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(19) **United States**(12) **Patent Application Publication** (10) **Pub. No.: US 2006/0279516 A1**
(43) **Pub. Date: Dec. 14, 2006**(54) **LIQUID CRYSTAL DISPLAY DEVICE AND METHOD OF DRIVING THE SAME****Publication Classification**(75) Inventor: **Sang Chang Yun**, Yecheon-gun (KR)(51) **Int. Cl.****G09G 3/36** (2006.01)(52) **U.S. Cl.** **345/102**

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(57)

ABSTRACT

A liquid crystal display device includes a liquid crystal display panel having a gate line sequentially selected by a gate pulse and a plurality of light sources which are sequentially turned on along a scan direction of the gate line. The plurality of light sources are turned on with a first level of brightness during a white turn-on period, and turned on with a second level of brightness during a gray turn-on period. The second level of brightness is lower than the first level of brightness to irradiate the liquid crystal display panel with light. As a result, a life span of the plurality of light sources may be extended.

(73) Assignee: **LG PHILIPS LCD CO., LTD.**(21) Appl. No.: **11/203,467**(22) Filed: **Aug. 12, 2005**(30) **Foreign Application Priority Data**

Jun. 10, 2005 (KR) P2005-50076

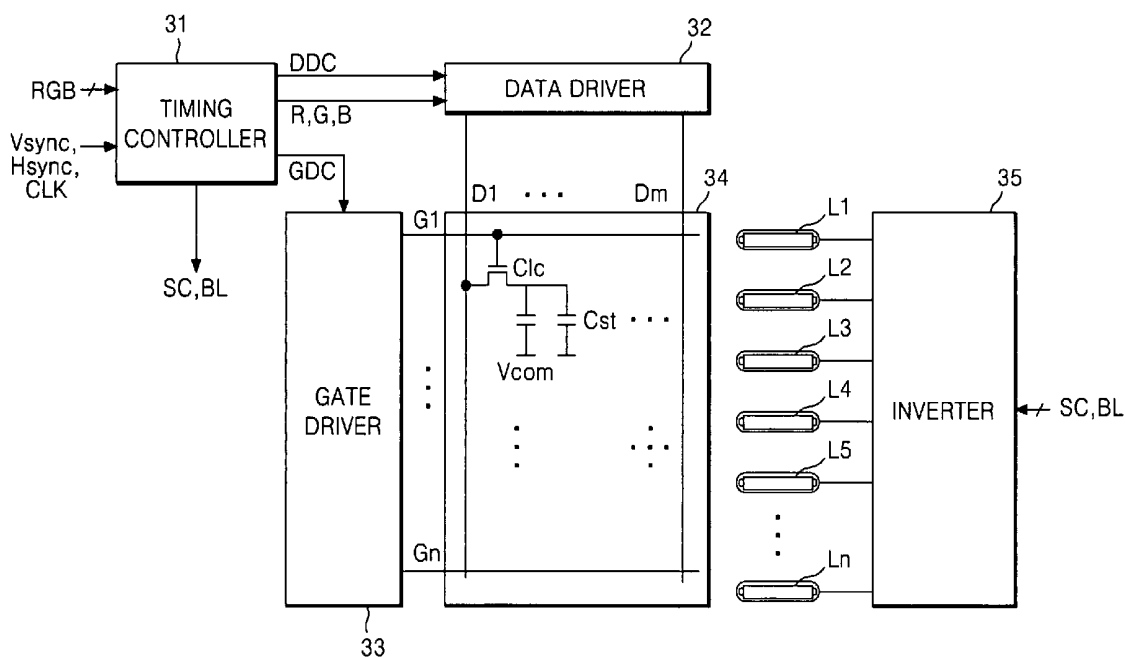


FIG. 1A
RELATED ART

