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(71)

(72) , -35135 , , 1

- 35340

, - 35380

, -91300 ,

(74)

(54)

The diagram illustrates the LCD model with the following components and connections:

- Top Row:** The label "LCD" is positioned on the left. To its right is a box containing the text "m (intermediate)" above the Korean character "가" (ga). Further right is a box containing the text "m 2" above the Korean character "가" (ga).
- Middle Row:** Below the first "가" character is the text "m" above the Korean character "가" (ga). Below the second "가" character is the text "(intercalary)" above the Korean character "가" (ga).
- Bottom Row:** The label "n" is positioned on the left. To its right is a box containing the text "n > m" above the Korean character "가" (ga).

1a 1c

2a 2c

3a 3c

4

5a 5c 가 , 4 , 가
5a 5c 5d 가

6

< >

10 : 11 :

12 : 13 :

가

가

가

가

LCD

가

(duration)

(refresh frequency)

(temporal perturbation)

Diagram illustrating the relationship between ND (Number of Discrepancies) and NC (Number of Consistencies) across four stages (T1, T2, 4, and NI). The diagram shows the following trends:

- Stage 4:** A chain-dotted curve (ND) is above a dotted curve (NC). A bracket indicates $NC > ND$.
- Stage NI:** A dotted curve (NC) is above a solid line (T1).
- Stage T2:** A dashed curve (T2) is above a solid line (T1).
- Stage 4:** A solid line (T1) is above a dashed curve (T2).
- Stage NI:** A dotted curve (NC) is above a solid line (T1).
- Annotations:**
 - Gain:** Indicated by a bracket between the solid and dashed curves for stage 4.
 - discrepancy:** Indicated by a bracket between the dashed and solid curves for stage 4.
 - (discrepancy) $NC < ND$:** A label placed near the dashed curve for stage 4.
 - (overdrive)'**: A label placed near the solid curve for stage NI.

(blurring effect)' 2
, 4 (quadrupling)
가(doubling) 4 , 4
가 4 ,

가

, 2 가 , 2

(motion estimator)
(interpolation block) ,

가
가 ,

가

가

가

, E1 E3,

(E1) :

; , (motion e
stimator) , (interpolation circuit)
;

ND

NC

NI

:

$$NI = 3/2 NC - 1/2 ND$$

,

$$NI_{1-1'} = 3/2 NG_{1'} - 1/2 NG_{1},$$

$$NI_{1'-2} = 3/2 NG_{2} - 1/2 NG_{1'},$$

$$NI_{2-2'} = 3/2 NG_{2'} - 1/2 NG_{2},$$

$$NI_{2'-3} = 3/2 NG_{3} - 1/2 NG_{2'},$$

$$NI_{3-3'} = 3/2 NG_{3'} - 1/2 NG_{3},$$

$$NI_{3'-4} = 3/2 NG_{4} - 1/2 NG_{3'}$$

5d

N, N+1/2, N+1, N+3/2, N+2, N+5/2M N+3 N+7/2

가,

가

,

2

50Hz
가 2

가

가

가

가

, 2

/

chrominance signal)(UV)

50Hz

6

(composite video signal)

(luminance)(Y)

(10)

(10)

(0)

2

Y

UV

가

(11)

E1

(11)

(10)

(13)

YUV

100Hz

YUV

(12)

가 RGB

RGB

(

R,

E2

G,

E3

B

(14)

(13)

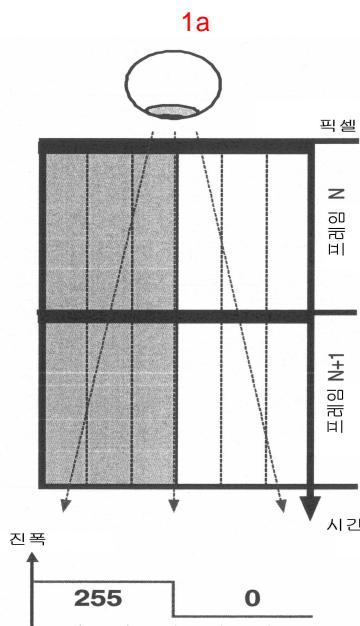
(14)가 100Hz (11)

