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(54) **Gate pulse modulation circuit and liquid crystal display thereof**

Torimpulsmodulationsschaltung und Flüssigkristallanzeige dafür

Circuit de modulation à impulsion de gâchette et son affichage à cristaux liquides

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EP 2 280 392 B1

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Description

FIELD OF THE INVENTION

[0001] The present invention relates generally to a liquid crystal display, and more particularly to a gate pulse modulation circuit for improving display performance of the liquid crystal display.

BACKGROUND OF THE INVENTION

[0002] A liquid crystal display (LCD) device includes an LCD panel formed with liquid crystal cells and pixel elements with each associated with a corresponding liquid crystal cell and having a liquid crystal (LC) capacitor and a storage capacitor, a thin film transistor (TFT) electrically coupled with the liquid crystal capacitor and the storage capacitor. These pixel elements are substantially arranged in the form of a matrix having a number of pixel rows and a number of pixel columns. Typically, scanning signals are sequentially applied to the number of pixel rows for sequentially turning on the pixel elements row-by-row. When a scanning signal is applied to a pixel row to turn on corresponding TFTs of the pixel elements of a pixel row, source signals (i.e., image signals) for the pixel row are simultaneously applied to the number of pixel columns so as to charge the corresponding liquid crystal capacitor and storage capacitor of the pixel row for aligning orientations of the corresponding liquid crystal cells associated with the pixel row to control light transmittance therethrough. By repeating the procedure for all pixel rows, all pixel elements are supplied with corresponding source signals of the image signal, thereby displaying the image signal thereon.

[0003] To reduce the power consumption, a half source driver (HSD) design is developed. In the HSD design, two neighboring sub-pixel electrodes of different pixels are electrically coupled to the same data line, and two sub-pixel electrodes of a pixel are electrically coupled to two neighboring gate lines, respectively. Such a design may reduce a half of power consumption comparing to a conventional design of an LCD. However, if charging of the sub-pixels is not uniform, dark-bright lines and flicker phenomena would occur when displaying an image, which will compromise the display quality of the LCD.

[0004] Therefore, a heretofore unaddressed need exists in the art to address the aforementioned deficiencies and inadequacies.

[0005] Further liquid crystal display devices and methods as well as circuits for driving the same, especially circuits for generating gate pulse modulation signals are disclosed in US 2008/0001887 A1, US 2007/0216632 A1, US 2006/0092149 A1, CN 101 315 749 A and US 2004/246245 A1. However, there is still the requirement for improved gate pulses modulation circuits and liquid crystal displays according to the above-mentioned needs.

SUMMARY OF THE INVENTION

[0006] In one aspect, the present invention relates to a gate pulse modulation (GPM) circuit usable in a liquid crystal display (LCD). In one embodiment, the GPM circuit includes a low dropout (LDO) regulator LDO_O, a first resistor R_{Cset} , having a first terminal electrically connected to the LDO regulator LDO_O and a second terminal electrically connected to a node DTS, respectively, a capacitor C_{set} , having a first terminal electrically connected to the second terminal of the first resistor R_{Cset} and a second terminal electrically connected to the ground, respectively, a switch SW, having a control terminal, a first terminal electrically connected to the node DTS and a second terminal, and a second resistor R_{DTS} , having a first terminal electrically connected to the second terminal of the switch SW and a second terminal electrically connected to the ground, respectively.

[0007] The GPM circuit further includes a comparator having a first input electrically connected to the node DTS, a second input for receiving a voltage signal V_{ref} , and an output electrically connected to the control terminal of the switch SW, respectively.

[0008] The GPM circuit also includes a logic control unit having a first input for receiving N clock signals $\{CK_j\}$, $j = 1, 2, 3, \dots, N$, N being an even integer greater than zero, a second input electrically connected to the output of the comparator and an output.

[0009] Furthermore, the GPM circuit includes a level shifter having N inputs for receiving the N clock signals $\{CK_j\}$, respectively, and N outputs for outputting N modulated clock signals $\{CKH_j\}$, respectively.

[0010] Additionally, the GPM circuit includes N switches $\{S_j\}$, each switch S_j having a control terminal electrically connected to the output of the logic control unit 120, a first terminal electrically connected to a respective output of the level shifter, and a second terminal, a third resistor R_O , having a first terminal electrically connected to the second terminal of each odd switch S_k , $k=1, 3, 5, \dots, N-1$ of the N switches $\{S_j\}$ and a second terminal electrically connected to the ground, respectively, and a fourth resistor R_E , having a first terminal electrically connected to the second terminal of each even switch S_q , $q=2, 4, 6, \dots, N$, of the N switches $\{S_j\}$ and a second terminal electrically connected to the ground, respectively.

[0011] In one embodiment, each modulated clock signal CKH_j of the N modulated clock signals $\{CKH_j\}$, $j = 1, 2, 3, \dots, N$ has a waveform that rises from a first voltage VGL into a second voltage VGH at time t_1 , remains at the second voltage VGH until time t_2 , falls from the second voltage VGH at time t_2 into a third voltage V_j at time t_3 at a desired slope and falls from the third voltage V_j into the first voltage VGL at time t_3 , and wherein $T = (t_3 - t_2)$ defines a falling time of each modulated clock signal CKH_j .

[0012] The falling time $T = (t_3 - t_2)$ of each modulated clock signal CKH_j , $j = 1, 2, 3, \dots, N$, is a function of the capacitance of the capacitor C_{set} . The third voltage V_k

of the waveform of each odd modulated clock signal CK-Hk, $k = 1, 3, 5, \dots, N-1$, of the N modulated clock signals {CKHj}, $j = 1, 2, 3, \dots, N$, is a function of the resistance of the third resistor R_O , and wherein the third voltage V_q of the waveform of each even modulated clock signal CK-Hq, $q = 2, 4, 6, \dots, N$, of the N modulated clock signals {CKHj} is a function of the resistance of the fourth resistor R_E .

[0013] In one embodiment, the resistance of the third resistor R_O is different from the resistance of the fourth resistor R_E , and the voltage difference $\Delta V1 = (V_k - V_{GL})$ between the third voltage V_k and the first voltage V_{GL} of the waveform of each odd modulated clock signal CK-Hk, $k = 1, 3, 5, \dots, N-1$, is different from the voltage difference $\Delta V2 = (V_q - V_{GL})$ between the third voltage V_q and the first voltage V_{GL} of the waveform of each even modulated clock signal CKHq, $q = 2, 4, 6, \dots, N$.

[0014] Additionally, the corresponding clock signal CKj has a falling edge at time $t2$.

[0015] In one embodiment, the logic control unit has a CK pulse falling edge detector for receiving each of the N clock signals {CKj}, $j = 1, 2, 3, \dots, N$, and detecting a falling edge of a waveform of each of the N clock signals {CKj}, a comparator output detector for receiving an output signal output from the comparator, and a switch ON/OFF controller in communications with the CK pulse falling edge detector and the comparator output detector for turning on or turning off a corresponding switch of the N switches {Sj}, $j = 1, 2, 3, \dots, N$, in accordance with the detected falling edge of the corresponding modulated clock signal by the CK pulse falling edge detector and the detected output signal from the comparator by comparator output detector.

[0016] In one embodiment, when the CK pulse falling edge detector detects a falling edge in a clock signal CKj, $j = 1, 2, 3, \dots, N$, (a) the switch ON/OFF controller responsively generates a first signal to turn on the corresponding switch S_j , thereby discharging the corresponding modulated clock signal CKHj output from the j-th output of the level shifter through the third resistor R_O or the fourth resistor R_E to the ground, and (b) the LDO regulator LDO_O provides a current signal passing through the first resistor R_{Cset} to charge the capacitor C_{set} , thereby charging the node DTS to have a voltage V_{DTS} .

[0017] The comparator compares the voltage V_{DTS} of the DTS node with the reference voltage V_{ref} , wherein when $V_{DTS} = V_{ref}$, the comparator generates an output signal to the comparator output detector to cause the switch ON/OFF controller to generate a second signal to turn off the corresponding switch S_j , and to the control terminal of the switch SW to turn on the switch SW, thereby discharging the voltage V_{DTS} of the node DTS through the second resistor R_{DTS} to the ground.

[0018] In another aspect, the present invention relates to an LCD having an LCD panel having a plurality of rows of pixel elements therein and a corresponding plurality of gate lines coupled to the plurality of rows of pixel elements, a GPM circuit for receiving N clock signals {CKj},

$j = 1, 2, 3, \dots, N$, N being an even integer greater than zero, and for outputting N modulated clock signals {CKHj}, wherein each modulated clock signal CKHj is corresponding to a clock signal CKj and has a waveform having a desired falling slope, and a shift register for receiving the N modulated clock signals {CKHj} and for generating a plurality of gate signals sequentially applied to the plurality of gate lines to drive the plurality of rows of pixel elements.

[0019] In one embodiment, the GPM circuit includes an LDO regulator LDO_O, a first resistor R_{Cset} , having a first terminal electrically connected to the LDO regulator LDO_O and a second terminal electrically connected to a node DTS, respectively, a capacitor C_{set} , having a first terminal electrically connected to the second terminal of the first resistor R_{Cset} and a second terminal electrically connected to the ground, respectively, a switch SW, have a control terminal, a first terminal electrically connected to the node DTS and a second terminal, and a second resistor R_{DTS} , having a first terminal electrically connected to the second terminal of the switch SW and a second terminal electrically connected to the ground, respectively.

[0020] The GPM circuit further includes a comparator having a first input electrically connected to the node DTS, a second input for receiving a voltage signal V_{ref} , and an output electrically connected to the control terminal of the comparator, respectively, a logic control unit having a first input for receiving N clock signals {CKj}, $j = 1, 2, 3, \dots, N$, N being an even integer greater than zero, a second input electrically connected to the output of the comparator and an output, and a level shifter having N inputs for receiving the N clock signals {CKj}, respectively, and N outputs for outputting N modulated clock signals {CKHj}, respectively.

