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(54) LIQUID CRYSTAL DISPLAY DRIVER AND METHOD THEREOF

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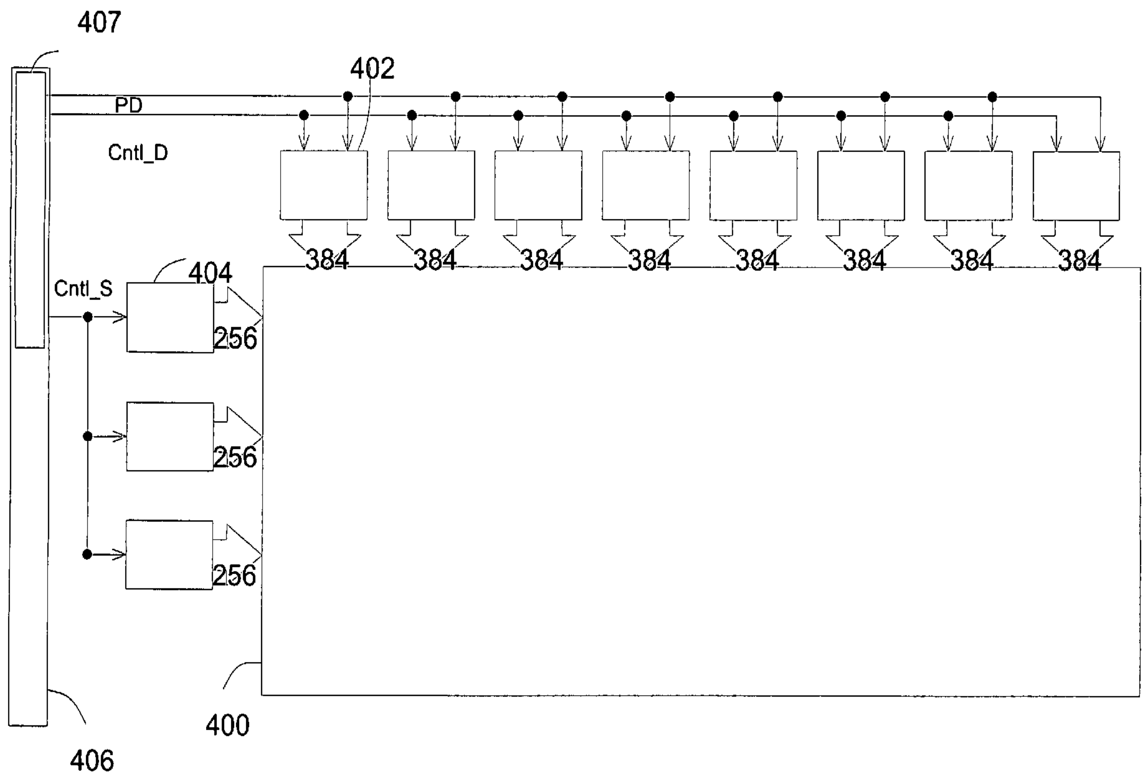
(57) **ABSTRACT**

A system comprises a liquid crystal display viewable from front and side view points, and comprising a plurality of pixels having corresponding original luminance values, a plurality of data lines in the display, a plurality of data drivers for driving the data lines, and an adjusted gray scale generator for adjusting gray scales of the pixels and outputting adjusted gray scales to the data drivers for driving the data lines.



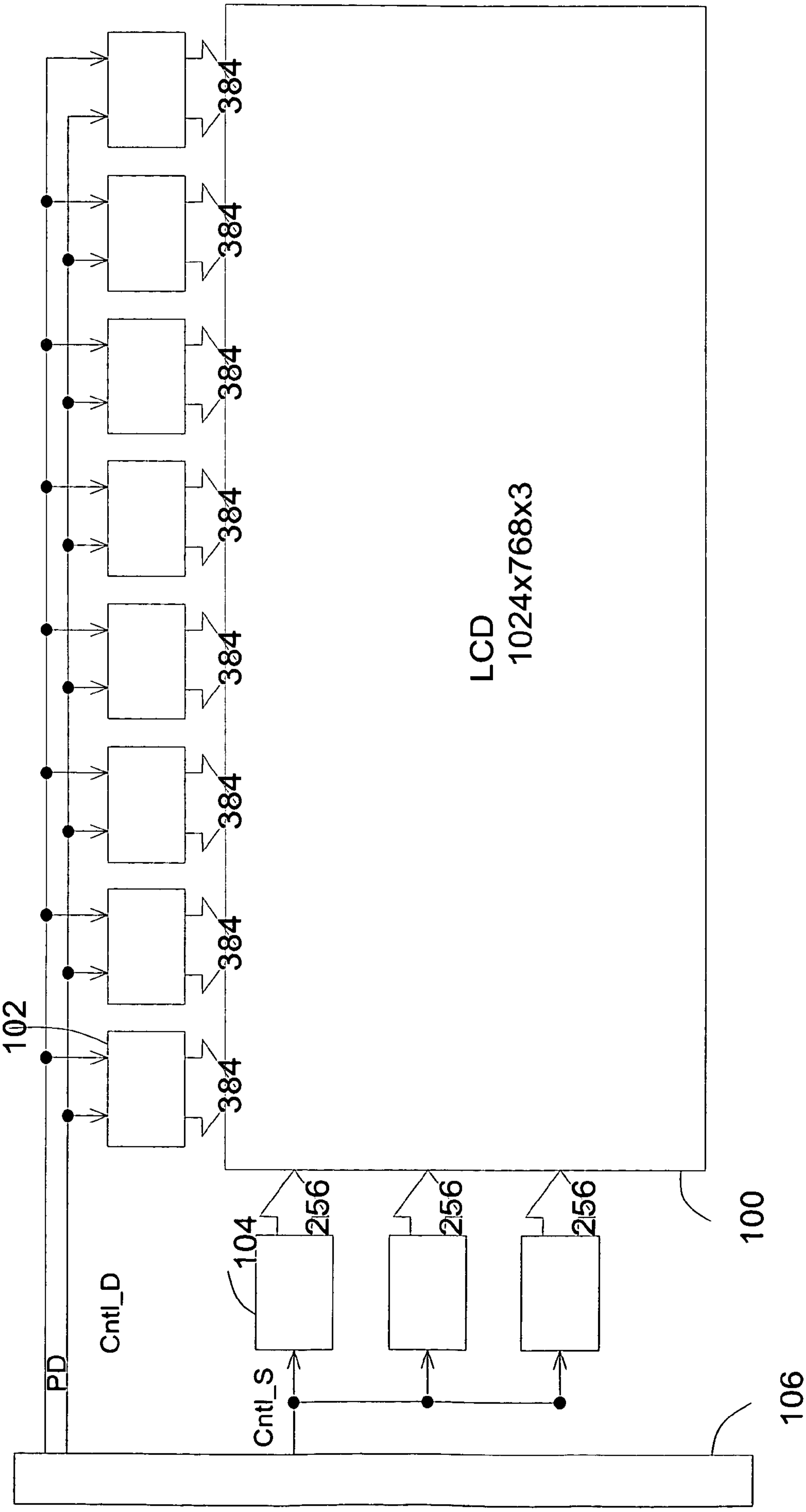


FIG.1 (Prior Art)

