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(54) **LIQUID CRYSTAL DISPLAY WITH PERIODICAL CHANGED VOLTAGE DIFFERENCE BETWEEN DATA VOLTAGE AND COMMON VOLTAGE AND DRIVING METHOD THEREOF**

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G09G 3/36 (2006.01)

(52) **U.S. Cl.** **345/95; 345/96**

(58) **Field of Classification Search** 345/76,
345/84, 87, 89, 94, 98, 99, 100, 204, 95,
345/96

See application file for complete search history.

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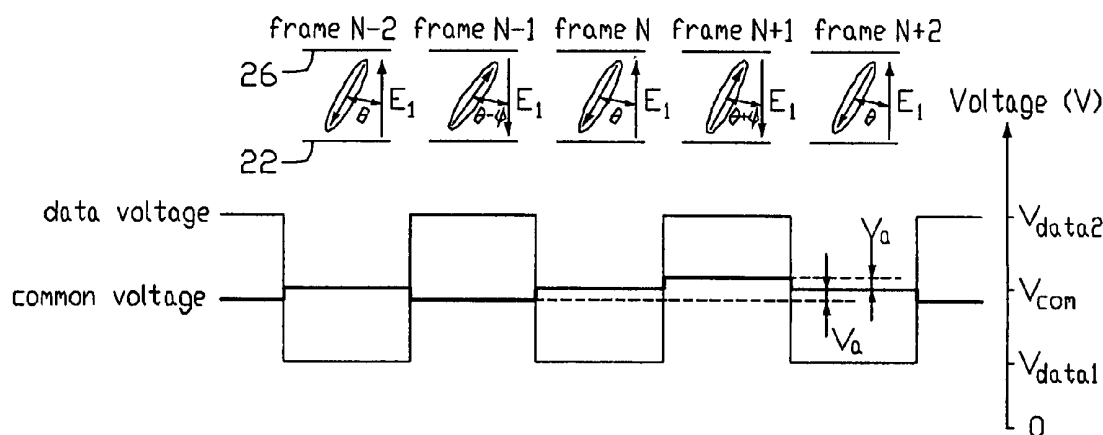
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(57) **ABSTRACT**

An exemplary liquid crystal display (20) includes a plurality of pixel units (240) each including a pixel electrode (26) and a common electrode (22), a data driving circuit (33) providing a plurality of data voltages to each pixel electrode, a common voltage generating circuit (34) providing a common voltage to each common electrode, and a gamma voltage generating circuit (35) providing gamma voltages to the data driving circuit. The plurality of pixel units are arranged in a matrix. The voltage difference between the data voltage and the common voltage in each pixel unit is a sum of a main voltage and an auxiliary voltage with periodical change. An absolute value of the main voltage is constant. An absolute value of the auxiliary voltage is less than the absolute value of the main voltage. A sum of the auxiliary voltage is zero in a minimum period.

