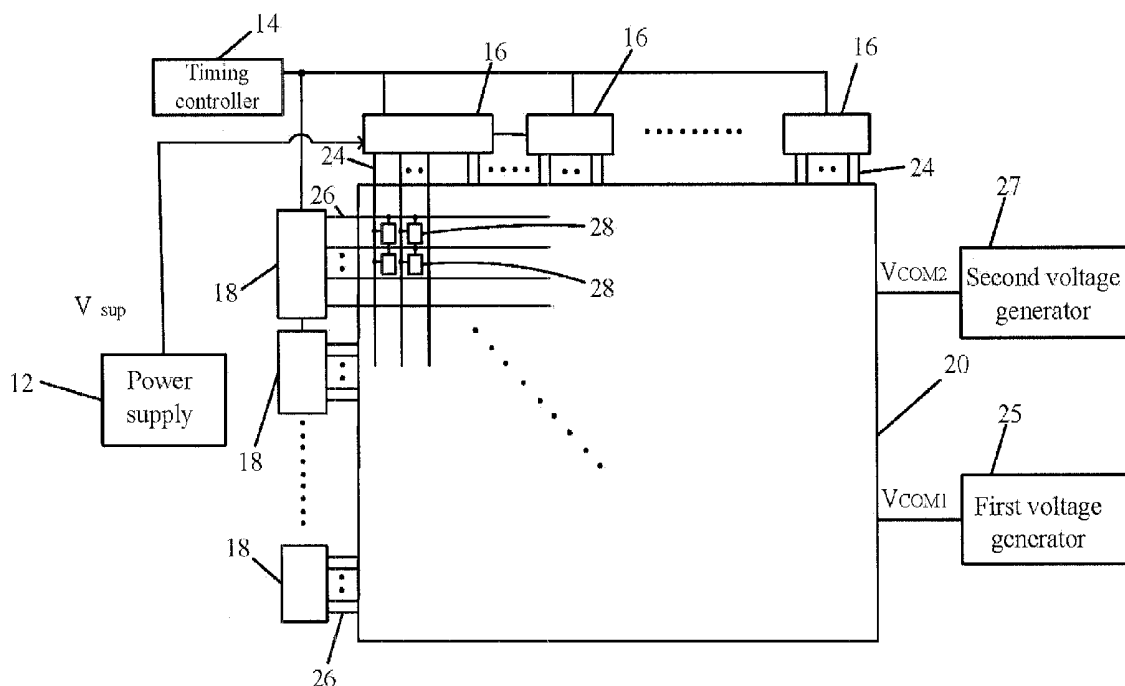




(43) **Pub. Date:** **Apr. 2, 2009**



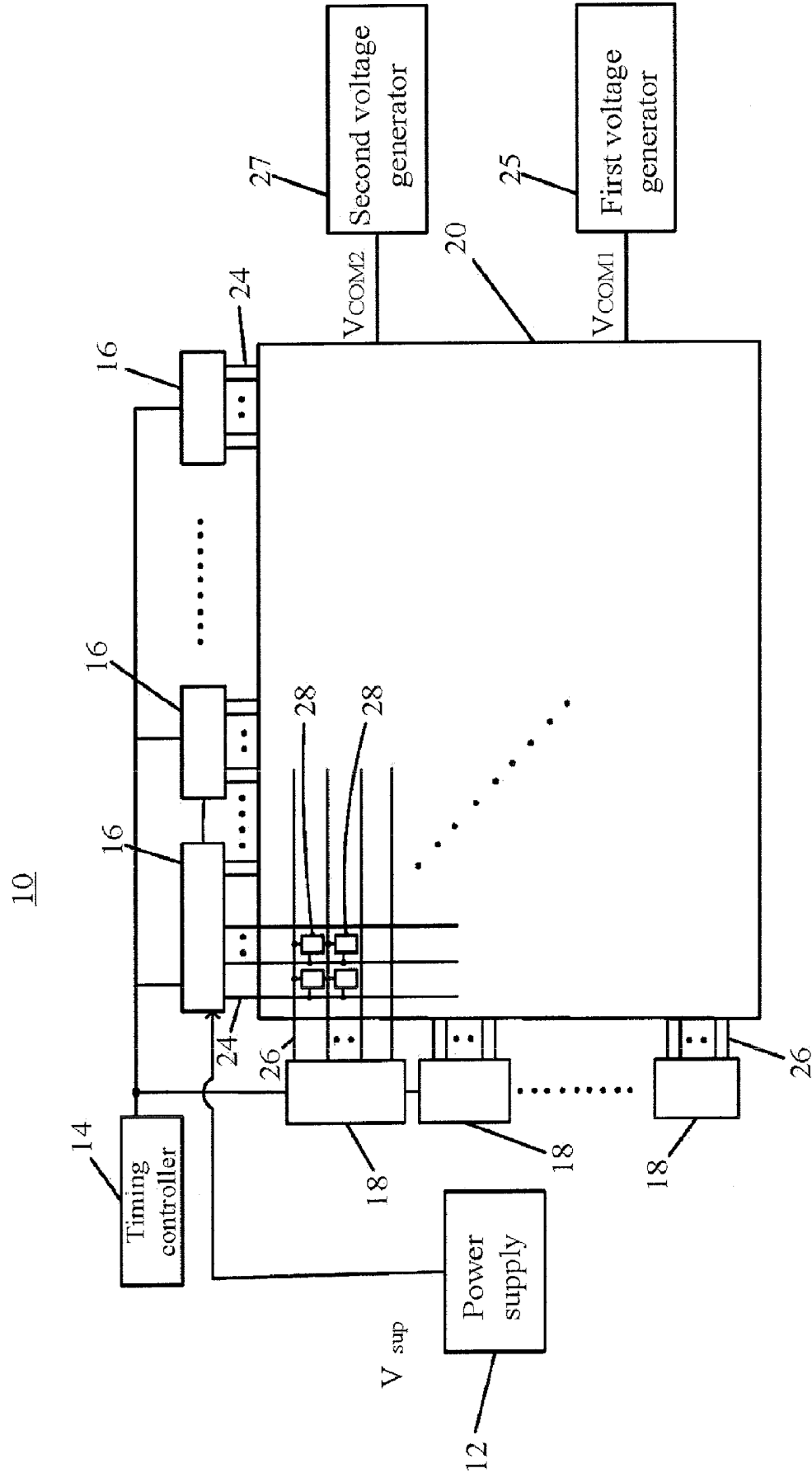


FIG. 1

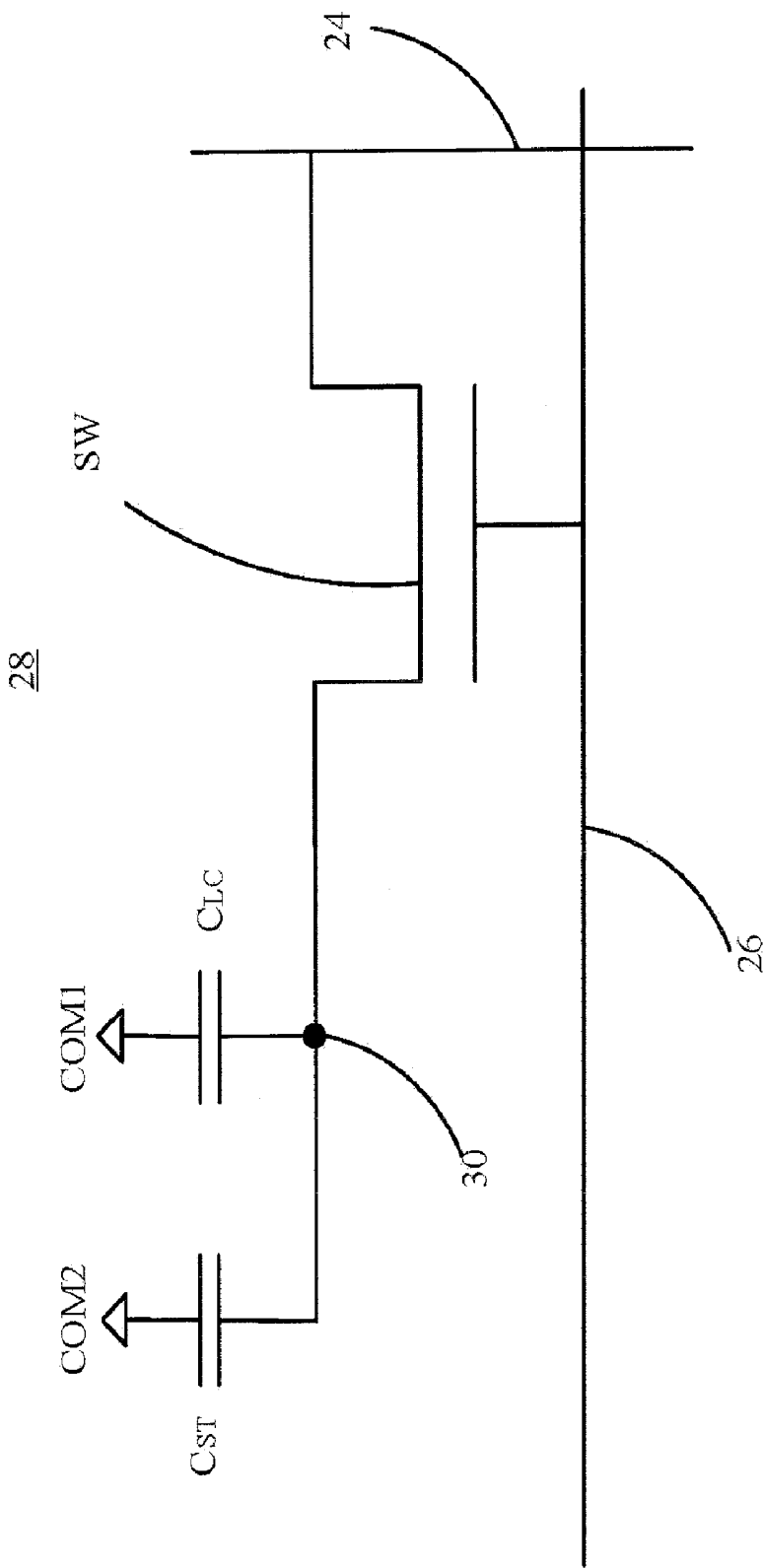


FIG. 2

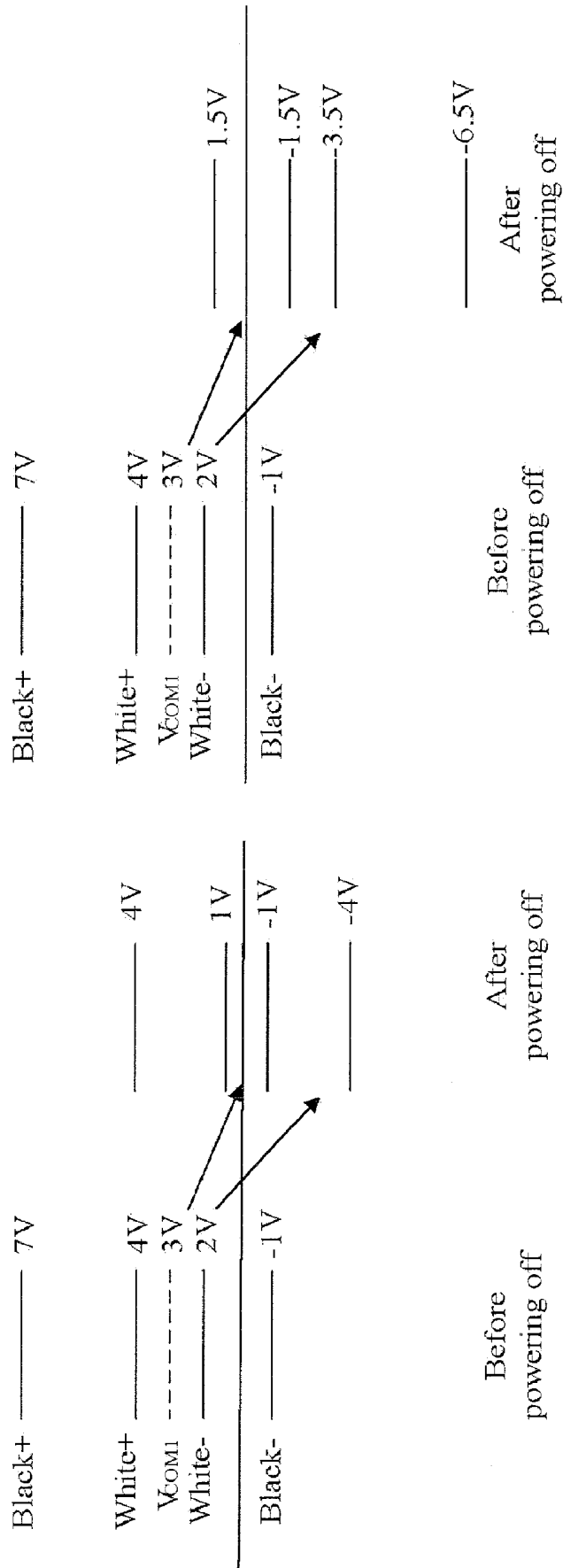


FIG. 3A

FIG. 3B

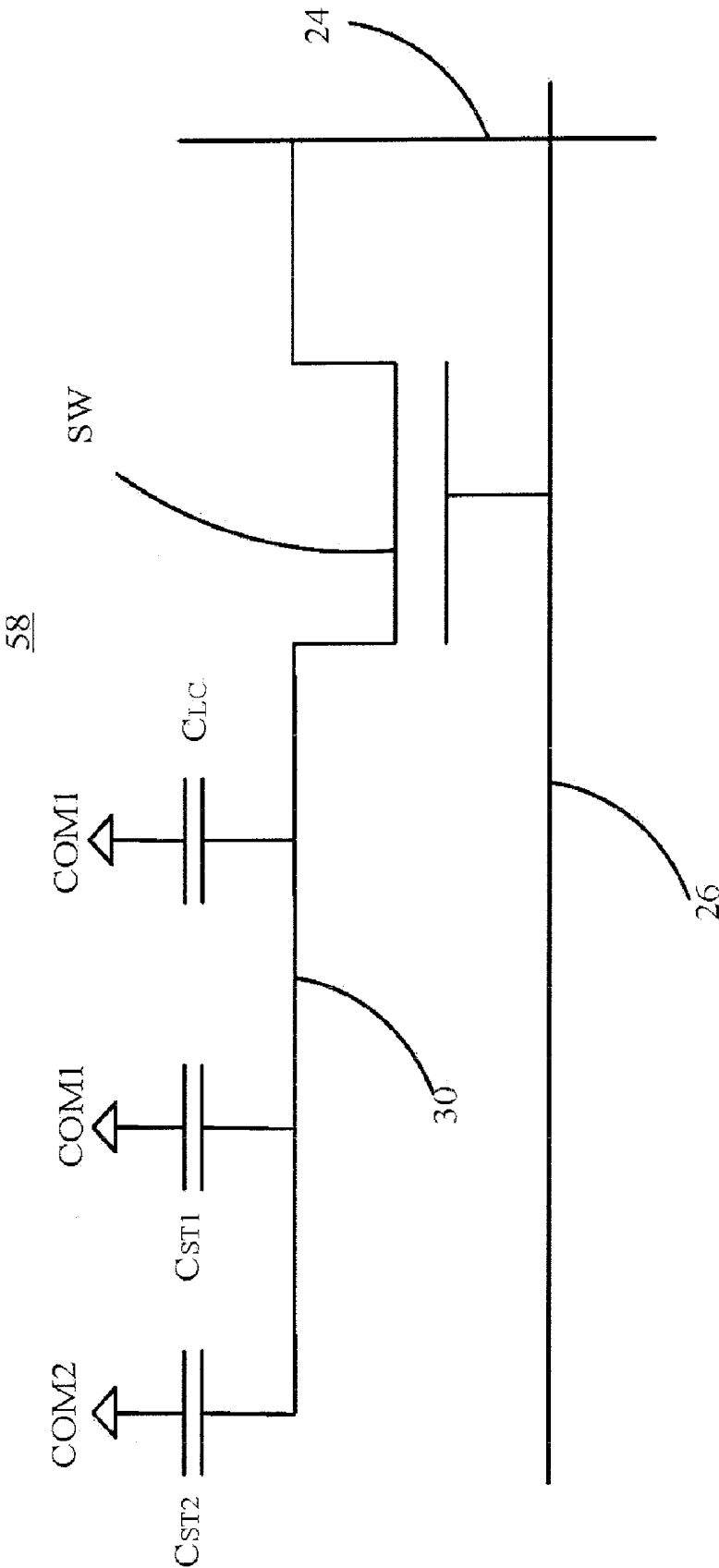


FIG. 4

LIQUID CRYSTAL DISPLAY FOR REDUCING RESIDUAL IMAGE PHENOMENON

BACKGROUND OF THE INVENTION

[0001] 1. Field of the Invention

[0002] The present invention relates to a liquid crystal display, and more specifically, to a liquid crystal display capable of preventing residual image phenomenon.

[0003] 2. Description of the Related Art

[0004] With a rapid development of monitor types, novel and colorful monitors with high resolution, e.g., liquid crystal displays (LCDs), are indispensable components used in various electronic products such as monitors for notebook computers, personal digital assistants (PDAs), digital cameras, and projectors. The demand for the novelty and colorful monitors has increased tremendously.

