

DESCRIPTION

IN-TRAIN DISPLAY-DEVICE MANAGEMENT SYSTEM AND IN-TRAIN
DISPLAY-DEVICE MANAGEMENT METHOD

5

TECHNICAL FIELD

[0001] The present invention relates to an in-train display-device management system and an in-train display-device management method, and more particularly to an in-train display-device management system and an in-train display-device management method for collectively managing maintenance of a plurality of display devices arranged in a train.

15 BACKGROUND ART

[0002] Conventionally, in a railroad train, display devices using a liquid crystal display are arranged in each vehicle of the train as a display unit of an in-vehicle information system to inform guidance such as travel information and advertisements to the passengers (see, for example, Patent Document 1).

[0003] In such in-vehicle display devices, quality needs to be maintained constant to reliably inform the guidance such as travel information and advertisements to the passengers. Meanwhile, a liquid crystal display of the display device has an operating life, and its luminance decreases according to the time of operation. When the luminance of the liquid crystal display decreases, a screen display becomes dark to degrade display quality and image visibility becomes poor. Further, because the decrease in luminance of liquid crystal displays is not uniform and is individually different, maintenance needs to be performed for each display device.

[0004] Conventionally, therefore, a maintenance worker goes around a train to confirm display brightness (luminance) of display devices one by one, and determines necessity of maintenance such as replacement for each of the display devices.

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DISCLOSURE OF INVENTION

10 PROBLEM TO BE SOLVED BY THE INVENTION

[0006] However, because such display devices are arranged in plural, a large number of display devices are used in one formation of trains. Therefore, it is a considerably time-consuming work to manage the necessity of maintenance of display devices one by one, and maintenance workers have a heavy workload.

[0007] The present invention has been achieved to solve the above problems, and an object of the present invention is to provide an in-train display-device management system and an in-train display-device management method capable of easily managing maintenance of a plurality of display devices arranged in vehicles.

MEANS FOR SOLVING PROBLEM

25 [0008] To solve the problems as above-mentioned and to achieve the object, the in-train display-device management system includes an in-train-display management device that is incorporated in a train constituted by a plurality of vehicles and is connected to a plurality of display devices arranged in each vehicle of the train by a transmission path, and displays whether a driving status of the display devices is normal on one screen per predetermined unit to collectively manage the driving status of the display

devices.

EFFECT OF THE INVENTION

[0009] According to the present invention, status
5 management of a plurality of display devices can be
collectively ascertained and managed, and maintenance of a
plurality of display devices arranged in vehicles of a
train can be easily managed, by displaying the status of
the display devices arranged in the vehicles collectively
10 on one screen.

BRIEF DESCRIPTION OF DRAWINGS

[0010] FIG. 1 is an explanatory diagram of a
configuration of an in-train display-device management
15 system according to a first embodiment of the present
invention.

FIG. 2 is an explanatory diagram of the in-train
display-device management system according to the first
embodiment of the present invention.

20 FIG. 3 is an explanatory diagram of an example of an
arrangement position of a luminance sensor in the in-train
display-device management system according to the first
embodiment of the present invention.

FIG. 4 is a block diagram of an inner structure of an
25 in-train display-device management device in the in-train
display-device management system according to the first
embodiment of the present invention.

FIG. 5 is an example of a screen of a status display
panel in the in-train display-device management system
30 according to the first embodiment of the present invention.

FIG. 6 is a flowchart for explaining an operation of
the in-train display-device management system according to
the first embodiment of the present invention.

FIG. 7 is a flowchart for explaining an operation of the in-train display-device management system according to the first embodiment of the present invention.

FIG. 8 is an example of a management screen of a display-device management device according to the first embodiment of the present invention that collectively manages display devices in a central distribution center.

FIG. 9 is an explanatory diagram of an example of an arrangement position of a temperature sensor in an in-train display-device management system according to a second embodiment of the present invention.

FIG. 10 is a flowchart for explaining an operation of the in-train display-device management system according to the second embodiment of the present invention.

FIG. 11 is an explanatory diagram of another configuration of the in-train display-device management system according to the first and second embodiments of the present invention.