가

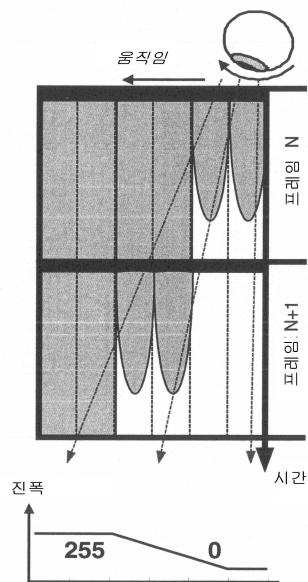
가
(13)

8.

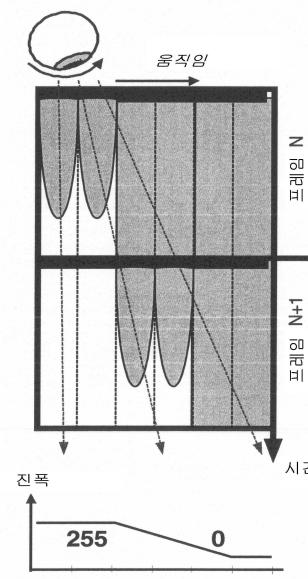
7



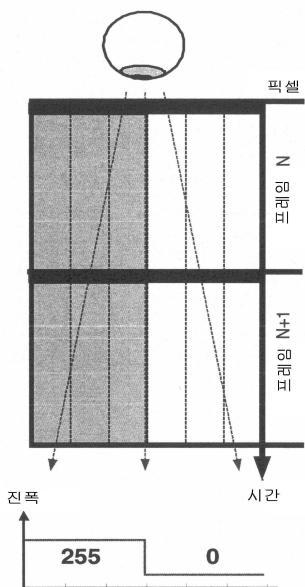
1b



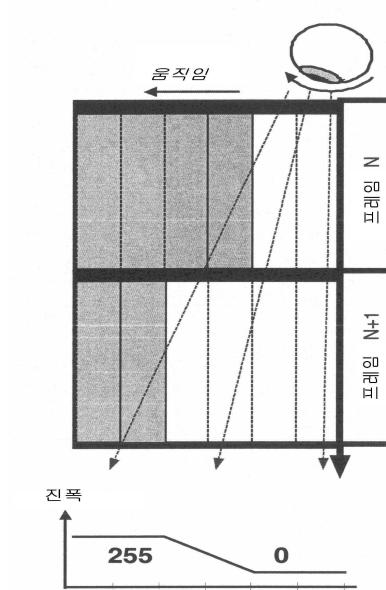
1c

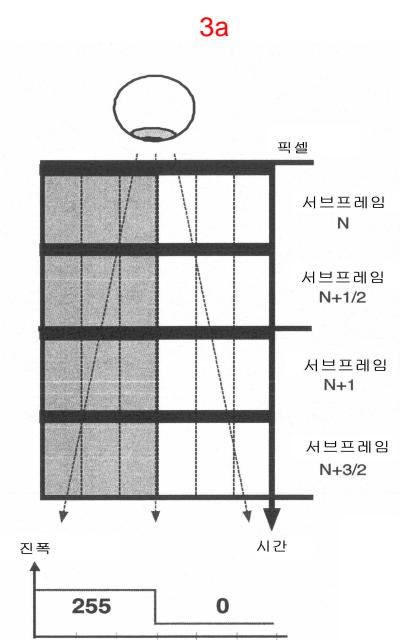
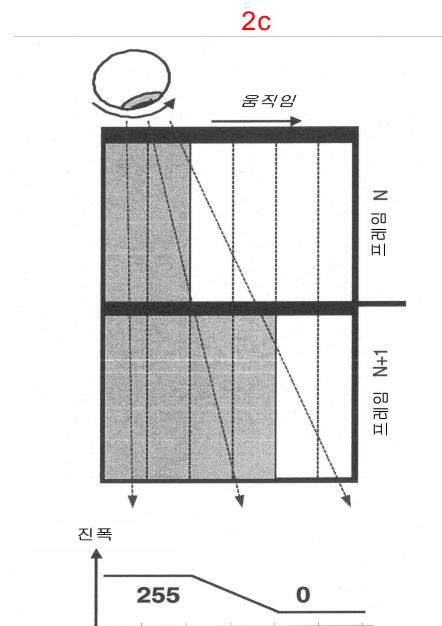


