

1 .
 2 .
 3 가 가 .
 4 가 .
 5a 2 .
 5b 2 .
 6a 2 .
 6b 가 .
 7 6b .
 < >
 100 : 200 :
 300 : 400 :
 TFT : C_{LC} :
 Cst : R_D :

(CROSSTALK)

가

LCD [*3]
 (rising) (falling)
 (coupling)

1

1 , 가 , A B가 .

.

.

.

.

.

.

.

.

.

.

.

가 LCD

;

;

가

;

가

(a)

;

(b)

가

;

(c)

;

(d)

;

(e)

;

(f)

가

가

가

2

3

가

가

3 (a)

, (b)

가

2 (300), (400), (100), (200),
 (100) (400) (Vcom) (200),
 0), (300) (400) (Vcomd) (300) (Vcom) (200)
 (200) (100) (Vcomd) (300) (Vcom) (200)
 (300) (Vcomd) (100) (Vcstd) (400) (200)
 (400) (Vcom) (300) (Vcstd) (100) 가
 , 3 (a) , 가
 3 (b) , 가
 , 가
 , 가
 4 가 가 ,
 가
 4 (ATE LINE) , (GATE LINE) (D
 (TFT) , (C_{LC}) , (Cst)
 (TFT) (C_{LC}) (Cs
 t) (C_{LC}) 가 (TFT) ,
 , (Vcom) (C_{LC}) 가 , (Cpar)
 (Vcom) 가 (Vcomd) (C_{LC}) 가 .
 가
 (Cst) (Ccstd) 가 .
 (C_{LC}) (Cst)
 , (C_{LC}, Cst) (C_{LC})

가
 (Cst) 가
 (C_{LC})
 (Cst) 가
 (C_{LC}) 가 1:1
 (Cst) 가 0.5
 (C_{LC})
 (Cst) 가 2:1
 (Cst) 가

가 (Q₀)
 1

1

$$Q_0 = C_{LC} \cdot (Vs - Vcom) + Cst \cdot (Vs - Vcst)$$

Vcom, C_{LC}, Vs 1H(1) 가 (Cs)
 t) 가 , Cst , Vcst
 (Q₁) 2

2

$$Q_1 = C_{LC} \cdot (Vs - Vcomd) + Cst \cdot (Vs - Vcstd)$$

, Vcomd 1H(1) , Vcstd
 (Q₀) (Q₁) (Q₀)
 -Q₁) 1 2 3

3

$$Q_0 - Q_1 = C_{LC} \cdot (Vcomd - Vcom)$$

3 가
 (Q₀₂) (Vcst) (Vcstd) (Cst) 가
 4

4

$$Q_2 = C_{LC} \cdot (Vs - Vcomd) + Cst \cdot (Vs - Vcstd)$$

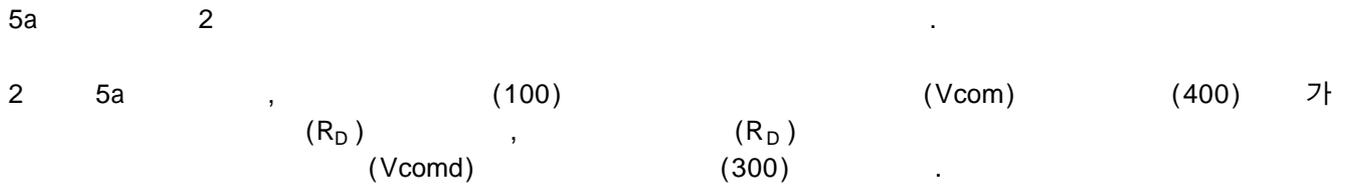
$$V_{cstd} = \frac{C_{LC}}{C_{st}} \cdot (V_{comd} - V_{com}) + V_{cst} \tag{Q_0}$$

