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(19) **United States**(12) **Patent Application Publication** (10) **Pub. No.: US 2001/0002829 A1**  
**Nishimura** (43) **Pub. Date: Jun. 7, 2001**(54) **DRIVE CIRCUIT OF A LIQUID CRYSTAL  
DISPLAY DEVICE**(52) **U.S. Cl. .... 345/96**(76) **Inventor: Mitsuhsa Nishimura, Tokyo (JP)**(57) **ABSTRACT**

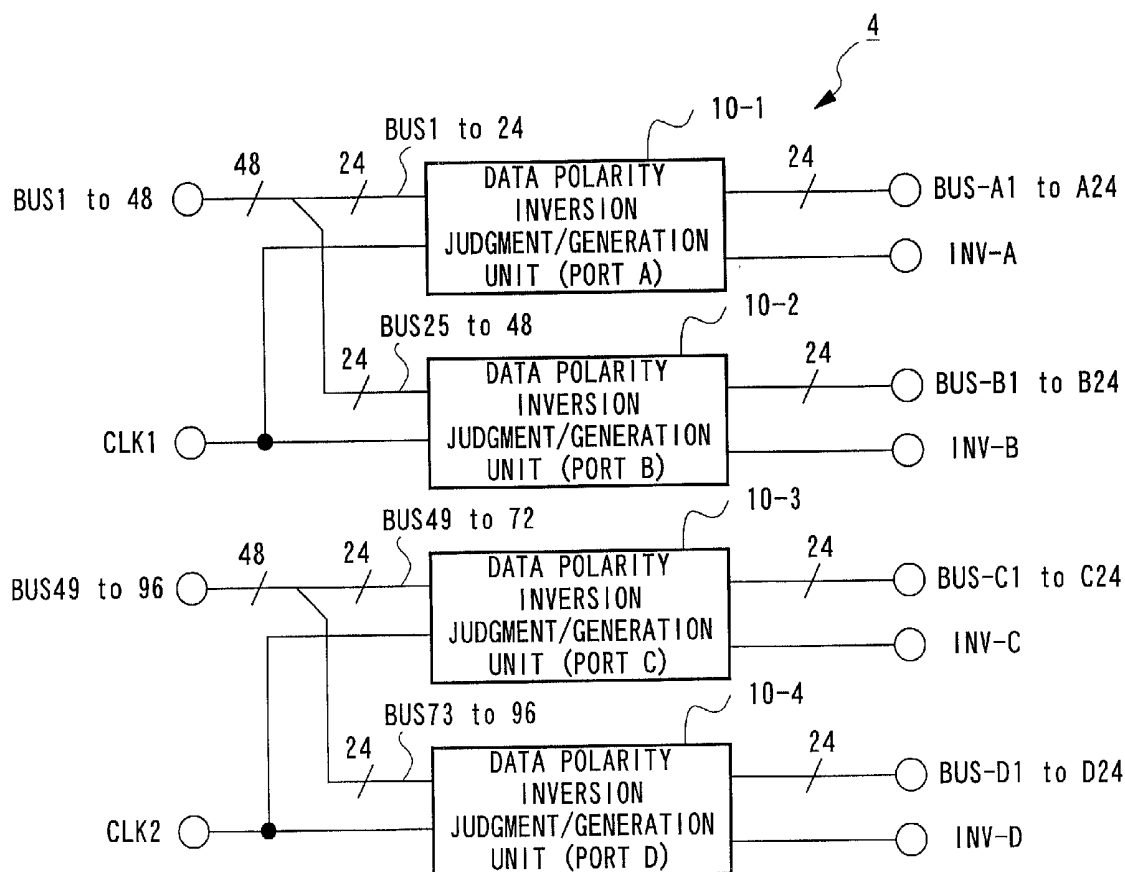
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The present invention discloses a drive circuit of a liquid crystal display device that transfers image data to a liquid crystal panel which is able to reduce the amount of change of the value of each bit of data transferred over a bus line.

In the case the number of data signals that cause a polarity change in the output to a bus line is equal to or greater than the majority of data signals for each of four output ports, controller 2 inverts the polarity of all data signals, and outputs each data BUS-A1-24, BUS-B1-24, BUS-C1-24 and BUS-D1-24 from each output port to the bus line. In addition, since controller 2 outputs polarity inversion signals INV-A through INV-D, which indicate that the polarity of data signals output to the bus line has been inverted, for each of the four output ports, the amount of change in polarity of the output to the bus line can be reduced by half or more of the transferred data signals.

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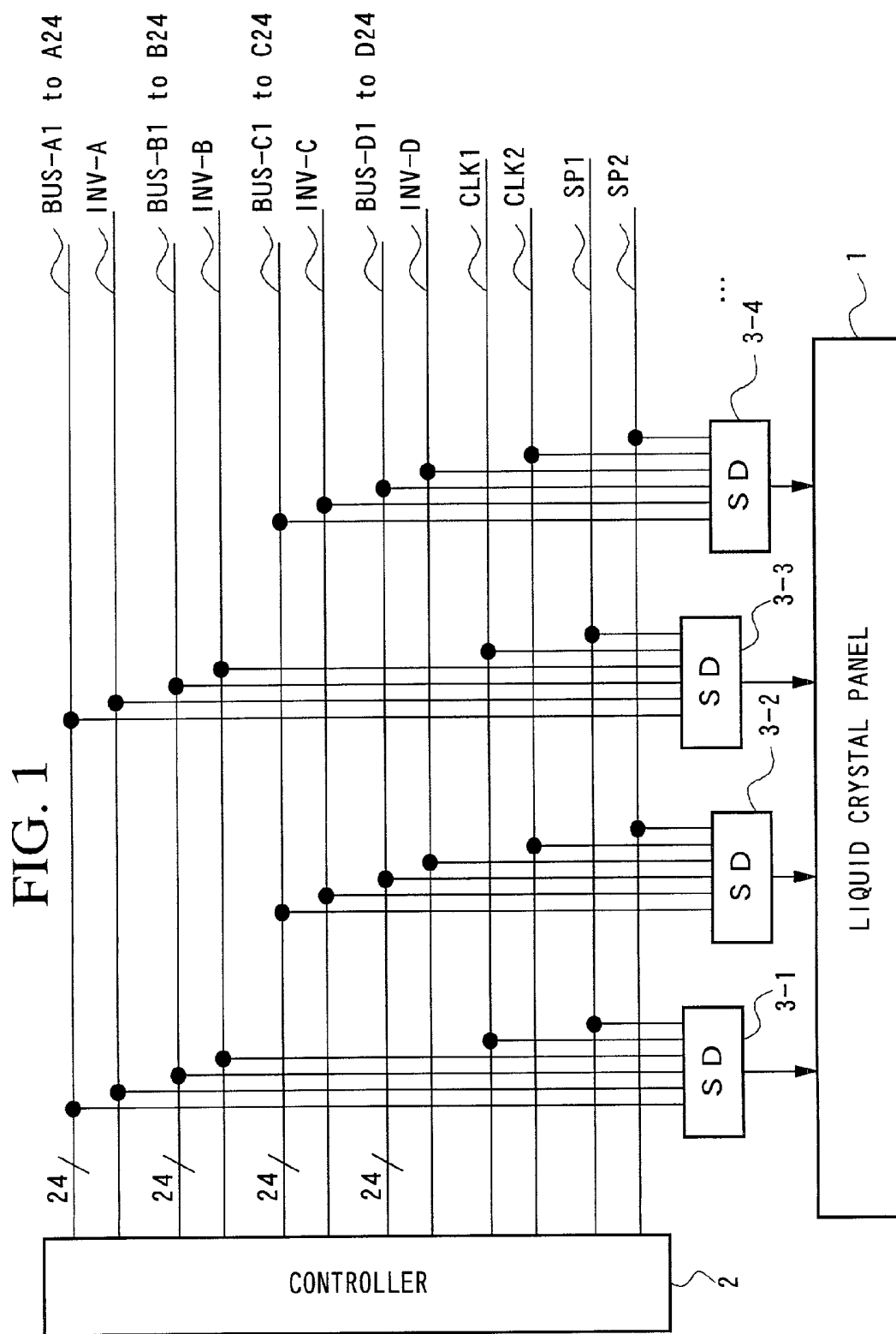


