US008665199B2

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Kitayama et al.

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(45) **Date of Patent: Mar. 4, 2014**

(54) **LIQUID CRYSTAL DISPLAY DEVICE, LIQUID CRYSTAL DISPLAY DEVICE DRIVE METHOD, AND TELEVISION RECEIVER**

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(73) Assignee: **Sharp Kabushiki Kaisha**, Osaka (JP)

(*) Notice: Subject to any disclaimer, the term of this patent is extended or adjusted under 35 U.S.C. 154(b) by 0 days.

(21) Appl. No.: **13/855,368**

(22) Filed: **Apr. 2, 2013**

(65) **Prior Publication Data**

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Related U.S. Application Data

(62) Division of application No. 12/451,938, filed as application No. PCT/JP2008/055950 on Mar. 27, 2008, now Pat. No. 8,451,205.

(30) **Foreign Application Priority Data**

Jun. 12, 2007 (JP) 2007-155653
Nov. 29, 2007 (JP) 2007-309528

(51) **Int. Cl.**
G09G 3/36 (2006.01)

(52) **U.S. Cl.**
USPC **345/94**; 345/98; 345/99; 345/100

(58) **Field of Classification Search**
USPC 345/87–104, 204–21, 690–699
See application file for complete search history.

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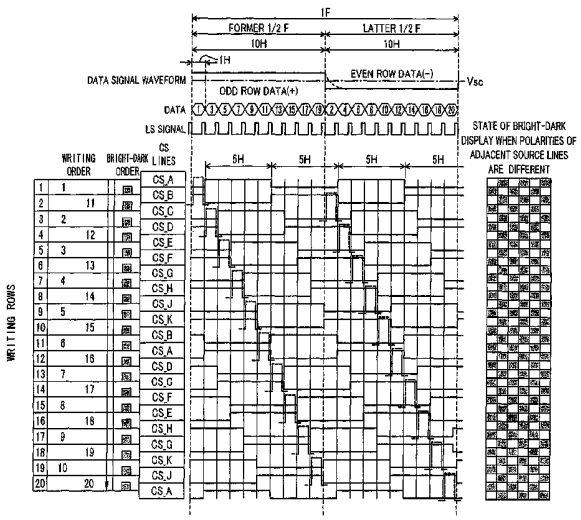
Primary Examiner — Kenneth Bukowski
(74) *Attorney, Agent, or Firm* — Harness, Dickey & Pierce, P.L.C.

(57) **ABSTRACT**

A gate driver creates a dummy insertion period in which the driver does not apply a gate on pulse to a scanning signal line immediately after the time of the inversion of a data signal. When a period from the time of the application of the gate on pulse to an odd numbered or even numbered scanning signal line to which the gate on pulse is applied previously to the time of the application of the gate on pulse to an even numbered or odd numbered scanning signal line to which the gate on pulse is applied later is set as an adjacent line writing time lag period for two scanning signal lines adjacent to each other, a CS control circuit allows the polarity of every CS signal to be reversed on the same cycle at least in the adjacent line writing time lag period.

12 Claims, 89 Drawing Sheets



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WO	WO 2008/139693	11/2008
WO	WO 2008/139695	11/2008
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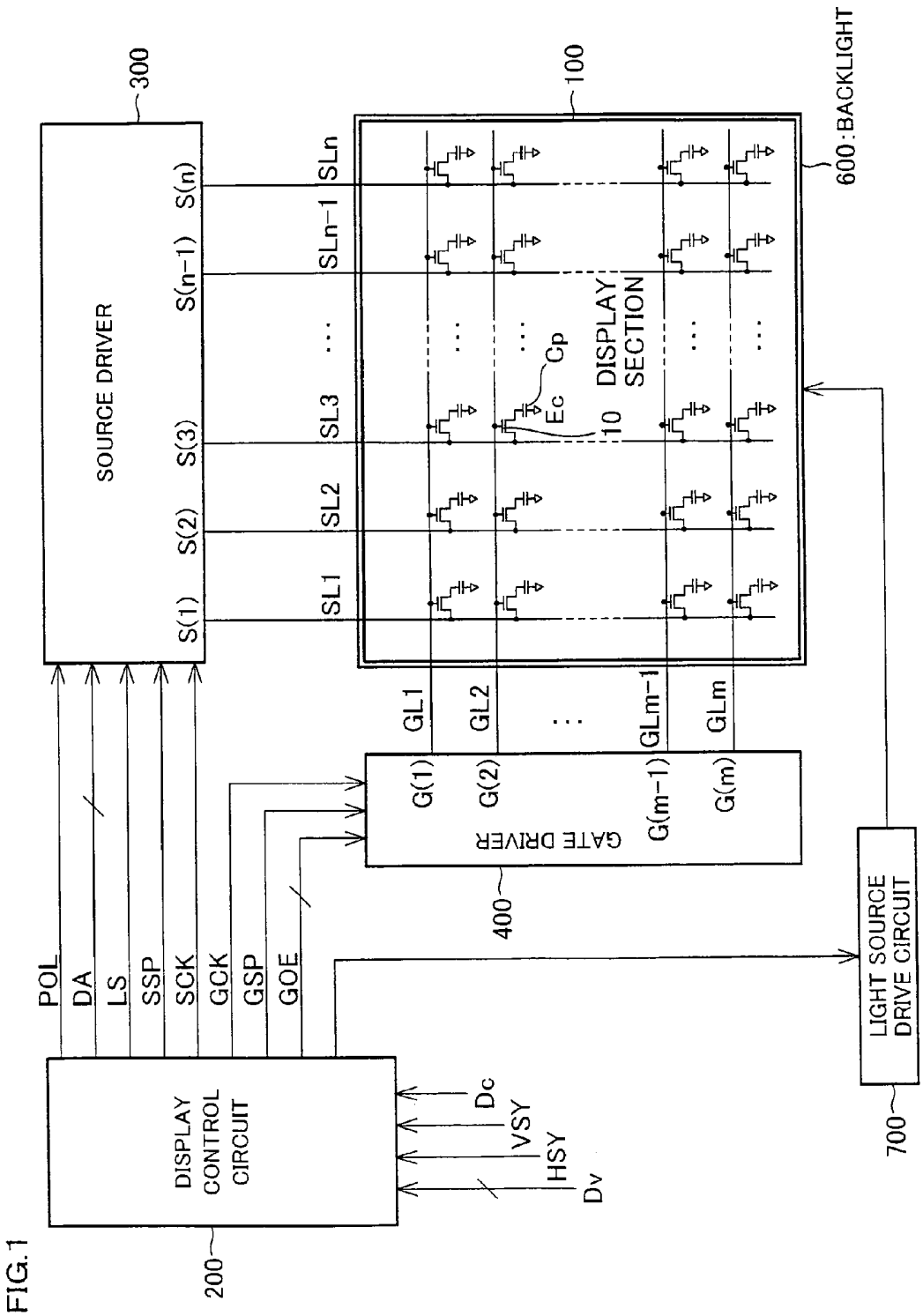

300
SOURCE DRIVER
S(1)
S(2)
S(3)
S(n-1)
S(n)
100
600 : BACKLIGHT
SL1
SL2
SL3
SLn-1
SLn
DISPLAY SECTION
10
Cp
Ec
GL1
GL2
GLm-1
GLm
G(1)
G(2)
G(m-1)
G(m)
GATE DRIVER
400
POL
DA
LS
SSP
SCK
GCK
GSP
GOE
DISPLAY CONTROL CIRCUIT
200
Dc
VSY
HSY
Dv
LIGHT SOURCE DRIVE CIRCUIT
700

FIG.1

FIG.2

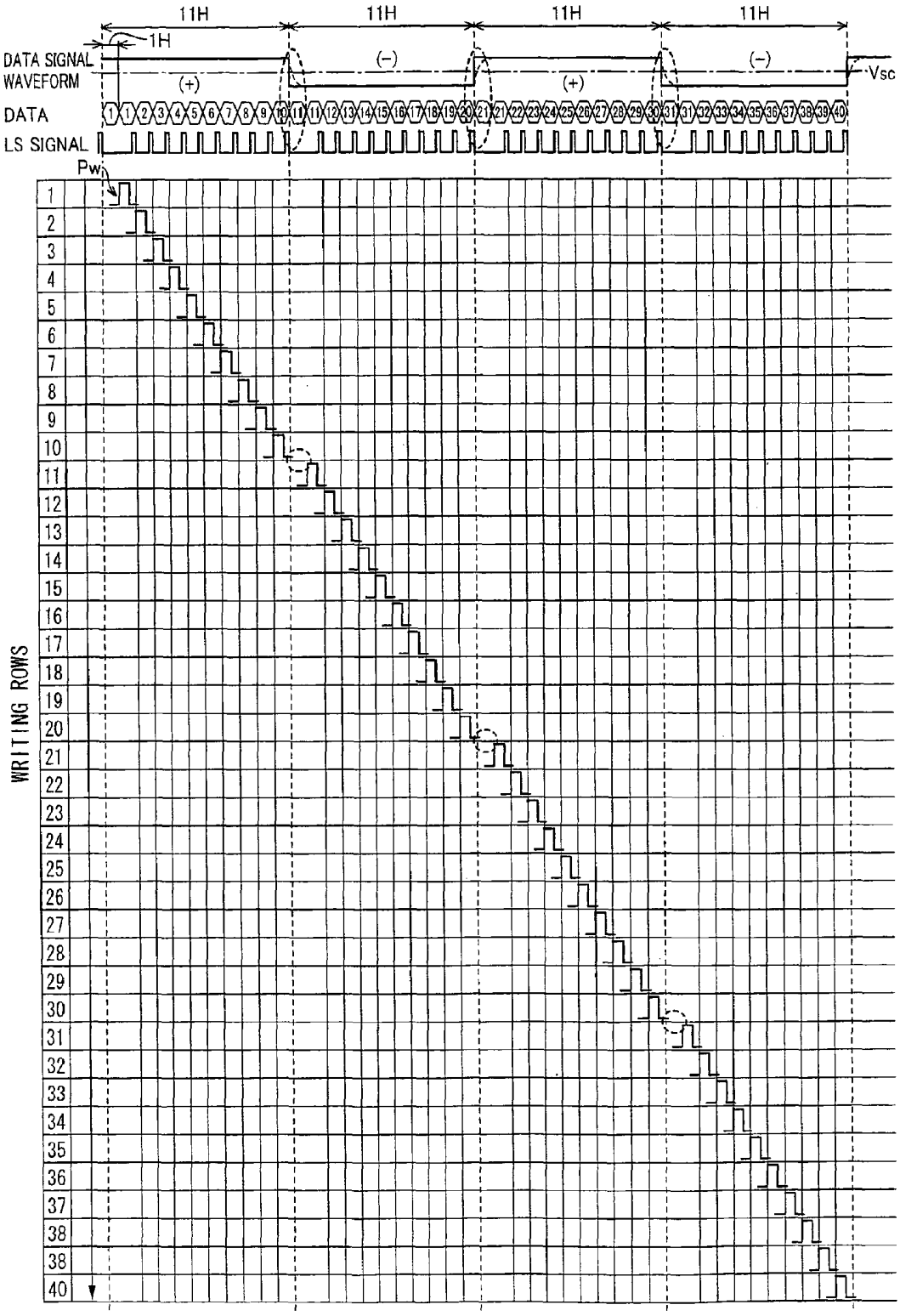

11H
11H
11H
11H
1H
DATA SIGNAL WAVEFORM
(+)
(-)
(+)
(-)
Vsc
DATA
LS SIGNAL
Pw
WRITING ROWS
1
2
3
4
5
6
7
8
9
10
11
12
13
14
15
16
17
18
19
20
21
22
23
24
25
26
27
28
29
30
31
32
33
34
35
36
37
38
38
40

FIG.3

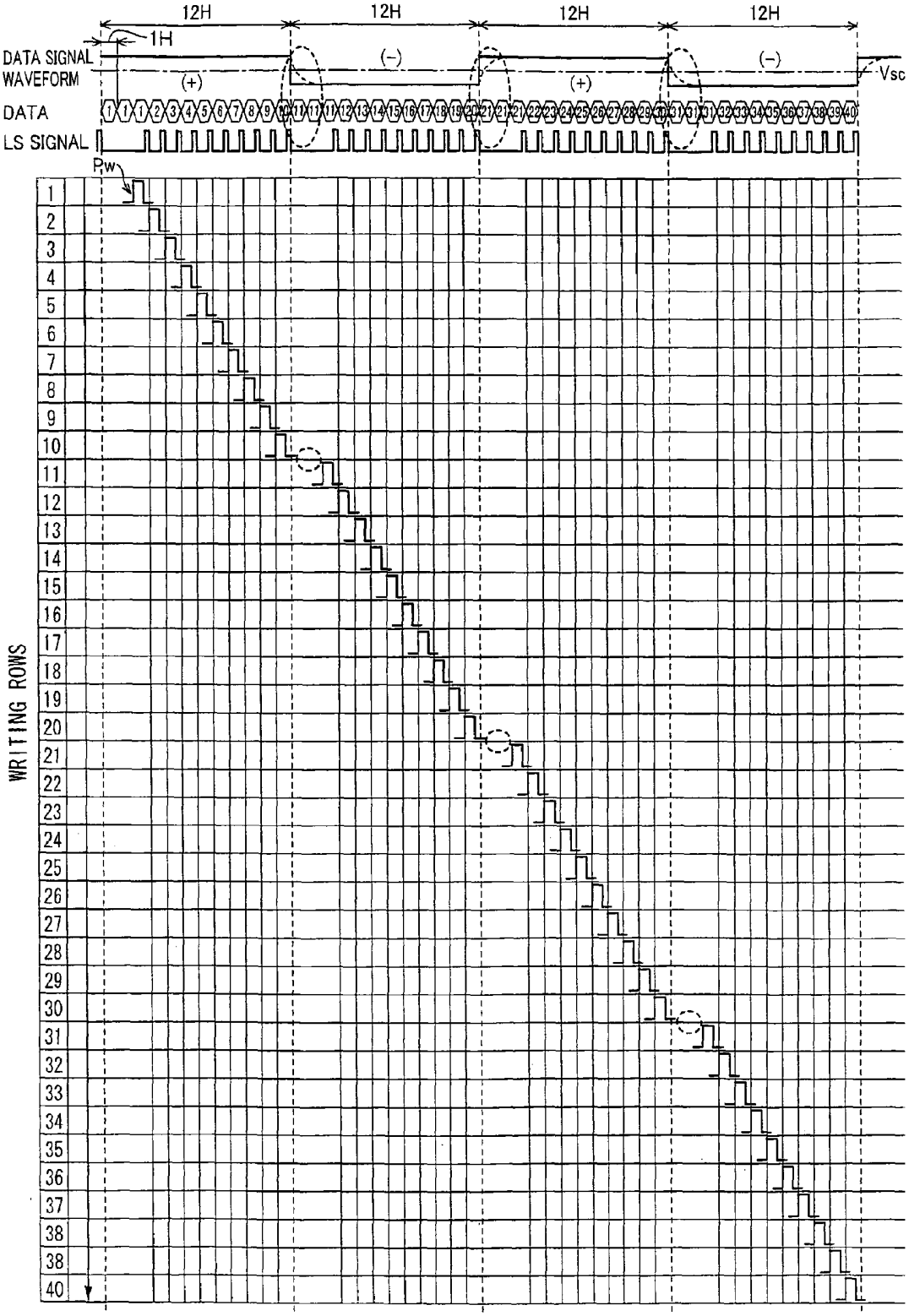
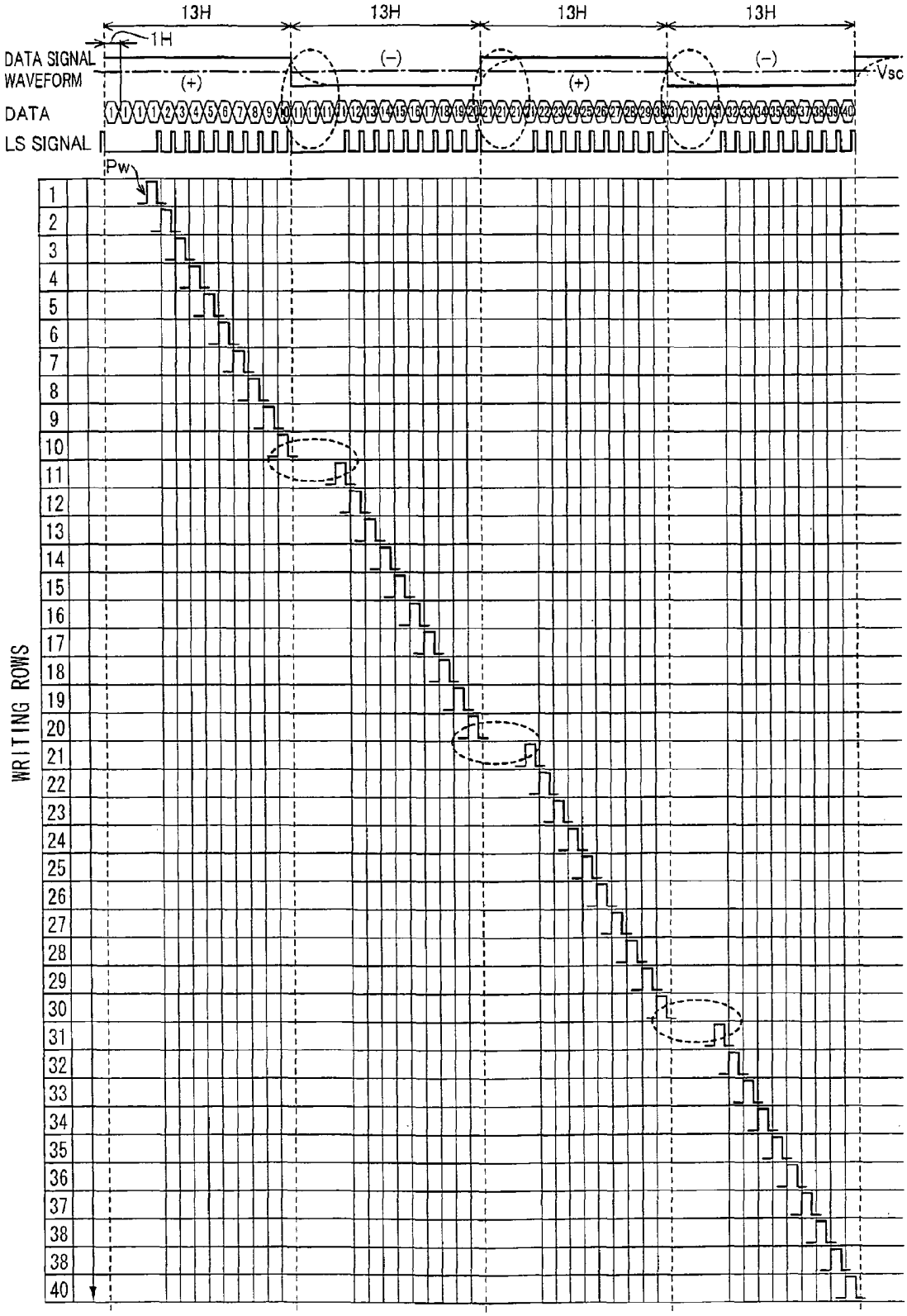

12H
12H
12H
12H
1H
DATA SIGNAL WAVEFORM
(+)
(-)
(+)
(-)
Vsc
DATA
LS SIGNAL
Pw
WRITING ROWS
1
2
3
4
5
6
7
8
9
10
11
12
13
14
15
16
17
18
19
20
21
22
23
24
25
26
27
28
29
30
31
32
33
34
35
36
37
38
38
40

FIG.4


13H
13H
13H
13H
1H
DATA SIGNAL WAVEFORM
(+)
(−)
(+)
(−)
Vsc
DATA
LS SIGNAL
Pw
WRITING ROWS
1
2
3
4
5
6
7
8
9
10
11
12
13
14
15
16
17
18
19
20
21
22
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27
28
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30
31
32
33
34
35
36
37
38
38
40

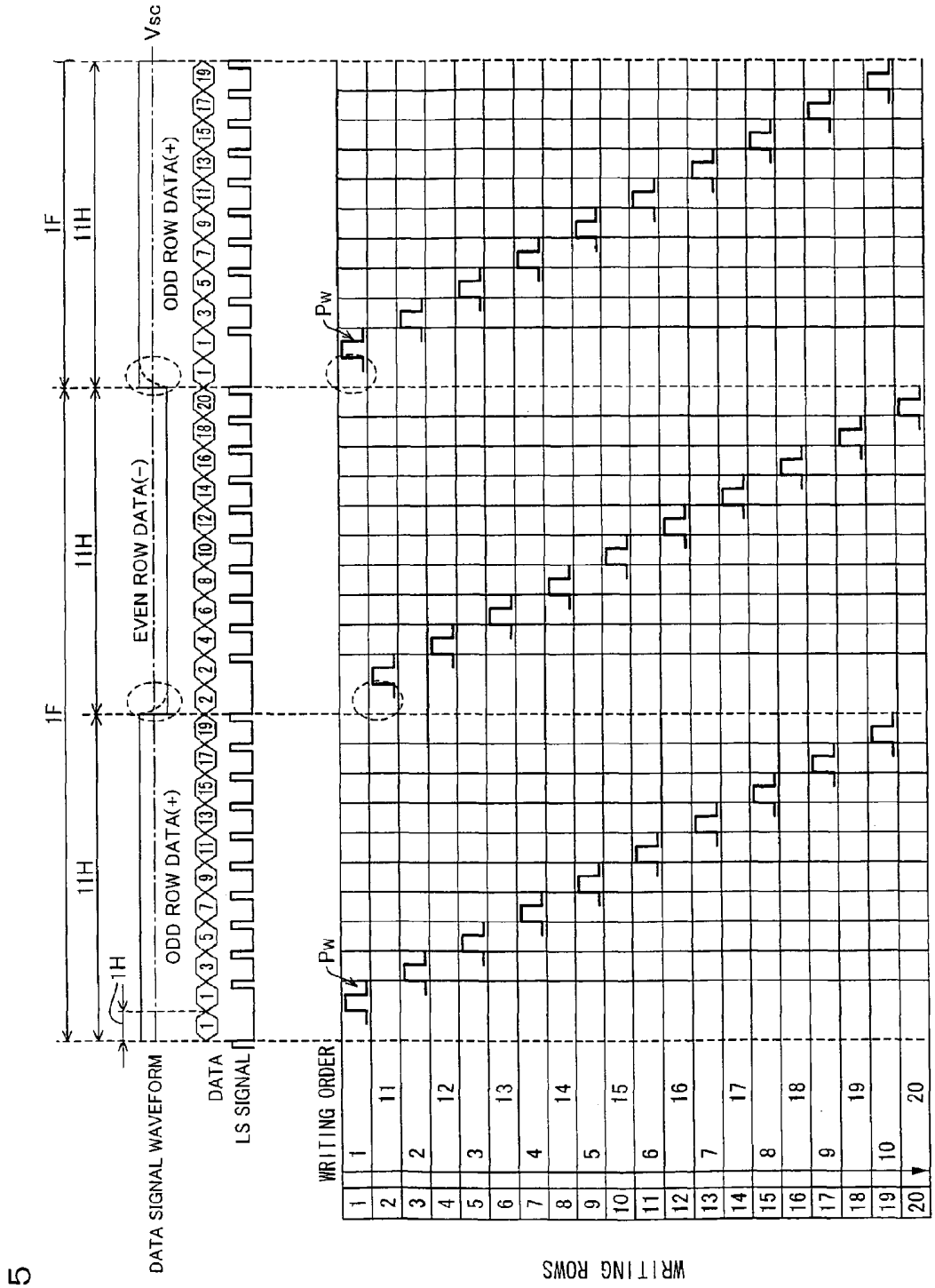

Vsc
1F
11H
1H
EVEN ROW DATA(-)
ODD ROW DATA(+)
Pw
DATA SIGNAL WAVEFORM
DATA
LS SIGNAL
WRITING ORDER
WRITING ROWS

FIG.5

FIG.6

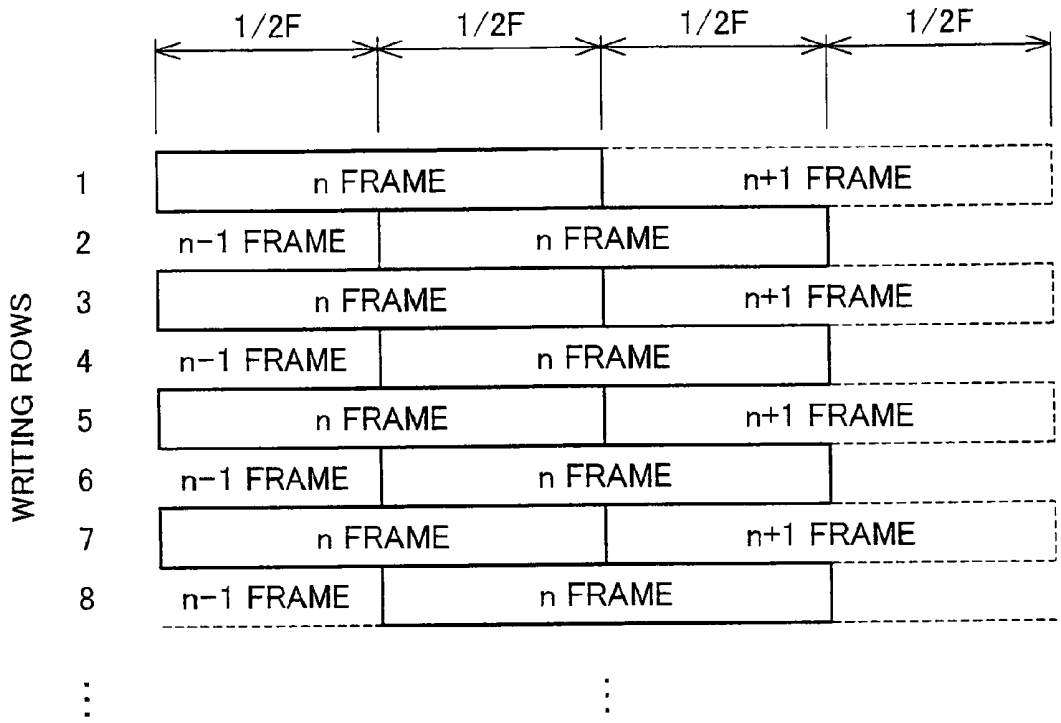

1/2F
1/2F
1/2F
1/2F
WRITING ROWS
1
2
3
4
5
6
7
8
n FRAME
n+1 FRAME
n-1 FRAME
n FRAME
n FRAME
n+1 FRAME
n-1 FRAME
n FRAME
n FRAME
n+1 FRAME
n-1 FRAME
n FRAME
n FRAME
n+1 FRAME
n-1 FRAME
n FRAME

FIG.7

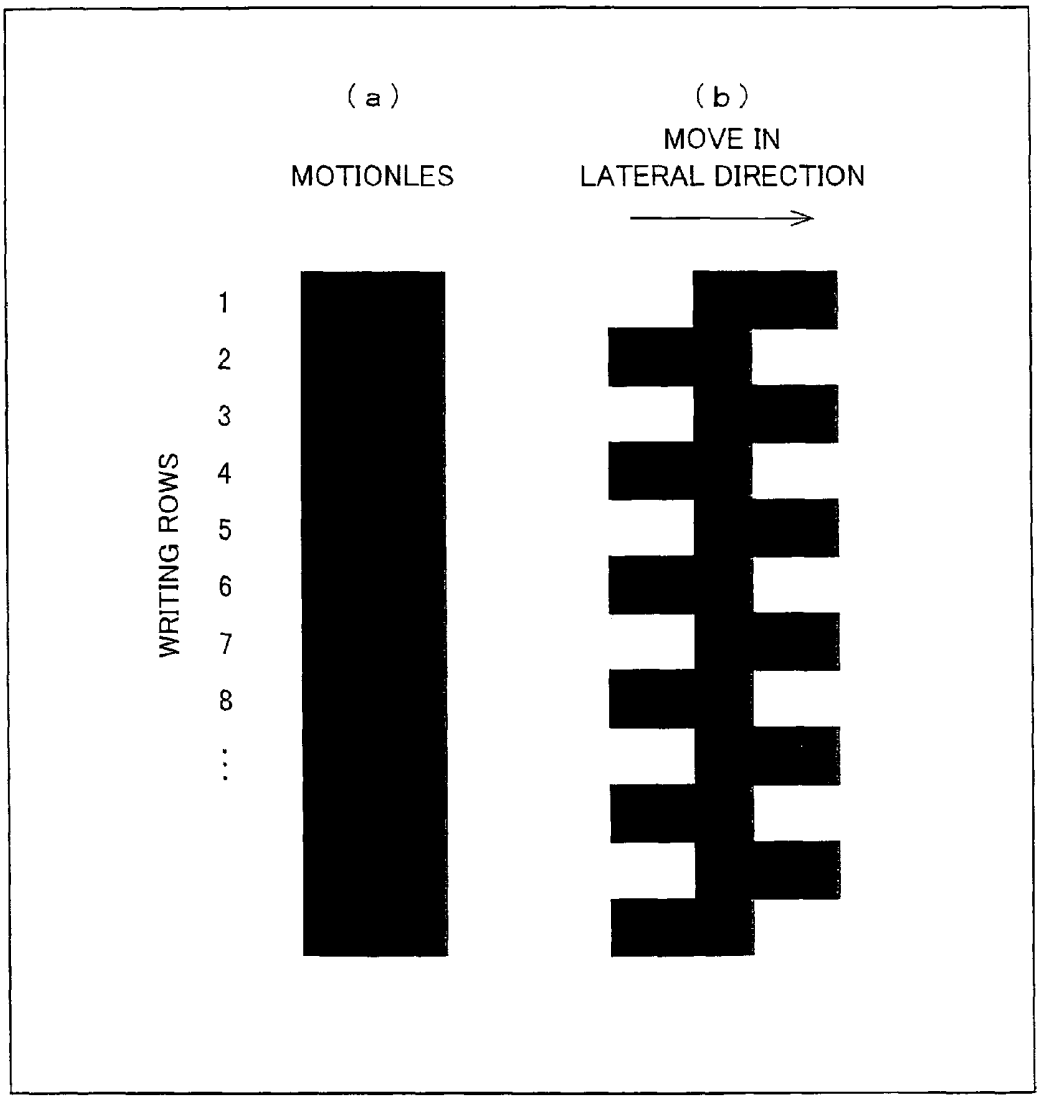
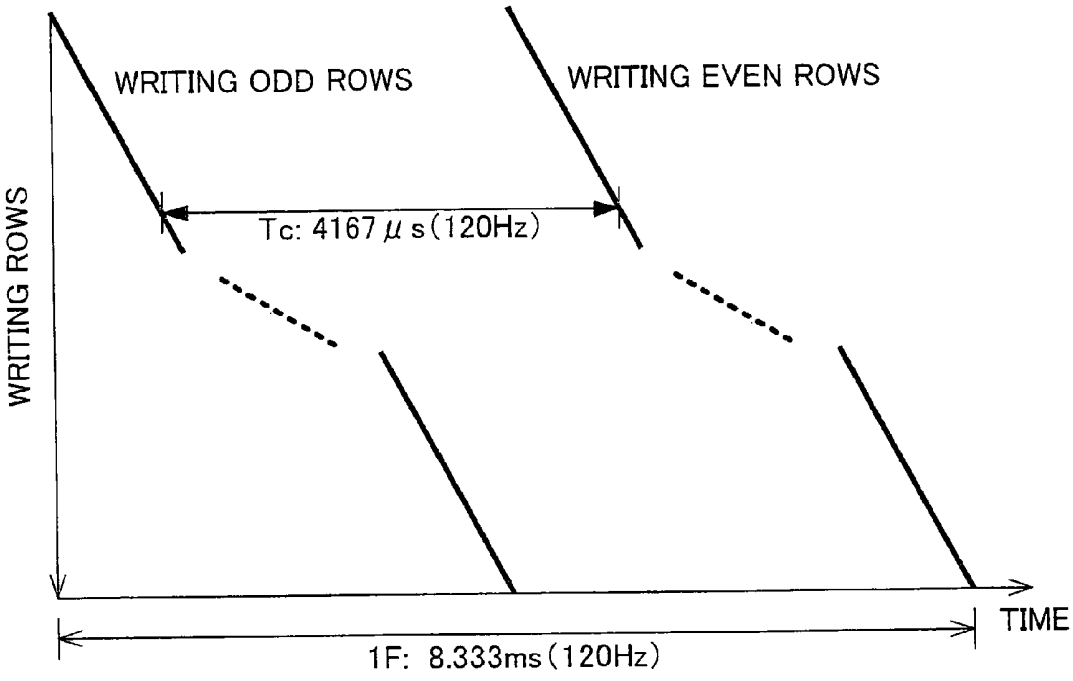

(a)
MOTIONLES
(b)
MOVE IN
LATERAL DIRECTION
WRITING ROWS
1
2
3
4
5
6
7
8
...

FIG.8


WRITING ODD ROWS
WRITING EVEN ROWS
WRITING ROWS
Tc: 4167 μ s (120Hz)
TIME
1F: 8.333ms (120Hz)

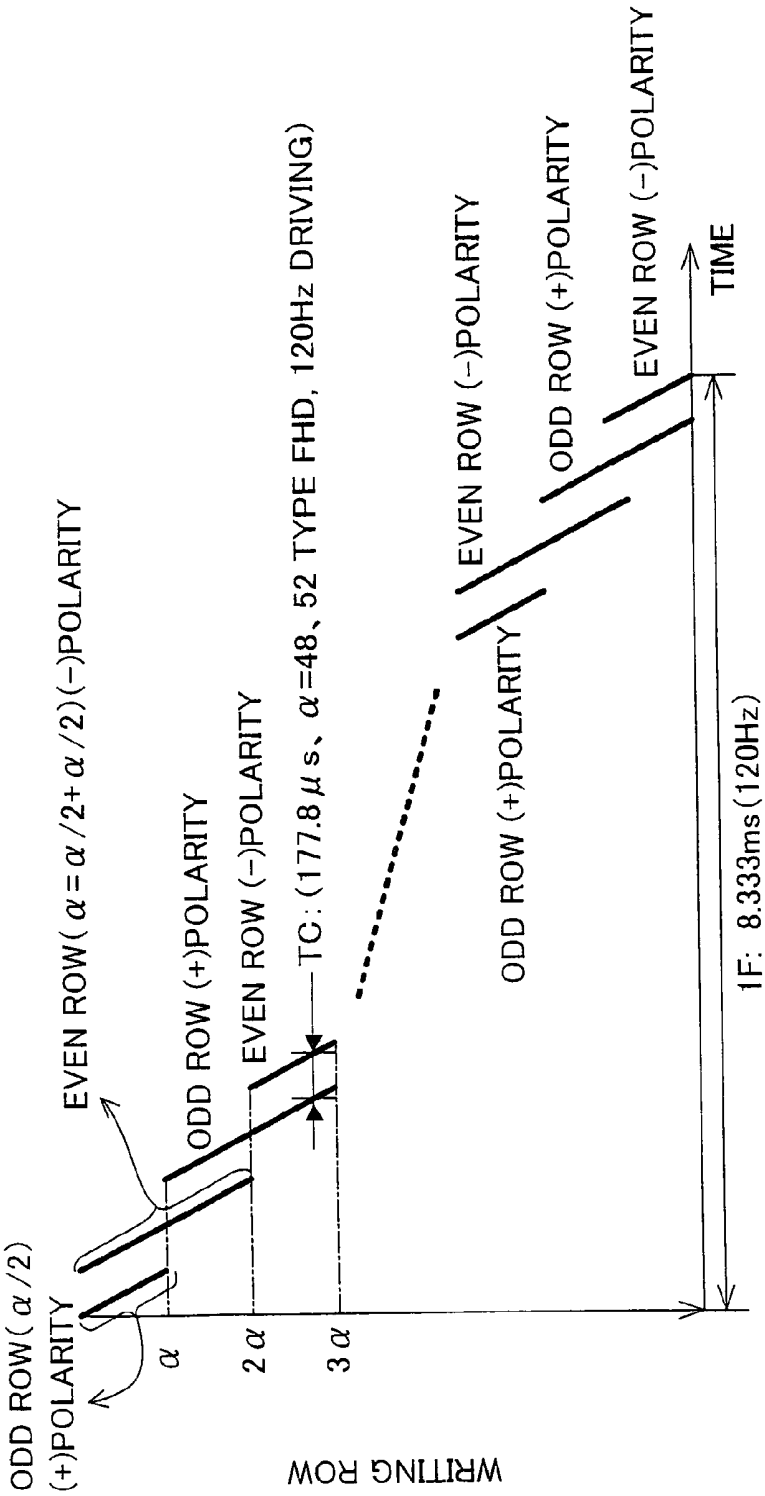

ODD ROW(α/2)
(+)POLARITY
EVEN ROW(α=α/2+α/2)(−)POLARITY
ODD ROW (+)POLARITY
EVEN ROW (−)POLARITY
TC: (177.8μs、α=48、52 TYPE FHD, 120Hz DRIVING)
ODD ROW (+)POLARITY
EVEN ROW (−)POLARITY
ODD ROW (+)POLARITY
EVEN ROW (−)POLARITY
α
2α
3α
WRITING ROW
TIME
1F: 8.333ms(120Hz)

FIG.9

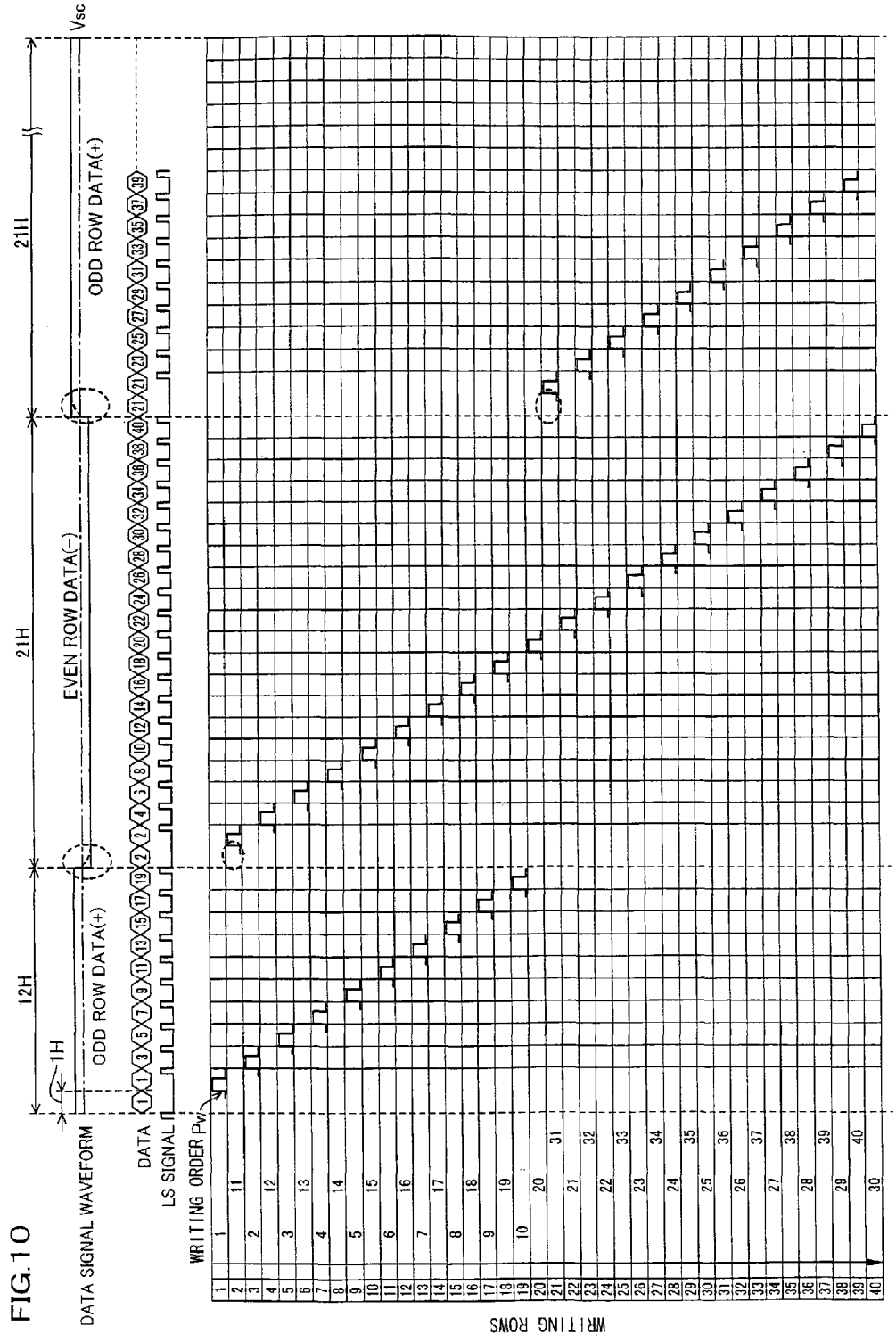

Vsc
21H
21H
12H
1H
EVEN ROW DATA(-)
ODD ROW DATA(+)
ODD ROW DATA(+)
DATA SIGNAL WAVEFORM
DATA
LS SIGNAL
WRITING ORDER Pw
WRITING ROWS

FIG. 10

FIG. 11

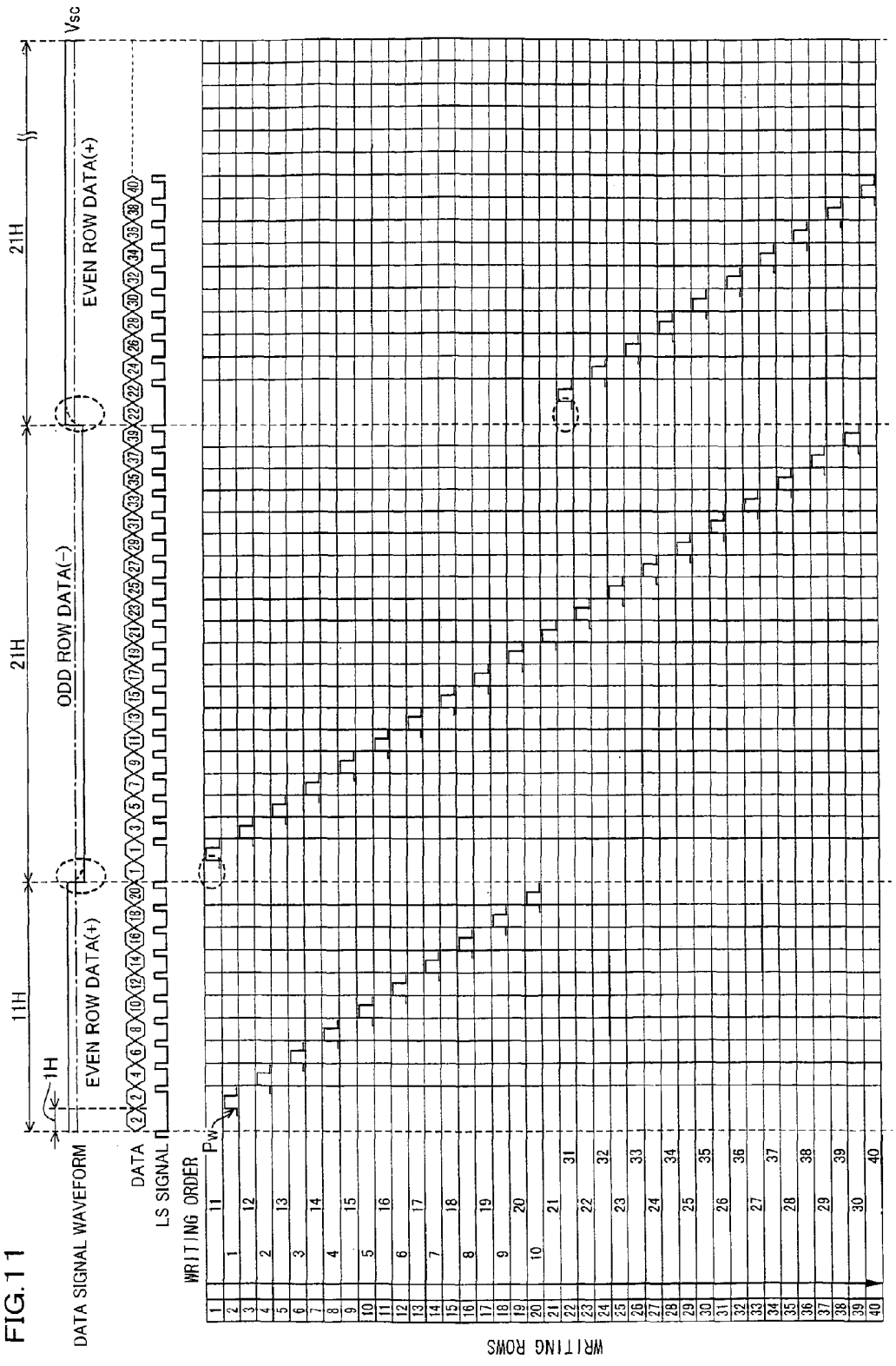

DATA SIGNAL WAVEFORM
1H
11H
21H
21H
EVEN ROW DATA(+)
ODD ROW DATA(-)
EVEN ROW DATA(+)
Vsc
DATA
LS SIGNAL
WRITING ORDER
Pw
WRITING ROWS

FIG. 12

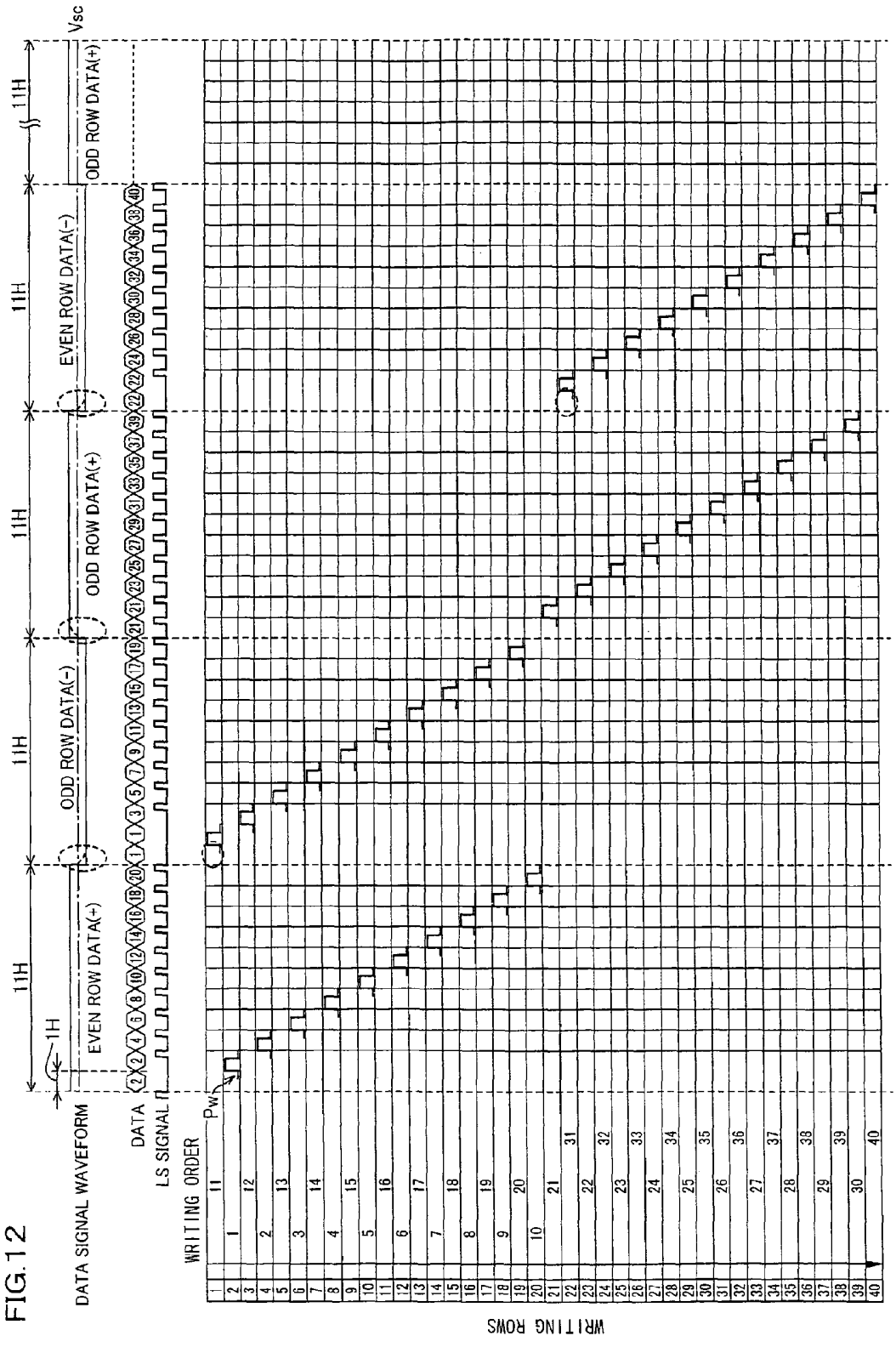

DATA SIGNAL WAVEFORM
LS SIGNAL
DATA
WRITING ORDER
WRITING ROWS
Vsc
Pw
1H
11H
EVEN ROW DATA(+)
ODD ROW DATA(-)
ODD ROW DATA(+)
EVEN ROW DATA(-)
ODD ROW DATA(+)

FIG. 13

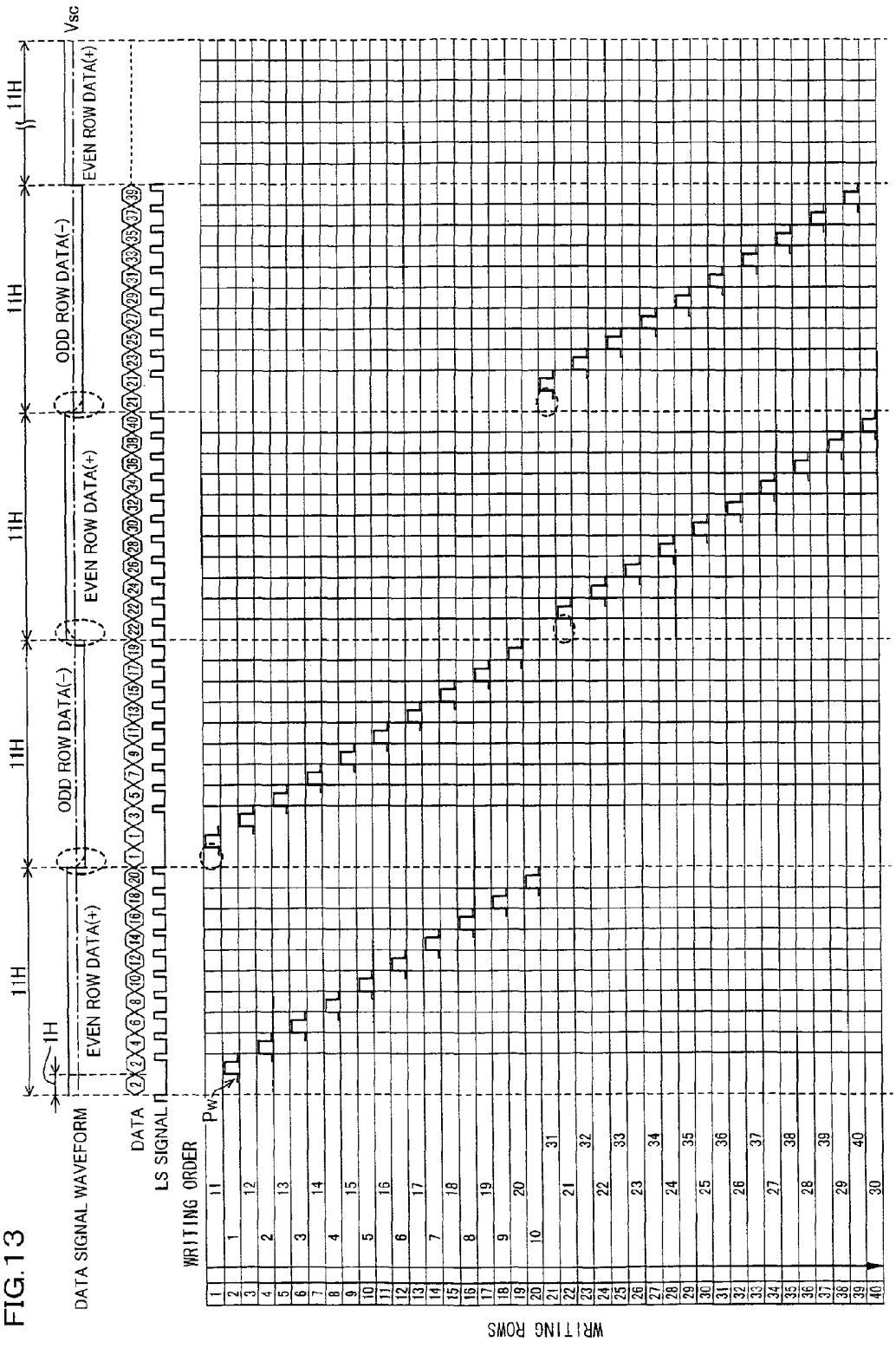
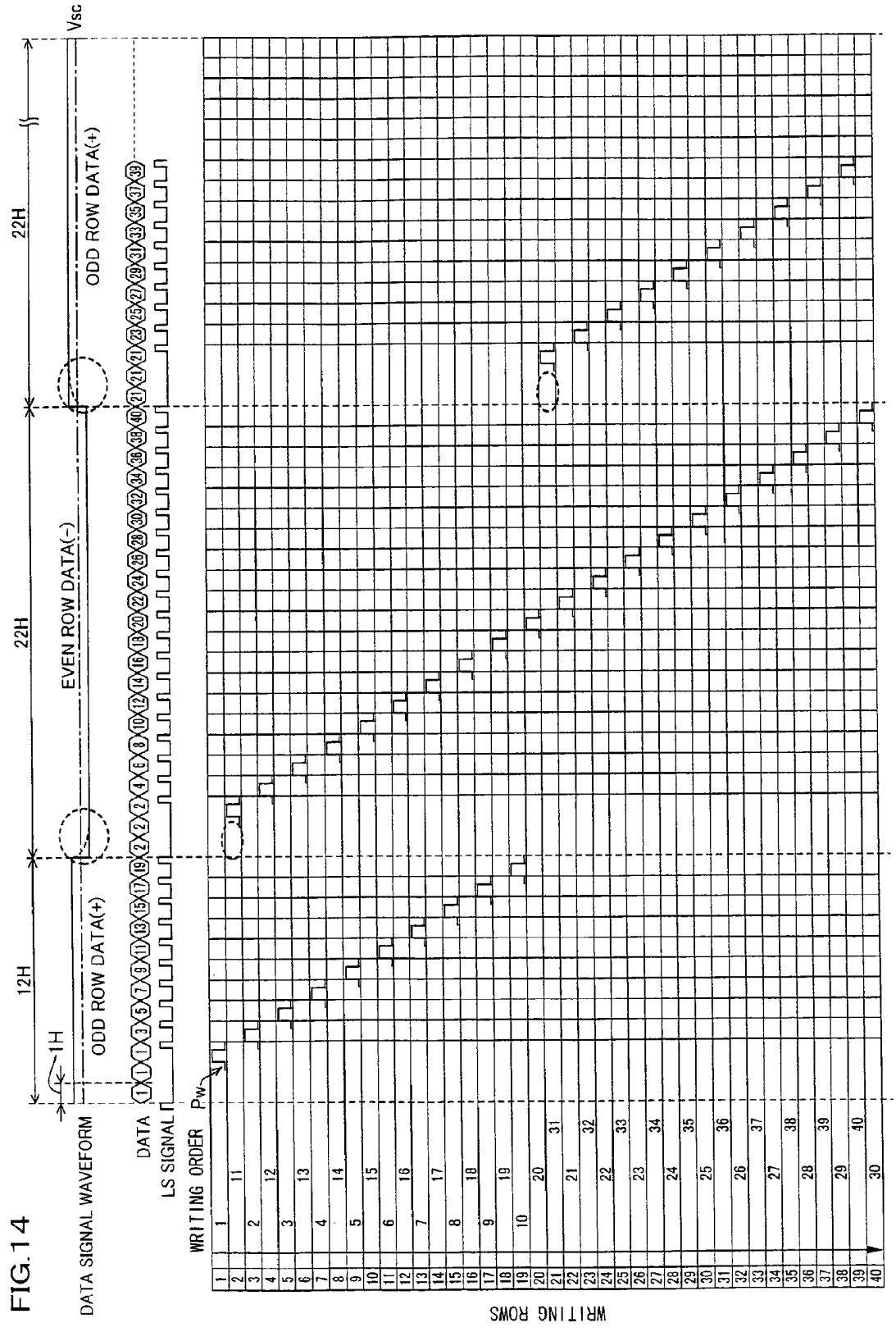

DATA SIGNAL WAVEFORM
LS SIGNAL
DATA
WRITING ORDER
WRITING ROWS
Pw
1H
11H
EVEN ROW DATA(+)
ODD ROW DATA(-)
Vsc

FIG. 14


Vsc
22H
22H
12H
1H
EVEN ROW DATA(-)
ODD ROW DATA(+)
ODD ROW DATA(+)
DATA SIGNAL WAVEFORM
DATA
LS SIGNAL
WRITING ORDER
Pw
WRITING ROWS

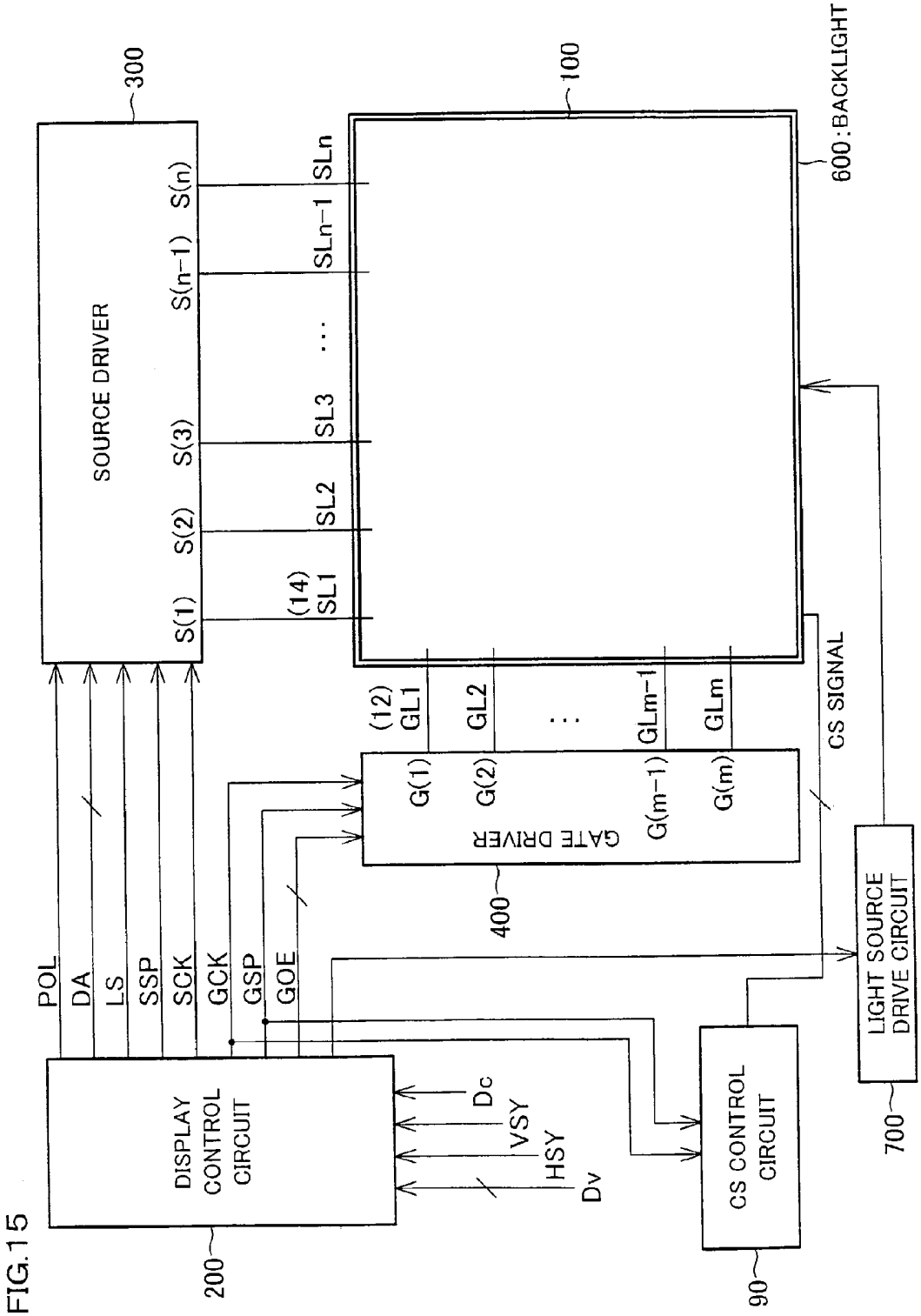

300
SOURCE DRIVER
S(1)
S(2)
S(3)
S(n-1)
S(n)
(14)
SL1
SL2
SL3
SLn-1
SLn
100
600:BACKLIGHT
(12)
GL1
GL2
GLm-1
GLm
G(1)
G(2)
G(m-1)
G(m)
GATE DRIVER
400
CS SIGNAL
POL
DA
LS
SSP
SCK
GCK
GSP
GOE
DISPLAY CONTROL CIRCUIT
200
Dc
VSY
HSY
Dv
CS CONTROL CIRCUIT
90
LIGHT SOURCE DRIVE CIRCUIT
700

FIG.15

FIG. 16

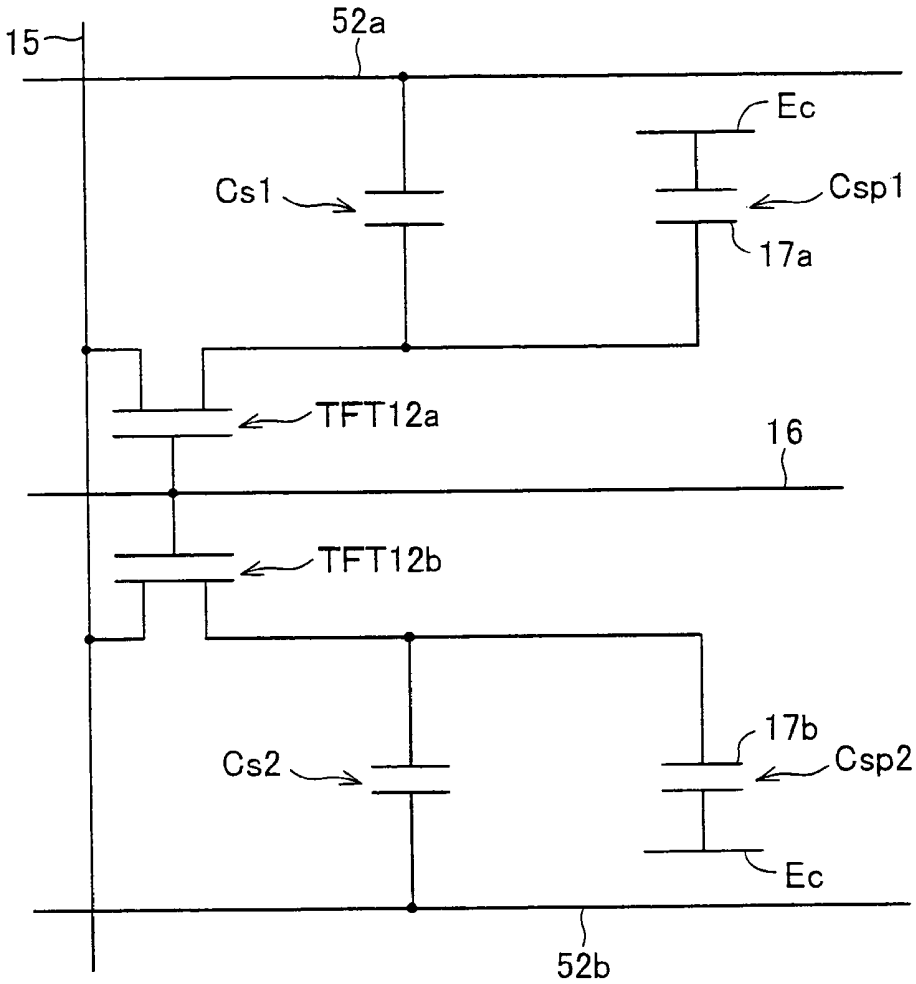


FIG. 17

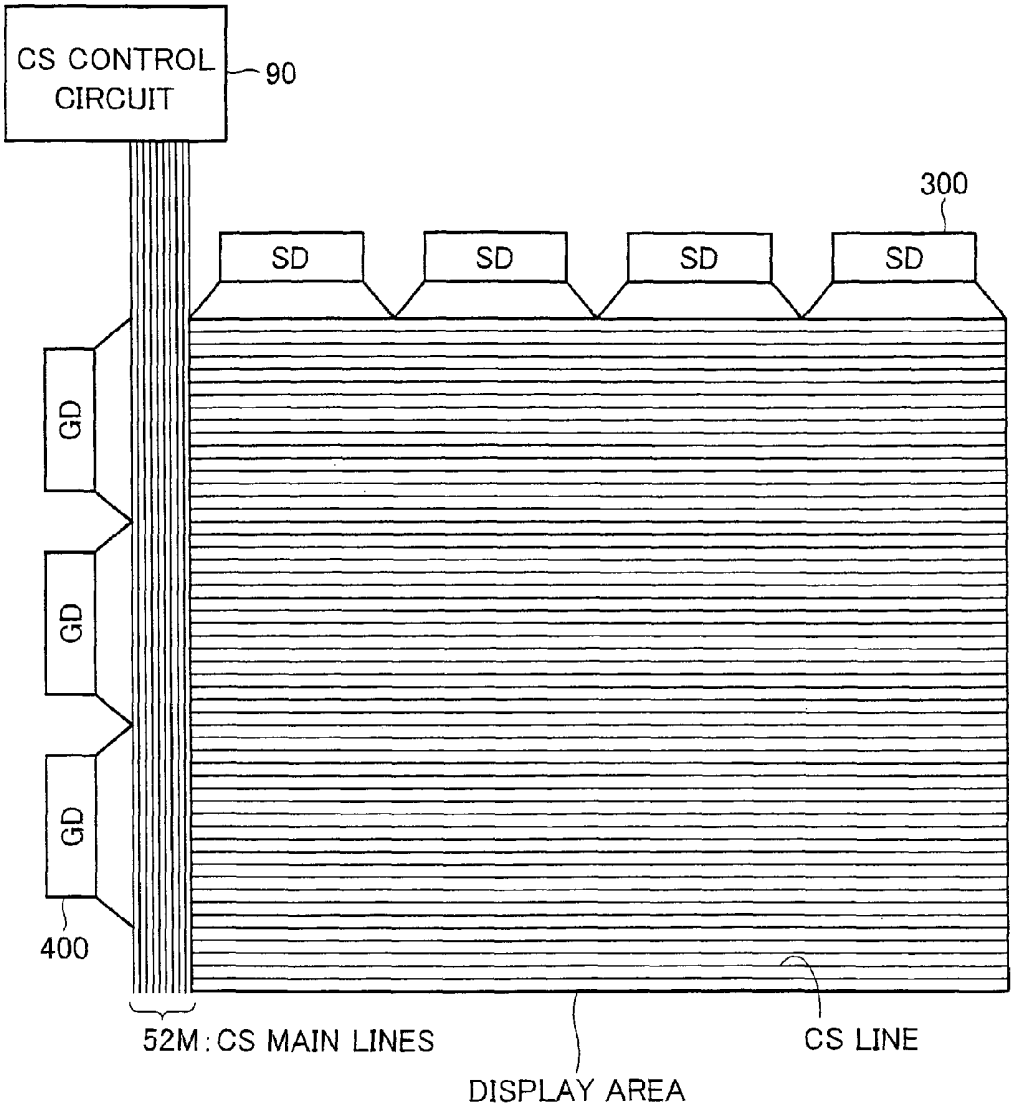
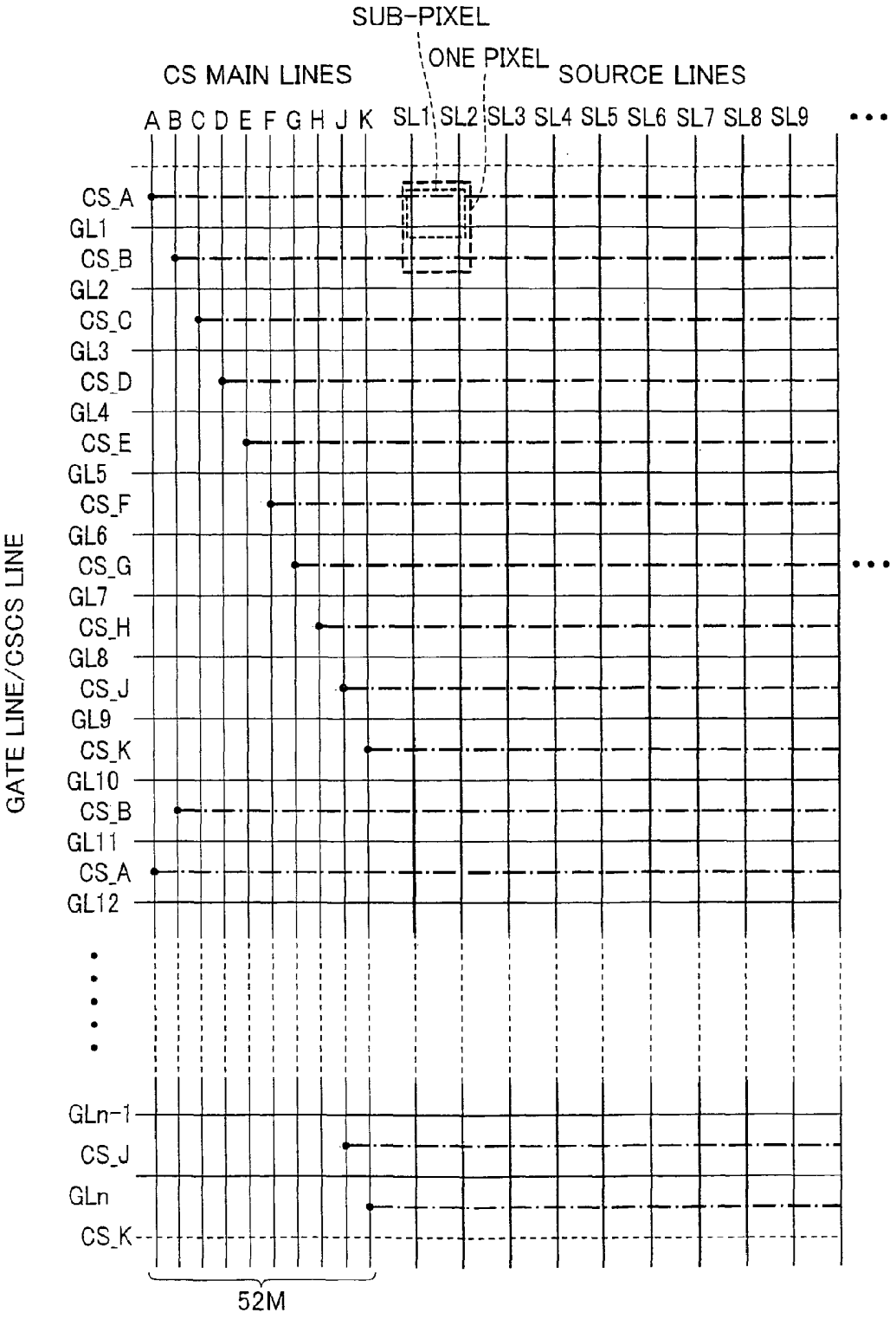

CS CONTROL CIRCUIT
90
300
SD
SD
SD
SD
GD
GD
GD
400
52M : CS MAIN LINES
DISPLAY AREA
CS LINE

FIG. 18


SUB-PIXEL
ONE PIXEL
CS MAIN LINES
SOURCE LINES
A B C D E F G H J K SL1 SL2 SL3 SL4 SL5 SL6 SL7 SL8 SL9
GATE LINE/CSCS LINE
CS_A
GL1
CS_B
GL2
CS_C
GL3
CS_D
GL4
CS_E
GL5
CS_F
GL6
CS_G
GL7
CS_H
GL8
CS_J
GL9
CS_K
GL10
CS_B
GL11
CS_A
GL12
GLn-1
CS_J
GLn
CS_K
52M

