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(54) **LIQUID CRYSTAL DISPLAY, DRIVER CHIP AND DRIVING METHOD THEREOF**

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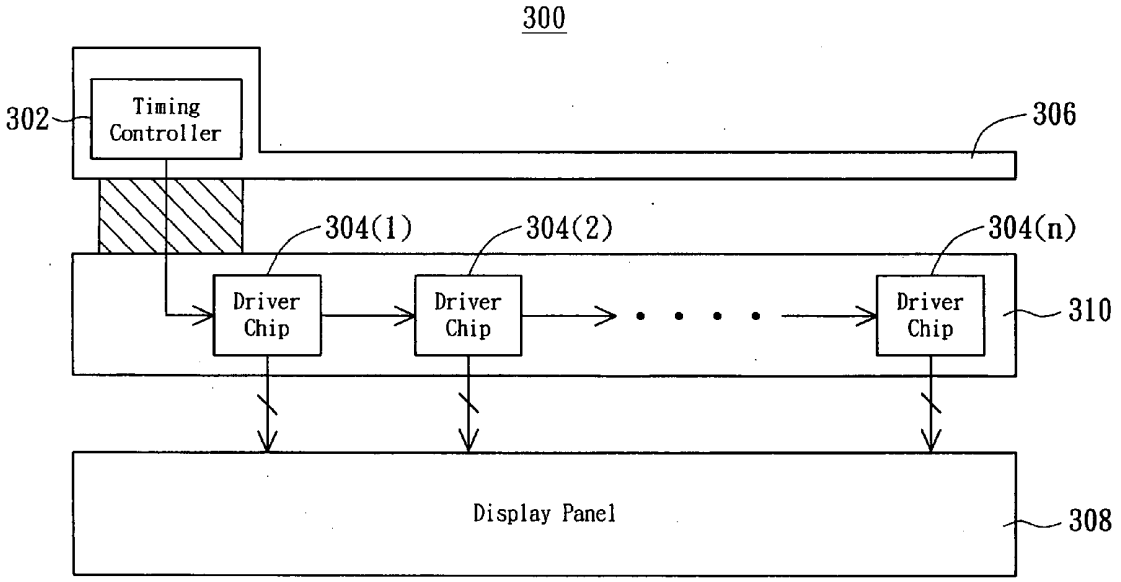
(57) **ABSTRACT**

A liquid crystal display and the driving method thereof. The LCD includes a timing controller, a plurality of driver chips and a display panel. The driver chips are cascaded together for driving the display panel to display frames. A driver chip includes a differential receiver, a single-ended receiver, a shift register, a differential transmitter, a single-ended transmitter and a pixel driver. The driver chip receives a pixel signal and drives the display panel according to the pixel signal, and outputs the pixel signal to the next driver chip.