[0005] Nevertheless, a residual image phenomenon occurs at the moment of shutting down the liquid crystal display because of residual charges are remaining within liquid crystal capacitors. For solving such residual image phenomenon, U.S. Pat. No. 6,476,590 suggests that, upon powering off the LCD, a timing controller generates a specific signal for enabling a source driver to generate a pattern of data signal to the LCD panel, so that the LCD panel may display specific image such as full black or full white image. However, such system architecture will increase the complexity in system design, and further improvements for removing residual image phenomenon are still needed.

SUMMARY OF THE INVENTION

[0006] Accordingly, one aspect of the present invention is directed to a liquid crystal display for preventing residual images that substantially obviates one or more of the problems due to limitations and disadvantages of the prior art.

[0007] According to the present invention, the liquid crystal display comprises a source driver for generating a pixel data voltage, a gate driver for generating a scanning signal voltage, and a plurality of pixel units. Each pixel unit comprises a switch unit for delivering the pixel data voltage upon receiving the scanning signal voltage, a pixel electrode electrically coupled to the switch unit, a first electrode for supplying a first common voltage, a second electrode for supplying a second common voltage, a liquid crystal capacitor electrically coupled between the first electrode and the pixel electrode for driving liquid crystal layer in response to the pixel data voltage and the first common voltage, and a storage capacitor electrically coupled between the pixel electrode and the second electrode.

[0008] In one embodiment of the present invention, the voltage level of the second common voltage is greater than the voltage level of the first common voltage.

