



US007081873B2

(12) **United States Patent**
Yoshihara et al.

(10) **Patent No.:** **US 7,081,873 B2**
(45) **Date of Patent:** **Jul. 25, 2006**

(54) **DRIVING METHOD OF LIQUID CRYSTAL
DISPLAY DEVICE AND LIQUID CRYSTAL
DISPLAY DEVICE**

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(*) Notice: Subject to any disclaimer, the term of this
patent is extended or adjusted under 35
U.S.C. 154(b) by 167 days.

(21) Appl. No.: **09/946,265**

(22) Filed: **Sep. 5, 2001**

(65) **Prior Publication Data**

US 2002/0154078 A1 Oct. 24, 2002

(30) **Foreign Application Priority Data**

Apr. 18, 2001 (JP) 2001-120211

(51) **Int. Cl.**
G09G 3/36 (2006.01)

(52) **U.S. Cl.** **345/87; 345/94**

(58) **Field of Classification Search** **345/87-103**
See application file for complete search history.

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(57) **ABSTRACT**

In a liquid crystal display device that uses a liquid crystal material having spontaneous polarization and is actively driven by a TFT, a voltage corresponding to image data is applied twice by driving the TFT of each pixel electrode on a line by line basis of a liquid crystal panel, during writing in one frame. During erasure in one frame, voltage application to liquid crystal by batch selection of all the pixel electrodes is performed three times. With this three times of voltage application, it is possible to achieve a black display state in each pixel and make the stored charge amount at the liquid crystal in each pixel substantially zero.