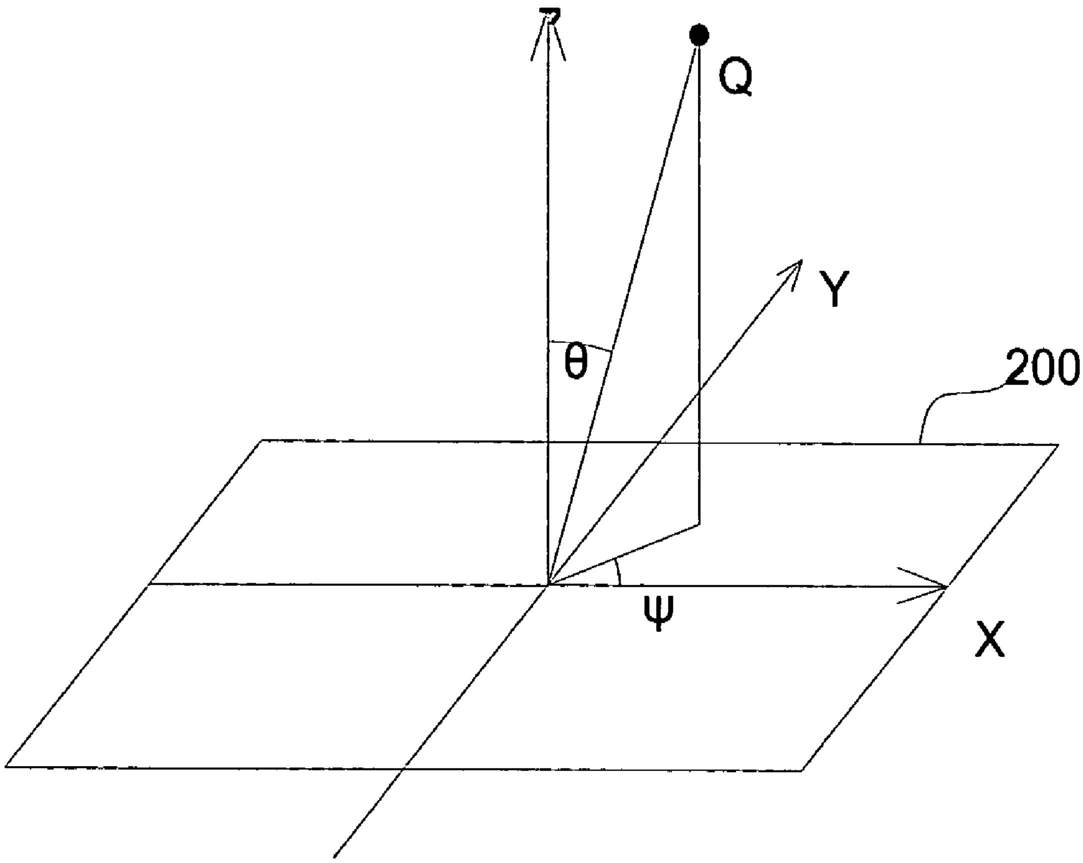


FIG.2

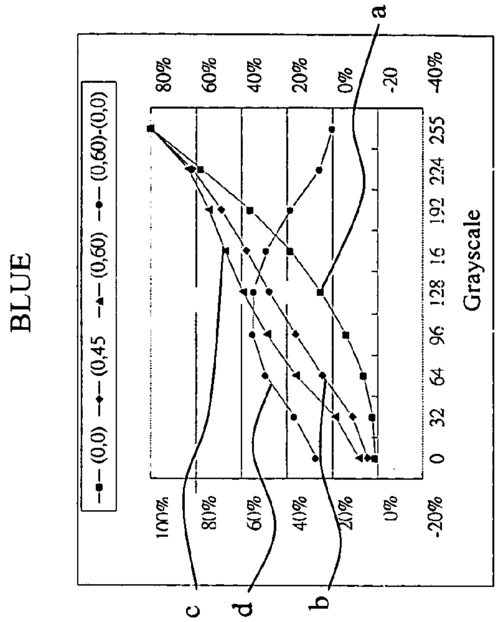


FIG.3C

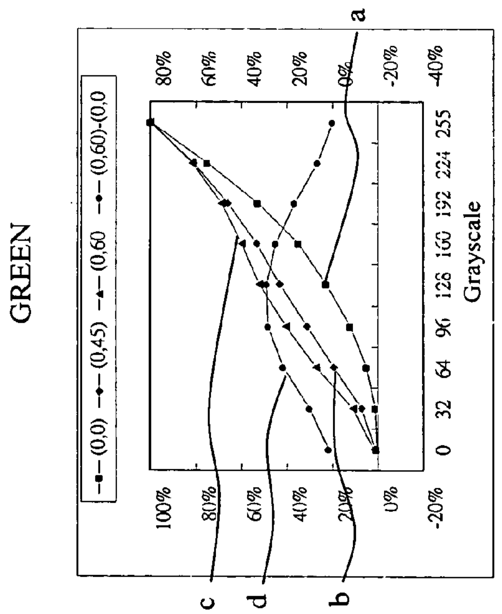


FIG.3B

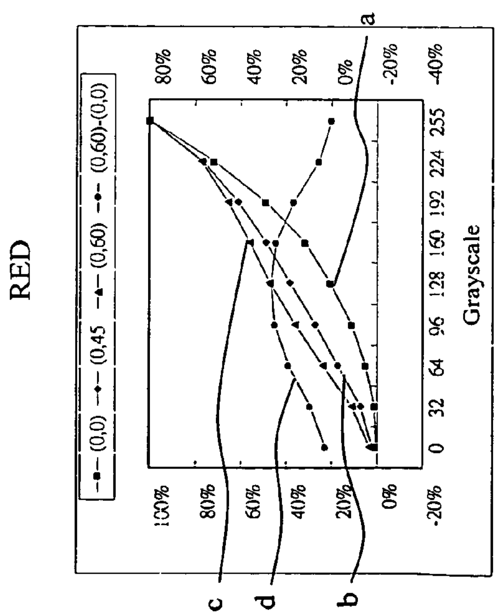


FIG.3A

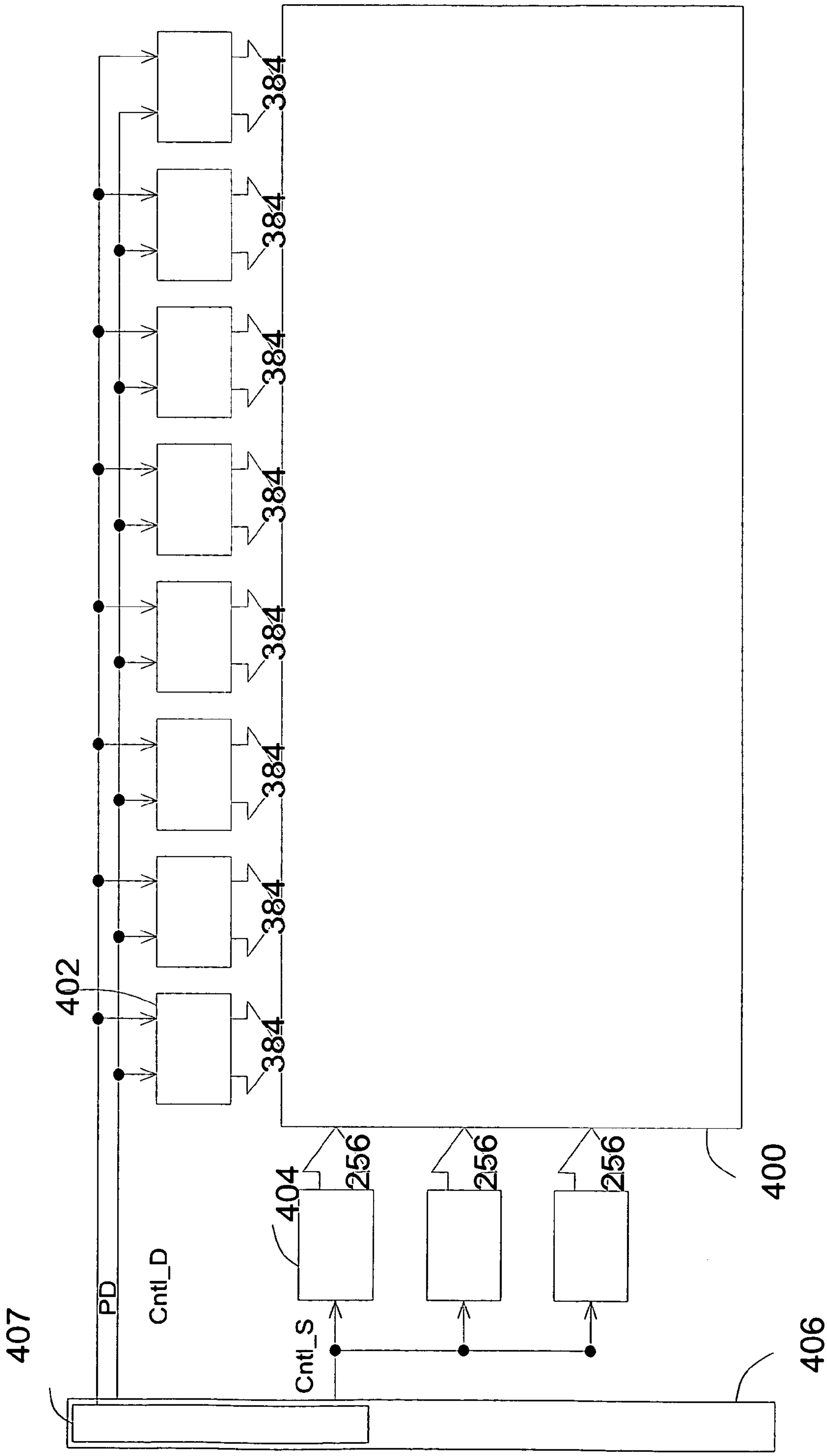

384
384
384
384
384
384
384
384
402
256
256
256
404
400
PD
Cntl_D
Cntl_S
407
406

FIG.4

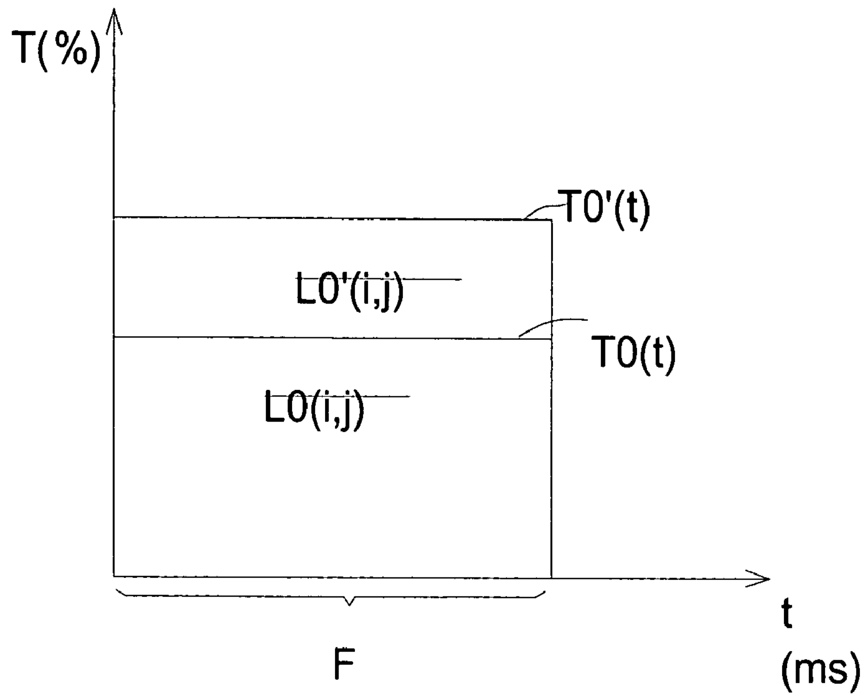


Fig.5A (Prior Art)

