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(54) **LIQUID CRYSTAL DISPLAY CAPABLE OF
COMPENSATING COMMON VOLTAGE
SIGNAL THEREOF**

(75) Inventor: **Shun-Ming Huang**, Shenzhen (CN)

(73) Assignees: **Innocom Technology (Shenzhen) Co.,
Ltd.**, Shenzhen, Guangdong Province
(CN); **Chimei Innolux Corporation**,
Miaoli County (TW)

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G09G 3/36 (2006.01)

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345/212, 690
See application file for complete search history.

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Primary Examiner — Chanh Nguyen

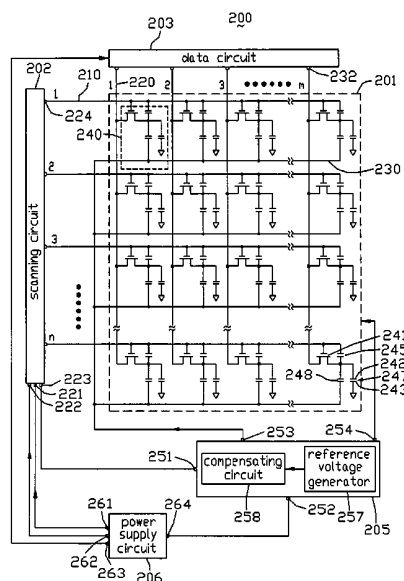
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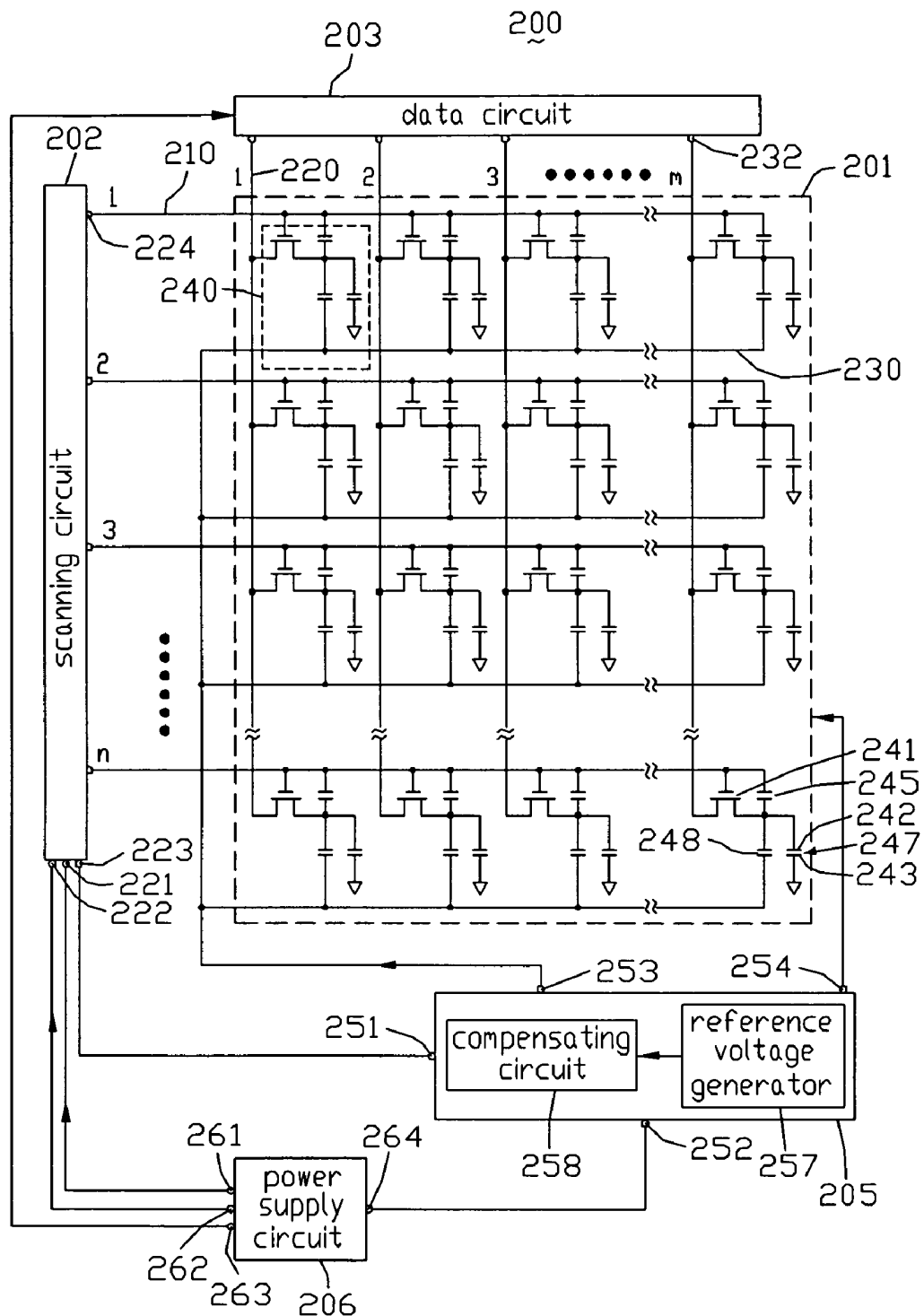
(74) *Attorney, Agent, or Firm* — Muncy, Geissler, Olds &
Lowe, PLLC

