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Odlen

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[54] **INCANDESCENT MATRIX DISPLAY WITH HIGH FREQUENCY LAMP DRIVING**

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[30] **Foreign Application Priority Data**

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[51] **Int. Cl.**[4] **G09F 9/32;** H04N 3/12

[52] **U.S. Cl.** **340/780;** 358/240; 315/161; 315/316; 315/317

[58] **Field of Search** 358/240, 60; 340/780, 340/793; 315/161, 312, 314–320, 201, 205

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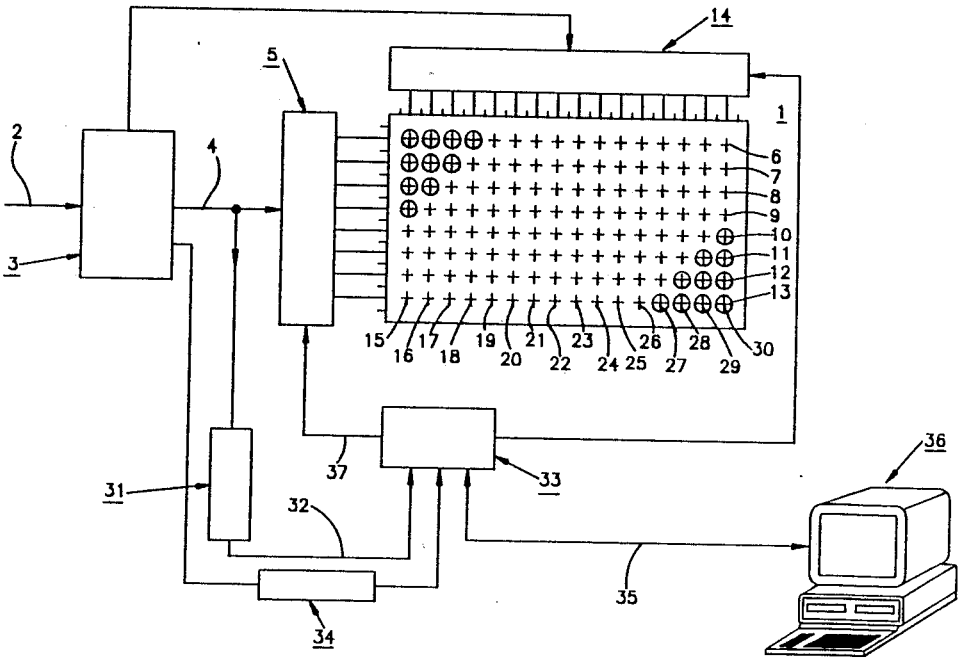
[57] **ABSTRACT**

The present invention relates to an electronic sign with a number of light bulbs provided in rows and columns (so called matrix), whereby said bulbs (L) are turned on row by row or column by column (so called multiplex operation). For increasing the life of the bulbs (L), said bulbs (L) are operated by alternating current at high frequency.