5 Claims, 8 Drawing Sheets



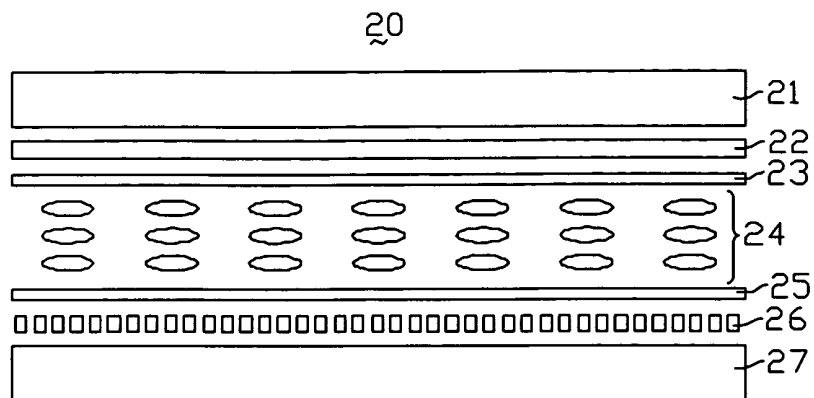


FIG. 1

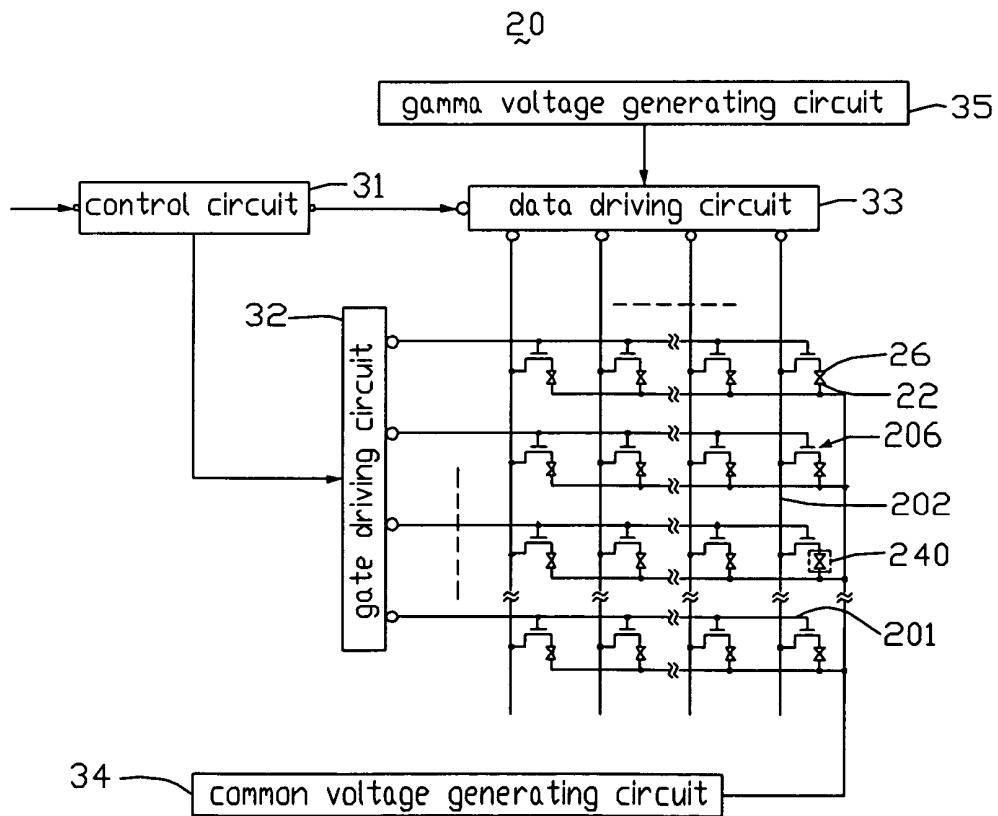


FIG. 2

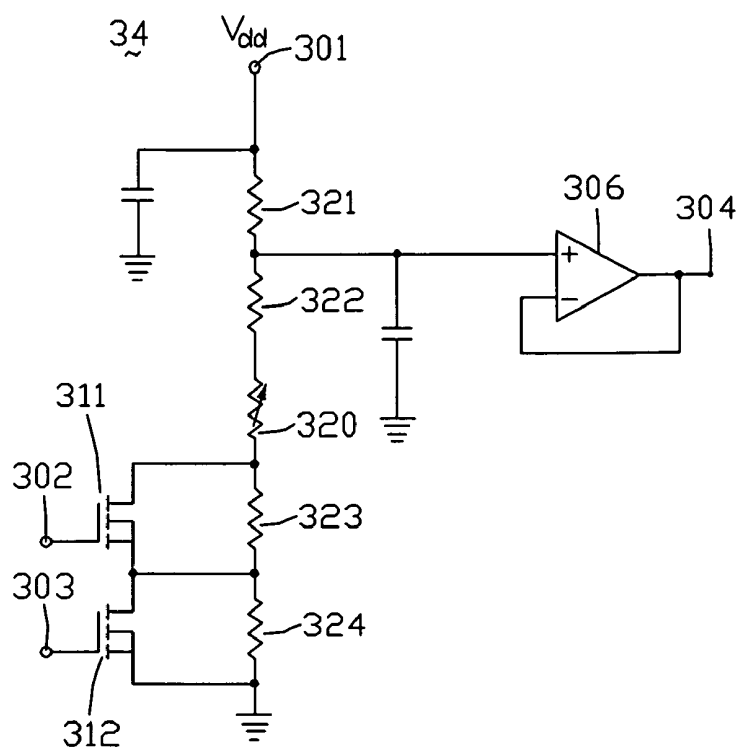


FIG. 3

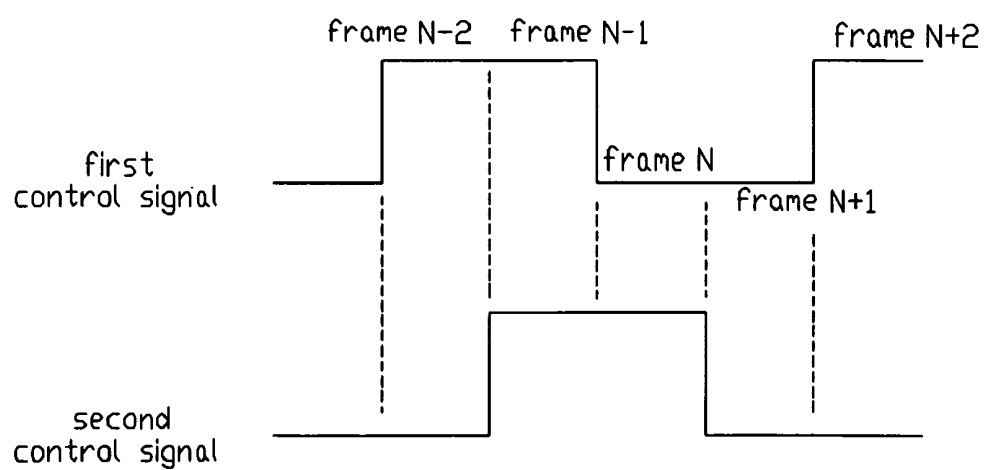


FIG. 4

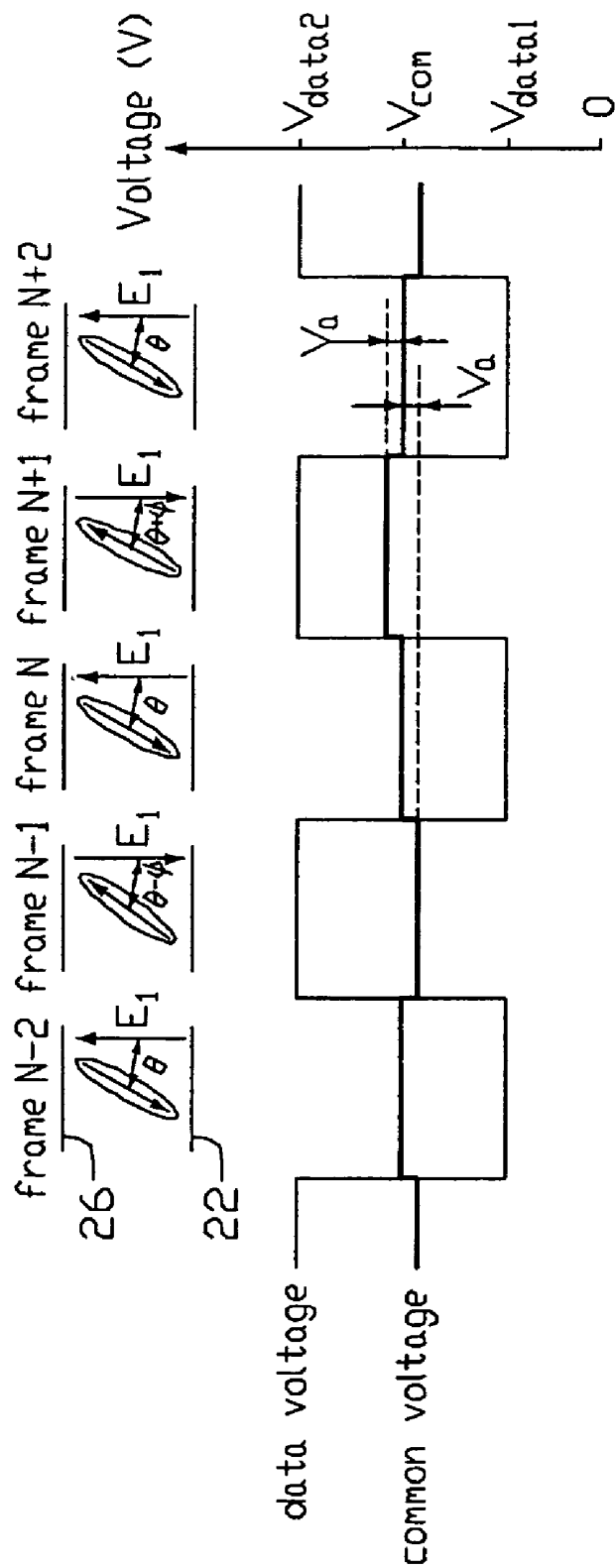


FIG. 5

