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(71) Applicant: PHILIPS ELECTRONICS N.V. [NL/NL]; Groenewoudseweg 1, NL-5621 BA Eindhoven (NL).

(71) Applicant *(for SE only)*: PHILIPS NORDEN AB [SE/SE]; Kottbygatan 5, Kista, S-164 85 Stockholm (SE).

(72) Inventors: LAMBERT, Nicolaas; Groenewoudseweg 1, NL-5621 BA Eindhoven (NL). MONTIE, Edwin, Andre; Groenewoudseweg 1, NL-5621 BA Eindhoven (NL).

(74) Agent: KOOIMAN, Josephus, Johannes, Antonius; Internationaal Octrooibureau B.V., P.O. Box 220, NL-5600 AE Eindhoven (NL).

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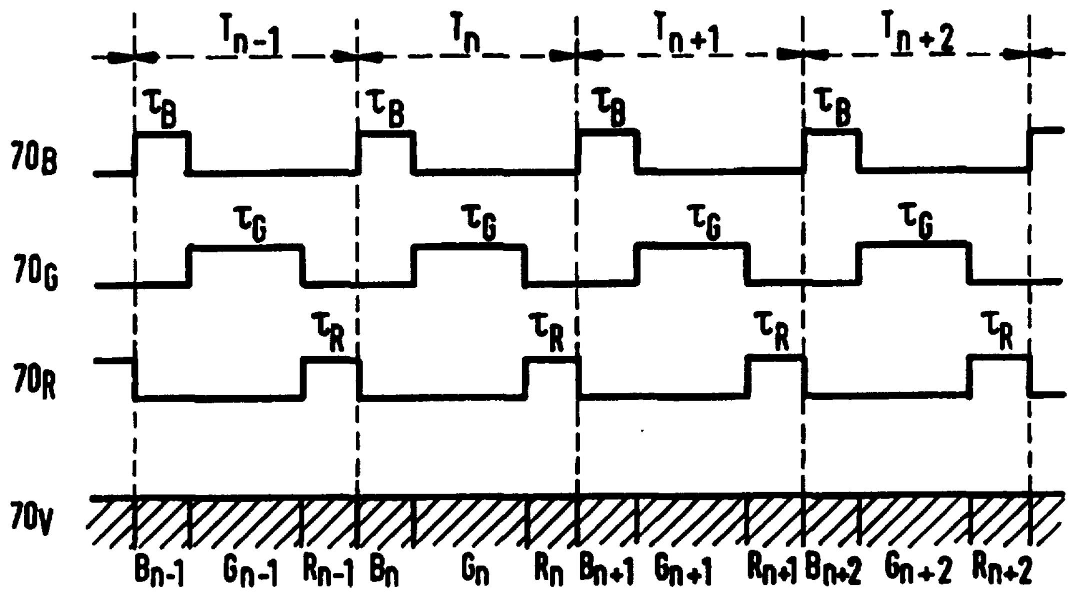

(57) Abstract

Colour display device comprising a plurality of electron transport ducts for transporting electrons in the form of electron currents, and selection electrodes for extracting each electron current from its transport duct at predetermined locations and for directing them to different colour pixels of a luminescent screen. The colour selection time fractions during which the colour pixels are activated are different for different colour pixels in such a way that the colour selection time fraction for the colour pixel which requires the largest quantity of electrons for displaying maximum white is longer than the colour selection time fraction of the colour pixel which requires the smallest quantity of electrons for this purpose.

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Colour display device.

The invention relates to a colour display device provided with a luminescent screen having different colour pixels, electron sources for generating electron currents modulated with video information and a selection structure for sequentially directing each electron current to the different colour pixels during colour selection time fractions determined by colour selection pulses applied to the selection structure.

An example of such a colour display device is described in European Patent Application EP-A 0 550 104 (PHN 13.963) and may be provided with a display unit of the flat-panel type as disclosed in European Patent Applications EP-A 0 400 750 and EP-A 0 436 997. Display units of the flat-panel type are constructions having a transparent face plate and, arranged at a small distance therefrom, a rear plate, which plates are interconnected by means of side walls and in which the inner side of the face plate is provided with pixels in the form of a phosphor pattern, one side of which is provided with an electrically conducting coating (the combination also being referred to as luminescent screen). If (video information-controlled) electrons impinge upon the luminescent screen, a visual image is formed which is visible *via* the front side of the face plate. The face plate may be flat or, if desired, curved (for example, spherical or cylindrical).

The display unit described in European Patent Application (PHN 13.963) comprises a plurality of juxtaposed sources for emitting electrons, local electron transport ducts cooperating with the sources and each having walls of high-ohmic, electrically substantially insulating material having a secondary emission coefficient suitable for transporting emitted electrons in the form of electron currents, first selection means with selectively energizable electrodes (preselection electrodes) for extracting each electron current from its transport duct at predetermined extraction locations facing the luminescent screen, and further selection means with selectively energizable electrodes (colour selection electrodes) for directing electrons thus extracted towards different phosphor colour pixels of the luminescent screen for producing a picture composed of pixels.

The operation of this known display unit is based on the recognition that electron transport is possible when electrons impinge on an inner wall of an elongate evacuated cavity (referred to as "compartment") defined by walls of a high-ohmic, electrically substantially insulating material (for example, glass or synthetic material), if an electric field of sufficient power is generated in the longitudinal direction of the "compartment" (by applying an electric potential difference across the ends of the "compartment"). The impinging electrons then generate secondary electrons by wall interaction, which electrons are attracted to a further wall section and in their turn generate secondary electrons again by wall interaction. The circumstances (field strength electrical resistance of the walls, secondary emission coefficient of the walls) may be chosen to be such that a substantially constant vacuum current will flow in the "compartment".

Starting from the above-mentioned principle, a flat-panel picture display unit can be realised by providing each one of a plurality of juxtaposed "compartments", which constitute transport ducts, with a column of extraction apertures at a side which is to face a display screen. It will then be practical to arrange the extraction apertures of adjacent transport ducts along parallel lines extending transversely to the transport ducts. By adding selection electrodes arranged in rows (the above-mentioned first selection means) to the arrangement of apertures, which selection electrodes are energizable by means of a first (positive) electric voltage (pulse) for extracting electron currents from the "compartments" *via* the apertures of a row, or which are energizable by means of a second (lower) electric voltage if no electrons are to be locally extracted from the "compartments", an addressing means is provided with which electrons extracted from the "compartments" can be directed towards the screen.

In order to build up a colour picture by means of a luminescent screen comprising different colour pixels, the electron current thus extracted from the transport ducts is subsequently successively directed towards the different colour pixels of the luminescent screen *via* said further selection means. To this end colour selection pulses are applied to the further selection means in the known colour display device so that the electron current extracted from the transport duct is directed towards, for example the blue colour pixel during a first colour selection time fraction, towards the green colour pixel during a second colour selection time fraction and towards the red colour pixel during a third colour selection time fraction. Said colour selection time fractions are mutually equal. The electron current applied *via* the transport duct and extracted therefrom by the first selection means is of course modulated with the blue video information during the first colour selection time fraction, with the green video information during the second colour selection time fraction and with the red video information during the third colour selection time fraction.