(57) **ABSTRACT**

An exemplary liquid crystal display includes a liquid crystal panel having a plurality of pixel units arranged in rows, a scanning circuit configured to activate the pixel units row by row by outputting a plurality of corresponding scanning signals, a data circuit configured to provide data voltage signals to the activated pixel units, and a common voltage circuit. Each pixel unit includes a coupling member. When a row of pixel units is activated, all the coupling members in the row of pixel units cooperatively generate a coupling signal according to the data voltage signals applied to the activated row of pixel units, and superpose the coupling signal to the corresponding scanning signal so as to form a feedback signal. The common voltage circuit adjusts a reference voltage signal according to the feedback signal, and provides at least one common voltage signal to the pixel units.

20 Claims, 3 Drawing Sheets





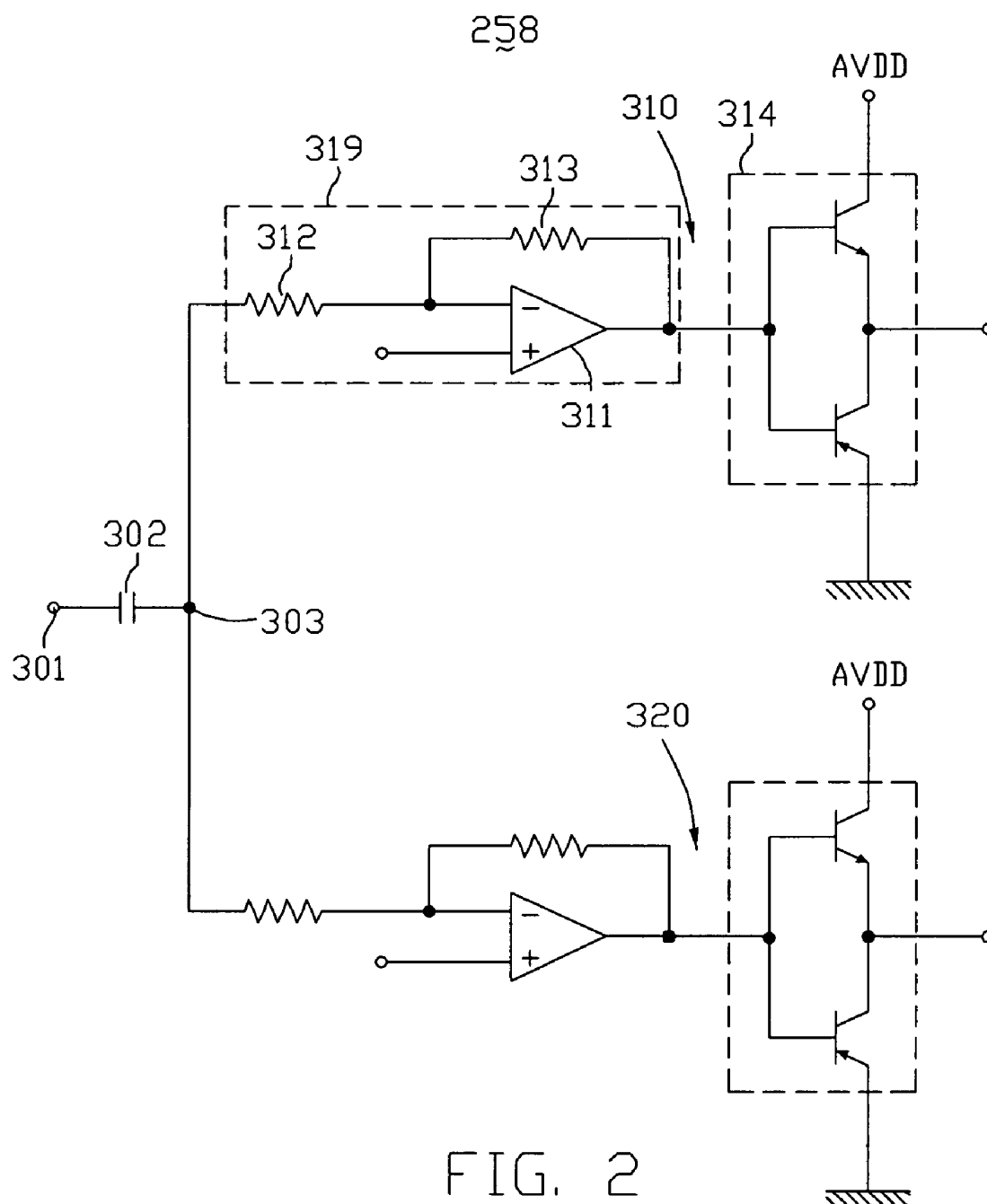


FIG. 2

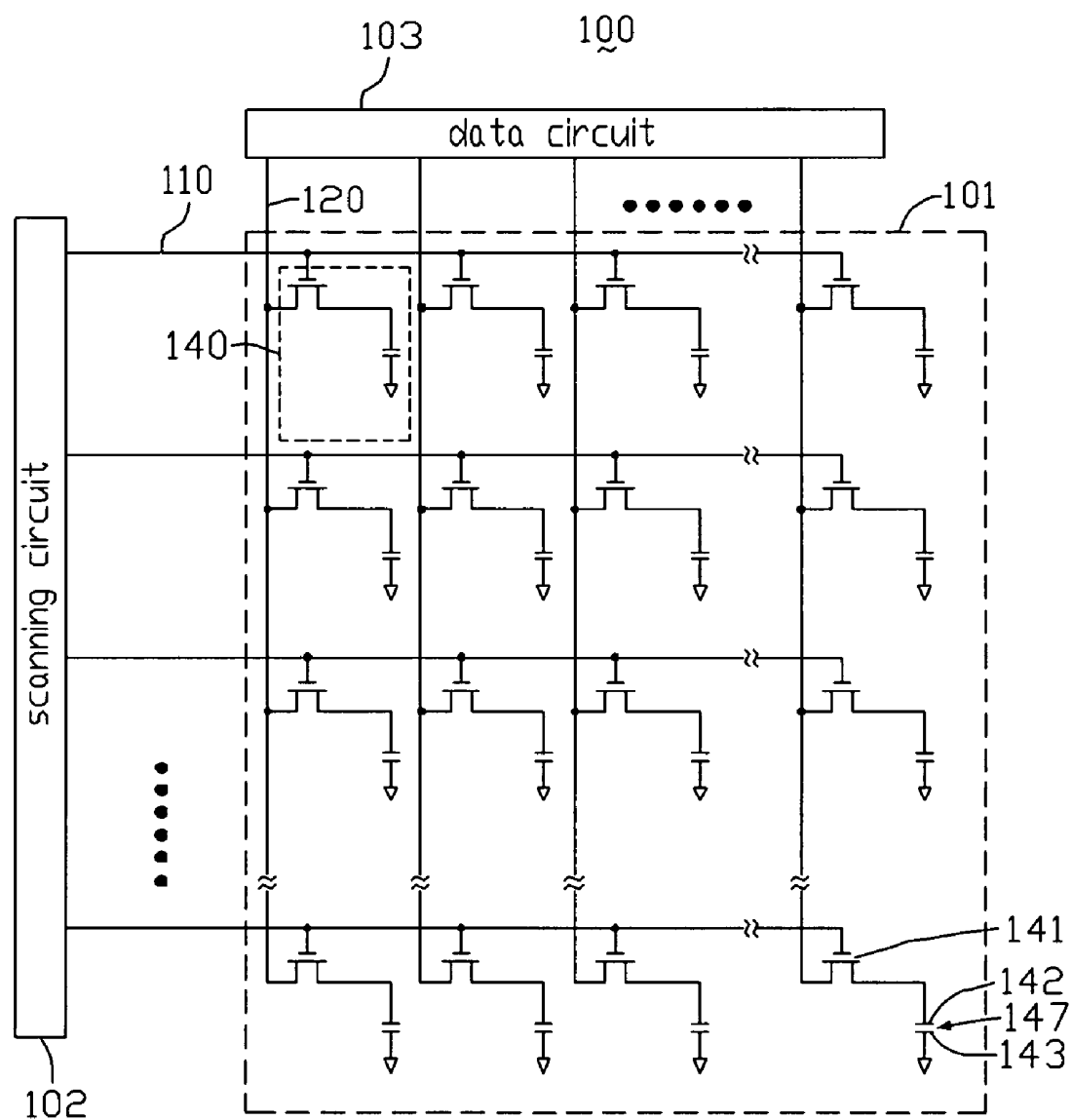


FIG. 3
(RELATED ART)

LIQUID CRYSTAL DISPLAY CAPABLE OF COMPENSATING COMMON VOLTAGE SIGNAL THEREOF

CROSS-REFERENCE TO RELATED APPLICATION

This application is related to, and claims the benefit of, a foreign priority application filed in China as Ser. No. 200710074604.0 on May 25, 2007. The related application is incorporated herein by reference.

FIELD OF THE INVENTION

The present invention relates to liquid crystal displays (LCDs), and more particularly to an LCD capable of compensating a common voltage signal thereof.

