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(54) **Signal processing device in a liquid crystal display**

Signalverarbeitungsvorrichtung in einer Flüssigkristallanzeige

Dispositif de traitement de signal dans un affichage à cristaux liquides

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Description**BACKGROUND OF THE INVENTION**

5 1. Field of the Invention

[0001] The present invention relates to a signal processing device, a liquid crystal display ("LCD") having the same and a method of manufacturing the same, and more particularly, to a signal processing device capable of improving display quality and a liquid crystal display ("LCD") having the same.

10 2. Description of the Related Art

[0002] In general, liquid crystal displays ("LCDs") have a narrow viewing angle. To address this problem, LCDs having a wide viewing angle in a patterned vertical alignment ("PVA") mode, a multi-domain vertical alignment ("MVA") mode, and a super-patterned vertical alignment ("S-PVA") mode have been developed.

[0003] In particular, an S-PVA mode LCD includes a pixel comprising two subpixels. Different data voltages are applied to each of the subpixels so that transmissivity of light differs in each of the subpixels, and the pixel including the two subpixels appears as a middle value between two different transmissivity values. A lateral viewing angle of an LCD can be enlarged using the S-PVA mode.

[0004] However, the S-PVA mode LCD has problems in improving the response speed of a liquid crystal, and the response speed of the liquid crystal is a factor which affects display quality of an LCD. A slow response speed may lead to blurring of moving images, otherwise known as ghosting.

[0005] Document Sang Soo Kim Development Center et. al., "66.1 : Invited Paper: The world's largest (82-in) TFT-LCD", 2005, SID International Symposium, Boston, MA, May 24-27, pages 1842-1847 discloses a full high-definition TFT-LCD, having a 180-degree angle of views.

[0006] Accordingly, a signal processing device capable of improving display quality by increasing the response speed of the liquid crystal and an LCD having the same are needed.

BRIEF SUMMARY OF THE INVENTION

[0007] The present application provides a signal processing device capable of improving display quality.

[0008] The present invention provides a liquid crystal display ("LCD") capable of improving display quality.

[0009] The present application also provides a method manufacturing a signal processing device capable of improving display quality.

[0010] These and other aspects of the present invention will be described in or be apparent from the following description of the exemplary embodiments.

[0011] The invention is as defined in the claims.

BRIEF DESCRIPTION OF THE DRAWINGS

[0012] The above and other aspects, features and advantages of the present invention will become more apparent by describing in more detail exemplary examples and embodiments thereof with reference to the attached drawings in which:

FIG. 1 is a block diagram of an exemplary embodiment of a liquid crystal display ("LCD") according to the present invention;

FIG. 2 is an equivalent circuit schematic diagram of one pixel of the exemplary embodiment of an LCD shown in FIG. 1;

FIG. 3 is a block diagram of a portion of a comparative example of a signal processing device according to the present invention;

FIG. 4 is a graph showing the transmissivity and gray level of the comparative example of the data converter as shown in FIG. 3;

FIG. 5 is a block diagram of the comparative example of the data converter as shown in FIG. 3;

FIG. 6 is a graph showing the gray level and frame number of a first correcting unit as shown in FIG. 3;

FIG. 7 is a graph showing the gray level and frame number of a second correcting unit as shown in FIG. 3;

FIG. 8 is a block diagram of an exemplary embodiment of a signal processing device according to the present invention; and

FIG. 9 is a block diagram of a comparative example of a signal processing device according to the present invention.

DETAILED DESCRIPTION OF THE INVENTION

[0013] The present invention will now be described more fully hereinafter with reference to the accompanying drawings, in which exemplary examples and embodiments of the present invention are shown. This invention may, however, be embodied in many different forms and should not be construed as limited to the embodiments set forth herein. Rather, these exemplary examples and embodiments are provided so that this disclosure will be thorough and complete, and will fully convey the scope of the invention to those skilled in the art. Like reference numerals refer to like elements throughout.

[0014] It will be understood that when an element is referred to as being "on" another element, it can be directly on the other element or intervening elements may be present therebetween. In contrast, when an element is referred to as being "directly on" another element, there are no intervening elements present. As used herein, the term "and/or" includes any and all combinations of one or more of the associated listed items.

[0015] It will be understood that, although the terms first, second, third etc. may be used herein to describe various elements, components, regions, layers and/or sections, these elements, components, regions, layers and/or sections should not be limited by these terms. These terms are only used to distinguish one element, component, region, layer or section from another region, layer or section. Thus, a first element, component, region, layer or section discussed below could be termed a second element, component, region, layer or section without departing from the teachings of the present invention.

[0016] The terminology used herein is for the purpose of describing particular embodiments only and is not intended to be limiting of the invention. As used herein, the singular forms "a", "an" and "the" are intended to include the plural forms as well, unless the context clearly indicates otherwise. It will be further understood that the terms "comprises" and/or "comprising," or "includes" and/or "including" when used in this specification, specify the presence of stated features, regions, integers, steps, operations, elements, and/or components, but do not preclude the presence or addition of one or more other features, regions, integers, steps, operations, elements, components, and/or groups thereof.

[0017] Furthermore, relative terms, such as "lower" or "bottom" and "upper" or "top," may be used herein to describe one element's relationship to another elements as illustrated in the Figures. It will be understood that relative terms are intended to encompass different orientations of the device in addition to the orientation depicted in the Figures. For example, if the device in one of the figures is turned over, elements described as being on the "lower" side of other elements would then be oriented on "upper" sides of the other elements. The exemplary term "lower", can therefore, encompass both an orientation of "lower" and "upper," depending of the particular orientation of the figure. Similarly, if the device in one of the figures is turned over, elements described as "below" or "beneath" other elements would then be oriented "above" the other elements. The exemplary terms "below" or "beneath" can, therefore, encompass both an orientation of above and below.

[0018] Unless otherwise defined, all terms (including technical and scientific terms) used herein have the same meaning as commonly understood by one of ordinary skill in the art to which this invention belongs. It will be further understood that terms, such as those defined in commonly used dictionaries, should be interpreted as having a meaning that is consistent with their meaning in the context of the relevant art and the present disclosure, and will not be interpreted in an idealized or overly formal sense unless expressly so defined herein.

[0019] Exemplary examples and embodiments of the present invention are described herein with reference to cross section illustrations that are schematic illustrations of idealized embodiments of the present invention. As such, variations from the shapes of the illustrations as a result, for example, of manufacturing techniques and/or tolerances, are to be expected. Thus, examples and embodiments of the present invention should not be construed as limited to the particular shapes of regions illustrated herein but are to include deviations in shapes which result, for example, from manufacturing. For example, a region illustrated or described as flat may, typically, have rough and/or nonlinear features. Moreover, sharp angles that are illustrated may be rounded. Thus, the regions illustrated in the figures are schematic in nature and their shapes are not intended to illustrate the precise shape of a region and are not intended to limit the scope of the present invention.

[0020] The present invention will now be described more fully with reference to the accompanying drawings, in which exemplary examples and embodiments of the present invention are shown.

[0021] FIG. 1 is a block diagram of an exemplary embodiment of a liquid crystal display ("LCD") according to the present invention, and FIG. 2 is an equivalent circuit diagram of one pixel of the exemplary embodiment of an LCD shown in FIG. 1. In the following description three sets of image data will be described, each set of image data coming from a later consecutive point in time. First image data is image data at an (n-1)-th frame, second image data is image data at an n-th frame, and third image data is image data at an (n+1)-th frame.

[0022] Referring to FIG. 1, an LCD 10 includes a display unit 100, a signal processing device 200, a gate driver 300, a data driver 400, and a gray-scale voltage generator 500.

[0023] The display unit 100 includes a plurality of pixels PX, a plurality of gate lines G_1 - G_n , and a plurality of data lines D_1 - D_{2m} .

[0024] On and off gate voltages V_{on} and V_{off} outputted from the gate driver 300 are applied to the plurality of gate lines G_1 - G_n . Data voltages outputted from the data driver 400 are applied to the plurality of data lines D_1 - D_{2m} . The gate lines G_1 - G_n are parallel or essentially parallel to one another, and the data lines D_1 - D_{2m} , two of which are provided per a column of pixels PX, extend in a column direction substantially perpendicular to the gate lines.

[0025] Referring to FIG. 2, one pixel PX includes a first subpixel 410 and a second subpixel 420. The first subpixel 410 and the second subpixel 420 are formed between a first substrate 110 in which a first pixel electrode 411 and a second pixel electrode 421 are formed and a second substrate 120 in which a common electrode CE and a color filter CF are formed. In addition, first and second data lines D_j and D_{j+1} and a gate lines G_i and G_{i-1} are provided.

[0026] A first data voltage and second data voltage are applied to the pixel PX which is having the first subpixel 410 and the second subpixel 420. The first data voltage is a voltage which corresponds to corrected first sub second image data $HDAT_n$, output by the signal processing device 200 of FIG. 1, and the second data voltage is a voltage which corresponds to corrected second sub second image data $LDAT_n$. Here, the first data voltage is substantially larger than the second data voltage.

[0027] The first subpixel 410 includes a first switching element Q_1 which is turned on by a voltage supplied to its control terminal, which is connected to a gate line. When turned on, the first switching element Q_1 provides a first data voltage to a first capacitor C_1 which is charged with the first data voltage. The second subpixel 420 includes a second switching element Q_2 which is turned on by a voltage supplied to its control terminal, which is connected to another gate line. When turned on, the second switching element Q_2 provides a second data voltage to a second capacitor C_2 , which is charged with the second data voltage.