One aspect in such a colour display device is that the value of the electron current necessary to drive the colour pixel so as to obtain maximum white (white having a maximum brightness) is different for the different colour pixels. On the one hand, this results from the fact that the various primary colours (blue, green and red) contribute to a different extent to the perception of white light and on the other hand from the fact that the efficiency (lumens/watt) of the different phosphors is mutually unequal. In the known colour display devices this results in the fact that the available video drive range upon exciting one or more colour pixels is not fully utilized.

It is an object of the invention to provide a solution in which, in spite of said differences in the electron current required for driving the different colour pixels, a full or, in any case, improved utilization of the video drive range upon excitation of the colour pixels is obtained, and to this end the colour display device according to the invention is characterized in that the colour selection time fractions for the different colour pixels are mutually essentially different in such a way that the colour selection time fraction for the colour pixels which require the largest quantity of electrons for displaying maximum white is longer than the colour selection time fraction for the colour pixels which require the smallest quantity of electrons for displaying maximum white.

By extending the colour selection time fraction for the colour pixels requiring the largest quantity of electrons for displaying maximum white, the required current intensity of the electron current to these colour pixels will become accordingly smaller. Due to this measure, there is less time available for the colour selection of the colour pixels which require fewer electrons for displaying maximum white and therefore the current intensity for these colour pixels should be chosen to be higher. The maximum current intensities for driving the different colour pixels thus tend towards each other due to the proposed measure and may be rendered, for example equal. Since the electron currents for the different colour pixels are supplied by the same electron source, which supplies these currents sequentially, this electron source should be designed for the largest current to be supplied. Due to the proposed measure the largest current to be supplied is decreased. The required video drive range is thus decreased (and better utilized) so that the electron sources can be controlled with video signals of a lower voltage. This results in a lower slew rate and consequently in less electromagnetic interference radiation (EMC) and possibly in a less expensive IC technology for the video modulators.

It is not always optimal to choose the colour selection time fractions in such a way that the maximum current intensities for the different colour pixels are equal because this may mean that the colour selection time fractions will be in a mutual ratio of non-integral numbers, which leads to complicated implementations in practice. Preferably, a colour display device according to the invention is therefore further characterized in that the colour selection time fractions for the different colour pixels are in an integral ratio with respect to each other. The invention can then be simply implemented by generating clock pulses, whereby the colour selection time fractions are derived from one or more clock pulse periods.

In colour phosphors for the blue, green and red colour pixels conventionally used in practice, a satisfactory approximation of mutually equal current intensities appears to be obtained if the colour selection time fractions for the blue, green and red colour pixels are in a ratio of 1:2:1. In this case, for example the red and blue colour selection time fractions are obtained with colour selection pulses which are derived from a single clock pulse period, while the green colour selection time fraction is obtained with colour selection pulses derived from two clock pulse periods.

While the selection structure described hereinbefore comprises first selection means for extracting the electron currents from the transport ducts and further selection means for directing the extracted electrons towards the different colour pixels, such a dual selection structure is not essential for use of the present invention. The invention may also be used to advantage in a single selection structure in which the electron currents for the different colour pixels are separately extracted from the transport ducts and directed towards the relevant colour pixel, or in a multiple, for example a threefold selection structure.

These and other aspects of the invention will be apparent from and elucidated with reference to the embodiments described hereinafter.

In the drawings:

Fig. 1A is a diagrammatic perspective elevational view, partly broken away, of a display unit as can be used in a colour display device according to the invention,

Fig. 1B is a cross-section through a display unit of Fig. 1A,

Fig. 2 is a block diagram of an embodiment of a colour display device in which the invention can be used,

Figs. 3A and 3B show time diagrams of colour selection pulses and video signals in a conventional device and in a device according to the invention,

Fig. 4 shows a detail of an embodiment of a luminescent screen in which the invention can be used, and

Figs. 5A and 5B show time diagrams of colour selection pulses and video signals in a colour display device with a luminescent screen as shown in Fig. 4.

Figs. 1A and 1B show a flat-panel display unit 1 which can be used in a colour display device according to the invention. The display unit 1 comprises a display panel 3 consisting of a transparent front wall and a luminescent screen 7 and a rear wall 4 located opposite said display panel 3. The luminescent screen 7 having a repetitive pattern (rows or dots) of, for example triplets of red (R), green (G) and blue (B) luminescing colour pixels is arranged on the inner surface of the display panel 3. To be able to supply the required high voltage, the luminescent screen 7 is either arranged on a transparent, electrically conducting layer (for example, indium-tin oxide) or is provided with an electrically conducting layer (for example, Al backing). In a preferred embodiment the (dot-shaped) phosphor elements of a triplet are located at the vertices of a substantially isosceles or equilateral triangle.

An electron source arrangement 5, for example a line cathode which by means of drive electrodes provides a large number of (for example, several hundred) electron emitters or a similar number of separate emitters, is arranged proximate to a bottom plate 2 which interconnects display panel 3 and rear wall 4. Each of these emitters is to provide a relatively small current so that many types of cathodes (cold or hot cathodes) are suitable as emitters. The electron source arrangement 5 is arranged opposite entrance apertures of a row of electron transport ducts extending substantially parallel to the screen, which ducts are constituted by compartments 6, 6', 6'', ... *etc.*, in this case one compartment for each electron source. These compartments have cavities 11, 11', 11'', ... defined by the rear wall 4 and partitions 12, 12', 12'', ... At least one wall (preferably the rear wall) of each compartment is made of a material which has a suitable high electrical resistance in the longitudinal direction of the compartments (for example ceramic material, glass, synthetic material - coated or uncoated -) and which have a secondary emission coefficient $\delta > 1$ over a given range of primary electron energies. It is alternatively possible to construct (for example, the rear wall) from "isles" insulated from each other (in the longitudinal direction of the compartments) so as to obtain the desired high electrical resistance in the transport direction.

The electrical resistance of the wall material has such a value in the transport direction that a minimum possible total amount of current (preferably less than, for example 10 mA) will flow in the walls at a field strength in the axial direction in the compartments of the order of one hundred to several hundred volts per cm as required for the electron transport. A voltage which generates the field strength required for the transport is present in operation between an upper rim 200 and a lower rim 201 of the rear wall 4. The display unit utilizes the aspect disclosed in European Patent Applications EP-A 0 400 750 and EP-A 0 436 997 that, in vacuum, electron transport by means of secondary emission (hopping) within compartments having walls of electrically insulating material is possible if an electric field of a sufficient value is applied in the longitudinal direction of the compartment. The contents of European Patent Applications EP-A 0 400 750 and EP-A 0 436 997 are herein incorporated by reference.

By providing a voltage having a value of several dozen to several hundred volts (value of the voltage is dependent on the circumstances) between the row of electron sources 5 and at grids G1, G2 arranged at inputs of the compartments 6, 6', 6'', ..., electrons are introduced from the electron sources into the compartments. These electrons are accelerated by said field strength, whereafter they impinge upon the walls in the compartments and generate secondary electrons. The electrons can be extracted, for example row by row from the compartments *via* apertures 8, 8', ... in a selection plate 10a which are energized by means of electrodes 9, 9', ... (see Fig. 1B) and accelerated towards the luminescent screen 7 by means of an acceleration voltage applied, in operation, between the selection plate and the luminescent screen.