2a

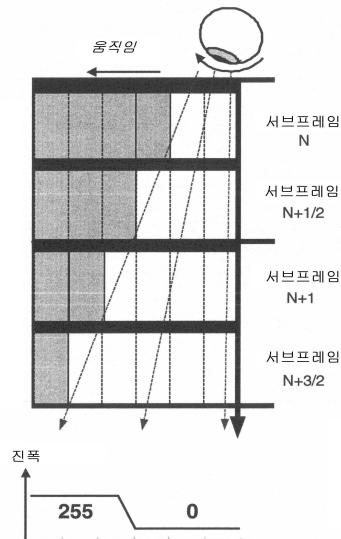


2b

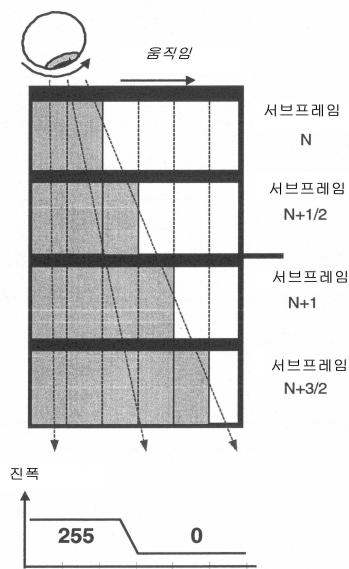




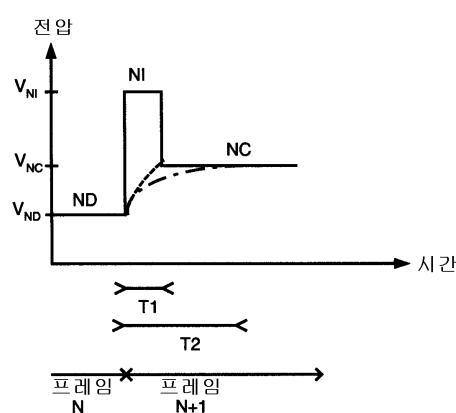
3b



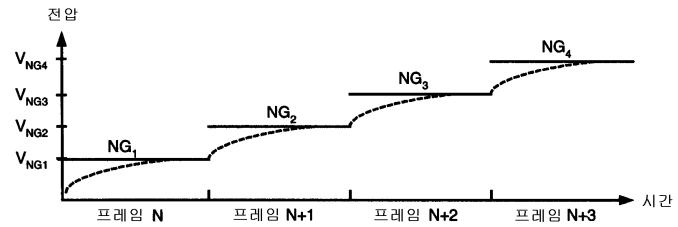
3c



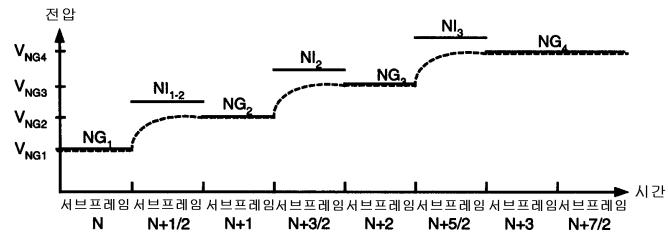
4



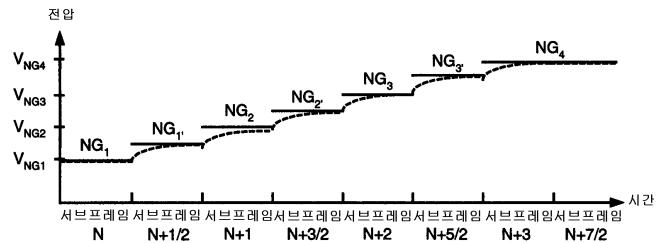
5a



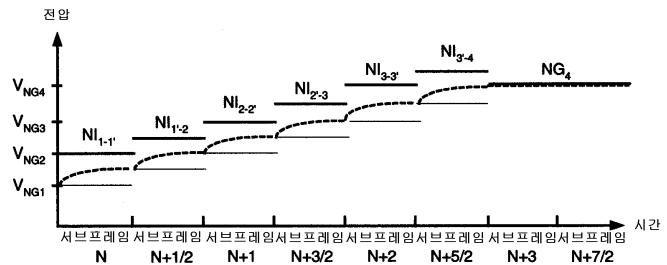
5b



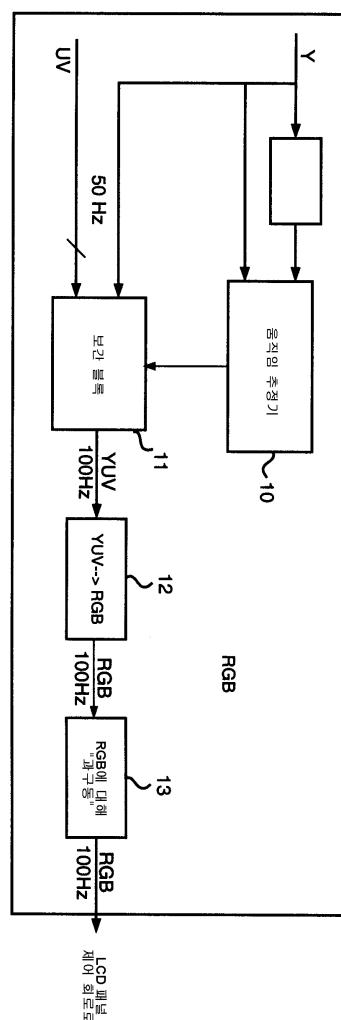
5c



5d



6



专利名称(译)	用于处理液晶显示面板中的视频图像序列的方法		
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[标]申请(专利权)人(译)	汤姆森特许公司 汤姆森许可		
申请(专利权)人(译)	汤姆森许可		
当前申请(专利权)人(译)	汤姆森许可		
[标]发明人	BOREL THIERRY 보렐디에리 DOYEN DIDIER 도이앙디디에르 KERVEC JONATHAN KERVEC JONATHAN FORLOT FABIENNE		
发明人	보렐디에리 도이앙디디에르 케르벡요나단 풀로파비에느		
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代理人(译)	MOON , KYOUNG金 KIM , HAK SOO		
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摘要(译)

本发明涉及一种装置，用于实现该方法和处理来自液晶显示面板的视频图像序列的方法。根据本发明，每个组的序列的M个连续图像，正的，以便获得一个连续的图像群，生成所述至少一个运动补偿的中间(中间)图像，其中m是大于或小于2而且n>m。n个连续图像的组替换序列中的m个连续图像组。然后，用新序列的当前图像中的当前灰度级，以及是否在下一个，分别是对于每个像素，其具有在图像中不同的目标灰度级更高或更低，在该目标的灰度级小于像素的当前灰度级计算比目标灰度级更高或更低的级间灰度级。接着，替换当前图像中，作为在像素所计算出的色间水平Li的当前灰度级。该方法使得能够校正模糊(模糊效果)由于高的响应时间由于显示模式，LCD面板。图5d