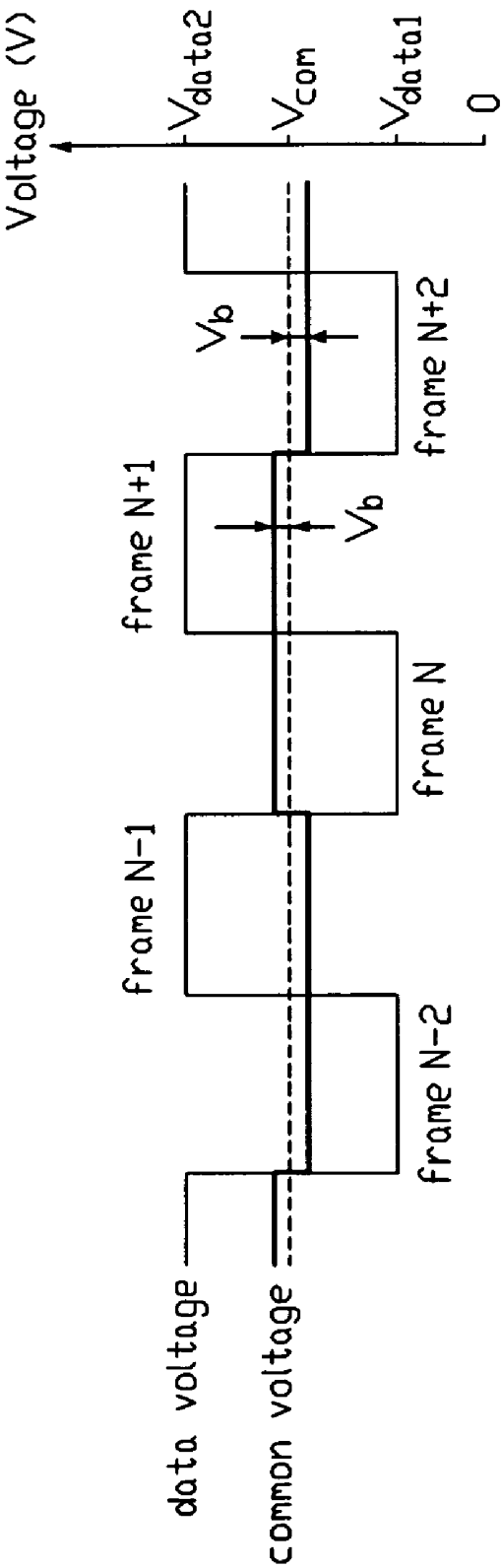


FIG. 6

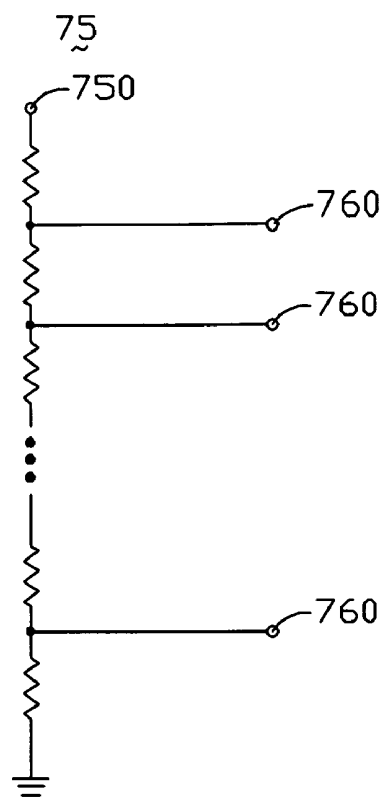


FIG. 7

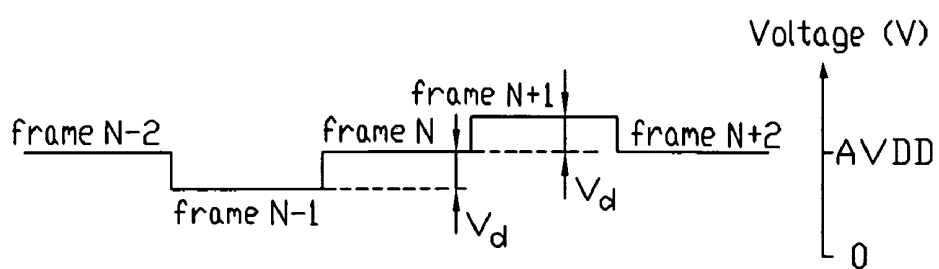


FIG. 8

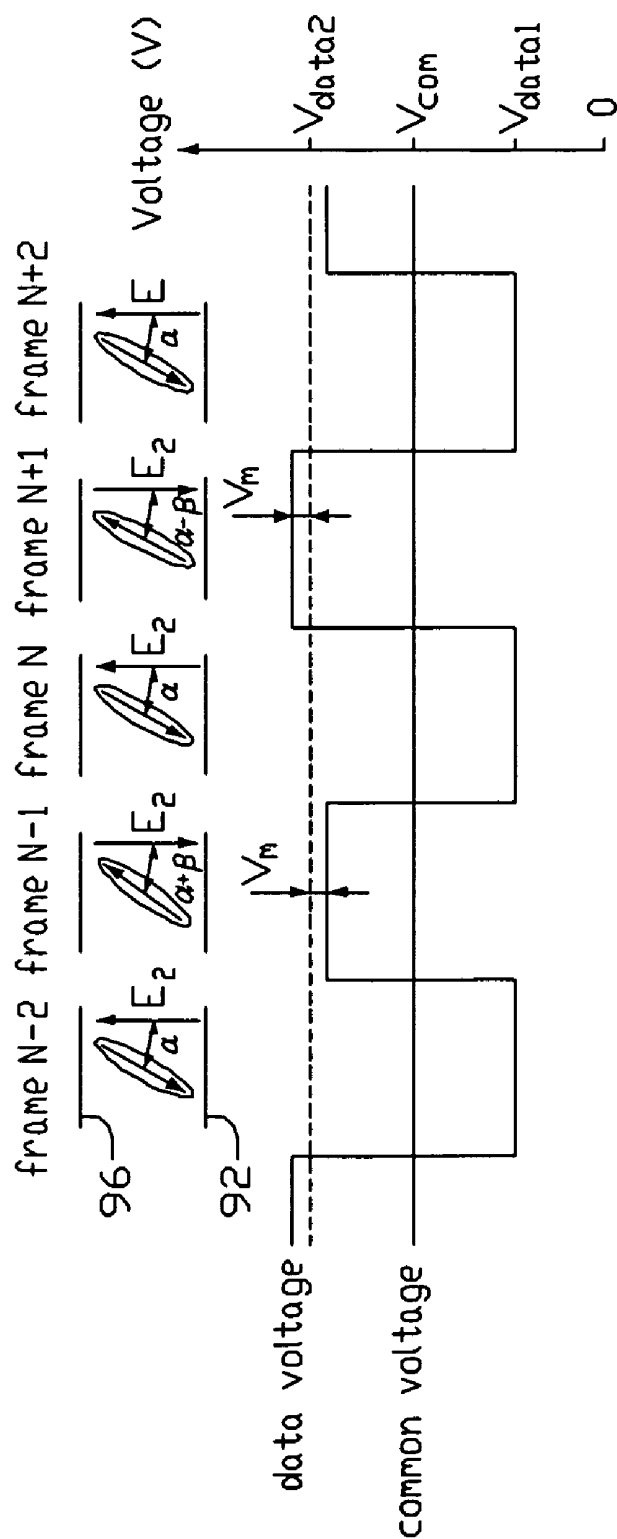


FIG. 9

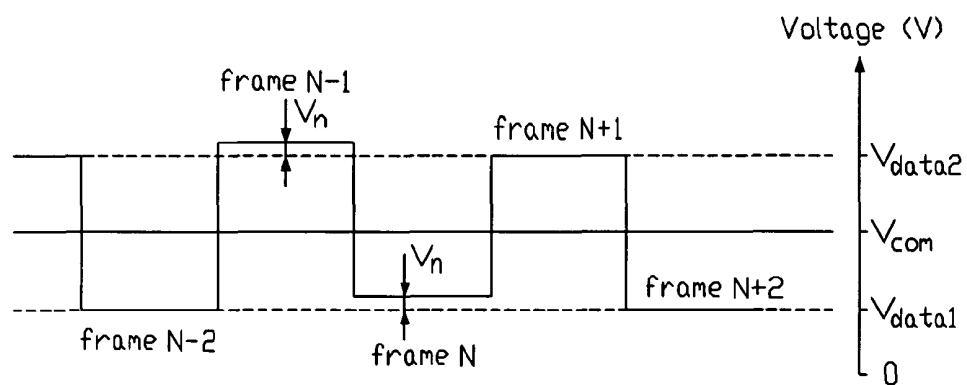


FIG. 10

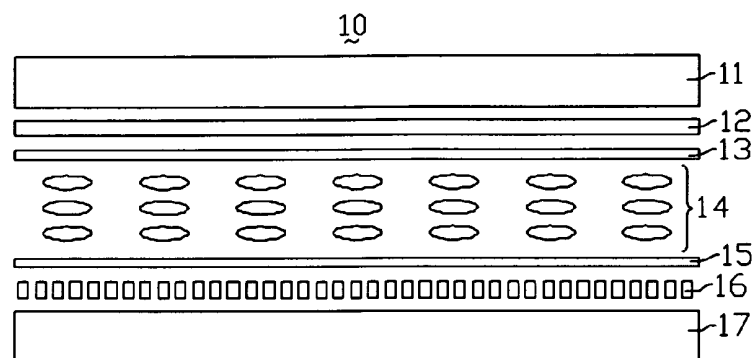


FIG. 11
(RELATED ART)

