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(54) **Pixel and organic light emitting display device using the same**

Pixel und organische lichtemittierende Anzeigevorrichtung damit

Pixel et dispositif d'affichage électroluminescent organique l'utilisant

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Description

[0001] The present invention relates to a pixel and an organic light emitting display device using the same.

[0002] Various flat panel displays (FPDs) with reduced weight and volume as compared to cathode ray tube (CRT) displays have been developed. The FPDs include a liquid crystal display (LCD), a field emission display (FED), a plasma display panel (PDP), and an organic light emitting display device.

[0003] Among the FPDs, the organic light emitting display device displays an image using organic light emitting diodes (OLED) that generate light by re-combination of electrons and holes. The organic light emitting display has a high response speed and low power consumption.

[0004] The organic light emitting display includes a plurality of pixels arranged at crossing regions of data lines, scan lines, and power lines in the form of a matrix. In general, each of the pixels includes an OLED, at least two transistors including a driving transistor, and at least one capacitor.

[0005] The organic light emitting display device has low power consumption. However, an amount of current that flows to the OLED varies with the threshold voltage variation of the driving transistor included in each of the pixels, hence non-uniform displaying occurs. That is, properties of the driving transistor included in each of the pixels vary with the manufacturing process. Generally, it is difficult to manufacture all transistors of the organic light emitting display device to have the same properties using current manufacturing technology. Therefore, the threshold voltage variation of the driving transistors occurs.

[0006] In order to solve the above-mentioned problems, a method of adding a compensation circuit having a plurality of transistors and capacitors to respective pixels has been proposed. Each of the compensation circuits included in the respective pixels stores (or charges to) a voltage corresponding to the threshold voltage of the driving transistor to compensate variation of the driving transistor.

[0007] In order to realize a 3D image, a method of driving the conventional 60Hz period by dividing the 60Hz period into 240Hz periods has been proposed. However, in the case of the high speed driving higher than 240Hz, the charging period of the threshold voltage of the driving transistor becomes shorter, and therefore it is not possible or very difficult to compensate for the threshold voltage of the driving transistor.

[0008] US 2004/0070557 A1 discloses an active-matrix display device capable of maintaining a sufficient length of time for the threshold voltage compensation period.

[0009] EP 1 887 552 A1 discloses an organic light emitting display capable of storing a threshold voltage of the drive transistor.

[0010] Accordingly, aspects of embodiments according to the present invention are directed toward a pixel capable of sufficiently securing a compensating period of a threshold voltage and an organic light emitting display device using the same.

[0011] According to an aspect of the present invention, there is provided an organic light emitting display device according to claim 1. Further aspects are according to the dependent claims 2-11.

[0012] The accompanying drawings, together with the specification, illustrate exemplary embodiments of the present invention, and, together with the description, serve to explain the principles of the present invention.

FIG. 1 is a schematic block diagram illustrating an organic light emitting display device according to a comparative example not forming part of the present invention;

FIG. 2 is a diagram illustrating a driving method according to an embodiment of the present invention;

FIG. 3 is a circuit diagram illustrating a pixel according to a comparative example not forming part of the present invention;

FIGs. 4 and 5 are timing diagrams illustrating the driving method of FIG. 2;

FIG. 6 is a circuit diagram illustrating a pixel according to an embodiment of the present invention;

FIG. 7 is a timing diagram illustrating a method of driving the pixel of FIG. 6;

FIG. 8 is a circuit diagram illustrating a pixel according to another comparative example not forming part of the present invention; and

FIG. 9 is a timing diagram illustrating a method of driving the pixel of FIG. 8.

[0013] Hereinafter, certain exemplary embodiments according to the present invention will be described with reference to the accompanying drawings. Here, when a first element is described as being coupled or connected to a second element, the first element may be directly coupled to the second element or indirectly coupled to the second element via one or more third elements. Further, some of the elements that are not essential to a complete understanding of the invention are omitted for clarity. Also, like reference numerals refer to like elements throughout.

[0014] Hereinafter, embodiments will be described in detail with reference to FIGs. 2 and 6, 7.

[0015] FIG. 1 is a schematic block diagram illustrating an organic light emitting display device according to a comparative example not forming part of the present invention.

[0016] Referring to FIG. 1, the organic light emitting display device includes pixels 140 positioned at crossing regions of scan lines S1 to Sn, light emission control lines E1 to En, control lines CL1 to CLn, and data lines D1 to Dm; a display unit 130 including the pixels 140 that are arranged in the form of a matrix; a scan driver 110 for driving the scan lines S1 to Sn and the light emission control lines E1 to En; a data driver 120 for driving the

data lines D1 to Dm; a control line driver 160 for driving the control lines CL1 to CLn; and a timing controller 150 for controlling the scan driver 110, the data driver 120, and the control line driver 160.

[0017] The control line driver 160 sequentially supplies control signals to the control lines CL1 to CLn. Here, a control signal supplied to an i^{th} control line CLi (i is a natural number) is not overlapped with a scan signal supplied to an i^{th} scan line Si. For example, the control signal supplied to the i^{th} control line CLi is supplied before the scan signal is supplied to the i^{th} scan line Si. The pixels 140 receive the control signals and store a voltage corresponding to a threshold voltage of driving transistors for a part of a period when the control signals are supplied. The control line driver 160 supplies control signals having a duration longer than three horizontal periods 3H such that the threshold voltage of the driving transistors included in the respective pixels 140 can be stably compensated.

[0018] The scan driver 110 sequentially supplies scan signals to the scan lines S1 to Sn and light emission control signals to the light emission control lines E1 to En. Here, a light emission control signal supplied to an i^{th} light emission control line Ei is overlapped with the scan signal supplied to an i^{th} scan line Si. The light emission control signal supplied to the i^{th} light emission control line Ei is set to have the same duration as that of the control signal and is overlapped with the control signal supplied to an i^{th} control line CLi in a partial period. For example, the light emission control signal supplied to the i^{th} light emission control line Ei is overlapped with the control signal supplied to the i^{th} control line CLi for the remaining period except for the period when the light emission control signal is overlapped with the scan signal. That is, the light emission control signal and the control signal partially overlap. Here, the control signal and the scan signal are set to a suitable voltage for turning on the transistors included in the pixels 140, and the light emission control signal is set to a suitable voltage for turning off the transistors included in the pixels 140.

[0019] The data driver 120 supplies data signals to the data lines D1 to Dm to be synchronized with the scan signals. Here, the data driver 120 supplies left data, black data, and right data at different time such that a 3D image can be displayed in the display unit 130. This will be described later in more detail.

[0020] The timing controller 150 controls the scan driver 110, the data driver 120, and the control line driver 160 in response to the synchronization signal that is supplied from the outside.

[0021] The display unit 130 includes the pixels 140 formed at the crossing regions of the scan lines S1 to Sn and the data lines D1 to Dm. The pixels 140 receive a first power source ELVDD, a second power source ELVSS, and a reference power source Vref from the outside. The pixels 140 control the amount of current flowing from the first power source ELVDD to the second power source ELVSS via the OLED included in each of the pixels 140 in response to the data signals.

[0022] FIG. 2 is a diagram illustrating a driving method according to an embodiment of the present invention.