GENERAL BACKGROUND

LCDs are widely used in various information products, such as notebooks, personal digital assistants, video cameras, and the like.

FIG. 3 is an abbreviated circuit diagram of a conventional LCD. The LCD 100 includes a liquid crystal panel 101, a scanning circuit 102, and a data circuit 103. The liquid crystal panel 101 includes n rows of parallel scanning lines 110 (where n is a natural number), m columns of parallel data lines 120 perpendicular to the scanning lines 110 (where m is also a natural number), and a plurality of pixel units 140 cooperatively defined by the crossing scanning lines 110 and data lines 120. The scanning lines 110 are connected to the scanning circuit 102, and the data lines 120 are connected to the data circuit 130.

Each pixel unit 140 includes a thin film transistor (TFT) 141, a pixel electrode 142, and a common electrode 143. A gate electrode of the TFT 141 is connected to a corresponding one of the scanning lines 110, and a source electrode of the TFT 141 is connected to a corresponding one of the data lines 120. Further, a drain electrode of the TFT 141 is connected to the pixel electrode 142. The common electrodes 143 of all the pixel units 140 are connected together and further connected to a common voltage generating circuit (not shown). In each pixel unit 140, liquid crystal molecules (not shown) are disposed between the pixel electrode 142 and the common electrode 143, so as to cooperatively form a liquid crystal capacitor 147.

