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Shih et al.(10) **Pub. No.: US 2006/0214895 A1**(43) **Pub. Date: Sep. 28, 2006**(54) **GAMMA VOLTAGE GENERATOR AND
CONTROL METHOD THEREOF AND
LIQUID CRYSTAL DISPLAY DEVICE
UTILIZING THE SAME**(30) **Foreign Application Priority Data**

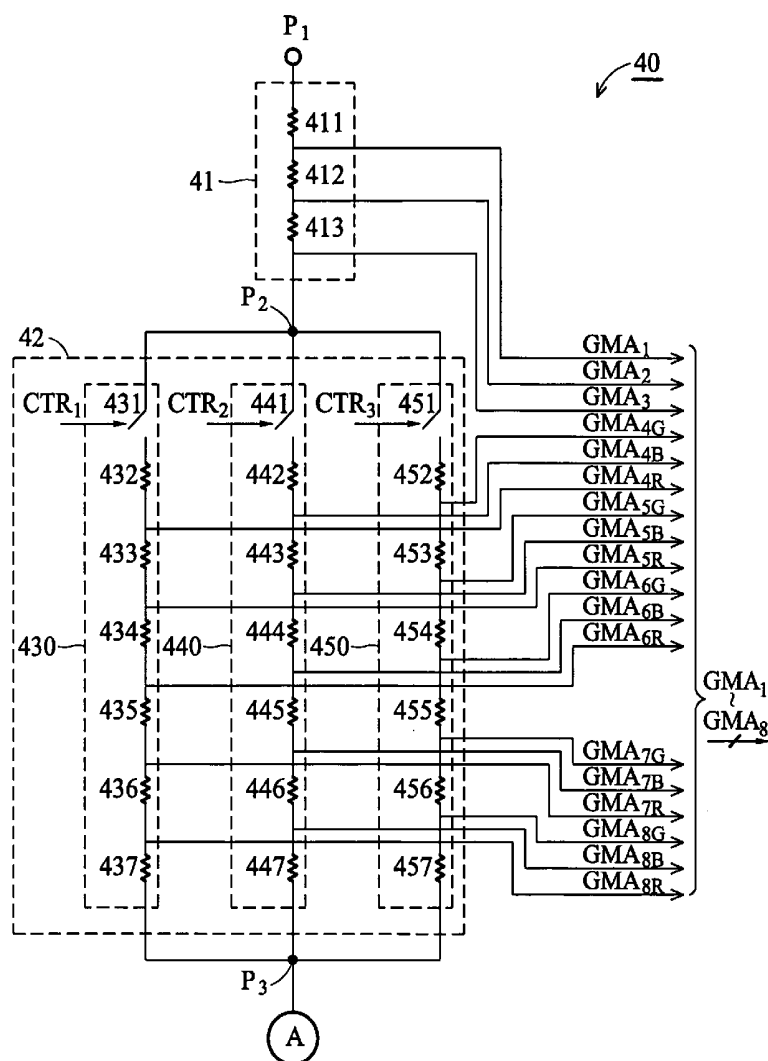
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Publication Classification(75) Inventors: **Hung-Min Shih**, Lugang Jen (TW);
Chung-Kuang Tsai, Jhudong Township
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Correspondence Address:

**THOMAS, KAYDEN, HORSTEMEYER &
RISLEY, LLP**
100 GALLERIA PARKWAY, NW
STE 1750
ATLANTA, GA 30339-5948 (US)(57) **ABSTRACT**

A gamma voltage generator can control brightness of a first color pixel unit and a second color pixel unit. A first potential divider is coupled between a first node and a second node for generating a first main gamma voltage. At least one second potential divider is coupled between the second node and a third node for generating a first sub-gamma voltage and a second sub-gamma voltage. The brightness of the first color pixel unit is controlled by the first main gamma voltage and the first sub-gamma voltage. The brightness of the second color pixel unit is controlled by the first main gamma voltage and the second sub-gamma voltage.

(73) Assignee: **AU Optronics Corp.**(21) Appl. No.: **11/283,457**(22) Filed: **Nov. 18, 2005**