5

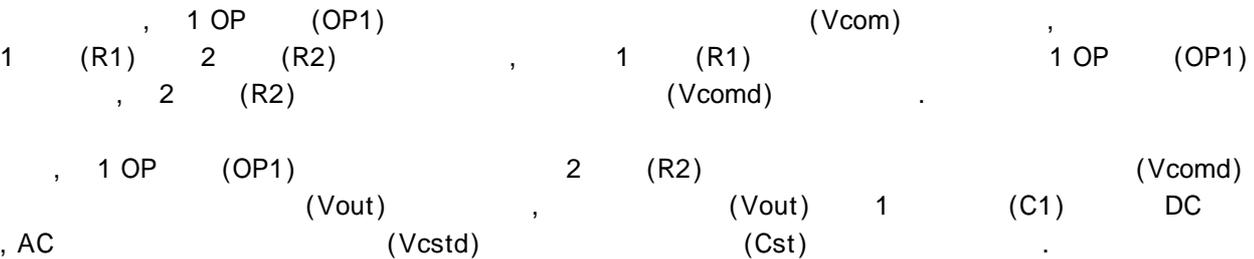
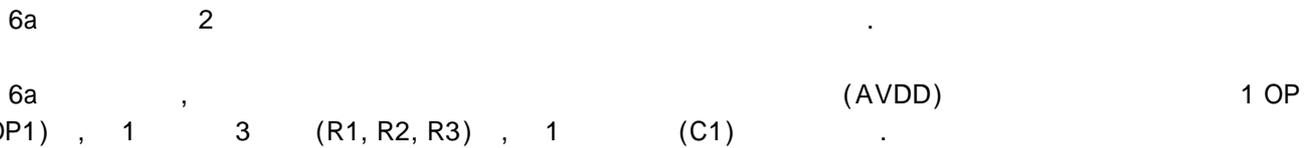
5

$$Q_0 - Q_2 = C_{LC} \cdot (V_{comd} - V_{com}) + C_{st} \cdot (V_{cstd} - V_{cst}) = 0$$

가 5 (zero) , (Cst) 가



, 5a, b (Vcomd)



6a



6

$$V_{out} = -\left(\frac{R1}{R2}\right) \cdot V_{comd} + \left(1 + \frac{R1}{R2}\right) \cdot V_{com}$$

(Vcomd) AC DC

7

7

$$Vcomd = Vcomd(AC) + Vcomd(DC)$$

$$= Vcomd(AC) + Vcom$$

7

(Vout)

8

8

$$Vout = -\left(\frac{R1}{R2}\right)[Vcomd(AC) + Vcom] + \left(1 + \frac{R1}{R2}\right)Vcom$$

$$= -\left(\frac{R1}{R2}\right) \cdot Vcomd(AC) + \frac{R1}{R2} \cdot Vcom$$

out) 1 < -R1/R2 * Vcomd(AC) > AC 1 < R1/R2 * Vcom > DC (V
 Vcst) (C1) AC < -R1/R2 * Vcomd(AC) > (C1) 3 (R3) (

가 (Vcom) DC (Vcst) (Cst)
 가 (Vout) (Cst)

6a

가 6b

6b

가

6b

가

Vsrc

가

Ccom(Cpar)

2) DC

(Vcstd)

(Vcst) 1 (Vcst)

(C1)

AC

(R1/R

7

6b

(CLC)

(Cst)

1

(R1)

가

2 (R2)

6b

7

가

(Vsrc)

(Vcom)

가

(Vcstd)

(Vcomd) AC

(Cst)

(CLC)
 (CLC)

(Cst)
 (Cst)

1

2

가

가

가

가
가

(57)

1.

가 ;
 가 ;
 가 , 가
 가 , 가
 가 ;
 가 ;

2.

1 , , 가 ,

3.

1 , , 가

4.

1 , ,
OP

5.

1 , ,
OP ;

6.

1 , ,

7.

1 , ,

8.

, , , LCD
가
;
;
가
;

9.

