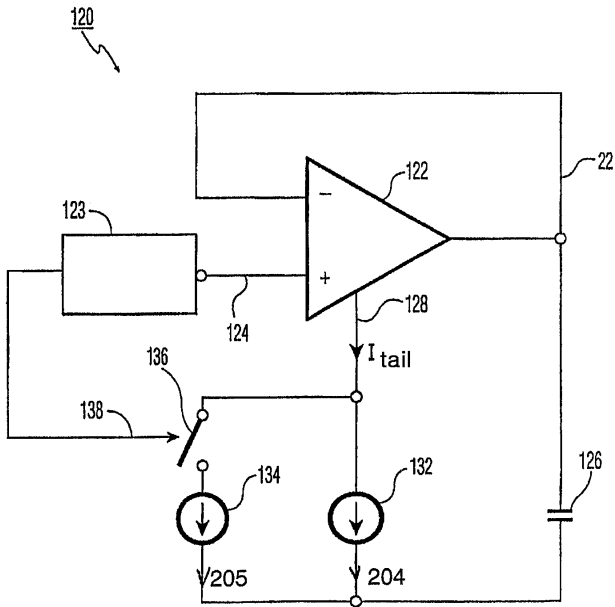


(19) (KR)
(12) (A)

(51) 。 Int. Cl. ⁷ H03F 3/72		(11) (43)	10-2004-0045894 2004 06 02
(21)	10-2004-7005890		
(22)	2004 04 21		
	2004 04 21		
(86)	PCT/IB2002/004321	(87)	WO 2003/036793
(86)	2002 10 17	(87)	2003 05 01
(30)	09/982,893	2001 10 22	(US)
(71)	-5621		1
(72)	-5656	6	
	-5656	6	
(74)			
	:		
(54)	,		

(operational transconductance amplifier)
(slew rate) .
(load)(126),
1 (tail current)(204) (sink) 1 (current source)(132) 2 (205)
2 (134) 2 (134) (switch)(136) 가
2 (134) 가 2 (205) ,
가 . ,
(ramp flay back)(t_{fb}) , 2 (

134) 2 (205) , 가 .



(operational transconductance amplifier circuit),
(ramp source) (liquid crystal display)

(LCD)
(frame)

LCD

(liquid crystal pixel elements)

(modulate)
(addressed).

가

가

(active switching element)

(active)

(reflective active matrix liquid crystal display)(RLCD
TN(twisted nematic)
RLCD TFT

1 (14) (16) RLCD (10) (10)
(12) (18) 가 (12) (14)
(22) (18) (18) (control terminal)(24) (complementary data terminals)(20,
(26) (18) (20, 22) (latching)
(16) 가 (20, 22)
+2 가 -2 가
1 (12) (30) (polarization)
(12) (10) (26) (alternatin
g) (12) (polarity)

(14), (12) (16) (capacitance) (ions)
 (10) (bias)
 (30) (non-polarized light)(32)
 (32) 1 (polarizer)(34) (30) (30) (14) (14)
 12) (16) (12) (14) 2
 (36) (12) 2 (light beam) (26)
 (30) 2 (36) (36) (26)
 (26) 가) , (26)
 (10)
 (18) 가
 (gate electrode) 가 , - (turn-on) 가 , 가
 (16)
 2 (10)(
 (10) 가) () () 1290
 1024
 (40a, 40b, 40c) () 가 (10) (10) (4
 2) (41) (14) (10) (10) 가
 (41) (20, 22)((10) 가
 (46a, 46b, 46c) (10) (optical state) (10)
 (40a 40c) 가
 (10) (41) (20) (22)
 () (ramp) 가 (10)
 (OFF-state capacitance) (10) (10) -
 (10) (46a 46c) - (turn-off) (10)가
 (10) (HELD) 가 (46a 46c) (10)
 10) (complement)
 (shift registers), (m
 icrocontrollers) (ramp generators) OTA가 (w
 (OTA) OTA
 ide dynamic range) 가 (bandwidths) . OTA
 (current controlled resistance amplifier) , OTA가
 (differential voltage) (differential input current)
 , OTA
 RLCD 가
 (10) (ramp overshoot)

(slew rates)

1 1
 2 4

가 3 9

가 , RLCD , RLCD 가 (18) (sle

가 , RLCD (C_{RLCD+}) + 가 (10)가 OTA - (sle

w-rate) 가

$$SR_{RLCD+} = (V_{max_ramp} - V_{min_ramp}) t_{ramp}$$

OTA 가

$$I_{RLCD+} = (SR_{RLCD+})(C_{RLCD+})$$

,

SR_{RLCD+} ,

(amplification factor) ,

V_{max_ramp} ,

V_{min_ramp} ,

t_{ramp} (ramp up time) ,

I_{RLCD+} ,

SR_{RLCD+} ,

C_{RLCD+} RLCD .