FIG. 2

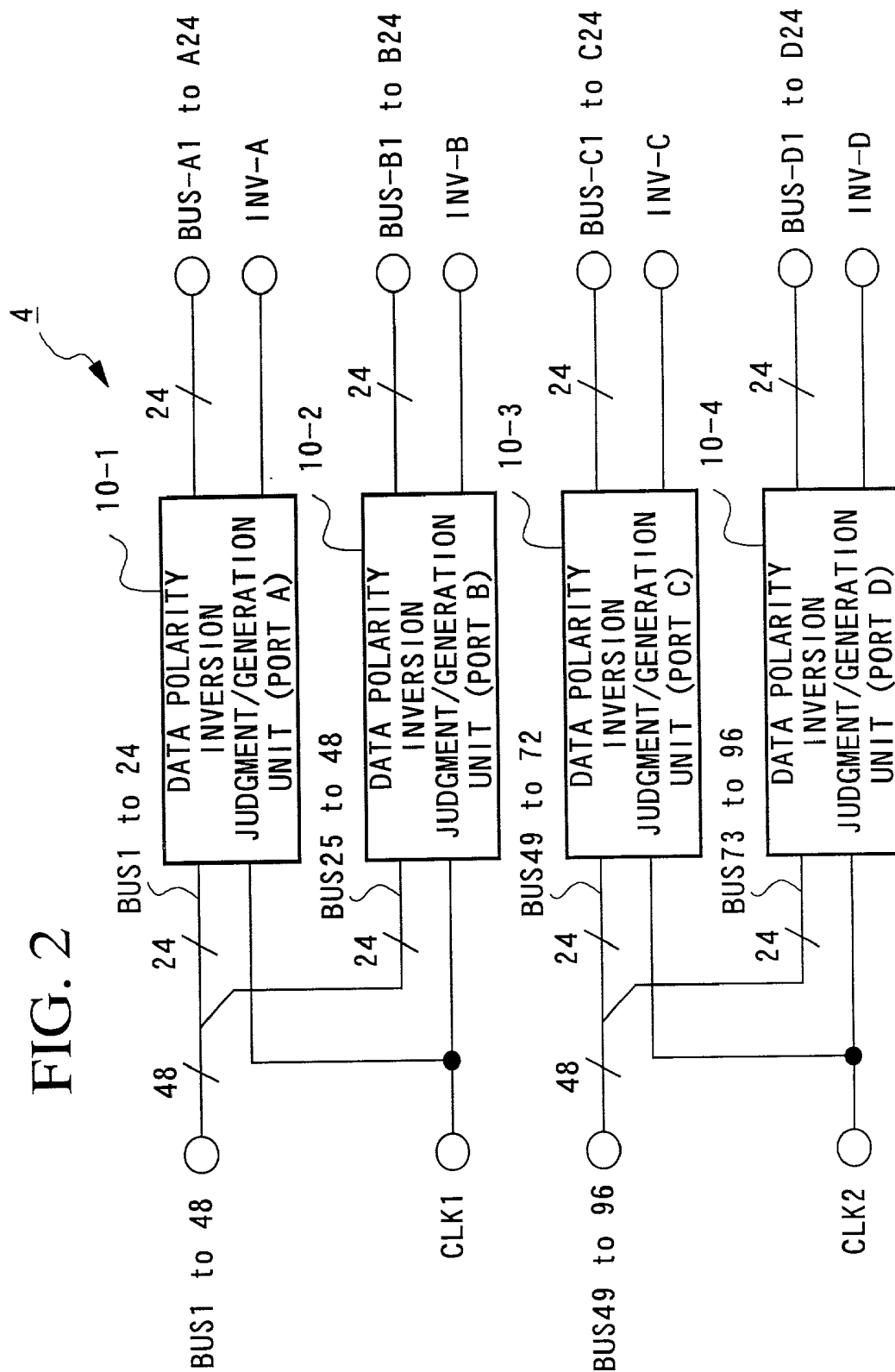


FIG. 3

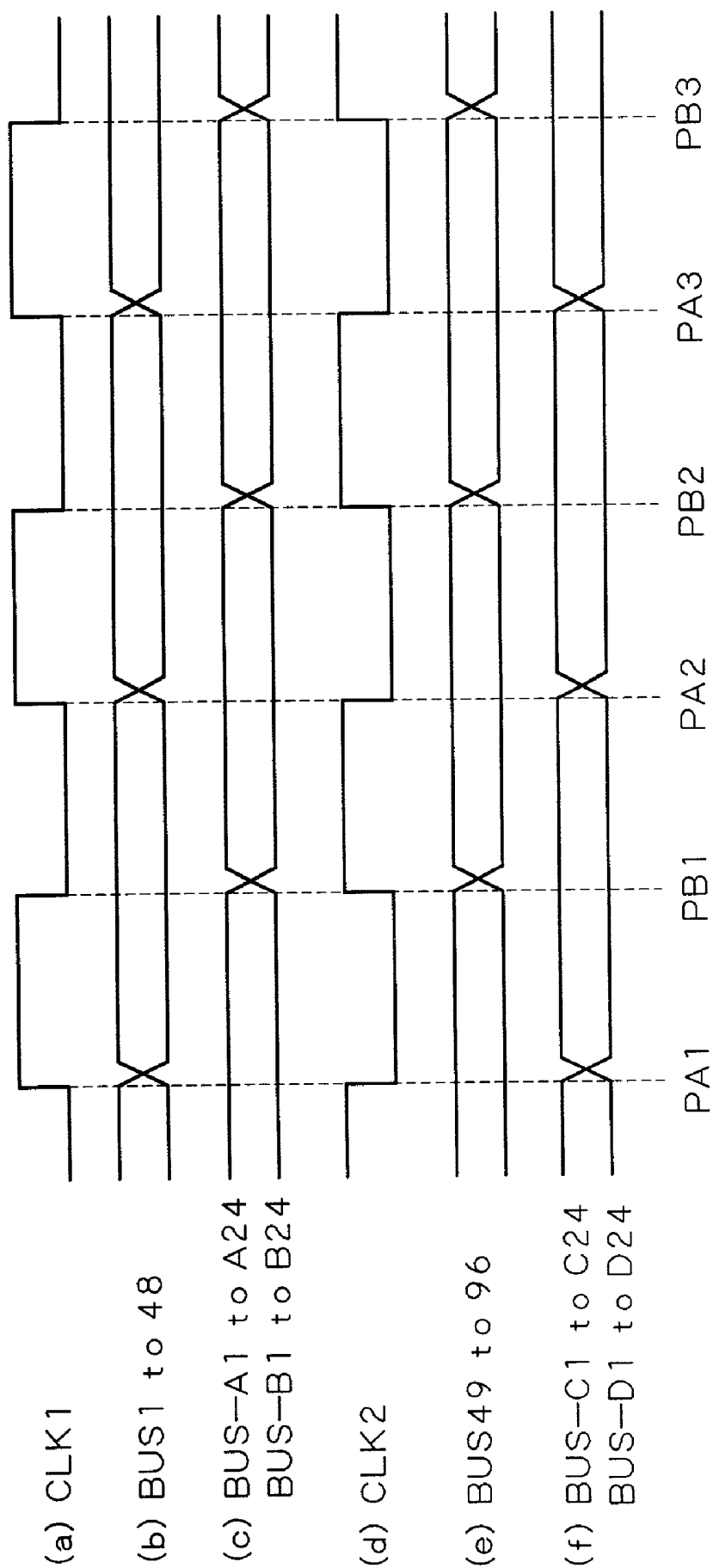


FIG. 4

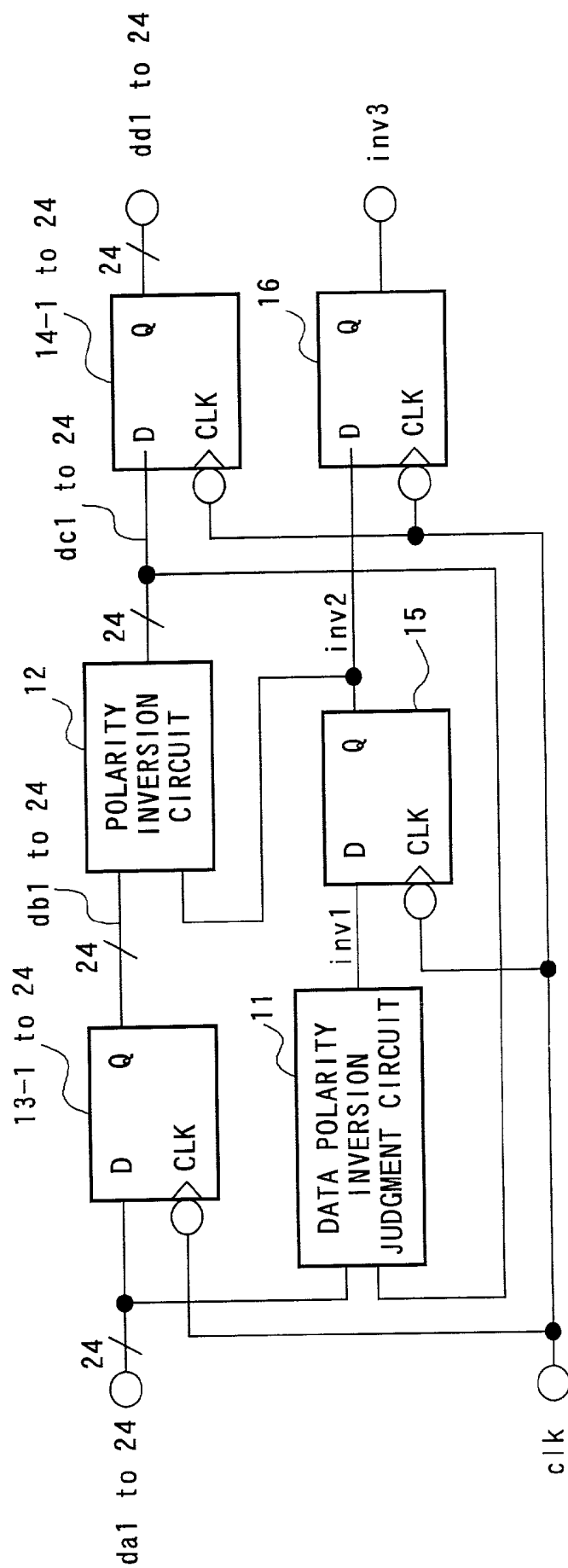


FIG. 5

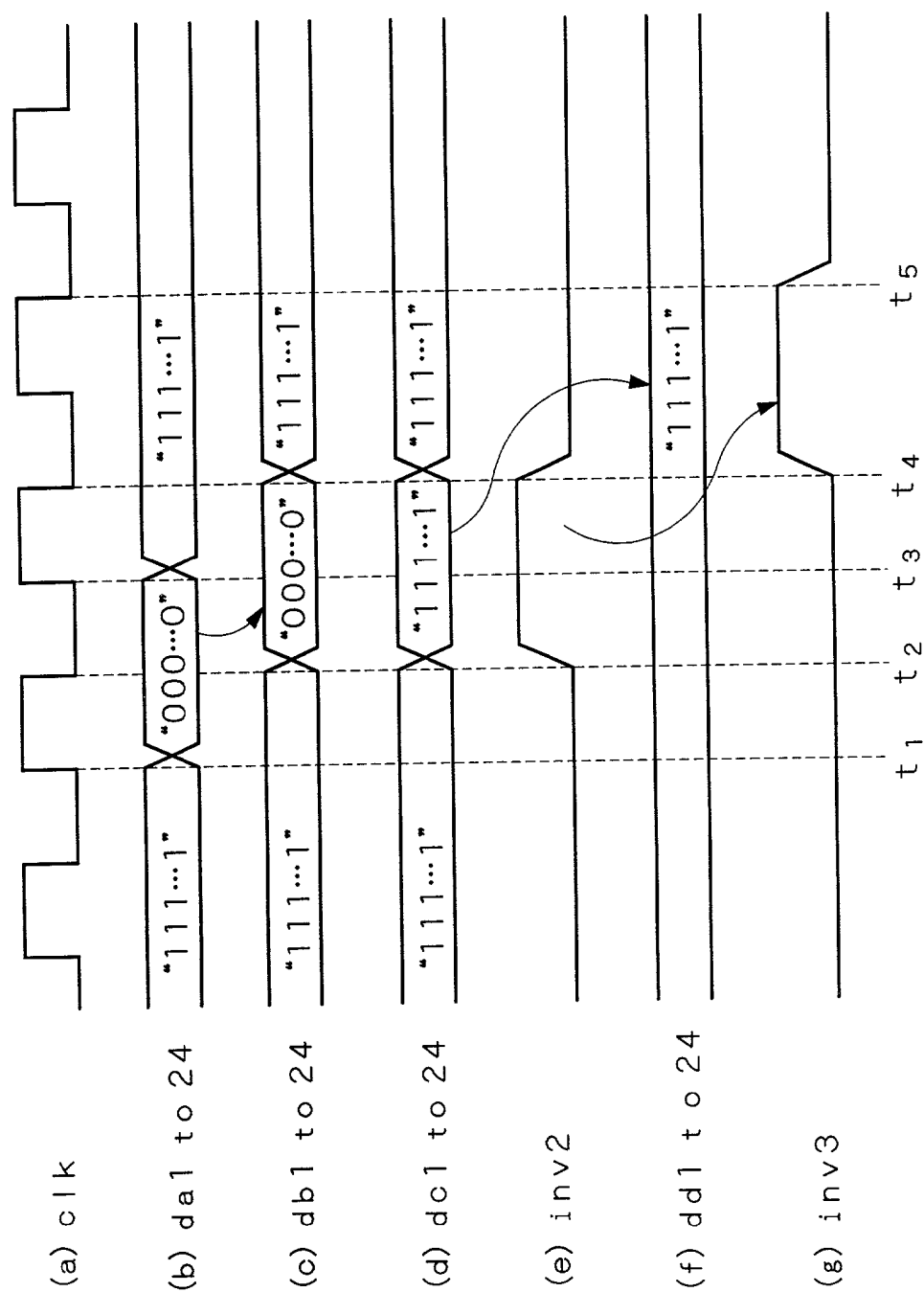