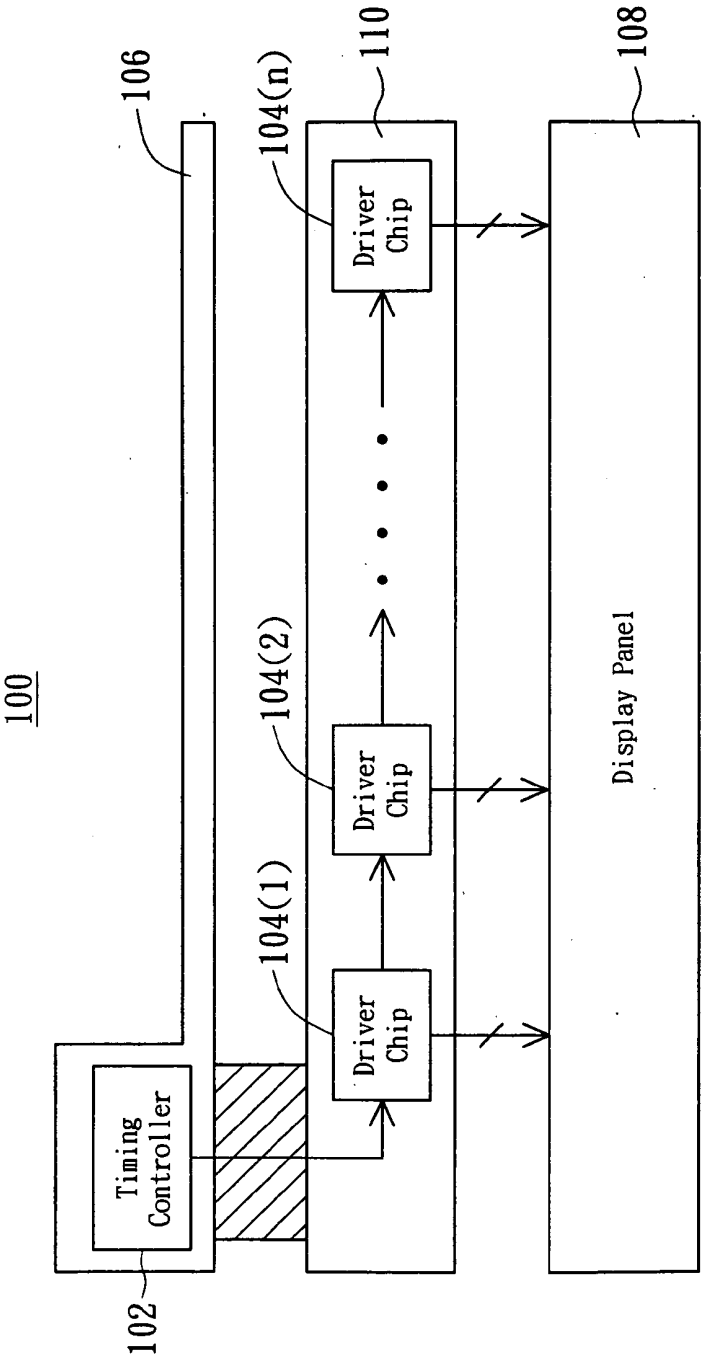


FIG. 1(PRIOR ART)