,

-

$$SR_{RLCD-} = (V_{max_ramp} - V_{min_ramp}) t_{fb}$$

OTA 가

$$I_{RLCD-} = (SR_{RLCD-})(C_{RLCD-})$$

,

- 가 ,

SR_{RLCD-} ,

t_{fb} (ramp down)(flay back) ,

I_{RLCD-} () ,

SR_{RLCD-} ,

C_{RLCD-} RLCD .

t_{ramp} >> t_{fb} , SR_{RLCD-} >> SR_{RLCD+} , (SR_{RLCD-}) ,

(41) ()

가 , ().

(41)가 .

OTA .

(OTA)

가 ,

(OTA)

OTA (tail current) (sink) 1

(current source) 2 2

가 2 , OTA 2

OTA (non-inverting input) 가

가 가 OTA

가 ,

(flicker)

가

가 ,

1 ,

2 ,

3 ,

4 ,

5 4 .

가 , (41) , (41)

(41) (20, 22) 3 (100

)()

3 (100) (102)(V_{min_ramp}) (106) (10

4)(V_{max_ramp}) (108)(SR_{RLCD+}) (41) (108) (t_{ramp}) , (100)

(illumination distortion)

(t_{ramp}) , $(t_{\text{fb}})(112)$, $V_{\text{max_ramp}}(100)$, $V_{\text{min_ramp}}(102)$, $(t_{\text{fb}})(112)$, (100) , (10) , (114) , (41) , $(\text{SR}_{\text{RLCD-}})(114)$, $(\text{SR}_{\text{RLCD+}})(108)$, $\text{OTA}(122)$, (120) , 4 , (123) , (124) , (126) , (126) , (10) , (I_{tail}) , (I_{tail}) , (128) , $(\text{C}_{\text{display}})$, $(\text{SR}_{\text{rampsource}})$, (I_{tail}) , (126) , $\text{SR}_{\text{rampsource}} = \text{cmc}(\text{I}_{\text{tail}})/\text{C}_{\text{display}}$, cmc_{OTA} , (topology) , $(\text{current multiplication coefficient})$, (128) , 1 OTA , (204) , $(\text{I}_{\text{max_sample}})(132)$, $(\text{SR}_{\text{rampsource}})$ 가, $(\text{I}_{\text{max_sample}})(132)$, $(\text{SR}_{\text{ra}})(112)$, (128) 가, OTA , (205) 가, 2 , $(\text{I}_{\text{fly_back}})(134)$, (136) , (138) 가, $(\text{digital controlled analog switch})$, (136) , OTA A , (120) , 5 , (138) 가, (HIGH) 가, $(t_{\text{fb}})(112)(3)$, (200) , $(138)(4)$, (202) , 5 , B , (204) 가, $(\text{I}_{\text{max_sample}})(132)$, 1 OTA , $(\text{I}_{\text{fly_back}})(134)$, $(204, 205)$ 가, (206) 가, 5 , C , (108) , (114) , (204) OTA 가, 4 OTA , (138) , (57)

1.

(operational transconductance amplifier circuit),

(inverting input)(-), (non-inverting input)(+), (tail current line)(128) (operational transconductance amplifier)(122) ,

(load)(126) ,

(128) (I_{tail}) (132, 134, 136)

2.

1 ,

(I_{tail}) (132, 134, 136) ,

(128) 1 (204) (sink) 1 (current source)(132) ,

(128) 1 (terminal), 2 (switch control)(138) (close signal) (136)- 1 2 (138)가 (138)가 (128) 2 (205)

2 (138)가 2 (134)

3.

2 ,

(slew rate)(108) (122)가 1 1 2 2 1

(114) , 1 2 2 1

4.

1 (122) (ramp source)(41).

5.

4 ,

(-) (41).

6.

4 ,

(126) (liquid crystal display) (41).

7.

4 ,

(+) (ramp generator)(123) (41).

8.

7 ,

(return) (123) , (t_{ramp}) (138) , (fly back period)(t_{fb}) (t_{fb}) (41).

9.

(pixel rows) (pixel columns) (10)-
 (10) (20, 22) - ,
 (t_{ramp}) (t_{fb}) (123) ,
 1 2 , (+) (123) ,
 (20, 22) (-)

10.

9 ,
 (t_{fb}) (136) (123)

11.

9 ,
 (10) (complementary ramp input line)(22, 20)

12.

9 ,
 (t_{ramp}) (t_{fb}) (complementary return
) , (22, 20)

13.

9 ,
 (10) ,
 (14), (16) (12) ,
 (20, 22) (18)- (18) (24)
 (18) (24) -

14.