[0021] Furthermore, the GPM circuit includes N switches {Sj}, each switch S_j having a control terminal electrically connected to the output of the logic control unit 120, a first terminal electrically connected to a respective output of the level shifter, and a second terminal, a third resistor R_O , having a first terminal electrically connected to the second terminal of each odd switch S_k , $k=1, 3, 5, \dots, N-1$, of the N switches {Sj} and a second terminal electrically connected to the ground, respectively, and a fourth resistor R_E , having a first terminal electrically connected to the second terminal of each even switch S_q , $q=2, 4, 6, \dots, N$, of the N switches {Sj} and a second terminal electrically connected to the ground, respectively.

[0022] In one embodiment, each modulated clock signal CKHj of the N modulated clock signals {CKHj}, $j = 1, 2, 3, \dots, N$, has a waveform that rises from a first voltage V_{GL} into a second voltage V_{GH} at time $t1$, remains at the second voltage V_{GH} until time $t2$, falls from the second voltage V_{GH} at time $t2$ into a third voltage V_j at time $t3$ at a desired slope and falls from the third voltage V_j into the first voltage V_{GL} at time $t3$, and wherein $T = (t3 - t2)$ defines a falling time of each modulated clock signal CKHj.

[0023] The falling time $T = (t_3 - t_2)$ of each modulated clock signal CKHj, $j = 1, 2, 3, \dots, N$, is a function of the capacitance of the capacitor C_{set} . The third voltage V_k of the waveform of each odd modulated clock signal CK-Hk, $k = 1, 3, 5, \dots, N-1$, of the N modulated clock signals {CKHj}, $j = 1, 2, 3, \dots, N$, is a function of the resistance of the third resistor R_O , and wherein the third voltage V_q of the waveform of each even modulated clock signal CK-Hq, $q = 2, 4, 6, \dots, N$, of the N modulated clock signals {CKHj} is a function of the resistance of the fourth resistor R_E .

[0024] In one embodiment, the resistance of the third resistor R_O is different from the resistance of the fourth resistor R_E , and the voltage difference $\Delta V1 = (V_k - V_{GL})$ between the third voltage V_k and the first voltage V_{GL} of the waveform of each odd modulated clock signal, CK-Hk, $k = 1, 3, 5, \dots, N-1$, is different from the voltage difference $\Delta V2 = (V_q - V_{GL})$ between the third voltage V_q and the first voltage V_{GL} of the waveform of each even modulated clock signal CKHq, $q = 2, 4, 6, \dots, N$.

[0025] Additionally, the corresponding clock signal CKj has a falling edge at time t_2 . When the clock signal CKj is falling at time t_2 , (a) the logic control unit generates a first signal to turn on the corresponding switch S_j , thereby discharging the corresponding modulated clock signal CKHj output from the j -th output of the level shifter through the third resistor R_O or the fourth resistor R_E to the ground, and (b) the LDO regulator LDO_O provides a current signal passing through the first resistor R_{Cset} to charge the capacitor C_{set} , thereby charging the node DTS to have a voltage V_{DTS} . Meanwhile, the comparator compares the voltage V_{DTS} of the DTS node with the reference voltage V_{ref} , wherein when $V_{DTS} = V_{ref}$, the comparator generates an output signal to the logic control unit to generate a second signal to turn off the corresponding switch S_j , and to the control terminal of the switch SW to turn on the switch SW, thereby discharging the voltage V_{DTS} of the node DTS through the second resistor R_{DTS} to the ground.

[0026] These and other aspects of the present invention will become apparent from the following description of the preferred embodiment taken in conjunction with the following drawings, although variations and modifications therein may be affected without departing from the spirit and scope of the novel concepts of the disclosure.

BRIEF DESCRIPTION OF THE DRAWINGS

[0027] The accompanying drawings illustrate one or more embodiments of the invention and, together with the written description, serve to explain the principles of the invention. Wherever possible, the same reference numbers are used throughout the drawings to refer to the same or like elements of an embodiment, wherein:

Fig. 1 shows schematically a gate pulse modulation (GPM) circuit according to one embodiment of the

present invention;

Fig. 2 shows schematically a block diagram of a logic control unit utilized in the GPM circuit according to one embodiment of the present invention;

Fig. 3 (a)-(d) show schematically current flows established at different times in the GPM as shown in Fig. 1;

Fig. 4 (a)-(b) show schematically waveforms of the clock signals and the modulated clock signals generated by the GPM circuit according to one embodiment of the present invention, (a) odd channels, and (b) even channels;

Fig. 5 shows schematically waveforms of a clock signal, a level-shifted clock signal and a modulated clock signal generated by the GPM circuit according to one embodiment of the present invention;

Fig. 6 shows schematically waveforms of clock signals and modulated clock signals generated by the GPM circuit according to one embodiment of the present invention;

Fig. 7 shows schematically a block diagram of an LCD according to one embodiment of the present invention; and

Fig. 8 shows schematically a GPM circuit and a shift register utilized in an LCD according to one embodiment of the present invention.

DETAILED DESCRIPTION OF THE INVENTION

[0028] The present invention is more particularly described in the following examples that are intended as illustrative only since numerous modifications and variations therein will be apparent to those skilled in the art. Various embodiments of the invention are now described in detail. Referring to the drawings, like numbers indicate like components throughout the views. As used in the description herein and throughout the claims that follow, the meaning of "a", "an", and "the" includes plural reference unless the context clearly dictates otherwise. Also, as used in the description herein and throughout the claims that follow, the meaning of "in" includes "in" and "on" unless the context clearly dictates otherwise.

[0029] The terms used in this specification generally have their ordinary meanings in the art, within the context of the invention, and in the specific context where each term is used. Certain terms that are used to describe the invention are discussed below, or elsewhere in the specification, to provide additional guidance to the practitioner regarding the description of the invention. The use of examples anywhere in this specification, including examples of any terms discussed herein, is illustrative only, and in no way limits the scope and meaning of the invention or of any exemplified term. Likewise, the invention is not limited to various embodiments given in this specification.

[0030] As used herein, "around", "about" or "approximately" shall generally mean within 20 percent, preferably within 10 percent, and more preferably within 5 per-

cent of a given value or range. Numerical quantities given herein are approximate, meaning that the term "around", "about" or "approximately" can be inferred if not expressly stated.

[0031] As used herein, the terms "comprise or comprising", "include or including", "have or having", "contain or containing" and the like are to be understood to be open-ended, i.e., to mean including but not limited to.

[0032] The description will be made as to the embodiments of the present invention in conjunction with the accompanying drawings in Figs. 1-8. In accordance with the purposes of this invention, as embodied and broadly described herein, this invention, in one aspect, relates to a gate pulse modulation (GPM) circuit usable in a liquid crystal display (LCD).

[0033] Referring to Fig. 1, a GPM circuit 100 is shown according to one embodiment of the present invention. The GPM circuit 100 includes a low dropout (LDO) regulator LDO_O, a capacitor C_{set} , a first resistor R_{Cset} , a second resistor R_{DTS} , and a fourth resistor R_E , a third resistor R_O , a switch device SW, a comparator 110, a logic control unit 120, a level shifter 130, and N switches $\{S_j\}$, $j = 1, 2, 3, \dots, N$, N being an even integer greater than zero. In this exemplary embodiment as shown in Fig. 1, $N = 6$, i.e., a six-phase configuration is shown. In one embodiment, the LDO regulator LDO_O is a current source.

[0034] As shown in Fig. 1, the first resistor R_{Cset} has a first terminal electrically connected to the LDO regulator LDO_O and a second terminal electrically connected to a node DTS, respectively. The capacitor C_{set} has a first terminal electrically connected to the second terminal of the first resistor R_{Cset} and a second terminal electrically connected to the ground, respectively. The switch device SW has a control terminal, a first terminal electrically connected to the node DTS, and a second terminal. The second resistor R_{DTS} has a first terminal electrically connected to the second terminal of the switch SW and a second terminal electrically connected to the ground, respectively.

[0035] The comparator 110 has a first input 111 electrically connected to the node DTS, a second input 112 for receiving a voltage signal V_{ref} , and an output 113 electrically connected to the control terminal of the switch device SW, respectively.

[0036] The level shifter 130 is adapted for converting voltage levels of one or more clock signals into desired voltage levels. In the six-phase configuration, as shown in Fig. 1, the level shifter 130 has an input port 130a (or six (6) inputs) for receiving six (6) clock signals CK1, CK2, ..., CK6, and six (6) outputs 131, 132, ..., 136 for outputting six corresponding level-shifted clock signals LS1, LS2, ..., LS6, respectively. These clock signals CK1, CK2, ..., CK6 are usually generated by a time controller TCON. The level-shifted clock signals LS1, LS2, ..., LS6 are modulated by the GPM circuit 100 in the form of modulated clock signals CKH1, CKH2, ..., CKH6, respectively.

[0037] For example, as shown in Fig. 5, each of the clock signals CK1, CK2, ..., CK6 has a rectangle waveform with a low voltage, 0V, and a high voltage, 2.5V. After the clock signals CK1, CK2, ..., CK6 are level-shifted by the level shifter, the corresponding level-shifted clock signals LS1, LS2, ..., LS6 has the same waveform as that of the clock signals CK1, CK2, ..., CK6, but with the low voltage shifted to -7V and the high voltage shifted to 23V, respectively. Each of the clock signals CK1, CK2, ..., CK6 and the level-shifted clock signals LS1, LS2, ..., LS6 has a falling edge. According to the present invention, the level-shifted clock signals LS1, LS2, ..., LS6 are respectively modulated via a predetermined discharging process as will be discussed below, such that each of the corresponding modulated clock signals CKH1, CKH2, ..., CKH6 has a waveform with a desired slope edge. Further, the slope rate for the odd modulated clock signals CKH1, CKH3, CKH5 is different from that for the even modulated clock signals CKH2, CKH4, CKH6.

[0038] Referring back to Fig. 1, the logic control unit 120 has a first input port 121 for receiving six (6) clock signals CK1, CK2, ..., CK6, a second input 122 is electrically connected to the output 113 of the comparator 110 and an output 126.