[0028] If the first data voltage is applied to the first subpixel 410, light provided from a backlight assembly (not shown) is transmitted according to a first transmissivity corresponding to the first data voltage. The light transmissivity of the first subpixel is controlled by adjusting the degree to which a layer of liquid crystal, which is disposed between the first substrate and the second substrate, is twisted or vertically arranged. The liquid crystal in the liquid crystal layer may be twisted at an angle to the direction of polarization of incoming light to allow differing amounts of the incoming light to pass therethrough. When a larger voltage is applied to the liquid crystal a larger angle of twist results until a certain limit, inherent to the structure of the liquid crystal, is reached at which point the liquid crystal reaches a maximum angle of twist. If the second data voltage, which is lower than the first data voltage, is applied to the second subpixel 420, light provided from a backlight assembly (not shown) is transmitted according to a second transmissivity corresponding to the second data voltage. Accordingly, an image displayed in the pixel PX is shown with a brightness corresponding to a transmissivity between the first transmissivity and the second transmissivity.

[0029] The shapes of the first pixel electrode 411 and the second pixel electrode 421 shown in FIG. 2 are exemplary embodiments only and alternative exemplary embodiments may include configurations having other various shapes.

[0030] Referring to FIG. 1, the signal processing device 200 receives an input control signal from an external graphic controller (not shown), generates a gate control signal CONT1 and a data control signal CONT2 based on the input control signal, and transmits the gate control signal CONT1 to the gate driver 300 and the data control signal CONT2 to the data driver 400. Exemplary embodiments of the input control signal include a vertical synchronous signal V_{sync} , a horizontal synchronous signal H_{sync} , a main clock signal MCLK and a data enable signal DE.

[0031] The gate control signal CONT1 is a signal for controlling the operation of the gate driver 300 and includes a vertical start signal for starting the operation of the gate driver 300, a gate clock signal for determining a time for outputting the on gate voltage, and an output enable signal for determining a pulse width of the on gate voltage.

[0032] The data control signal CONT2 is a signal for controlling the operation of the data driver 400 and includes a horizontal start signal for starting the operation of the data driver 400 and an output enabling signal for enabling an output of two data voltages.

[0033] In addition, the signal processing device 200 receives third image data DAT_{n+1} and outputs corrected first sub second image data $HDAT_n$ and corrected second sub second image data $LDAT_n$. Here, the corrected first sub second image data $HDAT_n$ and the corrected second sub second image data $LDAT_n$ are outputted when the third image data DAT_{n+1} , the second image data inputted before a first frame, and first image data inputted before a second frame are converted. The internal circuit of the signal processing device 200 will be described later with reference to FIG. 3.

[0034] The gate driver 300 sequentially outputs the on and off gate voltage V_{on} and V_{off} to the plurality of gate lines G_1 - G_n in response to the gate control signal CONT1 provided from the signal processing device 200.

[0035] The data driver 400 sequentially receives the corrected first sub second image data $HDAT_n$ and the corrected second sub second image data $LDAT_n$ in response to the data control signal CONT2 provided from the signal processing device 200.

[0036] Further, the data driver 400 selects a gray-scale voltage corresponding to the corrected first sub second image data $HDAT_n$ from a plurality of gray-scale voltages provided from the gray-scale voltage generator 500 and applies the gray-scale voltage to a first data line D_j provided at the first subpixel 410 of FIG. 2, and selects a gray-scale voltage corresponding to the corrected second sub second image data $LDAT_n$ and applies the gray-scale voltage to a second data line D_{j+1} provided at the second subpixel 420 of FIG. 2.

[0037] Meanwhile, a comparative example of the gray-scale voltage generator 500 includes a plurality of resistors (not shown) connected in series between a node, to which a driving voltage is applied, and a ground. The gray-scale voltage generator 500 generates a plurality of gray-scale voltages (not shown) by distributing a voltage level of the driving voltage. Alternative examples of gray-scale voltage generators include configurations wherein the internal circuits have various structures.

[0038] In the exemplary embodiment of an LCD 10, the response speed of liquid crystals of the first and second subpixels 410 and 420 is increased so that display quality is improved. An exemplary embodiment of a signal processing device 200 for providing this effect will now be described in greater detail.

[0039] FIG. 3 is a block diagram of a comparative example of a portion of a signal processing device according to the present invention.

[0040] Referring to FIG. 3, the signal processing device 200 includes a converting unit 230, a first correcting unit 260, a second correcting unit 280, and an outputting unit 290.

[0041] The converting unit 230 converts first, second, and third image data DAT_{n-1} , DAT_n , and DAT_{n+1} of three consecutive frames into first sub first image data, first sub second image data, and first sub third image data $H DAT_{n-1}$, $H DAT_n$, and $H DAT_{n+1}$ having gray levels higher than the gray levels of first, second, and third image data DAT_{n-1} , DAT_n , and DAT_{n+1} , respectively. The converting unit 230 also converts the first, second and third image data DAT_{n-1} , DAT_n , and DAT_{n+1} into second sub first image data, second sub second image data, and second sub third image data $L DAT_{n-1}$, $L DAT_n$, and $L DAT_{n+1}$ having gray levels lower than the gray levels of the first, second, and third image data DAT_{n-1} , DAT_n , and DAT_{n+1} , respectively.

[0042] Specifically, the converting unit 230 includes a data converter 210 and first through fourth frame memories 220, 222, 224, and 226.

[0043] The data converter 210 converts the third image data DAT_{n+1} into first sub third image data $H DAT_{n+1}$ having a gray level higher than the third image data DAT_{n+1} and second sub third image data $L DAT_{n+1}$ having gray level lower than the third image data DAT_{n+1} . The operation of the data converter 210 will be described later with reference to FIGS. 4 and 5.

[0044] The first through fourth frame memories 220, 222, 224, and 226 provide data $H DAT_{n-1}$, $H DAT_n$, $H DAT_{n+1}$, $L DAT_{n-1}$, $L DAT_n$, and $L DAT_{n+1}$ of three consecutive frames.

[0045] Specifically, the first frame memory 220 receives the first sub third image data $H DAT_{n+1}$ from the data converter 210, stores it, and outputs the first sub second image data $H DAT_n$. The second frame memory 222 receives the first sub second image data $H DAT_n$ from the first frame memory 220, stores it, and outputs the first sub first image data $H DAT_{n-1}$.

[0046] In addition, the third frame memory 224 receives the second sub third image data $L DAT_{n+1}$ from the data converter 210, stores it, and outputs the second sub second image data $L DAT_n$. The fourth frame memory 226 receives the second sub second image data $L DAT_n$ from the third frame memory 224, stores it, and outputs the second sub first image data $L DAT_{n-1}$.

[0047] Here, the first sub second image data $H DAT_n$ and the first sub third image data $H DAT_{n+1}$ are data having a gray level higher than the gray levels of the second image data DAT_n and the third image data DAT_{n+1} , respectively, and the second sub second image data $L DAT_n$ and the second sub third image data $L DAT_{n+1}$ are data having a gray level lower than the gray levels of the second image data DAT_n and the third image data DAT_{n+1} , respectively. The data are generated when the second image data DAT_n and the third image data DAT_{n+1} are converted by the data converter 210.

[0048] The first correcting unit 260 compares the first sub third image data $H DAT_{n+1}$, the first sub second image data $H DAT_n$, and the first sub first image data $H DAT_{n-1}$, corrects the first sub second image data $H DAT_n$ according to a comparison of the three first sub image data, and outputs the corrected first sub second image data $H DAT_n$. The operation of the first correcting unit 260 will be described later with reference to FIG. 6.

[0049] The second correcting unit 280 compares the second sub third image data $L DAT_{n+1}$, the second sub second image data $L DAT_n$, and the second sub first image data $L DAT_{n-1}$, corrects the second sub second image data $L DAT_n$ according to a comparison of the three second sub image data, and outputs the corrected second sub second image data $L DAT_n$. The operation of the second correcting unit 280 will be described later with reference to FIG. 7.

[0050] The outputting unit 290 receives the corrected first sub second image data $H DAT_n$ from the first correcting unit 260 and receives the corrected second sub second image $L DAT_n$ from the second correcting unit 280. The outputting unit 290 then outputs the corrected first sub second image data $H DAT_n$ and the corrected second sub second image $L DAT_n$.

[0051] The signal processing device 200 will now be described in more detail with reference to FIGS. 4 and 5.

[0052] FIG. 4 is a graph showing the transmissivity and gray level of an exemplary embodiment of the data converter 210 as shown in FIG. 3. FIG. 5 is a block diagram of the data converter 210 as shown in FIG. 3.

[0053] Referring to FIG. 4, the x-axis represents gray level and the y-axis represents transmissivity. In addition, a target gamma curve TG represents transmissivity corresponding to a gray of third image data DAT_{n+1} , a first conversion

gamma curve G1 represents transmissivity which is the same as or larger than transmissivity of the target gamma curve TG at the same gray, and a second conversion gamma curve G2 represents transmissivity which is the same as or smaller than transmissivity of the target gamma curve TG at the same gray. Here, the first conversion gamma curve G1 and the second conversion gamma curve G2 are used to convert the third image data DAT_{n+1} into first sub third image data $H DAT_{n+1}$ and second sub third image data $L DAT_{n+1}$.

[0054] For example, when an image is shown with a target transmissivity T in the pixel PX of FIG. 2, the transmissivity of light at a first subpixel 410 may be set to a first transmissivity T1 which is higher than the target transmissivity T, and the transmissivity of light at a second subpixel 420 may be set to a second transmissivity T2 which is lower than the target transmissivity T.

[0055] A voltage corresponding to a second gray Gray2 corresponding to the first transmissivity T1 should be applied to the first subpixel 410 and a voltage corresponding to a third gray Gray3 corresponding to the second transmissivity T2 should be applied to the second subpixel 420. The combined effect of applying the higher voltage to the first subpixel 410 and the lower voltage to the second subpixel 420 is as a single voltage corresponding to a gray level Gray1 had been applied to the entire pixel PX.