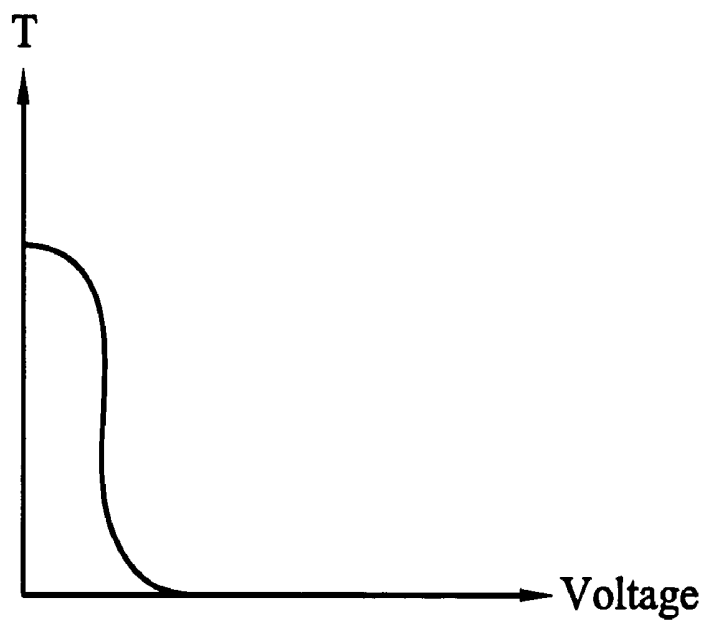


FIG. 1a

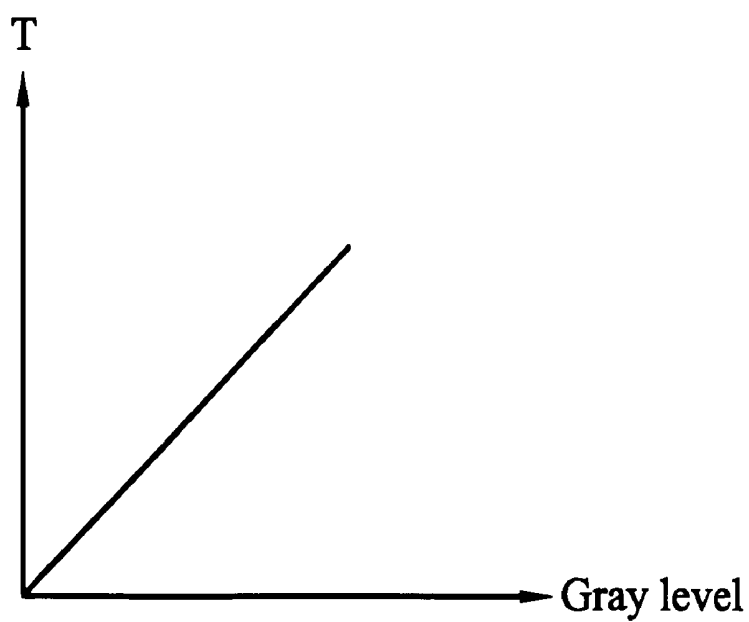


FIG. 1b

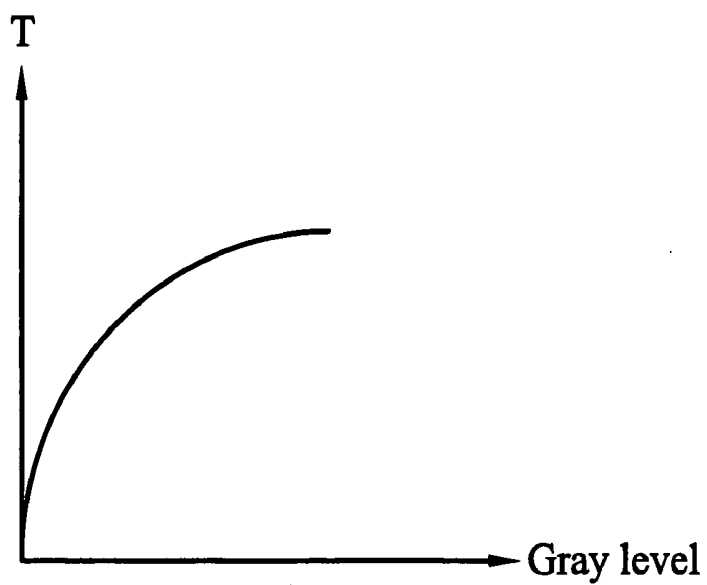


FIG. 1c

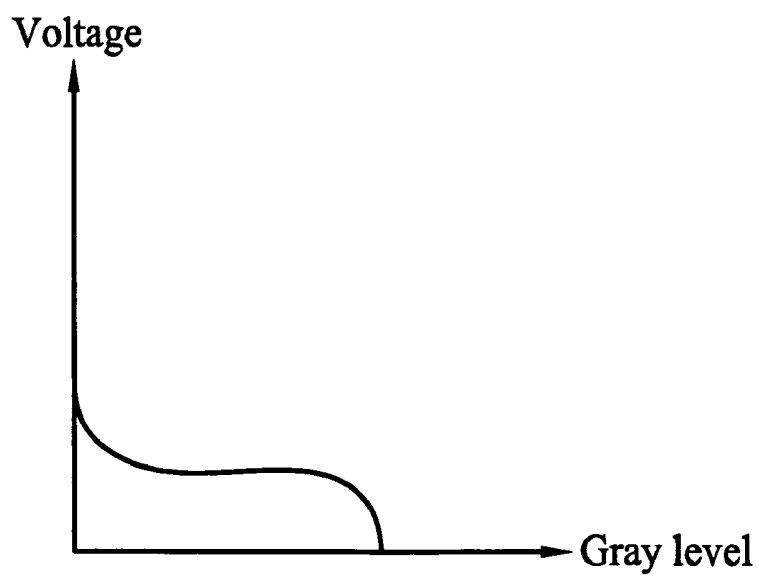


FIG. 1d

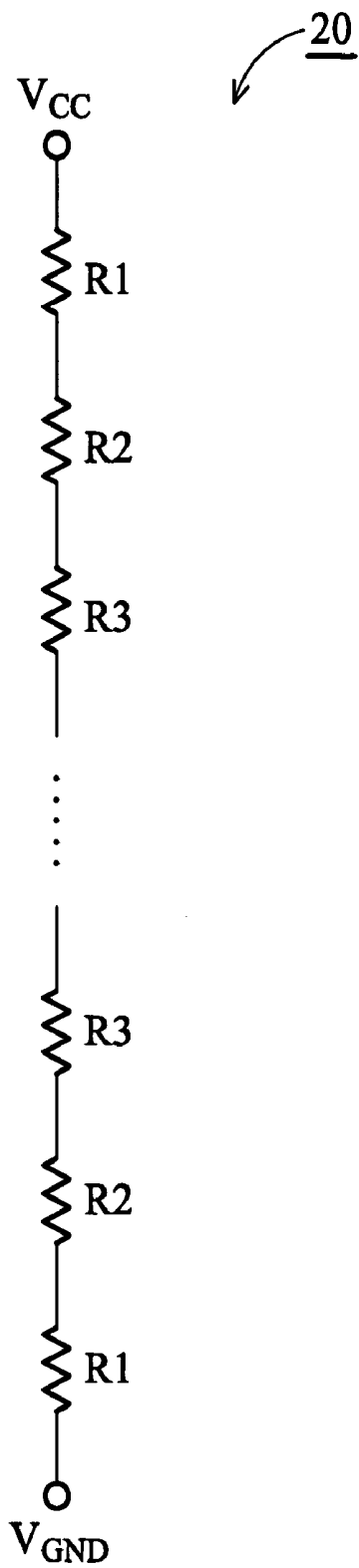


FIG. 2 (RELATED ART)

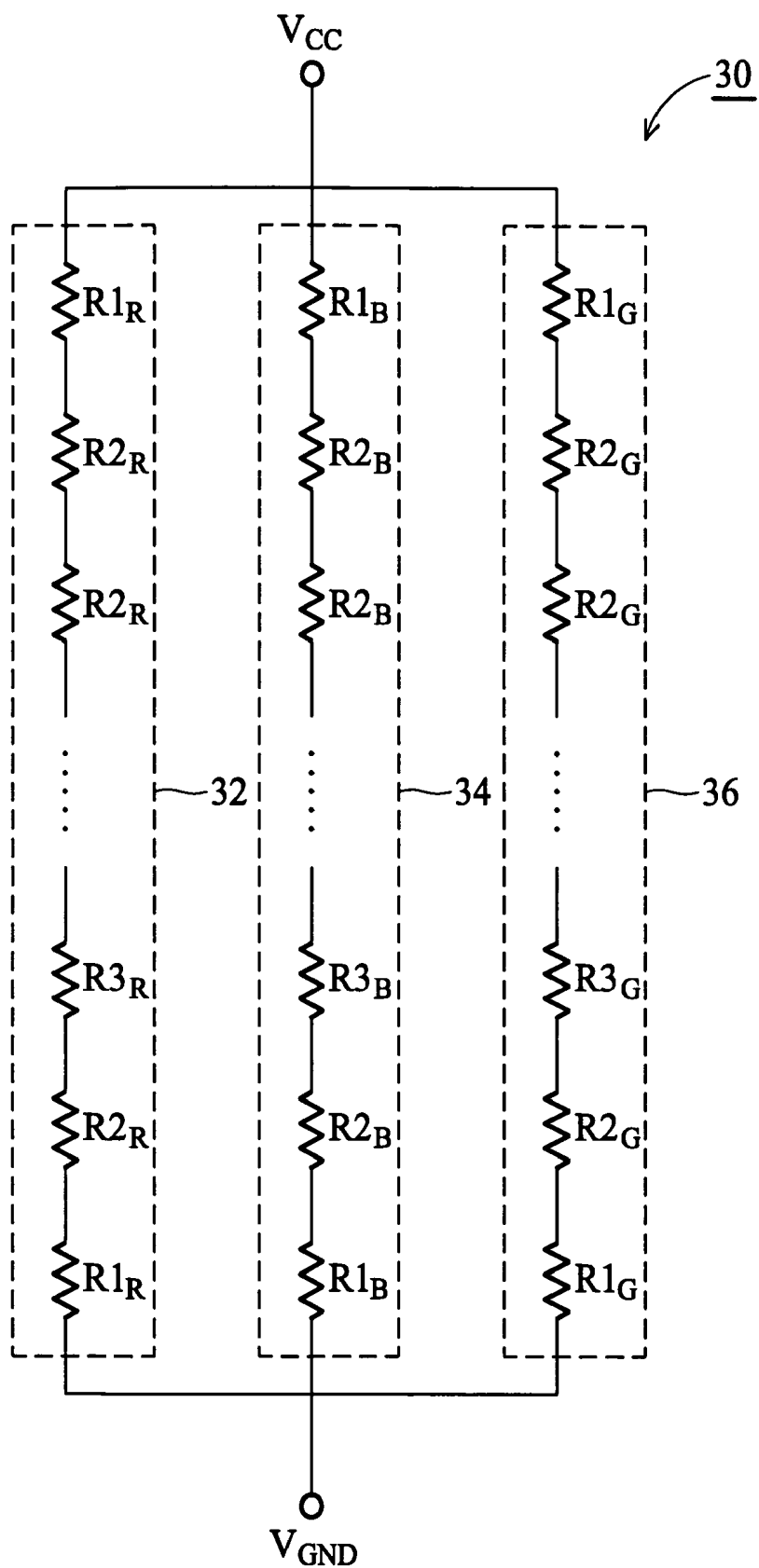


FIG. 3 (RELATED ART)

