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(19) **United States**(12) **Patent Application Publication**
Bu(10) **Pub. No.: US 2003/0122754 A1**(43) **Pub. Date: Jul. 3, 2003**(54) **APPARATUS SET IN A LIQUID CRYSTAL
DISPLAY FOR EXECUTING GAMMA
CORRECTION AND METHOD THEREOF**(52) **U.S. Cl. 345/87**(76) **Inventor: Lin-Kai Bu, Tainan (TW)**(57) **ABSTRACT**

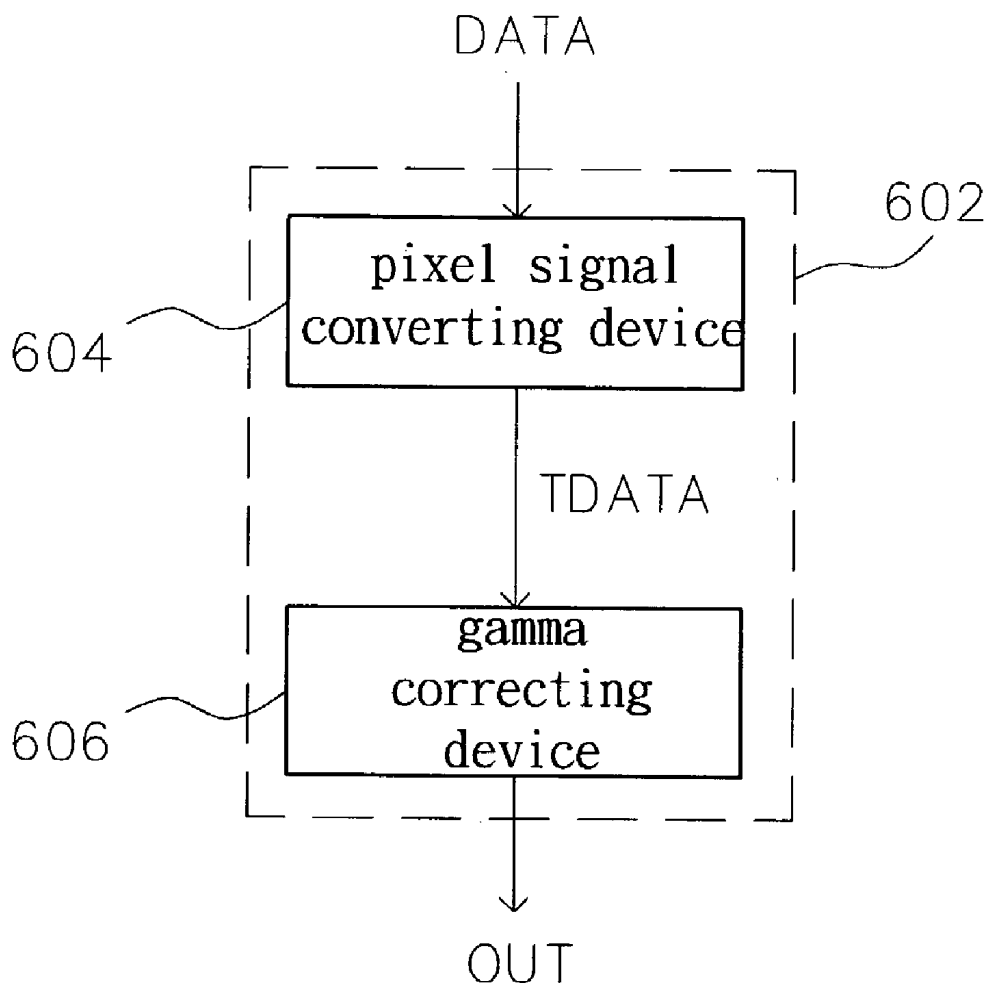
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An apparatus set in a liquid crystal display (LCD) for executing gamma correction is disclosed. The gamma voltage signal is for inputting to a pixel. The digital pixel signal is a M-bit binary signal. The gamma correction executing apparatus includes a pixel signal converting device for converting the digital pixel signal to a converted pixel signal and a gamma correcting device coupled to the pixel signal converting device for outputting the gamma voltage signal according to the converted pixel signal. The converted pixel signal is a N-bit binary signal, and N is larger than M. The relation between the digital pixel signal and the converted pixel signal and the relation between the converted pixel signal and the gamma voltage signal are determined according to the displaying color of the pixel.



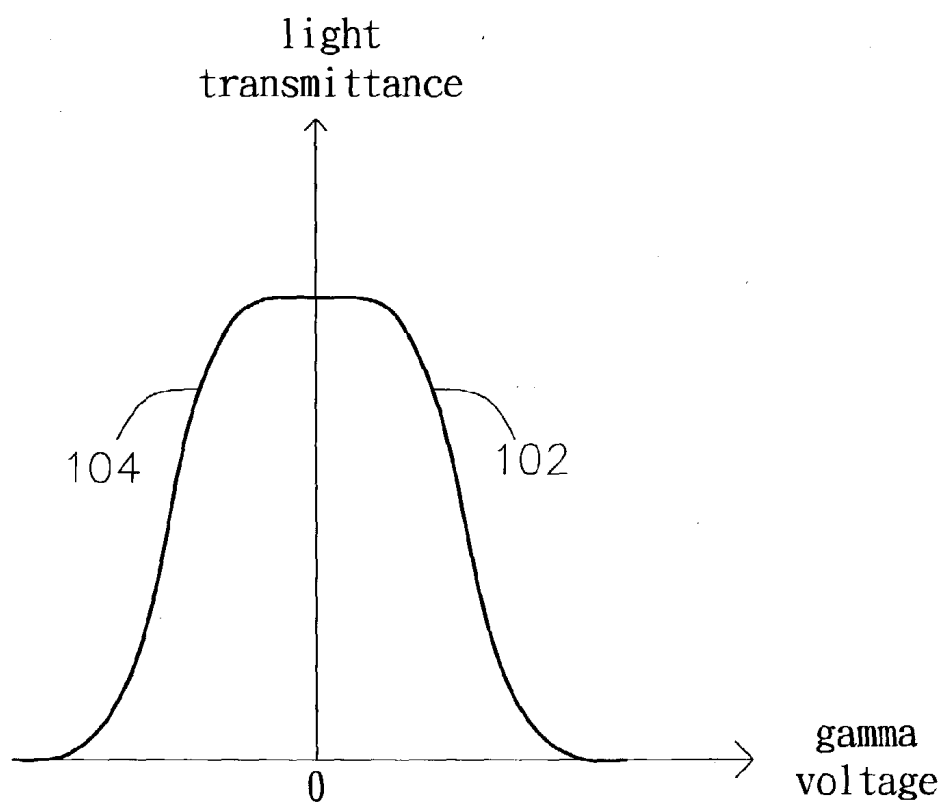


FIG. 1 (PRIOR ART)

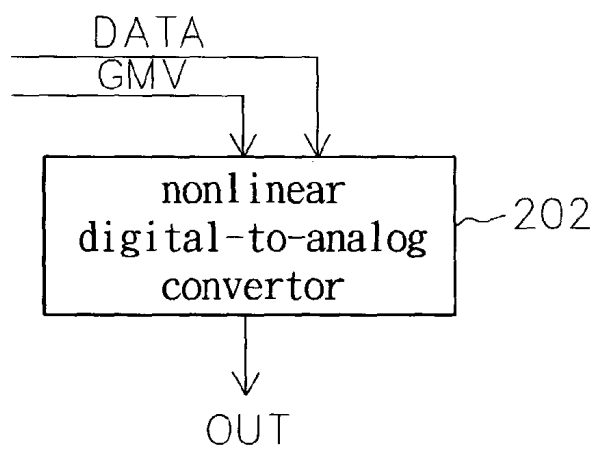


FIG. 2 (PRIOR ART)