[0023] Referring to FIG. 2, in 240Hz driving, one frame corresponds to 1/240 seconds (approximately 4.167ms), and in 60Hz driving, one frame corresponds to 1/60 second (approximately 16.67ms). That is, one 60Hz frame may be divided into four frames in 240Hz driving. In FIG. 2, a period corresponding to one frame is divided into a first period T1 and a second period T2.

[0024] The pixels 140 are set to non-light emission state for the first period T1 while the threshold voltages of the driving transistors that are included in the respective pixels 140 are compensated for. In addition, voltages corresponding to the data signals may be stored at the respective pixels 140 for the first period T1.

[0025] The respective pixels 140 generate light with brightness corresponding to the voltages of the data signals, which are stored for an early period of the first period T1 or the second period T2, for the second period T2.

[0026] In FIG. 2, the left data, the black data, the right data, and the black data are sequentially supplied for four frame periods. In other words, one frame period of 60Hz driving is divided into four frame periods of 240Hz driving. The left data is supplied to the respective pixels 140 for a first frame period of the four frame periods, and the black data is supplied to the respective pixels 140 for the second frame period. The right data is supplied to the respective pixels 140 for the third frame period, and the black data is supplied to the respective pixels 140 for the fourth frame period.

[0027] Here, light is supplied to the left-side lens of glasses for the period when the left data is supplied, and is supplied to the right-side lens of the glasses for the period when the right data is supplied. In this case, a user wearing such glasses may perceive a 3D image displayed on the display unit 130 corresponding to the light alternately supplied to the left-side and right-side lenses of the glasses.

[0028] In FIG. 2, the black data is supplied between the left data and the right data. When the black data is supplied for one frame between the left data and the right data, the glasses are operated such that two operations, of which the left-side lens on/the right-side lens off and the left-sided lens off/the right-sided lens on, alternate without an overall off period (e.g., both left/right sides off) so that it is possible to prevent the images of the left data and the right data from being overlapped and perceived by the user.

[0029] FIG. 3 is a circuit diagram illustrating a pixel according to a comparative example not forming part of the present invention. For example, the pixel coupled to the nth scan line Sn and the mth data line Dm will be illustrated.

[0030] Referring to FIG. 3, the pixel 140 according to the comparative example not forming part of the present invention includes an organic light emitting diode OLED and a pixel circuit 142 for controlling an amount of current

supplied to the OLED.

[0031] The OLED generates light with brightness corresponding to the current supplied from the pixel circuit 142. For example, the OLED generates red, green, or blue light with brightness corresponding to the amount of current supplied from the pixel circuit 142.

[0032] The pixel circuit 142 receives a data signal when the scan signal is supplied to the scan line Sn, and stores a voltage corresponding to the threshold voltage of the second transistor M2 (e.g., a driving transistor) for a period when the control signal, supplied to the control line CLn, and the light emission control signal, supplied to the light emission control line En, are overlapped with each other. To this end, the pixel circuit 142 includes first, second, third, fourth, and fifth transistors M1 to M5, a first capacitor C1, and a second capacitor C2.

[0033] A first electrode of the first transistor M1 is coupled to the data line Dm, and a second electrode of the first transistor M1 is coupled to the first node N1. A gate electrode of the first transistor M1 is coupled to the scan line Sn. The first transistor M1 is turned on to electrically couple the data line Dm to the first node N1 when the scan signal is supplied to the scan line Sn.

[0034] A first electrode of the second transistor M2 is coupled to the first power source ELVDD, and a second electrode of the second transistor M2 is coupled to the first electrode of the fifth transistor M5. A gate electrode of the second transistor M2 is coupled to the second node N2. The second transistor M2 supplies a current corresponding to a voltage supplied to the second node N2 to the first electrode of the fifth transistor M5.

[0035] A second electrode of the third transistor M3 is coupled to the second node N2, and a first electrode of the third transistor M3 is coupled to the second electrode of the second transistor M2. A gate electrode of the third transistor M3 is coupled to the control line CLn. The third transistor M3 is turned on to couple the second transistor M2 in the form of a diode (e.g., diode-connected) when the control signal is supplied to the control line CLn.

[0036] A first electrode of the fourth transistor M4 is coupled to the reference power source Vref, and a second electrode of the fourth transistor M4 is coupled to the first node N1. A gate electrode of the fourth transistor M4 is coupled to the control line CLn. The fourth transistor M4 is turned on to supply the voltage of the reference power source Vref to the first node N1 when the control signal is supplied.

[0037] The first electrode of the fifth transistor M5 is coupled to the second electrode of the second transistor M2, and a second electrode of the fifth transistor M5 is coupled to an anode electrode of the OLED. A gate electrode of the fifth transistor M5 is coupled to the light emission control line En. The fifth transistor M5 is turned off when the light emitting control signal (e.g., a high level voltage) is supplied to the light emission control line En and turned on when the light emitting control signal is not supplied (e.g., a low level voltage).

[0038] The first capacitor C1 is coupled between the first node N1 and the second node N2. The first capacitor C1 stores a voltage between the first node N1 and the second node N2. For example, the first capacitor C1 stores the voltage corresponding to the threshold voltage of the second transistor M2.

[0039] The second capacitor C2 is coupled between the first node N1 and the first power source ELVDD. The second capacitor C2 stores a voltage between the first node N1 and the first power source ELVDD. For example, the second capacitor C2 stores the voltage corresponding to the data signal.

[0040] FIG. 4 is a timing diagram illustrating a comparative example of the driving method of the pixel of FIG. 3. In FIG. 4, the first period T1 of FIG. 2 is divided into a fourth period T4 and a fifth period T5. A period immediately before the first period T1 (for example, one horizontal period 1H) is a third period T3.

[0041] Referring to FIG. 4, the control signal is supplied to the control line CLn for the third period T3. When the control signal (e.g., a low level voltage) is supplied to the control line CLn, the fourth transistor M4 and the third transistor M3 are turned off.

[0042] When the fourth transistor M4 is turned on, the voltage of the reference power source Vref is supplied to the first node N1. When the third transistor M3 is turned on, the second transistor M2 is coupled in the form of a diode. Here, since the fifth transistor M5 maintains the turned-on state for the third period T3, the voltage of the second node N2 is initialized to approximately the voltage of the second power source ELVSS.

[0043] The light emission control signal (e.g., a high level voltage) is supplied to the light emission control line En for the fourth period T4 such that the fifth transistor M5 is turned off. When the fifth transistor M5 is turned off, the electrical coupling between the second node N2 and the OLED is interrupted. In this case, a voltage in which the threshold voltage of the second transistor M2 is subtracted from the first power source ELVDD is applied to the second node N2 by the second transistor M2 that is coupled in the form of a diode. At this time, the first capacitor C1 stores the voltage corresponding to a voltage difference between the first node N1 and the second node N2, that is, the threshold voltage of the second transistor M2.

[0044] The duration of the fourth period T4 is set to a suitable duration to stably store the voltage corresponding to the threshold voltage of the second transistor M2 at the first capacitor C1. In other words, durations of the control signal and the light emission control signal are set longer than three horizontal periods 3H so that the compensation period T4 of the threshold voltage can be sufficiently set. For example, the durations of the control signal and the light emission control signal are controlled such that the fourth period T4 is set to as a period exceeding 1H.

