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(54) **Organic light emitting display**

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**Description****BACKGROUND**5 **1. Field of the Invention**

**[0001]** The present invention relates to an organic light emitting display capable of displaying an image of uniform luminance regardless of a leakage current.

10 **2. Discussion of Related Art**

**[0002]** Recently, various flat panel displays having advantages such as reduced weight and volume over cathode ray tubes (CRT) have been developed. Flat panel displays include liquid crystal displays (LCD), field emission displays (FED), plasma display panels (PDP), and organic light emitting displays.

15 **[0003]** Among the flat panel displays, the organic light emitting displays make use of organic light emitting diodes that emit light by re-combination of electrons and holes. The organic light emitting display has advantages such as high response speed and small power consumption.

**[0004]** FIG. 1 is a circuit diagram showing a pixel 4 of a conventional organic light emitting display.

20 **[0005]** With reference to FIG. 1, the pixel 4 of a conventional organic light emitting display includes an organic light emitting diode (OLED) and a pixel circuit 2. The pixel circuit 2 is coupled between a data line Dm and a scan line Sn, and controls the organic light emitting diode.

**[0006]** An anode electrode of the organic light emitting diode is coupled with the pixel circuit 2, and a cathode electrode thereof is coupled to a second power supply ELVSS. The organic light emitting diode generates light of a predetermined luminance corresponding to an electric current supplied from the pixel circuit 2.

25 **[0007]** When a scan signal is supplied to a scan line Sn, the pixel circuit 2 receives a data signal from the data line Dm. In order to do this, the pixel circuit 2 includes a first transistor M1, a second transistor M2, and a storage capacitor Cst. The second transistor M2 is coupled between a first power supply ELVDD and the organic light emitting diode OLED. The first transistor M1 is coupled among the second transistor M2, the data line Dm, and the scan line Sn. The storage capacitor Cst is coupled between a gate electrode and a first electrode of the first transistor M1.

30 **[0008]** A gate electrode of the first transistor M1 is coupled to the scan line Sn, and a first electrode thereof is coupled to the data line Dm. A second electrode of the first transistor M1 is coupled with the gate electrode of the second transistor M2. The first and second electrodes may be either the drain or source electrodes. For example, the first electrode may be the source electrode and the second electrode may be the drain electrode. When a scan signal is supplied to the scan line Sn, the first transistor M1 is turned on to supply the data signal from the data line Dm to the gate electrode of the second transistor M2. At this time, the storage capacitor Cst is charged with a voltage corresponding to the data signal.

35 **[0009]** The gate electrode of the second transistor M2 is coupled to one terminal of the storage capacitor Cst, and a first electrode thereof is coupled to another terminal of the storage capacitor Cst and the first power supply ELVDD. The second electrode of the second transistor M2 is coupled to an anode electrode of the organic light emitting diode. The second transistor M2 controls an amount of an electric current from the first power supply ELVDD to the second power supply ELVSS through the organic light emitting diode according to the voltage stored in the storage capacitor Cst. The organic light emitting diode generates light corresponding to an amount of an electric current supplied from the second transistor M2.

40 **[0010]** So as to express a desired image in the aforementioned pixel 4, the voltage charged in the storage capacitor Cst, namely, the voltage corresponding to the data signal should stably maintain during one frame. However, in the conventional pixel 4, during a displayed time period of the image, a predetermined leakage current from the storage capacitor Cst leaks to the data line Dm through the first transistor M1.

45 **[0011]** As described earlier, when the leakage current occurs, the voltage stored in the storage capacitor Cst varies depending on a voltage difference between the voltage stored in the storage capacitor Cst and the next data signal supplied to the data line Dm. According to a variation voltage of the storage capacitor Cst, when the luminance of the red pixel R, the green pixel G, and the blue pixel B change by the same amount, a uniform image may be displayed. Accordingly, observers cannot recognize the change in luminance due to the leakage current thus overcoming the need of completely preventing leakage currents.

50 **[0012]** However, due to properties of materials of red, green, and blue light emitting diodes included in the red, green, and blue pixels, although voltage variation amounts of the respective storage capacitor Cst are identical to each other, an amount of light generated by the red, green, and blue pixels may be different from each other.

55 **[0013]** That is, emission efficiency may be expressed by the following equation 1 based on properties of current used materials:

# OLED(G) > OLED(R) > OLED(B) (1).

5 Accordingly, a constant voltage drop in the respective storage capacitors Cst will cause varying differences in luminance, the greatest luminance variance being present in the green organic light emitting diode OLED(G), whereas the least luminance variance will be noted in the blue organic light emitting diode OLED(B). When luminance variation amounts of the red, green, and blue pixels differ due to the leakage current, a uniform image cannot be expressed. This causes observers to observe an image deterioration due to the leakage current.

10 **[0014]** US 2003/0132896 discloses an organic light emitting diode (OLED) display pixel, wherein the transistor connected to the holding capacitor is a multi-gate type transistor, so that the leakage current can be greatly suppressed and so that the brightness of the OLED remains stable.

**[0015]** US 2006/0066253 discloses an organic light emitting diode (OLED) display pixel, wherein the driving transistor threshold is compensated, so as to display images with a uniform luminance.

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## SUMMARY OF THE INVENTION

**[0016]** An organic light emitting display capable of displaying an image of uniform luminance regardless of a leakage current is provided. The organic light emitting display comprises a plurality of scan lines extending in a first direction and a plurality of data lines extending in a second direction, crossing the first direction.

20 **[0017]** The organic light emitting display further comprises a red pixel having a red organic light emitting diode having a first emission efficiency, a red pixel switch section, and a red pixel driving circuit, a green pixel having a green organic light emitting diode having a second emission efficiency different from the first emission efficiency, a green pixel switch section, and a green pixel driving circuit, and a blue pixel having a blue organic light emitting diode having a third emission efficiency different from the first and second emission efficiencies, a blue pixel switch section, and a blue pixel driving circuit. The red pixel switch section, the green pixel switch section, and the blue pixel switch section each comprise one or more pass-transistors which are adapted to transfer a data signal from a corresponding data line to the red pixel driving circuit, the green pixel driving circuit, and the blue pixel driving circuit, respectively, according to scan signals from the scan lines. The red pixel driving circuit, the green pixel driving circuit, and the blue pixel driving circuit are adapted to supply a current to the red organic light emitting diode, the green organic light emitting diode, and the blue organic light emitting diode connected thereto, respectively, according to the data signal from the red pixel switch section, the green pixel switch section, and the blue pixel switch section, respectively. A number of pass-transistors in one of the the red pixel switch section, the green pixel switch section, and the blue pixel switch section is different from a number of pass-transistors in a remaining one other of the red pixel switch section, the green pixel switch section, and the blue pixel switch section.

35 **[0018]** A second aspect of the present invention provides an organic light emitting display comprising a plurality of scan lines and a plurality of emission control lines extending in a first direction and parallel to each other and a plurality of data lines extending in a second direction, crossing the first direction. The organic light emitting display further comprises a red pixel having a red organic light emitting diode having a first emission efficiency, a red pixel switch section, a red pixel driving circuit, and a red pixel initialization section, a green pixel having a green organic light emitting diode having a second emission efficiency different from the first emission efficiency, a green pixel switch section, a green pixel driving circuit, and a green pixel initialization section, and a blue pixel having a blue organic light emitting diode having a third emission efficiency different from the first and second emission efficiencies, a blue pixel switch section, a blue pixel driving circuit, and a blue pixel initialization section. The red pixel switch section, the green pixel switch section, and the blue pixel switch section are adapted to transfer a data signal from a corresponding data line to the red pixel driving circuit, the green pixel driving circuit, and the blue pixel driving circuit, respectively, according to a scan signal from an i-th scan line. The red pixel driving circuit, the green pixel driving circuit, and the blue pixel driving circuit are adapted to supply a current to the red organic light emitting diode, the green organic light emitting diode, and the blue organic light emitting diode connected thereto, respectively, according to the data signal from the red pixel switch section, the green pixel switch section, and the blue pixel switch section, respectively. The red pixel initialization section, the green pixel initialization section, and the blue pixel initialization section each comprise one or more first pass-transistors which are adapted to supply an initialization voltage from an initialization power source to the red pixel driving circuit, the green pixel driving circuit, and the blue pixel driving circuit, respectively, corresponding to a scan signal from an i-1 th scan line.

50 **[0019]** A number of first pass-transistors in one of the red pixel initialization section, the green pixel initialization section, and the blue pixel initialization section is different from a number of first pass-transistors in a remaining one of the red pixel initialization section, the green pixel initialization section, and the blue pixel initialization section. [001]

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## BRIEF DESCRIPTION OF THE DRAWINGS

- [0020] FIG. 1 is a circuit diagram showing a pixel of a conventional organic light emitting display.
- [0021] FIG. 2 is a view showing an organic light emitting display according to a first embodiment of the present invention.
- [0022] FIG. 3 is a view showing a red pixel, a green pixel, and a blue pixel B shown in FIG. 2.
- [0023] FIG. 4 is a circuit diagram showing a construction of a driving circuit shown in FIG. 3.
- [0024] FIG. 5 is a view showing another example of a red pixel, a green pixel, and a blue pixel B shown in FIG. 2.
- [0025] FIG. 6 is a view showing an organic light emitting display according to a second embodiment of the present invention.
- [0026] FIG. 7 is a view showing a red pixel, a green pixel, and a blue pixel B shown in FIG. 6.
- [0027] FIG. 8 is a circuit diagram showing a construction of a driving circuit shown in FIG. 7.
- [0028] FIG. 9 is a view showing another example of a red pixel, a green pixel, and a blue pixel B shown in FIG. 6.
- [0029] FIG. 10 is a view showing an organic light emitting display according to a third embodiment of the present invention.
- [0030] FIG. 11 is a view showing a red pixel, a green pixel, and a blue pixel B shown in FIG. 10.
- [0031] FIG. 12 is a circuit diagram showing a construction of a driving circuit shown in FIG. 11.
- [0032] FIG. 13 is a waveform diagram showing a method for driving the pixel shown in FIG. 12.
- [0033] FIG. 14 is a view showing another example of a red pixel, a green pixel, and a blue pixel B shown in FIG. 10.

## DETAILED DESCRIPTION

[0034] Hereinafter, exemplary embodiments according to the present invention will be described with reference to the accompanying drawings. When a first element is connected to a second element, the first element may be not only directly connected to the second element but also indirectly connected to the second element via another element.

Further, irrelative elements may be omitted for clarity. Also, like reference numerals refer to like elements throughout.

[0035] Referring to FIG. 2, the organic light emitting display according to the first embodiment of the present invention includes a pixel portion 30 having pixels 40, a scan driver 10, a data driver 20, and a timing control unit 50. The pixels 40 are connected to scan lines S1 through Sn and data lines D1 through Dm. The scan driver 10 is adapted to drive the scan lines S1 through Sn. The data driver 20 is adapted to drive the data lines D1 through Dm. The timing control unit 50 is adapted to control the scan driver 10 and the data driver 20.

[0036] The scan driver 10 receives the scan driving control signal SCS from a timing control unit 50 and sequentially provides a scan signal to the scan lines S1 through Sn.

[0037] The data driver 20 receives a data driving signal DCS from the timing control part 50 and generates and provides a data signal to the data lines D 1 through Dm in synchronization with the data signal.

[0038] The timing control part 50 generates a data driving signal DCS and a scan driving signal SCS corresponding to synchronizing signals supplied externally.

[0039] The data driving signal DCS generated from the timing control part 50 is provided to the data driver 20, and the scan driving signal SCS is provided to the scan driver 10. Further, the timing control unit 50 provides externally supplied image data Data to the data driver 20.

[0040] The pixel portion 30 receives power of the first power supply ELVDD and power of the second power supply ELVSS from the exterior and provides the first and second power supplies to the pixels 40. When the pixels 40 receive the power of the first power supply ELVDD and the power of the second power supply ELVSS, they generate light corresponding to a data signal.

[0041] The pixels 40 are divided into a red pixel R, a green pixel G, and a blue pixel B, which generate red light, green light, and blue light, respectively, according to the data signal. In at least one of the red pixel R, the green pixel G, and the blue pixel B, the number of transistor disposed at a leakage path are differently set.

[0042] FIG. 3 is a view showing a red pixel R, a green pixel G, and a blue pixel B shown in FIG. 2.

[0043] With reference to FIG. 3, switch sections 62R, 62G, 62B are coupled to the scan line Sn and the respective data line. The number of pass-transistors included in the switch sections 62R, 62G, 62B is set differently according to whether the pixel is a red pixel R, green pixel G, or a blue pixel B. That is, as the emission efficiency of the organic light emitting diode increases (referring to equation 1), more pass-transistors are included in each of the switch sections 62R, 62G, 62B. Thus, the number of the pass-transistors are increased in proportion to the emission efficiency.

[0044] Specifically, three pass-transistors M1-1, M1-2, M1-3 are formed at the switch section 62G of the green pixel G, which includes a green organic light emitting diode OLED(G). When the three pass-transistors M1-1, M1-2, M1-3 are formed between the driving circuit 60 and the data line Dm-1, an amount of a leakage current supplied to the data line Dm-1 from the driving circuit 60 can be minimized.

[0045] Two pass-transistors M1-1, M1-2 are formed at the switch section 62R of the red pixel R, which includes a red organic light emitting diode OLED(R). When the two pass-transistors M1-1, M1-2 are formed between the driving circuit

60 and the data line Dm-2, an amount of a leakage current more than that in the green pixel G is supplied from the driving circuit 60 to the data line Dm-2.

**[0046]** One pass-transistor M1 is formed at the switch section 62B of the blue pixel B, which includes a blue organic light emitting diode OLED(B). When the pass-transistor M1 is formed between the driving circuit 60 and the data line Dm, an amount of a leakage current more than that in the red pixel R is supplied from the driving circuit 60 to the data line Dm.

