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Helms

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[54] **INTELLIGENT LCD BRIGHTNESS CONTROL SYSTEM**

[75] Inventor: **Frank P. Helms**, Round Rock, Tex.

[73] Assignee: **Dell USA, L.P.**, Austin, Tex.

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[51] **Int. Cl.**[6] **G09G 3/36**

[52] **U.S. Cl.** **345/102**; 345/63; 345/207

[58] **Field of Search** 345/63, 102, 101, 345/211, 207, 199; 348/602

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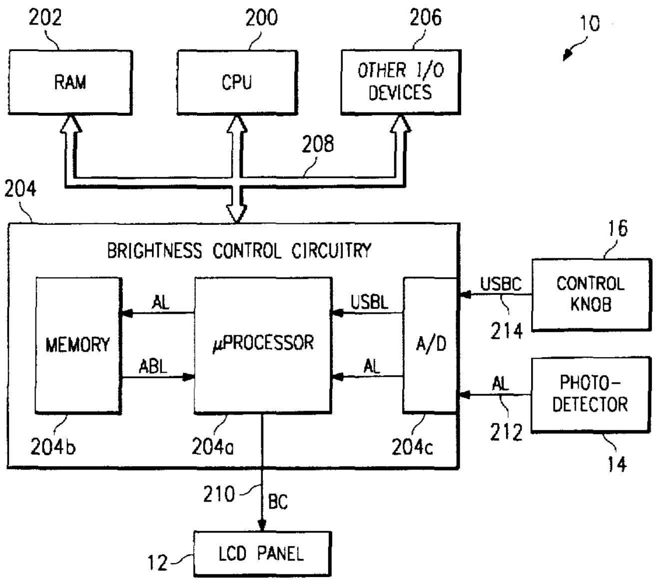
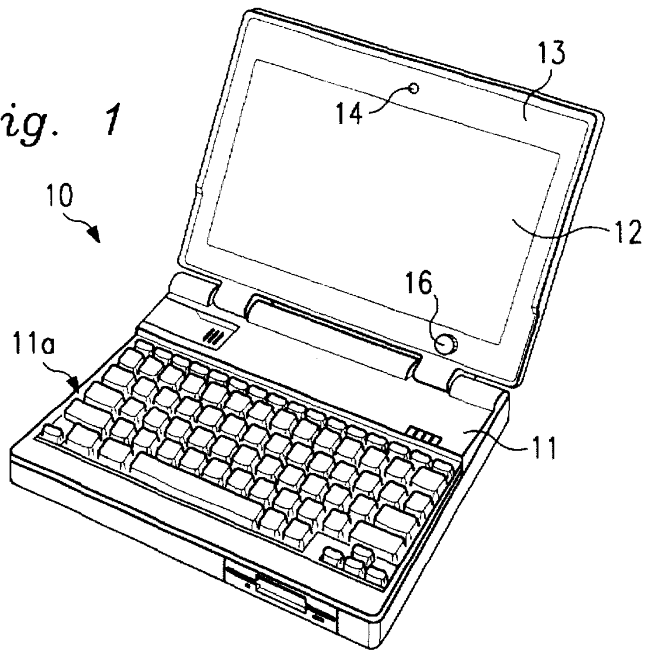
Primary Examiner—Xiao Wu
Assistant Examiner—Xu-Ming Wu
Attorney, Agent, or Firm—Haynes and Boone L.L.P.

[57] **ABSTRACT**

Method and apparatus for automatically adjusting the brightness level of an LCD based on the ambient lighting conditions of the environment in which the LCD is being operated are disclosed. In a preferred embodiment, a photodetector located proximate the front of the LCD generates to brightness control circuitry signals indicative of ambient lighting conditions. These signals are correlated to predetermined automatic brightness control values for use in controlling the brightness level of the LCD. Once the ambient light signals have been used automatically to set the brightness level of the LCD, user-selection of a different brightness level, either higher or lower, will override the automatic brightness control setting. In an alternative embodiment, a first photodetector is located proximate the front of the LCD and a second photodetector is located proximate the back of the LCD. In this embodiment, the brighter ambient condition is used to control the brightness level of the LCD. In another alternative embodiment, the brightness control circuitry comprises some form of artificial intelligence for "learning" a user's preferred brightness level, or range of brightness levels, in various ambient lighting conditions.