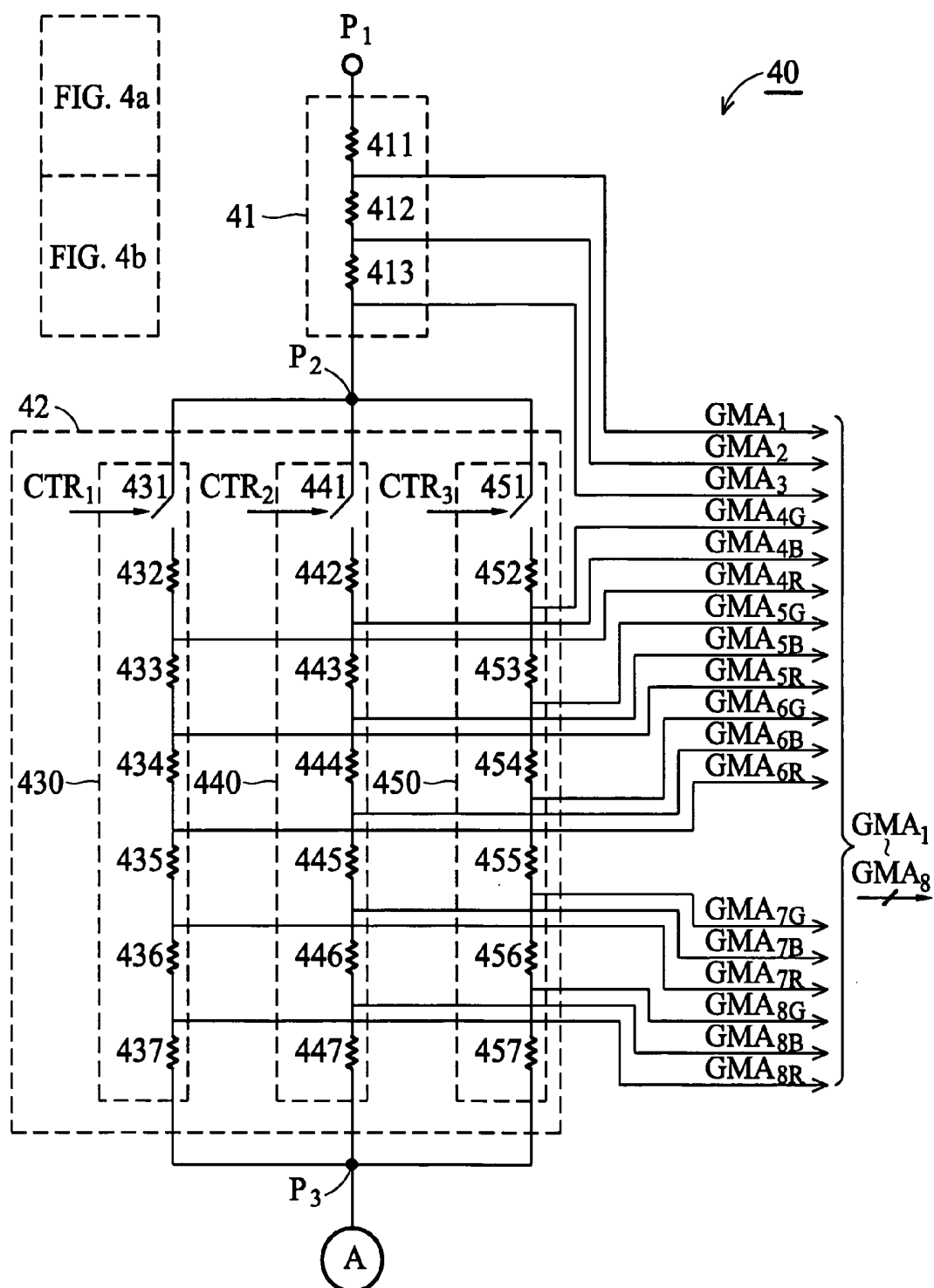


FIG. 4a

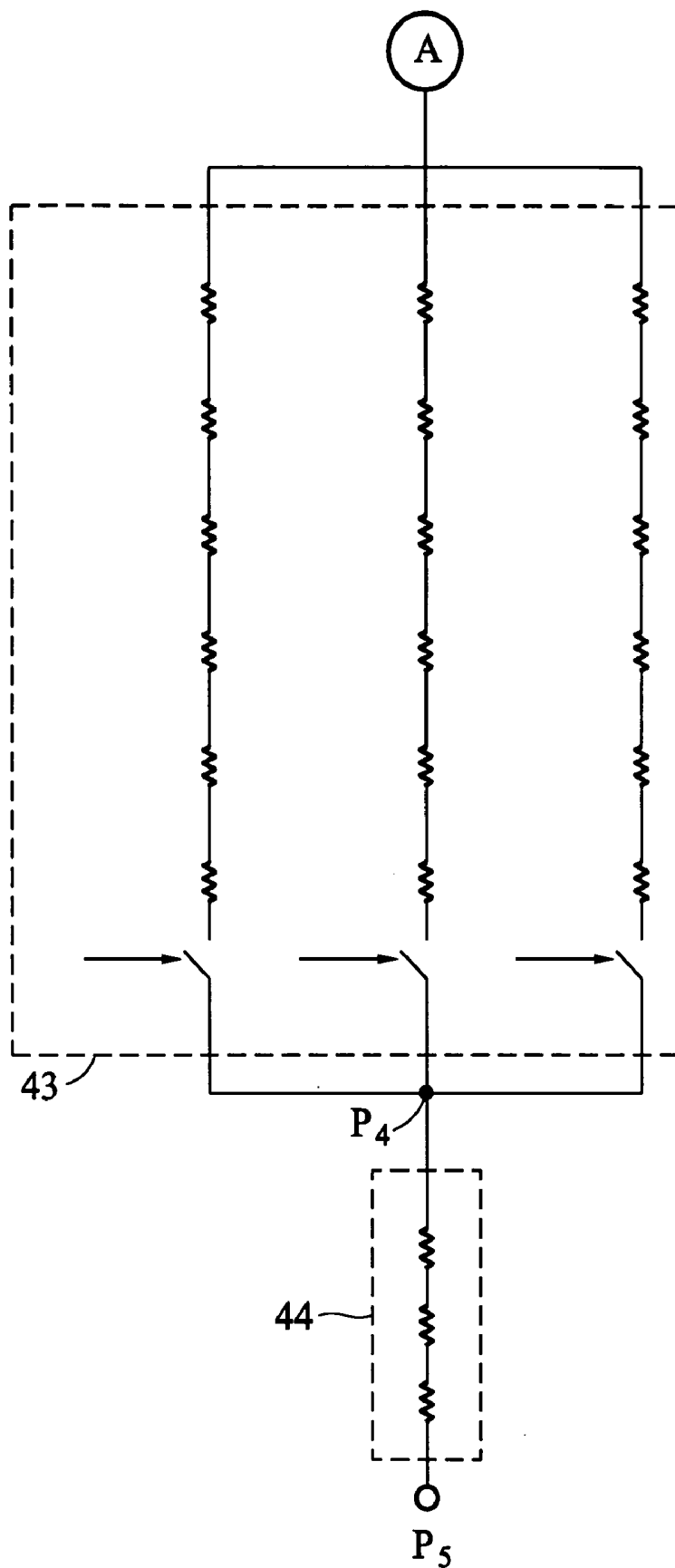


FIG. 4b

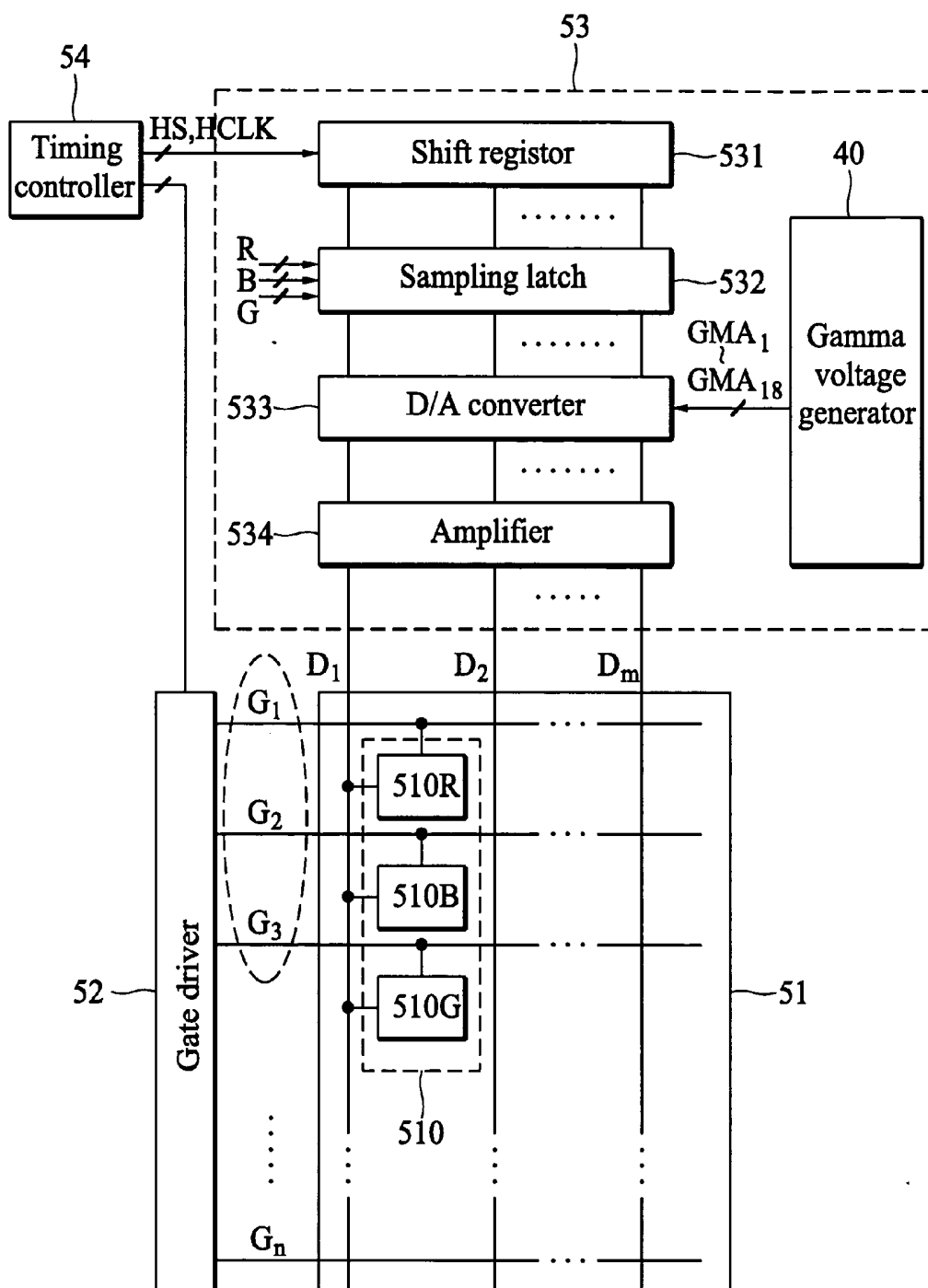


FIG. 5

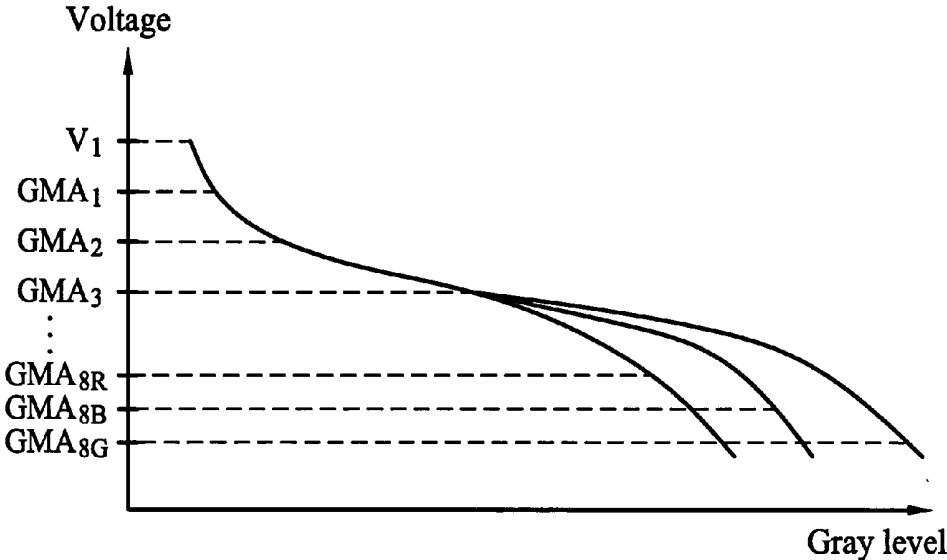


FIG. 6

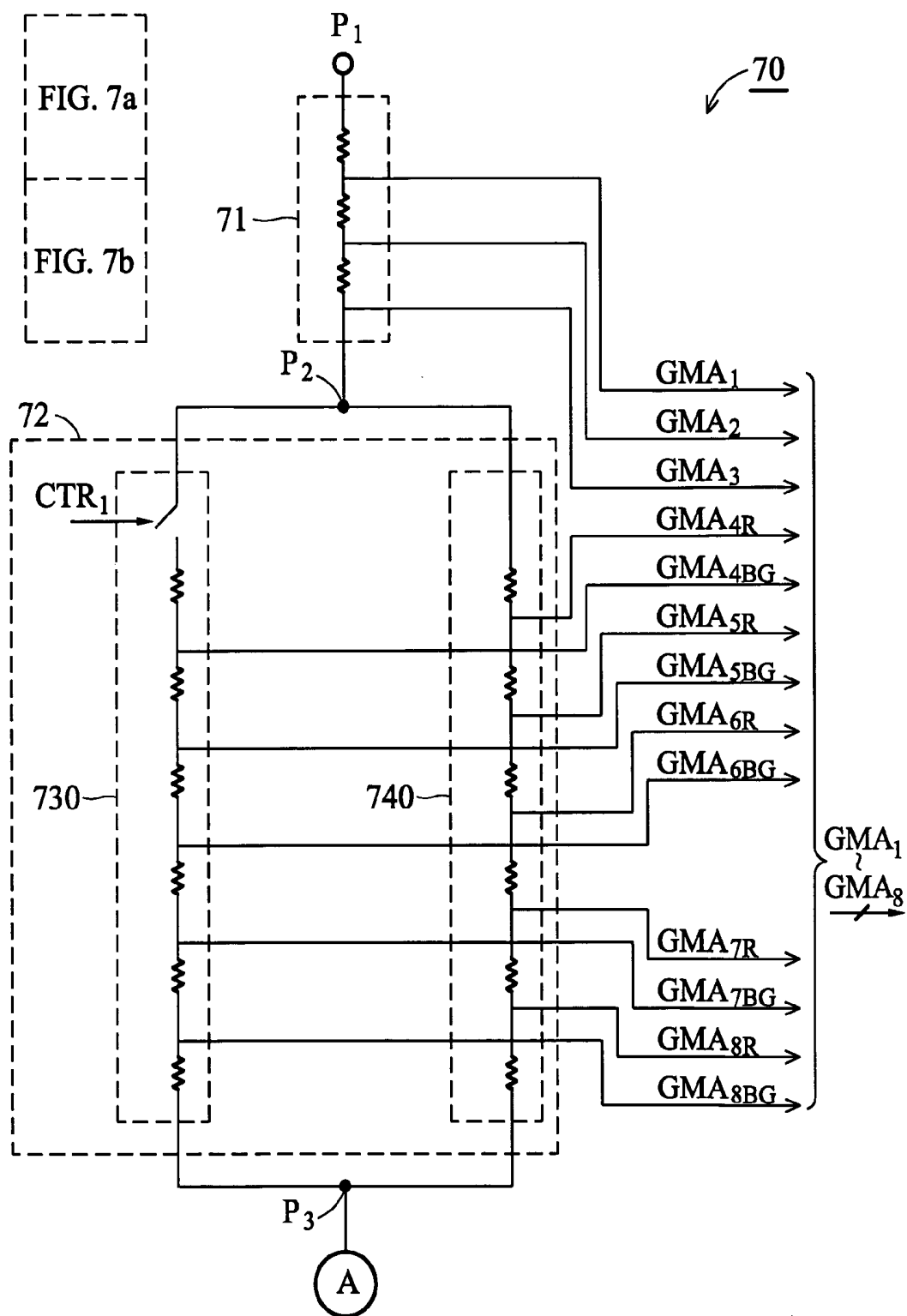


FIG. 7a

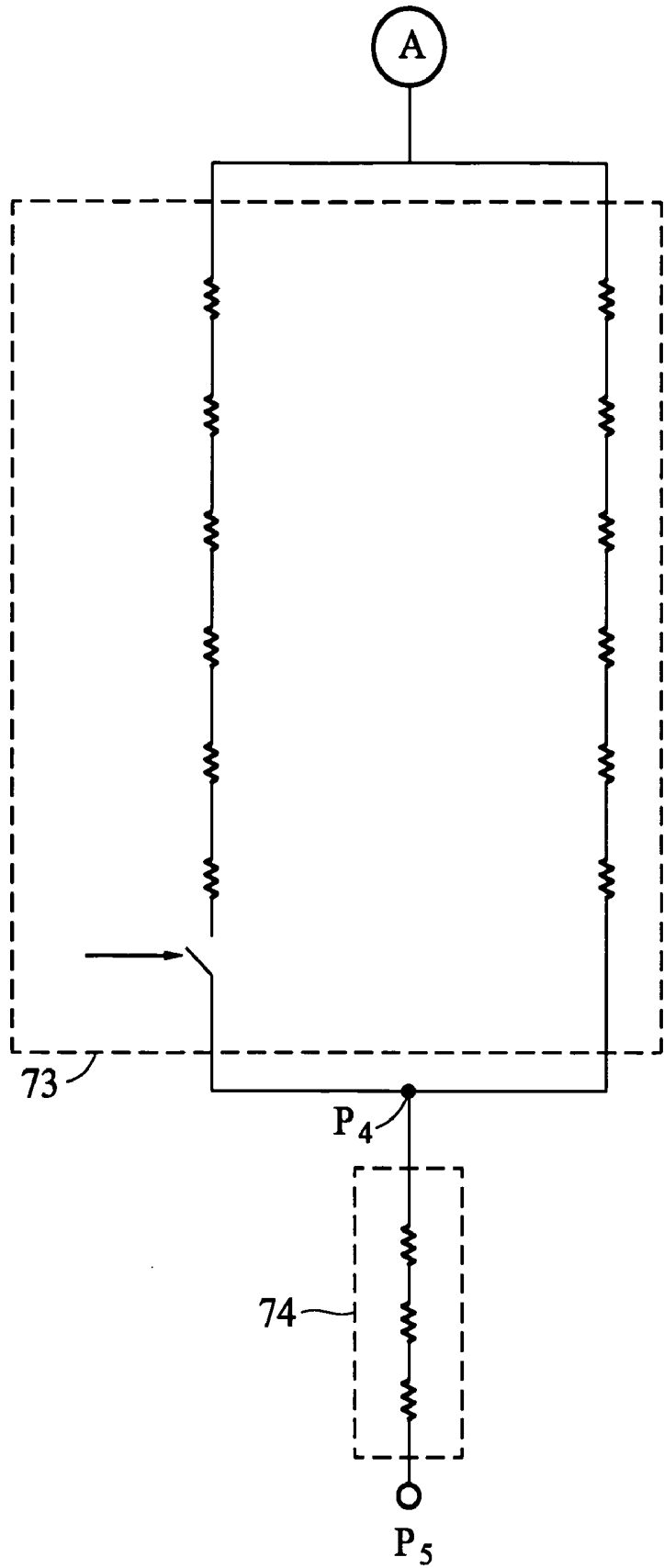


FIG. 7b

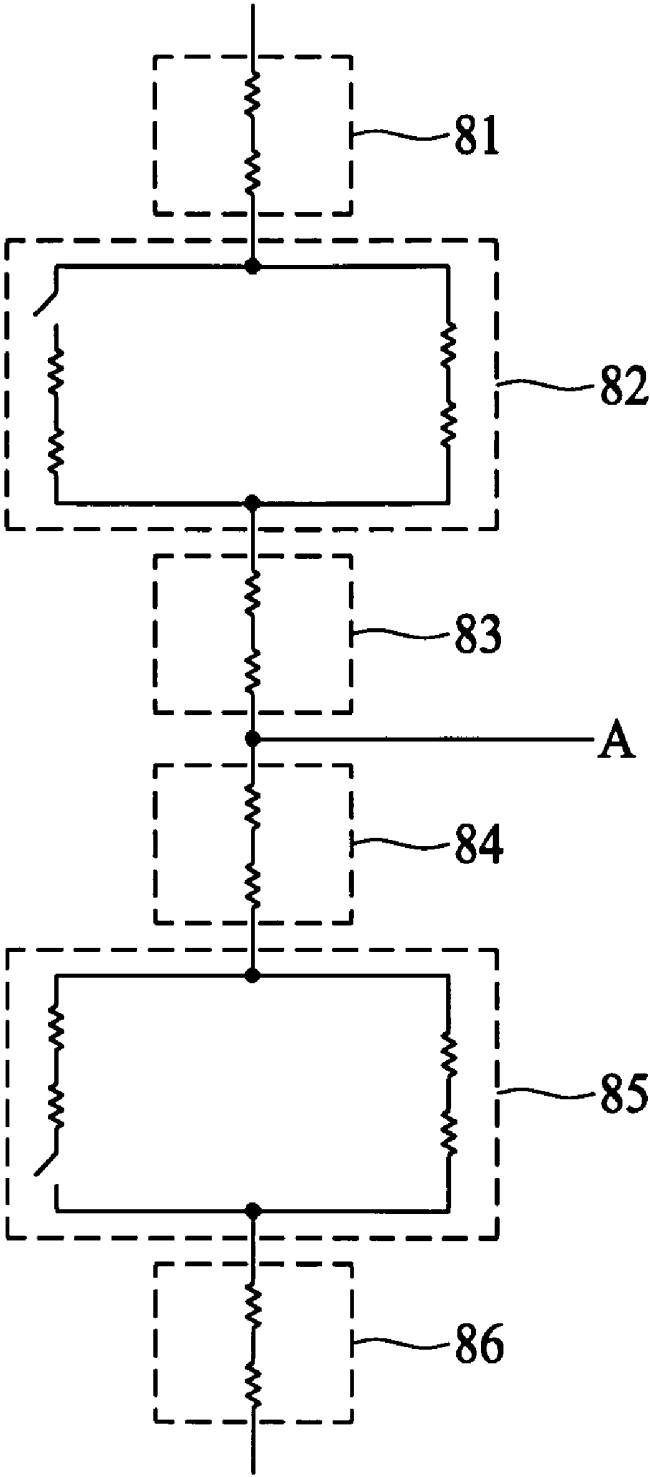


FIG. 8

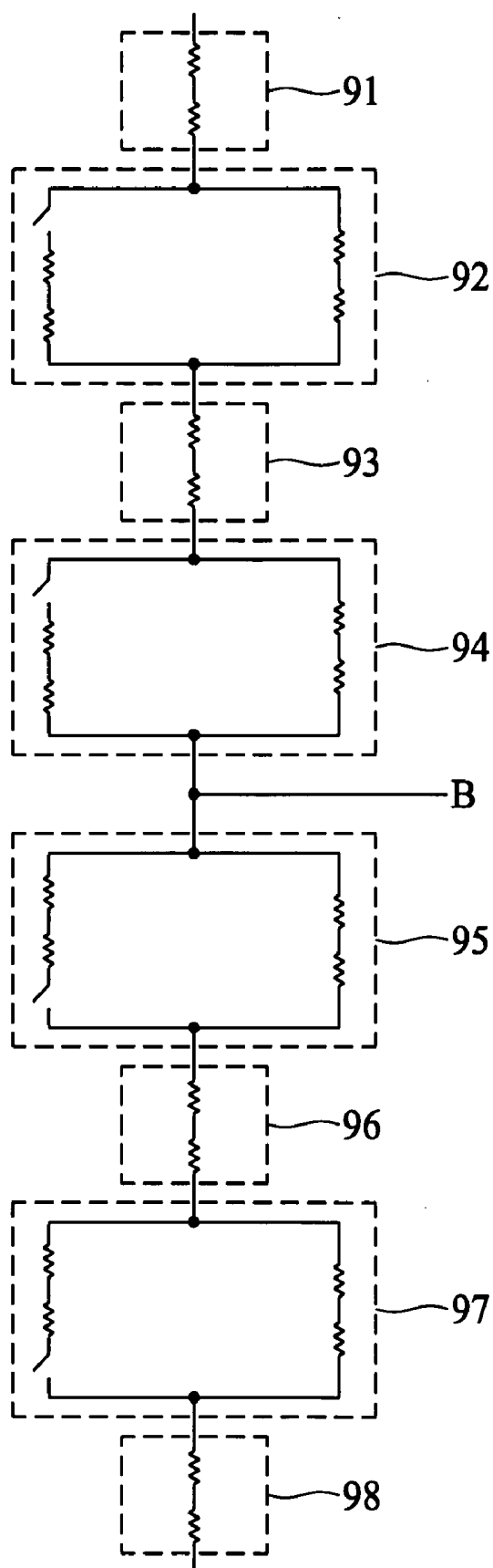


FIG. 9

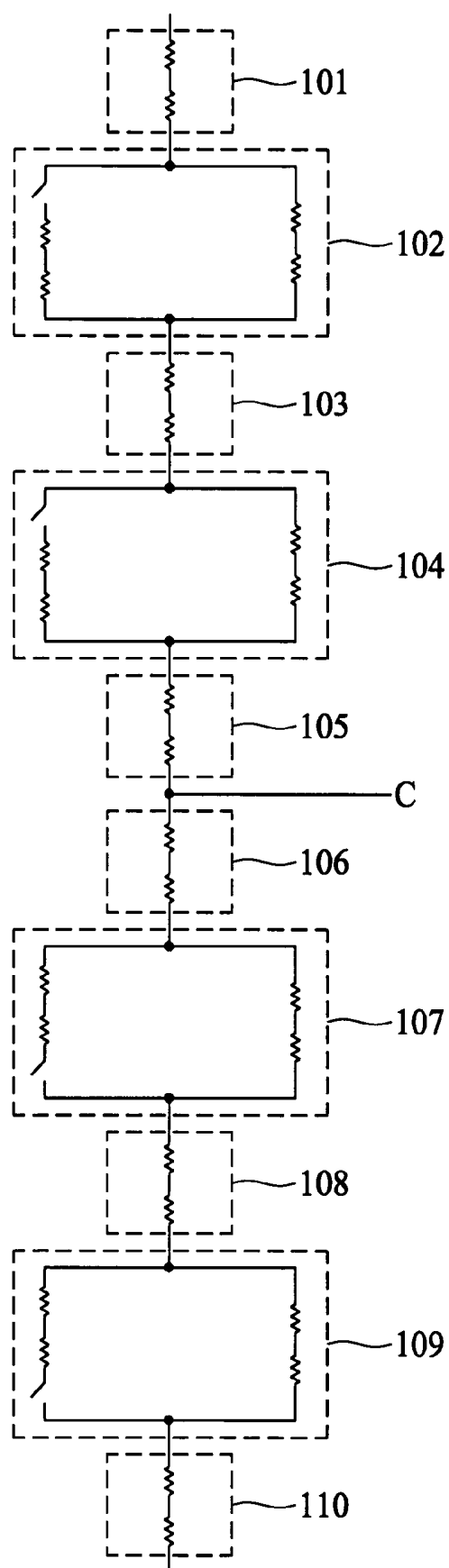


FIG. 10

GAMMA VOLTAGE GENERATOR AND CONTROL METHOD THEREOF AND LIQUID CRYSTAL DISPLAY DEVICE UTILIZING THE SAME

BACKGROUND

[0001] The disclosure relates to a gamma voltage generator, and more particularly to a liquid crystal display (LCD) device comprising a gamma voltage generator.

[0002] A gamma voltage generator is used in active matrix liquid-crystal displays. The main function thereof is to provide a digital coded signal converter. With respect to the characteristic curve of a liquid-crystal display, the input image data is adjusted properly along the curve. Through this conversion characteristic curve, the hue, gray level, contrast and color of the display can be adjusted.

[0003] FIG. 1a shows the relation of the voltages in a typical normally white mode liquid-crystal display (LCD) device to the display property (T) of a LCD device, where T is the transmittance. FIGS. 1b and 1c are a characteristic curve of image codes of a liquid-crystal display. To acquire the characteristic curve of FIGS. 1b and 1c, an adjusting mechanism is required for compensating the change of the property of the display due to external data input to the display. The adjusting mechanism is a gamma voltage generator. FIG. 1d shows a conversion curve of the data codes of the gamma voltage generator relative to the voltages.