[0045] In the fifth period T5, the supply of the control signal to the control line CLn is stopped, and the scan signal is supplied to the scan line Sn. When the supply

of the control signal to the control line CLn is stopped, the fourth transistor M4 is turned off. When the scan signal is supplied to the scan line Sn, the first transistor M1 is turned on.

[0046] When the first transistor M1 is turned on, the data signal is supplied from the data line Dm to the first node N1. At this time, the voltage of the first node N1 is lowered down from the voltage of the reference power source Vref to the voltage of the data signal, and the second capacitor C2 stores the voltage corresponding to the data signal.

[0047] After that, the light emission control signal is not supplied to the light emission control line En for the second period T2, and the fifth transistor M5 is turned on. When the fifth transistor M5 is turned on, the second transistor M2 supplies the current corresponding to the voltages stored at the first and second capacitors C1 and C2 to the OLED.

[0048] Here, the scan signal, as illustrated in FIG. 5, may be supplied after the supply of the light emission control signal to the light emission control line En is stopped. That is, since the data signal is supplied to the first node N1, the voltage corresponding to the data signal can be stably stored at the second capacitor C2 regardless of the turning-on/off of the fifth transistor M5.

[0049] FIG. 6 is a circuit diagram illustrating a pixel according to an embodiment of the present invention. In the description with reference to FIG. 6, same reference numerals are assigned to the same elements as those in FIG. 3, and description thereof will be omitted.

[0050] Referring to FIG. 6, a second electrode of a third transistor M3' is coupled to the second node N2, and a first electrode of the third transistor M3' is coupled to the second electrode of the second transistor M2. A gate electrode of the third transistor M3' is coupled to an (n-1)th reverse light emission control line En-1[B]. Here, a reverse light emission control signal supplied to the (n-1)th reverse light emission control line En-1[B] is set to have the same supplying time and duration and a reversed polarity of the light emission control signal supplied to the (n-1)th light emission control line En-1.

[0051] A first electrode of a fourth transistor M4' is coupled to the reference power source Vref, and a second electrode of the fourth transistor M4' is coupled to the first node N1. A gate electrode of the fourth transistor M4' is coupled to the (n-1)th reverse light emission control line En-1[B].

[0052] Here, as illustrated in FIG. 7, the reverse light emission control signal supplied to the (n-1)th light emission control line En-1[B] is set to have the same supplying time and duration as those of the control signal of FIG. 4. The reverse light emission control signal may be supplied from the scan driver 110 by reversing the light emission control signal, and manufacturing costs can be reduced in comparison to the pixel of FIG. 3.

[0053] FIG. 8 is a circuit diagram illustrating a pixel according to a second comparative example not forming part of the present invention. In the description with reference to FIG. 8, same reference numerals are assigned to the same elements as those in FIG. 3, and description thereof will be omitted.

[0054] Referring FIG. 8, a second electrode of a third transistor M3" is coupled to the second node N2, and a first electrode of the third transistor M3" is coupled to the second electrode of the second transistor M2. A gate electrode of the third transistor M3" is coupled to an (n-2)th scan line Sn-2. The third transistor M3" is turned on when the scan signal is supplied to the (n-2)th scan line Sn-2.

[0055] A first electrode of a fourth transistor M4" is coupled to the reference power source Vref, and a second electrode of the fourth transistor M4" is coupled to the first node N1. A gate electrode of the fourth transistor M4" is coupled to the (n-2)th scan line Sn-2. The fourth transistor M4" is turned on when the scan signal is supplied to the (n-2)th scan line Sn-2.

[0056] In the pixel according to the second comparative example not forming part of the present invention, the third transistor M3" and the fourth transistor M4" are coupled to the (n-2)th scan line Sn-2 instead of the control line CLn. In this case, the scan signals supplied to the scan lines S1 to Sn are set to have a period of 2H.

[0057] The width of the scan signals are set to have a period longer than 3H such that the threshold voltage compensation period of the second transistor M2 can be controlled. In more detail, the scan signals may be set to have a period of k (k is a natural number higher than 2) horizontal periods. In this case, when the first transistor M1 is coupled to the nth scan line Sn, the third transistor M3" and the fourth transistor M4" are coupled to an (n-k)th scan line Sn-k. The light emission control signal supplied to the nth light emission control line En is partially overlapped with the scan signal supplied to the (n-k)th scan line Sn-k and is completely overlapped with the scan signal supplied to the nth scan line Sn.

[0058] FIG. 9 is a timing diagram illustrating a method of driving the pixel of FIG. 8. In FIG. 9, the first period T1 is divided into a seventh period T7, an eighth period T8, and a ninth period T9. A period immediately before the first period T1 (for example, a period less than 1H) is set to as a sixth period T6.

[0059] Referring to FIG. 9, the scan signal is supplied to the (n-2)th scan line Sn-2 for the sixth period T6. When the scan signal is supplied to the (n-2)th scan line Sn-2, the fourth transistor M4" and the third transistor M3" are turned on.

[0060] When the fourth transistor M4" is turned on, the voltage of the reference power source Vref is supplied to the first node N1. When the third transistor M3" is turned on, the second transistor M2 is coupled in the form of a diode. Here, since the fifth transistor M5 maintains the turned-on state for the sixth period T6, the voltage of the second node N2 is initialized to approximately the voltage of the second power source ELVSS. The sixth period T6 is set to as a period less than 1H such that a sufficient compensation period of the threshold voltage

can be secured.

[0061] The light emission control signal is supplied to the light emission control line En for the seventh period T7, and the fifth transistor M5 is turned off. When the fifth transistor M5 is turned off, the voltage in which the threshold voltage of the second transistor M2 is subtracted from that of the first power source ELVDD is applied to the second node N2. At this time, the first capacitor C1 stores the voltage corresponding to the voltage difference between the first node N1 and the second node N2, that is, the threshold voltage of the second transistor M2. Here, since the sixth period T6 is set to as a period less than 1H, the seventh period T7 is set to as a period exceeding 1H.

[0062] In the eighth period T8, the supply of the scan signal to the (n-2)th scan line Sn-2 is stopped, and the scan signal is supplied to the scan line Sn. When the supply of the scan signal to the (n-2)th scan line Sn-2 is stopped, the third transistor M3" and the fourth transistor M4" are turned off. When the scan signal is supplied to the nth scan line Sn, the first transistor M1 is turned on.

[0063] When the first transistor M1 is turned on, the data signal is supplied from the data line Dm to the first node N1. The voltage of the first node N1 is lowered down from the voltage of the reference power source Vref to the voltage of the data signal, and then the second capacitor C2 stores the voltage corresponding to the data signal.

[0064] The supply of the scan signal to the nth scan line Sn is stopped for the ninth period T9, and the first transistor M1 is turned off. The first capacitor C1 and the second capacitor C2 maintain the voltage stored in the previous period for the ninth period T9.

[0065] After that, the light emission control signal is not supplied to the light emission control line En for the second period T2, and then the fifth transistor M5 is turned on. When the fifth transistor M5 is turned on, the second transistor M2 supplies the current corresponding to the voltages stored at the first and second capacitors C1 and C2 to the OLED.

[0066] The present invention has been described in connection with certain exemplary embodiments, it is to be understood that the invention is not limited to the disclosed embodiments, but, on the contrary, is intended to cover various modifications and equivalent arrangements included within the scope of the appended claims.