10 Claims, 11 Drawing Sheets

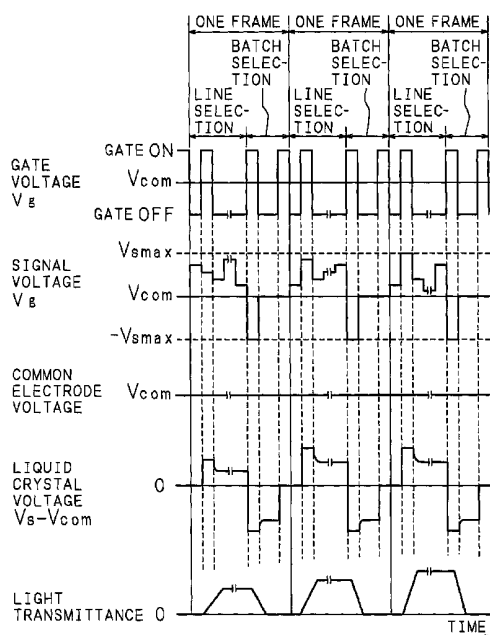


FIG. 1
PRIOR ART

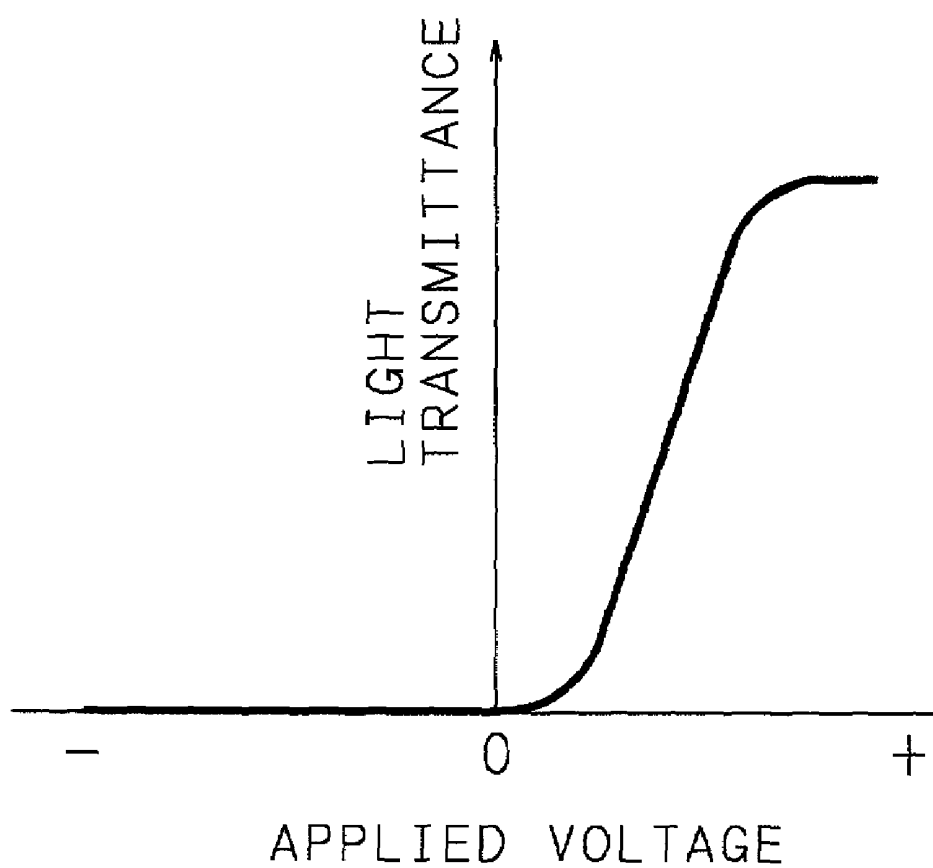


FIG. 2
PRIOR ART

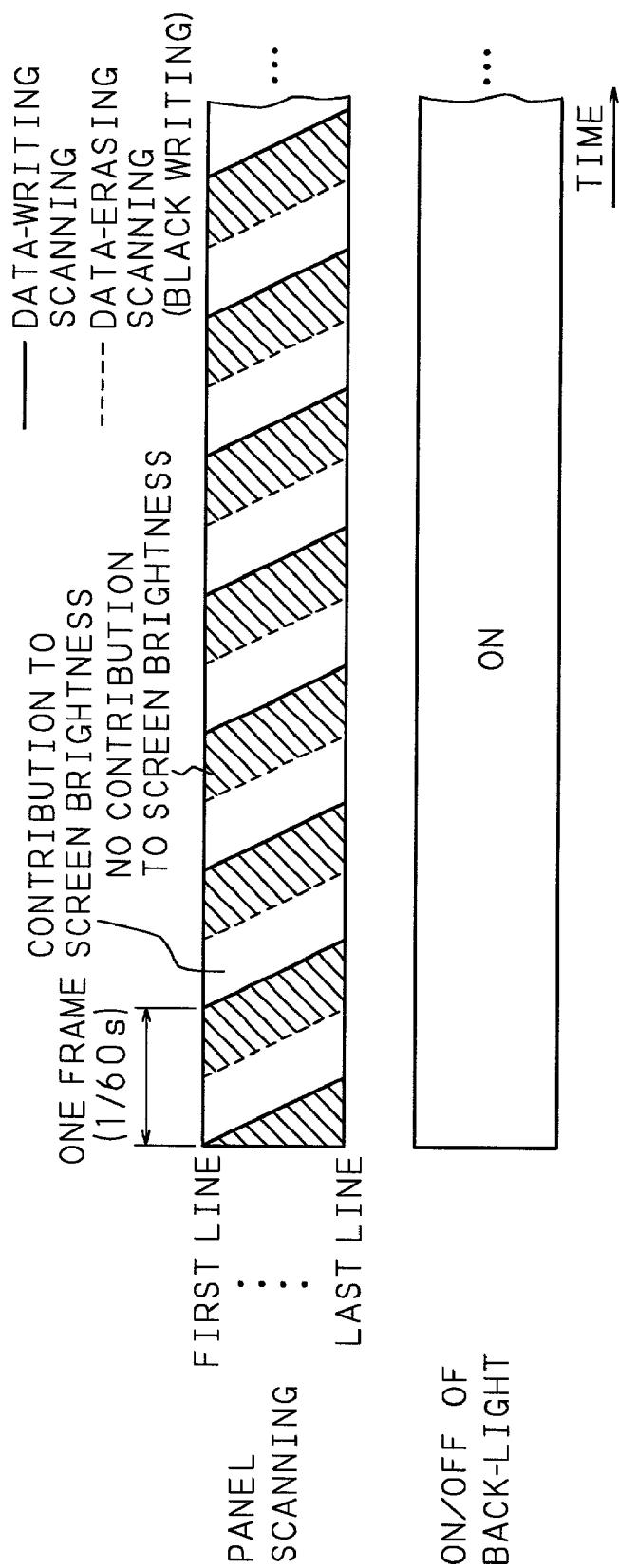


FIG. 3