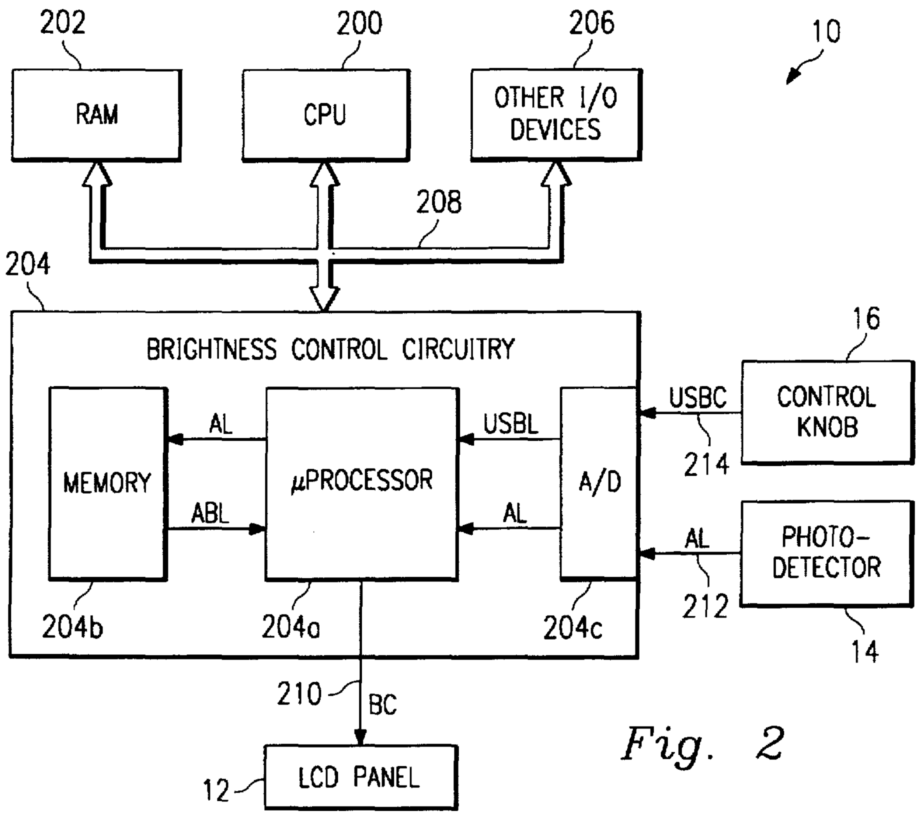
8 Claims, 2 Drawing Sheets





10
11a
13
14
12
16
11

Fig. 1



202
200
206
10
RAM
CPU
OTHER I/O
DEVICES
208
204
BRIGHTNESS CONTROL CIRCUITRY
16
MEMORY
AL
ABL
μPROCESSOR
USBL
AL
A/D
USBC
214
CONTROL
KNOB
AL
212
PHOTO-
DETECTOR
204b
204a
204c
14
210
BC
12
LCD PANEL