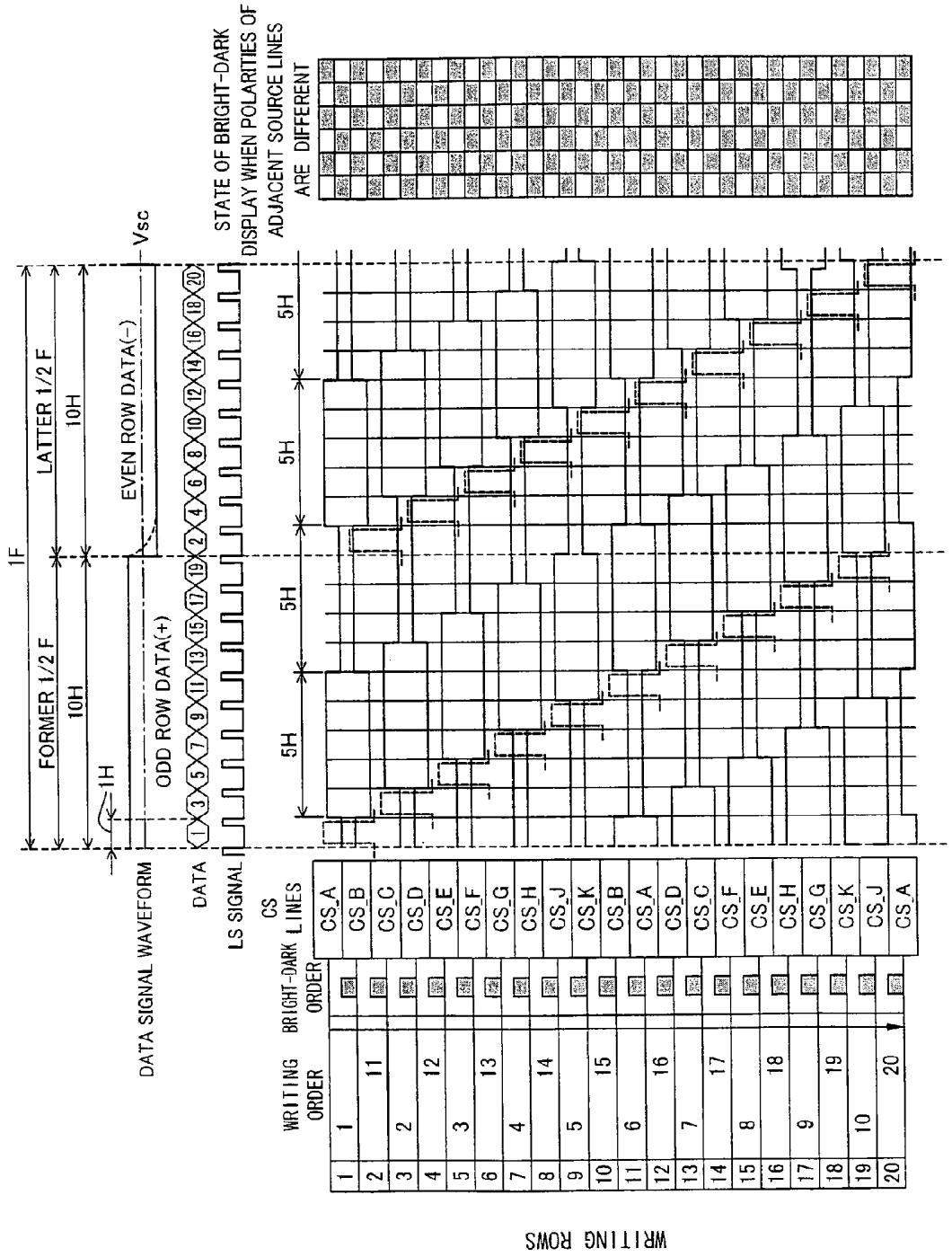

STATE OF BRIGHT-DARK DISPLAY WHEN POLARITIES OF ADJACENT SOURCE LINES ARE DIFFERENT
Vsc
1F
FORMER 1/2 F
LATTER 1/2 F
10H
10H
1H
EVEN ROW DATA(−)
ODD ROW DATA(+)
DATA SIGNAL WAVEFORM
DATA
LS SIGNAL
CS
5H
5H
5H
5H
WRITING ORDER
BRIGHT-DARK ORDER
CS LINES
CS_A
CS_B
CS_C
CS_D
CS_E
CS_F
CS_G
CS_H
CS_J
CS_K
WRITING ROWS

FIG. 19

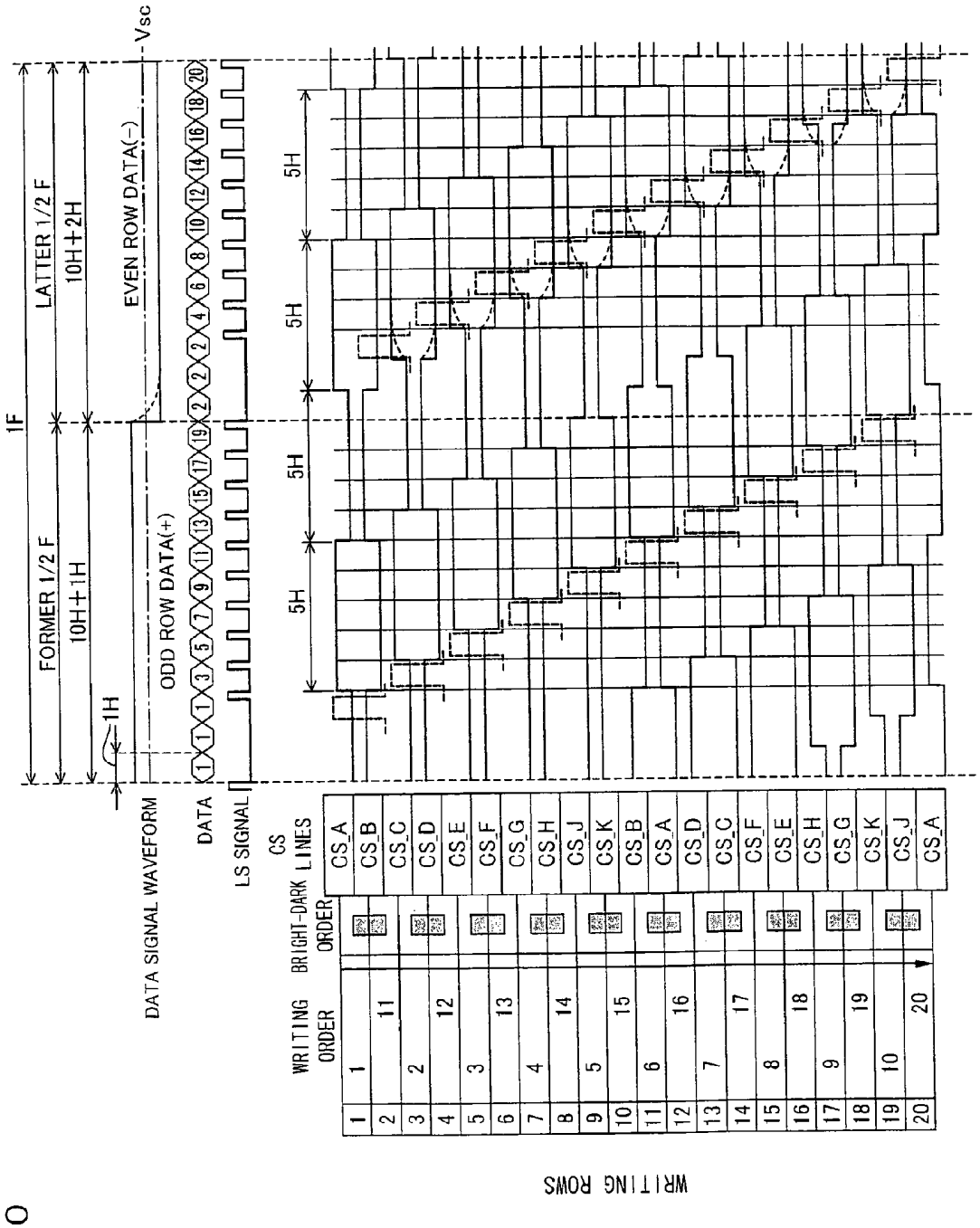

Vsc
1F
FORMER 1/2 F
LATTER 1/2 F
10H+1H
10H+2H
1H
EVEN ROW DATA(−)
ODD ROW DATA(+)
DATA SIGNAL WAVEFORM
DATA
LS SIGNAL
5H
5H
5H
5H
CS
BRIGHT-DARK ORDER
LINES
WRITING ORDER
WRITING ROWS

FIG.20

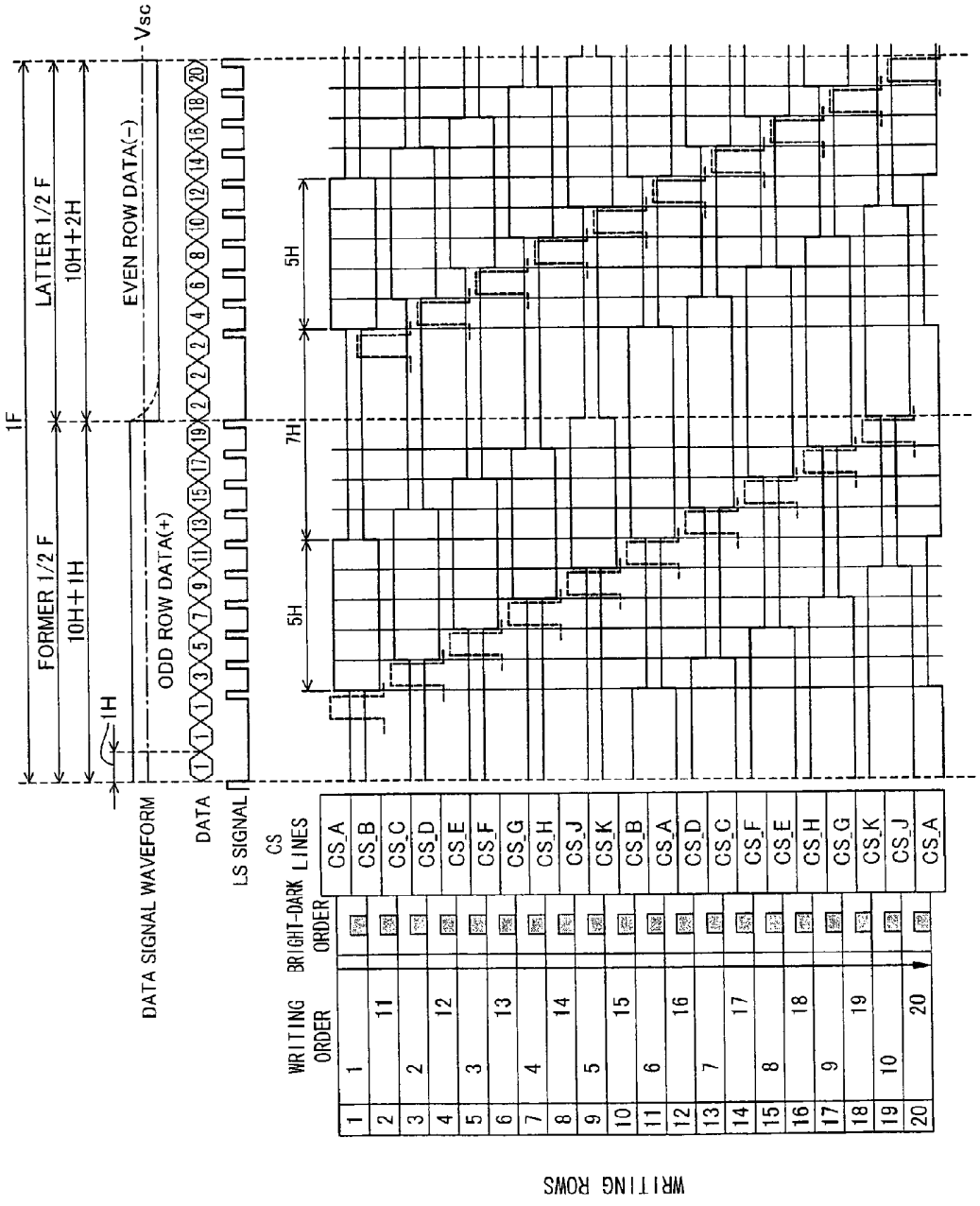

Vsc
1F
FORMER 1/2 F
10H+1H
LATTER 1/2 F
10H+2H
1H
EVEN ROW DATA(-)
ODD ROW DATA(+)
DATA SIGNAL WAVEFORM
DATA
LS SIGNAL
5H
7H
5H
CS
BRIGHT-DARK ORDER
WRITING ORDER
CS_A
CS_B
CS_C
CS_D
CS_E
CS_F
CS_G
CS_H
CS_J
CS_K
WRITING ROWS

FIG.21

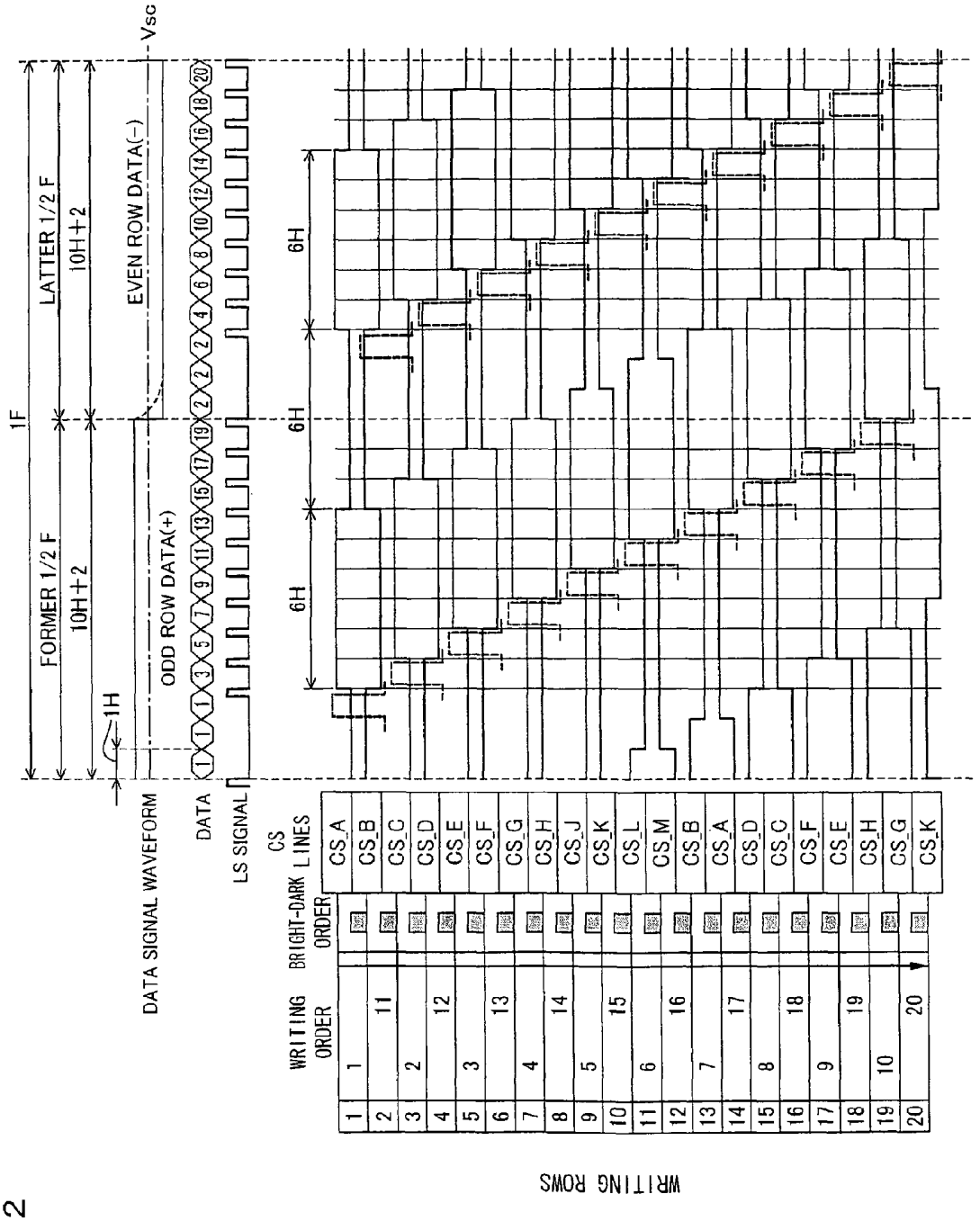

Vsc
1F
FORMER 1/2 F
LATTER 1/2 F
10H+2
10H+2
1H
EVEN ROW DATA(-)
ODD ROW DATA(+)
DATA SIGNAL WAVEFORM
DATA
LS SIGNAL
6H
6H
6H
CS
WRITING ORDER
BRIGHT-DARK ORDER
LINES
CS_A
CS_B
CS_C
CS_D
CS_E
CS_F
CS_G
CS_H
CS_J
CS_K
CS_L
CS_M
WRITING ROWS

FIG.22

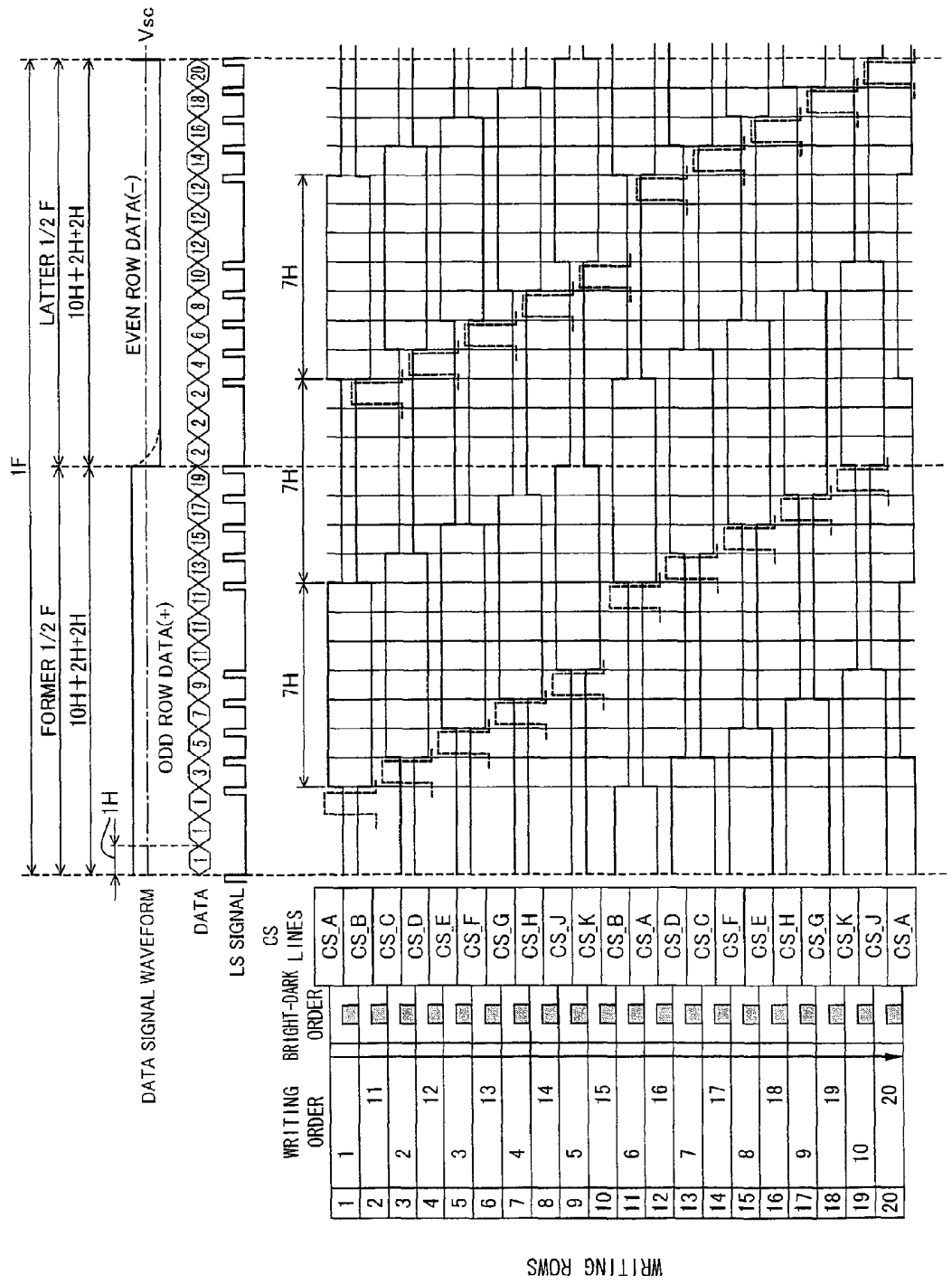

1F
FORMER 1/2 F
10H+2H+2H
LATTER 1/2 F
10H+2H+2H
Vsc
1H
DATA SIGNAL WAVEFORM
ODD ROW DATA(+)
EVEN ROW DATA(-)
DATA
LS SIGNAL
7H
7H
7H
CS
BRIGHT-DARK LINES
ORDER
WRITING ORDER
CS_A
CS_B
CS_C
CS_D
CS_E
CS_F
CS_G
CS_H
CS_J
CS_K
WRITING ROWS

FIG.23

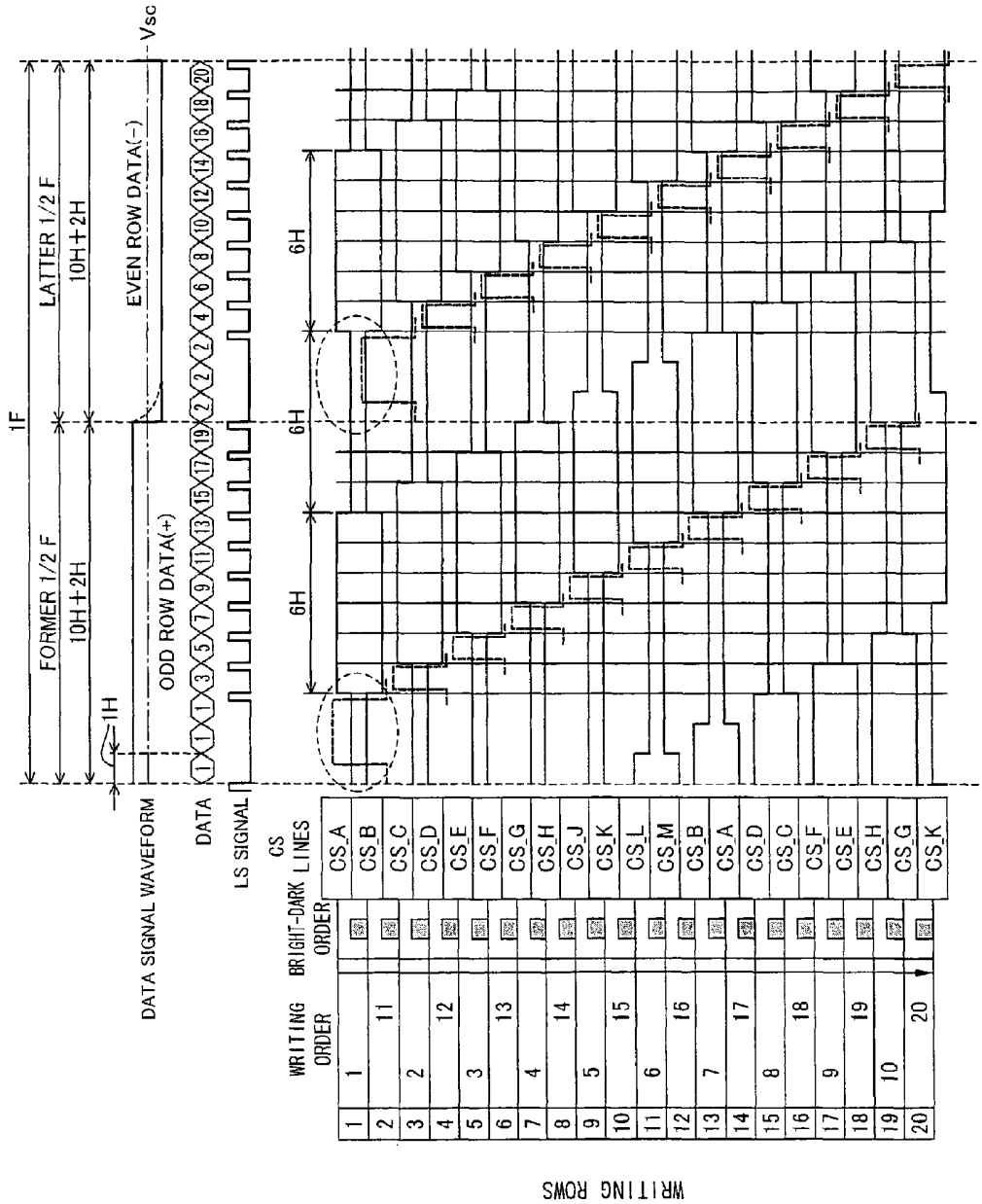

Vsc
1F
FORMER 1/2 F
LATTER 1/2 F
10H+2H
10H+2H
1H
EVEN ROW DATA(-)
ODD ROW DATA(+)
DATA SIGNAL WAVEFORM
DATA
LS SIGNAL
6H
6H
6H
CS
BRIGHT-DARK ORDER
WRITING ORDER
CS_A
CS_B
CS_C
CS_D
CS_E
CS_F
CS_G
CS_H
CS_J
CS_K
CS_L
CS_M
WRITING ROWS

FIG.24

FIG.25

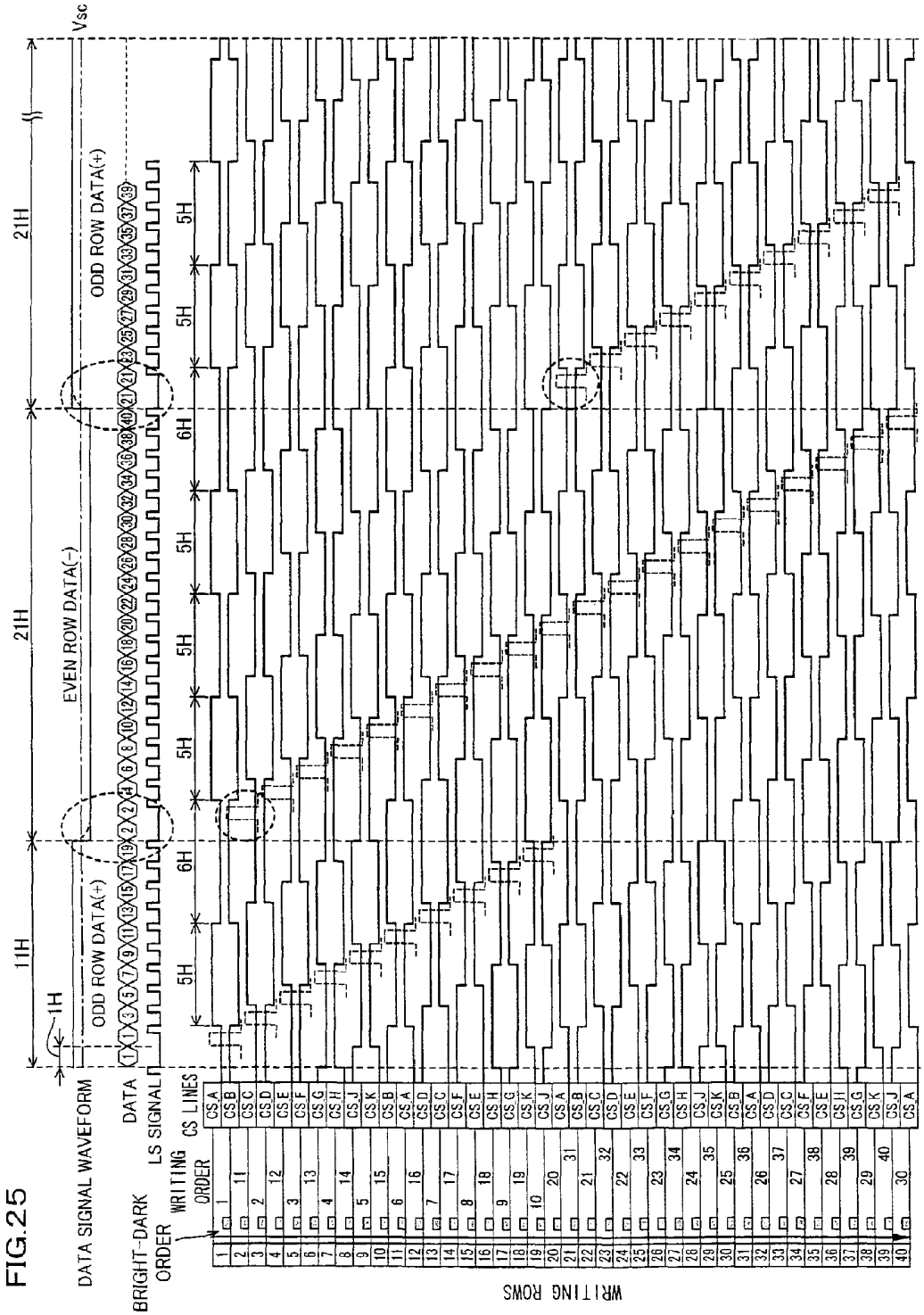

DATA SIGNAL WAVEFORM
Vsc
1H
11H
21H
21H
EVEN ROW DATA(-)
ODD ROW DATA(+)
ODD ROW DATA(+)
5H
6H
BRIGHT-DARK ORDER
WRITING ORDER
CS LINES
DATA
LS SIGNAL
WRITING ROWS

FIG.26

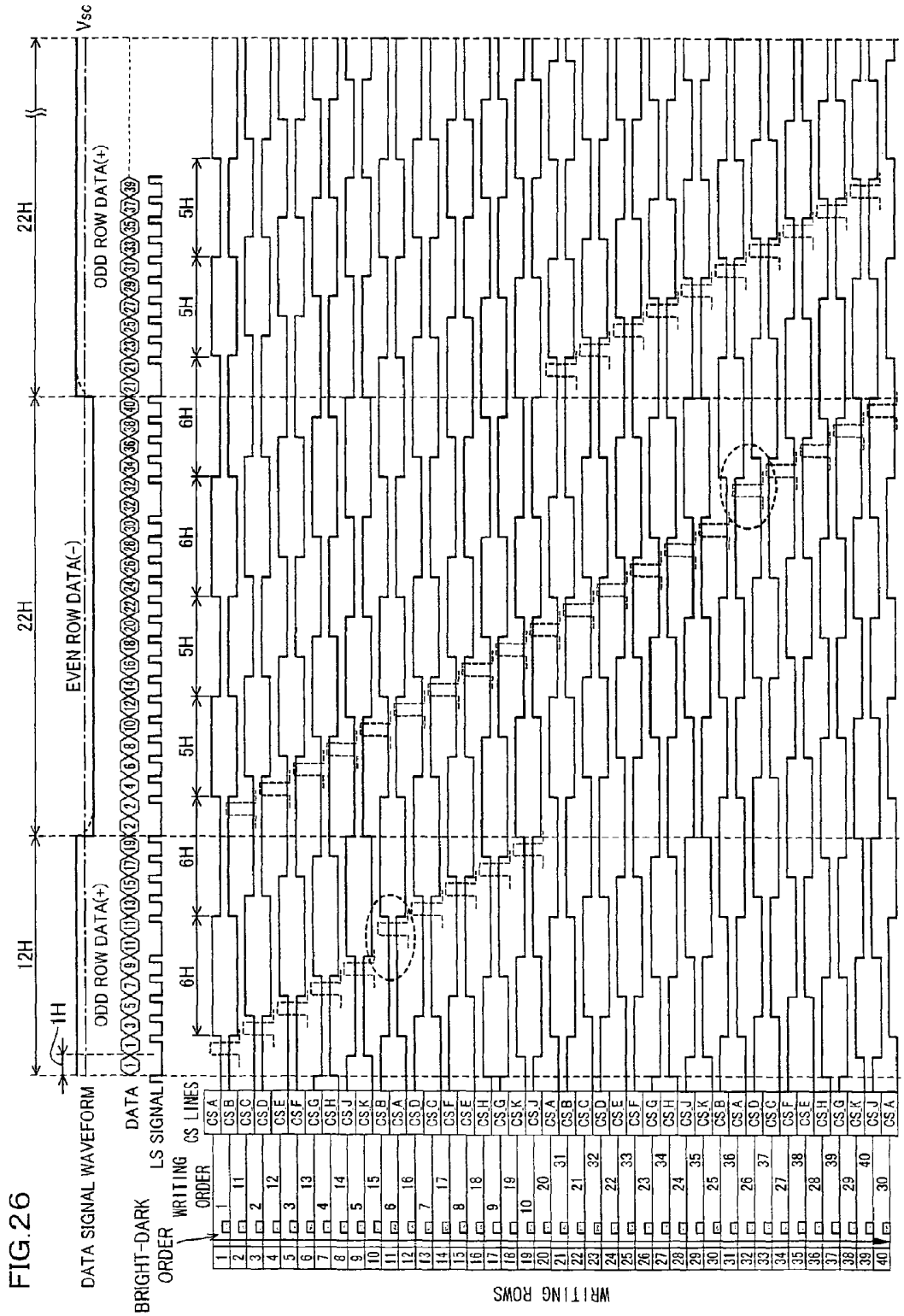
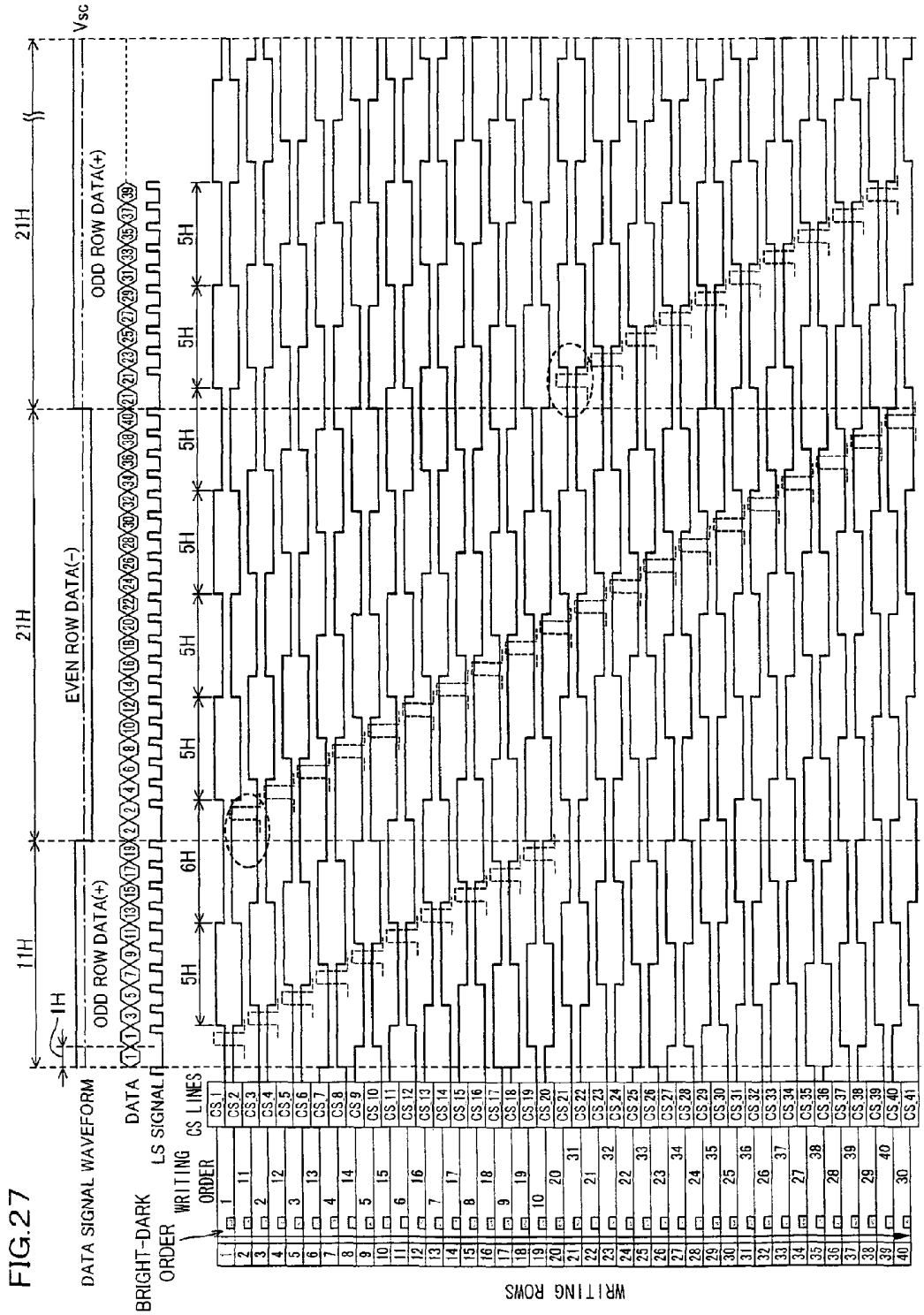

DATA SIGNAL WAVEFORM
BRIGHT-DARK ORDER
WRITING ORDER
CS LINES
LS SIGNAL
DATA
1H
12H
22H
22H
EVEN ROW DATA(-)
ODD ROW DATA(+)
ODD ROW DATA(+)
Vsc
6H
5H
WRITING ROWS

FIG.27


DATA SIGNAL WAVEFORM
BRIGHT-DARK ORDER
WRITING ORDER
LS SIGNAL
DATA
CS LINES
1H
11H
21H
ODD ROW DATA(+)
EVEN ROW DATA(-)
ODD ROW DATA(+)
Vsc
5H
6H
WRITING ROWS

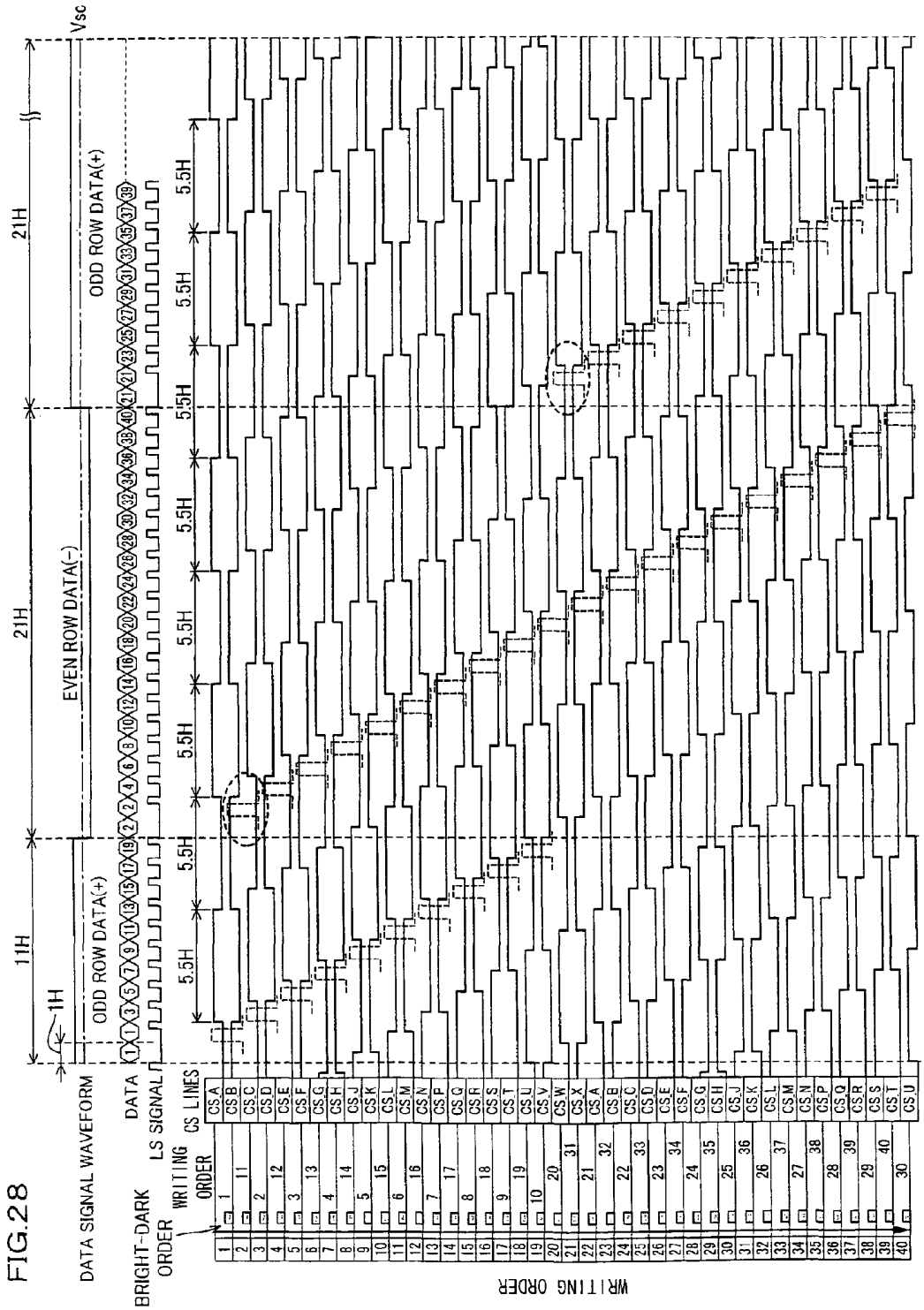

Vsc
1H
11H
21H
21H
5.5H
DATA SIGNAL WAVEFORM
ODD ROW DATA(+)
EVEN ROW DATA(-)
ODD ROW DATA(+)
DATA SIGNAL
LS SIGNAL
CS LINES
WRITING ORDER
BRIGHT-DARK ORDER
WRITING ORDER

FIG.28

FIG.29

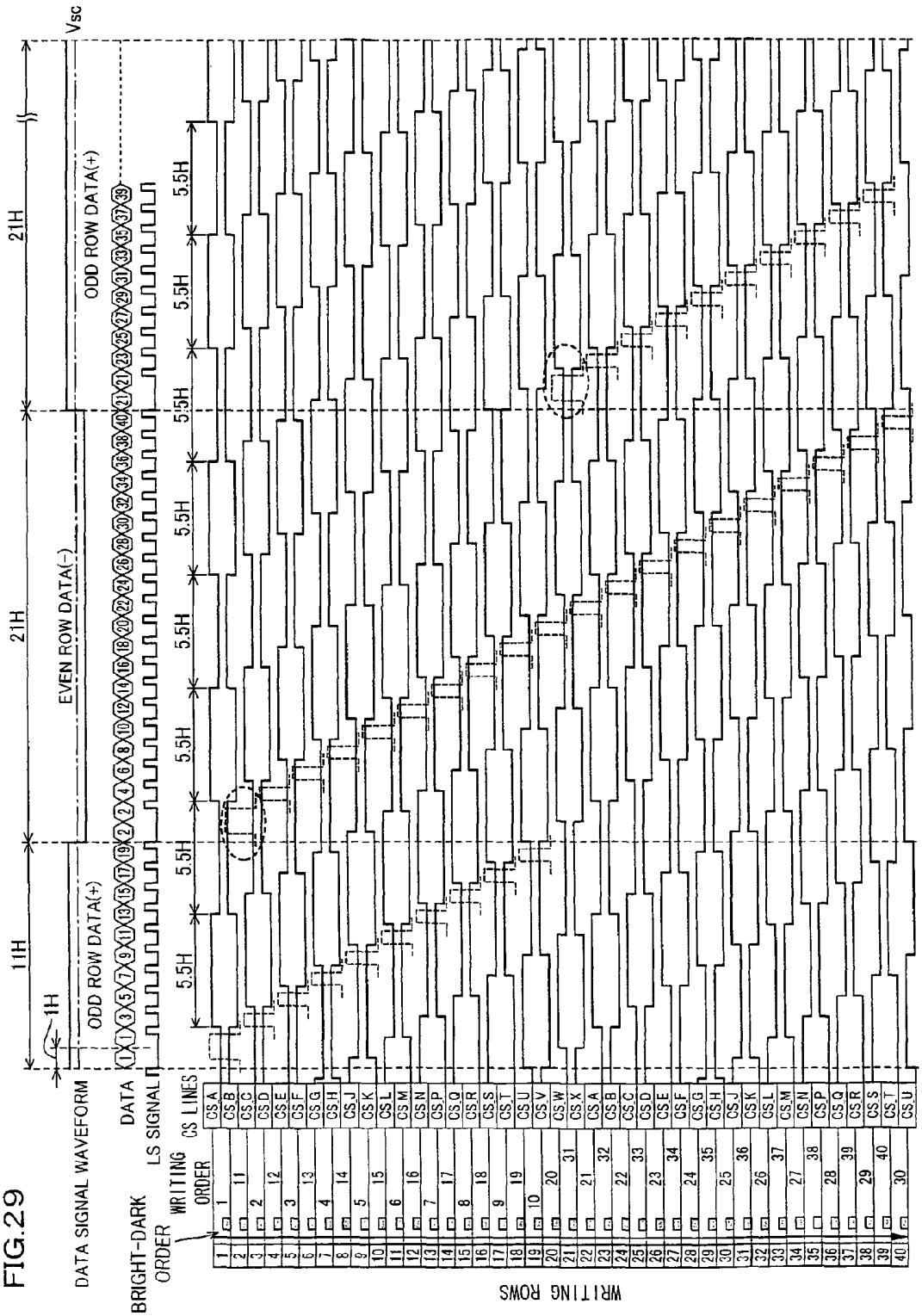

DATA SIGNAL WAVEFORM
1H
11H
21H
21H
EVEN ROW DATA(-)
ODD ROW DATA(+)
ODD ROW DATA(+)
Vsc
5.5H
BRIGHT-DARK ORDER
WRITING ORDER
LS SIGNAL
DATA
CS LINES
WRITING ROWS

FIG.30

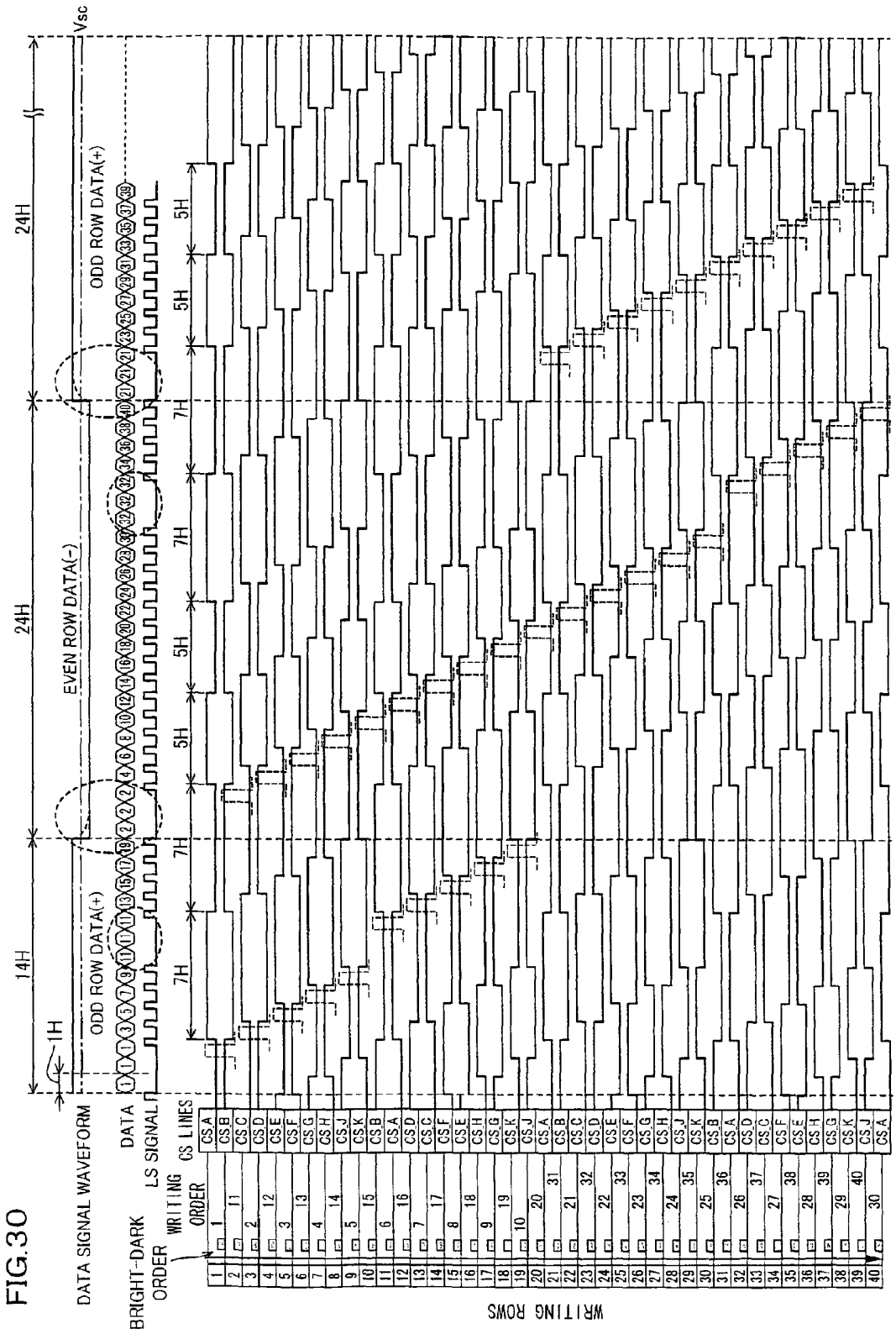
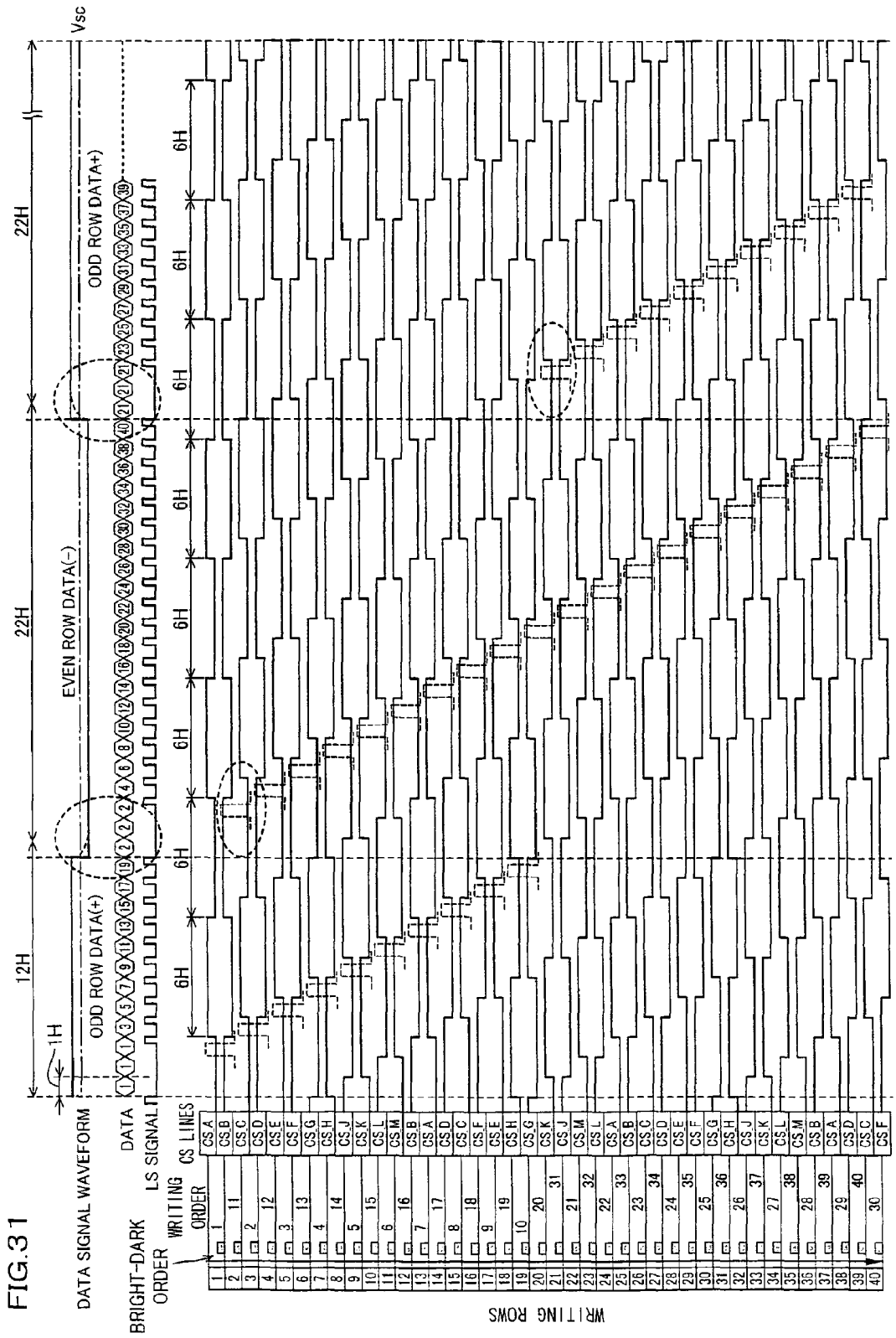

DATA SIGNAL WAVEFORM
BRIGHT-DARK ORDER
WRITING ORDER
LS SIGNAL
DATA
CS LINES
WRITING ROWS
1H
14H
24H
24H
Vsc
ODD ROW DATA(+)
EVEN ROW DATA(-)
ODD ROW DATA(+)
7H
5H

FIG.31


DATA SIGNAL WAVEFORM
BRIGHT-DARK ORDER
WRITING ORDER
LS SIGNAL
DATA
CS LINES
ODD ROW DATA(+)
EVEN ROW DATA(-)
ODD ROW DATA+)
Vsc
1H
12H
22H
6H
WRITING ROWS

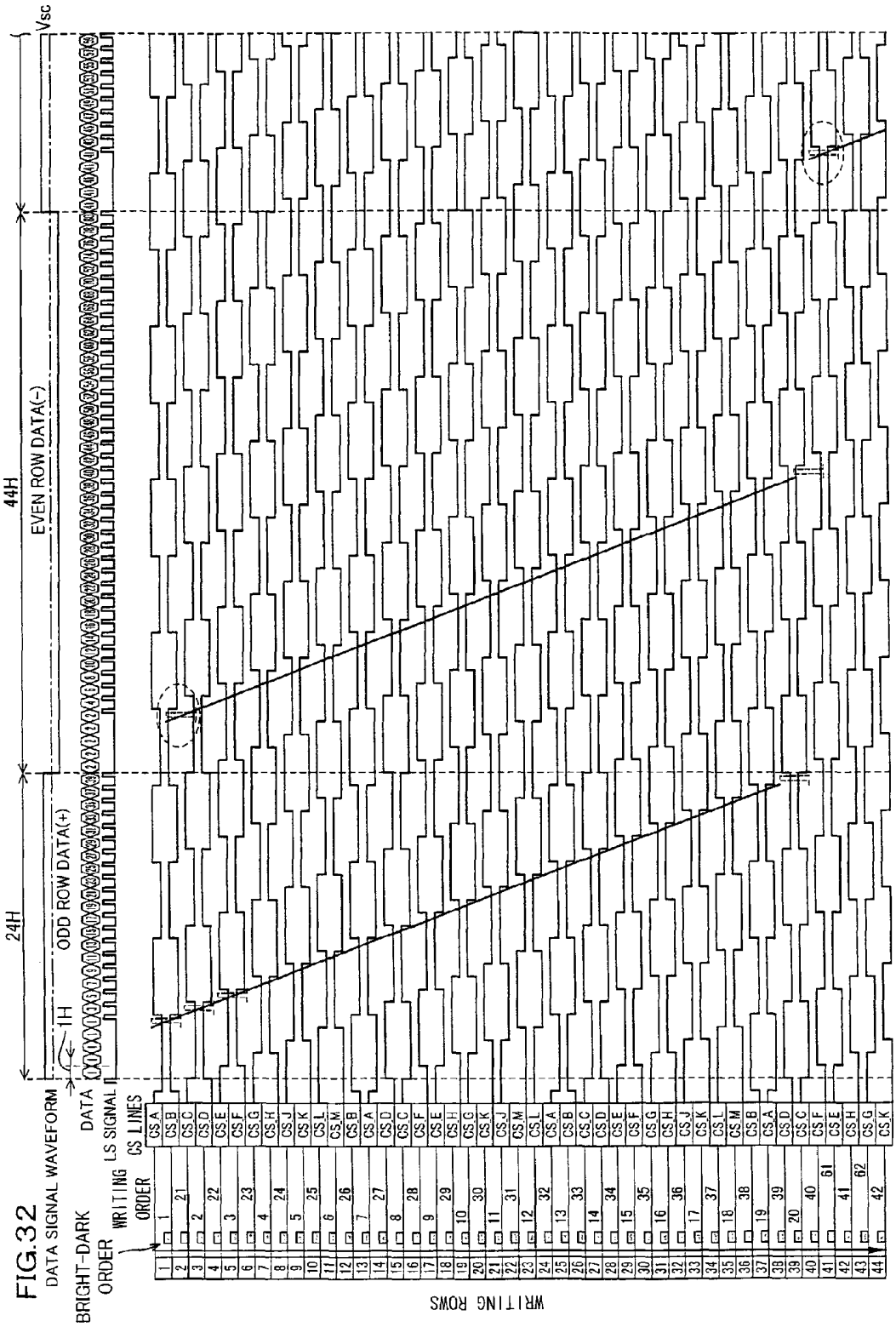


FIG.32
DATA SIGNAL WAVEFORM
BRIGHT-DARK ORDER
WRITING ORDER
LS SIGNAL
DATA
1H
24H
ODD ROW DATA(+)
44H
EVEN ROW DATA(-)
Vsc
CS LINES
WRITING ROWS

FIG. 33

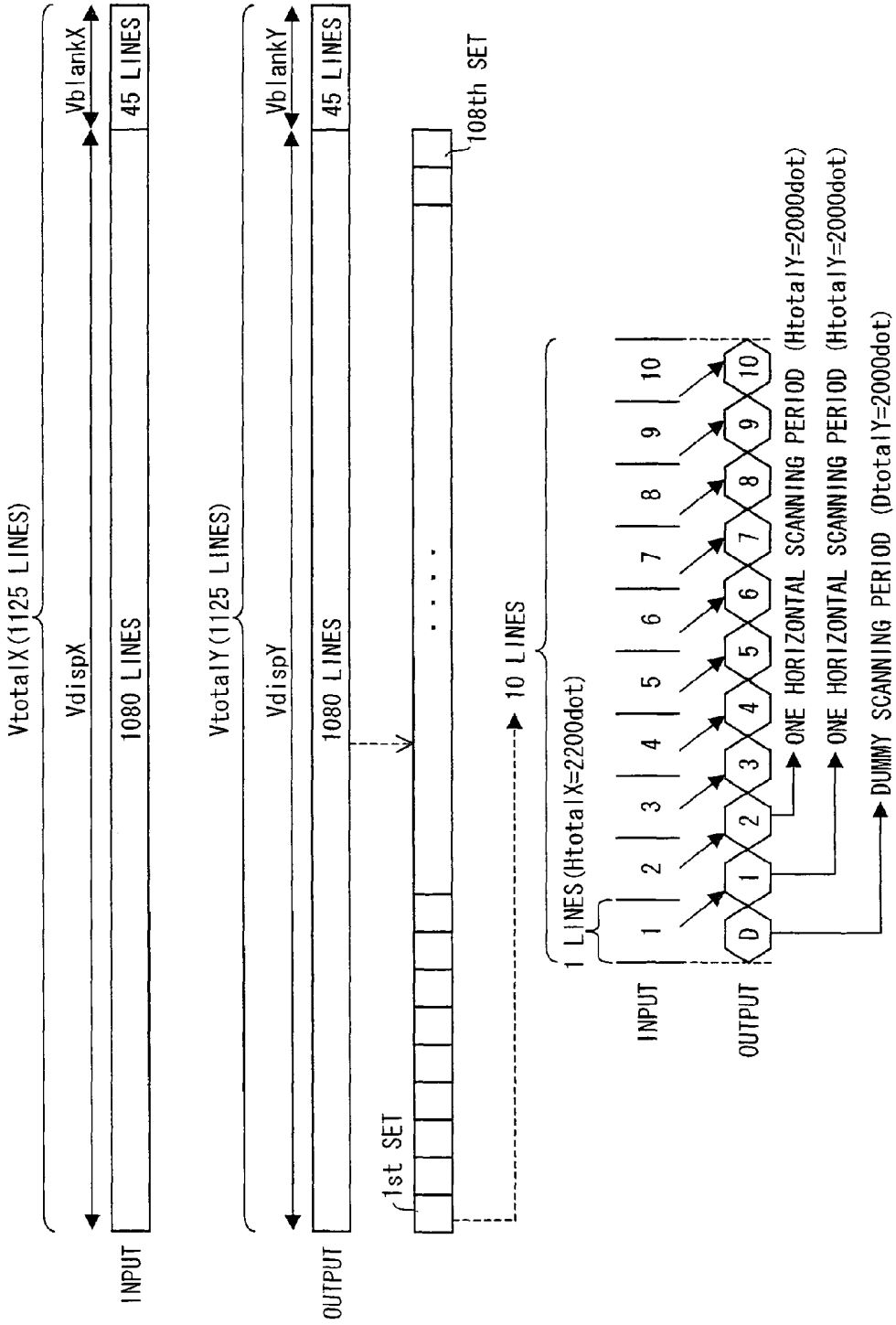

VtotalX(1125 LINES)
VdispX
VblankX
1080 LINES
45 LINES
INPUT
VtotalY(1125 LINES)
VdispY
VblankY
1080 LINES
45 LINES
OUTPUT
1st SET
108th SET
10 LINES
1 LINES(HtotalX=2200dot)
INPUT
OUTPUT
ONE HORIZONTAL SCANNING PERIOD (HtotalY=2000dot)
ONE HORIZONTAL SCANNING PERIOD (HtotalY=2000dot)
DUMMY SCANNING PERIOD (DtotalY=2000dot)

FIG. 34

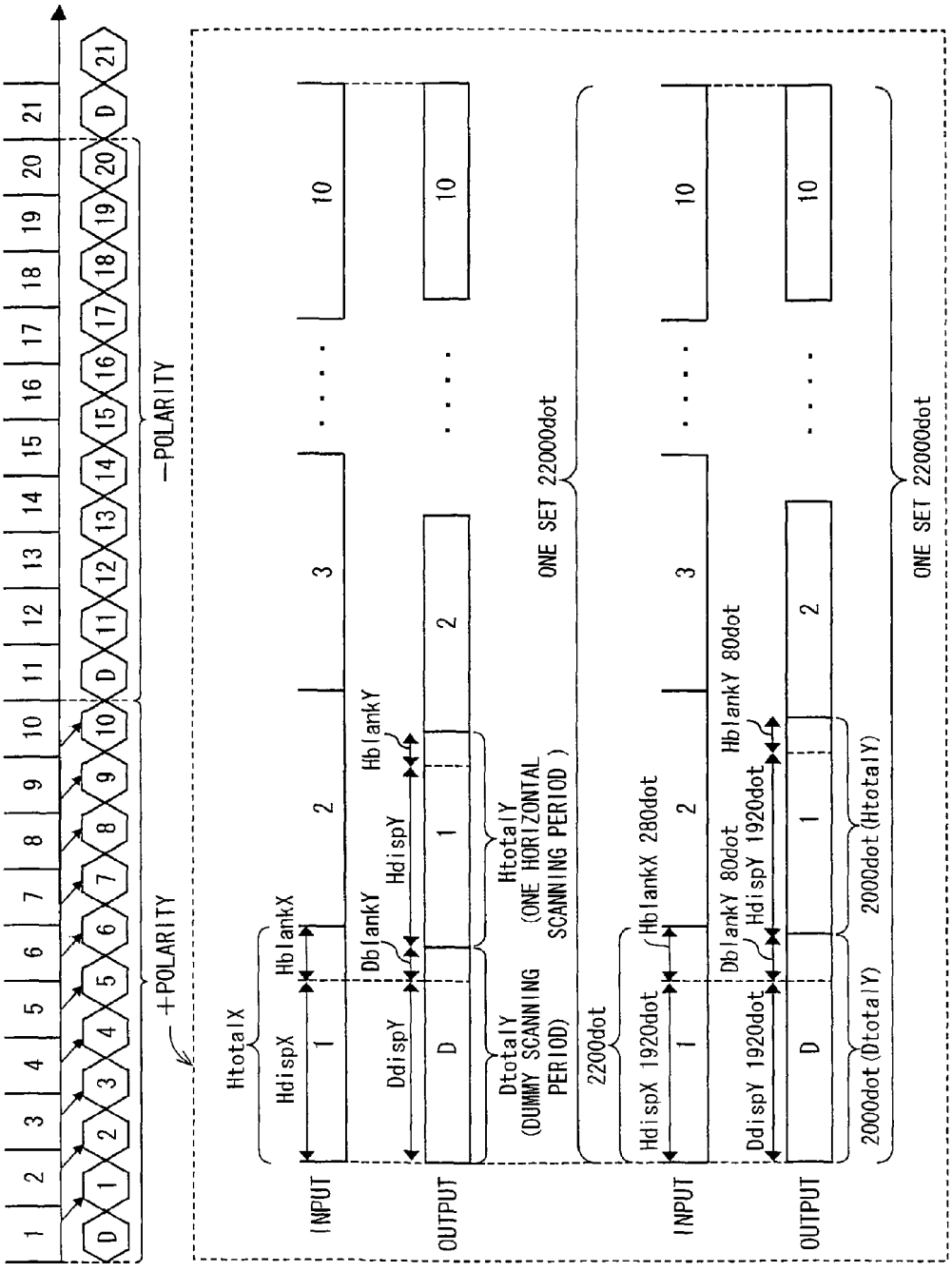

INPUT
OUTPUT
+POLARITY
−POLARITY
HtotalX
HdispX
HblankX
DdispY
DblankY
HdispY
HblankY
DtotalY
(DUMMY SCANNING PERIOD)
HtotalY
(ONE HORIZONTAL SCANNING PERIOD)
ONE SET 2200Odot
2200dot
HdispX 1920dot
HblankX 280dot
DdispY 1920dot
DblankY 80dot
HdispY 1920dot
HblankY 80dot
2000dot(DtotalY)
2000dot(HtotalY)

FIG. 35

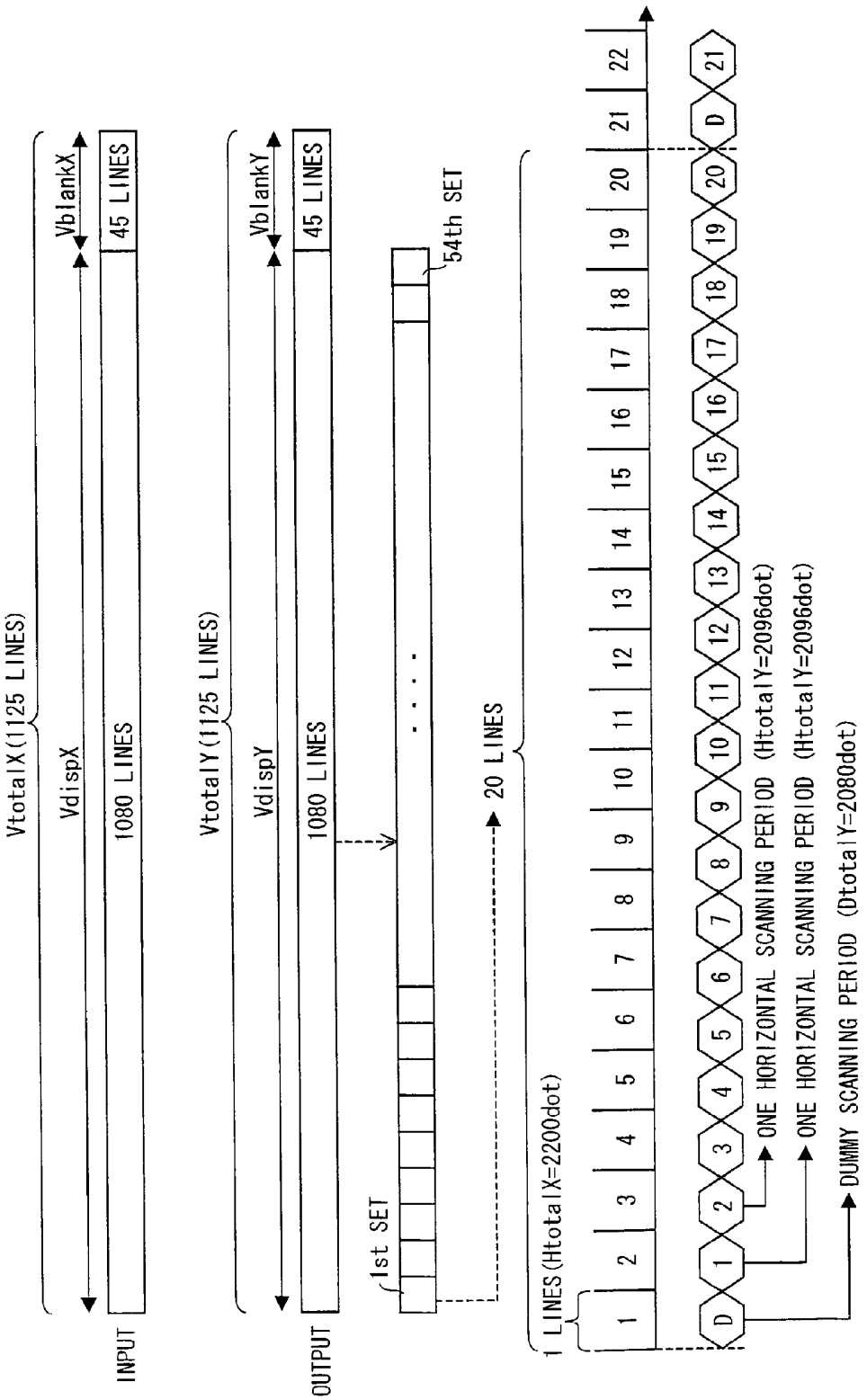

VtotalX(1125 LINES)
VdispX
VblankX
1080 LINES
45 LINES
INPUT
VtotalY(1125 LINES)
VdispY
VblankY
1080 LINES
45 LINES
OUTPUT
1st SET
54th SET
20 LINES
1 LINES(HtotalX=2200dot)
1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 11 12 13 14 15 16 17 18 19 20 21 22
D 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 11 12 13 14 15 16 17 18 19 20 D 21
ONE HORIZONTAL SCANNING PERIOD (HtotalY=2096dot)
ONE HORIZONTAL SCANNING PERIOD (HtotalY=2096dot)
DUMMY SCANNING PERIOD (DtotalY=2080dot)

FIG. 36

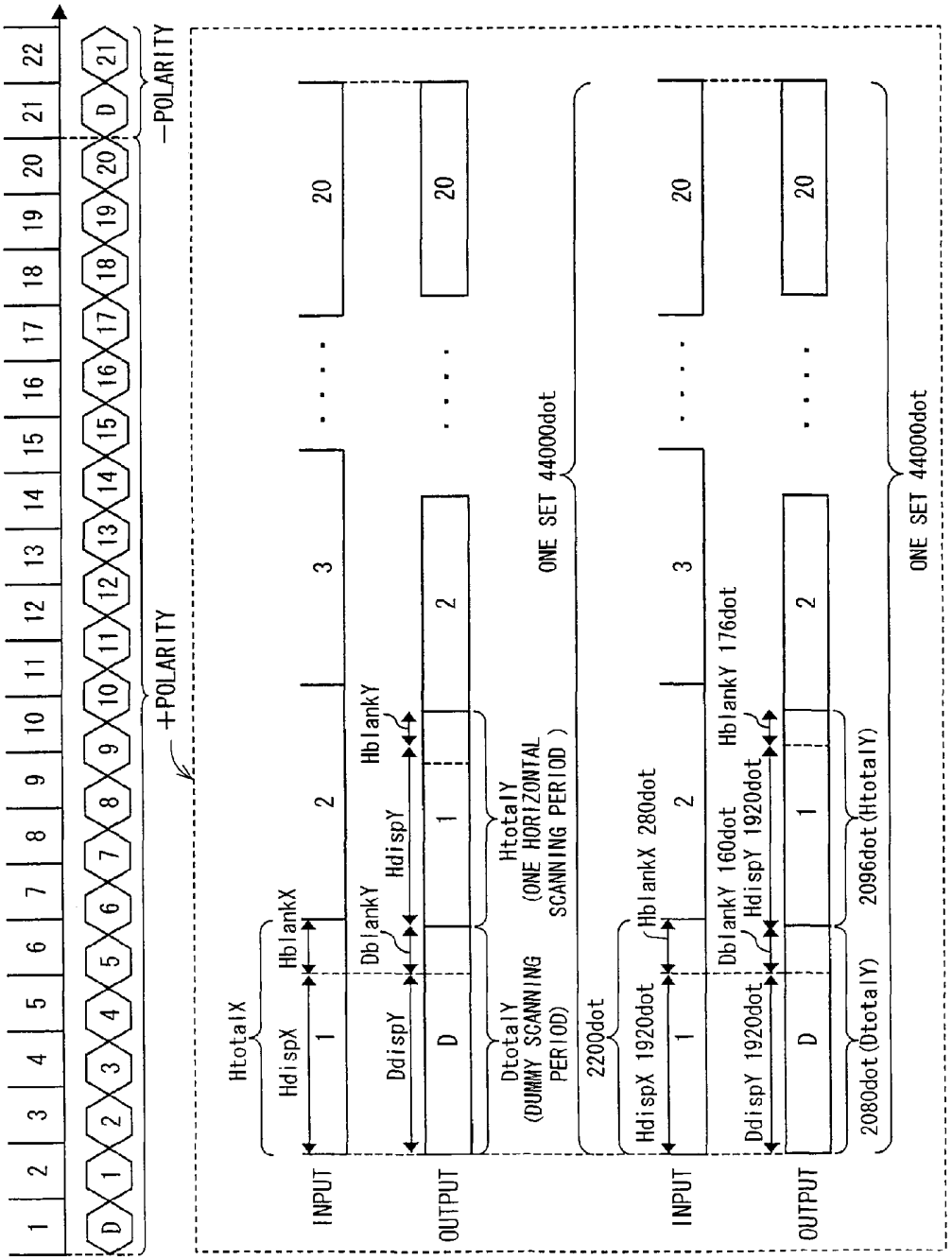

INPUT
OUTPUT
+POLARITY
−POLARITY
HtotalX
HdispX
HblankX
DdispY
DblankY
HdispY
HblankY
DtotalY
(DUMMY SCANNING PERIOD)
HtotalY
(ONE HORIZONTAL SCANNING PERIOD)
ONE SET 44000dot
2200dot
HdispX 1920dot
HblankX 280dot
DdispY 1920dot
DblankY 160dot
HdispY 1920dot
HblankY 176dot
2080dot(DtotalY)
2096dot(HtotalY)