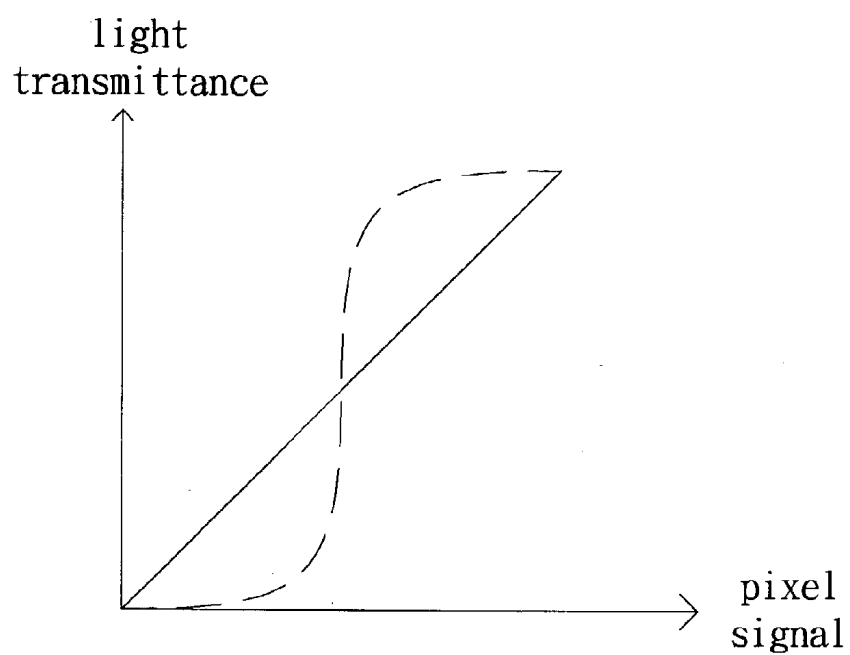


FIG. 3 (PRIOR ART)

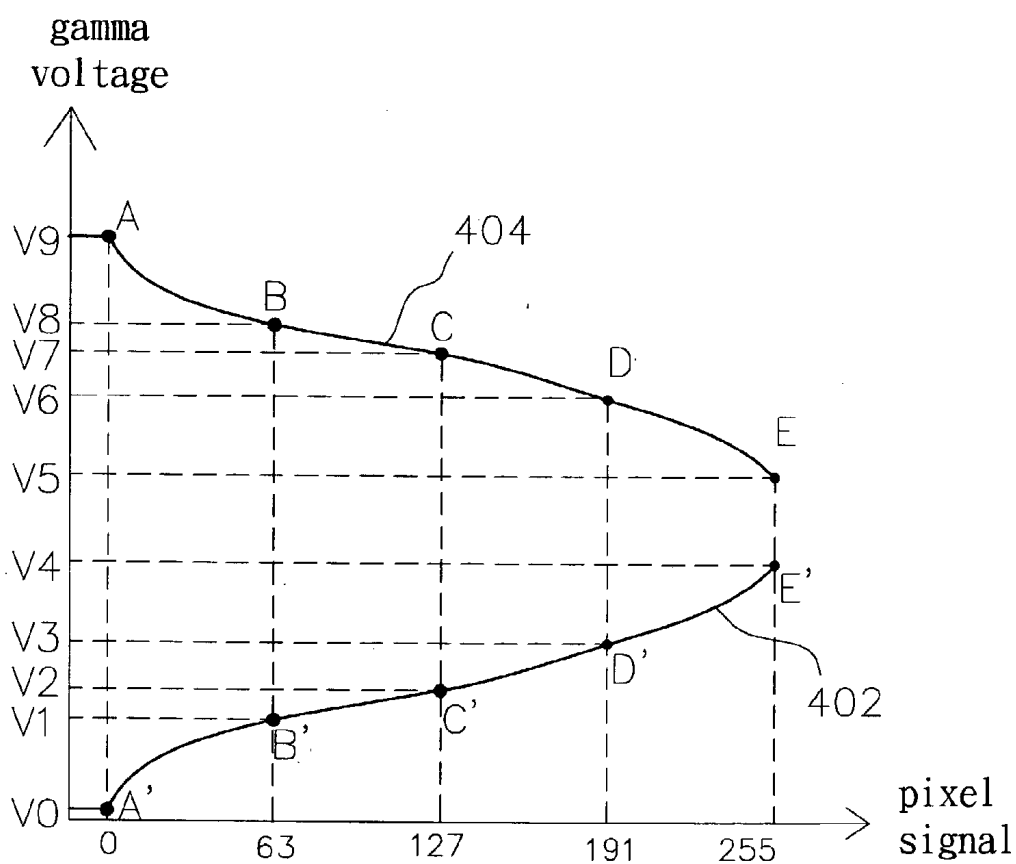


FIG. 4A (PRIOR ART)

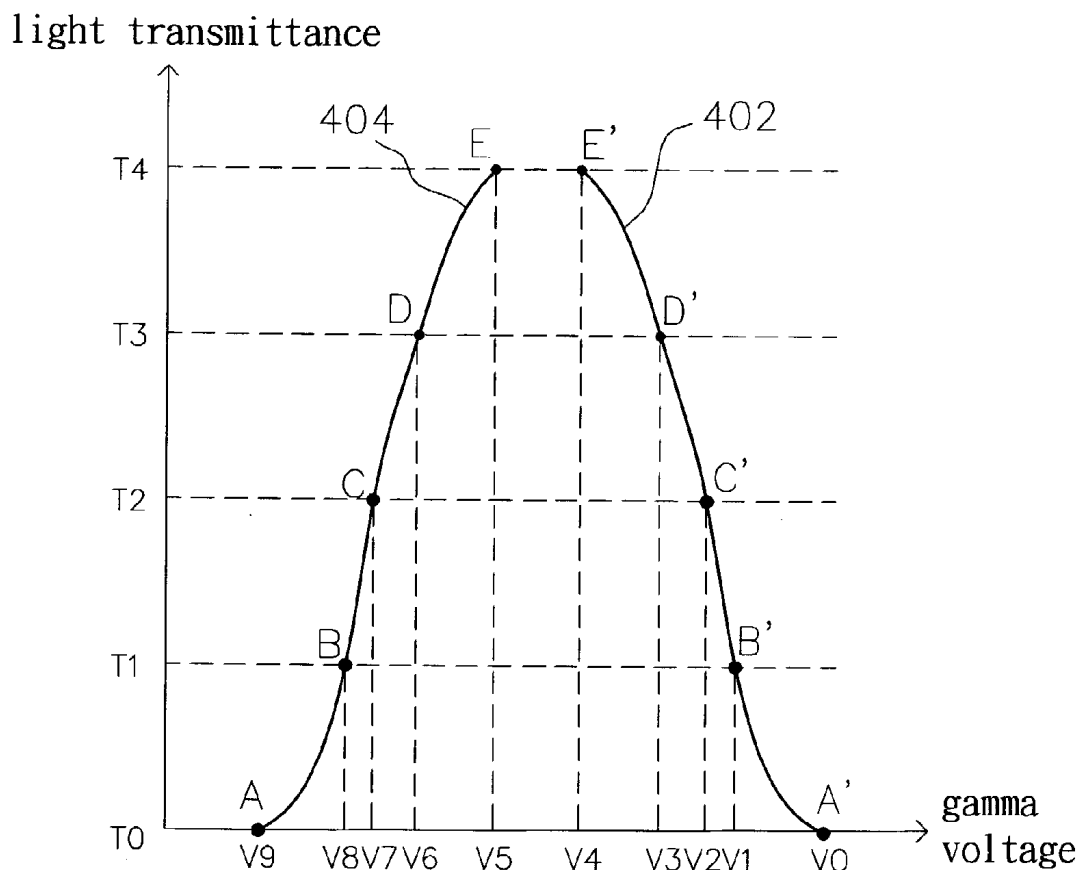


FIG. 4B (PRIOR ART)