**[0047]** That is, in an exemplary embodiment of the present invention, in consideration of emission efficiencies of the organic light emitting diodes OLED(R), OLED(G), OLED(B), the number of pass-transistors disposed between the scan line Sn and the driving circuit 60 is controlled. When the number of pass-transistors disposed between the scan line Sn and the driving circuit 60 is set in proportion to emission efficiency, the present invention can display an image of uniform luminance irrespective of a leakage current. The least amount of leakage current occurs in a green pixel G of the best emission efficiency, whereas the most amount of leakage occurs in a blue pixel B of the worst emission efficiency. Accordingly, variation amounts of the luminance of the organic light emitting diodes OLED(R), OLED(G), OLED(B) are uniformly set, thereby causing an image of uniform luminance to be displayed.

**[0048]** For convenience of a description, FIG. 3 shows two pass-transistors M1-1, M1-2, three pass-transistors M1-1, M1-2, M1-3, and one pass-transistor M1, which are formed at the red, green, and blue pixels R, G, and B, respectively. The present invention is not limited thereto. In practice, the number of the transistors in the red, green, and blue pixels R, G, and B may be variously controlled in consideration of emission efficiencies thereof e.g. when organic semiconductor materials having different properties are used.

**[0049]** The driving circuit 60 included in each of the red, green, and blue pixels R, G, and B supplies a predetermined current from the first power supply ELVDD to the organic light emitting diodes OLED(R), OLED(G), OLED(B) according to the data signal. Here, the driving circuit 60 may be variously constructed to supply an electric current corresponding to the data signal to the organic light emitting diodes OLED(R), OLED(G), OLED(B).

**[0050]** For example, as shown in FIG. 4, the driving circuit 60 may include a second transistor M2 (driving transistor) and a storage capacitor Cst. The second transistor M2 is coupled to the switch section 62R, 62G, 62B, the organic light emitting diodes OLED(R), OLED(G), OLED(B), and the first power supply ELVDD. The storage capacitor Cst is disposed between a gate electrode and a first electrode of the second transistor M2.

**[0051]** The storage capacitor Cst is charged with a voltage corresponding to a data signal supplied through the switch section 62R, 62G, 62B. The second transistor M2 supplies an electric current to the organic light emitting diodes OLED(R), OLED(G), OLED(B), which corresponds to the voltage charged in the storage capacitor Cst.

**[0052]** FIG. 5 is a view showing another example of a red pixel R, a green pixel G, and a blue pixel B shown in FIG. 2. With reference to FIG. 5, in the second embodiment of the present invention, the number of pass-transistors included in a switch section 64G of a green pixel G is set to be different (higher) from that of the pass-transistors included in red and blue pixels R and B. In other words, in the second embodiment of the present invention, the switch section 64R of the red pixel R and the switch section 64B of the blue pixel B contains the same number of pass-transistors.

**[0053]** Specifically, as is seen from the forgoing description, emission efficiencies of organic light emitting diodes OLED(R), OLED(G), OLED(B) are determined by equation 1. Emission efficiency differences between red and blue organic light emitting diodes OLED(R), OLED(B) are small. In other words, the emission efficiencies of the red and blue organic light emitting diodes OLED(R), OLED(B) are similar. Accordingly, although the numbers of pass-transistors in each of the switch sections 64R, 64B are equally set, a great luminance difference does not occur.

**[0054]** For convenience of a description, FIG. 5 shows two pass-transistors M1-1, M1-2, three pass-transistors M1-1, M1-2, M1-3, and two pass-transistors M1-1, M1-2, which are formed at the red, green, and blue pixels R, G, and B, respectively. However, the present invention is not limited thereto. In practice, the number of pass-transistors in the red, green, and blue pixels R, G, and B may be variously controlled in consideration of emission efficiencies thereof e.g. when organic semiconductor materials having different properties are used.

**[0055]** FIG. 6 is a view showing an organic light emitting display according to a second embodiment of the present invention.

**[0056]** Referring to FIG. 6, the organic light emitting display according to the second embodiment of the present invention includes a pixel portion 130 having pixels 140, a scan driver 110, a data driver 120, and a timing control unit 150. The pixels 140 are connected to scan lines S1 through Sn, emission control lines E1 through En, and data lines D1 through Dm. The scan driver 110 is adapted to drive the scan lines S1 through Sn and emission control lines E1 through En. The data driver 120 is adapted to drive the data lines D1 through Dm. The timing control unit 150 is adapted to control the scan driver 110 and the data driver 120.

**[0057]** The scan driver 110 receives the scan driving control signal SCS from a timing control unit 50 and sequentially provides a scan signal to the scan lines S1 through Sn. Further, the scan driver 110 generates an emission control signal, and sequentially provides the emission control signal to the emission control lines E1 through En. An emission control signal supplied to an i-th emission control line Ei is supplied to overlap with an i-th scan line Si. In practice, the emission control signal is set to have a greater width than that of the scan signal.

**[0058]** The data driver 120 receives a data driving signal DCS from the timing control part 150 and generates and provides a data signal to the data lines D1 through Dm in synchronization with the data signal.

**[0059]** The timing control part 150 generates a data driving signal DCS and a scan driving signal SCS corresponding to synchronizing signals supplied externally. The data driving signal DCS generated from the timing control part 150 is provided to the data driver 120, and the scan driving signal SCS is provided to the scan driver 110. Further, the timing control unit 150 provides externally supplied image data Data to the data driver 120.

**[0060]** The pixel portion 130 receives power of the first power supply ELVDD and power of the second power supply ELVSS provided from the exterior and provides the first and second power supplies to the pixels 140. When the pixels 140 receive the power of the first power supply ELVDD and the power of the second power supply ELVSS, they generate light corresponding to a data signal. The pixels 140 are divided into a red pixel R, a green pixel G, and a blue pixel B, which generate red light, green light, and blue light, respectively. On the other hand, emission times of the pixels 140 are controlled by the emission control signal.

**[0061]** FIG. 7 is a view showing a red pixel R, a green pixel G, and a blue pixel B shown in FIG. 6. The pixels of FIG. 7 have a similar structure to that of the pixels of FIG. 5, the most notable difference being that the driving circuits 160 are coupled with the emission control line En.

**[0062]** Referring to FIG. 7, the switch sections 162R, 162G, 162B are coupled to the scan line Sn and the respective data signal. The number of pass-transistors included in the switch sections 162R, 162G, 162B of red, green, and blue pixels R, G, and B are set differently to each other according to emission efficiencies of organic light emitting diodes OLED(R), OLED(G), OLED(B).

**[0063]** That is, three pass-transistors M1-1, M1-2, M1-3 are formed at a switch section 162G of the green pixel G, which includes a green organic light emitting diode OLED (G). Further, one pass-transistor M1 is formed at a switch section 162B of the blue pixel B, which includes a blue organic light emitting diode OLED (B). Moreover, two pass-transistors M1-1, M1-2 are formed at a switch section 162R of the red pixel R, which includes a red organic light emitting diode OLED (R).

**[0064]** When the number of pass-transistors disposed at the switch section 162R, 162G, 162B is set corresponding to emission efficiency, the present invention can display an image of uniform luminance irrespective of a leakage current. The least amount of leakage current occurs in a green pixel G of the best emission efficiency, whereas the most amount of leakage occurs in a blue pixel B of the worst emission efficiency. Accordingly, variation amounts of the luminance of the organic light emitting diodes OLED(R), OLED(G), OLED(B) are maintained uniform, thereby causing an image of uniform luminance to be displayed.

**[0065]** For convenience of a description, FIG. 7 shows two pass-transistors M1-1, M1-2, three pass-transistors M1-1, M1-2, M1-3, and one pass-transistor M1, which are formed at the red, green, and blue pixels R, G, and B, respectively. However, the present invention is not limited thereto. In practice, the number of pass-transistors in the red, green, and blue pixels R, G, and B may be variously controlled in consideration of emission efficiencies thereof e.g. when organic semiconductor materials having different properties are used.

**[0066]** The driving circuits 160 provide a predetermined current from the first power supply ELVDD to the organic light emitting diodes OLED(R), OLED(G), OLED(B) corresponding to a data signal. The driving circuits 160 control an emission time according to an emission control signal from the emission control line En. A construction of the driving circuit 160 is coupled to an emission control line, and is variously set to control the emission time according to the emission control signal from the emission control line.

**[0067]** For example, as shown in FIG. 8, the driving circuit 160 may include a second transistor M2, a storage capacitor Cst, and a third transistor M3 (emission control transistor). The second transistor M2 is coupled to the switch section 162R, 162G, 162B, the organic light emitting diodes OLED(R), OLED(G), OLED(B), and the first power supply ELVDD. The storage capacitor Cst is disposed between a gate electrode and a first electrode of the second transistor M2. The third transistor M3 is coupled to the second transistor M2 and the organic light emitting diodes OLED(R), OLED(G), OLED(B).

**[0068]** The storage capacitor Cst is charged with a voltage corresponding to a data signal supplied through the switch section 162R, 162G, 162B. The second transistor M2 supplies an electric current to the organic light emitting diodes OLED(R), OLED(G), OLED(B), which corresponds to the voltage charged in the storage capacitor Cst. When the emission control signal is supplied to the third transistor M3, it is turned on. In contrast to this, the third transistor M3 is turned-off during remaining time periods.

**[0069]** The emission control signal is supplied to the n-th emission control line En to overlap with the scan signal, which is supplied to the n-th scan line Sn. While the storage capacitor Cst is being charged with a voltage corresponding to the data signal, the third transistor M3 is turned-off. After the storage capacitor Cst is charged with a desired voltage, the third transistor M3 is turned on.

**[0070]** FIG. 9 is a view showing another example of a red pixel R, a green pixel G, and a blue pixel B shown in FIG. 6. With reference to FIG. 9, in the second embodiment of the present invention, the number of pass-transistors included in a switch section 164G of a green pixel G is set to be different from that of pass-transistors included in red and blue

pixels R and B. In other words, in the second embodiment of the present invention, the switch section 164R of the red pixel R and the switch section 164B of the blue pixel B have the same number of pass-transistors.

**[0071]** In detail, as is seen from the forgoing description, emission efficiencies of organic light emitting diodes OLED (R), OLED(G), OLED(B) are determined by equation 1. Emission efficiency differences between red and blue organic light emitting diodes OLED(R), OLED(B) are small. In other words, the emission efficiencies of the red and blue organic light emitting diodes OLED(R), OLED(B) are similar. Accordingly, although the number of pass-transistors in the switch sections 164R, 164B is equally set, a notable luminance difference does not occur.

**[0072]** For convenience of a description, FIG. 9 shows two pass-transistors M1-1, M1-2, three pass-transistors M1-1, M1-2, M1-3, and two pass-transistors M1-1, M1-2, which are formed at the red, green, and blue pixels R, G, and B, respectively. However, the present invention is not limited thereto. In practice, the number of the transistors in the red, green, and blue pixels R, G, and B may be variously controlled in consideration of emission efficiencies thereof, e.g. when organic semiconductor materials having different properties are used.

**[0073]** The aforementioned pixel 140 of FIG. 8 has a general circuit arrangement to drive the organic light emitting diode OLED. However, pixel 140 structured by the circuit arrangement of FIG. 8 may not allow for a uniform image to be displayed due to non-uniformity in a threshold voltage of the second transistor M2, which supplies an electric current to the organic light emitting diode.

**[0074]** Various circuits have been suggested to compensate the non-uniformity in a threshold voltage of the second transistor M2. Among them, a circuit coupled to an initialization power supply for compensating the non-uniformity in a threshold voltage of the second transistor M2 has widely been used.

**[0075]** FIG. 10 is a view showing an organic light emitting display according to a third embodiment of the present invention.

**[0076]** Referring to FIG. 10, the organic light emitting display according to the third embodiment of the present invention includes a pixel portion 230 having pixels 240, a scan driver 210, a data driver 220, and a timing control unit 250. The pixels 240 are connected to scan lines S1 through Sn and data lines D1 through Dm. The scan driver 210 is adapted to drive the scan lines S 1 through Sn and emission control lines E1 through En. The data driver 220 is adapted to drive the data lines D1 through Dm. The timing control unit 250 is adapted to control the scan driver 210 and the data driver 220.

**[0077]** The scan driver 210 receives the scan driving control signal SCS from a timing control unit 250 and sequentially provides a scan signal to the scan lines S 1 through Sn. Further, the scan driver 210 generates an emission control signal, and sequentially provides the emission control signal to the emission control lines E1 through En. The emission control signal is set to have a greater width than that of the scan signal.

**[0078]** The data driver 220 receives a data driving signal DCS from the timing control part 250 and generates and provides a data signal to the data lines D1 through Dm in synchronization with the data signal.

**[0079]** The timing control part 250 generates a data driving signal DCS and a scan driving signal SCS corresponding to synchronizing signals supplied externally. The data driving signal DCS is provided to the data driver 220, and the scan driving signal SCS is provided to the scan driver 210. Further, the timing control unit 250 provides externally supplied image data Data to the data driver 220.

**[0080]** The pixel portion 230 receives power of the first power supply ELVDD and power of the second power supply ELVSS from the exterior and provides the first and second power supplies to the pixels 240. When the pixels 240 receive the power of the first power supply ELVDD and the power of the second power supply ELVSS, they generate light corresponding to a data signal.

**[0081]** The pixels 240 are divided into a red pixel R, a green pixel G, and a blue pixel B, which generate red light, green light, and blue light, respectively, according to the data signal. On the other hand, emission times of the pixels 240 are controlled by the emission control signal. The number of pass-transistors coupled to an initialization power supply is differently set in one of the red pixel R, the green pixel G, and the blue pixel B. In practice, a low voltage is set to the initialization power supply for initializing the pixel 240, so that a great leakage current can occur in the pass-transistor, which is coupled to the initialization power supply.

