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Image display apparatus including a display mode and a pointer light sensing mode, and video wall including the same

Abstract

The present disclosure relates to an image display apparatus and a video wall including the same. The image display apparatus according to an embodiment of the present disclosure includes: a panel including a plurality of light emitting diodes; and a driving controller configured to output a scan signal to the plurality of light emitting diodes for each of a plurality of subframe periods, in which the driving controller outputs a scan signal and a data signal to the light emitting diode during the plurality of subframe periods in a first mode corresponding to a display mode, and outputs only any one of the scan signal and the data signal during some subframe periods among the plurality of subframe periods in a second mode for sensing a pointer light. Accordingly, the pointer light can be stably sensed without a separate optical sensor.

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Background/Summary

CROSS-REFERENCE TO RELATED APPLICATION(S)

(1) Pursuant to 35 U.S.C. § 119, this application claims the benefit of earlier filing date and right of

priority to Korean Application No(s). 10-2023-0086340, filed on Jul. 4, 2023, the contents of which are all incorporated by reference herein in its entirety.

BACKGROUND

1. Field

(2) The present disclosure relates to an image display apparatus, and a video wall including the same, and more particularly, to an image display apparatus capable of stably sensing a pointer light without a separate optical sensor, and a video wall including the same.

2. Description of the Related Art

(3) An image display apparatus is an apparatus with a display that displays images.

(4) Various types of displays are used in the image display apparatus, including a liquid crystal display panel, a light emitting diode panel, etc.

(5) For a light emitting diode panel-based image display apparatus, an active matrix driving scheme or a passive-matrix driving scheme is used in order to drive the light emitting diode panel.

(6) When driving the light emitting diode panel-based image display apparatus based on the passive-matrix driving scheme, light emitting diodes are made to emit light or not by using a plurality of subframes.

(7) Meanwhile, since the display apparatus including the light emitting diode should include a separate optical sensor in order to sense an external pointer light, there is a disadvantage in that panel implementation in the display apparatus is complicated.

SUMMARY

(8) It is an object of the present disclosure to provide an image display apparatus capable of stably sensing a pointer light without a separate optical sensor, and a video wall including the same.

(9) In accordance with an aspect of the present disclosure, the above and other objects can be accomplished by providing an image display apparatus comprising: a panel including a plurality of light emitting diodes; and a driving controller configured to output a scan signal to the plurality of light emitting diodes for each of a plurality of subframe periods, in which the driving controller outputs a scan signal and a data signal to the light emitting diode during the plurality of subframe periods in a first mode corresponding to a display mode, and outputs only any one of the scan signal and the data signal during some subframe periods among the plurality of subframe periods in a second mode for sensing a pointer light.

(10) Meanwhile, the driving controller may be configured to control a forward current to flow on the light emitting diode in the first mode, and control a backward current to flow on the light emitting diode on which the pointer light is incident in the second mode.

(11) Meanwhile, the driving controller may control a pointer image corresponding to the pointer light to be displayed in response to sensing the pointer light in the second mode.

(12) Meanwhile, the driving controller may output only any one of the scan signal and the data signal to the light emitting diode during the plurality of subframe periods in a third mode corresponding to a power saving mode or a stand-by mode.

(13) Meanwhile, in response to sensing the pointer light in the third mode, the driving controller may control a pointer image corresponding to the pointer light to be displayed by switching the third mode to the first mode or the second mode.

(14) Meanwhile, the driving controller may control power supplied to the light emitting diode in the third mode to be less than power supplied to the light emitting diode in the second mode.

(15) Meanwhile, in a state in which a data line is connected to an anode of the light emitting diode and a scan line is connected to a cathode of the light emitting diode, the driving controller may output the scan signal and the data signal to the light emitting diode during the plurality of subframe periods in the first mode, and output only the scan signal to the light emitting diode during some subframe periods among the plurality of subframe periods in the second mode.

(16) Meanwhile, the driving controller may output only the scan signal to the light emitting diode during the plurality of subframe periods in the third mode.

(17) Meanwhile, in a state in which the scan line is connected to an anode of the light emitting diode and the data line is connected to a cathode of the light emitting diode, the driving controller may output the scan signal and the data signal to the light emitting diode during the plurality of subframe periods in the first mode, and output only the data signal to the light emitting diode during some subframe periods among the plurality of subframe periods in the second mode.

(18) Meanwhile, the driving controller may output only the data signal to the light emitting diode during the plurality of subframe periods in the third mode.

(19) Meanwhile, the image display apparatus according to an embodiment of the present disclosure may further include: a plurality of first switching drivers to supply the scan signal or a voltage at a first level to anodes of the plurality of light emitting diodes based on a switching operation during the first mode period; a plurality of second switching drivers to supply a voltage at a second level lower than the first level to cathodes of the plurality of light emitting diodes based on the switching operation during the first mode period; a first switch to output the scan control signal or the voltage at the first level during the first mode period, and not output the scan control signal or the voltage at the first level during the second mode period; and a second switch to output the voltage at the second level during the first mode period, and output a current flowing on at least one of the plurality of light emitting diodes based on the pointer light during the second mode period.

(20) Meanwhile, the image display apparatus according to an embodiment of the present disclosure may further include an amplifier configured to amplify a difference between a first line voltage and a second line voltage based on the current flowing on the light emitting diode during the second mode period.

(21) Meanwhile, an anode voltage of the light emitting diode on which the pointer light is incident may be lower in the second mode period than in the first mode period, or a cathode voltage of the light emitting diode on which the pointer light is incident may be higher in the second mode period than in the first mode period.

(22) Meanwhile, the image display apparatus according to an embodiment of the present disclosure may further include a sensing interface configured to supply a signal output through the amplifier to the driving controller.

(23) Meanwhile, the driving controller may be configured to sequentially drive the plurality of first switching drivers and the plurality of second switching drivers during the second mode period, and the sensing interface may output coordinate information of the pointer light based on sequential driving of the plurality of first switching drivers and the plurality of second switching drivers.

(24) Meanwhile, the sensing interface may output intensity information of the pointer light corresponding to a level of the difference between the first line voltage and the second line voltage.

(25) Meanwhile, the driving controller may control the first mode period to be longer than the second mode period in case in which pointing coordinate information corresponding to the pointer light is not detected during the second mode period.

(26) Meanwhile, the driving controller may control the first mode period to be equal to or shorter than the second mode period in case in which the pointing coordinate information corresponding to the pointer light is detected during the second mode period.

(27) Meanwhile, the image display apparatus according to an embodiment of the present disclosure may further include a signal processing device configured to output an image signal to the display.

(28) Meanwhile, the signal processing device may output an image signal including a pointer image to the display based on the coordinate information of the pointer light from the display apparatus.

(29) Meanwhile, the signal processing device may output an image signal including a pointer image of which size or luminance is varied to the display apparatus based on the intensity information of the pointer light from the display apparatus.

(30) Meanwhile, in accordance with another aspect of the present disclosure, the above and other objects can be accomplished by providing a video wall comprising: a plurality of image display

apparatuses, in which the image display apparatus includes a panel including a plurality of light emitting diodes; and a driving controller configured to output a scan signal to the plurality of light emitting diodes for each of a plurality of subframe periods, and the driving controller outputs a scan signal and a data signal to the light emitting diode during the plurality of subframe periods in a first mode corresponding to a display mode, and outputs only any one of the scan signal and the data signal during some subframe periods among the plurality of subframe periods in a second mode for sensing a pointer light.

(31) The image display apparatus according to an embodiment of the present disclosure includes: a panel including a plurality of light emitting diodes; and a driving controller configured to output a scan signal to the plurality of light emitting diodes for each of a plurality of subframe periods, in which the driving controller outputs a scan signal and a data signal to the light emitting diode during the plurality of subframe periods in a first mode corresponding to a display mode, and outputs only any one of the scan signal and the data signal during some subframe periods among the plurality of subframe periods in a second mode for sensing a pointer light. Accordingly, the pointer light can be stably sensed without a separate optical sensor.

(32) Meanwhile, the driving controller may be configured to control a forward current to flow on the light emitting diode in the first mode, and control a backward current to flow on the light emitting diode on which the pointer light is incident in the second mode. Accordingly, the light emitting diode can be emitted based on a first-direction current during a display mode period and the pointer light can be stably sensed without the separate optical sensor based on a second-direction current during a sensing mode period.

(33) Meanwhile, the driving controller may control a pointer image corresponding to the pointer light to be displayed in response to sensing the pointer light in the second mode. Accordingly, the pointer image based on the pointer light can be stably displayed.

(34) Meanwhile, the driving controller may output only any one of the scan signal and the data signal to the light emitting diode during the plurality of subframe periods in a third mode corresponding to a power saving mode or a stand-by mode. Accordingly, the pointer light can be stably sensed in the third mode.

(35) Meanwhile, in response to sensing the pointer light in the third mode, the driving controller may control a pointer image corresponding to the pointer light to be displayed by switching the third mode to the first mode or the second mode. Accordingly, the pointer image based on the pointer light can be stably displayed.

(36) Meanwhile, the driving controller may control power supplied to the light emitting diode in the third mode to be less than power supplied to the light emitting diode in the second mode. Accordingly, the pointer light can be stably sensed in the third mode while reducing power consumption.

(37) Meanwhile, in a state in which a data line is connected to an anode of the light emitting diode and a scan line is connected to a cathode of the light emitting diode, the driving controller may output the scan signal and the data signal to the light emitting diode during the plurality of subframe periods in the first mode, and output only the scan signal to the light emitting diode during some subframe periods among the plurality of subframe periods in the second mode. Accordingly, the pointer light can be stably sensed.

(38) Meanwhile, the driving controller may output only the scan signal to the light emitting diode during the plurality of subframe periods in the third mode. Accordingly, the pointer light can be stably sensed in the third mode.

(39) Meanwhile, in a state in which the scan line is connected to an anode of the light emitting diode and the data line is connected to a cathode of the light emitting diode, the driving controller may output the scan signal and the data signal to the light emitting diode during the plurality of subframe periods in the first mode, and output only the data signal to the light emitting diode during some subframe periods among the plurality of subframe periods in the second mode.

Accordingly, the pointer light can be stably sensed.

(40) Meanwhile, the driving controller may output only the data signal to the light emitting diode during the plurality of subframe periods in the third mode. Accordingly, the pointer light can be stably sensed in the third mode.

(41) Meanwhile, the image display apparatus according to an embodiment of the present disclosure may further include: a plurality of first switching drivers to supply the scan signal or a voltage at a first level to anodes of the plurality of light emitting diodes based on a switching operation during the first mode period; a plurality of second switching drivers to supply a voltage at a second level lower than the first level to cathodes of the plurality of light emitting diodes based on the switching operation during the first mode period; a first switch to output the scan control signal or the voltage at the first level during the first mode period, and not output the scan control signal or the voltage at the first level during the second mode period; and a second switch to output the voltage at the second level during the first mode period, and output a current flowing on at least one of the plurality of light emitting diodes based on the pointer light during the second mode period. Accordingly, the pointer light can be stably sensed without a separate optical sensor.

(42) Meanwhile, the image display apparatus according to an embodiment of the present disclosure may further include an amplifier configured to amplify a difference between a first line voltage and a second line voltage based on the current flowing on the light emitting diode during the second mode period. Accordingly, the pointer light can be stably sensed without a separate optical sensor.

(43) Meanwhile, an anode voltage of the light emitting diode on which the pointer light is incident may be lower in the second mode period than in the first mode period, or a cathode voltage of the light emitting diode on which the pointer light is incident may be higher in the second mode period than in the first mode period. Accordingly, the pointer light can be stably sensed without a separate optical sensor during a sensing mode period.

(44) Meanwhile, the image display apparatus according to an embodiment of the present disclosure may further include a sensing interface configured to supply a signal output through the amplifier to the driving controller. Accordingly, coordinate information of the pointer light corresponding to the sensed pointer light can be stably output.