[0056] Accordingly, the data converter 210 converts the third image data DAT_{n+1} into first sub third image data $H DAT_{n+1}$ corresponding to the second gray Gray2 and second sub third image data $L DAT_{n+1}$ corresponding to the third gray Gray3.

[0057] The first conversion gamma curve G1 and the second conversion gamma curve G2 may be arbitrarily set so that the transmissivity of the pixel is the target transmissivity T. The values of the first transmissivity T1 and the second transmissivity T2 may be set to various values, so that the transmissivity of the pixel PX including the first subpixel 410 having the first transmissivity T1 and the second subpixel 420 having the second transmissivity T2 is the target transmissivity T.

[0058] The internal construction of the data converter 210 will now be described with reference to FIG. 5. Referring to FIG. 5, the data converter 210 may include a memory controller 214 and first and second conversion memories 212 and 216.

[0059] As described previously with reference to FIG. 4, after the first conversion gamma curve (see G1 of FIG. 4) and the second conversion gamma curve (see G2 of FIG. 4) are set, the first sub third image data $H DAT_{n+1}$ and the second sub third image data $L DAT_{n+1}$ which correspond to the third image data DAT_{n+1} can be determined. Accordingly, prior to the operating of the signal processing device 200, the predetermined first sub third image data $H DAT_{n+1}$ and second sub third image data $L DAT_{n+1}$ are stored in the first conversion memory 212 and the second conversion memory 216.

[0060] When the third image data DAT_{n+1} is inputted to the data converter 210, the memory controller 214 provides a first control signal CT1 and a second control signal CT2 to the first conversion memory 212 and the second conversion memory 216, respectively. The first control signal CT1 and the second control signal CT2 each include a read command signal and an address signal. The address signal may be the same as the third image data DAT_{n+1} .

[0061] The first conversion memory 212 and the second conversion memory 216 output the first sub third image data $H DAT_{n+1}$ and the second sub third image data $L DAT_{n+1}$ in response to the first and second control signals CT1 and CT2.

[0062] FIG. 6 is a graph showing the gray level and frame number of a first correcting unit 260 as shown in FIG. 3, and FIG. 7 is a graph showing the gray level and frame number of a second correcting unit 280 as shown in FIG. 3.

[0063] Referring to FIG. 6, the x-axis represents frame number, the y-axis represents gray level, a line G3 represents gray levels of data inputted to the first correcting unit 260 as shown in FIG. 3, and a line G4 represents gray levels of data outputted from the first correcting unit 260 as shown in FIG. 3. The case wherein there are 256 gray levels will now be described.

Table 1

Before correcting	$H DAT_{n-1} < S1$	$S2 < H DAT_n$	$S2 < H DAT_{n+1}$
After correcting		$S1 < H DAT_n < S2$	

[0064] First, the operation of the first correcting unit 260 will now be described with reference to Table 1. As shown in Table 1, before correcting, when the gray level of the first sub first image data $H DAT_{n-1}$ at an (n-1)-th frame is smaller than a first reference value S1, the gray level of the first sub second image data $H DAT_n$ at an n-th frame is larger than a second reference value S2 and the gray level of the first sub third image data $H DAT_{n+1}$ at an (n+1)-th frame is larger than the second reference value S2, the first correcting unit 260 corrects the first sub second image data $H DAT_n$ and outputs the corrected first sub second image data $H DAT_n$, which is larger than the first reference value S1 and smaller than the second reference value S2.

[0065] Referring to the line G3 of FIG. 6, a fourth gray level Gray4 input to the first correcting unit 260 at the (n-1)-th frame is smaller than the first reference value S1, and a sixth gray level Gray6 input to the first correcting unit 260 at the

n-th frame and at the (n+1)-th frame is larger than the second reference value S2.

[0066] According to the line G4, in the frame n the first correcting unit 260 outputs the corrected first sub second image data $HDAT_n$ at a fifth gray level Gray5 which is larger than the first reference value S1 and smaller than the second reference value S2.

[0067] When there is a large difference between the fourth gray level Gray4 of the first sub first image data $HDAT_{n-1}$ and the sixth gray level Gray6 of the first sub third image data $HDAT_{n+1}$, if the corrected first sub second image data $HDAT_n$ having the fifth gray level Gray5 between the first reference value S1 and the second reference value S2 is applied to the first subpixel 410, a liquid crystal of the first subpixel 410 is pre-tilt. The fifth gray level Gray5 acts as an intermediate step between Gray4 and Gray6. Accordingly, even when data of the sixth gray level Gray6 is applied to the first subpixel 410 at the (n+1) frame, the liquid crystal of the first subpixel 410 is rapidly pre-tilt so that the first subpixel 410 has transmissivity corresponding to the sixth gray level Gray6. The response speed of the liquid crystal can be increased and display quality of the LCD 10 can be improved.

[0068] Referring to the fourth line G4, the gray level of the data output from the first correcting unit 260 at the (n+1)-th frame is the sixth gray level Gray6. However, the first correcting unit 260 may also output data of the gray level which is larger than the sixth gray level Gray6. In addition, the first and second reference values S1 and S2 may be set in various ways according to properties of the LCD (see 10 of FIG. 1).

[0069] Referring to FIG. 7, the x-axis represents frame number, the y-axis represents gray level, the fifth line G5 represents gray levels of data inputted to the second correcting unit 280, and the sixth line G6 represents gray levels of data outputted from the second correcting unit 280. The case wherein the gray scale has 256 gray levels will now be described.

[0070] Like the first correcting unit 260, if in three consecutive frames, a seventh gray level Gray7, corresponding to the second sub first image data $LDAT_{n-1}$, is smaller than a third reference value S3; and a ninth gray level Gray9, corresponding to the gray level of the second sub second image data $LDAT_n$ and the gray level of the second sub third image data $LDAT_{n+1}$, is larger than a fourth reference value S4, then the second correcting unit 280 outputs the corrected second sub second image data $LDAT_n$ having an eighth gray level Gray8 between the third reference value S3 and the fourth reference value S4.

[0071] The second correcting unit 280 improves the response speed of the liquid crystal of the second subpixel 420. Here, the third reference value S3 and the fourth reference value S4 may be set in various ways according to properties of the LCD 10 and may be different from the first and second reference values S1 and S2.

[0072] Accordingly, the first subpixel 410 and the second subpixel 420 are applied by the fifth gray level Gray5 and the eighth gray level Gray8 at the n frame, respectively. Each subpixel has different pre-tilt level voltages. Namely, the first subpixel 410 has higher level of a voltage than the second subpixel 420. Thus, a response speed of the liquid crystals can be improved and faster and display quality of an LCD can be improved

[0073] As described above, the signal processing device 200 converts data at three consecutive frames into two subdata, respectively, compares the converted subdata to previous frames, corrects each of the subdata according to the comparison result, and applies the corrected subdata to the first subpixel 410 and the second subpixel 420.

[0074] The signal processing device 200 converts and corrects data so that the response speed of liquid crystals of the first subpixel 410 and the second subpixel 420 can be increased and provides the converted and corrected data to the first and second subpixels 410 and 420. The signal processing device 200 increases the response speed of a pixel, and a pixel has exact transmissivity corresponding to data applied to the pixel. Accordingly, the display quality of an LCD is improved.

[0075] FIG. 8 is a block diagram of an exemplary embodiment of a signal processing device according to the present invention. For brevity, components having substantially the same function as the comparative example shown in FIG. 3 are identified by the same reference numerals, and detailed descriptions thereof will be omitted.

[0076] Referring to FIG. 8, a signal processing device 201 includes a converting unit 830 having fifth and sixth frame memories 812 and 814 and first through third data converters 822, 824, and 826.

[0077] The fifth frame memory 812 receives third image data DAT_{n+1} , stores it, and outputs second image data DAT_n . The sixth frame memory 814 receives second image data DAT_n , stores it, and outputs first image data DAT_{n-1} .

[0078] The first data converter 822 converts the third image data DAT_{n+1} into first sub third image data $HDAT_{n+1}$ having a gray level which is higher than that of the third image data DAT_{n+1} and second sub third image data $LDAT_{n+1}$ of the gray level which is lower than that of the third image data DAT_{n+1} . The second data converter 824 converts the second image data DAT_n into first sub second image data $HDAT_n$ having a gray level which is higher than that of the second image data DAT_n and second sub second image data $LDAT_n$ having a gray level which is lower than that of the second image data DAT_n . The third data converter 826 converts the first image data DAT_{n-1} into first sub first image data $HDAT_{n-1}$ having a gray level which is higher than that of the first image data DAT_{n-1} and second sub first image data $LDAT_{n-1}$ having a gray level which is lower than that of the first image data DAT_{n-1} . Here, the first through third data converters 822, 824, and 826 each operate in a similar manner as the data converter 210 of FIG. 3.

[0079] Thus, the current exemplary embodiment of a signal processing device 201 provides first sub second correcting

data HDATn' and second sub second correcting data LDATn' which respectively pre-tilt liquid crystals of the first subpixel 410 and the second subpixel 420. Thus, the response speed of the liquid crystals can be increased and display quality of an LCD can be improved.

[0080] FIG. 9 is a block diagram of a comparative example of a signal processing device according to the present invention. For brevity, components having substantially the same function as the example and embodiment shown in FIGS. 3 and 8 are identified by the same reference numerals, and detailed descriptions thereof will be omitted.

[0081] Referring to FIG. 9, a comparative example of a signal processing device 202 is different from the signal processing device 201 of FIG. 8 in that the signal processing device 202 does not include a frame memory. First, second, and third image data DATn-1, DATn, and DATn+1 of three consecutive frames are provided to the converting unit 930 of the signal processing device 202 from the outside.

[0082] The signal processing device 202 also increases the response speed of liquid crystals and improves display quality of an LCD.