**[0082]** FIG. 11 is a view showing a red pixel R, a green pixel G, and a blue pixel B shown in FIG. 10.

**[0083]** Referring to FIG. 11, each of the red pixel R, the green pixel G, and the blue pixel B includes one of organic light emitting diodes OLED(R), OLED(G), OLED(B), one of switch section 262R, 262G, 262B, a driving circuit 260, and one of initialization section 264R, 264G, 264B. The switch section 262R, 262G, 262B is connected to the scan line Sn and supplies a data signal thereto. The driving circuit 260 provides an electric current corresponding to the data signal from the switch section 262R, 262G, 262B to the organic light emitting diodes OLED(R), OLED(G), OLED(B). The initialization section 264R, 264G, 264B provides power from the initialization power supply Vint to the driving circuit 260.

**[0084]** The switch section 262R, 262G, 262B provides a data signal from the data line D to the driving circuit 260 according to the scan signal from the scan line Sn. So as to do this, as shown in FIG. 12, the driving circuit 260 includes a first (pass-)transistor M1. When the scan signal is supplied to the first transistor M1, it is turned on to electrically connect the scan line Sn and the data line D.

**[0085]** The driving circuit 260 charges a predetermined voltage corresponding to a data signal from the switch section

262R, 262G, 262B, and provides an electric current corresponding to the charged voltage to organic light emitting diodes OLED(R), OLED(G), OLED(B). In order to do this, the driving circuit 260 includes a second transistor M2 (driving transistor), a third transistor M3, a fourth transistor M4, a fifth transistor M5, and a storage capacitor Cst.

5 [0086] A first electrode of the second transistor M2 is connected to the switch section 262R, 262G, 262B, and a second electrode thereof is connected to a first electrode of the fourth transistor M4. Further, a gate electrode of the second transistor M2 is connected to the storage capacitor Cst. The second transistor M2 transfers an electric current corresponding to a voltage charged in the storage capacitor Cst to the organic light emitting diodes OLED(R), OLED(G), OLED(B).

10 [0087] A first electrode of the third transistor M3 is connected to the second electrode of the second transistor M2, and a second electrode thereof is connected to the gate electrode of the second transistor M2. Further, a gate electrode of the third transistor M3 is connected to an n-th scan line Sn. When the scan signal is supplied to the n-th scan line Sn (namely, current scan line), the third transistor M3 is turned on to diode-connect the second transistor M2.

15 [0088] A first electrode of the fourth transistor M4 is connected to the second electrode of the second transistor M2, and a second electrode thereof is connected to anode electrodes of the organic light emitting diodes OLED(R), OLED(G), OLED(B). Further, a gate electrode of the fourth transistor M4 is connected to an emission control line En. When the emission control signal is not supplied, the fourth transistor M4 is turned on to transfer an electric current from the second transistor M2 to the organic light emitting diode OLED.

20 [0089] A first electrode of the fifth transistor M5 is connected to the first power supply ELVDD, and a second electrode thereof is connected to a first electrode of the second transistor M2. Further, a gate electrode of the fifth transistor M5 is connected to an emission control line En. When the emission control signal is not supplied to the emission control line En, the fifth transistor M5 is turned on to electrically connect a first electrode of the second transistor M2 to the first power supply ELVDD.

25 [0090] When a scan signal is supplied to an n-1 th scan line Sn-1 (previous scan line), the initialization section 264R, 264G, 264B changes a voltage in the gate electrode of the second transistor M2 in the driving circuit 260 to a voltage of the initialization power supply Vint. So as to do this, the initialization section 264R, 264G, 264B includes at least one pass-transistor. When the scan signal is supplied to the n-1 th scan line Sn-1, the pass-transistor included in the initialization section 264R, 264G, 264B is turned on to electrically connect a gate electrode of the second transistor M2 to the initialization power supply Vint. according to the invention, the number of pass-transistors included in the initialization section 264R, 264G, 264B is differently set according to emission efficiencies of the organic light emitting diodes OLED(R), OLED(G), OLED(B).

30 [0091] Specifically, three pass-transistors Mi-1, Mi-2, Mi-3 are formed at the initialization section 264G of the green pixel G, which includes a green organic light emitting diode OLED(G). Further, one pass-transistor Mi is formed at the initialization section 264B of the blue pixel B, which includes a blue organic light emitting diode OLED(B). And, two pass-transistors Mi-1, Mi-2 are formed at the initialization section 264R of the red pixel R, which includes a red organic light emitting diode OLED(R).

35 [0092] When the number of pass-transistors disposed between the initialization power supply 264R, 264G, 264B is set corresponding to emission efficiency, an image of uniform luminance may be displayed irrespective of a leakage current. In other words, the least amount of leakage current occurs in a green pixel G of excellent emission efficiency, whereas the most amount of leakage occurs in a blue pixel B of the worst emission efficiency. Accordingly, variation amounts of the luminance of the organic light emitting diodes OLED(R), OLED(G), OLED(B) are uniformly set, thereby causing an image of uniform luminance to be displayed.

40 [0093] For convenience of a description, FIG. 11 shows two pass-transistors Mi-1, Mi-2, three pass-transistors Mi-1, Mi-2, Mi-3, and one pass-transistor Mi, which are formed at initialization sections 264R, 264G, 264B of the red, green, and blue pixels R, G, and B, respectively. However, the present invention is not limited thereto. In practice, the number of pass-transistors in respective initialization sections 264R, 264G, 264B of the red, green, and blue pixels R, G, and B may be variously controlled in consideration of emission efficiencies thereof, e.g. when organic semiconductor materials having different properties are used.

45 [0094] FIG. 12 is a circuit diagram showing a construction of a driving circuit shown in FIG. 11. FIG. 13 is a waveform diagram showing a method for driving the pixel shown in FIG. 12.

50 [0095] An operation of the organic light emitting display will be now described of a blue pixel B connected to an n-1 scan line Sn-1 and an m data line Dm, and a waveform of FIG. 13.

55 [0096] Firstly, when a scan signal is supplied to the n-1 scan line Sn-1, initialization transistors Mi included in the initialization section 264B are turned on. When the initialization section 264B are turned on, a voltage of the initialization power supply Vint is provided to one terminal of the storage capacitor Cst and a gate electrode of the second transistor M2. Because the initialization power supply Vint is set to a voltage less than the data signal, the one terminal of the storage capacitor Cst and the gate electrode of the second transistor M2 are initialized with the voltage of the initialization power supply Vint.

[0097] Next, the scan signal is supplied to an n-th scan line Sn. When the scan signal is supplied to an n-th scan line

Sn, the first transistor M1 and the third transistor M3 are turned on. When the third transistor M3 is turned on, the second transistor M2 is diode-connected. When the first transistor M1 is turned on, a data signal from the data line Dm is transferred to a first electrode of the second transistor M2. At this time, because a voltage of the gate electrode of the second transistor M2 is set to the voltage of the initialization power supply Vint, the second transistor M2 is turned on.

**[0098]** When the second transistor M2 is turned on, the data signal is provided to one terminal of the storage capacitor Cst through the second transistor M2 and the third transistor M3. Because the data signal is transferred to the storage capacitor Cst through the second transistor M2, which is diode-connected, the storage capacitor Cst is charged with voltages corresponding to the data signal and a threshold voltage of the second transistor M2.

**[0099]** After the storage capacitor Cst is charged with voltages corresponding to the data signal and a threshold voltage of the second transistor M2, the supply of the emission control signal stops and thereby turns on the fourth transistor M4 and the fifth transistor M5. When the fourth transistor M4 and the fifth transistor M5 are turned on, a current path is formed from the first power supply ELVDD to the organic light emitting diode OLED. In this case, the second transistor M2 controls an amount of an electric current flowing from the first power supply ELVDD to the organic light emitting diode OLED corresponding to the voltage charged in the storage capacitor Cst.

**[0100]** Here, the storage capacitor Cst included in the pixel 240 is charged with a voltage corresponding to the threshold voltage of the second transistor M2 as well as the data signal, so that it can control an electric current flowing to the organic light emitting diode OLED regardless of the threshold voltage of the second transistor M2. In the event, each pixel 240 may display an image of uniform luminance irrespective of the threshold voltage of the second transistor M2.

**[0101]** FIG. 14 is a view showing another example of a red pixel R, a green pixel G, and a blue pixel B shown in FIG. 10. With reference to FIG. 14, in the second embodiment of the present invention, the number of pass-transistors included in a switch section 264G of a green pixel G is set to be different from that of pass-transistors included in red and blue pixels R and B. In other words, in the second embodiment of the present invention, the switch section 264R for the red pixel R and the switch section 264B for the blue pixel B contains the same number of pass-transistors.

**[0102]** Specifically, as is seen from the forgoing description, emission efficiencies of organic light emitting diodes OLED(R), OLED (G), OLED(B) are determined by equation 1. Emission efficiency differences between red and blue organic light emitting diodes OLED(R), OLED (B) are small. In other words, the emission efficiencies of the red and blue organic light emitting diodes OLED(R), OLED (B) are similar. Accordingly, although the number of transistors in the switch sections 264R, 264G, 264B is equally set, a great luminance difference does not occur.

**[0103]** For convenience of a description, FIG. 14 shows two pass-transistors Mi-1, Mi-2, three pass-transistors Mi-1, Mi-2, Mi-3, and two pass-transistors Mi-1, Mi-2, which are formed at respective initialization sections 264R, 264G, 264B of the red, green, and blue pixels R, G, and B, respectively. However, the present invention is not limited thereto. In practice, the number of pass-transistors in respective initialization sections 264R, 264G, 264B of the red, green, and blue pixels R, G, and B may be variously controlled in consideration of emission efficiencies thereof, e.g. when organic semiconductor materials having different properties are used.

**[0104]** On the other hand, in consideration of emission efficiencies of the organic light emitting diodes OLED(R), OLED (G), OLED(B), the number of pass-transistors included in the switch section 262R, 262G, 262B of FIG. 11 and FIG. 14 may be also controlled. For example, the number of pass-transistors included in the switch section 262R, 262G, 262B can be set as illustrated with reference to FIG. 7 and FIG. 9.

**[0105]** As is clear from the forgoing description, in the organic light emitting display according to exemplary embodiments of the present invention, because the number of pass-transistors disposed at a leakage path is set according to emission efficiencies of organic light emitting diodes, it may display an image having uniform luminance. That is, the number of pass-transistors is set to reduce leakage current in a pixel, which includes an organic light emitting diode having higher emission efficiency. In contrast to this, the number of pass-transistors is set to allow a greater leakage current to flow in a pixel, which includes an organic light emitting diode having lower emission efficiency. Accordingly, amounts of light varied due to a leakage current are similarly set in respective organic light emitting diodes, with the result that an image of an uniform luminance can be displayed.

## Claims

1. An organic light emitting display comprising:

a plurality of scan line (S1-Sn) extending in a first direction and a plurality of data lines (D1-Dm) extending in a second direction, crossing the first direction;

a red pixel (R) having a red organic light emitting diode (OLED(R)) having a first emission efficiency, a red pixel switch section (62R), and a red pixel driving circuit (60);

a green pixel (G) having a green organic light emitting diode (OLED(G)) having a second emission efficiency different from the first emission efficiency, a green pixel switch section (62G), and a green pixel driving circuit (60);

a blue pixel (B) having a blue organic light emitting diode (OLED(B)) having a third emission efficiency different from the first and second emission efficiencies, a blue pixel switch section (62B), and a blue pixel driving circuit (60);

wherein the red pixel switch section (62R), the green pixel switch section (62G), and the blue pixel switch section (62B) each comprise one or more pass-transistors (M1) which are adapted to transfer a data signal from a corresponding data line to the red pixel driving circuit (60), the green pixel driving circuit (60), and the blue pixel driving circuit (60), respectively, according to scan signals from the scan lines;

wherein the red pixel driving circuit (60), the green pixel driving circuit (60), and the blue pixel driving circuit (60) are adapted to supply a current to the red organic light emitting diode (OLED(R)), the green organic light emitting diode (OLED(G)), and the blue organic light emitting diode (OLED(B)) connected thereto, respectively, according to the data signal from the red pixel switch section (62R), the green pixel switch section (62G), and the blue pixel switch section (62B), respectively,

**characterised in that** the number of pass-transistors (M1) in one of the the red pixel switch section (62R), the green pixel switch section (62G), and the blue pixel switch section (62B) is different from a number of pass-transistors (M1) in a remaining one of the red pixel switch section (62R), the green pixel switch section (62G), and the blue pixel switch section (62B).

2. The organic light emitting display as claimed in claim 1, wherein the green pixel switch section includes a number of pass-transistors greater than a number of pass-transistors included in the red pixel switch section or greater than a number of pass-transistors included in the blue pixel switch section.

3. The organic light emitting display as claimed in claim 1, wherein the number of pass-transistors included in the green pixel switch section is greater than the number of pass-transistors included in the red pixel switch section and is greater than the number of pass-transistors included in the blue pixel switch section.

4. The organic light emitting display as claimed in claim 3, wherein the number of pass-transistors included in the red pixel switch section is greater than the number of pass-transistors included in the blue pixel switch section.

5. The organic light emitting display as claimed in claim 3, wherein the same number of pass-transistors is included in the red pixel switch section and the blue pixel switch section.

6. The organic light emitting display as claimed in one of the preceding claims, wherein each of the red pixel driving circuit, the green pixel driving circuit, and the blue pixel driving circuit includes a storage capacitor and a second transistor, the storage capacitor being adapted to store a voltage corresponding to a data signal supplied from a respective switch section, and the second transistor being adapted to supply an electric current corresponding to the voltage stored in the storage capacitor to a respective organic light emitting diode.