EXPLANATIONS OF LETTERS OR NUMERALS

[0011] 2 Transmission path

3 Transmission path

4 Transmission path

10a In-train display-device management device

10s Monitoring unit

10sp Luminance sensor

11 Display device

11a, 11b, 11c Display device

11h Light hole

12a, 12b, 12c Display device

18 Storage unit

19 Status display panel

21a, 21b, 21c Display device

22a, 22b, 22c Display device
 31a, 31b, 31c Display device
 32a, 32b, 32c Display device
 41 Analyzer
 5 42 Display controller
 50 Status display unit
 100a Analyzer
 100b Analyzer
 100c Analyzer
 10 101 Transmission path
 102 Transmission path

BEST MODE(S) FOR CARRYING OUT THE INVENTION

[0012] Exemplary embodiments of an in-train display-
 15 device management system and an in-train display-device
 management method according to the present invention will
 be explained below in detail with reference to the
 accompanying drawings. The present invention is not
 limited to the following descriptions and changes can be
 20 appropriately made without departing from the scope of the
 invention.

[0013] First embodiment.

FIG. 1 is a schematic configuration diagram of an in-
 train display-device management system according to a first
 25 embodiment of the present invention. In FIG. 1, vehicles
 of a train are first to nth vehicles; however, an example
 of three-car train in the case of N=3 is shown in FIG. 1.
 In a first vehicle T1, display devices 11a, 12a, 21a, 22a,
 31a, and 32a using a liquid crystal display (LCD) as a
 30 display apparatus in an in-train information system are
 mounted for displaying guidance such as travel information
 and advertisements to the passengers.

[0014] Likewise, in a second car T2, display devices 11b,

12b, 21b, 22b, 31b, and 32b using the liquid crystal display as the display apparatus in the in-train information system are mounted for displaying guidance such as travel information and advertisements to the passengers.

5 In a third car T3, display devices 11c, 12c, 21c, 22c, 31c, and 32c using the liquid crystal display as the display apparatus in the in-train information system are mounted for displaying guidance such as travel information and advertisements to the passengers (hereinafter, these

10 display devices can be collectively referred to as "display device(s) 11").

[0015] For example, as shown in FIG. 2, these display devices 11 are installed two each at top portions above respective doors on one side in the vehicle. In FIG. 1,

15 the number of display devices 11 in each vehicle is six; however, the number of display devices to be installed in each vehicle is not limited to six.

[0016] The in-train display-device management system according to the first embodiment monitors a driving status

20 of the display devices 11 arranged in the first car T1 to the third car T3 and displays the driving status on one screen per predetermined unit, to collectively manage the driving status of the display devices arranged in the first car T1 to the third car T3. The in-train display-device

25 management system collectively manages the driving status of the display devices per formation of trains. The in-train display-device management system according to the first embodiment includes a monitoring unit 10s

respectively arranged in each display device 11 and an in-

30 train display-device management device 10a incorporated in the first car T1, which is a leading vehicle.

[0017] The in-train display-device management device 10a and the display device 11 are connected by a transmission

path 2, and the display devices 11a, 21a, and 31a, the display devices 11b, 21b, and 31b, and the display devices 11c, 21c, and 31c are respectively connected via a transmission path 3. The display devices 11a and 12a, the display devices 21a and 22a, and the display devices 31a and 32a are respectively connected via a transmission path 4. Both a digital transmission path and an analog transmission path can be used as these transmission paths 2, 3, and 4.

10 [0018] The monitoring unit 10s detects the driving status of the respective display devices 11 to generate monitoring information for each of the display devices 11. The monitoring unit 10s includes a luminance sensor (a photometer) that monitors luminance at the time of
15 displaying an image on the display device 11 and generates luminance information as the monitoring information. FIG. 3 is an explanatory diagram of an example of an arrangement position of the luminance sensor. In FIG. 3, a screen of the display device 11 is viewed from a direction of an
20 arrow A. For example, as shown in FIG. 3, a light hole 11h is provided at the center on a rear side of the display device 11, and a luminance sensor 10sp is arranged to sense backlight of the liquid crystal display leaking outside from the light hole.

25 [0019] The monitoring unit 10s also includes an elapsed time counter that counts and integrates an elapsed time of image display on the display device 11 to generate elapsed display time information as the monitoring information. Specifically, the elapsed time counter counts a driving
30 time of the backlight of the liquid crystal display in the display device 11. The count of the driving time of the backlight can be acquired by a counting time during which power is supplied to the backlight.

[0020] FIG. 4 is a block diagram of an inner structure of the in-train display-device management device 10a incorporated in the first car T1. As shown in FIG. 4, the in-train display-device management device 10a includes a communication I/F 16, a CPU 17, a storage unit 18, and a status display panel 19.