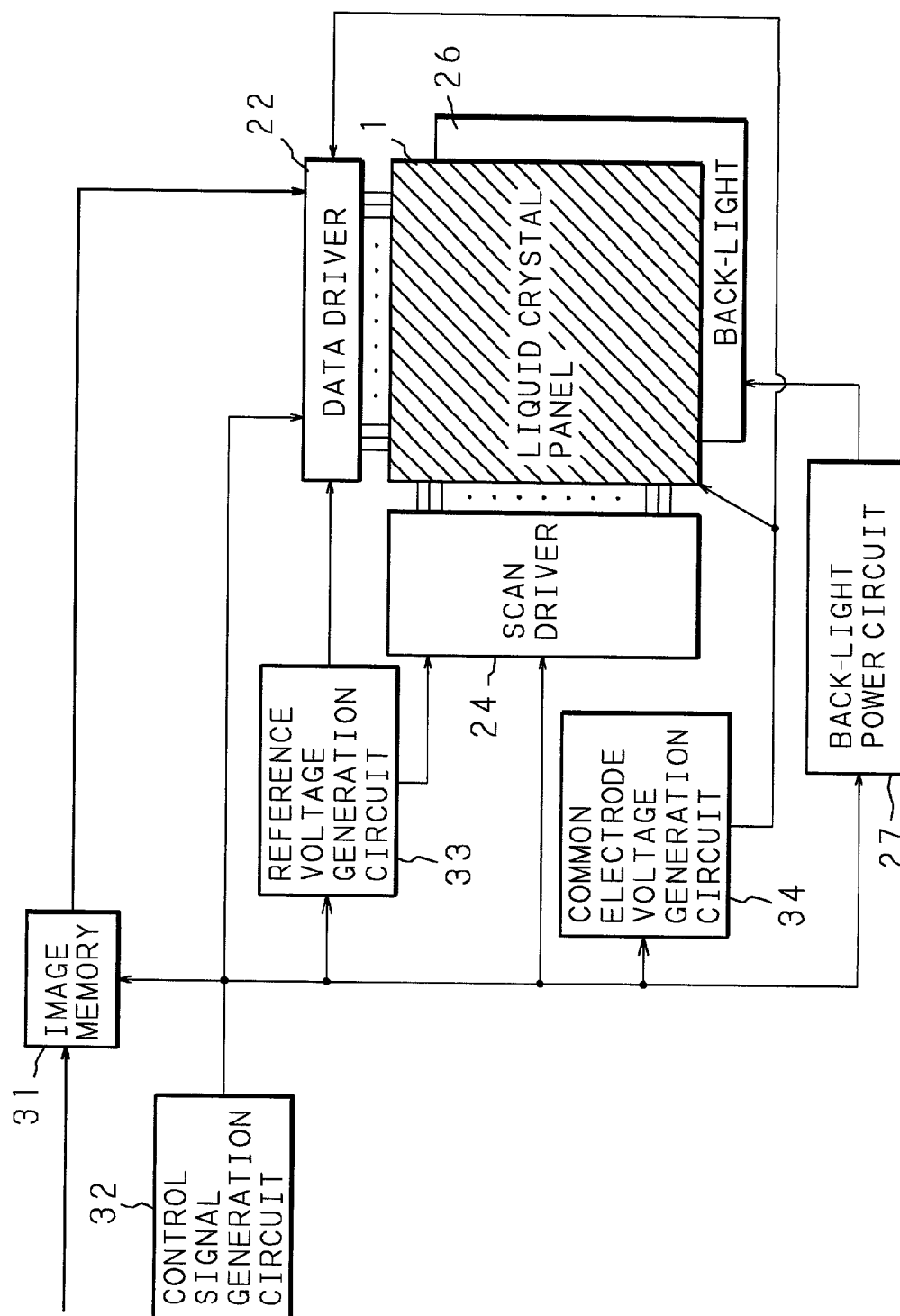


FIG. 4

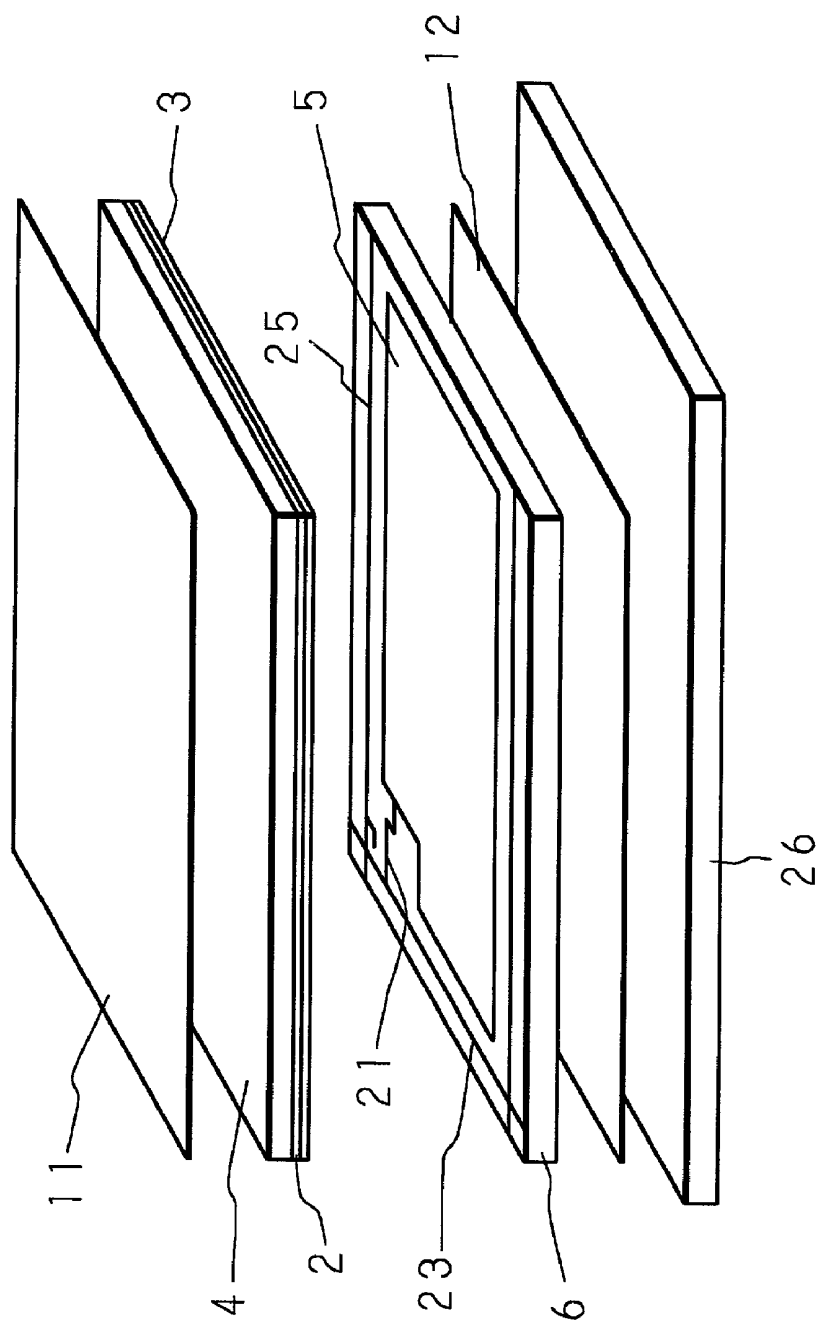


FIG. 5

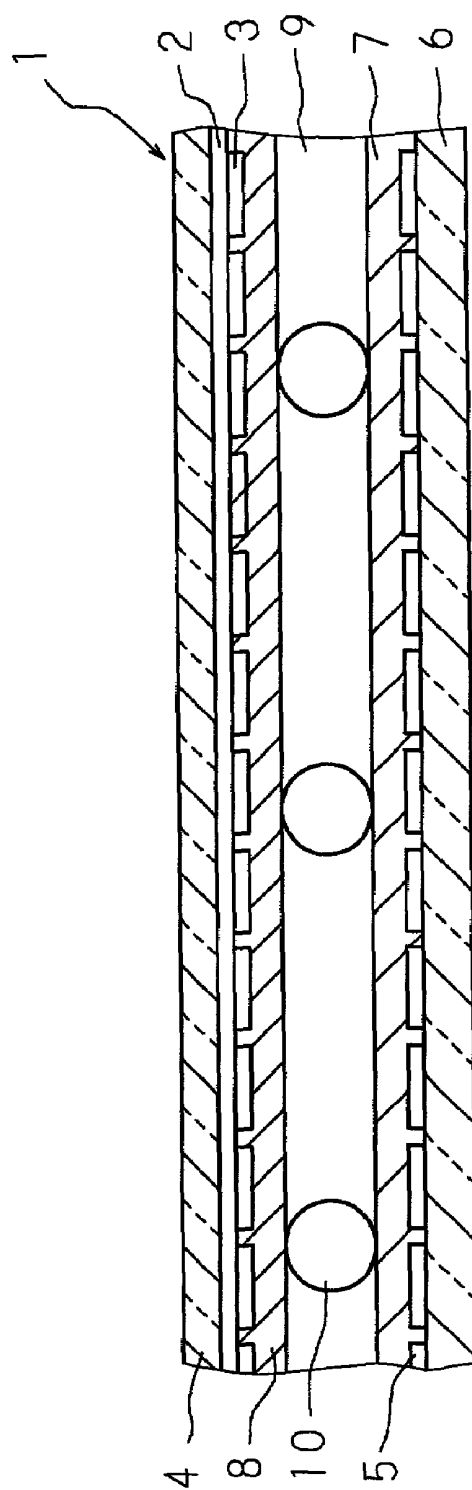


FIG. 6

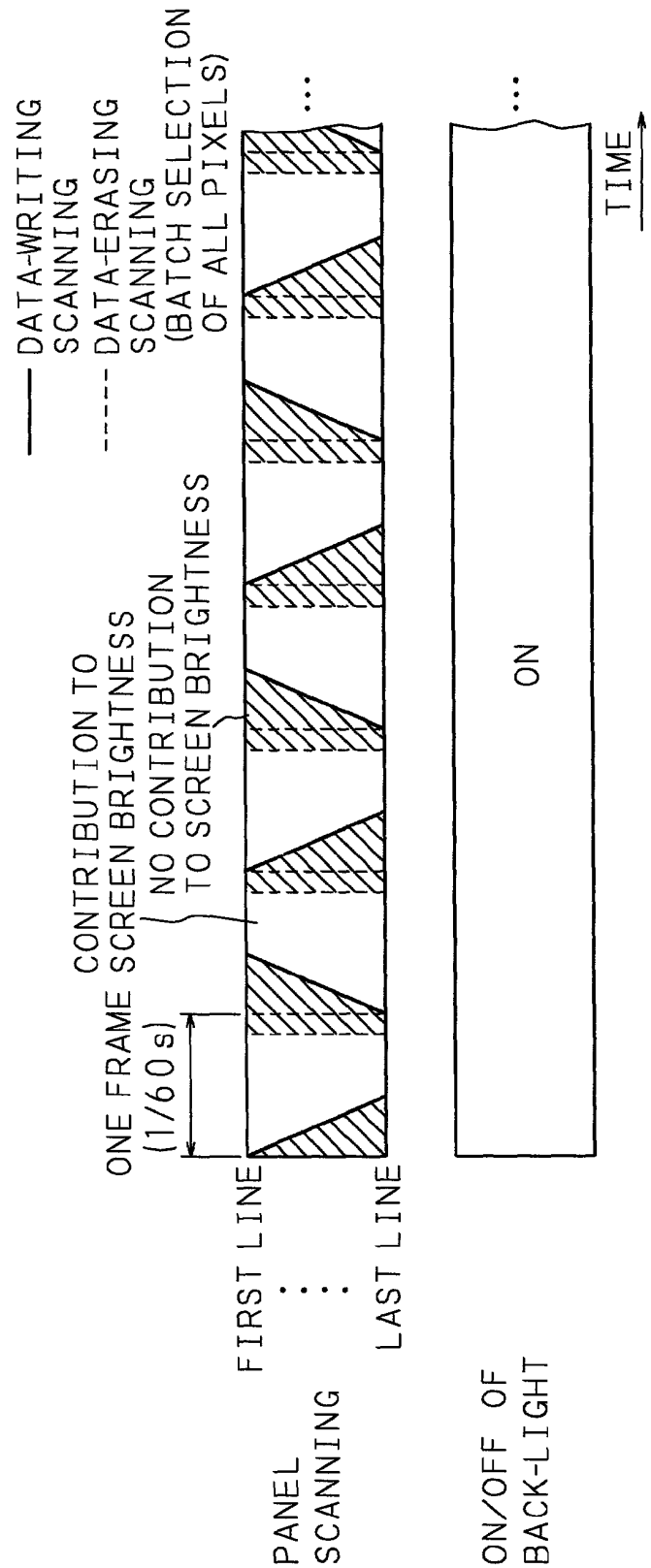


FIG. 7

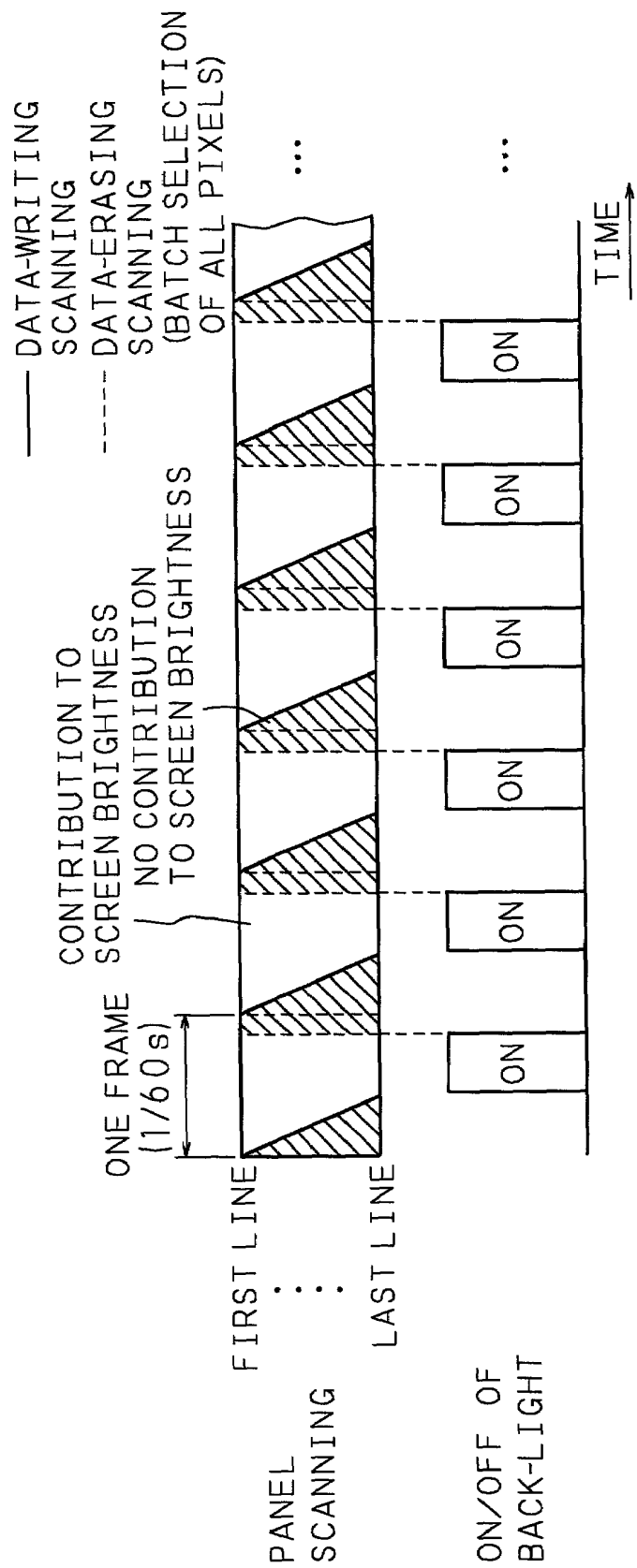