Figs. 1A and 1B further show the principle of stepped (multistage) selection. Stepped selection is herein understood to mean that the selection from the compartments 6, 6', 6'', ... to the luminescent screen 7 is realised in at least two steps, *viz.* a first (coarse) step for selecting, for example the pixels (triplets) (preselection) and a second (fine) step to select, for example the separate pixels (colour selection). An active colour selection structure 100 comprising the (active) preselection plate 10a, a spacer plate 10b and an (active) colour selection plate 10c is arranged in the space between the compartments and the luminescent screen 7 which is arranged on the inner wall of the display panel 3. Structure 100 is separated from the luminescent screen 7 by a flu spacer structure 101, for example an apertured electrically insulating plate.

Fig. 1B shows in a diagrammatic cross-section a part of the colour display device of Fig. 1A in greater detail, particularly the active selection structure 100 comprising the preselection plate 10a with the extraction apertures 8, 8', 8'', ... and the colour selection plate 10c with apertures for the various colours R, G and B. The apertures of the colour selection plate 10c are generally positioned in a triangle but for the sake of clarity all three of them are shown in the cross-section of Fig. 1B. Three colour selection apertures are associated with each extraction aperture 8, 8', *etc.* in this case. Other numbers are alternatively possible, for example 6 colour selection apertures per preselection aperture, *etc.* The spacer plate 10b is arranged between the preselection plate 10a and the colour selection plate 10c. This spacer plate is provided with communication ducts 30, 30', 30'', ... having a cross-section chosen to match the shape of the phosphor colour pixels (for example, circular or triangular triplets).

To be able to extract the electrons from the transport ducts 6, 6', 6'', ... *via* the apertures 8, 8', 8'', ..., the pierced metal preselection electrodes 9, 9', 9'', ... are arranged on the screen-sided surface of the plate 10a.

The walls of the apertures 8, 8', ... are preferably metallized completely or partly, but there is preferably little or no electrode metal on the surface of the plate 10a at the side where the electrons land. This is to ensure that substantially no electrons are left on a selection electrode during addressing (*i.e.* the electrode must draw a minimal current).

Another solution to the problem of drawing current is to ensure that there is electrode metal on the selection surface where the electrons land, but this metal should then be given such a large secondary emission coefficient that the preselection electrodes do not draw any net current.

Similarly as the plate 10a of (colour) selection electrodes 13, 13', ..., the screen-sided surface of the colour selection plate 10c is provided to realise colour selection. Here again, the apertures are preferably metallized completely or partly. As will be described in greater detail, it will then be possible to electrically interconnect colour selection electrodes. In fact, a preselection per pixel has already taken place and the electrons cannot land on a pixel associated with another preselection electrode. This means that minimally only one group of three separately formed colour selection electrodes 13, 13', 13'' is required.

The drive is effected, for example as follows, but other schemes are alternatively possible. The preselection electrodes 9, 9', 9'', ... are brought to a potential which increases substantially linearly with the distance to the electron source arrangement 5, for example by means of a suitable resistance ladder. One or more picture lines are sequentially selected by applying a positive voltage pulse of, for example 250 V to the desired preselection electrodes used for selecting these picture lines. During the selection period of a picture line (for example, 60 μsec), all pixels of said picture line are driven because, in fact, all transport ducts (compartments) 6, 6', 6'' ... convey current simultaneously. The different colour pixels are sequentially addressed by applying shorter pulses (of, for example 20 μsec) with an amplitude of, for example 350 V to the colour selection electrodes 13, 13', 13''. All corresponding colour pixels of a picture line are thus driven simultaneously and the different colour pixels of the picture line are driven sequentially. The selection electrodes preferably have such an electrical resistance, or are connected to external resistors in such a way that they safeguard the electronics (controlling the drive) from breakdown from the luminescent screen.

Fig. 2 shows in a block diagram an example of a colour display device with the described display unit. An input 61 of the colour display device receives an input video signal Vin. The input video signal Vin is applied to a video signal processing circuit 65. An input 62 of the colour display device receives a synchronizing signal sync. The input 62 is connected to a synchronization processing circuit 63. This synchronization processing circuit applies synchronizing signals to a clock generator 613 and defines the television standard of the incoming video signal. The incoming video signal may comprise, for example Y, U, V signals (or R, G, B signals). If the incoming video signal comprises Y, U, V signals, a conversion to R, G, B signals will have to take place in the video signal processing circuit 65 so as to ultimately drive the different phosphors (red, green and blue) on the display panel 3. This conversion from Y, U, V signals to R, G, B signals may be effected by means of a matrix circuit. It is alternatively possible to perform this conversion before the video signal is written into the memory MEM or when the video signal is read from the memory MEM. In the video signal processing circuit 65 the video signal is stored, for example line by line under the control of a read clock, for example generated by the clock generator 613. The video signal is supplied line by line, for example per colour line at an output of the video signal processing circuit under the control of a read clock which is generated by a clock generator 614 and applied to the video drive circuit 34. In this video drive circuit the video information of a colour line is written under the control of the clock generator 614 and subsequently applied in parallel to the G1 (or G2) electrodes which are present at the inputs of the compartments 6, 6', 6'', ... (see Fig. 1) of the display unit 1 and after which the video information is displayed on the display panel 3. The lines are selected by means of a selection controller 611. This controller is controlled by a clock signal from the clock generator 614. After each clock pulse a preselection driver D1 sends new drive voltages to the preselection electrodes 9, 9', 9'', ... under the control of the selection controller 611 (see also Fig. 1). If the colour display device has a stepped selection, the selection controller 611 also controls a driver D2 for the colour selection. This colour selection driver D2 is then coupled to the colour selection electrodes 13, 13', 13'', ...

Moreover, the selection controller 611 will also drive a dummy electrode driver D3 if the colour display device comprises dummy electrodes 14, 14', 14'' ... (to enhance the contrast). This dummy electrode driver drives the dummy electrodes 14, 14', 14'', ... The selection controller obtains the information about the drive voltages, for example from a look-up table or from an EPROM. The display unit 1 is constructed, for example in the way as described in Figs. 1A and 1B.

With reference to the incoming video signal, the synchronization processing circuit 63 determines the line frequency, the field frequency and, for example also the TV standard and the aspect ratio if the colour display device is suitable for displaying video signals of different TV standards and/or different aspect ratios.

The preselection electrodes 9, 9', 9'', ... must be driven with suitable voltages by means of the preselection driver D1. These voltages may be subdivided into a bias voltage and a selection pulse. The bias voltage is used for transporting the electrons in the transport ducts along the non-selected preselection electrodes. Successive preselection electrodes may have a bias voltage which increases with the position along the length of the transport ducts. The preselection pulse is a pulse of, for example 300 volt pulse height which is superimposed on the bias voltage for the selection electrode whose turn it is to extract electrons from the transport ducts. Examples of selection drivers realising these functions are described in the prior European Patent Applications 94200516.6 (PHN 14.758) and 94201477.0 (PHN 14.787) in the name of the Applicant.

The time diagrams of Fig. 3A show the mutual relation between the preselection by means of the preselection electrodes 9, 9', 9'', ..., the colour selection by means of the colour selection electrodes 13, 13', and 13'' and the video signal drive at the G1 electrodes. For the sake of clarity, this Figure, likewise as the following Figs. 3B, 5A and 5B, does not take the inevitably finite edge steepness of the shown pulses into account.

