



US 20050012762A1

(19) **United States**(12) **Patent Application Publication** (10) **Pub. No.: US 2005/0012762 A1**
Tobita (43) **Pub. Date: Jan. 20, 2005**(54) **IMAGE DISPLAY APPARATUS HAVING
GRADATION POTENTIAL GENERATING
CIRCUIT****Publication Classification**(51) **Int. Cl.⁷** **G09G 5/10**(52) **U.S. Cl.** **345/690**(75) **Inventor: Youichi Tobita, Hyogo (JP)**

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Jul. 16, 2003 (JP) 2003-275529

(57) **ABSTRACT**

A gradation potential generating circuit of a color liquid crystal display apparatus includes a first ladder resistor circuit having a relatively high resistance value and generating first to sixty-fourth gradation potentials by dividing a power supply voltage to apply them to first to sixty-fourth nodes, and a second ladder resistor circuit having a relatively low resistance value, activated during an initial predetermined period of a time period while a selected gradation potential is applied to a data line, and generating first to sixty-fourth gradation potentials by dividing the power supply voltage to apply them to first to sixty-fourth nodes, and 65 switches. Therefore, since the ladder resistor circuit having low resistance is activated in a pulsed manner, the data line can be charged/discharged at a high-speed with low current consumption.

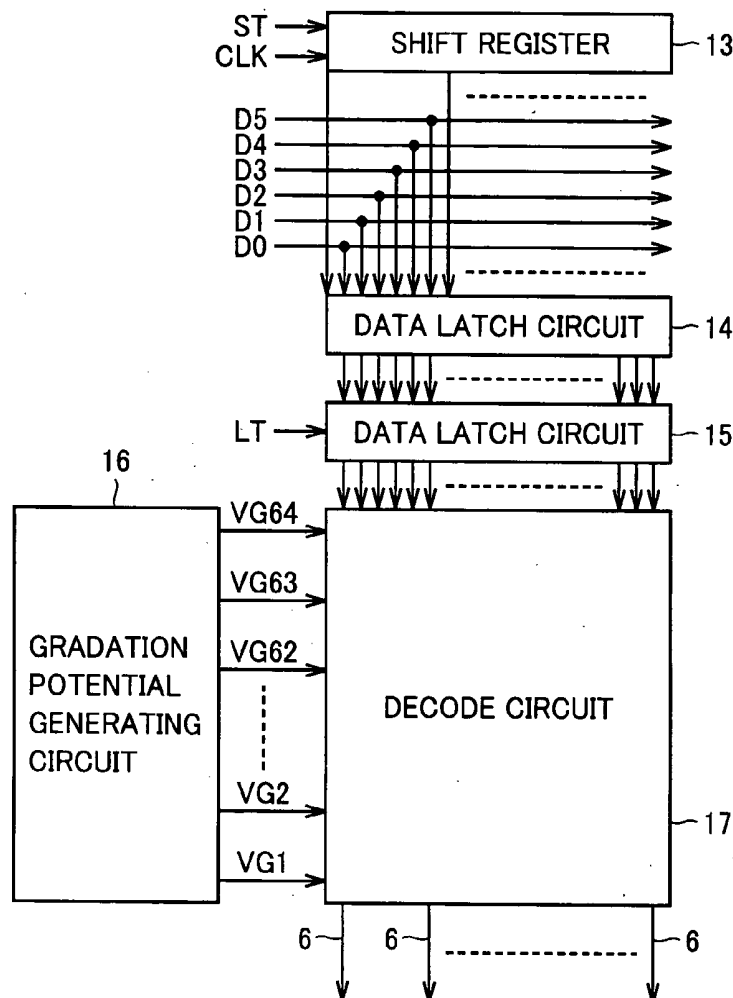
8

FIG.1

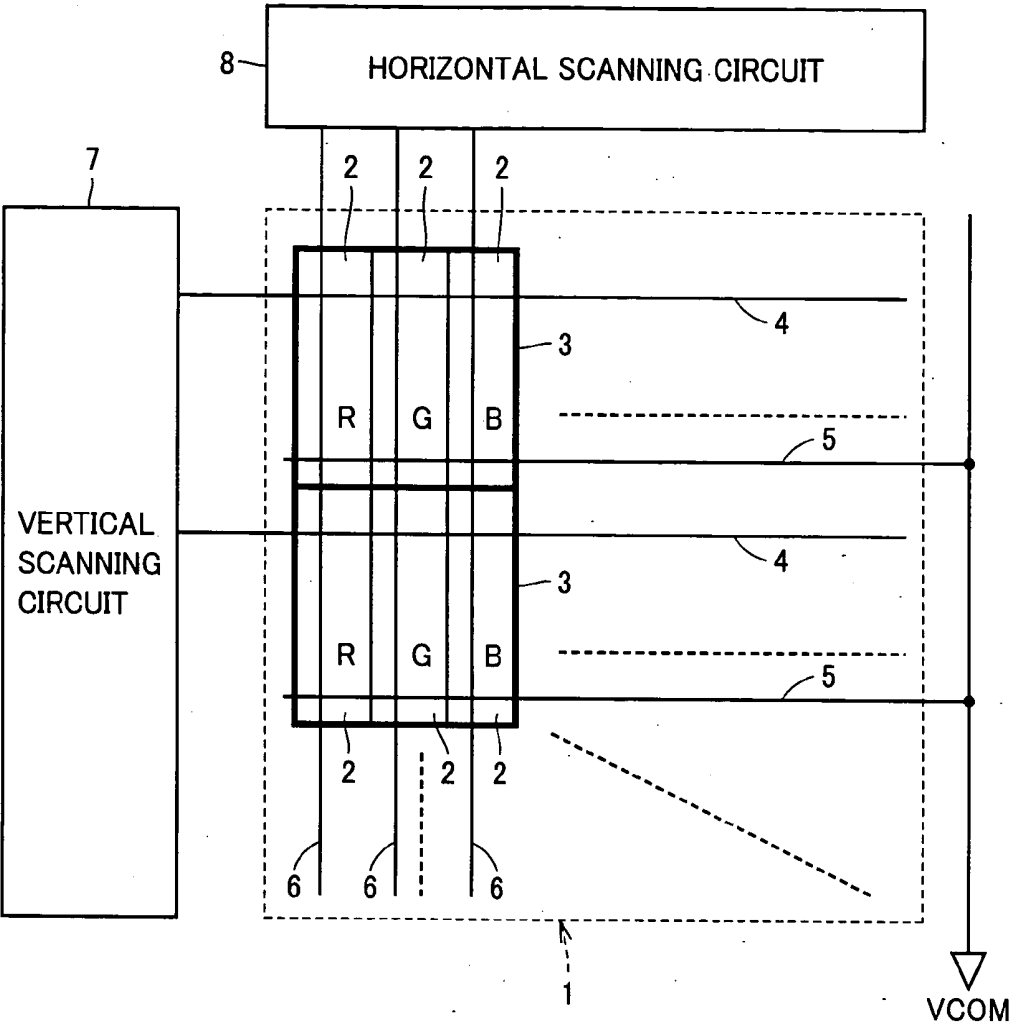


FIG.2

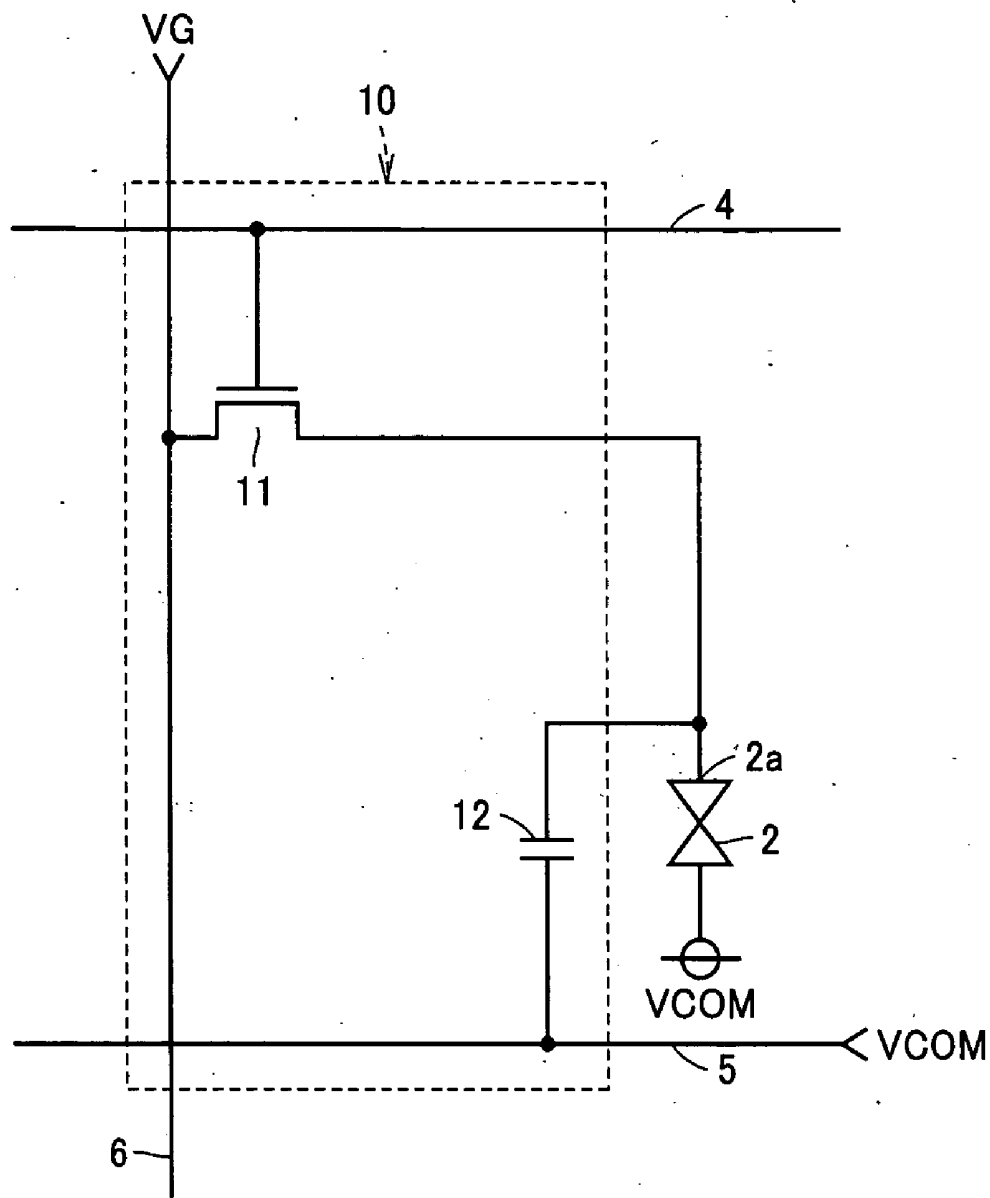


FIG.3

8

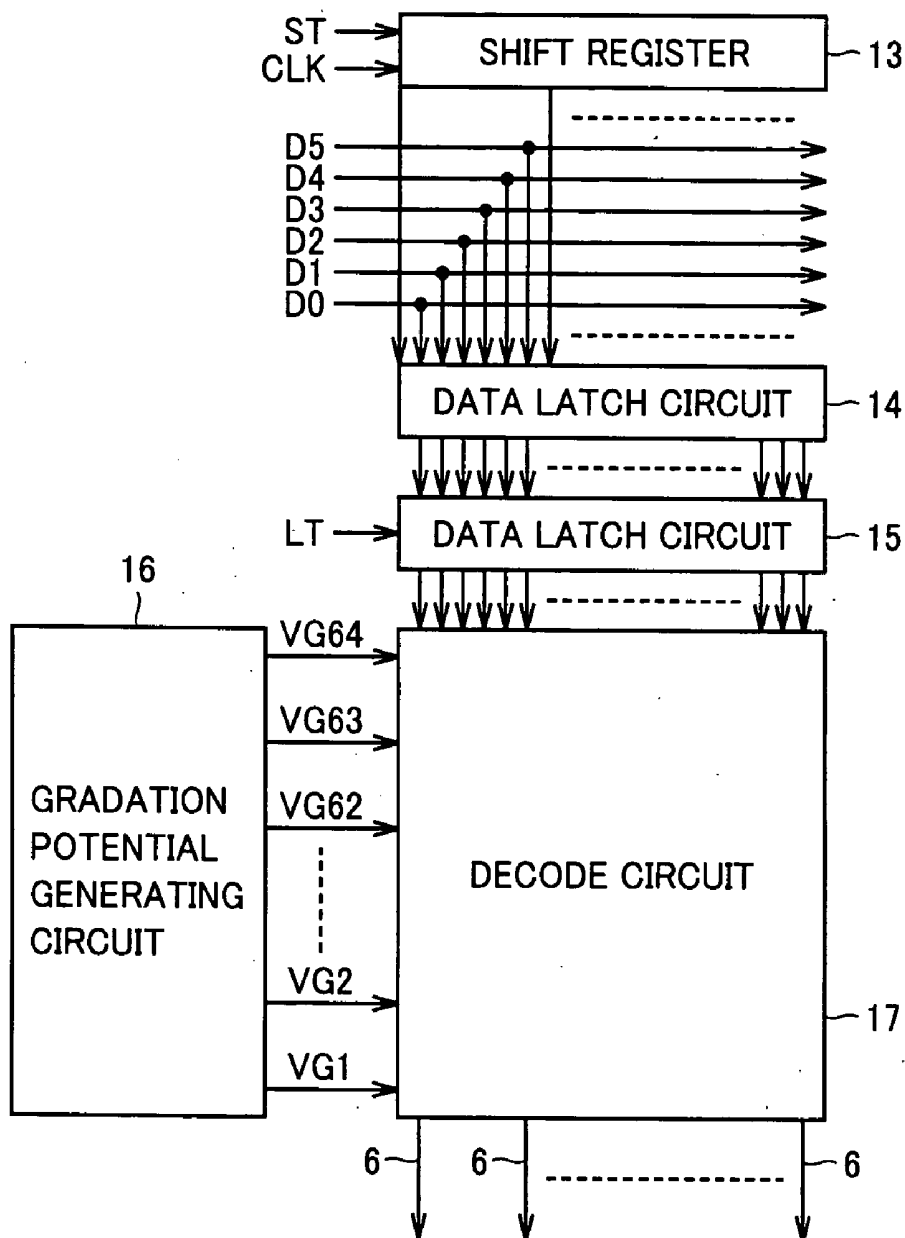


FIG.4

16

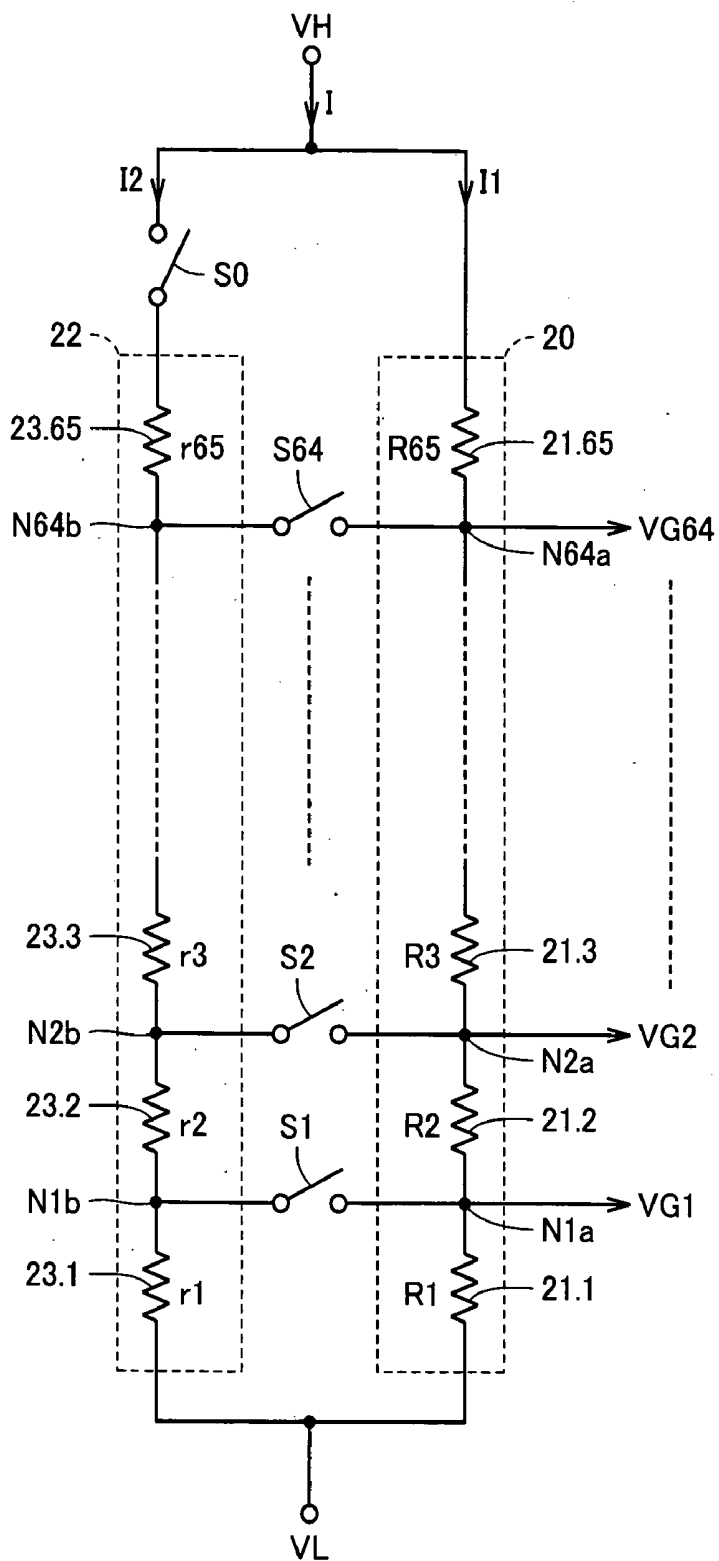


FIG. 5

25

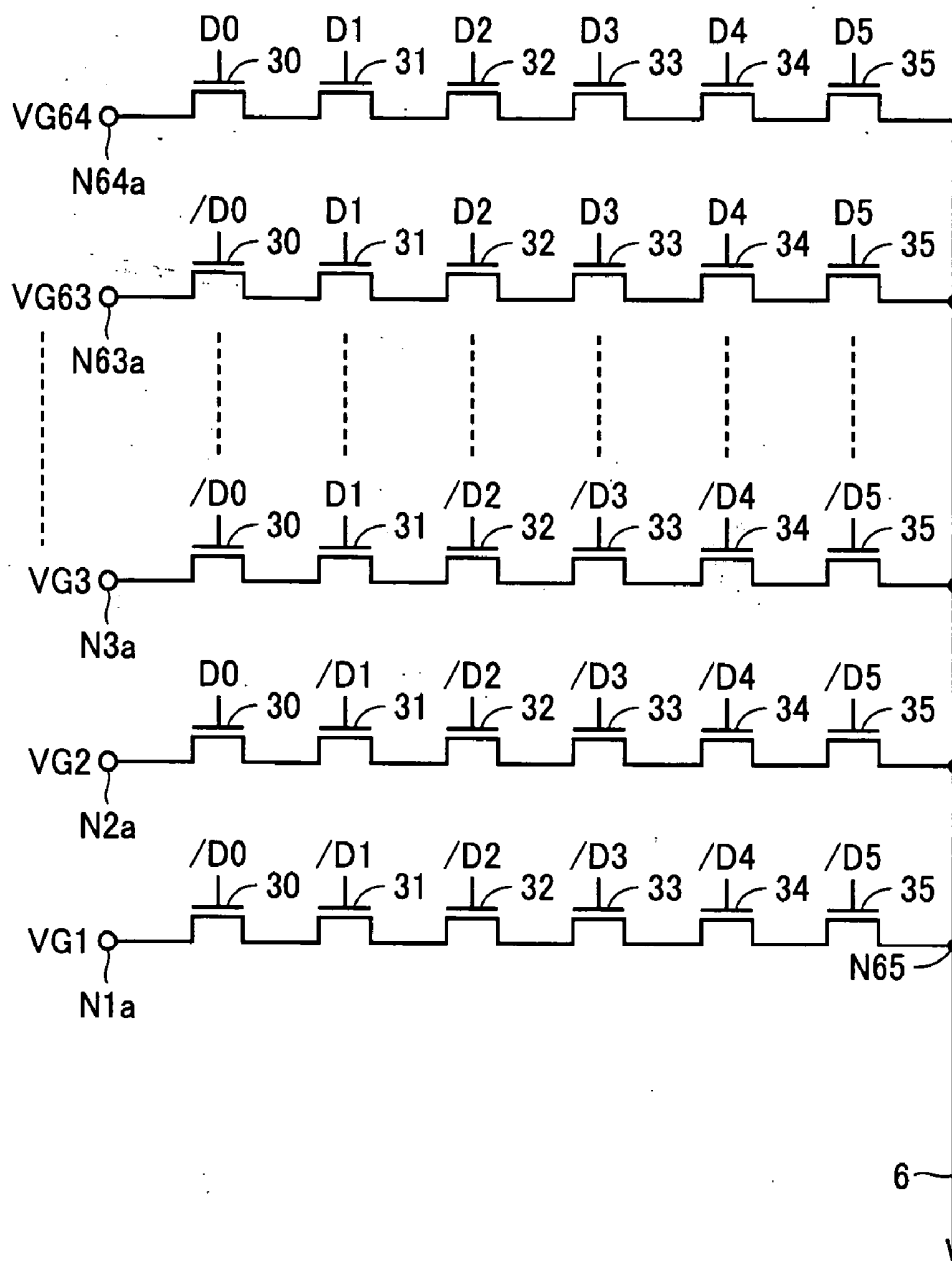