[0021] The communication I/F 16 has a plurality of transmission interface functions. Connection between the in-train display-device management device 10a and the display device 11 by the transmission path 2 is performed via the communication I/F 16. The CPU 17 is an arithmetic unit that controls the in-train display-device management system. An analyzer 41 and a display controller 42 are loaded on the storage unit 18 by reading and executing a program stored in the storage unit 18 by the CPU 17, so that the analyzer 41 and the display controller 42 are generated in the storage unit 18 as a software configuration.

[0022] The program executed by the CPU 17 can be stored in a recording medium readable by the in-train display-device management device 10a, such as CD-ROM, floppy® disk (FD), or DVD, in an installable or executable format to be provided.

[0023] The analyzer 41 acquires and analyzes the monitoring information of all of the display devices 11 so as to generate analysis information of the driving status of all of the display devices 11. For example, the analyzer 41 acquires and analyzes the luminance information of all of the display devices 11 as the monitoring information so as to generate analysis information of a display luminance status of all of the display devices 11. For example, the analyzer 41 acquires and analyzes elapsed display time information of all of the display devices 11

as the monitoring information so as to generate analysis information of an elapsed time status of all of the display devices 11.

[0024] The display controller 42 controls display on the status display panel 19 based on the analysis information. The storage unit 18 stores various pieces of data including the monitoring information and various programs for controlling the in-train display-device management system under control of the CPU 17. The status display panel 19 collectively displays the driving status of the display devices 11 based on the analysis information. The status display panel 19 can collectively display the driving status of the display devices 11 in a vehicle unit as a predetermined unit, under control of the display controller 42. Further, the status display panel 19 can collectively display the driving status of the display devices 11 per formation as a predetermined unit, under control of the display controller 42.

[0025] FIG. 5 is an example of a screen of the status display panel 19 when the luminance status of the liquid crystal display (LCD) of the display device 11 is collectively displayed on the status display panel 19 as the driving status of the display device 11. In FIG. 5, such a display form is shown that when the driving status of the display device 11 is normal, corresponding one of a status display unit 50 is turned off, when the driving status of the display device is abnormal, corresponding one of the status display unit 50 is illuminated (alarm display), and when the driving status of the display device 11 is in a predetermined warning condition, the corresponding status display unit blinks (alarm display).

[0026] FIG. 5 depicts a case that the driving status of the display device 11 is collectively displayed on the

status display panel 19, designating the luminance status of the liquid crystal display (LDC) of the display device 11 as a checking element. However, the driving status of the display device 11 can be collectively displayed on the status display panel 19, designating the elapsed time of image display on the display device 11 as the checking element, or other items can be designated as the checking element. The driving status of the display device 11 in which these checking elements are integrated can be collectively displayed on the status display panel 19.

[0027] An operation of the in-train display-device management system according to the first embodiment is explained next with reference to FIG. 6, for a case that luminance information is used as monitoring information, as an example. FIG. 6 is a flowchart for explaining the operation of the in-train display-device management system.

[0028] First, the luminance sensor 10sp in each monitoring unit 10s measures luminance of the liquid crystal display (LCD) at the time of displaying an image on each of the display devices 11 periodically with a predetermined interval so as to generate luminance information as the monitoring information (Step S110).

[0029] Next, the analyzer 41 acquires and analyzes the monitoring information of all of the display devices 11 so as to generate analysis information of the driving status of all of the display devices 11. That is, the analyzer 41 acquires the luminance information of all of the display devices 11 as the monitoring information. The analyzer 41 determines whether the luminance of the liquid crystal display (LCD) of the display device 11 has decreased to a level lower than a predetermined value for maintaining image display quality based on the acquired luminance information, and generates a determination result thereof

as analysis information (Step S120).

[0030] When analysis information indicating that the luminance of the liquid crystal display (LCD) of the display device 11 has not decreased to the level lower than the predetermined value for maintaining the image display quality (normal luminance information) is generated (NO at Step S120), the analyzer 41 transmits the analysis information (normal luminance information) to the luminance sensor in the monitoring unit 10s. The luminance sensor continues measurement of luminance of the liquid crystal display (LCD) based on the analysis information (normal luminance information) (Step S110). The analyzer 41 also transmits the analysis information (normal luminance information) to the display controller 42. The display controller 42 causes a message indicating that the luminance of the display device 11 is normal to be displayed on the status display panel 19 based on the analysis information (normal luminance information) (Step S160).

