Adaptive charge sharing method for liquid crystal displays with lower power consumption

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Abstract. This paper proposes an adaptive charge sharing (ACS) method for reducing power consumption in liquid crystal displays (LCDs). Our ACS method involves calculating the power consumption of all data lines assuming the charge is shared and analyzing the analog characteristics of the data transitions. With conventional CS, charge is shared between data lines only when the polarities of data signals change. Our ACS method selectively shares charge even when no polarity change occurs, but only if CS provides an overall reduction in power consumption. To compare the performance of ACS and conventional CS, we applied the ACS method to common inversion methods, namely, column, two-dot, and Z inversion. Our simulation results demonstrate that the ACS method can effectively reduce power consumption, especially with the column and Z inversion methods. The average power consumption of the ACS method with column and Z inversion was 87.7% and 84.7%, respectively, of the conventional CS power consumption. © The Authors. Published by SPIE under a Creative Commons Attribution 3.0 Unported License. Distribution or reproduction of this work in whole or in part requires full attribution of the original publication, including its DOI. [DOI: 10.1117/1.OE.54.5.053111]

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1 Introduction

Power consumption in liquid crystal displays (LCDs) is currently the subject of intensive research. To achieve lower power consumption with higher image quality in LCDs, various techniques have been studied, including backlight dimming technologies, inversion methods, and charge sharing (CS) methods. Column inversion provides very low power consumption because only one polarity change occurs per frame. However, column inversion is susceptible to line flicker, which is particularly noticeable when a vertical line pattern is displayed. Dot inversion is widely recognized as the best inversion method for achieving a higher image quality. However, dot inversion increases power consumption because multiple polarity changes occur per frame. In addition, dot inversion is susceptible to flicker patterns corresponding to the dot pattern. To reduce power consumption and avoid the visual imperfections of dot inversion, Z inversion and two-dot inversion methods have been developed. Figures 1(a) and 1(b) depict the pixel arrangements and driving schemes of the Z and two-dot inversion methods, respectively. In Z inversion, pixels are alternately connected to one data (column) line. Thus, with Z inversion, the spatial arrangement of polarities is the same as that of dot inversion, though the voltages applied to a data line are similar to those of column inversion, as shown in Fig. 1(a). In this way, Z inversion consumes lower power than dot inversion. With two-dot inversion, the polarities of the data lines are the same for two adjacent lines, as shown in Fig. 1(b). Consequently, the operating frequency of two-dot inversion is reduced by half compared to dot inversion, and thus the power consumption is also reduced by half.

To further reduce power consumption in LCDs, the CS technique was developed. Conventional CS involves electrically connecting all data lines whenever polarity changes. Because the positive and negative voltages in data lines are alternately applied column by column and row by row in dot inversion, charge is transferred to the neighboring data lines while the data lines are electrically connected. Thus, the voltage levels of adjacent data lines become the average value of the previous voltages of these two data lines. Power consumption with dot inversion is ideally reduced by half. With column and Z inversion, however, some data lines do not experience a polarity change from one frame to the next. Thus, unnecessary CS may lead to an increase in power consumption when conventional CS is applied to column and Z inversion.

In this paper, we propose an adaptive charge sharing (ACS) method intended to reduce power consumption when two-dot, column, or Z inversion is used. The proposed method analyzes image data and determines whether or not to share charge. By considering the various types of analog data transitions, the ACS method selectively shares charge between data lines only when CS provides an overall reduction in power consumption. In Sec. 2, we review the basic principle of CS. In Sec. 3, we describe the ACS method. In Sec. 4, we present the results of applying our method via simulations. Finally, we summarize and conclude the paper in Sec. 5.

2 Basic Principle of Charge Sharing

Figure 2 depicts the analog voltage transitions of two adjacent data lines when CS occurs. The CS technique conserves energy by using the electric charge of data lines with higher potential to raise the voltages of the other data lines.
electric charge is shared by electrically connecting the data lines. When data lines are tied together and are also disconnected from any active sources, electric charge drifts from data lines of higher potential to data lines of lower potential. The transferred charge raises the potential of these latter data lines using energy that would otherwise be lost. When CS occurs (see Fig. 2), all analog voltages at the $i$th line time, $V_d(i)$, reach the shared voltage level $V_{CS}$ without any additional power. Thus, power is consumed only when the analog voltage at the $(i + 1)$th line time, $V_d(i + 1)$, is higher than $V_{CS}$. Therefore, the efficacy of CS depends on the distribution of the different types of analog voltage transitions among shared lines. Thus, it is necessary to carefully consider these analog voltage transitions. Figure 3 depicts four types of analog voltage transitions. Figures 3(a) and 3(b) represent the large voltage swings, that is, $|V_d(i + 1) - V_d(i)| \gg 0$. Figures 3(c) and 3(d) represent the small voltage swings, that is, $V_d(i + 1) \sim V_d(i)$. In the case of Fig. 3(a), power consumption is reduced by an amount proportional to $V_{CS} - V_d(i)$. The power consumption for Figs. 3(b) and 3(d) is zero because these transitions do not require any charge from the source drivers. In the case of Fig. 3(c), however, power consumption is increased by an amount proportional to $V_d(i + 1) - V_{CS}$ as a result of unnecessary CS.