[0039] As shown in Fig. 1, in the six-phase configuration, the GPM circuit 100 includes six switches S1, S2, ..., S6. Each switch has a control terminal electrically connected to the output 126 of the logic control unit 120, a first terminal is electrically connected to a respective output 131/132/.../136 of the level shifter 130, and a second terminal. For the odd switches S1, S3, S5, their second terminals are electrically connected to the first terminal of the third resistor R_O , which its second terminal is electrically connected to the ground. For the even switches S2, S4, S6, their second terminals are electrically connected to the first terminal of the fourth resistor R_E , which its second terminal is electrically connected to the ground.

[0040] For such a configuration of the GPM circuit, as shown in Fig. 4, each modulated clock signal CKH1/CKH2/.../CKH6 has a waveform that rises from a first voltage VGL into a second voltage VGH at time t_1 , remains at the second voltage VGH until time t_2 , falls from the second voltage VGH at time t_2 into a third voltage V_k at time t_3 at a desired slope and falls from the third voltage V_k into the first voltage VGL at time t_3 . $T = (t_3 - t_2)$ defines a falling time of each modulated clock signal CKH1/CKH2/.../CKH6, which is a function of the capacitance of the capacitor C_{set} . The third voltage V_k of the waveform of each odd modulated clock signal CKH1/CKH3/CKH5 is a function of the resistance of the third resistor R_O , while the third voltage V_q of the waveform of each even modulated clock signal CKH2/CKH4/CKH6 is a function of the resistance of the fourth resistor R_E . In other words, the voltage difference $\Delta V1 = (V_k - VGL)$ between the third voltage V_k and the first voltage VGL of the waveform of each odd modulated

clock signal CKH1/CKH3/CKH5 is a function of the resistance of the third resistor R_O , and the voltage difference $\Delta V2 = (V_q - V_{GL})$ between the third voltage V_q and the first voltage V_{GL} of the waveform of each even modulated clock signal CKH2/CKH4/CKH6 is a function of the resistance of the fourth resistor R_E . Therefore, according to the present invention, $\Delta V1$ and $\Delta V2$ can have different values by choosing the resistance of the third resistor R_O different from the resistance of the fourth resistor R_E .

[0041] Referring to Fig. 2, the logic control unit 120 has a CK pulse falling edge detector 123, a comparator output detector 124 and a switch ON/OFF controller 125. The CK pulse falling edge detector 123 is adapted for receiving each of the N clock signals $\{CK_j\}$, $j = 1, 2, 3, \dots, N$, generated from the time controller TCON 101, and for detecting a falling edge of a waveform of each of the received N clock signals $\{CK_j\}$. The comparator output detector 124 is adapted for receiving an output signal output from the comparator 110. The switch ON/OFF controller 125 in communications with the CK pulse falling edge detector 123 and the comparator output detector 124 is adapted for generating a signal to turn on or turn off a corresponding switch of the N switches $\{S_j\}$, $j = 1, 2, 3, \dots, N$, in accordance with the detected falling edge of the corresponding modulated clock signal by the CK pulse falling edge detector 123 and the detected output signal from the comparator by the comparator output detector 124.

[0042] Specifically, when the CK pulse falling edge detector 123 detects a falling edge at time $t2$ in the first clock signal CK1, where its voltage level falls from a high voltage V_{GH} to a low voltage V_{GL} , as shown in Fig. 4(a), the switch ON/OFF controller 125 responsively generates a first signal to turn on the corresponding switch S1. Accordingly, a current I_{CKH1} flows from the output 131 of the level shifter 130 through the third resistor R_O to the ground, as shown in Fig. 3(b), which discharges the corresponding level-shifted clock signal LS1, thereby causing the modulated clock signal CKH1 to decrease from the second voltage V_{GH} with a falling slope. Meanwhile, the LDO regulator LDO_O provides a current signal I_1 passing through the first resistor R_{Cset} to charge the capacitor C_{set} , thereby charging the node DTS to have a voltage V_{DTS} as shown in Fig. 3(a).

[0043] Then, the comparator 110 compares the voltage V_{DTS} of the DTS node with the reference voltage V_{ref} . When $V_{DTS} = V_{ref}$ at time $t3$, as shown in Fig. 4(a), the comparator 110 generates an output signal to the comparator output detector 124 to cause the switch ON/OFF controller 125 to generate a second signal to turn off the corresponding switch S1, as shown in Fig. 3(d), where no current flows from the output 131 of the level shifter 130 through the third resistor R_O to the ground. Accordingly, the modulated clock signal CKH1 decreases to the third level V_k at time $t3$, as shown in Fig. 4(a). Meanwhile, the generated output signal is applied to the control terminal of the switch device SW to

turn on the switch device SW, so that a current I_2 flows from the node DTS through the second resistor R_{DTS} to the ground, thereby discharging the voltage V_{DTS} of the node DTS through the second resistor R_{DTS} to the ground, as shown in Fig. 3(c). Preferably, the voltage V_{DTS} of the node DTS is discharged to zero prior to the next cycle of the processes. The charging time $T = (t3 - t2)$ of the capacitor C_{set} from zero to V_{ref} is the falling slope time of the modulated clock signal CKH1 from the second voltage V_{GH} to the third level V_k . The charging time $T = (t3 - t2)$ of the capacitor C_{set} can be adjusted by setting up the voltage value of V_{ref} . The third voltage V_k is determined by the resistance of the third resistor R_O and the charging time T of the capacitor C_{set} .

[0044] The above processes are repeated for obtaining the other modulated clock signals, CKH2, CK3, ..., CKH(N-1). For the even modulated clock signals, CKH2, CKH4, ..., CKHN, the third voltage V_q is determined by the resistance of the fourth resistor R_E and the charging time T of the capacitor C_{set} .

[0045] Fig. 6 shows time charts of six clock signals CK1, CK2, ..., CK6, and the corresponding modulated clock signals CKH1, CKH2, ..., CKH6 generated from a six-phase GPM circuit according to the present invention. Each waveform of the modulated clock signals CKH1, CKH2, ..., CKH6 has a falling slope starting at the time when the waveform of the corresponding clock signal falls.

[0046] Figs. 7 and 8 show an LCD 700 that utilizes a GPM circuit 720 to modulate odd gate pulse waveforms and even gate pulse waveforms according to one embodiment of the present invention.

[0047] The LCD 700 has an LCD panel 710 having a plurality of rows of pixel elements 711 and 712 therein and a corresponding plurality of gate lines g_1, g_2, g_3, g_4 , electrically coupled to the plurality of rows of pixel elements 711 and 712. For the purpose of illustration of the invention, only two rows of pixel elements 711 and 712 and four gate lines g_1, g_2, g_3, g_4 are shown in this exemplary embodiment. The LCD 700 also has a GPM circuit 720 for receiving four clock signals CK1, CK2, CK3, CK4, and for outputting four modulated clock signals CKH1, CKH2, CKH3, CKH4. Each modulated clock signal CKH1/CKH2/CKH3/CKH4 is corresponding to a clock signal CK1/CK2/CK3/CK4 and has a waveform having a desired falling slope. The details of the GPM circuit 720 is same as that of the GPM circuit 100, as shown in Fig. 1 and discussed above, except in the embodiment, a four-phase configuration is utilized. The modulated clock signals CKH1, CKH2, CKH3, CKH4 are input to a shift register 730 formed on a glass substrate of the LCD panel 710, i.e., the gate on array (GOA). The shift register 730 responsively generates a plurality of gate signals $G(1), G(2), \dots$. According to the present invention, the waveforms of the odd gate signals and of the even gate signals are different. When the plurality of gate signals $G(1), G(2), \dots$, is sequentially applied to the plurality of gate lines $g_1, g_2, \dots$, to drive the plurality of rows of pixel elements

711 and 712, the odd gate lines and the even gate lines have different feed-through effects, thereby minimizing the dark-bright line and flicker phenomena associated with the HSD pixel design and improving display performance of the LCD.

Claims

1. A gate pulse modulation (GPM) circuit usable in a liquid crystal display (LCD), comprising:

- 1) a low dropout (LDO) regulator (LDO_O);
- 2) a first resistor (R_{Cset}), having a first terminal electrically connected to the LDO regulator (LDO_O) and a second terminal electrically connected to a node (DTS), respectively;
- 3) a capacitor (C_{set}), having a first terminal electrically connected to the second terminal of the first resistor (R_{Cset}) and a second terminal electrically connected to the ground, respectively;
- 4) a switch (SW) having a control terminal, a first terminal electrically connected to the node (DTS) and a second terminal;
- 5) a second resistor (R_{DTS}), having a first terminal electrically connected to the second terminal of the switch (SW) and a second terminal electrically connected to the ground, respectively;
- 6) a comparator having a first input electrically connected to the node (DTS), a second input for receiving a reference voltage (V_{ref}) and an output electrically connected to the control terminal of the switch (SW), respectively;
- 7) a level shifter having N inputs for receiving N clock signals ($\{CK_j\}$), respectively, and N outputs for outputting N modulated clock signals ($\{CKH_j\}$), respectively, $j = 1, 2, 3, \dots, N$, N being an even integer greater than zero;
- 8) a logic control unit having a first input for receiving the N clock signals ($\{CK_j\}$), a second input electrically connected to the output of the comparator, and an output;
- 9) N switches ($\{S_j\}$), each switch (S_j) having a control terminal electrically connected to the output of the logic control unit, a first terminal electrically connected to a respective output of the level shifter, and a second terminal;
- 10) a third resistor (R_o) having a first terminal electrically connected to the second terminal of each odd switch (S_k), $k=1, 3, 5, \dots, N-1$, of the N switches ($\{S_j\}$) and a second terminal electrically connected to the ground, respectively; and
- 11) a fourth resistor (R_E), having a first terminal electrically connected to the second terminal of each even switch (S_q), $q=2, 4, 6, \dots, N$, of the N switches ($\{S_j\}$) and a second terminal electrically connected to the ground, respectively, wherein the logic control unit comprises:

12) a CK pulse falling edge detector for receiving each of the N clock signals ($\{CK_j\}$), $j = 1, 2, 3, \dots, N$, and detecting a falling edge of a waveform of each of the N clock signals ($\{CK_j\}$);