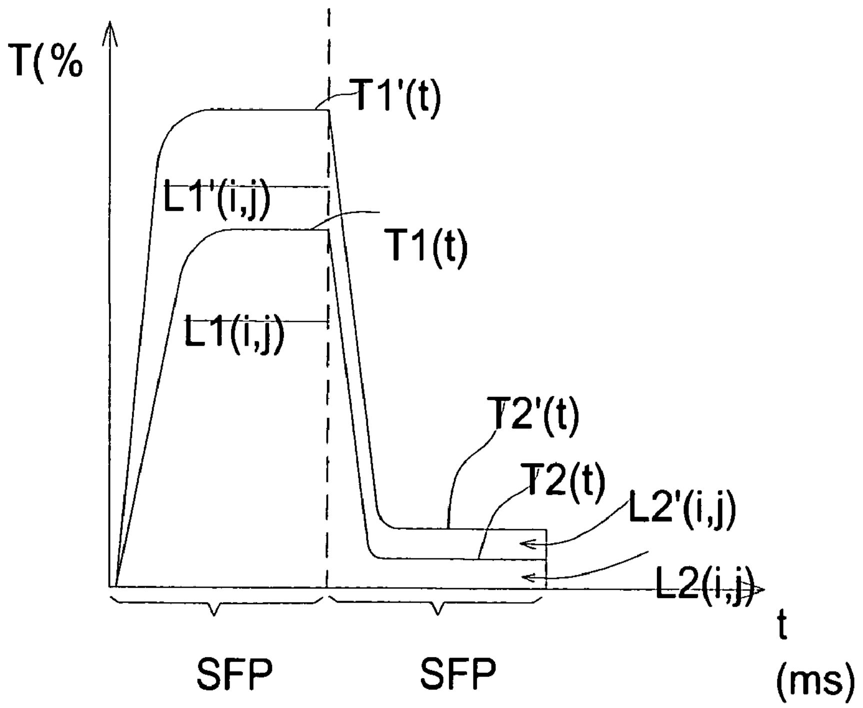


Fig.5B

R11	G11	B11 (128)	R12	G12	B12 (128)
R21	G21	B21 (128)	R22	G22	B22 (128)
R31	G31	B31 (128)	R32	G32	B32 (128)
R41	G41	B41 (128)	R42	G42	B42 (128)

Image

Fig.6A (Prior Art)

R11	G11	B11 (128)	R12	G12	B12 (128)
R21	G21	B21 (128)	R22	G22	B22 (128)
R31	G31	B31 (128)	R32	G32	B32 (128)
R41	G41	B41 (128)	R42	G42	B42 (128)

Image

Fig.6B (Prior Art)

R11	G11	B11 (174)	R12	G12	B12 (0)
R21	G21	B21 (0)	R22	G22	B22 (174)
R31	G31	B31 (174)	R32	G32	B32 (0)
R41	G41	B41 (0)	R42	G42	B42 (174)

Fig.7

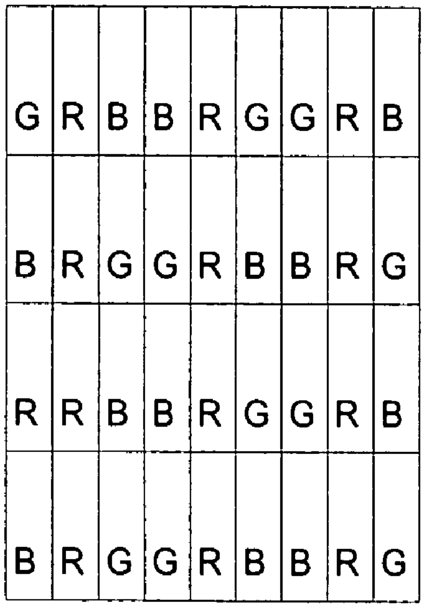


Fig.8A

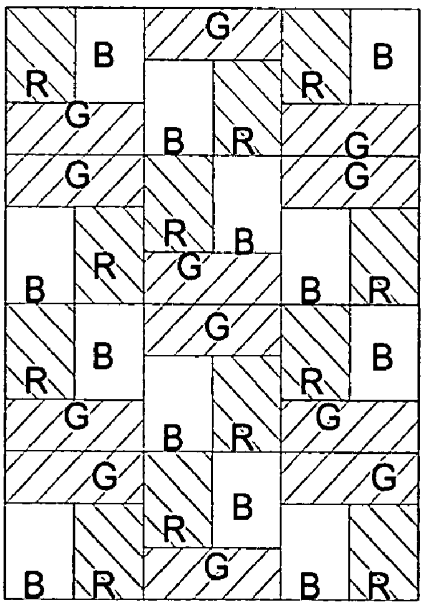


Fig.8B

Fig. 9

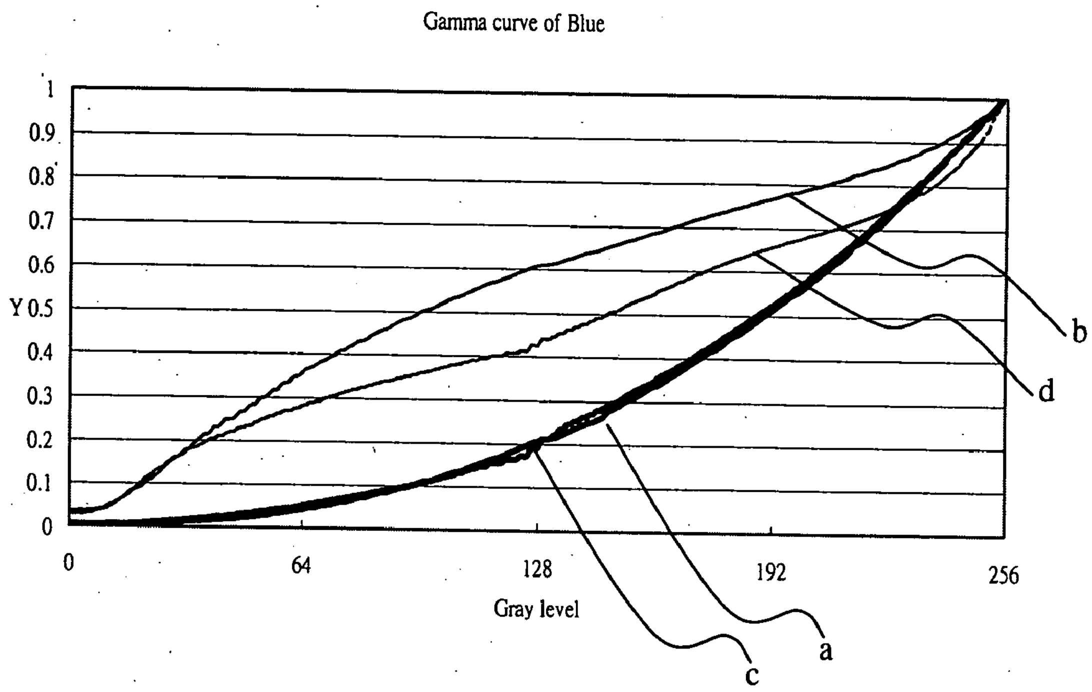

Gamma curve of Blue
1
0.9
0.8
0.7
0.6
Y 0.5
0.4
0.3
0.2
0.1
0
0
64
128
192
256
Gray level
a
b
c
d

FIG. 10 (Prior Art)