The references T_{n-1}, T_n, T_{n+1}, *etc.* show a number of successive preselection periods. During the preselection period T_n a preselection pulse is given at the preselection electrode having ordinal number n, during the subsequent preselection period T_{n+1} a preselection pulse is given at the electrode having ordinal number n+1, and so forth. As described in European Patent Application 94201031.5 (PHN 14.813) in the name of the Applicant, the preselection pulses may partially overlap each other.

The references $70B_B$, 70_G and 70_R denote time diagrams which show the colour selection pulses at the blue (13''), the green (13') and the red (13) colour selection electrodes, respectively. It has been assumed that all the blue colour selection electrodes

13'', as well as all the green colour selection electrodes 13' and all the red colour selection electrodes 13 are interconnected. It is apparent from Fig. 3A that each preselection period T is divided into three equal colour selection time fractions τ_B, τ_G, τ_R in which the blue colour selection electrodes are selected during the first colour selection time fraction τ_B, the green colour selection electrodes are selected during the second colour selection time fraction τ_G and the red colour selection electrodes are selected during the third colour selection time fraction τ_R.

Moreover, Fig. 3A diagrammatically shows by means of time diagram 70_V the video signal which is applied to the G1 electrodes and with which the electron currents in the electron transport ducts are modulated. During the blue colour selection time fraction τ_B of the preselection period T_{n-1}, the electron currents are modulated with the video signal B_{n-1}, during the subsequent green colour selection time fraction τ_G the electron currents are modulated with the video signal G_{n-1} and during the subsequent red colour selection time fraction τ_R the electron currents are modulated with the video signal R_{n-1}. Subsequently, the electron currents are successively modulated with the video signals B_n, G_n, R_n, then with the video signals B_{n+1}, G_{n+1}, R_{n+1}, and so forth.

The shaded area in the time diagram of the video signals shows that for obtaining maximum white in the displayed picture, the green colour pixels must be driven with a higher electron current than the blue and red colour pixels. This is caused by the fact that the different colours contribute to a different extent to the perception of white light by the human eye, with the green colour giving the largest contribution to this perception. Moreover, this is caused by the different efficiency of the colour phosphors in which, for the conventional phosphors, the red and green phosphors are essentially more efficient than the blue phosphor.

Curve 70_V shows that the video drive range of the video output stages is fully used during the green colour selection time fractions but only partly used during the blue and red colour selection time fractions. In other words, the video output stages present in the video drive circuit 34 and modulating the electron currents in the electron transport ducts should be capable of driving the large electron current during the green colour selection time fraction, but they are actually overdimensioned for the smaller modulation of the electron currents during the blue and red colour selection time fractions.

Fig. 3B shows a situation which is considerably more favourable in this respect. This Figure shows similar curves as Fig. 3A denoted by the same reference numerals 70_B, 70_G, 70_R, 70_V, but the green colour selection time fraction is now twice as long as the red and the blue one. Thus, while in Fig. 3A the three colour selection time fractions have an equally long duration and (apart from the edge periods) each cover a third of the preselection period T, the red and blue colour selection time fractions each cover a quarter of the preselection period T and the green colour selection time fraction covers half the preselection period T in Fig. 3B (again apart from the edge periods). By reducing the blue and red colour selection time fractions, the electron current required during these periods will be larger, but the extension of the green colour selection time fraction which is thereby possible causes such a reduction of the electron current flowing during this period that the maximum electron currents for the three colours are (approximately) equal to each other. The maximum electron current may now be 2/3 of that in the situation of Fig. 3A. Due to non-linearity in the current/voltage characteristic of the display panel, the maximally required video drive voltage decreases to a lesser extent, but nevertheless the gain is still considerable in view of the limitations with respect to voltage in the conventional inexpensive IC processes.

For optimally utilizing the video drive range of the video output stages in the video drive circuit 34, the mutual ratio of the three colour selection time fractions τ_B, τ_G, τ_R should be chosen to be equal to the mutual ratio of the electron currents required for obtaining maximum white at mutually equal colour selection time fractions. However, for a simple implementation, it will be preferred in practice to approximate the optimum mutual ratio of the colour selection time fractions with a ratio of integral numbers p:q:r because the colour selection time fractions can then be more easily derived from one or more periods of a clock pulse sequence supplied by a clock pulse generator. In the embodiment of Fig. 3B the mutual ratio τ_B:τ_G:τ_R of the colour selection time fractions is 1:2:1.

Figs. 3A and 3B, curves 70_V show the case where the electron currents are modulated in amplitude with the video signal. However, this is not necessary. The electron current may also be modulated in time (or in a mixed form of amplitude and time modulation as described in European Patent Application PHN 14.475 in the name of the Applicant). The additional advantage of time modulation is that there will be more intensity levels in green at an equal time resolution. This is an advantage because green is most important for the intensity perception.

In the foregoing it has been assumed that all blue colour selection electrodes 13'' are interconnected and thus constitute a single connection to the drive electronics (the colour selection driver D2). The same applies to the green colour selection electrodes 13' and the red colour selection electrodes 13. Three colour selection pulse output stages are thus required in the driver D2, one for blue, one for green and one for red. However, this configuration implies that very large currents must be supplied by said output stages so as to charge and discharge the (parasitic) capacitances of the colour selection electrodes. This is a result of the fact that each colour selection pulse is applied to all colour selection electrodes for the relevant colour, also to all those colour selection electrodes which are actually inactive because the corresponding preselection electrodes are not energized at that instant.

A configuration which is much more favourable in this respect is the one in which each colour selection electrode is separately connected to the driver D2 and is only energized if also the corresponding preselection electrode is active for extracting electrons from the electron transport ducts. However, this has the result that 3*384 = 1152 connections to the colour selection driver D2 must be made in a display panel of, for example 384 horizontal lines and that this driver must comprise 1152 output stages to be driven separately.

In practice, a configuration is preferred which is actually a compromise between the configuration in which there are no through-connections between the colour selection electrodes and the configuration in which all colour selection electrodes of one and the same colour are interconnected. This will be further described with reference to Figs. 4 and 5 which also show that it is possible to use the same colour selection electrode for selecting different colour pixels.

Fig. 4 shows diagrammatically a part of the display panel with blue, green and red colour pixels B, G and R and the preselection electrodes 9 acting thereon are shown in solid lines and the colour selection electrodes 13 are shown in broken lines. The references n-1, n, n+1, ... denote the ordinal number of preselection electrodes and the references m-1, m, m+1, ... denote the ordinal number of the colour selection electrodes.