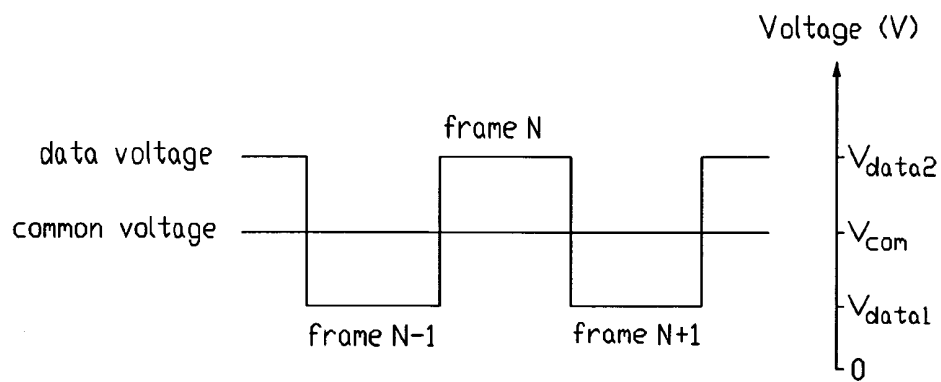


FIG. 12
(RELATED ART)

LIQUID CRYSTAL DISPLAY WITH PERIODICAL CHANGED VOLTAGE DIFFERENCE BETWEEN DATA VOLTAGE AND COMMON VOLTAGE AND DRIVING METHOD THEREOF

FIELD OF THE INVENTION

The present invention relates to liquid crystal displays (LCDs), and more particularly to an LCD with a periodical changed voltage difference between a data voltage and a common voltage. The present invention also relates to a driving method of the LCD.

GENERAL BACKGROUND

A liquid crystal display (LCD) utilizes liquid crystal molecules to control light transmissivity of each of pixels of the LCD. The liquid crystal molecules are driven according to external video signals received by the LCD. A conventional LCD generally employs an inversion driving method to drive the liquid crystal molecules to protect the liquid crystal molecules from decay or damage.

FIG. 11 is a side view of a conventional LCD. The LCD 10 includes a first substrate 11, a common electrode 12, a first alignment film 13, a liquid crystal layer 14, a second alignment film 15, a plurality of pixel electrodes 16, and a second substrate 17. The first substrate 11 is opposite to the second substrate 17. The common electrode 12 is disposed on an inner surface of the first substrate 11. The plurality of pixel electrodes 16 are disposed on an inner surface of the second substrate 17 and arranged in a matrix. The first alignment film 13 is coated on the common electrode 12, and the second alignment film 15 is coated on the plurality of pixel electrodes 16. The liquid crystal layer 14 is sandwiched between the first alignment film 13 and the second alignment film 15. Each of the pixel electrodes 16, part of the common electrode 12 opposite to the corresponding pixel electrode 16, and liquid crystal molecules (not labeled) sandwiched therebetween cooperatively define a pixel unit (not labeled).

Data voltages generated by a data driving circuit (not shown) are provided to the plurality of pixel electrodes 16, and a common voltage generated by a common voltage generating circuit (not shown) is provided to the common electrode 12. In each pixel unit, an electric field is generated between the pixel electrode 16 and the common electrode 12. The electric field controls rotating angles of the liquid crystal molecules of the pixel unit, whereby the rotating angles determine the light transmissivity of the pixel unit. The light transmissivity of the pixel unit determines a brightness of the pixel unit. The LCD 10 displays images via controlling the brightness of each of the pixel units.

A waveform diagram of the data voltage and the common voltage of one of the pixel units is shown in FIG. 12. In frame N-1, a value of the data voltage is V_{data1} , a value of the common voltage is V_{com} , where $V_{data1} > 0$, $V_{com} > 0$, $V_{data1} < V_{com}$. A value of the electric field of the pixel unit is $(V_{com} - V_{data1})/d$, where d is a vertical distance between the common electrode 12 and the pixel electrode 16. A direction of the electric field of the pixel unit is from the common electrode 12 to the pixel electrode 16. In frame N, the value of the data voltage is V_{data2} , the value of the common voltage is V_{com} , where $V_{data2} > V_{com}$, $V_{data2} - V_{com} = V_{com} - V_{data1}$. The value of the electric field of the pixel unit is $(V_{data2} - V_{com})/d$. The direction of the electric field of the pixel unit is from the pixel electrode 16 to the common electrode 12. In frame N+1, the value of the data voltage is

V_{data1} , and the value of the common voltage is V_{com} . The value of the electric field of the pixel unit is $(V_{com} - V_{data1})/d$. The direction of the electric field of the pixel unit is from the common electrode 12 to the pixel electrode 16. The value and the direction of the electric field of the pixel unit in frame N+1 are the same as that in frame N-1. That is, frame N-1 and frame N define a minimum period. The value and the direction of the electric field of the pixel unit in the following frames repeat that in frame N-1 or frame N.

The direction of the electric field of each pixel unit is alternate in each two continuous frames, but the value of the electric field of each pixel unit is constant in each frame. The rotating angles of the liquid crystal molecules of each pixel unit are merely determined by the value of the electric field of each pixel unit. That is, when the value of the electric field of the pixel unit is constant, the rotating angles of the liquid crystal molecules of the pixel unit are constant.

In fact, the liquid crystal layer 14 is not pure and has a plurality of impurity ions (not shown). The alignment films 13 and 15 are made of organic materials and easily capture the impurity ions. When the value of the electric field of each pixel unit keeps constant for a long time, the rotating angles of the liquid crystal molecules of each pixel unit are constant, correspondingly. That is, each liquid crystal molecule stays in the same position in the liquid crystal layer 14. A moving resistance stressed by the liquid crystal molecules to the impurity ions has little effect on random motions of the impurity ions. Thus, part of the impurity ions are captured by the alignment films 13 and 15 and a residual direct current electric field (not shown) is generated between the first alignment film 13 and the second alignment film 15. Even if the value of the electric field of each pixel unit changes, the residual direct current electric field may still exist. The residual direct current electric field also controls the liquid crystal molecules to rotate, and an extra rotating angle of each liquid crystal molecule exists. If the value of the electric field of each pixel unit changes in a small range, the liquid crystal molecules may stay in the same position as in previous frames. Thus, images of the previous frames still can be watched, which is so-called image residue phenomenon.

It is desired to provide an LCD which overcomes the above-described deficiencies. It is also desired to provide a related driving method for an LCD.

SUMMARY

In one aspect, a liquid crystal display includes a plurality of pixel units each including a pixel electrode and a common electrode, a data driving circuit providing a plurality of data voltages to each pixel electrode, a common voltage generating circuit providing a common voltage to each common electrode, and a gamma voltage generating circuit providing gamma voltages to the data driving circuit. The plurality of pixel units are arranged in a matrix. The voltage difference between the data voltage and the common voltage in each pixel unit is a sum of a steady voltage and an auxiliary voltage with periodical change. An absolute value of the main voltage is constant. An absolute value of the auxiliary voltage is less than the absolute value of the main voltage. A sum of the auxiliary voltage is zero in a minimum period.