[0083] The signal processing device and the LCD having the same according to the present invention have the following effects.

[0084] First, the response speed of liquid crystal can be increased. Second, the response speed of the liquid crystal is increased so that display quality of the LCD is improved.

[0085] While the present invention has been particularly shown and described with reference to exemplary embodiments thereof, it will be understood by those skilled in the art that various changes in form and details may be made therein without departing from the scope of the present invention as defined by the following claims and equivalents thereof.

Claims

1. A liquid crystal display (10) comprising:

a signal processing device (201) including:

a converting unit (830) which converts first, second, and third image data (DATn-1, DATn, DATn+1) of three consecutive frames into first sub first image data (HDATn-1), first sub second image data (HDATn), and first sub third image data (HDATn+1) having gray levels higher than the gray levels of first, second, and third image data (DATn-1, DATn, DATn+1), respectively, and second sub first image data (LDATn-1), second sub second image data (LDATn), and second sub third image data (LDATn+1) having gray levels lower than the gray levels of the first, second, and third image data (DATn-1, DATn, DATn+1), respectively, wherein, the first sub first image data (HDATn-1), first sub second image data (HDATn), and first sub third image data (HDATn+1) have transmissivities given by a first conversion gamma curve (G1), said transmissivities being equal or larger than the transmissivities given by a target gamma curve (TG) for a same gray level,

the second sub first image data (LDATn-1), second sub second image data (LDATn), and second sub third image data (LDATn+1) have transmissivities given by a second conversion gamma curve (G2), said transmissivities being equal or smaller than the transmissivities given by the target gamma curve (TG) for a same gray level, and

wherein at a given gray level the sum of the transmissivities of the first and second conversion gamma curves (G1, G2) is equal to the transmissivity of the target gamma curve (TG);

a first correcting unit (260) which compares the first sub first image data (HDATn-1), the first sub second image data (HDATn), and the first sub third image data (HDATn+1), corrects the first sub second image data (HDATn) according to the comparison result, and outputs corrected first sub second image data (HDATn')

wherein, if a gray level of the first sub first image data (HDATn-1) is less than or equal to a first preset reference value (S1) and a gray level of the first sub second image data (HDATn) and a gray level of the first sub third image data (HDATn+1) are greater than or equal to a second preset reference value (S2) which is larger than the first preset reference value (S1), the first correcting unit (260) corrects the first sub second image data (HDATn) and outputs the corrected first sub second image data (HDATn') with a gray level between the first preset reference value (S1) and the second preset reference value (S2), and

a second correcting unit (280) which compares the second sub first image data (LDATn-1), the second sub second image data (LDATn), and the second sub third image data (LDATn+1), corrects the second sub second image data (LDATn) according to the comparison result, and outputs corrected second sub second image data (LDATn'),

wherein, if a gray level of the second sub first image data (LDATn-1) is less than or equal to a third preset reference value (S3) and a gray level of the second sub second image data (LDATn) and a gray level of the second sub third image data (LDATn+1) are greater than or equal to a fourth preset reference value (S4) which is larger than the third preset reference value (S3), the second correcting unit (280) corrects the second sub second image data (LDATn) and outputs the corrected second sub second image data (LDATn') with a gray level between the third preset reference value (S3) and the fourth preset reference value (S4);

a data driver (400) which outputs a first data voltage corresponding to the corrected first sub second image data (HDATn') and a second data voltage corresponding to the corrected second sub second image data (LDATn');
 a gate driver (300) which outputs one of an on and off gate voltage; and
 a display unit (100) comprising a plurality of pixels (PX), each of the pixels (PX) including a first subpixel (410) to which the first data voltage is input and a second subpixel (420) to which the second data voltage is input, wherein in the first subpixel (410) said first sub first data (HDATn-1), corrected first sub second image data (HDATn'), and first sub third image data (HDATn+1) of said three consecutive frames are applied,
 wherein in the second subpixel (420) said second sub first image data (LDATn-1), corrected second sub second image data (LDATn'), and second sub third image data (LDATn+1) of said three consecutive frames are applied; wherein the converting unit (830) further comprises:

a first data converter (822) which converts the first image data (DATn-1) into the first sub first image data (HDATn-1) and the second sub first image data (LDATn-1);
 a second data converter (824) which converts the second image data (DATn) into the first sub second image data (HDATn) and the second sub second image data (LDATn); and
 a third data converter (826) which converts the third image data (DATn+1) into the first sub third image data (HDATn+1) and the second sub third image data (LDATn+1), and
 wherein the converting unit (830) further comprises:

a frame memory (812) which receives and stores the third image data (DATn+1) and provides the second image data (DATn) to the second data converter (824); and
 another frame memory (814) which receives and stores the second image data (DATn) and provides the first image data (DATn-1) to the third data converter (826).

2. The liquid crystal display (10) of claim 1, wherein the signal processing device (200; 201; 202) further comprises an outputting unit (290) which outputs the corrected first sub second image data (HDATn') and the corrected second sub second image data (LDATn').

3. The liquid crystal display (10) of claim 1, wherein the display unit (100) comprises:

a first data line (Dj) to which the first data voltage is applied;
 a second data line (Dj+1) to which the second data voltage is applied;
 a gate line (Gi, Gi-1) to which one of the on and off gate voltage is applied.

4. The liquid crystal display (10) of claim 4, the first subpixel (410) comprises a first switching element (Q1) connected to the first data line (Dj) and the gate line (Gi, Gi-1), wherein when enabled by the on gate voltage the first switching element (Q1) outputs the first data voltage, and a first capacitor (C1) in which the first data voltage is charged; and wherein the second subpixel (420) comprises a second switching element (Q2) connected to the second data line (Dj+1) and the gate line (Gi, Gj-1), wherein when enabled by the on gate voltage the second switching element (Q2) outputs the second data voltage, and a second capacitor (C2) in which the second data voltage is charged.

Patentansprüche

1. Flüssigkristallanzeige (10), umfassend eine Signalverarbeitungsvorrichtung (201) mit:

einer Konvertierungseinheit (830), die erste, zweite und dritte Bilddaten (DATn-1, DATn, DATn+1) dreier aufeinander folgender Bilder in erste Subdaten der ersten Bilddaten (HDATn-1), erste Subdaten der zweiten Bilddaten (HDATn) und erste Subdaten der dritten Bilddaten (HDATn+1), deren Grauepegel jeweils höher als die Grauepegel erster, zweiter und dritter Bilddaten (DATn-1, DATn, DATn+1)

sind, und in zweite Subdaten der ersten Bilddaten (LDATn-1), zweite Subdaten der zweiten Bilddaten (LDATn) und zweite Subdaten der dritten Bilddaten (LDATn+1), deren Graupegel jeweils niedriger als die Graupegel der ersten, zweiten und

dritten Bilddaten (DATn-1, DATn, DATn+1) sind, umwandelt,

wobei die ersten Subdaten der ersten Bilddaten (HDATn-1), die ersten Subdaten der zweiten Bilddaten (HDATn) und die ersten Subdaten der dritten Bilddaten (HDATn+1) Transmissionsgrade aufweisen, die durch eine erste Konversions-Gammakurve (G1) vorgegeben und größer oder gleich den durch eine Ziel-Gammakurve (TG) für denselben Graupegel vorgegebenen Transmissionsgrade sind,

die zweiten Subdaten der ersten Bilddaten (LDATn-1), die zweiten Subdaten der zweiten Bilddaten (LDATn) und die zweiten Subdaten der dritten Bilddaten (LDATn+1) Transmissionsgrade aufweisen, die durch eine zweite Konversions-Gammakurve (G2) vorgegeben und kleiner oder gleich den durch die Ziel-Gammakurve (TG) für denselben Graupegel vorgegebenen Transmissionsgraden sind, und

bei einem bestimmten Graupegel die Summe der Transmissionsgrade der ersten und der zweiten Konversions-Gammakurve (G1, G2) gleich der Transmission der Ziel-Gammakurve (TG) ist;

einer ersten Korrektureinheit (260), welche die ersten Subdaten der ersten Bilddaten (HDATn-1), die ersten Subdaten der zweiten Bilddaten (HDATn) und die ersten Subdaten der dritten Bilddaten (HDATn+1) vergleicht, die ersten Subdaten der zweiten Bilddaten (HDATn) dem Vergleichsergebnis entsprechend korrigiert und korrigierte erste Subdaten der zweiten Bilddaten (HDATn') ausgibt, wobei,

wenn ein Graupegel der ersten Subdaten der ersten Bilddaten (HDATn-1) kleiner oder gleich einem ersten voreingestellten Referenzwert (S1) ist und

ein Graupegel der ersten Subdaten der zweiten Bilddaten (HDATn) und ein Graupegel der ersten Subdaten der dritten Bilddaten (HDATn+1) größer oder gleich einem zweiten voreingestellten Referenzwert (S2) sind, der größer als der erste voreingestellte Referenzwert (S1) ist, die erste Korrektureinheit (260) die ersten Subdaten der zweiten Bilddaten (HDATn) korrigiert und die korrigierten ersten Subdaten der zweiten Bilddaten (HDATn') mit einem Graupegel zwischen dem ersten voreingestellten Referenzwert (S1) und dem zweiten voreingestellten Referenzwert (S2) ausgibt,

einer zweiten Korrektureinheit (280), welche die zweiten Subdaten der ersten Bilddaten (LDATn-1), die zweiten Subdaten der zweiten Bilddaten (LDATn) und die zweiten Subdaten der dritten Bilddaten (LDATn+1) vergleicht, die zweiten Subdaten der zweiten Bilddaten (LDATn) dem Vergleichsergebnis entsprechend korrigiert und korrigierte zweite Subdaten der zweiten Bilddaten (LDATn') ausgibt, wobei,