The vertical dot-and-dash lines k, k+1, ... denote the electron transport ducts (the compartments 6, 6', 6'', ...), while the colour pixels located between two adjacent dot-and-dash lines are excited by one compartment. A triplet of colour pixels B_n, G_n and R_n arranged in a triangle is selected during the preselection period T_n (see Fig. 5) by the preselection electrode of ordinal number n. A second triplet of colour pixels B_{n+1}, G_{n+1}, R_{n+1} is selected during the preselection period T_{n+1} by the preselection electrode of ordinal number n+1, and so forth. The colour selection electrode of ordinal number m selects the red colour pixel R_{n-1} of the triplet preselected by the preselection electrode having ordinal number n-1, the blue colour pixel B_n of the triplet preselected by the preselection electrode of ordinal number n and the green colour pixel G_{n+1} of the triplet preselected by the preselection electrode of ordinal number n+1. Fig. 5A shows the colour selection pulses applied by the driver D2 to the colour selection electrodes for the case where the three colour selection time fractions have an equal duration. The colour selection electrode of ordinal number m receives a (double) colour selection pulse during the last part of the preselection period T_{n-1} so that the red colour pixel R_{n-1} luminesces and during the first part of the preselection period T_n so that the blue colour pixel B_n luminesces and a (single) colour selection pulse during the central part of the preselection period T_{n+1} so that the green colour pixel G_{n+1} luminesces. Similarly, the colour pixels located between the vertical dot-and-dash lines k and k+1 are selected. The selection of the colour pixels driven by the other electron transport ducts is effected simultaneously and equally as the described selection of the colour pixels located between the lines k and k+1; this is shown in Fig. 4 by means of the colour pixels located to the right of line k+1.

Fig. 5B shows the colour selection pulses which are applied to the colour selection electrodes for the case where the blue, green and red colour selection time fractions are in a ratio of 1:2:1. In this case the colour selection electrode m receives a double colour selection pulse during the last quarter of the preselection period T_{n-1}, in which the red colour pixel R_{n-1} luminesces, and during the first quarter of the preselection period T_n in which the blue colour pixel B_n luminesces, as well as a second double colour selection pulse during the second and third quarters of the preselection period T_{n+1} in which the green colour pixel G_{n+1} luminesces, *viz.* twice as long as the separate red and blue colour pixels.

It is to be noted that in the configuration of Fig. 4 each colour selection electrode thus does not only serve for the selection of colour pixels having a given colour but, in cooperation with the selection by the preselection electrodes, also realises the selection of the other colours. In this way the number of required colour selection electrodes can be decreased by a factor of 3.

In order to reduce the number of external connections to the driver D2 and the number of output stages in this driver, certain groups of colour selection electrodes may be interconnected. An example for a display panel with 384 lines, hence 384 preselection electrodes and 384 colour selection electrodes may be as follows:

Ordinal number of the selection electrode	External connection

1, 17, 33, 49, 65, 81, 97, 113 >	connection 1
2, 18, ..., 114 >	connection 2
3, 19, ..., 115 >	connection 3
.	.
.	.
.	.
16, 32, ..., 128 >	connection 16

128 colour selection electrodes are thus combined to 16 groups of 8 colour selection electrodes each with 16 external connections. This scheme is repeated twice for the further colour selection electrodes so that 3*128 colour selection electrodes result in 3*16 = 48 external connections. Other schemes for reducing the number of external connections to the driver D2 are possible.

Fig. 4 shows in a block diagram the construction of the colour selection driver D2 with a driver output stage 80_{m-1}, 80_m, 80_{m+1}, ... for each colour selection electrode, which output stages are controlled from branches of a shift register comprising a cascade of delay stages 81_{m-1}, 81_m, 81_{m+1}, ... In Fig. 5A, each stage 81 delays three clock pulse periods (= one preselection period T) and a bit pattern 110001 preceded and followed by zeros is applied to the cascade of delay times. In Fig. 5B, each stage 81 delays four clock pulse periods (= one preselection period T) and a bit pattern 11000011 preceded and followed by zeros is applied to the cascade. If, as described above, a number of (for example, 8) colour selection electrodes is interconnected, such a bit pattern should be repeated by said number of times during a frame period.

Claims:

1. A colour display device provided with a luminescent screen (7) having different colour pixels (R, G, B), electron sources (5) for generating electron currents modulated with video information and a selection structure (100) for sequentially directing each electron current to the different colour pixels during colour selection time fractions (τ_B, τ_G, τ_R) determined by colour selection pulses applied to the selection structure, characterized in that the colour selection time fractions (τ_B, τ_G, τ_R) for the different colour pixels are mutually essentially different in such a way that the colour selection time fraction for the colour pixels which require the largest quantity of electrons for displaying maximum white is longer than the colour selection time fraction for the colour pixels which require the smallest quantity of electrons for displaying maximum white.

2. A colour display device as claimed in Claim 1, characterized in that the colour selection time fractions (τ_B, τ_G, τ_R) for the different colour pixels are in an integral ratio with respect to each other.

3. A colour display device as claimed in Claim 2, having blue, green and red colour pixels, characterized in that the colour selection time fractions (τ_B, τ_G, τ_R) for the blue, green and red colour pixels are in a ratio of 1:2:1.

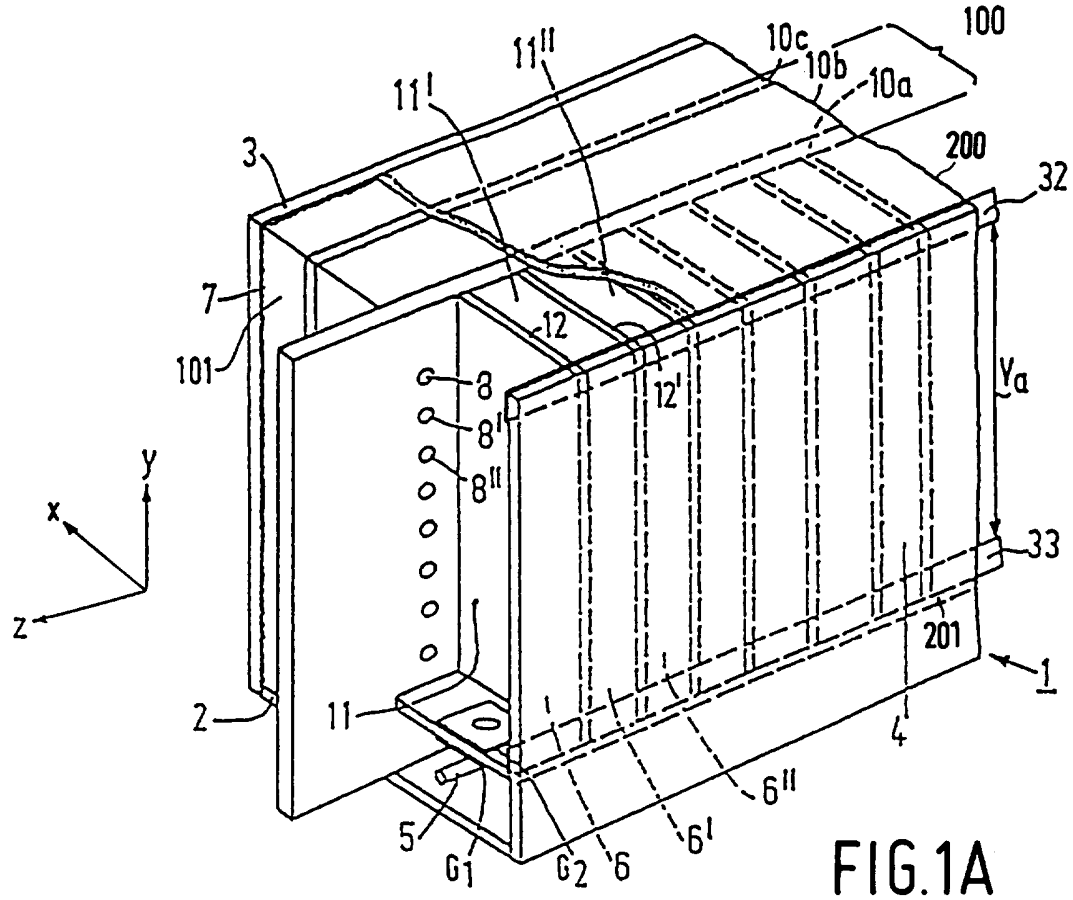
100
10c
10b
10a
11''
11'
3
200
32
7
12
101
12'
8
8'
8''
y_a
y
x
z
33
201
2
11
1
4
5
G_1
G_2
6
6'
6''