In another aspect, a liquid crystal display includes a plurality of pixel units arranged in a matrix. Each pixel unit includes a pixel electrode and a common electrode. An electric field is generated between the pixel electrode and the common electrode of each pixel unit. A value of the electric field of each pixel unit is a sum of a main value and an auxiliary value with periodical change. An absolute value of

the main value is constant. An absolute value of the auxiliary value is less than the absolute value of the main value. A sum of the auxiliary value is zero in a minimum period.

In still another aspect, a driving method of a liquid crystal display includes the following steps: providing a liquid crystal display comprising a data driving circuit, a common voltage generating circuit, a gamma voltage generating circuit, and a plurality of pixel units arranged in a matrix, each pixel unit comprising a pixel electrode and a common electrode; applying a gamma voltage to the data driving circuit; applying a common voltage to each common electrode; applying a plurality of data voltages to each pixel electrode. A voltage difference between the data voltage and the common voltage in each pixel unit is a sum of a main voltage and an auxiliary voltage with periodical change. An absolute value of the main voltage is constant. An absolute value of the auxiliary voltage is less than the absolute value of the main voltage. A sum of the auxiliary voltage is zero in a minimum period.

Other novel features and advantages will become more apparent from the following detailed description when taken in conjunction with the accompanying drawings. In the drawings, all the views are schematic.

BRIEF DESCRIPTION OF THE DRAWINGS

FIG. 1 is a side view of an LCD according to a first embodiment of the present invention.

FIG. 2 is an abbreviated circuit diagram of the LCD of FIG. 1, the LCD having a common voltage generating circuit and a plurality of pixel units.

FIG. 3 is a circuit diagram of the common voltage generating circuit of FIG. 2, the common voltage generating circuit having a second input terminal and a third input terminal.

FIG. 4 is a waveform diagram of a first control signal received by the second input terminal and a second control signal received by the third input terminal of FIG. 3.

FIG. 5 is a waveform diagram of a data voltage and a common voltage of one of the pixel units of FIG. 2.

FIG. 6 is a waveform diagram of a data voltage and a common voltage of one of pixel units of an LCD according to a second embodiment of the present invention.

FIG. 7 is an abbreviate circuit diagram of a gamma voltage generating circuit of an LCD according to a third embodiment of the present invention, the gamma voltage generating circuit having an input terminal.

FIG. 8 is a waveform diagram of a DC voltage received by the input terminal of FIG. 7.

FIG. 9 is a waveform diagram of a data voltage and a common voltage of one of pixel units of the LCD according to the third embodiment of the present invention.

FIG. 10 is a waveform diagram of a data voltage and a common voltage of one of pixel units of an LCD according to a fourth embodiment of the present invention.

FIG. 11 is a side view of a conventional LCD, the LCD having a plurality of pixel units.

FIG. 12 is a waveform diagram of a data voltage and a common voltage of one of the pixel units of FIG. 11.

DETAILED DESCRIPTION OF PREFERRED EMBODIMENTS

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

FIG. 1 is a side view of an LCD according to a first embodiment of the present invention. The LCD 20 includes a first substrate 21, a common electrode 22, a first alignment film 23, a liquid crystal layer 24, a second alignment film 25, a

plurality of pixel electrodes 26, and a second substrate 27. The first substrate 21 is opposite to the second substrate 27. The common electrode 22 is disposed on an inner surface of the first substrate 21. The plurality of pixel electrodes 26 are disposed on an inner surface of the second substrate 27 and arranged in a matrix. The first alignment film 23 is coated on the common electrode 22, and the second alignment film 25 is coated on the plurality of pixel electrodes 26. The liquid crystal layer 24 is sandwiched between the first alignment film 23 and the second alignment film 25.

FIG. 2 is an abbreviated circuit diagram of the LCD of FIG. 1. The LCD 20 further includes a control circuit 31, a gate driving circuit 32, a data driving circuit 33, a common voltage generating circuit 34, and a gamma voltage generating circuit 35. The second substrate 27 includes a plurality of gate lines 201, a plurality of data lines 202, and a plurality of thin film transistors (TFTs) 206. The plurality of gate lines 201 are parallel to each other and each gate line 201 extends along a first direction. The plurality of data lines 202 are parallel to each other and each data line 202 extends along a second direction vertical to the first direction. Each TFT 206 is positioned near a crossing of one of the gate lines 201 and one of the corresponding data lines 202. Each pixel electrodes 26, part of the common electrode 22 opposite to the pixel electrode 26, and liquid crystal molecules sandwiched therebetween cooperatively define a pixel unit 240.

Each TFT 206 includes a gate electrode, a source electrode, and a drain electrode. The gate electrode of each TFT 206 is connected to a corresponding gate line 201, and the source electrode of each TFT 206 is connected to a corresponding data line 202. Further, the drain electrode of each TFT 206 is connected to a corresponding pixel electrode 26.

The control circuit 31 receives and processes external video signals. Timing signals generated in the control circuit 31 are transmitted to the gate driving circuit 32 and the data driving circuit 33, and the processed video signals are transmitted into the data driving circuit 33. The gamma voltage generating circuit 35 generates gamma voltages and the gamma voltages 35 are transmitted to the data driving circuit 33. The gate driving circuit 32 generates corresponding scanning signals according to the timing signals. The data driving circuit 33 latches up the processed video signals according to the timing signals. The data driving circuit 33 receives corresponding gamma voltage according to the processed video signals and generates corresponding data voltages. The gate driving circuit 32 provides the scanning signals to the gate lines 201, and the data driving circuit 33 provides the data voltages to the data lines 202 when the gate lines 201 are scanned. In each pixel unit 240, an electric field is generated between the pixel electrode 26 and the common electrode 22. The electric field controls rotating angles of the liquid crystal molecules of the pixel unit 240 and the rotating angles determine a light transmissivity of the pixel unit 240. The light transmissivity of the pixel unit 240 determines a brightness of the pixel unit 240. The LCD 20 displays images via controlling the brightness of each pixel unit 240.

FIG. 3 is a circuit diagram of the common voltage generating circuit of FIG. 2. The common voltage generating circuit 34 includes a first input terminal 301, a second input terminal 302, a third input terminal 303, an output terminal 304, an operational amplifier 306, a first transistor 311, a second transistor 312, a first resistor 321, a second resistor 322, a third resistor 323, a fourth resistor 324, and a variable resistor 320. The first input terminal 301 is used for receiving a direct current (DC) voltage and a value of the DC voltage is V_{dd}. The second input terminal 302 is used for receiving a first control signal and the third input terminal 303 is used for

receiving a second control signal. The output terminal **304** is used for outputting the common voltage. A resistance of the first resistor **321** is R_1 , a resistance of the second resistor **322** is R_2 , a resistance of the third resistor **323** is R_3 , a resistance of the fourth resistor **324** is R_4 , and a resistance of the variable resistor **320** is R_0 . The resistance of the third resistor **323** is equal to that of the fourth resistor **324**, i.e. $R_3=R_4$. The first resistor **321**, the second resistor **322**, the variable resistor **320**, the third resistor **323**, and the fourth resistor **324** are connected in series between the first input terminal **301** and ground. That is, the resistors **321**, **322**, **320**, **323**, and **324** cooperatively form a voltage dividing circuit. A gate electrode of the first transistor **302** is connected to the second input terminal **302**, and a drain electrode of the first transistor **311** is connected to a node between the variable resistor **320** and the third resistor **323**. Further, a source electrode of the first transistor **311** is connected to a node between the third resistor **323** and the fourth resistor **324**. A gate electrode of the second transistor **312** is connected to the third input terminal **303**, and a drain electrode of the second transistor **312** is connected to the node between the third resistor **323** and the fourth resistor **324**. Further, a source electrode of the second transistor **312** is connected to ground. A noninverting input terminal of the operational amplifier **306** is connected to a node between the first resistor **321** and the second resistor **322**, and an inverting input terminal of the operational amplifier **306** is connected to an output terminal of the operational amplifier **306**. The output terminal **304** is connected to the output terminal of the operational amplifier **306**. The first input terminal **301** is connected to ground via a capacitor (not labeled) and the noninverting input terminal of the operational amplifier **306** is connected to ground via a capacitor (not labeled).

