

(19)  
(12)

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(11)  
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2005 01 12

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10-2004-0050388

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0307932

2003 07 01

(FR)

(71)

46

(72)

, -35135 , , 1

, -35340 ,

, -35380 ,

, -91300 , , 1

(74)

:

(54)

. , m (intermediate) 가 , n m 2 n > m  
, n m 가 ,  
가 (intercalary) ,  
, LCD (blurring effect) .

1a 1c .

2a 2c .

3a 3c .

4 .

5a 5c , 가 가 가 , 4

5a 5c 5d 가 .

6 .

< >

10 : 11 :

12 : 13 :

가 가 가 , 가

LCD , (duration)  
가 ,  
(refresh frequency)  
, , (temporal perturbation)

1a (255) 1c (0) 1a (transition) 1c 2 (N N+1)

2 2 가 1c 2 1b

가 (integrate). 255

0 가 (blurring effect)' 3

2a 2c 1a 1c 2a 2c

2

가

가

a 3c 가 , N+1 N N+1 2 가 2a 2c N N+1 3

N+3/2 N+1 N N+1/2 N+1

가 N+1/2 N+3/2

(overdrive)'

ND NC NC NC NC NC

ND가 NI NC 가 NC NC

가 4 V<sub>ND</sub> 가 N 가 V<sub>NC</sub> ND ND N+1 V<sub>NC</sub> V<sub>NI</sub> T1 V<sub>NI</sub> NC > ND NC (discrepancy) NC < ND T2 NC

(chain dotted curve) NI가 (gain) 4 (dashed curve)

T1 (blurring effect)' 가(doubling) NC 가 NI

2 가 4 (quadrupling) 가(doubling) 4

가 4

2 4

[illegible]

(E2) : NC 가 , NI ND NC가 , ; , ; NC ; ND (formulae)

(E3) :

D

NI

NC

가

N

,

,

NI

ND

NC

,

가

가

5d

,

5d

5a,

5b,

5c

$$NG_1 < NG_2 < NG_3 < NG_4, \quad T \text{ 가 } NG_1, NG_2, NG_3, NG_4 \text{ 에서 } N, N+1, N+2, N+3 \text{ 번째로 방문하면 } NG_1 < NG_2.$$

5a NG<sub>1</sub> 가 , N+1 NG<sub>2</sub> 가 , N N+3 NG<sub>4</sub> N+  
2 가 NG<sub>3</sub> .  
가 , , 5a .

5b  
NI  
N+3

ND  
5b  
·

NC  
·

가 , NI  
NI<sub>1-2</sub> , NI<sub>2-3</sub> , NI<sub>3-4</sub>  
N+1/2, N+3/2, N+5/2  
·

ND  
·

NC  
·

가 .  
·

N, N+1, N+2,

$$2, \quad N+5/2, \quad \text{가} \quad \text{가} \quad \text{5c} \quad \text{NG}_{1'}, \text{NG}_{2'}, \text{NG}_{3'} \quad \text{5c} \quad N+1/2, N+3/2$$
$$NG_1 < NG_{1'} < NG_2$$
$$NG_2 < NG_{2'} < NG_3$$
$$NG_3 < NG_{3'} < NG_4$$
$$N+1/2, N+3/2, \quad N+5/2$$

5d  
NI  
NG<sub>1</sub>-NG<sub>1'</sub>  
N  
3', NG<sub>3'</sub>-NG<sub>4</sub>  
3'-4  
N+1/2, N+1, N+3/2, N+2,  
5c  
ND  
NI<sub>1-1'</sub>  
NG<sub>1'</sub>-NG<sub>2</sub>, NG<sub>2</sub>-NG<sub>2'</sub>, NG<sub>2'</sub>-NG<sub>3</sub>, NG<sub>3</sub>-NG<sub>3'</sub>  
NI<sub>1'-2</sub>, NI<sub>2-2'</sub>, NI<sub>2'-3</sub>, NI<sub>3-3'</sub>, NI<sub>3'-4</sub>  
N+5/2

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

가, 가 ,

, 가 .

2 , 가 50Hz 75Hz 가 , 2 ,

/ .

chrominance signal)(UV) 6 (luminance)(Y) ( (composite video signal) 50Hz Y 2 (10) (10)

(0) 2 Y UV 가 (11) (11) (10) E1 ,

YUV 100Hz YUV (12) B RGB ) 가 RGB ( R, E2 E3 (13)

(14) , (13)

, (11) (14)가 100Hz

LCD

(57)

1.