### 3 Adaptive Charge Sharing Method

To further reduce power consumption in LCDs driven by column, Z, and two-dot inversion techniques, we consider a situation in which data lines are connected for CS even when no polarity change occurs. Then we identify the number of beneficial [Fig. 3(a)] and detrimental [Fig. 3(c)] voltage transitions.
transitions as $N_i$ and $M_i$, respectively. Even if $N_i$ is larger than $M_i$, this does not ensure that overall power consumption will be reduced because the amplitude of analog voltages influences power consumption more than the ratio of beneficial to detrimental transitions. The power savings can be calculated using Eq. (1), and the power wasted as a result of unnecessary CS can be calculated using Eq. (2). Thus, as shown in Eq. (3), the net power savings can be determined based on the values generated by Eqs. (1) and (2). When Eq. (3) $> 0$, net power savings are achieved, thus CS is desirable.

Power Savings

$$\text{Power Savings} = \left\langle \sum_{i=1}^{1080} (V_{\text{CS}} - V_d(i))^2 \right\rangle_{V_d(i) > V_d(i + 1)}.$$  

(1)

Power Wasted

$$\text{Power Wasted} = \sum_{i=1}^{1080} (V_d(i + 1) - V_{\text{CS}})^2.$$  

(2)

Net Power Saving = (1) - (2).

Figure 4 presents a flowchart for determining when to share charge in the ACS method. First, the shared voltage $V_{\text{CS}}$ should be calculated. To calculate $V_{\text{CS}}$, we need to analyze image data for two horizontal lines in advance. Thus, image data for two consecutive horizontal lines must be stored in memory. Second, data for every pixel are analyzed to determine whether the data transition corresponds to data condition 1 or 2. Here, conditions 1 and 2 correspond to Eqs. (1) and (2), respectively. Third, power savings and power wasted are calculated until the end of the $i$th line time. Finally, CS is enabled if the power savings are greater than the power wasted. In this method, one horizontal line time is needed to store image data for the next horizontal line [the $(i + 1)$th line], and one more line time is required to determine whether or not to share charge. Thus, the method involves a delay of two horizontal line times, corresponding to a delay of approximately $1/60 \times 1/1080 \times 2 \times 1/32,400 \, \mu s = 31 \, \mu s$.

![Flowchart of the proposed adaptive charge sharing (ACS) method.](image1)

![Analog voltage versus digital data curve used in the power consumption simulations.](image2)
4 Results and Discussion

In order to verify the effectiveness of our ACS method, we designed MATLAB simulations to analyze the effects on power consumption when two-dot, column, and Z inversion methods are used. According to survey data, Internet browsing, productivity applications, e-mail, and instant messaging account for 76% of the usage of mobile devices, and these are all text based.\(^3\) Thus, reducing power consumption for text-based applications is critical for extending battery life. We calculated the power consumption for 30 images, with 10 images per usage category (i.e., Internet, productivity, and e-mail). We also used images taken from the International Electrotechnical Commission (IEC) 62087 standard video clip. The running time of the IEC 62087 standard video clip with a 30 Hz refresh rate is 10 minutes. We sampled the video every 50 frames and thus acquired 360 images for our simulation. In addition, we included in the simulation images captured from game applications. We simulated the power consumption with two-dot, column, and Z inversion based on an analog voltage versus digital data curve, as shown in Fig. 5. We extracted the analog voltage versus digital data curve by directly measuring the output voltage of the driver ICs in a twisted nematic LCD display. We measured positive and negative polarity voltages simultaneously depending on the data of the displayed full-screen image. The actual power consumption is determined by voltage transitions, not by digital data, thus we need to calculate the power consumption using analog voltages corresponding to the image data.

Figure 6 shows the power consumption of the ACS method as a percentage of the power consumption of conventional CS for the 360 images acquired from the IEC 62087 standard video clip. Figures 6(a), 6(b), and 6(c) represent the power consumption percentage when the display uses two-dot, column, and Z inversion methods, respectively. As shown in Fig. 6(a), the ACS method consumes an average of