7. The organic light emitting display as claimed in claim 6, wherein each of the red pixel driving circuit, the green pixel driving circuit, and the blue pixel driving circuit further includes a third transistor disposed between the second transistor and the respective organic light emitting diode, a gate of the third transistor being coupled to an emission control line formed parallel with the scan line.

8. The organic light emitting display as claimed in one of the preceding claims, further comprising:

a scan driver adapted to sequentially supply a scan signal to the scan lines; and  
a data driver adapted to supply the data signal to the data lines in synchronization with the scan signal.

9. The organic light emitting display as claimed in claims 7 and 8, wherein:

the scan driver is further adapted to sequentially supply an emission control signal to the emission control lines.

10. An organic light emitting display comprising:

a plurality of scan lines (S1-Sn) and a plurality of emission control lines (E1-Em) extending in a first direction and parallel to each other;

a plurality of data lines (D1-Dm) extending in a second direction, crossing the first direction;

a red pixel (R) having a red organic light emitting diode (OLED(R)) having a first emission efficiency, a red pixel switch section (262R), a red pixel driving circuit (260), and a red pixel initialization section (264R),

a green pixel (G) having a green organic light emitting diode (OLED(G)) having a second emission efficiency different from the first emission efficiency, a green pixel switch section (262G), a green pixel driving circuit (260), and a green pixel initialization section (264G);

a blue pixel (B) having a blue organic light emitting diode (OLED(B)) having a third emission efficiency different from the first and second emission efficiencies, a blue pixel switch section (262B), a blue pixel driving circuit (260), and a blue pixel initialization section (264B);

wherein the red pixel switch section (262R), the green pixel switch section (262G), and the blue pixel switch section (262B) are adapted to transfer a data signal from a corresponding data line to the red pixel driving circuit (260), the green pixel driving circuit (260), and the blue pixel driving circuit (260), respectively, according to a scan signal from an i-th scan line;

wherein the red pixel driving circuit (260), the green pixel driving circuit (260), and the blue pixel driving circuit (260) are adapted to supply a current to the red organic light emitting diode (OLED(R)), the green organic light emitting diode (OLED(G)), and the blue organic light emitting diode (OLED(B)) connected thereto, respectively, according to the data signal from the red pixel switch section (262R), the green pixel switch section (262G), and the blue pixel switch section (262B), respectively; and

wherein the red pixel initialization section (264R), the green pixel initialization section (264G), and the blue pixel initialization section (264B) each comprise one or more first pass-transistors (Mi) which are adapted to supply an initialization voltage (Vint) from an initialization power source to the red pixel driving circuit (260), the green pixel driving circuit (260), and the blue pixel driving circuit (260), respectively, corresponding to a scan signal from an i-1 th scan line,

**characterised in that** the number of first pass-transistors (Mi) in one of the red pixel initialization section (264R), the green pixel initialization section (264G), and the blue pixel initialization section (264B) is different from a number of first pass-transistors (Mi) in a remaining one of the red pixel initialization section (264R), the green pixel initialization section (264G), and the blue pixel initialization section (264B).

11. The organic light emitting display as claimed in claim 10, wherein the green pixel initialization section includes a number of first pass-transistors greater than a number of first pass-transistors included in the red pixel initialization section or greater than a number of first pass-transistors included in the blue pixel initialization section.

12. The organic light emitting display as claimed in claim 10, wherein the number of first pass-transistors included in the green pixel initialization section is greater than the number of first pass-transistors included in the red pixel initialization section and greater than the number of first pass-transistors included in the blue pixel initialization section.

13. The organic light emitting display as claimed in claim 12, wherein the number of first pass-transistors included in the red pixel initialization section is greater than the number of first pass-transistors included in the blue pixel initialization section.

14. The organic light emitting display as claimed in claim 12, wherein the same number of first pass-transistors is included in the red pixel initialization section and the blue pixel initialization section.

15. The organic light emitting display as claimed in one of the claims 10 through 14, wherein each of the red pixel switch section, the green pixel switch section, and the blue pixel switch section includes a first transistor, a gate of the first transistor being coupled to the scan line.

16. The organic light emitting display as claimed in claim 15, wherein each of the red pixel driving circuit, the green pixel driving circuit, and the blue pixel driving circuit includes:

a storage capacitor charged with a voltage corresponding to the data signal;

a second transistor coupled to one terminal of the storage capacitor adapted to supply an electric current corresponding to the voltage charged in the storage capacitor to a respective organic light emitting diode;

a third capacitor coupled between a gate electrode and a second electrode of the second transistor, a gate of the third capacitor being coupled to the i-th scan line;

a fifth transistor coupled between the second transistor and another terminal of the storage capacitor, a gate of the fifth transistor being coupled to the emission control signal; and

a fourth transistor coupled between the second transistor and the organic light emitting diode, a gate of the fourth transistor being coupled to the emission control signal.

17. The organic light emitting display as claimed in one of the claims 10 through 16, further comprising:

a scan driver adapted to sequentially supply a scan signal to the scan lines, and to sequentially supply an emission control signal to the emission control lines; and  
a data driver adapted to supply the data signal to the data lines in synchronization with the scan signal.

- 5 18. The organic light emitting display as claimed in one of the claims 10 through 17, wherein the red pixel switch section, the green pixel switch section, and the blue pixel switch section each comprise one or more second pass-transistors which are adapted to transfer a data signal from a corresponding data line to the red pixel driving circuit, the green pixel driving circuit, and the blue pixel driving circuit, respectively, according to scan signals from the scan lines; and  
10 wherein at least one of the red pixel switch section, the green pixel switch section, and the blue pixel switch section has a different number of second pass-transistors than at least one other of the red pixel switch section, the green pixel switch section, and the blue pixel switch section.
- 15 19. The organic light emitting display as claimed in claim 18, wherein the green pixel switch section includes a number of second pass-transistors greater than a number of second pass-transistors included in the red pixel switch section or greater than a number of second pass-transistors included in the blue pixel switch section.
- 20 20. The organic light emitting display as claimed in claim 18, wherein the number of second pass-transistors included in the green pixel switch section is greater than the number of second pass-transistors included in the red pixel switch section and greater than the number of second pass-transistors included in the blue pixel switch section.
- 25 21. The organic light emitting display as claimed in claim 20, wherein the number of second pass-transistors included in the red pixel switch section is greater than the number of second pass-transistors included in the blue pixel switch section.
22. The organic light emitting display as claimed in claim 20, wherein the same number of second pass-transistors is included in the red pixel switch section and the blue pixel switch section.

### Patentansprüche

- 30 1. Organische lichtemittierende Anzeigevorrichtung, aufweisend:
- eine Vielzahl von Ansteuerleitungen (S1-Sn), die in eine erste Richtung verlaufen, und eine Vielzahl von Datenleitungen (D1-Dm), die in eine zweite Richtung, welche die erste Richtung kreuzt, verlaufen;  
35 einen roten Pixel (R), der eine rote, organische Leuchtdiode (OLED (R)), die eine erste Emissionseffizienz aufweist, einen Schalterabschnitt (62R) des roten Pixels und eine Treiberschaltung (60) des roten Pixels aufweist;  
einen grünen Pixel (G), der eine grüne organische Leuchtdiode (OLED (G)), die eine zweite, sich von der ersten Emissionseffizienz unterscheidende Emissionseffizienz aufweist, einen Schalterabschnitt (62G) des grünen  
40 Pixels und eine Treiberschaltung (60) des grünen Pixels aufweist;  
einen blauen Pixel (B), der eine blaue organische Leuchtdiode (OLED (B)), die eine dritte, sich von der ersten und zweiten Emissionseffizienz unterscheidende Emissionseffizienz aufweist, einen Schalterabschnitt (62B) des blauen Pixels und eine Treiberschaltung (60) des blauen Pixels aufweist;  
45 wobei der Schalterabschnitt (62R) des roten Pixels, der Schalterabschnitt (62G) des grünen Pixels und der Schalterabschnitt (62B) des blauen Pixels jeweils einen oder mehrere Pass-Transistoren (M1) aufweisen, die ausgebildet sind, ein Datensignal von einer entsprechenden Datenleitung entsprechend Ansteuersignalen von den Ansteuerleitungen jeweils zur Treiberschaltung (60) des roten Pixels, zur Treiberschaltung (60) des grünen Pixels und zur Treiberschaltung (60) des blauen Pixels zu übertragen;  
50 wobei die Treiberschaltung (60) des roten Pixels, die Treiberschaltung (60) des grünen Pixels und die Treiberschaltung (60) des blauen Pixels ausgebildet sind, jeweils die mit ihnen verbundene rote organische Leuchtdiode (OLED (R)), grüne organische Leuchtdiode (OLED (G)) und blaue organische Leuchtdiode (OLED (B)) mit einem Strom entsprechend dem Datensignal vom Schalterabschnitt (62R) des roten Pixels, vom Schalterabschnitt (62G) des grünen Pixels und vom Schalterabschnitt (62B) des blauen Pixels zu versorgen,  
dadurch gekennzeichnet, dass sich die Anzahl von Pass-Transistoren (M1) in einem aus der Gruppe bestehend aus dem Schalterabschnitt (62R) des roten Pixels, dem Schalterabschnitt (62G) des grünen Pixels und dem Schalterabschnitt (62B) des blauen Pixels von einer Anzahl von Pass-Transistoren (M1) in einem verbleibenden aus der Gruppe bestehend aus dem Schalterabschnitt (62R) des roten Pixels, dem Schalterabschnitt (62G) des grünen Pixels und dem Schalterabschnitt (62B) des blauen Pixels unterscheidet.

2. Organische lichtemittierende Anzeigevorrichtung nach Anspruch 1, wobei der Schalterabschnitt des grünen Pixels eine Anzahl von Pass-Transistoren aufweist, die größer als eine Anzahl von Pass-Transistoren ist, die im Schalterabschnitt des roten Pixels enthalten sind, oder die größer als eine Anzahl von Pass-Transistoren ist, die im Schalterabschnitt des blauen Pixels enthalten sind.
- 5
3. Organische lichtemittierende Anzeigevorrichtung nach Anspruch 1, wobei die Anzahl der im Schalterabschnitt des grünen Pixels enthaltenen Pass-Transistoren größer als die Anzahl der im Schalterabschnitt des roten Pixels enthaltenen Pass-Transistoren und größer als die Anzahl der im Schalterabschnitt des blauen Pixels enthaltenen Pass-Transistoren ist.
- 10
4. Organische lichtemittierende Anzeige nach Anspruch 3, wobei die Anzahl der im Schalterabschnitt des roten Pixels enthaltenen Pass-Transistoren größer als die Anzahl der im Schalterabschnitt des blauen Pixels enthaltenen Pass-Transistoren ist.
- 15
5. Organische lichtemittierende Anzeige nach Anspruch 3, wobei im Schalterabschnitt des roten Pixels und im Schalterabschnitt des blauen Pixels die gleiche Anzahl von Pass-Transistoren enthalten ist.
6. Organische lichtemittierende Anzeigevorrichtung nach einem der vorhergehenden Ansprüche, wobei die Treiberschaltung des roten Pixels, die Treiberschaltung des grünen Pixels und die Treiberschaltung des blauen Pixels jeweils einen Speicherkondensator und einen zweiten Transistor aufweisen, wobei der Speicherkondensator ausgebildet ist, eine Spannung entsprechend einem von einem entsprechenden Schalterabschnitt angelegten Datensignal zu speichern, und wobei der zweite Transistor ausgebildet ist, eine entsprechende organische Leuchtdiode mit einem elektrischen Strom entsprechend der im Speicherkondensator gespeicherten Spannung zu versorgen.
- 20
7. Organische lichtemittierende Anzeigevorrichtung nach Anspruch 6, wobei die Treiberschaltung des roten Pixels, die Treiberschaltung des grünen Pixels und die Treiberschaltung des blauen Pixels weiterhin jeweils einen dritten Transistor aufweisen, der zwischen dem zweiten Transistor und der entsprechenden organischen Leuchtdiode angeordnet ist, wobei ein Gate des dritten Transistors an eine Emissionskontrollleitung gekoppelt ist, die parallel zur Ansteuerleitung ausgebildet ist.
- 25
8. Organische lichtemittierende Anzeigevorrichtung nach einem der vorhergehenden Ansprüche, weiterhin aufweisend:
- 30
- einen Ansteuerungstreiber, der ausgebildet ist, die Ansteuerleitungen sequenziell mit einem Ansteuersignal zu versorgen;  
und  
einen Datentreiber der ausgebildet ist, die Datenleitungen synchron zum Ansteuersignal mit dem Datensignal zu versorgen.
- 35
9. Organische lichtemittierende Anzeigevorrichtung nach Anspruch 7 und 8, wobei:
- 40
- der Ansteuerungstreiber weiterhin ausgebildet ist, die Emissionskontrollleitungen sequenziell mit einem Emissionskontrollsignal zu versorgen.
- 45
10. Organische lichtemittierende Anzeigevorrichtung, aufweisend:
- eine Vielzahl von Ansteuerleitungen (S1-Sn) und eine Vielzahl von Emissionskontrollleitungen (E1-Em), die in eine erste Richtung und parallel zueinander verlaufen;  
eine Vielzahl von Datenleitungen (D1-Dm), die in eine zweite Richtung, die die erste Richtung kreuzt, verlaufen;  
einen roten Pixel (R), der eine rote organische Leuchtdiode (OLED (R)), die eine erste Emissionseffizienz aufweist, einen Schalterabschnitt (262R) des roten Pixels, eine Treiberschaltung (260) des roten Pixels und einen Initialisierungsabschnitt (264R) des roten Pixels aufweist;  
einen grünen Pixel (G), der eine grüne organische Leuchtdiode (OLED (G)), die eine zweite, sich von der ersten Emissionseffizienz unterscheidende Emissionseffizienz aufweist, einen Schalterabschnitt (262G) des grünen Pixels, eine Treiberschaltung (260) des grünen Pixels und einen Initialisierungsabschnitt (264G) des grünen Pixels aufweist;  
einen blauen Pixel (B), der eine blaue organische Leuchtdiode (OLED (B)), die eine dritte, sich von der ersten und zweiten Emissionseffizienz unterscheidende Emissionseffizienz aufweist, einen Schalterabschnitt (262B)
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- 55

