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(54) **Method for ejecting ink droplets**

Tintenstrahldrucken mit mehreren Tropfenvolumen

Impression à jet d'encre à multiples volumes de goutte

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(73) Proprietor: **Eastman Kodak Company**
Rochester, New York 14650 (US)

(72) Inventor: **Xie, Yonglin**
Rochester, New York 14650 (US)

(74) Representative: **Weber, Etienne Nicolas**
Kodak
Boite no2
zone d'activité SAONEOR
12 rue Alfred Kastler
71530 Fragnes (FR)

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Description

FIELD OF THE INVENTION

[0001] The present invention relates to inkjet printing. It finds particular application in conjunction with increasing resolution of inkjet printing and will be described with particular reference thereto. It will be appreciated, however, that the invention is also amenable to other applications.

BACKGROUND OF THE INVENTION

[0002] In traditional inkjet technology, image quality is related to the volume of individual ink droplets. With all else being equal, a smaller drop volume results in higher resolution and better image quality. For example, a drop volume for a 600 dpi x 600 dpi resolution inkjet printer is about 16.0 pL, while that for a higher quality 1200 dpi x 1200 dpi resolution inkjet printer is only about 4 pL. Sub-picoliter drops are required to obtain printed images at greater than 2400 dpi x 2400 dpi resolution.

[0003] Printheads capable of producing sub-picoliter drops are challenging to manufacture. More specifically, extremely small orifice holes are needed to achieve such sub-picoliter drops. The dimensional accuracy and uniformity of such orifice holes is beyond the capability of existing micro fabrication technologies. Moreover, it is difficult to operate a printhead with small drop volumes due to problems such as jet straightness. In addition, small orifices tend to become clogged more easily by contaminants. Small orifices also have short latency and are difficult to recover after being idle for a period of time.

[0004] Due to finite size of spots made by inkjet droplets on the receiving substrate, a halftoning technique is used to produce various levels of gradation for mid-tone shades. Smaller drop volumes achieve higher image quality by producing a finer level of gradation in the mid-tone shades without introducing objectionable graininess or other noises associated with halftoning. Halftoning also reduces the printing speed due to the required processing time for rendering the halftone image.

[0005] US Patent Application Publication US 2008/0143786 A1 describes an ink jet recording head with nozzles ejecting three types of droplets, large, medium and small droplets.

[0006] Another approach for increasing color image quality uses diluted inks. Because less colorant is present in each diluted ink drop, the effect of smaller drops having higher concentration is achieved. However, certain drawbacks to this approach include a higher cost and more complex printing system, issues related to drying, and media cockle due to excess solvents.

[0007] The present invention provides a new and improved apparatus and method which addresses the above-referenced problems.

SUMMARY OF THE INVENTION

[0008] According to one aspect of the invention, a method of ejecting liquid drops according to claim 1 and an apparatus according to claim 11 are provided. Other possible features of the invention appear in dependent claims.

BRIEF DESCRIPTION OF THE DRAWINGS

[0009] In the accompanying drawings which are incorporated in and constitute a part of the specification, embodiments of the invention are illustrated, which, together with a general description of the invention given above, and the detailed description given below, serve to exemplify the embodiments of this invention.

FIG. 1 illustrates a schematic representation of an inkjet printing system in accordance with one embodiment of an apparatus illustrating principles of the present invention; and

FIG. 2 illustrates a graph of a volume per pixel versus number of color levels.

DETAILED DESCRIPTION OF THE INVENTION

[0010] With reference to **FIG. 1**, an inkjet printing system **10** is illustrated in accordance with one embodiment of the present invention. Electronic data representing pixels **12** in an image **14** are stored as source data in a storage device **16**. A controller **20** reads the electronic source data of the image **14** from the storage device **16**. The controller **20** generates electronic signals as a function of the source data. For example, an electronic signal is generated for each pixel **12** in the image **14**. The electronic signal represents a color level of the pixel **12**. The color level is achieved on a printing medium **22** by ejecting various volumes of ink drops **24a, 24b, 24c** from a printhead 26 onto an associated pixel location **30** on the printing medium **22**. Although only three (3) different drop volumes are illustrated in **FIG. 1**, it is to be understood that printheads including any number of different volume ink drops is also contemplated.

[0011] The electronic signals are transmitted from the controller **20** to an electrical pulse generator **32**. The pulse generator **32** transmits an electronic signal to the ink jet printhead **26** for causing one of the drops **24a, 24b, 24c** of a particular volume to be ejected from the printhead **26**. Ink is supplied to printhead **26** from fluid source **18** through ink passageway **38.** The printhead **26** includes liquid ejectors **34** for ejecting the drops **24a, 24b, 24c** of ink. Each of the ejectors **34** includes a nozzle **36**, a liquid chamber **40** in fluid communication with ink passageway 38 as well as nozzle **36**, and a drop forming mechanism **42** operatively associated with the nozzle **36**. The electronic signal from the pulse generator **32** causes the drop forming mechanism **42** to excite ink in the liquid chamber **40** such that the ink is ejected from the printhead through the nozzle **36**. A size of the drop **24** ejected from the nozzle **36** is proportional to a desired color level (e.g., grey level) of the color at the particular pixel **12** in the image **14**.

[0012] In the illustrated embodiment, the printhead **26** includes a plurality of nozzles **24a, 24b, 24c** having different nozzle diameters (e.g., three (3) different nozzle diameters). Ink drops ejected from a nozzle with a relatively larger diameter are larger relative to ink drops ejected from a nozzle with a relatively smaller diameter. Although geometrical differences between drop generators (such as nozzle size) is one way to produce different drop volumes, for some types of inkjet printing, the size of the drop forming mechanism or the waveform of the pulse applied to the drop forming mechanism can also provide a range of different drop volumes. The electronic signals from the controller **20**, and optionally also logic circuitry (not shown) incorporated in the printhead, determine which of the nozzle(s) **24a, 24b, 24c** eject the ink onto the pixel **30** on the received medium **22**. More specifically, a first electronic signal is generated if a drop of a first diameter is desired from the nozzle **36a**; a second electronic signal is generated if a drop of a second diameter is desired from the nozzle **36b**; and a third electronic signal is generated if a drop of a third diameter is desired from the nozzle **36c**. The nozzles 36a, 36b, and 36c are all connected to the same fluid source 18 in the example of FIG. 1. Fluid source 18 can be cyan ink for example. For a full color image, additional printheads 26 (not shown), each connected respectively to a fluid source such as magenta ink, yellow ink or black ink would be included in inkjet printing system 10.

[0013] In the embodiment illustrated in FIG. 1, the liquid ejectors **34** are arranged in respective arrays according to nozzle diameters.

[0014] Traditionally, a drop volume of ≤1 pL is required to produce the smooth gradation of color tones that is characteristic of a 2,400 x 2,400 dpi quality print.

[0015] In one embodiment, it is contemplated that the three (3) drop volumes produced by the respective nozzles **36a, 36b, 36c** are 2.0 pL, 2.67 pL, and 3.33 pL. In other words, the minimum drop volume in this example is V_{min} = 2.0 pl. The difference between the middle drop volume and the minimum drop volume is 0.67 pl, which is less than V_{min}. Similarly, the difference between the largest drop volume and the middle drop volume is also 0.67 pl, which is less than V_{min}. Using notation $\delta_{k,k+1}$ to denote the difference in drop volume between the k^{th} size drop and the next size larger drop (k+1), $\delta_{1,2}$ = 2.667 - 2.0 = 0.67 pl and $\delta_{2,3}$ = 3.333 - 2.667 = 0.67 pl in this example. If up to two (2) drops of each of the three (3) volumes may be ejected for each pixel in a 600 dpi x 600 dpi grid, a total of six (6) drops may be printed in each pixel. Therefore, a total of 16.0 pL may be ejected onto each pixel of the printing medium **22**.