13) a comparator output detector for receiving and detecting an output signal output from the comparator; and

14) a switch ON/OFF controller in communications with the CK pulse falling edge detector and the comparator output detector for turning on or turning off a corresponding switch of the N switches ($\{S_j\}$), $j = 1, 2, 3, \dots, N$, in accordance with the detected falling edge of the corresponding modulated clock signal by the CK pulse falling edge detector and the detected output signal from the comparator by comparator output detector;

and wherein when the CK pulse falling edge detector detects a falling edge in a clock signal (CK_j), $j = 1, 2, 3, \dots, N$,

i) the switch ON/OFF controller responsively generates a first signal to turn on the corresponding switch (S_j), thereby discharging the corresponding modulated clock signal (CKH_j) output from the j-th output of the level shifter through the third resistor (R_o) or the fourth resistor (R_E) to the ground;

ii) the LDO regulator (LDO_O) provides a current signal passing through the first resistor (R_{Cset}) to charge the capacitor (C_{set}), thereby charging the node (DTS) to have a voltage (V_{DTS})

and wherein the comparator compares the voltage (V_{DTS}) of the node (DTS) with the reference voltage (V_{ref}), wherein when $V_{DTS} = V_{ref}$,

a) the comparator generates an output signal to the control terminal of the switch (SW) to turn on the switch (SW), thereby discharging the voltage (V_{DTS}) of the node (DTS) through the second resistor (R_{DTS}) to the ground; and

b) the comparator generates an output signal to the logic control unit to generate a second signal to turn off the corresponding switch (S_j).

2. The GPM circuit of claim 1, wherein each modulated clock signal (CKH_j) of the N modulated clock signals ($\{CKH_j\}$), $j = 1, 2, 3, \dots, N$, has a waveform that rises from a first voltage (V_{GL}) into a second voltage (V_{GH}) at time (t_1), remains at the second voltage (V_{GH}) until time (t_2), falls from the second voltage (V_{GH}) at time (t_2) into a third voltage (V_j) at time (t_3), at a desired slope and falls from the third voltage (V_j) into the first voltage (V_{GL}) at time (t_3), and wherein $T = (t_3 - t_2)$ defines a falling time of each modulated clock signal (CKH_j).

3. The GPM circuit of claim 2, wherein the falling time $T = (t_3 - t_2)$ of each modulated clock signal (CKHj), $j = 1, 2, 3, \dots, N$, is a function of the capacitance of the capacitor (C_{set}). 5
4. The GPM circuit of claim 3, wherein the third voltage (V_k) of the waveform of each odd modulated clock signal (CKHk), $k = 1, 3, 5, \dots, N-1$, of the N modulated clock signals ($\{CKHj\}$), $j = 1, 2, 3, \dots, N$, is a function of the resistance of the third resistor (R_o), and wherein the third voltage (V_q) of the waveform of each even modulated clock signal (CKHq), $q = 2, 4, 6, \dots, N$, of the N modulated clock signals ($\{CKHj\}$) is a function of the resistance of the fourth resistor (R_E). 10 15
5. The GPM circuit of claim 4, wherein the resistance of the third resistor (R_o) is different from the resistance of the fourth resistor (R_E), and wherein the voltage difference $\Delta V1 = (V_k - VGL)$ between the third voltage (V_k) and the first voltage (VGL) of the waveform of each odd modulated clock signal (CKHk), $k = 1, 3, 5, \dots, N-1$, is different from the voltage difference $\Delta V2 = (V_q - VGL)$ between the third voltage (V_q) and the first voltage (VGL) of the waveform of each even modulated clock signal (CKHq), $q = 2, 4, 6, \dots, N$. 20 25
6. The GPM circuit of claim 2, wherein the corresponding clock signal (CKj) has a falling edge at time t_2 . 30
7. A liquid crystal display (LCD), comprising:
 - an LCD panel having a plurality of rows of pixel elements therein and a corresponding plurality of gate lines coupled to the plurality of rows of pixel elements; 35
 - a gate pulse modulation (GPM) circuit for receiving N clock signals ($\{CKj\}$), $j = 1, 2, 3, \dots, N$, N being an even integer greater than zero, and for outputting N modulated clock signals ($\{CKHj\}$), wherein each modulated clock signal (CKHj) is corresponding to a clock signal (CKj) and has a waveform having a desired falling slope; and 40
 - a shift register for receiving the N modulated clock signals ($\{CKHj\}$) and for generating a plurality of gate signals sequentially applied to the plurality of gate lines to drive the plurality of rows of pixel elements, 45
 - wherein the gate pulse modulation (GPM) circuit is a gate pulse modulation circuit according to anyone of claims 1 to 6. 50

Patentansprüche

1. Gatepulsmodulations(GPM)-Schaltung, die in einem Flüssigkeitskristalldisplay (LCD) verwendet werden kann und umfasst: 55

- 1) einen Nieder - Absenkungs - (Low-Drop LDO) Spannungsregler (LDO_O),
- 2) einen ersten Widerstand (R_{Cset}), der einen ersten Anschluss, der elektrisch mit dem LDO - Spannungsregler (LDO_O) verbunden ist, und einen zweiten Ausgang umfasst, der elektrisch mit einem Knoten (DTS) verbunden ist,
- 3) einen Kondensator (C_{set}), der einen ersten Anschluss, der elektrisch mit dem zweiten Anschluss des ersten Widerstands (R_{Cset}) verbunden ist, und einen zweiten Anschluss umfasst, der mit Masse verbunden ist,
- 4) einen Schalter (SW), der einen Steuerungsanschluss, einen ersten Anschluss, der elektrisch mit dem Knoten (DTS) verbunden ist, und einen zweiten Anschluss umfasst,
- 5) einen zweiten Widerstand (R_{DTS}), der einen ersten Anschluss, der elektrisch mit dem zweiten Anschluss des Schalters (SW) verbunden ist, und einen zweiten Anschluss umfasst, der elektrisch mit Masse verbunden ist,
- 6) einen Komparator, der einen ersten Eingang, der elektrisch mit dem Knoten (DTS) verbunden ist, einen zweiten Eingang zum Empfangen einer Referenzspannung (V_{ref}) und einen Ausgang umfasst, der elektrisch mit dem Steueranschluss des Schalters (SW) verbunden ist.
- 7) einen Niveauschieber, der jeweils N Eingänge zum Empfangen von N Taktsignalen ($\{CKj\}$) und jeweils N Ausgänge zum Ausgeben von N modulierten Taktsignalen ($\{CKHj\}$) umfasst, wobei $J = 1, 2, 3, \dots, N$, N ist eine gerade Ganzzahl größer als 0,
- 8) eine Logiksteuerungseinheit, die einen ersten Eingang zum Empfangen der N Taktsignale ($\{CKj\}$), einen zweiten Eingang, der elektrisch mit dem Ausgang des Komparators verbunden ist, und einen Ausgang umfasst,
- 9) N Schalter ($\{Sj\}$), wobei jeder Schalter (Sj) einen Steuerungsanschluss, der elektrisch mit dem Ausgang der Logiksteuerungseinheit verbunden ist, einen ersten Anschluss, der elektrisch mit einem entsprechenden Ausgang des Niveauschiebers verbunden ist, und einen zweiten Anschluss umfasst,
- 10) einen dritten Widerstand (R_o), der einen ersten Anschluss, der elektrisch mit dem zweiten Anschluss jedes ungeraden Schalters (S_k), $k = 1, 3, 5, \dots, -1$, der N Schalter ($\{Sj\}$) verbunden ist, und einen zweiten Anschluss umfasst, der elektrisch mit Masse verbunden ist, und
- 11) einem vierten Widerstand (R_E), der einen ersten Anschluss, der elektrisch mit dem zweiten Anschluss jedes geraden Schalters (S_q), $q = 2, 4, 6, \dots, N$ der N Schalter ($\{Sj\}$) verbunden ist, und einen zweiten Anschluss umfasst, der elektrisch mit Masse verbunden ist,

wobei die Logiksteuerungseinheit umfasst:

12) einen CK - Pulsabfallflankendetektor zum Empfangen jedes der N Taktsignale ($\{CK_j\}$), $j = 1, 2, 3, \dots, N$, und zum Detektieren einer fallenden Flanke einer Wellenform von jedem der N Taktsignale ($\{CK_j\}$),

13) einen Komparatorausgangsdetektor zum Empfangen und Detektieren eines Ausgangssignals des Komparators und

14) eine Ein/Aus-Schaltersteuerung, die in Verbindung mit dem CK - Pulsabfallflankendetektor und dem Komparatorausgangsdetektor steht, um entsprechend dem durch den CK - Pulsabfallflankendetektor detektierten Abfall der Flanke des entsprechenden modulierten Taktsignals und dem durch den Komparatorausgangsdetektor detektierten Ausgangssignal des Komparators einen entsprechenden Schalter der N Schalter ($\{S_j\}$), $j = 1, 2, 3, \dots, N$, einzuschalten oder auszuschalten.

und wobei, wenn der CK - Pulsabfallflankendetektor eine abfallende Flanke in einem Taktsignal (CK_j), $j = 1, 2, 3, \dots, N$, detektiert,

i) die Ein/Aus-Schaltersteuerung als Antwort hierauf ein erstes Signal zum Einschalten des entsprechenden Schalters (S_j) erzeugt, wodurch das entsprechende modulierte Taktsignal (CKH_j), das von dem j-ten Ausgang des Niveauschiebers ausgegeben wird, durch den dritten Widerstand (R_o) oder den vierten Widerstand (R_E) in die Masse entladen wird,

ii) der LDO - Spannungsregler (LDO_O) ein durch den ersten Widerstand (R_{Cset}) hindurch gehendes Stromsignal bereitstellt, um den Kondensator (C_{set}) zu laden, wodurch der Knoten (DTS) geladen wird, um eine Spannung (V_{DTS}) aufzuweisen

und wobei der Komparator die Spannungen (V_{DTS}) des Knotens (DTS) mit der Referenzspannung (V_{ref}) vergleicht, wobei, wenn $V_{DTS} = V_{ref}$,

a) der Komparator ein Ausgangssignal für den Steuerungsanschluss des Schalters (SW) erzeugt, um den Schalter (SW) einzuschalten, wodurch die Spannung (V_{DTS}) des Knotens (DTS) über den zweiten Widerstand (R_{DTS}) in die Masse entladen wird, und

b) der Komparator ein Ausgangssignal für die Logiksteuerungseinheit erzeugt, um ein zweites Signal zu erzeugen, um den entsprechenden Schalter (S_j) auszuschalten.

