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(54) **LIQUID CRYSTAL DISPLAY CAPABLE OF ADJUSTING BRIGHTNESS OF BACKLIGHT THEREOF AND METHOD FOR DRIVING SAME**

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(57) **ABSTRACT**

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An exemplary liquid crystal display (20) includes a liquid crystal panel (27) having at least one pixel block, a source driver (26) configured to drive the at least one pixel block, a backlight module having at least one light source block, a backlight driver (23) configured to drive the light source blocks, and a data processor (21) configured to provide gray level values and provide backlight control signals. The data processor receives display signals, converts the display signals to a plurality of primary gray level values, and averages the primary gray level values to obtain an average gray level value. The source driver and the backlight driver respectively generate data voltages and driving voltages to drive the at least one pixel block and the at least one pixel block according to the average gray level value. A related method for driving the liquid crystal display is also provided.

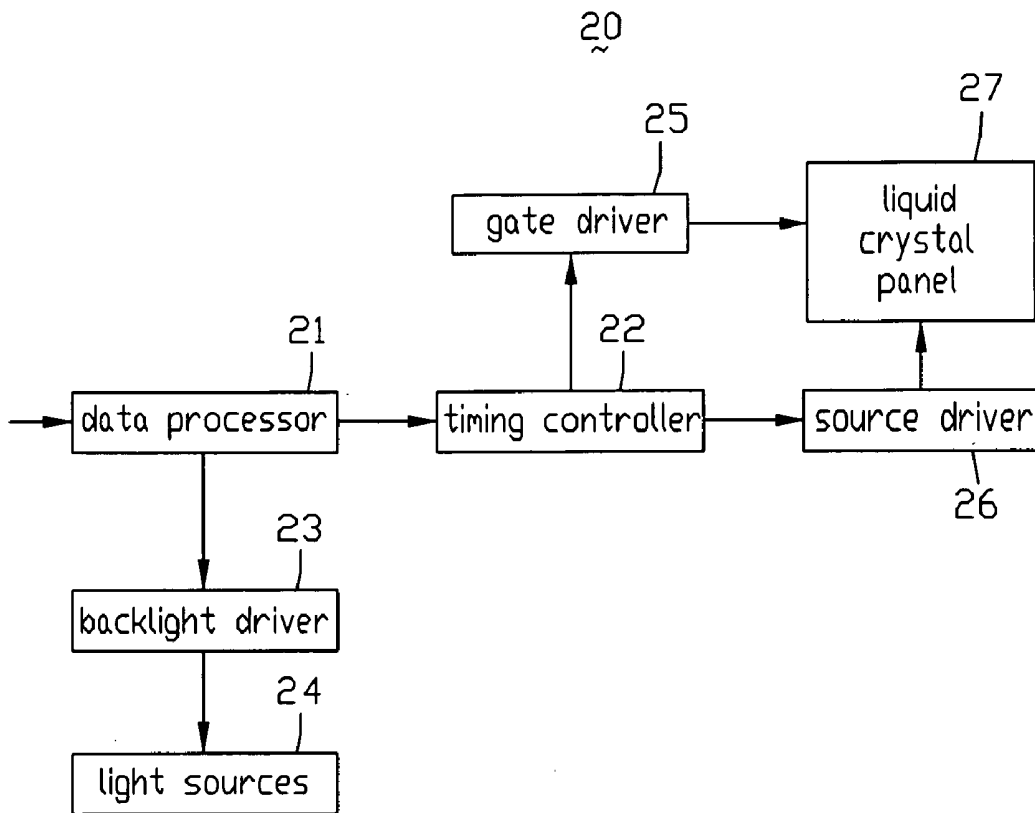
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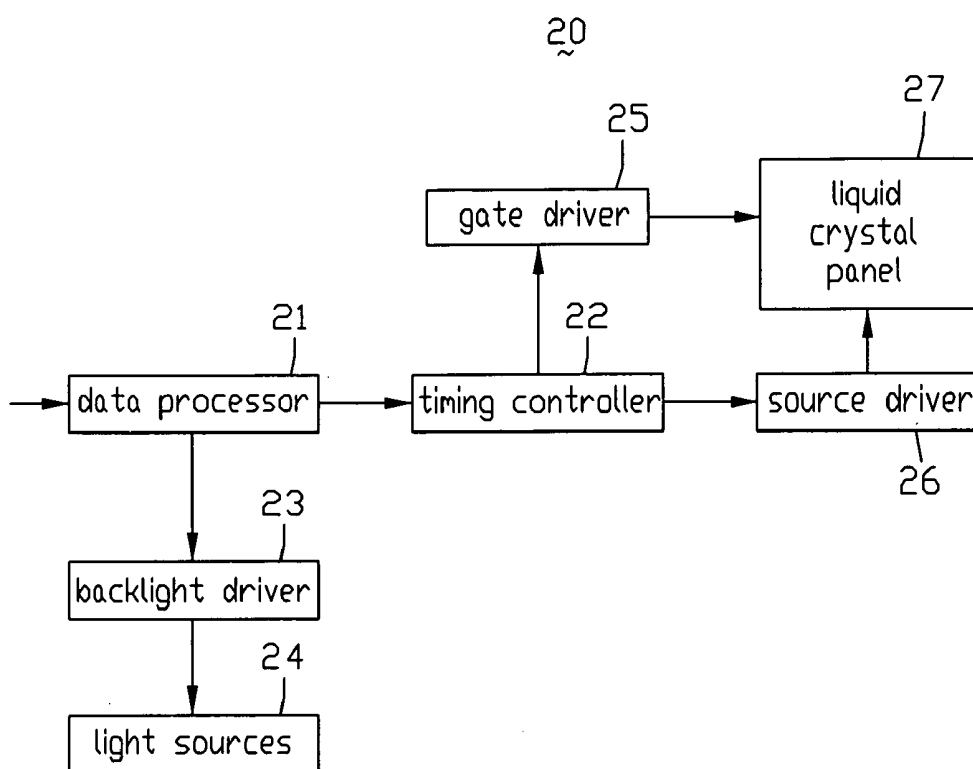