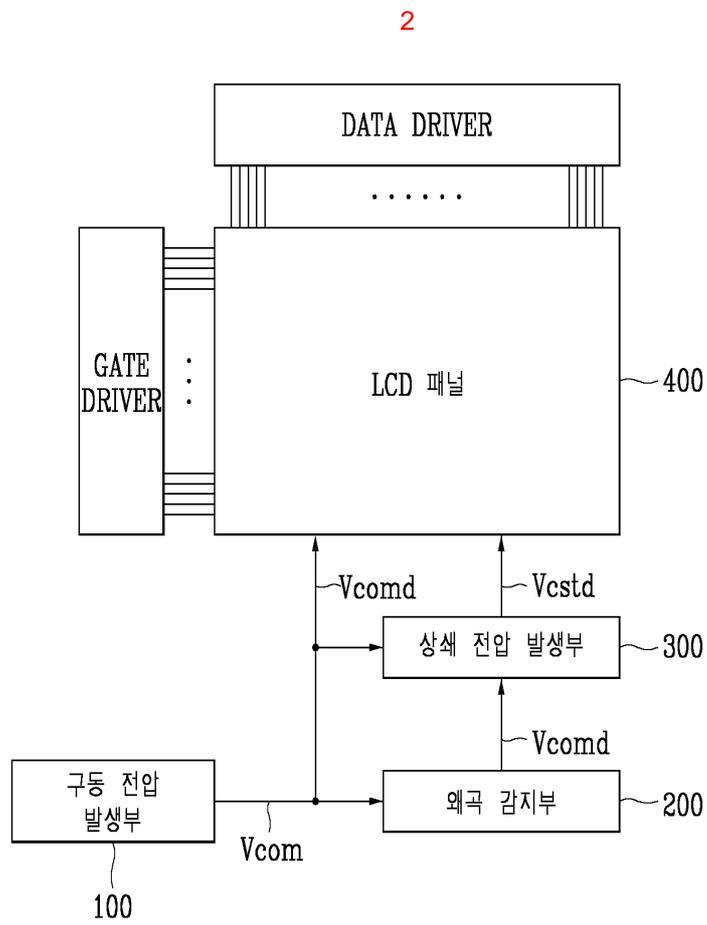
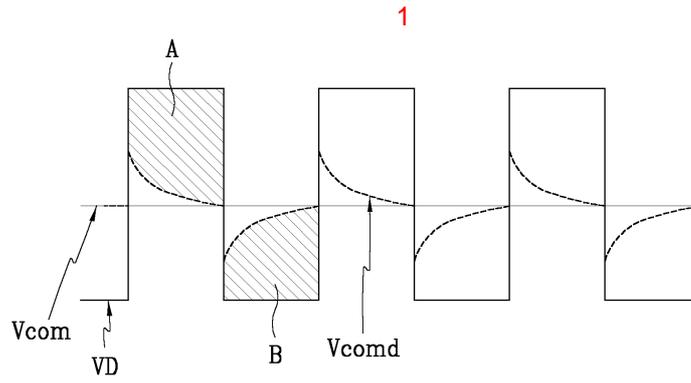
- 가
- (a) ;
- (b) 가 ;
- (c) ;
- (d) ;
- (e) ;
- (f)

10.

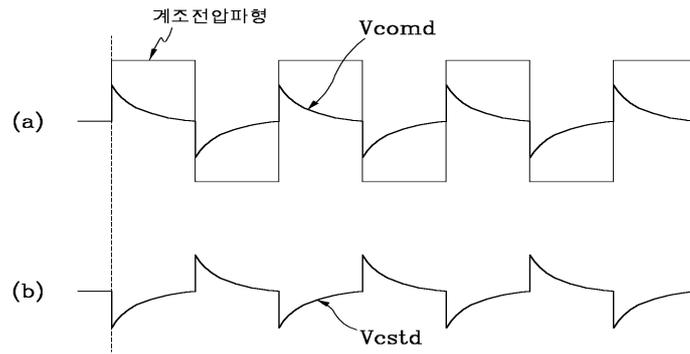
9 , ,

11.