FIG. 8

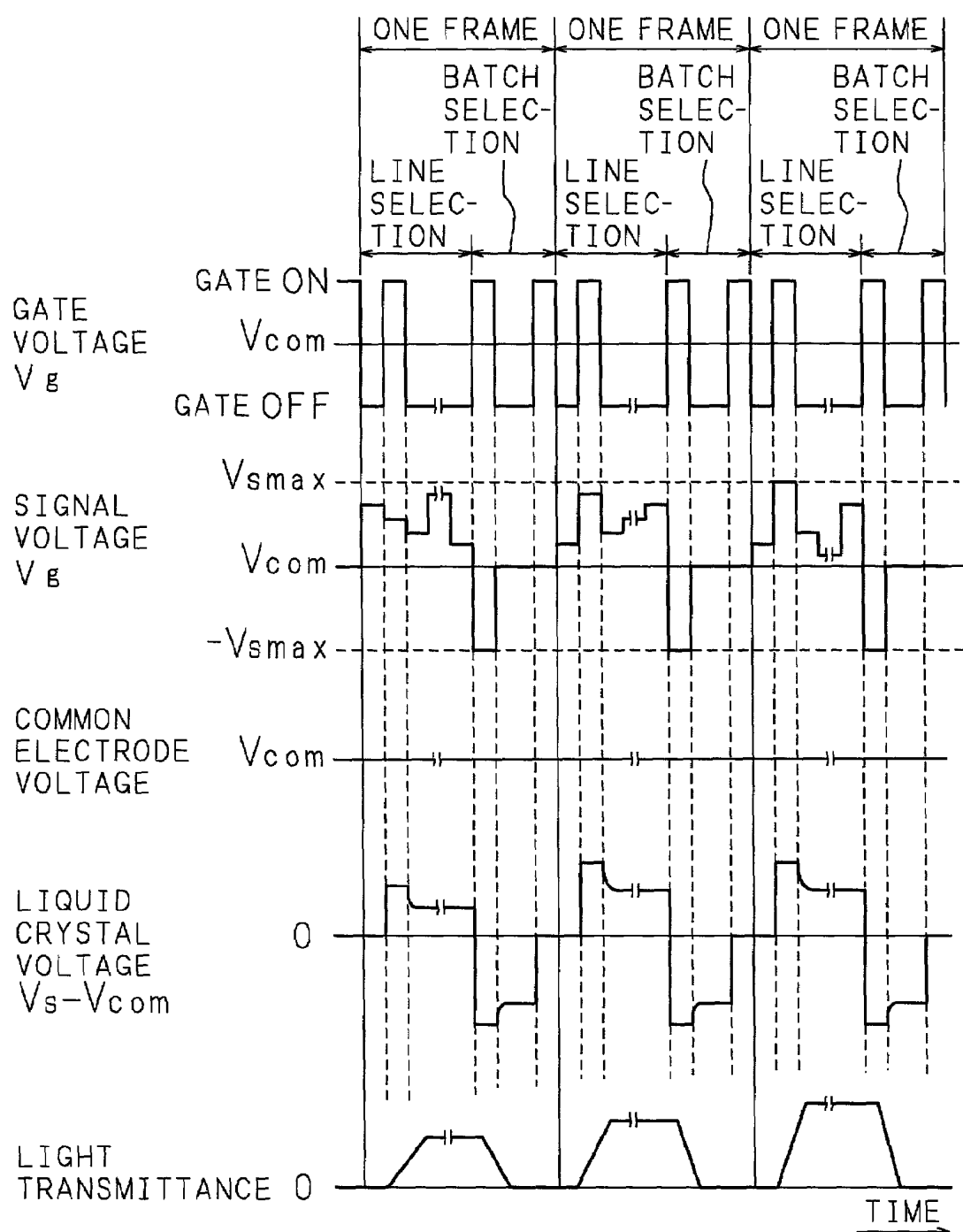


FIG. 9

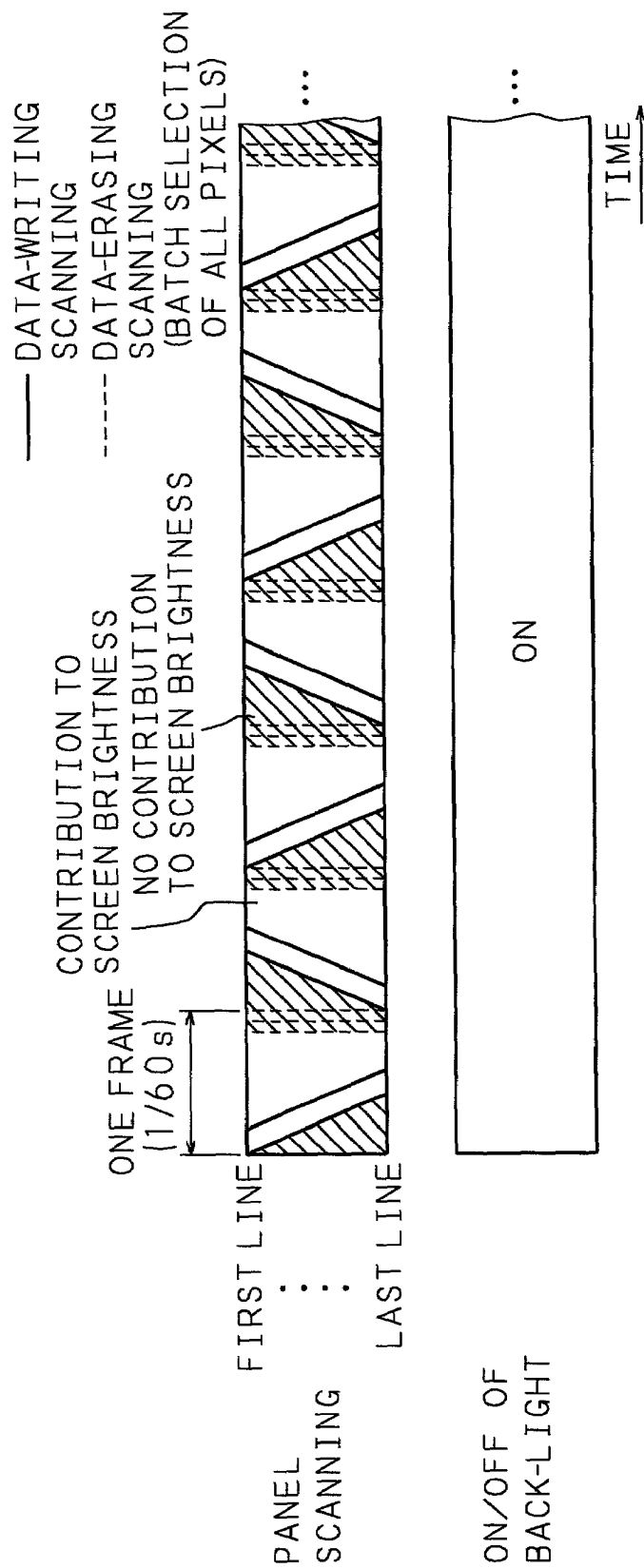


FIG. 10

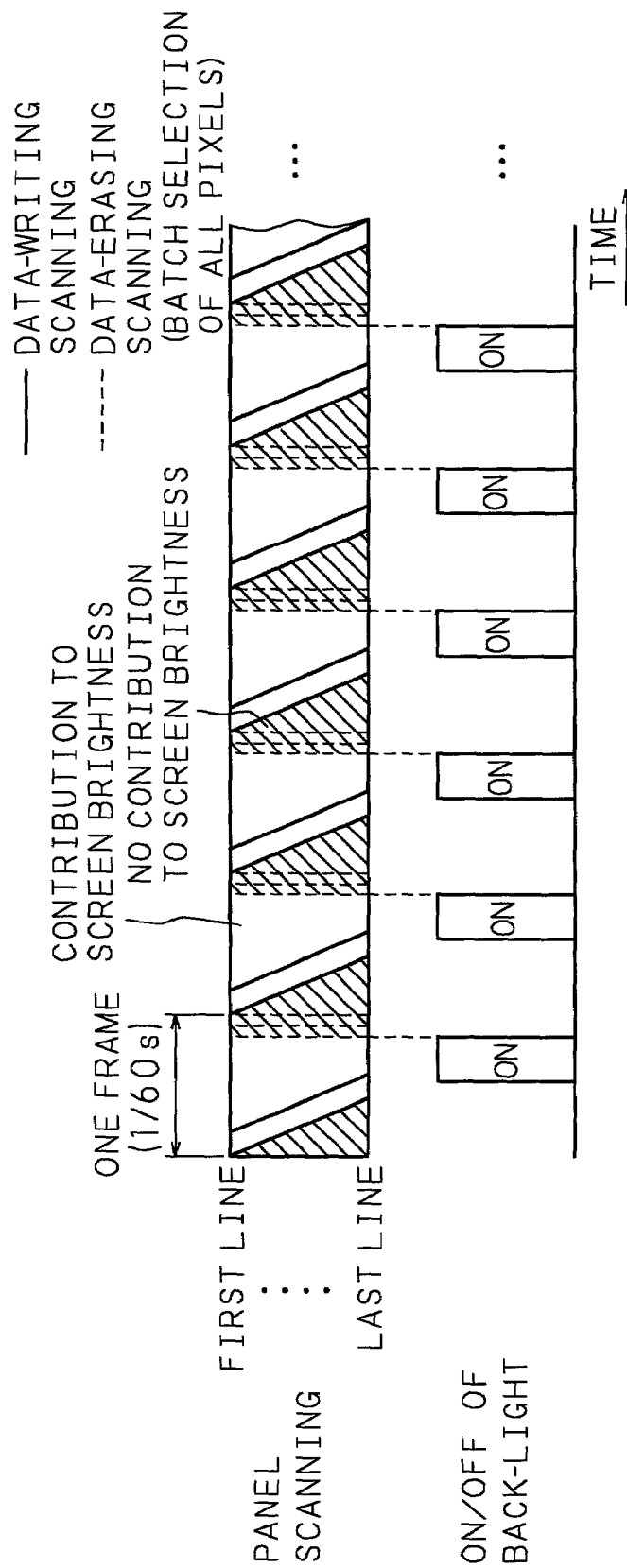
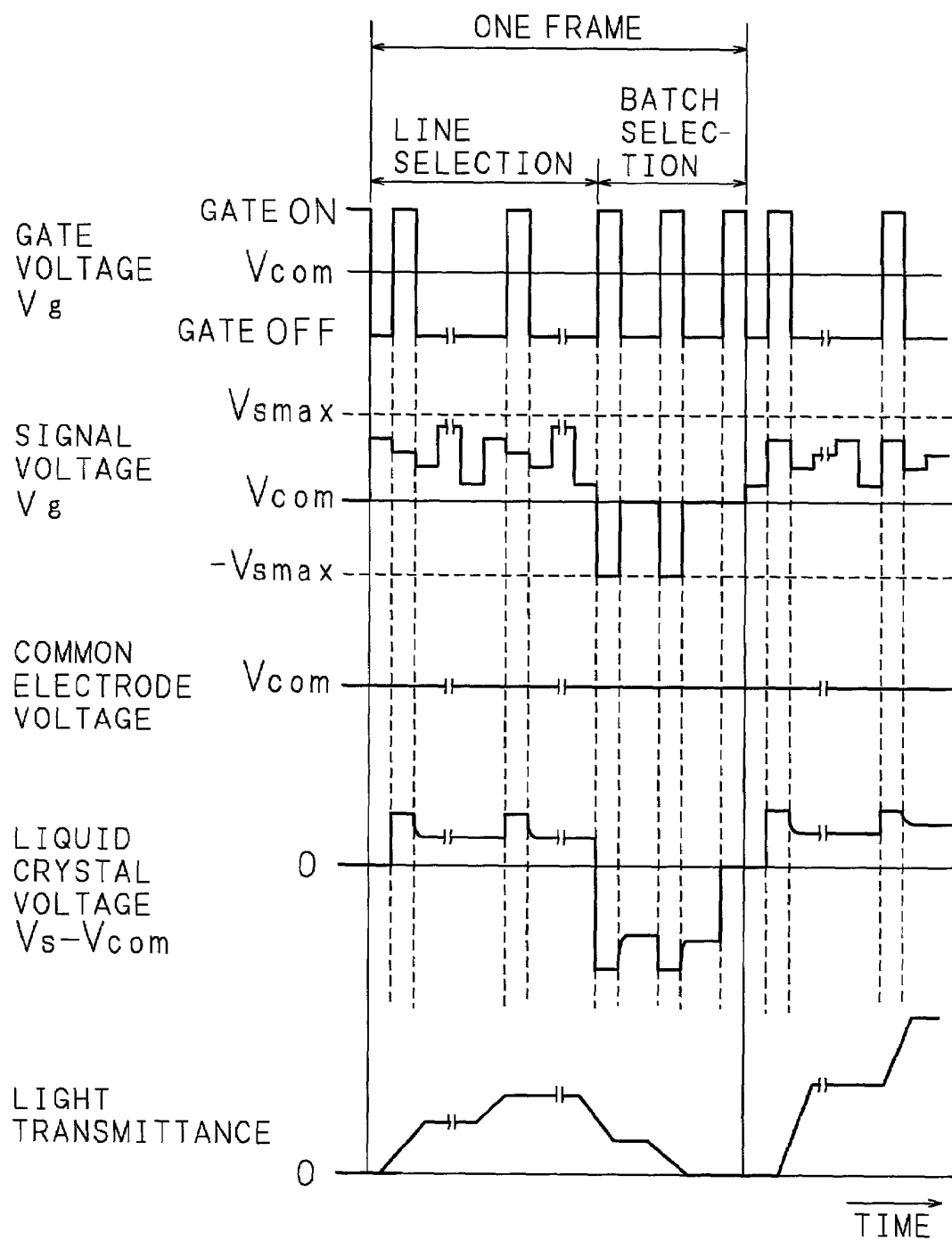