wenn ein Graupegel der zweiten Subdaten der ersten Bilddaten (LDATn-1) kleiner oder gleich einem dritten voreingestellten Referenzwert (S3) ist und

ein Graupegel der zweiten Subdaten der zweiten Bilddaten (LDATn) und ein Graupegel der zweiten Subdaten der dritten Bilddaten (LDATn+1) größer oder gleich einem vierten voreingestellten Referenzwert (S4) sind, der größer als der dritte voreingestellte Referenzwert (S3) ist, die zweite Korrektureinheit (280) die zweiten Subdaten der zweiten Bilddaten (LDATn) korrigiert und die korrigierten zweiten Subdaten der zweiten Bilddaten (LDATn') mit einem Graupegel zwischen dem dritten voreingestellten Referenzwert (S3) und dem vierten voreingestellten Referenzwert (S4) ausgibt,

einem Datentreiber (400), der eine erste Datenspannung, die den korrigierten ersten Subdaten der zweiten Bilddaten (HDATn') entspricht,

und eine zweite Datenspannung, die den korrigierten zweiten Subdaten der zweiten Bilddaten (LDATn') entspricht, ausgibt,

einem Gate-Treiber (300), der entweder eine Einschalt- oder eine Ausschalt-Gatespannung ausgibt, und eine Anzeigeeinheit (100), die eine Vielzahl von Pixeln (PX) umfasst, wobei jedes der Pixel (PX) ein erstes Subpixel (410), dem die erste Datenspannung zugeführt wird, und ein zweites Subpixel (420) umfasst, dem die zweite Datenspannung zugeführt wird,

wobei im ersten Subpixel (410) die ersten Subdaten der ersten Bilddaten (HDATn-1), die korrigierten ersten Subdaten der zweiten Bilddaten (HDATn') und die ersten Subdaten der dritten Bilddaten (HDATn+1) der drei aufeinander folgenden Bilder angewendet werden,

wobei im zweiten Subpixel (420) die zweiten Subdaten der ersten Bilddaten (LDATn-1), die korrigierten zweiten Subdaten der zweiten Bilddaten (LDATn') und die zweiten Subdaten der dritten Bilddaten (LDATn+1) der drei aufeinander folgenden Bilder angewendet werden,

wobei die Konvertierungseinheit (830) ferner umfasst:

einen ersten Daten-Konverter (822), der die ersten Bilddaten (DATn-1) in die ersten Subdaten der ersten Bilddaten (HDATn-1) und in die zweiten Subdaten der ersten Bilddaten (LDATn-1) umwandelt,

einen zweiten Daten-Konverter (824), der die zweiten Bilddaten (DATn) in die ersten Subdaten der zweiten Bilddaten (HDATn) und in die zweiten Subdaten der zweiten Bilddaten (LDATn) umwandelt, und

einen dritten Daten-Konverter (826), der die dritten Bilddaten (DAT_{n+1}) in die ersten Subdaten der dritten Bilddaten (HDAT_{n+1}) und in die zweiten Subdaten der dritten Bilddaten (LDAT_{n+1}) umwandelt, und wobei die Konvertierungseinheit (830) ferner umfasst:

- 5 einen Bildspeicher (812), der die dritten Bilddaten (DAT_{n+1}) empfängt und speichert und dem zweiten Daten-Konverter (824) die zweiten Bilddaten (DAT_n) zuführt, und einen weiteren Bildspeicher (814), der die zweiten Bilddaten (DAT_n) empfängt und speichert und dem dritten Daten-Konverter (826) die ersten Bilddaten (DAT_{n-1}) zuführt.
- 10 2. Flüssigkristallanzeige (10) nach Anspruch 1, wobei die Signalverarbeitungsvorrichtung (200; 201; 202) ferner eine Ausgabereinheit (290) umfasst, die die korrigierten ersten Subdaten der zweiten Bilddaten (HDAT_n') und die korrigierten zweiten Subdaten der zweiten Bilddaten (LDAT_n') ausgibt.
- 15 3. Flüssigkristallanzeige (10) nach Anspruch 1, wobei die Anzeigereinheit (100) umfasst:
eine erste Datenleitung (D_j), an welche die erste Datenspannung angelegt wird,
eine zweite Datenleitung (D_{j+1}), an welche die zweite Datenspannung angelegt wird,
eine Gate-Leitung (G_i, G_{i-1}), an die entweder die Einschalt- oder die Ausschalt-Gatespannung angelegt wird.
- 20 4. Flüssigkristallanzeige (10) nach Anspruch 4, wobei das erste Subpixel (410) ein erstes Schaltelement (Q₁), das an die erste Datenleitung (D_j) und die Gate-Leitung (G_i, G_{i-1}) angeschlossen ist und bei Aktivierung durch die Einschalt-Gatespannung die erste Datenspannung ausgibt, und einen ersten Kondensator (C₁) umfasst, der mit der ersten Datenspannung aufgeladen wird, und
wobei das zweite Subpixel (420) ein zweites Schaltelement (Q₂), das an die zweite Datenleitung (D_{j+1}) und die
25 Gate-Leitung (G_i, G_{i-1}) angeschlossen ist und bei Aktivierung durch die Einschalt-Gatespannung die zweite Datenspannung ausgibt, und einen zweiten Kondensator (C₂) umfasst, der mit der zweiten Datenspannung aufgeladen wird.

30 Revendications

1. Afficheur à cristaux liquides (10) comprenant :
un dispositif de traitement de signaux (201) avec :
35 une unité de conversion (830) qui convertit des premières, deuxième et troisièmes données d'image (DAT_{n-1}, DAT_n, DAT_{n+1}) de trois trames images consécutives en premières sous-données de première image (HDAT_{n-1}), premières sous-données de deuxième image (HDAT_n) et premières sous-données de troisième image (HDAT_{n+1}) ayant des niveaux de gris plus élevés que les
40 niveaux de gris des données de première, deuxième et troisième image (DAT_{n-1}, DAT_n, DAT_{n+1}), respectivement, et des deuxième sous-données de première image (LDAT_{n-1}), deuxième sous-données de deuxième image (LDAT_n) et deuxième sous-données de troisième image (LDAT_{n+1}) ayant des niveaux de gris plus bas que les niveaux de gris des données de première, deuxième et troisième image (DAT_{n-1}, DAT_n, DAT_{n+1}), respectivement,
45 les premières sous-données de première image (HDAT_{n-1}), les premières sous-données de deuxième image (HDAT_n) et les premières sous-données de troisième image (HDAT_{n+1}) ayant des transmissivités conférées par une première courbe de conversion gamma (G₁), lesquelles transmissivités sont égales ou supérieures aux transmissivités conférées par une courbe gamma cible (TG) pour un même niveau de gris,
50 les deuxième sous-données de première image (LDAT_{n-1}), les deuxième sous-données de deuxième image (LDAT_n) et les deuxième sous-données de troisième image (LDAT_{n+1}) ayant des transmissivités conférées par une deuxième courbe de conversion gamma (G₂), lesquelles transmissivités sont égales ou inférieures aux transmissivités conférées par la courbe gamma cible (TG) pour un même niveau de gris, et la somme des transmissivités des première et deuxième courbes de conversion gamma (G₁, G₂) étant
55 égale, à un niveau de gris donné, à la transmissivité de la courbe gamma cible (TG) ;
une première unité de correction (260) qui compare les premières sous-données de première image (HDA-
T_{n-1}), les premières sous-données de deuxième image (HDAT_n) et les premières sous-données de troi-
sième image (HDAT_{n+1}), corrige les premières sous-données de deuxième image (HDAT_n) selon le résultat

de la comparaison et émet en sortie des premières sous-données de deuxième image corrigées (HDATn'), dans laquelle, si un niveau de gris des premières sous-données de première image (HDATn-1) est inférieur ou égal à une première valeur de référence prédéfinie (S1) et si un niveau de gris des premières sous-données de deuxième image (HDATn) et un niveau de gris des premières sous-données de troisième image (HDATn+1) sont supérieurs ou égaux à une deuxième valeur de référence prédéfinie (S2) qui est supérieure à la première valeur de référence prédéfinie (S1), la première unité de correction (260) corrige les premières sous-données de deuxième image (HDATn) et émet en sortie les premières sous-données de deuxième image corrigées (HDATn') avec un niveau de gris compris entre la première valeur de référence prédéfinie (S1) et la deuxième valeur de référence prédéfinie (S2), et

une deuxième unité de correction (280) qui compare les deuxièmes sous-données de première image (LDATn-1), les deuxièmes sous-données de deuxième image (LDATn) et les deuxièmes sous-données de troisième image (LDATn+1), corrige les deuxièmes sous-données de deuxième image (LDATn) selon le résultat de comparaison et émet en sortie des deuxièmes sous-données de deuxième image corrigées (LDATn'),

dans laquelle, si un niveau de gris des deuxièmes sous-données de première image (LDATn-1) est inférieur ou égal à une troisième valeur de référence prédéfinie (S3) et si un niveau de gris des deuxièmes sous-données de deuxième image (LDATn) et un niveau de gris des deuxièmes sous-données de troisième image (LDATn+1) sont supérieurs ou égaux à une quatrième valeur de référence prédéfinie (S4) qui est supérieure à la troisième valeur de référence prédéfinie (S3), la deuxième unité de correction (280) corrige les deuxièmes sous-données de deuxième image (LDATn) et émet en sortie les deuxièmes sous-données de deuxième image corrigées (LDATn') avec un niveau de gris compris entre la troisième valeur de référence prédéfinie (S3) et la quatrième valeur de référence prédéfinie (S4);

un pilote de données (400) qui émet en sortie une première tension de données correspondant aux premières sous-données de deuxième image corrigées (HDATn') et une deuxième tension de données correspondant aux deuxièmes sous-données de deuxième image corrigées (LDATn') ;