FIG. 37

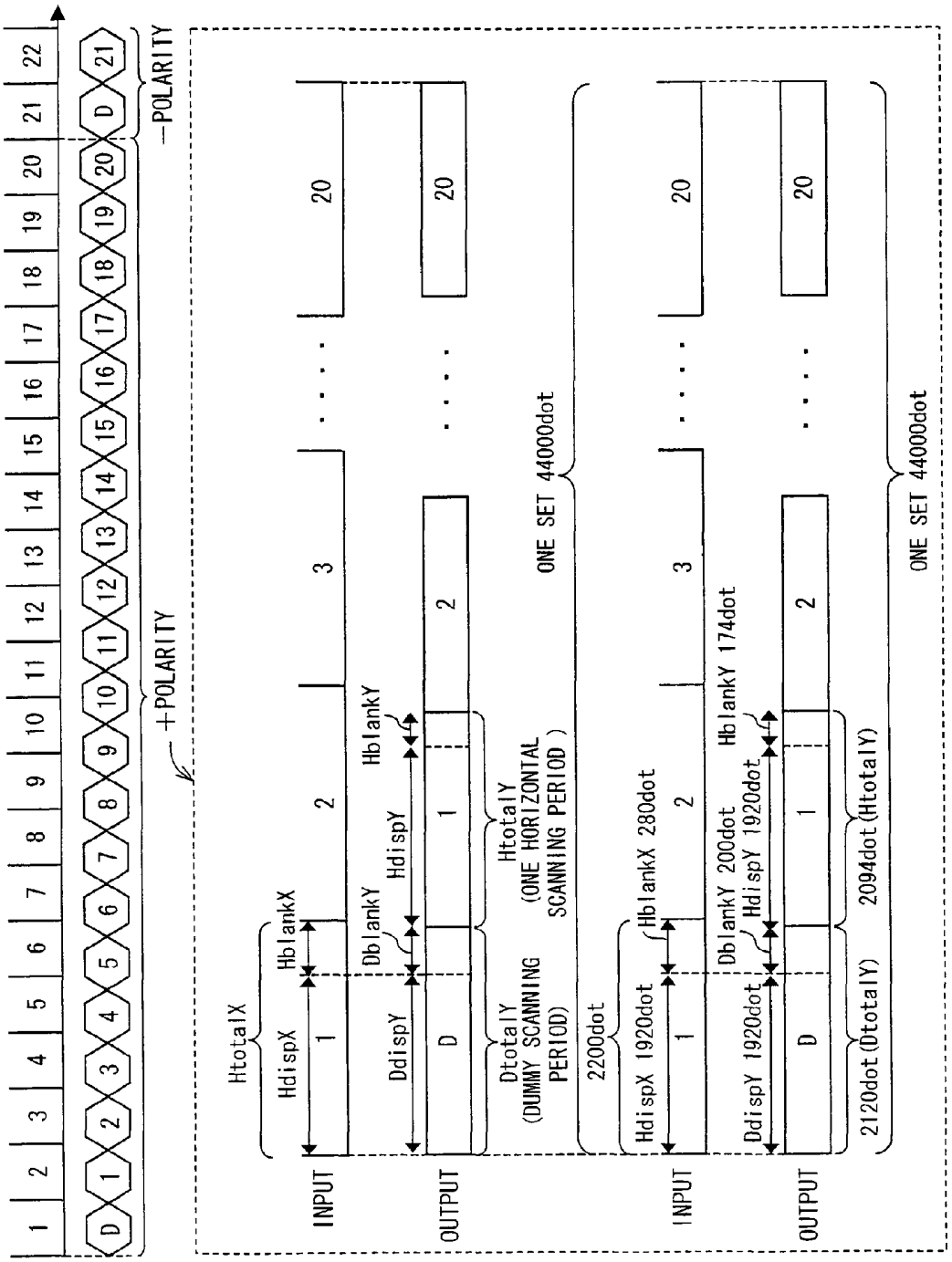

INPUT
OUTPUT
+POLARITY
-POLARITY
HtotalX
HdispX
HblankX
DblankY
HdispY
HblankY
DdispY
DtotalY
(DUMMY SCANNING PERIOD)
HtotalY
(ONE HORIZONTAL SCANNING PERIOD)
ONE SET 44000dot
2200dot
HdispX 1920dot
HblankX 280dot
DblankY 200dot
HblankY 174dot
DdispY 1920dot
HdispY 1920dot
2120dot(DtotalY)
2094dot(HtotalY)

FIG. 38

INPUT SIDE : HtotalX=2200, HdispX=1920, HblankX=280						
NUMBER OF VIDEO DATA IN ONE SET (NUMBER OF LINES)	WHOLE INPUT CLOCKS IN ONE SET (2200×20)	NUMBER OF DUMMY SCANNING PERIODS IN ONE SET	HORIZONTAL SCANNING PERIOD		DUMMY SCANNING PERIOD	
			HdispY	HblankY	DdispY	DblankY
20	44000	1	1920	1	1920	3660
20	44000	1	1920	2	1920	3640
20	44000	1	1920	3	1920	3620
20	44000	1	1920	100	1920	1680
20	44000	1	1920	101	1920	1660
20	44000	1	1920	102	1920	1640
20	44000	1	1920	150	1920	680
20	44000	1	1920	151	1920	660
20	44000	1	1920	152	1920	640
20	44000	1	1920	174	1920	200
20	44000	1	1920	175	1920	180
20	44000	1	1920	176	1920	160
20	44000	1	1920	180	1920	80
20	44000	1	1920	181	1920	60
20	44000	1	1920	182	1920	40
20	44000	1	1920	183	1920	20
20	44000	1	1920	184	1920	0

FIG. 39

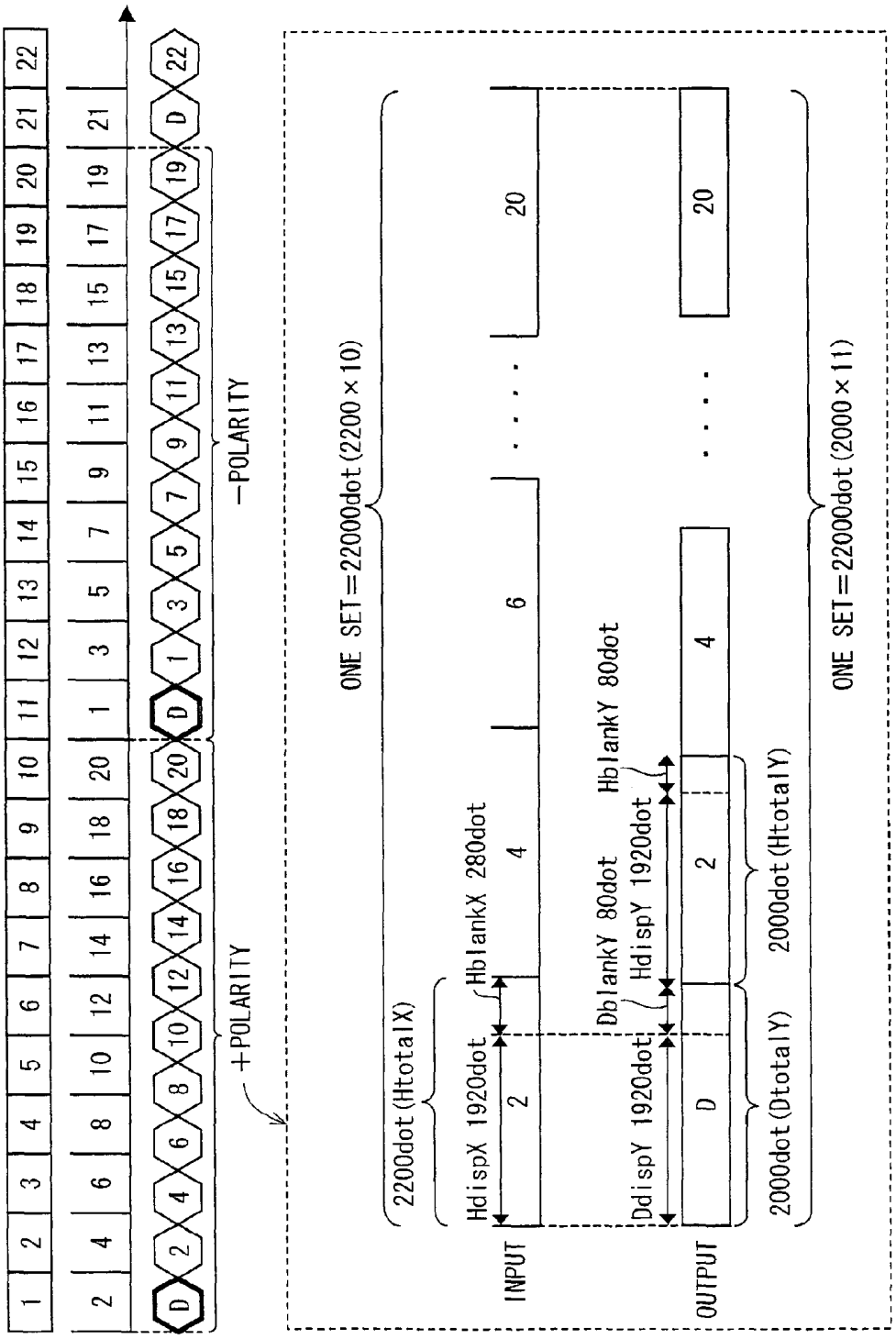

INPUT
PERMUTATION
OUTPUT
+POLARITY
-POLARITY
ONE SET=22000dot (2200×10)
2200dot (HtotalX)
HdispX 1920dot
HblankX 280dot
DblankY 80dot
HblankY 80dot
DdispY 1920dot
HdispY 1920dot
2000dot (DtotalY)
2000dot (HtotalY)
ONE SET=22000dot (2000×11)

FIG. 40

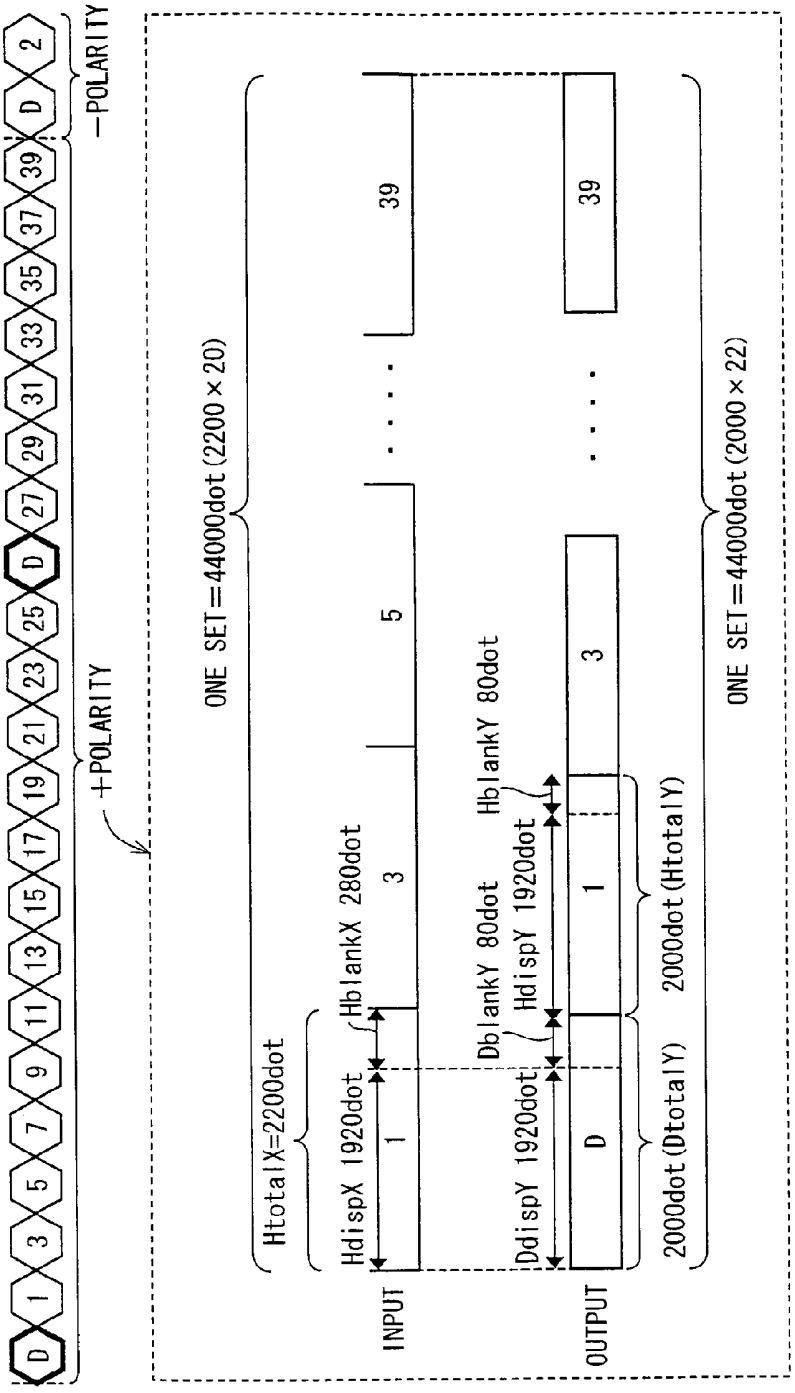

OUTPUT
D 1 3 5 7 9 11 13 15 17 19 21 23 25 D 27 29 31 33 35 37 39 D 2
+POLARITY
−POLARITY
ONE SET=44000dot (2200×20)
HtotalX=2200dot
HdispX 1920dot
HblankX 280dot
INPUT
1
3
5
39
DblankY 80dot
HdispY 1920dot
HblankY 80dot
DdispY 1920dot
OUTPUT
D
1
3
39
2000dot (DtotalY)
2000dot (HtotalY)
ONE SET=44000dot (2000×22)

FIG. 41

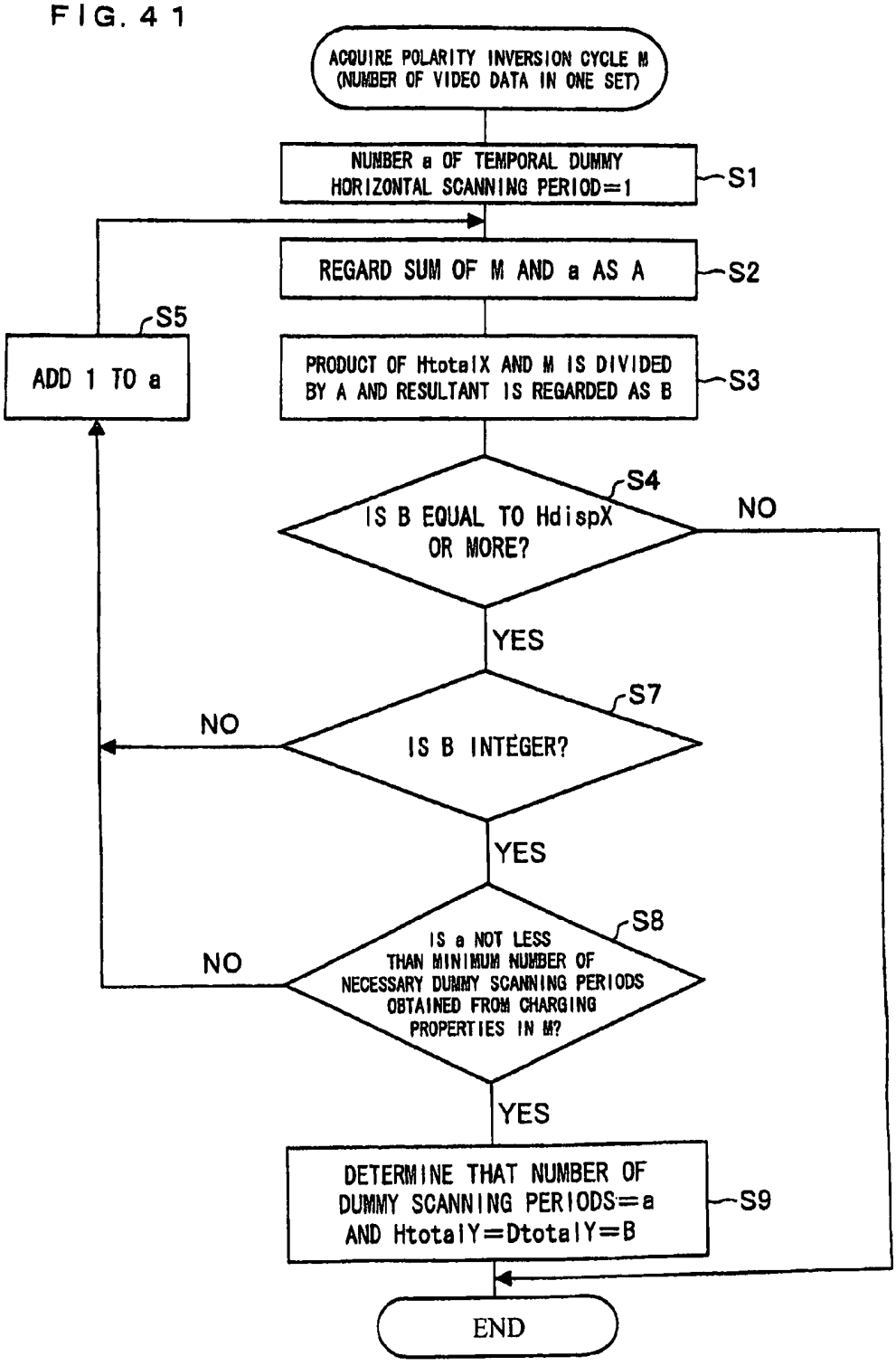

ACQUIRE POLARITY INVERSION CYCLE M (NUMBER OF VIDEO DATA IN ONE SET)
NUMBER a OF TEMPORAL DUMMY HORIZONTAL SCANNING PERIOD=1
S1
REGARD SUM OF M AND a AS A
S2
PRODUCT OF HtotalX AND M IS DIVIDED BY A AND RESULTANT IS REGARDED AS B
S3
IS B EQUAL TO HdispX OR MORE?
S4
NO
YES
IS B INTEGER?
S7
NO
YES
IS a NOT LESS THAN MINIMUM NUMBER OF NECESSARY DUMMY SCANNING PERIODS OBTAINED FROM CHARGING PROPERTIES IN M?
S8
NO
YES
DETERMINE THAT NUMBER OF DUMMY SCANNING PERIODS=a AND HtotalY=DtotalY=B
S9
ADD 1 TO a
S5
END

FIG. 42

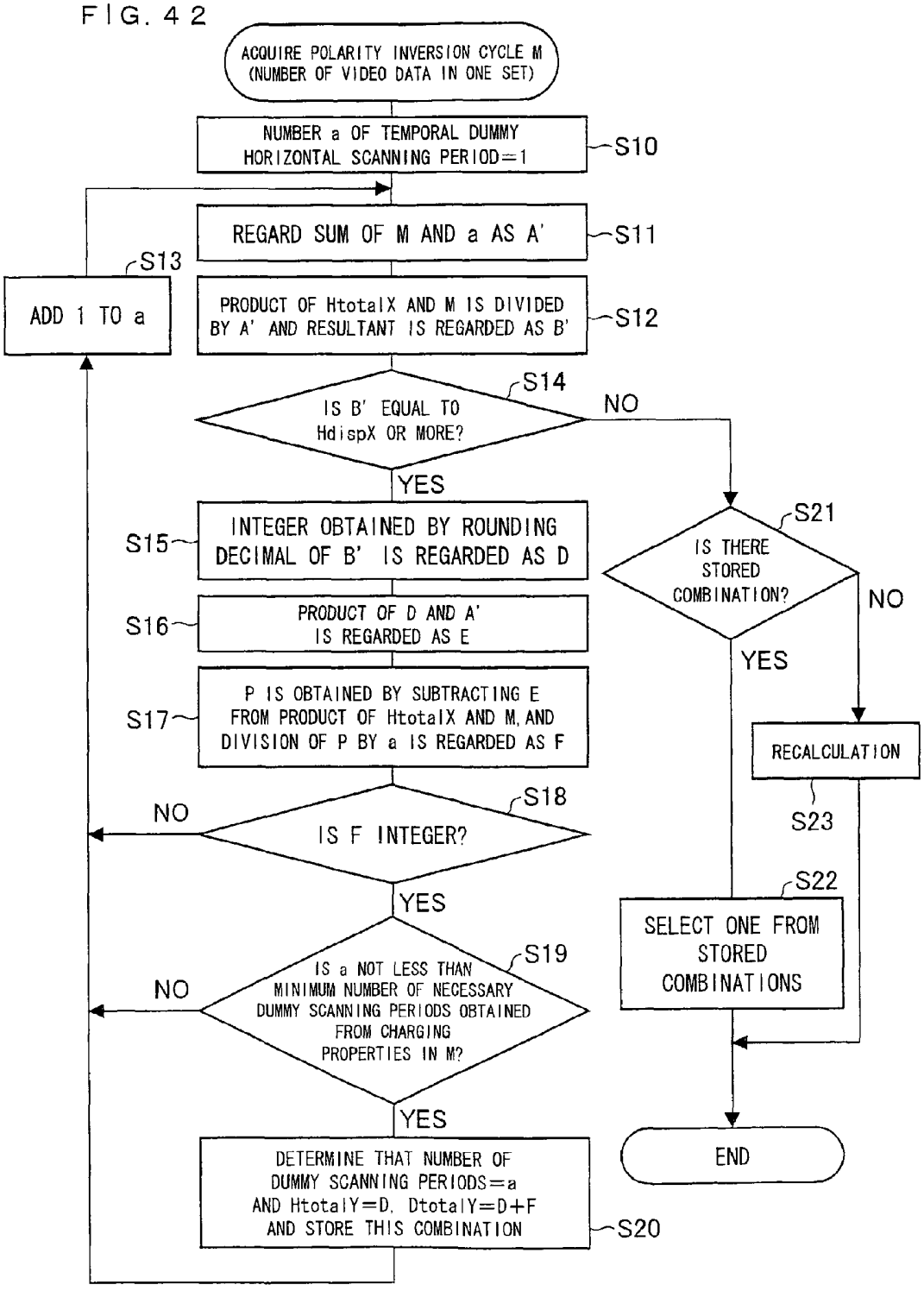

ACQUIRE POLARITY INVERSION CYCLE M (NUMBER OF VIDEO DATA IN ONE SET)
NUMBER a OF TEMPORAL DUMMY HORIZONTAL SCANNING PERIOD=1
S10
REGARD SUM OF M AND a AS A'
S11
PRODUCT OF HtotalX AND M IS DIVIDED BY A' AND RESULTANT IS REGARDED AS B'
S12
ADD 1 TO a
S13
IS B' EQUAL TO HdispX OR MORE?
S14
NO
YES
INTEGER OBTAINED BY ROUNDING DECIMAL OF B' IS REGARDED AS D
S15
PRODUCT OF D AND A' IS REGARDED AS E
S16
P IS OBTAINED BY SUBTRACTING E FROM PRODUCT OF HtotalX AND M, AND DIVISION OF P BY a IS REGARDED AS F
S17
IS F INTEGER?
S18
NO
YES
IS a NOT LESS THAN MINIMUM NUMBER OF NECESSARY DUMMY SCANNING PERIODS OBTAINED FROM CHARGING PROPERTIES IN M?
S19
NO
YES
DETERMINE THAT NUMBER OF DUMMY SCANNING PERIODS=a AND HtotalY=D, DtotalY=D+F AND STORE THIS COMBINATION
S20
IS THERE STORED COMBINATION?
S21
NO
YES
RECALCULATION
S23
SELECT ONE FROM STORED COMBINATIONS
S22
END

FIG. 43

HtotalX(INPUT SIDE)=2200, HdispY(OUTPUT SIDE)=1920						
M	a =NUMBER OF DUMMY SCANNING PERIODS	B'	D=HtotalY	E	F	D+F=DtotalY
30	1	2129.03	2129	65999	1	2130
30	2	2062.5	2062	65984	8	2070
30	3	2000	2000	66000	0	2000
30	5	1885.7				NOT PERMITTED

HtotalX(INPUT SIDE)=2200, HdispY(OUTPUT SIDE)=1920						
M	a =NUMBER OF DUMMY SCANNING PERIODS	B'	D=HtotalY	E	F	D+F=DtotalY
40	1	2146.3	2146	87986	14	2160
40	2	2095.2	2095	87990	5	2100
40	4	2000	2000	88000	0	2000
40	5	1955.5	1955	87975	5	1960
40	6	1913.04				NOT PERMITTED

FIG. 44

INPUT SIDE:HtotalX=2200, HdispX=1920, HblankX=280						
NUMBER M OF VIDEO DATA IN ONE SET (NUMBER OF LINES)	WHOLE INPUT CLOCKS IN ONE SET (2200×40)	NUMBER OF DUMMY SCANNING PERIODS IN ONE SET	HORIZONTAL SCANNING PERIOD		DUMMY SCANNING PERIOD	
			HdispY	HblankY	DdispY	DblankY
40	88000	3	1920	100	1920	480
40	88000	3	1920	106	1920	400
40	88000	3	1920	112	1920	320
40	88000	3	1920	118	1920	240
40	88000	3	1920	124	1920	160
40	88000	3	1920	130	1920	80
40	88000	3	1920	136	1920	0

FIG.45

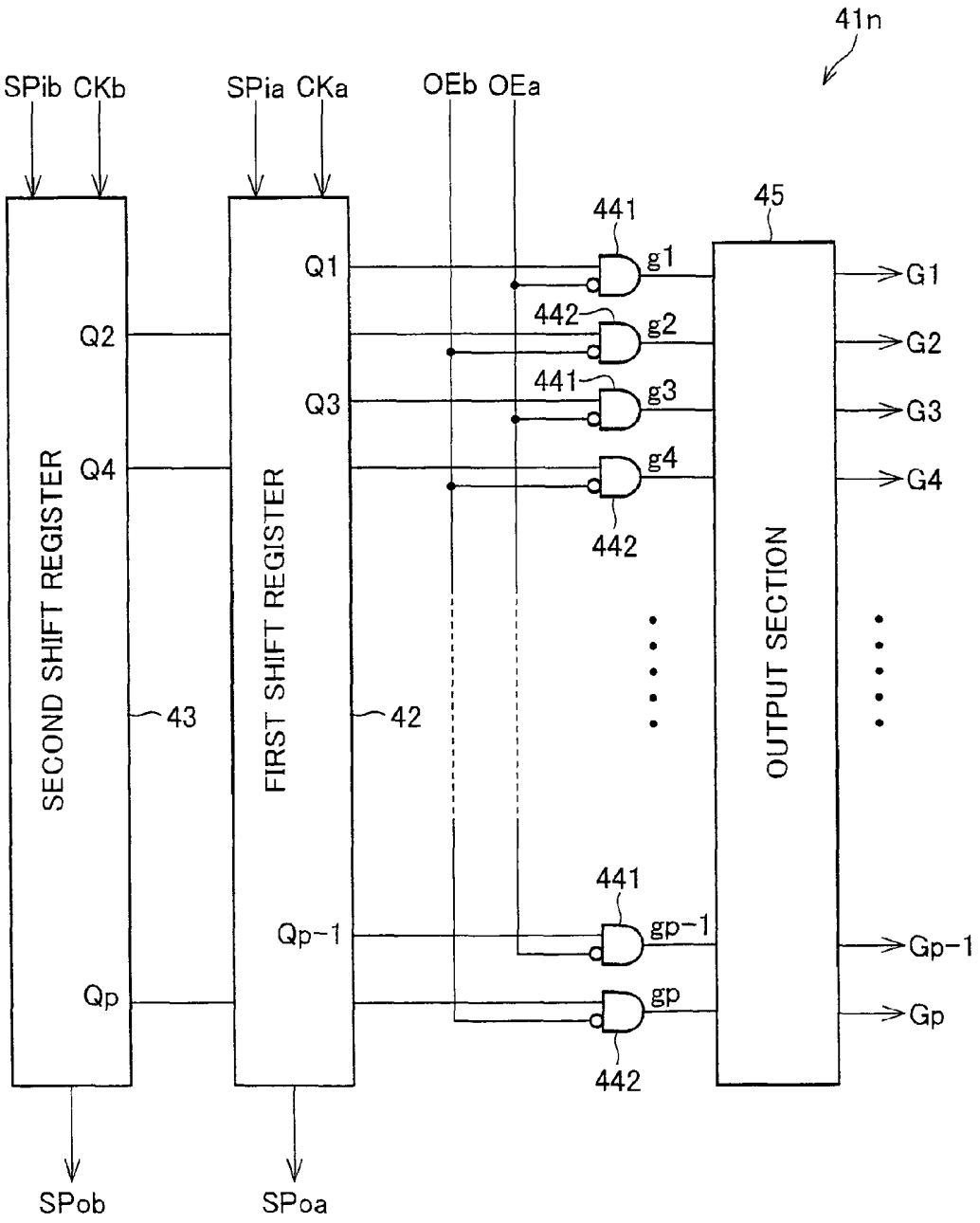

41n
SPib CKb
SPia CKa
OEb OEa
45
441
g1
G1
442
g2
G2
441
g3
G3
g4
G4
442
Q1
Q2
Q3
Q4
SECOND SHIFT REGISTER
FIRST SHIFT REGISTER
OUTPUT SECTION
43
42
441
Qp-1
gp-1
Gp-1
Qp
gp
Gp
442
SPob
SPoa

FIG.46

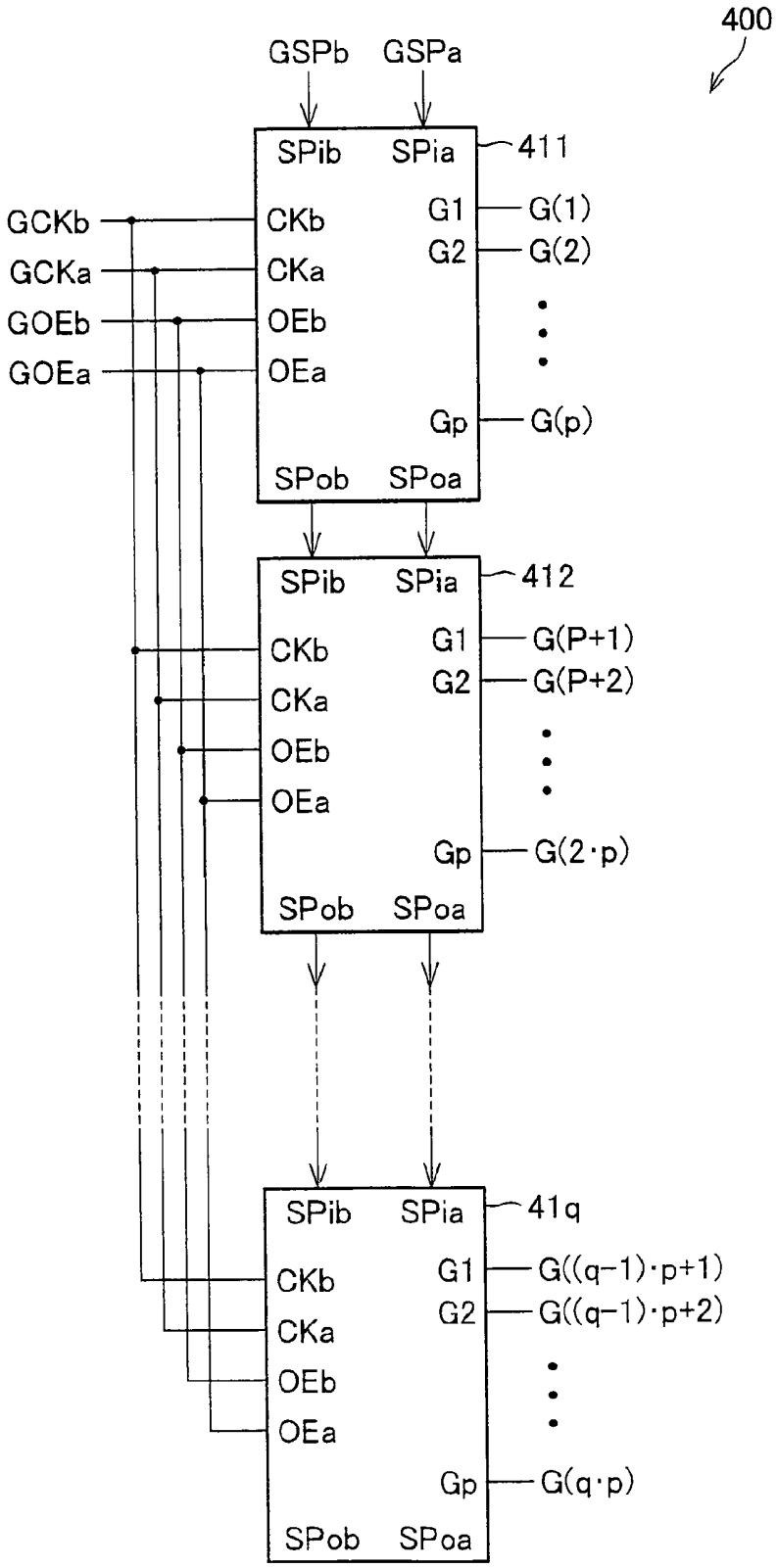

400
GSPb
GSPa
SPib
SPia
411
GCKb
GCKa
GOEb
GOEa
CKb
CKa
OEb
OEa
G1
G2
Gp
G(1)
G(2)
G(p)
SPob
SPoa
412
G(P+1)
G(P+2)
G(2·p)
41q
G((q−1)·p+1)
G((q−1)·p+2)
G(q·p)

FIG.47

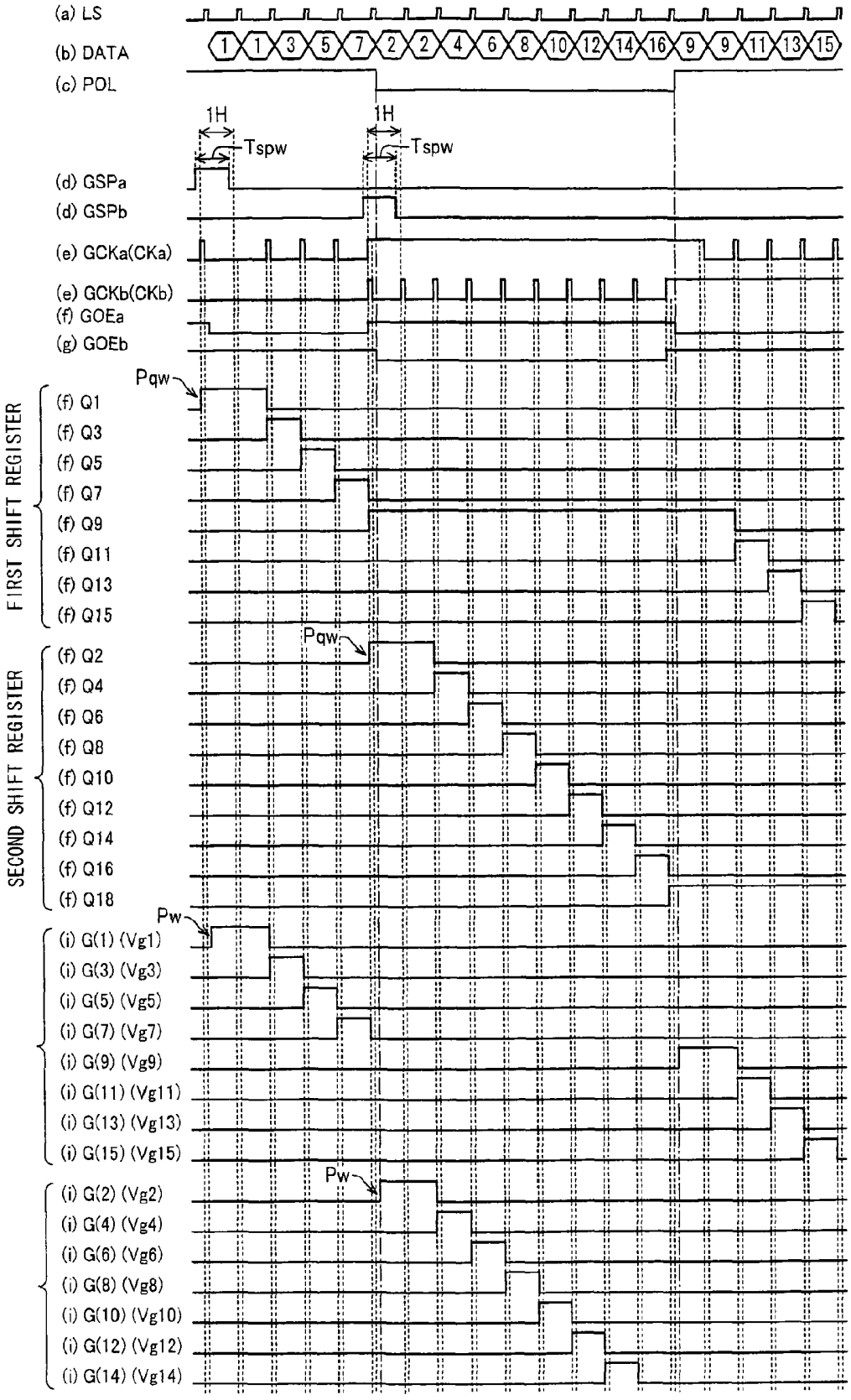
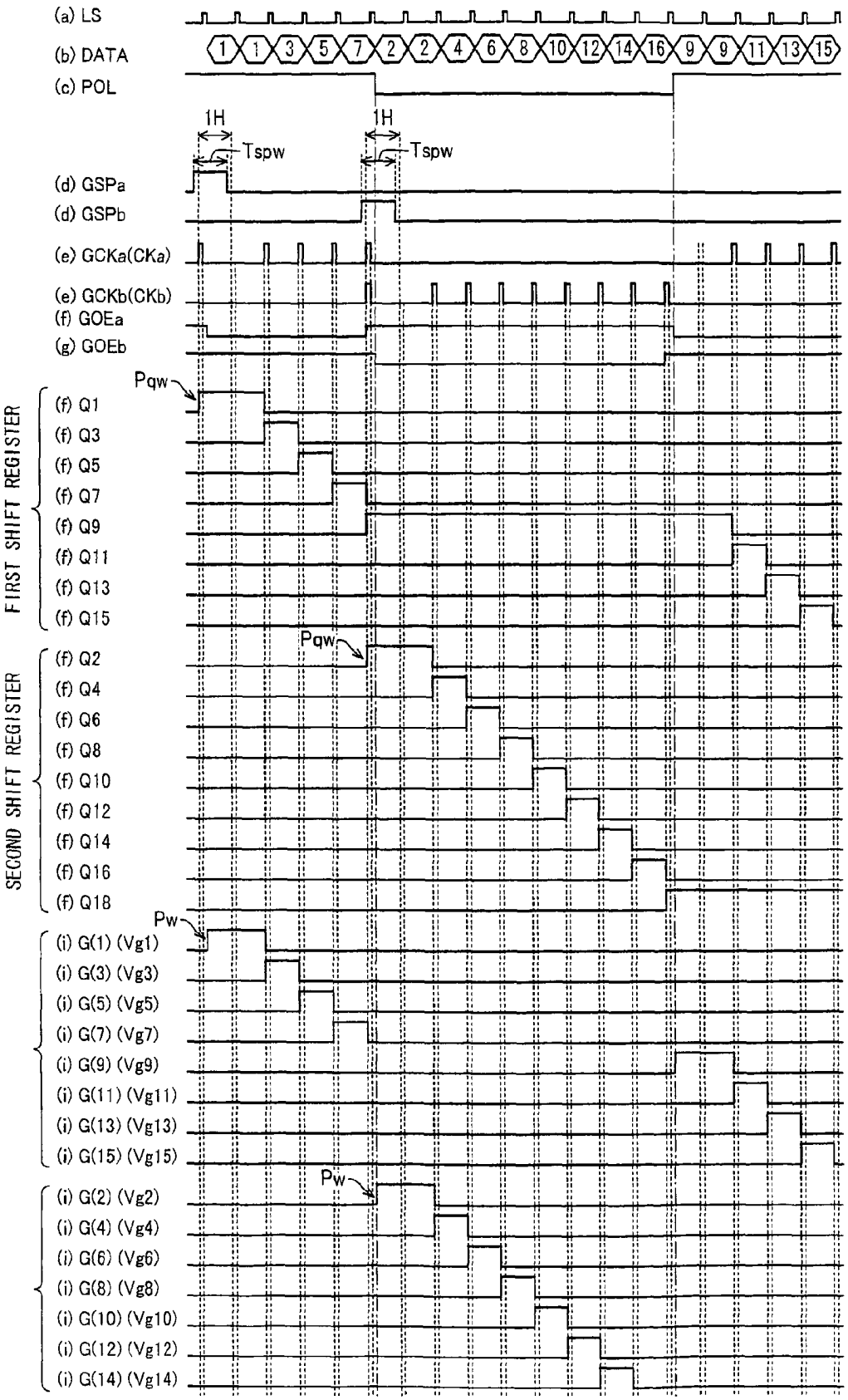

(a) LS
(b) DATA
(c) POL
1H
Tspw
1H
Tspw
(d) GSPa
(d) GSPb
(e) GCKa(CKa)
(e) GCKb(CKb)
(f) GOEa
(g) GOEb
Pqw
FIRST SHIFT REGISTER
(f) Q1
(f) Q3
(f) Q5
(f) Q7
(f) Q9
(f) Q11
(f) Q13
(f) Q15
Pqw
SECOND SHIFT REGISTER
(f) Q2
(f) Q4
(f) Q6
(f) Q8
(f) Q10
(f) Q12
(f) Q14
(f) Q16
(f) Q18
Pw
(i) G(1) (Vg1)
(i) G(3) (Vg3)
(i) G(5) (Vg5)
(i) G(7) (Vg7)
(i) G(9) (Vg9)
(i) G(11) (Vg11)
(i) G(13) (Vg13)
(i) G(15) (Vg15)
Pw
(i) G(2) (Vg2)
(i) G(4) (Vg4)
(i) G(6) (Vg6)
(i) G(8) (Vg8)
(i) G(10) (Vg10)
(i) G(12) (Vg12)
(i) G(14) (Vg14)

FIG.48


(a) LS
(b) DATA
1 1 3 5 7 2 2 4 6 8 10 12 14 16 9 9 11 13 15
(c) POL
1H
Tspw
1H
Tspw
(d) GSPa
(d) GSPb
(e) GCKa(CKa)
(e) GCKb(CKb)
(f) GOEa
(g) GOEb
Pqw
FIRST SHIFT REGISTER
(f) Q1
(f) Q3
(f) Q5
(f) Q7
(f) Q9
(f) Q11
(f) Q13
(f) Q15
Pqw
SECOND SHIFT REGISTER
(f) Q2
(f) Q4
(f) Q6
(f) Q8
(f) Q10
(f) Q12
(f) Q14
(f) Q16
(f) Q18
Pw
(i) G(1) (Vg1)
(i) G(3) (Vg3)
(i) G(5) (Vg5)
(i) G(7) (Vg7)
(i) G(9) (Vg9)
(i) G(11) (Vg11)
(i) G(13) (Vg13)
(i) G(15) (Vg15)
Pw
(i) G(2) (Vg2)
(i) G(4) (Vg4)
(i) G(6) (Vg6)
(i) G(8) (Vg8)
(i) G(10) (Vg10)
(i) G(12) (Vg12)
(i) G(14) (Vg14)

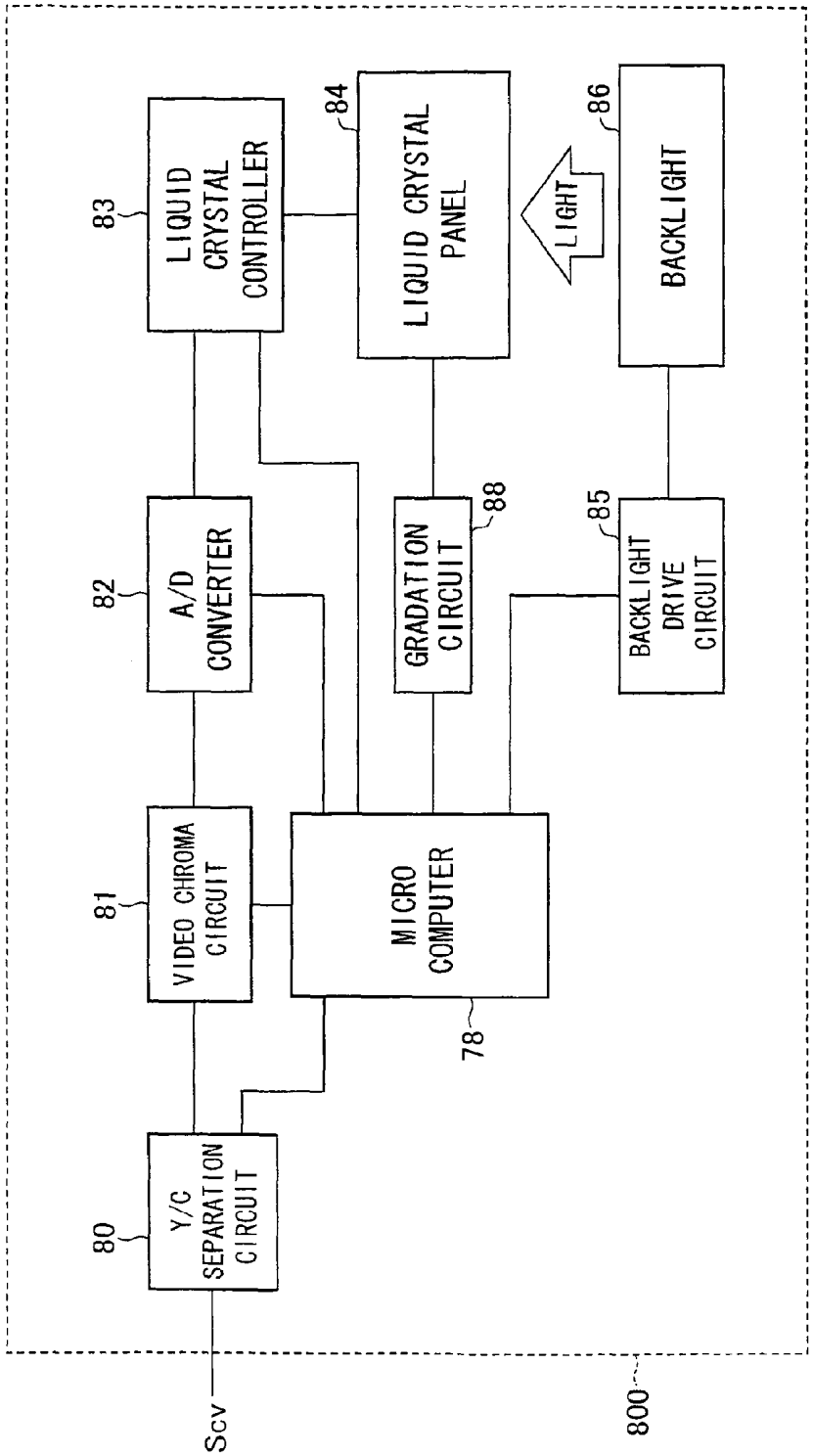

Scv
800
80
Y/C SEPARATION CIRCUIT
81
VIDEO CHROMA CIRCUIT
82
A/D CONVERTER
83
LIQUID CRYSTAL CONTROLLER
78
MICRO COMPUTER
88
GRADATION CIRCUIT
84
LIQUID CRYSTAL PANEL
85
BACKLIGHT DRIVE CIRCUIT
86
BACKLIGHT
LIGHT

FIG. 49

FIG. 50

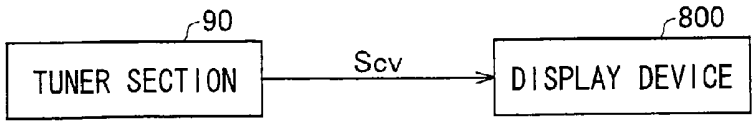


FIG. 51

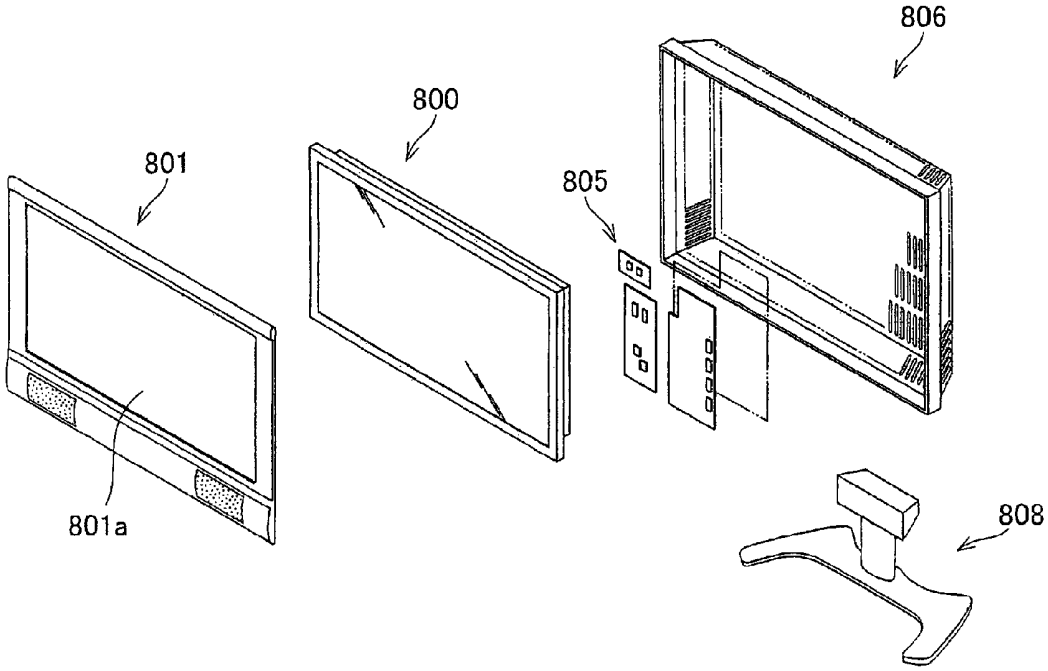


FIG. 52

DUMMY INSERTION PERIOD H	540	270	135	100	80	60	55	50	40
TIME : Ta(μs)	8000	4000	2000	1481	1185	889	815	741	593
DETERMINATION	×	×	×	×	△	△	○	○	○

(×VERY POOR LEVEL、△A LITTLE NOTICEABLE LEVEL、○HARDLY NOTICEABLE LEVEL)

FIG.53

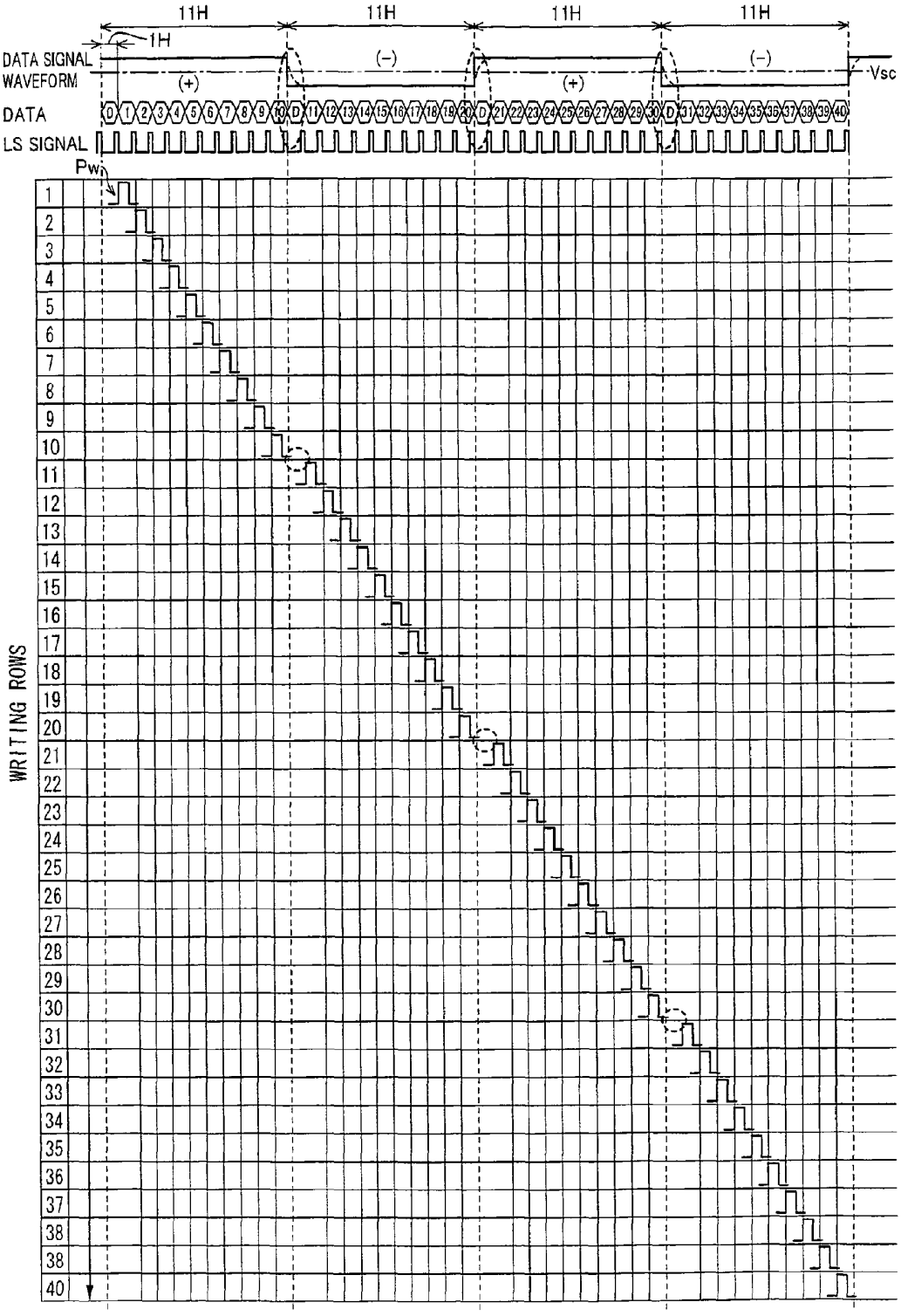

11H
11H
11H
11H
1H
DATA SIGNAL WAVEFORM
(+)
(-)
(+)
(-)
Vsc
DATA
LS SIGNAL
Pw
WRITING ROWS

FIG.54

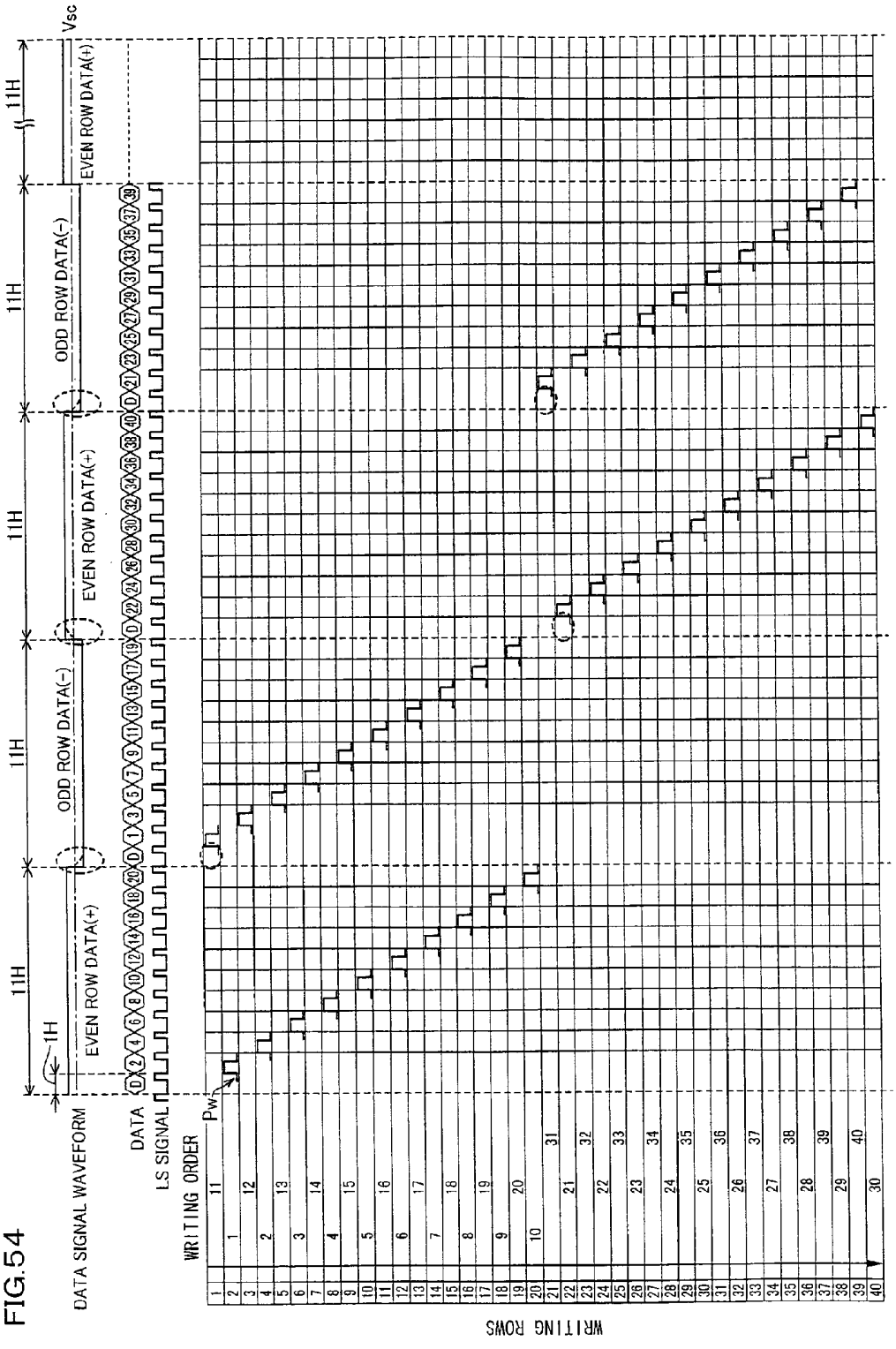

DATA SIGNAL WAVEFORM
LS SIGNAL
DATA
WRITING ORDER
WRITING ROWS
Pw
1H
11H
EVEN ROW DATA(+)
ODD ROW DATA(-)
Vsc

FIG.55

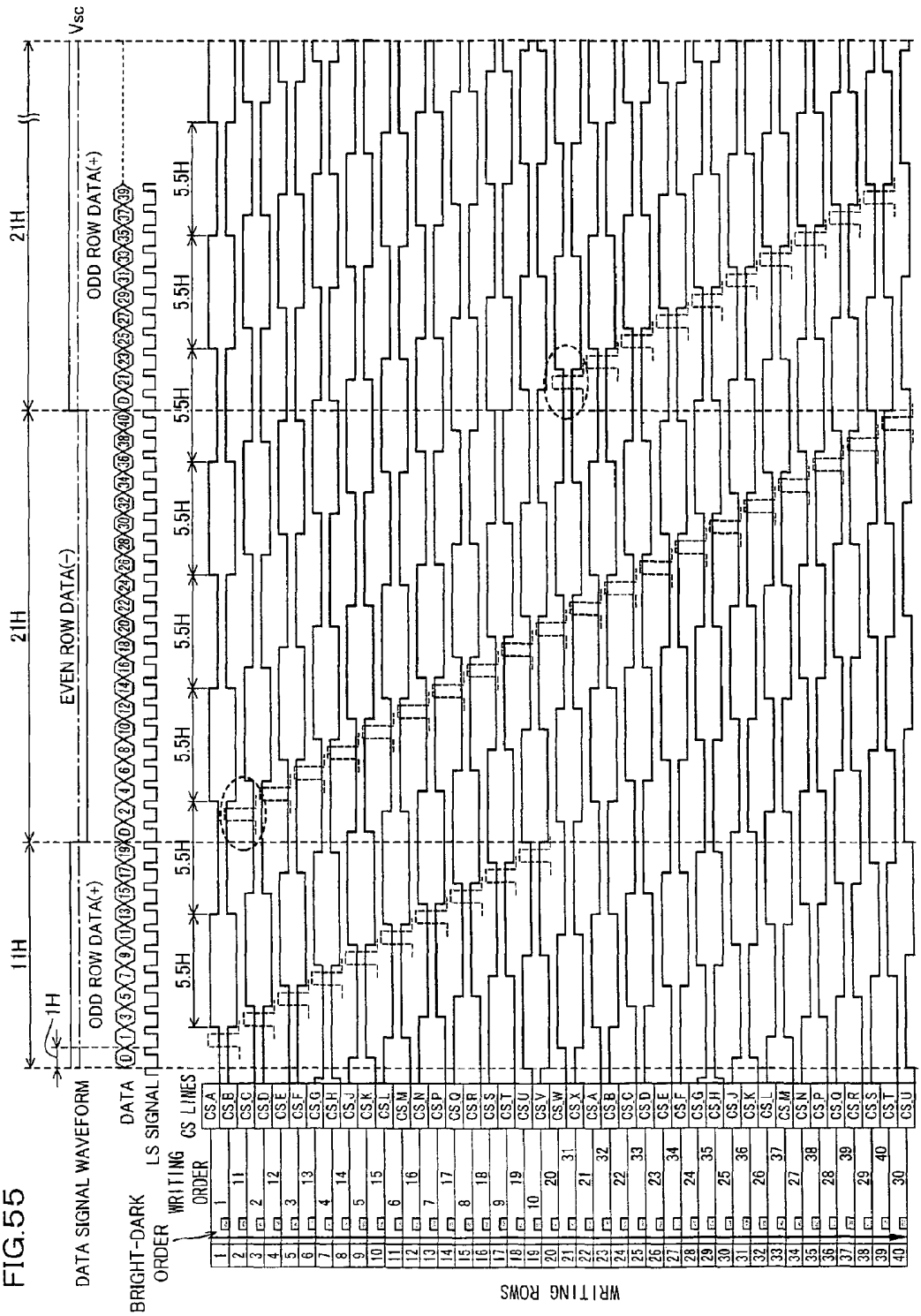

DATA SIGNAL WAVEFORM
1H
11H
21H
21H
Vsc
ODD ROW DATA(+)
EVEN ROW DATA(-)
ODD ROW DATA(+)
5.5H
BRIGHT-DARK ORDER
WRITING ORDER
LS SIGNAL
DATA
GS LINES
WRITING ROWS

FIG. 56

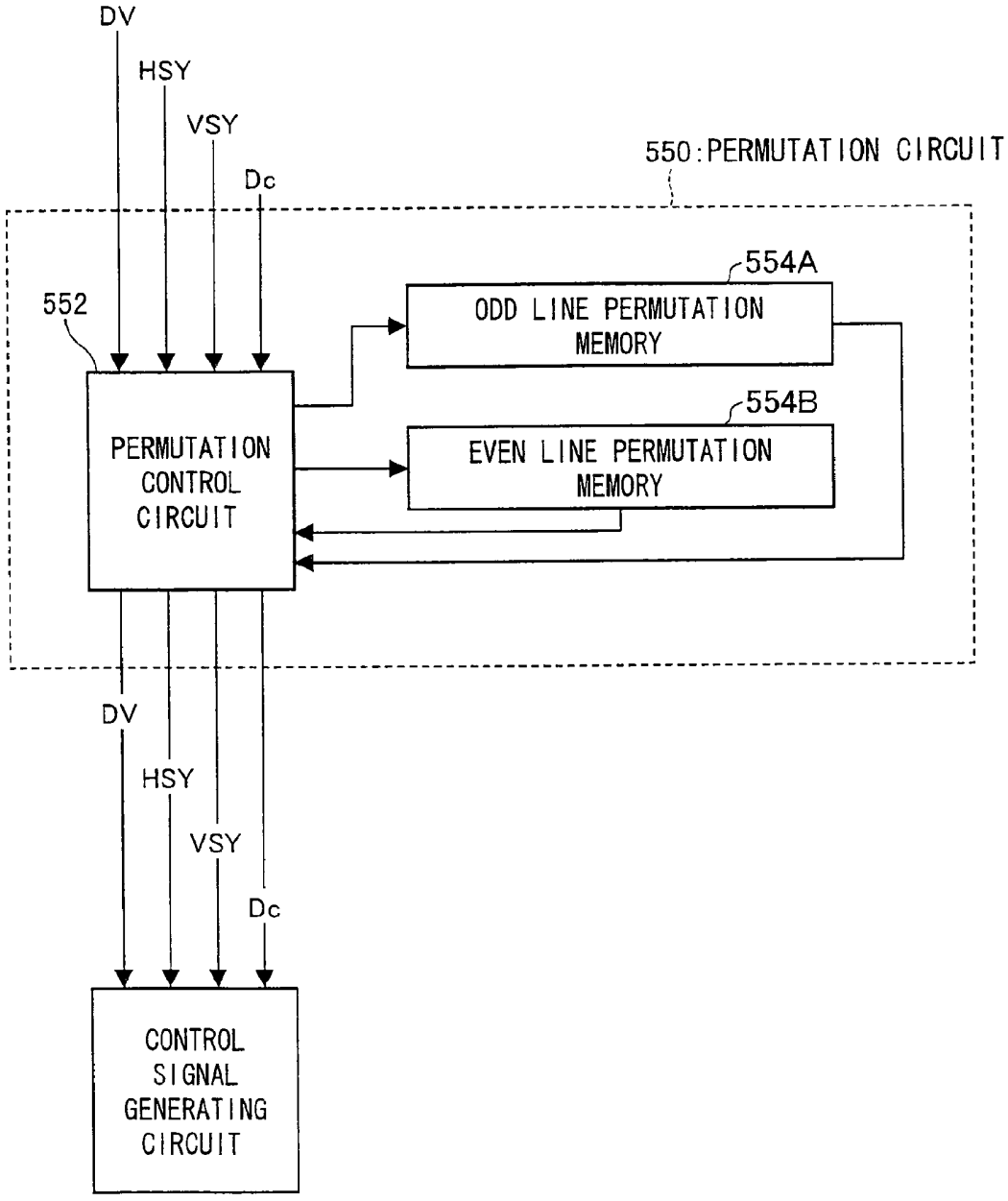

DV
HSY
VSY
Dc
550:PERMUTATION CIRCUIT
554A
552
ODD LINE PERMUTATION MEMORY
554B
PERMUTATION CONTROL CIRCUIT
EVEN LINE PERMUTATION MEMORY
DV
HSY
VSY
Dc
CONTROL SIGNAL GENERATING CIRCUIT

FIG.57

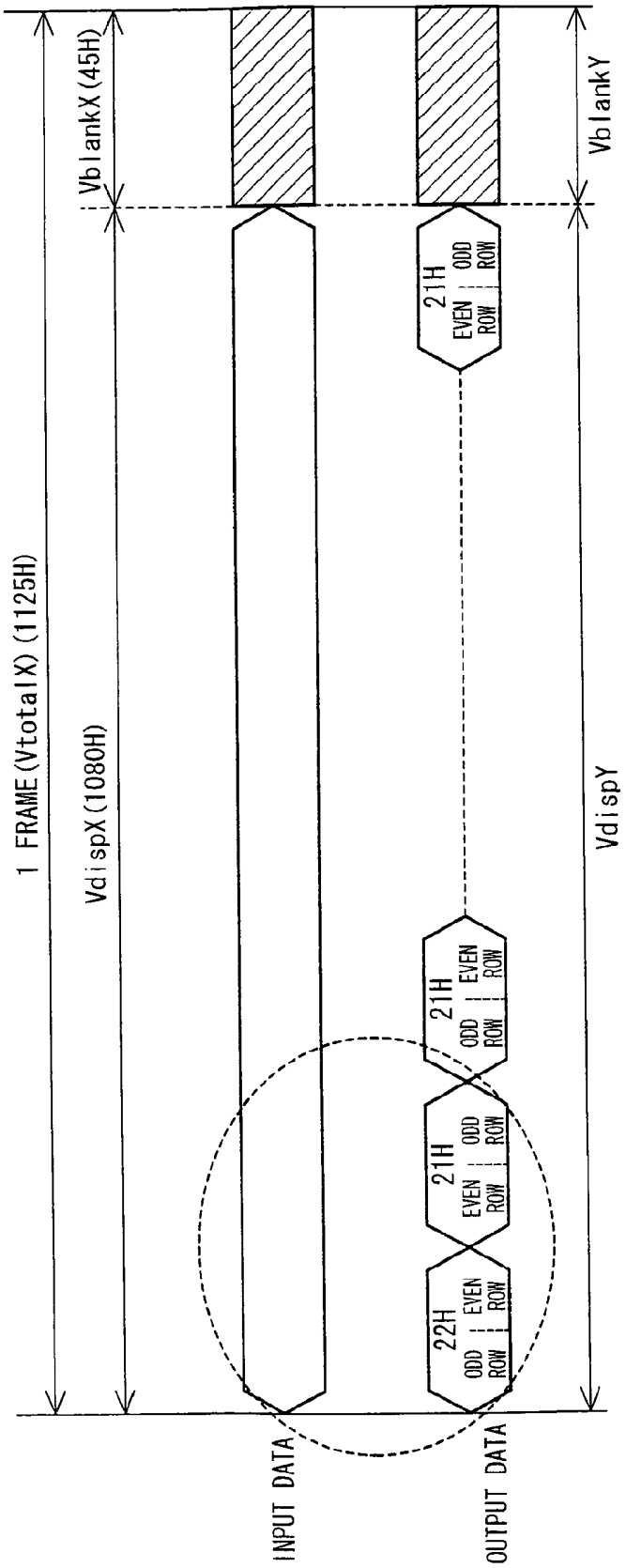

1 FRAME (VtotalX) (1125H)
VdispX (1080H)
VblankX (45H)
VblankY
VdispY
21H
EVEN ROW
ODD ROW
21H
ODD ROW
EVEN ROW
21H
EVEN ROW
ODD ROW
22H
ODD ROW
EVEN ROW
INPUT DATA
OUTPUT DATA

FIG.58

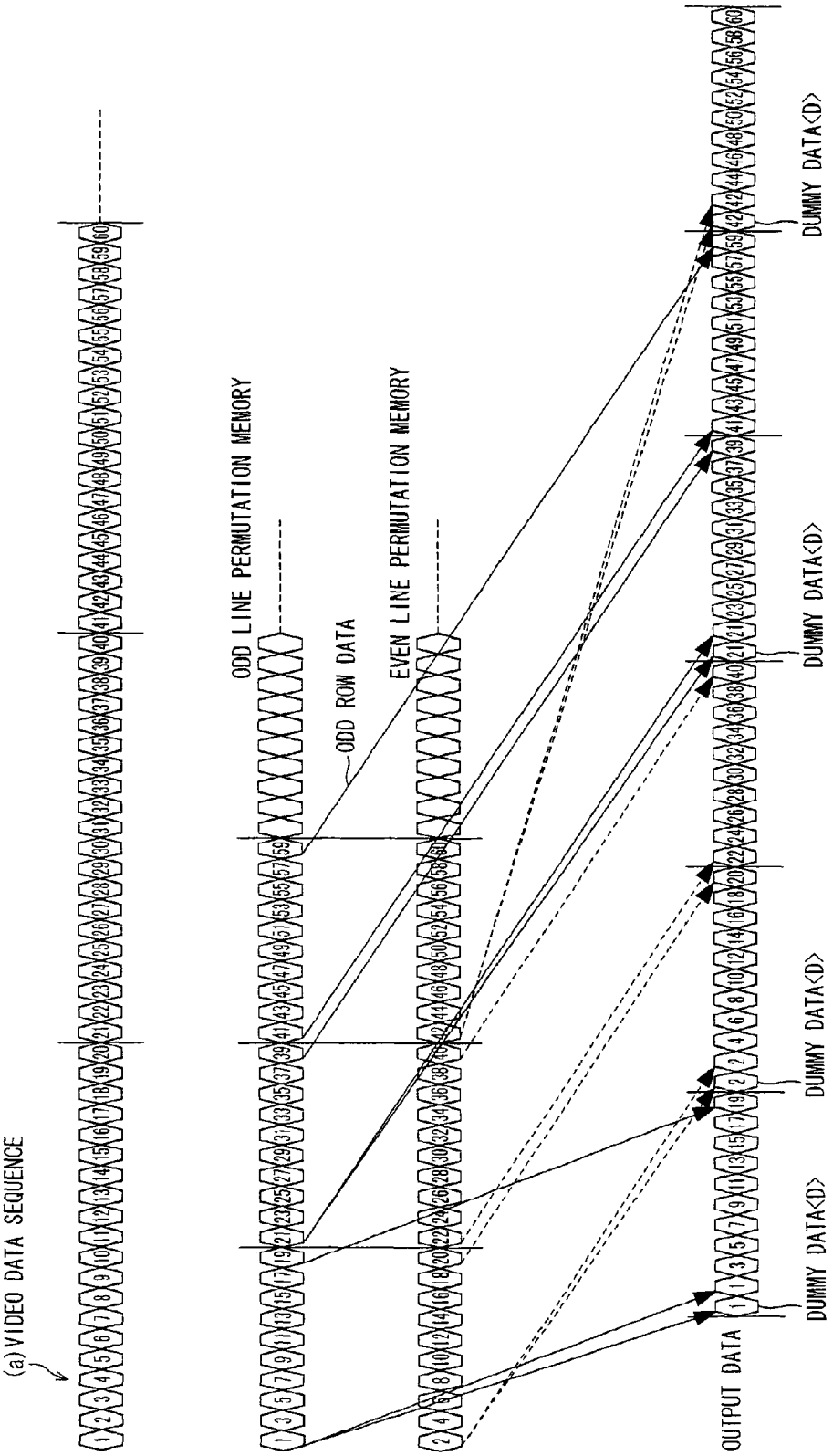

(a) VIDEO DATA SEQUENCE
ODD LINE PERMUTATION MEMORY
ODD ROW DATA
EVEN LINE PERMUTATION MEMORY
DUMMY DATA<D>
DUMMY DATA<D>
DUMMY DATA<D>
DUMMY DATA<D>
OUTPUT DATA

