	64
160	198	196	194	192	190	186	182	177	172	166	160	152	142	134	120	108	84
176	216	214	212	210	208	202	194	192	190	186	182	176	168	160	154	142	108
192	234	233	232	230	228	225	222	218	214	211	208	202	192	191	188	182	164
208	244	243	242	241	240	237	234	232	230	227	224	220	214	208	202	194	184
224	249	248	248	247	246	245	244	243	242	241	240	236	232	228	224	220	206
240	253	253	253	253	253	253	252	251	250	249	248	247	246	245	243	240	232
255	255	255	255	255	255	255	255	255	255	255	255	255	235	255	255	255	255

FIG.7

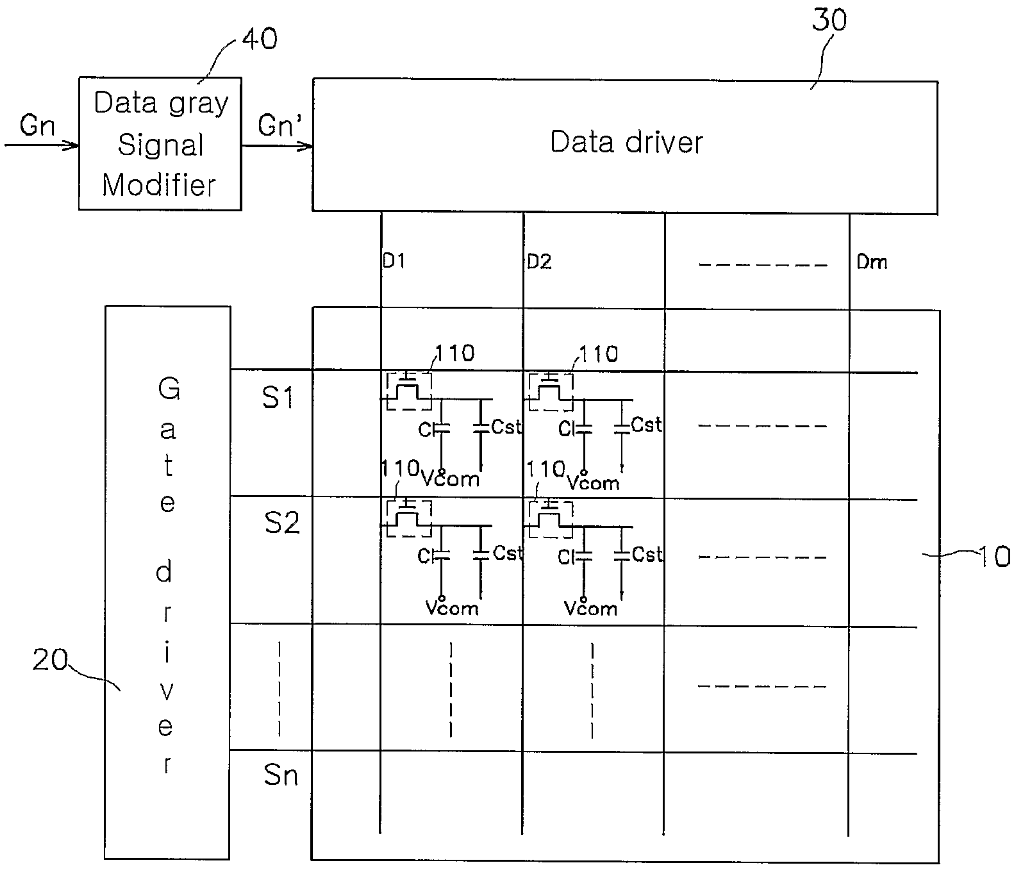

40
30
Gn
Data gray Signal Modifier
Gn'
Data driver
D1
D2
Dm
110
110
G a t e d r i v e r
S1
Cl
Cst
Vcom
S2
Sn
20
10