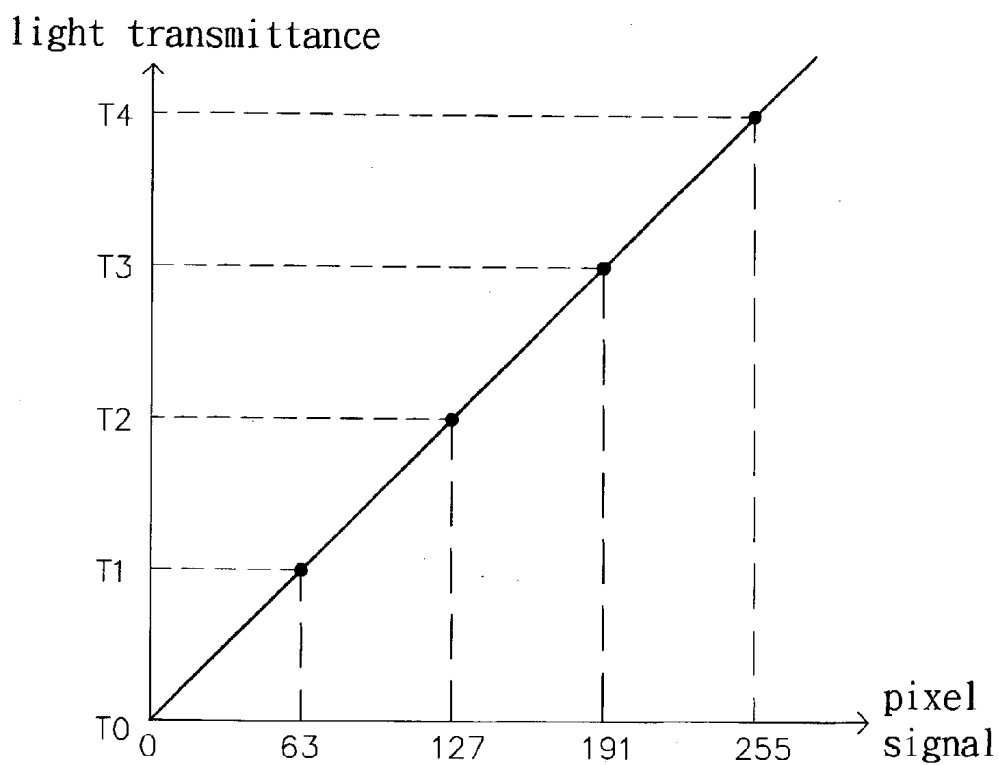


FIG. 4C (PRIOR ART)

FIG. 5B (PRIOR ART)

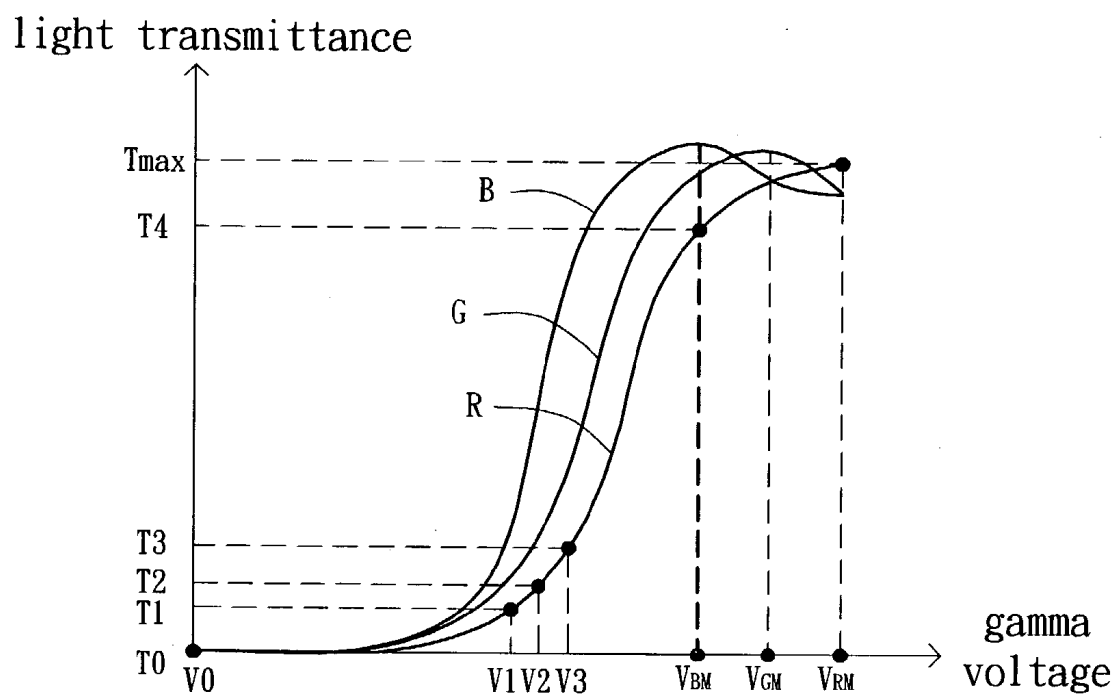


FIG. 5C (PRIOR ART)