[0004] In a Twisted-Nematic (TN) LCD, the characteristic curve of the transmittance of the liquid-crystal material to the voltage is a nonlinear curve. Therefore, in a gamma voltage generator, the greater the number of sampling nodes of the reference voltage, the smaller the approaching error of the characteristic curve can be obtained.

[0005] In the high resolution trend, for example, an 8-bit data driver can provide 256 gray levels, if an optimum adjustment to these 256 gray levels is desired, the adjustment is made through 256 externally provided reference voltage nodes. Further, the adjustment is performed one by one. However, the driving voltage of liquid-crystal material is alternative voltage, and therefore, each of the positive and negative polarities needs 256 reference voltages. Totally, 512 external input reference voltages are necessary for adjustment, but it is impractical to make so many inputs of the reference voltage in one driving IC. In fact, it is seldom to make such a work.

[0006] In general, only a few reference voltages are externally provided, and the driving IC, by a potential division method with a fixing ratio, the desired reference voltages are acquired by potential division without being provided externally. FIG. 2 is a schematic diagram of a conventional gamma voltage generator. A data driver of a LCD device generally requires a set of central symmetric gamma correction voltage. This central voltage is obtained from $V_{COM} = (V_{CC} + V_{GND})/2$. The input voltages V_{CC} and V_{GND} pass through a gamma voltage generator 20 for voltage division so as to obtain a plurality of voltages to control the brightness of display.

[0007] A panel of the LCD device comprises a plurality of pixels. Each pixel includes three color sub-pixel units for displaying primary colors, that is, red, green, and blue. Brightness of three color sub-pixel units are controlled by

voltage output from gamma voltage generator 20. Since three color sub-pixel units included in a pixel are controlled by the same voltage, each color pixel unit cannot be individually controlled. Therefore, the color image cannot be optimally adjusted.

