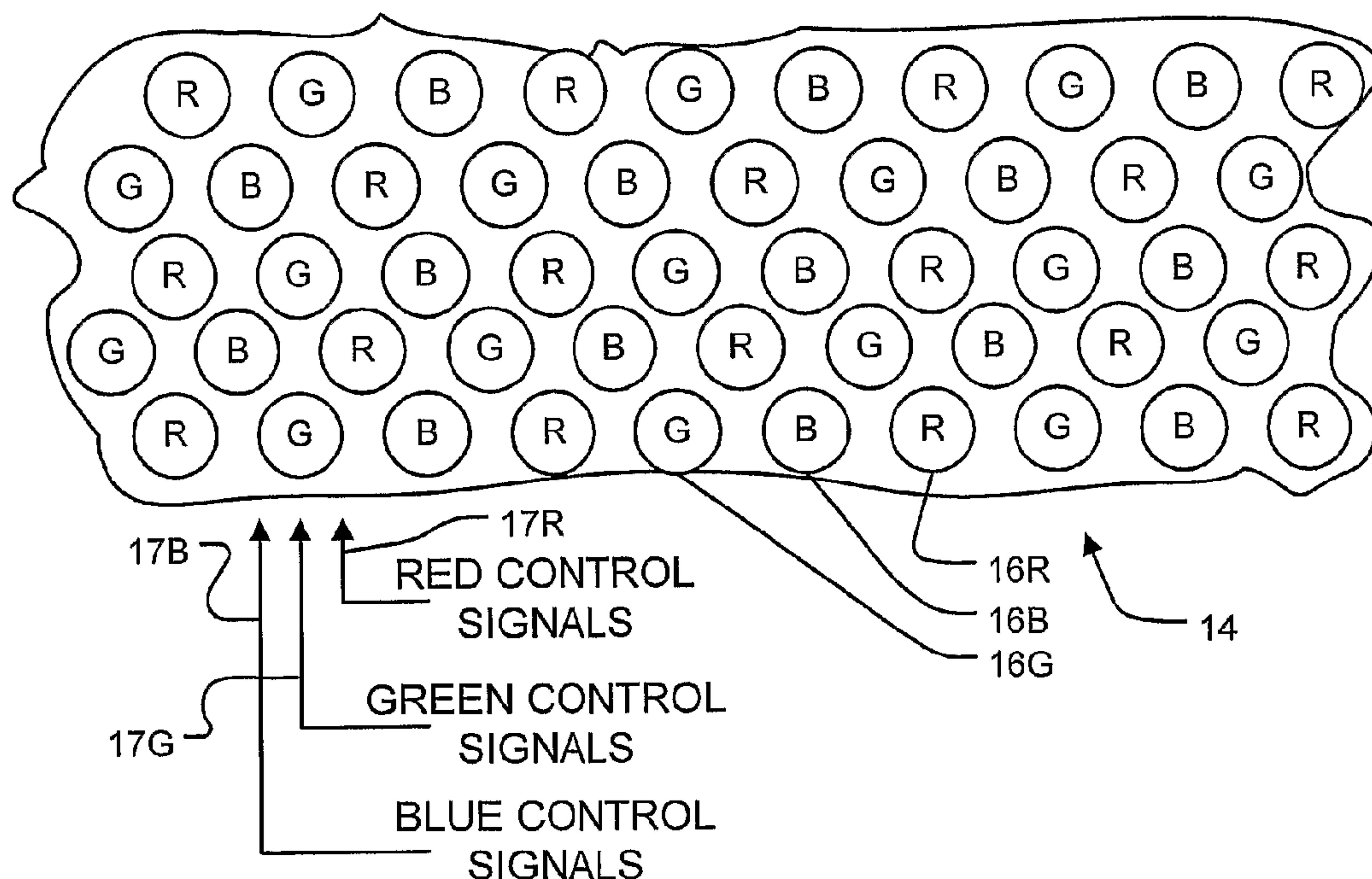




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(54) Title: FIELD SEQUENTIAL DISPLAY OF COLOR IMAGES



(57) Abrégé/Abstract:

A color display has a monochrome modulator. An active area of the modulator is illuminated by an array of light sources. The light sources include light sources of three or more colors. The intensities of the light sources may be adjusted to project desired luminance patterns on an active area of the modulator. In a fast field sequential method different colors are projected sequentially. The modulator is set to modulate the projected luminance patterns to display a desired image. In a slow field sequential method, colors are projected simultaneously and the modulator is set to modulate most important colors in the image.

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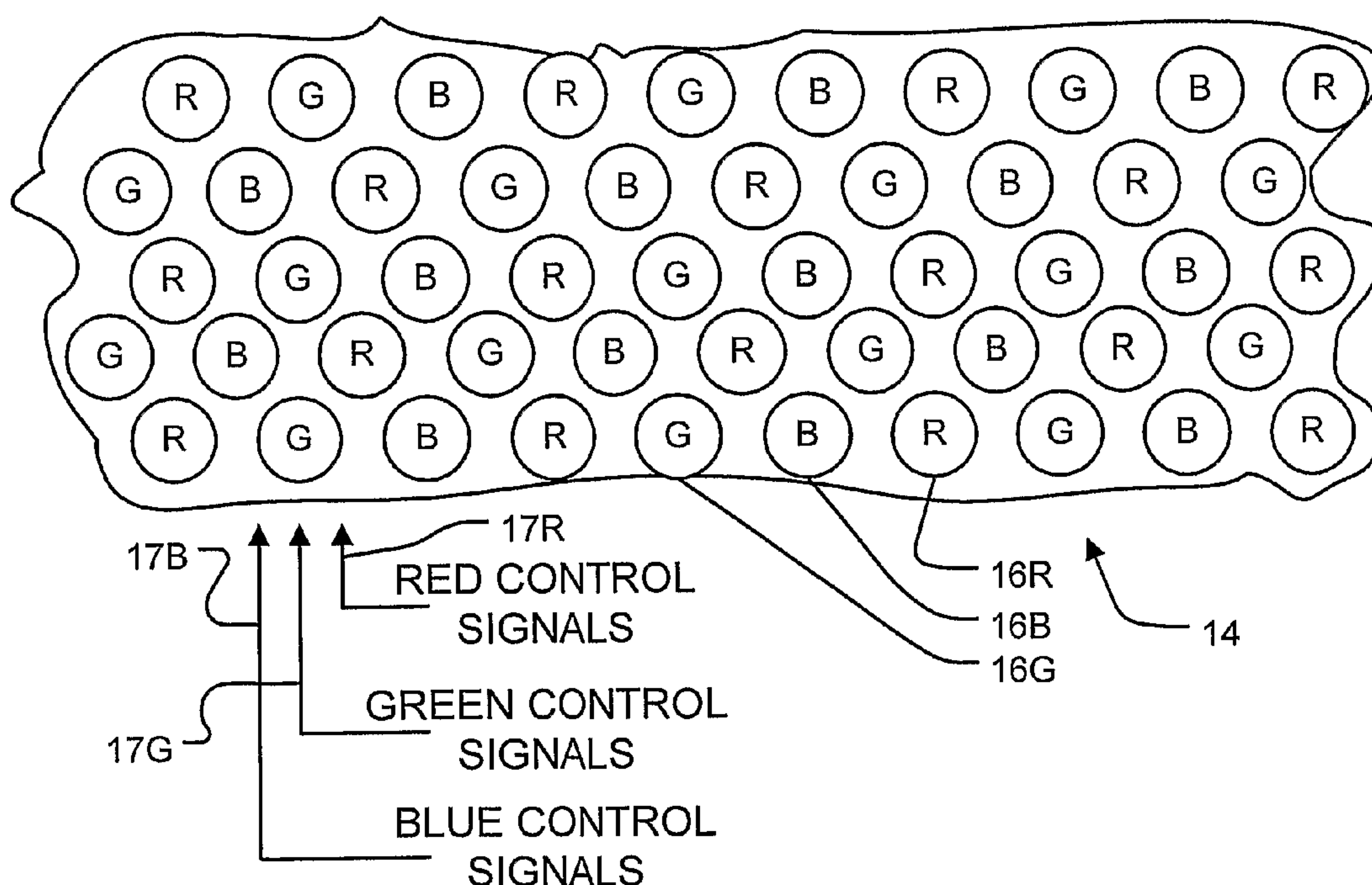
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(57) Abstract: A color display has a monochrome modulator. An active area of the modulator is illuminated by an array of light sources. The light sources include light sources of three or more colors. The intensities of the light sources may be adjusted to project desired luminance patterns on an active area of the modulator. In a fast field sequential method different colors are projected sequentially. The modulator is set to modulate the projected luminance patterns to display a desired image. In a slow field sequential method, colors are projected simultaneously and the modulator is set to modulate most important colors in the image.