FIG. 11



DRIVING METHOD OF LIQUID CRYSTAL DISPLAY DEVICE AND LIQUID CRYSTAL DISPLAY DEVICE

BACKGROUND OF THE INVENTION

The present invention relates to a driving method of a liquid crystal display device using a liquid crystal material having spontaneous polarization and also relates to a liquid crystal display device adopting the driving method.

Along with the recent development of so-called information-oriented society, electronic apparatuses, such as personal computers and PDA (Personal Digital Assistants), have been widely used. Further, with the spread of such electronic apparatuses, portable apparatuses that can be used in offices as well as outdoors have been used, and there are demands for small-size and light-weight of these apparatuses. Liquid crystal display devices have been widely used as one of the means to satisfy such demands. Liquid crystal display devices not only achieve small size and light weight, but also include an indispensable technique in an attempt to achieve low power consumption in portable electronic apparatuses that are driven by batteries.

The liquid crystal display devices are mainly classified into the reflection type and the transmission type. In the reflection type liquid crystal display devices, light rays incident from the front face of a liquid crystal panel are reflected by the rear face of the liquid crystal panel, and an image is visualized by the reflected light; whereas in the transmission type liquid crystal display devices, the image is visualized by the transmitted light from a light source (back-light) provided on the rear face of the liquid crystal panel. Since the reflection type liquid crystal display devices have poor visibility resulting from the reflected light amount that varies depending on environmental conditions, the transmission type liquid crystal display devices are generally used as display devices of, particularly, personal computers displaying a multi-color or full-color image.

In addition, the current color liquid crystal display devices are generally classified into the STN (Super Twisted Nematic) type and the TFT-TN (Thin Film Transistor-Twisted Nematic) type, based on the liquid crystal materials to be used. The STN type liquid crystal display devices have comparatively low production costs, but they are not suitable for the display of a moving image because they are susceptible to crosstalk and comparatively slow in the response rate. In contrast, the TFT-TN type liquid crystal display devices have better display quality than the STN type, but they require a back-light with high intensity because the light transmittance of the liquid crystal panel is only 4% or so at present. For this reason, in the TFT-TN type liquid crystal display devices, a lot of power is consumed by the back-light, and there would be a problem when used with a portable battery power source. Moreover, the TFT-TN type liquid crystal display devices have other problems including a low response rate, particularly, in displaying half tones, a narrow viewing angle, and a difficult color balance adjustment.

Therefore, in order to solve the above problems, the present inventors et al. are carrying out the development of a liquid crystal display device using a ferroelectric liquid crystal having spontaneous polarization and a high response rate of several hundreds to several μ s order with respect to an applied voltage. When a liquid crystal material having spontaneous polarization is used as the liquid crystal material, the liquid crystal molecules are always parallel to the substrate irrespective of the presence or absence of applied

voltage, and the change in the refraction factor in the viewing direction is much smaller compared with the conventional STN type and TN type. It is thus possible to obtain a wide viewing angle. Moreover, in a liquid crystal display device in which a ferroelectric liquid crystal that is superior in the response characteristics and the viewing angle to the conventional liquid crystal materials is driven by a switching element such as a TFT, it is possible to achieve a light transmittance corresponding to the magnitude of the applied voltage and display a half-tone image and a moving image.

This ferroelectric liquid crystal has the applied voltage-light transmittance characteristics as shown in FIG. 1. More specifically, the light transmittance of the ferroelectric liquid crystal varies depending on the polarity, and, for example, when a positive voltage is applied, the light transmittance is increased according to the applied voltage, while when a negative voltage is applied, the light transmittance becomes zero irrespective of the magnitude of the applied voltage. Accordingly, in the conventional example, display is controlled by a drive sequence as shown in FIG. 2.

In one frame for forming a display image, selective scanning is performed twice for the pixel electrodes of each line, and voltages of equal magnitude and opposite polarities are alternately applied to the liquid crystal material at a predetermined cycle and for a predetermined period. The magnitude of the applied voltage corresponds to the image data, and a display image is obtained (writing is performed) by applying a voltage corresponding to the image data at the beginning of each frame, and then the display image is erased (erasure is performed) by applying a voltage having different polarity and the same magnitude as the above voltage. By repeating such writing and erasure in each frame, the display of image is realized.

In this driving method, as shown in FIG. 1, when the applied voltage has the negative polarity, the transmittance is substantially 0%, and thus black display is implemented. Therefore, the time contributing to actual display is a half of the total time, and there is a problem that the light utilization efficiency given by the ratio of the screen brightness to the light source brightness is low (the screen brightness/back-light brightness percentage is 6% in the conventional example adopting the drive sequence shown in FIG. 2).

Furthermore, since the ferroelectric liquid crystal has spontaneous polarization, it is necessary to store charges twice more than the spontaneous polarization in each pixel electrode for selective scanning of each pixel electrode, and thus there is a problem that a liquid crystal material having large spontaneous polarization can not be used in view of the facts that the capacity of each pixel electrode and the drive voltage are not so high.

Besides, when the incorporation of the liquid crystal display device into a portable apparatus is taken into consideration, it is preferred to drive the liquid crystal display device by a low voltage, but there is a problem that driving by a sufficiently low voltage has not yet been realized (the drive voltage is 12 V in the conventional example using a ferroelectric liquid crystal having spontaneous polarization of 11 nC/cm^2).

BRIEF SUMMARY OF THE INVENTION

An object of the present invention is to provide a driving method of a liquid crystal display device and a liquid crystal display device, capable of improving the light utilization efficiency.

Another object of the present invention is to provide a driving method of a liquid crystal display device and a liquid

crystal display device, capable of using a liquid crystal material having large spontaneous polarization and achieving a further reduction in the response time.

Still another object of the present invention is to provide a driving method of a liquid crystal display device and a liquid crystal display device, capable of reducing the drive voltage.

A driving method of a liquid crystal display device according to the first aspect is a method of driving a liquid crystal display device comprising a common electrode, a plurality of pixel electrodes, a liquid crystal material having spontaneous polarization sealed between the common electrode and the plurality of pixel electrodes, and switching elements, provided for the plurality of pixel electrodes, respectively, for controlling voltage application to the liquid crystal material, so as to write and erase image data by voltage application to the liquid crystal material corresponding to each of the plurality of pixel electrodes, wherein, during the erasure of image data, voltage application to the liquid crystal material by batch selection of a part or all of the plurality of pixel electrodes is performed a plurality of times.

The driving method of a liquid crystal display device according to the second aspect is based on the first aspect, wherein the voltage applied to the liquid crystal material during the first voltage application to the liquid crystal material by the batch selection is not smaller than a maximum value of a voltage applied to the liquid crystal material according to the image data and the former voltage is different from the latter voltage in polarity.

The driving method of a liquid crystal display device according to the third aspect is based on the first or second aspect, wherein the voltage applied to the liquid crystal material during the last voltage application to the liquid crystal material by the batch selection has a magnitude substantially equal to a magnitude of a voltage of the common electrode.

The driving method of a liquid crystal display device according to the fourth aspect is based on any one of the first through third aspects, wherein a time interval necessary for the liquid crystal material to respond is set between sequential voltage applications in a plurality of times of voltage application to the liquid crystal material by the batch selection.

The driving method of a liquid crystal display device according to the fifth aspect is based on the first aspect, wherein the writing implemented by voltage application to the liquid crystal material by selective scanning of the plurality of pixel electrodes of each line and the erasure implemented by a plurality of times of voltage application to the liquid crystal material by the batch selection are executed in each frame.