In operation, the common electrodes 143 receive a common voltage signal from the common voltage generating circuit. The scanning circuit 102 provides a plurality of scanning signals to the scanning lines 110 sequentially, so as to activate the pixel units 140 row by row. The data circuit 103 provides a plurality of data voltage signals to the pixel electrodes 142 of the activated pixel units 140. Thereby, the liquid crystal capacitors 147 of the activated pixel units 140 are charged. After the charging process, an electric field is generated between the pixel electrode 142 and the common electrode 143 in each pixel unit 140. The electric field drives the liquid crystal molecules to control light transmission of the pixel unit 140, such that the pixel unit 140 displays a particular color (red, green, or blue) having a corresponding gray level. The electric field is maintained by the liquid crystal capacitor 147 during a so-called current frame period, and accordingly the gray level of the color is maintained during the current frame period.

In the LCD 100, each pixel unit 140 employs a capacitor structure (i.e. the liquid crystal capacitor 147) to maintain the

gray level of the color. In addition, a plurality of parasitic capacitors usually exist in the pixel unit 140. Due to a so-called capacitor coupling effect, when the data voltage signal received by the pixel electrode 142 changes, an electrical potential of the common electrode 143 may be coupled and shift from the common voltage signal.

The shift of the electrical potential of the common electrode 143 may further bring on a change of the electric field between the pixel electrode 142 and the common electrode 143. Thereby, the gray level of the color displayed by the pixel unit 140 is apt to change, and accordingly a so-called color shift phenomenon may be generated. Thus the display quality of the LCD 100 may be somewhat unsatisfactory.

What is needed is to provide an LCD that can overcome the above-described deficiencies.

SUMMARY

In a first aspect, a liquid crystal display includes a liquid crystal panel having a plurality of pixel units arranged in rows, a scanning circuit configured to activate the pixel units row by row by outputting a plurality of corresponding scanning signals, a data circuit configured to provide data voltage signals to the activated pixel units, and a common voltage circuit. Each pixel unit includes a coupling member. When a row of pixel units is activated, all the coupling members in the row of pixel units cooperatively generate a coupling signal according to the data voltage signals applied to the activated row of pixel units, and superpose the coupling signal to the corresponding scanning signal so as to form a feedback signal. The common voltage circuit adjusts a reference voltage signal according to the feedback signal, and provides at least one common voltage signal to the pixel units.

In a second aspect, a liquid crystal display includes a plurality of pixel units arranged in rows and cooperatively defined by a plurality of scanning lines and a plurality of data lines, a scanning circuit configured to activate the pixel units row by row via the scanning lines, a data circuit configured to provide data voltage signals to an activated row of the pixel units via the data lines, and a common voltage circuit. Each pixel unit comprises a pixel electrode, a common electrode, and a coupling member, the coupling members transfer electrical potential shifts of the common electrodes to a corresponding one of the scanning lines when the data voltage signals are applied to the pixel electrodes of the activated row of pixel units, and the common voltage circuit generates at least one common voltage signal according to a feedback signal obtained from the corresponding scanning line.

Other novel features and advantages will become more apparent from the following detailed description when taken in conjunction with the accompanying drawings.

BRIEF DESCRIPTION OF THE DRAWINGS

FIG. 1 is an abbreviated circuit diagram of an LCD according to an exemplary embodiment of the present invention, the LCD including a compensating circuit therein.

FIG. 2 is a circuit diagram of the compensating circuit of the LCD of FIG. 1.

FIG. 3 is an abbreviated circuit diagram of a conventional LCD.

DETAILED DESCRIPTION OF PREFERRED EMBODIMENTS

Reference will now be made to the drawings to describe preferred and exemplary embodiments of the present invention in detail.

FIG. 1 is an abbreviated circuit diagram of an LCD according to an exemplary embodiment of the present invention. The LCD 200 includes a liquid crystal panel 201, a scanning circuit 202, a data circuit 203, a common voltage circuit 205, and a power supply circuit 206.

The liquid crystal panel 201 includes n rows of parallel scanning lines 210 (where n is a natural number), n rows of parallel common lines 230 alternately arranged with the scanning lines 210, m columns of parallel data lines 220 perpendicular to the scanning lines 210 and the common lines 230 (where m is also a natural number), and a plurality of pixel units 240 cooperatively defined by the crossing scanning lines 210 and data lines 220. Thus, the pixel units 240 are arranged in a matrix having n rows and m columns.

Each pixel unit 240 includes a TFT 241, a pixel electrode 242, a common electrode 243, a storage capacitor 248, and a coupling capacitor 245. A gate electrode of the TFT 241 is connected to a corresponding one of the scanning lines 210, and a source electrode of the TFT 241 is connected to a corresponding one of the data lines 220. Further, a drain electrode of the TFT 241 is connected to the pixel electrode 242. The common electrode 243 is generally opposite to the pixel electrode 242, with a plurality of the liquid crystal molecules (not shown) sandwiched therebetween. The common electrode 243, the pixel electrode 242, and the liquid crystal molecules cooperatively form a liquid crystal capacitor 247. The coupling capacitor 245 is connected between the pixel electrode 242 and the corresponding scanning line 210. The storage capacitor 248 is connected between the pixel electrode 242 and the corresponding common line 230. In particular, a capacitance of the coupling capacitor 245 is the same as a sum of capacitances of the corresponding storage capacitor 248 and liquid crystal capacitor 247.