des blauen Pixels, eine Treiberschaltung (260) des blauen Pixels und einen Initialisierungsabschnitt (264B) des blauen Pixels aufweist;

wobei der Schalterabschnitt (262R) des roten Pixels, der Schalterabschnitt (262G) des grünen Pixels und der Schalterabschnitt (262B) des blauen Pixels ausgebildet sind, ein Datensignal von einer entsprechenden Datenleitung entsprechend einem Ansteuersignal von einer i-ten Ansteuerleitung jeweils zur Treiberschaltung (260) des roten Pixels, zur Treiberschaltung (260) des grünen Pixels und zur Treiberschaltung (260) des blauen Pixels zu übertragen;

wobei die Treiberschaltung (260) des roten Pixels, die Treiberschaltung (260) des grünen Pixels und die Treiberschaltung (260) des blauen Pixels ausgebildet sind, jeweils die mit ihnen verbundene rote organische Leuchtdiode (OLED (R)), grüne organische Leuchtdiode (OLED (G)) und blaue organische Leuchtdiode (OLED (B)) mit einem Strom entsprechend dem Datensignal vom Schalterabschnitt (262R) des roten Pixels, vom Schalterabschnitt (262G) des grünen Pixels und vom Schalterabschnitt (262B) des blauen Pixels zu versorgen; und wobei der Initialisierungsabschnitt (264R) des roten Pixels, der Initialisierungsabschnitt (264G) des grünen Pixels und der Initialisierungsabschnitt (264B) des blauen Pixels jeweils einen oder mehrere erste Pass-Transistoren (Mi) aufweisen, die ausgebildet sind, jeweils die Treiberschaltung (260) des roten Pixels, die Treiberschaltung (260) des grünen Pixels und die Treiberschaltung (260) des blauen Pixels mit einer Initialisierungsspannung (Vint) von einer Initialisierungsenergiequelle entsprechend einem Ansteuersignal von einer i-ten Ansteuerleitung zu versorgen,

**dadurch gekennzeichnet, dass** sich die Anzahl erster Pass-Transistoren (Mi) in einem aus der Gruppe bestehend aus dem Initialisierungsabschnitt (264R) des roten Pixels, dem Initialisierungsabschnitt (264G) des grünen Pixels und dem Initialisierungsabschnitt (264B) des blauen Pixels von einer Anzahl erster Pass-Transistoren (Mi) in einem verbleibenden aus der Gruppe bestehend aus dem Initialisierungsabschnitt (264R) des roten Pixels, dem Initialisierungsabschnitt (264G) des grünen Pixels und dem Initialisierungsabschnitt (264B) des blauen Pixels unterscheidet.

11. Organische lichtemittierende Anzeigevorrichtung nach Anspruch 10, wobei der Initialisierungsabschnitt des grünen Pixels eine Anzahl erster Pass-Transistoren aufweist, die größer als eine Anzahl erster Pass-Transistoren ist, die im Initialisierungsabschnitt des roten Pixels enthalten sind, oder die größer als eine Anzahl erster Pass-Transistoren ist, die im Initialisierungsabschnitt des blauen Pixels enthalten sind.

12. Organische lichtemittierende Anzeigevorrichtung nach Anspruch 10, wobei die Anzahl der im Initialisierungsabschnitt des grünen Pixels enthaltenen ersten Pass-Transistoren größer als die Anzahl der im Initialisierungsabschnitt des roten Pixels enthaltenen ersten Pass-Transistoren und größer als die Anzahl der im Initialisierungsabschnitt des blauen Pixels enthaltenen ersten Pass-Transistoren ist.

13. Organische lichtemittierende Anzeigevorrichtung nach Anspruch 12, wobei die Anzahl der im Initialisierungsabschnitt des roten Pixels enthaltenen ersten Pass-Transistoren größer als die Anzahl der im Initialisierungsabschnitt des blauen Pixels enthaltenen ersten Pass-Transistoren ist.

14. Organische lichtemittierende Anzeigevorrichtung nach Anspruch 12, wobei im Initialisierungsabschnitt des roten Pixels und im Initialisierungsabschnitt des blauen Pixels die gleiche Anzahl erster Pass-Transistoren enthalten ist.

15. Organische lichtemittierende Anzeigevorrichtung nach einem der Ansprüche 10 bis 14, wobei der Schalterabschnitt des roten Pixels, der Schalterabschnitt des grünen Pixels und der Schalterabschnitt des blauen Pixels jeweils einen ersten Transistor aufweisen, und wobei ein Gate des ersten Transistors an die Ansteuerleitung gekoppelt ist.

16. Organische lichtemittierende Anzeigevorrichtung nach Anspruch 15, wobei die Treiberschaltung des roten Pixels, die Treiberschaltung des grünen Pixels und die Treiberschaltung des blauen Pixels jeweils aufweisen:

einen Speicherkondensator, der mit einer Spannung entsprechend dem Datensignal geladen ist;  
einen zweiten Transistor, der an einen Anschluss des Speicherkondensators gekoppelt ist und ausgebildet ist, eine entsprechende organische Leuchtdiode mit einem elektrischen Strom entsprechend der im Speicherkondensator gespeicherten Spannung zu versorgen;

einen dritten Kondensator, der zwischen eine Gate-Elektrode und eine zweite Elektrode des zweiten Transistors gekoppelt ist, wobei ein Gate des dritten Kondensators an die i-te Ansteuerleitung gekoppelt ist;

einen fünften Transistor, der zwischen den zweiten Transistor und einen weiteren Anschluss des Speicherkondensators gekoppelt ist, wobei ein Gate des fünften Transistors an das Emissionskontrollsignal gekoppelt ist; und einen vierten Transistor, der zwischen den zweiten Transistor und die organische Leuchtdiode gekoppelt ist,

wobei ein Gate des vierten Transistors an das Emissionskontrollsignal gekoppelt ist.

17. Organische lichtemittierende Anzeigevorrichtung nach einem der Ansprüche 10 bis 16, weiterhin aufweisend:

5 einen Ansteuerungstreiber, der ausgebildet ist, die Ansteuerleitungen sequenziell mit einem Ansteuersignal zu versorgen und die Emissionskontrollleitungen sequenziell mit einem Emissionskontrollsignal zu versorgen; und einen Datentreiber, der ausgebildet ist, die Datenleitungen synchron zum Ansteuersignal mit dem Datensignal zu versorgen.

10 18. Organische lichtemittierende Anzeigevorrichtung nach einem der Ansprüche 10 bis 17, wobei der Schalterabschnitt des roten Pixels, der Schalterabschnitt des grünen Pixels und der Schalterabschnitt des blauen Pixels jeweils einen oder mehrere zweite Pass-Transistoren aufweisen, die ausgebildet sind, ein Datensignal von einer entsprechenden Datenleitung entsprechend Ansteuersignalen von den Ansteuerleitungen zur Treiberschaltung des roten Pixels, zur  
15 wobei zumindest einer aus der Gruppe bestehend aus dem Schalterabschnitt des roten Pixels, dem Schalterabschnitt des grünen Pixels und dem Schalterabschnitt des blauen Pixels eine Anzahl zweiter Pass-Transistoren aufweist, die sich von zumindest einem anderen aus der Gruppe bestehend aus dem Schalterabschnitt des roten Pixels, dem Schalterabschnitt des grünen Pixels und dem Schalterabschnitt des blauen Pixels unterscheidet.

20 19. Organische lichtemittierende Anzeigevorrichtung nach Anspruch 18, wobei der Schalterabschnitt des grünen Pixels eine Anzahl zweiter Pass-Transistoren aufweist, die größer als eine Anzahl zweiter Pass-Transistoren ist, die im Schalterabschnitt des roten Pixels enthalten sind, oder die größer als eine Anzahl zweiter Pass-Transistoren ist, die im Schalterabschnitt des blauen Pixels enthalten sind.

25 20. Organische lichtemittierende Anzeigevorrichtung nach Anspruch 18, wobei die Anzahl der im Schalterabschnitt des grünen Pixels enthaltenen zweiten Pass-Transistoren größer als die Anzahl der im Schalterabschnitt des roten Pixels enthaltenen zweiten Pass-Transistoren und größer als die Anzahl der im Schalterabschnitt des blauen Pixels enthaltenen zweiten Pass-Transistoren ist.

30 21. Organische lichtemittierende Anzeigevorrichtung nach Anspruch 20, wobei die Anzahl der im Schalterabschnitt des roten Pixels enthaltenen zweiten Pass-Transistoren größer als die Anzahl der im Schalterabschnitt des blauen Pixels enthaltenen zweiten Pass-Transistoren ist.

35 22. Organische lichtemittierende Anzeige nach Anspruch 20, wobei im Schalterabschnitt des roten Pixels und im Schalterabschnitt des blauen Pixels die gleiche Anzahl zweiter Pass-Transistoren enthalten ist.

## Revendications

40 1. Dispositif organique d'affichage à émission de lumière comportant :

de multiples lignes de balayage (S1-Sn) s'étendant dans une première direction et de multiples lignes de données (D1-Dn) s'étendant dans une seconde direction croisant la première direction ;  
un pixel rouge (R) ayant une diode organique d'émission de lumière rouge (OLED(R)) ayant un premier rendement d'émission, une section (62R) de commutation de pixel rouge et un circuit (60) d'attaque de pixel rouge ;  
45 un pixel vert (G) ayant une diode organique (OLED(G)) d'émission de lumière verte ayant un deuxième rendement d'émission différent du premier rendement d'émission, une section (62G) de commutation de pixel vert et un circuit (60) d'attaque de pixel vert ;  
un pixel bleu (B) ayant une diode organique (OLED(B)) d'émission de lumière bleue ayant un troisième rendement d'émission différent des premier et deuxième rendements d'émission, une section (62B) de commutation de pixel bleu et un circuit (60) d'attaque de pixel bleu ;  
50 dans lequel la section (62R) de commutation de pixel rouge, la section (62G) de commutation de pixel vert et la section (62B) de commutation de pixel bleu comprennent chacune un ou plusieurs transistors passants (M1) qui sont conçus pour transférer un signal de données d'une ligne de données correspondante au circuit (60) d'attaque de pixel rouge, au circuit (60) d'attaque de pixel vert et au circuit (60) d'attaque de pixel bleu, respectivement, conformément à des signaux de balayage provenant des lignes de balayage ;  
55 dans lequel le circuit (60) d'attaque de pixel rouge, le circuit (60) d'attaque de pixel vert et le circuit (60) d'attaque de pixel bleu sont conçus pour fournir un courant à la diode organique (OLED(R)) d'émission de lumière rouge,

à la diode organique (OLED (G) ) d'émission de lumière verte et à la diode organique (OLED(B)) d'émission de lumière bleue qui leur sont connectées, respectivement, conformément au signal de données provenant de la section (62R) de commutation de pixel rouge, de la section (62G) de commutation de pixel vert et de la section (62B) de commutation de pixel bleu, respectivement,

**caractérisé en ce que** le nombre de transistors passants (M1) dans l'une de la section (62R) de commutation de pixel rouge, de la section (62G) de commutation de pixel vert et de la section (62B) de commutation de pixel bleu est différent du nombre de transistors passants (M1) dans une autre de la section (62R) de commutation de pixel rouge, de la section (62G) de commutation de pixel vert et de la section (62B) de commutation de pixel bleu.

2. Dispositif organique d'affichage à émission de lumière selon la revendication 1, dans lequel la section de commutation de pixel vert comprend un nombre de transistors passants supérieur au nombre de transistors passants compris dans la section de commutation de pixel rouge ou supérieur au nombre de transistors passants compris dans la section de commutation de pixel bleu.

3. Dispositif organique d'affichage à émission de lumière selon la revendication 1, dans lequel le nombre de transistors passants compris dans la section de commutation de pixel vert est supérieur au nombre de transistors passants compris dans la section de commutation de pixel rouge et est supérieur au nombre de transistors passants compris dans la section de commutation de pixel bleu.

4. Dispositif organique d'affichage à émission de lumière selon la revendication 3, dans lequel le nombre de transistors passants compris dans la section de commutation de pixel rouge est supérieur au nombre de transistors passants compris dans la section de commutation de pixel bleu.

5. Dispositif organique d'affichage à émission de lumière selon la revendication 3, dans lequel le même nombre de transistors passants est compris dans la section de commutation de pixel rouge et dans la section de commutation de pixel bleu.

6. Dispositif organique d'affichage à émission de lumière selon l'une des revendications précédentes, dans lequel chacun du circuit d'attaque de pixel rouge, du circuit d'attaque de pixel vert et du circuit d'attaque de pixel bleu comprend un condensateur de stockage et un second transistor, le condensateur de stockage étant conçu pour stocker une tension correspondant à un signal de données fourni depuis une section de commutation respective, et le second transistor étant conçu pour fournir un courant électrique correspondant à la tension stockée dans le condensateur de stockage à une diode organique respective d'émission de lumière.

7. Dispositif organique d'affichage à émission de lumière selon la revendication 6, dans lequel chacun du circuit d'attaque de pixel rouge, du circuit d'attaque de pixel vert et du circuit d'attaque de pixel bleu comprend en outre un troisième transistor disposé entre le deuxième transistor et la diode organique respective d'émission de lumière, une grille du troisième transistor étant couplée à une ligne de commande d'émission formée parallèlement à la ligne de balayage.