FIG.6

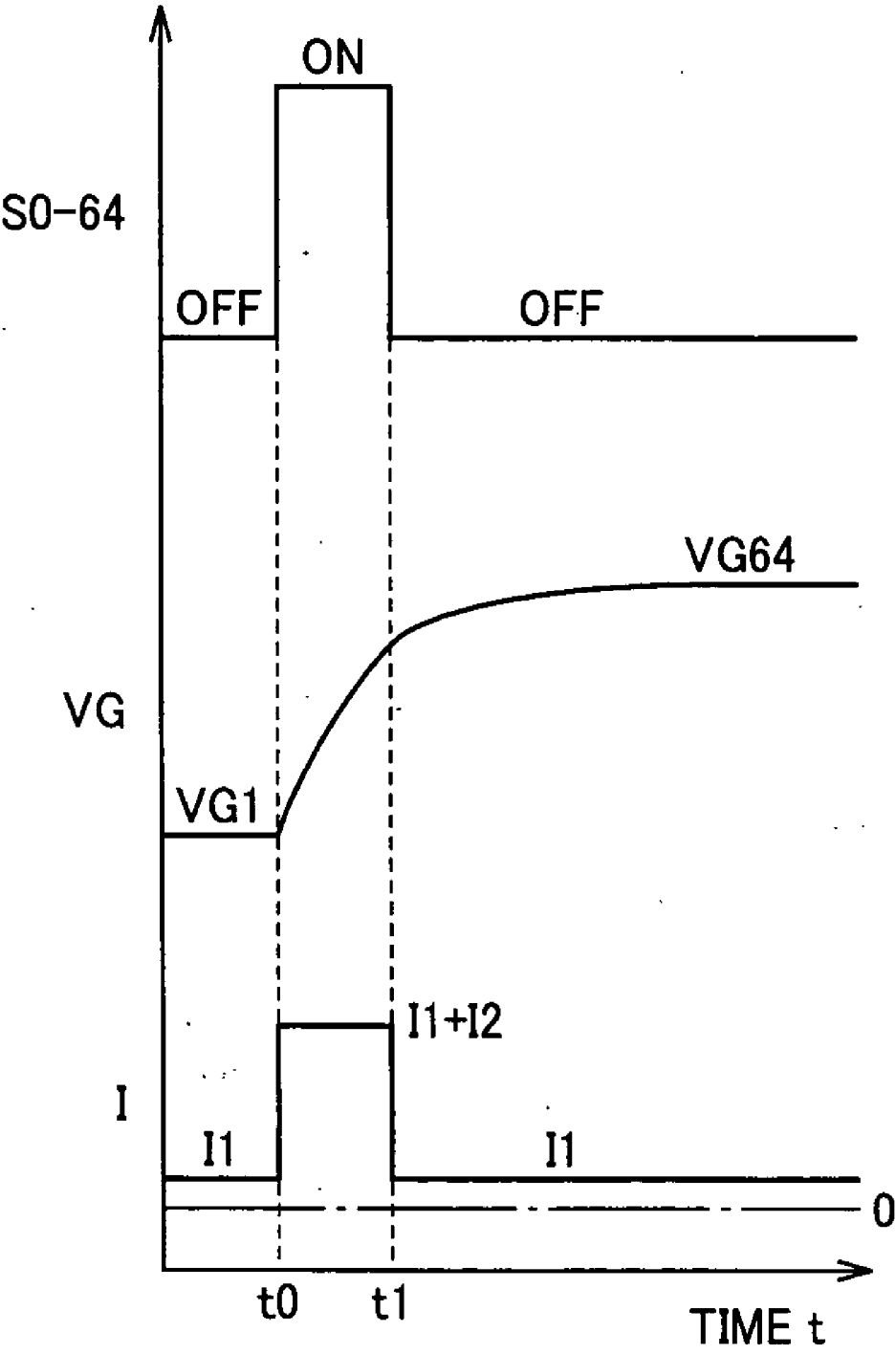


FIG. 7

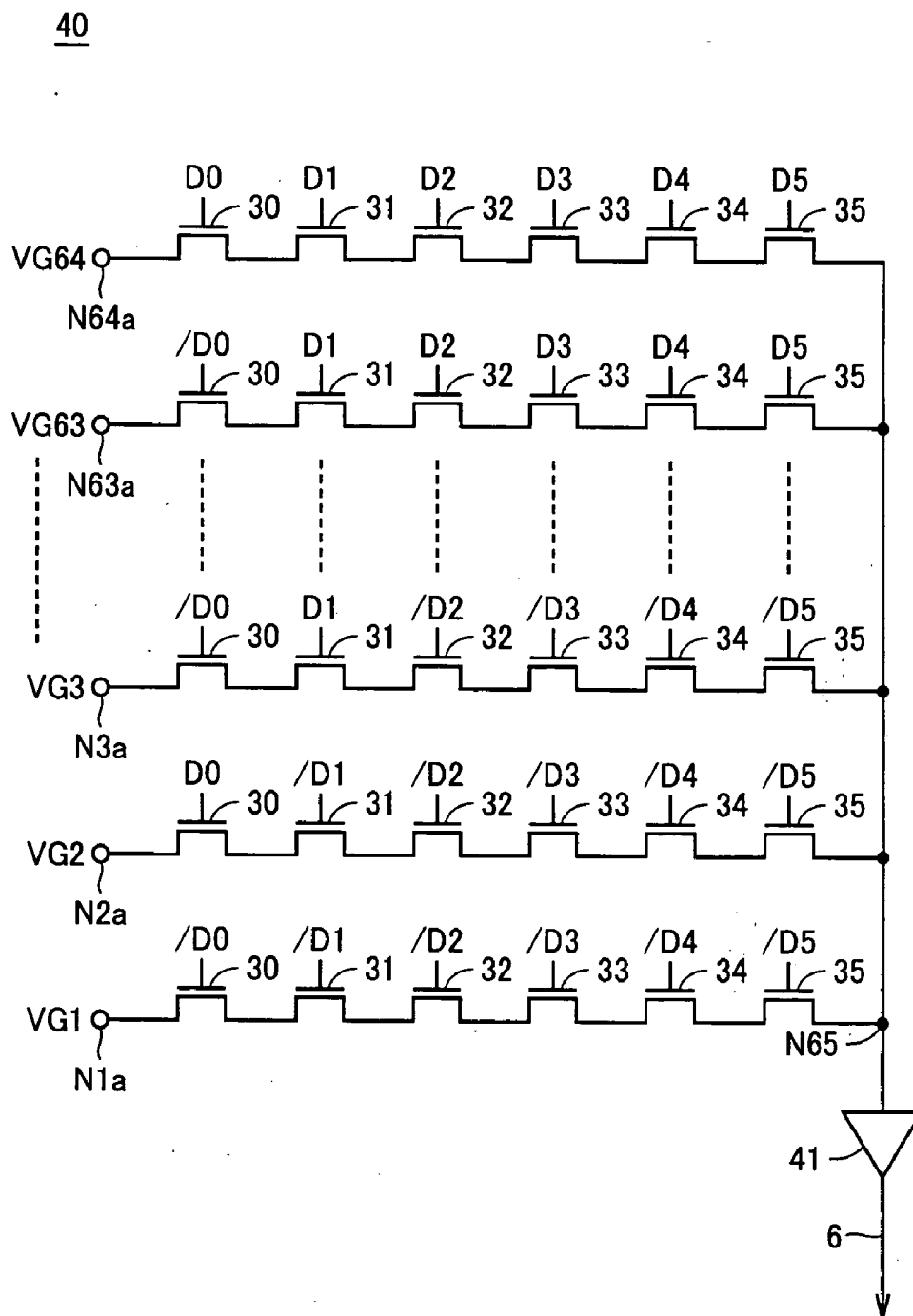


IMAGE DISPLAY APPARATUS HAVING GRADATION POTENTIAL GENERATING CIRCUIT

BACKGROUND OF THE INVENTION

[0001] 1. Field of the Invention

[0002] The present invention relates to an image display apparatus, and more particularly to an image display apparatus having a gradation potential generating circuit.