2. GPM-Schaltung nach Anspruch 1, bei welcher jedes modulierte Taktsignal (CKH_j) der N modulierten

Taktsignale ($\{CKH_j\}$), $j = 1, 2, 3, \dots, N$, eine Wellenform aufweist, die von einer ersten Spannung (VGL) zu einer zweiten Spannung (VGH) zu einer Zeit (t_1) ansteigt, bei der zweiten Spannung (VGH) bis zu einer Zeit (t_2) bleibt, von der zweiten Spannung (VGH) zu einer Zeit (t_2) zu einer dritten Spannung (V_j) zu einer Zeit (t_3) mit einem gewünschten Abfall fällt und von der dritten Spannung (V_j) zu der ersten Spannung (VGL) zur Zeit (t_3) fällt, wobei $T = (t_3 - t_2)$ eine Abfallzeit von jedem modulierten Taktsignal (CKH_j) definiert.

3. GPM-Schaltung nach Anspruch 2, bei welcher die Abfallzeit $T = (t_3 - t_2)$ von jedem modulierten Taktsignal (CKH_j), $j = 1, 2, 3, \dots, N$, eine Funktion der Kapazität des Kondensators (C_{set}) ist.

4. GPM-Schaltung nach Anspruch 3, bei welcher die dritte Spannung (V_k) der Wellenform jedes ungeraden modulierten Taktsignals (CKH_k), $k = 1, 3, 5, \dots, N-1$, der N modulierten Taktsignale ($\{CKH_j\}$), $j = 1, 2, 3, \dots, N$, eine Funktion des Widerstands des dritten Widerstands (R_o) ist, wobei die dritte Spannung (V_q) der Wellenform von jedem geraden modulierten Taktsignal (CKH_q), $q = 2, 4, 6, \dots, N$, der N modulierten Taktsignale ($\{CKH_j\}$) eine Funktion des Widerstands des vierten Widerstands (R_E) ist.

5. GPM-Schaltung nach Anspruch 4, bei welcher der Widerstand des dritten Widerstands (R_o) verschieden von dem Widerstand des Widerstands (R_E) ist, wobei die Spannungsdifferenz $\Delta V_1 = (V_k - VGL)$ zwischen der dritten Spannung (V_k) und der ersten Spannung (VGL) der Wellenform von jedem ungeraden, modulierten Taktsignal (CKH_k), $k = 1, 3, 5, \dots, N-1$, verschieden von der Spannungsdifferenz $\Delta V_2 = (V_q - VGL)$ zwischen der dritten Spannung (V_q) und der ersten Spannung (VGL) der Wellenform von jedem geraden modulierten Taktsignal (CKH_q), $q = 2, 4, 6, \dots, N$, ist.

6. GPM-Schaltung nach Anspruch 2, bei welcher das entsprechende Taktsignal (CK_j) eine Abfallflanke zu der Zeit t_2 aufweist.

7. Flüssigkeitskristalldisplay (LCD), das umfasst:

ein LCD - Panel, das eine Vielzahl von Reihen von Pixelelementen darin und eine entsprechende Vielzahl von Gatelinien umfasst, die an die Vielzahl von Reihen von Pixelelementen gekoppelt sind,

eine Gatepulsmodulations (GPM) - Schaltung zum Empfangen von N Taktsignalen ($\{CK_j\}$), $j = 1, 2, 3, \dots, N$, wobei N eine gerade Ganzzahl größer 0 ist, und zum Ausgeben von N modulierten Taktsignalen ($\{CKH_j\}$), wobei jedes modulierte Taktsignal (CKH_j) einem Taktsignal

(CK_j) entspricht und eine Wellenform aufweist, die eine gewünschte Abfallflanke umfasst, und ein Schieberegister zum Empfangen der N modulierten Taktsignale ({CKH_j}) und zum Erzeugen einer Vielzahl von Gatesignalen, die sequenziell auf die Vielzahl von Gatelinien angewendet werden, um die Vielzahl von Reihen von Pixelelementen zu steuern, wobei die Gatepulsmodulations (GPM) - Schaltung ein Gatepulsmodulations (GPM) - Schaltung nach einem der Ansprüche 1 bis 6 ist.

Revendications

1. Circuit de modulation d'impulsions de porte (GPM) pouvant être utilisé dans un affichage à cristaux liquides (LCD) comprenant :
 - 1) un régulateur (LDO_O) à faible tension de déchet (LDO) ;
 - 2) une première résistance (R_{Cset}) ayant une première borne reliée électriquement respectivement au régulateur LDO (LDO_O) et une seconde borne reliée électriquement respectivement à un noeud (DTS) ;
 - 3) un condensateur (C_{set}) ayant une première borne reliée électriquement respectivement à la seconde borne de la première résistance (R_{Cset}) et une seconde borne reliée électriquement respectivement à la terre ;
 - 4) un commutateur (SW) ayant une borne de commande, une première borne reliée électriquement au noeud (DTS) et une seconde borne ;
 - 5) une seconde résistance (R_{DTS}) ayant une première borne reliée électriquement respectivement à la seconde borne du commutateur (SW) et une seconde borne reliée électriquement respectivement à la terre ;
 - 6) un comparateur ayant une première entrée reliée électriquement respectivement au noeud (DTS), une seconde entrée pour recevoir une tension de référence (V_{ref}) et une sortie reliée électriquement respectivement à la borne de commande du commutateur (SW) ;
 - 7) un décaleur de niveau ayant N entrées pour recevoir respectivement N signaux d'horloge ({CK_j}) et N sorties pour sortir respectivement N signaux d'horloge modulés ({CKH_j}), j = 1, 2, 3, ..., N, N étant un nombre entier pair plus grand que zéro ;
 - 8) une unité de commande logique ayant une première entrée pour recevoir les N signaux d'horloge ({CK_j}), une seconde entrée reliée électriquement à la sortie du comparateur et une sortie,
 - 9) N commutateurs ({S_j}), chaque commutateur

(S_j) ayant une borne de commande reliée électriquement à la sortie de l'unité de commande logique, une première borne reliée électriquement à une sortie respective du décaleur de niveau et une seconde borne, 10) une troisième résistance (R_O) ayant une première borne reliée électriquement respectivement à la seconde borne de chaque commutateur impair (S_k), k= 1, 3, 5, ..., N-1, des N commutateurs ({S_j}) et une seconde borne reliée électriquement respectivement à la terre et 11) une quatrième résistance (R_E) ayant une première borne reliée électriquement respectivement à la seconde borne de chaque commutateur pair (S_q), q= 2, 4, 6, ..., N, des N commutateurs ({S_j}) et une seconde borne reliée électriquement respectivement à la terre,

l'unité de commande logique comprenant :

- 12) un détecteur de front descendant d'impulsions de signaux d'horloge pour recevoir chacun des N signaux d'horloge ({CK_j}), j= 1, 2, 3, ..., N, et pour détecter un front descendant d'une forme d'onde de chacun des N signaux d'horloge ({CK_j}) ;
- 13) un détecteur de sortie de comparateur pour recevoir et détecter une sortie de signal de sortie provenant du comparateur et
- 14) un contrôleur à commutateur MARCHE/ARRET en communication avec le détecteur de front descendant d'impulsions de signaux d'horloge et le détecteur de sortie de comparateur pour mettre en marche ou arrêter un commutateur correspondant des N commutateurs ({S_j}), j= 1, 2, 3, ..., N, selon le front descendant détecté du signal d'horloge modulé correspondant par le détecteur de front descendant d'impulsions de signaux d'horloge et le signal de sortie détecté provenant du comparateur par le détecteur de sortie de comparateur ;

et dans lequel, lorsque le détecteur de front descendant d'impulsions de signaux d'horloge détecte un front descendant dans un signal d'horloge ({GK_j}), j= 1, 2, 3, ..., N,

- i) le contrôleur à commutateur MARCHE/ARRET génère en réponse un premier signal pour mettre en marche le commutateur correspondant (S_j) en déchargeant la sortie de signal d'horloge modulé correspondant (CKH_j) de la j-ième sortie du décaleur de niveau par la troisième résistance (R_O) ou la quatrième résistance (R_E) à la terre ;
- ii) le régulateur LDO (LDO_O) fournit un signal de courant traversant la première résistance (R_{Cset}) pour charger le condensateur (C_{set}) en

chargeant le noeud (DTS) pour avoir une tension (V_{DTS})

et dans lequel le comparateur compare la tension (V_{DTS}) du noeud (DTS) avec la tension de référence (V_{ref}), dans lequel, lorsque $V_{DTS} = V_{ref}$,

a) le comparateur génère un signal de sortie à la borne de commande du commutateur (SW) pour mettre en marche le commutateur (SW) en déchargeant la tension (V_{DTS}) du noeud (DTS) par la seconde résistance (R_{DTS}) à la terre et
b) le comparateur génère un signal de sortie à l'unité de commande logique pour générer un second signal pour arrêter le commutateur correspondant (S_j).