[0008] FIG. 3 is a schematic diagram of another conventional gamma voltage generator for solving the above problem. Conventional gamma voltage generator 30 comprises resistor strings 32, 34, and 36. Resistor string 32 generates voltage to control the red color pixel. Resistor string 34 generates voltage to control the green color pixel. Resistor string 36 generates voltage to control the blue color pixel. Thus, the color image can be optimally calibrated as conventional gamma voltage generator 30 controls color pixel units. The sum of resistors of gamma voltage generator 30, however, is triple that of gamma voltage generator 20 such that cost and layout space of gamma voltage generator 30 are increased.

SUMMARY

[0009] Gamma voltage generators, control methods thereof and liquid crystal display devices utilizing the same are provided. An exemplary embodiment of a gamma voltage generator controls brightness of a first color pixel unit and a second color pixel unit, and comprises a first potential divider and at least one second potential divider. The first potential divider is coupled between a first node and a second node for generating a first main gamma voltage. The second potential divider is coupled between the second node and a third node for generating a first sub-gamma voltage and a second sub-gamma voltage. The brightness of the first color pixel unit is controlled by the first main gamma voltage and the first sub-gamma voltage. The brightness of the second color pixel unit is controlled by the first main gamma voltage and the second sub-gamma voltage.

[0010] An exemplary embodiment of a liquid crystal display device with gamma voltage generate comprises a display panel, a gate driver, and a data driver. The display panel comprises a first and a second color pixel units coupled to a data electrode and different gate electrodes. The gate driver outputs a