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FIELD SEQUENTIAL DISPLAY OF COLOR IMAGES

Technical Field

[0001] The invention relates to displays for color images.

5

[0002] The invention has application to color displays generally including computer displays, televisions, digital video projectors and the like.

10 **Background**

[0003] A typical liquid crystal display (LCD) has a backlight and a screen made up of variable-transmissivity pixels in front of the backlight. The backlight illuminates a rear face of the LCD uniformly. A pixel can be made dark by reducing the transmissivity of the pixel. The pixel can
15 be made to appear bright by increasing the transmissivity of the pixel so that light from the backlight can pass through. Images can be displayed on an LCD by applying suitable driving signals to the pixels to create a desired pattern of light and dark areas.

20 **[0004]** In a typical color LCD, each pixel is made up of individually controllable red, green and blue elements. Each of the elements includes a filter that passes light of the corresponding color. For example, the red element includes a red filter. When only the red element in a pixel is set

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to transmit light, the light passes through the red filter and the pixel appears red. The pixel can be made to have other colors by applying signals which cause combinations of different transmissivities of the red, green and blue elements.

5

[0005] Fluorescent lamps are typically used to backlight LCDs. PCT publication No. WO03077013A3 entitled HIGH DYNAMIC RANGE DISPLAY DEVICES discloses a high dynamic range display in which LEDs are used as a backlight.

10

[0006] There is a need for cost effective color displays. There is a particular need for such displays that provide high quality color images.

Summary of the Invention

15

[0007] This invention has a number of aspects. One aspect of the invention provides methods for displaying images at a viewing area. The methods comprise providing an array comprising a plurality of groups of individually-controllable light sources, the light sources of each group emitting light of a corresponding one of a plurality of colors; driving the array in response to image data such that each of the groups projects a luminance pattern onto an active area of a modulator comprising a plurality of pixels; and, controlling the pixels of the modulator to selectively allow light from the active area to pass to the viewing area. The methods may display different color components of the image or different groups of color components of the image in a time-multiplexed manner.

20

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- 3 -

[0008] Another aspect of the invention provides apparatus for displaying images at a viewing area. The apparatus comprises an array comprising a plurality of groups of individually-controllable light sources. The light sources of each group emit light of a corresponding one of a plurality of colors. The apparatus also includes a modulator having an active area comprising a plurality of pixels. The active area is illuminated by the array. Each pixel is controllable to vary a proportion of light incident on the active area that is passed to the viewing area. The apparatus also comprises a control circuit configured to drive each of the groups of the light sources according to a control signal to project a luminance pattern onto the active area of the modulator. The luminance pattern for each of the groups has a variation in intensity over the active area. In some embodiments the controller is configured to operate different ones of the groups or different sets of two or more of the groups in a time-multiplexed manner. In some embodiments of the invention the controller individually controls different parts of the array. In such embodiments of the invention, different ones of the groups or different sets of the groups may be active in different parts of the array during the same time interval.

20

[0009] Further aspects of the invention and features of specific embodiments of the invention are described below.

Brief Description of the Drawings

25 [0010] In drawings which illustrate non-limiting embodiments of the invention,

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Figure 1 is a schematic view of a display according to an embodiment of the invention;

Figure 1A is a flow chart illustrating a fast field sequential display method;

5 Figure 1B is a flow chart illustrating a method for obtaining modulator and light source driving signals;

Figure 2 is a schematic view of an array of light sources in an example display; and,

10 Figure 3 is a flow chart illustrating a slow field sequential imaging method.

Description

[0011] Throughout the following description, specific details are set forth in order to provide a more thorough understanding of the invention. However, the invention may be practiced without these
15 particulars. In other instances, well known elements have not been shown or described in detail to avoid unnecessarily obscuring the invention. Accordingly, the specification and drawings are to be regarded in an illustrative, rather than a restrictive, sense.

20

[0012] Figure 1 is a schematic view of a display **10** according to an embodiment of the invention. Display **10** comprises a modulator **12**. Modulator **12** comprises a plurality of pixels **13**. Modulator **12** modulates light from a backlight **14** comprising an array of light sources
25 **16**. In some embodiments of the invention, light sources **16** are light-emitting diodes (LEDs).

- 5 -

[0013] Modulator **12** may be a transmission-type modulator, such as an LCD panel, in which the amount of light transmitted through each pixel **13** can be varied, or a reflectance-type modulator. In some embodiments of the invention, modulator **12** comprises a gray-scale
5 modulator such as a monochrome LCD panel or a digital mirror array.

[0014] The light sources of array **14** include independently-controllable light sources of each of a plurality of colors. The colors of the light sources can be combined with one another in different
10 proportions to produce colors within a color gamut. For example, the colors may be red green and blue. These colors can be mixed to provide any color within the RGB color gamut. In the illustrated embodiment, the light sources comprise red light sources **16R**, green light sources **16G** and blue light sources **16B**. The light sources are typically arranged so
15 that light sources of each color are distributed substantially uniformly through array **14**. Figure 2 shows a possible arrangement of light sources in array **14**.

[0015] The symmetrical arrangement of light sources **16** permits
20 light sources **26** to provide relatively uniform illumination of the active area of modulator **12** with light of any one of the colors for which there are light sources **16**. Preferably the point spread functions of adjacent light sources **16** of each color overlap with one another.

25 [0016] It is not necessary that the maximum intensity of all of light sources **16** be the same. For example, it is convenient to use LEDs for the light sources. LEDs of different colors tend to have different

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efficiencies. Typically the efficiency (the amount of light generated for a given electrical power) of green LEDs is greater than that of red LEDs. Typical red and green LEDs have greater efficiencies than typical blue LEDs. Up to a point, one can obtain brighter LEDs of any available
5 color at greater expense. Those who design displays can select appropriate LEDs on the basis of factors such as maximum light output, electrical power requirements, and cost. Currently it is common to find it most cost effective to provide red, green and blue LEDs having flux ratios of approximately 3:5:1. With such a flux ratio, the red LEDs are
10 three times brighter than the blue LEDs and the green LEDs are five times brighter than the blue LEDs.

[0017] In some embodiments of the invention, the number of light sources **16** of each color in array **14** is at least approximately inversely
15 proportional to the flux ratio of the light sources. For example, where an array has light sources of three colors having flux ratios of 3:5:1, then the numbers of light sources of each of the three colors in the array could be in the ratio 5:3:15. The light sources of each color are substantially uniformly distributed on the array. In some embodiments, the point
20 spread functions of the light sources of each color have widths that increase with the spacing between adjacent light sources of that color. The point spread functions of the light sources of one color may have widths that are in direct proportion to the spacing between adjacent light sources of that color in array **14**.

25

[0018] Each light source **16** illuminates at least part of the active area of modulator **12**. Light sources **16** of different colors in different

- 7 -

areas of array **14** are independently controllable. Figure 2 shows light source control signals **17R**, **17G** and **17B** which respectively control the intensities of light emitted by red, green and blue light sources in array **14**. The intensities of light sources **16** in different areas of array **14** can be varied to project a desired luminance pattern onto the active area of modulator **12**. The luminance pattern may be predicted by, for each point on the active area of modulator **12**, adding together the luminance contributed by each of the light sources **16** that contributes significantly to the luminance at that point.

[0019] Display **10** may be operated to display a color image in a frame sequential mode wherein, the operation of the light sources in array **14** is time multiplexed. Figure 1A discloses a simple frame sequential method **30** for practising the invention. In block **32**, a first modulator signal is applied to modulator **12** and a first light source driving signal is applied to those light sources **16** that are of the first color. The light sources **16** create a first luminance pattern of the first color on the active area of modulator **12**. The first luminance pattern varies in intensity over the active area of modulator **12** according to data embodied in the first light source driving signal. The pixels **13** of modulator **12** further modulate the light as it passes to a viewing area **15**. Where modulator **12** is a monochrome modulator, modulator **12** cannot correct individual colors by adjusting colour filter settings (since monochrome modulators generally lack color filters).