The power supply circuit 206 is configured to provide power voltage to the scanning circuit 202, the data circuit 203, and the common voltage circuit 205. The power supply circuit 206 includes a first power output terminal 261 for outputting a low level power voltage to the scanning circuit 202, a second output terminal 262 for outputting a high level power voltage to the scanning circuit 202, a third power output terminal 263 for outputting a digital power voltage DV_{CC} to the data circuit 203, and a fourth power output terminal 264 for outputting an analog power voltage AV_{CC} to the common voltage circuit 205.

The scanning circuit 202 is configured for providing a plurality of scanning signals to activate the pixel units 240 row by row. The scanning circuit 202 includes a first input terminal 221 for receiving the low level power voltage, a second input terminal for receiving the high level power voltage, a feedback terminal 223 for outputting a feedback signal V_{FB} to the common voltage circuit 205, and a plurality of pulse output terminals 224 for outputting the scanning signals to the scanning lines 210 respectively.

The data circuit 203 is configured for providing a plurality of data voltage signals to the corresponding pixel units 240. The data circuit 203 includes a plurality of data voltage output terminals 232, each of which is connected to a respective one of the data lines 220.

The common voltage circuit 205 is configured for providing common voltage signals for the pixel units 240. The common voltage circuit 205 includes a feedback input terminal 251, a power input terminal 252, a first common voltage output terminal 253, and a second common voltage output terminal 254. The feedback input terminal 251 is configured for receiving the feedback signal V_{FB} . The power input terminal 252 is configured for receiving the analog power voltage AV_{CC} . The first common voltage output terminal 253 and

the second common voltage output terminal 254 are respectively connected to the common lines 230 and the common electrodes 243 of the pixel units 240.

In particular, the common voltage circuit 205 further includes a reference voltage generator 257 and a compensating circuit 258 therein. The reference voltage generator 257 is capable of providing a reference voltage signal V_{REF} to the compensating circuit 258. The compensating circuit 258 is capable of adjusting the reference signal V_{REF} according to the feedback signal V_{FB} , so as to generate the common voltage signals.

Referring to FIG. 2, the compensating circuit 258 includes an input terminal 301, a filter capacitor 302, a first compensating branch 310, and a second compensating branch 320. The first compensating branch 310 and the second compensating branch 320 have a common terminal 303. The input terminal 301 is connected to the feedback input terminal 251 of the common voltage circuit 205, such that the feedback signal V_{FB} can be applied to the compensating circuit 258. The filter capacitor 302 is configured as a filter member for filtering a direct current (DC) component from the feedback signal V_{FB} , and is connected between the input terminal 301 and the common terminal 303.

Circuit structures of the first compensating branch 310 and the second compensating branch 320 are the same. Each of the first and second compensating branches 310, 320 includes a voltage adjusting circuit 319 and an output circuit 314. The voltage adjusting circuit 319 includes an integrated operational amplifier (IOA) 311 connected in a negative feedback arrangement between the common terminal 303 and the output circuit 314. In particular, an inverting terminal of the IOA 311 is connected to the common terminal 303 via a first resistor 312, and is connected to an output terminal of the IOA 311 via a second resistor 313. A non-inverting terminal of the IOA 311 is configured to receive the reference voltage signal V_{REF} from the reference voltage generator 257. The output circuit 314 employs a so-called complementary circuit, such that an output resistance of the first compensating branch 310 is diminished. Moreover, the output circuits 314 of the first and second compensating branches 310, 320 are respectively connected to the first common voltage output terminal 253 and the second common voltage output terminal 254.

Typical operation of the LCD 200 is as follows.

The power supply circuit 206 provides a low level power voltage and a high level power voltage to the scanning circuit 202, and simultaneously provides a digital power voltage DV_{CC} and an analog power voltage AV_{CC} to the data circuit 203 and the common voltage circuit 205 respectively.

The reference voltage generator 257 generates and outputs a reference voltage signal V_{REF} to the IOAs 311 of the first and second compensating branches 310, 320. The reference voltage signal V_{REF} is treated as a predetermined common voltage signal by each of the IOAs 311, and is transmitted to the corresponding output circuit 314. The predetermined common voltage signal is then outputted to the common lines 230 and the common electrodes 243 of the pixel unit 240.

The scanning circuit 202 provides a plurality of scanning signals, and outputs the scanning signals to the scanning lines 210 sequentially via the pulse output terminals 224. Thereby, the TFTs 241 of the corresponding pixel units 240 are switched on, so as to activate the corresponding pixel units 240. In particular, each of the scanning signals is a pulse signal. A high level voltage of the pulse signal is determined by the high level power voltage, and a low level voltage of the pulse signal is determined by the low level power voltage.