[0003] 2. Description of the Background Art

[0004] Conventionally, in a liquid crystal display apparatus, a plurality of gradation potentials are generated by a gradation potential generating circuit, one of the plurality of gradation potentials is selected in response to an image data signal, and the selected gradation potential is applied to a liquid crystal cell via a data line. The gradation potential generating circuit includes a ladder resistor circuit having a plurality of resistors connected in series between a line of a high potential and a line of a low potential (for example, see Japanese Patent Laying-Open No. 2001-034234).

[0005] To achieve high-speed charge/discharge of a data line having a large capacitance in such a liquid crystal display apparatus, the ladder resistor circuit should have a small resistance value to increase the current flowing through the ladder resistor circuit. However, an increase in the current flowing through the ladder resistor circuit causes an increase in the current consumption of the liquid crystal display apparatus.

SUMMARY OF THE INVENTION

[0006] One main object of the present invention is therefore to provide an image display apparatus having low current consumption and capable of achieving high-speed charge/discharge of a data line.

[0007] An image display apparatus in accordance with the present invention includes a pixel array including a plurality of pixel display circuits arranged in a plurality of rows and a plurality of columns and each displaying a pixel in response to a gradation potential, a plurality of gate lines provided corresponding to the plurality of rows, respectively, and a plurality of data lines provided corresponding to the plurality of columns, respectively; a vertical scanning circuit sequentially selecting the plurality of gate lines for a prescribed time period and activating each pixel display circuit corresponding to the selected gate line; a gradation potential generating circuit outputting a plurality of gradation potentials different from each other; and a decode circuit provided corresponding to each data line and selecting one of the plurality of gradation potentials in response to an image data signal to apply the selected gradation potential to the activated pixel display circuit via a corresponding data line while one gate line is selected by the vertical scanning circuit. The gradation potential generating circuit includes a first ladder resistor circuit having a relatively high resistance value and generating the plurality of gradation potentials by dividing a power supply voltage to apply the generated plurality of gradation potentials to a plurality of first nodes, respectively; a second ladder resistor circuit having a relatively low resistance value, activated during an initial predetermined period of a time period during which the gradation potential selected by the decode circuit is applied to

the corresponding data line, and generating the plurality of gradation potentials by dividing the power supply voltage; and a switching circuit applying the plurality of gradation potentials generated by the second ladder resistor circuit for the predetermined period to the plurality of first nodes, respectively.

[0008] Therefore, since the second ladder resistor circuit having a relatively low resistance value is activated only for the initial predetermined period of the time period during which the selected gradation potential is applied to the data line, the data line can be charged/discharged at a high speed with low current consumption.

[0009] The foregoing and other objects, features, aspects and advantages of the present invention will become more apparent from the following detailed description of the present invention when taken in conjunction with the accompanying drawings.

BRIEF DESCRIPTION OF THE DRAWINGS

[0010] FIG. 1 is a block diagram showing a structure of a color liquid crystal display apparatus in accordance with an embodiment of the present invention.

[0011] FIG. 2 is a circuit diagram showing a structure of a liquid crystal driving circuit provided corresponding to each liquid crystal cell shown in FIG. 1.

[0012] FIG. 3 is a block diagram showing a structure of a horizontal scanning circuit shown in FIG. 1.

[0013] FIG. 4 is a circuit diagram showing a structure of a gradation potential generating circuit shown in FIG. 3.

[0014] FIG. 5 is a circuit diagram showing a structure of a decode unit circuit included in a decode circuit shown in FIG. 3.

[0015] FIG. 6 is a timing chart showing operation of the gradation potential generating circuit and the decode unit circuit shown in FIGS. 4 and 5.

[0016] FIG. 7 is a circuit diagram showing a modification of the present embodiment.

DESCRIPTION OF THE PREFERRED EMBODIMENTS

[0017] FIG. 1 is a block diagram showing a structure of a color liquid crystal display apparatus in accordance with an embodiment of the present invention. In FIG. 1, the color liquid crystal display apparatus includes a liquid crystal panel 1, a vertical scanning circuit 7 and a horizontal scanning circuit 8, and is provided in a cellular phone, for example.

[0018] Liquid crystal panel 1 includes a plurality of liquid crystal cells 2 arranged in a plurality of rows and a plurality of columns, a gate line 4 and a common potential line 5 provided corresponding to each row, and a data line 6 provided corresponding to each column.

[0019] In each row, liquid crystal cells 2 are grouped by threes beforehand. Three liquid crystal cells 2 in each group are provided with R, G, and B color filters, respectively. Three liquid crystal cells 2 in each group form one pixel 3.

[0020] Each liquid crystal cell 2 is provided with a liquid crystal driving circuit 10, as shown in FIG. 2. Liquid crystal

driving circuit 10 includes an N-type transistor 11 and a capacitor 12. N-type transistor 11 is connected between data line 6 and one electrode 2a of liquid crystal cell 2, and its gate is connected to gate line 4. Capacitor 12 is connected between one electrode 2a of liquid crystal cell 2 and common potential line 5. A common potential VCOM is applied to the other electrode of liquid crystal cell 2, as well as to common potential line 5.