8. Dispositif organique d'affichage à émission de lumière selon l'une des revendications précédentes, comportant en outre :

un circuit d'attaque de balayage conçu pour fournir séquentiellement un signal de balayage aux lignes de balayage ; et  
un circuit d'attaque de données conçu pour fournir le signal de données aux lignes de données en synchronisme avec le signal de balayage.

9. Dispositif organique d'affichage à émission de lumière selon les revendications 7 et 8, dans lequel :

le circuit d'attaque de balayage est conçu en outre pour fournir séquentiellement un signal de commande d'émission aux lignes de commande d'émission.

10. Dispositif organique d'affichage à émission de lumière comportant :

de multiples lignes de balayage (S1-Sn) et de multiples lignes de commande d'émission (E1-Em) s'étendant dans une première direction et parallèles entre elles ;

de multiples lignes de données (D1-Dm) s'étendant dans une seconde direction croisant la première direction ; un pixel rouge (R) ayant une diode organique (OLED(R)) d'émission de lumière rouge ayant un premier rendement d'émission, une section (262R) de commutation de pixel rouge, un circuit (260) d'attaque de pixel rouge et une section (264R) d'initialisation de pixel rouge ;

un pixel vert (G) ayant une diode organique (OLED(G)) d'émission de lumière verte ayant un deuxième rendement d'émission différent du premier rendement d'émission, une section (262G) de commutation de pixel vert, un circuit (260) d'attaque de pixel vert et une section (264G) d'initialisation de pixel vert ;

un pixel bleu (B) ayant une diode organique (OLED(B)) d'émission de lumière bleue ayant un troisième rendement d'émission différent des premier et deuxième rendements d'émission, une section (262B) de commutation de pixel bleu, et un circuit (260) d'attaque de pixel bleu et une section (264B) d'initialisation de pixel bleu ;

dans lequel la section (262R) de commutation de pixel rouge, la section (262G) de commutation de pixel vert et la section (262B) de commutation de pixel bleu sont conçues pour transférer un signal de données depuis une ligne de données correspondante au circuit (260) d'attaque de pixel rouge, au circuit (260) d'attaque de pixel vert et au circuit (260) d'attaque de pixel bleu, respectivement, conformément à un signal de balayage provenant d'une  $i^{\text{ème}}$  ligne de balayage ;

dans lequel le circuit (260) d'attaque de pixel rouge, le circuit (260) d'attaque de pixel vert et le circuit (260) d'attaque de pixel bleu sont conçus pour fournir un courant à la diode organique (OLED(R)) d'émission de lumière rouge, à la diode organique (OLED(G)) d'émission de lumière verte et à la diode organique (OLED(B)) d'émission de lumière bleue qui leur sont connectées, respectivement, conformément au signal de données provenant de la section (262R) de commutation de pixel rouge, de la section (262G) de commutation de pixel vert et de la section (262B) de commutation de pixel bleu, respectivement ; et

dans lequel la section (264R) d'initialisation de pixel rouge, la section (264G) d'initialisation de pixel vert et la section (264B) d'initialisation de pixel bleu comprennent chacune un ou plusieurs transistors passants (Mi) qui sont conçus pour fournir une tension d'initialisation (Vint) depuis une source d'énergie d'initialisation au circuit (260) d'attaque de pixel rouge, au circuit (260) d'attaque de pixel vert et au circuit (260) d'attaque de pixel bleu, respectivement, correspondant à un signal de balayage provenant d'une  $i-1^{\text{ème}}$  ligne de balayage,

**caractérisé en ce que** le nombre de premiers transistors passants (Mi) dans l'une la section (264R) d'initialisation de pixel rouge, de la section (264G) d'initialisation de pixel vert et de la section (264B) d'initialisation de pixel bleu est différent d'un nombre de premiers transistors passants (Mi) dans une autre de la section (264R) d'initialisation de pixel rouge, de la section (264G) d'initialisation de pixel vert et de la section (264B) d'initialisation de pixel bleu.

11. Dispositif organique d'affichage à émission de lumière selon la revendication 10, dans lequel la section d'initialisation de pixel vert comprend un nombre de premiers transistors passants supérieur au nombre de premiers transistors passants compris dans la section d'initialisation de pixel rouge ou supérieur au nombre de premiers transistors passants compris dans la section d'initialisation de pixel bleu.

12. Dispositif organique d'affichage à émission de lumière selon la revendication 10, dans lequel le nombre de premiers transistors passants compris dans la section d'initialisation de pixel vert est supérieur au nombre de premiers transistors passants compris dans la section d'initialisation de pixel rouge et est supérieur au nombre de premiers transistors passants compris dans la section d'initialisation de pixel bleu.

13. Dispositif organique d'affichage à émission de lumière selon la revendication 12, dans lequel le nombre de premiers transistors passants compris dans la section d'initialisation de pixel rouge est supérieur au nombre de premiers transistors passants compris dans la section d'initialisation de pixel bleu.

14. Dispositif organique d'affichage à émission de lumière selon la revendication 12, dans lequel le même nombre de premiers transistors passants est compris dans la section d'initialisation de pixel rouge et dans la section d'initialisation de pixel bleu.

15. Dispositif organique d'affichage à émission de lumière selon l'une des revendications 10 à 14, dans lequel chacune de la section de commutation de pixel rouge, de la section de commutation de pixel vert et de la section de commutation de pixel bleu comprend un premier transistor, une grille du premier transistor étant couplée à la ligne de balayage.

16. Dispositif organique d'affichage à émission de lumière selon la revendication 15, dans lequel chacun du circuit d'attaque de pixel rouge, du circuit d'attaque de pixel vert et du circuit d'attaque de pixel bleu comprend :

un condensateur de stockage chargé à une tension correspondant au signal de données ;  
un second transistor couplé à une borne du condensateur de stockage et conçu pour fournir un courant électrique correspondant à la tension chargée dans le condensateur de stockage à une diode organique respective d'émission de lumière ;  
5 un troisième condensateur couplé entre une électrode de grille et une deuxième électrode du deuxième transistor, une grille du troisième condensateur étant couplée à la j<sup>ème</sup> ligne de balayage ;  
un cinquième transistor couplé entre le deuxième transistor et une autre borne du condensateur de stockage, une grille du cinquième transistor étant couplée au signal de commande d'émission ; et  
10 un quatrième transistor couplé entre le deuxième transistor et la diode organique d'émission de lumière, une grille du quatrième transistor étant couplée au signal de commande d'émission.

17. Dispositif organique d'affichage à émission de lumière selon l'une des revendications 10 à 16, comportant en outre :

15 un circuit d'attaque de balayage conçu pour fournir séquentiellement un signal de balayage aux lignes de balayage, et pour fournir séquentiellement un signal de commande d'émission aux lignes de commande d'émission ; et  
un circuit d'attaque de données conçu pour fournir le signal de données aux lignes de données en synchronisme avec le signal de balayage.

20 18. Dispositif organique d'affichage à émission de lumière selon l'une des revendications 10 à 17, dans lequel la section de commutation de pixel rouge, la section de commutation de pixel vert et la section de commutation de pixel bleu comprennent chacune un ou plusieurs deuxièmes transistors passants qui sont conçus pour transférer un signal de données d'une ligne de données correspondante au circuit d'attaque de pixel rouge, au circuit d'attaque de pixel vert et au circuit d'attaque de pixel bleu, respectivement, conformément à des signaux de balayage provenant des  
25 lignes de balayage ; et  
dans lequel au moins l'une de la section de commutation de pixel rouge, de la section de commutation de pixel vert et de la section de commutation de pixel bleu a un nombre de seconds transistors passants différent de celui d'au moins une autre de la section de commutation de pixel rouge, de la section de commutation de pixel vert et de la section de commutation de pixel bleu.

30 19. Dispositif organique d'affichage à émission de lumière selon la revendication 18, dans lequel la section de commutation de pixel vert comprend un nombre de seconds transistors passants supérieur au nombre de seconds transistors passants compris dans la section de commutation de pixel rouge ou supérieur au nombre de seconds transistors passants compris dans la section de commutation de pixel bleu.

35 20. Dispositif organique d'affichage à émission de lumière selon la revendication 18, dans lequel le nombre de seconds transistors passants compris dans la section de commutation de pixel vert est supérieur au nombre de seconds transistors passants compris dans la section de commutation de pixel rouge et est supérieur au nombre de seconds transistors passants compris dans la section de commutation de pixel bleu.

40 21. Dispositif organique d'affichage à émission de lumière selon la revendication 20, dans lequel le nombre de seconds transistors passants compris dans la section de commutation de pixel rouge est supérieur au nombre de seconds transistors passants compris dans la section de commutation de pixel bleu.

45 22. Dispositif organique d'affichage à émission de lumière selon la revendication 20, dans lequel le même nombre de seconds transistors passants est compris dans la section de commutation de pixel rouge et dans la section de commutation de pixel bleu.

FIG. 1  
(PRIOR ART)