13 ,
 (non-polarized light) 1 (34) (polarized light)(30) 1
 (34) ,
 (16) (10) , (30) (14) (30) , (10) (10) (18)
 (30) (12) (30)

15.

13

(14)

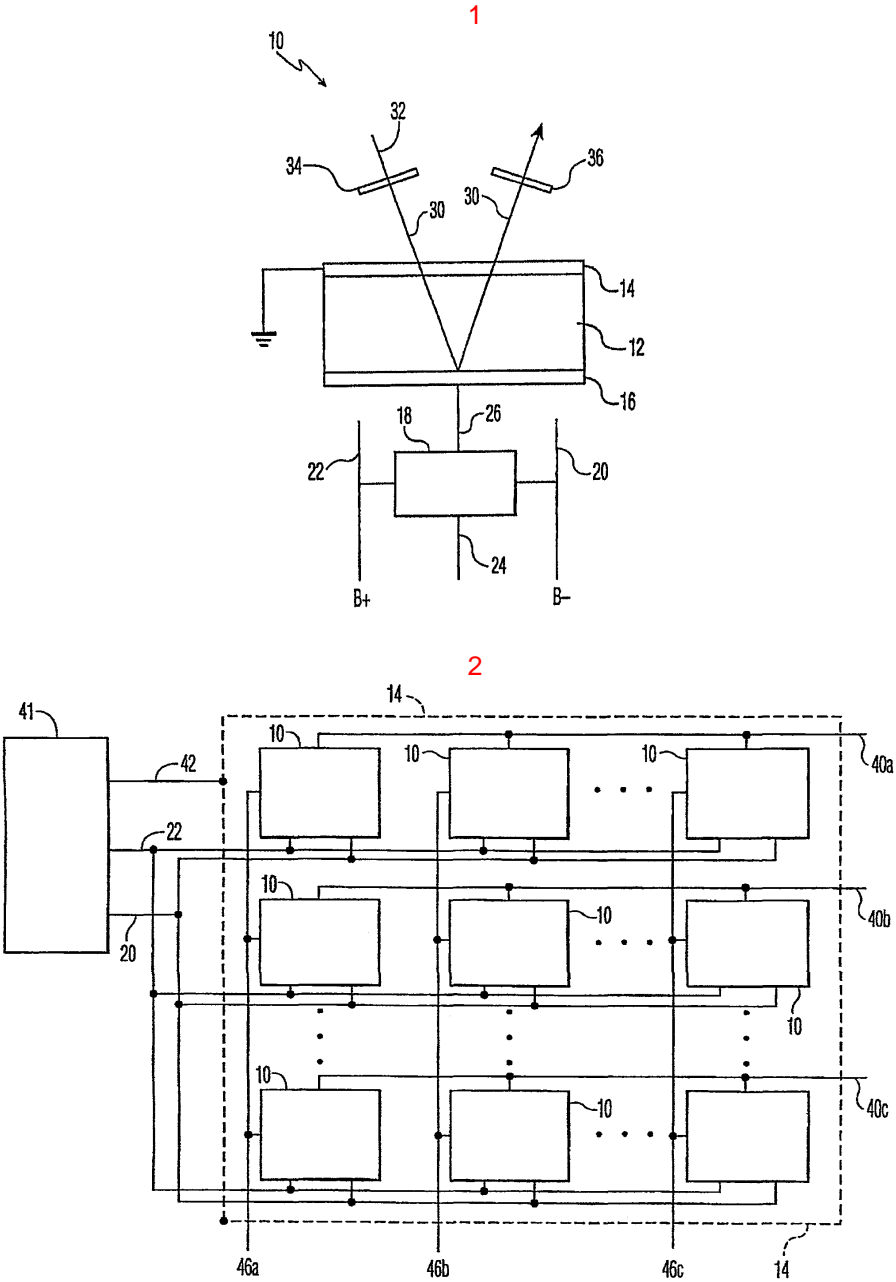
(10)

16.

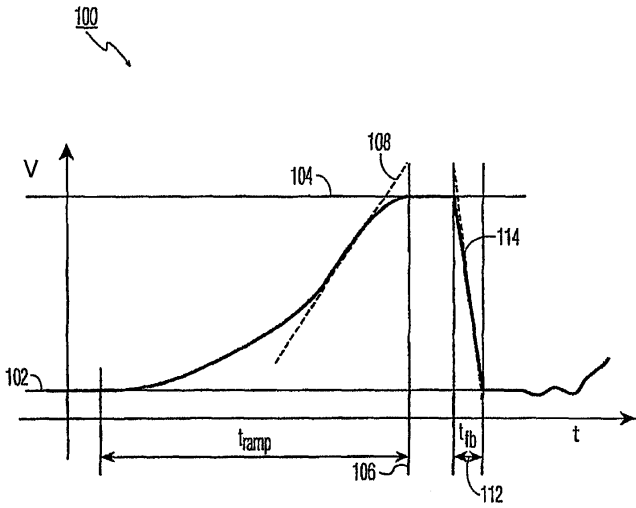
9

(136)