[0067] It will be understood by the skilled person that the technology described herein is not limited to use with 60Hz signals, but also applies to 50Hz signals and other signals complying with various television standards.

Claims

1. An organic light emitting display device comprising:

a scan driver (110) for sequentially supplying scan signals to scan lines (Sn), sequentially supplying light emission control signals to light emission control lines (En) and sequentially supplying control signals to control lines (En-1[B]), each of the control signals having a duration longer than that of a corresponding one of the scan signals;

a data driver (120) for supplying data signals to data lines (Dm), the data signals being synchronized with the scan signals; and

pixels (140) at crossing regions of the scan lines and the data lines;

wherein an i^{th} pixel of the pixels comprises:

an organic light emitting diode having a first electrode coupled to a second power source;

a first transistor (M1);

a second transistor (M2) for controlling an amount of current supplied from a first power source to the organic light emitting diode, the first power source being coupled to a first electrode of the second transistor;

a first capacitor (C1) having a first terminal coupled to a gate electrode of the second transistor;

the first transistor being coupled between a second terminal of the first capacitor and a data line; and

a third transistor (M_3') coupled between a gate electrode and a second electrode of the second transistor, the third transistor being configured to have a turning-on period that is not overlapped with that of the first transistor,

wherein the third transistor is configured to turn on for a longer time than the first transistor, further comprising:

a fourth transistor (M_4') coupled between a reference power source and the second terminal of the first capacitor, the fourth transistor and the third transistor being configured to turn on and off at the same time; and

a fifth transistor (M_5) coupled between the second electrode of the second transistor and the organic light emitting diode, the fifth transistor being configured to have a turning-off period partially overlapped with the turning-on period of the third transistor,

the first transistor being configured to turn on when a scan signal is supplied to an i^{th} scan line; and

the third transistor being configured to turn on when a control signal is supplied to an i^{th} control line,

the fourth transistor being configured to

turn on when the control signal is supplied to the i^{th} control line; and
the fifth transistor being configured to turn off when a light emission control signal is supplied to an i^{th} light emission control line;
wherein the control signal supplied to the i^{th} control line is supplied before the scan signal is supplied to the i^{th} scan line so that the control signal supplied to the i^{th} control line is not overlapped with the scan signal supplied to the i^{th} scan line,
wherein the control signal supplied to the i^{th} control line is a signal having a reverse polarity of a $(i-1)^{th}$ light emission control signal supplied to an $(i-1)^{th}$ light emission control line, **characterised in that** the control signal is supplied from the scan driver (110) by reversing the $(i-1)^{th}$ light emission control signal.

2. The organic light emitting display device as claimed in claim 1, wherein the light emission control signal supplied to the i^{th} light emission control line is partially overlapped with the control signal supplied to the i^{th} control line and has the same duration as that of the control signal.

3. The organic light emitting display device as claimed in claim 2, wherein the light emission control signal supplied to the i^{th} light emission control line is overlapped with the control signal supplied to the i^{th} control line for a period exceeding one horizontal period.

4. The organic light emitting display device as claimed in claim 3, wherein each of the light emission control signal and the control signal has a duration longer than three horizontal periods.

5. The organic light emitting display device as claimed in claim 2, wherein the light emission control signal supplied to the i^{th} light emission control line is supplied after the control signal is supplied to the i^{th} control line.

6. The organic light emitting display device as claimed in claim 2, wherein the scan signal supplied to the i^{th} scan line is overlapped with the light emission control signal supplied to the i^{th} light emission control line, or wherein the scan signal supplied to the i^{th} scan line is supplied after the light emission control signal is supplied to the i^{th} light emission control line.

7. The organic light emitting display device as claimed in claim 1, wherein one frame has a period of 1/240 second, and the data driver is configured to supply a data signal corresponding to left data for a first frame period, first black data for a second frame period, right data for a third frame period, and second black data for a fourth frame period.

8. The pixel as claimed in claim 1, wherein the turning-on period of the first transistor is overlapped with the turning-off of the fifth transistor or wherein the first transistor is configured to turn on after the fifth transistor is turned off.

9. The pixel as claimed in claim 1, wherein the fifth transistor is configured to turn off after the third transistor is turned on.

10. The pixel as claimed in claim 9, wherein a turning-off period of the fifth transistor is overlapped with a turning-on period of the third transistor for a period exceeding one horizontal period and/or wherein the fifth transistor is configured to turn off and the third transistor is configured to turn on for a period longer than three horizontal periods.

11. The pixel as claimed in any one of the preceding claims, further comprising a second capacitor coupled between the second terminal of the first capacitor and the first power source.

Patentansprüche

1. Organische lichtemittierende Anzeigevorrichtung, umfassend:

einen Abtasttreiber (110) zum sequentiellen Liefern von Abtastsignalen an Abtastzeilen (Sn), sequentiellen Liefern von Lichtemissionssteuersignalen an Lichtemissionssteuerleitungen (En) und sequentiellen Liefern von Steuersignalen an Steuerleitungen (En-1 [B]), wobei jedes der Steuersignale eine Dauer hat, die länger als die eines entsprechenden Abtastsignals der Abtastsignale ist,
einen Datentreiber (120) zum Liefern von Datensignalen an Datenleitungen (Dm), wobei die Datensignale mit den Abtastsignalen synchronisiert sind, und Pixel (140) an Kreuzungsbereichen der Abtastzeilen und der Datenleitungen, wobei ein i-tes Pixel der Pixel umfasst:

eine organische lichtemittierende Diode mit einer ersten Elektrode, die an eine zweite Stromquelle gekoppelt ist,
einen ersten Transistor (M1),
einen zweiten Transistor (M2) zum Steuern eines von einer ersten Stromquelle an die organische lichtemittierende Diode gelieferten Strombetrags, wobei die erste Strom-

quelle an eine erste Elektrode des zweiten Transistors gekoppelt ist,
einen ersten Kondensator (C1) mit einem ersten Anschluss, der an eine Gate-Elektrode des zweiten Transistors gekoppelt ist, wobei der erste Transistor zwischen einen zweiten Anschluss des ersten Kondensators und eine Datenleitung gekoppelt ist, und
einen dritten Transistor (M3'), der zwischen eine Gate-Elektrode und eine zweite Elektrode des zweiten Transistors gekoppelt ist, wobei der dritte Transistor so konfiguriert ist, dass er eine Einschaltperiode hat, die nicht von der des ersten Transistors überlappt ist,
wobei der dritte Transistor so konfiguriert ist, dass er sich für eine längere Zeit einschaltet als der erste Transistor, ferner umfassend:

einen vierten Transistor (M4'), der zwischen eine Bezugsstromquelle und den zweiten Anschluss des ersten Kondensators gekoppelt ist, wobei der vierte Transistor und der dritte Transistor so konfiguriert sind, dass sie sich gleichzeitig ein- und ausschalten, und
einen fünften Transistor (M5), der zwischen die zweite Elektrode des zweiten Transistors und die organische lichtemittierende Diode gekoppelt ist, wobei der fünfte Transistor so konfiguriert ist, dass er eine Ausschaltperiode hat, die teilweise von der Einschaltperiode des dritten Transistors überlappt ist,
wobei der erste Transistor so konfiguriert ist, dass er sich einschaltet, wenn ein Abtastsignal an eine i-te Abtastzeile geliefert wird, und
der dritte Transistor so konfiguriert ist, dass er sich einschaltet, wenn ein Steuersignal an eine i-te Steuerleitung geliefert wird,
der vierte Transistor so konfiguriert ist, dass er sich einschaltet, wenn das Steuersignal an die i-te Steuerleitung geliefert wird, und
der fünfte Transistor so konfiguriert ist, dass er sich ausschaltet, wenn ein Lichtemissionssteuersignal an eine i-te Lichtemissionssteuerleitung geliefert wird, wobei das an die i-te Steuerleitung gelieferte Steuersignal geliefert wird, bevor das Abtastsignal an die i-te Abtastzeile geliefert wird, so dass das an die i-te Steuerleitung gelieferte Steuersignal nicht von dem an die i-te Abtastzeile gelieferten Abtastsignal überlappt ist,
wobei das an die i-te Steuerleitung gelieferte Steuersignal ein Signal ist, das eine umgekehrte Polarität eines an eine (i-1)-te Lichtemissionssteuerleitung gelieferten (i-1)-ten Lichtemissionssteuersignals hat, **dadurch gekennzeichnet, dass** das Steuersignal von dem Abtasttreiber (110) durch Umkehren des (i-1)-ten Lichtemissionssteuersignals geliefert wird.

2. Organische lichtemittierende Anzeigevorrichtung nach Anspruch 1, wobei das an die i-te Lichtemissionssteuerleitung gelieferte Lichtemissionssteuersignal teilweise von dem an die i-te Steuerleitung gelieferten Steuersignal überlappt ist und die gleiche Dauer wie die des Steuersignals hat.

3. Organische lichtemittierende Anzeigevorrichtung nach Anspruch 2, wobei das an die i-te Lichtemissionssteuerleitung gelieferte Lichtemissionssteuersignal für einen Zeitraum, der länger als eine horizontale Periode ist, von dem an die i-te Steuerleitung gelieferten Steuersignal überlappt ist.

4. Organische lichtemittierende Anzeigevorrichtung nach Anspruch 3, wobei sowohl das Lichtemissionssteuersignal als auch das Steuersignal eine Dauer haben, die länger als drei horizontale Perioden ist.

5. Organische lichtemittierende Anzeigevorrichtung nach Anspruch 2, wobei das an die i-te Lichtemissionssteuerleitung gelieferte Lichtemissionssteuersignal geliefert wird, nachdem das Steuersignal an die i-te Steuerleitung geliefert worden ist.

6. Organische lichtemittierende Anzeigevorrichtung nach Anspruch 2, wobei das an die i-te Abtastzeile gelieferte Abtastsignal von dem an die i-te Lichtemissionssteuerleitung gelieferten Lichtemissionssteuersignal überlappt ist oder wobei das an die i-te Abtastzeile gelieferte Abtastsignal geliefert wird, nachdem das Lichtemissionssteuersignal an die i-te Lichtemissionssteuerleitung geliefert worden ist.

7. Organische lichtemittierende Anzeigevorrichtung nach Anspruch 1, wobei ein Frame eine Periode von 1/240 Sekunde hat und der Datentreiber so konfiguriert ist, dass er ein Datensignal entsprechend linken Daten für eine erste Frame-Periode, ersten schwarzen Daten für eine zweite Frame-Periode, rechten Daten für eine dritte Frame-Periode und zweiten schwarzen Daten für eine vierte Frame-Periode liefert.

8. Pixel nach Anspruch 1, wobei die Einschaltperiode

des ersten Transistors von dem Ausschalten des fünften Transistors überlappt ist oder wobei der erste Transistor so konfiguriert ist, dass er sich einschaltet, nachdem der fünfte Transistor ausgeschaltet worden ist.

9. Pixel nach Anspruch 1, wobei der fünfte Transistor so konfiguriert ist, dass er sich ausschaltet, nachdem der dritte Transistor eingeschaltet worden ist.

10. Pixel nach Anspruch 9, wobei eine Ausschaltperiode des fünften Transistors für einen Zeitraum, der länger als eine horizontale Periode ist, von einer Einschaltperiode des dritten Transistors überlappt ist und/oder wobei der fünfte Transistor so konfiguriert ist, dass er sich ausschaltet, und der dritte Transistor so konfiguriert ist, dass er sich einschaltet für einen Zeitraum, der länger als drei horizontale Perioden ist.

11. Pixel nach einem der vorangehenden Ansprüche, ferner umfassend einen zweiten Kondensator, der zwischen den zweiten Anschluss des ersten Kondensators und die erste Stromquelle gekoppelt ist.

Revendications

1. Dispositif d'affichage électroluminescent organique comprenant :

un pilote de balayage (110) pour fournir de manière séquentielle des signaux de balayage à des lignes de balayage (Sn), fournir de manière séquentielle des signaux de commande d'émission de lumière à des lignes de commande d'émission de lumière (En) et fournir de manière séquentielle des signaux de commande à des lignes de commande (En-1[B]), chacun des signaux de commande ayant une durée plus longue que celle d'un signal correspondant parmi les signaux de balayage ;
un pilote de données (120) pour fournir des signaux de données à des lignes de données (Dm), les signaux de données étant synchronisés avec les signaux de balayage ; et
des pixels (140) au niveau de régions de croisement des lignes de balayage et des lignes de données ;
dans lequel un $i^{ème}$ pixel parmi les pixels comprend :

une diode électroluminescente organique ayant une première électrode couplée à une deuxième source d'alimentation ;
un premier transistor (M1) ;
un deuxième transistor (M2) pour commander une quantité de courant fournie à partir d'une première source d'alimentation à la diode électroluminescente organique, la première source d'alimentation étant couplée à une première électrode du deuxième transistor ;
un premier condensateur (C1) ayant une première borne couplée à une électrode de grille du deuxième transistor ;
le premier transistor étant couplé entre une deuxième borne du premier condensateur et une ligne de données ; et
un troisième transistor (M3') couplé entre une électrode de grille et une deuxième électrode du deuxième transistor, le troisième transistor étant configuré pour avoir une période de mise en marche qui n'est pas chevauchée par celle du premier transistor, dans lequel le troisième transistor est configuré pour se mettre en marche pendant une période de temps plus longue que celle du premier transistor, comprenant en outre :

un quatrième transistor (M4') couplé entre une source d'alimentation de référence et la deuxième borne du premier condensateur, le quatrième transistor et le troisième transistor étant configurés pour se mettre en marche et à l'arrêt en même temps ; et
un cinquième transistor (M5) couplé entre la deuxième électrode du deuxième transistor et la diode électroluminescente organique, le cinquième transistor étant configuré pour avoir une période de mise à l'arrêt partiellement chevauchée par la période de mise en marche du troisième transistor,
le premier transistor étant configuré pour se mettre en marche lorsqu'un signal de balayage est fourni à une $i^{ème}$ ligne de balayage ; et
le troisième transistor étant configuré pour se mettre en marche lorsqu'un signal de commande est fourni à une $i^{ème}$ ligne de commande,
le quatrième transistor étant configuré pour se mettre en marche lorsque le signal de commande est fourni à la $i^{ème}$ ligne de commande ; et
le cinquième transistor étant configuré pour se mettre à l'arrêt lorsqu'un signal de commande d'émission de lumière est fourni à une $i^{ème}$ ligne de commande d'émission de lumière ;
dans lequel le signal de commande fourni à la $i^{ème}$ ligne de commande est fourni avant que le signal de balayage ne soit fourni à la $i^{ème}$ ligne de balayage

de sorte que le signal de commande fourni à la i^{ème} ligne de commande ne soit pas chevauché par le signal de balayage fourni à la i^{ème} ligne de balayage,
dans lequel le signal de commande fourni à la i^{ème} ligne de commande est un signal ayant une polarité inverse d'un (i-1)^{ème} signal de commande d'émission de lumière fourni à une (i-1)^{ème} ligne de commande d'émission de lumière, **caractérisé en ce que** le signal de commande est fourni à partir du pilote de balayage (110) en inversant le (i-1)^{ème} signal de commande d'émission de lumière.