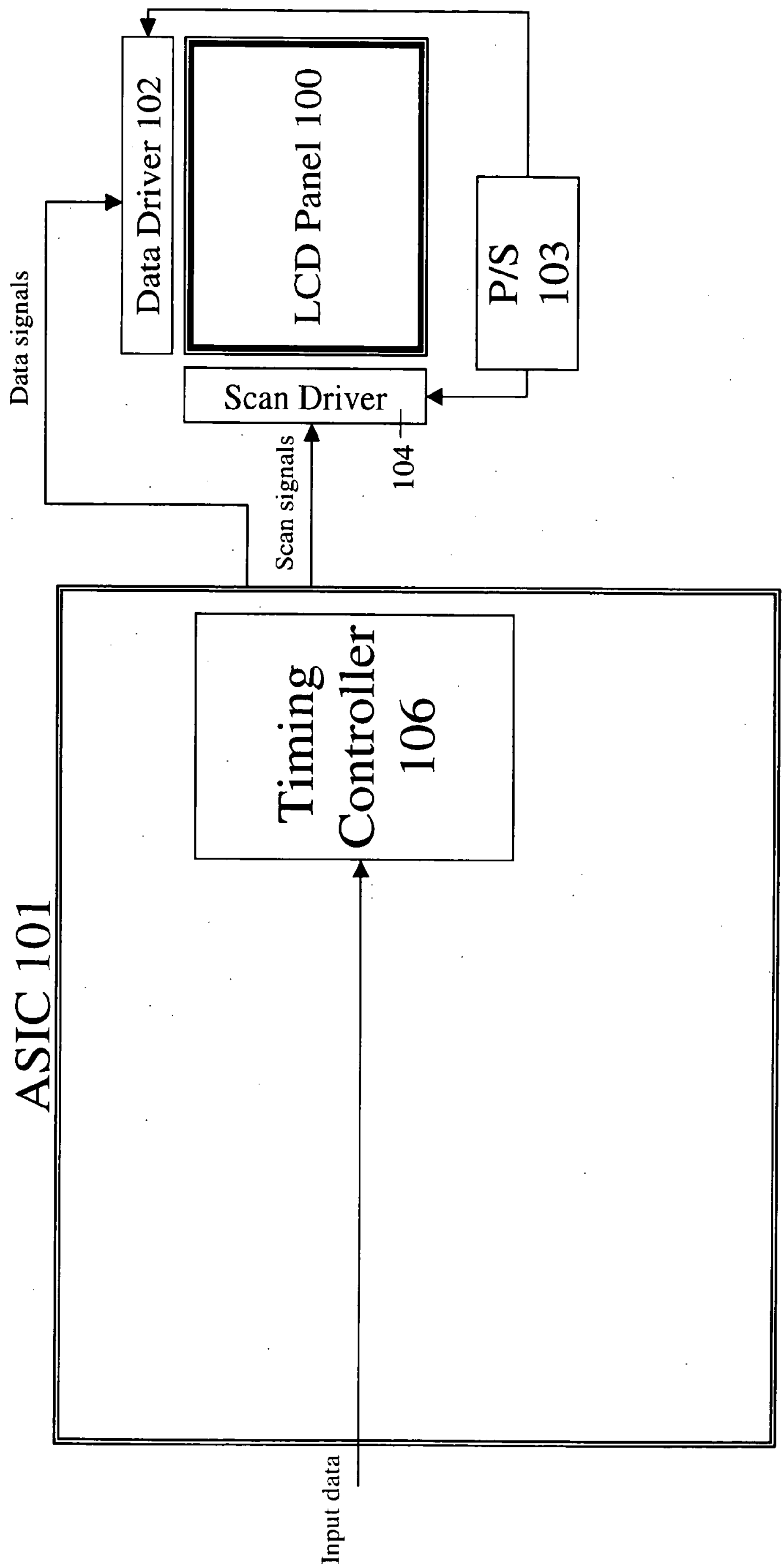
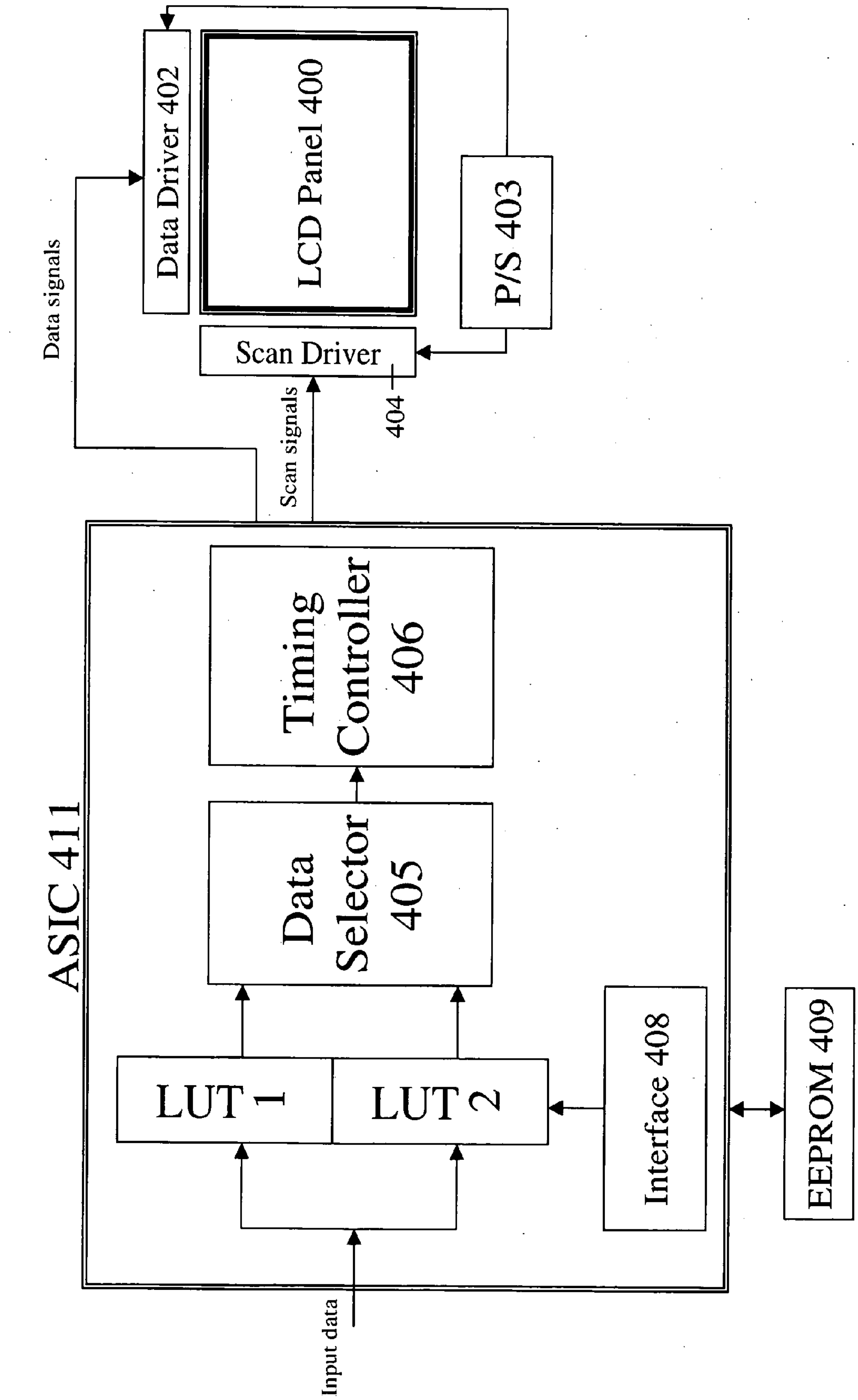


FIG. 11


Data Driver 402
LCD Panel 400
P/S 403
Scan Driver
404
Data signals
Scan signals
ASIC 411
Timing Controller 406
Data Selector 405
LUT 1
LUT 2
Interface 408
EEPROM 409
Input data

LIQUID CRYSTAL DISPLAY DRIVER AND METHOD THEREOF

BACKGROUND OF THE INVENTION

[0001] 1. Field of the Invention

[0002] The present invention generally relates to a monitor display and, more particularly, to a display method and device for compensating color shifting in direct and side image viewing.

[0003] 2. Description of the Related Art

[0004] **FIG. 1** is a diagram that illustrates an example of a conventional display system having a liquid crystal display ("LCD") panel **100**. LCD panel **100** comprises 1024 red, green and blue ("RGB") data lines, namely, 1024×3 data lines, and 768 scan lines. The data lines and scan lines are respectively driven by a plurality of data drivers **102** and scan drivers **104**. A controller **106** outputs a data control signal ("Cntl_D") to data drivers **102**, which accordingly receive and process the pixel data ("PD") from controller **106**. After processing the received pixel data, each of data drivers **102** outputs corresponding voltages for driving 384 data lines in LCD panel **100**. Scan drivers **104**, at the control of a scan control signal ("Cntl_S") from controller **106**, respectively output scan signals and control 256 scan lines. A pixel is then defined at each intersection of a data line and a scan line. After scanning all of the scan lines, all of the pixels have been driven for completing the display of an image frame.

[0005] There are differences in luminance with respect to LCD panel **100** as it is viewed from its front and sides, since retardation values differ for light entering into the liquid crystal material at different angles. That is, different viewing angles result in differences in transmittance and retardation values. For RGB light being mixed together as LCD panel **100** is viewed directly and from the sides, color shifting may result as each of the red, green and blue light is subject to frontal and side views.

[0006] In U.S. Pat. No. 5,711,474, displaying images at different viewing angles with respect to an end user includes the division of a single pixel into a plurality of areas having different characteristics. Since the different areas in a pixel correspond to different viewing angles, and the pixel elements cannot be adjusted after the display is made. Consequently, the display quality and effect may be adversely affected.