[0021] Referring back to FIG. 1, vertical scanning circuit 7 sequentially selects a plurality of gate lines 4 for a prescribed time period in response to an image signal, and drives the selected gate line 4 to an "H" level of selection levels. When gate line 4 is at an "H" level, N-type transistor 11 in FIG. 2 becomes conductive, connecting one electrode 2a of each liquid crystal cell 2 corresponding to that gate line 4 and data line 6 corresponding to that liquid crystal cell 2.

[0022] Horizontal scanning circuit 8 applies a gradation potential VG to each data line 6 while one gate line 4 is selected by vertical scanning circuit 7 in response to the image signal. Light transmittance of liquid crystal cell 2 varies depending on the level of gradation potential VG. When all liquid crystal cells 2 of liquid crystal panel 1 are scanned by vertical scanning circuit 7 and horizontal scanning circuit 8, an image is displayed on liquid crystal panel 1.

[0023] FIG. 3 is a block diagram showing a structure of horizontal scanning circuit 8. In FIG. 3, horizontal scanning circuit 8 includes a shift register 13, data latch circuits 14 and 15, a gradation potential generating circuit 16, and a decode circuit 17. Shift register 13 controls data latch circuit 14 in synchronization with a start signal ST and a clock signal CLK. Data latch circuit 14, controlled by shift register 13, sequentially latches image data signals D0-D5 for each data line 6 to latch image data signals D0-D5 for one row. Data latch circuit 15 is controlled by a latch signal LT, and latches image data signals D0-D5 for one row latched by data latch circuit 14 all at once. Data latch circuit 15 applies the latched image data signals D0-D5 and their complementary signals /D0-/D5 to decode circuit 17, for each data line 6.

[0024] Gradation potential generating circuit 16 generates 64 gradation potentials VG1-VG64. Decode circuit 17 selects one of the 64 gradation potentials VG1-VG64 for each data line 6 in response to image data signals D0-D5 and their complementary signals /D0-/D5 applied from data latch circuit 15, and applies the selected gradation potential to that data line 6.

[0025] FIG. 4 is a circuit diagram showing a structure of gradation potential generating circuit 16. In FIG. 4, gradation potential generating circuit 16 includes ladder resistor circuits 20 and 22, and switches S0-S64.

[0026] Ladder resistor circuit 20 includes 65 resistors 21.1-21.65 connected in series between a line of a low potential VL and a line of a high potential VH. Sixty-four gradation potentials VG1-VG64 obtained by dividing the difference between VH and VL (VH-VL) by 65 resistance values R1-R65 of resistors 21.1-21.65 are output to 64 nodes N1a-N64a located between resistor 21.1 and resistor 21.65, respectively. Resistance values R1-R65 of resistors 21.1-21.65 are set according to optical characteristics of liquid crystal cell 2, such as gamma characteristic.

[0027] Ladder resistor circuit 22 includes 65 resistors 23.1-23.65 connected in series between the line of low potential VL and one terminal of switch S0. The other terminal of switch S0 is connected to the line of high potential VH. When switch S0 is turned ON, 64 gradation potentials VG1-VG64 obtained by dividing the difference between VH and VL (VH-VL) by 65 resistance values r1-r65 of resistors 23.1-23.65 are output to 64 nodes N1b-N64b located between resistor 23.1 and resistor 23.65, respectively.

[0028] Resistance values r1-r65 of resistors 23.1-23.65 are set at $1/k$ (where $k>1$) of resistance values R1-R65 of resistors 21.1-21.65, respectively, that is, $r1=R1/k$, $r2=R2/k$, ..., $r65=R65/k$. Therefore, when switch S0 is turned ON, the potentials of nodes N1b-N64b attain the same as those of nodes N1a-N64a, respectively. In addition, the total resistance value of ladder resistor circuit 22 becomes $1/k$ the total resistance value of ladder resistor circuit 20, and a current I2 flowing through ladder resistor circuit 22 when switch S0 is turned ON is k times larger than a current I1 flowing through ladder resistor circuit 20.

[0029] Switches S1-S64 are connected between node N1a and node N1b, node N2a and node N2b, ..., and node N64a and node N64b, respectively. Switches S0-S64 are turned ON/OFF simultaneously. Each of switches S0-S64 may be an N-type transistor, a P-type transistor, or may be formed by connecting an N-type transistor and a P-type transistor in parallel.

[0030] When switches S0-S64 are turned OFF, gradation potentials VG1-VG64 are generated only by ladder resistor circuit 20. In this case, a consumption current I of gradation potential generating circuit 16 is suppressed. When switches S0-S64 are turned ON in a pulsed manner, gradation potentials VG1-VG64 are generated by ladder resistor circuits 20 and 22. In this case, current driving capability of gradation potential generating circuit 16 is enhanced.

[0031] FIG. 5 is a circuit diagram showing a structure of a decode unit circuit 25 included in decode circuit 17. In FIG. 5, decode unit circuit 25 is provided for each data line 6, and includes 64 sets of N-type transistors 30-35 provided corresponding to 64 gradation potentials VG1-VG64, respectively.

[0032] N-type transistors 30-35 corresponding to gradation potential VG1 are connected in series between output node N1a of gradation potential generating circuit 16 and a node N65, and their gates receive data signals /D0-/D5 from data latch circuit 15, respectively. Node N65 is connected to the corresponding data line 6. When image data signals D5-D0 are "000000", N-type transistors 30-35 become conductive, and gradation potential VG1 is applied to data line 6.

[0033] N-type transistors 30-35 corresponding to gradation potential VG2 are connected in series between output node N2a of gradation potential generating circuit 16 and node N65, and their gates receive data signals D0 and /D1-/D5 from data latch circuit 15, respectively. When image data signals D5-D0 are "000001", N-type transistors 30-35 become conductive, and gradation potential VG2 is applied to data line 6.