(45) Meanwhile, the driving controller may be configured to sequentially drive the plurality of first switching drivers and the plurality of second switching drivers during the second mode period, and the sensing interface may output coordinate information of the pointer light based on sequential driving of the plurality of first switching drivers and the plurality of second switching drivers. Accordingly, the coordinate information of the pointer light corresponding to the sensed pointer light can be stably output.

(46) Meanwhile, the sensing interface may output intensity information of the pointer light corresponding to a level of the difference between the first line voltage and the second line voltage. Accordingly, intensity information of the pointer light corresponding to the sensed pointer light can be stably output.

(47) Meanwhile, the driving controller may control the first mode period to be longer than the second mode period in case in which pointing coordinate information corresponding to the pointer light is not detected during the second mode period. Accordingly, the sensing mode period can be flexibly controlled.

(48) Meanwhile, the driving controller may control the first mode period to be equal to or shorter than the second mode period in case in which the pointing coordinate information corresponding to the pointer light is detected during the second mode period. Accordingly, the sensing mode period can be flexibly controlled.

(49) Meanwhile, the image display apparatus according to an embodiment of the present disclosure may further include a signal processing device configured to output an image signal to the display. Accordingly, the signal-processed image can be displayed.

(50) Meanwhile, the signal processing device may output an image signal including a pointer

image to the display based on the coordinate information of the pointer light from the display apparatus. Accordingly, the pointer image based on the pointer light can be stably displayed.

(51) Meanwhile, the signal processing device may output an image signal including a pointer image of which size or luminance is varied to the display apparatus based on the intensity information of the pointer light from the display apparatus. Accordingly, a pointer image in which a size is varied can be displayed based on the intensity information of the pointer light.

(52) Meanwhile, a video wall according to an embodiment of the present disclosure includes a plurality of image display apparatuses, and the image display apparatus includes a panel including a plurality of light emitting diodes; and a driving controller configured to output a scan signal to the plurality of light emitting diodes for each of a plurality of subframe periods, and the driving controller outputs a scan signal and a data signal to the light emitting diode during the plurality of subframe periods in a first mode corresponding to a display mode, and outputs only any one of the scan signal and the data signal during some subframe periods among the plurality of subframe periods in a second mode for sensing a pointer light. Accordingly, the pointer light can be stably sensed without a separate optical sensor.

Description

BRIEF DESCRIPTION OF THE DRAWINGS

- (1) FIG. 1 is a diagram illustrating a video wall according to an embodiment of the present disclosure;
- (2) FIG. 2 is an example of an internal block diagram of a video wall of FIG. 1;
- (3) FIG. 3 is an example of an internal block diagram of an image display apparatus of FIG. 1;
- (4) FIG. 4 is an internal block diagram of a display of FIG. 2;
- (5) FIGS. 5A to 5C are diagrams referred to in the description of a light emitting diode panel of FIG. 4;
- (6) FIG. 6 is a diagram illustrating an example of the light emitting diode panel of FIG. 4;
- (7) FIGS. 7A to 7C are diagrams referred to in the description of an operation of an image display apparatus related to the present disclosure.
- (8) FIG. 8 is a flowchart illustrating an operation method of an image display apparatus according to an embodiment of the present disclosure.
- (9) FIGS. 9 to 14C are diagrams referred to in the description of FIG. 8.

DETAILED DESCRIPTION OF THE PREFERRED EMBODIMENTS

- (10) Hereinafter, the present disclosure will be described in detail with reference to the accompanying drawings.
- (11) The suffixes “module” and “unit” in elements used in description below are given only in consideration of ease in preparation of the specification and do not have specific meanings or functions. Therefore, the suffixes “module” and “unit” may be used interchangeably.
- (12) FIG. 1 is a diagram illustrating a video wall according to an embodiment of the present disclosure.
- (13) Referring to the drawing, the video wall **10** according to an embodiment of the present disclosure may include a plurality of image display apparatuses **100a** to **100d**.
- (14) The video wall **10** according to an embodiment of the present disclosure may receive images from the set-top box (not shown), the server (not shown), an internal memory, or the like.
- (15) For example, the video wall **10** may receive an image signal from the set-top box (not shown) through an HDMI terminal.
- (16) In another example, the video wall **10** may receive an image signal from the server (not shown) through a network terminal.
- (17) Meanwhile, the video wall **10** may be installed inside or outside a building.

(18) For example, the video wall **10** may be provided in public places such as vehicles, bus terminals, railroad stations and airports, in order to provide information such as advertisements, news and notices. In addition, the display apparatus may be provided near display windows of department stores, shopping malls or markets, for advertisements of specific products.

(19) In another example, the video wall **10** may be installed on a wall surface in a house.

(20) The video wall **10** may comprise a plurality of displays **180a** to **180d** arranged contiguously.

(21) Meanwhile, a plurality of displays **180a** to **180d** may be implemented with any one of various panels. For example, the plurality of displays **180a** to **180d** may be any one of a liquid crystal display (LCD) panel, a light emitting diode (OLED) panel, an inorganic light emitting diode (LED) panel, and the like.

(22) The following description will be made based on an example in which the plurality of displays **180a** to **180d** comprise the inorganic light emitting diode (LED) panel.

(23) Meanwhile, the inorganic light emitting diode (LED) panel includes light emitting diodes, and is advantageous in that it has a fast response speed and can reproduce colors very well.

(24) Meanwhile, the plurality of displays **180a** to **180d** may comprise a plurality of panels **210a** to **210d** and bezels **Ba** to **Bd** surrounding the panels **210a** to **210d**, respectively.

(25) In the figure, the video wall **10** includes a plurality of image display apparatuses **100a** to **100d** including respective displays **180a** to **180d**.

(26) Alternatively, for image display of the video wall **10**, signal processing devices **170** to **170d** provided respectively in the plurality of image display apparatuses **100a** to **100d** may be used.

(27) For example, images distributed by the signal processing device **170** may be inputted into the signal processing devices **170** to **170d** provided respectively in the plurality of image display devices **100a** to **100d**, and images whose image signals are processed by the respective signal processing devices **170** to **170d** may be inputted into the respective displays **180a** to **180d**, and the respective displays **180a** to **180d** may display the images.

(28) Accordingly, a viewer **50** can view the images displayed through the video wall **10** as shown in the figure. In particular, the viewer can view the images displayed through the plurality of displays **180a** to **180d**.

(29) In another example, the video wall **10** may comprise one signal processing device for commonly controlling the plurality of image display apparatuses **100a** to **100d**. The common signal processing device may perform signal processing on the displayed image. The processed images may be input to the displays **180a** to **180d** and the respective displays **180a** to **180d** may display the images.

(30) Meanwhile, at least one of the plurality of display apparatuses **100a** to **100d** may operate based on a pointing signal from a remote controller **200** or a pointing light from a pointing device **300**.

(31) Meanwhile, the present disclosure presents a method for stably sensing a pointer light PL by using a light emitting diode which is a self-light emitting element without a separate optical sensor. This will be described in more detail with reference to FIG. 8 or below.

(32) FIG. 2 is an example of an internal block diagram of a video wall of FIG. 1.

(33) Referring to the drawing, the video wall **10** may comprise a first to fourth image display apparatuses **100a** to **100d**.

(34) In the drawing, an example is illustrated in which the second to fourth image display apparatuses **100b** to **100d** have second to fourth displays **180b** to **180d**, respectively, or a second to fourth signal processing devices **170b** to **170d**, respectively, but may comprise an external device interface, a network interface, a memory, an image divider, a power supply, an audio output device **185**, etc., unlike the drawing.

(35) Meanwhile, the first image display apparatus **100a** may comprise an external device interface **130**, a network interface **135**, a memory **140**, a user input interface **150**, a signal processing device **170**, a first display device **180a**, a power supply **190**, an audio output device **185**, and the like.

(36) The external device interface **130** may serve to transmit or receive data to or from an external device (not shown) connected thereto. The external device interface **130** may comprise an A/V input/output (I/O) device (not shown) or a data input/output module (not shown).

(37) For example, the external device interface **130** may comprise an HDMI port, an RGB port, a component port, a USB port, a micro SD port, etc.

(38) The network interface **135** serves as an interface between the image video wall **100** and a wired/wireless network such as the Internet. For example, the network interface **135** may receive content or data provided by an Internet or content provider or a network operator over a network.

(39) The memory **140** may store various programs necessary for the signal processing device **170** to process and control signals, and may also store processed video, audio and data signals.

(40) Further, the memory **140** may temporarily store a video, audio and/or data signal received from the external device interface **130**.

(41) Meanwhile, the plurality of displays **180a** to **180d** may be contiguously arranged, may comprise various display panels such as LCDs, OLEDs, PDPs, etc., and may display predetermined images through the display panels.

(42) The user input interface **150** transmits a signal input by the user to the signal processing device **170** or transmits a signal received from the signal processing device **170** to the user.

(43) To this end, the user input interface **150** may comprise a local key comprising a power key, a touch panel for inputting user information, etc.

(44) The signal processing device **170** may divide an input image stored in the memory **140** or an input image received from an external device through the external device interface **130** or the network interface **135** into a plurality of images, for displaying the input image through the plurality of displays **180a** to **180d**.

(45) For example, the signal processing device **170** may crop the input image into a plurality of images and scale the images.

(46) In particular, the signal processing device **170** may perform cropping and scaling in consideration of the resolution and size of the plurality of displays **180a** to **180d**.

(47) Meanwhile, the signal processing device **170** may perform overall control of the video wall **10**, and, more particularly, control operation of the units of the video wall **10**.

(48) Meanwhile, the signal processing device **170** may distribute images and send the distributed images to the plurality of signal processing devices **170** to **170d**.

(49) Meanwhile, at least one signal processing device may be provided in order to control the plurality of displays **180a** to **180d**.

(50) Meanwhile, in the figure, the plurality of signal processing devices **170** to **170d** corresponding to the plurality of displays **180a** to **180d** is shown, in order to control the plurality of displays **180a** to **180d**.

(51) The plurality of signal processing devices **170** to **170d** may perform control operation for image display through the plurality of displays **180a** to **180d**.

(52) The plurality of signal processing devices **170** to **170d** may process an input image signal and send the processed image signal to the plurality of displays **180a** to **180d**, respectively.

(53) That is, each of the plurality of signal processing devices **170** to **170d** may control the plurality of displays **180a** to **180d** to output a predetermined image. More specifically, RGB signals corresponding to a video image to be displayed may be output through the plurality of displays **180a** to **180d**. Thus, the plurality of displays **180a** to **180d** may display respective images.

(54) The power supply **190** may receive external or internal power and supply power necessary for operation of the components.

(55) The power supply **190** supplies power to the image video wall **100** and, more particularly, the plurality of signal processing devices **170** to **170d** implemented in the form of a system on chip (SOC), the plurality of displays **180a** to **180d** for displaying video, and the audio output device **185** for outputting audio.

(56) A temperature sensor (not shown) may sense the temperature of the video wall **10**.

(57) The temperature sensed by the temperature sensor (not shown) may be inputted to at least one of the plurality of signal processing devices **170** to **170d**, and at least one of the plurality of signal processing devices **170** to **170d** may control operation of a fan driver (not shown) in order to reduce internal heat based on the sensed temperature.

(58) Meanwhile, the image display apparatus **100a** according to an embodiment of the present disclosure may include an image receiver **105**, a memory **140**, a user input interface **150**, a sensor part (not shown), a signal processing device **170**, a display device **180**, and an audio output device **185**.

(59) The image receiver **105** may comprise a tuner **110**, a demodulator **120**, a network interface **135**, and an external device interface **130**.

(60) Meanwhile, unlike the drawing, the image receiver **105** may comprise only the tuner **110**, the demodulator **120**, and the external device interface **130**. That is, the network interface **135** may not be comprised.

(61) The tuner **110** selects an RF broadcast signal corresponding to a channel selected by a user or all pre-stored channels among radio frequency (RF) broadcast signals received through an antenna (not shown). In addition, the selected RF broadcast signal is converted into an intermediate frequency signal, a baseband image, or an audio signal.