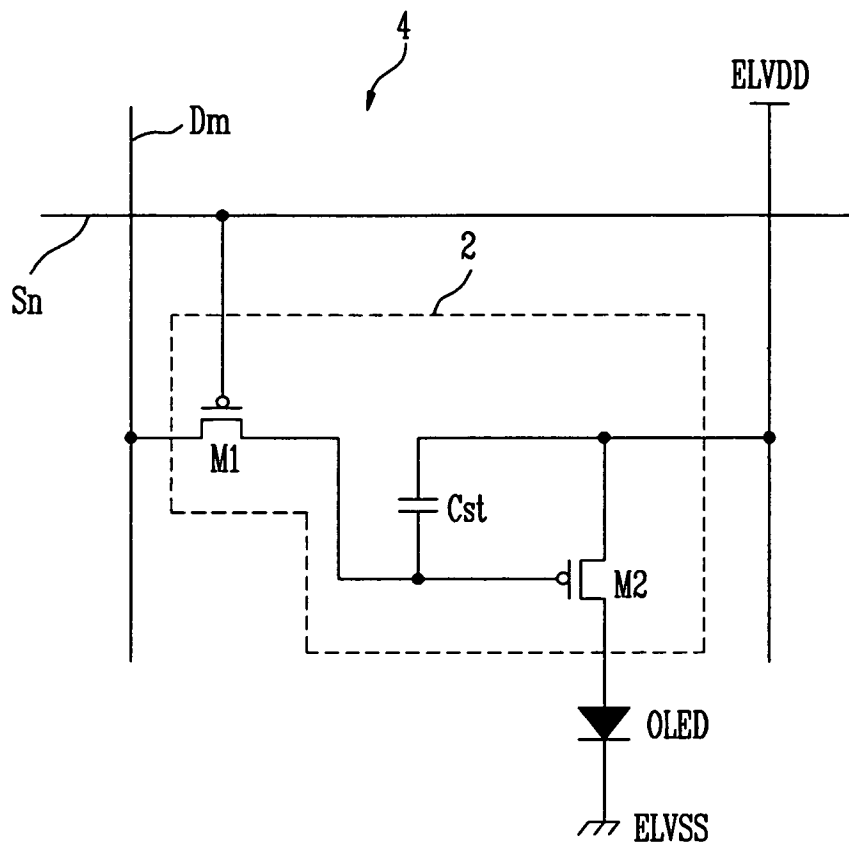


FIG. 2

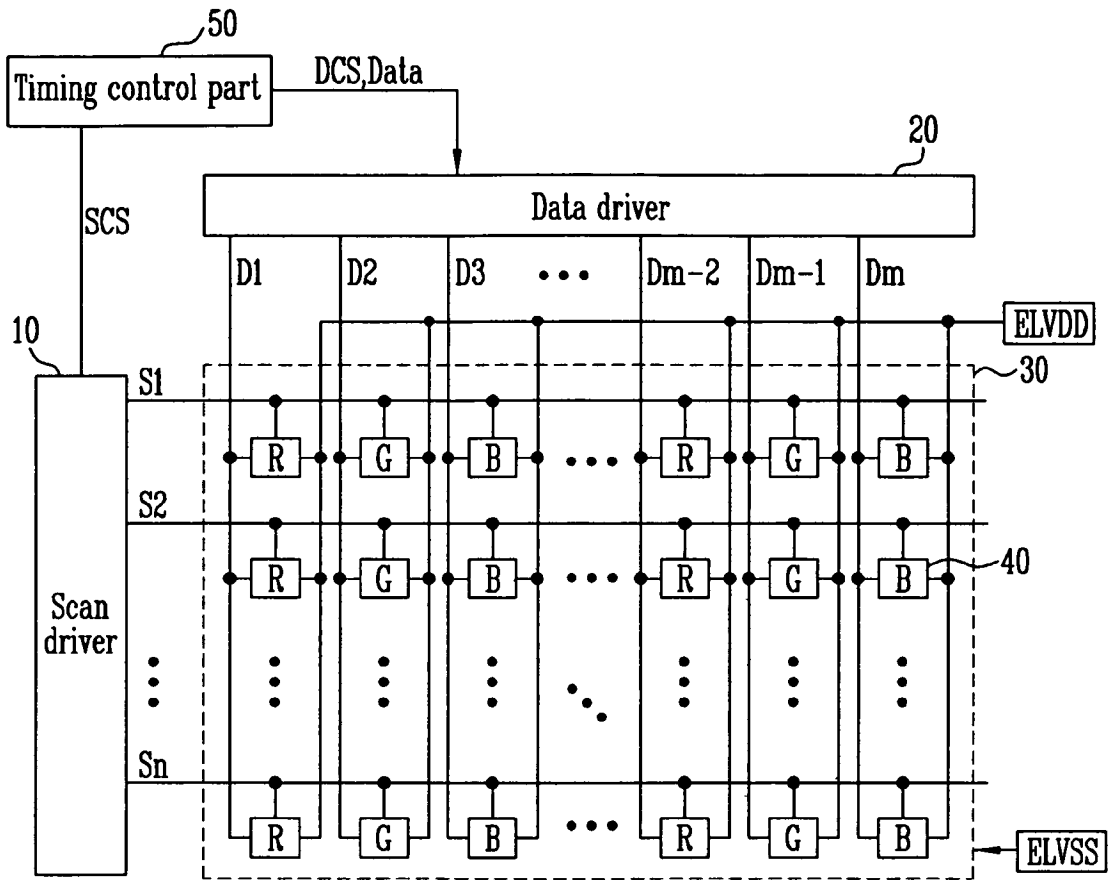


FIG. 3

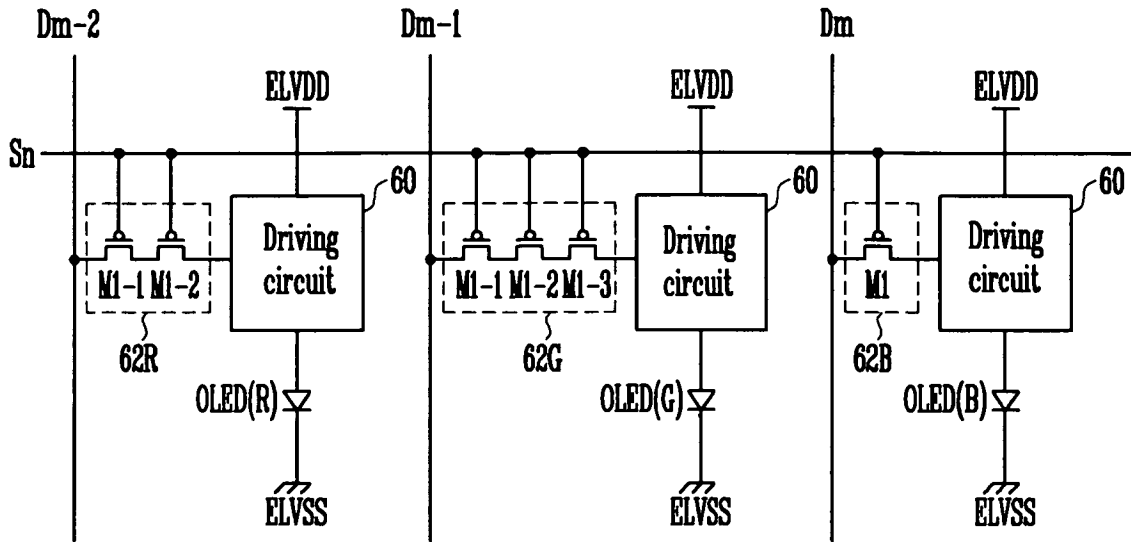


FIG. 4

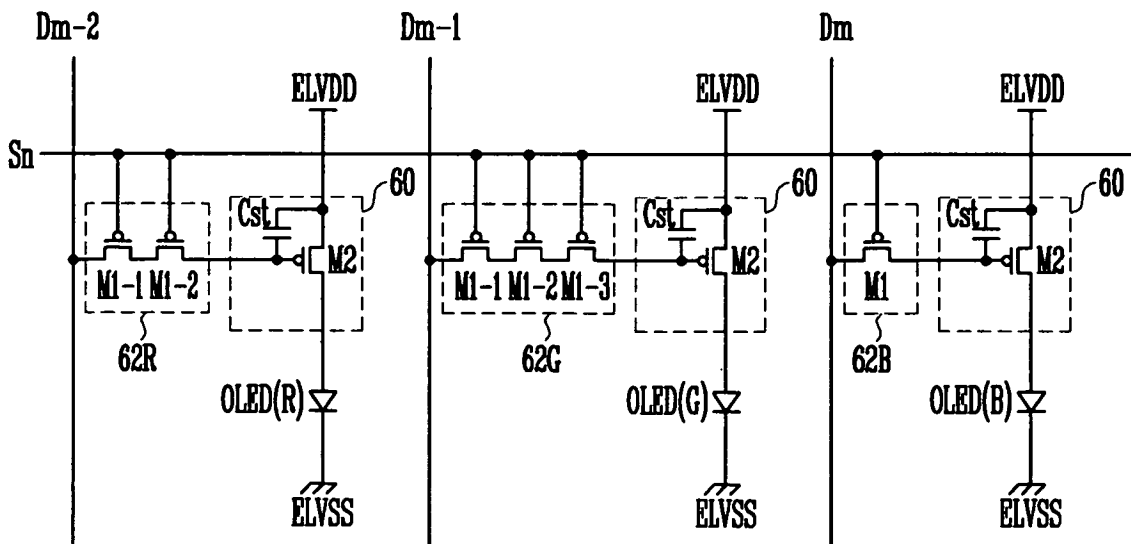


FIG. 5

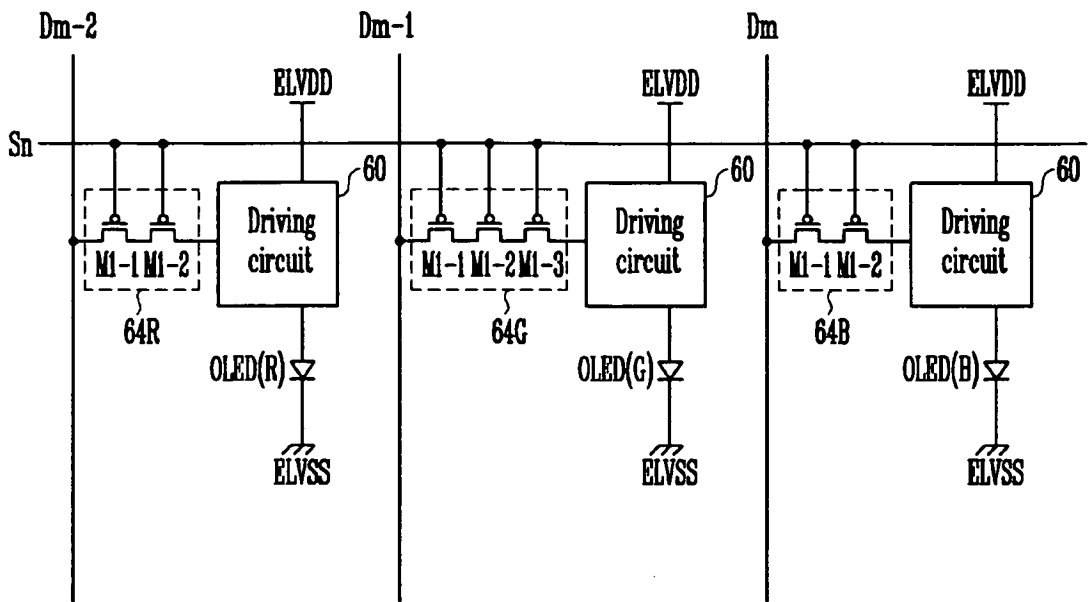


FIG. 6

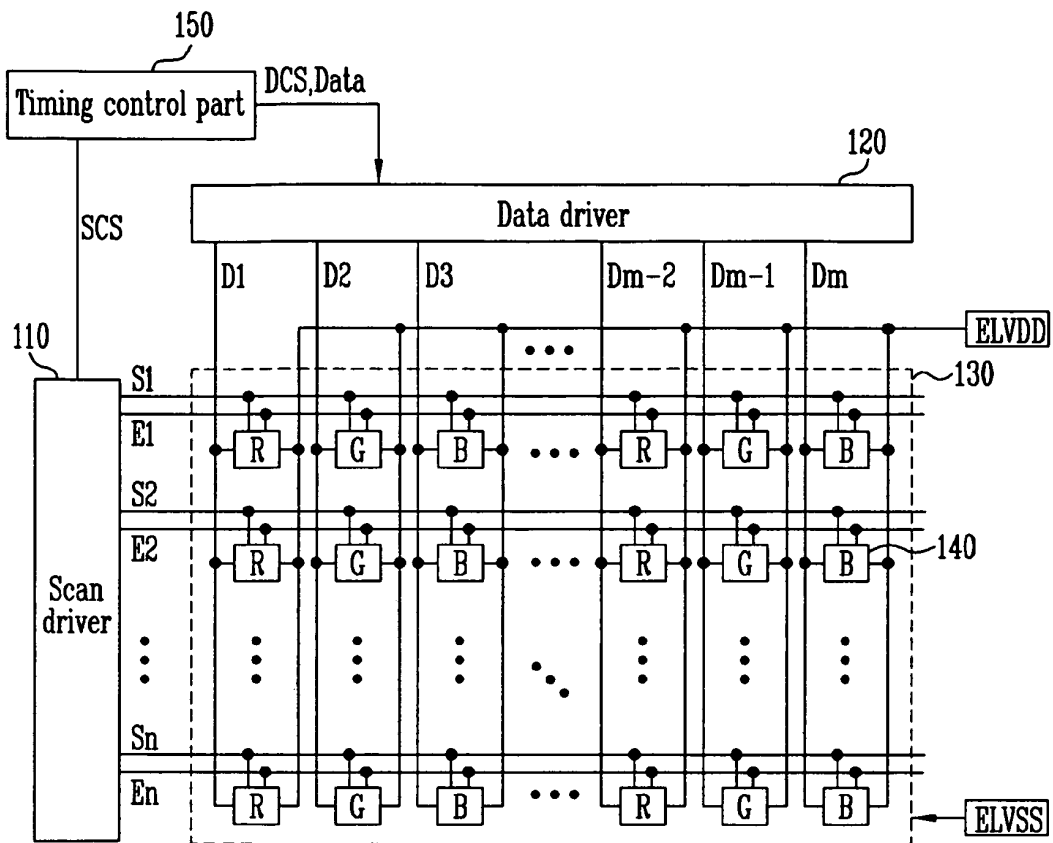


FIG. 7

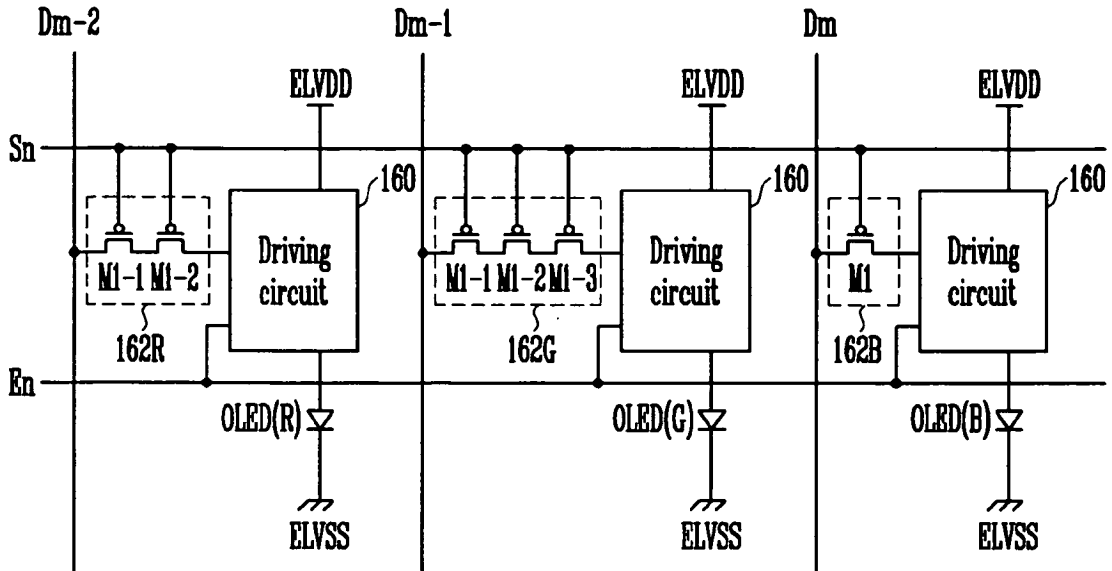


FIG. 8

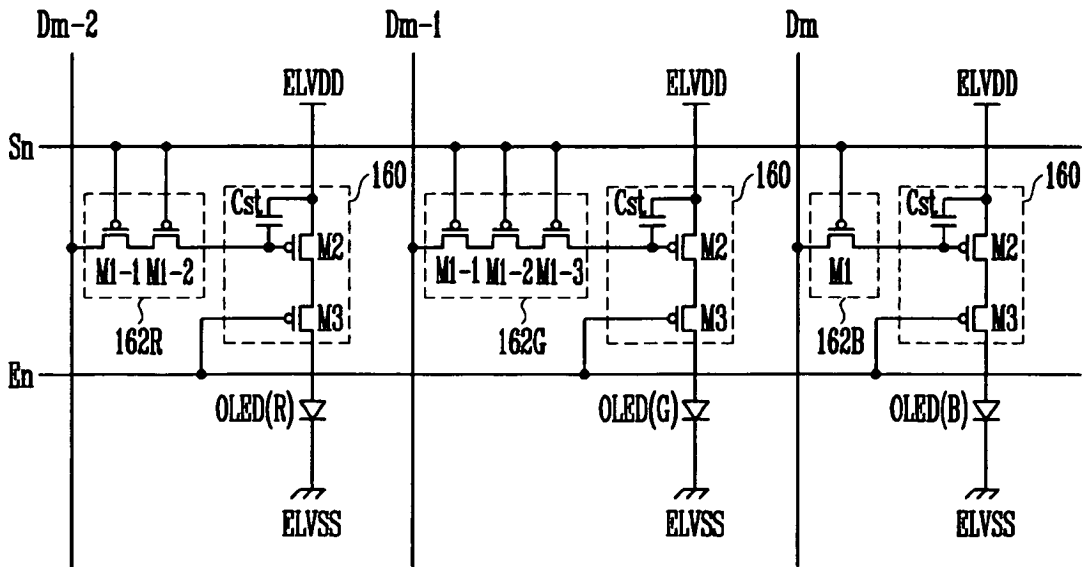


FIG. 9

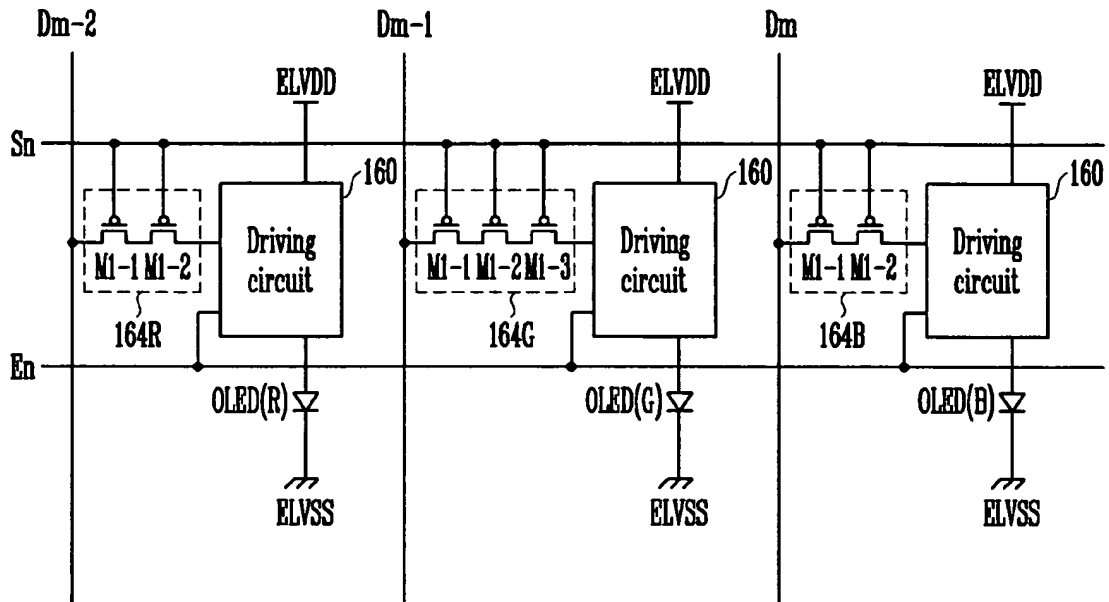


FIG. 10

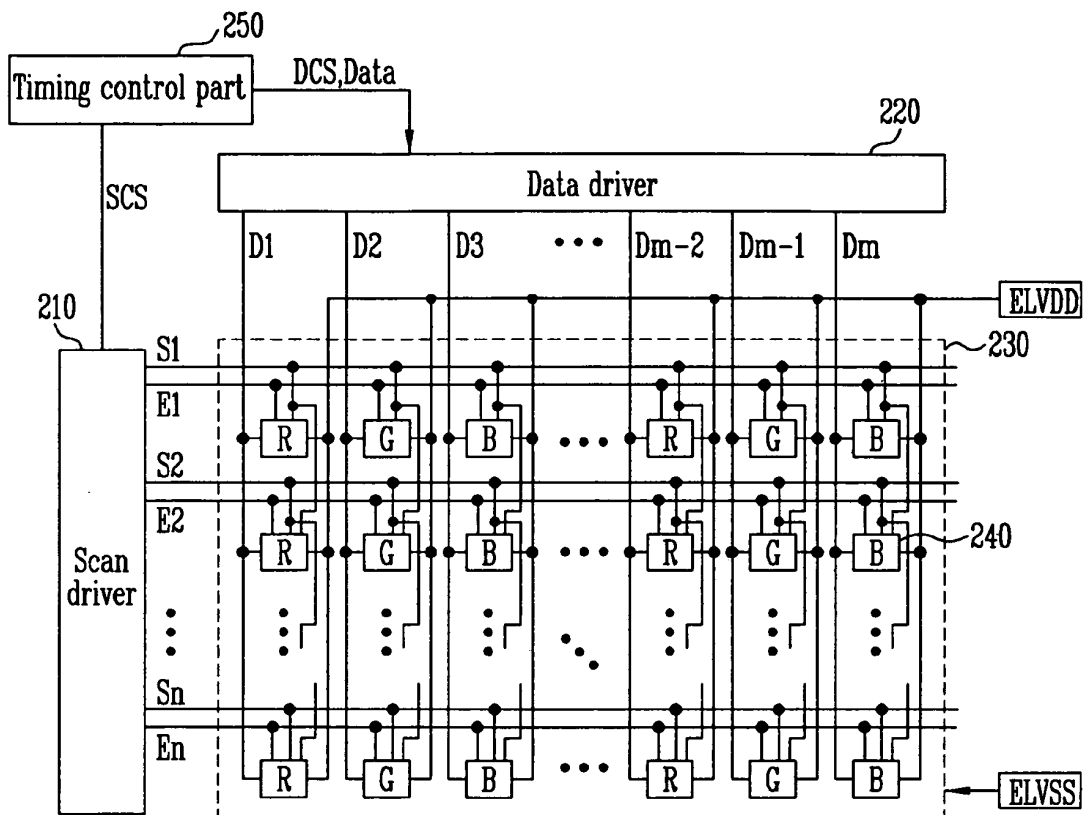


FIG. 11

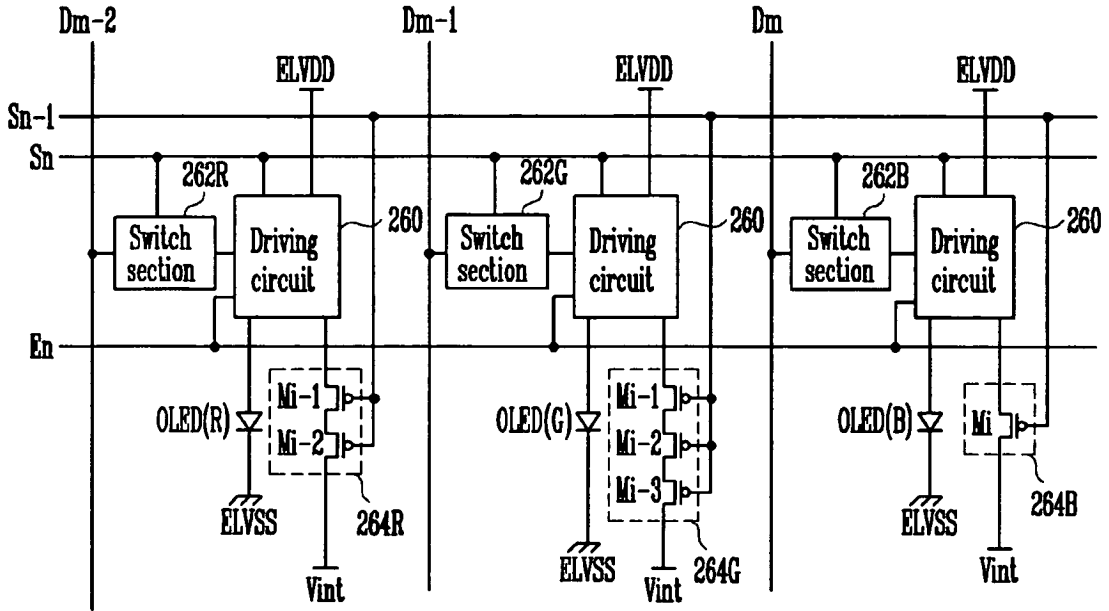


FIG. 12

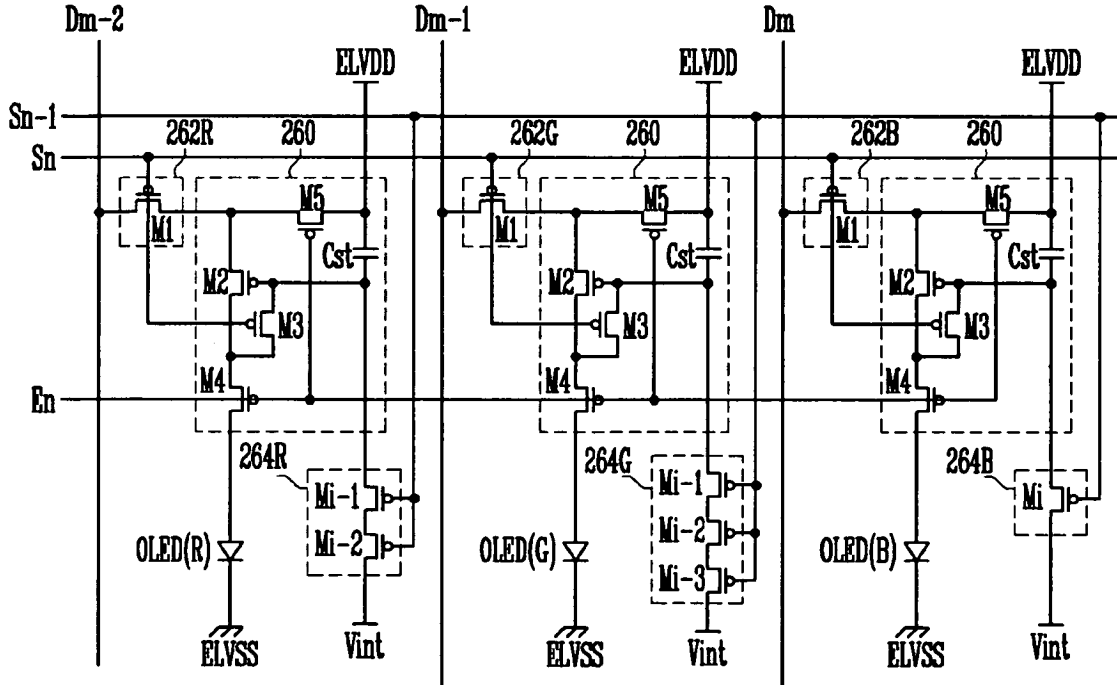


FIG. 13

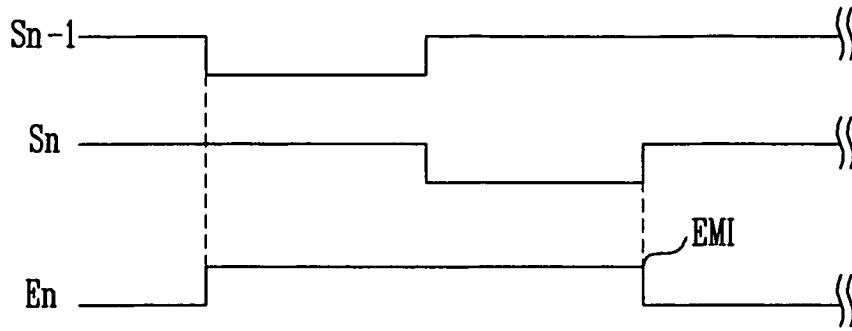