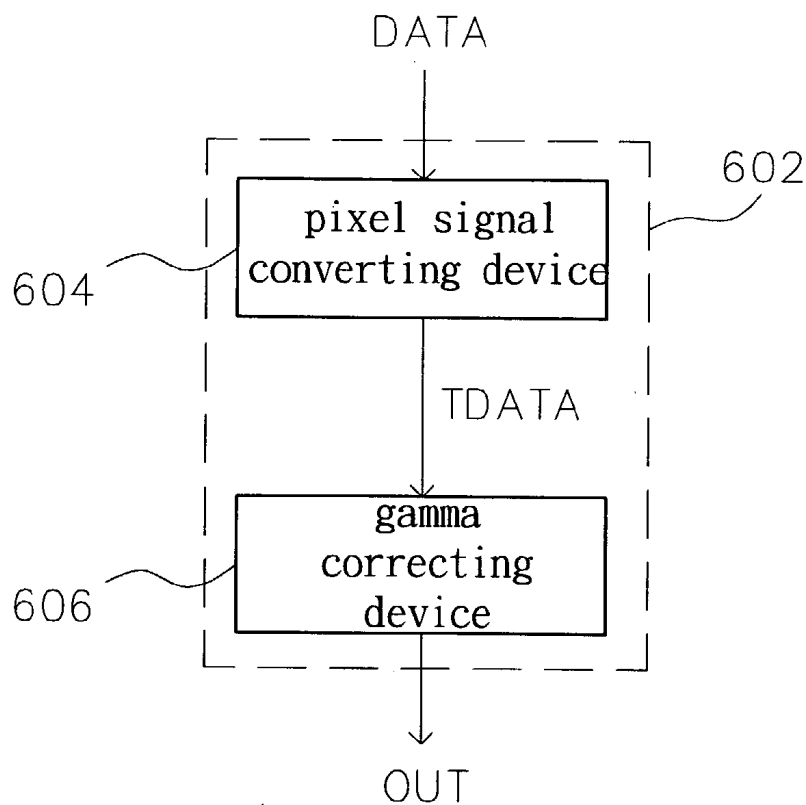


FIG. 6

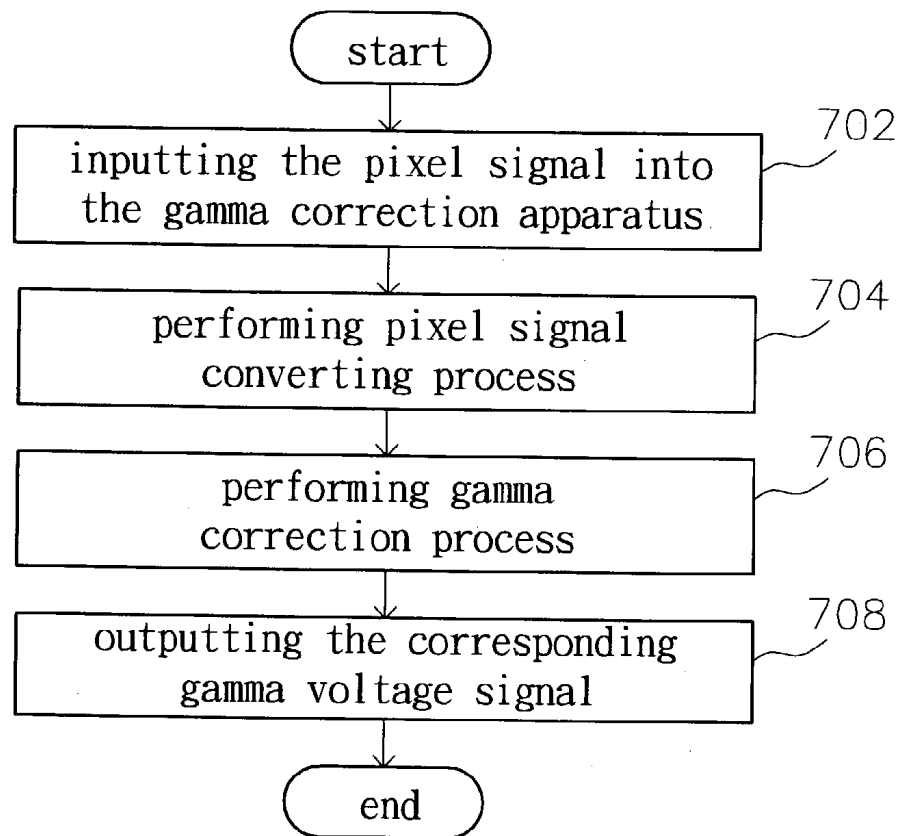


FIG. 7

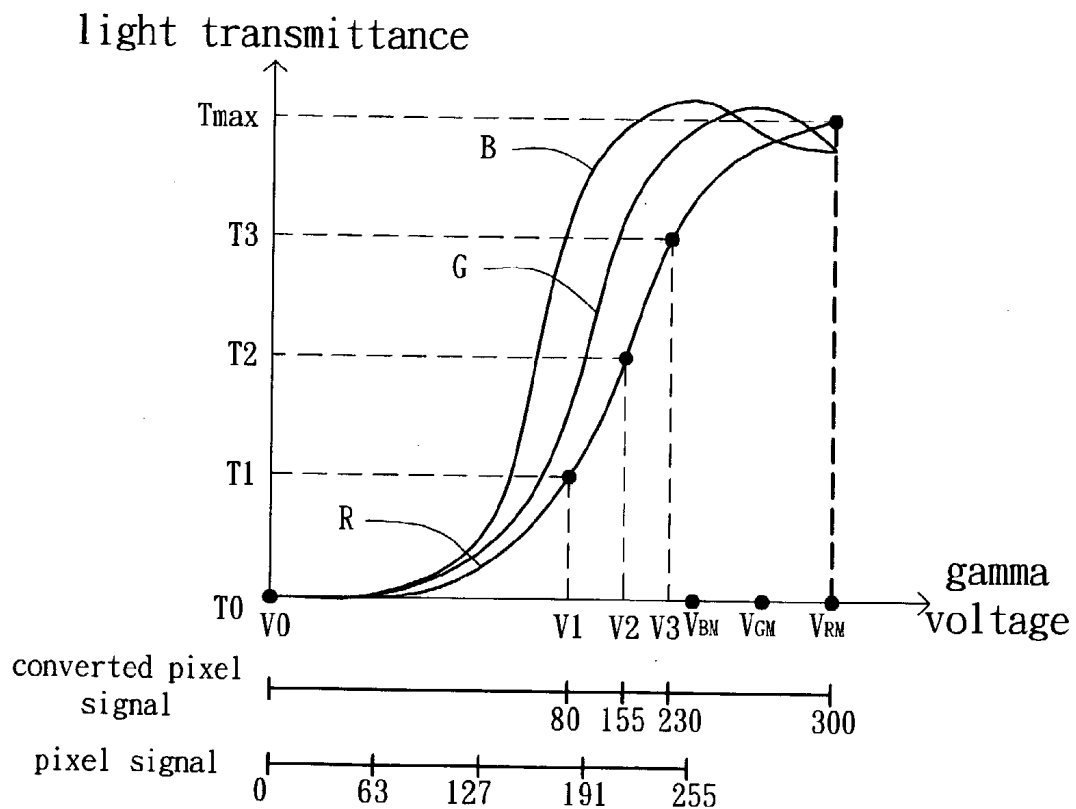


FIG. 8

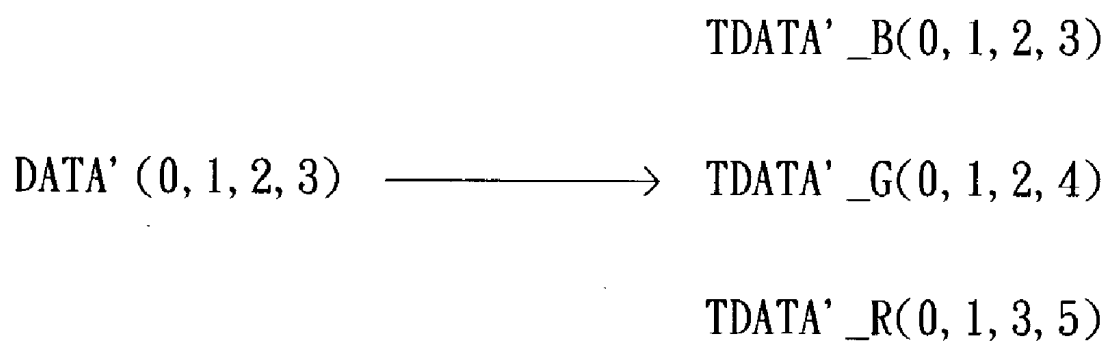


FIG. 9A

DATA'	00	01	10	11
TDATA' _B	000	001	010	011
TDATA' _G	000	001	010	100
TDATA' _R	000	001	011	101

FIG. 9B

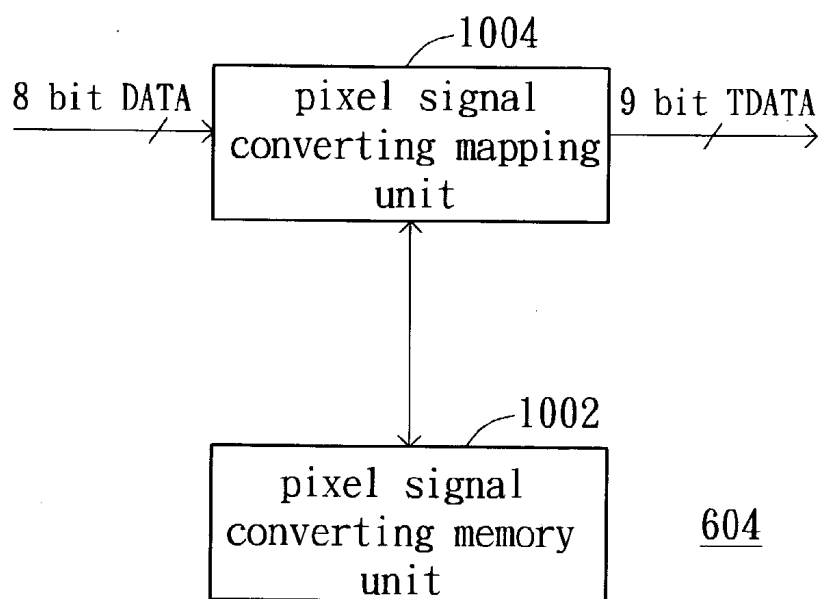


FIG. 10

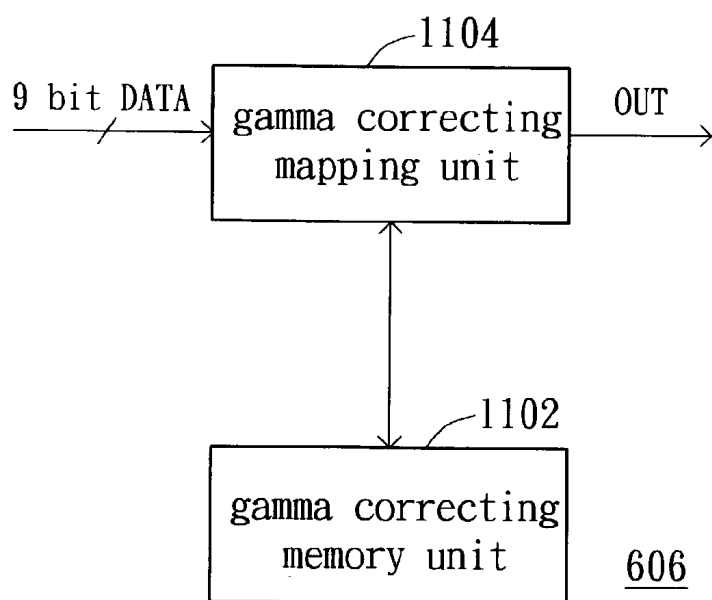


FIG. 11

APPARATUS SET IN A LIQUID CRYSTAL DISPLAY FOR EXECUTING GAMMA CORRECTION AND METHOD THEREOF

[0001] This application incorporates by reference of Taiwan application Serial No. 090133346, filed Dec. 31, 2001.