FIG.59

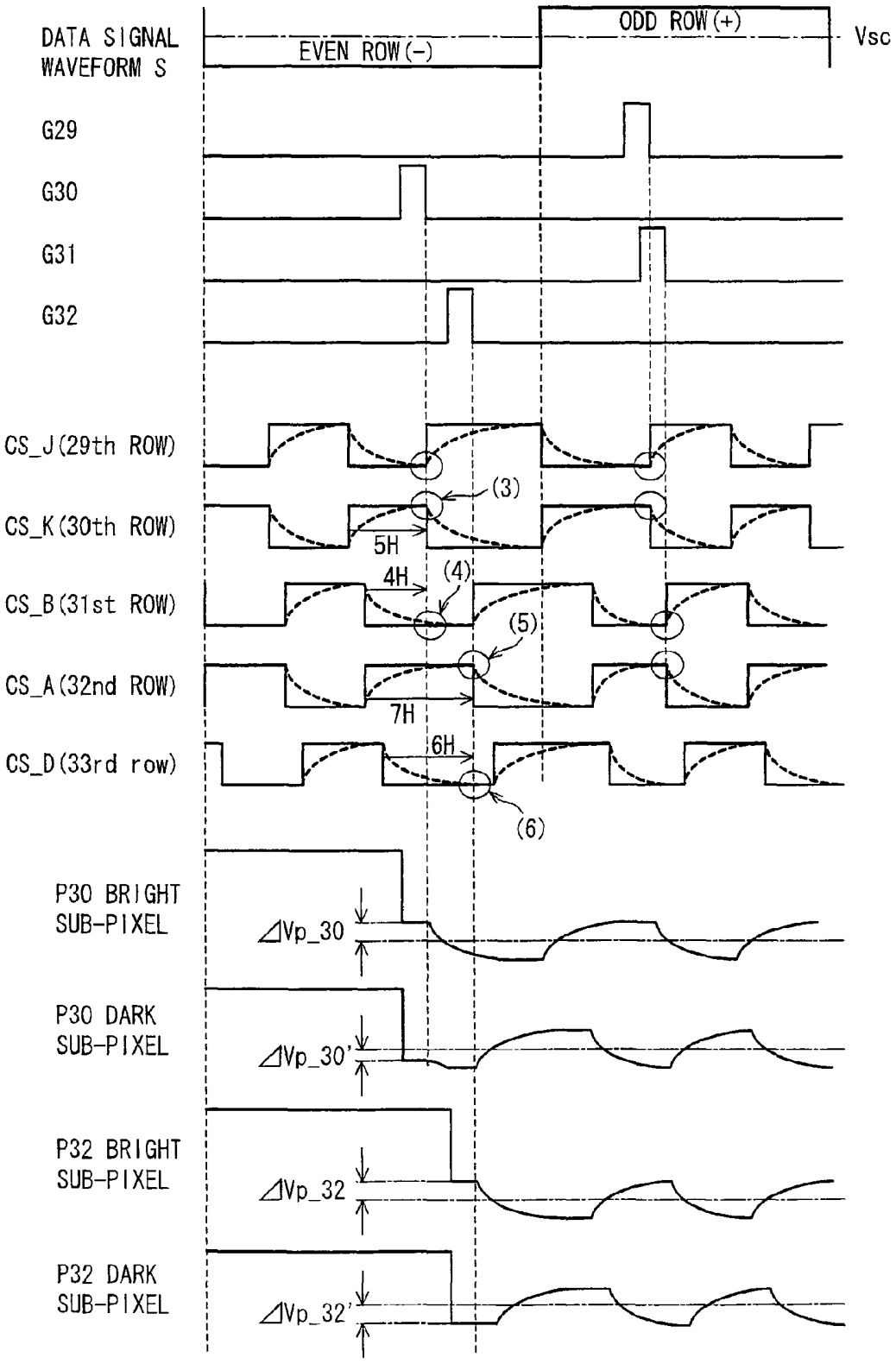

DATA SIGNAL WAVEFORM S
EVEN ROW(-)
ODD ROW(+)
Vsc
G29
G30
G31
G32
CS_J(29th ROW)
CS_K(30th ROW)
CS_B(31st ROW)
CS_A(32nd ROW)
CS_D(33rd row)
(3)
5H
4H
(4)
(5)
7H
6H
(6)
P30 BRIGHT SUB-PIXEL
⊿Vp_30
P30 DARK SUB-PIXEL
⊿Vp_30'
P32 BRIGHT SUB-PIXEL
⊿Vp_32
P32 DARK SUB-PIXEL
⊿Vp_32'

FIG.60

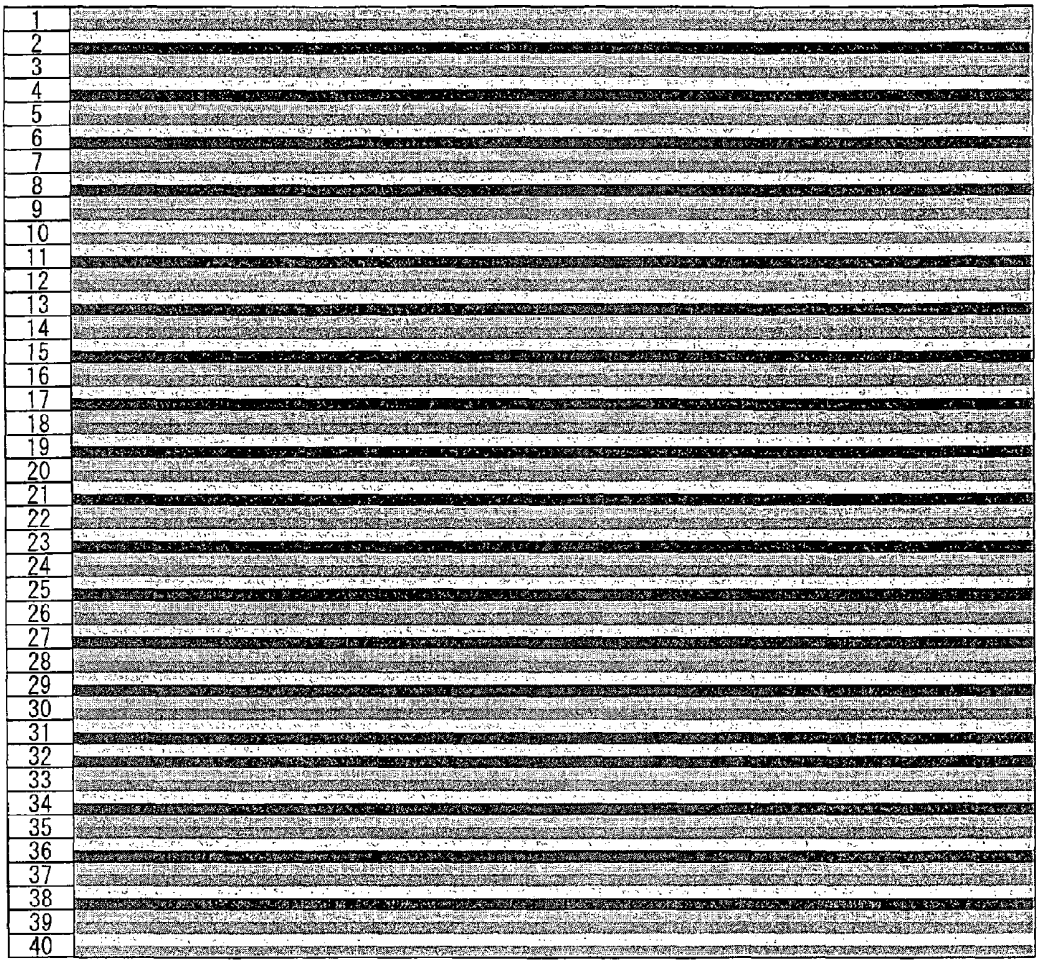

1
2
3
4
5
6
7
8
9
10
11
12
13
14
15
16
17
18
19
20
21
22
23
24
25
26
27
28
29
30
31
32
33
34
35
36
37
38
39
40

FIG.61

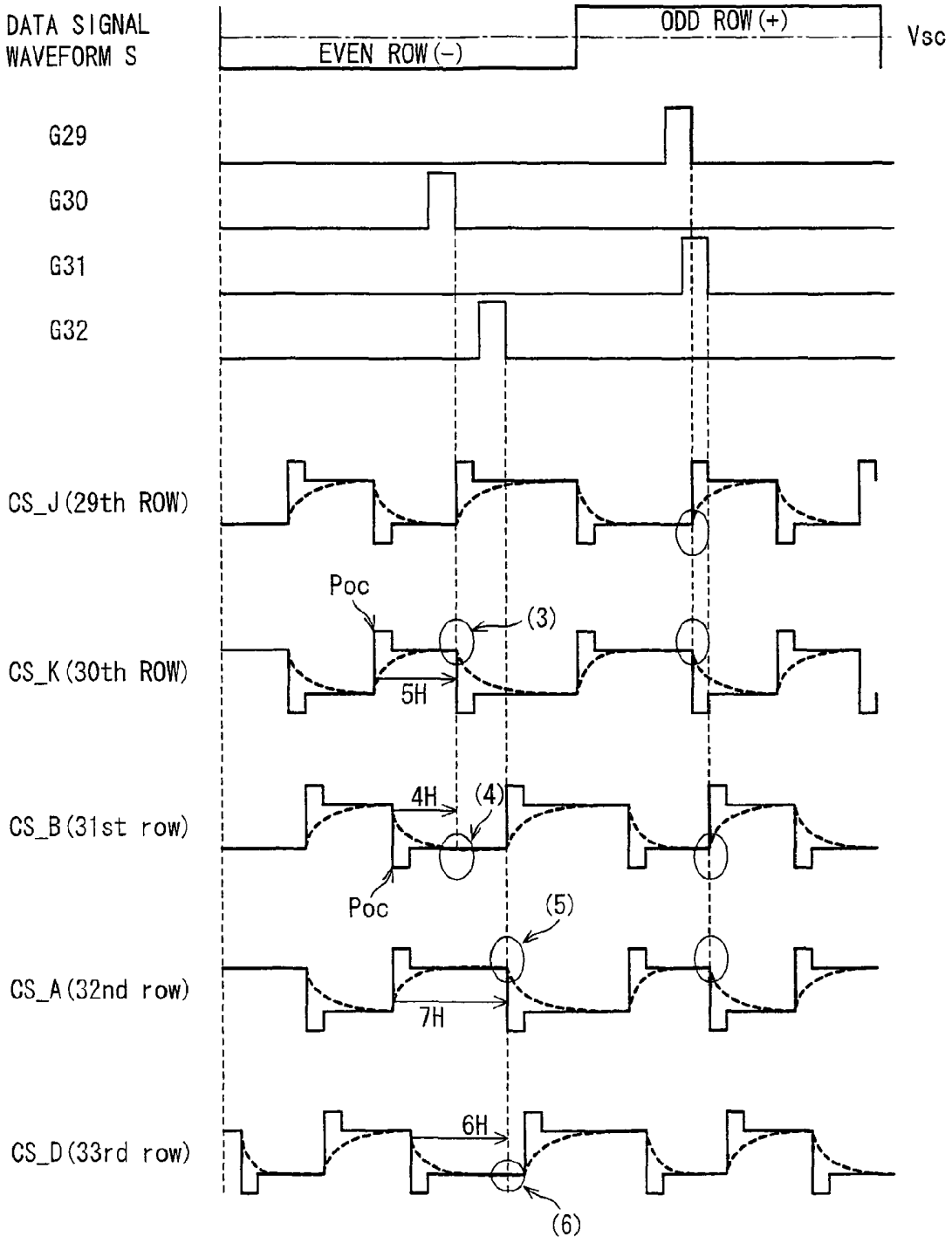

DATA SIGNAL WAVEFORM S
EVEN ROW(-)
ODD ROW(+)
Vsc
G29
G30
G31
G32
CS_J(29th ROW)
CS_K(30th ROW)
CS_B(31st row)
CS_A(32nd row)
CS_D(33rd row)
Poc
(3)
5H
4H
(4)
Poc
(5)
7H
6H
(6)

FIG.62

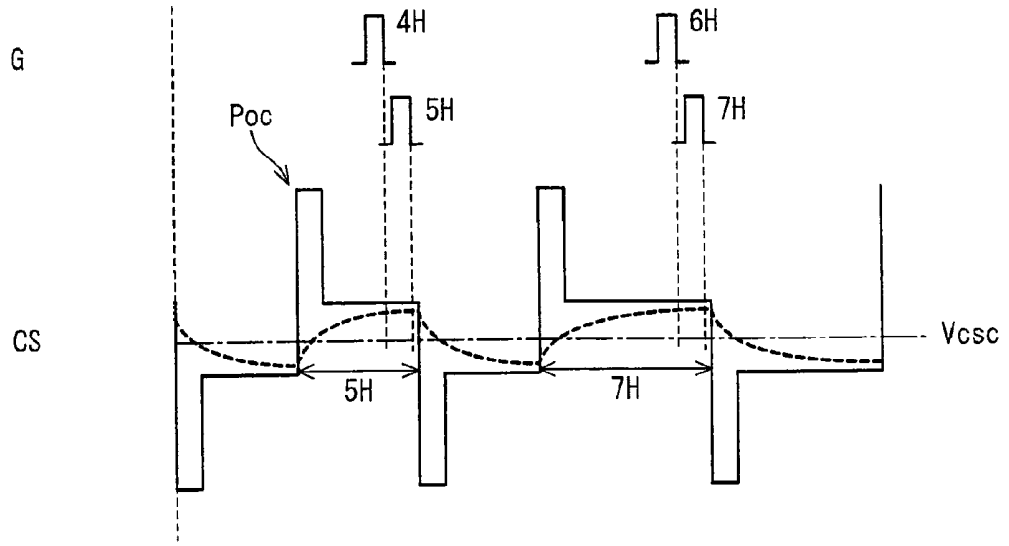


FIG.63

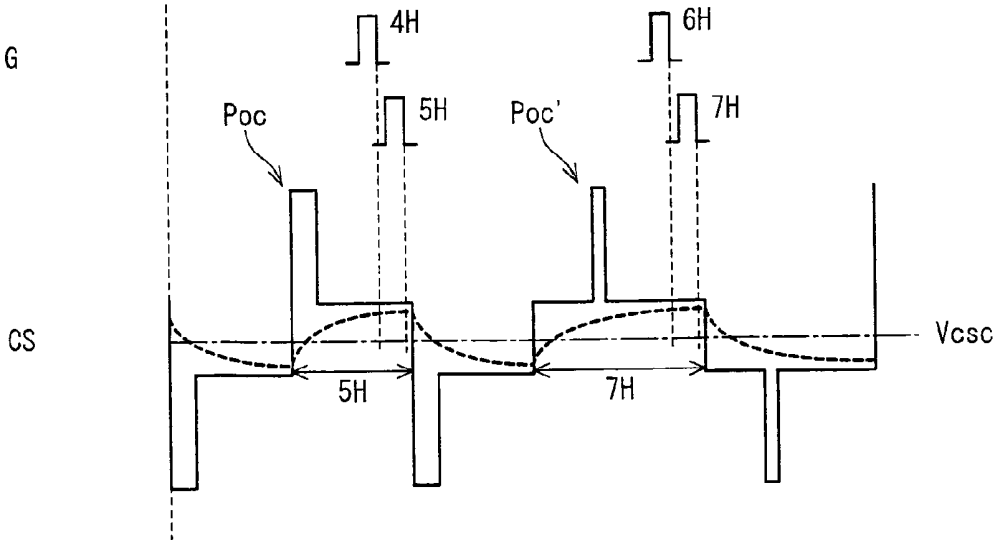


FIG.64

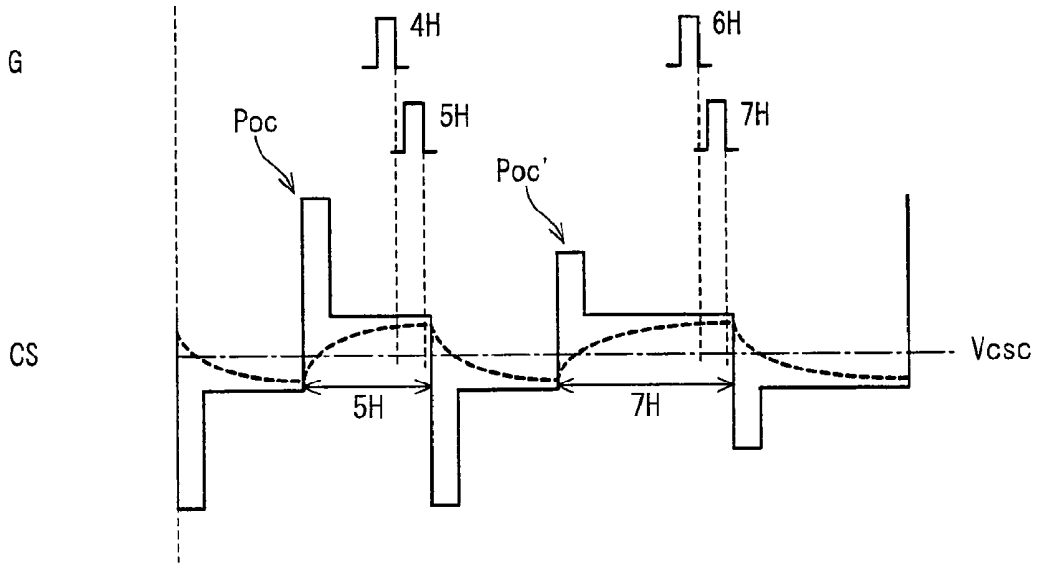


FIG.65

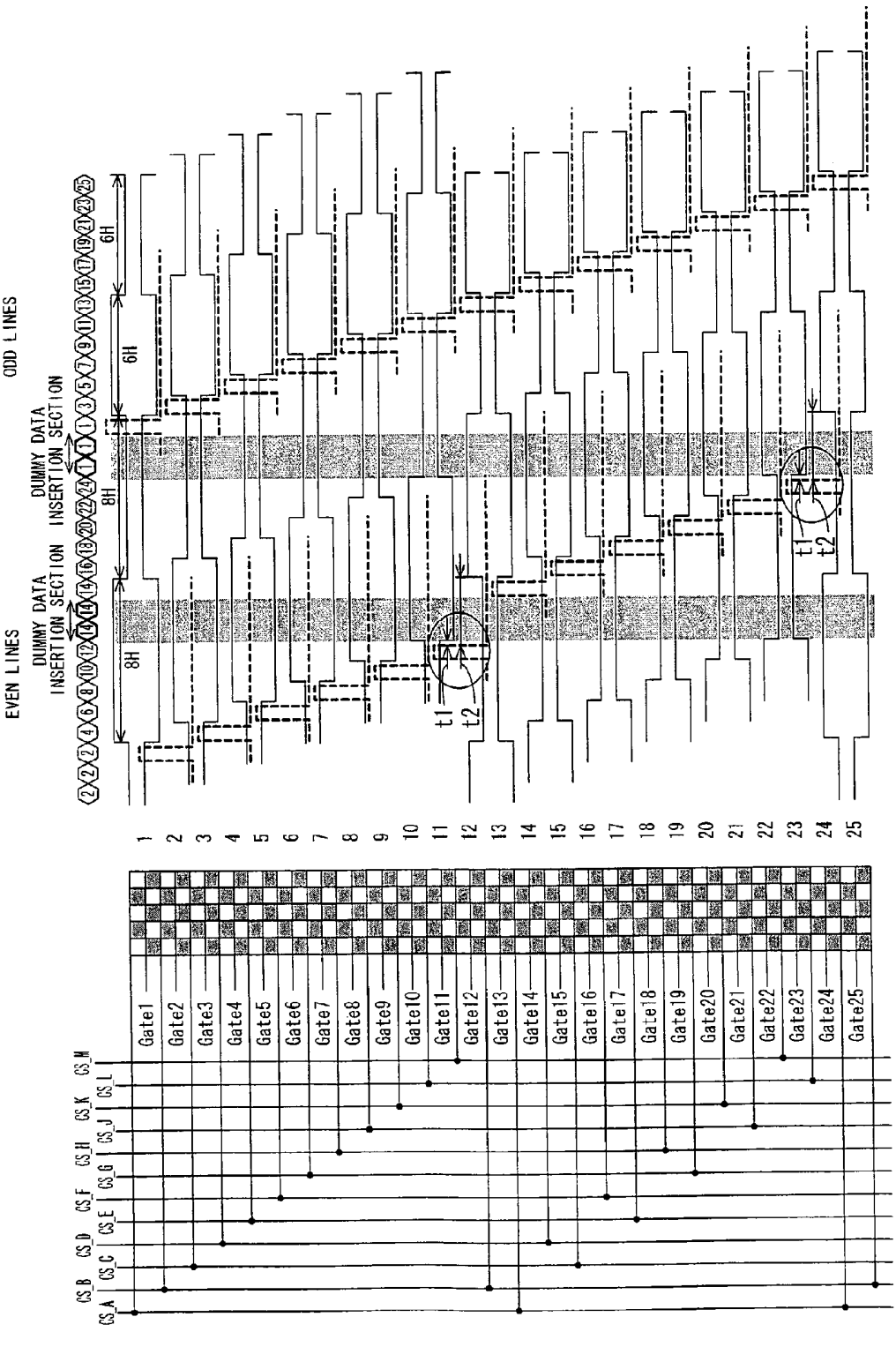
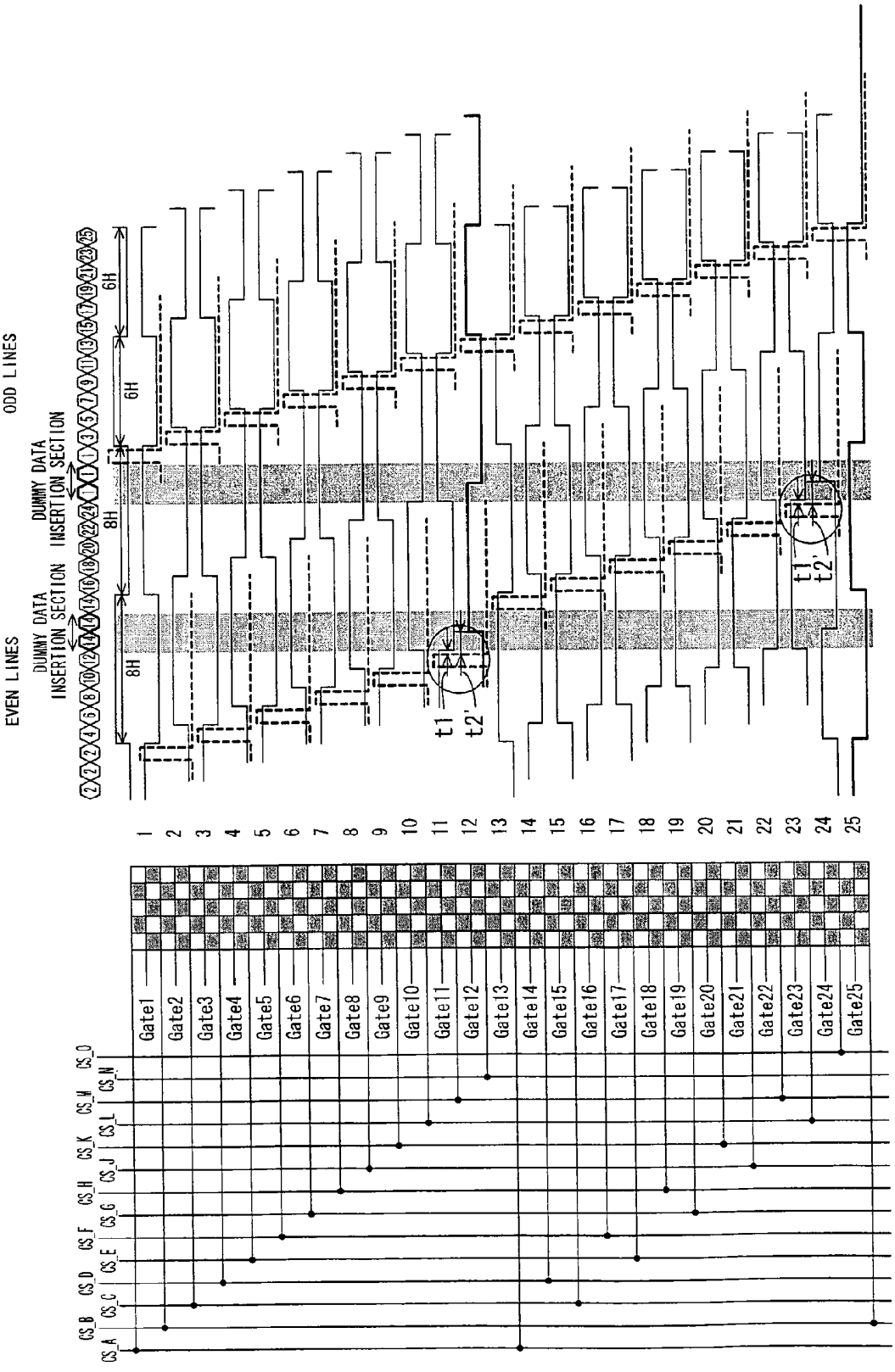

EVEN LINES
ODD LINES
DUMMY DATA INSERTION SECTION
DUMMY DATA INSERTION SECTION
8H
6H
t1
t2
CS_A
CS_B
CS_C
CS_D
CS_E
CS_F
CS_G
CS_H
CS_J
CS_K
CS_L
CS_M
Gate1
Gate2
Gate3
Gate4
Gate5
Gate6
Gate7
Gate8
Gate9
Gate10
Gate11
Gate12
Gate13
Gate14
Gate15
Gate16
Gate17
Gate18
Gate19
Gate20
Gate21
Gate22
Gate23
Gate24
Gate25

FIG.66


EVEN LINES
ODD LINES
DUMMY DATA INSERTION SECTION
DUMMY DATA INSERTION SECTION
8H
6H
t1
t2'
CS_A
CS_B
CS_C
CS_D
CS_E
CS_F
CS_G
CS_H
CS_J
CS_K
CS_L
CS_M
CS_N
CS_O
Gate1
Gate2
Gate3
Gate4
Gate5
Gate6
Gate7
Gate8
Gate9
Gate10
Gate11
Gate12
Gate13
Gate14
Gate15
Gate16
Gate17
Gate18
Gate19
Gate20
Gate21
Gate22
Gate23
Gate24
Gate25

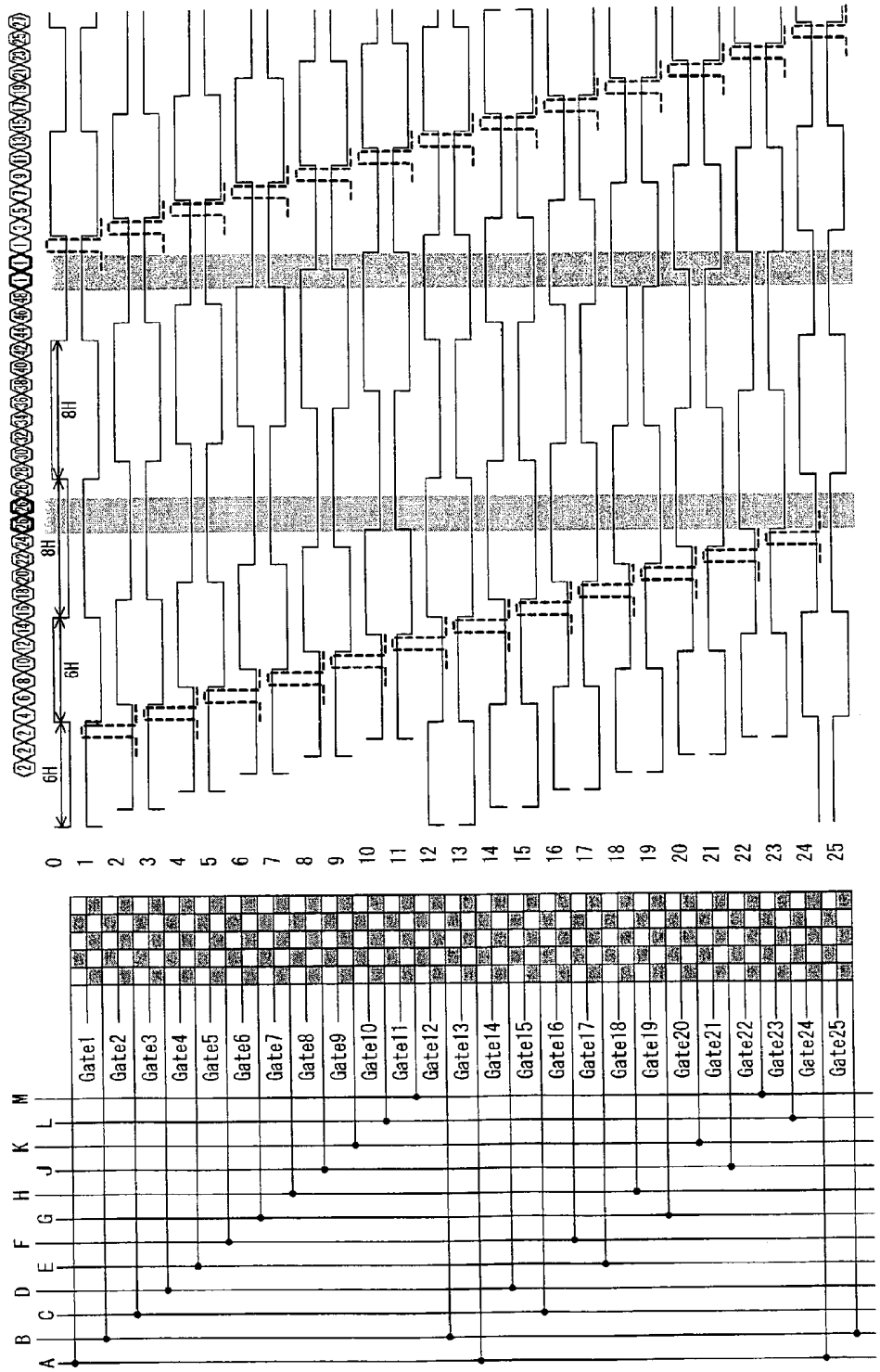

6H
8H
8H
0 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 11 12 13 14 15 16 17 18 19 20 21 22 23 24 25
A B C D E F G H J K L M
Gate1 Gate2 Gate3 Gate4 Gate5 Gate6 Gate7 Gate8 Gate9 Gate10 Gate11 Gate12 Gate13 Gate14 Gate15 Gate16 Gate17 Gate18 Gate19 Gate20 Gate21 Gate22 Gate23 Gate24 Gate25

FIG.67

FIG.68

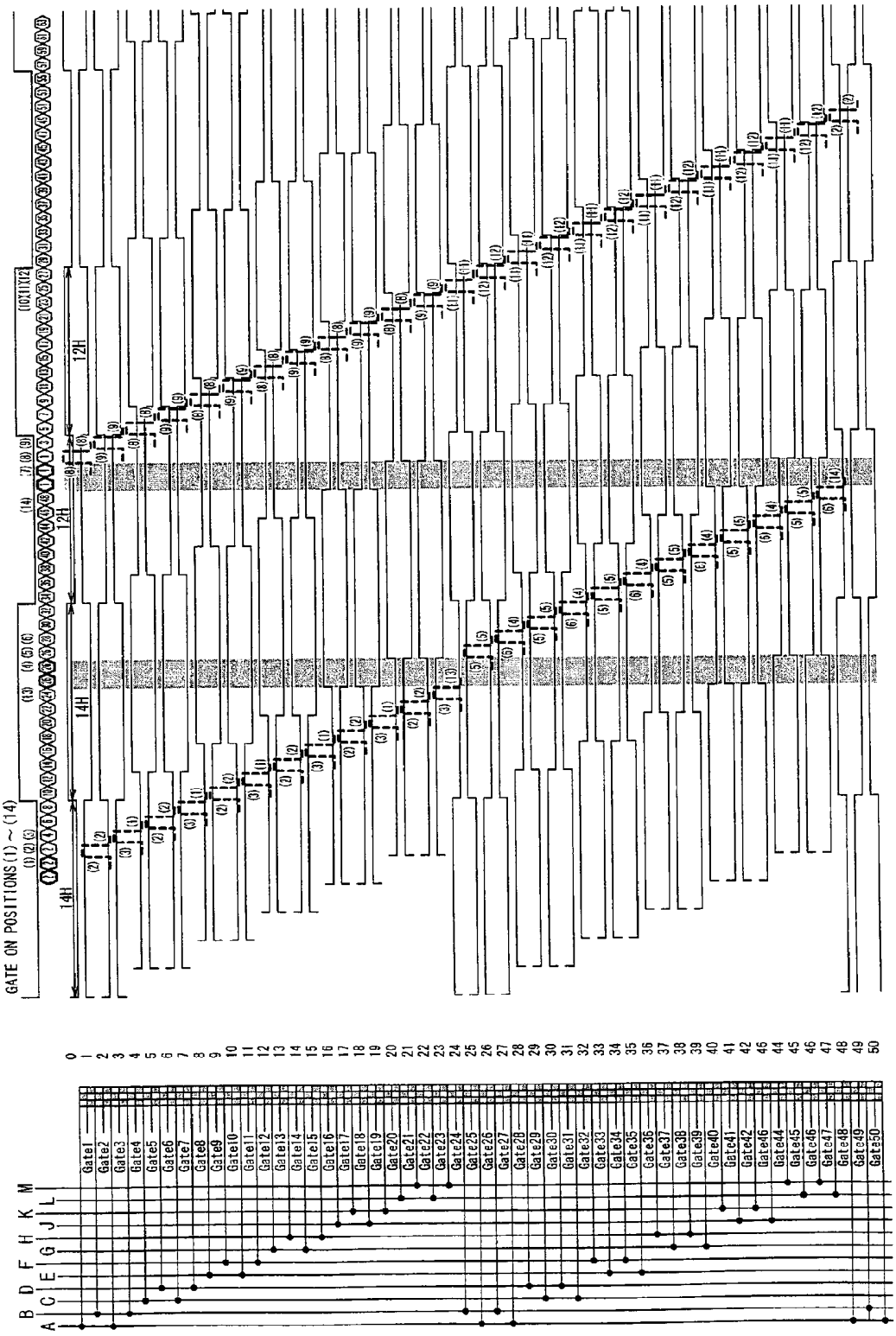

GATE ON POSITIONS (1) ~ (14)
12H
12H
14H
14H
A B C D E F G H J K L M
Gate1 Gate2 Gate3 Gate4 Gate5 Gate6 Gate7 Gate8 Gate9 Gate10 Gate11 Gate12 Gate13 Gate14 Gate15 Gate16 Gate17 Gate18 Gate19 Gate20 Gate21 Gate22 Gate23 Gate24 Gate25 Gate26 Gate27 Gate28 Gate29 Gate30 Gate31 Gate32 Gate33 Gate34 Gate35 Gate36 Gate37 Gate38 Gate39 Gate40 Gate41 Gate42 Gate46 Gate44 Gate45 Gate46 Gate47 Gate48 Gate49 Gate50

FIG.69

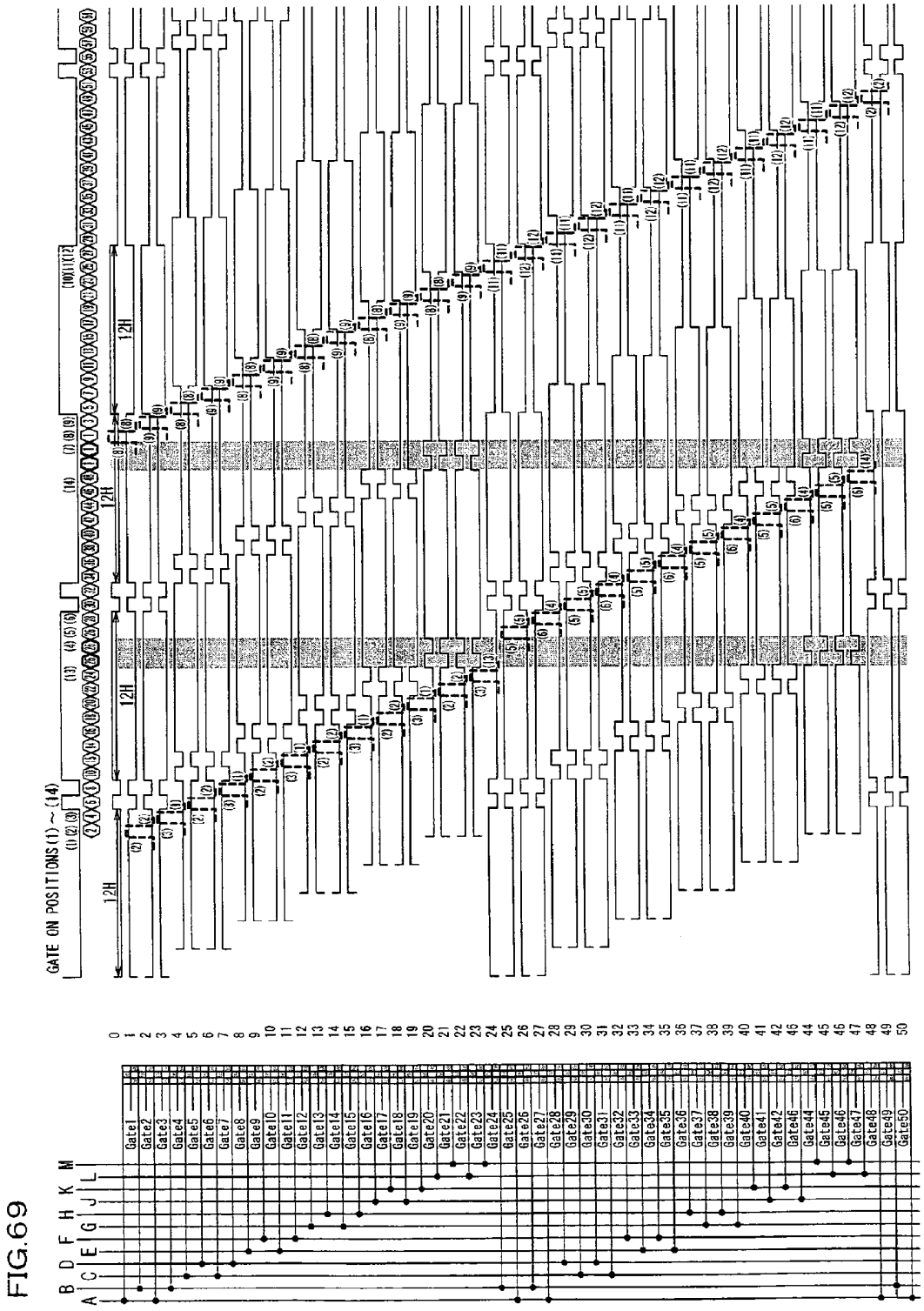

GATE ON POSITIONS (1) ~ (14)
12H
12H
12H
12H
A B C D E F G H J K L M
Gate1
Gate2
Gate3
Gate4
Gate5
Gate6
Gate7
Gate8
Gate9
Gate10
Gate11
Gate12
Gate13
Gate14
Gate15
Gate16
Gate17
Gate18
Gate19
Gate20
Gate21
Gate22
Gate23
Gate24
Gate25
Gate26
Gate27
Gate28
Gate29
Gate30
Gate31
Gate32
Gate33
Gate34
Gate35
Gate36
Gate37
Gate38
Gate39
Gate40
Gate41
Gate42
Gate43
Gate44
Gate45
Gate46
Gate47
Gate48
Gate49
Gate50

FIG.70

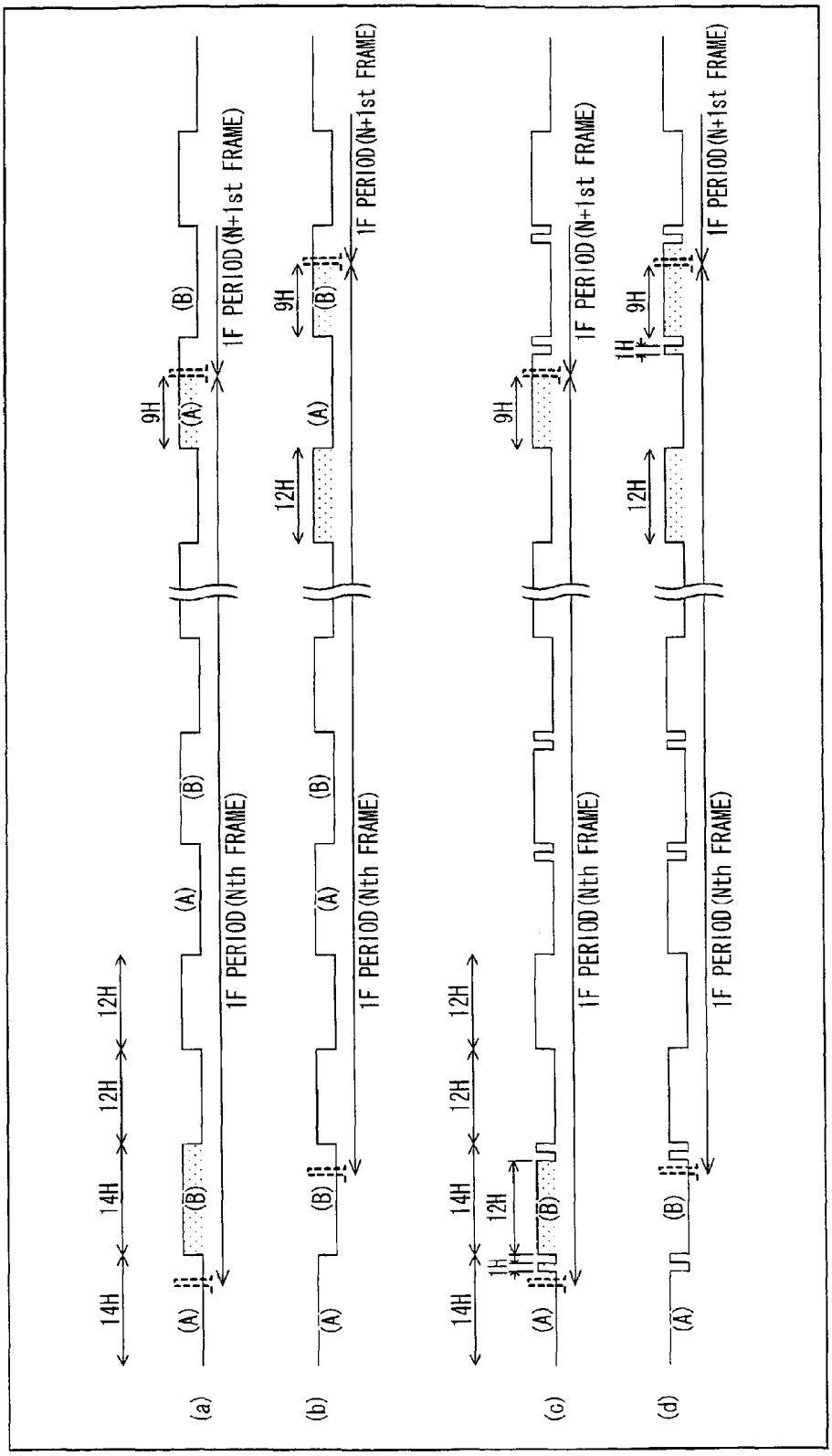


FIG.71

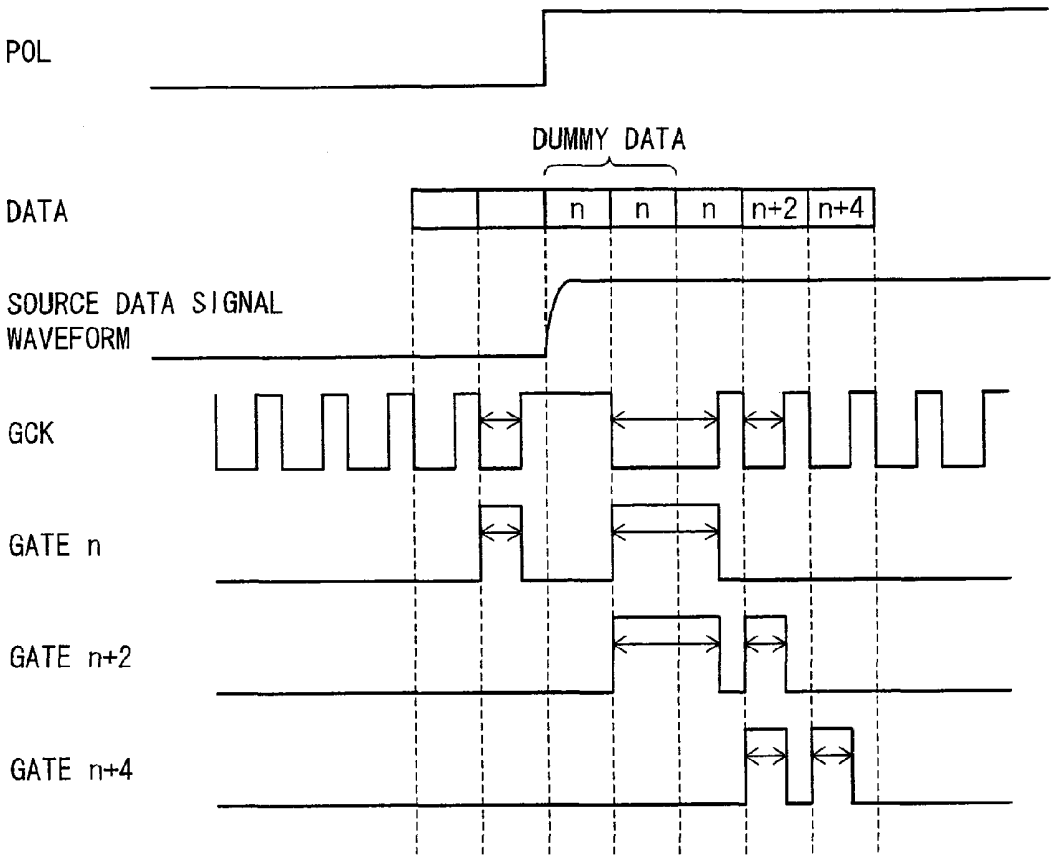

POL
DUMMY DATA
DATA
n
n
n
n+2
n+4
SOURCE DATA SIGNAL WAVEFORM
GCK
GATE n
GATE n+2
GATE n+4

FIG.72

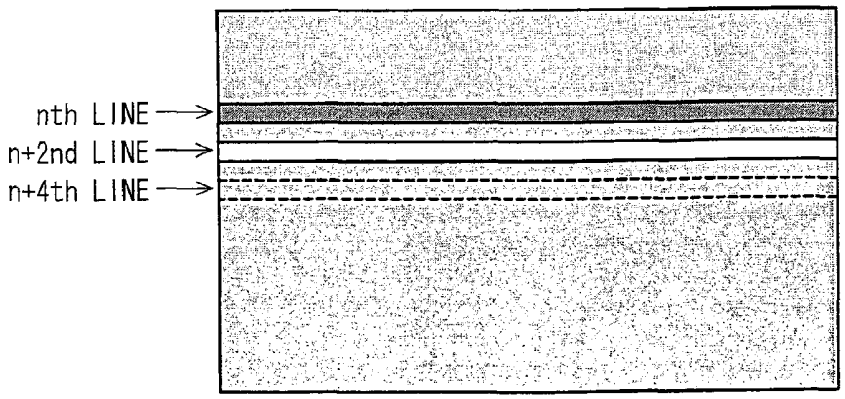

nth LINE
n+2nd LINE
n+4th LINE

FIG.73

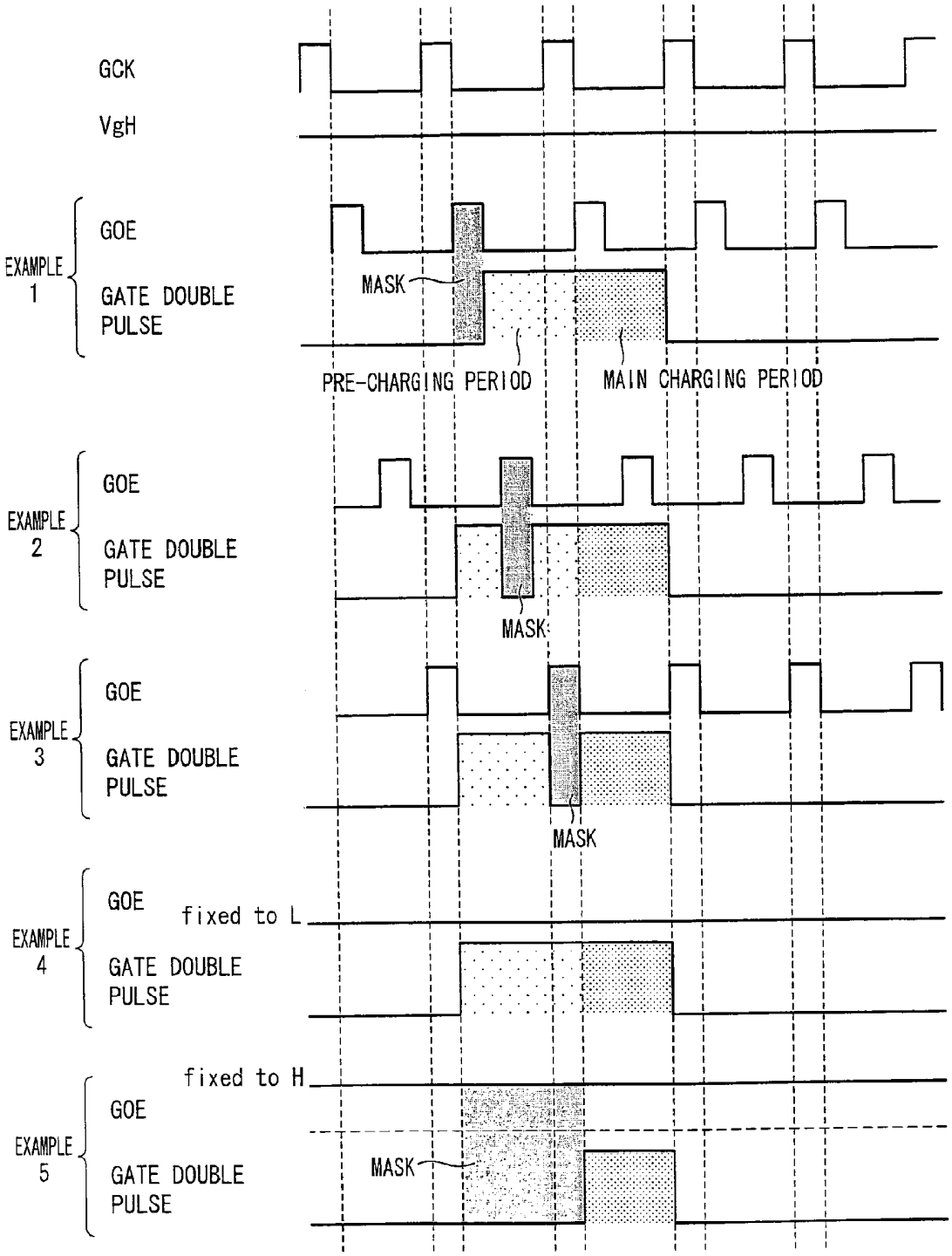

GCK
VgH
EXAMPLE 1
GOE
GATE DOUBLE PULSE
MASK
PRE-CHARGING PERIOD
MAIN CHARGING PERIOD
EXAMPLE 2
GOE
GATE DOUBLE PULSE
MASK
EXAMPLE 3
GOE
GATE DOUBLE PULSE
MASK
EXAMPLE 4
GOE
fixed to L
GATE DOUBLE PULSE
fixed to H
EXAMPLE 5
GOE
GATE DOUBLE PULSE
MASK

FIG.74

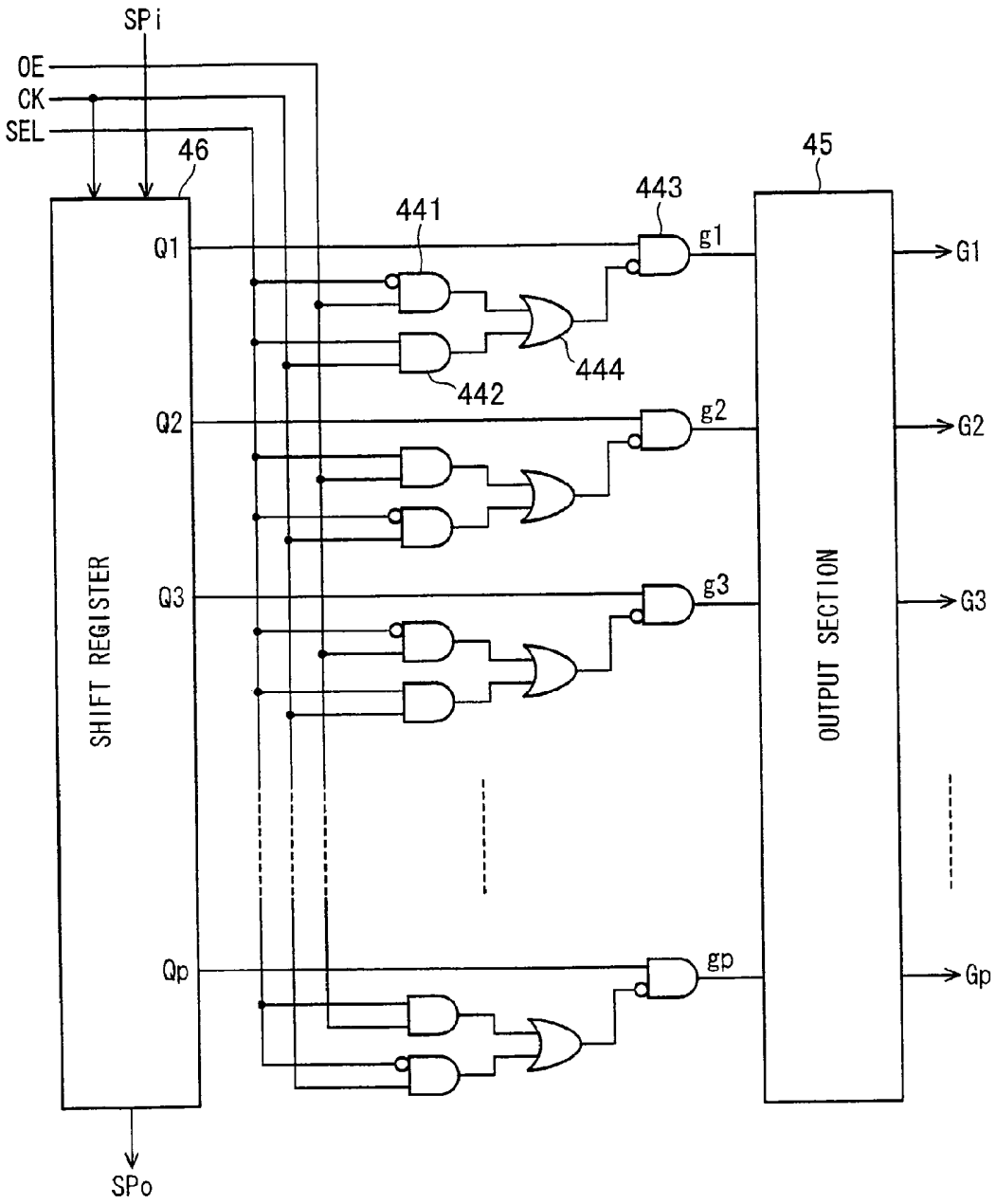

SPi
OE
CK
SEL
46
45
441
443
Q1
g1
G1
444
442
Q2
g2
G2
Q3
g3
G3
SHIFT REGISTER
OUTPUT SECTION
Qp
gp
Gp
SPo

FIG.75

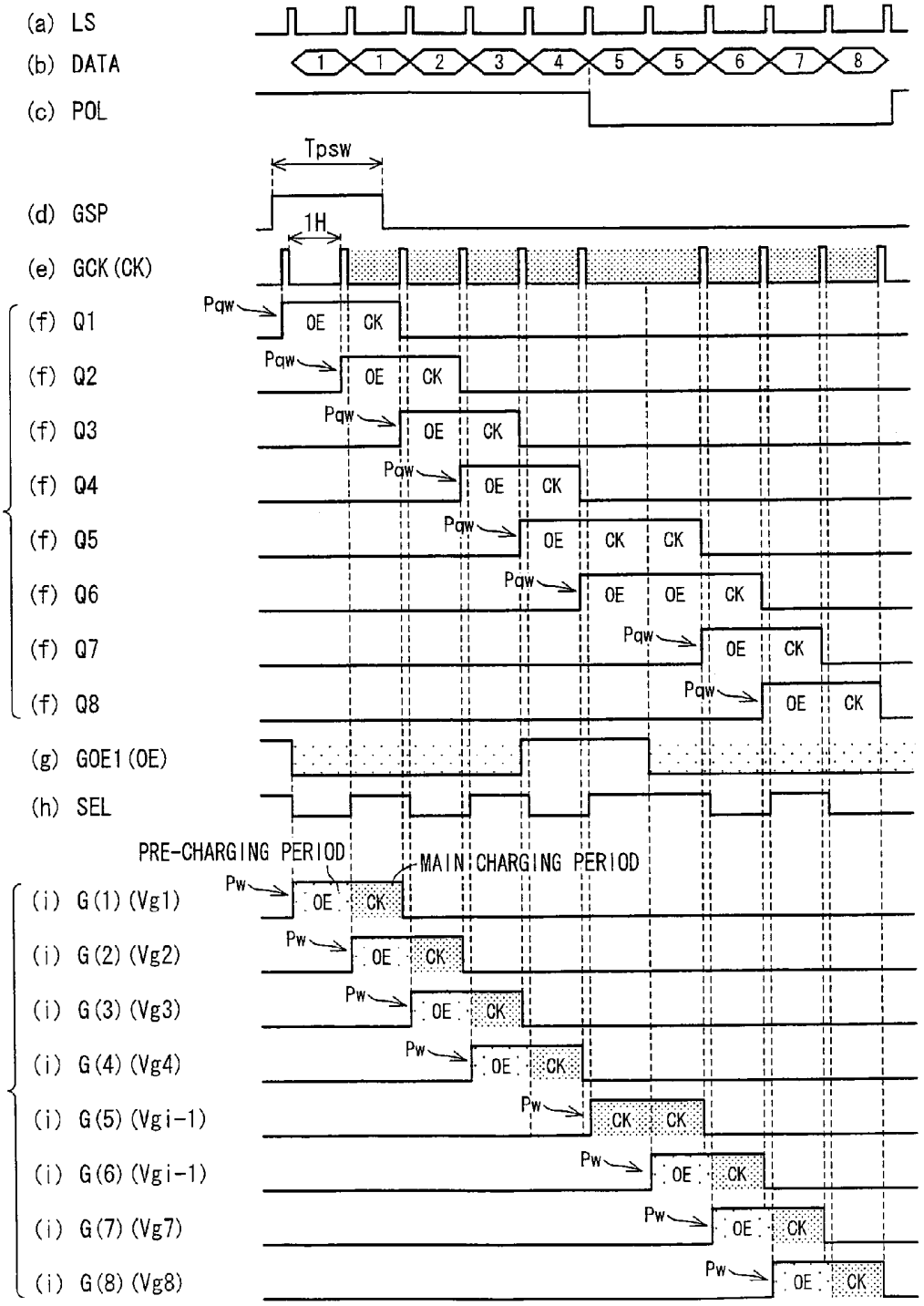

(a) LS
(b) DATA
(c) POL
Tpsw
(d) GSP
1H
(e) GCK(CK)
(f) Q1
(f) Q2
(f) Q3
(f) Q4
(f) Q5
(f) Q6
(f) Q7
(f) Q8
(g) GOE1(OE)
(h) SEL
PRE-CHARGING PERIOD
MAIN CHARGING PERIOD
(i) G(1)(Vg1)
(i) G(2)(Vg2)
(i) G(3)(Vg3)
(i) G(4)(Vg4)
(i) G(5)(Vgi-1)
(i) G(6)(Vgi-1)
(i) G(7)(Vg7)
(i) G(8)(Vg8)
Pqw
Pw
OE
CK
1
2
3
4
5
6
7
8

FIG.76

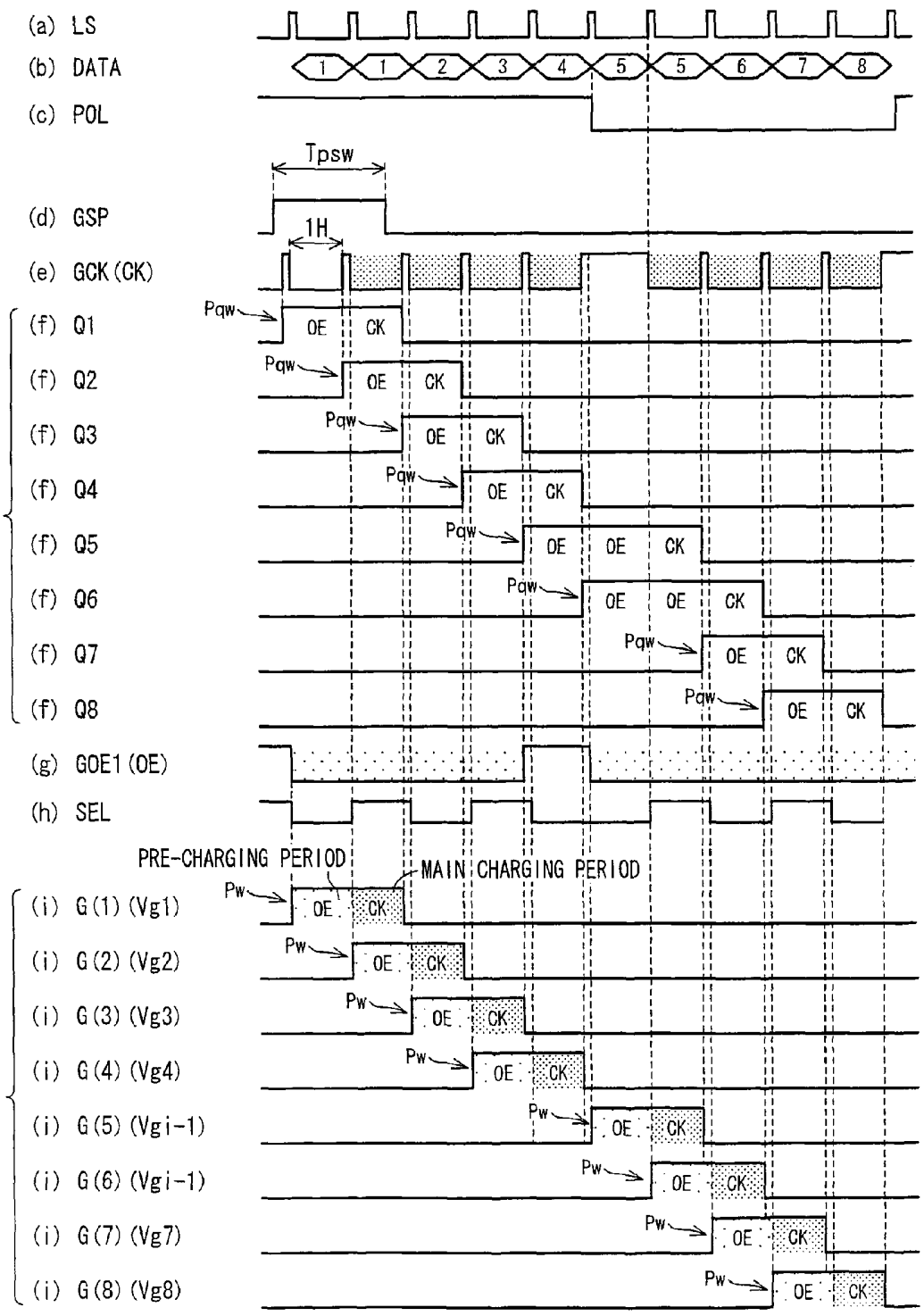

(a) LS
(b) DATA
(c) POL
Tpsw
(d) GSP
1H
(e) GCK(CK)
(f) Q1
(f) Q2
(f) Q3
(f) Q4
(f) Q5
(f) Q6
(f) Q7
(f) Q8
Pqw
OE
CK
(g) GOE1(OE)
(h) SEL
PRE-CHARGING PERIOD
MAIN CHARGING PERIOD
(i) G(1) (Vg1)
(i) G(2) (Vg2)
(i) G(3) (Vg3)
(i) G(4) (Vg4)
(i) G(5) (Vgi-1)
(i) G(6) (Vgi-1)
(i) G(7) (Vg7)
(i) G(8) (Vg8)
Pw

FIG.77

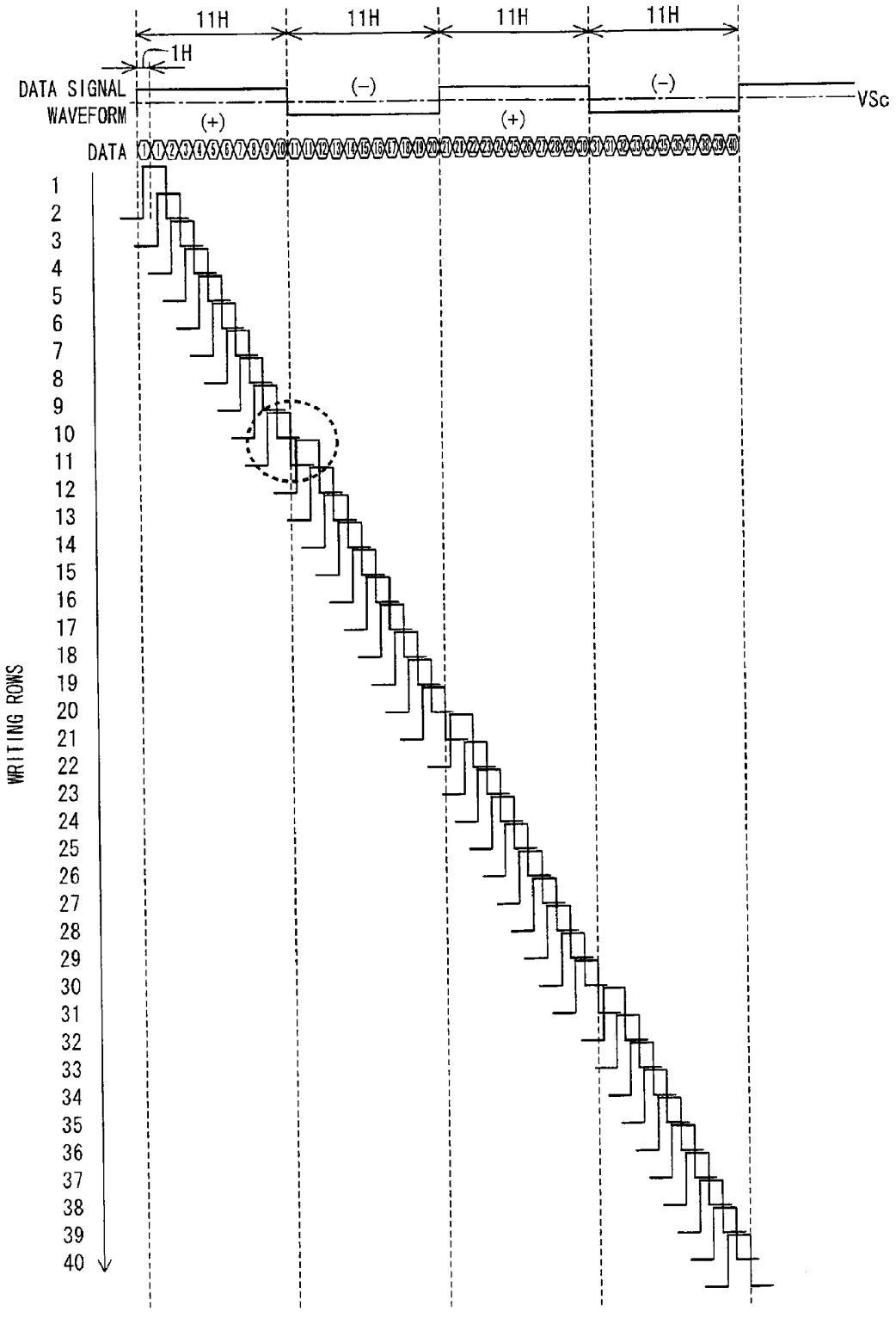

11H
11H
11H
11H
1H
DATA SIGNAL WAVEFORM
(+)
(-)
(+)
(-)
VSc
DATA
WRITING ROWS
1
2
3
4
5
6
7
8
9
10
11
12
13
14
15
16
17
18
19
20
21
22
23
24
25
26
27
28
29
30
31
32
33
34
35
36
37
38
39
40

FIG.78

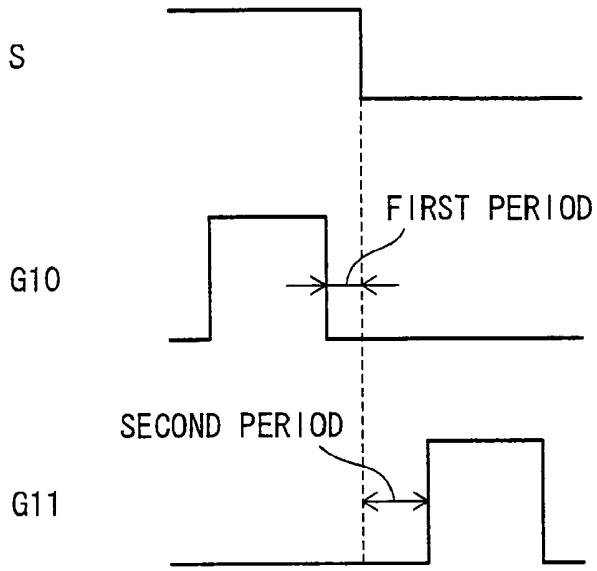


FIG.79

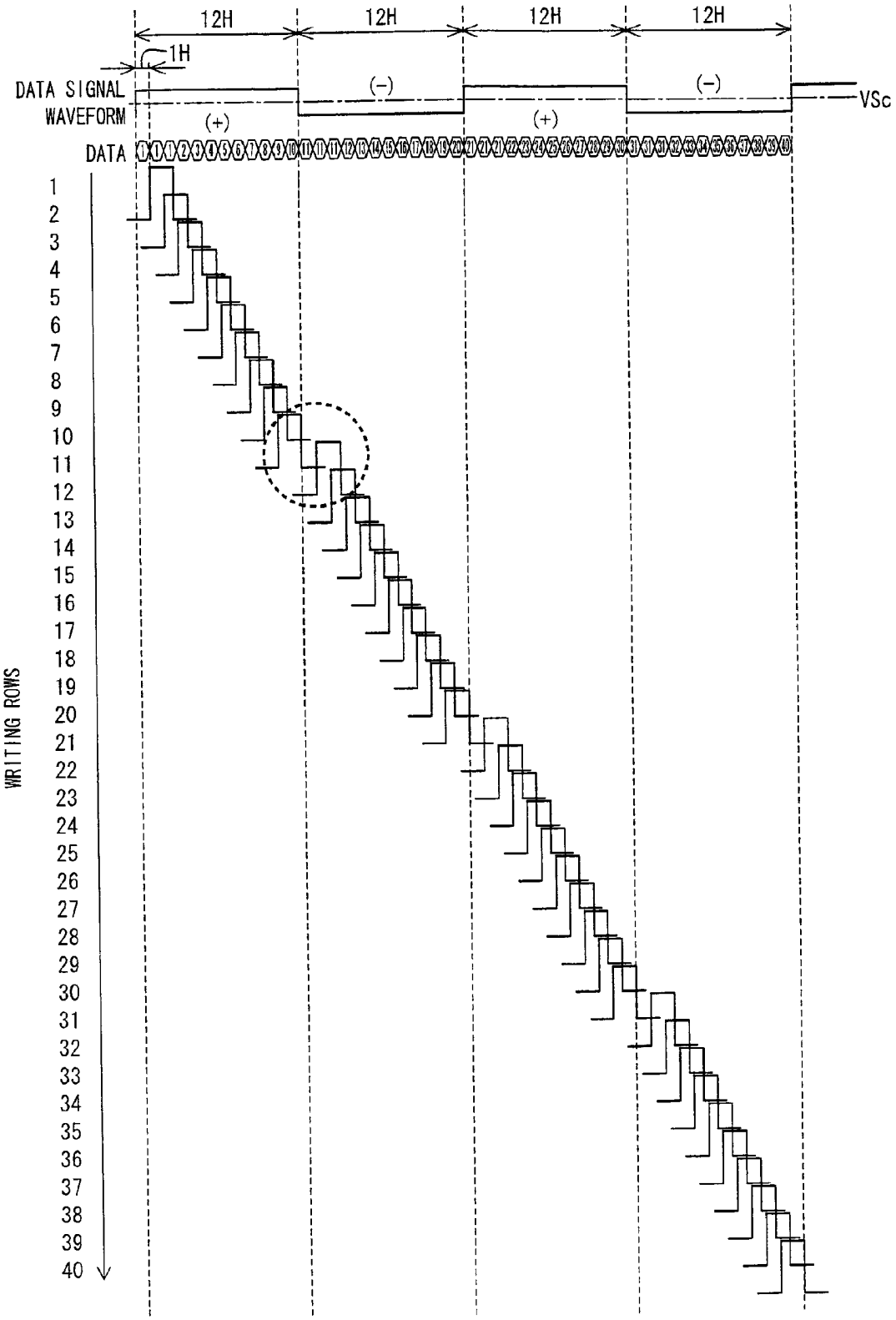

12H
12H
12H
12H
1H
DATA SIGNAL WAVEFORM
(+)
(-)
(+)
(-)
VSc
DATA
WRITING ROWS
1
2
3
4
5
6
7
8
9
10
11
12
13
14
15
16
17
18
19
20
21
22
23
24
25
26
27
28
29
30
31
32
33
34
35
36
37
38
39
40