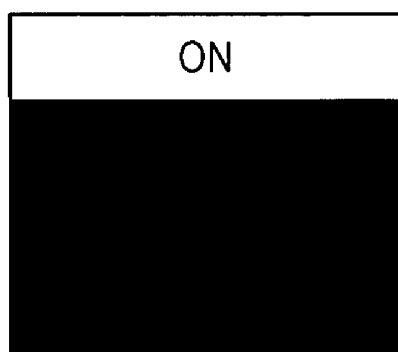


FIG. 1B
RELATED ART

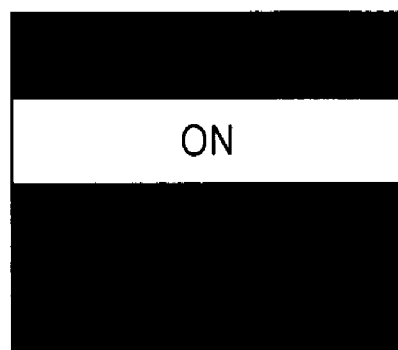


FIG. 1C
RELATED ART

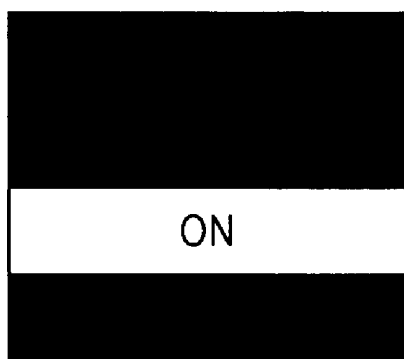


FIG. 1D
RELATED ART



FIG. 2
RELATED ART

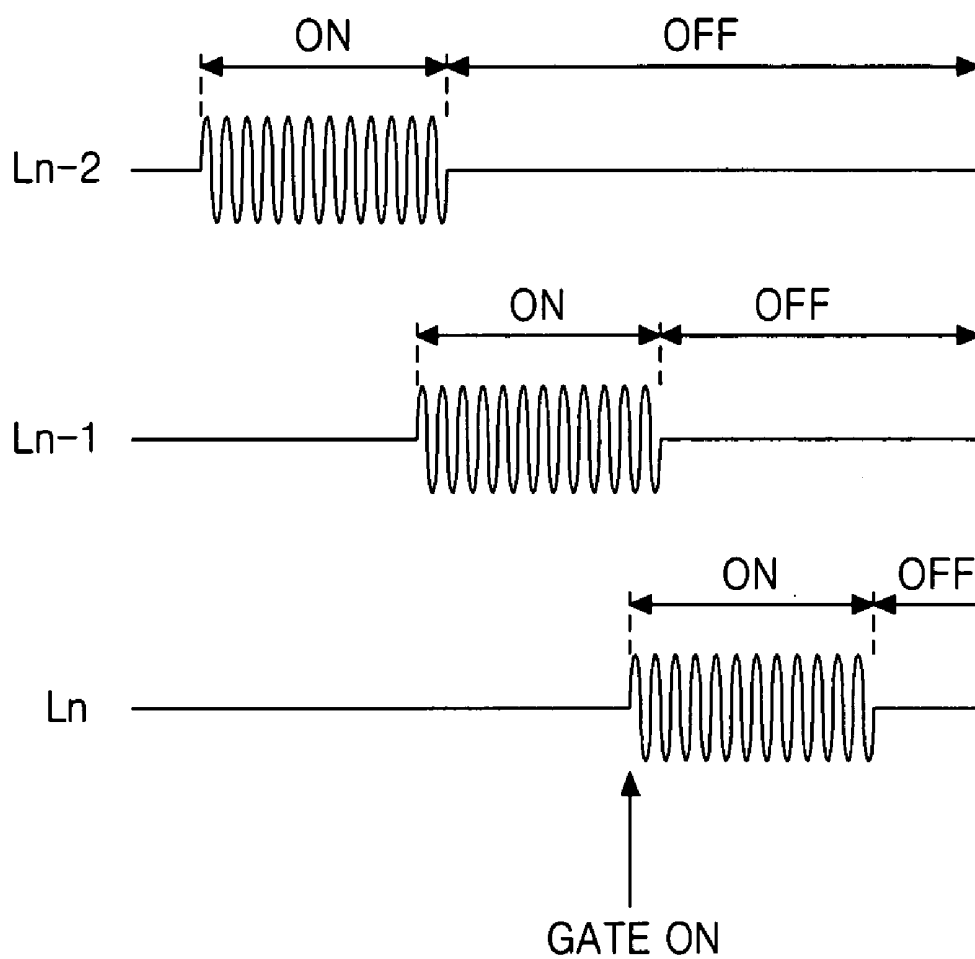


FIG. 3

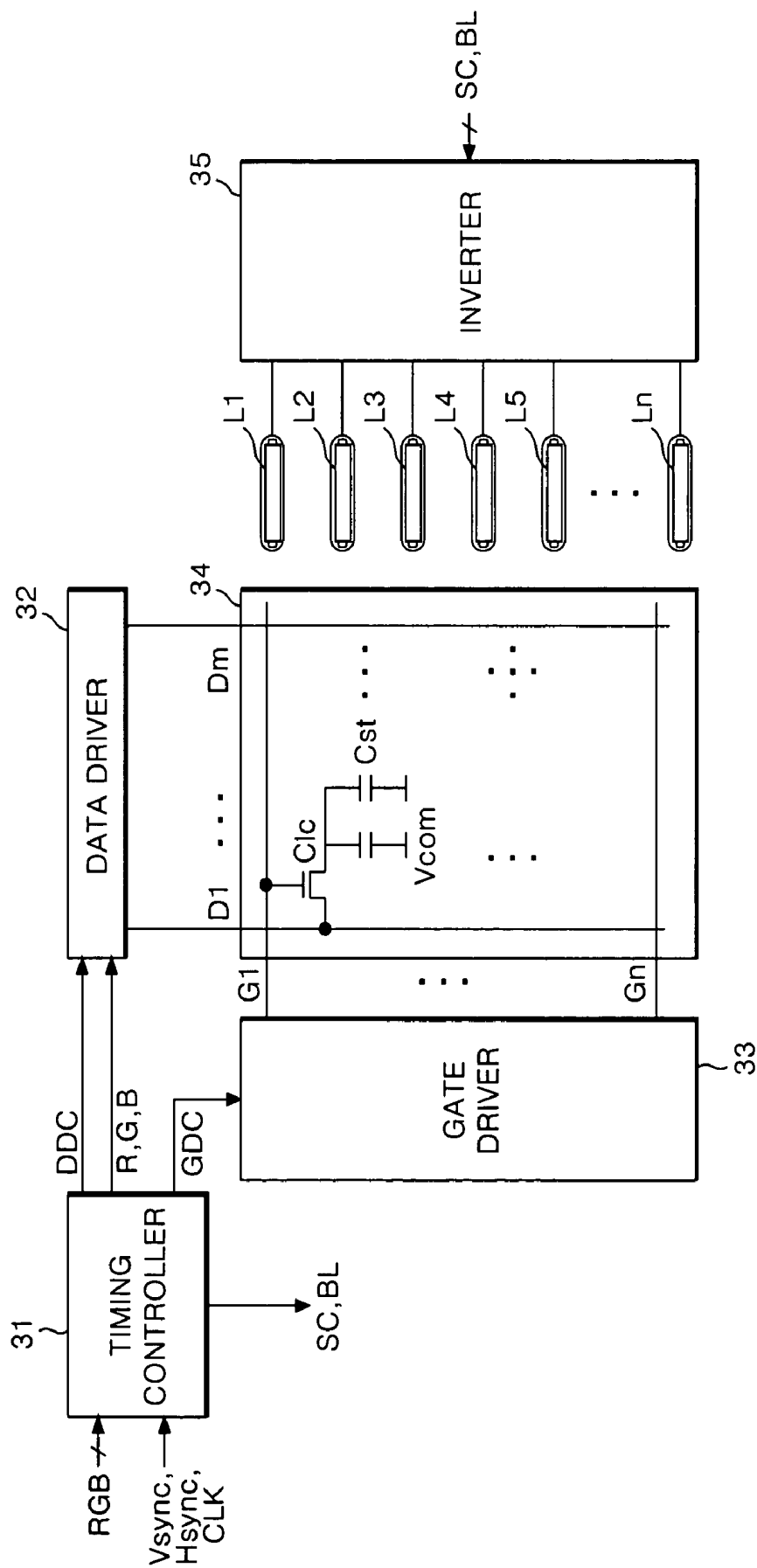


FIG. 4

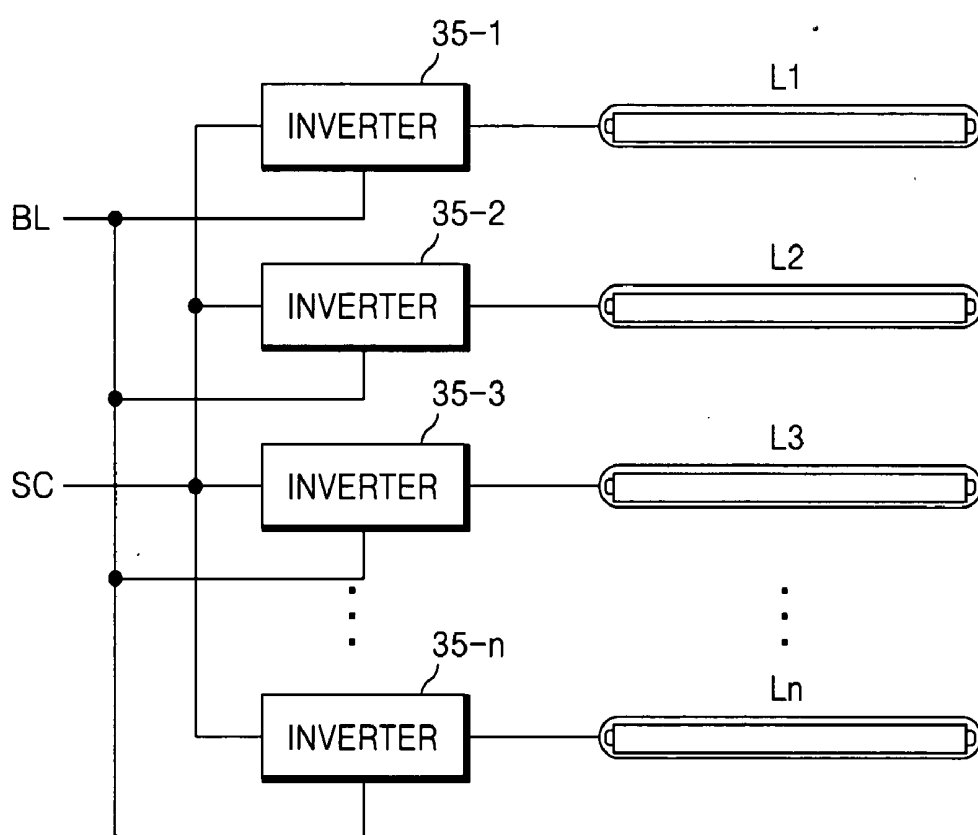


FIG. 5

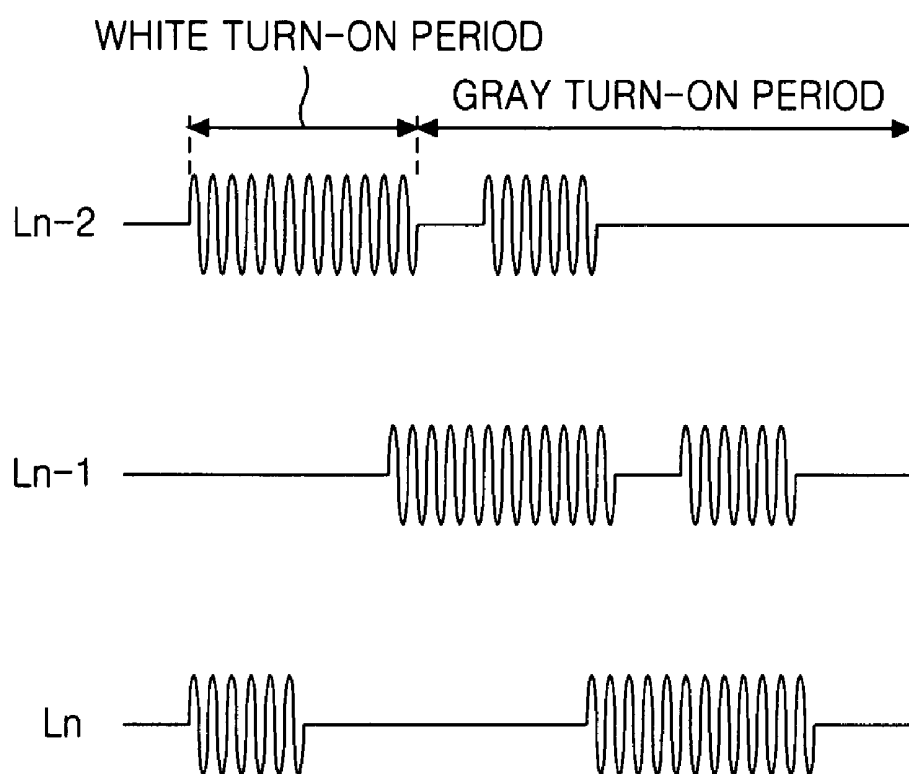
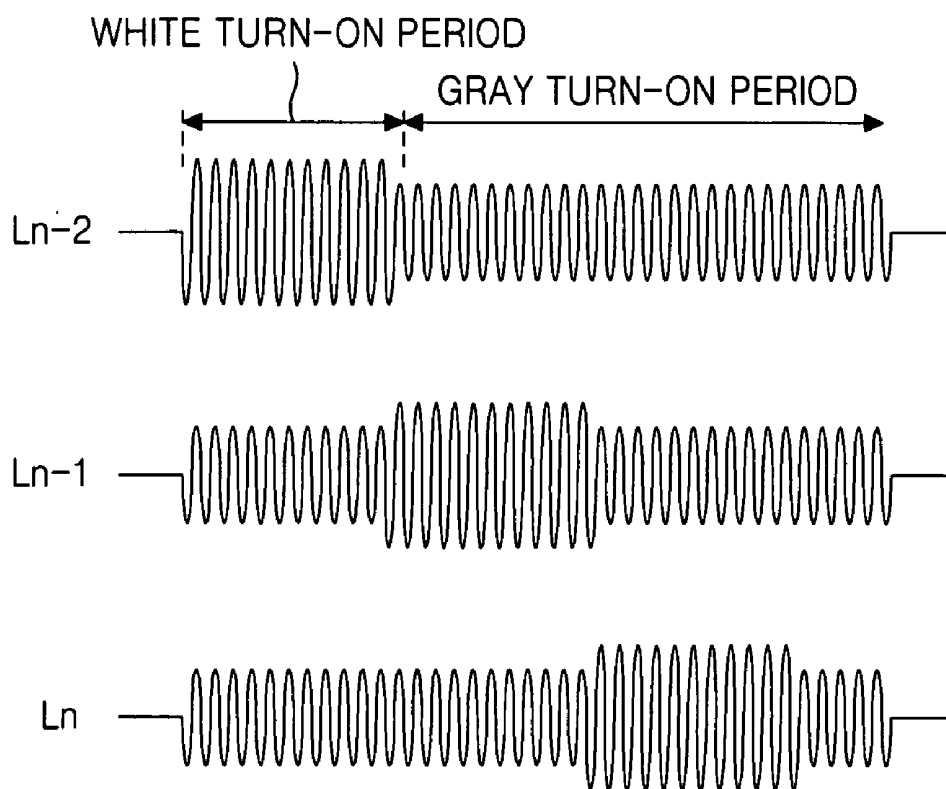