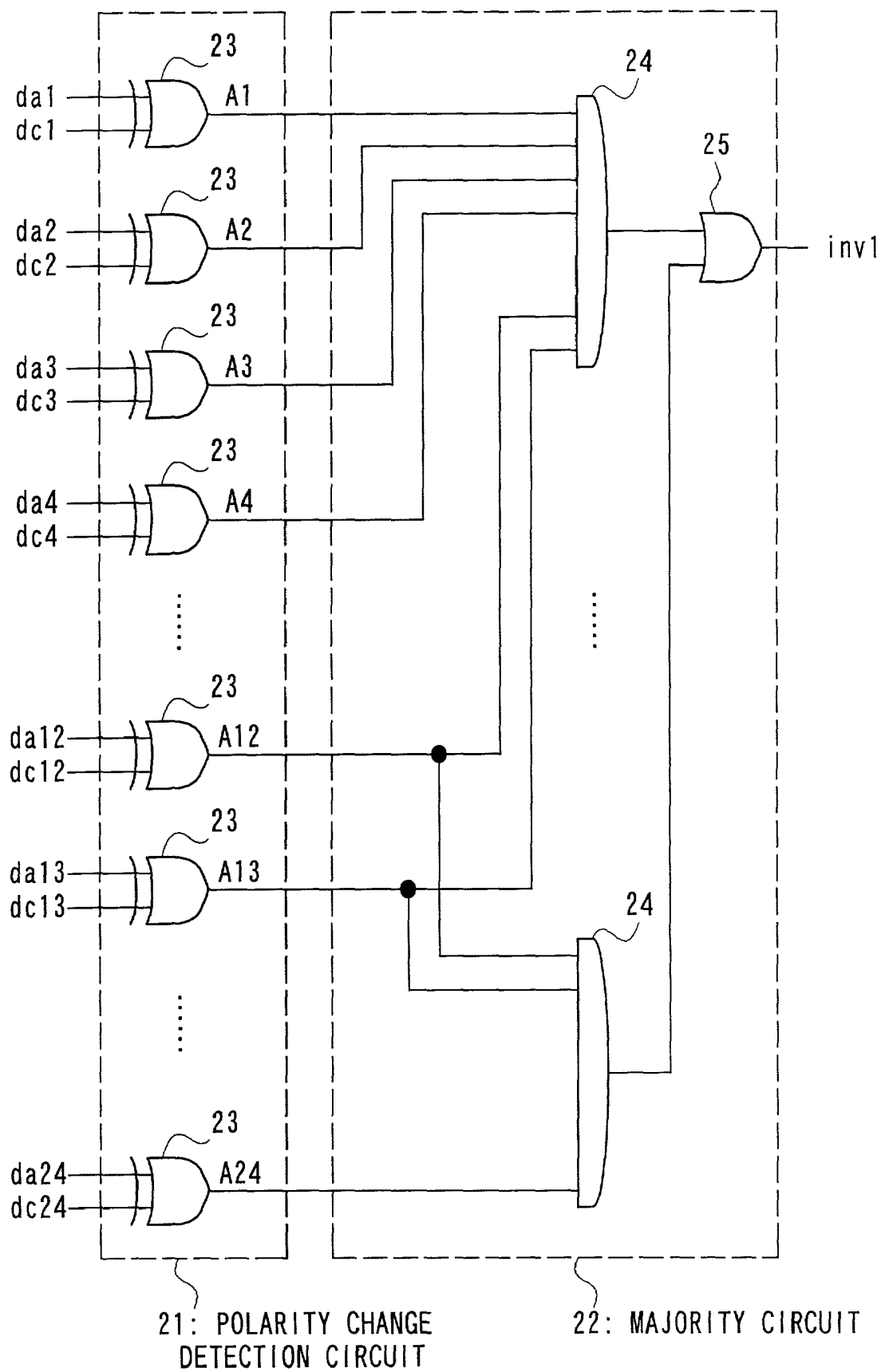


FIG. 6



# FIG. 7

n	1	2	3	4	5	.....	22	23	24
dan	H	H	L	H	H	.....	H	H	H
dcn	H	L	H	L	L	.....	H	L	H
An	L	H	H	H	H	.....	L	H	L