[0031] On the other hand, when analysis information indicating that the luminance of the liquid crystal display (LCD) of the display device 11 has decreased to a level lower than the predetermined value for maintaining the image display quality (luminance decrease information) is generated (YES at Step S120), the analyzer 41 transmits the analysis information (luminance decrease information) to the display device 11 as current-value adjustment-instruction information of the backlight so as to instruct the display device 11 to adjust a current value of the backlight of the liquid crystal display (LCD) (Step S130). The display device 11 adjusts the current value of the backlight of the liquid crystal display (LCD) based on the analysis information (luminance decrease information).

[0032] Thereafter, the luminance sensor in the monitoring unit 10s of the corresponding display device 11 measures the luminance of the liquid crystal display (LCD) again at the time of displaying an image on the display device 11 so as to generate adjusted luminance information as the monitoring information (Step S140). The analyzer 41 acquires and analyzes the monitoring information of the corresponding display device 11 so as to generate analysis information of the driving status of the display device 11. That is, the analyzer 41 acquires the adjusted luminance information of the corresponding display device 11. The analyzer 41 then determines whether the luminance of the liquid crystal display (LCD) of the display device 11 has recovered to a value higher than the predetermined value for maintaining the image display quality so as to generate a result thereof as the analysis information (Step S150).

[0033] When having determined that the luminance of the liquid crystal display (LCD) of the display device 11 has recovered to a value higher than the predetermined value for maintaining the image display quality (YES at Step S150), the analyzer 41 generates analysis information indicating that the luminance of the liquid crystal display (LCD) of the display device 11 has recovered to a normal value (luminance recovery information) as the analysis information, and transmits the analysis information to the display controller 42. The display controller 42 causes a message indicating that the luminance of the display device 11 is normal to be displayed on the status display panel 19 based on the analysis information (luminance recovery information). The analyzer 41 transmits the analysis information (luminance recovery information) to the luminance sensor in the monitoring unit 10s. The luminance sensor continues monitoring of luminance of the liquid

crystal display (LCD) based on the analysis information (luminance recovery information) (Step S110).

[0034] On the other hand, when having determined that the luminance of the liquid crystal display (LCD) of the display device 11 has not recovered to a value higher than the predetermined value for maintaining the image display quality (NO at Step S150), the analyzer 41 generates analysis information indicating that the luminance is abnormal (abnormal luminance information) as the analysis information, and transmits the analysis information to the display controller 42. The display controller 42 causes a message indicating that the luminance of the display device 11 is abnormal to be displayed on the status display panel 19 based on the analysis information (abnormal luminance information) (alarm display) (Step S160).

[0035] According to the above processes, the in-train display-device management system according to the first embodiment can display the driving status (a luminance status of the liquid crystal display (LCD)) of all of the display devices 11 arranged in the first to third cars T1 to T3 on the status display panel 19 and collectively manage the driving status.

[0036] As the predetermined value for maintaining the image display quality, for example, a half-value of standard luminance at the time of displaying an image on a new display device 11 can be adopted. The analyzer 41 calculates a mean value of luminance of the entire display devices 11 collectively managed based on the analysis information. When the luminance at the time of displaying an image on the display device 11 is within a range between the mean value of luminance of the entire display devices 11 collectively managed and the half-value of standard luminance set in advance at the time of displaying an image

(in a warning condition), an alarm message can be displayed on the status display panel 19 as a warning indicating that "end of operating life is approaching". Accordingly, before the operating life of the display device 11 ends, replacement of the display device 11 can be prepared in advance. The number of display devices 11 whose replacement timing is approaching can be ascertained, which can be used as information at the time of planning maintenance.

10 [0037] When luminance of the respective display devices 11 collectively managed at the time of displaying an image is lower than the half-value of the standard luminance set in advance at the time of displaying an image (in a warning condition), the analyzer 41 can cause an alarm message to be displayed on the status display panel 19, as a warning indicating that "end of operating life is approaching". Accordingly, before the operating life of the display device 11 ends, replacement of the display device 11 can be prepared in advance for each display device 11. The number of the display devices 11 whose replacement timing is approaching can be ascertained, which can be used as the information at the time of planning the maintenance.

[0038] The half-value of luminance is adopted as the predetermined value for maintaining the image display quality. However, even if the luminance of the display device 11 is slightly low, for example, while a train is traveling underground or in a long tunnel, when a display screen can be recognized sufficiently based on route information and position information of the train from a known train information controller incorporated in the train, a value lower than the half-value of the luminance can be adopted as the predetermined value, thereby enabling to finely manage the display device 11 and extend the

replacement timing of the display device 11.