un pilote de grille (300) qui émet en sortie une tension de grille d'activation et de désactivation ; et

une unité d'affichage (100) comprenant une pluralité de pixels (PX), dont chaque pixel (PX) comprend un premier sous-pixel (410) auquel la première tension de données est fournie en entrée et un deuxième sous-pixel (420) auquel la deuxième tension de données est fournie en entrée,

les dites premières sous-données de première image (HDATn-1), premières sous-données de deuxième image corrigées (HDATn') et premières sous-données de troisième image (HDATn+1) de trois images consécutives étant appliquées dans le premier sous-pixel (410),

lesdites deuxièmes sous-données de première image (LDATn-1), deuxièmes sous-données de deuxième image corrigées (LDATn') et deuxièmes sous-données de troisième image (LDATn+1) de trois images consécutives étant appliquées dans le deuxième sous-pixel (420) ;

dans lequel l'unité de conversion (830) comprend en outre :

un premier convertisseur de données (822) qui convertit les données de première image (DATn-1) en premières sous-données de première image (HDATn-1) et deuxièmes sous-données de première image (LDATn-1) ;

un deuxième convertisseur de données (824) qui convertit les données de deuxième image (DATn) en premières sous-données de deuxième image (HDATn) et deuxièmes sous-données de deuxième image (LDATn) ; et

un troisième convertisseur de données (826) qui convertit les données de troisième image (DATn+1) en premières sous-données de troisième image (HDATn+1) et deuxièmes sous-données de troisième image (LDATn+1), et

dans lequel l'unité de conversion (830) comprend en outre :

une mémoire d'images (812) qui reçoit et stocke les données de troisième image (DATn+1) et fournit les données de deuxième image (DATn) au deuxième convertisseur de données (824) ; et

une autre mémoire d'images (814) qui reçoit et stocke les données de deuxième image (DATn) et fournit les données de première image (DATn-1) au troisième convertisseur de données (826).

2. Afficheur à cristaux liquides (10) selon la revendication 1, dans lequel le dispositif de traitement de signaux (200 ; 201 ; 202) comprend en outre une unité de sortie (290) qui émet en sortie les premières sous-données de deuxième image corrigées (HDATn') et les deuxièmes sous-données de deuxième image corrigées (LDATn').

3. Afficheur à cristaux liquides (10) selon la revendication 1, dans lequel l'unité d'affichage (100) comprend :

une première ligne de données (Dj) à laquelle la première tension de données est appliquée ;
une deuxième ligne de données (Dj+1) à laquelle la deuxième tension de données est appliquée ;
une ligne de grille (Gi, Gi-1) à laquelle la tension de grille d'activation et de désactivation est appliquée.

- 5 **4.** Afficheur à cristaux liquides (10) selon la revendication 4, dans lequel le premier sous-pixel (410) comprend un premier élément de commutation (Q1) connecté à la première ligne de données (Dj) et à la ligne de grille (Gi, Gi-1), le premier élément de commutation (Q1) émettant en sortie, quant il est activé par la tension de grille d'activation, la première tension de données, et une première capacité (C1) dans laquelle la première tension de données est chargée ; et
- 10 dans lequel le deuxième sous-pixel (420) comprend un deuxième élément de commutation (Q2) connecté à la deuxième ligne de données (Dj+1) et à la ligne de grille (Gi, Gi-1), le deuxième élément de commutation (Q2) émettant, quand il est activé par la tension de grille d'activation, la deuxième tension de données, et une deuxième capacité (C2) dans laquelle la deuxième tension de données est chargée.