[0020] Method **30** sequentially executes blocks **32B** and **32C** which apply modulation and light source driving signals for other colors. After

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the last (N^{th}) set of modulation and light source driving signals has been applied, method **30** loops back to block **32A**.

- [0021] Preferably method **30** cycles through blocks **32A**, **32B** and **32C** quickly enough that a person looking at viewing area **15** perceives a color image that does not flicker annoyingly. The human visual system generally ignores flicker that occurs at frequencies above roughly 50 Hz to 60 Hz.
- 5 [0022] In some embodiments of the invention, method **30** is repeated at a rate of at least 50 to 60 Hz. Where there are three colors (such as red, green and blue) this would require modulator **12** to operate at a rate of about 150 to 180 Hz. In cases where method **20** is used to drive a display **10** at relatively high rates then modulator **12** must be of a
- 10 type that can support those rates.
- 15

- [0023] Display may include a controller **19** that generates suitable light source control signals **17** and modulator control signals **18** to display a desired image. The desired image may be specified by image
- 20 data **11** which directly or indirectly specifies color values for each pixel. Image data **11** may have any suitable format and may specify luminance and color values using any suitable color model. For example, image data **11** may specify:
- red, green and blue (RGB) color values for each pixel;
 - 25 • YIQ values wherein each pixel is represented by a value (Y) referred to as the luminance and a pair of values (I, Q) referred to as the chrominance;

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- CMY or CMYK values;
- YUV values;
- YCbCr values;
- HSV values; or
- 5 • HSL values.

[0024] Figure 1B shows a method 20 for generating light source control signals 17 and modulator control signals 18. Method 20 begins by generating light source control signals 17 from image data 11. This is performed separately in blocks 21-1, 21-2 and 21-3 for each color of light source in array 14. In the embodiment of Figure 1B, light source control signals 17 include signals 17-1, 17-2 and 17-3, each of which controls one color of LED in array 14.

15 [0025] Light source control signals 17 may be generated by determining in controller 19 an intensity for driving each of LEDs 16 such that light sources 16 project desired luminance patterns onto the active area of modulator 12 for each color. Preferably, for each of the colors, the luminance of the luminance pattern at each pixel 13 is such that a luminance specified for that pixel 13, for that color, by image data 11 can be achieved within the range of modulation of the pixel. That is, it is desirable that the luminance L be such that:

$$L \times T_{MIN} \leq L_{IMAGE} \leq L \times T_{MAX} \quad (1)$$

where: T_{MIN} is the minimum transmissivity of a pixel; T_{MAX} is the maximum transmissivity of the pixel; and L_{IMAGE} is the luminance for the pixel for that color specified by image data 11.

- 10 -

[0026] Controller 19 may generate modulator control signals 18 by, for each color, for each pixel 13 of modulator 12, dividing the desired luminance specified by image data 11 by the luminance at that element provided by array 14 when driven by the component of light source
5 control signal 17 for that color.

[0027] The luminance provided by light source array 14 may be termed an effective luminance pattern ELP. Since each color is applied at a separate time, the ELP may be computed separately for each color
10 and the computation to determine modulator control signals 18 may be performed independently for each color.

[0028] Method 20 computes ELPs for each color of light in blocks 22-1, 22-2, and 22-3. Method 20 determines the modulator control
15 signal for each color in blocks 23-1, 23-2 and 23-3. In the embodiment of Figure 1B, modulator control signals 18 include signals 18-1, 18-2 and 18-3 which respectively control the modulator to modulate light from the light sources of first, second and third colors in array 14.

20 [0029] It can be appreciated that method 30 can be energy efficient for a number of reasons including:

- Modulator 14 may be a monochrome modulator. Monochrome modulators can be made so that a greater proportion of the active area of the modulator is effective to pass light than is possible for
25 typical color modulators.
- Where modulator 14 is a monochrome modulator, no light is absorbed in color filters in the modulator.

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[0030] Figure 3 shows an alternative method 40 for displaying color images according to the invention. Method 40 may be practiced with apparatus as shown in Figure 1. Method 40 is advantageous in situations where modulator 12 cannot be refreshed fast enough to practice method 30 without undesirable flicker.

[0031] Method 40 may be practiced separately for different parts of the active area of modulator 12. Each part of the active area is illuminated by a cluster of light sources of array 14 that include light sources of all of the different colors represented in array 14. In block 42 method 40 determines the color that is most important for the part being considered. Preferably block 42 ranks colors from the most important color for the part (ranked first) to the least important color for the part.

15

[0032] Which color is "most important" may be determined in any suitable manner. For example, the colors may be ranked according to any one of or any combination of the following:

- Which colors have the highest average brightness per pixel in the part. The color having the highest average brightness in the part is ranked first. Colors having higher average brightness are ranked higher than colors having lower average brightness. The average brightness may be determined for example, by summing the brightnesses for each color for each pixel in the part.
- Which colors have the highest average pixel values in the part as specified in the signals. The color having the highest average pixel value is ranked first. Colors having higher average pixel

20

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- 12 -

- values are ranked higher than colors having lower average pixel values. The average pixel values may be determined for example, by summing the pixel values for each color for each pixel in the part. The pixel values are related to brightness by scaling factors that take into account the fact that the human visual system is more sensitive to some colors than it is to others.
- Which colors have the maximum brightness for any pixel in the part. Colors having higher maximum brightness are ranked higher than colors having lower maximum brightness.
 - 10 • Which colors have the maximum pixel value for any pixel in the part. Colors having higher maximum pixel values are ranked higher than colors having lower maximum pixel values.
 - Which color has the maximum variation in brightness or pixel value or some combination of brightness and pixel value over the part. The variation may be a range which may be determined by subtracting the minimum brightness for a color in the part from the maximum brightness for the color in the part or another measure of variation. Colors having greater variation in the part are ranked higher than colors having smaller variations in the part.
 - 15 • Which color exhibits the greatest degree of spatial clustering in the part. Colors having greater degrees of spatial clustering in the part may be assigned higher priorities than colors exhibiting smaller degrees of spatial clustering in the part. Where a large number of contiguous pixels in the part have similar pixel values for a color then the color has a large degree of spatial clustering.
 - 20 •
 - 25

- 13 -

[0033] Where more than one of the above factors are used to rank colors for a part of the active area of modulator **12** then any suitable weighting of the different factors may be used. Those skilled in the art will understand that the weighting may be fine tuned to provide the best reproduction of images of a certain type or to provide desired effects.

[0034] In block **44**, a desired effective luminance pattern (ELP) is established for the most important (highest ranked) color identified in block **42**. The ELP may be established in any suitable manner. For example, the ELP may be established as described above.

[0035] Block **46** determines modulator values for the most important color. The modulator values may be determined by dividing a desired luminance for each pixel in the part (as specified by image data **11**) by the luminance for that pixel provided by the ELP established in block **44**.

[0036] Block **48** determines desired ELPs for the other colors of light sources in array **14**. The ELPs for the other colors may be obtained approximately by dividing the desired luminance for each pixel (as specified by image data **11**) by the modulator values determined in block **46** for the most important color.

[0037] Block **50** generates and applies to modulator **12** a modulator control signal which controls the pixels of modulator **12** to have the values determined in block **46** and generates and applies to array **14** light source control signals which cause the light sources **16** of array **14** to

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illuminate the active area of modulator **12** with light having intensity that, for each color, varies over the active area of modulator **12** according to the ELP for that color determined in block **44** or **48**.

5 **[0038]** Blocks **44** to **50** ensure that, for each part of modulator **12**, the most important color identified in block **42** is accurately represented since the ELP and modulator values are both selected for that most important color. The most important color may be different in different parts of modulator **12**. Other colors in the image of image data **11** are
10 reproduced approximately.

[0039] In many cases, the image displayed by performing blocks **42** to **50** will be fairly accurate because, in typical images, it is common for some parts of the image to be single-colored. In single-colored parts of
15 the image only the most important color needs to be represented. Further, in typical images, some parts of the image will be gray. In parts of the image that are predominantly a shade of gray, similar modulator values would be selected for all of the colors and so, in grey parts, using a modulator value determined for the most important color is also
20 reasonably accurate for other lower-ranked colors.