[0009] In another embodiment of the present invention, the voltage level of the second common voltage is in a range between a maximum voltage level of the pixel data voltage outputted by the source driver and twice of the maximum voltage level of the pixel data voltage.

[0010] Another aspect of the present invention is directed to a liquid crystal display. The liquid crystal display comprises a source driver for generating a pixel data voltage, a gate driver for generating a scanning signal voltage, and a plurality of pixel units. Each pixel unit comprises a switch unit for delivering the pixel data voltage upon receiving the scanning signal voltage, a pixel electrode electrically coupled to the

switch unit, a first electrode for supplying a first common voltage, a second electrode for supplying a second common voltage, a liquid crystal capacitor electrically coupled between the first electrode and the pixel electrode for driving liquid crystal layer in response to the pixel data voltage and the first common voltage, a first storage capacitor electrically coupled between the pixel electrode and the first electrode, and a second storage capacitor electrically coupled between the pixel electrode and the second electrode.

[0011] In one embodiment of the present invention, the voltage level of the second common voltage is greater than the voltage level of the first common voltage.

[0012] These and other objectives of the present invention will become apparent to those of ordinary skill in the art after reading the following detailed description of the preferred embodiments illustrated in the various figures and drawings.

BRIEF DESCRIPTION OF THE DRAWINGS

[0013] FIG. 1 shows a block diagram of the liquid crystal display of the present invention.

[0014] FIG. 2 shows an equivalent circuit diagram of the pixel unit according to a first embodiment of the present invention.

[0015] FIG. 3A shows variations in voltage level on the pixel electrode in reference to the first common voltage V_{COM1} of 3 V and the second common voltage V_{COM2} of 3V, before and after the LCD is shut down.