FIG. 6



LIQUID CRYSTAL DISPLAY DEVICE AND METHOD OF DRIVING THE SAME

[0001] This application claims the benefit of Korean Patent Application No. P2005-50076 filed in Korea on Jun. 10, 2005, which is hereby incorporated by reference in its entirety.

BACKGROUND

[0002] 1. Technical Field

[0003] The invention relates to a liquid crystal display device, and more particularly, to a liquid crystal display device with an extended life span of a lamp.

[0004] 2. Related Art

[0005] A liquid crystal display device controls a light transmittance of liquid crystal cells in response to a video signal to display pictures corresponding to the video signals. A liquid crystal display device of a matrix type has a switching device arranged for every liquid crystal cell so that it is suitable for the display of a moving picture. The switching device mainly employs a thin film transistor (TFT).

[0006] The liquid crystal display device may not be a light-emitting device, so that it requires a backlight unit. A scanning backlight is a sequentially blinking lamp along a scan direction of an indicating line, as shown in **FIGS. 1A** to **1D**. The scanning backlight applies to the liquid crystal display device to reduce a motion blurring sensed by an observer due to a maintaining characteristic of a liquid crystal material when displaying a motion picture through the liquid crystal display device. A life span of backlight lamps becomes shortened because a driving voltage applied to the lamps **Ln-2**, **Ln-1** and **Ln** (see **FIG. 2**) repeats turning-on and turning-off by a frame period of 16.67ms unit as shown in **FIGS. 1A-1D**. Accordingly, there is a need of a liquid crystal display device that may extend a life span of a backlight lamp.

SUMMARY

[0007] By way of introduction only, in one embodiment, a liquid crystal display device includes a liquid crystal display panel having a gate line sequentially selected by a gate pulse and a plurality of light sources. The plurality of light sources is operable to be sequentially turned on along a scan direction of the gate line. The plurality of light sources is turned on with a first level of brightness during a white turn-on period and is turned on with a second level of brightness during a gray turn-on period. The second level of brightness is lower than the first level of brightness.

[0008] In other embodiment, a method of driving a liquid crystal display device is provided. A plurality of light sources is sequentially turned on along a scan direction of the gate lines. The plurality of light sources is turned on with a first level of brightness during a white turn-on period. The plurality of light sources is turned on with a second level of brightness during a gray turn-on period. The second level of brightness is lower than the first level of brightness.