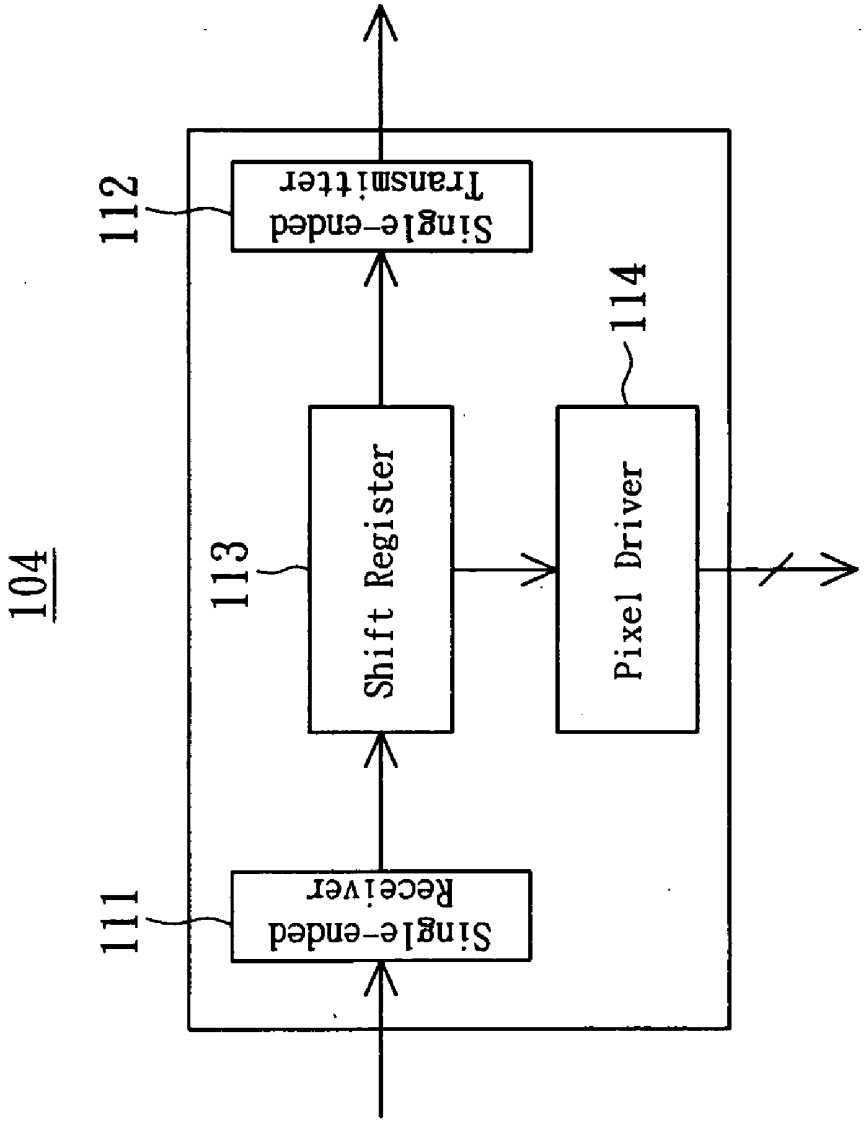


FIG. 2(PRIOR ART)