,  
 - 2 m , n > m n  
 m n  
 ,  
 - 가  
 가 ,  
 ,  
 - 가

2.

1 / m ,  
 .

3.

2 , 2 , 가 , 2  
 ,

4.

2 , 2 , 2 가 2  
 ,

5.

1 4 ,  
 ,

6.

5 , ND NC NI

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

7.

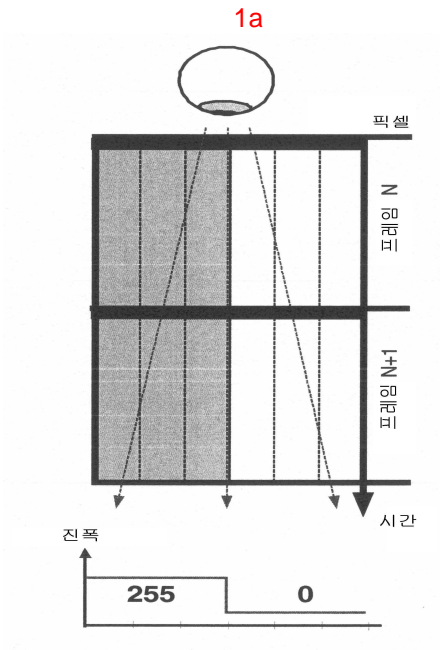
1 6 ,

- (motion estimator)(10)  
 (interpolation block)(11) ,  
 - 가

가 , 가  
(13)

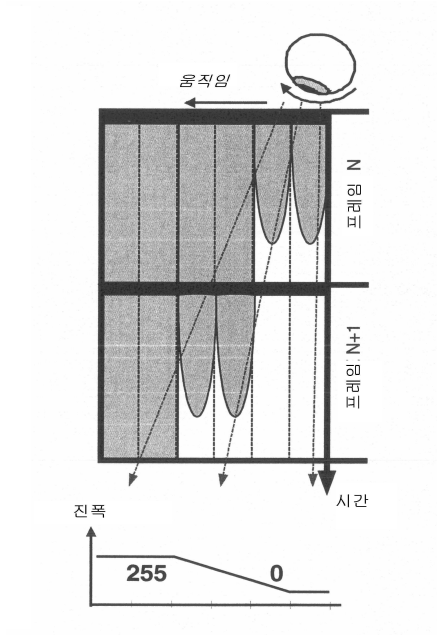
8.