[0007] In U.S. Pat. No. 5,847,688, original signals are separately input and processed at two time frames and two pixels using different drivers according to gamma curves correspond to two different viewing angles. However, there may be display flicker during transition between two time frames of image display. Moreover, the composite image may have only one half of a pixel directed to displaying an image at a specific viewing angle, which could not properly provide image viewing at multiple angles. Display resolution may be adversely affected as a result.

[0008] In US2002/0149598, 2×2 or more subpixels are used for displaying images. Original images are adjusted according to calculations of proportionalities of luminance in the pixels for image display. However, multiple pixels are needed for displaying images.

[0009] There is thus a general need in the art for a system and method overcoming at least the aforementioned shortcomings in the art. A particular need exists in the art for a system and method overcoming disadvantages with respect to color shifting when an LCD panel is viewed directly and from the sides.

BRIEF SUMMARY OF THE INVENTION

[0010] Accordingly, one embodiment of the present invention is directed to a liquid crystal display system and method that obviate one or more of the problems due to limitations and disadvantages of the related art.

[0011] To achieve these and other advantages, and in accordance with the purpose of the present invention as embodied and broadly described, there is provided a system comprising a liquid crystal display comprising a plurality of pixels having corresponding original luminance values, a plurality of data lines in the display, a plurality of data drivers for driving the data lines, and an adjusted gray scale generator for adjusting gray scales of the pixels and outputting adjusted gray scales to the pixels, to result in adjusted luminance values of the pixels.

[0012] Embodiments consistent with the present invention can include a method comprising the steps of driving a plurality of data lines in the display, measuring original luminance values corresponding to a plurality of pixels in the display, adjusting gray scales of a plurality of pixels in the display, and adjusting the original luminance values of the pixels according to the adjusted gray scales, wherein the original luminance values and the adjusted luminance values of the pixels when the display is viewed from a front view point are generally the same.

[0013] Further embodiments consistent with the present invention can include a method comprising the steps of generating an original signal corresponding to a first intensity value for a pixel element in a display at a first frequency, converting the original signal into two correction signals corresponding to a second intensity value and a third intensity value respectively at double the first frequency, wherein the first intensity value is between the second and the third intensity value, and sequentially outputting the two correction signals into the pixel element.

[0014] Additional embodiments consistent with the present invention can include a display device for generating luminance for a pixel element comprising a circuit for generating an original signal corresponding to a first intensity value for said pixel element at a first frequency, a converter for converting said original signal into two correction signals corresponding to a second intensity value and a third intensity value respectively at double the first frequency, wherein the first intensity value is between the second and the third intensity value, and a memory for storing and outputting the two correction signals.

[0015] In one aspect, one embodiment of the present invention provides a display device comprising a plurality of pixels in rows and columns having a first color, a second color and a third color, wherein two adjacent pixels in one of the rows have the same color. In another aspect, the present invention provides a display device comprising a plurality of pixels in rows and columns having a first color, a second color and a third color, wherein two adjacent pixels in one of the rows have the same color.

[0016] Additional features and advantages of the present invention will be set forth in part in the detailed description which follows, and in part will be obvious from the detailed description, or may be learned by practice of the present invention. The features and advantages of the present invention will be realized and attained by means of the elements and combinations particularly pointed out in the appended claims.

[0017] It is to be understood that both the foregoing general description and the following detailed description are exemplary and explanatory only and are not restrictive of the present invention, as claimed.

[0018] The accompanying drawings, which are incorporated in and constitute a part of this specification, illustrate several embodiments of the present invention and together with the description, serve to explain the principles of the present invention.

BRIEF DESCRIPTION OF THE DRAWINGS

[0019] **FIG. 1** is a diagram that illustrates an example of a conventional display system having a liquid crystal display ("LCD") panel;

[0020] **FIG. 2** is a diagram that illustrates a coordinate system representing an end user viewing an LCD at a viewing position;

[0021] **FIGS. 3A, 3B** and **3**C are diagrams that illustrate a relationship between normalized luminance and gray scales of different viewing angles for red, green and blue light, respectively;

[0022] **FIG. 4** is a diagram that illustrates an example of a LCD display system with color shifting compensation for front and side viewing according to one embodiment of the present invention;

[0023] **FIGS. 5A and 5B** are graphical views comparing luminance values of pixels in a conventional display system and a system according to the present invention;

[0024] **FIGS. 6A and 6B** are diagrams showing examples of two adjacent images in a conventional display system;

[0025] **FIG. 7** is a diagram showing an example of an image being displayed in a display system consistent with the present invention;

[0026] **FIGS. 8A and 8B** are diagrams showing examples of pixel matrices having a number of different pixel arrangements consistent with the present invention;

[0027] **FIG. 9** is a graphical representation of the display results of the relationship between blue normalized luminance and gray scales (Gamma Curve) at different viewing angles in one embodiment of a normally black LCD;

[0028] **FIG. 10** is a diagram that illustrates an example of a conventional LCD display system having an application specific integrated circuit ("ASIC"); and

[0029] **FIG. 11** is a diagram that illustrates an example of an LCD display system having an application specific integrated circuit ("ASIC") with color shifting compensation for front and side viewing according to one embodiment of the present invention.

DESCRIPTION OF THE EMBODIMENTS

[0030] Reference will now be made in detail to present embodiments of the invention, examples of which are illustrated in the accompanying drawings. Wherever possible, the same reference numbers will be used throughout the drawings to refer to the same or like parts.

[0031] When the original red, green and blue colors have different grayscales in an LCD panel, the respective levels of color shifting will be different. Consistent with the present invention, in order to reduce color shifting, the color displayed by a pixel in an image frame is divided into two colors having less color shifting being displayed in two subframes, or two colors having less color shifting being displayed in two adjacent pixels.

[0032] **FIG. 2** is a diagram that illustrates a coordinate system representing an end user viewing an LCD **200** at a viewing point Q. **FIGS. 3A, 3B** and **3**C are diagrams respectively illustrating the relationship between normalized transmittance (or luminance) and gray scales for different viewing angles for red, green and blue light, where gray scales for the pixels range from 0 to 255. The normalized transmittance (or luminance) value for a gray scale is the luminance of a front view corresponding to that gray scale divided by the maximum luminance for the front view, e.g., a gray scale value of 255 for a normally black display. The normalized transmittance (luminance) value for a gray scale of a side view is the luminance of the side view corresponding to that gray scale divided by the maximum luminance for the side view. In general, the front view of the maximum luminance is different from the side view of the maximum luminance. In view of the color shifting, it is necessary to compare the respective normalized luminance (or transmittance) values of any two viewing angles. Referring to **FIG. 2**, an angle θ is defined between the line from the center of LCD **200** to the viewing point Q and the Z axis, and an angle ϕ is defined between the line projected from point Q onto LCD **200** and the X axis. **FIGS. 3A, 3B** and **3**C illustrate the respective relationships between normalized transmittance (luminance) and gray scales at angle $(\phi, \theta)=(0°, 0°)$, $(0°, 45°)$ and $(0°, 60°)$. When $(\phi, \theta)=(0°, 0°)$, LCD **200** is being directly viewed from the front. When $(\phi, \theta)=(0°, 45°)$ or $(0°, 60°)$, LCD **200** is being viewed from the side at 45-and 60-degree angles, respectively. Line a in **FIGS. 3A, 3B** and **3**C represents the front view ($\phi=0°$, $\theta=0°$) of the relationship between the red, green, blue normalized luminance, respectively, and gray scales. Line b in **FIGS. 3A, 3B** and **3**C represents the side view ($\phi=0°$, $\theta=45°$) of the relationship between the red, green, blue normalized luminance, respectively, and gray scales. Line c in **FIGS. 3A, 3B** and **3**C represents the side view ($\phi=0°$, $\theta=60°$) of the relationship between the red, green, blue normalized luminance, respectively, and gray scales. Line d in **FIGS. 3A, 3B** and **3**C represents the difference between the front view ($\phi=0°$, $\theta=0°$) and the side view ($\phi=0°$, $\theta=60°$) of the red, green and blue normalized luminance, respectively, in the relationship between such difference and gray scales.

[0033] As shown in **FIGS. 3A, 3B** and **3**C, frontal and side viewing of light having different colors at the same gray scale will have different normalized luminance values, resulting in color shifting. The difference between normalized luminance values for the front and side views is small (i.e., close to 0%) when the gray scale is close to 0 or 255.

Consistent with the present invention, for an original gray scale at a value of 128, for example, an adjusted gray scale is determined so that the difference between normalized luminance values for the side and front views and normalized luminance values for the original gray scale of 128 is small. Moreover, an end user, when viewing the LCD panel, will still enjoy generally the same brightness, notwithstanding the adjusted gray scales for minimizing color shifting with respect to the side and front views.