[0009] In another embodiment, a liquid crystal display device having a liquid crystal display panel and a light source is provided. The liquid crystal display panel includes a gate line sequentially selected by a gate pulse and a

plurality of pixels. The light source is operable to be sequentially turned on along a scan direction of the gate line. The light source emits light during a first period and a second period. A pixel holds a data voltage charged therein during the first period and the pixel discharges the data voltage during the second period.

BRIEF DESCRIPTION OF THE DRAWINGS

[0010] These and other objects of the invention will be apparent from the following detailed description of the embodiments with reference to the accompanying drawings, in which:

[0011] **FIGS. 1A** to **1D** are diagrams showing a sequential blink of a related art scanning backlight;

[0012] **FIG. 2** is a waveform diagram showing a driving voltage applied to lamps in the related art scanning backlight;

[0013] **FIG. 3** is a block diagram showing a liquid crystal display device;

[0014] **FIG. 4** is a detailed diagram showing inverters and lamps of **FIG. 3**;

[0015] **FIG. 5** is a driving waveform diagram showing a voltage for driving the lamps of **FIG. 3** according to a first embodiment; and

[0016] **FIG. 6** is a driving waveform diagram showing a voltage for driving the lamps of **FIG. 3** according to a second embodiment.

DETAILED DESCRIPTION OF THE PREFERRED EMBODIMENT

[0017] Referring to **FIG. 3**, a liquid crystal display device according to an embodiment includes a timing controller **31**, a data driver **32**, a gate driver **33**, a liquid crystal display panel **34** and an inverter **35**. In the liquid crystal display panel **34**, data lines **D1** to **Dm** intersect gate lines **G1** to **Gn**, respectively. A thin film transistor TFT is arranged at each intersection for driving a liquid crystal cell **Clc**. The data driver **32** supplies data to the data lines **D1** to **Dm** of the liquid crystal display panel **34**. The gate driver **33** supplies a scanning pulse to the gate lines **G1** to **Gn** of the liquid crystal display panel **34**. A plurality of lamps **L1** to **Ln** irradiates the liquid crystal display panel **34** with light. The inverter **35** drives the lamps **L1** to **Ln** and the timing controller **31** controls the data driver **32**, the gate driver **33** and the inverter **35**.

[0018] The liquid crystal panel **34** has a liquid crystal material injected between two glass substrates, i.e., upper and lower glass substrates. The data lines **D1** to **Dm** and the gate lines **G1** to **Gn** are formed on the lower glass substrate. The TFT arranged at each intersection of the data lines **D1** to **Dm** and the gate lines **G1** to **Gn** supplies data of the data lines **D1** to **Dm** to the liquid crystal cell **Clc** in response to scanning pulses from the gate lines **G1** to **Gn**. A gate electrode of the TFT is connected to the gate lines **G1** to **Gn**, and a source electrode of the TFT is connected to the data lines **D1** to **Dm**. Further, a drain electrode of the TFT is connected to a pixel electrode of the liquid crystal cell **Clc** and a storage capacitor **Cst**. A common voltage **Vcom** is supplied to a common electrode facing the pixel electrode.

Further, storage capacitors for keeping a voltage of the liquid crystal cell constant are formed in the liquid crystal display panel 34.

[0019] The data driver 32 supplies digital video data R, G and B from the timing controller 31 to the data lines D1 to Dm of the liquid crystal display panel 34 in response to a data control signal DDC. The gate driver 33 sequentially supplies a scanning pulse to the gate lines G1 to Gn in response to a gate control signal GDC.

[0020] The timing controller 31 supplies the digital video data R, G, B supplied from a system (not shown) to the data driver 32 and generates the gate control signal GDC for controlling the gate driver 33 and the data control signal DDC for controlling the data driver 32 by using vertical/horizontal synchronization signals Vsync and Hsync. The data control signal DDC includes a source start pulse SSP, a source shift clock SSC, a source output enable SOE and a polarity signal POL etc. The polarity signal POL is a signal indicating a polarity of a data voltage. The gate control signal includes a gate start pulse GSP, a gate shift clock GSC and a gate output enable GOE etc. Further, the timing controller 31 supplies a scanning control signal SC and a brightness control signal BL to the inverter 35 to control the inverter 35.