2. Dispositif d'affichage électroluminescent organique tel que revendiqué dans la revendication 1, dans lequel le signal de commande d'émission de lumière fourni à la i^{ème} ligne de commande d'émission de lumière est partiellement chevauché par le signal de commande fourni à la i^{ème} ligne de commande et a la même durée que celle du signal de commande.

3. Dispositif d'affichage électroluminescent organique tel que revendiqué dans la revendication 2, dans lequel le signal de commande d'émission de lumière fourni à la i^{ème} ligne de commande d'émission de lumière est chevauché par le signal de commande fourni à la i^{ème} ligne de commande pendant une période dépassant une période horizontale.

4. Dispositif d'affichage électroluminescent organique tel que revendiqué dans la revendication 3, dans lequel chacun parmi le signal de commande d'émission de lumière et le signal de commande a une durée plus longue que trois périodes horizontales.

5. Dispositif d'affichage électroluminescent organique tel que revendiqué dans la revendication 2, dans lequel le signal de commande d'émission de lumière fourni à la i^{ème} ligne de commande d'émission de lumière est fourni après que le signal de commande est fourni à la i^{ème} ligne de commande.

6. Dispositif d'affichage électroluminescent organique tel que revendiqué dans la revendication 2, dans lequel le signal de balayage fourni à la i^{ème} ligne de balayage est chevauché par le signal de commande d'émission de lumière fourni à la i^{ème} ligne de commande d'émission de lumière, ou dans lequel le signal de balayage fourni à la i^{ème} ligne de balayage est fourni après que le signal de commande d'émission de lumière est fourni à la i^{ème} ligne de commande d'émission de lumière.

7. Dispositif d'affichage électroluminescent organique tel que revendiqué dans la revendication 1, dans lequel une trame a une période de 1/240 seconde, et le pilote de données est configuré pour fournir un signal de données correspondant à des données de gauche pendant une première période de trame, à des premières données de noir pendant une deuxième période de trame, à des données de droite pendant une troisième période de trame, et à des deuxièmes données de noir pendant une quatrième période de trame.

8. Pixel tel que revendiqué dans la revendication 1, dans lequel la période de mise en marche du premier transistor est chevauchée par la mise à l'arrêt du cinquième transistor ou dans lequel le premier transistor est configuré pour se mettre en marche après que le cinquième transistor est mis à l'arrêt.

9. Pixel tel que revendiqué dans la revendication 1, dans lequel le cinquième transistor est configuré pour se mettre à l'arrêt après que le troisième transistor est mis en marche.

10. Pixel tel que revendiqué dans la revendication 9, dans lequel une période de mise à l'arrêt du cinquième transistor est chevauchée par une période de mise en marche du troisième transistor pendant une période dépassant une période horizontale et/ou dans lequel le cinquième transistor est configuré pour se mettre à l'arrêt et le troisième transistor est configuré pour se mettre en marche pendant une période plus longue que trois périodes horizontales.

11. Pixel tel que revendiqué dans l'une quelconque des revendications précédentes, comprenant en outre un deuxième condensateur couplé entre la deuxième borne du premier condensateur et la première source d'alimentation.

FIG. 1

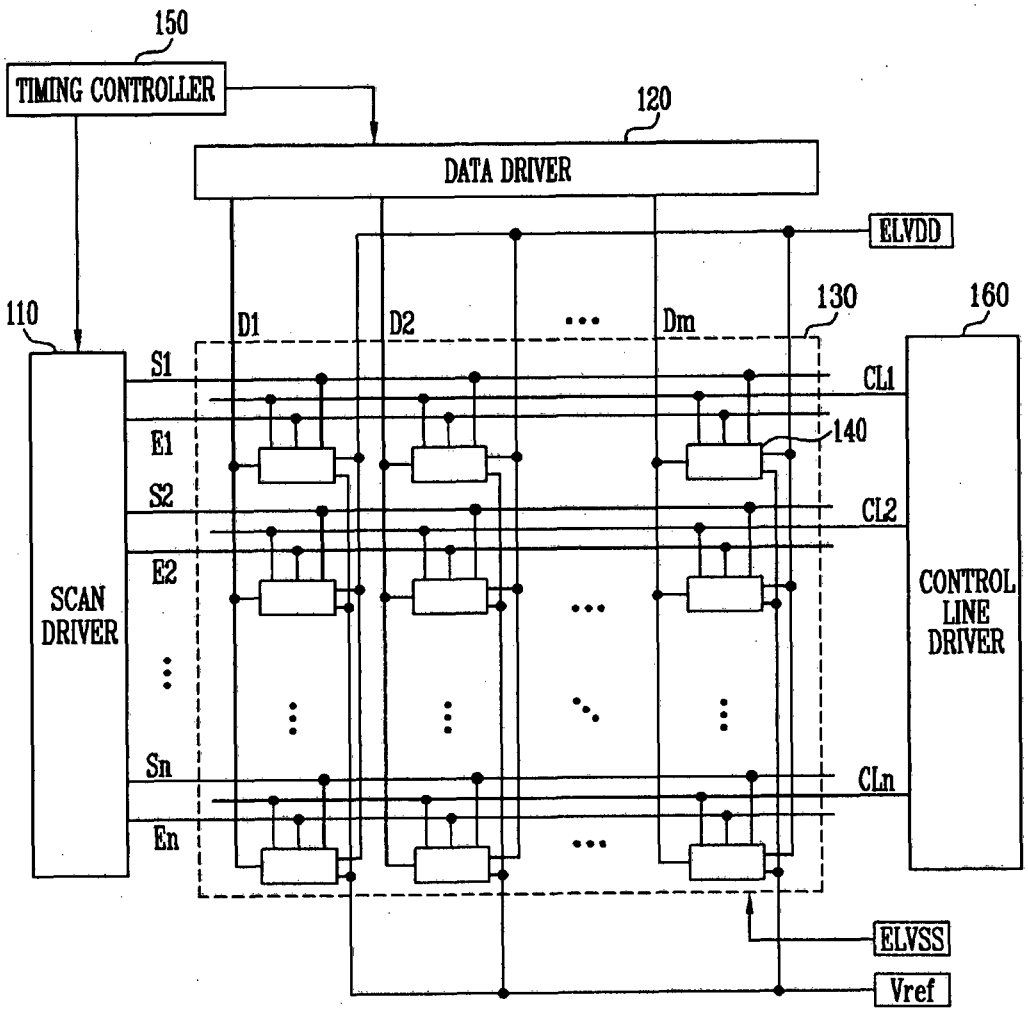

150
TIMING CONTROLLER
120
DATA DRIVER
ELVDD
110
D1
D2
Dm
130
160
S1
E1
S2
E2
Sn
En
SCAN DRIVER
CL1
140
CL2
CONTROL LINE DRIVER
CLn
ELVSS
Vref