(62) For example, if the selected RF broadcast signal is a digital broadcast signal, it is converted into a digital IF signal (DIF). If the selected RF broadcast signal is an analog broadcast signal, it is converted into an analog baseband image or audio signal (CVBS/SIF). That is, the tuner **110** can process a digital broadcast signal or an analog broadcast signal. The analog baseband image or audio signal (CVBS/SIF) output from the tuner **110** may be directly input to the signal processing device **170**.

(63) Meanwhile, the tuner **110** can comprise a plurality of tuners for receiving broadcast signals of a plurality of channels. Alternatively, a single tuner that simultaneously receives broadcast signals of a plurality of channels is also available.

(64) The demodulator **120** receives the converted digital IF signal DIF from the tuner **110** and performs a demodulation operation.

(65) The demodulator **120** may perform demodulation and channel decoding and then output a stream signal TS. At this time, the stream signal may be a demultiplexed signal of an image signal, an audio signal, or a data signal.

(66) The stream signal output from the demodulator **120** may be input to the signal processing device **170**. The signal processing device **170** performs demultiplexing, image/audio signal processing, and the like, and then outputs an image to the display device **180** and outputs audio to the audio output device **185**.

(67) The external device interface **130** may transmit or receive data with a connected external apparatus (not shown), e.g., a set-top box **50**. To this end, the external device interface **130** may comprise an A/V input and output device (not shown).

(68) The external device interface **130** may be connected in wired or wirelessly to an external apparatus such as a digital versatile disk (DVD), a Blu ray, a game equipment, a camera, a camcorder, a computer (note book), and a set-top box, and may perform an input/output operation with an external apparatus.

(69) The A/V input and output device may receive image and audio signals from an external apparatus. Meanwhile, a wireless communication device (not shown) may perform short-range wireless communication with other electronic apparatus.

(70) Through the wireless communication device (not shown), the external device interface **130** may exchange data with an adjacent mobile terminal (not shown). In particular, in a mirroring mode, the external device interface **130** may receive device information, executed application information, application image, and the like from the mobile terminal (not shown).

(71) The network interface **135** provides an interface for connecting the image display apparatus **100** to a wired/wireless network comprising the Internet network. For example, the network interface **135** may receive, via the network, content or data provided by the Internet, a content provider, or a network operator.

(72) Meanwhile, the network interface **135** may comprise a wireless communication device (not shown).

(73) The memory **140** may store a program for each signal processing and control in the signal processing device **170**, and may store a signal-processed image, audio, or data signal.

(74) In addition, the memory **140** may serve to temporarily store image, audio, or data signal input to the external device interface **130**. In addition, the memory **140** may store information on a certain broadcast channel through a channel memory function such as a channel map.

(75) Although FIG. 2 illustrates that the memory **140** is provided separately from the signal processing device **170**, the scope of the present disclosure is not limited thereto. The memory **140** may be comprised in the signal processing device **170**.

(76) The user input interface **150** transmits a signal input by the user to the signal processing device **170** or transmits a signal from the signal processing device **170** to the user.

(77) For example, it may transmit/receive a user input signal such as power on/off, channel selection, screen setting, etc., from a remote controller **200**, may transfer a user input signal input from a local key (not shown) such as a power key, a channel key, a volume key, a set value, etc., to the signal processing device **170**, may transfer a user input signal input from a sensor device (not shown) that senses a user's gesture to the signal processing device **170**, or may transmit a signal from the signal processing device **170** to the sensor device (not shown).

(78) The signal processing device **170** may demultiplex the input stream through the tuner **110**, the demodulator **120**, the network interface **135**, or the external device interface **130**, or process the demultiplexed signals to generate and output a signal for image or audio output.

(79) For example, the signal processing device **170** receives a broadcast signal received by the image receiver **105** or an HDMI signal, and perform signal processing based on the received broadcast signal or the HDMI signal to thereby output a signal-processed image signal.

(80) The image signal processed by the signal processing device **170** is input to the display device **180**, and may be displayed as an image corresponding to the image signal. In addition, the image signal processed by the signal processing device **170** may be input to the external output apparatus through the external device interface **130**.

(81) The audio signal processed by the signal processing device **170** may be output to the audio output device **185** as an audio signal. In addition, audio signal processed by the signal processing device **170** may be input to the external output apparatus through the external device interface **130**.

(82) Although not shown in FIG. 2, the signal processing device **170** may comprise a demultiplexer, an image processor, and the like. That is, the signal processing device **170** may perform a variety of signal processing and thus it may be implemented in the form of a system on chip (SOC). This will be described later with reference to FIG. 3.

(83) In addition, the signal processing device **170** can control the overall operation of the image display apparatus **100**. For example, the signal processing device **170** may control the tuner **110** to control the tuning of the RF broadcast corresponding to the channel selected by the user or the previously stored channel.

(84) In addition, the signal processing device **170** may control the image display apparatus **100** according to a user command input through the user input interface **150** or an internal program.

(85) Meanwhile, the signal processing device **170** may control the display device **180** to display an image. At this time, the image displayed on the display device **180** may be a still image or a moving image, and may be a 2D image or a 3D image.

(86) Meanwhile, the signal processing device **170** may display a certain object in an image displayed on the display device **180**. For example, the object may be at least one of a connected

web screen (newspaper, magazine, etc.), an electronic program guide (EPG), various menus, a widget, an icon, a still image, a moving image, and a text.

(87) Meanwhile, the signal processing device **170** may recognize the position of the user based on the image photographed by a photographing device (not shown). For example, the distance (z-axis coordinate) between a user and the image display apparatus **100** can be determined. In addition, the x-axis coordinate and the y-axis coordinate in the display device **180** corresponding to a user position can be determined.

(88) The display device **180** generates a driving signal by converting an image signal, a data signal, an OSD signal, a control signal processed by the signal processing device **170**, an image signal, a data signal, a control signal, and the like received from the external device interface **130**.

(89) Meanwhile, the display device **180** may be configured as a touch screen and used as an input device in addition to an output device.

(90) The audio output device **185** receives a signal processed by the signal processing device **170** and outputs it as an audio.

(91) The photographing device (not shown) photographs a user. The photographing device (not shown) may be implemented by a single camera, but the present disclosure is not limited thereto and may be implemented by a plurality of cameras. Image information photographed by the photographing device (not shown) may be input to the signal processing device **170**.

(92) The signal processing device **170** may sense a gesture of the user based on each of the images photographed by the photographing device (not shown), the signals detected from the sensor device (not shown), or a combination thereof.

(93) The power supply **190** supplies corresponding power to the image display apparatus **100**. Particularly, the power may be supplied to a signal processing device **170** which can be implemented in the form of a system on chip (SOC), a display device **180** for displaying an image, and an audio output device **185** for outputting an audio.

(94) Specifically, the power supply **190** may comprise a converter for converting an AC power into a DC power, and a DC/DC converter for converting the level of the DC power.

(95) The remote controller **200** transmits the user input to the user input interface **150**. To this end, the remote controller **200** may use Bluetooth, a radio frequency (RF) communication, an infrared (IR) communication, an Ultra Wideband (UWB), ZigBee, or the like. In addition, the remote controller **200** may receive the image, audio, or data signal output from the user input interface **150**, and display it on the remote controller **200** or output it as an audio.

(96) Meanwhile, the image display apparatus **100** may be a fixed or mobile digital broadcasting receiver capable of receiving digital broadcasting.

(97) Meanwhile, a block diagram of the image display apparatus **100** shown in FIG. 2 is a block diagram for an embodiment of the present disclosure. Each component of the block diagram may be integrated, added, or omitted according to a specification of the image display apparatus **100** actually implemented. That is, two or more components may be combined into a single component as needed, or a single component may be divided into two or more components. The function performed in each block is described for the purpose of illustrating embodiments of the present disclosure, and specific operation and apparatus do not limit the scope of the present disclosure.

(98) FIG. 3 is an example of an internal block diagram of a signal processing device of FIG. 2.

(99) Referring to the drawing, the signal processing device **170** according to an embodiment of the present disclosure may comprise a demultiplexer **310**, an image processor **320**, a processor **330**, and an audio processor **370**. In addition, the signal processing device **170** may further comprise and a data processor (not shown).

(100) The demultiplexer **310** demultiplexes the input stream. For example, when an MPEG-2 TS is input, it can be demultiplexed into image, audio, and data signal, respectively. Here, the stream signal input to the demultiplexer **310** may be a stream signal output from the tuner **110**, the demodulator **120**, or the external device interface **130**.

(101) The image processor **320** may perform signal processing on an input image. For example, the image processor **320** may perform image processing on an image signal demultiplexed by the demultiplexer **310**.

(102) To this end, the image processor **320** may comprise an image decoder **325**, a scaler **335**, an image quality processor **635**, an image encoder (not shown), an OSD processor **340**, a frame rate converter **350**, a formatter **360**, etc.

(103) The image decoder **325** decodes a demultiplexed image signal, and the scaler **335** performs scaling so that the resolution of the decoded image signal can be output from the display device **180**.

(104) The image decoder **325** can comprise a decoder of various standards. For example, a 3D image decoder for MPEG-2, H.264 decoder, a color image, and a depth image, and a decoder for a plurality of view image may be provided.

(105) The scaler **335** may scale an input image signal decoded by the image decoder **325** or the like.

(106) For example, if the size or resolution of an input image signal is small, the scaler **335** may upscale the input image signal, and, if the size or resolution of the input image signal is great, the scaler **335** may downscale the input image signal.

(107) The image quality processor **635** may perform image quality processing on an input image signal decoded by the image decoder **325** or the like.

(108) For example, the image quality processor **635** may perform noise reduction processing on an input image signal, extend a resolution of high gray level of the input image signal, perform image resolution enhancement, perform high dynamic range (HDR)-based signal processing, change a video frame rate, or perform image quality processing appropriate for properties of a panel, especially a light emitting diode panel, etc.

(109) The OSD processor **340** generates an OSD signal according to a user input or by itself. For example, based on a user input signal, the OSD processor **340** may generate a signal for displaying various information as a graphic or a text on the screen of the display device **180**. The generated OSD signal may comprise various data such as a user interface screen of the image display apparatus **100**, various menu screens, a widget, and an icon. In addition, the generated OSD signal may comprise a 2D object or a 3D object.

(110) In addition, the OSD processor **340** may generate a pointer that can be displayed on the display, based on a pointing signal input from the remote controller **200**. In particular, such a pointer may be generated by a pointing controller, and the OSD processor **240** may comprise the pointing controller (not shown). Obviously, the pointing controller (not shown) may be provided separately from the OSD processor **240**.

(111) The Frame Rate Converter (FRC) **350** may convert a frame rate of the input image. The frame rate converter **350** may output the image as it is without separate frame rate conversion.

(112) Meanwhile, the formatter **360** may change a format of an input image signal into a format suitable for displaying the image signal on a display and output the image signal in the changed format.

(113) In particular, the formatter **360** may change a format of an image signal to correspond to a display panel.

(114) The processor **330** may control overall operations of the image display apparatus **100** or the signal processing device **170**.

(115) For example, the processor **330** may control the tuner **110** to control the tuning of an RF broadcast corresponding to a channel selected by a user or a previously stored channel.

(116) In addition, the processor **330** may control the image display apparatus **100** according to a user command input through the user input interface **150** or an internal program.

(117) In addition, the processor **330** may transmit data to the network interface **135** or to the external device interface **130**.

(118) In addition, the processor **330** may control the demultiplexer **310**, the image processor **320**, and the like in the signal processing device **170**.

(119) Meanwhile, the audio processor **370** in the signal processing device **170** may perform the audio processing of the demultiplexed audio signal. To this end, the audio processor **370** may comprise various decoders.

(120) In addition, the audio processor **370** in the signal processing device **170** may process a base, a treble, a volume control, and the like.

(121) The data processor (not shown) in the signal processing device **170** may perform data processing of the demultiplexed data signal. For example, when the demultiplexed data signal is a coded data signal, it can be decoded. The encoded data signal may be electronic program guide information comprising broadcast information such as a start time and an end time of a broadcast program broadcasted on each channel.