2. Circuit de GPM selon la revendication 1 dans lequel chaque signal d'horloge modulé (CKH_j) des N signaux d'horloge modulés ($\{CKH_j\}$, $j = 1, 2, 3, \dots, N$), a une forme d'onde qui monte d'une première tension (VGL) à une seconde tension (VGH) au temps (t_1), reste à la seconde tension (VGH) jusqu'au temps (t_2), tombe de la seconde tension (VGH) au temps (t_2) à une troisième tension (V_j) au temps (t_3) à une pente souhaitée et tombe de la troisième tension (V_j) à la première tension (VGL) au temps (t_3) et dans lequel $T = (t_3 - t_2)$ définit un temps de descente de chaque signal d'horloge modulé (CKH_j).
3. Circuit de GPM selon la revendication 2 dans lequel le temps de descente $T = (t_3 - t_2)$ de chaque signal d'horloge modulé (CKH_j), $j = 1, 2, 3, \dots, N$, est une fonction de la capacité du condensateur (C_{set}).
4. Circuit de GPM selon la revendication 3 dans lequel la troisième tension (V_k) de la forme d'onde de chaque signal d'horloge modulé impair (CKH_k), $k = 1, 3, 5, \dots, N-1$, des N signaux d'horloge modulés ($\{CKH_j\}$, $j = 1, 2, 3, \dots, N$), est une fonction de la résistance de la troisième résistance (R_o) et dans lequel la troisième tension (V_q) de la forme d'onde de chaque signal d'horloge modulé pair (CKH_q), $q = 2, 4, 6, \dots, N$, des N signaux d'horloge modulés ($\{CKH_j\}$) est une fonction de la résistance de la quatrième résistance (R_E).
5. Circuit de GPM selon la revendication 4 dans lequel la résistance de la troisième résistance (R_o) est différente de la résistance de la quatrième résistance (R_E) et dans lequel la différence de tension $\Delta V1 = (V_k - VGL)$ entre la troisième tension (V_k) et la première tension (VGL) de la forme d'onde de chaque signal d'horloge modulé impair (CKH_k), $k = 1, 3, 5, \dots, N-1$, est différente de la différence de tension $\Delta V2 = (V_q - VGL)$ entre la troisième tension (V_q) et la première tension (VGL) de la forme d'onde de chaque signal d'horloge modulé pair (CKH_q), $q = 2, 4, 6, \dots$,

N.

6. Circuit de GPM selon la revendication 2 dans lequel le signal d'horloge correspondant (CK_j) a un front descendant au temps t_2 .

7. Affichage à cristaux liquides (LCD) comprenant :

un panneau LCD ayant une pluralité de rangées de pixels et une pluralité correspondante de lignes de porte couplées à la pluralité de rangées de pixels ;
un circuit de modulation d'impulsions de porte (GPM) pour recevoir N signaux d'horloge ($\{CK_j\}$, $j = 1, 2, 3, \dots, N$, N étant un nombre entier pair plus grand que zéro et pour sortir N signaux d'horloge modulés ($\{CKH_j\}$), dans lequel chaque signal d'horloge modulé (CKH_j) est correspondant à un signal d'horloge (CK_j) et
a une forme d'onde qui a une pente descendante souhaitée et un registre à décalage pour recevoir les N signaux d'horloge ($\{CK_j\}$) et pour générer une pluralité de signaux de porte appliqués de manière séquentielle à la pluralité de lignes de porte pour commander la pluralité de rangées de pixels, dans lequel le circuit de GPM (modulation d'impulsions de porte) est un circuit de modulation d'impulsions de porte selon l'une quelconque des revendications 1 à 6.