Fig. 2

Fig. 3

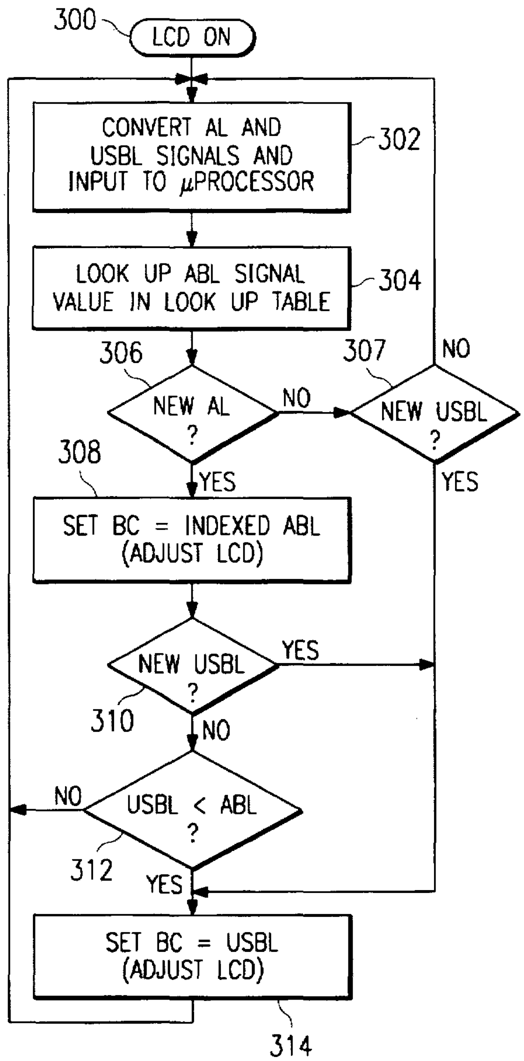


Fig. 5

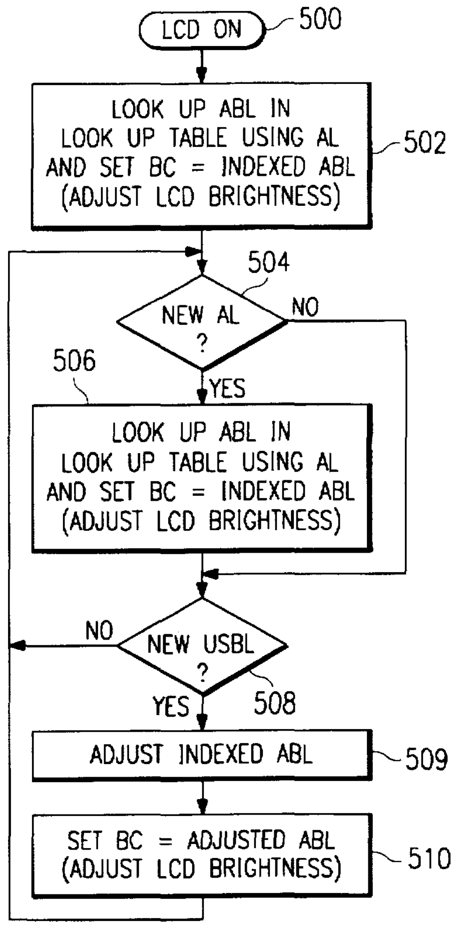
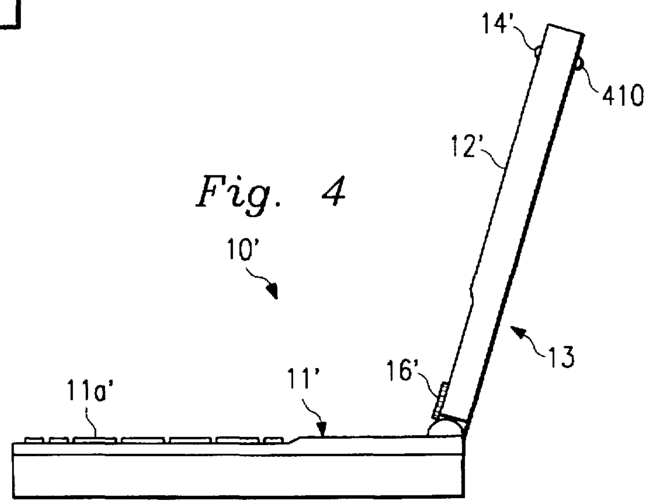


Fig. 4



INTELLIGENT LCD BRIGHTNESS CONTROL SYSTEM

TECHNICAL FIELD

The invention relates generally to liquid crystal displays (LCDs) and, more particularly, to a system for automatically adjusting the brightness of an LCD responsive to the amount of ambient light available during operation thereof.