7

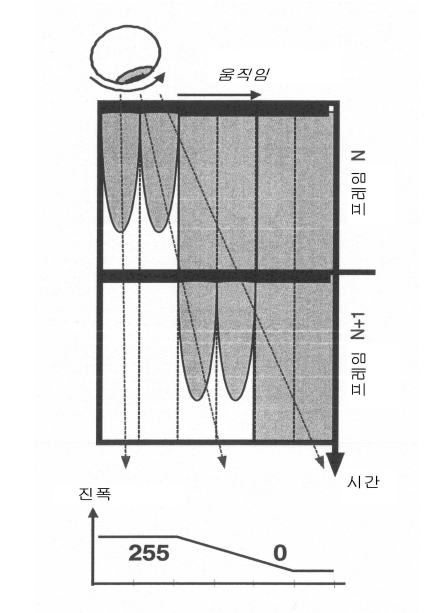




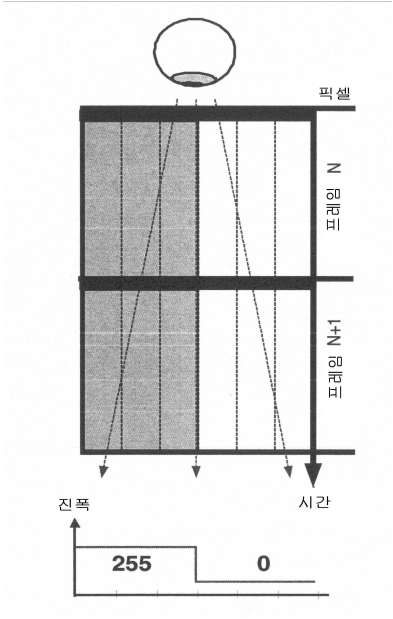
1b



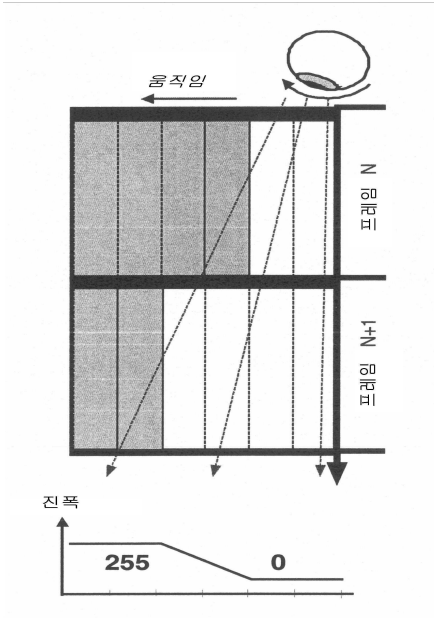
1c



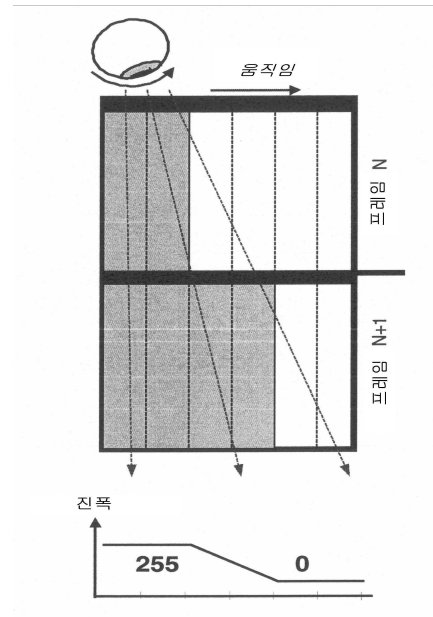
2a



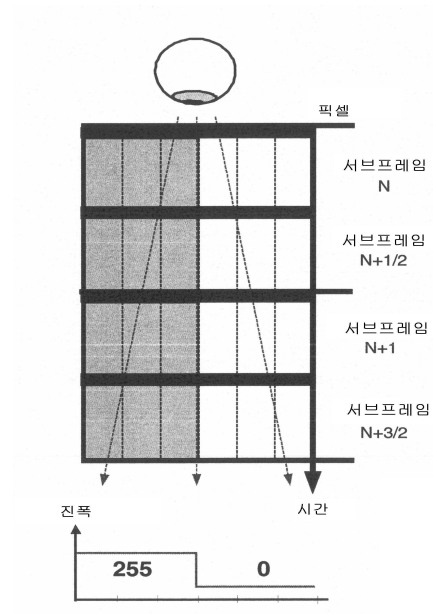
2b



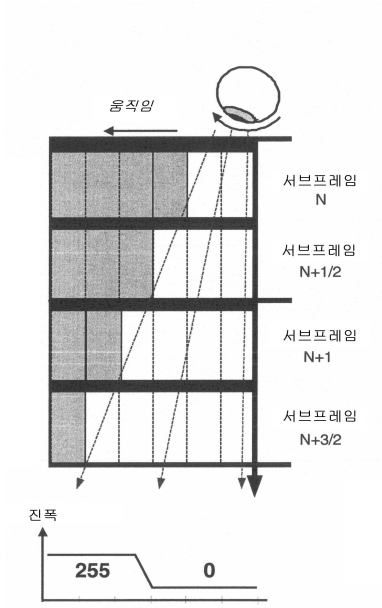
2c



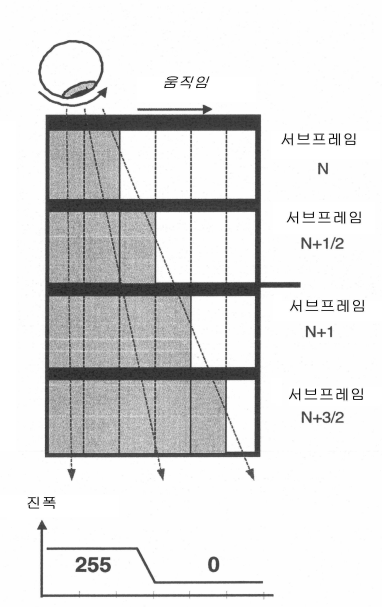
3a



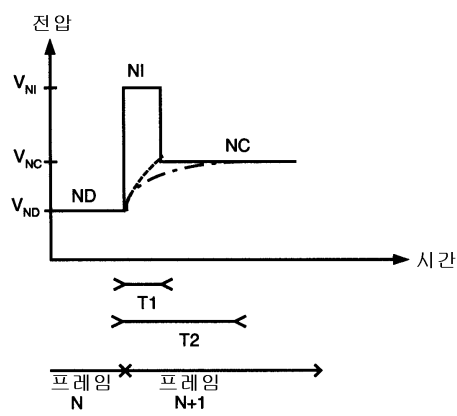
3b



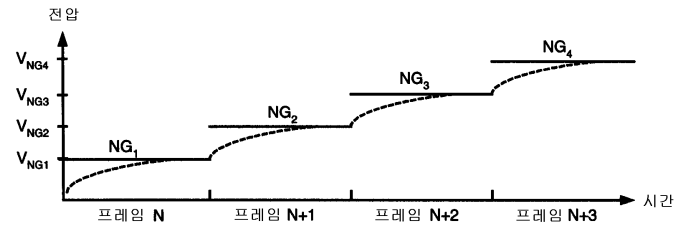
3c



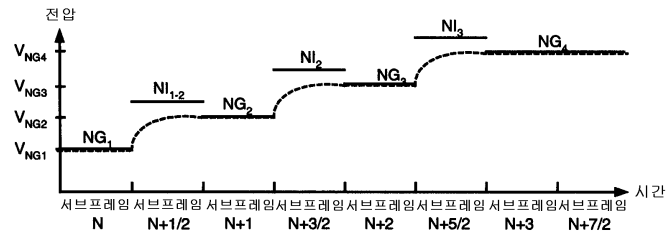
4



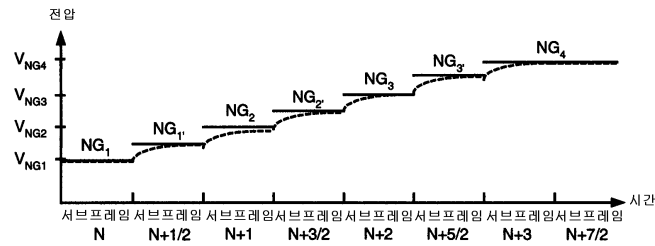
5a