The driving method of a liquid crystal display device according to the sixth aspect is based on the fifth aspect, wherein, during the writing, the voltage application to the liquid crystal material by the selective scanning is performed a plurality of times, and voltages of the same polarity are applied to the liquid crystal material corresponding to each of the plurality of pixel electrodes.

The driving method of a liquid crystal display device according to the seventh aspect is based on any one of the first through sixth aspects, wherein the liquid crystal material is a ferroelectric liquid crystal.

A liquid crystal display device according to the eighth aspect is a liquid crystal display device comprising: a liquid crystal panel including a common electrode, a plurality of pixel electrodes, a liquid crystal material having spontane-

ous polarization sealed between the common electrode and the plurality of pixel electrodes, and switching elements, provided for the plurality of pixel electrodes, respectively, for controlling voltage application to the liquid crystal material; and a driving unit for writing and erasing image data on the liquid crystal panel by applying a voltage to the liquid crystal material corresponding to each of the plurality of pixel electrodes, wherein the driving unit comprises means for performing voltage application to the liquid crystal material by batch selection of a part or all of the plurality of pixel electrodes a plurality of times during the erasure of the image data.

The liquid crystal display device according to the ninth aspect is based on the eighth aspect, wherein the driving unit executes, in each frame, the writing implemented by voltage application to the liquid crystal material by selective scanning of the plurality of pixel electrodes of each line and the erasure implemented by a plurality of times of voltage application to the liquid crystal material by the batch selection.

The liquid crystal display device according to the tenth aspect is based on the ninth aspect, wherein, during the writing, the voltage application to the liquid crystal material by the selective scanning is performed a plurality of times and voltages of the same polarity are applied to the liquid crystal material corresponding to each of the plurality of pixel electrodes.

In the first or eighth aspect, with respect to the liquid crystal display device comprising the common electrode, pixel electrodes, liquid crystal material having spontaneous polarization sealed between the common electrode and pixel electrodes and switching elements for switching the liquid crystal material corresponding to each pixel electrode, the voltage application to the liquid crystal material by batch selection of a part or all of the pixel electrodes is performed at least twice during the erasure of image data. By performing such a voltage application by the batch selection a plurality of times, it is possible to achieve a black display state in each pixel and make the stored charge amount at the liquid crystal material in each pixel substantially zero. More specifically in the case where the voltage application is performed twice, black display of each pixel is realized by the first voltage application, and the stored charge amount at the liquid crystal material in each pixel is made substantially zero by the second voltage application.

With a prior art, it is necessary to charge the liquid crystal material from a negative voltage value to a positive voltage value, for example, and therefore it takes at most twice a time for charging, resulting in a longer selection period of one line. Moreover, in the prior art, a time equivalent to a half of the entire time is taken to scan the pixel electrodes corresponding to the image data to be displayed and balance the stored charge amount at the liquid crystal material in each pixel electrode by positive application and negative application.

Whereas, in the first or eighth aspect, since the voltage application to the liquid crystal material by batch selection of a part or all of the pixel electrodes is performed at least twice so as to make the stored charge amount at liquid crystal material in each pixel electrode substantially zero, the time taken for balancing the charges biased to the liquid crystal material can be significantly shortened compared to the conventional example. Moreover, since the time taken for applying a voltage corresponding to the image data to be displayed to the liquid crystal material by selective scanning of line can also be shortened significantly compared to the prior art because the charge amount charged to the liquid

crystal material becomes a half of a conventional amount. The reason for this is that, during the application of the voltage corresponding to the image data to be displayed to the liquid crystal material, the stored charge amount at the liquid crystal material immediately before the application is fixed at substantially zero, and therefore it is only necessary to charge from zero to zero or a voltage value of one polarity (+ or - polarity) corresponding to the image data to be displayed. Accordingly, since the time taken for balancing the stored charge amount at liquid crystal material in each pixel and the time taken for scanning the pixel electrodes corresponding to the image data to be displayed are significantly shortened, it is possible to increase the time contributing to actual display and improve the light utilization efficiency.

According to the second aspect, during the first voltage application to the liquid crystal material by the batch selection, a voltage that is substantially equal to or larger than the maximum value of the applied voltage corresponding to the image data and has different polarity is applied to the liquid crystal material. It is therefore possible to certainly achieve a black display state in each pixel.

According to the third aspect, during the last voltage application to the liquid crystal material by the batch selection, a voltage having a magnitude substantially equal to the voltage of the common electrode is applied. It is therefore possible to certainly make the stored charge amount at the liquid crystal material in each pixel substantially zero.

According to the fourth aspect, a time interval necessary for the liquid crystal material to respond is set between sequential voltage applications by the batch selection. It is therefore possible to certainly achieve a black display state in each pixel and make the stored charge amount at the liquid crystal material in each pixel substantially zero.

According to the fifth or ninth aspect, within each frame, the writing implemented by scanning the pixel electrodes corresponding to the image data to be displayed and the erasure implemented by a plurality of times of voltage application by the batch selection are completed. It is therefore possible to display a moving image.

According to the sixth or tenth aspect, within one frame period, selective scanning of the pixel electrodes of each line is performed at least twice and voltages of the same polarity are applied to the liquid crystal material in each pixel. According to the prior art, selective scanning of the pixel electrodes for displaying the image data is performed once within one frame period, spontaneous polarization is inverted by a potential difference due to charges stored at the liquid crystal material in each pixel by this one selective scanning, and the liquid crystal material responds. At this time, since the amount of charge (potential difference) at the liquid crystal material in each pixel is decreased by the inversion of spontaneous polarization, the inverting speed of spontaneous polarization is reduced. With the prior art, therefore, in order to perfectly invert the spontaneous polarization within a certain period, only a liquid crystal material having small spontaneous polarization that requires a small amount of charge for the inversion is usable. Whereas, according to the sixth or tenth aspect, the amount of charge stored at the liquid crystal material in each pixel is reduced by the inversion of spontaneous polarization caused by the first selective scanning, and even after the inversion of the spontaneous polarization, i.e., the response of the liquid crystal material, has almost stopped, since charges are again stored at the liquid crystal material in each pixel by the second and following selective scanning, the inversion of spontaneous polarization (response of the liquid crystal

material) occurs again and the light transmittance changes. In other words, it is possible to increase the total charge amount that can be consumed within one frame period, without increasing the applied voltage to the liquid crystal material. As a result, it becomes possible to drive a liquid crystal material having large spontaneous polarization. Moreover, in the case of a liquid crystal material having spontaneous polarization of the same magnitude, the drive voltage can be reduced by such two or more times of selective scanning. Then, a low-voltage driver becomes applicable, thereby achieving low costs.

According to the seventh aspect, a ferroelectric liquid crystal is used as the liquid crystal material. It is therefore possible to perform high-speed on/off control.

The above and further objects and features of the invention will more fully be apparent from the following detailed description with accompanying drawings.

BRIEF DESCRIPTION OF THE SEVERAL VIEWS OF THE DRAWINGS

FIG. 1 is a graph showing the applied voltage-light transmittance characteristics of a ferroelectric liquid crystal;

FIG. 2 is an illustration showing a conventional drive sequence;

FIG. 3 is a block diagram of the entire structure of a liquid crystal display device of the present invention;

FIG. 4 is a schematic perspective view showing a structural example of a liquid crystal panel and back-light;

FIG. 5 is a schematic cross sectional view of the liquid crystal panel;

FIG. 6 is an illustration showing a drive sequence according to the first embodiment of the present invention;

FIG. 7 is an illustration showing a drive sequence according to the second embodiment of the present invention;

FIG. 8 is an illustration showing a drive sequence according to the first and second embodiments of the present invention;

FIG. 9 is an illustration showing a drive sequence according to the third embodiment of the present invention;

FIG. 10 is an illustration showing a drive sequence according to the fourth embodiment of the present invention; and

FIG. 11 is an illustration showing a drive sequence according to the third and fourth embodiments of the present invention.

DETAILED DESCRIPTION OF THE INVENTION

The following description will specifically explain the present invention with reference to the drawings illustrating some embodiments thereof. It should be noted that the present invention is not limited to the following embodiments.

FIG. 3 is a block diagram of the entire structure of a liquid crystal display device of the present invention, FIG. 4 is a schematic perspective view showing a structural example of a liquid crystal panel and back-light, and FIG. 5 is a schematic cross sectional view of the liquid crystal panel.

As shown in FIG. 5, a liquid crystal panel 1 is constituted by a glass substrate 4 having a common electrode 2 and an RGB color filter/black matrix 3 arranged in a matrix form and a glass substrate 6 having pixel electrodes 5 arranged in a matrix form and TFTs 21 connected to the respective pixel electrodes 5 (see FIG. 4), which are stacked in this order from the upper layer (surface) side to the lower layer (rear

face) side; alignment films 7 and 8 are arranged on the upper face of the pixel electrodes 5 on the glass substrate 6 and the lower face of the RGB color filter/black matrix 3, respectively; and a liquid crystal layer 9 is formed by filling the space between these alignment films 7 and 8 with a liquid crystal material as a ferroelectric liquid crystal. Note that numeral 10 represents spacers for maintaining the layer thickness of the liquid crystal layer 9. As shown in FIG. 4, this liquid crystal panel 1 is sandwiched by two pieces of polarization films 11 and 12, and further a back-light 26 is disposed under the liquid crystal panel 1.