plurality of scan signals to the corresponding gate electrodes. The data driver outputs a video signal to the data electrode for controlling brightness of the first color pixel unit and the second color pixel unit and comprises a first potential divider and at least one second potential divider. The first potential divider is coupled between a first node and a second node for generating a first main gamma voltage. The second potential divider is coupled between the second node and a third node for generating a first sub-gamma voltage and a second sub-gamma voltage. The brightness of the first color pixel unit is controlled by the first main gamma voltage and the first sub-gamma voltage. The brightness of the second color pixel unit is controlled by the first main gamma voltage and the second sub-gamma voltage.

[0011] Gamma voltage generator control methods of are also provided. An exemplary embodiment of a gamma voltage generator control method comprises controlling a liquid crystal display device comprising a display panel comprising a first color pixel unit coupled to a first data electrode and a first gate electrode, a second color pixel unit coupled to the first data electrode and a second gate elec-

trode, and a gamma voltage generator comprising a first potential divider coupled between a first node and a second node for generating a first main gamma voltage and at least one second potential divider coupled between the second node and a third node for generating a first sub-gamma voltage and a second sub-gamma voltage and selecting a pixel unit. The first main gamma voltage or the first sub-gamma voltage is output for controlling brightness of the selected pixel unit when the selected pixel unit is the first color pixel unit. The first main gamma voltage or the second sub-gamma voltage is output for controlling brightness of the selected pixel unit when the selected pixel unit is the second color pixel unit.