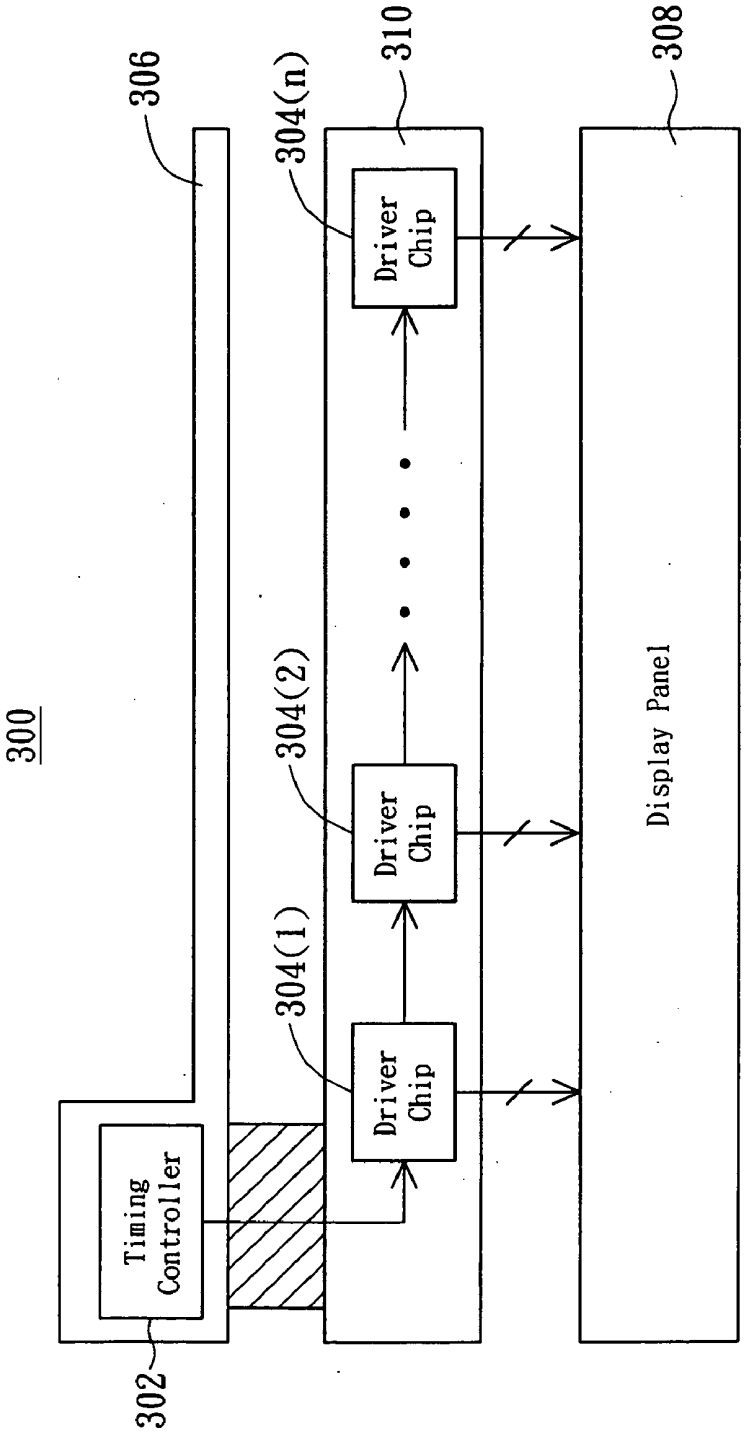

300
306
304(n)
310
308
Driver Chip
304(2)
Driver Chip
304(1)
Driver Chip
Display Panel
Timing Controller
302