The data circuit 203 provides a plurality of data voltage signals, and outputs the data voltage signals to the pixel

electrodes **242** of the corresponding activated pixel units **240** via the data lines **220** and the corresponding TFTs **241**. Once the data voltage signal is received by each corresponding pixel electrode **242**, due to a capacitor coupling effect, a first interference voltage signal V_{IF1} is correspondingly generated in the common electrode **243** by the liquid crystal capacitor **247** and the storage capacitor **248**. Thereby, an electrical potential of the common electrode **243** is coupled and shifts.

The first interference voltage signal V_{IF1} is an alternating current (AC) voltage signal. Assuming that the data voltage signal applied to the pixel electrode **242** of the pixel unit **240** in the current frame period is V_N , and a data voltage signal applied to the pixel electrode **242** of the pixel unit **240** in the previous frame period is V_{N-1} , a primary value of the first interference voltage signal V_{IF1} can be calculated by the equation $\Delta V = V_N - V_{N-1}$ (i.e. a change of the data voltage signal applied thereto), and the absolute value of the first interference voltage signal V_{IF1} drops gradually in an exponential manner. That is, the first interference voltage signal V_{IF1} can be expressed by the following equation $V_{IF1} = \Delta V * (1 - e^{-t/\tau})$, where the symbol t represents a period of time, and the symbol τ represents a time constant.

Because all the common electrodes **243** in the activated row of pixel units **240** are connected together, electrical potentials of these common electrodes **243** shift simultaneously. That is, each of the common electrodes **243** has a respective first interference voltage signal V_{IF1} generated therein. All the first interference voltage signals V_{IF1} cooperatively form a first coupling signal V_{CP1} . The first coupling signal V_{CP1} superposes the predetermined common voltage signal, such that a first superposing signal is formed in all the common electrodes **243**.

Similarly, due to the coupling capacitor **245**, a second interference voltage signal V_{IF2} is also generated in the gate electrode of the TFT **241** of the corresponding activated pixel unit **240**. Thereby, an electrical potential of the gate electrode of the TFT **241** is also coupled and shifts. Because the second interference voltage signal V_{IF2} also results from the changing of the data voltage signal applied to the pixel unit **240**, it is substantially equal to the first interference voltage signal V_{IF1} .

Because the pixel units **240** are activated row by row via the corresponding scanning lines **210** in sequence, electrical potentials of the gate electrodes of the TFTs **241** in the activated row of pixel units **240** shift simultaneously. That is, each of the gate electrodes has a respective second interference voltage signal V_{IF2} generated therein. All the second interference voltage signals V_{IF2} cooperatively form a second coupling signal V_{CP2} that is equal to the first coupling signal V_{CP1} . The second coupling signal V_{CP2} further superposes the corresponding scanning signal, such that a second superposing signal that is substantially equal to the first superposing signal is formed in the corresponding scanning line **210**. The second superposing signal is then sampled by the scanning circuit **202** from the scanning line **210**. The sampling signal obtained by the scanning circuit **202** serves as the feedback signal V_{FB} , and is outputted to the compensating circuit **258** via the feedback terminal **223**.

In the compensating circuit **258**, the filter capacitor **302** filters the feedback signal V_{FB} , so as to remove the DC component thereof (i.e. the scanning signal). Thereby, the second coupling signal V_{CP2} is extracted from the feedback signal V_{FB} , and is then outputted to the first and second compensating branches **310**, **320**. In the first compensating branch **310**, the IOA **311** compares the reference voltage signal V_{REF} with the second coupling signal V_{CP2} , and further adjusts the reference voltage signal V_{REF} according to a result of the com-

parison, so as to generate a first adjusted common voltage signal. The second compensating branch **320** carries out a similar operation simultaneously, and accordingly generates a second adjusted common voltage signal substantially equal to the first adjusted common voltage signal. The first and second adjusted common voltage signals operate to replace the predetermined common voltage signal, and are respectively outputted to the common lines **230** and the common electrodes **243** of the pixel units **240**.

The data voltage signals, together with the first adjusted common voltage signal, charge the storage capacitors **248** of the activated row of pixel units **240**. In addition, the data voltage signals, together with the second adjusted common voltage signal, charge the corresponding liquid crystal capacitors **247**. Thereby, an electric field is generated between the pixel electrode **242** and the common electrode **243** in each pixel unit **240** after the charging process. The electric field drives the liquid crystal molecules of the pixel unit **240** to control the light transmission of the pixel unit **240**, such that the pixel unit **240** displays a particular color (e.g., red, green, or blue) having a corresponding gray level. Moreover, the gray level of the color displayed by the pixel unit **240** is maintained by cooperation of the storage capacitor **248** and liquid crystal capacitor **247**. The aggregation of colors displayed by all the pixel units **240** simultaneously constitutes an image viewed by a user of the LCD **200**.