FIG.80

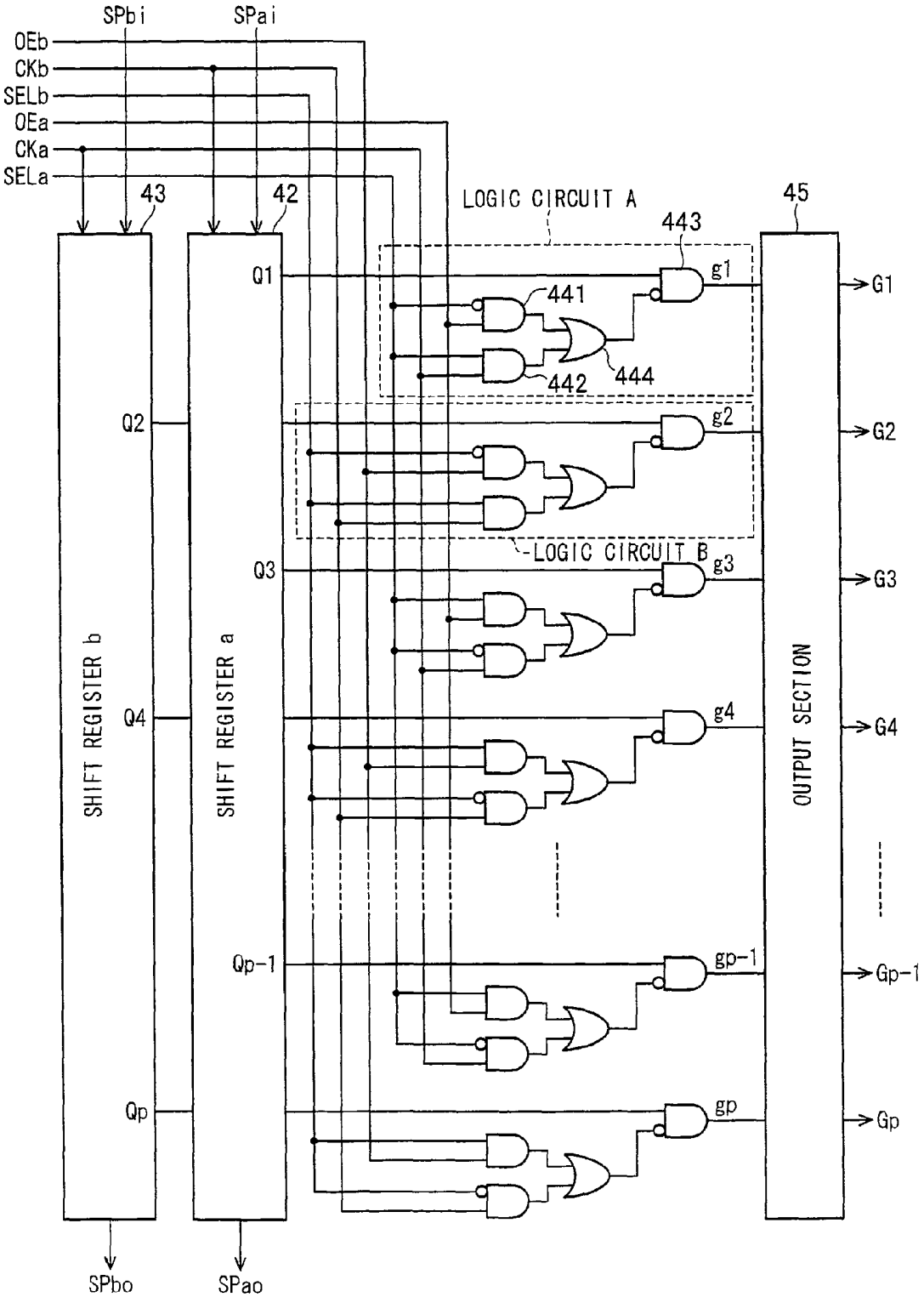

SPbi
SPai
OEb
CKb
SELb
OEa
CKa
SELa
43
42
LOGIC CIRCUIT A
45
443
Q1
g1
441
442
444
G1
Q2
g2
G2
LOGIC CIRCUIT B
Q3
g3
G3
SHIFT REGISTER b
SHIFT REGISTER a
Q4
g4
G4
OUTPUT SECTION
Qp-1
gp-1
Gp-1
Qp
gp
Gp
SPbo
SPao

FIG.81

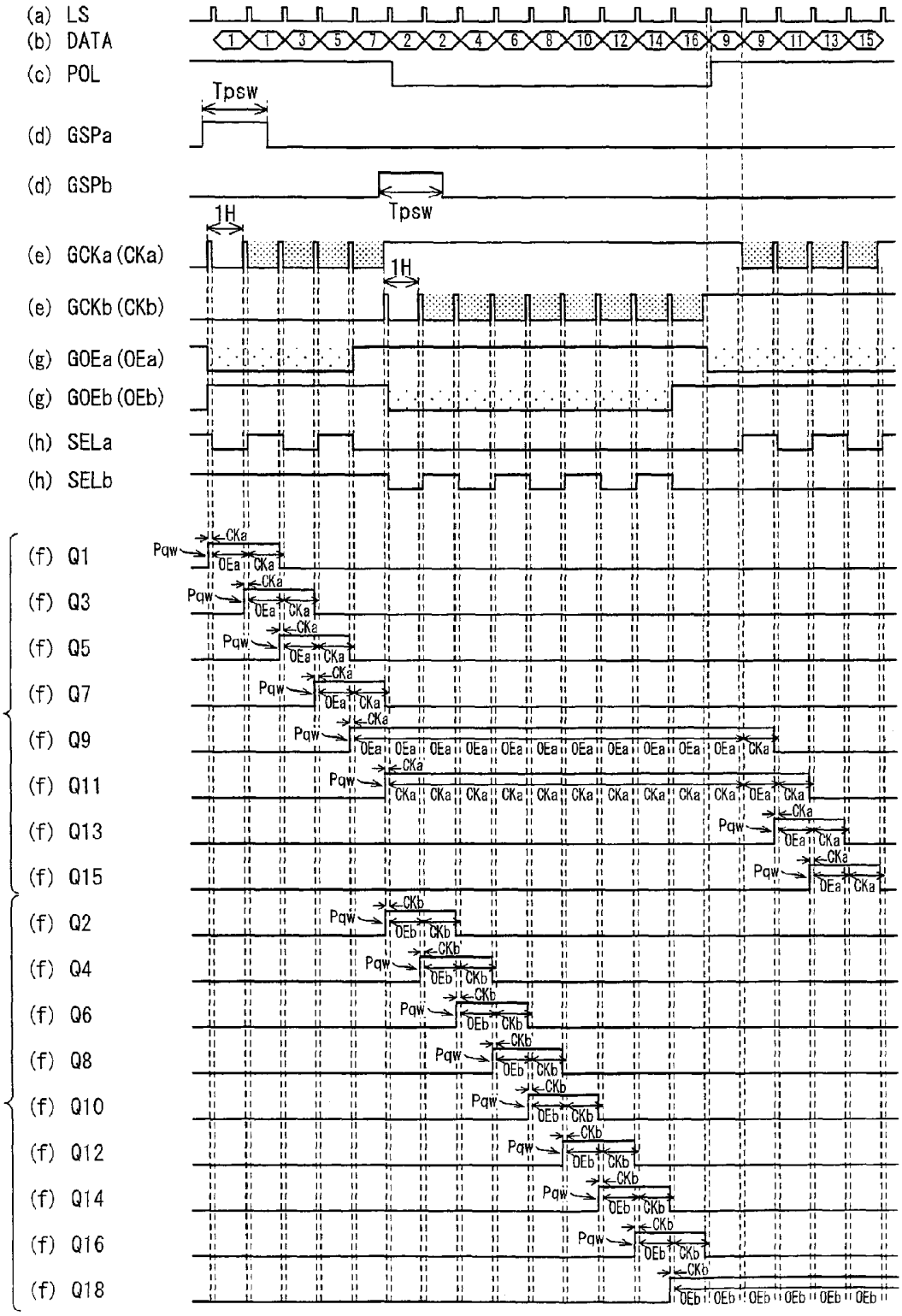

(a) LS
(b) DATA
(c) POL
(d) GSPa
(d) GSPb
(e) GCKa (CKa)
(e) GCKb (CKb)
(g) GOEa (OEa)
(g) GOEb (OEb)
(h) SELa
(h) SELb
(f) Q1
(f) Q3
(f) Q5
(f) Q7
(f) Q9
(f) Q11
(f) Q13
(f) Q15
(f) Q2
(f) Q4
(f) Q6
(f) Q8
(f) Q10
(f) Q12
(f) Q14
(f) Q16
(f) Q18
Tpsw
1H
Pqw
CKa
OEa
CKb
OEb

FIG.82

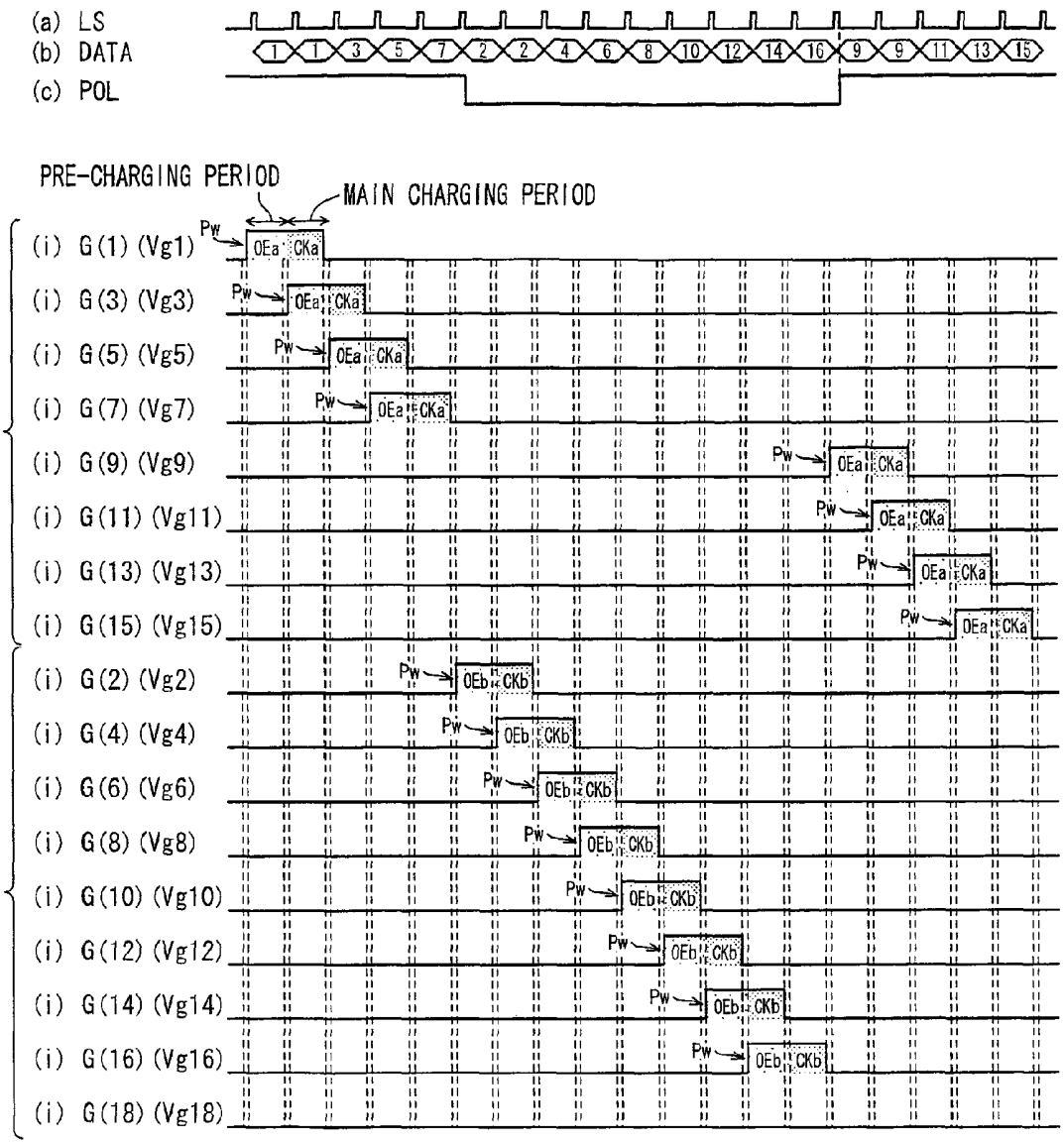

(a) LS
(b) DATA
(c) POL
1 1 3 5 7 2 2 4 6 8 10 12 14 16 9 9 11 13 15
PRE-CHARGING PERIOD
MAIN CHARGING PERIOD
(i) G(1) (Vg1)
(i) G(3) (Vg3)
(i) G(5) (Vg5)
(i) G(7) (Vg7)
(i) G(9) (Vg9)
(i) G(11) (Vg11)
(i) G(13) (Vg13)
(i) G(15) (Vg15)
(i) G(2) (Vg2)
(i) G(4) (Vg4)
(i) G(6) (Vg6)
(i) G(8) (Vg8)
(i) G(10) (Vg10)
(i) G(12) (Vg12)
(i) G(14) (Vg14)
(i) G(16) (Vg16)
(i) G(18) (Vg18)
Pw
OEa
CKa
OEb
CKb

FIG.83

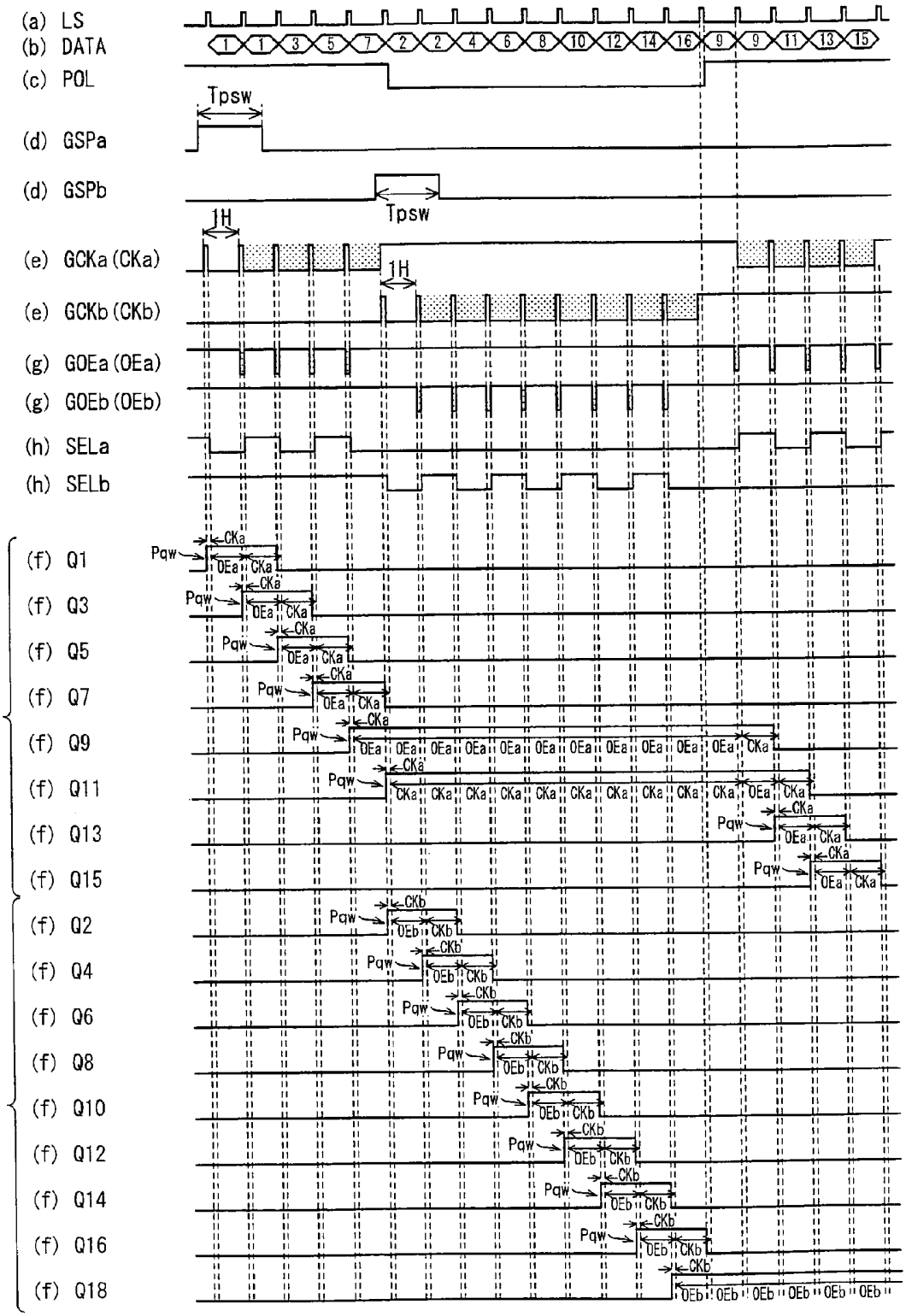

(a) LS
(b) DATA
(c) POL
(d) GSPa
(d) GSPb
(e) GCKa (CKa)
(e) GCKb (CKb)
(g) GOEa (OEa)
(g) GOEb (OEb)
(h) SELa
(h) SELb
(f) Q1
(f) Q3
(f) Q5
(f) Q7
(f) Q9
(f) Q11
(f) Q13
(f) Q15
(f) Q2
(f) Q4
(f) Q6
(f) Q8
(f) Q10
(f) Q12
(f) Q14
(f) Q16
(f) Q18
Tpsw
1H
Pqw
CKa
OEa
CKb
OEb

FIG.84

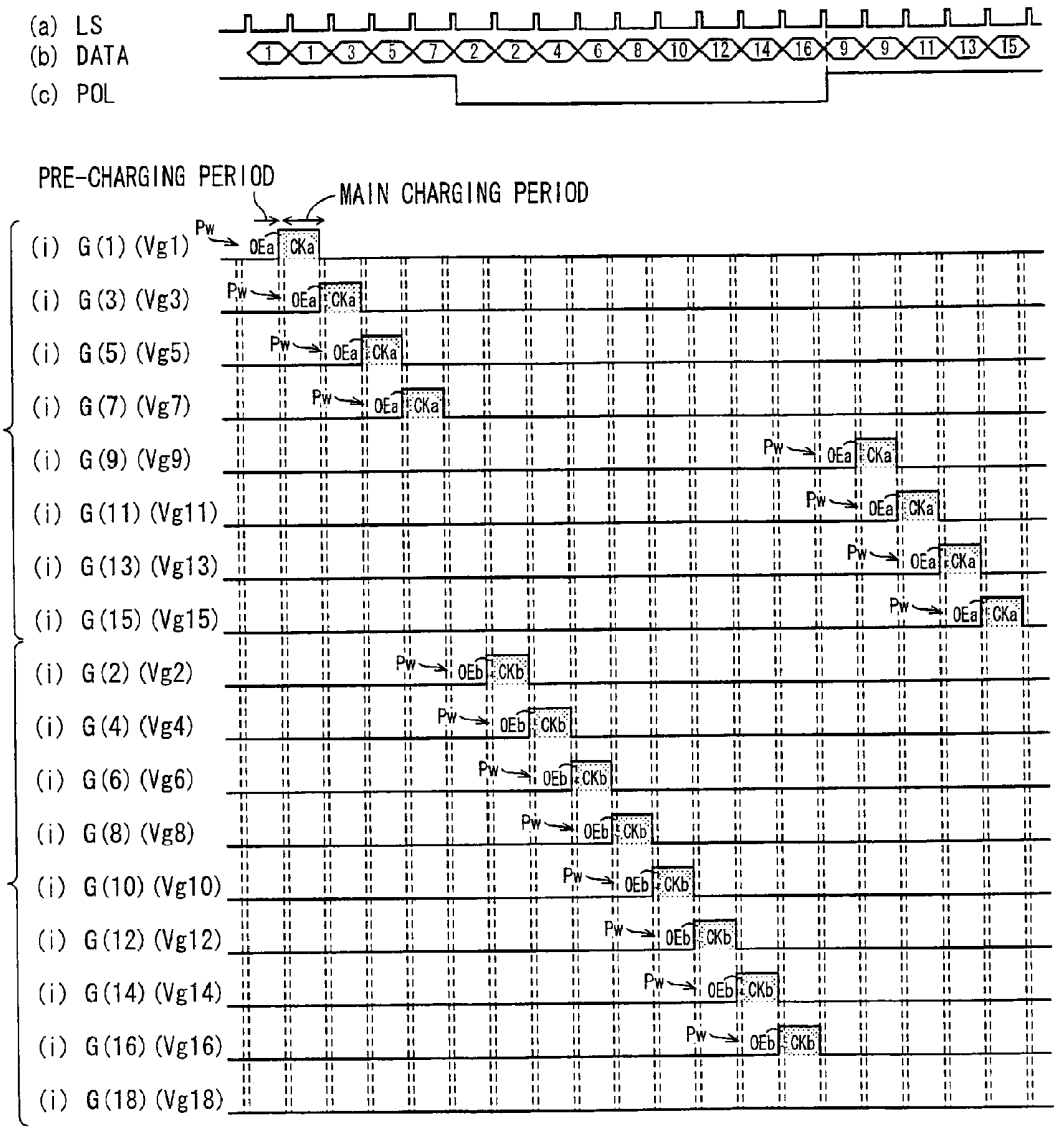

(a) LS
(b) DATA
(c) POL
1 1 3 5 7 2 2 4 6 8 10 12 14 16 9 9 11 13 15
PRE-CHARGING PERIOD
MAIN CHARGING PERIOD
(i) G(1) (Vg1)
(i) G(3) (Vg3)
(i) G(5) (Vg5)
(i) G(7) (Vg7)
(i) G(9) (Vg9)
(i) G(11) (Vg11)
(i) G(13) (Vg13)
(i) G(15) (Vg15)
(i) G(2) (Vg2)
(i) G(4) (Vg4)
(i) G(6) (Vg6)
(i) G(8) (Vg8)
(i) G(10) (Vg10)
(i) G(12) (Vg12)
(i) G(14) (Vg14)
(i) G(16) (Vg16)
(i) G(18) (Vg18)
Pw
OEa
CKa
OEb
CKb

FIG.85

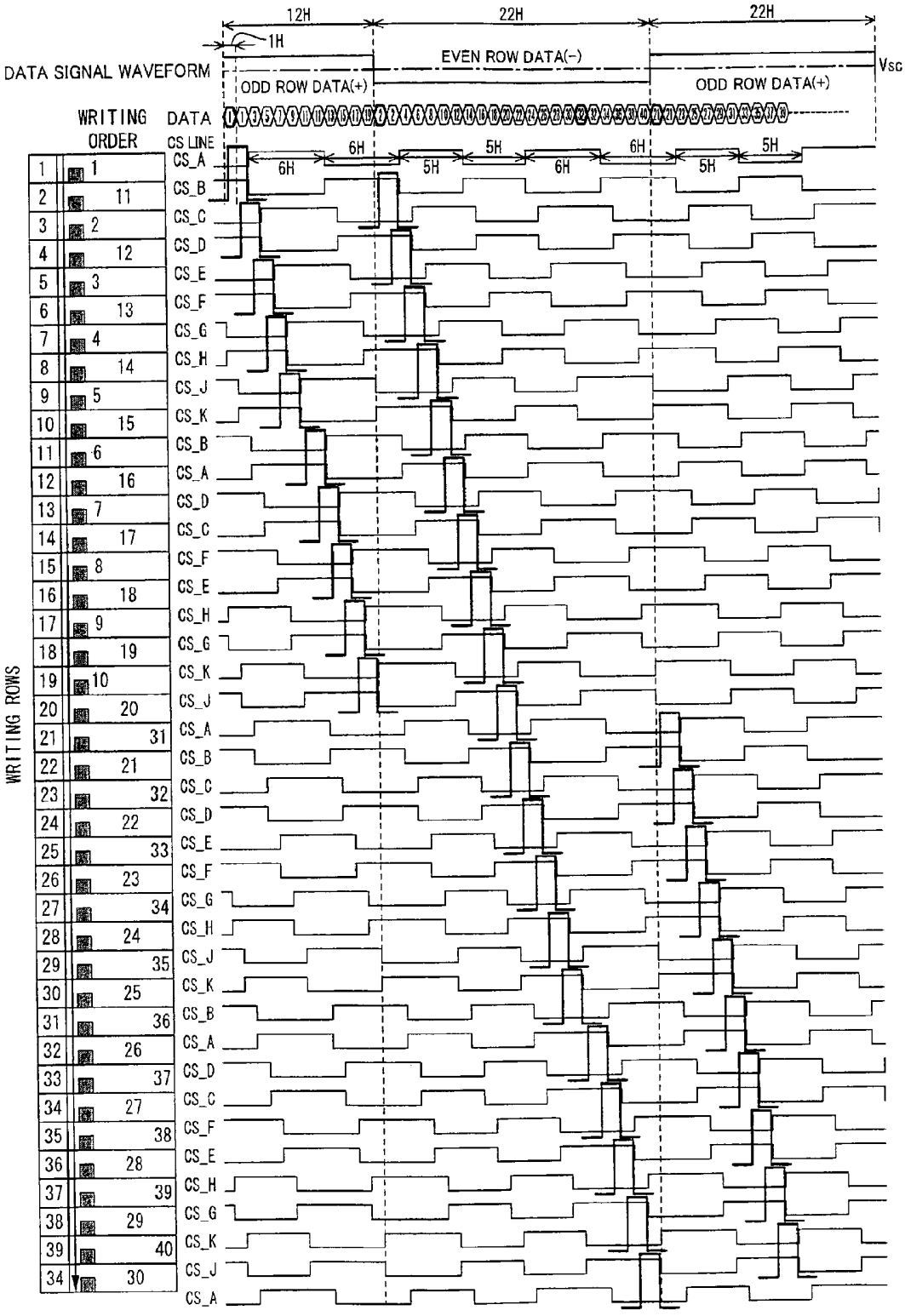

12H
22H
22H
1H
DATA SIGNAL WAVEFORM
EVEN ROW DATA(−)
ODD ROW DATA(+)
ODD ROW DATA(+)
Vsc
WRITING ORDER
DATA CS LINE
6H
5H
6H
5H
6H
5H
WRITING ROWS
CS_A
CS_B
CS_C
CS_D
CS_E
CS_F
CS_G
CS_H
CS_J
CS_K

FIG.86

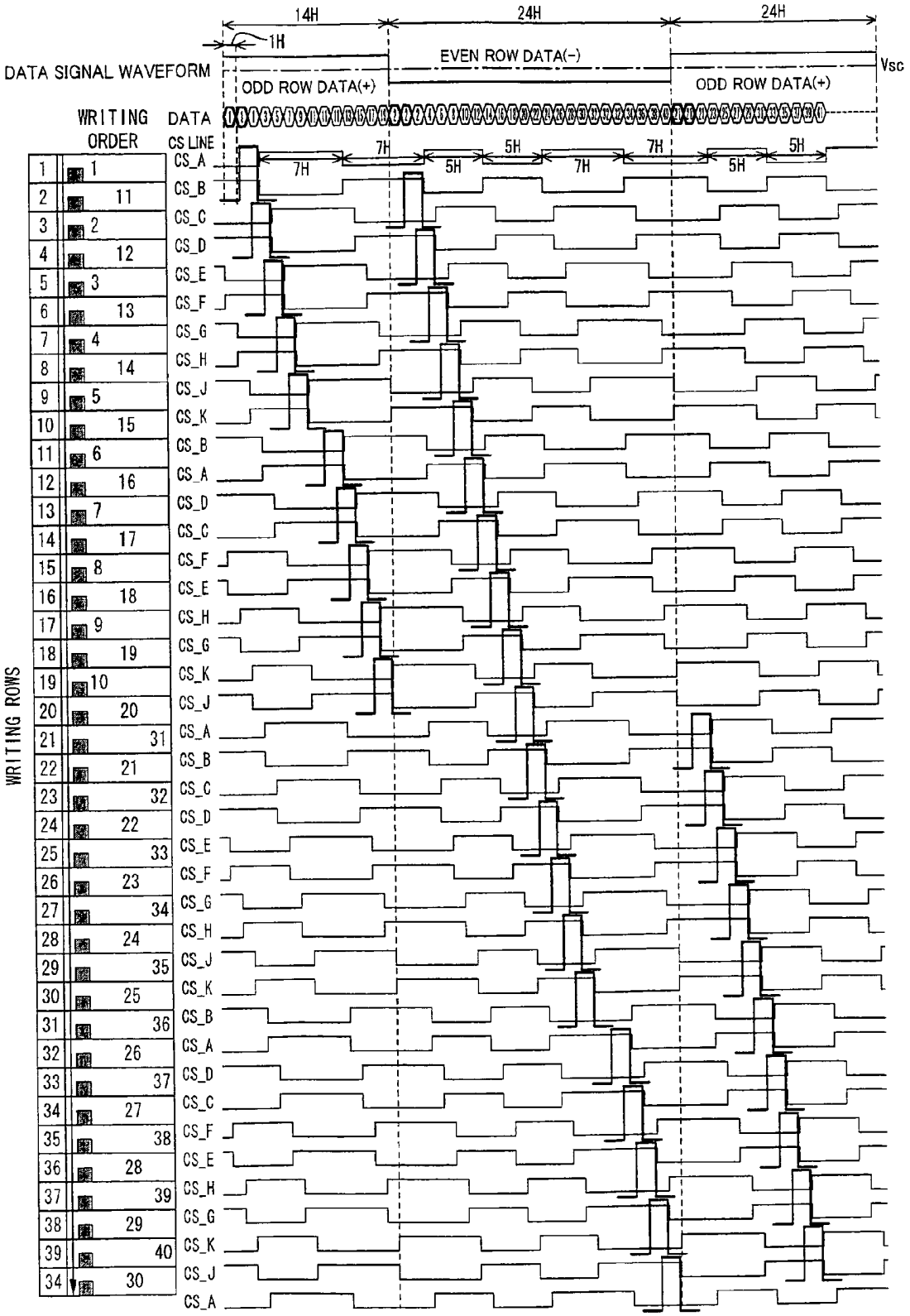

14H
24H
24H
1H
DATA SIGNAL WAVEFORM
EVEN ROW DATA(-)
ODD ROW DATA(+)
ODD ROW DATA(+)
Vsc
WRITING ORDER
DATA CS LINE
7H
5H
7H
5H
7H
5H
WRITING ROWS
1 CS_A
2 11 CS_B
3 2 CS_C
4 12 CS_D
5 3 CS_E
6 13 CS_F
7 4 CS_G
8 14 CS_H
9 5 CS_J
10 15 CS_K
11 6 CS_B
12 16 CS_A
13 7 CS_D
14 17 CS_C
15 8 CS_F
16 18 CS_E
17 9 CS_H
18 19 CS_G
19 10 CS_K
20 20 CS_J
21 31 CS_A
22 21 CS_B
23 32 CS_C
24 22 CS_D
25 33 CS_E
26 23 CS_F
27 34 CS_G
28 24 CS_H
29 35 CS_J
30 25 CS_K
31 36 CS_B
32 26 CS_A
33 37 CS_D
34 27 CS_C
35 38 CS_F
36 28 CS_E
37 39 CS_H
38 29 CS_G
39 40 CS_K
34 30 CS_J
CS_A

FIG.87

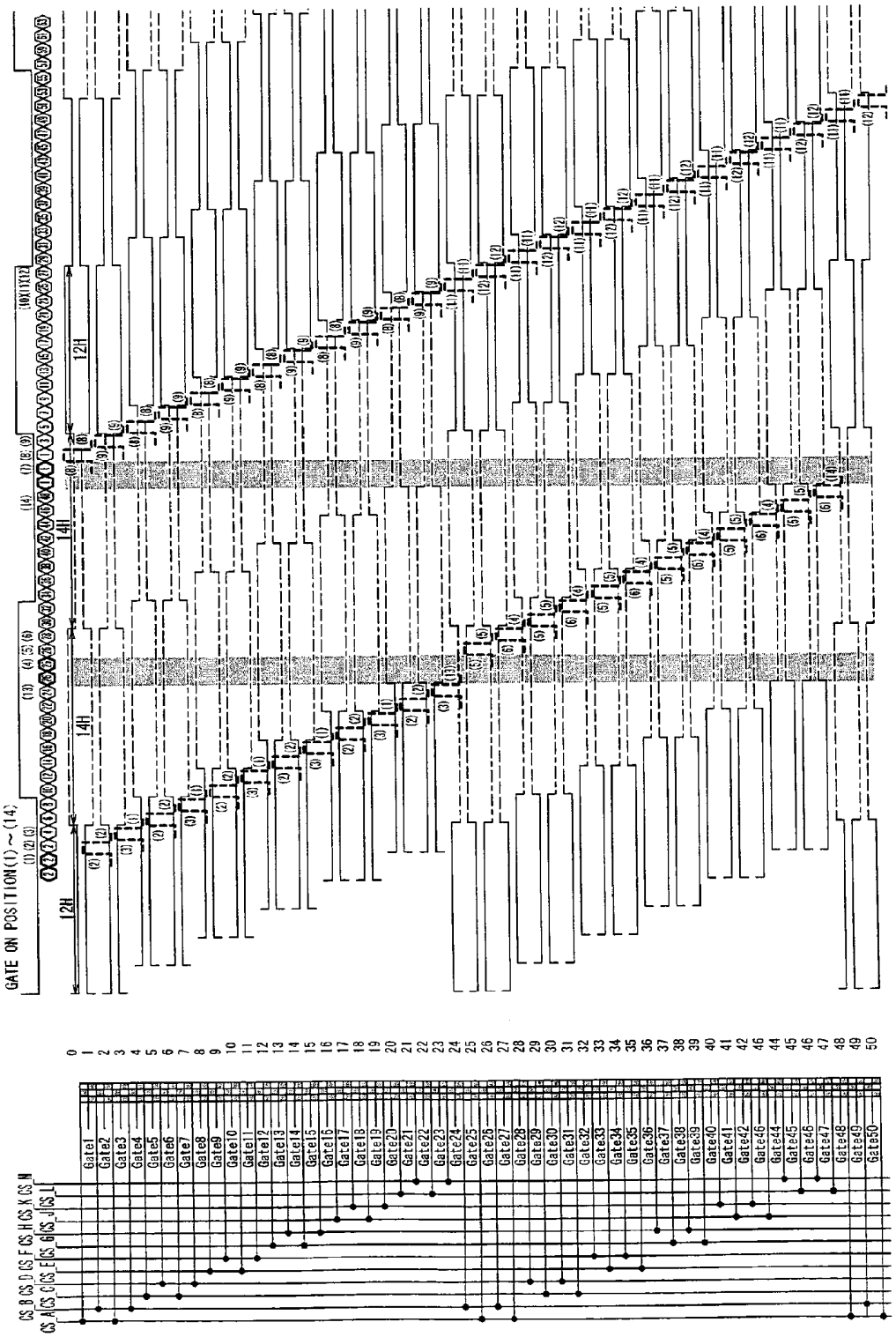

GATE ON POSITION(1)~(14)
12H
14H
14H
12H
CS_A CS_B CS_C CS_D CS_E CS_F CS_G CS_H CS_I CS_J CS_K CS_L CS_M
Gate1 Gate2 Gate3 Gate4 Gate5 Gate6 Gate7 Gate8 Gate9 Gate10 Gate11 Gate12 Gate13 Gate14 Gate15 Gate16 Gate17 Gate18 Gate19 Gate20 Gate21 Gate22 Gate23 Gate24 Gate25 Gate26 Gate27 Gate28 Gate29 Gate30 Gate31 Gate32 Gate33 Gate34 Gate35 Gate36 Gate37 Gate38 Gate39 Gate40 Gate41 Gate42 Gate43 Gate44 Gate45 Gate46 Gate47 Gate48 Gate49 Gate50

FIG.88

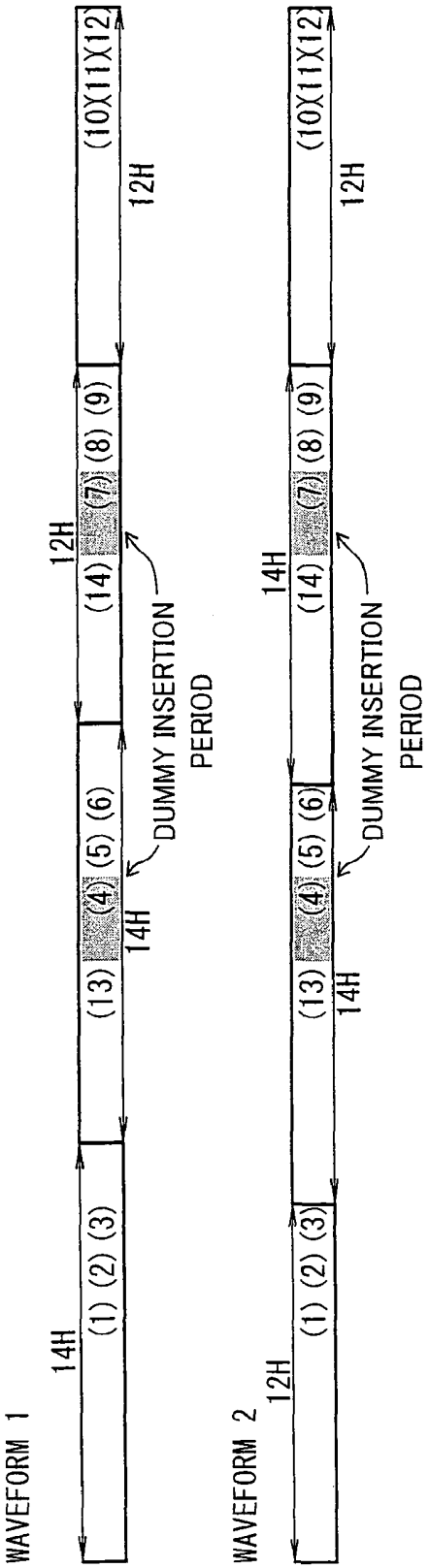

WAVEFORM 1
14H
(1) (2) (3)
(13)
(4) (5) (6)
14H
12H
(14)
(7) (8) (9)
12H
(10X11X12)
DUMMY INSERTION PERIOD
WAVEFORM 2
12H
(1) (2) (3)
(13)
(4) (5) (6)
14H
14H
(14)
(7) (8) (9)
12H
(10X11X12)
DUMMY INSERTION PERIOD

FIG. 89

NUMBER OF SCANNING LINES	DIFFERENCE	RATIO	UNEVENNESS (VISUAL EVALUATION)
768	0	0	◎
768	0.5H	0.07%	◎
768	1H	0.13%	○
768	2H	0.26%	×
1080	0	0	◎
1080	0.5H	0.05%	◎
1080	1H	0.09%	◎
1080	2H	0.19%	△

FIG. 90

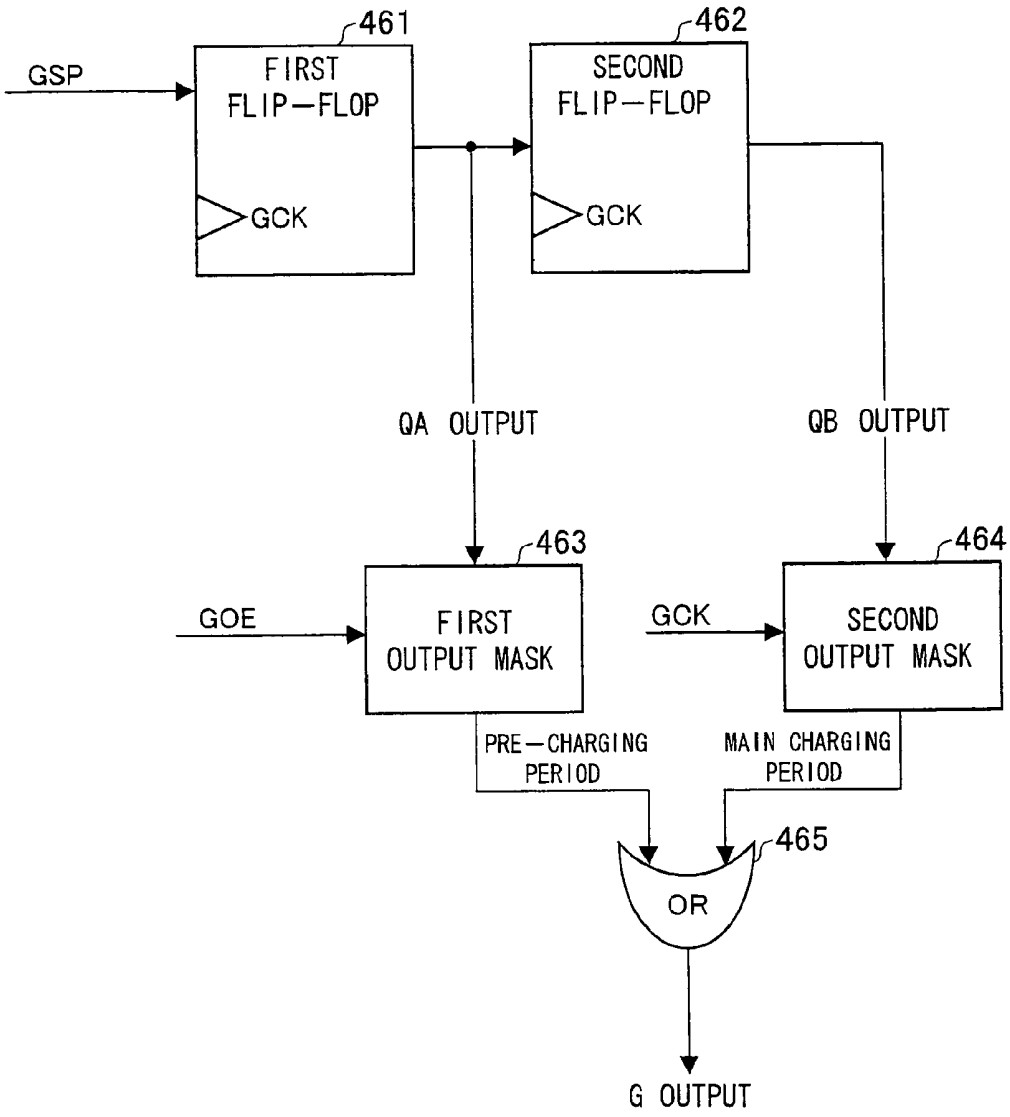

461
462
GSP
FIRST
FLIP—FLOP
GCK
SECOND
FLIP—FLOP
GCK
QA OUTPUT
QB OUTPUT
463
464
GOE
FIRST
OUTPUT MASK
GCK
SECOND
OUTPUT MASK
PRE—CHARGING
PERIOD
MAIN CHARGING
PERIOD
465
OR
G OUTPUT

FIG.91

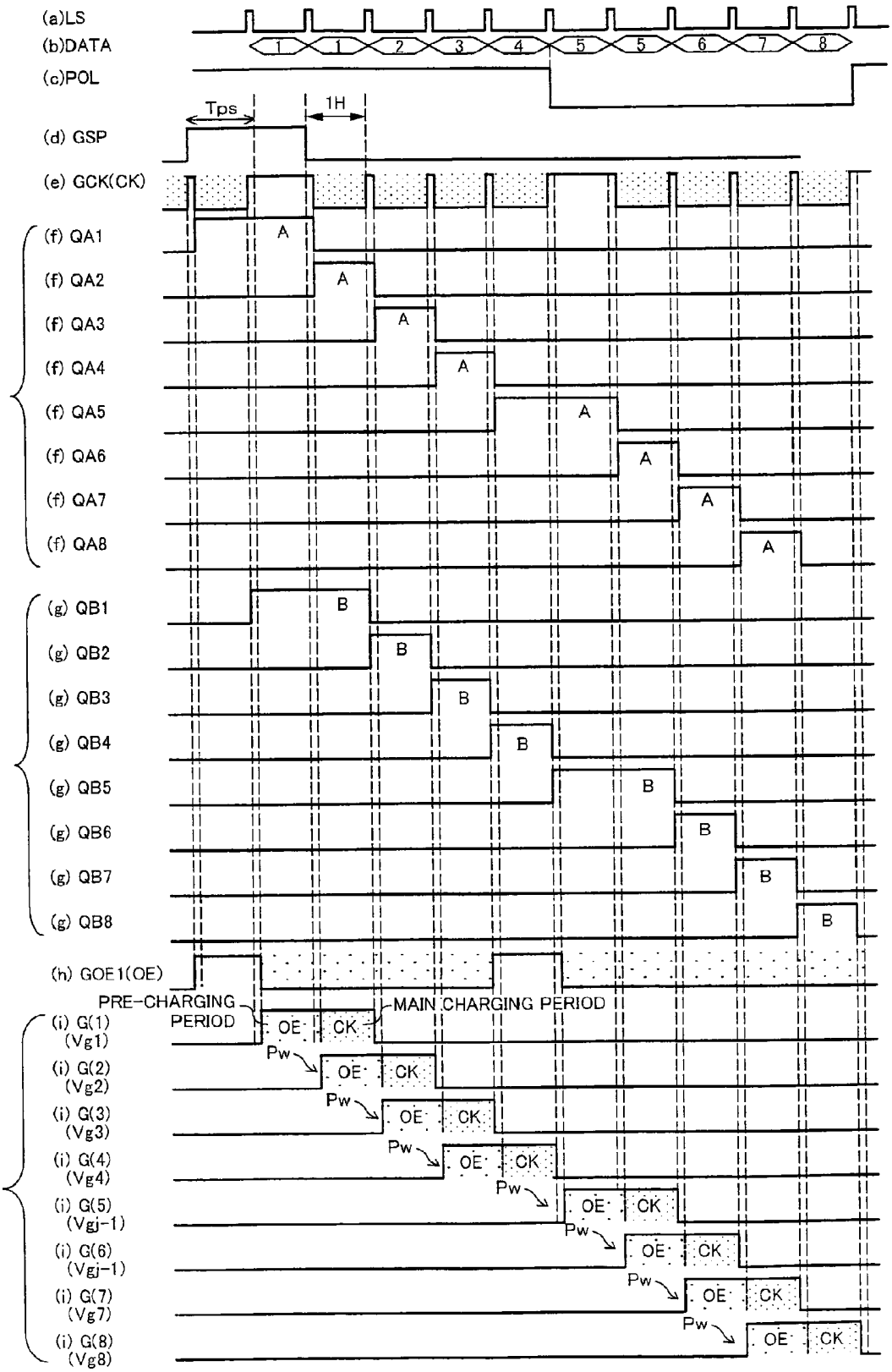

(a)LS
(b)DATA
(c)POL
Tps
1H
(d) GSP
(e) GCK(CK)
(f) QA1
(f) QA2
(f) QA3
(f) QA4
(f) QA5
(f) QA6
(f) QA7
(f) QA8
(g) QB1
(g) QB2
(g) QB3
(g) QB4
(g) QB5
(g) QB6
(g) QB7
(g) QB8
(h) GOE1(OE)
PRE-CHARGING PERIOD
MAIN CHARGING PERIOD
(i) G(1) (Vg1)
(i) G(2) (Vg2)
(i) G(3) (Vg3)
(i) G(4) (Vg4)
(i) G(5) (Vgj-1)
(i) G(6) (Vgj-1)
(i) G(7) (Vg7)
(i) G(8) (Vg8)
OE
CK
Pw

FIG.92

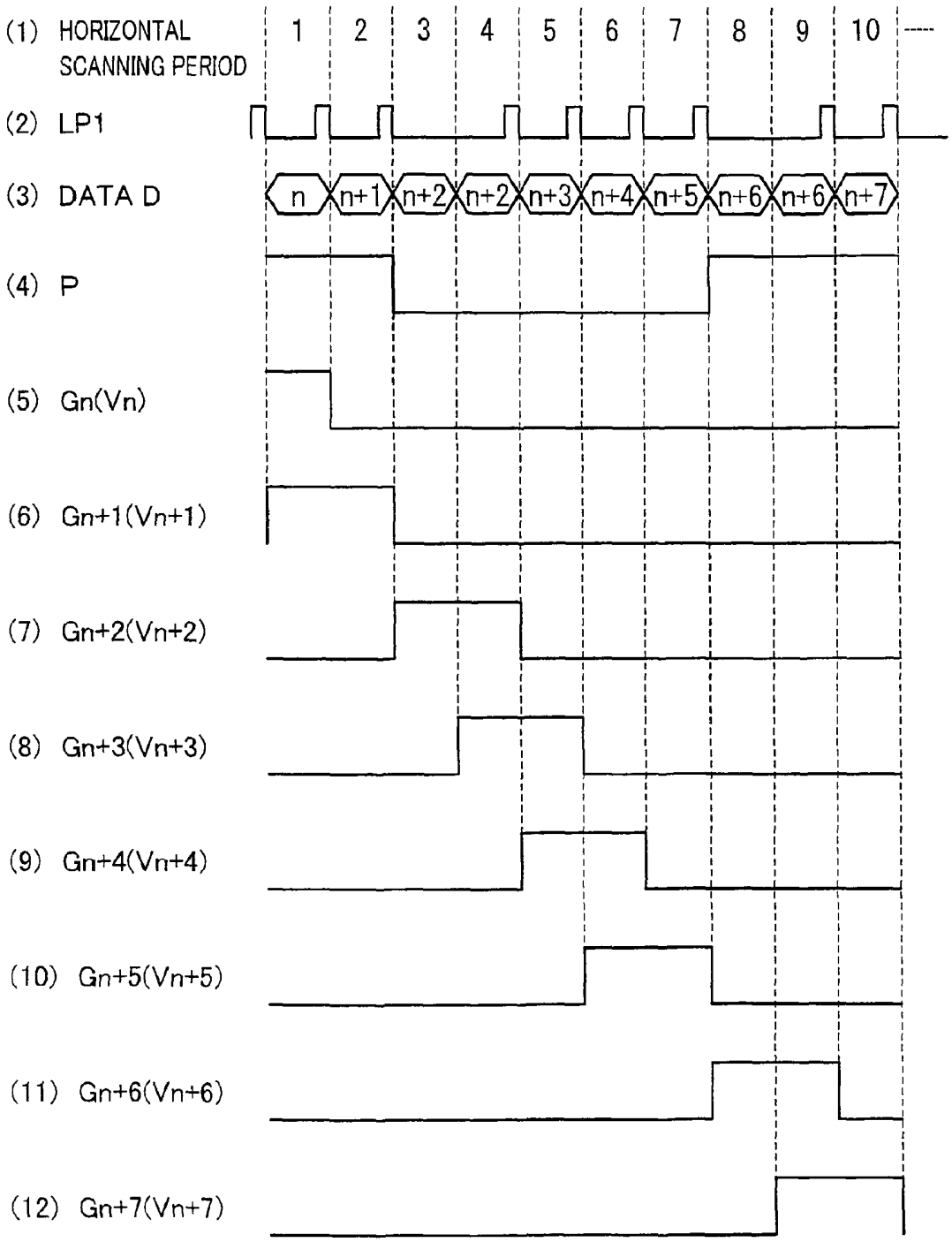
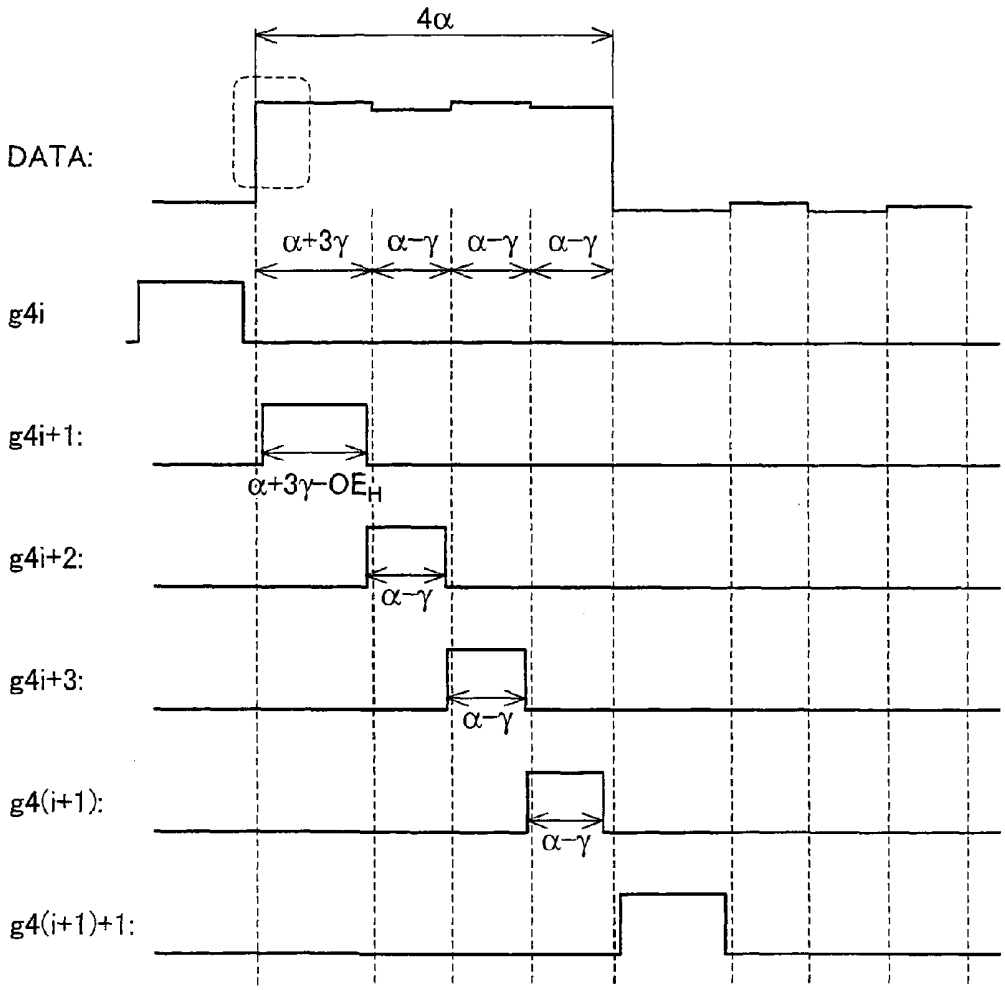

(1) HORIZONTAL SCANNING PERIOD
1
2
3
4
5
6
7
8
9
10
(2) LP1
(3) DATA D
n
n+1
n+2
n+2
n+3
n+4
n+5
n+6
n+6
n+7
(4) P
(5) Gn(Vn)
(6) Gn+1(Vn+1)
(7) Gn+2(Vn+2)
(8) Gn+3(Vn+3)
(9) Gn+4(Vn+4)
(10) Gn+5(Vn+5)
(11) Gn+6(Vn+6)
(12) Gn+7(Vn+7)

FIG.93


4α
DATA:
α+3γ
α−γ
α−γ
α−γ
g4i
g4i+1:
α+3γ−OE_H
g4i+2:
α−γ
g4i+3:
α−γ
g4(i+1):
α−γ
g4(i+1)+1:

LIQUID CRYSTAL DISPLAY DEVICE, LIQUID CRYSTAL DISPLAY DEVICE DRIVE METHOD, AND TELEVISION RECEIVER

This application is a divisional application of U.S. application Ser. No. 12/451,938, filed on Dec. 8, 2009, which is a National Phase of PCT Patent Application No. PCT/JP2008/055950, filed Mar. 27, 2008, which claims priority under U.S.C. §119 to Japanese Application Nos. 15563/2007, filed Jun. 12, 2007 and 309528/2007, filed Nov. 29, 2007, the contents of each of which are incorporated herein by reference.

TECHNICAL FIELD

The present invention relates to a liquid crystal display device for displaying an image by applying a voltage to liquid crystal, a method for driving the liquid crystal display device, and a television receiver.

BACKGROUND ART

A liquid crystal display device is a flat display device having excellent properties such as high definition, a flat shape, light weight, and low power consumption. Recently, due to an increase in display ability, an increase in production ability, and an increase in price competitiveness against other display devices, the market of the liquid crystal display device has spread rapidly.

An in-plane switching mode (IPS mode, see Patent Literature 1) and a multi-domain vertical aligned mode (MVA mode, see Patent Literature 2) in particular are applied to liquid crystal televisions as a liquid crystal display device of a wide viewing angle which is free from a problem such as a great decrease in a display contrast ratio and inversion of display gradations when a display surface is seen from a skew direction.

Although display quality of a liquid crystal display device has been improved, there appears a new problem of viewing angle dependency: a problem of difference in gamma characteristic when seen from a front and gamma characteristic when seen from a skew direction, i.e. a problem of viewing angle dependency in gamma characteristic. Gamma characteristic here indicates dependency of display luminance on gradations, and gamma characteristic being different between when seen from a front and when seen from a skew direction indicates that the state of gradation display varies depending on a direction in which the display surface is seen. This is problematic particularly when displaying an image such as photograph and when displaying television broadcasting etc.

The viewing angle dependency of gamma characteristic is more evident in the MVA mode than in the IPS mode. On the other hand, it is more difficult to produce a liquid crystal panel of the IPS mode with high contrast ratio when seen from the front than to produce a liquid crystal panel of the MVA mode with high contrast ratio when seen from the front. In view of the above, it is desirable to improve viewing angle dependency of gamma characteristic in the liquid crystal display device of the MVA mode in particular.

With respect to this problem, Patent Literature 3 discloses a liquid crystal display device and a driving method thereof, each capable of improving viewing angle dependency in gamma characteristic, excess brightness characteristic in particular, by separating one pixel into a plurality of sub-pixels with different brightness. Such display or driving is referred to as area coverage modulation display, area coverage modulation drive, multi-pixel display, or multi-pixel drive.

To be specific, an auxiliary capacitor (Cs) is provided for each of a plurality of sub-pixels (SP) in one pixel (P), and an auxiliary capacitor counter electrode (connected with a CS bus line) constituting the auxiliary capacitor is electrically independent with respect to each sub-pixel. By changing a voltage to be supplied to the auxiliary capacitor counter electrode (the voltage may be referred to as an auxiliary capacitor counter voltage, an auxiliary capacitor signal voltage, an auxiliary capacitor signal, or a CS signal), effective voltages applied on individual liquid crystal layers of the plurality of sub-pixels are made different with use of a capacitive divider.

However, if the multi-pixel structure described in Patent Literature 3 is applied to a liquid crystal television with high definition or with a large size, cycle of oscillation of an oscillating voltage gets shorter as a display panel has higher definition or larger size. This raises a problem such as difficulty in preparation of a circuit for generating an oscillating voltage, an increase in power consumption, greater influence of rounding of a waveform due to electric load impedance of a CS bus line. With respect to this problem, Patent Literature 4 discloses providing a plurality of CS main lines that are electrically independent from each other and connecting a plurality of CS bus lines with each of the CS main lines so as to lengthen a cycle of oscillation of an oscillating voltage to be applied to an auxiliary capacitor counter electrode via the CS bus line.

If a current voltage continues to be applied to a liquid crystal layer of such liquid crystal display device for a long time, elements get deteriorated. Therefore, in order to secure a long life of such liquid crystal display device, it is necessary to perform alternating driving (inversion driving) in which the polarity of a voltage to be applied is inverted periodically. However, in a case where an active matrix liquid crystal display device employs frame inversion driving in which the polarity of a voltage is inverted with respect to each frame, it is inevitable that some unbalance is seen in a plus/minus voltage to be applied to liquid crystal due to anisotropy of liquid crystal dielectric constant, variation in pixel potential that is caused by parasitic capacitance between a gate and a source of a pixel TFT, and a slip of a center value of a counter electrode signal. Consequently, a minor variation in luminance occurs at a frequency that is a half of a frame frequency, making a user see flickers. In order to solve this problem, there is generally employed inversion driving in which pixel signals have opposite polarities between adjacent lines or adjacent pixels as well as voltages are inverted with respect to each frame.

When dot inversion in which the polarity of a voltage is inverted with respect to each pixel is performed, a charging rate of a pixel drops due to signal delay in a data signal line. In order to solve this problem, there is proposed a technique for inverting the polarity of a data signal voltage with respect to a plurality of horizontal periods (a plurality of rows). However, this technique still raises a problem that a charging rate of a pixel drops at a row where the polarity of a data signal voltage is inverted.

In order to solve this problem, Patent Literature 5 discloses a technique in which a dummy horizontal period is provided after inversion of the polarity of a data signal and gate-on pulses whose pulse width corresponds to a plurality of horizontal periods are applied to all scanning signal lines in such a manner that the gate-on pulses have the same pulse width. FIG. **92** is a voltage waveform chart showing driving by this technique. In FIG. **92**, (**2**) represents a latch pulse LP**1**, (**3**) represents image data D to be latched by a signal-side drive circuit and output to a signal line SL with respect to each horizontal scanning period, (**4**) represents a polarity signal P

of an image signal voltage, and (5)-(12) represent scanning signal voltages of individual scanning lines. This technique improves display unevenness due to the difference in a charging property.

Further, Patent Literature 6 discloses a technique in which the width of a gate-on pulse after inversion of the polarity of a data signal is made larger than the width of a gate-on pulse with no inversion of the polarity of a data signal so as to increase a charging rate of a first row where the polarity of the data signal is inverted. FIG. **93** is a voltage waveform chart showing driving by this technique. FIG. **93** shows gate signals at $4i^{th}$ to $[4(i+1)+1]^{th}$ rows and a data signal.

CITATION LIST

Patent Literature 1

Japanese Examined Patent Application Publication, Tokukosho, No. 63-21907 B (Publication Date: May 10, 1988)

Patent Literature 2

Japanese Patent Application Publication, Tokukaihei, No. 11-242225 A (Publication Date: Sep. 7, 1999)

Patent Literature 3

Japanese Patent Application Publication, Tokukai, No. 2004-62146 A (Publication Date: Feb. 26, 2004)

Patent Literature 4

Japanese Patent Application Publication, Tokukai, No. 2005-189804 A (Publication Date: Jul. 14, 2005)

Patent Literature 5

Japanese Patent Application Publication, Tokukai, No. 2001-51252 A (Publication Date: Feb. 23, 2001)

Patent Literature 6

Japanese Patent Application Publication, Tokukai, No. 2003-66928 A (Publication Date: Mar. 5, 2003)

SUMMARY OF INVENTION

Technical Problem

However, in a case where a dummy horizontal period is provided in the multi-pixel drive, there is a possibility that a polarity inversion cycle of a data signal varies depending on timing, which results in disparity between the polarity inversion cycle of a data signal and a polarity inversion cycle of a retention capacitor signal. In this case, writing data in a pixel when the waveform of the retention capacitor signal is rounded may cause display unevenness.

Solution to Problem

The present invention was made in view of the foregoing problems. An object of the present invention is to provide a liquid crystal display device, a liquid crystal display device drive method and a television receiver, each capable of displaying a high-quality image with subdued display unevenness, without being influenced by the rounding of a data signal waveform and the rounding of a retention capacitor signal when inverting the polarity.

In order to solve the foregoing problem, the liquid crystal display device of the present invention is an active-matrix liquid crystal display device, including: scanning signal lines extending in a row direction; data signal lines extending in a column direction; retention capacitor lines extending in a row direction; a first transistor and a second transistor that are provided near each of intersections of the scanning signal lines and the data signal lines and that are connected with each of the scanning signal lines and each of the data signal lines; and pixel regions each including a first sub-pixel electrode and a second sub-pixel electrode, the first sub-pixel electrode being connected with the first transistor and the second sub-pixel electrode being connected with the second transistor, the first sub-pixel electrode and the second sub-pixel electrode being connected with different ones of the retention capacitor lines to form retention capacitors, respectively, the scanning signal lines being divided into one or more blocks, and scanning signal lines included in each block being divided into a first group consisting of odd scanning signal lines and a second group consisting of even scanning signal lines, the liquid crystal display device comprising: a scanning signal driving section for sequentially scanning blocks of scanning signal lines and sequentially scanning groups of scanning signal lines in each block such that the scanning signal lines in each block are interlace-scanned, so as to sequentially apply gate-on pulses on the scanning signal lines, each of the gate-on pulses causing one of the scanning signal lines to be in a selected state; a data signal driving section for applying, on the data signal lines, data signals whose polarities are switched with predetermined timing; and a retention capacitor signal driving section for applying, on the retention capacitor lines, retention capacitor signals whose polarities are switched with predetermined timing, the data signal driving section providing a dummy insertion period right after a moment of polarity inversion of a data signal and causing a polarity of a data signal applied on a data signal line during the dummy insertion period to be equal to a polarity of a data signal applied on the data signal line during a horizontal period right after the dummy insertion period, and the retention capacitor signal driving section causing polarity inversion timing of individual retention capacitor signals at least in an adjacent line writing time difference period to be equal among successive frames, the adjacent line writing time difference period being a period from a moment of application of a gate-on pulse on a scanning signal line that is one of adjacent two scanning signal lines and that belongs to a first group or a second group firstly subjected to application of a gate-on pulse to a moment of application of a gate-on pulse on a scanning signal line that is the other of the adjacent two scanning signal lines and that belongs to a second group or a first group secondly subjected to application of a gate-on pulse.

In order to solve the foregoing problem, the method of the present invention for driving a liquid crystal display device is a method for driving an active-matrix liquid crystal display device, including: scanning signal lines extending in a row direction; data signal lines extending in a column direction; retention capacitor lines extending in a row direction; a first transistor and a second transistor that are provided near each of intersections of the scanning signal lines and the data signal lines and that are connected with each of the scanning signal lines and each of the data signal lines; and pixel regions each including a first sub-pixel electrode and a second sub-pixel electrode, the first sub-pixel electrode being connected with the first transistor and the second sub-pixel electrode being

connected with the second transistor, the first sub-pixel electrode and the second sub-pixel electrode being connected with different ones of the retention capacitor lines to form retention capacitors, respectively, the scanning signal lines being divided into one or more blocks, and scanning signal lines included in each block being divided into a first group consisting of odd scanning signal lines and a second group consisting of even scanning signal lines, the method comprising: (i) sequentially scanning blocks of scanning signal lines and sequentially scanning groups of scanning signal lines in each block such that the scanning signal lines in each block are interlace-scanned, so as to sequentially apply gate-on pulses on the scanning signal lines, each of the gate-on pulses causing one of the scanning signal lines to be in a selected state; (ii) applying, on the data signal lines, data signals whose polarities are switched with predetermined timing; and (iii) applying, on the retention capacitor lines, retention capacitor signals whose polarities are switched with predetermined timing, in the step (ii), a dummy insertion period being provided right after a moment of polarity inversion of a data signal and a polarity of a data signal applied on a data signal line during the dummy insertion period being caused to be equal to a polarity of a data signal applied on the data signal line during a horizontal period right after the dummy insertion period, and in the step (iii), polarity inversion timing of individual retention capacitor signals at least in an adjacent line writing time difference period being caused to be equal among successive frames, the adjacent line writing time difference period being a period from a moment of application of a gate-on pulse on a scanning signal line that is one of adjacent two scanning signal lines and that belongs to a first group or a second group firstly subjected to application of a gate-on pulse to a moment of application of a gate-on pulse on a scanning signal line that is the other of the adjacent two scanning signal lines and that belongs to a second group or a first group secondly subjected to application of a gate-on pulse.

With the arrangement or the method, the dummy insertion period is provided right after the moment of polarity inversion of a data signal, and the polarity of a data signal applied on the data signal line during the dummy insertion period is equal to the polarity of a data signal applied on the data signal line during a horizontal period right after the dummy insertion period. This allows reducing drop in a pixel charging ratio due to rounding of a waveform of a data signal that is caused when inverting the polarity. This allows high-quality display with subdued display unevenness.

Further, as described above, in a case where a dummy insertion period is inserted, there is a possibility that a polarity inversion cycle of a data signal varies depending on timing, which results in disparity between the polarity inversion cycle of a data signal and a polarity inversion cycle of a retention capacitor signal. In contrast thereto, with the above configuration of the present invention, polarity inversion timing of individual retention capacitor signals at least in an adjacent line writing time difference period is caused to be equal among successive frames. This allows the polarity inversion timing of the retention capacitor signal to be in synchronization with the moments of applying gate-on pulses on all the scanning signal lines. Consequently, it is possible to prevent display unevenness due to rounding of a waveform of a CS signal.

An active-matrix liquid crystal display device, including: scanning signal lines extending in a row direction; data signal lines extending in a column direction; retention capacitor lines extending in a row direction; a first transistor and a second transistor that are provided near each of intersections of the scanning signal lines and the data signal lines and that are connected with each of the scanning signal lines and each of the data signal lines; and pixel regions each including a first sub-pixel electrode and a second sub-pixel electrode, the first sub-pixel electrode being connected with the first transistor and the second sub-pixel electrode being connected with the second transistor, the first sub-pixel electrode and the second sub-pixel electrode being connected with different ones of the retention capacitor lines to form retention capacitors, respectively, the scanning signal lines being divided into one or more blocks, and scanning signal lines included in each block being divided into a first group consisting of odd scanning signal lines and a second group consisting of even scanning signal lines, the liquid crystal display device comprising: a scanning signal driving section for sequentially scanning blocks of scanning signal lines and sequentially scanning groups of scanning signal lines in each block such that the scanning signal lines in each block are interlace-scanned, so as to sequentially apply gate-on pulses on the scanning signal lines, each of the gate-on pulses causing one of the scanning signal lines to be in a selected state; a data signal driving section for applying, on the data signal lines, data signals whose polarities are switched with predetermined timing; and a retention capacitor signal driving section for applying, on the retention capacitor lines, retention capacitor signals whose polarities are switched with predetermined timing, the data signal driving section providing a dummy insertion period right after a moment of polarity inversion of a data signal and causing a polarity of a data signal applied on a data signal line during the dummy insertion period to be equal to a polarity of a data signal applied on the data signal line during a horizontal period right after the dummy insertion period, and the retention capacitor signal driving section causing polarity inversion cycles of all of the retention capacitor signals to be equal at least in an adjacent line writing time difference period, the adjacent line writing time difference period being a period from a moment of application of a gate-on pulse on a scanning signal line that is one of adjacent two scanning signal lines and that belongs to a first group or a second group firstly subjected to application of a gate-on pulse to a moment of application of a gate-on pulse on a scanning signal line that is the other of the adjacent two scanning signal lines and that belongs to a second group or a first group secondly subjected to application of a gate-on pulse.

A method for driving an active-matrix liquid crystal display device, including: scanning signal lines extending in a row direction; data signal lines extending in a column direction; retention capacitor lines extending in a row direction; a first transistor and a second transistor that are provided near each of intersections of the scanning signal lines and the data signal lines and that are connected with each of the scanning signal lines and each of the data signal lines; and pixel regions each including a first sub-pixel electrode and a second sub-pixel electrode, the first sub-pixel electrode being connected with the first transistor and the second sub-pixel electrode being connected with the second transistor, the first sub-pixel electrode and the second sub-pixel electrode being connected with different ones of the retention capacitor lines to form retention capacitors, respectively, the scanning signal lines being divided into one or more blocks, and scanning signal lines included in each block being divided into a first group consisting of odd scanning signal lines and a second group consisting of even scanning signal lines, the method comprising: (i) sequentially scanning blocks of scanning signal lines and sequentially scanning groups of scanning signal lines in each block such that the scanning signal lines in each block

are interlace-scanned, so as to sequentially apply gate-on pulses on the scanning signal lines, each of the gate-on pulses causing one of the scanning signal lines to be in a selected state; (ii) applying, on the data signal lines, data signals whose polarities are switched with predetermined timing; and (iii) applying, on the retention capacitor lines, retention capacitor signals whose polarities are switched with predetermined timing, in the step (ii), a dummy insertion period being provided right after a moment of polarity inversion of a data signal and a polarity of a data signal applied on a data signal line during the dummy insertion period being caused to be equal to a polarity of a data signal applied on the data signal line during a horizontal period right after the dummy insertion period, and in the step (iii), polarity inversion cycles of all of the retention capacitor signals being caused to be equal at least in an adjacent line writing time difference period, the adjacent line writing time difference period being a period from a moment of application of a gate-on pulse on a scanning signal line that is one of adjacent two scanning signal lines and that belongs to a first group or a second group firstly subjected to application of a gate-on pulse to a moment of application of a gate-on pulse on a scanning signal line that is the other of the adjacent two scanning signal lines and that belongs to a second group or a first group secondly subjected to application of a gate-on pulse.