BACKGROUND OF THE INVENTION

[0002] 1. Field of the Invention

[0003] The invention relates in general to an apparatus for converting a digital signal to a corresponding analog signal and a method thereof, and more particularly, to the apparatus set in the liquid crystal display for executing gamma correction and the method thereof.

[0004] 2. Description of the Related Art

[0005] Featuring the favorable advantages of thinness, lightness, and generating low radiation, liquid crystal displays (LCDs) have been widely used. The LCD panel includes a number of pixels and the light transmittance of each pixel is determined by the difference between the upper plate voltage and the lower plate voltage.

[0006] FIG. 1 shows the gamma relation between the gamma voltage and the luminance of the pixel. The X-axis represents the lower plate voltage and the Y-axis represents the light transmittance of the pixel. When the magnitude of the upper plate voltage is fixed, the difference between the upper plate voltage and lower plate voltage is determined by the magnitude of the lower plate voltage. The corresponding relation between the lower plate voltage and the light transmittance of the pixel is nonlinear, as shown by the gamma curve in FIG. 1, wherein the difference between the upper and lower plate voltage is called the gamma voltage. The gamma curve shown in FIG. 1 includes a positive polarity gamma curve 102 and a negative polarity gamma curve 104. Each light transmittance of the pixel corresponds to a positive polarity gamma voltage signal and a negative polarity gamma voltage signal. The luminance of the pixel can be determined by the light transmittance of the pixel. Therefore, the luminance of the pixel can be controlled by controlling the magnitude of the gamma voltage according to the gamma curve.

[0007] FIG. 2 shows the block diagram of a nonlinear digital-to-analog converter (DAC) 202. The driving circuit of the liquid crystal display includes a nonlinear digital-to-analog converter 202 for converting the digital pixel signal (DATA) to the corresponding analog gamma voltage signal (OUT). Since the relation between the luminance of the pixel and the gamma voltage is not linear, the corresponding relation between the digital pixel signal (DATA) and the luminance of the pixel then is approximated as linear by executing the gamma correction according to the gamma curve. This process is called gamma correction.

[0008] FIG. 3 shows the ideal relation between each digital pixel signal and the corresponding light transmittance of the pixel. Each digital pixel signal is an eight-bit binary signal. Thus, there are 256 digital pixel signals for representing 256 gray level luminance of the pixel respectively. Through executing gamma correction using the nonlinear digital-to-analog converter 202, the relation between each digital pixel signal and the corresponding light transmittance of the pixel can be linear, as shown by the solid line in FIG. 3.

[0009] FIGS. 4A~4C show the method of performing the gamma correction. In FIG. 4A, the points A, B, C, D, and E chosen from the positive polarity gamma curve 402 and the points A', B', C', D', and E' chosen from the negative polarity gamma curve 404 are specific reference points. According to the gamma curve shown in FIG. 4, each reference point corresponds to a reference gamma voltage signal (V0~V9). Each positive polarity gamma voltage signal (V0, V1, V2, V3, and V4) and the corresponding negative polarity gamma voltage signal (V9, V8, V7, V6, and V5) correspond to the same reference digital pixel signal (0, 63, 127, 191, and 255) respectively, as shown in FIG. 4A. Since the relation between each gamma voltage signal (V0~V4 and V9~V5) and the light transmittance of the pixel (T0~T4) is the nonlinear gamma curve shown in FIG. 4B, the relation between each reference digital pixel signal (0, 63, 127, 191, and 255) and the corresponding reference gamma voltage signal (V0~V4 and V9~V5) cannot be linear but is like the gamma curve shown in FIG. 4A instead. In this manner, the relation between each digital pixel signal (0, 63, 127, 191, and 255) and the corresponding light transmittance of the pixel (T0, T1, T2, T3, and T4) respectively can be linear, as shown in FIG. 4C. When performing the gamma correction, the nonlinear DAC converts each digital pixel signal to the corresponding gamma voltage signal according to the relation between the reference digital pixel signal and the corresponding reference gamma voltage signal.

[0010] The conventional nonlinear digital-to-analog converter 202 includes two strings of resistors. Each resistor string includes 255 resistors. Furthermore, each resistor string includes five input nodes (V0~V4, V5~V9) for receiving the reference gamma voltage signals and 256 output nodes for outputting the gray level voltage signals. When the gamma correction is executed, the gamma output voltage signal corresponding to the digital pixel signal can be determined according to the gray level voltage signals.

[0011] FIGS. 5A~5C show three different gamma curves related to the colors red, blue, and green. The color liquid crystal display includes three different kinds of pixels for displaying red, blue, and green respectively, and the three gamma curves are marked "R", "G", and "B" for each respective color, as shown in FIG. 5A. Each color corresponds to the specific gamma curve. According to the "R", "G", and "B" gamma curves, the gamma voltages corresponding to the maximum luminance of the pixels are V_{RM} , V_{BM} , and V_{GM} for red, blue, and green respectively. The magnitude of V_{BM} is smaller than that of V_{GM} , and V_{GM} is smaller than V_{RM} , i.e. $V_{BM} < V_{GM} < V_{RM}$. When executing the conventional gamma correction, the maximum magnitude of the gamma voltage signal outputted from the conventional nonlinear digital-to-analog converter is set to be V_{BM} and all other gamma voltage signals corresponding to the digital pixel signals are determined according to the magnitude of V_{BM} . Therefore, the relation between each digital pixel signal and the corresponding gamma voltage signal is fixed regardless of the displaying color of the pixel corresponding to the digital pixel signal.

[0012] For example, after setting the maximum gamma voltage signal to be V_{BM} , the relation between each of the digital pixel signals 0, 63, 127, 191, and 255 and the corresponding gamma voltage signal V0, V1, V2, V3, and V4 respectively can be determined so as to maintain the

linear relation between each digital pixel signal and the corresponding light transmittance of the pixel, as shown in FIGS. 4A~4C and FIG. 5A. However, the gamma curves for green, red, and blue are all different. If the relation between each of the digital pixel signals 0, 63, 127, 191, and 255 and the corresponding gamma voltage signal V0, V1, V2, V3, and V4 respectively is determined according to one of the three gamma curves, and for the digital pixel signals for displaying the other two colors, the relation between each digital pixel signal and the corresponding light transmittance of the pixel cannot be linear, as shown in FIGS. 5B and 5C. Also, if the displaying color of the pixel is red or green, the luminance of the pixel cannot be at its maximum luminance since the maximum magnitude of the gamma voltage signal is set to be V_{BM} , and $V_{BM} < V_{GM} < V_{RM}$. Therefore, the displaying performance of the display panel is degraded.

SUMMARY OF THE INVENTION

[0013] It is therefore an object of the invention to provide an improved apparatus for converting the digital pixel signal to the corresponding gamma voltage signal and a method thereof, so as to achieve the objectives. If the digital pixel signal is at its maximum magnitude, the corresponding pixel, regardless of the displaying color, can be at its maximum luminance. In this manner, the displaying performance of the display panel can be improved.