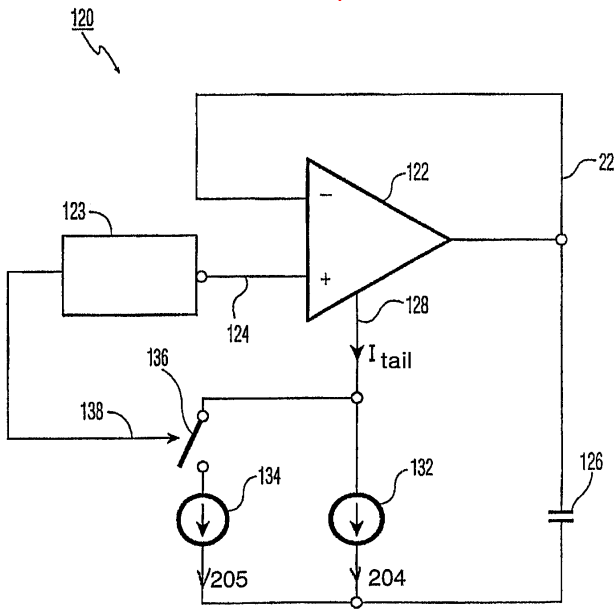
(analog switch)

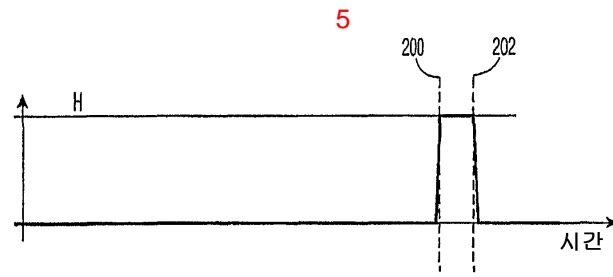


3

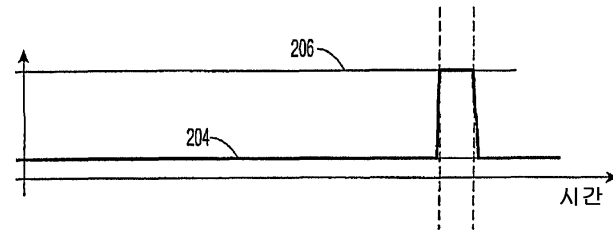


4

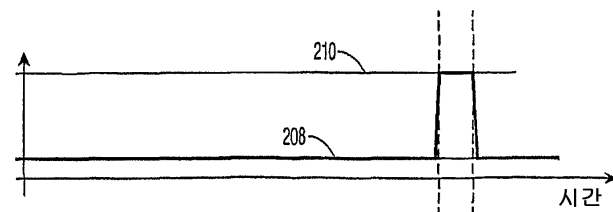




(a)



(b)



(c)

专利名称(译)	运算跨导放大器电路，灯源和液晶显示器		
公开(公告)号	KR1020040045894A	公开(公告)日	2004-06-02
申请号	KR1020047005890	申请日	2002-10-17
[标]申请(专利权)人(译)	皇家飞利浦电子股份有限公司		
申请(专利权)人(译)	科宁欣克利凯恩菲利普斯日元.V.		
当前申请(专利权)人(译)	科宁欣克利凯恩菲利普斯日元.V.		
[标]发明人	ALBU LUCIANR 알부루시안알 JANSSEN PETERJ M 안센피터제이엠		
发明人	알부루시안알 안센피터제이엠		
IPC分类号	G09G3/20 G09G3/36 H03F3/34 H03F3/72		
CPC分类号	G09G2310/0259 G09G3/3688 G09G3/2011 H03F3/72		
代理人(译)	KIM, CHANG SE KIM, WON JOON		
优先权	09/982893 2001-10-22 US		
外部链接	Espacenet		

摘要(译)

运算跨导放大器和使用这种运算跨导放大器电路的液晶显示器具有受控的转换速率。运算跨导放大器电路具有驱动负载126的输出，有利地是液晶显示面板。运算跨导放大器电路包括用于吸收第一尾电流204的第一电流源132和用于选择性吸收第二尾电流205的第二电流源134。包括134)。通过施加到开关136的控制信号选择第二电流源134。当第二电流源134吸收附加的第二尾电流205时，运算跨导放大器电路的转换速率增加。当在液晶显示器中使用运算跨导放大器电路时，运算跨导放大器电路用灯驱动液晶显示板。在斜坡后退 (tfb) 期间，第二电流源134吸收第二尾电流205并增加转换速率。