FIG. 2

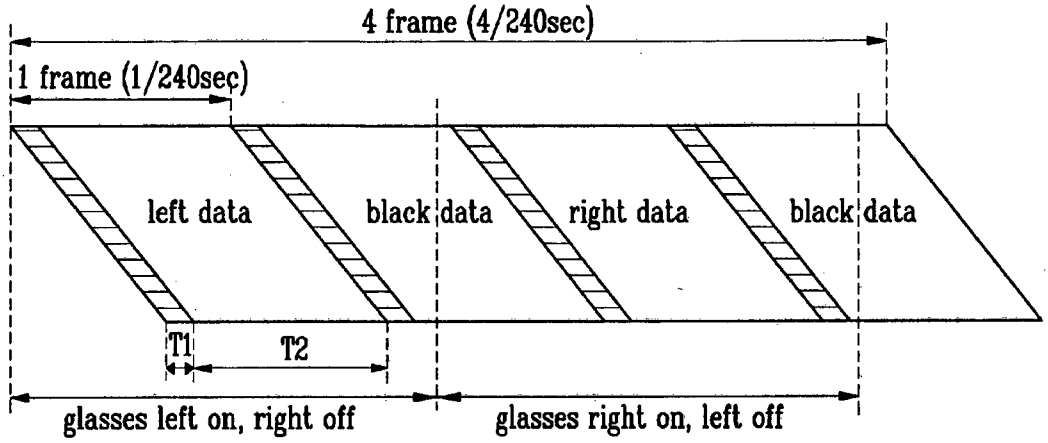

4 frame (4/240sec)
1 frame (1/240sec)
left data
black data
right data
black data
T1
T2
glasses left on, right off
glasses right on, left off