[0034] **FIG. 4** illustrates an embodiment consistent with the present invention that employs adjusting the gray scale in the time domain and includes an LCD **400** display system with color shifting compensation for front and side viewing. LCD **400** comprises a plurality of pixels (a pixel being represented by, e.g., P(i, j), i and j being positive integers), data drivers **402**, scan drivers **404**, and a controller **406**. Controller **406** further comprises an adjusted gray scale generator **407**. One image frame is displayed in the LCD for each frame period. A frame period is divided into n sub-frames SFP_1 through SFP_n, n being a positive integer. The original gray scales of pixels P(i, j) are GR**0**(*i, j*). A lookup table stored in adjusted gray scale generator **407** records all original gray scales (GR**0**) and at least one corresponding adjusted gray scale GR**1** through GRn. Line d in **FIGS. 3A, 3B** and **3**C illustrates that **FIG. 3C** (the blue color) has the greatest difference between the front view and side view of normalized luminance. In view of this, the blue color may be adjusted first. Table 1 below shows an example of such a lookup table for the original and adjusted gray scales for blue color in a specific embodiment of a normally black, 20.1-inch, liquid crystal display ("LCD"). The "Gray" represents the original gray scales for blue color, and "LUT 1" and "LUT 2" represent the adjusted gray scales for blue color GR**1** and GR**2**, respectively. The display results in such a normally black LCD for the blue color of the relationship between normalized luminance of blue and gray scales (Gamma Curve), which are shown in graphical form in **FIG. 9**. Line a of **FIG. 9** represents the front view (ϕ=0°, θ=0°) of the relationship between the original normalized luminance and gray scales. Line b of **FIG. 9** represents the 60° side view (ϕ=0°, θ=60°) of the relationship between original normalized luminance of blue and gray scales. Line c of **FIG. 9** represents the front view (ϕ=0°, θ=0°) of the relationship between adjusted normalized luminance of blue (using adjusted gray scales such as those in Table 1) and gray scales. Line d of **FIG. 9** represents the 60° side view (ϕ=0°, θ=60°) of the relationship between adjusted normalized luminance of blue (using adjusted gray scales such as those in Table 1 below) and gray scales.

TABLE 1

Gray	LUT 1	LUT 2
0	0	0
1	5	0
2	5	0
3	5	0
4	6	0
5	33	0
6	34	0
7	54	0
8	66	0
9	84	0
10	94	0
11	112	0
12	122	0
13	133	0
14	141	0
15	147	0
16	152	0
17	156	0
18	159	0
19	162	0
20	164	0
21	166	0
22	168	0
23	169	0
24	171	0
25	172	0
26	173	0
27	175	0
28	176	0
29	177	0
30	178	0
31	179	0
32	180	0
33	181	0
34	182	0
35	182	0
36	183	0
37	184	0
38	185	0
39	186	0
40	186	0
41	187	0
42	187	0
43	188	0
44	189	0
45	189	0
46	190	0
47	191	0
48	191	0
49	192	0
50	192	0
51	193	0
52	193	0
53	194	0
54	194	0
55	195	0
56	195	0
57	196	0
58	196	0
59	197	0
60	197	0
61	197	0
62	198	0
63	198	0
64	199	0
65	199	0
66	200	0
67	200	0
68	201	0
69	201	0
70	202	0
71	202	0
72	203	0
73	203	0
74	204	0
75	204	0
76	205	0
77	205	0
78	206	0
79	206	0
80	207	0
81	207	0
82	208	0
83	208	0
84	209	0
85	209	0

TABLE 1-continued

Gray	LUT 1	LUT 2
86	210	0
87	210	0
88	211	0
89	211	0
90	212	0
91	212	0
92	213	0
93	213	0
94	214	0
95	214	0
96	215	0
97	215	0
98	216	0
99	216	0
100	217	0
101	217	0
102	218	0
103	218	0
104	219	0
105	219	0
106	220	0
107	220	0
108	221	0
109	221	0
110	222	0
111	222	0
112	223	0
113	223	0
114	223	0
115	224	0
116	224	0
117	224	0
118	224	0
119	225	0
120	225	0
121	225	0
122	225	0
123	226	0
124	226	0
125	226	0
126	225	2
127	225	2
128	225	2
129	225	3
130	225	3
131	225	3
132	225	4
133	225	4
134	225	5
135	225	5
136	225	6
137	225	6
138	225	7
139	225	7
140	225	8
141	225	8
142	225	9
143	225	9
144	225	10
145	225	10
146	225	11
147	225	12
148	225	13
149	225	13
150	225	14
151	225	15
152	225	16
153	225	17
154	225	18
155	225	19
156	225	20
157	225	21
158	225	22
159	225	23

TABLE 1-continued

Gray	LUT 1	LUT 2
160	225	24
161	225	26
162	225	27
163	225	28
164	225	29
165	225	30
166	225	32
167	225	33
168	225	34
169	225	36
170	225	37
171	225	39
172	225	40
173	225	42
174	225	43
175	225	45
176	225	47
177	225	48
178	225	50
179	225	52
180	225	53
181	225	55
182	225	57
183	225	58
184	225	60
185	225	62
186	225	65
187	225	70
188	225	74
189	225	79
190	225	83
191	225	88
192	225	93
193	225	97
194	225	102
195	225	107
196	225	112
197	225	116
198	225	121
199	225	126
200	225	131
201	225	135
202	225	140
203	225	144
204	225	148
205	225	152
206	225	156
207	225	160
208	225	163
209	225	167
210	225	170
211	225	174
212	225	177
213	225	180
214	225	183
215	225	187
216	225	190
217	225	193
218	225	195
219	225	198
220	225	200
221	225	203
222	225	205
223	225	208
224	225	211
225	225	214
226	225	216
227	225	219
228	225	221
229	225	224
230	225	225
231	226	226
232	227	227
233	227	227

TABLE 1-continued

Gray	LUT 1	LUT 2
234	228	228
235	229	229
236	230	230
237	231	231
238	232	232
239	233	233
240	234	234
241	235	235
242	236	236
243	237	237
244	239	239
245	240	240
246	241	241
247	242	242
248	243	243
249	244	244
250	246	246
251	247	247
252	249	249
253	251	251
254	253	253
255	255	255

[0035] From such a lookup table, generator **407** (shown in **FIG. 4**) generates n adjusted gray scales from original gray scales GR**0**(*i, j*) for pixel P(i, j), including GR**1** (*i, j*), GR**2**(*i, j*) . . . GRn(i, j). The n adjusted gray scales are input into corresponding data drivers **402** sequentially and accordingly displayed in n subframes.

[0036] Referring back to **FIG. 4**, for n subframe periods, data drivers **402** drive pixels P(i, j) with n drive voltages corresponding to n adjusted gray scales. Original gray scales GR**0**(*i, j*) correspond to the original normalized luminance of front views ("L0(i, j)") and side views ("L0'(i, j)"). For each subframe period, adjusted normalized luminance for the front views and side views is determined from corresponding adjusted gray scales. For the adjusted gray scales GR**1** through GRn stored in the lookup table corresponding to original gray scales GR**0**, the sum of the absolute value of the difference between the adjusted normalized luminance values for the front and side views should be less than the sum of the absolute value of the difference between the original normalized luminance values for the front and side views. Color shifting between the front and side views is advantageously minimized as a result. Moreover, all of the adjusted normalized luminance values for the front views are generally the same as the original normalized luminance values for the front views, thereby assuring similarity between the original frame and the adjusted frame.

[0037] **FIGS. 5A and 5B** are graphical views comparing normalized transmittance values of pixels in a conventional display system and a system consistent with the present invention, respectively. **FIG. 5A** is a graphical view showing normalized transmittance values T(%) for pixels P(i, j) corresponding to original gray scales GR**0** as the pixels are voltage driven, versus time, in a conventional display system. **FIG. 5B** is a graphical view showing the normalized transmittance values T(%) for pixels P(i, j) corresponding to adjusted gray scales GR**1** through GRn as the pixels are voltage driven, versus time. A frame period ("FP") is divided into two subframe periods, namely SFP**1** and SFP**2**. For SFP**1**, respective adjusted normalized luminance values L**1**(*i, j*) and L**1**'(*i, j*) for the front and side views, respectively, are determined from adjusted gray scales GR**1**(*i, j*). For SFP**2**, respective adjusted normalized luminance values L**2**(*i, j*) and L**2**'(*i, j*) for the front and side views, respectively, are determined from adjusted gray scales GR**2**(*i, j*). For SFP**1** and SFP**2**, |L**1**(*i, j*)−L**1**'(*i, j*)|+|L**2**(*i, j*)−L**2**'(*i, j*)|<|L**0**(*i, j*)−L**0**'(*i, j*)|.

[0038] Referring to **FIG. 5A**, drive voltages corresponding to original gray scales GR**0**(*i, j*) are used to drive pixels P(i, j) for a frame period in a conventional display system, where the functions of normalized transmittance values T**0**(*t*) and T**0**'(*t*) respectively correspond to front and side views of pixels P(i, j). Original normalized luminance values L**0**(*i, j*) for the front view correspond to the integrated value of T**0**(*t*) within frame period FP. Similarly, original normalized luminance values L**0**'(*i, j*) for the side view correspond to the integrated value of T**0**'(*t*) within frame period FP.