[0039] The operation of the in-train display-device management system according to the first embodiment is explained next with reference to FIG. 7, for a case that
5 the elapsed time information of image display on the display device 11 is used as the monitoring information as an example. FIG. 7 is a flowchart for explaining the operation of the in-train display-device management system.

[0040] First, the elapsed time counter in each
10 monitoring unit 10s counts the elapsed time of image display on each display device 11 periodically with a predetermined interval so as to generate elapsed display time information as the monitoring information (Step S210).

[0041] The analyzer 41 acquires and analyzes the
15 monitoring information of all of the display devices 11 so as to generate analysis information of the driving status of all of the display devices 11. That is, the analyzer 41 acquires elapsed display time information of all of the display devices 11 as the monitoring information. The
20 analyzer 41 then determines whether the image display time of the liquid crystal display (LCD) of the display device 11 has exceeded a specified number of hours set in advance so as to generate a determination result thereof as the analysis information (Step S220).

25 [0042] When analysis information indicating that the elapsed display time of the display device 11 has not exceeded the specified number of hours set in advance (within-specified-time information) is generated (NO at Step S220), the analyzer 41 transmits the analysis
30 information (within-specified-time information) to the elapsed time counter in the monitoring unit 10s. The elapsed time counter continues counting of the elapsed time of the image display on the display device 11 based on the

analysis information (within-specified-time information)
(Step S210). The analyzer 41 also transmits the analysis
information (within-specified-time information) to the
display controller 42. The display controller 42 causes a
5 message indicating that the elapsed display time of the
display device 11 has not exceeded a predetermined number
of hours set in advance to be displayed on the status
display panel 19.

[0043] On the other hand, when analysis information
10 indicating that the elapsed display time of the display
device 11 has exceeded the specified number of hours set in
advance (outside-specified-time information) is generated
(YES at Step S220), the analyzer 41 transmits the analysis
information (outside-specified-time information) to the
15 display controller 42. The display controller 42 causes a
message indicating that the elapsed display time of the
display device 11 has exceeded the predetermined number of
hours set in advance to be displayed on the status display
panel 19 (alarm display) (Step S230). Also in this case,
20 the elapsed time counter continues counting of the elapsed
time of the image display on the display device 11.

[0044] The in-train display-device management system
according to the first embodiment can display the driving
status of all display devices (an elapsed time of the image
25 display on the display devices 11) arranged in the first to
third cars T1 to T3 on the status display panel 19, and
collectively manage the driving status. For example, the
predetermined number of hours can be the number of hours
less than a standard lifetime of the display device 11 by
30 dozens of hours. By setting such number of hours, for
example, even if the luminance status of the display device
11 at the time of displaying an image is normal, it can be
known in advance that an end of the operating life is

approaching, and replacement of the display device 11 can be prepared in advance before the operating life of the display device 11 ends. Further, the number of display devices whose replacement timing is approaching can be
5 ascertained, which can be used as information at the time of planning maintenance.

[0045] The driving status of the display device 11 is monitored based on screen luminance of the display device 11 or the elapsed time of screen display to estimate the
10 operating life as the monitoring information; however, the replacement timing can be set not to degrade services for the passengers by comprehensively determining the luminance and the elapsed time of the display.

[0046] To determine the operating life of the display
15 device 11 more accurately, the monitoring information can include the status of the display device such as surrounding environment, for example, train information held by a vehicle information device (information such as temperature, humidity, and vibration in the vehicle, and
20 power supply variation), thereby enabling more fine management of the operating life of the display device 11. For example, because the elapsed display time (lighting time) until the luminance of the display device 11 reaches the half-value becomes shorter (the operating life becomes
25 shorter) as the ambient temperature decreases, the display device 11 can be managed more accurately by taking temperature into consideration.

[0047] Further, the in-train display-device management system can wirelessly transmit the information of the
30 driving status of the display device 11 to a central distribution center on the ground that manages devices in the entire train, and the central distribution center can collectively manage the driving status of the display

devices 11 in all formations that travel on all railway lines. For example, FIG. 8 depicts a management screen of a display-device management device that collectively manages the display devices 11 in the central distribution center. On the screen, the driving status of the display device 11 per formation of trains can be viewed at a glance, and if one of the display devices in each formation is abnormal, abnormality is displayed on a display-device status unit in the formation. When it is checked in which vehicle and where in the vehicle the abnormal display device 11 is, a screen having the same content as that of the status display panel 19 in the in-train display-device management device 10a (for example, a display screen in FIG. 5) is displayed by clicking an icon in a detailed information unit.