[0040] Block **54** determines modulator values for each part of modulator **12** for the second most important color in the part. The modulator values may be determined in the same manner that modulator
25 values for the most important color are determined in block **46**. In block **56**, driving signals are delivered to array **14** and modulator **12**. Modulator **12** is driven with the driving signals which set the pixels of

- 15 -

modulator **12** to the modulator values determined in block **54** for the second most important color in each part.

[0041] As noted above, block **50** usually does not perfectly

5 reproduce the image specified by image data **11** for colors other than the color identified as the most important color. In block **50**, in some pixels a lower ranked color may be brighter than specified by image data **11**, while in other pixels the color may be dimmer than specified by image data **11**.

10

[0042] Block **56** may optionally compensate for the errors in reproduction of the second most important colors. In the illustrated embodiment, this is done by applying correction factors to the pixel values for the second most important color in block **52**. Pixel values

15 modified by the correction factors are used in block **54** to determine the modulator values for the color. For example, if block **50** results in the intensity of a second most important color in a pixel being 15% greater than specified by image data **11** then block **52** may apply a correction factor to the pixel value for the second most important color so that in
20 block **56** the intensity of the second most important color for that pixel is reduced by 15%.

[0043] For example, consider a pixel for which image data **11**

specifies RGB values of 200, 100, 50. In the part of modulator **12** in
25 which the pixel is located, the colors are ranked in the order: red, green blue. Suppose, block **50** actually causes the light intensities of the pixel to have the values red: 200; green: 80; and blue: 60. If block **52** were

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not performed then, in block **56** the green intensity of the pixel would be 80 instead of the desired value 100. By performing block **52** the intensity of green light emitted by the pixel in block **56** can be increased to compensate for the fact that the green intensity of the pixel was lower than desired in block **50**. For example, block **52** could adjust the desired value for the pixel so that the green intensity of the pixel in block **56** is 120 instead of 100. The green intensity of the pixel will then average to the desired value of 100.

10 **[0044]** In cases where loop **58** is performed for a tertiary color then the correction of block **52** should be determined to obtain the desired value for each color averaged over block **50** and all repetitions of block **56**.

15 **[0045]** It can be appreciated that method **40** sequentially changes the values for the pixels of modulator **12**. Except in unusual cases (for example, monochrome images) array **14** provides light of all colors for each setting of modulator **12**. For an embodiment in which there are three colors with correction provided for all colors, for each color, the accuracy with which that color component of the image is displayed varies across subsequent frames as:

20 "perfect"→"average"→"average"→perfect" etc. In a pure field sequential display method, each color is displayed only during a sub-frame during which the color is properly displayed. However, the color
25 is "off" in other sub-frames.

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[0046] For each color, with a method such as method 40 the net variation in intensity between subsequent frames or sub-frames will thus be much smaller most of the time than in a pure field sequential display method. The reduced fluctuation in color intensity as compared to pure field sequential methods makes it possible to operate at reduced frame rates while avoiding artefacts that result from large fluctuations in the intensity of a color, such as color break up. For example, method 40 may be practiced so that subsequent display blocks 50 and 56 are performed at a low rate. For example, less than 110 Hz. The rate is as low as 50-60 Hz in some embodiments. Method 40 can provide benefits in perceived image quality at higher rates as well.

[0047] Block 52 may limit the amount of correction provided to avoid undesirable flicker. If for example, a single pixel of the second-ranked colour is dimmer than it should be by 80%, increasing the brightness of that pixel by 80% in the next frame could cause undesirable perceptible flicker. Block 52 may simply cut off compensation at a certain point, for example, block 50 may clip the intensity of a pixel at 150% of its pixel value. In the alternative, block 52 may implement a non-linear correction scale such that small corrections are made completely whereas larger corrections are reduced. For example, an adjustment table such as Table I may be provided.

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TABLE I - EXAMPLE NON-LINEAR CORRECTION TABLE	
Amount too dim in first frame	Amount of increase in next frame
10%	10%
30%	25%
50%	35%
60%	45%

5 [0048] Optionally block **52** determines a new ELP for the second most important color. Typically this is not necessary as in many real images the correction factors will be small enough that the corrected brightness for the pixel can be achieved by varying modulator values.

10 [0049] In some embodiments, blocks **52** to **56** are repeated for colors of tertiary or lower ranking as indicated by loop **58**. After all desired repetitions of blocks **52** to **56**, method **40** loops back to block **42** as indicated by line **59**. In some embodiments, for at least some least important colors, modulator values are not set.

20 [0050] In some embodiments of the invention, block **54** ensures that the modulator values do not differ from the most recent previous modulator values by more than some threshold amount. This may be done on a pixel-by-pixel basis or for larger parts of the active area. Preventing the modulator values from changing too radically between block **50** and block **56** (or between sequential iterations of block **56**) can help to avoid perceptible flicker.

25

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[0051] Where method 40 is being used to display a sequence of frames that make up a video image, rather than a still image, blocks 50 and each repetition of block 56 (if block 56 is repeated e.g. for secondary and tertiary colors) may display a separate frame of the video sequence. In the alternative, if modulator 12 can be switched fast enough, blocks 50 and 56 may be repeated for each frame of the video sequence.

[0052] In some embodiments of the invention, only less important colors are corrected as described above. The most important colors may each be displayed in a separate sub frame. For example, consider a case where the colors in a part are ranked in order red, green, blue. In a first sub-frame array 14 could illuminate modulator 12 with red light only. The signals driving modulator 12 could be selected to properly reproduce the red color. In a second sub-frame, array 14 illuminates modulator 12 with green and blue light only. The signals driving modulator 12 could be selected to properly reproduce green. The level of blue could be corrected in subsequent frames, as described above. In such embodiments, modulator 12 should operate quickly enough that flicker is not perceptible. For example, modulator 12 may be operated at a rate of 120Hz or more so that the two most important colors (red and green in this example) are both properly displayed inside one 60Hz frame. Less important colors are corrected over subsequent frames.

[0053] Software for implementing the invention may provide adjustable parameters which control things such as the amount of variation permitted for any pixel between sequential frames; the

- 20 -

maximum amount of correction for a color provided in a frame; the method by which colors are ranked; the manner in which the active area of the modulator is divided into parts; and so on.

5 **[0054]** Certain implementations of the invention comprise computer processors which execute software instructions which cause the processors to perform a method of the invention. For example, one or more processors in a display driver **19** may implement the methods of Figures 1A, 1B or 3 executing software instructions in a program
10 memory accessible to the processors. The invention may also be provided in the form of a program product. The program product may comprise any medium which carries a set of computer-readable signals comprising instructions which, when executed by a computer processor, cause the data processor to execute a method of the invention. Program
15 products according to the invention may be in any of a wide variety of forms. The program product may comprise, for example, physical media such as magnetic data storage media including floppy diskettes, hard disk drives, optical data storage media including CD ROMs, DVDs, electronic data storage media including ROMs, flash RAM, or the like or
20 transmission-type media such as digital or analog communication links.

[0055] Where a component (e.g. a software module, processor, assembly, device, circuit, etc.) is referred to above, unless otherwise indicated, reference to that component (including a reference to a
25 "means") should be interpreted as including as equivalents of that component any component which performs the function of the described component (i.e., that is functionally equivalent), including components

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which are not structurally equivalent to the disclosed structure which performs the function in the illustrated exemplary embodiments of the invention.

5 **[0056]** As will be apparent to those skilled in the art in the light of the foregoing disclosure, many alterations and modifications are possible in the practice of this invention. For example:

- The methods of this invention may be applied in cases where there are two, three, four or more colors.
- 10 • The parts of the active area of modulator **12** within which the most important colors are identified do not necessarily correspond with one cluster of light sources in array **14**. For example, where array **14** comprises a plurality of clusters each having one red, one green and one blue light source, the parts over which block **42** of method
- 15 **40** determine the most important color may correspond to one or several such clusters of light sources. In some embodiments of the invention acceptable performance may be achieved by treating the entire active area of modulator **12** as a single part so that the entire area of modulator **12** uses one colour priority.
- 20 • Instead of determining color priority for parts of modulator **12** which include groups of pixels, color priority may be computed for “parts” which each include only one pixel. In such cases, what is the most important color for the pixel may be determined with reference to what color is specified by image data **11** as being
- 25 brightest in that pixel.
- The “colors” discussed in each embodiment of the invention do not need to be “sharp” or “narrow bandwidth” primary colors. The

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colors could be blends of two or more primary colors. For example, method **30** (Fig 1A) could work if a distinct combination of light sources of different colors were active in each block **32A**, **32B**, **32C** to project the same luminance pattern onto the modulator. Having narrow bandwidth primaries tends to yield a wider color gamut. In some embodiments of the invention, ranking the colors may comprise identifying linear combinations of primary colors for each of the parts and treating the linear combinations as the most important, second most important, third most important, etc. colors. For example, for a specific part of a specific image, the most important color might be identified as an equal mixture of red and blue.