FIG. 1

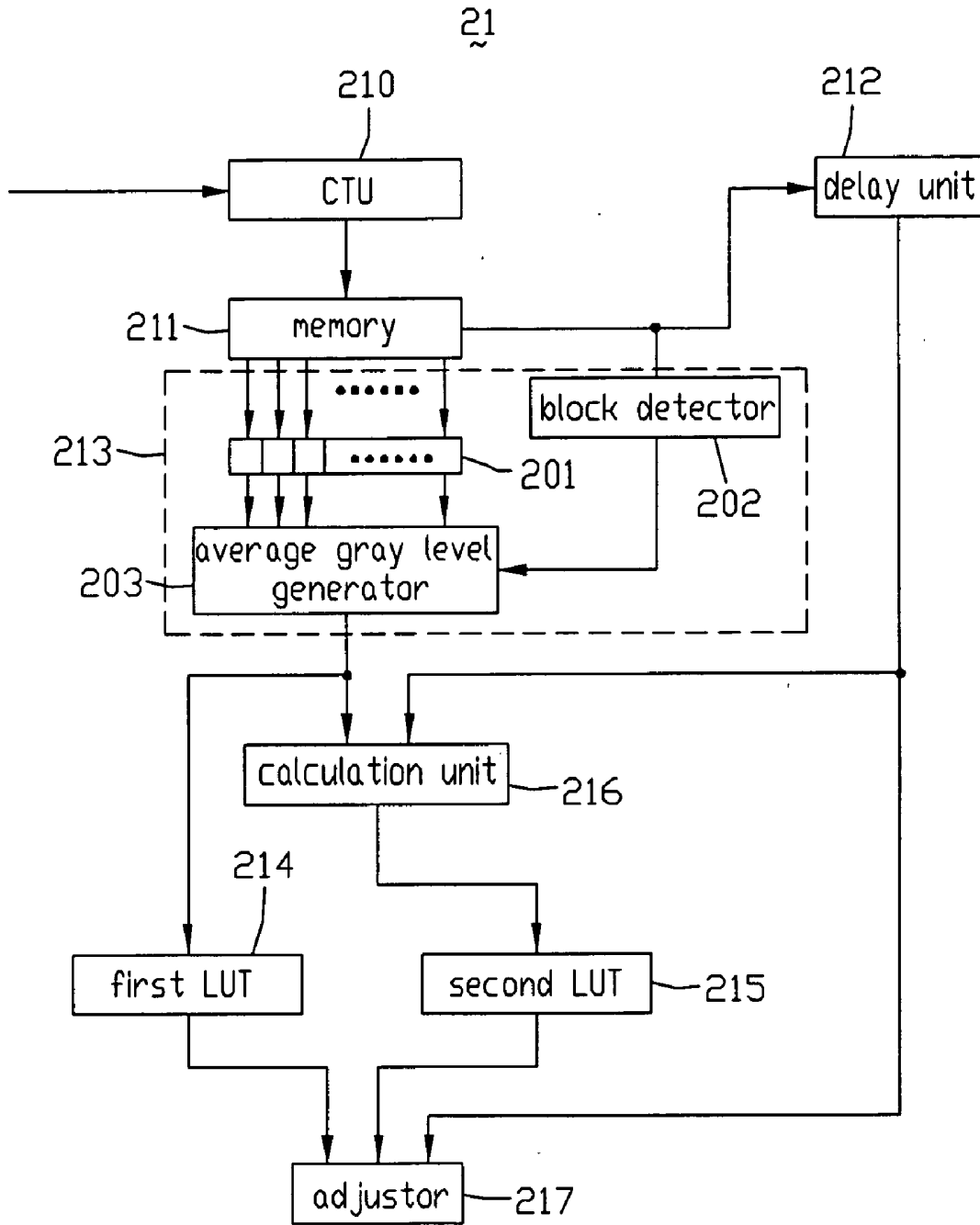


FIG. 2

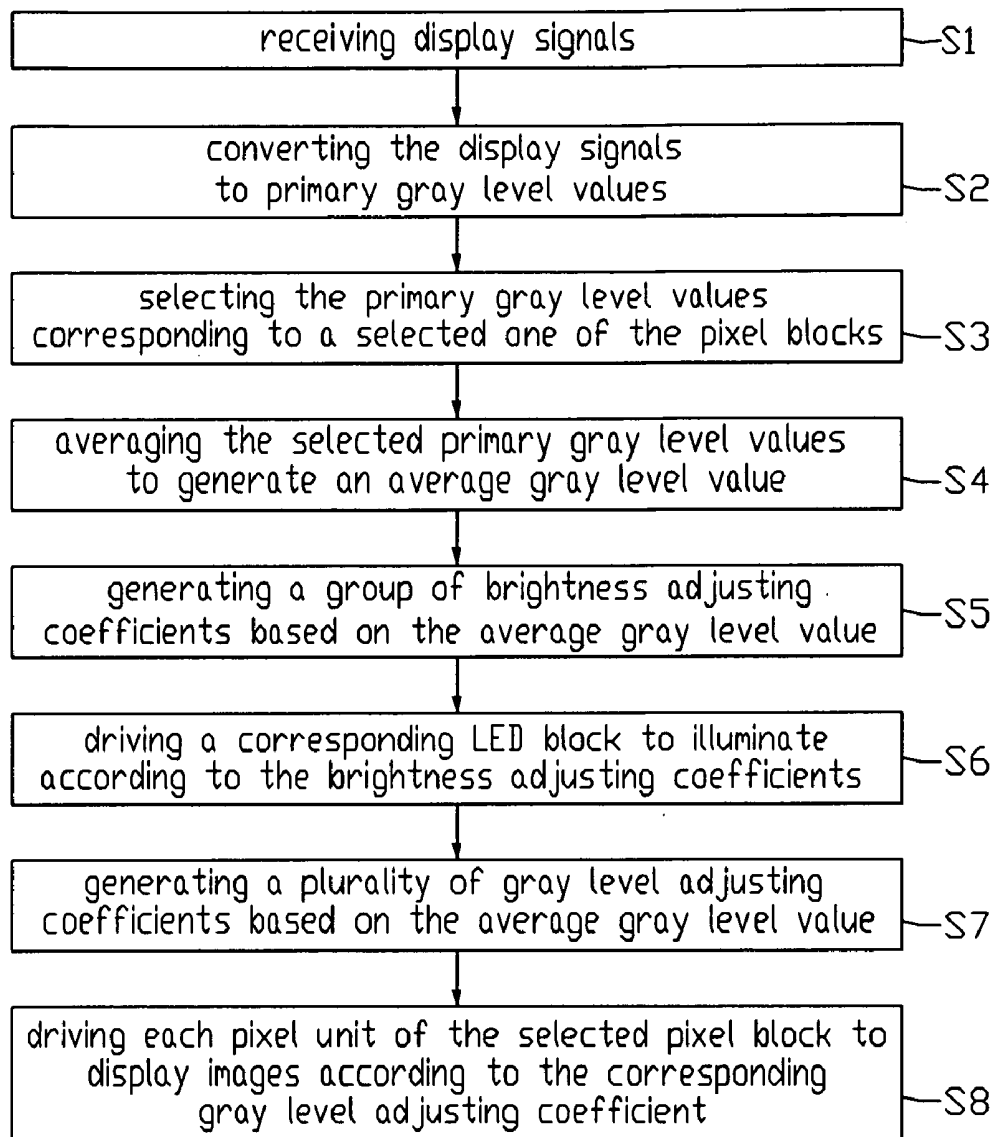


FIG. 3

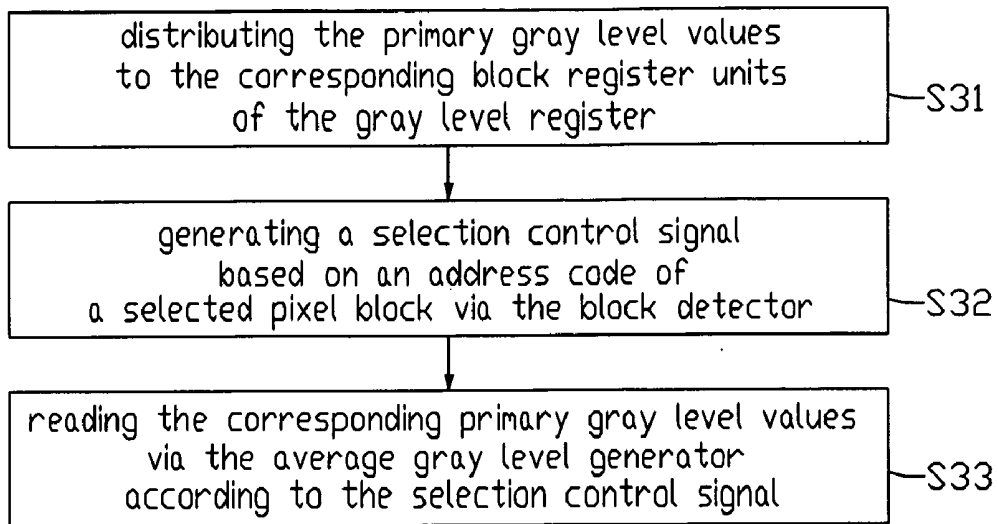


FIG. 4

average gray level value	first brightness adjusting coefficient	second brightness adjusting coefficient	third brightness adjusting coefficient
0 ~ 63	1/4	1/5	1/4
64 ~ 127	2/4	2/5	2/4
128 ~ 191	3/4	4/5	3/4
192 ~ 255	1	1	1