FIG. 3

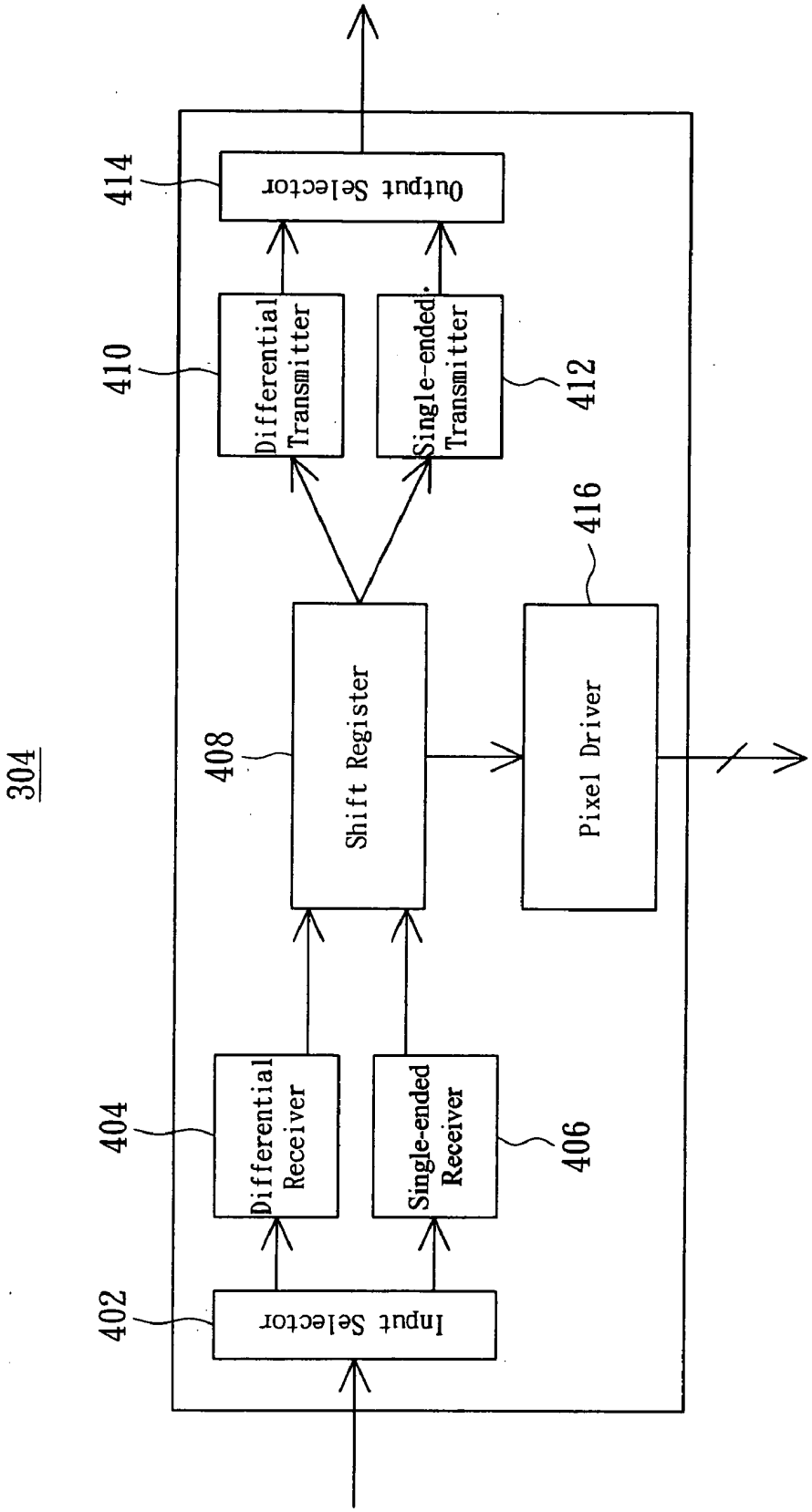

304
414
Output Selector
410
Differential Transmitter
Single-ended Transmitter
412
416
408
Shift Register
Pixel Driver
404
Differential Receiver
Single-ended Receiver
406
402
Input Selector

FIG. 4

LIQUID CRYSTAL DISPLAY, DRIVER CHIP AND DRIVING METHOD THEREOF

[0001] This application is a continual application of co-pending application Ser. No. 11/034,858, filed on Jan. 14, 2005, and claims the benefit of Taiwan application Serial No. 093121223, filed Jul. 15, 2004, the subject matter of which is incorporated herein by reference.

BACKGROUND OF THE INVENTION

[0002] 1. Field of the Invention

[0003] The invention relates in general to liquid crystal displays, and more particularly to liquid crystal displays and the driver chips of the liquid crystal displays having dual transmitting modes.

[0004] 2. Description of the Related Art

[0005] FIG. **1** shows a conventional liquid crystal display (LCD). LCD **100** includes timing controller **102**, n driver chips **104** that are cascaded together, display panel **108**, PCB (print circuit board) **106**, and glass substrate **110**. The timing circuit **102** on PCB **106** is used for outputting pixel signals that are in single-ended type. The first driver chip **104**(**1**) is electrically connected to the timing controller **102**. Driver chips **104**(**1**), **104**(**2**), **104**(**3**) . . . **104**(*n*) are cascaded together. After diver chip **104**(**1**) receives the pixel signal from the timing controller **102**, the pixel signal is sent to driver chip **104**(**2**); driver chip **104**(**2**) then in turn sends this pixel signal to the next driver chip **104**(**3**), and continues in this fashion until the pixel signal is being sent to the last driver chip **104**(*n*). Each driver chip **104** drives panel **108** according to the captured pixel signal. Each driver chip **104** is disposed on the glass substrate **110**, and such layout on the glass substrate is referred to as chip on glass (COG).

[0006] FIG. **2** shows a conventional driver chip. Between the driver chip **104**, the pixel signals are being transmitted in single-ended type. Driver chip **104** includes single-ended receiver **111**, single-ended transmitter **112**, shift register **113**, and pixel driver **114**. Single-ended receiver **111** and single-ended transmitter **112** are for example CMOS TTL circuits. Single-ended receiver **111** first receives pixel data, then sends the pixel data to shifter register **113**, then shift register **113** in turn sends the pixel data to single-ended transmitter **112** for outputting to next driver chip. Pixel driver **114** retrieves data corresponding to the driver chip from shift register **113** of the chip, and uses the retrieved data to drive the display panel **108**.