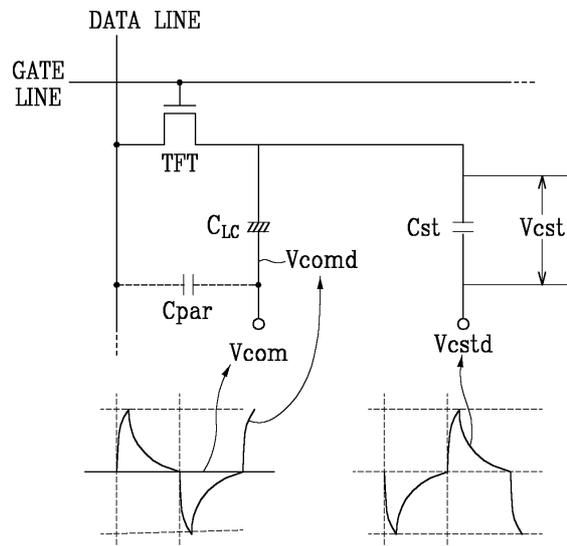
9 , ,



3

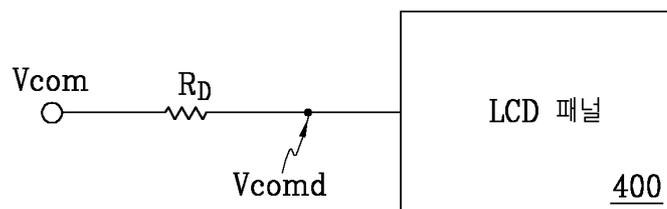


4

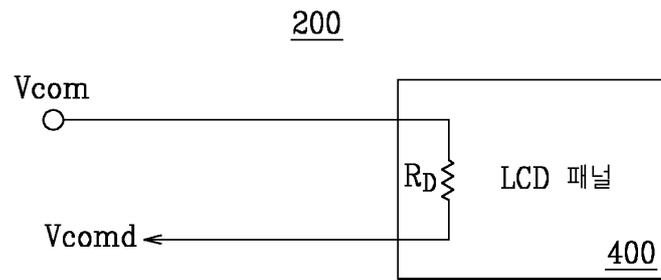


5a

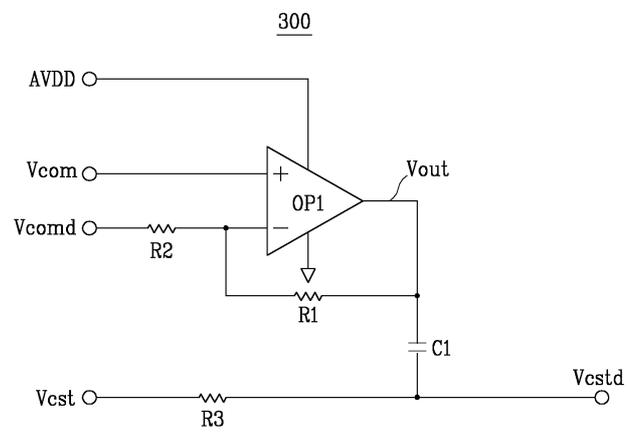
200



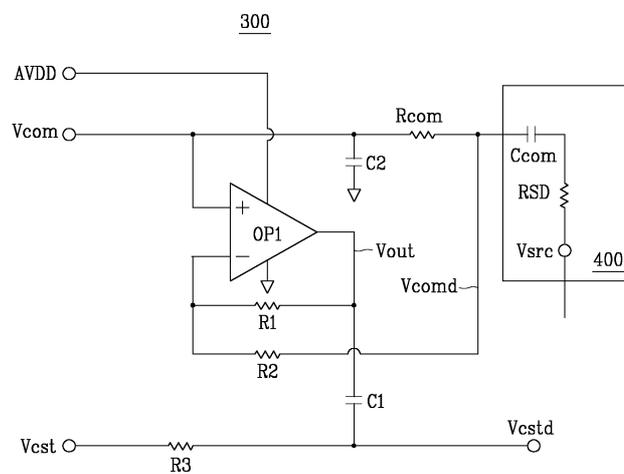
5b



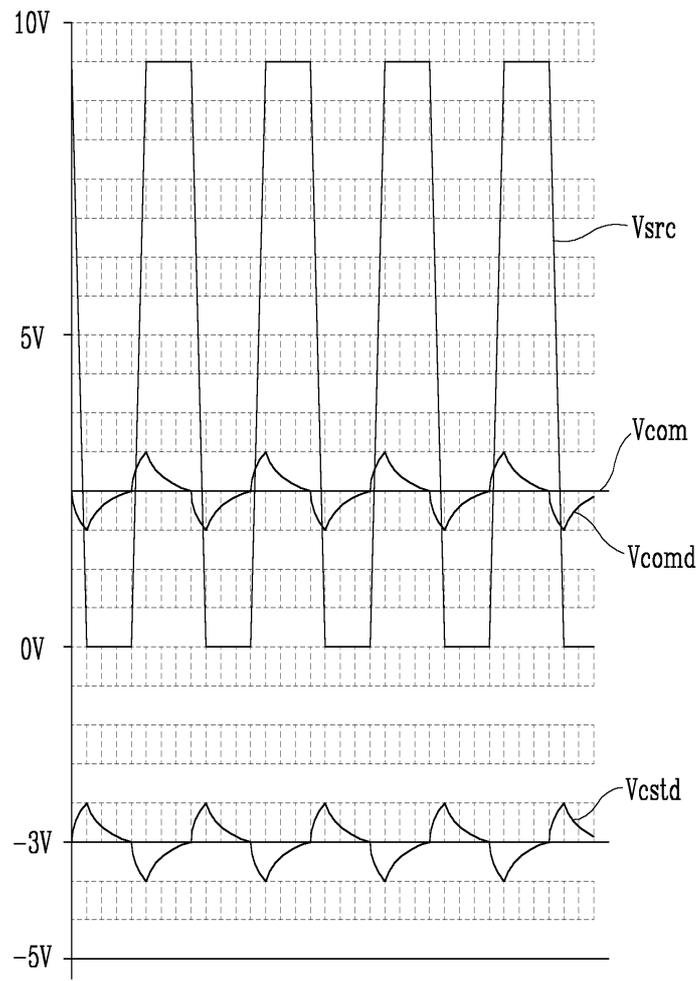
6a



6b



7



专利名称(译)	液晶显示装置，其驱动装置和驱动方法		
公开(公告)号	KR1020030026473A	公开(公告)日	2003-04-03
申请号	KR1020010059319	申请日	2001-09-25
[标]申请(专利权)人(译)	三星电子株式会社		
申请(专利权)人(译)	三星电子有限公司		
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IPC分类号	G09G3/36 G09G3/20 G02F1/133		
CPC分类号	G09G2320/0204 G09G2310/06 G09G2320/0209 G09G3/3655 G09G2300/0876		
其他公开文献	KR100806906B1		
外部链接	Espacenet		

摘要(译)

本发明公开了一种具有由公共电极电压的畸变引起的串扰防止功能的液晶显示装置，其驱动装置及其驱动方法。根据本发明，该液晶电容器由公共电极电压之间的差值电压被驱动通过图像信号施加而另一端通过一个端部施加，积累的图像信号通过一个转弯匝数施加在所述开关元件的一端，并且所述切换关闭通过具有具有存储电容器的液晶面板的一个的液晶显示装置过程中存储的图像信号中要施加到液晶电容器中，施加到设备的感测失真单元液晶电容器的另一端的公共电极电压的失真分钟由用于输出的偏移电压来检测过充电通过增加公共电极失真输出电压的充电率，并且基于在所述存储电容器的存储电容器的另一端的公共电极电压畸变的偏移电压生成部分。结果，通过对存储电容器过充电以补偿由于公共电极电压的失真而导致的填充率不足，可以获得具有最小串扰的高质量图像。 2 指数方面 串扰，像素，充电速率，耦合，补偿，偏移，反相，电容