[0014] The invention achieves the above-identified objects by providing an apparatus configured in a liquid crystal display (LCD) for executing gamma correction. The gamma voltage signal is for applying onto a pixel. The digital pixel signal is a M-bit binary signal. The gamma correction executing apparatus includes a pixel signal converting device for converting the digital pixel signal to a converted pixel signal and a gamma correcting device coupled to the pixel signal converting device for outputting the gamma voltage signal according to the converted pixel signal. The converted pixel signal is a N-bit binary signal, and N is larger than M.

[0015] Other objects, features, and advantages of the invention will become apparent from the following detailed description of the preferred but non-limiting embodiments. The following description is made with reference to the accompanying drawings.

BRIEF DESCRIPTION OF THE DRAWINGS

[0016] FIG. 1 shows the gamma relation between the gamma voltage and the luminance of the pixel;

[0017] FIG. 2 shows the block diagram of a nonlinear digital-to-analog converter (DAC);

[0018] FIG. 3 shows the ideal relation between each digital pixel signal and the corresponding light transmittance of the pixel;

[0019] FIGS. 4A~4C show the method of determining the relation between each digital pixel signal and the light transmittance of the pixel by gamma correction;

[0020] FIGS. 5A~5C show three different gamma curves for red, blue, and green respectively;

[0021] FIG. 6 shows the block diagram of the gamma correcting apparatus according to the embodiment of the present invention;

[0022] FIG. 7 shows the flow chart of the gamma correction method executed by the gamma correcting apparatus shown in FIG. 6;

[0023] FIG. 8 shows the method of executing gamma correction according to the embodiment of the present invention;

[0024] FIGS. 9A~9B show an example for explaining the relation between each digital pixel signal and the corresponding converted pixel signal;

[0025] FIG. 10 shows the block diagram of the pixel signal converting device; and

[0026] FIG. 11 shows the block diagram of the gamma correcting device.

DETAILED DESCRIPTION OF THE INVENTION

[0027] The feature of the present invention is that the displaying color of the pixel corresponding to the digital pixel signal is considered when executing the gamma correction. The relation between each digital pixel signal and the corresponding analog gamma voltage signal is determined according to the specific gamma curve for the specific color. In this manner, the relation between each digital pixel signal and the corresponding light transmittance of the pixel can be linear, regardless of the displaying color of the pixel, so that all pixels, regardless of the displaying color, can be at its maximum luminance. Thus, the performance of the display panel can be improved.

[0028] FIG. 6 shows the block diagram of the gamma correcting apparatus according to the embodiment of the present invention. The gamma correcting apparatus 602 is set in the driving circuit of the liquid crystal display for converting the digital pixel signal to the corresponding gamma voltage signal. The digital-to-analog converting apparatus 602 includes a pixel signal converting device 604 for converting the digital pixel signal (DATA) to the corresponding converted pixel signal (TDATA) and a gamma correcting device 606 for executing the gamma correction.

[0029] FIG. 7 shows the flow chart of the gamma correction method executed by the gamma correcting apparatus shown in FIG. 6. The gamma correction method according to the embodiment of the present invention includes the following steps. First, in the step 702, the digital pixel signal (DATA) is inputted into the gamma correcting apparatus 602. The digital pixel signal (DATA) is an eight-bit binary signal. Then, in the step 704, the pixel signal converting process is performed. The converted pixel signal (TDATA) can be determined according to the digital pixel signal (DATA) and corresponding colors, such as red, green and blue.

[0030] FIG. 8 shows the method of executing the gamma correction according to the embodiment of the present invention with the three different gamma curves for red, blue, and green, which are marked "R", "G", and "B" respectively. Each color corresponds to the specific gamma curve. According to the "R", "G", and "B" gamma curves, the gamma voltage corresponding to the maximum luminance is V_{RM} , V_{BM} , and V_{GM} for red, blue, and green respectively. The magnitude of V_{BM} is smaller than that of V_{GM} , and V_{GM} is smaller than V_{RM} , i.e. $V_{BM} < V_{GM} < V_{RM}$.

According to the conventional gamma correction method, the maximum gamma voltage signal is determined to be V_{BM} . The maximum digital pixel signal **255**, which is represented in the decimal form, corresponds to the gamma voltage signal V_{BM} . The gamma voltage signals (OUT) corresponding to all other digital pixel signals (DATA) smaller than **255** can be determined after the relation between the digital signal pixel **255** and its corresponding gamma voltage signal V_{BM} is determined. However, for the digital pixel signals (DATA), which have the displaying color of the corresponding pixel of not blue but either red or green, if the maximum gamma voltage signal (OUT) is set to be V_{BM} and the digital pixel signal (DATA) corresponding to the maximum gamma voltage V_{BM} is determined to be **255**, then the pixel receiving the gamma voltage V_{BM} cannot be at the maximum luminance when the displaying color of the pixel is either red or green. The performance of the panel is degraded seriously.

[0031] According to the present invention, the maximum magnitude of the gamma voltage signal (OUT) is determined to be V_{RM} , instead of V_{BM} . All other gamma voltage signals (OUT) corresponding to the digital pixel signals (DATA) are determined according to the magnitude of V_{RM} . Taking the digital pixel signals (DATA) which have the displaying color of the corresponding pixels as red as an example, if the pixel signal (DATA) corresponding to the gamma voltage signal V_{BM} is determined to be **255**, then the pixel signals (DATA) corresponding to the gamma voltage signals and larger than V_{BM} , such as V_{RM} , must be larger than **255**. According to the embodiment of the present invention, the maximum gamma voltage signal (OUT) is set to be V_{RM} and the pixel signal (DATA) corresponding to the maximum gamma voltage signal V_{RM} is determined to be **300**. The digital pixel signals (DATA) can be represented by eight-bit binary numbers and the maximum digital pixel signal (DATA) is **255**, which is represented by a decimal number. In the present invention, the pixel signal converting process **704** needs to be performed for converting each eight-bit digital pixel signal (DATA) to a corresponding nine-bit converted pixel signal (TDATA). Because the maximum converted pixel signal (TDATA) can be larger than **255**, the gamma voltage signal (OUT) corresponding to the digital pixel signal (DATA) can be larger than V_{RM} , instead of V_{BM} .

[0032] Since the magnitude range of the converted pixel signals (**0~300**) is larger than that of the digital pixel signal (**0~255**), two adjacent digital pixel signals (DATA) may not necessarily correspond to two adjacent converted pixel signals (TDATA) respectively. The method of determining the relation between each digital pixel signal (DATA) and its corresponding converted pixel signal (TDATA) is disclosed as follows. If the maximum gamma voltage signal is determined to be V_{RM} and the maximum converted pixel signal (TDATA) is determined to be **300**. The relation of all other converted pixel signals (TDATA) and the corresponding gamma voltage signal (OUT) can be determined respectively according to the gamma curve for red, as shown in FIG. 8. In this manner, the relation between each digital pixel signal (DATA) and the corresponding converted pixel signal (TDATA) can be determined according to the gamma curve for red so as to keep the linear relation between each digital pixel signal (DATA) and the corresponding light transmittance of the pixel.

[0033] For the digital pixel signals **0, 63, 127, 191, and 255**, which have the displaying color of the corresponding pixels of red, the converted pixel signals are **0, 80, 155, 230, and 300** respectively, when the pixel signal converting process is performed. It should be mentioned that the scale of the converted pixel signals (TDATA) is not linear. Referring to FIG. 8, the slope of the middle portion of the gamma curve is larger than that of the beginning portion and the end portion of the gamma curve. Therefore, the interval between two adjacent converted pixel signals (TDATA) corresponding to the middle portion of the gamma curve is smaller than the interval between two adjacent converted pixel signals (TDATA) corresponding to either the beginning portion or the end portion of the gamma curve, as shown in FIG. 8. In this manner, the magnitude range of the converted pixel signal (TDATA) needed for performing pixel signal converting process **704** can be reduced.