FIG. 5

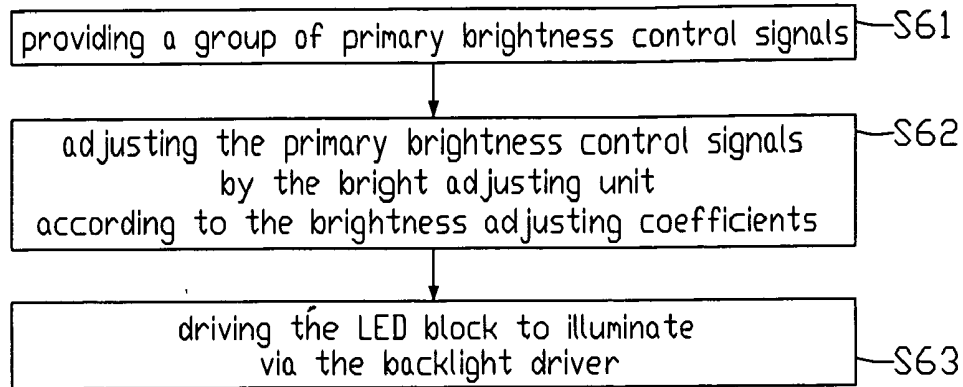


FIG. 6

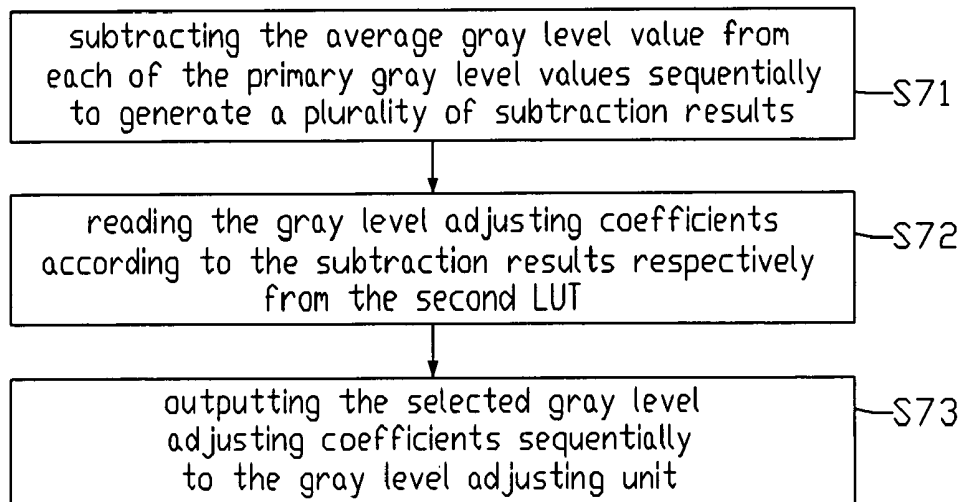


FIG. 7

subtraction result D	gray level adjusting coefficient
$D < -30$	1/1.15
$-30 \leq D < -20$	1/1.1
$-20 \leq D < -10$	1/1.05
$-10 \leq D < 10$	1
$10 \leq D < 20$	1.07
$20 \leq D < 30$	1.10
$D \geq 30$	1.15

FIG. 8

**LIQUID CRYSTAL DISPLAY CAPABLE OF
ADJUSTING BRIGHTNESS OF BACKLIGHT
THEREOF AND METHOD FOR DRIVING
SAME**

FIELD OF THE INVENTION

[0001] The present invention relates to an LCD capable of adjusting a brightness of a backlight thereof, and to a method for driving the LCD.

GENERAL BACKGROUND

[0002] LCDs are widely used in various electronic information products, such as notebooks, personal digital assistants, video cameras, and the like. A conventional LCD usually employs a liquid crystal panel to display images. The liquid crystal panel contains a layer of liquid crystal for generating images. However, the liquid crystal does not generate light itself. Therefore a light source such as a backlight module or ambient light is needed to illuminate the liquid crystal in the liquid crystal panel.

[0003] During operation of a conventional LCD, invariable driving voltage signals are stably provided to light sources of a backlight module. This enables the light sources to continuously emit light beams to the liquid crystal panel. Liquid crystal molecules in the liquid crystal panel tilt to corresponding angles according to display signals applied to pixels units that span the layer of liquid crystal. Therefore the amount of light beams transmitting through the liquid crystal molecules at each pixel unit is controlled. The aggregation of light beams transmitting through all the pixel units simultaneously constitutes an image displayed on a screen of the liquid crystal panel.

[0004] When the LCD displays a dark image, a so-called gray level of the displayed image is relative low. Only a small amount of light beams are needed to generate a dark image. However, because the driving voltage signals provided to the light sources are invariable, therefore the amount of light beams emitted by the light sources is also invariable. In this circumstance, many or most of the light beams may be unused and simply wasted. That is, the light utilization efficiency of the LCD is low. In addition, when the LCD displays a black image, the liquid crystal molecules at the pixel units of the liquid crystal panel may be influenced by ambient interfering electrical signals. When this happens, the liquid crystal molecules at the pixel units may not be capable of completely blocking transmission of all the light beams incident thereon. This is liable to induce a so-called light leakage phenomenon, whereby a contrast ratio of the LCD may become unsatisfactory.

[0005] What is needed is to provide an LCD and a method for driving the LCD that can overcome the above-described deficiencies.

SUMMARY

[0006] In a first aspect, a liquid crystal display includes a liquid crystal panel having at least one pixel block, a source driver configured to drive the at least one pixel block to display images, a backlight module having at least one light source block, a backlight driver configured to drive the light source blocks to illuminate, and a data processor configured to provide gray level values to the source driver and provide backlight control signals to the backlight driver. The data processor receives display signals corresponding to the at

least one pixel block, converts the display signals to a plurality of primary gray level values, and averages the primary gray level values to obtain an average gray level value. The source driver and the backlight driver respectively generate data voltages and driving voltages to drive the at least one pixel block and the at least one pixel block according to the average gray level value.