BRIEF DESCRIPTION OF THE DRAWINGS

[0012] The invention can be more fully understood by reading the subsequent detailed description and examples with reference made to the accompanying drawings, wherein:

[0013] FIG. 1a shows the relation of the voltages in a general liquid-crystal display (LCD) device to the display property (Transmittance) of a LCD device;

[0014] FIGS. 1b and 1c are a characteristic curve of image codes of liquid-crystal display;

[0015] FIG. 1d shows a conversional curve resistor string in the data driver;

[0016] FIG. 2 is a schematic diagram of conventional gamma voltage generator;

[0017] FIG. 3 is a schematic diagram of another conventional gamma voltage generator;

[0018] FIGS. 4a and 4b are schematic diagrams of an embodiment of a RGB independent gamma voltage generator;

[0019] FIG. 5 is a block diagram of an embodiment a LCD device;

[0020] FIG. 6 is a transfer curve of gamma voltage generator setting in data driver;

[0021] FIGS. 7a and 7b are schematic diagrams of an embodiment of a RGB independent gamma voltage generator;

[0022] FIGS. 8~10 are schematic diagrams of an embodiment of a RGB independent gamma voltage generator.

DETAILED DESCRIPTION

[0023] FIGS. 4a and 4b are schematic diagrams of an embodiment of RGB independent gamma voltage generator. Gamma voltage generator 40 comprises potential dividers 41~44. Potential divider 41 is coupled between node P₁ and node P₂. Potential divider 42 is coupled between node P₂ and node P₃. Potential divider 43 is coupled between node P₃ and node P₄. Potential divider 44 is coupled between node P₄ and node P₅.

[0024] Potential dividers 41 and 44 generate two main groups of gamma voltages with the same magnitude but opposite polarities for representing high gray levels. Since the structure of potential dividers 41 and 44 are the same, only potential divider 41 is given as an example.

[0025] Potential dividers 42 and 43 generate two groups of sub-gamma voltages with the same magnitude but opposite polarities for representing middle or low gray levels. Since the structure of potential dividers 42 and 43 are the same, only potential divider 42 is given as an example.

[0026] Potential dividers 41 and 42 can be formed by other elements, but resistors are given as an example of potential dividers 41 and 42. In this embodiment, potential divider 41 is formed by resistors 411~413 connected in serial. Main gamma voltage GMA₁ is generated by a connection node between resistor 411 and resistor 412, main gamma voltage GMA₂ is generated by a connection node between resistor 412 and resistor 413, main gamma voltage GMA₃ is generated by a connection node between resistor 411 and potential divider 42.

[0027] Main gamma voltages GMA₁~GMA₃ represent high gray levels. When a pixel module comprising three color pixel units displays high gray level, the color pixel units receive the same main gamma voltage, wherein the color pixel units respectively display red, blue, and, green.

[0028] Potential divider 42 comprises sub-potential dividers 430~450 connected in parallel. Sub-potential divider 430 is constituted by a switch 431 and resistors 432~437 connected with switch 431 in serial. The switch 431 is turned on or off by a control signal CTR₁. When node P₁ and node P₄ respectively receive voltage V₁ and voltage V₂ and switch 431 is turned on, connection nodes between resistors 432~437 will generate sub-gamma voltages GMA_{4R}~GMA_{8R}.

[0029] Sub-potential divider 440 is constituted by a switch 441 and resistors 442~447 connected with switch 441 in serial. The switch 441 is turned on or off by a control signal CTR₂. When node P₁ and node P₄ respectively receive voltage V₁ and voltage V₂, and switch 441 is turned on, connection nodes between resistors 442~447 will generate sub-gamma voltages GMA_{4B}~GMA_{8B}.

[0030] Sub-potential divider 450 is constituted by a switch 451 controlled by a control signal CTR₃ and resistors 452~457 connected with switch 451 in serial. When node P₁ and node P₄ respectively receive voltage V₁ and voltage V₂, and switch 451 is turned on, connection nodes between resistors 452~457 will generate sub-gamma voltages GMA_{4G}~GMA_{8G}.

[0031] Switches 431, 441, and 451 can be turned on by control signals CTR₁~CTR₃ at the same time. Sub-gamma voltages output from potential divider 42 represent middle or low gray levels. When a pixel module comprising three color pixel units respectively displaying red, blue, and green displays middle or low gray levels, brightness of the color pixel unit displaying red is controlled by sub-gamma voltages GMA_{4R}~GMA_{8R}, brightness of the color pixel unit displaying blue is controlled by sub-gamma voltages GMA_{4B}~GMA_{8B}, and brightness of the color pixel unit displaying green is controlled by sub-gamma voltages GMA_{4G}~GMA_{8G}. Additionally, a plurality of potential dividers 42 can be connected in parallel. Different potential dividers have different impedance for generating different sub-gamma voltages.

[0032] FIG. 5 is a block diagram of an embodiment of a LCD device. The LCD device comprises a display panel 51, a gate driver 52, a data driver 53, and a timing controller 54.

Display panel **51** comprises interlacing data electrodes $D_1 \sim D_m$ and gate electrodes $G_1 \sim G_n$. Each of the interlacing data electrodes and gate electrodes controls a pixel module including three color pixel units respectively displaying red, blue, and green.

[0033] As color pixel units are arranged and shown in **FIG. 5**, each gate electrode has corresponding gate electrodes. Taking pixel module **510** as an example, color pixel unit **510R** is controlled by data electrode D_1 and sub-gate electrode G_1 , color pixel unit **510B** is controlled by data electrode D_1 and sub-gate electrode G_2 , and color pixel unit **510G** is controlled by data electrode D_1 and sub-gate electrode G_3 .

[0034] Gate driver **52** is controlled by timing controller **54** for outputting scan signals and turning all color pixel units at the same row on or off through gate electrodes $G_1 \sim G_n$.

[0035] Data driver **53** comprises a shift register **531**, a sampling latch **532**, a digital-to-analog (D/A) converter **54**, an amplifier **534**, and a gamma voltage generator **40**. When a gate electrode is selected, timing controller **54** outputs a horizontal synchronizing signal HS and a clock signal HCLK to shift register **531**. Shift register **531** shifts the horizontal synchronizing signal HS regarding a latch clock through the clock signal HCLK and outputs the latch clock to sampling latch **532**.

[0036] Sampling latch **532** samples the image signals R, B, and G supplied to data electrodes $D_1 \sim D_m$ and latches the sampled image signals R, B, and G according to the latch clock.

[0037] D/A converter **533** receives the latched image signals R, B, and G and obtains gamma voltages output from gamma voltage generator **40** for converting the latched image signals R, B, and G to analog signals, wherein the obtained gamma voltages correspond to the latched image signals R, B, and G.

[0038] Amplifier **534** amplifies the converted image signals R, B, and G and outputs the amplified image signals to the corresponding data electrodes for controlling brightness of the corresponding color pixel unit.

[0039] Since data driver **53** comprises gamma voltage generator **40** shown in **FIGS. 4a** and **4b**, as pixel module **510** desires to display middle or low gray levels, gamma voltage generator **40** respectively supplies different gamma voltages to color pixel units **510R**, **510B**, and **510G** included in pixel module **510** for displaying different brightness. When pixel module **510** desires to display high gray level, gamma voltage generator **40** supplies a single gamma voltage to color pixel units **510R**, **510B**, and **510G** included in pixel module **510** for displaying the same brightness.

[0040] With reference to **FIGS. 4a** and **4b** and using pixel module **510** as an example, a control method of a LCD is described as follows.

[0041] First, a color pixel unit is selected. When color pixel unit **510R** included in pixel module **510** is selected, gamma voltage generator **40** outputs main gamma voltages $GMA_1 \sim GMA_3$ or outputs sub-gamma voltages $GMA_{4R} \sim GMA_{8R}$ to color pixel unit **510R** for controlling brightness of color pixel unit **510R**.

[0042] As color pixel unit **510G** included in pixel module **510** is selected, gamma voltage generator **40** outputs main

gamma voltages $GMA_1 \sim GMA_3$ or outputs sub-gamma voltages $GMA_{4G} \sim GMA_{8G}$ to color pixel unit **510G** for controlling brightness of color pixel unit **510G**.

[0043] As color pixel unit **510B** included in pixel module **510** is selected, gamma voltage generator **40** outputs gamma voltages $GMA_1 \sim GMA_3$ or outputs sub-gamma voltages $GMA_{4B} \sim GMA_{8B}$ to color pixel unit **510B** for controlling brightness of color pixel unit **510B**.

[0044] **FIG. 6** is a transformation curve of gamma voltage generator **40**. Assuming node P_1 and node P_3 respectively receive power signal V_1 and power signal V_2 and switches **431**, **441**, and **451** are turned on, the transformation curve shown in **FIG. 6** can be obtained.