BACKGROUND OF THE INVENTION

Liquid crystal displays (LCDs) are used in portable personal computers (PCs) and other electronic devices to display information. LCDs modulate light to create images using selectively transmissive and opaque portions of the display, the selection being controlled by passing electrical current through the liquid crystal material Transmissive-type LCDs are illuminated by an artificial backlight positioned behind the LCD glass to provide the contrast between the light transmissive and opaque portions of the display.

The LCD backlight is one of the primary sources of power consumption in a portable PC and the power consumed by the backlight is directly related to the brightness level selected. Therefore, it would be advantageous, from a power consumption standpoint, to operate the PC with the LCD at the lowest possible brightness level at which the contents of the display can still be seen by the user. For example, in a particular portable PC model available from Dell Computer Corporation of Austin, Tex., operating the PC with the LCD set to the minimum brightness level as compared to the maximum brightness level, can reduce overall power consumption of the PC by approximately twenty percent (20%), which in turn increases the runtime of the PC between battery charges by the same percentage. Specifically, assuming that in the example just described the PC has a typical runtime between battery charges of 8 hours with the LCD set to the maximum brightness level, decreasing the brightness level to the minimum level will increase the runtime of the PC to 9.6 hours.

In view of the foregoing, it is apparent that a user could significantly increase the runtime between battery charges of his or her portable PC by taking advantage of ambient lighting conditions that increase the visibility of the LCD, that is, low ambient light, and decreasing the brightness level of the LCD whenever the PC is being operated in such lighting conditions. Specifically, it is obvious that the contents of an LCD can be much more easily viewed in a dark room than a bright one. Hence, a user could take advantage of that fact by decreasing the brightness level of the LCD whenever ambient lighting conditions permit and then subsequently increasing the brightness level only when necessitated by bright ambient lighting conditions.

While foregoing manual brightness adjustment presents a viable option for increasing the runtime of a PC between charges, it is deficient in certain respects. In particular, while a user may begin by operating the PC with the LCD brightness set to the minimum level necessary to enable the contents of the display to be perceived, after a user has moved with the PC to an environment in which the ambient lighting conditions require that the LCD be set to the maximum brightness level, the user will typically forget to decrease the brightness level upon returning to an environment in which the ambient lighting conditions would be conducive to such a decrease. As a result, the power savings are not as substantial as might be the case were the brightness adjustment to occur automatically.

Accordingly, what is needed is an intelligent LCD brightness control system which automatically adjusts to the ambient lighting conditions of the environment in which the PC is being used.

SUMMARY OF THE INVENTION

The foregoing problems are solved and a technical advance is achieved by method and apparatus for automatically adjusting the brightness level of an LCD based on the ambient lighting conditions of the environment in which the LCD is being operated. In a departure from the art, a photodetector located proximate the front of the LCD generates to brightness control circuitry signals indicative of ambient lighting conditions. These signals are correlated to automatic brightness control values for use in controlling the output of the backlight driver circuit which determines the brightness level of the LCD.

In one embodiment of the present invention, signals indicative of a user-selected brightness level are also input to the brightness control circuitry and taken into account in to the adjustment of the brightness level of the LCD. In one aspect of the invention, once the ambient signals have been used automatically to set the brightness level of the LCD, subsequent user-selection of a different brightness level, either higher or lower, will override the automatic brightness control setting.