- The time intervals are not necessarily all equal in length.
- The modulator may comprise a number of separate modulators that each modulate a different part of an image.

[0057] While a number of exemplary aspects and embodiments have been discussed above, those of skill in the art will recognize certain modifications, permutations, additions and sub-combinations thereof. It is therefore intended that the following appended claims and claims hereafter introduced are interpreted to include all such modifications, permutations, additions and sub-combinations.

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WHAT IS CLAIMED IS:

1. A method for displaying images at a viewing area, the method comprising:
 - providing an illuminator comprising a plurality of groups of individually-controllable light sources, the light sources of each group emitting light of a corresponding one of a plurality of colors, the illuminator operable to project independent spatially-varying luminance patterns for each of the plurality of colors onto an active area of modulator comprising a plurality of pixels;
 - establishing a first effective luminance pattern for a first one of the groups of light sources in the array corresponding to a first color, the first effective luminance pattern indicating variations in intensity of the light of the first color over the active area and being based on values specified in image data for the first color;
 - determining first modulator values based upon the values specified in the image data for the first color and the first effective luminance pattern;
 - establishing a second effective luminance pattern for a second one of the groups of light sources in the array corresponding to a second color, the second effective luminance pattern indicating variations in intensity of the light of the second color over the active area and being based on the first modulator values and values specified in the image data for the second color;
 - driving the first group of light sources with a first light-source-driving signal such that the first group of light sources projects the first effective luminance pattern onto the active area of the modulator, and driving the second group of light sources with a second light-source-

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driving signal such that the second group of light sources projects the second effective luminance pattern onto the active area of the modulator; and

controlling the pixels of the modulator based on the first modulator values to selectively allow light of the first color and the second color from the active area to pass to the viewing area.

2. A method according to claim 1 comprising, in a first time interval, controlling the pixels of the modulator to have the first modulator values based upon the values specified in the image data for the first color and, in a second time interval, controlling the pixels of the modulator to have second modulator values based upon values specified in the image data for another one of the colors.

3. A method according to claim 2 comprising generating the first modulator values by steps that include:

determining a first light-source-driving signal for a first one of the groups of light sources in the array corresponding to the first color, the first light-source-driving signal based on the values specified in the image data for the first color;

estimating a first luminance pattern that would be produced on the modulator by driving the first group of light sources with the first light-source-driving signal; and,

computing the first modulator values based upon the values specified in the image data for the first color and the first luminance pattern.

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4. A method according to claim 3 wherein computing the first modulator values comprises dividing the values specified in the image data for the first color by corresponding intensities of the first luminance pattern.
5. A method according to any one of claims 2 to 4 comprising, during the first time interval, operating the groups of light sources corresponding to both of the first and second colors.
6. A method according to claim 5 comprising, during the second time interval, operating the groups of light sources corresponding to both of the first and second colors.
7. A method according to claim 2 wherein determining the second light-source-driving signal comprises dividing the values specified in the image data for the second color by the first modulator values.
8. A method according to claim 2 comprising, during the second time interval driving the second group of light sources with the second light-source-driving signal.
9. A method according to claim 2 comprising, during the second time interval driving the second group of light sources with a new light-source-driving signal different from the second light-source-driving signal.
10. A method according to claim 9 comprising generating the new light-source-driving signal from the values specified in the image data for the second color.

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11. A method according to claim 2 comprising generating the second modulator values by steps that include:
 - determining a set of correction factors for the second color based upon a difference between the values specified in the image data for the second color and estimated light output values for the second color in the first time interval; and
 - generating the second modulator values based at least upon the values specified in the image data for the second color, the correction factors, and an estimated luminance pattern for the second color.
12. A method according to claim 11 wherein the set of correction factors include correction factors for each pixel in an area of the modulator.
13. A method according to claim 11 or 12 wherein generating the second modulator values comprises setting the second modulator values so that the second modulator values do not differ from the first modulator values by more than a modulator value threshold amount.
14. A method according to any one of claims 11 to 13 wherein generating the second modulator values comprises setting the correction factors so that the correction factors do not exceed a correction factor threshold amount.
15. A method according to any one of claims 2 to 14 comprising, during at least one of the first and second time intervals, operating a third one of the groups of light sources to create on the modulator a spatially-varying luminance pattern in a third color.

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16. A method according to claim 15 comprising, in a third time interval, subsequent to the second time interval, controlling the pixels of the modulator to have third modulator values based upon values specified in the image data for the third color.
17. A method according to any one of claims 2 to 16 comprising, ranking the colors in order of importance wherein the first color is determined to be more important than other ones of the plurality of colors.
18. A method according to claim 17 wherein ranking the colors comprises identifying the one of the colors for which the image data specifies a greatest average pixel value.
19. A method according to claim 17 wherein ranking the colors comprises identifying the one of the colors for which the image data specifies a greatest average brightness.
20. A method according to claim 17 wherein ranking the colors comprises identifying the one of the colors for which the image data specifies a greatest individual pixel value.
21. A method according to claim 17 wherein ranking the colors comprises identifying the one of the colors for which the image data specifies a greatest individual pixel brightness.

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22. A method according to claim 17 wherein ranking the colors comprises identifying the one of the colors for which the image data specifies a greatest variation in pixel values.
23. A method according to claim 17 wherein ranking the colors comprises identifying the one of the colors for which the image data specifies a greatest variation in brightness.
24. A method according to claim 17 wherein ranking the colors comprises a combination of one or more of:
 - identifying the one of the colors for which the image data specifies a greatest average pixel value;
 - identifying the one of the colors for which the image data specifies a greatest average brightness;
 - identifying the one of the colors for which the image data specifies a greatest individual pixel value;
 - identifying the one of the colors for which the image data specifies a greatest individual pixel brightness;
 - identifying the one of the colors for which the image data specifies a greatest variation in pixel values;
 - identifying the one of the colors for which the image data specifies a greatest variation in brightness;
 - identifying the one of the colors for which the image data specifies a maximum degree of spatial clustering; or,
 - a combination of two or more of these.
25. A method according to any one of claims 17 to 24 wherein the first and second time intervals occur within a cycle that is repeated and wherein,

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during each cycle, none of the modulator values are based upon the values specified by the image data for at least a least important one of the colors.

26. A method according to any one of claims 2 to 25 wherein the first and second time intervals both occur in a cycle that repeats at a rate not exceeding 110 Hz.
27. A method according to claim 1 performed in a repeating cycle wherein the cycle comprises a plurality of time intervals with one of the time intervals corresponding to each one of the plurality of colors wherein, for each of the time intervals, the method comprises:
 - operating the group of light sources corresponding to the corresponding color to provide a luminance pattern on the modulator; and,
 - controlling the pixels of the modulator to have modulator values based upon values specified in the image data for the corresponding color; and,
 - in at least some of the time intervals the method further comprises operating another one of the groups of light sources corresponding to a different one of the colors to provide another spatially-varying luminance pattern on the modulator.
28. A method according to claim 27 wherein the cycle is repeated at a rate of at least 50 Hz.