FIG. 9

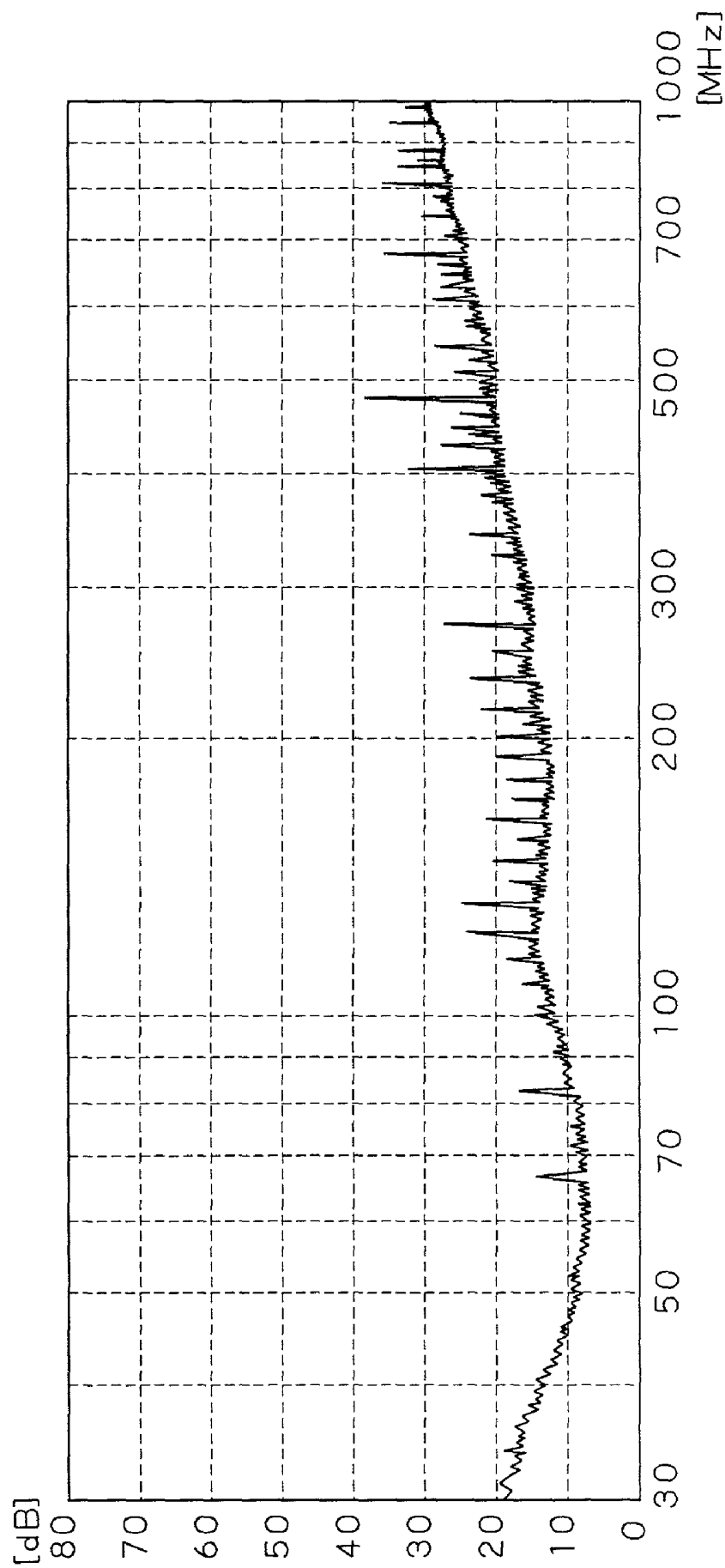


FIG. 10

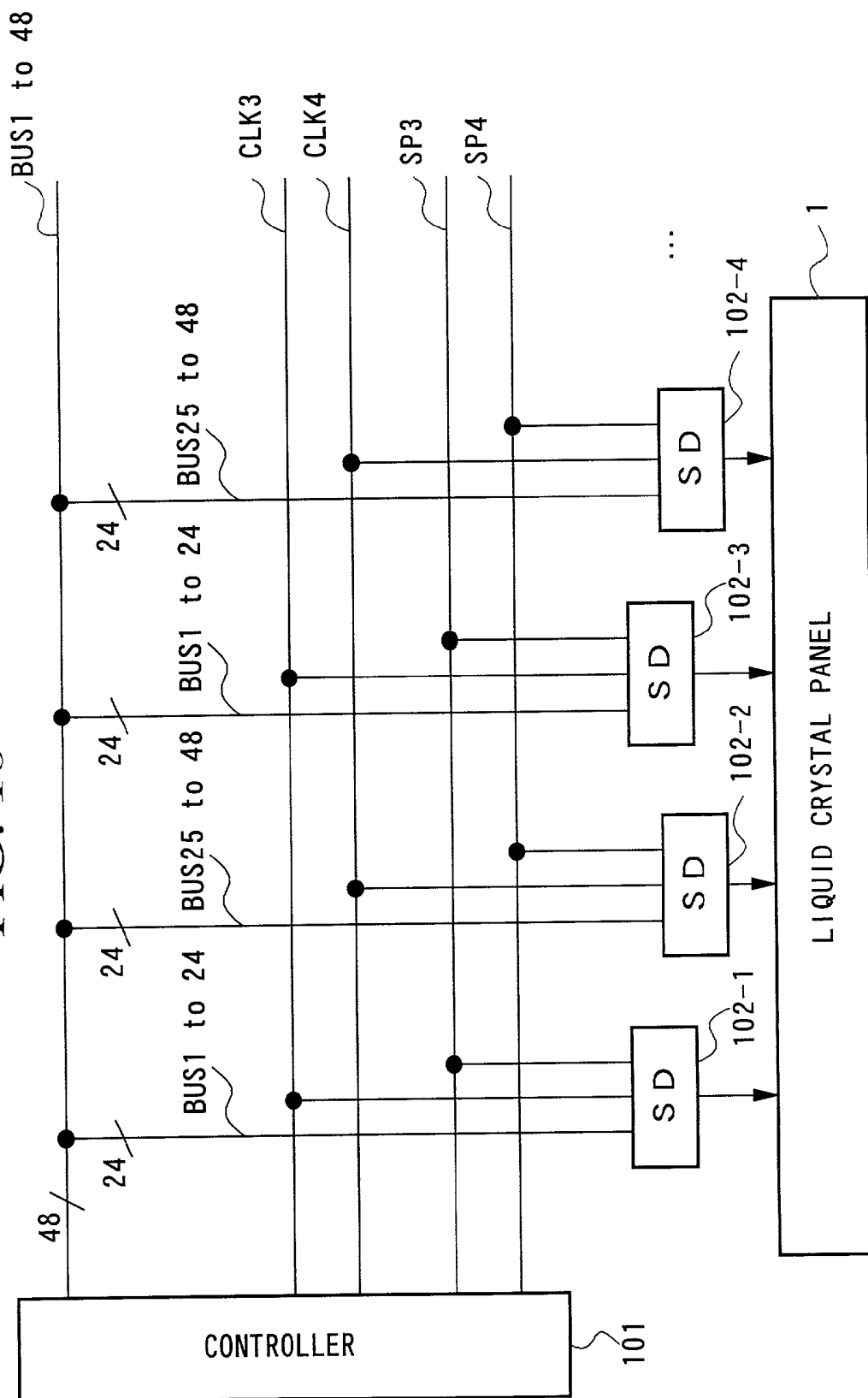
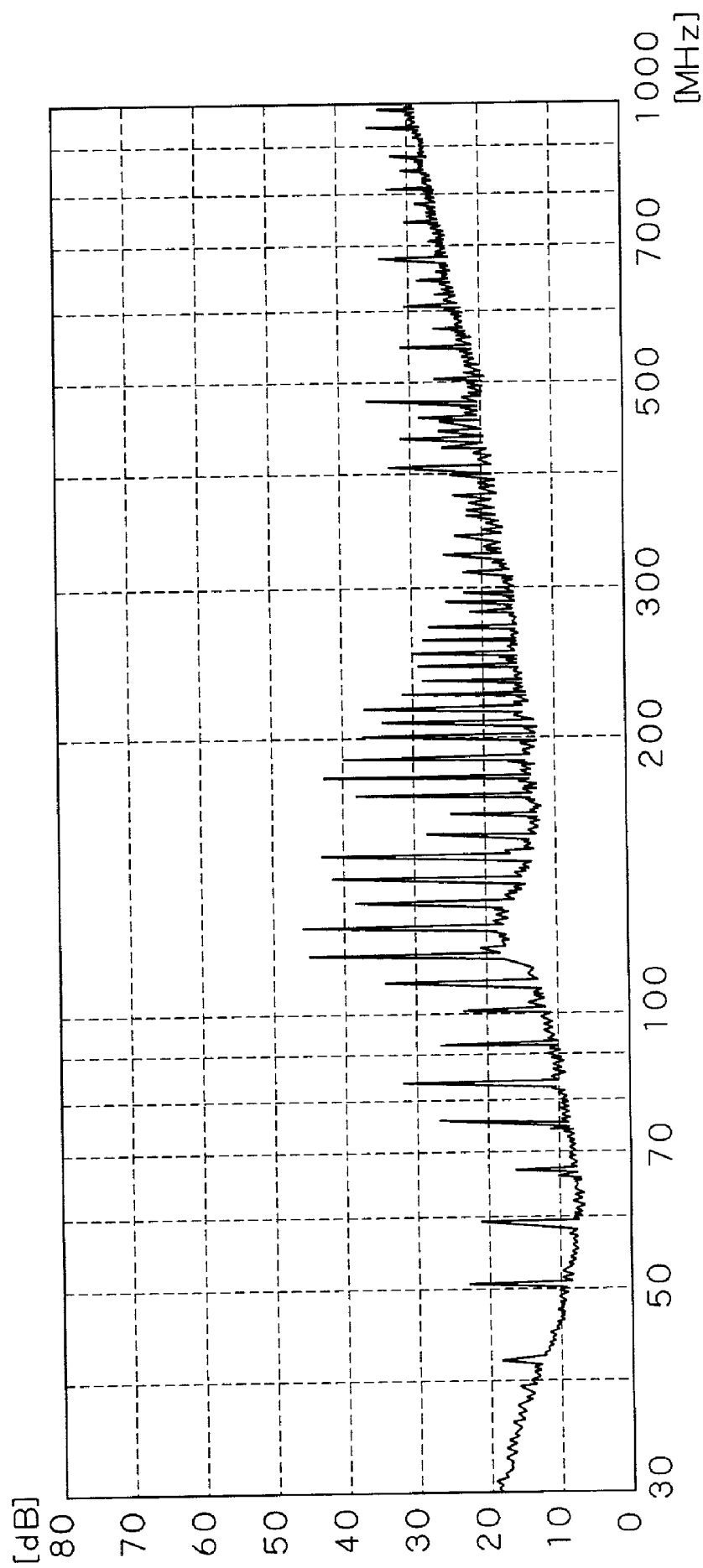


FIG. 11



## DRIVE CIRCUIT OF A LIQUID CRYSTAL DISPLAY DEVICE

### BACKGROUND OF THE INVENTION

#### [0001] 1. Field of the Invention

[0002] The present invention relates to a liquid crystal display device used for the display device of a computer and so forth, and more particularly, to a drive circuit of a liquid crystal display device suitably used for the drive circuit of a liquid crystal panel.