In an alternative embodiment, a first photodetector is located proximate the front of the LCD and a second photodetector is located proximate the back of the LCD. In this embodiment, the brighter ambient condition is used to control the brightness level of the LCD. This embodiment is especially usefull in situations in which light is directed toward the back of the LCD, and hence toward the user's eyes, which light, while affecting the visibility of the LCD, might not be detected by the first photodetector.

In another alternative embodiment, the brightness control circuitry comprises some form of artificial intelligence for "learning" a user's preferred brightness level, or range of brightness levels, in various ambient lighting conditions.

A technical advantage achieved with the invention is that it provides increased run-time between battery charges by lowering the brightness level of an LCD during use in low ambient lighting conditions.

Another technical advantage achieved with the invention is that the adjustment of the brightness level occurs automatically without user intervention, thereby reducing the possibility that a user may set the brightness level at a maxium level during use in high ambient lighting conditions and subsequently neglect to lower the level upon returning to a low ambient lighting condition.

Another technical advantage achieved with the invention is that, in at least one embodiment, the user may override the automatic brightness control setting using a conventional LCD brightness control means.

Yet another technical advantage achieved with the invention is that the brightness control circuitry can be configured to "learn" a user's preferred brightness settings in various ambient lighting conditions, thereby obviating the need for the user to readjust the brightness level and override the automatic brightness control setting each time such ambient lighting conditions are entered.

BRIEF DESCRIPTION OF THE DRAWINGS

FIG. 1 is a front perspective view of a portable personal computer (PC) embodying features of the present invention.

FIG. 2 is a system block diagram of the portable PC of FIG. 2.

FIG. 3 is a flowchart of the operation of brightness control circuitry for implementing the method of the present invention.

FIG. 4 is a rear perspective view of a portable PC embodying features of an alternative embodiment of the present invention.

FIG. 5 is a flowchart of the operation of brightness control circuitry for implementing an alternative embodiment of the method of the present invention.

DETAILED DESCRIPTION OF THE PREFERRED EMBODIMENT

FIG. 1 illustrates a portable personal computer (PC) **10** embodying features of the present invention and comprising a base **11** including a keyboard **11***a*, a liquid crystal display panel (LCD) **12** disposed in a lid portion **13** of the PC **10**, and at least one photodetector or light sensor **14** disposed on the same side of the lid portion **13** proximate the LCD **12**, for detecting a level of ambient light directed toward the front of the LCD **12** and for generating signals indicative of same. A user-selected brightness control level may be input via conventional methods and stored in a nonvolatile memory device, as shown in FIG. 2, for enabling the user manually to adjust the brightness level of the LCD **12**.

FIG. 2 is a system block diagram of the PC **10** of FIG. 1. As shown in FIG. 2, the PC **10** comprises a CPU **200**, system RAM **202**, brightness control circuitry **204**, and other I/O devices **206**, including the keyboard **11***a* (FIG. 1), electrically interconnected via a bus **208**. In the preferred embodiment, the brightness control circuitry comprises a microprocessor **204***a*, memory **204***b*, and an analog-to-digital ("A/D") converter **204***c* for purposes that will subsequently be described in detail.

An output of the microprocessor **204***a* is electrically connected to the Backlight driver circuitry **213** in a conventional manner for generating brightness control or "BC," signals thereto via a line **210** for controlling the brightness level of the LCD **12** at any given time. In addition, analog signals generated by the photodetector **14** indicative of the level of ambient light striking the front of the LCD **12** (hereinafter "ambient light" or "AL" signals), as well as a digital signal indicative of the brightness level selected by the user (hereinafter "user-selected brightness level" or "USBL" signal) and stored in a nonvolatile memory device, such as NVRAM **211**, are input to the brightness control circuitry **204** on lines **212**, **214**, respectively. The analog AL signals are converted to digital signals by the analog-to-digital converter **204***c* and then input to the microprocessor **204***a*.