(122) Meanwhile, a block diagram of the signal processing device **170** shown in FIG. **4** is a block diagram for an embodiment of the present disclosure. Each component of the block diagram may be integrated, added, or omitted according to a specification of the signal processing device **170** actually implemented.

(123) In particular, the frame rate converter **350** and the formatter **360** may be provided separately in addition to the image processor **320**.

(124) FIG. **4** is an internal block diagram of a display of FIG. **2**.

(125) Referring to the drawing, the light emitting diode panel-based display device **180** may include a light emitting diode panel **210**, a first interface **230**, a second interface **231**, a timing controller **232**, a gate driver **234**, a data driver **236**, a memory **240**, a power supply **290**, and the like.

(126) The display device **180** receives an image signal V_d , a first DC power V_1 , and a second DC power V_2 , and may display a certain image based on the image signal V_d .

(127) Meanwhile, the first interface **230** in the display device **180** may receive the image signal V_d and the first DC power V_1 from the signal processing device **170**.

(128) Here, the first DC power V_1 may be used for the operation of the power supply **290** and the timing controller **232** in the display device **180**.

(129) Next, the second interface **231** may receive a second DC power V_2 from an external power supply **190**. Meanwhile, the second DC power V_2 may be input to the data driver **236** in the display device **180**.

(130) The timing controller **232** may output a data driving signal S_{da} and a gate driving signal S_{ga} , based on the image signal V_d .

(131) For example, when the first interface **230** converts the input image signal V_d and outputs the converted image signal val , the timing controller **232** may output the data driving signal S_{da} and the gate driving signal S_{ga} based on the converted image signal val .

(132) The timing controller **232** may further receive a control signal, a vertical synchronization signal V_{sync} , and the like, in addition to the image signal V_d from the signal processing device **170**.

(133) In addition to the image signal V_d , based on a control signal, a vertical synchronization signal V_{sync} , and the like, the timing controller **232** generates a gate driving signal S_{ga} for the operation of the gate driver **234**, and a data driving signal S_{da} for the operation of the data driver **236**.

(134) At this time, when the panel **210** comprises a RGB subpixel, the data driving signal S_{da} may be a data driving signal for driving of RGB subpixel.

(135) Meanwhile, the timing controller **232** may further output a control signal C_s to the gate driver **234**.

(136) The gate driver **234** and the data driver **236** supply a scan signal and a data signal to the light emitting diode panel **210** through a gate line GL and a data line DL respectively, according to the

gate driving signal Sga and the data driving signal Sda from the timing controller **232**. Accordingly, the light emitting diode panel **210** displays a certain image.

(137) Meanwhile, the light emitting diode panel **210** may include a light emitting layer. In order to display an image, a plurality of gate lines GL and data lines DL may be disposed in a matrix form in each pixel corresponding to the light emitting layer.

(138) Meanwhile, the gate line GL may be called a scan line since a scan signal is inputted through it.

(139) Meanwhile, the data driver **236** may output a data signal to the light emitting diode panel **210** based on a second DC power V2 from the second interface **231**.

(140) The power supply **290** may supply various power supplies to the gate driver **234**, the data driver **236**, the timing controller **232**, and the like.

(141) Meanwhile, in the drawing, the timing controller **232**, the gate driver **234**, and the data driver **236** may be implemented as a single integrated circuit IC.

(142) Accordingly, the timing controller **232**, the gate driver **234**, and the data driver **236** may be called a driving controller **285**.

(143) FIG. 5A and FIG. 5B are diagrams referred to in the description of a light emitting diode panel of FIG. 4.

(144) Firstly, FIG. 5A is a diagram illustrating a pixel in the light emitting diode panel **210**.

(145) Referring to drawing, the light emitting diode panel **210** may include a plurality of scan lines Scan **1** to Scan **n** and a plurality of data lines R**1**, G**1**, and B**1** to Rm, Gm, and Bm intersecting the scan lines.

(146) Meanwhile, a pixel (subpixel) is defined in an intersecting area of the scan line and the data line in the light emitting diode panel **210**. In the drawing, a pixel comprising sub-pixels SR**1**, SG**1**, and SB**1** of RGB is shown.

(147) Meanwhile, a red light emitting diode, a green light emitting diode, and a blue light emitting diode are disposed in the subpixels SR**1**, SG**1**, and SB**1** of RGB.

(148) FIG. 5B illustrates a circuit of any one sub-pixel in the pixel of the light emitting diode panel of FIG. 5A.

(149) Referring to the drawing, a light emitting sub pixel circuit (CRTm) may be passive type, and may include a light emitting diode LED alone without a switching element.

(150) As shown in the drawing, an anode of the light emitting diode LED may be connected to a data line through which a data signal Vdata is inputted, and a cathode of the light emitting diode LED may be connected to a scan line through which a scan signal Vscan is inputted.

(151) Meanwhile, the light emitting diode may emit light or not, based on a plurality of subframes based on the passive matrix scheme.

(152) FIG. 5C is a diagram showing an example of a scan signal and data signals.

(153) Referring to the drawing, a scan signal Vscan applied to a red light emitting diode, a green light emitting diode, and a blue light emitting diode maintains LVb level and then drops to LVa level at a scan timing.

(154) In this case, the width of the scan signal Vscan may be set to Wa.

(155) Meanwhile, the red light emitting diode may have higher luminance efficiency than the green light emitting diode and the blue light emitting diode because of the device characteristics.

(156) In response to this, the driving controller **285** may be configured to control the level of a data signal supplied to the red light emitting diode to be lower than the level of a data signal supplied to the green light emitting diode or the blue light emitting diode. (b) of FIG. 5C illustrates a data signal Vdata which maintains LVd level and rises to LVc level in response to a scan timing of the scan signal Vscan. (c) of FIG. 5C illustrates a data signal Vdatam which maintains LVd level and rises to LVe level which is higher than LVc level in response to a scan timing of the scan signal Vscan.

(157) The data signal Vdata of LVc level may be applied to the red light emitting diode, and the

data signal Vdatam of LVe level which is higher than LVc level may be applied to the green light emitting diode or the blue light emitting diode.

(158) Accordingly, a data signal corresponding to a light emitting diode can be outputted, and furthermore uniform colors can be rendered.

(159) Meanwhile, the data signal Vdatda in (b) of FIG. 5C or the data signal Vdatam in (c) of FIG. 5C are data signal based on pulse width modulations, and the luminance of the light emitting diodes varies with variations in duty corresponding to pulse width.

(160) FIG. 6 is a diagram illustrating an example of the light emitting diode panel of FIG. 4.

(161) Referring to the drawing, the light emitting diode panel 210 may include a plurality of data lines and a plurality of scan lines.

(162) In FIG. 6, as an example of the light emitting diode panel 210, four data lines Data1 to Data4 and four scan lines Scan1 to Scan4 are illustrated for convenience of explanation.

(163) FIGS. 7A to 7C are diagrams referred to in the description of an operation of an image display apparatus related to the present disclosure.

(164) FIG. 7A illustrates an example of a data signal applied when a frame has a first gray level, during a plurality of subframe periods within a frame period.

(165) Referring to the drawings, a plurality of subframe periods Subframes 1 to 3 may be included within a frame period Frame 1.

(166) Although the drawing illustrates a plurality of subframe periods Subframes 1 to 3 within a frame period Frame 1 for convenience of explanation, many variations may be made. (a) of FIG. 7A illustrates that data signals Vdata 1 to 4 are respectively applied to the four data lines shown in FIG. 6 during the first subframe period Subframe 1 which is one of the plurality of subframe periods Subframes 1 to 3.

(167) In the drawing, data signals Vdata 1 to 4 each having four pulses or voltages Vx are respectively applied to four data lines during the first subframe period Subframe 1.

(168) In this case, the pulse width of the data signals Vdata 1 to 4 may be Wx. (b) of FIG. 7A illustrates that scan signals Vscan 1 to 4 are sequentially applied to four scan data lines during the first subframe period Subframe 1.

(169) Accordingly, as shown in (c) of FIG. 7A, sixteen light emitting diodes emit light during the first subframe period Subframe 1. (a) of FIG. 7A illustrates that data signals Vdata 1 to 4 are respectively applied to the four data lines shown in FIG. 6 during the second subframe period Subframe 2.

(170) In the drawing, data signals Vdata 1 to 4 each having one pulse or voltage Vx are respectively applied to four data lines during the second subframe period Subframe 2. (b) of FIG. 7A illustrates that scan signals Vscan 1 to 4 are sequentially applied to four scan lines during the second subframe period Subframe 2.

(171) Accordingly, as shown in (c) of FIG. 7A, four light emitting diodes in a diagonal orientation emit light during the second subframe period Subframe 2. (a) of FIG. 7A illustrates that data signals Vdata 1 to 4 are respectively applied to the four data lines shown in FIG. 6 during the third subframe period Subframe 3.

(172) In the drawing, data signals Vdata 1 to 4 each having one pulse or voltage Vx are respectively applied to four data lines during the third subframe period Subframe 3. (b) of FIG. 7A illustrates that scan signals Vscan 1 to 4 are sequentially applied to four scan lines during the third subframe period Subframe 3.

(173) Accordingly, as shown in (c) of FIG. 7A, four light emitting diodes in a diagonal orientation emit light during the third subframe period Subframe 3.

(174) FIG. 7B illustrates an example of a data signal applied when a frame has a second gray level which is lower than the first gray level, during a plurality of subframe periods within a frame period. (a) FIG. 7B illustrates that data signals Vdata 1 to 4 are applied to four data lines illustrated in FIG. 6, respectively during a first subframe period Subframe 1 among the plurality of subframe

periods Subframes **1** to **3**.

(175) In the drawing, data signals Vdata **1** to **4** are illustrated, which have four pulses or voltages Vx in four data lines, respectively during the Subframe **1** period.

(176) In this case, pulse widths of the data signals Vdata **1** to **4** may be Wx. (b) of FIG. 7B illustrates that scan signals Vscan **1** to **4** are sequentially applied to four scan lines during the plurality of subframe periods Subframes **1** to **3**.

(177) Accordingly, during the first subframe period Subframe **1**, **16** light emitting diodes are emitted as illustrated in (c) of FIG. 7B.

(178) Meanwhile, (a) of FIG. 7B illustrates that data signals Vdata **1** to **4** having one pulse or voltage Vx are applied to four data lines illustrated in FIG. 6, respectively during a second subframe period Subframe **2** among the plurality of subframe periods Subframes **1** to **3**, and the pulse or voltage Vx is not applied during a third subframe period Subframe **3**.

(179) Accordingly, during the second subframe period Subframe **2**, **4** light emitting diodes in a diagonal direction are emitted as illustrated in (c) of FIG. 7B, and during the third subframe period Subframe **3**, **16** light emitting diodes are all turned off, and not emitted.

(180) FIG. 7C illustrates an example of a data signal applied in response to a case where a frame gray level is a third gray level lower than a second gray level during a plurality of subframe periods within a frame period. (a) of FIG. 7C illustrates that data signals Vdata **1** to **4** having one pulse or voltage Vx are applied to four data lines illustrated in FIG. 6, respectively during a first subframe period Subframe **1** among the plurality of subframe periods Subframes **1** to **3**, and the pulse or voltage Vx is not applied during the second subframe period Subframe **2** and the third subframe period Subframe **3**. (a) of FIG. 7C illustrates that scan signals Vscan **1** to **4** are sequentially applied to 4 scan lines, respectively during the plurality of subframe periods Subframes **1** to **3**.

(181) Accordingly, during the first subframe period Subframe **1**, **4** light emitting diodes in the diagonal direction are emitted as illustrated in (c) of FIG. 7C, and during the second subframe period Subframe **2** and the third subframe period Subframe **3**, **16** light emitting diodes are all turned off, and not emitted.

(182) Meanwhile, FIG. 7A may correspond to a first mode which is a display mode of the present disclosure, and FIG. 7B or 7C may correspond to a second mode for sensing the pointer light PL.

(183) FIG. 8 is a flowchart illustrating an operation method of an image display apparatus according to an embodiment of the present disclosure.