[0016] FIG. 3B shows variations in voltage level on the pixel electrode in reference to the first common voltage V_{COM1} of 3V and the second common voltage V_{COM2} of 8.5V, before and after the LCD is shut down.

[0017] FIG. 4 shows an equivalent circuit diagram of the pixel unit according to a second embodiment of the present invention.

DETAILED DESCRIPTION OF THE INVENTION

[0018] FIG. 1 illustrates a block diagram of the liquid crystal display according to the present invention. The liquid crystal display (LCD) 10 comprises a power supply 12, a timing controller 14, a plurality of source drivers 16, a plurality of gate drivers 18, a first voltage generator 25, a second voltage generator 27, and an LCD panel 20. The LCD panel 20 comprises a plurality of pixel units 28. The power supply 12 is used for supplying required operating power V_{sup} to the timing controller 14, the plurality of source drivers 16, and the plurality of gate source drivers 18. For clarity, only connections between the power supply 12 and the plurality of source drivers 16 are shown.

[0019] Upon receiving clock signal from the timing controller 14, the plurality of gate drivers 18 generate scan signal to the liquid crystal panel 20 via the scan lines 26. Meanwhile, the plurality of source drivers 16 delivers data signal to the liquid crystal panel 20 via the data lines 24, in response to the clock signal from the timing controller 14. As a result, the pixel units 28 show an image based on the data signal in response to the scan signal. The first voltage generator 25 is used for supplying a first common voltage V_{COM1} , and the second voltage generator 27 is used for supplying a second common voltage V_{COM2} . A voltage level of the second common voltage V_{COM2} is higher than that of the first common voltage V_{COM1} .

[0020] FIG. 2 shows an equivalent circuit diagram of the pixel unit according to a first embodiment of the present

invention. The plurality of gate line 26 and the plurality of data line 24 are crisscross in a grid line formation. Each pixel unit 28 comprises a storage capacitor C_{ST} and a liquid crystal capacitor C_{LC} having two electrodes and a crystal layer sandwiched therebetween. One electrode of the liquid crystal capacitor C_{LC} couples to a pixel electrode 30 so as to link to a switch unit SW (which may be implemented by a thin film transistor), and the other electrode couples to the first electrode COM1. The storage capacitor C_{ST} is coupled between the switch unit SW and the second electrode COM2. The first electrode COM1 couples to the first voltage generator 25 to provide the first common voltage V_{COM1} , and the second electrode COM2 couples to the second voltage generator 27 to provide the second common voltage V_{COM2} .

[0021] With reference to FIG. 3A and FIG. 3B, FIG. 3A shows variations in voltage level on the pixel electrode in reference to the first common voltage V_{COM1} of 3V and the second common voltage V_{COM2} of 3V, before and after the LCD is shut down, and FIG. 3B shows variations in voltage level on the pixel electrode in reference to the first common voltage V_{COM1} of 3V and the second common voltage V_{COM2} of 8.5V, before and after the LCD is shut down. The residual image phenomenon occurs in a moment of shutting down the LCD, due to charge stored in the liquid crystal capacitor C_{LC} which fails to rapidly flow out on account of slight leakage current through the switch unit SW. This means that the voltage level on the pixel electrode does not drop to 0V at the moment of shutdown the LCD. As shown in FIG. 3A, after powering off, transients of the first common voltage V_{COM1} supplied by the first electrode COM1 from 3V to 0V and the second common voltage V_{COM2} supplied by the second electrode COM2 from 3V to 0V induces a maximum voltage level V_{max} on the pixel electrode 30 to 4V due in large part to capacitor-coupling effect. Assuming that a drop of the voltage level on the pixel electrode 30 is from 4V to 0V, discharging with the leakage current through the switch unit SW is 10 seconds, i.e. the time period of residual image phenomenon is 10 seconds. Preferably, as shown in FIG. 3B associated with the exemplary embodiment, after powering off, transients of the first common voltage V_{COM1} supplied by the first electrode COM1 is from 3V to 0V, and the second common voltage V_{COM2} supplied by the second electrode COM2 is from 8.5V to 0V, which induces a maximum voltage level V_{max} on the pixel electrode 30 to be 1.5V due to capacitor-coupling effect. In contrast, a drop of the voltage level on the pixel electrode 30 is from 1.5V to 0V, discharging with the leakage current through the switch unit SW is only 1 second, i.e. the time period of residual image phenomenon is shortened to 1 second. In conclusion, according to the embodiment, the maximum voltage level on the pixel electrode 30 converges to 0V on the moment of powering off the LCD, shortening the discharge period of the liquid crystal capacitor, thereby reducing residual image phenomenon.