#### [0003] 2. Prior Art

[0004] In recent years, liquid crystal display devices using liquid crystal panels which are able to comparatively effectively realize brightness and high resolution more than cathode ray tubes (CRTs), have come to be used as display devices of computers, portable terminals and so forth.

[0005] FIG. 10 is a block diagram showing the configuration of a drive circuit of the prior art that drives a liquid crystal panel of a liquid crystal display device. In this drawing, 1 is a liquid crystal panel that displays images, 101 is a controller that outputs image data displayed by liquid crystal panel 1 from one port in the form of 48-bit data BUS1 to 48 via a 48-bit bus line, and 102-m (m is an integer of 1 or more) is a source driver (abbreviated as SD) that drives liquid crystal panel 1 by generating drive signals for displaying images from data BUS1 to 48 output by this controller 101.

[0006] Furthermore, the following explanation is given for the case of m, which indicates the number of this SD, being 10. In addition, SD102-5 through SD102-10 are not shown in FIG. 10.

[0007] Data BUS1 to 24 output by controller 101 shown in FIG. 10 are connected to each odd-numbered SD102-1, 3, 5, 7 and 9 among SD102-1 through SD102-10. Similarly, clock CLK3 and control signal SP3 output by controller 101 are also connected to each odd-numbered SD102-1, 3, 5, 7 and 9.

[0008] On the other hand, data BUS25 to 48 output by controller 101 are connected to each even-numbered SD102-2, 4, 6, 8 and 10 of SD102-1 through SD102-10, and similarly, clock CLK4 and control signal SP4 output by controller 101 are also connected to each even-numbered SD102-2, 4, 6, 8 and 10.

[0009] Furthermore, a breakdown of the respective 24-bit signals of the above data BUS1 to 24 and data BUS25 to 48 consists of red (R), green (G) and blue (B) signals of 8 bits each, and a color display of 256 gradations is realized by these R, G and B signals.

[0010] In this drive circuit of a liquid crystal display device of the prior art composed in this manner, each odd-numbered SD102-1, 3, 5, 7 and 9 respectively latches data BUS1 to 24 output from controller 101 in synchronization with clock CLK3 at the time of control signal SP3. On the other hand, each even-numbered SD102-2, 4, 6, 8 and 10 respectively latches data BUS25 to 48 output from controller 101 in synchronization with clock CLK4 at the time of control signal SP4.

[0011] Next, each SD102-1 through SD102-10 generates a drive signal based on latched data BUS1 to 24 or BUS25 to

48, respectively, when each drive starting signal (not shown), which designates the start of driving to liquid crystal panel 1, is input. When a drive signal generated by each of these SD102-1 through SD102-10 is input to liquid crystal panel 1, an image is displayed on that liquid crystal panel 1.

[0012] Furthermore, there are fixed limitations on the frequencies of input clocks CLK3 and 4, which are the transfer frequencies of image data, for SD102-1 through SD102-10 that drive liquid crystal panel 1. In order to lower the transfer frequency of image data to equal to or less than that limiting frequency, the bus line that transfers image data from controller 101 to each SD102-1 through SD102-10 is divided into 24 bits each, and transfers image data to each odd-numbered SD102-1, 3, 5, 7 and 9, and each even-numbered SD102-2, 4, 6, 8 and 10, respectively.

[0013] However, in the drive circuit of a liquid crystal display device of the prior art described above, if the amount of change in the value of each bit of data BUS1 to 48 transferred on the bus lines is excessively large, the problem results in which the power consumption of the drive circuit of the liquid crystal display device becomes large.

[0014] In addition, the bus lines that transfer data BUS1-48 becomes long since they run in the horizontal direction around liquid crystal panel 1. In addition, since the number of bus lines is also large, there are cases in which antenna effects result. Consequently, if the amount of change in the value of each bit of data BUS1 to 48 transferred on that bus line is excessively large, electromagnetic interference noise that is radiated due to the changes in the value of each bit also becomes large resulting in poor electromagnetic interference (EMI) characteristics. Since this radiated electromagnetic interference can cause erroneous operation and have other detrimental effects on surrounding electronic equipment, poor EMI characteristics of liquid crystal display devices used in the vicinity of precision electronic equipment or in computer rooms and so forth can present an extremely serious problem.

[0015] Moreover, it is necessary to use expensive anti-EMI components to reduce radiation of this electromagnetic interference, which in turn increases the cost of liquid crystal display devices.

[0016] Moreover, it is difficult to determine whether or not this radiated electromagnetic interference is noise that originates in the bus line, and being unable to identify the cause of its radiation is also a problem.

[0017] In addition, in the case of a large amount of change in the values of each bit of data BUS1-48, cross-talk noise occurs between bus lines resulting in the problem of causing data errors.

### SUMMARY OF THE INVENTION

[0018] The present invention takes into consideration these circumstances, and its object is to provide a drive circuit of a liquid crystal display device that transfers image data to a liquid crystal panel which is able to reduce the amount of change in the values of each bit of data transferred over bus lines.

[0019] In order to solve the above problems, the invention described in claim 1 is a drive circuit of a liquid crystal

display device having a bus line of a width equal to the number of transfer data signals and to which is output a plurality of said transfer data signals; equipped with: a data polarity inversion judgment device, which outputs a polarity inversion signal indicating that said plurality of data signals are output to said bus line after inverting the polarity of all said signals in the case the majority or more of a plurality of data signals output to said bus line as said plurality of transfer data signals cause a polarity change in the output to said bus line; and, a polarity inversion device that inverts the polarity of all of said plurality of data signals that are input and outputs said signals as said plurality of transfer data signals corresponding to said polarity inversion signal output from said data polarity inversion judgment device.

[0020] The invention described in claim 2 is the invention described in claim 1 wherein the above data polarity inversion judgment device and the above polarity inversion device are respectively equipped for a plurality of bus lines.

[0021] The invention described in claim 3 is a drive circuit of a liquid crystal display device having a bus line of a width equal to the number of transfer data signals and to which is output a plurality of said transfer data signals; equipped with: a first latching circuit that latches a plurality of input data signals in synchronization with an input clock and outputs said signals in the form of a plurality of first data signals; a polarity inversion circuit that inverts the polarity of all of said plurality of first data signals and outputs said signals in the form of a plurality of second data signals in the case an input first polarity inversion signal is at a predetermined inversion designation level; a data polarity inversion judgment circuit that outputs a second polarity inversion signal in the form of said inversion designation level in the case the number of corresponding said plurality of input data signals and said plurality of second data signals having different polarity is greater than or equal to the majority of said signals; and, a second latching circuit that latches said second polarity inversion signal in synchronization with said input clock, and outputs said signal in the form of said first polarity inversion signal.

[0022] The invention described in claim 4 is the invention described in claim 3 equipped with: a third latching circuit that latches said plurality of second data signals in synchronization with said input clock and outputs said signals in the form of said plurality of transfer data signals; and, a fourth latching circuit that latches said first polarity inversion signal in synchronization with said input clock and outputs said signal in the form of a third polarity inversion signal.

[0023] The invention described in claim 5 is the invention described in claim 4 wherein the above first to fourth latching circuits, the above polarity inversion circuit and the above data polarity inversion judgment circuit are respectively equipped for a plurality of bus lines.

[0024] The invention described in claim 6 is the invention described in claim 5 wherein the phase of the above input clock corresponding to half the number of said plurality of bus lines, and the phase of the above input clock corresponding to the other half of the number of said plurality of bus lines are out of phase by one half cycle.

#### BRIEF DESCRIPTION OF THE DRAWINGS

[0025] FIG. 1 is a block diagram showing the configuration of a drive circuit of a liquid crystal display device according to a first embodiment of the present invention.

[0026] FIG. 2 is a block diagram showing the constitution of data output unit 4 equipped in controller 2 according to the same embodiment.

[0027] FIG. 3 is a waveform drawing showing the phase relationship between input and output signals of data output unit 4 shown in FIG. 2.

[0028] FIG. 4 is a block diagram showing an example of the constitution of data polarity inversion judgment/generation units 10-1 through 10-4 shown in FIG. 2.

[0029] FIG. 5 is a waveform drawing showing the operation of the data polarity inversion judgment/generation units shown in FIG. 4.

[0030] FIG. 6 is a circuit drawing showing an example of the configuration of data polarity inversion judgment circuit 11 shown in FIG. 5.

[0031] FIG. 7 is a table for explaining the operation of polarity changing and detection circuit 21 shown in FIG. 6.

[0032] FIGS. 8A to 8D are tables for explaining the effect obtained by the first embodiment shown in FIG. 1.

[0033] FIG. 9 is a waveform drawing showing the measurement results of EMI characteristics when liquid crystal panel 1 was driven using a drive circuit of a liquid crystal display device according to the first embodiment shown in FIG. 1.

[0034] FIG. 10 is a block diagram showing the configuration of a drive circuit of a liquid crystal display device of the prior art.

[0035] FIG. 11 is a waveform drawing showing the measurement results of EMI characteristics when liquid crystal panel 1 was driven using a drive circuit of a liquid crystal display device of the prior art.