(184) Referring to the drawing, the driving controller **285** in the image display apparatus **100** according to an embodiment of the present disclosure determines whether a plurality of subframe output modes is the first mode which is the display mode (S**810**), and outputs the scan signal and the data signal to the light emitting diode during a plurality of subframe periods when the plurality of subframe output modes corresponds to the first mode (S**815**).

(185) Meanwhile, the driving controller **285** may be configured to control a forward current to flow on the light emitting diode in the first mode.

(186) For example, the driving controller **285** may output each of the scan signal and the data signal during the plurality of subframe periods Subframes **1** to **3** as in FIG. 7A in the first mode which is the display mode. Accordingly, according to the display mode, the forward current flows on a plurality of light emitting diodes, so the plurality of light emitting diodes is emitted.

(187) Meanwhile, the driving controller **285** according to an embodiment of the present disclosure determines whether the plurality of subframe output modes is a second mode for sensing the pointer light PL when the plurality of subframe output modes is not the first mode which is the display mode in step S**810** (S**820**), and outputs only any one of the scan signal and the data signal to the light emitting diode during some subframe periods among the plurality of subframe periods when the plurality of subframe output modes is the second mode (S**822**).

(188) Meanwhile, the driving controller **285** may be configured to control a backward current to flow on the light emitting diode in the second mode.

(189) For example, the driving controller **285** outputs each of the scan signal and the data signal during first and second subframe periods Subframes **1** and **2** among the plurality of subframe periods Subframes **1** to **3**, and outputs only the scan signal to the light emitting diode during the third subframe period Subframe **3** which is some of the plurality of subframe periods, as in FIG. 7B in the second mode for sensing the pointer light PL.

(190) Accordingly, during the first and second subframe periods Subframes **1** and **2**, the forward current flows on the light emitting diode and the light emitting diode is emitted, and during the third subframe period Subframe **3**, when the pointer light PL is sensed, the backward current flows on the light emitting diode. Accordingly, the pointer light PL can be stably sensed without a separate optical sensor.

(191) Meanwhile, when the second mode for sensing the pointer light PL is performed, and then switched to the first mode, the driving controller **285** may control the scan signal and the data signal not to be output, but an idle period to be maintained during some subframe periods of outputting only the scan signal in the second mode.

(192) That is, the driving controller **285** may control some subframe periods to operate as an empty subframe period according to mode switching.

(193) For example, in the second mode, only the scan signal is output during the third subframe period Subframe **3**, and when the second mode is switched to the first mode, the driving controller **285** may control the scan signal and the data signal not to be output, but the idle period to be maintained during the third subframe period Subframe **3**.

(194) Meanwhile, the driving controller **285** may be configured to control the forward current to flow on the light emitting diode in the first mode, and control the backward current to flow on the light emitting diode on which the pointer light PL is incident in the second mode. Accordingly, the light emitting diode can be emitted based on a first-direction current during the display mode period and the pointer light PL can be stably sensed without the separate optical sensor based on a second-direction current which is the reverse direction during a sensing mode period.

(195) Meanwhile, the driving controller **285** may determine whether the pointer light PL is detected in the second mode (**S830**), and control a pointer image corresponding to the pointer light PL to be displayed when the pointer light PL is detected (**S835**).

(196) For example, when the pointer light PL is detected in the second mode, the driving controller **285** may transmit coordinate information of the pointer light PL based on the backward current of the light emitting diode to the signal processing device **170**.

(197) In addition, the signal processing device **170** may transmit the pointer image based on the coordinate information of the pointer light PL to the driving controller **285**.

(198) Accordingly, the driving controller **285** may display the pointer image corresponding to the pointer light PL on the display **180**.

(199) Meanwhile, when the pointer light PL is detected in the second mode, the driving controller **285** may transmit coordinate information of the pointer light PL based on the backward current of the light emitting diode to the signal processing device **170**.

(200) Specifically, when the pointer light PL is detected for less than a predetermined time in the second mode, the driving controller **285** may not transmit the coordinate information of the pointer light PL to the signal processing device **170**, and may transmit the coordinate information of the pointer light PL to the signal processing device **170** only when the pointer light PL is detected for a predetermined time or more.

(201) Meanwhile, only when the pointer light PL is detected throughout a plurality of subframe periods in the second mode, the driving controller **285** may transmit the coordinate information of the pointer light PL to the signal processing device **170**.

(202) For example, the driving controller **285** may output the scan signal and the data signal during 55 subframe periods among 60 subframes, and output only the scan signal during 5 subframe periods according to the second mode.

(203) In this case, it is also possible that 5 subframe periods are consecutively arranged and it is also possible that 5 subframe periods are arranged to be spaced apart from each other.

(204) In addition, only when the pointer light PL is detected during 3 subframe periods or more among 60 subframes according to the second mode, the driving controller **285** may transmit the coordinate information of the pointer light PL to the signal processing device **170**.

(205) Meanwhile, when the plurality of subframe output modes is not the second mode in step **S820**, the driving controller **285** may determine whether the plurality of subframe output modes is a third mode corresponding to a power saving mode or a stand-by mode (**S824**), and output only any one of the scan signal and the data signal to the light emitting diode during the plurality of subframe periods when the plurality of subframe output modes corresponds the third mode (**S826**).

(206) For example, the driving controller **285** may not output each of the scan signal and the data signal during the first frame period Subframe **1** of FIG. **7C**, but may output only the scan signal and may not output the data signal during the plurality of subframe periods Subframes **1** to **3**.

(207) Accordingly, in the third mode, even any image is not displayed, however, only the pointer light may be sensed.

(208) Meanwhile, when the pointer light PL is sensed in the third mode, the driving controller **285** switches the third mode to the first mode or the second mode to control the pointer image corresponding to the pointer light PL to be displayed. Accordingly, the pointer image based on the pointer light PL can be stably displayed.

(209) Meanwhile, the driving controller **285** may control power supplied to the light emitting diode in the third mode to be less than power supplied to the light emitting diode in the second mode. Accordingly, the pointer light PL can be stably sensed in the third mode while reducing power consumption.

(210) Meanwhile, in a state in which a data line is connected to an anode of the light emitting diode and a scan line is connected to a cathode of the light emitting diode as in FIG. **5B**, the driving controller **285** may output the scan signal and the data signal to the light emitting diode during the plurality of subframe periods in the first mode, and output only the scan signal to the light emitting diode during some subframe periods among the plurality of subframe periods in the second mode.

(211) Meanwhile, in the state in which the data line is connected to the anode of the light emitting diode and the scan line is connected to the cathode of the light emitting diode as in FIG. **5B**, the driving controller **285** may output only the scan signal to the light emitting diode during the plurality of subframe periods in the third mode. Accordingly, the pointer light PL can be stably sensed in the third mode.

(212) Meanwhile, in a state in which the scan line is connected to the anode of the light emitting diode and the data line is connected to the cathode of the light emitting diode as in FIG. **9**, the driving controller **285** may output the scan signal and the data signal to the light emitting diode during the plurality of subframe periods in the first mode, and output only the data signal to the light emitting diode during some subframe periods among the plurality of subframe periods in the second mode. Accordingly, the pointer light PL can be stably sensed.

(213) Meanwhile, in the state in which the scan line is connected to the anode of the light emitting diode and the data line is connected to the cathode of the light emitting diode as in FIG. **9**, the driving controller **285** may output only the data signal to the light emitting diode during the plurality of subframe periods in the third mode. Accordingly, the pointer light PL can be stably sensed in the third mode.

(214) FIGS. **9** to **14C** are diagrams referred to in the description of FIG. **8**.

(215) FIG. **9** illustrates one example of an internal circuit diagram of the display apparatus in the image display apparatus according to an embodiment of the present disclosure.

(216) Referring to the drawing, a display apparatus **180a** according to an embodiment of the present disclosure includes a plurality of light emitting diodes **LD11** to **LD44** arranged in a matrix form.

(217) Meanwhile, in the plurality of light emitting diodes LD11 to LD44, the scan line may be connected to the anode of the light emitting diode, and the data line may be connected to the cathode of the light emitting diode unlike FIG. 5B.

(218) Accordingly, the scan signal applied to the light emitting diode may be a positive voltage at a first level LV1, and the data signal applied to the data line may be a voltage at a second level LVm lower than the first level.

(219) The display apparatus 180a according to an embodiment of the present disclosure may include a plurality of first switching drivers RSS that supplies the scan signal or the voltage at the first level LV1 to the anodes of the plurality of light emitting diodes LD11 to LD44 for each first line based on a switching operation during a display mode period Pda which is the first mode.

(220) Meanwhile, the display apparatus 180a according to an embodiment of the present disclosure may include a plurality of second switching drivers CSS that supplies a voltage Sbb at the second level LVm lower than the first level LV1 to the cathodes of the plurality of light emitting diodes LD11 to LD44 for each second line based on the switching operation during the display mode period Pda which is the first mode.

(221) Meanwhile, the display apparatus 180a according to an embodiment of the present disclosure may further include a first switch SWa that outputs the scan signal or the voltage at the first level LV1 during the display mode period Pda which is the first mode, and does not output the scan signal or the voltage at the first level LV1 during a sensing mode period Psa which is a second mode apart from the display mode period Pda.

(222) Meanwhile, the display apparatus 180a according to an embodiment of the present disclosure may further include a second switch SWb that outputs the voltage Sbb at the second level LVm during the display mode period Pda which is the first mode, and outputs a current flowing on at least one of the plurality of light emitting diodes LD11 to LD44 based on the pointer light PL during the sensing mode period Psa which is the second mode.

(223) Meanwhile, the display apparatus 180a according to an embodiment of the present disclosure may further include an amplifier Oa that amplifies a difference DFb between a first line voltage LV2 and a second line voltage LVp based on the current flowing on the light emitting diode during the sensing mode period Psa. Accordingly, the pointer light PL can be stably sensed without a separate optical sensor.

(224) Meanwhile, in the drawing, 16 (4*4) light emitting diodes are exemplified as the plurality of light emitting diodes arranged in the matrix form, but the present disclosure is not limited thereto, and it is possible to arrange light emitting diodes of various numbers of m*n.

(225) Meanwhile, a plurality of first switching drivers RSS may include 4 first switching drivers Rs1 to Rs4 corresponding to 4 scan lines.

(226) Meanwhile, each of the first switching drivers Rs1 to Rs4 includes three nodes, and a third node n3 among first to third nodes n1 to n3 is connected to the anode of each light emitting diode and the first node n1 is connected to the third node n3 by the switching operation in the display mode to deliver the scan signal or the voltage at the first level LV1 to the third node n3, and the second node n2 is connected to the third node n3 by the switching operation in the sensing mode to prevent the scan signal or the voltage at the first level LV1 from being delivered to the third node n3.

(227) Meanwhile, the plurality of second switching drivers CSS may include 4 second switching drivers Cs1 to Cs4 corresponding to 4 data lines.

(228) Meanwhile, each of the second switching drivers Cs1 to Cs4 includes three nodes, and a third node nc among first to third nodes na to nc is connected to the cathode of each light emitting diode and the first node na is connected to the third node nc by the switching operation in the display mode to deliver the voltage at the second level LVm lower than the first level LV1 to the third node nc, and the second node nb is connected to the third node nc by the switching operation in the sensing mode to prevent the voltage at the second level LVm from being delivered to the third node

nc.

(229) That is, in the sensing mode, the second node nb of each of the second switching drivers Cs1 to Cs4 is connected to the second switch SWb.

(230) In the present disclosure, the light emitting diode is emitted during the display mode by using the forward current of the light emitting diode without a separate optical sensor, and the pointer light is sensed during the sensing mode period by using the backward current of the light emitting diode.

(231) Meanwhile, since a magnitude of a level of the backward current of the light emitting diode increases in proportion to an incident light amount of the pointer light, coordinate information and intensity information of the pointer light are secured by using that the magnitude of the level of the backward current increases in the present disclosure.

(232) To this end, the driving controller 285 may operate the plurality of light emitting diodes LD11 to LD44 separately in the display mode period which is the first mode and the sensing mode period which is the second mode.