[0034] In like manner hereinafter, gradation potentials VG1-VG64 are applied to data line 6 when image data signals D5-D0 are “000000”, “000001”, . . . , and “111111”, respectively.

[0035] FIG. 6 is a timing chart showing operation of gradation potential generating circuit 16 and decode unit circuit 25 shown in FIGS. 4 and 5. In FIG. 6, at a time before a time t0, switches S0-S64 are turned OFF, and only current I1 of ladder resistor circuit 20 flows across the line of high potential VH and the line of low potential VL. On this occasion, assume that output data signals D5-D0 of data latch circuit 15 are “000000” and gradation potential VG1 is applied to data line 6.

[0036] When output data signals D5-D0 of data latch circuit 15 make a transition from “000000” to “111111” at time t0, switches S0-S64 are turned ON to activate ladder resistor circuit 22, and current I1 of ladder resistor circuit 20 plus current I2 of ladder resistor circuit 22 (I1+I2) flows across the line of high potential VH and the line of low potential VL. In addition, node N64b is connected to data line 6 via node N64a, N-type transistors 30-35, and node N65, and data line 6 is charged by two ladder resistor circuits 20 and 22. Thus, potential VG of data line 6 is quickly increased.

[0037] When switches S0-S64 are turned OFF at a time t1 in which potential VG of data line 6 reaches a predetermined value (for example, 90 percent of potential VG64), data line 6 is charged only by ladder resistor circuit 20. Since data line 6 has already been charged at the predetermined value, data line 6 is charged to gradation potential VG64 quickly after time t1. After time t1, only current I1 of ladder resistor circuit 20 flows across the line of high potential VH and the line of low potential VL.

[0038] In the present embodiment, ladder resistor circuit 20 having high resistance and ladder resistor circuit having low resistance are provided, and ladder resistor circuit 22 is activated in a pulsed manner when data line 6 is charged/discharged. Therefore, data line 6 can be charged/discharged at a high speed with low current consumption.

[0039] FIG. 7 is a circuit diagram showing a modification of the present embodiment. A decode unit circuit 40 in the modification is formed by adding a data line driving circuit 41 to decode unit circuit 25 in FIG. 5. Data line driving circuit 41 is provided between node N65 and data line 6 to subject the potential of node N65 to current amplification and apply it to data line 6. In this case, load capacitance of gradation potential generating circuit 16 can be reduced.

[0040] Although the present invention has been described and illustrated in detail, it is clearly understood that the same is by way of illustration and example only and is not to be taken by way of limitation, the spirit and scope of the present invention being limited only by the terms of the appended claims.

What is claimed is:

1. An image display apparatus, comprising:

a pixel array including a plurality of pixel display circuits arranged in a plurality of rows and a plurality of

columns and each displaying a pixel in response to a gradation potential, a plurality of gate lines provided corresponding to said plurality of rows, respectively, and a plurality of data lines provided corresponding to said plurality of columns, respectively;

a vertical scanning circuit sequentially selecting said plurality of gate lines for a prescribed time period and activating each pixel display circuit corresponding to the selected gate line;

a gradation potential generating circuit outputting a plurality of gradation potentials different from each other; and

a decode circuit provided corresponding to each data line and selecting one of said plurality of gradation potentials in response to an image data signal to apply the selected gradation potential to the activated pixel display circuit via a corresponding data line while one gate line is selected by said vertical scanning circuit,

said gradation potential generating circuit including

a first ladder resistor circuit having a relatively high resistance value and generating said plurality of gradation potentials by dividing a power supply voltage to apply the generated plurality of gradation potentials to a plurality of first nodes, respectively,

a second ladder resistor circuit having a relatively low resistance value, activated during an initial predetermined period of a time period during which the gradation potential selected by said decode circuit is applied to the corresponding data line, and generating said plurality of gradation potentials by dividing said power supply voltage, and

a switching circuit applying said plurality of gradation potentials generated by said second ladder resistor circuit for said predetermined period to said plurality of first nodes, respectively.

2. The image display apparatus according to claim 1, wherein

a specific image data signal is assigned beforehand to each of said plurality of gradation potentials,

said decode circuit includes a plurality of transistor groups provided corresponding to said plurality of gradation potentials, respectively, each group including a plurality of transistors,

said plurality of transistors in each transistor group are connected in series between a corresponding first node and a second node, and become conductive in response to a corresponding image data signal, and

said second node is connected to a corresponding data line.

3. The image display apparatus according to claim 1, wherein said decode circuit includes a driving circuit subjecting the selected gradation potential to current amplification and apply the potential to the corresponding data line.

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专利名称(译)	具有灰度电位产生电路的图像显示装置		
公开(公告)号	US20050012762A1	公开(公告)日	2005-01-20
申请号	US10/851169	申请日	2004-05-24
[标]申请(专利权)人(译)	三菱电机株式会社		
申请(专利权)人(译)	三菱电机株式会社		
当前申请(专利权)人(译)	三菱电机株式会社		
[标]发明人	TOBITA YOUICHI		
发明人	TOBITA, YOUICHI		
IPC分类号	G02F1/133 G09G3/20 G09G3/36 G09G5/00 G09G5/10		
CPC分类号	G09G3/3688 G09G2330/021 G09G2310/027		
优先权	2003275529 2003-07-16 JP		
其他公开文献	US7375710		
外部链接	Espacenet USPTO		

摘要(译)

彩色液晶显示装置的灰度电位产生电路包括具有相对高电阻值的第一梯形电阻电路，并通过划分电源电压产生第一至第64灰度电位，以将它们应用于第一至第64节点，具有相对低电阻值的第二梯形电阻电路，在一段时间的初始预定时段期间被激活，同时所选择的灰度电位被施加到数据线，并且通过划分电源电压产生第一至第六十四灰度电位将它们应用于第一至第64个节点和65个交换机。因此，由于具有低电阻的梯形电阻器电路以脉冲方式被激活，所以数据线可以以低电流消耗高速充电/放电。