4 Claims, 3 Drawing Sheets



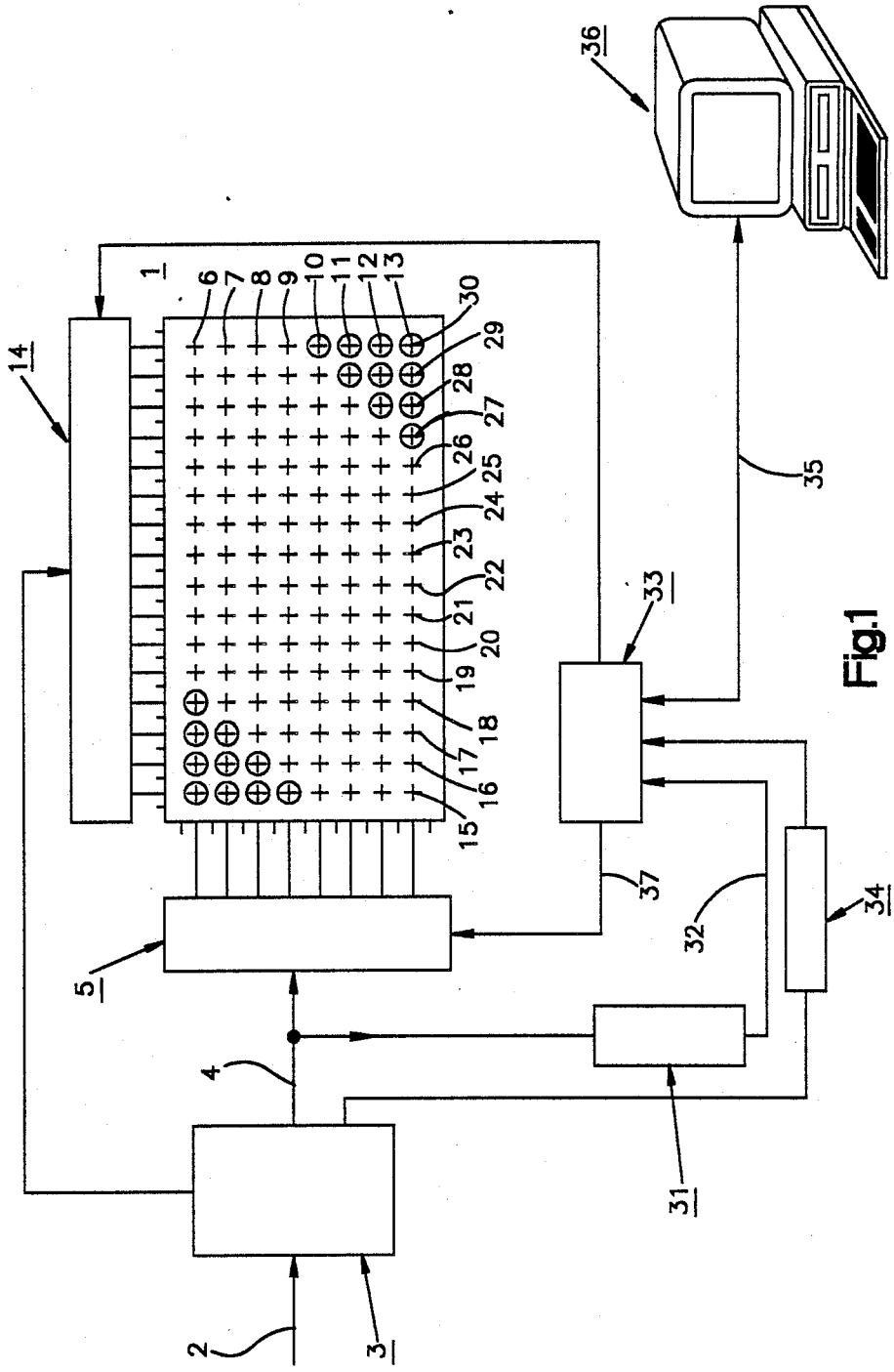


Fig.1

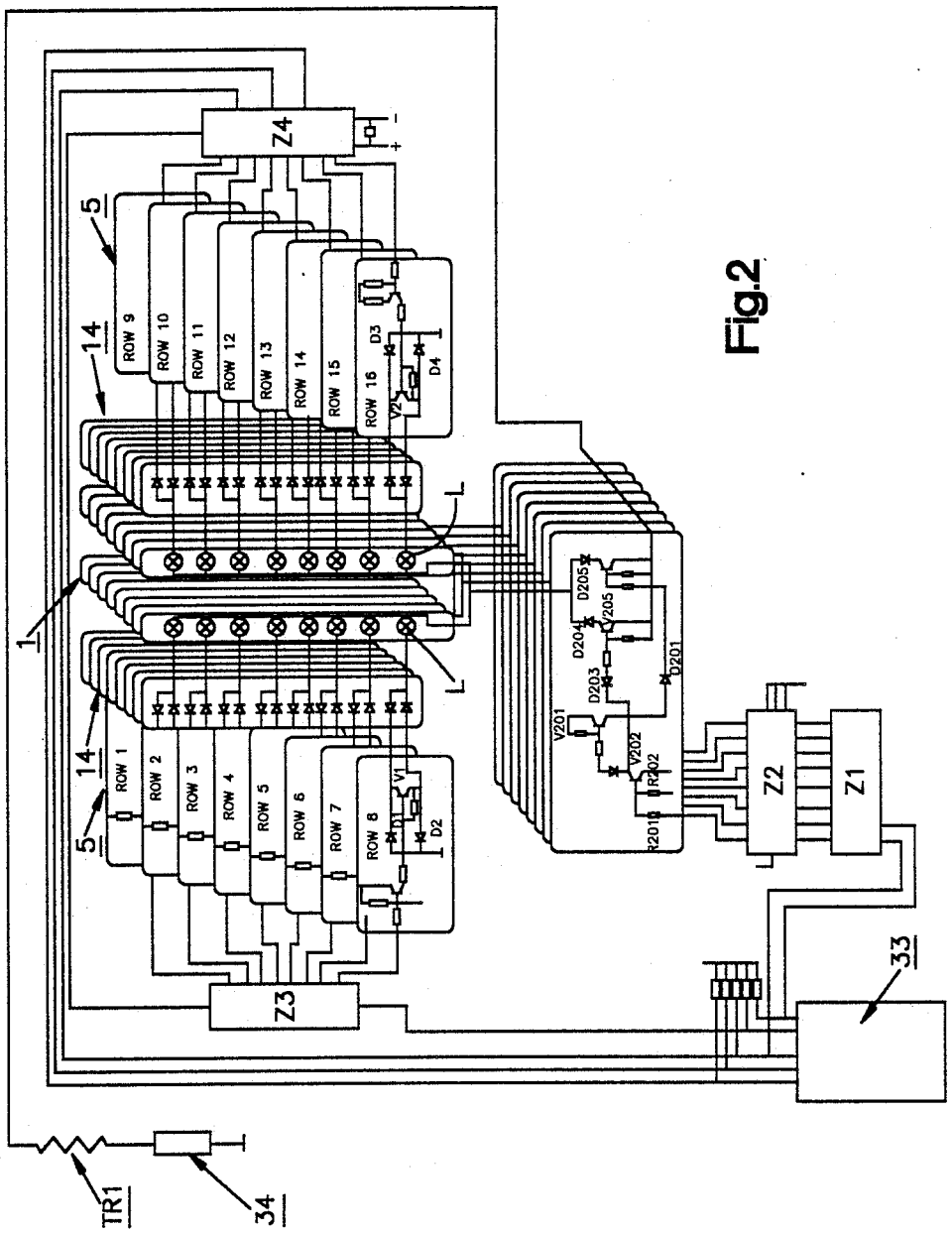


Fig.2

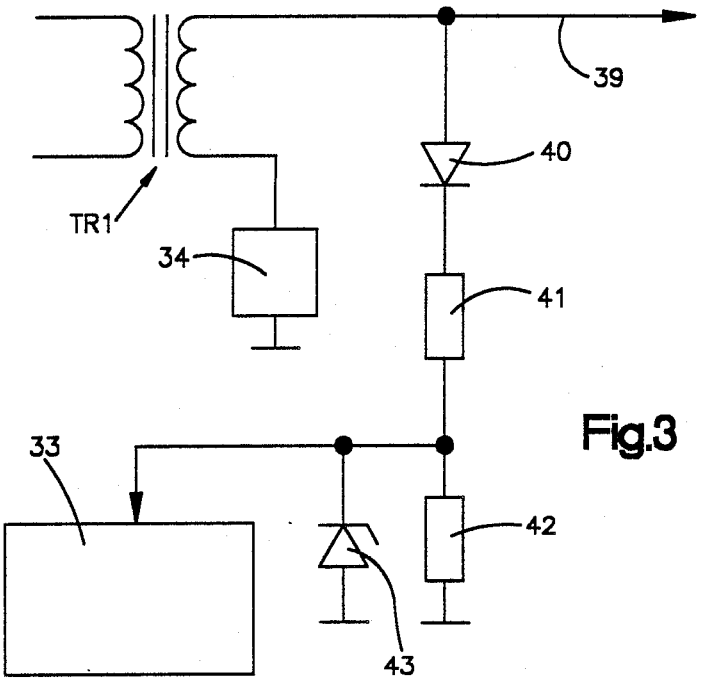


Fig.3

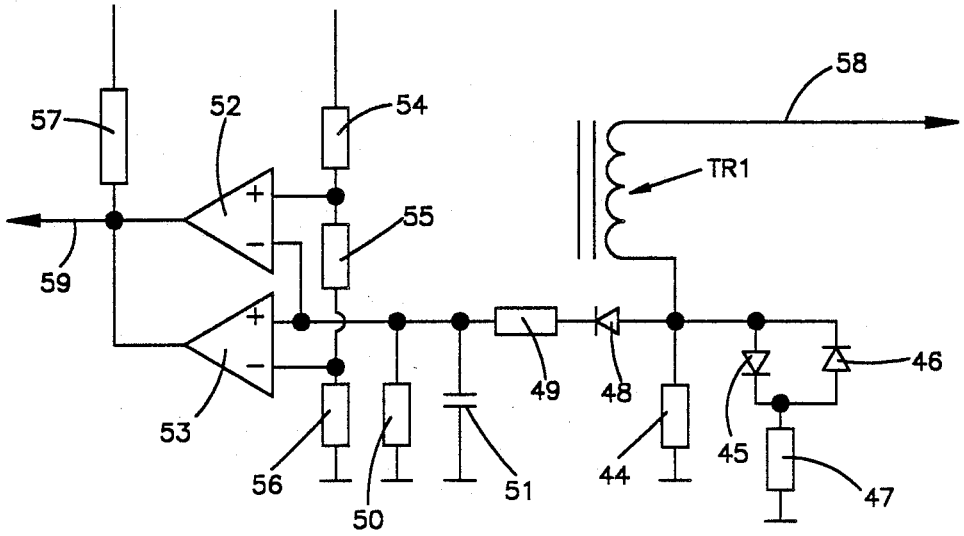


Fig.4

INCANDESCENT MATRIX DISPLAY WITH HIGH FREQUENCY LAMP DRIVING

The present invention relates to an electronic sign with a number of light bulbs provided in rows and columns (i.e., a matrix), whereby the light bulbs are turned on row by row or column by column (so called multiplex operation).

At most electronic signs, direct driving is used, which means that a coupling element is required for each lamp. Since an electronic sign may comprise many thousand bulbs, direct driving requires many thousand coupling elements and the gain is substantial if this amount of coupling elements can be spared. This is possible if the bulbs instead can be operated in groups (e.g., multiplex operation). Such operation in groups is utilized in connection with direct-current operation, which however causes problems with migration of material in the filaments of the light bulbs, which substantially reduces the life of said light bulbs.

The object of the present invention has been to eliminate said drawbacks and this is accomplished substantially by means of the characteristic features of claim **1**.

Since the light bulbs in accordance with said features are operated with high frequency alternating current, the life of said light bulbs is substantially increased compared with direct-current operation while at the same time the advantages associated with direct-current operation are maintained.

the invention will further be described below with reference to the accompanying drawings in which

FIG. **1** is a simplified block diagram over the alternating-current driving of the electronic sign;

FIG. **2** is a more detailed block diagram over said alternating-current driving of the electronic sign;

FIG. **3** is a block diagram illustrating synchronizing of row and column shifting at the alternating-current operation; and

FIG. **4** is a block diagram illustrating current measurement at the alternating-current operation.