(233) During the display mode period, the scan signal or the voltage at the first level LV1 is sequentially applied for each of the scan lines of the plurality of light emitting diodes LD11 to LD44, and the voltage at the second level LVm lower than the first level LV1 is sequentially applied for each of the data lines of the plurality of light emitting diodes LD11 to LD44.

(234) Accordingly, during the display mode period, the first level LV1 is supplied to the anode of the light emitting diode, the second level LVm is supplied to the cathode of the light emitting diode, and the forward current flows on the light emitting diode based on a voltage difference between the first level LV1 and the second level LVm to emit the light emitting diode.

(235) During the sensing mode period, a low-level voltage at the level LVc is applied to the scan lines of the plurality of light emitting diodes LD11 to LD44, and a low-level voltage at the level LVn is applied to the data lines of the plurality of light emitting diodes LD11 to LD44. In this case, the level LVc and the level LVn may also be equal to each other.

(236) Accordingly, during the sensing mode period, the forward current does not flow on the plurality of light emitting diodes LD11 to LD44, which is not emitted.

(237) Meanwhile, during the sensing mode period, when the pointer light PL is incident on a specific light emitting diode location, e.g., the light emitting diode LD33, a cathode voltage of the light emitting diode LD33 is increased by a light amount of the pointer light PL, which becomes larger than an anode voltage.

(238) Therefore, the backward current flows on the light emitting diode LD33, and the first line voltage LVc which is the anode voltage of the light emitting diode LD33 is supplied to the first switch SWa, and the second line voltage LVp which is the cathode voltage of the light emitting diode LD33 is supplied to the second switch SWb.

(239) In addition, the amplifier Oa amplifies a difference DFb between the first line voltage LVc and the second line voltage LVp based on the current flowing on the light emitting diode LD33.

(240) Accordingly, during the sensing mode period, the coordinate information of the pointer light PL may be output based on the backward current flowing on the light emitting diode LD33.

(241) In particular, the driving controller 285 controls the switching operations of the first switch SWa and the second switch SWb during the sensing mode period Psa, so the sensing interface 239 may output, to the timing controller 232 or the second interface 231, the coordinate information of the pointer light PL based on the signal output through the amplifier Oa.

(242) Specifically, the driving controller 285 may control the first switching drivers Rs1 to Rs4 to be sequentially driven, and the second switching drivers Cs1 to Cs4 to be sequentially driven, during sensing mode period Psa.

(243) In addition, upon sequentially driving the first switching drivers Rs1 to Rs4 and the second switching drivers Cs1 to Cs4 by the driving controller 285, the sensing interface 239 may compute and output the coordinate information of the pointer light PL based on a timing of the signal output

by the amplifier Oa.

(244) Meanwhile, although not illustrated in FIG. 9, the display apparatus **180** according to an embodiment of the present disclosure may further include a first driver **234** that outputs the scan signal or the voltage at the first level LV1 to the plurality of first switching drivers RSS and a second driver **236** that outputs the voltage Sbb at the second level LVm to the plurality of second switching drivers CSS.

(245) Here, the first driver **234** may correspond to the gate driver **234** of FIG. 5, and the second driver **236** may correspond to the data driver **236** of FIG. 5.

(246) FIGS. **10A** to **11E** are diagrams referred to in the description of FIG. 9.

(247) FIG. **10A** is a diagram illustrating an operation of the display apparatus **180a** in the display mode.

(248) During the display mode period, the scan signal or the voltage at the first level LV1 is sequentially applied for each of the scan lines of the plurality of light emitting diodes LD11 to LD44.

(249) To this end, during the display mode period, the first nodes n1 of each of the first switching drivers Rs1 to Rs4 are connected to the third nodes n3 to sequentially apply the scan signal or the voltage at the first level LV1 for each scan line.

(250) Alternatively, during the display mode period, the first nodes n1 of the first switching drivers Rs1 to Rs4 are sequentially connected to the third nodes n3 to sequentially apply the scan signal or the voltage at the first level LV1 for each scan line.

(251) Meanwhile, during the display mode period, the voltage at the second level LVm lower than the first level LV1 is sequentially applied for each of the data lines of the plurality of light emitting diodes LD11 to LD44.

(252) To this end, during the display mode period, the first nodes na of the second switching drivers Cs1 to Cs4 are connected to the third nodes nc to sequentially apply the voltage at the second level LVm for each data line.

(253) Alternatively, during the display mode period, the first nodes na of the first switching drivers Cs1 to Cs4 are sequentially connected to the third nodes nc to sequentially apply the voltage at the second level LVm for each data line.

(254) Accordingly, during the display mode period, the first level LV1 is supplied to the anode of the light emitting diode, the second level LVm is supplied to the cathode of the light emitting diode, and the forward current flows on the light emitting diode based on a voltage difference DFa between the first level LV1 and the second level LVm to emit the light emitting diode.

(255) In particular, as in FIG. **10A**, the first level LV1 is supplied to the anode of the light emitting diode LD33, the second level LVm is supplied to the cathode of the light emitting diode LD33, and the forward current Ia flows on the light emitting diode LD33 based on the voltage difference DFa between the first level LV1 and the second level LVm to emit the light emitting diode LD33.

(256) FIG. **10B** is a diagram illustrating an operation of the display apparatus **180a** in the sensing mode.

(257) During the sensing mode period, the low-level voltage at the level LVc may be applied to the scan lines of the plurality of light emitting diodes LD11 to LD44.

(258) To this end, during the sensing mode period, the second nodes n1 of the first switching drivers Rs1 to Rs4 are connected to the third nodes n3 to not apply the scan signal or the voltage at the first level LV1, but apply the low-level voltage at the level LVc, for each scan line.

(259) Meanwhile, during the sensing mode period, the low-level voltage at the level LVn may be applied to the data lines of the plurality of light emitting diodes LD11 to LD44. In this case, the level LVc and the level LVn may also be equal to each other.

(260) To this end, during the sensing mode period, the second nodes n1 of the second switching drivers Cs1 to Cs4 are connected to the third nodes n3 to not apply the voltage at the second level LV2, but apply the low-level voltage at the level LVn, for each data line.

(261) Accordingly, during the sensing mode period, the forward current does not flow on the plurality of light emitting diodes LD11 to LD44, which is not emitted.

(262) Meanwhile, during the sensing mode period, when the pointer light PL is incident on a specific light emitting diode location, e.g., the light emitting diode LD33, a cathode voltage of the light emitting diode LD33 is increased by a light amount of the pointer light PL, which becomes larger than an anode voltage.

(263) Therefore, the backward current I2 flows on the light emitting diode LD33, and the first line voltage LVc which is the anode voltage of the light emitting diode LD33 is supplied to the first switch SWa, and the second line voltage LVP which is the cathode voltage of the light emitting diode LD33 is supplied to the second switch SWb.

(264) In addition, the amplifier Oa amplifies a difference DFb between the first line voltage LVc and the second line voltage LVP based on the current flowing on the light emitting diode LD33.

(265) Accordingly, during the sensing mode period, the coordinate information of the pointer light PL may be output based on the backward current flowing on the light emitting diode LD33.

(266) FIG. 10C is a diagram illustrating an amplification process based on the current flowing on the light emitting diode LD33 of FIG. 10B.

(267) Referring to the drawing, when the pointer light PL is incident on the light emitting diode LD33, the backward current I2 flows on the light emitting diode LD33 by the light amount of the pointer light PL, and a first line voltage Ssa which is an anode voltage of the light emitting diode LD33 is supplied to the first switch SWa, and a second line voltage Ssb which is a cathode voltage of the light emitting diode LD33 is supplied to the second switch SWb.

(268) The amplifier Oa amplifies a difference DFb between the first line voltage LVc and the second line voltage LVP based on the current flowing on the light emitting diode LD33.

(269) Meanwhile, the first switch SWa and a resistor element R1 are connected to a first input terminal of the amplifier Oa, and the second switch SWb, a resistor element R2, and a resistor element R3 are connected to a second input terminal of the amplifier Oa. The resistor element R2 and the resistor element R3 may be connected in parallel.

(270) It is preferable that a resistor element R4 is connected between the first input terminal and an output terminal of the amplifier Oa, and a resistance value of the resistor element R4 is larger than resistance values of the resistor elements R1, R2, and R3.

(271) FIG. 10D is a diagram illustrating the coordinate information of the pointer light PL.

(272) Referring to the drawing, the display apparatus 180a may compute coordinate information CRa of the pointer light PL based on an output of the amplifier Oa.

(273) FIG. 11A is a diagram illustrating a scan signal at the first level LV1 during the display period, and the second level LVm.

(274) Referring to the drawing, during the display mode period, each of the first switching drivers Rs1 to Rs4 may sequentially output the scan signal at the first level LV1 for each scan line as in (a) of FIG. 11A.

(275) Accordingly, the scan signal at the first level LV1 which is a high level is sequentially applied for each of the scan lines of the plurality of light emitting diodes.

(276) In the drawing, it is exemplified that the voltage at the first level LV1 is applied to the first scan line during a period of T1 to T2, the voltage at the first level LV1 is applied to the second scan line during a period of T2 to T3, the voltage at the first level LV1 is applied to the first scan line during a period of T3 to T4, and the voltage at the first level LV1 is applied to the first scan line during a period of T4 to T5.

(277) Meanwhile, during the display mode period, each of the second switching drivers Cs1 to Cs4 may sequentially output the voltage at the second level LVm for each data line as in (b) of FIG. 11A.

(278) Accordingly, the voltage at the second level LVm is sequentially applied for each of the data lines of the plurality of light emitting diodes.

(279) In the drawing, it is exemplified that the voltage at the second level LV_m is applied to the first data line during a period of T₁ to T₁₂, the voltage at the second level LV_m is applied to the second data line during a period of T₂ to T₂₃, the voltage at the second level LV_m is applied to the first data line during a period of T₃ to T₃₄, and the voltage at the second level LV_m is applied to the first data line during a period of T₄ to T₄₅.

(280) Meanwhile, unlike the drawing, it is also possible that the voltage at the second level LV_m is applied to the first data line during the period of T₁ to T₂, the voltage at the second level LV_m is applied to the second data line during the period of T₂ to T₃, the voltage at the second level LV_m is applied to the first data line during the period of T₃ to T₄, and the voltage at the second level LV_m is applied to the first data line during the period of T₄ to T₅.

(281) Meanwhile, unlike the drawing, it is also possible that the voltage at the second level LV_m is applied to the first data line during a period of T₁₂ to T₂, the voltage at the second level LV_m is applied to the second data line during a period of T₂₃ to T₃, the voltage at the second level LV_m is applied to the first data line during a period of T₃₄ to T₄, and the voltage at the second level LV_m is applied to the first data line during a period of T₄₅ to T₅.

(282) FIG. 11B is a diagram exemplifying the low level LV_c supplied to the scan line and the low level LV_n supplied to the data line during a scan mode period.

(283) Referring to the drawing, during the scan mode period, each of the first switching drivers Rs₁ to Rs₄ may sequentially output the voltage at the low level LV_c to the scan line as in (a) of FIG. 11B.

(284) In the drawing, it is exemplified that the voltage at the low level LV_c is output to the scan line during a period of T_{1a} to T_{5a}.

(285) Meanwhile, during the scan mode period, each of the second switching drivers Cs₁ to cs₄ may sequentially output the voltage at the low level LV_n to the data line as in (b) FIG. 11B.

(286) In the drawing, it is exemplified that the voltage at the low level LV_n is output to the scan line during the period of T_{1a} to T_{5a}.

(287) In this case, when the pointer light PL is incident on the light emitting diode LD₃₃, the cathode voltage of the light emitting diode LD₃₃ is increased by the light amount of the pointer light PP, which becomes larger than the anode voltage.

(288) Therefore, as in (b) FIG. 11B, a voltage at the level LV_p which is larger than the low level LV_n is applied to the cathode of the light emitting diode LD₃₃ during the T_{3a} to T_{4a}.

(289) FIG. 11C is a diagram exemplifying that the light emitting diode LD₃₃ is emitted during the display mode period of FIG. 11A.