With the arrangement or the method, the dummy insertion period is provided right after the moment of polarity inversion of a data signal, and the polarity of a data signal applied on the data signal line during the dummy insertion period is equal to the polarity of a data signal applied on the data signal line during a horizontal period right after the dummy insertion period. This allows reducing drop in a pixel charging ratio due to rounding of a waveform of a data signal that is caused when inverting the polarity. This allows high-quality display with subdued display unevenness.

Further, as described above, in a case where a dummy insertion period is inserted, there is a possibility that a polarity inversion cycle of a data signal varies depending on timing, which results in disparity between the polarity inversion cycle of a data signal and a polarity inversion cycle of a retention capacitor signal. In contrast thereto, with the above configuration of the present invention, polarity inversion timing of individual retention capacitor signals at least in an adjacent line writing time difference period is caused to be equal among successive frames. This allows the polarity inversion timing of the retention capacitor signal to be in synchronization with the moments of applying gate-on pulses on all the scanning signal lines. Consequently, it is possible to prevent display unevenness due to rounding of a waveform of a CS signal.

The liquid crystal display device of the present invention may be arranged so that the data signal driving section provides a dummy insertion period right after a moment of polarity inversion of a data signal and causes a data signal applied on a data signal line during the dummy insertion period to be equal to a data signal applied on the data signal line during a horizontal period right after the dummy insertion period.

The method of the present invention may be arranged so that in the step (ii), a dummy insertion period is provided right after a moment of polarity inversion of a data signal and a data signal applied on a data signal line during the dummy insertion period is caused to be equal to a data signal applied on the data signal line during a horizontal period right after the dummy insertion period.

With the arrangement or the method, the data signal applied on a data signal line during the dummy insertion period is equal to the data signal applied on the data signal line during a horizontal period right after the dummy insertion period. This makes it unnecessary to newly generate a data signal to be inserted during the dummy insertion period, easily realizing insertion of the dummy insertion period. Further, it is easy to cause the polarity of a data signal applied on the data signal line during the dummy insertion period to be equal to the polarity of a data signal applied on the data signal line during a horizontal period right after the dummy insertion period.

The liquid crystal display device of the present invention may be arranged so that the scanning signal driving section does not apply the gate-on pulse during the dummy insertion period.

However, the technique disclosed in Patent Literature 5 is problematic in that since a pixel charged when the polarity of a data signal is inverted is charged during a period when rounding of a data signal waveform is great, it is impossible to completely improve a difference in charging rate between the pixel charged when the polarity of a data signal is inverted and a pixel charged during the same gate-on time when the polarity of a data signal is not inverted.

Further, in the technique disclosed in Patent Literature 6, a pixel charged when the polarity of a data signal is inverted is charged during a period when rounding of a data signal waveform is great. Besides, since the amount of delay of a data signal differs according to positions of a display area, rounding of a waveform of a data signal also differs depending on positions of the display area. Consequently, even if a gate-on pulse is lengthened after the polarity of a data signal is inverted, it is impossible to evenly improve display unevenness in the display area due to the difference in a charging property. This problem is particularly evident in a large liquid crystal display device with high definition, and further particularly evident in a case where image writing frequency is made higher (e.g. 120 Hz) in order to increase visibility of a moving image.

On the other hand, with the above configuration of the present invention, the dummy insertion period in which the gate-on pulse is not applied to the scanning signal line is provided right after the moment of polarity inversion of a data signal. This prevents a pixel from being charged during a period in which the rounding of a waveform of a data signal due to polarity inversion is great. This allows further effectively preventing display unevenness etc.

The liquid crystal display device of the present invention may be arranged so that the number of the blocks of scanning signal lines is one, and the data signal driving section applies the data signals on the data signal lines such that a polarity of a data signal is inverted at a moment of switching groups of scanning signal lines to be scanned.

The arrangement realizes driving in which the polarity of a data signal is inverted with respect to each data signal line.

The liquid crystal display device of the present invention may be arranged so that the number of the blocks of scanning signal lines is two or more, and the data signal driving section applies the data signals on the data signal lines such that a polarity of a data signal is inverted at a moment of switching groups of scanning signal lines to be scanned.

With the arrangement, the scanning signal lines are separated into a plurality of blocks, and scanning signal lines of each block are subjected to interlace scan driving. This case allows reducing a difference in scanning timing between groups of each block, compared with a case where all of scanning signal lines are subjected to interlace scan driving. Consequently, it is possible to prevent later-mentioned combing, and therefore it is possible to further increase display quality.

The liquid crystal display device of the present invention may be arranged so that a polarity inversion cycle of a retention capacitor signal is obtained by dividing the adjacent line writing time difference period by k (k is an integer of 1 or more).

With the arrangement, during the adjacent line writing time difference period, the polarity of a retention capacitor signal is inverted even times (2k (k is an integer of 1 or more). This keeps bright-dark state of a sub-pixel constant, preventing decrease in display quality. This allows inverting the order of brightness and darkness of individual sub-pixels aligned in a column direction with respect to every line, and thus prevents jaggyness.

The liquid crystal display device of the present invention may be arranged so that k is 1.

With the arrangement, a polarity inversion cycle of a retention capacitor signal is ½ of the adjacent line writing time difference period. In this case, the polarity inversion cycle of the retention capacitor signal is longest. Therefore, applying a gate-on pulse after inversion of the polarity of the retention capacitor signal and right before next inversion allows writing data into individual sub-pixels at a moment when the waveform of the retention capacitor signal gets sufficiently gentle.

The liquid crystal display device of the present invention may be arranged so that also in a period other than the adjacent line writing time difference period, a polarity of a retention capacitor signal is periodically inverted with a polarity inversion cycle of the adjacent line writing time difference period.

With the arrangement, the polarity of the retention capacitor signal is inverted periodically with a predetermined polarity inversion cycle in all periods. Consequently, a retention capacitor signal to be applied to one retention capacitor line can be used as a retention capacitor signal to be applied to another retention capacitor line. Therefore, it is possible to drive all retention capacitor lines with fewer kinds of retention capacitor signals.

The liquid crystal display device of the present invention may be arranged so that a polarity continuation period of a retention capacitor signal during a period to which the dummy insertion period is inserted is longer by the dummy insertion period than a polarity continuation period of a retention capacitor signal during a period other than the period to which the dummy insertion period is inserted, the polarity continuation period being a period during which one polarity of a retention capacitor signal continues.

The liquid crystal display device of the present invention may be arranged so that a polarity continuation period of a retention capacitor signal is either a polarity continuation period with a first length or a polarity continuation period with a second length that is a sum of the first length and a length of the dummy insertion period, the polarity continuation period being a period during which one polarity of a retention capacitor signal continues.

The arrangement increases a possibility that a retention capacitor signal to be applied to one retention capacitor line can be used as a retention capacitor signal to be applied to another retention capacitor line. Therefore, it is possible to drive all retention capacitor lines with fewer kinds of retention capacitor signals.

The liquid crystal display device of the present invention may be arranged so that when supplying a retention capacitor signal to retention capacitor lines to which retention capacitor signals with a same phase are applied, the retention capacitor signal driving section supplies the retention capacitor signal via one retention capacitor signal supply line.

With the arrangement, when supplying a retention capacitor signal to retention capacitor lines to which retention capacitor signals with a same phase are applied, the retention capacitor signal is applied via one retention capacitor signal supply line. This allows reducing the number of retention capacitor signal supply lines. This allows simplifying the configuration of the liquid crystal display device and downsizing the liquid crystal display device.

The liquid crystal display device of the present invention may be arranged so that the retention capacitor signal driving section applies retention capacitor signals with a same phase on a plurality of retention capacitor signal supply lines.

With the arrangement, it is possible to reduce the number of retention capacitor signal supply lines. This allows simplifying the configuration of the liquid crystal display device and downsizing the liquid crystal display device.

The liquid crystal display device of the present invention may be arranged so that the dummy insertion period is a multiple number of a horizontal period.

With the arrangement, the dummy insertion period is a multiple number of a horizontal period, and therefore it is possible to drive a data signal and a scanning signal with the length of 1 horizontal period as a unit. Consequently, a conventional clock signal can be used as a clock signal in accordance with which a data signal and a scanning signal are driven. This allows simplifying the configuration of the liquid crystal display device.

The liquid crystal display device of the present invention may be arranged so that a phase of a retention capacitor signal to be applied on $n+2^{nd}$ retention capacitor line is delayed by 1 horizontal period with respect to a phase of a retention capacitor signal to be applied on n^{th} retention capacitor line.

With the arrangement, the retention capacitor signal is delayed by 1 horizontal period with respect to every two retention capacitor lines. This allows all retention capacitor lines to write data into individual sub-pixels after the same time has elapsed from inversion of the polarity of the retention capacitor signal and at a moment when the waveform of the retention capacitor signal gets sufficiently gentle. Therefore, it is possible to prevent display unevenness due to rounding of the waveform of the retention capacitor signal.

The liquid crystal display device of the present invention may be arranged so that the retention capacitor signal driving section generates m kinds of retention capacitor signals, drives two retention capacitor lines with one retention capacitor line therebetween with use of retention capacitor signals with a same phase, and regards at least one polarity continuation period as a (k×m) horizontal period, and a phase of a retention capacitor signal to be applied on $(n+2(k+1))^{th}$ retention capacitor line is delayed by (k+1) horizontal period with respect to a phase of a retention capacitor signal to be applied on n^{th} retention capacitor line.

With the arrangement, it is possible to lengthen a polarity continuation period of a retention capacitor signal without increasing the number of retention capacitor signal supply lines. That is, it is possible to increase a reaching ratio of a retention capacitor signal voltage at a moment of gate-off without providing additional lines and circuits. This allows reducing display unevenness due to rounding of an actual waveform of a retention capacitor signal voltage. Further, this allows retention capacitor lines to write data into individual sub-pixels after the same time has elapsed from inversion of the polarity of the retention capacitor signal and at a moment when the waveform of the retention capacitor signal gets sufficiently gentle. Therefore, it is possible to prevent display unevenness due to rounding of the waveform of the retention capacitor signal.

The liquid crystal display device of the present invention may be arranged so that polarity continuation periods are equal with one another, each of the polarity continuation periods being a period in which a polarity of a retention capacitor signal continues.

With the arrangement, a polarity continuation period of one polarity is equal to a polarity continuation period of the other polarity in the waveform of the retention capacitor signal. This allows making an effective potential substantially equal among individual sub-pixels. Therefore, it is possible to prevent striped display unevenness.

The liquid crystal display device of the present invention may be arranged so as to further include a display control circuit for supplying, to the data signal driving section, a data signal and a data signal application control signal for controlling timing with which the data signal driving section applies the data signal on a data signal line, a plurality of video data that respectively correspond to data signal lines being sequentially supplied from an external signal source to the display control circuit with an interval between the plurality of video data, and the display control circuit regards certain number of video data as a set in accordance with polarity inversion, inserts dummy data at a predetermined position of the set, assigns a dummy insertion period to an output of a signal potential corresponding to the dummy data, and assigns a horizontal period shorter than the interval to an output of a signal potential corresponding to each video data.

By setting one horizontal period during which a signal potential corresponding to individual video data is output to be shorter than an interval for inputting individual video data (horizontal period set to input data sequence) as described above, it is possible to create, from the sum total of times resulting from the shortening, a dummy insertion period for outputting dummy data. This allows inserting dummy data to input video data and assigning a dummy insertion period to the dummy data, without increasing a vertical display period. Further, it is also possible to prevent an increase in difference of time between data input and data output, allowing reduction of memory (buffer) usage.

The liquid crystal display device of the present invention may be arranged so that a product of the number of video data in a set and the interval is equal to a sum of a whole dummy insertion period assigned to dummy data in the set and a whole horizontal period assigned to the video data in the set.

This allows providing (inserting) a dummy insertion period without changing a vertical display period (without reducing a vertical blanking period). Further, since difference of time between data input and data output does not increase, it is possible to further reduce memory (buffer) usage.

The liquid crystal display device of the present invention may be arranged so that the display control circuit inserts dummy data at a head of each set.

This enables accurate display without skip of data, even when the liquid crystal display device is designed such that a pixel is not charged during a period in which the rounding of a data signal waveform due to polarity inversion is great.

The liquid crystal display device of the present invention may be arranged so as to further include a display control circuit for supplying, to the data signal driving section, a data signal and a data signal application control signal for controlling timing with which the data signal driving section applies the data signal on a data signal line, a plurality of video data that respectively correspond to data signal lines being sequentially supplied from an external signal source to the display control circuit with an interval between the plurality of video data, and the display control circuit regards certain number of video data as a set in accordance with polarity inversion, assigns one or more dummy insertion periods as well as one horizontal period to an output of a signal potential corresponding to predetermined video data in each set, and assigns a horizontal period shorter than the interval to outputs of signal potentials respectively corresponding to individual video data other than the predetermined video data in each set.

By setting one horizontal period in an actual output to be shorter than an interval for inputting individual video data (horizontal period set to input data sequence) as described above, it is possible to create, from the sum total of times resulting from the shortening, a time for a dummy insertion period. This allows providing a dummy insertion period, without increasing a vertical display period. Further, it is also possible to prevent an increase in difference of time between data input and data output, allowing reduction of memory (buffer) usage.

The liquid crystal display device of the present invention may be arranged so that a product of the number of video data in each set and the interval is equal to a sum of a whole horizontal period assigned to the predetermined video data in each set, a whole dummy insertion period assigned to the predetermined video data in each set, and a whole horizontal period assigned to the individual video data other than the predetermined video data in each set.

This allows providing a dummy scanning period without changing a vertical display period (without reducing a vertical blanking period). Further, since difference of time between data input and data output does not increase, it is possible to further reduce memory (buffer) usage.

The liquid crystal display device of the present invention may be arranged so that the predetermined video data in each set is first data in each set.

This enables accurate display without skip of data, even when the liquid crystal display device is designed such that a pixel is not charged during a period in which the rounding of a data signal waveform due to polarity inversion is great.

The liquid crystal display device of the present invention may be arranged so that the dummy insertion period is shorter than the interval.

The liquid crystal display device of the present invention may be arranged so that the dummy insertion period is equal to one horizontal period. This makes individual scanning periods (dummy insertion period, horizontal period) equal with one another, simplifying a signal process or a configuration for the signal process.

The liquid crystal display device of the present invention may be arranged so that the dummy insertion period is shorter than one horizontal period. This allows a horizontal period to be longer, resulting in a higher charging ratio of a pixel.

The liquid crystal display device of the present invention may be arranged so that the dummy insertion period is longer than one horizontal period. Consequently, in a configuration in which the polarity of a signal potential is inverted with respect to each set, it is possible to increase a charging ratio of a data signal line right after polarity inversion.

The liquid crystal display device of the present invention may be arranged so that the retention capacitor signal driving section provides, in a polarity continuation period of a retention capacitor signal, a period during which a first voltage is applied and a period during which a second voltage of a same polarity as the first voltage and with a larger absolute value than the first voltage is applied.

With the arrangement, it is possible to improve rounding of a waveform at rise or fall of a pulse of a retention capacitor signal. In other words, even when a time from a moment of polarity inversion of a retention capacitor signal to gate-off

timing is short, it is possible to increase a reaching ratio of a retention capacitor signal voltage at gate-off timing. This allows reducing a difference in reaching ratio between voltages of retention capacitor signals, which difference is caused by a difference in time from rise or fall of a retention capacitor signal to gate-off timing. Further, even when the period from rise or fall of a retention capacitor signal to gate-off timing is short in one row and long in the other row, it is possible to prevent display unevenness due to a difference in a reaching ratio of a retention capacitor signal voltage.

The liquid crystal display device of the present invention may be arranged so that in accordance with a length of a polarity inversion cycle of a retention capacitor signal, the retention capacitor signal driving section changes at least one of the period in which the second voltage is applied and timing of applying the second voltage.

With the arrangement, when a reacting ratio of a voltage of a retention capacitor signal differs depending on the length of a polarity inversion cycle, this difference can be cancelled by changing at least one of the period in which the second voltage is applied and timing of applying the second voltage.

The liquid crystal display device of the present invention may be arranged so that the number of scanning signal lines in one block is α (α is a natural number), a dummy insertion period is inserted at two or more positions while scanning one block, and the retention capacitor lines are driven in response to retention capacitor signals with at least α/k (k is a natural number and α/k is an integer)+2 phases.

With the arrangement, the number of scanning signal lines in one block is α (α is a natural number). Accordingly, by supplying a retention capacitor signal via one retention capacitor signal supply line to retention capacitor lines to which retention capacitor signals with a same polarity are applied, it is possible to drive the retention capacitor lines with use of retention capacitor signals with n phases. However, in this case, a time from a moment when a gate-on pulse gets off to a moment when the polarity of a retention capacitor signal is inverted at a portion to which a dummy insertion period is inserted is greatly different from the time in other line. This causes display unevenness. On the other hand, with the arrangement, the phases of retention capacitor signals are at least $\alpha/k+2$ phases. Therefore, it is possible to apply a suitable retention capacitor signal at a portion to which a dummy insertion period is inserted. This allows preventing the display unevenness.

The liquid crystal display device of the present invention may be arranged so that the number of scanning signal lines in one block is α (α is a natural number), two retention capacitor lines with one retention capacitor line therebetween of first half $\alpha/2$ ($\alpha/2$ is a natural number) retention capacitor lines in each block are driven in response to retention capacitor signals with a same phase, and two retention capacitor lines with one retention capacitor line therebetween of second half $\alpha/2$ retention capacitor lines in each block are driven in response to retention capacitor signals with a same phase, so that all of the retention capacitor lines are driven in response to retention capacitor signals with at least $\alpha/2k$ (k is an integer of 2 or more and $\alpha/2k$ is an integer) phases.

With the arrangement, it is possible to reduce the number of phases of necessary retention capacitor signals without shortening a polarity continuation period of a retention capacitor signal. This allows increasing a reaching ratio of a voltage of a retention capacitor signal at a moment of gate-off without providing additional lines and circuits. This allows reducing display unevenness due to the rounding of an actual waveform of the voltage of the retention capacitor signal.

The liquid crystal display device of the present invention may be arranged so that during a period including a dummy insertion period, in which one block is scanned, a difference between a period in which a retention capacitor signal is in H level and a period in which the retention capacitor signal is in L level is equal to or less than 1 horizontal period.

With the arrangement, it is possible to reduce a difference between the H level of a retention capacitor signal and the L level of the retention capacitor signal in 1 frame regardless of timing for applying a gate-on pulse. Consequently, deviation in time required for steep rise/fall of a voltage applied on a pixel electrode due to a change in H and L levels of a retention capacitor signal is prevented. This prevents a difference in luminance between rows of bright and dark sub-pixels, allowing prevention of display unevenness.

The liquid crystal display device of the present invention may be arranged so that during a period including a dummy insertion period, in which one block is scanned, a ratio of a difference between a period in which a retention capacitor signal is in H level and a period in which the retention capacitor signal is in L level to 1 frame period is equal to or less than 0.13% and more preferably equal to or less than 0.09%.

With the arrangement, deviation in time required for steep rise/fall of a voltage applied on a pixel electrode due to a change in H and L levels of a retention capacitor signal in a retention capacitor line is prevented regardless of the number of driving frequencies and the number of scanning lines. This prevents a difference in luminance between rows of bright and dark sub-pixels, allowing prevention of display unevenness.

Further, it is possible to produce a television receiver including the liquid crystal display device of the present invention and a tuner section for receiving television broadcasting.

BRIEF DESCRIPTION OF DRAWINGS

FIG. **1** is a block diagram showing a configuration of a liquid crystal display device in accordance with one embodiment of the present invention and an equivalent circuit of a display section of the liquid crystal display device.

FIG. **2** is a timing chart showing a data signal waveform, a data signal, a latch strobe signal, and a gate-on pulse in driving by progressive scan where the polarity of a data signal voltage is inverted with respect to every 10 rows and where one horizontal period right after the polarity inversion is regarded as a dummy insertion period.

FIG. **3** is a timing chart showing a data signal waveform, a data signal, a latch strobe signal, and a gate-on pulse in driving by progressive scan where the polarity of a data signal voltage is inverted with respect to every 10 rows and where two horizontal periods right after the polarity inversion are regarded as a dummy insertion period.

FIG. **4** is a timing chart showing a data signal waveform, a data signal, a latch strobe signal, and a gate-on pulse in driving by progressive scan where the polarity of a data signal voltage is inverted with respect to every 10 rows and where three horizontal periods right after the polarity inversion are regarded as a dummy insertion period.

FIG. **5** is a timing chart showing a data signal waveform, a data signal, a latch strobe signal, and a gate-on pulse in driving by interlace scan where the polarity of a data signal voltage is inverted with respect to every 10 rows and where one horizontal period right after the polarity inversion is regarded as a dummy insertion period.

FIG. **6** is a drawing showing frame numbers of data signals to be applied to individual lines of the gate lines in interlace scan.

(*a*) of FIG. **7** shows an example of an image that is longer in vertical direction than in horizontal direction. (*b*) of FIG. **7** shows an example of an image where combining appears.

FIG. **8** schematically shows a writing operation in normal interlace scan.

FIG. **9** schematically shows a writing operation in block-divided interlace scan.

FIG. **10** shows a timing chart of a data signal waveform, a data signal, a latch strobe signal, and a gate-on pulse in driving by block-divided interlace scan where the number of scanning lines in one block is 20 and where 1 horizontal period right after polarity inversion is regarded as a dummy insertion period.

FIG. **11** shows another example of a timing chart of a data signal waveform, a data signal, a latch strobe signal, and a gate-on pulse in driving by block-divided interlace scan where the number of scanning lines in one block is 20 and where 1 horizontal period right after polarity inversion is regarded as a dummy insertion period.

FIG. **12** shows further another example of a timing chart of a data signal waveform, a data signal, a latch strobe signal, and a gate-on pulse in driving by block-divided interlace scan where the number of scanning lines in one block is 20 and where 1 horizontal period right after polarity inversion is regarded as a dummy insertion period.

FIG. **13** shows another example of a timing chart of a data signal waveform, a data signal, a latch strobe signal, and a gate-on pulse in driving by block-divided interlace scan where the number of scanning lines in one block is 20 and where 1 horizontal period right after polarity inversion is regarded as a dummy insertion period.

FIG. **14** shows a timing chart of a data signal waveform, a data signal, a latch strobe signal, and a gate-on pulse in driving by block-divided interlace scan where the number of scanning lines in one block is 20 and where 2 horizontal periods right after polarity inversion is regarded as a dummy insertion period.

FIG. **15** is a block diagram showing a configuration of a liquid crystal display device of another embodiment of the present invention and an equivalent circuit of a display section of the liquid crystal display device.

FIG. **16** schematically shows an equivalent circuit of one pixel of the liquid crystal display device in FIG. **15**.

FIG. **17** illustrates how a CS control circuit, CS main lines, and CS lines.

FIG. **18** details how CS main lines and CS lines are connected with one another.

FIG. **19** is a timing chart of a data signal waveform, a data signal, a latch strobe signal, a gate-on pulse, and a CS signal in driving by interlace scan where the polarity of a data signal voltage is inversed with respect to every 10 rows.

FIG. **20** shows a timing chart of a data signal waveform, a data signal, a latch strobe signal, and a gate-on pulse in driving by interlace scan where the polarity of a data signal voltage is inverted and where 2 horizontal periods right after polarity inversion are regarded as a dummy insertion period.

FIG. **21** shows a timing chart of a data signal waveform, a data signal, a latch strobe signal, a gate-on pulse and a CS signal in driving by interlace scan where a data signal voltage is inverted with respect to every 10 rows and where 2 horizontal periods right after polarity inversion are regarded as a dummy insertion period and a CS signal dummy period corresponding to 2H is inserted into a CS signal during a period to which the dummy insertion period is inserted.

FIG. **22** shows a timing chart of a data signal waveform, a data signal, a latch strobe signal, a gate-on pulse and a CS signal in driving by interlace scan where a data signal voltage is inverted with respect to every 10 rows and where 2 horizontal periods right after polarity inversion are regarded as a dummy insertion period and polarity continuation periods of CS signals are individually increased by 1H.

FIG. **23** is a timing chart of a data signal waveform, a data signal, a latch strobe signal, a gate-on pulse, and a CS signal in driving by interlace scan where the polarity of a data signal voltage is inverted with reference to 10 lines and where 2 horizontal periods right after the polarity of a data signal is inverted are regarded as a first dummy insertion period and 2 horizontal periods prior to the time of inversion of the polarity of a data signal by 5 horizontal periods are regarded as a second dummy insertion period, and CS signal dummy periods each corresponding to 2H are inserted into CS signals during periods to which the first and second dummy insertion periods are inserted, respectively.

FIG. **24** shows a timing chart of a data signal waveform, a data signal, a latch strobe signal, a gate-on pulse, and a CS signal in driving by interlace scan where the polarity of a data signal voltage is inverted with respect to every 10 rows and 2 horizontal periods right after polarity inversion are regarded as a dummy insertion period and polarity continuation periods of CS signals are increased by 1H, respectively.

FIG. **25** shows a timing chart of a data signal waveform, a data signal, a latch strobe signal, a gate-on pulse, and a CS signal in driving by block-divided interlace scan where the number α of scanning signal lines in one block is 20 and where 1 horizontal period right after polarity inversion is regarded as a dummy insertion period.

FIG. **26** shows a timing chart of a data signal waveform, a data signal, a latch strobe signal, a gate-on pulse, and a CS signal in driving by block-divided interlace scan where the number α of scanning lines in one block is 20 and where 1 horizontal period right after inversion of the polarity of a data signal is regarded as a first dummy insertion period, 1 horizontal period which is 5 horizontal period before the time of inversion of the polarity of a data signal is regarded as a second dummy insertion period, and CS signals during periods to which the first and second insertion periods are inserted are made to include insertion of CS signal dummy periods corresponding to 1H, respectively.

FIG. **27** shows a timing chart of a data signal waveform, a data signal, a latch strobe signal, a gate-on pulse, and a CS signal in driving by block-divided interlace scan where the number α of scanning lines in one block is 20 and where 1 horizontal period right after inversion of the polarity of a data signal is regarded as a dummy insertion period and a CS signal dummy period corresponding to a dummy insertion period of a data signal is inserted into at least one of polarity continuation periods for a CS signal.

FIG. **28** shows a timing chart of a data signal waveform, a data signal, a latch strobe signal, a gate-on pulse, and a CS signal in driving by block-divided interlace scan where the number α of scanning lines in one block is 20 and where 1 horizontal period right after inversion of the polarity of a data signal is regarded as a dummy insertion period and each of two polarity continuation periods of CS signals included in an adjacent line writing time difference period is 5.5H.

FIG. **29** shows a timing chart of a data signal waveform, a data signal, a latch strobe signal, a gate-on pulse, and a CS signal in driving by block-divided interlace scan where the number α of scanning lines in one block is 20 and where 1 horizontal period right after inversion of the polarity of a data signal is regarded as a dummy insertion period and where

each of polarity continuation periods of CS signals in an adjacent line writing time difference period is 5.5H.

FIG. **30** shows a timing chart of a data signal waveform, a data signal, a latch strobe signal, a gate-on pulse, and a CS signal in driving by block-divided interlace scan where the number α of scanning lines in one block is 20 and where 2 horizontal periods right after inversion of the polarity of a data signal is regarded as a first dummy insertion period, 2 horizontal periods which are 5 horizontal period before the time of inversion of the polarity of a data signal is regarded as a second dummy insertion period, and CS signals during periods to which the first and second insertion periods are inserted are made to include insertion of CS signal dummy periods corresponding to 1H, respectively.

FIG. **31** shows a timing chart of a data signal waveform, a data signal, a latch strobe signal, a gate-on pulse, and a CS signal in driving by block-divided interlace scan where the number α of scanning lines in one block is 20 and where 2 horizontal periods right after inversion of the polarity of a data signal is regarded as a dummy insertion period and each of two polarity continuation periods of CS signals included in an adjacent line writing time difference period is 6H.

FIG. **32** shows a timing chart of a data signal waveform, a data signal, a latch strobe signal, a gate-on pulse, and a CS signal in driving by block-divided interlace scan where the number α of scanning lines in one block is 20 and where 4 horizontal periods right after inversion of the polarity of a data signal are regarded as a dummy insertion period and each of two polarity continuation periods of CS signals included in an adjacent line writing time difference period is 6H.

FIG. **33** is a drawing schematically explaining a method for driving a liquid crystal display device of the present invention.

FIG. **34** is a drawing schematically explaining the method shown in FIG. **33** in more detail.

FIG. **35** is a drawing schematically explaining another method for driving a liquid crystal display device of the present invention.

FIG. **36** is a drawing schematically explaining the method shown in FIG. **35** in more detail.

FIG. **37** is a drawing schematically explaining another method for driving a liquid crystal display device of the present invention.

FIG. **38** is a table showing examples of set combinations of a horizontal scanning period and a dummy scanning period in the liquid crystal display device of the present invention.

FIG. **39** is a drawing schematically explaining another method for driving a liquid crystal display device of the present invention.

FIG. **40** is a drawing schematically explaining another method for driving a liquid crystal display device of the present invention.

FIG. **41** is a flowchart showing an example of a process for determining a horizontal scanning period and a dummy scanning period in the liquid crystal display device of the present invention.

FIG. **42** is another flowchart showing an example of a process for determining a horizontal scanning period and a dummy scanning period in the liquid crystal display device of the present invention.

FIG. **43** is a table showing examples of combinations of a horizontal scanning period and a dummy scanning period that are set in the process in FIG. **42**.

FIG. **44** is a table showing examples of combinations of a horizontal scanning period and a dummy scanning period that are set by recalculation.

FIG. **45** is a block diagram showing an example of a configuration of a gate driver IC.

FIG. **46** is a block diagram showing an example of a gate driver.

FIG. **47** is a waveform chart showing performance of a gate driver.

FIG. **48** is a waveform chart showing a drive performance other than that in FIG. **47**.

FIG. **49** is a block diagram showing a configuration of a display device for a television receiver.

FIG. **50** is a block diagram showing a connection relation between a tuner section and a display device.

FIG. **51** is an exploded perspective drawing showing one example of mechanical configuration where the display device of the above configuration is used as a television receiver.

FIG. **52** shows the result of sensory analysis in which whether tearing was observed or not was examined while changing the length of a dummy insertion period.

FIG. **53** shows a data signal waveform, a data signal, a latch strobe signal, and a gate-on pulse in driving by progressive scan where the polarity of a data signal voltage is inverted with respect to every 10 rows and 1 horizontal period right after polarity inversion is regarded as a dummy insertion period.

FIG. **54** shows a timing chart of a data signal waveform, a data signal, a latch strobe signal, and a gate-on pulse in a case where interlace scan of skipping every second gate line is performed and where the polarity of a signal potential to be supplied to one source line is inverted with respect to every 10 data, and one dummy scanning period is inserted right after polarity inversion (with respect to every 10 horizontal scanning periods).

FIG. **55** shows a timing chart of a data signal waveform, a data signal, a latch strobe signal, and a gate-on pulse in driving where interlace scan of skipping every second gate line is performed and the polarity of a signal potential supplied to one source line is inverted with respect to 10 data in a first set, and 1 dummy scanning period is inserted right after polarity inversion (including start of scanning), and the polarity of a data signal is inverted with respect to every 20 data in a second set and thereafter, and 1 dummy scanning period is inserted right after polarity inversion.

FIG. **56** is a block diagram schematically showing a permutation circuit.

FIG. **57** is a drawing schematically explaining how to permute data.

FIG. **58** is an enlarged drawing schematically showing a portion surrounded by a dotted line in FIG. **57**.

FIG. **59** is a timing chart showing a data signal waveform, a gate-on pulse, a CS signal, and a state of application of a voltage on a sub-pixel.

FIG. **60** is a drawing showing periodic display unevenness on a display screen due to difference in a reaching ratio of a voltage of a CS signal.

FIG. **61** is a timing chart of a data signal waveform, a gate-on pulse, and a CS signal in a case where control is performed so as to generate an overshoot pulse Poc with a predetermined width with timing of rise or fall of a CS signal.

FIG. **62** a drawing showing a set waveform and an actual waveform of a CS signal in a case where a horizontal period H is short.

FIG. **63** is a drawing showing a set waveform and an actual waveform of a CS signal in a case where a pulse width of an overshoot pulse and application timing of an overshoot pulse are changed according to the length of a polarity inversion cycle of a CS signal.

FIG. **64** is a drawing showing a set waveform and an actual waveform of a CS signal in a case where a voltage of an overshoot pulse is changed according to the length of a polarity inversion cycle of a CS signal.

FIG. **65** shows states of connections between CS main lines and CS lines and a timing chart of a CS signal and a gate-on pulse in driving by block-divided interlace scan where the number α of scanning lines in one block is 48 and where each of a first dummy insertion period and a second dummy insertion period is 2H.

FIG. **66** is a timing chart showing a state of FIG. **65** to which two CS main lines are added and CS_P and CS_O are added as a phase of a CS signal.

FIG. **67** shows states of connections between CS main lines and CS lines and a timing chart of a CS signal and a gate-on pulse in driving by block-divided interlace scan where the number α of scanning lines in one block is 48 and where each of a first dummy insertion period and a second dummy insertion period is 2H.

FIG. **68** shows connection states of CS main lines and CS lines and a timing chart of a CS signal and a gate-on pulse in a case where there are 12 phases of waveforms of CS signals.

FIG. **69** shows connection states of CS main lines and CS lines and a timing chart of a CS signal and a gate-on pulse in cases where CS signals indicated by (*c*) and (*d*) of FIG. **70** are applied.

(*a*) and (*b*) of FIG. **70** show driving examples whose relations between polarity inversion timing of a CS signal and gate-off timing are different from each other. (*c*) and (*d*) of FIG. **70** show driving examples in which a polarity continuation period of 14H is separated into a period of 12H and a period of 2H and the period of 2H is set so that a period of H and a period of L are equal to each other.

FIG. **71** is an example of driving in which a main-charging period and a pre-charging period are provided.

FIG. **72** shows an example of display unevenness caused by difference in luminance due to difference in charging ratio between rows.

FIG. **73** shows examples of controlling a pulse width of a gate-on pulse.

FIG. **74** shows an example of a configuration of a gate driver IC for realizing progressive scan nH inversion driving in double pulse driving.

FIG. **75** is a waveform chart showing an example of performance of the gate driver shown in FIG. **74**.

FIG. **76** is a waveform chart showing another example of performance of the gate driver shown in FIG. **74**.

FIG. **77** is a timing chart of a data signal waveform, a data signal, a latch strobe signal, and a gate-on pulse in double pulse driving by progressive scan where 1 horizontal period right after polarity inversion is regarded as a dummy insertion period.

FIG. **78** is an enlarged drawing of a part of FIG. **77**.

FIG. **79** shows a timing chart of a data signal waveform, a data signal, a latch strobe signal, and a gate-on pulse in double pulse driving by progressive scan where 2 horizontal periods right after polarity inversion is regarded as a dummy insertion period.

FIG. **80** shows an example of a configuration of a gate driver IC for realizing block-divided interlace driving in double pulse driving.

FIG. **81** shows a waveform chart showing an example of performance of the gate driver in FIG. **80**.

FIG. **82** shows a waveform chart showing an example of performance of the gate driver in FIG. **80**.

FIG. **83** shows a waveform chart showing another example of performance of the gate driver in FIG. **80**.

FIG. **84** shows a waveform chart showing another example of performance of the gate driver in FIG. **80**.

FIG. **85** shows a timing chart of a data signal waveform, a data signal, a latch strobe signal, a gate-on pulse, and a CS signal in double pulse driving by block-divided interlace scan where 1 horizontal period right after polarity inversion of a data signal is regarded as a first dummy insertion period, 1 horizontal period which is 5 horizontal period before the moment of polarity inversion of a data signal is regarded as a second dummy insertion period, and CS signals during periods to which the first and second insertion periods are inserted are made to include insertion of CS signal dummy periods corresponding to 1H, respectively.

FIG. **86** shows a driving example in which each of the first and second dummy insertion periods is 2H.

FIG. **87** is a drawing showing another example of connection states of CS main lines and CS lines and a timing chart of a CS signal and a gate-on pulse in a case where there are 12 phases of waveforms of CS signals.

FIG. **88** is a drawing showing a waveform **1** that shows polarity inversion timing of a CS signal and gate-on pulse timing in FIG. **68**, and a waveform **2** that shows polarity inversion timing of a CS signal and gate-on pulse timing in FIG. **87**.

FIG. **89** is a table showing, with respect to every kinds of the number of scanning signal lines, a difference between a period in which a retention capacitor signal gets H level and a period in which the retention capacitor signal gets L level, a ratio of the difference to one frame period, and a state of difference in luminance based on visual observation.

FIG. **90** shows a configuration of a main part of a gate driver IC for applying a gate-on pulse that is a double pulse without using a selection signal.

FIG. **91** is a waveform chart showing a driving example employing the gate driver unit in FIG. **90**.

FIG. **92** is a voltage waveform chart showing driving by a conventional technique.

FIG. **93** is a voltage waveform chart showing driving by another conventional technique.

REFERENCE SIGNS LIST

10: TFT
12*a*: first TFT
12*b*: second TFT
15: signal line
16: scanning line
17*a*: first sub-pixel electrode
17*b*: second sub-pixel electrode
41: first AND gate
41*n*: gate driver IC chip
42: first shift register
43: second shift register
45: output section
52: CS line
52M: CS main line (retention capacitor signal supply line)
52*a*: auxiliary capacitor line
52*b*: auxiliary capacitor line
83: liquid crystal controller
84: liquid crystal panel
90: CS control circuit (retention capacitor signal drive section)
90: tuner section
100: display section
200: display control circuit
300: source driver
400: gate driver

441: first AND gate
442: second AND gate
600: backlight
700: light source drive circuit
800: display device

DESCRIPTION OF EMBODIMENTS

Embodiment 1

One embodiment of the present invention is described below with reference to the attached drawings.

(Structure of Liquid Crystal Display Device)

FIG. **1** is a block diagram showing a structure of a liquid crystal display device of the present invention and an equivalent circuit of a display section of the liquid crystal display device. The liquid crystal display device includes a source driver **300** serving as a data signal line drive circuit, a display section **100** that is an active matrix display section, a backlight **600** serving as a planer illuminating device, a light source drive circuit **700** for driving the backlight **600**, and a display control circuit **200** for controlling the source driver **300**, the gate driver **400**, and the light source drive circuit **700**. In the present embodiment, the display section **100** is an active matrix liquid crystal panel. Alternatively, the display section **100** may be integrated with the source driver **300** and the gate driver **400** to form a liquid crystal panel.

The display section **100** in the liquid crystal display device includes gate lines GL**1**-GLm that are a plurality of (m) scanning signal lines, source lines SL**1**-SLn that are a plurality of (n) data signal lines each intersecting each of the gate lines GL**1**-GLm, and a plurality of (m×n) pixel formation sections provided respectively at intersections of the gate lines GL**1**-GLm and the source lines SL**1**-SLn. The pixel formation sections are disposed in a matrix manner so as to form pixel arrays. Hereinafter, a direction in which a gate line extends in a pixel array is referred to as a row direction and a direction in which a source line extends in a pixel array is referred to as a column direction.

Each pixel formation section includes: a TFT **10** serving as a switching element whose gate terminal is connected with a gate line GLj that crosses a corresponding intersection and whose source terminal is connected with a source line SLi that crosses the intersection; a pixel electrode connected with a drain terminal of the TFT **10**; a common electrode Ec serving as a counter electrode provided commonly for the plurality of pixel formation sections; and a liquid crystal layer that is provided commonly for the plurality of pixel formation sections and that is sandwiched between the pixel electrode and the common electrode Ec. A liquid crystal capacitor formed by the pixel electrode and the common electrode Ec serves as a pixel capacitor Cp. In general, an auxiliary capacitor (retention capacitor) is provided in parallel with a liquid crystal capacitor in order that a pixel capacitor retains a voltage surely. However, the auxiliary capacitor is not explained here and not shown in the drawings since the auxiliary capacitor is not directly related to the present embodiment.

The source driver **300** and the gate driver **400** supply to a pixel electrode in each pixel formation section a potential corresponding to an image to be displayed, and a power circuit (not shown) supplies a predetermined potential Vcom to the common electrode Ec. Consequently, a voltage corresponding to a potential difference between the pixel electrode and the common electrode Ec is applied to liquid crystal. The application of a voltage controls light transmittance of the liquid crystal layer, thus enabling image display. It should be noted that a polarization plate is used when the application of a voltage to the liquid crystal layer controls light transmittance, and a polarization plate in the present embodiment is provided in such a manner as to realize a normally black mode. Therefore, each pixel formation section forms a black pixel when no voltage is applied to the pixel capacitor Cp of the pixel formation section.

The backlight **600** is a planer illuminating device for illuminating the display section **100** from backward, and includes a cold-cathode tube and an optical waveguide for example. The backlight **600** is driven by the light source drive circuit **700** to emit light to each pixel formation section of the display section **100**.

The display control circuit **200** receives, from an outside signal source, a digital video signal Dv indicative of an image to be displayed; a horizontal sync signal HSY and a vertical sync signal VSY each corresponding to the digital video signal Dv; and a control signal Dc for controlling display operation. Further, the control circuit **200** generates, based on the signals Dv, HSY, VSY, and Dc thus received, a data start pulse signal SSP, a data clock signal SCK, a latch strobe signal (data signal application control signal) LS, a polarity inversion signal POL, a digital image signal DA indicative of an image to be displayed (signal corresponding to video signal Dv), a gate start pulse signal GSP, a gate clock signal GCK, and a gate driver output control signal (scanning signal output control signal) GOE, each serving as a signal for enabling the display section **100** to display an image indicated by the digital video signal Dv, and the control circuit **200** outputs these signals.

To be more specific, the video signal Dv is subjected to timing adjustment etc. in an internal memory if necessary and then outputted as the digital image signal DA from the display control circuit **200**. The data clock signal SCK is generated as a signal consisting of pulses corresponding to pixels of an image indicated by the digital image signal DA. The data start pulse signal SSP is generated, based on the horizontal sync signal HSY, as a signal which has a high (H) level only during a predetermined period with respect to each horizontal scanning period. The gate start pulse signal GSP (GSPa, GSPb) is generated, based on the vertical sync signal VSY, as a signal which has a H level only during a predetermined period with respect to each frame period (each vertical scanning period). The gate clock signal GCK (GCKa, GCKb) is generated based on the horizontal sync signal HSY. The latch strobe signal LS and the gate driver output control signal GOE (GOEa, GOEb) are generated based on the horizontal sync signal HSY and the control signal Dc.

Among the signals thus generated by the display control circuit **200**, the digital image signal DA, the latch strobe signal LS, the data start pulse signal SSP, the data clock signal SCK, and the polarity inversion signal POL are input to the source driver **300**, and the gate start pulse signal GSP, the gate clock signal GCK, and the gate driver output control signal GOE are input to the gate driver **400**.

Based on the digital image signal DA, the data start pulse signal SSP, the data clock signal SCK, the latch strobe signal LS, and the polarity inversion signal POL, the source driver **300** sequentially generates data signals S(**1**)-S(n) that are analog voltages corresponding to pixel values in each horizontal scanning line of an image represented by the digital image signal DA, and applies the data signals S(**1**)-S(n) to source lines SL**1**-SLn, respectively.

Based on the gate start pulse signal GSP (GSPa, GSPb), the gate clock signal GCK (GCKa, GCKb), and the gate driver output control signal GOE (GOEa, GOEb), the gate driver **400** generates scanning signals G(**1**)-G(m) and applies the scanning signals G(**1**)-G(m) to gate lines GL**1**-GLm, respec-

tively, so as to selectively drive the gate lines GL1-GLm. Selective driving of the gate lines GL1-GLm is realized by applying, as the scanning signals G(1)-G(m), gate-on pulses whose selection periods equal to pulse widths. It should be noted that in the present embodiment, all of pulse widths of gate-on pulses Pw to be applied to individual gate lines have the same length, except for a certain example of driving. This makes charging conditions for individual pixels equal, enabling display more even over the whole display screen. This increases display quality.

As described above, the source driver **300** and the gate driver **400** drive the source lines SL1-SLn and the gate lines GL1-GLm of the display section **100**, so that a voltage of a source line SLi is supplied to the pixel capacitor Cp via the TFT **10** connected with the selected gate line GLj (i=1 to n and j=1 to m). Thus, in individual pixel formation sections, a voltage corresponding to the digital image signal DA is applied to the liquid crystal layer, and application of the voltage controls transmittance of light from the backlight **600**, enabling the display section **100** to display an image indicated by the digital video signal Dv from the outside.

Examples of a display method include progressive scan and interlace scan. The progressive scan is a method in which when displaying one frame, i.e. during one frame period, the gate lines GL1-GLm are sequentially selected one by one from top to bottom.

The interlace scan is a method in which the gate lines GL1-GLm are divided into a plurality of groups in such a manner that gate lines positioned with a predetermined line distance from each other belong to one group, and individual groups are scanned sequentially. In a case where the gate lines GL1-GLm are divided into two groups in such a manner that gate lines positioned with a distance of 1 line belong to one group, odd gate lines or even gate lines of the gate lines GL1-GLm are selected sequentially from top to bottom, and then even gate lines or odd gate lines of the gate lines GL1-GLm are selected sequentially from top to bottom.

(Example of Driving by Progressive Scan)

FIG. **2** shows a timing chart of a data signal waveform, a data signal, a latch strobe signal LS, and a gate-on pulse (pixel data writing pulse) Pw in driving by progressive scan where the polarity of a data signal voltage is inverted with respect to every ten rows with a center value Vsc (substantially equal to Vcom in general) of the data signal voltage as a reference and where 1 horizontal period (1H) right after polarity inversion is regarded as a dummy insertion period (indicated by circle). In FIG. **2**, a lateral direction represents time elapse and a longitudinal direction represents individual rows of the gate lines (writing lines) GL1-GLm to which gate-on pulses are applied.

As shown in FIG. **2**, an actual waveform of the data signal is rounded right after inversion of the polarity. That is, it takes time for the data signal waveform to reach a predetermined voltage after the inversion of the polarity. In the example shown in FIG. **2**, it takes substantially 1 horizontal period for the actual data signal waveform to reach the predetermined voltage. In FIG. **2**, the data signal waveform is in a simplified signal state where a data signal voltage (tone) does not change during the same polarity. This holds for the drawings mentioned hereinafter.

In order to deal with this problem, in the above driving, the gate-on pulse Pw is not applied during 1 horizontal period right after the inversion of the polarity in order to provide a dummy horizontal period. Consequently, in a horizontal period next to a dummy insertion period, a data signal with the predetermined voltage is written in individual pixels.

Providing the dummy insertion period in this manner allows increasing a reaching ratio (charging ratio) of an actual voltage to an application voltage in the source lines SL1-SLn (data signal lines) when writing pixel data after polarity inversion. This prevents display unevenness with respect to every 10 rows which is caused by rounding of the data signal waveform at the moment of polarity inversion.

It should be noted that during the dummy insertion period, the display control circuit **200** stops application of an on-pulse of an LS signal to be input to the source driver **300**. Consequently, a data signal to be written during the dummy insertion period is written during a horizontal period next to the dummy insertion period. Therefore, providing the dummy insertion period does not result in skip of data to be displayed, and allows suitable display.

Alternatively, the display control circuit **200** may output, in a horizontal period next to the dummy insertion period, a data signal equal to a data signal to be applied during the dummy insertion period right after the polarity inversion. Also in this case, providing the dummy insertion period does not result in skip of data to be displayed, and allows suitable display.

FIG. **3** shows a timing chart of a data signal waveform, a data signal, a latch strobe signal LS, and a gate-on pulse (pixel data writing pulse) Pw in driving by progressive scan where the polarity of a data signal voltage is inverted with respect to every 10 rows with Vsc as a reference and where 2 horizontal periods (2H) right after polarity inversion is regarded as a dummy insertion period (indicated by circle). FIG. **4** shows a timing chart of a data signal waveform, a data signal, a latch strobe signal LS, and a gate-on pulse (pixel data writing pulse) Pw in driving by progressive scan where the polarity of a data signal voltage is inverted with respect to every 10 rows with Vsc as a reference and where 3 horizontal periods (3H) right after polarity inversion is regarded as a dummy insertion period (indicated by circle). In FIGS. **3** and **4**, a lateral direction represents time elapse and a longitudinal direction represents individual rows of the gate lines (writing rows) GL1-GLm to which gate-on pulses are applied.

In the example shown in FIG. **3**, it takes approximately 2 horizontal periods for the actual data signal waveform to reach a predetermined voltage. In the example shown in FIG. **4**, it takes approximately 3 horizontal periods for the actual data signal waveform to reach a predetermined voltage. As described above, the degree of rounding of a voltage waveform of a data signal differs depending on the specification of a liquid crystal display device. This is because the degree of loads to the source lines SL1-SLn differs depending on, for example, the screen size and the number of pixels of a liquid crystal display device.

Therefore, by setting the length of the dummy insertion period in such a manner that the dummy insertion period includes a time for the actual data signal to reach a predetermined voltage after polarity inversion, it is possible to write the data signal with the predetermined voltage in individual pixels during a horizontal period next to the dummy insertion period. For example, in a case where rounding of the data signal waveform is seen in a 1 horizontal period corresponding to 60 Hz, the dummy insertion period is set to be 1 horizontal period (1H). In a case where 120 Hz driving is performed in the same liquid crystal display device, since rounding of the data signal waveform is seen in 2 horizontal periods corresponding to 120 Hz, and therefore the dummy insertion period is set to be 2 horizontal periods (2H).

Providing the dummy insertion period in this manner allows increasing a reaching ratio of an actual voltage to an application voltage in the source lines SL1-SLn when writing pixel data after the inversion of the polarity. This prevents

display unevenness with respect to every 10 rows which is caused by rounding of the data signal waveform at the moment of the inversion of the polarity.

In the above examples, the dummy insertion period is 2H or 3H. Alternatively, the dummy insertion period may be set to be 4H or more according to the degree of rounding of the data signal waveform at the moment of inversion of the polarity. It should be noted that setting the dummy insertion period to have a predetermined length or more may cause inconvenience such as tearing, in which an image is seen shifted in a horizontal direction between gate lines around the moment of inversion of the polarity. How the tearing is seen depends on the length of the dummy insertion period.

To be more specific, in a case where the dummy insertion period is provided as described above, a difference in display timing occurs between a pixel on a gate line where display is performed before inversion of the polarity and a pixel on a gate line where display is performed after inversion of the polarity. FIG. **52** shows the result of sensory analysis in which whether tearing was observed or not was examined while changing the length of the dummy insertion period. In the example shown in FIG. **52**, a FHD panel (1920×1080 dots) performed display with frame frequency of 60 Hz, and the dummy insertion period was changed within a range of 40H (593 μs) to 540H (8000 μs). The result shows that when the dummy insertion period was 815 μs or less, tearing was hardly noticed, when the dummy insertion period was 1185 μs, tearing was a little noticed, and when the dummy insertion period was 1481 μs or more, tearing was in a very poor state.

In view of the above, when the difference in display timing around the moment of polarity inversion gets more than 0.8 msec, tearing gets likely to be seen, which deteriorates display quality. Therefore, by setting the time from the moment of polarity inversion to the moment of an application start of a gate-on pulse nearest to the moment of polarity inversion among gate-on pulses applied after the moment of polarity inversion to be equal to 0.8 msec or less, it is possible to perform excellent display with little or no tearing.

(Example of Driving by Interlace Scan)

FIG. **5** shows a timing chart of a data signal waveform, a data signal, a latch strobe signal LS, and a gate-on pulse (pixel data writing pulse) Pw in driving by interlace scan where the polarity of a data signal voltage is inverted with Vsc as a reference and where 1 horizontal period (1H) right after inversion of the polarity is regarded as a dummy insertion period (indicated by circle). In the interlace scan in FIG. **5**, 1 frame period is divided into the former half ½ frame period (½F) and the latter half ½ frame period, odd rows are scanned with the polarity of a data signal being plus in the former half ½F, and then even rows are scanned with the polarity of a data signal being minus in the latter half ½F. For simplicity, in the present example, it is supposed that there are 20 scanning signal lines.

In the interlace scan, a polarity inversion cycle is ½F. Accordingly, the interlace scan allows reduction of power consumption and reduction of heat generated by the source driver **300**. Further, in the interlace scan, the polarity of a voltage to be applied on pixels appears to be inverted with respect to 1 row. This allows reducing flickers compared with the progressive scan, and allows reducing display unevenness due to coupling capacitance by pixels that are adjacent in a longitudinal direction.

As in the progressive scan, also in the interlace scan, an actual waveform of a data signal is rounded at the moment of inversion of the polarity of the data signal. That is, it takes approximately 1 horizontal period for the data signal to reach a predetermined voltage right after the inversion of the polarity. In order to deal with this problem, in the above driving, the gate-on pulse Pw is not applied during 1 horizontal period right after the inversion of the polarity in order to provide a dummy horizontal period. Consequently, in a horizontal period next to the dummy insertion period, a data signal with the predetermined voltage is written in individual pixels.

Providing the dummy insertion period in this manner allows increasing a reaching ratio (charging ratio) of an actual voltage to an application voltage in the source lines SL**1**-SLn (data signal lines) when writing pixel data after the inversion of the polarity.

It should be noted that, as in the progressive scan, also in the interlace scan, during the dummy insertion period, the display control circuit **200** stops application of an on-pulse of an LS signal to be input to the source driver **300**. Consequently, a data signal to be written during the dummy insertion period is written during a horizontal period next to the dummy insertion period. Alternatively, the display control circuit **200** may output, in a horizontal period next to the dummy insertion period, a data signal equal to a data signal to be applied during the dummy insertion period right after the inversion of the polarity.

Data signals have been permutated beforehand by a data signal permutation circuit included in the display control circuit **200** in such a manner as to correspond to the interlace scan as shown in the drawing. The data signals thus permutated are subjected to a necessary process such as a timing process, and then supplied as digital image signals DA to the source driver **300**. The data signal permutation circuit receives digital video signals Dv that are digital RGB signals supplied chronologically from an external signal source to the display control circuit **200**, causes the digital video signals Dv to be temporarily stored in a memory, and then read out a signal corresponding to a scanning signal line driven currently, and thus permutates the data signals.

(Block-Divided Interlace Scan)

FIG. **6** is a drawing showing frame numbers of data signals to be applied to individual rows of the gate lines (writing rows) GL**1**-GLm. In the interlace scan, odd rows and even rows of the gate lines display images of different frame numbers with respect to every ½ frame. In the example shown in FIG. **6**, in the first ½F, odd rows of gate lines display an n^{th} frame image, and even rows of the gate lines display an $n-1^{st}$ frame image. In the third ½F, the odd rows of the gate lines display an $n+1^{st}$ frame image, and the even rows of the gate lines display an n^{th} frame image.

Under such circumstances, moving a vertically oblong image shown in (*a*) of FIG. **7** in a lateral direction may cause an inconvenience (combing) in which edges in a vertical direction appear comb-like as shown in (*b*) of FIG. **7**. Combing is caused due to the same cause as a phenomenon in which, for example, when an interlaced image is displayed by a progressive scan monitor for PC without IP conversion, a laterally scrolled image appears comb-like. How far combing is seen depends on the length of period during which odd rows and even rows of the gate lines display images of different frame numbers.

FIG. **8** schematically shows a writing operation by normal interlace scan. In FIG. **8**, the lateral axis indicates time lapse, and the longitudinal axis indicates gate lines GL**1**-GLm that are writing rows. In the example in FIG. **8**, all odd rows of the gate lines GL**1**-GLm are written, and then even rows are written. If frame frequency is 120 Hz (1 cycle: 8.333 ms), time Tc from the moment when writing an odd row of adjacent two gate lines to the moment when writing an even row of the adjacent two gate lines is 4167 μs.

As with the cause of tearing as explained above, combing is caused by disparity in display timing between adjacent gate lines. Therefore, the result of sensory analysis for tearing is also true for combing. That is, combing is seen when the time Tc is approximately 0.8 ms or more. Consequently, in the example shown in FIG. **8**, combing is seen.

In contrast thereto, in the present embodiment, the gate lines GL**1**-GLm are divided into a plurality of blocks and interlace scan is performed with respect to each block (block-divided interlace scan). This allows reducing the time Tc, making combing less likely to be seen.

FIG. **9** schematically illustrates writing operation in the block-divided interlace scan. The lateral axis indicates time lapse and the longitudinal axis indicates the gate lines GL**1**-GLm that are writing rows. In the example shown in FIG. **9**, the gate lines GL**1**-GLm are divided into blocks with respect to every a rows, and interlace scan is performed with respect to each block. To be specific, odd rows of 1^{st} to α^{th} gate lines are written with a data signal voltage having a plus polarity (+ polarity) with respect to Vsc, and then even rows of the 1^{st} to α^{th} gate lines are written with a data signal voltage having a minus polarity (− polarity) with respect to Vsc. Next, even rows of $a+1^{st}$ to $2\alpha^{th}$ gate lines are written with a data signal voltage having a minus polarity (− polarity) with respect to Vsc, and then odd rows of the $\alpha+1^{st}$ to $2\alpha^{th}$ gate lines are written with a data signal voltage having a plus polarity (+ polarity) with respect to Vsc. All rows of 1 frame are written by sequentially repeating these steps.

In the above steps, a first block including the 1^{st} to α^{th} gate lines are written in such a manner that odd rows are written firstly and even rows are written secondly, and a second block including the $a+1^{st}$ to $2\alpha^{th}$ gate lines are written in such a manner that even rows are written firstly and odd rows are written secondly. That is, in the odd block, odd rows are written firstly and even rows are written secondly, and in the even block, even rows are written firstly and odd rows are written secondly. When the last line in one block is written and then the first line in next block is written, a data signal voltage maintains the same polarity. This makes it unnecessary to perform inversion of the polarity when switching blocks to be written, thus reducing power consumption.

The time Tc which is a difference in time between writing in adjacent rows in the block-divided interlace scan is represented by an equation below.

$$Tc=(\alpha/2)/(V\text{total})\times(\text{frame cycle})$$

wherein Vtotal represents 1 vertical period, that is, whole scanning lines. Since (frame cycle)/(Vtotal)=(time of 1 horizontal period), the above equation may be written as follows.

$$Tc=(\alpha/2)\times(1H,\ \text{time of 1 horizontal period})$$

For example, in a case of 120 Hz driving in 52 type full HD (the number of all scanning lines including blanking period is 1125), if $\alpha=48$, the time Tc that would cause abnormal display state is

$$Tc=(48/2)/1125\times(1/120)\times10\hat{}6=177.8\ \mu s$$

and consequently combing is so prevented as not to be seen.

Further, in a case of 60 Hz driving in 37 type full HD (the number of all scanning lines including blanking period is 1125), if $\alpha=20$, similar calculation shows that Tc=148.1 μs, and consequently combing is so prevented as not to be seen.

(Example of Driving in Block-Divided Interlace Scan)

FIG. **10** shows a timing chart of a data signal waveform, a data signal, a latch strobe signal LS, and a gate-on pulse Pw in driving by block-divided interlace scan where the number α of scanning lines in one block is 20 and where 1 horizontal period (1H) right after inversion of the polarity is regarded as a dummy insertion period (indicated by circle). In FIG. **10**, the lateral direction indicates time lapse and the longitudinal direction indicates individual rows of gate lines (writing rows) GL**1**-GLm to which gate-on pulses are applied.

In this driving example, a first block including 1^{st}-20^{th} gate lines is written in such a manner that odd rows are written firstly and even rows are written secondly, and a second block including 21^{st}-40^{th} gate lines is written in such a manner that even rows are written firstly and odd rows are written secondly. Therefore, in the 1^{st}-40^{th} gate lines, inversion of the polarity is made when switching from odd rows to even rows in the first block and when switching from even rows to odd rows in the second block. To be specific, even rows corresponding to 20H in the 1^{st}-40^{th} gate lines are scanned while a data signal maintains the same polarity (here, − polarity). 20 odd rows from 21^{st} gate line are scanned while a data signal maintains the same polarity (here, + polarity). Therefore, except for the first scan, scan is performed with the polarity of a data signal inverted with respect to every 20 rows.

In this example, it takes substantially 1 horizontal period right after inversion of the polarity for an actual data signal waveform to reach a predetermined voltage. Consequently, there is a case where display unevenness is caused by rounding of the data signal at the moment of polarity inversion.

Therefore, as described above, by setting the length of a dummy insertion period in such a manner that the dummy insertion period includes the time for a data signal to reach a predetermined voltage after inverting its polarity, a data signal with the predetermined voltage is written in individual pixels in a horizontal period next to the dummy insertion period. Providing the dummy insertion period in this manner allows increasing a reaching ratio of an actual voltage to an application voltage in the source lines SL**1**-SLn when writing pixel data after inversion of the polarity. This allows preventing display unevenness with respect to approximately every 20 rows that is caused by rounding of the data signal waveform at the moment of polarity inversion.

Further, compared with the above progressive scan, in this driving, the polarity of a voltage applied to a pixel is inverted with respect to each row, which reduces flickers and reduces display unevenness caused by coupling capacitance of pixels adjacent in a longitudinal direction. In addition, since the block-divided interlace scan is employed, it is possible to prevent the combing.

Data signals have been permutated beforehand by a data signal permutation circuit included in the display control circuit **200** in such a manner as to correspond to the block-divided interlace scan as shown in the drawing. The data signals thus permutated are subjected to a necessary process such as a timing process, and then supplied as digital image signals DA to the source driver **300**. The data signal permutation circuit receives digital video signals Dv that are digital RGB signals supplied chronologically from an external signal source to the display control circuit **200**, causes the digital video signals Dv to be temporarily stored in a memory, and then read out a signal corresponding to a scanning signal line driven currently, and thus permutates the data signals.

In the driving example shown in FIG. **11**, in a first block including 1^{st}-20^{th} gate lines, even rows are written firstly and odd rows are written secondly, and in a second block including 21^{st}-40^{th} gate lines, odd rows are written firstly and even rows are written secondly. Consequently, inversion of the polarity is made at the time of switching from even rows to odd rows in the first block and at the time of switching from odd rows to even rows in the second block. Other features are

the same as those of the driving example in FIG. **10** and therefore explanations thereof are omitted here.

In the driving example shown in FIG. **12**, in a first block including 1^{st}-20^{th} gate lines, even rows are written firstly and odd rows are written secondly, and in a second block including 21^{st}-40^{th} gate lines, odd rows are written firstly and even rows are written secondly. From the 1^{st} gate line to the 40^{th} gate line, inversion of the polarity is made not only at the time of switching from even rows to odd rows in the first block and at the time of switching from odd rows to even rows in the second block, but also at the time of switching from the first block to the second block. 1 horizontal period (1H) right after these inversions of the polarities is regarded as a dummy insertion period.

Also in this driving example, providing the dummy insertion period yields the same effect as above. However, compared with the above driving examples in FIGS. **10** and **11**, this driving example has increased number of inversion of the polarity. Accordingly, in view of power consumption, the driving examples in FIGS. **10** and **11** are preferable to the driving example in FIG. **12**.

Further, in the driving example in FIG. **12**, voltages with the same polarity are applied to pixel electrodes of 20^{th} and 21^{st} gate lines, respectively. In contrast thereto, in a case of other gate lines, voltages with opposite polarities are applied to pixel electrodes of adjacent gate lines in a longitudinal direction. Consequently, voltage variation of pixel electrodes after gate-off, which variation is caused by coupling capacitance of pixel electrodes adjacent in a longitudinal direction, differs between the case of 20^{th} and 21^{st} gate lines and other gate lines, resulting in stripped display unevenness. In view of this problem, the driving examples in FIGS. **10** and **11** are preferable to the driving example in FIG. **12**.

In the driving example shown in FIG. **13**, in a first block including 1^{st}-20^{th} gate lines, even rows are written firstly and odd rows are written secondly, and also in a second block including 21^{st}-40^{th} gate lines, even rows are written firstly and odd rows are written secondly. From the 1^{st} gate line to the 40^{th} gate line, inversion of the polarity is made not only at the time of switching from even rows to odd rows in the first block and at the time of switching from odd rows to even rows in the second block, but also at the time of switching from the first block to the second block. 1 horizontal period (1H) right after these inversions of the polarities is regarded as a dummy insertion period.

Unlike the driving example in FIG. **12**, in the driving example in FIG. **13**, voltages with opposite polarities are applied to pixel electrodes of the 20^{th} gate line and the 21^{st} gate line, respectively. Consequently, voltage variation of pixel electrodes after gate-off, which variation is caused by coupling capacitance of pixel electrodes adjacent in a longitudinal direction, are substantially identical among all rows, allowing prevention of stripped display unevenness.

FIG. **14** shows a timing chart of a data signal waveform, a data signal, a latch strobe signal LS, and a gate-on pulse Pw in driving by block-divided interlace scan where the number α of scanning lines in one block is 20 and where 2 horizontal periods (2H) right after inversion of the polarity is regarded as a dummy insertion period (indicated by circle). In FIG. **14**, the lateral direction indicates time lapse and the longitudinal direction indicates individual rows of gate lines (writing rows) GL**1**-GLm to which gate-on pulses are applied.

In the example shown in FIG. **14**, it takes substantially 2 horizontal periods right after inversion of the polarity for an actual data signal waveform to reach a predetermined voltage. Therefore, as described above, by setting the length of a dummy insertion period in such a manner that the dummy insertion period includes the time for a data signal to reach a predetermined voltage after inverting its polarity, the data signal with the predetermined voltage is written in individual pixels in a horizontal period next to the dummy insertion period. Providing the dummy insertion period in this manner allows increasing a reaching ratio of an actual voltage to an application voltage in the source lines SL**1**-SLn when writing pixel data after inversion of the polarity. This allows preventing display unevenness caused by rounding of the data signal waveform at the moment of inverting the polarity.

Although the length of the dummy insertion period in the above example is set to 2H, the length may be set to 3H or more according to the degree of rounding of the data signal waveform after inversion of the polarity.

(Control of Application of Gate-on Pulse)

The following explains the dummy insertion period in more details. In the above driving examples, a period from the moment of inversion of the polarity to the moment of first application of a gate-on pulse Pw is provided as one or more horizontal periods, thereby preventing the influence of rounding of a data signal waveform. However, this period is not limited to one or more horizontal periods. If this period is as defined below, this period can prevent the influence of rounding of a data signal waveform.

Initially, when a last end of a gate-on pulse nearest to a moment of polarity inversion of a data signal among gate-on pulses applied before the moment of polarity inversion is earlier than an end time of a horizontal period during which the gate-on pulse is applied, a period that starts at the last end of the gate-on pulse and ends at the end time of the horizontal period is defined as a first period. Further, a period that starts at the moment of the polarity inversion and ends at a moment of an application start of a gate-on pulse nearest to the moment of the polarity inversion among gate-on pulses applied after the polarity inversion is defined as a second period. The gate-on pulse Pw should be applied so that the second period is longer than the first period.

In the above driving examples, the second period corresponds to the dummy insertion period, and the first period corresponds to a period from the time when a gate-on pulse Pw is off in one horizontal period to the time when the horizontal period ends. Therefore, it is evident that the second period is longer than the first period in each of the above driving examples. Further, although not described as the above driving examples, driving may be performed in such a manner that a horizontal period in which a gate-on pulse Pw is not applied is provided right before inversion of the polarity. Also in this case, it is evident that the second period is longer than the first period.

With such driving, a gate-on pulse Pw is not applied at the moment of inversion of the polarity. This allows preventing data signals with opposite polarities from being simultaneously applied to two adjacent gate lines to which gate-on pulses Pw are applied before and after inversion of the polarity, respectively. This allows preventing image display from being disturbed at the moment of inversion of the polarity.

Further, among the gate-on pulses Pw applied after the moment of inversion of the polarity, the gate-on pulse Pw nearest to the moment of inversion of the polarity is gated on after a period longer than the first period has elapsed from the moment of inversion of the polarity. This prevents charge of a pixel from being carried out during a period where a data signal waveform is greatly rounded due to inversion of the polarity. This allows displaying an image with high quality that is free from display unevenness etc.

Further, the period from the moment of inversion of the polarity to the moment of first application of a gate-on pulse

Pw may be set as follows. That is, a gate-on pulse may be applied so that a period from the moment of polarity inversion to the moment of application start of a gate-on pulse Pw nearest to the moment of polarity inversion among gate-on pulses Pw applied after the moment of polarity inversion is equal to or more than the length of a horizontal display period that is obtained by subtracting a horizontal blanking period from a horizontal period.

In the above driving examples, the period from the moment of polarity inversion to the moment of application start of a gate-on pulse Pw nearest to the moment of polarity inversion among gate-on pulses Pw applied after the moment of polarity inversion corresponds to a dummy insertion period. Accordingly, it is evident that the dummy insertion period is longer than the horizontal display period in each of the driving examples.

The length of a horizontal period is equal to the sum of the length of a horizontal display interval and the length of a horizontal blanking period. In general, a data signal to be applied to a source line is designed to have a signal waveform that allows a pixel to be charged within 1 horizontal display period. Accordingly, at the time when 1 horizontal display interval or more has elapsed from the moment of polarity inversion, the influence of rounding of a data signal waveform due to polarity inversion is prevented. This allows preventing charge of a pixel from being carried out during a period where a data signal waveform is greatly rounded due to polarity inversion. This allows displaying an image with high quality which is free from display unevenness etc.

As described above, a data signal to be applied to a source line is basically designed to have a signal waveform that allows a pixel to be charged within 1 horizontal display period. However, the case of carrying out polarity inversion causes a larger change in a voltage of a data signal waveform than the case of not carrying out the polarity inversion. Consequently, under a certain condition of designing a device, there is a possibility that a pixel is not charged within 1 horizontal display period. In order to deal with such a case, the dummy insertion period may be set to be 2H or more as in the above driving examples.

Embodiment 2

Another embodiment of the present invention is described below with reference to the drawings. Configurations having the same functions as those in Embodiment 1 are given the same reference numerals and explanations thereof are omitted here.

(Configuration of Liquid Crystal Display Device)

FIG. **15** is a block diagram illustrating a configuration of a liquid crystal display device of the present embodiment and an equivalent circuit of a display section of the liquid crystal display device. The liquid crystal display device is obtained by arranging the liquid crystal display device of FIG. **1** so as to further include a CS control circuit (retention capacitor signal drive section) **90** serving as an auxiliary capacitor line drive circuit. Except for the CS control circuit **90**, the liquid crystal display device of the present embodiment is the same as the liquid crystal display device of Embodiment 1 and therefore explanation thereof is omitted here.

The CS control circuit **90** is a circuit for controlling the phase, the width etc. of a waveform of a CS (retention capacitor) signal to be applied to an auxiliary capacitor line (retention capacitor line; CS line). Control by the CS control circuit **90** and the auxiliary capacitor line will be detailed later.

FIG. **16** schematically illustrates an equivalent circuit of one pixel of the liquid crystal display device of the present embodiment. As illustrated in FIG. **16**, each pixel includes two sub-pixels and a first TFT **12***a* and a second TFT **12***b* are provided so as to correspond to the sub-pixels, respectively. A first sub-pixel electrode **17***a*, a counter electrode Ec, and a liquid crystal layer between the first sub-pixel electrode **17***a* and the counter electrode Ec constitute a first sub-pixel capacitor Csp**1**, and a second sub-pixel electrode **17***b*, a counter electrode Ec, and a liquid crystal layer between the second sub-pixel electrode **17***b* and the counter electrode Ec constitute a second sub-pixel capacitor Csp**2**. Such pixel structure is referred to as a multi-pixel structure. In the present embodiment, one pixel includes two sub-pixels. Alternatively, one pixel may include three or more sub-pixels.

When employing such a multi-pixel structure, it is preferable that at least two of the sub-pixels have different luminance. If at least two of the sub-pixels have different luminance, then one pixel includes a bright sub-pixel and a dark sub-pixel, allowing the liquid crystal display device to display a half tone with use of area coverage modulation. This is suitable for reducing excess brightness when viewing a liquid crystal screen in a skew direction.

Electrostatic capacitances of the first sub-pixel capacitor Csp**1** and the second sub-pixel capacitor Csp**2** have the same value, and they depend on effective voltages applied on individual liquid crystal layers. Further, a first auxiliary capacitor Cs**1** and a second auxiliary capacitor Cs**2** are provided independently of the first sub-pixel capacitor Csp**1** and the second sub-pixel capacitor Csp**2**, and electrostatic capacitances of the first auxiliary capacitor Cs**1** and the second auxiliary capacitor Cs**2** have the same value.