[0007] In a second aspect, a method for driving a liquid crystal display is provided. The liquid crystal display includes a liquid crystal panel having at least one pixel block, and a backlight module having at least one light source block. The method includes: receiving display signals corresponding to the at least one pixel block; converting the display signals to a plurality of primary gray level values; averaging the primary gray level values to obtain an average gray level value; generating data voltages to drive the at least one pixel block according to the average gray level value; and generating driving voltages to drive the at least one light source block according to the average gray level value.

[0008] 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

[0009] FIG. 1 is a block diagram of an LCD according to an exemplary embodiment of the present invention, the LCD including a data processor.

[0010] FIG. 2 is a block diagram of the data processor of FIG. 1, the data processor including a first look up table and a second look up table.

[0011] FIG. 3 is a flow chart of an exemplary method for driving the LCD of FIG. 1, the method including steps S1-S8.

[0012] FIG. 4 is a flow chart of detailed processes of step S3 of the method of FIG. 3.

[0013] FIG. 5 is a schematic diagram of the first look up table of the data processor of FIG. 2, illustrating a relationship between an average gray level value and a group of brightness adjusting coefficients.

[0014] FIG. 6 is a flow chart of detailed processes of step S6 of the method of FIG. 3.

[0015] FIG. 7 is a flow chart of detailed processes of step S7 of the method of FIG. 3.

[0016] FIG. 8 is a schematic diagram of the second look up table of the data processor of FIG. 2, illustrating a relationship between a subtraction value and a gray level adjusting coefficient, the subtraction value being obtained by subtracting the average gray level value from a primary gray level value.

DETAILED DESCRIPTION OF PREFERRED
EMBODIMENTS

[0017] Reference will now be made to the drawings to describe preferred and exemplary embodiments of the present invention in detail

[0018] FIG. 1 is a block diagram of an LCD according to an exemplary embodiment of the present invention. The LCD 20 includes a data processor 21, a timing controller 22, a backlight driver 23, a plurality of light sources 24, a gate driver 25, a source driver 26, and a liquid crystal panel 27.

[0019] The liquid crystal panel 27 includes a plurality of pixel units (not shown) arranged in a matrix. The matrix of pixel units is divided into a plurality of groups of pixel units. Each group of pixel units is referred to herein as a "pixel block." Each pixel block has a respective address code. For

example, a physical resolution of the liquid crystal panel **27** may be 1024×768. That is, the liquid crystal panel **27** includes 1024×768 pixel units arranged in a matrix having 1024 rows and 768 columns. In the liquid crystal panel **27**, 256×256 pixel units are defined as a pixel block, and thereby the liquid crystal panel **27** is divided into 4×3 pixel blocks.

[0020] The data processor **21** is configured to receive display signals from an external circuit (not shown) frame by frame, and generate a backlight control signal and a plurality of gray level values according to the display signals.

[0021] The timing controller **22** is configured to control driving timings of the gate driver **25** and the source driver **26**, and to transmit the gray level values outputted by the data processor **21** to the source driver **26**. The gate driver **25** is configured to provide a plurality of scanning signals to activate the pixel units of the liquid crystal panel **27**. The source driver **26** is configured to provide data voltages to the pixel units according to the gray level values.

[0022] The backlight driver **23** is configured to provide driving voltages to the light sources **24** according to the backlight control signal outputted by the data processor **21**, so as to enable the light sources **24** to provide illumination for the liquid crystal panel **27**. The light sources **24** are arranged as a light emitting diode array including a plurality of red light emitting diodes (RLEDs), a plurality of green light emitting diodes (GLEDs), and a plurality of blue light emitting diodes (BLEDs). The RLEDs, the GLEDs, and the BLEDs are arranged regularly and separately, and cooperatively form a plurality of groups of LEDs. Each group of LEDs is referred to herein as an "LED block." Each LED block corresponds to a respective one of the pixel blocks, and all the LED blocks cooperatively form a backlight module disposed under (or behind) the liquid crystal panel **27**.

[0023] Referring to FIG. 2, the data processor **21** includes a color transform unit (CTU) **210**, a memory **211**, a delay unit **212**, a gray level analyzer **213**, a first look up table (LUT) **214**, a second LUT **215**, a calculation unit **216**, and an adjustor **217**.

[0024] The CTU **210** is configured to convert the display signals to corresponding primary gray level values. The memory **211** is configured to store the primary gray level values. The delay unit **212** is configured to delay the primary gray level values for a predetermined period of time before outputting the primary gray level values to the calculation unit **216** and the adjustor **217**.

[0025] The gray level analyzer **213** is configured to analyze the primary gray level values corresponding to each pixel block, and correspondingly generate an average gray level value. The gray level analyzer **213** includes a gray level register **201**, a block detector **202**, and an average gray level generator **203**. The gray level register **201** includes a plurality of block register units (not labeled), each of which is configured to receive and store the primary gray level values corresponding to a respective one of the pixel blocks. The block detector **202** is configured to detect an address code of the corresponding pixel block, and correspondingly generate a selection control signal. The average gray level generator **203** is configured to select the primary gray level values corresponding to the pixel block from the corresponding block register unit according to the selecting control signal, and generate an average gray level value of the pixel block by averaging the selected primary gray level values.