FIG.8

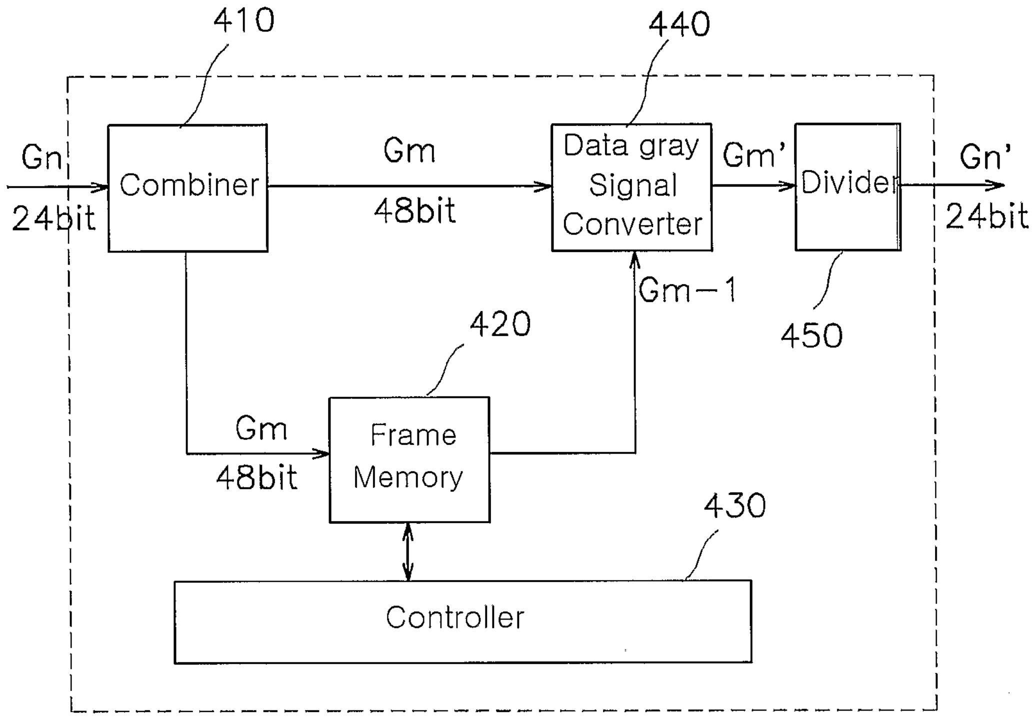
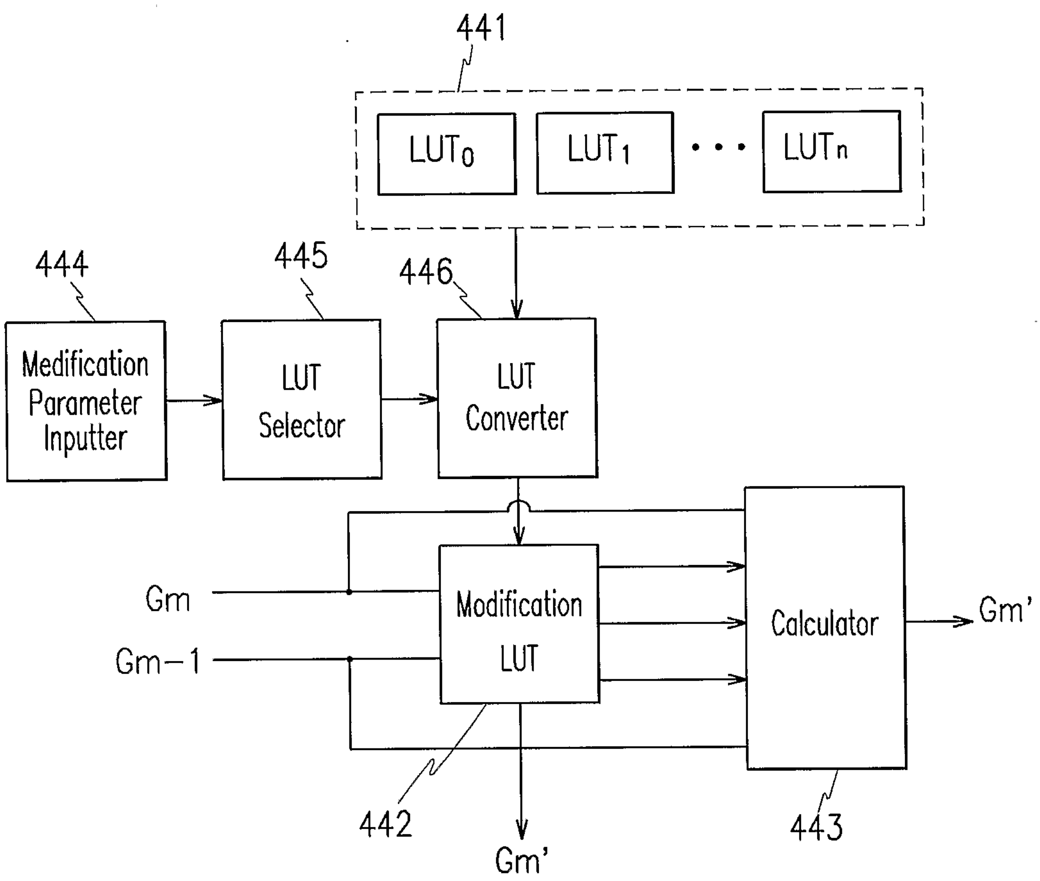