[0039] Referring to **FIG. 5B**, for subframe period SFP**1**, drive voltages corresponding to adjusted gray scales GR**1**(*i, j*) are used to drive pixels P(i, j), where T**1**(*t*) and T**1**'(*t*) respectively represent the time function of normalized transmittance values for front and side views of pixels P(i, j). For SFP**2**, drive voltages corresponding to adjusted gray scales GR**2**(*i, j*) are used to drive pixels P(i, j) where T**2**(*t*) and T**2**'(*t*) respectively represent the time function of normalized transmittance values for front and side views of pixels P(i, j). Adjusted normalized luminance values L**1**(*i, j*) for the front views correspond to the integrated value of T**1**(*t*) within subframe period SFP**1** when drive voltages corresponding to adjusted gray scales GR**1**(*i, j*) are used to drive pixels P(i, j). Adjusted normalized luminance values L**1**'(*i, j*) for the side view correspond to the integrated value of T**1**'(*t*) within subframe period SFP**1** when drive voltages corresponding to adjusted gray scales GR**1**(*i, j*) are used to drive pixels P(i, j). Adjusted normalized luminance values L**2**(*i, j*) for the front view correspond to the integrated value of T**2**(*t*) within subframe period SFP**2** when drive voltages corresponding to adjusted gray scales GR**2**(*i, j*) are used to drive pixels P(i, j). Adjusted normalized luminance values L**2**'(*i, j*) for the side view correspond to the integrated value of T**2**'(*t*) within subframe period SFP**2** when drive voltages corresponding to adjusted gray scales GR**2**(*i, j*) are used to drive pixels P(i, j).

[0040] For adjusted gray scales GR**1**(*i, j*) and GR**2**(*i,j*), |L**1**(*i, j*)−L**1**'(*i, j*)|+|L**2**(*i, j*)−L**2**'(*i, j*)|<|L**0**(*i, j*)−L**0**'(*i, j*)|. When an end userviews pixels P(i, j), the cumulative effect of differences between normalized luminance values for the front and side views corresponding to gray scales GR**1**(*i, j*) in SFP**1** and normalized luminance values for the front and side views corresponding to gray scales GR**2**(*i, j*) in SFP**2** is less, compared with the difference between normalized luminance values for the front and side views corresponding to gray scales GR**0**(*i, j*) in a frame period FP in a conventional system. Color shifting for pixels P(i, j) is thus advantageously minimized consistent with the present invention.

[0041] In addition, consistent with the present invention, adjusted gray scales GR**1**(*i, j*) and GR**2**(*i, j*) corresponding to the sum of normalized luminance values L**1**(*i, j*) and L**2**(*i, j*) for the front views are generally the same as normalized original luminance values L**0**(*i, j*) for the front views. When an end user views pixels P(i, j), the luminance for the pixels is attributed to the cumulative effect of luminance values for adjusted gray scales GR**1**(*i, j*) and GR**2**(*i, j*) respectively corresponding to subframe periods SFP1 and SFP2, which approximates the luminance of original gray scales GR0 corresponding to pixels within a frame period FP in a conventional display system.

[0042] Furthermore, in one aspect, each of SFP1 and SFP2 is advantageously one half of frame period FP. In a further aspect, original gray scales GR0(*i, j*) are advantageously between adjusted gray scales GR1(*i, j*) and GR2(*i, j*). In another aspect, adjusted gray scales GR1(*i, j*) are greater than GR2(*i, j*). For example, when the original gray scale for blue pixels P(i, j) is 128, adjusted gray scale GR1(*i, j*) can be 190, where GR2(*i, j*) is 0, assuming SFP1=SFP2=(½) FP. In view of **FIG. 5B**, once original gray scale **128** is adjusted to gray scale **190** and **0** respectively corresponding to SFP1 and SFP2, the absolute value of the difference between normalized luminance values for the front and side (at 60 degrees) views will be less than that of original gray scale **128**. Thus, consistent with the present invention, differences in pixel luminance for the front and side views are advantageously less than those in a conventional display system, thereby minimizing the effect of color shifting.

[0043] The absolute value of the difference of the normalized luminance value between the front and side (from 60 degrees) views for gray scale **0** is very small, which is well suited to serve as GR2(*i, j*). Image display is properly ascertained by dynamically and continuously adjusting GR1(*i, j*) and GR2(*i, j*) within a frame period FP to achieve optimal luminance. For example, when the original gray scale is 128, GR1(*i, j*) and GR2(*i, j*) can be (190, 0) or (0, 190), respectively.

[0044] According to an embodiment of the lookup table, original gray scales GR0(*i, j*) are fixed and corresponding normalized luminance values L0(*i, j*) are measured. In one aspect, the original frame period is divided into two equivalent subframe periods. Since the change between front and side views for gray scale **0** is the smallest, and for reducing response time for driving liquid crystal elements, gray scale **0** is selected to be GR2(*i, j*). Since the characteristics for driving liquid crystal elements are not rectangular waves, adjustment is needed for GR1(*i, j*) and GR2(*i, j*) so that the sum of normalized luminance values L1(*i, j*) and L2(*i, j*) is generally the same as original normalized luminance values L0(*i, j*). The cumulative effect of the differences between normalized luminance values for the front and side views corresponding to gray scales GR1(*i, j*) in SFP1 and normalized luminance values for the front and side views corresponding to gray scales GR2(*i, j*) in SFP2 is less, compared with the difference between normalized luminance values for the front and side views corresponding to gray scales GR0(*i, j*) in a frame period FP in a conventional system. GR1(*i, j*) and GR2(*i, j*) accordingly obtained for all gray scales are then used to form the lookup table.

[0045] A further embodiment consistent with the present invention is implemented in the space domain for changing the gray scales. Color shifting with respect to the front and side views is compensated by displaying an image within a single frame period ("FP"). In one aspect, the display system includes a liquid crystal display ("LCD") further comprising a display panel, a plurality of data drivers, a plurality of scan drivers and a controller. The panel further comprises a plurality of pixels, and the controller further includes an adjusted gray scale generator. For two pixels Pa and Pb, the adjusted gray scale generator generates adjusted gray scales GRa1 and GRb1 for original gray scales GRa0 and GRb0 for the pixels Pa and Pb, respectively. GRa0 and GRb0 respectively correspond to the original normalized luminance values for the front and side views (La and La'), and the original normalized luminance values for the front and side views (Lb and Lb').

[0046] Within the frame period FP, data drivers respectively drive the two pixels Pa and Pb with first and second drive voltages corresponding to adjusted gray scales GRa1 and GRb1. As pixel Pa is driven with the first drive voltage, Pa includes adjusted normalized luminance values Lc and Lc' for the front and side views, respectively. As pixel Pb is driven with the second drive voltage, Pb includes adjusted normalized luminance values Ld and Ld' for the front and side views, respectively. For pixels Pa and Pb, $|Lc-Lc'|+|Ld-Ld'|<|La-La'|+|Lb-Lb'|$.

[0047] In one aspect, the adjusted gray scale generator comprises a lookup table, from which adjusted gray scales GRa1 and GRb1 are generated. The lookup table records original gray scales GRa0 and GRb0, and corresponding adjusted gray scales GRa1 and GRb1.

[0048] In one aspect, pixels Pa and Pb are adjacent to each other and have the same color. Original gray scales GRa0 and GRb0 are between adjusted gray scales GRa1 and GRb1. Adjusted normalized luminance values for the front and side views (Lc and Ld, respectively) are generally the same as the sum of original normalized luminance values for the front and side views La and Lb.

[0049] **FIGS. 6A and 6B** are diagrams showing examples of two adjacent images M and M+1 in a conventional display system. **FIG. 7** is a diagram showing an example of an image being displayed in a display system consistent with the present invention. Red, green and blue pixels are respectively represented by letters R, G and B. Original gray scales for adjacent pixels are generally close, e.g., blue pixels B11 and B21 having the same original gray scale at 128. Adjusted gray scales GRa1 at 174 and GRb1 at 0 are selected when blue pixels B11 and B21 have the same original gray scale 128. Thus, as shown in **FIG. 7**, gray scales for blue pixels B11 and B21 are 174 and 0, respectively, consistent with the present invention. For the next image being displayed, gray scales for B11 and B21 are 0 and 174, respectively. According to the embodiment shown in **FIG. 7**, pixels having different colors have relatively large gaps therebetween.

[0050] Consistent with the present invention, pixel matrices can have a number of different pixel arrangements. In one aspect, one embodiment of the present invention provides a display device comprising a plurality of pixels in rows and columns having a first color, a second color and a third color, wherein two adjacent pixels in one of the rows have the same color. In another aspect, the present invention provides a display device comprising a plurality of pixels in rows and columns having a first color, a second color and a third color, wherein two adjacent pixels in one of the rows have the same color.

[0051] **FIGS. 8A and 8B** are diagrams showing examples of pixel matrices having a number of different pixel arrangements. In addition to the coloring pixel arrangement shown in **FIG. 7**, two adjacent pixels in a row can also be the same color, as shown in **FIG. 8A**, such as a row of pixels GRBBRGGRB. There can be different arrangements of mixed order for every row, such as the order of the two adjacent rows GRBBRGGRB and BRGGRBBRG. For this particular embodiment, pixels G and B have the same adjacent pixel, so the gap between the two single-color pixels (G and B) is advantageously reduced. Moreover, the order of the pixels can be arranged so that two pixels are diagonally adjacent one another in an LCD panel, as shown in **FIG. 8B**. Referring to **FIG. 8B**, a pair of red pixels R and a pair of blue pixels B are horizontally arranged, whereas a pair of green pixels G is located above or below the pair of red pixels R and the pair of blue pixels B. Green pixels G is further located in a mixed manner below red pixels R and blue pixels B, so pixels of the same color are adjacent along the diagonal lines in the LCD panel. Gaps between the single-color pixels are advantageously reduced as a result, as shown in **FIGS. 8A and 8B**, which is conducive to optimizing the resolution for the pixels.