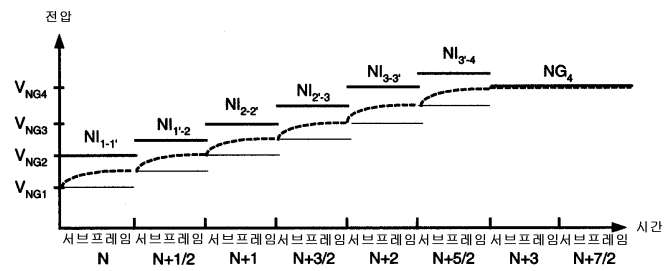
5b

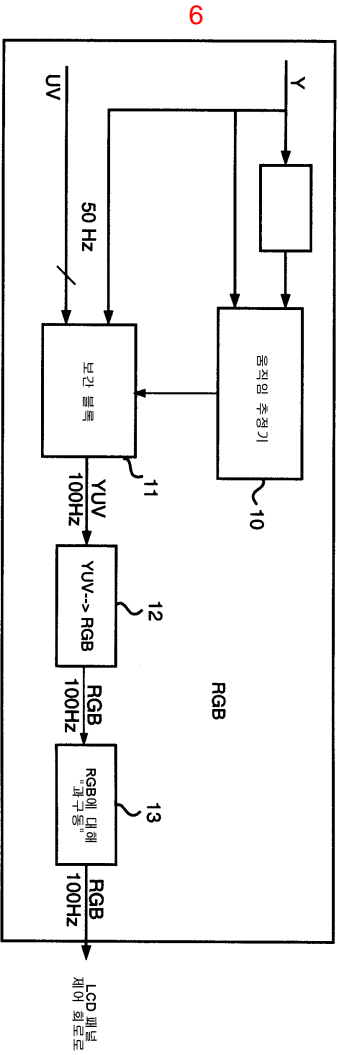


5c



5d





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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申请号	KR1020040050388	申请日	2004-06-30
[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		
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发明人	보렐디에리 도이앙디디에르 케르벡요나단 폴로파비에느		
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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 $L_i$ 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