[0007] However, due to the large impedances of glass substrate conducting wires, the pixel signals are severely attenuated when being transmitted through the glass substrate conducting wires disposed between the driver chips. Especially for high resolution LCDs, the number of driver chips required are even greater, and the signal attenuation problem becomes more severe, since the signals have to travel a greater distance, and the application of this type of layout in high resolution LCDs remains a difficult issue.

SUMMARY OF THE INVENTION

[0008] It is therefore an object of the invention to provide a liquid crystal display and the driver chip thereof that prevents pixel signals from attenuating during transmitting, and increases the transmitting clock rate.

[0009] The invention achieves the above-identified object by providing a liquid crystal display (LCD), which includes a timing controller, a cascaded plurality of driver chips, and a display panel. The timing controller outputs pixel signals to the first driver chip of the driver chips, in which the driver chip receives the pixel signal according to a preset receiving mode, and outputs the pixel signal to the second driver according to a preset output mode, and the pixel signal continues to be transmitted in the same fashion until reaching the last driver chip. Each of the driver chips samples the pixel signals and uses the sampled pixel signals to drive the display panel.

[0010] The invention achieves the other above-identified object by providing a method of transmitting data in a LCD. The LCD includes a timing controller, and a first driver chip and a second driver chip that are cascaded together. The method of transmitting data in the LCD includes the following steps. First, a pixel signal is output from the timing controller. Then, the first driver chip receives the pixel signal according to the preset receiving mode, and retrieves the pixel signal. Then, the first driver chip sends the pixel signal to the second driver chip according to the preset output method.

[0011] 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

[0012] FIG. **1** (PRIOR ART) shows illustration of a conventional liquid crystal display.

[0013] FIG. **2** shows illustration of a conventional driver chip.

[0014] FIG. **3** shows illustration of a driver circuit of a liquid crystal display according to a better embodiment of the invention.

[0015] FIG. **4** shows illustration of a driver chip according to a better embodiment of the invention.

DETAILED DESCRIPTION OF THE INVENTION

[0016] FIG. **3** shows illustration of a driver circuit of a LCD according to a preferred embodiment of the invention. LCD **300** includes a timing controller **302**, n driver chips **304** that are cascaded together, a Print Circuit Board (PCB) **306**, and a glass substrate **310**. Timing controller **302** disposed on PCB **306** outputs a pixel signal, such as in a differential type. First driver chip **304**(**1**) is electrically connected to timing controller **302**. Driver chip **304**(**1**), **304**(**2**), **304**(**3**) . . . **304**(*n*) are serially connected. Driver chip **304**(**1**) disposed on glass substrate **310** receives the pixel signal output from timing controller **302**, and then sends the pixel signal to next driver chip **304**(**2**), and driver chip **304**(**2**) in turn sends the pixel signal to next driver chip **304**(**3**), and the pixel data continues to be transmitted in this fashion until reaching the last driver chip **304**(*n*). The pixel signal is being transmitted between the driver chip **304** in differential mode, or in alternation between differential mode and single-ended mode. Each driver chip **304** uses the retrieved pixel signals to drive display panel **308**. Glass substrate **310** is the base of driver chip **304**, and such method of transmitting data through driver chips that are cascaded together, or in an array, is referred to as WOA (Wire on Array).

[0017] FIG. **4** shows illustration of a driver chip according to the preferred embodiment of the invention. Each driver **304**

includes input selector **402**, differential receiver **404**, single-ended receiver **406**, shift register **408**, differential transmitter **410**, single-ended transmitter **414**, output selector **414**, and pixel driver **416**.