[0022] In the moment of powering off the LCD, a voltage drop on the pixel electrode 30 is given by $(C_{ST} \times V_{COM2} + C_{LC} \times V_{COM1}) / (C_{ST} + C_{LC})$. Accordingly, the voltage drop on the pixel electrode 30 complies with the maximum voltage level V_{max} of the pixel data voltage is preferred. That is $(C_{ST} \times V_{COM2} + C_{LC} \times V_{COM1}) / (C_{ST} + C_{LC}) = V_{max}$, and then

$$V_{COM2} = (V_{max} \times (C_{ST} + C_{LC}) - C_{LC} \times V_{COM1}) / C_{ST}$$

[0023] For example, if $V_{max} = 7V$, $V_{COM1} = 3V$, $C_{ST} : C_{LC} = 1 : 1$, the optimal second common voltage V_{COM2} is 11V, so as to meet the criteria that the voltage drop on the pixel electrode 30

complies with the maximum voltage level V_{max} of the pixel data voltage. Although the present invention has been explained by the embodiments shown in the drawings described above, it should be understood to persons of ordinary skill in the art that the invention is not limited to the embodiments. For example, voltage level of the second common voltage of V_{COM2} is greater than that of the first common voltage V_{COM1} is also in the scope of the present invention. Depending on the design demand, $C_{ST}/C_{LC} = 0.5 \sim 2$ and V_{COM2} in a range between $V_{max} \sim 2 \times V_{max}$ are optimal.

[0024] FIG. 4 shows an equivalent circuit diagram of the pixel unit according to a second embodiment of the present invention. The plurality of gate lines 26 and the plurality of data lines 24 are crisscross in a grid line formation. Each pixel unit 58 comprises a first storage capacitor C_{ST1} , a second storage capacitor C_{ST2} , and a liquid crystal capacitor C_{LC} having two electrodes and a crystal layer sandwiched therebetween. One electrode of the liquid crystal capacitor C_{LC} couples to a pixel electrode 30, so as to link to a switch unit SW (which may be implemented by a thin film transistor), and the other electrode couples to a first electrode COM1. The first storage capacitor C_{ST1} is coupled between the switch unit SW and the first electrode COM1. The second storage capacitor C_{ST2} is coupled between the switch unit SW and the second electrode COM2. The first electrode COM1 couples to the first voltage generator 25 to provide the first common voltage V_{COM1} , and the second electrode COM2 couples to the second voltage generator 27 to provide the second common voltage V_{COM2} .

[0025] In the moment of powering off the LCD, a voltage drop on the pixel electrode 30 is given by $(C_{ST2} \times V_{COM2} + (C_{ST1} + C_{LC}) \times V_{COM1}) / (C_{ST1} + C_{ST2} + C_{LC})$. Accordingly, the voltage drop on the pixel electrode 30 complies with the maximum voltage level V_{max} is preferred. That is $(C_{ST2} \times V_{COM2} + (C_{ST1} + C_{LC}) \times V_{COM1}) / (C_{ST1} + C_{ST2} + C_{LC}) = V_{max}$, and then

$$V_{COM2} = (V_{max} \times (C_{ST1} + C_{ST2} + C_{LC}) - (C_{ST1} + C_{LC}) \times V_{COM1}) / C_{ST2}$$

[0026] For example, if $V_{max} = 7V$, $V_{COM1} = 3V$, $C_{ST1} : C_{ST2} : C_{LC} = 1 : 1 : 1$, the optimal second common voltage V_{COM2} is 15V, so as to meet the criteria that the voltage drop on the pixel electrode 30 complies with the maximum voltage level V_{max} . Although the present invention has been explained by the embodiments shown in the drawings described above, it should be understood to the ordinary skilled person in the art that the invention is not limited to the embodiments. For example, voltage level of the second common voltage of V_{COM2} is greater than that of the first common voltage V_{COM1} , which is also in the scope of the present invention. As such, the capacitance of the second storage capacitor C_{ST2} is less than one-third of the whole capacitance of $(C_{ST1} + C_{ST2} + C_{LC})$, so the second common voltage V_{COM2} amounts to the maximum voltage level supplied by the gate driver is optimal.