[0048] With this configuration, the driving status of all of the display devices 11 installed in train vehicles can be collectively managed on a real-time basis in the central distribution center, and replacement of the display device 11 can be prepared before the operating life of the display device 11 ends, for the display devices 11 in all formations. Further, the number of the display devices 11 whose replacement timing is approaching can be ascertained for the display devices 11 in all formations, thereby facilitating planning of maintenance of the entire display devices 11. For example, when six display devices 11 are used in one vehicle, and there are 150 formations of trains constituted by ten vehicles, which are the first to tenth cars, on all railway lines, the number of the entire display devices 11 becomes $6 \times 10 \times 150 = 9,000$. By collectively managing such a large number of display devices as described above, for example, even if one display device 11 is suddenly malfunctioned while the vehicles are moving,

degradation of services for the passengers can be avoided as much as possible by replacing the malfunctioned display device 11 by a normal display device 11 in a vehicle being in periodic inspections in a rail yard, as an emergency measure. In this case, more speedy response becomes possible by transmitting information of the management screen of the display-device management device that collectively manages the display devices 11 from the central distribution center to a mobile terminal (mobile phone, PDA or the like) held by a vehicle inspector in the rail yard, so that the vehicle inspector can directly ascertain where the normal display device 11 is.

[0049] Second embodiment.

A second embodiment is another example of the monitoring information described above, and the second embodiment explains an example in which the monitoring unit 10s uses temperature at the time of displaying an image on respective constituent devices in the display device 11 (for example, liquid crystal display (LCD), power source, substrate, inverter or the like) as the monitoring information. Because the basic configuration and operations of the in-train display-device management system according to the second embodiment are identical to those in the first embodiment, detailed explanations thereof will be omitted as these can be referred to the explanations of the first embodiment.

[0050] The monitoring unit 10s detects the driving status of the respective display devices 11 to generate monitoring information for each of the display devices 11. In the second embodiment, for example, the monitoring unit 10s includes a temperature sensor that monitors temperature at the time of displaying an image on the respective constituent devices in the display device 11 to generate

temperature information as the monitoring information. The monitoring unit 10s includes, for example, a temperature sensor 51p for an LCD 51, a temperature sensor 52p for a power source 52, a temperature sensor 53p for a substrate 53, and a temperature sensor 54p for an inverter 54, which are the constituent devices in the display device 11.

[0051] FIG. 9 is an explanatory diagram of an example of an arrangement position of the temperature sensor, and depicts an arrangement of the respective constituent devices and the temperature sensors, when the inside of the display device 11 is viewed from a back side of the display device 11. The temperature sensor is arranged to measure the temperature on the surface of the respective constituent devices in the display device 11, for example, as shown in FIG. 9. In FIG. 9, the temperature sensor 51p for the LCD 51, the temperature sensor 52p for the power source 52, the temperature sensor 53p for the substrate 53, and the temperature sensor 54p for the inverter 54 are shown; however, the temperature sensor needs to be provided in at least one constituent device.

[0052] As shown in FIG. 5, the temperature status of the LCD 51 of the display device 11 is collectively displayed on the status display panel 19 as the driving status of the display device 11 based on the monitoring information of the temperature of the respective constituent devices, and such a display mode is used such that when the driving status of the display device 11 is normal, corresponding one of the status display unit 50 is turned off, when the driving status of the display device 11 is abnormal, corresponding one of the status display unit 50 is illuminated (alarm display), and when the driving status of the display device 11 is in a predetermined warning condition, corresponding one of the status display unit 50

blinks (alarm display).

[0053] An operation of the in-train display-device management system according to the second embodiment is explained next with reference to FIG. 10, for a case that
5 the temperature information at the time of displaying an image on the liquid crystal display (LCD) 51 is used as the monitoring information, as an example. FIG. 10 is a flowchart for explaining the operation of the in-train display-device management system.

10 [0054] First, the temperature sensor 51p for the LCD 51 in the respective monitoring units 10s measures the temperature of the liquid crystal display (LCD) 51 at the time of displaying an image on the respective display devices 11 periodically with a predetermined interval so as
15 to generate temperature information as the monitoring information (Step S310).