[0026] The first LUT **214** is configured to generate a group of brightness adjusting coefficients for the light sources **24**

according to the average gray level value. The calculation unit **216** can for example be a subtraction unit configured to carry out a subtraction calculation between the average gray level value and each of the primary gray level values. The second LUT **215** is configured to generate a gray level adjusting coefficient for each pixel unit of the corresponding pixel block according to a result of the subtraction calculation. The adjustor **217** includes a brightness adjusting unit (not shown) and a gray level adjusting unit (not shown). The brightness adjusting unit is configured to adjust a group of primary brightness control signals of a corresponding one of the LED blocks based on the group of brightness adjusting coefficients. The gray level adjusting unit is independent from the brightness adjusting unit, and is configured to adjust the primary gray level value corresponding to each pixel unit of the pixel block based on the gray level adjusting coefficient, so as to generate and output a plurality of adjusted gray level values for the pixel block.

[0027] Typically, the LCD **20** can be driven via an exemplary driving method as summarized in FIG. 3. Referring to FIG. 3, the exemplary driving method includes: step S1, receiving display signals; step S2, converting the display signals to primary gray level values; step S3, selecting the primary gray level values corresponding to a selected one of the pixel blocks; step S4, averaging the selected primary gray level values to generate an average gray level value; step S5, generating a group of brightness adjusting coefficients based on the average gray level value; step S6, driving a corresponding LED block to illuminate according to the brightness adjusting coefficients; step S7, generating a plurality of gray level adjusting coefficients based on the average gray level value; and step S8, driving each pixel unit of the selected pixel block to display according to the corresponding gray level adjusting coefficient.

[0028] In step S1, the display signals are received by the data processor **21** from the external circuit. The display signals correspond to a frame of an image to be displayed by the liquid crystal panel **27**. Each of the display signals is an 8-bit digital signal, and corresponds to a respective pixel unit.

[0029] In step S2, the display signals are converted to a plurality of primary gray level values by the CTU **210**. In detail, each of the 8-bit digital signals corresponds to a respective one in 256 gray levels. For example, if the 8-bit digital signal is 00000000, it corresponds to the first gray level indicating that a related brightness is the lowest. If the 8-bit digital signal is 11111111, it corresponds to the 256th gray level indicating that a related brightness is the greatest. Moreover, the primary gray level values are further outputted to and stored in the memory **211**.

[0030] Referring to FIG. 4, step S3 includes: sub-step S31, distributing primary gray level values to the corresponding block register units of the gray level register **201**; sub-step S32, generating a selection control signal based on an address code of a selected pixel block via the block detector **202**; and sub-step S33, reading the corresponding primary gray level values from the block register units via the average gray level generator **203** according to the selection control signal.

[0031] In step S4, the selected primary gray level values are averaged by the average gray level generator **203**, and thereby an average gray level value of the selected pixel block is generated.

[0032] In step S5, the group of brightness adjusting coefficients is provided by the first LUT **214**. In detail, when the average gray level value is received by the first LUT **214**, the

first LUT **214** outputs a corresponding group of brightness adjusting coefficients to the brightness adjusting unit of the adjustor **217**. The group of brightness adjusting coefficients includes a first brightness adjusting coefficient corresponding to the RLEDs of the LED block, a second brightness adjusting coefficient corresponding to the GLEDs of the LED block, and a third brightness adjusting coefficient corresponding to the BLEDs of the LED block.

[0033] Referring to FIG. 5, a relationship between the average gray level and the group of brightness adjusting coefficients is shown. In detail, when the average gray level value is in a range from 0 to 63, the first, second, and third brightness adjusting coefficients are respectively equal to $\frac{1}{4}$, $\frac{2}{5}$, and $\frac{3}{4}$. When the average gray level value is in a range from 64 to 127, the first, second, and third brightness adjusting coefficients are respectively equal to $\frac{2}{4}$, $\frac{3}{5}$, and $\frac{3}{4}$. When the average gray level value is in a range from 128 to 191, the first, second, and third brightness adjusting coefficients are respectively equal to $\frac{3}{4}$, $\frac{4}{5}$, and $\frac{3}{4}$. When the average gray level value is in a range from 192 to 255, the first, second, and third brightness adjusting coefficients are all equal to 1.

[0034] Referring to FIG. 6, step S6 includes: sub-step S61, providing a group of primary brightness control signals; sub-step S62, adjusting the primary brightness control signals by the bright adjusting unit according to the brightness adjusting coefficients; and sub-step S63, driving the LED block to illuminate by the backlight driver **24**.

[0035] In sub-step S61, the group of primary brightness control signals are provided in the brightness adjusting unit. The group of primary brightness control signals includes a first brightness control signal configured to control the brightness of the RLEDs, a second brightness control signal configured to control the brightness of the GLEDs, and a third brightness control signal configured to control the brightness of the BLEDs. In addition, the first, second, and third brightness control signals correspond to the first, second, and third brightness adjusting coefficients respectively.

[0036] In sub-step S62, each of the primary brightness control signals is adjusted by the brightness adjusting unit by multiplying the primary brightness control signal by a corresponding one of the brightness adjusting coefficients. The adjusted group of brightness control signals serves as a backlight control signal, and is outputted to the backlight driver **23**.