TABLE 1

Level	Combination	Vol 1 (2.000 pL)	Vol 2 (2.667 pL)	Vol 3 (3.333 pL)	Vol/Pxl pL	Delta Vol Δ pL
1	1	0	0	0	0.00	-
2	2	1	0	0	2.00	2.00
3	3	0	1	0	2.67	0.67
4	4	0	0	1	3.33	0.66
5	5	2	0	0	4.00	0.67
6	6	1	1	0	4.67	0.67
7	7	1	0	1	5.33	0.66
7	8	0	2	0	5.33	0.00
8	9	0	1	1	6.00	0.67
9	10	0	0	2	6.66	0.66
9	11	2	1	0	6.66	0.00
10	12	2	0	1	7,33	0.68

(continued)

Level	Combination	Vol 1 (2.000 pL)	Vol 2 (2.667 pL)	Vol 3 (3.333 pL)	Vol/Pxl pL	Delta Vol Δ pL
10	13	1	2	0	7.33	0.00
11	14	1	1	1	8.00	0.66
12	15	1	0	2	8.67	0.67
12	16	0	2	1	8.67	0.00
12	17	0	1	2	9.33	0.67
13	18	2	2	0	9.33	0.00
14	19	2	1	1	10.00	0.66
15	20	2	0	2	10.67	0.66
15	21	1	2	1	10.67	0.00
16	22	1	1	2	11.33	0.67
17	23	0	2	2	12.00	0.67
18	24	2	2	1	12.67	0.67
19	25	2	1	2	13.33	0.66
20	26	1	2	2	14.00	0.67
21	27	2	2	2	16.00	2.00

[0016] Column 1 in Table 1 represents the number of different levels of ink coverage (or gray levels or color levels) achieved by the various combinations of drop volumes identified in Column 2. The numbers in the first row of columns 3-5 (i.e., Vol 1 (V1), Vol 2 (V2), and Vol 3 (V3)) represent the three (3) different respective drop volumes (i.e., 2.000 pL, 2.667 pL, and 3.333 pL). In this embodiment, the incremental volumes between the drops δ_{dvol} are uniform (i.e., 0.67 pL). The numbers in the body of the table for columns 3-5 represent numbers of drops per pixel for each of the respective drop volumes. Column 6 represents the total volume of ink deposited on a pixel. Column 7 represents the increment Δ of total ink volume per pixel between the current and previous color levels.

[0017] The drop volumes are chosen to satisfy the following conditions to provide uniform mid-tone increments:

$$2(V1 + V2 + V3) = 16.0\ \mathrm{pL}$$

$$V1 = V_{min}$$

$$V2 = V_{min} + \delta_{dvol}$$

$$V3 = V_{min} + 2\delta_{dvol}$$

$$2V1 = V_{min} + 3\delta_{dvol}$$

[0018] The solution gives δ_{dvol} = 0.67 pL and V_{min} = 2.0 pL. In the illustrated embodiment, δ_{dvol} is less than V_{min}. In addition, V2<2V1 and V3<2V1. Also, V2 - V1= V3 - V2.

[0019] As seen in Table 1, six combinations (i.e., 8, 11, 13, 16, 18, and 21) result in redundant color levels. Such redundant volume levels are beneficial in the sense that if one of the nozzles **36** of the printhead **26** is not usable (e.g., clogged), an alternate combination may be utilized to achieve the desired total volume level.

[0020] Because of the redundant color levels, twenty-one (21) different levels may be achieved with a uniform incremental volume per pixel Δ of -0.67 pL in the mid-tone range (12.5% to 87.5% coverage) (i.e., between levels 2 and 20). In the present example, since the increment Δ of total ink volume per pixel between each of the adjacent levels is uniform (e.g., 0.67 pL) in the mid-tone range, an equivalent resolution of 2,940 dpi x 2,940 dpi can be achieved. More specifically, if δ_{dvol} = 0.67 pL, then 23.988 (i.e., 16.0 pL/0.667 pL) levels per pixel are possible. Therefore, the resolution of a 600 dpi x 600 dpi grid is increased by 4.8987 (i.e., $23.988^{1/2}$) to -2,940 dpi x 2,940 dpi.

[0021] Generally, the printhead **26** is operable to eject liquid drops having a plurality of drop volumes V_i, for i equal to 1 through n, where $n \geq 2$, with $V_j > V_i$ when $j > i$. One of the plurality of drop volumes is the minimum drop volume $V_1 = V_{min}$. and $\delta_{k,\,k+1} = (V_{k+1} - V_k) < V_{min}$, for k equal to 1 through n-1. In the example described above corresponding to Table 1, n = 3, but n can be greater than 3 in some embodiments. In addition, in the example described above, $\delta_{1,2}$ = 0.67 pl = $\delta_{2,3}$, i.e. $\delta_{k,k+1} = \delta_{k+1,\,k+2}$ in this example for k equal to 1 through n-2, but in some embodiments the differences in drop volumes between successively larger drops is not always the same.

[0022] Fabricating a printhead to produce a minimum drop volume (V_{min}) of 2.0 pL (which requires a nozzle of ~9.8 μm) is more feasible than fabricating a printhead to produce a minimum drop volume of 0.67 pL (which requires a nozzle of ~5.7 μm). Thus, the present invention is advantageous for providing an equivalent smoothness of gradation in gray levels, while not requiring such a small nozzle diameter.

[0023] With reference to **FIG.** 1, the controller **20** determines how many drops of the respective volumes are to be ejected onto the various pixel locations **30** as a function of the desired color level at the respective pixel locations **12**. For example, if color level 12 is desired at the pixel location **30** on the printing medium **22**, the controller **20** determines that two (2) drops of drop volume 2 (2.667 pL) and one drop of drop volume 3 (3.333 pL) are to be ejected to achieve a total volume of 8.67 pL at the pixel location **30**.

[0024] With reference to Table 2, additional color levels may be achieved if the incremental volumes between the drops δ_{dvol} is not uniform.

TABLE 2

Level	Vol 1 (2.0 pL)	Vol 2 (2.8 pL)	Vol 3 (3.2 pL)	Vol/Pxl pL	Delta Vol Δ pL
1	0	0	0	0.0	-
2	1	0	0	2.0	2.0
3	0	1	0	2.8	0.8
4	0	0	1	3.2	0.4
5	2	0	0	4.0	0.8
6	1	1	0	4.8	0.8
7	1	0	1	5.2	0.4
8	0	2	0	5.6	0.4
9	0	1	1	6.0	0.4
10	0	0	2	6.4	0.4
11	2	1	0	6.8	0.4
12	2	0	1	7.2	0.4
13	1	2	0	7.6	0.4
14	1	1	1	8.0	0.4
15	1	0	2	8.4	0.4
16	0	2	1	8.8	0.4
17	0	1	2	9.2	0.4
18	2	2	0	9.6	0.4
19	2	1	1	10.0	0.4
20	2	0	2	10.4	0.4
21	1	2	1	10.8	0.4
22	1	1	2	11.2	0.4
23	0	2	2	12.0	0.8

(continued)

Level	Vol 1 (2.0 pL)	Vol 2 (2.8 pL)	Vol 3 (3.2 pL)	Vol/Pxl pL	Delta Vol Δ pL
24	2	2	1	12.8	0.8
25	2	1	2	13.2	0.4
26	1	2	2	14.0	0.8
27	2	2	2	16.0	2.0

In Table 2, the drop volumes are chosen to satisfy the following conditions:

$$2(V1 + V2 + V3) = 16.0\ \text{pL}$$

$$V1 = V_{min}$$

$$V2 = V_{min} + 2\delta_{dvol}$$

$$V3 = V_{min} + 3\delta_{dvol}$$

$$2V1 = V_{min} + 5\delta_{dvol}$$

[0025] The solution gives δ_{dvol} = 0.40 pL and V_{min} = 2.0 pL. In the illustrated embodiment, δ_{dvol} is less than V_{min}. In addition, V2<2V 1 and V3<2V1. In Table 2, (V2 -V 1) ≠ (V3 - V2), i.e. $\delta_{1,2} \neq \delta_{2,3}$.

[0026] As seen in Table 2, twenty-seven (27) different levels may be achieved with a uniform incremental volume per pixel Δ of -0.4 pL in the mid-tone range (30% to 70% coverage) (i.e., between levels 3 and 25). In the present example, since the increment Δ of total ink volume per pixel between each of the adjacent levels is uniform (e.g., 0.4 pL) in the mid-tone range, an equivalent resolution of 3,795 dpi x 3,795 dpi can be achieved. More specifically, if δ_{dvol} = 0.40 pL, then 40.0 (i.e., 16.0 pL/0.40 pL) levels per pixel are possible. Therefore, the resolution of a 600 dpi x 600 dpi grid is increased by 6.3246 (i.e., $40^{1/2}$) to -3,795 dpi x 3,795 dpi.