FIG.1A

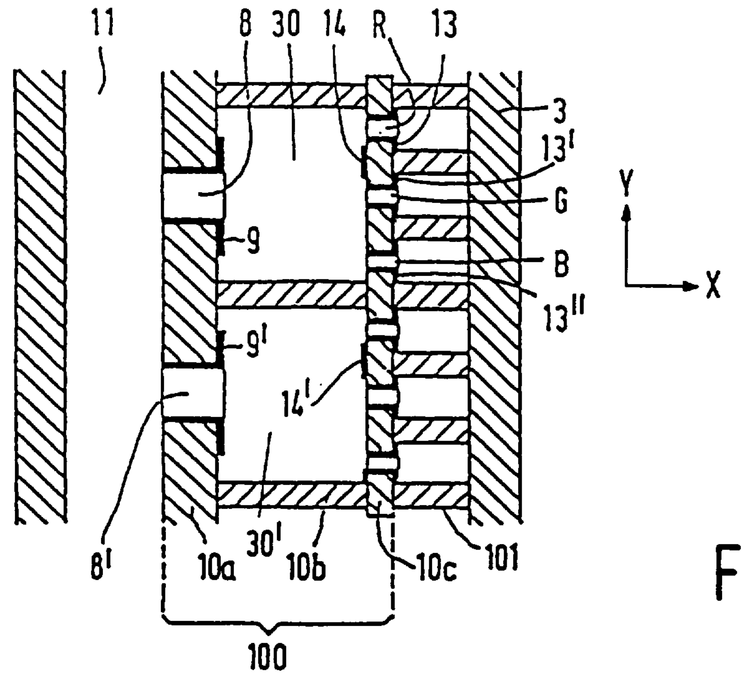
11
8
30
14
R
13
3
13'
G
Y
X
9
B
13''
9'
14'
8'
10a
30'
10b
10c
101
100

FIG.1B

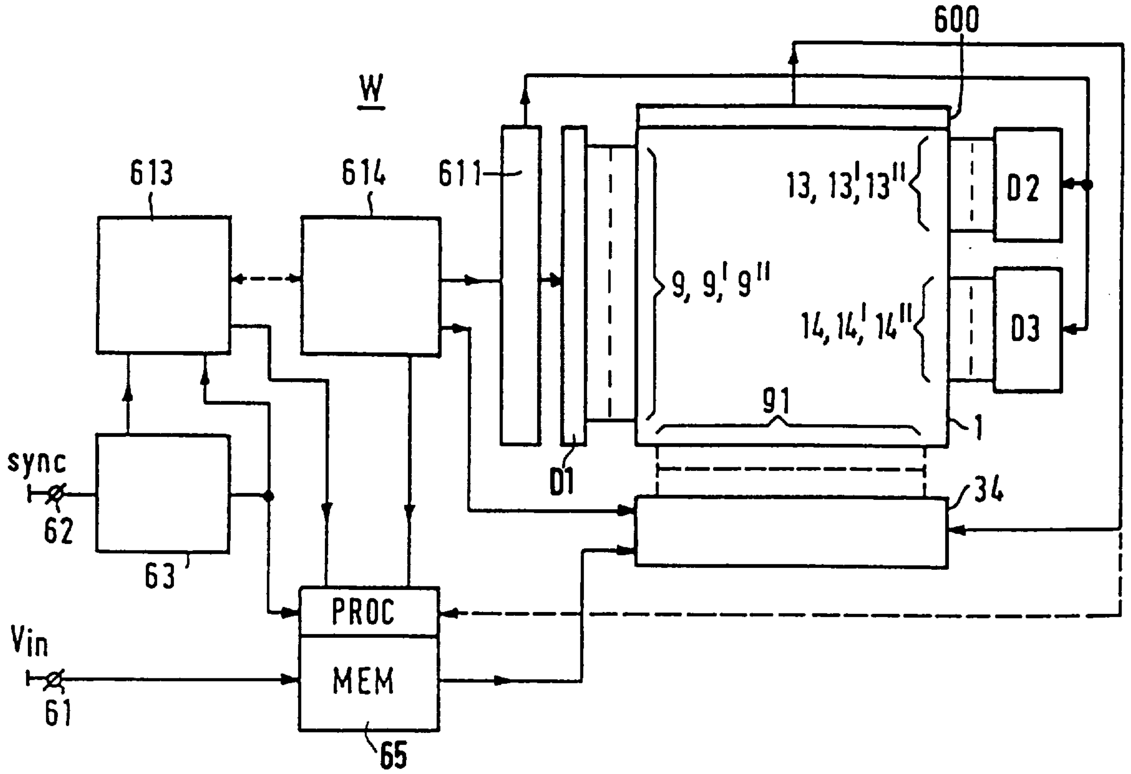
W
613
614
611
600
D1
D2
D3
13, 13', 13''
14, 14', 14''
9, 9', 9''
91
1
34
sync
62
63
PROC
MEM
Vin
61
65

FIG. 2

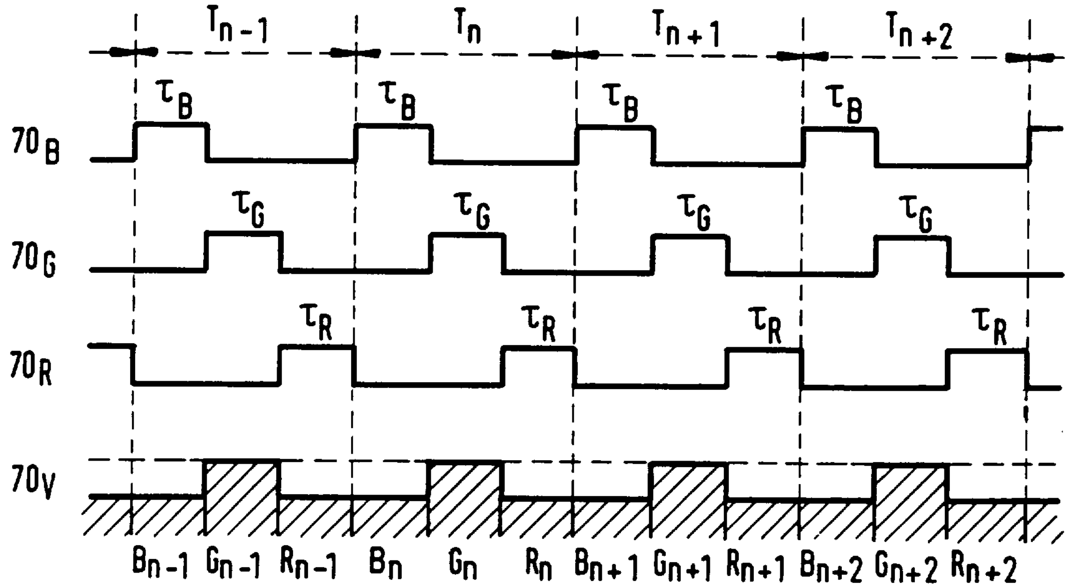
Tn -1
Tn
Tn + 1
Tn +2
τB
τG
τR
70B
70G
70R
70V
Bn -1 Gn -1 Rn -1 Bn Gn Rn Bn + 1 Gn + 1 Rn + 1 Bn + 2 Gn + 2 Rn + 2