[0034] In addition, the relation between each digital pixel signal (DATA) and its corresponding converted pixel signal (TDATA) is not fixed but can be changed according to the displaying color of the corresponding pixel, because the gamma curves for the different colors are different. The relation between each digital pixel signal (DATA) and its corresponding converted pixel signal (TDATA) is determined according to the gamma curve for the specific color and is stored in the form of a look up table (LUT) in the pixel signal converting device **704**. Therefore, two digital pixel signals (DATA) of the same magnitude may correspond to different converted pixel signals (TDATA) respectively, if the displaying colors of the corresponding pixels are different.

[0035] FIGS. 9A and 9B show an example for explaining the relation between each digital pixel signal and the corresponding converted pixel signal. Converting two-bit pixel signals (DATA') to the corresponding three-bit converted pixel signal (TDATA') is taken as an example for explaining the operation of the pixel signal converting process **704**. The magnitude range of the two-bit pixel signal (DATA') is **0~3**, which is represented by the decimal number, as shown in the form of DATA'(0,1,2,3) in FIG. 9A. The magnitude range of the converted pixel signal (TDATA') is wider than that of the pixel signal (DATA'). Therefore, the converted pixel signal (TDATA') is represented in three bits instead of two bits. The converted three-bit converted pixel signals (TDATA') corresponding to the two-bit pixel signals (DATA') are determined according to the displaying color. Taking the pixel signals (DATA') which have the displaying color of the corresponding pixels of red as an example, each of the pixel signals DATA'(0,1,2,3) corresponds to the converted pixel signal TDATA'_R(0,1,3,5). In the same manner, each of the pixel signals DATA'(0,1,2,3) corresponds to the converted pixel signal TDATA'_G(0, 1,2,4) for the displaying color of green, and each of the pixel signals DATA'(0,1,2,3) corresponds to the converted pixel signal TDATA'_B(0, 1,2,3) for the displaying color of blue, as shown in FIG. 9A. In FIG. 9B, each pixel signal (DATA') is represented in the form of a two-bit binary number and each converted pixel signal (TDATA') is represented in the form of a three-bit binary number. The difference among gamma curves is not great. Therefore, it is possible that the same pixel signals (DATA') for different displaying colors respectively correspond to the same converted pixel signal (TDATA'), such as the same pixel signals DATA'(10) for blue and green corresponding to TDATA'_B(010) and TDATA'_G(010) respectively. It is also

possible that two different pixel signals (DATA') for different displaying colors respectively correspond to the same converted pixel signal (TDATA'), such as both of the pixel signal DATA'(11) for blue and the DATA'(10) for red corresponding to the same converted pixel signal TDATA'(011).

[0036] From the simplified example described above, since the difference among the gamma curves is not great, the magnitude ranges of the three converted pixel signal groups for the three different colors respectively are largely overlapped. Also, since the magnitude difference between V_{BM} and V_{RM} is not great, as shown in FIG. 8, not all of the nine-bit binary numbers are needed to represent all converted pixel signals. The magnitude range of the converted pixel signal can be a little bit wider than that of the pixel signal. The magnitude range of nine-bit binary numbers is 0~511 in order to represent 512 different values. However, only 0~300 are needed to represent all converted pixel signals in this embodiment to perform the pixel signal converting process 704.

[0037] Each of the pixel signals 0, 63, 127, 191, and 255 corresponds to the converted pixel signal 0, 80, 155, 230, and 300 respectively when performing the pixel signal converting process 704. FIG. 10 shows the block diagram of the pixel signal converting device. The pixel signal converting device 604 includes a pixel signal converting mapping unit 1004 and a pixel signal converting memory unit 1002. The pixel signal converting memory unit 1002 can be a synchronous dynamic random access memory (SDRAM) for storing the relations between each pixel signal (DATA) and the corresponding converted pixel signal (TDATA). The relations between each pixel signal (DATA) and the corresponding converted pixel signal (TDATA) are stored in the form of a look-up-table (LUT) in the pixel signal converting memory unit 1002. Since not all of the nine-bit binary numbers 0~511, but only 0~300 are needed to represent all converted pixel signals, the memory size of the pixel signal converting memory unit 1002 can be reduced. The corresponding relations between each of the pixel signals and the corresponding converted pixel signal are determined according to the gamma curve for the specific displaying color. The magnitude range of three converted pixel signal groups for different displaying colors respectively are different. The pixel signal converting mapping unit 1004 is coupled to the pixel signal converting memory unit 1002 for outputting the converted pixel signal (TDATA) corresponding to the receiving pixel signal (DATA) according to the corresponding relation stored in the pixel signal converting memory unit 1002. For example, if the pixel signal converting mapping unit 1004 receives a pixel signal for red color, then it outputs corresponding converted pixel signals according to a look-up-table of red color stored in the pixel signal converting memory unit.

[0038] Then, the gamma correction process 706 is performed. The converted pixel signal (TDATA) is delivered into the gamma correcting device 606. The gamma correcting device 606 is for converting the converted pixel signal (TDATA) to the corresponding gamma voltage signal (OUT). FIG. 11 shows one embodiment of the block diagram of the gamma correcting device. The gamma correcting device 606 includes a gamma correcting mapping unit 1104 and a gamma correcting memory unit 1102. The gamma correcting memory unit 1102 can be a synchronous dynamic random access memory (SDRAM) for storing the

relations between each converted pixel signal (TDATA) and the corresponding gamma voltage signal (OUT). The relations between each converted pixel signal (TDATA) and the corresponding gamma voltage signal (OUT) are stored in the form of a look-up-table (LUT) in the gamma correcting memory unit 1102. The corresponding relations between each of the converted pixel signals and the corresponding gamma voltage signal are determined according to the gamma curve for the specific displaying color. The magnitude range of the three gamma voltage signal groups for the different displaying colors respectively are different. The gamma correcting mapping unit 1104 coupled to the gamma correcting memory unit 1102 can be a digital-to-analog converter (DAC) for outputting the gamma voltage signal (OUT) corresponding to the receiving converted pixel signal (TDATA) according to the corresponding relation stored in the gamma correcting memory unit 1102.

[0039] For another embodiment of this invention, it is not required that the gamma correcting device utilizes a gamma correcting memory unit 1102 shown in FIG. 11. The gamma correcting mapping unit can be a non-linear DAC.

[0040] Finally, the process 708 of outputting the gamma voltage signal (OUT) is performed. The gamma correction executed by the digital-to-analog converting apparatus of the preferred embodiment of the present invention is accomplished.

[0041] The relation between each digital pixel signal and the corresponding converted pixel signal can be determined according to the gamma curve for the displaying color of the corresponding pixel. The magnitudes of the converted pixel signals corresponding to the same digital pixel signals respectively may be different if the displaying colors of the pixels corresponding to the pixels respectively are different. The magnitude range of the converted pixel signals is determined according to the displaying color of the corresponding pixel. Additionally, for the maximum digital pixel signals which have the displaying colors of the corresponding pixels of red, blue, and green, the corresponding gamma voltage signals are V_{RM} , V_{BM} , and V_{GM} respectively. In this manner, all pixels corresponding to the maximum digital pixel signal can be at its maximum luminance regardless of the displaying color. Thusly, the performance of the display panel can be improved.

[0042] While the invention has been described by way of example and in terms of a preferred embodiment, it is to be understood that the invention is not limited thereto. On the contrary, it is intended to cover various modifications and similar arrangements and procedures, and the scope of the appended claims therefore should be accorded the broadest interpretation so as to encompass all such modifications and similar arrangements and procedures.

What is claimed is:

1. An apparatus configured in a liquid crystal display (LCD) for converting a digital pixel signal to a gamma voltage signal, wherein the gamma voltage signal is for applying onto a pixel, the digital pixel signal is a M-bit binary signal, the apparatus comprising:

a pixel signal converting device for converting the digital pixel signal to a converted pixel signal, wherein the converted pixel signal is a N-bit binary signal, N is larger than M, and the relation between the digital pixel

signal and the converted pixel signal is determined according to the displaying color of the pixel; and

a gamma correcting device coupled to the pixel signal converting device for outputting the gamma voltage signal according to the converted pixel signal.