[0027] Generally, the printhead **26** is operable to eject liquid drops having a plurality of drop volumes V_i, for i equal to 1 through n, where n≥2, with $V_j > V_i$ when j>i. (In other words, in this numbering convention for the different drop volumes, the larger the subscript, the larger the drop volume.) One of the plurality of drop volumes is the minimum drop volume $V1 = V_{min}$, and $\delta_{k,k+1} = (V_{k+1} - V_k) < V_{min}$, for k equal to 1 through n-1. In addition $\delta_{k,k+1} \neq \delta_{k+1,k+2}$, for some k for examples of the type corresponding to Table 2. Therefore, $V_{k+1} - V_k$, for k equal to 1 through n-1, is not substantially uniform for some value of k.

[0028] With reference to **FIG. 2**, a graph **50** illustrates a volume per pixel versus number of gray levels. A printhead capable of only a single drop volume (e.g., 2.67 pL, which is 16.0 pL/6) can produce seven (7) gray levels when printing six (6) drops per pixel (see line **52**). On the other hand, a printhead capable of multiple drop volume printing (as described above in Table 2) can produce twenty-seven (27) gray levels when printing six (6) drops per pixel (see line **54**). Comparing the lines **52** and **54** shows the number of gray levels may be increased by almost 4 times when a printhead capable of multiple drop volume printing is used in place of a printhead capable of only single drop volume printing.

[0029] Traditionally, a drop volume of ≤0.36 pL is required to produce a 4,000 x 4,000 dpi quality print.

[0030] In another embodiment, a printhead contains nozzles of four (4) different diameter sizes that eject drops of four (4) different volumes (e.g., 1.45 pL, 1.82 pL, 2.18 pL, and 2.55 pL). Up to two (2) drops of each volume (i.e., a total of eight (8) drops) can be printed to obtain 16.0 pL on each of the pixels of a 600 dpi x 600 dpi grid.

[0031] With reference to Table 3, eight-one (81) different combinations of drop volumes are possible.

TABLE 3

Level	Combination	Vol 1 (1.450 pL)	Vol 2 (1.815 pL)	Vol 3 (2.180 pL)	Vol 4 (2.545 pL)	Vol/ Pxl pL	Delta Vol Δ pL
1	1	0	0	0	0	0.00	-
2	2	1	0	0	0	1.45	1.45
3	3	0	1	0	0	1.82	0.36
4	4	0	0	1	0	2.18	0.36
5	5	0	0	0	1	2.55	0.36
6	6	2	0	0	0	2.91	0.36
7	7	1	1	0	0	3.27	0.36
8	8	0	2	0	0	3.64	0.36
8	9	1	0	1	0	3.64	0.00
9	10	0	1	1	0	4.00	0.36
9	11	1	0	0	1	4.00	0.00
10	12	0	0	2	0	4.36	0.36
10	13	0	1	0	1	4.36	0.00
11	14	2	1	0	0	4.73	0.36
11	15	0	0	1	1	4.73	0.00
12	16	1	2	0	0	5.09	0.36
12	17	2	0	1	0	5.09	0.00
12	18	0	0	0	2	5.09	0.00
13	19	1	1	1	0	5.45	0.36
13	20	2	0	0	1	5.45	0.00
14	21	0	2	1	0	5.82	0.36
14	22	1	0	2	0	5.82	0.00
14	23	1	1	0	1	5.82	0.00
15	24	0	1	2	0	6.18	0.36
15	25	0	2	0	1	6.18	0.00
15	26	1	0	1	1	6.18	0.00
16	27	2	2	0	0	6.55	0.36
16	28	0	1	1	1	6.55	0.00
16	29	1	0	0	2	6.55	0.00
17	30	2	1	1	0	6.91	0.36
17	31	0	0	2	1	6.91	0.00
17	32	0	1	0	2	6.91	0.00
18	33	1	2	1	0	7.27	0.36
18	34	2	0	2	0	7.27	0.00
18	35	2	1	0	1	7.27	0.00
18	36	0	0	1	2	7.27	0.00
19	37	1	1	2	0	7.64	0.36
19	38	1	2	0	1	7.64	0.00
19	39	2	0	1	1	7.64	0.00
20	40	0	2	2	0	8.00	0.36

(continued)

Level	Combination	Vol 1 (1.450 pL)	Vol 2 (1.815 pL)	Vol 3 (2.180 pL)	Vol 4 (2.545 pL)	Vol/ Pxl pL	Delta Vol Δ pL
20	41	1	1	1	1	8.00	0.00
20	42	2	0	0	2	8.00	0.00
21	43	0	2	1	1	8.36	0.36
21	44	1	0	2	1	8.36	0.00
21	45	1	1	0	2	8.36	0.00
22	46	2	2	1	0	8.73	0.36
22	47	0	1	2	1	8.73	0.00
22	48	0	2	0	2	8.73	0.00
22	49	1	0	1	2	8.73	0.00
23	50	2	1	2	0	9.09	0.36
23	51	2	2	0	1	9.09	0.00
23	52	0	1	1	2	9.09	0.00
24	53	1	2	2	0	9.46	0.36
24	54	2	1	1	1	9.46	0.00
24	55	0	0	2	2	9.46	0.00
25	56	1	2	1	1	9.82	0.36
25	57	2	0	2	1	9.82	0.00
25	58	2	1	0	2	9.82	0.00
26	59	1	1	2	1	10.18	0.36
26	60	1	2	0	2	10.18	0.00
26	61	2	0	1	2	10.18	0.00
27	62	0	2	2	1	10.55	0.36
27	63	1	1	1	2	10.55	0.00
28	64	2	2	2	0	10.91	0.36
28	65	0	2	1	2	10.91	0.00
28	66	1	0	2	2	10.91	0.00
29	67	2	2	1	1	11.27	0.36
29	68	0	1	2	2	11.27	0.00
30	69	2	1	2	1	11.64	0.36
30	70	2	2	0	2	11.64	0.00
31	71	1	2	2	1	12.00	0.36
31	72	2	1	1	2	12.00	0.00
32	73	1	2	1	2	12.36	0.36
32	74	2	0	2	2	12.36	0.00
33	75	1	1	2	2	12.73	0.36
34	76	0	2	2	2	13.09	0.36
35	77	2	2	2	1	13.46	0.36
36	78	2	2	1	2	13.82	0.36
37	79	2	1	2	2	14.18	0.36

(continued)

Level	Combination	Vol 1 (1.450 pL)	Vol 2 (1.815 pL)	Vol 3 (2.180 pL)	Vol 4 (2.545 pL)	Vol/ Pxl pL	Delta Vol Δ pL
38	80	0	2	2	2	14.55	0.36
39	81	1	2	2	2	16.00	1.45

[0032] Column 1 in Table 3 represents the number of different gray levels (i.e., 39 levels having distinctly different ink volume per pixel) achieved by the various combinations (see column 2) of drop volumes. The numbers in the first row of columns 3-6 (i.e., Vol 1 (V1), Vol 2 (V2), Vol 3 (V3), and Vol 4 (V4)) represent the four (4) different respective drop volumes (i.e., 1.450 pL, 1.815 pL, 2.180 pL and 2.545 pL). In this embodiment, the incremental volumes between the drops δ_{dvol} are substantially uniform (i.e., -0.365). The numbers in the body of the table for columns 3-6 represent numbers of drops per pixel for each of the respective drop volumes. Column 7 represents the total volume of ink deposited on a pixel. Column 8 represents the increment Δ of total ink volume per pixel between the current and previous combinations.

[0033] It is to be noted in Table 3 that 42 of the combinations result in redundant (not unique) total volume levels (see Vol/Pxl in column 7).

[0034] The drop volumes are chosen to satisfy the following conditions to provide uniform mid-tone increments:

$$2(V1 + V2 + V3 + V4) = 16.0\ \text{pL}$$

$$V1 = V_{min}$$

$$V2 = V_{min} + \delta_{dvol}$$

$$V3 = V_{min} + 2\delta_{dvol}$$

$$V4 = V_{min} + 3\delta_{dvol}$$

$$2V1 = V_{min} + 4\delta_{dvol}$$

[0035] The solution gives δ_{dvol} = 0.365 pL and V_{min} = 1.45 pL. In the illustrated embodiment, δ_{dvol} is less than V_{min}. In addition, V2<2V1, V3<2V1, and V4<2V1. In Table 3, V4 - V3 = V3 - V2 = V2 - V1.