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FIG. 1

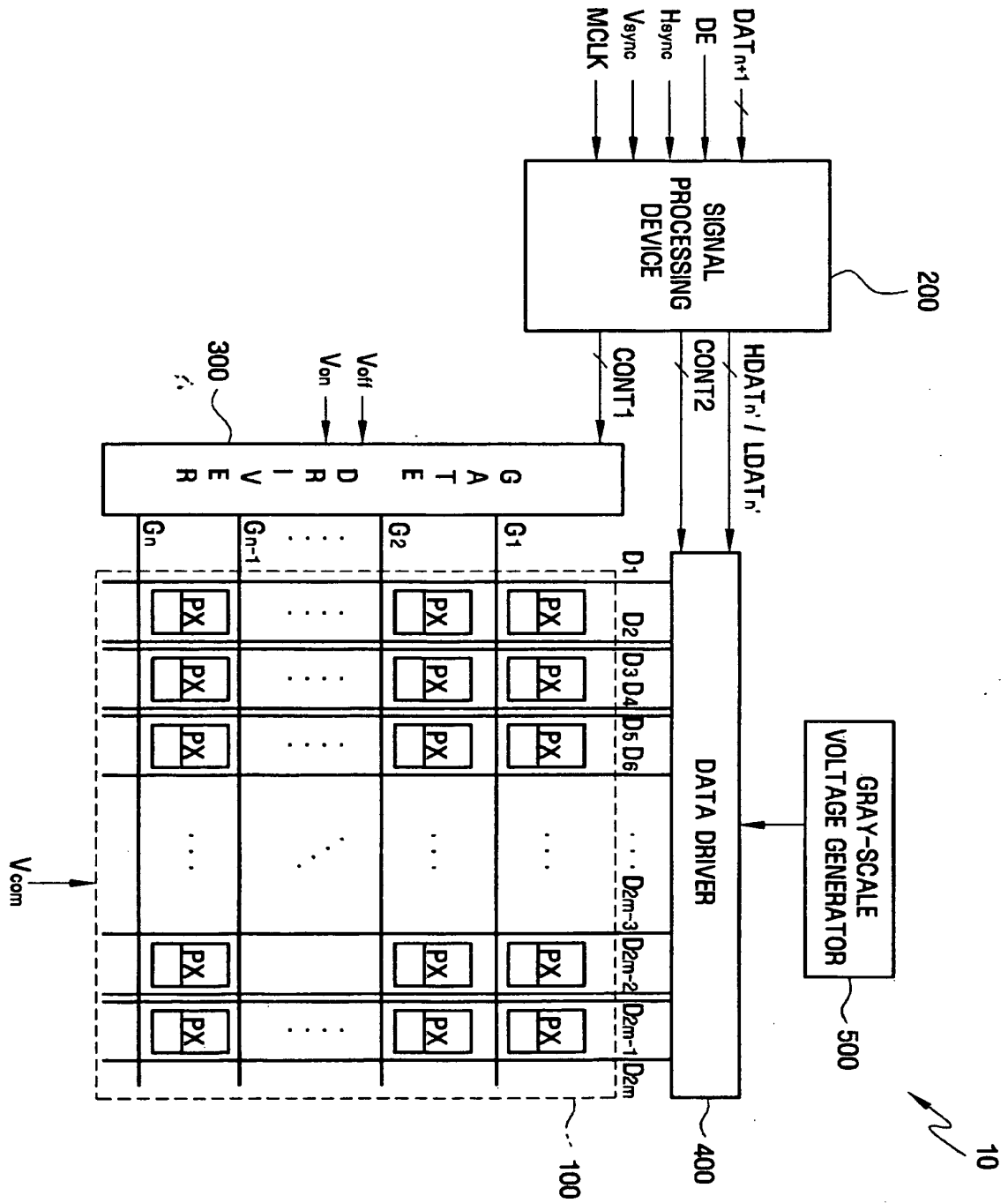


FIG. 2

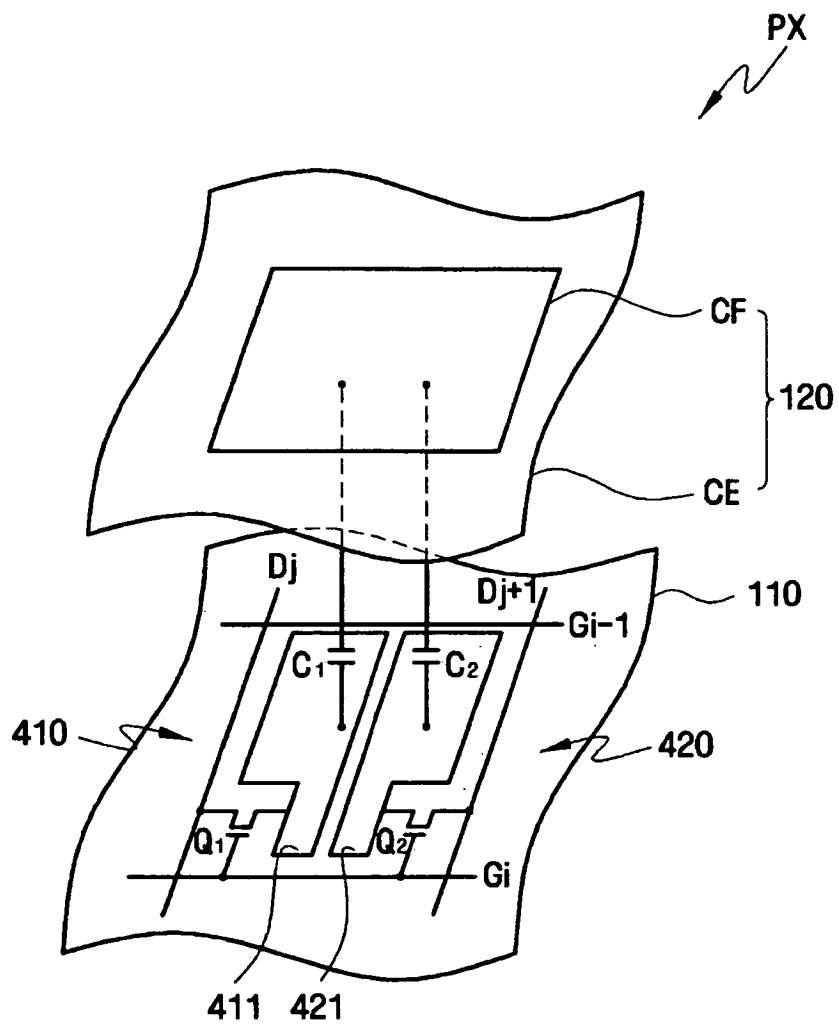


FIG. 3

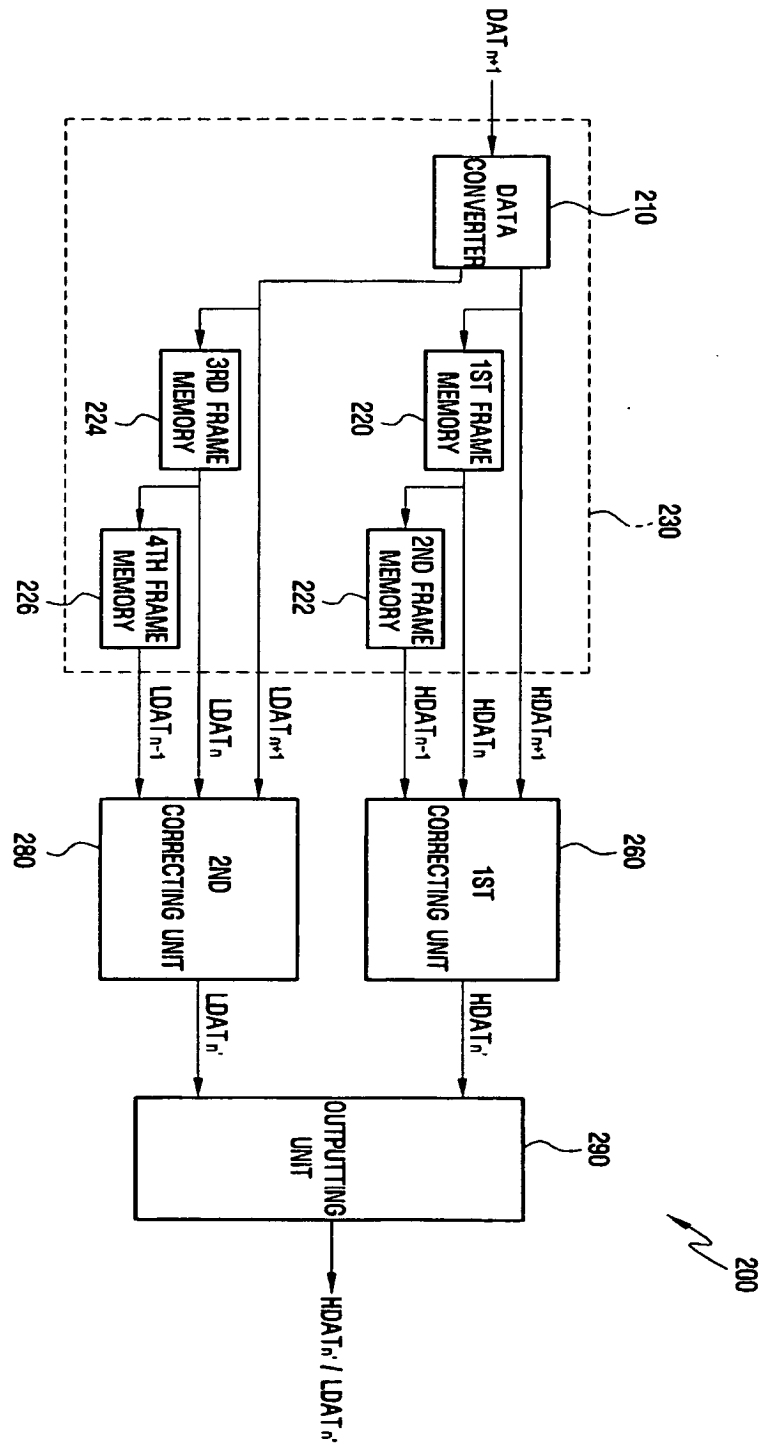


FIG. 4

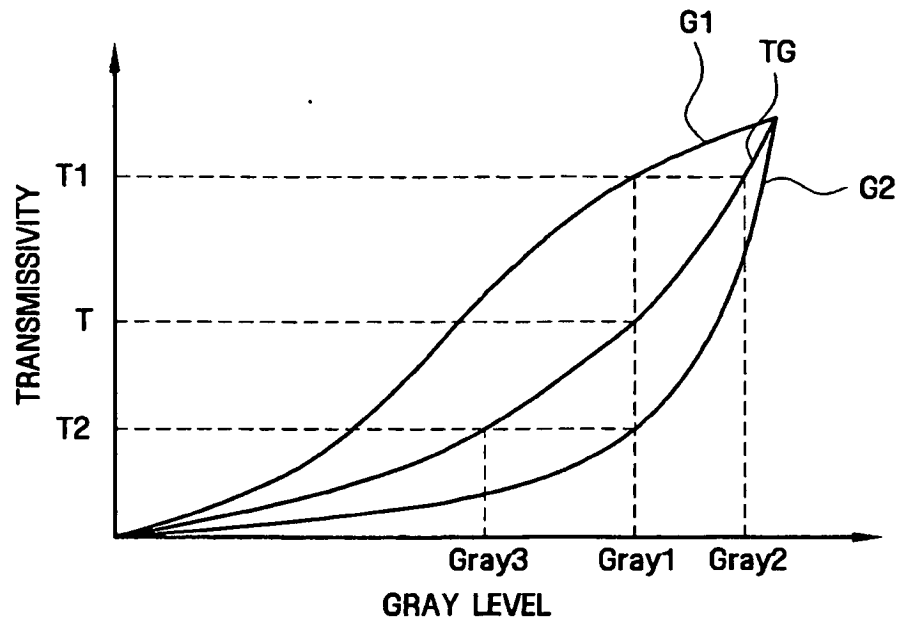


FIG. 5

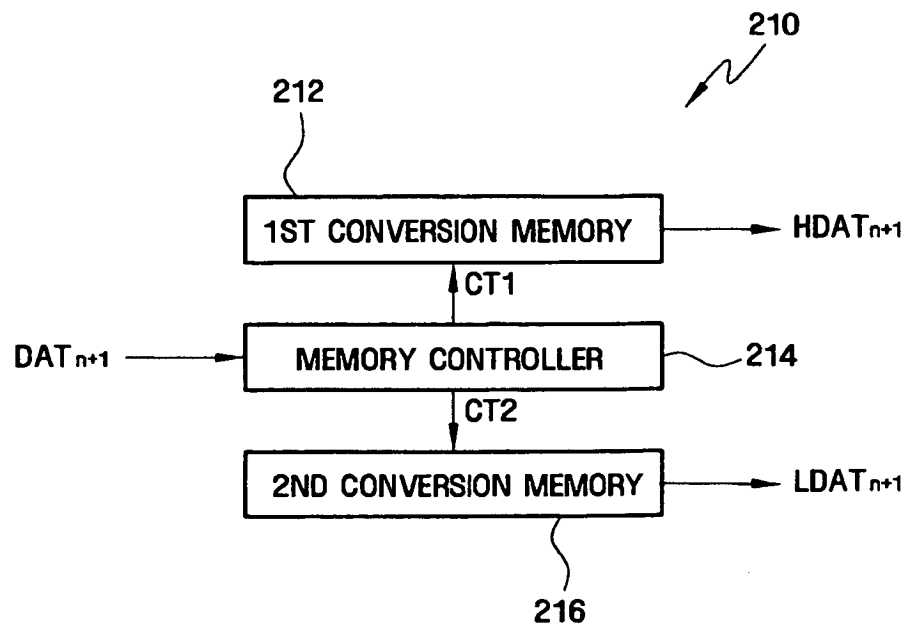


FIG. 6

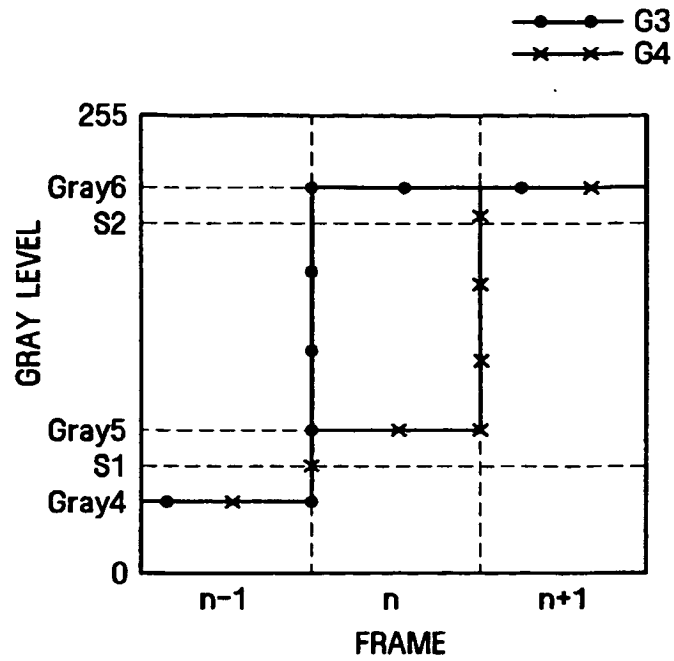


FIG. 7

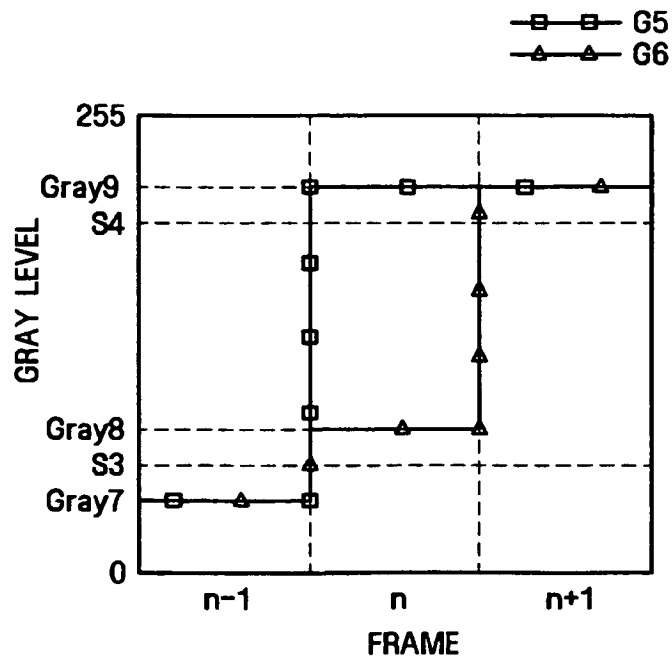


FIG. 8

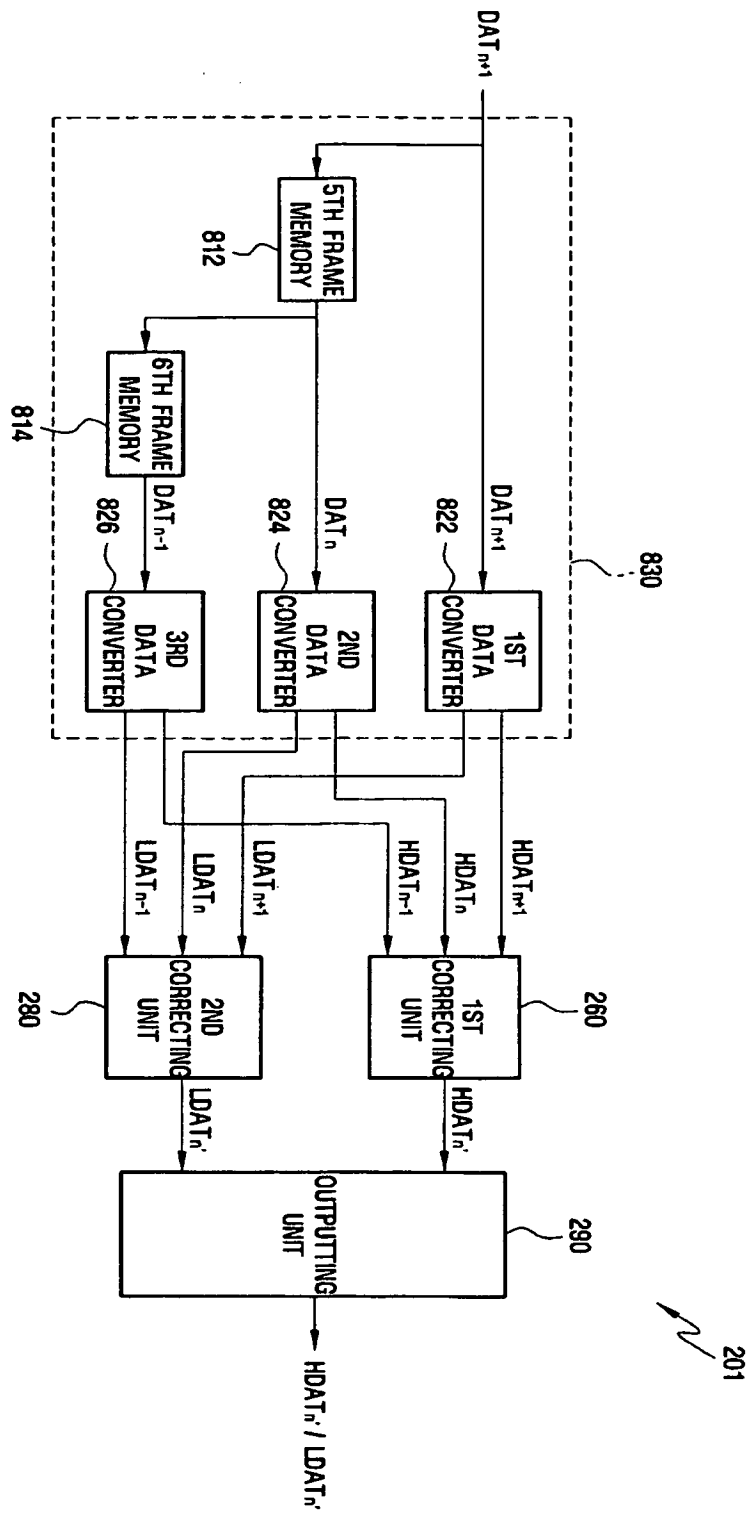
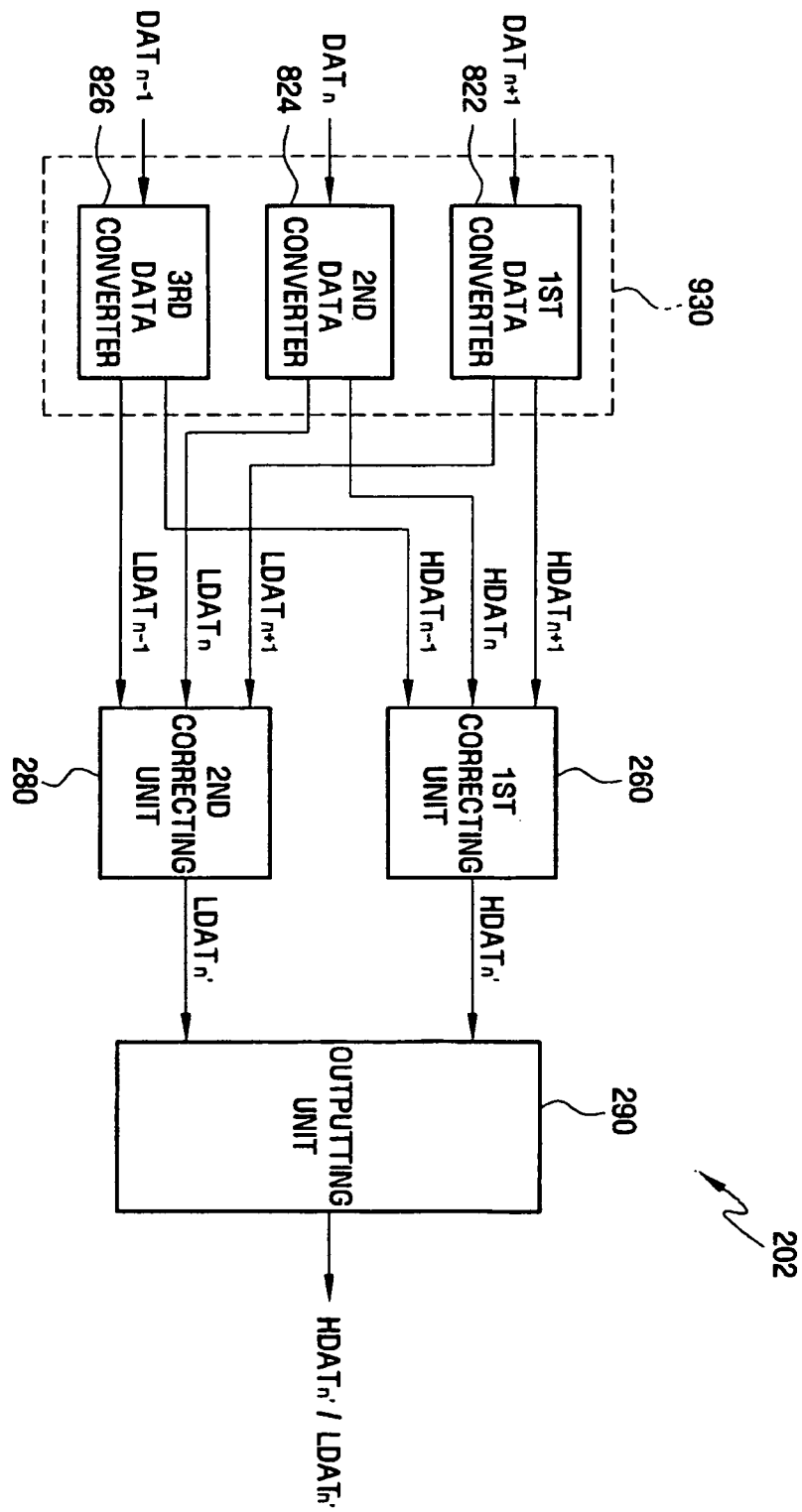


FIG. 9



REFERENCES CITED IN THE DESCRIPTION

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Non-patent literature cited in the description

- **Sang Soo Kim Development Center.** 66.1 : Invited Paper: The world's largest (82-in) TFT-LCD', 2005. *SID International Symposium*, 24 May 2005, 1842-1847 [0005]

专利名称(译)	液晶显示器中的信号处理装置		
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摘要(译)

信号处理设备 (200) 包括转换单元 (230), 其将第一, 第二和第三图像数据转换为第一子第一图像数据, 第一子第二图像数据和具有高于灰度级的灰度级的第一子第三图像数据分别具有第一, 第二和第三图像数据的第一, 第二和第三图像数据, 以及具有低于第一, 第二和第三图像数据的灰度级的灰度级的第二子第一图像数据, 第二子第二图像数据和第二子第三图像数据, 第一校正单元 (260), 其比较第一子图像数据, 根据比较结果校正第一子第二图像数据, 并输出校正的第一子第二图像数据, 以及第二校正单元 (280), 其比较第一子图像数据。第二子图像数据根据比较结果校正第二子第二图像数据, 并输出校正的第二子第二图像数据。