[0055] Next, the analyzer 41 acquires and analyzes the monitoring information of all of the display devices 11 so as to generate analysis information of the driving status
20 of all of the display devices 11. That is, the analyzer 41 acquires temperature information of all of the display devices 11 as the monitoring information. The analyzer 41 then determines whether the temperature of the liquid crystal display (LCD) 51 of the display device 11 has
25 increased to a level higher than the predetermined value for maintaining the image display quality based on the acquired temperature information, and generates a determination result thereof as the analysis information (Step S320).

30 [0056] When analysis information indicating that the temperature of the liquid crystal display (LCD) 51 of the display device 11 has not increased to the level higher than the predetermined value for maintaining the image

display quality (normal temperature information) is generated (NO at Step S320), the analyzer 41 transmits the analysis information (normal temperature information) to the temperature sensor 51p in the monitoring unit 10s. The
5 temperature sensor 51p continues measurement of temperature of the liquid crystal display (LCD) 51 based on the analysis information (normal temperature information) (Step S310). The analyzer 41 also transmits the analysis information (normal temperature information) to the display
10 controller 42. The display controller 42 causes a message indicating that the temperature of the display device 11 (the liquid crystal display (LCD) 51) is normal to be displayed on the status display panel 19 based on the analysis information (normal temperature information).

15 [0057] On the other hand, when analysis information indicating that the temperature of the liquid crystal display (LCD) 51 of the display device 11 has increased to a level higher than the predetermined value for maintaining the image display quality (temperature increase
20 information) (YES at Step S320), the analyzer 41 transmits the analysis information (temperature increase information) to the display device 11 as current-value adjustment-instruction information of the backlight so as to instruct the display device 11 to adjust a current value of the
25 backlight of the liquid crystal display (LCD) 51 (Step S330). The display device 11 adjusts the current value of the backlight of the liquid crystal display (LCD) 51 based on the analysis information (temperature increase information).

30 [0058] Further, the analyzer 41 generates analysis information indicating that the temperature is abnormal (abnormal temperature information) as the analysis information and transmits the analysis information to the

display controller 42. The display controller 42 causes a message indicating that the temperature of the display device 11 is abnormal to be displayed on the status display panel 19 based on the analysis information (abnormal
5 temperature information) (alarm display) (Step S340).

[0059] According to the above processes, the in-train display-device management system according to the second embodiment can display the driving status (the temperature status of the liquid crystal display (LCD) 51) of all of
10 the display devices 11 arranged in the first to third cars T1 to T3 on the status display panel 19 and collectively manage the driving status. In this state, if the temperature sensor is provided in a constituent device other than the liquid crystal display (LCD) 51 (for example,
15 the inverter 53) in the display device 11 and the temperature acquired by the temperature sensor is used as the monitoring information, abnormality of the display device 11 is recognized in detail and in advance, which leads to an improvement of services for the passengers.

20 [0060] In the above descriptions, a case that the in-train display-device management device 10a is incorporated in the leading vehicle has been explained; however, in the present invention, the in-train display-device management device 10a does not need to be incorporated in the leading
25 vehicle. For example, the in-train display-device management device 10a can be incorporated in a conductor seat in the last vehicle. The in-train display-device management device 10a may not be a device that manages only the display devices in the vehicle, and can be incorporated
30 in a monitoring device (a train information device) that monitors respective devices in the train.

[0061] A configuration in which the in-train display-device management device 10a includes the analyzer 41, the

display controller 42, the storage unit 18, and the status display panel 19 has been explained above. However, the present invention is not limited to the configuration. For example, as shown in FIG. 11, an analyzer 100a for the first car T1, an analyzer 100b for the second car T2, and an analyzer 100c for the third car T3 are arranged respectively in each vehicle as the function of the analyzer 41.

[0062] In this case, the in-train display-device management device 10a and the analyzer 100a are connected by a transmission path 101, and the analyzers 100a, 100b, and 100c are connected respectively via a transmission path 102. Both the digital transmission path and the analog transmission path can be used as the transmission paths 101 and 102.

[0063] As described above, according to the in-train display-device management system of the second embodiment, because the status of a plurality of display devices arranged in vehicles of a train are collectively displayed on one screen, the status of the display devices can be easily and collectively ascertained and managed, and therefore maintenance of the display devices arranged in the vehicle can be easily managed.

[0064] Because status management of a plurality of display devices can be easily and collectively ascertained and managed even during train operations, maintenance can be prepared during an operation of a train, and when there is a display device that requires maintenance, the maintenance thereof can be promptly started after completion of the operation of the train.