[0036] As seen in Table 3, the thirty-nine (39) different color levels may be achieved with a uniform incremental volume per pixel Δ of ~0.365 pL in the mid-tone range (9% to 91% coverage) (i.e., between levels 2 and 38). In the present example, since the increment Δ of total ink volume per pixel between each of the adjacent levels is substantially uniform (e.g., ~0.365 pL) in the mid-tone range, an equivalent resolution of 3,973 dpi x 3,973 dpi can be achieved. More specifically, if δ_{dvol} = 0.365 pL, then 43.8356 (i.e., 16.0 pL/0.365 pL) levels per pixel are possible. Therefore, the resolution of a 600 dpi x 600 dpi grid is increased by 6.6208 (i.e., $43.8356^{1/2}$) to ~3,973 dpi x 3,973 dpi.

[0037] Fabricating a printhead to produce a minimum drop volume (V_{min}) of 1.45 pL (which requires a nozzle diameter of ~8.3 μm) is significantly more feasible than fabricating a printhead to produce a minimum drop volume of 0.365 pL (which requires a nozzle diameter of ~4.2 μm).

[0038] In another embodiment, a printhead containing nozzles of four (4) different diameters sized to eject drops of four (4) different volumes such that increments between the volumes (e.g., 1.50 pL, 1.75 pL, 2.25 pL, and 2.75 pL) ejected from adjacent nozzles (e.g., 8.5 μm, 9.2 μm, 10.4 μm, and 11.5 μm) are not uniform. Up to two (2) drops of each volume (i.e., a total of eight (8) drops) can be printed to obtain 16.5 pL on each of the pixels of a 600 dpi x 600 dpi grid.

[0039] With reference to Table 4, at least fifty-three (53) different combinations of drop volumes are possible.

TABLE 4

Level	Combination	Vol 1 (1.50 pL)	Vol 2 (1.75 pL)	Vol 3 (2.25 pL)	Vol 4 (2.75 pL)	Vol/ Pxl	Delta Vol
1	1	0	0	0	0	0.00	-
2	2	1	0	0	0	1.50	1.50
3	3	0	1	0	0	1.75	0.25
4	4	0	0	1	0	2.25	0.50
5	5	0	0	0	1	2.75	0.50
6	6	2	0	0	0	3.00	0.25
7	7	1	1	0	0	3.25	0.25
8	8	0	2	0	0	3.50	0.25
9	9	1	0	1	0	3.75	0.25
10	10	0	1	1	0	4.00	0.25
11	11	1	0	0	1	4.25	0.25
12	12	0	1	0	1	4.50	0.25
13	13	0	0	2	0	4.50	0.00
13	14	2	1	0	0	4.75	0.25
14	15	0	0	1	1	5.00	0.25
15	16	1	2	0	0	5.00	0.00
15	17	2	0	1	0	5.25	0.25
16	18	0	0	0	2	5.50	0.25
16	19	1	1	1	0	5.50	0.00
17	20	2	0	0	1	5.75	0.25
17	21	0	2	1	0	5.75	0.00
18	22	1	1	0	1	6.00	0.25
18	23	1	0	2	0	6.00	0.00
19	24	0	2	0	1	6.25	0.25
19	25	0	1	2	0	6.25	0.00
20	26	1	0	1	1	6.50	0.25
20	27	2	2	0	0	6.50	0.00
21	28	0	1	1	1	6.75	0.25
22	29	1	0	0	2	7.00	0.25
22	30	2	1	1	0	7.00	0.00
23	31	0	1	0	2	7.25	0.25
23	32	0	0	2	1	7.25	0.00
23	33	1	2	1	0	7.25	0.00
24	34	2	1	0	1	7.50	0.25
24	35	2	0	2	0	7.50	0.00
25	36	0	0	1	2	7.75	0.25
25	37	1	2	0	1	7.75	0.00
25	38	1	1	2	0	7.75	0.00
26	39	2	0	1	1	8.00	0.25

(continued)

Level	Combination	Vol 1 (1.50 pL)	Vol 2 (1.75 pL)	Vol 3 (2.25 pL)	Vol 4 (2.75 pL)	Vol/ Pxl	Delta Vol
26	40	0	2	2	0	8.00	0.00
27	41	1	1	1	1	8.25	0.25
28	42	2	0	0	2	8.50	0.25
28	43	0	2	1	1	8.50	0.00
29	44	1	1	0	2	8.75	0.25
29	45	1	0	2	1	8.75	0.00
29	46	2	2	1	0	8.75	0.00
30	47	0	2	0	2	9.00	0.25
30	48	0	1	2	1	9.00	0.00
31	49	1	0	1	2	9.25	0.25
31	50	2	2	0	1	9.25	0.00
31	51	2	1	2	0	9.25	0.00
32	52	0	1	1	2	9.50	0.25
32	53	1	2	2	0	9.50	0.00
33	54	2	1	1	1	9.75	0.25
34	55	0	0	2	2	10.00	0.25
34	56	1	2	1	1	10.00	0.00
35	57	2	1	0	2	10.25	0.25
35	58	2	0	2	1	10.25	0.00
36	59	1	2	0	2	10.50	0.25
36	60	1	1	2	1	10.50	0.00
37	61	2	0	1	2	10.75	0.25
37	62	0	2	2	1	10.75	0.00
38	63	1	1	1	2	11.00	0.25
38	64	2	2	2	0	11.00	0.00
39	65	0	2	1	2	11.25	0.25
40	66	1	0	2	2	11.50	0.25
40	67	2	2	1	1	11.50	0.00
41	68	0	1	2	2	11.75	0.25
42	69	2	2	0	2	12.00	0.25
42	70	2	1	2	1	12.00	0.00
43	71	1	2	2	1	12.25	0.25
44	72	2	1	1	2	12.50	0.25
45	73	1	2	1	2	12.75	0.25
46	74	2	0	2	2	13.00	0.25
47	75	1	1	2	2	13.25	0.25
48	76	0	2	2	2	13.50	0.25
49	77	2	2	2	1	13.75	0.25
50	78	2	2	1	2	14.25	0.50

(continued)

Level	Combination	Vol 1 (1.50 pL)	Vol 2 (1.75 pL)	Vol 3 (2.25 pL)	Vol 4 (2.75 pL)	Vol/ Pxl	Delta Vol
51	79	2	1	2	2	14.75	0.50
52	80	1	2	2	2	15.00	0.25
53	81	2	2	2	2	16.50	1.50

[0040] Column 1 in Table 4 represents the number of different color levels (i.e., 53 levels) achieved by the various combinations (see column 2) of drop volumes. The numbers in the first row of columns 3-6 (i.e., Vol 1 (V1), Vol 2 (V2), Vol 3 (V3), and Vol 4 (V4)) represent the four (4) different respective drop volumes (i.e., 1.50 pL, 1.75 pL, 2.25 pL and 2.75 pL). In this embodiment, not all of the incremental volumes between the drops δ_{dvol} are substantially uniform. The numbers in the body of the table for columns 3-6 represent numbers of drops per pixel for each of the respective drop volumes. Column 7 represents the total volume of ink deposited on a pixel. Column 8 represents the increment Δ of total ink volume per pixel between the current and previous combinations.

[0041] It is to be noted in Table 4 that 28 of the combinations result in redundant (not unique) total volume levels (see Vol/Pxl in column 7).

[0042] The drop volumes are chosen to satisfy the following conditions to provide uniform mid-tone increments:

$$2(V1 + V2 + V3 + V4) = 16.5\ pL$$

$$V1 = V_{min}$$

$$V2 = V_{min} + \delta_{dvol}$$

$$V3 = V_{min} + 3\delta_{dvol}$$

$$V4 = V_{min} + 5\delta_{dvol}$$

$$2V1 = V_{min} + 6\delta_{dvol}$$

[0043] The solution gives δ_{dvol} = 0.25 pL and V_{min} = 1.50 pL. In the illustrated embodiment, δ_{dvol} is less than V_{min}. In addition, V2<2V1, V3<2V1, and V4<2V1. In Table 4, V4 - V3 = V3 - V2. However, neither V4 - V3 nor V3 - V2 equals V2 - V1.