FIG. 4 is a waveform diagram of the first control signal received by the second input terminal and the second control signal received by the third input terminal of FIG. 3. In frame N-2, the first control signal is a high level voltage, and the second control signal is a low level voltage. The first transistor **311** is turned on and the second transistor **312** is turned off. The third resistor **323** is in short circuit state, and the value of the common voltage is $(R_2+R_0+R_4)*V_{dd}/(R_1+R_2+R_0+R_4)$. In frame N-1, the first control signal is a high level voltage, and the second control signal is a high level voltage. The first transistor **311** is turned on and the second transistor **312** is turned on. The third resistor **323** and the fourth resistor **324** are in short circuit state, and the value of the common voltage is $(R_2+R_0)*V_{dd}/(R_1+R_2+R_0)$. In frame N, the first control signal is a low level voltage, and the second control signal is a high level voltage. The first transistor **311** is turned off and the second transistor **312** is turned on. The fourth resistor **324** is in short circuit state, and the value of the common voltage is $(R_2+R_0+R_3)*V_{dd}/(R_1+R_2+R_0+R_3)$. In frame N+1, the first control signal is a low level voltage, and the second control signal is a low level voltage. The first transistor **311** is turned off and the second transistor **312** is turned off. The value of the common voltage is $(R_2+R_0+R_3+R_4)*V_{dd}/(R_1+R_2+R_0+R_3+R_4)$. In frame N+2, the first control signal is a high level voltage, and the second control signal is a low level voltage. The first transistor **311** is turned on and the second transistor **312** is turned off. The third resistor **323** is in short circuit state, and the value of the common voltage is $(R_2+R_0+R_4)*V_{dd}/(R_1+R_2+R_0+R_4)$. That is, the first control signal and the second control signal in frame N+2 are the same as that in frame N-2. Therefore, frame N-2, frame N-1, frame N, and frame N+1 define a minimum period. The first

control signal and the second control signal in the following frames repeat that in one of frame N-2, frame N-1, frame N, and frame N+1.

FIG. 5 is a waveform diagram of the data voltage and the common voltage of one of the pixel units of FIG. 2. In frame N-2, a value of the data voltage is V_{data1} and the value of the common voltage is V_{com} , where $V_{data1}>0$, $V_{com}>0$, $V_{data1}<V_{com}$, $V_{com}=(R_2+R_0+R_4)*V_{dd}/(R_1+R_0+R_4)$. A voltage difference between the pixel electrode **26** and the common electrode **22** is $V_{com}-V_{data1}$. A value of the electric field E_1 of the pixel unit **240** is $(V_{com}-V_{data1})/d$, where d is a vertical distance of the pixel electrode **26** and the common electrode **22**. A direction of the electric field E_1 of the pixel unit **240** is from the common electrode **22** to the pixel electrode **26**. The liquid crystal molecules are polar molecules and are polarized in the electric field E_1 . Each liquid crystal molecule can be regarded as an electric dipole. A value of an angle between the direction of the electric field E_1 and a direction of an electric dipole moment of the liquid crystal molecule is θ .

In frame N-1, the value of the data voltage is V_{data2} and the value of the common voltage is $V_{com}-V_a$, where $V_{data2}>V_{com}$, $V_a<V_{data2}-V_{com}$, $V_a=R_1*R_4*V_{dd}/[(R_1+R_2+R_0)*(R_1+R_0+R_4)]$, $V_{data2}-V_{com}=V_{com}-V_{data1}$. The voltage difference between the pixel electrode **26** and the common electrode **22** is $V_{data2}-V_{com}+V_a$. The value of the electric field E_1 is $(V_{data2}-V_{com}+V_a)/d$ and the direction of the electric field E_1 is from the pixel electrode **26** to the common electrode **22**. The value of the angle between the direction of the electric field E_1 and the direction of the electric dipole moment of the liquid crystal molecule is $\theta-\psi$.

In frame N, the value of the data voltage is V_{data1} and the value of the common voltage is V_{com} . The voltage difference between the pixel electrode **26** and the common electrode **22** is $V_{com}-V_{data1}$. The value of the electric field E_1 is $(V_{com}-V_{data1})/d$ and the direction of the electric field E_1 is from the common electrode **22** to the pixel electrode **26**. The value of the angle between the direction of the electric field E_1 and the direction of the electric dipole moment of the liquid crystal molecule is θ .

In frame N+1, the value of the data voltage is V_{data2} and the value of the common voltage is $V_{com}+V_a$. The voltage difference between the pixel electrode **26** and the common electrode **22** is $V_{data2}-V_{com}-V_a$. The value of the electric field E_1 is $(V_{data2}-V_{com}-V_a)/d$ and the direction of the electric field E_1 is from the pixel electrode **26** to the common electrode **22**. The value of the angle between the direction of the electric field E_1 and the direction of the electric dipole moment of the liquid crystal molecule is $\theta+\psi$.

In frame N+2, the value of the data voltage is V_{data1} and the value of the common voltage is V_{com} . The voltage difference between the pixel electrode **26** and the common electrode **22** is $V_{com}-V_{data1}$. The value of the electric field E_1 is $(V_{com}-V_{data1})/d$ and the direction of the electric field E_1 is from the common electrode **22** to the pixel electrode **26**. The value of the angle between the direction of the electric field E_1 and the direction of the electric dipole moment of the liquid crystal molecule is θ .

The value and the direction of the electric field E_1 in frame N+2 are the same as that in frame N-2. That is, frame N-2, frame N-1, frame N, and frame N+1 define a minimum period. The value and the direction of the electric field E_1 in the following frames repeat that in one of frame N-2, frame N-1, frame N, and frame N+1.

The value of the electric field of each pixel unit **240** increases or decreases by a value of V_a/d in any two continuous frames, and the value of the angle between the direction of

the electric field and the direction of the electric dipole moment of the liquid crystal molecule correspondingly increases or decreases by a value of ψ . The ψ is far less than the θ . The little changes of the angle between the direction of the electric field E_1 and the direction of the electric dipole moment of the liquid crystal molecule can not be perceived by human eyes. Thus, an influence of the little changes of the value of the electric field can be ignored.