#### DETAILED DESCRIPTION OF THE PREFERRED EMBODIMENTS

[0036] The following provides an explanation of a first embodiment of the present invention with reference to the drawings.

[0037] FIG. 1 is a block diagram showing the configuration of a drive circuit of a liquid crystal display device according to this first embodiment. In this drawing, 1 is a liquid crystal panel that displays images, and 2 is a controller that outputs image data displayed by liquid crystal panel 1 by dividing among four ports in the form of data BUS-A1 to A24, BUS-B1 to B24, BUS-C1 to C24 and BUS-D1 to D24 of 24 bits each, and controls that image display, and 3-m (where m is an integer of 1 or more) is a source driver (abbreviated as SD) that drives liquid crystal panel 1 by generating drive signals for displaying images from data BUS-A1 to A24, BUS-B1 to B24, BUS-C1 to C24 and BUS-D1 to D24 output by controller 2. SD3-m, which drives this liquid crystal panel 1, generates each drive signal corresponding to a plurality of pixel displays with a single SD, and images are displayed as a result of the entire liquid crystal panel 1 being driven by m number of SD3-m. For example, in the first embodiment shown in FIG. 1, liquid crystal panel 1 has 1280 pixels, the number of pixels driven by a single SD is 128, and m, which indicates the number of SD, is 10. Among these 10 SD3-1 through SD3-10, 3-1 is the first SD, 3-2 is the second SD, 3-3 is the third SD and 3-4

is the fourth SD. The fifth through tenth SD, namely SD3-5 through SD3-10, are not shown. Furthermore, since each SD3-1 through SD3-10 drives the three primary colors of red (R), green (G) and blue (B) per pixel, the number of outputs per SD becomes  $3 \times 128 = 384$ . In FIG. 1, however, those 384 outputs are represented with a single line.

[0038] Data BUS-A1 to A24 and data BUS-B1 to B24 output by controller 2 shown in FIG. 1 are each connected to odd-numbered SD3-1, 3, 5, 7, and 9 among SD3-1 through SD3-10 through respective 24-bit width bus lines. Similarly, polarity inversion signals INV-A and INV-B as well as clock CLK1 and control signal SP1, which are output by controller 2, are also connected to each odd-numbered SD-1, 3, 5, 7 and 9.

[0039] On the other hand, data BUS-C1 to C24 and BUS-D1 to D24, which are output by controller 2, are each connected to even-numbered SD3-2, 4, 6, 8 and 10 among SD3-1 through SD3-10 through respective 24-bit width bus lines. Similarly, polarity inversion signals INV-C and INV-D as well as clock CLK2 and control signal SP2, which are output by controller 2, are also connected to each even-numbered SD-2, 4, 6, 8 and 10.

[0040] Furthermore, in the above first embodiment shown in FIG. 1, the number of driven pixels per clock of clock CLK1 or clock CLK2 is two, and each clock frequency is reduced by half by assigning the output of two ports each to each odd-numbered SD3-1, 3, 5, 7 and 9 and each even-numbered SD3-2, 4, 6, 8 and 10. For example, in SD3-1, the data of data BUS-A1 to A24 and data BUS-B1 to B24 are supplied to two pixels each simultaneous to one clock time period of clock CLK1.

[0041] In addition, a breakdown of each 24-bit signal of the above data BUS-A1 to A24, BUS-B1 to B24, BUS-C1 to C24 and BUS-D1 to D24 consists of red (R), green (G) and blue (B) signals of 8 bits each, and a color display of 256 gradations is realized by these R, G and B signals.

[0042] Next, an explanation is provided of the operation by which liquid crystal panel 1 is driven and images are displayed in the drive circuit of a liquid crystal display device having the configuration shown in the above FIG. 1.

[0043] To begin with, data BUS-A1 to A24 and BUS-B1 to B24 and polarity inversion signals INV-A and INV-B, which are output from controller 2 in synchronization with clock CLK1, are respectively input to each odd-numbered SD3-1, 3, 5, 7 and 9, and those input signals are latched at the timing of similarly input control signal SP1. This latched polarity inversion signal INV-A indicates whether or not the polarity of similarly latched data BUS-A1 to A24 is inverted, while latched polarity inversion signal INV-B indicates whether or not the polarity of similarly latched data BUS-B1 to B24 is inverted. Next, each SD3-1, 3, 5, 7 and 9 inverts the polarity of data BUS-A1 to A24 and BUS-B1 to B24 corresponding to these latched polarity inversion signals INV-A and INV-B.

[0044] On the other hand, data BUS-C1 to C24 and BUS-D1 to D24 and polarity inversion signals INV-C and INV-D, which are output from controller 2 in synchronization with clock CLK1, are respectively input to each even-numbered SD3-2, 4, 6, 8 and 10, and those input signals are latched at the timing of similarly input control signal SP2. This latched polarity inversion signal INV-C indicates

whether or not the polarity of similarly latched data BUS-C1 to C24 is inverted, while latched polarity inversion signal INV-D indicates whether or not the polarity of similarly latched data BUS-D1 to D24 is inverted. Next, each SD3-2, 4, 6, 8 and 10 inverts the polarity of data BUS-C1 to C24 and BUS-D1 to D24 corresponding to these latched polarity inversion signals INV-C and INV-D.

[0045] Next, when each drive starting signal (not shown) that designates the start of driving to liquid crystal panel 1 is input, each SD3-1 through SD3-10 generates a drive signal based on each data BUS-A1 to A24 and BUS-B1 to B24 or data BUS-C1 to C24 and BUS-D1 to D24 for which polarity has been inverted or not inverted. When these drive signals generated by each SD3-1 through SD3-10 are input to liquid crystal panel 1, an image is displayed on that liquid crystal panel 1.

[0046] Next, an explanation is provided of the constitution of data output unit 4 equipped in the above controller 2 and its operation with reference to FIGS. 2 through 7.

[0047] To begin with, FIG. 2 is a block diagram showing the constitution of data output unit 4 equipped in controller 2. As is shown in this FIG. 2, data output unit 4 has four ports A through D. Each of these ports A-D respectively generate and output each of the signals of data BUS-A1 to A24, BUS-B1 to B24, BUS-C1 to C24, BUS-D1 to D24 and INV-A through INV-D. Signals output from each of these ports A-D are generated by data polarity inversion judgment/generation units 10-1 through 10-4 provided for each port A through D.

[0048] 96-bit data BUS1 to 96 is input to these data polarity inversion judgment/generation units 10-1 through 10-4 after dividing into four groups of 24 bits each. Among this data BUS1 to 96 divided into four groups, data BUS1 to 24 is input to data polarity inversion judgment/generation unit 10-1, data BUS25 to 48 is input to data polarity inversion judgment/generation unit 10-2, data BUS49 to 72 is input to data polarity inversion judgment/generation unit 10-3, and data BUS73 to 96 is input to data polarity inversion judgment/generation unit 10-4. In addition, clock CLK1 is input to data polarity inversion judgment/generation units 10-1 and 10-2, and clock CLK2 is input to data polarity inversion judgment/generation units 10-3 and 10-4. These clocks CLK1 and CLK2 are output from controller 2 as previously described.

[0049] Next, data polarity inversion judgment/generation unit 10-1 of port A judges whether or not to invert the polarity of data BUS1 to 24, inverts data polarity according to this judgment result, and outputs the result in the form of data BUS-A1 to A24. Moreover, when the polarity of this output data BUS-A1 to A24 is inverted, polarity inversion signal INV-A, which indicates that polarity has been inverted, is simultaneously output as "H". In addition, each of data polarity inversion judgment/generation units 10-2 through 10-4 of the other ports B-D similarly judges whether or not to invert the polarity of respectively input data BUS24 to 48, BUS49 to 72 and BUS73-96, inverts data polarity according to those judgment results, and outputs the result in the form of data BUS-B1 to B24, BUS-C1 to C24 and BUS-D1 to D24. In addition when the polarity of these output data BUS-B1 to B24, BUS-C1 to C24 and BUS-D1 to D24 is inverted, polarity inversion signals INV-B through INV-D output by each port B-D are simultaneously and respectively output as "H".

[0050] FIG. 3 is a waveform drawing showing the phase relationship among the above clocks CLK1 and CLK2, and data BUS1 to 96, BUS-A1 to A24, BUS-B1 to B24, BUS-C1- to 24 and BUS-D1 to D24. As shown in FIGS. 3(a) through (c), data BUS1 to 48 changes in synchronization with the rising edge of clock CLK1 (at the timing of PA1-3 in FIG. 3), while data BUS-A1 to A24 and BUS-B1 to B24 change in synchronization with the falling edge of clock CLK1 (at the timing of PB1-3 in FIG. 3). On the other hand, as is shown in FIGS. 3(d) through (f), data BUS49 to 96 changes in synchronization with the rising edge of clock CLK2 (at the timing of PB1-3 in FIG. 3), while data BUS-C1 to C24 and BUS-D1 to D24 changes in synchronization with the falling edge of clock CLK2 (at the timing of PA1-3 in FIG. 3). In addition, as is shown in FIGS. 3(a) and 3(d), the phase of clock CLK1 and the phase of clock CLK2 are out of phase by one half cycle (180°).