![Fig. 6](https://www.spiedigitallibrary.org/journals/Optical-Engineering)
99.4% of the conventional CS power with two-dot inversion. The average relative power consumption with column inversion [Fig. 6(b)] and Z inversion [Fig. 6(c)] are 93.4% and 89.3%, respectively. Table 1 summarizes the power consumption results with two-dot, column, and Z inversion for images corresponding to five categories: Internet, productivity, e-mail, IEC 62087, and games. There are four columns for two-dot inversion in Table 1. The CS column presents power consumption when conventional CS is applied. The No CS column presents power consumption when CS is not applied. The forced CS column is included for additional comparison; these data indicate the power consumption when CS is applied every line time. Conventionally, the CS method is performed by electrically connecting all data lines whenever the polarities of the data signals change. The conventional CS method reduces the power consumption with two-dot inversion because CS is performed when polarities change every second line time. Thus, the average power consumption with no CS is 376.8% relative to the power consumption with CS, as shown in Table 1. Forced CS increases power consumption by 5.9% compared to conventional CS with two-dot inversion because CS is applied every line time with this method. Because all data lines do not experience a polarity change when text-based images are displayed. Figure 7 presents our ACS method can significantly reduce power consumption for low power applications. These results demonstrate that these devices are used primarily for text-based applications. We calculated the weighted power consumption for each inversion method by taking into consideration the percentage of device usage for each category. Table 2 presents the weighted power consumption ratios. As shown in Table 2, the relative power consumption of the ACS

Table 1

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Usage</th>
<th>Two-dot inversion</th>
<th>Column inversion</th>
<th>Z inversion</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>CS</td>
<td>No CS</td>
<td>Forced CS</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Internet</td>
<td>4.26 × 10^6</td>
<td>1.60 × 10^7</td>
<td>4.64 × 10^6</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>(375.2%)</td>
<td>(109.0%)</td>
<td>(98.2%)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Productivity</td>
<td>6.29 × 10^6</td>
<td>2.13 × 10^7</td>
<td>6.64 × 10^6</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>(339.5%)</td>
<td>(105.7%)</td>
<td>(98.2%)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>E-mail</td>
<td>4.12 × 10^6</td>
<td>1.55 × 10^7</td>
<td>4.53 × 10^6</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>(375.6%)</td>
<td>(109.9%)</td>
<td>(99.3%)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>IEC 62087</td>
<td>1.88 × 10^7</td>
<td>7.48 × 10^7</td>
<td>1.90 × 10^6</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>(397.6%)</td>
<td>(100.8%)</td>
<td>(99.4%)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Games</td>
<td>1.53 × 10^8</td>
<td>6.08 × 10^8</td>
<td>1.60 × 10^8</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>(396.3%)</td>
<td>(104.1%)</td>
<td>(99.9%)</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Average 100% 376.8% 105.9% 99.1% 100% 2410.5% 87.7% 100% 153.3% 84.7%

Fig. 7 Relative power consumption according to usage category.
method is 85.8% and 84.2% with column and Z inversion, respectively, when usage characteristics are considered.

Table 2 Weighted power consumption results with the ACS method for two-dot, column, and Z inversion.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Usage</th>
<th>Usage ratio (%)</th>
<th>Two-dot inversion (%)</th>
<th>Column inversion (%)</th>
<th>Z inversion (%)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Internet</td>
<td>62</td>
<td>61.3</td>
<td>51.4</td>
<td>51.2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Productivity</td>
<td>8</td>
<td>7.9</td>
<td>6.3</td>
<td>6.2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>E-mail</td>
<td>3</td>
<td>3.0</td>
<td>2.6</td>
<td>2.6</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>IEC 62087</td>
<td>21</td>
<td>20.9</td>
<td>19.6</td>
<td>18.8</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Games</td>
<td>6</td>
<td>6.0</td>
<td>5.9</td>
<td>5.4</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Total</td>
<td>100</td>
<td>99.1</td>
<td>85.8</td>
<td>84.2</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

5 Conclusion

We proposed an ACS method for reducing power consumption in LCDs driven with two-dot, column, and Z inversion methods. By considering all types of analog data transitions, the ACS method shares the charge between data lines only when CS ensures an overall reduction in power consumption. Our simulation results demonstrate that this ACS method successfully reduces power consumption, especially when column or Z inversion is used. Furthermore, our method ensures that power consumption never increases as a result of CS, regardless of the inversion method. There is currently much interest in incorporating higher resolution displays into mobile devices, and our ACS technique can contribute to significantly lower LCD power consumption and thus to significantly longer battery life.

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References


Seung-Ryeol Kim received his BS and MS degrees in physics and information display from Kyung Hee University, Republic of Korea, in 2010 and 2013, respectively, where he is currently working toward his PhD in the Department of Information Display. His research interests include driving methods and circuits for liquid-crystal display (LCD) and three-dimensional display and driving technology for novel input devices.

Jong-Man Kim received his BS and MS degrees in physics and information display from Kyung Hee University, Republic of Korea, in 2010 and 2012, respectively. He is currently working toward his PhD in the Department of Information Display at Kyung Hee University. His research interests include driving methods and circuits for LCD and e-paper displays and driving technology for color motion performance of LCDs.
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Seung-Woo Lee received his MS and PhD degrees in electrical engineering from KAIST in 1995 and 2000, respectively. He joined Samsung in 2000, where his work has focused on the development of key driving technologies for active-matrix LCDs. Currently, he is an associate professor in the Department of Information Display at Kyung Hee University. He has been active with the Society for Information Display as a senior member. He became an IEEE senior member in 2010.