[0037] In sub-step S63, a group of driving voltages are provided by the backlight driver **23** according to the backlight control signal, and the RLEDs, the GLEDs, and the BLEDs of the LED block are then driven by the driving voltages and provide illumination for the corresponding pixel block. Due to the brightness adjusting coefficients, when an image element to be displayed by the corresponding pixel block is relatively dark, the brightness of the LED block decreases. That is, an amount of light beams provided by the LED block is reduced.

[0038] Referring to FIG. 7, step S7 includes: sub-step S71, subtracting the average gray level value from each of the primary gray level values sequentially to generate a plurality of subtraction results; sub-step S72, reading corresponding gray level adjusting coefficients according to the subtraction results respectively from the second LUT **215**; and sub-step S73, outputting the selected gray level adjusting coefficients sequentially to the gray level adjusting unit.

[0039] In sub-step S71, the calculation unit **216** receives the primary gray level values and the average gray level value, and carries out the subtraction calculation therein.

[0040] Referring to FIG. 8, in sub-step S72, a relationship between the subtraction result and the gray level adjusting coefficient is shown. In detail, when the subtraction result D is less than -30 , the gray level adjusting coefficient is equal to $1/1.15$. When the subtraction result D satisfies $-30 \leq D < -20$, the gray level adjusting coefficient is equal to $1/1.1$. When the subtraction result D satisfies $-20 \leq D < -10$, the gray level adjusting coefficient is equal to $1/1.05$. When the subtraction result D satisfies $-10 \leq D < 10$, the gray level adjusting coefficient is equal to 1. When the subtraction result D satisfies $10 \leq D < 20$, the gray level adjusting coefficient is equal to 1.07. When the subtraction result D satisfies $20 \leq D < 30$, the gray level adjusting coefficient is equal to 1.1. When the subtraction result D is greater than or equal to 30, the gray level adjusting coefficient is equal to 1.15.

[0041] In sub-step S73, the second LUT **215** outputs the selected gray level adjusting coefficients to the gray level adjusting unit of the adjustor **217** sequentially.

[0042] In step S8, firstly, each of the primary gray level values is adjusted in the gray level adjusting unit by multiplying the primary gray level value by the corresponding gray level adjusting coefficient. Due to the gray level adjusting coefficient, when a color displayed by the pixel unit is relatively bright, the gray level of the pixel unit increases. When a color displayed by the pixel unit is relatively dark, the gray level of the pixel unit decreases. Secondly, the adjusted primary gray level values are outputted to the source driver **26** via the timing controller **22**, and converted to corresponding data voltages by the source driver **26**. Thirdly, the data voltage, together with scanning signals provided by the gate driver **25**, cooperatively drive the pixel units of the pixel block to display a corresponding image element.

[0043] Moreover, the driving method further includes sequentially repeating steps S3-S8 a plurality of times, so as to drive the remaining pixel blocks and the corresponding LED blocks in much the same way as described above in relation of the one pixel block.

[0044] In the LCD **20**, the data processor **21** is employed to calculate an average gray level value of each pixel block, to adjust the gray level value of the pixel block, and to generate the backlight control signal for the corresponding LED block according to the average gray level value. The backlight driver **23** drives the light sources **24** according to the backlight control signal, and thereby the amount of light beams provided by the light sources **24** is variable according to changes in the backlight control signal. Thus when the pixel block displays a dark image element, the amount of light beams provided by the light sources **24** drops. Wastage of light beams is reduced, and the light utilization efficiency of the LCD **20** is improved. Moreover, when the LCD displays a black image, because few light beams are provided by the light sources **24**, any light leakage phenomenon is weakened. Thereby, the contrast ratio of the LCD **20** is improved.

[0045] Furthermore, the gray level of each pixel unit is adjusted by the data processor **21**. That is, when the color displayed by the pixel unit is relatively bright, the gray level of the pixel unit increases; and when the color displayed by the pixel unit is relatively dark, the gray level of the pixel unit decreases. The LCD **20** is capable of adjusting a gray level of each pixel unit according to a brightness thereof. Thus a display quality of the LCD **20** is further improved.

[0046] In alternative embodiments, the matrix of pixel units in the liquid crystal panel **27** can be divided any other desired number of pixel blocks. In another example, all the pixel units can serve as an entire single pixel block.

[0047] 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 that 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 at least one pixel block;
 - a source driver configured to drive the at least one pixel block to display images;
 - a backlight module comprising at least one light source block;
 - a backlight driver configured to drive the at least one light source block to emit light; and
 - a data processor configured to provide gray level values to the source driver and provide a backlight control signal to the backlight driver;
 wherein the data processor is configured to receive display signals corresponding to the at least one pixel block, convert the display signals to a plurality of primary gray level values, and average the primary gray level values to obtain an average gray level value, the source driver and the backlight driver are configured to respectively generate data voltages and driving voltages to drive the at least one pixel block and the at least one light source block according to the average gray level value.
2. The liquid crystal display of claim **1**, wherein the data processor comprises a color transform unit and a memory, the color transform unit is configured to convert the display signals to the primary gray level values, and the memory is configured to store the primary gray level values.
3. The liquid crystal display of claim **1**, wherein the at least one pixel block is a plurality of the pixel blocks, and each of the pixel blocks corresponds to a respective address code.
4. The liquid crystal display of claim **3**, wherein the data processor further comprises a gray level analyzer configured to provide the average gray level value of each of the pixel blocks.
5. The liquid crystal display of claim **4**, wherein the gray level analyzer comprises a gray level register having a plurality of block register units, and the primary gray level values of each pixel block are distributed to a respective block register unit from the memory.
6. The liquid crystal display of claim **5**, wherein the gray level analyzer further comprises a block detector and an average gray level generator, the block detector detects an address code of a corresponding pixel block and thereby generates a selection control signal, the average gray level generator reads the primary gray level values from a selected one of the block register units according to the selection control signal, and generates the average gray level value by averaging the selected primary gray level values.
7. The liquid crystal display of claim **1**, wherein the data processor further comprises a first look up table, the first look up table comprising a plurality of groups of brightness adjust-

ing coefficients, each group of brightness adjusting coefficients corresponding to an average gray level value.