[0044] As seen in Table 4, the fifty-three (53) different color levels may be achieved with a uniform incremental volume per pixel Δ of ~0.25 pL in the mid-tone range (16.7% to 83.3% coverage) (i.e., between levels 5 and 49). In the present example, since the increment Δ of total ink volume per pixel between each of the adjacent levels is substantially uniform (e.g., ~0.25 pL) in the mid-tone range, an equivalent resolution of 4,874 dpi x 4,874 dpi can be achieved. More specifically, if δ_{dvol} = 0.25 pL, then 66.0000 (i.e., 16.5 pL/0.25 pL) levels per pixel are possible. Therefore, the resolution of a 600 dpi x 600 dpi grid is increased by 8.1240 (i.e., $66.0000^{1/2}$) to ~4,874 dpi x 4,874 dpi.

[0045] In a color printer capable of printing three (3) colors (e.g., cyan, magenta, yellow (CMY)), a total of 148,877 colors may be achieved at each pixel by combining the fifty-three (53) levels (see Table 4) of each of the three (3) colors. As discussed above, only eight (8) possible colors are achieved from a single drop per pixel binary printing operation and 729 possible colors are achieved from eight (8) drop per pixel printing operation using a single drop size.

[0046] It is to be understood that the number of different drop volumes (which are produced by a printhead having nozzles of different diameters), the numbers of drops per pixel for each volume, and the pixel grids described in the various embodiments discussed above are merely examples. Other embodiments having different drop volumes, numbers of drops of pixel for each volume, and pixel grids are also contemplated.

[0047] In addition, it is also contemplated that the drops of ink for each drop volume may be printed by the same nozzle or by different nozzles.

[0048] In each of the embodiments discussed above, the maximum drop volume V_{max} is less then twice the minimum drop volume V_{min}. For example, with reference to Table 1, the minimum drop volume V_{min} is 2.0 pL and the maximum drop volume V_{max} is 3.33 pL. In Table 2, the minimum drop volume V_{min} is 2.0 pL and the maximum drop volume V_{max} is 3.2 pL. In Table 3, the minimum drop volume V_{min} is 1.45 pL and the maximum drop volume V_{max} is 2.55 pL. In Table 4, the minimum drop volume V_{min} is 1.50 pL and the maximum drop volume V_{max} is 2.75 pL. In addition, the increments between the adjacent drop volumes are less than the minimum drop volume V_{min}.

[0049] With reference to Table 5, a given number of drops per pixel (Drops/Pxl)/total number of possible drop volume combinations (#comb) for a pixel depends on the available number of different drop sizes (#DV) and the number of drops for each drop size ejected onto the pixel (#drops/DV). As seen in Table 5, higher numbers of combinations are achieved with a maximum number of different drop sizes.

TABLE 5

Drops/Pxl	#DV	#drops/DV	#comb
4	2	2	9
4	4	1	16
6	2	3	16
6	3	2	27
6	6	1	64
8	2	4	25
8	4	2	81
8	8	1	256

PARTS LIST

[0050]

10 Inkjet System
12 Pixel
14 Image
16 Storage Device
18 Fluid Source
20 Controller
22 Printing Medium
24 Ink Drop
26 Printhead
30 Pixel Location on Printing Medium
32 Electrical Pulse Generator
34 Liquid Ejector
36 Nozzle
38 Ink Passageway
40 Liquid Chamber
42 Drop Forming Mechanism
50 Graph
52 Graph Line for Printhead Capable of Single Drop Volume
54 Graph Line for Printhead Capable of Multiple Drop Volumes

Claims

1. A method of ejecting liquid drops comprising:

providing a printhead (26) with a plurality of liquid ejectors (34) having geometrical differences for ejecting liquid drops (24a, 24b, 24c) having a plurality of drop volumes, each liquid ejector including a nozzle (36), a liquid chamber (40), and a drop forming mechanism (42), **characterized by**:

ejecting liquid drops having the plurality of drop volumes from the plurality of liquid ejectors having the geometrical differences to produce the plurality of drop volumes, wherein a first of the drop volumes is a minimum drop volume V_{min}, and wherein respective increments between a drop volume and the next size larger drop volume being $<V_{min}$.

2. The method of claim 1, wherein a maximum of the drop volumes V_{max} is less than two times the minimum drop volume V_{min}.

3. The method of claim 1, wherein each of the increments is substantially uniform.

4. The method of claim 3, wherein one of the increments is not substantially uniform with at least one of the other increments.

5. The method of claim 1, wherein one of the increments is an integer multiple of the increment between the first drop volume and a second of the drop volumes having the next size larger drop volume relative to the first drop volume.

6. The method of claim 1, further including:

providing a recording medium (22) having a pixel location (30);
determining if at least one of the liquid drops having the first drop volume is to be deposited on the receiving medium at the pixel location; and
if it is determined that a liquid drop having the first drop volume is to be deposited on the receiving medium at the pixel location, ejecting the liquid drop of the first drop volume onto the pixel location.

7. The method of claim 6, further including:

determining if at least one of the liquid drops having a second drop volume is to be deposited on the receiving medium (22) at the pixel location (30); and
if it is determined that a liquid drop having the second drop volume is to be deposited on the receiving medium at the pixel location, ejecting the liquid drop of the second drop volume onto the pixel location.

8. The method of claim 1, further including:

providing a recording medium (22) having a pixel location (30);
determining a first number of liquid drops having the first drop volume and a second number of liquid drops having a second drop volume to be deposited at the pixel location based on a desired total liquid volume for the pixel location;
selecting a combination of the liquid drops having the first and second drop volumes to be deposited at the pixel location to achieve the desired total liquid volume at the pixel location; and
ejecting the combination of liquid drops onto the pixel location.

9. The method of claim 8, further including:

selecting the combination from a plurality of combinations that would result in the desired total liquid volume for the pixel location.

10. The method of claim 1, wherein the geometrical differences of the liquid ejectors includes nozzle size differences.

11. A liquid ejecting apparatus, comprising:

a printhead (26), including:

a first liquid ejector (34) operable to eject liquid drops having a first drop volume; and
a second liquid ejector operable to eject liquid drops having a second drop volume, wherein each liquid ejector includes a nozzle (36), a liquid chamber (40) and a drop forming mechanism (42);

characterized by,
a controller (20) configured to provide a first electronic signal to the drop forming mechanism of the first liquid

ejector to cause the first liquid ejector to eject liquid drops having the first drop volume and provide a second electronic signal to the drop forming mechanism of the second liquid ejector to cause the second liquid ejector to eject liquid drops having the second drop volume, wherein the first liquid ejector and the second liquid ejector have geometrical differences, and wherein the first drop volume is a minimum drop volume and the second drop volume is greater than the minimum drop volume, an increment between the first and second drop volumes being less than the minimum drop volume.

12. The liquid ejecting apparatus as set forth in claim 11, wherein the printhead further includes:

a third liquid ejector operable to eject a third drop volume which is greater than the second drop volume, an increment between the second and third drop volumes being less than the minimum drop volume.

13. The liquid ejecting apparatus as set forth in claim 12, wherein the third drop volume is less than twice the minimum drop volume.

14. The liquid ejecting apparatus as set forth in claim 12, wherein the increment between the first and second drop volumes substantially equals the increment between the second and third drop volumes.

15. The liquid ejecting apparatus as set forth in claim 12, wherein the increment between the first and second drop volumes does not equal the increment between the second and third drop volumes.

16. The liquid ejecting apparatus as set forth in claim 12, wherein the increment between the second and third drop volumes is an integer multiple of the increment between the first and second drop volumes.

17. The liquid ejecting apparatus as set forth in claim 11, wherein:

the nozzle of the first liquid ejector has a first diameter;
the nozzle of the second liquid ejector has a second diameter; and
the first diameter is different from the second diameter.

18. The liquid ejecting apparatus as set forth in claim 11, wherein:

the drop forming mechanism of the first liquid ejector has a first geometry or size;
the drop forming mechanism of the second liquid ejector has a second geometry or size; and
the first geometry or size is different from the second geometry or size.

19. The liquid ejecting apparatus as set forth in claim 11, wherein the first electronic signal is different from the second electronic signal.

20. The liquid ejecting apparatus as set forth in claim 11, wherein:

a plurality of the first liquid ejectors are arranged in a first array on the printhead;
a plurality of the second liquid ejectors are arranged in a second array on the printhead; and
the first array is spaced apart from the second array.