FIG. 3

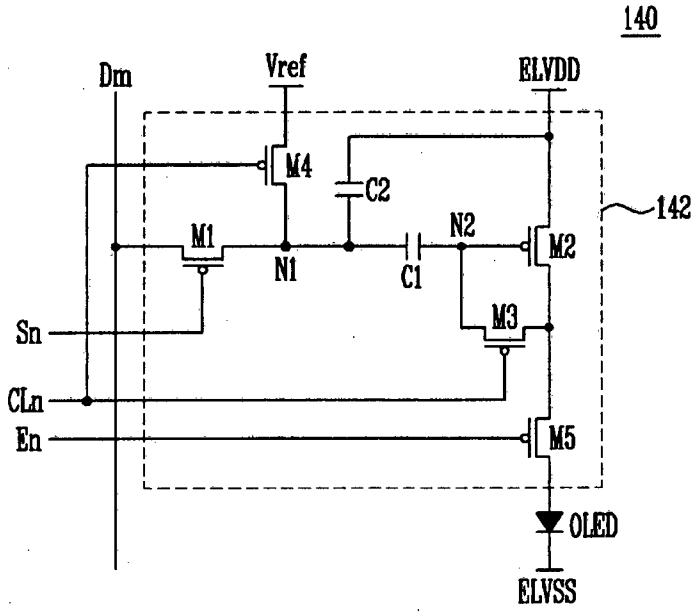

140
Dm
Vref
ELVDD
M4
C2
142
M1
N1
C1
N2
M2
M3
Sn
CLn
En
M5
OLED
ELVSS

FIG. 4

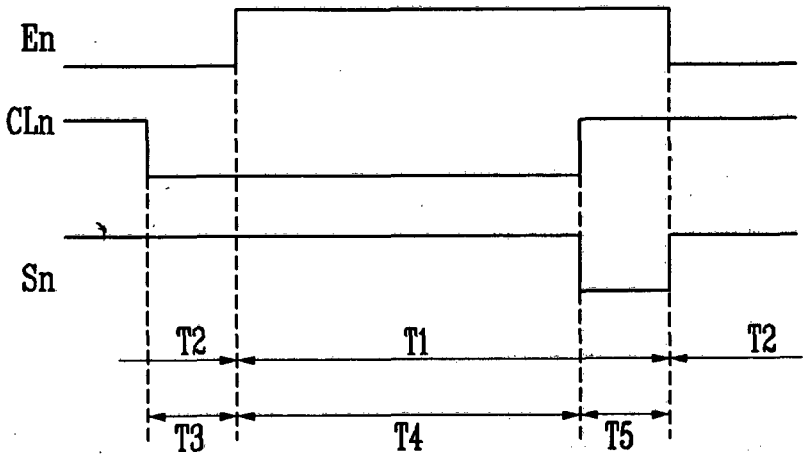


FIG. 5

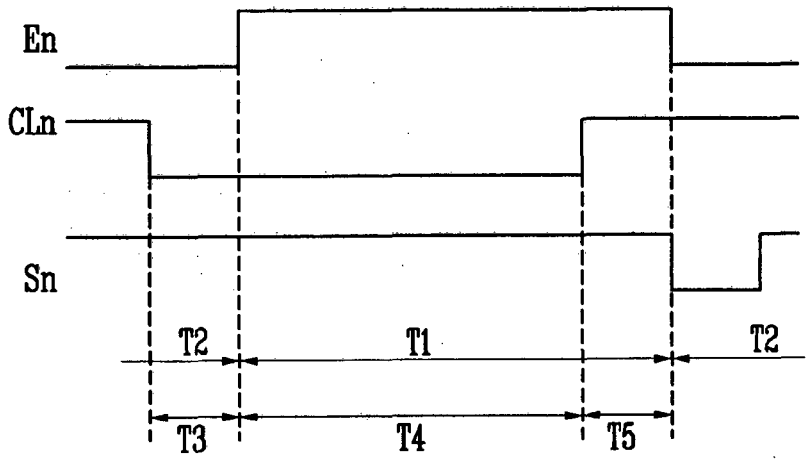


FIG. 6

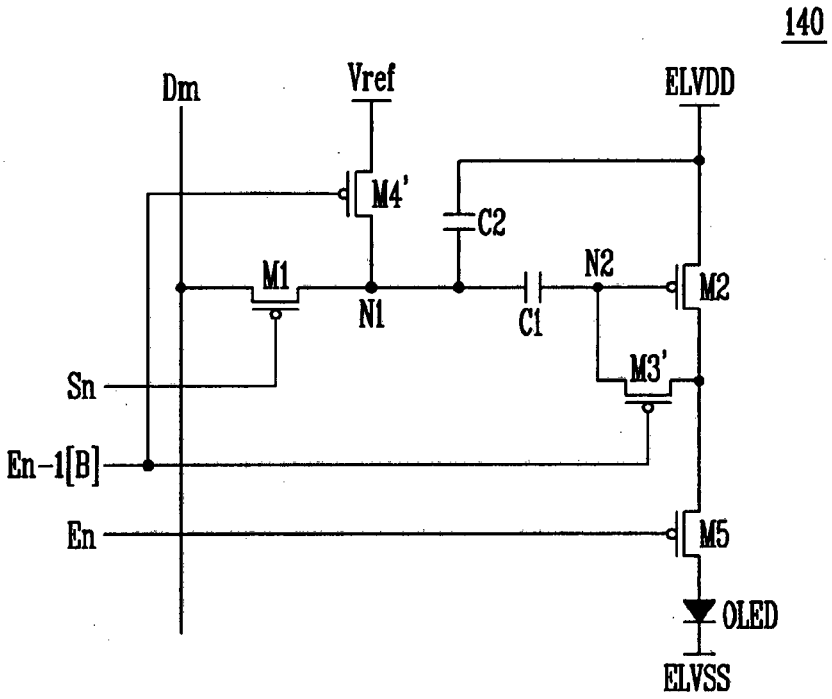

140
Dm
Vref
ELVDD
M4'
C2
M1
N1
C1
N2
M2
M3'
Sn
En-1[B]
En
M5
OLED
ELVSS

FIG. 7

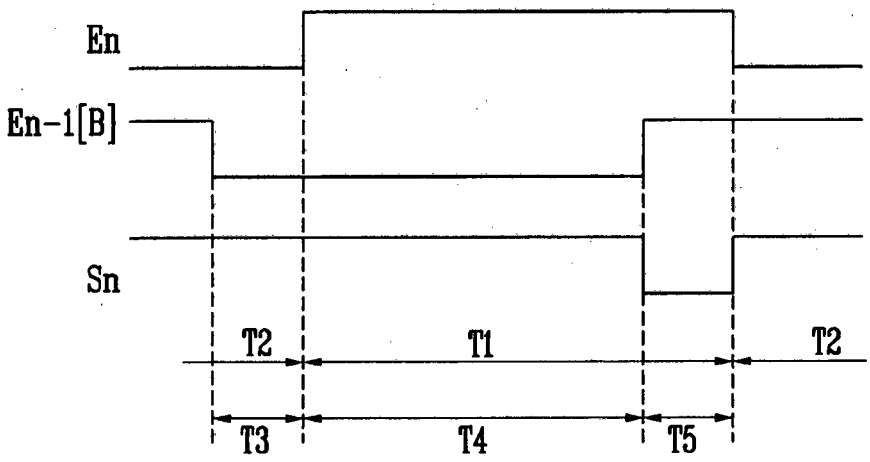

En
En-1[B]
Sn
T2
T1
T2
T3
T4
T5

FIG. 8

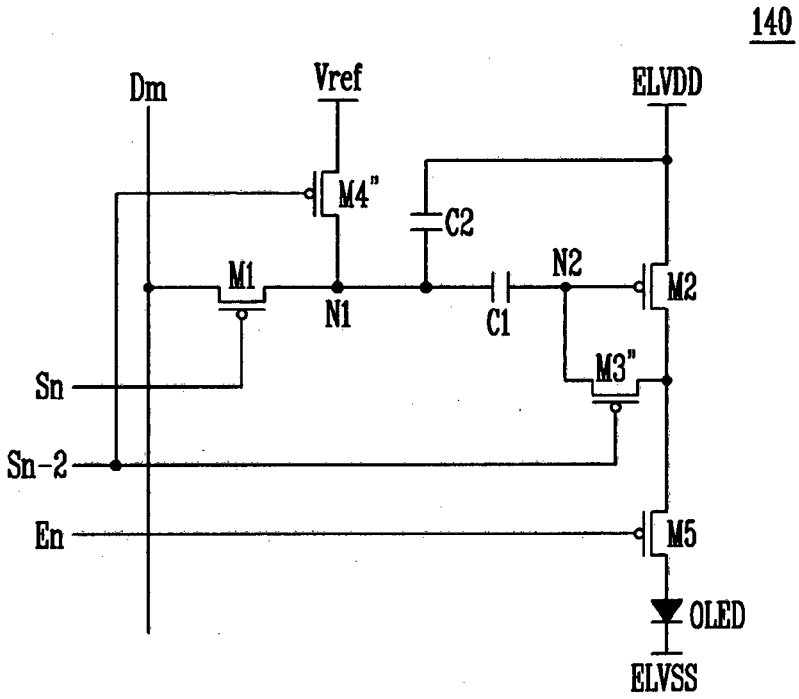
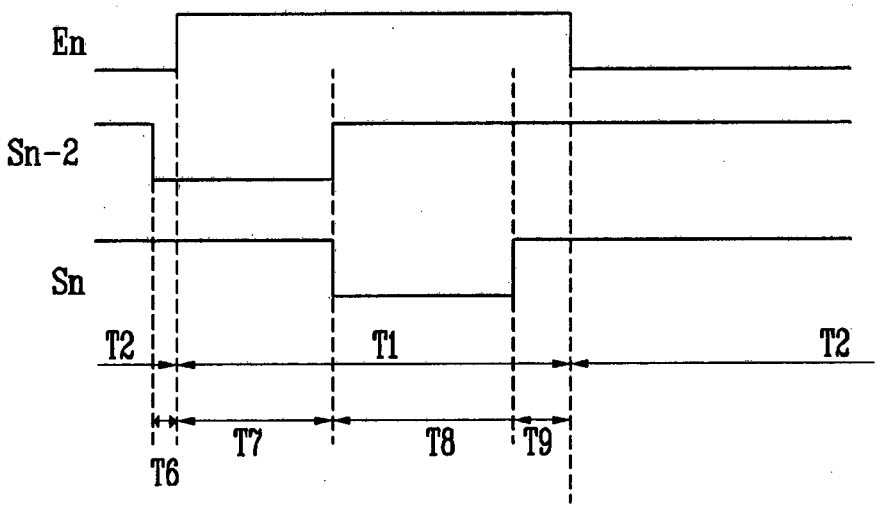

140
Dm
Vref
ELVDD
M4"
C2
N2
M1
N1
C1
M2
M3"
Sn
Sn-2
En
M5
OLED
ELVSS

FIG. 9


En
Sn-2
Sn
T2
T1
T2
T6
T7
T8
T9

REFERENCES CITED IN THE DESCRIPTION

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Patent documents cited in the description

- US 20040070557 A1 **[0008]**
- EP 1887552 A1 **[0009]**

专利名称(译)	使用其的像素和有机发光显示装置		
公开(公告)号	EP2372685B1	公开(公告)日	2016-05-11
申请号	EP2011157905	申请日	2011-03-11
[标]申请(专利权)人(译)	三星显示有限公司		
申请(专利权)人(译)	三星移动显示器有限公司.		
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发明人	PARK, DONG-WOOK KANG, CHUL-KYU KIM, KEUM-NAM		
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优先权	1020100023763 2010-03-17 KR		
其他公开文献	EP2372685A1		
外部链接	Espacenet		

摘要(译)

有机发光显示装置能够确保足够的补偿时段，使得可以补偿驱动晶体管的阈值电压。像素包括：有机发光二极管;第二晶体管，用于控制从第一电源提供给有机发光二极管的电流量;第一电容器，具有连接到第二晶体管的栅极的第一端子;第一晶体管，其耦合在第一电容器的第二端和数据线之间，并且被配置为当扫描信号被提供给扫描线时导通;第三晶体管，其耦合在第二晶体管的栅电极和第二电极之间，并且具有不与第一晶体管的导通时段重叠的导通时段。第三晶体管被配置为比第一晶体管导通更长的时间。

FIG. 1