(290) Referring to the drawing, during the display mode period, the scan signal or the voltage at the first level LV₁ is applied to the anode of the light emitting diode LD₃₃ as in (b) of FIG. 11C, the second level LV_m is supplied to the cathode of the light emitting diode as in (c) of FIG. 11C, and the forward current I_a flows on the light emitting diode LD₃₃ to emit the light emitting diode LD₃₃ based on the voltage difference DF_a between the first level LV₁ and the second level LV_m as in (a) of FIG. 11C.

(291) FIG. 11D is a diagram exemplifying that the backward current flows on the light emitting diode LD₃₃ during the sensing mode period of FIG. 11B.

(292) Referring to the drawing, during the display mode period, as in (b) of FIG. 11D, the voltage at the low level LV_c is applied to the anode of the light emitting diode LD₃₃ and the voltage at the high level LV_p other than the voltage at the low level LV_n is applied to the cathode of the light emitting diode as the pointer light PL is incident, and as in (a) of FIG. 11D, the backward current I_b flows on the light emitting diode LD₃₃ based on the difference DF_b between the low-level voltage LV_c and the high-level voltage LV_p, which is the difference DF_b between the first line voltage LV_c and the second line voltage LV_p.

(293) Accordingly, the first line voltage LV_c is supplied to the first switch SW_a and the second line voltage LV_p which is the cathode voltage of the light emitting diode LD₃₃ is supplied to the second

switch SW to calculate the coordinate information of the pointer light PL.

(294) FIG. 11E is a diagram exemplifying various period settings in the display mode and the sensing mode.

(295) The driving controller **285** may control the display mode period and the sensing mode period.

(296) For example, the driving controller **285** may control the sensing mode period to be performed after the display mode period is performed.

(297) As another example, the driving controller **285** may control the display mode period to be performed after the sensing mode period is performed.

(298) Meanwhile, the driving controller **285** may vary the display mode period and the sensing mode period.

(299) For example, the driving controller **285** may control the sensing mode period and the display mode period to be equal to each other.

(300) As another example, the driving controller **285** may control the display mode period to be longer than the sensing mode period.

(301) As yet another example, the driving controller **285** may control the display mode period to be shorter than the sensing mode period. (a) FIG. 11E exemplifies that the sensing mode period P_{sa} is performed after the display mode period P_{da} , and the display mode period P_{da} and the sensing mode period P_{sa} are equal to each other.

(302) Referring to the drawing, during the display mode period P_{da} , a first-direction current I_a may flow on at least some of the plurality of light emitting diodes LD11 to LD44, and during the sensing mode period P_{sa} , a second-direction current I_b opposite to a first direction may flow on at least some of the plurality of light emitting diodes LD11 to LD44. Accordingly, the light emitting diode can be emitted based on the first-direction current during the display mode period P_{da} and the pointer light can be stably sensed without the separate optical sensor based on the second-direction current which is the reverse direction during the sensing mode period P_{sa} .

(303) Meanwhile, during the display mode period P_{da} , the first-direction current I_a may flow on at least some of the plurality of light emitting diodes LD11 to LD44, in response to a difference DF_a between a first-level (LV1) voltage S_{ba} and a second-level (LV2) voltage S_{bb} , and during the sensing mode period P_{sa} , a second-direction current I_b opposite to the first direction may flow on at least some of the plurality of light emitting diodes LD11 to LD44. Accordingly, the pointer light can be stably sensed without a separate optical sensor during the sensing mode period P_{sa} .

(304) Meanwhile, the anode voltage of the light emitting diode on which the pointer light PL is incident is lower in the sensing mode period P_{sa} than in the display mode period P_{da} , and the cathode voltage of the light emitting diode on which the pointer light PL is incident is higher in the sensing mode period P_{sa} than in the display mode period P_{da} . Accordingly, the pointer light can be stably sensed without a separate optical sensor during the sensing mode period P_{sa} .

(305) Meanwhile, the driving controller **285** may control the first plurality of switching drivers RSS and the plurality of second switching drivers CSS to be sequentially driven during the sensing mode period P_{sa} , and the sensing interface **239** may output coordinate information S_{se} of the pointer light based on sequential driving of the plurality of first switching drivers RSS and the plurality of second switching drivers CSS. Accordingly, the coordinate information S_{se} of the pointer light corresponding to the sensed pointer light PL can be stably output.

(306) Meanwhile, the sensing interface **239** may output intensity information of the pointer light corresponding to a level of the difference DF_b between the first line voltage LV_c and the second line voltage LV_p . Accordingly, intensity information of the pointer light corresponding to the sensed pointer light PL can be stably output.

(307) Meanwhile, the plurality of second switching drivers CSS outputs a second level (LV_m) voltage S_{bb} during the display mode period P_{da} , and does not output the second-level (LV_m) voltage S_{bb} during the sensing mode period P_{sa} . Accordingly, the pointer light PL can be stably sensed without a separate optical sensor during the sensing mode period P_{sa} . (b) of FIG. 11E

exemplifies that the sensing mode period P_{sb} is performed after the display mode period P_{db} , and the display mode period P_{db} is longer than the sensing mode period P_{sb} . (c) of FIG. 11E exemplifies that the display mode period P_{dc} is performed after the sensing mode period P_{sc} , and the sensing mode period P_{sc} and the display mode period P_{dc} are equal to each other. (d) of FIG. 11E exemplifies that the display mode period P_{dd} is performed after the sensing mode period P_{sd} , and the sensing mode period P_{sd} is shorter than the display mode period P_{dd} .

(308) Meanwhile, when pointing coordinate information corresponding to the pointer light PL is not detected during the sensing mode period, the driving controller 285 may control the display mode period to be performed longer than the sensing mode period.

(309) For example, when the pointing coordinate information corresponding to the pointer light PL is not detected during the sensing mode period P_{sa} in the state in which the display mode period P_{da} and the sensing mode period P_{sa} are equal to each other as in (a) of FIG. 11E, the driving controller 285 may control the display mode period P_{db} to be performed longer than the sensing mode period P_{sb} as in (b) of FIG. 11E. Accordingly, the sensing mode period can be flexibly controlled.

(310) Meanwhile, when the pointing coordinate information corresponding to the pointer light PL is detected during the sensing mode period, the driving controller 285 may control the display mode period to be equal to or shorter than the sensing mode period.

(311) For example, when the pointing coordinate information corresponding to the pointer light PL is detected during the sensing mode period P_{sa} while the display mode period P_{db} is performed longer than the sensing mode period P_{sb} as in (b) of FIG. 11E, the driving controller 285 may control the display mode period P_{db} and the sensing mode period P_{sa} to be equal to each other or the sensing mode period to be longer in (a) of FIG. 11E. Accordingly, the sensing mode period can be flexibly controlled.

(312) Meanwhile, when the display mode period is shorter than the sensing mode period, the driving controller 285 may control the level of the scan signal or the first level LV1 to be larger or the level of the second level LVm to be less.

(313) That is, the driving controller 285 may control a difference between the first level and the second level to be larger as the display mode period is shorter than the sensing mode period. Accordingly, luminance attenuation of the display mode period which becomes shorter may be compensated with the level difference which becomes larger.

(314) FIG. 12A illustrates one example of an internal circuit diagram of a display apparatus according to another embodiment of the present disclosure.

(315) Referring to the drawing, the display apparatus 180b according to another embodiment of the present disclosure includes a plurality of light emitting diodes LD11 to LD44 arranged in a matrix form, a plurality of first switching drivers RSS supplying a scan signal or a voltage at a first level LV1, for each first line, to anodes of the plurality of light emitting diodes LD11 to LD44 based on a switching operation during a display mode period P_{da} , a plurality of second switching drivers CSS supplying a voltage at a second level LVm lower than the first level LV1, for each second line, to cathodes of the plurality of light emitting diodes LD11 to LD44 based on the switching operation during the display mode period P_{da} , a first switch SWa outputting the scan signal or the voltage at the first level LV1 during the display mode period P_{da} and not output the scan signal or the voltage at the first level LV1 during a sensing mode period P_{sa} apart from the display mode period P_{da} , a second switch SWb outputting a voltage Sbb at a second level LVm during the display mode period P_{da} and output a current flowing on at least one of the plurality of light emitting diodes LD11 to LD44 based on a pointer light PL during the sensing mode period P_{sa} , and multi-stage amplifiers Oa and Opb amplifying a difference DFb between a first line voltage LVc and a second line voltage LVp based on the current flowing on the light emitting diode during the sensing mode period P_{sa} .

(316) That is, the display apparatus 180b of FIG. 12A is similar to the display apparatus 180a of FIG. 9, but different from the display apparatus 180a in terms of including the multi-stage

amplifiers Oa and OPb.

(317) When the difference is primarily described, the display apparatus **180b** of FIG. **12A** may further include a resistor element Ra and a capacitor element Ca at output terminals of the multi-stage amplifiers Oa and OPb. Accordingly, the pointer light PL can be stably sensed without a separate optical sensor during the sensing mode period based on a signal from which noise is removed.

(318) The first switch SWa and a resistor element R1 are connected to a first input terminal of a first-stage amplifier Oa among the multiple-stage amplifiers Oa and OPb, and the second switch SWb, a resistor element R2, and a resistor element R3 are connected to a second input terminal of the first-stage amplifier Oa.

(319) A resistor element R4 and a capacitor element Cm are connected between the first input terminal and the output terminal of the first-stage amplifier Oa in parallel, a resistor element R5 is connected between the output terminal of the first-stage amplifier Oa and a first input terminal of a second-stage amplifier Ob, and a resistor element R6 is connected to a second input terminal of the second-stage amplifier Ob.

(320) The resistor element Rb is connected between the first input terminal and the output terminal of the second-stage amplifier Ob, and the resistor element Ra and the capacitor element Ca are connected to the output terminal of the second-stage amplifier Ob.

(321) The difference DFb between the first line voltage LVc and the second line voltage LVp input into the multiple-stage amplifiers Oa and OPb is amplified through the multiple-stage amplifiers Oa and OPb, and noise is removed through the resistor element Ra and the capacitor element Ca.

(322) Therefore, the multiple-stage amplifiers Oa and OPb may output a signal with reduced noise by the resistor element Ra and the capacitor element Ca connected to the output terminal of the multiple-stage amplifier Oa. Accordingly, the pointer light PL can be stably sensed without a separate optical sensor during the sensing mode period based on the signal from which noise is removed.

(323) Meanwhile, a resistance value of a resistor element R4 connected to the first-stage amplifier Oa is preferably larger than a resistance value of the resistor element Rb connected to a second-stage amplifier Ob after the first-stage amplifier Oa. Accordingly, the pointer light PL can be stably sensed without a separate optical sensor during the sensing mode period based on the signal from which noise is removed.

(324) FIG. **12B** is a view referred to for an operation description of FIG. **12A**. (a) FIG. **12B** exemplifies a difference CLx between the first line voltage LVc and the second line voltage LVp input into the input terminals of the multiple-stage amplifiers Oa and OPb. (a) of FIG. **12B** exemplifies a signal Clm from which noise is removed through the resistor element Ra and the capacitor element Ca of the multiple-stage amplifiers Oa and OPb. Accordingly, the pointer light PL can be stably sensed without a separate optical sensor during the sensing mode period based on the signal from which noise is removed.

(325) FIG. **12C** illustrates one example of an internal circuit diagram of a display apparatus in an image display apparatus according to yet another embodiment of the present disclosure.

(326) The display apparatus **180c** according to yet another embodiment of the present disclosure includes a plurality of light emitting diodes LD11 to LD33 arranged in a matrix form, a plurality of first switching drivers RSS supplying a scan signal or a voltage at a first level LV1, for each first line, to anodes of the plurality of light emitting diodes LD11 to LD33 based on a switching operation during a display mode period Pda, and a second switching driver CSS supplying a voltage Sbb at a second level LVm lower than the first level LV1, for each second line, to cathodes of the plurality of light emitting diodes LD11 to LD33 during the display mode period Pda.