Patentansprüche

1. Verfahren zum Ausstoßen von Flüssigkeitstropfen, umfassend:

Bereitstellen eines Druckkopfes (26) mit einer Vielzahl von Flüssigkeitsausstoßeinrichtungen (34), die geometrische Unterschiede zum Ausstoßen von Flüssigkeitstropfen (24a, 24b, 24c) mit einer Vielzahl von Tropfenvolumina aufweisen, wobei jede Flüssigkeitsausstoßeinrichtung eine Düse (36), eine Flüssigkeitskammer (40) und einen Tropfenausbildungsmechanismus (42) umfasst, **gekennzeichnet durch**:

Ausstoßen von Flüssigkeitstropfen, welche die Vielzahl von Tropfenvolumina aufweisen, aus der Vielzahl von Flüssigkeitsausstoßeinrichtungen, welche die geometrischen Unterschiede aufweisen, zum Erzeugen der Vielzahl von Tropfenvolumina, worin es sich bei einem ersten der Tropfenvolumina um ein minimales

Tropfenvolumen V_{min} handelt und worin der jeweilige Zuwachs zwischen einem Tropfenvolumen und dem nächstgrößeren Tropfenvolumen $<V_{min}$ ist.

2. Verfahren nach Anspruch 1, worin ein Maximum der Tropfenvolumina V_{max} kleiner ist als das Zweifache des minimalen Tropfenvolumens V_{min}.

3. Verfahren nach Anspruch 1, worin jeder Zuwachs im Wesentlichen gleichförmig ist.

4. Verfahren nach Anspruch 3, worin einer der Zuwächse im Wesentlichen nicht gleichförmig ist mit mindestens einem der anderen Zuwächse.

5. Verfahren nach Anspruch 1, worin einer der Zuwächse ein ganzzahliges Mehrfaches des Zuwachses zwischen dem ersten Tropfenvolumen und einem zweiten der Tropfenvolumina, welches im Vergleich zum ersten Tropfenvolumen das nächstgrößere Tropfenvolumen aufweist.

6. Verfahren nach Anspruch 1, weiterhin umfassend:

Bereitstellen eines Aufnahmematerials (22) mit einem Pixelort (30);
Bestimmen, ob mindestens einer der Flüssigkeitstropfen mit dem ersten Tropfenvolumen am Pixelort auf das Aufnahmematerial aufgebracht werden soll; und
wenn bestimmt wird, dass ein Flüssigkeitstropfen mit dem ersten Tropfenvolumen am Pixelort auf das Aufnahmematerial aufgebracht werden soll, Ausstoßen des Flüssigkeitstropfens mit dem ersten Tropfenvolumen auf den Pixelort.

7. Verfahren nach Anspruch 6, weiterhin umfassend:

Bestimmen, ob mindestens einer der Flüssigkeitstropfen mit einem zweiten Tropfenvolumen am Pixelort (30) auf das Aufnahmematerial (22) aufgebracht werden soll; und
wenn bestimmt wird, dass ein Flüssigkeitstropfen mit dem zweiten Tropfenvolumen am Pixelort auf das Aufnahmematerial aufgebracht werden soll, Ausstoßen des Flüssigkeitstropfens mit dem zweiten Tropfenvolumen auf den Pixelort.

8. Verfahren nach Anspruch 1, weiterhin umfassend:

Bereitstellen eines Aufnahmematerials (22) mit einem Pixelort (30);
Bestimmen einer ersten Anzahl von Flüssigkeitstropfen mit dem ersten Tropfenvolumen und einer zweiten Anzahl von Flüssigkeitstropfen mit einem zweiten Tropfenvolumen, die am Pixelort auf der Grundlage eines erwünschten Füssigkeitsgesamtvolumens für den Pixelort aufzubringen sind;
Auswählen einer Kombination von Flüssigkeitstropfen mit dem ersten und dem zweiten Tropfenvolumen, die am Pixelort aufzubringen sind, um das erwünschte Flüssigkeitsgesamtvolumen am Pixelort zu erhalten, und
Ausstoßen der Kombination von Flüssigkeitstropfen auf den Pixelort.

9. Verfahren nach Anspruch 8, weiterhin umfassend:

Auswählen der Kombination aus einer Vielzahl von Kombinationen, die das erwünschte Flüssigkeitsgesamtvolumen für den Pixelort ergeben würden.

10. Verfahren nach Anspruch 1, worin die geometrischen Unterschiede der Flüssigkeitsausstoßeinrichtungen Unterschiede in der Düsengröße umfassen.

11. Flüssigkeitsausstoßvorrichtung, mit:

einem Druckkopf (26), umfassend:

eine erste Flüssigkeitsausstoßeinrichtung (34), die derart betreibbar ist, dass sie Flüssigkeitstropfen mit einem ersten Tropfenvolumen ausstößt; und
eine zweite Flüssigkeitsausstoßeinrichtung, die derart betreibbar ist, dass sie Flüssigkeitstropfen mit einem zweiten Tropfenvolumen ausstößt, worin jede Flüssigkeitsausstoßeinrichtung eine Düse (36), eine Flüs-

sigkeitskammer (40) und einen Tropfenausbildungsmechanismus (42) umfasst, **gekennzeichnet durch**, eine Steuerung, die derart ausgefuhrt ist, dass sie ein erstes elektronisches Signal für den Tropfenausbildungsmechanismus der ersten
Flüssigkeitsausstoßeinrichtung bereitstellt, das die erste
Flüssigkeitsausstoßeinrichtung dazu bringt Flüssigkeitstropfen mit dem ersten Tropfenvolumen auszustoßen und dass sie ein zweites elektronisches Signal für den Tropfenausbildungsmechanismus der zweiten Flüssigkeitsausstoßeinrichtung bereitstellt, das die zweite Flüssigkeitsausstoßeinrichtung dazu bringt Flüssigkeitstropfen mit dem zweiten Tropfenvolumen auszustoßen, wobei die erste Flüssigkeitsausstoßeinrichtung und die zweit Flüssigkeitsausstoßeinrichtung geometrische Unterschiede aufweisen, wobei das ersten Tropfenvolumen ein minimales Tropfenwolumen ist, wobei das zweiten Tropfenvolumen größer ist als das minimale Tropfenvolumen, und wobei ein Zuwachs zwischen dem ersten und dem zweiten Tropfenvolumen geringer ist als das minimale Tropfenvolumen.

12. Flüssigkeitsausstoßvorrichtung nach Anspruch 11, worin der Druckkopf zudem umfasst:

eine dritte Flüssigkeitsausstoßeinrichtung, die derart betreibbar ist, dass sie ein drittes Tropfenvolumen ausstößt, das größer ist als das zweite Tropfenvolumen, wobei ein Zuwachs zwischen dem zweiten und dem dritten Tropfenvolumen geringer ist als das minimale Tropfenvolumen.

13. Flüssigkeitsausstoßvorrichtung nach Anspruch 12, worin das dritte Tropfenvolumen kleiner ist als das Zweifache des minimalen Tropfenvolumens.

14. Flüssigkeitsausstoßvorrichtung nach Anspruch 12, worin der Zuwachs zwischen dem ersten und dem zweiten Tropfenvolumen im Wesentlichen dem Zuwachs zwischen dem zweiten und dem dritten Tropfenvolumen entspricht.

15. Flüssigkeitsausstoßvorrichtung nach Anspruch 12, worin der Zuwachs zwischen dem ersten und dem zweiten Tropfenvolumen dem Zuwachs zwischen dem zweiten und dem dritten Tropfenvolumen nicht entspricht.

16. Flüssigkeitsausstoßvorrichtung nach Anspruch 12, worin der Zuwachs zwischen dem zweiten und dem dritten Tropfenvolumen ein ganzzahliges Mehrfaches des Zuwachses zwischen dem ersten und dem zweiten Tropfenvolumen ist.

17. Flüssigkeitsausstoßvorrichtung nach Anspruch 11, worin:

die Düse der ersten Flüssigkeitsausstoßeinrichtung einen ersten Durchmesser hat;
die Düse der zweiten Flüssigkeitsausstoßeinrichtung einen zweiten Durchmesser hat; und
der erste Durchmesser sich vom zweiten Durchmesser unterscheidet.