410
440
Gn
24bit
Combiner
Gm
48bit
Data gray
Signal
Converter
Gm'
Divider
Gn'
24bit
Gm−1
450
420
Gm
48bit
Frame
Memory
430
Controller

FIG.9


441
LUT0
LUT1
LUTn
444
445
446
Medification Parameter Inputter
LUT Selector
LUT Converter
Gm
Gm-1
Modification LUT
Calculator
Gm'
442
Gm'
443

INTERNATIONAL SEARCH REPORT

International application No.
PCT/KR 02/01790

CLASSIFICATION OF SUBJECT MATTER

IPC[7]: G09G 3/36

According to International Patent Classification (IPC) or to both national classification and IPC

B. FIELDS SEARCHED

Minimum documentation searched (classification system followed by classification symbols)

IPC[7]: G09G

Documentation searched other than minimum documentation to the extent that such documents are included in the fields searched

Electronic data base consulted during the international search (name of data base and, where practicable, search terms used)

Wpi, Epodoc, paj

C. DOCUMENTS CONSIDERED TO BE RELEVANT

Category	Citation of document, with indication, where appropriate, of the relevant passages	Relevant to claim No.
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A	US 5010326 A (Yamazaki et al) 23 April 1991 (23.04.91) *abstract.*	1,2,15
A	EP 0633516 A1 (Sharp) 11 January 1995 (11.01.95) *claims 1,9; fig.1.*	1,2,15
A	WO 2000/57364 A1 (Microsoft) 28 September 2000 (28.09.00) *abstract; fig. 1-5*	1,3
A	WO 01/73742 A (Philips) 4 October 2001 (04.10.01) *abstract.*	1,3
A	WO 94/23415 A (Cirrus Logic) 13 October 1994 (13.10.94) *claim 1, claims 41,43,45,47,48.*	1,3

☐ Further documents are listed in the continuation of Box C. ☒ See patent family annex.

* Special categories of cited documents:
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„O" document referring to an oral disclosure, use, exhibition or other means
„P" document published prior to the international filing date but later than the priority date claimed
„T" later document published after the international filing date or priority date and not in conflict with the application but cited to understand the principle or theory underlying the invention
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„&" document member of the same patent family

Date of the actual completion of the international search	Date of mailing of the international search report
10 March 2003 (10.03.2003)	26 March 2003 (26.03.2003)
Name and mailing adress of the ISA/AT Austrian Patent Office Kohlmarkt 8-10; A-1014 Vienna Facsimile No. 1/53424/535	Authorized officer MIHATSEK R. Telephone No. 1/53424/329

INTERNATIONAL SEARCH REPORT

International application No.
PCT/KR 02/01790

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				DE	T2	69021843	21-03-1996
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INTERNATIONAL SEARCH REPORT

International Application No.
PCT/KR 02/01790

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专利名称(译)	液晶显示器及其驱动方法		
公开(公告)号	EP1449193A1	公开(公告)日	2004-08-25
申请号	EP2002781889	申请日	2002-09-19
[标]申请(专利权)人(译)	三星电子株式会社		
申请(专利权)人(译)	SAMSUNG ELECTRONICS CO.，LTD.		
当前申请(专利权)人(译)	三星DISPLAY CO.，LTD.		
[标]发明人	LEE BAEK WOON DONGBU APT 110 802		
发明人	LEE, BAEK-WOON,DONGBU APT. 110-802		
IPC分类号	G02F1/133 G09G3/20 G09G3/36		
CPC分类号	G09G3/3648 G09G3/2011 G09G2320/0252 G09G2320/0261 G09G2320/0285 G09G2320/041 G09G2320/06 G09G2320/10 G09G2340/16		
优先权	1020010073914 2001-11-26 KR		
外部链接	Espacenet		

摘要(译)

公开了一种LCD及其驱动方法。根据本发明的LCD通过考虑当前帧和先前帧的图像信号产生修改图像信号，然后将与产生的修改图像信号对应的数据电压提供给数据线。此时，用于修改当前帧图像信号的值根据修改参数而变化，该修改参数是温度，用户选择的图像质量和LCD的环境中的至少一个。