One electrodes of the first sub-pixel capacitor Csp**1** and the first auxiliary capacitor Cs**1** are connected with a drain electrode of the first TFT **12***a*, and the other electrode of the first sub-pixel capacitor Csp**1** is connected with the counter electrode Ec, and the other electrode of the first auxiliary capacitor Cs**1** is connected with an auxiliary capacitor line (CS line) **52***a*. On the other hand, one electrodes of the second sub-pixel capacitor Csp**2** and the second auxiliary capacitor Cs**2** are connected with a drain electrode of the second TFT **12***b*, and the other electrode of the second sub-pixel capacitor Csp**2** is connected with the counter electrode Ec, and the other electrode of the second auxiliary capacitor Cs**2** is connected with an auxiliary capacitor line (CS line) **52***b*.

Gate electrodes of the first TFT **12***a* and the second TFT **12***b* are connected with a scanning line **16**, and source electrodes of the first TFT **12***a* and the second TFT **12***b* are connected with a signal line **15**.

FIG. **17** illustrates how the CS control circuit **90**, CS main lines (retention capacitor signal lines) **52**M, and CS lines **52** are connected with one another. FIG. **18** details how the CS main lines **52**M and the CS lines **52** are connected with one another.

The CS control circuit **90** outputs CS signals with different signal waveforms to the CS main lines **52**M, respectively. In the example shown in FIG. **18**, the CS main lines **52**M are composed of 10 lines A-H and J and K, and receive respective CS signals with different signal waveforms. The CS main lines **52**M are provided outside the display area of the liquid crystal display device.

Each of the CS lines **52** is provided between adjacent gate lines GLm−1 and GLm in such a manner as to be along with the gate line GLm. Further, each CS line **52** is connected with one of the CS main lines **52**M. In the example shown in FIG. **18**, the CS lines **52** correspond to CS_A-CS_H, CS_J and CS_K that are connected with A-H, J, and K of the CS main lines **52**M, respectively.

In the liquid crystal display device having the above multi-pixel structure, when a source driver **300** drives the source lines SL**1**-SLn of the display section **100** and a gate driver **400** drives the gate lines GL**1**-GLm of the display section **100**, a voltage of a source line SLi is applied on a pixel capacitor via a TFT **10** connected with a selected gate line GLj (i=1 to n, j=1 to m). Then, the CS control circuit **90** drives the CS lines **52** and controls, with use of a CS signal, the voltage of the source line SLi which is supplied to the pixel capacitor.

This allows voltages corresponding to digital image signals DA are applied on a liquid crystal layer in individual pixel formation sections. Transmittance of light from a backlight **600** is controlled in response to application of the voltages, causing the display section **100** to display an image indicated by a digital video signal Dv from outside.

(Example of Interlace Scan Drive)

FIG. **19** is a timing chart of a data signal waveform, a data signal, a latch strobe signal LS, a gate-on pulse Pw, and a CS signal in driving by interlace scan where the polarity of a data signal voltage is inversed with respect to every 10 rows with Vsc as a reference. In the interlace scan in FIG. **19**, one frame period is divided into a former half ½ frame period (½F) and a latter half ½ frame period, and in the former half ½F, odd rows are scanned with the polarity of a data signal being plus, and in the latter half ½F, even rows are scanned with the polarity of a data signal being minus. Here, for simplicity, in this example, it is assumed that there are provided 20 scanning signal lines and the polarity of a data signal is inverted with respect to every 10H.

Bright-dark states of two sub-pixels that correspond to individual CS lines **52** are shown in FIG. **19**. Further, the right side of the timing chart shows a bright-dark state of individual sub-pixels driven by inverting the polarity between adjacent source lines SLn−1 and SLn. In this driving example, combinations of bright-dark states of individual sub-pixels form a checkered pattern, which is the best form since the checkered pattern has the least jaggyness of an image. Here, a hatched piece indicates a dark sub-pixel and a non-hatched piece indicates a bright sub-pixel. In order to carry out such driving, conditions below are required.

When a period from the time of applying a gate-on pulse on an odd gate line that is one of two adjacent gate lines and that firstly receives application of a gate-on pulse to the time of applying a gate-on pulse on an even line that is the other of the two adjacent gate lines and that secondly receives application of a gate-on pulse is regarded as an adjacent line writing time difference period, inversion of the polarity is performed even times (2k (k is an integer of 1 or more)) during at least the adjacent line writing time difference period. In other words, if a polarity inversion cycle of a CS signal is the sum of a first polarity continuation period and a second polarity continuation period, setting that (polarity inversion cycle of CS signal) =(adjacent line writing time difference period)/k (k is an integer of 1 or more) enables a bright-dark state to be completely inverted between sub-pixels adjacent to each other in a column direction. That is, this enables to keep a bright-dark state of a sub-pixel constant, thereby preventing deterioration in display quality. Further, since the order of brightness and darkness of individual sub-pixels is inverted between an odd line and an even line with respect to each line, it is possible to prevent occurrence of jaggyness of an image.

In the example in FIG. **19**, k=1 and a polarity inversion cycle of a CS signal is ½ of an adjacent line writing time difference period. In a case where k=1, the polarity inversion cycle of a CS signal is longest, and therefore applying a gate-on pulse Pw after inversion of the polarity of a CS signal and right before the next inversion of the polarity allows writing of data to individual sub-pixels at the time when a waveform of a CS signal sufficiently achieves a steady state.

Further, the phase of a CS signal to be applied to the $n+2^{nd}$ CS line **52** is delayed by 1H with respect to the phase of a CS signal to be applied to the n^{th} CS line **52**. This allows writing of data into individual sub-pixels at the moment after the same time has elapsed from the time of inversion of the polarity of a CS signal in all the CS lines **52** and at the moment when the waveform of the CS signal sufficiently achieves a steady state. Therefore, it is possible to prevent display unevenness due to rounding of the waveform of the CS signal.

In order to meet the above first and second conditions, CS signals in twice the number of a horizontal period included in a half period of a polarity inversion cycle of a data signal waveform, i.e. a period where one polarity continues. In the example in FIG. **19**, 10(H)×2=20 kinds of CS signals are required. A simple calculation shows that, in this example, it is necessary to provide 20 CS main lines **52**M. However, in this example, using CS signals with opposite polarities allows the above driving only with 10 kinds (phases) of CS signals. To be specific, the CS lines **52** are divided into two blocks, i.e. a block including upper 10 rows and a block including lower 11 rows, and CS signals in two rows in the upper 10 rows are paired, and the order of CS signals in each pair is inverted in the lower 10 rows, and a CS signal at the lower 11^{th} row is made identical with a CS signal at the upper 1^{st} row, so that the above driving is realized with use of 10 kinds (phases) of CS signals.

As described above, in the interlace scan, the polarity inversion cycle is ½F. Accordingly, the interlace scan allows reducing power consumption and heat of the source driver **300**, compared with the progressive scan. Further, in the interlace scan, the polarity of a voltage applied on a pixel appears to be inverted with respect to 1 row, allowing reduction of flickers, and allowing reduction of unevenness due to coupling capacitance of pixels adjacent in a longitudinal direction.

Data signals have been permutated beforehand by a data signal permutation circuit included in the display control circuit **200** in such a manner as to correspond to the interlace scan as shown in the drawing. The data signals thus permutated are subjected to a necessary process such as a timing process, and then supplied as digital image signals DA to the source driver **300**. The data signal permutation circuit receives digital video signals Dv that are digital RGB signals supplied chronologically from an external signal source to the display control circuit **200**, causes the digital video signals Dv to be temporarily stored in a memory, and then reads out a signal corresponding to a scanning signal line driven currently, and thus permutates the data signals. This holds for other driving examples below.

Also in this interlace scan, an actual data signal shows rounding of waveform, as described above. In the example in the drawing, it takes substantially 1 horizontal period right after inversion of the polarity for an actual data signal waveform to reach a predetermined voltage. Accordingly, there is a possibility that display unevenness due to rounding of the waveform of the data signal occurs.

An example of driving capable of improving display unevenness due to rounding of the waveform of the data signal is a driving example shown in FIG. **20**. FIG. **20** shows a timing chart of a data signal waveform, a data signal, a latch strobe signal LS, a gate-on pulse Pw, and a CS signal in driving by interlace scan where the polarity of a data signal voltage is inverted with Vsc as a reference and where 2 horizontal periods (2H) right after inversion of the polarity are regarded as a dummy insertion period. In the interlace scan in

FIG. **20**, 1 frame period is divided into the former half ½ frame period (½F) and the latter half ½ frame period, odd rows are scanned with the polarity of a data signal being plus in the former half ½F, and then even rows are scanned with the polarity of a data signal being minus in the latter half ½F. For simplicity, it is assumed that there are 20 scanning signal lines.

In the example shown in FIG. **20**, it takes substantially 2 horizontal periods right after polarity inversion for an actual data signal waveform to reach a predetermined voltage. In contrast, in the driving method, a gate-on pulse Pw is not applied during 2 horizontal periods right after inversion of the polarity so as to provide a dummy horizontal period. Consequently, in a horizontal period next to a dummy insertion period, a data signal with the predetermined voltage is written into individual pixels.

As described above, providing the dummy insertion period allows increasing a reaching ratio (charging ratio) of an actual voltage to an application voltage in the source lines SL**1**-SLn (data signal lines) when writing pixel data after inversion of the polarity.

It should be noted that, as in Embodiment 1, during the dummy insertion period, the display control circuit **200** stops application of an on-pulse of an LS signal to be input to the source driver **300**. Consequently, a data signal to be written during the dummy insertion period is written during a horizontal period next to the dummy insertion period. Alternatively, the display control circuit **200** may output, in 2 horizontal periods next to the dummy insertion period, a data signal equal to a data signal to be applied during the dummy insertion period right after the inversion of the polarity.

On the other hand, simply inserting a dummy insertion period as in the present driving example raises the following problem in the multi-pixel driving. That is, insertion of the dummy insertion period lengths the polarity inversion cycle of a data signal waveform, whereas the polarity inversion cycle of a CS signal does not change. This causes disparity between phases of the data signal waveform and the CS signal. This makes the bright-dark state of a sub-pixel unstable, dropping display quality.

In FIG. **20** for example, in the latter half ½F, a gate-on pulse Pw is applied during a period when the waveform of a CS signal is greatly rounded and consequently display is carried out while the voltage of the CS signal does not reach a predetermined value, resulting in display unevenness. Further, in relations among the gate-on pulse Pw, the data signal waveform, and the CS signal waveform shown in the drawing, the order of brightness and darkness of individual sub-pixels is as follows: bright, dark, dark, bright, bright, dark, . . . , i.e., dark sub-pixels or bright sub-pixels appears successively with respect to every 2 rows. In the drawing, a hatched portion corresponds to a dark sub-pixel and a non-hatched portion corresponds to a bright sub-pixel. This configuration is problematic in that it has more eminent jaggyness as display quality compared with a configuration in which brightness and darkness are switched with respect to each row.

One example of a driving method that improves the problem due to the difference between a polarity inversion cycle of a CS signal and a polarity inversion cycle of a data signal waveform is a driving example shown in FIG. **21**. The drawing shows a timing chart of a data signal waveform, a data signal, a latch strobe signal LS, a gate-on pulse Pw, and a CS signal in driving by interlace scan where the polarity of a data signal waveform is inverted with Vsc as a reference and where two horizontal periods (2H) right after inversion of the polarity of a data signal are regarded as a dummy insertion period and a CS signal dummy period corresponding to 2H is inserted into a CS signal during a period when the dummy insertion period is inserted. In the interlace scan in the drawing, 1 frame period is divided into a former half ½ frame period and a latter half ½ frame period and odd rows are subjected to interlace scan with the polarity of a data signal being plus in the former half ½F and even rows are subjected to interlace scan with the polarity of a data signal being minus in the latter half ½F. For simplicity, it is assumed that there are 20 scanning signal lines.

In the example in FIG. **21**, when a dummy insertion period is not inserted, a period during which one polarity of a CS signal continues (polarity continuation period) is 5H. To a polarity continuation period of a CS signal right after inversion of the polarity of a data signal is added a period when a dummy insertion period is inserted, i.e. 2H. That is, a polarity continuation period of a CS signal right after inversion of the polarity is set to 7H and a polarity continuation period of other CS signal is set to 5H.

With the above driving, insertion of a dummy insertion period allows lengthening the polarity inversion cycle of a data signal waveform and lengthening the polarity inversion cycle of a CS signal. This allows keeping relationship in phase between the data signal waveform and the CS signal. Further, at least in an adjacent line writing time difference period, each of the CS signals has the same polarity inversion timing among successive frames. This stabilizes the state of brightness-darkness of sub pixels, preventing deterioration in display quality. Further, since the order of brightness and darkness of individual sub-pixels is inverted between an odd line and an even line with respect to each line, it is possible to prevent occurrence of jaggyness of an image.

Further, with the configuration, in all the CS lines, it is possible to write data into individual sub-pixels at a time when the same time has elapsed from the moment of inversion of the polarity of a CS signal and when the waveform of the CS signal sufficiently achieves a steady state. This allows preventing display unevenness due to rounding of the waveform of a CS signal.

Such driving can be realized by delaying the phase of a CS signal applied to an $n+2^{nd}$ CS line **52** by 1H with respect to the phase of a CS signal applied to an n^{th} CS line **52** during a period when a data signal waveform continues to have the same polarity.

The CS signal lines **52** are divided into a block including upper 10 rows and a block including lower 11 rows, and CS signals in two rows in the upper 10 rows are paired, and the order of CS signals in each pair is inverted in the lower 10 rows, and a CS signal at the lower 11^{th} row is made identical with a CS signal at the upper 1^{st} row. Thus, the above driving is realized using 10 kinds of CS signals.

In the above example, the dummy insertion period is 2H. Alternatively, the dummy insertion period may be 1H or 3H or more depending on the degree of rounding of a data signal waveform.

On the other hand, in the driving example, two polarities have different polarity continuation periods in a waveform of a CS signal. In this case, there is a possibility that an effective voltage of a sub-pixel varies depending on the difference in the polarity continuation period, resulting in striped display unevenness.

One example of a driving method that improves the problem due to the difference in the polarity continuation period is a driving example shown in FIG. **22**. The drawing shows a timing chart of a data signal waveform, a data signal, a latch strobe signal LS, a gate-on pulse Pw, and a CS signal in driving by interlace scan where the polarity of a data signal waveform is inverted with Vsc as a reference and where two

horizontal periods (2H) right after inversion of the polarity of a data signal are regarded as a dummy insertion period and polarity continuation periods of CS signals are increased by 1H. In the interlace scan in FIG. **22**, 1 frame period is divided into a former half ½ frame period and a latter half ½ frame period and odd rows are subjected to interlace scan with the polarity of a data signal being plus in the former half ½F and even rows are subjected to interlace scan with the polarity of a data signal being minus in the latter half ½F. For simplicity, it is assumed that there are 20 scanning signal lines.

In the example in FIG. **22**, when a dummy insertion period is not inserted, a period during which one polarity of a CS signal continues (polarity continuation period) is 5H. To one polarity continuation period of a CS signal is added 1H of 2H corresponding to the inserted dummy insertion period, so that the one polarity continuation period becomes 6H. To the other polarity continuation period of a CS signal is added remaining 1H of the 2H corresponding to the inserted dummy insertion period, so that the other polarity continuation period becomes 6H. That is, the polarity inversion cycle of a CS signal is set to be half the length of a polarity inversion cycle of a data signal waveform to which the dummy insertion period is added, and the polarity continuation period of the CS signal is made constant regardless of the polarity.

It should be noted that the dummy insertion period is set in such a manner that half the length of the polarity inversion cycle of a data signal waveform to which the dummy insertion period is added is equal to the length corresponding to positive integer number of 1 horizontal periods. This allows setting the polarity continuation period by the length of 1 horizontal period as a unit. This prevents a circuit for generating a CS signal waveform from being complicated.

As in the case of the driving example in FIG. **21**, this driving yields the effect of stabilizing the state of brightness-darkness of sub-pixels and preventing deterioration in display quality, the effect of preventing jaggyness, and the effect of preventing display unevenness due to rounding of waveform of a CS signal. In addition, this driving yields an effect as follows: since a polarity continuation period of one polarity is equal to a polarity continuation period of the other polarity, it is possible to keep an effective potential of a sub-pixel substantially constant, preventing striped display unevenness.

In the present driving example, the CS lines **52** are divided into a block including upper 12 rows and a block including lower 9 rows, and CS signals in two rows in the upper 8 rows in the block including upper 12 rows are paired, and the order of CS signals in each pair is inverted in the lower 8 rows, and a CS signal at lower 9^{th} row is made identical with a CS signal at upper 10^{th} row. This provides 12 kinds of (phases of) CS signals, allowing the above driving.

Another example of a driving method that improves the problem due to the difference in the polarity continuation period in the driving example in FIG. **21** is explained below. FIG. **23** is a timing chart of a data signal waveform, a data signal, a latch strobe signal LS, a gate-on pulse Pw, and a CS signal in driving by interlace scan where the polarity of a data signal voltage is inverted with Vsc as a reference and where 2 horizontal periods (2H) right after inversion of the polarity of a data signal are regarded as a first dummy insertion period and 2 horizontal periods (2H) prior to the inversion of the polarity of a data signal by 5 horizontal periods (5H) are regarded as a second dummy insertion period, and CS signal dummy periods each corresponding to 2H are inserted into CS signals during periods to which the first and second dummy insertion periods are inserted, respectively. In the interlace scan in FIG. **23**, 1 frame period is divided into a former half ½ frame period (½F) and a latter half ½ frame period and odd rows are subjected to interlace scan with the polarity of a data signal being plus in the former half ½F and even rows are subjected to interlace scan with the polarity of a data signal being minus in the latter half ½F. For simplicity, it is assumed that there are 20 scanning signal lines.

According to the driving example, in a period that is a half of the polarity inversion cycle of a data signal, that is, in a period during which a data signal polarity POL continues to be the same, a dummy insertion period is inserted not only at a time right after inversion of the polarity but also at another time. At the time when the dummy insertion period is inserted, a gate-on pulse Pw is not applied.

Further, the polarity inversion cycle of a CS signal is set to be half the length of the polarity inversion cycle of the data signal polarity POL to which cycle all the dummy insertion periods are added, and the polarity continuation period of the CS signal is kept constant regardless of the polarity.

As with the driving example in FIG. **22**, since this driving is configured such that a polarity continuation period of one polarity is equal to a polarity continuation period of the other polarity in a CS signal waveform, it is possible to keep an effective potential of a sub-pixel substantially constant, thereby preventing striped display unevenness.

The driving example is designed such that in two CS lines **52** corresponding to a gate line GLj to which a gate-on pulse Pw is applied right after insertion of a dummy insertion period, the phase of a CS signal to be applied to a CS line **52** that is the former of the two CS lines **52** in terms of a sub scanning order is delayed by 2H (length of inserted dummy insertion period)+1H with respect to the phase of a CS signal to be applied to a CS line **52** that is prior to the former one of the two CS lines **52** in terms of a sub scanning order. On the other hand, in other CS lines **52**, the phase of a CS signal to be applied to $n+2^{nd}$ CS line **52** is delayed by 1H with respect to the phase of a CS signal to be applied to n^{th} CS line **52**.

This driving allows writing data into individual sub-pixels in all the CS lines **52** at a time when the same time has elapsed from inversion of the polarity of a CS signal and the waveform of the CS signal sufficiently achieves a steady state. This allows preventing display unevenness due to rounding of a CS signal waveform.

In the above driving example, the number of horizontal periods (5H) actually written between the first dummy insertion period and a second dummy insertion period next to the first dummy insertion period is equal to the number of horizontal periods (5H) actually written between the second dummy insertion period and a first dummy insertion period next to the second dummy insertion period.

Consequently, when the CS lines **52** are divided into a block including upper 10 rows and a block including lower 11 lines, and CS signals in two rows in the upper 10 rows are paired, and the order of CS signals in each pair is inverted in the lower 10 rows, and a CS signal at lower 11^{th} row is made identical with a CS signal at upper 1^{st} row, it is possible to realize the above driving using 10 kinds of (phases of) CS signals. In this regard, the driving example in FIG. **23** allows reducing the kinds of CS signals and the number of CS main lines **52**M compared with the FIG. **22** configuration in which 12 kinds of (phases of) CS signals are used.

The following explains a driving example that allows preventing shortage in charging of a pixel at a moment of inversion of the polarity of a data signal in the driving example in FIG. **22**. FIG. **24** shows a timing chart of a data signal waveform, a data signal, a latch strobe signal LS, a gate-on pulse Pw, and a CS signal in driving by interlace scan where the polarity of a data signal voltage is inverted with Vsc as a reference and 2 horizontal periods (2H) right after inversion

of the polarity of a data signal are regarded as a dummy insertion period and polarity continuation periods of CS signals are increased by 1H, respectively.

The driving example in FIG. **24** differs from the driving example in FIG. **22** in that the pulse width of a gate-on pulse Pw to be firstly applied after inversion of the polarity of a data signal is made longer than the pulse width of other gate-on pulse Pw. As described above, right after inversion of the polarity of a data signal, the waveform of the data signal is rounded. In order to reduce shortage in charging of a pixel due to the rounding of the waveform of the data signal, a dummy insertion period is inserted. Making the pulse width of the gate-on pulse Pw longer allows further reducing the shortage in charging of a pixel. That is, making the pulse width of the gate-on pulse Pw longer makes the period of charging a pixel longer, increasing a charge ratio of the pixel.

(Example of Block-Divided Interlace Scan Drive)

In Embodiment 1, the block-divided interlace scan was explained as a method for preventing inconvenient combing that occurs when carrying out driving by normal interlace scan. The following explains a driving example in which the block-divided interlace scan is applied to the present embodiment.

FIG. **25** shows a timing chart of a data signal waveform, a data signal, a latch strobe signal LS, a gate-on pulse Pw, and a CS signal in driving by block-divided interlace scan where the number α of scanning signal lines in one block is 20 and where 1 horizontal period (1H) right after inversion of the polarity is regarded as a dummy insertion period (indicated by circle). In the drawing, the lateral direction indicates time lapse and the longitudinal direction indicates individual rows of gate lines (writing rows) GL**1**-GLm to which gate-on pulses are applied and individual rows of CS lines **52**.

In this driving example, a first block including 1^{st}-20^{th} gate lines is written in such a manner that odd rows are written firstly and even rows are written secondly, and a second block including 21^{st}-40^{th} gate lines is written in such a manner that even rows are written firstly and odd rows are written secondly. Therefore, from the 1^{st}-40^{th} gate lines, inversion of the polarity is made when switching from odd rows to even rows in the first block and when switching from even rows to odd rows in the second block. To be specific, even rows corresponding to 20H in the 1^{st}-40^{th} gate lines are scanned while a data signal maintains the same polarity (here, − polarity). 20 odd rows from the 21^{st} gate line are scanned while a data signal maintains the same polarity (here, + polarity). Therefore, except for the first scan, scan is performed with the polarity of a data signal inverted with respect to scan of every 20 rows.

In this example, it takes substantially 1 horizontal period right after inversion of the polarity for an actual data signal waveform to reach a predetermined voltage. Consequently, there is a case where display unevenness is caused by rounding of the data signal when inverting the polarity.

Therefore, as described above, by setting the length of a dummy insertion period in such a manner that the dummy insertion period includes the time for a data signal to reach a predetermined voltage after inverting its polarity, a data signal with the predetermined voltage is written in individual pixels in a horizontal period next to the dummy insertion period. Providing the dummy insertion period in this manner allows increasing a reaching ratio of an actual voltage to an application voltage in the source lines SL**1**-SLn when writing pixel data after inversion of the polarity. This allows preventing display unevenness with respect to approximately every 20 rows that is caused by rounding of the data signal waveform at the time of inverting the polarity.

Further, compared with the above progressive scan, in this driving, the polarity of a voltage applied to a pixel appears to be inverted with respect to each row, which reduces flickers and reduces display unevenness caused by coupling capacitance of pixels adjacent in a longitudinal direction. In addition, since the block-divided interlace scan is employed, it is possible to prevent the combing.

When a period from the time of applying a gate-on pulse on an odd gate line that is one of two adjacent gate lines and that firstly receives application of a gate-on pulse to the time of applying a gate-on pulse on an even line that is the other of the two adjacent gate lines and that secondly receives application of a gate-on pulse is regarded as an adjacent line writing time difference period, inversion of the polarity is performed even times (2k (k is an integer of 1 or more)) during at least the adjacent line writing time difference period. In other words, if a polarity inversion cycle of a CS signal is the sum of a first polarity continuation period and a second polarity continuation period, setting that (polarity inversion cycle of CS signal) =(adjacent line writing time difference period)/k (k is an integer of 1 or more) enables a bright-dark state to be completely inverted between sub-pixels adjacent to each other in a column direction. Further, each of individual CS signals has the same polarity inversion timing between successive frames at least during the adjacent line writing time difference period. This makes the state of brightness-darkness of a sub-pixel constant, preventing deterioration in display quality. Further, since the order of brightness and darkness of individual sub-pixels between an odd line and an even line is inverted with respect to each line, it is possible to prevent the occurrence of jaggyness of an image.

In the example in FIG. **25**, k=1 and a polarity inversion cycle of a CS signal is 11H which is the same as that of an adjacent line writing time difference period. In this case, if each of polarity continuation periods is simply assumed to be ½ of the polarity inversion cycle, each polarity continuation period is 5.5H (this case will be explained later with reference to FIG. **28**). However, the polarity continuation periods are set so that one polarity continuation period is 5H and the other polarity continuation period is 6H. This is because setting the length of the polarity continuation period by 1H as a unit makes it easier to generate a waveform. In a case where k=1, the polarity inversion cycle of a CS signal gets longest, and therefore applying a gate-on pulse Pw after inversion of the polarity of a CS signal and right before the next inversion allows writing of data to individual sub-pixels at the time when a waveform of a CS signal sufficiently achieves a steady state.

Further, during a period when the same polarity of a data signal waveform continues, the phase of a CS signal to be applied to the $n+2^{nd}$ CS line **52** is delayed by 1H or 2H with respect to the phase of a CS signal to be applied to the n^{th} CS line **52**. This allows writing of data into individual sub-pixels at the time after 4H or more has elapsed from the time of inversion of the polarity of a CS signal in all the CS lines **52** and at the time when the waveform of the CS signal sufficiently achieves a steady state. Therefore, it is possible to prevent display unevenness due to rounding of the waveform of the CS signal.

The CS lines **52** are divided into blocks each including 10 rows, CS signals in two rows in a block are paired, and the order of CS signals in each pair is inverted in 10 rows in a block posterior by one to the block in the sub-scanning order. Thus, the above driving is realized with use of 10 kinds (phases) of CS signals.

Data signals have been permutated beforehand by a data signal permutation circuit included in the display control

circuit **200** in such a manner as to correspond to the block-divided interlace scan as shown in the drawing. The data signals thus permutated are subjected to a necessary process such as a timing process, and then supplied as digital image signals DA to the source driver **300**. The data signal permutation circuit receives digital video signals Dv that are digital RGB signals supplied chronologically from an external signal source to the display control circuit **200**, causes the digital video signals Dv to be temporarily stored in a memory, and then reads out a signal corresponding to a scanning signal line driven currently, and thus permutates the data signals. This holds for other driving examples below.

In the above driving example, the length of a polarity continuation period of one polarity of a CS signal waveform is different from the length of a polarity continuation period of the other polarity of the CS signal waveform. For example, at a CS line **52** serving as CS_A, in a period in which the polarity of a data signal waveform is minus, H level period of the CS signal waveform is 5H+5H=10H, whereas L level period of the CS signal waveform is 5H+6H=11H. Such difference is seen in individual CS lines **52**, causing a difference in actual potential between sub-pixels due to a difference in the length of a polarity continuation period of a CS signal waveform. This may cause striped display unevenness.

FIG. **26** shows a timing chart of a data signal waveform, a data signal, a latch strobe signal LS, a gate-on pulse Pw, and a CS signal in driving by block-divided interlace scan where the number α of scanning lines in one block is 20 and where 1 horizontal period (1H) right after inversion of the polarity of a data signal is regarded as a first dummy insertion period, 1 horizontal period (1H) which is prior to the moment of inversion of the polarity of a data signal by 5 horizontal periods (5H) is regarded as a second dummy insertion period, and CS signals during periods to which the first and second insertion periods are inserted are made to include insertion of CS signal dummy periods corresponding to 1H, respectively.

The following explains differences between the driving example in FIG. **26** and the driving example in FIG. **25**. The driving example in FIG. **26** is designed such that, in a period that is a half of a polarity inversion cycle of a data signal, that is, in a period during which one polarity of a data signal waveform continues, a dummy insertion period is inserted not only right after inversion of the polarity but also at another timing. At such another timing when the dummy insertion period is inserted, a gate-on pulse Pw is not applied.

Further, to a polarity continuation period of a CS signal at timing when the dummy insertion period is inserted is added a period to which the dummy insertion period is inserted, i.e. 1H. That is, a polarity continuation period of the CS signal at timing when the dummy insertion period is inserted is set to 6H and a polarity continuation period of other CS signal is set to 5H.

With the driving, the length of a polarity continuation period of one polarity of a CS signal waveform is equal to the length of a polarity continuation period of the other polarity of the CS signal waveform. For example, at a CS line **52** serving as CS_A, in a period in which the polarity of a data signal waveform is minus, H level period of the CS signal waveform is 5H+6H=11H, and L level period of the CS signal waveform is 5H+6H=11H. This allows making an effective potential substantially equal between sub-pixels, preventing striped display unevenness.

The driving example is designed such that in two CS lines **52** corresponding to a gate line GLj to which a gate-on pulse Pw is applied right after insertion of a dummy insertion period, the phase of a CS signal to be applied to a CS line **52** that is the former of the two CS lines **52** in terms of a sub scanning order is delayed by 1H (length of inserted dummy insertion period)+1H with respect to the phase of a CS signal to be applied to a CS line **52** that is prior to the former one of the two CS lines **52** in terms of a sub scanning order. On the other hand, in other CS lines **52**, the phase of a CS signal to be applied to $n+2^{nd}$ CS line **52** is delayed by 1H with respect to the phase of a CS signal to be applied to n^{th} CS line **52**.

This driving allows writing data into individual sub-pixels in all the CS lines **52** at a time when 4H or more has elapsed from inversion of the polarity of a CS signal and the waveform of the CS signal sufficiently achieves a steady state. This allows preventing display unevenness due to rounding of a CS signal waveform.

In the above driving example, the number of horizontal periods (5H) actually written between the first dummy insertion period and a second dummy insertion period next to the first dummy insertion period is equal to the number of horizontal periods (5H) actually written between the second dummy insertion period and a first dummy insertion period next to the second dummy insertion period.

Thus, the CS lines **52** are divided into blocks each including 10 rows, CS signals in two rows in a block are paired, and the order of CS signals in each pair is inverted in 10 rows in a block posterior by one to the block in the sub-scanning order. Thus, the above driving is realized with use of 10 kinds (phases) of CS signals.

In the above example, the first dummy insertion period and the second dummy insertion period are set to 1H. Alternatively, they may be set to 2H or more. FIG. **30** is a driving example in which the first dummy insertion period and the second dummy insertion period are set to 2H. In this example, to a polarity continuation period of a CS signal at timing when a dummy insertion period is inserted is added a period for inserting the dummy insertion period, i.e. 2H. That is, a polarity continuation period of a CS signal at timing when the dummy insertion period is inserted is set to 7H and a polarity continuation period of other CS signal is set to 5H.

In the example in FIG. **30**, it takes substantially 2 horizontal periods right after inversion of the polarity for an actual data signal waveform to reach a predetermined voltage. As described above, the degree of rounding of a voltage waveform of a data signal differs depending on the specification of a liquid crystal display device. This is because the degrees of loads on the source lines SL**1**-SLn are different depending on, for example, the screen size and the number of pixels of the liquid crystal display device.

Therefore, as described above, by setting the length of the dummy insertion period to include the time for a data signal to reach a predetermined voltage after inversion of the polarity, a data signal with the predetermined voltage is written into individual pixels in a horizontal period next to the dummy insertion period.

FIG. **27** shows a timing chart of a data signal waveform, a data signal, a latch strobe signal LS, a gate-on pulse Pw, and a CS signal in driving by block-divided interlace scan where the number α of scanning lines in one block is 20 and where 1 horizontal period (1H) right after inversion of the polarity of a data signal is regarded as a dummy insertion period and a polarity continuation period of a CS signal is set as follows.

In this driving example, each block is configured such that only in a period (adjacent line writing time difference period) from the time of applying a gate-on pulse Pw on an odd or even line that is one of two adjacent gate lines and that firstly receives application of the gate-on pulse Pw to the time of applying a gate-on pulse Pw on an even or odd line that is the other of the two adjacent gate lines and that secondly receives application of the gate-on pulse Pw, a CS signal dummy

period corresponding to a dummy insertion period (1H) of a data signal is inserted into at least one of polarity continuation periods for a CS signal. In this case, each of CS signals has the same polarity inversion timing between successive frames at least in the adjacent line writing time difference period.

In this case, other than in the adjacent line writing time difference period, a CS signal may be a periodic signal that has a certain polarity continuation period and may be a signal with a certain value whose potential is the same as that of a common electrode. It should be noted that application of a gate-on pulse Pw and a CS signal is required to be controlled so that the gate-on pulse Pw is applied other than in a period during which a dummy insertion period is inserted into a data signal and the gate-on pulse Pw is applied at the latter part of the polarity continuation period of a CS signal. Further, since all CS signals are independent, the number of kinds of CS signals and the number of CS main lines **52**M are required to be identical with the number of CS lines **52**. Signals may be independently supplied to individual CS lines **52** without using the CS main lines **52**M.

With the above example, the number of a polarity continuation period to which a dummy insertion period is inserted in a CS signal is one per one frame, and therefore a difference in a ratio of a polarity continuation period of one polarity to a polarity continuation period of the other polarity is slight. This allows keeping an effective potential of a sub-pixel substantially constant, thereby preventing striped display unevenness.

In the above driving example, a CS signal dummy period corresponding to a dummy insertion period (1H) is inserted into at least one of polarity continuation periods for a CS signal in the adjacent line writing time difference period. Alternatively, dummy insertion periods may be evenly assigned to all of polarity continuation periods of CS signals in the adjacent line writing time difference period and individually inserted in the polarity continuation periods (each polarity continuation period is 0.5H).

FIG. **28** shows a timing chart of a data signal waveform, a data signal, a latch strobe signal LS, a gate-on pulse Pw, and a CS signal in driving by block-divided interlace scan where the number α of scanning lines in one block is 20 and where 1 horizontal period (1H) right after inversion of the polarity of a data signal is regarded as a dummy insertion period and, as described above, each of two polarity continuation periods of CS signals included in an adjacent line writing time difference period (11H) is 5.5H.

In this driving example, each polarity continuation period of a CS signal is 5.5H. This allows keeping an effective potential of a sub-pixel almost evenly, preventing striped display unevenness.

Further, the phase of a CS signal to be applied on an $n+2^{nd}$ CS line **52** is delayed by 1H with respect to the phase of a CS signal to be applied on an n^{th} CS line **52** and each polarity continuation period is 5.5H. Consequently, CS signals show the same waveform with respect to every 22 lines. Accordingly, it is possible to supply CS signals to individual CS lines **52** via 22 CS main lines **52**M.

In the above example, the dummy insertion period is 1H. Alternatively, the dummy insertion period may be 2H or more. FIG. **31** shows a driving example in which the dummy insertion period is 2H. In this case, each of two polarity continuation periods of CS signals included in an adjacent line writing time difference period (12H) is 6H. Since the unit of a polarity continuation period of a CS signal is 1H, the example in FIG. **31** allows reducing the number of the CS main lines **52**M by half and simplifying a circuit for generating a CS signal waveform, compared with the embodiment in FIG. **28**.

In the example in FIG. **31**, it takes substantially 2 horizontal periods right after inversion of the polarity for a data signal waveform to reach a predetermined voltage. As described above, the degree of rounding of a voltage waveform of the data signal differs according to the specification of a liquid crystal display device. This is because the degree of loads to the source lines SL**1**-SLn differs according to, for example, the screen size and the number of pixels of the liquid crystal display device.

Therefore, by setting the length of the dummy insertion period in such a manner that the dummy insertion period includes a time for a data signal to reach a predetermined voltage after inversion of the polarity, it is possible to write the data signal with the predetermined voltage in individual pixels during a horizontal period next to the dummy insertion period.

Further, the phase of a CS signal to be applied on an $n+2^{nd}$ CS line **52** is delayed by 1H with respect to the phase of a CS signal to be applied on an n^{th} CS line **52**, and each polarity continuation period is 6H. In this case, CS signals show the same waveform with respect to every 24 lines. However, use of CS signals whose phases are opposite to each other allows realizing the above example by using 12 kinds (phases) of CS signals. That is, it is possible to supply CS signals to individual CS lines **52** by using 12 CS main lines **52**M. It should be noted that signals may be supplied to individual CS lines **52** independently without using the CS main lines **52**.

Here, in this driving example, when a polarity continuation period of a CS signal is regarded as c (=6H) and a dummy period of a CS signal is regarded as b (=1H), a basic polarity inversion cycle n2 of a data signal is calculated as n2=(c−b)×4k (k is a natural number)=(6−1)×4×1=20(H). Further, a dummy insertion period m is calculated as m=2b×k=2×1×1=2(H). Further, the number of phases of a CS signal is calculated as 2×c=2×6=12 (phases). On the other hand, the polarity continuation period c of a CS signal is calculated as c=n2/4k+b. Further, the number of inversion of the polarity of a CS signal in an adjacent line writing time difference period is 2k.

FIG. **32** shows a driving example obtained by arranging the driving example in FIG. **28** so that a dummy insertion period is 4H. In this example, when a polarity continuation period of a CS signal is regarded as c (=6H) and a dummy period of a CS signal is regarded as b (=1H), a basic polarity inversion cycle n2 of a data signal is calculated as n2=(c−b)×4k (k is a natural number)=(6−1)×4×2=40(H). Further, a dummy insertion period m is calculated as m=2b×k=2×1×2=4(H). Further, the number of phases of a CS signal is calculated as 2×c=2×6=12 (phases). On the other hand, the polarity continuation period c of a CS signal is calculated as c=n2/4k+b. Further, the number of inversion of the polarity of a CS signal in an adjacent line writing time difference period is 2k.

The following explains a driving example designed for preventing shortage in charging of a pixel when inverting the polarity of a data signal in the driving example in FIG. **28**. FIG. **29** shows a timing chart of a data signal waveform, a data signal, a latch strobe signal LS, a gate-on pulse Pw, and a CS signal in driving by block-divided interlace scan where the number α of scanning lines in one block is 20 and where 1 horizontal period (1H) right after inversion of the polarity of a data signal is regarded as a dummy insertion period and where each of polarity continuation periods of CS signals in an adjacent line writing time difference period (11H) is 5.5H.

The driving example in FIG. **29** is different from the driving example in FIG. **28** in that the pulse width of a gate-on pulse Pw to be firstly applied after inversion of the polarity of a data signal is longer than the pulse width of other gate-on pulse Pw. As described above, right after inversion of the polarity of a data signal, a data signal waveform is rounded. In order to reduce shortage in charging of a pixel due to the rounding of a data signal waveform, a dummy insertion period is inserted. Making the pulse width of the gate-on pulse Pw longer allows further reducing the shortage in charging of a pixel. That is, making the pulse width of the gate-on pulse Pw longer leads to a longer charging period, allowing a charging ratio of a pixel to be increased.

(How to Set Horizontal Scanning Period)

The following explains how to set a horizontal scanning period. In the example, the horizontal period as explained above is referred to as a horizontal scanning period. The horizontal scanning period corresponds to the sum of a horizontal display period and a horizontal blanking period.

First, an explanation is made as to a configuration where the polarity of a signal potential to be applied on one source line is inverted with respect to a plurality of data (a plurality of pixels), and one or more dummy scanning periods (corresponding to the dummy insertion period as explained above) are inserted right after inversion of the polarity. This configuration realizes block inversion driving (nh/1v inversion driving) in which the polarity of a signal potential is inverted at a border where blocks of pixels are adjacent to each other in a column direction (it should be noted that the polarity of a signal potential is inverted at a border where pixels are adjacent to each other in a row direction).

FIG. **53** shows a data sequence to be output, a waveform of a signal potential corresponding to individual data, and a timing chart of a latch strobe signal LS and a gate-on pulse (pixel data writing pulse) Pw in a case where 10 video data are regarded as one set in the order of input, one dummy data is inserted at the top of each set, and the polarity of a signal potential is inverted with respect to each set (inversion cycle is equal to 1 dummy scanning period+10 horizontal scanning periods). In FIG. **53**, the lateral direction indicates time lapse and the longitudinal direction indicates individual rows of gate lines (writing rows) GL**1**-GLm to which gate-on pulses are applied. FIG. **53** is different from FIG. **2** in that a LS signal pulse is generated also during a dummy scanning period. The configuration in FIG. **53** is advantageous in that the configuration in FIG. **53** allows freely setting data in the dummy scanning period. For simplicity, in the present example, data to be input in the dummy scanning period is identical with data in a horizontal scanning period right after the dummy scanning period.

In this case, when video data corresponding to N^{th} gate line is referred to as N, video data to be inputted is lined as 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9, 10 and 11, 12, 13, 14, 15, 16, 17, 18, 19, 20, and 21, 22, ... A circuit such as a dummy data insertion circuit in the display control circuit **200** brings these video data together into a set of 1, 2, 3, . . . , 8, 9, 10, a set of 11, 12, 13, . . . 18, 19, 20, and a set of 21, 22, . . . , and inserts dummy data at the front of each set. Consequently, as shown in FIG. **53**, when video data corresponding to N^{th} gate line is referred to as <N> and dummy data is referred to as <D>, data to be output (video data, dummy data) is lined as <D>, <1>, <2>, <3>, <4>, <5>, <6>, <7>, <8>, <9>, <10>, and <D>, <11>, <12>, <13>, <14>, <15>, <16>, <17>, <18>, <19>, <20>, and <D>, <21>, <22>, ... Signal potentials with plus polarity corresponding to individual data (video data, dummy data)<D>, <1>, <2>, . . . <10> are output to one source line in this order, and then signal potentials with minus polarity corresponding to individual data (video data, dummy data) <D>, <11>, <12>, . . . <20> are output to the source line in this order, and then signal potentials with plus polarity corresponding to individual data (video data, dummy data)<D>, <21>, <22>, . . . are output to the source line in this order.

Desired data may be freely set as dummy data <D>. For example, the dummy data <D> may be equal to video data at a point right after insertion of the dummy data <D>, or data corresponding to a higher voltage than that of video data right after insertion of the dummy data <D> may be separately set as the dummy data <D> in order to increase a charging effect of a source line.

The waveform of a signal potential is rounded right after inversion of the polarity of the signal potential. In the present configuration, a dummy scanning period is provided here to supply a predetermined signal potential (signal potential corresponding to dummy data), allowing charging of a source line in this period. Consequently, it is possible to write a desired signal potential (potential corresponding to video data) in a pixel during a horizontal scanning period following the dummy scanning period. This allows preventing display unevenness with respect to every 10 rows due to the rounding of the signal potential waveform right after inversion of the polarity.

In the present liquid crystal display device, in order that a vertical display period of 1 frame does not change when dummy data is inserted one by one into individual sets each including 10 video data and a dummy scanning period is assigned to each dummy data as described above (i.e. in order that a vertical blanking period VblankX set to an input data sequence is equal to a vertical blanking period VblankY in actual output), 1 horizontal scanning period HtotalY in actual output is set to be shorter than 1 horizontal scanning period HtotalX set to an input data sequence.

FIG. **33** shows a relationship between input of a data sequence and output of signal potentials corresponding to individual data of the data sequence in a case where the liquid crystal display device is designed such that 10 video data (video data corresponding to 1 source line) are gathered into one set and 1 dummy data is inserted into the top of each set, signal potentials corresponding to individual data (video data, dummy data) are output in the order of alignment of the individual data in accordance with sequential scanning of scanning signal lines, 1 horizontal period is assigned to outputs of signal potentials corresponding to individual video data and a dummy scanning period is assigned to an output of a signal potential corresponding to dummy data, and the polarity of a signal potential is inverted with respect to each set (inversion cycle is 1 dummy scanning period+10 horizontal scanning periods). A data sequence to be input is set based on a full HD standard specification, i.e., dot clock=148.5 MHz, 1 frame period VtotalX=vertical display period VdispX (1080 lines)+vertical blanking period VblankX (45 lines), a horizontal scanning period HtotalX (input interval of data) =2200 dots, a horizontal scanning period HtotalX=a horizontal scanning period HdispX (1920 dots)+a horizontal blanking period HblankX (280 dots).

As shown in FIG. **33**, the present liquid crystal display device is designed such that 1 horizontal scanning period HtotalX set to an input data sequence is 2200 dots, whereas 1 horizontal scanning period HtotalY in an actual output is 2000 dots and a dummy scanning period DtotalY is 2000 dots. Consequently, whole horizontal scanning periods set to data sequences of individual sets each consisting of 10 lines (10 data corresponding to individual lines) are 2200 dots× 10=22000 dots, and a period obtained by adding a dummy scanning period to whole horizontal scanning periods in

actual outputs of individual sets is 2000 dots×10+2000 dots×1=22000 dots, and both periods are equal to each other.

To be specific, as shown in FIG. **34**, a horizontal scanning period HtotalX set to an input data sequence, which is equal to the sum of a horizontal display period HdispX(1920 dots) set to an input data sequence and a horizontal blanking period HblankX(280 dots) set to an input data sequence, is 2200 dots, whereas a horizontal scanning period HtotalY in actual output is 2000 dot which is smaller than the HtotalX, and the horizontal scanning period HtotalY consists of a horizontal display period HdispY in actual output (1920 dots) and a horizontal blanking period HblankY in actual output (80 dots). Further, a dummy scanning period DtotalY is set to 2000 dots which is smaller than HtotalX, and DtotalY consists of a dummy display period DdispY 1920 dots and a dummy blanking period DblankY 80 dots.

Output of a signal potential to a source line continues during the horizontal scanning period (HtotalY) including the horizontal blanking period (HblankY), and data is written to a pixel during a period in which a transistor of a pixel is made ON in accordance with the horizontal scanning period (during a period in which a gate-on pulse is supplied to a corresponding gate line). Further, output of a signal potential to a source line continues during the dummy scanning period (DtotalY) including the dummy blanking period (DblankY). In FIG. **53**, data is not written into a pixel during the dummy scanning period. Alternatively, data may be written into a pixel during the dummy scanning period.

In FIG. **53**, a signal potential corresponding to one data (video data, dummy data) is latched in accordance with fall of a latch strobe signal, and a signal potential corresponding to next data (video data, dummy data) is latched in accordance with next fall of the latch strobe signal. This holds for the dummy scanning period. The width of the gate-on pulse Pw is set to, for example, less than 1 horizontal scanning period HtotalY.

This configuration allows the horizontal display period HdispX set to an input data sequence and the horizontal display period HdispY in actual output to be equal to each other. Consequently, it is possible to insert one dummy scanning period with respect to every 10 horizontal scanning periods while keeping a dot clock as it is, without increasing the vertical display period of a liquid crystal display device and without reducing the vertical blanking period of the liquid crystal display device (i.e. while keeping VdispX=VdispY, VblankX=VblankY).

Further, this configuration is advantageous in that since the dummy scanning period DtotalY is equal to the horizontal scanning period HtotalY (2000 dot), it is easy to perform signal processing or to design a configuration for signal processing.

A combination of the number of whole horizontal periods (number of video data) in one set, the number of whole dummy scanning periods (number of dummy data) in one set, 1 horizontal scanning period HtotalY, and the dummy scanning period DtotalY is set by the display control circuit **200** (liquid crystal panel driving device), and the display control circuit **200** generates the above various signals (POL, LS, SSP, SCK, GCK, GSP, and GOE) etc. The display control circuit **200** also carries out insertion of dummy data into input video data.

In the above configuration, dummy data is inserted into sequentially input video data. Alternatively, one dummy scanning period may be provided by reducing a latch pulse by one without inserting dummy data (while keeping input of a data sequence). However, this alternative configuration is problematic in that the same data is output both during the dummy scanning period and during 1 horizontal scanning period following the dummy scanning period.

FIG. **35** shows a relationship between an input data sequence and output of signal potentials corresponding to individual data of the data sequence in a case where 20 video data (video data corresponding to 1 source line) are gathered into one set and 1 dummy data is inserted into the top of each set, signal potentials corresponding to individual data (video data, dummy data) are output in the order of alignment of the individual data in accordance with sequential scanning of scanning signal lines, 1 horizontal period is assigned to outputs of signal potentials corresponding to individual video data and a dummy scanning period is assigned to an output of a signal potential corresponding to dummy data, and the polarity of a signal potential is inverted with respect to each set (inversion cycle is 1 dummy scanning period+20 horizontal scanning periods).

As shown in FIG. **35**, the present liquid crystal display device is designed such that dummy data is inserted one by one into individual sets each including 20 video data, a dummy scanning period is assigned to individual dummy data, a vertical display period VdispX (1080 lines) set to an input data sequence is made equal to a vertical display period VdispY in actual output, and therefore a vertical blanking period VblankX (45 lines) set to the input data sequence is made equal to a vertical blanking period VblankY in actual output. In order to realize this, in relation to 1 horizontal scanning period HtotalX (2200 dots) set to an input data sequence, 1 horizontal scanning period HtotalY in actual output is set to 2096 dots and a dummy scanning period DtotalY is set to 2080 dots. Consequently, whole horizontal scanning periods set to each set with respect to every 20 input video data (every 20 gate lines) are 2200 dots×20=44000 dots, and a period obtained by adding a dummy scanning period to whole horizontal scanning periods in actual output in each set is 2096 dots×20+2080 dots×1=44000 dots, which are the same as the whole horizontal scanning periods set to each set.

To be specific, as shown in FIG. **36**, a horizontal scanning period HtotalX set to an input data sequence, which is the sum of a horizontal display period HdispX(1920 dot) set to an input data sequence and a horizontal blanking period HblankX(280 dot) set to an input data sequence, is 2200 dots, whereas a horizontal scanning period HtotalY in actual output is 2096 dot which is smaller than the HtotalX, and the horizontal scanning period HtotalY consists of a horizontal display period HdispY in actual output (1920 dots) and a horizontal blanking period HblankY in actual output (176 dots). Further, a dummy scanning period DtotalY is set to 2080 dot which is smaller than HtotalX, and consists of a dummy display period DdispY (1920 dots) and a dummy blanking period DblankY (160 dots).

Output of a signal potential to a source line continues during the horizontal scanning period (HtotalY) including the horizontal blanking period (HblankY), and data is written to a pixel during a period in which a transistor of the pixel is made ON in accordance with the horizontal scanning period (during a period in which a gate-on pulse is supplied to a corresponding gate line). Further, output of a signal potential to a source line continues during the dummy scanning period (DtotalY) including the dummy blanking period (DblankY). In FIG. **13**, data is not written into a pixel during the dummy scanning period. Alternatively, data may be written into a pixel during the dummy scanning period.

This configuration allows causing the horizontal display period HdispX set to an input data sequence to be equal to the horizontal display period HdispY in actual output. Conse-

quently, it is possible to provide a dummy scanning period with respect to every 20 horizontal scanning periods while maintaining a dot clock as it is, without increasing a vertical display period of a liquid crystal display device, and without reducing a vertical blanking period of the liquid crystal display device (while maintaining VdispX=VdispY, VblankX=VblankY).

Further, the dummy scanning period DtotalY of 2080 dots and the horizontal scanning period HtotalY of 2096 dots ensure a longer horizontal scanning period, which is advantageous for charging a pixel.

In a case where dummy data is inserted one by one into each set including 20 video data and a dummy scanning period is assigned to each dummy data, as shown in FIG. **37**, in relation to 1 horizontal scanning period HtotalX (2200 dots) set to an input data sequence, 1 horizontal scanning period HtotalY in actual output may be set to 2094 dots and a dummy scanning period DtotalY may be set to 2120 dots. Consequently, whole horizontal scanning periods set to each set with respect to every 20 input video data (20 gate lines) are 2200 dots×20=44000 dots, and a period obtained by adding a dummy scanning period to whole horizontal scanning periods in actual output in each set is 2094 dots×20+2120 dots×1=44000 dots, which is identical with the whole horizontal scanning periods set to each set. To be specific, as shown in FIG. **37**, a horizontal scanning period HtotalX set to an input data sequence, which is the sum of a horizontal display period HdispX(1920 dot) set to an input data sequence and a horizontal blanking period HblankX(280 dot) set to an input data sequence, is 2200 dots, whereas a horizontal scanning period HtotalY in actual output is 2094 dot which is smaller than the HtotalX, and the horizontal scanning period HtotalY consists of a horizontal display period HdispY in actual output (1920 dots) and a horizontal blanking period HblankY in actual output (174 dots). Further, a dummy scanning period DtotalY is set to 2120 dots which is smaller than HtotalX, and consists of a dummy display period DdispY (1920 dots) and a dummy blanking period DblankY (200 dots).

This configuration allows causing the horizontal display period HdispX set to an input data sequence to be equal to the horizontal display period HdispY in actual output. Consequently, it is possible to provide a dummy scanning period with respect to every 20 horizontal scanning periods while maintaining a dot clock as it is, without increasing a vertical display period of a liquid crystal display device, and without reducing a vertical blanking period of the liquid crystal display device (while maintaining VdispX=VdispY, VblankX=VblankY).

Further, in the configuration, the dummy scanning period DtotalY of 2120 dots and the horizontal scanning period HtotalY of 2094 dots ensure a longer dummy scanning period, which is advantageous for charging a source line in a case where a signal voltage waveform is greatly rounded after inversion of the polarity.

In a case where input is designed such that HtotalX=2200 (HdispX1920+Hblank×280), inserting dummy data one by one into each set including 20 video data and assigning a dummy scanning period to each dummy data require that HtotalY (=HdispY+HblankY) and DtotalY (=DdispY+DblankY) have values of any combination in FIG. **38**.

It should be noted that the difference between a dummy scanning period and a horizontal scanning period is preferably small since the smaller difference allows simplifying adjustment of timing with other signal (e.g. facilitating setting of a potential waveform of a retention capacitor line when this configuration is applied to a later-mentioned pixel dividing method). Therefore, a combination in the hatched portion in FIG. **38**, i.e. the combination of HtotalY being 2094 (HdispY1920+HblankY174) and DtotalY being 2120 (DdispY1920+DblankY200) (described above), or the combination of HtotalY being 2095(HdispY1920+HblankY175) and DtotalY being 2100(DdispY1920+DblankY180), or the combination of HtotalY being 2096(HdispY1920+HblankY176) and DtotalY being 2080(DdispY1920+DblankY160) (described above) is preferable.

The following explains a configuration in which a plurality of video data (video data corresponding to one source line) are gathered into a set in the order of input, one dummy data is inserted at least at the top of each set, and in accordance with interlace scan of scanning signal lines (interlace scan of skipping every second gate line), in the order of alignment of data (video data, dummy data), signal potentials corresponding to the data are output, and 1 horizontal period is assigned to outputs of signal potentials corresponding to individual video data and a dummy scanning period is assigned to outputs of signal potentials corresponding to individual dummy data, and the polarity of a signal potential is inverted with respect to each set. The configuration allows dot inverse driving (1h/1v inverse driving) in which the polarity of a signal potential is inverted at a border where blocks of pixels are adjacent to each other in a column direction (the polarity of a signal potential is inverted at a border where pixels are adjacent to each other in a row direction). In the configuration, the display control circuit **200** includes a data permutation circuit in which input data are permutated and dummy data is inserted (this will be explained later).

FIG. **54** shows waveforms of signal potentials corresponding to output data sequences and individual data (video data, dummy data) and a timing chart of a latch strobe signal LS and a gate-on pulse (pixel data writing pulse) Pw in a case where 10 video data (video data corresponding to one source line) are gathered into a set, one dummy data is inserted at the top of each set, and in accordance with interlace scan of scanning signal lines, in the order of alignment of data (video data, dummy data), signal potentials corresponding to the data are output, and 1 horizontal period is assigned to outputs of signal potentials corresponding to individual video data and a dummy scanning period is assigned to outputs of signal potentials corresponding to dummy data, and the polarity of a signal potential is inverted with respect to each set (inversion cycle is 1 dummy scanning period+10 horizontal scanning periods). In FIG. **54**, the lateral direction indicates time lapse and the longitudinal direction indicates individual rows of gate lines (writing rows) GL**1**-GLm to which gate-on pulses are applied. The configuration of FIG. **54** differs from the configuration of FIG. **13** in that an LS signal pulse is generated also during a dummy scanning period. The configuration of FIG. **54** is advantageous in that the configuration allows freely setting data of the dummy scanning period. For simplicity, in the present example, data inputted during the dummy scanning period is the same as data inputted during a horizontal scanning period right after the dummy scanning period.

In this case, when video data corresponding to N^{th} gate line is referred to as N, video data to be inputted is lined as 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9, 10, 11, 12, 13, 14, 15, 16, 17, 18, 19, 20, 21, 22, 23, 24, ... A permutation circuit brings these video data together into a set of 2, 4, 6, 8, 10, 12, 14, 16, 18, 20, a set of 1, 3, 5, 7, 9, 11, 13, 15, 17, 19, and a set of 22, 24, . . . , and inserts dummy data at the top of each set. Consequently, when video data corresponding to N^{th} gate line is referred to as <N> and dummy data is referred to as <D>, data to be output (video data, dummy data) is lined as <D>, <2>, <4>, <6>, <8>, <10>, <12>, <14>, <16>, <18>, <20>, and <D>, <1>, <3>,

<5>, <7>, <9>, <11>, <13>, <15>, <17>, <19>, and <D>, <22>, <24>, ... Signal potentials with plus polarity corresponding to individual data <D>, <2>, <4>, . . . <20> are output to one source line in this order, and then signal potentials with minus polarity corresponding to individual data <D>, <1>, <3>, . . . <19> are output to one source line in this order, and then signal potentials with plus polarity corresponding to individual data <D>, <22>, <24>, . . . are output to one source line in this order.

Desired data may be freely set as dummy data <D>. For example, the dummy data <D> may be equal to video data at a point right after insertion of the dummy data <D>, or data corresponding to a higher voltage than that of video data right after insertion of the dummy data <D> may be separately set as the dummy data <D> in order to increase a charging effect of a source line.

The waveform of a signal potential is rounded right after inversion of the polarity of the signal potential. In the present configuration, a dummy scanning period is provided here to supply a predetermined signal potential (signal potential corresponding to dummy data), allowing charging a source line in this period. Consequently, it is possible to write a desired signal potential (potential corresponding to video data) in a pixel during a horizontal scanning period following the dummy scanning period. Further, by making the polarities of signal voltages applied to adjacent two source lines opposite to each other, the polarities of individual pixels appears to be inverted with respect to each dot, which is advantageous in terms of flickers.

In the present liquid crystal display device, in order that a vertical display period of 1 frame does not change when dummy data is inserted one by one into individual sets each including 10 video data and a dummy scanning period is assigned to each dummy data (i.e. in order that a vertical blanking period VblankX set to an input data sequence is equal to a vertical blanking period VblankY in actual output), 1 horizontal scanning period HtotalY in actual output is made shorter than 1 horizontal scanning period HtotalX set to an input data sequence.

To be specific, as shown in FIG. **39**, a horizontal scanning period HtotalX set to an input data sequence, which is the sum of a horizontal display period HdispX(1920 dots) set to an input data sequence and a horizontal blanking period HblankX(280 dots) set to an input data sequence, is 2200 dots, whereas a horizontal scanning period HtotalY in actual output is 2000 dots which is smaller than the HtotalX, and the horizontal scanning period HtotalY consists of a horizontal display period HdispY in actual output (1920 dots) and a horizontal blanking period HblankY in actual output (80 dots). Further, a dummy scanning period DtotalY is set to 2000 dots which is smaller than HtotalX, and consists of a dummy display period DdispY (1920 dots) and a dummy blanking period DblankY (80 dot).

FIG. **40** shows a relation between input of a data sequence and signal potentials corresponding to individual data of the data sequence in a case where 20 video data (video data corresponding to one source line) are gathered into each set, dummy data are inserted at the top and the middle of each set, in accordance with interlace scan of scanning signal lines, in the order of alignment of data (video data, dummy data), signal potentials corresponding to the data are output, and 1 horizontal period is assigned to output of a signal potential corresponding to individual video data and a dummy scanning period is assigned to outputs of signal potentials corresponding to dummy data, and the polarity of a signal potential is inverted with respect to each set (inversion cycle is 2 dummy scanning periods+20 horizontal scanning periods). A dummy scanning period other than a dummy scanning period right after polarity inversion is set for the purpose of timing adjustment etc. of signal processings.

In this case, too, as shown in FIG. **40**, setting a horizontal scanning period HtotalY to be 2000 dots smaller than HtotalX and setting a dummy scanning period DtotalY to be smaller than 2000 dots smaller than HtotalX allow providing a dummy scanning period without changing a vertical display period in one frame.

FIG. **55** shows waveforms of signal potentials corresponding to output data sequences and individual data (video data, dummy data) and a timing chart of a latch strobe signal LS, a gate-on pulse (pixel data writing pulse) Pw, and a CS signal in a case where 10 video data (video data corresponding to one source line) are gathered into a first set and one dummy data is inserted at the top of the first set and 20 video data are gathered into a second set and thereafter and one dummy data is inserted at the top of each of the second set and thereafter, and in accordance with interlace scan of scanning signal lines, in the order of alignment of data (video data, dummy data), signal potentials corresponding to the data are output, and 1 horizontal period is assigned to outputs of signal potentials corresponding to individual video data and a dummy scanning period is assigned to outputs of signal potentials corresponding to individual dummy data. In FIG. **55**, CS_A·CS_B, CS_B·CS_C, CS_C·CS_D . . . correspond to the retention capacitor lines Csi·Csj. The configuration of FIG. **55** differs from the configuration of FIG. **28** in that a LS signal pulse is generated also during a dummy scanning period. The configuration of FIG. **55** is advantageous in that the configuration allows freely setting data of the dummy scanning period. For simplicity, in the present example, data inputted during the dummy scanning period is the same as data inputted during a horizontal scanning period right after the dummy scanning period.

In this case, when video data corresponding to N^{th} gate line is referred to as N, video data to be inputted (not shown) is lined as 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9, 10, 11, 12, 13, 14, 15, 16, . . . 43, 44, 45, 46, 47, 48, 49. A permutation circuit brings these video data together into a set of 1, 3, 5, 7, 9, 11, 13, 15, 17, 19, a set of 2, 4, 6, 8, 10, 11, 12, . . . , 36, 38, 40, a set of 21, 23, 25, . . . 45, 47, 49, and a set of 42, 44, 46, 48, . . . and inserts dummy data at the top of each set. Consequently, when video data corresponding to N^{th} gate line is referred to as <N> and dummy data is referred to as <D>, data to be output (video data, dummy data) is lined as <D>, <1>, <3>, <5>, <7>, <9>, <11>, <13>, <15>, <17>, <19>, and <D>, <2>, <4>, <6>, <8>, <10>, <12>, . . . <36>, <38>, <40> and <D>, <21>, <23>, <25>, <27>, . . . <45>, <47>, <49>, and <D>, <42>, <44>, ... Signal potentials with plus polarity corresponding to individual data <D>, <1>, <3>, <5>, . . . <17> and <19> are output to one source line in this order, and then signal potentials with minus polarity corresponding to individual data <D>, <2>, <4>, <6>, . . . <36>, <38>, <40> are output to one source line in this order, and then signal potentials with plus polarity corresponding to individual data <D>, <21>, <23>, <25>, . . . <47>, <49> are output to one source line in this order, and then signal potentials with minus polarity corresponding to individual data <D>, <42>, <44>, . . . are output to one source line in this order.

Desired data may be freely set as dummy data <D>. For example, the dummy data <D> may be equal to video data at a point right after insertion of the dummy data <D>, or data corresponding to a higher voltage than that of video data right after insertion of the dummy data <D> may be separately set as the dummy data <D> in order to increase a charging effect of a source line.

In this case, in the first set, a horizontal scanning period HtotalY in actual output is set to 2000 dots smaller than HtotalX, a dummy scanning period DtotalY is set to 2000 dots smaller than HtotalX, and in the second set and thereafter, a horizontal scanning period HtotalY in actual output is set to be 2094 dots smaller than HtotalX and a dummy scanning period DtotalY is set to 2120 dots smaller than HtotalX. This allows providing a dummy scanning period without changing a vertical display period in 1 frame.

The following explains how to permute data with reference to FIGS. **56-58**. In the following explanation, a vertical scanning period Vtotal is 1125H, a vertical display period Vdisp is 1080H, and a vertical blanking period is 45H.

FIG. **56** is a block diagram schematically showing a permutation circuit. FIG. **57** is a drawing schematically explaining how to permute data. FIG. **58** is an enlarged drawing of a portion surrounded by a dotted line in FIG. **56**. As shown in FIG. **56**, a permutation circuit **550** includes a permutation control circuit **552**, an odd line permutation memory **554**A, and an even line permutation memory **554**B. The permutation circuit **550** is provided in the display control circuit **200**.

The permutation control circuit **552** receives video data to be displayed, a vertical sync signal and a horizontal sync signal that are synchronized with video data, and a control signal for controlling display operation. The permutation control circuit **552** separates the video data thus received into video data for odd lines and video data for even lines and writes individual video data into the odd line permutation memory **554**A and the even line permutation memory **554**B. After carrying out this operation for a certain time, the permutation control circuit **552** sequentially reads out data from the odd line permutation memory **554**A, and then reads out data from the even line permutation memory **554**B.

In this process, the permutation control circuit **552** counts the number of video data in accordance with the number of lines in each set, reads out video data from the odd line permutation memory **554**A and the even line permutation memory **554**B, and inserts dummy data <D> at a predetermined position (e.g. at the top of each set). It should be noted that 1 horizontal scanning period during which video data is output and a dummy scanning period during which dummy data is output are set to be shorter than 1 horizontal scanning period set to input video data (input interval for each video data). Writing and reading of video data are carried out according to a predetermined order by using a look-up table that is prepared beforehand. This allows downsizing the permutation memories **554**A and **554**B without using a frame memory for storing video data corresponding to one image, and allows preventing temporal disparity between inputs and outputs of video data.

For example, as shown in FIG. **58**, when a video data sequence (a) is inputted to the permutation control circuit **552**, the permutation control circuit **552** sequentially separates individual data of the video data sequence (a) into data for the odd line permutation memory and data for the even line permutation memory and writes the data therein. In this case, after taking video data corresponding to at least 11 lines into the permutation memory and while taking sequentially inputted video data into the permutation memory, the permutation control circuit **552** starts reading out video data from the odd line permutation memory. For simplicity, dummy data <D> is identical with video data right after insertion of the dummy data <D>.

Specifically, the permutation control circuit **552** reads out first video data (video data corresponding to 1^{st} gate line) as dummy data <D> from the odd line permutation memory, and then sequentially reads out video data corresponding to 10 gate lines (corresponding to 1^{st}, 3^{rd}, 5^{th}, . . . , and 19^{th} lines) and regards the 10 video data as a first set. Next, the permutation control circuit **552** reads out second video data (video data corresponding to 2^{nd} gate line) as dummy data <D>, and then sequentially reads out video data corresponding to 10 gate lines (corresponding to 2^{nd}, 4^{th}, 6^{th}, . . . , 20^{th} lines), and then sequentially reads out video data corresponding to 10 lines (corresponding to 22^{nd}, 24^{th}, 26^{th}, . . . , 40^{th} lines) from the even line permutation memory, and regards the video data corresponding to 20 gate lines as a second set. Subsequently, from the odd line permutation memory again, the permutation control circuit **552** reads out 21^{st} video data (video data corresponding to 21^{st} gate line) as dummy data <D>, and then sequentially reads out video data corresponding to 10 gate lines (corresponding to 21^{st}, 23^{rd}, 25^{th}, . . . , 39^{th} lines) and regards the video data corresponding to 10 gate lines as a third set. The permutation control circuit **552** controls permutation so as to repeat these steps, and thus sequentially reads out all video data until reading out video data corresponding to the last line from the permutation memory.

In the present example, dummy data <d> at the top (which is identical with data corresponding to 1^{st} line) is included in an effective display period VdispY. Alternatively, the dummy data <d> at the top may be positioned at the last of a vertical blanking period VblankY in a previous frame.

The following explains how to calculate the number a of dummy scanning periods to be provided for each set including M data and how to calculate a combination of the horizontal scanning period HtotalY and the dummy scanning period DtotalY in actual output in the above embodiments. The calculation may be carried out by the display control circuit **200** (liquid crystal panel driving device) as described above. In this case, the calculation may be carried out by a computer executing a predetermined program.

FIG. **41** is a flowchart showing an example of calculating the combination. As shown in FIG. **41**, initially, a polarity inversion cycle M (the number of video data in one set) is acquired. Then, the process goes to S**1** where temporary number α of dummy horizontal scanning periods (the number of dummy data in one set) is set to 1. Then, the sum of M and a is regarded as A (S**2**). Then, the product of HtotalX and M is divided by A, and the result is regarded as B (S**3**). After acquiring the polarity inversion cycle M, along with S**1**, the minimum number C of necessary dummy horizontal scanning periods may be set according to charging properties in the polarity inversion cycle M. It is determined whether B is not less than HdispX or not (S**4**). If YES, the process goes to S**7**. If No (B is less than HdispX), the process is finished. In S**7**, it is determined whether B is an integer or not. If YES, the process goes to S**8**. If No, the process goes to S**5**, and a is incremented by 1, and the process goes to S**2**. In S**8**, it is determined whether a is not less than the minimum number C of necessary dummy horizontal scanning periods which is obtained from the charging properties in M. If Yes, the process goes to S**9**. If No, the process goes to S**5**. In S**9**, it is determined that the number of dummy scanning periods=a and HtotalY=DtotalY=B, and the process is finished.

With the calculation, if M=10, the number of dummy scanning periods=1 and HtotalY=DtotalY=2000 dots, if M=30, the number of dummy scanning periods=3 and HtotalY=DtotalY=2000 dots, and if M=40, the number of dummy scanning periods=4 and HtotalY=DtotalY=2000 dots. Thus, it is possible to calculate a combination of HtotalY and DtotalY where HtotalY=DtotalY.

However, the calculation cannot be carried out if M=20. Therefore, the following calculation may be carried out as shown in FIG. **42**. As shown in the drawing, initially, a polar-

ity inversion cycle M (the number of video data in one set) is acquired. Then, the process goes to S**10** where temporary number a of dummy horizontal scanning periods (the number of dummy data in one set) is set to 1. Then, the sum of M and a is regarded as A' (S**11**). Then, the product of HtotalX and M is divided by A', and the result is regarded as B' (S**12**). After acquiring the polarity inversion cycle M, along with S**1**, the minimum number C of necessary dummy horizontal scanning periods may be set according to charging properties in the polarity inversion cycle M. It is determined whether B' is not less than HdispX or not (S**14**). If YES, the process goes to S**15**. If No (B' is less than HdispX), the process goes to S**21**. In S**15**, B' is rounded by dropping decimals, and the resulting integer is regarded as D. The product of D and A' is regarded as E (S**16**), E is subtracted from the product of HtotalX and M and the result is regarded as P, P is divided with a, and the result is regarded as F (S**17**). It is determined whether F is an integer or not (S**18**). If F is an integer, the process goes to S**19**, and if F is not an integer, the process goes to S**13** and a is incremented by 1 and the process goes to S**11**. In S**19**, it is determined whether a is not less than the minimum number of necessary dummy scanning periods C that is obtained from the charging properties in M. If Yes, the process goes to S**20**. If No, the process goes to S**13**. In S**20**, a combination of the number of dummy scanning periods=a, HtotalY=D, and DtotalY=D+F is stored, and the process goes back to S**13**. In S**21**, it is determined whether a stored combination exists or not, and if YES, the process goes to S**22**, and if NO, the process goes to S**23** and carries out recalculation (mentioned later). In S**22**, one of stored combinations is selected and the process is finished.

In the recalculation in S**23**, α and β that meets the relation of HtotalX(2200)×M=M×α+C×β are calculated using C (the minimum number C of necessary dummy scanning periods that is obtained from the charging properties in M). Thus, the number of dummy scanning periods=C, HtotalY=α, and DtotalY=β.

FIG. **43** shows the result of calculation by the flowchart of FIG. **42**. As shown in FIG. **43**, if M=30, there is calculated a combination of the number of dummy scanning periods=1, HtotalY=2129, and DtotalY=2130, a combination of the number of dummy scanning periods=2, HtotalY=2062, and DtotalY=2070, and a combination of the number of dummy scanning periods=3, HtotalY=2000, and DtotalY=2000. If M=40, there is calculated a combination of the number of dummy scanning periods=1, HtotalY=2146, and DtotalY=2160, a combination of the number of dummy scanning periods=2, HtotalY=2095, and DtotalY=2100, a combination of the number of dummy scanning periods=4, HtotalY=2000, and DtotalY=2000, and a combination of the number of dummy scanning periods=5, HtotalY=1955, and DtotalY=1960. One of these combinations is selected.

The calculation in FIG. **42** cannot be carried out if, for example, M=40 and the number a of dummy scanning periods=3. Therefore, in such a case (where the number of dummy scanning periods is predetermined), the above recalculation may be carried out. FIG. **44** shows the result of recalculation in a case where M=40 and the number of dummy scanning periods=3. As shown in FIG. **44**, seven combinations are obtained in this case, and one of the seven combinations is selected (e.g. a combination of M=40, the number of dummy scanning periods=3, HtotalY=2044, and DtotalY=2080).