[0045] **FIGS. 7a** and **7b** are schematic diagrams of an embodiment of a gamma voltage generator according to an embodiment of the invention. Gamma voltage generator **70** is similar to that shown in **FIGS. 4a** and **4b** except that gamma voltage generator **70** utilizes sub-potential dividers **730** and **740** to generate sub-gamma voltages to color pixel units for respectively displaying red, blue, and green.

[0046] In this embodiment, sub-gamma voltages $GMA_{4R} \sim GMA_{8R}$ are output from potential divider **730** to control brightness of a color pixel unit displaying red and sub-gamma voltages $GMA_{4BG} \sim GMA_{8BG}$ output from potential divider **740** to control brightness of two color pixel units respectively displaying blue and green.

[0047] Additionally, a switch of potential divider **730** determines whether to generate sub-gamma voltages $GMA_{4R} \sim GMA_{8R}$ according to control signal CTR_1 . When the switch of potential divider **730** is turned off, potential divider **730** cannot output sub-gamma voltages $GMA_{4R} \sim GMA_{8R}$ to control brightness of a color pixel unit displaying red. Since potential divider **740** does not comprise a switch, as node P_1 and node P_4 receives power signals, sub-gamma voltages $GMA_{4BG} \sim GMA_{8BG}$ can be generated.

[0048] The arrangement method of the potential divider in the gamma voltage generator is not limited to the disclosed. **FIGS. 8-10** are schematic diagrams of other embodiments of a gamma voltage generator. In **FIGS. 8-10**, each potential divider is formed by two resistors.

[0049] As shown in **FIG. 8**, node A is a mirror node. First gamma voltages output from potential dividers **81-83** above node A and second gamma voltages output from potential dividers **84-86** below node A have the same magnitude but opposite polarities.

[0050] As shown in **FIG. 9**, node B is a mirror node. First gamma voltages output from potential dividers **91-94** above node B and second gamma voltages output from potential dividers **95-98** below node B have the same magnitude but opposite polarities in LCD driving.

[0051] As shown in **FIG. 10**, node C is a mirror node. First gamma voltages output from potential dividers **101-105** above node C and second gamma voltages output from potential dividers **106-110** below node C have the same magnitude but opposite polarities in LCD driving.

[0052] Advantages of embodiments of the invention are summarized in the following.

[0053] One of the gamma voltage generators according to the invention can supply different gamma voltages to color pixel units to display high gray levels and a single gamma voltage to the color pixel units to display low gray levels, wherein the color pixel units respectively display red, blue, and green and are included in a pixel module. Thus, the gamma voltage generators increase LCD quality but do not substantially increase cost.

[0054] Additionally, the gamma voltage generator can supply different gamma voltages to the color pixel units for displaying a low gray level and supply a single gamma voltage to the color pixel units for displaying a high gray level.

[0055] While the invention has been described by way of example and in terms of preferred embodiment, it is to be understood that the invention is not limited thereto. To the contrary, it is intended to cover various modifications and similar arrangements (as would be apparent to those skilled in the art). Therefore, the scope of the appended claims should be accorded the broadest interpretation so as to encompass all such modifications and similar arrangements.

What is claimed is:

1. A gamma voltage generator controlling brightness of a first color pixel unit and a second color pixel unit, comprising:

a first potential divider coupled between a first node and a second node for generating a first main gamma voltage; and

at least one second potential divider coupled between the second node and a third node for generating a first sub-gamma voltage and a second sub-gamma voltage;

wherein the brightness of the first color pixel unit is controlled by the first main gamma voltage and the first sub-gamma voltage, and the brightness of the second color pixel unit is controlled by the first main gamma voltage and the second sub-gamma voltage.

2. The gamma voltage generator as claimed in claim 1, wherein the second potential divider comprises:

a first sub-potential divider coupled between the second node and the third node for generating the first sub-gamma voltage; and

a second sub-potential divider coupled with the first sub-potential divider in parallel for generating the second sub-gamma voltage.

3. The gamma voltage generator as claimed in claim 2, wherein at least the first sub-potential divider or the second sub-potential divider comprises a plurality of resistors connected in serial.

4. The gamma voltage generator as claimed in claim 2, wherein at least the first sub-potential divider or the second sub-potential divider comprises:

a plurality of resistors connected in serial; and

a switch coupled to the resistors in serial for determining whether to activate the corresponding sub-potential divider.

5. The gamma voltage generator as claimed in claim 2, wherein the second potential divider further comprises:

a third sub-potential divider coupled to the first sub-potential divider in parallel for generating a third

sub-gamma voltage, and the brightness of the first color pixel unit and a third color pixel unit are controlled by the third sub-gamma voltage and the first main gamma voltage.

6. The gamma voltage generator as claimed in claim 1, wherein the brightness of the first color pixel unit and a third color pixel unit are controlled by the first main gamma voltage and the first sub-gamma voltage.

7. A liquid crystal display device comprising:

a display panel comprising a first and a second color pixel unit coupled to a data electrode and different gate electrodes;

a gate driver outputting a plurality of scan signals to the corresponding gate electrodes; and

a data driver outputting a video signal to the data electrode for controlling brightness of the first color pixel unit and the second color pixel unit and comprising:

a first potential divider coupled between a first node and a second node for generating a first main gamma voltage; and

at least one second potential divider coupled between the second node and a third node for generating a first sub-gamma voltage and a second sub-gamma voltage;

wherein the brightness of the first color pixel unit is controlled by the first main gamma voltage and the first sub-gamma voltage, and the brightness of the second color pixel unit is controlled by the first main gamma voltage and the second sub-gamma voltage.

8. The liquid crystal display device as claimed in claim 7, wherein the second potential divider comprises:

a first sub-potential divider coupled between the second node and the third node for generating the first sub-gamma voltage; and

a second sub-potential divider coupled with the first sub-potential divider in parallel for generating the second sub-gamma voltage.

9. The liquid crystal display device as claimed in claim 8, wherein at least one of the first sub-potential divider and the second sub-potential divider comprises a plurality of resistors connected in serial.

10. The liquid crystal display device as claimed in claim 8, wherein at least one of the first sub-potential divider and the second sub-potential divider comprises:

a plurality resistors connected in serial; and

a switch coupled to the resistors in serial for determining whether to activate the corresponding sub-potential divider.

11. The liquid crystal display device as claimed in claim 8, wherein the second potential divider further comprises:

a third sub-potential divider coupled to the first sub-potential divider in parallel for generating a third sub-gamma voltage, and the brightness of the first color pixel unit and a third color pixel unit are controlled by the third sub-gamma voltage and the first main gamma voltage.

12. The liquid crystal display device as claimed in claim 7, wherein the brightness of the first color pixel unit and a

third color pixel unit are controlled by the first main gamma voltage and the first sub-gamma voltage.

13. A control method controlling a liquid crystal display device comprising a display panel comprising a first color pixel unit couple to a first data electrode and a first gate electrode, a second color pixel unit coupled to the first data electrode and a second gate electrode, and a gamma voltage generator comprising a first potential divider coupled between a first node and a second node for generating a first main gamma voltage and at least one second potential divider coupled between the second node and a third node for generating a first sub-gamma voltage and a second sub-gamma voltage, the control method comprising:

selecting a pixel unit;

outputting the first main gamma voltage or the first sub-gamma voltage for controlling brightness of the selected pixel unit when the selected pixel unit is the first color pixel unit; and

outputting the first main gamma voltage or the second sub-gamma voltage for controlling brightness of the selected pixel unit when the selected pixel unit is the second color pixel unit.

* * * * *

专利名称(译)	伽玛电压发生器及其控制方法和利用其的液晶显示装置		
公开(公告)号	US20060214895A1	公开(公告)日	2006-09-28
申请号	US11/283457	申请日	2005-11-18
[标]申请(专利权)人(译)	友达光电股份有限公司		
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当前申请(专利权)人(译)	友达光电.		
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发明人	SHIH, HUNG-MIN TSAI, CHUNG-KUANG		
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优先权	094108926 2005-03-23 TW		
其他公开文献	US8139010		
外部链接	Espacenet USPTO		

摘要(译)

伽马电压发生器可以控制第一颜色像素单元和第二颜色像素单元的亮度。第一分压器耦合在第一节点和第二节点之间，用于产生第一主伽马电压。至少一个第二分压器耦合在第二节点和第三节点之间，用于产生第一子伽马电压和第二子伽马电压。第一颜色像素单元的亮度由第一主伽马电压和第一子伽马电压控制。第二颜色像素单元的亮度由第一主伽马电压和第二子伽马电压控制。