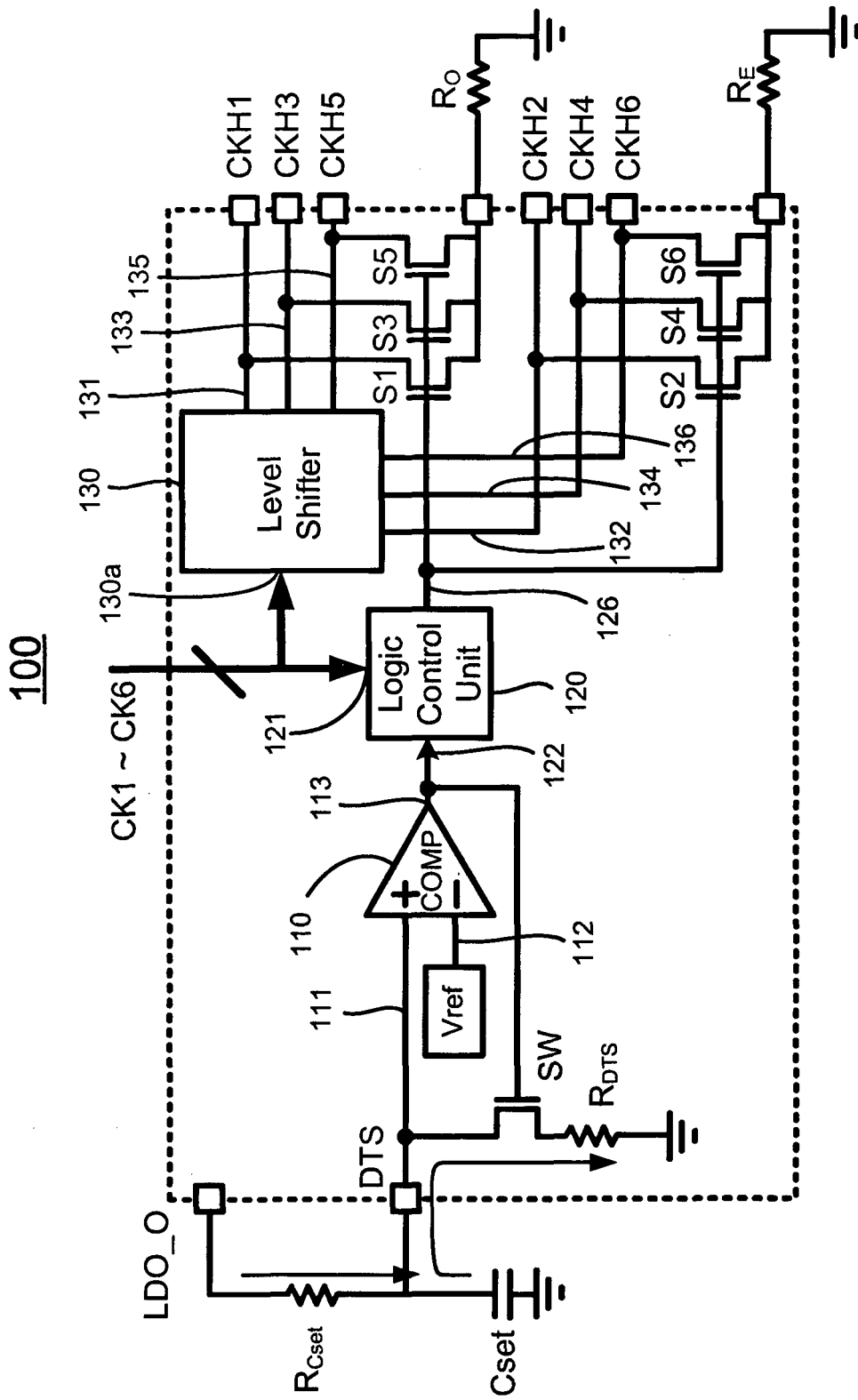


Fig. 1

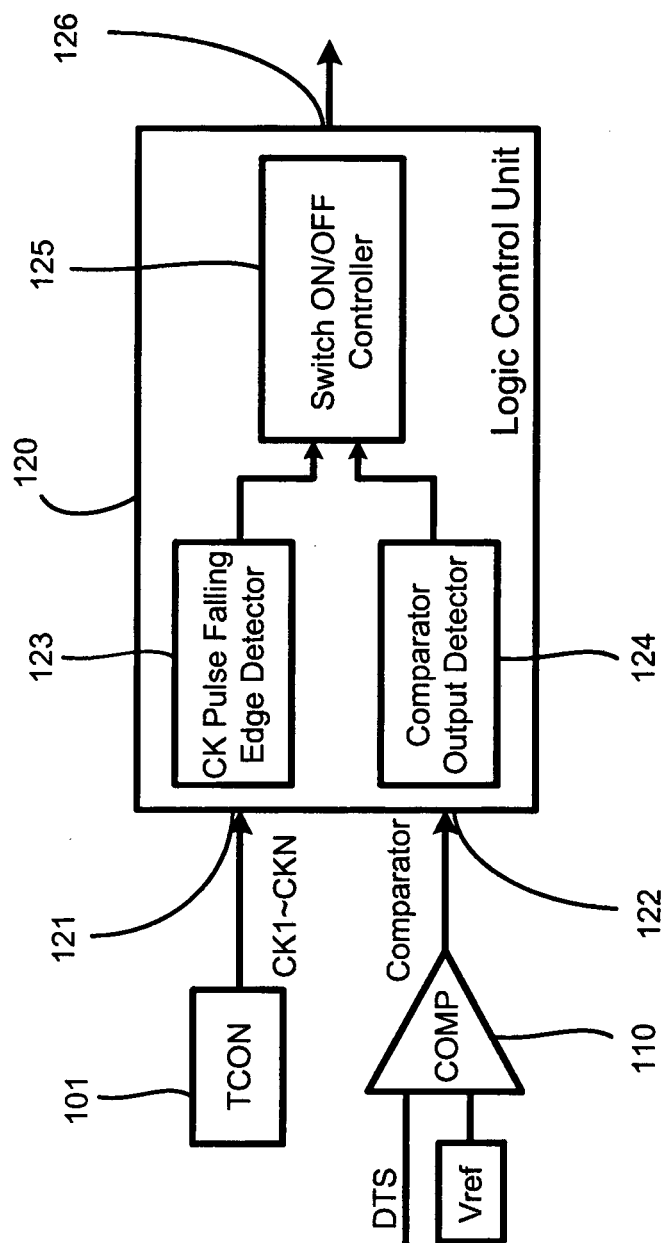


Fig. 2

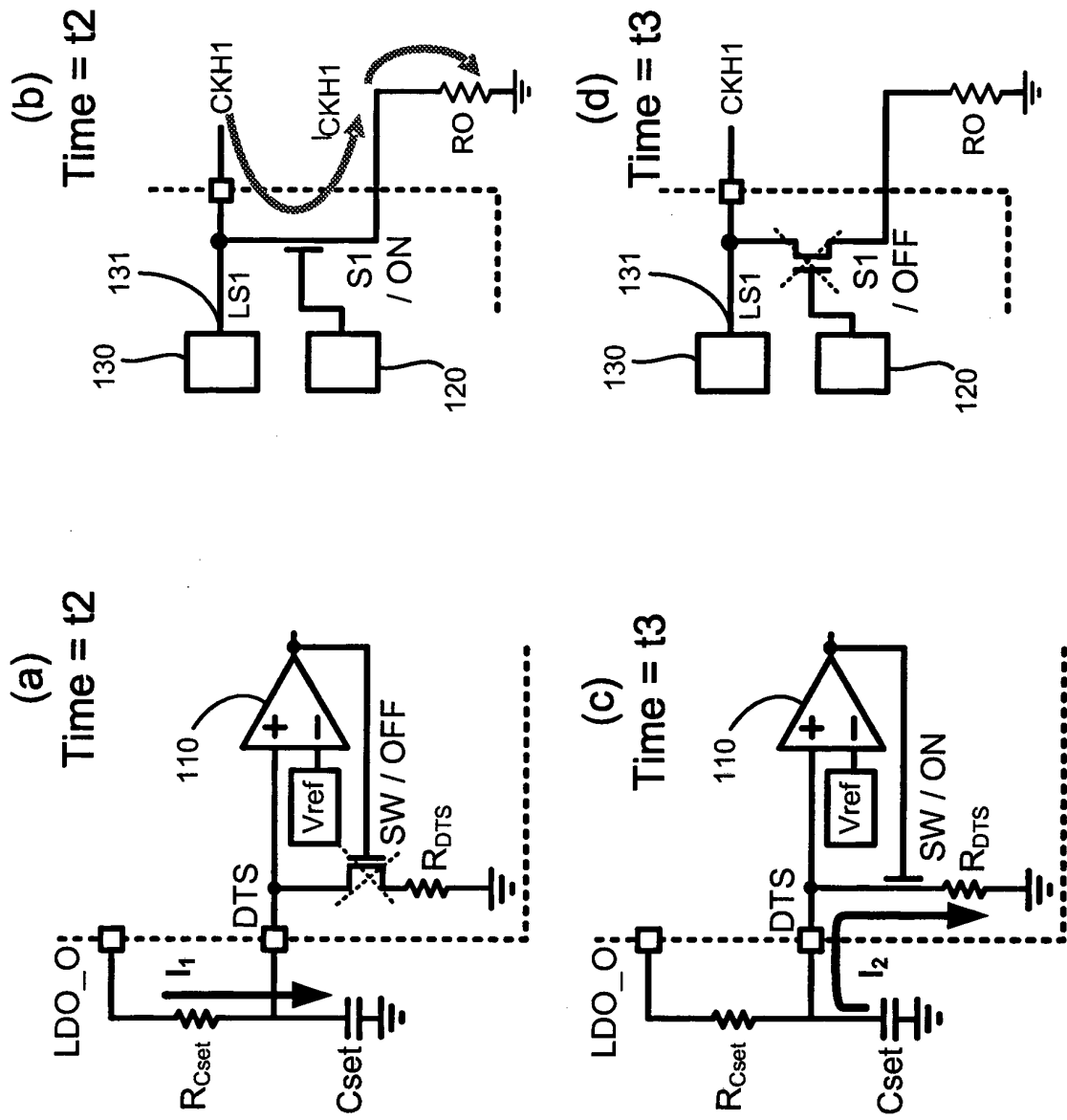


Fig. 3

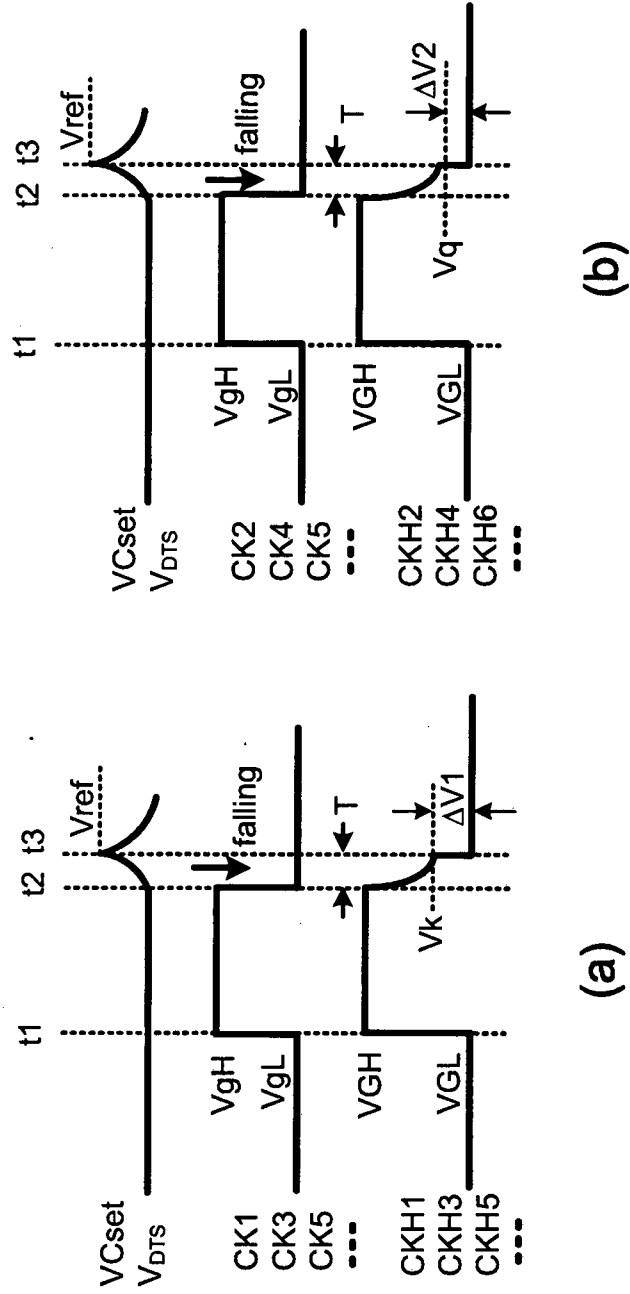


Fig. 4

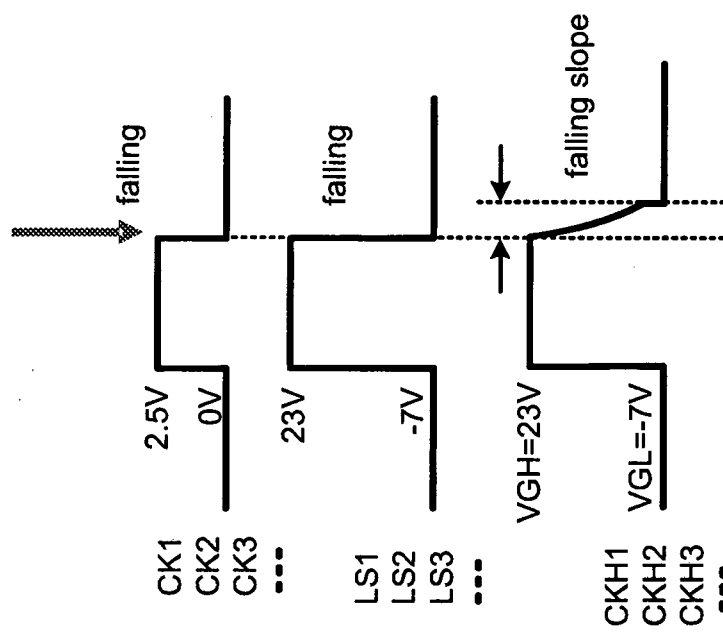


Fig. 5

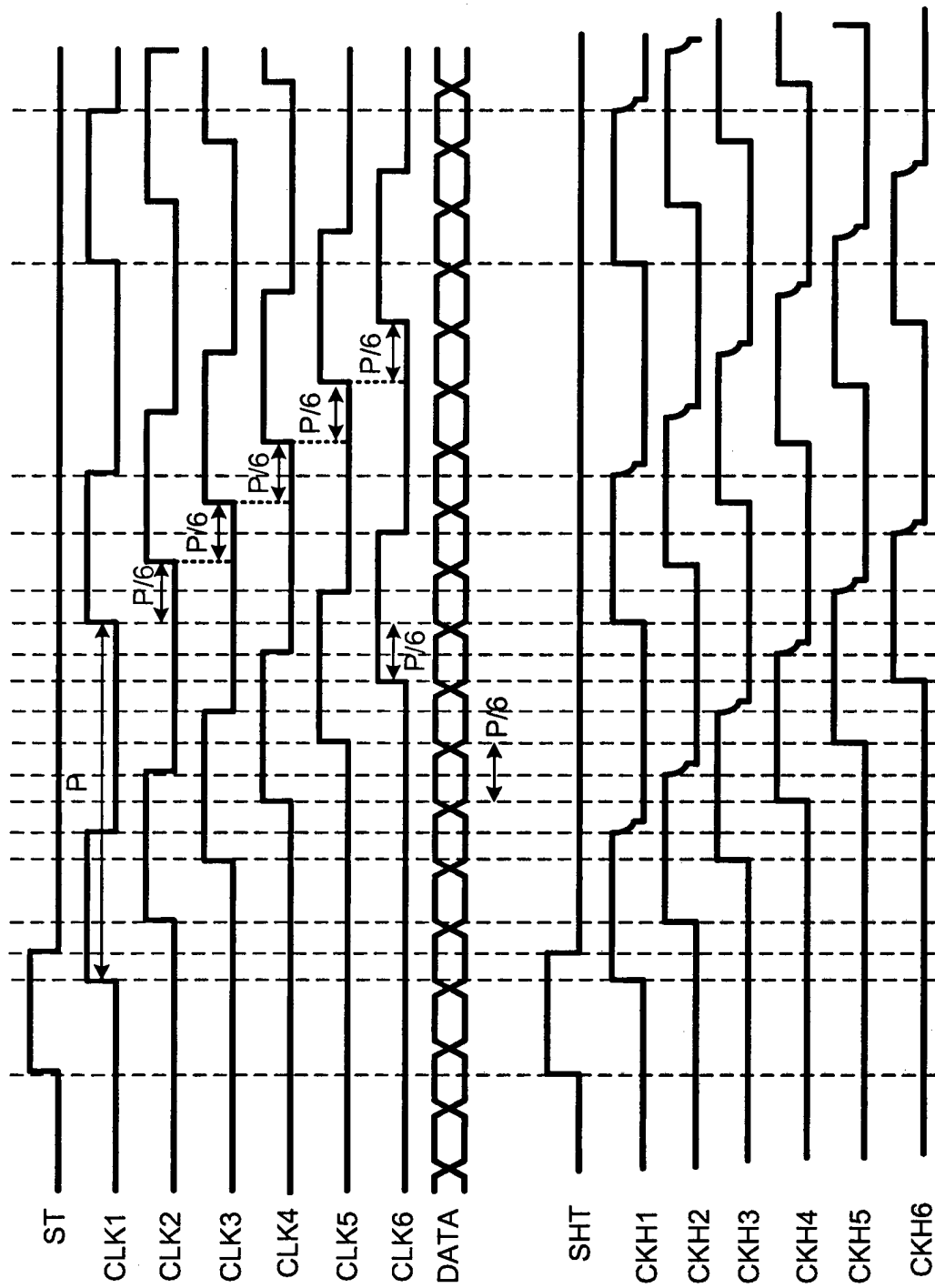


Fig. 6