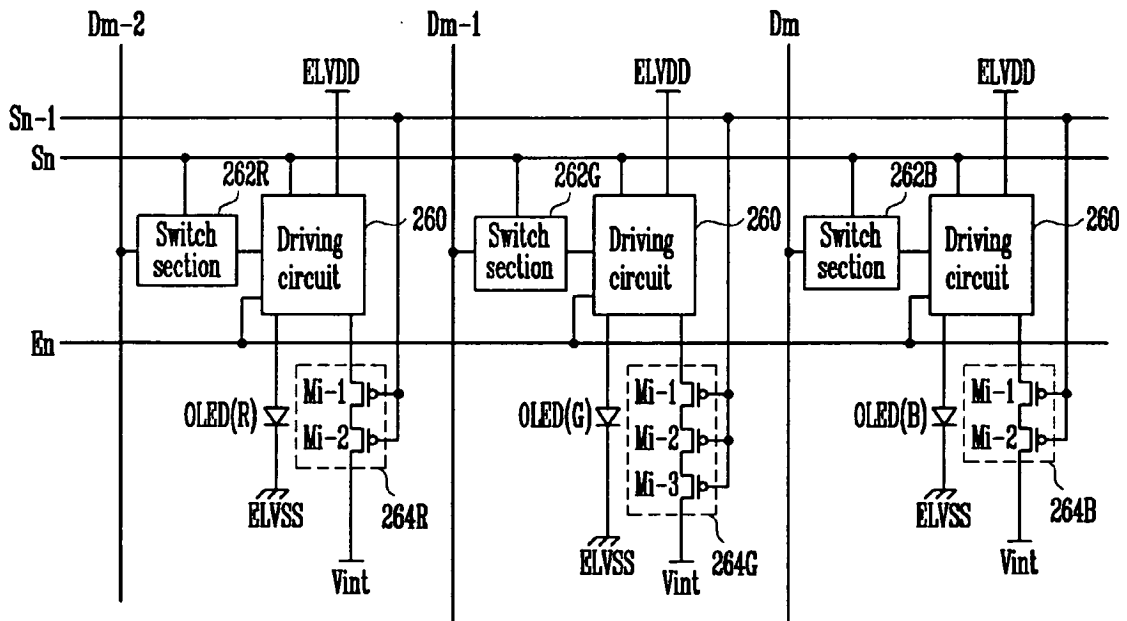


FIG. 14



**REFERENCES CITED IN THE DESCRIPTION**

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**Patent documents cited in the description**

- US 20030132896 A [0014]
- US 20060066253 A [0015]

专利名称(译)	有机发光显示器		
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外部链接	<a href="#">Espacenet</a>		

摘要(译)

公开了一种有机发光显示器，其能够无论漏电流如何都显示均匀亮度的图像。显示器包括彼此交叉的扫描线 and 数据线。显示器还包括分别具有红色，绿色和蓝色有机发光二极管 ( OLED ) 的红色，绿色和蓝色像素。开关部分分别包括在红色，绿色和蓝色像素中，用于根据来自扫描线的扫描信号将数据信号传送到数据线。驱动电路分别包括在红色，绿色和蓝色像素中，用于根据来自开关部分的数据信号向连接到其的红色，绿色和蓝色OLED提供电流。包括在红色，绿色和蓝色像素中的各个开关部分中的至少一个具有与各个开关部分中的至少另一个不同的晶体管数量。