2. The apparatus according to claim 1, wherein the displaying color of the pixel is selected from the group consisting of red, blue, and green.

3. The apparatus according to claim 2, wherein when receiving a first gamma voltage signal, the pixel is at the maximum luminance if the displaying color is red; when receiving a second gamma voltage signal, the pixel is at the maximum luminance if the displaying color is blue; and when receiving a third gamma voltage signal, the pixel is at the maximum luminance if the displaying color is green; and the first, second and third gamma voltage signals have not to be the same.

4. The apparatus according to claim 3, wherein the magnitude range of the converted pixel signal can be determined by the displaying color of the pixel.

5. The apparatus according to claim 4, wherein a maximum digital pixel signal corresponds to a maximum converted pixel signal.

6. The apparatus according to claim 5, wherein the maximum converted pixel signal corresponds to the first gamma voltage signal if the displaying color of the pixel is red; the maximum converted pixel signal corresponds to the second gamma voltage signal if the displaying color of the pixel is blue; and the maximum converted pixel signal corresponds to the third gamma voltage signal if the displaying color of the pixel is green.

7. The apparatus according to claim 1, wherein the relation between the converted pixel signal and the gamma voltage signal is determined according to the displaying color of the pixel.

8. The apparatus according to claim 1, wherein the pixel signal converting device further comprises:

a pixel signal converting memory unit for storing a corresponding relation between the digital pixel signal and the converted pixel signal by corresponding colors; and

a pixel signal converting mapping unit coupled to the pixel signal converting memory unit for converting the digital pixel signal to the converted pixel signal according to the corresponding relation stored in the pixel signal converting memory unit.

9. The apparatus according to claim 8, wherein the pixel signal converting memory unit is a synchronous dynamic random access memory (SDRAM).

10. The apparatus according to claim 8, wherein the number of the converted pixel signal stored in the pixel signal converting memory unit is smaller than 2^N .

11. The apparatus according to claim 1, wherein the relation between the converted pixel signal and the gamma voltage signal is determined according to the displaying color of the pixel.

12. The apparatus according to claim 11, wherein the gamma correcting device further comprises:

a gamma correcting memory unit for storing a corresponding relation between the converted digital pixel signal and the gamma voltage signal; and

a gamma correcting mapping unit coupled to the gamma correcting memory unit for converting the converted pixel signal to the gamma voltage signal according to the corresponding relation stored in the gamma correcting memory unit.

13. The apparatus according to claim 12, wherein the gamma correcting memory unit is a synchronous dynamic random access memory (SDRAM).

14. The apparatus according to claim 1, wherein the apparatus is set in a driving circuit of the liquid crystal display.

15. An apparatus set in a liquid crystal display (LCD) for converting a digital pixel signal to a gamma voltage signal, wherein the gamma voltage signal is for inputting to a pixel; the digital pixel signal is a M-bit binary signal; the apparatus comprising:

a pixel signal converting device for converting the digital pixel signal to a converted pixel signal, the pixel signal converting device further comprising:

a pixel signal converting memory unit for storing a corresponding relation between the digital pixel signal and the converted pixel signal by corresponding colors; and

a pixel signal converting mapping unit coupled to the pixel signal converting memory unit for converting the digital pixel signal to the converted pixel signal according to the corresponding relation stored in the pixel signal converting memory unit, wherein the converted pixel signal is a N-bit binary signal, N is larger than M, and the relation between the digital pixel signal and the converted pixel signal is determined according to the displaying color of the pixel; and

a gamma correcting device coupled to the pixel signal converting device for outputting the gamma voltage signal according to the converted pixel signal, the gamma correcting device further comprising:

a gamma correcting memory unit for storing a corresponding relation between the converted digital pixel signal and the gamma voltage signal by corresponding colors; and

a gamma correcting mapping unit coupled to the gamma correcting memory unit for converting the converted pixel signal to the gamma voltage signal according to the corresponding relation stored in the gamma correcting memory unit, wherein the relation between the converted pixel signal and the gamma voltage signal is determined according to the displaying color of the pixel.

16. A method for converting a digital pixel signal to a gamma voltage signal, wherein the gamma voltage signal is for applying to a pixel, the digital pixel signal is a M-bit binary signal, the method comprising:

inputting the digital pixel signal;

converting the digital pixel signal to a converted pixel signal according to the displaying color of the pixel, wherein the converted pixel signal is a N-bit binary signal, N is larger than M, and the relation between the digital pixel signal and the converted pixel signal is determined according to the displaying color of the pixel;

converting the converted pixel signal to the gamma voltage signal, wherein the relation between the converted pixel signal and the gamma voltage signal is determined according to the displaying color of the pixel; and

outputting the gamma voltage signal.

17. The method according to claim 16, wherein the displaying color is selected from the group consisting of red, blue, and green.

18. The method according to claim 17, wherein when receiving a first gamma voltage signal, the pixel is at the maximum luminance if the displaying color is red; when receiving a second gamma voltage signal, the pixel is at the maximum luminance if the displaying color is blue; and when receiving a third gamma voltage signal, the pixel is at the maximum luminance if the displaying color is green; and the first, second and third gamma voltage signals have not to be the same.

19. The method according to claim 18, wherein the magnitude range of the converted pixel signal can be determined by the displaying color of the pixel.

20. The method according to claim 19, wherein a maximum digital pixel signal corresponds to a maximum converted pixel signal.

21. The method according to claim 20, wherein the maximum converted pixel signal corresponds to the first gamma voltage signal if the displaying color of the pixel is red; the maximum converted pixel signal corresponds to the second gamma voltage signal if the displaying color of the pixel is blue; and the maximum converted pixel signal corresponds to the third gamma voltage signal if the displaying color of the pixel is green.

22. The method according to claim 16, wherein the apparatus is set in a driving circuit of the liquid crystal display.

23. A method for converting a digital pixel signal to a gamma voltage signal, wherein the gamma voltage signal is for applying to a pixel; the digital pixel signal is a M-bit binary signal; when receiving a first gamma voltage signal,

the pixel is at the maximum luminance if the displaying color is red; when receiving a second gamma voltage signal, the pixel is at the maximum luminance if the displaying color is blue; and when receiving a third gamma voltage signal, the pixel is at the maximum luminance if the displaying color is green; the method comprising:

inputting the digital pixel signal;

converting the digital pixel signal to the dynamic converted pixel signal if the magnitude of the digital pixel signal is different from that of the last digital pixel signal, wherein the relation between the digital pixel signal and the dynamic converted pixel signal is determined according to the displaying color of the pixel, the digital pixel signal, and the last digital pixel signal;

converting the dynamic converting pixel signal to the gamma voltage signal;

converting the digital pixel signal to the static converted pixel signal according to the magnitude of the digital pixel signal if the magnitude of the digital pixel signal is the same as that of the last digital pixel signal, wherein the relation between the digital pixel signal and the static converted pixel signal is determined according to the displaying color of the pixel;

converting the static converting pixel signal to the gamma voltage signal; and

outputting the gamma voltage signal;

wherein the maximum converted pixel signal corresponds to the first gamma voltage signal if the displaying color of the pixel is red, the maximum converted pixel signal corresponds to the second gamma voltage signal if the displaying color of the pixel is blue, and the maximum converted pixel signal corresponds to the third gamma voltage signal if the displaying color of the pixel is green.

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专利名称(译)	设置在液晶显示器中用于执行伽马校正的装置及其方法		
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摘要(译)

公开了一种设置在液晶显示器 (LCD) 中用于执行伽马校正的装置。伽马电压信号用于输入像素。数字像素信号是M位二进制信号。伽马校正执行装置包括：像素信号转换装置，用于将数字像素信号转换为转换后的像素信号；伽马校正装置，耦合到像素信号转换装置，用于根据转换后的像素信号输出伽马电压信号。转换后的像素信号为N比特二进制信号，N大于M.数字像素信号与转换后的像素信号之间的关系以及转换后的像素信号与伽马电压信号之间的关系根据显示确定像素的颜色。