A plurality of automatic brightness level ("ABL") signal values, each of which corresponds to a particular one of a plurality of various possible AL signal values, are stored in the memory **204***b*. It will be understood that the ABL signal value associated with each of the AL signal values will be determined empirically and will depend, at least partially, on the relevant parameters of the particular LCD **12**, as well as a subjective determination of the optimum LCD brightness level for operation in the given ambient lighting condition. In one embodiment, the ABL signal values are stored in the memory **204***b* as a lookup table indexed by the input AL signal value, such that input of an AL signal thereto via the microprocessor **204***a* results in the output therefrom of the corresponding ABL signal, although various other manners of implementation are anticipated. In any event, once the microprocessor **204***a* accesses from the memory **204***b* the ABL signal value corresponding to the AL signal input thereto, it outputs to the Backlight driver circuitry **213** an appropriate BC signal for adjusting the brightness level of the LCD **12** in accordance with the levels indicated by the USBL and AL signals, as will be described in detail with reference to FIG. 3.

FIG. 3 is a flowchart of the operation of the brightness control circuitry **204** for inplementing the preferred embodiment of the present invention. It should be understood that instructions for execution by the microprocessor **204***a* for inplemnenting the invention are preferably stored in memory **204***b*. Execution begins in step **300** when the LCD **12** is turned on. In step **302**, after the analog AL signal generated by the photodetector **14** has been converted to a digital signal by the A/D converter **204***c* and input to the microprocessor **204***a*, it is used to index the ABL signal lookup table (not shown) stored in the memory **204***b*. Also in step **302**, the BC signals output to the backlight driver circuitry **213** for controlling the brightness level of the LCD **12** is set to correspond to the ABL signal indexed by the AL signal In this manner, the brightness level of the LCD **12** is adjusted according to the current ambient lighting conditions in which the PC **10** is being operated. It should be understood that, alternatively, upon power up of the LCD **12**, the BC signal may initially be set to equal the value of USBL as stored in the NVRAM **211**, such that the brightness level of the LCD **12** is set to correspond to the previous user-selected level, rather than the ambient lighting conditions.

In step **304**, a determination is made whether the AL signal has changed, indicating that the ambient lighting conditions have changed. If so, execution proceeds to step **306**. In step **306**, the new AL signal is again used to index the ABL signal lookup table (not shown) stored in the memory **204***b*. Also in step **306**, the BC signals output to the backlight driver circuitry **213** for controlling the brightness level of the LCD **12** is set to correspond to the ABL signal indexed by the AL signal thereby adjusting the brightness level of the LCD **12** according to the new ambient lighting conditions. Execution then proceeds to step **308**. Similarly, if in step **304**, it is determined that the AL signal has not changed, indicating that no adjustment for ambient lighting conditions is necessary, execution proceeds directly to step **308**.

In step **308**, a determination is made whether the USBL signal has changed. If the USBL signal has not changed, execution returns to step **304**. In contrast, if the USBL signal has changed, indicating that the user has attempted to manually change the brightness level of the LCD **12**, execution proceeds to step **310**. In step **310**, the BC signal output to the backlight driver circuitry **213** is set to correspond to the USBL signal. Once the brightness of the LCD **12** has been set to the level indicated by the USBL signal in step **310**, execution returns to step **304**.

In this manner, the brightness control circuitry **204** ensures that the brightness level of the LCD **12** is always automatically set to the level dictated by the current ambient lighting conditions, unless the user selects a different brightness level subsequent to a change in the ambient lighting conditions, in which case the level selected by the user is used to control the brightness level of the LCD **12**. As a power saving measure, an additional step could be added in which a comparison is made between the level of the AL and USBL signals and, responsive to the comparison, the brightness level of the LCD **12** is dictated by the lower (ie., dimmer) of the two signals. It should be noted, however, that this may result in a situation in which the LCD **12** cannot be read, for example, where a user moves from low to high ambient lighting conditions without manually readjusting the brightness setting.

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