[0021] The inverter 35 sequentially turns on lamps L1 to Ln along a scan direction of the gate lines G1-Gn in response to the scanning control signal SC and lowers a brightness of the lamps L1 to Ln during a non-scan period of the gate lines G1-Gn in response to the brightness control signal BL. The inverter 35 may drive the lamps L1 to Ln to emit light during the non-scan period. The inverter 35 includes a plurality of inverters 35-1 to 35-n for independently driving each of lamps L1 to Ln as shown in FIG. 4. Each of inverters 35-1 to 35-n converts a direct current voltage into an alternating current voltage and boosts the voltage to generate a lamp driving waveform. Accordingly, each of the inverters 35-1 to 35-n synchronizes a point of turn-on time of the lamps L1 to Ln with a point of scanning time of the gate lines in response to the scanning control signal SC. The inverters 35-1 to 35-n also modulate a lamp driving voltage by a pulse width modulation (PWM) or a pulse amplitude modulation (PAM) to adjust brightness in response to the brightness control signal BL. The brightness control signal BL controls the inverters 35-1 to 35-n in the PWM control or the PAM control to adjust brightness.

[0022] As noted above, the lamps L1 to Ln emit light during the scanning period and the non-scanning period. During the scanning period, a pixel holds a data voltage charged therein and during the non-scanning period, the pixel discharges the data voltage. The lamps L1 to Ln continue to emit light and change the brightness level depending on the scanning period or the non-scanning period.

[0023] The lamps L1 to Ln emit with a high brightness of 60% to 100% of a maximum brightness during a white turn-on period. On the other hand, the lamps L1 to Ln emit a low brightness of 10% to 40% of the maximum brightness during a gray turn-on period by the inverter 35. The lamps L1 to Ln may have an extended life span, when compared with the scanning backlight lamps which are periodically blinked by turning-on and turning-off. As shown in FIGS. 1A-1D, the related art scanning backlight lamps emit a

brightness of 60% to 100% of the maximum brightness during the turn-on period and emit 0% brightness of the maximum brightness, so that it has a short life span.

[0024] FIG. 5 shows a driving voltage waveform of the lamps representing a brightness control of the lamps L1 to Ln by the PWM control according to a first embodiment. The driving waveforms in FIG. 5 are generated from the inverters 35-1 to 35-n controlled by the PWM control in accordance with the scanning control signal SC and the brightness control signal BL.

[0025] Referring to FIG. 5, the lamps Ln-2, Ln-1 and Ln are sequentially turned on along the scan direction of the gate lines. Each of the lamps Ln-2, Ln-1, and Ln is turned on with a duty ratio of about 60% to 100% of the white turn-on period by the PWM control. On the other hand, the lamps Ln-2, Ln-1 and Ln are turned on with a duty ratio of about 10% to 40% of the gray turn-on period.

[0026] FIG. 6 shows a driving voltage waveform of the lamps representing a brightness control of the lamps L1 to Ln by the PAM control according to a second embodiment. The driving waveforms in FIG. 6 are generated from the inverters 35-1 to 35-n controlled by the scanning control signal SC and the brightness control signal BL.

[0027] Referring to FIG. 6, the lamps Ln-2, Ln-1 and Ln are sequentially turned on in a high brightness and a relatively low brightness along the scan direction of the gate lines. Each of the lamps Ln-2, Ln-1, and Ln is turned on in amplitude of about 60% to 100% of a maximum peak-to-peak during the white turn-on period by the PAM control. On the other hand, the lamps Ln-2, Ln-1 and Ln are turned on in amplitude of about 10% to 40% of the maximum amplitude during the gray turn-on period.

[0028] As described above, in the liquid crystal display device and the driving method, the white turn-on period of the light sources is synchronized along the scan direction of the gate lines to sequentially turn on the light sources. Accordingly, it is possible to reduce a motion blurring of a moving picture. Further, brightness of the light sources may be lowered during the gray turn-on period corresponding the non-scan period of the gate lines. The lamp emits light during the scanning period and the non-scanning period. Periodic turning-on and turning-off of the lamp may be substantially avoided. Accordingly, a life span of the light sources may be extended with the scanning backlight driving.

[0029] Various changes or modifications thereof are possible without departing from the spirit of the invention. Accordingly, the scope of the invention shall be determined only by the appended claims and their equivalents.

What is claimed is:

1. A liquid crystal display device comprising:

a liquid crystal display panel having a gate line sequentially selected by a gate pulse; and

a plurality of light sources operable to be sequentially turned on along a scan direction of the gate line, the plurality of light sources turned on with a first level of brightness during a white turn-on period and turned on with a second level of brightness during a gray turn-on period, wherein the second level of brightness is lower than the first level of brightness.