Because the value of the angle between the direction of the electric field and the direction of the electric dipole moment of the liquid crystal molecule has a little change in any two continuous frames, the liquid crystal molecule will not stay in the same position in the liquid crystal layer 24, correspondingly. A random collision probability between the liquid crystal molecule and the impurity ion increases, and a random collision probability among the impurity ions correspondingly increases. A probability that the impurity ions captured by the alignment films 23 and 25 decreases and a value of a residual DC electric field between the first alignment film 23 and the second alignment film 25 correspondingly decreases. The image residue phenomenon of the LCD 20 can be improved effectively.

FIG. 6 is a waveform diagram of a data voltage and a common voltage of one of pixel units of an LCD according to a second embodiment of the present invention. In frame N-2, a value of the data voltage is V_{data1} and a value of the common voltage is $V_{com}-V_b$, where $V_{data1}<V_{com}$, $V_{data1}>0$, $V_{com}>0$, $V_b<V_{com}-V_{data1}$. A voltage difference between a pixel electrode (not shown) and a common electrode (not shown) of the pixel unit (not shown) is $V_{com}-V_{data1}-V_b$. In frame N-1, the value of the data voltage is V_{data2} and the value of the common voltage is $V_{com}-V_b$, where $V_{data2}>V_{com}$, $V_{data2}-V_{com}=V_{com}-V_{data1}$. The voltage difference between the data voltage and the common voltage is $V_{data2}-V_{com}+V_b$. In frame N, the value of the data voltage is V_{data1} and the value of the common voltage is $V_{com}+V_b$. The voltage difference between the data voltage and the common voltage is $V_{com}-V_{data1}+V_b$. In frame N+1, the value of the data voltage is V_{data2} and the value of the common voltage is $V_{com}+V_b$. The voltage difference between the data voltage and the common voltage is $V_{data2}-V_{com}+V_b$. In frame N+2, the value of the data voltage is V_{data1} and the value of the common voltage is $V_{com}-V_b$. The voltage difference between the data voltage and the common voltage is $V_{com}-V_{data1}-V_b$.

The values of the data voltage and the common voltage in frame N+2 are the same as that in frame N-2. That is, frame N-2, frame N-1, frame N, and frame N+1 define a minimum period. The values of the data voltage and the common voltage in the following frames repeat that in one of frame N-2, frame N-1, frame N, and frame N+1.

The common voltage is generated by a common voltage generating circuit (not shown), and the common voltage generating circuit is the same as the common voltage generating circuit 34 of FIG. 3. However, waveforms of a first control signal received by a second input terminal of the common voltage generating circuit and a second control signal received by a third input terminal of the common voltage generating circuit need to change correspondingly.

FIG. 7 is an abbreviate circuit diagram of a gamma voltage generating circuit of an LCD according to a third embodiment of the present invention. The gamma voltage generating circuit 75 includes an input terminal 750, fourteen output terminals 760, and fifteen resistors (not labeled). The input terminal 750 is used for receiving a DC voltage, and the fourteen output terminals 760 are used for outputting gamma voltages. The fifteen resistors are connected in series between the input

terminal 750 and ground. That is, the fifteen resistors cooperatively form a voltage dividing circuit. A node between each two resistors is connected to one of the fourteen output terminals 760.

FIG. 8 is a waveform diagram of the DC voltage received by the input terminal of FIG. 7. In frame N-2, a value of the DC voltage is $AVDD$, where $AVDD>0$. In frame N-1, the value of the DC voltage is $AVDD-V_d$, where V_d is less than five percent of $AVDD$. In frame N, the value of the DC voltage is $AVDD$. In frame N+1, the value of the DC voltage is $AVDD+V_d$. In frame N+2, the value of the DC voltage is $AVDD$. That is, the value of the DC voltage in frame N+2 is the same as that in frame N-2. Therefore, frame N-2, frame N-1, frame N, and frame N+1 define a minimum period. The value of the DC voltage in the following frames repeat that in one of frame N-2, frame N-1, frame N, and frame N+1.

FIG. 9 is a waveform diagram of a data voltage and a common voltage of one of the pixel units of the LCD according to the third embodiment of the present invention. In frame N-2, a value of the data voltage is V_{data1} and a value of the common voltage is V_{com} , where $V_{data1}<V_{com}$, $V_{data1}>0$, $V_{com}>0$. A voltage difference between a pixel electrode 96 and a common electrode 92 of the pixel unit (not labeled) is $V_{com}-V_{data1}$. A value of an electric field E_2 of the pixel unit is $(V_{com}-V_{data1})/d$, where d is a vertical distance of the pixel electrode 96 and the common electrode 92. A direction of the electric field E_2 of the pixel unit is from the common electrode 92 to the pixel electrode 96. A value of an angle between the direction of the electric field E_2 and a direction of an electric dipole moment of the liquid crystal molecule is α .

In frame N-1, the value of the data voltage is $V_{data2}-V_m$ and the value of the common voltage is V_{com} , where $V_{data2}>V_{com}$, $V_m<V_{data2}-V_{com}$, $V_{data2}-V_{com}=V_{com}-V_{data1}$. The voltage difference between the pixel electrode 96 and the common electrode 92 of the pixel unit is $V_{data2}-V_{com}-V_m$. The value of the electric field E_2 of the pixel unit is $(V_{data2}-V_{com}-V_m)/d$ and the direction of the electric field E_2 of the pixel unit is from the pixel electrode 96 to the common electrode 92. The value of the angle between the direction of the electric field E_2 and the direction of the electric dipole moment of the liquid crystal molecule is $\alpha+\beta$.

In frame N, the value of the data voltage is V_{data1} and the value of the common voltage is V_{com} . The voltage difference between the pixel electrode 96 and the common electrode 92 of the pixel unit is $V_{com}-V_{data1}$. The value of the electric field E_2 is $(V_{com}-V_{data1})/d$ and the direction of the electric field E_2 is from the common electrode 92 to the pixel electrode 96. The value of the angle between the direction of the electric field E_2 and the direction of the electric dipole moment of the liquid crystal molecule is α .

In frame N+1, the value of the data voltage is $V_{data2}+V_m$ and the value of the common voltage is V_{com} . The voltage difference between the pixel electrode 96 and the common electrode 92 of the pixel unit is $V_{data2}-V_{com}+V_m$. The value of the electric field E_2 is $(V_{data2}-V_{com}+V_m)/d$ and the direction of the electric field E_2 is from the pixel electrode 96 to the common electrode 92. The value of the angle between the direction of the electric field E_2 and the direction of the electric dipole moment of the liquid crystal molecule is $\alpha-\beta$.

In frame N+2, the value of the data voltage is V_{data1} , a value of the common voltage is V_{com} . The voltage difference between the pixel electrode 96 and the common electrode 92 of the pixel unit is $V_{com}-V_{data1}$. The value of the electric field E_2 is $(V_{com}-V_{data1})/d$ and the direction of the electric field E_2 is from the common electrode 92 to the pixel electrode 96. The value of the angle between the direction of the

electric field E_2 and the direction of the electric dipole moment of the liquid crystal molecule is α .

The value and the direction of the electric field E_2 in frame N+2 are the same as that in frame N-2. That is, frame N-2, frame N-1, frame N, and frame N+1 define a minimum period. The value and the direction of the electric field E_2 in the following frames repeat that in one of frame N-2, frame N-1, frame N, and frame N+1.

The value of V_m/d is approximately equal to the value of V_a/d , and the value of β is approximately equal to the value of ψ . Thus, the LCD of the third embodiment has the same advantages with the LCD 20 of the first embodiment.