8. The liquid crystal display of claim **7**, wherein the data processor further comprises a brightness adjusting unit, and the brightness adjusting unit is configured to provide a group of primary brightness control signals, adjust the primary brightness control signals according to the corresponding brightness adjusting coefficients and thereby generate a backlight control signal, and transmit the backlight control signal to the backlight driver.

9. The liquid crystal display of claim **1**, wherein the data processor further comprises a calculation unit, and the calculation unit is configured to carry out a predetermined calculation by applying the average gray level value to each primary gray level value of the at least one pixel block.

10. The liquid crystal display of claim **9**, wherein the calculation is subtracting the average gray level value from each primary gray level value of the at least one pixel block.

11. The liquid crystal display of claim **10**, wherein the data processor further comprises a second look up table, and the second look up table comprises a plurality of gray level adjusting coefficients, each of which corresponds to a result of the subtraction of the average gray level value from each primary gray level value of the at least one pixel block.

12. The liquid crystal display of claim **11**, wherein the data processor further comprises a gray level adjusting unit, and the gray level adjusting unit is configured to adjust each primary gray level value of the pixel block according to the corresponding gray level adjusting coefficient, and output the adjusted gray level value to the data driver.

13. The liquid crystal display of claim **12**, wherein the data processor further comprises a delay unit, and the delay unit is configured to delay handling of the primary gray level values for a predetermined period of time before outputting the primary gray level values to the calculation unit and the gray level adjusting unit.

14. A method for driving a liquid crystal display, the liquid crystal display comprising a liquid crystal panel having at least one pixel block, and a backlight module having at least one light source block, the method comprising:

- receiving display signals corresponding to the at least one pixel block;
- converting the display signals to a plurality of primary gray level values;
- averaging the primary gray level values to obtain an average gray level value;
- generating data voltages to drive the at least one pixel block according to the average gray level value; and
- generating driving voltages to drive the at least one light source block according to the average gray level value.

15. The method of claim **14**, wherein the at least one pixel block is a plurality of pixel blocks, and each pixel block corresponds to a respective address code.

16. The method of claim **15**, further comprising: selecting the primary gray level values of one of the pixel blocks before averaging the primary gray level values.

17. The method of claim **16**, wherein selecting the primary gray level values of one of the pixel blocks comprises: providing a plurality of block register units, each of which corresponds to one of the pixel blocks; distributing the primary gray level values to a corresponding gray level register; generating a selection control signal based on an address code of

the selected pixel block; and selecting the corresponding primary gray level values from the block register units according to the selection control signal.

18. The method of claim **17**, wherein the generating of data voltages comprises: carrying out a predetermined calculation by applying the average gray level value to each of the primary gray level values to obtain a plurality of calculation results; reading a corresponding gray level adjusting coefficient according to the calculation results from a look up table; adjusting each of the primary gray level values according to the gray level adjusting coefficient, and generating the data voltages according to the adjusted gray level values.

19. The method of claim **17**, wherein the predetermined calculation comprises subtracting the average gray level value from each of primary gray level values.

20. The method of claim **14**, wherein the generating of driving voltages comprises: reading a corresponding group of brightness adjusting coefficients according to the average gray level value from a look up table; providing a group of primary brightness control signals; adjusting the primary brightness control signals according to the brightness adjusting coefficients; and generating the driving voltages according to the adjusted brightness control signals.

* * * * *

专利名称(译)	能够调节其背光亮度的液晶显示器及其驱动方法		
公开(公告)号	US20080309603A1	公开(公告)日	2008-12-18
申请号	US12/214134	申请日	2008-06-16
[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)	群创光电 INNOCOM科技(深圳)有限公司.		
[标]发明人	FENG SHA		
发明人	FENG, SHA		
IPC分类号	G09G3/36		
CPC分类号	G09G3/3648 G09G2320/0285 G09G2320/062 G09G2360/16		
优先权	200710075053.X 2007-06-15 CN		
其他公开文献	US8054286		
外部链接	Espacenet USPTO		

摘要(译)

示例性液晶显示器(20)包括:液晶面板(27),具有至少一个像素块;源极驱动器(26),被配置为驱动所述至少一个像素块;背光模块,具有至少一个光源块,背光驱动器(23),被配置为驱动光源块;数据处理器(21),被配置为提供灰度值并提供背光控制信号。数据处理器接收显示信号,将显示信号转换为多个主灰度值,并对主灰度值进行平均以获得平均灰度值。源极驱动器和背光驱动器分别产生数据电压和驱动电压,以根据平均灰度值驱动至少一个像素块和至少一个光源块。还提供了一种用于驱动液晶显示器的相关方法。