18. Flüssigkeitsausstoßvorrichtung nach Anspruch 11, worin:

der Tropfenausbildungsmechanismus der ersten Flüssigkeitsausstoßeinrichtung eine erste geometrische Form oder Größe aufweist;
der Tropfenausbildungsmechanismus der zweiten Flüssigkeitsausstoßeinrichtung eine zweite geometrische Form oder Größe aufweist; und
die erste geometrische Form oder Größe sich von der zweiten geometrischen Form oder Größe unterscheidet.

19. Flüssigkeitsausstoßvorrichtung nach Anspruch 11,

worin das erste elektronische Signal sich vom zweiten elektronischen Signal unterscheidet.

20. Flüssigkeitsausstoßvorrichtung nach Anspruch 11, worin:

eine Vielzahl der ersten Flüssigkeitsausstoßeinrichtungen in einer ersten Anordnung auf dem Druckkopf angeordnet ist;
eine Vielzahl der zweiten Flüssigkeitsausstoßeinrichtungen in einer zweiten Anordnung auf dem Druckkopf angeordnet ist; und
die erste Anordnung von der zweiten Anordnung beabstandet ist.

Revendications

1. **1.** Procédé d'éjection de gouttes de liquide comprenant :

   la fourniture d'une tête d'impression (26) dotée d'une pluralité d'éjecteurs de liquide (34) présentant des différences géométriques en vue d'éjecter des gouttes de liquide (24a, 24b, 24c) présentant une pluralité de volumes de gouttes, chaque éjecteur de liquide comprenant une buse (36), une chambre de liquide (40), et un mécanisme de formation de gouttes (42), **caractérisé par** :

   l'éjection de gouttes de liquide présentant la pluralité de volumes de gouttes à partir de la pluralité d'éjecteurs de liquide présentant les différences géométriques pour produire la pluralité de volumes de gouttes, dans lequel un premier volume parmi les volumes de gouttes est un volume de goutte minimum V_{min}, et dans lequel les incréments respectifs entre un volume de goutte et le volume de goutte suivant d'une taille plus grande sont < V_{min}.

2. Procédé selon la revendication 1, dans lequel un volume maximum parmi les volumes de gouttes V_{max} est inférieur à deux fois le volume de goutte minimum V_{min}.

3. Procédé selon la revendication 1, dans lequel chacun des incréments est globalement uniforme.

4. Procédé selon la revendication 3, dans lequel un des incréments n'est pas globalement uniforme avec au moins un des autres incréments.

5. Procédé selon la revendication 1, dans lequel un des incréments est un multiple entier de l'incrément entre le premier volume de goutte et un deuxième volume parmi les volumes de gouttes ayant le volume de goutte suivant d'une taille plus grande par rapport au premier volume de goutte.

6. Procédé selon la revendication 1, comprenant en outre :

la fourniture d'un support d'enregistrement (22) ayant une position de pixel (30) ;
la détermination de savoir si au moins une des gouttes de liquide présentant le premier volume de goutte doit être déposée sur le support de réception au niveau de la position de pixel ; et
s'il est déterminé qu'une goutte de liquide présentant le premier volume de goutte doit être déposée sur le support de réception à la position de pixel, l'éjection de la goutte de liquide du premier volume de goutte sur la position de pixel.

7. Procédé selon la revendication 6, comprenant en outre :

la détermination de savoir si au moins une des gouttes de liquide présentant un deuxième volume de goutte doit être déposée sur le support de réception (22) à la position de pixel (30) ; et
s'il est déterminé qu'une goutte de liquide présentant le deuxième volume de goutte doit être déposée sur le support de réception à la position de pixel, l'éjection de la goutte de liquide du deuxième volume de goutte sur la position de pixel.

8. Procédé selon la revendication 1, comprenant en outre :

la fourniture d'un support d'enregistrement (22) ayant une position de pixel (30) ;
la détermination d'un premier nombre de gouttes de liquide présentant le premier volume de goutte et d'un deuxième nombre de gouttes de liquide présentant un deuxième volume de goutte devant être déposées à la position de pixel sur la base d'un volume de liquide total souhaité pour la position de pixel ;
la sélection d'une combinaison des gouttes de liquide présentant les premier et deuxième volumes de gouttes devant être déposées à la position de pixel pour obtenir le volume de liquide total souhaité à la position de pixel ; et
l'éjection de la combinaison de gouttes de liquide sur la position de pixel.

9. Procédé selon la revendication 8, comprenant en outre :

la sélection de la combinaison à partir d'une pluralité de combinaisons qui résulterait en le volume de liquide total souhaité pour la position de pixel.

10. Procédé selon la revendication 1, dans lequel les différences géométriques des éjecteurs de liquide comprennent des différences de tailles de buses.

11. Appareil d'éjection de liquide, comprenant :

une tête d'impression (26), comprenant :

un premier éjecteur de liquide (34) pouvant être activé pour éjecter des gouttes de liquide présentant un premier volume de goutte; et
un deuxième éjecteur de liquide pouvant être activé pour éjecter des gouttes de liquide présentant un deuxième volume de goutte, dans lequel chaque éjecteur de liquide comprend une buse (36), une chambre de liquide (40) et un mécanisme de formation de gouttes (42) **caractérisé par**,
Une unité de commande configurée pour fournir un premier signal électronique au mécanisme de formation de gouttes du premier éjecteur de liquide, pour amener le premier éjecteur de liquide à éjecter des gouttes de liquide ayant le premier volume de goutte, et pour fournir un deuxième signal éléctronique au mécanisme de formation des gouttes du deuxième éjecteur de liquide, pour amener le deuxième éjecteur de liquide à éjecter des gouttes de liquide ayant le deuxième volume de goutte, dans lequel le premier éjecteur de liquide et le deuxième éjecteur de liquide présentent des différences géométriques et dans lequel le premier volume de goutte est un volume de goutte minimum et le deuxième volume de goutte est supérieur au volume de goutte minimum, un incrément entre les premier et deuxième volumes de goutte étant inférieur au volume de goutte minimum.

12. Appareil d'éjection de liquide selon la revendication 11, dans lequel la tête d'impression comprend en outre :

un troisième éjecteur de liquide pouvant être activé pour éjecter un troisième volume de goutte qui est supérieur au deuxième volume de goutte, un incrément entre les deuxième et troisième volumes de gouttes étant inférieur au volume de goutte minimum.

13. Appareil d'éjection de liquide selon la revendication 12, dans lequel le troisième volume de goutte est inférieur à deux fois le volume de goutte minimum.

14. Appareil d'éjection de liquide selon la revendication 12, dans lequel l'incrément entre les premier et deuxième volumes de gouttes est globalement égal à l'incrément entre les deuxième et troisième volumes de gouttes.

15. Appareil d'éjection de liquide selon la revendication 12, dans lequel l'incrément entre les premier et deuxième volumes de gouttes n'est pas égal à l'incrément entre les deuxième et troisième volumes de gouttes.

16. Appareil d'éjection de liquide selon la revendication 12, dans lequel l'incrément entre les deuxième et troisième volumes de gouttes est un multiple entier de l'incrément entre les premier et deuxième volumes de gouttes.

17. Appareil d'éjection de liquide selon la revendication 11, dans lequel :

la buse du premier éjecteur de liquide a un premier diamètre ;
la buse du deuxième éjecteur de liquide a un deuxième diamètre ; et
le premier diamètre est différent du deuxième diamètre.

18. Appareil d'éjection de liquide selon la revendication 11, dans lequel :

le mécanisme de formation de gouttes du premier éjecteur de liquide présente une première géométrie ou taille ;
le mécanisme de formation de gouttes du deuxième éjecteur de liquide présente une deuxième géométrie ou taille ; et
la première géométrie ou taille est différente de la deuxième géométrie ou taille.

19. Appareil d'éjection de liquide selon la revendication 11, dans lequel le premier signal électronique est différent du deuxième signal électronique.

20. Appareil d'éjection de liquide selon la revendication 11, dans lequel :

une pluralité des premiers éjecteurs de liquide sont agencés en un premier rang sur la tête d'impression ;
une pluralité des deuxièmes éjecteurs de liquide sont agencés en un deuxième rang sur la tête d'impression ; et
le premier rang est espacé du deuxième rang.