In summary, in the LCD **200**, a plurality of coupling capacitors **245** are provided in the pixel units **240** of the liquid crystal panel **201**. Due to the coupling capacitors **245**, an electrical potential coupling in the common electrode **243** of each pixel unit **240** is transferred to the gate electrode of the corresponding TFT **241**, and the shift of the common voltage signal is transferred to a shift of the scanning signal. The common voltage circuit **205** adjusts the reference voltage signal according to a feedback signal V_{FB} obtained by sampling the scanning signal, such that the shift of the common voltage signal is compensated. Thereby, the electric field between the pixel electrode **242** and the common electrode **243** of each pixel unit **240** is stable during the current frame period. Moreover, because the feedback signal V_{FB} is obtained from the scanning signal that is provided by the scanning circuit **202**, the feedback signal V_{FB} is independent of other voltage signals, including the adjusted common voltage signal. By employing such feedback signal V_{FB} , the compensation of the common voltage signal is more reliable. Therefore, the gray level of the color displayed by the pixel unit **240** is stable. Accordingly, any color shift phenomenon that might otherwise be induced because of the capacitor coupling effect is diminished or even eliminated, and the display quality of the LCD **200** is improved.

In alternative embodiments, the coupling capacitor **245** in each pixel unit **240** can employ a parasitic capacitor between the gate electrode and drain electrode of the corresponding TFT **241**. The compensating circuit **258** can include only one compensating branch, with the single compensating branch outputting an adjusted common voltage signal to the common lines **230** and the common electrodes **243** of the pixel unit **240**. The compensating circuit **258** can include three or more compensating branches, with the compensating branches respectively outputting adjusted common voltage signals generated therein to predetermined regions of the pixel units **240** in the liquid crystal panel **201**.

It is to be further understood that even though numerous characteristics and advantages of preferred and exemplary embodiments have been set out in the foregoing description, together with details of structures and functions associated with the embodiments, the disclosure is illustrative only; and

changes may be made in detail (including in matters of arrangement of parts) within the principles of the invention to the full extent indicated by the broad general meaning of the terms in which the appended claims are expressed.

What is claimed is:

1. A liquid crystal display, comprising:

a liquid crystal panel comprising a plurality of pixel units arranged in rows, a plurality of scanning lines and a plurality of data lines, each pixel unit comprising a thin film transistor, a pixel electrode, and a common electrode, a gate electrode of the thin film transistor connected to a corresponding scanning line, a source electrode of the thin film transistor connected to a corresponding data line, a drain electrode of the thin film transistor connected to the pixel electrode;

a scanning circuit configured to activate the pixel units by outputting a plurality of corresponding scanning signals to the thin film transistors via the scanning lines;

a data circuit configured to provide data voltage signals to the pixel electrodes of the activated pixel units via the corresponding data lines; and

a common voltage circuit configured to provide at least one common voltage signal to the common electrodes of the pixel units;

wherein each pixel unit further comprises a coupling member, and when a row of pixel units is activated, all the coupling members in the row of pixel units cooperatively generate a coupling signal according to the data voltage signals applied to the activated row of pixel units, and superpose the coupling signal to the corresponding scanning signal so as to form a feedback signal, the feedback signal is obtained by the scanning circuit sampling the scanning signal from the corresponding scanning line, and is outputted to the common voltage circuit by the scanning circuit, the common voltage circuit adjusts a reference voltage signal according to the feedback signal sampled from the corresponding scanning line, and provides the at least one common voltage signal to the pixel units.

2. The liquid crystal display of claim 1, wherein the coupling member comprises a coupling capacitor.

3. The liquid crystal display of claim 2, wherein the coupling capacitor is a parasitic capacitor of the thin film transistor.

4. The liquid crystal display of claim 1, wherein the common voltage circuit comprises a reference voltage generator configured to provide the reference voltage signal, and a compensating circuit configured to adjust the reference voltage signal.

5. The liquid crystal display of claim 4, wherein the compensating circuit comprises a filter member, and the filter member is configured to extract the coupling signal from the feedback signal.

6. The liquid crystal display of claim 5, wherein the compensating circuit further comprises at least one compensating branch, and the reference voltage signal is adjusted and converted to the at least one common voltage signal via the at least one compensating branch.

7. The liquid crystal display of claim 6, wherein the at least one compensating branch comprises a voltage adjusting circuit and an output circuit, the voltage adjusting circuit converts the reference voltage signal to the at least one common voltage signal, and outputs the at least one common voltage signal to the pixel units via the output circuit.

8. The liquid crystal display of claim 7, wherein the voltage adjusting circuit comprises an integrated operational amplifier, an inverting terminal of the integrated operational amplifier

is connected to the filter member via a first resistor, and is connected to an output terminal of the integrated operational amplifier via a second resistor, and a non-inverting terminal of the integrated operational amplifier is configured to receive the reference voltage signal.

9. The liquid crystal display of claim 7, wherein the output circuit is configured to reduce an output resistance of the at least one compensating branch.

10. The liquid crystal display of claim 9, wherein the output circuit is a complementary circuit.

11. The liquid crystal display of claim 6, wherein the at least one compensating branch comprises a first compensating branch and a second compensating branch, and the at least one common voltage signal comprises a first common voltage signal and a second common voltage signal.

12. The liquid crystal display of claim 11, wherein each of the pixel units further comprises a storage capacitor and a liquid crystal capacitor, the first compensating branch adjusts the reference voltage signal to provide the first common voltage signal to the storage capacitor, and the second compensating branch adjusts the reference voltage signal to provide the second common voltage signal to the liquid crystal capacitor.