INDUSTRIAL APPLICABILITY

[0065] As described above, the in-train display-device

management system according to the present invention is useful for status management and maintenance management of display devices when a plurality of display devices are arranged in vehicles of a train.

CLAIMS

1. An in-train display-device management system comprising an in-train-display management device that is incorporated in a train constituted by a plurality of
5 vehicles and is connected to a plurality of display devices arranged in each vehicle of the train by a transmission path, and displays whether a driving status of the display devices is normal on one screen per predetermined unit to collectively manage the driving status of the display
10 devices.

2. The in-train display-device management system according to claim 1, comprising:
a monitoring unit that detects a driving status of the
15 display devices to generate monitoring information;
an analyzer that acquires the monitoring information of the display devices and analyzes the driving status of the display devices to generate analysis information of the driving status of the display devices;
20 a storage unit that stores the monitoring information and the analysis information;
a status display panel that collectively displays the driving status of the display devices based on the analysis information; and
25 a display controller that controls display on the status display panel.

3. The in-train display-device management system according to claim 2, wherein the status display panel
30 collectively displays the driving status of the display devices in a vehicle unit as the predetermined unit.

4. The in-train display-device management system

according to claim 2, wherein the status display panel collectively displays the driving status of the display devices in a formation unit as the predetermined unit.

5 5. The in-train display-device management system according to claim 2, wherein the display controller causes a predetermined alarm to be displayed on the status display panel based on the analysis information.

10 6. The in-train display-device management system according to claim 2, wherein
 the monitoring information is luminance information at a time of displaying an image on the display devices, and
 the analyzer analyzes the driving status of the
15 display devices based on the luminance information.

7. The in-train display-device management system according to claim 6, wherein when luminance at a time of displaying an image on the display devices is in a range
20 between a mean value of luminance of entirety of the display devices collectively managed and a half-value of standard luminance set in advance at a time of displaying an image, the display controller causes the predetermined alarm to be displayed on the status display panel.

25 8. The in-train display-device management system according to claim 6, wherein a luminance value at a time of displaying an image respectively on the display devices collectively managed is compared with a half-value of
30 standard luminance set in advance at a time of displaying an image, and the display controller causes the predetermined alarm to be displayed on the status display panel, for a display device in which the luminance value at

a time of displaying an image on the display devices is less than the half-value of the standard luminance.

9. The in-train display-device management system
5 according to claim 2, wherein
the monitoring information is elapsed display time information indicating an elapsed time of image display on the display devices, and
the analyzer analyzes the driving status of the
10 display devices based on the elapsed display time information.

10. The in-train display-device management system according to claim 9, wherein when the elapsed time exceeds
15 a predetermined number of hours set in advance, the display controller causes the predetermined alarm to be displayed on the status display panel.

11. The in-train display-device management system
20 according to claim 2, wherein
the monitoring information is temperature information in a casing in the display devices, and
the analyzer analyzes the driving status of the display devices based on the temperature information.

25
12. An in-train display-device management method, which is a management method of a plurality of display devices arranged in vehicles of a train, the method comprising:
a monitoring step of detecting a driving status of the
30 display devices and generating monitoring information;
an analyzing step of acquiring the monitoring information of the display devices and analyzing the driving status of the display devices to generate analysis

information of the driving status of the display devices;
and

5 a driving-status display step of collectively
displaying the driving status of the display devices on one
display panel based on the analysis information.

13. The in-train display-device management method
according to claim 12, wherein at the driving-status
display step, the driving status of the display devices is
10 displayed collectively in a vehicle unit.

14. The in-train display-device management method
according to claim 12, wherein at the driving-status
display step, the driving status of the display devices is
15 displayed collectively in a formation unit.

15. The in-train display-device management method
according to claim 12, wherein
the monitoring information is luminance information at
20 a time of displaying an image on the display devices, and
at the analyzing step, the driving status of the
display devices is analyzed based on the luminance
information.

25 16. The in-train display-device management method
according to claim 12, wherein
the monitoring information is elapsed display time
information indicating an elapsed time of image display on
the display devices, and
30 at the analyzing step, the driving status of the
display devices is analyzed based on the elapsed display
time information.

17. The in-train display-device management method
according to claim 12, wherein

the monitoring information is temperature information
in a casing in the display devices, and

5 at the analyzing step, the driving status of the
display devices is analyzed based on the temperature
information.