FIG. 3A

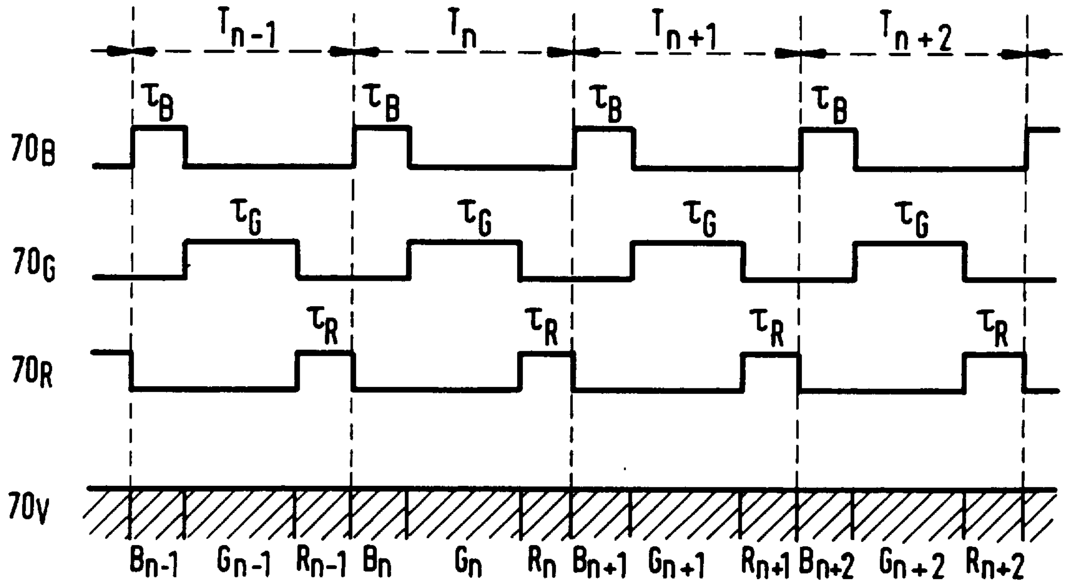
Tn-1
Tn
Tn+1
Tn +2
τB
τG
τR
70B
70G
70R
70V
Bn-1 Gn-1 Rn-1 Bn Gn Rn Bn+1 Gn+1 Rn+1 Bn+2 Gn+2 Rn+2

FIG. 3B

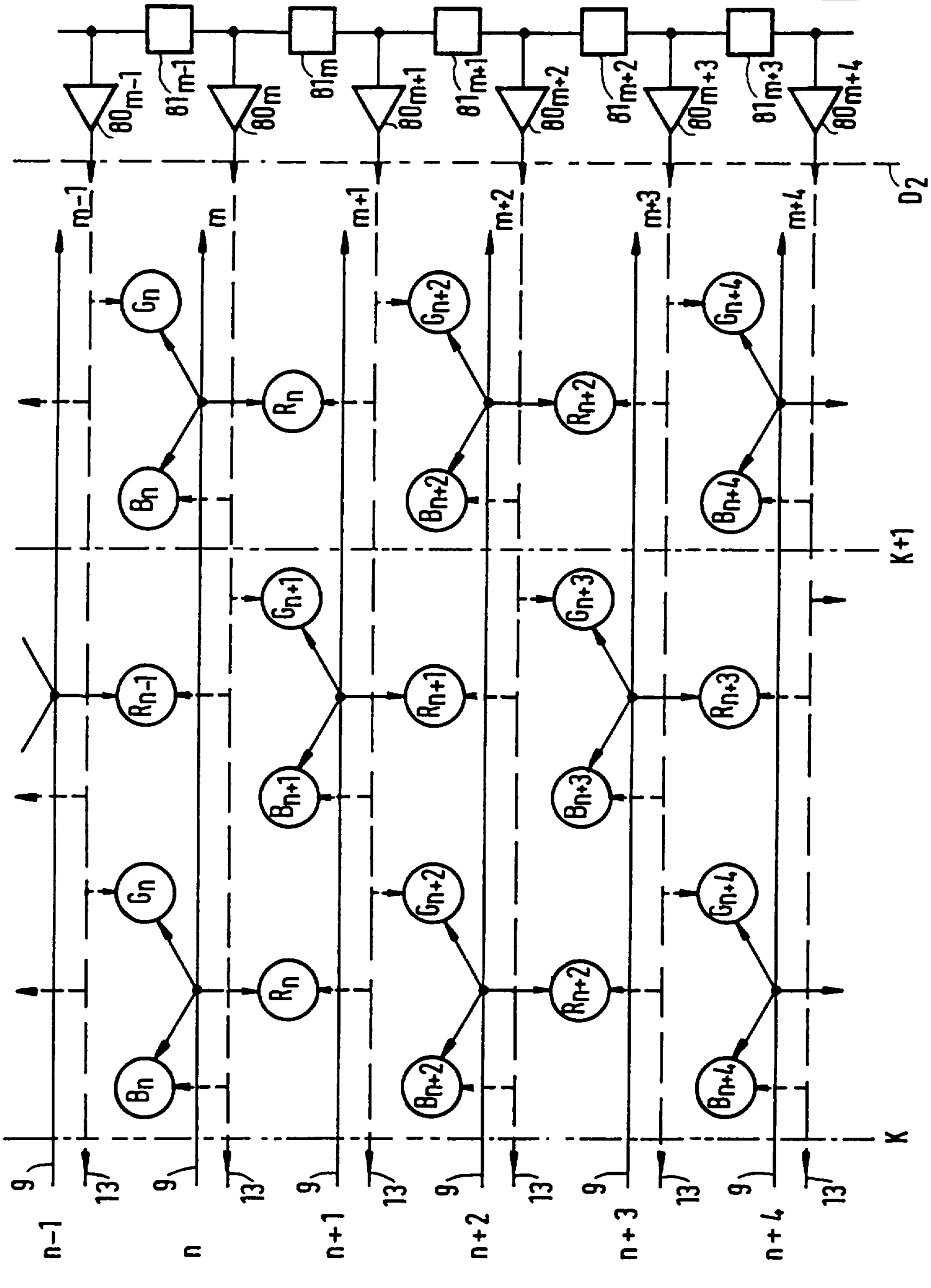
80m-1
81m-1
80m
81m
80m+1
81m+1
80m+2
81m+2
80m+3
81m+3
80m+4
D2
m-1
m
m+1
m+2
m+3
m+4
Gn
Rn
Bn
Gn+2
Rn+2
Bn+2
Gn+4
Bn+4
K+1
Gn+1
Rn-1
Bn+1
Rn+1
Gn+3
Rn+3
Bn+3
K
9
13
n-1
n
n+1
n+2
n+3
n+4