(Example of Overshoot-Driving a CS Signal)

The above explained a case of carrying out multi-pixel driving (MPD) in which a CS main line is shared by adjacent gate lines in block-divided interlace scan in which the polarity is inverted between even rows and odd rows. In this case, providing a dummy scanning period for preventing the influence of rounding of a waveform at the time of inversion of the polarity of a data signal as described above would require lengthening a wavelength of a CS signal by a period corresponding to the provided dummy scanning period when inverting the polarity of a data signal.

In this case, a period from rise or fall of a CS signal to a time of a gate-on pulse being off differs. In the example shown in FIG. **59**, a dummy scanning period corresponding to 2H is inserted. In this example, when 30^{th} row and 32^{nd} row are compared with each other in terms of the period from rise or fall of a CS signal to a time of a gate-on pulse being off (gate-off timing), the result shows that the period is 5H in the point (3) of CS_K, the period is 4H in the point (4) of CS_B, the period is 7H in the point (5) of CS_A, and the period is 6H in the point (6) of CS_D. A reaching ratio of a voltage of a CS signal differs a little at individual points, making the degree of change in luminance of bright sub-pixels and dark sub-pixels differ.

A point with a great gap from target luminance change is the point (4). That is, in the change of a voltage of a dark sub-pixel of the pixel P**30** in FIG. **59**, a voltage difference indicated by ΔVp_**30**' is smaller than other voltage difference. This tendency is more evident when a horizontal period is short, increasing the number of points where a difference in the reaching ratio of a voltage of a CS signal appears as a difference in luminance. Consequently, as shown in FIG. **60**, display unevenness periodically appears on a display screen.

In order to solve the above problem, an overshoot pulse Poc with a predetermined width is generated with timing of rise or fall of a CS signal as shown in FIG. **61**. A CS control circuit **90** controls not only a CS signal with H level and a CS signal with L level but also a CS signal with overshoot H potential higher than H level and a CS signal with overshoot L potential lower than L level, i.e. CS signals with four values in total. To be specific, the CS control circuit **90** provides, in a polarity continuation period of a CS signal, a period during which a first voltage is applied and a period during which a second voltage which has the same polarity as the first voltage and which has a larger absolute value than the first voltage is applied.

Such CS signal allows improving rounding of a waveform at rise or fall of a pulse. In other words, even when a time from inversion of the polarity of a CS signal to gate-off timing is short, it is possible to increase a reaching ratio of a CS voltage at gate-off timing. This allows reducing a difference in a reaching ratio of a CS signal voltage which is caused by a difference in the period from rise or fall of a CS signal to gate-off timing. Further, even when the period from rise or fall of a CS signal to gate-off timing is short in one row and long in the other row, it is possible to prevent display unevenness due to a difference in a reaching ratio of a CS signal voltage. That is, it is possible to improve periodic display unevenness shown in FIG. **60**.

In the present example, the width of Poc is 1H. Alternatively, the width may be 2H. It should be noted that in order to stabilize a potential of a CS signal when a gate-on pulse gets off, it is desirable to make the width of Poc equal to or smaller than the period from rise or fall of a CS signal to gate-off timing.

On the other hand, FIG. **62** shows a set waveform (full line) and an actual waveform (dotted line) of a CS signal in a case where a horizontal period H is short, e.g. a case of a high definition panel or a high frame rate. In FIG. **62**, a numerical value shown at the side of a gate-on pulse is a time, indicated by horizontal period H, from inversion of the polarity of a CS

signal to gate-off timing. For convenience of explanation, information regarding rows etc. is omitted here.

The magnitude of a voltage of a pulse Poc cannot be set to be larger than a breakdown voltage of the CS control circuit **90**. Accordingly, when the horizontal period H is short, there is a case where a reaching ratio of a CS signal voltage remains insufficient even if a pulse Poc with the highest voltage is applied. In this case, the reaching ratio of a CS signal voltage differs depending on gate-off timing, and consequently the periodic display unevenness remains.

If the liquid crystal display device is configured such that a reaching ratio of a CS signal voltage in cases where a time from inversion of the polarity of a CS signal to gate-off timing is 4H or 5H is closer to a reaching ratio of a CS signal voltage in cases where the time is 6H or 7H, then it is possible to further reduce the display unevenness. FIG. **63** shows an example of driving a CS signal used for realizing this configuration. In the example in FIG. **63**, a pulse width and application timing of an overshoot pulse is changed depending on the length of a polarity inversion cycle of a CS signal. Specifically, in a period where a polarity inversion cycle is 5H, an overshoot pulse Poc with a predetermined pulse width is applied with timing of rise or fall of a CS signal, whereas in a period where a polarity inversion cycle is 7H, an overshoot pulse Poc' with a shorter pulse width than that of the overshoot pulse Poc is applied with timing after a predetermined time has passed from the timing of rise or fall of a CS signal.

A reaching ratio of a CS signal voltage is higher in the period where a polarity inversion cycle is 7H than in the period where a polarity inversion cycle is 5H. Therefore, by setting the pulse width of the overshoot pulse Poc' to be narrower than the pulse width of the overshoot pulse Poc, it is possible to make the reaching ratios of the CS signals in the two periods closer to each other. Further, also by changing application timing of the overshoot pulse Poc', it is possible to make the reaching ratios of the CS signals in the two periods closer to each other. This allows further reducing the display unevenness.

In the example shown in FIG. **64**, a voltage for the overshoot pulse Poc is different from a voltage for the overshoot pulse Poc'. By making the voltage for the overshoot pulse Poc' smaller than the voltage for the overshoot pulse Poc, it is possible to make a reaching ratio of a CS signal voltage in the period where a polarity inversion cycle is 7H and a reaching ratio of a CS signal voltage in the period where a polarity inversion cycle is 5H closer to each other.

By changing at least one of a pulse width, application timing, and a voltage of an overshoot pulse according to the length of a polarity inversion cycle of a CS signal, it is possible to obtain the above effect.

(Example of Configuration for Reducing Display Unevenness Seen During Dummy Insertion Period)

FIG. **65** shows states of connections between CS main lines and CS lines and a timing chart of a CS signal and a gate-on pulse in driving by block-divided interlace scan where the number α of scanning lines in one block is 24 and where each of a first dummy insertion period and a second dummy insertion period is 2H. The drawing shows 1^{st} to 24^{th} gate lines. In reality, 24 gate lines constitute one block, and this block is repeated in a column direction. Thus, block-divided interlace scan is realized.

In this case, to a polarity continuation period of a CS signal that exists at timing to insert a dummy insertion period is added a period to insert the dummy insertion period, i.e. 2H. That is, the polarity continuation period of a CS signal that exists at timing to insert a dummy insertion period is set to 8H and a polarity insertion period of other CS signal is set to 6H. Further, since the number α of scanning lines in one block is 24 that is an even number, providing 12 phases for a CS signal allows the CS signal to correspond to all CS lines.

In this type of block inversion driving, a blank is inserted at a part where the polarity is inverted and its vicinities. Consequently, a time from a moment when a gate-on pulse gets off to a moment of inversion of the polarity of a CS signal in 12^{th} and 24^{th} lines is greatly different from such time of other lines. For example, if a time **t1** from a moment when a gate-on pulse of an upper sub-pixel of 12^{th} line gets off to a moment of inversion of the polarity of a CS signal is compared with a time **t2** from a moment when a gate-on pulse of a lower sub-pixel of 12^{th} line gets off to a moment of inversion of the polarity of a CS signal, the comparison shows that **t2** is longer by 3H than **t1**. Consequently, an average of a voltage variation per 1 frame of a pixel electrode due to a pushed-up/pulled-down voltage of a CS signal differs between a sub-pixel at a certain line and a sub-pixel at other lines. This may result in striped display unevenness.

FIG. **66** explains an example for solving the above problem. As with FIG. **65**, FIG. **66** shows states of connections between CS main lines and CS lines and a timing chart of a CS signal and a gate-on pulse in driving by block-divided interlace scan where the number α of scanning lines in one block is 24 and where each of a first dummy insertion period and a second dummy insertion period is 2H.

FIG. **66** differs from FIG. **65** in that phases of two new CS signals are introduced. Specifically, two CS main lines are added and CS_N and CS_O are added as new phases of CS signals. As shown by thick lines in FIG. **66**, a CS line corresponding to a lower sub-pixel at 12^{th} gate line is connected with CS_N and a lower sub-pixel at 24^{th} gate line is connected with CS_O. Observation of the thick waveform at the 12^{th} line shows that a time **t2'** from a moment when a gate-on pulse of a lower sub-pixel at 12^{th} line gets off to a moment when the polarity of a CS signal is inverted is shorter by 2H than **t2'** in FIG. **65**. This eliminates a difference from other lines, thereby reducing striped display unevenness.

The waveform of CS_N and the waveform of CS_O have opposite phases. Also in the case of the 24^{th} line, a time from a moment when a gate-on pulse of a lower sub-pixel gets off to a moment when the polarity of a CS signal is inverted are equal to times of other lines, thereby reducing stripped display unevenness.

The above configuration is generalized as follows: In a driving method in which the number of scanning signal lines included in one block is α (α is a natural number) and a dummy insertion period is inserted at two or more points in scanning of one block, the retention capacitor lines should be driven in response to the retention capacitor signals with at least α/k (k is natural number: α and k are selected so that α/k is integer)+2 phases. In the example in FIG. **66**, α=24 and k=2, and CS lines are driven in response to CS signals with 24/2+2=14 phases.

(Example of Configuration for Reducing Kinds of Phases of CS Signals)

FIG. **67** shows states of connections between CS main lines and CS lines and a timing chart of a CS signal and a gate-on pulse in driving by block-divided interlace scan where the number α of scanning lines in one block is 48 and where each of a first dummy insertion period and a second dummy insertion period is 2H. The drawing relates to 1^{st} to 24^{th} gate lines. In reality, 48 gate lines constitute one block, and this block is repeated in a column direction. Thus, block-divided interlace scan is realized.

In the example shown in the drawing, CS main lines A-H and J-M, i.e. 12 CS main lines in total, are used. A polarity

continuation period of individual CS signals is 6H or 8H, and the polarity of a CS signal is inverted 4 times between application timings of gate-on pulses of an even line and an odd line adjacent to each other. This is because a polarity inversion cycle of a CS signal is shorter than an adjacent line writing time difference period.

In a case of a high driving frequency, when the polarity continuation period of a CS signal is short as described above, rounding of a waveform of a CS signal lowers a reaching ratio of a voltage of a CS signal to a target voltage at the time of gate off, which causes display unevenness. In order to improve the display unevenness, the polarity inversion cycle of a CS signal may be lengthened so as to reduce the influence of rounding of a CS signal. However, in order to lengthen the polarity inversion cycle of a CS signal, it is necessary to increase the number of kinds of phases of a CS signal, which requires increasing the number of CS main lines. This may increase the number of lines or complicate configuration of lines, which may require increasing the area of a substrate or may increase the possibility of short-circuit.

FIG. **68** shows a driving example for extending the polarity continuation period of a CS signal without increasing the number of CS main lines. FIG. **68** shows connection states of CS main lines and CS lines and a timing chart of a CS signal and a gate-on pulse in a case where there are 12 phases of waveforms of CS signals. Gate-on positions (**1**)-(**14**) in FIG. **68** indicate timing for inverting the polarity of a CS signal and timing of a gate-on pulse. The drawing relates to 1^{st} to 48^{th} gate lines. In reality, 48 gate lines constitute one block, and this block is repeated in a column direction. Thus, block-divided interlace scan is realized.

In this example, two CS lines with one CS line therebetween are connected with one CS main line. Specifically, CS lines **0**, **2**, **25**, **27**, **48**, **50**, **73**, and **75** are connected with A of the CS main lines, and CS lines **1**, **3**, **24**, **26**, **49**, **51**, **72**, and **74** are connected with B of the CS main lines. C, D, and thereafter of the CS main lines are connected with CS lines that are positioned by 4 lines away from the CS lines connected with A and B of the CS main lines. Further, the relation in connection between the CS main lines and the CS lines are repeated with respect to every 48 CS lines.

Further, in this driving example, a block including 48 scanning lines are subjected to interlace scan such that even rows are scanned and then odd rows are scanned (or vice versa), and a dummy scanning period of 2H is inserted when inverting the polarity of a data signal. Further, in order to correctly show brightness and darkness of a multi-pixel, a dummy scanning period of 2H is also inserted at a portion where the polarity is not inverted. A CS signal includes a signal whose polarity continuation period is 14H both in a L level period and a H level period, and a signal whose polarity continuation period is 12H both in a L level period and a H level period.

With the example shown in FIG. **68**, it is possible to lengthen the polarity continuation period of a CS signal without increasing the number of phases of waveforms of the CS signal. This allows increasing a reaching ratio of a CS voltage at the time of gate-off without providing additional lines and circuits, thereby reducing display unevenness due to rounding of an actual waveform of the CS voltage.

The above example is further generalized as follows: m kinds of retention capacitor signals are generated, two retention capacitor lines with one retention capacitor line therebetween are driven with use of retention capacitor signals with a same phase, and one polarity continuation period is a (k×m) horizontal period, and a phase of a CS signal to be applied on $(n+2(k+1))^{th}$ CS line is delayed by (k+1) horizontal period with respect to a phase of a CS signal to be applied on n^{th} retention capacitor line. In the above example, m=12 and k=1. With such driving, it is possible to secure a long polarity continuation period of a CS signal without increasing the number of phases of waveforms of CS signals.

Driving shown in FIG. **87** may be performed. The driving in FIG. **87** differs from the driving in FIG. **68** in that a polarity continuation period including a portion where a dummy insertion period is inserted is 14H and other polarity continuation period is 12H.

Polarity inversion timing of a CS signal and gate-on pulse timing in FIG. **68** and FIG. **87** are shown as a waveform **1** and a waveform **2**, respectively, in FIG. **88**. As shown in the drawing, five conditions should be satisfied: (a) a voltage level of a CS signal changes after gate-on positions (**1**), (**2**), and (**3**); (b) a voltage level of a CS signal changes after gate-on positions (**13**), (**4**), (**5**) and (**6**); (c) a voltage level of a CS signal changes after gate-on positions (**14**), (**7**), (**8**) and (**9**); (d) a voltage level of a CS signal changes after gate-on positions (**10**), (**11**), and (**12**); (e) a period during which a polarity continuation period is 14H and a period during which a polarity continuation period is 12H are the same as each other both in a L level and a H level.

(Example of Configuration for Removing Deviation in Polarity)

On the other hand, in a case of inserting a dummy horizontal period in block-divided interlace scan, it is necessary to lengthen a polarity continuation period of a CS signal in accordance with the length of a dummy horizontal period to be inserted. For example, in a case where a dummy horizontal period to be inserted is 2H, a polarity continuation period of 14H and a polarity continuation period of 12H coexists in the example in FIG. **68**. In this case, the CS signal yields an effect of steep rise of a voltage on individual pixels, which effect varies in accordance with a relation between polarity inversion timing of a CS signal and gate-off timing, resulting in different effective values of a voltage to be applied on a liquid crystal. In the above example, the relation between polarity inversion timing of a CS signal and gate-off timing differs between adjacent blocks, causing unevenness in brightness with respect to each block. The following explains the cause of this unevenness in brightness.

(*a*) of FIG. **70** and (*b*) of FIG. **70** show driving examples with different relations between polarity inversion timing of a CS signal and gate-off timing. In both examples, a CS signal has polarity inversion timing such that a polarity continuation period of 14H is carried out successively two times and a polarity continuation period of 12H is carried out continuously two times and the same process is repeated. In (*a*) of FIG. **70**, a gate-on pulse is applied during first 14H ((A) in the drawing)) of two-times successively carried out polarity continuation periods of 14H, whereas in (*b*) of FIG. **70**, a gate-on pulse is applied during second 14H ((B) in the drawing)) of two-times successively carried out polarity continuation periods of 14H. It should be noted that (*a*) of FIG. **70** shows a driving example with timing of gate-on position (**2**) of FIG. **68**, and (*b*) of FIG. **70** shows a driving example with timing of gate-on position (**5**) of FIG. **68**.

Here, attention is paid to the length of a period in which a CS signal is kept "H" (H level) in one frame period. A period in which a CS signal in (*a*) of FIG. **70** gets "H" (H level) (steep rise period) and a period in which a CS signal in (*b*) of FIG. **70** gets "H" (H level) are different in some portions in one frame period, and these portions are hatched in (*a*) and (*b*) of FIG. **70**. Comparison of (*a*) of FIG. **70** and (*b*) of FIG. **70** in terms of these portions shows that the hatched period in which a CS signal is kept "H" (H level) is 14H (14 horizontal periods)+9H (19 horizontal periods)=23H (23 horizontal periods) in case

of (a) of FIG. **70** and 12H (12 horizontal periods)+9H (9 horizontal periods)=21H (21 horizontal periods) in case of (b) of FIG. **70**, indicating that the period in which a CS signal is kept "H" (H level) is longer in (a) by 2H (2 horizontal periods) than in (b). That is, an effective value of a voltage to be applied on liquid crystals is higher in (a) than in (b). Consequently, pixel display corresponding to 1^{st}-24^{th} gate lines with timing of (a) gets brighter than pixel display corresponding to 25^{th}-48^{th} gate lines with timing of (b), making difference in luminance between adjacent blocks.

(*c*) of FIG. **70** and (*d*) of FIG. **70** show examples of waveforms of CS signals designed for solving this problem. As shown in (*c*) of FIG. **70** and (*d*) of FIG. **70**, a polarity continuation period of 14H of a CS signal is divided into a portion of 12H and a portion of 2H, and the portion of 2H is set so that a period in which a CS signal is kept "H" (H level) and a period in which a CS signal is kept "L" (L level) are equal to each other. This allows making the "H" period of a CS signal and the "L" period of a CS signal equal to each other regardless of timing for applying a gate-on pulse, which solves the problem of deviation in time when a voltage is pushed up. In the examples shown in (*c*) of FIG. **70** and (*d*) of FIG. **70**, the portion of 2H is divided into the "H" (H level) period of 1H and the "L" (L level) period of 1H. Alternatively, the portion of 2H may be divided into shorter periods so that the "H" (H level) period and the "L" (L level) are equal to each other.

In the examples shown in the drawings, the time indicated by hatching when a voltage is pushed up is 1H+12H+9H=22H in (c) and 12H+1H+9H=22H in (d), making the time when a voltage is pushed up equal both in (c) and (d). Consequently, an effective value of a voltage to be applied on liquid crystals is equal between a case of applying a gate-on pulse at (A) of (c) and a case of applying a gate-on pulse at (B) of (d).

FIG. **69** shows connection states of CS main lines and CS lines and a timing chart of a CS signal and a gate-on pulse in cases where CS signals indicated by the (c) and the (d) are applied. A period for scanning one block, including a dummy scanning period, i.e. 48H+2H+2H=52H, is designed such that a period in which a retention capacitor signal is in H level (1H+12H+1H+12H=26H) and a period in which a retention capacitor signal is in L level (1H+12H+1H+12H=26H) are equal to each other.

Gate-on positions (**1**)-(**14**) in FIG. **69** indicate all of polarity inversion timings of CS signals and all of timings of gate-on pulses. (*c*) of FIG. **70** is a driving example with timing indicated by gate-on position (**2**) of FIG. **69**, and (*d*) of FIG. **70** is a driving example with timing indicated by gate-on position (**5**) of FIG. **69**. With such driving, difference in luminance between 1^{st}-24^{th} gate lines with timing of (c) and 25^{th}-48^{th} gate lines with timing of (d) is removed.

Even if a period in which a CS signal is in H level and a period in which a CS signal is in L level are not completely equal to each other during a period for scanning one block, the difference in luminance can be substantially removed provided that a difference between the period in which a CS signal is in H level and the period in which a CS signal is in L level is 1H or less, preferably 0.5H or less. Further, it is desirable that a difference among retention capacitor lines in an absolute value of a difference between H level period and L level period of a retention capacitor signal in one frame is equal to or less than 1H, preferably 0.5H or less.

In the above example, the driving example in FIG. **69** is arranged based on the driving example in FIG. **68**. Alternatively, a driving example arranged based on the driving example in FIG. **87** will also result in the driving example in FIG. **69**.

Further, as shown in FIG. **89** table showing the result of evaluation, the result of analysis with different number of scanning lines shows that, when a ratio of a difference among retention capacitor lines in an absolute value of a difference between H level period and L level period of a retention capacitor signal in one frame to one frame period is equal to or less than 0.13%, it is possible to prevent difference in luminance. When the ratio is equal to or less than 0.09%, it is possible to further increase display quality. In the column reading "unevenness (visual evaluation)", a double circle mark indicates excellent display quality with no difference in luminance, a single circle mark indicates excellent display quality with slight difference in luminance, and a triangle mark indicates display quality with somewhat noticeably difference in luminance, and a cross mark indicates display quality with considerably noticeable difference in luminance.

(Configuration and Operation of Gate Driver)

The following details a configuration of the gate driver **400** used in the above Embodiments. FIG. **46** is a block diagram showing an example of a configuration of the gate driver **400**. As shown in the drawing, the gate driver **400** includes a plurality of gate driver ICs **411**-**41***q*. FIG. **45** shows an example of a configuration of a gate driver IC**41***n*.

The gate driver IC**41***n* includes a first shift register **42**, a second shift register **43**, a first AND gate **441**, a second AND gate **442**, and an output section **45**. The first shift register **42** is a shift register for odd stages and the second shift register **43** is a shift register for even stages. The first AND gate **441** is provided so as to correspond to an output from the first shift register **42** and the second AND gate **442** is provided so as to correspond to an output from the second shift register **43**. The output section **45** outputs scanning signals G**1**-Gp based on output signals g**1**-*gp* from the first AND gate **441** and the second AND gate **442**.

The gate driver IC **41***n* receives start pulse signals SPia and SPib and clock signals CKa and CKb that are input to individual shift registers from the outside, and output control signals OEa and OEb. The start pulse signals SPia and Spib are input to input terminals of the first shift register **42** and the second shift register **43**, respectively, and start pulse signals SPoa and SPob to be input to a subsequent gate driver IC are output from output terminals of the first shift register **42** and the second shift register **43**.

The first AND gate **441** receives an even stage output signal Qk (k is an odd number) and a logic inversion signal of an output control signal OEa. On the other hand, the second AND gate **442** receives an odd stage output signal Qk (k is an even number) and a logic inversion signal of an output control signal OEb.

The gate driver **400** of the present configuration example is realized by cascade-connecting the plurality of (q) gate driver ICs **411**-**41***q* each having the above configuration. That is, in order that the first and second shift registers **42** and **43** in each of the gate driver ICs **411**-**41***q* constitute one shift register (shift register formed by cascade-connection in this manner is hereinafter referred to as "connection shift register"), output terminals of the first and second shift registers **42** and **43** in the gate driver IC **41***n* (output terminals for the start pulse signals SPoa and SPob) are connected with input terminals of the first and second shift registers **42** and **43** in the next gate driver IC (input terminals for the start pulse signals SPia and SPib).

It should be noted that gate start pulse signals GSPa and GSPb are input to input terminals of the first and second shift registers **42** and **43** in the gate driver IC **411** at the head and output terminals of the first and second shift registers **42** and **43** in the gate driver IC **41***q* at the end are not connected with the outside. Further, gate clock signals GCKa and GCKb and

output control signals GOEa and GOEb from the display control circuit **200** are input as the clock signals CKa and CKb and the output control signals OEa and OEb to the gate driver IC **41***n*.

The following explains an operation of the gate driver **400** of the above configuration example with reference to a waveform chart of FIG. **47**. As shown in the waveform chart, the display control circuit **200** generates, as a gate start pulse signal GSP (GSPa for odd stages and GSPb for even stages), a signal which gets H level (active) only during a period Tspw corresponding to a pixel data writing pulse Pw, and generates a gate clock signal GCK (GCKa for odd stages and GCKb for even stages) which gets H level only during a predetermined period with respect to each 1 horizontal scanning period (1H).

When the gate start pulse signal GSP and the gate clock signal GCK (GCKa and GCKb) are input to the gate driver **400**, output signals Q**1** and Q**2** are output from first stages of the first and second shift registers **42** and **43** in the gate driver IC **411** at the head. The output signals Q**1** and Q**2** include a pulse Pqw corresponding to the pixel data writing pulse Pw. Here, in order to generate the output signals Q**1** and Q**2** in the first stages, GCKa and GCKb in the first stages get H level with a distance of 2H.

Such pulse Pqw is sequentially transmitted through connection shift registers of the gate driver **400** in accordance with the gate clock signal GCK. Accordingly, output signals Qn whose signal waveform gets H level in accordance with rise of GCK and gets L level in accordance with next rise of GCK are output, sequentially and with a certain gap, from individual stages of the connection shift registers.

Further, as described above, the display control circuit **200** generates a gate driver output control signal GOE (GOEa and GOEb) to be supplied to the gate driver ICs **411**-**41***q* constituting the gate driver **400**. A gate driver output control signal GOE to be supplied to n^{th} gate driver IC **41***n* gets L level or H level due to adjustment of a pixel data writing pulse Pw during a period in which a pulse Pqw corresponding to the pixel data writing pulse Pw is output from any stage of the first and second shift registers **42** and **43** in the gate driver IC **41***n*. That is, GOE gets H level during the predetermined period, which will be hereinafter referred to as "writing period adjustment pulse".

It should be noted that a pulse (writing period adjustment pulse) included in the gate driver output control signal GOE for the sake of adjustment of the pixel data writing pulse Pw can be appropriately adjusted in accordance with the pixel data writing pulse Pw required. Here, GOE is controlled in order that when the polarity (POL) of a data signal waveform is inverted, a signal potential right before inversion of the polarity is not written. Similarly, the width of a pulse Pw can be controlled in order that when the polarity (POL) of a data signal waveform is inverted, a signal potential right after polarity inversion is not written in response to a pulse Pw right before the polarity inversion. By adjusting the width controllable by GOE, it is possible to generate a pixel data writing pulse Pw corresponding to all of the above Embodiments when the polarity (POL) of a data signal waveform is inverted.

GCK consists of GCKa for controlling output of odd stages and GCKb for controlling output of even stages. These clock signals maintain H level in connection with inversion of the polarity POL of a data signal, and when a dummy insertion period (1H) has elapsed after one more inversion of the polarity of a data signal, the clock signals get L level, restarting basic operation of getting H level for a predetermined period with respect to 1H. In accordance with operation of the clock signals (GCKa and GCKb), the length of the waveform Pqw of the output signal Qk varies. Using this variation, a period during which a pixel data writing pulse Pw out of pulses Pqw should be output is controlled in response to the output control signals GOEa and GOEb ("writing period adjustment pulse").

In the gate driver IC chips **41***n* (n ranges from 1 to q), in accordance with output signals Qk (k ranges from 1 to p) of individual stages of the shift registers, gate clock signals GCK, and gate driver output control signals GOE, the first and second AND gates **441** and **442** generate internal scanning signals g**1** to gp, which are subjected to level conversion by the output section **45** and scanning signals G**1** to Gp to be applied on the gate lines GL**1** to GLm are output. Consequently, as shown in the waveform chart, pixel data writing pulses Pw are sequentially applied to the gate lines GL**1** to GLm.

FIG. **48** is a waveform chart showing driving operation different from that of FIG. **47**. The following explains only differences between the driving operation of FIG. **48** and that of FIG. **47**.

GCK consists of GCKa for controlling output of odd stages and GCKb for controlling output of even stages. These clock signals maintain L level in connection with inversion of the polarity POL of a data signal, and when a dummy horizontal period (1H) and a horizontal period (1H) for writing pixel data have elapsed after one more inversion of the polarity of a data signal, restarting basic operation of a clock signal getting H level for a predetermined period with respect to 1H.

In accordance with operation of the clock signals (GCKa and GCKb), the length of the waveform Pqw of the output signal Qk varies. Using this variation, a period during which a pixel data writing pulse Pw out of pulses Pqw should be output is controlled in response to the output control signals GOEa and GOEb ("writing period adjustment pulse").

A pulse (writing period adjustment pulse) included in the gate driver output control signal GOE for the sake of adjustment of the pixel data writing pulse Pw can be appropriately adjusted in accordance with the pixel data writing pulse Pw required.

(Example of Double Pulse Driving)

In a case where a horizontal scanning period is required to be shorter in order to increase a scanning frequency, a pulse width of a gate-on pulse is also required to be shorter. This shortens a time for charging each pixel, resulting in insufficient charging. In order to avoid this problem, the present invention may be arranged such that charging of pixels may be carried out both during a main charging period in which a gate line is caused to be in a selected state so that source lines apply voltages on individual pixels and during a pre-charging period in which the same gate line is caused to be in a selected state with timing before the main charging period.

If driving in which a main charging period and a pre-charging period are provided is applied to the driving in FIG. **47**, the driving is carried out as in FIG. **71** for example. As shown in FIG. **71**, the pre-charging period and the main charging period are set according to an L period of a gate clock GCK, i.e. the width between pulses of the gate clock GCK.

In this case, at a part where the polarity of a waveform of a data signal is inverted, the L period of the gate clock GCK is set to be longer in order to insert dummy data. This causes difference in waveform of a gate-on pulse between (i) a gate line in which a pre-charging period or a main charging period is set based on a long L period of the gate clock GCK and (ii) other gate lines. This causes different charging ratios among

lines, resulting in difference in luminance. FIG. **72** shows an example of display unevenness caused by the difference in luminance.

Although the example in FIG. **71** is an example of driving by interlace block inversion, a similar problem occurs in a case of progressive scanning block inversion (nH inversion). However, as shown in FIG. **72**, display unevenness appears every two rows in the case of interlace scan, and consequently display unevenness appears more noticeably in interlace scan than in progressive scan.

As a countermeasure for this problem, the following explains a driving method in which the width of a gate-on pulse is set based not on the L period of GCK but on a combination of two signals: GCK and GOE. Initially, the width of a pulse Pqw on which a gate-on pulse Pw will be based is set to be a predetermined value (e.g. 2H) beforehand. Further, the length of a gate-on pulse may be slightly adjusted by masking the gate-on pulse with GOE. Further, by designing the present invention such that a gate-on pulse remains high even when a GOE pulse is generated (even in H level), it is possible to provide main charging periods that are common among all lines regardless of the GOE pulse. In this case, fixing GOE to H allows single pulse driving.

FIG. **73** shows examples of controlling a pulse width of a gate-on pulse Pw. In the examples, a main charging period is set based on the L period of GCK without being influenced by GOE. In contrast thereto, a pre-charging period is influenced by a pulse waveform of GOE. In the example 1, the pre-charging period gets shorter by masking a headmost portion of the pulse Pqw with use of a GOE pulse. In the example 2, the pre-charging period is divided into two periods and the total of the pre-charging period gets shorter by masking a middle portion of the pulse Pqw with use of a GOE pulse. In the example 3, the pre-charging period gets shorter by masking a last portion of the pulse Pqw with use of a GOE pulse and a gap is inserted between the pre-charging period and the main charging period. In the example 4, the pre-charging period gets longest by fixing GOE at L level. In the example 5, the pre-charging period gets 0 by fixing GOE at H level, thereby realizing single pulse driving.

(Configuration and Operation of Gate Driver for Realizing Double Pulse (**1**))

FIG. **74** shows an example of a configuration of a gate driver IC **41***n* for realizing progressive scan nH inversion driving in the above double pulse driving. As shown in FIG. **74**, the gate driver IC **41***n* includes: a shift register **46**; sets of a first AND gate **441**, a second AND gate **442**, a third AND gate **443**, and a first OR gate **444**, the sets respectively corresponding to individual stages of the shift register **46**; and an output section **45** for outputting scanning signals G**1**-Gp based on output signals g**1**-*gp* from the third AND gate **443**. Further, the gate driver IC **41***n* receives a start pulse signal SPi, a clock signal CK, an output control signal OE, and a selection signal SEL from the outside. The start pulse signal SPi is supplied to an input terminal of the shift register **46**, and a start pulse signal Spo to be input to a subsequent gate driver IC **41***n*+1 is output from an output terminal of the shift register **46**.

Further, in an odd stage (Qk; stage with k being odd number out of 1 to p) of the shift register **46**, the first AND gate **441** receives the output control signal OE and a logic inversion signal of the selection signal SEL, the second AND gate **442** receives the clock signal CK and the selection signal SEL, the first OR gate **444** receives outputs of the first AND gate **441** and the second AND gate **442**, the third AND gate **443** receives a logic inversion signal of an output of the first OR gate **444** and an output signal Qk (k is odd number) from an odd stage of the shift register **46**.

On the other hand, in an even stage (Qk; stage with k being even number out of 1 to p) of the shift register **46**, the first AND gate **441** receives the output control signal OE and the selection signal SEL, the second AND gate **442** receives the clock signal CK and a logic inversion signal of the selection signal SEL, the first OR gate **444** receives outputs of the first AND gate **441** and the second AND gate **442**, the third AND gate **443** receives a logic inversion signal of an output of the first OR gate **444** and an output signal Qk (k is even number) from an even stage of the shift register **46**.

The gate driver **400** of the present configuration example is realized by cascade-connecting plural number of (q) gate driver ICs **411**-**41***q*. That is, an output terminal of the shift register **46** in the gate driver IC **41***n* is connected with an input terminal of the shift register **46** in the next gate driver IC **41***n*+1 so that the shift registers **46** in the gate driver ICs **411**-**41***q* form one shift register.

It should be noted that an input terminal of the shift register **46** in the gate driver IC **411** at the head receives a gate start pulse signal GSP from the display control circuit **200**, and an output terminal of the shift register **46** in the gate driver IC chip **41***q* at the end is not connected with the outside. Further, a gate clock signal GCK, GOE, and SEL from the display control circuit **200** are supplied as a clock signal CK, an output control signal OE, and a selection signal SEL to each of the gate driver ICs **411**-**41***q*.

With reference to a waveform chart in FIG. **75**, the following explains the operation of the gate driver **400** of the above configuration example. As shown in the waveform chart, the display control circuit **200** generates a gate start pulse signal GSP serving as a signal that gets H level only during a period Tspw corresponding to a pixel data writing pulse Pw, and generates a gate clock signal GCK that gets H level basically only for a predetermined period with respect to 1 horizontal scanning period (1H) except for a moment right after polarity inversion of a data signal.

When the gate start pulse signal GSP and the gate clock signal GCK are input to the gate driver **400**, an output signal Q**1** is output from a first stage of the shift register **46** in the gate driver IC **411** at the head. The output signal Q**1** includes a pulse Pqw corresponding to a pixel data writing pulse Pw in each frame period.

The pulse Pqw is sequentially transmitted through connection shift registers of the gate driver **400** in accordance with the gate clock signal GCK. Accordingly, output signals Qn whose signal waveform gets H level in accordance with rise of GCK and gets L level in accordance with two-posterior rise of GCK are output, sequentially and with a certain gap, from individual stages of the connection shift registers.

At timing when the polarity of a data signal is inverted after GCK gets H level, a distance between H level of GCK and next H level of GCK is 2H. The length of the waveform Pqw of the output signal Qk varies depending on the operation of the clock GCK.

Further, as described above, the display control circuit **200** generates the gate driver output control signal GOE and the selection signal SEL to be supplied to the gate driver ICs **411**-**41***q* that constitute the gate driver **400**. One of GCK and GOE is selected in response to the selection signal SEL, the pulse width of the pulse Pqw is adjusted in response to the selected one, and the pixel data writing pulse Pw is set. In the drawing, "OE" and "CK" described in the pulse widths of Pqw and Pw indicate portions controlled in response to GOE and GCK, respectively.

In the gate driver IC chips **41***n* (n ranges from 1 to q), the first AND gate **441**, the second AND gate **442**, the first OR gate **444**, and the third AND gate **443** generate internal scanning signals g**1**-*gp* based on the output signal Qk (k ranges from 1 to p) from individual stages of the shift register, the gate clock signal GCK, the gate driver output control signal GOE, and the selection signal SEL. The internal scanning signals g**1**-*gp* are subjected to level-conversion by the output section **45** and scanning signals G **1**-Gp to be applied on the gate lines GL**1**-GLm are output.

Consequently, pixel data writing pulses Pw having the same pulse width are sequentially applied to the gate lines GL**1**-GLm. Consequently, the length of a charging period is equal between a gate line at which the polarity of a data signal is inverted and other gate lines. This prevents the display unevenness.

As shown in FIG. **76**, the present configuration may be arranged so that at timing when the polarity of a data signal is inverted after GCK gets H level, GCK is kept at H level for 1H. In this case, too, the length of the waveform Pqw of the output signal Qk varies depending on the operation of the clock GCK. By appropriately setting the gate driver output control signal GOE and the selection signal SEL, it is possible to sequentially apply pixel data writing pulses Pw having the same pulse width to the gate lines GL**1**-GLm.

Gate-on pulses Pw at the time of polarity inversion of a data signal waveform shown in FIGS. **77** to **79** below can be generated by employing the gate driver IC in FIG. **74** and appropriately selecting the gate clock GCK, the pulse width of the gate driver output control signal GOE, and the selection signal SEL. For example, fall of a gate-on pulse right before polarity inversion may be masked with GCK and rise of a gate-on pulse right after the polarity inversion may be masked with GOE.

FIG. **77** shows a timing chart of a data signal waveform, a data signal, a latch strobe signal LS, and a gate-on pulse (pixel data writing pulse) Pw in the double pulse driving by progressive scan where the polarity of a data signal voltage is inverted with respect to every 10 rows with a center value of the data signal voltage Vsc as a reference and where 1 horizontal period (1H) right after inversion of the polarity is regarded as a dummy insertion period. In the drawing, the lateral direction indicates time lapse and the longitudinal direction indicates individual rows of gate lines (writing rows) GL**1**-GLm to which gate-on pulses are applied.

An actual waveform of the data signal is rounded right after inversion of the polarity. That is, it takes time for the waveform of the data signal to reach a predetermined voltage after the inversion of the polarity. In order to deal with this problem, in the above driving example, a main charging period is not provided during 1 horizontal period right after the inversion of the polarity in order to provide a dummy horizontal period. Consequently, in a horizontal period next to the dummy insertion period, a data signal with the predetermined voltage is written in individual pixels.

Providing the dummy insertion period in this manner allows increasing a reaching ratio (charging ratio) of an actual voltage to an application voltage in the source lines SL**1**-SLn (data signal lines) when writing pixel data after the inversion of the polarity. This prevents display unevenness with respect to every 10 rows which is caused by rounding of the data signal waveform at the time of the inversion of the polarity.

Further, as shown in FIG. **78**, the driving is configured such that a second period is longer than a first period where the first period is a time from the last end of a gate-on pulse Pw nearest to a moment of polarity inversion among gate-on pulses Pw applied before the moment of polarity inversion to the end of a horizontal period during which the gate-on pulse Pw is applied and the second period is a time from the moment of polarity inversion to a moment of application start of a gate-on pulse Pw nearest to the moment of polarity inversion among gate-on pulses Pw applied after the moment of polarity inversion.

With such driving, a gate-on pulse Pw is not applied at the time of inversion of the polarity. This allows preventing data signals with opposite polarities from being simultaneously applied to two adjacent gate lines to which gate-on pulses Pw are applied before and after inversion of the polarity, respectively. This allows preventing image display from being disturbed at the moment of polarity inversion.

Further, out of the gate-on pulses Pw applied after the moment of polarity inversion, the gate-on pulse Pw nearest to the moment of polarity inversion is gated on after a period longer than the first period has elapsed from the moment of polarity inversion. This prevents pre-charging of a pixel during a period where a data signal waveform is greatly rounded due to polarity inversion. This allows displaying an image with high quality that is free from display unevenness etc.

FIG. **79** shows a timing chart of a data signal waveform, a data signal, a latch strobe signal LS, and a gate-on pulse Pw in the double pulse driving by progressive scan where the polarity of a data signal voltage is inverted with respect to every 10 rows with Vsc as a reference and where 2 horizontal periods (2H) right after inversion of the polarity is regarded as a dummy insertion period. In the drawing, a lateral direction represents time elapse and a longitudinal direction represents individual rows of the gate lines (writing rows) GL**1**-GLm to which gate-on pulses are applied.

As described above, by setting the length of a dummy insertion period so as to include a time for an actual data signal to reach a predetermined voltage after inversion of the polarity, a data signal with the predetermined voltage is written in individual pixels. Providing the dummy insertion period in this manner allows increasing a reaching ratio of an actual voltage to an application voltage in the source lines SL**1**-SLn when writing pixel data after the inversion of the polarity. This prevents display unevenness with respect to every 10 rows which is caused by rounding of the data signal waveform at the time of the inversion of the polarity.

In the above examples, the dummy insertion period is 2H or 3H. Alternatively, the dummy insertion period may be set to 4H or more according to the degree of rounding of the data signal waveform after inversion of the polarity.

In the above driving, a gate-on pulse is applied such that a time from a moment of polarity inversion to a moment of an application start of a gate-on pulse Pw nearest to the moment of polarity inversion among gate-on pulses Pw applied after the moment of polarity inversion is equal to or longer than a horizontal display period obtained by subtracting a horizontal blanking period from a horizontal period.

As described above, a data signal applied on a source line is normally designed such that the data signal has a signal waveform that allows a pixel to be charged within one horizontal display period. Consequently, at a moment more than one horizontal display period after a moment of polarity inversion, the influence of rounding of a data signal waveform which is caused by the polarity inversion is prevented. This allows preventing a pixel from being charged during a period in which a data signal waveform is greatly rounded due to polarity inversion, allowing high-quality display with subdued display unevenness.

In the above configuration example, a gate-on pulse Pw as a double pulse is applied by appropriately selecting a gate clock GCK, a pulse width of a gate driver output control

signal GOE, and a selection signal SEL. Alternatively, the configuration may be arranged not to use a selection signal SEL. FIG. **90** shows a configuration of a main part of a gate driver IC for applying a gate-on pulse Pw that is a double pulse without using a selection signal SEL. The configuration in FIG. **90** shows a gate driver unit for outputting a scanning signal G to one gate line. The gate driver unit is a part of the gate driver ICs **41***n*.

As shown in the drawing, the gate driver unit includes a first flip-flop **461**, a second flip-flop **462**, a first output mask **463**, a second output mask **464**, and an OR gate **465**. The first flip-flop **461** receives a gate start pulse signal GSP, operates in response to a gate clock signal GCK, and outputs an output signal QA. The first flip-flop **462** receives the output signal QA, operates in response to the gate clock signal GCK, and outputs an output signal QB.

The first output mask **463** masks the output signal QA with use of a gate driver output control signal GOE and outputs the masked signal. The second output mask **464** outputs the output signal QB only during a period in which the gate clock signal GCK is in L level. The OR gate **465** outputs, as a scanning signal G, the result of OR logic operation of a signal from the first output mask **463** and a signal from the second output mask **464**. Although not shown in the drawing, the first flip-flop **461** outputs the output signal QA to a first flip-flop of a gate driver unit in a subsequent stage and this process is sequentially repeated. Thus, the gate driver units constitute a shift register and serves as a gate driver.

The following explains an operation of the gate driver **400** of the above configuration example with reference to the waveform chart in FIG. **91**. As shown in the waveform chart, the display control circuit **200** generates, as a gate start pulse signal GSP, a signal that gets H level only during a period Tps corresponding to a pixel data writing pulse Pw, and generates a gate clock signal GCK that gets H level only during one horizontal scanning period (1H) right after polarity inversion of a data signal and gets H level only during a predetermined period with respect to each one horizontal scanning period (1H).

When such gate start pulse signal GSP and such gate clock signal GCK are supplied to the gate driver **400**, an output signal QA**1** is output from the first flip-flop **461** in the gate driver unit at the head.

The gate start pulse GSP is sequentially transmitted through the gate driver units in accordance with the gate clock signal GCK. Accordingly, output signals QAk whose signal waveform gets H level in accordance with fall of GCK and gets L level in accordance with one-posterior fall of GCK are output, sequentially and with a certain gap, from individual stages of the connection shift registers.

Further, at timing when the polarity of a data signal is inverted after GCK gets H level, GCK is kept at H level for 1H. The pulse width of an output signal QAk varies according to the operation of the clock GCK.

In response to output of an output signal QAk from the first flip-flop **461**, the second flip-flop **462** outputs an output signal QBk in accordance with GCK. That is, the output signal QBk is obtained by delaying the output signal QAk by 1H.

Further, as described above, the display control circuit **200** generates the gate driver output control signal GOE to be supplied to the gate driver ICs **411**-**41***q* that constitute the gate driver **400**. This GOE is a signal that gets H level only during 1H period right before polarity inversion of a data signal and gets L level during other periods. By controlling a pulse width of GOE when keeping H level, masking by the first output mask **463** controls the length of a pre-charging period of a scanning signal Gk. In accordance with the output signal QBk and GCK, masking by the second output mask **464** sets a main charging period for the scanning signal Gk.

Consequently, pixel data writing pulses Pw with the same pulse width are sequentially applied to the gate lines GL**1**-GLm without using the selection signal SEL. This makes the length of a charging period equal between a gate line at which the polarity of a data signal is inverted and other gate line, allowing prevention of the display unevenness.

Further, the present invention may be arranged so that two series of gate driver units are provided for odd lines and even lines, and input signals GSPa, GSPb, GCKa, GCKb, GOEa, and GOEb for odd lines and even lines are supplied to the gate driver units for odd lines and the gate driver units for even lines, respectively, as in the later-mentioned configuration in FIG. **80**, so as to realize block-divided interlace drive.

(Configuration and Operation of Gate Driver for Realizing Double Pulse (**2**))

FIG. **80** shows an example of a configuration of a gate driver IC **41***n* for realizing block-divided interlace driving in the above double pulse driving. As shown in FIG. **80**, the gate driver IC **41***n* includes a first shift register **42**, a second shift register **43**, a logic circuit A, a logic circuit B, and an output section **45**.

The first shift register **42** is for odd lines and the second shift register **43** is for even lines. The logic circuit A is provided so as to correspond to an output from the first shift register **42** and the logic circuit B is provided so as to correspond to an output from the second shift register **43**. The output section **45** outputs scanning signals G**1**-Gp based on output signals g**1**-*gp* from the logic circuits A and B.

The gate driver IC **41***n* receives start pulse signals SPia and SPib and clock signals CKa and CKb that are supplied from the outside to respective shift registers, output control signals OEa and OEb, and selection signals SELa and SELb. The start pulse signals SPia and SPib are supplied to input terminals of the first shift register **42** and the second shift register **43**, respectively, and start pulse signals SPoa and SPob to be supplied to a subsequent gate driver IC are output from output terminals of the first shift register **42** and the second shift register **43**, respectively.

Each of the logic circuits A and B includes a first AND gate **441**, a second AND gate **442**, a third AND gate **443**, and a first OR gate **444**.

In an odd stage (corresponding to Q(4k−3) (k=1, 2 . . .)) of the logic circuit A, the first AND gate **441** receives the output control signal OEa and a logic inversion signal of the selection signal SELa, the second AND gate **442** receives the clock signal CKa and the selection signal SELa, the first OR gate **444** receives outputs of the first AND gate **441** and the second AND gate **442**, the third AND gate **443** receives a logic inversion signal of an output of the first OR gate **444** and an output signal Q(4k−3) from an odd stage of the shift register.

In an even stage (corresponding to Q(4k−1) (k=1, 2 . . .)) of the logic circuit A, the first AND gate **441** receives the output control signal OEa and the selection signal SELa, the second AND gate **442** receives the clock signal CKa and a logic inversion signal of the selection signal SELa, the first OR gate **444** receives outputs of the first AND gate **441** and the second AND gate **442**, the third AND gate **443** receives a logic inversion signal of an output of the first OR gate **444** and an output signal Q(4k−1) from an odd stage of the shift register.

In an odd stage (corresponding to Q(4k−2) (k=1, 2 . . .)) of the logic circuit B, the first AND gate **441** receives the output control signal OEb and a logic inversion signal of the selection signal SELb, the second AND gate **442** receives the clock signal CKb and the selection signal SELb, the first OR gate

444 receives outputs of the first AND gate 441 and the second AND gate 442, the third AND gate 443 receives a logic inversion signal of an output of the first OR gate 444 and an output signal Q(4k−2) from an odd stage of the shift register 46.

In an even stage (corresponding to Q(4k) (k=1, 2 . . .)) of the logic circuit B, the first AND gate 441 receives the output control signal OEb and the selection signal SELb, the second AND gate 442 receives the clock signal CKb and a logic inversion signal of the selection signal SELb, the first OR gate 444 receives outputs of the first AND gate 441 and the second AND gate 442, the third AND gate 443 receives a logic inversion signal of an output of the first OR gate 444 and an output signal Q(4k) from an odd stage of the shift register.

The gate driver 400 of the present configuration example is realized by cascade-connecting plural number of (q) gate driver ICs 411-41*q* each having the above configuration. That is, output terminals of the first shift register 42 and the second shift register 43 in the gate driver IC 41*n* are connected with input terminals of the first shift register 42 and the second shift register 43 in the next gate driver IC so that the first shift registers 42 and the second shift registers 43 in the gate driver ICs 411-41*q* form one shift register.

It should be noted that input terminals of the first shift register 42 and the second shift register 43 in the gate driver IC 411 at the head receive gate start pulse signals GSPa and GSPb from the display control circuit 200, respectively, and output terminals of the first shift register 42 and the second shift register 43 in the gate driver IC 41*q* at the end are not connected with the outside. Further, gate clock signals GCKa and GCKb, output control signals GOEa and GOEb, and selection signals SELa and SELb from the display control circuit 200 are supplied as clock signals CKa and CKb, output control signals OEa and OEb, and selection signals SELa and SELb to each gate driver IC 41*n*.

With reference to waveform charts in FIGS. 81 and 82, the following explains the operation of the gate driver 400 of the above configuration example. FIG. 81 shows a timing chart of a latch strobe signal LS, a data signal, a polarity POL of a data signal, gate start pulse signals GSPa and GSPb, gate clock signals GCKa and GCKb, output control signals GOEa and GOEb, selection signals SELa and SELb, and an output signal Qn. FIG. 82 shows a timing chart, corresponding to FIG. 81, of a latch strobe signal LS, a data signal, a polarity POL of a data signal, and a scanning signal Gn.

As shown in the waveform chart, the display control circuit 200 generates a gate start pulse signal GSP (GSPa for odd line and GSPb for even line) serving as a signal that gets H level only during a period Tspw corresponding to a pixel data writing pulse Pw, and generates a gate clock signal GCK (GCKa for odd line and GCKb for even line) that gets H level basically only for a predetermined period with respect to 1 horizontal scanning period (1H) except for a moment right after polarity inversion of a data signal.

When the gate start pulse signal GSP and the gate clock signal GCK (GCKa and GCKb) are input to the gate driver 400, output signals Q1 and Q2 are output from first stages of the first shift register 42 and the second shift register 43 in the gate driver IC 411 at the head. Each of the output signals Q1 and Q2 includes a pulse Pqw corresponding to a pixel data writing pulse Pw in each frame period.

The pulse Pqw is sequentially transmitted through connection shift registers of the gate driver 400 in accordance with the gate clock signal GCK. Accordingly, output signals Qn whose signal waveform gets H level in accordance with rise of GCK and gets L level in accordance with two-posterior rise of GCK are output, sequentially and with a certain gap, from individual stages of the connection shift registers.

GCK consists of GCKa for controlling output of odd stages and GCKb for controlling output of even stages. These clock signals maintain H level in connection with inversion of the polarity POL of a data signal, and when a dummy insertion period (1H) has elapsed after one more inversion of the polarity of a data signal, the clock signals get L level, restarting basic operation of getting H level for a predetermined period with respect to 1H. The length of the waveform Pqw of the output signal Qk varies depending on the operation of the clock (GCKa and GCKb).

Further, as described above, the display control circuit 200 generates the gate driver output control signal GOE (GOEa and GOEb) and the selection signals SELa and SELb to be supplied to the gate driver ICs 411-41*q* that constitute the gate driver 400. One of GCK and GOE is selected in response to the selection signal SEL, the pulse width of the pulse Pqw is adjusted in response to the selected one, and the pixel data writing pulse Pw is set. In the drawing, "OEa(b)" and "CKa (b)" described in the pulse widths of Pqw and Pw indicate portions controlled in response to GOEa(b) and GCKa(b), respectively.

In the gate driver IC chips 41*n* (n ranges from 1 to q), the first and second AND gates 441 and 442, the first OR gate 444, and the third AND gate 443 generate internal scanning signals g1 to gp in accordance with output signals Qk (k ranges from 1 to p) from individual stages of the shift registers, the gate clock signals GCK, the gate driver output control signals GOE, and the selection signals SEL. The internal scanning signals g1-*gp* are subjected to level conversion by the output section 45 and scanning signals G1 to Gp to be applied on the gate lines GL1 to GLm are output.

Consequently, pixel data writing pulses Pw with the same pulse width are sequentially applied to the gate lines GL1-GLm. This allows making the length of a charging period equal between a gate line at which the polarity of a data signal is inverted and other gate line, allowing prevention of the display unevenness.

The present invention may be arranged so that as shown in FIGS. 83 and 84, in accordance with inversion of a polarity POL of a data signal, a period in which GOEa gets L level with a predetermined cycle (1H) and with a predetermined pulse width and a period in which GOEb gets L level with a predetermined cycle (1H) and with a predetermined pulse width are switchable with each other. In this case, by adjusting the lengths of a period in which GOEa gets L level and a period in which GOEb gets L level, it is possible to adjust the pulse width of the pixel data writing pulse Pw.

FIG. 85 shows a timing chart of a data signal waveform, a data signal, a latch strobe signal LS, a gate-on pulse Pw, and a CS signal in the double pulse driving by block-divided interlace scan where the number α of scanning lines in one block is 20 and where 1 horizontal period (1H) right after polarity inversion of a data signal is regarded as a first dummy insertion period, 1 horizontal period (1H) prior to polarity inversion of a data signal by 5 horizontal periods (5H) is regarded as a second dummy insertion period, and CS signals during periods to which the first and second insertion periods are inserted are made to include insertion of CS signal dummy periods corresponding to 1H, respectively. Further, FIG. 86 shows a driving example in which each of the first and second dummy insertion periods is 2H. The driving in FIG. 85 and the driving in FIG. 86 are similar to the driving in FIG. 26 and the driving in FIG. 30 except that the pulse width of the gate-on pulse Pw is a double pulse, and therefore explanations there of are omitted here.

[Configuration of Television Receiver]

Next, the following explains one example of configuration of applying the liquid crystal display device according to the present invention to a television receiver. FIG. **49** is a block diagram showing a configuration of a display device **800** for a television receiver. The display device **800** includes a Y/C separation circuit **80**, a video chroma circuit **81**, an A/D converter **82**, a liquid crystal controller **83**, a liquid crystal panel **84**, a backlight drive circuit **85**, a backlight **86**, a microcomputer **87**, and a gradation circuit **88**. The liquid crystal panel **84** corresponds to the liquid crystal display device of the present invention, and includes: a display section including active matrix pixel arrays; and a source driver and a gate driver each for driving the display section.

In the display device **800** of the aforementioned configuration, a complex color video signal Scv as a television signal is inputted from the outside to the Y/C separation circuit **80**. In the Y/C separation circuit **80**, the complex color video signal Scv is separated into a luminance signal and a color signal. The luminance signal and the color signal are converted to analog RGB signals corresponding to three fundamental colors of light in the video chroma circuit **81**. Further, the analog RGB signals are converted to digital RGB signals by the A/D converter **82**. The digital RGB signals are inputted to the liquid crystal controller **83**. Moreover, in the Y/C separation circuit **80**, horizontal and vertical sync signals are extracted from the complex color video signal Scv inputted from the outside. These sync signals are also inputted to the liquid crystal controller **83** via the microcomputer **87**.

The liquid crystal controller **83** outputs data signals for drivers based on the digital RGB signals (corresponding to the aforementioned digital video signals Dv) from the A/D converter **82**. Further, the liquid crystal controller **83** generates, based on the sync signals, timing control signals for causing the source driver and the gate driver in the liquid crystal panel **84** to operate as in the above Embodiments, and supplies the timing control signals to the source driver and the gate driver. Further, in the gradation circuit **88**, gradation voltages of three fundamental colors R, G, and B of color display are generated, and these gradation voltages are also supplied to the liquid crystal panel **84**.

In the liquid crystal panel **84**, drive signals (e.g., data signals and scanning signals) are generated by the source and gate drivers inside the liquid crystal panel **84** in accordance with the data signals for drivers, the timing control signals, and the gradation voltages. A color image is displayed on a display section inside the liquid crystal panel **84** in accordance with the drive signals. It should be noted that for displaying an image by the liquid crystal panel **84**, light needs to be irradiated from a rear of the liquid crystal panel **84**. In the display device **800**, the backlight drive circuit **85** drives the backlight **86** under control by the microcomputer **87** and thereby light is irradiated on a back side of the liquid crystal panel **84**.

Control of the whole system, including the aforementioned processes is carried out by the microcomputer **87**. As the video signal (complex color video signal) inputted from the outside, not only a video signal in accordance with television broadcast but also a video signal picked up by a camera or supplied via the Internet line is also usable. In the display device **800**, image display in accordance with various video signals can be performed.

In displaying an image by the display device **800** in accordance with television broadcast, a tuner section **90** is connected to the display device **800**, as shown in FIG. **50**. The tuner section **90** extracts a channel signal to be received from waves (high-frequency signals) received by an antenna (not illustrated), and converts the channel signal to an intermediate frequency signal. The tuner section **90** detects the intermediate frequency signal, thereby extracting the complex color video signal Scv as the television signal. The complex color video signal Scv is inputted to the display device **800** as described above and an image is displayed by the display device **800** in accordance with the complex color video signal Scv.

FIG. **51** is an exploded perspective view showing one example of mechanical configuration where the display device of the above configuration is used as a television receiver. In the example shown in FIG. **51**, the present television receiver includes, as constituent features thereof, a first housing **801** and a second housing **806** in addition to the display device **800**. The liquid crystal display device **800** is arranged such that the first and second housings **801** and **806** hold the display device **800** so as to wrap therein the display device **800**. The first housing **801** has an opening **801***a* for transmitting an image displayed on a display device **800**. On the other hand, the second housing **806** covers a back side of the display device **800**. The second housing **806** is provided with an operating circuit **805** for operating the display device **800**. The second housing **806** is further provided with a supporting member **808** therebelow.

The invention being thus described, it will be obvious that the same way may be varied in many ways. Such variations are not to be regarded as a departure from the spirit and scope of the invention, and all such modifications as would be obvious to one skilled in the art are intended to be included within the scope of the following claims.

For convenience of explanation, data signal lines are provided so as to extend in a column direction and scanning signal lines are provided so as to extend in a row direction. It is needless to say that the present invention also encompasses a configuration in which the screen is rotated by 90 degrees.

INDUSTRIAL APPLICABILITY

The liquid crystal display device of the present invention is applicable to various display devices such as a monitor for a personal computer and a television receiver.

The invention claimed is:

1. A method for driving an active-matrix liquid crystal display device, including:

scanning signal lines extending in a row direction;

data signal lines extending in a column direction;

retention capacitor lines extending in a row direction;

a first transistor and a second transistor that are provided near each of intersections of the scanning signal lines and the data signal lines and that are connected with each of the scanning signal lines and each of the data signal lines; and

pixel regions each including a first sub-pixel electrode and a second sub-pixel electrode,

the first sub-pixel electrode being connected with the first transistor and the second sub-pixel electrode being connected with the second transistor, the first sub-pixel electrode and the second sub-pixel electrode being connected with different ones of the retention capacitor lines to form retention capacitors, respectively,

the scanning signal lines being divided into one or more blocks, and scanning signal lines included in each block being divided into a first group consisting of odd scanning signal lines and a second group consisting of even scanning signal lines, and the method comprising:

(i) sequentially scanning blocks of scanning signal lines and sequentially scanning groups of scanning signal lines in each block such that the scanning signal lines in each block are interlace-scanned, so as to sequentially apply gate-on pulses on the scanning signal lines, each of the gate-on pulses causing one of the scanning signal lines to be in a selected state;

(ii) applying, on the data signal lines, data signals whose polarities are switched with predetermined timing;

(iii) applying, on the retention capacitor lines, retention capacitor signals whose polarities are switched with predetermined timing,

in the step (ii), a dummy insertion period being provided right after a moment of polarity inversion of a data signal and a polarity of a data signal applied on a data signal line during the dummy insertion period being caused to be equal to a polarity of a data signal applied on the data signal line during a horizontal period right after the dummy insertion period, and

in the step (iii), polarity inversion cycles of all of the retention capacitor signals being caused to be equal at least in an adjacent line writing time difference period, the adjacent line writing time difference period being a period from a moment of application of a gate-on pulse on a scanning signal line that is one of adjacent two scanning signal lines and that belongs to a first group or a second group firstly subjected to application of a gate-on pulse to a moment of application of a gate-on pulse on a scanning signal line that is the other of the adjacent two scanning signal lines and that belongs to a second group or a first group secondly subjected to application of a gate-on pulse; and

(iv) supplying a data signal and a data signal application control signal for controlling timing with which the data signal is applied on a data signal line,

a plurality of video data that respectively correspond to data signal lines being sequentially supplied from an external signal source with an interval between the plurality of video data, and

in the step (iv), a certain number of video data is regarded as a set in accordance with polarity inversion, dummy data are inserted at a predetermined position of the set, a dummy insertion period is assigned to an output of a signal potential corresponding to the dummy data, and a horizontal period, which is shorter than the interval, is assigned to an output of a signal potential corresponding to each video data.

2. The method as set forth in claim **1**, wherein in the step (ii), the data signal applied on the data signal line during the dummy insertion period is caused to be equal to the data signal applied on the data signal line during the horizontal period right after the dummy insertion period.

3. An active-matrix liquid crystal display device, including:

scanning signal lines extending in a row direction;

data signal lines extending in a column direction;

retention capacitor lines extending in a row direction;

a first transistor and a second transistor that are provided near each of intersections of the scanning signal lines and the data signal lines and that are connected with each of the scanning signal lines and each of the data signal lines; and

pixel regions each including a first sub-pixel electrode and a second sub-pixel electrode,

the first sub-pixel electrode being connected with the first transistor and the second sub-pixel electrode being connected with the second transistor, the first sub-pixel electrode and the second sub-pixel electrode being connected with different ones of the retention capacitor lines to form retention capacitors, respectively,

the scanning signal lines being divided into one or more blocks, and scanning signal lines included in each block being divided into a first group consisting of odd scanning signal lines and a second group consisting of even scanning signal lines, and the liquid crystal display device comprising:

a scanning signal driving section for sequentially scanning blocks of scanning signal lines and sequentially scanning groups of scanning signal lines in each block such that the scanning signal lines in each block are interlace-scanned, so as to sequentially apply gate-on pulses on the scanning signal lines, each of the gate-on pulses causing one of the scanning signal lines to be in a selected state;

a data signal driving section for applying, on the data signal lines, data signals whose polarities are switched with predetermined timing;

a retention capacitor signal driving section for applying, on the retention capacitor lines, retention capacitor signals whose polarities are switched with predetermined timing,

the data signal driving section providing a dummy insertion period right after a moment of polarity inversion of a data signal and causing a polarity of a data signal applied on a data signal line during the dummy insertion period to be equal to a polarity of a data signal applied on the data signal line during a horizontal period right after the dummy insertion period, and

the retention capacitor signal driving section causing polarity inversion cycles of all of the retention capacitor signals to be equal at least in an adjacent line writing time difference period, the adjacent line writing time difference period being a period from a moment of application of a gate-on pulse on a scanning signal line that is one of adjacent two scanning signal lines and that belongs to a first group or a second group firstly subjected to application of a gate-on pulse to a moment of application of a gate-on pulse on a scanning signal line that is the other of the adjacent two scanning signal lines and that belongs to a second group or a first group secondly subjected to application of a gate-on pulse; and

a display control circuit for supplying, to the data signal driving section, a data signal and a data signal application control signal for controlling timing with which the data signal driving section applies the data signal on a data signal line,

a plurality of video data that respectively correspond to data signal lines being sequentially supplied from an external signal source to the display control circuit with an interval between the plurality of video data, and

the display control circuit regards certain number of video data as a set in accordance with polarity inversion, inserts dummy data at a predetermined position of the set, assigns a dummy insertion period to an output of a signal potential corresponding to the dummy data, and assigns a horizontal period shorter than the interval to an output of a signal potential corresponding to each video data.

4. The liquid crystal display device as set forth in claim **3**, wherein the data signal driving section also causes the data

signal applied on the data signal line during the dummy insertion period to be equal to the data signal applied on the data signal line during the horizontal period right after the dummy insertion period.

5. The liquid crystal display device as set forth in claim **3**, wherein the scanning signal driving section does not apply the gate-on pulse during the dummy insertion period.

6. The liquid crystal display device as set forth in claim **3**, wherein

the number of the blocks of scanning signal lines is one, and

the data signal driving section applies the data signals on the data signal lines such that a polarity of a data signal is inverted at a moment of switching groups of scanning signal lines to be scanned.

7. The liquid crystal display device as set forth in claim **3**, wherein

the number of the blocks of scanning signal lines is two or more, and

the data signal driving section applies the data signals on the data signal lines such that a polarity of a data signal is inverted at a moment of switching groups of scanning signal lines to be scanned.

8. The liquid crystal display device as set forth in claim **3**, wherein a polarity inversion cycle of a retention capacitor signal is obtained by dividing the adjacent line writing time difference period by k (k is an integer of 1 or more).

9. The liquid crystal display device as set forth in claim **3**, wherein the dummy insertion period is a multiple number of a horizontal period.

10. A television receiver, comprising a liquid crystal display device as set forth in claim **3**, and a tuner section for receiving television broadcasting.

11. An active-matrix liquid crystal display device, including:

scanning signal lines extending in a row direction;

data signal lines extending in a column direction;

retention capacitor lines extending in a row direction;

a first transistor and a second transistor that are provided near each of intersections of the scanning signal lines and the data signal lines and that are connected with each of the scanning signal lines and each of the data signal lines; and

pixel regions each including a first sub-pixel electrode and a second sub-pixel electrode,

the first sub-pixel electrode being connected with the first transistor and the second sub-pixel electrode being connected with the second transistor, the first sub-pixel electrode and the second sub-pixel electrode being connected with different ones of the retention capacitor lines to form retention capacitors, respectively,

the scanning signal lines being divided into one or more blocks, and scanning signal lines included in each block being divided into a first group consisting of odd scanning signal lines and a second group consisting of even scanning signal lines, and

the liquid crystal display device comprising:

a scanning signal driving section for sequentially scanning blocks of scanning signal lines and sequentially scanning groups of scanning signal lines in each block such that the scanning signal lines in each block are interlace-scanned, so as to sequentially apply gate-on pulses on the scanning signal lines, each of the gate-on pulses causing one of the scanning signal lines to be in a selected state;

a data signal driving section for applying, on the data signal lines, data signals whose polarities are switched with predetermined timing;

a retention capacitor signal driving section for applying, on the retention capacitor lines, retention capacitor signals whose polarities are switched with predetermined timing,

the data signal driving section providing a dummy insertion period right after a moment of polarity inversion of a data signal and causing a polarity of a data signal applied on a data signal line during the dummy insertion period to be equal to a polarity of a data signal applied on the data signal line during a horizontal period right after the dummy insertion period, and

the retention capacitor signal driving section causing polarity inversion cycles of all of the retention capacitor signals to be equal at least in an adjacent line writing time difference period, the adjacent line writing time difference period being a period from a moment of application of a gate-on pulse on a scanning signal line that is one of adjacent two scanning signal lines and that belongs to a first group or a second group firstly subjected to application of a gate-on pulse to a moment of application of a gate-on pulse on a scanning signal line that is the other of the adjacent two scanning signal lines and that belongs to a second group or a first group secondly subjected to application of a gate-on pulse; and

a display control circuit for supplying, to the data signal driving section, a data signal and a data signal application control signal for controlling timing with which the data signal driving section applies the data signal on a data signal line,

a plurality of video data that respectively correspond to data signal lines being sequentially supplied from an external signal source to the display control circuit with an interval between the plurality of video data, and

the display control circuit regards certain number of video data as a set in accordance with polarity inversion, assigns one or more dummy insertion periods as well as one horizontal period to an output of a signal potential corresponding to predetermined video data in each set, and assigns a horizontal period shorter than the interval to outputs of signal potentials respectively corresponding to individual video data other than the predetermined video data in each set.

12. An active-matrix liquid crystal display device, including:

scanning signal lines extending in a row direction;

data signal lines extending in a column direction;

retention capacitor lines extending in a row direction;

a first transistor and a second transistor that are provided near each of intersections of the scanning signal lines and the data signal lines and that are connected with each of the scanning signal lines and each of the data signal lines; and

pixel regions each including a first sub-pixel electrode and a second sub-pixel electrode,

the first sub-pixel electrode being connected with the first transistor and the second sub-pixel electrode being connected with the second transistor, the first sub-pixel electrode and the second sub-pixel electrode being connected with different ones of the retention capacitor lines to form retention capacitors, respectively,

the scanning signal lines being divided into one or more blocks, and scanning signal lines included in each block being divided into a first group consisting of odd scanning signal lines and a second group consisting of even scanning signal lines, and

the liquid crystal display device comprising:

a scanning signal driving section for sequentially scanning blocks of scanning signal lines and sequentially scanning groups of scanning signal lines in each block such that the scanning signal lines in each block are interlace-scanned, so as to sequentially apply gate-on pulses on the scanning signal lines, each of the gate-on pulses causing one of the scanning signal lines to be in a selected state;

a data signal driving section for applying, on the data signal lines, data signals whose polarities are switched with predetermined timing; and

a retention capacitor signal driving section for applying, on the retention capacitor lines, retention capacitor signals whose polarities are switched with predetermined timing,

the data signal driving section providing a dummy insertion period right after a moment of polarity inversion of a data signal and causing a polarity of a data signal applied on a data signal line during the dummy insertion period to be equal to a polarity of a data signal applied on the data signal line during a horizontal period right after the dummy insertion period,

the retention capacitor signal driving section causing polarity inversion cycles of all of the retention capacitor signals to be equal at least in an adjacent line writing time difference period, the adjacent line writing time difference period being a period from a moment of application of a gate-on pulse on a scanning signal line that is one of adjacent two scanning signal lines and that belongs to a first group or a second group firstly subjected to application of a gate-on pulse to a moment of application of a gate-on pulse on a scanning signal line that is the other of the adjacent two scanning signal lines and that belongs to a second group or a first group secondly subjected to application of a gate-on pulse, and

the retention capacitor signal driving section provides, in a polarity continuation period of a retention capacitor signal, a period during which a first voltage is applied and a period during which a second voltage of a same polarity as the first voltage and with a larger absolute value than the first voltage is applied.

* * * * *

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申请号	US13/855368	申请日	2013-04-02
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IPC分类号	G09G3/36		
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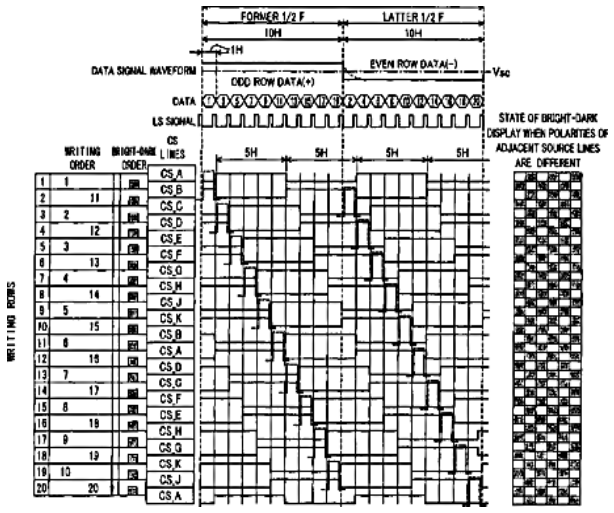
优先权	PCT/JP2008/055950 2008-03-27 WO 2007155653 2007-06-12 JP 2007309528 2007-11-29 JP		
其他公开文献	US20130278835A1		
外部链接	Espacenet USPTO		

摘要(译)

栅极驱动器产生虚拟插入周期，其中驱动器在数据信号反转之后立即不向扫描信号线施加脉冲栅极。从施加脉冲上的栅极到奇数或偶数扫描信号线的时间段，脉冲上的栅极先前施加到脉冲上的栅极到偶数或奇数的时间将稍后施加脉冲的栅极的编号扫描信号线设置为彼此相邻的两条扫描信号线的相邻线写入时间滞后期，CS控制电路允许每个CS信号的极性在其上反转至少在相邻行写入时滞周期。


FORMER 1/2 F
LATTER 1/2 F
10H
10H
≒1H
DATA SIGNAL WAVEFORM
ODD ROW DATA(+)
EVEN ROW DATA(-)
Vsc
DATA
LS SIGNAL
CS LINES
WRITING ORDER
BRIGHT-DARK ORDER
5H
5H
5H
5H
WRITING ROWS
CS_A
CS_B
CS_C
CS_D
CS_E
CS_F
CS_G
CS_H
CS_J
CS_K
CS_B
CS_A
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CS_G
CS_K
CS_J
CS_A
STATE OF BRIGHT-DARK DISPLAY WHEN POLARITIES OF ADJACENT SOURCE LINES ARE DIFFERENT