[0051] However, as was previously described, although data BUS1-96 is output from controller 2 after dividing among four ports A through D, the momentary current of controller 2 becomes large if these ports A-D change and output each signal at the same timing. In order to resolve this problem, the phase of clock CLK1 and the phase of clock CLK2 are shifted out of phase by one half cycle as mentioned above, resulting timing by which the change in output of ports A and B is shifted by one half cycle from the change in output of ports C and D. By shifting each change in output of ports A and B and ports C and D in this manner, the output changes simultaneously for two ports at the most even in the case of output by dividing among four ports A through D. Consequently, the momentary current of controller 2 can be held to about the same level as the momentary current in the case of output with two ports.

[0052] Next, an explanation is provided of the constitution and operation of data polarity inversion judgment/generation units 10-1 through 10-4. FIG. 4 is a block diagram showing one example of the composition of any one of data polarity inversion judgment/generation units 10-1 through 10-4. Data polarity inversion judgment/generation units 10-1 through 10-4 all have the same constitution.

[0053] In FIG. 4, data BUS1 to 24, BUS25 to 48, BUS49 to 72 and BUS73 to 96, which are input to each data polarity inversion judgment/generation unit 10-1 through 10-4 in FIG. 2 are input data da1-24, while clocks CLK1 and CLK2 are input clock clk. In addition, output data dd1-24 is data BUS-A1 to A24, BUS-B1 to B24, BUS-C1 to C24 and BUS-D1 to D24 output from each data polarity inversion judgment/generation unit 10-1 through 10-4, and output signal inv3 is polarity inversion signals INV-A through INV-D. 11 is a data polarity inversion judgment circuit that outputs as "H" signal inv1 that designates inversion of data polarity in the case the number of bits having different values among each of the 24 bits of data da1 to 24 and data dc1 to 24 is greater than the majority of bits (13 bits or more), and 12 is polarity inversion circuit that inverts and outputs the polarity of all bits of data db1-24 input during the time input signal inv2 is "H". 13-1 through 13-24 are D flip-flops that respectively latch input data da1-24 at the rising and falling edges of clock clk and then output in the form of data db1 to 24, and 14-1 through 14-24 are D flip-flops that respectively latch input data dc1 to 24 at the rising and falling edges of clock clk and then output in the form of data dd1-24. 15 and 16 are D flip-flops that latch

each input signal inv1 and inv2 at the rising and falling edges of clock clk, and respectively output in the form of signals inv2 and inv3.

[0054] FIG. 5 is a waveform drawing showing the waveforms of each data polarity inversion judgment/generation unit 10-1 through 10-4 shown in the above FIG. 4. Here, input clock clk is shown in FIG. 5(a), while input data da1 to 24 is shown in FIG. 5(b). As is shown in FIG. 5(b), initially all 24 bits of input data da1 to 24 are 1, all 24 bits change from 1 to 0 at the timing of rising edge t1 of clock clk, and then all 24 bits change from 0 to 1 at the timing of rising edge t3. When data da1-24 that changes in this manner is input, the output of D flip-flops 13-1 through 13-24 have the waveform shown in FIG. 5(c), all 24 bits change from 1 to 0 at the timing of falling edge t2 of clock clk, and then all 24 bits change from 0 to 1 at the timing of falling edge t4.

[0055] FIG. 5(d) shows the waveform of output data dc1 to 24 of polarity inversion circuit 12, and all bits of data db1 to 24 input during the time output signal inv2 of D flip-flop shown for the waveform of FIG. 5(e) are inverted from 0 to 1 and output by polarity inversion circuit 12. When data da1 to 24 of FIG. 5(b) and data dc1 to 24 of FIG. 5(d) are input to data polarity conversion circuit 11, the number of bits that are different from data dc1 to 24 exceeds the majority of bits as a result of all bits of data da1 to 24 becoming 0 at the timing of t1, and data polarity inversion circuit 11 outputs signal inv1 as "H". D flip-flop 15 latches the "H" signal of signal inv1 output from this data polarity inversion circuit 11 at the timing of t2, and outputs "H" to signal inv2. Next, the number of bits that differ from data dc1 to 24 exceeds the majority of bits as a result of all bits of data da1 to 24 becoming 1 at the timing of t3, and data polarity inversion circuit 11 outputs signal inv1 as "L", which is then latched by D flip-flop 15 at the timing of t4 resulting in signal inv2 becoming "L".

[0056] FIG. 5(f) shows the waveform of data dd1 through dd24 output by D flip-flops 14-1 through 14-24, data dc1 to 24 shown in FIG. 5(d) is latched and output at the timing of the falling edge of clock clk, and all bits remained unchanged at 1. In addition, FIG. 5(g) shows the waveform of signal inv3 output by D flip-flop 16, and this signal inv3 becomes "H" during the timing of t4 to t5 at which the polarity of input data da1-24 is inverted from 0 to 1 and output to data dd1-24.

[0057] Next, FIG. 6 is a circuit drawing showing an example of the configuration of data polarity inversion judgment circuit 11. In this drawing, 21 is a polarity change detection circuit, composed of 24 EOR (Exclusive OR) circuits 23, that detects a change in the polarity of each bit from data dc1 to 24 to data da1 to 24 by obtaining the exclusive logical sum for each pair of bits corresponding to data da1 to 24 and data dc1 to 24 of FIG. 4. 22 is a majority circuit composed of 13 input AND circuits 24, equal to the number of combinations, which obtain a logical product by selecting 13 outputs of the 24 EOR circuits 23, and OR circuit 25, which obtains a logical sum for all of the outputs of these 13 input AND circuits 24. This majority circuit switches output signal inv1 to "H" in the case the number of outputs of outputs A1 to 24 of polarity change detection circuit 21 that are "H" is greater than or equal to 13, which



is the majority, or switches output signal *inv1* to “L” in the case the number of outputs is 12 or less, which is less than the majority.

[0058] FIG. 7 is a table for explaining the operation of polarity change detection circuit 21. The first row indicates each bit number *n* of input data *da1* to 24, *dc1* to 24 and output *A1* to 24 of polarity change detection circuit 21 (*n* is an integer of 1 to 24), while the second to fourth rows are examples of data *dan*, *dac* and output *An* of EOR circuit 23 corresponding to each bit number *n*. In this table, since the values of data *dan* and *dac* of 23 are different for bit numbers 2-5, the value of output *An* of 23 becomes “H” for bit numbers 2-5 that correspond to the bits for which these values are different. In the case the number of bits for which these values are detected to be different in this manner is greater than or equal to the majority of 13, “H” is output for output signal *inv1*.

[0059] FIG. 8 are tables for explaining the effect resulting from dividing the output ports into four ports A through D and inverting data polarity for each port A through D in data output unit 4 described above.

[0060] Furthermore, for the sake of convenience in providing the explanation, an explanation is provided for the case of taking the total number of bits of data input to the data polarity inversion judgment/generation unit to be 24, and inverting data polarity for 12 bits at a time by dividing the output ports into two ports.

[0061] In FIGS. 8(a) through 8(d), the first row indicates the bit number *n* (where *n* is an integer from 1 to 24) of data shown in the second to fourth lines. The second row indicates output data *Xn* one clock earlier, the third row indicates the current input data *Yn*, and the fourth row indicates output data *Zn* corresponding to the current input data *Yn* shown in the third row.

[0062] Furthermore, the values of data *Xn*, *Yn* and *Zn* in the tables shown in FIGS. 8(a) through 8(d) are examples, and these tables show the example of the polarity of half, namely 12, of the bits changing among the 24 bits of data *Yn* relative to data *Xn*. In addition, the table shown in FIG. 8(a) uses one data polarity inversion judgment/generation unit, and is an example of the case of performing data inversion in 24-bit units. The tables shown in FIGS. 8(b) through 8(d) use two data polarity inversion judgment/generation units, and are examples of dividing 24 bits of data into bit numbers 1-12 and 13-24, and performing data inversion in 12-bit units.

[0063] Initially, data *Xn* of the table shown in FIG. 8(a) is all “L”, while data *Yn* is “H” for the 12 bits of bit numbers 1-7 and 13-17. In the case of this FIG. 8(a), since a judgment is made as to whether there are data changes in the majority or more of the bits in 24-bit units, since only 12 bits have changed, which is less than the majority, data inversion is not performed, and data *Yn* becomes output data *Zn* without being changed. As a result, the amount of change of data output becomes 12 bits, which is the maximum amount of change in the case of performing data inversion in 24-bit units.

[0064] Next, data *Xn* of the table shown in FIG. 8(b) is all “L”, and data *Yn* is “H” for the 12 bits of bit numbers 1-7 and 13-17, which is the same as the case of FIG. 8(a). However, in the case of FIG. 8(b), since a judgment is made

as to whether there are data changes in the majority of more of the bits in 12-bit units, data inversion is performed since the judgment results of bit numbers 1-12 reveal changes in 7 bits, which is equal to or greater than the majority. As a result, output data *Zn* of bit numbers 1-12 is inverted from data *Yn*. On the other hand, since only 5 bits have changed for bit numbers 13-24, the amount of change does not reach the majority and data inversion is not performed. As a result, the amount of change of data output is a total of 10 bits consisting of the 5 bits of bit numbers 8-12 and the 5 bits of bit numbers 13-17, and the amount of change is 2 bits less than the case of performing data inversion in 24-bit units.

[0065] Similarly, in the case of the table shown in FIG. 8(c), as a result of data *Yn* of bit numbers 1-12 being inverted and output as data *Zn*, the amount of change of this data output is a total of 8 bits consisting of the 4 bits of bit numbers 9-12 and the 4 bits of bit numbers 13-16, and the amount of change is 4 bits less than in the case of performing data inversion in 24-bit units.