[0027] In contrast to prior art, the present invention provides a crystal capacitor coupled to a first common voltage and a storage capacitor coupled to a second common voltage of which a voltage level is greater than that of the first common voltage. Consequently, the voltage level of the pixel voltage drops to a lower voltage level after powering off the LCD, thereby shortening a discharge period of the liquid crystal capacitor and improving residual image phenomenon.

[0028] While the present invention has been described in connection with what are considered to be preferred embodiments, it is understood that this invention is not limited to the

disclosed embodiments but is intended to cover various arrangements made without departing from the scope of the broadest interpretation of the appended claims.

What is claimed is:

1. A liquid crystal display, comprising:

a source driver for generating a pixel data voltage;

a gate driver for generating a scanning signal voltage; and

a plurality of pixel units, each comprising:

a switch unit for delivering the pixel data voltage upon receiving the scanning signal voltage;

a pixel electrode electrically coupled to the switch unit;

a first electrode for supplying a first common voltage;

a second electrode for supplying a second common voltage;

a liquid crystal capacitor, electrically coupled between the first electrode and the pixel electrode, for driving liquid crystal layer in response to the pixel data voltage and the first common voltage; and

a storage capacitor electrically coupled between the pixel electrode and the second electrode.

2. The liquid crystal display of claim 1, wherein the voltage level of the second common voltage is greater than the voltage level of the first common voltage.

3. The liquid crystal display of claim 2, wherein the voltage level of the second common voltage is in a range between a

maximum voltage level of the pixel data voltage outputted by the source driver and twice of the maximum voltage level of the pixel data voltage.

4. A liquid crystal display, comprising:

a source driver for generating a pixel data voltage;

a gate driver for generating a scanning signal voltage; and

a plurality of pixel units, each comprising:

a switch unit for delivering the pixel data voltage upon receiving the scanning signal voltage;

a pixel electrode electrically coupled to the switch unit;

a first electrode for supplying a first common voltage;

a second electrode for supplying a second common voltage;

a liquid crystal capacitor, electrically coupled between the first electrode and the pixel electrode, for driving liquid crystal layer in response to the pixel data voltage and the first common voltage;

a first storage capacitor electrically coupled between the pixel electrode and the first electrode; and

a second storage capacitor electrically coupled between the pixel electrode and the second electrode

5. The liquid crystal display of claim 4, wherein the voltage level of the second common voltage is greater than the voltage level of the first common voltage.

* * * * *

专利名称(译)	用于减少残像现象的液晶显示器		
公开(公告)号	US20090085855A1	公开(公告)日	2009-04-02
申请号	US11/941606	申请日	2007-11-16
[标]申请(专利权)人(译)	友达光电股份有限公司		
申请(专利权)人(译)	友达光电.		
当前申请(专利权)人(译)	友达光电.		
[标]发明人	HSU CHAO CHING LIAO YI SUEI		
发明人	HSU, CHAO-CHING LIAO, YI-SUEI		
IPC分类号	G09G3/36		
CPC分类号	G09G3/3655 G09G2330/027 G09G2320/0257 G09G2310/063		
优先权	096136220 2007-09-28 TW		
其他公开文献	US8217876		
外部链接	Espacenet USPTO		

摘要(译)

液晶显示器包括：源极驱动器，用于产生像素数据电压；栅极驱动器，用于产生扫描信号电压；以及多个像素单元。每个像素单元包括用于在接收到扫描信号电压时传送像素数据电压的开关单元，电耦合到开关单元的像素电极，用于提供第一公共电压的第一电极，用于提供第二公共电压的第二电极，液晶电容器，电连接在第一电极和像素电极之间，用于响应像素数据电压和第一公共电压驱动液晶层，以及存储电容器，电连接在像素电极和第二电极之间。