13. The liquid crystal display of claim 12, wherein a capacitance of the coupling member is the same as a sum of capacitances of the corresponding storage capacitor and liquid crystal capacitor.

14. The liquid crystal display of claim 1, wherein an interference signal is generated in each coupling member when the corresponding data voltage signal is applied to the pixel unit, and the coupling signal is generated by the coupling members based on the interference signals thereof.

15. A liquid crystal display, comprising:

a plurality of pixel units arranged in rows and cooperatively defined by a plurality of scanning lines and a plurality of data lines, each pixel unit comprising a thin film transistor, a pixel electrode, and a common electrode, a gate electrode of the thin film transistor connected to a corresponding scanning line, a source electrode of the thin film transistor connected to a corresponding data line, a drain electrode of the thin film transistor connected to the pixel electrode;

a scanning circuit configured to activate the pixel units via the scanning lines;

a data circuit configured to provide data voltage signals to an activated row of the pixel units via the data lines; and a common voltage circuit configured to provide at least one common voltage signal to the common electrodes of the pixel units;

wherein each pixel unit further comprises a coupling member, the coupling members transfer electrical potential shifts of the common electrodes to a corresponding one of the scanning lines when the data voltage signals are applied to the pixel electrodes of the activated row of pixel units, and the common voltage circuit generates at least one common voltage signal according to a feedback signal obtained by the scanning circuit sampling the scanning signal from the corresponding scanning line, and

wherein the scanning circuit provides the feedback signal to the common voltage circuit, and the common voltage circuit adjusts the at least one common voltage signal according to the feedback signal.

16. The liquid crystal display of claim 15, wherein the feedback signal is obtained by the scanning circuit sampling a superposing signal of the scanning signal and a coupling

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signal cooperatively generated by the coupling members according to the data voltage signals.

17. The liquid crystal display of claim 16, wherein the parasitic capacitor is formed between the pixel electrode of the thin film transistor and the scanning line connecting with the gate electrode of the thin film transistor.

18. The liquid crystal display of claim 15, wherein the coupling member comprises a coupling capacitor, and the coupling capacitor is a parasitic capacitor of the thin film transistor.

19. A liquid crystal display, comprising:

a plurality of pixel units arranged in rows and cooperatively defined by a plurality of scanning lines, a plurality of data lines, and a coupling capacitor, each pixel unit comprising a pixel electrode, a common electrode, and a thin film transistor, a gate electrode of the thin film transistor connected to a corresponding scanning line, a source electrode of the thin film transistor connected to a corresponding data line, a drain electrode of the thin film transistor connected to the pixel electrode, the coupling capacitor connected between the pixel electrode and the corresponding scanning line;

a scanning circuit configured to provide scanning signals to corresponding gate electrodes of corresponding thin film transistors via the scanning lines;

a data circuit configured to provide data voltage signals to corresponding source electrodes of corresponding thin film transistors via the data lines; and

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a common voltage circuit configured to provide at least one common voltage signal to corresponding common electrodes of the pixel units, thereby applying voltages to liquid crystal molecules in corresponding pixel units under control of the scanning signals;

wherein the coupling capacitors transfer electrical potential shifts of the common electrodes to the corresponding scanning lines when the data voltage signals are applied to the corresponding pixel electrodes, the scanning circuit obtains a feedback signal containing electrical potential shifts information from each of the corresponding scanning lines by sampling the scanning signal from each of the corresponding scanning lines, the scanning circuit provides the feedback signal to the common voltage circuit, and the common voltage circuit adjusts the at least one common voltage signal according to the feedback signal.

20. The liquid crystal display of claim 19, wherein the common voltage circuit comprises a reference voltage generator configured to provide the reference voltage signal, and a compensating circuit configured to adjust the reference voltage signal, the compensating circuit comprises a filter member, and the filter member is configured to extract the electrical potential shifts information from the feedback signal.

* * * * *

专利名称(译)	能够补偿其公共电压信号的液晶显示器		
公开(公告)号	US8390555	公开(公告)日	2013-03-05
申请号	US12/154839	申请日	2008-05-27
[标]申请(专利权)人(译)	群康科技(深圳)有限公司 群创光电股份有限公司		
申请(专利权)人(译)	INNOCOM科技 (深圳) 有限公司. 群创光电股份有限公司.		
当前申请(专利权)人(译)	INNOCOM科技 (深圳) 有限公司. 奇美群创光电		
[标]发明人	HUANG SHUN MING		
发明人	HUANG, SHUN-MING		
IPC分类号	G09G3/36		
CPC分类号	G09G3/3655 G09G3/3696 G09G2320/0219		
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外部链接	Espacenet USPTO		

摘要(译)

示例性液晶显示器包括：液晶面板，具有按行排列的多个像素单元；扫描电路，被配置为通过输出多个相应的扫描信号逐行激活像素单元；数据电路，被配置为提供数据电压信号激活的像素单元和公共电压电路。每个像素单元包括耦合构件。当一行像素单元被激活时，像素单元行中的所有耦合构件根据施加到激活的像素单元行的数据电压信号协同产生耦合信号，并将耦合信号叠加到相应的扫描信号上。以形成反馈信号。公共电压电路根据反馈信号调整参考电压信号，并向像素单元提供至少一个公共电压信号。