2. The liquid crystal display device according to claim 1, further comprising a plurality of inverters for driving the plurality of light sources.

3. The liquid crystal display device according to claim 2, further comprising a controller operable to drive the plurality of inverters with at least one of a pulse width modulation or a pulse amplitude modulation.

4. The liquid crystal display device according to claim 3, wherein the controller synchronizes a scan direction of the gate lines with a turn-on scan direction of the plurality of light sources.

5. The liquid crystal display device according to claim 1, wherein the first level of brightness corresponds to 60%-100% of a maximum brightness and the second level of brightness corresponds to 10%-40% of the maximum brightness.

6. The liquid crystal display device according to claim 1, wherein the first level of brightness corresponds to 60%-100% of a peak amplitude and the second level of brightness corresponds to 10%-40% of the peak amplitude.

7. The liquid crystal display device according to claim 1, wherein the first level of brightness corresponds to a first duty ratio and the second level of brightness corresponds to a second duty ratio.

8. The liquid crystal display device according to claim 7, wherein the first duty ratio corresponds to 60%-100% of the white turn-on period.

9. The liquid crystal display device according to claim 7, wherein the second duty ratio corresponds to 10%-40% of the gray turn-on period.

10. The liquid crystal display device according to claim 1, wherein the plurality of light sources operate to emit light during the gray turn-on period.

11. A liquid crystal display device, comprising:

a liquid crystal display panel comprising a gate line sequentially selected by a gate pulse and a plurality of pixels; and

a light source operable to be sequentially turned on along a scan direction of the gate line, the light source emitting light during a first period and a second period, wherein a pixel holds a data voltage charged therein during the first period and the pixel discharges the data voltage during the second period.

12. The liquid crystal display device of claim 10, wherein the light source comprises a first brightness level during the first period and a second brightness level during the second period, the first brightness level being higher than the second brightness level.

13. The liquid crystal display device of claim 11, wherein the second brightness level corresponds to 10%-40% of a maximum brightness.

14. A method of driving a liquid crystal display device comprising:

sequentially turning on a plurality of light sources along a scan direction of gate lines;

turning on the plurality of light sources with a first level of brightness during a white turn-on period; and

turning on the plurality of light sources with a second level of brightness during a gray turn-on period wherein the second level of brightness is lower than the first level of brightness.

15. The method of claim 14, further comprising sequentially applying a gate pulse to gate lines of a liquid crystal display panel to select the gate lines.

16. The method according to claim 14, further comprising controlling the plurality of light sources with at least one of a pulse width modulation or a pulse amplitude modulation to control brightness.

17. The method according to claim 14, further comprising synchronizing the scan direction of the gate lines with a turn-on scan direction of the plurality of light sources.

18. The method according to claim 14, further comprising controlling a level of brightness with a different duty ratio of the white turn-on period and the gray turn-on period.

19. The method according to claim 14, further comprising controlling a level of brightness with a different amplitude of light from the plurality of light sources during the white turn-on period and the gray turn-on period.

20. The method according to claim 14, further comprising emitting light at the plurality of light sources during the gray turn-on period.

* * * * *

专利名称(译)	液晶显示装置及其驱动方法		
公开(公告)号	US20060279516A1	公开(公告)日	2006-12-14
申请号	US11/203467	申请日	2005-08-12
[标]申请(专利权)人(译)	乐金显示有限公司		
申请(专利权)人(译)	LG 飞利浦LCD CO. , LTD.		
当前申请(专利权)人(译)	LG DISPLAY CO. , LTD.		
[标]发明人	YUN SANG CHANG		
发明人	YUN, SANG CHANG		
IPC分类号	G09G3/36		
CPC分类号	G09G3/342 G09G2320/064 G09G2320/0633 G09G2310/024		
优先权	1020050050076 2005-06-10 KR		
其他公开文献	US8436802		
外部链接	Espacenet USPTO		

摘要(译)

一种液晶显示装置，包括：液晶显示面板，具有由栅极脉冲顺序选择的栅极线；以及多个光源，沿着栅极线的扫描方向依次导通。在白色开启时段期间以第一亮度级打开多个光源，并且在灰色开启时段期间以第二亮度级开启多个光源。第二级亮度低于用光照射液晶显示板的第一级亮度。结果，可以延长多个光源的寿命。