[0018] Driver chip **304** has a preset receiving mode and a preset output mode, wherein the preset receiving mode can be a differential mode or a single-ended mode, and the preset output mode also can be a differential mode or a single-ended mode. Driver chip **304** receives the pixel signal according to the preset receiving mode of the driver chip **304**, and output the pixel signal according to the preset output mode of the driver chip **304**. Input selector **402** is for outputting the pixel signal after receiving the pixel signal: when input selector **402** preset receiving mode is the differential mode, the differential receiver **404** is enabled by input selector **402** to receive the pixel signal, and convert the pixel signal into an internal signal before outputting, and the internal signal in this embodiment is converted into single-ended type; when the preset receiving mode is the single-ended mode, the single-ended receiver **406** is enabled by input selector **402** to receive the pixel signal, and convert the pixel signal into an internal signal before outputting, the internal signal in this embodiment remains in single-ended type.

[0019] Shift register **408** is for receiving and temporarily storing the internal signal from differential receiver **404** or single-ended receiver **406**. Differential transmitter **410** is for receiving and converting the internal signal output by shifter register **408**, and outputting the pixel signal in differential type; single-ended transmitter **412** is for receiving and converting the internal signal output by shift register **408**, and outputting the pixel signal in single-ended type.

[0020] Output selector **414** selectively outputs the pixel signal output by differential transmitter **410** or single-ended transmitter **412** according to the preset output mode. When preset output mode is the differential mode, output selector **414** outputs the pixel signal output by differential transmitter **410**; when the preset differential mode is the single-ended mode, the output selector **414** outputs the pixel signal output by single-ended transmitter **412**. Pixel driver **416** retrieves data corresponding to the driver chip from shift register **408**, and drives display panel **308** to display image according to the data.

[0021] While the LCD disclosed by the above described embodiment of the invention was demonstrated with driver chips having differential and single-ended receive and output modes, the driver chip can also be only having a differential input and output modes, which will not be further discussed here.

[0022] Although the LCD according to the embodiment of the invention transmits data by way of WOA, the pixel signals can be transmitted in differential mode between driver chips in order to prevent pixel signals from being severely attenuated, or can be transmitted alternatively in differential and single-ended mode between the driver chips in order to incorporate both the low power consumption advantage of single-ended signals, and the good signal quality-advantage of differential signals. Also, by using differential mode in signal transmitting, high resolution can be easily attained when applying in high resolution LCDs.

[0023] 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. Rather, 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. A method for transmitting data in a first driver chip and a second driver chip on a liquid crystal display (LCD), comprising:

providing a first pixel signal, wherein the first pixel signal has one of a first signal-type and a second signal-type, and the second signal-type is different from the first signal-type;

determining a receiving mode of the first pixel signal;

receiving and converting the first pixel signal according to the receiving mode of the first pixel signal into a first internal signal and temporarily storing the first internal signal in the first driver chip, wherein when the first pixel signal has the first signal-type, the first internal signal converted from the first pixel signal has the second signal-type; and

converting the first internal signal into a second pixel signal and providing the second pixel signal to the second driver chip according to an output mode of the second pixel signal.

2. The display according to claim **1**, wherein when the first pixel signal has the second signal-type, the first internal signal converted from the first pixel signal has also the second signal-type.

3. The display according to claim **2**, wherein the first signal-type is a differential type and the second signal-type is a single-ended type.

4. The display according to claim **2**, wherein the second pixel signal has one of the first signal-type and the second signal-type.

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专利名称(译)	液晶显示器，驱动器芯片及其驱动方法		
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CPC分类号	G09G3/3685 G09G2320/0223 G09G2300/0408		
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其他公开文献	US8199096		
外部链接	Espacenet USPTO		

摘要(译)

一种液晶显示器及其驱动方法。LCD包括定时控制器，多个驱动器芯片和显示面板。驱动芯片级联在一起以驱动显示面板显示帧。驱动器芯片包括差分接收器，单端接收器，移位寄存器，差分发送器，单端发送器和像素驱动器。驱动芯片接收像素信号并根据像素信号驱动显示面板，并将像素信号输出到下一个驱动芯片。