FIG. **1** is a block diagram for alternating-current (A.C.) operation of a multiplex light bulb matrix **1**, while the A.C. operation occurs via diode and transistor matrix. In the block diagram reference numeral **2** indicated incoming mains voltage (220 V, 50 Hz), **3** a switched mains unit (40 V, 8 A), **4** high-frequency A.C. current (>20 KHz), **5** a row driver (driver for eight rows of bulbs **6–13**), **14** a column driver (driver for sixteen columns of bulbs **15–30**), and **31** a synchronizing unit for generating synchronizing pulses **32** to a logic unit **33**. For current measurement, the switched mains unit **3** is connected to the logic unit **33** via a current meter **34** (this is shown in more detail in FIG. **4**) and the logic unit **33** is connected **35** to a superior control unit **36**, connected **37** to the row driver **5** and connected **38** to the column driver **14**.

With this A.C. driving device the mains voltage **2** is rectified and chopped up to 20–30 KHz by means of semi-conductor elements. The high-frequency pulses thus obtained are fed to the primary winding in a ferrite transformer which also includes a secondary winding for power supply to the logic circuits. The secondary side of the transformer generates high-frequency A.C. **4** with about 40 V, 8 A as maximum amplitude, and this A.C. is fed to the bulb matrix **1** via the row and column drivers.

The current of the secondary side is measured as the voltage drop across a resistor connected in series with the winding. These pulses of current are fed to a number of comparators on the logic unit **33**.

The positive half-period of the secondary voltage generates synchronizing pulses to the logic unit (see FIG. **3**).

The superior control unit **36**, which preferably is a type of programmable unit (computer), send signals on an eight bit parallelous including information about which bulbs L in the bulb matrix **1** that should be lit in the sign. On this data bus, the logic unit may present information of the number of defective bulbs L in each column **15–30** (see FIG. **4** and the corresponding text).

In FIG. **2** the members illustrated in the block diagram of FIG. **1** are shown in more detail. Thus, the alternating voltage is fed from the transformer to the eight different column drivers. In the column drivers, denoted COL **1–16** in FIG. **2**, the voltage is divided into a negative and a positive component by means of the diodes **D204** and **D205**. When the transistors conduct, the current will flow to the column hereby addressed. The diodes **D201** and **D203**, resistors **R201** and **R208** and transistors **V201** and **V202** generate the required operating current to the bases on **V203** and **V204** and are therefore not further explained here. The other end of the column of bulbs, the common driving of rows towards earth, is taken care of by means of the sixteen row driver blocks, denoted ROW **1–16** in the figure.

the voltage is here also separated into a negative and a positive portion by means of the diode matrix **D207–D238**. Along with the sixteen transistors **V1–V16** and the thirtytwo diodes **D1–D16**, a full-wave bridge is defined, which can be short-circuited by the transistors and thereby earth the current.

The transistors **V1–V16** and the surround resistors function as drivers for the base current to the transistors **V1–V16** according to the above.

The row drivers ROW **1–16** are structurally more simple while they functionally are related to earth.

Control signals to the row drivers ROW **1–16** are obtained from the outputs of two SIPO shift registers, **Z3** and **Z4**, which are fed from the logic unit **33**. Low signal represents a lit bulb L.

the control signals for the column drivers COL **1–16** are obtained from the counter circuit **Z1** via the buffer circuit **Z2**. The counter **Z1** is stepped for each new addressing latch pulse of the row driver shift registers **Z3**, **Z4**. When the multiplex turn is completed and thus, all eight columns have been activated, a resetting pulse is fed from the logic unit **33** to the counter **Z1**. Hereby, the counter **Z1** is reset to activate the first column and the procedure can start from the beginning.

Synchronizing the row and column shifting of the logic unit relative to the waveform of the switched mains unit occurs as follows:

In order to give the same available amount of energy to the various columns at multiplex operation, and in order to provide zero through switching of the load, the row and column shifting of the logic unit is synchronized with the waveform of the switched mains unit.

This is accomplished according to FIG. **3** while the output voltage from the secondary side of the transformer **TR1** is half-wave rectified in the diode **40**. The voltage is reduced to about 5 V amplitude in the voltage divider **41** and **42**. The diode **43** functions as a clamp and protective diode for over and under voltage transients. The signal is fed to a schmitt trigger input at the

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