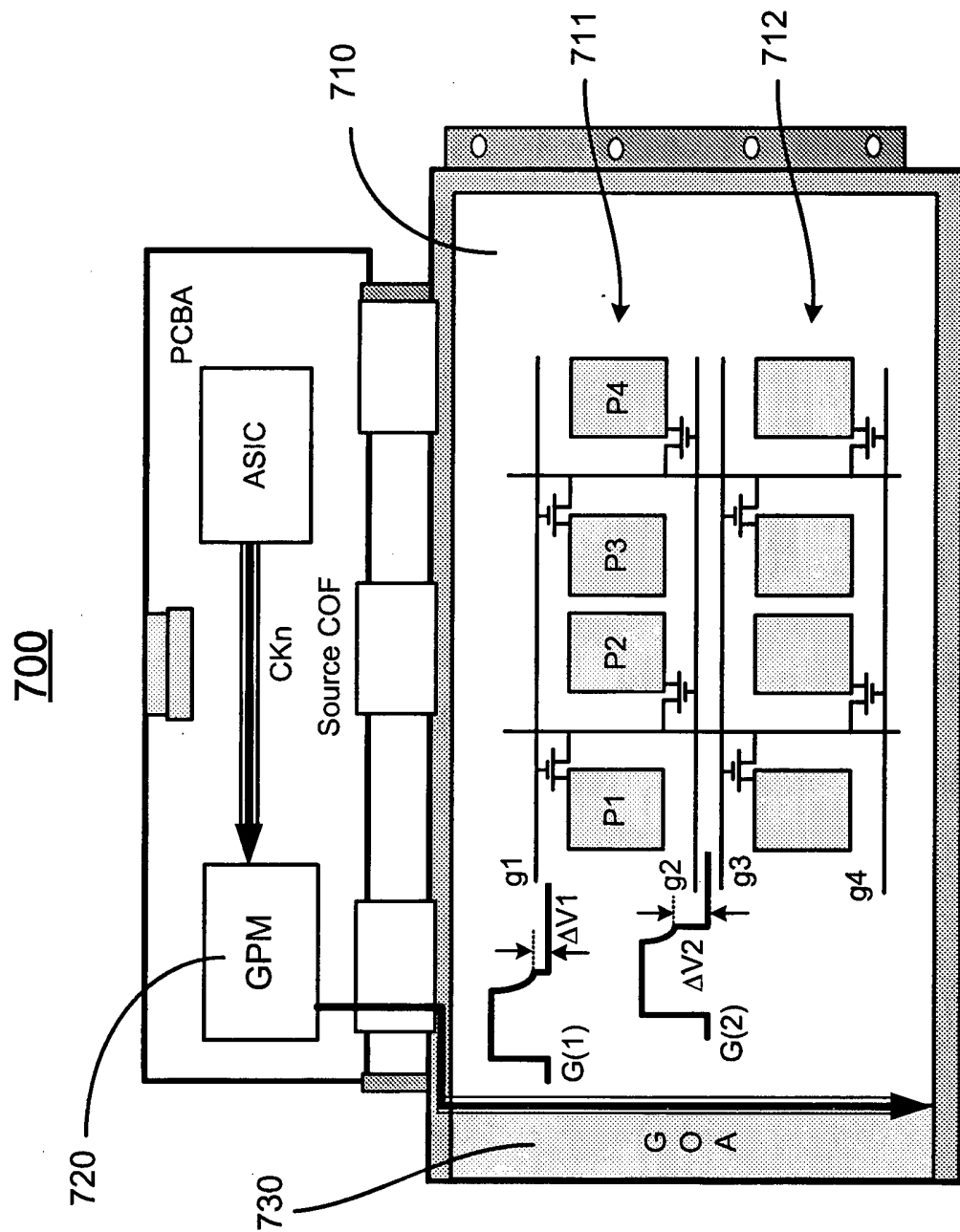


Fig. 7

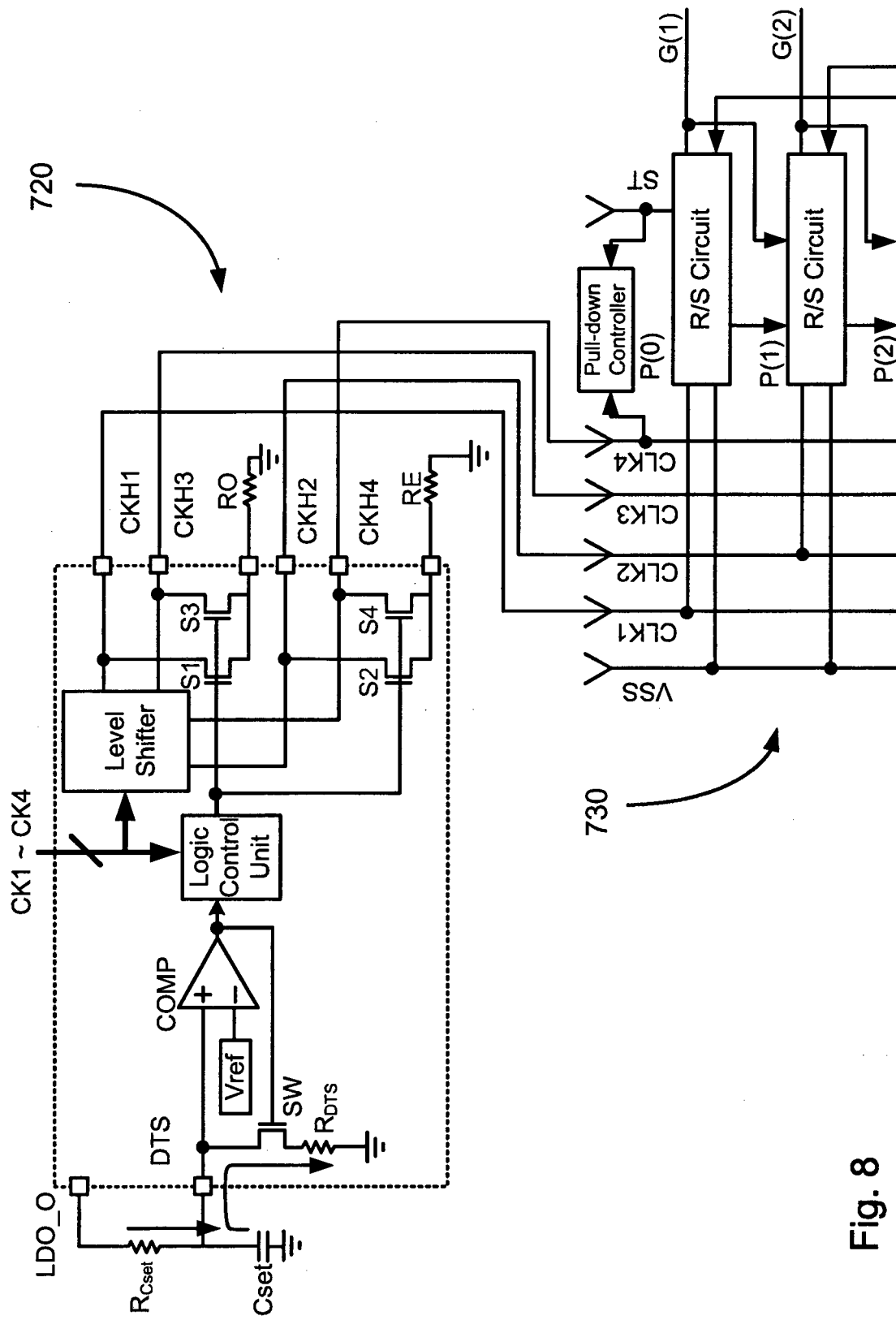


Fig. 8

REFERENCES CITED IN THE DESCRIPTION

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本发明涉及一种栅极脉冲调制（GPM）电路及其在液晶显示器中的应用，以改善其显示性能。栅极脉冲调制电路被配置为调制多相时钟脉冲信号，以便相应地产生彼此不同的奇数栅极脉冲波形和偶数栅极脉冲波形。

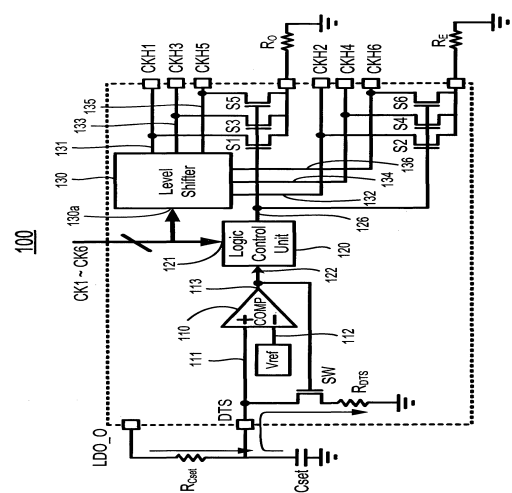


Fig. 1