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29. A method according to claim 1 wherein determining the second light-source-driving signal comprises dividing the values specified in the image data for the second color by the first modulator values.
30. A method according to any one of claims 1 to 29 performed separately for each of a plurality of parts of the modulator, each of the parts comprising a plurality of pixels of the modulator.
31. A method according to any one of claims 1 to 30 wherein the image data comprises red, green, and blue color values.
32. A method according to any one of claims 1 to 31 wherein the image data comprises video data comprising a plurality of frames and the method is repeated for each of the frames of the video data.
33. A method for displaying images at a viewing area, the method comprising:
 - providing an array comprising a plurality of groups of individually-controllable light sources, the light sources of each group emitting light of a corresponding one of a plurality of colors;
 - driving the array in response to image data such that each of the groups projects a spatially-varying luminance pattern of the corresponding one of the colors onto an active area of a modulator comprising a plurality of pixels; and,
 - controlling the pixels of the modulator to selectively allow light from the active area to pass to the viewing area;
 - the method further comprising, identifying a most important one of the plurality of colors; and, in a cycle comprising a plurality of time

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intervals, in one of the time intervals operating only the group of light sources corresponding to the most important color to provide a luminance pattern on the modulator; and,

controlling the pixels of the modulator to have modulator values based upon values specified in the image data for the most important color;

and in another of the time intervals, operating two or more of the groups of light sources to provide a corresponding plurality of overlapping luminance patterns on the modulator; and

controlling the pixels of the modulator to have modulator values based upon values specified in the image data for a color corresponding to only one of the two or more groups of light sources being operated.

34. Apparatus for displaying images at a viewing area, the apparatus comprising:

an illuminator comprising a plurality of groups of individually-controllable light sources, the light sources of each group emitting light of a corresponding one of a plurality of colors;

a modulator having an active area comprising a plurality of pixels, the active area illuminated by the array, each pixel controllable to vary a proportion of light incident on the active area that is passed to the viewing area; and,

a control circuit configured to drive each of the groups of the light sources according to a control signal to project a spatially-varying luminance pattern of the corresponding one of the colors determined by the control signal onto the active area of the modulator, the

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luminance pattern for each of the groups having a variation in intensity over the active area, the control circuit further configured to:

establish a first effective luminance pattern for a first one of the groups of light sources in the array corresponding to a first one of the colors of the first effective luminance pattern indicating variations in intensity of the light of the first color over the active area and being based on values specified in image data for the first color;

determine first modulator values based upon the values specified in the image data for the first color and the first effective luminance pattern;

establish a second effective luminance pattern for a second one of the groups of light sources in the array corresponding to a second color, the second effective luminance pattern indicating variations in intensity of the light of the second color over the active area and being based on the first modulator values and values specified in the image data for the second color;

drive the first group of light sources with a first light source driving signal such that the first group of light sources projects the first effective luminance pattern onto the active area of the modulator, and drive the second group of light sources with a second light source-driving signal such that the second group of light sources projects the second effective luminance pattern onto the active area of the modulator; and,

control the pixels of the modulator to selectively allow light from the active area of the first color and the second color to pass to the viewing area based on the first modulator values.

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35. Apparatus according to claim 34 wherein the modulator is a transmissive modulator.
36. Apparatus according to claim 35 wherein the modulator comprises an LCD panel.
37. Apparatus according to claim 36 wherein the LCD panel is a grey scale LCD panel.
38. Apparatus according to claim 34 wherein the modulator is a reflective modulator.
39. Apparatus according to any one of claims 34 to 38 comprising at least three groups of light sources.
40. Apparatus according to claim 39 wherein the three groups of light sources include a red group of light sources that emit red light, a green group of light sources that emit green light and a blue group of light sources that emit blue light.
41. Apparatus according to any one of claims 34 to 40 wherein the light sources comprise light-emitting diodes.
42. Apparatus according to any one of claims 34 to 41 wherein two or more of the groups of light sources are made up of different numbers of light sources.

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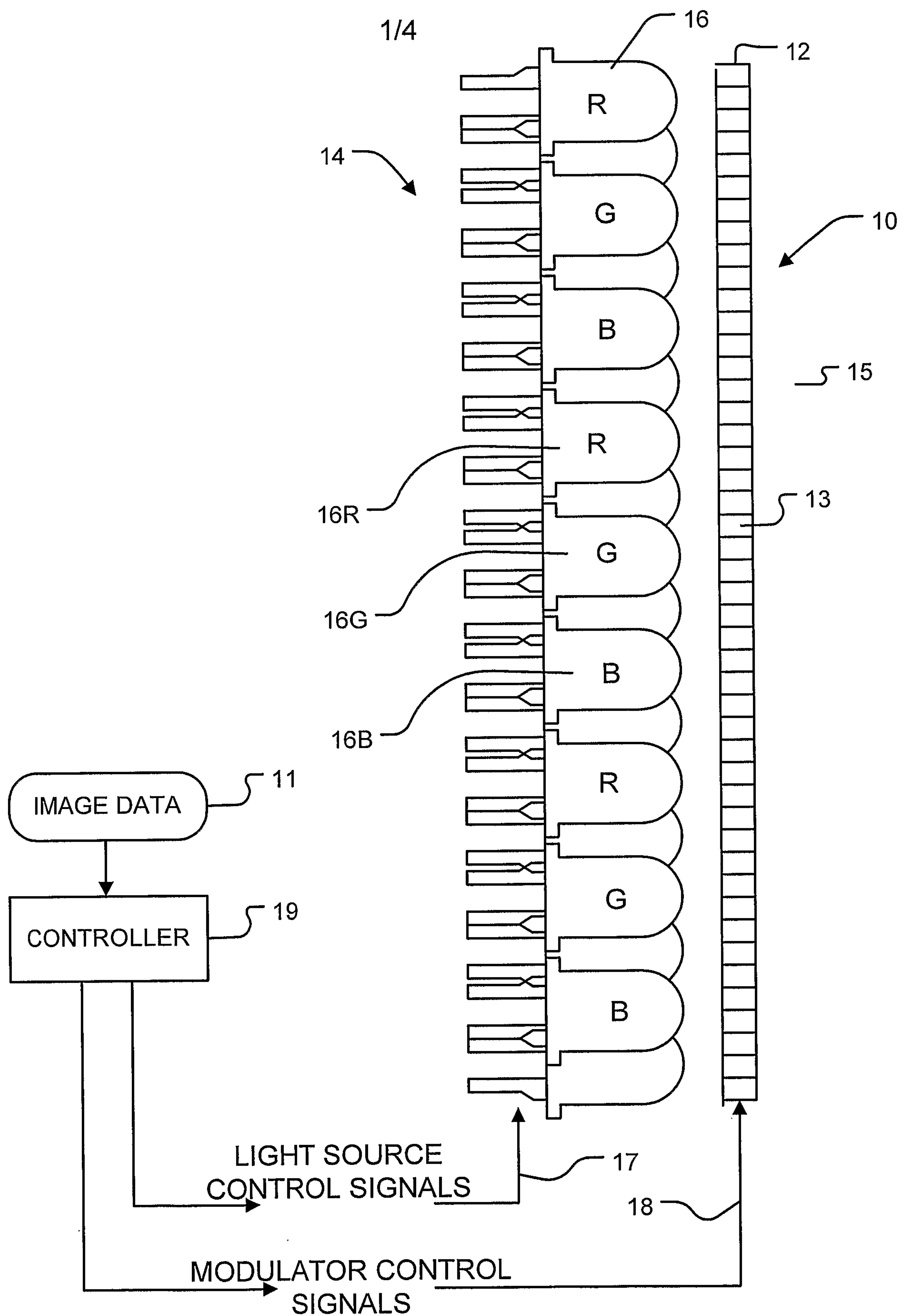
43. Apparatus according to claim 42 wherein the light sources of each of the groups of light sources are evenly distributed relative to the modulator.
44. Apparatus according to any one of claims 34 to 43 wherein point spread functions of adjacent ones of the light sources within each of the groups overlap with one another.
45. Apparatus according to claim 44 wherein, a ratio of an average spacing between adjacent ones of the light sources in any one of the groups of light sources to a width of a point spread function of the light sources in the group of light sources is the same within $\pm 20\%$ for all of the groups of light sources in the array.
46. Apparatus according to any one of claims 34 to 45 wherein the control circuit is configured to, in a first time interval, control the pixels of the modulator to have the first modulator values based upon the values specified in the image data for the first one of the colors and, in a second time interval, control the pixels of the modulator to have second modulator values based upon values specified in the image data for a second one of the colors.
47. Apparatus according to claim 46 wherein the control circuit is configured to generate the first modulator values by steps that include:
 - determining a first light-source-driving signal for a first one of the groups of light sources in the array corresponding to the first color, the first light-source-driving signal based on the values specified in the image data for the first color;