[0052] **FIGS. 10 and 11** are diagrams illustrating examples of an LCD display system having an application specific integrated circuit ("ASIC"), respectively without color shifting compensation (**FIG. 10**), and with color shifting compensation (**FIG. 11**) for front and side viewing according to one embodiment of the present invention.

[0053] Referring to **FIG. 10**, an LCD panel **100** comprises 1024 red, green and blue ("RGB") data lines, namely, 1024×3 data lines, and 768 scan lines, similar to the LCD panel shown in **FIG. 1**. The data lines and scan lines are respectively driven by a plurality of data drivers **102** and scan drivers **104**. A power supply **103** supplies power to data drivers **102** and scan drivers **104**. An ASIC **101** includes timing controller **106** that outputs a data control signal to data drivers **102**, which accordingly receive and process the pixel data from controller **106**. After processing the received pixel data, each of data drivers **102** outputs corresponding voltages for driving 384 data lines in LCD panel **100**. Scan drivers **104**, at the control of a scan control signal from controller **106**, respectively output scan signals and control 256 scan lines. After scanning all of the scan lines, all of the pixels have been driven for completing the display of an image frame.

[0054] **FIG. 11** is a diagram that illustrates an example of an LCD display system having an application specific integrated circuit ("ASIC 411") with color shifting compensation for front and side viewing according to one embodiment of the present invention. Referring to **FIG. 11**, LCD **400** comprises a plurality of pixels (a pixel being represented by, e.g., P(i, j), i and j being positive integers), data drivers **402**, scan drivers **404**, and a timing controller **406**, similar to the LCD panel shown in **FIG. 4**. One image is displayed in the LCD for each frame period. A frame period is divided into n subframes SFP_1 through SFP_n, n being a positive integer. The original gray scales of pixels P(i, j) are GR**0**(*i, j*). A lookup table LUT1 records the original gray scales (GR**0**) and the corresponding adjusted gray scales GR**1**. A lookup table LUT**2** records the original gray scales (GR**0**) and corresponding adjusted gray scales GR**2**. A power supply **403** supplies power to data drivers **402** and scan drivers **404**. Timing controller **406** in ASIC **401** outputs a data control signal to data drivers **402**, which accordingly receive and process the pixel data from controller **406**. ASIC **411** further includes a data selector **405**, LUT **1** and LUT **2**, an interface **408** provided between LUT **2** and a memory **409** (which is an EEPROM).

[0055] The above embodiments of display devices and methods consistent with the present invention for compensating color shifting between front and side views of images can advantageously minimize the effects of color shifting and optimize image quality of the display device. One embodiment is advantageously implemented in a multi-domain vertically aligned LCD. Furthermore, embodiments consistent with the present invention can be implemented in an LCD for all of its pixels, or specifically implemented to particular pixels, to reduce the adverse effects of color shifting.

[0056] Other embodiments of the present invention will be apparent to those skilled in the art from consideration of the specification and practice of the present invention disclosed herein. It is intended that the specification and examples be considered as exemplary only, with a true scope and spirit of the present invention being indicated by the following claims.

We claim:

1. A system comprising:

a liquid crystal display comprising a plurality of pixels having corresponding original luminance values;

a plurality of data lines in the display;

a plurality of data drivers for driving the data lines; and

an adjusted gray scale generator for adjusting gray scales of the pixels and outputting adjusted gray scales to the pixels, to result in adjusted luminance values of the pixels.

2. The system of claim 1 wherein the original luminance values of the pixels are adjusted according to the adjusted gray scales.

3. The system of claim 2 wherein the original luminance values and the adjusted luminance values of the pixels when the display is viewed from a front view point are generally the same.

4. The system of claim 1 wherein the gray scales of the pixels are between two of the adjusted gray scales corresponding to two subframe periods in a frame period.

5. The system of claim 1 wherein the data drivers generate a plurality of drive voltages corresponding to the adjusted gray scales.

6. The system of claim 1 further comprising a lookup table storing the original luminance values and the adjusted gray scales.

7. The system of claim 1 wherein the gray scales are continuously adjusted.

8. The system of claim 1 wherein the display is a multi-domain vertically aligned liquid crystal display.

9. The system of claim 1 wherein ones of the pixels having a same coloring are arranged along diagonal lines of the display.

10. The system of claim 1 further comprising a plurality of scan lines in the display and a plurality of scan drivers for driving the scan lines.

11. A method for driving a display comprising:

driving a plurality of data lines in the display;

measuring original luminance values corresponding to a plurality of pixels in the display;

adjusting gray scales of a plurality of pixels in the display; and

adjusting the original luminance values of the pixels according to the adjusted gray scales;

wherein the original luminance values and the adjusted luminance values of the pixels when the display is viewed from a front view point are generally the same.

12. The method of claim 11 wherein the gray scales of the pixels are between two of the adjusted gray scales corresponding to two subframe periods in a frame period.

13. The method of claim 11 further comprising driving the data lines with a plurality of drive voltages corresponding to the adjusted gray scales.

14. The method of claim 11 further comprising arranging one of the pixels having a same coloring along diagonal lines in the display.

15. The method of claim 11 wherein adjusting gray scales further comprises continuously adjusting the gray scales.

16. A system comprising:

a display further comprising a plurality of pixels having corresponding original luminance values;

a plurality of data lines in the display;

a plurality of scan lines in the display;

a plurality of data drivers for driving the data lines;

a plurality of scan drivers for driving the scan lines; and

an adjusted gray scale generator for adjusting gray scales of the pixels and outputting adjusted gray scales to the pixels for adjusting the original luminance values;

wherein the original luminance values of the pixels are adjusted according to the adjusted gray scales.

17. The system of claim 16 wherein the original luminance values and the adjusted luminance values of the pixels when the display is viewed from a front view point are generally the same.

18. The system of claim 16 wherein the data drivers generate a plurality of drive voltages corresponding to the adjusted gray scales.

19. The system of claim 16 further comprising a lookup table storing the original luminance values and the adjusted gray scales.

20. The system of claim 16 wherein the gray scales are continuously and dynamically adjusted.

21. A method for generating luminance for a pixel element on a display device, the method comprising:

generating an original signal corresponding to a first intensity value for the pixel element at a first frequency;

converting the original signal into two correction signals corresponding to a second intensity value and a third intensity value, respectively, at double the first frequency, wherein the first intensity value is between the second and the third intensity values; and

sequentially outputting the two correction signals to the pixel element.

22. The method of claim 21 further comprising:

driving a plurality of data lines in the display device; and

driving a plurality of scan lines in the display device.

23. The method of claim 21 further comprising providing a lookup table for storing the first intensity value, the second intensity value, and the third intensity value.

24. The method of claim 21 wherein the original signal and the correction signals with respect to a front view of the display device are generally the same.

25. A display device for generating luminance for a pixel element, the display device comprising:

a circuit for generating an original signal corresponding to a first intensity value for the pixel element at a first frequency;

a converter for converting the original signal into two correction signals corresponding to a second intensity value and a third intensity value, respectively, at double the first frequency, wherein the first intensity value is between the second and the third intensity values; and

a memory for storing and outputting the two correction signals.

26. The display device of claim 25 further comprising a lookup table for storing the first intensity value, the second intensity value, and the third intensity value.

27. The display device of claim 25 further comprising:

a plurality of data lines;

a plurality of scan lines;

a plurality of data drivers for driving the data lines; and

a plurality of scan drivers for driving the scan lines.

28. The display device of claim 25 wherein the original signal and the correction signals with respect to a front view of the display device are generally the same.

29. A display device comprising:

a plurality of pairs of pixels in rows or columns, each pair having one of a first color, a second color and a third color;

wherein two adjacent ones of the pixels in one of the rows have the same color.

30. The display device of claim 29 further comprising:

a circuit for generating an original signal corresponding to a first intensity value for the pair of pixels at a first frequency;

a converter for converting the original signal into two adjusted signals corresponding to a second intensity value and a third intensity value, respectively, wherein the first intensity value is between the second and the third intensity values; and

a memory for storing and outputting the two correction signals to the pairs of pixels.

31. A display device comprising:

a plurality of pixels in rows and columns, each having one of a first color, a second color and a third color;

wherein two diagonally adjacent ones of the pixels have the same color.

* * * * *

专利名称(译)	液晶显示驱动器及其方法		
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摘要(译)

一种系统，包括可从前视点和侧视点观看的液晶显示器，并包括具有相应原始亮度值的多个像素，显示器中的多个数据线，用于驱动数据线的多个数据驱动器，以及调整后的数据线灰度发生器，用于调整像素的灰度级，并将调整后的灰度级输出到数据驱动器以驱动数据线。