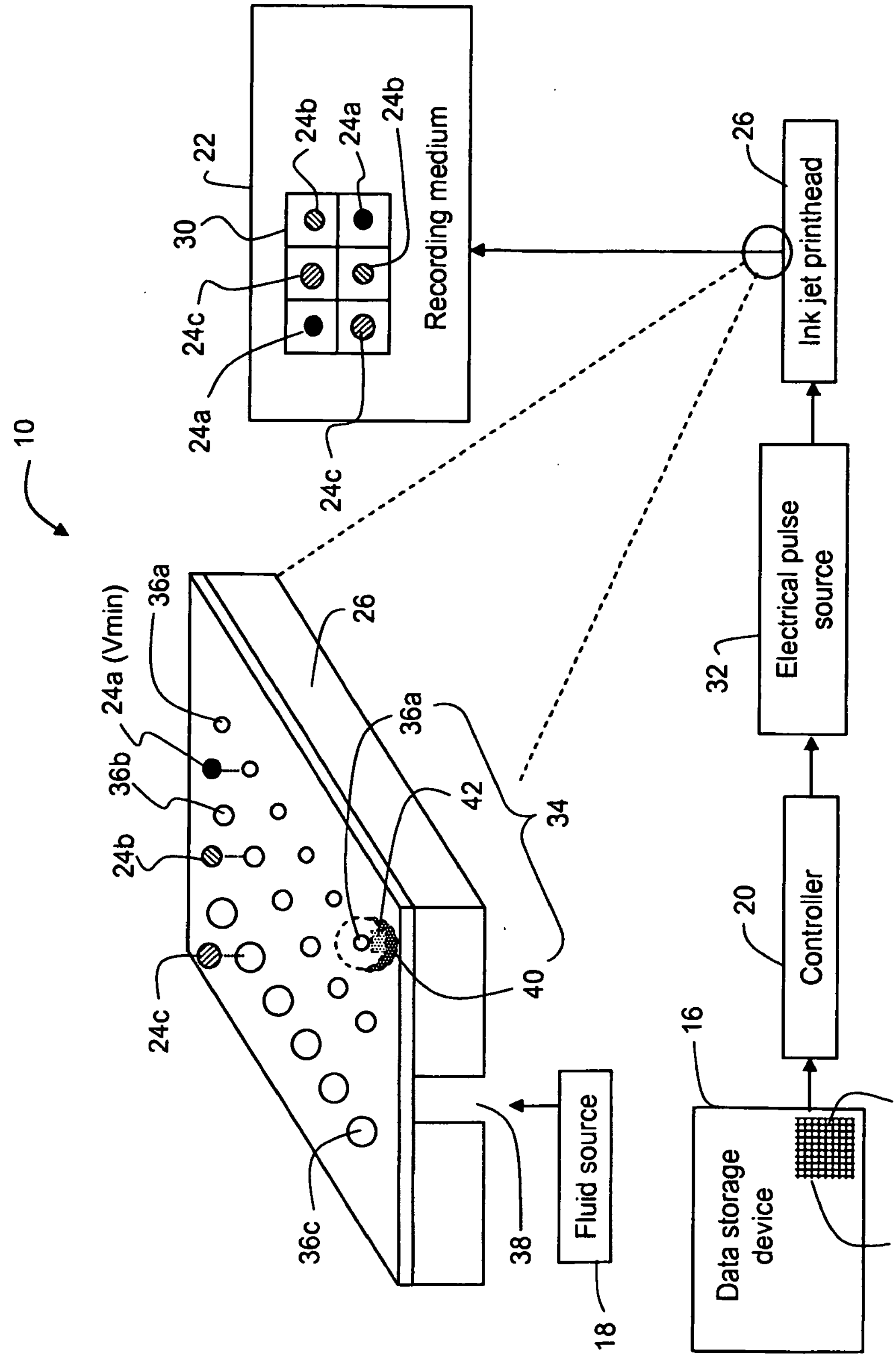
10
22
30
24c
24a
24b
24a
24b
24a
24c
Recording medium
26
Ink jet printhead
24a (Vmin)
36a
36b
24b
24c
36c
26
36a
42
34
40
38
Fluid source
18
32
Electrical pulse source
20
Controller
16
Data storage device
12
14

FIG. 1

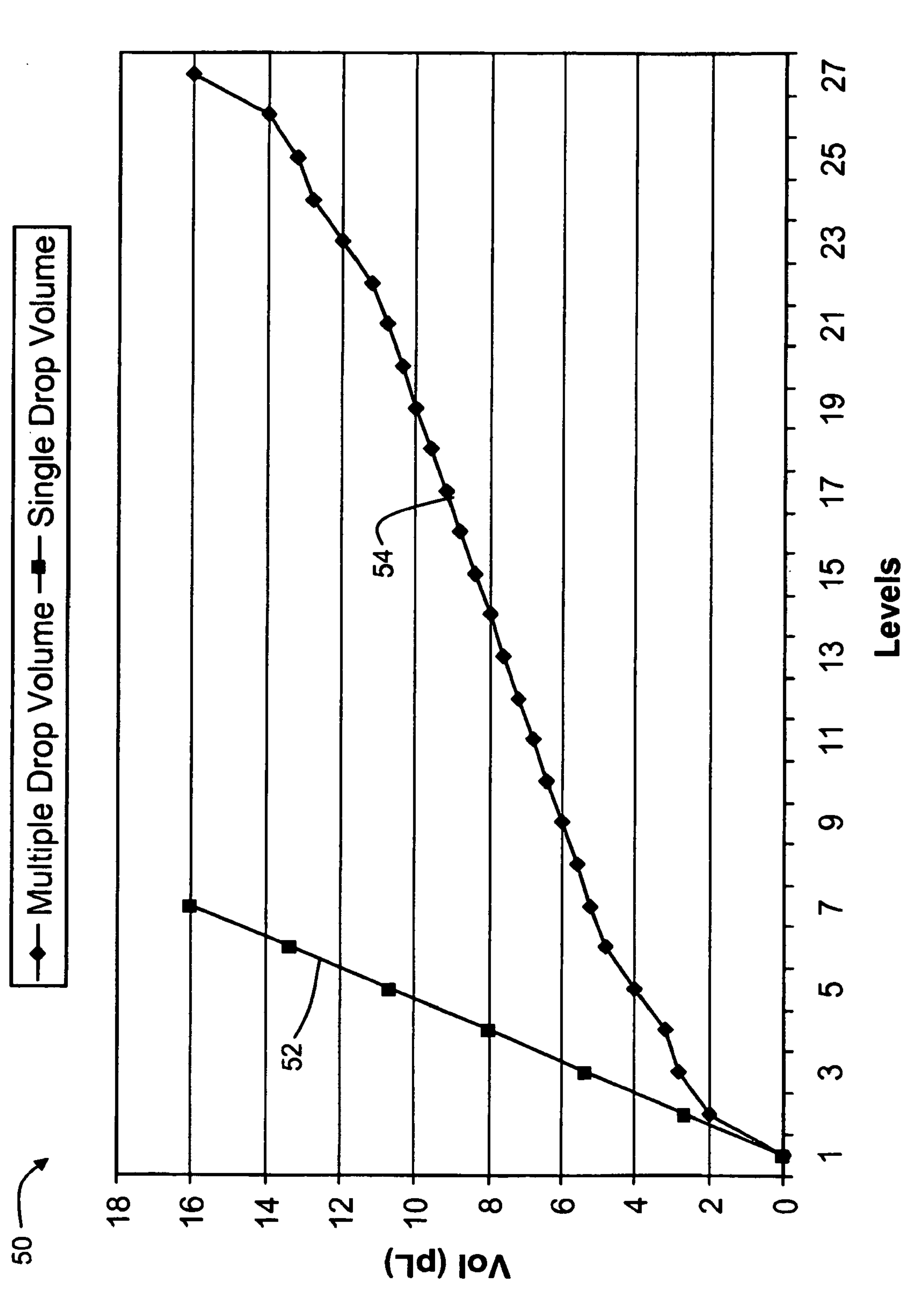
50
Multiple Drop Volume
Single Drop Volume
Vol (pL)
0
2
4
6
8
10
12
14
16
18
Levels
1
3
5
7
9
11
13
15
17
19
21
23
25
27
52
54

FIG. 2

REFERENCES CITED IN THE DESCRIPTION

Patent documents cited in the description

- US 20080143786 A1 **[0005]**