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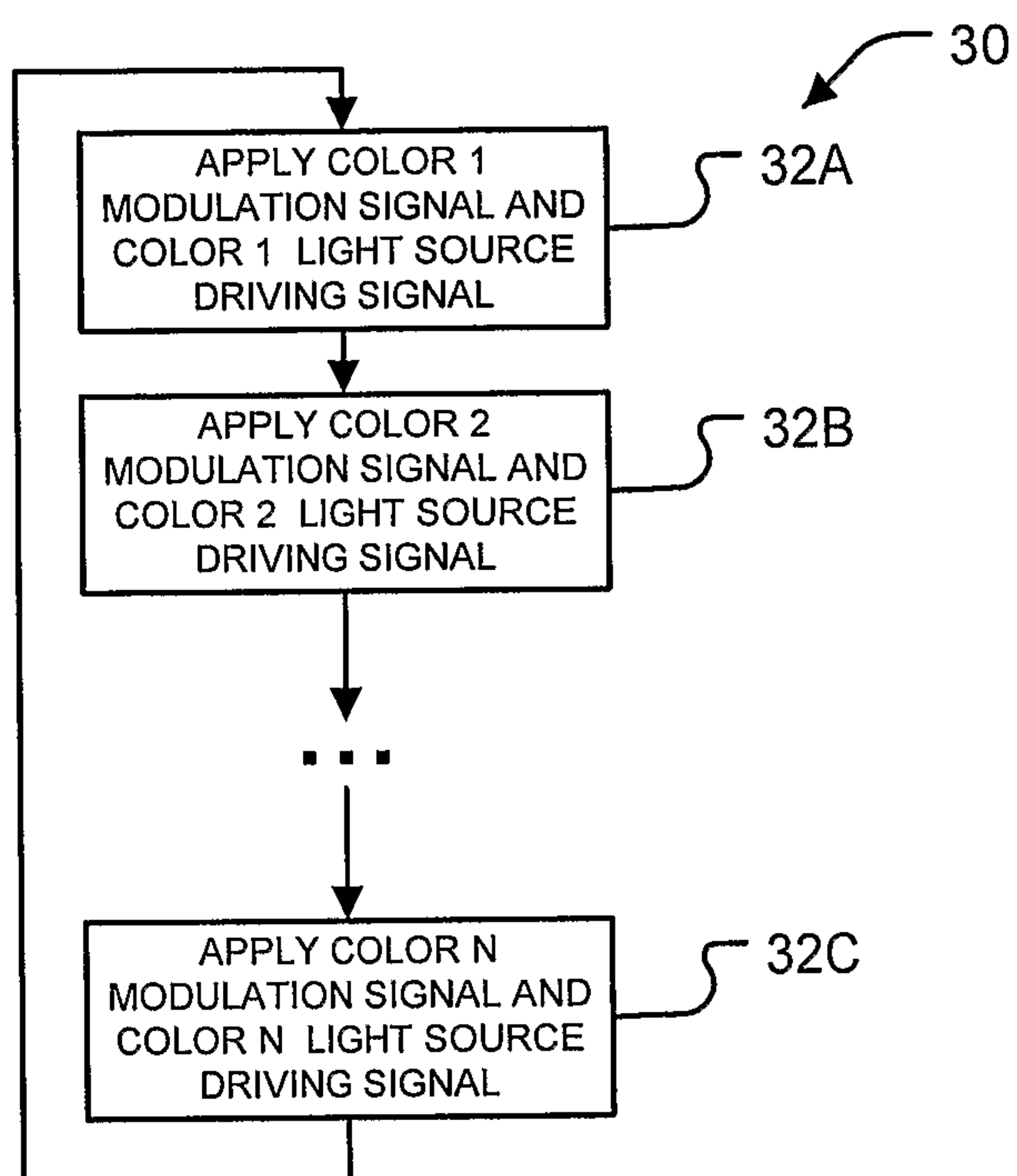
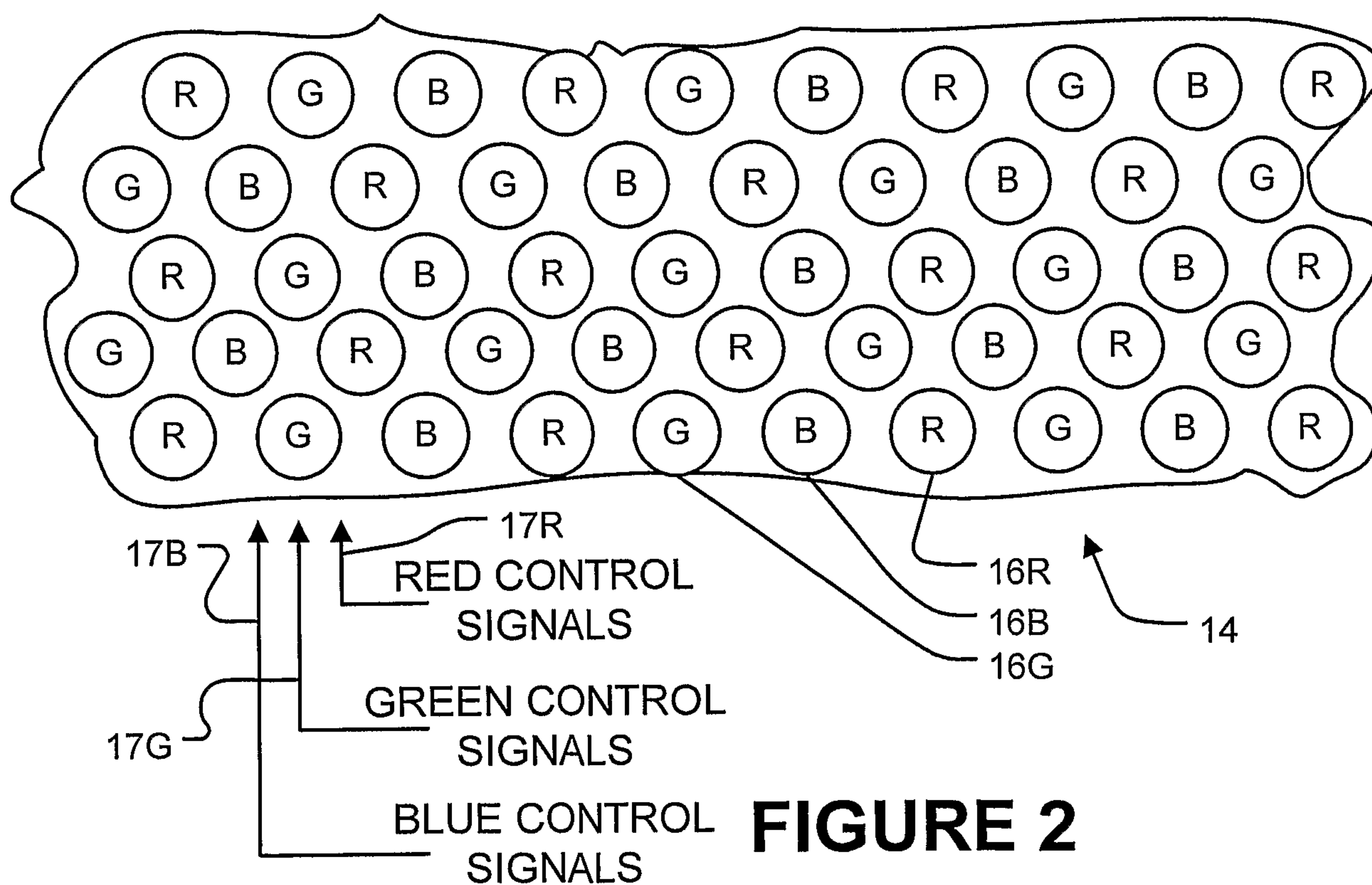
estimating a first luminance pattern that would be produced on the modulator by driving the first group of light sources with the first light-source-driving signal; and,

computing the first modulator values based upon the values specified in the image data for the first color and the first luminance pattern.