FIG. 10 is a waveform diagram of a data voltage and a common voltage of one of pixel units of an LCD according to a fourth embodiment of the present invention. In frame N-2, a value of the data voltage is V_{data1} and a value of the common voltage is V_{com} . The voltage difference between a pixel electrode (not shown) and a common electrode (not shown) of the pixel unit is $V_{com}-V_{data1}$. In frame N-1, the value of the data voltage is $V_{data2}+V_n$ and the value of the common voltage is V_{com} , where $V_n < V_{data2}-V_{com}$. The voltage difference between the data voltage and the common voltage of the pixel unit is $V_{data2}-V_{com}+V_n$. In frame N, the value of the data voltage is $V_{data1}+V_n$ and the value of the common voltage is V_{com} . The voltage difference between the data voltage and the common voltage of the pixel unit is $V_{com}-V_{data1}-V_n$. In frame N+1, the value of the data voltage is V_{data2} and the value of the common voltage is V_{com} . The voltage difference between the data voltage and the common voltage of the pixel unit is $V_{data2}-V_{com}$. In frame N+2, the value of the data voltage is V_{data1} , the value of the common voltage is V_{com} . The voltage difference between the data voltage and the common voltage of the pixel unit is $V_{com}-V_{data1}$.

The value of the data voltage and the common voltage in frame N+2 are the same as that in frame N-2. That is, frame N-2, frame N-1, frame N, and frame N+1 define a minimum period. The value of the data voltage and the common voltage in the following frames repeat that in one of frame N-2, frame N-1, frame N, and frame N+1.

The gamma voltage is generated by a gamma voltage generating circuit (not shown), and the gamma voltage generating circuit is the same as the gamma voltage generating circuit 75 of FIG. 7. However, a waveform of a DC voltage received by an input terminal of the gamma voltage generating circuit needs to change correspondingly.

According to the above descriptions, a change law of the voltage difference between the data voltage and the common voltage of the pixel unit is as follows:

The voltage difference between the data voltage and the common voltage of each pixel unit is a sum of a main voltage and an auxiliary voltage with periodical change. An absolute value of the main voltage is constant. An absolute value of the auxiliary voltage is less than the absolute value of the main voltage. In a minimum period, a sum of the auxiliary voltage is zero. For example, the value of the main voltage is $V_{com}-V_{data1}$ or $V_{data2}-V_{com}$ and the value of the auxiliary voltage is 0, $\pm V_a$, $\pm V_b$, $\pm V_m$, or $\pm V_n$. The minimum period is frame N-2, frame N-1, frame N, and frame N+1. The value of the auxiliary voltage is 0 in frame N-2, the value of the auxiliary voltage is V_a in frame N-1, the value of the auxiliary voltage is 0 in frame N, and the value of the auxiliary voltage is $-V_a$ in frame N+1.

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

embodiments, the disclosure is illustrative only; and that changes may be made in detail, especially in matters of shape, size, and arrangement of parts within the principles of the present 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 plurality of pixel units arranged in a matrix, each pixel unit comprising a pixel electrode and a common electrode;

a data driving circuit configured for providing a plurality of data voltages to each pixel electrode;

a common voltage generating circuit configured for providing a common voltage to each common electrode; and

a gamma voltage generating circuit configured for providing gamma voltages to the data driving circuit;

wherein a voltage difference between the data voltage and the common voltage in each pixel unit is a sum of a main voltage and an auxiliary voltage with periodical change; an absolute value of the main voltage is constant;

an absolute value of the auxiliary voltage is less than the absolute value of the main voltage;

the common voltage in each pixel unit is a sum of a main common voltage and the auxiliary voltage;

the main voltage is a voltage difference between the main common voltage and the data voltage; and

a sum of the auxiliary voltage is zero in a minimum period formed by frame N-2, frame N-1, frame N, and frame N+1;

wherein an absolute value of the auxiliary voltage is less than the absolute value of the main voltage; wherein in frame N-2, a value of the data voltage is V_{data1} , a value of the main common voltage is V_{com} , a value of the auxiliary voltage is 0, where $V_{data1} > 0$, $V_{com} > 0$, $V_{data1} < V_{com}$; in frame N-1, the value of the data voltage is V_{data2} , the value of the main common voltage is V_{com} , the value of the auxiliary voltage is $-V_a$, where $V_{data2} > V_{com}$, $V_{data2}-V_{com}=V_{com}-V_{data1}$, $0 < V_a < V_{data2}-V_{com}$; in frame N, the value of the data voltage is V_{data1} , the value of the main common voltage is V_{com} , the value of the auxiliary voltage is 0; in frame N+1, the value of the data voltage is V_{data2} , the value of the main common voltage is V_{com} , the value of the auxiliary voltage is V_a .

2. The liquid crystal display as claimed in claim 1, wherein the common voltage generating circuit comprises a first input terminal, a second input terminal, a third input terminal, an output terminal, an operational amplifier, a first transistor, a second transistor, a first resistor, a second resistor, a third resistor, a fourth resistor, and a variable resistor; the first input terminal is configured for receiving a direct current voltage, the second input terminal is configured for receiving a first control signal and the third input terminal is configured for receiving a second control signal, the output terminal is configured for outputting the common voltage; the first resistor, the second resistor, the variable resistor, the third resistor, and the fourth resistor are connected in series between the first input terminal and ground; a gate electrode of the first transistor is connected to the second input terminal, a drain electrode of the first transistor is connected to a node between the variable resistor and the third resistor; a source electrode of the first transistor is connected to a node between the third resistor and the fourth resistor, a gate electrode of the second transistor is connected to the third input terminal, a drain electrode of the second transistor is connected to a node

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between the third resistor and the fourth resistor, a source electrode of the second transistor is connected to ground; a non-inverting input terminal of the operational amplifier is connected to a node between the first resistor and the second resistor, an inverting input terminal of the operational amplifier is connected to an output terminal of the operational amplifier, the output terminal is connected to the output terminal of the operational amplifier.

3. The liquid crystal display as claimed in claim 2, wherein a resistance of the third resistor is equal to that of the fourth resistor.

4. The liquid crystal display as claimed in claim 3, wherein the first input terminal is connected to ground via a capacitor, and the non-inverting input terminal of the operational amplifier is connected to ground via a capacitor.

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5. The liquid crystal display as claimed in claim 4, wherein the first control signal and the second control signal periodical change, a minimum period is four frames and the four frames are frame N-2, frame N-1, frame N, and frame N+1; the first control signal is a high level voltage and the second control signal is a low level voltage in frame N-2, the first control signal is a high level voltage and the second control signal is a high level voltage in frame N-1, the first control signal is a low level voltage and the second control signal is a high level voltage in frame N, the first control signal is a low level voltage and the second control signal is a low level voltage in frame N+1.

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专利名称(译)	具有数据电压和公共电压之间的周期性变化的电压差的液晶显示器及其驱动方法		
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摘要(译)

示例性液晶显示器 (20) 包括多个像素单元 (240) , 每个像素单元包括像素电极 (26) 和公共电极 (22) , 数据驱动电路 (33) 向每个像素电极提供多个数据电压公共电压产生电路 (34) 向每个公共电极提供公共电压 , 以及伽马电压产生电路 (35) 向数据驱动电路提供伽马电压。多个像素单元布置成矩阵。每个像素单元中的数据电压和公共电压之间的电压差是具有周期性变化的主电压和辅助电压之和。主电压的绝对值是恒定的。辅助电压的绝对值小于主电压的绝对值。辅助电压的总和在最小周期内为零。