(327) Meanwhile, the display apparatus **180c** according to yet another embodiment of the present disclosure may further include a first switch SWa that outputs the scan signal or the voltage at the first level LV1 during the display mode period Pda, and does not output the scan signal or the

voltage at the first level LV1 during a sensing mode period Psa apart from the display mode period Pda.

(328) Further, the display apparatus **180c** according to yet another embodiment of the present disclosure may further include a second switch SWb that outputs the voltage Sbb at the second level LVm during the display mode period Pda, and outputs a current flowing on at least one of the plurality of light emitting diodes LD11 to LD33 based on the pointer light PL during the sensing mode period Psa.

(329) Meanwhile, the display apparatus **180c** according to yet another embodiment of the present disclosure may further include an amplifier Oa that amplifies a difference DFb between a first line voltage LVc and a second line voltage LVp based on the current flowing on the light emitting diode during the sensing mode period Psa.

(330) Light emitting diodes L11, L21, and L31 of a first data line among the plurality of light emitting diodes LD11 to LD33 may be red light emitting diodes, light emitting diodes LD12, LD22, and LD32 of a second data line may be green light emitting diodes, and Light emitting diodes LD13, LD23, and LD33 of a third data line may be blue light emitting diodes.

(331) In a display mode, the light emitting diodes L11, L21, and L31 of the first data line may be the red light emitting diodes, the light emitting diodes LD12, LD22, and LD32 of the second data line may be the green light emitting diodes, and the light emitting diodes LD13, LD23, and LD33 of the third data line may be the blue light emitting diodes.

(332) Meanwhile, since the red light emitting diode shows more excellent photoelectric conversion efficiency upon incidence of the pointer light than the red and blue light emitting diodes, it is also possible to perform a sensing mode only in the red light emitting diode.

(333) Meanwhile, the second switching driver CSS may include one switching driver Css1 for the red light emitting diode other than three switching drivers.

(334) In addition, a second node nb of one switching driver Css1 connected to the light emitting diodes L11, L21, and L31 of the first data line is connected the second switch SWb.

(335) Accordingly, the number of switching drivers can be reduced as compared with the display apparatus **180a** of FIG. 9.

(336) FIGS. 13A to 13E are diagrams referred to in the description of the image display apparatus according to an embodiment of the present disclosure.

(337) FIG. 13A exemplifies that an image **1000** is displayed in the display apparatus **180** of the image display apparatus **100**.

(338) The signal processing device **170** outputs an image signal to the display apparatus **180**, and Accordingly, the image **1000** may be displayed as in FIG. 13A.

(339) FIG. 13B exemplifies that a pointer light PL from a pointing device **300** spaced apart from a first distance D1 is incident on the display apparatus **180** during the display of the image.

(340) In this case, the pointer light PL may be a laser light.

(341) As described above, during the display mode period, the image **1000** is displayed by light emission based on forward current of the plurality of light emitting diodes, and during the sensing mode period, when the pointer light PL is incident on some of the plurality of light emitting diodes, a pointing coordinate is sensed by backward current of the light emitting diode.

(342) Accordingly, the signal processing device **170** may receive coordinate information of the pointer light PL from the display apparatus **180**, and output an image signal including a pointer image **201** to the display apparatus **180** based on the coordinate information of the pointer light PL from the display apparatus **180**.

(343) FIG. 13C exemplifies that the pointer image **201** is displayed based on the coordinate information of the pointer light PL from the display apparatus **180** during the display of the image **1000**.

(344) FIG. 13D exemplifies that the pointer light PL from the pointing device **300** spaced apart from a second distance D2 closer than the first distance D1 is incident on the display apparatus **180**

during the display of the image.

(345) When the pointer light PL from the pointing device **300** space apart from the second distance **D2** closer than the first distance **D1** is incident, a difference **DFb** between a first line voltage **LV2** and a second line voltage **LVp** is further increased in the sensing mode.

(346) Based thereon, the display apparatus **180** may transmit intensity information of the pointer light PL to the signal processing device **170**.

(347) Accordingly, the signal processing device **170** may receive coordinate information of the pointer light PL from the display apparatus **180**, and output an image signal including a pointer image **201** of which size or luminance is varied to the display apparatus **180** based on the intensity information of the pointer light PL from the display apparatus **180**.

(348) FIG. **13E** exemplifies that a pointer image **201b** is displayed based on the coordinate information of the pointer light PL from the display apparatus **180** during the display of the image **1000**.

(349) FIG. **13E** exemplifies that the size of the pointer image **201b** is further increased or the luminance is further increased because the intensity of the pointer light PL is the greater as compared with FIG. **13C**.

(350) Accordingly, the pointer image **201** in which the size is varied can be displayed based on the intensity information of the pointer light PL.

(351) FIG. **14A** exemplifies that a third mode corresponding to a power saving mode or a stand-by mode is performed.

(352) Referring to the drawing, only a scan signal may be applied or only a data signal may be applied during a plurality of subframe periods as the third mode is performed.

(353) Accordingly, as in the drawing, no image is displayed in the display **180** of the image display apparatus **100**.

(354) FIG. **14B** exemplifies that a pointer light PL from a pointing device **300** spaced apart from a first distance **D1** is incident on the display apparatus **180** during the power saving mode or the stand-by mode.

(355) Meanwhile, during the sensing mode period, when the pointer light PL is incident on some of the plurality of light emitting diodes, the pointing coordinate is sensed by the backward current of the light emitting diode.

(356) Accordingly, the signal processing device **170** in the image display apparatus **100** may receive coordinate information of the pointer light PL from the display apparatus **180**, and output an image signal including a pointer image **201** to the display apparatus **180** based on the coordinate information of the pointer light PL from the display apparatus **180**.

(357) Meanwhile, when the pointer light PL is sensed in the third mode, the driving controller **285** switches the third mode to the first mode or the second mode to control the pointer image corresponding to the pointer light PL to be displayed.

(358) FIG. **14C** exemplifies that the pointer image **201** is displayed based on the coordinate information of the pointer light PL from the display apparatus **180**.

(359) In this case, other images are not displayed, and as in the drawing, only the pointer image **201** may be disposed. Accordingly, the pointer light PL can be stably sensed in the third mode while reducing power consumption, and based thereon, the pointer image **201** may be displayed.

(360) While the embodiments of the present disclosure have been illustrated and described above, the present disclosure is not limited to the aforementioned specific embodiments, various modifications may be made by a person with ordinary skill in the technical field to which the present disclosure pertains without departing from the subject matters of the present disclosure that are claimed in the claims, and these modifications should not be appreciated individually from the technical spirit or prospect of the present disclosure.

Claims

1. An image display apparatus comprising: a panel including a plurality of light emitting diodes configured for displaying and for sensing a pointer light; and a driving controller configured to output a scan signal to a light emitting diode of the plurality of light emitting diodes for each of a plurality of subframe periods, wherein the driving controller is configured to: output a scan signal and a data signal to the light emitting diode during the plurality of subframe periods in a first mode corresponding to a display mode, output only one of the scan signal or the data signal during some subframe periods among the plurality of subframe periods for sensing a pointer light and output the scan signal and the data signal during some other subframe periods among the plurality of subframe periods for displaying, in a second mode, output only one of the scan signal or the data signal to the light emitting diode during the plurality of subframe periods for sensing a pointer light in a third mode corresponding to a power saving mode or a stand-by mode.
2. The image display apparatus of claim 1, wherein the driving controller is configured to control a forward current to flow on the light emitting diode in the first mode, and control a backward current to flow on the light emitting diode on which the pointer light is incident in the second mode.
3. The image display apparatus of claim 1, wherein the driving controller is configured to display a pointer image corresponding to the pointer light in response to sensing the pointer light in the second mode.
4. The image display apparatus of claim 1, wherein in response to sensing the pointer light in the third mode, the driving controller is configured to display a pointer image corresponding to the pointer light by switching the third mode to the first mode or the second mode.
5. The image display apparatus of claim 1, wherein in a state in which a data line is connected to an anode of the light emitting diode and a scan line is connected to a cathode of the light emitting diode, the driving controller outputs the scan signal and the data signal to the light emitting diode during the plurality of subframe periods in the first mode, and outputs only the scan signal to the light emitting diode during some subframe periods among the plurality of subframe periods in the second mode.
6. The image display apparatus of claim 5, wherein the driving controller outputs only the scan signal to the light emitting diode during the plurality of subframe periods in the third mode.
7. The image display apparatus of claim 1, wherein in a state in which a scan line is connected to an anode of the light emitting diode and a data line is connected to a cathode of the light emitting diode, the driving controller outputs the scan signal and the data signal to the light emitting diode during the plurality of subframe periods in the first mode, and outputs only the data signal to the light emitting diode during some subframe periods among the plurality of subframe periods in the second mode.
8. The image display apparatus of claim 7, wherein the driving controller outputs only the data signal to the light emitting diode during the plurality of subframe periods in the third mode.
9. The image display apparatus of claim 7, further comprising: a plurality of first switching drivers to supply the scan signal or a voltage at a first level to anodes of the plurality of light emitting diodes based on a switching operation during a period of the first mode; a plurality of second switching drivers to supply a voltage at a second level lower than the first level to cathodes of the plurality of light emitting diodes based on the switching operation during the period of the first mode; a first switch to output a scan control signal or the voltage at the first level during the period of the first mode, and not output the scan control signal or the voltage at the first level during a period of the second mode; and a second switch to output the voltage at the second level during the period of the first mode, and output a current flowing on at least one of the plurality of light emitting diodes based on the pointer light during the period of the second mode.

10. The image display apparatus of claim 9, further comprising: an amplifier configured to amplify a difference between a first line voltage and a second line voltage based on the current flowing on the light emitting diode during the period of the second mode.
 11. The image display apparatus of claim 1, wherein an anode voltage of the light emitting diode on which the pointer light is incident is lower in the period of the second mode than in a period of the first mode, or a cathode voltage of the light emitting diode on which the pointer light is incident is higher in the period of the second mode than in the period of the first mode.
 12. The image display apparatus of claim 10, further comprising: a sensing interface configured to supply a signal output through the amplifier to the driving controller.
 13. The image display apparatus of claim 12, wherein the driving controller is configured to sequentially drive the plurality of first switching drivers and the plurality of second switching drivers during the period of the second mode, and wherein the sensing interface outputs pointing coordinate information of corresponding to the pointer light based on sequential driving of the plurality of first switching drivers and the plurality of second switching drivers.
 14. The image display apparatus of claim 12, wherein the sensing interface outputs intensity information of the pointer light corresponding to a level of the difference between the first line voltage and the second line voltage.
 15. The image display apparatus of claim 1, wherein the driving controller controls a period of the first mode to be longer than a period of the second mode in a case in which pointing coordinate information corresponding to the pointer light is not detected during the period of the second mode.
 16. The image display apparatus of claim 1, wherein the driving controller controls a period of the first mode to be equal to or shorter than a period of the second mode in a case in which pointing coordinate information corresponding to the pointer light is detected during the period of the second mode.
 17. The image display apparatus of claim 1, further comprising: a signal processing device configured to output an image signal to a display of the image display apparatus, wherein the signal processing device outputs an image signal including a pointer image to the display based on pointing coordinate information corresponding to the pointer light.
 18. A video wall comprising: a plurality of image display apparatuses, wherein the image display apparatus includes: a panel including a plurality of light emitting diodes configured for displaying and for sensing a pointer light; and a driving controller configured to output a scan signal to a light emitting diode of the plurality of light emitting diodes for each of a plurality of subframe periods, wherein the driving controller is configured to: output a scan signal and a data signal to the light emitting diode during the plurality of subframe periods in a first mode corresponding to a display mode, output only one of the scan signal or the data signal during some subframe periods among the plurality of subframe periods for sensing a pointer light and output the scan signal and the data signal during some other subframe periods among the plurality of subframe periods for displaying, in a second mode, output only one of the scan signal or the data signal to the light emitting diode during the plurality of subframe periods for sensing a pointer light in a third mode corresponding to a power saving mode or a stand-by mode.
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