48. Apparatus according to claim 46 wherein the control circuit is configured to, during the first time interval, operate the groups of light sources corresponding to both of the first and second colors.
49. Apparatus according to claim 48 wherein the controller is configured to operate the groups of light sources corresponding to both of the first and second colors during the second time interval.
50. Apparatus according to claim 34 wherein the control circuit is configured generate the second modulator values by steps that include:
 - determining a set of correction factors for the second color based upon a difference between the values specified in the image data for the second color and estimated light output values for the second color in the first time interval; and
 - generating the second modulator values based at least upon the values specified in the image data for the second color, the correction factors, and an estimated luminance pattern for the second color.
51. Apparatus according to any one of claims 34 to 50 wherein the control circuit comprises a data processor executing software instructions.

**FIGURE 1**

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**FIGURE 1A****FIGURE 2**

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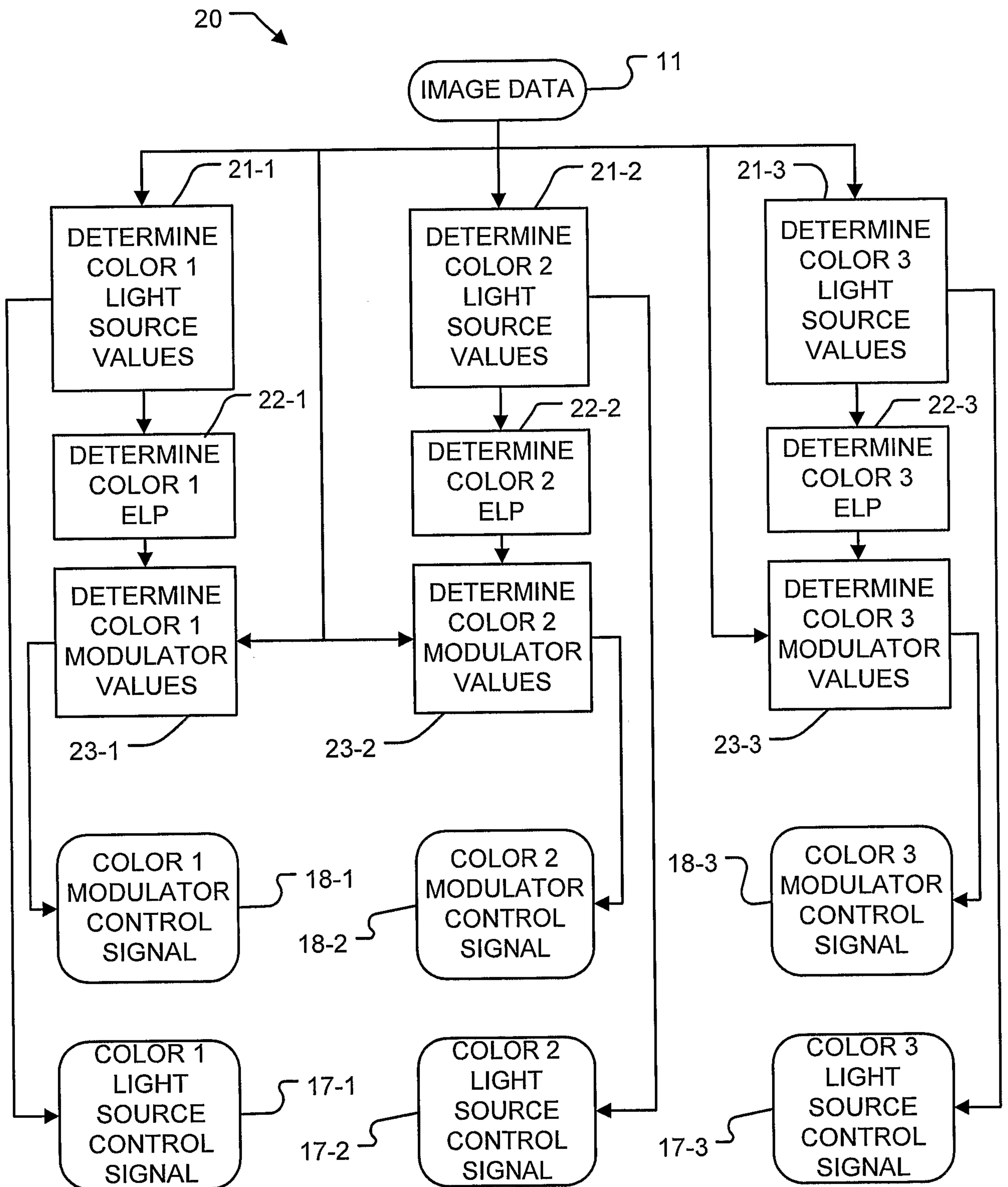
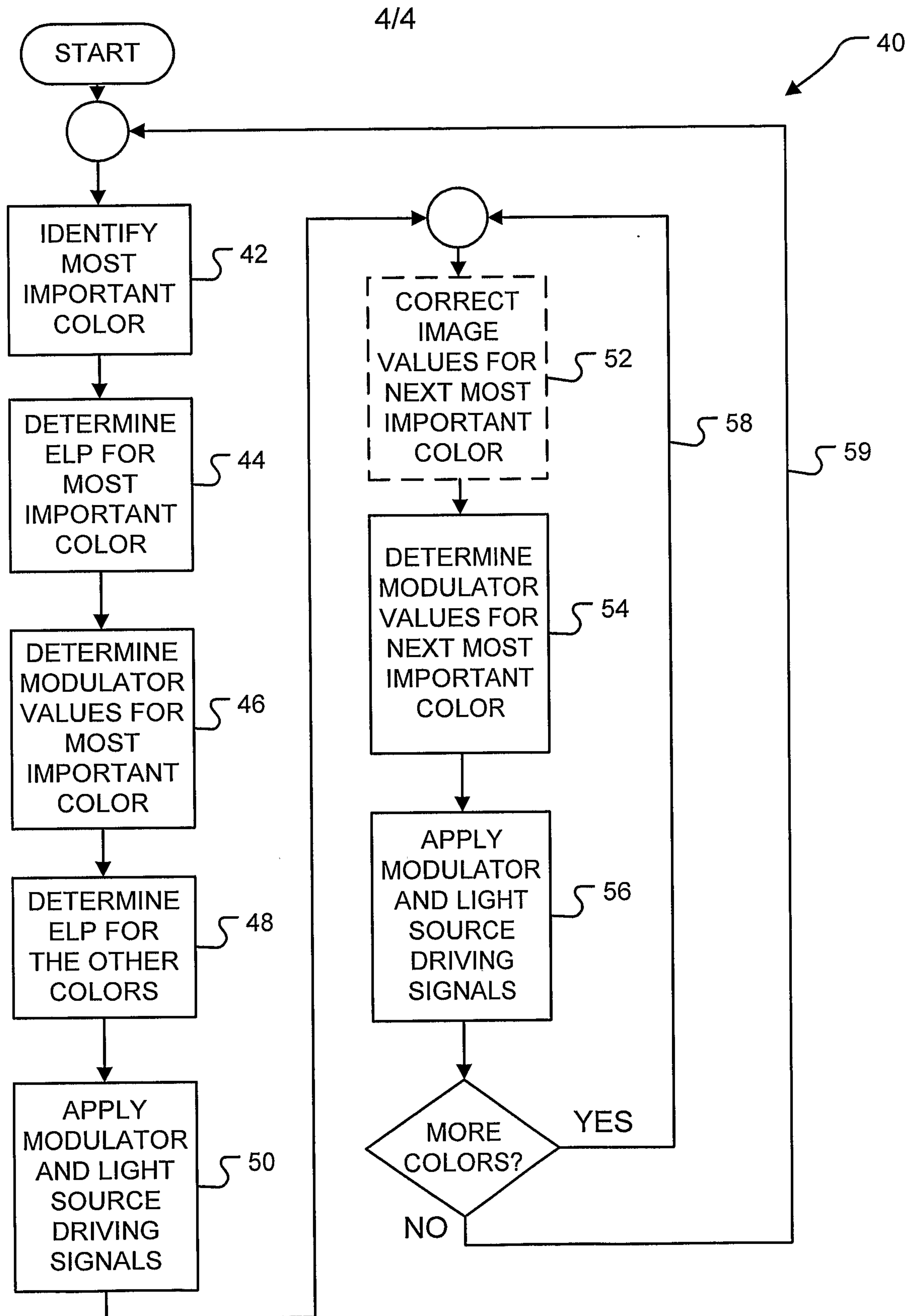


FIGURE 1B

**FIGURE 3**