FIG.4

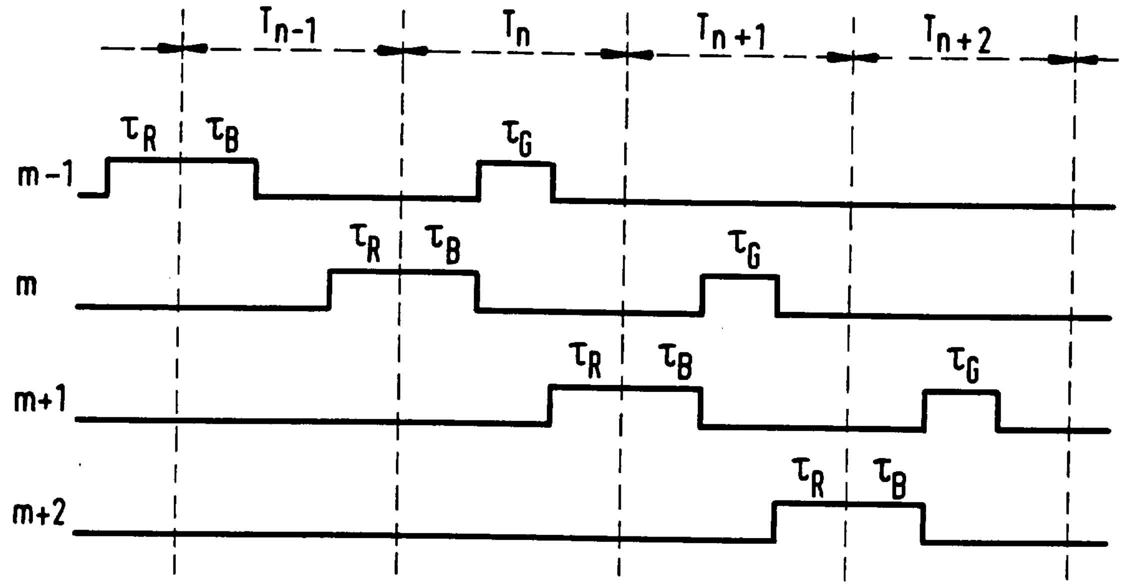
T_{n-1}
T_n
T_{n+1}
T_{n+2}
τ_R
τ_B
τ_G
m-1
m
m+1
m+2

FIG.5A

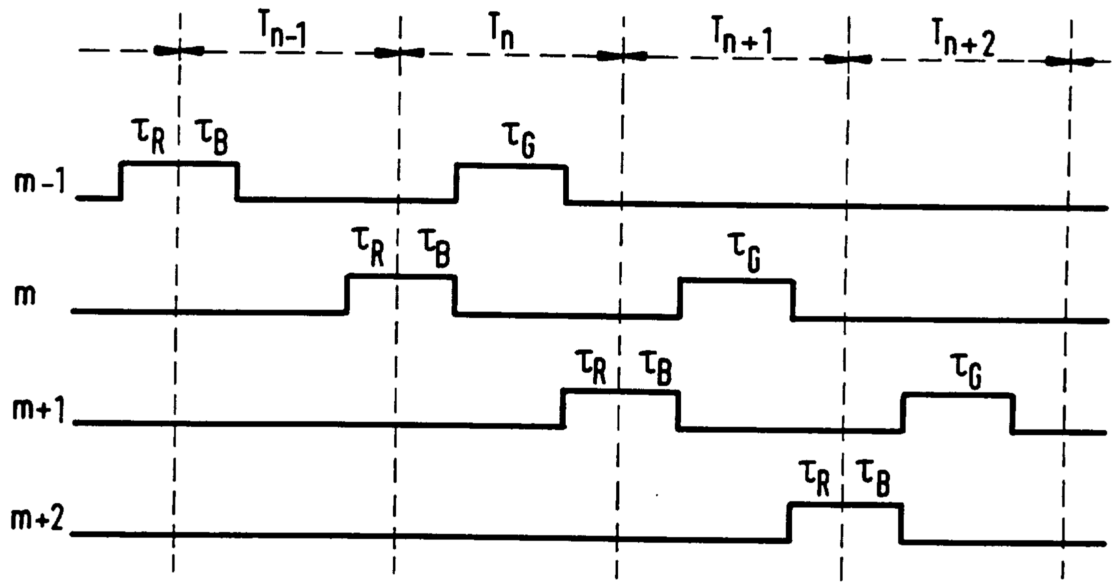
T_{n-1}
T_n
T_{n+1}
T_{n+2}
τ_R
τ_B
τ_G
m-1
m
m+1
m+2

FIG.5B

INTERNATIONAL SEARCH REPORT

International application No.
PCT/IB 95/00699

A. CLASSIFICATION OF SUBJECT MATTER

IPC6: G09G 1/28, G09G 5/02
According to International Patent Classification (IPC) or to both national classification and IPC

B. FIELDS SEARCHED

Minimum documentation searched (classification system followed by classification symbols)

IPC6: G09G, H04N

Documentation searched other than minimum documentation to the extent that such documents are included in the fields searched

Electronic data base consulted during the international search (name of data base and, where practicable, search terms used)

JAPIO

C. DOCUMENTS CONSIDERED TO BE RELEVANT

Category*	Citation of document, with indication, where appropriate, of the relevant passages	Relevant to claim No.
A	EP 0550104 A2 (N.V. PHILIPS' GLOEILAMPENFABRIEKEN), 7 July 1993 (07.07.93), column 9, line 10 - line 23; column 19, line 5 - line 26, abstract --	1-3
A	Patent Abstracts of Japan, Vol 14,No 369, P-1090, abstract of JP, A, 2-136887 (CLARION CO LTD), 25 May 1990 (25.05.90), abstract --	1-3
A	JP 2136887 A (CLARION CO LTD), 25 May 1990 (25.05.90), figure 3 -- --------	1-3

☐ Further documents are listed in the continuation of Box C. ☒ See patent family annex.

* Special categories of cited documents:
- "A" document defining the general state of the art which is not considered to be of particular relevance
- "E" erlier document but published on or after the international filing date
- "L" document which may throw doubts on priority claim(s) or which is cited to establish the publication date of another citation or other special reason (as specified)
- "O" document referring to an oral disclosure, use, exhibition or other means
- "P" document published prior to the international filing date but later than the priority date claimed
- "T" later document published after the international filing date or priority date and not in conflict with the application but cited to understand the principle or theory underlying the invention
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- "Y" document of particular relevance: the claimed invention cannot be considered to involve an inventive step when the document is combined with one or more other such documents, such combination being obvious to a person skilled in the art
- "&" document member of the same patent family

Date of the actual completion of the international search	Date of mailing of the international search report
19 February 1996	21.02.96
Name and mailing address of the ISA/ Swedish Patent Office Box 5055, S-102 42 STOCKHOLM Facsimile No. +46 8 666 02 86	Authorized officer Peter Jacobsson Telephone No. +46 8 782 25 00

INTERNATIONAL SEARCH REPORT
Information on patent family members

05/02/96

International application No.
PCT/IB 95/00699

Patent document cited in search report		Publication date	Patent family member(s)		Publication date
EP-A2-	0550104	07/07/93	CA-A-	2086578	04/07/93
			CN-A-	1075822	01/09/93
			JP-A-	5303344	16/11/93
JP-A-	2136887	25/05/90	NONE		