The individual pixel electrodes 5 are selectively driven by on/off control of the TFTs 21, and the individual TFTs 21 are selectively turned on/off by inputting drive signals through a data driver 22 to a signal line 23 and inputting scan signals sequentially supplied on a line by line basis from a scan driver 24 to a scanning line 25. The intensity of transmitted light of the individual pixel is controlled by a voltage supplied through the TFT 21. The back-light 26 is disposed on the lower layer (rear face) side of the liquid crystal panel 1 and driven by a back-light power circuit 27.

An image memory 31 receives an input of display data to be displayed on the liquid crystal panel 1 from an external device, for example, a personal computer. A control signal generation circuit 32 generates a synchronous control signal for synchronizing various processing, and outputs the generated synchronous control signal to the image memory 31, the data driver 22, the scan driver 24, a reference voltage generation circuit 33, a common electrode voltage generation circuit 34 and the back-light power circuit 27.

After temporarily storing the display data, the image memory 31 sends the display data to the data driver 22 in synchronism with the synchronous control signal. The reference voltage generation circuit 33 generates reference voltages for use in the data driver 22 and the scan driver 24, respectively, and outputs the reference voltages to the respective drivers. The common electrode voltage generation circuit 34 generates a common electrode voltage (V_{com}), and applies it to the common electrode 2 and also outputs it to the data driver 22.

During writing, the data driver 22 outputs a signal to a signal lines 23 of the pixel electrodes 5, based on the image data outputted from the image memory 31. The scan driver 24 scans sequentially the scanning lines 25 of the pixel electrodes 5 on a line by line basis. According to the output of the signal from the data driver 22 and the scanning of the scan driver 24, the TFTs 21 are driven and the voltage is applied to the pixel electrodes 5, thereby controlling the intensity of the transmitted light of the liquid crystal layer 9 corresponding to the pixel electrodes 5.

On the other hand, during erasure, all of the pixel electrodes 5 are simultaneously selected, and application of voltage is performed at least twice. In this case, during the first voltage application, a voltage that has an absolute value substantially equal to or larger than the maximum value of a voltage corresponding to the image data and has different polarity is applied to the liquid crystal to achieve a black display state in all of the pixel electrodes 5. Moreover, in this case, during the last voltage application, the common electrode voltage (V_{com}) is applied to make the stored charge amount at the liquid crystal in all the pixel electrodes 5 substantially zero.

Next, specific embodiments of the present invention will be explained.

FIRST EMBODIMENT

First, the liquid crystal panel 1 shown in FIGS. 4 and 5 was fabricated as follows. After washing a TFT substrate having the pixel electrodes 5 (800×600 pixels with a diagonal length of 12.1 inches) and a common electrode substrate having the common electrode 2 and the RGB color filter/black matrix 3, they were coated with polyamide and then baked for one hour at 200° C. to form the alignment films 7 and 8 made of about 200 Å thick polyimide films.

Further, these alignment films 7 and 8 were rubbed with a cloth made of rayon, and stacked with a gap being maintained therebetween by the spacers 10 made of silica having an average particle size of 1.6 μm so as to fabricate an empty panel. A ferroelectric liquid crystal material composed mainly of naphthalene-based liquid crystals (for example, a material disclosed by A. Mochizuki, et. al.: Ferroelectrics, 133,353 (1991)) was sealed in this empty panel to form the liquid crystal layer 9. The magnitude of spontaneous polarization of the sealed ferroelectric liquid crystal material was 6 nC/cm².

The fabricated panel was sandwiched by two polarizing films 11 and 12 maintained in a crossed-Nicol state so that a dark state was produced when the long-axis direction of the ferroelectric liquid crystal molecules tilted to one direction, thereby forming the liquid crystal panel 1. This liquid crystal panel 1 and the back-light 26 were stacked to construct a liquid crystal display device.

Next, according to the drive sequences shown in FIGS. 6 and 8, the TFTs 21 of the respective pixel electrodes 5 were driven on a line by line basis to apply a voltage corresponding to the image data. The selection period of each line was 7 μs, and the time necessary for the entire writing was (7×n) μs (n is the number of lines). According to the conventional drive sequence shown in FIG. 2, since the selection period of each line was 13 μs, the speed was increased compared to the conventional example. Note that the order of scanning lines is reversed between adjacent frames so as to prevent variations in the screen brightness.

The maximum applied voltage to the liquid crystal corresponding to the image data was made (the applied voltage to the common electrode 2 (V_{com})+7) V, the first applied voltage to the liquid crystal by batch selection of all the pixel electrodes during erasure was made (V_{com} -7) V, and the second applied voltage was made equal to V_{com} . Moreover, a time interval of 500 μs in which the liquid crystal can respond sufficiently was set between the first voltage application and the second voltage application. The time of one frame was made 1/60s, and the above-described writing of the image data and two times of voltage application to the liquid crystal by batch selection of all the pixel electrodes were designed to be completed within each frame. The back-light 26 was always turned on.

As a result, the time contributing to the screen brightness (a portion with no hatching in FIG. 6) became longer compared to the conventional example of FIG. 2, a light utilization efficiency (screen brightness/back-light brightness percentage) of 10% that was superior to the conventional example (6%) was achieved, and bright and clear display was obtained.

SECOND EMBODIMENT

A liquid crystal display device was constructed by stacking the liquid crystal panel 1 fabricated under the same conditions as in the first embodiment and the back-light 26 formed of LEDs of easy switching.

In addition, according to the drive sequences shown in FIGS. 7 and 8, the TFTs 21 of the respective pixel electrodes 5 were driven on a line by line basis to apply a voltage corresponding to the image data. The selection period of each line was made 7 μ s.

The maximum applied voltage to the liquid crystal corresponding to the image data was made (Vcom+7) V, the first applied voltage to the liquid crystal by batch selection of all the pixel electrodes during erasure was made (Vcom-8) V, and the second applied voltage was made equal to Vcom. Moreover, a time interval of 500 μ s in which the liquid crystal can respond sufficiently was set between the first voltage application and the second voltage application. The time of one frame was made 1/60s, and the above-described writing of the image data and two times of voltage application to the liquid crystal by batch selection of all the pixel electrodes were designed to be completed within each frame.

As shown in FIG. 7, the back-light 26 was turned on only after data-writing scanning of all the pixel electrodes. In this manner, the utilization efficiency of the back-light 26 was increased.

As a result, a light utilization efficiency of 12% that was superior to the conventional example (6%) and the first embodiment (10%) was achieved, and bright and clear display was obtained.

THIRD EMBODIMENT

Like the first embodiment, after washing a TFT substrate having the pixel electrodes 5 (800 $\times$ 600 pixels with a diagonal length of 12.1 inches) and a common electrode substrate having the common electrode 2 and the RGB color filter/black matrix 3, they were coated with polyamide and then baked for one hour at 200 $^{\circ}$ C. to form the alignment films 7 and 8 made of about 200 $\text{\AA}$ thick polyimide films.

Further, these alignment films 7 and 8 were rubbed with a cloth made of rayon, and stacked with a gap being maintained therebetween by the spacers 10 made of silica having an average particle size of 1.6 μ m so as to fabricate an empty panel. A ferroelectric liquid crystal material composed mainly of naphthalene-based liquid crystals (for example, a material disclosed by A. Mochizuki, et. al.: Ferroelectrics, 133,353 (1991)) was sealed in this empty panel to form the liquid crystal layer 9. The magnitude of spontaneous polarization of the sealed ferroelectric liquid crystal material was 11 nC/cm².

The fabricated panel was sandwiched by two polarizing films 11 and 12 maintained in a crossed-Nicol state so that a dark state was produced when the long-axis direction of the ferroelectric liquid crystal molecules tilted to one direction, thereby forming the liquid crystal panel 1. This liquid crystal panel 1 and the back-light 26 were stacked to construct a liquid crystal display device.

Then, according to the drive sequences shown in FIGS. 9 and 11, the TFTs 21 of the respective pixel electrodes 5 were driven on a line by line basis to apply a voltage corresponding to the image data twice. The selection period of each line was made 7 μ s, and the order of scanning lines is reversed between adjacent frames like the first embodiment so as to prevent variations in the screen brightness.

The maximum applied voltage to the liquid crystal corresponding to the image data was made (Vcom+7) V, the first and second applied voltages to the liquid crystal by batch selection of all the pixel electrodes during erasure were made (Vcom-7) V, and the third applied voltage was made equal to Vcom. Moreover, a time interval of 300 μ s in

which the liquid crystal can respond sufficiently was set between the first voltage application and the second voltage application and also between the second voltage application and the third voltage application. The time of one frame was made 1/60s, and the above-described writing of the image data and three times of voltage application to the liquid crystal by batch selection of all the pixel electrodes were designed to be completed within each frame. The back-light 26 was always turned on.

As a result, even when a ferroelectric liquid crystal having large spontaneous polarization was used, it was driven with a lower drive voltage (7 V) than that of the conventional example (12 V), a light utilization efficiency of 9% that was superior to the conventional example (6%) was achieved, and bright and clear display was obtained.