[0066] Moreover, in the case of the table shown in FIG. 8(d), as a result of data *Yn* of bit numbers 1-12 being inverted and output as data *Zn*, the amount of change of this data output is a total of 6 bits consisting of the 3 bits of bit numbers 10-12 and the 3 bits of bit numbers 13-15. Thus, the amount of change is 6 bits less than in the case of performing data inversion in 24-bit units, indicating that the amount of change can be reduced to half that in the case of performing data inversion in 24-bit units.

[0067] Moreover, although not shown in the drawings, in the case the 12 bits of bit numbers 1-11 and 13 of data *Yn* are “H”, as a result of data *Yn* being similarly inverted and output as data *Zn*, the amount of change of this data output is the 2 bits of bit numbers 12 and 13. In addition, in the case the 12 bits of bit numbers 1-12 of data *Yn* are “H”, as a result of data *Yn* being similarly inverted and output as data *Zn*, the amount of change of this data output is 0 bits (no change in polarity for the output).

[0068] As has been described above, by performing data inversion by dividing 24 bits into two groups of 12 bits each for data input of the amount of change of the same 12 bits, when the maximum amount of change in the case of performing data inversion in 24-bit units is 12 bits, the maximum amount of change in the case of performing data inversion after dividing into two groups is 2 bits. Namely, by performing data inversion by dividing into two groups of 12 bits each, the amount of change of data output can be maximally reduced to 0 d as compared with the case of performing data inversion in 24-bit units.

[0069] Furthermore, although an example of making the number of bits of input data 24 and dividing the output ports into two ports was explained for the sake of convenience in the explanation of FIG. 8, the effect of reducing the amount of change of data output can also be obtained in the case of inverting data in 24-bit units by dividing 96 bits of data BUS1-96 among four ports A through D as in the above-mentioned embodiment. In addition, in the above-mentioned embodiment, although a constitution is employed in which data is inverted in units of a total of 24 bits consisting of 8 bits each for R, G and B, a constitution may also be employed in which data inversion is performed in 8-bit units for each color.

[0070] Furthermore, although the above-mentioned embodiment indicated the case of displaying 3 colors in 256

gradations, various changes can be made in the number of gradations and number of colors.

[0071] In this manner, the effect of reducing power consumption required for data output of data output unit 4 is obtained by reducing the amount of change of data output. As a result of this effect of reducing power consumption, power consumption in a drive circuit of a liquid crystal display device according to the above-mentioned embodiment is reduced by 25% as compared with a drive circuit of a liquid crystal display device of the prior art that does not use a data inversion function.

[0072] Moreover, the effect of reducing noise generated due to changes in data output is also obtained.

[0073] FIG. 9 is a waveform drawing showing measurement results in which this noise-reducing effect was obtained. The waveform shown in this drawing represents the results of measuring electromagnetic interference noise characteristics (EMI characteristics) when liquid crystal panel 1 was driven using the drive circuit of a liquid crystal display device according to the embodiment described above. Furthermore, in measuring the EMI characteristics shown in FIG. 9, electromagnetic interference noise radiated directly from the drive circuit and liquid crystal panel 1 of the liquid crystal display device was measured after removing the shield plate attached to the liquid crystal display device.

[0074] In addition, the waveform shown in FIG. 11 was measured under the same conditions as the measurement of EMI characteristics shown in FIG. 9. This drawing shows the EMI characteristics when liquid crystal panel 1 was driven using a drive circuit of a liquid crystal display device of the prior art not provided with a data inversion function.

[0075] In the waveforms shown in FIGS. 9 and 11, the horizontal axis indicates the frequency of the electromagnetic interference noise in megahertz (MHz) units, while the vertical axis indicates the intensity of the electromagnetic interference noise in decibel (dB) units. When the EMI characteristics shown in the waveforms of FIGS. 9 and 11 are compared, the effect was obtained in which electromagnetic interference noise reduction was reduced by 10 dB or more over the frequency band of 40-230 MHz as a result of using the drive circuit of the liquid crystal display device according to the embodiment described above.

[0076] Effects of the Invention

[0077] As has been explained above, according to the present invention, in the case the number of data signals that cause a polarity change in the output to a bus line is equal to or greater than the majority of data signals in a drive circuit of a liquid crystal display device having a bus line for transferring image data to a liquid crystal panel, the polarity of all data signals is inverted and then output to the bus line. In addition, since a polarity inversion signal, which indicates that the polarity of data signals output to the bus lines is inverted, is also output, the amount of change in polarity of the output to the bus line can be reduced by half or more of the transferred data signals.

[0078] As a result, power consumption can be lower than a drive circuit of a liquid crystal display device of the prior art.

[0079] Moreover, the effect is also obtained in which EMI characteristics are improved as compared with a drive circuit of a liquid crystal display device of the prior art.

[0080] Moreover, since it is no longer necessary to use expensive anti-EMI components, which were required in drive circuits of liquid crystal display devices of the prior art, due to this improvement of EMI characteristics, costs can be reduced as compared with liquid crystal display devices of the prior art.

[0081] Moreover, since the frequency at which noise attributable to the bus line is radiated can be determined by comparing EMI characteristics of a liquid crystal display device that uses the present invention and the EMI characteristics of a liquid crystal display device not using the present invention, it is possible to distinguish whether or not electromagnetic interference noise radiated from a liquid crystal display device is noise attributable to the bus line, which was difficult in the prior art.

[0082] In addition, the effect is also obtained in which cross-talk noise between bus lines caused by data errors is reduced as a result of reducing the amount of change in polarity of the output to the bus lines.

[0083] Moreover, since a data polarity inversion judgment means and polarity inversion means are provided for each bus line, the amount of change in polarity of the output to the bus lines can be further reduced as a result of data polarity being inverted for each bus line.

[0084] Moreover, since the clock of half of the bus lines is shifted out of phase by one half cycle from the clock of the other half of the bus lines, it is possible to reduce the amount for which polarity changes simultaneously in the output to the bus lines, thereby allowing momentary current of controller 2 that drives the bus lines to also be reduced.

What is claimed:

1. A drive circuit of a liquid crystal display device having a bus line of a width equal to the number of transfer data signals and to which is output a plurality of said transfer data signals; equipped with:

a data polarity inversion judgment device, which outputs a polarity inversion signal indicating that said plurality of data signals are output to said bus line after inverting the polarity of all said signals in the case the majority or more of a plurality of data signals output to said bus line as said plurality of transfer data signals cause a polarity change in the output to said bus line; and,

a polarity inversion device that inverts the polarity of all of said plurality of data signals that are input and outputs said signals as said plurality of transfer data signals corresponding to said polarity inversion signal output from said data polarity inversion judgment device.

2. A drive circuit of a liquid crystal display device according to claim 1 wherein said data polarity inversion judgment device and said polarity inversion device are respectively equipped for a plurality of bus lines.

3. A drive circuit of a liquid crystal display device having a bus line of a width equal to the number of transfer data signals and to which is output a plurality of said transfer data signals; equipped with:

- a first latching circuit that latches a plurality of input data signals in synchronization with an input clock and outputs said signals in the form of a plurality of first data signals;
  - a polarity inversion circuit that inverts the polarity of all of said plurality of first data signals and outputs said signals in the form of a plurality of second data signals in the case an input first polarity inversion signal is at a predetermined inversion designation level;
  - a data polarity inversion judgment circuit that outputs a second polarity inversion signal in the form of said inversion designation level in the case the number of corresponding said plurality of input data signals and said plurality of second data signals having different polarity is greater than or equal to the majority of said signals; and,
  - a second latching circuit that latches said second polarity inversion signal in synchronization with said input clock, and outputs said signal in the form of said first polarity inversion signal.
4. A drive circuit of a liquid crystal display device according to claim 3 equipped with:
- a third latching circuit that latches said plurality of second data signals in synchronization with said input clock and outputs said signals in the form of said plurality of transfer data signals; and,
  - a fourth latching circuit that latches said first polarity inversion signal in synchronization with said input clock and outputs said signal in the form of a third polarity inversion signal.
5. A drive circuit of a liquid crystal display device according to claim 4 wherein said first to fourth latching circuits, said polarity inversion circuit and said data polarity inversion judgment circuit are respectively equipped for a plurality of bus lines.
6. A drive circuit of a liquid crystal display device according to claim 5 wherein the phase of said input clock corresponding to half the number of said plurality of bus lines, and the phase of said input clock corresponding to the other half of the number of said plurality of bus lines are out of phase by one half cycle.

\* \* \* \* \*

专利名称(译)	液晶显示装置的驱动电路		
公开(公告)号	<a href="#">US20010002829A1</a>	公开(公告)日	2001-06-07
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#### 摘要(译)

本发明公开了一种液晶显示装置的驱动电路，其将图像数据传送到液晶面板，该液晶面板能够减少通过总线传输的每位数据的值的变化量。在导致总线输出极性变化的数据信号的数量等于或大于四个输出端口中的每一个的大多数数据信号的情况下，控制器2反转所有数据信号的极性，并输出每个数据BUS-A1-24，BUS-B1-24，BUS-C1-24和BUS-D1-24从每个输出端口到总线。另外，由于控制器2输出极性反转信号INV-A至INV-D，其表示输出到总线的数据信号的极性已被反转，对于四个输出端口中的每一个，极性的变化量到总线的输出可以减少传输数据信号的一半或更多。