FOURTH EMBODIMENT

A liquid crystal display device was constructed by stacking the liquid crystal panel 1 fabricated under the same conditions as in the third embodiment and the back-light 26 formed of LEDs of easy switching.

In addition, according to the drive sequences shown in FIGS. 10 and 11, the TFTs 21 of the respective pixel electrodes 5 were driven on a line by line basis to apply a voltage corresponding to the image data. The selection period of each line was made 7 μ s.

The maximum applied voltage to the liquid crystal corresponding to the image data was made (Vcom+7) V, the first and second applied voltages to the liquid crystal by batch selection of all the pixel electrodes during erasure was made (Vcom-7) V, and the third applied voltage was made equal to Vcom. Moreover, a time interval of 300 μ s in which the liquid crystal can respond sufficiently was set between the first voltage application and the second voltage application and also between the second voltage application and the third voltage application. The time of one frame was made 1/60s, and the above-described writing of the image data and three times of voltage application to the liquid crystal by batch selection of all the pixel electrodes were designed to be completed within each frame.

As shown in FIG. 10, the back-light 26 was turned on only after the second data-writing scanning of all the pixel electrodes. In this manner, the utilization efficiency of the back-light 26 was increased.

As a result, even when a ferroelectric liquid crystal having large spontaneous polarization was used, it was driven with a low drive voltage of 7 V, a light utilization efficiency of 11% that was superior to the conventional example (6%) and the third embodiment (9%) was achieved, and bright and clear display was obtained.

In the above-described examples, although all the pixel electrodes are simultaneously selected and a voltage is applied thereto, it is also possible to repeat the processes of selecting the pixel electrodes of a plurality of lines simultaneously and applying a voltage thereto so as to achieve a black display state in each pixel and make the stored charge amount at the liquid crystal in each pixel substantially zero.

Furthermore, although the above-described examples illustrate the cases where color display was implemented using a color filter, it is of course possible to apply the present invention to a field/sequential type liquid crystal display device that achieves color display by switching the colors of the emitted light of back-light having a plurality of light source colors and synchronizing the switching of the colors of the emitted light with the switching of liquid crystal.

As described above, in the present invention, since the voltage application to the liquid crystal material by batch selection of a part or all of the pixel electrodes is carried out a plurality of times during erasure of image data, it is possible to improve the light utilization efficiency.

Besides, since the voltage application to the liquid crystal material corresponding to the image data is carried out a plurality of times during writing, it is possible to use a liquid crystal material having large spontaneous polarization and excellent response characteristics and to reduce the drive voltage.

As this invention may be embodied in several forms without departing from the spirit of essential characteristics thereof, the present embodiment is therefore illustrative and not restrictive, since the scope of the invention is defined by the appended claims rather than by the description preceding them, and all changes that fall within metes and bounds of the claims, or equivalence of such metes and bounds thereof are therefore intended to be embraced by the claims.

The invention claimed is:

1. A method for driving a liquid crystal display device comprising a common electrode, a plurality of pixel electrodes distributed along each of a plurality of scanning lines, a liquid crystal material having spontaneous polarization and sealed between the common electrode and the plurality of pixel electrodes, and active switching elements provided for the plurality of pixel electrodes, respectively, for controlling voltage application to the liquid crystal material, comprising the steps of:

writing image data by applying a write voltage to the liquid crystal material corresponding to each of the plurality of pixel electrodes; and

erasing the image data by simultaneously applying a voltage to the liquid crystal material corresponding to each of all the pixel electrodes in the liquid crystal display;

wherein, during the erasure of image data, said voltage application to the liquid crystal material by batch selection of all of the pixel electrodes in the liquid crystal display to be erased is performed a plurality of times.

2. The driving method of a liquid crystal display device of claim 1, wherein

an absolute value of a voltage applied during a first voltage application the liquid crystal material by the batch selection is not smaller than a maximum value of a write voltage applied to the liquid crystal material according to the image data and a polarity of the voltage applied during the first voltage application is different from that of write voltage applied to the liquid crystal material according to the image data.

3. The driving method of a liquid crystal display device of claim 1, wherein

a voltage applied during a last voltage application to the liquid crystal material by the batch selection has a magnitude substantially equal to a magnitude of a voltage of the common electrode.

4. The driving method of a liquid crystal display device of claim 1, wherein

a time interval necessary for a response of the liquid crystal material is set between sequential voltage appli-

cations during a plurality of times of voltage application to the liquid crystal material by the batch selection.

5. The driving method of a liquid crystal display device of claim 1, wherein

the writing of image data implemented by write voltage application to the liquid crystal material by selective scanning of the plurality of pixel electrodes of each line and the erasure of image data implemented by a plurality of times of voltage application to the liquid crystal material by the batch selection are executed in each frame.

6. The driving method of a liquid crystal display device of claim 5, wherein

during the writing of image data, the write voltage application to the liquid crystal material by the selective scanning is performed a plurality of times and voltages of same polarity are applied to the liquid crystal material corresponding to each of the plurality of pixel electrodes.

7. The driving method of a liquid crystal display device of claim 1, wherein

the liquid crystal material is a ferroelectric liquid crystal.

8. A liquid crystal display device comprising:

a liquid crystal panel including a common electrode, a plurality of pixel electrodes distributed along each of a plurality of scanning lines, a liquid crystal material having spontaneous polarization and sealed between the common electrode and the plurality of pixel electrodes, and active switching elements provided for the plurality of pixel electrodes, respectively, for controlling voltage application to the liquid crystal material; and

a driving unit for writing image data by applying a write voltage to the liquid crystal material corresponding to each of the plurality of pixel electrodes and erasing image data on said liquid crystal panel by simultaneously applying a voltage to the liquid crystal material corresponding to each of all the pixel electrodes, in the liquid crystal display

wherein said driving unit performs said voltage application to the liquid crystal material by batch selection of all of the pixel electrodes in the liquid crystal display to be erased a plurality of times during the erasure of image data.

9. The liquid crystal display device of claim 8, wherein said driving unit executes, in each frame, the writing of image data implemented by a write voltage application to the liquid crystal material by selective scanning of the plurality of pixel electrodes of each line and the erasure of image data implemented by a plurality of times of voltage application to the liquid crystal material by the batch selection.

10. The liquid crystal display device of claim 9, wherein during the writing of image data, the write voltage application to the liquid crystal material by the selective scanning is performed a plurality of times and voltages of same polarity are applied to the liquid crystal material corresponding to each of a plurality of pixel electrodes.

* * * * *

UNITED STATES PATENT AND TRADEMARK OFFICE
CERTIFICATE OF CORRECTION

PATENT NO. : 7,081,873 B2
APPLICATION NO. : 09/946265
DATED : July 25, 2006
INVENTOR(S) : Yoshihara et al.

Page 1 of 1

It is certified that error appears in the above-identified patent and that said Letters Patent is hereby corrected as shown below:

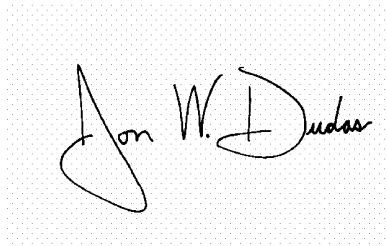
In the Claims:

Col. 11, line 50, insert --the-- between “of” and “write”.

Col. 12, line 39, delete “cristal” and insert --crystal--.

Signed and Sealed this

Twenty-sixth Day of December, 2006

A handwritten signature in black ink on a light gray dotted background. The signature is written in a cursive style and reads "Jon W. Dudas".

JON W. DUDAS
Director of the United States Patent and Trademark Office

专利名称(译)	液晶显示装置的驱动方法和液晶显示装置		
公开(公告)号	US7081873	公开(公告)日	2006-07-25
申请号	US09/946265	申请日	2001-09-05
[标]申请(专利权)人(译)	富士通株式会社		
申请(专利权)人(译)	FUJITSU LIMITED		
当前申请(专利权)人(译)	FUJITSU LIMITED		
[标]发明人	YOSHIHARA TOSHIAKI TADAKI SHINJI MAKINO TETSUYA SHIROTO HIRONORI KIYOTA YOSHINORI		
发明人	YOSHIHARA, TOSHIAKI TADAKI, SHINJI MAKINO, TETSUYA SHIROTO, HIRONORI KIYOTA, YOSHINORI		
IPC分类号	G09G3/36 G02F1/1335 G02F1/133 G02F1/13357 G09G3/20 G09G3/34		
CPC分类号	G09G3/3406 G09G3/3648 G09G2310/061 G09G2310/0283 G09G2310/0237		
审查员(译)	NGUYEN , JIMMY H.		
优先权	2001120211 2001-04-18 JP		
其他公开文献	US20020154078A1		
外部链接	Espacenet USPTO		

摘要(译)

在使用具有自发极化的液晶材料并由TFT主动驱动的液晶显示装置中，通过逐行驱动液晶的每个像素电极的TFT来施加与图像数据相对应的电压两次。面板，在一帧写作期间。在一帧的擦除期间，通过批量选择所有像素电极向液晶施加电压三次。通过这三次施加电压，可以在每个像素中实现黑色显示状态，并使每个像素中的液晶存储电荷量基本为零。

